

流型对循环流化床径向气体混合影响的试验研究

杨建华, 屈卫东, 秦光耀

(郑州电力高等专科学校 动力工程系, 河南 郑州 450004)

摘 要 在提升段净高为 4.0 m、内径 0.19 m 的循环流化床冷态试验台上进行了快速床和气力输送两种流型中径向气体混合的试验研究, 试验用物料为河沙, $d_p = 120 \mu\text{m}$, 真实密度 $\rho_s = 2400 \text{ kg/m}^3$ 。试验台颗粒循环流率(G_s)和流化风速(U_f)可独立控制, 根据床层上、下部压力梯度随流化风速的变化关系判断快速流态化的存在区域。采用柱塞流模型, 用 CO_2 作为示踪气体进行 3 种风速下的径向气体混合试验, 得出了快速床和气力输送两种流型中气体径向扩散系数 Dr 随颗粒浓度变化的趋势。研究发现, 在气力输送流型中 Dr 随颗粒浓度增加而减小, 在快速床流型中 Dr 随颗粒浓度增加而增大。结合固体颗粒在不同流型中的存在状态解释了流型对 Dr 的不同影响作用。

关键词: 循环流化床; 气固流型; 径向气体混合

中图分类号: TK224.1 文献标识码: A

引 言

在一个循环流化床燃烧室中, 气体混合的不足将导致空气和燃料混合的不完全^[1], 所以气固循环流化床中的气体混合问题被研究者关注已久。由于径向气体混合程度的微弱, 研究者对径向气体混合给予了更多的关注。Guilin、Adams、Wether、Martin、Zheng、Amos、Gayan、Namkung 和 Sterneus 等人在这方面进行了试验研究^[2~10], 但其结论却大相径庭, 甚至相互矛盾。如 Guilin 等人认为^[2], 随颗粒体积份额的增加, 扩散系数随之增大。Adams 认为^[3], 气体扩散系数随颗粒体积份额增加而降低。Werther 等人认为^[4], 在一定的表观气体流速下径向气体扩散系数不随颗粒浓度而变。Zheng 等人指出^[6], 在一定的表观气流速度下, 气体径向扩散系数与颗粒体积浓度或颗粒流率并非单值关系。Amos 等人指出以前研究者们结论中的分歧可能是因为不同的实验设备、不同的操作条件和使用不同的模型计算径向扩散系数而导致^[7]。Geldart 指出^[11], 流化床中的混合现象依赖于流态化区域, 在一个特定流化区域中, 一种混合机制可能比其它混合机制更占上风, 即使在相同的系统中, 如循环流化床有不同的流态化区域,

就存在可以观察到不同的混合方式。

由此分析看出, 虽然已经有许多研究者对气固两相流中的气体扩散进行过研究, 但该研究领域仍属薄弱环节, 其主要原因在于气固两相流动的复杂性。在特定流型中研究径向气体混合, 可能会使研究走向深入, 但尚未见此类报道, 本研究对此进行了尝试。

由于稀相区的气体混合扩散行为对该区域的燃烧至关重要, 因此稀相区中径向气体混合是研究关注的重点。稀相区只有两种流型存在: 快速床和气力输送, 文中主要研究这两种流型对径向气体扩散的影响。

1 试验确定流型转变点

1.1 基本原理

燃煤循环流化床锅炉正常运行情况下燃烧室上部保持在快速床状态。快速床是湍流床和气力输送之间的流型, 也即从流型图谱上它和湍流床和气力输送区邻接, 它可以在一定条件下转变为气力输送状态, 也可以在合适的条件下转变为湍流床^[12~13]。找出湍流床向快速床的转变点以及快速床向气力输送状态的转变点, 即找出稀相区快速床存在条件, 是确定流型进行试验研究的第一步。

快速流态化存在区域及其判别, 是快速流态化基础研究的重要课题。一些研究者在这方面已进行了大量工作, 对快速流态化提出了各种不同的定义, 并从不同角度提出了描述快速流态化形成及其转变的判据或关联式。但这些研究由于实验条件和范围限制, 难于反映操作条件、气固物性及床层直径等因素的综合影响, 因而在目前普遍化关联式准确度不足以可靠。

本研究从快速流态化定义出发, 根据床层上部压力梯度随流化风速的变化关系, 用试验方法判断特定试验装置的快速流态化存在区域^[12~13]。基本原理如图 1 所示, 图中定性地表示了在垂直气固

