



# Heat Exchanger and its Effectiveness Formulas

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# List of 15 Heat Exchanger and its Effectiveness Formulas

# Heat Exchanger and its Effectiveness

1) Capacity Rate

$$\mathbf{f}\mathbf{x} = \dot{\mathbf{m}} \cdot \mathbf{c}$$

$$= 152.25 \text{W/K} = 101.5 \text{kg/s} \cdot 1.5 \text{J/(kg*K)}$$

## 2) Effectiveness of Counter-Current Heat Exchanger if Cold Fluid is Minimum Fluid

$$\boxed{\textbf{fx}} \left[ \epsilon_{c} = \left( modulus \frac{(T_{ci} - T_{co})}{T_{hi} - T_{co}} \right) \right]$$

$$\boxed{\textbf{ex} \left[0.5 = \left(\text{modulus} \frac{(283 \text{K} - 303 \text{K})}{343 \text{K} - 303 \text{K}}\right)\right]}$$

## 3) Effectiveness of Counter-Current Heat Exchanger if Hot Fluid is Minimum Fluid

$$\epsilon_{
m h} = rac{T_{
m hi} - T_{
m ho}}{T_{
m hi} - T_{
m co}}$$

#### 4) Effectiveness of Parallel-Flow Heat Exchanger if Cold Fluid is Minimum Fluid 🗗

$$\boxed{\epsilon_{c} = \frac{T_{co} - T_{ci}}{T_{hi} - T_{ci}}}$$

$$\epsilon_h = \left(rac{T_{hi} - T_{ho}}{T_{hi} - T_{ci}}
ight)$$

$$\boxed{\texttt{ex}} \left[ 0.333333 = \left( \frac{343 \text{K} - 323 \text{K}}{343 \text{K} - 283 \text{K}} \right) \right]$$





## 6) Fouling Factor

$$\boxed{\mathbf{R}_f = \left(\frac{1}{U_d}\right) - \left(\frac{1}{U}\right)}$$

$$\boxed{1.000641 m^2 K/W = \left(\frac{1}{0.975 W/m^2 K}\right) - \left(\frac{1}{40 W/m^2 K}\right)}$$

# 7) Heat Exchanger Effectiveness

$$\boxed{\textbf{fx}} \boxed{\epsilon = \frac{Q_{Actual}}{Q_{Max}}}$$

#### 8) Heat Exchanger Effectiveness for Minimum Fluid

$$\epsilon = rac{\Delta T_{Min \, Fluid}}{\Delta T_{Max \, HE}}$$
 ex  $0.90625 = rac{290 ext{K}}{320 ext{K}}$ 

#### 9) Heat Transfer in Heat Exchanger given Cold Fluid Properties 🚰

$$\mathbf{R} = \mathrm{modulus}(\mathrm{m_c} \cdot \mathrm{c_c} \cdot (\mathrm{T_{ci}} - \mathrm{T_{co}}))$$

(4000) = modulus(9kg  $\cdot 350$ J/(kg\*K $) \cdot (283$ K - 303K))

$$\mathbf{k} \left[ \mathrm{Q} = \mathrm{m_h} \cdot \mathrm{c_h} \cdot \left( \mathrm{T_{hi}} - \mathrm{T_{ho}} 
ight) 
ight]$$

$$\mathbf{R} = \mathbf{U} \cdot \mathbf{A} \cdot \Delta \mathbf{T}_{\mathrm{m}}$$

$$=$$
 4275.2 $\mathrm{J} = 40 \mathrm{W/m^2*K \cdot 6.68m^2 \cdot 16K}$ 

fx 
$$Q_{
m Max} = C_{
m min} \cdot (T_{
m hi} - T_{
m ci})$$

ex 
$$60000 \text{J/s} = 1000 \text{W/K} \cdot (343 \text{K} - 283 \text{K})$$







#### 13) Number of Heat Transfer Units 🗗

$$ext{NTU} = rac{ ext{U} \cdot ext{A}}{ ext{C}_{ ext{min}}}$$

Open Calculator

$$\boxed{\textbf{ex}} \ 0.2672 = \frac{40 W/m^2 * K \cdot 6.68 m^2}{1000 W/K}$$

## 14) Overall Heat Transfer Coefficient for Unfinned Tube

$$\boxed{ U_{d} = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{h_{outside}}\right) + R_{o} + \left(\frac{\left(d_{o} \cdot \left(\ln\left(\frac{d_{o}}{d_{i}}\right)\right)\right)}{2 \cdot k}\right) + \left(\frac{R_{i} \cdot A_{o}}{A_{i}}\right) + \left(\frac{A_{o}}{h_{inside} \cdot A_{i}}\right)} } \right] }$$

Open Calculator

ex

$$0.975937 W/m^{2*}K = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{17W/m^{2*}K}\right) + 0.001 m^{2}K/W + \left(\frac{\left(2.68m \cdot \left(\ln\left(\frac{2.68m}{1.27m}\right)\right)\right)}{2 \cdot 10.18W/(m^{*}K)}\right) + \left(\frac{0.002m^{2}K/W \cdot 14m^{2}}{12m^{2}}\right) + \left(\frac{14m^{2}}{1.35W/m^{2*}K \cdot 12w^{2}}\right)}$$

