

WANDA

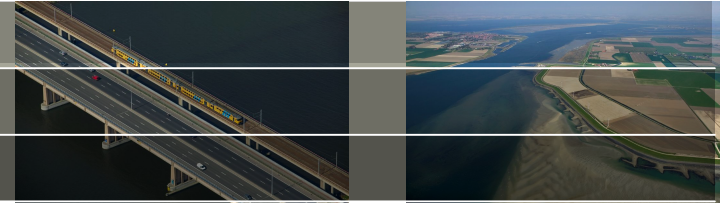
Deltares



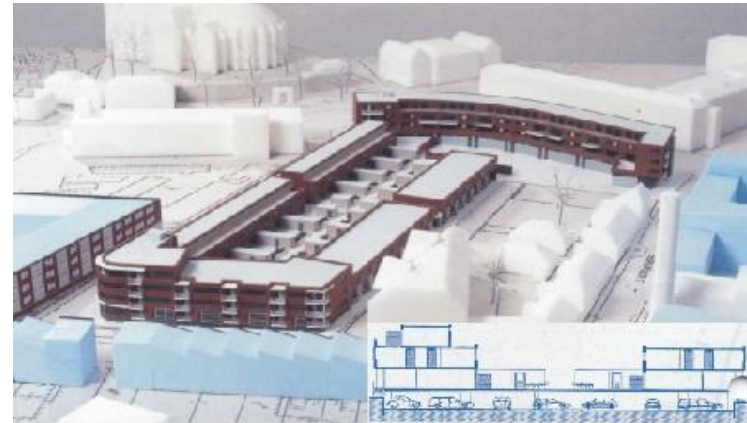
Wanda 4 Heat



Application



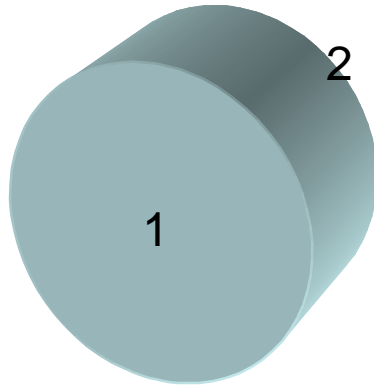
Urban District Heating



Process industry



Theory: Variables – Wanda 4 Liquid



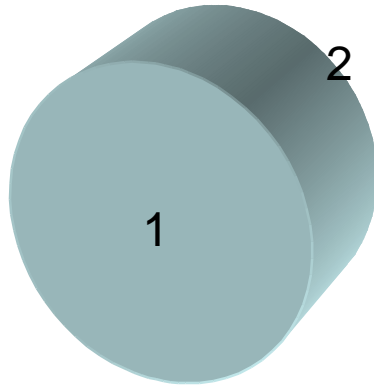
Primary calculation variables:

| | | |
|-----------|-----|---------------------|
| Discharge | Q | [m ³ /s] |
| Head | H | [m] |

Derived variables:

| | | |
|----------|-----|-------|
| Pressure | p | [Pa] |
| Velocity | v | [m/s] |

Theory: Variables – Wanda 4 Heat



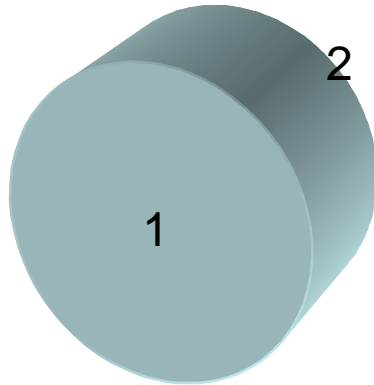
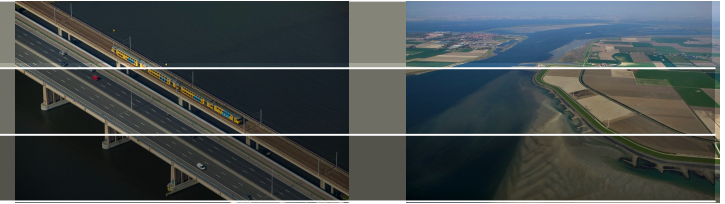
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| Mass flow rate | \dot{m} | [kg/s] |
| Stagnation pressure | p | [Pa] |
| Temperature (new) | T | [°C] |

Derived variables:

| | | |
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Theory: Relation with QH



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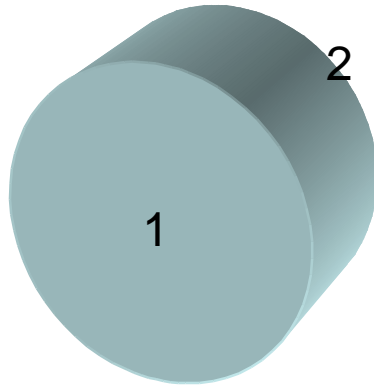
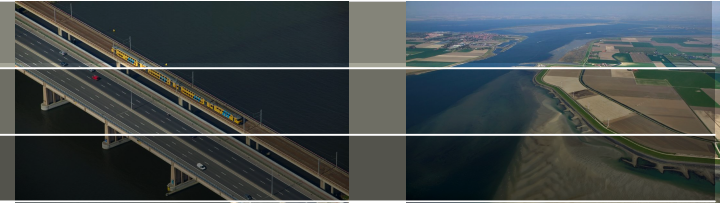
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$$\dot{m} = \rho Q \quad p = \rho g(H - z)$$

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Mass conservation:

$$\dot{m}_1 - \dot{m}_2 = 0$$

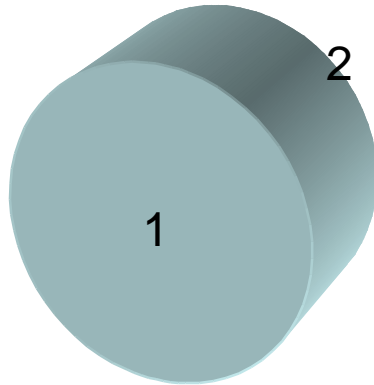
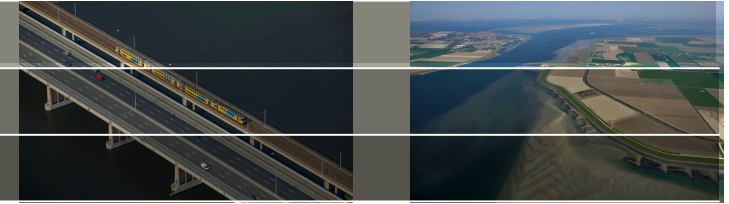
Comparison with QH:

$$Q_1 - Q_2 = 0$$

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Theory: Relation with QH



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$$\dot{m} = \rho Q \quad p = \rho g(H - z)$$

