STUDY ON HEAT EXCHANGER FOR STEAM GENERATOR FROM WASTE HEAT

RUTRISH A/L SAKTHIYAMOORTHY

UNIVERSITI TEKNIKAL MALAYSIA MELAKA

STUDY ON HEAT EXCHANGER FOR STEAM GENERATOR FROM WASTE HEAT

RUTRISH A/L SAKTHIYA MOORTHY

A report submitted in fulfilment of the requirement for the degree of Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering (Thermal & Fluid)

Faculty of Mechanical Engineering

UNIVERSITI TEKNIKAL MALAYSIA MELAKA

2017

DECLARATION

I declare that this project report entitled "Study on Heat Exchanger for Steam Generator from waste heat" is the result of my own work except as cited in the references.

Signature	:
Name of Supervisor	:
Date	•



PENGAKUAN

Saya akui laporan ini yang bertajuk "Kajian penukar haba untuk penjana stim dari haba sisa" adalah hasil kerja saya sendiri kecuali yang dipetik daripada sumber rujukan.

Tandatangan	:
Nama	:
Tarikh	·

APPROVAL

I hereby declare that I have read this project report and in my opinion this report is sufficient in terms of scope and quality for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering (Thermal & Fluid).

Signature	:
Supervisor's Name	:
Date	:

PENGESAHAN PENYELIA

Saya akui bahawa telah membaca laporan ini dan pada pandangan saya laporan ini adalah memadai dari segi skop dan kualiti untuk tujuan penganugerahan Ijazah Sarjana Muda Kejuruteraan Mekanikal (Thermal & Bendalir)

Tandatangan	·
Nama Penyelia	:
Tarikh	:

DEDICATION

To my beloved mother and father.



DEDIKASI

Khas buat

Ayah dan Ibu tersayang.

C Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka

ABSTRACT

In this modern era, motor vehicles are rapidly increase which cause global warming by expelling carbon dioxide gas, carbon monoxide gas and etc. In order to overcome this phenomenon, new motor vehicle technology should be introduced. So that, the purpose of the research is to determine the optimal performance of heat exchanger as steam generator for waste heat recovery. Eventually, current motor vehicle's engine energy flow from fuel to internal combustion engine and produce thermal energy. The thermal energy will be transfer to exhaust system. Without realize, a lot of wasted energy has been lost when engine start running and the efficiency of the engine has been decrease. Thus, a mechanical invention system which is heat exchanger are used to convert waste heat energy to heat recovery energy. The heat exchanger plays a significant role by absorb the heat produce by the engine exhaust system and convert the liquid into steam. So that, the recovery energy is the high temperature that expelled from exhaust system. As a result, the energy source help to produce electrical power and keep the engine running warm. Through this study, a steam generator mechanism has been developed in interest to utilize the wasted energy from exhaust system of engine.

ABSTRAK

Di zaman moden ini, peningkatan kenderaan bermotor menyebabkan pemanasan global dengan membuang gas karbon dioksida, gas karbon monoksida dan lain-lain. Dalam usaha untuk mengatasi fenomena ini, teknologi baru dalam kenderaan bermotor harus diperkenalkan. Tujuan kajian ini adalah untuk menentukan prestasi penukar haba sebagai penjana stim pemulihan haba sisa. Biasanya, aliran tenaga enjin dalam kenderaan bermotor mula daripada bahan api ke enjin pembakaran dalaman dan menghasilkan tenaga haba. Tenaga haba yang dihasilkan itu akan dipindahkan ke sistem ekzos. Tanpa disedari, banyak tenaga sia-sia telah hilang apabila enjin mula berfunsi dan kecekapan enjin juga akan menurun. Oleh itu, sistem ciptaan mekanikal iaitu penukar haba digunakan untuk menukarkan tenaga haba sisa kepada tenaga haba pemulihan. Penukar haba memainkan peranan penting dengan menyerap haba yang dikeluar daripada bahtuan sistem ekzos adalah tenaga pemulihan. Akhirnya, kuasa elektrik telah dihasilkan daripada bantuan sumber tenaga kuasa dan menjalankan enjin dengan baik. Melalui kajian ini, satu mekanisme penjana stim telah dihasilkan untuk menukar haba sisa yang keluar daripada sistem ekzos enjin kana pemulihan.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to express my deepest appreciation to all those who helped me to complete my final year project and report writing. First of all, I would like to express my special gratitude to my supervisor, DR.Safarudin Gazali Herawan, from the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering University Teknikal Malaysia Melaka (UTeM) who gave me this opportunity to do this project with the title of study on heat exchanger for steam generator from waste heat. I also would like to express my appreciation for his encouragement and patience, for every constructive comment and thoughtful recommendation throughout this study.

