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## Analysis for Thermal Performance of Axially Grooved Heat Pipe for Solar Collector

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**Key Words** : Rectangular Groove( ), Triangular Groove( ), Heat Transport rate( ), Capillary limitation( ), Heat Pipe( )

### Abstract

In this study, analysis is made for the effects of groove shape on the thermal performance of a axial groove heat pipe. The mathematical models of two-phase flow in grooved heat pipe are presented for the capillary limitation in steady state. Generally, the heat pipe performance depends on the capillary pressure and liquid flow. The friction force of liquid flow through the groove increases with the groove width decreased, and then the capillary pressure is improved in the gas-liquid interface of groove. Therefore, the optimal groove width shaper exists for the maximum thermal performance of heat pipe. In this paper, the optimal groove shape and scale are presented by considering both capillary pressure and liquid flow.

가 40 ~ 60

1. 가 가 , 가 가

, 가 가 , 가 가

가 가 , 가 가

(40 ~ 60 ) 가

가

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가 (6)

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, Cotter<sup>(1)</sup>

, Kemme<sup>(2)</sup>

가

(3)

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Tathgir<sup>(5)</sup>

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3.

CCHP

가

Fig 1.

2.

Table 1.

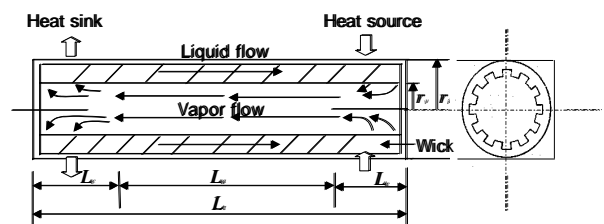


Fig. 1. Schematic diagram of a axial grooved heat pipe.

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Table 1 Specification of heat pipe.

Properties	Values
Pipe Material	Copper
Working Fluid	Water
Radius of Pipe( $r_p$ )	4.085 mm
Thickness of Pine	3.785 mm
Total Length	1500 mm
Condenser length( $L_c$ )	300 mm
Adiabatic Length( $L_a$ )	200 mm
Evaporator Length( $L_e$ )	1000 mm

3. 1

가 1.5m  
 가 Rectangular  
 Groove

300K,  
 150Km/m<sup>2</sup>,  
 380K  
 36, 48  
 , 72

가 0°

$$P_{cm,e}$$

$$P_{cm,e} = \frac{2\sigma}{r_c} - \Delta P_n \quad (1)$$

$$\Delta P_n$$

$$\Delta P_n$$

가

Fig 2

(wg) (hg)

0.4mm 가 0.4mm

가

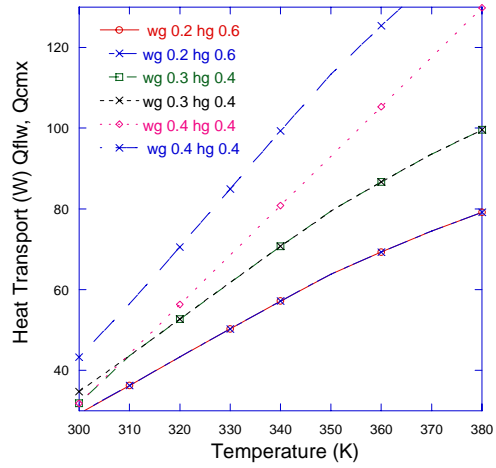


Fig. 2 Heat Transport rate within Capillary limit.

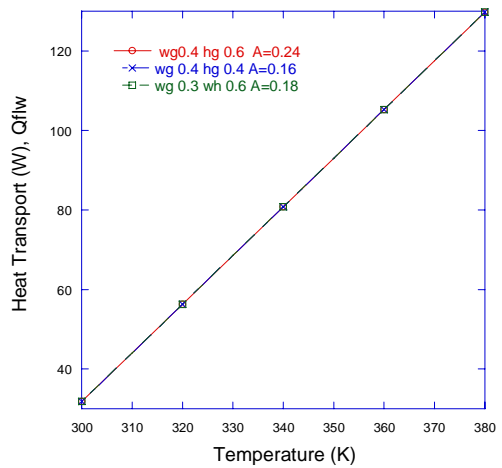


Fig. 3 Heat transport rate versus operating temperature according to dimension variation of groove wick.

Fig. 3

A=0.16mm<sup>2</sup>

가

가 가

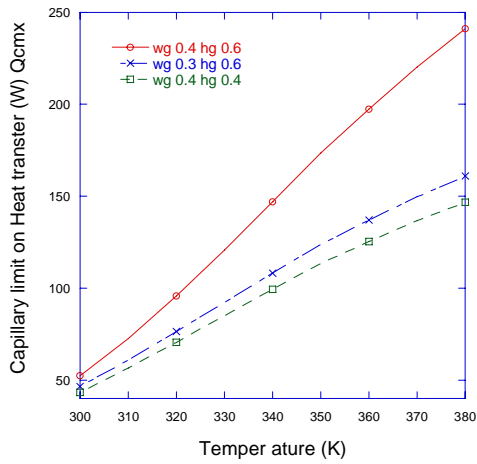


Fig. 4 Capillary limit according to dimension variation.

