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A Review of the State of the Art in Modeling of Air-to-Refrigerant Heat Exchangers for HVAC&R Applications Paper 2534

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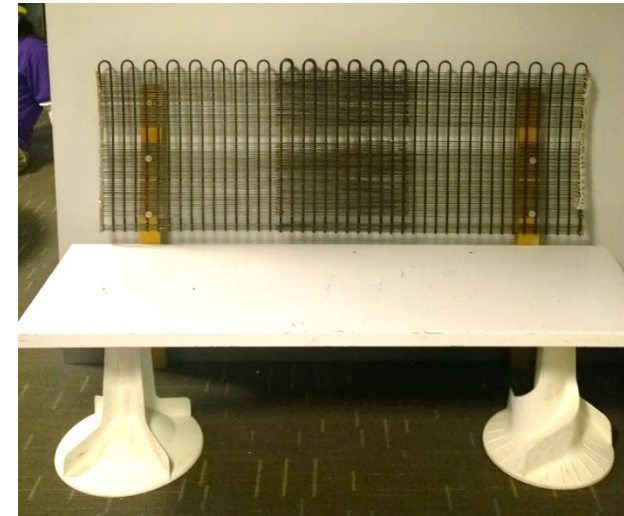


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- 🌱 Literature Review
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- 🌱 Benchmarks
- 🌱 Conclusions

Motivation

- 🌱 Motivation
- 🌱 Heat exchangers are everywhere!!!
 - Heat pumps, refrigeration,...
- 🌱 Key component
- 🌱 Improved HX
 - Higher efficiency
 - Lower cost
 - Lower charge
 - Lower emissions



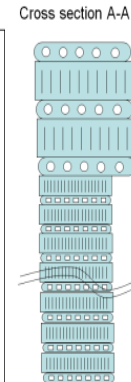
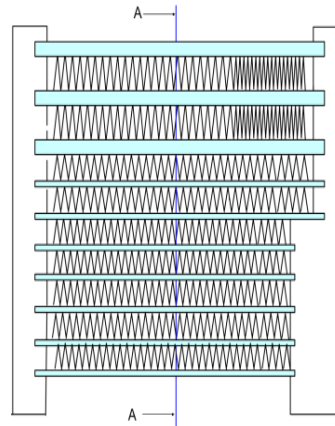
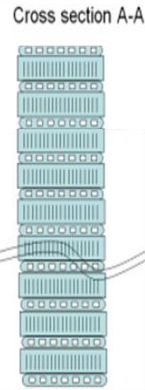
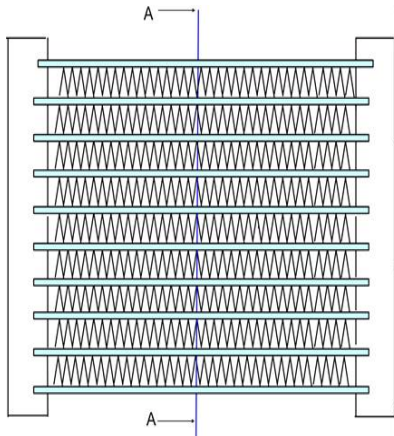
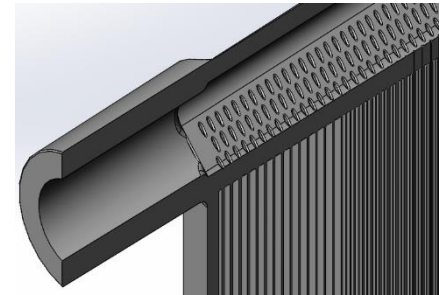
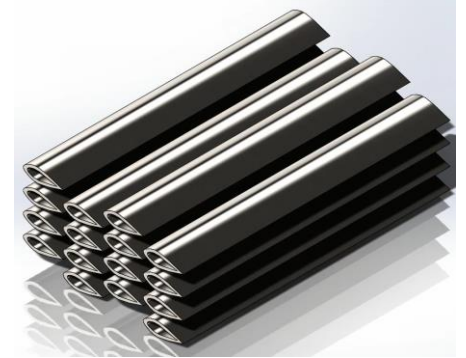
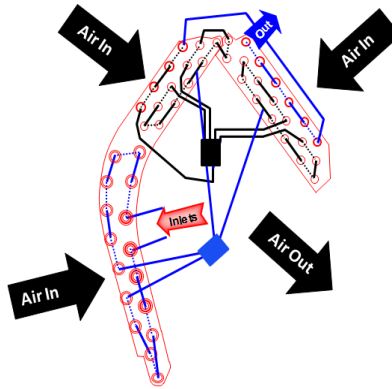
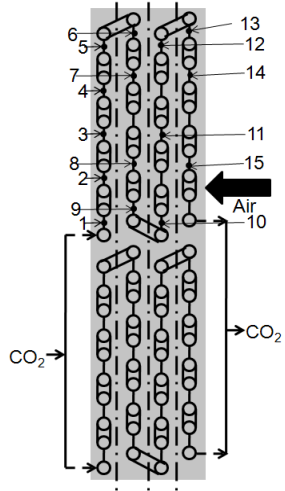
Heat Exchanger (HX) Models