In addition, I also would like to express my gratitude to UTeM staff especially technician in air conditioning lab, En.Asjufri bin Muhajir giving their cooperation to provide the equipment's. Besides that, I also want to appreciate their guidance for teaching me about the usage of equipment. Other than that, I would like to thank towards post graduate student, En. Kamarul Helmi for monitoring my progress and sharing their experience as well as knowledge about this project.

Last but not least, I would like to acknowledge to my beloved parent Mr.Sakthiyamoorthy a/l Nallappan and Mrs.Parameswary a/p P.Chinniah, to my brother, sister and the most gracious and merciful, God for their blessing, in valuable support, suggestion and encouragement throughout this project. Thank you to everyone who had been to the crucial parts of realization of this project.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
DECLARATION	
DEDICATION	
ABSTRACT	i
ABSTRAK	ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iv
LIST OF TABLES	v
LIST OF FIGURES	vi
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	vii

CHAPTER

1.	INT	FRODUCTION	1
	1.1	Background	1
	1.2	Problem Statement	2
	1.3	Objectives	3
	1.4	Scope of project	3
	1.5	General methodology	4
2.	LIT	ERATURE REVIEW	6
	2.1	Energy losses in vehicles	6
	2.2	Heat exchanger	7
	2.3	Classification of Heat exchangers	8
	2.4	Flow arrangement of Heat exchangers	11
	2.5	Consideration of Heat exchanger	13
		2.5.1 Material selection for heat exchanger	13
	2.6	Design selection	18

		2.6.1	Heat transfer rate	18
		2.6.2	Cost	18
		2.6.3	Size and Weight	19
		2.6.4	Pressure drop	19
		2.6.5	Effectiveness of heat exchanger	22
	2.7	Design	n of heat exchanger	24
	2.8	Waste	heat recovery produce in heat exchanger	25
3.	ME	THOD	OLOGY	38
	3.0	Introd	luction	26
	3.1	CES e	edupack selector	28
		3.1.1	Data selection	28
		3.1.2	Stages selection	29
		3.1.3	Limit selection	30
		3.1.4	Results	31
		3.1.5	Summary	33
	3.2	Solid	Work	34
		3.2.1	Type A heat exchangers design	35
		3.2.2	Type B heat exchangers design	35
	3.3	Conce	ept Evaluation	36
	3.4	Heat e	exchanger model	37
	3.5	Mode	l on Rig testing	37
		3.5.1	Experiment Procedure	43
4.	RES	SULT A	AND DISCUSSION	45
	4.0	Introd	luction	45
	4.1	Test r	ig	45
		4.1.1	Heat exchanger type A	46
		4.1.2	Heat exchanger type B	50

4.2	Perfor	mance of heat exchanger	54
	4.2.1	Rate of heat transfer	54
	4.2.2	Exit temperature of hot stream	64
5. CONO	CLUSI	ON AND RECOMMENDATIONS	70
REFERE	NCES		72
APPEND	ICES		74

C Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE	TITLE	PAGE
2.0	Fluid flow direction in heat exchanger	7
2.1	Classification of heat exchangers	8
2.2	Shell and Tube heat exchanger	9
2.3	Fixed tube sheet heat exchanger	10
2.4	U-tube heat exchanger	10
2.5	Parallel flow	12
2.6	Counter flow	12
2.7	Cross flow	12
3.0	Flow chart of PSM project	24
3.1	Bubble chart of Tensile strength vs Thermal Conductivity	29
3.2	Record passing for material	31
3.3	Design type A heat exchanger	35
3.4	Design type B heat exchanger	35
3.5	Selected model for Heat Exchanger	37
3.6	Tube bender	38
3.7	Helical coil pattern with twisted finned	38
3.8	Angle grinder and safety google	39
3.9	Static Grinder	39

