

Multi-Objective Thermal Desing Optimization of a Shell and Tube Condenser through Global Best Algorithm

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Abstract: This study considers Global Best Algorithm (GBEST) for thermoeconomic design of a shell and tube condenser. Design process sustained by the traditional procedures involves tedious and exhaustive iterative calculations which sometimes becomes time consuming and may not lead to economically optimum configuration. Literature studies have shown that solution strategy offered by stochastic optimization methods such as Global Best Algorithm over thermal design of any kind of heat exchanger is promising solution strategy according to the optimum results found in each study. Firstly, optimization performance of the GBEST is assessed with ten benchmark problems and numerical outcomes are compared with those obtained from different literature optimization methods. A case study taken from literature has been solved by GBEST along with famous optimizers of Particle Swarm Optimization and Differential Evolution in the framework of single and multi objective optimization so as to optimize the problem objectives of total cost of heat exchanger and average overall heat transfer coefficient. GBEST not only finds more favourable results than those obtained from the compared optimization algorithms, but also improves the preliminary design taken from literature study. Pareto curve is constructed for multi objective optimization and best solution on the curve is selected by three renowned decision making methods of LINMAP, TOPSIS, and Shannon's entropy theory. Finally, a sensitivity analysis has been performed in order to observe the variational influences of design parameters over optimization objectives.

Gövde Boru Tipli Kondenserlerin Global Eniyi Arama Algoritmasıyla Çok Amaçlı Termal Tasarım Optimizasyonu

Anahtar Kelimeler

Global Eniyi
Arama
algoritması, Çok

Özet: Bu çalışmada Global Eniyi Arama algoritması gövde borulu
düzenli bir kondenserin termal tasarımını oluşturmak için
kullanılmıştır. Konvensiyonel optimizasyon algoritmaları

amaçlı
optimizasyon,
Gövde borulu ısı
değiştirgeci,
Termal tasarım

tarafından sağlanan tasarım süreci, zaman alıcı olmasının yanısıra ekonomik açıdan da beklenen sonuçları sağlayamayabilmektedir. Literatür çalışmaları Global Eniyi Arama algoritması gibi stokastik optimizasyon algoritmalarının herhangi bir ısı değiştiricinin termal tasarımında uygulanmasının literatürde yapılan diğer çalışmalarдан elde edilen sonuçlara dayanarak oldukça olumlu çıktılar verdiği göstermektedir. Bu çalışmada ilk olarak, Global Eniyi Arama algoritmasının optimizasyon performansı 10 adet optimizasyon test fonksiyonu kullanılarak değerlendirilmiştir. Literatür çalışmalarından alınan bir örnek optimizasyon problemi Global Eniyi Arama algoritması ile birlikte Diferansiyel Evrim ve Parçacık Sürü Optimizasyon algoritmaları tarafından minimum toplam ısı değiştirici maliyeti ve maksimum toplam ısı transferi katsayısı gibi amaç fonksiyonlarını optimize etmek için tek ve çok amaçlı optimizasyon yöntemleri kullanılarak çözülmüştür. Global Eniyi Arama algoritması diğer karşılaştırılan algoritmaların daha olumlu sonuçlar elde etmekle kalmamış ayrıca örnek optimizasyon probleminde tasarlanan değerlerin gelişmesinde önemli bir rol oynamıştır. Çok amaçlı optimizasyon için birbirine üstünük kuramayan sonuçlardan oluşan Pareto eğrisi inşa edilmiş ve eğri üzerindeki en iyi sonuç LINMAP, TOPSIS ve Shannon'un entropi teorisi gibi üç önemli karar verme mekanizması tarafından seçilmiştir. Çalışmanın sonunda ise hassasiyet analizi uygulanarak tasarım parametrelerinin optimizasyon amaç fonksiyonları üzerindeki değişimsel etkileri gözlemlenmiştir.

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1. Introduction

Effective and efficient heat transfer from process fluids is an essential consideration for chemical, nuclear, and industrial applications. Therefore, proper design of a heat exchanger for relevant industries is important for minimizing extravagant expenditures in terms of total cost of a heat exchange process. In order to accomplish this aim, there are plenty type of heat exchangers available in the market. Among these different type of heat exchange configurations, shell and tube heat exchangers are the most widely utilized ones and contribute more than %65 of the heat exchangers in chemical process industries [1]. Shell and tube heat exchangers can procure relatively large ratios of total heat exchange area to volume which is greater than 700 m^2/m^3 for gases and greater than 300

m^2/m^3 for liquids and they can be easily cleaned thanks to their intrinsic structural configuration [2]. They can be designed for high pressure requiring applications and utilized in processes where there is a high pressure difference between two or more heat transfer mediums. They can offer high heat transfer efficiencies, reduced overall cost and lower total weight for specific heat duties.

Shell and tube heat exchangers consist of plenty of structural components including tubes, baffles, front and rear heads, tube sheets and nozzles. Favourable combination of these components not only leads to a considerable reduction in total cost but also increase total amount of heat transfer that occurs between two streams. For that reason, a designer

should give utmost importance to efficient construction of these major elements of heat exchangers whose structural modelling is under the effect of the working conditions such as operation pressures, temperatures, thermal stress, corrosion characteristics of fluids, etc. [1]. Mathematical modelling of a shell and tube heat exchanger requires tedious design process involving exhaustive trial-and-error based solution procedure to satisfy designer's needs, which covers a plausible compromise between predetermined pressure drop rates and imposed heat duties on a heat exchanger[3-5]. However, as it was mentioned before, total calculation process is likely to burden substantial computational cost and may not lead to cost effective design.

Total cost of heat exchanger is an important parameter that should be considered vastly on the course of design process. Considering the widespread utilization of heat exchangers in relevant industries, obtaining minimum cost should be the primary goal for the designers. As the overall cost of heat exchanger depends of total heat transfer area for a given heat duty, estimation of this design parameter should be the uttermost concern for a designer. In addition to this, there are numerous ways to enhance heat transfer between two working fluids, which includes extended fin geometries, coiled tubes, treated and rough surfaces, fluid vibration, and creating longitudinal vortices in the flow [6-8]. Taking care of all these parameters paves the way for lesser energy consumption while providing a beneficial design with respect to thermal and economic aspects.

