

半球形涡流发生器 CaCO_3 污垢沉积特性实验研究徐志明¹, 王瑞霞¹, 张一龙², 朱新龙¹

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摘要: 实验研究了矩形通道内半球形涡流发生器 CaCO_3 污垢的沉积特性。采用直接称重法, 通过改变球凸的截面直径 ($D=5, 6$ 和 7 mm) 和排列间距 ($S=10, 15$ 和 20 mm) 这两种结构参数, 得出试片单位面积的结垢量, 计算出抑垢率, 从而分别绘制出随时间变化试片单位面积增重量和抑垢率的变化规律曲线。结果表明: 与平板相比, 带有球窝/球凸的试片单位面积增重量及污垢生长渐近值明显减小; 当单一考察排列间距对结垢量的影响时, 排列间距 15 mm 为实验范围内的最优布置间距, 此间距下其试片单位面积结垢量最少, 抑垢效果最佳; 若只改变截面直径时, 随着球凸截面直径的增大, 试片单位面积结垢量呈现出先减小后增大的趋势, 在实验范围内球凸直径为 6 mm 时其抑垢效果最好。

关键词: 球窝/球凸; 析晶污垢; 直接称重; 抑垢率
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引言

球窝/球凸结构能够产生涡流, 对流体产生周期性的扰动, 可以减薄边界层, 从而具有较好的强化传热性能^[1], 而且只带来较小的压力损失, 因而被广泛应用于换热器、燃气轮机冷却通道等传热设备上^[2]。文献[3]采用数值模拟的方法研究了微通道内不同排列方式球窝/球凸的强化换热特性, 叉排的综合性能要优于顺排方式, 而对于同种排列方式, 流向间距小的方案要优于间距大的方案; 文献[4]对空冷器球突翅片换热与不可逆性进行了分析, 与平直翅片相比直接空冷器单排管换热器采用球突翅片可使换热显著强化, 若在翅片表面布置相同数量的球突, 球突采用错排布置方式的强化换热性能优于顺排布置方式; 文献[5]研究了矩形通道中球窝、球凸分别布置在上下表面对强化传热的影响, 球凸结构可在表面诱导产生涡旋, 而漩涡流动可加速壁面附近流体的混合, 从而强化了对流换热, 但带来的流动阻力增加较小。

研究针对半球形涡流发生器 (即球窝/球凸组合) 结构对污垢沉积特性的影响。实验中, 在球窝的上游侧布置球凸, 通过改变球凸的截面直径和与球窝的间距, 研究不同球窝/球凸组合结构对 CaCO_3 污垢沉积的影响, 从而找出优化手段来尽量减少污垢的沉积, 以期能够进一步拓宽球窝/球凸组合在换热表面的运用。

1 实验装置及研究方法

1.1 实验系统简介

实验装置如图1所示, 主要包括上水箱、下水箱、电加热器、循环水泵、矩形通道和温控器等几部分。实验循环流程: 下水箱中的恒温工质 (工质维持在 50°C) 经循环水泵被打入上水箱, 上水箱中的水一部分流经实验段流到下水箱中, 另一部分受溢流板的作用, 当水位达到一定高度时, 上水箱中的水会流经溢流管返回到下水箱中, 最终实验系统实现反复循环。

