

HEAT EXCHANGER (PENUKAR KALOR)

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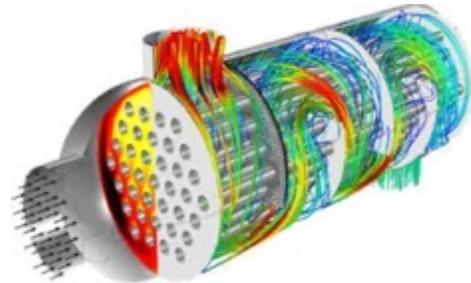
Pendahuluan



Heat Exchanger adalah suatu alat dimana terjadi proses pertukaran panas antara dua fluida yang berbeda temperatur dan dipisahkan oleh *solid wall*.

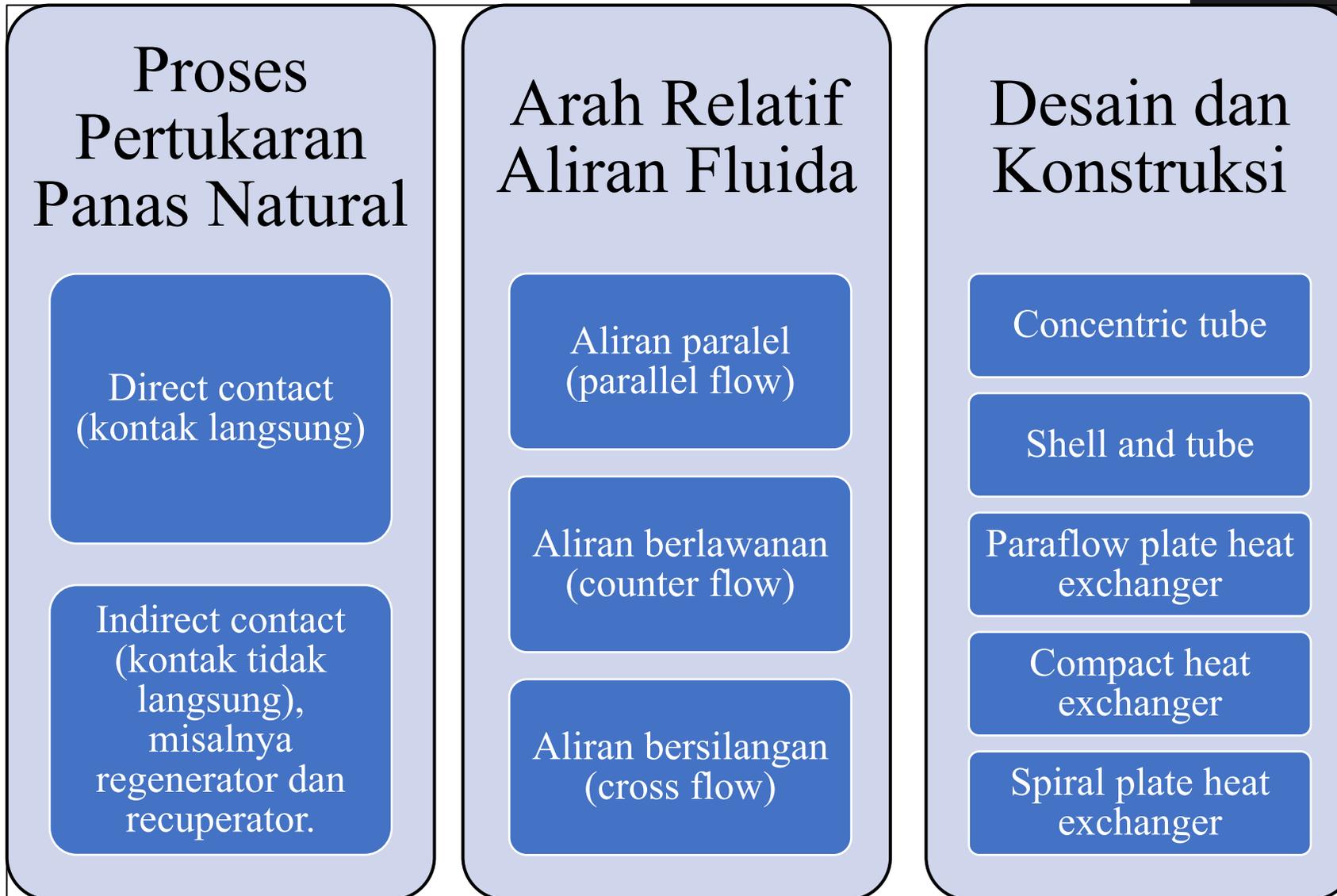


Biasanya, medium pemanas dipakai uap panas lanjut (*super heated steam*) dan air sebagai pendingin (*cooling water*).

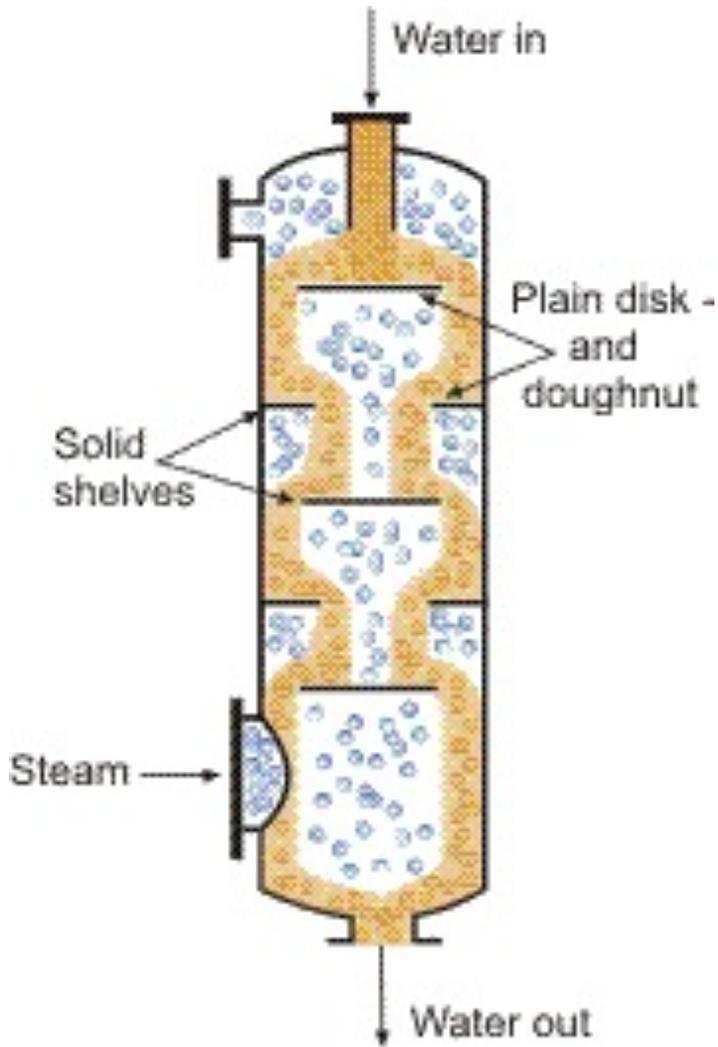


Pertukaran panas terjadi karena adanya kontak, baik antara fluida terhadap dinding yang memisahkannya maupun keduanya bercampur langsung begitu saja.

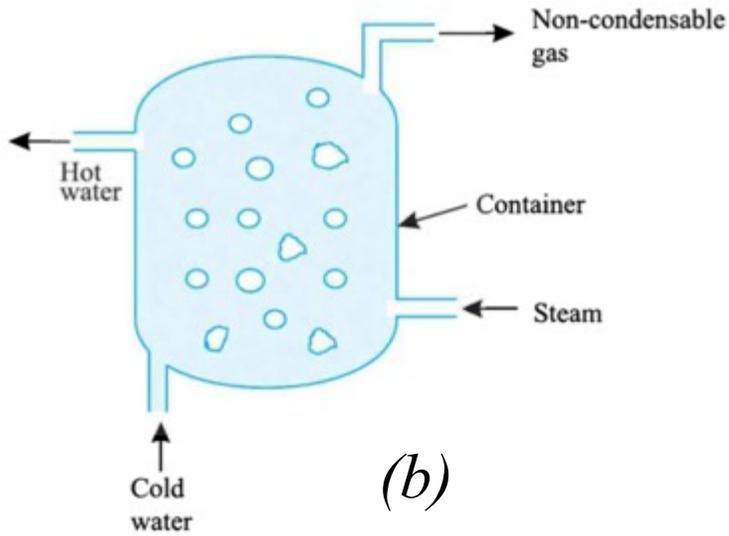
Type Heat Exchanger (HE)



