

预测水冷壁管道温度分布的新方法

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摘 要: 为了得到锅炉水冷壁管道周向温度分布和内壁氧化膜生长的特性, 通过对其传热过程的研究, 建立起预测具有内壁氧化膜的管道温度分布的数值模型。并根据管状热流设备测得的管道热流密度, 针对某电厂的水冷壁管道实际运行情况进行计算, 结果表明在圆周角为 120° 时管道各界面的温度和氧化膜厚度最小, 在圆周角为 0° 时管道各界面的温度和氧化膜厚度最大, 与实际运行数据有很好的 consistency。用该方法预测氧化膜厚度及管壁各界面温度是可行的。

关 键 词: 水冷壁; 氧化膜; 生长; 预测; 新方法

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引 言

由于超超临界机组高效率 and 低污染的特点, 它已经成为现代燃煤电厂的主要机组。机组参数的提高使得锅炉受热面蒸汽侧的氧化膜引起的各种问题日益受到关注。

Port 和 Herro 等人的研究中发现^[1], 90% 的管道失效是由于过热器、再热器或者水冷壁等管件长期在过热的条件下运行而引起的, 而管道内壁的氧化层的形成是促使壁温增加的主要原因。

根据水冷壁管道中汽水混合物的流动和换热特性, 许多专家建立了不同的数值模型用于计算水冷壁质量流量分布和管壁温度。Tucakovic 和 Stevanovic 等人建立了汽包锅炉的水动力计算模型并且分析了内螺旋管水冷壁的安全性^[2]。Adam 和 Marchetti 等人也针对以同质流模型为基础的自然循环锅炉的水力计算模型进行了计算^[3]。东南大学的边彩霞等人和马来西亚的 J. Purbolaksono 等人, 通过运用 ANSYS 有限元软件对具有氧化膜的过热器/再热器炉管的温度影响进行了模拟研究^[4~7]。但是, 锅炉中的水冷壁管道主要进行的是辐射传热并且其内部工质为汽水混合物, 它的换热系数难以

确定。人们没有对具有氧化膜的水冷壁进行传热特性的研究和氧化膜生长的预测。

本研究通过建立物理模型——具有氧化膜的水冷壁管传热现象, 自主编程对该物理模型进行计算, 得到解析解, 大大缩短了计算时间并为现场工作提供了便利。

1 热流密度的测试

水冷壁管道的热流密度的测试方法通常有三种: (1) 在观测孔中插入合适的热流计; (2) 在水冷壁管道的横截面焊接 Gardon 型热流计; (3) 在两个邻近的水冷壁管道间安装管状的热流设备^[8]。本研究利用第三种方法获得管道的热流密度。

1.1 视角系数的确定

表面间的辐射传热量的大小依赖于表面间的相对位置、它们的辐射特性以及温度。由于表面间的相对位置的影响, 所以在计算热流密度前必须计算表面间的视角系数, 如图 1 所示。

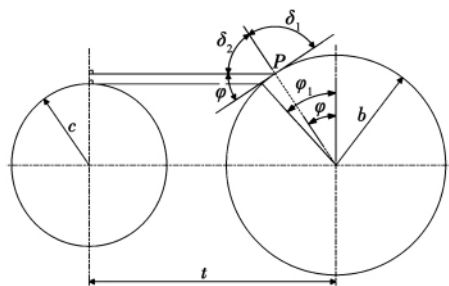


图 1 $0^\circ \leq \varphi \leq \varphi_1$ 时视角系数的确定

Fig. 1 Determination of the visual angle coefficient when $0^\circ \leq \varphi \leq \varphi_1$

管道表面和火焰表面间的辐射传热的视角系数 Ψ 确定为:

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$$\Psi = \frac{1}{2}(\sin\delta_1 + \sin\delta_2) \quad (1) \quad \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \varphi\right)。$$

当 $0^\circ \leq \varphi \leq \varphi_1$ 时, 上式可以表达为:

$$\Psi = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos\varphi) \quad (2)$$

从图 2 中可以知道, 当 $\varphi_1 \leq \varphi \leq 90^\circ$ 时:

$$\delta_1 = \pi/2$$

$$\delta_2 = (\pi/2) - (\varphi + \varepsilon) \quad \varepsilon = \beta + \gamma - (\pi/2) ,$$

$$\sin\beta = \frac{c}{\sqrt{(t-x_j)^2 + y_j^2}} \quad \sin\gamma = \frac{t-x_j}{\sqrt{(t-x_j)^2 + y_j^2}}$$

$$\frac{x_j}{b} = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \varphi\right) \quad \frac{y_j}{b} = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \varphi\right)。$$