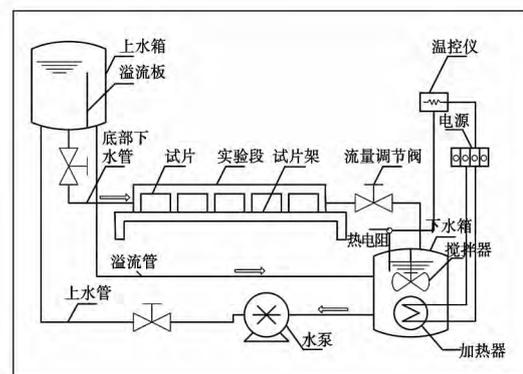


图1 实验装置示意图

Fig. 1 Schematic diagram of the test device

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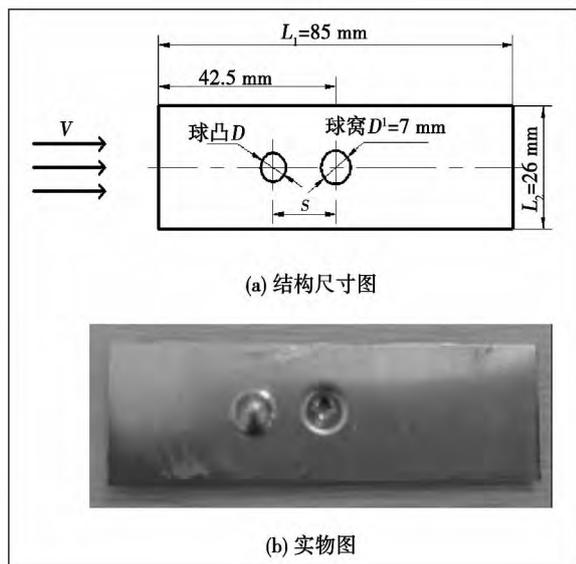


图 2 涡流发生器结构尺寸及实物图

Fig. 2 Structural dimensions and real-object drawing of the vortex generator

试片保持球窝的直径与位置不变,主要通过改变球凸的截面直径 D 、与球窝的间距 S 这两个试片结构参数来进行分析研究。

试片结构参数: 球窝直径选定 $D' = 7 \text{ mm}$, 球凸直径 $D = 5, 6$ 和 7 mm ; 间距 $S = 10, 15$ 和 20 mm 。

1.2 实验研究方法

抑垢率与单位面积试片增重量测定方法^[6]: 将干燥称重的试片垂直放入矩形通道中, 每 8 h 取出一个试片, 干燥后再次称重。根据有涡流发生器和无涡流发生器(即平板)的试片单位面积的结垢量, 计算出抑垢率, 即带有涡流发生器试片单位面积结垢量的减小值与平板单位面积结垢量的比值。根据计算值, 绘制出随着时间的变化单位面积试片增重量(即结垢量)曲线与抑垢率曲线。单位面积试片增重量计算式^[7]:

$$m' = (m_2 - m_1) / A \quad (1)$$

式中: m' —单位面积结垢量, g/m^2 ; m_1 —试片净质量 g ; m_2 —带垢试片质量 g ; A —试片面积 m^2 。

根据文献[8]定义抑垢率 η 的计算式:

$$\eta = (1 - m / m_0) \times 100\% \quad (2)$$

式中: η —半球形涡流发生器的抑垢率; m —有涡流发生器时试片单位面积增重量(即结垢量), g/m^2 ; m_0 —无涡流发生器(即平板)试片单位面积结垢量,

g/m^2 。

有涡流发生器时, 如果 $m = 0$, 则 $\eta = 100\%$, 这是理想状态; 如果 $m = m_0$, 则表明涡流发生器对抑垢没有效果。根据抑垢率公式的定义, 可以把平板看作是 $\eta = 0$ 的状态。

2 实验结果与分析

通过改变球窝/球凸组合结构的直径、间距这两个重要因素, 研究了其对污垢特性的影响, 对所得到的实验数据进行了对比分析。

2.1 试片表面结垢状态

平板与带有球窝/球凸的试片表面结垢状态如图 3 所示, 从宏观的角度对表面结垢量进行分析比较。

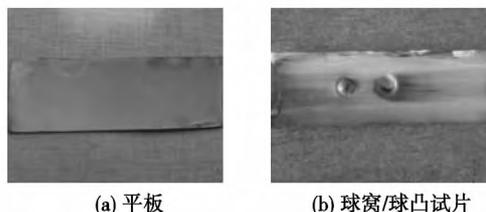


图 3 试样表面结垢状态图

Fig. 3 Chart showing the state of fouling on the surface of the sample

实验中工质的流动方向为从左向右。从图中可以看出, 矩形通道中带有球窝/球凸试片的结垢量明显少于平板。在平板上均匀分布了一层致密的污垢层, 且污垢层较厚。而带有球窝/球凸的试片其污垢层分布不均匀, 沿着球窝/球凸的流动方向处, 形成一个明显的条形区域, 污垢量较少, 且污垢层较薄。可以看出, 球凸的加入对球窝腔以及下游的光滑尾迹区域有明显的流动控制作用。当流体流经球凸时, 球凸两侧会形成漩涡, 而迎面受流体冲刷^[9], 使得球凸附近区域剪切力增大, 剥蚀率增大; 当流体流经球窝时, 球窝前缘处由于受逆压梯度的影响会出现流动分离, 而在后缘处流体分离再附, 并在球窝腔后缘处流体加速涌出窝腔, 因而对腔外尾迹处产生一定的剪切^[10], 流体对试片的剥蚀作用增强, 因而会形成如图 3(b) 所示的条状区域, 此区域的污垢量分布明显较少。