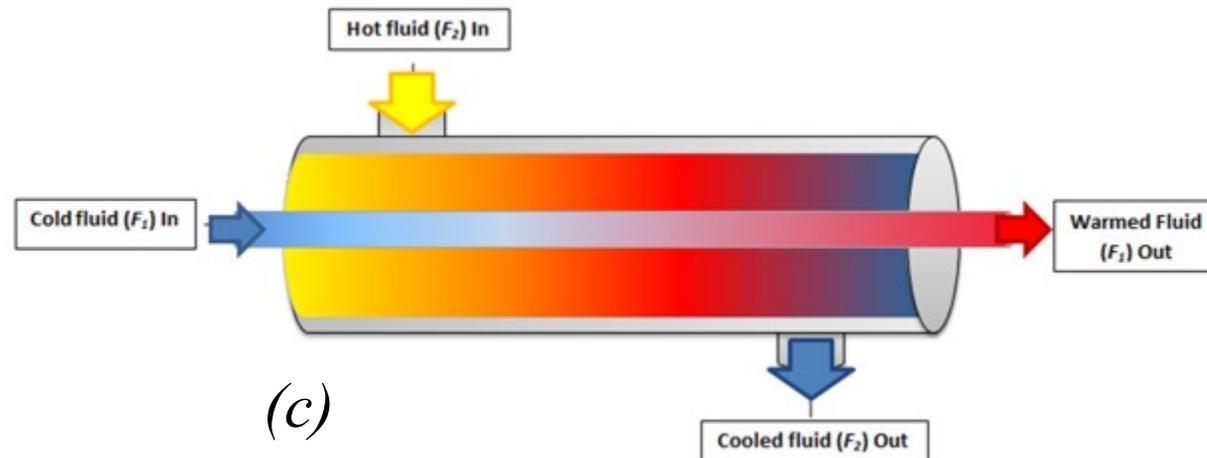
Direct and Indirect Contact



(a)



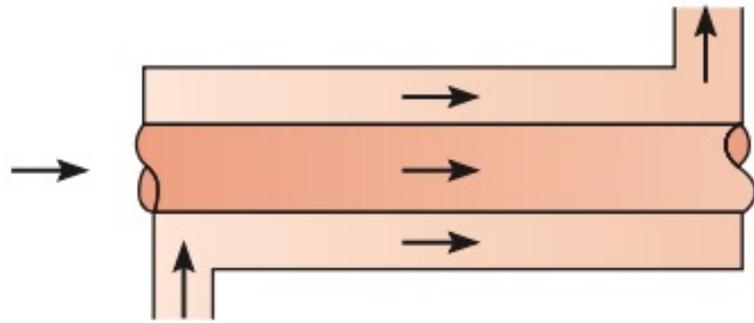
(b)



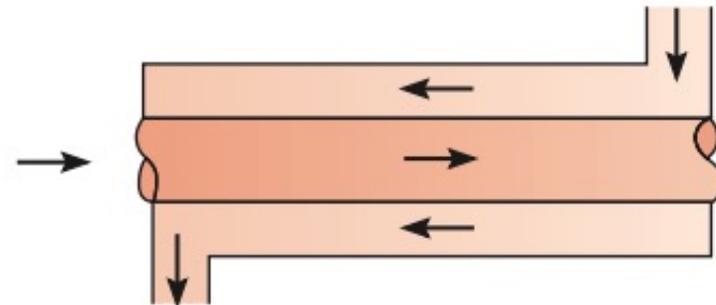
(c)

- (a) dan (b) : direct contact, air dan uap bercampur dimana terjadi peningkatan temperatur air.
- (c): indirect contact, fluida panas dan dingin tidak bercampur, dipisahkan oleh dinding pipa. Perpindahan panas terjadi dari hot fluid ke cold fluid.

Arah Aliran Fluida



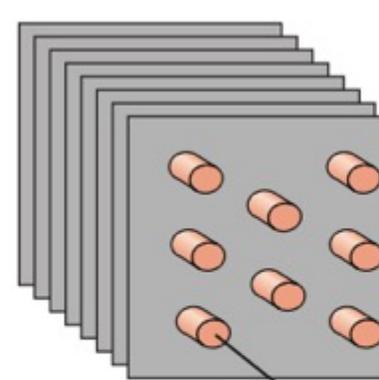
(a)



(b)

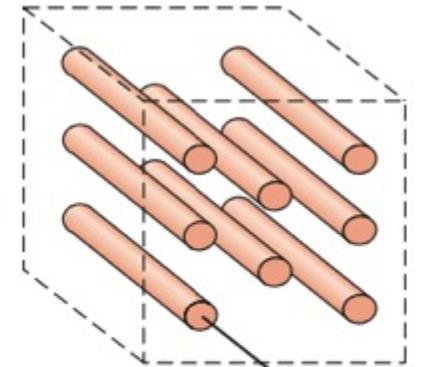
CONCENTRIC TUBE HEAT EXCHANGERS
(a) PARALLEL FLOW. (b) COUNTERFLOW.

Cross flow
 $T = f(x, y)$



(a)

Cross flow
 $T = f(x)$

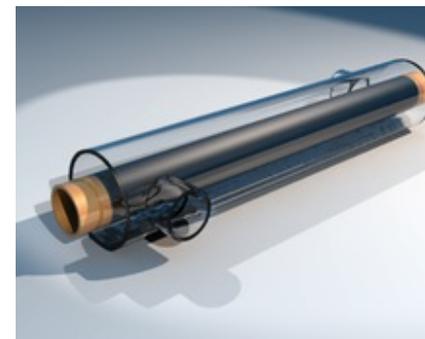


(b)

Cross-flow heat exchangers

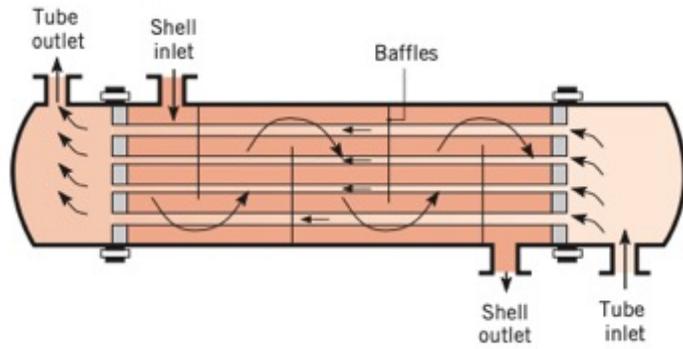
(a) Finned with both fluid unmixed.

(b) Unfinned with one fluid mixed and the other unmixed.

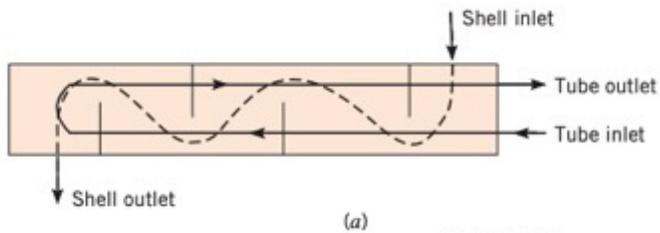
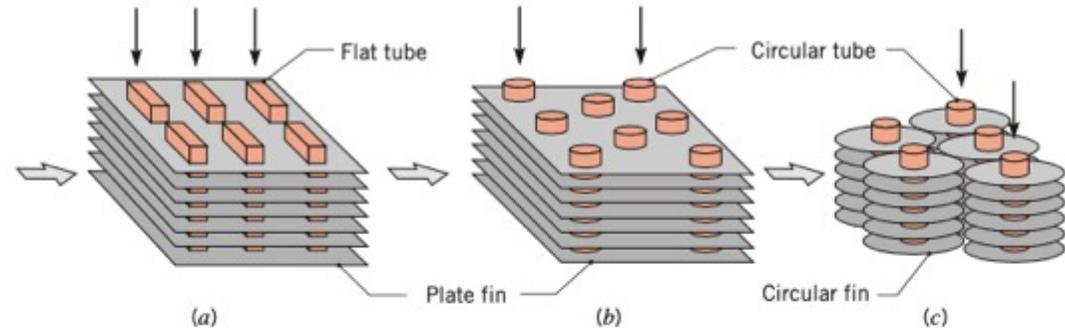


Concentric Tube Heat Exchanger

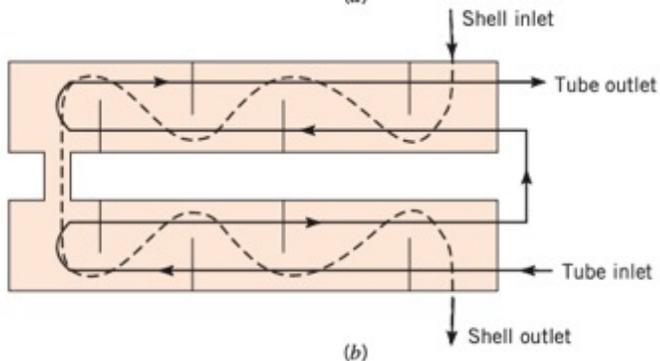
Desain dan Konstruksi



Shell-and-tube heat exchanger with one shell pass and one tube pass (cross-counterflow mode of operation).

