

1- Condensers المكثفات

12-1 An air cooled condenser is to reject 70 kW of heat from a condensing refrigerant to air. The condenser has an air-side area of 210 m² and a U value based on this area of 0.037 kW/m².K; it is supplied with 6.6 m³/s of air, which has a density of 1.15 kg/m³. If the condensing temperature is to be limited to 55 °C, what is the maximum allowable temperature of inlet air? Ans. 40.6 °C

Sol :-

ملاحظات :- هناك معادلتين لا يتقال الحرارة خلال المكثفات وكذلك

$$q_{cond.} = U_o \cdot A_o \cdot LMTD \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$q_{cond.}$ (KW) ← حرارة المكثف
 U_o (kW/m².K) ← معامل انتقال الحرارة الإجمالي (لجانبة الخارج)
 A_o (m²) ← المساحة الخارجة
 $LMTD$ (Kelvin) ← فرق درجات الحرارة اللوغاريتمي

$$q_{cond.} = W_a \cdot c_p \cdot (t_{out} - t_{in}) \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$q_{cond.}$ (KW) ← حرارة المكثف
 W_a (kg/s) ← معدل تدفق الهواء
 c_p (KJ/Kg.K) ← الحرارة النوعية للهواء (1.005)
 t_{out} (°C) ← درجة حرارة الهواء الخارجة
 t_{in} (°C) ← درجة حرارة الهواء الداخلة

أيضاً :-

$$W_a = \rho \cdot V_a$$

W_a (kg/s) ← معدل التدفق الكتلي
 ρ (kg/m³) ← كثافة الهواء
 V_a (m³/s) ← معدل التدفق الحجمي

$$LMTD = \frac{(t_{cond.} - t_{in}) - (t_{cond.} - t_{out})}{\ln \frac{t_{cond.} - t_{in}}{t_{cond.} - t_{out}}}$$

$$LMTD = \frac{t_{out} - t_{in}}{\ln \frac{t_c - t_{in}}{t_c - t_{out}}}$$



حل السؤال

→ from equation (1) من المعادلة رقم (1)

$$q_{\text{Cond.}} = U_o \cdot A_o \cdot \text{LMTD} \Rightarrow 70 = 0.037 * 210 * \text{LMTD}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{LMTD} = \frac{70}{(0.037 * 210)} = 9 \text{ K} \leftarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{kelvin} \\ \text{كلفن} \end{array} \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{وحدات فرق} \\ \text{درجات الحرارة} \end{array} \right)$$

→ from equation (2)

$$q_{\text{Cond.}} = f_a * v_a * C_{p_a} * (t_o - t_i) \Rightarrow 70 = 1.15 * 6.6 * 1.005 * (t_o - t_i)$$

$$\Rightarrow (t_o - t_i) = \frac{70}{1.15 * 6.6 * 1.005} = 9.176 \text{ K أو } ^\circ \text{C}$$

علاقة بين t_o and t_i

$$\Rightarrow (t_o = 9.176 + t_i)$$

$$\text{LMTD} = \frac{(t_o - t_i)}{\ln \frac{(t_c - t_i)}{(t_c - t_o)}}$$

الآن نفرض قيمة LMTD
وقيمة العلاقة بين t_o و t_i
وأيضاً $t_{\text{cond.}}$

$$\therefore \text{LMTD} = 9 \frac{9.176}{\ln \frac{(55 - t_i)}{(55 - (9.176 + t_i))}}$$

(نعمل إجراء الوسطين)
X طرفين

$$\Rightarrow 9 * \ln \frac{(55 - t_i)}{(55 - 9.176 - t_i)} = 9.176$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln \frac{(55 - t_i)}{(55 - 9.176 - t_i)} = \frac{9.176}{9} \Rightarrow \text{تبع}$$

نقسم
نظرة الحد

⇒

$$\frac{\ln(55 - t_i)}{\ln(45.824 - t_i)} = 1.019$$

← exponential للطرفين

$$\therefore \frac{(55 - t_i)}{(45.824 - t_i)} = 2.77$$

$$\Rightarrow 55 - t_i = 2.77(45.824 - t_i) = 126.95 - 2.77t_i$$

$$(55 - t_i = 126.95 - 2.77t_i) \leftarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{نترك اكدود لوضع } t_i \\ \text{في جانب واحد} \end{array}$$

$$(2.77t_i - t_i) = 126.95 - 55$$

$$1.77t_i = 71.951 \Rightarrow t_i = \frac{71.951}{1.77} = 40.650^\circ\text{C}$$

↑
(وهو الجواب المطلوب)

ملاحظة :- لايجاد t_0 نفرض في معادلة العلاقة بين t_0 و t_i --

$$t_0 = 9.176 + t_i = 9.176 + 40.65 = 49.826^\circ\text{C}$$

ملاحظات :- يجب أن تتوافق الوحدات بين q و U_0 .

