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# 强化传热管束狭窄空间内 R-11 的沸腾换热特性

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摘 要: 对紧凑型滚压面传热管管束狭窄空间内 R-11 的沸 腾强化换热进行了实验研究,确认了由紧凑型滚压强化管束 组成的满液式蒸发换热器具有良好的换热性能。其原理是 利用强化传热管管束狭窄空间提前从自然对流换热转换为 旺盛核沸腾换热,实验结果确认了管束形成的狭窄空间和强 化传热面两种强化技术对沸腾换热的强化效果不能简单叠 加。

关 键 词:复合强化换热; 沸腾换热; 狭窄空间 中图分类号: TK124 文献标识码: A

1 引 言

工业工程中应用的各类蒸发换热器一般传热管 壁过热温度和热负荷都比较低,换热形态属于对流 换热。为了得到较高的换热系数,目前基本上采用 管束外降膜式蒸发方式,利用液膜对流蒸发加强换 热,如将传热管束完全浸于饱和状态液体中,则它变 为满液式蒸发换热器。在中小热负荷条件下,如管 间距较大则其换热形态是自然对流,换热系数远小 干降膜式蒸发换热器,但在管间距十分小时会使原 来的自然对流换热提前转化为旺盛核沸腾换热,换 热性能可能优于降膜式蒸发换热,同时,换热器尺寸 也将大为缩小,结构更加简单。作者曾对紧凑型光 滑管束狭窄空间内纯水和盐水的沸腾换热强化进行 了实验研究<sup>1~2]</sup>,发现紧凑管束能够强化沸腾换热, 同时管束内各管的位置对沸腾特性基本无影响。在 工程应用中、氟甲昂液体也是重要的工质,但是对氟 里昂液体在狭窄空间内的沸腾换热特性还缺乏了 解。本文作者在过去研究基础上,采用 R-11 作为 研究工质,以一种滚压管作为强化管,以光滑管和强 化管组成两种紧凑型管束。通过实验研究 R-11 在紧凑型光滑管束和紧凑型强化管管束形成的狭窄 空间内的沸腾换热特性、考察狭窄空间和强化传热 面这两种强化技术是否对沸腾换热具有复合效应。

使用强化管强化沸腾换热是一种十分有效的强 化换热手段,目前已经有几种商业化强化管,如 GEWA 管,TE 管等<sup>[3~6]</sup>。另外多孔质烧结表面也是 一种十分有效的强化管,但是这些强化管价格较贵 还不能大量推广使用。本文提出的滚压管只需一台 车床和轧滚即可加工,具有容易加工,价格低廉的优 点。滚压管表面是密集的圆锥形圆孔,它们起着活 性汽化核心的作用,因此能强化沸腾换热。

2 实验装置



图1 实验系统图

实验装置如图 1 所示,它由不锈钢实验箱、滚压 管管束、加热电源和测量系统组成。实验箱与大气 相通,以保持箱内压力为大气压。传热管束由 17 根 直径和管长相同的水平电加热管组成,呈正六角形 排列,如图 2 所示。本实验以图 2 中 B 管为测量管, 传热管为外径 18 mm、总长 150 mm、有效加热长度 100 mm 的紫铜管,内插直径为 12 mm 的电热棒,此 铜管端面圆周上开 4 个直径 1.1 mm 的小孔,深度为 管长的一半,孔内插入直径 1 mm 的铠装式热电偶,

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实验工质是

紫铜管、电热棒和热电偶间填满焊锡。



质温度,实验工质温度由4根放置在管束上下左右 的热电偶测量,热电偶最大校正误差为 0.15 K,热流 密度最大测量误差 3%, 壁面过热度最大测量误差 8%。图3是滚压管的外形照片。





#### 实验结果 3

首先对测量管进行光滑单管池内沸腾实验,图 4 给出了 R-11 单管沸腾实验时,光滑管、滚压管和 沸腾换热强化性能十分优异的 GEWA 强化管沸腾 换热特性的比较<sup>[3]</sup>。图中可看出:滚压管和 GEWA 管有相同的强化换热特性,和光滑管相比,中低热负 荷区域内换热系数可以提高一个数量级。

