

2003

An Experimental Study of Condensation Heat Transfer in a Single Mini-Tube Using New Experimental Techniques

31

0.691 mm R134a
5~20 kW/m², 0.15~0.85, 100~600 kg/m²s,
40
Nusselt
가

Abstract

New experimental techniques were developed to experimentally investigate the characteristics of condensation heat transfer and pressure drop for R134a in a horizontal single round tube with an inner diameter of 0.691 mm. Tests were performed for a mass flux of 100 to 600 kg/m²s, a heat flux of 5 to 20 kW/m², and a saturation temperature of 40°C. According to mass flux and qualities, the experimental local condensation heat transfer coefficients and two-phase frictional pressure gradients are shown. The experimental data of condensation Nusselt number and frictional pressure drop are compared with previous correlations, most of which are proposed for the condensation of pure refrigerant in a relatively large diameter tube. By flow visualization method, various flow patterns were observed according to mass flux and quality.

1.

1 mm 가

가 가

가

1 mm R134a

Webb (2001) 0.44, 0.611, 1.33 1.564 mm 가 Reynolds

Akers (1959) Moser (1998)

Koyama (2001) (19 1.11 mm) R134a 0.8 mm 8

MPa 100~700 kg/m²s , 0.0~1.0 1.7

(1996) 16 mm, 1.7 mm 가 9

R12 R134a 8~23 , 0.717~1.171 mm , 가

가 가 가 가 가 23 가

가 가 가 가 가 4

가 가 가 가

Kandlikar (2002), Kandlikar (2001)

(2 2)

가 (, ,) 가

40 °C,

0.691 mm

R134a

가

가

2.

