

辐射离散传播法在三维 圆柱腔体辐射传热计算中的应用

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摘 要: 运用空间解析几何理论与数值计算相结合的方法, 实现了辐射离散传播法(DTM)在三维圆柱腔体内辐射传热计算的应用。采用坐标转换建立了辐射射线方程, 通过直接求解所有发射点上各立体角内的辐射射线与各辐射单元体的交点, 确定射线经过的路径及各交点与发射点的距离, 然后按距离远近对交点进行排序, 得到适合DTM法求解辐射能量传递方程的交点顺序。运用该方法对圆柱腔体内辐射换热进行三维计算, 得到与精确解基本相符的结果; 将DTM法运用于煤粉燃烧火焰辐射换热的计算, 得到的温度场与实验结果基本一致, 表面辐射热流密度分布合理, 由此表明本文设计的方法是可行的。

关 键 词: 辐射传播方程; 离散传播法; 三维圆柱腔体
中图分类号: TK124 **文献标识码:** A

1 前 言

对高温传热及燃烧问题中, 圆柱腔体内辐射换热的计算对燃烧器设计、炉内传热计算及高温换热器设计等有着十分重要的意义。近年来, 随着人们对环境质量要求的不断提高, 新颖低 NO_x 排放旋流煤粉燃烧器结构的不断开发与研究, 对煤粉燃烧器中辐射换热按轴对称二维计算已不能满足要求。基于将边界网格面辐射能离散成能束, 兼有蒙特卡洛法、区域法和热通量法特征的辐射离散传播法(DTM)^[1], 由于其原理简单, 使用方便, 在锅炉燃烧传热计算及其它传热计算中得到了应用^[2~5], 但对三维圆柱坐标下DTM实施方法的具体过程未见报道。本文将空间解析几何与数值计算方法相结合, 实现了DTM在三维圆柱腔内的辐射传热中的应用。

2 DTM 的基本思想

DTM 以热通量为基础, 兼有区域法、Monte Carlo 法的优点。其基本思想是将边界网格面作为辐射的吸收源和发射源, 将边界网格面上向半球空间发射的辐射能离散成有限能束 $N = N_\theta \times N_\varphi$, 每个

能束的能量集中于单一的特征射线中。这些射线穿过内部介质, 到达另外的吸收界面, 在各边界发射面和吸收边界面上的辐射能达到平衡。

辐射能的变化通过沿射线传播路径求解辐射能量传播方程得到。辐射传播方程为:

$$\frac{dI}{dS} = -(K_a + K_p + K_s)I + \frac{\sigma}{\pi}(K_a T^4 + K_p T_p^4) + \frac{K_s}{4\pi} \int_0^{4\pi} I d\Omega \quad (1)$$

式中: I — Ω 方向的辐射强度; S —在该方向上射线经过的距离; K_a —气体吸收系数; K_p —颗粒吸收系数; K_s —颗粒散射系数; T —网格内介质的温度; 式中右端最后一项为从其它方向的辐射散射到 Ω 方向的辐射强度。

当给出发射面的辐射强度后, 按式(1)沿辐射射线传播方向积分, 便可得到进入吸收界面 P 的辐射热流:

$$q_p^+ = \sum_{r=1}^N I_r \cos \theta \sin \theta d\theta d\varphi \quad (2)$$

离开界面 P 的辐射强度为:

$$q_p^- = (1 - \epsilon_w) q_p^+ + \epsilon_w \sigma T_w^4 \quad (3)$$

其中: ϵ_w —边界面的黑度; T_w —边界面温度; q_p^+ —半球空间到达 P 点的所有射线辐射强度之和; I_r —沿 Ω_r 方向传播到 P 点的辐射强度; N —特征射线总数, $N = N_\theta \times N_\varphi$, N_θ 、 N_φ 分别表示在纬度和经度方向划分的角度份数。计算时采用反复迭代, 直到按式(2)和式(3)计算得到的边界辐射强度达到平衡为止。

