

用渐近分析法研究蜂窝蓄热体温度分布

艾元方, 梅 焱, 黄国栋, 蒋绍坚

(中南大学 能源科学与工程学院, 湖南 长沙 410083)

摘 要: 提出一种求解逆流型蜂窝蓄热式热交换器非稳态传热问题的摄动半解析新方法。基于薄壁假设建立气固两相传热模型, 推导了考虑沿通道轴向固体导热的无量纲传热偏微分方程。因传热方程的导热项系数为小参数, 采用了摄动法求解; 进行拉普拉斯变换后, 用多重尺度法求出了热交换器弱导热时气固温度分布一阶渐近解。蓄热体温度分布摄动解析和实验及有限差分计算吻合。证实了摄动半解析提高蓄热式热交换器传热研究效率、经济性和准确性的可行性。

关 键 词: 蜂窝蓄热体; 温度分布; 渐近分析法

中图分类号: TK16 文献标识码: A

1 前 言

在冶金、机械和石化工业锻造炉、均热炉、连续加热炉、热处理炉、钢包烘烤炉、辐射管和熔铝炉上应用的高温空气燃烧(High Temperature Air Combustion, Hi-TAC)^[1], 具有热效率高、低 NO_x 排放和燃烧放热均匀等特点。大多数的 Hi-TAC 应用了蜂窝蓄热系统^[2]。温度变化和温度效率(或热效率)等蓄热体传热特性是影响 Hi-TAC 性能的关键因素。这样, 对蜂窝蓄热体温度分布进行较精细的数学解析十分必要。

有限差分数值法是国内外研究蓄热体传热特性的一种常用方法^[3-6]; 数学解析法是一种高效、便捷、经济的研究方法; 蓄热体传热数学解析, 需较精确解析蓄热器传热微分方程组, 可得到温度分布的连续表示式。Hill、Dragutinovic 和 Zheng 针对蓄热体间壁薄^[7-9], 垂直于流动方向上的固体网格壁内部没有温度变化(简称薄壁蓄热体)的情况进行了较多的蓄热体传热数学解析工作, 但局限于忽略沿通道轴向固体导热。沿通道轴向的固体导热会引起蓄热体传热特性变化。忽略沿通道轴向的固体导热, 求解较容易但精度降低。Klein 考虑了沿通道轴向的固体导热^[10], 在加热和冷却过程切换周期无限小的条件下, 求得了蓄热体温度分布近似解(关于 ω 的

泰勒级数), 但其结论不能应用到工程上, 因为该文献将“快速切换”等同于“ $\tau_0 \rightarrow 0$ ”, 且认为函数 $\partial T / \partial \tau_0$ 在 $\tau_0 = 0$ 时可以微分。国内蓄热体传热数学解析只针对于球状蓄热体^[11], 尚未见到薄壁蓄热体传热数学解析报道。本文用已在流体力学和传热学领域有应用的摄动方法^[12-13], 求解薄壁蓄热体传热偏微分方程的弱导热一阶渐近解, 为蓄热体最优传热性能研究提供一种新的解析方法。

2 动态传热模型

蓄热体温度随时间和位置不断地发生变化。由于蓄热体间壁薄, 垂直于气流流动方向上固体温度变化常常被忽略。残留在蓄热体通道内的气流质量比总质量流量的 0.1% 还少, 它对传热的影响可忽略^[9-10]。因此, 由气固能量平衡方程组成的一维非稳态两相传热模型就可描述蓄热体传热规律。

蓄热体结构对称, 可假设蓄热体的每一控制体具有相同的物理分布参数。取虚线框(见图 1(a))内区域作为控制体, 其外边界为绝热边界。气体设为理想气体, 且热物性参数不变。

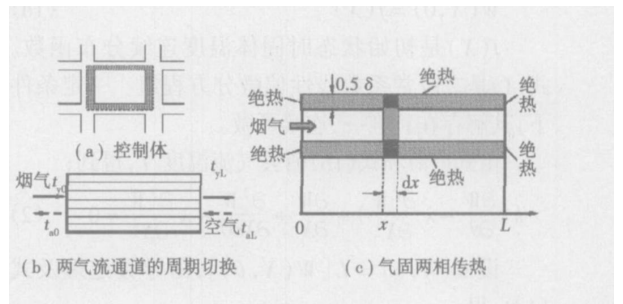


图 1 蓄热体传热分析

如图 1(b) 所示, 在烟气冷却周期内, 烟气从左右流动, 对流换热项为正值。在空气加热周期内,

收稿日期: 2006-01-05

基金项目: 国家高技术研究发展计划专项基金资助项目(2001AA 514013)

