

제 10장 열 교환기

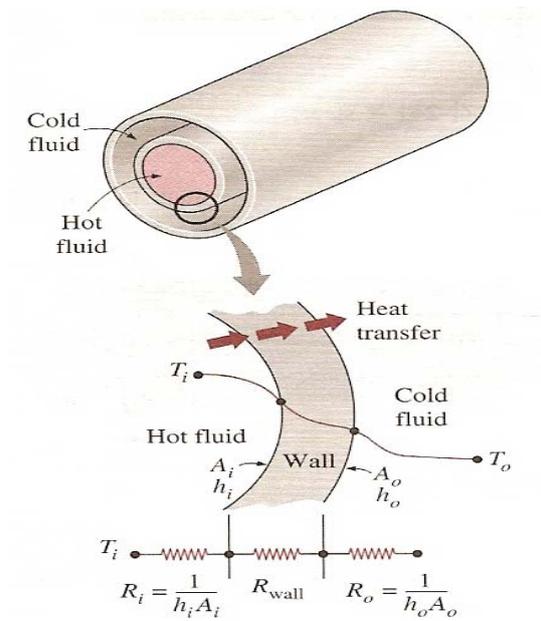
10-1 열 교환기의 형식

두 유체가 서로 섞이지 않게 하면서 열을 교환하는 장치

이중관 열 교환기 : $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{평행류} \\ \text{대향류} \end{array} \right.$

밀집형 열 교환기 : $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{직교류} \\ \text{각-관 열교환기} \\ \text{평판형} \end{array} \right.$

10-2 열관류율



$$\frac{1}{UA} = \frac{1}{U_i A_i} = \frac{1}{U_o A_o} = R = \frac{1}{h_i A_i} + R_{wall} + \frac{1}{h_o A_o}$$

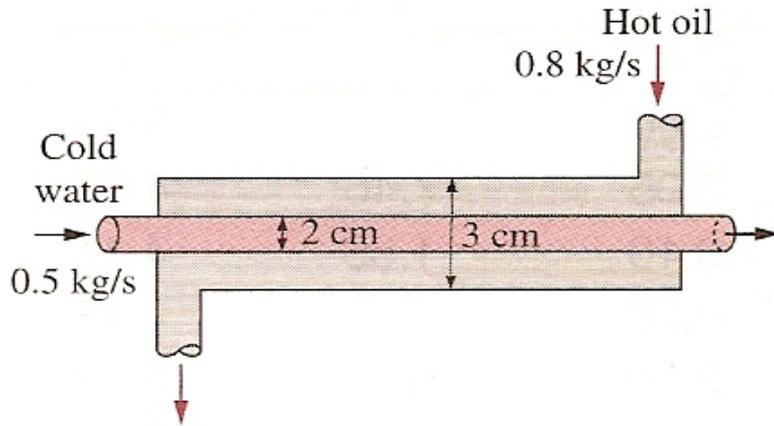
U : 열관류율

$$\dot{Q} = \frac{\Delta T}{R} = UA \Delta T$$

오염계수 R_f 가 있다면

$$R = \frac{1}{h_i A_i} + \frac{R_{f,i}}{A_i} + R_{wall} + \frac{R_{f,o}}{A_o} + \frac{1}{h_o A_o}$$

(Ex 10-1) 열 교환기의 열 관류율



(해) 45° C 물의 물성치 (A-9)

$$\rho = 990 \text{ kg/m}^3, \text{Pr} = 3.91, K = 0.637 \text{ W/m} \cdot ^\circ \text{C}, \nu = \frac{\mu}{\rho}$$

80° C 기름의 물성치 (A-10)

$$\rho = 852 \text{ kg/m}^3, \text{Pr} = 490, K = 0.138 \text{ W/m} \cdot ^\circ \text{C}, \nu = \frac{\mu}{\rho}$$

관벽의 두께가 작고 관 재료의 열전도도가 클 때

$$\frac{1}{U} \approx \frac{1}{h_i} + \frac{1}{h_o}$$

i) h_i 를 계산하기 위하여

$$V_m = \frac{\dot{m}}{\rho A_c} = 1.61 \text{ m/sec}$$

$$Re = \frac{V_m D_i}{\nu} = 53,490 > 4000 \text{ 난류}$$

$$Nu = \frac{h D_i}{k} = 0.023 Re^{0.8} \text{Pr}^{0.4} = 240.6$$

$$h_i = \frac{k}{D_i} Nu = 7663$$

ii) h_o 를 계산한다.

