

NONISOTHERMAL DESORPTION OF THE LiBr AQUEOUS SALT SOLUTION IN MINICHANNELS

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Abstract. This work is devoted the research for two (three)-phase flows of LiBr water solution in minichannels with different heat flux and wall thicknesses. Six flow patterns have been observed: a bubble flow, plug flow, laminar and oscillating laminar flow, mist flow, and flow locking. The physical solution properties and the equilibrium conditions change in time. The desorption rate depends not only on the heat flow and speed ratio of vapor to liquid, but also on the total area of the interface (liquid-vapor). The third phase (solid crystal hydrates) are formed under high heat fluxes and in the presence of boiling crisis. A variation in the wall thickness leads to a change in the desorption mode. With increasing wall thickness the boiling crisis is realized at higher heat fluxes.

1 Introduction

Heat and mass transfer and capillary hydrodynamics in minichannels are being increasingly used in practice [1]. Depending on the tube transverse size, the classification is done by the ratio of pipe diameter D or channel height H to capillary constant $L\sigma$ [2]: 1) convective channels (macrochannels), where inertia forces prevail; 2) gravity capillary channels (minichannels), where gravity forces prevail over capillary ones; 3) capillary-gravity minichannels, where capillary forces prevail over gravity forces; 4) capillary microchannels, where the gravity forces can be neglected. The challenge of mapping modes for iso-thermal flows in minichannels is basically solved. Maps modes for non-isothermal flows is facing great difficulties. To date, the task of drawing diagram of brines flow patterns has not been solved. One and the same criterion for the different modes can lead to contradictory conclusions. There is a change of the solution physical properties and the equilibrium conditions in time. The evaporation of droplets in the flow of the oncoming air investigated in [3]. The aqueous LiBr solution behavior discussed in [4-7]. Liquid evaporation was investigated in [8-18]. The explosive with a mixture of liquid nitrogen jet and water and fine droplets evaporation is represented in [19-20]. Three-phase flows of LiBr water solution in minichannels with different heat flux and wall thicknesses have been studied in this work.

2 Experimental data

In the horizontal cylindrical channel (the quartz glass thickness was 0.5-6 mm in diameter, $p = 1$ bar) was fed an aqueous solution of lithium bromide. The flow rate was constant. The heating of the outer

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glass wall produced by a constant heat flux. LiBr aqueous solution with a salt concentration of about 48 % was fed to the channel. Two-phase mixture (steam-water) was created as a result of heating the wall. The wall temperature increases from 95 °C (at the beginning of the channel) to 160 °C (at the end of the channel). The following desorption modes have been found with increasing heat flux on the wall (Fig. 1): 1) the bubble mode; 2) the plug mode; 3) the laminated mode; 4) the oscillating laminated mode; 5) the emulsion mode; 6) the flow choking mode with crystalline hydrate. The maximum efficiency of a non-isothermal high-temperature desorption was realized for the emulsion mode. Heat and mass transfer efficiency is determined by desorption of fine droplets in the core stream for emulsion regime and due to impact of droplets on the wall surface. To evaluate the intensity of the phase transition (liquid - (steam + salt)) we introduced parameter - the desorption efficiency ($\Delta C = C_2 - C_1$, where C_1 is the mass concentration of the salt at the input of channel, C_2 - the mass concentration at the exit of the channel). Desorption efficiency has allowed to compare different flow regimes. The higher ΔC , the higher the efficiency of desorption. The efficiency is a function of ΔC and the total liquid-vapor interface area (S). During emulsion desorption mode (high overheating) the role of accounting in the wall thickness increases substantially. Experiments for quartz tubes with thickness of $\delta = 0.5-6$ mm were carried out.

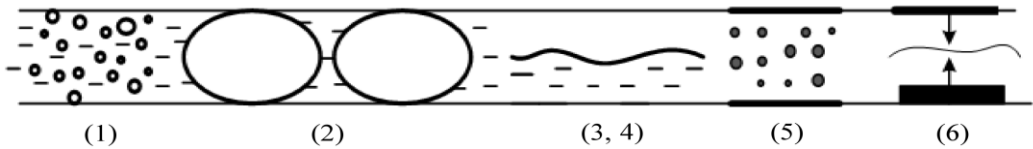


Figure 1. A scheme of flow patterns for water-salt solution.

The data for ΔC are shown in Table. Under the identical liquid flow rates and the heat fluxes a variation in the wall thickness leads to a change in the desorption mode. The emulsion mode with the wall thickness of $\delta = 3$ mm was not observed due to the strong cooling of the inner glass surface.

Table 1. The effect of the wall thickness on desorption.

The wall thickness δ , mm	0.5-1	1-2	3-4	5-6
The flow regime	choking mode (6)	Emulsion (5)	the oscillating laminated mode (4)	Plug (2)
The efficiency of desorption ΔC , %	-	11,5	2-3.5	1.5-2

3 Conclusion

The following desorption modes have been found: 1) the bubble mode; 2) the plug mode; 3) the laminated mode; 4) the oscillating laminated mode; 5) the emulsion mode; 6) the flow choking mode with crystalline hydrate. The maximum efficiency of a non-isothermal and high-temperature desorption was realized for the emulsion mode. At high minichannel overheating the effect of the wall properties (a thickness, a type of a material) can lead to a change in the desorption mode and intensity of heat and mass transfer.

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