

一种新型的无级调速装置的开发和研究

袁 斌¹, 陈 宁¹, 徐军民¹, 邱敏秀²

(1. 浙江科技学院 机械与汽车工程学院, 浙江 杭州 310023;

2. 浙江大学 流体传动及控制国家重点实验室, 浙江 杭州 310027)

摘 要:介绍了液体粘性调速离合器(HVD)的基本工作原理,对HVD整机结构、液压系统进行了设计,对加工出的原型样机进行了试验研究,并基于试验结果对HVD设计过程中应关注的几个关键技术问题进行了探讨。研究表明:依据本文提出的设计结构及液阻、散热、传动介质、弹簧刚度、活塞有效面积等系统参数的合理配置方法,进行开发的400 kW级液体粘性调速离合器,能够实现额定转速1 500 r/min、速比0.15~1的无级调速,满足火力发电企业的工程实际需要。

关 键 词:调速离合器;液体粘性传动;无级调速;开发;研究

中图分类号:TK223.7;TH137.3

文献标识码:A

引 言

风机和水泵作为通用机械,其耗电量极大,尤其在火力发电行业,锅炉给水泵和煤粉送风机耗电量约占全部厂用电量的82%^[1],达到总发电量的4%~6%。目前,国内火力发电企业在风机和水泵的使用中普遍存在一些问题,例如,在很多场合采用挡板或阀门来调节风量或水量,节流损失非常大;少数企业采用液力偶合器、电机变频调速等方法,对风机和水泵进行无级调速,虽然能够大幅度降低节流损失,但仍然存在诸如设备改造投入巨大、环境适应性差或无法实现低转速大扭矩输出等弊端^[2]。

液体粘性调速离合器作为一种新型的调速机构,在实际的工业应用中安装于动力源(如电动机)与负载装置(如风机)之间,不仅能够实现对负载装置进行无级调速(调速比0.15~1,且低速时不影响带载能力),同时还兼具普通湿式离合器的功能,因而能够很好地解决上述火力发电企业遇到的问题。针对此,本科研小组与山东聊城某火力发电厂合作,共同设计、研发了400 kW功率等级的液体粘性调速离合器。经试验研究,完全能够满足企业的实际工业需要。

1 基本工作原理^[3]

液体粘性调速离合器的工作是基于牛顿内摩擦定律而建立,其工作原理如图1所示:在两块平行放置的平板之间,充满厚度为 δ 的粘性液体膜;当下板保持固定,上板以速度 v 平行于下板水平运动时,则板间流体受到剪切,粘附在下板表面上流体分子的速度为零,粘附在上板表面上流体分子的速度为 v ,其间速度梯度为一斜线。此时为了保持上板恒定的运动速度 v ,则所需要的力 F 与板的面积 A 和速度梯度 v/δ 的乘积成正比,即:

$$F \propto Av/\delta$$

$$\tau = F/A = \mu v/\delta$$

液体粘性调速离合器利用圆盘油膜工作时,经过计算,可得到所能传递的转矩^[4]:

$$T = \frac{1}{2} n \pi \mu (\omega_1 - \omega_2) \frac{1}{\delta} (r_2^4 - r_1^4)$$

式中: μ —流体的动力粘度,Pa·s; δ —油膜厚度,m; T —转矩,N·m; n —圆盘油膜数; ω_1 —主动片角速度,rad/s; ω_2 —被动片角速度,rad/s; r_2 —圆盘油膜外半径,m; r_1 —圆盘油膜内半径,m。

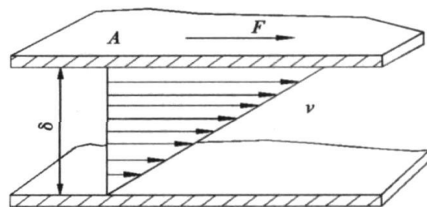


图1 牛顿内摩擦定律

收稿日期:2007-08-08; 修订日期:2007-09-04

基金项目:国家自然科学基金资助项目(50475106);浙江省教育厅基金资助项目(20061474)

作者简介:袁 斌(1974—)男,浙江桐庐人,浙江科技学院讲师。

由此可见,液体粘性调速离合器所传递扭矩与流体动力粘度 μ 和主动轴与被动轴之间的转速差 $(\omega_1 - \omega_2)$ 成正比,与油膜厚度 δ 成反比。只要结构和各参数选取合理,可以设计出传递较大功率的液体粘性传动装置。

