

工學碩士 學位論文

R - 22

**An Experimental Study on the Evaporation Heat
Transfer of R-22 in Small Tubes**

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**An Experimental Study on the Evaporation Heat
Transfer of R-22 in Small Tubes**

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Abstract

The evaporating heat transfer of R-22 in small tubes has been experimentally studied. The tubes in present work are single square tube and single round tube. The hydraulic diameter of the tubes is 1.67 mm. The experimental apparatus consists of a refrigerant pump, a condenser and a receiver, the small-tube test section, a subcooler of liquid refrigerant, a preheater for control of refrigerant quality at the inlet of test section. The heat flux is generated by heating wire wound on the outer wall of the test section. A set of five thermocouples are embedded at the wall of the test section to measure the wall temperature at five locations. The refrigerant flow rate is measured using a high-pressure rotameter. The pressure drop across the test section is measured using a differential pressure transducer.

For refrigerant mass flux of 384 kg/m²s and 570 kg/m²s, the inlet qualities are varied from 0.0 to 0.8 and the wall heat fluxes are varied

from 4 kW/m^2 to 10 kW/m^2 . The measured evaporating heat transfer coefficients in the small tubes are 620 – $4760 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$, which are lower than those observed in the typical large-diameter circular tubes. The evaporating heat transfer coefficient in the square tube shows lower heat transfer coefficient than the round tube. The pressure drop increases with increasing quality.

Abstract

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Alphabet

A_c	$[m^2]$	
b	$[m]$	
C_p	$[J/kg \cdot K]$	
D	$[m]$	
D_h	$[m]$	
G	$[kg/m^2s]$	
h	$[J/kg]$	
	$[W/m^2K]$	
h_{fg}	$[J/kg]$	
k	$[W/mK]$	
L	\uparrow	$[m]$
\dot{m}	$[kg/s]$	
P_i	$[m]$	
Q	$[W]$	
q	$[kW/m^2]$	
w	$[m]$	
x		

c
e
f
g
l
o
PH
r
sat
t
w

α
 ρ (kg/m³)
 μ (Pa · s)

$$\text{Bo} \quad \left[\frac{q''}{G \times h_{fg}} \right]$$

$$\text{Co} \quad \left[\left(\frac{1-x}{x} \right)^{0.8} \left(\frac{\rho_g}{\rho_f} \right)^{0.5} \right]$$

$$\text{Fr} \quad \left[\frac{G^2}{\rho_f^2 g D} \right]$$

$$\text{Pr} \quad \left[\frac{c_p \mu}{k} \right]$$

$$\text{Re} \quad \left[\frac{GD}{\mu} \right]$$

-

$$X_{tt} = \left(\frac{1-x}{x} \right)^{0.9} \left(\frac{\rho_g}{\rho_l} \right)^{0.5} \left(\frac{\mu_l}{\mu_g} \right)^{0.1}$$

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tubes

1

21

가

, 가 , , 가 가 , , 가

가

(Lee, J. H., 1996; Yun, J. Y., 1996)가

(dimple), (rib), 가 (insert)

가

가

5 mm

가

,

, (fin)

(brazing)

가

, 가

가 .
가 .
가 ,
5 mm
가
1.67 mm
2
3
4
5

2

2.1

가

Kandlikar(1993), Gungor & Winterton(1987)

Wambsganss(1993), Kim, J. S.(1998), Kim, M. S. et al.,(1999), Kim, K.Y.(2000)

가 , 가
가 가 가
가 가
가 가

2.2

2.2.1

가 가

- (thermal interface) 가

(molecular flux) . ,

가

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.

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가

,

가

.

.

가 . 가 가

가 가

(slug flow), (churn flow), (bubbly flow)

(annular flow)

가

가

가

가

가

(pool nucleate boiling)

가

가

$$\frac{h_{TP}}{h_l} = \frac{1}{1 - \alpha} \quad (2.1)$$

(void fraction)

$$X_{tt} = \left(\frac{1-x}{x} \right)^{0.9} \left(\frac{\rho_g}{\rho_l} \right)^{0.5} \left(\frac{\mu_l}{\mu_g} \right)^{0.1} \quad (2.2)$$

2

가 .

$$Co = \left(\frac{1-x}{x} \right)^{0.8} \left(\frac{\rho_g}{\rho_l} \right)^{0.5} \quad (2.3)$$

가 2 가

(2.4)

$$Bo = \frac{q''}{G \times h_{fg}} \quad (2.4)$$

2

$$Re_{TP} = Re_l [F(X_{tt})]^{1.25} \quad (2.5)$$

가 .

1) 2

2) 가

3)

Shah(1976) Kandlikar(1990)가 1)
Dhar(1979) 2) , Bennett & Chen(1980),
Gungor & Winterton(1987), Jung(1989) 3) .

1) 2)

, 3)

2.2.2

, 5 mm
, 5 mm
가 . ,
가
가 . 가



Ashley 1941 R- 12

가

Bryan 1951 R-12

Schrock & Grossman 1962

, , , 가
가
Lockhart-Martinelli (Martinelli parameter), X_{tt}
(Boiling number), Bo 가
, 가

Shah (1976)
(1982) 가 2

, ,
 Fr 가 2

Shah(1982)

R-22

Johnston & Chaddock,

Pierre, Anderson ,
 0 0.9, 1.6 88 kW/m², 14 346 kg/m²s .
 Shah 18 800
 R- 22 4.1 25.3% .
 Gungor & Winterton(1987) Kandlikar(1990)
 ,
 .
 Gungor & Winterton(1987) , , (ethylene glycol)
 , ,
 , ,
 가 , 가
 .
 Kandlikar(1990)
 , Shah(1976)
 .
 . 1983 1990
 .
 , R- 11, R- 22, R- 114, nitrogen, neon 24
 5246
 , Shah(1982), Gungor & Winterton(1987), Chen(1966),
 Bjorge, Hall and Rohsenow (1982) , R- 22
 16% .
 Shin, J. Y.(1995) 7.7 mm R- 22
 R- 32, R- 134a, R- 290, R- 600a 10 30 kW/m²,

265 742 kg/m²s

Chen

Table 2.1, Table 2.2

Fig. 2.2 R-22, 584 kPa,

200 kg/m²s, 20 kW/m² 1.6 mm

가 . Kandlikar(1990) Schrock

, 가 가 가

Kandlikar(1990)

가

Shah(1982)

가

가 가 가

Gungor(1987)

, 가 가

Wambsganss(1993)

R-113

2.92 mm,

368 mm

10

가

. 8.8 90.75 kW/m², 50 300
 kg/m²s, 0 0.9 . ,
 가 ,
 가 ,
 가 , Damianides &
 Westwater(1988)가 3 mm
 . , /
 , 가 .
 가
 가(Jung & Radermacher, 1989) ,
 .
 Kim, J. S.(1998) R-22 3.53 mm, 1.76 mm, 1 mm
 100 kg/m²s, 150 kg/m²s, 200 kg/m²s,
 300 kg/m²s, 400 kg/m²s, 5 kW/m², 10 kW/m², 0.1 1.0
 .
 , 가
 . 500 mm
 ,
 가 .
 가
 가
 Dittus-Boelter ,
 가 Re 가 Gnielinski

Fig. 2.1 Fig. 2.1
 Re>2300 1.76 mm, 1 mm
 2 3

가 Kim, J. S.(1998)
 Dittus-Boelter 1 1.76 mm,
 3.53 mm
 100 kg/m²s, 150 kg/m²s, 200 kg/m²s
 5 kW/m², 10 kW/m²

가 가 가

가 가

Fig. 2.3 Fig. 2.4

가

Kim, J. S.(1998)

Lockhart-Martinelli

25%

Fig. 2.2

Kim, J. S.

