

船用真空海水淡化装置液-汽引射器的数值模拟及试验研究

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摘要: 根据一维引射特性方程估算理想的用于船舶真空海水淡化装置的引射器参数, 然后用数值计算和试验的方法对液-汽引射器的工作特性进行了研究。结果表明: 随着工作流体压力的增大引射系数增大, 一定程度后对引射系数的贡献不再显著; 引射流体压力越大引射系数越大, 但考虑到海水在低温下蒸发的要求引射流体压力不宜过高, 工程中需综合考虑; 喷嘴直径与接收室直径之比为 0.4324 时, 引射器性能最佳。

关键词: 船用液-汽引射器, 多相流, 引射系数

中图分类号: Q359

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引言

船舶真空余热蒸发式海水淡化装置利用液-汽引射器使喷嘴外蒸发室的压力减小造成局部真空, 降低蒸发冷凝沸点, 45~80℃可以使海水沸腾, 大量蒸汽产生, 蒸发冷凝后收集变为蒸馏水。并且可利用船舶引擎废热和柴油机缸套冷却水热量将海水蒸馏以制造淡水, 这种方法不仅开阔了冷却热的利用途径, 而且具有特殊优点, 因为通过加热器对海水加热, 当水温超过 60℃时, 金属加热的海水一边表面上会积结盐垢阻碍热量的传递, 而柴油机冷却水热量代替蒸汽来供热, 可减少船用蒸汽的消耗和避免加热器积垢的缺点。运行中消耗的能仅为水泵所需电功率, 另一方面它比反渗透法、电渗析法除盐率高且噪音低。因此经济性、工作性能都十分优异^[1~2]。

液-汽引射器是真空余热蒸发式海水淡化装置的关键技术, 具有造成蒸发室真空和排出浓盐水的功能, 其过程涉及汽、液两相的流动、相变、热交换过程以及两相之间自由界面的影响, 物理机理复杂。Cunningham 发展了一维模拟液体-气体引射器的数学模型^[3], Sherif 描述了两相流动的第一相流动

对第二相引射流产生的诱导作用^[4], 定义了引射器内不同段的流动条件。R. Senthil Kumar 研究了引射器在海水淡化装置中造真空的实验性能^[5]。完全依靠实验手段来研究各种参数的代价很高, 本研究根据引射特性方程估算理想的引射器参数, 设计出造成局部真空、并兼有排除不凝气体和多余盐水的空气-水两相流引射器, 并进行数值模拟和实验研究, 用 Fluent 三维湍流模型、标准 $N-S$ 方程对引射器内的空气-水蒸汽混合流动特性进行计算, 得出的混合管速度、压力分布与实验数据对比并修正设计参数。根据数值模拟和实验结果确定合理的设计参数。

1 数学模型

1.1 CFD 方法的数学模型

引射器工作过程涉及汽、液两相的流动, 其中伴随有传热、相变、和汽液自由界面等过程, 物理机理非常复杂^[6]。混合模型是一种简化的多相流模型, 可用于两相流或多相流, 并通过求解混合相的动量、连续性和能量方程以及第二相的体积分数方程, 来模拟两相或多相流动。液-汽引射器中设空气-水混合物为可压缩流体, 水为不可压缩流体, 空气-水的两相流引射器正好符合 Mixture 混合模型这一特点, 因此数学模型选用 Mixture 混合模型。

引射器中的液-汽两相流是一个复杂的相变热力学过程, 这一复杂过程通过体积分数传输方程中的源项来模拟。Merkle 等人引入了汽液两相间的质量传输作为体积分数传输方程中的源项^[7]。Kunz 等人根据与 Merkle 同样的原理将汽化过程和凝结过程进行细化得到^[8]:

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$$\dot{m}^- = \frac{C_{dest} \rho_v \alpha_1 \min [0, p - p_v]}{\rho_l \left(\frac{1}{2} \rho_l U_\infty^2 \right) t_\infty}$$

$$\dot{m}^+ = \frac{C_{prod} \rho_v \alpha_1^2 (1 - \alpha_1)}{\rho_l t_\infty}$$

式中: C_{dest} 、 C_{prod} —汽化传输过程和凝结传输过程的经验常数; m —质量流量, kg/h; 时间单位定义为特征长度与参考速度的比值 l/U_∞ 。

