

# كتاب تجارب معمل

## الطاقة

؛أولاً: بيانات المعمل الأساسية

اسم المعمل: معمل الطاقة

القسم العلمي: هندسة القوى الميكانيكية

المشرف: د. أحمد عبد السلام - د. وليد شعبان

مهندس المعمل: م. إسماعيل السيد فهم

أمين المعمل: طارق يونس

تليفون: 1686

الموقع بالنسبة للكلية: ملحق الورش - الدور الثاني + السطح

مساحة المعمل: .....100.....



**ثالثاً: قائمة بالتجارب التي تؤدي داخل المعمل:**

[illegible]

### خامساً: الخدمات الطلابية التي يؤديها المعمل:

■ عدد الطلاب المستفيدين من المعمل: طلاب الفرق الاولى والثالثة والرابعة + طلبة الدراسات العليا

■ الأقسام العلمية المستفيدة من المعمل: قسم هندسة القوى الميكانيكية

■ الفرق الدراسية المستفيدة من المعمل: ..... الأولى والثالثة + طلبة الدراسات العليا.....

■ المقررات الدراسية التي تستفيد من المعمل:

(1) تحويل الطاقة (الصف الثالث).

(2) الطاقات المتجددة (الصف الرابع).

■ الأنشطة الطلابية داخل المعمل:

(1) تدريب صيفي للطلبة (الفرقة الاولى).

(2) مجموعة تجارب معملية لمادة تحويل الطاقة (الفرقة

الثالثة).

(3) مشاريع للفرقة الرابعة

■ عدد طلاب الدراسات العليا المستفيدين من المعمل: .....7.....

■ عدد الرسائل العلمية التي تمت في المعمل:

.....15.....

15/10/2015

■ عدد الدورات التدريبية التي تمت في المعمل: 2.....

■ المسابقات العملية التي شارك فيها طلاب من المستفيدين من المعمل:

R.O.V. (1

## التجربة الأولى

■ بيانات عامة:

اسم التجربة: **Experimental investigation of  
the dynamic behavior  
of thermally driven adsorption chiller.**

تجربة لدراسة التصرف الديناميكي لنظام تبريد شمسي بالامتزاز

الفرقة الثالثة

الفرقة المقرر عليها التجربة:

الفصل الدراسي: ..... الثاني

### System description

The present adsorption chiller composes three heat exchangers namely, evaporator, condenser and sorption element (adsorber/desorber reactor) as shown in Figure 1. Adsorption cycle consists of four batch-operated thermodynamic processes which are shown on in Figure 2, the pressure-temperature-concentration diagram. The processes can be explained briefly as follows where the subscripts  $a$ ,  $b$ ,  $c$  and  $d$  indicate the states of processes  $a-b$ ,  $b-c$ ,  $c-d$  and  $d-a$ , respectively of Figure 2.

#### Adsorption-evaporation process ( $a-b$ ):

Sorption element is connected to the evaporator which makes it possible to adsorb the refrigerant vapor from the evaporator. During the adsorption process the adsorber is cooled from  $T_a$  to  $T_b$ . Adsorption heat is removed by coolant that flows inside the sorption element. Refrigerant concentration in the bed increases until reaches its maximum value,  $W_b$ .

Pre-heating process (b-c):

Sorption element is isolated from both the evaporator and the condenser. Heat is added by external heat source to the sorption element at constant refrigerant concentration, which results in the temperature increase of refrigerant from  $T_b$  to  $T_c$ . Sorption element pressure increases from that of the evaporator to the condenser pressure.

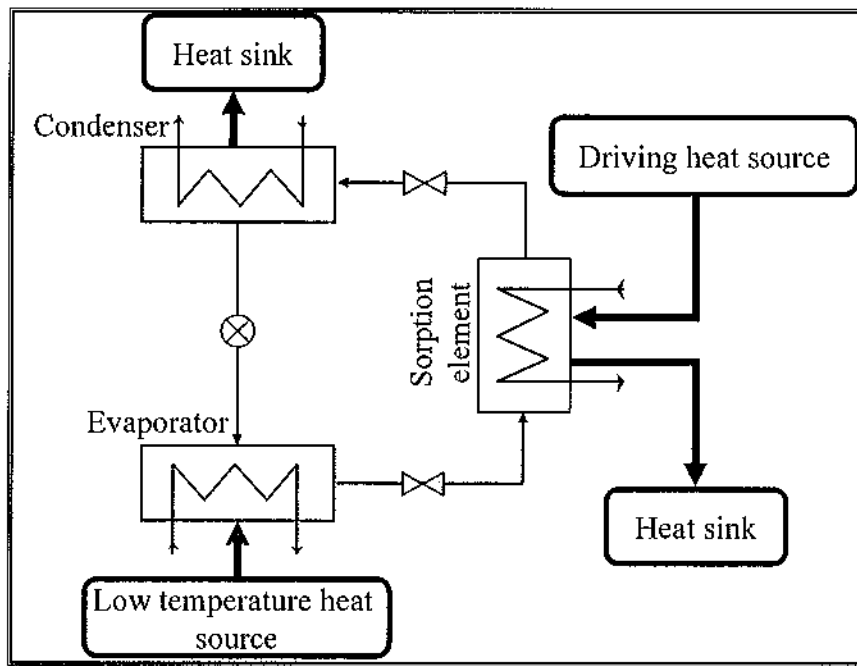
Desorption-condensation process (c-d):

Desorber is connected to the condenser and the heat input from external source continues in this process. The refrigerant vapor is desorbed at constant pressure,  $P_{\text{cond}}$ , while the temperature increases until it reaches the regeneration temperature,  $T_d$ . The desorbed refrigerant is continually provided to the condenser where condensation takes place at  $T_{\text{cond}}$ . Condensation heat is removed by coolant that flows inside the condenser heat transfer tubes. In this process, the concentration decreases until reaching the equilibrium at  $T_d$ .