2- ضبط استخدام (exp) بالكاسية --

3- دائماً ضع أحواس حول اكدود حتى لا يحدث خطأ عند

تقل اكدود أو ضرب عدد بالحد --

12-2 An air-cooled condenser has an expected U value of $30 \text{ W/m}^2\cdot\text{K}$ based on the air-side area. The condenser is to transfer 60 kW with an airflow rate of 15 kg/s entering at 35°C . If the condensing temperature is to be 48°C , what is the required air-side area? Ans. 184 m^2

Sol:- (ملاحظة :- يتم استخدام المعادلتين السابقتين في السؤال 12-1)

$$q_{\text{cond.}} = U_o A_o \text{ LMTD} \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$60 = (30 \times 10^{-3}) * A_o * \frac{(t_c - t_i) - (t_c - t_o)}{\ln \frac{(t_c - t_i)}{(t_c - t_o)}}$$

$60 \text{ kW} \leftarrow W$ للتحويل من W إلى kW
 أن يجب أن تتوافق الوحدات

أذن يتبقى إيجاد t_o لغرض حساب المساحة فنذهب للمعادلة الثانية

$$q_c = W_a \cdot c_{p_a} (t_o - t_i) \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$\Rightarrow 60 = 15 * 1.005 * (t_o - 35)$$

$$\Rightarrow (t_o - 35) = \frac{60}{15 * 1.005} = 3.98 \Rightarrow t_o = 3.98 + 35$$

$$t_o = 38.98^\circ\text{C}$$

الآن نوضف في أولاً أعلاه لإيجاد المساحة --

$$60 = \left(\frac{30}{1000}\right) * A_o * \frac{38.98 - 35}{\ln \frac{(48 - 35)}{(48 - 38.98)}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{60}{30/1000} = A_o \frac{3.98}{\ln \left(\frac{13}{9.02}\right)} \Rightarrow 2000 = A_o * 10.889$$

$$A_o = \frac{2000}{10.889} = 183.67 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\approx 184 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\frac{h_i \times (14 \times 10^{-3})}{0.614} = 0.023 (28565.23)^{0.8} \times (5.479)^{0.4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{h_i (14 \times 10^{-3})}{0.614} \xrightarrow[\text{وسطين}]{\text{طرفين} \times} 166.678 \Rightarrow h_i = \frac{166.678 \times 0.614}{14 \times 10^{-3}} = 7310 \frac{W}{m^2 \cdot K}$$

$$(b) \left(\frac{1}{U_o A_o} = \frac{1}{h_o A_o} + \frac{X}{K A_m} + \frac{1}{h_{eff} A_i} + \frac{1}{h_i A_i} \right) \times A_o$$

سعة جدار الأنبوب
يعمل الح
نظير

للنحاس
لم يذكر بالسؤال

$$\Rightarrow \frac{A_o}{U_o A_o} = \frac{1 \times A_o}{h_o A_o} + \frac{X A_o}{K A_m} + \frac{A_o}{h_i A_i}$$

Copper (النحاس)

$$\therefore \frac{1}{U_o} = \frac{1}{h_o} + \frac{X A_o}{K A_m} + \frac{A_o}{h_i A_i}$$

$$A_m = \left(\frac{A_o + A_i}{2} \right), \quad \frac{A_o}{A_i} = 1.7, \quad A_m = A_o \left(\frac{1 + \frac{A_i}{A_o}}{2} \right)$$

أما نسبة A_o (أو نسبة A_o)

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{U_o} = \frac{1}{h_o} + \frac{X A_o}{K A_o \left(\frac{1 + \frac{A_i}{A_o}}{2} \right)} + \frac{A_o}{h_i A_i}$$

لاحظ
 $\frac{A_o}{A_i} = 1.7$
 $\frac{A_i}{A_o} = 1/1.7$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{U_o} = \frac{1}{1420} + \frac{2 \times 10^{-3}}{390 \times \left(\frac{1 + 1/1.7}{2} \right)} + \frac{1.7}{7310}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{U_o} = (7.042 \times 10^{-4}) + (6.457 \times 10^{-6}) + (2.325 \times 10^{-4})$$

$$\frac{1}{U_o} = 9.432 \times 10^{-4} \Rightarrow U_o = \frac{1}{9.432 \times 10^{-4}} = 1060.2 \frac{W}{m^2 \cdot K}$$

12-4 A shell-and-tube condenser has a U value of $800 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \text{K}$ based on the water-side area and a water pressure drop of 50 kPa . Under this operating condition 40 percent of the heat-transfer resistance is on the water side. If the water-flow rate is doubled, what will the new U value and the new pressure drop be? Ans. $964 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \text{K}$, 200 kPa .