湍流模型采用带有壁面方程的原始 $k - \varepsilon$ 湍流模型实现湍流封闭。

1.2 数值求解方法

1.2.1 网格划分与边界条件设置

图1为简化的引射器纵剖面结构图。

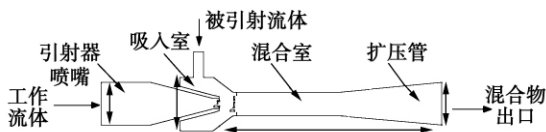


图1 引射器纵剖面结构图

Fig. 1 Longitudinal view of an ejector

根据引射器内的结构特点, 网格采用结构化与非结构化结合的混合三维网格, 考虑了各个区域网格不断加密的条件下计算结果的变化, 直到获得了与网格密度无关的计算结果。图2为计算网格与边界设置示意图。

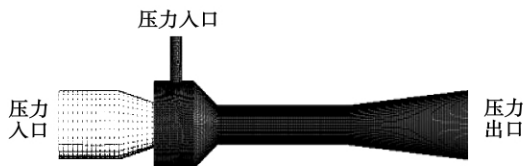


图2 网格划分及流场边界设置

Fig. 2 Grid division and setting of the boundary of the flow field

1.2.2 数值方法

空间离散方法为有限体积法(FVM), 采用二阶逆风格式离散对流项, 一阶逆风格式离散湍流输运方程, 采用SIMPLE算法进行压力和速度耦合。

2 数值计算结果分析

2.1 工作流体压力对引射器特性的影响

在研究工作流体压力对引射器特性影响的过程中, 试验参数和模拟计算的参数相同。

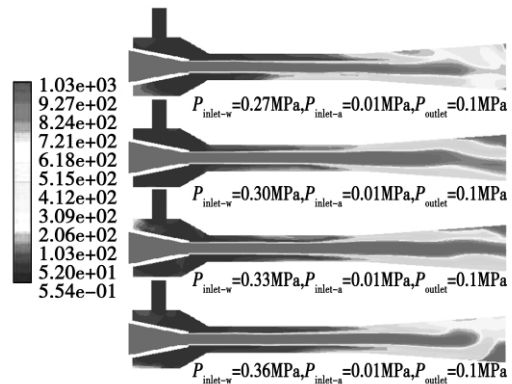


图3 不同工作流体压力下引射器内部密度分布云图(纵剖面)

Fig. 3 Atlas showing the density distribution inside an ejector at different pressures of the working fluid (longitudinal view)

图3为引射流体压力 $P_{inlet-a} = 0.01$ MPa, 混合物出口 $P_{outlet} = 0.1$ MPa, 工作流体压力 $P_{inlet-w}$ 分别为 0.27、0.3、0.33、0.36 MPa, 某一瞬间引射器内部的密度分布云图, 中间区域是为工作流体, 外部区域为水蒸气, 其它区域为海水和水蒸气混合流体, 由图可知, 随着工作流体压力的升高, 混合室中水蒸气分布区域逐步增大, 即水蒸气进入引射器的流量在逐步增大。

2.2 引射流体压力对引射器特性的影响

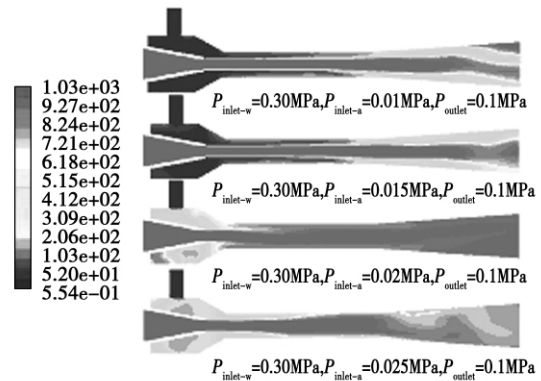


图4 不同引射流体压力下引射器内的密度分布(纵剖面)

Fig. 4 Atlas showing the density distribution inside an ejector at different pressures of the ejecting fluid (longitudinal view)

图4为工作流体压力 $P_{inlet-w} = 0.3$ MPa, 混合物出口 $P_{outlet} = 0.1$ MPa, 引射流体压力 $P_{inlet-a}$ 分别为 0.01、0.015、0.02、0.025 MPa 时, 某一瞬间引射

器内部的密度分布云图,图中可知,随着工作流体压力的升高,引射器内水蒸气分布区域逐步增大,特别是当 $P_{inlet-a}$ 取 0.02 和 0.025 MPa 时引射室内的密度变化剧烈,具有了混合室的作用。并认为在 $P_{inlet-a}$ 取 0.02 和 0.025 MPa 时,水蒸气进入射流器的原动力更多的源自于自生的内在势能—压力高,而非射流的抽吸作用。同时考虑到真空余热蒸发式海水淡化系统中,为了确保海水能够在 45 ~ 80℃ 温度下蒸发,系统必须有足够的真空度,即 $P_{inlet-a}$ 值不能太高。

