

# 脉动热管的流型及流向分析

李惊涛, 李志宏, 韩振兴, 刘石

(1. 华北电力大学电站设备状态监测与控制教育部重点实验室, 北京 102206)

**摘要:** 通过 3 种不同结构脉动热管的可视化实验, 研究管内工质的流型和流向。运用实验研究的方法, 加宽充液率和热负荷的变化范围, 观察并分析不同流型的变化特征; 另外, 设计出有利于实现工质稳定循环流动的两种改进型脉动热管。实验结果表明: 不同工作条件下脉动热管内会出现塞状流、混合流和环状流等不同流型, 流型具有自适应传热量变化的特性; 改变脉动热管流道的对称性和均衡性, 以及毛细渐扩管道泡流的微泵效应, 有利于实现工质的稳定单向循环流动。

**关键词:** 脉动热管; 流型; 流向; 结构改进

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## 符号说明

- $A$ —截面积/ $m^2$ ;
- $D$ —通道直径/ $m$ ;
- $P$ —通道周界/ $m$ ;
- $p_v, p_s, p_2$ —汽泡内蒸汽压力, 汽泡外细管侧和粗管侧的液体压力/ $Pa$ ;
- $Q$ —传热量/ $W$ ;
- $R$ —总热阻/ $K \cdot W^{-1}$ ;
- $R_1, R_2$ —汽泡在细管侧和粗管侧弯月面的曲率半径/ $m$ ;
- $T_e, T_c$ —蒸发段和冷凝段温度/ $K$ ;
- $\alpha$ —空隙率/ $\%$ ;
- $\theta$ —脉动热管与水平面的倾斜角/ $rad$ ;
- $\tau_w$ —壁面切应力/ $Pa$ ;
- $\rho_v, \rho_l$ —汽相和液相密度/ $kg \cdot m^{-3}$ ;
- $\sigma$ —表面张力系数/ $N \cdot m^{-3}$

## 引言

20 世纪 90 年代初, Akachi 利用毛细管中自然形成液柱和汽塞的原理发明了一种新型热管<sup>[1~3]</sup>, 命名为脉动热管(Pulsating Heat Pipe, PHP)。脉动热管是热管家族中最新也是最独特的一种热管, 被视为目前解决微小空间高热流密度的散热方案中一种很有前途的传热元件, 因此得到了许多国家科学界和工程界的高度关注<sup>[3~4]</sup>。

对脉动热管内部工质的流动特性, 目前还没有一个清晰、统一的认识。从流型上来讲, 不同研究者在可视化实验中, 分别观测到塞状流、溪流、环状流

等不同的流型<sup>[5~6]</sup>; 从流向上来看, 则观测到局部振荡、整体单向流等不同流动状况<sup>[7~8]</sup>。脉动热管内工质的流动特性决定了其运行机理和传热特性, 弄清流动规律是深入进行理论分析和建立数学模型的基础。因此, 对脉动热管内部工质的流动特性, 还需要进行全面、深入的研究。

本文进行了脉动热管的可视化实验, 研究重点集中在脉动热管内工质的流型和流向两个方面; 对不同流型的影响因素、运行与传热特性进行了深入研究; 另外, 对脉动热管的结构改进做了探索性研究, 设计出几种不同结构的脉动热管, 以实现工质在管内的单向循环流动, 改善由蒸发段到冷凝段的工质输送, 强化热量传递, 提高脉动热管的传热性能。

## 1 实验装置及过程

如图 1 所示, 可视化脉动热管实验台由玻璃脉动热管(3 种不同规格)、抽气充液装置、加热系统、冷却系统、温度测量和采集系统以及摄像机组成。

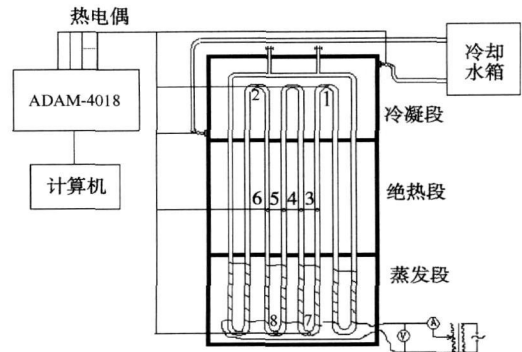


图 1 实验装置示意图

3 种玻璃脉动热管的结构如图 2 所示, 都采用耐热玻璃制成, 几何形状相同, 弯数均为 8, 高 250 mm, 宽 200 mm, 管道外径均为 8 mm。3 种脉动热管的不同之处在于内径的变化; 改进前, I 型脉动热管内径保