Solution : Given: - $U_i = 800 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \text{K}$, $\Delta P = 50 \text{ kPa}$,
40% of Thermal resistance for water side, $W_2 = 2W_1$.
Find U_{i2} and ΔP_2 .

$$\frac{1}{U_o A_o} = \frac{1}{U_i A_i} = \frac{1}{h_o A_o} + \frac{1}{K A_m} + \frac{1}{h_{ff} A_i} + \frac{1}{h_i A_i}$$

$$\frac{1}{U_i A_i} = \frac{1}{h_o A_o} + \frac{1}{h_i A_i} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{U_i} = \frac{A_i}{h_o A_o} + \frac{A_i}{h_i A_i}$$

$$\frac{1}{U_i} = \frac{A_i}{h_o A_o} + \frac{1}{h_i} = R_{th} = 60\% R_{th} + 40\% R_{th}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{h_i} = 40\% R_{th} = 40\% \cdot \frac{1}{U_i} = \frac{40}{100} \cdot \frac{1}{800} \Rightarrow h_i = 2000 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{K}}$$

$$\frac{A_i}{h_o A_o} = 60\% R_{th} = 60\% \cdot \frac{1}{U_i} = \frac{60}{100} \cdot \frac{1}{800} \Rightarrow \frac{A_i}{h_o A_o} = 7.5 \times 10^{-4} \frac{\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{K}}{\text{W}}$$

When the flow of water is doubled \rightarrow عند مضاعفة تدفق الماء
نسبة h_{i2} كسابقي

$$h_i = 0.023 (Re)^{0.8} (Pr)^{0.4} \frac{k}{d}$$

$$\Rightarrow h_i = 0.023 \left(\frac{v d \rho}{\mu} \right)^{0.8} \left(\frac{m c_p}{K} \right)^{0.4} \frac{k}{d} \Rightarrow h_i = C (v)^{0.8}$$

توابت

$$W = \rho_w \dot{V} = \rho_w A V, [W_1 = \rho_w A V_1, W_2 = \rho_w A V_2] \rightarrow$$

يتبع

$$W_2 = 2W_1 \Rightarrow \rho A V_2 = 2 \rho A V_1 \Rightarrow V_2 = 2V_1$$

$$h_{i_1} = C(V_1)^{0.8}, \quad h_{i_2} = C(V_2)^{0.8} = C(2V_1)^{0.8}$$

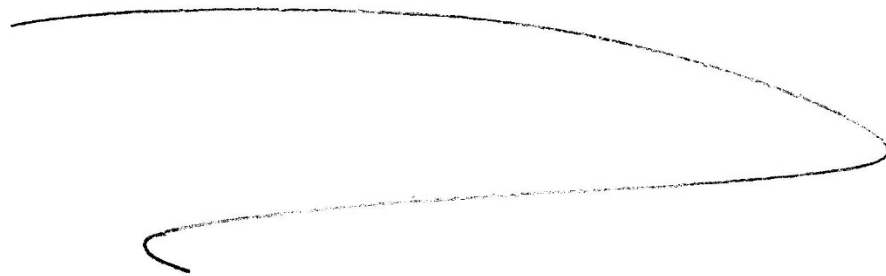
$$\frac{h_{i_2}}{h_{i_1}} = \frac{C(2V_1)^{0.8}}{C(V_1)^{0.8}} \Rightarrow h_{i_2} = (2)^{0.8} h_{i_1} = (2)^{0.8} \times 2000 = 3482.2 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \text{K}$$

$$\frac{1}{U_{i_2}} = 60\% \cdot R_{th_1} + \frac{1}{h_{i_2}} = 7.5 \times 10^{-4} + \frac{1}{3482.2}$$

$$\frac{1}{U_{i_2}} = 1.037 \times 10^{-3} \frac{\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{K}}{\text{W}} \Rightarrow U_{i_2} = 964.15 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \text{K}$$



$$\Delta P_2 = \Delta P_1 \left(\frac{W_2}{W_1} \right)^2 = 50 \left(\frac{2W_1}{W_1} \right)^2 = 50(2)^2 = 200 \text{ kPa}$$



W = mass flow rate kg/s .

\dot{V} = Volume flow rate m^3/s .

A = tube cross sectional area m^2 .

