Performance of a Plate Fin and Tube Dehumidifying Coil Using Entropy Generation Method

Alaa Ruhma Kazim* & Eaman Hassan Muhammed*

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Abstract

The objective of the present work is to apply the concept of entropy generation method to evaluate the performance of a plate fin and tube dehumidifying coil. The present study provides an analytical method to model the working and performance of this coil as an independent part from the system without modeling the other parts that the system consisted of under wet and dry surface conditions for variable operating parameters. A comparison was made between the traditional effectiveness of the coil and the entropy generation model to evaluate the performance of the coil for variable conditions. The study found that the entropy generation algorithm is more efficient and more sensitive to parameters change than traditional effectiveness to describe the performance of a dehumidifying coil depending on the design and operating parameters. The combination of operating parameters of the coil such as air velocity, air wet bulb temperature, air dry bulb temperature, air relative humidity and heat load capacity affected the performance of the coil and the variable operating parameters lead to variable performance, so the air velocity should be varied according to the state of entering air and the total space load during operation time to compensate the loss in performance and to save power consumed.

Keywords: Plate fin and tube; dehumidifying coil; entropy generation

* College of Engineering, University of Wassit/Wassit

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Introduction

The plate fin and tube dehumidifying coil mainly consists of plain aluminum fins with round copper tubes. Air is flowing between fins and the other fluid passing inside tubes according to specified circuiting arrangement as shown in Figure 1. The fluid inside tubes may be chilled water or an evaporated refrigerant. Mass production of dehumidifying coils in industrial, commercial and residence applications encouraged researchers to find new and efficient designs. The performance evaluation of these coils could be used as a tool to enhance the efficiency of existing coils and to design new coils. The coil effectiveness is a traditional method to find the performance of the coil as an independent part from the system. In many cases the dehumidifying coil is modeled as a part of refrigeration system and the coefficient of performance (COP) of the cycle is calculated only as a measure of efficiency without considering the efficiency of each element of the system. Chwalowski et al. [1] compared the capacity of an evaporator coil predicted by three computer modeling algorithms and manufacturer’s catalog with experimental data. Flat and V-shaped coils used in an air conditioning system were tested at different saturation temperatures with various face angles of the flat coil. Oskarsson et al. [2] suggested three models to simulate the working and performance of a plate fin and tube evaporator under dry, wet and frosted conditions of the air side. The results of simulation using finite element, three regions and parametric models were compared with experimental data for a single and six rows evaporator. Domanski et al. [3] presented a comparable evaluation of a number of refrigerants as working fluids in an optimized finned tube evaporator. EVAP-COND [4] simulation package was used to find the performance of the evaporator. A wide range of circuiting arrangements was considered and the impact of the evaporator performance on the cycle’s coefficient of performance (COP) was analyzed. Byun et al. [5] study the performance of a finned tube evaporator using tube by tube analysis scheme. Fin shape, heat exchanger type, inner tube surface and type of refrigerant were considered and examined under variable operating parameters such as air velocity, inlet air temperature and relative humidity. The objective of the present work is to apply the concept of entropy generation method to find the performance of a plate fin and tube dehumidifying coil as an independent part from the system. The entropy is generated due to heat exchange and due to pressure drop.
comes from fluid flow. Increasing of entropy generation or irreversibility in the system leads to higher loss of work, so the minimization of entropy generated enables the system performs better.

**Theory**

The modeling of a plate fin and tube evaporator depends on the heat balance between wall surface and entering air taking into account the heat and mass transferred. Heat and mass balance between entering and exiting air are considered also. The performance of the evaporator is predicted depending on the concepts of the first law and second law of thermodynamics.

