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船用燃气轮机一次表面回热器的设计分析

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摘 要:提出了一种新型紧凑式回热器——一次表面回热器 (PSR)的设计技术。结合船用 ICR 燃气轮机一次表面回热器的研发,简述 PSR 的结构特点及其设计计算的理论依据,并给出了设计算例。研究表明,一次表面回热器具有极高的紧凑性和卓越的换热性能,因而这种先进的热交换装置必将替代那些常规的热交换器,在船用动力装置及先进热工程设施中发挥重要作用。

关键 词:船用燃气轮机;一次表面回热器;小通道;流 动传热;设计计算

中图分类号: TK124 文献标识码: A

1 引言

间冷回热循环(ICR)燃气轮机是 21 世纪初新一代船用燃气轮机的象征 采用该装置的船舶年燃油消耗量,与美国海军现役的燃气轮机推进动力水面舰船相比降低约 30%,输出功率增加约 25%。一次表面回热器(Primary Surface Recuperator,简称 PSR)是当今国际上一种新型换热器,紧凑、轻重、高效的特点使其非常适用于车辆、舰艇及各种小型燃气轮机装置 2^{-4} 。本文结合船用 ICR 燃气轮机 PSR 的研发,简述这种新型回热器的结构特点,分析其流动传热的计算依据及设计计算方法。

2 PSR 的结构特点

PSR 主要由芯体、进排气连管和结构支撑系统组成。芯体是 PSR 的关键部件,它由许多依次整齐排列的波纹板片与四周的边条焊接而成。当高温低压涡轮排气和低温高压空气从众多波纹板片间的小通道中流过时,波纹板片表面便构成基本传热面(一

次表面),实现热量从高温排气经固体间壁到低温空气的转移,如图1所示。

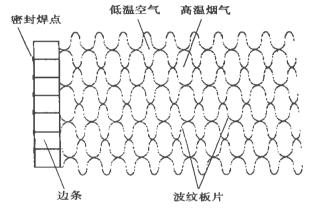


图1 一次表面回热器芯体通道截面示意图

PSR 不同于传统回热器的结构, 它的新颖性主要体现在以下几个方面:

- (1) 传热表面都由直接参与热量交换的一次表面(厚 δ≤0.1 mm)构成,比板翅式或管壳式结构更能有效地利用材料和空间,因此换热效率特高。
- (2) 采用小通道技术,介质流道的当量直径只有 1 mm 左右,其紧凑度(换热面积与体积比)可达 $1700 \sim 2000 \text{ m}^2/\text{m}^3$ 。又因冷、热流体在芯体内处于逆流状态,传热温差大,传热效果好。
- (3) 采用短管设计, 使流动阻力减小, 而换热系数加大。
- (4) 采用模块式芯体单元结构,便于生产、装配和调节,有很强的集成性和维修简便的优点。
- (5) 换热单元内部不存在焊点或焊缝, 因而板片及换热单元乃至整个换热芯体都能够有效地适应温度梯度造成的热应力, 大大增强了结构抗热循环

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疲劳的能力。

3 传热及阻力计算

一次表面回热器的热分析依据是小通道内气体流动和换热的特性。研究表明,气体在微小通道内的流动与传热表现出与常规尺度不同的特点,流动阻力和表面传热系数一般都要大于按常规尺度公式预测的数值,目前对此尚没有统一的认识,设计者需根据研究对象具体的结构条件选择合适的计算公式。

3.1 传热计算

采用文献[5] 给出的小直径($d_e = 0.5 \sim 1.5$ mm)矩形槽道内空气对流换热准则关系式计算空气和烟气的对流换热系数:

$$Nu = 0.003 \, 1Re^{1.18} Pr^{0.4} (h/W_c)^{0.19}$$
 (1)

$$\alpha = \frac{Nu\lambda}{d_e} \tag{2}$$

式(1)的适用范围: Re < 1000, $h/Wc = 1 \sim 9$, 其中h 和 Wc 分别为微矩形槽道的槽高和槽宽, 在本文中则分别取为椭圆状通道的高(长边)4b 和宽(短边)2a(见图 1和图 2), 取流体进出口平均温度为定性温度。

