

# Project –Analysis of Heat Exchanger

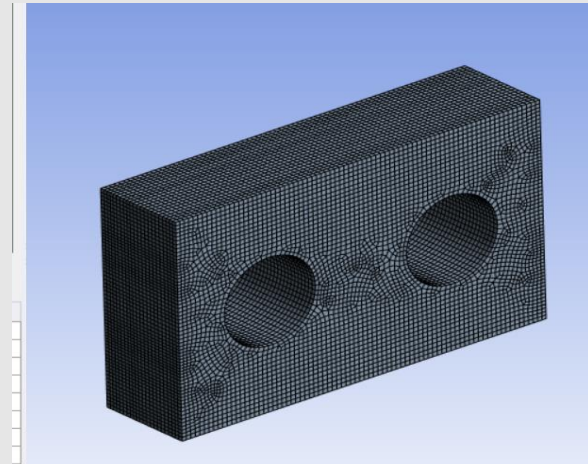
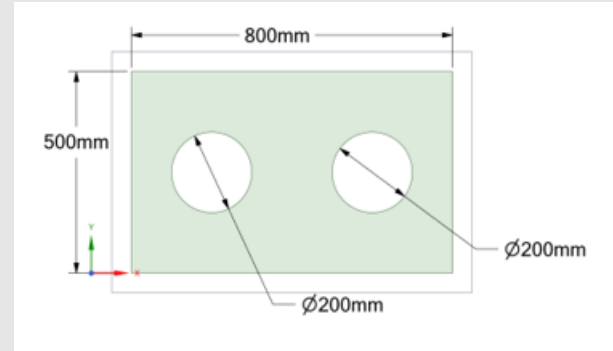
Academic Project

