

空气外掠波纹管束强化传热规律数值计算

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摘 要: 采用低雷诺数湍流数值模型, 对空气外掠 8 排波纹管束及光管管束的流动与传热性能进行了数值模拟, 通过比较分析探讨了波纹管束强化传热机理。研究表明, 波纹管束由于波纹凸起的存在, 导致流场横截面内产生了二次纵向涡流, 增强了流体的扰动及其湍动能, 从而起到了传热强化作用。通过数值计算分析了波纹管束的几何参数对其流动与传热性能的影响规律, 计算表明: 存在一个临界雷诺数 $Re_{cr}=8\,000$ 当 $Re < Re_{cr}$ 时, 传热因子 η 随着参数 ξ 的增加而增加; 当 $Re > Re_{cr}$ 时, 传热因子 η 随着参数 ξ 的降低而增加; 在所研究的雷诺数范围内, 适当降低参数 ξ 取值及提高参数 Ψ 取值有利于改善波纹管束的综合传热性能。

关 键 词: 外掠波纹管束流动; 强制对流; 数值模拟; 强化传热

中图分类号: TK124 文献标识码: A

引 言

波纹管换热器是一种新型高效管壳式换热器, 具有传热效率高、不易结垢、热补偿能力强等优点受到人们的重视^[1~9]。近年来, 对于波纹管管内流动与传热特性的研究有了一定的进展^[10~13], 而对于流体外掠波纹管束流动与传热规律的研究则较少。文献[1]的实验数据表明: 对于 4 排、8 排和 16 排的波纹管束, 换热系数和阻力系数都比相同条件下光管的大, 同时换热充分发展的排数提前, 8 排管束即达到充分发展阶段。这一点与光管管束的情形有较大差别^[14]。文献[15]通过数值模拟方法对空气横掠 8 排波纹管束的流动与传热特性进行了计算, 并通过数值计算拓宽了实验关联式的参数范围, 但对于波纹管束强化传热机理的分析并没有进行深入分析, 同时也没有深入研究波纹管束的结构参数对于空气横掠波纹管束流动与传热性能的影响规律, 从而为波纹管束强化传热的应用提供参考。鉴于此, 本文将在文献[15]的基础上, 对原有的数值计算模型及

计算区域进行了改进, 通过数值模拟方法对波纹管束的传热强化机理进行理论分析, 并研究分析了波纹管束结构参数对其流动与传热性能的影响规律。

1 物理问题及控制方程

针对空气横掠波纹管束的流动与传热现象建立计算模型, 由于物理问题的对称性, 对多排管束的数值模拟可取图 1(a)中的阴影对称部分作为计算区域, 计算模型中各波纹管波节相互正对; 对于光管管束而言, 其数值计算区域类同。特别指出, 为了较为深入全面地计算分析波纹管束强化传热机理, 相对于文献[15], 本文将计算区域进行了扩展, 即流动通道的宽度扩展为原来的两倍, 如图 1(a)所示, 流动通道的高度扩展为一个完整的波纹段, 如图 1(b)所示。

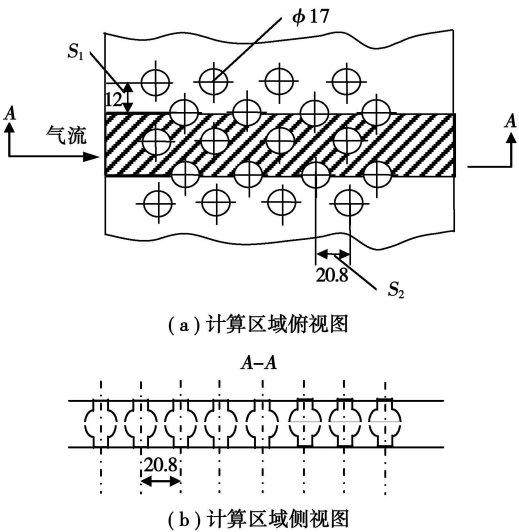


图 1 计算控制区域示意图(mm)

本文计算采用三维稳态低雷诺数湍流变物性强

制对流模型^[10], 其连续性方程、动量方程、能量方程的通用形式为:

$$\nabla \cdot (\rho \mathbf{V} \phi) = \nabla \cdot (\Gamma_\phi \nabla \phi) + S_\phi \tag{1}$$