Versatile and efficient heat exchanger design has been an ongoing issue for designers attempting to optimize major

components of a heat exchanger in order to attain the minimum total cost of the device. Many different type of objective functions and optimization strategies have been proposed by the researchers [10]. Considering the objective function to be optimized, most of the studies are concerned with the sum of the capital investment cost which is the strong function of the total heat transfer area and the energy costs that are related to pumping losses [1,8-18]. Another type of objective function to be defined for heat exchanger optimization was minimizing entropy generation while satisfying heat duty and pressure drop constraints [19-22].

Literature comprises variety of optimization methods to be used for determining favourable design of shell and tube heat exchangers. Early works on this problem mainly utilized traditional optimization methods including Lagrange multiplier [23-25] and Linear programming techniques [26 -28]. Most of the gradient descent based optimization methods are prone to be getting trapped in local optimum points on the search space depending on the complexity of the objective function and initial guess. Therefore, utilization of these methods on the heat exchanger design seems irrational for designers as this design problem can be viewed as a large scale, discrete and combinatorial optimization problem relying on its nature [33]. Recently, metaheuristic optimization algorithms have been not only frequently applied in each department of engineering but also have many implementation in the context of heat exchanger design. Genetic algorithms were found to be an effective approach and have pioneered many studies concerning the shell and tube heat exchanger optimization [29 - 30]. Also many evolutionary optimization methods have been utilized to design shell and tube heat exchangers in both

O.E. Turgut, Multi-Objective Thermal Design of a Shell and Tube Condenser through Global Best Algorithm aspects of thermal and economic considerations. Cuckoo Search [1], Particle Swarm Optimization [8,16,18,32], Firefly Optimization [9], Imperialist Competitive Algorithm [11], Biogeography-based Optimization [12], Artificial Bee Colony [15], Differential Evolution[31] are the optimizers which were previously applied for thermo-economic optimization of shell and tube heat exchangers.

Literature survey on this issue reveals that there has been fewer studies related to the optimum design shell and tube condensers both considering thermal and economic aspects. Haseli et al. [34] used Sequential Quadratic Programming (SQP) method to optimize the operating temperatures of shell and tube heat exchangers in terms of maximum exergy with subjected to the condensation of the total mass flow of vapor. The effect of condensation temperatures on the system performance was also detailly discussed in the aformentioned study. Haseli et al. [22] also made a comprehensive investigation on the thermal efficiency of a shell and tube condenser by applying exergy efficiency as an objective function to be evaluated for performance assessment. Mentioned study was accomplished to analyze local exergy as well as overall exergy efficiencies of the overall system. Khalifeh Soltan et al. [35] proposed a computer program based solution procedure to obtain an optimum baffle spacing for shell and tube condenser. Considering the balanced effects of the total cost of heat exchange area and pumping power, a set of correlation is presented as a supply to literature methods. Hajabdollahi et al. [32] made particle swarm and genetic algorithm based optimization of a shell and tube condenser with respect to thermo-economic point of view. Main objective is to find optimal cost of shell and tube

condenser while satisfying imposed problem constraints.

In this study, a thermo - economic design of shell and tube condenser will be investigated through the optimization algorithm which was previously proposed by the author this study called Global Best Algorithm [45]. Global Best Algorithm (GBEST) utilizes the perturbation equations of more than one optimization algorithm simultaneously and probes around the current best solution through this unique mechanism which makes it so effective in finding global optimum solution. Algorithmic structure of GBEST is different from other optimization methods in literature as this method is solely based on exploiting the promising areas in the search space, not similar to the algorithms those are structurally based on maintaining a proper balance between exploration and exploitation. Main aim of using GBEST in this kind of optimization problem is to assess its performance on multi-objective optimization problems with having highly non-linear objective function characteristics. This is the first application of multi-objective optimization on thermal design of a shell and tube condenser, therefore its contribution to literature is almost undeniable. Design variables selected to be optimized are iteratively adjusted by the proposed optimization strategy in order to retain optimum objective functions of minimum cost of heat exchanger and overall heat transfer coefficient in both simultaneous and separated manner. Pareto curve is constructed to visualize the condtradictive behaviors of these two conflicting and binding objectives mathematically. Best solution on the frontier is decided by the widely accepted and renowned decision making methods of LINMAP, TOPSIS, and Shannon's entropy theory according

to their respective deviation index values. In addition, sensitivity analysis is made in order to observe the variational influences of the considered design parameter over the remaining ones. Next section will explain the thermal modelling of shell and tube condensers.

2. Thermal Design of a Shell and Tube Condenser

Thermal analysis has been established on the following assumptions those also have been practical in design purposes.:

- Shell side of the heat exchanger is related with condensing flow while in-tube flow is concerned with cooling fluid
- No pressure drop is considered in shell side
- Saturated steam is changed into saturated liquid in the condenser. No superheat or subcooled effects are considered.

Based on these premises given above, mathematical modelling formulations will be presented by the below given equations. Total heat transfer between two mediums is calculated by

$$Q = U_{aver} \cdot A_{tot} \cdot \Delta T_{lm} \quad (1)$$

Where the logarithmic mean temperature difference (ΔT_{lm}) can be equated by the following:

$$\Delta T_{lm} = \frac{(\Delta T_{in} - \Delta T_{out})}{\ln(\Delta T_{in} / \Delta T_{out})} \quad (2)$$

Where $\Delta T_{in} = T_{sat} - T_{tube,in}$ and $\Delta T_{in} = T_{sat} - T_{tube,out}$. In Eq (1), A_{tot} is the total heat exchange surface; and U_{aver} is averaged overall heat transfer coefficient between inlet and outlet of the tubes. As there can be a huge variation in heat transfer coefficient rates along the heat exchanger, averaged values of overall heat transfer coefficients are taken into account with the following formulation:

$$U_{aver} = (U_{in} + U_{out}) / 2 \quad (3)$$

Where U_{in} and U_{out} are respectively overall heat transfer coefficients at inlet and outlet of the tube pack. Calculating heat transfer coefficient in -tube side is rather simple than those at the shell side which requires tedious iterations due to its direct dependence on heat flux. Heat transfer coefficient for in-tube flow is calculated by famous Petukhov - Kirilow correlation.