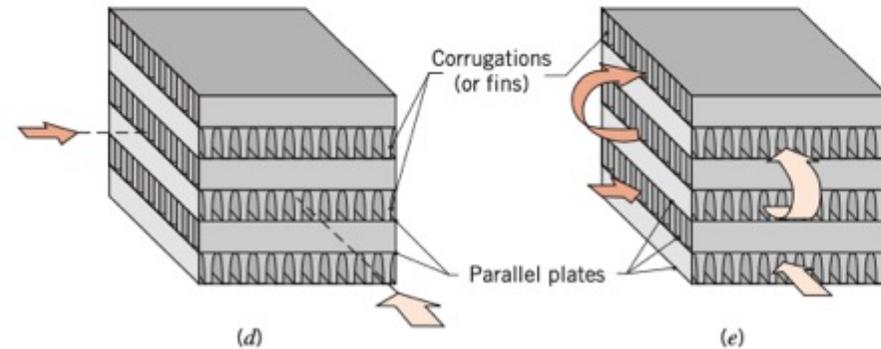


(a)



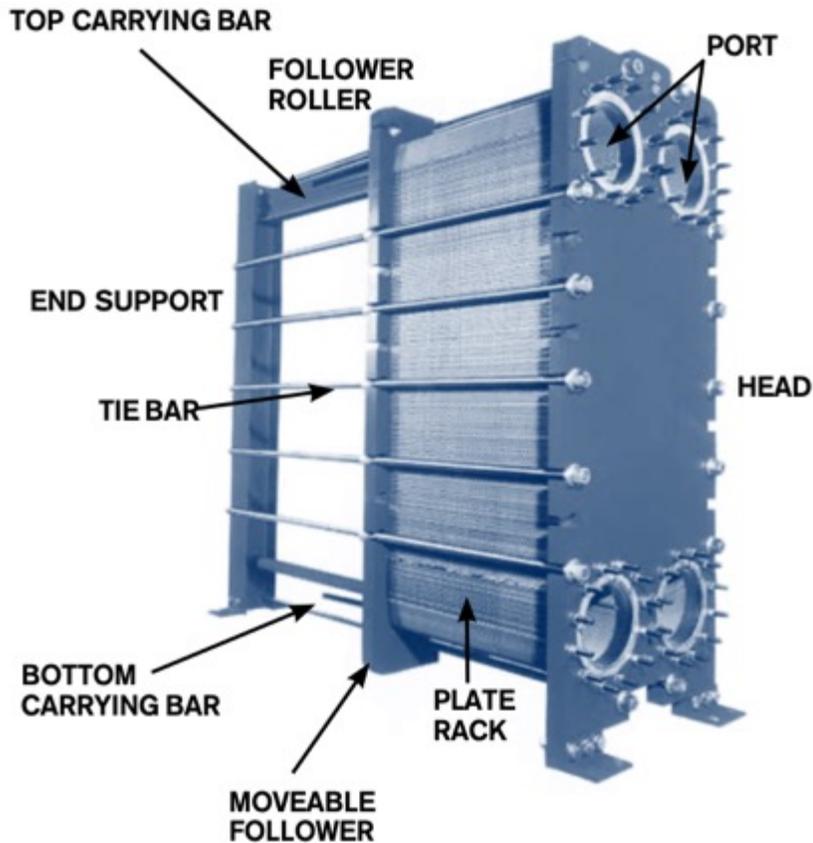
(b)

Shell-and-tube heat exchangers.
 (a) One shell pass and two tube passes.
 (b) Two shell passes and four tube passes.



Compact heat exchanger cores.
 (a) Fin-tube (flat tubes, continuous plate fins).
 (b) Fin-tube (circular tubes, continuous plate fins).
 (c) Fin-tube (circular tubes, circular fins).
 (d) Plate-fin (single pass).
 (e) Plate-fin (multipass).

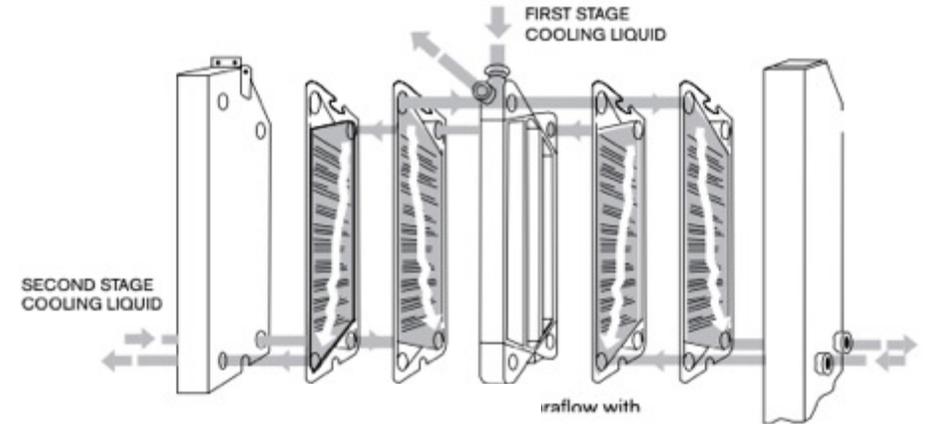
Paraflow Heat Exchanger



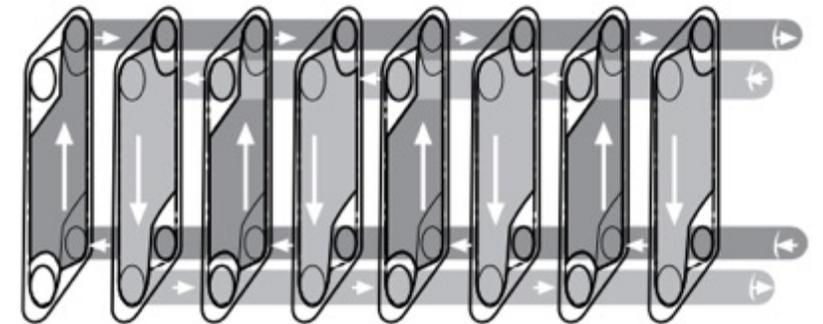
Paraflow Heat Exchanger

terdiri dari:

- Bagian *stationer head* dan bagian *end support* yang dihubungkan dengan *top carrying bar* dan *bottom guide rail*.
- Bentuknya merupakan frame kaku dimana memperkuat plat dan pengikut (*follower*) yang bisa bergerak.
- Pada kebanyakan unit, plat-plat dikompres antara *head* dan pengikut dengan *tie-bar* pada masing-masing sisi *exchanger*.

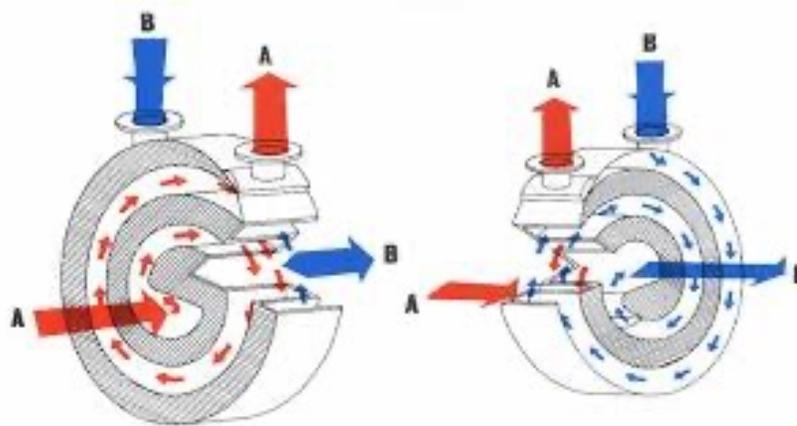
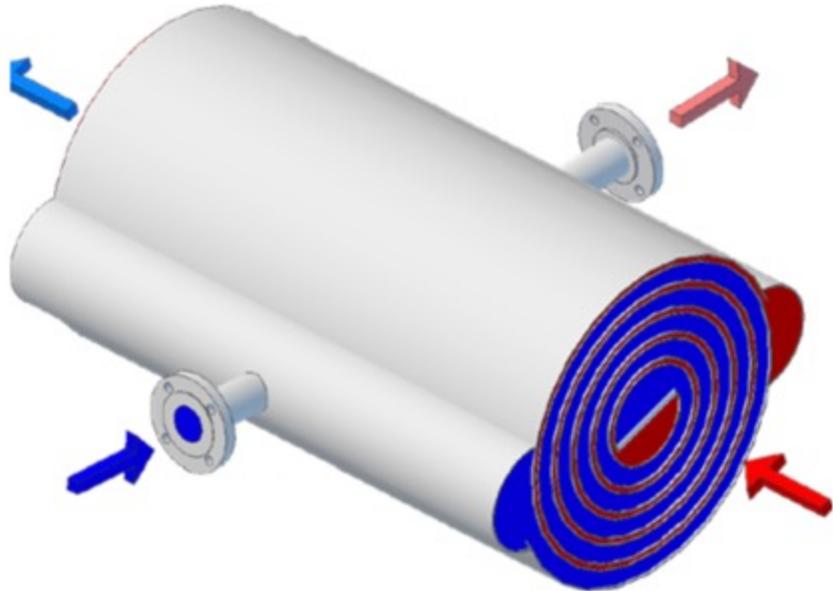
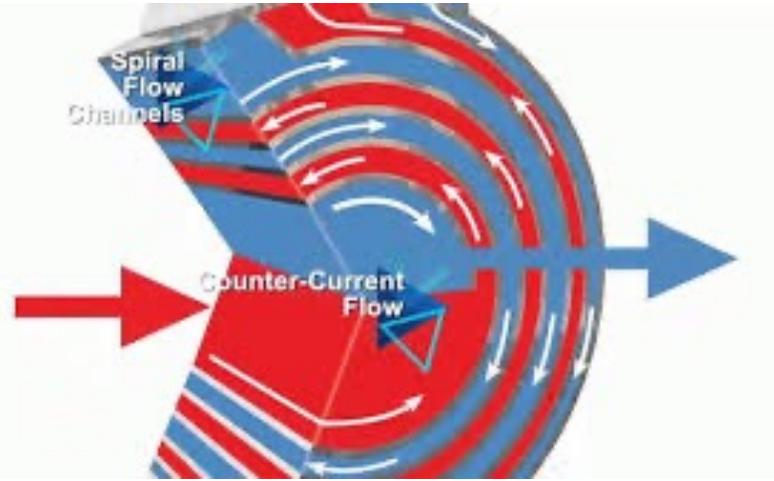


Two section paraflow with connector plate



Single pass counter-current flow

Spiral Plate Heat Exchanger



- Spiral Plate Heat Exchanger sebenarnya adalah tipe penukar panas berdasarkan inti spiral dasar.
- Berbagai penukar panas spiral dapat dibuat dengan menambahkan atau menghilangkan sambungan las dan kepala.
- Fleksibilitas ini membuat spiral menarik bagi banyak aplikasi.

