

# 水平管降膜管间流型转变实验研究

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**摘 要:** 准确预测溶液管间流型是利用水平管降膜技术的吸收器和蒸发器确定不同流量下传热传质性能的前提。建立了水平管降膜实验台,以水和 4 种不同浓度的  $\text{CaCl}_2$  溶液作为测试流体,对不同  $Re$  数流体管间流型转变过程进行了实验研究。利用最小方差法拟合实验数据,得到流量减小、增大及忽略流量变化方向的流型转变关系。研究结果表明:滞后现象存在流体的每一个流型转变过程中; $\text{CaCl}_2$  溶液流型转变对应的  $Re$  数随溶液浓度增大而减小;吸收剂质量流量不变,随着吸收过程的进行,可能发生反向流型转变。

**关 键 词:** 水平管;降膜; $\text{CaCl}_2$  溶液;流型转变

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符号说明

$Re$ —雷诺数  $Re = 2\Gamma/\mu$ , 特征长度为液膜层当量直径,即液膜厚度的 4 倍;

$Ga$ —修正伽利略数  $Ga = \rho\sigma^3/\mu^4 g$ ;

$\Gamma$ —单位管长流体质量流量  $\text{kg/s}$ ;

$\rho$ —流体密度  $\text{kg/m}^3$ ;

$\sigma$ —表面张力  $\text{N/m}$ ;

$\mu$ —动力粘度  $\text{Pa}\cdot\text{s}$ ;

$g$ —重力加速度  $\text{m/s}^2$ ;

$w$ — $\text{CaCl}_2$  质量分数, %。

## 引 言

降膜式吸收器以其高传热、传质速率及低压损得到广泛应用<sup>[1]</sup>。前期工作证实水平管式降膜吸收器适用于开式循环吸收式热泵的高湿烟气水、热回收<sup>[2]</sup>。Jeong 和 Garimella 的研究表明溶液流量 ( $\Gamma = 0.024 \text{ kg}/(\text{m}\cdot\text{s})$ ) 液滴形成区域的蒸汽吸收量占总吸收量的一半左右,并且随着流量的增加<sup>[1]</sup>液滴形成区域吸收的蒸汽量会进一步增加。因此,研究吸收剂水平管间流动状态,预测其发生管间流型转变对应的  $Re$  数,是建立可靠的能反映流动机理吸收模型的前提。

Hu 和 Jacobi 对不同种类流体在水平光管外降膜,不同管径、管间距下,管间流型转变过程进行了实验研究<sup>[3]</sup>。将管间流体流动状态分为滴状、滴-柱状、柱状、柱-片状及片状 5 种流型,且用  $Re = aGa^b$  来描述流型转变(其中  $a$ 、 $b$  由实验数据拟合确定)。文献[4~5]进一步通过实验研究了流体在光管及其它型式降膜管外降膜,管间流型的转变过程。

文献[3~5]采用的测试流体有水、油、乙醇、乙二醇、乙醇水溶液、乙二醇水溶液及溴化锂水溶液等,而有关  $\text{CaCl}_2$  水溶液在水平管外降膜的管间流型转变实验数据尚未见报道。

本研究以  $\text{CaCl}_2$  水溶液作为测试流体,研究其流型转变、转变过程中的滞后现象以及溶液浓度对流型转变对应  $Re$  数的影响,给出流型转变关系,为进一步建立  $\text{CaCl}_2$  溶液在水平管外降膜的吸收模型提供参考。

## 1 实验内容

### 1.1 实验装置

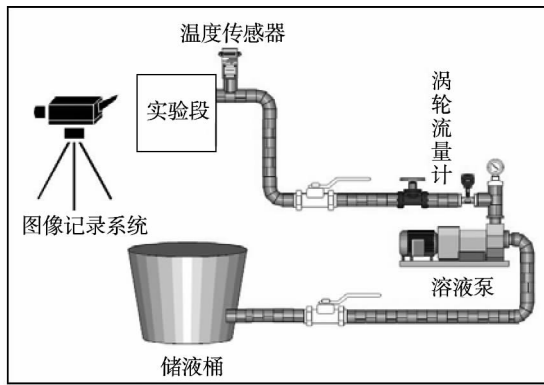
搭建的水平管降膜实验系统,如图 1(a)所示,由实验段、图像记录系统、辅助系统 3 部分组成。测试流体由溶液泵输送至实验段顶部布液管,由于重力和粘性作用,在降膜管表面成膜下降,最终汇集至储液桶。

