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垂直放置的高温热管翅起动与运行过程的实验研究

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摘 要: 对一垂直放置的高温热管翅起动与运行过程进行了实验研究,给出起动与运行过程中的温度分布曲线。结果表明当高温热管翅垂直放置时,蒸发段底部温度随时间上升很快,蒸发段上部与冷凝段的温度分布都滞后于蒸发段底部温度,蒸发段出口处与冷凝段中部的温度相一致,冷凝段末端温度在运行时出现温度脉动现象。若将高温热管翅水平放置一段时间后再垂直测试,则发现热管翅冷凝段末端的温度脉动现象消失,冷凝段出现良好的等温性。进一步分析还表明,热管翅高功率下起动与运行时的温度分布高于低功率下的温度分布,稳态运行时冷凝段末端温度脉动现象减弱。

关键 词: 热管; 高温热管翅; 起动过程; 运行过程; 温度脉动中图分类号: TK172. 4 文献标识码: A

1 引言

高温热管是一种高效传热元件,已广泛的应用于航天、航空、冶金、化工等各行业,但以一种新型翅片的形式应用于扩展表面传热是高温热管新领域,是热管界的新课题。高温热管翅是以液态金属为工作介质的小热管。因热管翅尺寸较小,所以在其应用过程中有着特殊的优点,它可作为换热元件用于高温沸腾床内取热、急冷换热器、高温矿物(渣)的冷却,还可做成紧凑型高温板翅式换热器、燃气轮机叶片、以及各种工业炉的炉内传热过程的强化元件。目前对高温热管翅的研究国外未见报道,在国内南京工业大学对此进行了初步的探讨[1~2]。本文对一垂直放置高温热管翅的起动与运行过程进行实验研究,为进一步深入研究高温热管翅及其组成的换热设备奠定理论及实验基础。

2 实验装置与测试系统

实验的高温热管翅由不锈钢材料制成。总长度

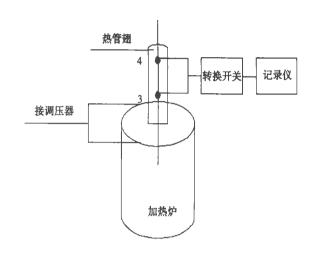


图 1 高温热管翅测试装置

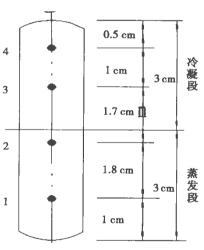


图 2 高温热管翅热电偶布置

热炉,该炉是在耐火砖中间开一孔,在该孔侧壁上再开几个小孔,将电炉丝插入,与电源相通,耐火砖外由保温材料组成以防止热量散失。冷却系统是将热管翅完全暴露于自然环境中,以自然对流与辐射方

式进行冷却。测量系统采用 Φ 0.2 mm 的镍铬一镍硅热电偶点焊在管壁上,用来测量热管翅的壁温。图 2 给出高温热管翅壁温测试时的热电偶布置方式,热电偶 1 与 2 布置在蒸发段上,热电偶 3 与 4 布置在冷凝段上。实验时先将热管翅蒸发段插入炉内,然后给电炉丝通入电流,电炉丝开始升温,并以辐射方式对热管翅进行加热。通过壁温测试来观察热管翅的起动与运行现象。

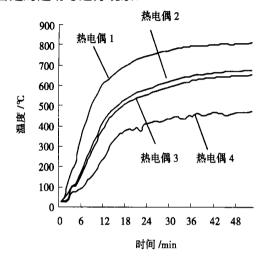


图 3 竖直放置高温热管翅起动与 运行过程(O=180W)

3 实验结果讨论与分析

图 3 给出高温热管翅在输入功率 Q 为 180 W时随时间的温度变化曲线,从温度分布可以看出,当蒸发段被加热后,蒸发段的底端(热电偶 1)温度上升很快,约 15 min 就从室温上升到 630 °C, 15 min 后温度上升速度开始减缓;而冷凝段末端温度(热电偶 4)在蒸发段底部温度上升 3 min 后才开始上升,起初上升曲线与热电偶 1 曲线相似,到 15 min 时温度上升接近 350 °C, 然后温度分布也渐渐进入平缓阶段,同时开始出现不稳定的温度现象。蒸发段出口处温度(热电偶 2)与冷凝段中部温度(热电偶 3)分布始终介于热电偶 1 与热电偶 4 之间,且几乎保持一致的上升趋势,在 15 min 时热电偶 3 的温度达到 469 °C, 该温度与高温热管的起动温度相吻合(一般高温钠热管起动温度约为 460 °C ³1)。由此可以看出热管翅的起动时间仅需要约 15 min, 15 min 后渐渐平缓

