

An Experimental Study on the Outside Heat Transfer Characteristics
of Falling and Immersed Flows of the Helical Heat Exchanger

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Abstract

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Abstract

An experimental study is performed to investigate the characteristics of heat transfer of outside helical tubes. Many research works for heat transfer of inside helical tube have been established, but few has concerned about outside heat transfer phenomena.

The main heat exchanger consists of twelve curved columns of 300mm diameter and the total length of 1.2m copper tube having an outer diameter of 19.05mm and 1.5mm thickness. Water flows down the outside of helical tubes and refrigerant-11 flows the inside of the tube counter currently against the outside flow. Three types of outside flow patterns as vertical film falling flow, immersed flow, and mixed-flow which is partly combined by film falling flow and immersed flow are examined.

Experiments are carried out with respect to three different factors, i.e. water flow rate, refrigerant flow rate and immersion rate of outside helical tubes. The experimental range of the inside flow rate is 1.7 ~ 3.2 /min, and its outside flow rate, 21 ~ 33 /min. Temperatures of 24 points along the outside of tubes are continuously measured.

The experimental results shows that the heat transfer rates of the mixed flow are 8 to 56% higher than those of film falling flow and immersed flow, respectively. The temperature difference between the wall and the bulk of immersed flow is 61% higher than that of film flow. The

results are presented as dimensionless Nusselt numbers with the corresponding Reynolds numbers for various outside and inside fluid flow rates. Interpretation of these results is given on the basis of physical reasoning and the correlation equations.

This thesis shows that the mixed flow composed of film falling flow and immersed flow can be one of the most efficient flow patterns for helically coiled tubes to obtain higher heat transfer rates.

A	:	[m ²]
C _p	:	[kJ/kg · K]
D	:	[m]
d	:	[m]
g	:	가 [m/s ²]
h	:	[W/m ² · K]
k	:	[W/m · K]
L	:	[m]
\dot{m}	:	[kg/s]
P	:	[kg/cm ²]
Q	:	[kW]
T	:	[K]
T	:	[K]
U	:	[W/m ² · K]
V	:	[m/s]

	:	[kg/m · s]
	:	[m]
μ	:	[Pa · s]
	:	[N/m]
	:	[kg/m ³]

c :

cw :

e :

f : (Film)

i : ,

:

o :

r :

w :

v :

1.

가 .
(Helical type)
가 .
, ,
, ,
, , 가 , 가
- , ,
, S ,
, , , , , , ,
, HVAC .
(Parallel-flow),
(Countercurrent-flow) 가
,
,
(Helical Coil) 2
가 ,
가

가

, , Pr , Re ,

가

Xin^[1] 가

Pr , Dean 가 가 Nu 가

가

Owhadi^[2] 가

가 가 , Chen^[3] F

. Nariai^[4] R- 113

Chen F

. Kaji^[5] R- 113 0.39 MPa

Lockhart - Martinelli

. Qin^[6] 2 2

. Cengiz^[7] 가

10 가 Nu

30% . Zaki^[8] R- 134a

가

가 ,

가 가

Campolunghi^[9] , Kozeki^[10] 가

Lockhart - Martinelli

가 . Feng ^[11] 0.4 3.5 MPa

, ,

, Lockhart-Martinelli

. Masuo ^[12] R- 113

,

2 Rippel ^[13]

- , - , R12- , - 2-propanol 2

(void fraction) , -

Lockhart-Martinelli . Awwad ^[14]

(, Helix),

Lockhart-Martinelli Froude ,

. Banerjee ^[15] 가

. Hart

[16]

70% 가 , 30%

가 . Saxena ^[17] (stratified)

, 2

. Owhadi ^[18]

$D_c/d_i=20$

가 2 Lockhart-Martinelli

. Nariai ^[19] $D_c/d_i=40$ 가

Kozeki가 1.1 MPa Martinelli-Nelson

. Kalb ^[20]

Nu 가 가

가 ,

가

. Keswani ^[21]

. Fand ^[22]

Re 가 10^{-1} 10^5

McAdams ^[23]

Cummings West ^[24]

6

, 10 inch

, 1

. 45 ° 6

10%

가

가

2.

2.1

2.1.1

3가 가 ,
Fig. 2.1 (a)

. Fletcher

가 .
가 가 가 .
가 가 가 . Owens Conti^[26]
Fletcher 가

. Parken
가 가 가

McAdams^[23] ,

$$h_f = 187(\Gamma/d_o)^{1/3} \quad (2.1)$$

가 $Re < 2100, d_o = 0.034 \sim 0.114\text{m}$
. Hofmann^[27] ,

$$\delta = 1.34 \left(\frac{3\Gamma \cdot \mu_l}{\rho_l^2 \cdot g} \right)^{1/3} \quad (2.2)$$

h_f

$$h_f = 0.205 \left(\frac{\Gamma^{0.38}}{d_o^{0.535}} \right) \cdot \left[\frac{3.4 C_{pl}^{0.535} \cdot \rho_l^{0.31} \cdot k_l^{0.46}}{(\mu_l/g)^{0.155}} \right] \quad (2.3)$$

$Re < 1,600$

Fig. 2.1 (b)

Fig. 2.1 (c)

Re

$$Re_f = \frac{\rho_f \cdot u \cdot D_t}{\mu_f} \quad (2.4)$$

D_t

가

가

Davis^[28]

Ulsomer^[29]

$$Nu_f = C \cdot (Pr)_f^m \cdot (Re)_f^n \quad (2.5)$$

C, m, n 가 $0.1 < (Re)_f < 50$ 가
 $m = 0.31, C = 0.91; n = 0.385$ 가 $50 < (Re)_f < 10^4$ 가 $m = 0.31$
 $C = 0.6, n = 0.5$ 가 McAdams 가

$$Nu_f = [0.35 + a(Re)_f + b(Re)_f](Pr)_f^{0.3} \quad (2.6)$$

(2.8)

Kramers^[30]

Davis

$$Nu_f = C' \cdot (Pr)_f^{m'} + C \cdot (Pr)_f^m \cdot (Re)_f^n \quad (2.7)$$

$C' = 0.42; m' = 0.2; C = 0.57; m = 0.33$ McAdams^[23] C'
 $= 0.35; m' = 0.3; C = 0.56; m = 0.3; n = 0.52$ 가

Fand^[22]

가 가

가 $10^{-1} < Re_f < 10^5$

McAdams

Eckert Drake

Churchill Bernstein^[31] $Re_d < 10^4, 0.5 < Pr$

가

(2.7)

(a) Film falling flow

(b) Partially immersed flow

(c) Immersed flow

Fig. 2.1 Flow patterns of experiment

2.1.2

가 , 가
 가 ,
 , .
 가 . Rohsenow^[32]
 2

$$h_p = h_{NB} + h_{f.c.} \quad (2.8)$$

h_{NB} $h_{f.c.}$. Chen^[33]

Dittus-Boelter

Fair^[34] 2

$$h = \alpha \cdot h_b + h_p \quad (2.9)$$

α , $\alpha=1$, $0 < \alpha < 1$
 , $\alpha=0$.
 h_b , h_p 2

Dengler, Davis and David, Chen^{[35] [37]}

2.2

2.2.1

가 Tong^[25]

$$Nu_i = 0.0186875Re^{0.8}Pr_l^{0.4}\left(\frac{\rho_l}{\rho_v}\right)^{0.375}\left(\frac{\mu_v}{\mu_l}\right)^{0.075}\frac{(x_e - x_i)}{(x_e^{0.325} - x_i^{0.325})} \quad (2.10)$$

, $x_i=0$

$x_e=1$

Fand^[22]

$$Nu_f = (0.35 + 0.56Re_f^{0.52})Pr_f^{0.3} \quad (2.11)$$

$$10^{-1} < Re_f < 10^5$$

$$U_o = \frac{1}{\frac{A_o}{hA_i} + \frac{A_o \ln\left(\frac{d_o}{d_i}\right)}{2\pi kt} + \frac{1}{h_o}} \quad (2.12)$$

$$Q = U_o A_o \Delta T_{lmtd} \quad (2.13)$$

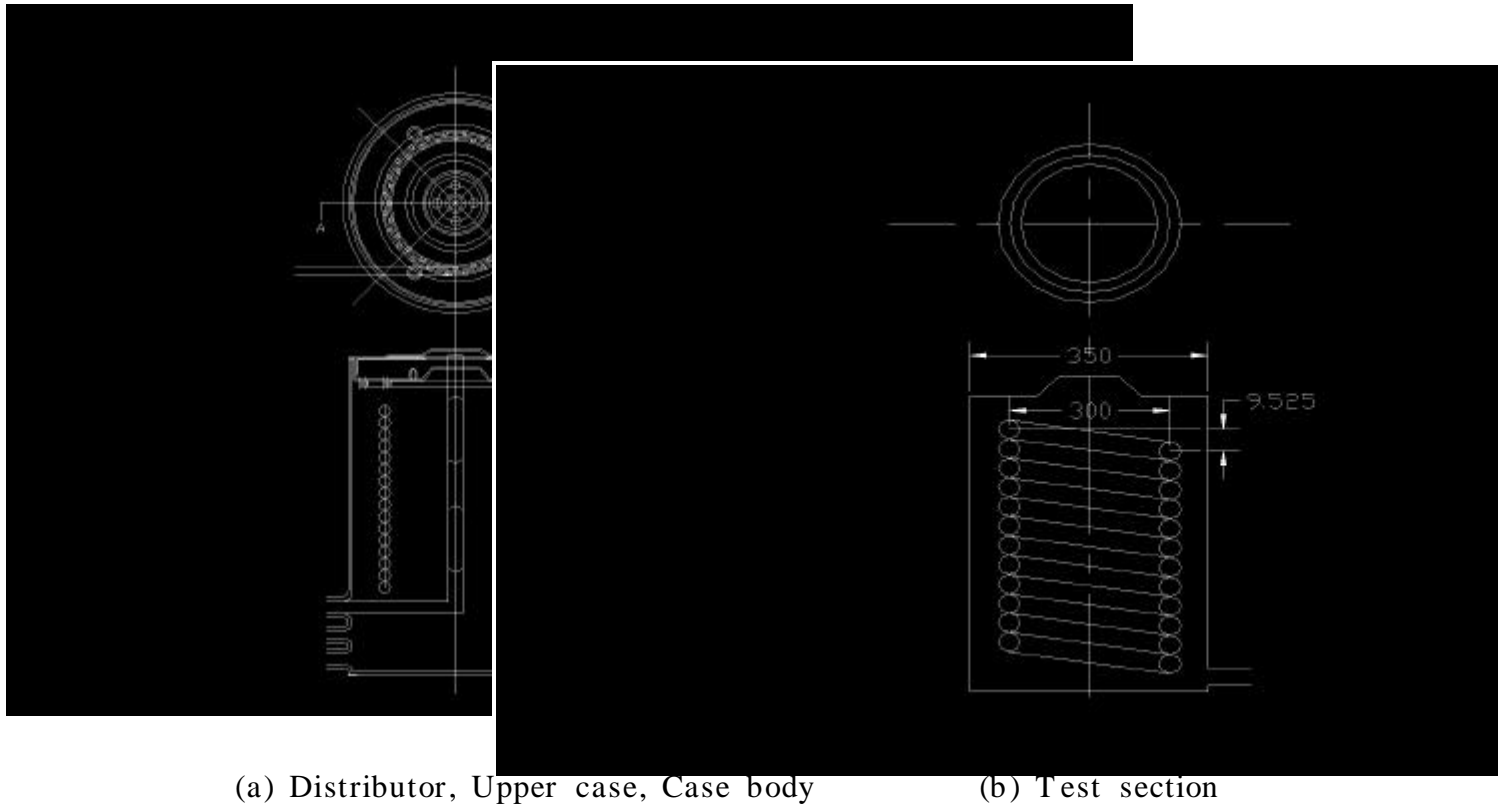
$$\Delta T_{lmtd} = \frac{(T_{wi} - T_{ro}) - (T_{wo} - T_{ri})}{\ln \frac{(T_{wi} - T_{ro})}{(T_{wo} - T_{ri})}} \quad (2.14)$$

$$A_o = \pi d_o L = \frac{Q}{U_o \cdot T_{lmtd}} \quad (2.15)$$

$$a = \frac{A_w}{A} \quad (2.16)$$

, A_w

, A



(a) Distributor, Upper case, Case body

(b) Test section

Fig. 2.2 Schematic diagram of evaporating part

2.2.2

R-11

가

가

가

Dittus & Boelter

가 가

가

Pr

0.4가

$$Nu_i = 0.023 Re^{0.8} \cdot Pr^{0.4} \quad (2.17)$$

$$h_o = 0.729 \left[\frac{g \rho_l (\rho_l - \rho_v) k_l^3 h'_{fg}}{\mu_l (T_{sat} - T) d} \right] \quad (2.18)$$

2.2.3

, 350mm, 590mm
 가
 가

$$\frac{P_1}{\rho} + \frac{V_1^2}{2} + gz_1 = \frac{P_2}{\rho} + \frac{V_2^2}{2} + gz_2 \quad (2.19)$$

h) (1) “0” (z₁ - z₂ =

$$\Delta P = \rho gh = \frac{1}{2} \rho v_{ideal}^2 \quad v_{ideal} = \sqrt{2gh} \quad (2.20)$$

$$\dot{Q} = N c_c A_o v_{actual} = N c_c A_o c_v \sqrt{2gh} = N c_d \frac{\pi}{4} d^2 \sqrt{2gh} \quad (2.21)$$

N 33 . Yung(1980)^[38] ,
(Ethyl alcohol) 가

가

(Rayleigh-Taylor instability wavelength)

$$= 2 \left(\frac{n}{g} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad (2.22)$$

n 2 .

\dot{Q}
가 h(m)

$$d = \left(\frac{4\dot{Q}}{c_d N \pi} \right)^{1/2} \left(\frac{1}{2gh} \right)^{1/4} \quad (2.21)$$

3.