Relation pressure en mass flow rate:

$$p_1 - p_2 = \frac{\xi}{2\rho} \frac{\dot{m}|\dot{m}|}{A^2}$$

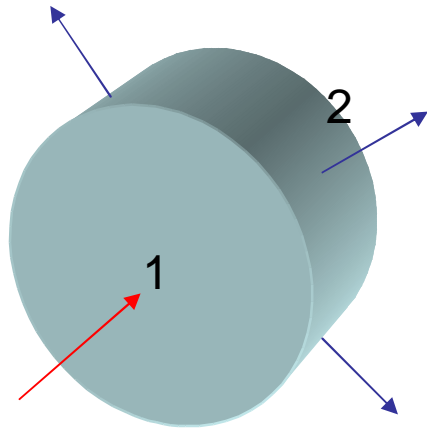
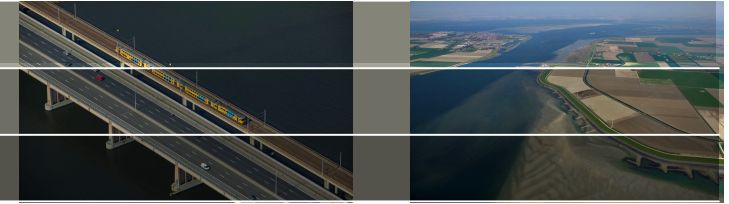
Comparison with QH:

$$H_1 - H_2 = \frac{\xi}{2g} \frac{Q|Q|}{A^2}$$

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Theory: Temperature en heat



1) Heat by mass flow

2) Heat generated by friction

3) Heat loss to surroundings

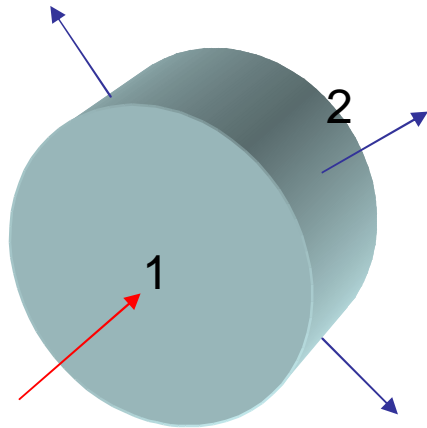
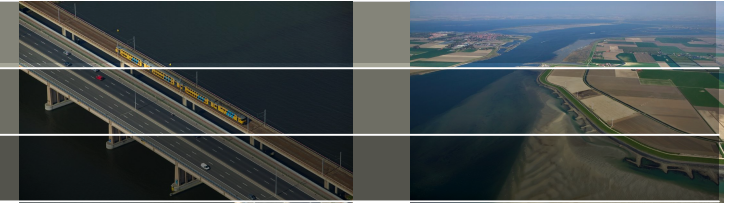
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1) Heat by mass flow

$$\dot{Q}_{\text{input}} = \dot{m}c(T_1 - T_2)$$

c : specific heat [J/kg K]

2) Heat generated by friction

$$\dot{Q}_{\text{gen}} = \dot{m}g\Delta H$$

3) Heat loss to surroundings

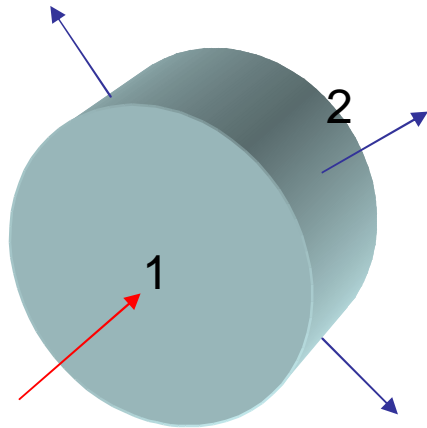
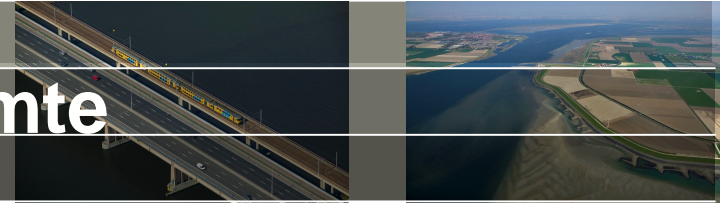
$$\dot{Q}_{\text{loss}} = h_w A_{\text{exposed}} (T - T_{\text{omg}})$$

h_w : heat transfer coefficient [W/m² K]

Derived variables:

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|-----------|--------|----------------------|
| Density | ρ | [kg/m ³] |
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Theorie: Temperatuur en warmte



Primary calculation variables:

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| Stagnation pressure | p | [Pa] |
| Temperature (new) | T | [°C] |

Derived variables:

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| Density | ρ | [kg/m ³] |
| Head | H | [m] |
| Discharge | Q | [m ³ /s] |
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Relation temperature and mass flow rate:

$$T_2 = f(\dot{m}, T_1, T_{\text{omg}}, f, D, L, h_w, c, \rho)$$



WANDA

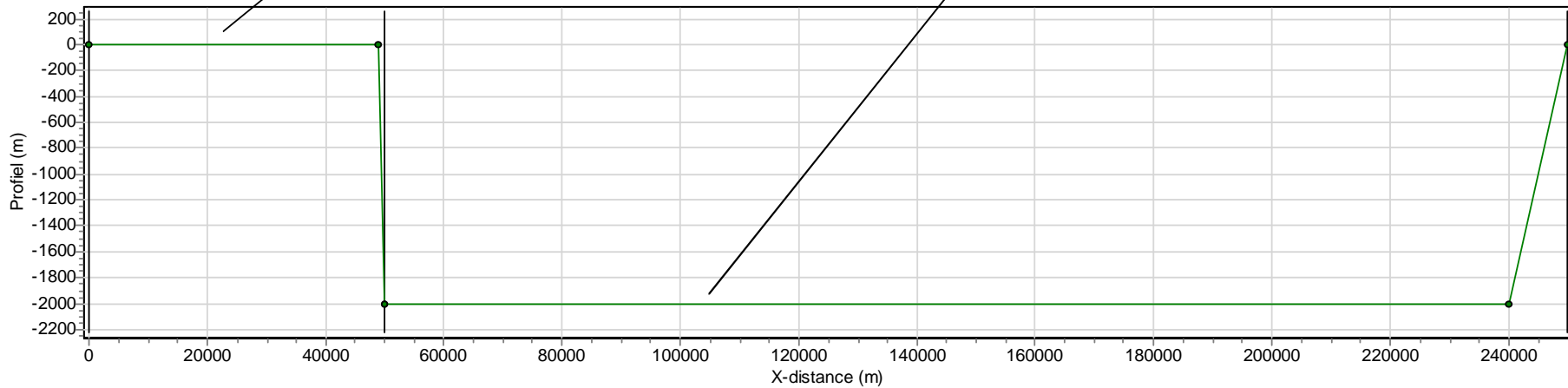
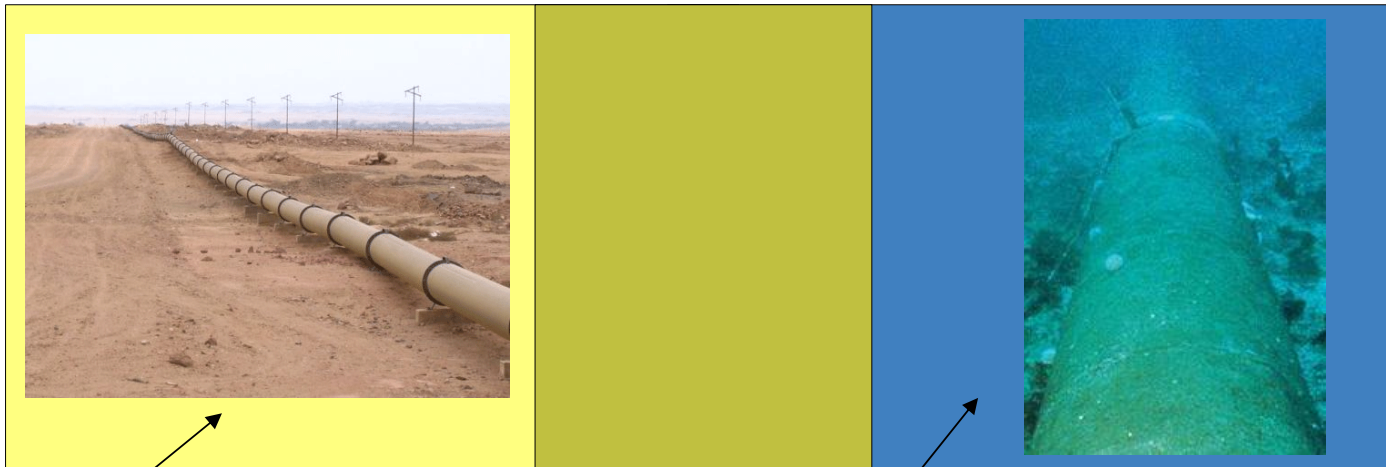
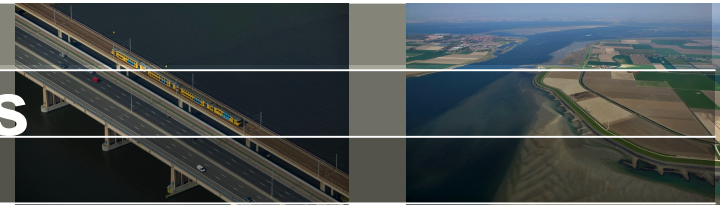
Deltares