但在热管翅起动与运行的过程中,冷凝段末端的温度明显偏低且出现不稳定的温度现象,是由于热管翅尺寸很小,制作加工很困难,管内的不凝性气体很难排净的缘故。不凝性气体的存在使得热电偶 4 的温度偏低,热管翅内稳态运行时蒸汽的向上流动,不断冲刷冷凝段液体导致热电偶 4 的温度脉动。图 4 给出热电偶 4 在稳态运行过程 10 min 之内的温度脉动情况。温度脉动曲线是一条简单的波动曲线。该温度曲线反映了管内蒸汽在冷凝段末端的冷却过程。

试验过程中出现另外一种现象,将该热管翅水平放置一段时间,在输入功率为 135 W 时再进行垂直测试,得到图 5 的温度分布曲线,将该温度分布曲线与垂直放置的高温热管翅的温度曲线(见图 3)分析比较,发现蒸发段末端(热电偶 2)与冷凝段中部(热电偶 3)的温差比垂直放置的高温热管翅起动与运行过程中的蒸发段末端与冷凝段中部的温差偏大一点,而热管的冷凝段的中部温度(热电偶 3)与冷凝段末端温度(热电偶 4)保持一致的温度分布。这种良好的等温性可能是由于不凝性气体的分布而产生的。更明显的特征是冷凝段末端的温度脉动现象消失,整个热管的温度分布好于垂直放置热管翅的温度分布。这个工作过程与热管翅水平放置的试验结果相一致(与图 6 高温热管翅水平放置的温度分布相比较)。

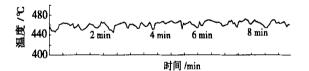


图 4 输入功率 Q= 180 W 时热电偶 4 在 10 min 内的温度波动分布

图 7~图 8 给出不同输入功率下的蒸发段底部 (热电偶 1)与冷凝段末端 (热电偶 4)的温度分布,从图中垂直放置的高温热管翅的测试结果来看,在输入功率 Q 为 80 W 的低功率下起动与运行过程与在输入功率 Q 为 180 W 的高功率下的起动与运行过程有相似的温度分布曲线,但 Q 为 80 W 低功率下温度上升较慢,运行过程中冷凝段的温度脉动较大;而输入功率 Q 为 180 W 高功率下温度上升很快,运行过程中冷凝段的脉动也减缓。输入功率 Q 为135 W

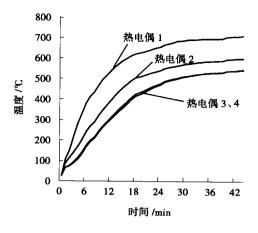


图 5 水平放置一段时间后再垂直 放置起动与运行过程(Q=135W)

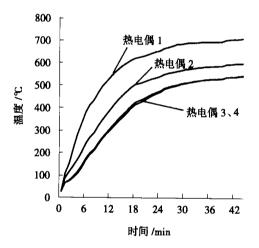


图 6 水平放置高温热管翅起动 与运行的温度分布(O=135 W)

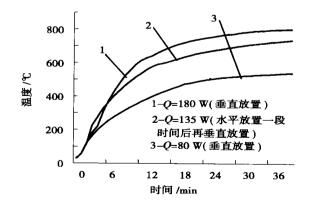


图 7 不同功率下热电偶 1 的温度分布 的温度曲线为水平放置一段时间后再垂直测试的结果,该功率下蒸发段的起动与运行过程的温度分布介于的 Q 为 180 W 与 80 W 之间,而冷凝段的温度

分布起初低于 Q 为 180 W 的温度分布,而后运行时则出现超过 Q 为 180 W 的温度分布,且无温度脉动现象产生,表明该种情况下热管翅的性能得到改善。

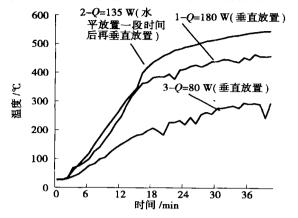


图 8 不同功率下热电偶 4 的温度分布

4 结 论

- (1)垂直放置的高温热管翅受热后,蒸发段的底端温度上升迅速,蒸发段上部与冷凝段的温度分布都滞后于蒸发段底部温度,蒸发段出口处与冷凝段中部的温度相一致。大约15min后热管翅的温度分布开始渐渐趋于平缓,进入稳态的运行过程。冷凝段末端温度在运行时出现温度偏低且有脉动现象。
- (2) 将热管翅水平放置一段时间后再垂直测试,冷凝段有较好的等温性,没有出现温度波动现象,热管翅的温度分布得到改善。
- (3) 垂直放置的热管翅在不同功率下测试性能表明,低功率下的起动与高功率的起动有相似的温度分布曲线,但高功率下的温度分布高于低功率下的温度分布,冷凝段的脉动现象也减弱。

