

# Centro Universitario de la Defensa

## Lección 13 Intercambiadores de calor

Tecnología Energética





Centro Universitario de la Defensa de San Javier MDE-UPCT.



Dispositivo para transferir energía de un fluido a otro. Veremos los que tienen paredes sólidas y no mezclan fluidos.





- Si usan o no superficie sólida
- La T<sup>a</sup> del fluido cambia en el intercambiador.
   Las propiedades del fluido cambian con la T<sup>a</sup>.
   El U y los coeficientes de película cambian a lo largo del equipo.

### Nomenclatura

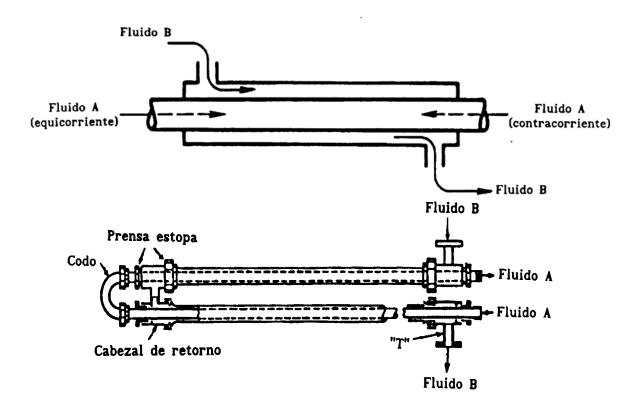
Subíndice "c": Fluido caliente

Subíndice "f": Fluido frío

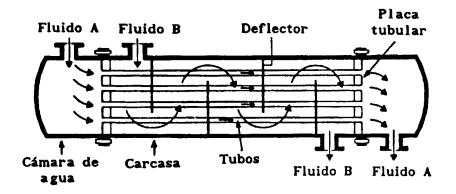
Subíndice "e": Entrada del fluido

Subíndice "s": Salida del fluido





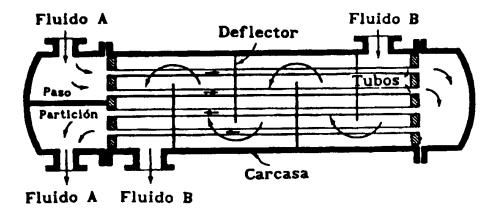


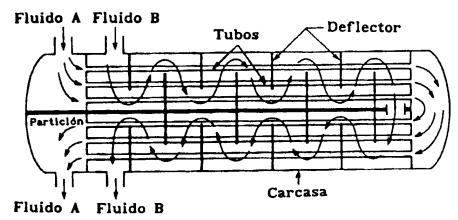


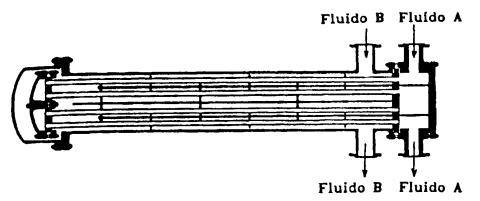
#### **NOMENCLATURA**

- •Número de pasos por tubos, p<sub>t</sub>
- •Numero de pasos por carcasa, p<sub>c</sub>
- Número de tubos por paso, n<sub>t</sub>
- Número total de tubos, N = n<sub>t</sub> p<sub>t</sub>
- •Identificación del intercambiador (p<sub>c</sub>-p<sub>t</sub>)
- Caudal másico que circula por los tubos

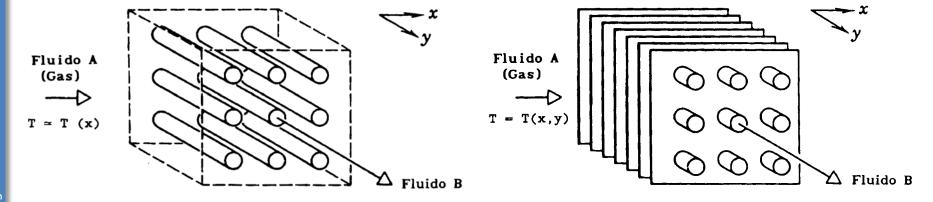


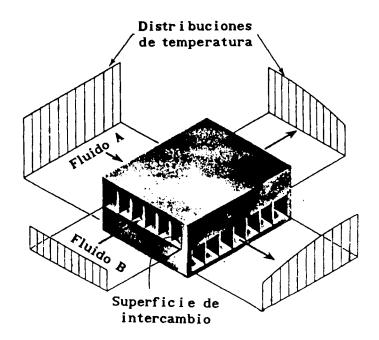




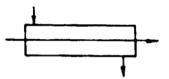




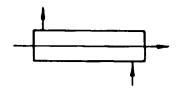




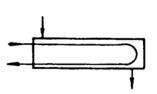




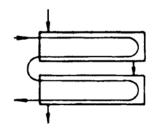
Intercambiador 1-1. Equicorriente



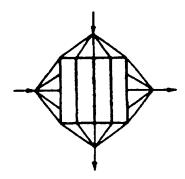
Intercambiador 1-1. Contracorriente



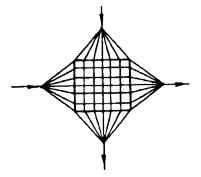
Intercambiador 1-2



Intercambiador 2-4

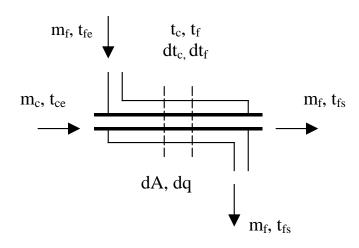


Intercambiador de flujos cruzados, un fluido mezclado y el otro sin mezclar



Intercambiador de flujos cruzados, ambos fluidos sin mezclar





$$q = U_m A \Delta t_m$$

$$\Delta t_m = \frac{1}{A} \int_0^A \Delta t \cdot dA$$

## **Ecuaciones generales**

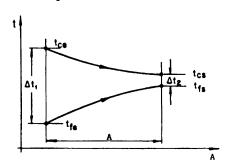
$$q = \dot{m}_{c} c_{pc} (t_{ce} - t_{cs}) = \dot{m}_{f} c_{pf} (t_{fs} - t_{fe}) = U A \Delta t_{m}$$