辐射单元控制体内的辐射能为所有穿越控制体的辐射特征射线的辐射能变化之和。

从DTM的基本思想可以看出, 只要确定出特征射线与边界面和内部控制体的交点及交点与发射点的距离, 沿射线积分辐射传递方程, 即可求解辐射传热问题, 采用DTM的关键是确定辐射射线的路线与

经过的距离, 其计算精度则由每点发射的射线数量及发射点数量确定。

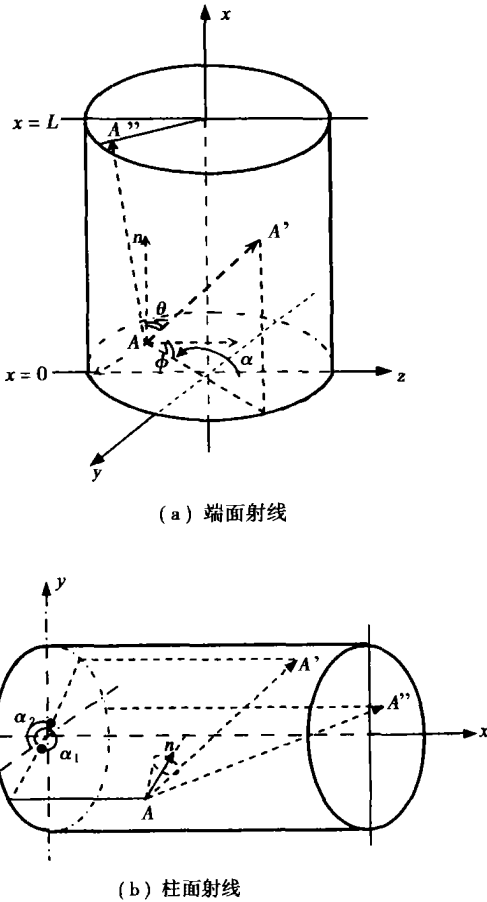


图 1 坐标及辐射射线的示意图

3 三维圆柱腔体辐射换热 DTM 法的实施

3.1 圆柱腔体辐射特征射线方程的建立

圆柱腔体内传热与流动问题多采用柱坐标系, 而辐射特征射线为直线, 采用直角坐标更容易描述。为了求解特征射线与控制体的交点, 本文采用坐标变换, 首先在直角坐标下建立并求解射线方程与控制体的交点, 再将交点坐标转换为柱坐标, 以便与流动传热问题耦合求解。从圆柱腔体面上发射的特征射线可分为两类, 一类从端面发射, 而另一类从柱面发射, 坐标系如图 1 所示。图 1(a)为从圆柱端面 A 点发射的射线与边界面相交的情况。AA' 表示该特征射线与圆柱面相交, 而 AA'' 则表示射线交于另一端面。图 1(b)则表示从圆柱面发射的特征射线情况。其中 AA' 表示射线交于圆柱面上, 而 AA'' 则表示射线与端面相交。图 2 表示射线空间角与坐标之间的关系, θ 表示射线与射线发射点所在网格面纬度的夹角, φ 表示射线与发射点所在网格面经

度的夹角 ($0 < \theta < \pi/2, 0 < \varphi < 2\pi$)。

对图 1(a)所示的端面上的 A 点, 其柱坐标为 (x_A, r_A, α) , 将其转换为如图所示的笛卡儿坐标下的直角坐标为 (x_A, y_A, z_A) , 端面上 $x_A=0$ 或 $x_A=L$ 。

从端面 A 点发射的特征射线方程为:

$$\frac{x-x_A}{\cos\theta} = \frac{y-y_A}{\sin\theta\sin\varphi} = \frac{z-z_A}{\sin\theta\cos\varphi} \quad (4)$$

从圆柱面 A 点发射的特征射线, 经坐标旋转变化后, 射线方程为:

$$\frac{x-x_A}{\sin\theta\cos\varphi} = \frac{y-y_A}{\sin\theta\sin\varphi\cos\alpha - \cos\theta\sin\alpha} = \frac{z-z_A}{-\sin\theta\sin\varphi\sin\alpha - \cos\theta\cos\alpha} \quad (5)$$