Wanda 4 Heat

Examples

Example 1: heat loss pipelines

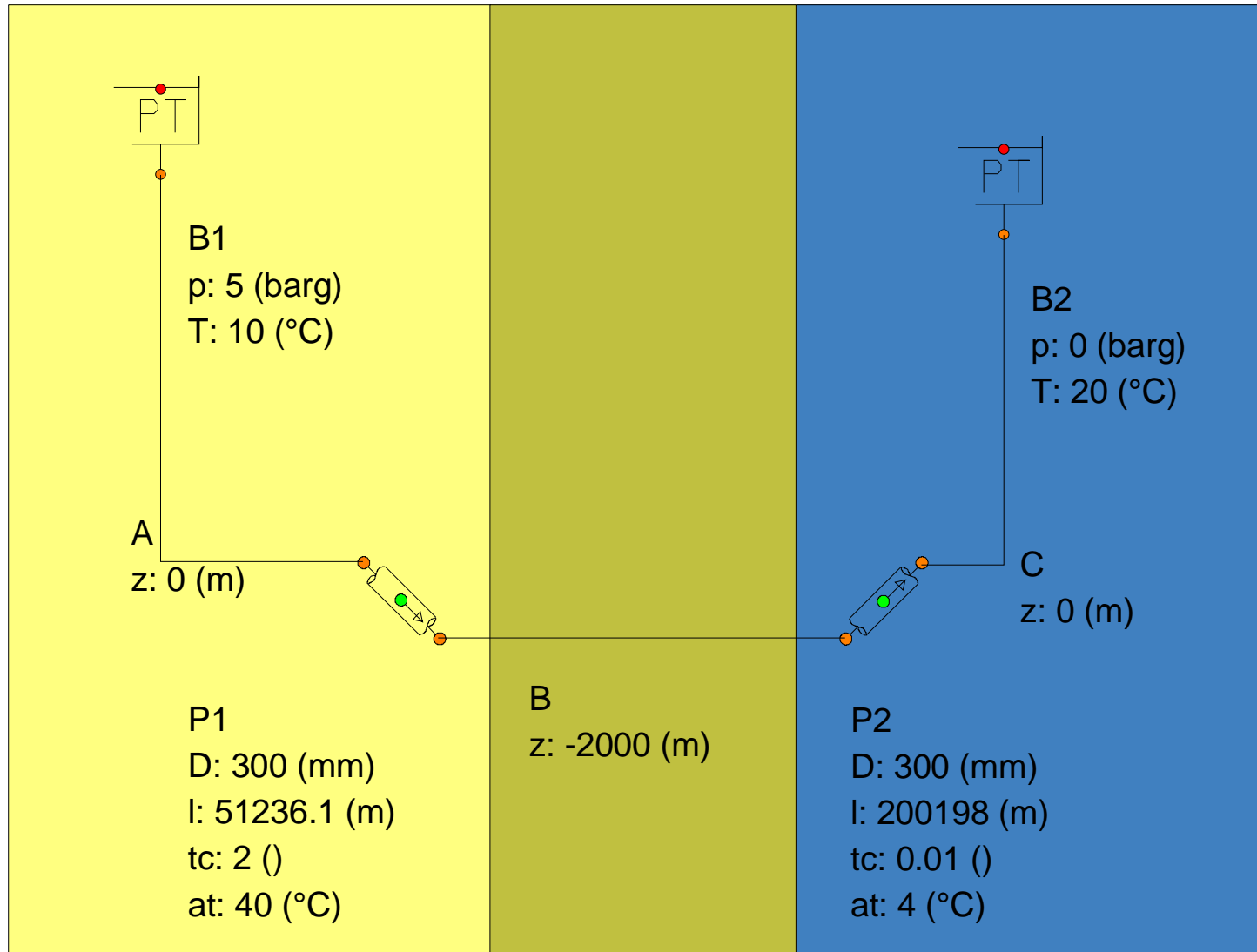
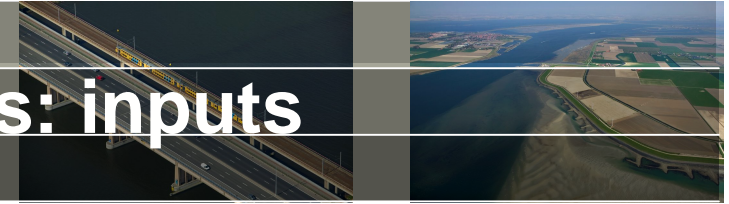


50 km

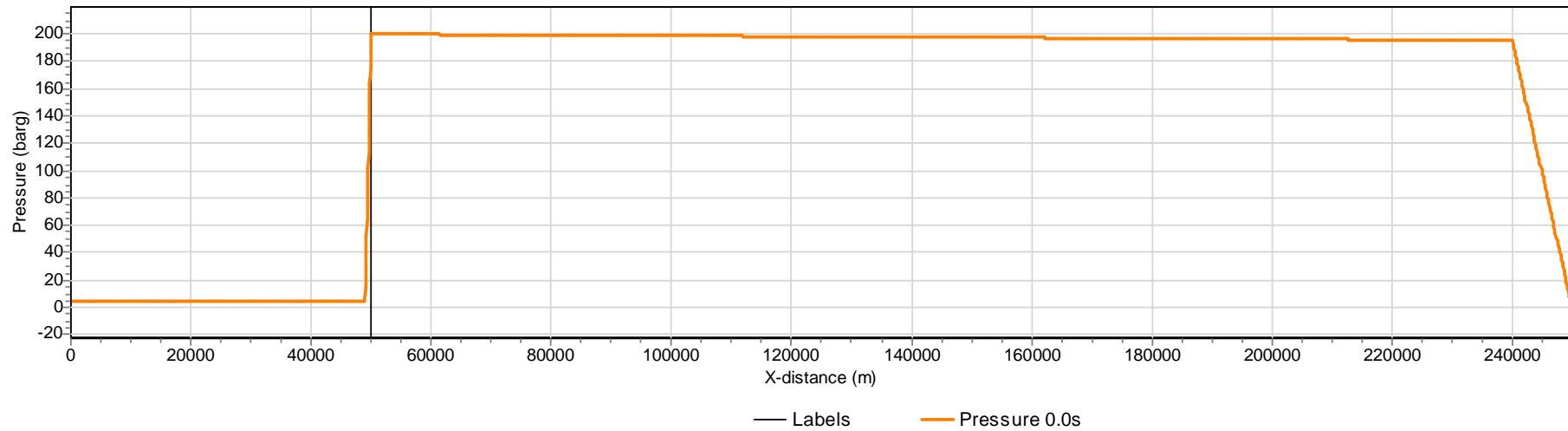
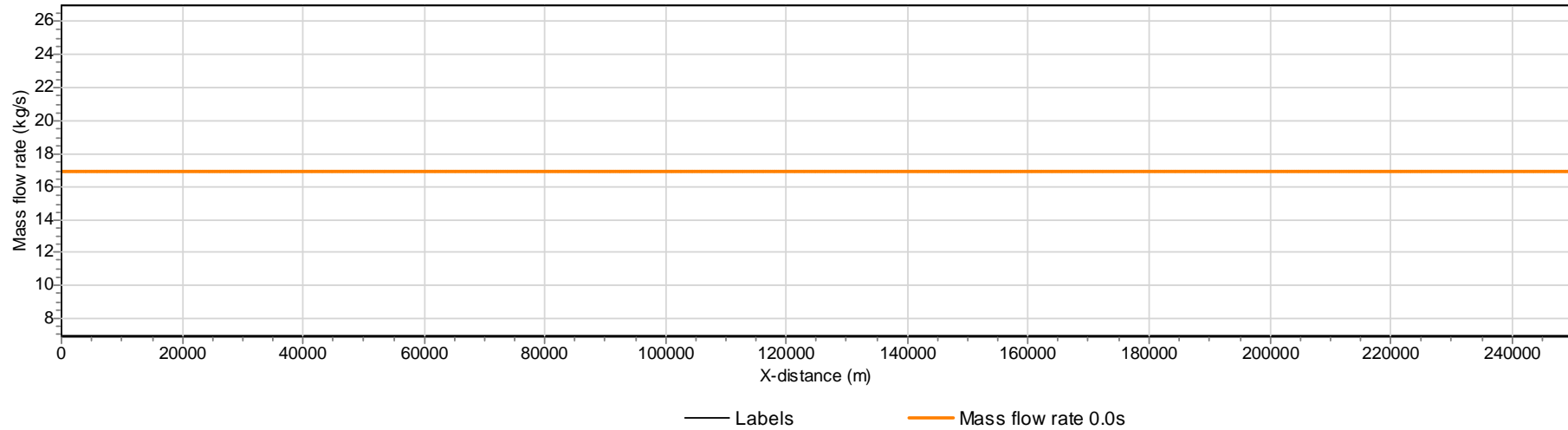
200 km