- 🌿 Black-box
 - Polynomials, Neural Networks, Kriging,...
- 🌿 Physics-based
 - Single-lump models
 - Finite Volume models, aka discretized or distributed parameter models
 - Focus of this review

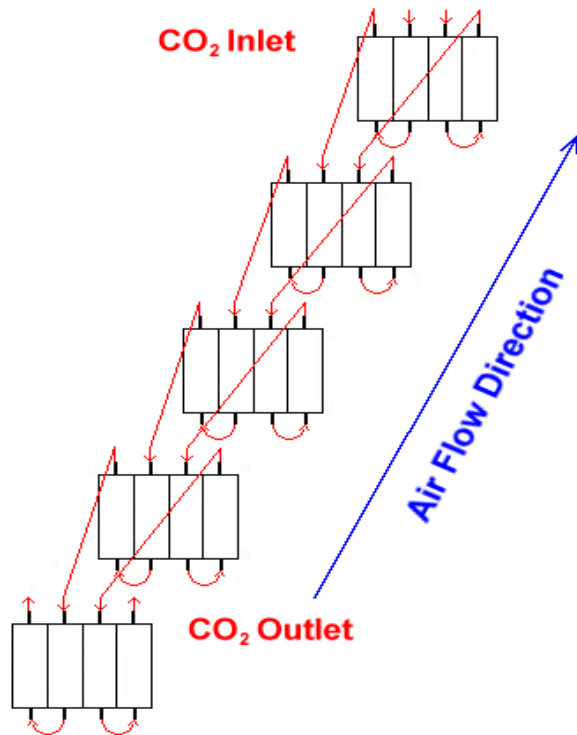
PIRT for HX Model

- 🌿 Heat transfer
 - Refrigerant (tube-side) phase change
 - Dehumidification (fin-side)
- 🌿 Pressure drop
 - Core (refrigerant and air-side)
 - Headers, connecting pipes etc.
- 🌿 Flow maldistribution
- 🌿 Fin conduction

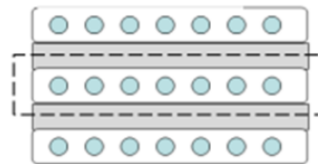
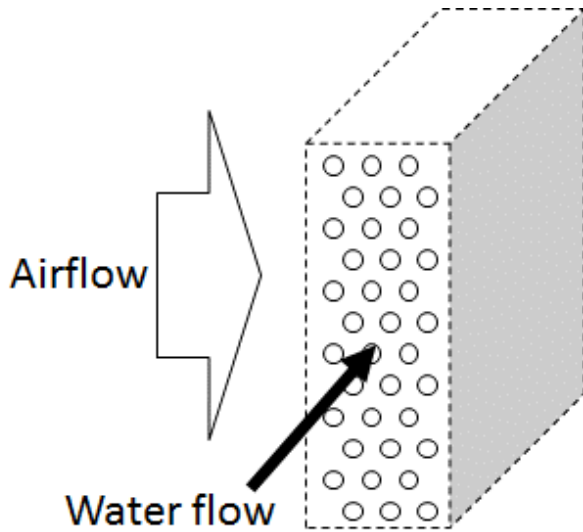
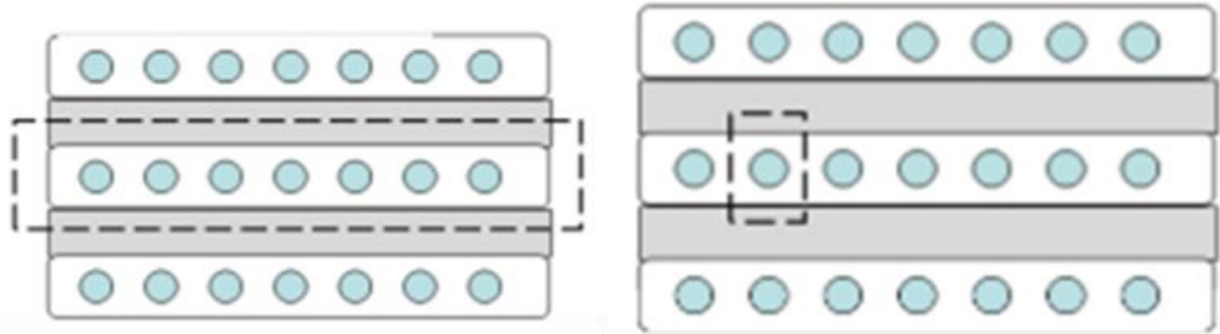
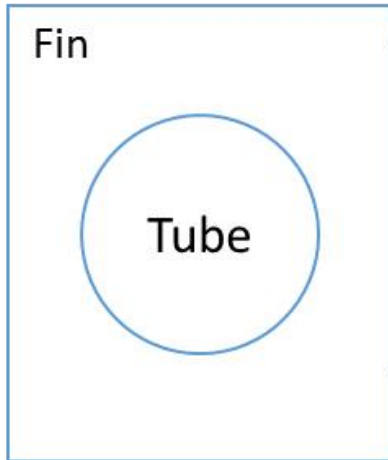
HX Geometries