实验段尺寸为  $200 \text{ mm} \times 100 \text{ mm} \times 300 \text{ mm}$ (长  $\times$  宽  $\times$  高),结构如图 1(b)所示。前侧与左侧为玻璃,便于记录测试流体流动状态。降膜管采用滑槽结构固定,间距可调。布液管材质为有机玻璃,开孔直径  $1.5 \text{ mm}$ ,孔中心距  $7 \text{ mm}$ ,开孔竖直向下。降膜管材质为不锈钢,表面抛光,有效长度  $200 \text{ mm}$ ,外径  $16 \text{ mm}$ ,管间距  $15 \text{ mm}$ ,4 排单列布置。

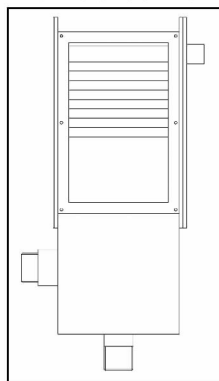
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(a) 实验系统流程



(b) 实验段结构

图 1 水平管降膜实验系统示意

Fig. 1 Schematic drawing of a horizontal tube film falling test system

图像记录系统由相机和照明装置组成。相机采用 1800 万像素的 CanonEOS600D 数码相机,使用 1/100 s 快门速度,便于捕捉流体流动。照明装置由主灯和两侧灯组成,可从 3 个方向辅助照明。

辅助系统由涡轮流量计、溶液泵、温度传感器、储液桶、伴热带等组成。

各参数测量方法:

溶液浓度(质量分数):根据称量质量配置所需浓度的 CaCl<sub>2</sub> 溶液;实验结束,将溶液蒸干,制得无水氯化钙,使用 0.01 g 分析天平称量其质量,计算溶液浓度。

流量:精度为 ±0.5% 的涡轮流量计。

温度:采用 A 级精度 Pt100 热电阻。

### 1.2 实验步骤

本研究以开式吸收式热泵系统为基础<sup>[2,6]</sup>,测试流体为水和浓度为 20%、29%、40% 和 50% 的 CaCl<sub>2</sub> 溶液。CaCl<sub>2</sub> 溶液是开式吸收式热泵系统吸收器中在水平管外降膜吸收水蒸气的工质。表 1 测试流体的参数范围;表 2 列出了典型工况下,测试流

体的物性,其中水的物性和 CaCl<sub>2</sub> 溶液动力粘度采用文献[7],溶液的密度与表面张力采用文献[8]实验拟合关系式。

实验过程中,首先将阀门系统开度调到足够大,获得片状流型。减小流量,依次观察到片状、柱-片状、柱状、滴-柱状和滴状 5 种流型,并记录 4 种流型转变对应流量值。然后,增大流量,流体依次呈现滴状、滴-柱状、柱状、柱-片状及片状 5 种流型,并记录其流型转变对应流量值。采用数码相机,记录流型转变对应流态,为完整记录测试流体的流动状态,拍摄了短片。

表 1 测试流体参数范围

Tab. 1 Scope of the parameters of the liquids tested

测试流体	测试温度 $T/^\circ\text{C}$	溶液浓度误差 / %
①	24.7—29.8	—
②	35—37	1.2%
③	38—41	1.17%
④	43—46	1.65%
⑤	50—52	1.5%

表 2 测试流体物性参数

Tab. 2 Thermophysical parameters of the liquids tested

测试流体	$T/^\circ\text{C}$	$\rho/ \text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$	$\mu/ \text{Pa}\cdot\text{s}$	$\sigma/ \text{N}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}$	$Ga$
①	25	997.4	$8.935 \times 10^{-4}$	$7.207 \times 10^{-2}$	$5.978 \times 10^{10}$
②	36	1176	$1.308 \times 10^{-3}$	$7.856 \times 10^{-2}$	$1.990 \times 10^{10}$
③	40	1266	$1.964 \times 10^{-3}$	$8.379 \times 10^{-2}$	$5.106 \times 10^9$
④	45	1381	$4.450 \times 10^{-3}$	$9.082 \times 10^{-2}$	$2.692 \times 10^8$
⑤	50	1487	$1.180 \times 10^{-2}$	$9.705 \times 10^{-2}$	$7.155 \times 10^6$