将以上各式代入式(1)中, 即可求得 $\varphi_1 \leq \varphi \leq 90^\circ$ 时的视角系数 ψ 。

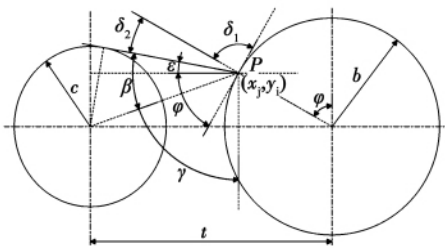


图 2 $\varphi_1 \leq \varphi \leq 90^\circ$ 时视角系数的确定

Fig. 2 Determination of the visual angle coefficient when $\varphi_1 \leq \varphi \leq 90^\circ$

其中 $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta_1, \delta_2$ 和 ε 为几何辅助角, 具体位置如图 1 ~ 图 4 所示。b 为热流测试管道的外径; a 为锅炉管道的外径; P 为热流测试管道上任一点, 其横、纵坐标分别为 x_j, y_j ; t 为锅炉管道与热流测试管的中心距; φ 为 P 与热流测试管中心线的夹角; φ_1 为炉管中心线顶点在测试管上的投影点与测试管中心线的夹角。

如图 3 所示, 临界角 φ_2 为:

$$\varphi_2 = \pi - \alpha = \pi - \arcsin \frac{c}{z} = \pi - \arcsin \frac{b+c}{t} \quad (3)$$

当 $90^\circ \leq \varphi \leq \varphi_2$ 时, 视角系数为:

$$\psi = \frac{1}{2}(\sin\delta_1 - \sin\delta_2) \quad (4)$$

式中: $\delta_1 = \frac{\pi}{2}$; $\delta_2 = (\varphi + \varepsilon) - \frac{\pi}{2}$; $\varepsilon = \beta + \gamma - \frac{\pi}{2}$; $\sin\beta$

$$= \frac{c}{\sqrt{(t-x_j)^2 + y_j^2}}; \quad \sin\gamma = \frac{t-x_j}{\sqrt{(t-x_j)^2 + y_j^2}}; \quad \gamma = \pi -$$

$$\arcsin\left(\frac{t-x_j}{\sqrt{(t-x_j)^2 + y_j^2}}\right); \quad \frac{x_j}{b} = \cos\left(\varphi - \frac{\pi}{2}\right); \quad \frac{y_j}{b} =$$

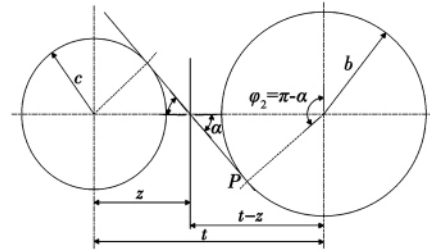


图 3 临界角 φ_2 的确定

Fig. 3 Determination of the critical angle φ_2

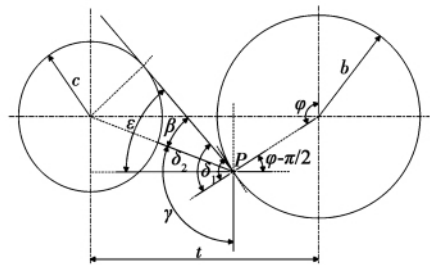


图 4 $90^\circ \leq \varphi \leq \varphi_2$ 时视角系数的确定

Fig. 4 Determination of the visual angle coefficient when $90^\circ \leq \varphi \leq \varphi_2$

而当 $\varphi_2 \leq \varphi \leq 180^\circ$ 时, 水冷壁管道不能接收到来自火侧的辐射, 故此时的视角系数为 $\psi = 0$ 。由于相邻管道表面与表面间也会产生辐射传热, 当 $b = c$ 时, 热流密度系数 $\psi_{bs} = \frac{\sqrt{e^2 - 1} - \arctg \sqrt{e^2 - 1}}{e}$, 其中 $e = \frac{t}{2c}$ 。表面间辐射传热的视角系数的计算和上述一致。

