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The Effect of Shear Stress of Liquid-Vapor Interface with and without Mass Transfer on Thermal Performance of a Thermosyphon

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ABSTRACT

This paper shows the effect of shear stress of liquid-vapor interface with and without mass transfer on thermal performance of a thermosyphon by the integral method. In this analysis, governing equation solved for laminar flow to find velocity profile, thickness of liquid film as well as heat transfer coefficient. In this study, a thermosyphon with 30.5cm length and 2.42cm inner diameter is analyzed. Methanol is used as a working fluid at saturated temperature of 63°C. Results show that the shear stress of liquid-vapor interface decreases the rate of heat transfer.

KEYWORDS

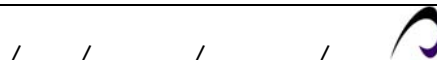
Heat Pipe, Thermosyphon, Heat Transfer, Shear Stress, Mass Transfer

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$$\frac{\partial^2 u_l}{\partial y^2} + \frac{g}{\mu_l} (\rho_l - \rho_v) = 0 \quad ()$$

μ, ρ
 v, l u

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 $(L_c + L_a)$ []
 L_e (Nusselt)

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 $u_l(0) = 0$ () []

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 [] (Sparrow and Gregg)

$$-\mu_l \left. \frac{\partial u_l}{\partial y} \right|_{\delta} = \frac{1}{2} f \rho_v (\bar{u}_v \pm u_{l\delta})^2 \quad () \quad [] \text{ (Chen)}$$

f δ
 (fanning)
 [] ()

$$f = \frac{16}{\text{Re}_v} \quad \text{Re}_v < 2000 \quad () \quad [] \text{ (Seban and Faghri)}$$

$$f = \frac{\text{Re}_v^{0.33}}{1525} \quad 2000 < \text{Re}_v < 4000 \quad () \quad [] \text{ (Spendel)}$$

$$f = \frac{0.079}{\text{Re}_v^{0.25}} \quad 4000 < \text{Re}_v < 3 \times 10^4 \quad ()$$

$$f = \frac{0.046}{\text{Re}_v^{0.2}} \quad 3 \times 10^4 < \text{Re}_v < 10^6 \quad ()$$

\bar{u}_v $\text{Re}_v = \bar{u}_v D / \nu_v$
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$$u_l^*(0) = 0 \quad ()$$

$$-\frac{\partial u_l^*}{\partial y^*} \Big|_{\delta^*} = \frac{1}{2} f \rho^* \left(\bar{u}_v^* v^{*\frac{1}{3}} \pm u_{l,\delta}^* \right)^2 \quad ()$$

$$\bar{u}_v^* v^{*\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{4D^* \int_0^{\delta^*} u_l^* dy^*}{\rho^* (D^* - 2\delta^*)^2} \quad ()$$

$$-\frac{\partial u_l^*}{\partial y^*} \Big|_{\delta^*} = \frac{1}{2} f \rho^* \left(\bar{u}_v^* v^{*\frac{1}{3}} \right)^2 + \quad ()$$

$$\frac{d \int_0^{\delta^*} u_l^* dy^*}{dx^*} \left(\bar{u}_v^* v^{*\frac{1}{3}} + u_{l,\delta}^* \right) \quad ()$$

$$\frac{d}{dx^*} \int_0^{\delta^*} u_l^* dy^* = \frac{Ja}{Pr} \frac{1}{\delta^*} \quad ()$$

$$-\frac{\partial u_l^*}{\partial y^*} \Big|_{\delta^*} = \frac{1}{2} \left| \bar{u}_v^* v^{*\frac{1}{3}} + u_{l,\delta}^* \right| \frac{d \int_0^{\delta^*} u_l^* dy^*}{dx^* (1 - e^{\phi^*})} \quad ()$$

$$\phi^* = \frac{\int_0^{\delta^*} u_l^* dy^*}{f \rho^* x^* \left| \bar{u}_v^* v^{*\frac{1}{3}} + u_{l,\delta}^* \right|} \quad ()$$