图5显示了光滑管管束实验时管间距对换热特 性的影响(管束全部加热)。由图可见:管间距越小 沸腾换热强化效果越好。当间距为 0.5 mm 时,在热 负荷 q 小于  $10^4$  W  $m^2$  的低热负荷区域内, 过热度在 1K 左右,其换热性能优于降膜对流蒸发换热<sup>[7]</sup>,沸 腾换热曲线表现出旺盛核沸腾的特征; 当热负荷 q 大于 10<sup>4</sup> W /m<sup>2</sup>, 后, 沸腾曲线迅速趋于平缓, 表现出 由于供液不足而引起的沸腾慢危机特征。当间距为

1.0 mm 时,在中低热负荷区域,沸腾曲线也表现出 很好的沸腾强化效果: 当热负荷接近  $10^5 \text{ W} \text{ m}^2$  (R-11 的池内沸腾临界热负荷约为  $3 \times 10^5 \text{W} \text{ m}^2$ )时沸腾 曲线迅速向单管沸腾曲线靠拢,同样表现出由于供 液不足而引起的沸腾慢危机特征,这意味着管束狭 窄空间造成的沸腾强化对中小热负荷区域十分有 效;而对高热负荷区域(相对临界热负荷而言)强化 效果逐渐减弱。而当间距为 4.0 mm 时, 沸腾曲线已 经和池内沸腾曲线基本一致,狭窄空间的沸腾换热 强化效果已经消失。对于紧密管束强化沸腾换热的 机理可以做如下简单的定性分析<sup>[1]</sup>,在狭窄空间很 小时,很小的热负荷就可以快速加热狭窄空间内的 液体,形成过热层而产生沸腾,不断成长的沸腾气泡 被滞留在狭窄空间内,挤压液体使液体在管壁面上 形成非常薄的液膜层,产生非常大的换热系数,同时 狭窄空间内气液激烈扰动交换,进一步强化了换热。



图4 单管实验时各种传热管在 R-11 工质内沸腾换热特性的比较

图 6 显示了滚压强化管管束实验时管间距对换 热特性的影响(管束全部加热)。在 0.5 mm 小间距 时,低热负荷区域内 $(q < 10^4 \text{ W} \text{ m}^2)$ 强化管束的沸腾 曲线更加陡直,和光滑管束的沸腾曲线相比,显示出 一些强化传热面和有限空间的复合换热强化效应。 但这种复合效应并不显著。当热负荷 q 大于 10<sup>4</sup> W m<sup>2</sup> 后, 与光滑管束实验结果相同, 沸腾曲线迅 速趋于平缓;当间距等于1mm时,滚压管束的沸腾 曲线已经很接近单管滚压管的沸腾曲线, 有限空间

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图 5 光滑管管束的沸腾换热特性



图6 强化管管束的沸腾换热特性

的强化效应基本消失。由此可知:管束形成的狭窄 空间和强化管对沸腾换热管的强化效果并不能简单 叠加。比较图 5 和图 6 可以发现:在低热负荷条件 下,0.5 mm 小间距管束造成的狭窄空间和强化管具 有基本相同的沸腾换热强化作用,但是在高热负荷 条件下,强化管具有更好的换热强化作用。本文重 点在小间距强化管束沸腾特性上,对大间距强化管 管束(目前的工程实用范围)的沸腾特性已有一些实验研究<sup>[4~9</sup>,这些实验都证实对于各类强化管束,管间距的影响已经基本消失。

## 4 结 论

(1)对于 R-11 工质,滚压管和其它高性能强 化换热管有相同的强化换热特性,和光滑管相比,单 管池内沸腾换热系数最大可以提高5倍左右。

(2) 在中低热负荷范围, 0.5 mm 小间距光滑管 管束具有和滚压管基本相同的的沸腾强化换热作 用,沸腾特性在定性上类似于池内旺盛核沸腾,壁面 过热度只有1K 左右,其换热性能优于降膜对流蒸 发换热。

(3)管束形成的狭窄空间和强化传热面两种强 化技术对沸腾换热的强化效果不能简单叠加,对于 强化管束,管间距的影响已经基本消失;对于0.5 mm 小间距光滑管管束,强化传热面的影响也基本消失。

