

# Back to basics improve air cooled heat exchanger performance

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### How to improve performance of heat exchanger?

**What are the basics of air cooled heat exchangers?** Air cooled heat exchangers are used to transfer heat from a process fluid to ambient air. The process fluid is contained within heat conducting tubes. Atmospheric air, which serves as the coolant, is caused to flow perpendicularly across the tubes in order to remove heat.

**What is the main advantage of an air cooled heat exchanger?** Air-cooled heat exchangers can have a unique advantage in cooling services vs shell & tube. By using ambient air as the cooling medium, air-cooled heat exchangers eliminate the need for cooling water, which can be a scarce or controlled resource in some regions.

**How to increase cooling in heat exchanger?** This can be done by adding more tubes to the heat exchanger or by increasing the length or diameter of the existing tubes. Improve the flow rate: Increasing the flow rate of the fluid can improve the efficiency of the heat exchanger. However, this should be done within the limits of the pump and the system's capacity.

**What are the common methods to enhance heat transfer of heat exchangers?** Increasing surface area, using fins or turbulators, and employing materials with high thermal conductivity can enhance heat transfer.

**What makes a heat exchanger more efficient?** High fluid velocity, high turbulence, high surface area and a large temperature differential all contribute to more efficient heat transfer. However, different designs are more efficient than others depending

on the application.

**Which is better air-cooled or water cooled heat exchanger?** This means that an air cooler required to cool a specific fluid to a specific temperature will always have a higher heat transfer area than a water cooler. That's why the air-cooled exchangers have a higher fixed cost. Having a greater heat transfer area will mean that we shall need to avail more area in the plant.

**What is plenum in an air-cooled heat exchanger?** ACHE—Air Cooled Heat Exchangers can be either forced draft or induced draft and are available in a range of materials and designs to meet your operational requirements. PLENUM—The ACHE plenum consists of tube bundles mounted in a plenum chamber suspended from vertical columns.

**How does a heat exchanger in an air-cooled heater system work?** Air cooled heat exchangers (ACHE) -part of the broader heat exchanger family – are made of finned tubes. Within these tubes, various types of fluids are cooled or condensed. Outside of the tubes, air flows around the fins to remove heat.

**What is the face velocity of an air-cooled heat exchanger?** A typical face velocity for the air flowing across the tube bundle is 3 m/s. Higher air flows increase both the heat transfer coefficient and the mean temperature difference, thereby reducing the surface area required, but at a higher power consumption.

**What is the approach temperature for an air-cooled heat exchanger?** Reasonable approach temperatures are usually: 15 F for water cooled heat exchangers. 20 F for steam heated heat exchangers. 25 F for air cooled heat exchangers.

**What are the disadvantages of using an air-cooled cooling system?** Air-cooled ICEs are simpler, lighter, and cheaper than liquid-cooled ICEs, and they do not require a radiator, water pump, hoses, or antifreeze. However, they also have some drawbacks, such as lower thermal efficiency, higher noise levels, and more sensitivity to ambient temperature and altitude.

**How can you improve the performance of a heat exchanger?** Periodic cleaning-in-place is the most effective technique to flush out all the dirt and debris that decline

heat exchanger efficiency over time. This approach requires the draining of both the sides of the PHE followed by its isolation from the system fluid.

### **How do you increase heat exchanger velocity?**

**What is the best cooling fluid for a heat exchanger?** Ethylene glycol has desirable thermal properties including a high boiling point, low freezing point, stability over a wide range of temperatures, and high specific heat and thermal conductivity. It also has low viscosity, meaning reduced pumping requirements.

**How to minimize heat loss in a heat exchanger?** - Ensure proper flow distribution to maximize heat transfer efficiency. Uneven flow can lead to hot spots and reduced performance. - Optimize flow velocities within design limits to prevent fouling and promote efficient heat transfer.

### **How to maximize heat transfer?**

**Which flow in heat exchanger is most effective?** Counter Flow Heat Exchanger This distributes the heat more evenly across the heat exchanger and allows for maximum efficiency. In theory, the cold fluid can exit the heat exchanger at a higher temperature than the temperature of the hot fluid outlet, although in reality this is very difficult to achieve.

