OPTIMIZING HEAT EXCHANGER EFFICIENCY THROUGH PERFORATION PATTERN OPTIMIZATION

[1]Amrit Anand [2]Mr. Neeraj Yadav
[1]Department of Mechanical RKDF College of Technology, Bhopal India,
[2]Department of Mechanical RKDF College of Technology, Bhopal India,
Email [1]amritanand2013@gmail.com [2]neerajy2288@gmail.com

* Corresponding Author: Amrit Anand

Abstract: *Heat exchangers are indispensable components in various industrial processes, crucial for efficient thermal management across diverse sectors. This paper delves into the significance of heat exchanger efficiency and explores the role of optimized perforation patterns in enhancing performance. Through an extensive analysis of baffle configurations and their impact on convective heat transfer and pressure drop, this study aims to provide valuable insights into maximizing energy efficiency and sustainability in thermal management systems. The research employs computational fluid dynamics (CFD) analysis to investigate the convective heat transfer and pressure drop in an annulus with perforated Single Segmental Baffles (SSPBs) aligned along the inner heated tube surface, using water as the working fluid. The proposed model for SSPB with optimized geometrical parameters is developed and compared with existing experimental results, demonstrating the potential for significant efficiency gains through perforation pattern optimization..*

Keywords: *Heat exchangers, efficiency optimization, perforation patterns, computational fluid dynamics (CFD), convective heat transfer, pressure drop, thermal management systems.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Heat exchangers play a critical role in numerous industrial processes, serving as the backbone of thermal management systems across various sectors, including power generation, HVAC (Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning), chemical processing, and refrigeration. The efficiency of heat exchangers is pivotal for optimizing energy utilization, reducing operational costs, and minimizing environmental impacts.

Efficiency in heat exchangers refers to their ability to transfer heat effectively between two or more fluid streams while minimizing energy losses. Achieving high efficiency is essential for enhancing overall system performance, improving process reliability, and meeting stringent regulatory requirements. In recent years, there has been a growing emphasis on maximizing heat exchanger efficiency through advanced design strategies and innovative technologies. One promising approach involves optimizing the perforation patterns within heat exchanger components, such as tubes, plates, or fins. By strategically designing these perforations, engineers can enhance heat transfer rates, reduce pressure drops, and mitigate fouling issues, thereby improving overall system efficiency [1]. This paper explores the importance of heat exchanger efficiency and examines the role of optimized perforation patterns in enhancing performance. Through a comprehensive analysis of key factors influencing heat exchanger efficiency and various optimization techniques, this study aims to provide valuable insights into maximizing energy efficiency and sustainability in thermal management systems.

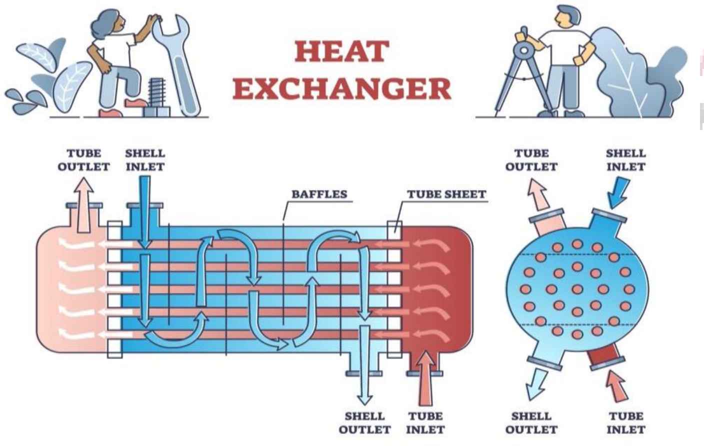


Figure 1 Heat Exchanger [2]

A. Understanding Perforation Patterns In Heat Exchangers

The efficiency and performance of heat exchangers heavily rely on their design, including the intricate arrangement of perforation patterns. Perforations, strategically placed within heat exchanger components such as tubes, plates, or fins, significantly influence heat transfer characteristics, fluid dynamics, and overall system efficiency. The primary purpose of perforation patterns is to facilitate the exchange of thermal energy between fluid streams while minimizing pressure drops and fouling. By carefully designing the size, shape, distribution, and orientation of perforations, engineers can tailor heat exchanger performance to specific application requirements [2]–[5].

In the realm of heat exchanger engineering, the significance of perforation patterns cannot be overstated. These intricate patterns, strategically integrated into heat exchanger components such as tubes, plates, or fins, dictate the efficiency and effectiveness of heat transfer processes. Perforation patterns influence fluid dynamics, heat distribution, and pressure drops within the exchanger, ultimately shaping its thermal performance. By carefully designing the size, shape, distribution, and orientation of these perforations, engineers can tailor heat exchanger behavior to meet specific application requirements. Moreover, understanding how different perforation geometries interact with fluid flow is essential for predicting and optimizing heat exchanger performance. Through advanced analytical techniques and experimental studies, engineers gain valuable insights into the complex interactions between perforation patterns and heat transfer processes. This understanding forms the foundation for optimizing perforation designs, enhancing heat exchanger efficiency, and achieving superior thermal performance across various industrial applications [6]–[9].

