



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ





شبكة المعلومات الجامعية



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكرو فيلم

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكرو فيلم

قسم

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها
علي هذه الأفلام قد اعدت دون أية تغيرات



يجب أن

تحفظ هذه الأفلام بعيداً عن الغبار

في درجة حرارة من 15 – 20 مئوية ورطوبة نسبية من 20-40 %

To be kept away from dust in dry cool place of
15 – 25c and relative humidity 20-40 %



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بعض الوثائق الأصلية تالفة



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بالرسالة صفحات
لم ترد بالأصل

El-Minia University
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Modeling and Control of a Plate Heat Exchanger

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To:

The soul of my father, my dear departed.

proposed models were experimentally tested and their performance under control action were theoretically tested by estimate the closed loop responses to set point changes. M-files programs using **MATLAB** language were developed for using through **MATLAB** software for the simulation of the models and control of the system purposes.

Two types of controller mechanisms are studied, the first namely the proportional, while the second called proportional plus integral. The theoretical closed loop responses under servo operation are computed. Feedback controller gain (K_c) under full state observer design is computed based on either pole placement technique and linear quadratic optimal control theory. However, the study shows that using proportional control is not sufficient and gives large offset error, so adding integral action is necessary. However, the study shows that PHE can be used for the condensation application depending on the available pressure drop. Also, the study shows that, using pole placement technique give better results than linear quadratic optimal control. The present study may constitute a part of the researches on dynamics, modeling and control synthesis for plate heat exchangers used as a condenser.

Nomenclature

A	: Total surface area of PHE ;	$[m^2]$
A	: n by n matrix.	
a	: The ratio of the condensate area to the total area.	
A_{ch}	: Channel flow area $= s.w = d_e.w/2$;	$[m^2]$
A_{pl}	: Plate area ;	$[m^2]$
B	: n by r matrix.	
b	: The maximum trough spacing for intermating type, Fig.(2.6 a), or trough depth for chevron type, Fig.(2.6 b & c) ;	$[m]$
C	: m by n matrix.	
c	: Minimum channel gap for intermating plate type, Fig.(2.6 a) ;	$[m]$
C^*	: Heat capacity rate ratio, Eq.(3.5) & Eq.(3.6).	
C_p	: Fluid specific heat ;	$[j/kg.K]$
D	: m by r matrix.	
d_e	: Channel equivalent diameter $= 2s$ or $2s/\phi$;	$[m]$
F	: Logarithmic mean temperature difference correction factor ;	
$G(s)$	: Transfer function.	
H	: Fluid enthalpy ;	$[j/Kg]$
$\hat{H}$	: Height of intermating trough, Fig.(2.6 a) ;	$[m]$
h	: Heat transfer coefficient ;	$[W/m^2.K]$
h_f	: The fouling coefficient on both sides of plate ;	$[W/m^2.K]$
J_e	: Specific pressure drop ;	$[Pa/NTU]$
J_h	: Heat transfer factor based on Nu ;	
J	: Quadratic performance index.	
k	: Thermal conductivity ;	$[W/m.K]$
K_c	: The state feedback gain matrix.	
K_e	: The state observation gain matrix.	
l	: Length per channel ;	$[m]$
LMTD	: Logarithmic mean temperature difference ;	$[K]$
m	: Total mass flow rate ;	$[Kg/s]$
m_{ch}	: Channel mass flow rate ;	$[Kg/s]$
N_T	: Total number of plates including the two end plates.	
N_e	: Total effective number of thermal plates.	
n	: Number of moles.	
n_a	: Air mole fraction.	
n_s	: Steam mole fraction.	

n_p	: Number of parallel channel per pass	
n_s	: Number of passes in series	
P	: Pressure ;	[Pa]
P_a	: Partial pressure of air ;	[Pa]
P_s	: Partial pressure of steam ;	[Pa]
p	: Plate pitch ;	[m]
Q	: Heat transfer rate ;	[W]
R	: Gas constant	[bar. m ³ / Kgmole. K]
r_f	: Fouling factor ;	[W/m ² .K] ⁻¹
r_{wall}	: Plate wall resistance ;	[W/m ² .K] ⁻¹
s	: Spacing between plates (channel gap) ;	[m]
T	: Temperature ;	[K]
T_{sat}	: Saturation temperature ;	[K]
t	: Time ;	[s]
V	: Volume of one channel.	[m ³]
U	: Overall heat transfer coefficient ;	[W/m ² .K]
u	: Control vector (r vector).	
w	: Effective plate width ;	[m]
x	: State variable vector (n vector)	
Z	: Thermal effectiveness , Eq.(3.4) & Eq.(3.7).	

Greek Letters.

α	: Base angle of trough, Fig.(2.6 a).	
β	: Chevron angle, "Corrugation inclination angle to flow direction", see Fig.(2.2) & Fig.(2.5 b).	
ΔP	: Pressure drop ;	[Pa]
δ	: Plate thickness ;	[m]
θ	: Number of heat transfer units (NTU or HTU).	
λ	: Latent heat of condensation ;	[J/Kg]
μ	: Fluid viscosity ;	[N.s/m ²]
ρ	: Fluid density ;	[Kg/m ³]
ϕ	: Enlargement factor (developed area / projected area), Fig.(2.8) & Eq.(2.2).	
Φ	: Viscosity correction factor = [μ_{bulk} / μ_{wall}].	

Index.