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作者简介: 李惊涛(1979-)男, 湖北京山人, 华北电力大学讲师, 博士研究生。

持 1.6 mm。改进后, II型脉动热管沿流动通道内径交错变化, 相邻管道内径分别为 1.6 和 2.0 mm; II型脉动热管在最右端管道安装了一段长 100 mm, 内径 2 mm 的粗管。脉动热管顶部的水平管上留有两个端口, 一个接抽气充液装置, 另一个接真空计。

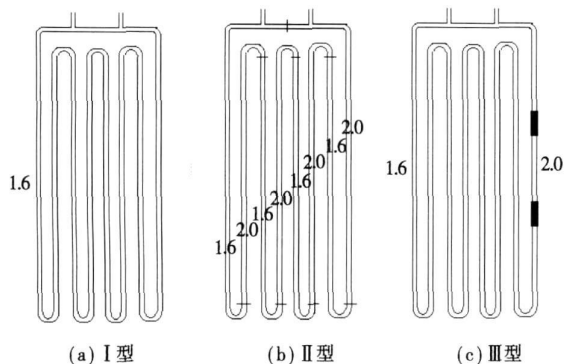


图 2 3 种脉动热管的结构图

脉动热管分为蒸发段、绝热段和冷凝段三部分, 各段长度分别是 60、110 和 80 mm。蒸发段采用电阻丝加热, 以隔热材料密封。冷凝段采用恒温循环水冷却。绝热段前布置摄像机拍摄管内工质流动状况。从蒸发段到冷凝段共装有 8 个 K 型(镍铬—镍硅)热电偶, 为了减小热阻, 用导热硅胶粘接在玻璃管壁, 其中 2 个用来测量蒸发段管壁温度, 2 个用来测量冷凝段管壁温度, 4 个用来测量绝热段管壁温度, 安装位置如图 1 所示。采集而来的温度通过 8 路热电偶输入模块 ADAM-4018(精度:  $\pm 0.1\%$ ) 输入主机处理。抽气充液装置包括真空泵、真空阀、真空计、充液装置等。

分别对 3 种脉动热管进行了一系列实验, 实验中采用无水乙醇作为工质。在不同充液率下, 改变加热功率, 对管内流动现象及换热特性进行测量研究。脉动热管先抽真空, 充装一定量工质, 调节加热电压改变蒸发段的输入热量, 从 10 W 开始, 一直到 125 W。同时, 调节冷却水流量, 维持冷却水箱温度不变。每次调节电压和流量后, 等脉动热管达到新的热平衡, 保持 10 min, 准备下步测试。改变充液率(10%~100%), 重复上述过程。整个实验过程中, 温度采集系统持续记录温度的变化情况, 摄像机拍摄管内工质典型流动状况。