式中: ρ —密度; $\mathbf{V}$ —流体速度矢量; ϕ —通用变量; Γ_ϕ —广义扩散系数。不同变量 ϕ 的扩散系数 Γ_ϕ 具体形式如表 1 所示。

表 1 不同变量所对应的 ϕ , Γ_ϕ 及 S_ϕ

方程	ϕ	Γ_ϕ
连续性方程	1	0
u 方程	u	$\eta + \eta_t$
v 方程	v	$\eta + \eta_t$
w 方程	w	$\eta + \eta_t$
能量方程	T	$\eta / Pr + \eta_t / \sigma_T$
k 方程	k	$\eta + \eta_t / \sigma_k$
ϵ 方程	ϵ	$\eta + \eta_t / \sigma_\epsilon$

本文中的 Reynolds 数和 Nusselt 及阻力系数 Eu 数定义为:

$$Re = \rho V_\infty d_o / \eta \tag{2}$$

$$Nu = h_0 d_o / \lambda \tag{3}$$

$$Eu = \Delta P / [N \cdot (0.5 \rho V_\infty^2)] \tag{4}$$

式中: d_o —基管的外径; V_∞ —波纹管束迎风面平均流速; ΔP —波纹管束进出口压差; N —波纹管排数。空气的定性温度取进口和出口气流温度的平均值。

2 数值方法

采用 Fluent6.0 商业软件进行数值求解, 采用有限容积法对计算区域进行离散, 采用六面体网格, 网格划分节点数为 5.2×10^5 , 其中近壁面处网格较为密集。采用 SIMPLEC 算法处理速度和压力的耦合问题, 对流项的离散格式为 QUICK, 计算模型区域如图 2 所示, 计算模型边界条件定义为:

进口截面:
$$\begin{cases} V = V_{in}, T_{in} = 282 \text{ K} \\ \text{固体区域: } \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} = 0, u = v = w = 0 \end{cases} \tag{5}$$

波纹管壁: $q = 13\ 799 \text{ W/m}^2 \tag{6}$

左右侧面: $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} = 0, u = 0 \tag{7}$

上下侧面: $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} = 0, u = 0 \tag{8}$

出口截面: $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} = 0 \tag{9}$

对于光管管束建模及边界条件给定类同, 相对于波纹管而言只需将波纹管部分改为光管。

3 计算结果及讨论

3.1 波纹管束强化传热机理分析

应用低雷诺数湍流模型分别对波纹管束及光管管束进行数值模拟, 就波纹管束的传热系数及阻力系数, 其数值模拟结果与实验结果的最大偏差分别为 8% 及 15%^[13]。在两者边界条件及管间距布置相同的情况下, 详细分析对比两种管束各个截面上速度场、温度场及湍动能的结构分布情况, 如图 2 所示, 以此探讨波纹管束强化传热机理, 其计算结果对比如图 3~图 5 所示。波纹管的结构参数为 $\xi = 1.0$ 、 $\Psi = 0.46$, 相应光管的直径取波纹管基管直径值, 管间距与波纹管基管间距相同。

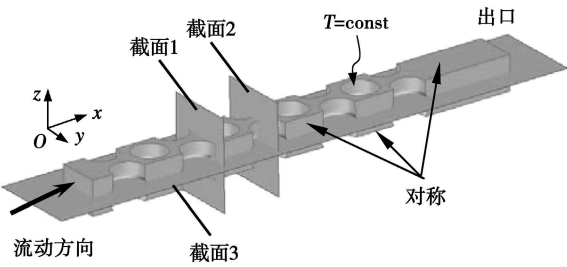


图 2 计算模型区域与边界条件

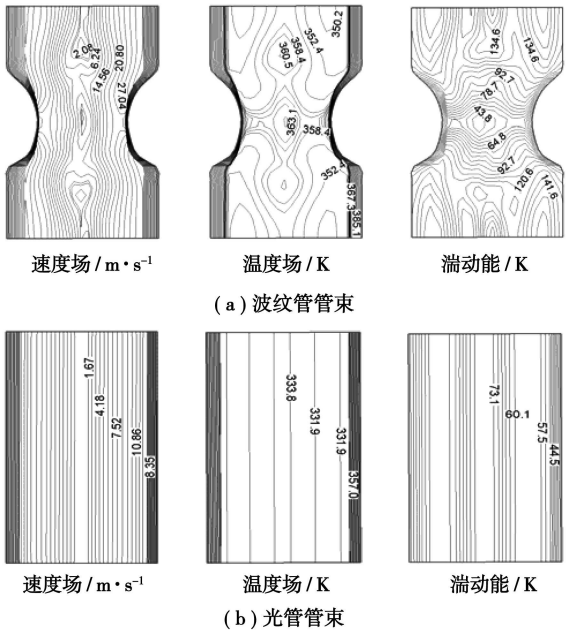


图 3 横截面 1 内各物理量分布 ($Re = 4\ 110$)