<i>1</i>	: Section number one.
<i>2</i>	: Section number two.
<i>a</i>	: Air.
<i>av</i>	: Average.
<i>c</i>	: Cold fluid "cold stream condition".
<i>ch</i>	: Channel.
<i>d</i>	: Condensate.
<i>h</i>	: Hot fluid "hot stream condition".
<i>i</i>	: Inlet conditions.
<i>l</i>	: Liquid phase.
<i>max</i>	: Maximum.
<i>min</i>	: Minimum.
<i>o</i>	: Outlet conditions.
<i>pl</i>	: Plate.
<i>s</i>	: Steam.
<i>sat</i>	: Saturation.
<i>st</i>	: Steady state values.
<i>T</i>	: Total.
<i>w</i>	: Water.
<i>wall</i>	: Condition at the wall.

Dimensionless Groups.

N_u	: Nusselt number = $(h \cdot d_e) / k$;
P_r	: Prandtl number = $(\mu \cdot C_p) / k$;
R_e	: Reynolds number = $(\rho \cdot u \cdot d_e) / \mu$;

Contents

Page

Chapter 1 : Introduction.	1
Chapter 2 : Plate heat exchanger guide.	4
2.1. Historical background.	4
2.2. Description of PHE's.	5
2.3. Materials of construction for PHE's.	10
2.3.1. Plate materials.	10
2.3.2. Gasket materials.	11
2.4. Plate corrugation (Geometry) types and sizes.	12
2.4.1. Interlating troughs (Washboard design).	12
2.4.2. Chevron or Herringbone troughs design	13
2.4.3. High- and Low- Theta plates.	15
2.4.4. Thermal mixing.	15
2.4.5. Plate sizes.	15
2.4.6. Effective plate length.	17
2.4.7. Mean flow channel gap (spacing).	17
2.4.8. Channel flow area.	17
2.4.9. Channel equivalent diameter.	17
2.5. Flow arrangements.	18
2.5.1. Passes.	18
2.5.2. Number of plates.	19
2.6. Fouling tendency.	21
2.7. Application.	23
2.7.1. Single phase applications.	23
2.7.2. Two phase applicatlons.	24

Chapter 3 : Literature review	26
3.1. Heat transfer.	26
3.1.1. LMTD correction factor, F .	26
3.1.2. Thermal length.	29
3.1.3. Choice of corrugation inclination angle.	31
3.1.4. Film coefficients.	31
3.1.4.1. Heat transfer coefficients at turbulent flow.	32
3.2. Heat transfer and condensation through PHE's.	37
3.2.1. Film condensation.	38
3.2.2. Drop-wise condensation.	38
3.2.3. Laminar film condensation.	39
3.2.4. Condensation in the presence of noncondensable gases.	40
3.2.4.1. mechanism.	44
3.2.4.2. methods of analysis.	47
3.3. Modeling and control of PHE's.	48
3.3.1. Modeling and control of PHE's prospective	48
3.3.2. Modern control theory versus conventional control theory.	51
3.3.2.1. Controllability and observability.	54
3.3.3. Design of control systems by state space methods.	55
Chapter 4 : Statement of the problem	59
Chapter 5 : Experimental work and modeling of the PHE.	64
5.1. Experimental work.	64
5.1.1. Experimental set-up.	64
5.1.2. Description of the tested PHE.	64
5.1.3. μ MAC-1050 communication unit.	69
5.1.4. The developed communication program.	69
5.1.5. Calibration of the measuring devices.	70
5.1.5.1. Calibration procedures.	70
5.1.6. Experimental procedures.	70
5.2. Modeling of the PHE.	71
5.2.1. Static modeling	71
5.2.2. Dynamic modeling	75
5.2.2.1. Modeling for condensation of air free steam.	76

5.2.2.2. Modeling for condensation of steam contaminated with air.	80
Chapter 6 : Results and discussion.	84
6.1. Static results (Thermal performance results)	84
6.1.1. Calculation of the overall heat transfer coefficient.	84
6.1.2. Case one : Results for condensation of air free steam	85
6.1.3. Case two : Results for condensation of steam contaminated with air	90
6.1.4. Characteristic equation of the control valves	95
6.1.5. Test the validity of the proposed models	96
6.2. Dynamics and control results.	96
6.2.1. Closed loop responses of condensation of air free steam	96
6.2.1.1. Responses using proportional control to set point changes.	96
6.2.1.2. Responses using proportional plus integral control to set point changes.	106
6.2.3. Closed loop responses of condensation of steam contaminated with air	111
6.2.3.1. Responses using proportional control to set point changes	111
6.2.3.2. Responses using proportional plus integral control to set point changes	114
Chapter 7 : Summary and conclusions	117
7.1. Summary	117
7.2. Conclusions	118
7.3. Suggestions for further work	120
References.	122
Appendices:	137
Appendix A:	137
A.1. μ MAC-1050 description.	137
A.2. The developed communication program.	138
A.3. Equations of calibration for measuring devices.	143

<i>Appendix B:</i>	<i>145</i>
<i>B.1. The developed TURBO PASCAL program in the case of condensation when steam have no inert gas</i>	<i>145</i>
<i>B.2. The developed TURBO PASCAL program in the case of condensation when steam contaminated with air</i>	<i>149</i>
<i>Appendix C:</i>	<i>152</i>
<i>C.1. Case one : M-files programs in the case of condensation of air free steam.</i>	<i>152</i>
<i>C.2. Case two : M-files program in the case of condensation of steam contaminated with air.</i>	<i>157</i>
<i>Appendix D: Physical properties correlations</i>	<i>155</i>
<i>D.1. The developed water and condensate correlations.</i>	<i>161</i>
<i>D.2. The developed steam correlations.</i>	<i>162</i>
<i>Arabic abstract.</i>	<i>1</i>