## 2 实验结果及分析

### 2.1 流型观察与分析

#### 2.1.1 塞状流

图 3(a)是流型为塞状流时, I 型脉动热管 4 根相邻管道绝热段的实拍图片。此时, 充液率为 50%, 加热功率为 20 W。

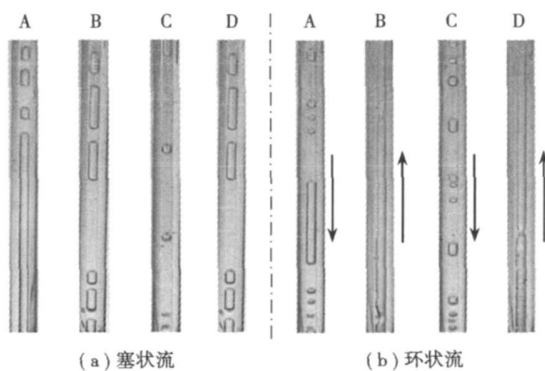


图 3 流型图

纯粹的塞状流一般发生在传热功率较小和充液率较大的区域。在这种流型下, 管内工质稳定的整体单向流动较少出现, 更多的是往复随机振荡, 并会周期性的停滞。停滞期间, 液柱—汽塞串在停滞位置附件高频率小幅度的振颤, 能量累积到一定程度后, 突然爆发, 驱动管内工质朝某一方随机剧烈运动。对几何尺寸特定的脉动热管, 工质运行规律与热负荷密切相关。实验显示: 当传热量较小时, 工质振荡频率及振幅小, 停滞时间长, 各管间振荡不规律。随着传热量的增大, 振荡频率及振幅加大, 停滞时间缩短。

流型为塞状流时, 热量的传递主要依赖于液柱—汽塞在蒸发段和冷凝端之间的脉动流动, 显热传递(流动传热)居于主导成份, 蒸发和冷凝产生的压力振动提供驱动工质脉动流动的原动力。

#### 2.1.2 环状流

随着传热量的增加, 一些管道内工质流型转化为环状流, 与其它管道内的塞状流共存。图 3(b)是出现环状流时, I 型脉动热管 4 根相邻管道绝热段的实拍图片。此时, 充液率为 50%, 加热功率为 60 W。

4 根管道内, 塞状流和环状流交错分布, 管壁温度也随之冷热交替, 工质的整体单向流动趋势明显。A 管内, 塞状流往下运动进入蒸发段, 由于加热功率较大, 通过 U 型管后, 液柱蒸发出来的蒸汽向冷凝段高速流动, 在蒸汽的冲击下, 在 B 管绝热段很难形成液柱, 流型呈环状流; 到冷凝段后部分蒸汽冷凝, 蒸汽速度降低, 得以发展成液柱, 在 C 管中形成塞状流。同样, C 管中的塞状流进入 U 型蒸发段, 高速蒸汽流经 D 管形成环状流。需要说明的是, 单向

流动虽然出现, 但还不能稳定维持, 会周期性的和随机振荡、停滞、反向倒流等流态交错出现。实际上, 环状流与塞状流共存时, 管内流动情况非常复杂, 环状流和塞状流会相互作用、相互转化, 同一管道内的流型也会发生变化。

环状流成份的增加, 使工质流动阻力减小, 停滞时间变短, 整体单向流动趋势增强, 潜热传递(相变传热)份额增加, 传热性能得以提升。

通过在 I 型脉动热管上的一系列实验, 得出流型分布, 如表 1 所示, 说明流型随充液率和传热量的变化情况。其中: S 代表塞状流, A 代表环状流, SA 代表两种流型共存, F 代表脉动热管未能启动, X 代表传热量超出脉动热管传热极限。

表 1 流型分布图

FR	Q/W							
	10	20	30	45	60	80	100	125
10%	SA	A	X					
20%	S	SA	SA	X				
30%	S	S	SA	SA	SA	A	X	
40%	S	S	SA	SA	SA	A	X	
50%	S	S	S	SA	SA	SA	SA	A
70%	F	S	S	S	SA	SA	SA	SA

由实验结果可以看出:

(1) 对于几何尺寸特定的脉动热管, 适当的充液率下(例如 50%), 传热量较小时, 管内流型为塞状流; 随着传热量的增加, 部分塞状流将转化为环状流; 传热量增加到一定程度后, 塞状流成份基本消失, 环状流居于主导。这时的传热量已逼近传热极限, 如果继续增加传热量, 液膜回流不能保证蒸发段的连续供液, 容易发生烧干现象。

(2) 流型和充液率的大小也有密切关系, 一定的传热量下, 充液率的增加会使环状流难以维持, 转向塞状流。这主要是因为充液率高时, 液体工质多, 管内会形成更多的液柱;