Figure 2 Understanding Perforation Patterns in Heat Exchangers [5]

Perforation Pattern Significance: - Perforation patterns within heat exchangers hold immense significance due to their direct impact on the efficiency and effectiveness of heat transfer processes. These patterns dictate how effectively thermal energy is exchanged between fluid streams within the exchanger, ultimately influencing the overall performance of the system. Through careful design and optimization of these patterns, engineers can enhance heat transfer rates, reduce energy losses, and improve system reliability [10]–[14].

Heat Transfer Influence: - The design parameters of perforation patterns—such as size, shape, distribution, and orientation—have profound effects on heat transfer rates within the heat exchanger. By strategically adjusting these parameters, engineers can modify fluid flow dynamics and convective heat transfer coefficients, thereby optimizing the heat transfer process. For instance, altering the shape of perforations can influence the flow pattern of fluids, leading to enhanced heat transfer efficiency in specific regions of the exchanger.

Fluid Dynamics Consideration: - Perforation patterns significantly influence fluid dynamics within the heat exchanger. Different geometries induce varying levels of turbulence in the fluid flow, which, in turn, affect mixing behaviors and heat dispersion. Understanding these fluid dynamics considerations is essential for predicting and optimizing heat exchanger performance. By analyzing how perforation patterns impact fluid behavior, engineers can design heat exchangers that achieve desired levels of thermal performance and efficiency.

Pressure Drop Mitigation: - Optimized perforation patterns can help mitigate pressure drops within the heat exchanger, thereby improving energy efficiency and reducing operational costs. By strategically placing perforations and optimizing their geometries, engineers can minimize flow resistance and streamline fluid distribution. This results in smoother fluid flow and reduced pressure losses, ultimately enhancing the overall performance of the heat exchanger [15]–[18].

Uniformity in Heat Exchanging: - Ensuring uniform heat transfer across the exchanger surface is essential for maintaining system stability and reliability. Well-designed perforation patterns facilitate even distribution of thermal energy, minimizing temperature differentials and preventing hot spots or cold spots within the heat exchanger. This uniformity in heat exchanging contributes to consistent performance and prolongs the lifespan of the equipment.

Application-Specific Tailoring: - Each heat exchanger application comes with its own set of requirements and constraints. Perforation patterns must be tailored to meet these specific needs, considering factors such as the properties of the fluids being exchanged, the operating conditions of the system, and the limitations of manufacturing processes. By customizing perforation patterns to suit the application, engineers can optimize heat exchanger performance and ensure compatibility with the intended use case.

Analytical Approaches: - Advanced analytical techniques, such as computational fluid dynamics (CFD) simulations and experimental studies, are invaluable tools for understanding the complex interactions between perforation patterns and heat exchanger performance. These approaches allow engineers to visualize and analyze fluid flow behaviors, heat transfer mechanisms, and pressure distributions within the exchanger. By leveraging these analytical insights, engineers can refine perforation designs and optimize heat exchanger performance with confidence.

Pursuit of Efficiency: Maximizing heat exchanger efficiency requires a continuous pursuit of optimization and improvement. Engineers must iterate on perforation patterns, refining designs based on analytical insights and experimental data. By continually striving for efficiency gains through iterative design processes, engineers can push the boundaries of heat exchanger performance, achieving higher levels of energy efficiency and thermal effectiveness[19]–[23].

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Kim, Myung-Ho, et al. [6] investigates enhancing the flow uniformity within a sodium-cooled fast reactor steam generator heat exchanger using a perforated plate. A 1/4-scale experimental model was created, featuring 33 × 66 channels, with water as the working fluid. A perforated plate design, informed by numerical simulations, aimed to improve flow uniformity. Results showed significant improvement in flow uniformity with a minor increase in pressure drop. Experimental measurements aligned well with numerical simulations, validating the effectiveness of the perforated plate design in enhancing flow uniformity.

Marzouk, S. A., et al. [7] The thermal, hydraulic, and thermodynamic performances of a shell and tube heat exchanger with wired-nails circular-cut rod inserts were investigated experimentally. Various configurations of inserts were examined, showing significant improvements in thermal and thermodynamic performances while sacrificing hydraulic performance. Overall, thermal and exergy efficiencies were enhanced by 185% to 280% compared to conventional designs.

Pasupuleti, R. K., et al. [8] analyzes the heat transfer characteristics of a conventional shell and tube heat exchanger with and without helical finned surfaces. The investigation focused on variations in cold fluid velocity, with simulations conducted using ANSYS-CFD. Results showed that helical finned tube heat exchangers exhibited higher logarithmic mean temperature difference (LMTD) compared to conventional designs, highlighting the effectiveness of helical finned surfaces in enhancing heat transfer rates.

Abdul Hussein, et al. [9] Thermal performance enhancement of a counterflow twin-pipe heat exchanger was investigated by varying the positions of semi-circular bumpers experimentally and numerically. Results indicated that optimal bumper positions at a distance of 130–190 cm yielded the highest thermal efficiency. The study demonstrated a strong correlation between numerical simulations and experimental data.

