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## The Effect of Nozzle Collar on Single Phase and Boiling Heat Transfer by Planar Impinging Jet

Chang Hwan Shin, Seong Hwan Yim, Seong Je Wu and Hyung Hee Cho

**Key Words :** Jet Impingement( ), Convective Nucleate Boiling( ), Planar Jet( ), Free Surface( ), Nozzle Collar( )

### Abstract

The water jet impingement cooling is one of the techniques to remove heat from high heat flux equipments. We investigate the local heat transfer of the confined water impinging jet and the effect of nozzle collar to enhance the heat transfer in the free surface jet and submerged jet. Boiling is initiated from the furthest downstream and the wall temperature increase is reduced with developing boiling, forming the flat temperature distributions. The reduction in the nozzle-to-surface distance for  $H/W \leq 1$  causes the significant increases and distribution changes in heat transfer. Developed boiling reduces the differences in heat transfer for various conditions. The nozzle collar is employed at the nozzle exit. The distances from heated surface to guide plate,  $H_c$  are  $0.25W$ ,  $0.5W$  and  $1.0W$ . The liquid film thickness is reduced and the velocity of wall jet increase as decreased spacing of collar to heated surface. Heat transfer is enhanced for region from the stagnation to  $x/W \sim 8$  in the free surface jet and to  $x/W \sim 5$  in the submerged jet. For nucleate boiling region of further downstream, the heat transfer by the nozzle collar is decreased in submerged jet compare with higher velocity condition. It is because the increased velocity by collar is de-accelerated at downstream.

$h$	:	$q''/(T_w - T_f)$	$W$	:	
$H$	:	가	$x$	:	
$l$	:		$y$	:	가
Pr	:	Prandtl	$z$	:	가
$q''$	:		$c$	:	
Re	:	Reynolds			
$T_f$	:				1.
$T_w$	:				
$V_j$	:				
$H_c$	:	가			

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E-mail : hhcho@yonsei.ac.kr  
 TEL : (02)2123-2828 FAX : (02)312-2159

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가 (non-condensable gas) 가

(1)

(CHF)

(2)

(3~5)

가 80 mm, 14 mm, 0.467 mm , 10 kW(20 V, 500 A)

가 가

가 72 mm 48

가 K-type

110 mm 가 180 mm × 180 mm 2.0 mm, 15.0 mm

30~300 W/cm<sup>2</sup>

Vader (3) Wolf (4)

가 5W~8W

가 H<sub>c</sub>

0.25W, 0.5W, 1W가

0.5W ~ 1.5W

2~9

(5,6)

가

(34970A)

(confined condition) 가

Fig. 2

가 (5~7)

2.

2.1

Fig. 1

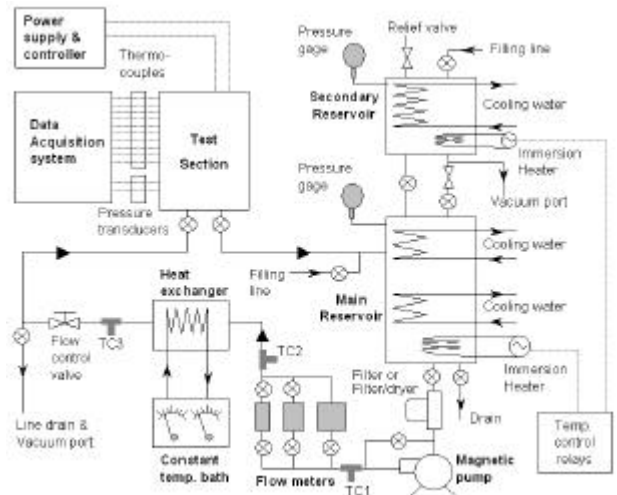


Fig. 1 Schematic diagram of experimental setup

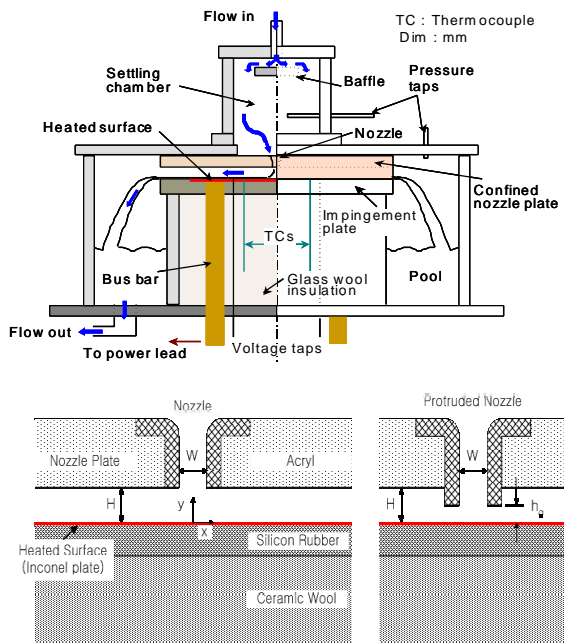


Fig. 2 Schematic of test section

(iso-thermal block)

(ice-bath)

Fig. 2 가  
x, 가 y,  
z .

2.2

50 K

,  $V_n = 1.0, 1.7, 3.3$  m/s

4,100, 7,400,

14,100 .

20~294 W/cm<sup>2</sup> 가 ,

가  
2 1  
0.23 K  
y 1

가

가 0.3 K

Wolf<sup>(8)</sup>

,  
70 ~ 150  
Kline McClintock<sup>(9)</sup>  
±1.7 K  
0.5%  
3.5%, 1.3%, 7.6%, 2.9%  
3.