## ◆ Overview:

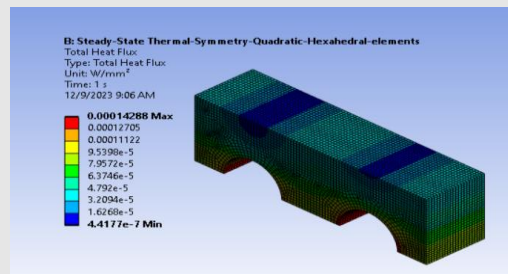
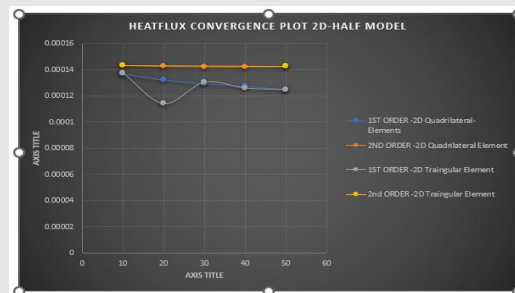
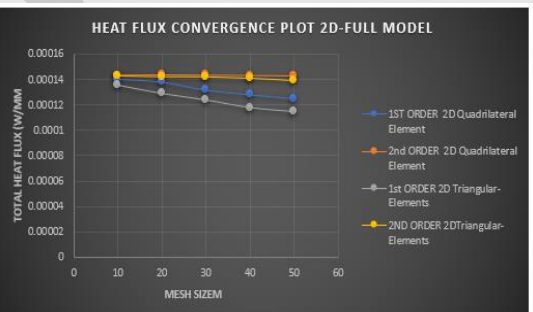
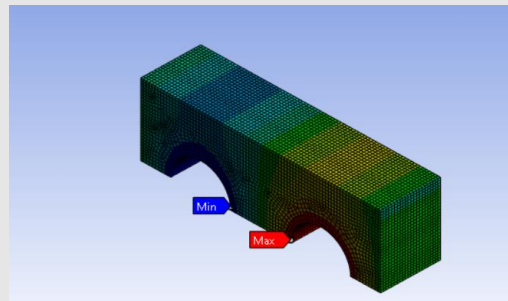
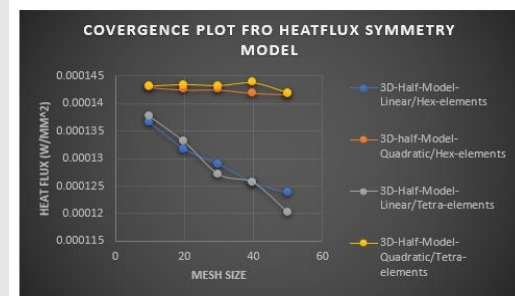
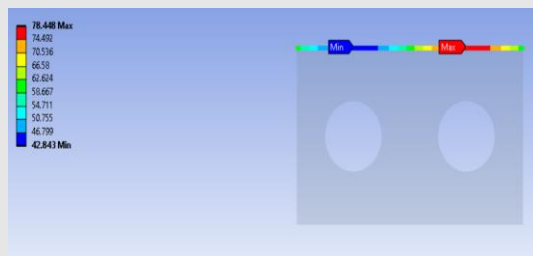
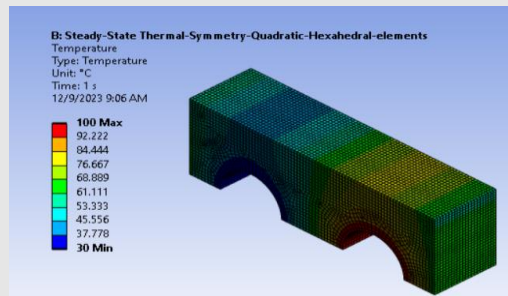
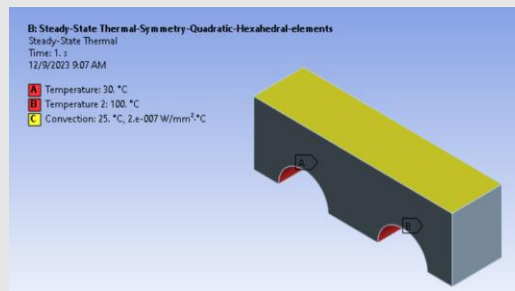
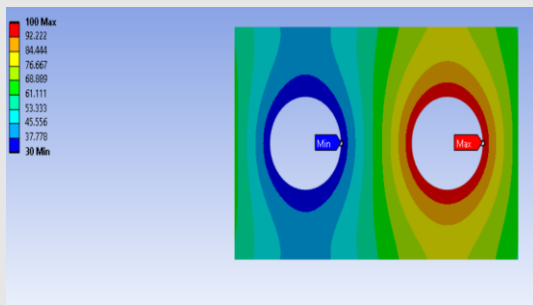
- Finite Element Analysis (FEA) of a heat exchanger's temperature distribution.
- Evaluation of temperature gradients and heat transfer efficiency.
- Comparison between 2D and 3D modeling approaches.

## ◆ Key Contributions:

- ✓ Implemented symmetry in modeling for computational efficiency.
- ✓ Conducted numerical analysis using ANSYS.
- ✓ Investigated the impact of different meshing techniques on accuracy.



# Results



# Conclusion and Observations



## **Consistency in Temperature & Heat Flux:**

All four cases showed similar temperature and heat flux distributions. Temperature and heat flux behaved identically under the same constraints.

## **Smooth Plots & Mesh Convergence:**

- Smooth temperature and heat flux curves due to averaged nodal values.
- Mesh refinement affected heat flux accuracy, especially at extreme values.

## **3D Model Assumptions:**

- Constant temperature and heat flux gradients along the Z-axis.
- Plane strain assumption ensured accurate heat transfer modeling.

## **2D Symmetric Model Efficiency:**

- Least computation time with high mesh quality.
- Reduced element count and symmetry led to faster convergence.

## **Element Type & Heat Flux Accuracy:**

- Second derivatives of temperature impacted heat flux accuracy.
- Triangular elements were less accurate due to averaging effects.

## **Best Model for FEM:**

- 2D symmetric model was the most efficient for heat exchanger analysis.
- Simplicity, symmetry, and reduced computation made it optimal.

## **Accuracy of 2nd Order Elements:**

- Second-order Hexahedral, Tetrahedral, Quadrilateral, and Triangle elements showed high accuracy.
- Converged well at refined mesh sizes for reliable results.