$$Nu = \frac{0.5f(Re - 1000)Pr}{1 + 12.7(f/2)^{0.5}(Pr^{2/3} - 1)} \quad (4)$$

if $(2300 < Re < 10000)$

$$Nu = \frac{0.5f(Re)Pr}{1.07 + 12.7(f/2)^{0.5}(Pr^{2/3} - 1)} \quad (5)$$

if $(10000 < Re < 100000)$

Where f is the friction factor calculated as

$$f = (1.58(Re) - 3.28)^{-2} \quad (6)$$

Finally, convection heat transfer coefficient for in-tube flow is calculated by virtue of Nusselt number

$$h_{intube} = Nu \cdot k_l / d_{in} \quad (7)$$

Shell side heat transfer coefficient for condensate flow is obtained by the formulation proposed in Kakaç et al.[2] with the below given formulation

$$h_{shell} = 0.728 \left(\frac{\rho_l^2 \cdot g \cdot h_{fg} \cdot k_l^3}{\mu_l \cdot \Delta T_w \cdot d_{out}} \right)^{0.25} \left(\frac{1}{N^{1/6}} \right) \quad (8)$$

Where N is the number of tube in a vertical column and predicted by the set of equations under the influence of tube arrangement

For $45^\circ - 90^\circ$ arrangement

$$N = \frac{\sqrt{4 \cdot cl \cdot p_t^2 \cdot N_T / \pi}}{d_{out} + p_t} \quad (9)$$

For $30^\circ - 60^\circ$ arrangement

$$N = \frac{\sqrt{4 \cdot cl \cdot p_t^2 \cdot N_T / \pi}}{d_{out} + \sqrt{3} p_t} \quad (10)$$

Where tube pitch $p_t = d_{out} \times p_r$ and p_r is pitch ratio ; cl is tube layout constant which is equal to 1.0 for $45^\circ - 90^\circ$ and is equal to 0.87 for $30^\circ - 60^\circ$ tube arrangements; and N_T is total number of tubes. In Eq(8), ΔT_w is the temperature difference between saturated flow at shell side and the fouling at tube surface. This parameter can also be formed by

$$\Delta T_w = \Delta T - R_t \cdot q'' \quad (11)$$

Where ΔT is the local temperature difference between streams, $q'' = U \Delta T$ is the imposed heat flux, and R_t is the total heat resistance which can be calculated as

$$R_t = R_{fout} + \left[\frac{1}{h_{intube}} + R_{fin} \right] \frac{d_{out}}{d_{in}} + \frac{t_{wall}}{k_{wall}} \cdot \frac{d_{out}}{D_m} \quad (12)$$

Where R_{fin} and R_{fout} respectively stand for the fouling resistances for inner and outer surface of the tubes; d_{in} and d_{out} represent the inner and outer diameter of the tubes; t_{wall} is the thickness of the tube wall; k_{wall} is the heat conductivity of

the tubes; and D_m is the mean diameter approximated as

$$D_m = \frac{d_{out} - d_{in}}{\ln \left(\frac{d_{out}}{d_{in}} \right)} \quad (13)$$

Where $d_{in} = 0.8d_{out}$. Consequently, overall heat transfer coefficient becomes

$$\frac{1}{U} = R_t + \frac{1}{h_{shell}} \quad (14)$$

Therefore, Eq.(11) is taken its final form such that

$$\Delta T_w = \Delta T (1 - R_t \cdot U) \quad (15)$$

In order to retain overall heat transfer coefficient for both inlet and outlet of tube banks, iterative procedure described in algorithm is proposed [2].

Algorithm : Procedure to determine overall heat transfer coefficient

Give an initial value for ΔT_w
While (U is not converged)
 Calculate h_{shell} through Eq. (10)
 Calculate U through Eq. (14)
 Recalculate ΔT_w from Eq. (15)
end

This procedure repeats itself until U value is converged. After determination of average overall heat transfer coefficient for inlet and outlet of the tube bank, calculation of total heat transfer area (A_{tot}) is come into practice

$$A_{tot} = Q / (U_{aver} \cdot \Delta T_{lm}) \quad (16)$$

And, the correspofing tube length is calculated by

$$L = \frac{A_{tot}}{N_T \cdot \pi \cdot d_{out}} \quad (17)$$

A decisive parameter for heat exchanger is shell diameter (D_s) which is dependent of tube layout constant (cl), pitch ratio (p_r), total heat transfer area (A_{tot}), tube outer diameter (d_{out}), and heat exchanger length (L) can be formulated by the following equation

$$D_s = 0.637 \sqrt{\frac{cl}{cpt}} \left(\frac{A_{tot} \cdot p_r^2 \cdot d_{out}}{L} \right)^{0.5} \quad (18)$$

Where cpt stands for the incomplete coverage of shell diameter by the tubes and is equal to 0.93 for one tube pass. Total pressure drop at the tube side is the summation of frictional and return losses and can be described in the equation form of:

$$\Delta P_{tot} = \Delta P_f + \Delta P_r \quad (19)$$

Where ΔP_f is the frictional pressure drop occurred in the tube expressed with the following form

$$\Delta P_f = 4 \cdot f_t \frac{L \cdot N_p}{d_{in}} \frac{G^2}{2 \cdot \rho_l} \quad (20)$$

Where N_p represents the number of tube pass in the exchanger and f_t is the friction factor for pressure drop calculation and formulated by

$$f_t = 0.046 \cdot Re^{-0.2} \quad (21)$$

The pressure drop caused by the return bends is calculated by

$$\Delta P_r = 4 \cdot N_p \cdot \frac{\rho v^2}{2} \quad (22)$$

Total cost of heat exchanger is considered as one of the objectives that should be optimized in an efficient way. Therefore, its respective mathematical

expression should be briefly defined. Total cost is comprised of the expenditures caused by the cost of heat transfer area along with the operational cost for the pumping power.

$$C_{total} = C_{inv} + C_{oper} \quad (23)$$

Calculation of investment cost is strongly related with total heat exchange area and can be mathematically expressed by [36]

$$C_{inv} = 8500 + 409 A_{tot}^{0.85} \quad (24)$$

Operational cost brought about by the pumping power to conquer the frictional losses in the tubes are computed from the following expression

$$C_{oper} = \sum_{j=1}^{ny} \frac{C_o}{(1+i)^j} \quad (25)$$

$$C_{op} = PP \cdot c_{el} \cdot \tau \quad (26)$$

$$PP = \frac{1}{\eta_p} \left(\frac{\dot{m}_c}{\rho_l} \Delta P_{tot} \right) \quad (27)$$

Where ny is the life time of the heat exchanger; i is the annual discount rate; c_{el} is the price of electricity; η_p is the pump efficiency; and τ is the active operational hours per year. In addition, there has also been imposed design constraints such that shell diameter should be less than 5.5 m. while total length of the tubes should be shorter than 12.0 m. Therefore, when defining objective function, these design constraints are taken into account with such given formulations

$$\arg \min f_i(\vec{x}) + \sum_{k=1}^m P \left[g_k(\vec{x}) \right]^2 \quad (28)$$

with subject to:

$$\begin{aligned} f_i(\vec{x}) &\in [f_1(\vec{x}), f_2(\vec{x}), \dots, f_n(\vec{x})], \\ i &= 1, 2, \dots, n \\ g_k(\vec{x}) &\leq 0, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, m \\ x_{\min} &\leq x_j \leq x_{\max}, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, D \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

Where $f_i(x)$ is n number of objectives to be optimized, $g_k(x)$ is the m number of problem constraints, \vec{x} is D-dimensional decision variable set, and P is the static penalty factor which eliminates unfeasible solutions in the search space.

