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增压流化床用水煤膏管内流动滑移效应研究

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摘 要:用实验方法在自制水煤膏流动试验台上研究了水煤膏的流变特性,分析了壁面滑移现象对水煤膏管内流动特性的影响,给出了通过滑移修正后的水煤膏真实流变模型。试验结果表明,水煤膏的流变模型符合 Herschel-Bulkey 流体特征,滑移对管内流量的影响随着壁面剪切应力的减小而增加,随着管径的增加而减小。

关键词:增压流化床;水煤膏;流变特性;壁面滑移中图分类号:TO534.4 文献标识码:A

1 引言

增压流化床燃烧用水煤膏是由一定粒度分布的 煤粒(通常为0~6 mm)、水和一定量的脱硫剂(有时 不添加)均匀混合而成,具有明显的非牛顿流体特 性1。研究表明:其管内流动存在一种特殊的流动 现象,即管内壁面处存在一层浓度很低、粘度显著下 隆的"滑移层"。关于滑移层形成的机理可以从热力 学上得到解释。Busse^[2]认为,非牛顿流体在管道内 流动,流体中的固体颗粒(或大分子物质)微团在切 应力作用下发生变形,而管壁处的切应力较高,为降 低体系的自由能,这些微团将自发地向内部迁移,从 而在管壁形成稀薄的溶剂层, 称为"滑移层"。滑移 现象的存在不仅导致水煤膏管内流动规律的变化, 而且也给使用管流法确定其流变特性带来困难。本 文采用理论分析和实验研究相结合的方法,分析了 滑移现象对水煤膏管内流动特性的影响, 给出了通 过滑移修正的水煤膏真实流变模型,研究了滑移存 在条件下煤膏管内流动的流动规律。

2 滑移现象分析

水煤膏的流变特性的研究是水煤膏各项流动规律研究的前提。水煤膏的流变模型可采用管流法确定,其壁面剪切应力 τ_w 和应变速率 γ_w 为 $^{[3]}$:

$$\tau_{\rm w} = \frac{D\Delta P}{4L} \tag{1}$$

$$\gamma_{\rm w} = \frac{32Q_{\rm c}}{\pi D^3} \left(\frac{1 + 3n'}{4n'} \right) \tag{2}$$

其中 $n' = \frac{d \log (\Delta P)}{d \log (Q_c)}$, D 为管道内径, Q_c 为管内无滑移流量, ΔP 为长 L 的水平圆管上相应的压力降。采用管径不同的管道作流动试验,只要流体在壁面处不产生滑移,由式 (1) 和式 (2) 计算,所有试验点拟合的曲线是唯一的。若流体在壁面处发生了滑移,滑移使得由不同管径所测得的流动曲线不能重合,此时的实际流量 Q 应为不发生滑移时的流量 Q_c 与滑移引起的流量 Q_s 之和,即

$$Q = Q_{\rm c} + Q_{\rm s} \tag{3}$$

据 Mooney^[4] 圆管滑移分析方法,对于非时变、充分发展的圆管层流流动有:

$$\gamma_{\rm a} = \frac{8V}{D} = \frac{8U_{\rm s}}{D} + \frac{4}{\tau_{\rm w}^3} \int_0^{\tau_{\rm w}} \tau^2 f(\tau) d\tau$$
 (4)

其中 γ_a 为表观应变速率, V 为平均流速, τ 为剪切应力, $\gamma = f(\tau)$ 为真实应变速率, U_s 为滑移速度。据文献 [5],滑移仅限于壁面附近薄层,滑移速度由下式定义:

$$U_{\rm s} = \beta_{\rm c} \tau_{\rm w} / R \tag{5}$$

其中滑移修正系数 $β_c$ 仅是 $τ_w$ 的函数,与管道半径 R 无关,将式(5) 代入式(4) 得:

$$\frac{4Q}{\pi R^{3} \tau_{w}} = \frac{4\beta_{c}}{R^{2}} + \frac{4}{\tau_{w}} \int_{0}^{\tau_{w}} \tau^{2} f(\tau) d\tau$$
 (6)

式(6) 右边第二项只是 τ_w 的函数,与半径 R 无关。对于给定的 τ_w ,4 $Q/(\pi R^3 \tau_w)$ 对 $4/R^2$ 作图,所得直线的斜率就是 β_a 。因此,无滑移流量可由下式计算

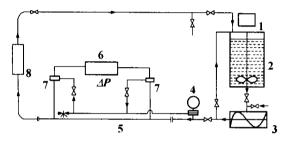
$$Q_{c} = \frac{\pi R^{3}}{\tau_{w}^{3}} \int_{0}^{\tau_{w}} \tau^{2} f(\tau) d\tau = Q - Q_{s} = Q - \pi R \tau_{w} \beta_{c}$$
(7)

滑移流量与总流量的比例为:

$$\frac{Q_{\rm s}}{O} = \frac{U_{\rm s}}{V} = \frac{\beta_{\rm c} \tau_{\rm w}}{VR} \tag{8}$$