2.2 不同截面直径对试片结垢量的影响

为了研究不同球凸截面直径对试片污垢形成的影响,实验选取了3种不同球凸截面直径进行分析对比。根据实验数据计算平板与不同截面直径球

窝/球凸组合结构的单位面积增重量(即结垢量),按照抑垢率计算式,绘制出不同截面直径单位面积试片增重量和抑垢率曲线,如图4所示。

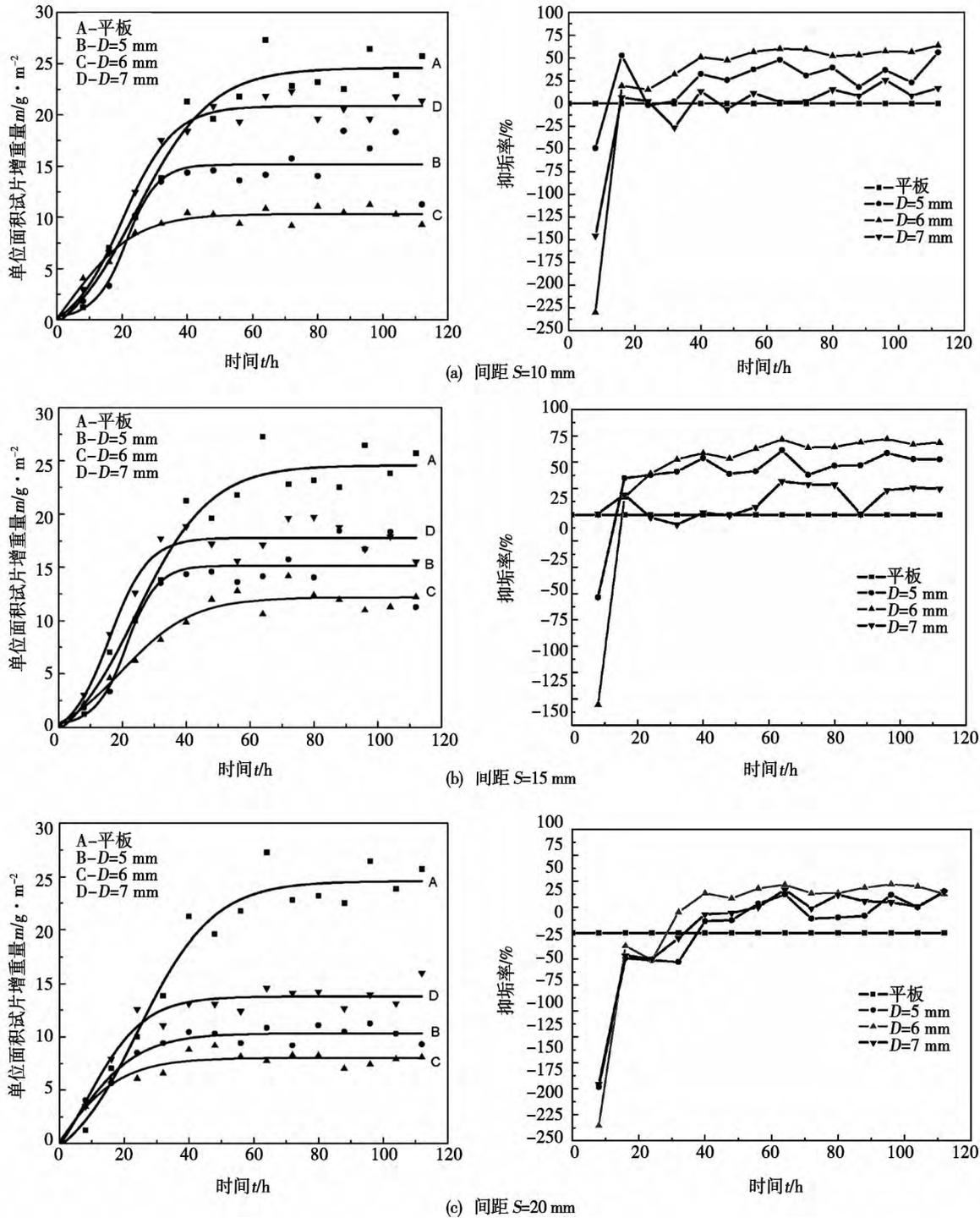


图4 不同截面直径单位面积试片增重量和抑垢率曲线

Fig. 4 Curves showing the weight added and fouling containing rate of the test piece in a unit area at various sectional diameters