Analisa Heat Exchanger (HE)

- Untuk merancang dan memprediksi performans HE perlu memperhatikan perpindahan panas total yang berhubungan dengan parameter-parameter sebagai berikut:
 - a. Koefisien perpindahan panas keseluruhan (U)
 - b. Luas permukaan total perpindahan panas (A)
 - c. Temperatur fluida masuk dan keluar (t_1, t_2)
- Keseimbangan energi keseluruhan pada HE

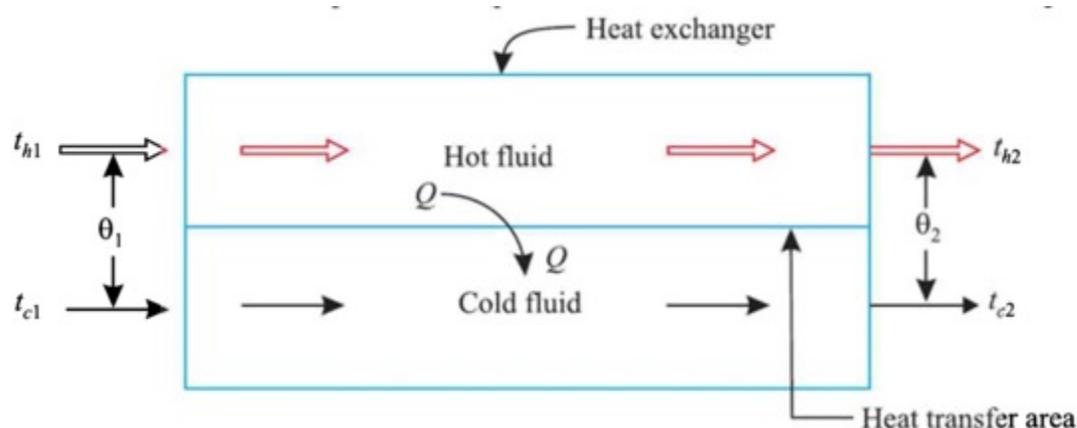
m = laju massa aliran, kg/s

c_p = panas spesifik fluida pada tekanan konstan, J/kg°C.

t = temperatur fluida, °C

Δt = penurunan atau peningkatan temperatur fluida melalui HE

subscript $h, c = \text{hot/cold fluids}$.



Heat given up by the hot fluid,

$$Q = m_h c_{ph} (t_{h1} - t_{h2})$$

Heat picked up by the cold fluid,

$$Q = m_c c_{pc} (t_{c2} - t_{c1})$$

Total heat transfer rate in the heat exchanger, $Q = U A \theta_m$

θ_m = nilai perbedaan temperatur rata-rata atau *logarithmic mean temperature difference* (LMTD)

- LMTD adalah perbedaan temperatur dimana, jika konstan, akan memberikan nilai perpindahan panas yang sama dimana secara aktual terjadi di bawah keadaan yang bervariasi karena perbedaan temperatur.
- Untuk menyatakan LMTD dalam keadaan yang bervariasi maka diasumsikan:
 - a. Koefisien perpindahan panas keseluruhan (U) dianggap konstan.
 - b. Keadaan aliran steady.
 - c. Panas spesifik dan massa aliran pada kedua fluida adalah konstan.
 - d. Tidak terjadi perpindahan panas ke lingkungan sekitar karena dianggap bahwa insulasi pada HE sempurna.
 - e. Tidak terjadi perubahan fasa selama perpindahan panas.
 - f. Konduksi secara aksial pada pipa HE diabaikan.



LMTD untuk arah aliran PARALEL

$$Q = \frac{UA (\theta_2 - \theta_1)}{\ln (\theta_2/\theta_1)}$$

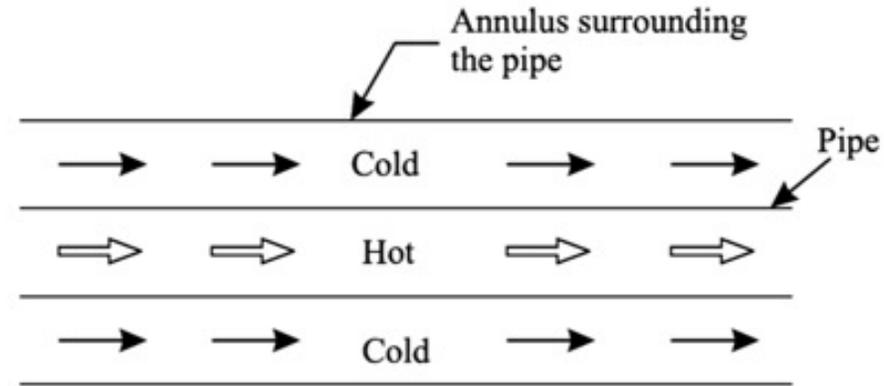
$$Q = UA \theta_m$$

$$\theta_m = \frac{\theta_2 - \theta_1}{\ln (\theta_2/\theta_1)} = \frac{\theta_1 - \theta_2}{\ln (\theta_1/\theta_2)}$$

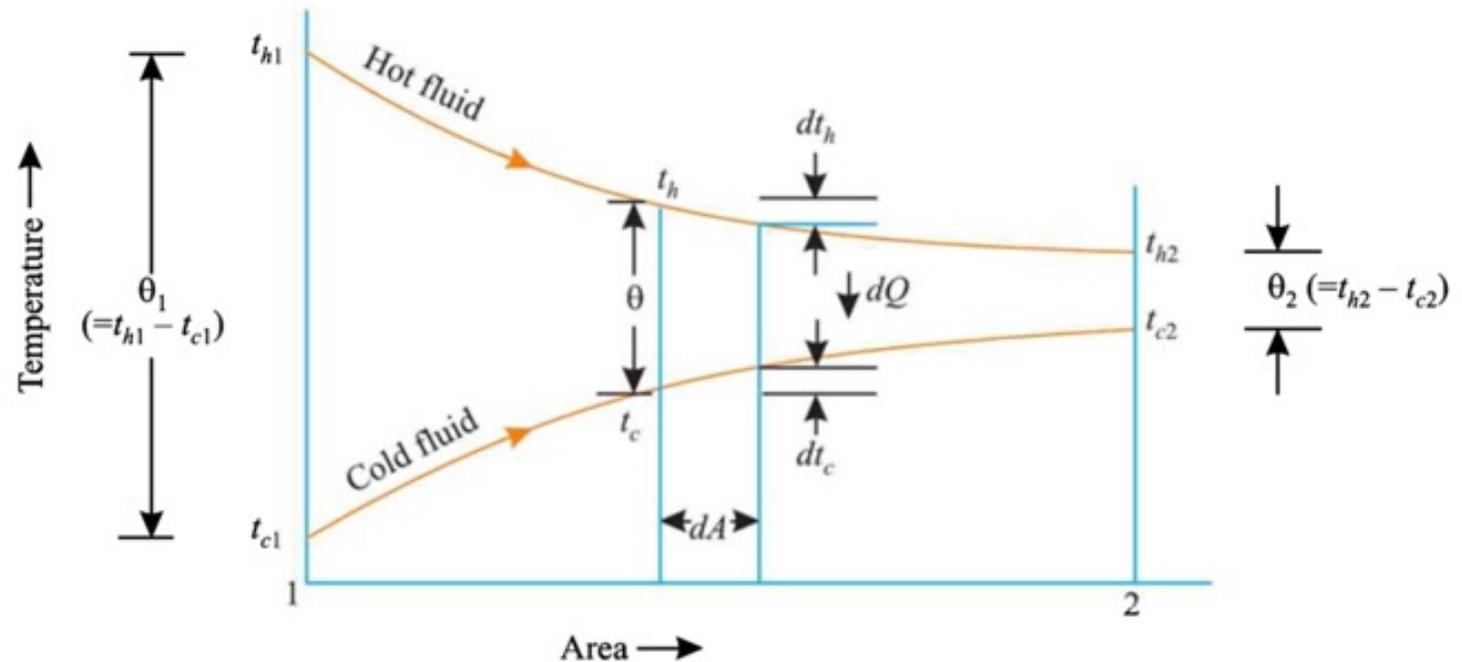
θ_m = nilai perbedaan temperatur rata-rata logaritma atau *logarithmic mean temperature difference* (LMTD)

$$\theta_1 = t_{h1} - t_{c1}$$

$$\theta_2 = t_{h2} - t_{c2}$$



(a) Flow arrangement



(b) Temperature distribution

LMTD untuk arah aliran COUNTER FLOW

$$Q = \frac{UA (\theta_2 - \theta_1)}{\ln (\theta_2/\theta_1)}$$

$$Q = UA \theta_m$$

$$\theta_m = \frac{\theta_2 - \theta_1}{\ln (\theta_2/\theta_1)} = \frac{\theta_1 - \theta_2}{\ln (\theta_1/\theta_2)}$$

θ_m = nilai perbedaan temperatur rata-rata logaritma atau *logarithmic mean temperature difference* (LMTD)

