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A Review: Design and Thermal Analysis of Rectangular Perforated Fin Array with Varying Percentage of Perforation

Mitesh H. Patil[1], Santosh V. Patil[2], Dr. E. R. Deore[3]

PG Student, Mechanical Department, SSVPSCOE DHULE, Maharashtra, India[1]

Asst. Professor, Mechanical Department, SSVPSCOE DHULE, Maharashtra, India[2]

H.O.D, Mechanical Department, SSVPSCOE DHULE, Maharashtra, India[3]

Abstract: The present review paper focus on the design and thermal analysis of rectangular fin array with perforation and without perforation. Recently the fins are commonly used to increase the heat transfer rate between the surrounding fluid and surfaces in heat exchange appliances. Various fin geometries available with different shape, size and perforation; in this paper we use the rectangular fins having different percentage of perforation such that plane, 10%, 20% and 30% of perforation. The effect of percentage of perforation on the rectangular perforated fin array by natural convection with constant heat capacity. To observe the total heat flux and temperature distribution of fin array with and without perforation by using the finite element method

Keywords: Perforation, Fins, Steady state, Natural convection

1. INTRODUCTION

Currently, the so many industries are suffering from the problem of overheating which causes due to heat generation in the appliances. The industries manufacture the appliances with compact size with low cost. Therefore appliance with compact size and other appliances also generate the heat in system due to so many reason and causes overheating problem. This produced heat which damage the system due to overheating. This engendered heat in a system should be dissipated in the surrounding so as to retain the system at its endorsed working temperatures. Therefore, devising efficient cooling solutions to meet these tasks is of paramount importance and has direct effects on the reliability and performance of electronic devices and power electronic devices. Therefore to overcome the problem of overheating in thermal system. Thermal systems using adequate emitters as fins are necessary [1] If we want to attain the required heat transfer rate, with the smallest quantity of material, the preparation of geometry & positioning of the fins should be optimal. Between these variations of geometry, fins have rectangular shape are the most commonly used fin geometry for the reason that their simple structure, low manufacture cost and high thermal efficiency [4].

There are two types of alignments with affections to quadrilateral fin arrangements, vertically based vertical fins and horizontally based vertical fins, have been more commonly used in the devices. However, the horizontal alignment isn't better because of its moderately inferior capacity to disintegrate heat [2]. The simple equation of convection heat losses is given by:

$$Q_c = h \times A \times \Delta T \qquad (1)$$

From equation 1, we can increase the heat transfer rate either by increasing the surface area of fin A, or by increasing heat dissipation coefficient h. The value of heat transfer coefficient h can be enhanced by using proper condition of forced flow over the essential surface. While the forced convection is effective. It needs an extra space for the fan or blower which interns causes the enhancement in initial and maintenance cost. Hence forced convection isn't always selectable. For increasing the heat transfer rate, it is poorer, suitable and easy to use the extended surfaces [1]. To increase the heat transfer area, it is very effective to use the fins over the surface. Therefore the result of heat transfer will be improved. However, if the no. of fins and the spacing between two fins aren't appropriately designed then the heat transfer rate can be decrease also. Though adding extra number of fins increases flow of air and cause the boundary layer disruptions which upset the heat transfer indifferently [3].

The investigational judgments allied to the thermal performances of fins with rectangular shape were testifying in literature. In this study, the steady state condition of natural convection heat exchange as of perforated vertical fin with rectangular shape conformation protruding from a vertical base will be studied.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The purpose of this literature review is understanding of the accomplishment & Natural convection heat exchange rate from fin. Star nor and McManus investigate the one of the initial study around the heat exchange performance of

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fin arrays with rectangular shape. In this research, 4 different set of fins have been tested to observe free convection heat exchange recitals. The fins are placed in three type such that vertical, horizontal, and 45^{o}C, below the main heater, protector heater used to decrease the adjacent heat losses. To developed the moderate heat transfer coefficient for all fin array and all trails position. From trail data, we found that heat exchange rate of vertical fin array fall down 10 to 30 % lower those of identical spaced parallel plate. 45^{O}C base location, H.T.R have 5 – 20% lower than the value of vertical base position. By using smoke filament we observe the flow forms for all base spot. They deliberated the result of fin height and understood that the fin height, spacing and base alignment affect heat exchange recital expressively. [1]

