

流体流动的输出功率与功率耗散的协调优化

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摘要: 将生态学优化准则推广用于流体流动做功装置优化性能的分析, 导出装置的一些新性能参数, 并作些有意义的讨论。进一步阐明了生态学优化准则的重要意义。所得结论可为流体流动做功装置的优化设计和最佳工况选择提供些新理论指导。

关键词: 流体流动做功装置; 生态学优化准则; 优化性能

中图分类号: O35; TK370 文献标识码: A

1 引言

流体流动做功有许多实际应用, 如水轮机、泵、透平、液压马达等装置都有应用。近年来, 一些学者研究了非线性流阻对其性能的影响, 取得一些对实际有指导意义的成果^[1~3]。研究表明, 这类装置的输出功率与功率损耗必须兼顾和协调。本文尝试应用“生态学优化准则”^[4~6]对其进行优化分析。

2 理论模型

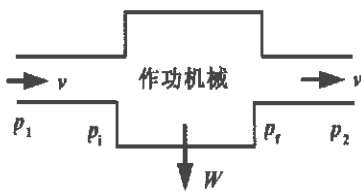


图1 流体流动做功装置示意图

考虑如图1所示的存在流阻和摩擦损失的不可逆流体流动做功装置, 满足如下两点:

(1) 管道中存在非线性流阻, 压差满足^[1~3]

$$p_1 - p_i = r_1 v^n \quad (1)$$

$$p_f - p_2 = r_2 v^n \quad (2)$$

式中 p_1 和 p_2 分别为流体在进、出口处的压力, p_i 和 p_f 分别为流体在做功机械进、出口处的压力, v 为流速, n 从层流到紊流满足 $1 \leq n \leq 2$, 而 r_1, r_2 为两个常数, 其值由管道的几何形状和流体性质所决定。

(2) 做功机械内部存在摩擦, 效率为 η_i ^[7], 则输出

功率为

$$W = \eta_i (p_i - p_f) A v = \eta_i (\Delta p - r v^n) A v \quad (3)$$

而系统总的机械效率为^[8]

$$\eta = \frac{W}{(W + W_f)} = \frac{\eta_i (p_i - p_f)}{\Delta p} = \eta_i \left[1 - \frac{r v^n}{\Delta p} \right] \quad (4)$$

式中 A 为管道截面积, $\Delta p = p_1 - p_2$, $r = r_1 + r_2$, 而

$$W_f = (1/\eta - 1) W \quad (5)$$

为内部摩擦和管道流阻所导致的功率损耗。

这个模型既清晰又简单, 突出了流体流动做功装置中所存在的流阻和摩擦这两个主要不可逆因素, 因而它是一种能反映实际装置主要特征的理论模型。应用时只要对 η_i, r 和 n 作出较精确的估算, 便可导出较为有用的结果。

由式(3)和式(4)消去 v , 可得 W 与 η 的关系

$$W = A \eta [(1 - \eta/\eta_i)/r]^{1/n} (\Delta p)^{1+1/n} \quad (6)$$

而由式(6)和式(5)可得 W_f 与 η 的关系

$$W_f = A(1 - \eta) [(1 - \eta/\eta_i)/r]^{1/n} (\Delta p)^{1+1/n} \quad (7)$$

式(7)清楚地表明了 W_f 随 η 的减小而单调地增大, 当 $\eta = 0$ 时, W_f 达到最大值 W_{fmax} 。而式(6)表明了当 η 小时, W 随 η 的增大而增大, 当 η 大时, W 随 η 的增大而减小, 因而 W 存在极大值 W_{max} 。 W_{max} 及其相应的机械效率 η_m 和功率损耗 W_{fm} 以及 W_{fmax} 可由式(6)和式(7)求得, 分别为

$$W_{max} = A n \eta_i [\Delta p / (n + 1)]^{1+1/n} / r^{1/n} \quad (8)$$

$$\eta_m = n \eta_i / (n + 1) \quad (9)$$

$$W_{fm} = A [n(1 - \eta_i) + 1] [\Delta p / (n + 1)]^{1+1/n} / r^{1/n} \quad (10)$$