图 3~图 4 表明, 相比较于光管管束, 波纹管束在沿流动方向的横截面内产生了有利于强化换热的二次纵向涡流, 有效地增强了流体扰动, 导致其温度

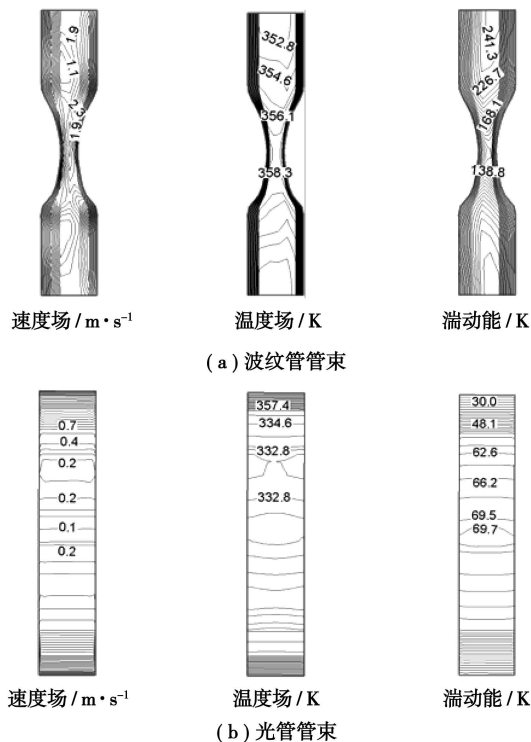
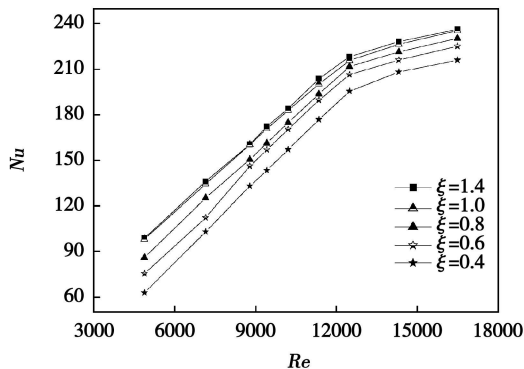


图 4 横截面 2 内各物理量分布($Re=4\ 110$)

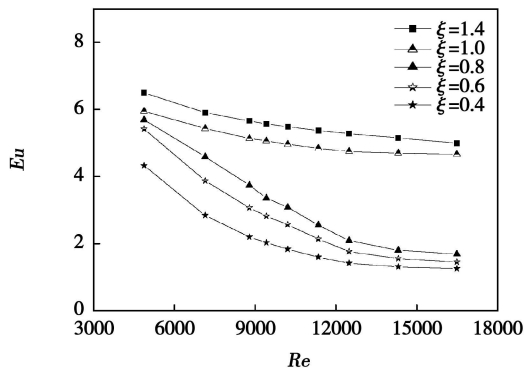
场也发生了相应的变化, 截面内的温度分布及湍动能均高于光管管束, 充分表明波纹管束由于波纹凸起的存在, 有效地改善了波纹管束外流体流动的速度场及温度场, 增加了流体的湍流扰动, 从而强化了波纹管束的传热能力。图 5 表明, 同样由于波纹管波纹结构的存在, 导致在相同的管间距情况下, 波纹管束最窄截面处流速要高于光管管束, 相应地, 其截面温度分布及湍动能分布均要高于光管管束, 有利于传热强化。

3.2 波纹管束强化传热优化计算

为了能够较为深入地理解结构参数对波纹管束流动与传热特性的影响, 将对影响波纹管束流动与传热规律的结构参数进行优化分析。显然, 影响并决定管束流动及传热特性的结构参数主要为波纹管的波纹高度 H 、管间距 s_1 及 s_2 , 如图 1 所示。因此, 本文将进一步通过改变结构参数 H 、 s_1 及 s_2 的取值来计算分析波纹管束的流动与传热规律, 试图找到影响波纹管束流动与传热特性的最佳结构参数。