作者简介: 艾元方(1968-), 男, 湖南邵阳人, 中南大学副教授, 博士。

空气从右向左流动, 对流项为负值。对烟气冷却周期而言, 建立以烟气进口为原点, x 轴方向平行于气流流动方向的坐标系。离原点 x 处 dx 微元段(见图 1(c))的能量平衡可表示为:

$$S \rho_s c_{p,s} \frac{\partial t_s}{\partial x} - S \lambda_s \frac{\partial^2 t_s}{\partial x^2} = U \alpha_y (t_y - t_s)$$

$$G_y c_{p,y} \frac{\partial t_y}{\partial x} = -U \alpha_y (t_y - t_s)$$

边界条件为 $t_y(0, \tau) = t_{y0}$ 和 $\partial t_s(0, \tau) / \partial x =$

$\partial t_s(L, \tau) / \partial x = 0$ 。初始条件为 $t_s(x, 0) = f(x)$ 。

在空气被加热周期内, 坐标原点为空气出口处, 并满足 $t_a(L, \tau) = t_{aL}$ 。

式中: c_p —定压比热容, $\text{kJ}/(\text{kg} \cdot \text{K})$; α —综合气固传热(包括对流和辐射换热)系数, $\text{kJ}/(\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{K})$; ρ —密度, kg/m^3 ; S —控制体内固体截面积, m^2 ; λ_s —蓄热体导热系数, $\text{kJ}/(\text{m} \cdot \text{K})$; G —单通道内气流质量流量, kg/s ; L —通道长度; U —通道内周长, m ; t_{y0} —进口处烟气温度(定值); t_{aL} —进口处空气温度(定值), $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 。定性温度为进出口气流平均温度。下标: y —烟气; s —固体; a —空气。

用 f 表示气体, 引入无量纲变量 $\theta = \frac{\alpha U \tau}{S \rho_s c_{p,s}}$, $X =$

$$\frac{x}{L}, W = \frac{t_s - t_{aL}}{t_{y0} - t_{aL}} \text{ 和 } T = \frac{t_f - t_{aL}}{t_{y0} - t_{aL}}, \text{ 常数 } \lambda = \frac{\lambda_s S}{\alpha U L} \text{ 和 } k =$$

$\frac{\alpha U L}{G c_{p,f}}$, 上述方程可简化为:

$$\partial W / \partial \theta - \lambda \partial^2 W / \partial X^2 = T - W \tag{1a}$$

$$\partial T / \partial X = -k(T - W) \tag{1b}$$

$$W_X(0, \theta) = W_X(1, \theta) = 0, T(0, \theta) = 1 \tag{1c}$$

$$W(X, 0) = f(X) \tag{1d}$$

$f(X)$ 是初始状态时固体温度连续分布函数。

式(1)是二阶常系数线性偏微分方程组。一定条件下, 其解存在且唯一、连续可微。

由式(1a)和式(1b)消去气流温度 T , 得到:

$$k \left(\frac{\partial W}{\partial \theta} - \lambda \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial X^2} \right) + \frac{\partial W}{\partial X} + \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial X \partial \theta} - \lambda \frac{\partial^3 W}{\partial X^3} = 0 \tag{2}$$

设 $w(X, s) = L [W(X, \theta)]$, 由导数定理及式(1d), 得:

$$L [\partial W(X, \theta) / \partial \theta] = s w(X, s) - f(X) \tag{3}$$

对式(2)作拉氏变换, 并将式(3)代入, 得:

$$k \left[s w(X, s) - f(X) - \lambda \frac{d^2 w(X, s)}{dX^2} \right] + \frac{dw(X, s)}{dX} + s w(X, s) - f'(X) - \lambda \frac{d^3 w(X, s)}{dX^3} = 0 \tag{4}$$

设 $\lambda = \epsilon^2$, 引入微分算符 $H(s, k, \epsilon)$, 定义式为:

$$H(s, k, \epsilon) = \epsilon^2 (d^3 / dX^3 + k d^2 / dX^2) - (1 + s) d / dX - k s \tag{5}$$

设 $F(X) = -k f'(X) - f'(X)$, 则式(4)可表示为:

$$H(s, k, \epsilon) [w] = F(X) \tag{6a}$$

对式(1c)进行拉氏变换, 得:

$$w'(0, s) = w'(1, s) = 0 \tag{6b}$$

将式(1a)代入式(1c), 得:

$$1 = \left[W + \frac{\partial W}{\partial \theta} - \lambda \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial X^2} \right] \Big|_{X=0}$$

