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R113

[] Battya Seetharamu

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[] Goodwin

[] Bonilla Siqueiros

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(۹)

[] Andres

[] Tadrict

[] Costa

[] Baade Kunz

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(

$kcal/hr$

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$^{\circ}C$

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mm

mm

kcal/hr

±0.1

K

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/ mm

mm

/ mm

°C

/

kg/s

/ °C

/

kg/s

/ kg/s

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°C

±0.1°C

$$T_{L2} = \quad / \quad ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$T_i = \quad / \quad ^\circ\text{C}$$

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$$Q_1 = \dot{m}_{L1} C_{PL} (T_{L1} - T_i) = 3045.3W \quad ()$$

33.8°C

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$$\varepsilon_h = \frac{(T_{G1} - T_{G3})}{(T_{G1} - T_i)} = \frac{350 - 33.8}{350 - 17.8} = 95.2\% \quad ()$$

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$$U_v = \frac{Q}{(V)(LMTD)} \quad ()$$

V

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Bonilla Siqueiros

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$$\dot{V}_1 = \frac{Q_1}{H.H.V} = \frac{3045.3}{39710} = 0.077 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \quad ()$$

[8] H.H.V

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$$V_1 = 0.077 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \times 365 \text{ day} \times 16 \text{ hr} \times 3600 \text{ s/hr} = 1618848 \text{ m}^3 \quad ()$$

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$$\text{Saving} = 1618848 \text{ m}^3 \times 158.5 \text{ Rial}/\text{m}^3 = 256587408 \text{ Rials} \quad ()$$

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% /

/ w

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(...)

(...)

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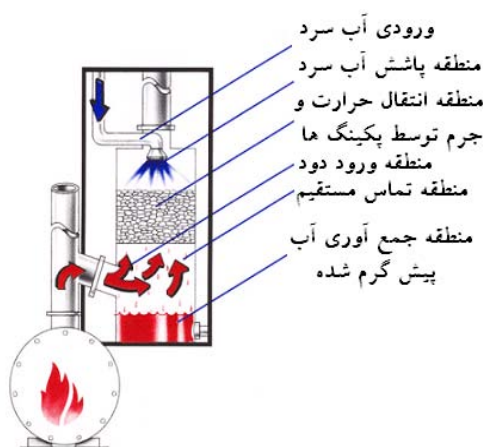
	(J / m^3)	$(\frac{j}{kg \cdot K})$	
			: C_{PL}
			: H . HV
			: $LMTD$
		$(\frac{kg}{s})$: \dot{m}_L
		(W)	: Q_1
		$(^{\circ}K)$: T_i
	$(^{\circ}K)$: T_{G1}
		$(^{\circ}K)$: T_{G3}
	$(^{\circ}K)$: T_{L1}
		$(\frac{W}{m^3 \cdot K})$: U_v
(m^3)			: V
		(m^3 / s)	: \dot{V}_1
			: ϵ_h

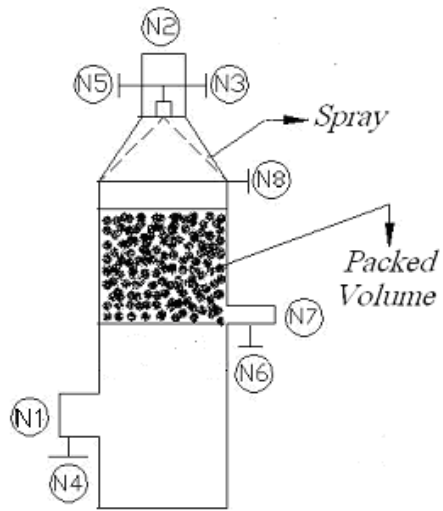
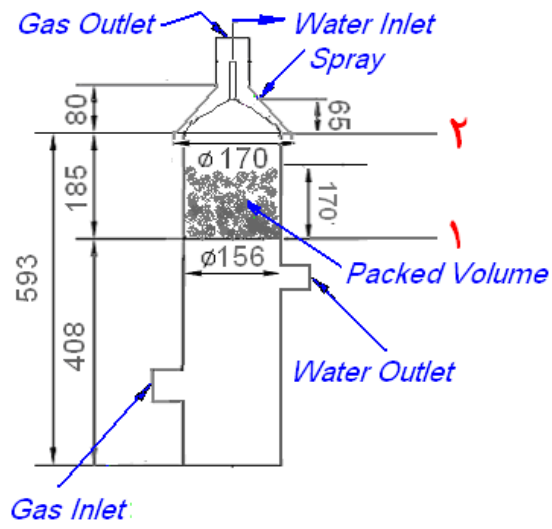
	% /	% /	% /
	ppm	ppm	% /