3.10	Edge part of exhaust pipe	39
3.11	Full set of Flaring tool	40
3.12	Copper tube brazing	40
3.13	Full helical coil fir in exhaust pipe	40
3.14	Heat gun	41
3.15	Adjustable Adaptor	42
3.16	Digital thermometer	42
4.0	Type A helical coil heat exchanger without twisted finned	46
4.1	Type B helical coil heat exchanger with twisted finned	50
4.2	Comparison of rate of heat transfer at 400 ^o C	62
4.3	Comparison of rate of heat transfer at 500 ⁰ C	62
4.4	Comparison of rate of heat transfer at 600 ⁰ C	63
4.5	Two types of heat exchanger's overall effectiveness	68
	at different temperature	
4.6	Two types of heat exchanger's effectiveness at 600° C	69
	with different air flow rate	

LIST OF TABLES

TABLES	TITLE	PAGE
2.0	Physical properties of alloy	15
2.1	Mechanical properties at high temperature	16
2.2	Creep rupture strength	17
2.3	Fatigue strength	18
2.4	Sketches of Various wire coils	24
3.0	Material selection rank	28
3.1	Material Limit	30
3.2	Selected material comparison	31
3.3	Mechanical properties comparison	32
3.4	Thermal properties comparison	33
3.5	Design Parameters	34
3.6	Pugh Concept Method for Two design	36
3.7	Heat gun Specification	41
3.8	Data collected table	44
4.0	Rig test result at 400°C at 100 L/min for Type A	47
4.1	Rig test result at 400°C at 200 L/min for Type A	47
4.2	Rig test result at 400°C at 500 L/min for Type A	47

4.3	Rig test result at 500°C at 100 L/min for Type A	48
4.4	Rig test result at 500°C at 200 L/min for Type A	48
4.5	Rig test result at 500°C at 500 L/min for Type A	48
4.6	Rig test result at 600°C at 100 L/min for Type A	49
4.7	Rig test result at 600°C at 200 L/min for Type A	49
4.8	Rig test result at 600°C at 500 L/min for Type A	49
4.9	Rig test result at 400°C at 100 L/min for Type B	51
4.10	Rig test result at 400°C at 200 L/min for Type B	51
4.11	Rig test result at 400°C at 500 L/min for Type B	51
4.12	Rig test result at 500°C at 100 L/min for Type B	52
4.13	Rig test result at 500°C at 200 L/min for Type B	52
4.14	Rig test result at 500°C at 500 L/min for Type B	52
4.15	Rig test result at 600°C at 100 L/min for Type B	53
4.16	Rig test result at 600°C at 200 L/min for Type B	53
4.17	Rig test result at 600°C at 500 L/min for Type B	53
4.18	Comparison of rate of heat transfer	61
4.19	Exit temperature of hot stream of Type A	64
4.20	Exit temperature of hot stream of Type B	64
4.21	Effectiveness of Type A and Type B heat exchanger	68

LIST OF ABBEREVATIONS

3D	Three dimensional
ICE	Internal Combustion Engine
TEMA	Tubular Exchanger Manufacturers
	Association Community
Cu	Copper
°C	Degree Celcius
PSM	Projek Sarjana Muda
mPa	Mega-Pascal
CAD	Computer Aided Diagram
Σ	Summation
Hz	Frequency
W	Watt
V	Volt
min	Minutes
ε	Effectiveness
ηp	Pump Efficiency
'n	Mass flow rate
Ср	Constant specific heat capacity
ΔTh	Temperature difference of hot stream

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

The issue of global warming has pushed the effort of researchers not only to find alternative renewable energy, but also to improve performance of machines in order to save energy. This includes the utilization of waste energy into 'useful energy'. Once heat losses are minimised, investing in waste heat recovery can yield significant energy savings. The higher the temperature, the higher the quality and the more cost effective the heat recovery will be. (BCS, Incorporated 2008). Moreover, just 15 percent of the energy from the fuel we put in conventional vehicle is utilized to move your car down the road depending on the drive cycle or it used to run useful accessories, for example air conditioning heater and etc. (Jadhoa Js, T.D , 2013). The rest of the energy is lost to engine and used to power accessories. There are many technology developed to improve fuel efficiency one of it is by using back the waste heat produced. There are three main components used to create this recovery system such as heat exchanger, steam turbine and generator.