(a) 传热系数 Nu 变化规律



(b) 阻力系数 Eu 变化规律

图 6 波纹管束流动与传热性能随参数 ξ 变化规律

针对波纹管束的自身几何特点, 决定波纹管束流动与传热状况主要取决于波纹管束布置中管间距 s_1 、 s_2 与波纹高度 H 的相对位置。为便于分析问

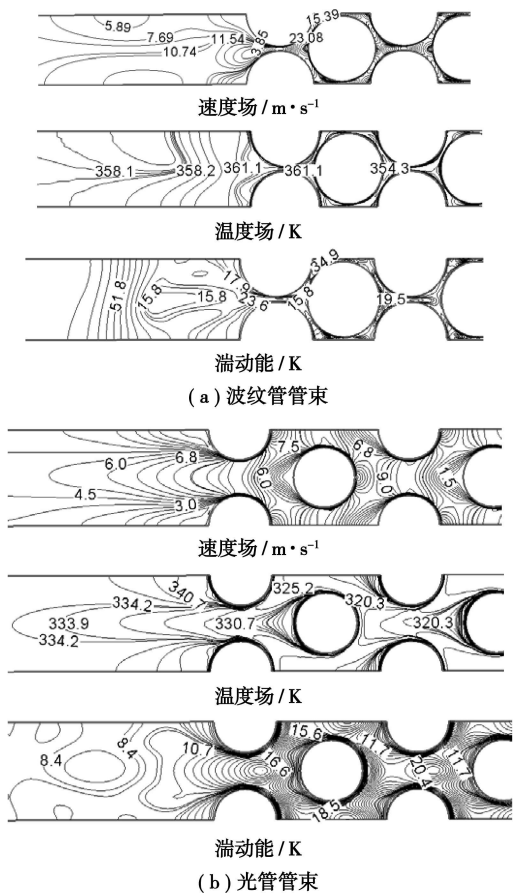


图 5 纵向截面 3 内各物理量分布($Re=4\ 110$)

题, 定义两个波纹管束无量纲空间几何布置参数 $\xi = H/(s_1 - 0.5d_0)$ 及 $\Psi = H/(s_2 - d_0)$ 。式中 d_0 为波纹管外径。在一定的 Re 数范围内通过改变 ξ 、 Ψ 来研究波纹管束传热系数 Nu 及流动阻力系数 Eu 的变化规律, 如图 6、图 7 所示。

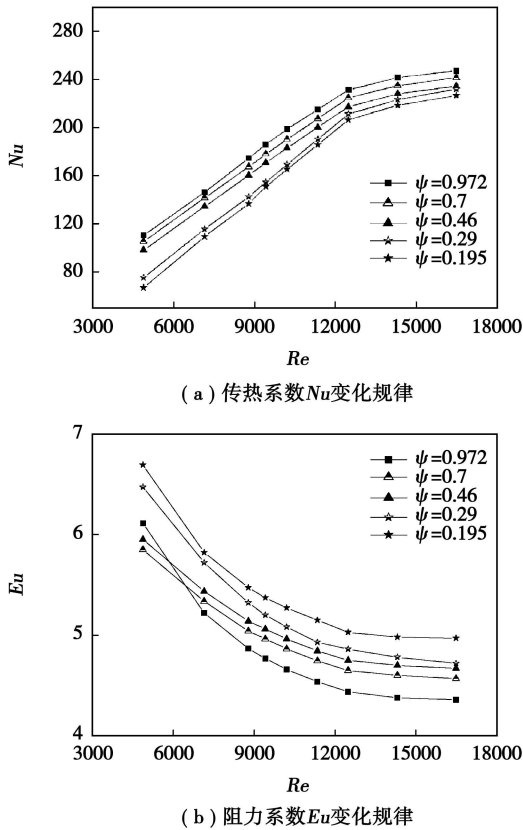


图 7 波纹管束流动与传热性能随参数 Ψ 变化规律

图 6 表明, 随着几何参数 ξ 的增加, 波纹管束的传热特性得到了增强, 同时波纹管束的阻力也随之增加。波纹管波纹高度 H 的增加及波纹间距 s_1 的减小都有助于增强波纹管束的传热特性。同时通过图 6 可以看出, 几何参数 ξ 增加一定程度的时候 ($\xi = 1.4$), 波纹管束的传热能力趋于饱和状态, 此时再增加 ξ 值, 波纹管的传热性能变化微小, 而其相应的阻力有着显著的增加, 即一味的增加参数 ξ 并不能有效改善波纹管束的综合传热能力。

