

# RESEARCHING BUILDING EQUATION OF NATURAL CONVECTION AIR FLOW VELOCITY IN $5 \times 6 \text{ m}^2$ (3,5 tons/batch) TOBACCO DRYER CHAMBER

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Researching-building equation of natural convection air flow velocity in  $5 \times 6 \text{ m}^2$  (3,5 tons) tobacco dryer chambers.

One of the factors influencing in the quality of dried tobacco in handicraft tobacco dryer is velocity of air flow through the layer of leaf tobacco. Based on theory, the equation is pointed out and based on experiments, coefficients are confirmed. Finally, the equation is completed so that it is used for the  $5 \times 6 \text{ m}^2$  (3,5 tons) tobacco dryer.

Mass of air entering the dryer chamber influences greatly on escaping humidity and quality of leaf tobacco. They depend on surface of inlet and outlet, resistance of tobacco leaves in the tobacco dryer chamber, and the difference of temperature inside and outside dryer chamber.

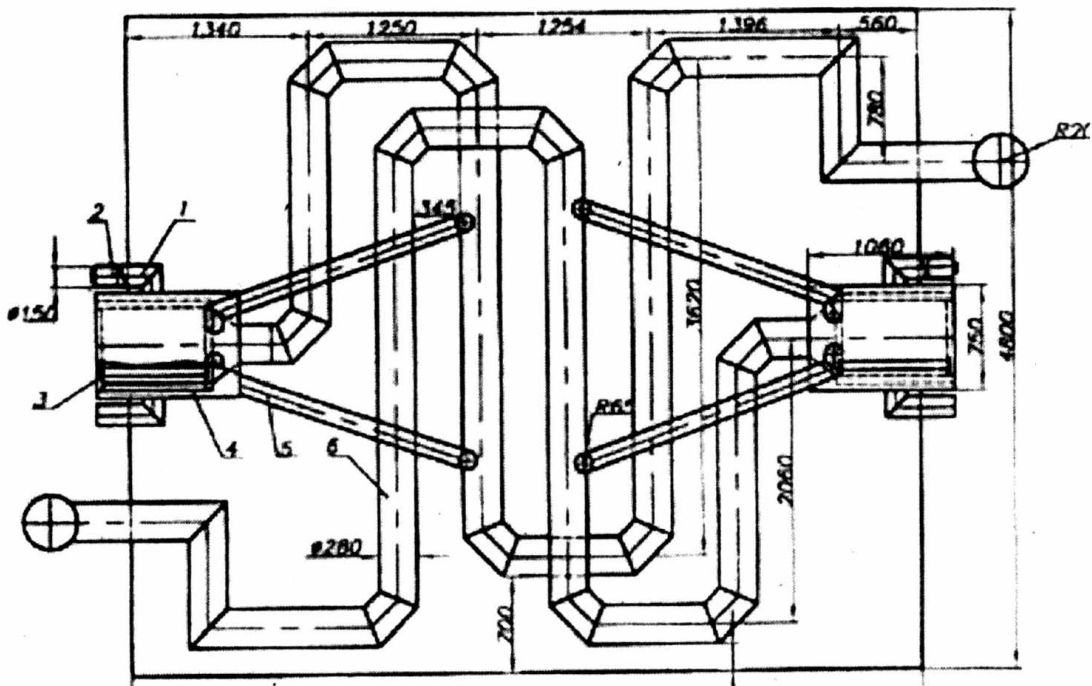
Therefore, an equation of velocity of the natural convection air flow through the leaf tobacco layer is established for designing dryer.

## 2. THE DIFFERENCE OF PRESSURE OF INLET AND OUTLET DUE TO NATURAL CONVECTION IS CONFIRMED BY

$$\Delta p = gHp_o \left( \frac{T_o}{T_{kk1}} - \frac{T_o}{T_{kk2}} \right) \quad [\text{N/m}^2] \quad (1)$$

Including:

- g: acceleration of gravity,  $T^0$ : 273<sup>0</sup>K
- H: Difference of height of inlet and outlet
- $P_o$ : Density of air at standard condition
- $T_{kk1}$ : Temperature outside
- $T_{kk2}$ : Temperature of air of outlet
- P: Disproportion of pressure



Picture1: Exchanger System with 2 burners in Tobacco leaf Dryer

### 3. TOTAL RESISTANCE IN THE DRYER CHAMBER

Resistance of the dryer chamber relies on structure of inhaling door and eliminating door, way of arranging tobacco leaves in the dryer chamber is applied by the following formula:

$$\sum h_c = h_{cv} + h_{cr} + h_{ll}$$

$$\sum h_c = \xi_v \frac{W_{vo}^2}{2} p_o \frac{T_{kv}}{T_o} + \xi_r \frac{W_{vo}^2}{2} p_o \frac{T_{kr}}{T_o} + \xi_l \frac{H_l W_{lo}^2}{D_{ld} \cdot 2} p_o \frac{T_{kr}}{T_o} \quad [N/m^2] \quad (2)$$

Including:

$\xi_v, \xi_r, \xi_l$ : Resistance coefficient of inlet, outlet, and material layer.

$T_{kv}$ : Temperature of inlet air.

$W_{vo}, W_{lo}, W_{ro}$ : Velocity of inlet, material layer and outlet atmosphere.

$H_l$ : Height of material layer.

$D_{ld}$ : Equivalent diameter in space of the dryer chamber.

$T_l$ : Temperature of hot air through the leaf tobacco layer.