— Labels • Profile

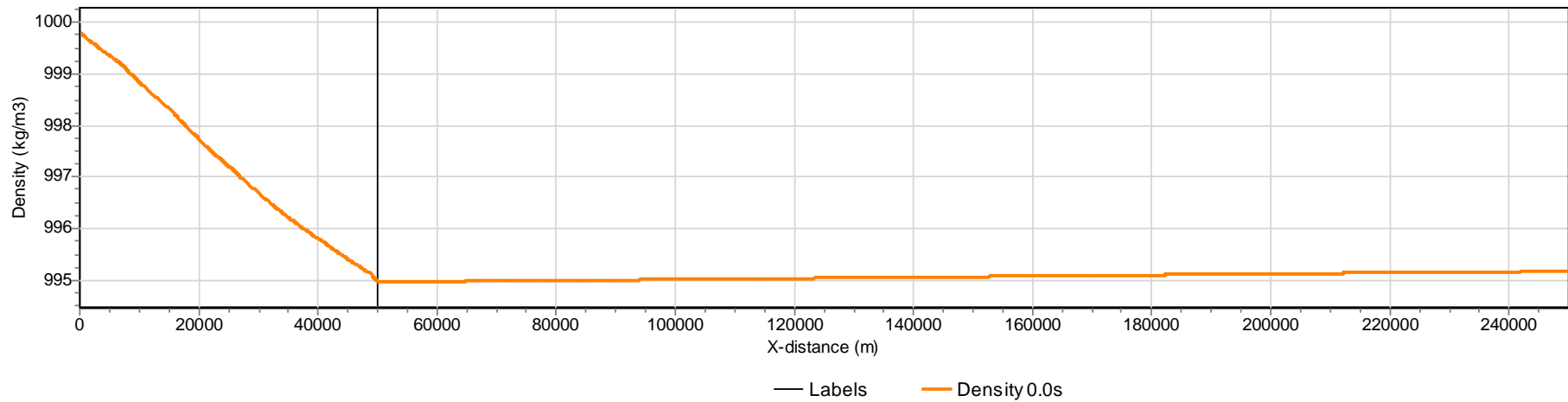
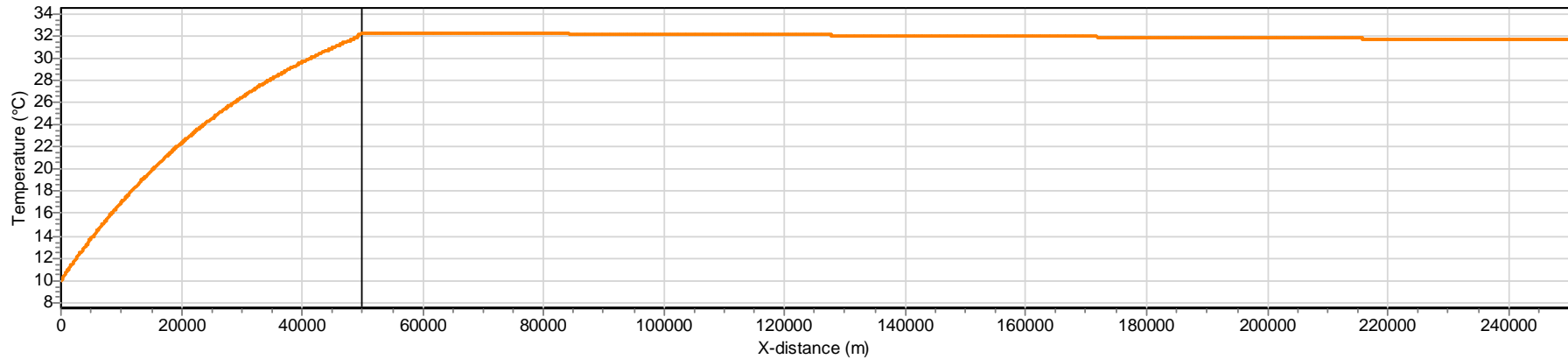
Example 1: heat loss pipelines: inputs



