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## Evaporation Heat Transfer Characteristics of Liquid Nitrogen in Horizontal Plain Tubes with Wire Coil Inserts

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**Key Words:** Cryogenic fluid( ), Liquid nitrogen( ), Evaporation heat transfer( ), Wire coil inserts( )

### Abstract

An experiment was performed to study the evaporation heat transfer and the pressure drop characteristics of liquid nitrogen in a horizontal stainless steel tube with wire coil inserts. The inner diameter of test tube is 4.3mm and the length is 1.5m. Four wire coils having different pitch and thickness were inserted into the plain test tube. The wire coil length is 1.5m and the diameter is 3.65mm with thickness of 0.5mm and 0.9mm. Experiments were conducted at saturation temperature of  $-191^{\circ}\text{C}$  mass flux from 200 to 370  $\text{kg/m}^2\text{s}$  and heat flux of 62  $\text{kW/m}^2$ . Direct heating method was used to apply heat to the test section. Boiling heat transfer coefficients of both the plain and the enhanced tubes were calculated. Pressure drops between inlet and outlet side of test section were also measured, and they are used to estimate EPR(Enhancement Performance Ratio).

$A$ : (m <sup>2</sup> )	$P$ : (kPa)
$D_i$ : (mm)	$t$ : (mm)
$D_w$ : (mm)	$T$ : ( , K)
$G$ : (kg/m <sup>2</sup> s)	$q''$ : (kW/m <sup>2</sup> )
$h$ : (W/m <sup>2</sup> K)	$W$ : (kg/s)
$i$ : (kJ/kg)	$x$ :
$L$ : (mm)	
$p$ : (mm)	

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\*\*\* 가

$en$  :  
 $exit$  :  
 $inlet$  :  
 $i$  :  
 $s$  :  
 $w$  :