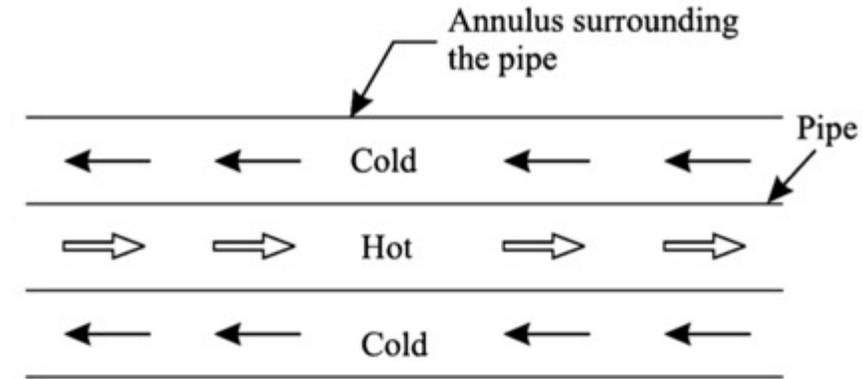
$$\theta_1 = t_{h1} - t_{c2}$$

$$\theta_2 = t_{h2} - t_{c1}$$

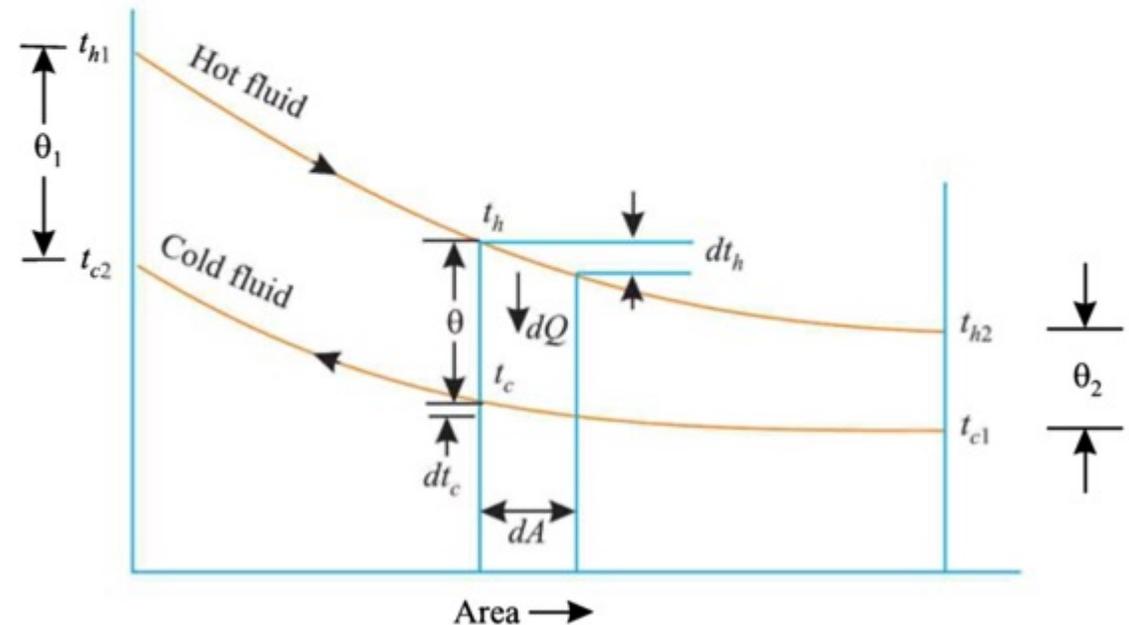
Bila $\theta_1 = \theta_2 = \theta$ maka:

$$Q = UA \theta$$

LMTD untuk counter flow HE selalu lebih besar dari parallel flow heat exchanger



(a) Flow arrangement



(b) Temperature distribution

- Bila variasi temperatur fluida relatif kecil maka kurva variasi temperatur diperkirakan garis lurus dan hasil yang diperoleh cukup akurat diperoleh dengan menggunakan *arithmetic mean temperature difference (AMTD)*.

$$AMTD = \frac{t_{h1} + t_{h2}}{2} - \frac{t_{c1} + t_{c2}}{2} = \frac{(t_{h1} - t_{c1}) + (t_{h2} - t_{c2})}{2} = \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}$$

- Oleh karena itu, sebagai pertimbangan praktis bahwa LMTD digunakan bila:

$$\frac{\theta_1}{\theta_2} > 1.7$$

Koefisien Perpindahan Panas Keseluruhan, U (Overall Heat Transfer Coefficient)

- Dalam HE dimana dua fluida dipisahkan oleh suatu dinding datar seperti pada gambar (a) di samping, koefisien perpindahan panas keseluruhan (U) dinyatakan sebagai:

$$U = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{h_i} + \frac{L}{k} + \frac{1}{h_o}}$$

- Jika fluida dipisahkan oleh dinding pipa seperti pada gambar (b) maka, U dinyatakan sebagai:

a. Permukaan bagian dalam:
$$U_i = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{h_i} + \frac{r_i}{k} \ln(r_o/r_i) + (r_i/r_o) \times \frac{1}{h_o}}$$

- b. Permukaan bagian luar:

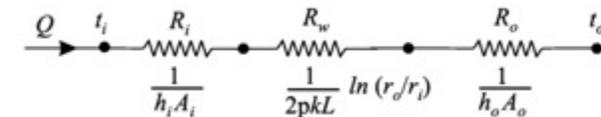
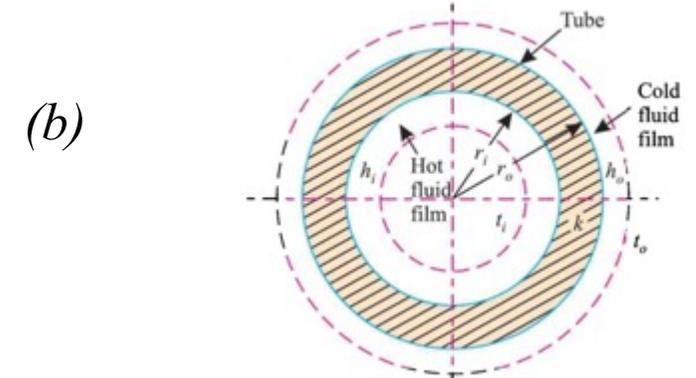
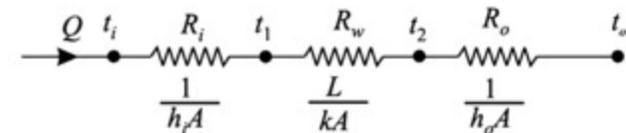
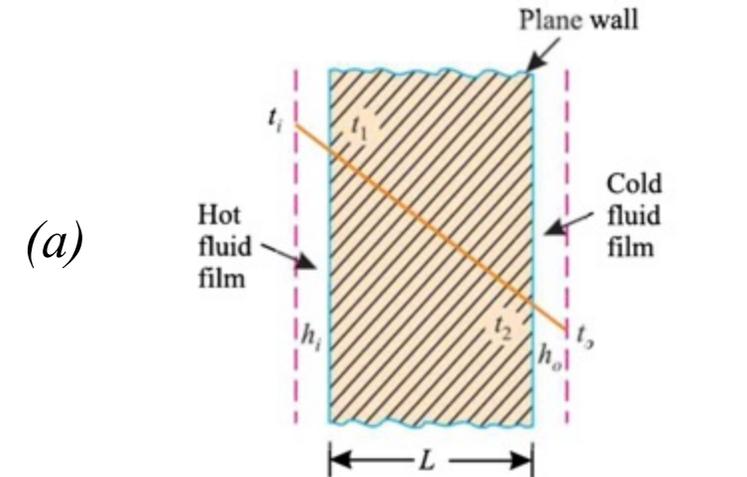
$$U_o = \frac{1}{(r_o/r_i) \frac{1}{h_c} + \frac{r_o}{k} \ln(r_o/r_i) + \frac{1}{h_o}}$$

dimana:

$$U_i A_i = U_o A_o$$

$$A_i = 2\pi r_i L; \quad A_o = 2\pi r_o L$$

- Catatan bahwa persamaan pada a dan b valid hanya untuk permukaan yang bersih dan tidak korosi.