将式(4)和式(5)写成如下统一形式:

$$\frac{x-x_A}{C_a} = \frac{y-y_A}{C_b} = \frac{z-z_A}{C_c} \quad (6)$$

其中: 对柱面上发射的射线:

$$\begin{aligned} C_a &= \sin\theta\cos\varphi \\ C_b &= \sin\theta\sin\varphi\cos\alpha - \cos\theta\sin\alpha \\ C_c &= -\sin\theta\sin\varphi\sin\alpha - \cos\theta\cos\alpha \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

对端面上发射的射线:

$$\begin{aligned} C_a &= \cos\theta \\ C_b &= \sin\theta\sin\varphi \\ C_c &= \sin\theta\cos\varphi \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

3.2 特征射线与吸收面和内部控制体的交点及距离

从边界面上直角坐标为 (x_A, y_A, z_A) 的 A 点发射的某一特征射线与内部控制体和吸收面的交点为射线与穿越的控制体的交点之集合。设 N_{ir}, N_{fr}, N_{kr} 分别为轴向、径向和周向辐射计算网格数, 则射线与内部计算控制体和外界界的交点可表示为:

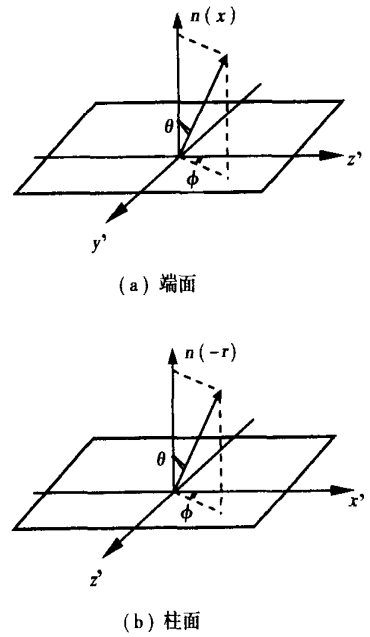


图 2 射线空间角示意图

$$G = \left\{ (x, y, z) \left\{ \begin{aligned} &y^2 + z^2 = r_j; j = 1, 2, \dots, N_j \\ &\frac{x-x_A}{C_a} = \frac{y-y_A}{C_b} = \frac{z-z_A}{C_c} \end{aligned} \right. \right\}$$

$$u = \left\{ (x, y, z) \left\{ \begin{aligned} &x = x_i; i = 1, 2, \dots, N_i \\ &\frac{x-x_A}{C_a} = \frac{y-y_A}{C_b} = \frac{z-z_A}{C_c} \end{aligned} \right. \right\}$$

$$u = \left\{ (x, y, z) \left\{ \begin{aligned} &\frac{y}{z} = \text{tg } \alpha_k; k = 1, 2, \dots, N_{kr} \\ &\frac{x-x_A}{C_a} = \frac{y-y_A}{C_b} = \frac{z-z_A}{C_c} \end{aligned} \right. \right\}$$

$$u = \left\{ (x, y, z) \left\{ \begin{aligned} &x = 0 \\ &\frac{x-x_A}{C_a} = \frac{y-y_A}{C_b} = \frac{z-z_A}{C_c} \end{aligned} \right. \right\}$$

(9)

式中: x_i —轴向第 i 个界面位置; r_j —径向第 j 个界面半径; α_k —一周向第 k 个角度界面; $x=0$ 表示圆柱腔体的端面。

由于式(9)中包含射线与内部控制体及吸收圆柱界面的交点, 因此交点到发射点的距离与控制体界面顺序并非一致。图3表示求解从 P 点发射的特征射线与圆柱面方程得到的交点顺序为 $AA'BB'P'$, 而采用 DIM 计算时应沿 $P' \rightarrow B' \rightarrow A' \rightarrow A \rightarrow B \rightarrow P$ 进行, 即按到发射点的距离由远到近进行。若按通常的数值计算方法对每一个圆柱面, 一条射线与同圆柱面的交点至少需要求解两次, 为了提高计算效率, 本文采取先将一条射线与控制体的所有面交点求出, 然后将各交点按到发射点的距离排序。即:

$$D = \{d_1, d_2, \dots, d_m, \dots, d_m\}$$

(10)