收稿日期: 2008-11-06; 修订日期: 2009-03-06

作者简介: 杨建华(1970-), 男, 河南淮阳人, 郑州电力高等专科学校副教授。

两相流动系统中,不同颗粒流率 G_s 下床层压力梯度(床层上部及其底部的压力梯度)随流化风速的变化关系。从图中可见,在没有颗粒循环的情况下($G_s=0$),当气速增大至临界气速时(对应于颗粒的终端速度,如图1中 A_0 点所示),床层颗粒将被吹空,此时,床层压降突然减小,如图1中 A_0T_0 所示。若颗粒循环足够大,如图1中 G_{s2} 所示,则提高操作气速时,床层底部压力梯度 $\Delta P_L/\Delta z$ 将沿曲线 $OA_0A_1A_2F_2$ 逐渐减小,而床层上部压力梯度 $\Delta P_U/\Delta z$ 将沿曲线 $C_2T_2F_2$ 变化,即逐渐有所增加,在达到某一最大值后,转而逐渐减小。在两条曲线交汇点 F_2 ,有 $\Delta P_L/\Delta z = \Delta P_U/\Delta z$,即这时床层上下压力梯度相等,或全床上下颗粒浓度分布均匀。若继续提高操作气速,床层上下部压力梯度依然相等,但其值同时减小,床层进入气力输送操作状态。可见,操作区间 T_2F_2 即为典型的快速流态化存在区域。

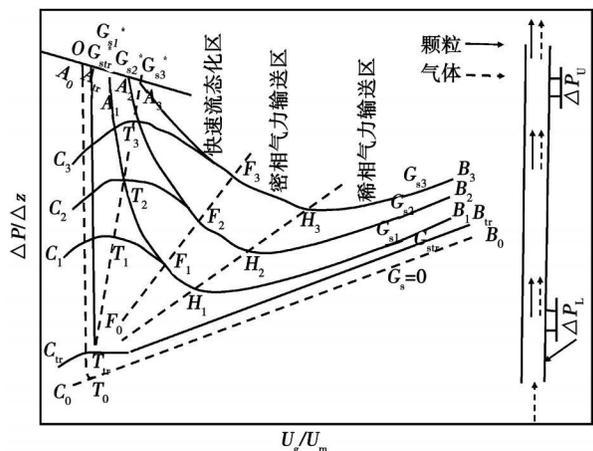


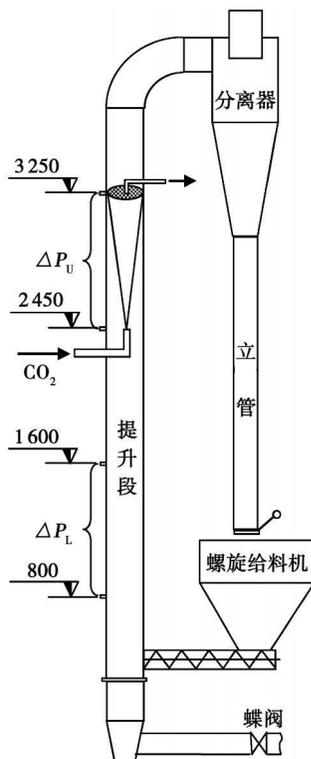
图1 床层上、下部压力梯度与操作气速的变化关系^[13]

根据上述快速流态化定义及原理设计试验,得到气体扩散试验条件下的流型转变速度 U_{TF} 及 U_{FD} 随颗粒循环速率变化的曲线,也即绘出湍流床、快速床和气力输送各自存在的区域。

1.2 试验装置及方法

快速流态化存在区域的试验在实验台上进行,如图2所示,试验台提升段净高为4.0 m,截面尺寸是内径0.19 m的圆管。试验用物料为河沙, $d_p=120 \mu m$,真实密度 $\rho_s=2400 \text{ kg/m}^3$ 。为实现颗粒循环流率(G_s)和流化风速(U_g)的独立控制,将自平衡回料阀替换为螺旋给料机。分离器分离下来的床料经过立管落进螺旋给料机的料斗,再由螺旋片推进提升段。螺旋给料机采用了变频调速装置,转速可在0~150 r/min 无级调整,设计给料能力0~5000 kg/h。试验中风速由蝶阀调整,颗粒循环速率由螺