3.1

Fig. 3.1 (Receiver),
(Magnetic gear pump), (Oval micro motion
mass flow meter), , , ,
, , .
23.7 R-11
Tuthill ,
(Countercurrent flow) ,
, .
300mm , 19.05mm,
16.05mm . 11.7m 12 .
SUS ,
. 350mm,
590mm ,
가 .
4.2mm, 33
가 .
0.51mm, T 48 .
,

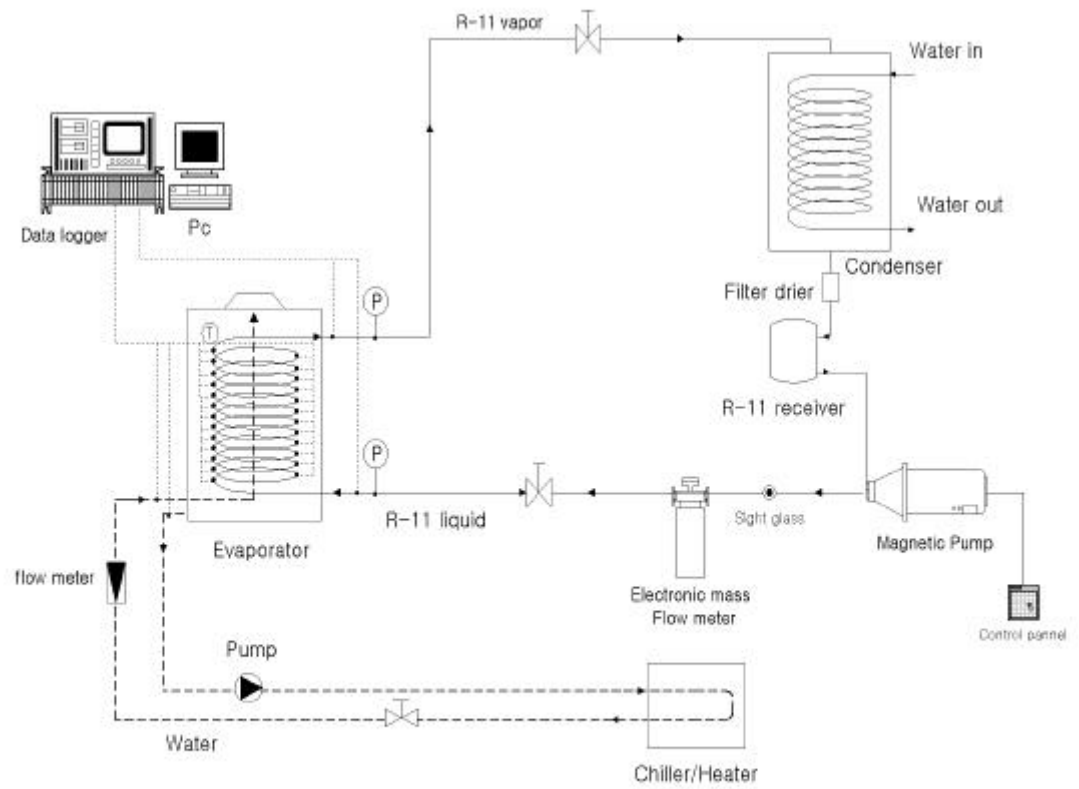


Fig. 3.1 Schematic diagram of experimental apparatus

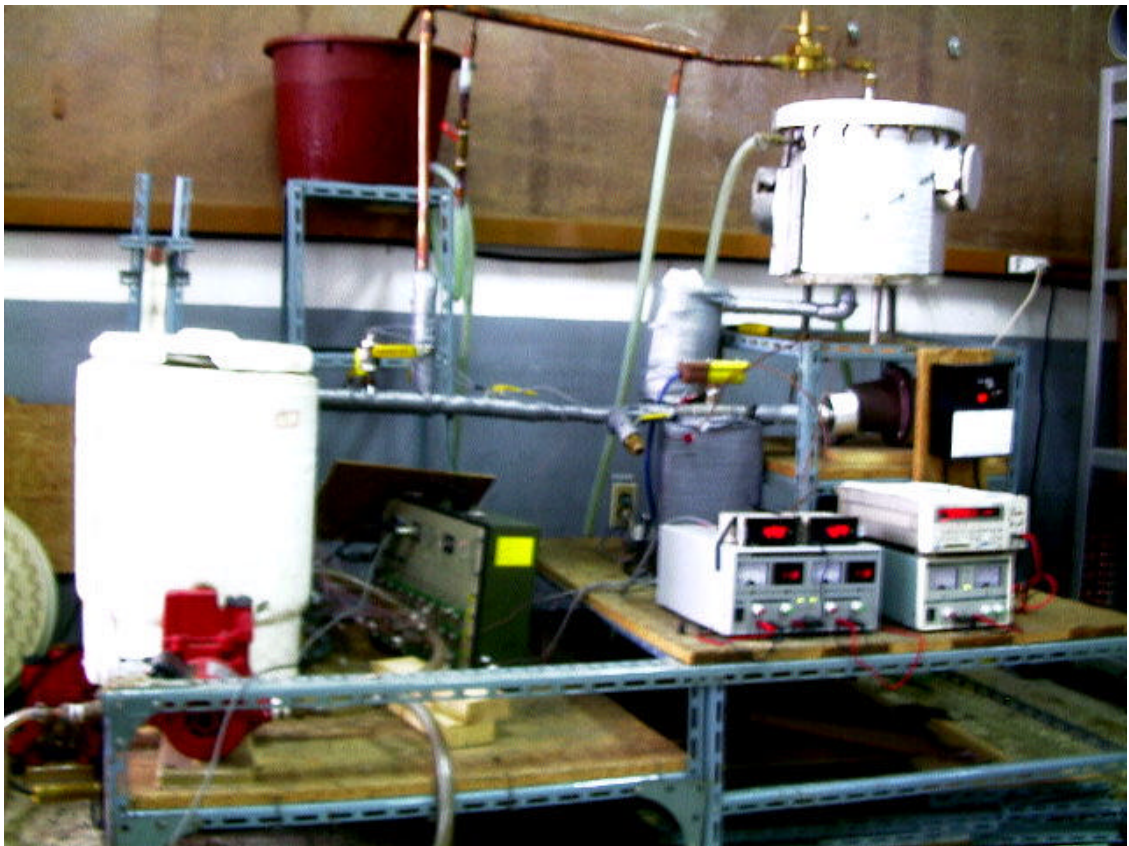


Fig. 3.2 Photograph of experimental apparatus

3.2

가

± 1.5 1.7 3.2 /min

21 33 /min

Table 3

Table 3 Design values and experimental conditions

Variable		Design value	Experimental range
Water	Temperature()	45.0	45.0
	Flow rate(/min)	27.0	21 33
Refrigerant	Temperature()	14.0	14.0
	Flow rate(/min)	2.0	1.7 3.2
Pressure(Mpa)		1.1 2.3	1.0 2.2

3.4

90. . Omega
 0.51mm, T 48 , (Spot welder)
 . , ±
 0.2 ,
 , ±0.15 .

가

Polymer .

가

가 .

Hofman

, 가

$$\delta = 1.34 \left(\frac{3\Gamma \cdot \mu_l}{\rho_l^2 \cdot g} \right)^{1/3} \quad (3.1)$$

5

40 /min .

(Heater unit)

(By-pass line)

$$Q = \dot{m} C_p \Delta T \quad (3.2)$$

Oval (Electronic mass flow meter)

(Yokogawa 7552)

PC

4.

4.1

2

가 . Xin

,

$$\theta = \frac{T_{b,i} - T_w}{T_{b,i} - T_{b,o}} \quad X = \frac{x}{L} \quad (4.1)$$

T_w , $T_{b,i}$ $T_{b,o}$

. x

L

, Polymer

. Fig. 4.1 Fig. 4.6

가

,

가

. Fig. 4.7

Fig. 4.12

가

가

가

가 가 ,
가 가
가 ,
2
.

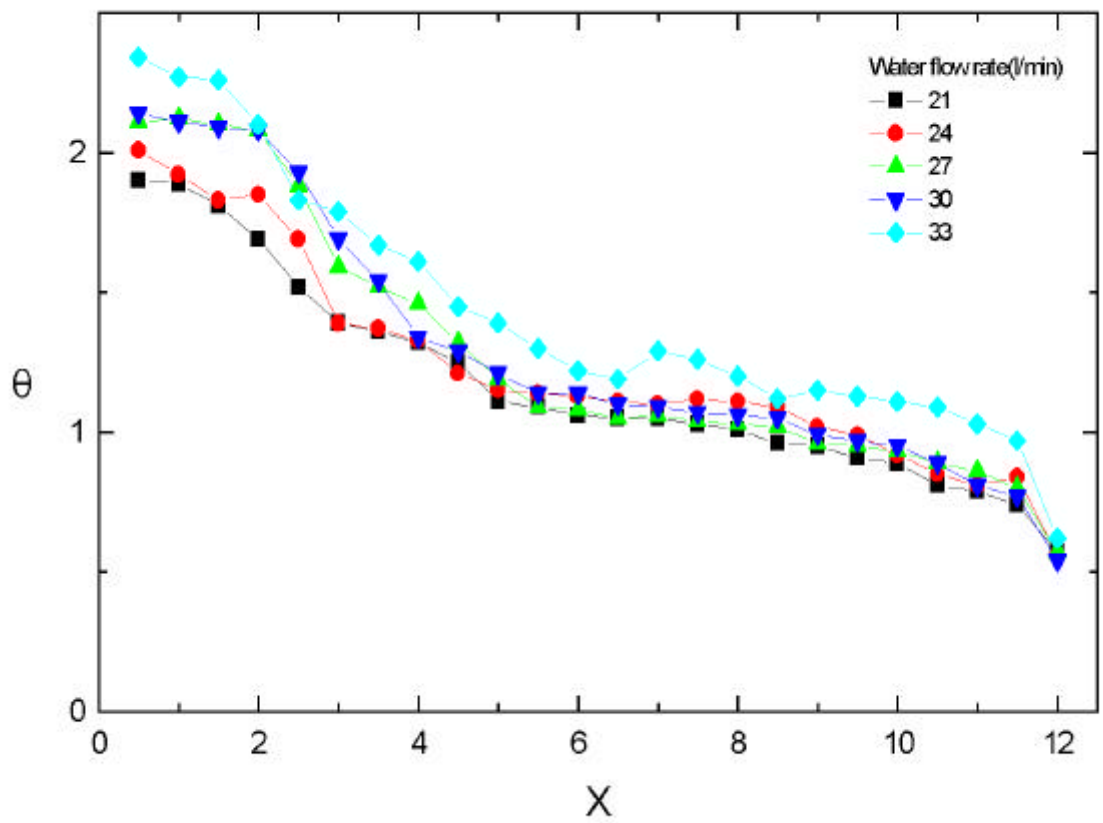


Fig. 4.1 Wall and bulk temperature distribution of coil in film falling flow at Refrigerant flow rate 1.7(/min)

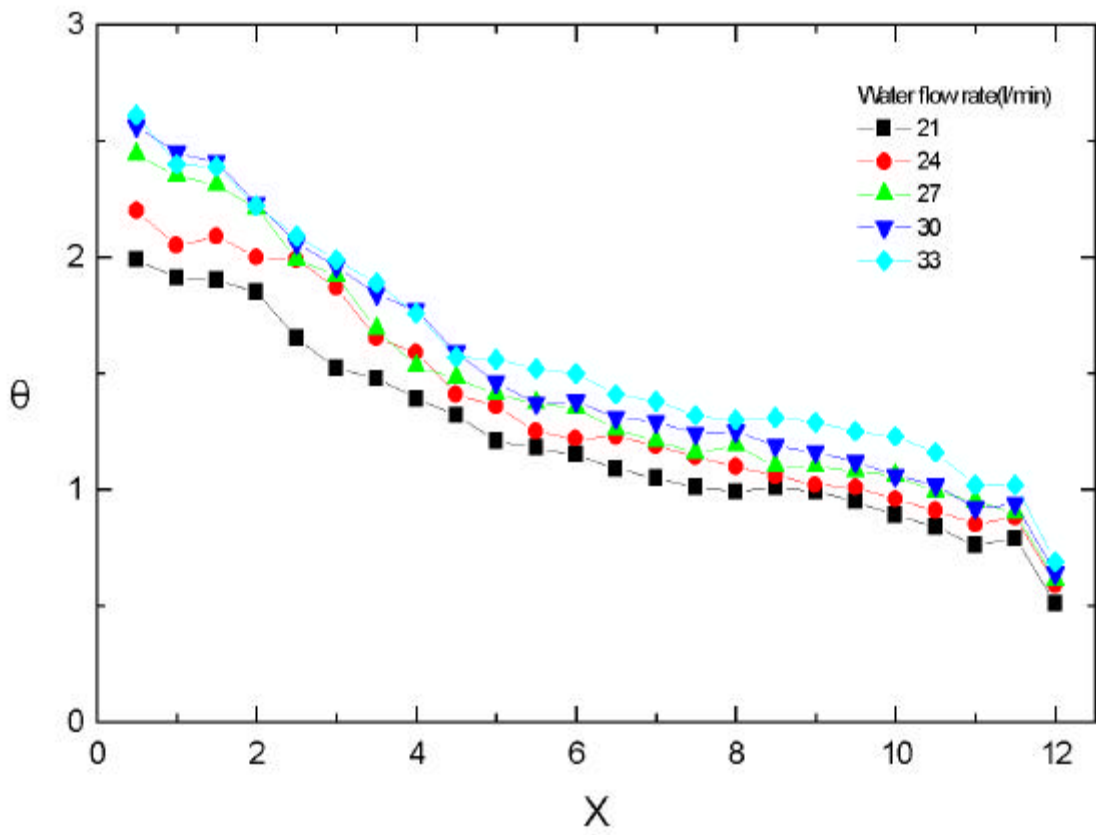


Fig. 4.2 Wall and bulk temperature distribution of coil in film falling flow at Refrigerant flow rate 2.0(/min)

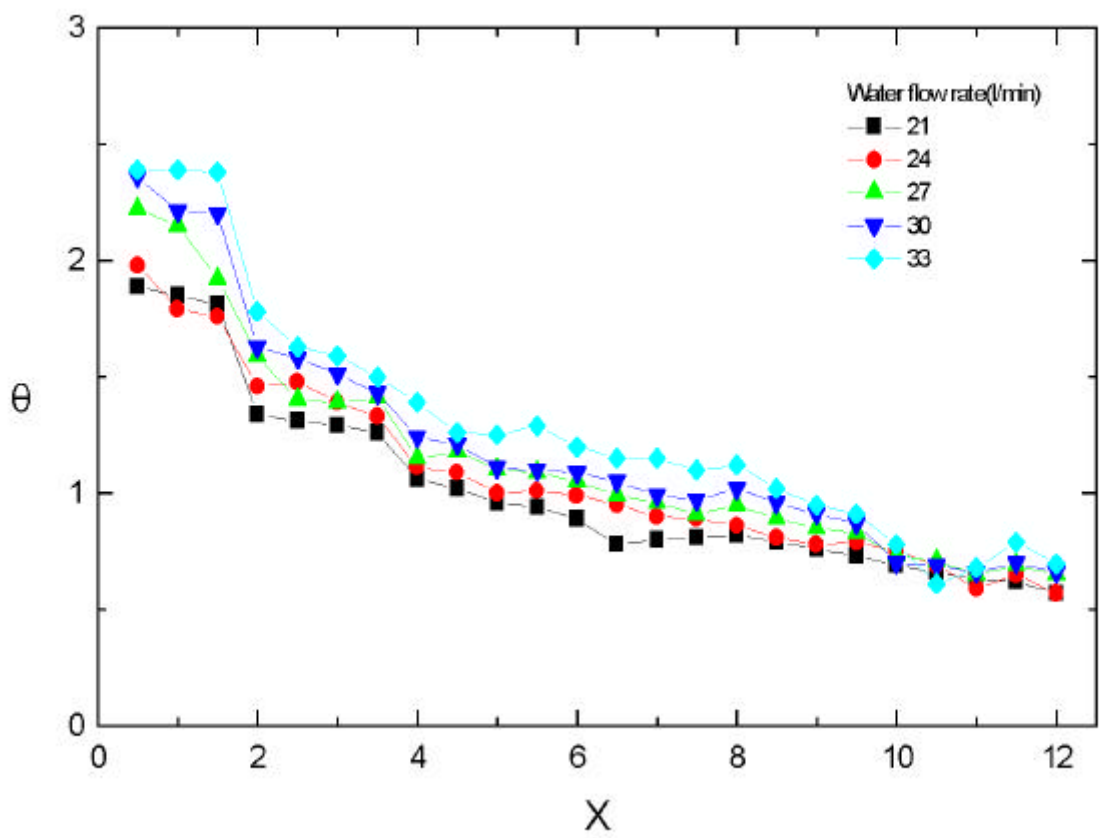


Fig. 4.3 Wall and bulk temperature distribution of coil in film falling flow at Refrigerant flow rate 2.3(/min)

