文章编号: 1001-2060(2005)04-0350-06

# 逆流喷雾式饱和器内湿化过程的实验研究

王玉璋,李一兴,翁史烈,王永泓

(上海交通大学 动力机械及工程国家教育部重点实验室,上海 200030)

摘 要: 对逆流喷雾式饱和器内部空气的湿化过程进行实验研究,实验中不仅测量了饱和器进出口湿空气的相对湿度、温度和水的温度,而且也测量了饱和器内部几 信度截面上湿空气的相对湿度和气相、液相的温度。根据实验测量的湿空气的相对湿度和温度,计算出了饱和器内湿空气的含湿量和测量高度间湿空气的加湿量。由实验结果可见,随水气质量比的增大,饱和器出口湿空气的温度和温升也相应增大。湿空气的含湿量和水的蒸发量、出口温度随进口水温升高、水气质量比增大而增大。在所有实验工况下,饱和器出口湿空气接近或达到饱和。随空气速度增大水滴逃逸量增大。总体上饱和器内部下部主要是加湿进口空气,上部是加湿和加热空气。

关键 词:饱和器;湿化过程;相对湿度;气液两相中图分类号:TK123 文献标识码:A

## 1 引言

湿空气透平 (Humid Air Turbine, HAT)循环,自 1985 年提出以来就引起了广泛的重视,该循环采用两相、多组份的混合工质,利用现有已成熟的部件技术,以较低的造价实现高效率、高比功、低污染和良好的变工况性能,被誉为极有发展前途的 21 世纪热力循环[1~2]。该循环引入新的部件是湿化饱和器,它是传热和传质部件,水在饱和器内低于水沸点温度下变温蒸发,用较低温度的热水完成空气的湿化,可以充分利用系统内各种低温余热,具有较小的最大,并且其性能的好坏对 HAT 循环的总体性能起着决定性作用[3]。

湿化饱和器是直接接触式的传热传质部件,它内部的湿化过程是典型复杂的气液两相流流动,涉及许多复杂的物理过程,如喷嘴喷雾水滴的破裂、合并、相互间影响以及与固体壁面的作用等;气相与液相之间的传热和传质机理等。随着 HAT 循环商业化的需要,湿化饱和器内气液两相流的传质增湿、传

热加热及内部两相流动过程的研究也日益受到重视。

本文主要是针对逆流喷雾式饱和器内的湿化过程进行了详细的实验研究,不仅研究了其总体加热、加湿性能,而且也测量了饱和器内湿空气的相对湿度和气液两相温度沿饱和器高度方向和径向方向的分布。实验结果对进一步认识逆流喷雾式饱和器内湿化过程,以及饱和器的设计具有较大的指导意义。

### 2 实验系统和测量方法

实验是上海交通大学的饱和器实验系统上完成的,有关该实验系统的流程、功能和特点等详细情况见文献[4]中所述。实验系统中饱和器内部总高为2150mm,实验中在饱和器内距离进口1580mm处安装一只离心式喷嘴,有关该喷嘴在冷态工况下喷雾性能的激光PDA实验结果见文献[5]中所述。

湿化饱和器的进出口气流温度和进出口水温采用 WIKA 公司的镍铬一镍热电偶测量,该热电偶的测温范围为一  $19.9~+400~^{\circ}$ ,全量程内测量精度是  $\pm 1.0~^{\circ}$ ,在测量  $100~^{\circ}$ 内精度为  $0.1~^{\circ}$ 。饱和器内气液两相流流场的气相和水滴温度的测量,采用新研制的可以同时测量气相和水滴温度的 T 型铜一康铜热电偶测量装置,有关该测量装置的详细情况见文献[6]中所述。