3.2 流动计算

对于小通道内气体的流动阻力特性,根据文献 [6] 中的 f—Re 关系曲线,拟合得到了 Re < 1000 时空气在当量直径约为 1 mm 的微矩形槽道内的阻力关系式。

$$f = \frac{112}{R_{\varrho}} \tag{3}$$

式中: Re 的特性尺寸取管道的当量直径。空气和烟气流经换热芯体的总压降 Δp 由入口压降 Δp_i ,逆流段流动阻力 Δp_n 及出口压力升高 Δp_e 三部分组成¹⁷,即:

$$\Delta p = \Delta p_i + \Delta p_n - \Delta p_e \tag{4}$$

式中:

$$\Delta p_n = \frac{1}{2} f \Omega u^2 \frac{L}{d_e},$$

$$\Delta p_i = \frac{\Omega u^2}{2} [(1 - \sigma^2) + K_c],$$

$$\Delta p_e = \frac{\Omega u^2}{2} [(1 - \sigma^2) - K_e]$$

上述 3 个压差计算式中的 L 为流道的有效长度, de 为流动通道的当量直径, u 为流体在通道内的平均

积与迎风面积之比, K_c 是由于突缩段不可逆过程引起的压力损失系数, K_e 是突扩压力损失系数,它们的大小均可从有关手册查得。PSR 的实际情况是上述 3 个压差在绝对值上常常有 $\Delta p_i \approx \Delta p_e \ll \Delta p_n$,因此入口和出口的局部损失可予略去,只计 Δp_n 便可。

4 设计算例

船用燃气轮机一次表面回热器的热设计,和一般间壁式回热器相比既有共同之处,又需考虑自身结构的特点。下面以一台 $3.7\,\mathrm{MW}$ 燃气轮机动力装置为例,说明一次表面回热器的 $k-\Delta t_m$ 设计方法。

4.1 运行参数和设计要求

表 1 中给出运行参数和提出的设计要求。

表 1 PSR 的运行参数和设计要求[7]

工作参数	热侧	冷侧	
工作介质	烟气	空气	
介质流量/ kg ° s ⁻¹	24. 7	24. 3	
入口温度/ ℃	430	175	
出口温度/℃	257	366	
入口压力/MPa	0.103	0.91	
压降限制/%	6.0	3.0	

4.2 板片波纹参数的选取

板片波纹一般可由椭圆曲线、正弦曲线或抛物曲线构成,以椭圆曲线板片为例进行计算,如图 1和图 2 所示。显然此时构成波纹状通道的两个椭圆长轴是相等的,即 $2b_1=2b_2=2b$,但其短轴 $2a_1$ 和 $2a_2$ 是不等的。板片的波纹参数 a_1 、 a_2 、b 决定了换热芯体的几何特征,其值不能任意选取而应遵循下述原则。首先,波纹曲线应光滑过渡,即曲线 ABC 和曲线 CDE 在接点 C 处的斜率应当保持相等,以减小不必要的扰动,为此应使 $b_1=b_2$ 。其次,从紧凑性和提高换热性能考虑,b 的大小应控制在小只寸范围(mm级)。最后,为使烟气和空气侧的传热、流动及投资综合性能有最佳匹配[8],两侧的对流传热系数应保持

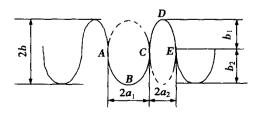


图 2 板片波纹曲线的几何描述

流速,2 为流体的平均密度,3 为芯体的自由通流面 1994-2018 China Academic Journal Electronic Publishing House. All rights reserved. http://www.cnki.net 基本相等。此外,在确定板片两侧的冷/热流道尺寸时,还应注意结构强度和结构失稳等因素。据上选定的板片波纹参数为 $2b=1.3\,\mathrm{mm}$, $2a_1=0.8\,\mathrm{mm}$, $2a_2=0.6\,\mathrm{mm}$ 。根据选定的尺寸和通道形状,可以计算通道的横截面积、通道湿周,进而算得通道的当量直径。本例高温低压烟气流道的当量直径为 $1.28\,\mathrm{mm}$,低温高压空气流道的当量直径为 $1.02\,\mathrm{mm}$ 。

4.3 传热计算

采用 $k-\Delta t_m$ 法,计算 PSR 的传热量 Q、总传热系数 k、对数平均温差 Δt_m 、换热面积 F、流道长度 L 以及板片数 n 等 PSR 的主要性能和结构参数,详见文献[7]。

4.4 压降校核计算

利用式(3)和式(4)计算PSR的压力损失。压降校核计算的主要目的,是校核根据传热要求所确定的PSR尺寸是否符合流动的要求。若压降超过限制要求,则应重新设计板片波纹参数及介质流速,然后再次进行上述传热计算以及流动校核计算,如此不