①水;②20% CaCl<sub>2</sub> 水溶液;③29% CaCl<sub>2</sub> 水溶液;④40% CaCl<sub>2</sub> 水溶液;⑤50% CaCl<sub>2</sub> 水溶液

### 1.3 流型转变判断原则

图 2 为流体⑤在水平管外降膜过程中呈现的 5 种管间流型,其中图 2(c)和 2(d)是柱状流型的两种型式。不是所有流体都能观察到上述两种型式,本次实验中只有流体④和⑤可以观察到,而流体①、②和③只能观察到图 2(d)所示的柱状型式。

减小流量,流型转变判断原则为:(1)片→柱-片状:极少数流体呈柱状流动,片分裂为液柱,且片至多维持 1 s。(2)柱-片→柱状:大多数流体呈柱状流动,片分裂为液柱,且片至多维持 1 s。(3)柱→滴-柱状:极少数流体呈滴状流动,柱断裂为液

滴,且液柱至多维持 1 s。(4) 滴-柱→滴状: 大多数流体呈滴状流动,柱断裂为液滴,且液柱至多维持 1 s。增大流量,流体依次经历滴→滴-柱状、滴-柱→柱状、柱→柱-片状、柱-片→片状 4 种流型转变,其判断原则与上述原则相反。

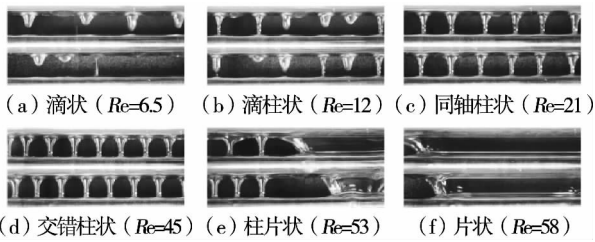


图 2 50% CaCl<sub>2</sub> 溶液管间流型

Fig. 2 Modes for 50% calcium chloride solution between horizontal tubes

## 2 结果与讨论

为保证实验精度,对流体②、③、④和⑤,分别重复进行 5 组实验,得到反向(流量减小方向)与正向(流量增大方向)各 5 组数据。由于 CaCl<sub>2</sub> 溶液与空气传质,某一浓度 CaCl<sub>2</sub> 溶液的实验在一天内完成,且判断实验过程中 CaCl<sub>2</sub> 溶液浓度是否变化过大。对于水,实验温度范围变化较大。5 种流体分别对应不同的 Ga 数,且由于各种流体降膜实验温度不同,对应的 Ga 数也不同,因此拟合得到不同流体在不同温度下一系列流型转变关系。

### 2.1 流型转变关系回归

减小流量,管间流型从片状过渡到滴状,流体经历片→柱-片状,柱-片→柱状,柱→滴-柱状,滴-柱→滴状 4 种流型转变(反向流型转变)。增大流量,管间流型从滴状过渡到片状,流体经历滴→滴-柱状,滴-柱→柱状,柱→柱-片状,柱-片→片状 4 种流型转变(正向流型转变)。上述转变用 Re 数和 Ga 数两个无量纲数来分析,测试流体种类由 Ga 数来描述,流体质量流量包含在以液膜层当量直径为特征长度的 Re 数中。实验数据用最小方差法回归,回归方程为  $Re = aGa^b$ ,关系式后为实验数据与关系式的均方根偏差。

实验过程中,柱-片→片状观察到了明显的滞后现象,关于滞后现象将在下节讨论。此处给出反向、正向八个流型转变关系,同时为方便实际应用,

给出了忽略滞后现象后的 4 个转变关系,如表 3 所示。

表 3 流型转变关系(%)

Tab. 3 Correlation of the transformation in flow patterns(%)

