

两相流体输送管道中不可逆性分析

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摘要 讨论了两相流体输送管道中不可逆性,指出了在最常见的低质量含气率和质量含气率下熵增的计算方法,对完善两相流动过程的不可逆性分析有一定的意义。

关键词: 两相流 不可逆 质量含气率 熵增

不可逆性分析或称第二定律分析使熵增关系式成为等式形式来研究,而不是通常表示的不等式形式。其中引人注目的是 Bejan 的两本专著^{[1][2]}。文献^{[3][4]}较详细地讨论了存在于热力系统中的不可逆性。管道流动不可逆性分析一直是热交换器第二定律分析与优化的主要内容^{[1][2]}。文献^{[5][6]}讨论了管内流动的熵产生问题。文献^[7]由管道不可逆性分析出发讨论了绝热层的布置问题。文献^{[4][8]}讨论了单相流体与两相流体流动过程中不可逆性及计算方法。本文将对两相流体在低质量含气率和质量含气率这两种最常见情况下输送管道中熵增的计算方法进行讨论。

1 物理模型

见图 1。假设在输送管道中两相流体为均相流动。均相模型为一种较常见的两相流动分析模型,认为两相之间有相同的线速度,两相间处于热力平衡。本文仅讨论较常见的低质量含气率和质量含气率两种情况,前者认为液滴为均匀分布,后者认为气泡为均匀分布,如忽略重力作用且流速较高时,流动符合两种质量含

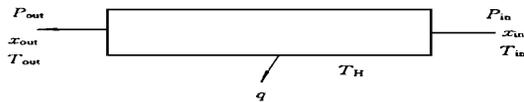


图 1 输送管道模型

气率下的假设流型。

输送管道中两相流动的熵增为

$$S = GS_{out} - GS_{in} + q/T_H \quad (1)$$

式中 G ——质量流量

S ——熵

q ——流体散热量

T_H ——流体平均散热温度

out ——下标, 出口参数

in ——下标, 入口参数

——为前缀, 表示增量

由于流动过程中存在着压降及通过等壁与环境的温差传热, 见图 2, 可以看出两相流体流经管道, 存在着温度降低、压力降低、质量含气率降低。下面就低质量含气率和质量含气率两种情况分别加以讨论。

2 熵增表达式

对低质量含气率两相流体, 作为不可压缩流体处理。密度 $\rho = \rho_{in} = \rho_{out}$, 比热 C 认为是常数, 焓变 $h_{out} - h_{in}$ 为

$$\begin{aligned} h_{out} - h_{in} &= C(T_{out} - T_{in}) + \frac{P_{out} - P_{in}}{\rho} \\ &= C T_H + \frac{P_H}{\rho} \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

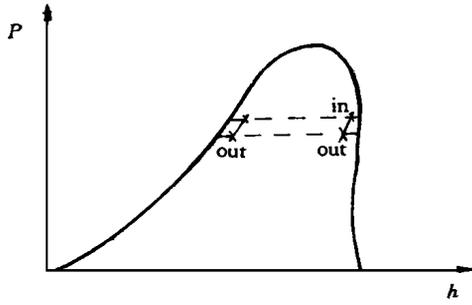
式中 T_H ——温降

$T_H = T_{out} - T_{in}$

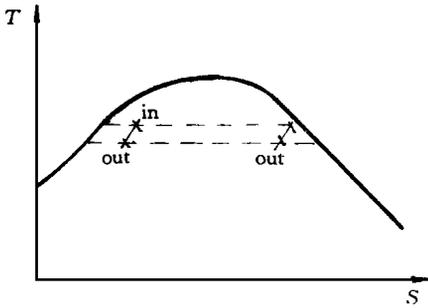
P_H ——压降

$P_H = P_{out} - P_{in}$

$S_{out} - S_{in}$ ——熵变



(a)



(b)

图 2 (a) $P-h$ 图 (b) $T-S$ 图

$$S_{out} - S_{in} = C \ln \frac{T_{out}}{T_{in}} \quad (3)$$

饱和液体焓 h_l 与汽化潜热 h_{lg} 仅为压力的函数, 记作 $h_l = h_l(P)$, $h_{lg} = h_{lg}(P)$, 如在 $P_H = P_{out} - P_{in} \ll P_{in}$ 时, 认为近似有 $h_l(P_{in}) \approx h_l(P_{out})$, $h_{lg}(P_{in}) \approx h_{lg}(P_{out})$, 且由 $h_{out} - h_{in} = [h(P_{out} - P_{in})] + x_{out}h_{lg}(P_{out}) - x_{in}h_{lg}(P_{in})$, 近似认为 $h_{out} - h_{in} = (x_{out} - x_{in})h_{lg}(P_{in})$, 将(2)式又可化为

$$C \left(T_H + \frac{P_H}{\rho} \right) = (x_{out} - x_{in}) h_{lg}(P_{in})$$

式中 x —— 质量含气率

当 $T_H = T_{out} - T_{in} \ll T_{in}$ 时, 将(3)式化为

$$S_{out} - S_{in} = C \ln \left(\frac{T_{out} - T_{in}}{T_{in}} + 1 \right) \approx C \frac{T_H}{T_{in}} \quad (5)$$