$$W_{fmax} = A \Delta p^{1+1/n} / r^{1/n} \quad (11)$$

W 和 W_f 随 η 的变化曲线如图2所示。由图2可清楚地看到, 在装置的合理工作区域中, W 越大时, W_f 也越大, 所以两者必须协调和折衷。

3 生态学目标函数 E 及其优化结果

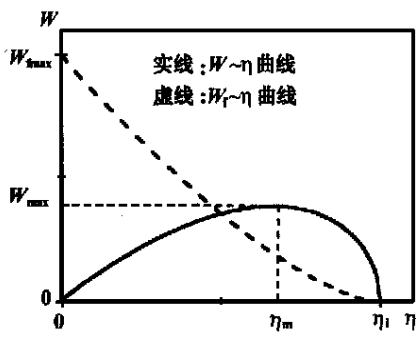


图 2

应用生态学优化准则对装置进行优化分析, 首先应求出生态学目标函数 E 。对于流体流动做功装置, 生态学目标函数

与热机的相类似, 可表为^[5~9]

$$E = W - W_f \quad (12)$$

再应用式(6)和式(7), 可将 E 表为

$$E = A(2\eta - 1) \left[\left(\frac{1 - \eta/\eta_i}{r} \right)^{1/n} (\Delta p)^{1+1/n} \right] \quad (13)$$

由式(13)和极值条件 $dE/d\eta = 0$, 不难求出 E 最大时的机械效率

$$\eta_E = (2n\eta_i + 1) / [2(n + 1)] \quad (14)$$

再将式(14)代入式(6)和式(7), 可得 E 最大时的输出功率和功率损耗分别为

$$W_E = A(2n\eta_i + 1) \left(\frac{2 - 1/\eta_i}{r} \right)^{1/n} \left[\frac{\Delta p}{2(n + 1)} \right]^{1+1/n} \quad (15)$$

$$W_{fE} = A[2n(1 - \eta_i) + 1] \left(\frac{2 - 1/\eta_i}{r} \right)^{1/n} \left[\frac{\Delta p}{2(n + 1)} \right]^{1+1/n} \quad (16)$$

将式(14)、(15)和(16)分别与式(9)、(8)和(10)相比较可得

$$\frac{\eta_E}{\eta_m} = 1 + \frac{1}{2n\eta_i} \quad (17)$$

$$\frac{W_E}{W_{\max}} = \left[1 + \frac{1}{2n\eta_i} \right] \left[1 - \frac{1}{2\eta_i} \right]^{1/n} \quad (18)$$

$$\frac{W_{fE}}{W_{fm}} = \left[1 - \frac{1/2n}{1 - \eta_i + 1/n} \right] \left[1 - \frac{1}{2\eta_i} \right]^{1/n} \quad (19)$$

$$\frac{W_{fE}/W_{fm}}{W_E/W_{\max}} = \frac{\eta_i(1 - \eta_i + 1/2n)}{(1 - \eta_i + 1/n)(\eta_i + 1/2n)} \quad (20)$$

由于 $1 \leq n \leq 2$, 故由式(17) ~ (20) 分别可得

$$1 + \frac{1}{2\eta_i} \geq \frac{\eta_E}{\eta_m} \geq 1 + \frac{1}{4\eta_i} \quad (21)$$

$$1 - \frac{1}{4\eta_i^2} \leq \frac{W_E}{W_{\max}} \leq \left[1 + \frac{1}{4\eta_i} \right] \left[1 - \frac{1}{2\eta_i} \right]^{1/2} \quad (22)$$

$$1 - \frac{3}{4\eta_i(2 - \eta_i)} \leq \frac{W_{fE}}{W_{fm}} \leq \left[1 - \frac{1}{2(3 - 2\eta_i)} \right] \left[1 - \frac{1}{2\eta_i} \right]^{1/n} \quad (23)$$