湿化饱和器进出口湿空气的相对湿度测量采用 芬兰微萨拉公司(VAISALA)的 HMD70U 相对湿度测量仪。该测量仪的探头具有灵敏度、精度高等特点,在整个量程范围内最大误差±2%。该相对湿度测量仪的外壳薄膜上不能粘有水滴,否则无法进行正确测量,因此在测量湿空气的相对湿度时,必须先去掉湿空气中含有的水滴,防止水滴吸附在测量仪薄膜上影响测量结果。饱和器出口的湿空气中带有大

量的小水滴,因此在饱和器出口装有去水滴的铜丝网和气水分离器,这样可以大大减少出口湿空气中携带的小水滴,有利于出口湿空气的相对湿度的测量。而测量饱和器内部湿空气的相对湿度,就比较麻烦,无法安装大型的去水滴装置。图1所示为用于测量饱和器内部湿空气相对湿度的测量结构。利用真空泵抽吸一定量的湿空气,首先通过罩子口上的铜丝网过滤掉一些水滴,然后在通过壳体内的更密的铜丝网,过滤掉的水暂时收集在收集器中,等实验完成后再排出,最后不携带水滴的湿空气经过相对湿度仪测量,再由真空泵排出。

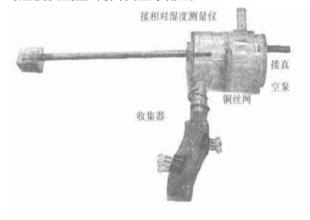


图 1 相对湿度测量装置

实验中喷嘴雾化片的孔内径为 0.5 mm, 对 16 种工况进行了实验, 具体参数见表 1。

| 衣! | 头短上点 |
|----|------|
|    |      |

|        | 进口空气                   |        | 进口水   |                        |        |        |
|--------|------------------------|--------|-------|------------------------|--------|--------|
| 工况<br> | 流量 /kg°s <sup>-1</sup> | 温度/℃   | 相对湿度  | 流量 kg °s <sup>-1</sup> | 压力 MPa | 温度/℃   |
| 1      | 0.027                  | 21. 88 | 33.96 | 0.004 58               | 1.0    | 61. 40 |
| 2      | 0.040                  | 22. 20 | 34.66 | 0.004 58               | 1.0    | 60. 80 |
| 3      | 0.027                  | 20. 88 | 34.18 | 0.005 83               | 1.6    | 60. 32 |
| 4      | 0.040                  | 21. 98 | 34.52 | 0.005 83               | 1.6    | 61. 18 |
| 5      | 0.027                  | 22. 16 | 51.92 | 0.004 58               | 1.0    | 61. 20 |
| 6      | 0.040                  | 22. 68 | 50.26 | 0.004 58               | 1.0    | 61. 68 |
| 7      | 0.027                  | 21. 76 | 51.86 | 0.005 83               | 1.6    | 60. 20 |
| 8      | 0.040                  | 22. 60 | 52.60 | 0.005 83               | 1.6    | 61. 30 |
| 9      | 0.025                  | 22. 40 | 35.16 | 0.004 58               | 1.0    | 75. 92 |
| 10     | 0.040                  | 22. 84 | 35.98 | 0.004 58               | 1.0    | 76. 46 |
| 11     | 0.025                  | 22. 46 | 35.94 | 0.005 83               | 1.6    | 76. 06 |
| 12     | 0.040                  | 22. 84 | 36.20 | 0.005 83               | 1.6    | 76. 18 |
| 13     | 0.027                  | 22. 26 | 49.70 | 0.00458                | 1.0    | 76. 16 |
| 14     | 0.040                  | 22. 28 | 51.16 | 0.00458                | 1.0    | 75. 16 |
| 15     | 0.027                  | 21. 42 | 51.56 | 0.00583                | 1.6    | 75. 16 |
| 16     | 0.040                  | 21. 80 | 51.38 | 0.00583                | 1.6    | 75. 62 |