**Modeling of a plate fin and tube dehumidifying coil**

Assuming that the total heat load of the evaporator \( Q_T \) is transferred from air to fins and bare tubes surfaces,

\[
Q_T = (h_T A_t + h_T A_f \eta_f)(H_m - H_w) \quad ....(1)
\]

Total heat load of the evaporator consists of sensible and latent parts as follows,

\[
Q_T = Q_{\text{sen}} + Q_{\text{lat}} \quad ....(2)
\]

\[
Q_{\text{sen}} = (h_{\text{sen}} A_t + h_{\text{sen}} A_f \eta_f) \Delta T_m \quad ....(3)
\]

\[
Q_{\text{sen}} = m^* C_p (T_{d_i} - T_{d_o})
\]

\[
T_{d_o} = T_{d_i} - \frac{Q_{\text{sen}}}{m^* C_p} \quad ....(4)
\]

\[
Q_{\text{lat}} = m^* H_{f_g} (W_i - W_o)
\]

\[
W_o = W_i - \frac{Q_{\text{lat}}}{m^* H_{f_g}} \quad ....(5)
\]

where,

\[
A_t = \pi \cdot D \cdot L \cdot N_t \cdot N_r \left[ 1 - F_t \cdot F_d \right]
\]

\[
A_f = 2 F_d \cdot L \cdot N_t \cdot N_r \left[ \frac{X_a X_b}{4} \right]
\]

\[
H_m = \frac{H_1 + H_w}{2}
\]

Assuming counter flow heat exchanger, the mean temperature difference between wall and outside air can be calculated as,

\[
\Delta T_m = \frac{(T_{d_i} - T_{w}) - (T_{d_o} - T_{w})}{\ln \left( \frac{T_{d_i} - T_{w}}{T_{d_o} - T_{w}} \right)} \quad ....(6)
\]

\[
\Delta T_m = \frac{T_{d_i} - T_{d_o}}{\ln \left( \frac{T_{d_i} - T_{w}}{T_{d_o} - T_{w}} \right)} \quad ...
\]

**McQuiston** [6] presented one of the well known correlations to predict air side heat transfer coefficient taking into account the effect of number of rows as follows,

\[
h_{\text{sen}} = \frac{j_n \cdot C_p \cdot G_{\text{max}}}{Pr^{2/3}}
\]

\[
h_{\text{r}} = \frac{j_n \cdot C_p \cdot G_{\text{max}}}{Sc^{2/3}}
\]

where,

\[
j_n = \frac{1 - 1280 \cdot N_r \cdot Re_b}{j_4} - 1.2
\]

\[
j_4 = \frac{1 - 5120 \cdot Re_b}{1.2}
\]

\[
j_{4_{\text{sen}}} = 1.325 \times 10^{-6} + 0.2675 \cdot j_p \cdot j_s
\]

\[
j_{4_{\text{r}}} = 1.325 \times 10^{-6} + 0.2675 \cdot j_p \cdot j_T
\]

\[
j_p = Re_b^{-0.4} \left( \frac{A_o}{A_f} \right)^{-0.15}
\]
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\[ j_s = 0.84 + 4 \times 10^{-5} \cdot Re_s^{0.25} \]
\[ j_T = (0.95 + 4 \times 10^{-5} \cdot Re_s^{0.25}) \cdot Fs^2 \]

and
\[ Re_b = \frac{G_{\text{max}} \cdot X_{\text{b}}}{\mu}, \quad G_{\text{max}} = \frac{\rho_{\text{in}} \cdot U}{\sigma}, \]
\[ \sigma = \frac{A_{\text{min}}}{A_{\text{face}}}, \quad Re_D = \frac{G_{\text{max}} \cdot D}{\mu}, \]
\[ Re_s = \frac{G_{\text{max}} \cdot S}{\mu}, \quad Fs = \frac{1}{1-F_{f} \cdot F_{d}} \]
\[ A_{\text{face}} = \pi \cdot L = N_1 \cdot X_4 \cdot L \]
\[ A_{\text{min}} = N_1 \cdot L \left( X - D \right) \left( 1 - F_{f} \cdot F_{d} \right) \]

\[ X = X_a \quad \text{or} \quad X = \sqrt{\frac{X_a^2}{2}} + X_b^2 \]

According to which is less [7].

When dew point temperature of entering air is less than wall temperature, no mass transfer occurs \((Q_{\text{in}} = 0)\) and the heat energy will be transferred sensibly (dry surface evaporator), hence \(j_T\) and \(j_s\) are equal to 1.