Heat exchanger is a device that is used for transfer thermal energy between two or more fluid, between a solid surface and a fluid, or between solid particulates and a fluid, at

differing temperatures. Normally, heat exchanger related to two different temperature of streams which are hot stream and cold stream. (M.Seifert, and J.Ringler, 2013).

The heat transfer surface is a surface of the exchanger core that is in direct contact with fluids and through which heat is transferred by conduction. To increase heat transfer are, appendages known as fins may be intimately connected to the primary surface to provide extended, secondary or indirect surface. Thus, the addition of fins reduce the thermal resistance. The heat transfer coefficient can also be higher for fins. (R.K.Shah and D.P Sekulic, 2009).

1.2 PROBLEM STATEMENT

The rapidly increase of motor vehicles globally increase the usage of petroleum and also increase of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere which can cause global warming. As to overcome this phenomenon, new motor vehicles technology should be introduced without increasing harmful emissions. Internal combustion engine in most typical gasoline fuelled vehicles, which mostly used in passenger car, it was approximated that 21% of the fuel energy is wasted through the exhaust. (R.E.Chammas and D.Clodic, 2005). The remaining heat is expelled to the environment through exhaust gases and engine cooling system. It means estimate 60 to 70% energy losses as a waste heat through exhaust. Therefore an interest to utilize the wasted energy by developing a heat recovery mechanism of exhaust gas from internal combustion engine with the aim that it will increase the efficiency of the engine. The energy from the exhaust gas can be make use to supply an extra power source for vehicles and theoretically proven that it also can be an overall reduction in greenhouse gas emission.

1.3 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this project are as follows:

Objective 1

-The first objective for this project is to design a new heat exchanger mechanism to optimize the waste heat that implemented in the vehicle.

Objective 2

-The second objective is to determine the performance of the heat exchanger of waste heat recovery system.

1.4 SCOPE OF PROJECT

In this research, the result will be conduct experimentally and also will be analysed and interpret. Below are the scope of the project:

a) Based on objective 1, my scope of project is:

-To study the material properties of heat exchanger using CES Edu pack software.

- To design a new heat exchanger by using Solid Work software

b) Based on objective 2, my scope of project is:

-To determine the performance analysis for the heat exchanger (new and current) in term of ability to absorb heat.

- To determine the rate of heat transfer and effectiveness of the heat exchanger.

1.5 GENERAL METHODOLOGY

Simulation and experimental progress were carried out to achieve the objectives and the scopes in this project. The purpose of this simulation is to give better understanding on the ability of heat exchanger to absorb the heat.

First, find the material data that need to design the heat exchanger by using CES Edu pack. Choose the best material by understanding the material properties and compare the materials. CES Edupack is a solitary set of teaching resources that support Materials Education across Engineering Design and Sustainable Development. The CES Edupack software also provides engaging ways to explore and understand the world of material. The three main characteristics of this software are it is very familiar with material space, it can visualize the properties using charting tools, and also can match the materials to application for better understanding.

Next, design a new heat exchanger by using SolidWork software. SolidWork is a solid modelling computer-aided design (CAD) and computer aided engineering (CAE) that covers all aspects of your product development process with a seamless, integrated workflow, sustainable design. Engineers can span multiple disciplines with ease, shortening the design cycle and delivering innovative products. It is a dedicated software for modelling and has the following characteristics:

- a) **3D** CAD Draw in 3d view and quickly transform into new ideas.
- b) Visualization Design the model faster by turning imagination into reality.

Next, conduct an experiment to collect data regarding the performance of the heat exchanger as steam generator. The experimental work will be conducted in several condition with variety of inputs such as engine speed, vehicle speed, and number of passengers. Moreover the analysis also will be carry on to improve the performance of the steam generator. Based on the results, do comparison between new and current heat exchanger to determine the best heat exchanger with the ability of good absorb of heat. At last, a report writing for this project will be written at the end of this project.