10-3 열 교환기의 해석

단열이 잘된 열 교환기에서 고온 유체와 저온 유체의 출구온도를 예측

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{Q} &= \dot{m}_c C_{pc} (T_{c,out} - T_{c,in}) \\ &= \dot{m}_h C_{ph} (T_{h,in} - T_{c,out})\end{aligned}$$

$\dot{m} C_p = C$: 열 용량률

10-4 대수 평균 온도차법

입·출구 온도가 주어졌을 때 열 교환기의 크기를 결정하는데 적당

$$\dot{Q} = UA \Delta T_{\ln}$$

$$\Delta T_{\ln} = \frac{\Delta T_1 - \Delta T_2}{\ln(\Delta T_1 / \Delta T_2)}$$

i) 평행류: $\Delta T_1 = T_{h,in} - T_{c,in}$
 $\Delta T_2 = T_{h,out} - T_{c,out}$

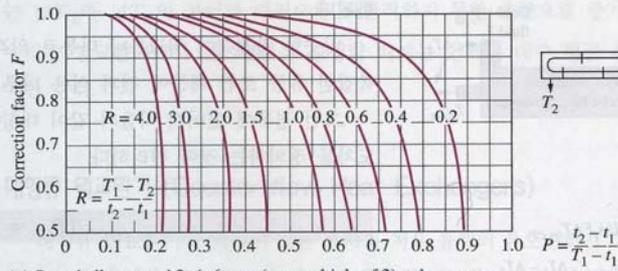
ii) 대향류: $\Delta T_1 = T_{h,in} - T_{c,out}$
 $\Delta T_2 = T_{h,out} - T_{c,in}$

iii) 다통로 및 직교류

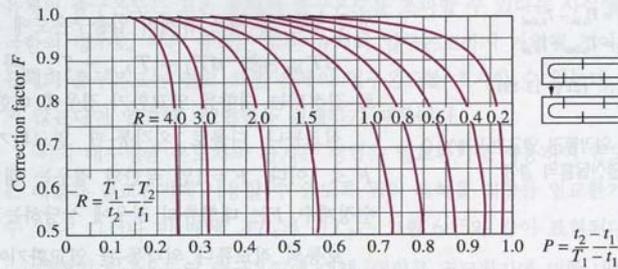
$$\Delta T_{\ln} = F \Delta T_{\ln,CF}$$

$\Delta T_{\ln,CF}$: 대향류 ΔT_{\ln}

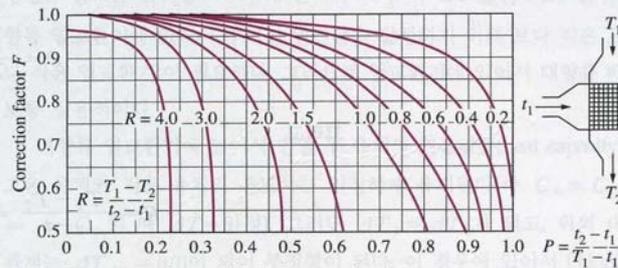
F : 수정계수



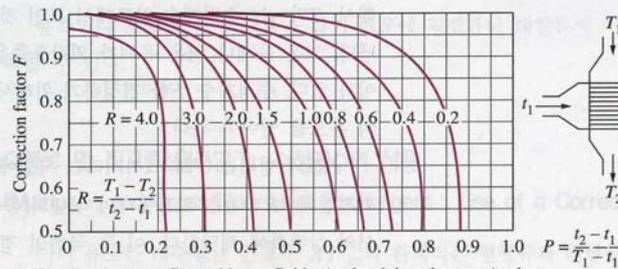
(a) One-shell pass and 2, 4, 6, etc. (any multiple of 2), tube passes



(b) Two-shell passes and 4, 8, 12, etc. (any multiple of 4), tube passes



(c) Single-pass cross-flow with both fluids *unmixed*



(d) Single-pass cross-flow with one fluid *mixed* and the other *unmixed*

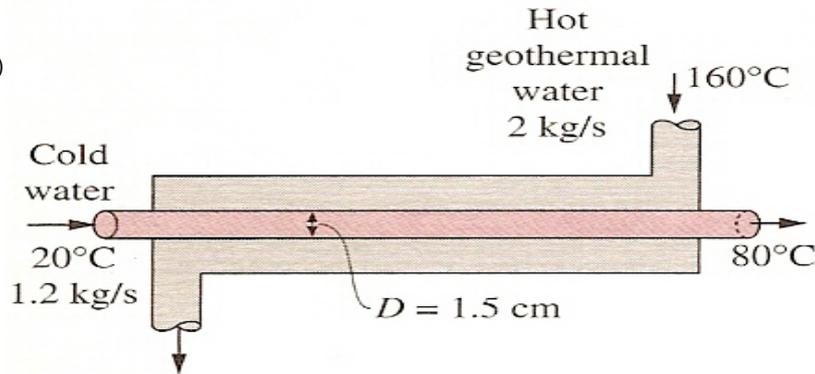
그림 6-18

보통의 외각통관 열교환기와 직교류 열교환기에
대한 수정계수 F 의 지트
(Bowman, Mueller and Nagle,
참고문헌2)