3. Numerical Benchmark on Global Best Algorithm

This section deals with the numerical assessment of the proposed Global Best Algorithm by virtue of 10 widely known optimization test functions whose formulations are given in Table 2. Numerical outcomes those given in Table 1 are compared with those obtained from the highly reputed optimization algorithms of Backtracking Search Algorithm(BSA) [37], Intelligent tuned Harmony Search (ITHS) [38], Bat

Algorithm (BAT)[39], Quantum behaved Particle Swarm Optimization (QPSO) [40], Big Bang - Big Crunch (BB-BC) [41], and Differential Search (DS) [42] in order to assess the predictive performance of the GBEST in terms of statistical analysis. Total number of 100000 function evaluations along with 50 consecutive algorithm runs have been performed for each 30 Dimensional benchmark problem in Table 1 due to their unique stochastic nature. Numerical results obtained from statistical comparison reveal that GBEST gets the minimum results for each optimization case and hereby outperforms the compared optimization algorithms with respect to solution accuracy and efficiency.

Table 1. Statistical results of compared optimization algorithms

	Best	Mean	Std.dev.	Worst
f_1 Levy				
GBEST	4.34E-09	5.87E-09	1.91E-09	8.12E-09
BSA	5.02E-09	2.11E-08	1.12E-08	6.38E-08
ITHS	8.47E-05	2.61E-02	2.98E-02	9.15E-02
BAT	2.11E+01	3.33E+01	2.92E+01	2.38E+02
QPSO	3.48E+00	1.51E+01	5.49E+00	2.94E+01
BBBC	1.99E+01	4.23E+01	9.64E+00	5.99E+01
DS	3.09E+01	4.16E+01	7.29E+00	4.89E+01
f_2 Sphere				
GBEST	1.43E-148	4.21E-134	1.76E-134	8.45E-134
BSA	5.12E-10	6.73E-09	5.65E-09	3.32E-08
ITHS	5.43E-06	6.10E-02	2.44E-02	6.12E-02
BAT	4.72E-05	6.82E+00	4.96E+00	2.82E+01
QPSO	4.76E+00	2.32E+01	8.91E+00	9.21E+01
BBBC	9.83E-05	2.47E-04	3.89E-05	4.82E-04
DS	7.15E+00	2.70E+01	5.53E+00	3.62E+01
f_3 Ackley				
GBEST	3.99E-15	3.99E-15	0.00E+00	3.99E-15
BSA	9.82E-08	3.54E-07	1.74E-07	6.83E-07
ITHS	4.36E-04	2.23E-01	2.12E-01	7.21E-01
BAT	2.73E+01	2.99E+01	9.84E-01	3.43E+01
QPSO	2.31E+00	9.52E+00	3.65E+00	2.37E+01
BBBC	4.19E-02	4.99E-02	4.88E-03	5.83E-02
DS	2.65E+00	2.22E+01	2.20E+00	2.67E+01
f_4 Griewank				
GBEST	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
BSA	2.13E-09	5.76E-08	7.89E-08	3.22E-07
ITHS	9.76E-08	3.83E-03	1.90E-02	7.70E-02
BAT	5.78E-01	2.82E+00	4.34E-01	5.66E+00
QPSO	2.17E-01	8.73E-01	3.79E-01	2.41E+00
BBBC	3.12E-05	3.22E-02	2.99E-01	4.66E-02
DS	8.76E-01	2.75E+00	5.32E-02	3.13E+00
f_5 Rastrigin				
GBEST	0.00E+00	2.22E-01	5.98E-01	3.65E+00
BSA	8.23E-02	2.93E+00	9.32E-01	5.76E+00
ITHS	1.55E-04	2.13E+01	2.43E+01	8.91E+01
BAT	7.98E+01	1.21E+02	4.71E+01	3.87E+02
QPSO	1.03E+01	3.11E+01	2.87E+01	1.78E+02
BBBC	1.21E+02	2.11E+02	4.42E+01	3.19E+02
DS	1.54E+01	1.81E+02	1.88E+01	2.82E+02
f_6 Zakharov				
GBEST	4.13E-26	1.87E-20	2.91E-20	8.93E-20
BSA	1.21E+01	2.74E+01	5.51E+00	3.13E+01
ITHS	3.53E-07	3.98E-02	8.69E-02	4.74E-01
BAT	9.11E+00	4.62E+02	1.87E+03	8.14E+03
QPSO	1.35E+01	6.21E+01	4.71E+01	1.98E+02

BBBC	5.73E-02	7.21E+01	5.82E+01	3.63E+02
DS	2.13E+01	6.75E+01	2.32E+01	2.49E+02

f₇ Alpine

GBEST	1.12E-93	3.22E-06	1.12E-05	7.38E-05
BSA	7.85E-04	2.13E-03	1.62E-03	6.83E-03
ITHS	6.55E-05	7.32E-02	2.17E-01	1.61E+00
BAT	2.95E+00	1.68E+01	5.93E+00	3.19E+01
QPSO	1.04E+00	4.36E+00	2.23E+00	1.03E+01
BBBC	3.02E+00	8.24E+00	3.36E+00	2.17E+01
DS	1.13E+01	1.73E+01	2.53E+00	2.32E+01

f₈ Penalized1

GBEST	9.19E-15	2.42E-10	8.49E-10	8.36E-09
BSA	8.12E-11	2.48E-10	2.71E-11	4.86E-07
ITHS	2.74E-06	3.43E-04	2.25E-04	8.36E-04
BAT	2.72E-01	8.61E-01	4.84E-01	2.26E+00
QPSO	3.61E-02	4.93E-01	2.51E-01	8.81E-01
BBBC	3.68E-02	7.31E-01	4.62E-01	2.86E+00
DS	3.42E-01	8.63E-01	3.72E-01	2.83E+00

