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Fin-Tube Heat Exchanger Optimization

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1. Introduction

Saving material and energy are common objectives for optimization. One of the important issues that should be defined during the design work, taking in consideration the cost of material, is the optimization of the heat efficiency. The optimization function can consider minimum weight for a specified heat flow, placement of individual fins to form channels or fin profile based on a set of specified conditions (for instance the dissipation from the fin faces, minimum mass, minimum pressure drop etc). In order to intensify the heat transfer from the heat exchanger surface to fluid, it is possible to increase convection coefficient (by growing the fluid velocity), widen temperature difference between surface and fluid or increase the surface area across which convection occurs. Extended surfaces, in the form of longitudinal or radial fins are common in applications where the need to enhance the heat transfer between a surface and an adjacent fluid exists.

Fins are commonly used in extended surface exchangers. Conventional fin-tube exchangers often characterize the considerable difference between liquids' heat transfer coefficients. In a gas-to-liquid exchanger, the heat transfer coefficient on the liquid side is generally one order of magnitude higher than that on the gas side. To minimize the size of heat exchangers, fins are used on the gas side to increase the surface area and the heat transfer rate between the heat exchanger surface and the surroundings. Both the conduction through the fin cross section and the convection over the fin surface area take place in and around the fin. When the fin is hotter than the fluid to which it is exposed then the fin surface temperature is generally lower than the base (primary surface) temperature. If the heat is transported by convection to the fin from the ambient fluid, the fin surface temperature will be higher than the fin base temperature, which in turn reduces the temperature differences and the heat transfer through the fin. Exchangers with fins are also used when one fluid stream is at high pressure. The temperature value is limited by the type of material and production technique. All above causes that finned tube heat exchangers are used in different thermal systems for applications where heat energy is exchanged between different media. Applications range from very large to the small scale (tubes in heat exchangers, the temperature control of electronic components).

The subject, which is investigated in the chapter, is inspired by the increasing need for optimization in engineering applications, aiming to rationalize use of the available energy. The performance of the heat transfer process in a given heat exchanger is determined for different fin profiles, considering the fluid flow as a variability often neglected for the fin optimization. The optimization task, defined in the chapter, is to increase heat transfer rates and reduce the

fin mass by means of changing the shape of the fin. The fin shape modification influences not only the mass of the heat exchanger, but also affects the flow direction that causes the temperature changes on the fin contact surfaces. The air flow is considered in all 3D models. The numerical outcome of heat transfer coefficient is compared to the results received from the empirical equation for the fin-tube heat exchanger of uniform fin thickness. The correlation function is cited and the procedure how to verify the models is described. For modified fin shapes, mass flow weighted average temperatures of air volume flow rate are calculated in the outlet section and compared for different fin/tube shapes in order to optimize the heat transfer between the fin material and the air during the air flow in the cross flow heat exchanger.

2. Heat transfer from fins

The analysis of heat transfer from finned surfaces involves solving second-order differential equations and is often a subject of researches including also the variable heat transfer coefficient as a function of temperature or the fin geometrical dimensions. To analyze the heat transfer problem, a set of assumptions is introduced so that the resulting theoretical models are simple enough for the analysis. Analytical investigations and search activities, which allow finding the optimal profile of the fin, are available under assumptions that simplify the problem of heat transfer. These basic assumptions are proposed by Murray (1938) and Gardner (1945) and are called Murray-Gardner assumptions (Kraus et al., 2001):

- the heat flow in the fin and its temperatures remain constant with time
- the fin material is homogeneous, its thermal conductivity is the same in all directions, and it remains constant
- the convective heat transfer on the faces of the fin is constant and uniform over the entire surface of the fin
- the temperature of the medium surrounding the fin is uniform
- the fin thickness is small, compared with its height and length, so that temperature gradient across the fin thickness and heat transfer from the edges of the fin may be neglected
- the temperature at the base of the fin is uniform
- there is no contact resistance where the base of the fin joins the prime surface
- there are no heat sources within the fin itself
- the heat transferred through the tip of the fin is negligible compared with the heat leaving its lateral surface
- heat transfer to or from the fin is proportional to the temperature excess between the fin and the surrounding medium
- radiation heat transfer from and to the fin is neglected

In general, the study of the extended surface heat transfer compromises the movement of the heat within the fin by conduction and the process of the heat exchange between the fin and the surroundings by convection.

2.1 Straight fin analysis

Straight fin is any extended surface that is attached to a plane wall (Incropera et al., 2006). It may be of uniform cross-sectional area, or its cross-sectional area may vary with the distance x from the wall. The fin of variable thickness is shown in Figure 1.

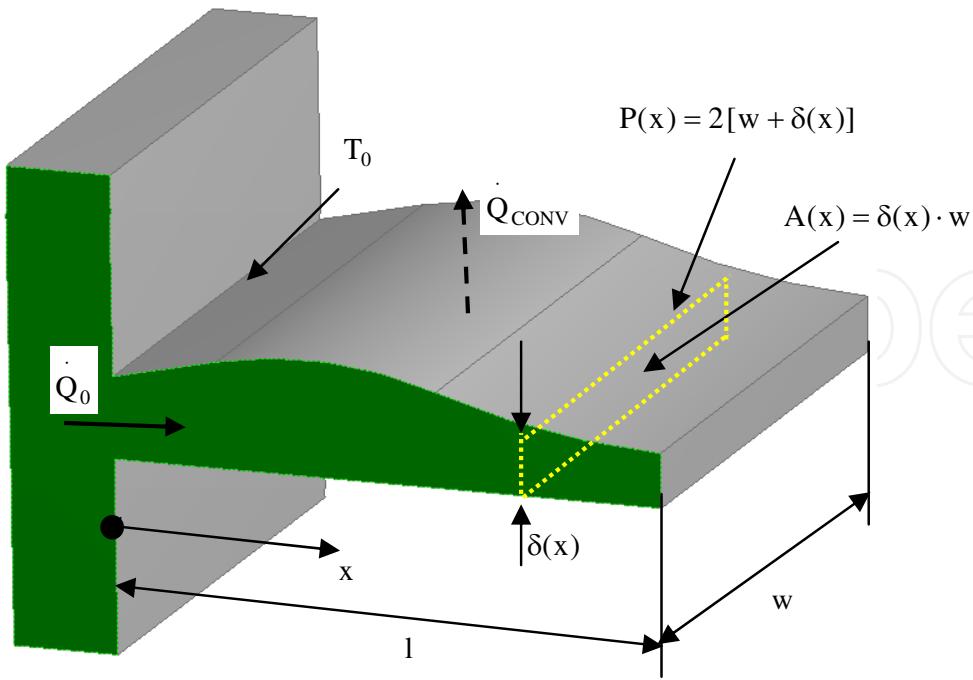


Fig. 1. Straight fin of variable cross section.

Both the conduction through the fin cross section and the convection over the fin surface area take place in and around the fin. When the fin temperature is lower than the base (primary surface) temperature T_0 , the heat is transferred from the fin to the surroundings (Shah & Sekulic, 2003).

The fin height is l , width is w , variable thickness $\delta(x)$. Its perimeter for surface convection depends on coordinate x and is $P(x) = 2[w + \delta(x)]$. Its cross-sectional area for heat conduction at any cross section is $A(x) = \delta(x) \cdot w$, where δ - fin thickness as a function of x , w - fin width.

The temperature distribution can be calculated taking into consideration an energy balance on a typical element between x and $x + dx$, shown in Figure 2.

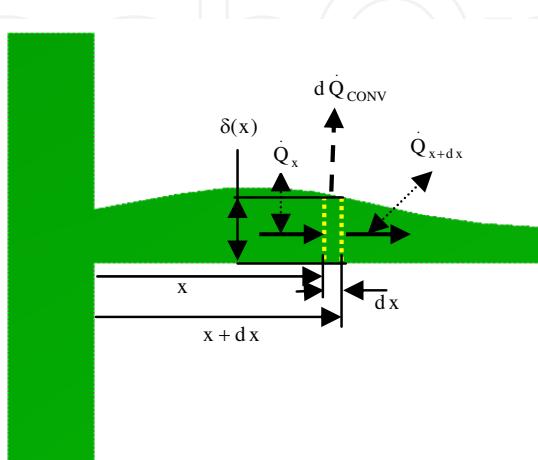


Fig. 2. Energy balance on a typical element.

