



The TC 01.1 equipment is the core of the whole heat exchanger. TC 01.1 is the module that provides hot and cold water to the heat exchangers, in addition to measuring the temperatures and flow rates for each device.

All connections are fast and self-sealant, allowing a quick and simple replacement of exchangers without any loss of fluid. The connections for hot and cold water are clearly differentiated to avoid mistakes.

The unit has a tank for hot water with 4,5 litre capacity, as well as electronic controllers both of temperature and water level. The water storage system is protected against overheating, low water level and overflowing.



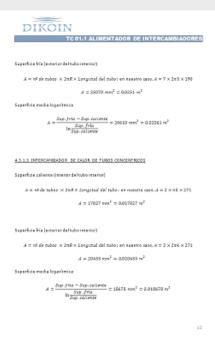






The manual shows clearly and with a lot of images, the hole process to operate the equipment.

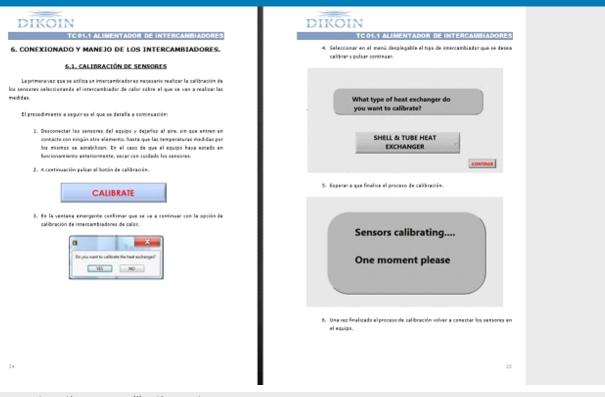
DIKOIN TC 01.1 ALIMENTADOR DE INTERCAMBIADORES 4.3. DETERMINACIÓN DEL COEFICIENTE GLOBAL DE TRANSMISIÓN DE CALOR 4-3-4 EXPERIMENTAL Pana el cálculo del coeficiente global de transmisión de calor experimental utilizamos la $U_{\text{equation}} = \frac{Q}{d \cdot \Delta \Gamma_{\text{in}}}$ ΔT_m: diferencia de temperatura media logaritmica. (K) - A : Ârea de intercambia de calar, $\left(\mathbf{x}\mathbf{z}^{t}\right)$ El área de intercambia de calar depende del tipo de intercambiador de calor. Superficie caliente = Superficie fila $A_{\rm North} = n! \; places \; \times A_{\rm place} \; {\rm en} \; {\rm superior} \; {\rm caso},$ Nº de places: 26 $A_{7 \pm 0.01} = 20 \circ (185 \text{ tors.} \circ 67.5 \text{ term}) = 250000 \text{ tors.}^2 = 0.25 \text{ tol.}^2$ 4.3.1.2. IMTERCAPIBLADOR, DE CALOR POR HAZ DE TUBOS $A=\pi^{\mu}$ de tahan \times 2 $\pi R \times$ Longitud del tahan en musatra casa, $A=7 \times n2 \times 190$ $A = 16719 \text{ cue}^2 = 0.016719 \text{ re}^2$





The instruction manual explains and shows all the theoretical foundations, as well as all the mathematic expressions used during the experimentation.





The equipment has an automatic sensor calibration system.





Optional Accessory: TC 01.2 - PLATE HEAT EXCHANGER
In the plate heat exchanger, the hot and cold flows alternating sides pass through the gaps left by the plates, thus resulting in heat transfer.

The advantage of this type of heat exchanger is a compact configuration, and therefore are suitably used in confined spaces.

The plates have a geometry that causes a turbulence in the fluid, improving heat transfer.





Optional Accessory: TC 01.3 - SHELL TUBE HEAT EXCHANGER

The shell tube heat exchanger is one of the most widely used in the industrial sector.

In this exchanger, the cool fluid passes through a series of tubes grouped in parallel inside the shell, whereas the heated fluid goes through the whole vessel that encloses the tubes, thus resulting in heat transfer.

The advantage of this type of heat exchanger is its compact design and the possibility to work at higher pressures than other designs.

This exchanger can operate with co-current or countercurrent flows.





Optional Accessory: TC 01.4 - TUBULAR HEAT EXCHANGER

The concentric tube heat exchanger is the simplest in design among all the heat exchangers.

It consists of two parallel tubes filled with cold fluid running. Inside each tube there is another pipe, smaller in diameter, filled with the heated fluid, thereby producing heat transfer.

The advantage of this exchanger is its simple design.

The exchanger is arranged in two halves, and has incorporated thermocouples at midpoints, so as to significantly improve the learning outcome, because the change in temperature over the heat exchanger is clearly visible.

This exchanger can operate with co-current or countercurrent flows.





Optional Accessory: TC 01.5 - DOUBLE JACKETED VESSEL AND COIL HEAT EXCHANGER
This type of exchanger is generally used in the chemical and process industry, when a very well adjusted temperature is needed.

The exchanger can work with the vessel, or with the coil, and also there is the possibility to work with a continuous flow in the vessel, or to heat a given quantity of water.

This exchanger also has a thermocouple to keep a continuous reading of the fluid temperature inside the vessel, as well as a variable-speed mixer, to study how it affects heat exchange.



LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- · Demonstration of heat transfer.
- Comparison of different types of heat exchangers.
- Comparison of results with flows co-current and countercurrent.
- Transfer coefficient measurement, the effects of flow rate and temperature differential.
- Calculation of energy balance and efficiency.

TECHNICAL DATA

- Adjustable from 0 to 1.5 kW heater from the computer.
- Peripheral Pump:
 - Maximum flow: 10 I / min (5m.c.a.)
 - Power consumption: 180W
- Hot water maximum temperature: 60°C.
- Maximum hot water flow rate: 5 l / min
- The unit is supplied with an electronic and computerized monitoring system, including computer.

ACCESSORIES

- TC 01.2 PLATE HEAT EXCHANGER.
- TC 01.3 SHELL TUBE HEAT EXCHANGER.
- TC 01.4 TUBULAR HEAT EXCHANGER.
- TC 01.5 DOUBLE JACKETED VESSEL AND COIL HEAT EXCHANGER.

Note:

The heat exchangers are not included in the 01.1 TC team. 01.1 The TC team needs at least one exchanger to operate. (The plate heat exchanger shown in the image is not included with the unit)

REQUIREMENTS

- Electrical connection 230V/50Hz
- Water input minimum of: 5 l/min
- Waste water connection

NOTE:

The equipment is being updated and the aspect can change.