

水平管内油气水三相间歇流向环状流转换的研究

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摘 要: 对水平管内油—气—水三相间歇流向环状流转换特性进行了理论和实验研究, 建立了间歇流向环状流转变的界限方程。结果表明: 间歇流向环状流转变的主要因素是气相折算速度和液相折算速度, 含油率与管径的影响不大。计算结果与实验结果基本吻合。

关 键 词: 水平管; 油—气—水三相流; 流型转变

中图分类号: O351.2 文献标识码: A

1 前言

流型及其转变是多相流体动力学的一个基本研究课题。最近的研究表明, 考虑特定流型属性的处理可得到更为精确的结果, 进而, 在流型特征基础上建立的具有深厚理论基础的模型较之纯经验的关系式更能适合于应用。基于流型描绘的计算方法最终必将取代那些对流动特征不做任何考虑的纯经验的算法。因此, 管内多相流中流型的理解、描绘和预报已成为最重要的问题之一^[1~2]。本文结合压差法^[3]对水平管内油—气—水三相间歇流向环状流转换特性进行了理论和实验研究。

2 实验系统及设备

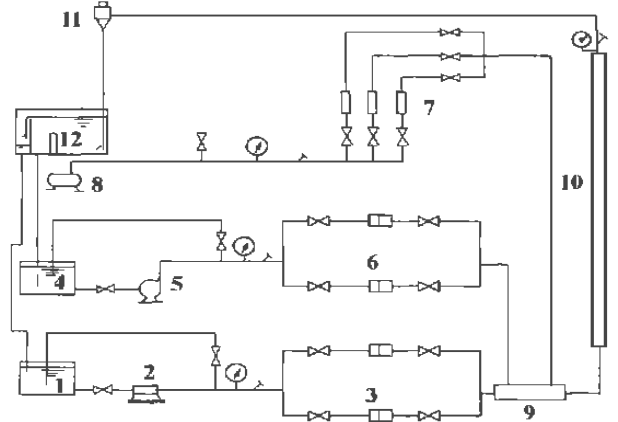
实验是在油—气—水三相流实验系统上进行的^[4], 如图1所示。其流程如下: 油(46号机油)从油箱中经齿轮式油泵抽出, 经流量孔板测量后, 流入油气水三相混合器; 水从水箱中经离心式水泵加压, 经流量孔板测量后, 流入油气水三相混合器; 空气经空压机升压后, 用玻璃转子流量计计量, 然后也流入油气水三相混合器。在混合器内油气水三相充分混合后进入实验段进行实验测量后, 于旋风分离器分离出空气。剩下的油水混物流进油水分离器, 分离出的油和水分别流回油箱和水箱, 以便循环使用。

实验段由实验管、与实验段内径相同的旁通管和与实验管内径相同的三个球阀及连接机构构成。

实验管为有机玻璃管, 压差测量段长度为1500 mm, 规格为 $\Phi 32 \times 3$ mm。

实验参数范围如下: 压力: $P = 0.1 \sim 0.6$ MPa; 温度: $T = 5 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} \sim 30 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; 气相折算速度: $U_{SG} = 0 \sim 20$ m/s; 液相折算速度: $U_{SL} = 0 \sim 2.5$ m/s。

在实验中, 空气的流量采用沈阳玻璃仪器厂生产的LZB型玻璃转子流量计来测量。油和水的流量使用锐边孔板来测量, 空气压力采用1151HP压力变送器测量。油的压力、水的压力和油气水三相混合物的压力均采用上海自动化仪表厂生产的精密压力表测量, 油和水的混合温度采用镍铬—镍硅铠装热电偶测量。实验段压差的测量采用1151HP差压变送器来测量。测量的所有信号均采用3595数据采集系统进行采集记录。



1—油箱; 2—齿轮式油泵; 3—油路孔板; 4—水箱; 5—离心式水泵; 6—水路孔板; 7—转子流量计; 8—空压机; 9—三相混合器; 10—实验段; 11—旋风分离器; 12—油水分离器

图1 油气水三相流实验系统

3 理论模型

当气相流量足够大时, 间歇流将转变为环状流。在充分发展的环状流中, 绝大部分液体以液膜的形式

沿管壁连续稳定地向前运动, 管道中心是夹带有微量液滴的连续气流(气芯), 气芯与液膜界面常常有波动现象。在稳定环状流下, 如果逐渐降低气相的速度, 液膜表面的小波波幅就会逐渐增大; 当气相速度降到某个临界值时, 较大的波幅就会使液膜桥接起来, 形成液弹, 环状流失稳, 转变为间歇流。反之亦然。理论研究环状流界面的稳定性还很难, 因此还没有这方面的报道。截面含气率是环状流的一个重要特征参数, 环状流失稳时, 临界截面含气率为 0.75^[5]。因此下文据此推导间歇流和环状流的转变方程。