The energy balance:

$$\dot{Q}_x - \dot{Q}_{x+dx} - d\dot{Q}_{CONV} = 0 \quad (1)$$

where

$$\dot{Q}_x = -k_f A_{k,x} \frac{dT}{dx} \quad (2)$$

$$\dot{Q}_{x+dx} = -k_f (A_{k,x} \frac{dT}{dx} + \frac{d}{dx} (A_{k,x} \frac{dT}{dx}) dx) \quad (3)$$

$$d\dot{Q}_{CONV} = h A_f (T - T_s) = h P dx (T - T_s) \quad (4)$$

Where

k_f – fin thermal conductivity

h – heat transfer coefficient

T_s – surrounding temperature

A_f – fin surface area

$A_{k,x}$ – cross-sectional area as a function of k and x

P - perimeter (function of x)

Then

$$k_f \frac{d}{dx} (A_{k,x} \frac{dT}{dx}) dx = h P dx (T - T_s) \quad (5)$$

and

$$\frac{d^2 T}{dx^2} + \frac{1}{A_{k,x}} \frac{dA_{k,x}}{dx} \frac{dT}{dx} - \frac{h P}{k_f A_{k,x}} (T - T_s) = 0 \quad (6)$$

or

$$\frac{d^2 T}{dx^2} + \frac{d(\ln A_{k,x})}{dx} \frac{dT}{dx} - m^2 (T - T_s) = 0 \quad (7)$$

where

$$m^2 = \frac{h P}{k_f A_{k,x}} \quad (8)$$

Both P and $A_{k,x}$ are the function of x or a variable cross section.

To simplify the equation, the new dependent variable is introduced:

$$\theta(x) = T(x) - T_s \quad (9)$$

where

θ – temperature difference between a point on a fin surface and the surroundings, $^{\circ}\text{C}$

Because the ambient (surrounding) temperature is assumed to be constant, then:

$$\frac{d\theta}{dx} = \frac{dT}{dx} \quad (10)$$

and

$$\frac{d^2\theta}{dx^2} + \frac{d(\ln A_{k,x})}{dx} \frac{d\theta}{dx} - m^2 \theta = 0 \quad (11)$$

This second order, linear, homogeneous ordinary differential equation with nonconstant coefficients is valid for any thin fins of variable cross section. Once the boundary conditions and the fin geometry are specified, its solution will provide the temperature distribution and subsequently, the heat transfer rate through the fin (Shah & Sekulic, 2003)

2.2 Circular fin analysis

The fin of uniform thickness of circular fin that can be applied on the outside of a tube is shown in Figure 3. Such fins have extensive application in liquid-gas heat exchangers (Mills, 1995).

The energy balance on a typical element of circular fin between r and $r+dr$ can be written as:

$$(q \cdot 2\pi r \delta)|_r - (q \cdot 2\pi r \delta)|_{r+dr} - 2h(2\pi r)dr(T - T_s) = 0 \quad (12)$$

where

$$q = -k_f \frac{dT}{dr} \quad (13)$$

k_f – fin thermal conductivity

δ – fin thickness

T_s – surrounding temperature

then:

$$-\frac{d}{dr}(r \frac{\delta}{2} q) - hr(T - T_s) = 0 \quad (14)$$

$$\frac{d}{dr}(r \frac{dT}{dr}) - \frac{2hr}{\delta k_f}(T - T_s) = 0 \quad (15)$$

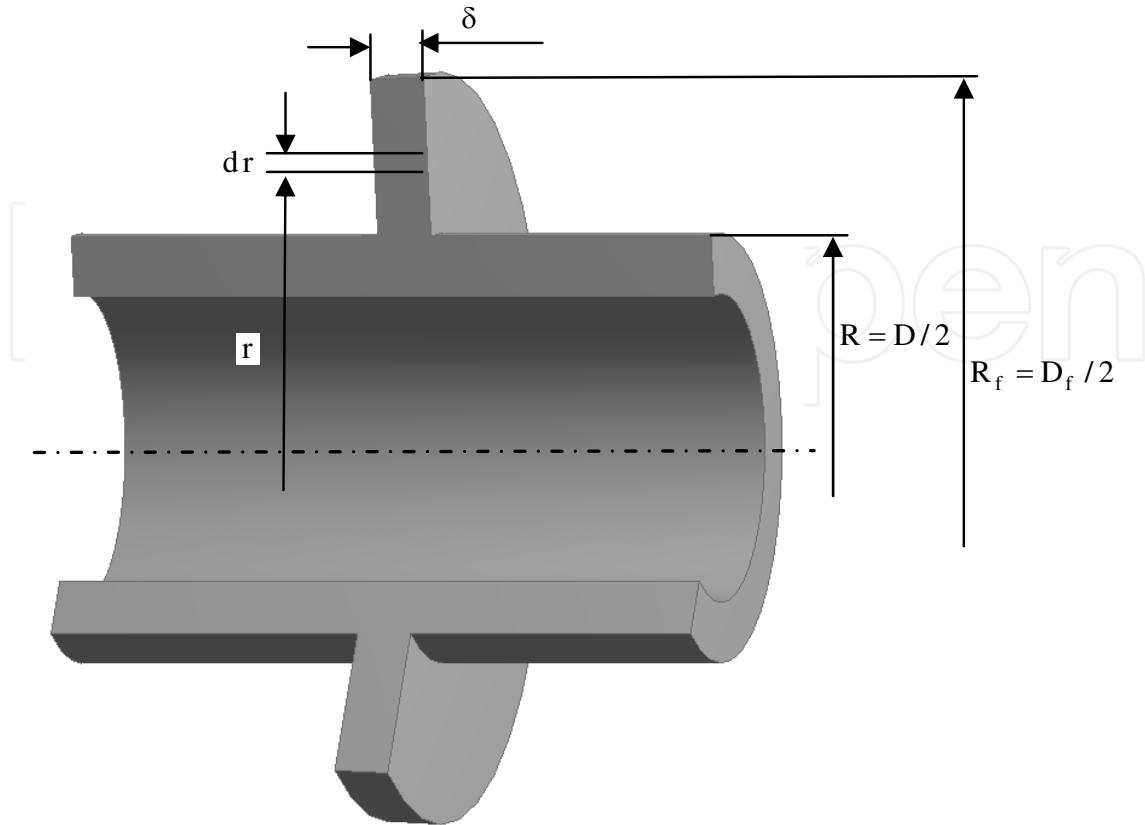


Fig. 3. Circular fin of uniform thickness.

To simplify the equation, the new dependent variable is introduced:

$$\theta(x) = T(x) - T_s \quad (16)$$

and constant value

$$m^2 = \frac{h P}{k_f A_k} = \frac{h 2(2\pi r)}{k_f (2\pi r)\delta} = \frac{2h}{k_f \delta} \quad (17)$$

Because the ambient (surrounding) temperature is assumed to be constant, then:

$$\frac{d\theta}{dr} = \frac{dT}{dr}, \quad \frac{d^2\theta}{dr^2} = \frac{d^2T}{dr^2} \quad (18)$$

and

$$\frac{d^2\theta}{dr^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{d\theta}{dr} - m^2 \theta = 0 \quad (19)$$

The general solution of the equation is modified Bessel function of order zero:

$$\theta = C_1 I_0(mr) + C_2 K_0(mr) \quad (20)$$

where I_0 and K_0 are modified, zero-order Bessel functions of the first and second kind respectively.