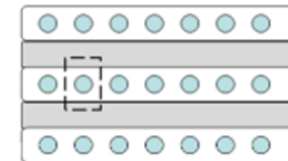
Additional Designs



Control Volumes

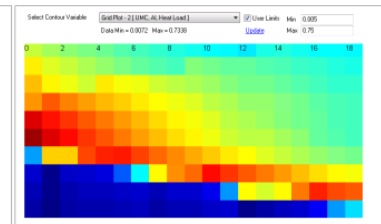
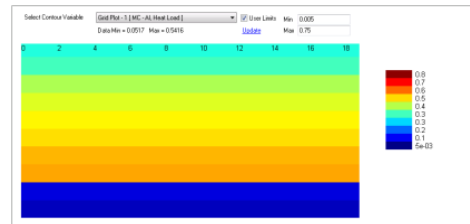


Current Control Volume Approach

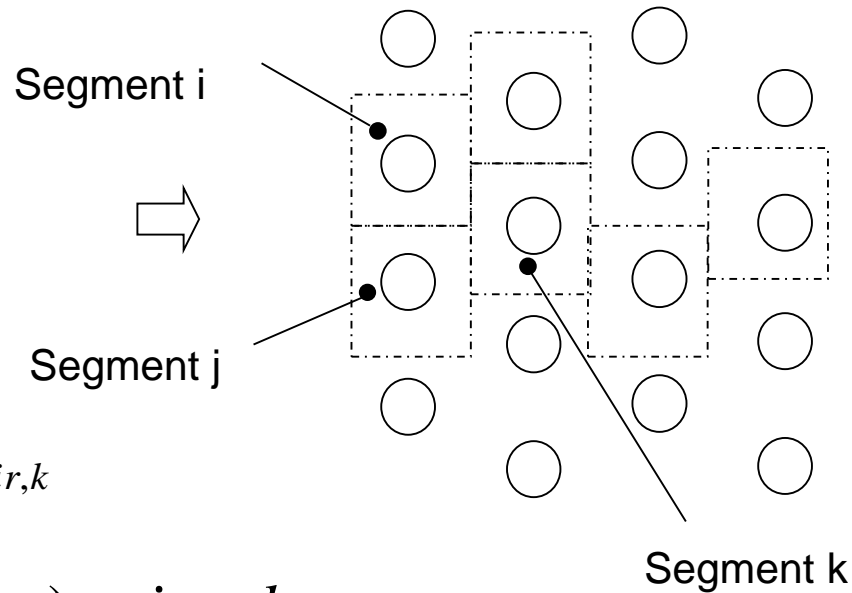
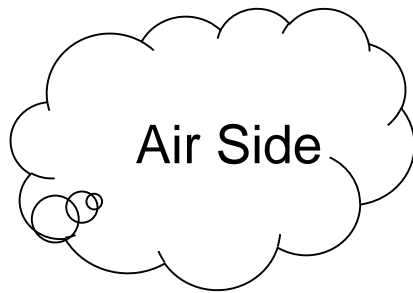