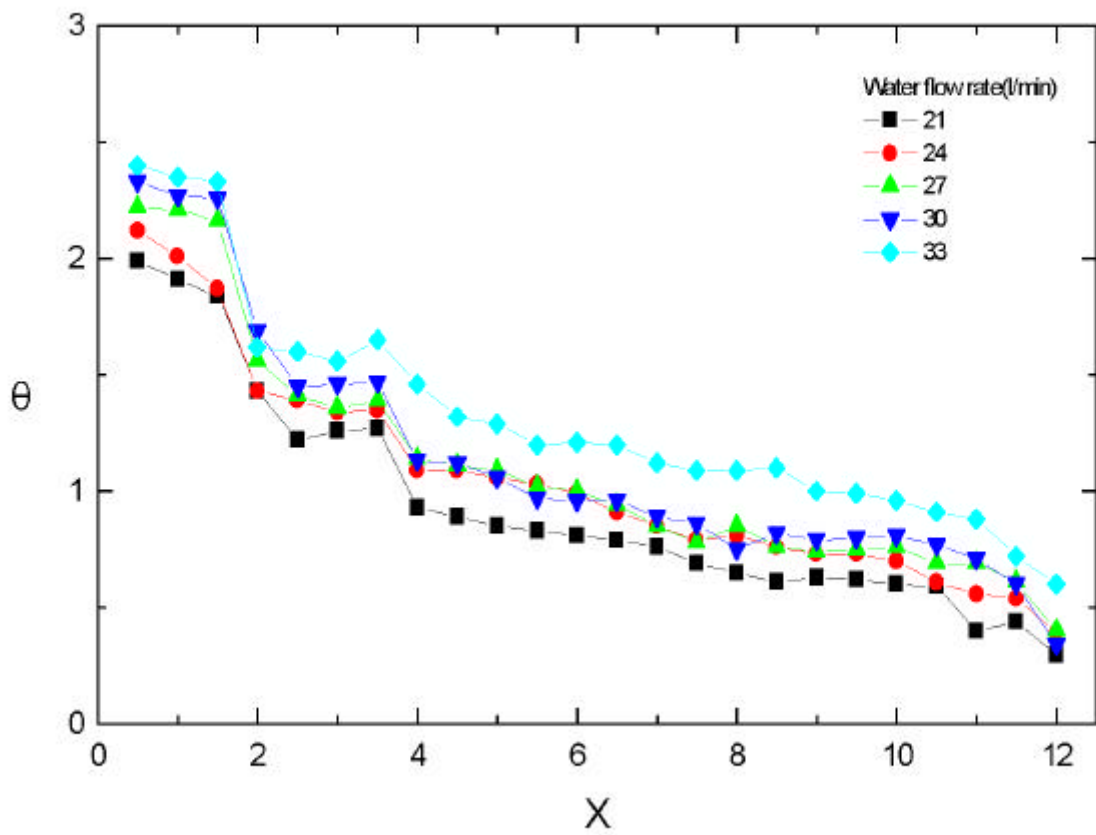


Fig. 4.4 Wall and bulk temperature distribution of coil in film falling flow at Refrigerant flow rate 2.6(/min)

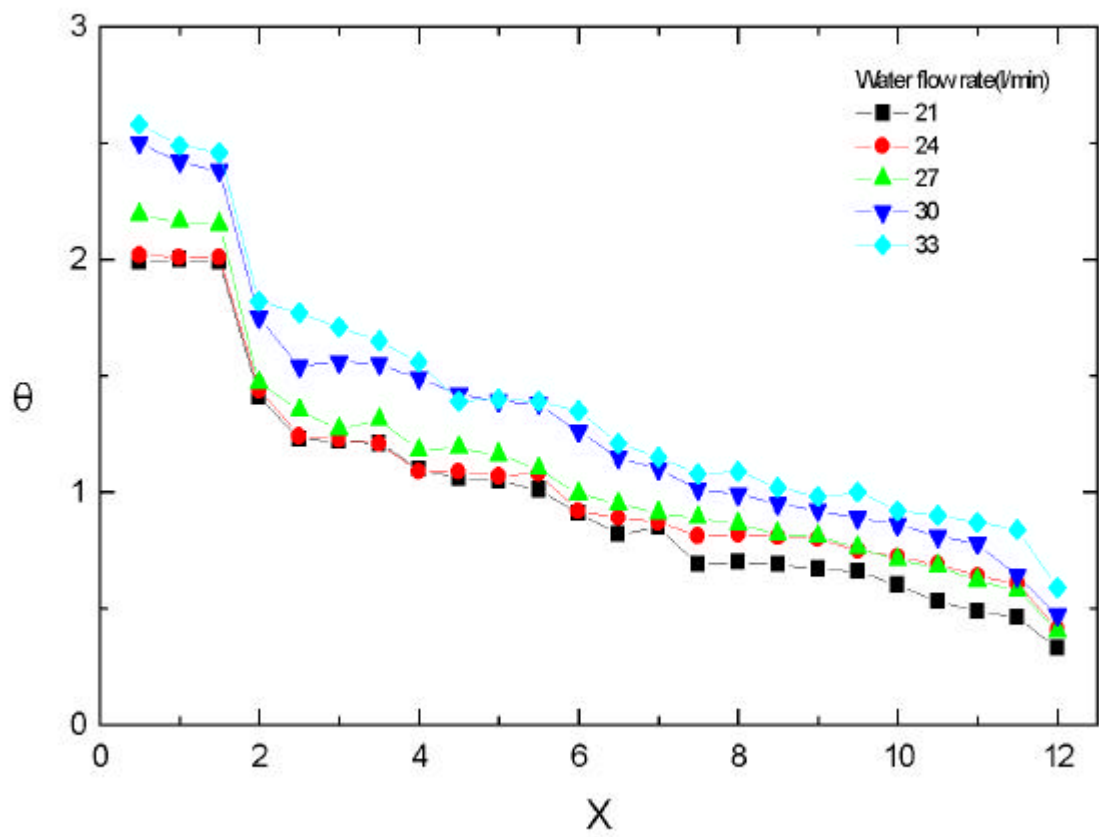


Fig. 4.5 Wall and bulk temperature distribution of coil in film falling flow at Refrigerant flow rate 2.9(/min)

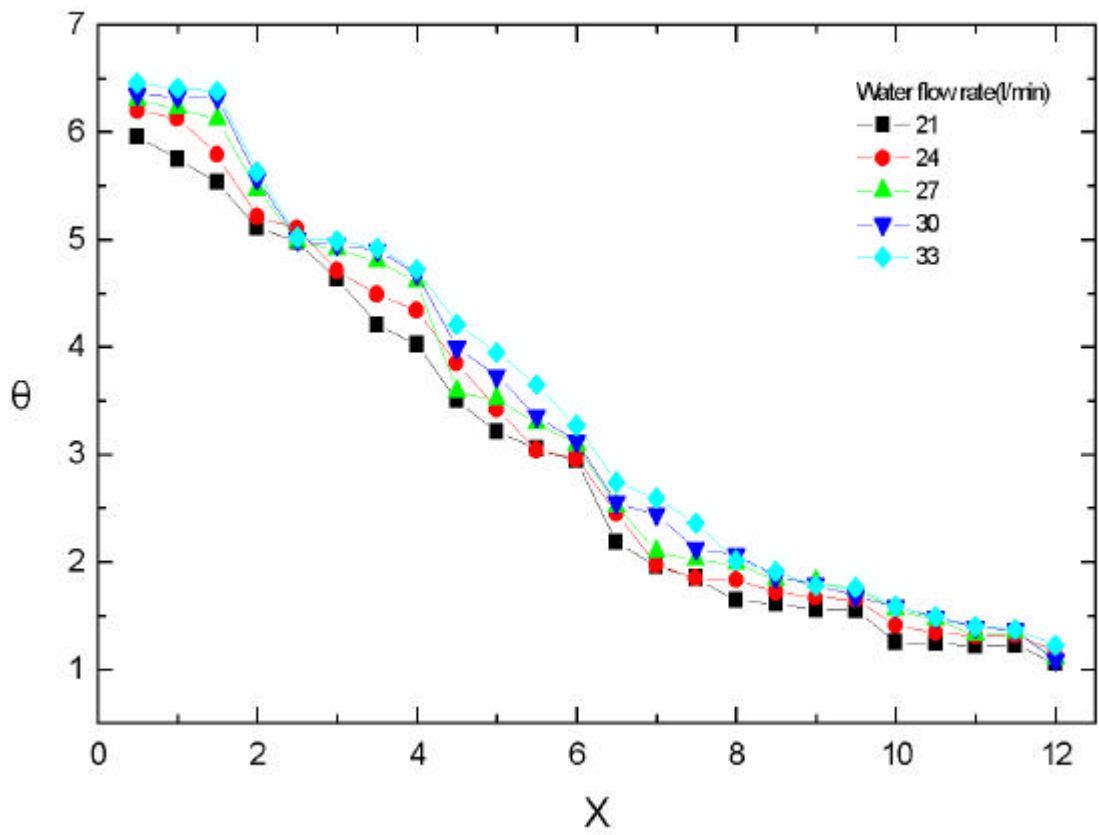


Fig. 4.6 Wall and bulk temperature distribution of coil in film falling flow at Refrigerant flow rate 3.2(/min)

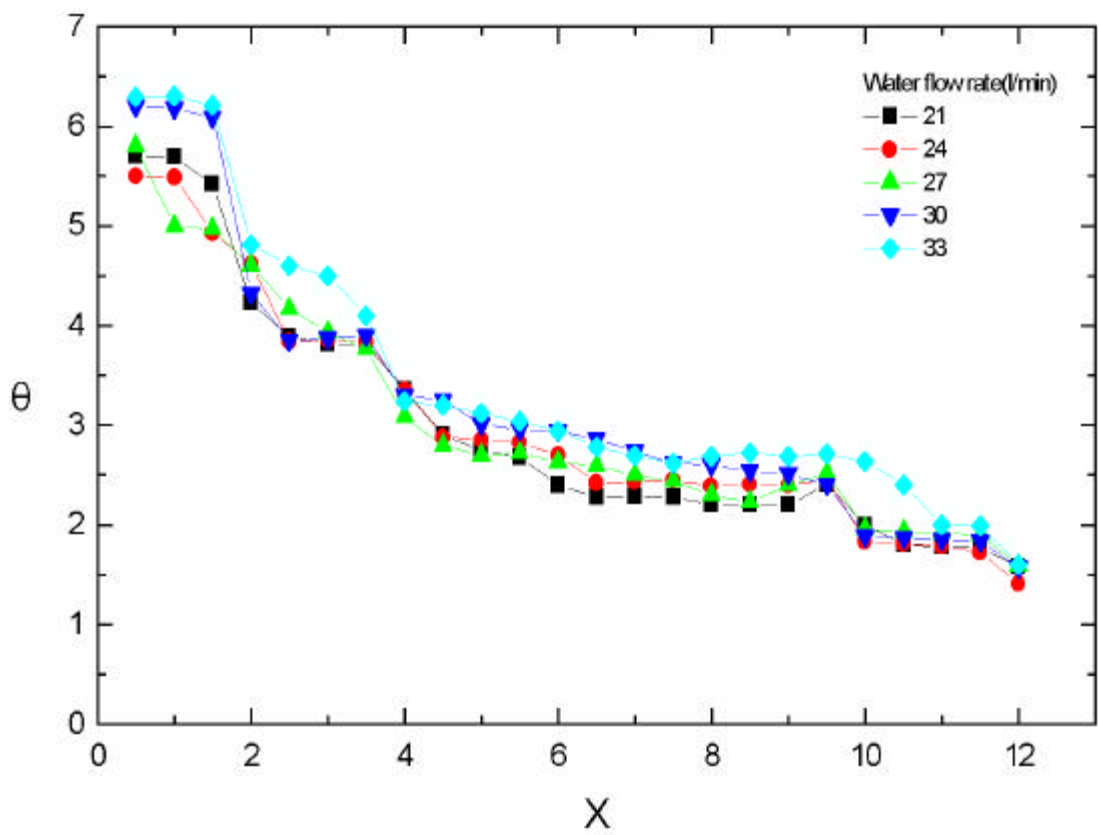


Fig. 4.7 Wall and bulk temperature distribution of coil in immersed flow at Refrigerant flow rate 2.3(/min)

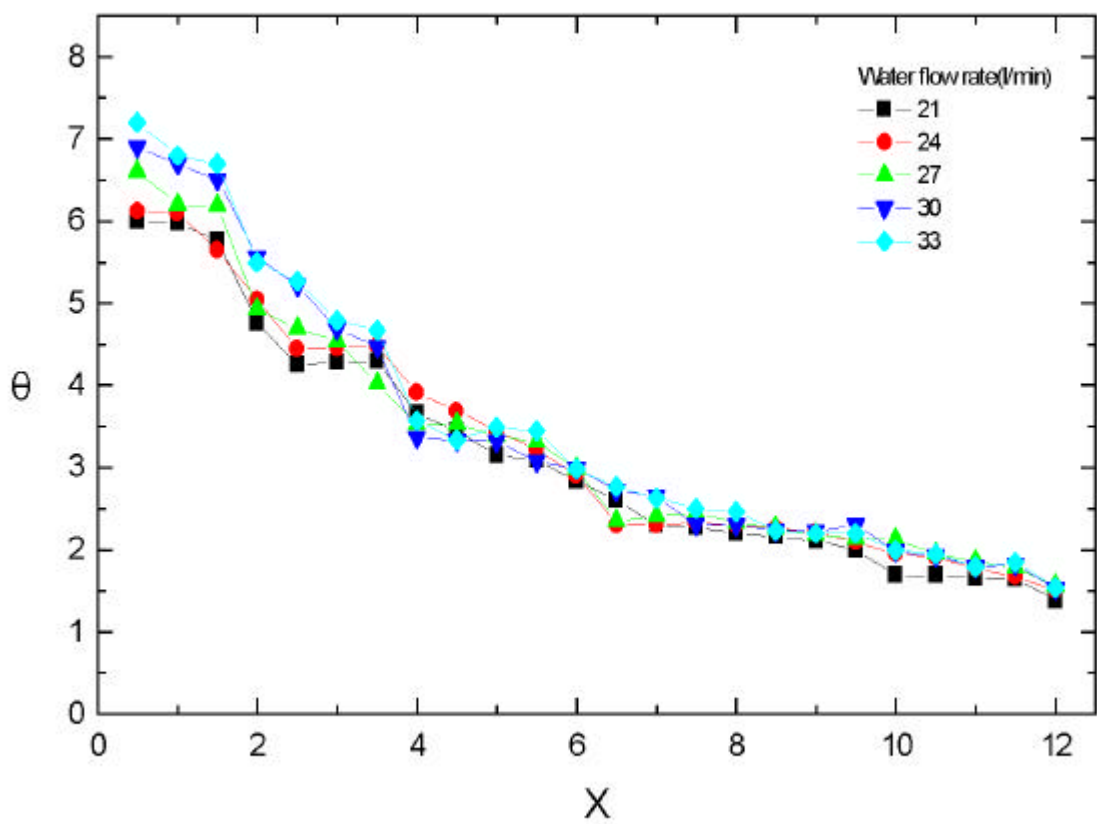


Fig. 4.8 Wall and bulk temperature distribution of coil in immersed flow at Refrigerant flow rate 2.0(/min)