1.2 汽水混合物的换热系数的确定

由于水冷壁管道内的工质多为汽水混合物, 其换热系数无法通过试验或者查表计算获得。根据能量守恒定律, 对水冷壁管道建立离散方程, 其控制体模型如图 5 所示^[9]。

由 1.1 可以求得 ψ_7, ψ_8, ψ_9 , 从而:

$$q_7 = \Psi_7 q_g, q_8 = \Psi_8 q_g, q_9 = \Psi_9 q_g$$

对 8 点建立离散方程(如图 5 所示):

$$\rho c \frac{dT_8}{dt} \cdot \Delta\varphi (r_5 + r_4) \cdot \frac{r_5 - r_4}{2} = \lambda \frac{T_5 - T_8}{\Delta r} \cdot \Delta\varphi \cdot r_4 + \lambda \frac{T_7 - T_8}{\Delta\varphi \cdot r_5} \cdot \frac{\Delta r}{2} + \lambda \frac{T_9 - T_8}{\Delta\varphi \cdot r_5} \cdot \frac{\Delta r}{2} + q_8 \cdot \Delta\varphi \cdot r_5 \quad (5)$$

式中: ρ —工质密度; c —工质比热。

为控制体圆周角 $\Delta\varphi$ 为第 i 个控制体半径; T_i 为第 i 个控制体的温度; Δr 为控制体径向长度; λ 为控制体的导热系数。

同样,可以对 2 点建立离散方程(如图 5 所示):

$$\rho c \frac{dT_2}{dt} \cdot \Delta\varphi (r_1 + r_2) \cdot \frac{r_2 - r_1}{2} = \lambda \frac{T_5 - T_2}{\Delta r} \cdot \Delta\varphi \cdot \frac{r_2}{2} + \lambda \frac{T_1 - T_2}{\Delta\varphi \cdot r_1} \cdot \frac{\Delta r}{2} + \lambda \frac{T_3 - T_2}{\Delta\varphi \cdot r_1} \cdot \frac{\Delta r}{2} + q_2 \cdot \Delta\varphi \cdot r_1 \quad (6)$$

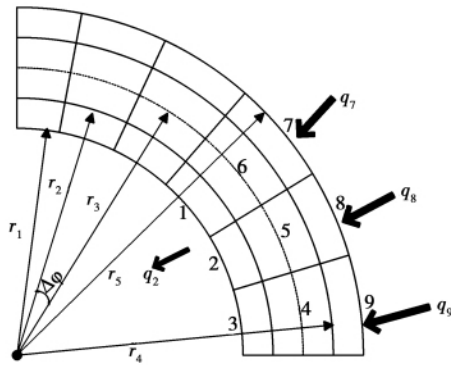


图 5 水冷壁管道的控制体模型

Fig. 5 Model for the control body of a waterwall tube

水冷壁管道内工质的温度 T_m 可以通过热电偶测得,而 q_2 和 T_2 可以通过离散方程得到,由公式 $h_2 = q_2 / (T_m - T_2)$ 得到换热系数 h_2 。

2 数值模型

2.1 数值模型建立的假设条件

在建立数值模型时,需要遵守以下假设条件:

- (1) 基体与氧化膜、氧化膜与氧化膜之间结合得很好,无氧化膜剥落现象出现;
- (2) 管基体和氧化膜都是弹性,连续且各向同性的;
- (3) 不考虑管道基体、金属氧化膜受热膨胀、蠕变、疲劳等因素;
- (4) 管道基体在受热过程中,未发生显微结构的变化。
- (5) 管道周围烟气温度均匀,不考虑管道的排列问题。

2.2 数值模型的建立

基于以上 5 个假设条件,其物理模型如图 6 所示。

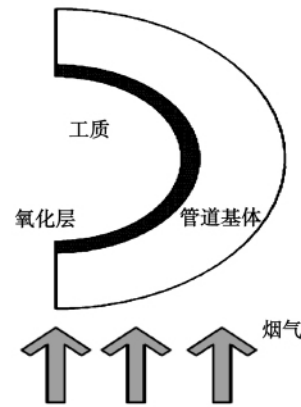


图 6 物理模型

Fig. 6 Physical model

由于水冷壁管道与烟气间的传热形式主要以辐射传热为主,不考虑对流传热。所以,整个模型的传热过程主要分为 3 阶段:

- (1) 烟气与炉管外壁之间、炉管之间进行辐射传热;
- (2) 炉管基体内部、炉管和氧化膜之间、氧化膜之间进行导热;
- (3) 管道内工质与氧化膜之间进行对流传热。

3 传热过程的分析

3.1 管道内工质侧换热过程分析

工质侧氧化膜通常是双层的(内层是尖晶石,主要成分是 $(Fe, Cr)_3O_4$; 外层是磁铁矿,主要成分是 Fe_3O_4) 和三层的(内层是尖晶石; 中间层是磁铁矿,外层是赤铁矿)^[4-6]。在研究中,氧化膜的主要成分被认为是单一的,即为磁铁矿— Fe_3O_4 。

蒸汽的换热系数按 1.2 内容计算,工质的吸热量为:

$$q_m = h(t_{w3} - t_m) \quad (7)$$

式中: t_m —工质的温度; t_{w3} —氧化膜/蒸汽界面的温度。

3.2 氧化层间换热过程分析

所研究的氧化层的性能良好,并无孔洞出现,氧化层间的换热是导热问题。因此,氧化层的导热量为:

$$q_3 = \frac{t_{w2} - t_{w3}}{\ln(d - \delta) / d} \cdot \lambda_0 \quad (8)$$

式中: t_{w2} —氧化膜/基体界面的温度; δ —氧化膜的厚度; λ_0 —氧化膜的导热系数。

3.3 管道基体间的换热过程分析

本研究的管道基体未发生微观结构的变化。基体间的换热是导热问题。因此,基体的导热量为:

$$q_2 = \frac{t_{w1} - t_{w2}}{\ln d/D} \cdot \lambda_F \quad (9)$$

式中: t_{w1} —烟气/基体界面的温度,即管道外壁的温度; D —管道的外径; λ_F —管道基体的导热系数。

3.4 烟气侧的换热过程分析

由 1.1 可知,管道与烟气间的辐射传热量为:

$$q_8 = \Psi_8 q_g \quad (10)$$

式中: q_g —烟气的辐射热量; Ψ_8 —视角系数。

3.5 循环迭代准则

根据拉-米公式,确定了温度与氧化膜间的关系可以用下式表示^[10-11]:

$$\log\left(\frac{d}{0.0254}\right) = 0.00022P - 7.25 \quad (11)$$

$$\left(\frac{9}{5}t_{w2} + 492\right)(C + \log t) = P \quad (12)$$

式中: P —拉-米参数; C —材料常数。

4 迭代计算过程

根据传热学的基本理论,放热量等于换热量等于吸热量,通过迭代计算,能够准确计算出在管道运行过程中各个界面的壁温以及氧化膜的厚度。其迭代计算逻辑关系如图 7 所示。

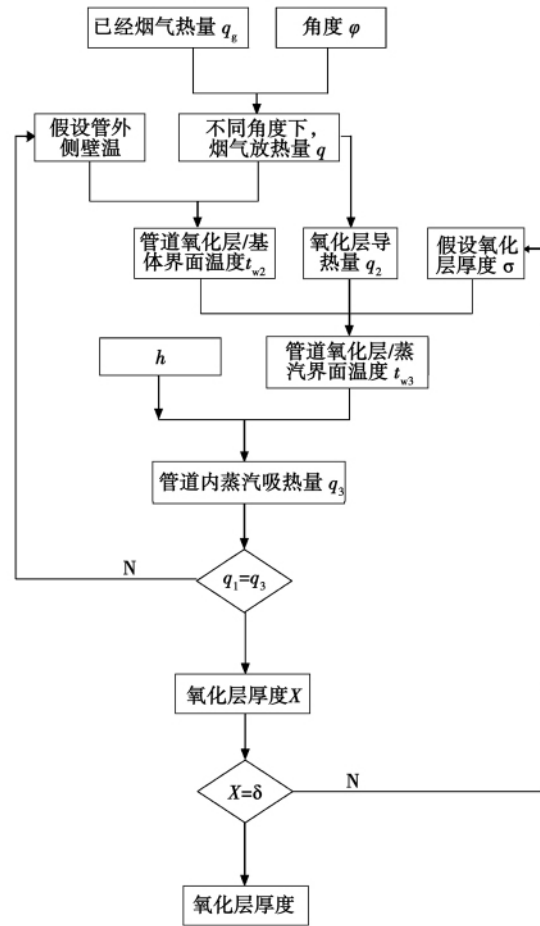


图 7 迭代计算逻辑关系图

Fig. 7 Drawing showing the iterative calculation logic relationship

表 1 水冷壁管道的参数及管壁温度

Table1 Parameters and tube wall temperatures of the waterwall tubes

| 内半径/m | 外半径/m | 角度/(°) | 运行时间 /min | 热流密度 /W·m ⁻² | 工质换热系数 /W·m ⁻² ·K ⁻¹ | 管外壁温度计算 值/°C | 管外壁温度测试 值/°C |
|-------|-------|--------|-----------|-------------------------|--|--------------|--------------|
| 0.025 | 0.03 | 180 | 0 | 134039.74 | 22251.66 | 318.2 | 318.42 |
| 0.025 | 0.03 | 180 | 35 | 130860.93 | 31258.28 | 318.57 | 318.75 |
| 0.025 | 0.03 | 180 | 60 | 138807.95 | 30728.48 | 319.42 | 319.50 |
| 0.025 | 0.03 | 180 | 75 | 114437.09 | 28079.47 | 317.77 | 318.02 |
| 0.025 | 0.03 | 180 | 115 | 129271.52 | 39205.30 | 318.09 | 319.00 |
| 0.025 | 0.03 | 180 | 160 | 107019.87 | 21721.85 | 318.52 | 318.71 |
| 0.025 | 0.03 | 180 | 225 | 112847.68 | 22251.66 | 318.09 | 318.31 |
| 0.025 | 0.03 | 180 | 270 | 114966.89 | 22251.66 | 318.14 | 318.42 |
| 0.025 | 0.03 | 180 | 320 | 114966.89 | 27549.67 | 318.25 | 318.47 |

5 计算结果及分析

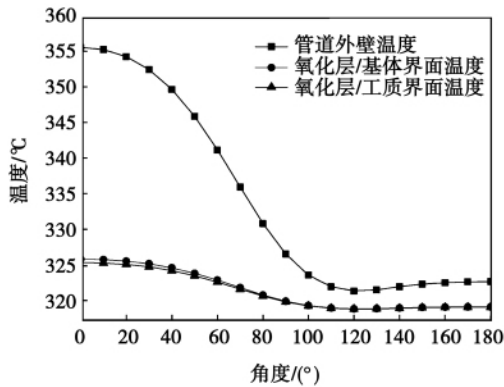
以某电厂 50 MW 的燃煤锅炉为例,其会产生

58.3 kg/s 的 11 MPa 540 °C 的过热蒸汽。其水冷壁管道在一定工况下,其管外壁温度、管道基体/氧化膜界面温度、管道氧化膜/工质界面温度以及氧化膜厚度沿管道圆周方向的分布如图 8 所示。从图中可

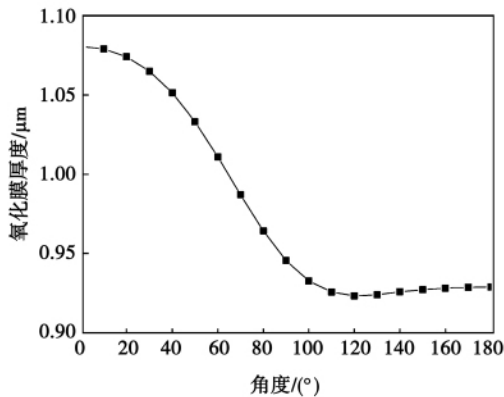
以看出,向火侧处各界面温度最高,氧化膜厚度也是最大的。随着角度的增大,各界面温度和氧化膜厚度逐渐减小,当角度达到一定值时,各界面温度和氧化膜厚度达到了最小,当角度继续增大时,各界面温度和氧化膜厚度逐渐增大,但是其增大速率远小于之前的减小速率。这是由于管道圆周方向受到的辐射热量不一致造成的。

从图 8 中也可以看出,氧化膜/基体界面和氧化膜/工质界面之间的温差逐渐减小,这是由于氧化膜的厚度不一致造成的。

以某电厂的水冷壁管道的样品为例,其管道参数和试验测得的管外壁温度如表 1 所示,计算值与试验值对比如图 9 所示。



(a) 温度沿管壁圆周方向的分布



(b) 氧化膜度沿管壁圆周方向的分布

图 8 温度及氧化膜厚度沿管壁圆周方向分布

Fig. 8 Distribution of the temperature and oxide film thickness along the circumferential direction of the tube wall