### 3 总体湿化性能实验结果分析

根据实验结果,给出了饱和器出口湿空气的温度、温升、相对湿度和出口水温,随水气质量比的变化规律,以及进口空气相对湿度和进口水温对这些参数的影响关系。

图 2 所示的是饱和器出口湿空气的温度、温升和相对湿度随水气质量比变化的分布,图中连线代表的是在进口湿空气具有相同的相对湿度和相同的进口水温情况下,改变进口湿空气流量和进口水压的各工况下出口湿空气温度、温升和相对湿度的变化规律,另外图中相同符号代表进口湿空气流量和进口水温都相同,空心的符号表示水压为 1.0 MPa,实心的符号表示水压为 1.6 MPa。

从图中可见: (1)随水气质量比增大饱和器出口 湿空气的温度和温升也相应增大:(2)在同一水气质 量比下, 讲口水温升高, 出口湿空气的温度和温升也 相应增大:(3)在相同进口湿空气流量和进口水温工 况下,进口水压的增大不仅增加了水的流量(即增大 水气质量比),而日也改变了喷雾场,也就是喷雾水 滴的速度、粒径等参数分布不同, 因此在相同条件 下,增大水的喷雾压力也会使出口湿空气温度和温 升增大: (4)进口湿空气温度相同的工况下,随着进 □湿空气相对湿度增大饱和器出□湿空气的温度也 增大,这是由于饱和器内部蒸发的水蒸气所带的能 量,其中一部分用于增加湿空气的显热(即提高温 度),另一部分用干增加湿空气的潜热(即增加相对 湿度), 当进口湿空气具有较高的相对湿度时, 用于 增加湿空气的显热部分的量增大,因此出口的湿空 气的温度较高。

从饱和器出口湿空气的相对湿度分布可见,总体上在所实验的各工况下,饱和器出口湿空气都有很高的相对湿度,即使进口湿空气的相对湿度比较低的实验工况,也可以达到或近似饱和状态,进口水的温度升高出口湿空气相对湿度也增大。

图 3 所示的是饱和器水出口温度、饱和内水滴蒸发量和水滴逃逸量随水气质量比变化的分布。从水出口温度分布可见,随水气质量比增大,水的出口温度也升高。在同一水气质量比下,随进口水的温度和湿空气进口相对湿度的增大,水的出口温度也升高。在水气质量比较小的工况下,水的出口温度会低于进口气流温度,但都大于相应工况下进口湿空气的湿球温度,负温差的出现可以使循环水更有