2.3 混合物出口压力对引射特性的影响

在工作流体压力 $P_{inlet-w} = 0.3$ MPa, 引射流体压力 $P_{inlet-a} = 0.01$ MPa, 分别对背压 $P_{outlet} = 0.05$ 、0.08、0.1、0.12 和 0.15 MPa 的计算条件进行了模拟。

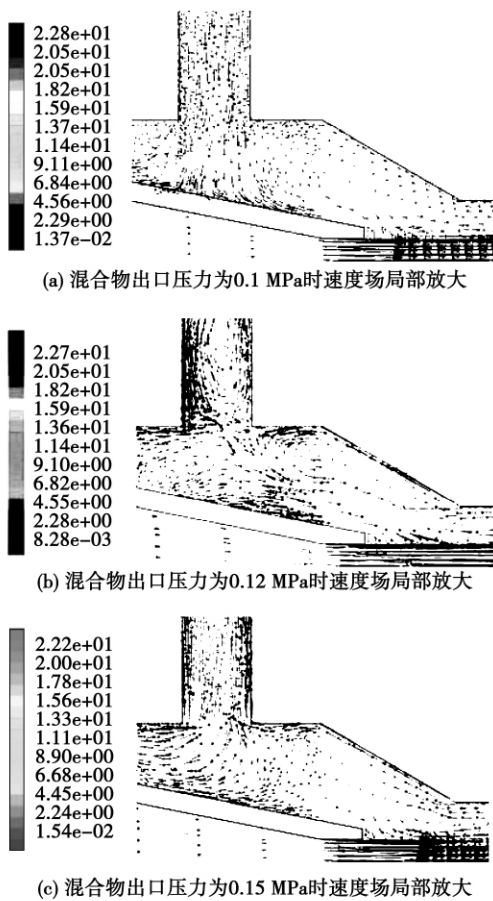


图 5 背压变化时引射器的纵剖面局部放大速度矢量图

Fig. 5 Local enlargement of the velocity field when the pressure of the mixture at the outlet is 0.15 MPa

图 5 为背压变化时引射器内纵剖面局部放大速

度矢量图(主要是引射室和混合室的速度矢量图)。

图 5(a) 背压为 0.1 MPa 时引射流体入口处流体有较高的速度,引射流体进入引射室后,由于喷嘴处流体的卷吸作用流入了混合室。

图 5(b) 中背压为 0.12 MPa 时,引射流体入口处的速度较低,而且在引射管内有较大的旋流,从喷嘴附近的速度矢量看,其卷吸作用不是很明显。

图 5(c) 中背压为 0.15 MPa 时,引射流体入口处流体有较高的速度,但是方向是由引射室向外,喷嘴附近流体有明显的倒吸现象(流体由混合室流向引射室)。

从图 5 中看出,引射系数在背压为 0.08 ~ 0.1 MPa 范围内较为稳定,随着背压的升高,引射器的引射能力在直线下降,当背压为 0.12 MPa 时,引射器基本已经失去引射能力;当背压为 0.15 MPa 时,流体出现倒灌现象,已经完全失去了引射能力。故背压范围应在 0.08 ~ 0.1 MPa 之间。

3 试验研究

3.1 试验装置

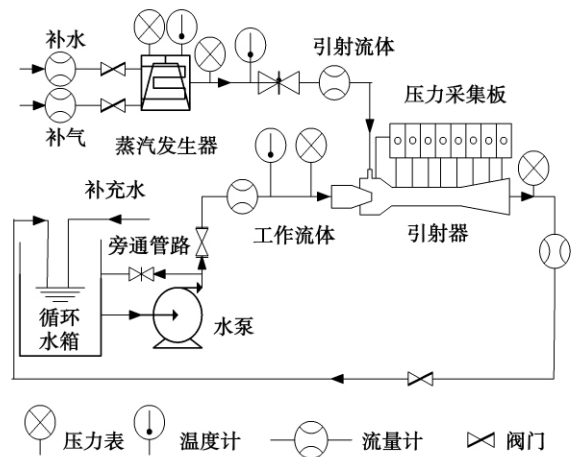


图 6 试验系统图

Fig. 6 Drawing of the test system

为了检验和完善数值计算得到的结论,加工了引射器模型,对液—汽引射器的特性进行了一系列试验。试验系统如图 6 所示,试验以水作为工作流体,以蒸汽作为引射流体。试验设备由循环水箱、引射器、水泵、蒸汽发生器、阀门、真空压力表、压力表、温控器、空气及水流量计等组成。试验开始时,开启水泵,并调节阀门,工作水从循环水箱中抽出进