가

Dittus-Boeltor

Yan & Lin(1998) 2.0 mm

R- 134a

8.0 mm

가

Kim, M. S. et al.,(1999) R- 134a 2.2 mm Gungor & Winterton

가

380 kg/m²s, 470 kg/m²s, 570 kg/m²s 19 kW/m², 36 kW/m², 46 kW/m², 64 kW/m² . Fig. 2.5 19 kW/m²

가

Kim, J. S.(1998)가 Fig. 2.4 , Fig. 2.3 가

Kim, M. S. et al.,(1999) 가 가 가 가

가

가

Wambsganss(1993)가 Fig. 2.6 Fig. 2.7

Fig. 2.8 Gungor & Winterton(1987) 가 50%

가

Table 2.1 Previous work on boiling heat transfer

Author	Working fluids	Remarks
Ashley (1941)	Freon - 12, Water	
Bryan (1951)	Freon - 12, Freon - 11	
Schrock (1962)	water	, Lockhart- Martinelli , (Boiling number)
Pierre (1964)	water, R - 12, R - 22	separator) , (oil
Chaddock (1966)	R - 12	2 , Lockhart - Martinelli
Shah (1982)	water, R - 11, R - 12, R - 22, R - 113	18 R - 22 16%
Gungor & Winterton (1987)	water, ethylene glycol, refrigerants	, , , ,
Kandlikar (1990)	water, R - 11, R - 22, R - 114 nitrogen, neon	24 5246 R - 22 16% ,
Wambsganss (1993)	R - 113	가

Table 2.1 (Cont.) Previous work on boiling heat transfer

Author	Working fluids	Remarks
Shin, J. Y. (1995)	R-22. R-32, R-134a, R-290, R-600a	7.7 mm
Liu (1997)	R-22, R-134a	9.5 mm
Kim, J. S. (1998)	R-22	1- 1.76 mm
Yan.&Lin (1998)	R-134a	2.0 mm (8.0 mm)
Kim, M.S. et al(1999)	R-134a	2.2 mm
Kim, K. Y. (2000)	R-22	1.6 mm , 가
Kuwahara et al. (2000)	R-134a	2.0 mm 0.8 mm . Yu . FlowPattern Map

Table 2.2 Heat transfer correlations as applicable to present study

Author	Correlation
Shah(1982)	$\Psi_s = \frac{h_{TP}}{h_l} = f(Co, Bo, Fr_{fo})$ <p>For $N_s > 1.0$</p> $\Psi_{nb} = 230Bo^{0.5}, \quad Bo > 0.3 \times 10^{-4}$ $\Psi_{nb} = 1 + 46Bo^{0.5}, \quad Bo \leq 0.3 \times 10^{-4}$ $\Psi_{cb} = 1.8N_s^{-0.8}$ <p>Ψ_s is the larger of Ψ_{cb} and Ψ_{nb}</p> <p>For $0.1 < N_s \leq 1.0$</p> $\Psi_{bs} = F_s Bo^{0.5} \exp(2.74N_s^{-0.1})$ $\Psi_{cb} = 1.8N_s^{-0.8}$ <p>Ψ_s is the larger of Ψ_{cb} and Ψ_{bs}</p> <p>For $N_s \leq 0.1$</p> $\Psi_{bs} = F_s Bo^{0.5} \exp(2.47N_s^{-0.15})$ $\Psi_{cb} = 1.8N_s^{-0.8}$ <p>Ψ_s is the larger of Ψ_{cb} and Ψ_{bs}</p> <p>where,</p> $N_s = Co \text{ for } Fr_{fo} \geq 0.04$ $N_s = 0.38Fr_{fo}^{0.3} C \text{ for } Fr_{fo} < 0.04$ $F_s = 14.7 \text{ for } Bo \geq 11 \times 10^{-4}$ $F_s = 15.43 \text{ for } Bo < 11 \times 10^{-4}$ $C_0 = \left(\frac{1-x}{x}\right)^{0.8} \left(\frac{\rho_g}{\rho_f}\right)^{0.5}$ $Bo = \frac{q''}{Gh_{fg}} \quad Fr_{fo} = \frac{G^2}{\rho_f^2 g D}$ $h_l = 0.023 \left(\frac{k_l}{D}\right) Re_l^{0.8} Pr_l^{0.4} \quad Re_l = \frac{G(1-x)D}{\mu_l}$

Table 2.2 (Cont.) Heat transfer correlations as applicable to present study

Author	Correlation																																										
Gungor & Winterton (1987)	$h_{TP} = h_l \left[1 + 3000Bo^{0.86} + 1.12 \left(\frac{x}{1-x} \right)^{0.75} \left(\frac{\rho_l}{\rho_g} \right)^{0.41} \right]$ $h_l = 0.023 \left(\frac{G(1-x)d}{\mu_l} \right)^{0.8} \left(\frac{C_{pl}\mu_l}{k_l} \right)^{0.4} \frac{k_l}{d}$ $d = \frac{4 \text{ flow area}}{\text{Heated perimeter}}$																																										
Kandlikar (1990)	$h_{TP} = [C_1(Co)^{C_2}(25Fr_l)^{C_5} + C_3(Bo)^{C_4}F_{fl}]h_l$ <p>where,</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Constant</th> <th>For $Co < 0.65$</th> <th>For $Co > 0.65$</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>C1</td> <td>1.136</td> <td>0.6683</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C2</td> <td>-0.9</td> <td>-0.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C3</td> <td>667.2</td> <td>1058</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C4</td> <td>0.7</td> <td>0.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C5</td> <td>0.3</td> <td>0.3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>$C_5 = 0$ for $Fr_l > 0.04$</p> $Co = \left(\frac{1-x}{x} \right)^{0.8} \left(\frac{\rho_g}{\rho_l} \right)^{0.5} \quad Fr_l = \frac{G^2}{\rho_l^2 g D}$ <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Fluid</th> <th>F_{fl}</th> <th>Fluid</th> <th>F_{fl}</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Water</td> <td>1.00</td> <td>R-113</td> <td>1.30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>R-11</td> <td>1.30</td> <td>R-114</td> <td>1.24</td> </tr> <tr> <td>R-12</td> <td>1.50</td> <td>R-152a</td> <td>1.10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>R-13B1</td> <td>1.31</td> <td>Nitrogen</td> <td>4.70</td> </tr> <tr> <td>R-22</td> <td>2.20</td> <td>Neon</td> <td>3.50</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Constant	For $Co < 0.65$	For $Co > 0.65$	C1	1.136	0.6683	C2	-0.9	-0.2	C3	667.2	1058	C4	0.7	0.7	C5	0.3	0.3	Fluid	F_{fl}	Fluid	F_{fl}	Water	1.00	R-113	1.30	R-11	1.30	R-114	1.24	R-12	1.50	R-152a	1.10	R-13B1	1.31	Nitrogen	4.70	R-22	2.20	Neon	3.50
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R-22	2.20	Neon	3.50																																								

Table 2.2 (Cont.) Heat transfer correlations as applicable to present study

Author	Correlation
Kim, J. S.(1998)	$h_{TP} = 2.4 \left(\frac{1}{X_u} \right)^{0.81} h_l$ <p>where,</p> $h_l = 0.0053 \left(\frac{k_l}{D} \right) Re_l^{0.8} Pr_l^{0.4} \quad Re_l = \frac{G(1-x)D}{\mu_l}$ $\frac{1}{X_u} = \left(\frac{x}{1-x} \right)^{0.9} \left(\frac{\rho_f}{\rho_g} \right)^{0.5} \left(\frac{\mu_g}{\mu_f} \right)^{0.1}$