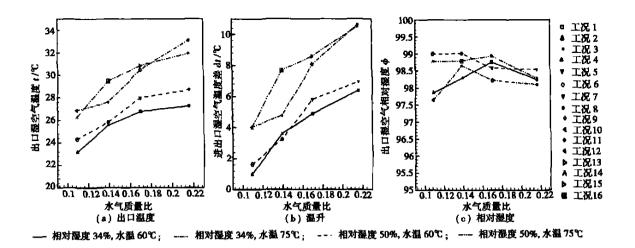


图 2 饱和器出口湿空气的温度、温升的相对湿度的分布

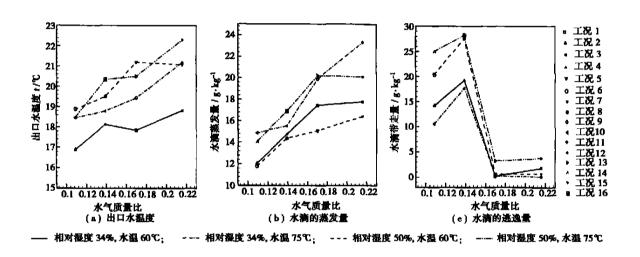


图 3 饱和器出口 水温度、饱和内水滴蒸发量和水滴逃逸量的分 布

效地回收 HAT 系统的低温能量,在饱和器中保持一定的负温差对整个系统是有益的。

饱和器内湿空气中水滴的蒸发量是指每千克湿空气中水滴蒸发的克数(g kg 空气)。水滴的逃逸量是指饱和器出口每千克湿空气中未蒸发水滴的克数(g kg 空气)。随着水气质量比增大,水滴的蒸发量也增大。由图中可见,在同一水气质量比下进口水温的增大,水滴的蒸发量也增大,而当进口湿空气的相对湿度增大时,水滴的蒸发量减少。水滴的逃逸量主要取决于湿空气速度,与喷雾水压、水的温度、进口湿空气的相对湿度等有一定关系。随湿空气速度增大水滴逃逸量也增大,这是由于湿空气流速增大很多小水滴跟随湿空气流出饱和器。

比较水滴蒸发量和逃逸量我们可以看到, 在湿空气流速较高的情况水滴逃逸量和水滴蒸发量相。

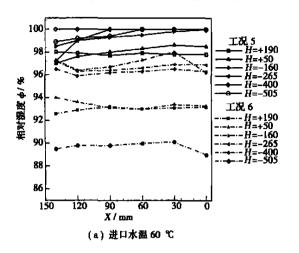
当,有些工况水滴逃逸量还多于水滴蒸发量。湿空气带走的小水滴会到高温回热器甚至燃烧室内吸收高品质的热量蒸发,虽然这样增大了工质的流量,但会降低燃烧室进口湿空气的温度或者增加燃油量,对整个HAT循环系统性能是不利的,因此应该合理控制饱和器内水滴的逃逸量。

#### 4 饱和器内部场的实验结果分析

在沿饱和器高度方向的 6 个测量高度和径向方向的 6 个测量点,测量了饱和器内湿空气的相对湿度的分布。在测量高度截面的中心线上进行测量,测量从饱和器中心线到壁面,两测量点之间的间隔为 30 mm。图 4 所示的是喷雾水压为 1.0 MPa 时 4 个家路工具工物和器中或温容与提供温度的公布

个实验工况下饱和器内部湿空气相对湿度的分布。

图中 *H* 代表距喷嘴出口沿饱和器高度方向的距离, 正值表示在喷嘴上方位置,负值表示在喷嘴下方位 置。 *X* 代表距喷雾锥中心沿饱和器径向方向的距 离。图中 H=0 和 X=0 是指喷嘴出口位置,图中空心符号代表进口的湿空气流量为小流量,实心符号代表大流量。