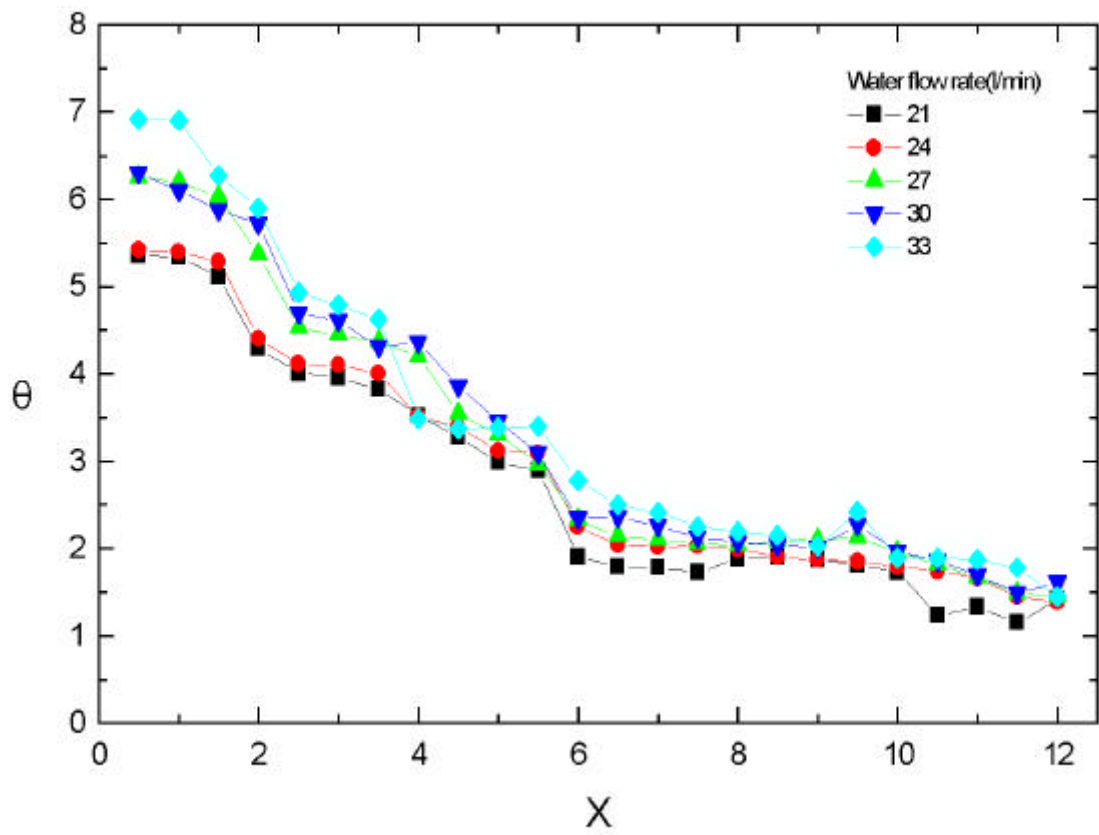


Fig. 4.9 Wall and bulk temperature distribution of coil in immersed flow at Refrigerant flow rate 2.3(/min)

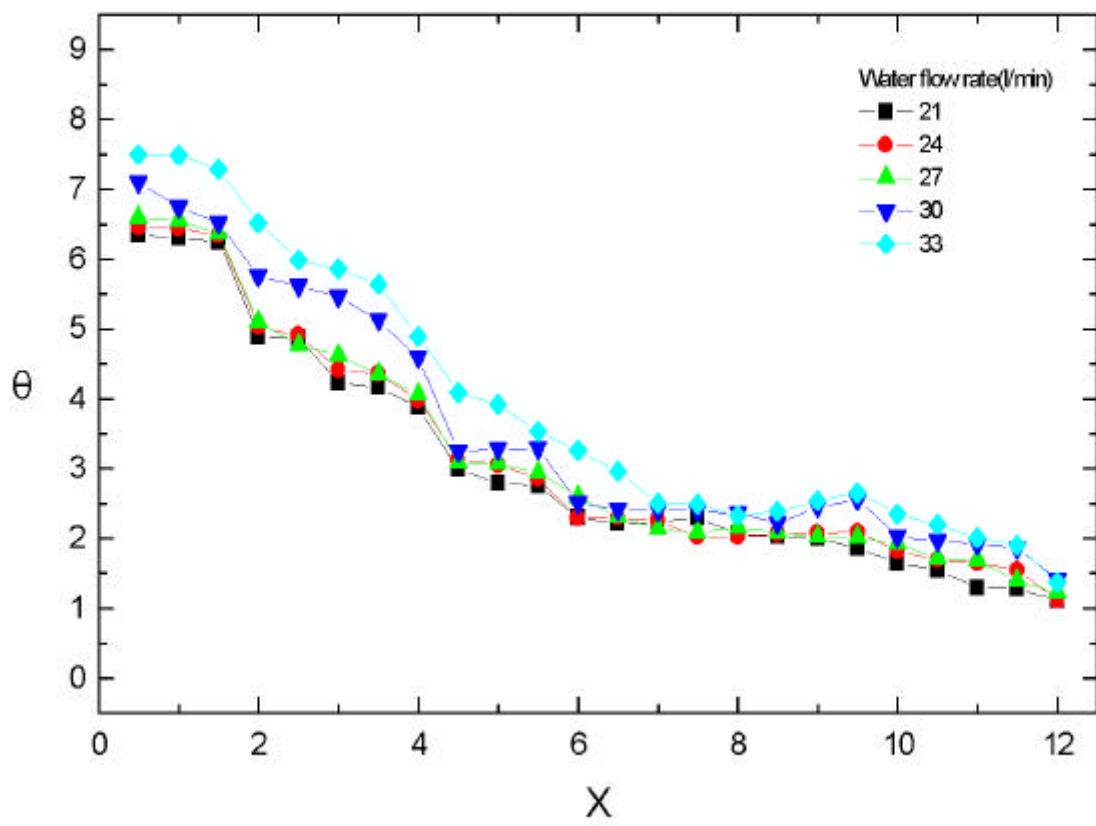


Fig. 4.10 Wall and bulk temperature distribution of coil in immersed flow at Refrigerant flow rate 2.6(/min)

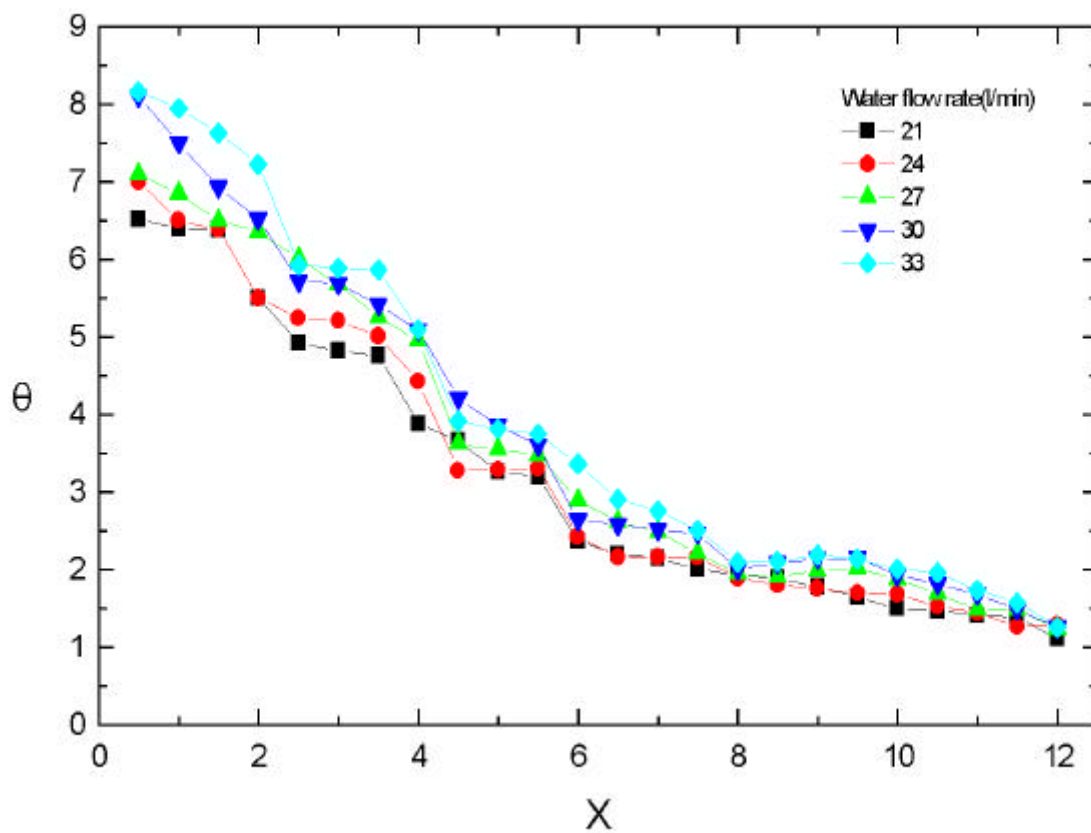


Fig. 4.11 Wall and bulk temperature distribution of coil in immersed flow at Refrigerant flow rate 2.9(/min)

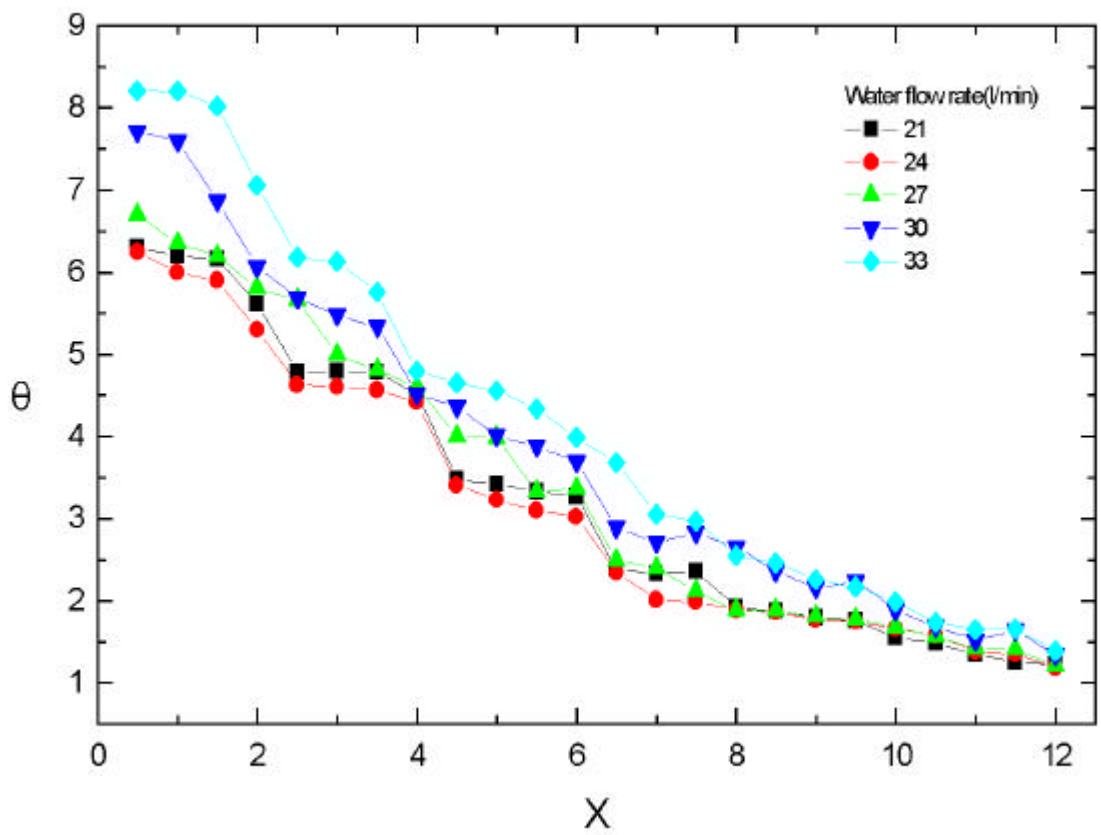


Fig. 4.12 Wall and bulk temperature distribution of coil in immersed flow at Refrigerant flow rate 3.2(/min)

4.2

± 1.5
 21 /min 33 /min, 1.7 /min 3.2 /min
 가
 가

Fig. 4.13 가 Re
 Nu . Nu Re 가
 가 가 27 /min 가가
 가
 가 Nu 가 가
 , 가

가
 Fand 2×
 $10^3 < Re < 4 \times 10^3$

$$Nu_o = (0.35 + 0.022(Re)_o^{0.5} + 0.112(Re)_o^{0.56}) Pr_o^{0.3} \quad (4.2)$$

Fig. 4.14

$\pm 3.0\%$

Fig. 4.15

가 . 가
가 , 가
가 .