断重复,直到满足设计要求为止。

4.5 板片数计算

根据总换热面积 F 和单个板片的传热面积 S,确定板片数目 n = F/S,为此需要计算单个板片的展开面积 S。但是计算 S 需对通道形面方程进行较为繁琐的积分计算,为便于实际应用,给出单位长度、单位宽度的单个椭圆波纹板片的展开面积即传热面积 $S_0 = f(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, b)$,的计算结果(见图3),有了 S_0 ,就可以方便地求得任意长度、任意宽度波纹板片的展开面积 S,进而得到 PSR 芯体板片的总数目。

5 计算结果及分析

针对上述流动与换热计算方法,编制计算机程序进行求解。为作比较,同时还对相同热负荷下的管壳式和板翅式换热器进行了编程分析。计算结果列于表2中。

由表 2 可清楚看出 PSR 极其鲜明的紧凑、轻重

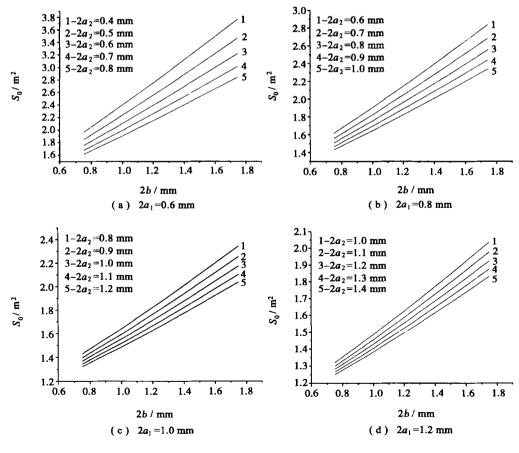


图 3 单位长度、单位宽度椭圆波纹板片的展开面积 So

量和高性能优点。 由于一次表面的高 传热效率和高紧凑 性, 同一传热量时, PSR 的传热面积、 体积、重量等参数 都显著小于传统换 热器的相关数值 从而大大缩小了整 个动力装置的体积 和重量以及提高了 整个装置的效率和 经济性。图 4 直观 地对 PSR 和其他两 种常规换热器的大 小作了比较。先进 的 PSR 能在小体积 内获得高性能(体 积传热系数 k, 的 大小集中反映了这 个特点), 明显适用 于那些对重量、占 地和空间均有专门 限制的场合,其工 程应用潜力巨大。

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表 2 PSR设计计算结果(O=4837kW)

	P	PSR		板翅式		管壳式	
性能指标	空气	烟气	空气	烟气	空气	烟气	
通道当量直径/mm	1.019	1. 277	2. 45	2. 92	8.0	-	
雷诺数	696	666	4 020	4 390	30 975	8 735	
压降/%	0. 31	1. 73	0. 58	4. 78	2. 69	5. 12	
対流换热系数/W°(m²°°) ⁻¹	281.6	234.5	123.0	144.1	424.2	44. 7	
总传热系数/W°(m²°℃)-1	128	128.0 62.2 71.		71. 2	40.5		
体积传热系数/W°(m²°°C)-1	222	222 848		62 371	7 087		
传热面积/m²	5	520		935	16	45	
板片数量/片	43	4 359		_		-	
板片尺寸(长×宽×厚) m×m×mm	0.11× 0.51× 0.1 —		-				
回热度/ %	7	75		75		75	
芯体体积/m³	0. 3	0. 318		2. 135		9. 395	
芯体重量/kg	4:	456		2 350		12 719	
芯体紧凑度/ m ² ·m ⁻³	1.7	741	1 002	876	17	75	

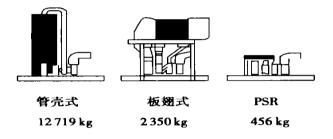


图 4 3.7MW 燃气轮机回热器比较

种新型回热器的计算依据和方法。

(2) 一次表面回热器在重量、体积、换热性能等方面具有常规换热器远不可及的优势,它必会在未来的车辆、坦克、移动电站和舰艇等热动力装置中发挥重要作用。

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(何静芳 编辑)