2.1

Fig. 1

R134a 가

0.75 mm

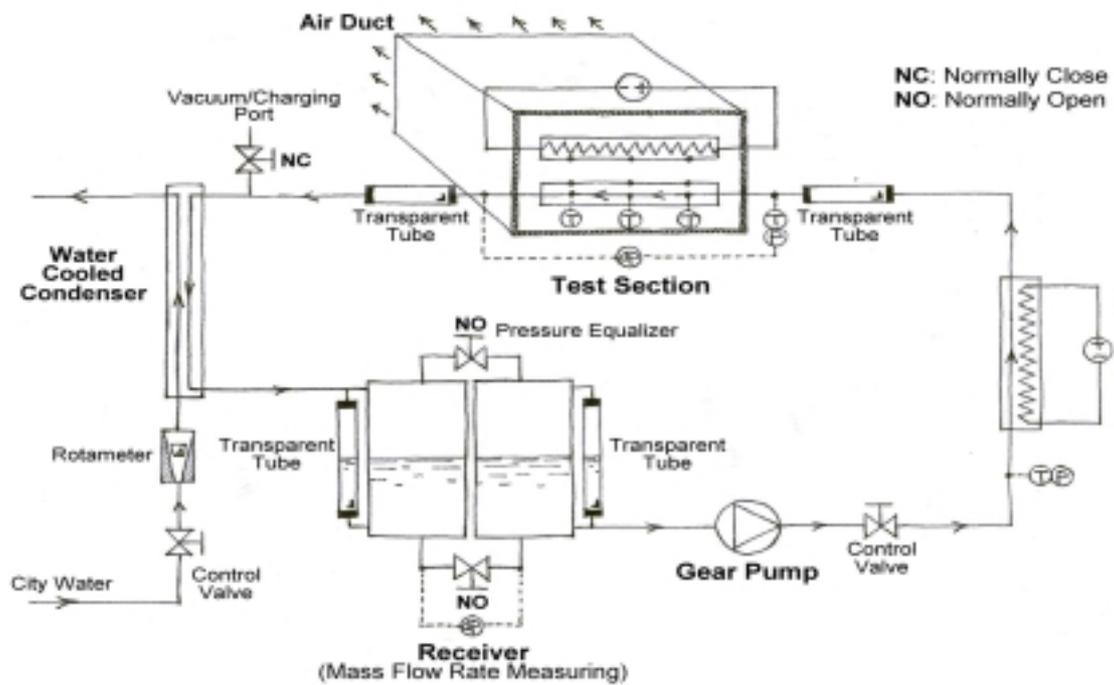


Fig. 1 Schematic diagram of the experimental apparatus

2.2

Fig. 2

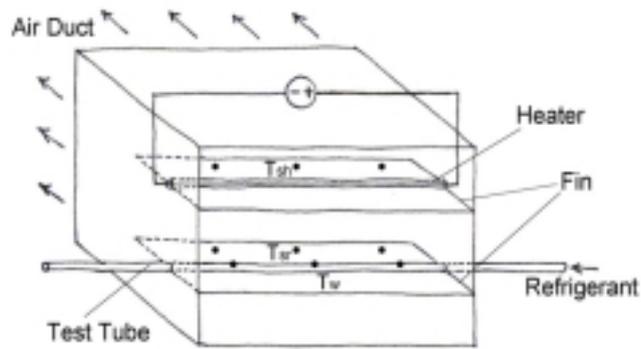


Fig. 2 Conceptual schematic diagram of the test section



Fig. 3 Cross-flow air-cooled test section

(, ,)가

가

가

Fig. 3

0.691 mm , 171 mm
3 6 가 28 mm / 20 mm

2.3

Fig. 1
가 가
Fig. 1
가

2.3 g/min

2.4

R134a 1
100, 200, 400, 600 kg/m²s
가 2.3~13.5 g/min
5, 10, 15, 20 kW/m²

2.5

, GPIB , PC

, MS-Excel

REFPROP 5.1(1996) 0.15 0.85 R134a
 ± 3.5(,) ,
) ± 19.9%(,) 2

1.

(mm)	0.691
	R134a
(°C)	40
(kg/m ² s)	100, 200, 400, 600
(kW/m ²)	5, 10, 15, 20
	0.15 ~ 0.85

2.

	± 0.1 °C
	± 1.5 kPa
	± 0.15 kPa
	± 3.5%
	± 3.2%
	± 3.5 ~ ± 19.9%

3.

3.1

$$x_{in} = \frac{1}{i_{fg}} \left[i_{ph,in} + \frac{(\dot{Q}_{ph} - \dot{Q}_{ph,loss})}{\dot{m}_r} - i_f \right] \quad (1)$$

$$x = x_{in} + \frac{\dot{Q}_{test}}{2\dot{m}_r i_{fg}} \quad (2)$$

가 , $\phi_{ph,loss}$

1

Nusselt

$$h = \frac{q''}{T_w - T_r} \quad (3)$$

$$Nu = \frac{hD}{k_f} \quad (4)$$

$$T_w - T_r = \frac{q''}{h}, \quad T_w = 1$$

3.2 2

(Δp_f) , 가 (Δp_a) , (Δp_{in}) (Δp_{out}) (Δp_{exp})

$$\Delta p_{exp} = \Delta p_f + \Delta p_a + \Delta p_{in} + \Delta p_{out} \quad (5)$$

가 (Collier and Thome , 1994)

$$\Delta p_a = G^2 v_{fg} \Delta x \quad (6)$$

$$\Delta p_{in} = \frac{G^2 v_f}{2} \left[\left(\frac{1}{C_c} - 1 \right)^2 + \left(1 - \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \right) \right] \left[1 + \left(\frac{v_{fg}}{v_f} \right) x \right] \quad (7)$$

$$\Delta p_{out} = -G^2 \sigma (1 - \sigma) v_f \left[1 + \left(\frac{v_{fg}}{v_f} \right) x \right] \quad (8)$$

(7) C_c 가 / σ

92~117%

4.

4.1

Fig. 4
(Shah, 1979; Akers, 1958)
Nusselt
Nusselt
가 가 가
가 가
1.46 mm 75~750 kg/m²s
R134a William (2002)
(Yan and Lin, 1999; Yang and Webb, 1996; Kim and Cho, 1997).
Shah 400 600 kg/m²
Akers
가

4.2 2

Fig. 5
Friedel (1979)
가 가 가 가
가 가
400 kg/m²s 0.7 100 kg/m²s 0.6
가
(Christoffersen, 1993).
가
Friedel
가 가

4.3

가
0.75 mm
, Fig. 6 100 kg/m²s

ring flow) (annular flow) (bubbly flow), (slug flow), (annular-
 가 0.3 0.4 가 Fig. 7
 300 kg/m²s 0.2 0.3

Fig. 8 600 kg/m²s
 가 ,

5.

R134a

1.

2. Nu

가 가 .

3. Nu

가 ,

4.

5.

가

6.

, Shah(1979) Akers (1958)
 Friedel(1979)

7.