对上式作拉氏变换, 并将式(3)代入, 得:

$$[(1 + s)w - \epsilon^2 w''] \Big|_{X=0} = 1 / s + f(0) \tag{6c}$$

式(6b)和式(6c)构成了式(6a)求解的边界条件。

部分变量数量级为 $\lambda_s \propto 10^{0-1} \text{W}/(\text{m} \cdot \text{K})$ 、 $\alpha \propto 10^2 \text{W}/(\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{K})$ 、 $L \propto 10^{-1} \text{m}$ 、 $S \propto 10^{-6} \text{m}$ 、 $U \propto 10^{-2} \text{m}$ 。按 ϵ 的定义, $\epsilon \propto 10^{-2}$ 。也就是说, 式(6)中含有小参数 ϵ , 可取 ϵ 为摄动参数。其解也含有 ϵ , 并且当方程退化即 $\epsilon = 0$ 时, 其解也变为 $\epsilon = 0$ 时的形式。如果把式(6)的解 $w(X, s, \epsilon)$ 也看成 ϵ 的函数, 且具有必要的连续性和可微性, 就可把复变函数 $w(X, s, \epsilon)$ 在 $\epsilon = 0$ 附近展开为 ϵ 的泰勒级数, 用该级数的前有限项逼近精确解^[14]。

3 多重尺度法渐近求解

如果 $\epsilon = 0$, 则须舍弃边界条件式(6b), 故式(6a)的两个端点都有边界层。引入多重尺度变量: $\xi = X$, $\phi = u(X) / \epsilon$, $\varphi = v(X) / \epsilon$, 且满足 $X \rightarrow 0$ 时, $u(X) \rightarrow X$; $X \rightarrow 1$ 时, $v(X) \rightarrow 1 - X$ 。

设 $D = \partial / \partial \xi$, $E = u' \partial / \partial \phi + v' \partial / \partial \varphi$, 多元函数链式求导法则为:

$$d / dX = D + \epsilon^{-1} E$$

$$d^2 / dX^2 = D^2 + \epsilon^{-1} (DE + ED) + \epsilon^{-2} E^2$$

$$d^3 / dX^3 = D^3 + \epsilon^{-1} (D^2 E + DED + ED^2) + \epsilon^{-2} (DE^2 + EDE + E^2 D) + \epsilon^{-3} E^3$$

把上述法则代入式(5), 得:

$$H(s, k, \epsilon) = \epsilon^{-1} K_0 + K_1 + \epsilon K_2 + \epsilon^2 K_3 \tag{7}$$

式中: $K_n (n = 1, 2, 3)$ 是线性微分算子,

$$K_0 = E(E^2 - 1 - s) \tag{8a}$$

$$K_1 = DE^2 + EDE + E^2 D + kE^2 - (1 + s)D - ks \tag{8b}$$

$$K_2 = D^2 E + DED + ED^2 + k(DE + ED) \tag{8c}$$

$$K_3 = D^2 (D + k) \tag{8d}$$

$w(X, s)$ 渐近展开式构造为:

$$w(X, s, \epsilon) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \epsilon^n w_n(\xi, \phi, \varphi, s) \quad (9)$$

将式(7)和式(9)代入式(6a), 得:

$$(K_0 + \epsilon K_1 + \epsilon^2 K_2 + \epsilon^3 K_3) \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \epsilon^n w(\xi, \phi, \varphi) \right] = \epsilon F(\xi)$$

将上式左边展开, 并使两边 ϵ^n 的系数相等, 得到系列摄动方程:

$$K_0[w_0] = 0 \quad (10a)$$

$$K_0[w_1] + K_1[w_0] = F(\xi) \quad (10b)$$

$$K_0[w_2] + K_1[w_1] + K_2[w_0] = 0 \quad (10c)$$

$$K_0[w_3] + K_1[w_2] + K_2[w_1] + K_3[w_0] = 0 \quad (10d)$$

结合式(8a), 式(10a)变为:

$$E(E^2 - 1 - s)[w_0] = 0 \quad (11)$$

选定 $u' = -v' = 1$, 即取:

$$u(X) = X \geq 0, v(X) = 1 - X \geq 0 \quad (12)$$

式(11)的解可设为:

$$w_0 = A_0(\xi) + B_0(\xi)e^{-\sqrt{1+s}\xi} + C_0(\xi)e^{-\sqrt{1+s}\varphi} \quad (13)$$