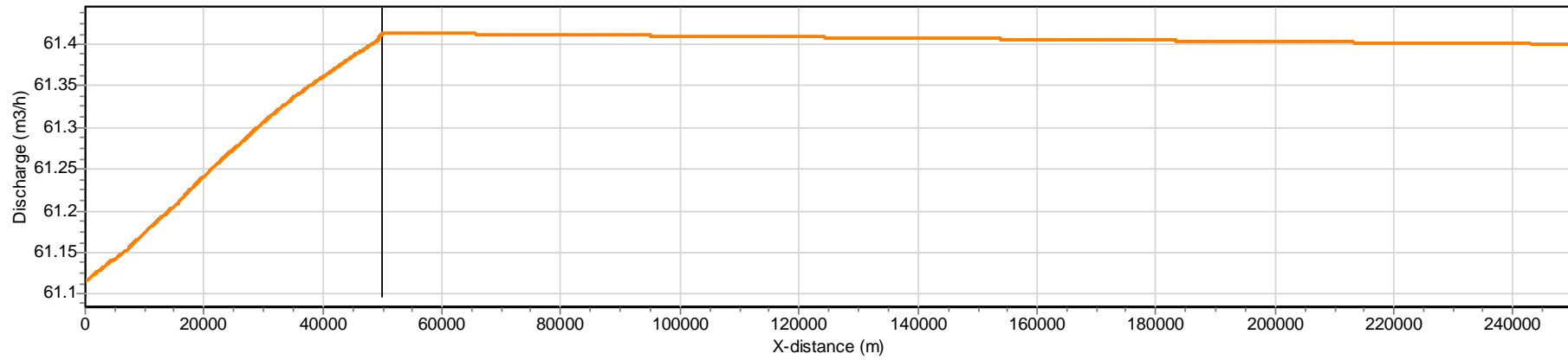
Example 1: heat loss pipelines: outputs



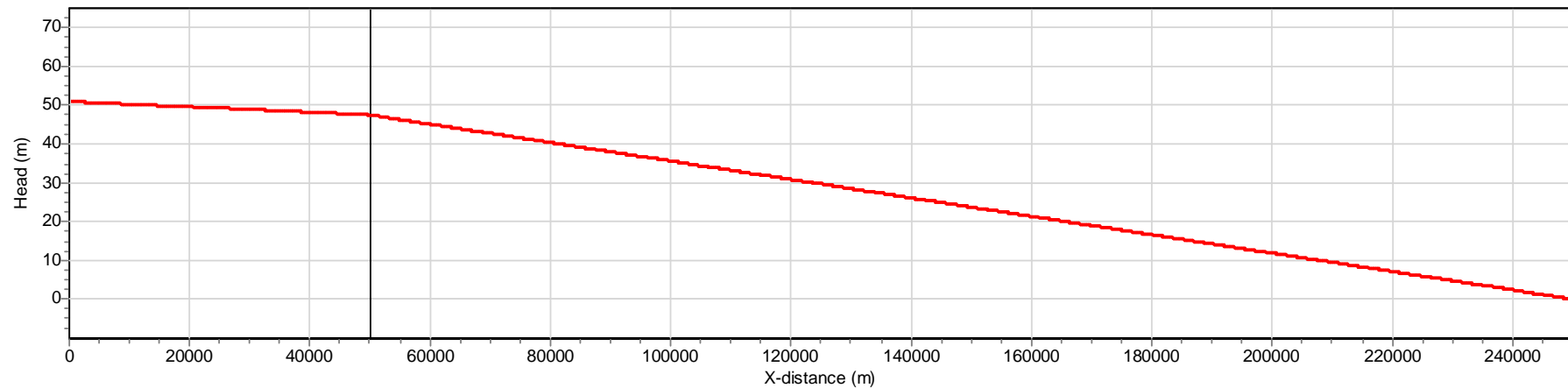
Example 1: heat loss pipelines: outputs



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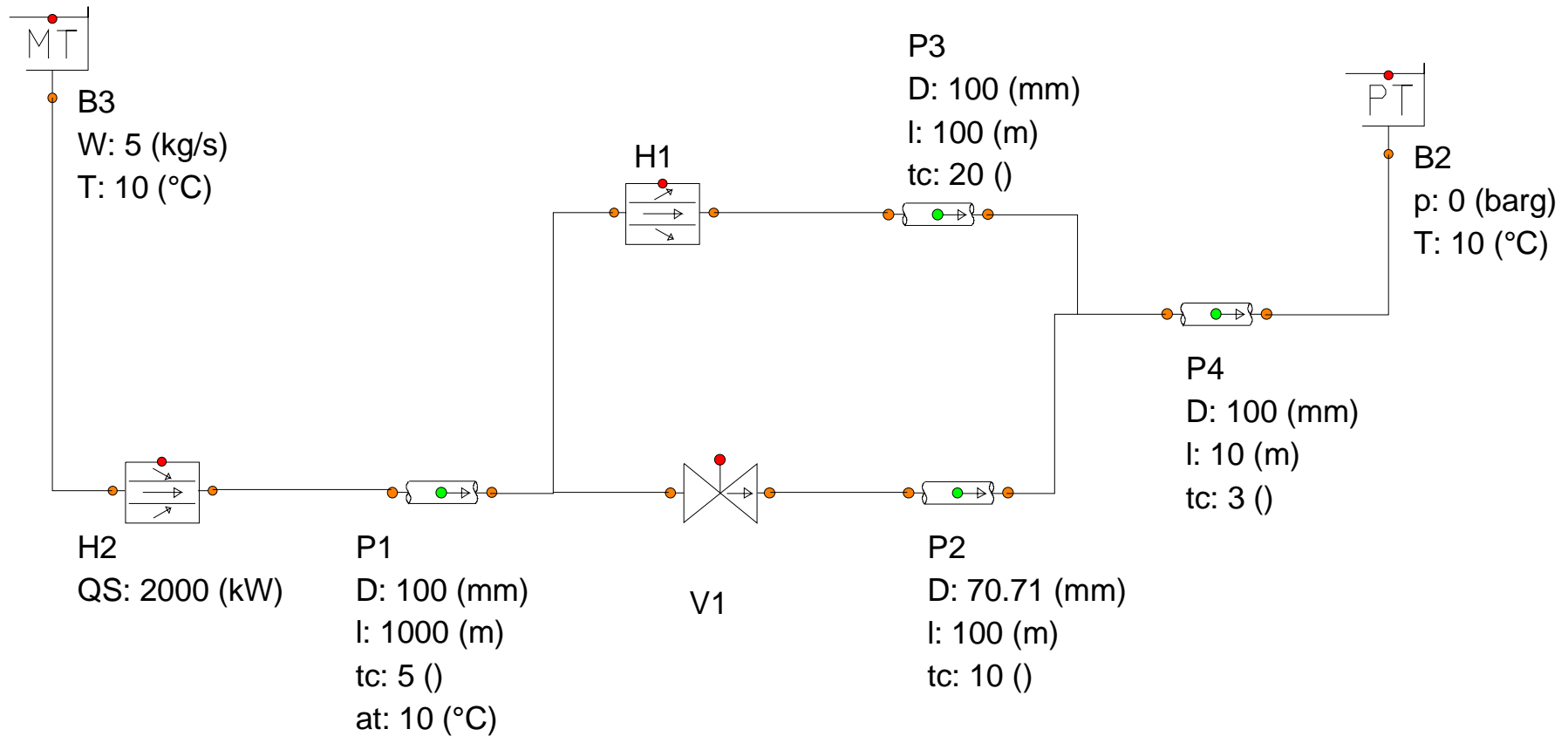
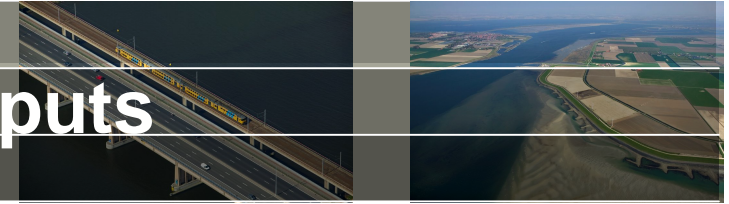