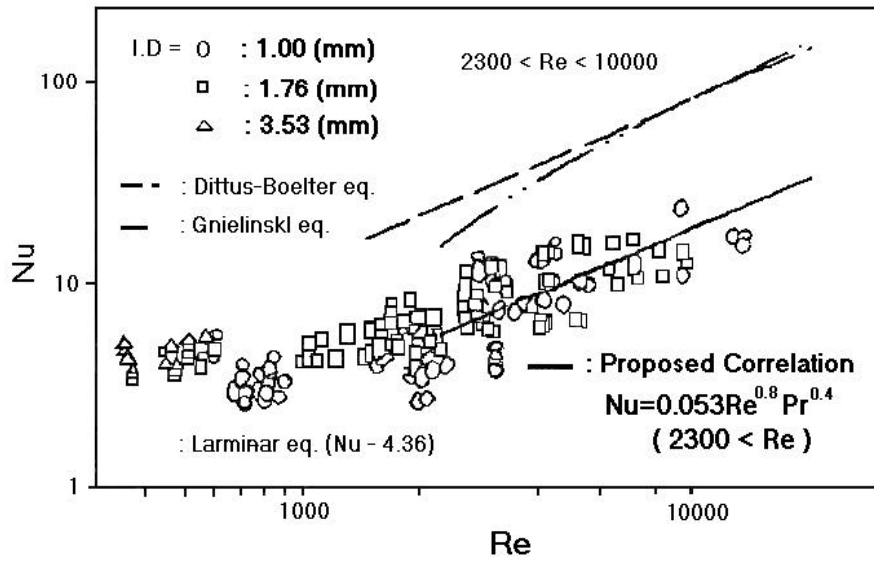


Fig. 2.1 Nusselt number vs. Reynolds number for water
(Kim, J. S., 1998)

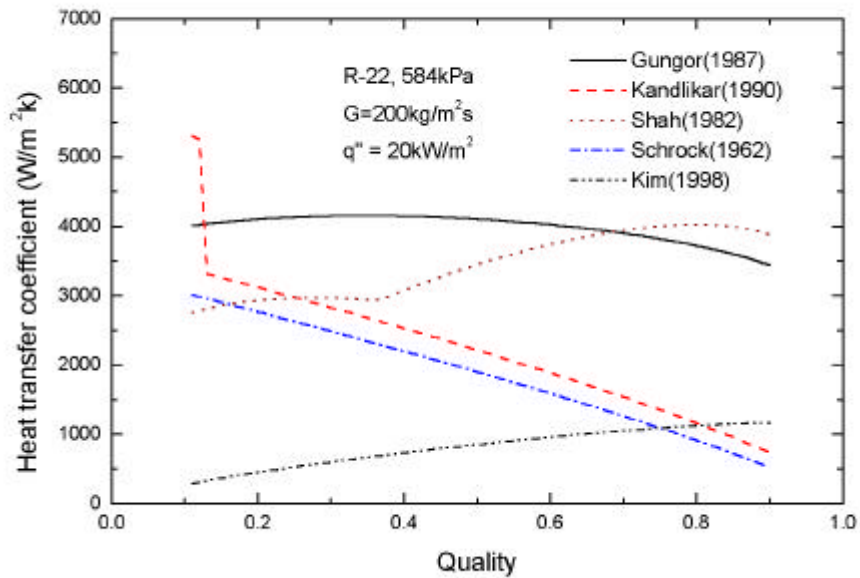


Fig. 2.2 Comparison of experimental data with the predictions of various correlations for heat transfer (ID = 1.6 mm)

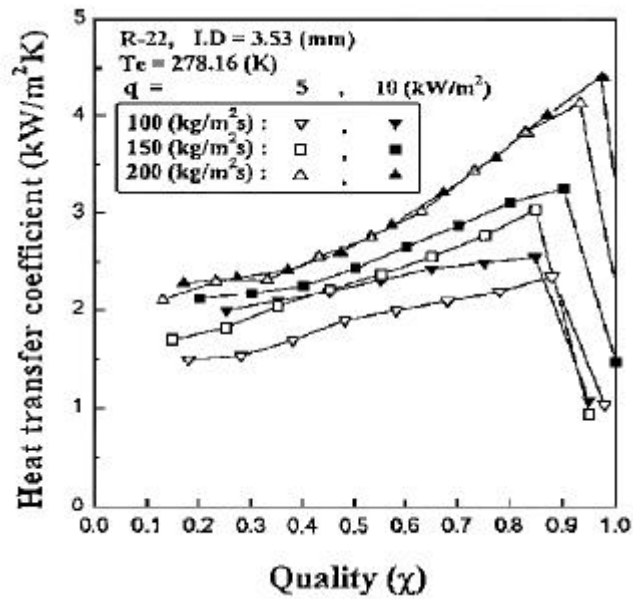


Fig. 2.3 Evaporating heat transfer coefficient vs. quality (inner dia. 3.53 mm) (Kim, J. S., 1998)

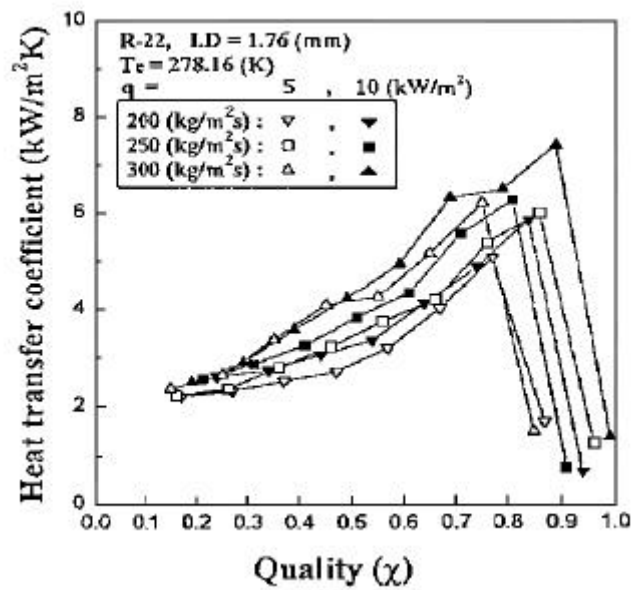


Fig. 2.4 Evaporating heat transfer coefficient vs. quality (inner dia. = 1.76 mm) (Kim, J. S., 1998)

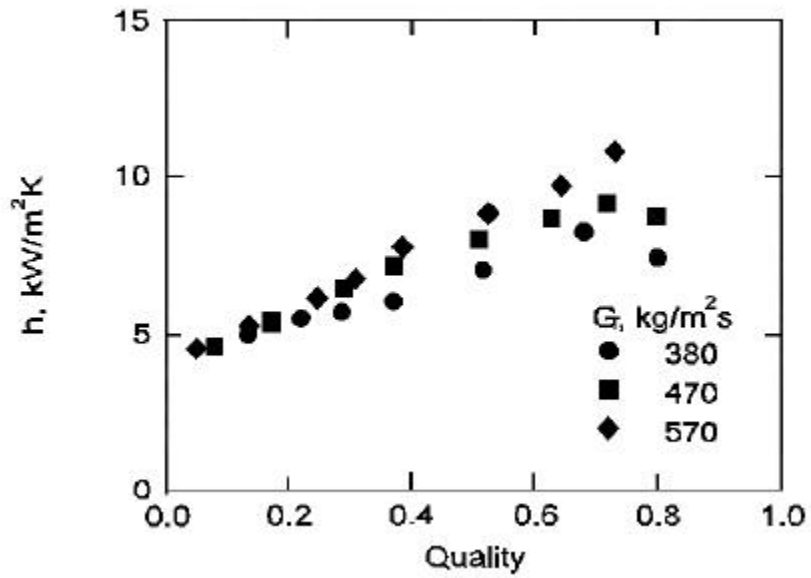


Fig. 2.5 Variation of heat transfer coefficient with respect to mass flux ($q'' = 19 \text{ kW/m}^2$) (Kim, M. S. et al., 1999)

