

( )

% /

% / % /

Archive of SID

---

rahimzad@aut.ac.ir

hoseinir@aut.ac.ir

arezookhalili1050@gmail.com

imanroohi@aut.ac.ir

Archive of SID

R113

[ ] Battya Seetharamu

( )

[ ] Goodwin

[ ] Bonilla Siqueiros

(Q)

[ ] Andres

[ ] Tadriss

[ ] Costa

[ ] Baade Kunz

Archive of SID

*kcal/hr*

( )

( )

Archive of SID

°C

( )

mm

mm

kcal/hr

±0.1

K

( )

/ mm

mm

/ mm

°C / °C / kg/s / kg/s

( )

±0.1°C

$$T_{L2} = \quad / \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$T_i = \quad / \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

( )

( )

$$Q_1 = \dot{m}_{L1} C_{PL} (T_{L1} - T_i) = 3045.3W \quad ( )$$

33.8°C

[ ]

( )

( )

$$\epsilon_h = \frac{(T_{G1} - T_{G3})}{(T_{G1} - T_i)} = \frac{350 - 33.8}{350 - 17.8} = 95.2\% \quad ( )$$

( )

)

( )

[ ]

(

( )

$$U_v = \frac{Q}{(V)(LMTD)} \quad ( )$$

v

( )

( ) ( )

[ ]

Bonilla Siqueiros

...

( )

( )

% / % /

( )

$$\dot{V}_1 = \frac{Q_1}{H.H.V} = \frac{3045.3}{39710} = 0.077 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \quad ( )$$

[8] H.H.V

( )

$$V_1 = 0.077 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \times 365 \text{ day} \times 16 \text{ hr} \times 3600 \text{ s/hr} = 1618848 \text{ m}^3 \quad ( )$$

( )

( )

$$\text{Saving} = 1618848 \text{ m}^3 \times 158.5 \text{ Rial/m}^3 = 256587408 \text{ Rials} \quad ( )$$

( )

( )

% /

/ w

( )

% / % /

(... )

(... )

- [1] Seetharamu, K.N., and Batty, P., "Direct Contact Evaporation Between Two Immiscible Liquids in Spray Column", *J. Heat Transfer*, Vol. 111, pp. 780-785, (1989).
- [2] Goodwin, P., Coban, M., and Boehm, R., "Evaluation of the Flooding Limits and Heat Transfer of a Direct Contact Three Phase Spray Column", 22<sup>nd</sup>. National Heat Transfer Conference, Denver, (1985).
- [3] Siqueiros, J., and Bonilla, O., "An Experimental Study of a Three-phase Direct-contact Heat Exchanger", *J. Applied Thermal Engineering*, Vol. 19, pp. 477-493, (1999).
- [4] Andres, M. C., DE., Hoo, E., and Zangrando, F., "Performance of Direct-contact Heat and Mass Exchangers with Steam-gas Mixtures at Subatmospheric Pressures", *Int. J. Heat and Mass Transfer*, Vol. 39 (5), pp. 965-973, (1996).
- [5] Tadrist, L., Seguin, P., Santini, R., and Pantaloni, J., "Experimental and Numerical Study of Direct Contact Heat Exchangers", *Int. J. Heat and Mass Transfer*, Vol. 28 (6), pp. 1215-1227, ( 1985).



[6] Costa, P., Ferro, A., Ghiazza, E., and Bosio, B., “ Seawater Deaeration at Very Low Steam Flow Rates in the Stripping Section ”, J. Desalination, Vol. 201, pp. 306–314, (2006).

[7] Kunz, R.G., and Baade, W.F., “Vapor–liquid Activity Coefficients for Methanol and Ethanol from Heat of Solution Data: Application to Steam–Methane Reforming”, J. Hazardous Materials, Vol. B88, pp. 53–62, (2001).

[8] Ford, J.D., and Lekic, A., “Rate of Growth of Drops During Condensation”, Int. J. Heat and Mass Transfer, Vol. 16, pp. 61-64, (1973).

[9] Treybal, R., “*Mass Transfer Operations*”, McGraw-Hill New York, International Edition, (1980).

[10] <http://www.nigc-fars.ir/site.aspx?partree=111A111816&LnkIdn=31462>

[11] <http://www.nigc-khrz.ir/customers/gascost.htm>

Archive of SID

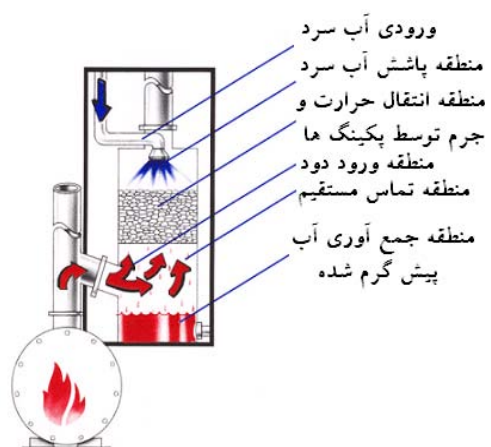
	$(\frac{j}{kg \cdot K})$		$:C_{PL}$
	$(J / m^3)$		$:H .HV$
			$:LMTD$
		$(\frac{kg}{s})$	$:\dot{m}_L$
		$(W)$	$:Q_1$
		$(^{\circ}K)$	$:T_i$
	$(^{\circ}K)$		$:T_{G1}$
		$(^{\circ}K)$	$:T_{G3}$
		$(^{\circ}K)$	$:T_{L1}$
		$(\frac{W}{m^3 \cdot K})$	$:U_v$
$(m^3)$			$:V$
		$(m^3 / s)$	$:\dot{V}_1$
			$:\epsilon_h$