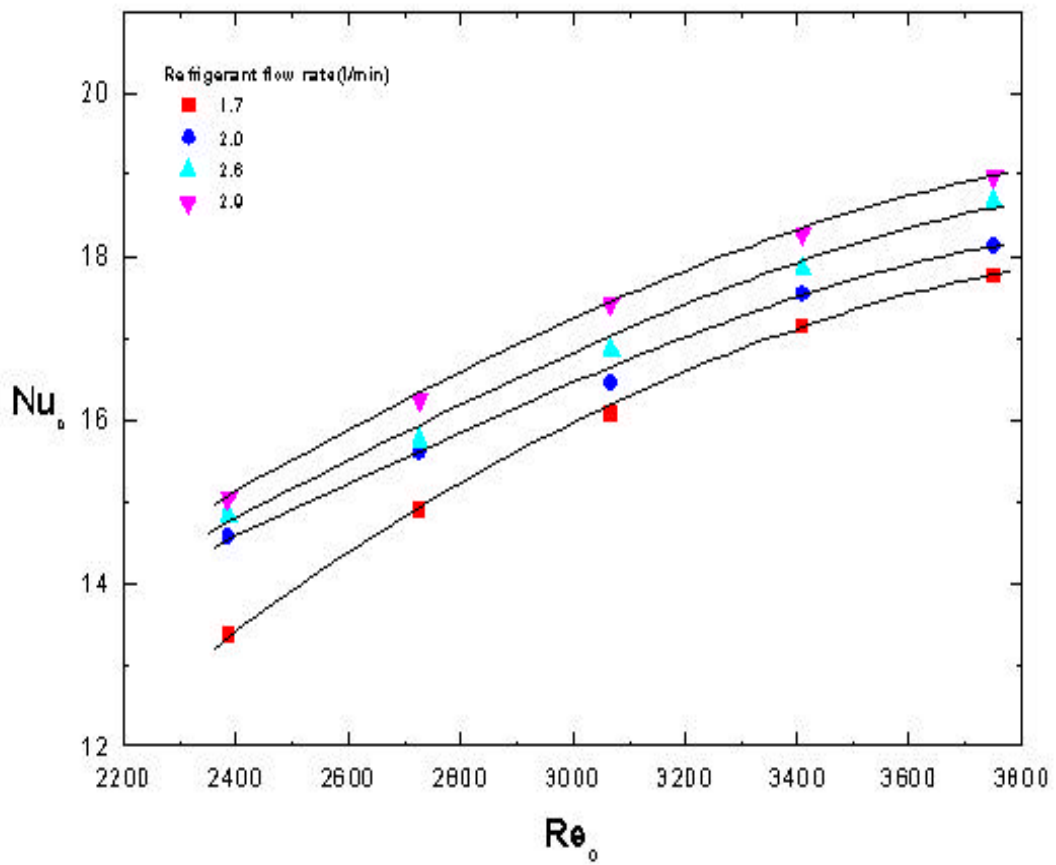


Fig. 4.13 Nu number variation as a function of tube outside Re number on the film falling flow

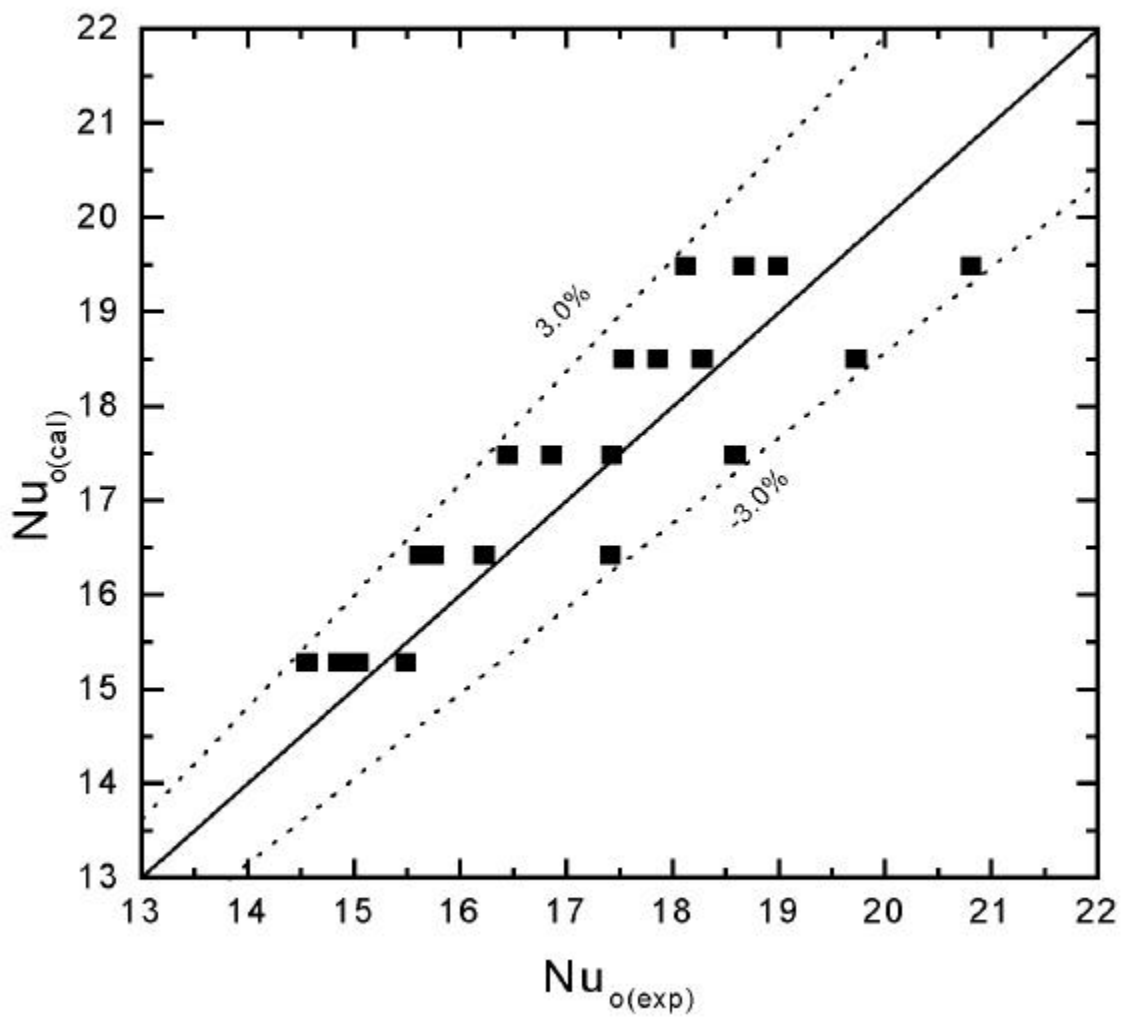


Fig. 4.14 Comparison of calculated Nu numbers by the correlation equation (4.2) and the experimental values

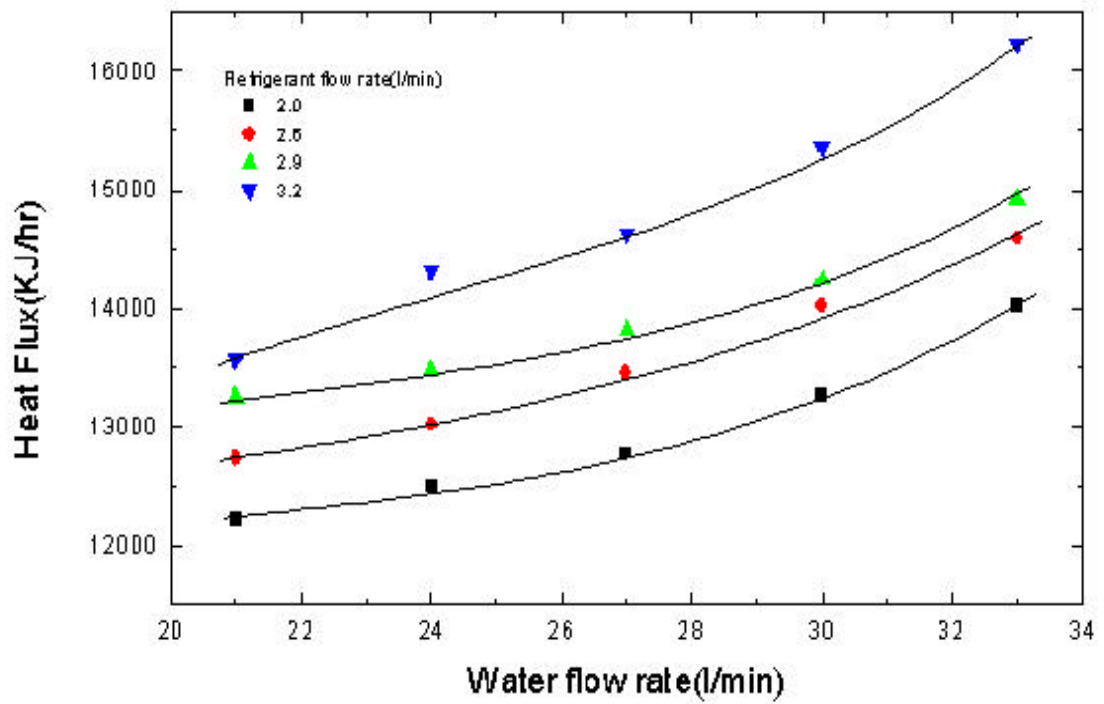


Fig. 4.15 Heat flux variation with refrigerant flow rate in the case of film falling flow

4.3

Fig. 4.16 가
 , Re Nu
 Nu Re 가
 Concave 가
 , 가 가
 .
 가
 Nu 가 가
 가
 McAdams
 $2 \times 10^3 < Re < 4 \times 10^3$

$$Nu_o = (0.35 + 0.064(Re)_o^{0.6}) Pr_o^{0.3} \quad (4.3)$$

Fig. 4.17

, $\pm 5.0\%$

Fig. 4.18

가 가
 가 ,
 가 가
 가

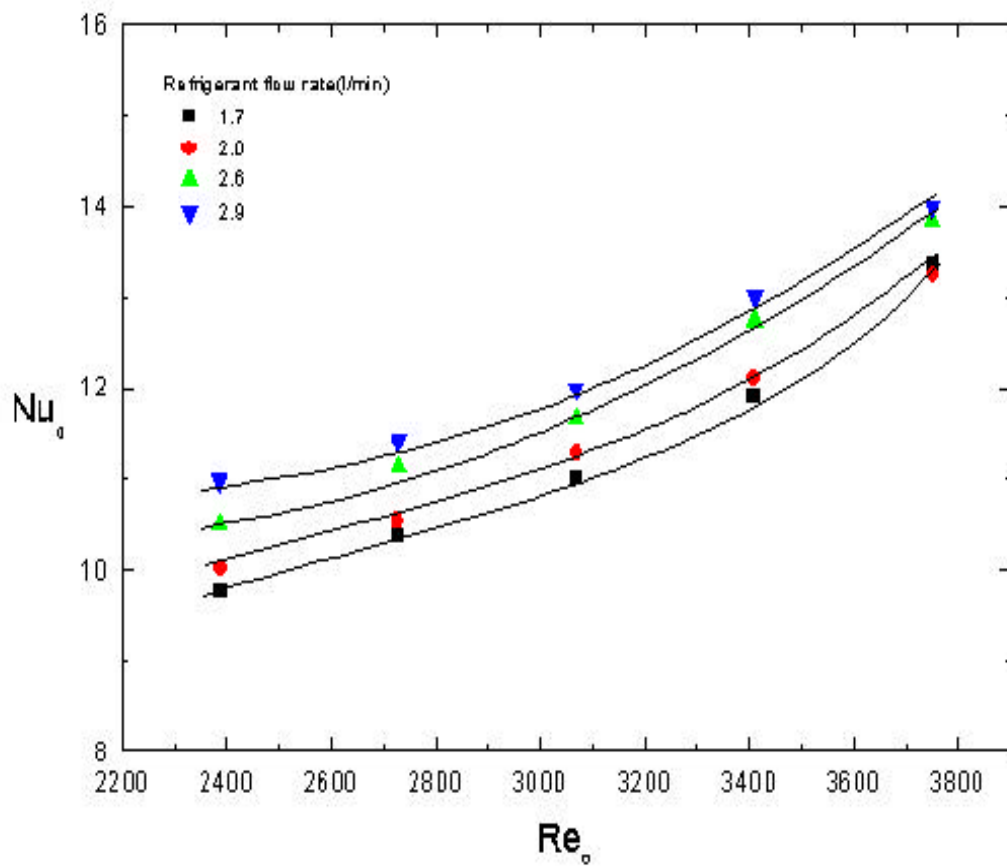


Fig. 4.16 Nu number variation as a function of tube outside Re number on the immersed flow

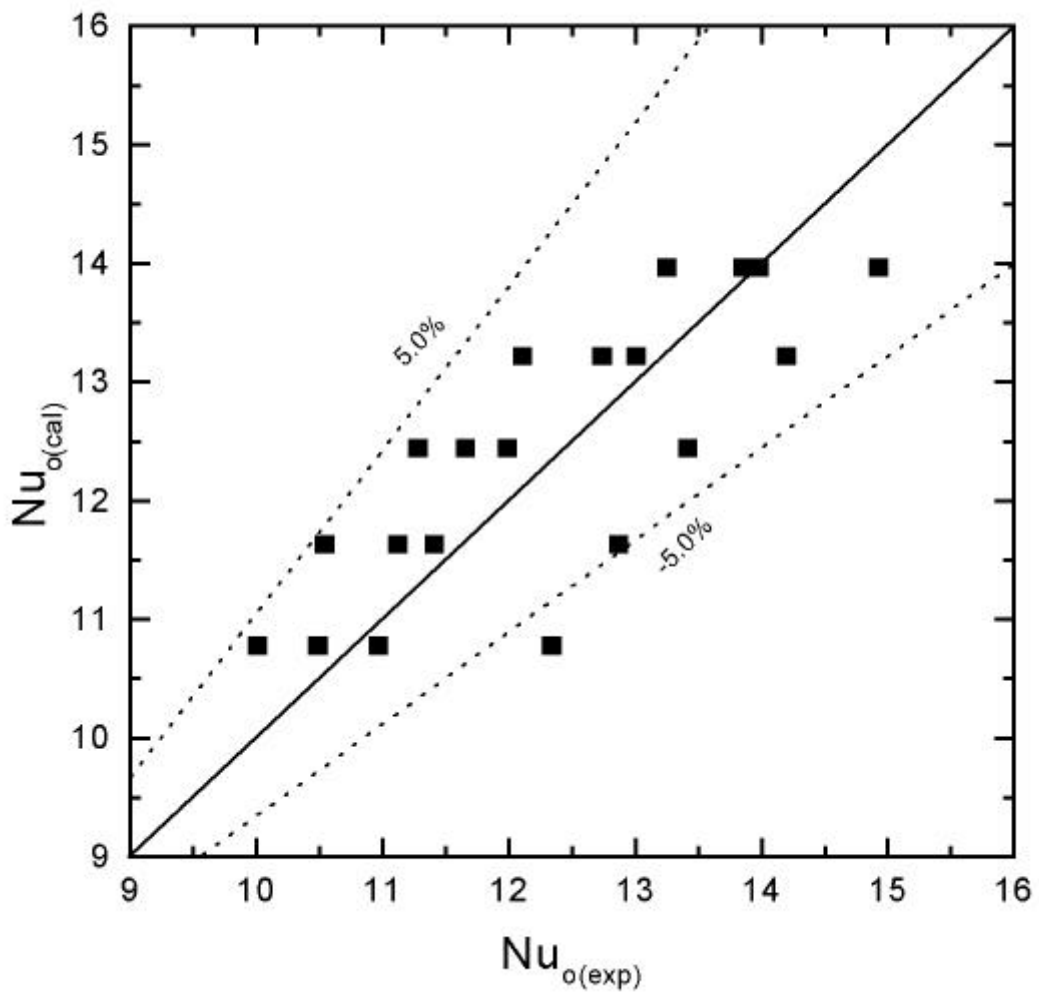


Fig. 4.17 Comparison of calculated Nu numbers by the correlation equation (4.3) and the experimental values

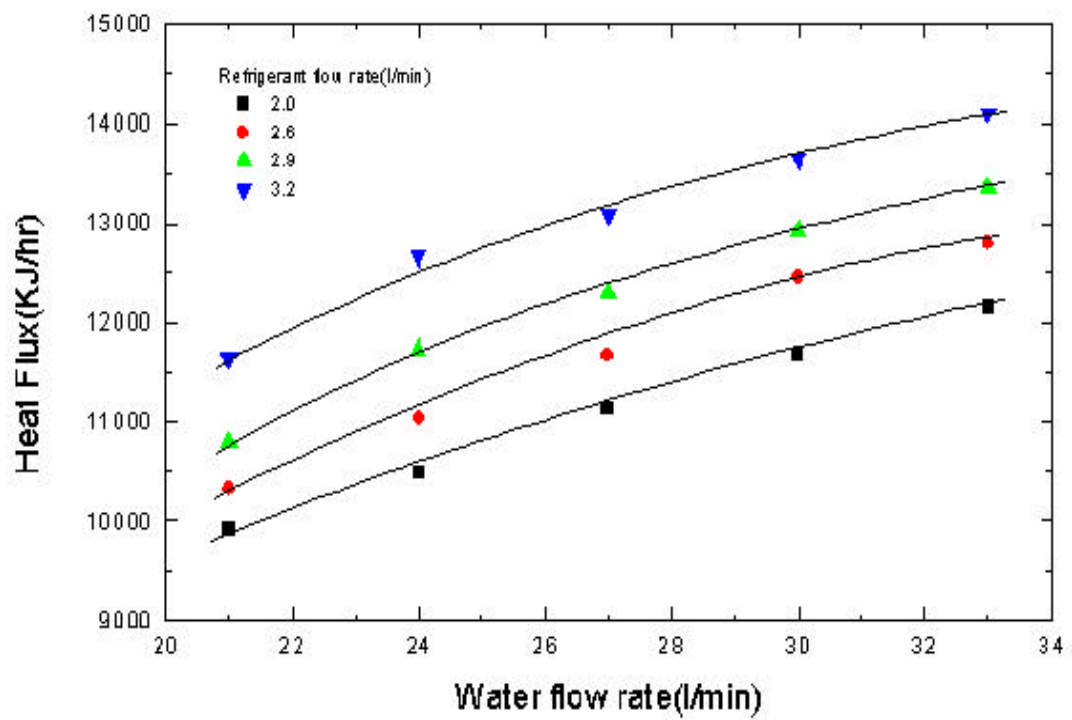


Fig. 4.18 Heat flux variation with refrigerant flow rate in the case of immersed flow

4.4

0 1.0

Fig. 4.19 Fig. 4.27 가 Re
Nu Nu Re 가 가
Nu 가 가 , 가 가
가 .