流型转变	关联式	均方根偏差	文献 [3]	文献 [4]	文献 [5]
d <sub>反</sub>	$Re = 0.9128Ga^{0.2659}$	4.046	25.94		
c <sub>反</sub>	$Re = 1.1300Ga^{0.2347}$	4.255	18.83		
b <sub>反</sub>	$Re = 0.1610Ga^{0.2878}$	6.158	21.61		
a <sub>反</sub>	$Re = 0.0004Ga^{0.5119}$	7.230	16.43		
a <sub>正</sub>	$Re = 0.0020Ga^{0.4522}$	5.199	15.11		
b <sub>正</sub>	$Re = 0.0531Ga^{0.3392}$	4.038	27.90		
c <sub>正</sub>	$Re = 1.1050Ga^{0.2376}$	6.326	18.50		
d <sub>正</sub>	$Re = 0.7507Ga^{0.2746}$	2.858	27.96		
a	$Re = 0.0007Ga^{0.4917}$	8.009	16.71	15.20	15.47
b	$Re = 0.0779Ga^{0.3208}$	9.478	26.09	16.29	13.89
c	$Re = 1.1112Ga^{0.2363}$	5.793	18.46	6.690	22.62
d	$Re = 0.7524Ga^{0.2745}$	3.230	25.09	9.580	7.420

注: a<sub>反</sub>. 滴-柱→滴状, b<sub>反</sub>. 柱→滴-柱状, c<sub>反</sub>. 柱-片→柱状, d<sub>反</sub>. 片→柱-片状, a<sub>正</sub>. 滴→滴-柱状, b<sub>正</sub>. 滴-柱→柱状, c<sub>正</sub>. 柱→柱-片状, d<sub>正</sub>. 柱-片→片状, a. 滴状↔滴-柱状, b. 滴-柱状↔柱状, c. 柱状↔柱-片状, d. 柱-片状↔片状

图 3 给出了忽略滞后现象的流型转变关系,对于已知 Ga 数的流体,当其在水平管外降膜,可以方便地反推其管间流型。上述流型转变关系适用范围  $5 < Re < 772$ ,  $7.155 \times 10^6 < Ga < 8.777 \times 10^{10}$ 。

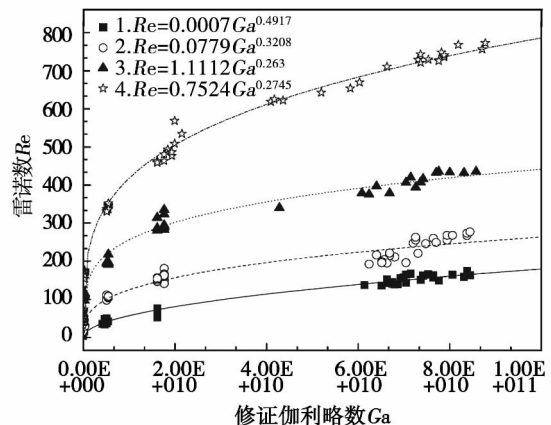


图 3 忽略滞后现象的流型转变关系

Fig. 3 Correlation of the transformation in flow patterns when the hysteresis is neglected

### 2.2 滞后现象讨论

从实验中明显观察到柱-片→片状在增大流量过程中比减小流量过程中出现得晚。文献[3]也指出增大流量过程中流型转变推迟。

对于流体流型转变过程中滞后现象,可通过对比流型转变点在减小、增大流体流量过程中对应转变  $Re$  数。图 4 给出了 5 种测试流体 4 种流型转变点,并对减小、增大流体流量至相同流型转变点对应  $Re$  数作了对比。

由图 4 可以看出,滞后现象存在于每一个流型转变过程,即通过增大比减小流体流量至相同流型转变点对应  $Re$  数大。对于大  $Ga$  数流体的流型转变过程,滞后现象更明显。

### 2.3 溶液浓度对流型转变点的影响

开式吸收式热泵系统吸收器中随着吸收过程的进行,溶液浓度逐渐减小,因此有必要分析  $CaCl_2$  溶液浓度对水平管外降膜过程,管间流型转变的影响。为比较溶液浓度对流体流型转变点的影响,将水和 4 种不同浓度  $CaCl_2$  溶液四种流型转变实验数据汇总,如图 5 所示。

