

# Transient Liquid Crystal Measurement of Heat Transfer Coefficient in Corrugated Plate Channels with Sine Wave Cross Sect

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## ABSTRACT

Corrugated plate channels have many applications. The most typical application in heat transfer enhancement is in the form of a plate heat exchanger, which is nowadays widely applied in the dairy, foodstuff, biochemical, chemical and allied industries. In the past, almost all the experimental and analytical studies related to heat exchangers were focused on total pressure drop and overall heat transfer coefficient. Although very few authors numerically investigated fluid flow and heat transfer in corrugated plate channels, they only had overall performance data for comparison and quite often the numerical predictions disagree a lot with experiments. Detailed local heat transfer coefficient distribution measurement data for such channels is so far not available in the public literature. In this study, the distribution of local heat transfer coefficient and the pressure drops along a corrugated plate channel were experimentally investigated. In all the experimental runs, the cross sectional geometry and the inclination angle of the channel were fixed, while the Reynolds number of the air flow was varied. The whole wall-surface heat transfer coefficient distribution from the entrance to the exit of the channel was measured with the transient liquid crystal technique. Results show that the local Nusselt number reaches a fully developed status after 5 to 6 pitches from the entrance. The local Nusselt number distributions on the upper and the lower walls were not the same due to different inclination angles of the corrugation with respect to the flow direction. The Nusselt number near the exit tends to decrease, possibly due to outflow conditions.

Keywords : plate heat exchanger, corrugated angle, transient liquid crystal technique, local heat transfer coefficient

## Table of Contents

目錄	封面	內頁	簽名頁	授權書	iii	中文摘要	v	英文摘要	vi	誌謝	viii	目錄	ix	表目錄	xiv	符號說明	xv	第一章 緒論	1	1.1 研究背景	1	1.2 研究目的	2	1.3 文獻回顧	2	第二章 量測儀器校正與研究方法	8	2.1 量測儀器校正	8	2.1.1 熱偶校正	8	2.1.2 液晶校正	8	2.1.3 流量計校正	9	2.2 研究方法	9	2.2.1 實驗系統	10	2.2.2 實驗方法	11	第三章 數據分析	15	3.1 特徵尺寸	15	3.2 平均溫度	15	3.2.1 局部平均容積溫度	16	3.2.2 截面平均容積溫度	16	3.3 摩擦係數 與摩擦因子	17	3.4 科本因子 Colburn factor $j$	17	第四章 結果與討論	19	4.1 局部截面平均溫度與截面平均容積溫度結果之差異	19	4.2 紐賽數結果	19	4.2.1 上板紐賽數分佈	20	4.2.2 下板紐賽數分佈	21	4.3 壓降係數與壓降因子	22	第五章 結論	24	參考文獻	25	附錄一、T型熱偶校正曲線	51	圖目錄	圖 1.用於增強熱傳之波形板範例 (取自【1])	29	圖 2.K型熱偶校正曲線	29	圖 3.液晶噴灑位置示意圖	30	圖 4.液晶校正系統圖	30	圖 5.液晶校正曲線	31	圖 6.觀測測試波形板上板模型	32	圖 7.觀測測試波形板下板模型	33	圖 8.波峰波谷定義	34	圖 9.實驗系統圖	34	圖 10.局部截面平均溫度化約結果	35	圖 11.截面平均容積溫度化約結果	35	圖 12.局部截面平均溫度與截面平均容積溫度結果之差異	36	圖 13.Re=4000上板前段紐賽數分佈	36	圖 14.Re=4000上板中段紐賽數分佈	37	圖 15.Re=4000上板後段紐賽數分佈	37	圖 16.Re=4000上板紐賽數分佈	38	圖 17.Re=4000上板局部平均紐賽數分佈	38	圖 18.Re=4500上板局部平均紐賽數分佈	39	圖 19.Re=5000上板局部平均紐賽數分佈	39	圖 20.Re=5500上板局部平均紐賽數分佈	40	圖 21.Re=6000上板局部平均紐賽數分佈	40	圖 22.上板局部平均紐賽數分佈	41	圖 23.上板單一洞穴紐賽數分佈	41	圖 24.完全發展區平均紐賽數分佈	42	圖 25.Re=4000下板前段紐賽數分佈	42	圖 26.Re=4000下板中段紐賽數分佈	43	圖 27.e=4000下板後段紐賽數分佈	43	圖 28.Re=4000下板紐賽數分佈	44	圖 29.Re=4000下板局部平均紐賽數分佈	44	圖 30.Re=4500下板局部平均紐賽數分佈	45	圖 31.Re=5000下板局部平均紐賽數分佈	45	圖 32.Re=5500下板局部平均紐賽數分佈	46	圖 33.Re=6000下板局部平均紐賽數分佈	46	圖 34.下板局部平均紐賽數分佈	47	圖 35.壓降係數分佈	47	圖 36.壓降因子分佈	48	圖 37.科本因子分佈	48	圖 38. $j/f$ 分佈	49	圖 39.1號熱偶校正曲線	51	圖 40.2號熱偶校正曲線	52	圖 41.3號熱偶校正曲線	53	圖 42.4號熱偶校正曲線	54	圖 43.5號熱偶校正曲線	55	圖 44.6號熱偶校正曲線	56	圖 45.7號熱偶校正曲線	57	圖 46.8號熱偶校正曲線	58	圖 47.9號熱偶校正曲線	59	圖 48.10號熱偶校正曲線	60	圖 49.11號熱偶校正曲線	61	圖 50.12號熱偶校正曲線	62	圖 51.13號熱偶校正曲線	63	圖 52.14號熱偶校正曲線	64	圖 53.15號熱偶校正曲線	65	圖 54.16號熱偶校正曲線	66	圖 55.17號熱偶校正曲線	67	圖 56.18號熱偶校正曲線	68	圖 57.19號熱偶校正曲線	69	圖 58.20號熱偶校正曲線	70	表目錄	表 1. T型熱偶校正不準度	50
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