Assuming staggered tube arrangement and hexagonal fin layout, the efficiency \((\eta_f)\) can be calculated as [8],
\[ \eta_f = \frac{\tanh(m \cdot r \cdot \varphi)}{m \cdot r \cdot \varphi} \]

\[ m = \left[ \frac{2 \cdot h_{\text{sen}}}{k_f \cdot F_{f}} \right] \left[ 1 + \frac{C \cdot H_{\text{fg}}}{C_p} \right] \]
\[ C = \frac{C_1 + C_2}{2} \]

\[ C_1 = \frac{W_w - W_{\text{in}}}{T_w - T_{\text{di}}} \]
\[ C_2 = \frac{W_w - W_{\text{out}}}{T_w - T_{\text{do}}} \]
\[ \varphi = \left( \frac{R}{r} - 1 \right) \left( 1 + 0.35 \cdot \ln \left( \frac{R}{r} \right) \right) \]
\[ R = 1.27 \psi \left( \beta - 0.3 \right) \frac{1}{2} \]
\[ \psi = \frac{M}{r}, \quad \beta = \frac{1}{M} \geq 1 \]

\[ 1 = 0.5 \left[ \sqrt{\frac{X_a^2}{4}} + X_b^2 \right] \]

\( M \) is defined as \( \frac{X_a}{2} \) or \( X_b \) depending on which is less. For dry surface evaporator (no mass transfer), the parameter \( C \) equals to zero.

**Performance of a plate fin and tube dehumidifying coil**

To evaluate the performance of a plate fin and tube dehumidifying coil by using EGM method, inside tube and outside tube irreversibility should be included. The effective variables for inside tube side that must be included are inside tube diameter, tube circuiting arrangement and the type of fluid. This type of heat exchangers has a complex tube circuiting and no rules available to specify a general method for all tube circuiting arrangements, besides the designer has the ability to change the tube circuiting according to pressure drop limitations after the inside tube diameter and the type of fluid are specified. So the present work deals with the air side region only because of its higher resistance to heat flow than...
inside tube region and it contains most design variables.

Khan et al. [9] proposed an approach to model the tube bank in cross flow. This model was modified for the present analysis as follows, For outside fluid (air) of the coil shown in Figure 1, conservation of mass leads to

\[ m_{\text{in}} = m_{\text{out}} = m \]

(9)

For the steady state flow condition for the air outside tubes of the coil assuming no change in potential and kinetic energies and no work done during the process, the first law of thermodynamics will be reduced to,

\[ Q = m^* (H_o - H_i) \]

...(10)

From the second law of thermodynamics of steady state flow condition for air outside tubes,

\[ m^* (s_0 - s_i) \geq \frac{Q}{T_w} \text{ (Irreversible process)} \]

...(11)

\[ m^* (s_0 - s_i) = \frac{Q}{T_w} + S_{\text{gen}} \]

...(12)

\[ S_{\text{gen}} = m^* (s_0 - s_i) - \frac{Q}{T_w} \]

...(13)

\[ dH = T_a ds + \frac{dp}{\rho} \]

...(14)

\[ H_o - H_i = T_a (s_0 - s_i) + \frac{P_o - P_i}{\rho} = \]

...(15)

Substituting Equation 15 into Equation 10 and simplifying it, we get,

\[ s_o - s_i = \frac{Q}{m^* T_a} + \frac{\Delta p}{\rho T_a} \]

...(16)

Substituting Equation 16 into Equation 13, we get,

\[ S_{\text{gen}} = \frac{Q(T_w - T_a)}{T_w T_a} + \frac{m^* \Delta p}{\rho T_a} \]

...(17)

\[ Q = -Q_T \]

\[ S_{\text{gen}} = \frac{Q_T (T_a - T_w)}{T_w T_a} + \frac{m^* \Delta p}{\rho T_a} \]

...(18)