$$1 - \frac{2}{(1 + 2\eta_i)(2 - \eta_i)} \leq \frac{W_{fE}/W_{fm}}{W_E/W_{\max}} \leq 1 -$$

$$\frac{3}{(1 + 4\eta_i)(2 - \eta_i)} \quad (24)$$

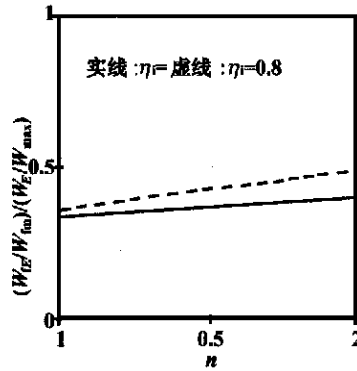


图 3 $\frac{W_{fE}/W_{fm}}{W_E/W_{\max}}$ 随 n 变化曲线

式(15)指明了当 $\eta_i = 1/2$ 时, $W_E = 0$, 这时生态学优化准则失去意义。但实际流体流动做功机械的 η_i 一般都比 $1/2$ 大得多, 如水轮机, η_i 一般可有 0.9 左右^[3,7]。因此, 应用生态学优化准则

对其进行优化是可行的。不同 η_i 下的 $(W_{fE}/W_{fm})/(W_E/W_{\max})$ 随 n 变化的曲线如图 3 所示。

由上结果和图 3 可清楚地看到, 流体流动做功装置工作在最大 E 工况比工作在最大功率工况总的说来较为优越, 后者的功率损耗一般为前者的 3 倍多, 而前者的输出功率一般可大于 $(2/3)W_{\max}$ 。而由式(24)可求得 $(W_{fE}/W_{fm})/(W_E/W_{\max})$ 的最大值为 $11/27$ 。这集中地反映了最大 E 工况的优越性。图 3 中的曲线也清楚地表明了这一点。这同时又表明了生态学优化准则具有普遍意义, 可推广应用于流体流动做功装置, 它可使装置的输出功率与功率损耗得到较合理的兼顾和协调, 运转于较有利的工况。

4 实例

(1) 考虑一水轮机^[7], $\eta_i = 0.9$, $A = 1 \text{ m}^2$, $n = 1$, $r_1 + r_2 = 5 \times 10^4 \text{ N} \cdot \text{s}/\text{m}^3$, $p_1 = 6 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$, $p_2 = 10^5 \text{ Pa}$ 。根据这些数据, 再应用式(14) ~ (16), 可得 $\eta_E = 0.7$, $W_E = 778 \text{ kW}$, $W_{fE} = 333 \text{ kW}$ 。而应用式(8) ~ (10), 可得 $\eta_m = 0.45$, $W_{\max} = 1125 \text{ kW}$, $W_{fm} = 1375 \text{ kW}$ 。从而有 $\eta_E/\eta_m = 1.56$, $W_E/W_{\max} = 0.692$, $W_{fE}/W_{fm} = 0.242$, $(W_{fE}/W_{fm})/(W_E/W_{\max}) = 0.350$ 。

这些结果更直接地表明了实际流体流动做功装置工作在最大 E 工况一般说来比工作在最大功率工况优越, 输出功率约可达到最大功率的 70%, 而功率损耗却只有最大功率时的 $1/4$ 左右。这与上述理论结果一致。由此可见, 应用生态学优化准则, 一般可使流体流动做功装置的输出功率与功率损耗得到较合理的协调和折衷。这再次表明了生态学优化准则的重要意义, 它可为各种做功装置最佳工况点的选