旋给料机控制,由此实现了颗粒循环流率(G_s)和流化风速(U_g)的独立控制。为防止分离器内负压抽吸气体经立管向上流动引起所谓反窜,在立管下端加装了翻板式锁气器。



$\Delta P_U \sim \Delta P_L$ -上、下部压力测点

图2 物料循环流率和流化风速可独立控制的循环流化床实验台

在提升段不同高度设置了2对压差测点 ΔP_U 和 ΔP_L ,分别连接到2只差压变送器进行数据采集,测量上、下部的 $\Delta P/\Delta z$ 。上部压差和下部压差的取压力点位置需慎重考虑,上部取压点尽量上移,用离布风板以上2.45 m和3.25 m两点取压之差作为 ΔP_U ;下部取压点应避免回料口和颗粒加速段,用离布风板以上0.8 m和1.6 m两点取压之差作为 ΔP_L 。

根据前述试验原理,试验过程如下:

(1) 在颗粒循环流率 G_s 不变的条件下,使流化风速 U_g 从高逐渐减小,记录全程的 ΔP_U 和 ΔP_L ,得到两条曲线,

作为一组;

(2) 改变 G_s ,重复上述过程,最后得到一族曲线,如图3所示(为表达清晰仅画出3组);

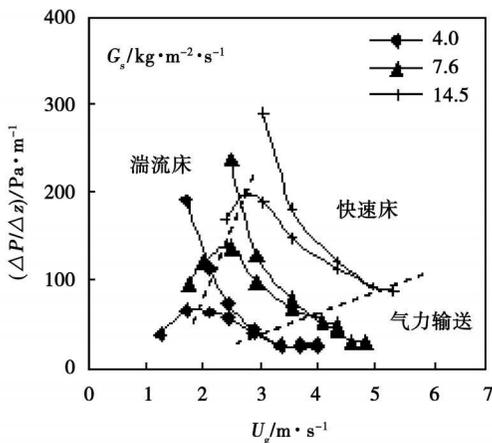


图3 快速流态化存在区域(与压力梯度关系)

(3) 标出每组曲线的两个点: 一为每组曲线重合点, 如图 1 中的 F 点; 二为 ΔP_U 线的最高压力点, 如图 1 中的 T 点。

(4) 连接 F 系列点和 T 系列点即可得到快速床和气流输送以及快速床和湍流床的分界线, 如图 3 中虚线所示。

图 4 所示的快速流态化存在区域是把图 3 中的纵坐标进行了变换, 换成以颗粒浓度作为纵坐标。可以看出, 快速床存在区域的边界为两条正斜率直线, 把平面分成 3 个区域, 分别是湍流床、快速床和气流输送; 流化风速增加时, 需要更高的颗粒浓度才能使气流输送进入快速床状态; 同样地, 快速床进入湍流床也需要在更高的颗粒浓度下。

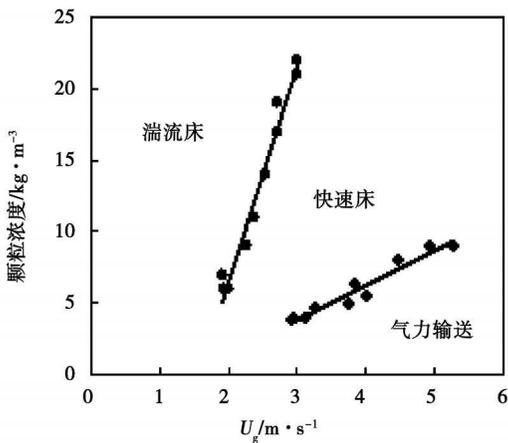


图 4 快速流化床存在区域
(与颗粒浓度关系)

在本试验条件下, 流化风速范围为 3~5.3 m/s, 得到气流输送向快速床转变的颗粒浓度约为 4~9 kg/m³。

2 不同流型中气体混合的试验结果

在前述循环流化床(CFB)冷态试验台上对提升段稀相区径向气体混合进行了试验研究, 如图 2 所示。试验床料与试验一完全相同, CO₂ 作为示踪气体, 试验系统另有详述^[14]。