图 5(a) 为水和 4 种不同浓度  $CaCl_2$  溶液滴→滴-柱状的流型转变点,可以看出水的转变  $Re$  数明显大于另外 4 种流体,且 4 种流体的转变  $Re$  数相差不大。从图 5(b)、5(c) 和 5(d) 可以看出,测试流体滴-柱→柱状、柱→柱-片状及柱-片→片状的过程中,水和 20%  $CaCl_2$  溶液转变  $Re$  数相差不大,而 4 种不同浓度  $CaCl_2$  溶液的转变  $Re$  数差距明显拉大。

对于 4 种流型转变点,总体上都呈现转变  $Re$  数随溶液浓度增大而减小的趋势。滴-柱→柱状、柱→柱-片状及柱-片→片状时,5 种测试流体的转变  $Re$  数有较大差别。对于 20%  $CaCl_2$  溶液,其实际流动状态与水的非常相似,而 50%  $CaCl_2$  溶液的实际流动状态与水的有明显差别,且其片-片柱状过程中极易发生突变,可能原因是  $CaCl_2$  溶液粘度比水粘度大,较难改变溶液流型。因此,吸收剂质量流量不变,随着吸收过程进行,管间流型可能发生反向流型转变。

### 3 结 论

(1) 实验对比分析了水及 4 种不同浓度  $CaCl_2$  溶液在水平管外降膜,管间流体的流动状态,将其分为滴状、滴-柱状、柱状、柱-片状及片状 5 种流型。

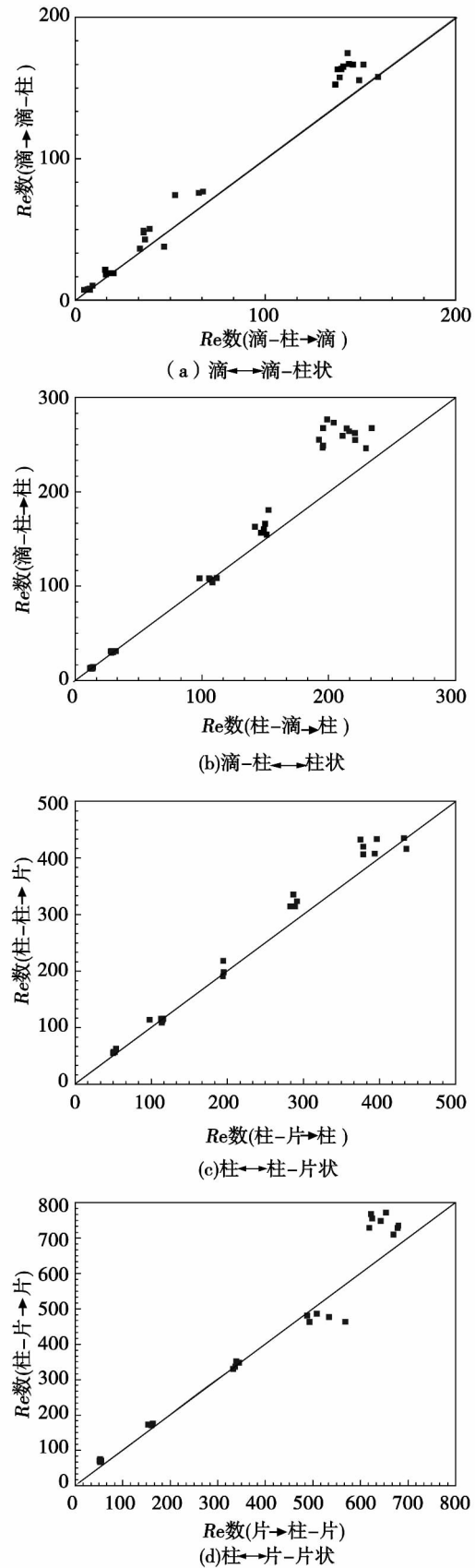
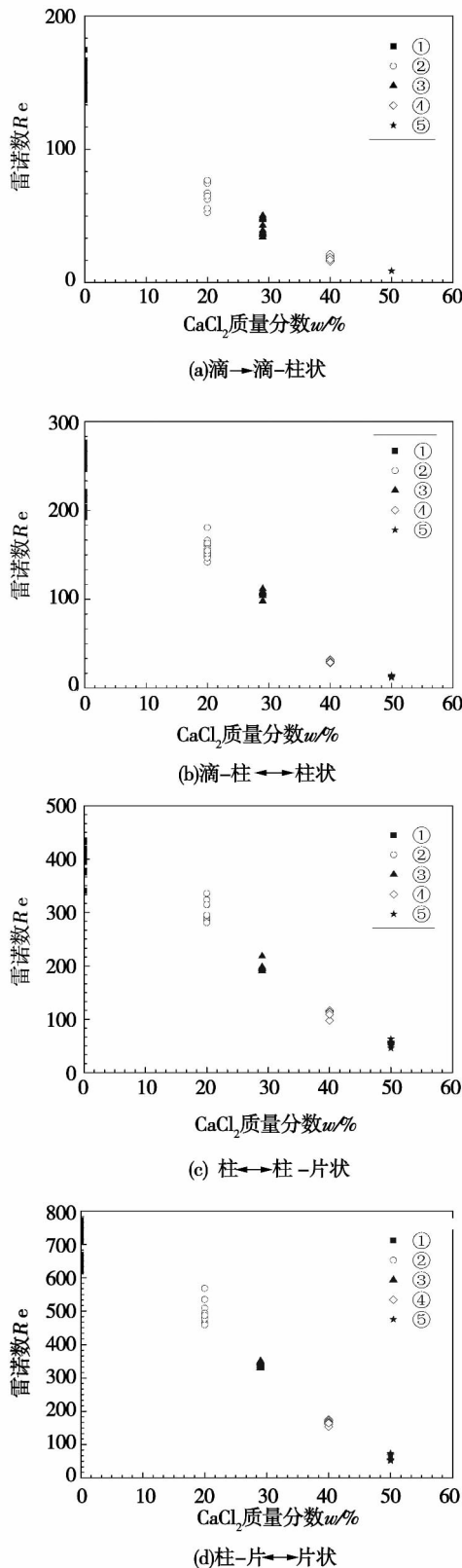