Kumar, S., Dinesha, P. et al. [10] A design of experiments approach was employed to investigate the impact of thermal parameters on heat transfer enhancement in a double pipe heat exchanger using a twisted tape as a passive technique. Response Surface Methodology (RSM) was used to construct a mathematical prediction model, identifying optimal conditions for higher heat transfer rates and lower pressure drops.

Bhattad, A., & Babu, S. S. (2022) [11] conducted a numerical analysis on a parallel flow shell and tube heat exchanger employing various hybrid nanofluids, focusing on their impact on heat transfer characteristics. Results showed substantial enhancements in heat transfer rates with hybrid nanoparticles, particularly with Al_2O_3+MWCNT/water nanofluid exhibiting the highest enhancement.

Basavarajappa, S., et al. (2020) [12] provides an overview of research efforts aimed at enhancing the thermal performance of plate fin-and-tube heat exchangers. Different geometries and orientations were explored, highlighting strategies to optimize thermal efficiency across various industrial applications.

Maghrabie, H. M., et al. (2021) [13] The review explores recent implementations of nanofluids in different types of heat exchangers, including plate heat exchangers, double-pipe heat exchangers, and shell and tube heat exchangers. Nanofluids with enhanced thermal conductivity showed promising results in enhancing heat transfer rates across various heat exchanger designs.

IV. OBJECTIVES

The objective of the proposed work is

- To investigate the convective heat transfer and pressure drop in an annulus with perforated SSPBs aligned along the inner heated tube surface, using water as a working fluid by using CFD analysis.
- To develop a proposed model for SSPB with optimised geometrical parameters and compare with existing base experimental results

IV METHODOLOGY

This research work is driven by the overarching goal of improving the thermal efficiency and fluid dynamics of a double-tube heat exchanger (DTHE). To achieve this, the study systematically delves into the impact of various baffle configurations within the DTHE. The primary aim is to optimize the heat transfer mechanisms operating within the DTHE, with the ultimate objective of enhancing its overall performance. The adopted methodology for this investigation is characterized by its comprehensive and well-structured approach, designed to meticulously scrutinize an array of different baffle patterns.

Each baffle design is crafted with precision and attention to detail, with the specific purpose of uncovering unique and valuable insights into the intricate interplay between fluid dynamics and heat transfer phenomena. The research unfolds through a carefully defined sequence of cases, spanning the full spectrum from configurations devoid of baffles to those featuring distinctive perforation patterns. This systematic exploration seeks to unearth and define the optimal baffle designs capable of bringing about substantial improvements in the efficiency of double-tube heat exchangers [24], [25].

Each individual case serves as both a challenge and an opportunity, contributing to the development of a nuanced and comprehensive understanding of the complex relationships that govern the intricate heat exchange processes taking place within these highly sophisticated systems. In essence, this research project represents a methodical and rigorous pursuit of excellence in heat exchanger design, with the ambition of pushing the boundaries of performance optimization within the realm of double-tube heat exchangers.

A. Methodology Used

The research methodology employed in this study adheres to a systematic and well-structured sequence of steps aimed at conducting a comprehensive and precise analysis of the double-tube heat exchanger (DTHE) under varying baffle configurations. The key stages of this approach can be elaborated as follows:

- **3D CAD Modelling:** In the initial phase, a highly detailed 3D CAD model of the DTHE is meticulously developed. This model is tailored to incorporate the specific geometry and dimensions required for each distinct baffle configuration under investigation. The accuracy and completeness of this CAD model are paramount to ensure a faithful representation of the physical system.
- **ANSYS Workbench Integration:** Following the CAD modeling phase, the model is seamlessly integrated into ANSYS Workbench. This integration is pivotal as it harnesses the computational fluid dynamics (CFD) capabilities of ANSYS Workbench for in-depth analysis.
- **Design Modeler Cleanup:** Within ANSYS Workbench, the Design Modeler tool is employed to undertake a thorough cleaning and refinement of the 3D CAD model. This step is crucial to eliminate any potential artifacts, ensuring the model's accuracy and reliability throughout the simulation process.
- **Mesh Generation:** Mesh generation is a pivotal aspect of the methodology. It entails creating an appropriate mesh for the DTHE model, with adjustments made to mesh density as necessary to ensure dependable simulation results. An effectively structured mesh is essential for the accurate modeling of fluid flow and heat transfer.
- **Fluent Solver Setup:** The configuration of the Fluent solver settings is a fundamental step. Researchers meticulously define boundary conditions, turbulence models (such as the k-epsilon model with realizable scale), and

material properties for all components involved, including water, PVC, and copper. These settings are imperative for precisely simulating fluid behavior and heat transfer within the DTHE.