3 试验装置与方法

水煤膏的流变特性在自制的水煤膏流变试验台(图1)上进行试验,整个系统分为水煤膏制备和流动回路两个部分。采用螺杆泵输送水煤膏,试验时通过改变泵的转速来调节流量,流量 Q 采用电磁流量计测定,试验测试段管长 L=3.3 m,两端相应压差 ΔP 由隔膜差压计测量,管径分别为 25.32.40 mm。试验煤种为徐州贾汪烟煤,粒径为 $0\sim6$ mm,试验时先用振动筛分成粗粉 $(0.6\sim6$ mm)和细粉 $(0\sim0.6$ mm)两组,再按粗/细配比为60:40 的比例与一定量的水分直接混合制成浓度不同水煤膏进行试验。

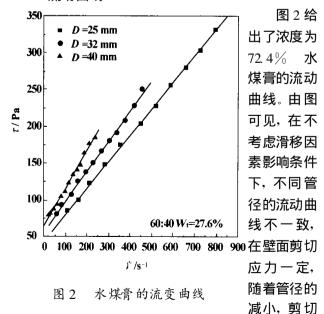


1- 搅拌电机; 2- 浆桶; 3- 螺杆泵; 4- 隔膜压力表; 5- 测试段; 6- 差压计; 7- 隔膜法兰 8- 电磁流量计

图 1 水煤膏流变特性试验装置图

4 实验结果与讨论

4.1 流动曲线



速率反而增加,证明有壁面滑移存在。试验结果表明,在中等剪切速率范围 $(40 \sim 1000 \text{ s}^{-1})$,水煤膏流

变模型可用 Herschel-Bulk ley 方程描述:

$$\tau = \tau_{v} + K \gamma^{n} \tag{9}$$

其中 τ_y 为屈服应力 (Pa), K 为稠度系数 $(Pa \circ s^n)$, n 为流变指数。

4.2 壁面滑移修正

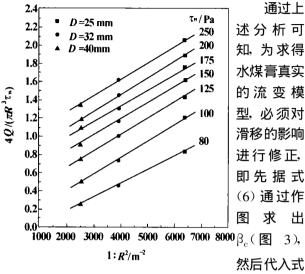


图 3 滑移系数计算

然后代入式 (7) 可 得 *O*。再代入

式(2) 求得修正后的管壁剪切速率 γ_w , 通过曲线拟合求得真实的流变模型。图 4 给出了浓度为 72. 4%的水煤膏滑移修正结果, 实线为真实流变模型计算曲线, 其模型参数见表 1。在实验范围内, 真实流变模型的计算值与实验值之间的相对误差在 3% 以内。

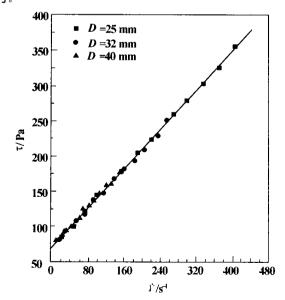


图 4 水煤膏真实流变模型

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4.3 滑移流量对总流量的贡献

 Q_s/Q 代表了滑移对总流量的贡献。图 5 给出了浓度为 72. 4% 水煤膏的实验值。由图可知, Q_s/Q 随管径的增大而减小,随着壁面剪切应力的减小而增加,并逐步接近于 1。这说明在低剪切速率下水煤膏基本上使以柱塞流的形式向前流动,随着壁面剪切应力的增加,膏体受剪切作用由管壁开始向管内逐渐屈服。 Q_s/Q 随着壁面剪切应力的减小而增加的行为与水煤膏的剪切稀化特性有关。而对于剪切增稠悬浮体,其 Q_s/Q 随着壁面剪切应力的增加而增加 4 。对于 Herschel-Buckley 流体,由式 3 、式 4 和式 5 经过简单推导可得:

$$Q = \pi R \beta_{c} \tau_{w} + \pi R^{3} \frac{n}{n+1} \left[\frac{\tau_{w}}{K} \right]^{\frac{1}{n}} \left[1 - \frac{\tau_{y}}{\tau_{w}} \right]^{\frac{n+1}{n}} \times \left[1 + \frac{2n}{2n+1} \left[1 - \frac{\tau_{y}}{\tau_{w}} \right] + \frac{2n^{2}}{(2n+1)(3n+1)} \right]$$

$$\left[1 - \frac{\tau_{y}}{\tau_{w}} \right]^{2}$$

$$(10)$$

表 1 水煤膏流变模型参数

$C_{\rm w}$ / $\%$	τ	K	n
74. 8	80. 25	0. 859	0. 996
72. 4	70. 93	0. 688	0. 992
69.8	52. 24	0. 452	0. 989