试验在快速床和气流输送两种状态下进行, 以便比较不同流型对气体混合的影响。流型的控制方法是: 首先选定空塔速度 U_g , 试验中采用 3、4 和 5 m/s 3 种, 然后通过改变床存量改变稀相区颗粒浓度, 如表 1 所示, 使流型分别保持在快速床或气流输送状态。气体扩散测量区域和前述压力 ΔP_U 测量区一致(在布风板以上 2.45~3.25 m 之间)。颗粒浓度通过压差法测定, 并通过调整 U_g 和床存量控

制在表 1 要求的范围。

表 1 不同流型中的颗粒浓度控制范围 (kg/m³)

流化风速/m·s ⁻¹	快速床	气流输送
3	4.0~21.5	0~4.0
4	6.5~36.4	0~6.5
5	9.0~51.3	0~9.0

试验采用柱塞流模型, 假定测量区为圆柱形。CO₂ 作为示踪气体连续稳定地由截面中心点给入, 如图 2 所示, 给入点距布风板高 2.45 m, 示踪气体出口流速被控制在等于或小于当地主流气体流速。为了使示踪气体流量长时间稳定, 采用了经过校准的气体质量流量控制器。气体取样探头布置在示踪气体给入点下游的 4 个高度上(从给入点+0.2、+0.4、+0.6 和+0.8 m), 能沿整个截面径向自由移动, 能够测量全部径向位置的气体浓度。为了得到更具代表性的试验数据, 在试验过程中保持表观流化速度、床存量和示踪气体质量流量稳定, 并采用了计算机数据采集系统(DAS)记录数据, 连续测量并记录提升段各点压力和各点 CO₂ 浓度, 每实验点至少记录 60 组数据并计算平均值作为该试验点的测量值。数据按柱塞流模型处理得到径向气体扩散系数 D_r , 详细方法见文献[14]。

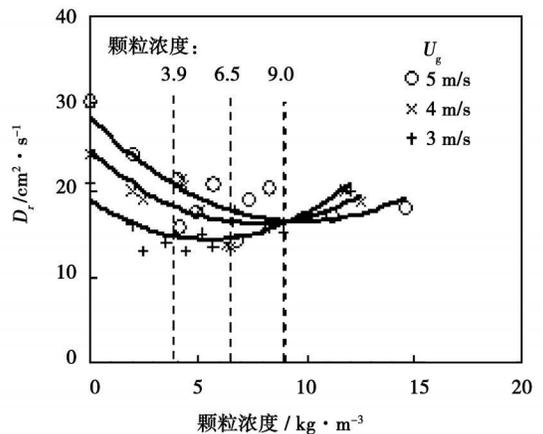


图 5 颗粒浓度对 D_r 的影响

图 5 是试验得出的结果。图中画出了 3 条曲线, 分别为 $U_g=3, 4, 5$ m/s 情况下 D_r 随颗粒浓度增加而变化的趋势, 与 3 个空塔速度对应的气力输送向快速床转变的颗粒浓度(3.9、6.5、9.0 kg/m³)也用虚线标出, 对应每条曲线, 虚线左侧区域为气流输送状态, 虚线右侧区域为快速床状态。在虚线左侧区域(即气流输送区), 3 种风速下 D_r 随颗粒浓度增加

而减小;在虚线右侧区域(即快速床区),3种风速下 Dr 总趋势是随颗粒浓度增加而增大。

这个现象说明,颗粒的存在对 Dr 的影响不是单纯的减弱或加强,而是双向的。而且这种影响的趋势是和当地气固流型有很强关联的,例如在气力输送流型中,颗粒的存在对 Dr 的影响是减弱的,即颗粒越多, Dr 越小;而在快速床流型中,颗粒的存在对 Dr 的影响是加强的,即颗粒越多, Dr 越大。

3 结果分析与讨论

与以前的文献比较,我们发现 Zheng 和 Won Namkung 等人的研究结果与本研究结果相近^[6,9],即颗粒对气体混合扩散的影响不是单向的。Zheng 等人采用的物料为树脂颗粒^[9],平均粒径 $d_p = 701 \mu\text{m}$,真实密度 $\rho_s = 1392 \text{ kg/m}^3$,试验台 $D = 0.102 \text{ m}$, $H = 5.0 \text{ m}$ 。Won Namkung 等人采用的物料为石英砂^[9],平均粒径 $d_p = 125 \mu\text{m}$,真实密度 $\rho_s = 3055 \text{ kg/m}^3$,试验台内径 0.1 m ,高 5.3 m 。只不过没有考虑空床时的试验点,故得出了随着颗粒浓度的增加 Dr 单调增大的结论。如果加上空床的试验点重新画图,也会得到和本研究相类似的趋势。

