

A SURVEY OF FLUIDIZED BED COOLING TOWER FOR ENHANCEMENT OF HEAT TRANSFER

Syed Zainul Abdin Yar¹, Nitin Dubey²

M. Tech Scholar¹, Prof.²

Department of Mechanical Engineering^{1,2}

ALL SAINTS' College of Technology Bhopal, India

Abstract — Cooling tower operation is based on evaporative cooling as well as exchange of sensible heat. During evaporative cooling in a cooling tower, A small amount of the water this is being cooled is evaporated in a transferring flow of air to chill the relaxation of the water. Also when heat water comes in contact with cooler air, there can be realistic warmness transfer in which the water is cooled. A cooling tower is a warmth exchanger designed to lessen the temperature of water used in commercial and business programs. The method rejects waste warmth into the ecosystem through the cooling of a water movement to a decrease temperature. .

Keywords— Fluidized Bed, Cooling Tower, CFD, Nano fluid, Concentric Shaped Bed, Effectiveness, Temperature Distribution.

I INTRODUCTION

A cooling tower is a specialized warmth exchanger wherein air and water are delivered into direct touch with each other in order to lessen the water's temperature. As this takes place, a small extent of water is evaporated, lowering the temperature of the water being circulated via the tower. Water, which has been heated by means of an commercial system or in an air-conditioning condenser, is pumped to the cooling tower thru pipes. The water sprays via nozzles onto banks of cloth known as "fill," which slows the drift of water thru the cooling tower, and exposes as a lot water floor location as viable for max air-water contact. As the water flows through the cooling tower, it's far uncovered to air, that's being pulled thru the tower via the electrical motor-pushed fan. When the water and air meet, a small quantity of water is evaporated, creating a cooling

movement. The cooled water is then pumped returned to the condenser or technique device in which it absorbs warmth. It will then be pumped returned to the cooling tower to be cooled another time. Cooling towers are a special form of heat exchanger that lets in water and air to are available in contact with each different to lower the temperature of the new water. During the cooling tower operating system, small volumes of water evaporate, lowering the temperature of the water that's being circulated at some point of the cooling tower. The warm water is usually caused by air con condensers or different commercial processes. That water is pumped thru pipes immediately into the cooling tower. Cooling tower nozzles are used to spray the water onto to the "fill media", which slows the water drift down and exposes the most amount of water floor location possible for the excellent air-water touch. The water is exposed to air as it flows for the duration of the cooling tower. The air is being pulled by means of an motor-pushed electric "cooling tower fan". When the air and water come collectively, a small extent of water evaporates, creating an movement of cooling. The colder water gets pumped again to the procedure/system that absorbs warmness or the condenser. It repeats the loop over and over once more to constantly settle down the heated system or condensers. For extra knowledge and gaining knowledge of about cooling towers visit Cooling Tower Fundamentals by way of SPX Cooling..

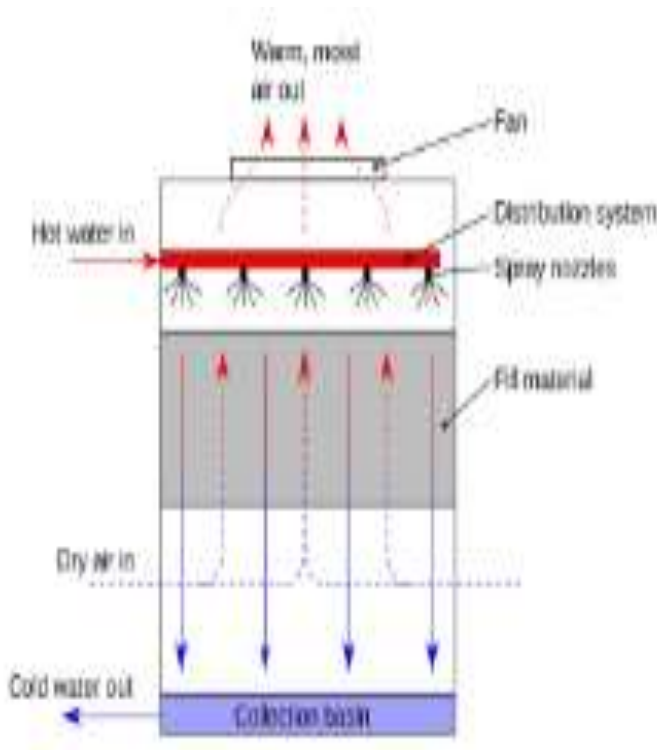


Figure 1.1 Basic Component of Cooling Tower

II Components of Cooling Tower

The fundamental components of an evaporative tower are: Frame and casing, fill, cold water basin, drift eliminators, air inlet, louvers, nozzles and enthusiasts.

Frame and casing: Most towers have structural frames that help the outdoor enclosures (casings), vehicles, lovers, and wonderful additives. With a few smaller designs, collectively with some glass fiber units, the casing can also essentially be the frame.