— Labels — Discharge 0.0s

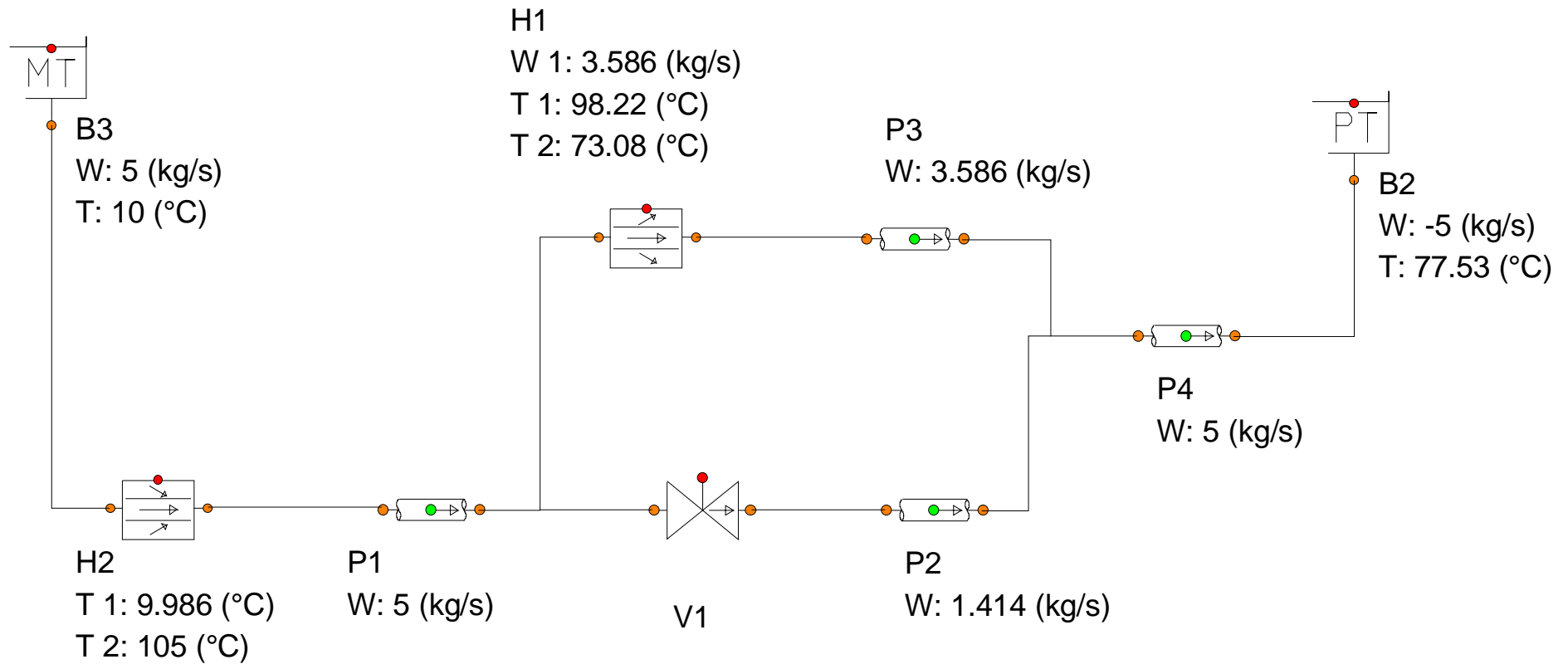


— Labels — Head 0.0s

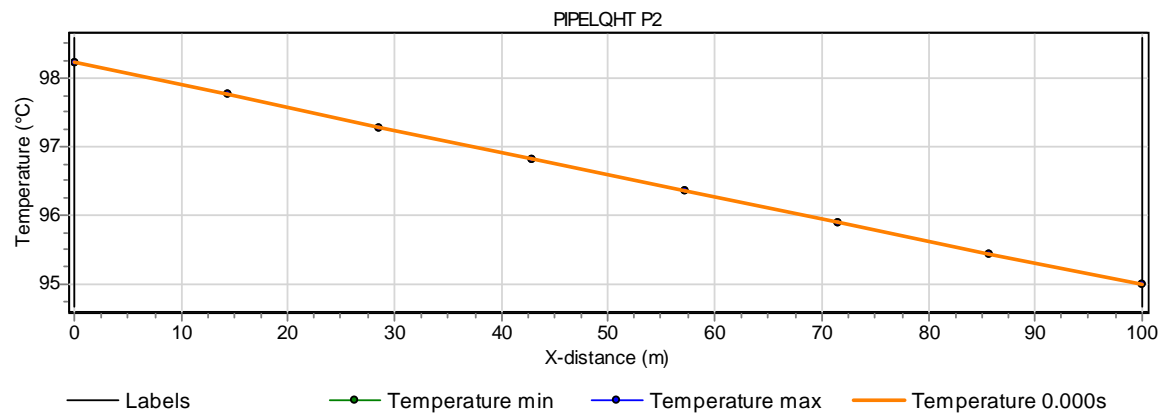
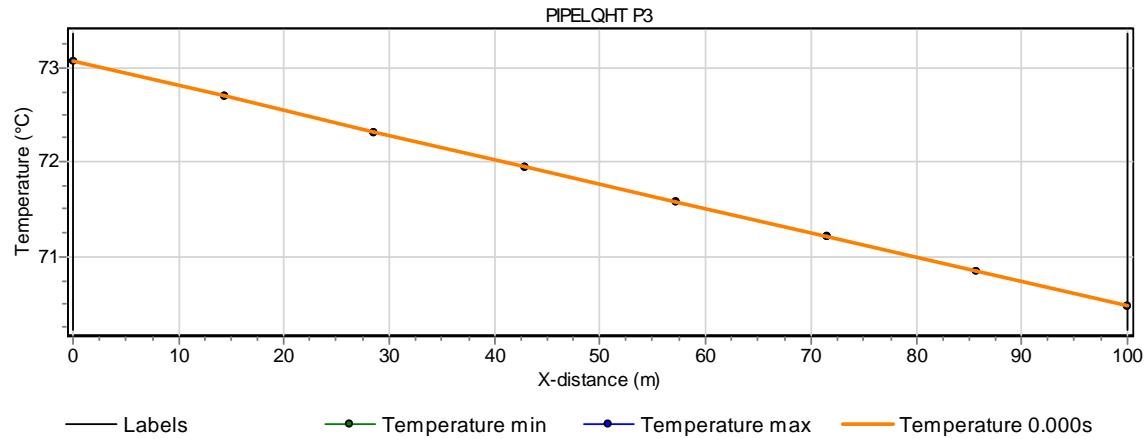
Example 2: heat exchange: inputs