Fouling atau Scaling

- Dalam HE selama pengoperasian maka pada suatu ketika permukaan pipa akan ditutupi oleh pengendapan debu, jelaga, kotoran kerak dan lain-lainnya.
- Fenomena pembentukan karatan dan endapan atau deposit dari fluida disebut *fouling*.
- Endapan pada permukaan pipa mengakibatkan peningkatan tahanan termal dan seiring terjadi hal tersebut kinerja HE menurun.
- Sulit untuk memastikan ketebalan dan konduktivitas termal *scale deposit*, maka pengaruh *scale* pada *heat flow* dispesifikasikan dengan *scale heat transfer coefficient*, h_s .
- Jika h_{is} dan h_{so} adalah koefisien perpindahan panas untuk *scale deposit* permukaan bagian dalam dan luar maka tahanan termal untuk pembentukan *scale* pada permukaan dalam (R_{si}) dan permukaan luar (R_{so}) dinyatakan sebagai:

$$R_{si} = \frac{1}{A_i h_{si}} \qquad R_{so} = \frac{1}{A_o h_{so}}$$

- *Scale heat transfer coefficient*, h_s disebut *fouling factor*, R_f , maka:

$$R_f = \frac{1}{h_s} \text{ m}^2 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C/W}$$

- Faktor *fouling* ditentukan secara eksperimen dengan melakukan pengetestan HE pada kondisi bersih dan kotor.
- Faktor *fouling* didefinisikan:

$$R_f \left(= \frac{1}{h_s} \right) = \frac{1}{U_{dirty}} - \frac{1}{U_{clean}}$$

- Besarnya laju perpindahan panas dengan mempertimbangkan tahanan termal akibat pembentukan

$$Q = \frac{(t_i - t_o)}{\frac{1}{A_i h_i} + \frac{1}{A_i h_{si}} + \frac{1}{2\pi Lk} \ln(r_o/r_i) + \frac{1}{A_o h_{so}} + \frac{1}{A_o h_o}}$$

- Koefisien perpindahan panas keseluruhan, U berdasarkan permukaan pipa bagian dalam dan bagian luar dinyatakan sebagai:

$$U_i = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{h_i} + R_{f_i} + \frac{r_i}{k} \ln(r_o/r_i) + (r_i/r_o) R_{f_o} + (r_i/r_o) \frac{1}{h_o}}$$

$$U_o = \frac{1}{(r_o/r_i) \frac{1}{h_i} + (r_o/r_i) R_{f_i} + \frac{r_o}{k} \ln(r_o/r_i) + R_{f_o} + \frac{1}{h_o}}$$

- Dalam hal tebal dinding pipa tipis dan tahanan termal akibat ketebalan dinding pipa dan pembentukan *scale* diabaikan, maka koefisien perpindahan panas keseluruhan berdasarkan permukaan luar dinyatakan oleh:

$$U_o = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{h_i} + \frac{1}{h_o}}$$

- Bila hanya *fouling factor* diabaikan:

$$U_o = \frac{1}{(r_o/r_i) \frac{1}{h_i} + \frac{r_o}{k} \ln(r_o/r_i) + \frac{1}{h_o}}$$

Hal-hal yang perlu diperhatikan:

1. Koefisien U tergantung pada:

- Laju aliran
- Sifat-sifat fluida
- Ketebalan material
- Kondisi permukaan pipa
- Konfigurasi geometri HE.

2. Koefisien U secara umum berkurang bila setiap fluida (misalnya tar, oil atau beberapa gas) mempunyai koefisien perpindahan panas rendah, h yang mengalir pada satu sisi exchanger.

3. Cairan dengan konduktivitas tinggi seperti air dan logam cair memberikan nilai koefisien perpindahan panas yang lebih tinggi, h dan U . Dalam hal *boiling* dan kondensasi, nilai U juga tinggi.

4. Semua tahanan termal dalam HE harus rendah untuk efisiensi dan efektivitas rancangan.

Proses fouling:

1. Pengendapan atau kristalisasi
2. Sedimentasi atau partikulasi
3. Reaksi kimia atau polimerisasi
4. Korosi, freez, biological fouling.

Tabel 1. Faktor Fouling

S.No.	Fluid	Fouling factor, $R_f = \frac{1}{h_s}$ (m ² °C/W)
1.	Sea water	0.0001 (below 50°C) 0.0002 (above 50°C)
2.	Clean river and lake water	0.0002 – 0.0006
3.	Well water	0.0004
4.	Distilled water	0.0001
5.	Treated boiler feed water	0.0001 – 0.0002
6.	Worst water used in heat exchangers	< 0.0002
7.	Fuel oil and crude oil	0.0009
8.	Industrial liquids	0.0002
9.	Transformer or lubricating oil	0.0002
10.	Engine exhaust and fuel gases	0.002
11.	Steam (non-oil bearing)	0.0001
12.	Refrigerant liquids brine or oil-bearing	0.0002

Tabel 2. *Representative values of overall heat transfer coefficient (U)*

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Fluid combination</i>	<i>U (W/m²°C)</i>
1.	Water to water	850 – 1170
2.	Water to oil	110 – 350
3.	Steam condensers (water in tubes)	1000 – 6000
4.	Alcohol condensers (water in tubes)	250 – 700
5.	Feed water heaters	110 – 8500
6.	Air-condensers	350 – 780
7.	Air to various gases	60 – 550
8.	Air to heavy tars and liquids	As low as 45
9.	Air to low viscosity liquids	As high as 600
10.	Finned-tube heat exchanger (water in tubes, air in cross-flow)	25 – 50

Contoh No. 1:

Laju massa aliran air panas dan air dingin yang bekerja pada *parallel flow HE* masing-masing adalah 0,2 kg/s dan 0,5 kg/s. Temperatur masuk air panas 75°C dan air dingin 20°C. Temperatur keluar air panas 45 °C. Jika koefisien perpindahan panas kedua sisi panas dan dingin 650 W/m²°C, hitunglah luas permukaan bidang perpindahan panas.

Penyelesaian:

Diketahui: $m_h = 0,2 \text{ kg/s}$; $m_c = 0,5 \text{ kg/s}$; $t_{h1} = 75 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; $t_{h2} = 45 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; $t_{c1} = 20 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; $h_i = h_o = 650 \text{ W/m}^2\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$.

The heat transfer rate,

$$Q = \dot{m}_h \times c_{ph} \times (t_{h1} - t_{h2})$$
$$= 0.2 \times 4.187 \times (75 - 45) = 25.122 \text{ kJ/s}$$

Heat lost by hot water = Heat gained by cold water

$$\dot{m}_h \times c_{ph} \times (t_{h1} - t_{h2}) = \dot{m}_c \times c_{pc} \times (t_{c2} - t_{c1})$$
$$0.2 \times 4.187 \times (75 - 45) = 0.5 \times 4.187 \times (t_{c2} - 20)$$

$$\therefore t_{c2} = 32^\circ\text{C}$$

LMTD :

$$\theta_m = \frac{\theta_1 - \theta_2}{\ln (\theta_1/\theta_2)}$$
$$\theta_m = \frac{(t_{h1} - t_{c1}) - (t_{h2} - t_{c2})}{\ln [(t_{h1} - t_{c1})/(t_{h2} - t_{c2})]}$$
$$= \frac{(75 - 20) - (45 - 32)}{\ln [(75 - 20)/(45 - 32)]}$$
$$= \frac{55 - 13}{\ln (55/13)} = 29.12^\circ\text{C}$$

Overall heat transfer coefficient U is calculated from the relation,

$$\frac{1}{U} = \frac{1}{h_i} + \frac{1}{h_o}$$
$$= \frac{1}{650} + \frac{1}{650} = \frac{1}{325}$$

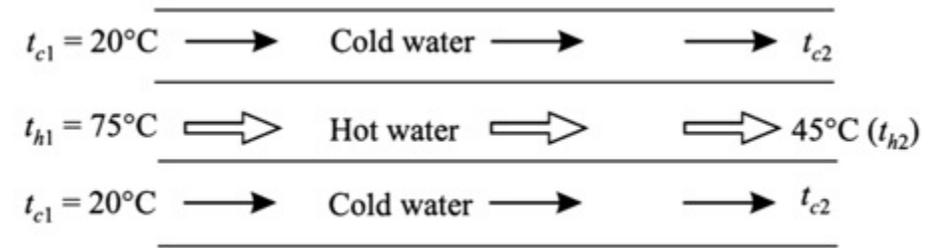
\therefore
Also,

$$U = 325 \text{ W/m}^2\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

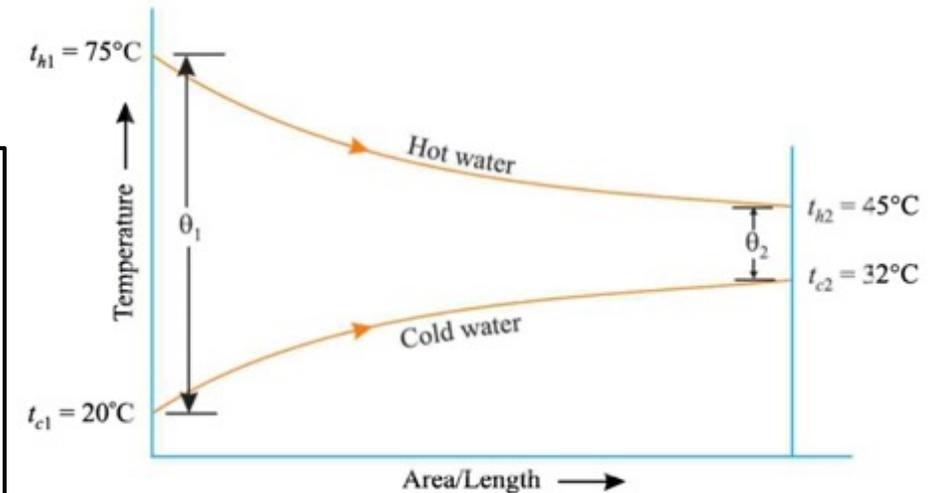
$$Q = U A \theta_m$$

or,

$$A = \frac{Q}{U \theta_m} = \frac{25.122 \times 1000}{325 \times 29.12} = 2.66 \text{ m}^2$$



(a) Flow arrangement



(b) Temperature distribution

Contoh No. 2:

Data-data yang berhubungan dengan *parallel flow heat exchanger* dimana udara dipanaskan oleh *hot exhaust gas*:

Laju perpindahan panas per jam	= 155450 kJ/h
Koefisien perpindahan panas bagian dalam	= 120 W/m ² °C
Koefisien perpindahan panas bagian luar	= 195 W/m ² °C
Temperatur masuk dan keluar fluida panas	= 450 °C dan 250 °C
Temperatur masuk dan keluar fluida dingin	= 60 °C dan 120 °C
Diameter pipa bagian dalam dan luar	= 50 mm dan 60 mm

Hitunglah panjang pipa yang diperlukan sehingga memungkinkan perpindahan panas terjadi. Abaikan hambatan pada pipa.