择提供一个符合生态学长期目标的备选方案。

(2) 为进一步说明如何在流体做功系统优化问题中应用生态学优化准则, 再举一例, 设实际需要一台输出功率为 1 000 kW 的水轮机, 其做功机械经过较精细的设计和加工, 使 η_i 达到 0.95, 而流阻根据所选用的管道形状确定为 $5 \times 10^4 \text{ N} \cdot \text{s}/\text{m}^3$, 且 $n = 1$ 。则按生态学优化准则, 应有 $W_E = 1\,000 \text{ kW}$, 并由式(14), $\eta_E = 0.725$ 。再由式(15), 可得 A 和 Δp 满足: $A(\Delta p)^2 = 2.91 \times 10^{11} \text{ N}^2/\text{m}^2$ 。这给参数 A 和 Δp 的优化选择提供了一个新依据, 从而可更方便和妥善地选择。若选 $A = 1 \text{ m}^2$, 则相应的 $\Delta p = 5.39 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$ 。此外, 根据 W_E 和 η_E , 可求出该水轮机需要水流源头提供的功率为 $W_E/\eta_E = 1\,380 \text{ kW}$, 而流速 v 可由 $v = W_E/(\eta_E A \Delta p)$ 求得, 结果为 $v = 2.56 \text{ m/s}$ 。上例水流源头所需提供的功率为 1 111 kW, 流速为 2.22 m/s。本例的压差和流速都比上例大是因为实际需要的功率大, 而流阻和管道截面积又是与上例相同的。

由上二例可清楚地看到, 生态学优化准则对存在流阻和内部损耗的流体做功系统的优化设计提出一个新要求, 给系统各参数的优化选择增添了一个新依据。但生态学优化准则并不取代流体做功系统的优化设计(如例(2)中参数 η_i 、 r 和 A 的选择并非由生态学优化准则就能完全确定, 而需要在优化设计中综合考虑各种因素加以精选), 而是在优化设计中应用此准则可使优化结果更有利于合理利用能源和保护生态环境。

5 讨论和结论

(1) 本文所采用的模型较为普遍, 既可用于讨论不可逆流体流动做功装置的优化性能, 又可用于讨论文献[1~2]中所研究的仅受非线性流阻影响的内可逆流体流动做功装置的优化性能。因为当 $\eta_i = 1$ 时, 本文的结果就转化为内可逆装置的结果。例如, 只要令 $\eta_i = 1$, 式(6)、(9)和(14)就分别转化为内可逆装置的输出功率与机械效率的关系

$$W = A\eta[(1-\eta)/r]^{1/n}(\Delta p)^{1+1/n} \quad (25)$$

以及最大 W 和最大 E 时的效率

$$\eta_m = n/(n+1) \quad (26)$$

$$\eta_E = (2n+1)/[2(n+1)] \quad (27)$$

等等。此外, 本文的模型也可用来讨论可逆流体流动做功装置的性能。这相当于 $\eta_i = 1, r = 0$ 。例如, 这时由式(3)和(4)分别可得可逆装置的输出功率和机械效率分别为 $W_r = Av\Delta p$ 和 $\eta_r = 1$ 。当 $r \neq 0$ 时, 若 $\eta_i = \eta = 1$, 则由式(6)可知, 这时装置的输出功率 $W = 0$, 即流速 $v \rightarrow 0$, 从而装置要在无限长的时间内才能输出有限的功。实际装置的 $r \neq 0$, 而且有内不可逆性, 因而有功率输出时, η 和 η_i 总是小于 1, 且 $\eta < \eta_i$ 。因此, 研究受流阻和内部摩擦影响的流体流动做功装置的优化性能具有重要意义。

(2) 生态学优化准则最主要的特点是可使做功系统的输出功率与功率损耗达到协调和折衷, 使前者尽可能地大, 后者尽可能地小。因而由它确定的最佳工况点有利于提高能源利用率和保持生态环境, 符合生态学的长期目标。本文应用的成功, 进一步证实了生态学优化准则具有普遍意义。它不仅适用于热力循环系统, 而且对于其他做功系统, 诸如流体做功装置, 电路系统等也同样适用。一句话, 只要做功装置的输出功率与功率损耗必须兼顾, 应用生态学优化准则就能为装置最佳工况的选择提供一个具有生态学优化意义的备选方案。