图 4 管间流型转变过程中的滞后现象  
Fig. 4 Hysteresis occurred during the transformation in flow patterns between tubes



①水; ②20% CaCl<sub>2</sub> 水溶液; ③29% CaCl<sub>2</sub> 水溶液;  
④40% CaCl<sub>2</sub> 水溶液; ⑤50% CaCl<sub>2</sub> 水溶液

图 5 水和 CaCl<sub>2</sub> 溶液流型转变点对比

Fig. 5 Comparison of the flow pattern transformation points of the water and calcium chloride solution

(2) 实验数据利用最小方差法拟合,得到考虑流量变化方向(滞后现象)的流型转变关系和均方根偏差,同时为方便实际应用,给出了忽略滞后现象的流型转变关系。水平管外降膜吸收过程中,适合的管间流型有利于强化传热传质,利用所得出的流型转变关系,可以建立包含管间区域的水平管降膜吸收模型,进而优化吸收器结构。

(3) 分析了流型转变过程中的滞后现象,通过对比发现,流型转变点在增大流量过程中比减小流量过程中出现得晚,即前者对应  $Re$  数大于后者。大  $Ga$  数流体管间流型转变过程中滞后现象更明显。

(4) 分析了溶液浓度对流型转变点的影响,发现转变  $Re$  数随溶液浓度增大而减小,指出吸收剂质量流量不变时,随着吸收过程进行,管间流型可能发生反向流型转变。因此,可以利用所得出的流型转变关系确定合适的喷淋溶液流量,使溶液管间流型在吸收过程中不发生转变,进而保持较高的传热传质性能。

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rotation speed of the turbine will drop after it has driven the generator to run together. At a given temperature of the heat source the rotation speed and relative inner efficiency of the steam turbine will both assume a continuously ascending tendency with a rise of the evaporation pressure and at the same time the rotating speed of the steam turbine will go up and its relative inner thermal efficiency will rise with an increase of the temperature of the heat source. At various temperatures of the heat source the output power and thermal efficiency of the system will all continuously increase with an increase of the evaporation pressure of the working medium the maximal output power will reach 1.12 kW and the thermal efficiency will hit 4.92%. To increase the temperature of the heat source can increase the superheated degree of the working medium admitted by the steam turbine to enhance the output power of the system but have no big influence on the thermal efficiency of the system. **Key words:** low temperature waste heat steam, ORC, steam turbine, thermal performance, testing