设置式(11)解的理由是, 沿着直线 $Re(s) \in (-\infty, -1)$, $Im(s) = 0$ 将复平面 s 割开, $\sqrt{1+s}$ 在割开的平面上解析, 其主值分支有 $Re(\sqrt{1+s}) > 0$, 从而使式(14)当 $\phi, \varphi \rightarrow +\infty$ 时没有奇异性。

式(10b)化为:

$$K_0[w_1] = -K_1[w_0] + F(\xi) \quad (14)$$

将式(13)和式(8b)代入式(14), 得:

$$K_0[w_1] = (1+s)A'_0 + ksA_0 + F(\xi) - [2(1+s) \times B'_0 + B_0]e^{-\sqrt{1+s}\xi} - [2(1+s)C'_0 + C_0]e^{-\sqrt{1+s}\varphi} \quad (15)$$

当式(15)右边不为零时, 其解将出现形如 $\phi(a + be^{-\sqrt{1+s}\xi})$, $\varphi(c + de^{\sqrt{1+s}\varphi})$ 项, 当 $\phi, \varphi \rightarrow \infty$ 时, 这些项将使 w_1/w_0 无界。如同推导式(13)和式(15)的齐次方程可设为:

$$w_1 = A_1(\xi) + B_1(\xi)e^{-\sqrt{1+s}\xi} + C_1(\xi)e^{\sqrt{1+s}\varphi} \quad (16)$$

令式(15)右边恒等于零, 得:

$$(1+s)A'_0 + ksA_0 + F(\xi) = 0 \quad (17a)$$

$$2(1+s)B'_0 + B_0 = 0 \quad (17b)$$

$$2(1+s)C'_0 + C_0 = 0 \quad (17c)$$

式(17)即为 A_0, B_0, C_0 所应满足的微分方程。

因边界条件式(6c)中的 $\epsilon^2 w''$ 项可产生 ϵ 一次项, 为求解摄动边界条件中 ϵ 的零次与一次系数, 须研究二阶解。二阶解推导类似于式(13):

$$w_2 = A_2(\xi) + B_2(\xi)e^{-\sqrt{1+s}\xi} + C_2(\xi)e^{-\sqrt{1+s}\varphi} \quad (18)$$

$$(1+s)A'_1 + ksA_1 = 0 \quad (19a)$$

$$B_1 = [B_1(0) - mB_0(0)\xi] e^{\frac{k\xi}{2(1+s)}}$$

$$C_1 = [C_1(0) + mC_0(0)\xi] e^{\frac{k\xi}{2(1+s)}} \quad (19b)$$

式中: m —常数; B_1 和 C_1, B_2 和 C_2 —函数, 分别可用类似于式(17)和式(19)的方程组求解。

根据式(13)的理由, 得:

$$w_2 = A_2 + e^{-k\xi/2(1+s)} [(B_2(0) + f_B\xi + g_B\xi^2) \times e^{-\sqrt{1+s}\xi} + (C_2(0) + f_C\xi + g_C\xi^2) e^{-\sqrt{1+s}\varphi}] \quad (20)$$

式中: f_B, g_B, f_C, g_C 是与 S 有关的常数。

设 $w(X, s)$ 二阶渐近展开式为 $w(X, \epsilon) = w_0 + \epsilon w_1 + \epsilon^2 w_2 + O(\epsilon^3)$, 将式(13)、式(16)及式(20)代入式(9), 得:

$$w(X) = A_0(X) + \epsilon A_1(X) + \epsilon^2 A_2(X) + e^{\frac{kX}{2(1+s)}} \frac{\sqrt{1+s}}{\epsilon} [B_0 + \epsilon B_1(0) + \epsilon^2 B_2(0) + (\epsilon^2 f_B - \epsilon m B_0(0))X + \epsilon^2 g_B X^2] + [C_0 + \epsilon C_1(0) + \epsilon^2 C_2(0) + (\epsilon^2 f_C + \epsilon m C_0(0))X + \epsilon^2 g_C X^2] \exp\left[\frac{-kX}{2(1+s)} - \frac{\sqrt{1+s}}{\epsilon} \times (1-X)\right] + O(\epsilon^3) \quad (21)$$

利用式(6)的边界条件, 可确定出式(21)的各个积分常数。

根据式(13)产生的理由, 有 $Re(\sqrt{1+s}) > 0$, 故 $\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \epsilon^{-n} e^{-\sqrt{1+s}/\epsilon} = 0, (n=1, 2, 3 \dots)$