Leung and Probert implemented the experimental study to examine the steady state natural convection for the horizontal based or vertical based vertical fins. They observe the effect of fin height and fin spacing at optimal level. The two fin having length of 10 mm and 17 mm. the trail can be taken with fin base temperature at 20^{o}C / 40^{o}C above the air temperature of environment. The result of trails conducted for fin length of 150mm, 9±0.5 to 9.5±0.5 mm value of optimum fin spacing for the vertical fin protuberant from the vertical base and upward base, respectively. Optimum fin spacing does not affect by base to ambient temperature and fin height. It is clearly observed by this study. [2] Leung, Probert and Shilston They observe the effect of fin length with varying from 250mm to 375mm on the steady state heat transfer rate and optimum fin separation of vertical fin with rectangular bulging from horizontal and vertical base has been examined experimentally. The 40oC ± 0.3 above that of ambient temperature can be used at constant base temperature. [3] Welling and Wooldridge Rectangular, finned, vertical surfaces are used to observe the effect of heat dissipation on so many appliances. In this experiments data display the result of different geometry of fins on free convection heat dissipation stimulated experimentally. The result deliver initial design data for particular temperature and optimal value of the ratio of height of fin to the distance between fins and also gives the variation according to the temperature. [4] Leung, Probert In this study steady state heat loss have been observed from rectangular fin array of 250 mm long, 3mm thick and 60mm perpendicular extending rectangular fins of duralumin and 250mm x 190mm vertical base have calculated. The base having uniform temperature range of 40oC to 80oC with ambient temperature 20oC. To observe the curve of heat loss rate versus fin separation of corresponding maxima respectively at 12mm and 38mm with ±1mm tolerance. Latter maxima leads the maximum heat transfer rate. The heat transfer rate of horizontal and vertical fin array of rectangular shape on vertical base of rectangular are equated at same temperature and same geometry with identical base, the vertical orientation fin gives more heat transfer rate than other. [5] Yüncü and Güvenc this paper deals with experimental study of rectangular fin having horizontal base in free convection heat exchange. A trial set-up was built up and calibrated, fin-arrays of 15 set and fin without base plate was tested in atmosphere. Fin spacing ranges from 6.2mm to 83mm, Fin height ranges from 6mm to 26mm. Base to ambient temperature difference have been vary analytically and individualistically with the power supply to the heater varying from 8W to 50W. To fixed the fin thickness of 3mm and Fin length of 100mm. Fin spacing, Fin height and base to ambient temperature difference has been observed clearly by conducting experimental program. It was found that the convection heat exchange rate of fins get highest value as function of fin height and fin spacing base to given ambient temperature difference. And also improvement of convection heat exchange rate of fin without base plate is powerfully dependent on the fin height and spacing and no. of fin. And correlation was developed for base plate without fin with the non-dimensional parameter. [6] Xiaoling Yu et al. observe thermal performance of two type's heat sink such as heat sink with plate fin and heat sink with plate pin fin. The plate pin fin heat sink was constructed by providing columnar pin fin in between plate fins. The thermal conductivity aluminium material is 202 W/mK is used for heat sinks. The 10 W of heat load is given to the base heat sink was heated uniformly and different wind velocities passes from the heat sink such as 6.5, 8.0, 10.0 and 12m/s separately. They have experiential that heat sink with plate pin fin gives more pressure drop and lesser thermal resistance than heat sinks with plate fin. [7] Raaid R. Jassem studied effect of perforation on heat transfer rate. They have taken five fins and provide different shape of perforation on fins such as circle, square, triangle, and hexagon. They found that the temperature drop is higher for perforated fins than that of solid fins and fins with triangular perforation gives higher heat transfer. [8] K. H. Dhanawade et al. studied the square and circular perforated fin arrays in forced convection. They varied size of perforation as 6mm, 8mm and 10mm and range of Reynolds number from 21 x10 4 to 8.7 x104.They observed that square perforated fin array gives more heat dissipation at low Reynolds no. & the circular perforated fin array performs better at high Reynolds number. [9]

Md. Farhad Ismail et al., in this experiment, study was made to investigate the turbulent convection heat dissipation on plate of rectangular on over a plane surface. The extended surfaces were of many types of horizontal perforations like circular, rectangular, hexagonal cross sections. RANS based modified turbulence model is usage to determine the heat dissipation and fluid flow parameters. Reynolds number deliberated from 2000-5000 basis on the thickness of the fins. Shape of lateral perforation has major effects on the heat transfer behaviour of heat sinks below turbulent flow conditions. Rectangular perforated fins have the lowermost and solid fins getting greater no numb. Perforated fins of Hexagonal shape have the maximum fin helpfulness. Trilateral pierced fins have a deepest skin friction coefficient. [10]

Rigan Jain and M.M. Sahu. This paper deals with CFD to study the effect of steady state natural convectional heat