**How to make an efficient heat exchanger?** Increasing heat exchanger performance usually means transferring more duty or operating the exchanger at a closer temperature approach. This can be accomplished without a dramatic increase in surface area. This constraint directly translates to increasing the overall heat transfer coefficient,  $U$ .

**What are the factors affecting heat exchanger performance?** The overall heat transfer coefficient depends upon the following factors: (i) The flow rate, (ii) The properties of the fluid, (iii) The thickness of material, (iv) The surface condition of the tubes, and (v) The geometrical configuration of the heat exchanger.

**How to enhance the efficiency of heat transfer in a heat exchanger?** Generally speaking, there are two ways to enhance the heat transfer efficiency: one is to change the shell side structure and promote fluid turbulence; the other is to strengthen the heat exchange element, which is the heat exchange tube.

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**What is the approach temperature of an air-cooled heat exchanger?** Fluid Temperature: 30°C to 240°C with a minimum approach of 4°C above dry bulb temperature.

**Why is air-cooled better?** Pros of air cooling: Reliability: Air coolers have fewer components and therefore more reliable. Ease of installation: Installing air coolers is straightforward and user-friendly.

**What is the most efficient heat exchanger?** A plate heat exchanger is the lowest cost option because it can achieve high heat transfer coefficients — with pure counter current flow — giving the most efficient heat transfer and lowest surface area.

**What does the effectiveness of a heat exchanger depend on?** ??? ? ?? ????  
Page 12 12 Effectiveness – NTU Method (cont.) • The effectiveness of a heat exchanger depends on the geometry of the heat exchanger as well as the flow arrangement.

**How can you increase the efficiency of a plate heat exchanger?** However, more efficient heat exchangers have higher pressure losses. Pressure losses can be reduced by increasing the number of plates. Another improvement in efficiency can be achieved by placing two exchangers in a row (in parallel). This approach only makes sense for small flow rates, as pressure losses increase.

**Why is my heat exchanger not working well?** Nearly all issues boil down to some form of plate fouling or gasket failure, but it's important to determine whether it's a one-time problem or an inherent flaw in your system (the PHE is specified incorrectly). The first step is to identify the symptoms of your underperforming heat exchanger.

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**What makes a good heat exchanger?** Thermal Conductivity The most important factor when choosing a material for heat exchangers is thermal conductivity. Thermal conductivity is how well a material can conduct heat. Materials with high thermal conductivity are more effective at transferring heat, which makes them the perfect choice for heat exchangers.

**What is the ideal heat exchanger efficiency?** The ideal heat exchanger transfers the maximum amount of heat, equal to the product of  $UA$  and arithmetic mean temperature difference, and generates the minimum amount of entropy, making it the most efficient and least irreversible heat exchanger.

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**What are the failure modes of air cooled heat exchangers?** Such failures may take 7 specific forms: metal corrosion, handle for air or water, friction, thermal exhaustion, freezing, thermal distribution, and lack of energy for the cooling.

**What is one of the signs of a bad heat exchanger?** When your furnace kicks on, you may notice a dusty odor as the air first moves through the ducts and vents. Within a few minutes, the smell should disappear. If you notice strange smells, like formaldehyde or any other strong chemical smell, it strongly indicates that your heat exchanger is cracked.

**What are the common problems with heat exchangers?** Easily the most common problem that heat exchangers experience, cracks are the result of repeatedly overheating and cooling the exchanger. This process of unrelenting heating and

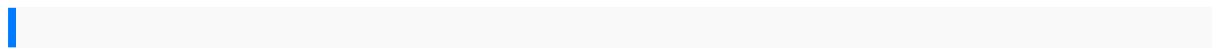
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cooling stretches and stresses the metal of the exchanger. These stressed points crack open and cause further problems.

**How can thermal efficiency be improved?** Installing well-fitting blinds or heavy curtains, or using original shutters keeps heat in rooms on cold nights. Traditional windows can be upgraded to greatly improve their thermal efficiency by the installation of secondary glazing, with a wide range of systems available from DIY to bespoke systems.

**Why is my heat so weak?** The most common reason for limited airflow from your heating system is a dirty or clogged air filter. Air filters trap dust, dirt, and allergens, which can build up and obstruct the airflow over time. Regularly check and replace your air filters at least every three months.

**How can I make my HVAC system more energy-efficient?**



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