Fill: Most towers hire fills (made from plastic or wooden) to facilitate warmth transfer with the beneficial resource of maximizing water and air contact. Fill can each be splash or movie kind. With splash fill, water falls over successive layers of horizontal splash bars, continuously breaking into smaller droplets, at the equal time as moreover wetting the fill ground. Plastic splash fill promotes higher warmth transfer than the wood splash fill.

Cold water basin: The bloodless water basin, Positioned at or close to the bottom of the tower, gets the cooled water that flows down via the tower and fill. The basin generally has a

sump or low factor for the bloodless water discharge connection. In many tower designs, the cold water basin is underneath the whole fill.

Drift eliminators: These seize water droplets entrapped in the air glide that in any other case might be misplaced to the environment.

Air inlet: This is the detail of get proper of access to for the air stepping into a tower. The inlet may additionally furthermore soak up a whole element of a tower-pass waft design- or be located low at the aspect or the lowest of counter go together with the drift designs.

Louvers: Generally, flow-glide towers have inlet louvers. The purpose of louvers is to equalize air flow into the fill and maintain the water within the tower. Many counter go with the flow tower designs do now not require louvers.

Nozzles: These provide the water sprays to wet the fill. Uniform water distribution on the pinnacle of the fill is critical to advantage proper wetting of the entire fill ground. Nozzles can both be constant in region and function every round or square spray patterns or may be part of a rotating meeting as decided in some spherical pass-section towers.

Fans: Both axial (propeller type) and centrifugal enthusiasts are implemented in towers. Generally, propeller lovers are utilized in introduced on draft towers and both propeller and centrifugal fans are located in compelled draft towers. Depending upon their length, propeller fanatics can each be fixed or variable pitch. A fan having non-computerized adjustable pitch blades permits the equal fan to be used over a terrific type of kW with the fan adjusted to deliver the popular air go with the glide at the lowest energy consumption. Automatic variable pitch blades can range air go along with the float in response to converting load conditions

III Cooling Tower Types

- **Natural draft** - Natural draft towers use very massive concrete chimneys to introduce air through the media. Due to the large size of these towers, they may be normally used for water waft quotes above

45,000 m³ /hr. These forms of towers are used most effective via utility energy stations.

- **Mechanical draft-** Mechanical draft towers make use of big fans to force or suck air via circulated water. The water falls downward over fill surfaces, which assist boom the contact time among the water and the air - this facilitates maximize warmth transfer among the 2. Cooling costs of Mechanical draft towers depend upon their fan diameter and velocity of operation.

IV Flow Control Strategies

Control of tower air flow may be completed By technique of the usage of severa techniques: beginning and stopping (On-off) of fans, use of - or three-pace fan motors, use of automatically adjustable pitch fans, and use of variable tempo fanatics. On-off fan operation of unmarried pace fans gives the least effective control. Two-tempo fans provide higher control with further development verified with 3 pace lovers. Automatic adjustable pitch lovers and variable-pace lovers can offer even nearer control of tower bloodless-water temperature. In multi-cellular towers, fanatics in adjacent cells can be running at top notch speeds or a few can be on and others off relying upon the tower load and required water temperature. Depending upon the technique of air quantity manage decided on, manage strategies may be decided to decrease fan strength at the same time as carrying out the famous manage of the Cold water temperature

V Materials Used

In the early days of cooling tower manufacture, Towers were built commonly of wood. Wooden additives protected the frame, casing, louvers, fill, and often the cold water basin. If the basin changed into now not of wooden, it probable turn out to be of concrete. Today, tower producers fabricate towers and tower additives from a ramification of materials. Often severa materials are used to enhance corrosion resistance, lessen preservation, and sell reliability and prolonged service lifestyles. Galvanized steel, numerous grades of stainless steel, glass fiber, and urban are extensively applied in tower production further to aluminum and diverse varieties of

plastics for a few components. Larger towers from time to time are crafted from concrete. Many towers–casings and basins–are constructed of galvanized metallic or, in which a corrosive surroundings is a hassle, chrome steel. Sometimes a galvanized tower has a stainless steel basin. Glass fiber is likewise significantly used for cooling tower casings and basins, giving prolonged lifestyles and protection from the dangerous results of many chemicals. Plastics are appreciably used for fill, along PVC, polypropylene, and one-of-a-kind polymers. Treated wooden splash fill stays specific for wooden towers, but plastic splash fill is also extensively used even as water conditions mandate the usage of splash fill. Film fill, as it offers extra warm temperature transfer efficiency, is the fill of choice for packages in which the circulating water is normally free of debris that could plug the fill passageways. Plastics additionally discover huge use as nozzle materials. Many nozzles are being crafted from PVC, ABS, polypropylene, and glass-filled nylon. Aluminum, glass fiber, and warmth-dipped galvanized metallic are usually used fan materials. Centrifugal fans are frequently made from galvanized metal. Propeller fanatics are crafted from galvanized, aluminum, or moulded glass fiber reinforced plastic

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