Penyelesaian:

Diketahui: $Q = 155450 \text{ kJ/h}$; $t_{h1} = 450^\circ\text{C}$; $t_{h2} = 250^\circ\text{C}$; $t_{c1} = 60^\circ\text{C}$; $t_{c2} = 120^\circ\text{C}$; $h_i = 120 \text{ W/m}^2\text{°C}$; $h_o = 195 \text{ W/m}^2\text{°C}$;
 $d_i = 50 \text{ mm} = 0,05 \text{ m}$; $d_o = 60 \text{ mm} = 0,06 \text{ m}$.

Panjang dari masing-masing pipa (L):

LMTD:

$$\theta_m = \frac{\theta_1 - \theta_2}{\ln(\theta_1/\theta_2)} = \frac{(t_{h1} - t_{c1}) - (t_{h2} - t_{c2})}{\ln[(t_{h1} - t_{c1})/(t_{h2} - t_{c2})]}$$

$$= \frac{(450 - 60) - (250 - 120)}{\ln[(450 - 60)/(250 - 120)]} = \frac{390 - 130}{\ln[(390/130)]} = 236.66^\circ\text{C}$$

Koefisien perpindahan panas keseluruhan, U:

$$\frac{1}{U} = \frac{r_o}{r_i} \frac{1}{h_i} + \frac{1}{h_o}$$

$$= \frac{0.03}{0.025} \times \frac{1}{120} + \frac{1}{195} = 0.01513$$

$$U = 66.09 \text{ W/m}^2\text{°C}$$

Laju perpindahan panas total:

$$Q = U A \theta_m = U \times (\pi d_o L) \times \theta_m$$

$$L = \frac{Q}{U \times \pi d_o \times \theta_m} = \frac{155450 \times (1000/3600)}{60.09 \times \pi \times 0.06 \times 236.66} = \mathbf{14.65 \text{ m}}$$

Jadi panjang pipa yang diperlukan, **L = 14,65 m.**

Contoh No. 3:

Dalam *heat exchanger double pipe*, air panas mengalir dengan laju massa aliran 500 kg/h dan didinginkan dari 95°C sampai 65°C. Pada waktu yang sama 50000 kg/h air pendingin pada 30°C masuk ke heat exchanger. Koefisien heat transfer keseluruhan 2270 W/m²K. Hitunglah luas permukaan perpindahan panas yang diperlukan dan efektivitas, dengan asumsi kedua aliran parallel dan $c_p = 4,2$ kJ/kgK.

Penyelesaian:

Diketahui: $\dot{m}_h = \frac{50000}{3600} = 13.89$ kg/s; $t_{h1} = 95^\circ\text{C}$; $t_{h2} = 65^\circ\text{C}$;

$$\dot{m}_c = \frac{50000}{3600} = 13.89$$
 kg/s; $t_{c1} = 30^\circ\text{C}$; $U = 2270$ W/m² K;

$$c_{ph} = c_{pc} = 4.2$$
 kJ/kg or 4200 J/kg K.

$Q =$ Heat lost by hot water = Heat gained by cold water.

$$\dot{m}_h c_{ph} \times (t_{h1} - t_{h2}) = \dot{m}_c c_{pc} \times (t_{c2} - t_{c1})$$

or, $13.89 \times 4200 \times (95 - 65) = 13.89 \times 4200 \times (t_{c2} - 30)$

$$\therefore t_{c2} = 60^\circ\text{C}$$

LMTD : $\theta_m = \frac{(\theta_1 - \theta_2)}{\ln(\theta_1/\theta_2)}$

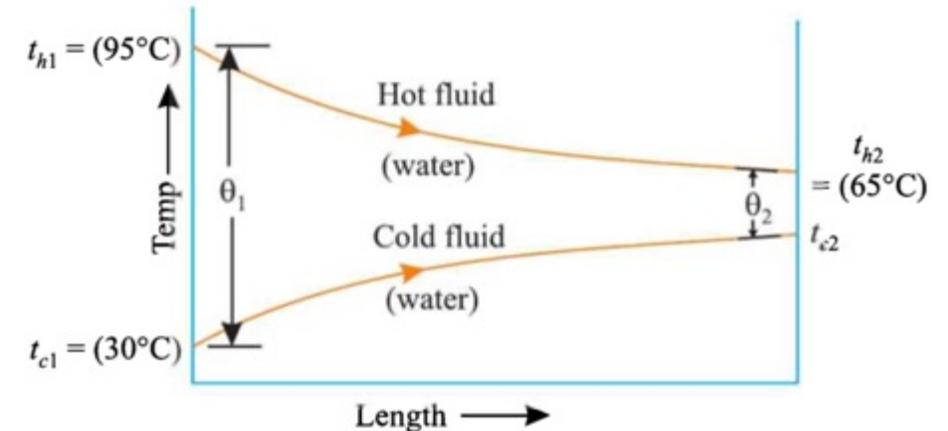
$$= \frac{(t_{h1} - t_{c1}) - (t_{h2} - t_{c2})}{\ln\left(\frac{t_{h1} - t_{c1}}{t_{h2} - t_{c2}}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{(95 - 30) - (65 - 60)}{\ln\left(\frac{95 - 30}{65 - 60}\right)} = \frac{60}{0.583} = 23.4^\circ\text{C}$$

$$Q = UA\theta_m$$

$$13,89 \times 4200 \times (95 - 65) = 2270 \times A \times 23,4$$

Luas permukaan perpindahan panas, $A = 32,95$ m².



$$Q_{\text{actual}} = \dot{m}_h c_{ph} (t_{h1} - t_{h2}) \text{ and } Q_{\text{max}} = \dot{m}_c c_{pc} (t_{h1} - t_{c1})$$

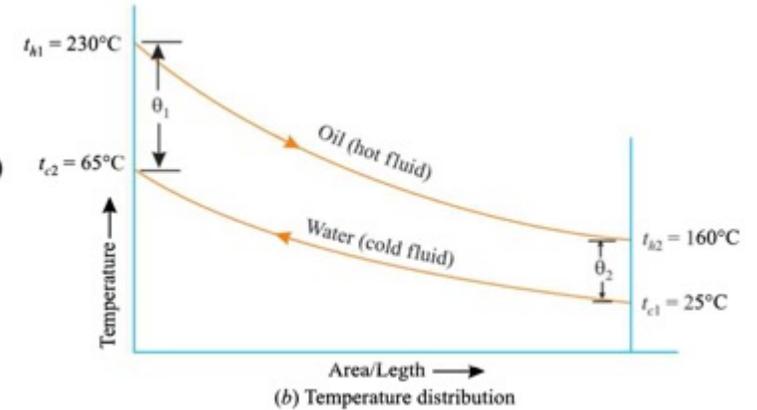
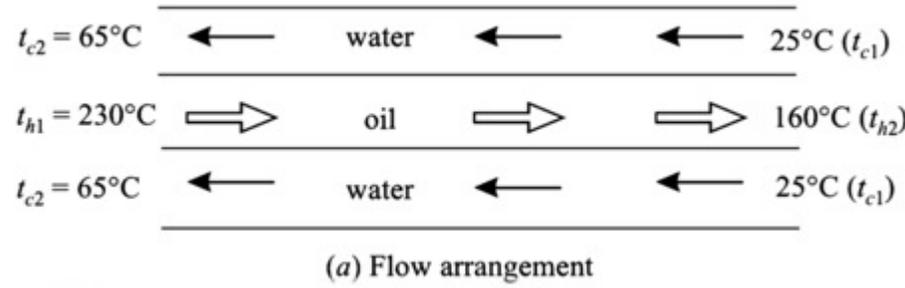
Efektivitas perpindahan panas:

$$\epsilon = \frac{Q_{\text{actual}}}{Q_{\text{max}}} = \frac{\dot{m}_h c_{ph} (t_{h1} - t_{h2})}{\dot{m}_c c_{pc} (t_{h1} - t_{c1})} = \frac{95 - 65}{95 - 30} = \mathbf{0.461}$$

Contoh No. 4:

Dalam suatu *counter-flow double pipe heat exchanger*, air dipanaskan dari 25°C ke 65 °C dengan oil dimana panas spesifik oil 1,45 kJ/kgK dan *mas flow rate* 0,9 kg/s. Oil didinginkan dari 230°C sampai 160 °C. Jika *overall heat transfer coefficient* 420 W/m²°C, hitunglah:

- (i) Laju perpindahan panas.
- (ii) Mass flow rate air
- (iii) Luas permukaan heat exchanger



Penyelesaian:

Diketahui:

$$t_{c1} = 25^\circ\text{C}; t_{c2} = 65^\circ\text{C}, c_{ph} = 1.45 \text{ kJ/kg K}; \dot{m}_h = 0.9 \text{ kg/s};$$

$$t_{h1} = 230^\circ\text{C}; t_{h2} = 160^\circ\text{C}, U = 420 \text{ W/m}^2\text{°C}.$$

- (i) Laju perpindahan panas, Q :

$$Q = \dot{m}_h \times c_{ph} \times (t_{h1} - t_{h2})$$

$$Q = 0.9 \times (1.45) \times (230 - 160) = \mathbf{91.35 \text{ kJ/s}}$$

- (ii) Mass flow rate air, m_c :