将式(21)代入式(6b), 并使等式两边 $\epsilon^{-1}, \epsilon^0, \epsilon^1$ 的系数相等, 得:

$$B_0(0) = C_0(0) = 0 \quad A'_0(0) - \sqrt{1+s}B_1(0) = 0$$

$$A'_0(1) + \sqrt{1+s}C_1(0)e^{-k/2(1+s)} = 0 \quad (22)$$

将式(22)代入式(6c), 并使两边 $\epsilon^{-1}, \epsilon^0, \epsilon^1$ 系数相等, 得:

$$A_0(0) = \frac{1}{s(1+s)} + \frac{f(0)}{1+s} \quad (23a)$$

$$A_1(0) = 0 \quad (23b)$$

由式(17a)及式(23a)解得:

$$A_0(X) = \frac{1}{1+s} e^{-\frac{kX}{1+s}} \left[\frac{1}{s} + f(0) - \int_0^X F(y) e^{\frac{ky}{1+s}} dy \right] \quad (24)$$

结合边界条件 $f'(0) = f'(1) = 0$, 式(4b)及式(24), 得:

$$A'_0(0) = \frac{k(f(0) - 1)}{(1+s)^2}; \quad A'_0(1) = \frac{k}{(1+s)^2} (f(1) - e^{-\frac{k}{1+s}}) - \frac{k^2 s}{(1+s)^3} \int_0^1 f(y) e^{\frac{ks(y-1)}{1+s}} dy$$

由式(19a)及式(23b)得: $A_1(X) \equiv 0$

温度函数一阶渐近式 $w(X, s)$ 为:

$$w(X) = A_0(X) + \epsilon \left[\frac{A'_0(0)}{\sqrt{1+s}} e^{\frac{-kX}{2(1+s)} - \frac{\sqrt{1+s}X}{\epsilon}} - \right.$$

$$\left. \frac{A'_0(1)}{\sqrt{1+s}} e^{\frac{k}{2(1+s)} - \frac{\sqrt{1+s}}{\epsilon}(1-X)} \right] + O(\epsilon^2)$$

为得到 $W(X, \theta)$ 解析式, 须对 $w(X)$ 作拉氏反变换。借助 matlab7.0 符号运算功能, 可得到结果:

$$W_0(X, \theta) = 1 + e^{-\theta} \left[h(X) + k \int_0^X h(X-u) \times \right.$$

$$e^{-ku} \frac{dI_0(2\sqrt{k\theta u})}{du} du \Big]$$

$$W_1(X, \theta) = ke^{-\theta} \left[(f(0) - 1)H(X, \theta) - \right.$$

$$f(1)K(X, \theta) + e^{-k}M(X, \theta) + 2k^2N(X, \theta) * \int_0^1 f(1-u) \Big]$$

$$ue^{-ku} \frac{I_1(2\sqrt{k\theta u})}{2\sqrt{k\theta u}} du \Big]$$

式中: $H(X, \theta) = \operatorname{erfc}\left(\frac{X}{2\epsilon\sqrt{\theta}}\right) * \frac{\sin\sqrt{2kX\theta}}{\sqrt{0.5\pi kX}}$

$$K(X, \theta) = \operatorname{erfc}\left(\frac{1-X}{2\epsilon\sqrt{\theta}}\right) * \frac{\sinh\sqrt{2k(1-X)\theta}}{\sqrt{0.5\pi k(1-X)}}$$

$$M(X, \theta) = \operatorname{erfc}\left(\frac{1-X}{2\epsilon\sqrt{\theta}}\right) * \frac{\sinh\sqrt{2k(3-X)\theta}}{\sqrt{0.5\pi k(3-X)}}$$

$$P(X, \theta) = \frac{\sinh\sqrt{2k(1-X)\theta}}{\sqrt{0.5\pi k(1-X)}}$$

$$N(X, \theta) = \operatorname{erfc}\left(\frac{1-X}{2\epsilon\sqrt{\theta}}\right) * \left[P(X, \theta) - \int_0^0 P(X, \right.$$

$u) du \Big]$

$$h(X) = f(X) - 1$$

式中: I_0 、 I_1 —零阶、一阶变形贝塞尔函数; erfc —余误差函数; *—时间卷积。

综上所述, 温度 $W(X, \theta)$ 的一阶渐近展开式为:

$$W(X) = W_0(X) + \epsilon W_1(X) + O(\epsilon^2)$$

摄动解较复杂, 不能直接利用。在将空间和时间离散后, 可获得单程解析数值解。烟气冷却和空气加热过程求解交替进行, 一个周期结束时的固体温度分布设为下一个周期计算的初始条件, 直到达到周期稳态传热。周期稳态传热的判断依据为蓄热周期内烟气放热和放热周期内空气吸热相等。