气体的径向混合主要是由垂直于主流的径向方向的流体湍动引起的,气固两相流中颗粒的存在可能减弱这种湍动,也可能加强这种湍动。不同流型中的颗粒具有不同的流体动力学特征和运动学状态,这是影响气体混合的主要原因。流型处于气力输送状态时,颗粒分散且浓度低,颗粒容易被气流挟带随主流运动,部分气体涡流的能量就要转化为颗粒的动能,在此情况下,颗粒的存在减弱了涡流的湍动强度,无疑也减弱了气体的横向混合。快速床的主要标志是颗粒团的存在,这需要在适当高的颗粒浓度下,一方面颗粒团相当于大颗粒不容易随气流运动,对气流起扰动作用;另一方面颗粒团是不稳定的,其快速形成和解体会促进气体湍动,因此加强了气体横向混合。

从本研究和前人(Zheng 和 Namkung^[6,9])的研究结果中还可看出,当表观流化风速 U_g 低时,转折点会提前出现,即转折点颗粒浓度随流化风速增加而提高。可以进行如下解释:在相同的颗粒浓度下,流化风速低可以使颗粒团更容易形成,这从另一个侧面证明了流型和气体混合转折点的相关性。

4 结论

(1) 流化床提升段稀相区中的径向气体混合行

为依赖于流态化区域,不同流型中气体扩散有不同的规律。在气力输送流型中 Dr 随颗粒浓度增加而减小,在快速床流型中 Dr 随颗粒浓度增加而增大。

(2) 不同流型中的颗粒具有不同的流体动力学特征和运动学状态,这是影响气体混合的主要原因。在气力输送区域,颗粒呈现稀疏弥散分布状态,被气流挟带随气流运动,吸收气流动量,减弱了气流的湍动;在快速床区域,颗粒团行为成为气固两相的主要特征,一方面颗粒团相当于大颗粒不容易随气流运动,对气流起扰动作用;另一方面颗粒团的快速形成和解体强化了气流湍动,促进了横向混合。

(3) 在特定流型中研究气体混合,能更深入地认识气固两相流中气体混合机理和本质。

参考文献:

- [1] GRACE J R, AVIDAN A A, KNOWETON T M. Circulating fluidized Bed [M]. London: Blackie Academic & Professional, 1997.
- [2] KUNII D, TOEI R. Fluidization [M]. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1984.
- [3] BASU P, LARGE J F. Circulating fluidized bed technology, Vol. 2 [M]. Oxford: Pergamon Press, 1988.
- [4] WERTHER J, HARTGE E U, KRUSE M. Radial gas mixing in the upper dilute core of a circulating fluidized bed [J]. Powder Technology, 1992, 70: 293-301.
- [5] MARTIN M P, TULLIER P, BERNARD J R. Gas and solids behavior in a cracking circulating fluidized beds [J]. Powder Technology, 1992, 70: 249-258.
- [6] POTTER O E, NICKLIN D J. Fluidization VII [M]. New York: Engineering Foundation, 1992.
- [7] AMOS G, RHODES M J, MIBNEO H. Gas mixing in gas-solid risers [J]. Chem Eng Sci, 1993, 48: 943-949.
- [8] GAYÁN P, DIEGO L F, ADÁNEZ J. Radial gas mixing in a fast fluidized bed [J]. Powder Technology, 1997, 94(2): 163-171.
- [9] NAMKUNG W, KIM S D. Radial gas mixing in a circulating fluidized bed [J]. Powder Technology, 2000, 113: 23-29.
- [10] VAN ZOONEN D. Measurements of diffusional phenomena and velocity profiles in a vertical riser // Proceeding of Symposium on the Interaction Between Fluids and Particles [C]. London: Instn Chem Engrs, 1962, 64-71.
- [11] YERUSHALMI J. Gas Fluidization Technology [M]. Chichester: Wiley, 1986.
- [12] 李佑楚, 陈丙虞, 王凤鸣, 等. 快速流态化的流动 [J]. 化工学报, 1979(2): 143-151.
- [13] 白丁荣, 金涌, 俞芷青. 循环流态化(1) [J]. 化学反应工程与工艺, 1991, 7(2): 202-213.
- [14] YANG J, YANG H, ZHANG H, et al. Lateral gas mixing in the freeboard zone of a CFB boiler // Proceeding of the 6th International Symposium on Coal Combustion [C]. Wuhan: Huazhong University of Science and Technology Press, 2007, 420-426.