f₉ Step

GBEST	4.68E-11	3.48E-10	2.12E-10	4.93E-10
BSA	3.92E-10	4.65E-09	2.13E-09	2.79E-08
ITHS	1.89E-06	8.88E-03	8.92E-03	4.84E-02
BAT	2.42E-05	4.44E+00	4.79E+00	1.76E+01
QPSO	3.58E+00	2.48E+01	7.33E+00	4.25E+01
BBBC	6.16E-05	1.72E-04	1.92E-04	1.76E-03
DS	8.23E+00	2.65E+01	6.47E+00	4.29E+01

f₁₀ Schwefel 2.22

GBEST	3.87E-99	5.79E-93	1.94E-92	8.37E-92
BSA	2.86E-05	5.12E-05	1.83E-05	8.74E-05
ITHS	4.76E-02	3.85E-01	7.96E-01	2.87E+00
BAT	6.09E+00	7.23E+01	2.84E+01	9.88E+01
QPSO	5.83E+00	9.99E+00	3.56E+00	2.98E+01
BBBC	4.23E+00	5.73E+01	6.97E+02	7.63E+03
DS	9.94E+00	1.21E+01	2.80E+00	2.52E+01

Table 2. Numerical formulations of the optimization benchmark functions

Function	
Levy	$f_1(x) = \sin^2(\pi w_1) + \sum_{i=1}^{D-1} (w_i - 1)^2 \left[1 + 10 \sin^2(\pi w_i + 1) \right] + (w_D - 1)^2 \left[1 + \sin^2(2\pi w_D) \right],$ $w_i = 1 + \frac{x_i - 1}{4}, \quad \text{for } i = 1, \dots, D$
Sphere	$f_2(x) = \sum_{i=1}^D x_i^2$
Ackley	$f_3(x) = -20 \exp \left(-0.2 \sqrt{\frac{1}{D} \sum_{i=1}^D x_i^2} \right) - \exp \left(\frac{1}{D} \sum_{i=1}^D \cos(2\pi x_i) \right) + 20 + \exp(1)$
Griewank	$f_4(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{D-1} \left(100(x_{i+1} - x_i^2)^2 + (x_i - 1)^2 \right)$
Rastrigin	$f_5(x) = \sum_{i=1}^D \left(x_i^2 - 10 \cos(2.0\pi x_i) \right) + 10D$
Zakharov	$f_6(x) = \sum_{i=1}^D x_i^2 + \left(\sum_{i=1}^D 0.5ix_i \right)^2 + \left(\sum_{i=1}^D 0.5ix_i \right)^4$
Alpine	$f_7(x) = \sum_{i=1}^D x_i \sin(x_i) + 0.1x_i $
Penalized	$f_8(x) = \frac{\pi}{D} \left\{ 10 \sin^2(\pi y_1) + \sum_{i=1}^{D-1} (y_i - 1)^2 \left[1 + 10 \sin^2(\pi y_{i+1}) \right] + (y_D - 1)^2 \right\}$ $+ \sum_{i=1}^D u(x_i, 10, 100, 4)$
Step	$f_9(x) = \sum_{i=1}^D (\lfloor x_i + 0.5 \rfloor)^2$
Schfewel 2.22	$f_{10}(x) = \sum_{i=1}^D x_i + \prod_{i=1}^D x_i $

4. Numerical Results

4.1 Single objective optimization

This study considers Global Best Algorithm to optimize a shell and tube condenser from thermoeconomic and overall heat transfer coefficient points of view. A case study adopted from Kakaç et al.[2] is solved by Global Best Algorithm (GBEST) along with widely accepted metaheuristic algorithms of Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO) [42] and Differential Evolution (DE) [43] in order to validate the efficiency and the accuracy the proposed method. Perturbation schemes and manipulation equations those established the basics of the proposed GBEST optimizer will not be discussed and explained in this

study due to the space restrictions imposed. Interested readers could find the fundamentals of the mentioned GBEST method in Turgut and Coban [45] with given detailed insights and explanations. Pitch ratio (p_r), In tube flow velocity (v), type of tube arrangement ($30^\circ - 60^\circ$ or $45^\circ - 90^\circ$), and tube outer diameter (d_{out}) are selected design variables to be adjusted iteratively by virtue of GBEST as well as remaining optimizers mentioned above. Table 3 lists the operational conditions as well as the physical properties of the working fluids occupied in shell and tube sides.

Table 3. Thermophysical properties of the working fluids

	Shell side – steam to liquid	Tube side - water
m (kg/s)	215.68	10717.4
T_{inlet} (°C)	45.8	25
T_{outlet} (°C)	45.8	30
ρ (kg/m ³)	990.0	997.0
μ (Pa.s)	0.000588	0.00098
C_p (J/kgK)	4182	4180
k (W/mK)	0.635	0.602
h_{fg} (kJ/kg)	2392.0	2409.1
R_f (m ² K/W)	0.00009	0.00018

Table 4 reports the upper and lower bounds of the optimized design parameters. 50 algorithm runs with 100000 function evaluation have been made for each compared optimizer due to their intrinsic stochastic nature. Mentioned algorithms have been developed in Java and run on a laptop computer with a dual core processor

with 2.0 GHz having 4.0 GB RAM. Parameters for estimating the operational as well as investment costs are considered as the following [2,32]: equipment life (ny) = 10, annual discounted rate (i) = 10%, cost of electricity (c_{el}) = 20 \$/MWh, pump efficiency (η_p) = 0.85, and active hours of operation in a year (τ) = 5000 h/year.