#### 15) Rate of Heat Transfer using Correction Factor and LMTD

fx 
$$q = U \cdot A \cdot F \cdot \Delta T_m$$

Open Calculator

$$\mathbf{ex} \ 2009.344 \mathrm{W} = 40 \mathrm{W/m^2*K \cdot 6.68m^2 \cdot 0.47 \cdot 16K}$$



#### Variables Used

- A Area of Heat Exchanger (Square Meter)
- A<sub>i</sub> Inside Tube Surface Area (Square Meter)
- Ao Outside Tube Surface Area (Square Meter)
- C Specific Heat Capacity (Joule per Kilogram per K)
- C Capacity Rate (Watt per Kelvin)
- Cc Specific Heat Capacity of Cold Fluid (Joule per Kilogram per K)
- Ch Specific Heat Capacity of Hot Fluid (Joule per Kilogram per K)
- C<sub>min</sub> Minimum Capacity Rate (Watt per Kelvin)
- di Inside Tube Diameter (Meter)
- d<sub>o</sub> Outside Tube Diameter (Meter)
- F Correction Factor
- hinside Inside Convection Heat Transfer Coefficient (Watt per Square Meter per Kelvin)
- houtside External Convection Heat Transfer Coefficient (Watt per Square Meter per Kelvin)
- **k** Thermal Conductivity (Watt per Meter per K)
- **m** Mass Flow Rate (Kilogram per Second)
- m<sub>c</sub> Mass of Cold Fluid (Kilogram)
- mh Mass of Hot Fluid (Kilogram)
- NTU Number of Heat Transfer Units
- q Heat Transfer (Watt)
- Q Heat (Joule)
- Q<sub>Actual</sub> Actual Rate of Heat Transfer (Joule per Second)
- Q<sub>Max</sub> Maximum Possible Rate of Heat Transfer (Joule per Second)
- Rf Fouling Factor (Square Meter Kelvin per Watt)
- Ri Fouling Factor on Inside of Tube (Square Meter Kelvin per Watt)
- Ro Fouling Factor on Outside of Tube (Square Meter Kelvin per Watt)
- T<sub>ci</sub> Inlet Temperature of Cold Fluid (Kelvin)
- T<sub>co</sub> Outlet Temperature of Cold Fluid (Kelvin)
- T<sub>hi</sub> Inlet Temperature of Hot Fluid (Kelvin)
- Tho Outlet Temperature of Hot Fluid (Kelvin)
- **U** Overall Heat Transfer Coefficient (Watt per Square Meter per Kelvin)
- **U**<sub>d</sub> Overall Heat Transfer Coefficient after Fouling (Watt per Square Meter per Kelvin)
- ΔT<sub>m</sub> Log Mean Temperature Difference (Kelvin)
- $\Delta T_{Max\ HE}$  Maximum Temperature Difference in Heat Exchanger (Kelvin)





- $\Delta T_{Min\ Fluid}$  Temperature Difference of Minimum Fluid (Kelvin)
- € Effectiveness of Heat Exchanger
- $\epsilon_{c}$  Effectiveness of HE when Cold Fluid is Min Fluid
- $\epsilon_h$  Effectiveness of HE when Hot Fluid is Min Fluid





#### Constants, Functions, Measurements used

- Function: In, In(Number)

  Natural logarithm function (base e)
- Function: modulus, modulus Modulus of number
- Measurement: Length in Meter (m)
  Length Unit Conversion
- Measurement: Weight in Kilogram (kg)
  Weight Unit Conversion
- Measurement: Temperature in Kelvin (K)
  Temperature Unit Conversion
- Measurement: Area in Square Meter (m²)

  Area Unit Conversion
- Measurement: Energy in Joule (J) Energy Unit Conversion
- Measurement: Power in Watt (W)

  Power Unit Conversion
- Measurement: Thermal Conductivity in Watt per Meter per K (W/(m\*K))

  Thermal Conductivity Unit Conversion
- Measurement: Specific Heat Capacity in Joule per Kilogram per K (J/(kg\*K)) Specific Heat Capacity Unit Conversion
- Measurement: Mass Flow Rate in Kilogram per Second (kg/s)

  Mass Flow Rate Unit Conversion
- Measurement: Heat Transfer Coefficient in Watt per Square Meter per Kelvin (W/m²\*K)
   Heat Transfer Coefficient Unit Conversion
- Measurement: Rate of Heat Transfer in Joule per Second (J/s)
  Rate of Heat Transfer Unit Conversion
- Measurement: Fouling Factor in Square Meter Kelvin per Watt (m²K/W) Fouling Factor Unit Conversion
- Measurement: Heat Capacity Rate in Watt per Kelvin (W/K)
   Heat Capacity Rate Unit Conversion





#### Check other formula lists

- Basics of Heat Transfer Formulas
- Co-Relation of Dimensionless Numbers Formulas
- Heat Exchanger Formulas
- Heat Transfer from Extended Surfaces (Fins) Formulas 🔽
- · Heat Transfer from Extended Surfaces (Fins), Critical Thickness of Insulation and Thermal Resistance Formulas
- Unsteady State Heat Conduction Formulas

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