其中:

$$d_{mi} = \sqrt{(x_{mi} - x_A)^2 + (y_{mi} - y_A)^2 + (z_{mi} - z_A)^2}$$

$$d_1 < d_2 < \dots < d_m < \dots < d_m$$

m 为交点总个数; mi 为离发射点距离为第 i 位的交点, x_{mi} 、 y_{mi} 、 z_{mi} 为该点的直角坐标。求出交点距离并对交点进行排序后, 将对应的交点坐标转换为柱坐标, 以便计算各控制体的辐射源项及与其它流动传热方程耦合求解。

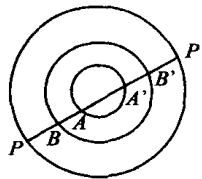


图3 射线与圆柱面的交点示意图

3.3 辐射源项的计算

对任一计算辐射控制体, 能量方程中辐射源项 S_n 为所有辐射特征射线穿越该控制体产生的辐射强度变化之和。即:

$$S_n = \sum_p \sum_r S_n^r, p$$

(11)

$$S_n^r, P = (I_{n+1} - I_n)_{\Omega_r} d\Omega_r dA_p$$

式中: S_n^r, P 表示从 P 点发射的特征射线 r 穿越控制体 n 时的辐射强度变化, I_{n+1} 、 I_n 分别为特征射线 r 进入和离开控制体 n 的特征射线辐射强度; $d\Omega_r$ 为特征射线 r 的发射立体角; dA_p 为边界发射点 P 所在的单元网格面积。

4 算例

4.1 与圆筒腔体辐射换热精确解的比较

为验证计算方法的可行性, 采用本办法对文献[6]中的圆柱腔体的辐射进行计算并与精确解进行了比较。圆柱腔体结构如图4所示: 长6 m, 直径2 m, 壁面为黑体, 温度为 $T_w = 500$ K。内部为吸收系数 K_a 的介质, 介质温度场已知(见图4)。文献[6]提供了该温度场下不同吸收系数 K_a , 壁面的净辐射热流的精确解。采用本文的方法对吸收系数为 $K_a = 10.0, 1$ 和 0.1 m^{-1} 的计算结果与精确解的比较如图5所示, 计算网格为 $18 \times 15 \times 8$ 。从图5可以看出, 采用本文的计算方法的结果与精确解吻合的很好, 最大误差不超过4%。

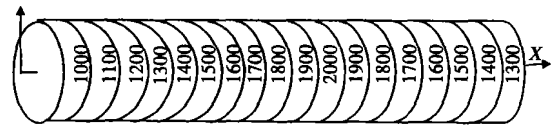


图4 介质温度分布

表1 燃料特性参数^[7]

工业分析 /%				元素分析 /%				
FCad	Vad	Mad	Aad	Cad	Had	Nad	Sad	Oad
53.7	35.8	6.3	4.2	72.6	5.05	1.29	1.55	15.31

表2 燃烧器几何尺寸 (m)

D	L	d_1	d_2	d_3
0.6	3.0	0.022	0.035	0.056

4.2 煤粉燃烧中的应用

对文献[7]中煤粉烧嘴B的燃烧过程进行了三维数值模拟, 燃烧室结构示意图见图6, 燃料参数及结构尺寸分别见表1和表2。该燃烧室长3.0 m, 其中前1.5 m安装有耐火材料, 其余为水冷套, 燃烧室直径为0.6 m, 实验装置的详细结构见文献[8]。煤

粉质量流量为 14 kg/h, 一次风质量流量为 31.3 kg/h, 入口温度为 80 °C, 二次风质量流量为 120.0 kg/h, 入口温度为 300 °C, 一次风不旋, 二次风旋流强度为 1.03。