Table 4. Upper and lower bounds for the optimized design variables

Optimized parameters	Upper	Lower
d_{out} (mm)	18.000	30.000
p_r	1.250	1.500
v (m/s)	1.200	3.000
Tube arrangement	$30^\circ - 60^\circ$ or $45^\circ - 90^\circ$	

Table 5 presents the optimum solution found by three optimization algorithms accompanied with the preliminary design accomplished in Kakac et al.[2] for minimum total cost of heat exchanger. One can see the huge reduction (20135.664 \$) in total cost of heat transfer when GBEST algorithm is applied on to design parameters. This decrease is primarily caused by the decrease in-tube outer diameter (29.1%) and in-tube flow velocity (25.5%). Reynolds number for in-tube flow becomes less by 53% than the primer design which directly leads to a total decrease (15.5%) in convective heat transfer coefficient for in-tube flow. Apart from that, decrement in outer tube has a great role in the increase of shell side heat tranfer coefficient at the tube inlet (12.4%) and outlet (11.2%). However, cumulative effect of the increase in shell side and decrease in tube side heat transfer coefficient rates result in a reduction (8.7%) in average

overall heat transfer coefficient which also gives a similar level of rise to the total heat exchange area (8.7%). Pitch ratio has slight effect on the design values of shell diameter and number of tubes in a vertical column. These parameters get their optimum values while pitch ratio is at its lower limit of 1.250. As can be seen from Eq.(19) to Eq.(22), pressure drop is mainly related with variable values of intube flow velocity and tube outer diameters. Their cumulative influences on pressure drop rates cause a considerable decrease in pumping power (51.1%) that cause a marked discount in operational cost. Nevertheless, increase in investment cost(8.1%) conduced by the increment in total heat exchange area hampers the reduction in total cost of heat exchanger. In addition, it is observable that GBEST outperforms the other compared methods including PSO and DE with regards to the best results of optimal total cost.

Table 5. Optimization of design variables with respect to minimum total cost of heat exchanger

Design parameters	Preliminary design	GBEST	DE	PSO
d_{out} (mm)	25.400	18.000	18.000	18.000
v (m/s)	2.000	1.489	1.578	1.577
pr (-)	1.500	1.250	1.276	1.354
Tube arrangement, (-)	45° - 90°	30° - 60°	30° - 60°	30° - 60°
d_{in} (mm)	22.910	14.400	14.400	14.400
L (m)	12.862	5.853	6.126	6.126
D_s (m)	5.093	5.172	5.130	5.445
N_T (-)	13038	44313	41810	41840
Re_c	46614.836	21821	23127.621	23113.084
n (-)	77	87	86	87
h_{tube} (W/m ² K)	8095.760	6835.976	7173.403	7169.148
h_{in} (W/m ² K)	5434.514	6109.010	6099.545	6085.361
U_{in} (W/m ² K)	1606.905	1471.522	1489.822	1488.745
h_{out} (W/m ² K)	6310.722	7111.427	7099.322	7082.688
U_{out} (W/m ² K)	1675.697	1523.240	1542.891	1541.858
U_{aver} (W/m ² K)	1641.301	1497.381	1516.357	1515.302
A_{eff} (m ²)	13381.713	14667.88	14484.334	14494.418
Δp_{tot} (Pa)	31971.28	15640.702	18004.242	17980.107
PP(kW)	404.329	197.800	227.693	227.388
C_{oper} (\$)	248442.981	121541.024	139907.661	139720.110
C_{inv} (\$)	1324507.224	1431273.515	1416125.363	1416958.311
C_{total} (\$)	1572950.204	1552814.539	1556033.029	1556678.422

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 Figure 1 visualizes the convergence histories of the compared optimizers. As it is seen, GBEST reaches its optimum more quicker than the other methods.

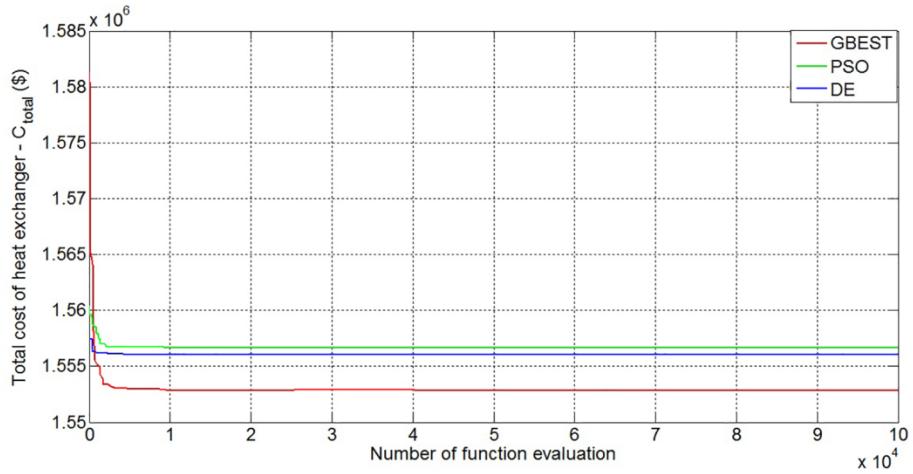


Figure 1 Convergence histories of the optimizers for minimum cost of heat exchanger

Table 6 compares the optimum results found by three optimizers along with the original study taken by Kakac et al.[2] for maximum average overall heat transfer coefficient. It is seen that when using GBEST in optimization process, average overall heat transfer coefficient rates has increased to some extent (by 4.6%). This small increase is due to the increase in in-tube flow velocity which hits the its allowable upper limits and decrease in outer tube diameters which also reaches its predefined lower bound limits. This combinatorial relationship between two design parameters leads to a considerable increase (%51.3) in convective heat transfer coefficient for tube side. Reduction in tube diameters conduce a remarkable increase in heat

transfer coefficients for tube inlet (16.1%) and outlet (16.3%) that directly influences the overall heat transfer heat transfer coefficients rates. It is also revealed that utilization of PSO and DE methods is beneficial in thermal design of a shell and tube condenser based on the significant improvement on the heat transfer coefficient rates. Figure 2 compares the convergence characteristics of the mentioned optimizers. Each optimization algorithm nearly shows the similar convergence behaviour such that deep gradual increases at the early phase of the iterations is followed by stagnant continuation which prevails through the end of iterations.