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(渠 源 编辑)

The organic pollutants generated by the combustion of coal, such as polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), are highly carcinogenic, mutagenic and teratogenic, and have thus attracted widespread public attention. The authors have studied the generation of PAHs during the combustion of various kinds of coal and identified the relationship existing between the PAHs emissions during coal combustion and the content of PAHs in raw coal. Also researched is the influence of the constituent content of fixed carbon, volatile substance and ash in coal on PAHs emissions during the process of coal combustion. **Key words**; coal, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, combustion, pollutant emissions

管道喷射烟气脱硫的试验研究= Experimental Study of Flue Gas Desulfurization by Using an In-duct Sorbent Injection [刊,汉] / HUANG Zhen, FENG Bin, LI Da-ji (Key Lab of Education Ministry on Clean Coal Combustion and Power Generation Technology under the Southeastern University, Nanjing, China, Post Code: 210096), LU Ping (Power Engineering Institute of Nanjing Normal University, Nanjing, China, Post Code: 210042) //Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2003, 18(2). 128—131

A systematic research was conducted of the influence of various factors on the effectiveness of flue gas desulfurization. Such factors include: approach saturation temperature, SO<sub>2</sub> inlet concentration, atomizing airflow rate of nozzles, injected layered lime slurry and pressurized slaked sorbent, etc. The results of the study indicate that the adoption of an enhanced Ca & ratio, a reduced  $\Delta$ T, a layered water spray and pressurized slaked sorbent can be conducive to increasing the desulfurization efficiency. Under the condition of a Ca & ratio of 2.5 the desulfurization efficiency with the use of pressurized slaked sorbent can exceed 65%. Key words: flue gas desulfurization, in-duct sorbent injection, desulfurization efficiency, Ca & ratio

蜂窝体中碳黑沉积规律的实验研究=Experimental Investigation of Soot Carbon Deposition Mechanism in Honeycomb Regenerators [刊,汉] / XING Gui-ju (Anshan University of Science & Technology, Anshan, China, Post Code: 114002), HU Sheng-teng, FU Wei-biao (Department of Engineering Mechanics, Tsinghua University, Beijing, China, Post Code: 100084) //Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2003, 18(2). 132—135 Under a method of soot carbon production with the use of fuel oil cracking measured was the pressure difference generated during the passing of soot carbon-containing flue gases through a honeycomb body as well as the variation of inlet temperatures. On this basis it was discovered that the deposition of soot carbon in the honeycomb body complies with Boltzmann variation law. Such a discovery is helpful in providing valuable reference data for the applied research of high-temperature and low-oxygen regenerative combustion and for the development of new types of regenerators. Key words: honeycomb, soot carbon, pressure difference, deposition, regenerative combustion

强化传热管束狭窄空间内 R-11 的沸腾换热特性= Boiling Heat Exchange Characteristics of R-11 in the Narrow Spaces of an Intensified Heat-transfer Tube Bank [刊,汉] / LIU Zhen-hua, YI Jie (Institute of Power and Energy Engineering under the Shanghai Jiaotong University, Shanghai, China, Post Code: 200030) //Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. - 2003, 18(2). 136-138

An experimental investigation was conducted of the intensified boiling heat transfer of R-11 in the narrow spaces of a compact heat-transfer tube bank consisting of rolled surfaces. The results of the investigation confirm that the full-liquid type of evaporative heat-transfer device comprising the above-cited tube bank offers a good heat-transfer performance. Its working principle is based on the utilization of the narrow spaces of the intensified heat-transfer tube bank for an early conversion of natural convection heat transfer into a thriving nucleate boiling heat transfer. The experimental results also confirm that the boiling heat-transfer intensification effect of the two kinds of intensified techniques as offered by 1) the narrow spaces formed by the tube bank and 2) the intensified heat-transfer surfaces should not be viewed as a version of simple superimposition. Key words: composite intensified heat transfer, boiling heat transfer, narrow space of the transfer transfer intensified heat transfer and the transfer transfer and the transfer and the transfer and the transfer and the transfer transfer transfer as a version of simple superimposition. Key words: composite intensified heat transfer, boiling heat transfer, narrow space