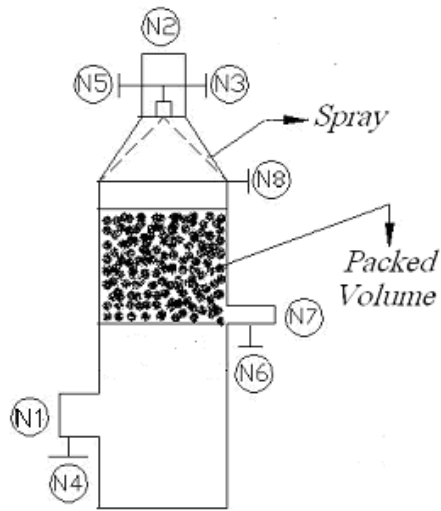
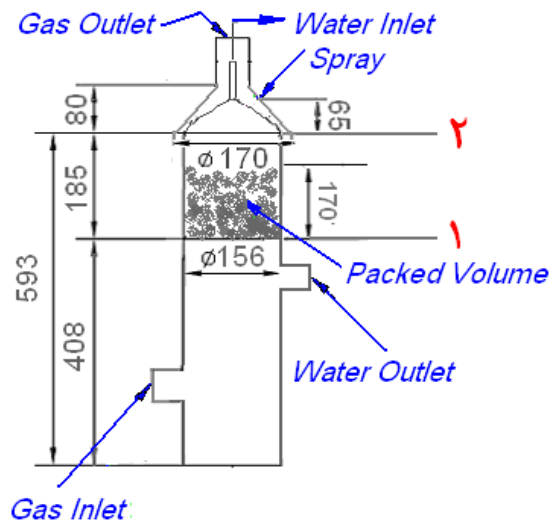
	% /	% /	% /
	ppm	ppm	% /

[9]

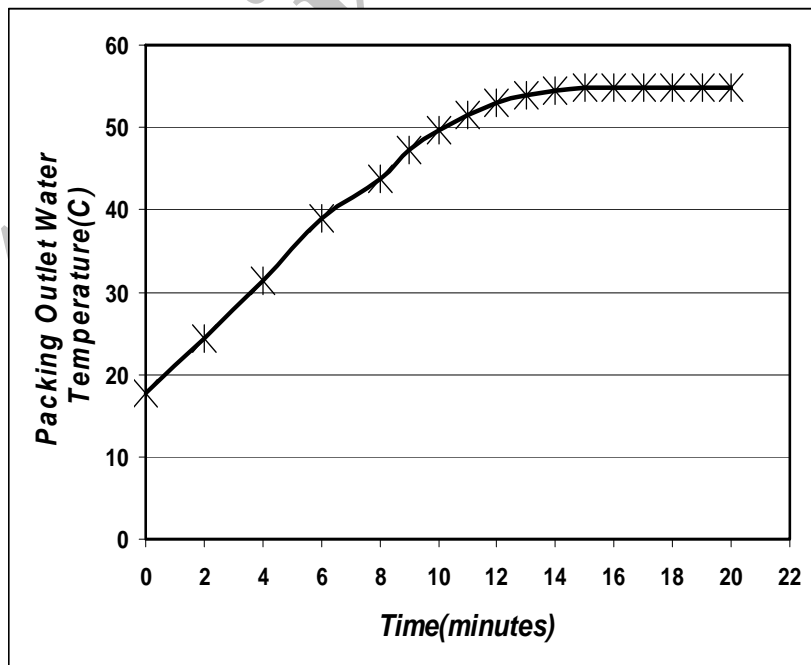
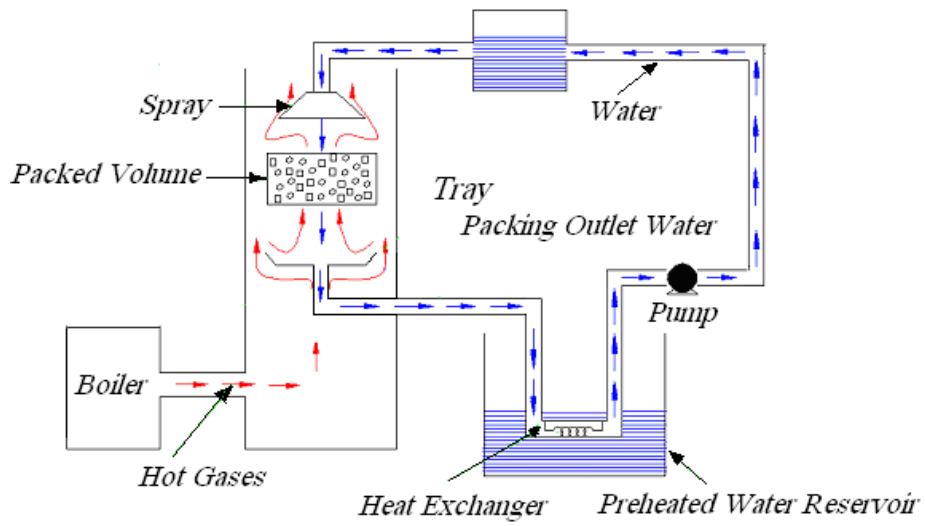
( )	
/	
/	