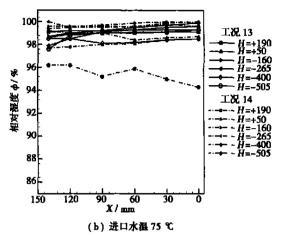


图 4 饱和器内部湿空气相对湿度的分布

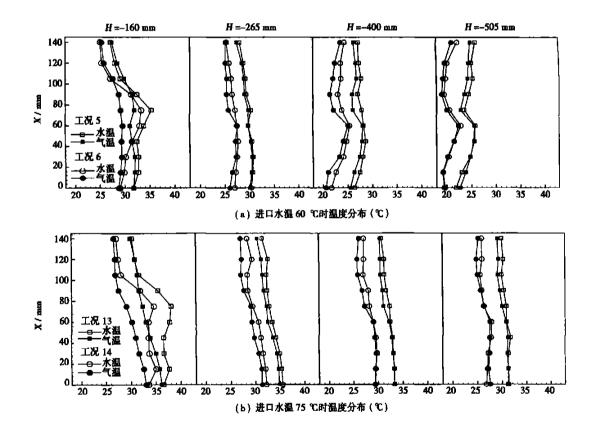


图 5 饱和器内气相和水滴温度分布

从图中可见,各工况的进口湿空气相对湿度为50%,总体上饱和器在测量的高度范围内各测量点都有较高的相对湿度。从图4(a)可见,当进口湿空

气的流量增大(如工况 6 和工况 14),也就是饱和器内部湿空气的流速增大,相应的测量高度上都比小流量的工况(如工况 5 和工况 13)下相对湿度要低,

这是由于气流速度增大会使喷雾的喷雾锥变短,很多小水滴的行程减少,然后会跟随湿空气流动成为顺流蒸发或随湿空气流出饱和器,这样在远离喷嘴出口的截面上的水滴浓度会降低,也就是减少了气液的接触面积,因此不利于饱和器下部的传热传质过程。从图中还可以看到同一工况中喷嘴上方的两个截面的相对湿度值不是最大,这是由于喷嘴安装在饱和器中心位置,喷嘴的喷雾锥是圆锥形的,喷雾锥内的高速水滴和湿空气逆向流动阻止了中心湿空气的流动,使湿空气向外扩展沿饱和器壁面流动,而饱和器截面是正方形的,那么就会有大量湿空气在饱和器的四个角区域内流过,这些区域恰恰是水滴浓度很低的区域,湿空气加湿效果不好,到喷嘴上方后湿空气混合因而湿空气的相对湿度有所下降。

比较图4中(a)和(b)图可见,进口水温升高,在测量高度范围内各个高度上湿空气的相对湿度都很

高,达到或者接近饱和。不过在最低的测量高度(*H* = -505)上,当湿空气是大流量的工况时,此处湿空气的相对湿度一样较其它高度上要低,这也说明由于湿空气的流量增大,饱和器内湿空气流动的速度增大,使饱和器内这个高度以下水滴浓度很低,降低了这段高度内的加湿效果。

在喷嘴下方的 4 个测量高度上,测量了沿径向方向的气相和水滴温度的分布,两个测量点之间的间隔为 15 mm,实验中只在截面的中心线上进行测量,测量工况湿空气进口相对湿度为 50%。图 5 所示的是饱和器内气液两相流中气相和水滴温度沿高度和径向方向的分布。从图中可见,总体上在整个测量区域内气相和水滴之间的温差不大,越靠近喷嘴出口的测量高度气液温差越大,这是由于饱和器内的气液是逆向流动,强烈的传热传质过程会使喷雾水滴的温度迅速降低,气流温度和相对湿度升高。

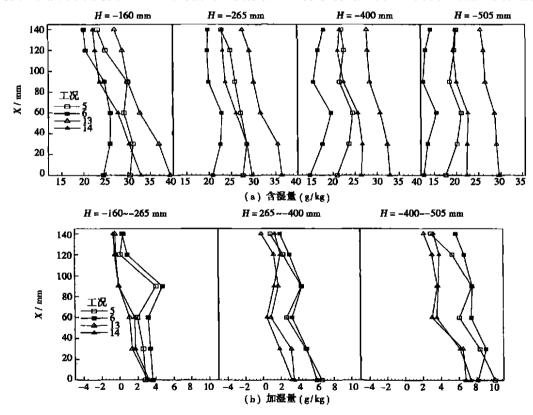


图 6 饱和器内湿空气的含湿量和加湿量

比较图 5 中(a)和(b)图可见,当进口水温增大时气液温差也会增大,在各个测量高度上,气相和水滴温度都高于进口水温较低的工况下的温度。当进口湿空气的流量增大为 0.040 kg/s 时,饱和器内湿空气流动速度增大,在各个高度上气流和水滴温度

均低于小流量 0.027 kg k 的工况下相应测量点上的气流和水滴温度,越是远离喷嘴出口的测量高度这两个空气流量下的温差越大,基本约  $4^{\circ}$  左右,这是由于湿空气流量增大加湿需要蒸发更多水量,从而

王各个高度上气流和水滴温度, 15.1 会吸收更多的气化潜热使水滴温度降低更多。

根据图 4 中湿空气的相对湿度和图 5 中湿空气温度的分布,利用湿空气物性计算程序计算出上述 4 个工况下湿空气的含湿量以及两个测量高度间湿空气的加湿量,如图 6 所示。由图 6 (a)中可见,湿空气的含湿量随进口水温升高和进口空气流量的减少 (即水气质量比增大)而增大,在沿饱和器高度方向上随测量高度的增加,湿空气的含湿量也增大。