6 结 论

(1) 揭示一次表面回热器的结构特点,给出这

新设计

热电联产汽轮机低压通流部分除湿系统的改进

据/Тяжелое ма шиностроение》2002 年 4 月号报道, 热电联产汽轮机, 尤其是没有蒸汽再热的热电汽轮机, 在运行中暴露出一些问题, 其中之一是低压级动叶进口边缘侵蚀磨损。磨损的速度往往高于冷凝式汽轮机内的磨损速度, 不仅其末级经受侵蚀磨损, 而且低压缸前几级也经受侵蚀磨损。

研究表明,从侵蚀可靠性的观点来看,没有蒸汽中间再热的热电联产汽轮机低压缸的工作叶片要比冷凝式汽轮机在更为 严峻的条件下运行。在评定运行工况侵蚀危险以及在设计并改进低压缸除湿系统时,必须考虑这种情况。

现在,广泛应用从最后几级静叶除去水分的内部除湿措施,是积极防护侵蚀的有效措施。由于没有中间再热,低压部分第一级内的蒸汽湿度可以达到很高的值。为此,在这一级内也要合理地组织内部槽道除湿系统,保证沿静叶整个高度排出膜状水分。

在蒸汽进入低压缸之前,组织从蒸汽分离水分是十分有效的一个技术措施。借助于一个分离装置就可以做到这一点,该分离装置被布置在连接中压缸(Π_{CL})和低压缸(Π_{CL})的蒸汽连通管的转弯部分内。专门成型的空心叶片作为这种分离器的工作元件,保证有效地从进入低压部分(Π_{CL})的蒸汽收集并排出水分。

(吉桂明 供稿)

炉内旋流数对热偏差影响的理论和试验研究—Theoretical and Experimental Study of the Impact of In-boiler Swirl Number on the Thermal Deviation in a Reheater [刊,汉] / LIU Tai-sheng, XU Jin-yuan (Institute of Energy and Power Engineering under the Xi' an Jiaotong University, Xi' an, China, Post Code: 710049), SHEN Lin, YAO Ben-rong (Dongfang Boiler Group Co. Ltd., Zigong, Sichuan Province, China, Post Code: 643001) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2003, 18(4). —356~360

The basic conception and calculation method of an in-boiler swirl number SW is described. The latter is actually characterized by a ratio of the gas-flow swirling and rising speed in a boiler furnace with its magnitude exercising a direct influence on the thermal deviation in high-temperature heating surfaces at a horizontal gas pass. The authors analyzed and discussed the impact of secondary air distribution mode, boiler load and the ratio of primary and secondary air on SW. Moreover, through a specific boiler an experimental research is conducted of the impact of SW variation on the thermal deviation in a reheater. The results of theoretical analyses and tests indicate that under identical loads the distribution mode of secondary air has a significant influence on SW with SW assuming a minimum value under the condition of a uniform air distribution. The maximum thermal deviation factor of the reheater will increase with the increase in SW value. Under the same secondary-air distribution mode SW will increase with a reduction in boiler load. The maximum thermal deviation factor of the reheater will increase with an increase in SW value. Key words: in-boiler swirl flow number, thermal deviation, reheater

布袋除尘器脱硫特性试验及机理研究—Tests on the Desulfurization Characteristics of a Bag-type Dust Collector and Related Mechanism Investigation [刊,汉]/WANG Nai-hua, CEN Ke-fa (Department of Energy and Power Engineering, Shandong University, Jinan, China, Post Code: 250061), LUO Zhong-yang (Education Ministry Key Laboratory on Clean Utilization of Energy and Environmental Protection under the Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, China, Post Code: 310027) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2003, 18(4). —361~364

A desulfurization reaction model was set up. The results of the model calculation show that when YB is smaller than 0.3, a chemical reaction process will limit a desulfurization reaction, and when YB is greater than 0.3, the diffusion resistance of SO₂ passing through an ash layer plays a dominant role. The authors also analyzed various factors, which may affect the desulfurization efficiency of the bag-type dust collector. It is found that the SO₂ concentration at the inlet of the bag-type dust collector exercises a relatively small influence on desulfurization efficiency. An increase in temperature can increase the desulfurization efficiency of the bag-type collector. The relative humidity of flue gases has a most significant effect on the latter's desulfurization efficiency. The desulfurization efficiency will drastically increase with an increase in relative humidity. The calculation results of Model 3 are in relatively good agreement with those of experiments. **Key words:** bag-type dust collector, flue gas desulfurization, additive