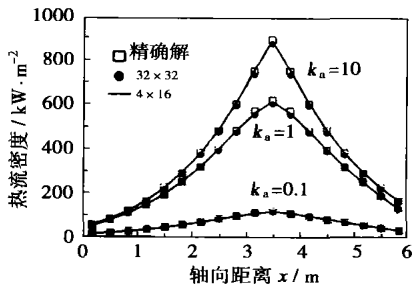


图 5 壁面净辐射热流密度分布

热流密度合理分布可以看出, 本文采用的辐射计算方法是可行的。

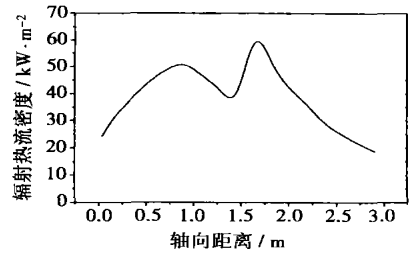


图 8 壁面净辐射热流密度

5 结论

本文给出了运用空间解析几何

理论与数值计算相结合, 实现辐射离散传播法 (DTM) 在三维圆柱腔体内辐射传热计算的方法。通过将柱坐标转换为直角坐标, 建立发射点辐射射线方程及辐射控制单元体各表面的方程, 简便地计算出圆柱腔体任意发射点位置上各立体角内的辐射射线与各辐射单元体的交点及交点与发射点的距离; 通过将射线交点排序的方法大大减少了计算时间。

应用该方法对圆柱腔体内辐射问题的计算结果与文献给出的精确解结果基本吻合, 对煤粉燃烧温度场和辐射热流的模拟结果合理表明: 本文设计的方法是可行的。

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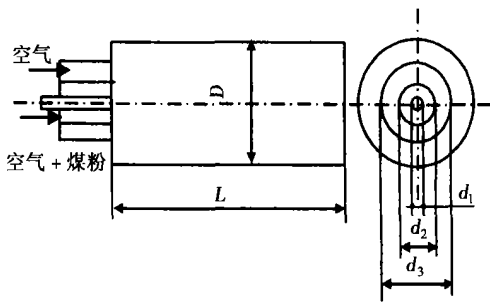
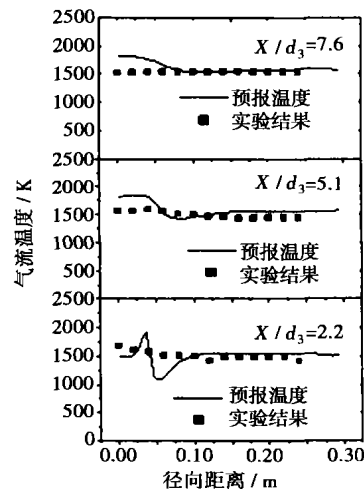


图 6 燃烧器结构

计算中辐射模型采用上述描述的 DTM 计算方法, 其余模型有: 气体流动采用 $k-\epsilon$ 模型, 湍流燃烧采用 $k-\epsilon-g$ 模型模拟, 煤粉颗粒运动采用随机轨道模型, 煤的热解过程采用双平行反应模型模拟, 焦炭燃烧采用扩散-动力模型^[9]。程序采用 SIMPLE 算法编制, 交错非均匀网格, 网格数为 55×45×11。

图 7 预测温度分布与试验值的比较

计算的气体温度分布及沿圆柱面的辐射热流密度如图 7 和图 8 所示。煤粉燃烧是一个比较复杂的过程影响温度分布的因素很多, 从本文模拟的气体温度与测量结果分布基本一致, 以及预测的沿圆柱面的辐射



计算的气体温度分布及沿圆柱面的辐射热流密度如图 7 和图 8 所示。煤粉燃烧是一个比较复杂的过程影响温度分布的因素很多, 从本文模拟的气体温度与测量结果分布基本一致, 以及预测的沿圆柱面的辐射