入引射器,在引射器工作流体进口安装有流量计、压力计和温度计,工作水引射一段时间后,引射器抽吸来自蒸汽发生器的空气-水混合物,通过引射器混合段和扩压段后,排入水池,在混合段和扩压段安装有压力表进行各段压力的测量,压力、流量采集点紧邻引射器进、出口,以确保采集数据参数与实际进、出口参数相吻合。蒸汽发生器由密闭容器内的水加热提供,实现引射器抽吸水-水蒸汽混合物的试验研究。

3.2 试验与仿真结果对比分析

3.2.1 工作流体压力对引射特性的影响

图7为工作流体压力变化对体积引射系数影响的仿真值与试验值,仿真值与试验值吻合较好,证明了仿真的正确性。从图中可以看出引射系数随着工作流体压力的增大而增大,但随着工作流体压力的增大,引射系数增大的幅度变得缓慢。

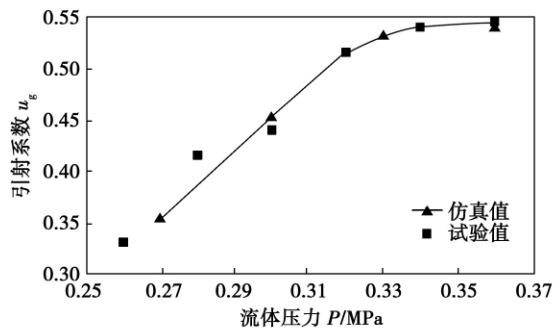


图7 工作流体压力对体积引射系数影响

Fig. 7 Influence of the pressure of the working fluid on the volumetric ejection coefficient

3.2.2 引射流体压力对引射特性的影响

试验中选取 $P_{inlet-w} = 0.3 \text{ MPa}$, $P_{outlet} = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$ 对 $P_{inlet-a}$ 分别为 0.005、0.01、0.015、0.02、0.0258 MPa 工况进行了试验,从图8中可以看到,被引射流体压力越大引射系数越大,且基本上成线性关系,在其它条件不变的情况下增加引射流的压力有利于增加引射率,试验结果与仿真结果吻合较好。

3.2.3 喷嘴直径对引射特性的影响

在工作流体压力 $P_{inlet-w} = 0.3 \text{ MPa}$, 引射流体压力 $P_{inlet-a} = 0.01 \text{ MPa}$, 混合物出口压力 $P_{outlet} = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$ 下,取喷嘴直径 D_z 和混合室直径 D_H 的比值分别为 0.3243, 0.3784, 0.4324, 0.4864, 0.5405 进行了仿真;试验加工了比值为 0.3784, 0.4324 两组喷嘴尺寸进行了试验模拟,不同喷嘴直径时数值模拟与试验结果的比较见图9。

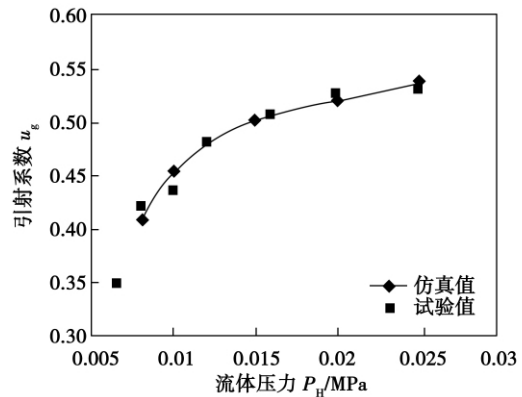


图8 引射流体压力对引射系数的影响

Fig. 8 Influence of the pressure of the ejecting fluid on the ejection coefficient