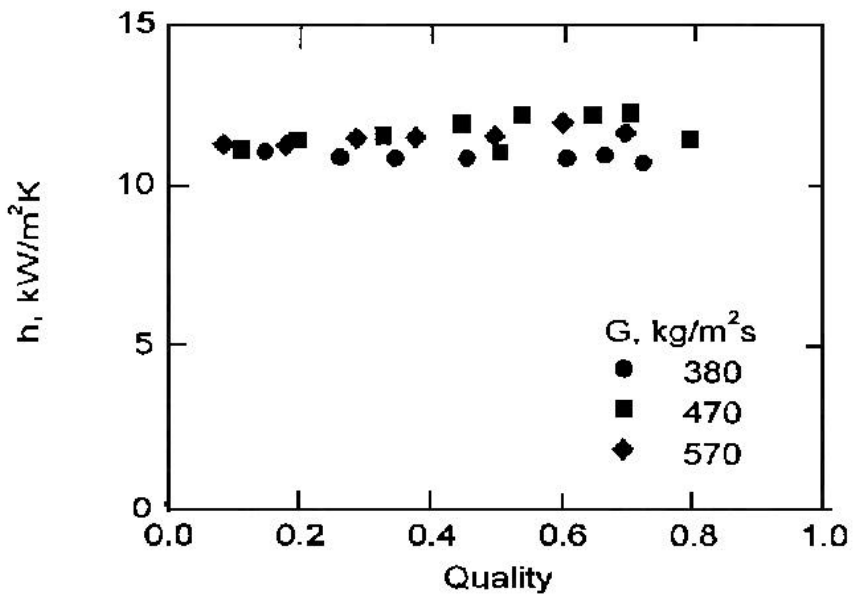


Fig. 2.6 Variation of heat transfer coefficient with respect to mass flux ($q'' = 64 \text{ kW/m}^2$) (Kim, M. S. et al., 1999)

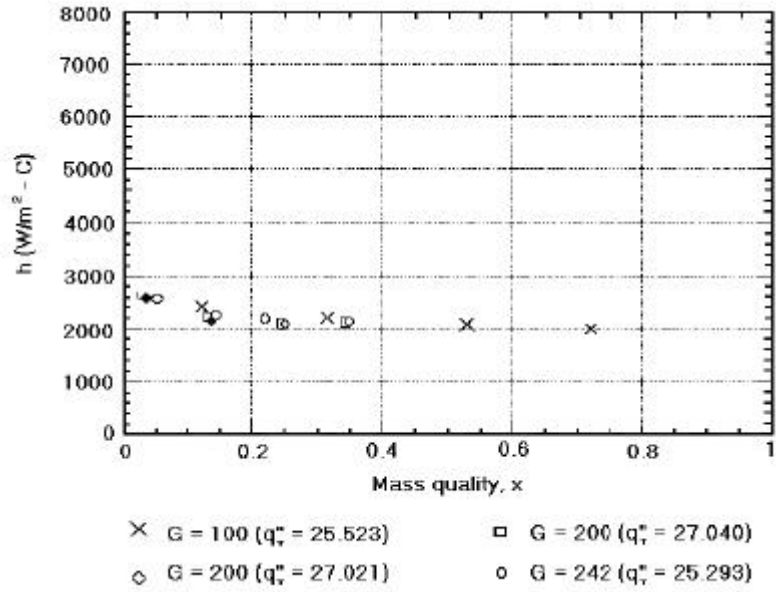


Fig. 2.7 Heat transfer coefficients at constant heat flux (Wambsganss, 1993)

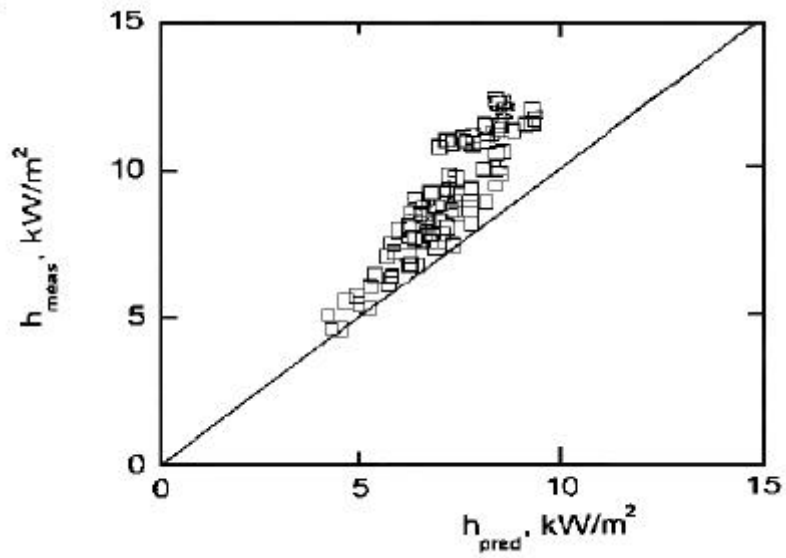


Fig. 2.8 Comparison of measured heat transfer coefficient with predictions by Gungor & Winterton correlation (1987)

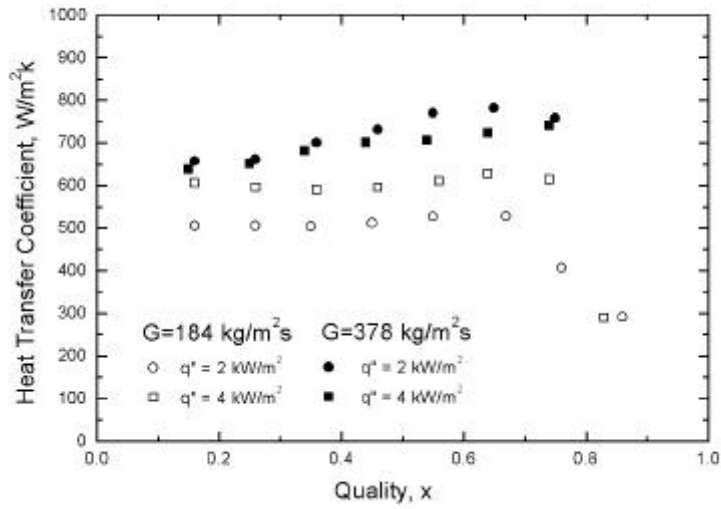


Fig. 2.9 Evaporation heat transfer coefficient vs. quality ($G=184 \text{ kg/m}^2 \cdot \text{s}$, $378 \text{ kg/m}^2 \cdot \text{s}$)