Inclined Tube [刊, 汉] /GAO Feng, YIN Fei, CHEN Ting-kuan, et al (National Key Laboratory of Multi-phase Flow in Power Engineering under the Xi'an Jiaotong University, Xi'an, China, Post Code: 710049) //Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy &Power. — 2005, 20(5). — 478 ~ 481

Taking into account the impact of natural convection on the fluid heat transfer in an inclined riser tube the outer wall temperature and heat load are assumed as boundary conditions. Meanwhile, with the internal heat source being treated as a parallel-connected network resistance heat-release a two-dimensional mathematical model was set up for assessing the temperature field distribution in an electrically heated inclined tube. A controlled-volume differential method based on spatial node advance was used to solve the inverse problem of a two-dimensional temperature field heat conduction in an electrically heated inclined tube, which is determined by the coupling of fluid heat exchange and tube wall heat conduction. A computation program was prepared and the calculation of tube-wall temperature field conducted for the tube type of the spiral tube-coil water-wall of the first supercritical-parameter boiler in China. Under the operating condition of subcritical and supercritical pressures the calculation results can all truly reflect the wall-temperature distribution law of the inclined tube with a fairly good computation convergence being attained. **Key words:** temperature field, source item, inclined tube, thermal load

辐射离散传播法在三维圆柱腔体辐射传热计算中的应用 = The Application of a Radiation Discrete Transfer Method for the Radiation Heat Transfer Calculation of a Three-dimensional Cylindrical Cavity Body [刊, 汉] /GU Ming-yan, ZHANG Ming-chuan, FAN Wei-dong, et al (Mechanical &Power Engineering Institute under the Shanghai Jiaotong University, Shanghai, China, Post Code: 200240) //Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy &Power. — 2005, 20(5). — 482 ~ 485

By employing a method combining spatial analytical geometry theory with numerical calculations a radiation discrete transfer method (DTM) was implemented for the radiation heat transfer calculations in a three-dimensional cylindrical cavity body. Through the use of coordinate transformation a radiation ray equation was set up. By directly solving the intersection points of the radiation rays in various three-dimensional angles with various radiation unitary bodies at all emission points determined were the path traversed by the rays and the distance between the various intersecting points and emission points. Then, with the intersecting points being arranged in proper order, and taking into account the magnitude of the above-mentioned distance, one can obtain the intersecting point sequence for solving the radiation energy transfer equation in adaptation to the DIM method. The above-mentioned method was used to perform a three-dimensional calculation of the radiation heat exchange in the cylindrical cavity body and the computation results are in basic agreement with those of a precision solution. The DIM method was employed for calculating the radiation heat exchange in a pulverized-coal combustion flame. The temperature field being obtained basically agrees with that of experimental results and the surface radiation heat-flux density assumes a rational distribution. This shows that the method designed by the authors is feasible. **Key words:** radiation transfer equation, discrete transfer method, three-dimensional cylindrical cavity body

汽液相变系统的平衡稳定性分析 = Equilibrium Stability Analysis of a Liquid-vapor Phase Transition System [刊, 汉] /WU Shuang-ying, ZENG Dan-ling, LI You-rong (Power Engineering College under the Chongqing University, Chongqing, China, Post Code: 400044) //Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy &Power. 2005, 20(5). — 486 ~ 488

On the basis of the theory of non-equilibrium thermodynamics and through the introduction of an important work/potential function in the heat exchange process of a liquid-vapor phase transition, the so-called available energy, an analysis was conducted of the available energy of the liquid-vapor phase transition system. As a result, a calculation formula for the available energy variation of the liquid-vapor phase transition system was obtained, and using this as criteria an analysis was performed of the stability of the liquid-vapor phase transition system. Thus, obtained were the phase equilibrium conditions of the above-mentioned system, mechanics stability conditions and thermal stability conditions with relevant physical meanings being also given. Furthermore, a definition is provided for the liquid and vapor phase force-stable marginal curves during the liquid-vapor phase transition. It can be shown that the force-stable condition of the liquid-vapor phase