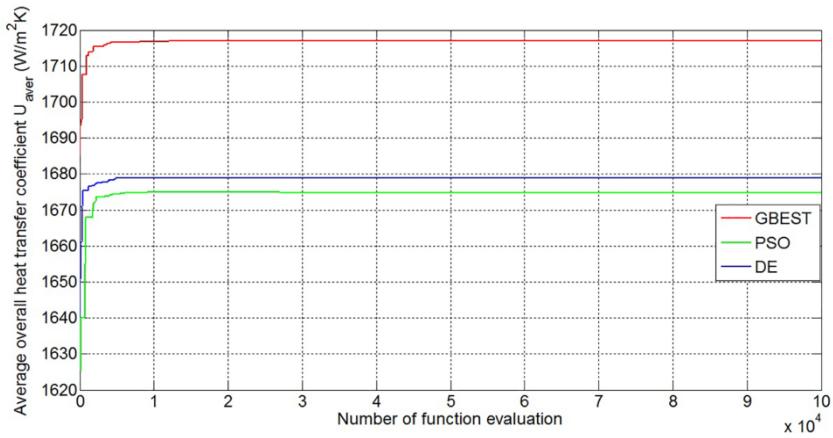


Figure 2 Evolution characteristics of the objective function for compared algorithms for maximum average overall heat transfer coefficients

Table 6 Optimum design parameters for maximum average overall heat transfer coefficient

Design parameters	Preliminary design	GBEST	DE	PSO
d_{out} (mm)	25.400	18.040	18.000	18.000
v (m/s)	2.000	3.000	2.999	2.999
p_r (-)	1.500	1.250	1.292	1.404
Tube arrangement (-)	45° - 90°	30° - 60°	45° - 90°	45° - 90°
d_{in} (mm)	22.910	14.436	14.400	14.400
L (m)	12.862	10.303	10.514	10.537
D_s (m)	5.093	3.644	4.040	4.390
N_T (-)	13038	21891.004	21999	22001
Re_c	46,614.836	44060.463	43592.111	43949.742
n (-)	77	61	94	98
h_{tube} (W/m ² K)	8095.760	12253.445	12258.198	12258.400
h_{in} (W/m ² K)	5434.514	6313.334	5785.545	5736.937
U_{in} (W/m ² K)	1606.905	1685.001	1645.177	1641.231
h_{out} (W/m ² K)	6310.722	7340.658	6721.731	6664.746
U_{out} (W/m ² K)	1675.697	1750.378	1713.019	1709.303
A_{eff} (m ²)	13381.713	12786.608	13080.489	13110.403
Δp_{tot} (Pa)	31971.28	87358.383	88987.070	89152.043
PP(kW)	404.329	1104.790	1125.387	1127.474
C_{oper} (\$)	248442.981	678845.957	691502.186	692784.162
C_{inv} (\$)	1324507.224	1274592.308	1299284.365	1301793.074
C_{total} (\$)	1572950.204	1953438.266	1990786.552	1994577.237
U_{aver} (W/m ² K)	1641.301	1717.689	1679.098	1675.267

4.2 Multi objective optimization

Conflicting yet completing tendencies of objective functions necessitates the implementing multi objective optimization resulting in construction of a Pareto frontier which is comprised of a set of non-dominated solutions. Multi objective optimization is a kind of decision making theory which is shaped by the related problem objectives to be optimized simultaneously. As mentioned, multi objective optimization yields Pareto solutions that constructs the Pareto curve. It can also be said that a favorable trade-off between the results of contradictive objectives is called Pareto optimum solution. Figure 3 shows the Pareto frontier constructed by the dual objective optimization of abovementioned problem objectives along with optimal solutions found by three different decision making theories. Table 7 reports the optimum solutions acquired by the decision making methods of LINMAP, TOPSIS, and Shannon's entropy theory. In the context of multi objective optimization, selection of the most favourable solution among bunch of non-dominated optimal solutions forms the main and essential part of the decision process. There are several decision making theories that are used in decision problems. These methods can also be employed for choosing the final optimum solution from the set of non-dominated solutions constructing Pareto frontier. This study considers the most three distinguished decision

making theories of LINMAP, TOPSIS and Shannon's entropy theory and the final optimal solution is obtained from the outcomes of these decision making methods. Formulations and detailed description of these methods are not given in this study due to the restricted space limitations. Interested readers could find more about these methods in Arora et al. [46]. In addition, it is noteworthy to mention the importance of the term called "deviation index" given in Table 7. This term represents the feasibility of the solution selected by a decision making theory. It is evaluated such that the more smaller deviation index valued solution, the more suitable and feasible solution it is. In the light of this definition, optimal solution found by LINMAP and TOPSIS is more relevant than that obtained by Shannon's entropy theory. The optimal values of average overall heat transfer coefficient and total cost of heat exchanger are respectively 1497.066 W/m²K and 1552889.975 \$. Figure 4 shows the scatter plot of four design parameters obtained from the Pareto frontier. It is more explanatory to visualize the behavior of the decision variables in a scatter representation. It displays that pitch ratio and outer tube diameter reach their minimum value while variations have been observed for intube flow velocities. Tube arrangement is found to be 30° – 60° design pattern for each solution on the frontier.

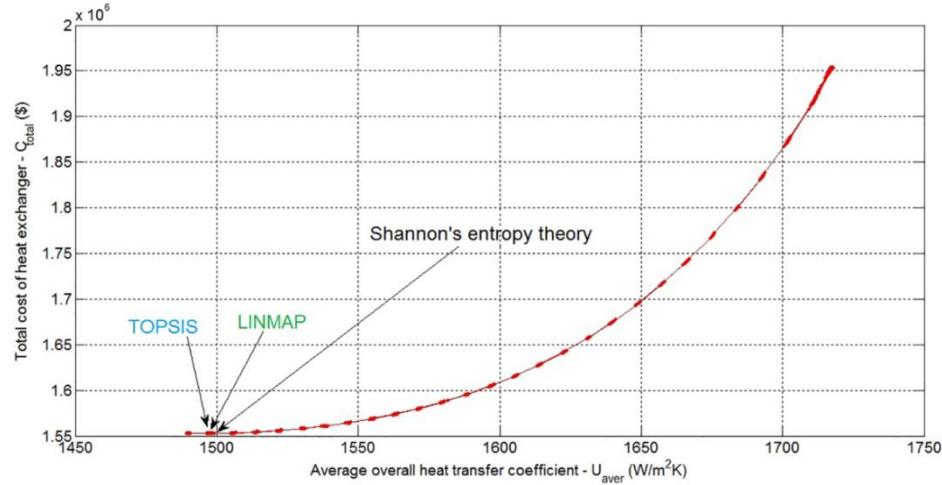


Figure 3. Pareto frontier for two conflicting objectives and optimum solutions obtained by LINMAP, TOPSIS, and Shannon's entropy theory