(编辑 单丽华)

the aerodynamic optimized design thought was fused into the multi-stages of the compressor aerodynamic design to achieve the aim of compressor performance optimization through an aerodynamic design. The above aim has been accomplished by using a commercial software and a compressor aerodynamic optimized design platform. By the use of a commercial general-purpose optimization platform, the authors have conducted an optimized design of one-dimensional and $S2$ reverse problem of axial flow compressors, and employed the full three-dimensional optimized design platform provided by NUMECA to conduct a full 3D (three dimensional) aerodynamic optimized design of the compressors. The calculation results show that the layered aerodynamic optimized design is an effective means for enhancing the aerodynamic performance of a compressor. An advanced optimization algorithm can invariably secure the performance optimization of compressors at various stages of aerodynamic design to a greater extent as compared with the traditional design method. **Key words:** compressor, design system, optimized design, CFD (computational fluid dynamics), layered optimization

带后置蜗壳的斜流叶轮机匣处理扩稳研究 = A Study of the Stability Enhancement Achieved by the Casing Treatment of an Oblique-flow Impeller Equipped with a Rear-mounted Volute Housing [刊, 汉] / CHU Wu-li, GAO Peng, WU Yan-hui, et al (College of Power and Energy Source, Northwest China Polytechnic University, Xi'an, China, Post Code: 710072) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2009, 24(6). — 725 ~ 729

Experimentally studied and analyzed through a numerical simulation was the casing treatment of a small-sized high-speed oblique-flow impeller. The test results show that the casing treatment structure being designed can effectively enlarge the operating range of the oblique-flow impeller. By using a parallel calculation technology, numerically simulated was the flow field of the whole machine, including the casing treatment structure and volute housing of the impeller, revealing the mechanism governing the stability enhancement achieved by the casing treatment. The low-energy fluid in the area of the blade tip was sucked into the treatment slot by the casing treatment structure, flowed out of the circumferential slot in the area at the suction surface side inside the blade passage and jetted into the rotor passage, thus eliminating the blockage caused by the low-energy air mass in the area, improving the air flow status at the blade tip of the rotor and delaying stall occurrence. **Key words:** oblique-flow impeller, volute housing, casing treatment, stall, rear-mounted volute, circumferentially slotted casing

线性唯象传热定律下广义不可逆卡诺热机的频率特性 = Frequency Characteristics of a Generalized Irreversible Carnot Heat Engine Under a Linear Phenomenological Heat Transfer Law [刊, 汉] / LIU Xiao-wei, CHEN Lin-gen, SUN Feng-rui (Postgraduate School, Naval Engineering University, Wuhan, China, Post Code: 430033) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2009, 24(6). — 730 ~ 736

With a generalized irreversible Carnot heat engine serving as an object of study and the heat transfer between the working medium and the heat source being considered as observing the linear phenomenological heat transfer law, studied was the relationship of the heat engine performance and its cycle frequency. Obtained was the relationship among the output power, efficiency, available temperature difference as well as the ratio of heat absorption and release time under the condition different from an internally reversible Carnot heat engine. Through a numerical calculation, an analysis was conducted of the characteristics influencing the heat leakage and internally irreversible properties. It has been found that at any ratio of the cyclic heat absorption and release time, there exists an optimum cyclic frequency for the engine that can maximize its output power. When there is a heat leakage, at any ratio of the cyclic heat absorption and release time, there exists an optimum cyclic frequency, resulting in a maximal cyclic efficiency. **Key words:** finite time thermodynamics, irreversible heat engine, cyclic frequency, linear phenomenological heat transfer law, frequency characteristics