- **Cell-Zone Conditions:** To distinguish between solid domains (representing PVC and copper baffles) and the fluid domain (representing water-liquid), specific cell-zone conditions are defined. This differentiation is critical for accurately capturing the interaction between the baffles and the fluid.
- **Baffle Configurations:** The heart of the study lies in introducing particular baffle configurations for each case. These configurations span the spectrum from scenarios with no baffles to those featuring intricate perforation patterns, including circular, square, elliptical, triangular, and rhombus shapes. Additionally, variations in hole alignment are explored. These diverse configurations permit a comprehensive examination of their effects on heat transfer and fluid dynamics.
- **Inlet and Outlet Boundary Conditions:** To ensure a realistic simulation, inlet and outlet boundary conditions are meticulously set for both the inner tube (made of copper) and the outer shell (constructed from PVC). These conditions include parameters such as mass flow rates, temperatures, and pressure outlets, crucial for replicating real-world operating conditions.
- **Simulation Execution:** Once all parameters and conditions are configured, the simulation is initiated and executed within the Fluent solver. This phase allows for the calculation of temperature and velocity profiles within the DTHE for each baffle configuration.

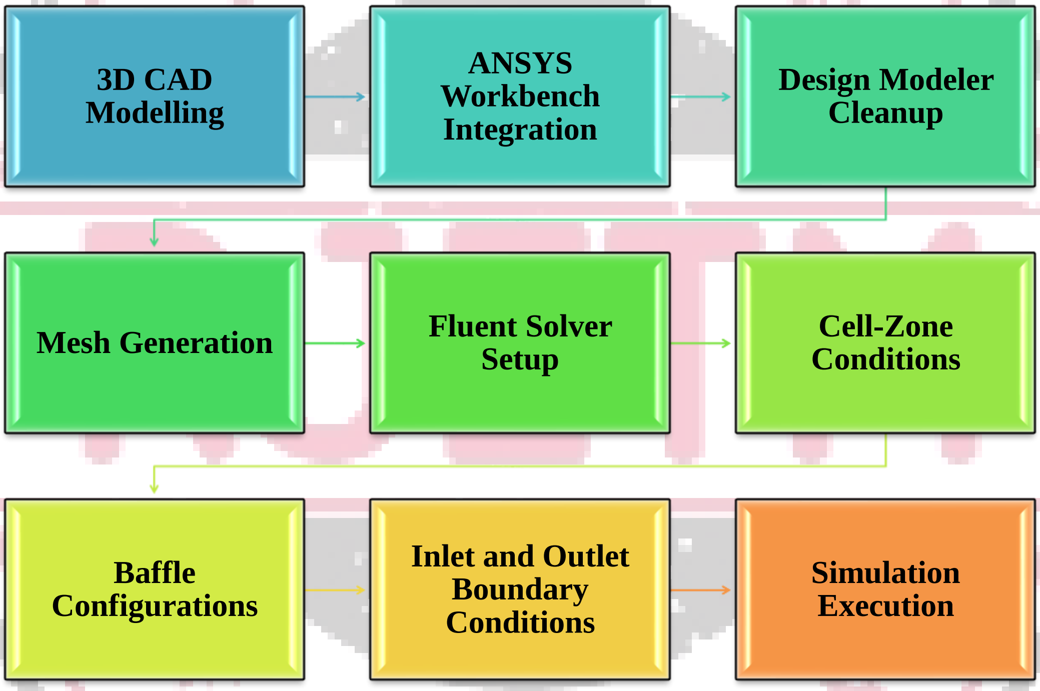


Figure 3 Flow Chart of Adopted Methodology

This research methodology constitutes a systematic, methodical, and exhaustive approach to the exploration of diverse baffle configurations within the DTHE. It serves as the foundational framework for conducting in-depth comparisons and drawing well-informed conclusions regarding the optimal design choices that can enhance the performance of double-tube heat exchangers. The specific cases considered encompass a wide array of baffle configurations, thereby contributing valuable knowledge and advancements to the field of heat exchanger design and performance optimization.

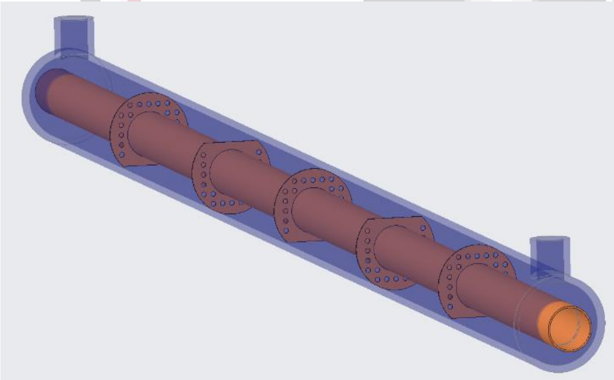
CASES Considered in this Study

The research investigation involves a meticulously structured exploration of various baffle configurations within the context of the double-tube heat exchanger (DTHE). These distinct configurations have been thoughtfully selected to comprehensively assess their impact on the DTHE's performance. Here is an elaboration of each specific case:

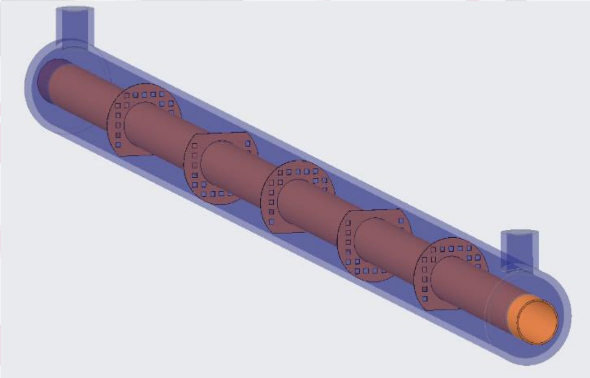
- Case 1: **No Baffles** - In this scenario, the DTHE operates without any baffles. This case serves as a baseline for understanding the natural heat transfer and fluid dynamics within the heat exchanger, without the presence of any disrupting elements.