$$q = \dot{m}_c h_{fg} = \dot{m}_f c_{pf} (t_{fs} - t_{fe}) = U A \Delta t_m$$

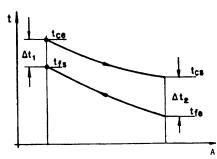
$$q = \dot{m}_c c_{pc} (t_{ce} - t_{cs}) = \dot{m}_f h_{fg} = U A \Delta t_m$$



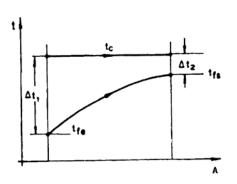
## **Equicorriente**

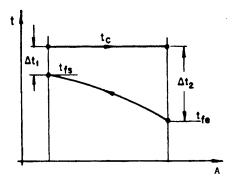


Contracorriente

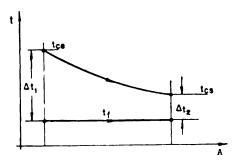


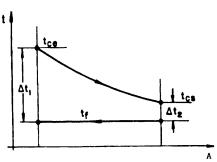
Sin cambio de fase





El fluido caliente cambia de fase

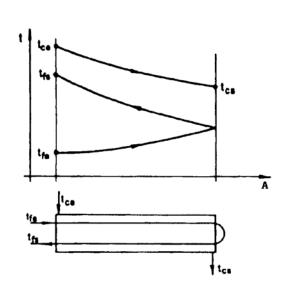


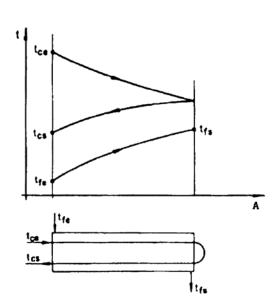


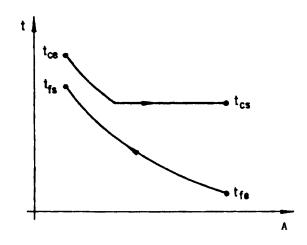
El fluido frío cambia de fase

## Distribución de temperaturas – Casos complejos



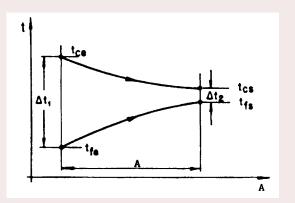








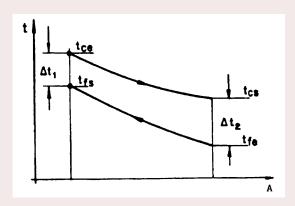
## Equicorriente



$$\Delta t_1 = t_{ce} - t_{fe}$$
$$\Delta t_2 = t_{cs} - t_{fs}$$

$$\Delta t_{\ln eq} = \frac{\Delta t_1 - \Delta t_2}{\ln \left(\frac{\Delta t_1}{\Delta t_2}\right)} = \frac{\left(t_{ce} - t_{fe}\right) - \left(t_{cs} - t_{fs}\right)}{\ln \left(\frac{t_{ce} - t_{fe}}{t_{cs} - t_{fs}}\right)}$$

## Contracorriente



$$\Delta t_1 = t_{ce} - t_{fs}$$
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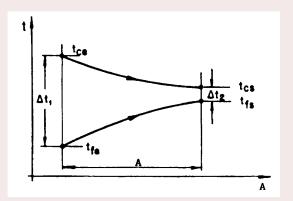
$$\Delta t_{\ln cc} = \frac{\Delta t_1 - \Delta t_2}{\ln \left(\frac{\Delta t_1}{\Delta t_2}\right)} = \frac{\left(t_{ce} - t_{fs}\right) - \left(t_{cs} - t_{fe}\right)}{\ln \left(\frac{t_{ce} - t_{fs}}{t_{cs} - t_{fe}}\right)}$$

$$q = U_m A \Delta t_m$$

$$\Delta t_{m} = \frac{\Delta t_{1} - \Delta t_{2}}{ln\left(\frac{\Delta t_{1}}{\Delta t_{2}}\right)}$$



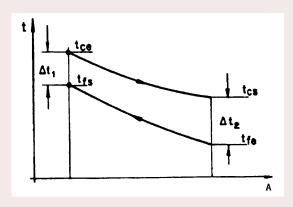
## Equicorriente



$$\Delta t_1 = t_{ce} - t_{fe}$$
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## Contracorriente



$$\Delta t_1 = t_{ce} - t_{fs}$$
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$$q = U_m A \Delta t_m$$

$$\Delta t_{m} = \frac{\Delta t_{1} - \Delta t_{2}}{ln\left(\frac{\Delta t_{1}}{\Delta t_{2}}\right)}$$