从图 9 中可以看出,数值解与试验值有很好的的一致性,它们之间的误差最大为 0.69%,小于工程误差,在其允许范围之内。图中温度的瞬态变化是由于管壁面上的热流密度变化造成。

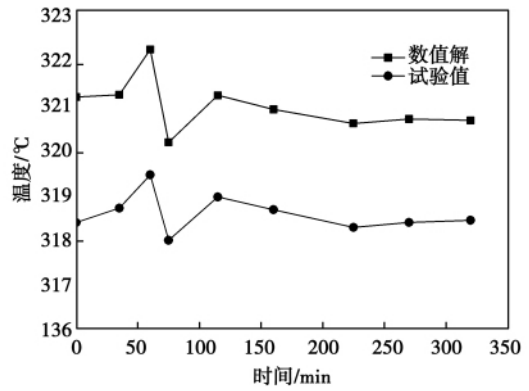


图 9 计算值与试验值的对比

Fig. 9 Comparison of the calculation and test values

6 结 论

建立了水冷壁管道的传热及生成氧化膜的数学模型,对其过程进行了计算,分析了氧化膜生成和各界面温度的分布情况,得出以下结论:

(1) 该方法的误差在工程允许范围之内 0.69%,但是其计算时间短,模型简单,便于现场操作。

(2) 能够根据氧化膜的实际厚度而计算出管壁各界面温度。因此,用该方法预测氧化膜厚度及管壁各界面温度是可行的,并且能够满足工程精度。

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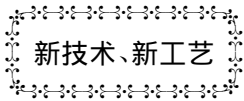
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降低润滑油消耗

Wartsila 已经开发了新改型脉冲润滑系统 , 设计用来降低发动机的给油量 , 润滑油耗量可以减少 35% 以上。该系统为定时润滑系统 , 它在加压脉冲中将缸润滑油精确地分配给活塞环组件 , 润滑油均匀地分配在缸衬圆周上。每缸润滑组件由底板上的一个加药泵 , 4/2 电磁阀 , 电子监测装置 , 压力传感器和膜片压缩空气筒组成。每个润滑组件配备有两根单独的供油管 , 一根用于缸润滑油而另一根用于伺服油。新改型脉冲润滑系统是应用电子控制装置到已经运行发动机上的实例 , 可以提高性能和灵活性 , 每年可以节约超过 5000 L 润滑油。

摘译自柴油机和燃气轮机世界 2010 年 6 月刊

阀门泄漏故障状态与声发射信号特征之间定量关系实验研究 = **Experimental Study of the Quantitative Relationship Between the Valve Leakage Fault State and Leakage Sound-emitted Signal Characteristics** [刊, 汉] GAO Qian-xia, LI Lu-ping, RAO Hong-de, YANG Jing (College of Energy Source and Power Engineering, Changsha University of Science and Technology, Changsha, China, Post Code: 410114) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. - 2011, 26(5). - 582 ~ 587

Designed and set up were a valve leakage fault simulation test rig and a valve leakage acoustic emission signal testing system. The quantitative relationship between the valve leakage state and leakage-produced sound emitted signal characteristic parameters under different leakage operating conditions was experimentally studied. The test data were analyzed and processed according to the least square method and the variation law of the bell ringing counting number, energy, magnitude, least square root value and central frequency of the leakage sound emitted signals with valve type, sizes, inlet pressure and leakage hole dimensions was obtained. Furthermore, the principles for diagnosing the valve leakage based on the sound-emitted signal characteristics were formulated and the optimum sound-emitted signal characteristic parameters representing the leakage fault state of a valve were identified. **Key words:** valve, leakage, acoustic emission testing, least square method

船用离心泵汽蚀性能数值模拟与试验研究 = **Numerical Simulation and Experimental Study of the Cavitation Performance of a Marine Centrifugal Pump** [刊, 汉] WANG Xiu-li (Research Center for Fluid Mechanical Engineering Technologies, Jiangsu University, Zhenjiang, China, Post Code: 212013), JIANG Da-lian, YU Zhi-jun, DAI Lu (Jiangsu Zhenhua Pump Industry Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Taizhou, China, Post Code: 225500) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. - 2011, 26(5). - 588 ~ 592