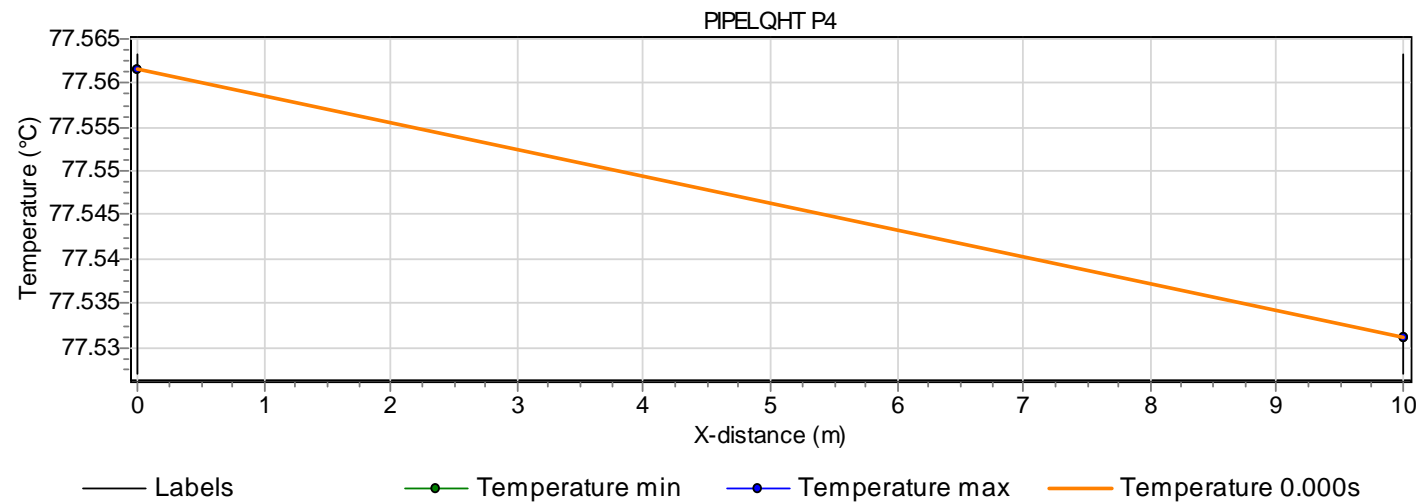
Example 2: heat exchange: outputs



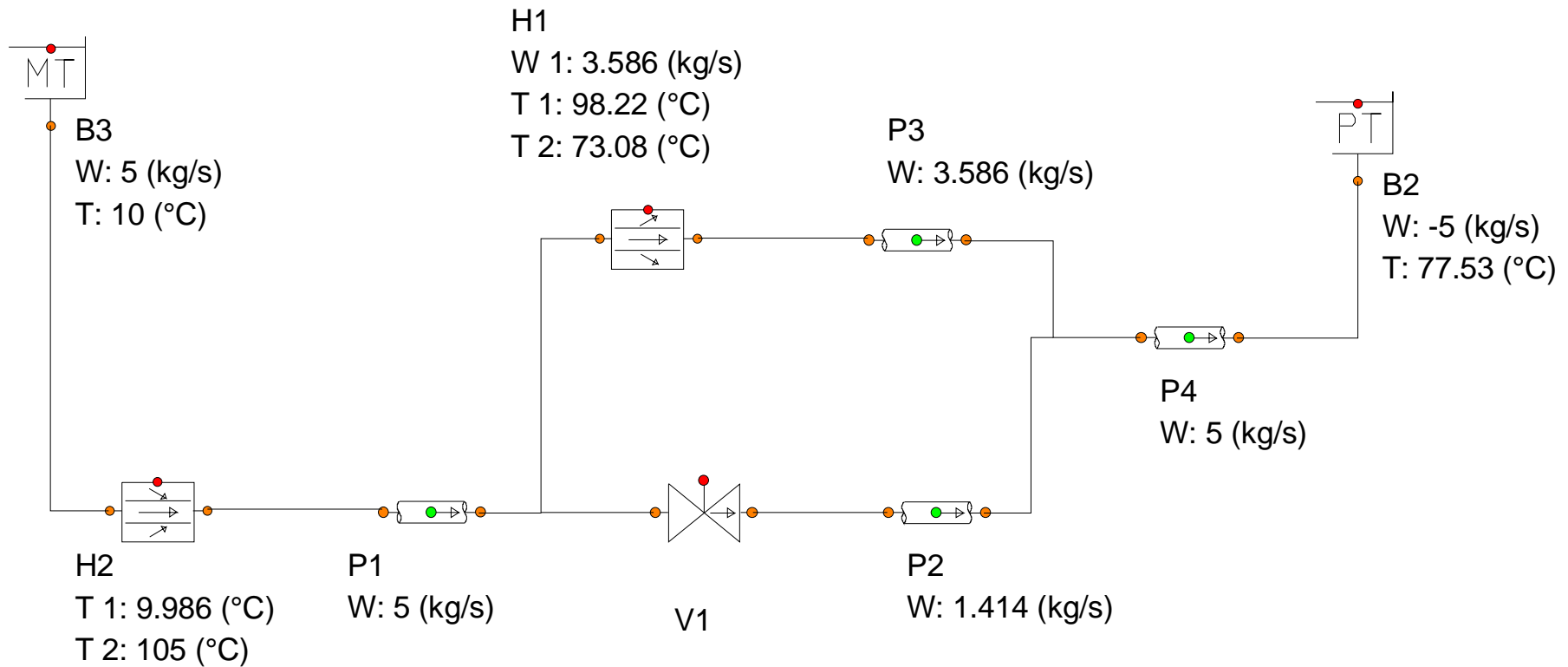
Example 2: heat exchange: temperature



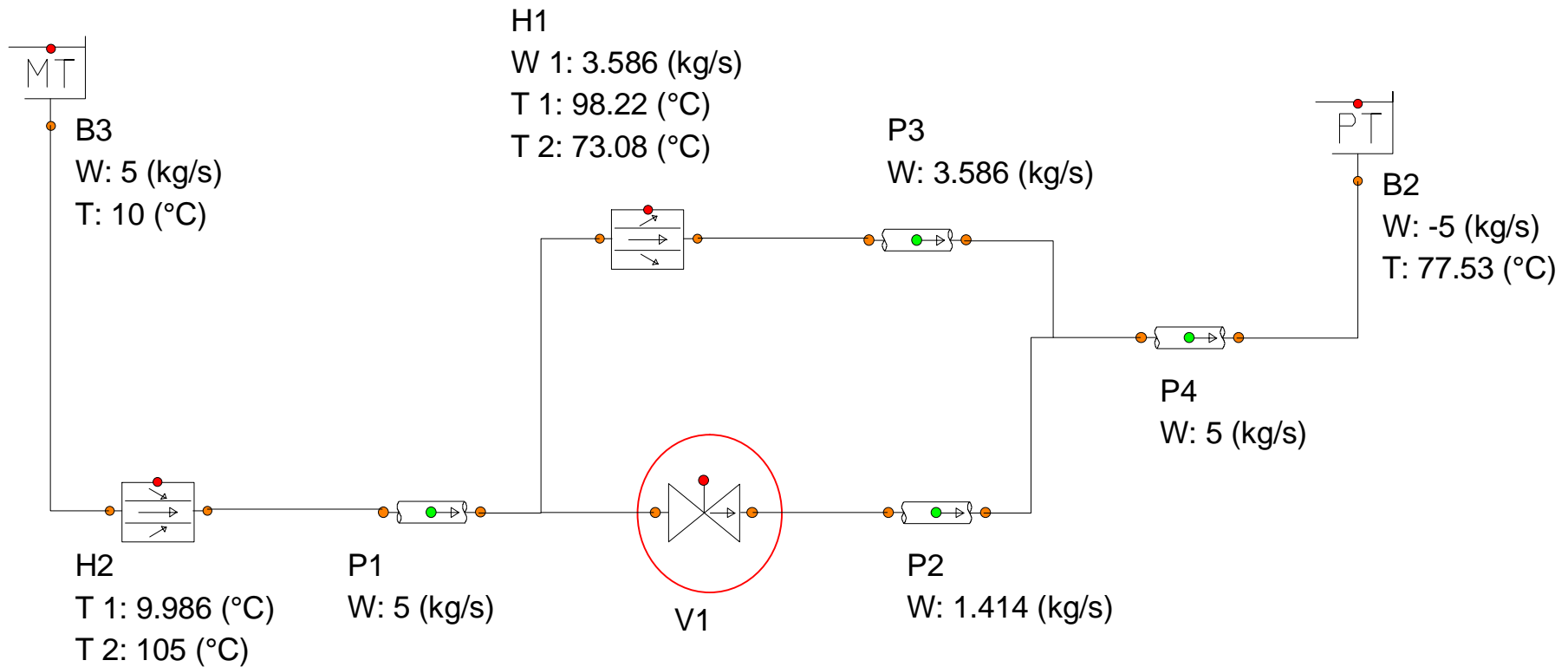
Example 2: heat exchange: temperature



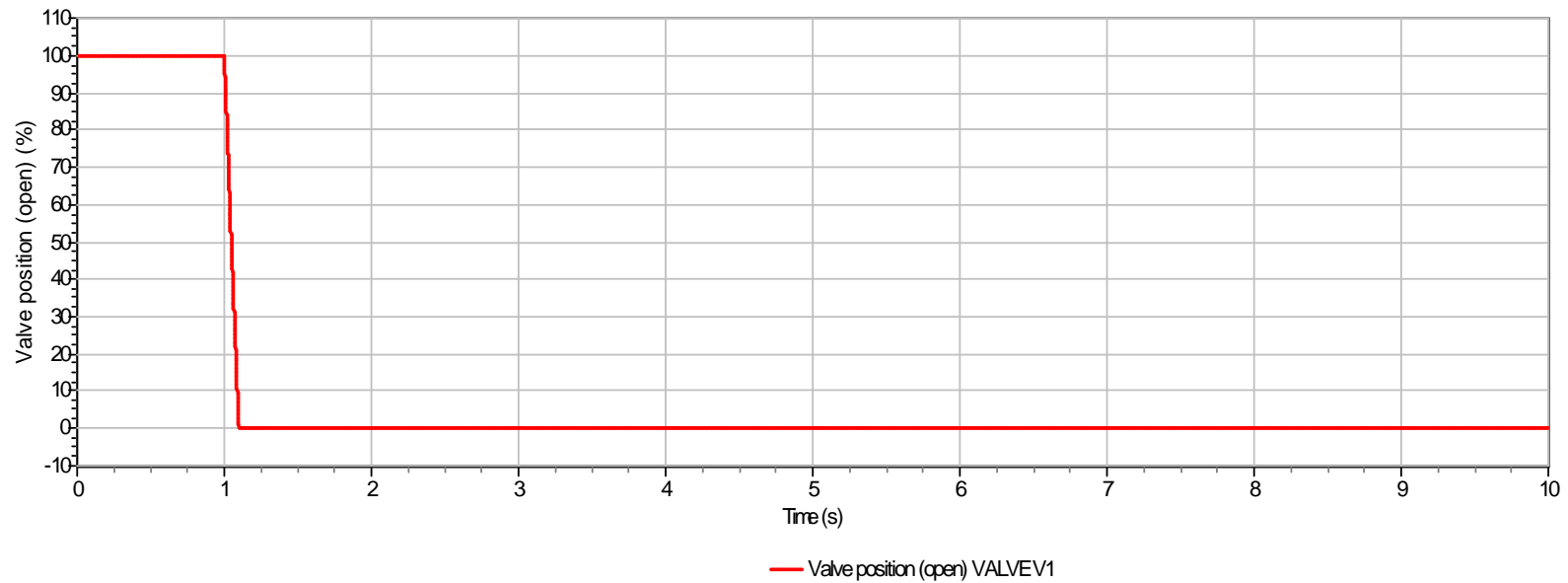
Example 2: heat exchange: valve closure



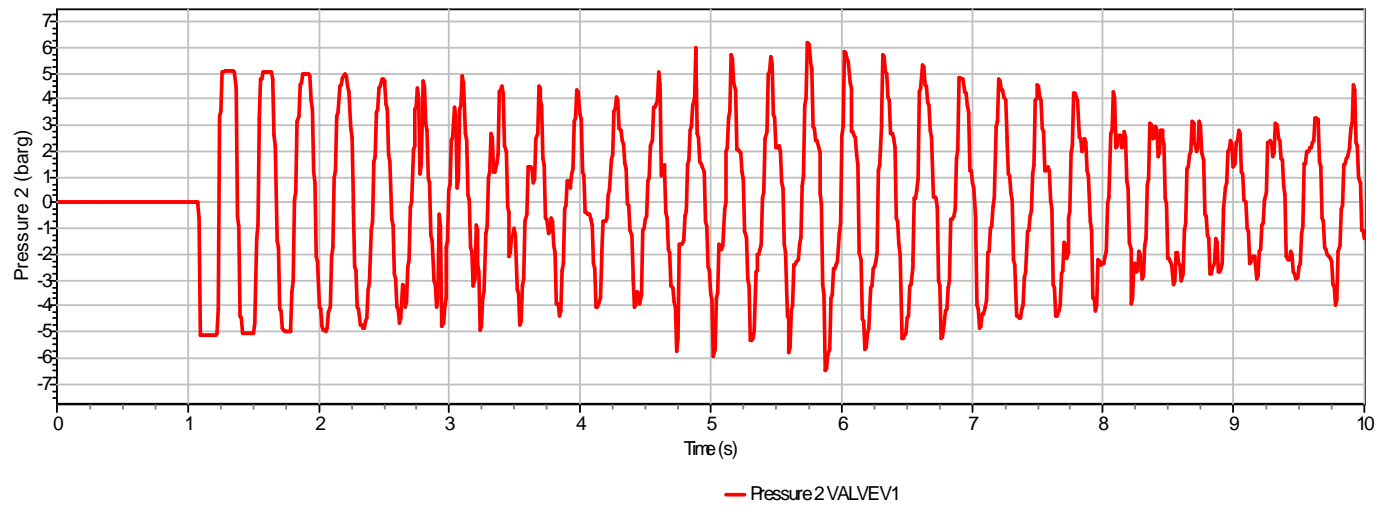