3.1

가

가

가

가

가

가 가

가

가

(3)

Vader

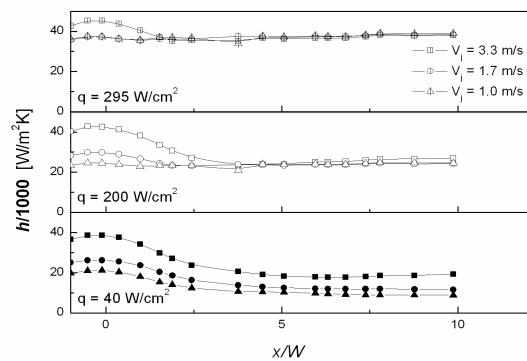


Fig. 3 Velocity effects on convection distributions

Pr, Re  
 $q''=40 \text{ kW/cm}^2$   
 가

가  
 Fig. 3

가  
 가

가

가  
 가

Fig. 4

가

2

가

3.2 가  
 $H/W=4$

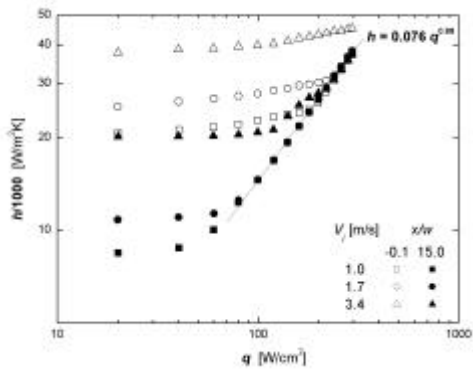


Fig. 4 Boiling Curve : Convection coefficient versus Heat flux

(10)  
 $H/W=1$

0.8W  
 $H/W$ 가 1  
 가  
 $H/W=4$

가

가

$H/W=4$

가

Fig. 5

가

0.5W

가

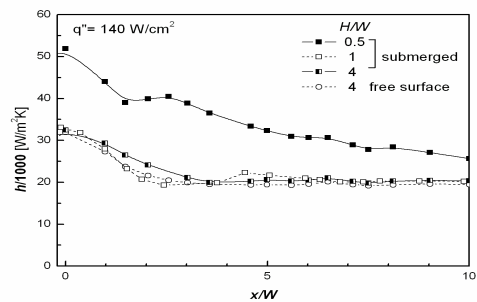
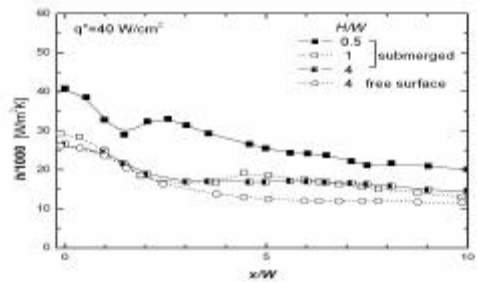


Fig. 5 Effect of spacing for the submerged and free surface jet

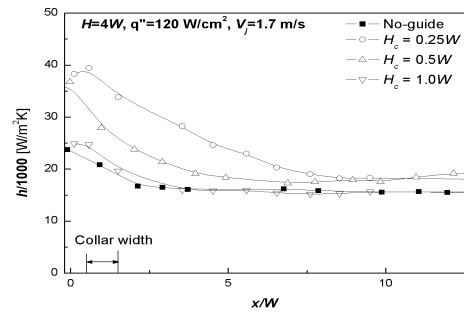
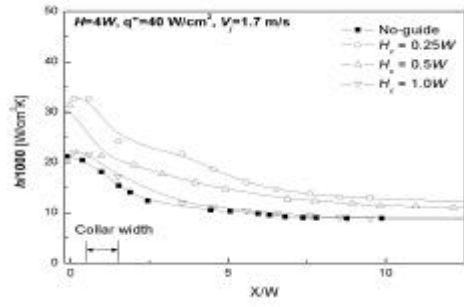


Fig. 6 Nozzle collar effect with free surface jet

Fig. 6  
가  
가  
가

3.4  
Fig. 7

가  
가  
가  
가

가

Fig. 5

가

$H/W=0.5$

가

3.3

가

1W

가

, 가

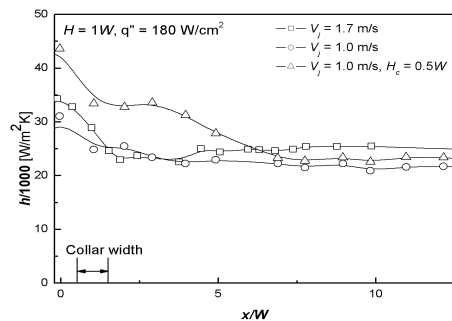
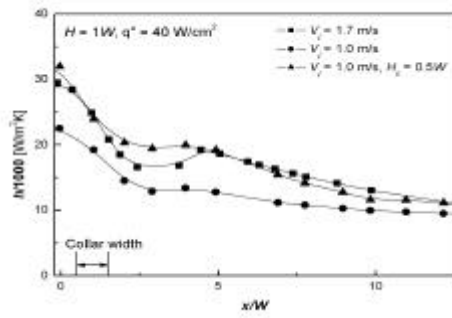


Fig. 7 Nozzle collar effect with submerged jet

가 .

가                 가 ,  
                          x/W=5

가

가                 가

4.

(1)

H/W=4

H/W=1

(2)

H/W=4

, H<sub>c</sub>/W=1

H<sub>c</sub>/W=0.5    0.25

x/W~8

(3)

x/W~5

가

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