Fig. 4.28 Fig. 4.33

가 .
Fig. 4.28 1.7 /min 가 8%
8% 8% 92%

Fig. 4.33 3.2 /min 가 42%
가 , 가
가 가
8%, 56% .
가

가 가 가 , 가 가
가 가 가 .

가

$$2 \times 10^3 < Re_o < 4 \times 10^3$$

$$Nu_o = (0.5 + 0.14 (Re_o)^{0.53}) Pr_o^{0.4} \quad (4.4)$$

Fig. 4.34 0.08 0.92

$$\pm 8\% \quad (4.4)$$

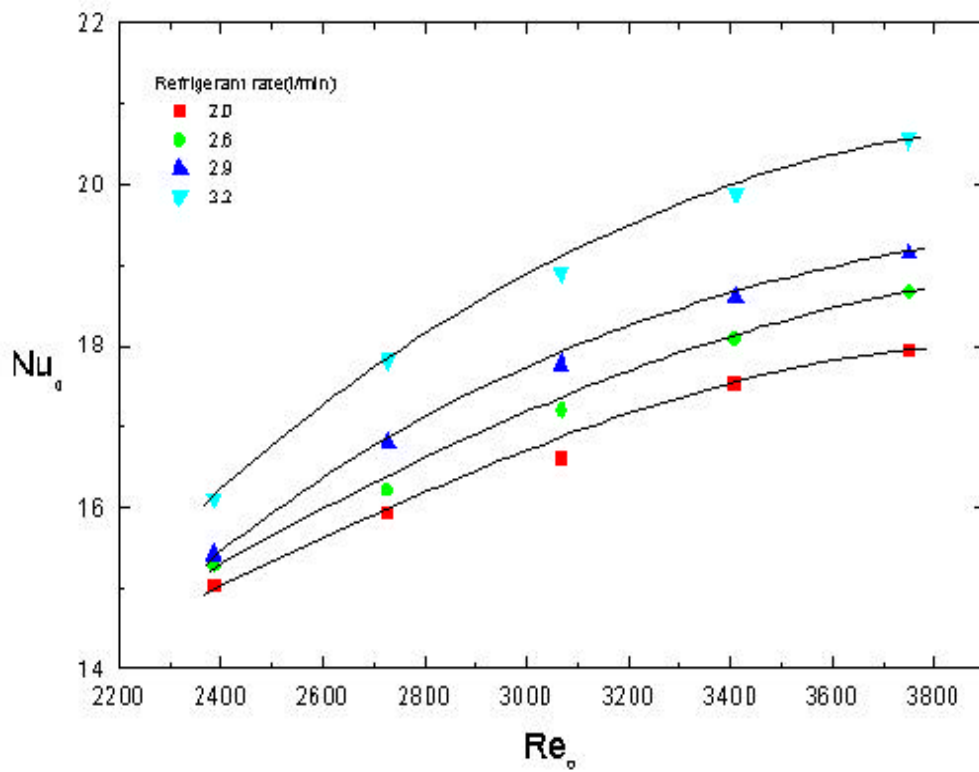


Fig. 4.19 Nu number variation as a function of tube outside Re number on the Immersed rate 0.083

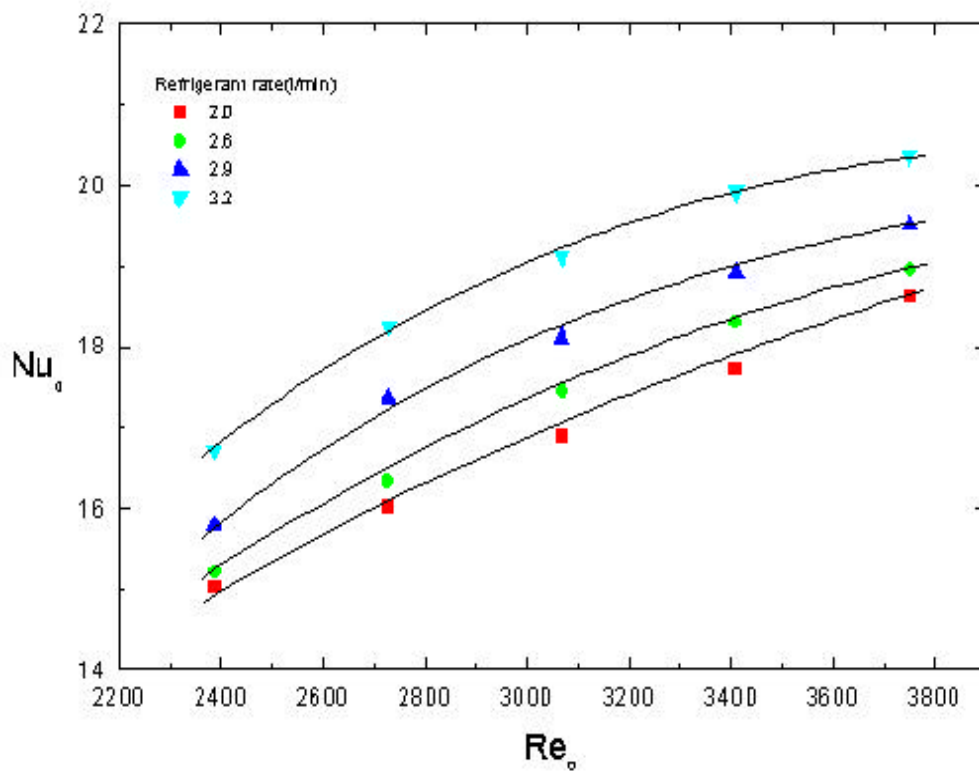


Fig. 4.20 Nu number variation as a function of tube outside Re number on the Immersed rate 0.167

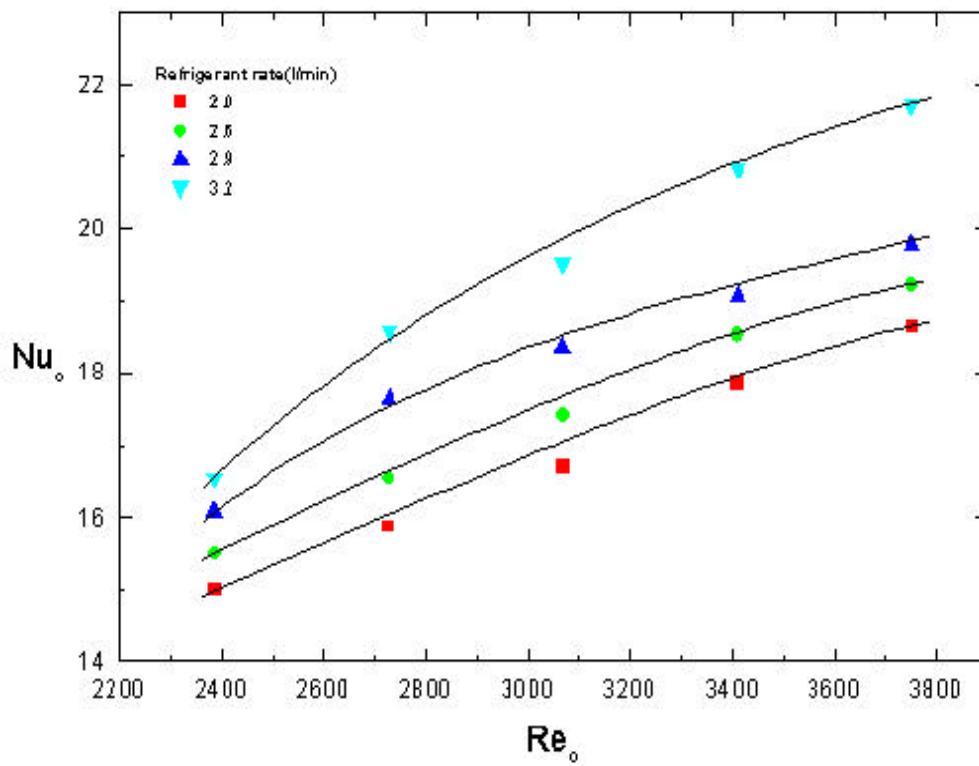


Fig. 4.21 Nu number variation as a function of tube outside Re number on the Immersed rate 0.25

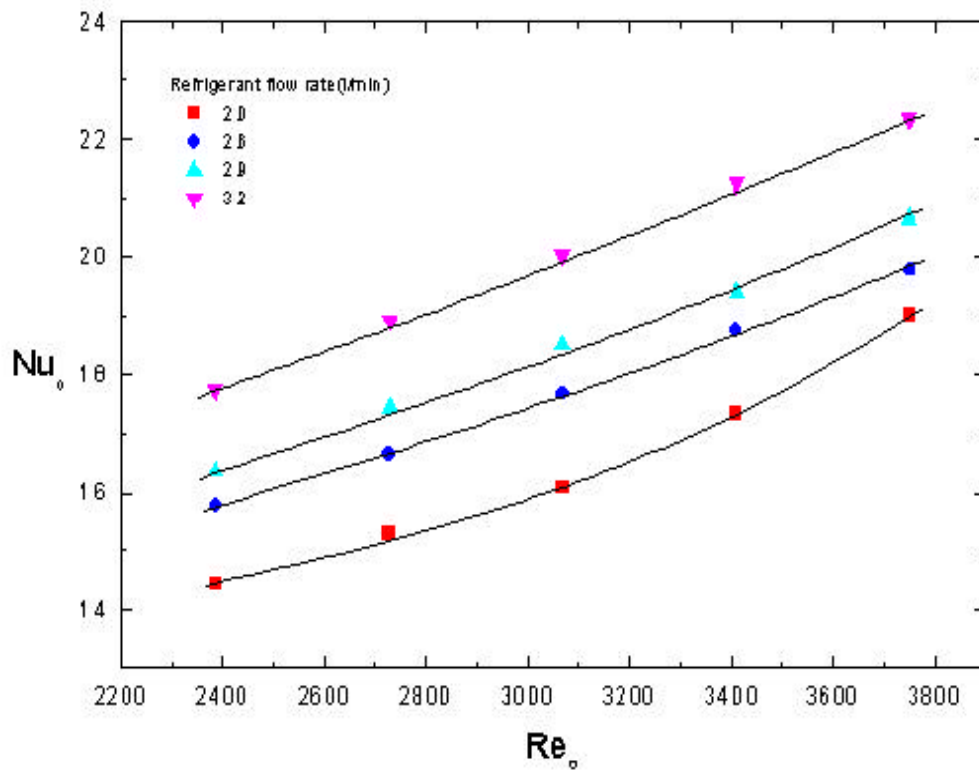


Fig. 4.22 Nu number variation as a function of tube outside Re number on the Immersed rate 0.33

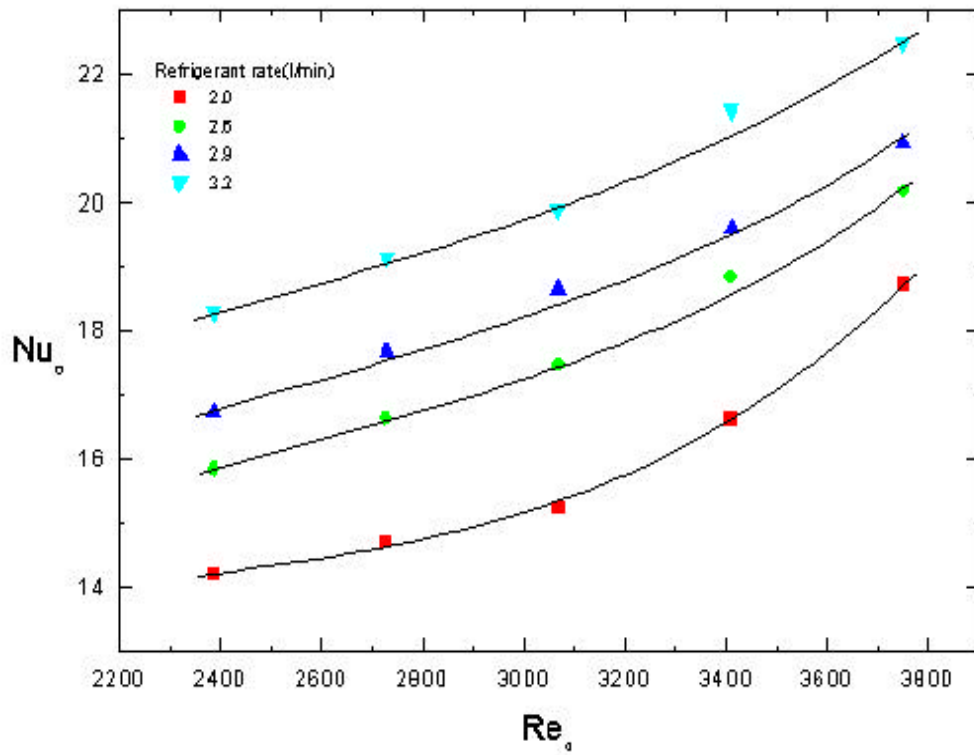


Fig. 4.23 Nu number variation as a function of tube outside Re number on the Immersed rate 0.42