#### 4. BUILDING THE VELOCITY EQUATION OF AIR FLOW

The equation of dryer chamber resistance balance in form of:

$$gHp_o \left[ \frac{T_o}{T_{kk1}} - \frac{T_o}{T_{kk2}} \right] = \xi_v \frac{W_{vo}^2}{2} p_o \frac{T_{kv}}{T_o} + \xi_r \frac{W_{ro}^2}{2} p_o \frac{T_{kr}}{T_o} + \xi_l \frac{H_l W_{lo}^2}{D_{td} \cdot 2} p_o \frac{T_{kl}}{T_o} \quad (3)$$

At standard condition, capacity of air coming inlet equals that through material layer and that of outlet.

$$W_{vo} \cdot F_v = W_{lo} F_l = W_{ro} F_r$$

With inlet surface equivalent to outlet surface, we have:

$$W_{vo} = W_{ro}$$

In case of empty surface of the leaf tobacco layer depending on size of the tobacco leaves and drying phase confirmed by experiment.

Through experiment, the empty surface of tobacco layer in the dryer is presented in table 1.

*Table 1: The empty surface of cross section of leaf-layer in the dryer adequates to the section of the 5 x 6 (m<sup>2</sup>) tobacco dryer.*

Phase (drying temperature °C)	Kinds of leaves		
	Foot leaves + top leaves	Middle leaves	Upper and under axil leaves
40	7.25	5.00	6.14
50	8.16	6.44	7.12
65	11.38	7.52	8.49
Average	8.93	6.32	7.25

Thus, chosen empty surface is 7,5 m<sup>2</sup>

$$\Rightarrow W_{vo} = W_{ro} = 7.5 W_{lo}$$

$$gHp_o \left[ \frac{T_o}{T_{kk1}} - \frac{T_o}{T_{kk2}} \right] = W_{lo}^2 \frac{p_o}{2T_o} \left[ \xi_v 7.5^2 T_{kv} + \xi_r 7.5^2 T_{kr} + \xi_l \frac{H_l T_{kl}}{d \frac{dt}} \right]$$

Experiment to confirm H & H<sub>l</sub>

Using the pattern of experiment to confirm a number of parameters which influence on the same level of handicraft dryers with the across section of 5 × 6 m<sup>2</sup> (3,5 tons)

affecting parameters are disposed by chance and the constant experimental plan turning level 2.

The equation is:

$$Y = -1917,291 + 193,524X_1 + 820,829X_2 + 40,896X_3 + 16,694X_4 - 96,933X_1^2 - 97,464X_2^2 - 4,086X_3^2 - 0,823X_4^2$$

Using Mathematical analysis, maximum found at:

$$X_1 = 1; X_2 = 4,2; X_3 = 5; X_4 = 10$$

Including: Y is the same level of temperature

$X_1$ : Area of inlet (outlet) =  $1\text{m}^2$

$X_2$ : Height between inlet and outlet =  $4,2\text{m}$

$X_3$ : Number of tobacco layers = 5

So,  $H = 4,2$ ;  $H_1 = 5 \times 0,6 = 3\text{m}$  (distance of each layer of tobacco is  $0,6\text{m}$ )

## 5. CONCLUSION

Replacing H and  $H_1$  into the equation (3):

$$W_{10} = \sqrt{\frac{4,2g \left( \frac{T_0}{T_{kk1}} - \frac{T_0}{T_{kk2}} \right)}{\frac{1}{2T_0} \left( \xi_v 7,5^2 T_{kv} + \xi_r 7,5^2 T_{kr} + \xi_l \frac{3T_{kl}}{d_{ld}} \right)}} \quad [\text{n.m/s}]$$

This is the equation calculating the atmospheric velocity through layer of leaf tobacco in the  $5 \times 6\text{m}^2$  tobacco dryer (3,5 tons).

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## NGHIÊN CỨU XÁC LẬP PHƯƠNG TRÌNH VẬN TỐC DÒNG KHÍ ĐỐI LƯU TỰ NHIÊN TRONG BUỒNG SẤY THUỐC LÁ $5 \times 6 \text{ m}^2$ (3,5 tấn/m<sup>2</sup>)

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Một trong những yếu tố ảnh hưởng đến chất lượng của lá thuốc khô ở lò sấy thuốc lá thủ công là vận tốc dòng không khí đi qua lớp lá thuốc lá trong buồng sấy.

Lượng không khí vào buồng sấy phụ thuộc vào diện tích cửa hút và cửa thoát ẩm, độ cao của cửa hút và cửa thoát, trở lực của lá thuốc trong buồng sấy và sự chênh lệch nhiệt độ trong buồng sấy với môi trường.

Để xác lập phương trình dòng khí đối lưu tự nhiên qua lớp thuốc lá trong buồng sấy phục vụ cho việc thiết kế lò sấy thuốc lá, chúng tôi đã tiến hành nghiên cứu các dữ liệu phục vụ cho công việc này như: chênh lệch cửa hút và cửa thoát do đối lưu tự nhiên, tổng trở lực của buồng sấy, vận tốc dòng không khí.

Dùng phương pháp quy hoạch thực nghiệm để xác định một số thông số ảnh hưởng đến độ đồng đều nhiệt độ của lò sấy thủ công với tiết diện ngang của lò là  $5 \times 6 \text{ m}^2$  đã xác định được phương trình toán học mô tả sự phụ thuộc này.

Kết quả nghiên cứu đã xác định được phương trình tính vận tốc không khí qua lớp thuốc lá của lò sấy thuốc lá  $5 \times 6 \text{ m}^2$  (3,5 tấn/m<sup>2</sup>).