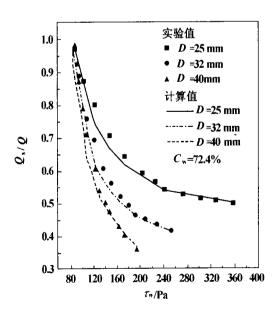


图 5 水煤膏在管道中滑移百分率

因此,当通过实验确定滑移修正系数 β_c 和真实流变模型参数 τ_c , K, n 后,即可应用式 (10) 求出相应的

 Q_{s}/Q 计算值, 在实验范围内, Q_{s}/Q 的计算值与实验值之间的相对误差在 8% 以内, 图 5 给出了浓度 72.4% 的水煤膏计算结果。

4.4 滑移层厚度的估算

据以上滑移流动机理分析可知,滑移层的厚度很薄,且与管径相比非常小,滑移层内剪切应力为常数,滑移层厚度 § 可按下式计算^[6]:

$$\delta_{\rm s} = \frac{U_{\rm s} \eta_{\rm s}}{\tau_{\rm w}} \tag{11}$$

其中 η_s 为滑移层内流体粘度, 如果以水的粘度作为 滑移层内流体的粘度, 估算的滑移层厚度约为 5 $\mu_{\rm m.}$

5 结论

- (1) 水煤膏管内流动存在滑移现象,滑移的存在对水煤膏管内流动规律有着重要的影响,用管流法确定水煤膏的真实流变模型时,需对滑移的影响进行修正。
- (2) 同一浓度的水煤膏在不同管径管道内流动时,其滑移程度不同,滑移流量占总流量的比例随着管径的增加而减小,而随着壁面剪切应力的减小而增大。
- (3) 滑移层的厚度很薄, 其厚度随管径变化极小, 可以认为, 不同管径产生的滑移层厚度基本不变。

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charged pressure, desulfurization, media

加压导向管喷动流化床气化炉气体扩散规律研究—A Study of the Gas Diffusion Mechanism in a Spout-fluidized Bed Gasifier with a Pressurized Guide Pipe [刊,汉] / XIAO Rui, ZHANG Ming-yao, JIN Bao-sheng, et al (Thermal Energy Engineering Institute under the Southeastern University, Nanjing, China, Post Code: 210096) //Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. —2002, 17(1).—27~30

With CO2 serving as a tracer gas a study was conducted of the gas diffusion characteristics in a full-scale (inner diameter 200 mm, height 5 m) spout-fluidized bed with a pressurized guide pipe. Mainly investigated was the effect of operating parameters (spout gas flow rate, fluidized gas flow rate, operating pressure, particle diameter, physical parameters) on the gas diffusion in the bed. Deduced was an experimental correlation of the variation of spout gas bypass share and fluidized gas bypass share with the change of operating parameters. This can serve as reference data for engineering design calculations and practical operation. **Key words:** spout fluidized bed, guide pipe, pressure, gas diffusion

增压流化床用水煤膏管内流动滑移效应研究—A Study of In-tube Flow Slip Effect of Coal-water Paste in a Pressurized Fluidized Bed [刊,汉]/ LU Ping, ZHANG Ming-yao, XU Yue-nian (Education Ministry Key Lab on Clean Coal Power Generation and Combustion Technology under the Southeastern University, Nanjing, China, Post Code: 210096)//Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. —2002, 17(1).—31~33

The rheological behavior of coal-water paste was studied experimentally on a self-made test rig of coal-water paste flow. An analysis was conducted of the effect of wall surface slip phenomenon on the water-paste in-tube flow characteristics. Derived was a true rheological model of water-coal paste after a slip correction. Test results indicate that the water coal paste rheological model conforms to Herschel-Bulkey fluid characteristics. The influence of slip on in-tube flow rate will increase with a decrease in wall-surface shear stress and diminish with an increase in tube diameter. **Key words:** pressurized fluidized bed, water-coal paste, rheological characteristics, wall surface slip

石灰石浆液和石灰浆液三相流态化烟气脱硫比较研究—Comparative Study of the Three-phase Fluidized Gas Desulfurization by Use of Limestone Slurry and Lime Slurry [刊,汉] / ZHONG Zhao-ping, LAN Ji-xiang, JIN Bao-sheng, CHEN Shang-bin (Education Ministry Key Lab on Clean Coal Power Generation and Combustion Technology under the Southeastern University, Nanjing, China, Post Code; 210096) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. —2002, 17(1).—34~36

With the help of a hot-state test rig for processing flue gas with a flow rate of $2000 \text{ Nm}^3/\text{h}$ a comparative study was performed of fluidized gas desulfurization through numerous tests by using limestone slurry and lime slurry. The results of tests show that in case of the slurry pH value between 5-8, and the insertion depth of a spray tube at $160 \sim 200 \text{ mm}$ (the corresponding pressure drop of the spray device being $150 \sim 190 \text{ mm}$ water) the spray speed will be around $10 \sim 25 \text{ m/s}$ and the circulation rate, 3. With the slurry concentration at below 7% through a stirring and forced oxidation of reaction products a desulfurization efficiency of more than 95% can be attained if lime is used as a desulfurizing agent. With limestone serving as a desulfurizing agent a desulfurization efficiency of in excess of 75% may result, and this efficiency can be increased to above 90% if an additive of organic acid is also utilized in addition to the limestone desulfurizing agent. **Key words:** fluidization, flue gas desulfurization, desulfurization by a wet method, additive

柴一燃联合动力装置中S.S.S.离合器动态特性实验研究—Experimental Study of the Dynamic Characteristics of a Synchronous-self-shifting (SSS) Clutch for a Combined Diesel or Gas Turbine Power Plant [刊,汉] / TIAN