- Case 2: **Baffles with No Holes** - Baffles are introduced into the DTHE, but they do not feature any perforations or holes. This configuration tests the effect of baffles themselves on heat transfer and fluid flow, without the additional complexity of holes.

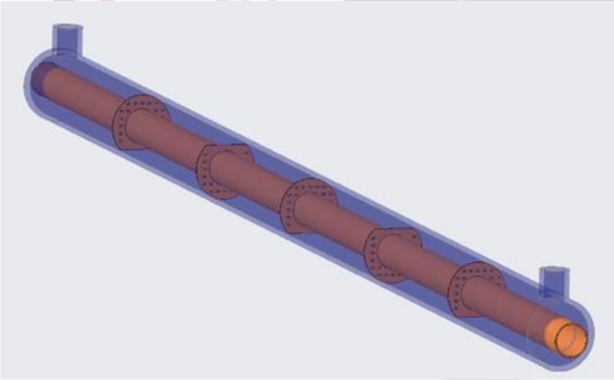
- Case 3: **Baffles with Circular Holes** - The baffles in this case are equipped with circular holes. Circular perforations are known for their uniformity, and this configuration investigates their influence on heat exchanger performance.
- Case 4: **Baffles with Square Holes** - In this scenario, the baffles are designed with square holes. Square perforations introduce a different geometric element, and their impact on heat transfer and fluid flow is a key focus of this case.
- Case 5: **Baffles with Elliptical Holes (Major Axis Horizontally Aligned)** - Baffles featuring elliptical holes with horizontally aligned major axes are examined in this case. Elliptical perforations introduce asymmetry, and their orientation is of particular interest in assessing their effect on heat exchanger performance.
- Case 6: **Baffles with Triangular Holes** - Triangular holes are incorporated into the baffles in this case. The unique shape of triangular perforations brings a different set of challenges and opportunities, making this configuration noteworthy for analysis.
- Case 7: **Baffles with Rhombus Holes** - The baffles in this case are equipped with rhombus-shaped holes. Rhombus perforations introduce yet another geometric variation, and their impact on heat transfer and fluid dynamics is a focal point of investigation.
- Case 8: **Baffles with Elliptical Holes (Major Axis Vertically Aligned)** - Similar to Case 5, this scenario involves baffles with elliptical holes, but with their major axes aligned vertically. The orientation of the elliptical perforations in this case introduces a different dynamic into the study, exploring the influence of orientation on heat exchanger performance.