4 蜂窝蓄热体温度分布摄动解析

为验证摄动解准确性, 选择国内同济大学蜂窝陶瓷蓄热体传热实验和有限差分数值计算结果对比。切换周期 30 s。蓄热室大小 300 mm × 300 mm ×

400 mm, 方形通道尺寸为 2.1 mm × 2.1 mm, 壁厚 1 mm。烟气速度 u_{y0} 为 0.5 kg/s, 空气 u_{aL} 为 0.43 kg/s。解析计算时, 传热系数 α_y 为 78 W/(m²·K), α_a 为 112 W/(m²·K); 无量纲常数 k_y 为 12.7774、 θ_y 为 10.9076、 λ_y 为 2.363 × 10⁻⁵、 k_a 为 9.9772、 θ_a 为 7.1829、 λ_a 为 3.588 × 10⁻⁵; 空间步长 5 mm, 时间步长 0.5 s。图 2 和图 3 为摄动解析与实验的对比, 烟气进口温度 t_{y0} 为 950 °C, 空气进口温度 t_{aL} 为 150 °C。图 4 和图 5 为摄动解析与纯数值计算的对比, 烟气进口 t_{y0} 为 1185 °C, 空气进口 t_{aL} 为 24 °C。为保证有限差分计算稳定, 文献[15] 将时间步长设为 2 s, 空间步长设为 50 mm。

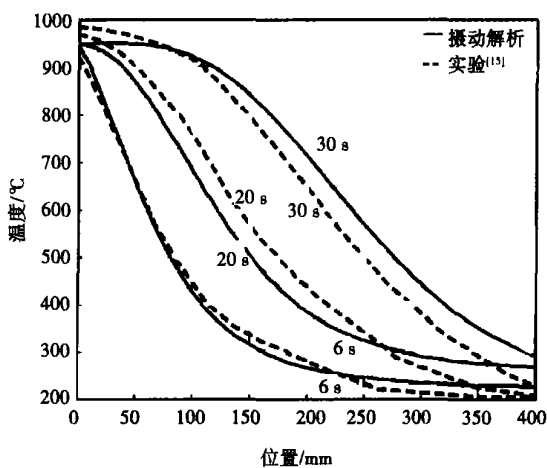


图 2 烟气温度分布

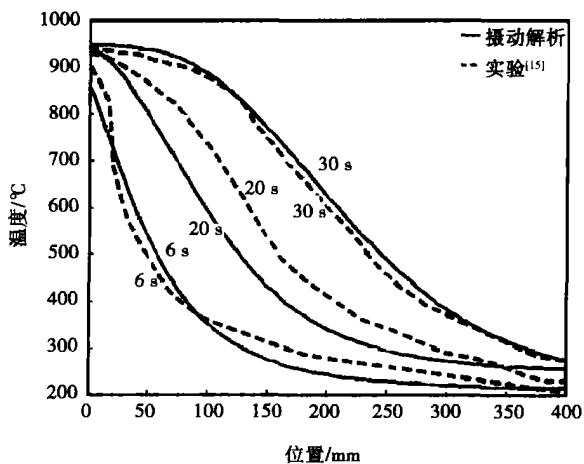


图 3 固体温度分布

图 2 和图 3 所示的解析(实线)和实验(虚线)趋势是一致的。实验时气流进口温度不稳定(图 2 中的 $x=0$ mm)和燃料热值波动大, 传热模型中假设气

体热物性参数不变,忽略换热的入口效应等都影响半解析与真实值之间的误差。考虑等效气固传热系数,可减小忽略入口效应带来的解析误差。图4和图5所示的摄动解析(实线)和纯数值计算(虚线)是一致的,误差比图2和图3的更小。在烟气冷却过程中,烟气流过蓄热体,被蓄热体冷却。随着蓄热体蓄热的增加,出口处烟气和蓄热体温度逐渐升高。烟气出口处固体温度(图3和图5中的 $x=400\text{ mm}$)不会超过烟气温度(图2和图4中的 $x=400\text{ mm}$),物理意义上这种变化是正确的。越靠近气流进口和出口端,气固温度变化越剧烈;沿蓄热体长度方向,切换开始时固体蓄热及放热能力较强,相应的气固温度变化也较大,符合豪森蓄热理论。

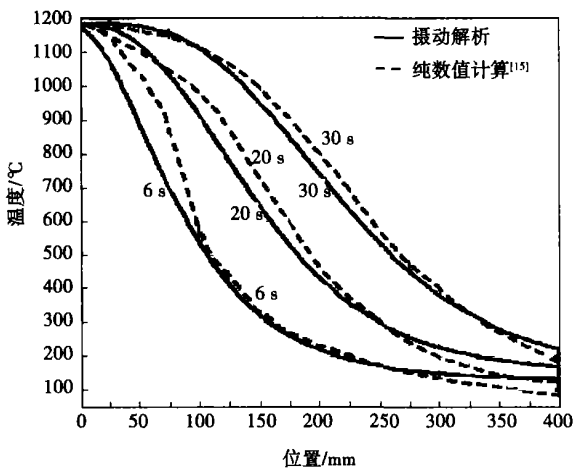


图4 烟气温度分布

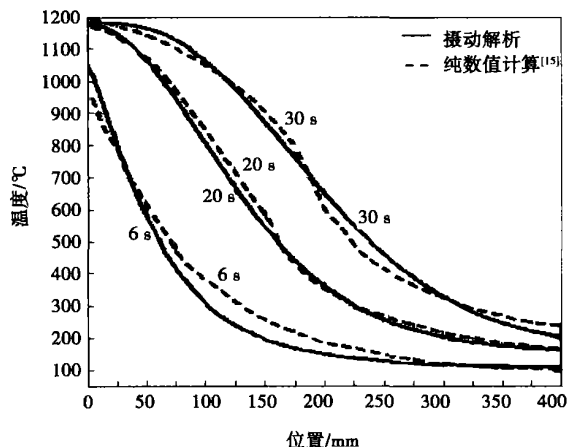


图5 固体温度分布

5 结束语

因导热项系数是一个小参数,可用摄动法进行

求解,即把温度函数展开为该小参数的渐近级数,取其前有限项逼近精确解。当 $\lambda_s \ll \alpha UL^2 / \lambda S$ 时,均可用摄动法求解。根据 λ_s 大小,取高阶摄动解,均能保持高的计算精度。

摄动法求解薄壁蓄热器传热规律,精度高,且没有数值计算花费大和难收敛的问题。证实了进行蓄热器传热性能较精细数学解析的可行性,它可以成为薄壁蓄热器基础研究的又一个高效、经济、准确的新方法。在沿通道轴向固体导热较大时,薄壁蓄热体传热数学解析工作有待于深入研究。

参考文献:

- [1] HIROSHI T, GUPTA A, JASEGAEA T, *et al.* High temperature air combustion from energy conservation to pollution reduction[M]. Sweden: The CRC Press, 2003.
- [2] 须藤淳, 多田健. ハニカム型リジエネ燃焼システムの開発と应用事例[J]. 工业加热, 1998, 35(3): 26-35.
- [3] 李伟, 祁海鹰, 由长福, 等. 蜂巢蓄热体传热特性的数值研究[J]. 工程热物理学报, 2001, 22(5): 657-660.
- [4] SHAH R K A. Correlation for longitudinal heat conduction effects periodic flow heat exchange[J]. ASME J Eng Power, 1995, 97: 453-454.
- [5] SHEN C M, WOREK W M. The effect of wall conduction on the performance of regenerative heat exchanger[J]. Energy, 1992, 17: 1199-1213.
- [6] 李晶, 傅维德, 候凌云. 蓄热式催化蒸汽重整氢气发生器中蓄热体数值分析[J]. 燃烧科学与技术, 2003, 9(3): 261-266.
- [7] HILL A, WILLMOTT A J. Accurate and rapid thermal regenerator calculations[J]. Int J Heat Mass Transfer, 1989, 32: 465-476.
- [8] DRAGUTINOVIC G D, BACLIC B S. Operation of counter-flow regenerators (International series on developments in heat transfer V4)[M]. Boston: Computational Mechanics Publications, 1998.
- [9] ZHENG C H, CLEMENETS B. The thermal performance characteristics of regenerators in HITACG furnaces[A]. Gaswarne Institute E V Essen 6th International Symposium on High Temperature Air Combustion and Gasification[C]. Ruhrgbiet; Gaswarne-Institut International, 2005. 1-12.
- [10] KLEIN H, EIGENBERGER G. Approximate solutions for metallic regenerative heat exchangers [J]. Int J Heat and Mass Transfer, 2001, 44: 3553-3563.
- [11] 李朝祥, 陆钟武, 蔡九菊. 填充床内传热问题的数学统计分析法[J]. 东北大学学报(自然科学版), 1998, 19(5): 484-487.
- [12] DYKE M V. Perturbation methods in fluid mechanics[M]. California: The Parabolic Press, 1975.
- [13] AZIZ A, NA Y T. Perturbation methods in heat transfer[M]. New York: The Hemisphere Publishing Corporation, 1984.
- [14] NAYFEH A H. Perturbation methods[M]. New York: John Wiley & Sons Inc, 2000.
- [15] 李茂德, 程惠尔. 高温空气燃烧系统中陶瓷蓄热体传热特性分析研究[J]. 热科学与技术, 2004, 3(3): 255-260.