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dissipation of vertical trapezoidal fins extending vertically from perpendicular rectangular base. Base to ambient temperature difference to the load can be examined. And heat dissipation recital of trapezoidal fin for the optimal fin separation values have been examined with the use of simulation model. 25 W to 125 W of heat input has been given to the fin arrangement and hence the ambient and base temperature are measure in order to calculate the heat dissipation rate of fin array. The comparison of result should be obtained numerically as well as experimentally for the rectangular fins with same fin tip thickness, surface area and base plate dimension. [11] Amer Al-Damook, N. Kapur, J.L. Summers, H.M. hompson. In this paper the experimentally as well as CFD method used for perforated pin fin heat sink. The multiple perforated heat sink is design and manufacture for the study of effect of pin fin with perforation on heat exchange and pressure drop of heat sink. After finding the experimental data with estimate from CFD model for the heat exchange rate into the cooling air stream. The authenticated CFD model is used for the study of effect of the position and number of round perforation which display that the Nusselt no. increases with the pressure drop, no. of pin perforation, power to overawed the pressure drop all decreases equally. Five perforation pin have 11% grater Nusselt no. than the solid pin. The benefit occurs due to not only surface area increasing but also increase heat exchange rate through development of air jet near the perforation. When observed in the framework of CPU cooling, heat transferal analysis displays that enhanced heat transmission with pin perforations transforms into significantly decrease processor case temperatures as well reduce the weight of pin heat sink. [12] Mohamad I. Al-Widyan and Amjad Al-Shaarawi commence a1 rectangular fin having unvarying cross section with circular perforation on a surface at a constant temperature. The pierced fin was deliberate under natural convection using fluent ANSYS for heat transfer augmentation comparative to its solid considering different levels of Grashoff numbers and two geometric bounds: as spacing between hole, sx, and hole diameter, D. It is found that, over the choices considered, heat transfer from the pierced fin improved with Grashoff number. In addition, heat transfer amplified as the spacing between holes dwindled. As for the holediameter, nearly all cases exhibited an upsurge in heat transfer with diameter excluding for the case of high Grashoff number and high spacing ratio, where a maximum value of heat transfer enrichment is touched then started to fall again with the diameter calling for further exploration that includes the fin thickness. This study contemplates a single rectangular fin with an even thermal conductivity, undeviating cross section with thickness of 0.1L, length L, and is infinitely wide. The fin is punched with circular holes along the fin length and fin width. Each perforation (hole) has a diameter D and fin is cut perpendicularly through the fin's body (thickness). The columns of holes are detached from one another by a distance Sx in the direction upright to the fin length. In the same column, hole are uniformly dispersed in the direction of L and are disjointed by a distance Sy=L/4. The fin is devoted to a vertical surface at a steady temperature Ts and operates under natural convection situations where the be siding fluid is expected to have constant properties with a uniform temperature, T∞.

$$\Delta A = (\pi D t) - (2 \frac{\pi D^2}{4})$$

ΔA expresses the change in the surface area of a fin with thickness t due to penetrating a vertical hole with a diameter D through it. [13] Abdullah H. AlEssa,et. Al. deliberates the augmentation of convection heat dissipation from a plane quadrilateral fin having perforation of rectangular shape having aspect ratio 2 using finite element technique. The results for pricked fin have been associated with its corresponding solid one. For geometrical dimensions and thermal belongings of a fin and the holes one should do a parametric study. The study assesses the gain in fin area and of heat transfer coefficients because of perforations. It was found that, for certain choice of rectangular dimension and spaces between holes, there is an amplification in heat debauchery and a reduction in weight over that of the corresponding solid one. Also, the heat transfer heightening of the perforated fin upsurges with the increase in fin thickness and thermal conductivity. The perforated fin results are linked with solid one to find the enlargement in heat transfer caused by inserting the perforations. It is anticipated that both fins have the same sizes (the fin length is 50 mm and width is 200 mm), same thermal conductivity, same base temperature ($T_b = 100^0$c) and same ambient temperature ($T_\infty = 20^0$c). [14] The study reflected the gain in fin area and of heat transfer coefficients due to perforations. The results exposed that, for certain amounts of rectangular perforation dimension, the holes lead to an augmentation in heat intemperance of the perforated fin over that of the correspondent solid one. The magnitude of heat indulgence improvement depends upon the fin thickness, the perforation dimension, thermal conductivity, lateral and longitudinal spacing. Finally, the study revealed that, the perforations introduced in the fin boosts rate of heat degeneracy and at the same time diminishes the weight of the fin.

3. CONCLUSION

If we see the overall range of the above literature survey, it is clearly observed that the whole study is limited to the certain parameters like fin with perforation, fin without perforation, fin orientation, base to ambient temperature difference fin height, fin length, % of perforation etc. But in the study of heat transfer, heat capacity of the materials also play an important role. So there is wide scope of study w.r.t above parameter.

We will brought forward the above study –

- By comparing the results of materials with and without perforation by keeping the heat capacity of both materials constant and accordingly other properties can be varied.

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- The effect of percentage of perforation on fin array by using natural convection at constant heat capacity
- Compare the result of plane, 10, 20, and 30% of area removal from fin by using finite element method.
- Also we can develop a model for the values of total heat flux and temperature distribution by using ANSYS.
- The above two objectives can be achieved with constant spacing at optimum level as mentioned in the above literature.
- Maximum work is done on tall fin which are generally used for experimental purpose only. Actual application based short fin are still require more development.

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