Assuming the constant and known base temperature and zero heat flow through the tip of the fin:

$$r = R \rightarrow T = T_0 \rightarrow \theta_0 = T_0 - T_S \quad (21)$$

$$r = R_f \rightarrow \frac{dT}{dr} \Big|_{r=R_f} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{d\theta}{dr} \Big|_{r=R_f} = 0 \quad (22)$$

where

R_f – radial coordinate of fin tip ($R_f = D_f / 2$)

R – radial coordinate of fin base (external tube radius $R = D / 2$)

From the first condition:

$$\theta_0 = C_1 I_0(mR) + C_2 K_0(mR) \quad (23)$$

From the second condition and according to differentiation rules

$$\frac{d}{dr}[C_1 I_0(mr)] = C_1 m I_1(mr) \quad (24)$$

$$\frac{d}{dr}[C_2 K_0(mr)] = -C_2 m K_1(mr) \quad (25)$$

we obtain:

$$\frac{d\theta}{dr} \Big|_{r=R_f} = (C_1 m I_1(mr) - C_2 m K_1(mr)) \Big|_{r=R_f} = C_1 m I_1(mR_f) - C_2 m K_1(mR_f) = 0 \quad (26)$$

C_1 and C_2 can be evaluated to find a temperature distribution:

$$\frac{\theta}{\theta_0} = \frac{I_0(mr)K_1(mR_f) + K_0(mr)I_1(mR_f)}{I_0(mR)K_1(mR_f) + K_0(mR)I_1(mR_f)} \quad (27)$$

where

$I_1(mr) = \frac{d[I_0(mr)]}{d(mr)}$ and $K_1(mr) = \frac{d[K_0(mr)]}{d(mr)}$ are modified, first order Bessel functions of the first and second kind.

Heat dissipated by the fin and its efficiency can be expressed as:

$$\dot{Q} = -k_f A_k \frac{dT}{dr} \Big|_{r=R} = -k_f (2\pi R \delta) \frac{d\theta}{dr} \Big|_{r=R} \quad (28)$$

where δ is the fin thickness.

Then

$$\dot{Q} = 2\pi R \delta k_f \theta_0 m \frac{K_1(mR)I_1(mR_f) + I_1(mR)K_1(mR_f)}{K_0(mR)I_1(mR_f) + I_0(mR)K_1(mR_f)} \quad (29)$$

and fin efficiency

$$\eta_f = \frac{\dot{Q}}{h2\pi(R_f^2 - R^2)\theta_0} = \frac{2R}{m(R_f^2 - R^2)} \frac{K_1(mR)I_1(mR_f) + I_1(mR)K_1(mR_f)}{K_0(mR)I_1(mR_f) + I_0(mR)K_1(mR_f)} \quad (30)$$

This result may be applied for an “active” tip (no zero heat flow through the tip of the fin) if the tip radius R_f is replaced by the corrected radius of the form $R_{f_COR} = R_f + \frac{\delta}{2}$

(Incropera et al., 2006). The fin tip area can be also neglected, taking into consideration the fact that the heat transfer at the fin tip is small. Some authors propose using simpler expressions for hand calculations (Shah & Sekulic, 2003).

2.3 Circular fin thickness optimization

The simple radial fin with a rectangular profile is sketched in Figure 3. The fin profile and its optimization issue is often the subject of research. Different authors eliminate some of Murray-Gardner assumptions in their investigations that make the problem more complex. The literature includes a large number of publications dealing with convective heat transfer for different surface geometry, fluid flow type, fluid composition, and thermal boundary conditions but without considering the fluid flow motion.

For the ideal case, if the convection is considered in a fin heat exchanger and the surrounding temperature is equal to T_s , the temperature difference between any point on the fin surface and the surrounding temperature can be written as:

$$\theta = T(r) - T_s \quad (31)$$

where:

$T(r)$ is the fin surface temperature that varies from the fin base to the fin tip

The optimized profile of the symmetrical radial fin of least material can be found from the generalized differential equation (Kraus et al., 2001):

$$f(r) \frac{d^2\theta}{dr^2} + \frac{f(r)}{r} \frac{d\theta}{dr} + \frac{df(r)}{dr} \frac{d\theta}{dr} - \frac{h}{k_f} \theta = 0 \quad (32)$$

assuming that the temperature excess changes linearly:

$$\theta = \theta_0 \left(1 - \frac{r - R_f}{R_f - R} \right) \quad (33)$$

and resolving above equation with two differential conditions

$$\frac{d\theta}{dr} = \frac{-\theta_0}{R_f - R} \quad (34)$$

$$\frac{d^2\theta}{dr^2} = 0 \quad (35)$$

the profile function is derived for the radial fin of least material (Kraus et al., 2001):

$$\frac{k_f f(r)}{h R_f^2} = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{r}{R_f} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{r}{R_f} \right) + \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{R_f}{r} \right) \quad (36)$$

The heat flux in a parabolic fin is less sensitive to the variation of the tip temperature than in the case of rectangular and trapezoidal fin profiles. This can be seen after resolving the differential equations analytically. Due to the manufacturing problem, the profile described by Equation (36) is not used.

3. Heat exchanger optimization

The analysis and design of heat exchangers consider problems in which the temperature of the fluid changes as it flows through a passage as a result of heat transfer between the wall and the fluid. For heat transfer and pressure drop analyses, at least the following heat transfer surface geometrical properties are needed on each side of a two-fluid exchanger: minimum free-flow area, core frontal area, heat transfer surface area which includes both primary and fin area, hydraulic diameter, and flow length. These quantities are computed from the basic dimensions of the core and heat transfer surface. Due to the complexity of calculations (heat transfer and flow characteristics) it is necessary to find the best possible design solution taking into consideration certain assumptions. In practice, flow maldistribution is common and influences the heat exchanger performance. It can be induced by heat exchanger geometry or heat exchanger operating conditions (e.g., viscosity, density). The objective function is defined within constraints and resolved afterwards.

The optimization of fin-tube heat exchanger is presented focusing on different fluid velocities and the consideration of aerodynamic configuration of the fin. It is reasonable to expect the influence of fin profile on the fluid streamline direction. In the cross-flow heat exchanger, the air streams are not heated and cooled evenly. The fin and tube geometry affects the flow direction and has the effect on the temperature changes.

To analyze the heat transfer problem, a set of assumptions is introduced so that the resulting theoretical models are simple enough for the analysis. One of the common assumptions in basic heat exchanger design theory is the uniform fluid distribution at the inlet of the exchanger on each fluid side. Firstly, calculations for circular fin-tube heat exchanger are done. To confirm the correctness of the numerical model, the results of heat transfer (outlet temperature) are reviewed and compared with the proper correlation (Hewitt et al., 1994) modified for one row crossflow tube-fin heat exchanger of rectangular profile and fin constant thickness.

3.1 Optimization and objective function

The optimization process should lead to project the heat exchanger that meets the stated criteria (for instance heat transfer required, minimum weight, heat exchanger efficiency or performance, allowable pressure drop etc).

There are different types of the optimization for radial fin heat exchangers. The optimization can consider (Kraus et al., 2001):

- minimum weight for a specified heat flow
- fin profile based on a set of specified conditions (for instance the dissipation from the fin faces and calculation of minimum volume as well as minimum profile area)
- placement of individual fins to form channels

One of the important issues that should be defined during the design work is the optimization of the heat efficiency, taking into consideration the cost of material and the whole heat exchanger.

As an example, the objective function is to maximize the heat transfer ratio for elementary heat exchanger mass (or volume for known material density) in fin-tube heat exchanger. It means that the fin profile is optimized to find the maximum value of function ξ , defined as the ratio between the heat removed from the tube/fin component to the tube/fin weight:

$$\xi = \frac{\dot{Q}}{m_s} \quad (37)$$

where

\dot{Q} – heat flow removed from the fluid to the fin and tube

m_s – tube and fin mass (solid).

Introducing c_f – fluid (air) specific heat capacity, m_f – fluid mass flow rate, T_{IN} – fluid temperature in the inlet section, T_T – internal tube surface temperature, ρ_s – material density of solid (tube and fin), V_s – volume of tube and fin material, the ratio ξ is equal:

$$\xi = \frac{m_f c_f (T_{IN} - T_{OUT})}{\rho_s V_s} \quad (38)$$

If the values of c_f , ρ_s do not change during the air flow, then the optimization problem can be resolved by finding the maximum value of the optimization function, ε :

$$\varepsilon = \frac{m_f (T_{IN} - T_{OUT})}{V_s} = \frac{m_f \Delta T_{Fluid}}{V_s} \rightarrow \max \quad (39)$$

where

$\Delta T_{Fluid} = T_{IN} - T_{OUT}$ - difference in fluid temperature between outlet and inlet section.

The temperature difference is found numerically and the solid volume is calculated for different fin profile shapes. The air temperature value is also computed numerically in the outlet section and the average air temperature is evaluated.

3.2 Numerical optimization of fin shape

To analyze the exchanger heat transfer problem, a model of heat exchanger is built under some assumptions:

- the heat exchanger operates under steady-state conditions
- heat losses to or from the surroundings are negligible
- there are no thermal energy sources or sinks in the exchanger walls or fluids,
- there is no thermal resistance between tube and fins,
- the physical properties of material and fluid do not depend on temperature (specific heat, density, heat conduction ...)
- the velocity and temperature of the fluid at the entrance of the heat exchanger are uniform over the flow cross section.
- the fluid flow rate is uniformly distributed through the exchanger
- there is no flow leakages in any stream.

The heat exchanger characteristic dimensions are written in Table 1:

	Fin and tube pitches
p_f (fin pitch), mm	3.0
p_t (tube pitch), mm	46
D (tube ext diam), mm	25
D_t (fin ext diam), mm	41

Table 1. Heat exchanger characteristic dimensions.

Calculations are done for circular fin-tube heat exchanger. Three-dimensional models are performed to find heat transfer characteristics between a finned tube and the air for different fin shapes in order to optimize the heat transfer between the air and fin material during the air flow in the cross flow heat exchanger. The model allows considering the heat transfer in three directions. The model is so defined that its output is compared with the results received from correlation formula. Correlation is described in Heading 3.3. Then, the main objective of this research is examined. The performance of a given heat exchanger for different fin profiles, with emphasis on the flow rates, is determined numerically by means of Ansys Workbench program (Ansys 12 Product Documentation).

A fin shape, used for the simulations, is shown in Figure 4 and the dimensions are presented in Table 2 where R_f - radial coordinate of fin tip, R - radial coordinate of fin base, R_{ch} - radial coordinate of chamfer. All profiles have the same radius R_f and thickness δ_f at the fin base (the thickness depends on angle β_1 and β_2 and changes along the fin height).

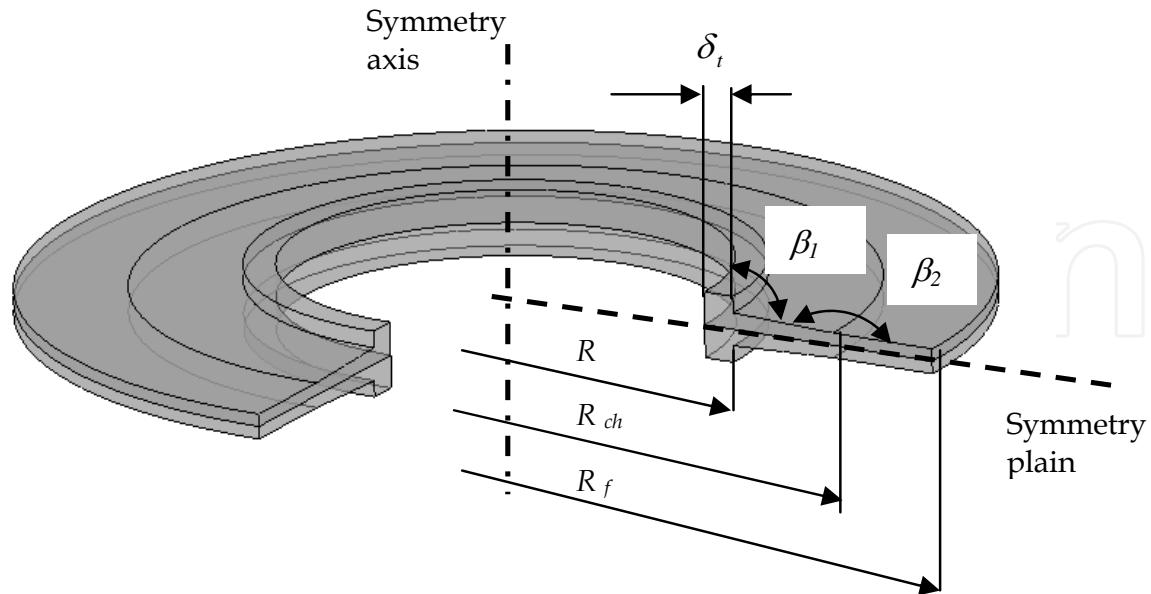


Fig. 4. Circular fin in optimization process.

	Fin version					
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
R_f mm	20,5	20,5	20,5	20,5	20,5	20,5
R_{ch} mm	-	-	-	14,5	14,5	14,5
R mm	12,5	12,5	12,5	12,5	12,5	12,5
δ_t mm	2,0	2,0	2,0	2,0	2,0	2,0
$p_f/2$ mm	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5
β_1 deg	90	90	90	92,9	95,7	98,5
β_2 deg	180	180	180	177,1	174,3	171,5
δ mm	constant 1,2	constant 1	constant 0,8	variable at $R_f/d = 1,0$ at $R/d = 1,2$	variable at $R_f/d = 0,8$ at $R/d = 1,2$	variable at $R_f/d = 0,6$ at $R/d = 1,2$

Table 2. Fin and tube dimensions.

The model sketch, including also an air volume attached to the fin and tube segment, is demonstrated in Figure 5 (Wais, 2010):

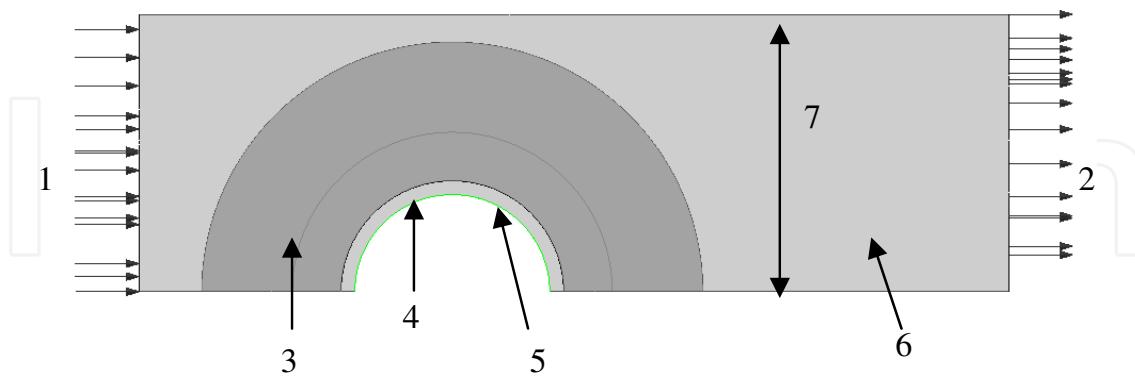


Fig. 5. Model used for CFD simulation.

where:

1. inlet area with constant air temperature $T_{IN} = 300 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ and unanimous air velocity distribution, normal to the section $v_{IN} = 4.0 \text{ m/s}$
2. outlet area
3. fin made of steel
4. tube made of steel
5. inner tube surface with constant temperature $T_T = 70 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
6. air volume
7. model width equal to $p_t / 2$

3.3 Correlation for external heat transfer in cross-flow heat exchanger

The cross-flow heat exchanger is often used in process plants. Fins, applied in heat exchangers, assure greater surface area (contact area) per a unit volume and can reduce the size or cost of the unit. The negative feature of fins is the bigger pressure drop in the flowing fluid.

Finned tubes may be divided into two categories: low fin and high fin. The ratio of the fin height to external diameter of the tube is the determinant (Hewitt et al., 1994):

$$\text{low-fin tubes: } 0.05 > \frac{l}{D_f} > 0.33$$

$$\text{high-fin tubes: } 0.2 > \frac{l}{D_f} > 0.7$$

Similar to plain tubes, heat transfer correlations are based on maximum fluid velocity and additional terms for fin geometry. Average heat transfer coefficient \bar{h} is of more specific interest but it should be underlined that the surface temperature of the fins is not uniform. This is done by including the fin efficiency in deriving the effective heat transfer coefficient (Hewitt et al., 1994).

Therefore:

$$\text{Re}_D = \frac{\rho v_{\max} D}{\eta} \quad (40)$$

$$v_{\max} = \frac{m_f}{S_{\min} \rho} \quad (41)$$

$$\overline{Nu} = \frac{\bar{h} D}{k_f} \quad (42)$$

where

D – external tube diameter,

v_{\max} – maximum fluid velocity (in minimum flow area),

ρ – fluid density,

η – fluid dynamic viscosity,

S_{\min} – minimum flow area,

k_f – fin thermal conductivity,

\bar{h} – average heat transfer coefficient

Typical fin-tube geometry, with surface area equation and minimum cross-sectional area, are presented in Figure 6.

Surface area of one sector (consists of fin and tube) are defined as:

$$\text{Surface area of fins: } A_f = \left[\frac{1}{2} \pi (D_f^2 - D^2) \right] + \pi D_f \delta$$

$$\text{Surface area of tube between fins: } A_t = \pi D s$$

$$\text{Total surface area: } A = \left[\frac{1}{2} \pi (D_f^2 - D^2) \right] + \pi D_f \delta + \pi D s$$

$$\text{Total tube surface (with fin removed): } A_T = \pi D (s + \delta)$$

Characteristic fin-tube heat exchanger configurations are shown in Figure 7.

Average heat transfer coefficient \bar{h} is of more specific interest for the whole process, which is correlated with the maximum velocity between tubes v_{\max} .

Total heat transfer can be calculated taking into consideration fin efficiency:

$$\dot{Q} = \bar{h} \Delta T (\eta_f A_f + A_t) = \bar{h}' \Delta T A \quad (43)$$

where

η_f - fin efficiency

\bar{h} - average heat transfer coefficient

\bar{h}' - effective heat transfer coefficient

ΔT - effective mean temperature difference,

A - total external area of the tubes and fins

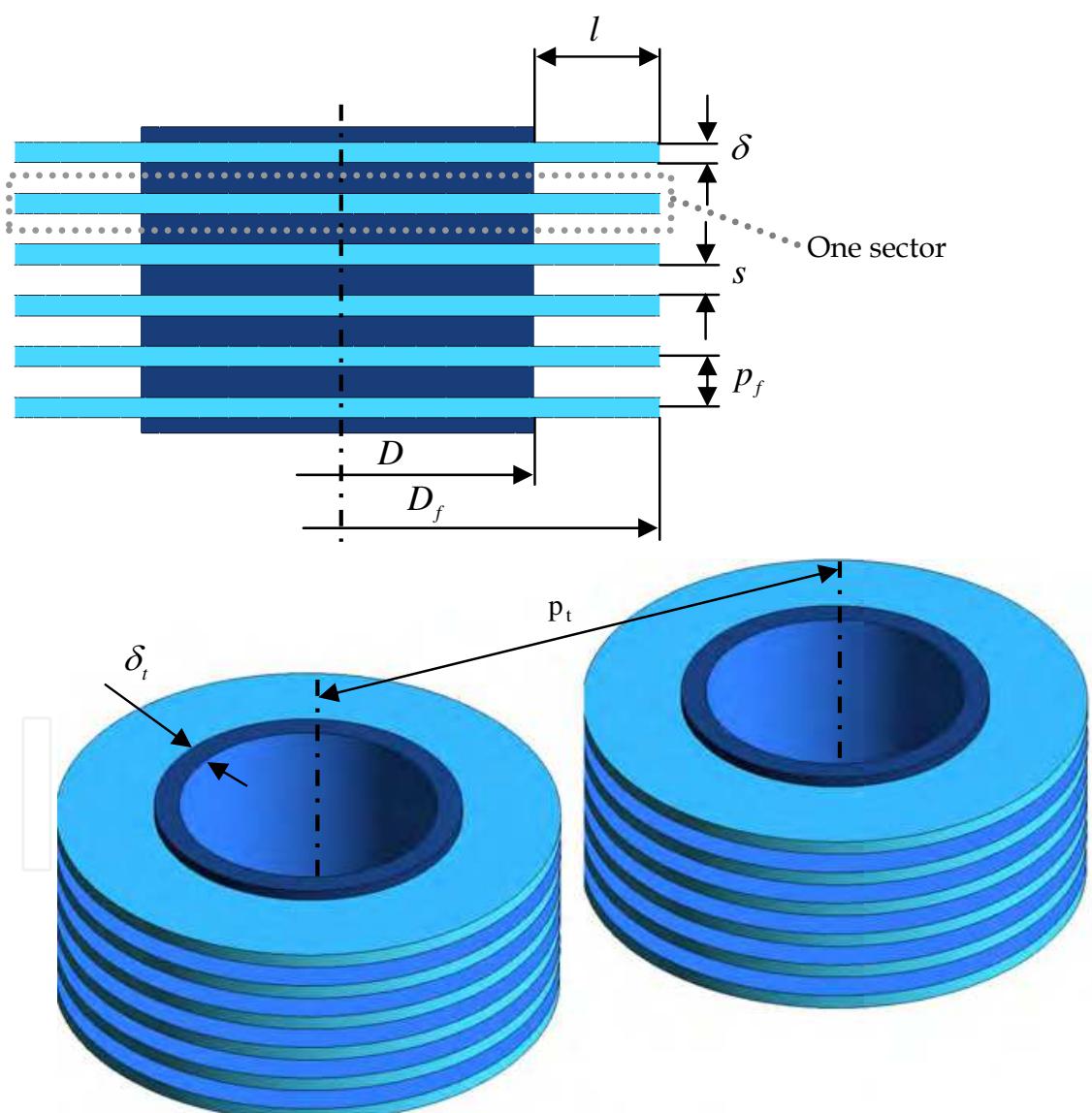


Fig. 6. Fin-tube geometry.

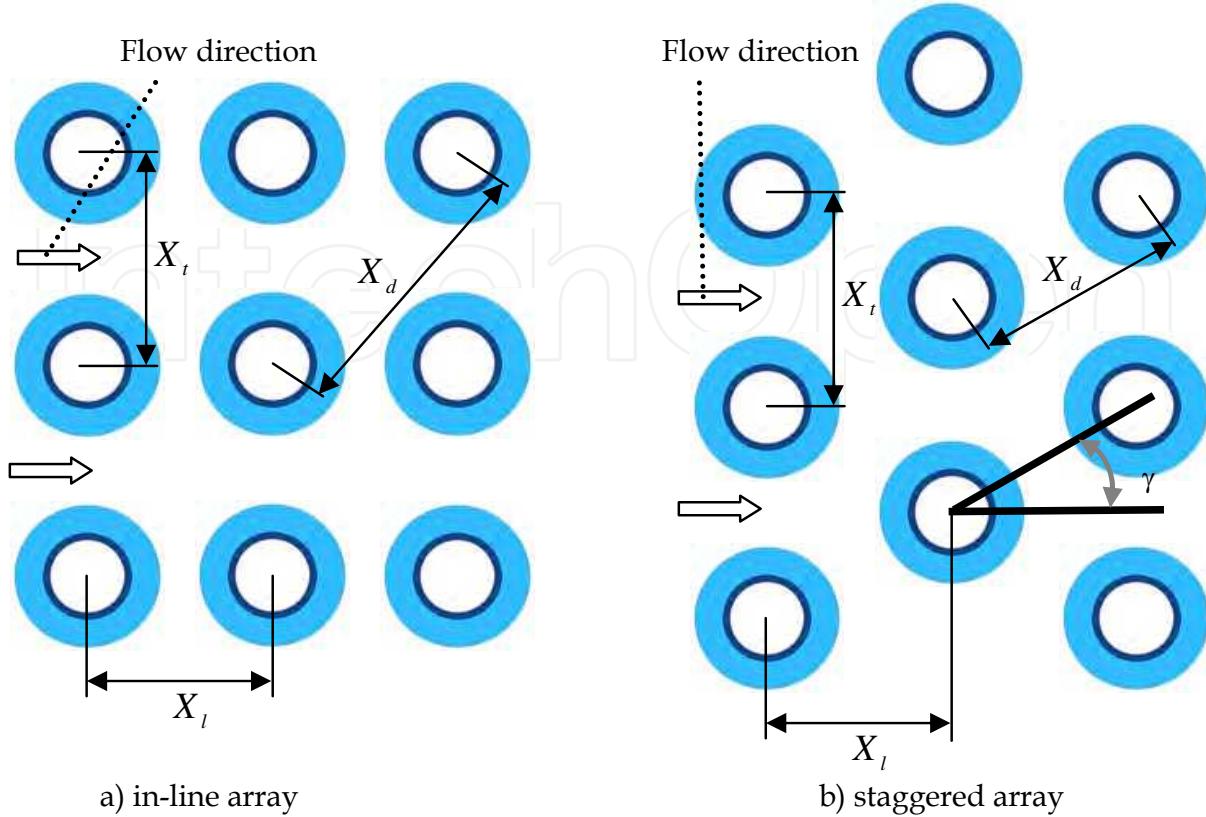


Fig. 7. Fin-tube patterns.

It is necessary to find the effective mean temperature difference to evaluate the heat transfer. Since the fluid temperatures change in fluid flow through the tube bank, the fluid temperature difference ΔT_{Fluid} can be calculated from energy exchanged as:

$$Q = \bar{h} \Delta T (\eta_f A_f + A_t) = m_f c_f \Delta T_{Fluid} \quad (44)$$

where

$$\Delta T = \frac{(T_0 - T_{OUT}) - (T_0 - T_{IN})}{\ln \frac{T_0 - T_{OUT}}{T_0 - T_{IN}}} \quad (45)$$

and

T_0 – temperature at the external tube surface (for diameter D)

T_{OUT} – average fluid temperature in the outlet section

T_{IN} – average fluid temperature in the inlet section

and for $T_{IN} > T_{OUT}$

$$\Delta T_{Fluid} = T_{IN} - T_{OUT} \quad (46)$$

After transformation

$$\Delta T_{Fluid} = \frac{\bar{h} (\eta_f A_f + A_t)}{m_f c_f} \Delta T \quad (47)$$

$$T_{OUT} = T_{IN} - \frac{\bar{h} (\eta_f A_f + A_t)}{m_f c_f} \Delta T \quad (48)$$

finally

$$\Delta T = (T_{IN} - T_0) \frac{1 - \exp\left(-\frac{\bar{h} (\eta_f A_f + A_t)}{m_f c_f}\right)}{\frac{\bar{h} (\eta_f A_f + A_t)}{m_f c_f}} \quad (49)$$

The value of heat transfer depends on local fluid velocity, fluid properties and details of the tube bank geometry. Correlations that allow calculating average heat transfer coefficient, \bar{h} , are derived from experimental data and take into account geometrical features.

Having calculated average heat transfer coefficient, \bar{h} , effective mean temperature difference, ΔT , and fin efficiency, η_f , the rate of heat transfer equals:

$$\dot{Q} = \bar{h} \Delta T (\eta_f A_f + A_t) \quad (50)$$

3.3.1 Correlation for low fin tube

The average Nusselt number for low fin tube can be calculated from below correlation (Hewitt et al., 1994):

$$\overline{Nu} = 0.183 \text{ Re}^{0.7} \left(\frac{s}{l} \right)^{0.36} \left(\frac{X_t}{D_f} \right)^{0.06} \left(\frac{l}{D_f} \right)^{0.11} \text{ Pr}^{0.36} \cdot F_1 \cdot F_2 \cdot F_3 \quad (51)$$

where

F_1 – factor for fluid property variation (significant only at high temperatures),

$$F_1 = \left(\frac{\text{Pr}_{Fluid_Ave}}{\text{Pr}_S} \right)^{0.26},$$

Pr_{Fluid_Ave} – Prandtl number of fluid for bulk temperature T_{Fluid_Ave}

Pr_S – Prandtl number of fluid for mean tube and fin surface temperature, \bar{T}_S

F_2 – factor for number of fin – tube raws

for number of raws > 10: $F_2 = 1.000$

for number of raws = 8: $F_2 = 0.985$

for number of raws = 6: $F_2 = 0.955$

for number of raws = 4: $F_2 = 0.900$

F_3 – factor for staggered arrangement ($\gamma = 30^\circ, 45^\circ, 60^\circ$, see Fig. 5. for γ definition) $F_3 = 1$

F_3 – factor for in-line arrangement $F_3 = \frac{\overline{Nu} \text{ for plain tube (in-line)}}{\overline{Nu} \text{ for plain tube staggered array } (\gamma = 30^\circ)}$

Above recommended correlation is applicable for Reynolds number $10^3 \leq Re \leq 8 \cdot 10^5$,

$0.19 < \frac{s}{l} < 0.66, 1.1 < \frac{X_t}{D_f} < 4.92, 0.058 < \frac{l}{D_f} < 0.201$ (Hewitt et al., 1994)

3.3.2 Correlation for high fin tube

Recommended correlation to calculate the average Nusselt number for staggered tube banks by Engineering Science Data (Hewitt et al., 1994) and Reynolds number range

$2 \cdot 10^3 \leq Re \leq 4 \cdot 10^4, 0.13 < \frac{s}{l} < 0.57, 1.15 < \frac{X_t}{X_l} < 1.72 :$

$$\overline{Nu} = 0.242 Re^{0.658} \left(\frac{s}{l} \right)^{0.297} \left(\frac{X_t}{X_l} \right)^{-0.091} Pr^{1/3} \cdot F_1 \cdot F_2 \quad (52)$$

where

F_1 – factor for fluid property variation (significant only at high temperatures)

F_2 – factor for number of fin – tube raws

1.0 for four or more raws,

0.92 for three raws

0.84 for two raws

0.76 for one raw

For high fin-tube and in-line array the correlation that can be applied for Reynolds number

$5 \cdot 10^3 \leq Re \leq 10^5$, and $5 < \frac{A}{A_T} < 12$:

$$\overline{Nu} = 0.30 Re^{0.625} \left(\frac{A}{A_T} \right)^{-0.375} Pr^{0.333} \quad (53)$$

where

A_T – total tube surface area of one sector, $A_T = \pi D (s + \delta)$

A – total surface area of one sector, $A = \left[\frac{1}{2} \pi (D_f^2 - D^2) \right] + \pi D_f \delta + \pi D s$

Calculating the average Nusselt number, the fin efficiency value η_f can be achieved from (McQuiston & Tree, 1972):

$$\eta_f = \frac{\tanh(\sqrt{2\bar{h}/(\delta k_f)} \cdot \psi)}{\sqrt{2\bar{h}/(\delta k_f)} \cdot \psi} \quad (54)$$

where

$$\psi = \frac{D}{2} \left(\frac{D_f}{D} - 1 \right) \left(1 + 0.35 \ln \frac{D_f}{D} \right) \quad (55)$$

4. Results

The heat exchange optimization function is defined as the amount of dissipated heat to the heat exchanger weight for a one raw heat exchanger (optimization parameter is the profile shape). The shape of the fin is modified to calculate heat transfer, reduce the total mass that refers to the cost of the whole heat exchanger. The performance of the heat transfer process in a given heat exchanger is determined for different fin profiles, considering the fluid flow. Fin geometry affects the heat transfer phenomenon between the plate itself and the air. Changing the fin profile, the fluid streamline can be modified in a way that it affects the temperature changes on the fin surface and heat convection conditions.