(渠源 编辑)

for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2006, 21(6). — 598 ~ 602

To study the change in configuration of oil droplets and their heat exchange with high-temperature wall surfaces when film boiling occurs as a result of spray-mist oil beam impinging on the high-temperature wall surfaces, the authors have improved an impingement model featuring oil droplet impingement on hot wall surfaces. The wall-impingement heat exchange model has been derived from an empirical model of relevant experiments. After Kiva-3V program has been combined with this wall-impingement and heat exchange model, a numerical calculation was conducted of the spray-mist oil beam perpendicularly impinging on the high-temperature wall surfaces. The calculation results show that the above model could successfully simulate the impingement process between the oil mist and the high-temperature wall surfaces. To verify the rationality of a numerical model, a corresponding numerical calculation was performed under the experimental conditions given in relevant literature. The calculation results are in good agreement with the experimental ones. **Key words:** spray mist oil beam, film boiling, fracture, impingement model, heat exchange model

用渐近分析法研究蜂窝蓄热体温度分布 = A Study of Temperature Distribution in a Honeycomb Heat Accumulator by Using an Asymptotic Analysis Method [刊, 汉] / AI Yuan-fang, MEI Chi, HUANG Guo-dong, et al (College of Energy Science and Engineering under the Central South University, Changsha, China, Post Code: 410083) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2006, 21(6). — 603 ~ 607

A new perturbation-analysis method is proposed to find a solution to a non-steady heat transfer problem concerning a counter-flow type of honeycomb heat-accumulation based heat exchanger. A gas-solid two-phase heat transfer model has been established based on a thin-wall assumption. A non-dimensional heat-transfer partial differential equation taking into account axial solid heat-conduction along channels has been derived. As the coefficient of the heat conduction term of the heat transfer equation is a small parameter, the perturbation method is adopted to find a solution. After a Laplace transformation, a first-order asymptotic solution to the gas-solid temperature distribution during the weak heat conduction of the heat exchanger was attained by using a multi-dimensional method. The perturbation analysis of the temperature distribution in the heat accumulator coincides with the results of experiments and finite difference calculations. The foregoing has demonstrated that by using the perturbation semi-analytic method it is feasible to enhance the efficiency, cost-effectiveness and accuracy of the heat transfer research for a heat-accumulation type heat exchanger. **Key words:** honeycomb heat accumulator, temperature distribution, asymptotic analytic method

隔代强制进化遗传算法在换热网络优化中应用 = The Application of Atavistic Forced-evolution Genetic Algorithms in the Optimization of Heat Exchange Networks [刊, 汉] / ZHANG Qin, CUI Guo-min, ZHANG Lei-lei, et al (Thermodynamic Engineering Research Institute under the Shanghai University of Science and Technology, Shanghai, China, Post Code: 200093) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2006, 21(6). — 608 ~ 611

Based on graded superstructures, the authors have studied the synthetic optimization of heat exchange networks. Through an improvement of the genetic algorithm, presented is an atavistic forced-evolution genetic algorithm for a heat exchange network. By using this method, a specific heat-exchange network is subject to a synthetic optimization. The results of the optimization show that the forced-evolution genetic algorithm can avoid a localized minimum point phenomenon caused by a premature convergence, making it possible to effectively enhance the searching quality and efficiency. The use of a forced-evolution genetic algorithm to synthesize the heat exchange network can result in a network structure possessing a good comprehensive performance. **Key words:** heat exchange network, forced evolution, genetic algorithm

常温空气无焰燃烧中 CO 生成的研究 = An Investigation of CO Generation during Flameless Combustion of Normal-temperature Air [刊, 汉] / XING Xian-jun, LIN Qi-zhao (Thermal Sciences and Energy Engineering Department, Chinese National University of Sciences and Technology, Hefei, China, Post Code: 230026) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2006, 21(6). — 612 ~ 617

Investigated is the law governing CO generation during the flameless combustion of normal-temperature air. The above-