

# 气温和空气湿度对桨叶覆冰特性影响的实验研究

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**摘 要:** 在人工环境实验室模拟风力机桨叶表面覆冰的过程, 探索主要气象参数(气温和空气相对湿度)变化对风力机桨叶表面覆冰的影响。实验结果表明: 空气温度为  $-5 \sim -8^{\circ}\text{C}$  时最有利于空气中所含水份凝结成冰, 且空气中水份含量才是结冰的重要来源, 在某一湿度条件下, 温度越低冻结速度越快; 空气温度一定时, 结冰速度随相对湿度呈单调增加关系; 在气温和湿度一定时, 结冰时间越长, 冰层越厚; 冻结时间变长以后, 冻结厚度增加速率有一定减缓趋势。

**关 键 词:** 风力机; 桨叶; 覆冰; 实验研究  
**中图分类号:** TK83      **文献标识码:** A

## 引 言

运行在冬季湿冷地区的风力发电机组, 冬季会出现结冰现象<sup>[1]</sup>。桨叶是风力机组将风的动能转换为转子旋转机械能的关键部件, 运行时在风载荷、离心载荷和重力载荷的作用下, 承受巨大的应力作用, 一旦出现结冰, 将极大地改变其气动特性和机械动力学特性。风力机组桨叶结冰, 桨叶翼面形状和气动特性发生改变, 导致机组扭矩增大, 效率降低, 输出功率减少<sup>[2]</sup>。桨叶严重覆冰时将导致机组的非计划停机, 影响电网系统的安全稳定运行。为了提高风力机组运行的安全性和经济性, 有必要研究桨叶在各类气象条件下的结冰规律, 以便采取有效措施来控制结冰<sup>[3]</sup>。本研究以实验叶片为对象, 采用实验研究的方法, 探索主要气象因素对桨叶覆冰的影响规律。

## 1 实验方案与设备

### 1.1 实验条件与实验设备

#### 1.1.1 实验台简介

实验的主要设备有恒温恒湿实验室, 该实验室系统由恒温恒湿保温房体、水冷冷冻机组、PID 调节加热系统、PID 调节加湿系统、空气处理与循环系统

和操作控制系统组成。实验室系统外观图如图 1 所示。

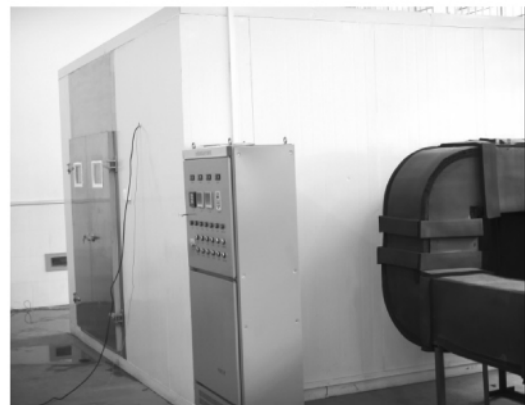


图 1 智能型人工环境实验室

Fig. 1 Intelligent type artificial environment laboratory

人工环境实验室系统通过一台 3P 水冷冷冻机和一台 5P 水冷冷冻机对保温室制冷系统降温, 根据实验所需温度可同时或单台运行水冷冷冻机。实验所需的恒温环境可通过打开或关闭 PID 面板上的加热器开关进行调节, 由此实现对保温室的恒温控制。湿度通过 PID 面板上的湿度控制器调节, 完成保温室恒湿控制。

辅助设备有人工雾化装置、防水布和游标卡尺等。其中, 游标卡尺用来测量桨叶覆冰厚度, 雾化装置使水雾化成液态小颗粒, 根据人工喷水时间间隔长短, 控制人工环境实验室中的湿度。

实验的全过程是在标准大气压力下进行的。

#### 1.1.2 实验对象

实验采用长度为 1.95 m 的风力机桨叶进行模拟覆冰实验, 叶片材料为玻璃钢, 一种以玻璃纤维为增强材料, 树脂为基体的复合材料, 整个装置系统如图 2 所示。图 2 右边为自行设计的风力机桨叶夹紧装置。该装置放置在人工环境实验室中。保温室 4

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个角上放置4台功率为100 W的风扇,使人工环境实验室中的气流处于流动状态,有利于室内温度和湿度更加均匀,接近实际大气环境,使测得的数据更有效。

实验中使用的数据检测装置为XSL/D—74LS2V0型温湿度巡检仪。该装置可实现5~80个过程量的检测与报警。装置的输入量可以为热电阻、热电偶、直流电流和直流电压等传感器、变送器输出信号。本次实验中,选择该装置的第2、5号通道为温度测量通道,接热电偶温度传感器;第66、67号通道为湿度测量通道,接湿度变送器。温湿度巡检仪如图3所示。

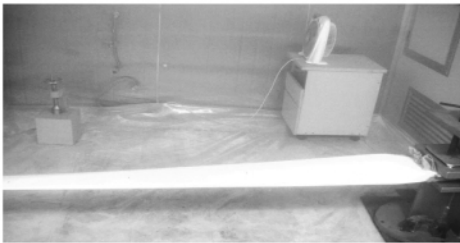


图2 风力机桨叶模拟覆冰实验

Fig.2 Wind turbine blade ice-covered simulation test

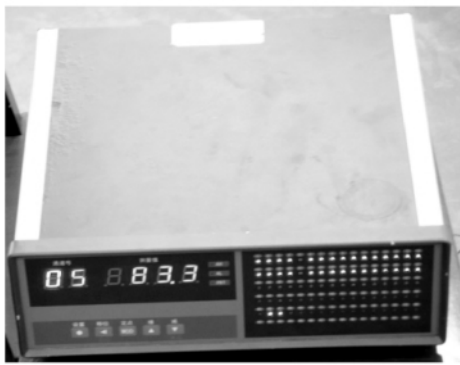


图3 XSL/D—74LS2V0型温湿度巡检仪

Fig.3 Model XSL/D—74LS2V0 temperature-humidity round inspection device

## 1.2 实验内容

通过实验方法,研究空气温度和空气相对湿度对桨叶覆冰过程的影响。主要实验内容包括:

- (1) 固定空气的相对湿度和冻结时间,测量桨叶特定测点的覆冰厚度随空气温度的变化关系;
- (2) 固定空气的温度和冻结时间,测量桨叶特定测点的覆冰厚度随空气相对湿度的变化关系;
- (3) 以空气温度和相对湿度为参数,测定桨叶

特定测点的覆冰厚度随时间的变化关系。

## 1.3 实验基本步骤

(1) 实验对象安装。将实验桨叶固定在实验台架上,在距叶根26 cm处的地方标定第一个覆冰厚度检测点,然后沿翼展方向每隔40 cm标定一个检测点,并在翼型径向对边距边缘相同距离处标定对应的4个检测点。

(2) 建立实验环境。打开人工环境实验室冷却塔的补给水阀,接通系统电源,打开冷却塔开关,使冷却塔工作。然后依次打开循环风机,3P制冷机,5P制冷机,输入所需实验温度和湿度,然后按确定,最后打开加热器。

(3) 实验温度调节。调节人工环境实验室温度,使桨叶随实验室温度均匀降温,直至所需实验温度。

(4) 室内湿度调节。打开实验室内4个角上的风扇,使气流均匀循环,打开温湿度巡检仪。以某一时间点为基准点,采用雾化装置开始对人工环境实验室内人工加湿,实验室内湿度由人工雾化设备的加湿时间间隔长短控制,具体可取5、10和15 min 3种。

(5) 实验数据检测。每隔一定时间,检测待测点覆冰的厚度,并作记录,同时对温度和湿度进行检测。最后将所得实验数据在Excel2003中进行处理,得到覆冰厚度随温度和湿度的变化曲线,得出桨叶覆冰特性的相关结论。桨叶覆冰的局部图与覆冰厚度检测如图4所示。

## 2 实验结果及实验数据处理分析

### 2.1 空气温度对桨叶覆冰的影响

固定冻结时间分别为20、40和60 min,在每一固定冻结时间条件下,调节空气的相对湿度值,测量桨叶特定测点的覆冰厚度随温度的变化。表1和表2分别为冻结时间为40和60 min条件下,所测得的1号和3号测点结冰厚度随冻结温度和相对湿度参数的关系。将所测数据绘制成变化曲线,如图5、图6所示。冻结时间为20 min时,获得的曲线与图5和图6中的曲线类似。

从图5和图6中可以发现:

- (1) 在同一温度条件下,空气的相对湿度越大,桨叶结冰的速度越快。
- (2) 相对湿度一定时,不同的温度对应不同的

冻结速度,冻结速度与温度之间的关系复杂,曲线呈震荡变化。

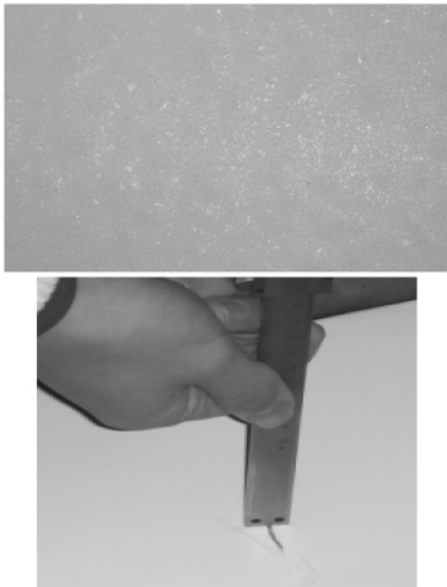


图4 覆冰桨叶局部图与覆冰厚度的测量  
Fig.4 Partial view of the ice-covered blade and measurement of the thickness of the ice covered

(3) 考察本研究所获曲线及同类研究结果,发现温度在  $-5^{\circ}\text{C} \sim -8^{\circ}\text{C}$  时最适合结冰<sup>[4]</sup>。其中,空气相对湿度越高,冻结速度最大点对应的温度越低。

表1 3号点冻结40 min 结冰厚度数据(mm)  
Tab.1 Ice thickness data of 3 point after 40 minutes freezing(mm)

湿度 /%	温度 / $^{\circ}\text{C}$						
	0	-2	-5	-8	-11	-14	-15
88.4	0	0.60	1.10	1.28	0.98	1.12	1.10
66.7	0	0.50	0.92	0.88	0.58	0.72	0.78
60.7	0	0.46	0.64	0.50	0.50	0.48	0.66
50.0	0	0.32	0.42	0.30	0.38	0.40	0.58

表2 1号点冻结60 min 结冰厚度数据(mm)  
Tab.2 Ice thickness data formed at the Point No. 1 after frozen for 60 minutes(mm)

湿度 /%	温度 / $^{\circ}\text{C}$						
	0	-2	-5	-8	-11	-14	-15
82.6	0	0.82	1.96	1.82	1.98	1.90	1.90
58.4	0	0.74	1.32	1.30	1.20	1.22	1.26
54.6	0	0.62	1.30	0.80	1.02	1.12	1.08
52.0	0	0.40	0.80	0.48	0.36	0.52	0.70

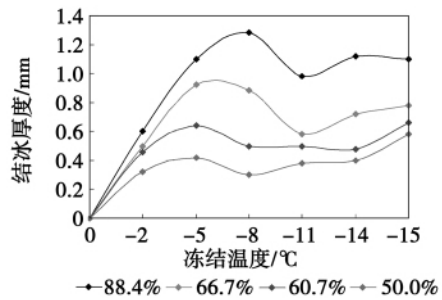


图5 3号点冻结40 min 结冰厚度与温度关系曲线

Fig.5 Curves showing the relationship between the ice thickness formed at the Point No.3 after frozen for 40 minutes and the temperature

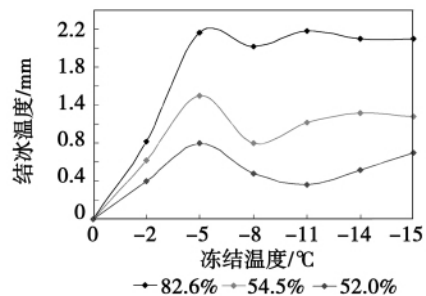


图6 1号点冻结60 min 结冰厚度与温度关系曲线

Fig.6 Curves showing the relationship between the ice thickness formed at the Point No.1 after frozen for 40 minutes and the temperature

## 2.2 空气相对湿度对桨叶覆冰的影响

固定冻结时间分别为 20、40 和 60 min,在每一固定冻结时间条件下,调节空气的温度值,测量桨叶特定点的覆冰厚度随空气相对湿度的变化。冻结时间分别为 20 和 40 min 条件下,所测得的 2 号测点和 3 号测点结冰厚度随相对湿度和温度参数的关系分别如表 3 和表 4 所示。将所测数据绘制的变化曲线分别如图 6 和图 7 所示。

表3 2号点冻结20 min 结冰厚度数据(mm)  
Tab.3 Ice thickness data formed at the Point No. 2 after frozen for 20 minutes(mm)

温度 / $^{\circ}\text{C}$	湿度 /%				
	0	51.7	58	66.7	86.2
-2	0	0.02	0.08	0.16	0.18
-14	0	0.18	0.32	0.46	0.86
-15	0	0.30	0.42	0.58	0.90

从图 7 和图 8 可以发现,空气温度一定时,结冰速度随相对湿度呈单调增加关系;从总体上来看,在某一湿度条件下,温度越低冻结速度越快。

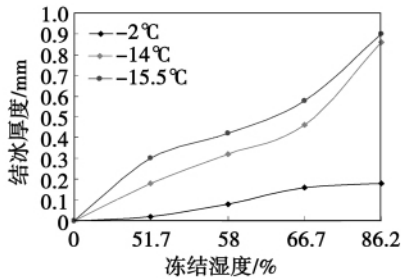


图 7 2 号点冻结 20 min 结冰厚度与湿度关系曲线

Fig. 7 Curves showing the relationship between the ice thickness formed at the Point No. 2 after frozen for 20 minutes and the temperature

表 4 3 号点冻结 40 min 结冰厚度数据 (mm)

Tab. 4 Ice thickness data formed at the Point No. 3 after frozen for 40 minutes, mm

温度 / °C	湿度 / %				
	0	51.7	58	66.7	86.2
-2	0	0.32	0.46	0.50	0.60
-14	0	0.38	0.50	0.58	0.98
-15.5	0	0.58	0.66	0.78	1.10

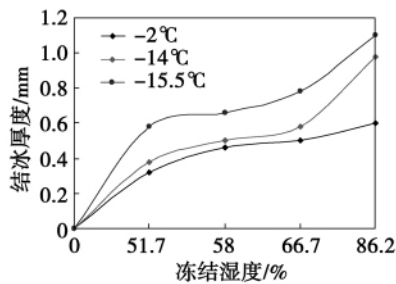


图 8 3 号点冻结 40 min 结冰厚度与湿度关系曲线

Fig. 8 Curves showing the relationship between the ice thickness formed at the Point No. 3 after frozen for 40 minutes and the temperature

### 2.3 冻结时间对浆叶覆冰的影响

固定空气的相对湿度,测量不同温度下结冰厚度随时间的变化关系。表 5 和表 6 分别为相对湿度为 86.2%、58% 条件下,2 号与 3 号测点的实验数

据。将实验数据整理成关系曲线如图 9、图 10 所示。本研究的结冰实验中,每个单项内容的最长实验时间为 60 min。

表 5 3 号点相对湿度 86.2% 结冰厚度数据 (mm)

Tab. 5 Ice thickness data formed at the Point No. 3 at a relative humidity of 86.2%, mm

温度 / °C	时间 / min			
	0	20	40	60
-2	0	0.24	0.60	0.90
-8	0	1.02	1.28	1.88
-14	0	0.88	1.12	1.82

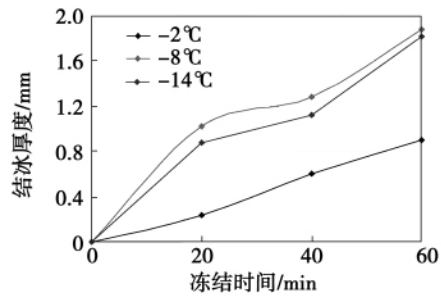


图 9 3 号点相对湿度 86.2% 结冰厚度与冻结时间关系数据

Fig. 9 Ice thickness formed and freezing time duration at the Point No. 3 at a relative humidity of 86.2%

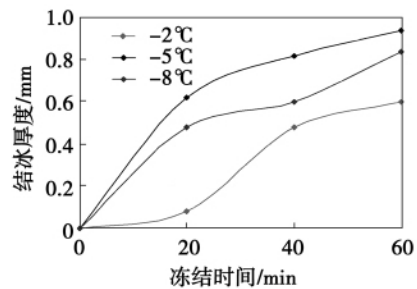


图 10 2 号点相对湿度 58% 结冰厚度与冻结时间关系数据

Fig. 10 Ice thickness formed and freezing time duration at the Point No. 2 at a relative humidity of 58%

观察图 9 和图 10 两图可以发现:

- (1) 总体上看,结冰时间越长,冰层越厚;
- (2) 冻结时间变长以后,冻结厚度增加速率有一定减缓趋势。

对于这个现象进行传热分析:假定一块结冰区

域的面积为  $S$  ( $m^2$ ) ,任一单位时间的新增厚度为  $\Delta h_n$  ( $m$ ) ,水凝结成冰时释放出的潜热为  $M$  ( $kJ/kg$ ) 这部分热量通过空气对流放热与叶片导热带走。结冰处相当于冰水混合物,温度为  $0^\circ C$  ,空气温度与叶片温度同为环境温度(低于  $0^\circ C$ ) ,假定环境温度与  $0^\circ C$  的温差为  $\Delta T$  ( $K$ ) ,该过程的热平衡方程为<sup>[5]</sup>:

$$Q_j = Q_1 + Q_d \tag{1}$$

式中:  $Q_j$ —水结冰放热;  $Q_1$ —冰面与空气对流交换热;  $Q_d$ —冰外侧向冰层靠叶片处导热。

表 6 2 号点相对湿度 58% 结冰厚度数据(mm)  
Tab. 6 Ice thickness data formed at the Point No. 2  
at a relative humidity of 58% (mm)

温度/ $^\circ C$	时间/min			
	0	20	40	60
-2	0	0.08	0.48	0.60
-5	0	0.62	0.82	0.94
-8	0	0.48	0.60	0.84

结冰的体积为:

$$\Delta v_n = \Delta h_n S \tag{2}$$

计算各种传热热量的公式<sup>[6]</sup>为:

$$\begin{cases} Q_j = M\Delta v_n \rho \\ Q_1 = \alpha S \Delta T \\ Q_d = S \frac{\lambda \Delta T}{\delta} \end{cases} \tag{3}$$

式中:  $\rho$ —冰密度  $kg/m^3$ ;  $\alpha$ —表面换热系数,  $W/(m^2 \cdot K)$ ;  $\lambda$ —冰的导热系数,  $W/(m \cdot K)$ ;  $\delta$ —为结冰厚度  $m$ 。

将式(3)代入式(1)得到:

$$\Delta h_n = \frac{\Delta T}{M\rho} \left( \alpha + \frac{\lambda}{\delta} \right) \tag{4}$$

从式(4)中可以看出,在结冰厚度增加后,单位时间结冰厚度会减少。所以,随着时间的推移结冰速率会下降。

### 3 结 论

本研究建立的桨叶覆冰人工模拟实验平台,完整地模拟出静态条件下叶片覆冰情况,通过对实验结果的检测与分析,得出以下结论:

- (1) 温度对结冰速率有重要影响。温度在  $-5 \sim -8^\circ C$  范围内时,结冰速率最快。
- (2) 空气相对湿度是影响桨叶结冰速率的另一重要因素。空气温度一定时,结冰速度随相对湿度呈单调增加关系。
- (3) 随着时间增加,桨叶结冰厚度增加,但是随着时间的推移,结冰的速率是减小的。

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# 欢 迎 订 阅      欢 迎 投 稿 !

analyzed were Glarent and Shen blade tip loss correction model. With the traditional momentum blade element theory serving as the basis and based on the improved Shen blade tip loss correction model, the authors presented an aerodynamic correction calculation model for wind wheels. With the help of the model in question, a numerical simulation were performed of the axial and circumferential induction factors and output power of a small power test wind turbine. Through processing and analyzing the test data of the test wind wheel, the calculation results and test data of the model under discussion were compared at the wind speed of 10 m/s and 15 m/s respectively, verifying the reliability of the model. The research results can offer guidance for an in-depth study of the load and fatigue characteristics of the blades of a wind turbine and in the meantime, can lay a theoretical basis for enhancing the output power of a wind turbine and lower the cost of the wind power. **Key words:** wind turbine wheel, blade tip loss, induction factor, aerodynamic load, test comparison

**核电站离心式上充泵转子系统临界转速计算分析 = Calculation and Analysis of the Critical Rotating Speed of the Rotor System of a Centrifugal Charging Pump in a Nuclear Power Plant** [刊, 汉] FU Qiang, YUAN Shou-qi, ZHU Rong-sheng (Research Center for Fluid Mechanical Engineering Technology, Jiangsu University, Zhenjiang, China, Post Code: 212013) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. - 2012, 27 (5). - 604 ~ 609

By using the finite element software ANSYS, established was the three-dimensional model for the rotor component of a centrifugal charging pump with its finite element mesh being divided. The inherent modal analysis, two support and three support modal analysis and critical rotating speed calculation of the rotor component were conducted in the dry and wet state respectively. The modal analytic results show that the dry state base frequency is 228.37 Hz while the wet state base frequency is 253.40 Hz, 10.96% higher than the former. When two supports are adopted, the base frequency is 72.63 Hz, 71.33% lower than that when three supports are adopted. The calculation result of the critical rotating speed is 13702.5 r/min, 204.48% higher than the actual rated speed of the charging pump, which is 4 500 r/min, indicating that the critical speed can meet the requirements. **Key words:** nuclear power plant, charging pump, rotor system, critical rotating speed, finite element

**气温和空气湿度对桨叶覆冰特性影响的实验研究 = Experimental Study of the Influence of Air Temperature and Humidity on the Ice Covering Characteristics of a Blade** [刊, 汉] LI Lu-ping, LIU Sheng-xian, TAN Hai-hui, LU Xu-xiang (College of Energy Source and Power Engineering, Changsha University of Science and Technology, Changsha, China, Post Code: 410076) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. - 2012, 27

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In an artificial environment laboratory , simulated was the process of ice covering the surface of a blade of a wind turbine and explored was the influence of the change of the main meteorological parameters ( air temperature and relative humidity) on the ice covering the surface of the blade of the wind turbine. The test results show that when the air temperature is in a range from  $-5\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $-8\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  , it is most favorable for the water contained in the air to be condensed to ice and the water contained in the air is an important source for icing. At a relative humidity , the lower the temperature and the higher the freezing speed. When the air temperature is kept constant , the icing speed will assume a monotone increment relationship with the relative humidity. When the air temperature and humidity are constant , the longer the icing time duration and the thicker the ice layer. After the freezing time duration has been prolonged , the freezing thickness growth speed assumes a certain slowing-down tendency. **Key words:** wind turbine , blade , ice covering , experimental study

乙醇掺混燃烧对柴油机碳烟和  $\text{NO}_x$  排放影响的实验研究 = **Experimental Study of the Influence of Diesel Combustion Diluted and Mixed with Ethanol on the Soot and  $\text{NO}_x$  Emissions of a Diesel** [刊 , 汉] DANG Shuai ZHONG Bei-jing , GONG Jing-song , YUAN Zhen ( Education Ministry Key Laboratory on Thermal Science and Power Engineering , College of Aeronautics and Astronautics , Tsinghua University , Beijing , China , Post Code: 100084) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. - 2012 27( 5) . - 615 ~ 619

The following diesel system was formed through a reconstruction: through a small-sized high efficiency heat exchanger installed on the exhaust gas pipe of a diesel , the ethanol absorbed the waste heat of the exhaust gas under the condition of having no heat from the outside world and after partially pyrolyzed , the mixed gas was fed into the combustion chamber of the diesel to improve the combustion via the gas inlet passage. The research results show that the system under discussion can effectively save oil. To study the influence of the system on the soot and  $\text{NO}_x$  emissions of the diesel , an experimental study was performed of the system at constant power-various speeds and rated speed-various powers. It has been found that the reduction of soot emissions of the system under a small power-low speed operating condition is not conspicuous , capable of being lowered by 64.7% to the maximum extent. The higher the power and rotating speed , the greater the soot and  $\text{NO}_x$  emissions and the better the effectiveness of the reduction of the pollutant emissions. The principle for reducing the pollutant emissions was analyzed. **Key words:** diesel , ethanol , soot ,  $\text{NO}_x$