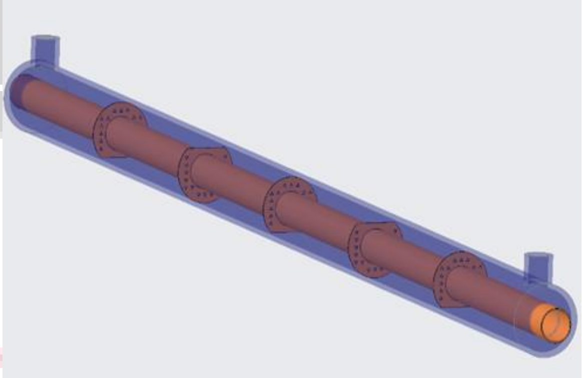
Circular Holes



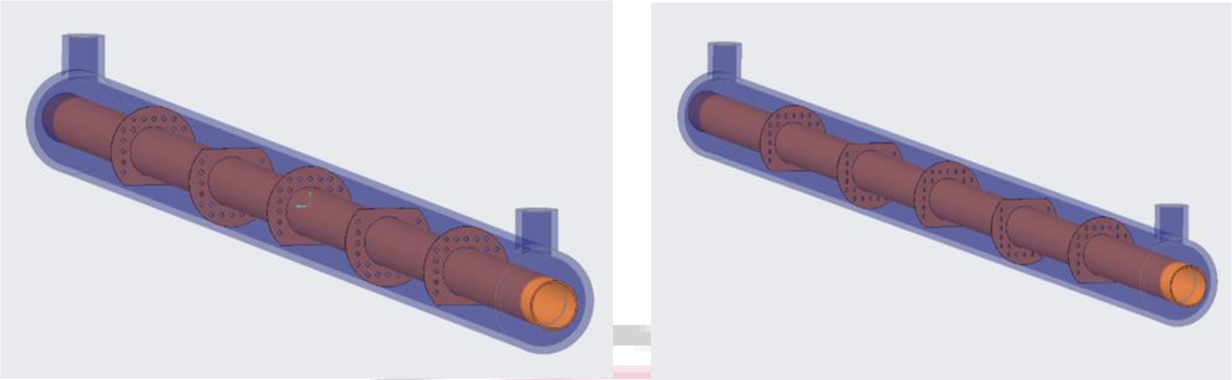
Square Holes



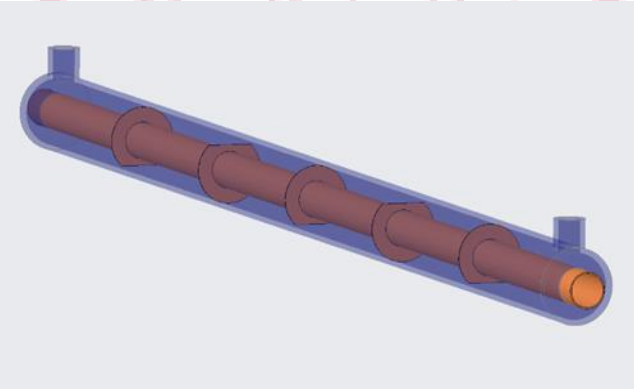
Elliptical Holes (Major Axis Horizontal)



Triangular Holes



Rhombus Holes **Elliptical Holes (Major Axis Vertical)**



No Holes

Figure 4 Specific CASES Considered in this Study

Each of these cases represents a unique configuration that is systematically examined to gain valuable insights into its influence on heat transfer and fluid flow within the DTHE. Through the analysis of these diverse scenarios, the research aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the intricate dynamics governing the performance of the heat exchanger, ultimately contributing to advancements in heat exchanger design and optimization.

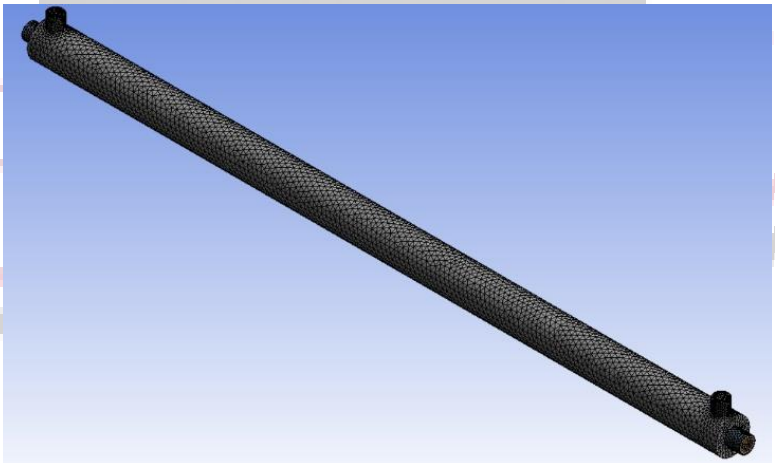


Figure 5 Meshing of DTHE

In the simulation setup, a series of crucial steps and parameters were meticulously configured to accurately replicate the conditions and dynamics within the double-tube heat exchanger (DTHE). To begin, constant pressure-based boundary conditions were applied while ensuring the effect of gravity was incorporated into the simulation. The energy equation was enabled to account for heat transfer phenomena. For modeling turbulence, the k-epsilon model with the realizable scale model and standard wall functions was chosen to accurately capture turbulent flow behavior. Material properties for water liquid, PVC, and copper were sourced from the Fluent material database and integrated into the simulation. In defining cell-zone conditions, the solid domain was specified as PVC for the outer shell, copper for both the inner tube and baffles, and water liquid for the fluid domain.

Boundary conditions were meticulously set for the inner tube (constructed from copper) with an inlet mass flow rate of 0.1343 kg/s at an initial temperature of 50°C, and the outlet was configured as a pressure outlet. Similarly, for the outer shell (comprising PVC), the inlet was defined opposite to the shell inlet, featuring a mass flow rate of 0.2 kg/s, and the outlet was designated as a pressure outlet. These detailed configurations ensured the simulation accurately represented the real-world operating conditions of the DTHE, enabling a comprehensive analysis of its heat transfer and fluid flow performance under various baffle configurations.

Table 1 Boundary conditions for DTHE

Component	**Condition**	**Details**
Inner Tube (Copper)	Inlet	Mass Flow Rate: 0.1343 kg/s Temperature: 50°C
	Outlet	Pressure Outlet
Outer Shell (PVC)	Inlet (opposite to shell)	Mass Flow Rate: 0.2 kg/s
	Outlet	Pressure Outlet

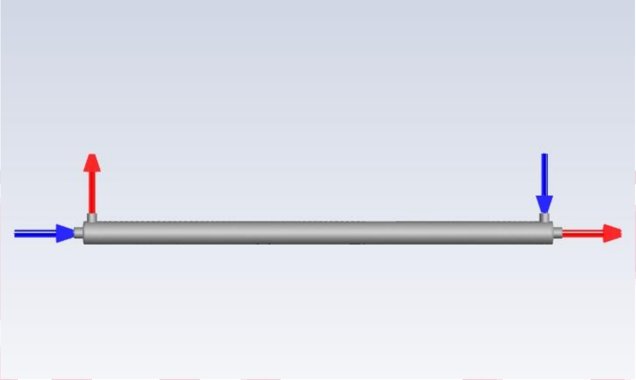


Figure 6 Fluent Solver Boundary Conditions

These boundary conditions outline the specific settings applied to the inner tube (made of copper) and the outer shell (constructed from PVC) within the double-tube heat exchanger (DTHE) simulation.

V. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Comparative Results

A. Comparative results for temperature

To compare the results for all cases where temperature readings were recorded at both the tube side outlet and the shell side outlet, it is essential to consider the variations in temperature under the specified inlet conditions of 50°C for the tube side and 15°C for the shell side.

Table 2 Comparative Analysis of Baffle Configurations in Heat Exchanger Performance

C.No.	Baffle Configuration	Tube side TS	Shell side SS	% Reduction TS	% Accession SS
1	W/o Baffle	48.44	18.54	3.12	3.54
2	No Hole	44.75	19.14	10.494	4.14
3	Circular	44.57	19.90	10.856	4.90
4	Square	43.88	20.93	12.24	5.93
5	Elliptical horizontal	44.78	20.51	10.44	5.51

6	Triangle	43.57	24.40	12.852	9.40
7	Rhombus	44.18	20.70	11.646	5.70
8	Elliptical vertical	44.38	19.80	11.244	4.80

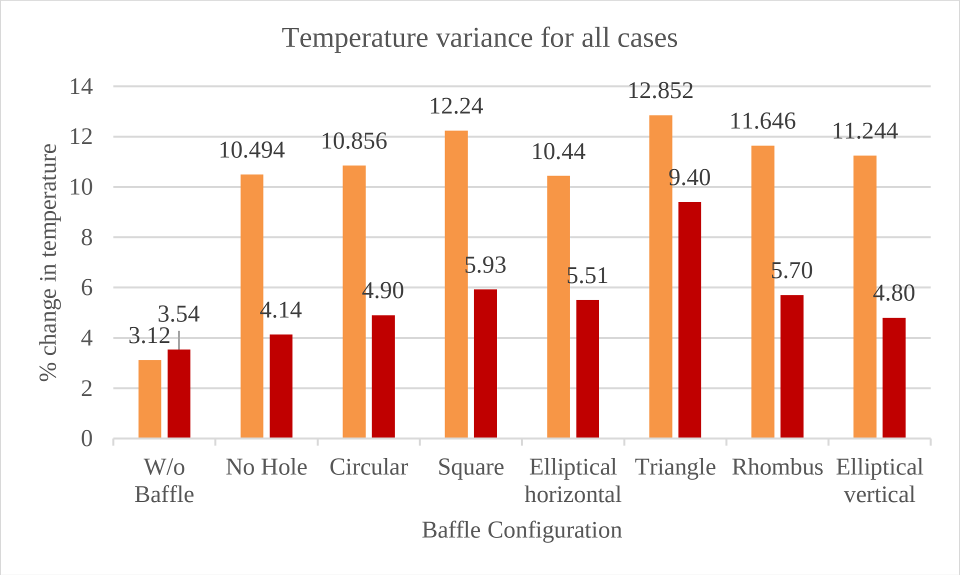


Figure 7 Comparative results for temperature

The analysis of various baffle configurations in the double-tube heat exchanger (DTHE) provides valuable insights into their impact on temperature distribution and heat transfer efficiency. Percentage changes in temperature are observed at both the tube side and shell side as the counter-flowing fluids interact with each other and the heat exchanger's walls and baffles. In the absence of baffles (Case 1), a baseline performance is established, resulting in moderate reductions in both tube and shell side temperatures. This configuration serves as a reference for comparing cases with perforated baffles. Case 2, featuring baffles with no holes, exhibits significant improvement, with a 10.44% reduction in tube side temperature and a 4.14% reduction in shell side temperature, highlighting the effectiveness of simple baffles in enhancing heat transfer. Case 3, employing baffles with circular holes, demonstrates notable improvements with a 10.856% reduction in tube side temperature and a 4.90% reduction in shell side temperature, emphasizing the impact of circular perforations on heat exchange performance. Case 4, utilizing square holes in baffles, achieves substantial improvement with a 12.24% reduction in tube side temperature and a 5.93% reduction in shell side temperature, suggesting the contribution of square perforations to enhanced heat transfer. Case 5, featuring horizontal elliptical holes, shows good improvement, with a 10.50% reduction in tube side temperature and a 5.51% reduction in shell side temperature, indicating the positive effect of horizontal elliptical perforations on heat exchange efficiency. Case 6, incorporating triangular holes in baffles, stands out as the most effective configuration, with a 12.852% reduction in tube side temperature and a significant 9.40% reduction in shell side temperature, showcasing superior heat transfer characteristics. Case 7, with rhombus-shaped perforations, demonstrates good improvement, with an 11.646% reduction in tube side temperature and a 5.70% reduction in shell side temperature, suggesting that rhombus-shaped perforations positively contribute to heat exchange efficiency. Finally, Case 8, featuring vertical elliptical holes, demonstrates significant improvement, with an 11.244% reduction in tube side temperature and a 4.80% reduction in shell side temperature, further highlighting the impact of varying baffle configurations on heat transfer within the DTHE.