图 7 表明, 增加几何参数 Ψ 能够有效提高波纹管束的传热特性, 相应的, 波纹管束的流动阻力也有所提升。为了便于说明问题, 引入强化传热综合评价因子 η , 其定义为:

$$\eta = \frac{(St/St_o)}{(Eu/Eu_o)^{1/3}} \tag{10}$$

式中下角标 o 表示光管管束, 对图 6、图 7 的计算结果进一步分析处理, 得出波纹管束传热综合评

价因子 η 随几何参数 ξ 、 Ψ 的变化规律, 如图 8、图 9 所示。

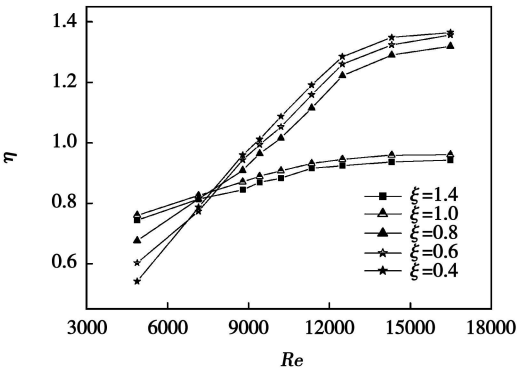


图 8 综合传热因子 η 随参数 ξ 变化规律

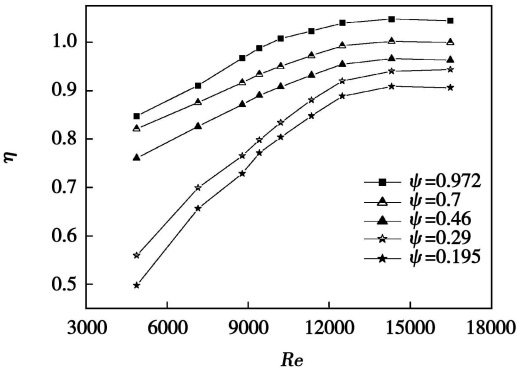


图 9 综合传热因子 η 随参数 Ψ 变化规律

图 8 表明, 波纹管束的综合传热因子 η 随参数 ξ 有如下变化规律: (1) 存在一个临界雷诺数约 $Re_{cr} = 8\ 000$, 当 $Re < Re_{cr}$ 时, 传热因子 η 随着参数 ξ 的增加而增加; 当 $Re > Re_{cr}$ 时, 传热因子 η 随着参数 ξ 的降低而增加。分别地, 在高 Re 数范围内, 当 $\xi = 0.4$ 时, 波纹管束综合传热因子 η 可达 1.36 左右, 而当 $\xi = 1.4$ 时, 波纹管束综合传热因子 η 值小于 1.0。因此, 在高 Re 数范围内, 增加波纹高度 H 或减少管间距 s_1 不利于提高波纹管束的综合传热效果; (2) 在参数 ξ 取值一定的情况下, 传热因子 η 随着 Re 数的增大而增加, 表明在较高的 Re 条件下, 波纹管束的综合传热性能有着良好的体现。

图 9 表明, 提高几何参数 Ψ 值能够有效提高波纹管束的综合传热性能。此外, 在一定的 Ψ 取值下, 传热因子 η 随着 Re 的增加而不断得到提高, 当 Re 数约达到 14 000 以上时, 传热因子趋于一定值, 表明此时 Re 数的增加对于波纹管束的综合传热影响很小。综合图 8、图 9 可以看出, 在一定的传热参数范围内, 适当降低几何参数 ξ 取值及提高参数 Ψ

取值有利于改善波纹管束的综合传热性能。

4 结 论

通过数值模拟的方法计算分析了波纹管束强化传热机理,探讨了波纹管的排列几何参数及波纹高度对波纹管束传热性能的影响,得出如下结论:

(1) 波纹管束由于波纹凸起的存在,改善了波纹管束外流体流动的速度场及温度场分布,导致流场横截面内产生了二次纵向涡流,纵向截面内最大流速高于光管管束,各截面内温度场及湍动能均高于光管管束,从而增加了流体的扰动,起到了传热强化作用。

(2) 分析了几何参数 ξ 、 Ψ 对波纹管束传热性能的影响,分析表明:在一定的参数范围内,适当降低参数 ξ 取值及提高参数 Ψ 取值有利于改善波纹管束的综合传热性能。