A_o = Condenser outer surface area m^2 .

A_i = condenser inner surface area m^2 .

12-5 (a) Compute the fin effectiveness of a bar fin made of aluminum that is 0.12 mm thick and 20 mm long when $h_f = 28 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \text{K}$, the base temperature is 4°C , and the air temperature is 20°C . Ans. 0.775

(b) If you are permitted to use twice as much metal for the fin as originally specified in part (a) and you can either double the thickness or double the length, which choice would you prefer in order to transfer the highest rate of heat flow? Why?

Solution :- (a) Given:- bar fin, $2y = 0.12 \text{ mm}$, $L = 20 \text{ mm}$

$$h_f = 28 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \text{K} \cdot (\eta_f)??, K_A = 202 \text{ W/m} \cdot \text{K}$$

$$\eta_f = \frac{\tanh ML}{ML}, M = \sqrt{\frac{h_f}{Ky}} \Rightarrow M = \sqrt{\frac{28}{202 \times \left(\frac{0.12}{2 \times 1000}\right)}}$$

mm \rightarrow m

$$\therefore M = 48.064 \text{ m}^{-1}$$

$$\text{and } \eta_f = \frac{\tanh\left(48.064 \times \frac{20}{1000}\right)}{\left(48.064 \times \frac{20}{1000}\right)} = \frac{\tanh(0.961)}{0.961} = 0.7749$$

(b) double metal $\left[\begin{array}{l} \textcircled{1} \rightarrow 2y, L \\ \textcircled{2} \rightarrow y, 2L \end{array} \right]$

1 - double thickness $2y = (0.12 \times 2) = 0.24 \text{ mm}$, $L = 20 \text{ mm}$

$$\eta_f = \frac{\tanh ML}{ML}, M = \sqrt{\frac{h_f}{Ky}} = \sqrt{\frac{28}{202 \times \left(\frac{0.24}{2 \times 1000}\right)}} = 33.986 \text{ m}^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \eta_f = \frac{\tanh\left(33.986 \times \frac{20}{1000}\right)}{\left(33.986 \times \frac{20}{1000}\right)} = 0.869$$

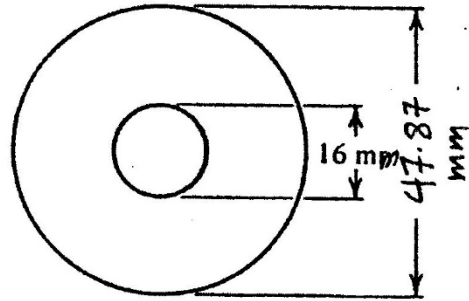
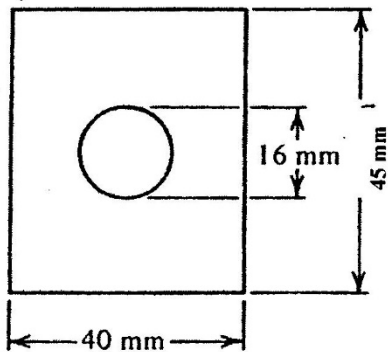
2 - double length, $2y = 0.12 \text{ mm}$, $L = 20 \times 2 = 40 \text{ mm}$

$$\eta_f = \frac{\tanh\left(48.064 \times \frac{40}{1000}\right)}{\left(48.064 \times \frac{40}{1000}\right)} = 0.498$$

سواء كان الارتفاع \therefore
Double thickness

12-6 Compute the fin effectiveness of an aluminum rectangular plate fin of a finned air-cooling evaporator if the fins are 0.18 mm thick and mounted on 16 mm OD tubes. The tube spacing 40 mm in the direction of airflow and 45 mm vertically. The air side coefficient is 55 W/m².K. Ans. 0.68.