将(4)、(5)式合并, 有

$$S_{out} - S_{in} = \frac{(x_{out} - x_{in}) h_{lg}(P_{in})}{T_{in}} - \frac{P_H}{\rho_{in} T_{in}} \quad (6)$$

两相流体通过管壁向环境散热量为

$$q = G(h_{in} - h_{out}) - G(x_{in} - x_{out}) h_{lg}(P_{in}) \quad (7)$$

如假设输送管道的壁面温度沿流向为线性分

布, 则管道壁面的平均散热温度 $T_H = T_{in} + T_H/2$, (1) 式可变为

$$S = \frac{G}{\rho_{in} T_{in}} \frac{P_H}{T_H} + G(x_{out} - x_{in}) h_{lg}(P_{in}) \cdot \frac{T_H}{2T_{in}(T_{in} + T_H/2)}$$

$$= - \frac{G}{\rho_{in} T_{in}} \frac{P_H}{T_H} + \frac{G(x_{out} - x_{in}) h_{lg}(P_{in})}{2T_{in}^2} \frac{T_H}{T_H} \quad (8)$$

可以看出, 上式等号右边第一项为压降贡献项, 第二项为温降贡献项。两相流体在低质量含气率时作为不可压缩流体处理时, 其熵增与压降、温降、质量含气率变化及入口状态参数有关。

对高质量含气率的两相流体, 近似按理想气体处理, 认为定压比热为常数, 焓变 $h_{out} - h_{in}$ 为

$$h_{out} - h_{in} = C_p(T_{out} - T_{in}) = C_p T_H \quad (9)$$

熵变 $S_{out} - S_{in}$ 为

$$S_{out} - S_{in} = C_p \ln \frac{T_{out}}{T_{in}} - R \ln \frac{P_{out}}{P_{in}}$$

$$C_p \frac{T_H}{T_{in}} - R \frac{P_H}{P_{in}} \quad (10)$$

两相流体通过管壁向环境散热量同(7)式有

$$q = G(x_{in} - x_{out}) h_{lg}(P_{in}) \quad (11)$$

将(9)、(10)、(11)式合并, 有类似(8)式成立

$$S = - \frac{GR}{P_{in}} \frac{P_H}{T_{in}} + \frac{G(x_{out} - x_{in}) h_{lg}(P_{in})}{2T_{in}^2} \frac{T_H}{T_H} \quad (12)$$

可以看出, 第一项为压降贡献项, 第二项为温降贡献项。两相流体在高质量含气率时作为理想气体处理时, 其熵增与压降、温降、质量含气率变化及入口参数有关。与(8)式相比较, 可看出, 第一项相同, 第二项不同。

3 熵增计算、温降与压降的关联分析

计算(8)、(12)式的关键是确定压降 P_H 和温降 T_H 。利用 Clapyron 方程找出 P_H 与 T_H 之间的联系。由 Clapyron 方程, 有

$$\left. \frac{dP}{dT} \right|_{sat} = \frac{h_{kg}}{T_{Ulg}} \quad (13)$$

式中 sat —— 下标, 饱和和参数

u_{lg} —— 下标, 饱和和汽比容 ($x = 1$) 与饱和

液体比容之差

下面分析饱和压力变化与饱和温度变化间关系。在两个相平衡态相距较近时,认为 $dP/P_H = dT/T_H$, 令 $h_{lg} = h_{lg}(P_{in})$, $u_{lg} = u_{lg}(P_{in})$, $T = T_{in}$, 上式可化为

$$T_H = \frac{P_H T_{in} u_{lg}(P_{in})}{h_{lg}(P_{in})} \quad (14)$$

代入(8)式,得到

$$S = - P_H \left[\frac{G}{\rho_{in} T_{in}} + \frac{G(x_{in} - x_{out}) u_{lg}(P_{in})}{2T_{in}^2} \right] \quad (15)$$

代入(12)式,得到

$$S = - P_H \left[\frac{GR}{P_{in}} + \frac{G(x_{in} - x_{out}) u_{lg}(P_{in})}{2T_{in}^2} \right] \quad (16)$$