[9]

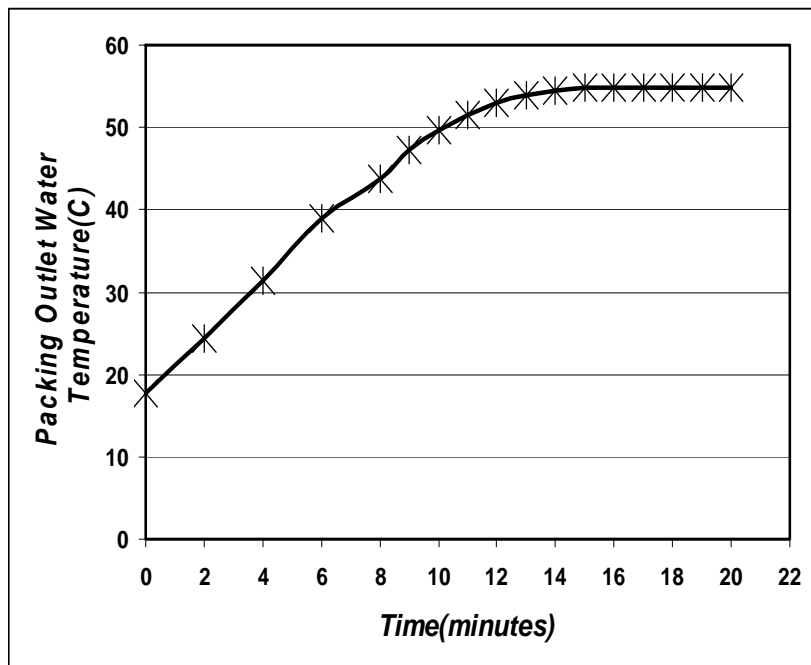
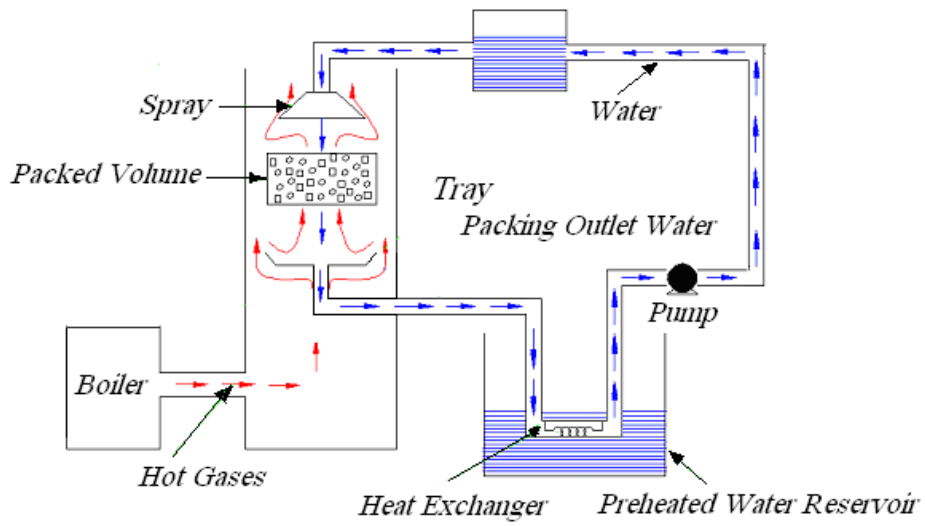
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(R_1)	
(R_2)	
$(R_{net} = R_1 - R_2)$	