从上图中可以看出:(1) 带有球窝/球凸的单位面积试片增重量即结垢量渐近值明显小于平板,且随着截面直径的变化对结垢量产生的影响也不同;(2) 当排列间距相同时,在运行初期(即 0-20 h)球凸截面直径 6 mm 的球窝/球凸组合结构结垢量最多,这是因为这种组合结构可以在运行前期加速污垢生长,缩短污垢生长周期,使其快速达到污垢生长渐近值。在运行后期,这种组合结构较其它结构污垢生长速度明显缓慢且很快达到了污垢生长渐近值,使设备快速处于稳定的运行状态。但对于整个运行周期来说,球凸截面直径 6 mm 的球窝/球凸组合结构最终结垢量最少,且污垢生长时间最短,因而整体抑垢效果最好。这主要是因为球凸的截面直径小于且最接近于后侧球窝的直径,前后侧涡流发生器的叠加影响作用最好。当流体流经球凸时,湍流速度陡然增大,污垢向壁面的输运过程受到很大的干扰,而球凸迎流面受流体冲刷且两侧会形成漩涡,使得球凸附近区域剪切力增大,剥蚀率增大。球凸后缘处的流体因受到阻碍作用流速会降低,但当流体流经球窝时,球窝前缘处出现流动分离,而在后缘处流体分离再附,流体加速涌出窝腔^[11],因而对腔外尾迹处产生一定的剪切,流体对试片的剥蚀作用增强,因此使球窝尾迹处的结垢量明显较少;(3) 当排列间距相同时,球凸直径为 5 和 7 mm 的试片其抑垢效果较 6 mm 差。对于截面直径为 5 mm 来说,这主要是因为截面直径较小而对流体产生的作用减弱,使得对附近区域的剥蚀作用降低,使得结垢量增加。而对于球凸截面直径为 7 mm 来说,由于其与球窝的直径相等,当流体流经球凸后,阻挡流体完全进入球窝腔内,进入球窝的流体较少^[12],因此球窝对流体的影响作用减小,球窝尾迹处受到的剪切力减小,剥蚀减小使得污垢的沉积增多。

如果把平板看做是 $\eta = 0$ 的状态,那么平板的抑垢率在整个运行过程中是一条恒为 0 的水平线。对于不同截面直径的球窝/球凸组合结构,在污垢生长的初期,其抑垢率呈现出负值。也就是说,在运行初期球窝/球凸结构不但没有起到抑垢效果,反而增加了试片的结垢量,这主要是因为带有球窝/球凸的试片明显加快了污垢生长的速度以快速达到渐近值,使得污垢趋于平稳的时间缩短。而后期的抑垢率值显著增大,最终呈现出正值,明显的抑制了污垢的生成。但随着后期污垢量逐渐达到渐近值,抑垢

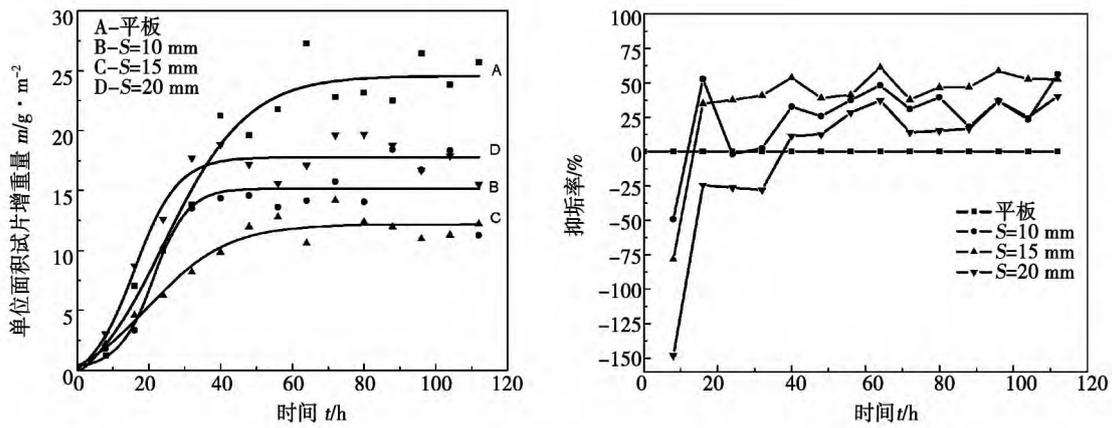
效果也逐渐趋于平稳,上下波动范围均在 25% 以内。在相同排列间距的条件下,球凸直径 6 mm 的球窝/球凸组合结构在实验后期其抑垢率最大,5 mm 的次之,7 mm 的抑垢率最小。当排列间距为 20 mm 时,球凸直径为 6 mm 的球窝/球凸组合结构在实验后期其抑垢率仍然为最大,但球凸直径为 5 和 7 mm 时的抑垢效果相差不多,但球凸直径 7 mm 时的抑垢率略优于球凸直径 5 mm 的组合结构。