New Control Volume Approach

MCHX, AI Tube 19 ports, Q: non-port vs. port discretization



Air-side Propagation



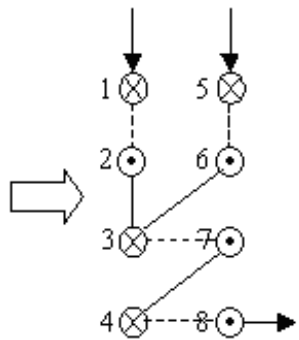
$$0.5(\dot{m}_{air,i} + \dot{m}_{air,j}) = \dot{m}_{air,k}$$

$$0.5(\dot{m}_{air,i} h_{air,i,out} + \dot{m}_{air,j} h_{air,j,out}) = \dot{m}_{air,k} h_{air,k,in}$$

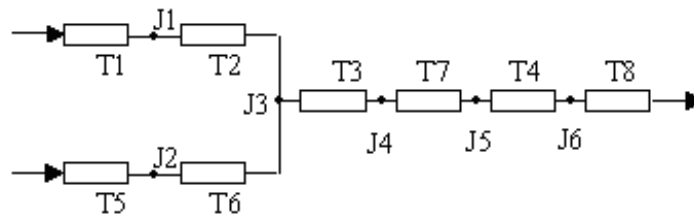
$$0.5(\dot{m}_{air,i} w_{i,out} + \dot{m}_{air,j} w_{j,out}) = \dot{m}_{air,k} w_{k,in}$$

Flow Path Representation

- Adjacency matrix/lists (based on Graph theory, by Euler, 1736)



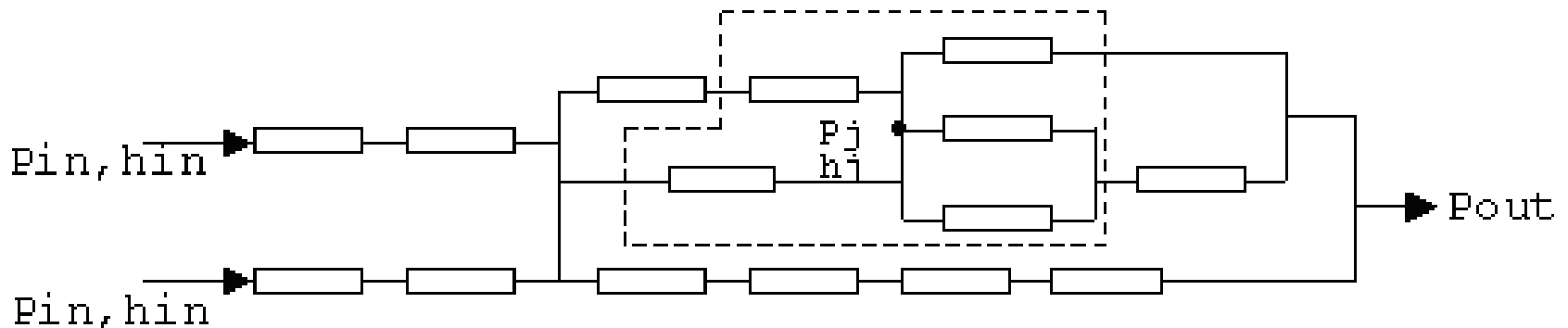
Coil End View



Electric Circuit Analogous Representation

$$[J1, T1] = -1$$

$$[J1, T2] = 1, \dots$$



Thermophysical Properties

🌿 Refrigerants

- NIST REFPROP 9.1
- Various accelerated versions

🌿 Air-side

- ASHRAE RP-1485, real gas model
- ASHRAE Handbook 2013, ideal gas model
- ASHRAE SPC213P (ideal gas model)

Control Volumes

🌱 Heat Transfer

- Eps-NTU
- UA-LMTD
- Energy balance

🌱 Pressure drop

- Evaluate simultaneously
- After heat transfer

🌱 Thermophysical properties

- Evaluate at inlet, or average

Refrigerant-side Correlations

- Flow regime maps based correlations
 - Can have discontinuities
- Continuity between single phase and two-phase correlations, during phase transition
- Recommend to use correlations based on the following fluid classes
 - Ammonia
 - CO₂
 - Water/steam
 - Hydrocarbons
 - Pure fluids
 - Blends

Correlations

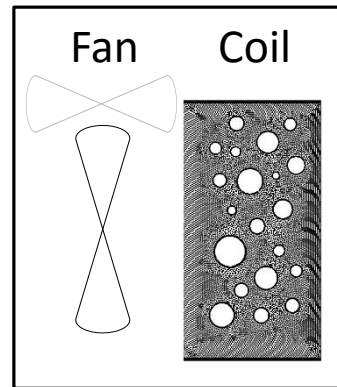
- 🌱 No extrapolation!!!
- 🌱 Sanity check
 - Check partial derivatives based on known physics
 - Piece-wise equations
- 🌱 Consistency between forward and backward calculations