$(R_1)$	
$(R_2)$	
$(R_{net} = R_1 - R_2)$	

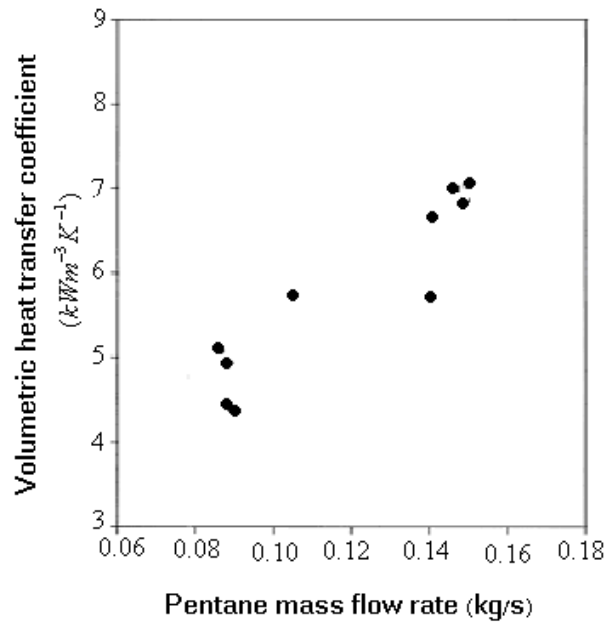




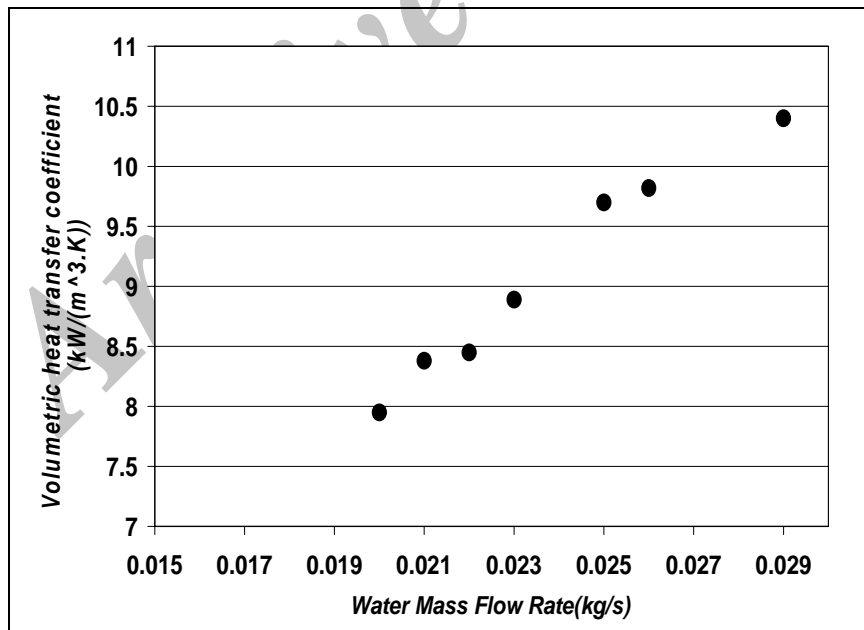
(N7) (N4) (N3) (N2) (N1)  
 (N8) (N6) (N5)



...



[ ]



( )

## **Abstract**

The biggest heat loss in a boiler is, what goes up the stack. Recovering some of this heat for pre-heating water is, what economizer does. There is a class of economizers designed to heat water through bringing the boiler exhaust hot gases into direct contact with water. They have called supermizers. Supermizers have capability of higher heat recovery than other type of economizers and can reduce atmospheric pollutants contained in boiler exhaust hot gases.

In this paper, a supermizer has been studied experimentally. Then, the experimental data are compared with computational results. The experimental results indicate that, this Supermizer can reduce uncombusted Hydrocarbons and Carbon monoxide entering atmosphere by 54.5% and 33.3% respectively and its thermal effectiveness is 95.2% .

Archive of SID