在环状流刚形成时, 气芯中所携带的液滴量非常少, 因此为了便于理论研究, 忽略气芯中的液滴, 那么可对气芯和液膜写出如下的动量方程:

$$-A_G \frac{dp}{dz} - \tau_i S_i = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$-A_L \frac{dp}{dz} - \tau_B S_B + \tau_i S_i = 0 \quad (2)$$

引入截面含气率 α , 那么, $A_L = (1 - \alpha)A$, $A_G = \alpha A$, 用 A_G 和 A_L 分别除式(1)和式(2), 则式(1)和式(2)分别变为

$$-\frac{1}{\alpha A} \tau_i S_i = \frac{dp}{dz} \quad (3)$$

$$-\frac{1}{(1 - \alpha)A} \tau_B S_B + \frac{1}{(1 - \alpha)A} \tau_i S_i = \frac{dp}{dz} \quad (4)$$

式中: A_G 、 A_L 分别代表气芯、液膜的流通面积; S_i 、 S_B 分别代表气芯与液膜的界面周长和管道周长。

联立式(3)和式(4), 可得

$$-\frac{1}{\alpha A} \tau_i S_i = \frac{1}{(1 - \alpha)A} \tau_B S_B + \frac{1}{(1 - \alpha)A} \tau_i S_i \quad (5)$$

气芯与液膜界面的周长 S_i 可表示为

$$S_i = \pi D \alpha^{0.5} \quad (6)$$

气芯与液膜的摩擦切应力 τ_i 用下式表示

$$\tau_i = f_G \left[1 + 6(1 - \alpha_G) \left(\frac{\rho_L}{\rho_G} \right)^{1/3} \right] \frac{\rho_G (U_G - U_L)^2}{2} \quad (7)$$

在大量实验数据的基础上, Whalley 和 Hewitt 建议环状流气芯与液膜的摩擦系数 f_G 应采用下式计算:

$$f_G = C_G \left(\frac{DU_{SG}}{V_G} \right)^{-m} \quad (8)$$

式中, 当气相单独在管内流动为层流时, 系数 $C_G = 16$, $m = 1.0$; 为紊流时, 系数 $C_G = 0.0791$, $m = 0.25$ ^[5]。

考虑到气相折算速度 $U_{SG} = U_G \alpha_G$ 和液相折算速度 $U_{SL} = U_L (1 - \alpha_G)$, 把式(8)代入式(7)可得

$$\tau_i = \frac{\rho_G}{2} \left(\frac{U_{SG}}{\alpha_G} - \frac{U_{SL}}{(1 - \alpha_G)} \right)^2 C_G \left(\frac{DU_{SG}}{V_G} \right)^{-m} \times$$

$$\left[1 + \left(\frac{\rho_L}{\rho_G} \right)^{1/3} (1 - \alpha) \right] \quad (9)$$

现在考虑液膜与壁面的摩擦切应力 τ_B 为

$$\tau_B = f_{LF} \frac{\rho_L U_{SL}^2}{2(1 - \alpha)^2} \quad (10)$$

式中 f_{LF} 为液膜摩擦阻力系数,

$$f_{LF} = C_L Re_L^{-n} \quad (11)$$

$$Re_L = \frac{D_{HL} U_{SL}}{V_L (1 - \alpha)} \quad (12)$$

式中 D_{HL} 为液膜的当量直径,

$$Re_L = \frac{2D(1 - \sqrt{\alpha})U_{SL}}{V_L(1 - \alpha)} \quad (13)$$

$$D_{HL} = \frac{D^2 - D_G^2}{D - 2\delta} = \frac{4\delta(D - \delta)}{D - 2\delta} \quad (14)$$

由于液膜厚度 δ 相对于管径 D 较小, 所以可以写成

$$D_{HL} = 4\delta = 2D(1 - \sqrt{\alpha}) \quad (15)$$

$$Re_L = \frac{2D(1 - \sqrt{\alpha})U_{SL}}{V_L(1 - \alpha)} = \frac{2DU_{SL}}{V_L(1 + \sqrt{\alpha})} \quad (16)$$