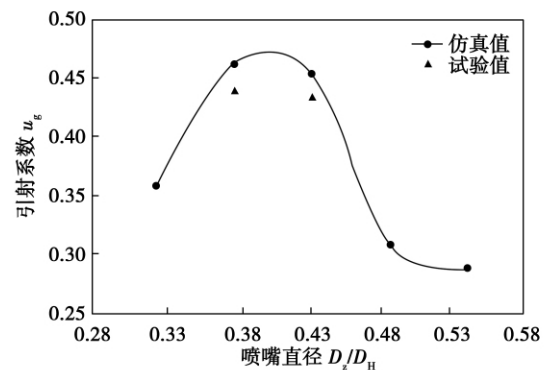


图9 引射器喷嘴直径对引射系数的影响

Fig. 9 Influence of the diameter of the ejector on the ejection coefficient

从图9中可以看出,试验范围内最大误差为4.9%,平均误差为4.45%,吻合较好。

随着喷嘴截面直径的增大,引射系数逐渐增大,但到一定尺寸后,随着直径的增大,引射系数减小,因此,存在一个最佳的喷嘴直径。本文中 $D_z/D_H = 0.3784$ 时引射系数最大,引射特性最好,但考虑到引射流体绝对量大小和引射系数的关系,因此研究确定 $D_z/D_H = 0.4324$ 作为最终的设计喷嘴直径尺寸。

4 结论

根据一维引射特性方程对引射器的结构参数进行了设计,然后用数值仿真以及试验的方法对引射器的关键参数,喷嘴直径,工作流体压力,引射流体压力及背压对引射特性的影响进行了研究,结果

表明:

(1) 随喷嘴截面直径的增大引射系数逐渐增大,一定程度后随着直径的增大,引射系数又减小,因此存在一个最佳的喷嘴直径。本研究中喷嘴直径取 0.4324 倍的混合室直径是最佳喷嘴尺寸。

(2) 在给定背压和引射流体压力后,一定范围内增大工作流体压力可以提高引射器的引射系数,工作流体压力到达某一临界值后,继续增加工作流体的压力,引射系数改变不再明显。

(3) 在其它条件不变的情况下增加引射流的压力有利于增加引射系数,且引射系数的增加与引射流体压力的提高基本成线性关系。同时考虑到真空余热海水淡化系统中,为了确保海水能够在 45 ~ 80℃ 的较低温度下蒸发, $P_{inlet-a}$ 值不能太高,这在工程设计中需综合考虑。

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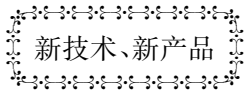
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K-Chief 600 船舶自动化系统

据《Motor ship》2011年3月刊报道,第一艘配备 Kongsberg Maritime 最新 K-Chief 600 自动化系统的船舶已交付使用。

K-Chief 600 是一种综合的船舶性能系统(VPS),用来降低燃料的耗量和减少排放。VPS 是完全与韩国建造的 VLCC(巨型油船)结合的 K-Chief 系统,它可对船舶速度、实时高速和气候情况进行分析。它设有燃料和发动机性能监控系统,用于在线分析以及发生主发动机故障的预测。

Kongsberg Maritime 称,已计划安装 80 多个 K-Chief 600 系统,用于 VLCC、滚装船、集装箱船和油船。

除了上述功能外,K-Chief 600 还能提供一些其它功能,包括燃料报警和监测系统、推进控制、辅机控制系统、动力管理系统、压载自动化系统、货物控制和监测、HVAC 和消防系统,并且可以广泛地与船上其它各子系统充分结合。

(学牛 摘译)

if excessively higher or lower than it, the heat transfer resistance will always increase. Within the limits of the tube diameter permitted by the pulsation heat pipe, to increase the tube diameter can greatly reduce the heat transfer resistance. At a same heat-transfer power, the heat transfer resistance of a heat pipe having a liquid filling rate of 30% will be obviously lower than that having a liquid filling rate of 70%. The heat transfer performance resulted from a small and uniform wall temperature fluctuation is superior to that from a big and serration wall temperature fluctuation. **Key words:** single-loop pulsation heat pipe, liquid filling rate, tube diameter, heat transfer performance

水平管降膜蒸发器的全三维数值模拟 = **Full-three-dimensional Numerical Study of a Horizontal-tube Falling-film Evaporator** [刊,汉] HOU Hao, BI Qin-cheng, ZHANG Xiao-lan (National Key Laboratory on Multi-phase Flows in Power Engineering, Xi'an Jiaotong University, Xi'an, China, Post Code: 710049) //Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. - 2011, 26(6). - 694 ~ 699