$$Nu_x^* = \frac{1}{\delta^*} \quad ()$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} (D - 2\delta)^2 \rho_v \bar{u}_v = \int_0^{\delta} \pi D \rho_l u_l dy \quad ()$$

$$-\mu_l \frac{\partial u_l}{\partial y} \Big|_{\delta} = \frac{1}{2} f \rho_v \bar{u}_v^2 + \dot{m}_v'' (\bar{u}_v \pm u_{l,\delta}) \quad ()$$

$$\dot{m}_v'' = \frac{d}{dx} \int_0^{\delta} \rho_l u_l dy \quad ()$$

$$\mu_l \frac{\partial u_l}{\partial y} \Big|_{\delta} = \frac{1}{2} f \rho_v (\bar{u}_v - u_{l,\delta})^2 \frac{\phi}{1 - e^{\phi}} \quad ()$$

$$\phi = \frac{\dot{m}_v''}{f \rho_v |\bar{u}_v - u_{l,\delta}|} \quad ()$$

$$K_l \frac{(T_{sat} - T_{wc})}{\delta} = h_{fg} \frac{d}{dx} \int_0^{\delta} \rho_l u_l dy \quad ()$$

$$h_x = \frac{k_l}{\delta} \quad ()$$

$$\psi^* = \psi \left(g / v_l^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{3}}, \quad \text{where } \psi = [x, y, D, \delta]^T \quad ()$$

$$\rho^* = \frac{\rho_v}{\rho_l}, \quad v^* = \frac{v_v}{v_l}, \quad u_l^* = u_l / (v_l g)^{\frac{1}{3}} \quad ()$$

$$Ja = \frac{c_p (T_{sat} - T_w)}{h_{fg}}, \quad Nu_x^* = \frac{h_x}{k_l} \left(\frac{v_l}{g} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \quad ()$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u_l^*}{\partial y^{*2}} + (1 - \rho^*) = 0 \quad ()$$



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$$u_l^* = -\frac{1}{2}y^{*2} + \left[\frac{-3\rho^* D^{*2} \text{Pr} - 6Ja D^* \delta^{*5} + 4f \text{Pr} \delta^{*5}}{12f \text{Pr} \delta^{*4}} \pm \frac{(9\rho^* D^{*4} \text{Pr}^2 + 48f \rho^* D^{*2} \text{Pr} \delta^{*5})^{\frac{1}{2}}}{12f \text{Pr} \delta^{*4}} \right] + y^*$$

$$\left[\frac{(36Ja^2 D^{*2} \delta^{*2} + 36Ja \text{Pr} \rho^* D^{*2} \delta^{*2})^{\frac{1}{2}}}{12f \text{Pr} \delta^{*4}} \right]$$

$$\frac{Ja^*}{\text{Pr}} x^* = \frac{h}{12f \text{Pr} \delta^*} + \frac{(2D^* Ja - 12c + a\delta^{*2}) \ln(\delta^*)}{24f \text{Pr}} - \frac{\rho^* D^{*2}}{4f \delta^*}$$

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$$u_l^* = -\frac{1}{2}y^{*2} + \left[\frac{(8f \delta^{*5} + 10f \rho^* D^* \delta^{*4} - 6\rho^* D^{*2} + 3f \rho^{*2} D^{*2} \delta^{*3})}{3(4f \delta^{*4} + 4f \rho^* D^* \delta^{*3} + f \rho^{*2} D^{*2} \delta^{*2})} + \frac{(48f \rho^* D^{*2} \delta^{*5} + 42f \rho^{*2} D^{*3} \delta^{*4})^{\frac{1}{2}}}{3(4f \delta^{*4} + 4f \rho^* D^* \delta^{*3} + f \rho^{*2} D^{*2} \delta^{*2})} + \frac{(9\rho^{*2} D^{*4} + 9f \rho^{*3} D^{*4} \delta^{*3})^{\frac{1}{2}}}{3(4f \delta^{*4} + 4f \rho^* D^* \delta^{*3} + f \rho^{*2} D^{*2} \delta^{*2})} \right] y^*$$