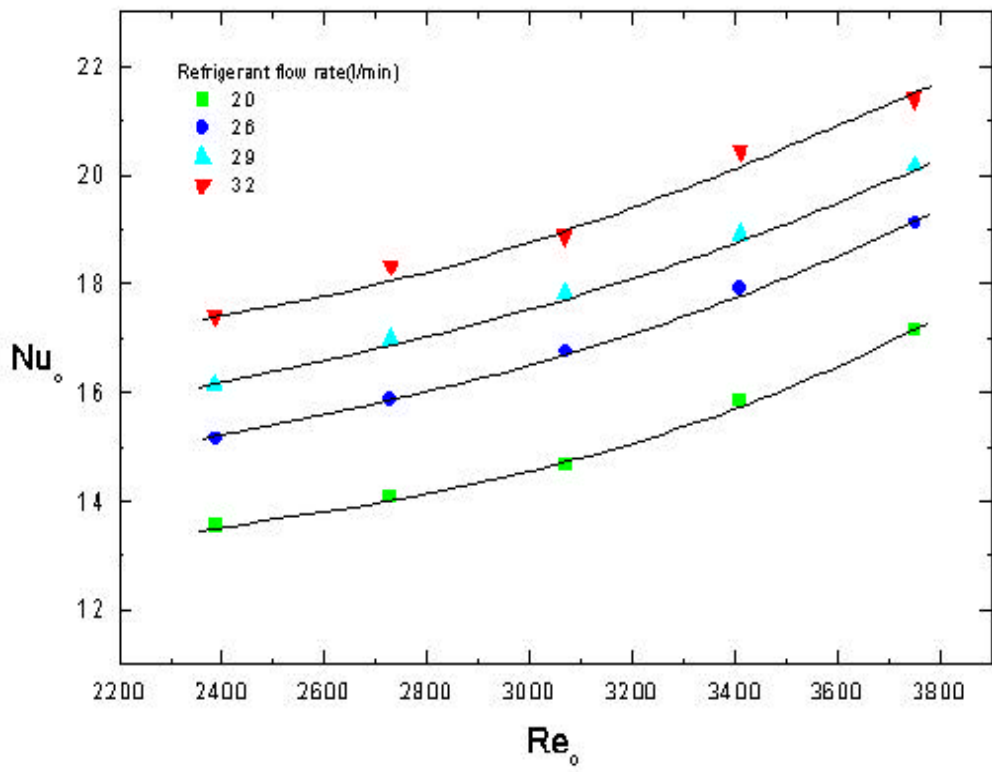


Fig. 4.24 Nu number variation as a function of tube outside Re number on the Immersed rate 0.5

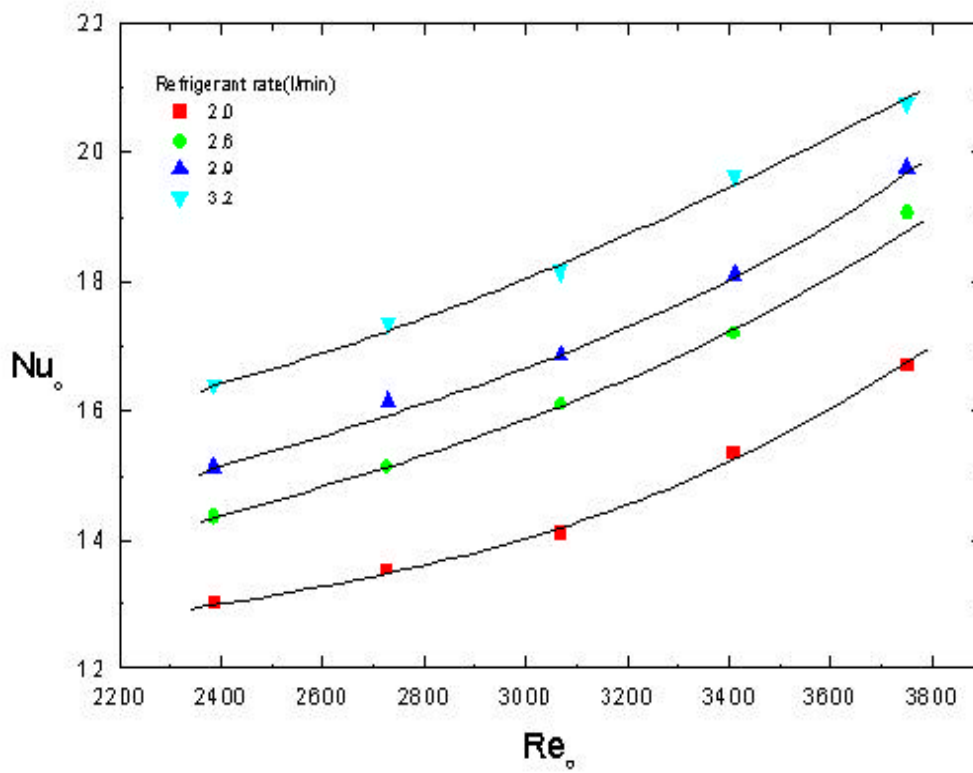


Fig. 4.25 Nu number variation as a function of tube outside Re number on the Immersed rate 0.58

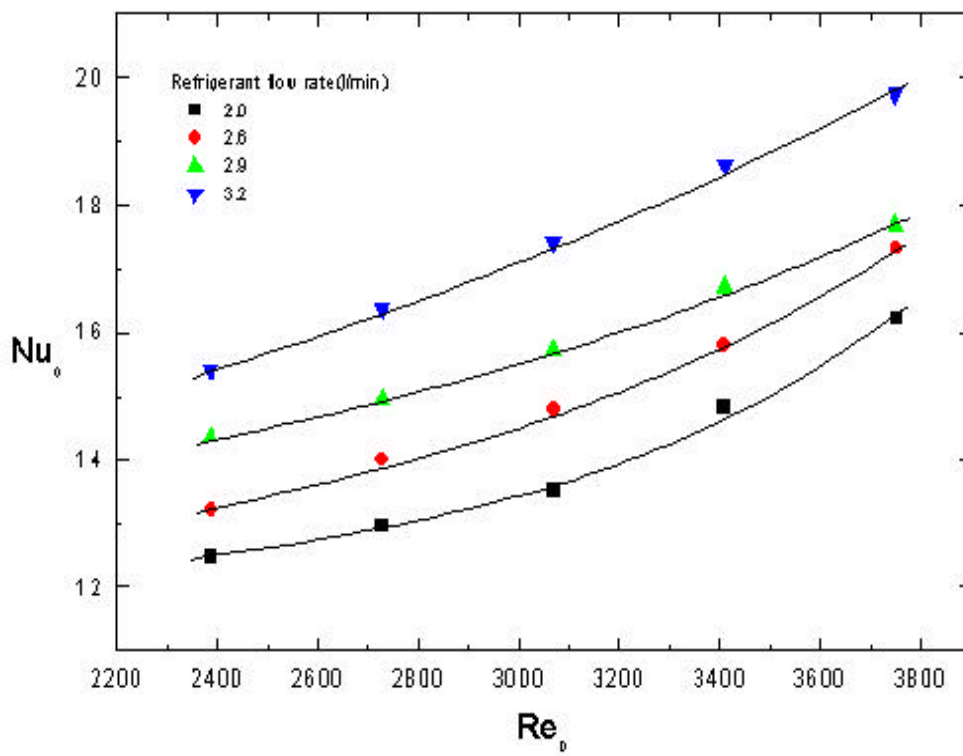


Fig. 4.26 Nu number variation as a function of tube outside Re number on the Immersed rate 0.67

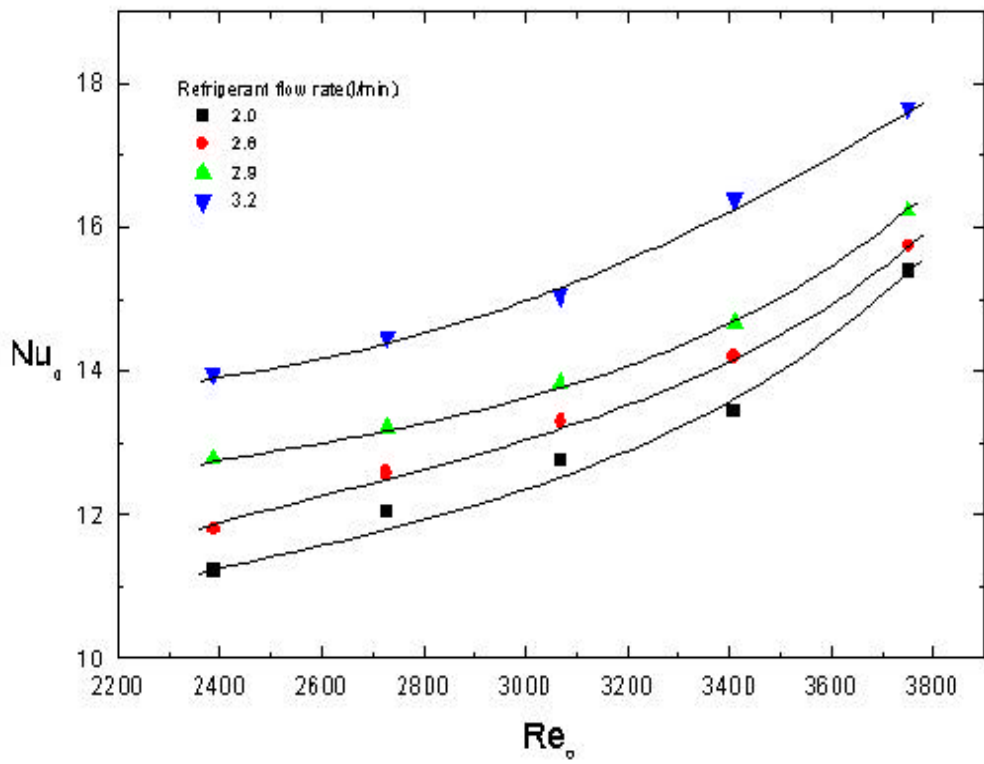


Fig. 4.27 Nu number variation as a function of tube outside Re number on the Immersed rate 0.83

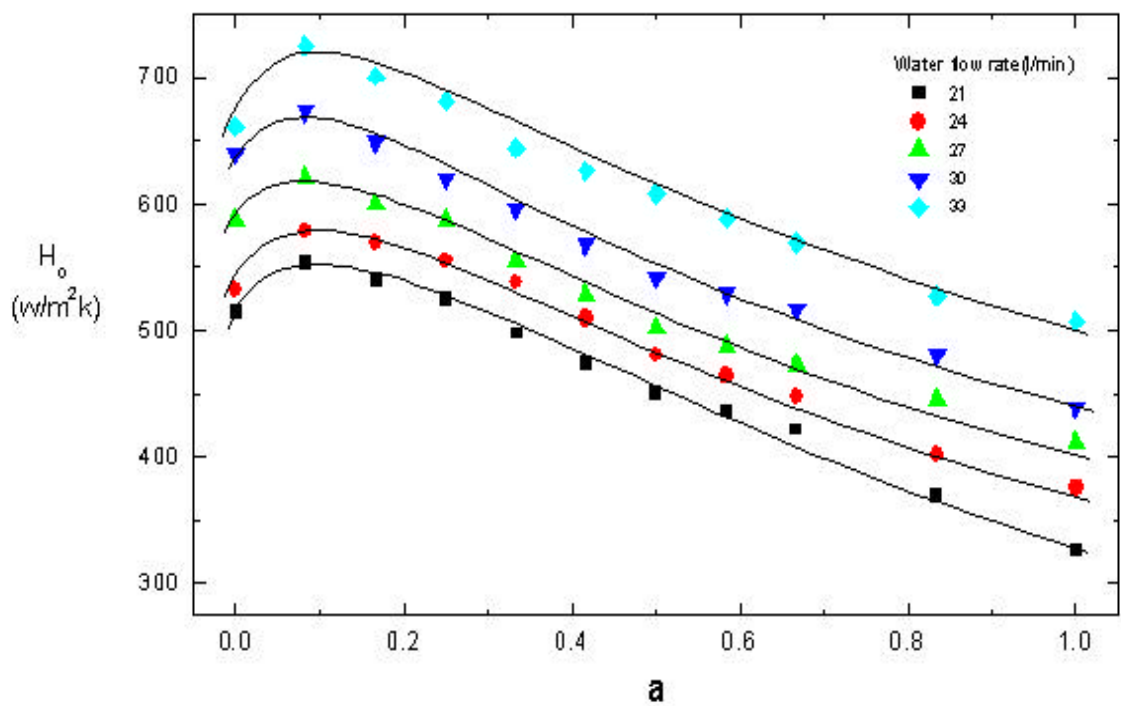


Fig. 4.28 Outside heat transfer coefficient vs the tube immersed rate on the mixed flow at refrigerant flow rate 1.7 /min.

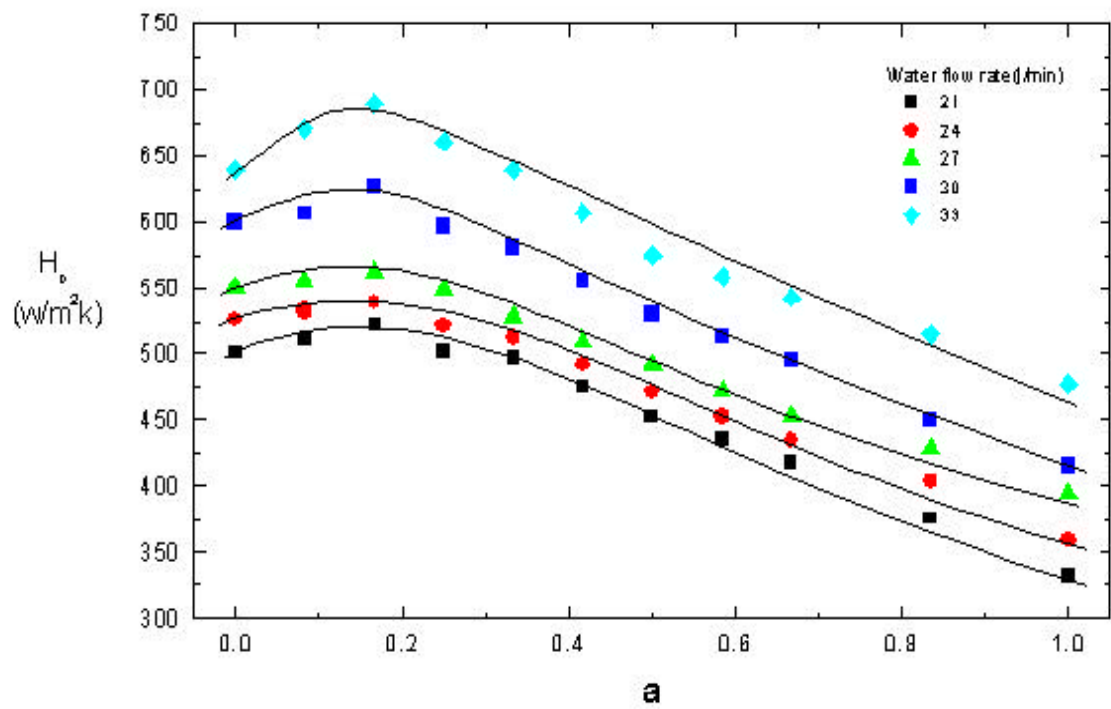


Fig. 4.29 Outside heat transfer coefficient vs the tube immersed rate on the mixed flow at refrigerant flow rate 2.0 /min.