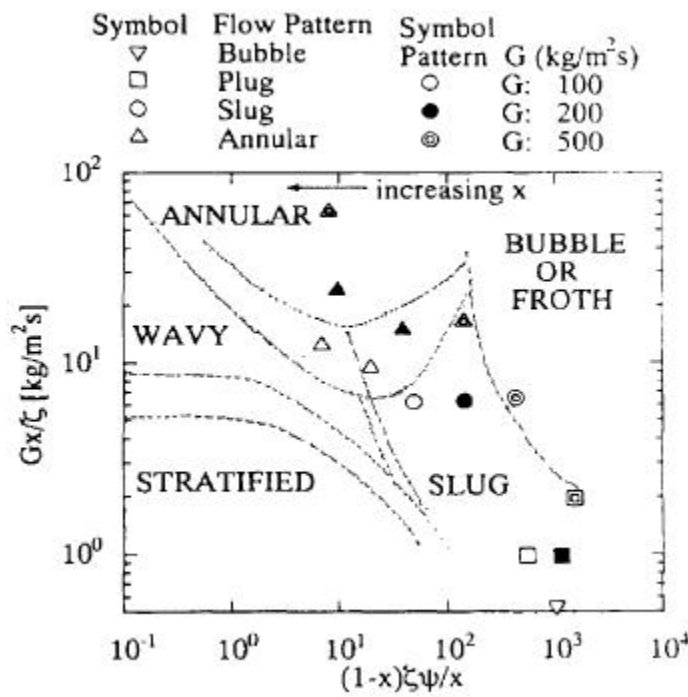


Fig. 2. 10 Modified Baker's Flow Pattern Map (ID=2.0 mm)(Kuwahara et al., 2000)

가 ,

, 가

3.1.1

3.5

-5

Omega

(rotameter)

가

(preheater)

5 T - type

5

가

(Sight glass)

(condenser)

3.1.2 (Preheater)

0.5 kW 가 4.5 m 1/4"
8 m (6 Ω /m) 2
가
(slidax)
가
K-type
가 가
가

3.1.3 (Test section)

Brass 1.67 mm,
0.36 mm , 5 T-type
가 Fig. 3.2 , Fig. 3.3,
Table 3.1 Fig
3.4 300 mm ,
50 mm 50 mm 5
Fig. 3.5 , Fig. 3.6
가 , 3 mm

Brass

1 mm, 1.8 m

, 10000 mAq 가 YOKOKAWA

Transmeter

Signal Isolator

3.1.4

9

mA Signal Isolator

Data Acquisition

Acquisition system

Keithley 500A Data

Labtech

Notebookpro

3.2

(leak test)

0- 10 kgf/cm²

Pump down CAP. 50 % 2 kg

가

1

3.3

$$x = x_0 + \frac{Q_{PH}}{\dot{m}_r \times h_{fg}} \quad (3.1)$$

, Q_{PH} , \dot{m}_r , h_{fg}

x_0

$$x_0 = \frac{h_c - h_f}{h_{fg}} \quad (3.2)$$

$$(3.3)$$

T_w

Brass

0.36 mm

가 61 W/mK

0.1, C

$$h = \frac{q''}{T_w - T_{sat}} \quad (3.3)$$

$$q'' = \frac{\dot{Q}_e}{P_i \times L} \quad (3.4)$$

(k=0.33 W/mK)

가

$$q'' = \frac{\dot{Q}_e}{P_i \times L} \quad (3.4)$$

, \dot{Q}_e

가 . L

가

, P_i

. Brass

5

가 3

, (3.5)

Fig. 3.7

5

0.2

$$T_w = \frac{T_b + T_c + T_d}{3} \quad (3.5)$$

b, c, d

Table 3.1 Dimensions of the test section

Item	Value	Item	Value
L_t [mm]	306	L [mm]	300
w [mm]	2.38	A_c [mm ²]	2.79
b [mm]	2.38	P_i [mm]	5.01
t [mm]	0.36	D_h [mm]	1.67

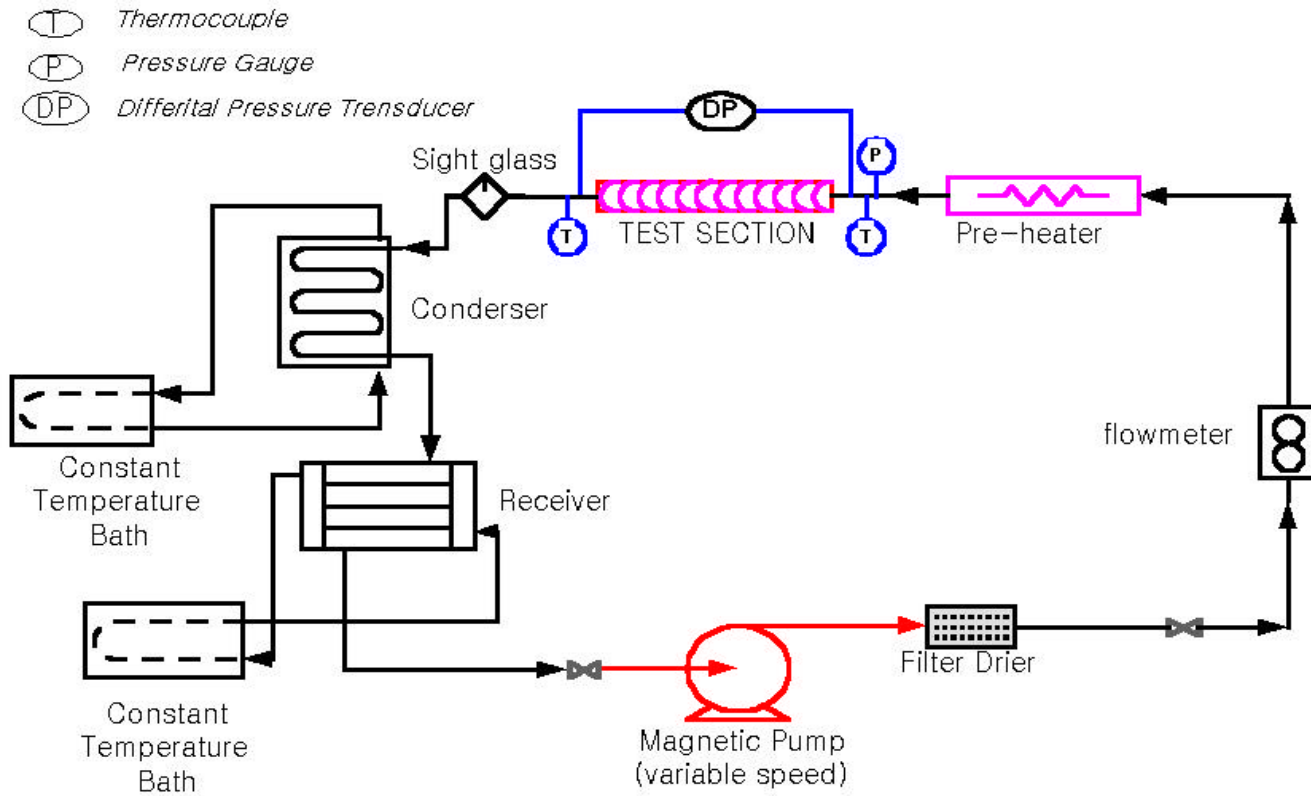


Fig. 3.1 Schematic diagram of experimental apparatus

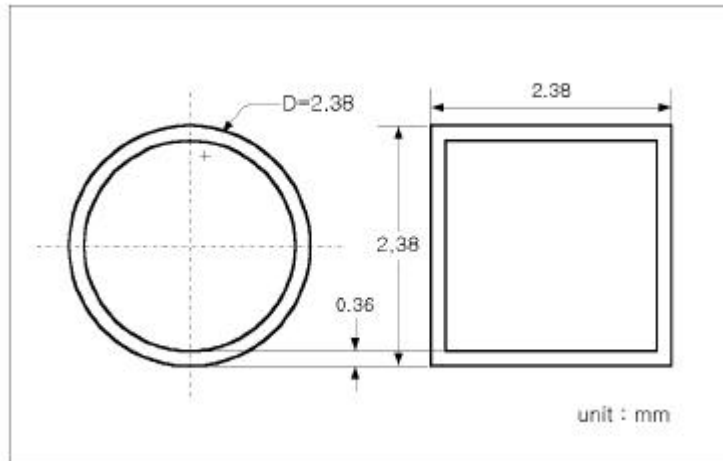


Fig. 3.2 Details of the test section



Fig. 3.3 Photograph of small tube (Square)

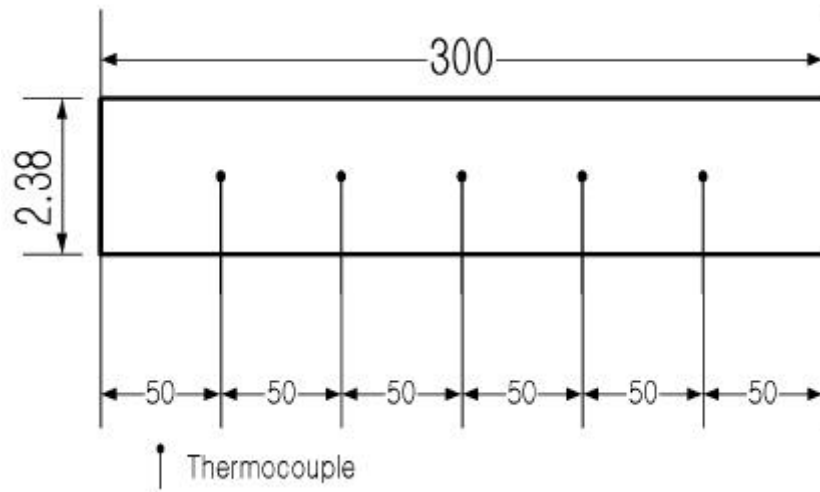


Fig 3.4 Length-wise location of themocouples on test section



Fig 3.5 Photograph of test section

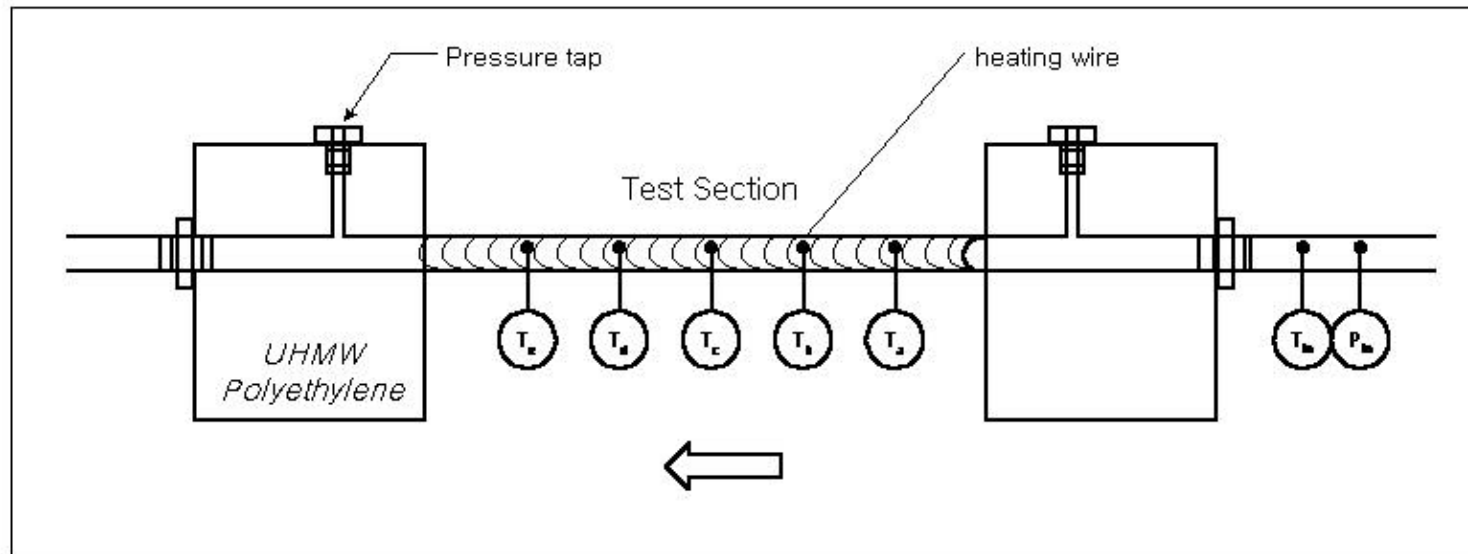
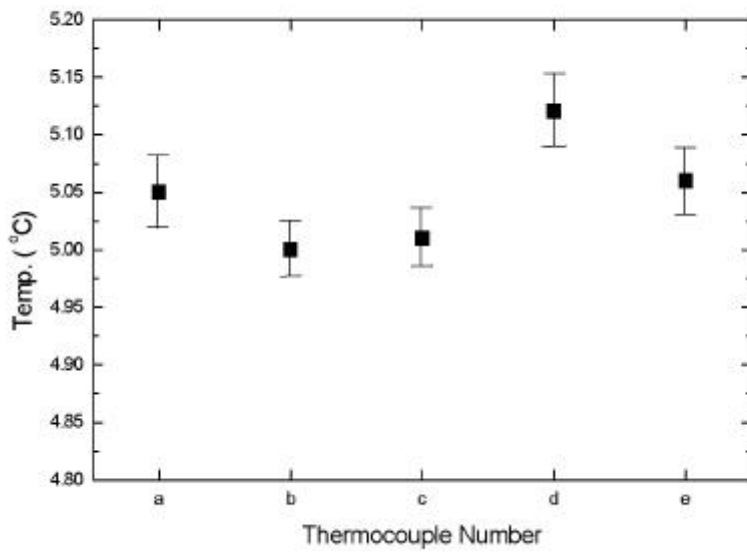


Fig. 3.6 Schematic of test section



4

kg/m²s, 570 kg/m²s , 가 384
kW/m², 10 kW/m² 가 4

가
, 가 30 가 가
가 30 가

Table 4.1

, 384 kg/m²s, 4
kW/m² ,

R-22

, 384 kg/m²s 0.8
Fig. 4.1 . Fig. 4.1 5

가 0.2

384 kg/m²s

Fig. 4.2

가 가

가

가

가

가
 가 가 Kim, M. S. et al.,(1999)
 가 가 가 , 가

가 . Fig. 2.9

가 Kim, K. Y.(2000)

가 가 가
 Fig. 2.6 Fig. 2.7 (Wambsganss, 1993;Kim, M. S. et al.,
 1999) 가 .

15%, 6% 가
 0.093, 24% .
 0.0125 .

4.1

Fig 4.4 Fig. 4.2, Fig. 4.3 ,
 가 가 가 가

가 . 0.6
 가 가 .
 Fig. 4.4 가 가

4.2

가
Fig. 4.5 Fig. 4.6 . 가
가 가 가 가
가 가 가 가
Shin, J. Y.(1995)

4.3

4 kW/m² Fig. 4.7 가
가 , 10 kW/m²
가 가
Fig. 4.9
가
가 가
Kim, K. Y.(2000)
가 가

Table 4.1 Test condition

Working fluid	R-22
Evaporating temperature	5 °C
Mass velocity	384, 570 kg/m ² s
Heat flux	4, 10 kW/m ²
Quality	0 - 0.8

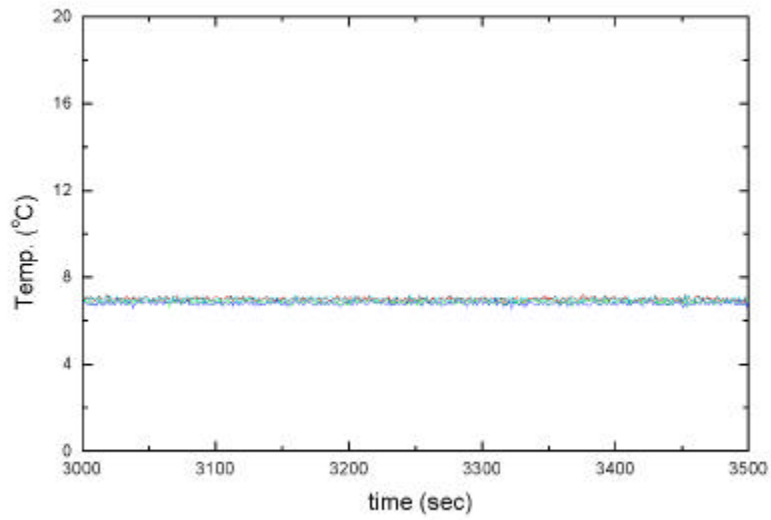


Fig. 4.1 Steady-state behavior of wall temperature

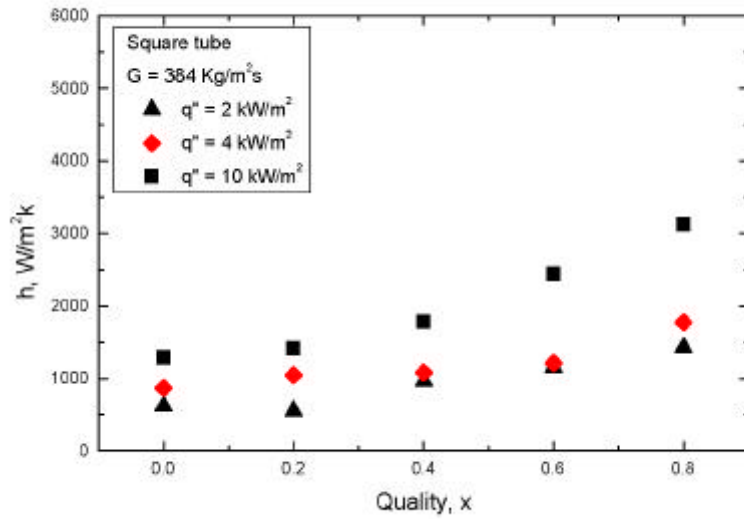


Fig. 4.2 Variation of heat transfer coefficient with respect to heat flux
($G = 384 \text{ kg/m}^2\text{s}$, Square tube)

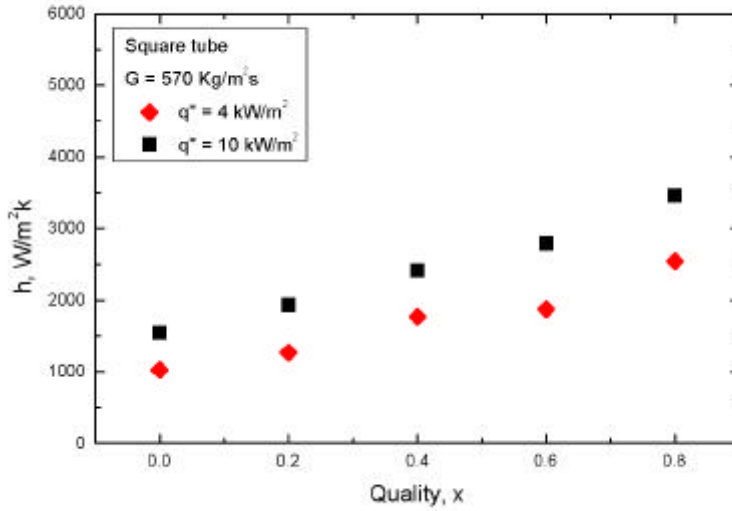


Fig. 4.3 Variation of heat transfer coefficient with respect to heat flux ($G = 570 \text{ kg/m}^2\text{s}$, Square tube)

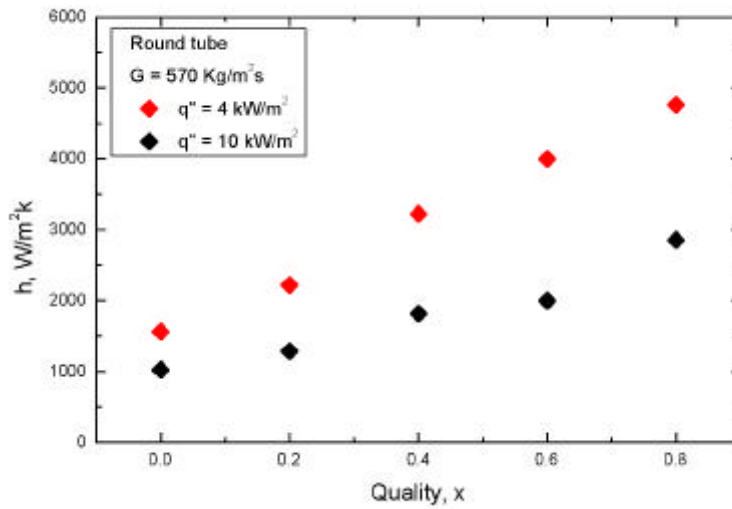


Fig. 4.4 Variation of heat transfer coefficient with respect to heat flux ($G = 570 \text{ kg/m}^2\text{s}$, Round tube)

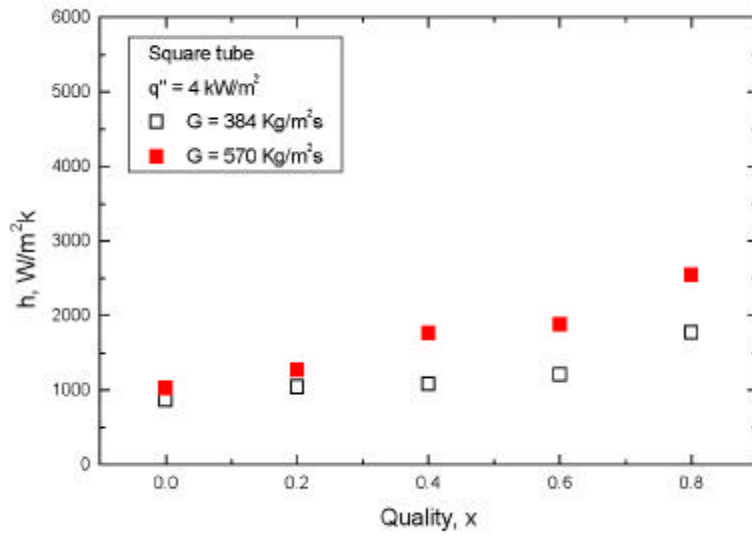


Fig. 4.5 Evaporation heat transfer coefficient vs. quality (Square tube, $q'' = 4 \text{ kW/m}^2$)

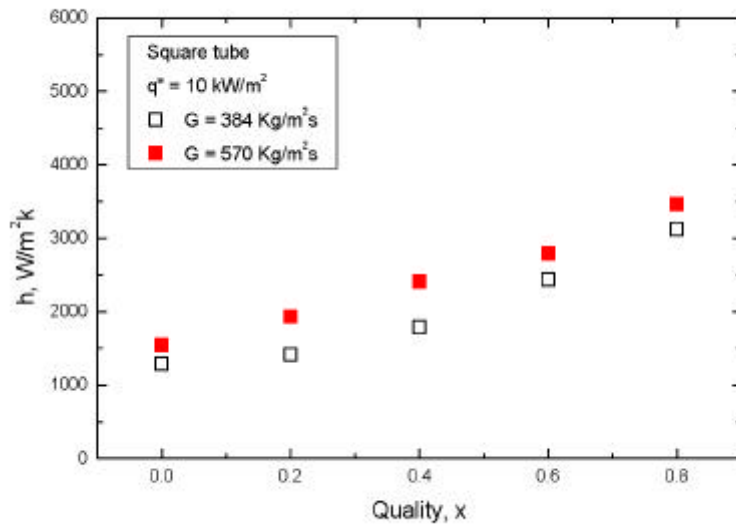


Fig. 4.6 Evaporation heat transfer coefficient vs. quality (Square tube, $q'' = 10 \text{ kW/m}^2$)

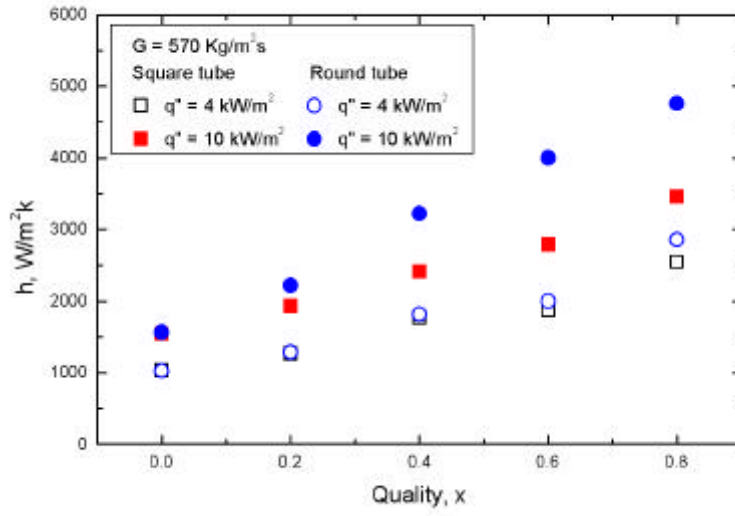


Fig. 4.7 Evaporation heat transfer coefficient vs. quality ($G = 570 \text{ kg/m}^2\text{s}$)

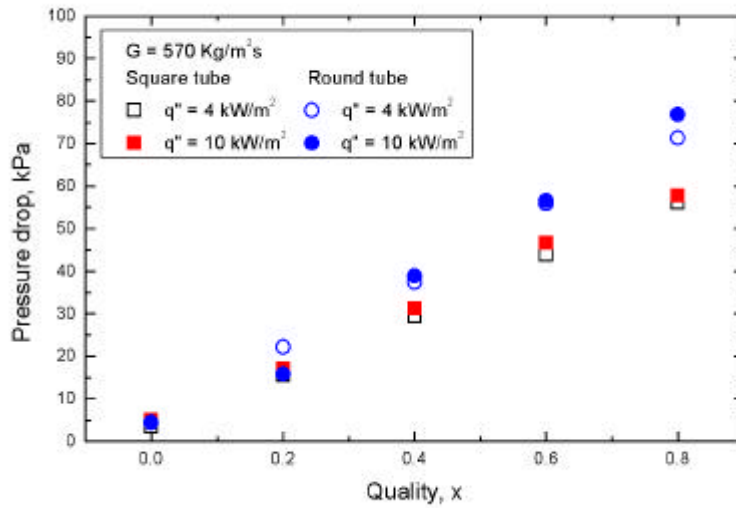


Fig. 4.8 Pressure drop vs. quality

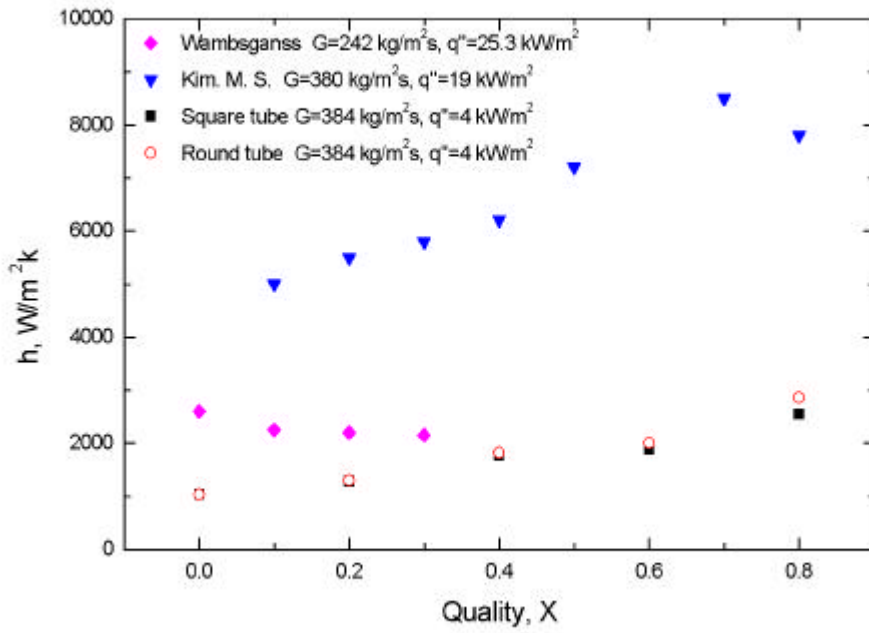


Fig. 4.9 Comparison of experimental data with the present study for heat transfer

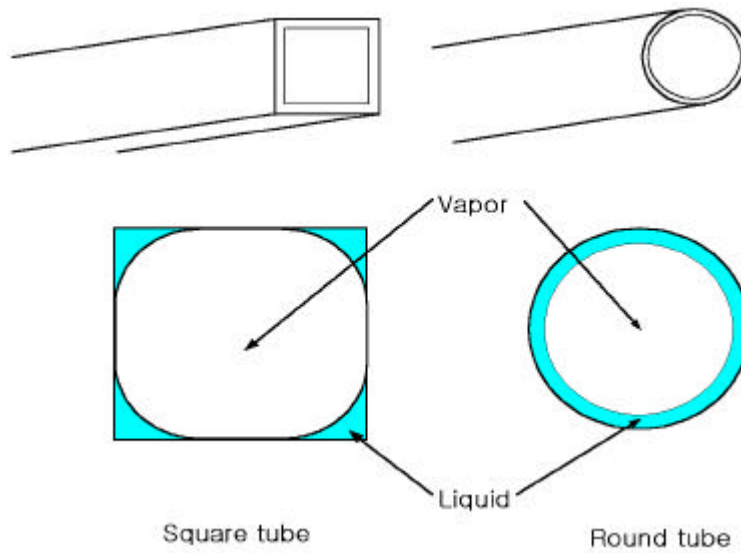


Fig. 4.10 Hypothesis of annual flow patterns in Round and Square tubes

5

1.67 mm R-22
 384 kg/m²s, 570 kg/m²s,
 4 kW/m², 10 kW/m² 0 0.8 가

1. 1.67 mm 600 4700
 W/m²K .

2. 0 0.8
 가 가 가 ,
 가

3. 가 0.8
 14 .

4. 가 , 가 가
 가 .

5. 0.3 m, 1.67 mm , 0.8
 187 kPa/m, 238 kPa/m .

가 ,

가 .

가 ,
가

가

.

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