(3) 流型的变化导致热量传递中显热和潜热的比例发生变化, 从而脉动热管的传热机理也发生变化。流型为塞状流时, 显热传递居于主导地位; 流型为环状流时, 潜热传递居于主导地位。2 种流型共存时, 环状流成份越多, 潜热传递所占份额就越大;

(4) 环状流成分的出现及增加, 将使脉动热管的传热性能得以提升。因此脉动热管具有流型自适应传热变化的特性。

### 2.2 流向观察和分析

管道外表面温度虽然和管内工质温度有所差

异, 但其变化规律蕴涵了丰富的工质运行规律的信息。实验中, 我们通过测量不同位置的温度变化情况, 加上可视化监测结果, 来研究脉动热管的运行及传热特性。

图 4 是 3 种脉动热管 T3 ~ T6 的变化趋势图。脉动热管垂直放置, 充液率为 50%, 底部加热, 冷源温度(恒温冷却水温)为 20 °C。热电偶安装位置见图 1, 位于绝热段相邻的 3、4、5、6 管道外壁面。I、II、III 代表 3 种脉动热管如图 2 所示, 曲线图被划分为 4 个区域(A、B、C 和 D), 分别代表不同的传热功率(20、30、45 和 60 W), 每个区域的时间跨度是 600 s。

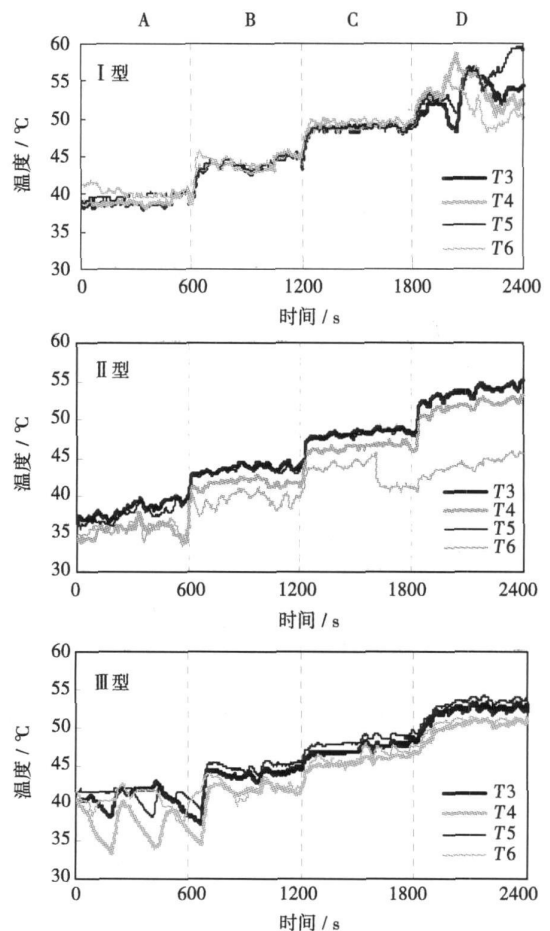


图 4 3 种脉动热管温度变化趋势图

对于 I 型脉动热管, 内径保持 1.6 mm 无变化, 流道的对称性和均衡性使任意流动方向的概率基本相同, 难以形成稳定的循环流。当传热功率较小时(区域 A, 20 W), 液柱—汽塞作小幅度脉动, 蒸发段和冷凝段之间工质输送差, 传热性能低。随着传热功率的增加, 脉动幅度逐渐增加(区域 B, 30 W), 达到脉动热管的高度(区域 C, 45 W), 传热性能显著提升。进一步提高传热功率(区域 D, 60 W), 脉动热管

内开始出现工质循环,但并不能稳定维持,周期性的和局部脉动、停滞、反向倒流等流态交错出现。图4中I型脉动热管的T3~T6变化趋势很清楚的反映了流态的变化。在区域A、B、C(传热功率20、30和45W),T3~T6的无规律脉动说明工质的流态是脉动流;在区域D(传热功率60W),T3~T6开始具备循环流的典型特征:冷热(或热冷)交替。但温度变化趋势并不稳定,会出现无规律脉动,冷热交替,热冷交替等变化趋势,这和工质的循环流频繁被脉动、停滞、反向倒流等打断的流动情况相符。

对于II型脉动热管(沿流动通道内径交错变化,相邻管道内径分别为1.6和2.0mm),在4个区域(A、B、C和D),工质都能维持稳定的循环流,且循环方向不变。图4中II型脉动热管T3~T6一直呈热冷交替特征,传热功率不变的情况下,T3~T6变化幅度小,相当稳定。

对于III型脉动热管(在最右端管道安装了一段长100mm,内径2mm的粗管),与I型脉动热管相比,工质在加热区域B(30W)即开始形成循环流,并且能够稳定维持;与II型脉动热管相比,热管和冷管之间的温差(T3~T4, T5~T6)相对要小,平均循环速度要低。图4中III型脉动热管在加热区域A(20W)T3~T6无规律脉动,在加热区域B、C、D(传热功率30、45、60W),T3~T6热冷交替,变化趋势与实际流动情况相符。

由实验结果可以看出:

(1)改进的II型脉动热管在适当的充液率下(例如50%),可以在较宽的工作范围内实现稳定单向循环流动。

(2)对于几何尺寸特定的脉动热管,一定充液率下(例如50%),当传热量较小时,工质流态是脉动流。当传热量达到一定程度后,工质开始在管内做整体单向循环流动。

(3)充液率在20%~70%之间时,脉动热管真正以脉动方式运行,在这个范围内,充液率的增加有利于循环流的形成和维持。

### 2.3 传热性能对比

脉动热管运行时,可以根据总热阻估算其传热性能,定义总热阻为蒸发段和冷凝段的温差与总传热量(即扣除掉散热损失后的加热功率)之比:

$$R = (T_e - T_c) / Q \quad (1)$$

图5比较了3种脉动热管的热阻在不同加热功率下的大小。脉动热管垂直放置,充液率为50%,底部加热,冷源温度为20℃。两种改进型脉动热管

有利于循环流的形成和维持,改善由加热段到冷却段的工质输送,强化热量传递,从而减小了热阻,提高了脉动热管的传热性能。3种脉动热管中,II型脉动热管在10~125W加热功率范围内都具有最低的热阻;在 $Q > 30W$ 的情况下,II型脉动热管的热阻比I型脉动热管的要低。

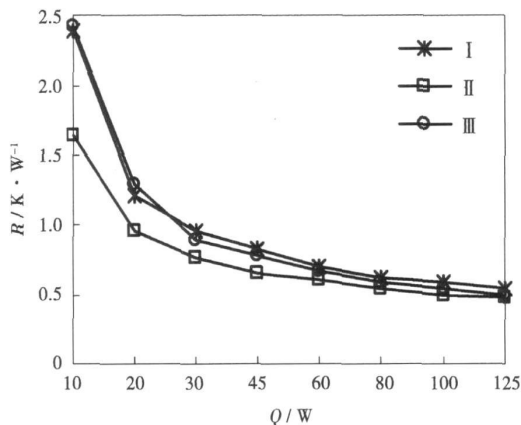


图5 3种脉动热管的热阻比较

### 2.4 结构改进有利于循环流的原因

#### 2.4.1 减少流道的对称性和均衡性

两种结构改进都减少了脉动热管流道的对称性和均衡性,使某一方向的流动占优<sup>[9]</sup>。

对于II型脉动热管,液体在蒸发段蒸发成蒸汽,体积急剧膨胀,由于通道粗细相间,蒸汽将选择粗通道高速上升,到冷凝段部分气体冷凝成液体,并在惯性力的作用下,冲击顶部的液体,使之沿细通道向下回流,从而形成单向循环流动。II型脉动热管B可称为循环微热管<sup>[10]</sup>。

对于III型脉动热管,安装的一段粗管破坏了脉动热管流道的对称性和均衡性,其功效相当于一个单向阀,使脉动热管内工质某一方向的流动占优,从而提高了形成单向循环流的可能性。

#### 2.4.2 合理匹配流动阻力

流体在管道中流动需要克服流动压降。压降公式为:

$$-\left(\frac{dp}{dz}\right) = -\left(\frac{dp}{dz}\right)_f - \left(\frac{dp}{dz}\right)_a - \left(\frac{dp}{dz}\right)_g \quad (2)$$

上式右边三项表示摩擦压降、加速压降和重力压降。其中,摩擦压降为:

$$-\left(\frac{dp}{dz}\right)_f = \frac{\tau_w P}{A} = \frac{4\tau_w}{D} \quad (3)$$

管内壁表面状况和工质物性相同时(即 $\tau_w$ 相同)时,粗管比细管中的摩擦压降要变小,这有利于工质向粗管方向运动。

重力压降为:

$$-\left(\frac{dp}{dz}\right)_g = [\alpha\rho_v + (1-\alpha)\rho_l] g \sin\theta \quad (4)$$

相同质量的工质在粗管中液柱更短,重力压降更小,这也有利于工质向粗管方向运动。

可见,对于II型和II型脉动热管,粗管中的摩擦压降和重力压降较小,流动阻力较少,因此能达到合理匹配流动阻力的效果,引导工质向粗管方向运动,形成单向循环流动。

#### 2.4.3 毛细渐扩管道气泡的微泵效应

在毛细渐扩管道中,如果周期性的产生气泡,由于管道形状呈渐扩特征,气泡弯月面的曲率半径发生强制性变化,在表面张力作用下,将会产生微泵效应<sup>[11-13]</sup>。

毛细渐扩管道的微泵效应如图6所示,表面张力作用使气泡内部和外部液体之间产生压差:

$$p_v - p_1 = \frac{2\sigma}{R_1} \quad p_v - p_2 = \frac{2\sigma}{R_2} \quad (5)$$

则有:

$$p_1 - p_2 = -2\sigma \left( \frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2} \right) < 0 \quad (6)$$

从式(6)可以看出,为了维持式(5)中的平衡,上游较细管道的液体压力必须小于下游较粗管道的液体压力,也就是说,毛细渐扩管道内的气泡提供了一个压头,产生微泵效应。

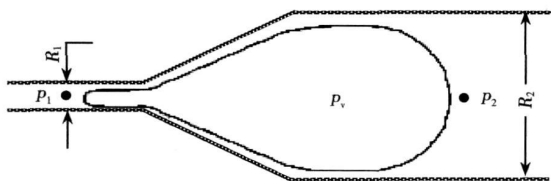


图6 微泵效应原理示意图

两种优化结构在蒸发段都存在毛细渐扩管道。气泡在毛细渐扩管道内不断生成、长大和离开,这就产生了微泵效应,驱动工质向较粗的管道运动。

综上所述,两种改进型脉动热管减少了流道的对称性和均衡性,合理匹配了流动阻力,加上毛细渐扩管道气泡的微泵效应,使脉动热管内工质向粗管方向的流动占优,从而提高了形成单向循环流的可能性。

### 3 结论

(1) 不同工作条件下,脉动热管内会出现塞状流、环状流等不同的流型。对于几何尺寸特定的脉动热管,适当的充液率下,随着传热量的增加,塞状

流将逐渐转化为环状流。同时,充液率的大小也和流型有密切关系,一定的传热量下,充液率的增加会使流型转向塞状流。

(2) 流型的变化导致热量传递中显热和潜热的比例发生变化,从而脉动热管的传热机理也发生变化。流型为塞状流时,显热传递居于主导地位;流型为环状流时,潜热传递居于主导地位。两种流型共存时,环状流成份越多,潜热传递所占份额就越大;

(3) 从流动方向来看,脉动热管内工质的流动可分为脉动流和循环流。工质在管内的单向循环流动,可以改善由蒸发段到冷凝段的工质输送,强化热量传递,提高脉动热管的传热性能。对于几何尺寸特定的脉动热管,传热量和充液率的增加有利于循环流的形成和维持。

(4) 改变脉动热管流道的对称性和均衡性,合理匹配流动阻力,加上毛细渐扩管道气泡的微泵效应,有利于循环流的形成和维持。

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(编辑 滨)

Electric Power Test Academy (Group) Co. Ltd., Kunming, China, Post Code: 650217) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2009, 24(3). — 332 ~ 336

Studied was the influence of temperature, pressure and relative humidity on the air flow measurement in a power plant. For the air and flue gas system of a 300 MW boiler in a power plant in Yunnan Province, the temperature and pressure correction coefficient at various measuring points as well as the maximum deviation value of air flow rate at the inlet caused by the non-uniform mixing of cold and hot air were calculated and the possible deviation of cold and hot air flow measurements caused by refraining from introducing a relative humidity correction coefficient, analyzed. It has been found that an accurate measurement of the air flow rate demands a rational introduction of temperature, pressure and relative humidity correction coefficient. When the air temperature is not higher than 50 °C, the non-introduction of a relative humidity correction coefficient will result in a deviation of 0 ~ 3% in the air measurement of the Yunnan Province power plant. **Key words:** flow rate measurement, temperature, pressure, relative humidity, power plant

智能控制算法对加热炉温度控制研究 = **A Study of the Temperature Control of a Heating Furnace Based on an Intelligent Control Algorithm** [刊, 汉] / SUN Feng-cang, YUE Kai, JIANG Ze-yi, ZHANG Xin-xin (Thermal Energy Department, Beijing University of Science and Technology, Beijing, China, Post Code: 100083) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2009, 24(3). — 337 ~ 341

In the light of such problems as a big overshoot and a high oscillation frequency etc. currently existing in the temperature control of a heating furnace, on the basis of the development of intelligent control theory and by combining the expert, fuzzy and neural network control in the above control theory with PID (Proportional-Integral-Differential) control, intelligent PID control algorithms were designed. In addition, a numerical simulation and experimental verification were performed of those control algorithms in question. It has been found that the intelligent PID control algorithm can achieve a control effectiveness obviously superior to that of the traditional PID control algorithm. Among the control algorithms, the fuzzy self-tuning control algorithm and the immune, fuzzy PID control one are relatively feasible for the temperature control of heating furnaces. The neural network PID control algorithm has also a great potential for future development and applications. **Key words:** heating furnace, PID (proportional, integral and differential) control, fuzzy control, expert control, neural network control

燃煤电站锅炉的吹灰策略研究 = **Research on Soot-blowing Tactics for Coal-fired Utility Boilers** [刊, 汉] / OU Zong-xian, YAN Wei-ping, ZHU Yu-dong (College of Energy Source and Power Engineering, North China University of Electric Power, Baoding, China, Post Code: 071003) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2009, 24(3). — 342 ~ 346

On the basis of realizing an on-line monitoring of boiler heating surface pollution and an on-line analysis of entropy generation, from the standpoint of securing a safe and stable operation for a boiler and attaining maximum soot blowing benefits, proposed were the basic principles to be followed when implementing soot blowing tactics. According to these basic principles and boiler actual operation characteristics, the optimized soot blowing tactics were formulated, and three soot blowing modes suitable for different heating surfaces, established. Then, the optimized soot blowing tactics were used for the computer-based monitoring system of a coal-fired utility boiler to change the original fixed-time soot blowing mode, thus realizing an optimized soot blowing for various main heating surfaces of the boiler. **Key words:** utility boiler, optimized soot-blowing, soot-blowing tactics, pollution monitoring, entropy generation analysis

脉动热管的流型及流向分析 = **An Analysis of Flow Patterns and Directions of a Pulsating Heat Pipe** [刊, 汉] / LI Jing-tao, LI Zhi-hong, HAN Zhen-xing, LIU Shi (Education Ministry Key Laboratory on Power Plant Equipment Condition Monitoring and Control, North China University of Electric Power, Beijing, China, Post Code: 102206) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2009, 24(3). — 347 ~ 351

Through visual tests of three types of pulsating heat pipe with different structures, the flow patterns and directions of the working medium in the heat pipe were studied. The variation range of the liquid filling rate and heat load was widened by

employing an experimental study method with the change characteristics of different flow patterns being observed and analyzed. In addition, two types of improved pulsating heat pipe, favorable for securing a stable circulating flow of the working medium, were designed. The test results indicate that various flow patterns may occur in the pulsating heat pipe under different working conditions, namely, plug flow-, hybrid flow- and annular flow pattern, etc. The flow patterns feature self-adjusting characteristics to any change of heat transferred. To modify the symmetry and equilibrium of the flow passage of the pulsating heat pipe as well as the micro-pump effect of bubbles in the capillary diverging passage will be beneficial to attaining a stable single-direction circulating flow of the working medium. **Key words:** pulsating heat pipe, flow pattern, flow direction, structural improvement

场协同原理在对流换热中的应用方法 = **Methods for Applying Field Synergy Principle in Convection Heat Exchange** [刊, 汉] / LENG Xue-li, ZHANG Guan-min, TIAN Mao-cheng, CHENG Lin (College of Energy Source and Power Engineering, Shandong University, Jinan, China, Post Code: 250061) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2009, 24(3). — 352 ~ 354

Proceeding from the basic concept of field synergy principle and in combination with a basic understanding of convection heat exchange, the authors have established a quantitative method for maintaining the great value and matching principles in the field synergy guidelines during the convection heat exchange process. The synergy angle definition was improved at a microelement unit on the heat exchange surface, enabling the field synergy principle more adaptive to the convection heat exchange treatment and improving the arithmetic average method for field synergy angles so as to evaluate the synergy performance. An integration average method was put forward to evaluate velocity-weighted integral synergy performance. A concept of synergy matching coefficient was proposed to assess the synergy matching performance. Non-dimensional C-V and K charts were used for analyzing the distribution of synergy matching performance. **Key words:** field synergy, convection heat exchange, synergy matching coefficient

大容量超临界和超超临界压力锅炉炉膛传热公式 = **In-furnace Heat Transfer Formula for Large-capacity Supercritical and Ultra-supercritical Pressure Boilers** [刊, 汉] / ZHAO Ling-ling, ZHOU Qiang-tai (College of Energy Source and Environment, Southeast University, Nanjing, China, Post Code: 210096) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2009, 24(3). — 355 ~ 361

Analyzed were two parallel-plane radiative heat exchange formulae, which serve as the basic formulae for calculating the radiative heat transfer of in-furnace flames to the surrounding waterwalls in a steam boiler. Derived was the radiation intensity weakening of a one-dimensional (radial direction on a cross section) radiative energy caused by the following factors when the energy is transferred from the furnace center to surrounding wall surfaces. The factors are: absorption of flame media, self radiation and dispersion action. On this basis, a formula for radiative heat transfer in furnace was also deduced with due consideration of the weakening of radiative energy along the cross section direction from the furnace center to the surrounding wall surfaces. By using the derived formula and currently available calculation methods, the furnace outlet flue gas temperatures were calculated respectively when supercritical and ultra-supercritical large-sized pulverized coal utility boilers are burning three kinds of typical bituminous coal with different ash contents. The calculation method was compared with other relevant methods and the deficiencies of the methods in question were analyzed. **Key words:** supercritical and ultra-supercritical pressure boiler, radiative heat transfer, radiative intensity, radiation weakening, pulverized coal boiler, in-furnace flame

循环流化床锅炉翼形墙受热面壁温特性分析 = **Analysis of the Heating-surface Wall Temperature Characteristics of a CFB (Circulating Fluidized Bed) Boiler Wing Wall** [刊, 汉] / LI Yan, LI Wen-kai, WU Yu-xin, YANG Hai-rui (Education Ministry Key Laboratory on Thermal Sciences and Power Engineering, Department of Thermal Energy Engineering, Qinghua University, Beijing, China, Post Code: 100084) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2009, 24(3). — 362 ~ 366

With the three wing wall typical structures of a circulating fluidized bed boiler serving as an example, namely,  $\phi 51 \times$