这里的加湿量是指两个相邻测量高度之间相应测量点上湿空气含湿量的差值。从图 6(b)可见,在  $H=-400\sim-505~\mathrm{mm}$  之间对湿空气的加湿量最大,最大值为  $10~\mathrm{g}$   $\mathrm{kg}$ ,加湿量沿饱和器高度增大方向逐渐减少,在喷雾锥中心区域的比靠近壁面处区域要大。在  $H=-160\sim-265~\mathrm{mm}$  之间靠近饱和器壁面的区域湿空气的加湿量很小,个别点为负值,这是由于靠近壁面处于喷雾锥外水滴浓度少。

#### 5 结 论

根据实验结果可以得出以下结论:

(1) 随水气质量比的增大,饱和器出口湿空气的温度和温升也相应增大。在同一水气质量比下,进口水温升高,出口湿空气温度和温升也增大。在实验工况下,饱和器的出口湿空气都具有很高的相对湿度,达到或近似饱和状态。

- (2) 随水气质量比增大,出口水温也升高。在同一水气质量比下,随进口水温和湿空气进口相对湿度的增大,出口水温也升高。随着水气质量比和进口水温增大,水滴的蒸发量增大。水滴逃逸量主要取决于湿空气速度。
- (3) 在测量区域内气相和水滴之间的温差不大,越靠近喷嘴出口的测量高度气液温差越大。湿空气的绝对含湿量随进口水温升高、水气质量比增大而增大。从加湿量可见,在饱和器的底部主要用于加湿湿空气,而上部用于加热和加湿湿空气。

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#### 新机组

# 新型的 Taurus 65 燃气轮机

据《Diesel & Gas Turbine Worldwide》2005年1~2月号报道,美国 Solar Turbine 公司推出其最新研制的 Taurus 65 工业燃气轮机发电机组。该机组被设计成满足电力生产市场对于6 MW 功率等级机组更高效率和更高排气温度的要求。

高的热效率结合高的排气温度和低的排放使 Taurus 65 成为对于热电联产应用很有吸引力的 一个产品。

Taurus 65 具有 13 级轴流压气机,压比为 15:1,空气质量流量为 19.4 kg/s。三级动力涡轮包括有带冠的第三级涡轮叶片,以便提高部件效率。环形燃烧室装有 10 个燃料喷嘴,它结合了 Solar 的干式贫预混 Solo  $NO_X$  燃烧系统,以便减少  $NO_X$  和 CO 排放,在没有燃烧后处理装置的情况下保证  $NO_X$  排放不超过 15 mg/kg。

Taurus 65 燃气轮机的热耗率为 10 943 kJ kWh, 热效率为 33%, 排气质量流量为 70 614 kg h, 排气温度为 547  $^{\circ}$ C。打算把该机组作为热源,用于许多余热回收应用,包括生产蒸汽、吸收制冷或各种直接和间接的供热活动。

计划 2005 年 8 月交付使用第一台生产型 Tauras 65 燃气轮机发电机组。

(吉桂明 供稿)

用于高温气冷堆发电设备的闭式循环氦气轮机装置=A Closed Cycle Helium Gas Turbine Plant Used for a High-temperature Gas Cooled Reactor-based Electric Power Generation Unit [刊,汉] / WANG Hui (Harbin No. 703 Research Institute, Harbin, China, Post Code: 150036), WANG Chong (Heilongjiang University, Harbin, China, Post Code: 150080) / Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2005, 20(4). — 337 ~ 341