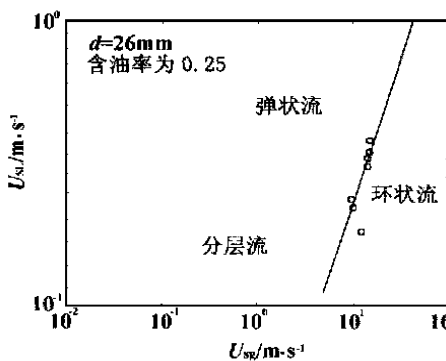
$$\tau_B = C_L \left[\frac{2DU_{SL}}{V_L(1 + \sqrt{\alpha})} \right]^{-n} \frac{\rho_L U_{SL}^2}{2(1 - \sqrt{\alpha})^2} \quad (17)$$

式中, 当液膜处于紊流时, $C_L = 0.046$, $n = 0.2$; 当液膜处于层流时, $C_L = 16$, $n = 1$ 。

在环状流流动时, 如果截面含气率小于 0.75, 液膜就会失稳导致间歇流的发生。联立式(5)、式(9)和式(17), 整理后得到间歇向环状流的转换判据:

$$5.333 \left[1 + 0.25 \left(\frac{\rho_L}{\rho_G} \right)^{1/3} \right] = 64 \frac{C_L (1.072 \frac{U_{SL} D}{V_L})^{-n} \rho_L U_{SL}^2}{C_G \left(\frac{U_{SG} D}{V_G} \right)^{-m} \rho_G \left(\frac{U_{SG}}{0.75} - \frac{U_{SL}}{0.25} \right)^2} \quad (18)$$

式中 $C_G = 0.0791$, $m = 0.25$ 。



4 实验结果

图 2 示出了间歇流向环状流转变的计算值与实验值的比较结果。图 3 示出了在不同含油

图 2 间歇流向环状流转变的计算值与实验值的比较

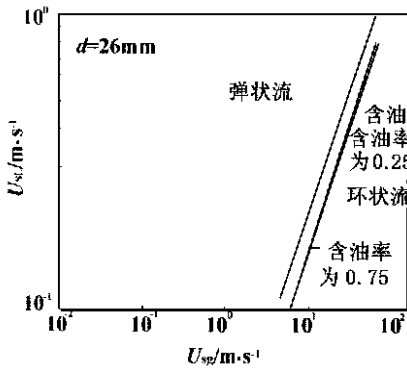


图 3 不同含油率下的间歇流向环状流的转变界限

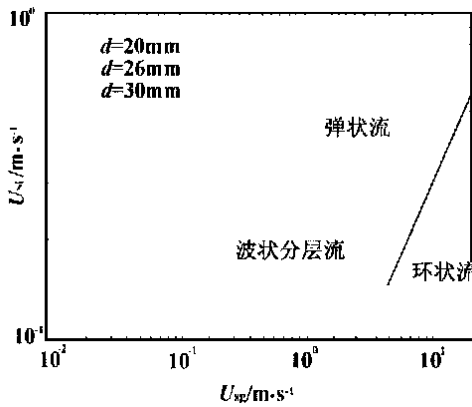


图 4 不同管径的间歇流向环状流转变的界限

率下的间歇流向环状流的转变界线。图 4 示出了在不同管径下的间歇流向环状流转变界线。从图中可以看出,含油率和管径对间歇流向环状流的转变影响不大。所以间歇流向环状流的转变的主要因素为气相折算速度和液相折

算速度。

5 结论

(1) 通过动力学分析, 分别建立了间歇流向环状流转变的界限方程, 计算结果与实验结果基本符合。

(2) 水平管内油气水三相泡状流向弹状流转变的主要因素是气相折算速度、液相折算速度, 在间歇流向环状流转变过程中, 含油率与管径的作用就不再明显了。

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表 1 热管低压经济器运行结果

项 目	数据
入口烟温/ °C	156.0
出口烟温/ °C	118.1
进口水温/ °C	68.0
出口水温/ °C	104.0
通水流量/ kg·s ⁻¹	76.8
热负荷/ kW	11.55×10 ³
煤耗降低/ g·(kW·h) ⁻¹	3.73
热耗降低/ kJ·(kW·h) ⁻¹	78.6
发电功率增加/ kW	1.714
投资回收年限/ a	1.2
全厂热效率相对提高/ %	0.85

(2) 生产工艺简单, 可随时打开排气门放气, 既免去了在出厂前抽真空的复杂工艺, 又避免了热管在工作过程中由于不凝气体产生所导致的失效问

题。降低了生产成本, 热管经济器的安全运行可靠性大大提高。

(3) 由于热管经济器的壁温可以远远高于烟气的酸露点和水蒸气露点, 因此附着在管壁上的灰呈疏松状态, 不但利于吹灰, 而且还可通过设计适当的烟速使其具有自吹灰的能力, 大大延长吹灰周期。