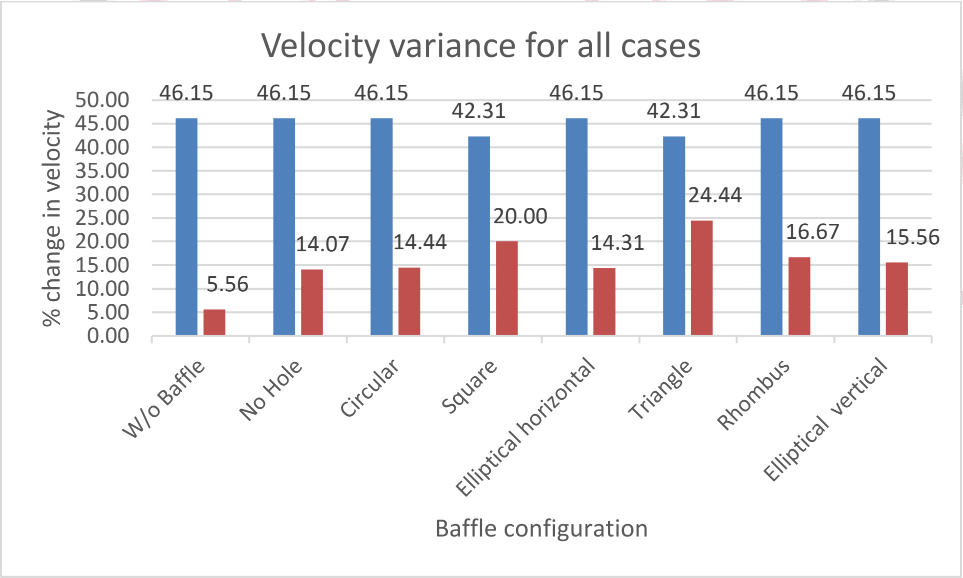
B. Comparative results for velocity

The recorded velocity readings at both the tube side outlet and shell side outlet provide crucial insights into how different baffle configurations impact fluid flow within the double-tube heat exchanger (DTHE). With consistent inlet velocities of 0.26 m/s for the tube side and 0.90 m/s for the shell side, variations in velocity profiles are observed as the fluids interact with the heat exchanger's internal components and baffles.

Table 3 Impact of Baffle Configuration on Heat Exchanger Efficiency

C.No.	Baffle Configuration	Tube side TS	Shell side SS	% Reduction TS	% Reduction SS
1	W/o Baffle	0.38	0.950	46.15	5.56

2	No Hole	0.38	1.027	46.15	14.07
3	Circular	0.38	1.030	46.15	14.44
4	Square	0.37	1.080	42.31	20.00
5	Elliptical horizontal	0.38	1.029	46.15	14.31
6	Triangle	0.37	1.120	42.31	24.44
7	Rhombus	0.38	1.050	46.15	16.67
8	Elliptical vertical	0.38	1.040	46.15	15.56



Comparative results for velocity

The analysis of percentage change in fluid velocity at both the tube side and shell side in the double-tube heat exchanger (DTHE) reveals the intricate interactions between counter-flowing fluids and the influence of different baffle configurations on fluid dynamics. Without baffles (Case 1), the baseline velocity shows a tube side velocity of 0.38 m/s and a shell side velocity of 0.950 m/s. When simple baffles with no holes are introduced (Case 2), there's a significant improvement, with a tube side velocity of 0.38 m/s and a shell side velocity of 1.027 m/s. Circular holes in baffles (Case 3) further increase fluid velocity, with a tube side velocity of 0.38 m/s and a shell side velocity of 1.030 m/s. Square holes (Case 4) demonstrate substantial improvement, with a tube side velocity of 0.37 m/s and a shell side velocity of 1.080 m/s. Triangular holes (Case 6) stand out as the most effective, showing a tube side velocity of 0.37 m/s and a significant shell side velocity of 1.120 m/s, demonstrating superior fluid flow characteristics. These findings underscore the impact of baffle configurations on fluid flow efficiency within the DTHE.

VI. CONCLUSION

This study underscores the critical role of perforation patterns in enhancing heat exchanger efficiency and performance. Through meticulous analysis of various baffle configurations and their impact on convective heat transfer and pressure drop, valuable insights have been gained into optimizing energy efficiency and sustainability in thermal management systems. By leveraging advanced analytical techniques such as computational fluid dynamics (CFD), engineers can refine perforation designs and achieve superior heat exchanger performance. The systematic exploration of perforation patterns within the double-tube heat exchanger (DTHE) has elucidated their significant influence on temperature distribution, heat transfer efficiency, and fluid dynamics. From configurations devoid of baffles to those featuring intricate perforation patterns, each case has contributed to a nuanced understanding of the complex interactions governing heat exchange processes. These insights pave the way for the development of optimized baffle designs capable of substantial efficiency gains, pushing the boundaries of performance optimization in heat exchanger technology.

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