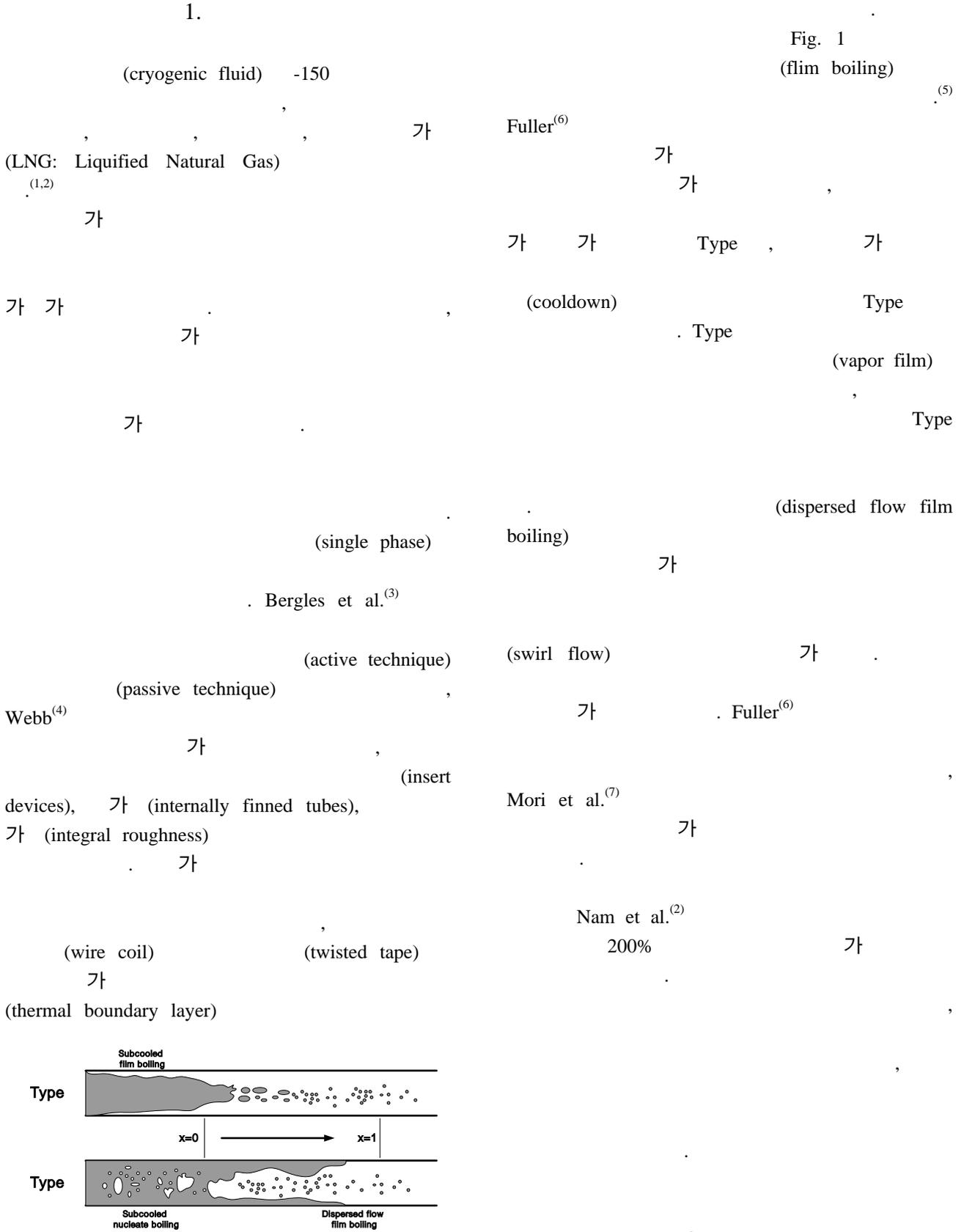


Fig. 1 (flim boiling) (5)

Fig. 1 Schematic representation of the two types of dispersed flow film boiling

2.

2.1

가

Fig. 2

(stainless steel tube)

160

(needle valve)

1.5 MPa

가

가

가

6

T

± 0.5

2.2

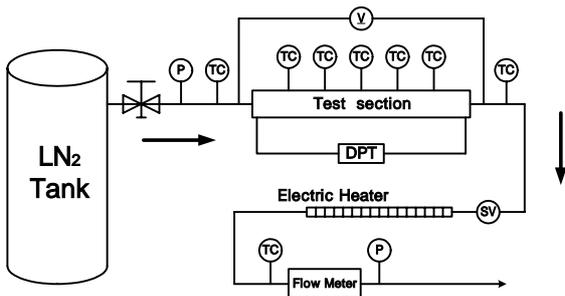


Fig. 2 Schematic diagram of a cryogenic heat exchanger system

Table 1 Specification of wire coil inserts

Wire Coil No.	Tube I.D. ( $D_i$ )	Coil D. ( $D_w$ )	Wire D. ( $t$ )	Coil pitch ( $p$ )	$t/D_w$	$p/D_w$
Wire 1	4.3mm	3.65mm	0.5mm	6.7mm	0.14	1.84
Wire 2	4.3mm	3.65mm	0.5mm	13.4mm	0.14	3.67
Wire 3	4.3mm	3.65mm	0.9mm	6.7mm	0.25	1.84
Wire 4	4.3mm	3.65mm	0.9mm	13.4mm	0.25	3.67

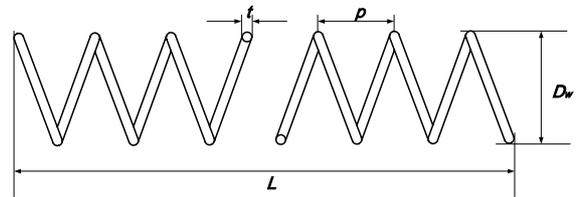


Fig. 3 Geometry of wire coil insert

(1)

$T_w$

가

$q''$

(kJ/kg)

(2)

$$h = \frac{q''}{T_w - T_s} \quad (1)$$

$$q'' A = W \cdot (i_{exit} - i_{inlet}) \quad (2)$$

Table 1 Fig. 3

3.

3.1

가 , 200, 280, 370 kg/m<sup>2</sup>s  
62 kW/m<sup>2</sup>

Fig. 4~6

0.5

가

가

(dispersed flow film

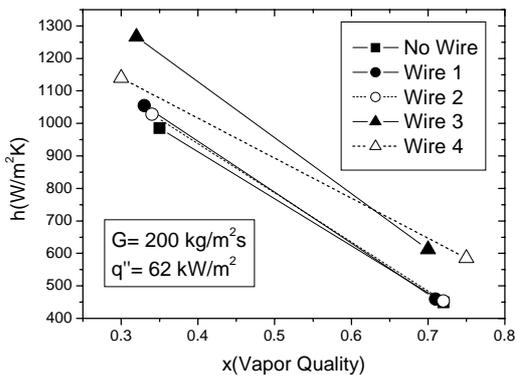


Fig. 4 Comparison of heat transfer coefficients for plain tube and wire coil insert tubes( $G=200\text{kg/m}^2\text{s}$ )