Numerical analyses are carried out to examine a modified finned tube heat exchanger. The tube material is kept fixed as well as the heat exchanger fin and tube pitches (spacing). No changes are done to the inlet and outlet temperature and pressure values. The shape of the fin and tube is modified to calculate heat transfer for different conditions, reduce the total mass that refers to the cost of the whole heat exchanger. The temperature difference is found numerically and the solid volume is calculated for different fin profile shapes.

To confirm the correctness of the numerical model, the results of the heat transfer are reviewed and compared with those received from the correlation recommended by Engineering Sciences Data Unit, Equation (52), modified for one row crossflow tube-fin heat exchanger of rectangular profile and fin constant thickness - fin profile (a), (b) and (c). Results are presented in Table 3.

Comparison, shown in Table 3, should be used only as a reference. Correlations for the heat transfer of air flow are expressed for at least 4 tube raws. Then factors are introduced to recalculate \overline{Nu} number for one raw heat exchanger. The standard deviation of correlation for external flow is about 25% for laminar flow and 15% for turbulent flow (Hewitt et al., 1994). Presented correlation is used to check the model accuracy in relation to fin shape modifications.

After model verification, the fin of variable thickness is considered and the optimized function ε is calculated. The fin thickness δ near the tube is set up to be constant and equal to model (a) thickness (for manufacturing and operating reason) and the mass flow in outlet section m_f does not change in different models.

	Fin version		
	(a)	(b)	(c)
$\Delta T_{\text{model}} [^{\circ}\text{C}]$	45.5	44.7	43.9
$\Delta T_{\text{correl}} [^{\circ}\text{C}]$	45.7	43.3	41.4
$\frac{\Delta T_{\text{model}} - \Delta T_{\text{correl}}}{\Delta T_{\text{correl}}}$	-0.4%	3.2%	6.0%

Table 3. Results from numerical calculation and correlation.

The values of the optimization function are found and presented in Table 4 where:

$$\varepsilon = \frac{(T_{IN} - T_{OUT})}{V_s} \quad \text{from Equation (39) for constant } \dot{m}_f, \quad \Delta T_i = \frac{\Delta T_{\text{model}(i)} - \Delta T_{\text{model}(a)}}{\Delta T_{\text{model}(a)}},$$

$$\Delta \varepsilon_i = \frac{\varepsilon_{\text{model}(i)} - \varepsilon_{\text{model}(a)}}{\varepsilon_{\text{model}(a)}} :$$

	Fin version		
	(d)	(e)	(f)
$\Delta T_{\text{model}} [^{\circ}\text{C}]$	42,8	40,9	37,8
$\Delta T_{\text{model}(a)} [^{\circ}\text{C}]$	45,5	45,5	45,5
ΔT_i	-5,9%	-10,1%	-16,9%
$\Delta \varepsilon_i$	5,2%	13,6%	20,9%

Table 4. Results from numerical calculation for profile modification.

The results illustrate how the fin dimensions and configuration influence the heat transfer. The function $\Delta \varepsilon_i$ is higher for models with profile modification.

The same conclusion may also be drawn with flow analysis. Evaluating the streamlines for all models, the influence of fin shape on mass flow distribution is seen. To confirm the observation, the outlet area is divided into sections for which the mass flow distribution is calculated (Wais, 2010). The fin and tube surface orientation also affects the flow route and causes the variation of the air streamlines. In Figure 8 and 9, it is seen that the flow streams vary and change the flow direction depending on fin profile modification that has an impact on the fin surface temperature. The fin surface temperature is shown in Figure 10 and 11.

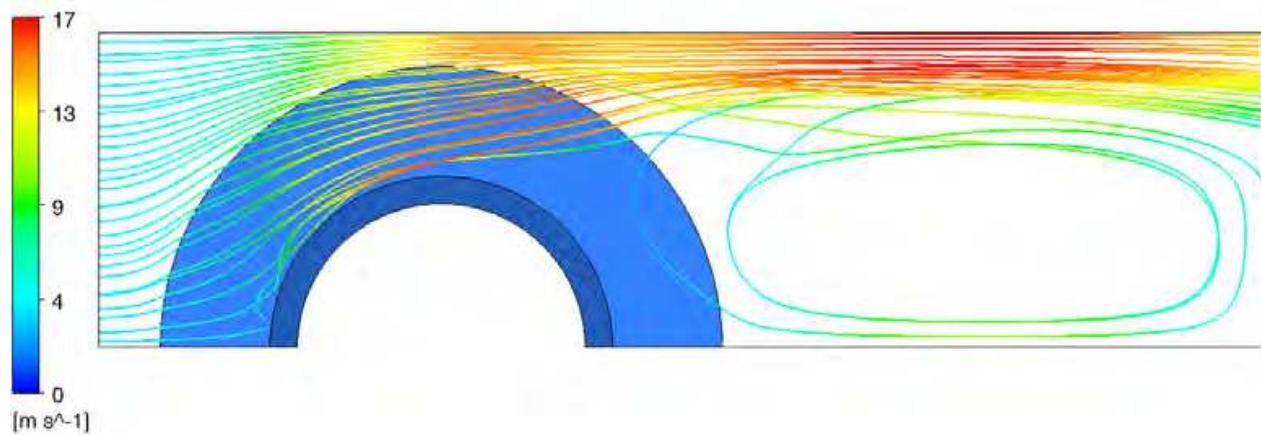


Fig. 8. Air streamlines for fin profile (a).

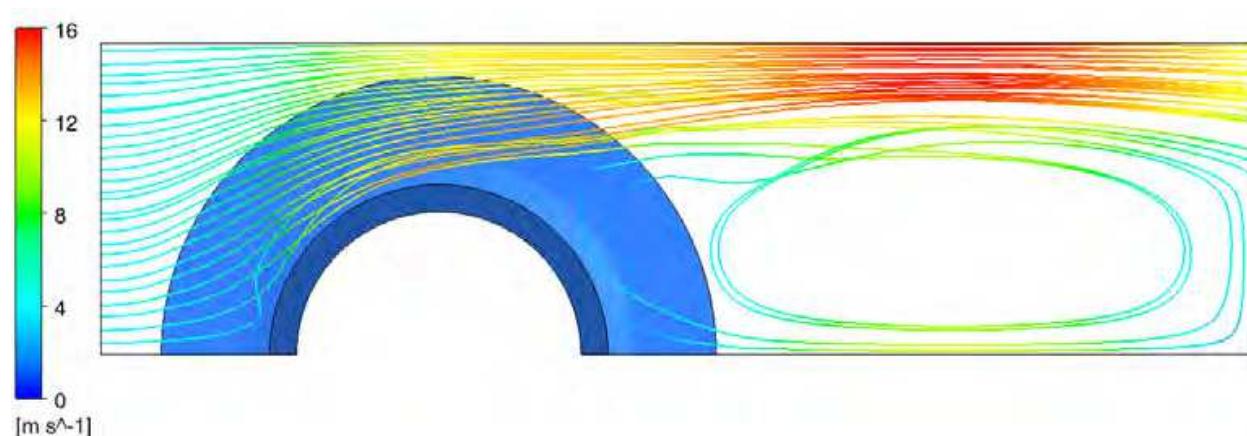


Fig. 9. Air streamlines for fin profile (f).