Heat lost by oil (hot fluid) = Heat gained by water (cold fluid)

$$\dot{m}_h \times c_{ph} \times (t_{h1} - t_{h2}) = \dot{m}_c \times c_{pc} \times (t_{c2} - t_{c1})$$

$$91.35 = \dot{m}_c \times 4.187 (65 - 25)$$

$$\dot{m}_c = \frac{91.35}{4.187 \times (65 - 25)} = \mathbf{0.545 \text{ kg/s}}$$

- (iii) Luas permukaan heat exchanger, A :

LMTD:

$$\theta_m = \frac{\theta_1 - \theta_2}{\ln (\theta_1/\theta_2)}$$

$$= \frac{(t_{h1} - t_{c2}) - (t_{h2} - t_{c1})}{\ln [(t_{h1} - t_{c2})/(t_{h2} - t_{c1})]} = \frac{(230 - 65) - (160 - 25)}{\ln [(230 - 65)/(160 - 25)]}$$

$$\theta_m = \frac{165 - 135}{\ln [(165/135)]} = 149.5^\circ\text{C}$$

$$Q = U A \theta_m$$

$$A = \frac{Q}{U \theta_m} = \frac{91.35 \times 10^3}{420 \times 149.5} = \mathbf{1.45 \text{ m}^2 \text{ (Ans.)}}$$

Contoh No. 5:

Dalam suatu *oil cooler* untuk sistem pelumasan dengan laju massa aliran oil 1000 kg/h ($c_p = 2,09 \text{ kJ/kg}^\circ\text{C}$ yang didinginkan dari 80°C sampai 40°C menggunakan aliran air pendingin 1000 kg/h pada 30°C . Pilihlah mana yang sesuai, *parallel flow* atau *counter-flow heat exchanger*, berikan alasan. Hitunglah luas permukaan perpindahan panas HE jika koefisien perpindahan panas keseluruhan $24 \text{ W/m}^2\text{C}$. Diambil c_p air = $4,18 \text{ kJ/kg}^\circ\text{C}$.

Solution. Given : $\dot{m}_h = \frac{1000}{3600} \text{ kg/s}$; $c_{ph} = 2.09 \text{ kJ/kg}^\circ\text{C}$; $c_{pc} = 4.18 \text{ kJ/kg}^\circ\text{C}$; $\dot{m}_c = \frac{1000}{3600} \text{ kg/s}$;
 $t_{h1} = 80^\circ\text{C}$, $t_{c1} = 30^\circ\text{C}$; $t_{h2} = 40^\circ\text{C}$; $U = 24 \text{ W/m}^2\text{C}$.

Surface area of heat exchanger, A :

Let subscripts *h* and *c* stand for hot and cold fluids respectively.

Rate of heat transfer is given by

$$Q = \dot{m}_h c_{ph} (t_{h1} - t_{h2}) = \dot{m}_c \cdot c_{pc} (t_{c2} - t_{c1})$$

or,
$$\frac{1000}{3600} \times 2.09 (80 - 40) = \frac{1000}{3600} \times 4.18 (t_{c2} - 30)$$

or,
$$t_{c2} = 50^\circ\text{C}$$

Since $t_{c2} > t_{h2}$, *counter-flow arrangement must be used.*

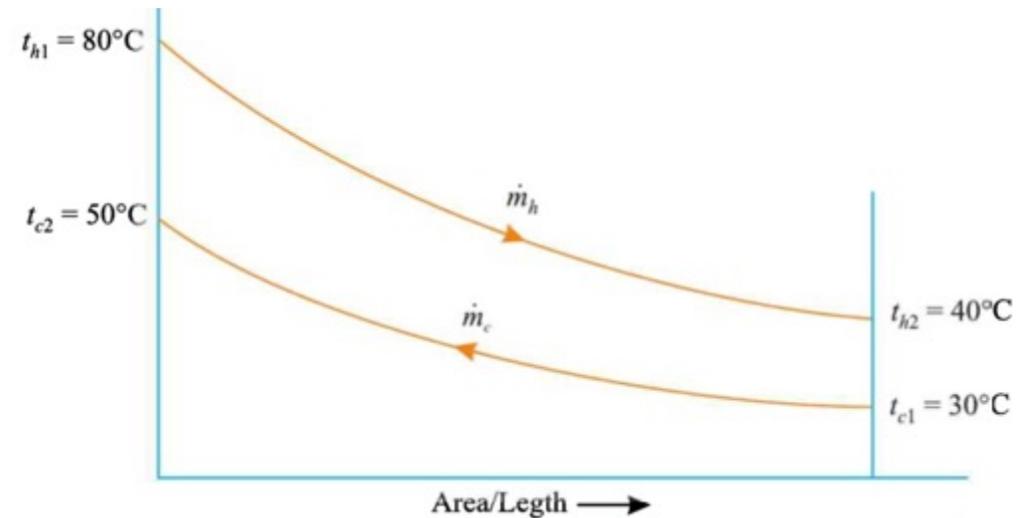
Again,
$$\theta_m = \frac{\theta_1 - \theta_2}{\ln (\theta_1/\theta_2)}$$
$$= \frac{(t_{h1} - t_{c2}) - (t_{h2} - t_{c1})}{\ln [(t_{h1} - t_{c2})/(t_{h2} - t_{c1})]} = \frac{(80 - 50) - (40 - 30)}{\ln [(80 - 50)/(40 - 30)]}$$

$$= \frac{30 - 10}{\ln (30/10)} = 18.2^\circ\text{C}$$

$$Q = U A \theta_m$$

$$\frac{1000}{3600} (2.09 \times 10^3) (80 - 40) = 24 \times A \times 18.2$$

$$A = \frac{1000 \times (2.09 \times 10^3) \times (80 - 40)}{3600 \times 24 \times 18.2} = 53.16 \text{ m}^2$$



Contoh No. 6:

Dalam suatu *counter-flow heat exchanger* dimana 12,5 kg/s udara didinginkan dari 540°C sampai 146°C, mengandung 4200 pipa, masing-masing mempunyai diameter 30 mm. Temperatur masuk dan keluar air pendingin masing-masing 25°C dan 75°C. Jika hambatan pada sisi air diabaikan, hitunglah panjang pipa yang diperlukan.

For turbulent flow inside tubes : $Nu = 0.023 Re^{0.8} Pr^{0.4}$

Properties of the air at the average temperature are as follows :

$\rho = 1.009 \text{ kg/m}^3$; $c_p = 1.0082 \text{ kJ/kg}^\circ\text{C}$; $\mu = 2.075 \times 10^{-5} \text{ kg/ms (Ns/m}^2\text{)}$

and $k = 3.003 \times 10^{-2} \text{ W/m}^\circ\text{C}$.

Solution. Given : $\dot{m}_h = 12.5 \text{ kg/s}$, $t_{h1} = 540^\circ\text{C}$; $t_{h2} = 146^\circ\text{C}$; $t_{c1} = 25^\circ\text{C}$; $t_{c2} = 75^\circ\text{C}$; $N = 4200$,
 $d = 30 \text{ mm} = 0.03 \text{ m}$.

Tube length, L :

Reynolds number, $Re = \frac{\rho V d}{\mu}$, where V is the velocity of air

Mass flow $m = NA V\rho$, therefore,

$$\rho V = \frac{m}{NA}$$

$$\therefore Re = \frac{md}{NA\mu} = \frac{12.5 \times 0.03}{4200 \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times (0.03)^2 \times 2.075 \times 10^{-5}} = 6087.4$$

Prandtl number, $Pr = \frac{\mu c_p}{k} = \frac{2.075 \times 10^{-5} \times 1.0082 \times 10^3}{3.003 \times 10^{-2}} = 0.6966$

Nusselt number, $Nu = \frac{hd}{k} = 0.023 Re^{0.8} Pr^{0.4}$
 $= 0.023 \times (6087.4)^{0.8} (0.6966)^{0.4} = 21.2$
 $\therefore h = \frac{k}{d} \times 21.2 = \frac{3.003 \times 10^{-2}}{0.03} \times 21.2 = 21.22 \text{ W/m}^2\text{}^\circ\text{C}$
 Since the water side resistance to flow is negligible
 $\therefore \frac{1}{U} = \frac{1}{h} = \frac{1}{21.22}$ or $U = 21.22 \text{ W/m}^2\text{}^\circ\text{C}$

Logarithmic mean temperature difference (*LMTD*) is given by

$$\begin{aligned}\theta_m &= \frac{\theta_1 - \theta_2}{\ln (\theta_1/\theta_2)} \\ &= \frac{(t_{h1} - t_{c2}) - (t_{h2} - t_{c1})}{\ln [(t_{h1} - t_{c2})/(t_{h2} - t_{c1})]} = \frac{(540 - 75) - (146 - 25)}{\ln [(540 - 75)/(146 - 25)]} \\ &= \frac{(465 - 121)}{\ln (465/121)} = 255.5^\circ\text{C}\end{aligned}$$

Further, the rate of heat transfer,

$$Q = \dot{m}_h \times c_{ph} \times (t_{h2} - t_{h1}) = U A \theta_m = U \times (N\pi d L) \times \theta_m$$

or,
$$L = \frac{\dot{m}_h \times c_{ph} (t_{h2} - t_{h1})}{U \times N \pi d \times \theta_m} = \frac{12.5 \times (1.0082 \times 10^3) \times (540 - 146)}{21.22 \times 4200 \times \pi \times 0.03 \times 255.5} = \mathbf{2.31 \text{ m}}$$



TERIMA KASIH