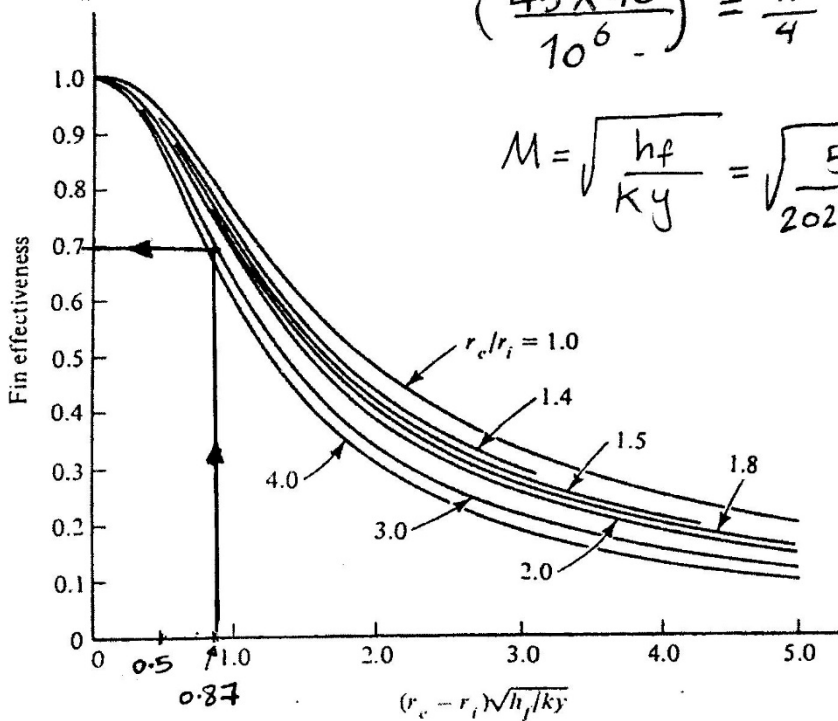
Solution :-



$$A_{\text{Rec}} = A_{\text{annular}}$$

$$\left(\frac{45 \times 40}{10^6} \right) = \frac{\pi}{4} (D_e)^2 \Rightarrow D_e = 0.0478 \text{ m}$$

$$M = \sqrt{\frac{hf}{ky}} = \sqrt{\frac{55}{202 \times \left(\frac{0.18}{2000} \right)}} = 55 \text{ m}^{-1}$$



$$r_e = \frac{D_e}{2} = \frac{0.0478}{2} = 0.0239 \text{ m}, \quad r_i = \frac{16}{2000} = 0.008 \text{ m}$$

$$(r_e - r_i) M = (0.0239 - 0.008) \times 55 = 0.8745$$

$$\frac{r_e}{r_i} = \frac{0.0239}{0.008} = 2.987 \approx 3 \Rightarrow \eta = 0.7$$

12-7 What is the UA value of a direct-expansion finned coil evaporator having the following areas: refrigerant side, 15 m²; air-side prime, 13.5 m²; and air side extended 144 m²? The refrigerant-side heat transfer coefficient is 1300 W/m².K, and the air-side coefficient is 48 W/m².K. the fin effectiveness is 0.64. Ans. 4027 W/K

Solution :- for finned coil --

$$\frac{1}{U_o A_o} = \frac{1}{U_i A_i} = \frac{1}{h_f (A_p + \eta A_e)} + \frac{x}{k A_m} + \frac{1}{h_i A_i}$$

$\begin{matrix} \nearrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \nearrow & \uparrow & \nwarrow \\ & 48 & 13.5 & 0.64 & 144 & 1300 & 15 \end{matrix}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{UA} = \frac{1}{48(13.5 + (0.64 \times 144))} + \frac{1}{1300 \times 15} = 1.97 \times 10^{-4} + 5.128 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$\frac{1}{UA} = 2.482 \times 10^{-4} \text{ K/W} \cdot UA = \frac{1}{2.482 \times 10^{-4}} = 4027.67 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{K}}$$

منظومة تبريد R-22
 12-8 A refrigerant 22 system having a refrigerating capacity of 55 kW operates with an evaporating temperature of 5 °C and reject heat to a water-cooled condenser. The compressor is hermetically sealed. The condenser has a U value of 450 W/m².K and a heat transfer area of 18 m² and receives a flow rate of cooling water of 3.2 kg/s at a temperature of 30 °C. What is the condensing temperature? Ans. 41.2 °C ← T_{cond}??

Solution :-

من خلال المعادلتين السابقتين في المثال 12-1

$$q_{Cond.} = U_o \cdot A_o \cdot LMTD \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$LMTD = \frac{(t_c^? - t_i) - (t_c^? - t_o^?)}{\ln \frac{(t_c^? - t_i)^{30}}{(t_c^? - t_o^?)}}$$

مطلوب حسابها
 معلومة أيضاً

معلومة
 معلومة

$$q_{tc} = W_{water} \cdot C_p \cdot (t_o - t_i) \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

في منظومات التكييف
 : نغرض أن (t_o - t_i = 5 °C)
 (t_o = 5 + 30 = 35 °C)

كـ و
 فننا C_p بالكيلوجول

$$\Rightarrow q_{tc} = 3.2 \times 4.19 \times (5)$$

(يجب أن نغرض الفرض بعد الحصول على t_c)

$$\Rightarrow q_{tc} = 67.04 \text{ kW}$$

نفرض في (1) اعلاه - (t_o - t_i)

كـ و ← للتحويل من W إلى kW →

$$67.04 = \frac{450}{1000} * 18 * \frac{5}{\ln \frac{t_c - 30}{t_c - 35}}$$

نحول عن طريق الوسطين
 طرفين X

$$\Rightarrow 67.04 \Rightarrow \frac{(450 \times 10^{-3} \times 18 \times 5)}{\ln \frac{(t_c - 30)}{(t_c - 35)}} \Rightarrow \ln \frac{(t_c - 30)}{(t_c - 35)} = \frac{40.5}{67.04}$$

$$\therefore \ln \frac{(t_c - 30)}{(t_c - 35)} = 0.604$$

أخذ
 اللوغاريتم
 exponential

تبع

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(t_c - 30)}{(t_c - 35)} = 1.829 \Rightarrow (t_c - 30) = 1.829(t_c - 35)$$

$$\Rightarrow t_c - 30 = 1.829 t_c - 64.029 \quad (\text{بتركيب الحدود ليحل } t_c \text{ في جهة واحدة})$$

$$\Rightarrow 64.029 - 30 = 1.829 t_c - t_c \Rightarrow 34.029 = 0.829 t_c$$

$$\Rightarrow t_c = \frac{34.029}{0.829} = 41.048^\circ\text{C} \leftarrow \text{ملاحظة هذه النتيجة حسب فرضية } t_0 = 35^\circ\text{C}$$

ويجب فحص الفرض. عن طريق إيجاد q_c باستفهام المخطط المبين أدناه

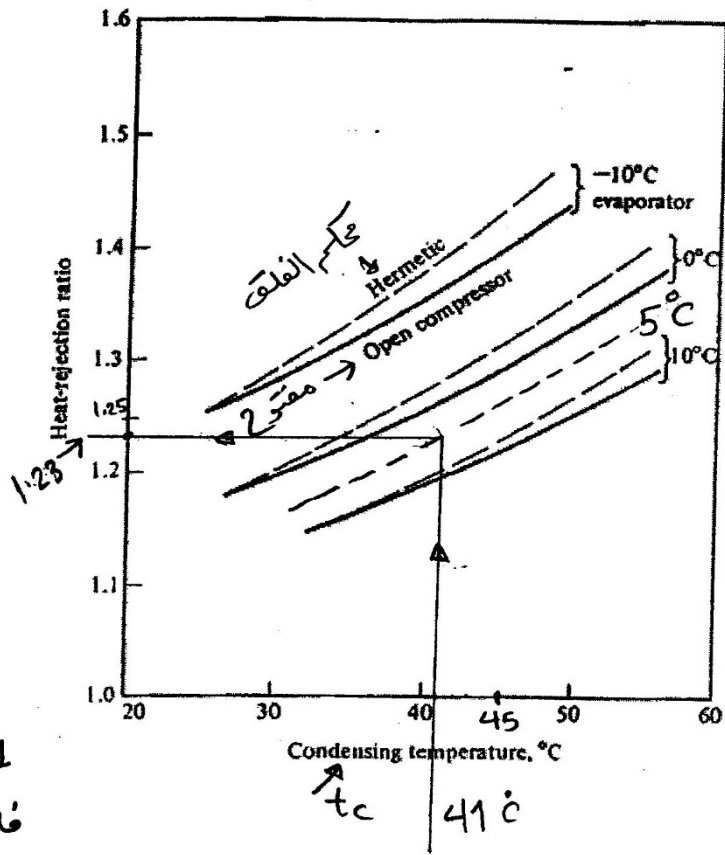
$$q_c = HRR * q_{\text{evap}}$$

معامل الحرارة
المطروقة
(Heat rejection ratio)

$$\therefore q_c = 1.23 \times 55$$

$$q_c = 67.65 \text{ kW}$$

وهي مقارنة للفرض
: الفرض صحيح



ملاحظة ١ -

1 - قد يعطى بالسؤال q_{cond} مباشرة
فلا حاجة للفرض والفحص.

2 - قد يعطى مع q_{evap} و HRR فنضرب

القيم للحصول على $q_c \leftarrow q_c = HRR * q_{\text{evap}}$
ونكمل اكل كما سبق - -

($h_o = h_{cond}$) متوسط معامل انتقال الحرارة بالتكثيف R-12 تكثف
 12-9. Calculate the mean condensing heat-transfer coefficient when refrigerant 12 condenses on the
 outside of the horizontal tubes in a shell-and-tube condenser. The outside diameter of the tubes is 19
 mm, and in the vertical rows of tubes there are, respectively, two, three, four, three and two tubes.
 The refrigerant is condensing at a temperature of 52 °C, and the temperature of the tubes is 44 °C.
 Ans. 1066 W/m².K

Solution

من معادلة حساب h_{cond}

$$h_{cond} = 0.725 \left(\frac{g \cdot \rho^2 \cdot h_{fg} \cdot K^3}{\mu \cdot \Delta t \cdot N \cdot D} \right)^{1/4} \leftarrow \text{تُحفظ المعادلة}$$

g = Gravity acceleration $9.81 \frac{m}{s^2}$ التسجيل الأ، في $\frac{m}{s^2}$

$\rho = \frac{1}{V_f} \Rightarrow$ كثافة الفريون السائل وهي مقلوب الحجم النوعي من الجدول عند درجة حرارة t_c
 $V_f \leftarrow m^3/s$

$h_{fg} = (h_g - h_f)$ مقدار الحرارة الكامنة للفريون بوحدة J/kg عند درجة حرارة التكثيف t_c

K = Conductivity (معامل التوصيل للفريون عند t_c بوحدة) $W/m \cdot K$ جدول 15-5

μ = Viscosity Pa.s (معامل اللزوجة عند t_c بوحدة 15-5)

$\Delta t = t_c - t_{tube}$, $N = \frac{\text{No. of tubes}}{\text{No. of vertical rows}}$ عدد الأنابيب / عدد الأعمدة

$D = OD$ (outside diameter) القطر الخارجي للأنبوب بوحدة (m)



من جدول خواص R-12 عند $t_c = 52^\circ\text{C}$ ←

$$h_g - h_f = h_{fg} = (370.997 - 251.004) = 119.993 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$= 119.993 \times 10^3 \text{ J/kg}$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{v_f} = \frac{1}{0.8317 \times 10^{-3}} = 1202.356 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} \left[v_f = 0.8317 \frac{\text{L}}{\text{kg}} \right]$$

فيجب أن يتحول إلى $\frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{kg}}$

التحويل من $\frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{kg}} \leftarrow \frac{\text{L}}{\text{kg}}$

من جدول 5-15 ستيفن 2، K و μ (كثافة Liquid) عند 52°C ←

	40	μ		
R-12	52	μ		
	60	0.000169		

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(\mu - 0.000194)}{(0.000169 - 0.000194)} = \frac{(52 - 40)}{(60 - 40)}$$

الفرق المقابل لدرجة الحرارة

$$\Rightarrow \mu = 1.79 \times 10^{-4} \text{ Pa.s}$$

	40	K		
R-12	52	K		
	60	0.0564		

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(K - 0.0637)}{(0.0564 - 0.0637)} = \frac{(52 - 40)}{(60 - 40)}$$

الفرق المقابل لدرجة الحرارة

$$\Rightarrow K = 0.05932 \text{ W/m.K}, \Delta t = 52 - 44 = 8^\circ\text{C}$$

$$N = \frac{2 + 3 + 4 + 3 + 2}{5} = 2.8, \text{OD} = 19 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}$$

عدد الأضلاع → 5

$$\therefore h_{\text{cond.}} = 0.725 \left(\frac{9.81 * (1202.356^2) * (119.993 \times 10^3) * (0.05932)^3}{(1.79 \times 10^{-4}) * 8 * 2.8 * (19 \times 10^{-3})} \right)^{1/4}$$

$$h_{\text{cond.}} = 1065.36 \text{ W/m}^2.\text{K}$$

وهي الإجابة المطلوبة

ملاحظة: قد تعطى الخواص

لتسهيل الإجابة ---

الجدول في الصفحة اللاحقة ⇒

Table A-5 (continued)

$t, ^\circ\text{C}$	P, kPa	Enthalpy, kJ/kg		Entropy, $\text{kJ/kg} \cdot \text{K}$		Specific volume, L/kg	
		h_f	h_g	s_f	s_g	v_f	v_g
50	1219.3	248.884	370.396	1.16170	1.53770	0.82573	14.1701
→ 52	1276.6	(251.004)	370.997	1.16810	1.53712	0.83179	13.4931
54	1335.9	253.144	371.581	1.17451	1.53651	0.83804	12.8509
56	1397.2	255.304	372.145	1.18093	1.53589	0.84451	12.2412

Table 15-5 Thermal conductivities and viscosities of saturated refrigerant liquid and vapor¹