A brief account is given of the helium gas turbine plant installed in a HTGR-GT electric power generation unit. After a description of its cycle, working medium and key factors having an impact on its cycle efficiency analyzed are the current and near-term parameters of the HTGR-GT power generation unit-based Brayton cycle system. Regarding the helium gas turbine plant the design and construction features of its major components are discussed. They include the turbine, air compressor, heat exchangers, rotors, bearings and hot helium gas piping, etc. Materials used for the helium gas turbine are also briefly described. In conclusion, two key technical issues demanding close attention during the development of HTGR-GT power generation equipment are pointed out. They are: 1. the development of safe and reliable magnetic bearings to be used for a large-sized unit, 2. the elimination of radioactive pollution to ensure a safe operation and the realization of effective maintenance. **Key words**: power generation unit, helium gas turbine, heat exchanger, material, design

PSR 波纹板片的热强度分析= Thermal Strength Analysis of the Corrugated Plates of Primary Surface Recuperators (PSR)[刊,汉] / LIU Zhen-yu, CHEN Hui-er (Mechanical & Power Engineering Institute under the Shanghai Jiaotong University, Shanghai, China, Post Code: 200030) / Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2005, 20(4). —342 ~345

Proposed is the strength design technology for an innovative compact recuperator, the so-called primary surface recuperator (PSR). In conjunction with the development of a PSR for an intercooled recuperator-based marine gas turbine with a 3.7 MW gas turbine serving as a background unit a physico-mathematical model is set up for analyzing the thermal strength of PSR plates on the basis of thermo-elastic mechanics and heat transfer theory. A contrast calculation was conducted for the thermal stresses being subjected to by three kinds of commonly seen corrugated heat-transfer plates. They feature elliptical, sine wave and parabola curves. An analysis is performed of the impact of plate thickness, pressure difference at two sides, plate temperature and shape on the thermal strength of the plates. The minimum design thickness of the plate based on von Mise equipotent stress limiting value is presented along with a study of the elastic deformation situation under the typical operating condition of the corrugated plates. The work conducted by the authors is of major reference value for the construction design of PSR. **Key words:** primary surface recuperator, corrugated plate, thermal stress

PG6581B 燃气轮机构成 燃煤联合循环系 统的性能分析 = Performance Analysis of a PG6581B Gas Turbine-based Coal-fired Combined Cycle System [刊,汉] / WANG Li-wei, XU Xiang-dong (Key Laboratory of Electrical Power System & Power Generation Equipment Control and Simulation of the Thermal Energy Engineering Department under Tsinghua University, Beijing, China, Post Code: 100084) //Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2005, 20(4). —346~349

The construction and features of a PG6581B gas turbine-based coke-carrying thermal partial-gasification coal-fired combined cycle system are described along with a calculation and analysis of the performance of the PG6581B gas turbine when firing coal gas of medium and low calorific value. The results of the calculation indicate that the output power and efficiency of the PG6581B will somewhat be reduced when firing the above-mentioned coal gas, but the reduction is within an acceptable range. A further analysis has revealed that by lowering the content of non-combustible constituents in coal gas, such as CO<sub>2</sub> and N<sub>2</sub> and by increasing the H<sub>2</sub> content in the combustibles it is possible to enhance gas turbine performance. A preliminary calculation of the combined cycle system shows that the thermal efficiency of the PG6581B gas turbine-based coke-carrying thermal partial-gasification coal-fired combined cycle system can exceed 42%. **Key words:** coal-fired combined cycle, coke-carrying thermal partial-gasification, PG6581B, performance analysis

逆流喷雾式饱和器内湿化过程的实现研究 = Experimental Study of a Humidifying Process in a Counter-flow Spray Saturator[刊,汉] /WANG Yu-zhang, II Yi-xing, WENG Shi-lie, et al (Education Ministry Key Laboratory for

Power Machinery & Engineering under the Shanghai Jiaotong University, Shanghai, China, Post Code: 200030) //Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. —2005, 20(4). —350~355