2 液体粘性调速离合装置结构设计

液体粘性调速离合器由主机、油膜系统、电液控制系统等主要部分组成。

2.1 液体粘性调速离合器主机设计

液体粘性调速离合器主机由主动部件、被动部件、液压缸、润滑密封部件和支承部件组成,如图 2 所示。当需要系统进行无级调速时,动力由主动轴经过花键传至主动摩擦片,通过油膜剪切作用将动力传至被动摩擦片,然后经花键传至被动轴及连接的负载;当系统需要完成离合器功能时,主、被动摩擦片被完全脱开至足够大的距离,油膜将无法生成,系统失去带载能力。

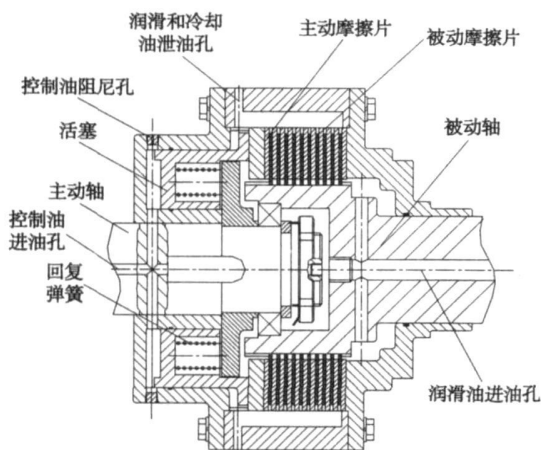


图 2 液体粘性调速离合器主机

控制油通过主动轴上的进油孔进入主机左腔。当负载需增速时,提高控制油的压力,推动活塞向右运动,压紧主动摩擦片和被动摩擦片,减小油膜的厚度,从而提高输出转速;负载需减速时,降低控制油的压力,在回复弹簧的作用下,活塞向左运动,使主、被动摩擦片间油膜厚度增大,进而实现输出转速的降低;负载需要脱离驱动时,切断控制油供给,使油压降为零,在回复弹簧的作用下,主、被动摩擦片完全脱开,油膜破裂,丧失驱动能力。控制油阻尼孔的作用是给系统添加适当的阻尼,以使控制油压在稳定工作状态下保持恒定。

润滑和冷却油从被动轴上的油孔进入,通过被动轴和被动摩擦片连接花键之间的间隙进入主、被动摩擦片间,形成油膜传递扭矩,并从泄油孔回到油箱,同时带走系统产生的热量。

2.2 液压系统设计

2.2.1 液压控制系统

由液压泵、溢流阀、换向阀、手动转速调节阀和电液比例转速调节阀等组成,如图 3 所示。正常工作时,液压控制系统是通过液压固定阻尼与电液比例转速调节阀的可变阻尼组成 C 型液压半桥,来控制液压缸的左腔压力。根据工作机不同转速的要求,为液压缸提供所需压力,传递不同的扭矩和转速,从而实现工作机的无级调速的目的。

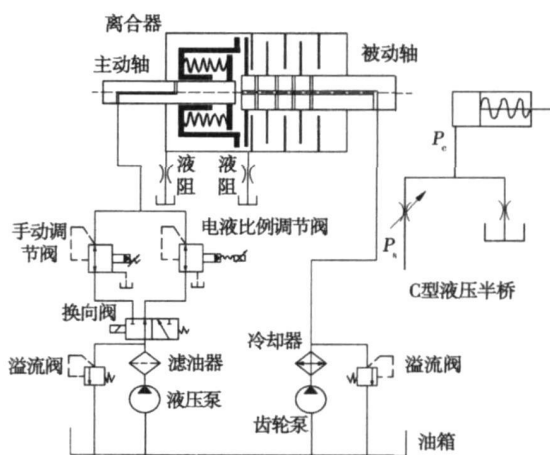


图 3 液压系统简图

在电液比例转速调节阀出现故障的情况下,为了保证系统仍能正常工作,配置了手动转速调节阀。手动转速调节阀和电液比例转速调节阀之间通过换向阀进行切换。

2.2.2 润滑和冷却系统

主要由冷却器和溢流阀组成。润滑和冷却系统的压力比较低,溢流阀起安全阀作用,常闭。

3 试验研究及分析

按照上述设计方法,对加工出 400 kW 功率级液体粘性调速离合器的样机(额定转速 1 500 r/min,调速比 0.15 ~ 1)进行了试验研究。针对火力发电企业的功能性能要求,这次试验的目的主要有两个:一是测试样机的调速性能;二是测试样机的转速开环控制稳定性。