$$() \quad \frac{Ja}{\text{Pr}} x^* = \frac{16h - 5af \rho^{*3} D^{*3} + 2b \rho^{*2} D^{*2}}{2304f (2\delta^* + \rho^* D^*)} -$$

$$() \quad \frac{12c \rho^* D^* - 1152 \rho^* D^{*2} + 12f \rho^{*5} D^{*5}}{2304f (2\delta^* + \rho^* D^*)}$$

$$() \quad + \frac{af \rho^{*4} D^{*4} - 8h \rho^* D^* - 2fb \rho^{*3} D^{*3}}{2304f (2\delta^* + \rho^* D^*)^2}$$

$$() \quad + \frac{4c \rho^{*2} D^{*2} + 576 \rho^{*2} D^{*3}}{2304f (2\delta^* + \rho^* D^*)^2}$$

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$$\delta^* + \frac{b \rho^* D^* \ln(2\delta^* + \rho^* D^*)}{576f} +$$

$$\frac{3f \rho^{*4} D^{*4} \ln(2\delta^* + \rho^* D^*) - c \ln(2\delta^* + \rho^* D^*)}{576f} \quad ()$$

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$\rho^* \ll 1$

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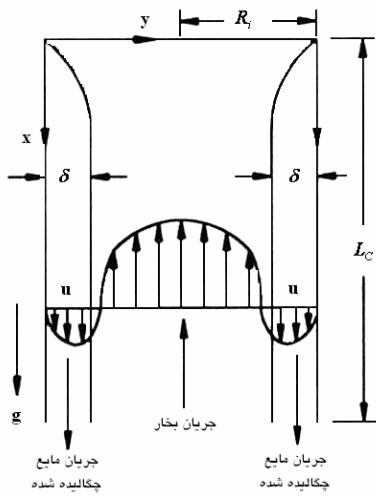
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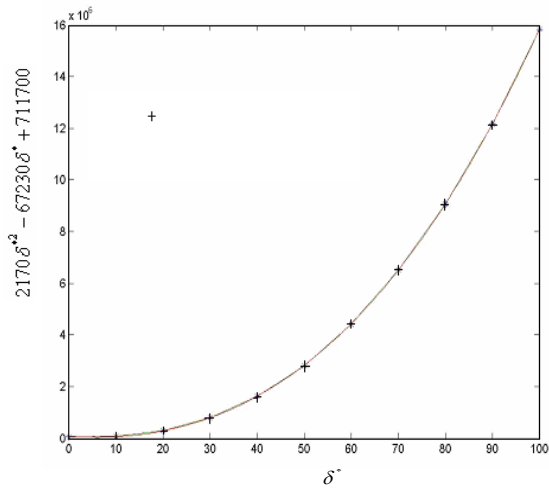




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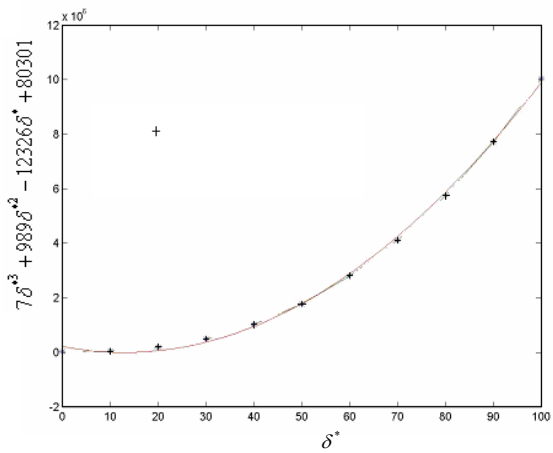
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[] (Ho and Tien)



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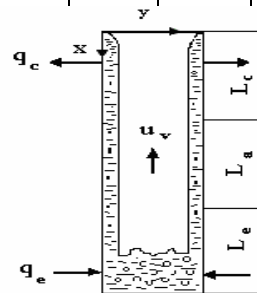