Equation 18 consists of two parts, the first represents the entropy generation due to heat transfer and the second is the entropy generation comes from pressure drop. The pressure drop of the air side of a plate fin and tube dehumidifying coil can be calculated as follows neglecting the entrance and exit losses [8],

\[ \Delta p = \frac{G^2_{\text{max}}}{2 \rho_m} \left[ \frac{1}{\rho_i} \left( \frac{\rho_i}{\rho_o} - 1 \right) \left( \sigma^2 + 1 \right) \right] + f \frac{A_o}{A_{\text{min}}} \frac{\rho_i}{\rho_m} \]

...(19)

where,

\[ A_o = A_t + A_f \]

Friction factor can be calculated as [10],

\[ f = f_f \frac{A_f}{A_o} + f_t (1 - \frac{A_f}{A_o})(1 - F_t - F_d) \]

...(20)

where,

\[ f_f = 1.455 \text{ Re}^{-0.656} (X_a/X_b)^{-0.347} (S_f/D)^{-0.134} (X_a/D)^{1.23} \]
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\[ S_f = \left( \frac{1}{F_d} \right) - F_t \]

\[ f_t = \frac{\pi}{4} \left[ 0.25 + \frac{0.118}{\left( \frac{X_a}{D} \right)} \right] \frac{1.08 \cdot \text{Re} \cdot D}{\left( \frac{X_a}{D} \right)} \]

Substituting Equation 19 into Equation 18 and simplifying it, we get,

\[ S_{\text{gen}} = \left[ \frac{Q_c}{T_a - T_w} \right] + \frac{m^* \cdot U^2}{2 \cdot T_a \cdot \sigma^2} \left[ \left( \frac{\rho_i}{\rho_o} - 1 \right) \sigma^2 + 1 \right] + \frac{\Lambda_o}{\Lambda_{\text{min}}} \cdot \frac{\rho_i}{\rho_m} \]

The traditional efficiency or effectiveness (\( \varepsilon \)) of a plate fin and tube dehumidifying coil may be calculated as follows,

\[ \varepsilon = \frac{\text{actual heat energy transferred}}{\text{maximum heat energy transferred}} \]

\[ \varepsilon = \frac{m^* (H_i - H_w)}{m^* (H_i - H_w)} \]

\[ \varepsilon = \frac{(H_i - H_w)}{(H_i - H_w)} \]

Calculations procedure

The present modeling and performance procedure of a dehumidifying coil were programmed using Visual Basic 6.0 language with the equations of thermodynamic and thermo-physical properties of moist air presented by Ashrae Fundamentals [12]. The design parameters of the present coil are listed in Table 1 which has been used as an evaporator in a window type air conditioner. Heat load of the coil was predicted by EVAP-COND [4] software under assumed conditions and Figure 2 shows the execution of the coil simulation. Figure 3 shows a flow chart of the present coil modeling under dry and wet conditions. At first the wall temperature is assumed and compared with dew point temperature of air. If the dew point temperature is less than wall temperature then the surface will be dry, out air temperature will be assumed and corrected until convergence occurs. Else the heat and mass will be transferred and the surface of the coil will be wet, moisture content and temperature of out air will be assumed and corrected until convergence occurs. The total heat load will be calculated and compared with the actual value. The assumed value of wall temperature is corrected using binary search method until convergence occurs between actual and calculated values of heat load, then the entropy generation rate and effectiveness of the coil are calculated using Equations 21 and 22 respectively.