图 4 为液体粘性离合器试验装置。原动机为直

流电动机, 可以根据试验的要求调节转速。离合器的前后装有转速转矩仪, 可以分别测出离合器的输入轴和输出轴的转速、转矩。输出负载为水力测功器, 其功率与转速的三次方成正比。

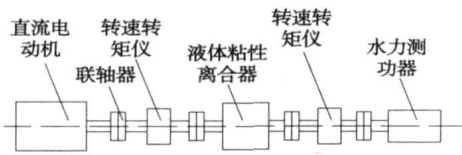


图 4 液体粘性离合器的试验装置

3.1 试验结果

图 5 为输出转速与转矩的关系特性试验曲线, 从试验结果看, 输出转速与转矩基本呈线性关系。图 7 为离合器开环调速特性曲线, 证明样机系统实现了无级调速的功能。图 5 和图 6 表明, 样机的功能和性能很好地达到了企业的预期期望。

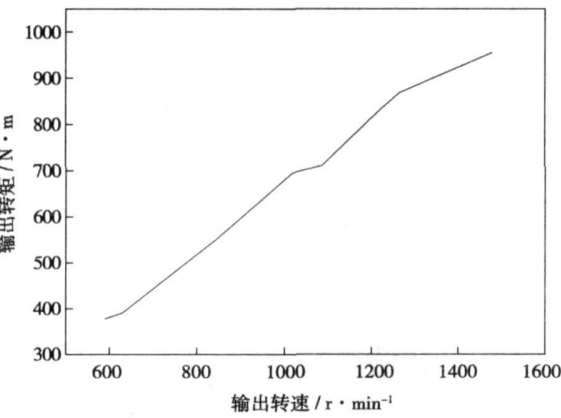


图 5 输出转速与转矩的关系特性

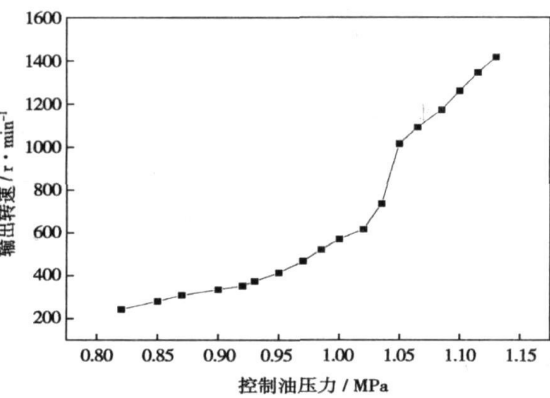


图 6 液体粘性离合器开环调速特性

目前, 该样机在山东聊城某火力发电厂煤粉送风机上已经投入使用 10 个多月, 每天连续 24 h 工作不停机, 未发生任何故障。与该企业内同型号未采用调速装置的煤粉送风机相比, 本样机已为企业节省电力 $28.612 \times 10^4 \text{ kWh}$, 节能效果显著。

3.2 在设计中值得探讨的几个技术问题

3.2.1 液阻的影响

试验研究发现: 液阻孔 (如图 2 所示) 的大小将直接影响到调速离合器的动态特性。将阻尼孔直径从 0.6 mm 调到 2 mm, 进行了一系列的试验, 发现: 阻尼孔越小, 离合器的动态响应越慢, 输出转速达到稳态值所需时间越长, 但同时系统的超调越小, 振荡越小; 反之, 阻尼孔变大时, 系统响应灵敏, 但同时动态超调大, 系统振荡幅度明显变大; 当阻尼孔径超过一定范围时, 液压系统难以建立控制油压, 离合器将无法进行控制。试验结果表明: 阻尼孔径为 0.8 ~ 1.2 mm 时离合器具有最优动态调速特性。