中高温热泵两级循环方式性能分析 = **Analysis of the Performance of a High Temperature Heat Pump in a Two-stage Cycle** [刊, 汉] LIU Zhao-yun, WANG Huai-xin, GUO Dong-qi ( College of Mechanical Engineering, Tianjin University, Tianjin, China, Post Code: 300072) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. -2013 28(5). -471 ~476

When the condensing temperature is in a range from 70 °C to 130 °C and the temperature rise of the cycle from 40 °C to 65 °C, with HFC245fa serving as the working medium, investigated was the circulation performance of a medium and high temperature heat pump under four modes of a two-stage cycle, namely, incomplete and complete intercooling in a single- and two-stage throttle. It has been found that under the foregoing four modes of the two-stage cycle, the COPs are all obviously higher than that of a single stage cycle, among them, the incomplete intercooling mode in a two-stage throttle can result in a maximal increment in COP, reaching 12.04% - 33.25%. The COP increment will monotonically go up with an increase of the circulation temperature rise, and first decrease and then increase with an increase of the condensate temperature. The two-stage circulation mode can also contribute to lowering the exhaust gas temperature of the compressor and when a wet fluid serves as the working medium, such an effectiveness will be especially remarkable. When the performance benefit and systematic cost are taken into account in a comprehensive way, to introduce the two-stage circulation mode into medium and high temperature heat pumps is feasible. **Key words:** medium and high temperature heat pump, two-stage cycle, COP, exhaust gas temperature

水平管降膜管间流型转变实验研究 = **Experimental Study of the Transition of Flow Patterns Between Horizontal Falling Film Tubes** [刊, 汉] SUN Wen-qian, XU Zhen, LU Yuan, et al ( Chinese Academy of Sciences Key

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To accurately predict the flow patterns between the liquid tubes will be the precondition for determining the heat and mass transfer performance by using the absorbers and evaporators involved in the horizontal tube falling film technology. As a result the authors set up a horizontal tube falling film test rig and experimentally studied the transition process of the flow patterns between the fluid tubes under different  $Re$  numbers with water and calcium chloride solution at four different concentrations serving as the testing fluid. The least variance method was used to perform a fitting of the test data to obtain the transition relationship between flow patterns when the flow rate becomes smaller and bigger and the direction change of the flow rate is neglected. The research results show that the lagging behind phenomena exist in each flow pattern transition processes of the fluid and the transition of the flow patterns of calcium chloride solution corresponding to various  $Re$  numbers will decrease with an increase of the solution concentration. When the absorbent mass flow rate is kept unchanged a transition of the flow patterns in the reverse direction may take place with the absorption process. **Key words:** horizontal tube falling film ,calcium chloride solution ,transition of flow pattern

气固两相撞击流强化传热传质机理研究 = **Study of the Mechanism Governing the Intensified Heat and Mass Transfer in a Gas-solid Two-phase Impingement Flow** [刊 ,汉] DU Min( College of Energy Source and Power ,Jiangsu University Zhenjiang ,China ,Post Code: 212013) ,ZHOU Bin( Space Science and Technology Research Institute ,Southeast University ,Nanjing ,China ,Post Code: 210096) //Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. -2013 28(5) . -482 ~486

A gas-solid two-phase impingement flow is regarded as one of effective means to intensify the heat and mass transfer process between the gas and solid phase. On a self-designed impingement flow test rig ,with the solid particle drying test serving as the test means ,the mechanism governing the intensified heat and mass transfer process by an impingement flow was studied on the basis of the temperature variation law inside the impingement flow and the law governing the influence of the material adding mode and spacing between the nozzles on the heat and mass transfer process was also analyzed. The results show that the highly turbulent impingement zone has an obvious intensification role on the heat and mass transfer process and the penetration and oscillation movement of the particles in the impingement flow into the reverse gas flow plays a role to further intensify the heat and mass transfer process in the