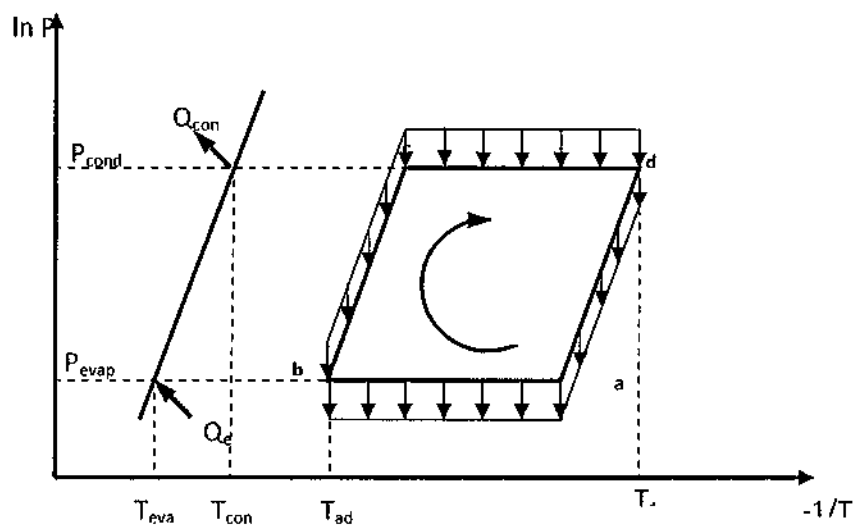
Pre-cooling process (d-a):

Desorber heat exchanger is disconnected from both the evaporator and the condenser. It is cooled down at constant refrigerant concentration from  $T_d$  to  $T_a$  by coolant. The adsorber pressure decreases from condenser pressure to the evaporator pressure.





**Figure (1):** Schematic diagram of the basic closed adsorption cycle.



**Figure (2):**  $\ln(P)$  vs.  $(-1/T)$  of basic adsorption cooling cycle.

## Main objective

The main target of the present experiment is to track the dynamic behavior of adsorption chillers. Temporal history of adsorber/desorber, condenser and evaporator heat exchangers should be recorded.

### خطوات تنفيذ التجربة:

- Evacuate the system using a vacuum pump.
- Apply the external load to the evaporator.
- Open the valve that connects the evaporator and adsorber where vapor will follow to the adsorber to the adsorbent (silica gel).
- Record the temperature of adsorber and evaporator heat exchangers.
- Close valve between desorber and evaporator and open that connects the desorber and condenser.
- Added heat to the desorber through the heating water loop.
- Record the temperature of the desorber and condenser.
- Plot the data and check the dynamic behavior of the chiller.

### النتائج:

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### ■ مناقشة النتائج:

[illegible]

■ أسئلة عامة:



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## التجربة الثانية

■ بيانات عامة:

### اسم التجربة: *Performance investigation of flat plate solar collector.*

قياس معامل أداء وحدة مجمع شمسي مسطح

الفرقة الثالثة

الفرقة المقرر عليها التجربة:

الفصل الدراسي: ..... الثاني.....

#### Background

Solar energy collectors are special kinds of heat exchangers that transform solar radiation energy to internal energy of the transport medium. The major component of any solar system is the solar collector. This is a device that absorbs the incoming solar radiation, converts it into heat, and transfers the heat to a fluid (usually air, water, or oil) flowing through the collector. The solar energy collected is carried from the circulating fluid either directly to the hot water or space conditioning equipment or to a thermal energy storage tank, from which it can be drawn for use at night or on cloudy days.

There are basically two types of solar collectors: flat plate and concentrating. A flat-plate collector has the same area for intercepting and absorbing solar radiation. A concentrating collector; usually has concave reflecting surfaces to intercept and focus the sun's beam radiation to a small receiving area, thereby increasing the radiation flux. Concentrating collectors are suitable for high-temperature applications.

## Aim of the present experiment

This experiment aims to study the thermal performance of a flat plate solar collector and estimating its thermal efficiency.

## Experimental Set-up

The flat plate solar collector consists of ;

- (1) a dark flat-plate absorber of solar energy,
- (2) a glass cover that allows solar energy to pass through,
- (3) a heat-transport fluid, i.e. water, to remove heat from the absorber,
- (4) a heat insulating backing, as shown in Figure 4.

The collector is connected to a circulating pump which circulates water through the collector and then to a hot water tank as shown in Figure 5. The solar flux intensity is measured using a pyranometer.

### ■ خطوات تنفيذ التجربة:

- The inlet and outlet temperature ( $T_{f,in}$ ,  $T_{f,out}$ ) will be measured by thermometers.
- The inlet solar total radiation ( $I$ ) is measured using a pyranometer set parallel to the collector surface.

■ أسئلة عامة:

[illegible]