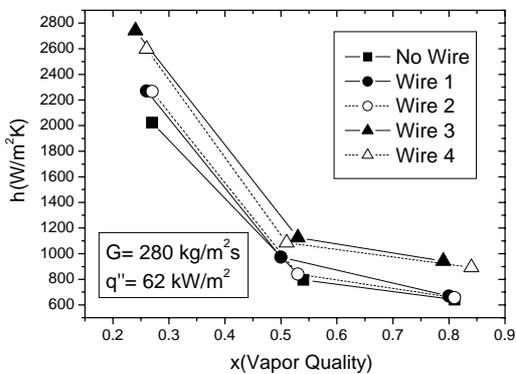


Fig. 5 Comparison of heat transfer coefficients for plain tube and wire coil insert tubes( $G=280\text{kg/m}^2\text{s}$ )

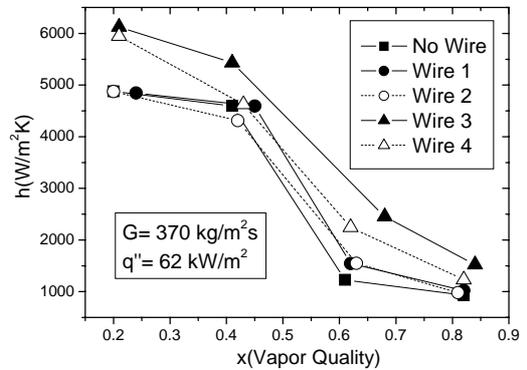


Fig. 6 Comparison of heat transfer coefficients for plain tube and wire coil insert tubes( $G=370\text{kg/m}^2\text{s}$ )

boiling)

Type

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

, Wire 3

370 kg/m<sup>2</sup>s

110%

가 가

Mori et al.<sup>(7)</sup>

Nam et al.<sup>(2)</sup>

Table 2

가

Nam et

al.<sup>(2)</sup>

가

, Mori et al.<sup>(7)</sup>

가

**Table 2** Comparison of wire coil inserts

	Mori et al. (86)	Nam et al. (00)	Present study
$t / D_w$	0.10	0.14, 0.27	0.14, 0.25
$p / D_w$	0.75, 1.50	2.80	1.84, 3.67

가

가

가

3.2

Fig. 7

가

가

가

가

(Enhancement Factor, EF),

(Pressure Drop Ratio, PDR)

가 (Enhancement Performance Ratio, EPR)

(8,9)

(3~5)

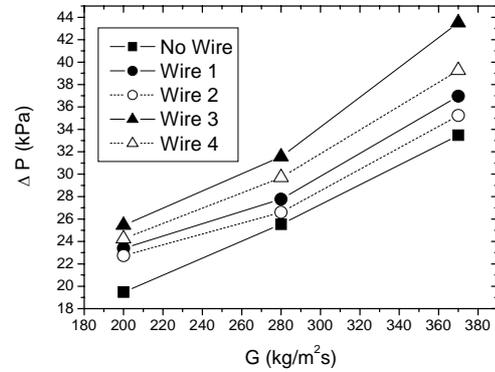
$$EF = \frac{h_{en}}{h} \quad (3)$$

$$PDR = \frac{\Delta P_{en}}{\Delta P} \quad (4)$$

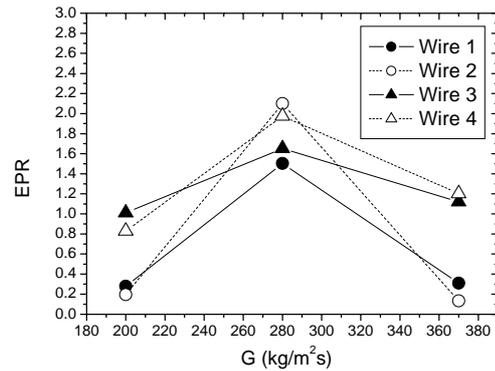
$$EPR = \frac{EF}{PDR} \quad (5)$$

Fig. 8

가



**Fig. 7** Comparison of pressure drops for plain tube and wire coil insert tubes



**Fig. 8** Comparison of enhancement performance ratio versus mass flux for the wire coil insert tubes

2-4-3-1

Table 2

Nam et al.<sup>(2)</sup> EPR

, Mori et al.<sup>(7)</sup>

가

가

280 kg/m²s

wire 3-4-1-2

4.

wire

(1) (two phase flow) Type

(2) 110% 가

(3) 가 wire 3 280 kg/m<sup>2</sup>s wire 2가 가

가

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