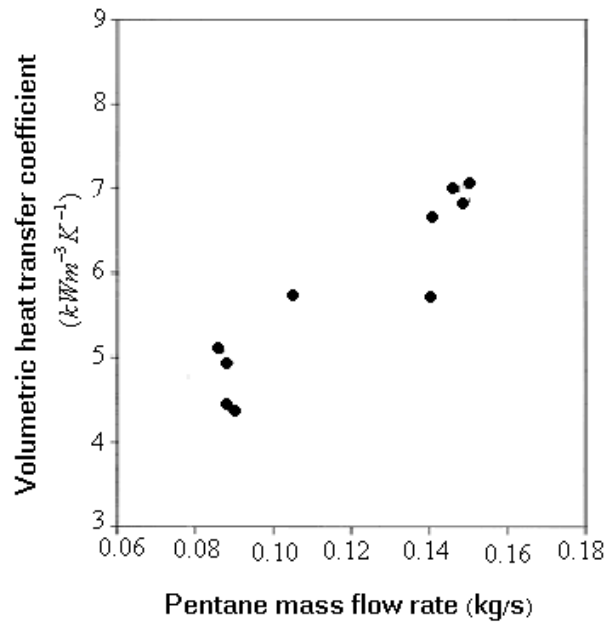




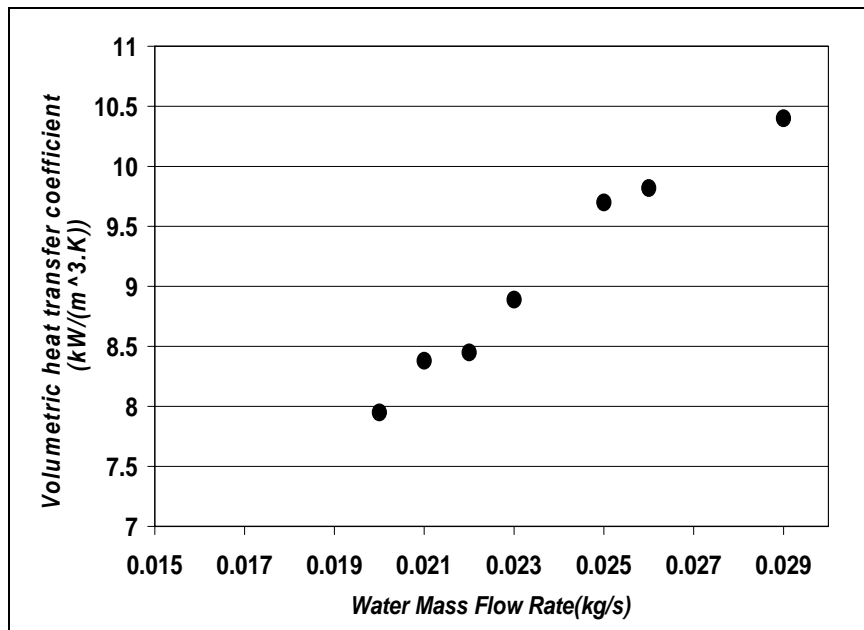
(N7) (N4) (N3) (N2) (N1)
 (N8) (N6) (N5)



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Abstract

The biggest heat loss in a boiler is, what goes up the stack. Recovering some of this heat for pre-heating water is, what economizer does. There is a class of economizers designed to heat water through bringing the boiler exhaust hot gases into direct contact with water. They have called supermizers. Supermizers have capability of higher heat recovery than other type of economizers and can reduce atmospheric pollutants contained in boiler exhaust hot gases. In this paper, a supermizer has been studied experimentally. Then, the experimental data are compared with computational results. The experimental results indicate that, this Supermizer can reduce uncombusted Hydrocarbons and Carbon monoxide entering atmosphere by 54.5% and 33.3% respectively and its thermal effectiveness is 95.2% .