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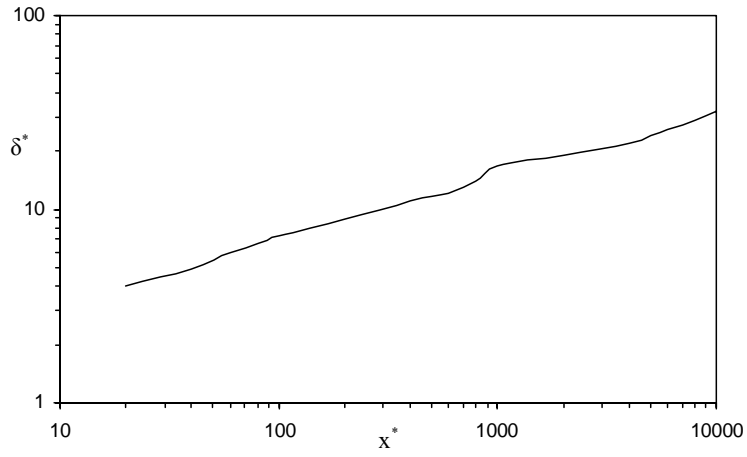
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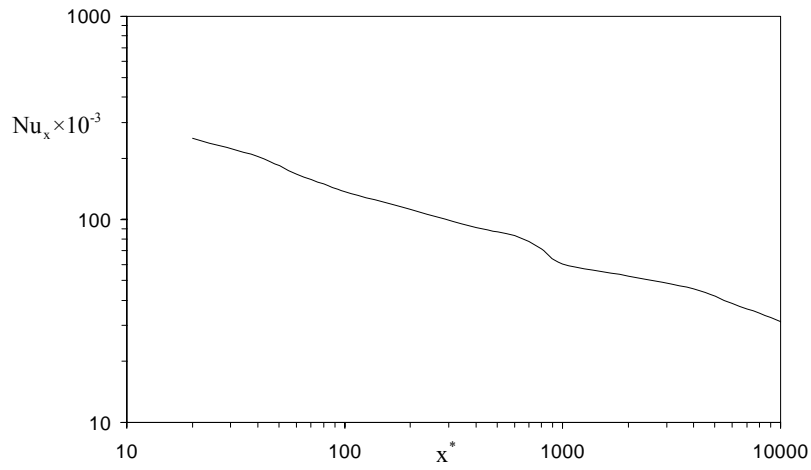
ρ_l (kg/m ³)	ρ_v (kg/m ³)	U_l (m ² /s)	U_v (m ² /s)	Pr	D (m)	h_{fg} (j/kg)
765	1.10	52e-8	974e-8	5.1	0.0242	1120