3.2.2 调速离合器的散热问题

调速离合器主机的散热是由系统提供的冷却油来实现的。冷却油通过开在被动轴上的油道, 进入润滑油腔, 通过两端摩擦片内花键与轴上外花键之间的缝隙进入各摩擦片, 然后流回油箱。离合器功率等级高, 拥有多片摩擦片, 发热较大, 容易产生热量积累, 从而导致润滑油温升过高并丧失带载能力, 因此, 必须对离合器采用强制冷却以阻止上述润滑油温升过高现象的发生。试验表明, 强制水冷是合理的方案。此外, 由于冷却油本身压力不高, 容易导致多片摩擦片中靠中间的数片难以补充足够的冷却油, 在某些特殊工况下, 无法及时散热, 容易造成摩擦片的烧伤、变形失效。试验证明, 当离合器的功率损失最大, 即调速比为 0.67 时, 损失功率达到额定功率的 14% 左右, 此时发热量最大; 当调速比超过 0.96 时, 摩擦片间距变得非常小, 由于摩擦片自身的粗糙度、形位公差等几何因素, 部分油膜被刺穿, 摩擦片间将由液体摩擦变为液固混合摩擦, 此时系统也会严重发热; 在上述两种工况下最容易发生摩擦片烧伤故障。因此, 实际应用中, 应使调速离合器尽量避免在上述工况下长时间工作; 如果必须要在上述工况下长时间工作, 建议适当增大润滑和冷却系统的供油压力和流量。

3.2.3 离合器的调速范围

为了提高调速离合器的可控性, 必须增大离合器的调速范围。试验证明, 适当减小液压缸活塞的有效作用面积, 同时增大弹簧的刚度, 能够很好地提

高控制压力的可控范围,从而使调速离合器的调速比达到 0.15~1。

3.2.4 润滑油的问题

调速离合器所传递的扭矩与润滑油的动力粘度成正比。试验发现,当使用某些种类、牌号润滑油时,即使离合器稳态工作,其控制压力、负载均保持不变,但是其输出转速也会小幅下降,其原因是润滑油随着温度的上升,其动力粘度将减小,从而带载能力减小。因此,选用动力粘度适合、粘温特性优良的润滑油,有助于系统获得优良的稳态性能。通过试验比较,推荐使用 6 号或 8 号液力传动油。

3.2.5 转速稳定问题

试验过程中,出现转速波动和不稳定问题。主要原因是由于油液清洁度不高,造成液压缸左腔的阻尼孔发生堵塞,或造成液压控制系统中某阀芯的卡涩,从而引起控制油压的不稳定,最终导致输出转速的不稳定。由此可见油液的清洁度对于系统性能极其重要。推荐液压控制油路中使用过滤精度为 $10\ \mu\text{m}$ 或以下的滤油器。

4 结 论

液体粘性调速离合器作为一种新型调速装置,具有传动效率高、动态响应快、结构简单以及无级调

速等特点,具有广泛的工程应用前景。在设计过程中,合理考虑液阻、散热、弹簧刚度、液压缸有效面积、传动介质等系统参数,对提高液体粘性调速离合器的性能具有重要意义。

(1) 液阻对于液体粘性调速离合器的动态性能影响重大。试验证明:阻尼孔径为 0.8~1.2 mm 时离合器具有最优动态调速特性。

(2) 液体粘性调速离合器运行时发热较大,宜采用强制水冷防止传动介质温升过大。使用时,避免使离合器长期工作在速比为 0.96~1.0 的工况,以防止摩擦片烧伤。

(3) 在结构设计时,尽可能减小液压缸活塞的有效作用面积,并增大弹簧的刚度,能够使调速离合器的调速比达到 0.15~1。

(4) 推荐选用 6 号和 8 号液力传动油作为液体粘性调速离合器的传动介质,并采用过滤精度不大于 $10\ \mu\text{m}$ 的滤油器,以保证系统转速的稳定性。

参考文献:

- [1] 肖兴和. 液体粘性调速离合器及其在火电厂的应用[J]. 热力发电, 2000, 29(5): 52-54.
- [2] 陈 宁. 液体粘性传动(HVD)技术的研究[D]. 杭州: 浙江大学, 2003.

(编辑 滨)

技术改造

汽轮机高压缸的现代化改造

《Теплоэнергетика》2007 年 4 月号介绍了应用合乎现代要求的技术解决办法和现代的计算方法对 T-100-12.8 型汽轮机进行改造的两个方案。

目前,许多著名的公司(ABB Siemens, Westinghouse 等)都在高压汽缸中应用反动式叶片装置。应用它们可以提高通流部分的经济性,但是同时必须抵消增加的轴向力并保证级内转子和静子之间以及在转子端部有效和可靠的密封。

应用通流部分最佳设计方法并引入叶片装置合理程度的规格化,制定高压缸改造的两个方案。

虽然这两个方案有着原则的区别,但在它们中具有下列相同的技术解决办法:

具有单列调节级的蒸汽分配;用于抵消反动式叶片装置附加轴向力的发达的平衡活塞;临界转速超过 3 000 r/min 的装配好的鼓式转子;在汽缸的反动式部分内装有导向叶片的焊接座圈;在工作叶片和导向叶片处装有减振垫圈的整铣围带;马刀形(弯扭联合)导向叶片;具有蜂窝状垫圈的围带上多节流的轴径式密封。

在高压缸的两个方案中也应用了保证在运行过程中保持密封效果和使汽轮机达到必要机动性的技术解决办法。

具有新的焊接壳体的高压缸的强度特性、机动特性和效率均高于具有原始结构铸造壳体的高压缸。

所以,在 T-100-1.28 型汽轮机高压缸改造时,应用反动式叶片装置结合合乎现代要求的技术解决办法,允许汽缸达到高的经济性和足够的可靠性。

(吉桂明 供稿)

and extension theories, the object-element model for appraising the operating status of a condenser was established and a group of extensible correlation functions was used to calculate the correlation between the condenser operating-state parameters and various status grades. Then, based on the magnitude of the correlation in question, a qualitative and quantitative evaluation of the condenser operating state was conducted. Finally, the practicability of the method under discussion was verified by a specific case calculation. The research findings show that the method in question can quickly and effectively identify the operating state of a condenser, thus providing a new approach for the latter's evaluation. **Key words:** condenser, status evaluation, extension theory, object-element model, correlation function

燃气轮机带冠涡轮动叶故障分析及改进 = Fault Analysis of Shrouded Moving Blades of a Gas Turbine and Trouble-saving Measures [刊, 汉] / LI Gui-ying, WEN Xue-you, LI Dong-ming, et al (No. 703 Research Institute of China Shipbuilding Industry Corporation, Harbin, China, Post Code: 150036) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2008, 23(1). — 28 ~ 31

By adopting statics and dynamics calculation methods, a corner falling-off occurring on shrouded moving blades of an industrial gas turbine was analyzed and the major cause of the fault, identified. The latter lies in an excessive pre-twisted angle of the originally designed blade shrouds, a relatively small fillet radius R at the blade shroud concave and improper assembly procedures. Blade structure design and assembly procedures have been improved based on the analytic calculation results. The blade pre-twisted angle of 1° has been adjusted to 0.5° and the fillet radius R of the blade shroud concave, increased from 0.8 mm to 2 mm. Moreover, the transition radius R from the leading edge on the blade pressure surface to the shroud has been increased from 3 mm to 4.5 mm. The subsequent operation has proved the effectiveness of the implemented measures. **Key words:** turbine shrouded moving blades, blade shroud, blade assembly

热电发电机驱动热电热泵联合循环热力学分析 = Thermodynamic Analysis and Optimization of the Combined Cycle of a Thermoelectric Heat Pump Driven by a Thermoelectric Generator [刊, 汉] / MENG Fan-kai, CHEN Lin-gen, SUN Feng-rui (Postgraduate College, Naval University of Engineering, Wuhan, China, Post Code: 430033) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2008, 23(1). — 32 ~ 36

An innovative model for the combined cycle of a thermoelectric pump driven by a thermoelectric generator was established, and on the basis of non-equilibrium thermodynamic theory, the performance of the whole plant, also analyzed. An analytic formula involving such parameters as the heat supply rate, non-dimensional heat supply rate, as well as the ratio of heat supply coefficient and thermoelectric elements etc. has been derived. Studied was the optimal working current and thermoelectric element distribution corresponding to the maximal heat supply rate and coefficient of the plant. Analyzed was the influence of the high temperature heat-source temperature of the generator and heat-pump heat-supply space temperature etc. on the heat supply rate, heat supply coefficient and the optimal working current and thermoelectric element distribution of the plant. Furthermore, the curve showing the relationship of the heat supply coefficient and non-dimensional heat supply rate at different temperatures of the generator heat source was also given. **Key words:** combined thermoelectric plant, thermoelectric generator, thermoelectric heat pump, non-equilibrium thermodynamics

一种新型的无级调速装置的开发和研究 = Development and Study of a New Type of Stepless Speed Control Device [刊, 汉] / YUAN Bin, CHEN Ning, XU Jun-min (College of Mechanical and Automobile Engineering, Zhejiang University of Science and Technology, Hangzhou, China, Post Code: 310023), QIU Min-xiu (National Key Laboratory on Fluid Power Transmission and Control, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, China, Post Code: 310027) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2008, 23(1). — 37 ~ 40