가

가

가

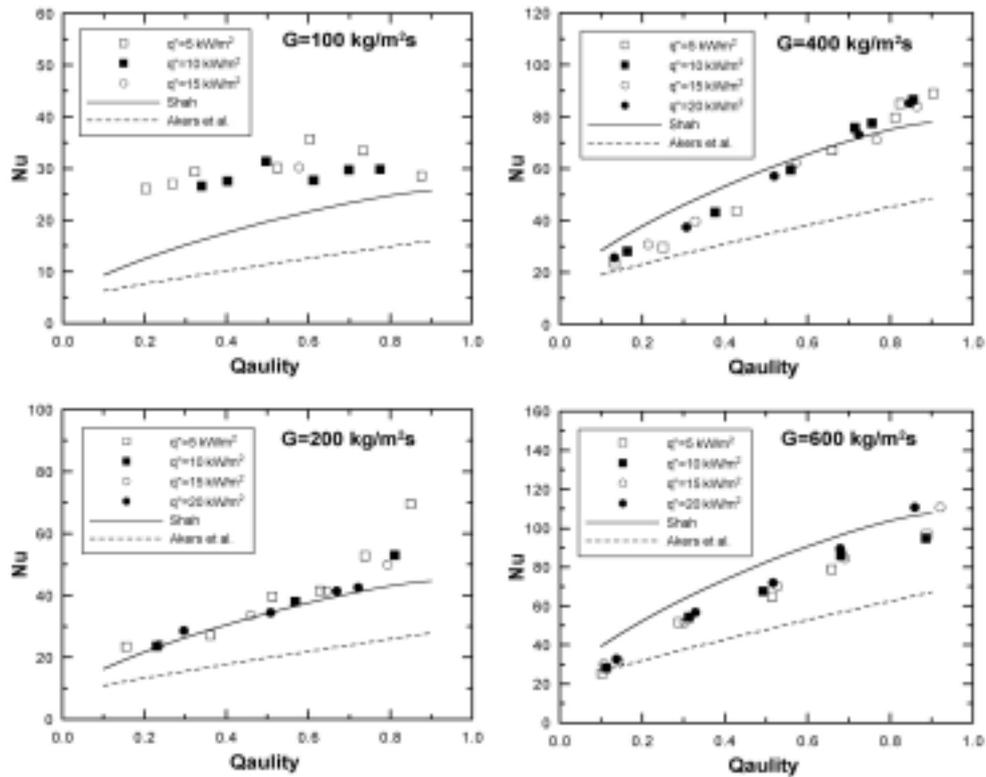


Fig. 4 Local Nusselt number vs. quality

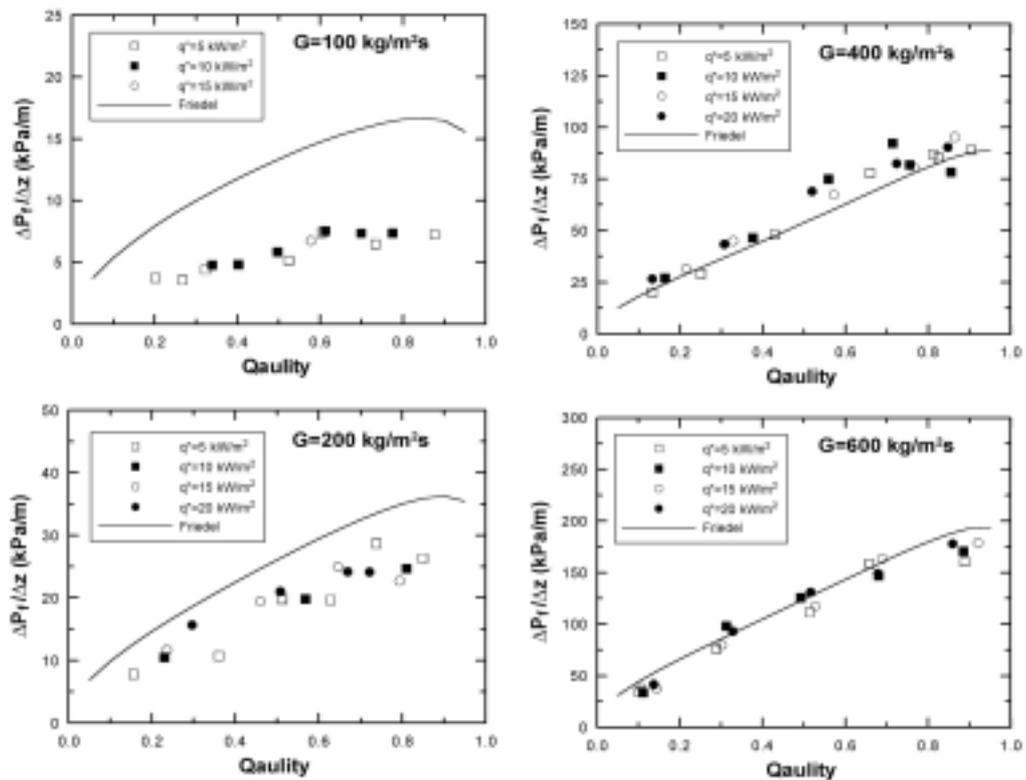


Fig. 5 Two-phase frictional pressure gradient vs. quality

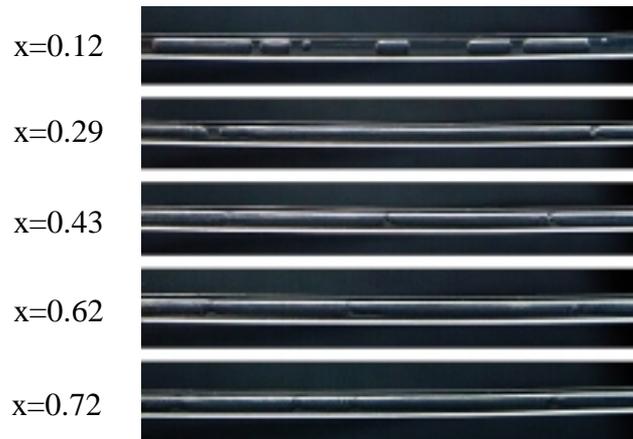


Fig. 6 Two-phase flow patterns, $G = 100 \text{ kg/m}^2\text{s}$ (flow direction: right to left)

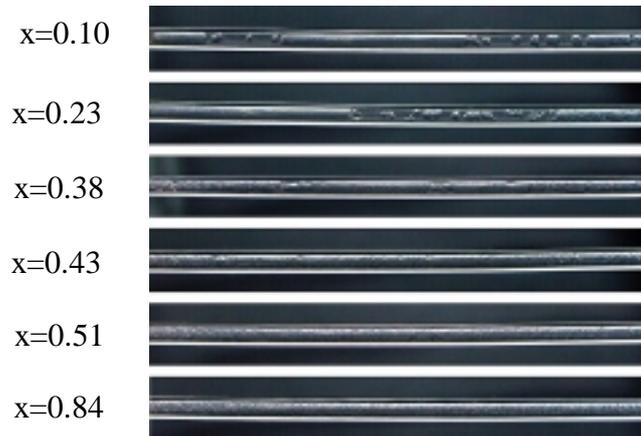


Fig. 7 Two-phase flow patterns, $G = 300 \text{ kg/m}^2\text{s}$ (flow direction: right to left)

