

微细通道 CO₂ 流动沸腾换热临界热流密度研究

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摘 要: CO₂ 在微细通道内流动沸腾换热过程所具有的临界热流密度(CHF) 对于其换热系数有着重要影响。根据国内外现有发表的公开文献的实验数据分析了质量流量、饱和温度、管径等对临界热流密度的影响, 并对理论模型与试验数据进行误差分析。发现 Bowring 预测关联式对小于 3 mm 管径内临界热流密度预测精度较高, 在 30% 误差范围内可以达到 70% 预测精度, Wojtan 预测关联式具有较小的平均绝对误差。提出了今后 CO₂ 在微细通道内沸腾换热 CHF 的研究方向。

关 键 词: 微细通道; 临界热流密度; 流动沸腾换热; 二氧化碳

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符号说明

$\Delta\delta_i$ —界面波高度/ μm
 δ —液膜厚度/ μm
 R —测试管内径/ m
 μ_g —气体动力粘度/ $\text{Pa}\cdot\text{s}$
 μ_l —液体动力粘度/ $\text{Pa}\cdot\text{s}$
 ρ_l —液体密度/ $\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$
 P_{out} —出口压力/ MPa
 ρ_v —气体密度/ $\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$
 g —重力常数
 σ —表面张力/ $\text{N}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}$
 L —测试管长/ m
 D —测试管径/ m
 q —热流密度/ $\text{kW}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$
 Δh_{in} —进口过冷焓值/ $\text{J}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$
 h —气化潜热/ $\text{J}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$
 λ —30% 误差带内预测精度比/%
 MRE —平均相对误差/%
 x_{in} —进口干度
 MAE —平均绝对误差/%
 K_L —液体导热系数/ $\text{W}\cdot(\text{m}\cdot\text{K})^{-1}$

引 言

微细通道换热器在微电子芯片换热及汽车空调领域的出色表现, 提供了设计紧凑型换热器, 实现在单位体积上传递更多热量的研究方向, 因此, 对于微细通道换热器, 尤其是对微细通道内的流动沸腾换热的研究, 近十年来越来越受到重视。为了获得一个基于广泛实验基础上的可靠、精确的设计方法, 微细通道换热正在形成一个新的学科分支^[1]。以往研究表明, 在相同蒸发温度时 CO₂ 在管内的流动沸腾换热过程中具有更高的换热系数与更低的压降。在微细通道内使用 CO₂ 作为换热工质更具有优势^[2]。但 CO₂ 的特殊热物理性质导致其在获得高换热系数的同时产生了明显的干涸现象, 热流密度增加能够提高其换热系数, 但同时也降低了干涸干度, 而且不同实验工况下热流密度对于干涸的影响存在趋势性差异, 这严重影响了提高其高效换热区域与整体换热系数。目前, 研究人员正致力于根据热流密度的变化建立相关理论模型来预测其干涸的产生。

1 临界热流密度与试验数据

现有试验研究表明 CO₂ 微细通道流动沸腾换热中导致干涸产生最为关键的一个影响因素就是临界热流密度, 对于 CHF 的研究能够有效的预测干涸现象的产生。本研究主要对近年来国内外研究试验数据进行 CO₂ 微细通道内饱和区域 CHF 分析, 研究不同管径, 质量流量以及蒸发温度对饱和沸腾工况下 CHF 的影响, CO₂ 流动沸腾换热试验工况数据如表 1 所示。

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表 1 CO₂对流沸腾换热试验数据测试工况表

Tab. 1 Table of operating conditions for determining the CO₂ convection boiling heat exchange test data

参考文献	直径/mm	流量/kg·m ⁻² ·s ⁻¹	饱和温度/°C	热流密度/kW·m ⁻²
[3]	1.31	131.4~399.0	5.2~16.96	10.1~20.1
[4~5]	0.51~3.0	80~900	5.3~28.7	5~50
[6]	4.57	200~1 000	0~40	10~40
[2]	0.44 0.6 0.8 1	200~500	15	10~50
[7]	0.86 3	300 380	10	11~20
[8]	1.42	300~600	-40~0	4~28
[9~11]	0.98~1.54	200~3 570	0~15	7~48
[12~13]	1.5 3.0	200~600	-10~10	10~40
[14]	0.529	200~1 200	-10~0	10~30
[15]	2	360~720	15	4.5~18
[16]	0.8	400~800	5~10	15~18
[17]	1	360~1 140	15	8~37.5
[18]	0.81	280~570	0~10	10~20

2 理论模型及预测关联式

目前,对于干涸现象,从 CHF 角度在实验和理论上的研究不少,但是主要针对锅炉、核反应堆内水等工质。以往研究的理论模型及关联式在对微通道内 CHF 预测时具有很大的局限性,特别是 CO₂与其它工质在热物性上的差异使用现有理论模型或关联式对其 CHF 进行预测时误差更大。近年来的研究表明,微细通道内流动沸腾换热干涸 CHF 预测方法主要有 Katto and Ohno 等人提出的基于干涸型 CHF 经验关联式和 Whalley 等人提出的理论分析模型^[19],不同预测模型的适用性实验验证工况如表 2 所示,采用工质 R134a, R123, R236fa, R245fa, 液氮以及水等^[20]。

表 2 理论预测模型适用性验证工况

Tab. 2 Operating conditions for verifying the adaptability of the theoretical prediction model

关联式	实验验证工况	
	管径	质量流量
Wojtan	0.5~0.8	300~1 600
Shah	0.315~37.5	2.9~29 051
Zhang	0.33~6.22	13~134 000
Bowring	0.51~2.54	136~18 600
Qu	0.38~2.54	86~368

2.1 R. Revellin 理论模型

众多实验研究表明在微细通道内发生 CHF 时管内流态处于环状流,当干涸发生时壁面液膜蒸干(液膜厚度 $\delta = 0$)导致蒸气与壁面直接接触,换热系数大幅下降,此时干度 $x = 1$,如图 1 所示。然而当高热流密度时,蒸气切力克服液体表面张力使液膜脱离管壁面,导致液体蒸发过程中气液两相界面波出现,使管内环状流在干度 $x < 1$ 时液膜即发生部分干涸,如图 2 所示。Revellin 与 Thome 基于该机理提出了一个新的一维有限体积流体动力学模型^[21],该理论模型考虑了动量、质量守恒、壁面能量平衡,可以由式(1)获得界面波高度 $\Delta\delta_i$,当 $\Delta\delta_i = \delta$ 时确定微细通道管内流动沸腾 CHF 值。

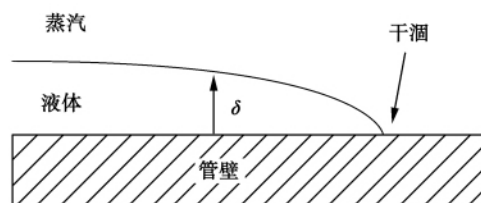


图 1 干涸发生无界面波时液膜厚度

Fig. 1 Liquid film thickness when waves without boundaries take shape due to a dry-up

$$\Delta\delta_i = 0.15R \left(\frac{\mu_g}{\mu_l} \right)^{-\frac{3}{7}} \left(\frac{(\rho_L - \rho_V) g R^2}{\sigma} \right)^{-\frac{1}{7}} \quad (1)$$

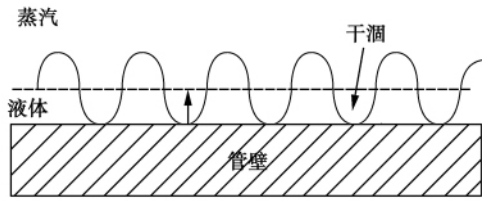


图 2 干涸发生具有界面波时液膜厚度

Fig.2 Liquid film thickness when waves with boundaries take shape due to a dry-up

2.2 Katto 系列关联式

目前, Katto-Ohno 提出的常规通道内 CHF 预测关联式, 其中提出的影响因素仍旧是研究人员用于分析微细通道内流动沸腾换热的基础^[22], 关联式:

$$\frac{q}{Gh} = f \left[\frac{\rho_L}{\rho_V}, \frac{\sigma \rho_L}{G^2 L}, \frac{L}{D} \right] \quad (2)$$

在 Katto-Ohno 关联式的基础上众多研究人员针对不同工质在微细通道内流动沸腾换热提出了各自的理论预测 CHF 关联式, 其中比较有代表性的有 Qu, Issam Mudawar 对水与 R113 进行实验后获得的改进预测关联式^[23], 即:

$$\frac{q}{Gh} = 33.43 (\rho_V / \rho_L)^{1.11} W_{eL}^{-0.21} (L/D)^{-0.36} \quad (3)$$

$$W_{eL} = G^2 L / \sigma \rho_L \quad (4)$$

Zhang, T. Hibiki 等人对 0.33 ~ 6.22 mm 管径范围内利用水作为工质获得的试验数据进行拟合的预测关联式^[24]:

$$\frac{q}{Gh} = 0.0352 \left[W_{eD} + 0.0119 \left(\frac{L}{D} \right)^{2.31} \left(\frac{\rho_V}{\rho_L} \right)^{0.361} \right]^{-0.295} \times \left(\frac{L}{D} \right)^{-0.311} \left[2.05 \left(\frac{\rho_V}{\rho_L} \right)^{0.17} - x_{in} \right] \quad (5)$$

$$W_{eD} = G^2 D / \sigma \rho_L \quad (6)$$

上海交大 S. L. Qi, P. Zhang 采用液氮作为试验工质率先获得了低温工况下微细通道内流动沸腾的 CHF 预测关联式^[25]:

$$\frac{q}{Gh} = (0.214 + 0.14 C_0) \left(\frac{\rho_V}{\rho_L} \right)^{0.133} \times W_{eL}^{-\frac{1}{3}} \frac{1}{1 + 0.03 \frac{L}{D}} \quad (7)$$

$$C_0 = \left[\frac{\sigma}{(\rho_L - \rho_V) g D^2} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad (8)$$

Wojtan 等人对内径为 0.5 和 0.8 mm 的不锈钢管内 R134a 和 R245fa 的临界热流密度进行了研究同样获得了相应的预测关联式^[26]:

$$\frac{q}{Gh} = 0.437 \left(\frac{\rho_V}{\rho_L} \right)^{0.073} \cdot W_{eL}^{-0.24} \left(\frac{L}{D} \right)^{-0.72} \quad (9)$$

Mamoru Ozawa 等人在此基础上进行了改进获得新的预测关联式^[41]:

$$\frac{q}{Gh} = 0.14 \left(\frac{\rho_V}{\rho_L} \right)^{0.073} \cdot W_{eL}^{-0.12} \left(\frac{L}{D} \right)^{-0.72} \quad (10)$$

2.3 Shah 关联式

Shah 等人对水等不同工质在管径范围 0.315 ~ 37.5 mm, 长径比 1.2 ~ 940 提出了垂直管均匀加热的 CHF 广泛预测关联式, 并考虑了测试工质进口过冷度的对其 CHF 的影响^[27]:

$$\frac{q}{Gh} = 0.124 \left(\frac{L}{D} \right)^{-0.89} \left(\frac{10^4}{Y} \right)^n (1 - x_{in}) \quad (11)$$

$$Y = G^{1.8} D^{0.6} \left(\frac{C_P}{K_1 \rho_L^{0.8} g^{0.4}} \right) \left(\frac{\mu_L}{\mu_g} \right)^{0.6} \quad (12)$$

$n = 0, Y \leq 10^4$ 时,

$$n = \left(\frac{D}{L} \right)^{0.54}, 10^4 < Y \leq 10^6 \quad (13)$$

$$n = \frac{0.12}{(1 - x_{in})^{0.5}}, Y > 10^6 \quad (14)$$

2.4 Bowring 关联式

Bowring 等人通过研究对压力范围 0.2 ~ 0.19 MPa, 管径 2 ~ 45 mm, 长度 150 ~ 3 700 mm, 质量流量 136 ~ 18 600 范围内的 CHF 预测获得了关联式^[28]:

$$q = \frac{A - 0.25 DG \Delta h_{in}}{C + L} \quad (15)$$

$$F_1 = \frac{1}{1.917} \{ P_R^{18.942} \exp[20.89(1 - P_R)] + 0.917 \} \quad (16)$$

$$F_2 = \frac{1.309 F_1}{P_R^{1.316} \exp[2.444(1.0 - P_R)] + 0.309} \quad (17)$$

$$F_3 = \frac{1}{1.667} \{ P_R^{17.023} \exp[16.658(1 - P_R)] + 0.667 \} \quad (18)$$

$$F_4 = F_3 P_R^{1.649} \quad (19)$$

$$\Delta h_{in} = h_f - h_{in} \quad (20)$$

$$A = \frac{2.317 \left(\frac{dGh}{4} \right) F_1}{1 + 0.0143 F_2 d^{0.5} G} \quad (21)$$

$$C = \frac{0.077 F_3 DG}{1 + 0.347 F_4 \left(\frac{G}{1356} \right)^n} \quad (22)$$

$$P_R = 0.145 P_{out} \quad (23)$$

$$n = 2.0 - 0.5 P_R \quad (24)$$

3 CO₂微细通道内流动沸腾 CHF 预测及误差分析

由于 Qu 等人的 CHF 预测关联式误差较大,在 30% 误差带内预测精度为 0, Qi 等人的预测关联式在热流密度小于 30 kW/m² 时预测精度能够达到 26%, 但随着热流密度增加其对沸腾换热 CHF 预测精度明显降低。因此采用了其中四个预测方法, 利用 NIST 获得的物性参数进行了理论微通道内 CO₂ 流动沸腾 CHF 对比。理论计算时各模型均采用相同的进口干度, 如图 3 ~ 图 6 为 CHF 随质量流量、饱和温度以及管径的变化, 四个预测方法所获得的 CHF 比较。

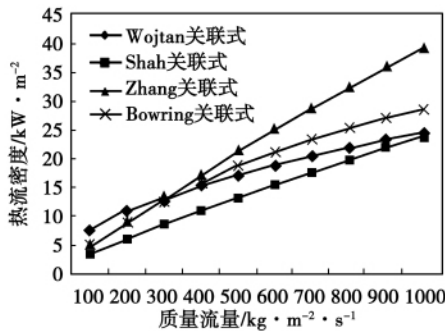


图 3 管径 0.5 mm, 饱和温度 5 °C 时, CHF 随质量流量变化图

Fig. 3 Chart for showing the change of CHF with the mass flow rate when the tube diameter is 0.5 mm at a saturated temperature of 5 °C

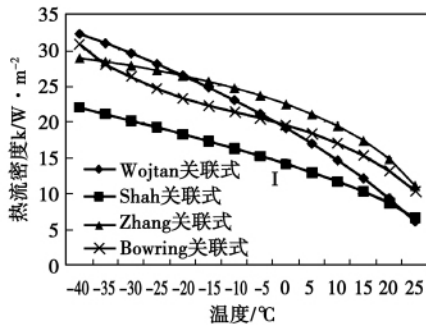


图 4 管径 0.5 mm, 质量流量 500 kg/(m²·s) 时, CHF 随饱和温度变化图

Fig. 4 Chart for showing the change of CHF with the mass flow rate when the tube diameter is 0.5 mm at a mass flow rate of 500 kg/(m²·s)

对以上 CHF 预测方法与表 1 中选用的实验数据在 30% 误差带内进行了预测精度及预测偏差验

证 如图 7 所示。

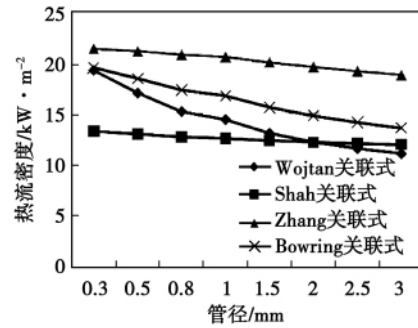


图 5 质量流量 500 kg/(m²·s), 饱和温度 5 °C 时, CHF 随管径变化图

Fig. 5 Chart for showing the change of CHF with the mass flow rate when the mass flow rate is 500 kg/(m²·s) at a saturated temperature of 5 °C

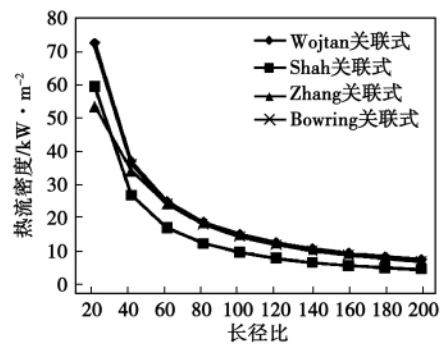


图 6 管径 0.5 mm, 质量流量 500 kg/(m²·s), 饱和温度 5 °C 时, CHF 随长径比变化图

Fig. 6 Chart for showing the change of CHF with the mass flow rate when the tube diameter is 0.5 mm at a saturated temperature of 5 °C and a mass flow rate of 500 kg/(m²·s)

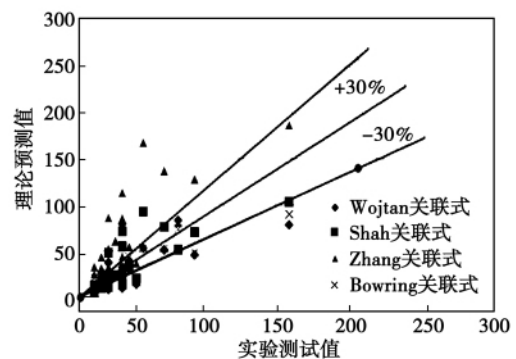


图 7 理论预测 CHF 与实验测试值比较

Fig. 7 Comparison of the CHF values predicted theoretically with the actually measured ones.

表 3 为实验测试值与理论预测值的比较, Bowring 等人提出的预测方法具有较高的预测精度, 其预测精度可以达到 70%, 但平均绝对误差以及平均相对误差均大于 Wojtan 关联式。

表 3 实验数据与理论预测误差比较表

Tab. 3 Table of errors when comparing the test data with the theoretically predicted ones

关联式	λ	MAE	MRE
Wojtan	66.7	30.89	10.22
Shah	53	35.93	3.87
Zhang	26.6	96.21	94.55
Bowring	70	32.85	-6.18

4 结论与展望

通过对 CO₂ 微细通道内流动沸腾 CHF 研分析表明得到结论如下:

(1) 理论模拟表明在其它工况相同时, 当质量流量由 100 kg/(m²·s) 增加至 1 000 kg/(m²·s) 时, 临界热流密度增加了 3.33 ~ 8 倍, 蒸发温度由 25 °C 降至 40 °C 时, 临界热流密度增加了 2.9 ~ 6.5 倍, 长径比在 20 ~ 80 时对于 CO₂ 微细通道内流动沸腾 CHF 的影响较大。

(2) 采用国内外现有的 CHF 预测关联式在相同工况下, 对 CO₂ 流动沸腾换热的 CHF 预测研究表明: 与众多实验结果对比在 30% 误差带内 Bowring 的预测精度可以达到 70%, Wojtan 预测的绝对误差最小为 30.89%, Shah 预测的相对误差最小, 为 3.87%, 其中 Zhang 等人的预测误差值显著偏高。综合比较上述结果 Bowring 关联式用于 CO₂ 流动沸腾换热的 CHF 预测精度较高。

(3) 与传统制冷剂相比 CO₂ 微通道内流动沸腾换热的 CHF 要低得多, 通常介于 0 ~ 10² kW/m², 相同管径及质量流量工况下传统工质 CHF 通常大于 10² kW/m², 采用 CO₂ 作为换热工质在具有较高换热系数的同时更易发生干涸。

(4) 现有微细通道内 CO₂ 流动沸腾换热系数的模型大多是对常规通道进行修正而得到的, 主要基于加热段的能量平衡方程获得, 在式 $\frac{q}{Gh} = \frac{D}{4L}$ 中把独立参数变成了因变参数, 影响了预测精度。

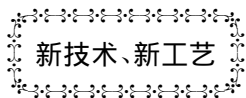
(5) 未来对多参数耦合变化对 CHF 的测量研究, 相互作用以及作用区域, 结合微细通道内流型和

流型转变的特点将有助于对 CHF 的精确预测。

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新技术、新工艺

不同内部冷却结构的燃气涡轮叶片试验和数值分析

据《ASME Journal of Turbomachinery》2011年1月刊报道,将油漆喷入水中,利用流动显像试验完成了流动分析,以评定主要的几何结构修改对气膜冷却燃气涡轮转子叶片内部传热的影响。

同时,采用 SST 紊流模型并利用 ANSYS CFX 软件数值模拟叶片内部的流动和传热。

共完成了两组计算:一组是在试验条件下的计算,另一组是共轭传热燃气条件下的计算。目的是辨识叶片内传热变化的流动征兆并加以控制,以减少材料的热负荷。

基本几何结构的工作点被设定到入口处 $Re = 50\ 000$;而修改下的几何结构与基本结构相比,压比保持不变。

测定了流动型式和传热条件,并将其与特定几何特征相关联。在几种研究结构中,已经研究一种结构,能使冷却效率比基本结构提高 15%。

(学牛 摘译)

微细通道 CO₂ 流动沸腾换热临界热流密度研究 = **Study of the Critical Heat Flux Density of Boiling Heat Exchange During the Flow of CO₂ in Microchannels** [刊 汉] ZHANG Liang, LIU Jian-hua, AN Shou-qi (College of Energy Source and Power Engineering, Shanghai University of Science and Technology, Shanghai, China, Post Code: 200093), JIN Chao (Luoqing Oxygen Preparation Sub-factory, Baoshan Iron and Steel Corporation, Shanghai, China, Post Code: 200949) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. -2012 27(1) . -1 ~ 6

The critical heat flux (CHF) density during the flow of CO₂ in microchannels in the process of boiling heat exchange has an important influence on the heat exchange coefficient. On the basis of the test data in the literatures currently published in domestics, the authors have conducted an analysis of the influence of the mass flow rate, saturated temperature and tube diameter etc. on the critical heat flux density and performed an error analysis between the data obtained by using the theoretical model and the test ones. It has been found that the Bowring prediction correlation formula has a relatively high precision in predicting the inner critical heat flux density of tubes with a diameter of less than 3 mm. Within an error range of 30%, the prediction precision can reach 70%. However, Wojtan prediction correlation formula has a relatively small mean absolute error. The direction of the future study in the boiling heat exchange by CO₂ flowing inside microchannels has been put forward by the authors. **Key words:** microchannel, critical heat flux density, flow-based boiling heat exchange, carbon dioxide

全冠与部分冠轴流涡轮流动的数值模拟 = **Numerical Simulation of the Flow in a Fully-and-partially-shrouded Axial Flow Turbine** [刊 汉] MAO Ning, ZHANG Dong-yang, HE Ping (Engineering Thermophysics Research Institute, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China, Post Code: 100190), WANG Lei (Shenyang Engine Design Research Institute, China Aviation Industry Corporation, Shenyang, China, Post Code: 110015) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. -2012 27(1) . -7 ~ 12

By using a numerical simulation method, studied was the flow field in a 1.5-stage axial flow shrouded turbine with the flow field sealed by using a full-shroud, partial-shroud and improved partial-shroud and its overall parameters being analyzed. The calculation results show that relative to the fully-shrouded seal, the partially-shrouded seal not yet improved may lower the efficiency of a turbine while the improved partial shroud can enhance such an efficiency to one basically identical to that of the full shroud. A difference in the circumferential velocity of the leakage flow in the blade shroud cavity and the main stream will lead to a smaller gas flow angle at the outlet than the main stream one in more than 90% span of the blade. Compared with the partial shroud not yet improved, the improved partial shroud can reduce such a difference in the gas flow angle and the mixing and dilution losses. There exists a transversal flow from the pressure surface to the suction one in the front of the partial shroud, which can result in a very big loss. The seal by using the improved partial shroud, however, can weaken such a transversal flow. **Key words:** turbine, blade shroud, partial shroud, leakage flow