Refrigerant	$t, ^\circ\text{C}$	Viscosity, $\text{Pa} \cdot \text{s}$		Conductivity, $\text{W/m} \cdot \text{K}$	
		Liquid	Vapor	Liquid	Vapor
11	-40	0.000922		0.106	
	-20	0.000694		0.100	
	0	0.000546		0.0943	
	20	0.000441	0.0000103	0.0890	
	40	0.000367	0.0000119	0.0832	0.00841
	60	0.000312	0.0000127	0.0777	0.0093
→ 12	-40	0.000409		0.0931	
	-20	0.000325	0.0000108	0.0857	0.00734
	0	0.000267	0.0000118	0.0784	0.00838
	20	0.000225	0.0000126	0.0711	0.00938
	40	(0.000194)	0.0000135	(0.0637)	0.0105
	60	(0.000169)	0.0000148	(0.0564)	0.0118
→ 22	-40	0.000330	0.0000101	0.120	0.0069
	-20	0.000275	0.0000110	0.110	0.00817
	0	0.000237	0.0000120	0.100	0.00942
	20	0.000206	0.0000130	0.090	0.0107
	40	(0.000182)	0.0000144	(0.0805)	0.0119
	60	0.000162	0.0000160	0.0704	0.0133
502	-40	0.000356	0.0000100	0.0898	0.00796
	-20	0.000284	0.0000111	0.0820	0.00907
	0	0.000233	0.0000120	0.0742	0.0102
	20	0.000193	0.0000132	0.0665	0.0114
	40	0.000153	0.0000146	0.0585	0.0124
	60	0.000117	0.0000161	0.0486	0.0144
717	-40			0.632	
	-20	0.000236	0.0000097	0.585	0.0204
	0	0.000190	0.0000104	0.540	0.0218
	20	0.000152	0.0000112	0.493	0.0267
	40	0.000122	0.0000120	0.447	0.0318
	60	0.000098	0.0000129	0.400	0.0381

خواص حل السؤال الامتحان
صفحة 13

12-10 A condenser manufacturer guarantees the U value under operating conditions to be 990 W/m².K based on the water-side area. In order to allow for fouling of the tubes, what is the U value required when the condenser leaves the factory? *Ans.* 1200 W/m².K

Solution:-

$$\frac{1}{U_{iOpe.}A_i} = \frac{1}{U_{iFac.}A_i} + \frac{1}{h_{ff}A_i}$$

$U_{iOpe.}$ = Operating U value.

$U_{iFac.}$ = Factory U value.

$$\frac{1}{U_{iOpe.}} = \frac{A_i}{U_{iFac.}A_i} + \frac{A_i}{h_{ff}A_i} \quad \longrightarrow \quad \frac{1}{U_{iOpe.}} = \frac{1}{U_{iFac.}} + \frac{1}{h_{ff}}$$

$$\frac{1}{990} = \frac{1}{U_{iFac.}} + 0.000176 \quad \longrightarrow \quad \frac{1}{U_{iFac.}} = 8.3411 \times 10^{-4} \quad \longrightarrow \quad U_{iFac.} = 1198.89 \text{ W/m}^2.\text{K}$$

12-11 In Example 12-3 the temperature difference between the refrigerant vapor and tubes ($t_o - t_{os}$) was initially assumed to be 5 K in order to compute the condensing coefficient. Check the validity of this assumption. *Ans.* Δt from 8.2 °C to 12.3 °C

Solution:-

$$q = h_o A_o (t_o - t_{os}) \text{ from example solution} \quad \longrightarrow \quad 101.6 = 1528 \times 8.43 \times \Delta t$$

$$\Delta t = 7.88 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\text{LMTD} = \frac{(t_c - t_i) - (t_c - t_o)}{\ln [(t_c - t_i)/(t_c - t_o)]}$$

$$\text{LMTD} = \frac{(45 - 30) - (45 - 35)}{\ln \frac{(45 - 30)}{(45 - 35)}} = 12.33^\circ\text{C}$$

12-13 The following values were measured on an ammonia condenser.

U_o , W/m ² .K	2300	2070	1930	1760	1570	1360	1130	865
V , m/s	1.22	0.975	0.853	0.731	0.610	0.488	0.366	0.244

Water flowed inside the tubes, and the tubes were 51mm OD and 46 mm ID and had a conductivity of 60 W/m.K. Using a Wilson plot, determine the condensing coefficient. *Ans.* 8600 W/m².K

Solution:-

$1/U_o$	4.3×10^{-4}	4.8×10^{-4}	5.18×10^{-4}	5.68×10^{-4}	6.36×10^{-4}	7.35×10^{-4}	8.84×10^{-4}	1.15×10^{-3}
$1/V^{0.8}$	0.85	1.02	1.135	1.28	1.48	1.775	2.23	3.09