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(编辑 滨)

新技术、新工艺

大功率汽轮机支持—推力轴承的升级改进

据《Тяжелое машиностроение》2008 年 7 月号报道,根据对动力设备部件磨损和破坏情况研究分析的结果,滑动支持—推力轴承在工作中出现故障和破坏的数量为动力设备故障总数量的 8%~10%。美国火电站大型汽轮机运行资料的类似分析也表明,滑动轴承和润滑系统部件的故障组成发电机组 23%的强迫停机。

为了保证支承部分自位和推力块巴氏合金温度均匀分布,在 K—300—240 汽轮机的支持—推力轴承中,在轴承座和轴瓦的支承球面之间规定 0.03~0.05 mm 的间隙,这允许减少支承部分相对于轴的偏斜,并保证温度沿推力块均匀的分布。

确定了关于提高大功率汽轮机支持—推力轴承可靠性和经济性实际方案并制定了全套措施。

升级改进了 K—300—240(300 MW 功率)和 K—800—240(800 MW 功率)汽轮机支持—推力轴承的结构,这允许减少巴氏合金的温度、摩擦功率损失和滑油消耗量。

(吉桂明 摘译)

that under the condition of totally identical operating parameters of various equipment items in the system, the energy consumption rate of the second category energy source system, of which the cooling and heating energy output is increased by a complementary combustion in a heat recovery steam generator (HRSG), is higher than that of the third category energy source system, of which the cooling energy output is enhanced by increasing the power generated from the unit and by adopting an electric refrigeration mode. The energy consumption rate difference of the above two category systems will increase with an increase of the cooling/power ratio and heating/power ratio of the respective system. The enhancement of the complementary combustion type HRSG efficiency can obviously lower the energy consumption rate of the second category system. The relevant application cases have verified the accuracy of the simulation results. **Key words:** cooling-heating-power cogeneration, independent energy source system, distributed energy source, energy-saving

Dulong-Petit 传热规律时加热气体的最优膨胀=Optimum Expansion of a Heated Gas Under Dulong-Petit Heat Transfer Law[刊, 汉] / MA Kang, CHEN Lin-gen, SUN Feng-rui (Postgraduate School, Naval University of Engineering, Wuhan, China, Post Code: 430033) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2009, 24(4). — 447 ~ 451

Studied was the optimum configuration for the expansion process of a heated gas under Dulong-Petit heat transfer law [$\dot{q} \propto (\Delta T)^{5/4}$] when the initial state inner energy, volume, final state volume and process duration were given. By utilizing the optimum control theory, it has been found that the optimum configuration of the expansion process is composed of two transient adiabatic components and an E-L component when a maximal expansion work output is produced. The solution to parameters at transition points among various components, and numerical calculation cases of the optimum configuration were presented. Finally, the results thus determined were compared with those of the optimum configuration for the expansion of the heated gas obtained under the linear-, phenomenological-, Newton-and radiation heat transfer laws. The results of the numerical calculation cases show that the inner energy and volume of the gas in the E-L arc portion increase gradually with an increase of time under the four heat transfer laws, and all the temperatures in the whole E-L arc portion are lower than those of the external hot trough. However, the shapes of the E-L arc under various heat transfer laws are different, and the terminal location of the initial adiabatic process is also not identical. Hence, the maximum work produced in the whole expansion process is also different. **Key words:** Dulong-Petit heat transfer law, optimum expansion, maximum power, optimum configuration, finite-time thermodynamics, generalized thermodynamic optimization

空气外掠波纹管束强化传热规律数值计算=Numerical Calculation of Intensified Heat Transfer Law of Air Externally Sweeping Across Corrugated Tube Bundles[刊, 汉] / WU Feng (College of Petroleum Engineering, Xi'an Shiyong University, Xi'an, China, Post Code: 710065) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2009, 24(4). — 452 ~ 456