2.3 不同排列间距对试片结垢量的影响

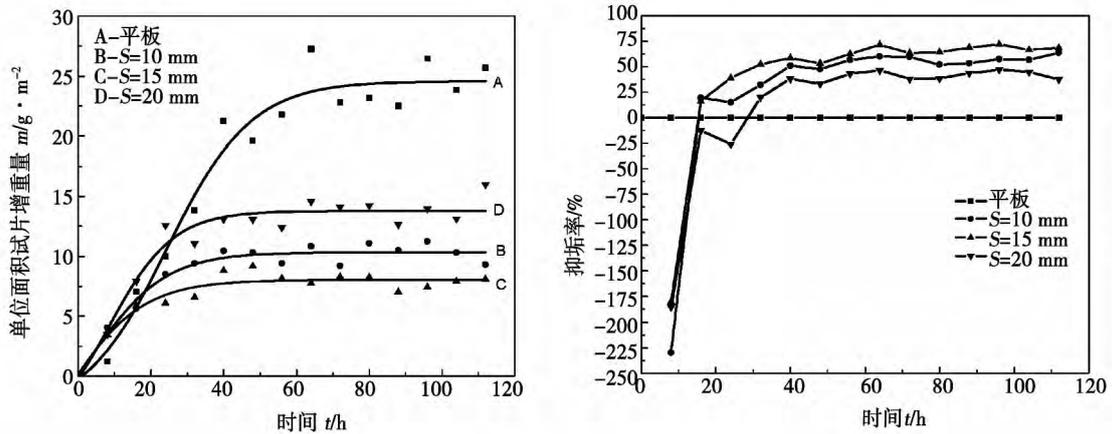
为了研究球凸距球窝的间距对污垢沉积量的影响,实验同样选取 3 种不同排列间距进行分析对比。根据实验所计算出的质量差,绘制出不同排列间距单位面积试片增重量和抑垢率曲线对比图,如图 5 所示。

从上图中可以看出:(1) 带有球窝/球凸的试片随着排列间距的变化,对结垢量产生的影响有所差异。在运行前期(0-20 h),各种球窝/球凸组合结构加速污垢生长趋于稳定,而当运行后期污垢生长平稳后其渐近值呈现出一定的规律性;(2) 当截面直径为 5 和 6 mm 时,随着排列间距的增大单位面积试片增重量渐近值呈现先增大后减小的趋势,排列间距存在一个最佳值 15 mm,这是因为前侧的球凸与后侧球窝产生的漩涡与剪切力的叠加作用最好^[13],使得结垢量渐近值最小;(3) 当截面直径为 7 mm 时,随着排列间距的增大结垢量渐近值逐渐减小。此时球凸截面直径与球窝的直径相等,当排列间距增大时,球窝、球凸相互阻碍作用会逐渐减小,球窝对壁面的作用会增强,因此其尾迹处剪切力增大,使得最终结垢量减少。