Results

The present work provides a mathematical approach to evaluate the performance of a dehumidifying coil using entropy generation concept and compared it with traditional effectiveness of heat exchangers. Operating parameters such air velocity, air wet bulb temperature, air dry bulb
temperature, air relative humidity and heat load are varied under specified ranges, ambient temperature (reference temperature) was fixed during calculations \((T_a=35\,^\circ C)\). Figure 4 compares the coil effectiveness \((\varepsilon)\) and entropy generation rate \((S_{gen})\) according to inlet air velocity \((U)\), \(S_{gen}\) decreases with \(U\) and reaches minimum (optimum) at \(U=2.75\), then starts to increase beyond this value but \(\varepsilon\) decreases with \(U\) and the optimum occurs at minimum value of \(U\). The effect of the heat load \((Q)\) is shown in Figure 5, when \(Q\) increases \(S_{gen}\) increases also because of increasing heat irreversibility part but \(\varepsilon\) doesn’t be affected. Figure 6 shows the effect of the inlet air dry bulb temperature \((T_{di})\), when \(T_{di}\) increases at constant wet bulb temperature, \(S_{gen}\) and \(\varepsilon\) affects slightly, that may be due to fixed heat load capacity and unchanged pressure drop. Figure 7 represents the effect of air wet temperature \((T_{wi})\), when \(T_{wi}\) increases \(S_{gen}\) decreases due to both decreasing the sensible part and increasing the latent part of heat capacity but \(\varepsilon\) remains constant. It is clear from Figures 4, 5, 6 and 7 that \(S_{gen}\) has more sensitivity than \(\varepsilon\) for changing operating parameters that may be because of neglecting the effect of pressure drop in calculating \(\varepsilon\) and it depends on enthalpy change only, so \(S_{gen}\) is more practical than \(\varepsilon\) to describe the performance of the coil. Figures 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 describe the performance of the present dehumidifying coil according to various operating parameters. As mentioned previously that maximum performance occurs at minimum entropy generation point, so we can trace and fix the optimum operating parameters for the coil to produce a higher performance. Increasing of heat load will decrease the performance and increase optimum air velocity (both undesirable) as shown in Figure 8 because of increasing the heat irreversibility part. The performance increases and optimum air velocity decreases (both desirable) with increasing wet bulb temperature (air closer to saturation) as shown in Figure 9 due to increasing latent part and decreasing the sensible part of heat load capacity. Increasing dry bulb temperature with constant wet bulb temperature affects the performance slightly as described in Figure 10 (minimum air velocity still constant). When the dry bulb temperature is being close to wet bulb temperature, the performance will be higher as shown in Figure 11. The effect of relative humidity and heat load capacity of air is presented in Figure 12, when relative humidity increases performance increases also with minimum heat load capacity.
Conclusions

The entropy generation algorithm can be used efficiently to describe the performance of the dehumidifying coil as an independent part of the system depending on the design and operating parameters without considering the other parts of the system such as compressor, condenser and expansion valve, it may be useful to evaluate the efficiency of an existing coil and to design a new efficient one because of including the effect of pressure drop and heat load capacity while the traditional efficiency or effectiveness depends on enthalpy change only. It’s found that the combination of operating parameters of the coil such as air velocity, air wet bulb temperature, air dry bulb temperature, air relative humidity and heat load capacity affected the performance and we can conclude from the results that optimum air velocity increases with decreasing heat load capacity and with decreasing the sensible part of heat load. Most of air conditioning devices are designed and they are working at constant air velocity for all operating parameters conditions, but it is known that at the beginning of operation the space heat load is maximum and the space air is dry (higher sensible load), after a period of operation time the heat load decreases and the space air being more saturated, hence the speed of the entering air should be varied according to the state of air and according to the total space load to save power consumed because the optimum or economic air velocity will be changed according to operating parameters.

