

ABSTRAK

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk memahami bagaimana pengaruh penggunaan *rectangular winglet vortex generator* berdampak pada kinerja perpindahan panas pada *fin and tube heat exchanger*. *Vortex generator* dipakai untuk mengurangi ukuran *wake region*, yaitu area di mana aliran fluida tidak bercampur dengan aliran utama. Mengurangi ukuran *wake region* di belakang *tube* memungkinkan *longitudinal vortices* dapat membantu pencampuran aliran dalam perpindahan panas *fin and tube heat exchanger*. Pengaruh *staggered rectangular open and closed vortex generator* pada *fin and tube heat exchanger* dihitung dan divisualisasikan dengan menggunakan metode simulasi fluida menggunakan software ANSYS 19.2. Studi ini dilakukan pada variasi bilangan Reynolds antara 4500 dan 6500, dengan interval 500. *Vortex generator* dibuat dengan ketebalan 1 mm, untuk versi 1 posisi *winglet* sejajar dengan *tube* dan versi ke 2 posisi *winglet* dimundurkan 32mm dari tengah. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan peningkatan bilangan Nusselt sebesar 30,95% pada SROAC VG versi 1 dan 18,78% untuk SROAC VG versi 2. Peningkatan *pressure drop* sebesar 373,60% terjadi pada SROAC VG versi 1, sementara pada SROAC VG versi 2 mencapai 140,80%. Secara keseluruhan, performa perpindahan panas dan pressure drop pada SROAC VG versi 1 lebih tinggi dibandingkan SROAC VG versi 2.

Kata kunci: *Fin and Tube Heat Exchanger, Longitudinal Vortices, Rectangular Winglet, Vortex Generator, Wake Region*

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to understand how the influence of the use of rectangular winglet vortex generator has an impact on the heat transfer performance of fin and tube heat exchangers. Vortex generators are used to reduce the size of the wake region, which is the area where the fluid flow does not mix with the main flow. Reducing the size of the wake region behind the tube allows longitudinal vortices to aid in flow mixing in the heat transfer of fin and tube heat exchangers. The effect of staggered rectangular open and closed vortex generators on fin and tube heat exchangers was calculated and visualized using the fluid simulation method using ANSYS 19.2 software. The study was conducted on variations of Reynolds numbers between 4500 and 6500, with an interval of 500. The vortex generator is made with a thickness of 1 mm, for version 1 the winglet position is parallel to the tube and for the 2nd version the winglet position is retracted 32mm from the center of the tube. The results showed an increase in the number of Nusselts by 30.95% for SROAC VG version 1 and 18.78% for SROAC VG version 2. An increase in pressure drop of 373.60% occurred in SROAC VG version 1, while in SROAC VG version 2 reached 140.80%. Overall, the heat transfer and pressure drop performance of the SROAC VG version 1 is higher than that of the SROAC VG version 2.

Keywords: Fin and Tube Heat Exchanger, Longitudinal Vortices, Rectangular Winglet, Vortex Generator, Wake Region