Air Flow Maldistribution

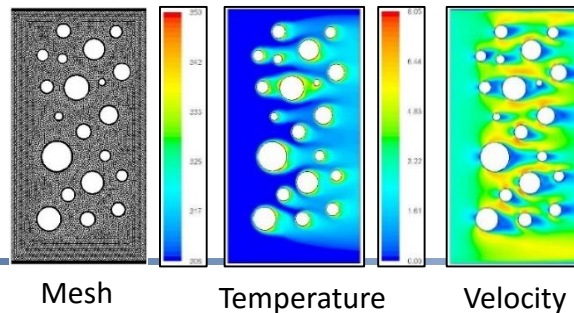
- 🌱 Method-1: Input to model
 - Data obtained from lab or external simulations
- 🌱 Method-2: Co-simulation
 - Couple HX model with CFD
 - Need to consider mass conservation

Refrigerant Flow Maldistribution

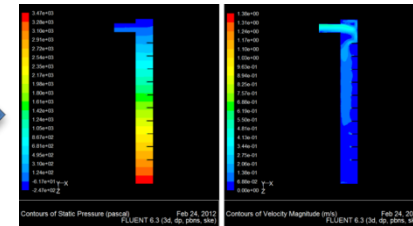
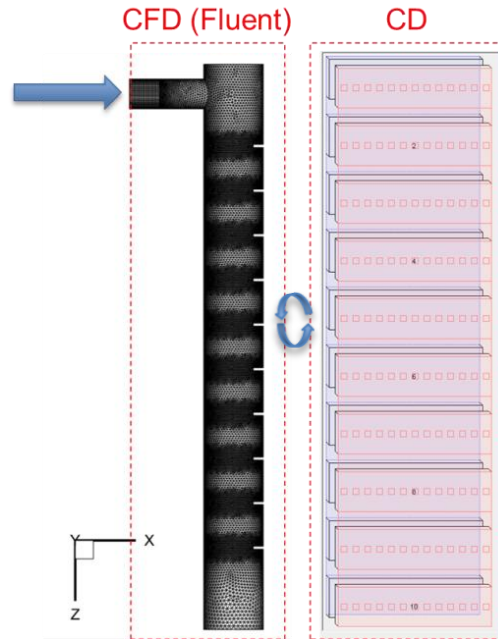
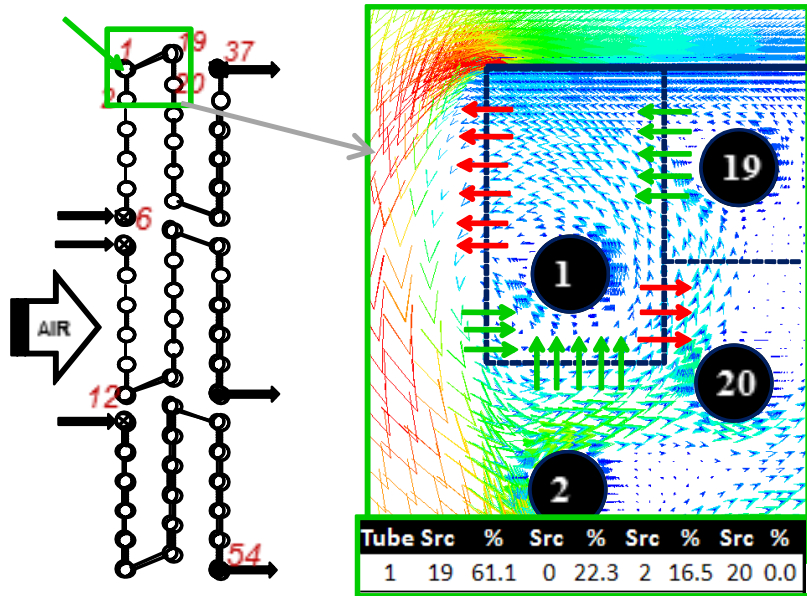
- ❖ Flow distribution in HX core is straightforward (assuming DP correlations work)
- ❖ Headers/manifolds are a challenge



PPCFD Analyses



Co-Simulation



Outlook

- 🐛 Heat Exchanger simulation tools have come a long way
- 🐛 Leveraged capabilities
 - Co-simulation
 - Optimization
- 🐛 More to be done
 - How to make HX more compact?
 - How to reduce the overall volume of the (HX + Fan)?
 - How to account for flow maldistribution?

Thank You