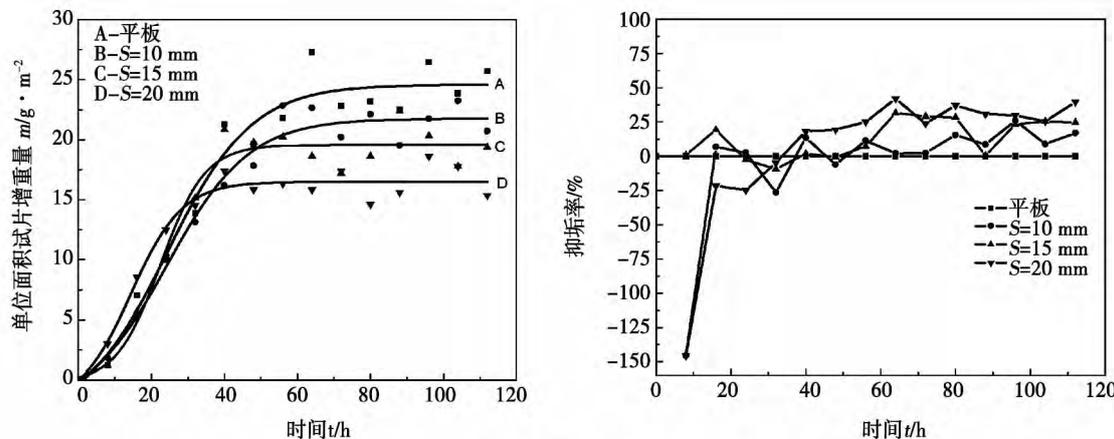
对于不同排列间距的球窝/球凸组合结构,在污垢生长的初期,球窝/球凸结构试片的抑垢率先呈现出负值,随时间的增长后期的抑垢率值明显增大,最后呈现出正值,但随着后期污垢量逐渐达到渐近值,抑垢效果趋于平稳。对于球凸直径为 5 和 6 mm 的球窝/球凸组合结构来说,运行后期的抑垢率随着排列间距的增大呈现出先增大后减小的趋势,排列间距为 15 mm 的抑垢率最好,10 mm 的次之,20 mm 时抑垢效果最差。而当截面直径为 7 mm 时,抑垢率随着排列间距的增大而增大,从而呈现出一定的规律性。从图中可以看出球凸直径为 7 mm 时,无论是何种排列间距下,其整体的抑垢率都较小,比较接近于抑垢率为 0 的水平线。



(a) 直径 $D=5\text{ mm}$



(b) 直径 $D=6\text{ mm}$



(c) 直径 $D=7\text{ mm}$

图 5 不同排列间距单位面积试片增重量和抑垢率曲线

Fig. 5 Curves showing the weight added and fouling containing rate of the test piece in a unit area at various arrangement intervals

3 结 论

(1) 与平板相比,带有球窝/球凸的试片单位面积试片增重量及污垢生长渐近值明显减小,因此球窝/球凸组合结构可以起到很好的抑垢效果;

(2) 当排列间距相同时,球凸截面直径为 6 mm 的试片结垢量渐近值最小,后期抑垢率渐近值最大,即球凸直径小于且越接近于后侧球窝的直径时,结垢量越少,抑垢效果越好;

(3) 当球凸截面直径为 7 mm 时,由于排列间距增大时,前侧球凸对进入后侧球窝流体的阻碍影响作用减小,因而试片结垢量随着排列间距的增大而减小;当球凸直径为 6 和 5 mm 时,排列间距可能存在一个最佳叠加作用距离值 15 mm 使结垢量最少,抑垢率最大;

(4) 在运行初期带有球窝/球凸的试片其抑垢率呈现出负值,虽然前期并没有起到一定的抑垢效果,但污垢生长很快就趋于平稳,这样极大地缩短了污垢达到渐近值所需的时间。随着时间的增长,带有球窝/球凸的试片抑垢率明显增大,阻碍了后期污垢的增长。因此在实际运行中,污垢对设备影响时间缩短,有利于保持运行工况的稳定性。

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(丛 敏 编辑)

curately judge whether or not a boiler is in its steady-state meeting the requirements for modeling the combustion of the boiler and performing steady-state optimization. **Key words:** steady-state testing, weight, adaptive correction, utility boiler

连续蓄热燃烧技术在固体燃料加热炉应用探索 = **Exploration of Applications of Continuous Type Heat Accumulation Combustion Technologies in Solid Fuel Heaters** [刊, 汉] ZHANG Jian-jun, ZHANG Xu, FENG Zi-ping, YANG Cheng-zhi (Guangzhou Energy Source Research Institute, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Guangzhou, China, Post Code: 510640), ZHANG Xu (Chinese Academy of Sciences University, Beijing, China, Post Code: 100049) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. - 2014, 29(2) . - 187 - 189