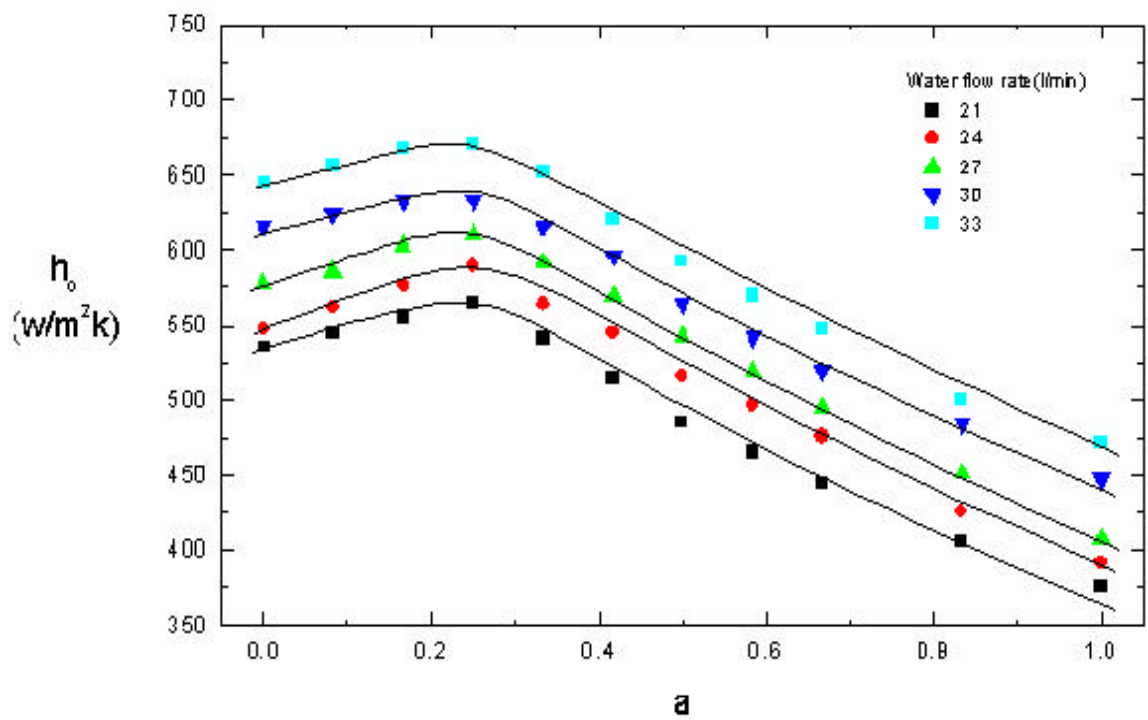


Fig. 4.30 Outside heat transfer coefficient vs the tube immersed rate on the mixed flow at refrigerant flow rate 2.3 /min.

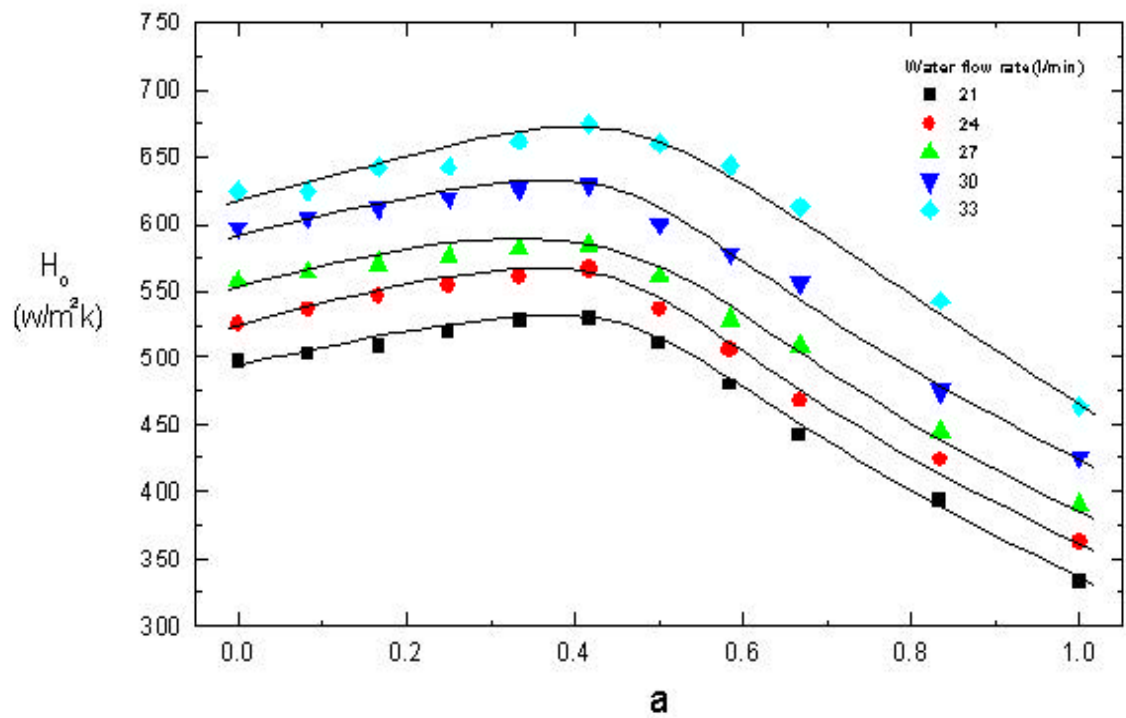


Fig. 4.31 Outside heat transfer coefficient vs the tube immersed rate on the mixed flow at refrigerant flow rate 2.6 /min.

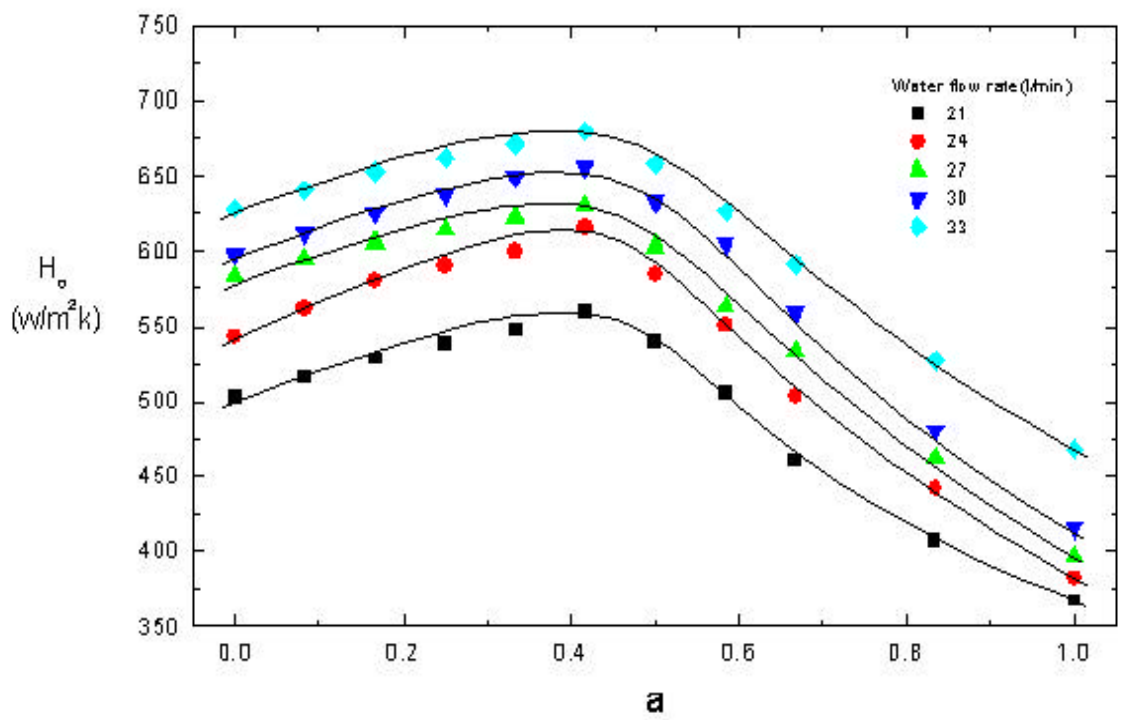


Fig. 4.32 Outside heat transfer coefficient vs the tube immersed rate on the mixed flow at refrigerant flow rate 2.9 /min.

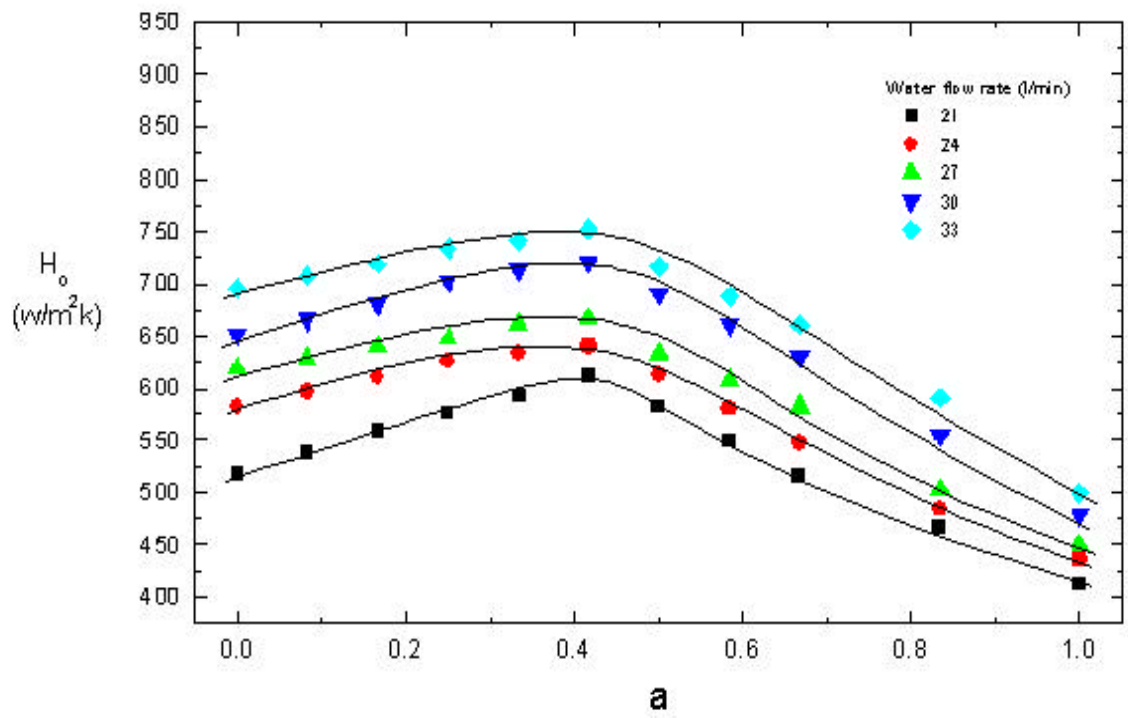


Fig. 4.33 Outside heat transfer coefficient vs the tube immersed rate on the mixed flow at refrigerant flow rate 3.2 /min.

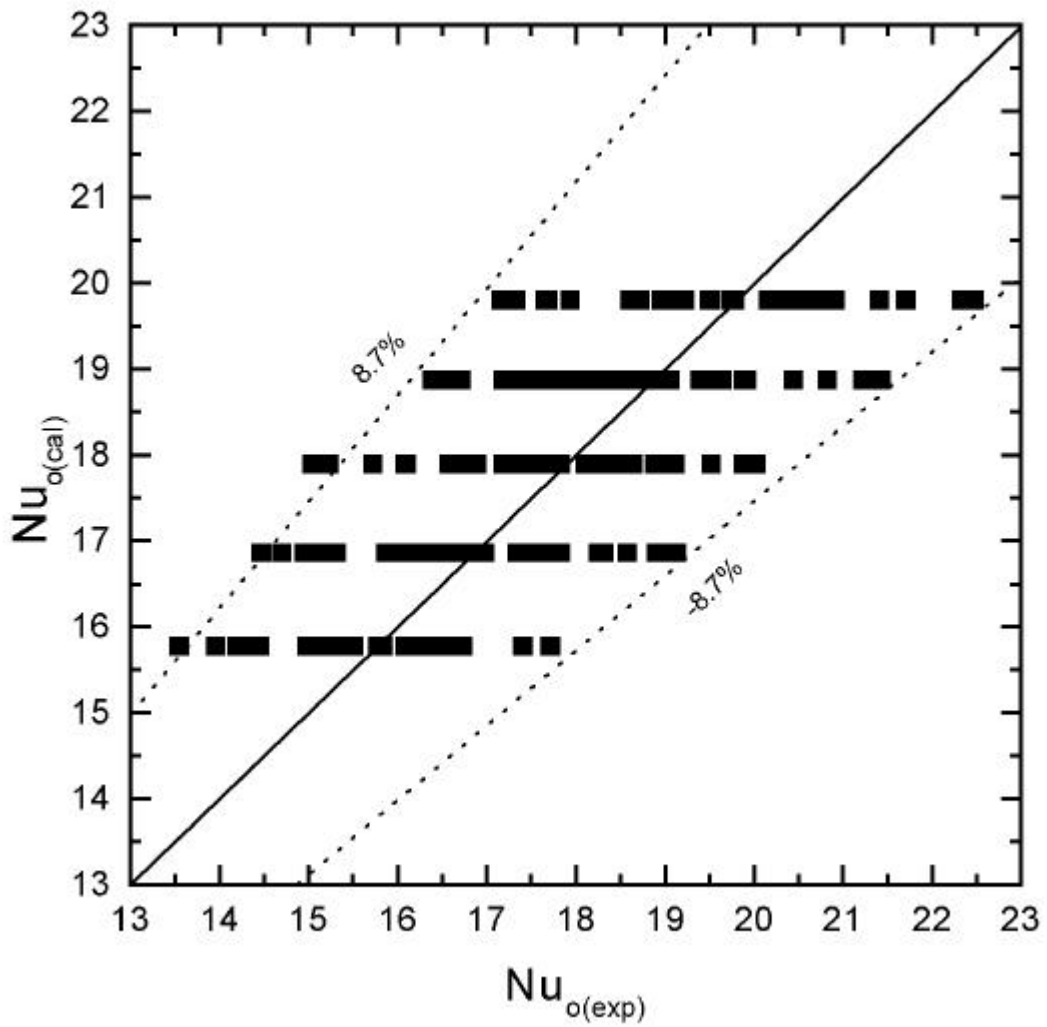


Fig. 4.34 Comparison of calculated Nu numbers by the correlation equation (4.4) and the experimental values and experimental value

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(1) $Re \quad 10^2 < Re_o < 10^4$

$$Nu_o = (0.35 + 0.022(Re)_o^{0.5} + 0.112(Re)_o^{0.56}) Pr_o^{0.3}$$

(2)

$$Nu_o = (0.35 + 0.064(Re)_o^{0.6}) Pr_o^{0.3}$$

(3)

$$Nu_o = (0.5 + 0.14(Re)_o^{0.53}) Pr_o^{0.4}$$

(4)

8%,

56%

가

(Dc/di)

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