Fig 5

가 N=36  
N=48 N=72 가

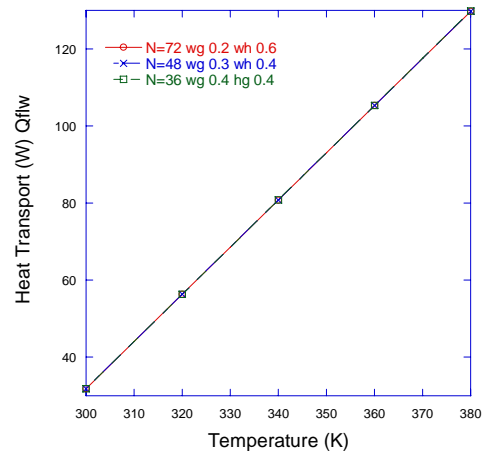


Fig. 5 Heat Transport rate versus operation temperature according to groove number.

36 0.4mm  
0.4mm, 48 0.3mm 0.4mm  
72 0.2 0.6mm  
가

Table. 2 Limit groove width, depth according to groove number

(hg)	wg		
	n=36	n=48	n=72
0.6	0.521	0.391	0.260
0.5	0.538	0.404	0.269
0.4	0.556	0.417	0.278
0.3	0.573	0.430	0.287
0.2	0.591	0.443	0.295
0.1	0.608	0.456	0.304

3. 2 Groove

Groove  
Table. 2  
(wg) (hg)

3. 3

가 가  
가  
0°, 45°  
90°  
가 가  
가 가  
가 45°, 90° Groover  
가

Fig. 6

Fig. 7  
가

Fig 6.

Fig. 6, 7

N=36

0.4mm, 0.4mm

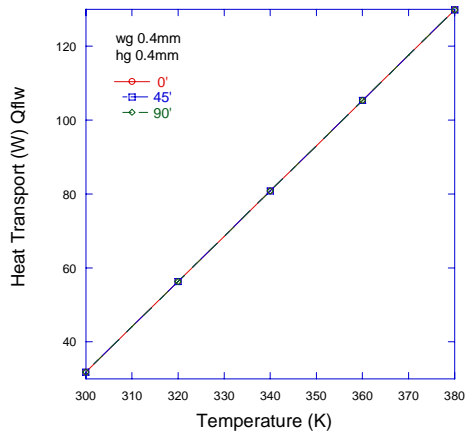


Fig. 6 Heat Transport rate versus operating temperature according to horizontal position.

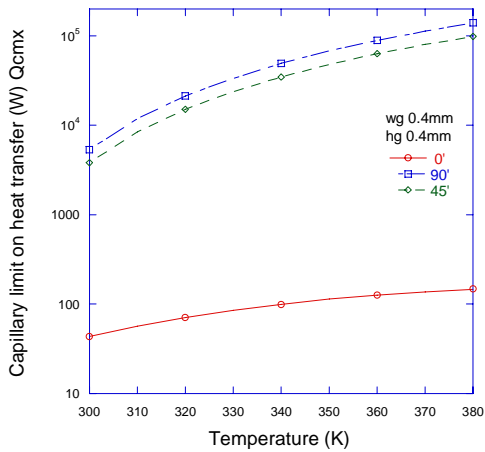


Fig. 7 Capillary limit versus operating temperature according to horizontal position.

3. 4 Groove

wick

Fig. 8

가

Fig. 8

가

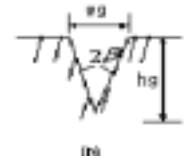
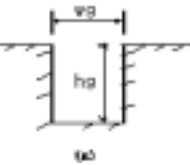


Fig. 8 Various groove shapes:(a)rectangular (b)triangular groove

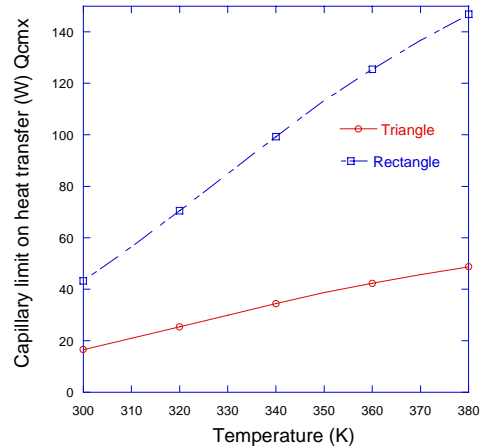


Fig. 9 Capillary limit versus operating temperature according to Various groove shapes.

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N=36

(wg) 0.4mm

Fig. 10

Pv PI

100 pa

가

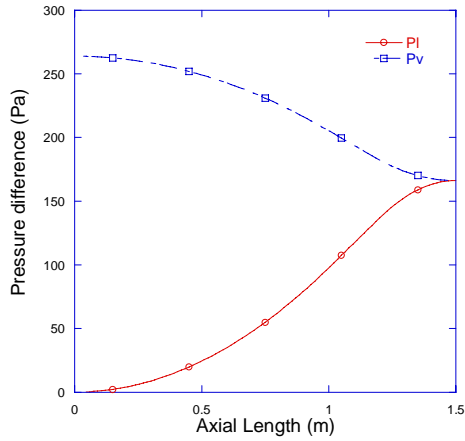


Fig. 10 Pressure difference according to groove number N=36

4.

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1.

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2 Groove

가

가

3.

가

가

가

4. Groove

Rectangular Groove

가

Triangular Groove

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