流型对循环流化床径向气体混合影响的试验研究 = Experimental Study of the Influence of Flow Patterns on Radial Gas Mixing in a Circulating Fluidized Bed [刊, 汉] / YANG Jian-hua, QU Wei-dong, QIN Guang-yao (Department of Power Engineering, Zhengzhou College of Electric Power, Zhengzhou, China, Post Code: 450004) // Journal of En-

gineering for Thermal Energy & Power. - 2009, 24(6). - 737 ~ 740

On a CFB (Circulating Fluidized Bed) cold-state test rig with a riser section having a net height of 4.0 meters and an inner diameter of 0.19 meters, an experimental study has been performed of the radial gas mixing in the following two flow patterns; i. e. fast bed and pneumatic conveyance. The bed material used in the test was river sand, $d_p=120\ \mu\text{m}$ and the real density $\rho_s=2400\ \text{kg/m}^3$. The particle cyclic flow rate (G_s) and fluidized air speed (U_g) can be controlled independently on the test rig. The variation relationship of the pressure gradient between the upper and lower bed layers with the fluidization air speed can be used to ascertain the zone where a fast fluidization is present. By using a plunger flow model and with CO_2 serving as a tracer gas, the radial gas mixing was tested at three air speeds. The tendency of Dr changing with the particle concentration was obtained in the following two flow patterns, the fast bed and pneumatic conveyance. It has been found that in the pneumatic conveyance flow pattern, Dr will decrease with an increase of the particle concentration while in the fast bed flow pattern, Dr will increase with a particle concentration increase. In conjunction with the existence status of solid particles in various flow patterns, the different influence of the flow patterns on Dr can be reasonably explained. **Key words:** circulating fluidized bed, gas-solid flow pattern, radial gas mixing

600 MW 超临界 CFB 垂直并联内螺纹管两相流压力降不稳定试验研究 = **Experimental Study of the Two-phase Flow Pressure Drop Instability in Vertical Parallel Inner Threaded Tubes of a 600 MW Supercritical CFB (Circulating Fluidized Bed)** [刊, 汉] / DENG Zhi-an, LUO Yu-shan, CHEN Ting-kuan, et al (National Key Laboratory on Multi-phase Flow in Power Engineering, Xi'an Jiaotong University, Xi'an, China, Post Code: 710049) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. - 2009, 24(6). - 741 ~ 745

Under the practical load-variation operating condition of a 600 MW supercritical CFB (Circulating Fluidized Bed) water wall and with the actually-used $\Phi 28.6 \times 5.84$ -head inner threaded tubes in the water wall serving as an object of study, experimentally studied was the pressure drop instability of the gas-liquid two-phase flow in vertical parallel tubes of HP steam-water two-phase flow loops. Determined was the influence of pressure, mass flow speed, inlet supercooling degree and upstream compressible volume on the pressure drop pulsation of the above tubes. The research results show that with an increase of the pressure, the critical heat load at which a pulsation occurs will increase, the limit dryness will gradually go up, and the system stability will be improved. The pulsation period will be first extended and then shortened with the amplitude of the pulsation being gradually diminished. In the present experiment, when the pressure is greater than 6 MPa, no pressure drop pulsation will occur. With an increase of the mass flow speed, the limit heat load at which a pulsation occurs will increase while the pulsation period will diminish. The inlet supercooling degree will exercise a monodromy influence over the density wave pulsation. With an increase of the inlet supercooling degree, the limit heat load will monotonically increase and the change of the limit dryness will exhibit different tendencies. At a relatively low mass flow speed, with an increase of the supercooling degree, the limit dryness will diminish monotonically. At a relatively high mass flow speed, with an increase of the supercooling degree, the limit dryness will rise monotonically. The upstream compressible volume will have a relatively small influence on the limit heat load. With an increase of the gas-filling ratio, the pulsation period and amplitude will also gradually increase. **Key words:** supercritical, circulating fluidized bed, low-mass flow speed, vertical parallel inner threaded tube, gas-liquid two-phase flow, pressure-drop pulsation

方柱体与圆柱体气液两相涡街特性的研究 = **Study of Gas-liquid Two-phase Vortex Street Characteristics of a Square Cylinder and a Circular One** [刊, 汉] / ZHOU Yun-long, DIAO Cheng-dong, CAO Ru (College of Energy Source and Mechanical Engineering, Northeast University of Electric Power, Jilin, China, Post Code: 132012) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. - 2009, 24(6). - 746 ~ 749

When a gas-liquid two-phase fluid in a vertically ascending tube with a rectangular section transversely scours a horizontally arranged cylinder, under certain conditions, an alternating vortex shedding phenomenon will occur at the back of the cylinder. By adopting a tube-wall pressure-difference method to study the vortex shedding characteristics of the above flow