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when no self-rotating twisted tapes are used. The tangential velocity component increases with an increase in radius. Meanwhile, there exists a very great radial turbulence. These results explain in a preliminary way the following mechanism of intensified convection heat transfer brought about by the tube with self-rotating spiral twisted tapes. A spiral flow is formed by an overlap of a twisted tape-caused forced rotation flow and an axial parallel flow. The increase in flow speed at the ring-shaped zone near the tube wall not only enhances the perturbation of a boundary layer fluid and the mixing of boundary layer fluid with a main flow fluid, but also leads to a thinning of the boundary layer thickness. This results in an intensified convection heat transfer. The findings of the present experimental study may serve as an experimental basis for the in-depth theoretical study of intensified convection heat transfer mechanism in a tube with self-rotating spiral-twisted tape, laser Doppler velocimetry, turbulence characteristics, intensified heat transfer, mechanism study, experimental study

导流片结构对物流分配性能影响的实验研究=Experimental Study of the Impact of Deflector Plate Configuration on the Performance of Material Flow Distribution [刊,汉] / ZHANG Zhe, LI Yan-zhong, XU Qing (College of Energy & Power Engineering under the Xi' an Jiaotong University, Xi' an, China, Post Code: 710049) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2003, 18(6). — 612~614, 638

Through a study of the material flow distribution in a plate-fin heat exchanger it was found that an irrational deflector-plate configuration would lead to a very non-uniform material-flow distribution in the heat exchanger and also a different degree of non-uniformity of the flow distribution in the transverse and longitudinal directions. The authors have, for the first time, come up with an innovative deflector-plate construction, which incorporates a liquid replenishment cavity. The construction parameters of the above-mentioned plate are defined. The results of experimental studies indicate that the use of this innovative plate can effectively solve the problem of non-uniform distribution of internal material flow in the heat exchanger. Moreover, it is found that under the present experimental conditions the deflector plate with a construction parameter of 0.2 offers the optimum flow-guide performance. Through experimental investigations a relation has been identified, which exists between the material flow non-uniformity characteristics of different deflector-plate configurations and a fluid Reynolds number. **Key words:** plate-fin heat exchanger, material flow distribution, deflector plate

垂直放置的高温热管翅起动与运行过程的实验研究=Experimental Research of the Startup and Operating Process of a Vertically Placed High-temperature Heat-pipe Fin [刊,汉] / ZHAO Wei-lin (College of Materials Science under the Jinan University, Jinan, China, Post Code: 250022), ZHUANG Jun, ZHANG Hong (College of Machinery and Power Engineering under the Nanjing Polytechnic University, Nanjing, China, Post Code: 210046) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2003, 18(6). — 615 ~617

After an experimental study of the startup and operating process of a vertically installed high-temperature heat-pipe fin the temperature distribution curves during the said process were determined for the pipe fin. It was found that with the high-temperature heat-pipe fin being placed vertically the temperature at the bottom of an evaporation section would rise very quickly with time. The temperature at the upper portion of the evaporation section and at a condensation section lagged behind the temperature at the bottom of the evaporation section. The temperature at the evaporation section outlet coincides with that at the middle portion of the condensation section. Concerning the temperature at the end of the condensation section there appeared a phenomenon of temperature pulsation during operation. If the high-temperature heat-pipe fin is placed horizontally for a certain period of time and then tested in its vertical position, the temperature pulsation phenomenon at the condensation section end of the heat-pipe fin will disappear and there emerges instead a good isothermal condition at the condensation section. A further analysis has revealed that the startup and operation of the heat-pipe fin at a higher power rating will yield a higher temperature than that at a lower power rating. During a steady operation a weak-ening of the temperature pulsation phenomenon at the end portion of the condensation section can be observed. Key words heat pipe, high-temperature heat-pipe fine startup process, temperature pulsation, end, net