The basic working principle of a hydro-viscous drive (HVD) was described, and the overall structure of the HVD along with its hydraulic system, designed. A prototype sample machine was manufactured, which underwent an experimental study. On the basis of the test results, an exploratory study was performed of several key technical issues demanding special attention during the design of the HVD. The study shows that the 400 kW HVD developed on the basis of the design

structure proposed by the authors and the rational configuration of such systematic parameters as liquid drag, heat dissipation, transmission medium, spring rigidity and the effective area of the piston etc. has the ability to realize a stepless speed control at a rated speed of 1500 r/min and a speed ratio of 0.15 ~ 1, meeting the practical engineering demands of thermal power-generation enterprises. **Key words:** hydro-viscous drive, liquid viscous transmission, stepless speed control, development, study

高压密相气力输送固相流量的实验与 GRNN 网络预测 = **Experimental Study of High-pressure Dense-phase and Pneumatically Transported Solid-phase Flow and its Prediction Based on a GRNN (generalized regression neural network)** [刊, 汉] / LU Peng, CHEN Xiao-ping, ZHAO Chang-sui, et al (Education Ministry Key Laboratory on Clean Coal Power Generation and Combustion Technology, Southeast University, Nanjing, China, Post Code: 210096) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2008, 23(1). — 41 ~ 45

Pulverized-coal high-pressure dense-phase pneumatic transmission represents one of the key technologies for the pressurized coal gasification of a gas fluidized bed. A systematic study was performed on a pneumatic transmission test rig featuring a transmission pressure up to 3.7 MPa and a pipeline solid-gas ratio of 660 kg/m³ to investigate the influence of such conditions as transmission pressure, transmission pressure difference, fluidized air quantity, pressurized air quantity, supplementary air quantity and water content of pulverized coal etc. on the solid-phase mass flow rate. The results of the study show that the solid-phase flow rate increases with the increase of transmission pressure difference. It first increases with an increase in fluidized air flow rate, and then tends to be a constant value. When the injected air quantity reaches a constant one, the flow rate in question will first decrease and then increase with the increase of the pressurized air quantity, basically independent of the supplementary air quantity. The flow rate will decrease with an increase of the water content of the pulverized coal. In the meantime, a generalized regression neural network (GRNN) was established to effectively forecast the solid-phase flow rate with the maximal prediction error being within 2.3%. All these efforts will somewhat provide guidance for system control and operation, and at the same time lay a solid foundation for an in-depth study of the high pressure dense-phase pneumatic transmission. **Key words:** pneumatic conveyance, high pressure, dense phase, solid phase flow rate, generalized regression neural network

加压喷动流化床最小喷动速度的试验研究 = **Experimental Study of the Minimum Spouting Velocity in a Pressurized Spouted-fluidized Bed** [刊, 汉] / LI Qian-jun, ZHANG Ming-yao, SHI Ai-yang (Education Ministry Key Laboratory on Clean Coal Power Generation and Combustion Technology, Southeast University, Nanjing, China, Post Code: 210096) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2008, 23(1). — 46 ~ 49

A pressurized spouted-fluidized bed experiment was performed on an organic-glass cold model device with an inner diameter of 100 mm. Millet having a diameter of 1.6 mm and 2.3 mm respectively was used as the bed material. The influence of pressure, static bed height and fluidized air on the minimum spouting velocity was studied. The test results show that the minimum spouting velocity in a spouted-fluidized bed decreases with the increase of pressure, but the margin of such a decrease will gradually diminish. When the static bed height increases, the minimum spouting velocity will also increase. The influence of any increase of bed height on the minimum spouting velocity, however, becomes weakened with an increase of pressure. The increase of fluidized air quantity can lead to a decrease of the minimum spouting velocity. Based on the experimental data, a linear regression was conducted, and the minimum spouting velocity correlation formulae were obtained respectively when u_f equals to and is greater than 0 (u_f represents the apparent air velocity in the fluidized air bed) with their correlation coefficients being respectively 0.964 and 0.920. The results obtained from the correlation formulae are in relatively good agreement with those of the experimental measurements. **Key words:** spouted-fluidized bed, pressurization, minimum spouting velocity

纳米 TiO₂ 催化煤燃烧的实验研究 = **Experimental Study of Nano-TiO₂ Catalyzed Coal Combustion** [刊, 汉] / WANG Shu-qin, ZHAO Yi, LI Dan-dan, et al (College of Environmental Science and Engineering, North China Electric