- (a) 1 외각통 통로 와 2, 4, 6관 통로
- (b) 2 외각통 통로 와 4, 8, 12관 통로
- (c) 비혼합인 외통로 직교류
- (d) 하나는 혼합 다른 하나는 비혼합 인 외통로 직교류

(Ex 10-4) 대향류 열 교환기의 난방수

(해)



$$C_{pc} = 4.18, C_{ph} = 4.31$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{Q} &= \dot{m}_c C_{pc} (T_{c,out} - T_{c,in}) \\ &= \dot{m}_h C_{ph} (T_{h,in} - T_{h,out}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \Delta T_{\ln} = \frac{\Delta T_1 - \Delta T_2}{\ln(\Delta T_1 / \Delta T_2)}$$

$$\dot{Q} = UA \Delta T_{\ln} \rightarrow A = \frac{\dot{Q}}{U \Delta T_{\ln}} = \pi D L$$

10-5 유용도 - NTU법

규정된 열 교환기에서 고온과 저온유체의 출구온도 예측시

열전달 유용도

$$\epsilon = \frac{\dot{Q}}{\dot{Q}_{\max}} = \frac{\text{실제 열전달률}}{\text{최대가능 열전달률}}$$

$$\dot{Q}_{\max} = C_{\min} (T_{h,in} - T_{c,in})$$

$$C_{\min} = \min(\dot{m}_h C_{ph}, \dot{m}_c C_{pc})$$

열 교환기의 유용도는 흐름의 배열뿐 아니라 열 교환기의 기하학적 형상에 의존함.

평행류의 경우

$$\epsilon = \frac{1 - \exp\left[-\frac{UA}{C_{\min}}\left(1 + \frac{C_{\min}}{C_{\max}}\right)\right]}{1 + \frac{C_{\min}}{C_{\max}}}$$

전달 단위수(NTU)

$$NTU = \frac{UA}{C_{\min}}$$

용량율

$$C = \frac{C_{\min}}{C_{\max}}$$

일반적으로 $\epsilon = \text{함수}(NTU, C)$

표 6-4

열교환기에 대한 유용도 관계식 :

$$(NTU = UA/C_{\min} \text{ and } C = C_{\min}/C_{\max} = (\dot{m}C_p)_{\min}/(\dot{m}C_p)_{\max})$$

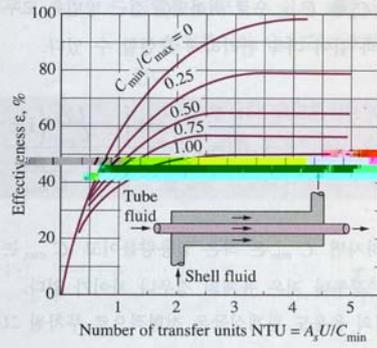
Heat exchanger type	Effectiveness relation
1 Double pipe : Parallel-flow	$\epsilon = \frac{1 - \exp[-NTU(1 + C)]}{1 + C}$
counter-flow	$\epsilon = \frac{1 - \exp[-NTU(1 - C)]}{1 - C \exp[-NTU(1 - C)]}$
2 Shell and tube : One-shell pass 2, 4, ... tube passes	$\epsilon = 2 \left\{ 1 + C + \sqrt{1 + C^2} \frac{1 + \exp[-NTU\sqrt{1 + C^2}]}{1 - C \exp[-NTU\sqrt{1 + C^2}]} \right\}^{-1}$
3 Cross-flow (single-pass) Both fluids unmixed	$\epsilon = 1 - \exp\left\{-\frac{NTU^{0.22}}{C} [\exp(-C NTU^{0.78}) - 1]\right\}$
C_{\max} mixed, C_{\min} unmixed	$\epsilon = \frac{1}{C} (1 - \exp\{1 - C[1 - \exp(-NTU)]\})$
C_{\min} mixed, C_{\max} unmixed	$\epsilon = 1 - \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{C} [1 - \exp(-C NTU)]\right\}$
4 All heat exchangers with $C = 0$	$\epsilon = 1 - \exp(-NTU)$