Table 7. Optimum solutions found by different decision making methods

Design parameters	TOPSIS	LINMAP	Shannon's entropy theory
d _{out} (mm)	18.010	18.010	18.005
v (m/s)	1.488	1.488	1.457
p _r (-)	1.250	1.250	1.251
Tube arrangement, (-)	30° – 60°	30° – 60°	30° – 60°
d _{in} (mm)	14.408	14.408	14.404
L (m)	5.854	5.854	5.757
D _s (m)	5.175	5.175	5.234
N _T (-)	44285	44285	45272
Re _c	21821.412	21821.412	21351.72
n (-)	87	87	88
h _{tube} (W/m ² K)	6831.881	6831.881	6711.812
h _{in} (W/m ² K)	6108.203	6108.203	6103.418
U _{in} (W/m ² K)	1471.215	1471.215	1463.900
h _{out} (W/m ² K)	7110.493	7110.493	7105.248
U _{out} (W/m ² K)	1522.918	1522.918	1515.137
A _{eff} (m ²)	14670.975	14670.975	14745.31
Δp _{tot} (Pa)	15617.655	15617.655	14832.37
PP (kW)	197.510	197.510	187.579
C _{oper} (\$)	121361.936	121361.936	115259.644
C _{inv} (\$)	1431528.038	1431528.038	1437654.779
C _{total} (\$)	1552889.975	1552889.975	1552914.423
U _{aver} (W/m ² K)	1497.066	1497.066	1489.519
Deviation index	0.1284	0.1284	0.1376

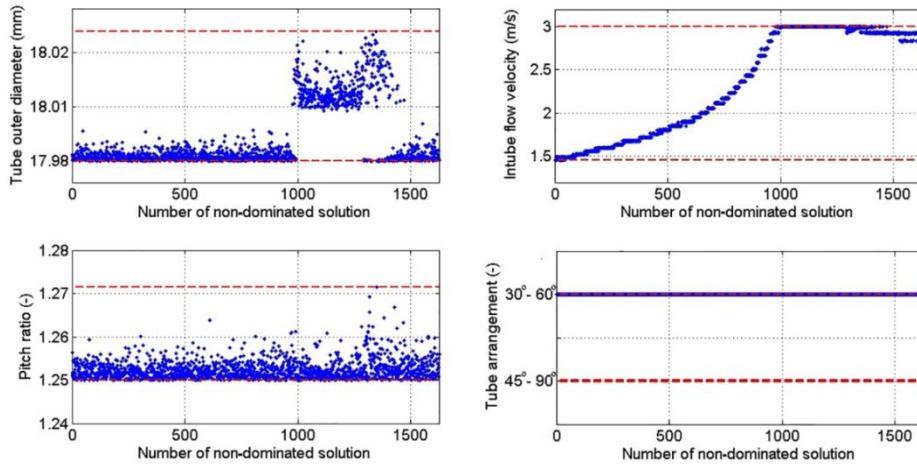


Figure 4. Distribution of the design parameters with the number of non-dominated solutions on the Pareto frontier.

5. Sensitivity Analysis

Variational effects of four design variables on the problem objectives of average overall heat transfer coefficient rates and total cost of heat exchanger is visually shown in Figure 5(a-d). Best solutions selected by TOPSIS and LINMAP are considered for evaluation of influences of design parameters over problem objectives. The remaining parameters stays constant during evaluations. It can be clearly observed that any increase in tube outer diameters leads to a decrease in average overall heat transfer coefficient rates while giving rise to total cost. Increment in tube velocity values cause an increase both total cost and heat

transfer coefficient rates which is resulted by the increase in Reynolds number along with the total pressure drop rates those having direct relationship with heat transfer coefficient and total cost, respectively. As can be seen from Figure 5(c), pitch ratio has negligible effect on the problem objectives when compared to the impact made by the other design variables. However, increase in pitch ratio values adversely affects both heat transfer coefficient and total cost. As previously discussed and can be seen from Figure 5(d), best system performance is obtained when 30° - 60° tube arrangement is maintained.

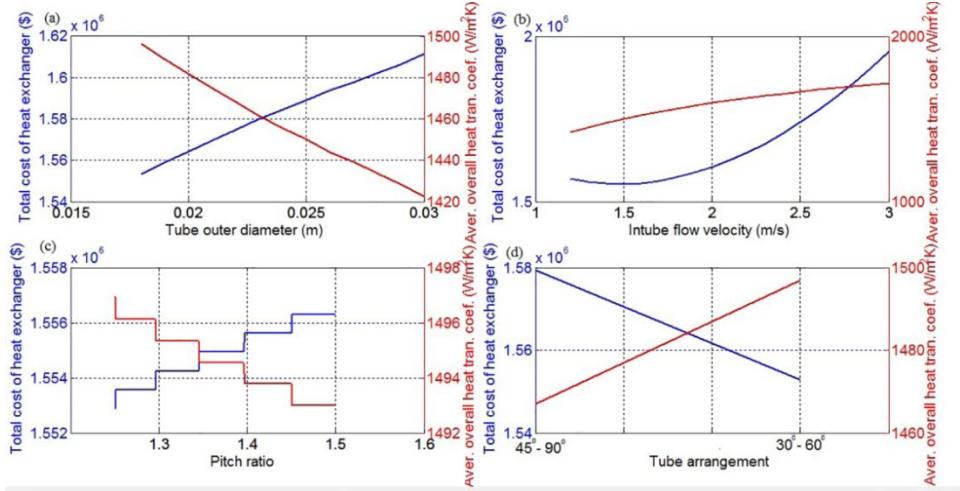


Figure 5. Influences of considered design parameters over problem objectives

6. Conclusion

This study utilizes Global Best Algorithm (GBEST) in order to optimize the system parameters of a shell and tube condenser with such an aim to obtain its total minimum cost as well as to attain maximum average overall heat transfer coefficient in a separate and simultaneous manner. Ten different optimization benchmark functions have been utilized to assess the performance of the proposed GBEST and numerical outcomes have been compared with literature optimizers. GBEST surpassed the compared optimization methods in terms of solution accuracy and stability. Efficiency of the solutions found by GBEST are compared against the case study taken from literature and numerical outcomes of the highly reputed optimization algorithms of Differential Evolution and Particle Swarm Optimization. The pareto frontier for dual objectives is plotted and best solution among non-dominated optimum solutions is selected through the decision making theories of LINMAP, TOPSIS, and Shannon's entropy theory. It is seen that optimum solution obtained by TOPSIS and LINMAP is more feasible than that found

by Shannon's entropy theory according to the deviation index values. All in all, GBEST proves its superiority over compared algorithms and shows that its application on single and multiobjective optimization problems yields very favourable results both terms of solution efficiency and effectivity.

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