In the light of the features of solid fuels when they are burning and the principles controlling the high temperature air combustion technology, explored were applications of the continuous type heat accumulation combustion technology in solid fuel heaters. A continuous type heat accumulation solid fuel test device was set up and such parameters as temperature in the furnace, flue gas temperature and combustion-aided air temperature etc. were measured and analyzed, indicating that the flue gas temperature can be controlled at a temperature below 150 °C and the combustion-aided air preheated temperature can be lower than the high-temperature flue gas temperature by about 100 °C. When the fluctuation in the combustion-aided air preheated temperature is around 30 °C, the fluctuation of the temperature in the furnace is not higher than 3 °C, capable of meeting the requirements for the heating precision by numerous heating processes. The test results show that the continuous type high temperature air combustion (HTAC) technology can be applied in solid fuel heaters, thus achieving a waste heat recovery to the limits and extending the domains in which the heat accumulation combustion technology is applied. **Key words:** solid fuel heater, continuous type heat accumulation combustion, energy saving

半球形涡流发生器 CaCO₃ 污垢沉积特性实验研究 = **Experimental Study of the Deposition Characteristics of CaCO₃ Foul on a Hemi-spheric Vortex Generator** [刊, 汉] XU Zhi-ming, WANG Rui-xia, ZHU Xin-long (College of Energy Source and Power Engineering, Northeast University of Electric Power, Beijing, China, Post Code: 132012), ZHANG Yi-long (College of Energy Source, Power and Mechanical Engineering, North China University of Electric Power, Beijing, China, Post Code: 102206) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. - 2014, 29(2) . - 190 - 195

Experimentally studied were the deposition characteristics of CaCO₃ foul in the rectangular channel of a hemispheric vortex generator. The method for directly weighing foul was used and through changing these two structural parame-

ters such as the diameter in the cross section of the spherical boss ($D = 5 \text{ mm}$, 6 mm and 7 mm) and arrangement spacing ($S = 10 \text{ mm}$, 15 mm and 20 mm) the fouling quantity in a unit area of the test piece can be obtained, thus the anti-fouling rate can be calculated and then curves showing the variation law governing the weight added in a unit area and anti-fouling rate of the test piece with time can be plotted respectively. The research results show that as compared with those of a flat plate, the weight added in a unit area of the test piece with spherical dents/bosses and its foul growth asymptotic value will obviously go down. When the influence of the arrangement spacing on the foul weight is being observed separately, the arrangement spacing of 15 mm is deemed as the optimum arrangement spacing in the range of the test, at which the foul weight in a unit area of the test piece is minimum, thus attaining an optimum anti-fouling effectiveness. If the diameter in the section of the spherical boss changes, the foul weight in a unit area of the test piece will assume a tendency of first decrease and then increase with an increase of the diameter above mentioned. In the range of the test, the anti-fouling effectiveness is considered as the best when the diameter of the spherical boss is 6 mm . As a result, the spherical vortex generator with a combined structure of spherical dents/bosses can be regarded as an effective element for resisting and prohibiting the foul and has a good prospect for applications. **Key words:** spherical dent/boss, crystallization foul, direct weighing, anti-fouling rate

基于传热理论的疏水阀门内漏量计算方法 = **Method for Calculating the Inner Leakage Flow Rate of a Steam Trap Based on the Heat Transfer Theory** [刊, 汉] LIU Yang, LI Lu-ping (College of Energy Source and Power Engineering, Changsha University of Science and Technology, Changsha, China, Post Code: 410014), KONG Hua-shan, DENG You-cheng (Hunan Hongyuan High Pressure Valve Co. Ltd., Zhuzhou, China, Post Code: 412100) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. - 2014, 29(2). - 196 - 201

Based on the heat transfer theory, through programming and operating by using the software Matlab, the authors obtained the data of the characteristic parameters of a valve under various leakage flow rates, i. e. tube wall temperature before the valve. By making use of the least square method, the data of the tube wall temperature before the valve were analyzed and processed with the law governing changes of the tube wall temperature before the valve with the leakage flow rate, tube diameter and length. Finally, a quantitative correlation formula was obtained by performing a fitting of the tube wall temperature and the leakage flow rate. The test data from the literature [4] was used to verify the calculation results. The fitting formula can be employed to diagnose any fault of a steam trap. **Key words:** valve, leakage flow rate, tube wall temperature, least square method

固体颗粒含量对离心泵空化特性影响分析 = **Analysis of the Influence of the Solid Particle Content on the Cavitation Characteristics of a Centrifugal Pump** [刊, 汉] WANG Xiu-li, ZHU Rong-sheng, FU Qiang (Re-