표 6-5

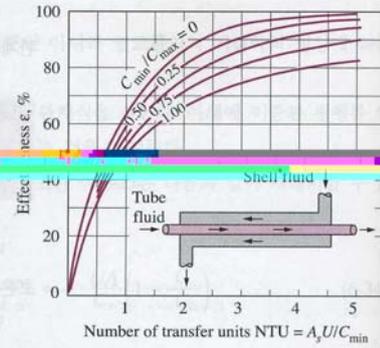
열교환기들에 대한 NTU 관계식

($NTU = UA/C_{\min}$ and $C = C_{\min}/C_{\max} = (\dot{m}C_p)_{\min}/(\dot{m}C_p)_{\max}$)

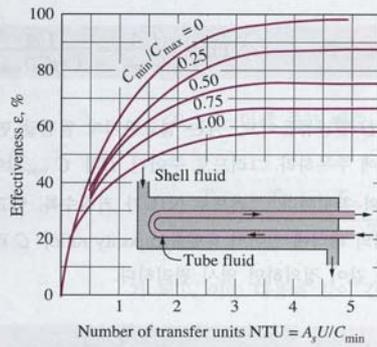
Heat exchanger type	NTU relation
1 Double pipe :	
Parallel-flow	$NTU = \frac{\ln[1 - \epsilon(1+C)]}{1+C}$
counter-flow	$NTU = \frac{1}{C-1} \ln\left(\frac{\epsilon-1}{\epsilon C_1}\right)$
2 Shell and tube :	
One-shell pass	
2, 4, ... tube passes	$NTU = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+C^2}} \ln\left(\frac{2/\epsilon-1-C-\sqrt{1+C^2}}{2/\epsilon-1-C+\sqrt{1+C^2}}\right)$
3 Cross-flow (single-pass)	
C_{\max} mixed,	
C_{\min} unmixed	$NTU = -\ln\left[1 + \frac{\ln(1-\epsilon C)}{C}\right]$
C_{\min} mixed,	
C_{\max} unmixed	$NTU = -\frac{\ln[C \ln(1-\epsilon) + 1]}{C}$
4 All heat exchangers with $C=0$	$NTU = -\ln(1-\epsilon)$



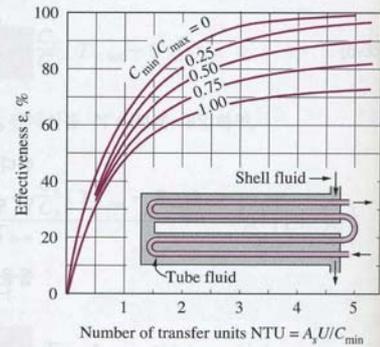
(a) Parallel-flow



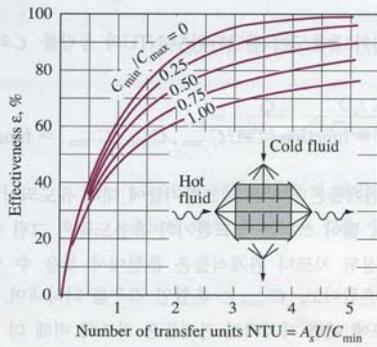
(b) Counter-flow



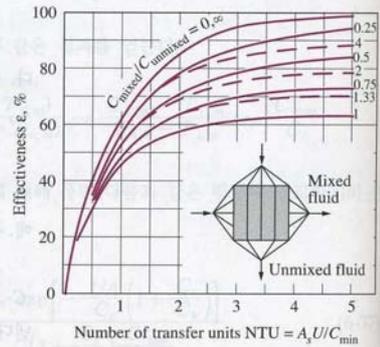
(c) One-shell pass and 2, 4, 6, ... tube passes



(d) Two-shell passes and 4, 8, 12, ... tube passes



(e) Cross-flow with both fluids unmixed



(f) Cross-flow with one fluid mixed and the other unmixed

그림 6-26

열교환기에 대한 유용도 (참조
참고자료.)

(Ex 10-8) 예제 10-4

$$C_h = \dot{m}_h C_{ph} = 8.62$$

$$C_c = \dot{m}_c C_{pc} = 5.02$$

$$C_{\min} = C_c$$

$$C_{\max} = C_h$$

$$C = \frac{C_{\min}}{C_{\max}} = 0.583$$

$$\dot{Q}_{\max} = C_{\min} (T_{h,in} - T_{c,in}) = 702.8$$

$$\dot{Q} = \dot{m}_c C_{pc} (T_{c,out} - T_{c,in}) = 301.0$$

$$\epsilon = \frac{\dot{Q}}{\dot{Q}_{\max}} = 0.428$$

대향류이므로 그림 10-26b나 표 10-5에서 식 사용

$$NTU = \frac{1}{C-1} \ln\left(\frac{\epsilon-1}{\epsilon C-1}\right) = 0.651$$

$$NTU = \frac{UA}{C_{\min}} \rightarrow A = \frac{NTUC_{\min}}{U} = 5.11 = \pi DL$$