

钛管 CaCO₃ 污垢特性的实验研究

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摘 要: 实验研究了钛管的污垢特性, 并不锈钢管、紫铜管的污垢特性进行了比较。结果表明, 钛管的污垢诱导期随着浓度的增大而增大, 随着流速的增大而减小; 但污垢热阻值随着浓度和流速的变化规律较复杂。在同种工况下, 钛管的诱导期比不锈钢管短, 却比铜管长, 污垢热阻渐近值比铜管小, 却比不锈钢管大, 说明了钛管的抗垢性能虽好于铜管, 但比不锈钢管差。

关 键 词: 钛管; CaCO₃ 污垢; 污垢特性; 诱导期

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引 言

换热表面上形成的污垢可使传热能力降低, 流动阻力增大, 严重妨碍换热设备的正常运行, 造成能源浪费和经济损失^[1]。因此, 研究者对污垢形成规律的研究日益重视。由于滨海电厂中凝汽器的腐蚀情况严重, 凝汽器管的腐蚀泄漏会引起整个水汽系统金属的腐蚀和积盐, 严重时造成锅炉腐蚀爆管^[2]。钛管因其优良的抗腐蚀性能, 其应用越来越广泛, 美国“United Illuminating”和“Public service Electric”公司于 1959 年开始首台用钛管制作冷凝器的实验。1972 年首台全钛管制作的冷凝器投入生产。截至 1988 年在热电厂、核电站已有 100 余台钛冷凝器在运作。迄今, 英国、爱尔兰、法国、德国、瑞士、比利时、荷兰、日本、印度、台湾和朝鲜等诸多地区应用钛冷凝器, 这还是不完整的统计。德国“Siemens KWU”公司依据多年钛冷凝器应用经验得出: 从材料的耐腐蚀看, 钛乃是最佳选择^[3]。目前为止, 国内外学者对于钛管耐腐蚀的研究已经比较深入, 但关于钛管换热器污垢特性的研究还很少有报道。本文通过实验研究了钛管换热器的污垢特性, 探讨其结垢的影响因素, 并和常用的钢管、铜管进行了比较。

1 实验系统及原理

为了比较钛管的污垢特性, 本实验中采用了铜管和不锈钢管与钛管进行了对比实验研究, 换热面材料分别为纯钛 TA2、紫铜 T2 和不锈钢 SS316L, 其尺寸均为长 2 500 mm, 外径 25 mm, 壁厚 1.5 mm。其化学成分如表 1 所示。实验系统如图 1 所示, 实验原理见文献[4]。

表 1 实验管化学成分表 (%)

| | 所含元素 | | | | | | 其它元素 | |
|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|-----------|
| | Ti | Fe | C | N | H | O | 单一 | 总和 |
| TA2 | 98.735 | 0.30 | 0.10 | 0.05 | 0.015 | 0.30 | 0.1 | 0.4 |
| | Cu | Fe | Bi | Zn | Pb | S | Ni/As/P 等 | |
| T2 | 99.9 | 0.005 | 0.002 | 0.004 | 0.005 | 0.004 | < 0.1 | |
| SS316L | Fe | Ni | Cr | Mo | Si | Mn | P | C S |
| | 61~67 | 12~15 | 16~18 | 2~3 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 0.035 | 0.03 0.03 |

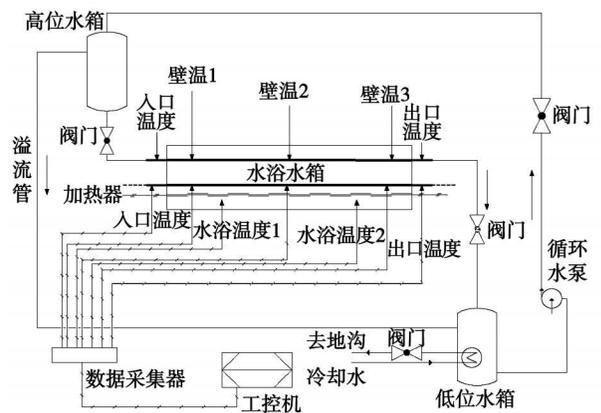


图 1 污垢热阻动态测量系统示意图

2 实验结果及分析

2.1 污垢特性的实验结果及分析

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的CaCl₂和NaCO₃)到循环水中,以此人工硬水作为实验工质进行污垢实验,每次实验的方法与此相同。

2.1.1 浓度对污垢特性的影响

浓度对污垢沉积是个关键因素。在其它实验条件相同(流速分别为0.37或0.49或0.56 m/s,水浴温度为50℃),工质浓度分别为800、1 000和1 200 mg/L时,污垢特性的实验结果如图2(a)、(b)、(c)所示,应用Sigmoidal方法拟合出曲线,通过测量坐标轴数值得出污垢诱导期和热阻渐近值。

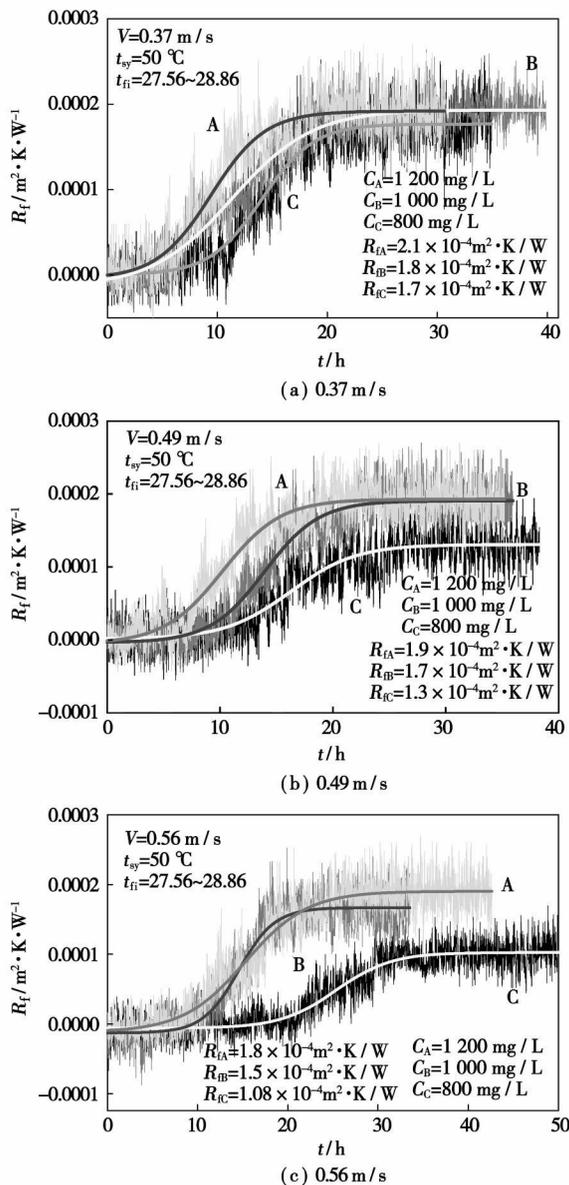


图2 浓度对钛管污垢特性的影响

由此可见,浓度为1 200 mg/L的污垢热阻渐近值明显高于浓度为800 mg/L的污垢热阻渐近值,且诱导期变短。在较低流速(0.37 m/s)下,3种浓度下的污垢热阻渐近值相差不多,随着浓度的增大,污垢

诱导期略有缩短,如表2所示。

表2 钛管污垢特性数值

| | 流速/m·s ⁻¹ | 浓度/mg·L ⁻¹ | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-------|-------|
| | | 800 | 1 000 | 1 200 |
| 诱导期 | 0.37 | 8 | 6 | 5 |
| t _{id} /h | 0.49 | 12 | 11 | 7 |
| | 0.56 | 18 | 13 | 10 |
| 热阻值 | 0.37 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.1 |
| R _f (× 10 ⁻⁴)/ | 0.49 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 1.9 |
| m ² K·W ⁻¹ | 0.56 | 1.08 | 1.5 | 1.8 |

在低流速时,对应的传质边界层厚度越大,结垢过程越易为对流传质所控制,对流传质成为影响结垢的主要因素^[5],浓度的影响较弱,因此,最后污垢热阻渐近值相差不多;而当流速增大时,传质边界层厚度变薄,对流传质阻力可以忽略,结垢过程将转由表面反应所控制,此时流动状况影响较弱,当浓度梯度大时,产生的驱动力也大,使得最后沉积在壁面上的污垢层厚度增大,从而导致了污垢热阻的增大。

溶液浓度的提高并不总是导致结垢速率增大,溶液主体浓度的提高若超过一定程度则将导致CaCO₃结垢速率降低。这是因为受主体浓度的影响,在液相中CaCO₃过饱和度提高到能导致自晶析出的情况下,发生在溶液内部的CaCO₃沉积将减轻换热表面上的结垢^[6]。从图2中也可看出,在3种流速下,浓度分别为1 000、1 200 mg/L时,其污垢热阻渐近值相差不多。

2.1.2 流速对污垢特性的影响

为研究流速对CaCO₃污垢的影响,在其它实验条件相同(水浴温度50℃、工质浓度分别为800或1 000或1 200 mg/L工况下),而流速分别为0.37、0.49和0.56 m/s时,实验结果如图3(a)、(b)、(c)所示,污垢诱导期和污垢热阻渐近值如表2所示。由此可见,在低浓度(800 mg/L)下,随着流速的增大,CaCO₃污垢热阻渐近值明显增大,且诱导期变长。在较高浓度(1 200 mg/L)下,3种流速下的污垢热阻渐近值相差不多,随着流速的增大,污垢诱导期略有增长。

流速对污垢的影响是对污垢沉积(运输、附着)的影响和对污垢剥蚀的影响构成的。一方面,流速的增大加强了传质,有利于成垢离子向加热表面传递,更多的物质如离子、分子或微小粒子,被运输到壁面,为污垢的形成和附着提供物质基础;另一方面,流速对剥蚀过程的影响主要表现在壁面剪切力和污垢层本身强度上。流速越大,壁面剪切力越大,污垢层强度越小,所形成的污垢易剥落,不利于加热表面垢粒的形成,导致污垢渐近值小。对于CaCO₃

污垢, 当浓度较小时, 随着流速的增大, 传质的影响相对于浓度大时要小, 剥蚀的影响要大, 所以最后污垢渐近热阻值变化较明显, 如图 3(a)所示; 但随着工质浓度的增大, 在液相中 CaCO₃ 过饱和度提高到能导致自晶析出, 使得固、液交界面处局部过饱和度增大, 晶核较易在该处形成, 导致结垢加剧, 污垢层强度变大, 剪切力的影响变弱, 最终体现在不同流速下的污垢热阻渐近值几乎相等, 如图 3(c)所示。

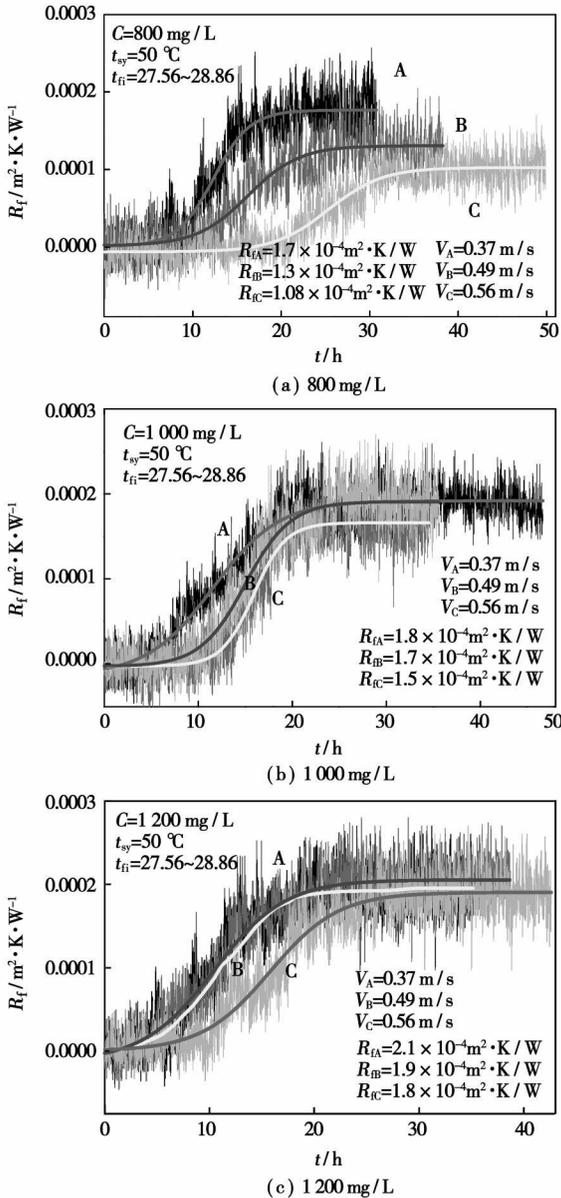


图 3 流速对钛管污垢特性的影响

文献[6]中曾提到: 未考虑流体剪切力时, 流速增大将导致结垢沉积速率增大; 当考虑流速对结垢过程的抑制作用时, 随着生长过程中垢层的增厚, 流体剪力作用将变得较为明显, 从而抑制垢层生长, 表现为结垢动态曲线逐渐偏离最初的近于直线的增长

趋势而呈现渐近势头。对于流体流动对垢层生长的抑制作用, Taborek 等人作了区分^[7], 认为: 相对纯净的 CaCO₃ 结晶沉积, 垢层结合紧密, 抑制作用不明显; 被杂质污染的 CaCO₃ 结晶沉积, 垢层结合较弱, 脱除机制明显。从本实验结果来看, 当浓度较低时, 流体对污垢层剪切的作用大于其附着, 抑制作用明显, 从而流速为 0.37 m/s 时的污垢热阻值大于流速为 0.56 m/s 时的污垢热阻值; 而当浓度较高时, 流体剪切力抑制作用不明显, 随着流速的增大, 污垢热阻值接近相等。

2.2 钛管、不锈钢管和铜管污垢特性的比较

为了说明钛管的污垢特性, 同时用实验的方法得出了不锈钢管、铜管的污垢特性, 如图 4(a)、(b)、

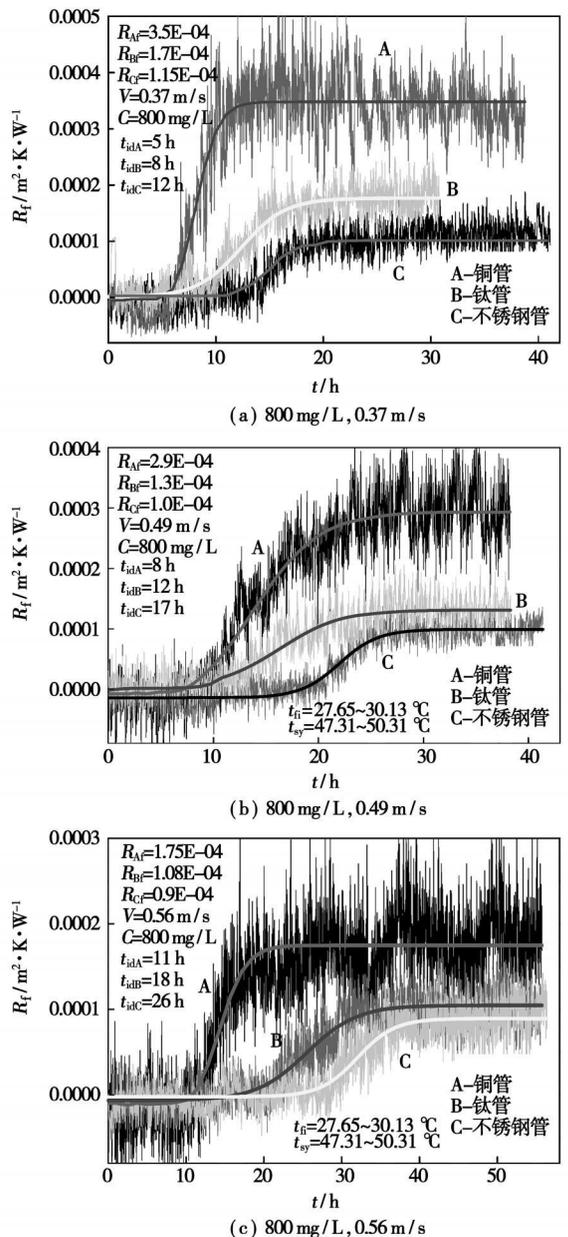


图 4 钛管、不锈钢管和铜管污垢特性的比较

(c)所示, 3 种材料的诱导期和污垢热阻渐近值如表 3 所示。由此可见, 在同种工况下钛管的诱导期虽比铜管的长, 却短于不锈钢; 污垢热阻值虽比不锈钢的大, 却小于铜管。

同时, 为了比较 3 种管结垢前后的不同, 采用高分辨率的数码相机对实验前后的管进行了拍照, 如图 5 所示。从图中可以看出, 在相同的时间段内, 铜管壁面形成了厚而粗糙、致密的碳酸钙垢层, 钛管壁面形成的污垢层较薄且结构松散易脱落, 不锈钢管内壁形成的污垢层更薄、更疏松, 说明不锈钢管的抗垢性能强于钛管, 钛管的结垢性能强于铜管, 这与实验结果相符合。

明, 在低浓度(800 mg/L)下, 随着流速的增大, CaCO₃ 污垢热阻渐近值减小, 诱导期变长。在较高浓度(1 200 mg/L)下, 随着流速增大, 污垢热阻渐近值相差不大, 污垢诱导期略有增长;

表 3 3 种材料 800 mg/L 时污垢特性的比较

| 材料 | | 0.37 m/s | 0.49 m/s | 0.56 m/s |
|--|----|----------|----------|----------|
| 诱导期 t_{id}/h | Cu | 5 | 8 | 14 |
| | Ti | 8 | 12 | 18 |
| | St | 12 | 17 | 26 |
| 热阻值 $R_f(\times 10^{-4})/$ $m^2K \cdot W^{-1}$ | Cu | 3.5 | 2.9 | 1.75 |
| | Ti | 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.08 |
| | St | 1.15 | 1.0 | 0.9 |

(2) 在较低流速(0.37 m/s)下, 随着工质浓度的增大, 钛管 CaCO₃ 污垢诱导期略有缩短, 污垢热阻渐近值变化不大; 在较高流速(0.56 m/s)下, 随着工质浓度的增大, 诱导期明显减小, 污垢热阻渐近值增大, 但超过一定浓度后, 污垢热阻渐近值增加幅度变缓;

(3) 在同种工况下, 钛管 CaCO₃ 污垢诱导期长于铜管, 却短于不锈钢, 污垢热阻渐近值小于铜管, 却大于不锈钢;

(4) 实验研究及分析得出钛管的抗垢性能虽强于铜管却比不锈钢管差的结论。

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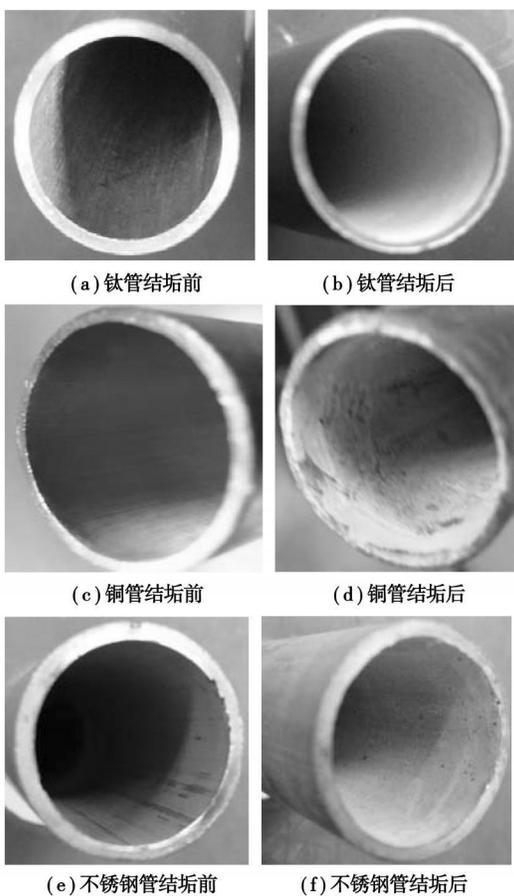


图 5 铜管和钛管结垢前后的比较

3 结 论

(1) 本实验范围内, 对钛管污垢特性的研究表

Compared with ordinary pressure type nozzles, airflow type nozzles have such problems as easy to be worn out and a poor atomization effectiveness. However, ordinary airflow type nozzles are incapable of atomizing any gas-liquid mixture. To solve the above problem, a new type of airflow nozzle was designed by the Institute and an experimental study has been conducted of its atomization characteristics. In addition, the atomized particles and droplets were measured and analyzed. The measurement results show that under the test conditions, the particle diameters atomized by the nozzles in question are less than 50 μm and the atomization effectiveness is superior to that of ordinary airflow type nozzles. In the meantime, an analysis and study of the factors influencing atomization effectiveness have been conducted. Measurements were performed at different gas-liquid ratios. When the gas-liquid ratio increases, the atomized droplet particle diameter will decrease. At the same time, measurements were also performed at an air speed of 150 m/s and 250 m/s respectively. The greater the relative speed between the gas and liquid, the smaller the atomized droplet particle diameter. The results of the study show that the type of nozzles under discussion can atomize the gas-liquid mixture and can be applied to the alkaline solution separation in the separation towers of petrochemical industry and the water atomization for temperature reduction through water injection into a compressor. **Key words:** airflow type, nozzle, atomization, experimental study

气流搅拌流场中不同通气结构的 CFD 模拟 = **CFD (Computational Fluid Dynamics) Simulation of Different Aeration Structures in a Gas-liquid Agitation Flow Field** [刊, 汉] / ZHANG Chao-ping, XU Tao, KE Chang-hua (Shandong Shanda Hua-te Environmental Protection Engineering Co. Ltd., Jinan, China, Post Code: 250001), LI Yan-fen (Beijing Strength and Environment Research Institute, Beijing, China, Post Code: 100827) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2008, 23(5). — 519 ~ 522

By using a numerical simulation method, studied were the features of a gas-liquid two phase flow field in a same kind of agitation reactor with four types of different oxidation spray gun structures. With a Euler-Euler dual fluid model a flow field was analyzed by adopting RNG $k-\epsilon$ two-equation turbulent flow model. A mortar agitation zone was processed by using a multiple reference system method. As a result, the air content in the flow field of different oxidation spray gun structures was obtained. It has been found that 90 degree tube-bend finned structure can be used to attain a better agitation effectiveness, a more rational velocity field, a more ideal air bubble trajectory and a higher air content on a typical surface. **Key words:** two-phase flow, agitation, oxidation spray gun

钛管 CaCO_3 污垢特性的实验研究 = **Experimental Study of CaCO_3 Fouling Characteristics of Titanium Tubes** [刊, 汉] / XU Zhi-ming, QIU Zhen-bo (Postgraduate school, Northeast Dianli University, Jilin, China, Post Code: 132012), ZHANG Zhong-bin (College of Energy Source and Power Engineering, North China Electric Power University, Baoding, China, Post Code: 071003) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2008, 23(5). — 523 ~ 526

An experimental study of titanium tube fouling characteristics was conducted, which were compared with those of stainless steel tubes and copper bare tubes. The results of the study show that the fouling induction period of the titanium tubes will increase with an increase of concentration, and decrease with an increase of flow speed. However, the law governing the change of fouling heat resistance with the concentration and flow speed is rather complicated. Under the same operating conditions, the induction period of titanium tubes is shorter than that of stainless steel tubes but longer than that of copper tubes. The fouling heat resistance asymptotic value of the titanium tubes is smaller than that of copper tubes, but bigger than that of stainless steel tubes. This indicates that the fouling resistant characteristics of titanium tubes, though superior to those of copper tubes, are inferior to those of stainless steel tubes. **Key words:** titanium tube, CaCO_3 fouling, fouling characteristics, induction period

两种内翅片管对流换热特性数值模拟 = **Numerical Simulation of Convection Heat Exchange Characteristics of Two Types of Internally-finned Tubes** [刊, 汉] / WU Feng, DENG Zhi-an, CHEN Jun-bin, HE Guang-yu (Petroleum and Gas Storage and Transportation Engineering Department, College of Petroleum Engineering, Xi'an Shiyou University, Xi'an, China, Post Code: 710065) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2008, 23(5). — 527 ~ 530

With a laminar flow model and a turbulent flow model-based numerical simulation method being adopted and in combi-