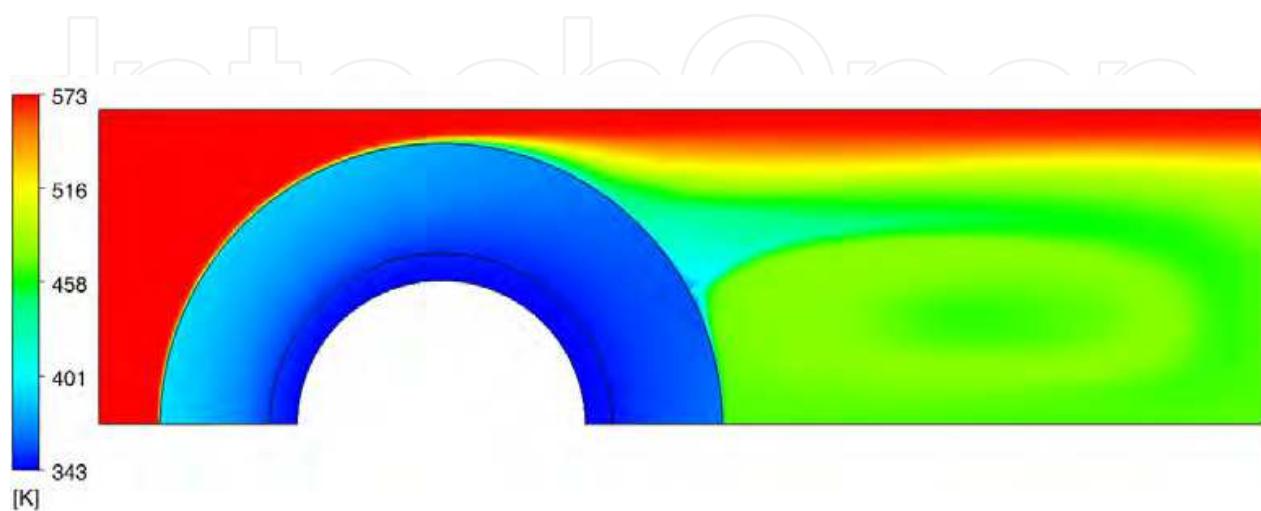


Fig. 10. Temperature on fin surface and flowing air temperature for fin profile (a).

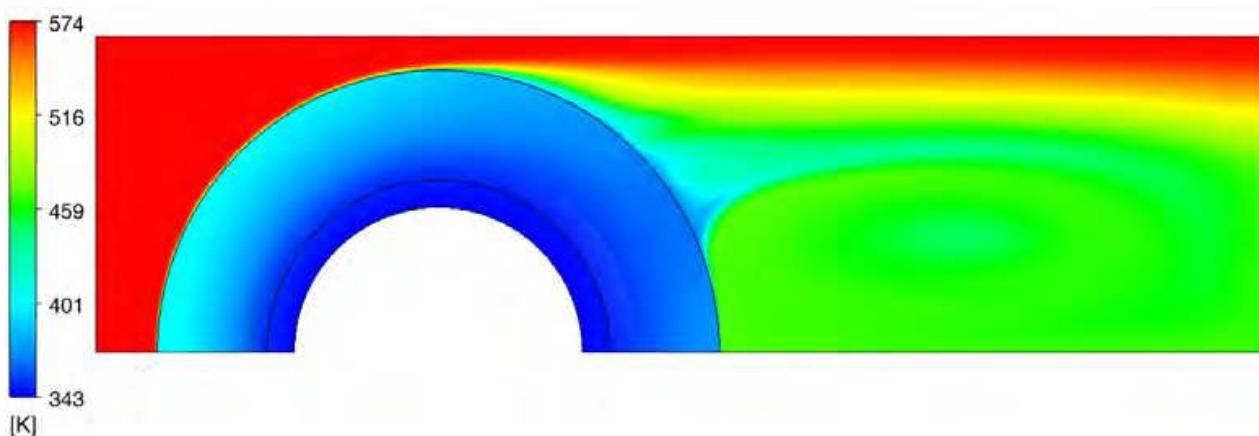


Fig. 11. Temperature on fin surface and flowing air temperature for fin profile (f).

5. Conclusion

The heat flux depends on the temperature difference between the local plate/tube and local air temperatures. In reality, these temperatures vary along the cross section of the air stream and along the fluid flow direction. All results are calculated considering the air flow and its streamline deviations caused by the plate and tube configuration and compared with the known correlation for circular fins of rectangular cross section. The model allows considering the heat transfer in three directions. This is an advantage, comparing to other optimization method, where the temperature profile is two-dimensional. The shape of the fin and tube is modified to calculate the heat transfer for different conditions, reduce the total mass that refers to the cost of the whole heat exchanger.

Described phenomena modify the conditions of the heat exchange between the plate and the fluid having the effect on the heat transfer. The rate of the heat transfer does not depend only on wall surface dimensions, heat transfer coefficient and the temperature difference between the fluid that surrounds the plate and the plate surface temperature. The air velocity and the fin shape are also essential because the fin profile influences the flow direction. For heat exchangers, built with many fins and designed for real industry, it is important to pay attention to and calculate the heat transfer considering the fluid flow and flow paths.

It should be also mentioned that if the fin is positioned into an air stream, the flow applies to a force from the fin tip surface in the direction of the oncoming flow (drag). The resistance of the body results in a pressure drop. The fin and tube surface orientation also modifies the resistance of the body that results in a pressure drop.

6. Nomenclature

- A – total external surface area of fins and tubes
- A_f – fin surface area
- $A_{k,x}$ – cross-sectional area as a function of k and x
- A_t – surface area of tube between fins

A_T	- total tube surface (with fin removed)
c_f	- fluid (air) specific heat capacity
D	- external tube diameter (also diameter of fin base),
D_f	- diameter of fin tip
\bar{h}	- average heat transfer coefficient
\bar{h}'	- effective heat transfer coefficient
I_0	- modified, zero-order Bessel function of the first kind
I_1	- modified, first-order Bessel function of the first kind
K_0	- modified, zero-order Bessel function of the second kind
K_1	- modified, first-order Bessel function of the second kind
k_f	- fin thermal conductivity,
l	- fin height
m_f	- fluid mass flow rate
m_s	- tube and fin mass (solid).
\overline{Nu}	- average Nusselt number
P	- perimeter (function of x)
p_f	- fin pitch
p_t	- tube pitch
\dot{Q}	- heat flow removed from the fluid to the fin and tube
R	- radial coordinate of fin base (external tube radius $R = D / 2$)
R_{dh}	- radial coordinate of chamfer
R_f	- radial coordinate of fin tip ($R_f = D_f / 2$)
Re	- Reynolds number
S_{\min}	- minimum flow area
s	- spacing between adjacent fins
T_0	- temperature at the external tube surface (for diameter D)
T_{IN}	- fluid temperature in the inlet section
T_{OUT}	- average fluid temperature in the outlet section
T_S	- surrounding temperature
T_T	- inner tube surface temperature
V_s	- volume of tube and fin material
v_{IN}	- air velocity in the inlet section
v_{\max}	- maximum fluid velocity (in minimum flow area)
w	- fin width
X_d	- diagonal tube pitch ($\sqrt{X_t^2 + X_l^2}$)
X_l	- longitudinal (parallel to the flow) tube pitch

X_t – transverse tube pitch (perpendicular to the flow) tube pitch

Greek symbols

- ΔT – effective mean temperature difference
- ΔT_{correl} –difference in air temperature between inlet and outlet section calculated from correlation
- ΔT_{model} –difference in air temperature between inlet and outlet section received from numerical computation
- $\Delta T_{Fluid} = T_{IN} - T_{OUT}$ - difference in fluid temperature between outlet and inlet section
- δ – fin thickness
- δ_t – tube thickness
- ε – optimization function
- η – fluid dynamic viscosity,
- η_f – fin efficiency
- θ – temperature difference between a point on a fin surface and the surroundings
- ξ – ratio between the heat removed from the tube/fin component to the tube/fin weight
- ρ – fluid density
- ρ_s – material density of solid (tube and fin)

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Selecting and bringing together matter provided by specialists, this project offers comprehensive information on particular cases of heat exchangers. The selection was guided by actual and future demands of applied research and industry, mainly focusing on the efficient use and conversion energy in changing environment. Beside the questions of thermodynamic basics, the book addresses several important issues, such as conceptions, design, operations, fouling and cleaning of heat exchangers. It includes also storage of thermal energy and geothermal energy use, directly or by application of heat pumps. The contributions are thematically grouped in sections and the content of each section is introduced by summarising the main objectives of the encompassed chapters. The book is not necessarily intended to be an elementary source of the knowledge in the area it covers, but rather a mentor while pursuing detailed solutions of specific technical problems which face engineers and technicians engaged in research and development in the fields of heat transfer and heat exchangers.

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