综上所述, 热管式低压经济器克服了普通低压经济器无法弥补的缺点, 可充分回收电厂的余热, 极大地提高机组的热效率, 值得大力推广。

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presented is a relevant pyrolysis mechanism. **Key words:** refuse derived fuel, pyrolysis characteristics, kinetic parameter, thermogravimetric analysis

滑动轴承支撑转子系统混沌响应计算 = **The Calculation of Chaotic Response of a Journal Bearing-supported Rotor System** [刊, 汉] / WU Xin-hua, ZHANG Xin-jiang (Energy College under the Harbin Institute of Technology, Harbin, China, Post Code: 150001), YU Zeng-bo (Harbin Turbine Works, Harbin, China, Post Code: 150046) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2001, 16(4). — 371 ~ 374

On the basis of the theory of rotor dynamics and nonlinear dynamics and in the light of the specific features of a nonlinear rotor-bearing system set up was a model of elastic rotor-bearing system with the use of a short bearing model. Moreover, through the use of a numerical integration and Poincaré mapping method a nonlinear vibration study was conducted of the above rotor-bearing system in the domain of certain parameters. As a result, obtained for the system in the above domain were bifurcation diagrams, Poincaré mappings and speed-varied three-dimensional spectral diagram. The results of calculation indicate that the rotor-bearing system may be subject to chaotic motions. An analysis was conducted of the nonlinear behavior of the system dynamics characteristics, which may vary with the change of certain parameters. A visual display is thereby obtained of the influence of parameter variation on the system dynamics characteristics. The above work can provide some theoretical reference data for the design of elastic rotor-bearing systems. **Key words:** turbomachinery, rotor dynamics, rotor-bearing system, nonlinear vibration, chaotic response

分离式热管换热器的工作原理及其在电厂余热回收中的应用 = **Working Principle of a Separation-type Heat-Pipe Heat Exchanger and Its Use in the Heat Recovery System of a Power Plant** [刊, 汉] / LIU Xiao-zhou, HUI Shi-en, XU Tong-mo, et al (Boiler Research Institute under the Xi'an Jiaotong University, Xi'an, Shaaxi Province, China, Post Code: 710049) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2001, 16(4). — 375 ~ 376, 379

Described is the working principle of a separation-type heat-pipe heat exchanger along with its use in a separation-type heat-pipe economizer installed on a 670 t/h boiler of a 200 MW power plant. A comparison of the above-cited heat exchanger with a conventional low-pressure economizer shows that the recommended heat exchanger enjoys tremendous superiority in terms of heat recovery efficiency. **Key words:** separation type heat pipe, working principle, low-pressure economizer, economic benefit

水平管内油气水三相间歇流向环状流转换的研究 = **An Investigation on the Intermittent-to-Annular Flow Transition of Oil-gas-water Three-phase Flow in a Horizontal Tube** [刊, 汉] / ZHOU Yun-long, CAI Hui, HONG Wen-peng, LI Yan (Power Engineering Department, Northeastern Electric Power Institute, Jilin, China, Post Code: 132012) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2001, 16(4). — 377 ~ 379

An experimental and theoretical study was conducted of the intermittent-to-annular flow transition of oil-gas-water three-phase flow in a horizontal tube. Proposed was a boundary equation featuring the transition of the intermittent-to-annular flow. The experimental study results show that the major factor governing the transition of the intermittent-to-annular flow is the gas-phase reduced speed and the liquid-phase reduced one with the effect of oil fraction and tube diameter playing an insignificant role. The results of calculation have been found to be basically in agreement with those of experiment. **Key words:** horizontal tube, oil-gas-water three-phase flow, flow pattern transition.

火床炉室内横向配风特性的理论分析 = **Theoretical Analysis of the Characteristics of Air Transverse Flow Distribution in a Stoker-boiler Air Compartment** [刊, 汉] / MIAO Zheng-qing, DOU Wen-yu, ZHOU Qu-lan, et al (Power and Energy College under the Xi'an Jiaotong University, Xi'an, China, Post Code: 710049) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2001, 16(4). — 380 ~ 382

Presented is an enclosed set of equations, which describes the air flow in a flow stabilized section of a stoker boiler dual lateral-side full-section air feed compartment and a full lateral-side air feed compartment. Through a theoretical deduction obtained was an analytical solution along with the deduction of a theoretical expression of the stoker surface flow-rate deviation. On this basis the limiting flow rate deviation location and the flow rate deviation limiting ratio were compared for the following cases: the dual lateral-side air feed mode and the single lateral-side air feed mode. Moreover, an analysis was performed of influence of air compartment construction and stoker grate layer structure on the flow rate deviation. **Key words:** stoker boiler, stoker air compartment, flow characteristics, flow distribution, flow deviation