Nomenclature

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Area</td>
<td>m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cp</td>
<td>Specific heat</td>
<td>J kg⁻¹ K⁻¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Outer diameter of tube</td>
<td>m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dv</td>
<td>Diffusion coefficient</td>
<td>m² s⁻¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f</td>
<td>Friction factor</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fd</td>
<td>Fins density</td>
<td>fins m⁻¹ or fins inch⁻¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fi</td>
<td>Fin thickness</td>
<td>m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>Mass velocity</td>
<td>kg m⁻² s⁻¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hi</td>
<td>Height of the heat exchanger</td>
<td>m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>Enthalpy</td>
<td>J kg⁻¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hfg</td>
<td>Latent heat of evaporation</td>
<td>J kg⁻¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h</td>
<td>Convective heat transfer coefficient</td>
<td>W m⁻² K⁻¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hT</td>
<td>Total (dehumidifying) heat transfer coefficient</td>
<td>Kg m⁻² s⁻¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jn</td>
<td>Colburn j-factor for n rows</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j4</td>
<td>Colburn j-factor for 4 rows</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k</td>
<td>Thermal conductivity</td>
<td>W m⁻¹ K⁻¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>Length of heat exchanger</td>
<td>m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m</td>
<td>Mass flow rate</td>
<td>kg s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>Number of tubes, rows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>Pressure (Pa)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pr</td>
<td>Prandtl number ($\mu \cdot C_p / k$)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q</td>
<td>Heat load (W)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r</td>
<td>Tube radius (m)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>Equivalent radius (m)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Re_D</td>
<td>Reynolds number based on tube diameter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Re_Xb</td>
<td>Reynolds number based on Xb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Re_S</td>
<td>Reynolds number based on S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m</td>
<td>Fins spacing (m)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s</td>
<td>Entropy (J kg$^{-1}$)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sc</td>
<td>Schmidt number ($\mu / \rho \cdot D_v$)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S*gen</td>
<td>Entropy generation rate (W)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td>Moisture content (kg$<em>{water} / kg</em>{air}$)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xa</td>
<td>Transverse tube spacing (m)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xb</td>
<td>Longitudinal tube spacing (m)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Subscripts**
- a: Ambient
- b: Based on Xb
- D: Based on tube diameter
- di: Dry bulb in
- do: Dry bulb out
- dp: Dew point
- f: Fins
- face: Face of the heat exchanger
- i: Input of heat exchanger
- lat: Latent
- m: Mean
- min: Minimum flow area
- max: Based on minimum flow area
- o: Output of heat exchanger
- r: Rows
- sen: Sensible
- t: Tubes
- w: Wall

**Greek symbols**
- η: Efficiency (-)
- μ: Dynamic viscosity (pa.s)
- Δ: Difference (-)
- ρ: Density (kg m$^{-3}$)
- ε: Effectiveness (%) (Rad, K)
- Φ: Relative humidity (%) (Rad, K)

**References**
Table (1) Details of the base design heat exchanger

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>D (mm)</th>
<th>X_a (mm)</th>
<th>X_b (mm)</th>
<th>L (mm)</th>
<th>F_d (fins/ inch)</th>
<th>N_t</th>
<th>N_r</th>
<th>F_t (mm)</th>
<th>U (m/s)</th>
<th>Q (w)</th>
<th>T_di (°C)</th>
<th>φ_i %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.53</td>
<td>25.4</td>
<td>19.06</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.114</td>
<td>2.5*</td>
<td>5990*</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Ashrae Systems and Equipment [12] recommended that air face velocity of dehumidifying coils should be between (2-2.5) m/s.

**Found from Evap-Cond software at assumed condition (see Fig. 2).

Figure (1) Plate fin and tube heat exchanger
Figure (2) The simulation of the present coil using Evap-Cond software.
Start

Input, Operating and Geometric parameters

Assume $T_w$

If $T_{do} > T_w$ No

Assume $W_o$

Assume $T_{do}$

Calculate $h_{sen}$, $h_T$, $\eta_f$, $Q_{sen}$

Calculate $T_{do}$, Eq. 4

If $T_{do}$, assumed $\approx T_{do}$, calculated No

Calculate $Q_T$, $Q_{lat}$

Calculate $W_o$, Eq. 5

If $W_o$, assumed $\approx W_o$, calculated No

If $Q_T$, actual $\approx Q_T$, calculated

Calculate $T_{w0}$, $f$, $\Delta P$, $S_{sen}^*$, $\varepsilon$

End

Figure (3) The flow chart of the coil modeling
Figure 4. Entropy generation rate and effectiveness according to air velocity

Figure 5. Entropy generation rate and effectiveness according to heat load

Figure 6. Entropy generation rate and Effectiveness According to dry bulb temperature

Figure 7. Entropy generation rate and effectiveness according to wet bulb temperature
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Figure (8) The relation between $U$, $S_{\text{gen}}^*$, and $Q$

Figure (9) The relation between $U$, $S_{\text{gen}}^*$, and $T_{\text{wi}}$
Figure (10) The relation between $U$, $S_{gen}^*$ and $T_{di}$

Figure (11) The relation between $T_{wi}$, $S_{gen}^*$ and $T_{di}$
Figure (12) The relation between $\Phi$, $S_{\text{gen}}^*$ and $T_{\text{di}}$