An experimental study was conducted of the humidifying process of air in a counter-flow spray saturator. During the study measurements were taken not only of the relative humidity and temperature of the humid air and water temperature at the saturator inlet and outlet, but also of the humid-air relative humidity and the temperature of gas and liquid phase of the sections at several levels of height within the saturator. On the basis of experimentally measured humid air relative humidity and temperature calculated was the humidity content of the humid air within the saturator and the added humidity of humid air between the levels of height being measured. From the experimental results it can be seen that with an increase in water-gas mass ratio, there will be a corresponding increase in humid air temperature and temperature rise at the outlet of the saturator. The humidity content of the humid air and the evaporation rate of water and outlet temperature will increase with an increase in inlet water temperature and water-gas mass ratio. Under all experimental conditions the humid air at the saturator outlet approaches or has attained saturation. With an increase in air speed there will be an increase in escaped quantity of water droplets. Viewed as a whole, within the saturator humidified inlet air predominates at the lower portion with the upper portion being occupied by humidified and heated air. **Key words:** saturator, humidifying process, relative humidity, gas-liquid two phase flow

某船用汽轮机短座阀流量与提升力特性数值模拟计算—Numerical Simulation Calculation of the Flow Rate and Lifting Force Characteristics of a Marine Steam Turbine Short-seat Valve[刊,汉] / LIU Zi-gen (Harbin No. 703 Research Institute, Harbin, China, Post Code; 150036), LI Yan, MEI Xue-yan, et al (Harbin Steam Turbine Works, Harbin, China, Post Code; 150046) //Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. —2005, 20(4). —356~360

Owing to the restriction of inner space in a marine steam turbine and its multi-regime operation requirements short-seat valves are employed in some marine steam turbines. Due to a considerable reduction of diffusion section length a relative-ly great change will take place in the aerodynamic performance and strength vibration characteristics of the short-seat valve. This, in turn, can affect to a fairly great extent the general performance of the steam turbine. Based on the experimental study of a short-seat valve the authors have performed a numerical calculation and analysis. Through aerodynamic tests a group of curves was obtained for the flow rate and lifting force coefficients of a marine steam turbine short-seat valve. On the basis of a compressible N-S equation and by using a S-A turbulent flow model, a finite integral method and the non-structural network of a four-faced body a numerical simulation calculation was carried out for the above-mentioned valve. The numerical calculation of the valve has revealed that the calculated results at various relative degrees of valve opening and various pressure ratios agree quite well with the test results. In addition, a calculation method generally applicable for various kinds of short-seat valves was obtained, hus providing an important basis for the design and performance analysis of marine regulating valves and bypass valves. **Key words**; short-seat valve, S-A turbulent flow model, flow rate factor, lifting force factor

W 型火焰锅炉炉内燃烧过程检测实验研究= Experimental Investigation of the Combustion Process Detection in a W-shaped Furnace[刊,汉] / FANG Qing-yan, YAO Bin, JIANG Rui-bao, et al (National Key Laboratory for Coal Combustion under the Huazhong University of Science & Technology, Wuhan, China, Post Code: 430074) / Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. —2005, 20(4). —361 ~364

A whole set of equipment was designed for conducting temperature measurements, flue gas analysis, and particulate sampling research, etc in a large-sized coal-fired boiler. It comprises water-cooled gun suction thermocouples, fly-ash constant speed sampling device and flue gas multi-function measurement analyzer. With the help of the above devices comprehensive measurements and tests were conducted on a 300 MW W-shaped boiler, including temperature measurements, etc along with the measurement of the carbon content and particulate diameter distribution of the sampled particulates. The results of the measurements and tests indicate that in-furnace temperature and pulverized coal fineness are major factors having a great impact on the burn-out rate of the pulverized coal. When the boiler load exceeds 260 MW, the pulverized coal fineness will become a predominant factor. Because of the insufficient reserve margin of the coal pulverizer capacity, in case of low coal quality, the pulverized coal fineness will drastically deteriorate under a higher boiler load, resulting in an increase in me-