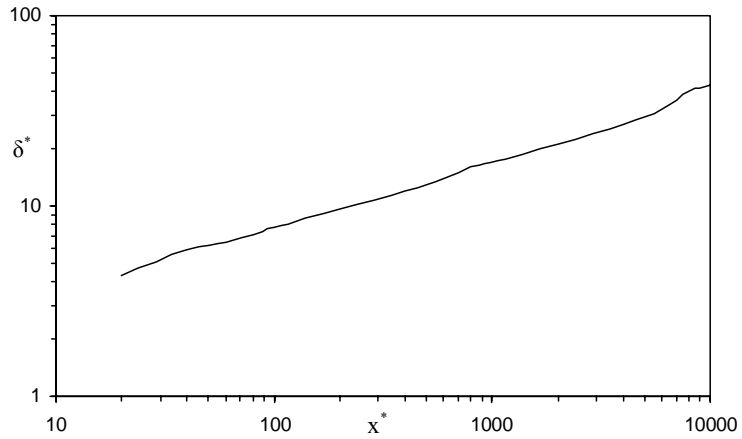
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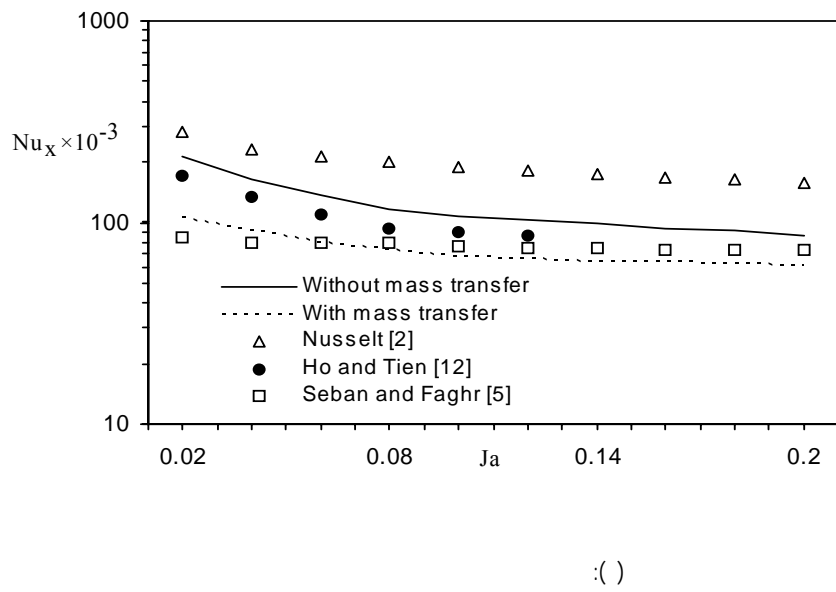
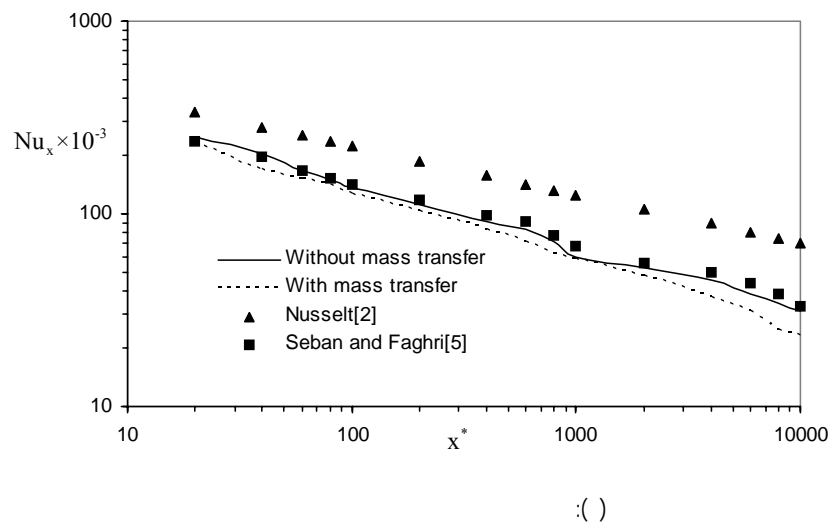
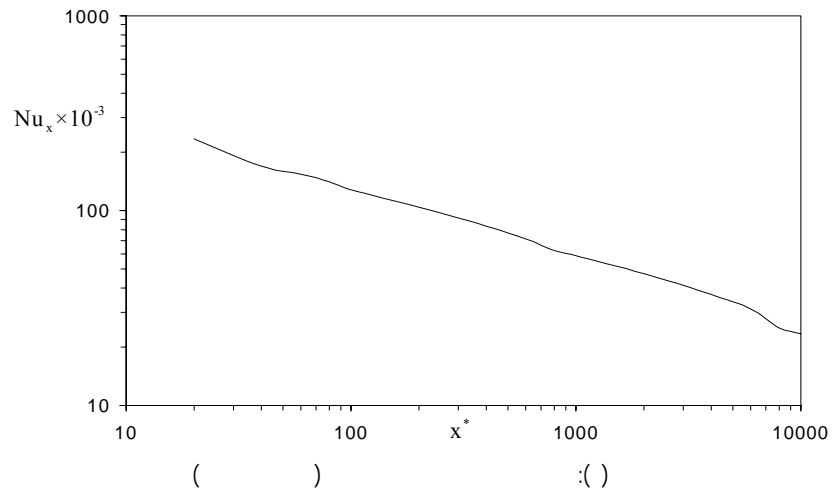


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