船用燃气轮机一次表面回热器的设计分析— Design Analysis of Primary Surface Recuperators for Marine Gas Turbines [刊,汉] / YANG Jing, CHEN Hui-er (Mechanical and Power Engineering School under the Shanghai Jiaotong University, Shanghai, China, Post Code: 200030), WEN Xue-you, XIAO Dong-ming (Harbin No. 703 Research Institute, Harbin, China, Post Code: 150036) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2003, 18(4). — 365~368

The design technology of a primary surface recuperator (PSR), a new type of compact heat exchanger, is presented. In conjunction with the development of PSR for ICR (intercooled recuperated) marine gas turbines briefly described are the construction characteristics of PSR and the theoretical basis of its design calculations. Some examples of design calculation are given. The results of a study indicate that the PSR features extremely high compactness and excellent heat exchange performance. Hence, this type of advanced heat exchangers will inevitably take the place of traditional heat exchange units and play a major role in the area of marine power plants and advanced thermal engineering facilities. **Key**

words: marine gas turbine, primary surface recuperator, small channel, flow and heat transfer, design calculation

近零冲角下环型压气机叶栅的弯曲叶片表面静压的研究—A Study of the Surface Static Pressure of Curved Blades in Annular Compressor Cascades at Near-zero Incidence [刊,汉]/WANG Dong (School of Mechanical & Power Engineering under the Shanghai Jiaotong University, Shanghai, China, Post Code: 200030), SU Jie-xian, ZHONG Jing-jun, WANG Zhong-qi (School of Energy Science & Engineering under the Harbin Institute of Technology, Harbin, China, Post Code: 150001)//Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2003, 18(4). —369~371

On an annular diffusion-cascade experimental wind tunnel detailed measurements of traditional straight, positive leaned, positively curved and S-type blades of annular axial flow compressor cascades were carried out under an inlet flow field distortion at near-zero incidence. The impact of different curved blades on the distribution of surface static pressure is analyzed. The results of the analysis indicate that the use of the positive leaned, positive curved and S-type blades can lead to an increase in blade root static pressure and a reduction in the accumulation of low-energy fluid at the hub region. This will result in a considerable improvement of the flow field configuration and a lessening of gas flow separation and blockage at the hub region, thus enhancing diffusion capability and decreasing the end-wall loss at the hub region. **Key words:** curved blade, annular diffusion cascade, blade surface static pressure

材料硬度值下降对汽轮机转子寿命消耗计算的影响= The Impact of Material Hardness Values on the Service Life Calculation of Steam Turbine Rotors [刊,汉] / YANG Ji-min, LU Xu-shang (Power Engineering Department, Changsha Electric Power Institute, Changsha, China, Post Code: 410077), CHEN Yu-lin (Chentang Thermal Power Generation Co. Ltd., Tianjin, China, Post Code: 300221), YUAN Rui (Henan Electric Power Exploration Design Institute, Zhenzhou, China, Post Code: 450007) //Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2003, 18 (4). —372~374

Through an investigation of the hardness values of high-temperature metallic materials it is found that the reduction in hardness values may have a relatively great impact on the low-cycle fatigue life and high-temperature creep life of steam turbine rotors. The consideration of this factor of hardness value variation will ensure a better evaluation of the service life of steam turbines. **Key words:** hardness value, service life consumption, low-cycle fatigue, high-temperature creep

600 MW 机组甩负荷试验分析= Load-rejection Test Analysis of a Chinese-made Imported Technology-based 600MW Turbogenerator Set [刊,汉]/ LI Sheng-quan (Harbin Power Plant Engineering Co. Ltd., Harbin, China Post Code: 150040), HUANG Run-ze (Liaoning Electric Power Science Academy, Shenyang, China, Post Code: 110006), ZUO Shi-chun, ZHANG Li (Harbin No. 3 Power Plant, Harbin, China, Post Code: 150025) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2003, 18(4). —375~377

The load-rejection test of a Chinese-made imported technology-based 600MW power plant is analyzed in conjunction with the logic control function of a digital electro-hydraulic system. The authors expound the major factors that affect both the speed control of the turbine governing system and the operation safety of the 600MW unit. The dynamic characteristics of the governing system have been proved to be excellent. **Key words:** 600MW power plant, load rejection, digital electro-hydraulic system

循环流化床内颗粒运动的PIV 测试=PIV (Particle Image Velocimetry) Measurements of Particle Movement in a Circulating Fluidized Bed [刊,汉] / WANG Qin-hui, ZHAO Xiao-dong, SHI Hui-xian (Education Ministry Key Laboratory on the Clean Utilization of Energy Sources and Environmental Engineering under the Zhejiang University,