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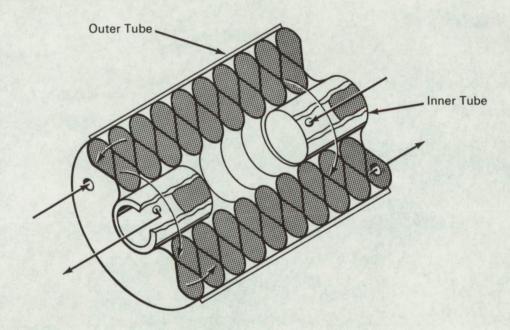
Brief 65-10291

NASA TECH BRIEF



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Spiraled Channels Improve Heat Transfer Between Fluids



The problem: To increase the heat transfer surface, and therefore the rate of heat transfer, between two fluids in a countercurrent heat exchanger of given volume.

The solution: The heat exchanger is constructed by connecting a spiraled bellows-shaped ducting between two concentric cylindrical tubes. This arrangement provides adjacent, continuous spiral flow channels for the two fluids. The channel walls separating the two fluids present a much larger heat transfer surface than the concentric tubes alone.

How it's done: The bellows-shaped ducting is welded to the extremities of the smaller tube, and this

assembly is pressed into the larger tube. Fluid admitted into a port at one end of the outer tube flows through one continuous spiral channel and out through a port at the other end of the outer tube. Countercurrent fluid flowing into a port at one end of the inner tube circulates through the adjacent spiral channel and out through a port at the other end of the inner tube. Heat is transferred between the fluids through the walls forming the two separate spiral channels.

Notes:

1. Although specially designed for use with gases, this heat exchanger will also prove effective for

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use with liquids wherever large pressure drops can be tolerated.

2. Inquiries concerning this invention may be directed to:

Technology Utilization Officer Jet Propulsion Laboratory 4800 Oak Grove Drive Pasadena, California, 91103 Reference: B65-10291 Patent status: NASA encourages the immediate commercial use of this invention. Inquiries about obtaining rights for its commercial use may be made to NASA, Code AGP, Washington, D.C., 20546.

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Brief 65-10291 Categories 02, 05