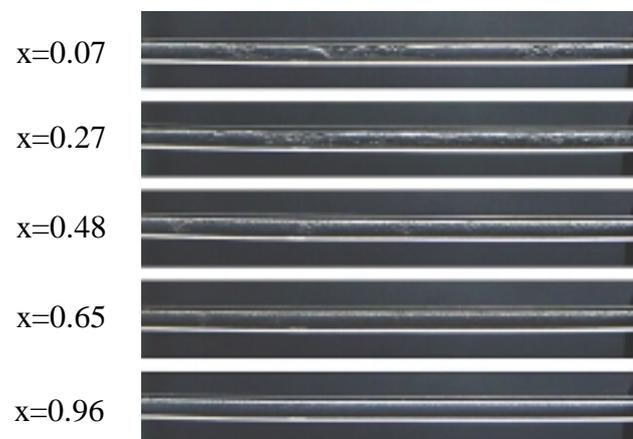


Fig. 8 Two-phase flow patterns, $G = 600 \text{ kg/m}^2\text{s}$ (flow direction: right to left)

C_c
 D , mm
 D_h , mm
 G , kg/m²s
 H , mm
 h , kW/m²°C
 I , J/kg
 i_{fg} , J/kg
 ID , mm
 k , W/m°C
 \dot{m} , kg/s
 p , Pa
 \dot{Q} , kW
 q'' , kW/m²
 Re Reynolds , dimensionless
 T , °C
 W , mm
 x
 z , m

v , kg/m³
 σ

c
 de
 exp
 f
 fg
 i
 in
 LF
 $loss$
 out
 ph
 r
 sr

sh
test
w

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