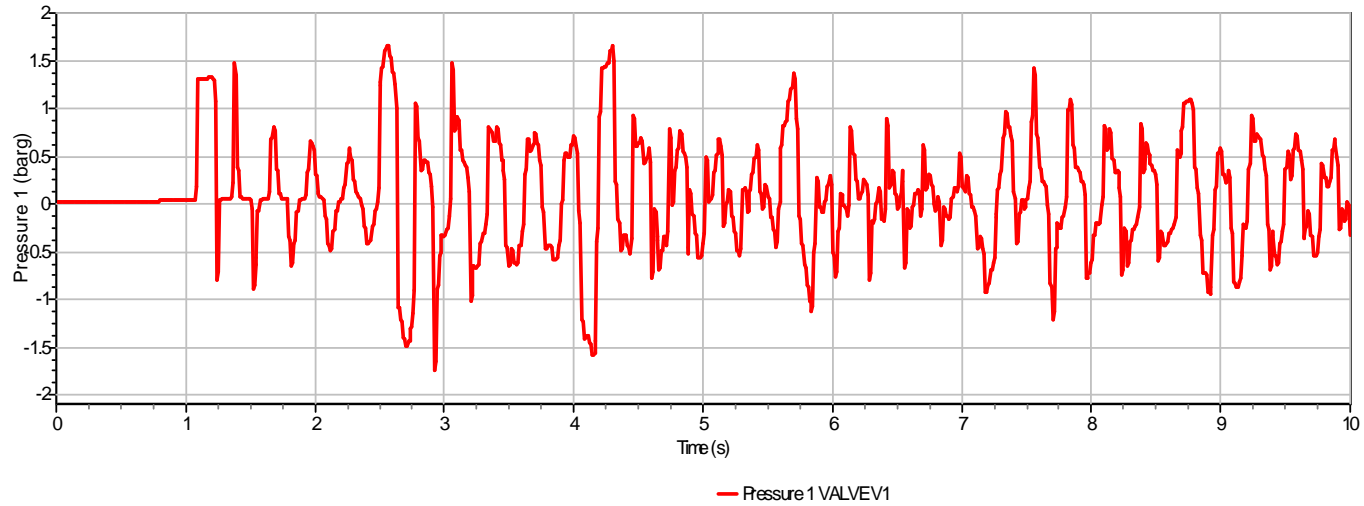
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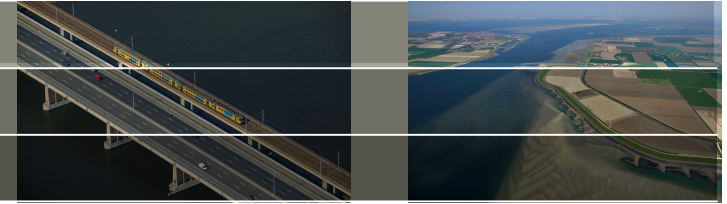
Example 2: heat exchange: valve closure



Example 2: heat exchange: valve closure



Conclusions



Wanda 4 Heat versus Wanda 4 Liquid

Temperatures in system & heat transfer

Unsteady: water hammer effects