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automatic increase in hidden nodes has been employed to predict nonlinear time series. The proposed method allows to successfully tackle the problem of selecting local minimal hidden node number and excessive fitting in BP networks. It has been applied to predict the thermal loads of a thermal power plant. The results of prediction indicate that very satisfactory results have been achieved in forecasting the thermal loads of power plants. **Key words:** nonlinear time series, prediction, RBF (radial base function) neural network, thermal load

面向对象方法与转子故障监测诊断系统的开发 = **Description of an Object-orientated Methodology and Development of a Rotor Failure Monitoring/ diagnosis System** [刊, 汉] / ZHANG Heng-liang, ZHANG Qin, CHEN Ru-qing (Power Engineering Department, Wuhan University of Water Resources and Electric Power, Wuhan, China, Post Code: 430072) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2001, 16(3). — 313 ~ 315

In recent years there existed some problems of poor self-stability and certain difficulties involved in the maintenance and upgrading of rotor-failure monitoring and diagnostic systems during their use in industrial fields. The proposed object-orientated method represents a good software development approach, which has been assessed as a major method for use in a software development process. The present paper gives a brief description of the method, highlighting how to use such a method to develop a rotor failure monitoring and diagnostic system. **Key words:** monitoring and diagnostic system, object-orientated methodology, rotor failure monitoring

流体流动的输出功率与功率耗散的协调优化 = **Optimized Coordination of Fluid-flow Output-Power and Power Dissipation** [刊, 汉] / YAN Ning-rong (Department of Mechanical Engineering, Lujiang University, Xiamen, Fujian Province, China, Post Code: 361005) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2001, 16(3). — 316 ~ 318

Ecological optimization criteria have been popularized for use in the analysis of the optimized performance of a fluid-flow work-doing unit. Some new performance parameters were derived and discussed in a meaningful way. Expounded further was the major significance of the ecological optimization criteria. The conclusions obtained may serve as new theoretical guidelines for the optimized design and selection of optimized working conditions for fluid-flow work-doing units. **Key words:** fluid-flow work-doing device, ecological optimization criteria, optimized performance

循环流化床烟气脱硫床料的质量平衡和化学成份的变化 = **Mass Equilibrium of Gas Desulfurization Bed Materials in a Circulating Fluidized Bed and the Variation of Chemical Composition** [刊, 汉] / FAN Bao-guo, QI Hai-ying, YOU Chang-fu, et al (National Key Lab of Coal Clean Combustion under the Tsinghua University, Beijing, China, Post Code: 100084) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2001, 16(3). — 319 ~ 321

A theoretical analysis was conducted of the variation of bed materials mass and chemical composition in the desulfurization process in a circulating fluidized bed. It has been found that with the circulation ratio selected at 5-50 and the effectiveness of a separator attaining 83%~98% it is possible to maintain a mass equilibrium in the bed. In case a change of operating parameters gives rise to a change of mass of in-bed materials, it is possible through a quantitative change of bed materials leaving the bed to attain equilibrium very rapidly. By contrast, the dynamic state of chemical composition is unbalanced. Its transition process has been found to be dependent on bed material quantity in the bed, production rate of reaction products and the variation range of related parameters, etc. **Key words:** circulating fluidized bed, gas desulfurization, bed materials mass and chemical composition

利用双节流元件测量两相流干度 = **The Measurement of Two-phase Flow Dryness by the Use of a Dual-throttle Element** [刊, 汉] / YE Qiang, CHEN Ting-kuan, LUO Yu-shan (National Key Lab of Multi-phase Flows under the Xi'an Jiaotong University, Xi'an, China, Post Code: 710049) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2001, 16(3). — 322 ~ 324

Based on a model of classical uniform-phase flow and divided-phase flow the authors have deduced a formula for the direct measurement of dual-phase flow under an ideal condition. The applicable scope of usage of the formula is analyzed. An experimental device has been designed, which incorporates a horizontal orifice plate and a vertical descending Venturi