In the light of the flow and heat transfer problems existing in the operation and optimized design of a horizontal-tube falling-film evaporator, established was an entity three-dimensional distributed parameter model for the evaporator and studied in depth were such characteristics as seawater flow field and temperature field etc. inside the evaporator by using a numerical simulation method. In this connection, the detailed information showing the distribution of the corresponding thermal parameters was acquired, visually depicting the operation process, complex flow and heat exchange phenomena inside the evaporator. Through a comparison of the numerical solutions with the actual values, the model in question was verified. The calculation results show that the total heat transfer coefficient in the first and second steam inlet zone of the tube side is the biggest and the seawater displays the microscopic law of the sprinkling density in "the upper portion being higher than that in the lower" and the salinity in the "upper portion being smaller than that in the lower". When the seawater supply flow rate changes in a range of 280 - 370 t/h, it has a big influence on the temperature difference of the secondary steam and heating steam but has no significant influence on the production capacity of the secondary steam, indicating that the deviation of the seawater flow rate from its design value may result in an abnormal operation of the whole seawater desalination system. **Key words:** horizontal-tube falling-film evaporator, distributed parameter model, flow and heat exchange, numerical simulation

船用真空海水淡化装置液-汽引射器的数值模拟及试验研究 = **Numerical Simulation and Experimental Study of the Liquid-steam Ejector of a Marine Vacuum Seawater Desalination Device** [刊,汉] WANG Xiao-juan, ZHANG Bo (Navigation College, Northwest Polytechnic University, Xi'an, China, Post Code: 710072), GAO Chun-lin (Troop 91287 of PLA, Shanghai, China, Post Code: 200833), YANG Dong (Naval Aviation Military Representative Office Resident in Xi'an Region, Xi'an, China, Post Code: 710021) //Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. - 2011, 26(6). - 700 ~ 704

According to the one-dimensional ejection characteristic equation, predicted were the optimum ejection parameters of a marine vacuum seawater desalination device, then by using the numerical calculation and test methods, studied

were the operation characteristics of the liquid–steam ejector. It has been found that with an increase of the pressure of the working fluid, the ejection coefficient will also increase. To a certain extent, the contribution of the increase of the pressure to the increase of the ejection coefficient will be no longer remarkable. The bigger the pressure of the ejection fluid, the bigger the ejection coefficient. However, with due consideration of the pressure of the ejection fluid being required to be not excessively high by the evaporation of seawater at a low temperature, decisions shall be made in a comprehensive way in engineering projects. When the ratio of the diameter of the nozzles and that of the reception chamber is 0.4324, the performance of the ejector is deemed as the optimum. The research findings and its research process can offer reference for further study of liquid–steam ejectors. **Key words:** marine liquid–steam ejector, multi–phase flow, ejecting coefficient

涡轮增压机组与增压锅炉热力匹配计算方法研究 = **Study of the Thermodynamic Calculation Methods for Matching a Turbocharged Unit with Its Supercharged Boiler** [刊, 汉] FENG Yong-ming, WANG Cheng, WANG Yin-yan, et al (College of Power and Energy Source Engineering, Harbin Engineering University, Harbin, China, Post Code: 150001) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. – 2011, 26(6). – 705 ~ 709

Based on the thermodynamic and pressure balance relationship between a supercharged boiler and its turbocharged unit, both of which are matched and work together, and on the balance relationship of the power output existing inside the turbocharged unit with due consideration of the resistance characteristics and restriction by the boundary conditions of the pipeline system of the unit, by using the centralized parameter method, presented were a joint equation group controlling the matching of the supercharged boiler and its turbocharged unit. Furthermore, a thermodynamic balance model controlling their matching characteristics was established and an iterative solution-seeking calculation method was presented. On this basis, through a contrast analysis of the simulation test data with the main measured ones of the unit, it was proven that the calculation method in question is feasible and the model thus established is correct and effective. In addition, the influence of the change of the inlet temperature under the sea conditions on their thermodynamic matching characteristics was studied and analyzed in detail. The research findings have laid a certain theoretical foundation for formulating and grasping the method for thermodynamic matching design of a main boiler and its turbocharged unit in a supercharged boiler unit. **Key words:** supercharged boiler, matching performance, mathematical model, turbocharged unit, ambient temperature

煤粉注入式粗粉分离器的设计与实验研究 = **Design and Experimental Study of a Pulverized-coal Injection Type Coarse Powder Separator** [刊, 汉] CHEN Dong-lin, LIU Chuang (Hunan Provincial Key Laboratory on Renewable Energy Source Power Technology, Changsha University of Science and Technology, Changsha, China, Post Code: 410076), CHEN Ze-yan, WANG Yi-gang (Datang Huayin Zhuzhou Thermal Power Generation Co. Ltd., Zhuzhou, China, Post Code: 412009) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. – 2011, 26(6). – 710 ~ 715