By using a low Reynolds number turbulent-flow numerical model, a numerical simulation was performed of the flow and heat transfer performance of air externally sweeping across 8 rows of corrugated and bare tube bundles. Through a comparison, analyzed and investigated was the intensified heat transfer mechanism of the corrugated tube bundles. It has been found that due to the presence of a raised corrugation on the tube bundles, secondary longitudinal vortex flows in the cross section of the flow field may result, enhancing the disturbance and turbulence energy of the fluid and hence playing a role of intensifying the heat transfer. Through a numerical calculation, the law governing the influence of the geometrical parameters of the corrugated tube bundles on the flow and heat transfer performance was analyzed. The calculation results show that there exists a critical Reynolds Number $Re_{cr}=8000$. When Re is lower than Re_{cr} , the heat transfer factor η will increase with an increase of the parameter ξ . When Re is greater than Re_{cr} , the heat transfer factor η will increase with a decrease of the parameter ξ . Within the range of Reynolds Number being studied, to appropriately decrease the value of the parameter ξ and increase the value of the parameter Ψ is favorable for improving the overall heat transfer performance

of the corrugated tube bundles. **Key words:** flow externally sweeping across corrugated tube bundles, forced convection, numerical simulation, intensified heat transfer

电站煤粉锅炉炉内压力波动的非线性特性分析= **Analysis of the Non-linear Characteristics of In-furnace Pressure Fluctuations of a Pulverized-coal-fired Utility Boiler**[刊, 汉] / NIU Wei-ran, QIU Yan, TIAN Mao-cheng (College of Energy Source and Power Engineering, Shandong University, Jinan, China, Post Code: 250061), LIU Zhi-chao (Thermal Energy Research Institute, Shandong Electric Power Academy, Jinan, China, Post Code: 250021) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2009, 24(4). — 457 ~ 460

The in-furnace process of pulverized-coal-fired utility boilers is a complex non-linear time-dependent one. As a result, to introduce a non-linear analytic method on the basis of the traditional linear analytic technologies is of definite realistic significance. Through a statistical inspection and analysis of the in-furnace pressure signals which are capable of reflecting the in-furnace transient process, it has been determined that the in-furnace pressure fluctuation sequence distribution assumes a fractal one featuring a pointed peak and a wide tail instead of a normal distribution. The unpredictable intermittent leap of pressure caused by the influence of multiple variables constitutes the root cause of the in-furnace pressure fluctuations complying with fractal distribution characteristics. By utilizing the maximal likelihood estimation method, estimated were the fractal distribution parameters of the pressure fluctuation. The calculation results show that the variance of the in-furnace pressure fluctuation signals is of no statistical significance. By using the classic R/S statistical tool, the Hurst exponent of the in-furnace pressure fluctuation sequence was calculated and the relationship between the in-furnace pressure fluctuation condition and the Hurst exponent, analyzed. The foregoing can provide useful guidance for the optimization and adjustment of combustion in boilers. **Key words:** pulverized coal boiler, pressure fluctuation, fractal distribution, Hurst exponent

超临界机组燃烧系统的自抗扰控制= **Active Disturbance-resistant Control of a Combustion System for Supercritical Units**[刊, 汉] / GUAN Zhi-min, LIN Yong-jun, WANG Bing-shu (Automation Department, North China Electric Power University, Baoding China, Post Code: 071003), WEI Wen-chao (Baoding Sino Simu Technology Co. Ltd., Baoding, China, Post Code: 071051) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2009, 24(4). — 461 ~ 465

Mainly studied was the application of novel and practical non-linear active disturbance-resistant control (ADRC) technologies in combustion control systems of thermal power plants. In the light of such specific features of combustion control systems of thermal power plants as a big hysteresis, large inertia and uncertainty of dynamic characteristics changing with operating conditions, an active disturbance-resistant control scheme was presented. With the combustion control system of a 600 MW supercritical coal-fired unit serving as a controlled object, a modular controller was established on a real-time simulation platform STAR-90 for the thermodynamic process control of power plants, and a load reduction, addition of 10% disturbance and RB (Run Back) test were performed respectively. The test results indicate that compared with a PID (Proportional, Integral and Differential) control system, a fuel quantity control system based on ADRC technologies boasts a better control quality and disturbance-resistant ability. **Key words:** supercritical unit, combustion system, self disturbance-resistant control, STAR-90 simulation platform

基于极值搜索控制的电站锅炉在线燃烧优化= **On-line Combustion Optimization of a Utility Boiler Based on an Extremum-search Control**[刊, 汉] / LI Yi-guo, SHEN Jiong (College of Energy Source and Environment, Southeast University, Nanjing, China, Post Code: 210096) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2009, 24(4). — 466 ~ 469

An on-line combustion optimization method was presented for utility boilers based on an extremum-search control. First, the authors has analyzed the fundamental principle of the extremum-search control and pointed out that its essence lies in