By using a CFD (computational fluid dynamics) numerical simulation method, studied was the law governing the pressure and gas-liquid two phase distribution inside the impeller of a marine centrifugal pump at various cavitation allowances. It has been found that the numerical simulation results share an identical variation tendency with the test results and the average absolute error is approximately 0.15 m. In the stealth cavitation stage, the air bubbles are only produced and burst in a very small local area on the back at the inlet of the blades and no relatively big cavitation destruction to the impeller is caused. In the partial vortex cavitation stage, a low speed vortex zone exists on the back of the blades close to the outlet of the impeller and its size and distribution law is relating to the transversal section of the volute. In the vortex cavitation stage, a hollow cavity exists in the passage between the low speed vortex zone and the volute. The existence of the low speed vortex zone and hollow cavity may influence the stability of the flow speed inside the volute, producing a very big pressure pulsation and furthermore causing a relatively big noise and vibration to the marine centrifugal pump. **Key words:** marine centrifugal pump, vibration, noise, cavitation, numerical simulation, test

预测水冷壁管道温度分布的新方法 = **New Method for Predicting the Temperature Distribution of Water-**

wall Tubes [刊 汉] ZHAO Zhi-yuan , XU Hong , LIN Zhen-xian (College of Energy Source and Power Engineering , North China University of Electric Power , Beijing , China , Post Code: 102206) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. - 2011 26(5) . - 593 ~ 598

To obtain the circumferential temperature distribution and the internal wall surface oxide film growth characteristics of the waterwall tubes of a boiler , through conducting a study of its heat transfer process , the authors established a numerical model for predicting the temperature distribution on the tubes with an internal wall surface oxide film. On the basis of the heat flux densities measured from the tubular heat flux equipment items , a calculation was performed according to the actual operating condition of the waterwall tubes in a power plant. It has been found that when the circumferential angle is 120 degrees , the temperatures and thicknesses of oxide films at various interfaces are smallest. When the circumferential angle is 0 degree , the temperatures and thicknesses of oxide films at various interfaces are biggest. Compared with the actual operating data , they correspond very well , indicating that to use the method in question to predict the thickness of an oxide film and temperatures at various interfaces of the tube wall is feasible. **Key words:** waterwall , oxide film , growth , prediction , new method

一种中空离心式喷嘴流场特性的研究 = Study of the Flow Field Characteristics of a Hollow Centrifugal Type Nozzle [刊 汉] QIU Qing-gang , LIU Li-na , YIN Xiao-qi (College of Energy Source and Power , Dalian University of Science and Technology , Dalian , China , Post Code: 116000) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. - 2011 26(5) . - 599 ~ 603

By making use of the VOF (volume of fluid) method and realizable $k - \varepsilon$ turbulent flow model , the authors conducted a numerical simulation of the gas-liquid two-phase flow in a hollow centrifugal type nozzle and compared the simulation results with the test data. Both were in good agreement. The simulation results show that the pressure inside the swirling flow chamber will decrease with a decrease of its radius and a low pressure zone exists in a range of 1/3 of the radius around the center. The existence of such a low pressure zone will result in suction to the air outside the nozzle , forming an air core. The bigger the radius of the air core , the thinner the liquid film. There exists a relatively high dynamic pressure in the area greater than 1/3 of the radius. This will cause the liquid film to extend its sprinkling in the area. If the liquid phase volumetric fraction at the outlet of the nozzle equals to 1 , the more remote from the nozzle , the smaller the liquid phase volumetric fraction. The outlet speed will increase with an increase of the inlet pressure. The direction of the outlet speed and the fluid trajectory chart inside the nozzle show that the fluid flows out of the nozzle in a rotating state. **Key words:** VOF (volume of fluid) , centrifugal type nozzle , two-phase flow , pressure distribution , air core , velocity flow field

喷淋式脱硫塔脱硫特性的试验研究 = Experimental study of the Desulfurization Characteristics of a Sprinkling Type Desulfurization Tower [刊 汉] FANG Li-jun (Education Ministry Key Laboratory on Power Plant Equipment Condition Monitoring and Control , North China University of Electric Power , Baoding , China , Post Code: