工學碩士 學位論文

R-134a

2002 2

釜慶大學校 大學院

冷凍空調工學科

河鍾權

工學碩士 學位論文

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指導教授 吳 厚 圭

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Abstract	
Nomencla	ture
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Study on condensing heat transfer characteristics of R134a alternative hydrocarbon refrigerants inside horizontal smooth tubes

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Abstract

This paper presents the analysis and test results of hydrocarbon refrigerants, R-290 and R-600a, as a substitute R-134a in horizontal smooth tubes. For the purpose, a basic refrigeration system was designed and manufactured. A horizontal double-pipe counterflow heat exchanger with a length of 5000 mm consists of two types of inner smooth tubes(8.4 mm ID and 9.53 mm OD, 10.07 mm ID and 12.07 mm OD). It divided into seven test sections and two subcooling sections were used for the test section. The refrigerants, R-134a, R-290, and R-600a, were cooled by a coolant circulated in a surrounding annulus. For the range of parameters, the condensing temperature was varied from 30 50 with the vapor quality from 1 0. All refrigerants, R-134a, R-290, and R-600a, were tested over the same range of the parameter.

The main results were summarized as follows;

The first, in the overheating vapor section, the refrigerant of R-290 is more influenced by the wall temperature of tubes than the others. The second, among the average heat transfer coefficients R-290 and R-600a were greater than R-134a beyond 30%. The third, if R-290 and R-600a, considered the capacity of the average heat transfer coefficients, are substituted for R-134a, we can design a littler more compact condenser. The fourth, in the case of comparing the condensing heat transfer coefficients for each refrigerant with several correlations, all correlations agree with our experimental wihtin 30%. Haraguchi' values And correlation and Cavallini-Zecchin' correlation were most similar to our experimental values.

Nomenclature

<u>Symbols</u>

Α	Area	$[m^2]$
C_p	Specific heat	[kJ/kg • K]
d	Diameter	[m]
f1, f2	Parameters in Traviss et al. correlation	[/]
G	Mass velocity	$[kg/m^2 \cdot s]$
g	Gravity acceleration	[m/ s ²]
Ga	Galileo number	[/]
h	Heat transfer coefficient	$[kW/m^2 \cdot K]$
h_{fg}	Latent heat	[kJ/kg]
i	Enthalpy	[kJ/kg]
k	Thermal conductivity	$[kW/m \cdot K]$
L	Total condensing length	[m]
т	Mass flow rate	[kg/h]
n	Number of local test section	[/]
N u	Nusselt number	[/]
Р	Pressure	[kPa]
P r	Prandtl number	[/]
Q	Heat capacity	[kW]
q	Heat flux	$[kW/m^2]$
R e	Reynolds numbe	[/]
Т	Temperature	[K]
и	Velocity	[m/s]

x	Quality	[/]
z	Length of local test section	[m]

<u>Greek Symbols</u>

Φ	Lockhart-Martinelli Parameter	[/]
X_{tt}	Lockhart-Martinelli Parameter	[/]
ξ	Void rate	[/]
	Density	$[kg/m^3]$
μ	Viscosity	[Pa • s]

<u>Subscripts</u>

1	Inlet
2	Outlet
В	Bottom
С	Condenser
con	Condensation
e q	Equivalent
F	Friction
g	Gas
i	Inner
in	Inner tube
L	Length
l	Liqud

т	Mean
0	Outer
S	Side
sat	Saturation
Т	Тор
ТР	Two phase flow
W	Tube wall
v	Vapor
wc	Coolant

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7 6 20% 가 10 . CFC , HCFC

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가 . ,

.(۱-3) CFC (۵) HFC 7 HFC

> .⁽⁵⁾ HFC 가가 가 가 HFC . HFC

> > .

HFC

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CFC HCFC

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	가	HFC	R-134a		
R-290, R-600a					
HFC					
•				•	
1.2					
·					
1950	가		,		
	가				
Traviss (12) R-12, R-2	2				
	,				
		Cavallini-	Zechin ⁽¹³⁾		
	Aker	(14)			
. 藤井 (15-16)					
				,	-
				37	

가

R-11, R-12, R-113

. Shah⁽¹⁷⁾ ,

. Shah

				小山	(18)		113	340
kg/m²s,	40	60	,	7.9	mm			
R - 12		R-134a	l					
	R-134a		7	የት		,	,	
		R-12	10	25%				
			R-134a	R-12				
.原口	(19)	가 (5 m	8.4 m	m 2			
		R-22, R	- 134a	R -	123			

Dittus-Boelter

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0 5%

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Nusselt

. 鳥越²⁰⁾ R-134a

가

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가

R-134a

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R-12 25%

R-134a

- 4 -

R-12 1	0%		-
R- 134a		가	
		. 尹蕂四	4.35 mm
	R	- 134a R- 12	
	60 170 kg/r	n ² s,	45 .
,		,	$(100 \text{ kg/m}^2 \text{s})$
		>	>
, R-134a			R-12 15 20%
	. Eckels ⁽²²⁾	R-134a, R-12	
			8.0 mm, 3.67
m			
	가		,
	R-134a7 R-1	12	. ,
R- 12	30% 가,	35	45% 7
,	,	(23)	R-290, R-600, R-600a,
R - 1270	R - 290/ R - 600)(25/75wt%, 50/	50wt%, 75/25wt%), R-290
/ R - 600a (25/	75wt%, 50/50wt%, 75/	25wt%)	,
R - 22	7	' ŀ .	,
		R-22	가 ,
		R-22	R-290, R-410a
			. ,
R - 290	R-410a		R-22 기
	. Fischer Sand	⁽²⁵⁾ , Radermacher	Jung ⁽²⁶⁾ HFC

HCFC

HFC

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Domenski

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Didion ⁽²⁷⁾ , Billy	⁽²⁸⁾ , Richardson	Butterworth ⁽²⁹⁾ , Halo	zan ⁽³⁰⁾ , Treadwell ⁽³¹⁾ ,
⁽³²⁾ , Kwon	(33)	. James (3	4-35)
		가	,
Shiflett (36)			가
ASHRAE Stand	ard-15, UL(Unde	rwrites Laboratory)	
	R-22		,
		R-22	

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CFC HFC

CFC , HFC

2 2.1 Fig. 2.1 • 가 가 가 , (), - 가 , , • 가 • Fig 2.2 () . 2 가 ,

7 12.07 mm 9.53 mm , 10.07 mm 8.0 mm . () 350 mm 8 , U- 1,550 mm 2 . T

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PC

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Fig. 2.1 Schematic diagram of the experimental apparatus



Fig 2.2 Detailed diagram of the test section

2.2





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(RS-232C)

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T Fig. 2.2 12 . 3/4 . T , , 3 90° .

2.3

NIST (National Institute of

Standards and Technology)REFPROP (version 5.0)(37). Fig 2.3

 $Q_{wc}[\mathrm{kW}]$

Denementana	Range						
Parameters	R-134a		R-290		R - 600a		
Refrigerant flow rate (kg/h)	20	80	20	80	5	40	
Condensing temperature (K)	30	50	30	50	30	50	
Vapor quality	1.0	0	1.0	0	1.0	0	
Degree of superheating	0	15	0	15	0	15	
Degree of subcooling	0	15	0	15	0	15	

Table 1 Range of the experimental conditions



Fig. 2.3 Comparison between experimental and calculated heat capacity of experimental apparatus

$$Q_r$$
 [kW]
(2-1) (2-2)

$$Q_{wc} = m_{wc} \int_{T_{wc,1}}^{T_{wc,2}} c_{p,wc} dT \qquad (2-1)$$

$$Q_{r} = m_{r}(i_{r,1} - i_{r,2})$$
(2-2)
, m_{wc} , $c_{p,wc}$, $T_{wc,1}$, $T_{wc,2}$
, m_{r} , $i_{r,1}$
 $i_{r,2}$.
 $\pm 10 \%$

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$$q_{con} = \frac{Q_{con}}{\pi \cdot d_{i,in} \cdot \Delta z}$$
(2-3)

$$h = \frac{q_{con}}{(T_{r, sat} - T_{W, i, in})}$$
(2-4)

$$h_m$$
 (2-5) .
 $h_m = \frac{q_{con}}{(T_{r,sal} - T_{W,m})}$ (2-5)

,
$$q_{con}$$
 , $T_{r,sat}$, $T_{W,i,in}$, $T_{W,m}$

*T*_{W, i, in} 7├ (2-6)

 Q_{con} .

$$T_{W,i,in} = T_{W,o,in} + Q_{con} \cdot \frac{In(d_{o,in}/d_{i,in})}{(2 \cdot \pi \cdot \triangle z \cdot k_W)}$$
(2-6)

,
$$Q_{con}$$
 , $d_{i,in}$, $d_{i,on}$, z
, k_{W} , $T_{W,o,in}$
.

 $T_{W,m} = \frac{(T_{WT} + 2 \cdot T_{WS} + T_{WB})}{4}$ (2-7)

,
$$T_{WT}$$
, T_{WS} , T_{WB} (2-6)
. , $h_{m,L}$ (2-8)

$$h_{m,L} = \frac{1}{n} \int_{z1}^{z2} h_m dz \qquad (2-8)$$

$$x_{2} = x_{1} - \frac{\pi \cdot d_{i,in}}{m_{r} \cdot h_{fg}} \int_{z_{1}}^{z_{2}} q_{con} dz \qquad (2-9)$$

,
$$x_1$$
 , h_{fg} , m_r , z_1 z_2 , $d_{i,in}$, q_{con}

3.1 , ,

3

R-134a R-290, R-600a7t , , , Fig. 3.1 3.3 . . (/)

, , , , , . Tr , Twall , Tcw .

Fig. 3.1 R-134a .

7† (100)

・ , 가 (600) 가

가 .

Fig. 3.2 R-290

Fig. 3.1

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	500					
	R-290	R-134a				
		., R-290				
가				가	0.2	가
	가					
	. Fig. 3.3	R-600a				
		R-134a, R-290			, R-600a	a
]	R-600a가	
		,	가			
		R-290 500				

.

.

가 0.2 가



Fig. 3.1 R-134a experimental data(temperature, quality, heat flux) according to the dimensionless tube length



Fig. 3.2 R-290 experimental data(temperature, quality, heat flux) according to the dimensionless tube length



Fig. 3.3 R-600a experimental data(temperature, quality, heat flux) according to the dimensionless tube length

3.2

Fig. 3.4

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50 kg/msR-290 R-600a R-134a 30% 가 150 . kg/m²s **R - 600a** 가 가 . 가 가 가 R-600a 가 . R-290, R-134a R-600a R-134a • R - 290 , R-600a 30% 50 가 가 kg/m²s , 가 가 150 kg/m²s 40% . R-134a R-290 R-600a 가 가 R - 134a

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Fig. 3.4 Comparison of average heat transfer coefficients among the refrigerants mass velocity.

Shah, Traviss, Aker, Soliman, Cavallini-Zecchin, Haraguchi • 가 Traviss , Cavallini-Zecchin, Haraguchi⁽³⁸⁾ • . . (1) Traviss R-12, R-22 Traviss 2 . . von-Karman 가 2 -, h_{TP} [kW/m² · K] .

3.3

3.3.1

$$h_{TP} = \Pr_{l} \cdot R e_{l}^{0.9} \frac{f_{1}(X_{tt})}{f_{2}(R e_{l}, \Pr_{l})} \frac{k_{l}}{d_{i}}$$
(3-1)

,
$$\Pr_l$$
 Re_l PrandReynolds, (3-2), (3-3), (3-4)Lcokhart-Matinelli

$$X_{tt}$$
 f_1 (3-5)
 f_2

 Reynolds
 Re_1
 (3-6), (3-7), (3-8)
 .

$$\mathbf{Pr}_{l} = \frac{\mu_{1} \cdot c_{pl}}{k_{l}} \tag{3-2}$$

$$Re_{l} = \frac{G \cdot (1 - x) \cdot d_{i}}{\mu_{l}}$$
(3-3)

$$X_{tt} = \left(\frac{1-x}{x}\right)^{0.9} \left(\frac{\rho_{v}}{\rho_{l}}\right)^{0.5} \left(\frac{\mu_{l}}{\mu_{v}}\right)^{0.1}$$
(3-4)

$$f_1 = 0.15 \left(\frac{1}{X_{tt}} + \frac{2.85}{X_{tt}^{0.476}}\right)$$
(3-5)

 $R e_{l} < 50$,

$$f_2 = 0.707 \cdot \Pr_l \cdot R e_l^{0.5}$$
(3-6)

 $50 < R e_l \le 1, 125$,

$$f_2 = 5 \Pr_l + 5In[1 + \Pr_l (0.09636Re_l^{0.585} - 1.0)] \quad (3-7)$$

1, $125 < R e_l$,

.

$$h_{TP} = 0.05R e_{eq}^{0.8} \Pr_{l}^{0.33} \frac{k_{l}}{d_{i}}$$
(3-9)

, Prandtl Pr₁, k_1 [kW/m·K]. d_i [m]

(3-1) , Reynolds Re_{eq} .

$$R e_{eq} = R e_{v} \left(\frac{\mu_{v}}{\mu_{l}}\right) \left(\frac{\rho_{l}}{\rho_{v}}\right)^{0.5} + R e_{l}$$
(3-10)

, Reynolds Re_1 (3-3) , μ_1 [Pa · s], ρ_1 [kg/m³], μ_{ν} [Pa · s], ρ_{ν} [kg/m³] (3-4) . Reynolds Re_{ν} .

$$Re_{v} = \frac{G \cdot x \cdot d_{i}}{\mu_{v}}$$
(3-11)

,	$G[\mathrm{kg}/\mathrm{m}^2\cdot\mathrm{s}],$	х,	d_i [m	(3-3)	
,	μ_v [Pa · s]	(3-10)			
Cavallini-Zecchi	in	(3-9)			(
Dittus- Boelter	Petukhov	v - Popov)		

- (3) Haraguchi Haraguchi 8.4 mm R-22, R-134a R-123 .
 - , (3-12)

$$N_{u} = (N_{uF}^{2} + N_{uB}^{2})^{0.5}$$
(3-12)

,
$$N_{uF}$$
 N_{u} ,
(3-13) . N_{uB} N_{u} ,
 N_{u} , (3-14) .

$$N_{uF} = 0.0152(1 + 0.6 \Pr_{l}^{0.8}) \left(\frac{\varPhi_{v}}{X_{tt}}\right) R e_{l}^{0.77}$$
(3-13)

$$N_{uB} = 0.725 \ H(\xi) \ \left(\frac{GaPr_{l}}{H_{l}}\right)^{0.25}$$
(3-14)

, ξ Smith7 \downarrow , Φ_g Lockhart-Martinelli , Ga Galileo , H_1 .

$$\xi = \left[1 + \frac{\rho_g}{\rho_l} \left(\frac{1-x}{x}\right) \left(0.4 + 0.6 \sqrt{\frac{\frac{\rho_g}{\rho_l} + 0.4\left(\frac{1-x}{x}\right)}{1+0.4\left(\frac{1-x}{x}\right)}} \right) \right]^{-1} (3-15)$$

$$\Phi_{g} = 1 + 0.5 \left[\frac{Gr}{\sqrt{g d_{ID} \rho_{g}} (\rho_{l} - \rho_{g})} \right]^{0.75} X_{tt}^{0.35}$$
(3-16)

$$Ga = \left(\frac{g\rho_l^2 d_{ID}^{0.3}}{\mu_l}\right) \tag{3-17}$$

$$H_{l} = \left(\frac{C_{pl}(T_{sar} - T_{wi})}{i_{fg}}\right)$$
(3-18)

•

$$H(\xi) = \xi + \{10[(1 - \xi)^{0.1} - 1] + 1.7 \times 10^{-4} Re\} \sqrt{\xi} (1 - \sqrt{\xi} \cdot \cdot (3 - 19))$$

, Haraguchi

$$90 \le G_{c,r} \le 400, \ 0.9 \ge x \ge 0.1, \ 3 \le q_{c,r} \le 33, \ 2.5 \le \Pr_l \le 4.5$$

$$2 \times 10^2 \le R e_l \le 2 \times 10^4$$
, $4.8 \times 10^9 \le \frac{Ga \operatorname{Pr}_l}{H_l} \le 9.5 \times 10^{10}$

$$0 \le X_{tt} \le 1, \ 3 \times 10^3 \le R e \le 3 \times 10^4$$

3.3.2

	Traviss		Cava	llini-Zecchir	1	,	
Haraguchi	R-134a, F	R-290, R-0	500a				
Fig. 3.5 - Fig.	3.10		가			,	
	h_{c}						
					5	가	
	가	가	가				
		가 가			가		
Fig. 3.5, 3.6	R-134a						가
	. Fig	. 3.5		9.53 mm		5	가
12.07 mm	25%						
가							
. Fig. 3.6			,				
가				1	2.07 mm	1	
가					,	가	

	가					
				H	Iaraguchi	
가	,		Cavallin	ii-Zecchin		
Fig 37 38	R - 290					
Fig. 3.7	R 270					·
가						
,	9.53	mm	, Traviss	Cavallin	i-Zecchin	
	. Fig. 3.8			,		
가 12	.07 mm	가 9.53	mm	30%		
12.07 m	m			Cavallini-2	Zecchin	
. 9.5	3 mm	,		Haraguchi	,	
Haraguchi , Cavallini-Zecchin .						
Fig. 3.9, 3.10	R-600a					
						가
12.7 mm	9.53 mm	50%		. R-0	500a	
	Haraguchi	, Cavall	ini-Zecchin			

R-134a, R-290, R600a 7

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Fig. 3.5 Comparison of the heat transfer coefficients with existing correlations for R-134a (in case of low mass velocity)



Fig. 3.6 Comparison of the heat transfer coefficients with existing correlations for R-134a (in case of high mass velocity)



Fig. 3.7 Comparison of the heat transfer coefficients with existing correlations for R-290 (in case of low mass velocity)



Fig. 3.8 Comparison of the heat transfer coefficients with existing correlations for R-290 (in case of high mass velocity)



Fig. 3.9 Comparison of the heat transfer coefficients with existing correlations for R-600a (in case of low mass velocity)



Fig. 3.10 Comparison of the heat transfer coefficients with existing correlations for R-600a (in case of high mass velocity)

R-290 R-600a • (1) R-134a, R-290, R-600a , , R-290 , 가 . $(50 \text{ kg/m}^2\text{s})$ 가 (2)) R-290 , R-600a R - 134a **R-600a** 30% 가 가 가 가 (150 kg/ (m²s)) 가 R-290 . , 가 30% R-600a R-134a . (3) R-134a R-290 R - 600a . (4) **±** 30% , Haraguchi , Cavallini-Zecchin 가 •

HFC

R-134a,

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