(15)、(16)式分别为利用压降和进、出口质量含气率变化计算高质量含气率和低质量含气率下的熵增关系式。

由均相模型引出的动量方程^[9]

$$-\frac{dP}{dZ} = \left\{ G^2 \left[\frac{2f}{De} (u + x u_g) + \frac{u_g dh}{h_{lg} dz} - (u + x u_g) \frac{1}{A} \cdot \frac{dA}{dZ} \right] + \frac{g \sin \theta}{u + x u_g} \right\} / \{ 1 - M_s^2 \} \quad (17)$$

式中 f ——摩擦系数

De ——当量直径

u ——饱和液体比容

g ——重力加速度

θ ——流道与水平的夹角

Z ——流程座标

对等截面流道, $dA/dZ = 0$, 忽略重力效应, 常见工况下认为马赫数远小于1, 即 $1 - M_s^2 \approx 1$, 又由 $dh/(h_{lg} dz) = dx/dz$, 则上式可简化为

$$-\frac{dP}{dZ} = G^2 \left[\frac{2f}{De} (u + x u_g) + u_g \frac{dx}{dz} \right] \quad (18)$$

积分上式,有

$$P_H = \int_0^L \left(\frac{dP}{dZ} \right) dZ \quad (19)$$

假设质量含气率沿管道长度方向为线性变化, 即 $dx/dz = (x_{out} - x_{in})/L$, 有 $x = x_{in} + (dx/dz)z$, 代入(18)式, 再代入(19)式积分得到

$$P_H = - \int_0^L \left\{ \frac{2G^2 f}{De} \left[u_{in} + \frac{(x_{out} - x_{in}) u_{lg}}{L} Z \right] dZ + \frac{G^2 u_{lg} (x_{out} - x_{in})}{L} dZ \right\} \quad (20)$$

式中 u_{in} ——入口比容

$$u_{in} = u + x_{in} u_g$$

由上式可以看出, 若确定了摩擦系数 f , 可以得到压降与质量含气率变化间的关系。在没有合适数据的情况下, 可取 f 为经验常数。例如在低压下, 水流动闪蒸时, 常取 $f = 0.0029 \sim 0.0033$ ^{[10][11]} 比较合适, 此时即为低质量含气率情况。或者由确定等效粘度、计算流动雷诺数及粗糙度来估计 f , 或用层流计算式 $f = 16/Re$ 、湍流计算式 $f = 0.079 Re^{-0.25}$ 来计算 f 。下面按最简单的情况将 f 当作常数处理, (20)式可化为

$$P_H = - \frac{2G^2 f u_{in} L}{De} - \left(1 + \frac{fL}{De} \right) G^2 u_{lg}(P_{in}) (x_{out} - x_{in}) \quad (21)$$

将上式代入(15)式可有

$$S = - \frac{G P_H}{\rho_{in} T_{in} (1 + fL/De)} + \frac{P_H^2}{2GT_{in} (1 + fL/De)} \quad (22)$$

将(21)式代入(16)式有

$$S = - \frac{GR P_H}{P_{in} (1 + fL/De)} + \frac{P_H^2}{2GT_{in} (1 + fL/De)} \quad (23)$$

(22)、(23)式分别为经过假设简化处理后低质量含气率和高质量含气率下由压降计算熵增的表达式。对于两相流动, 压降是较易测量的量, 故本文的熵增最终都化为与压降的关系式。应注意, (22)和(23)式在压降取值范围内为单调函数, 压降越大, 熵增越大。

4 讨论

在设计两相流动换热器时, 温差传热的不可逆损失要远大于流动压降不可逆损失, 文献^{[1][2][4][5][8]}已有详细论述。在两相流体输送管道中, 温差散热和流动压降已成为可比较的因素。流动压降和向环境散热造成的不可逆损失的大小直接影响到泵或压缩机的功率, 进而影响到热力系统的经济性, 如泵或压缩机功率的选取。研究两相流体输送 (下转第49页)

就粘煤(No. 1)与不粘煤(No. 2)的抗剪强度系数、外摩擦系数随水分变化的关系曲线可以得出以下结论:

(1) 粘煤与不粘煤的抗剪强度系数和外摩擦系数在一定水分范围内随煤水分的增加而明显变化,并且在一定的水分范围内有一峰值。

(2) 粘煤与不粘煤的抗剪强度系数和外摩擦系数在数值的变化幅度上有明显的区别,粘煤的抗剪强度系数和外摩擦系数明显高于不粘煤,在峰值区间内的变化尤为显著,可以认为抗剪强度系数和外摩擦系数的峰值大小是区分粘煤与不粘煤的重要数据。

以A电厂的粘煤与不粘煤的摩擦特性做参照比较,可以认为,B电厂所用4种煤(图4、图5)中No. 3和No. 5抗剪强度系数和外摩擦系数明显低于No. 2煤,煤粘结堵仓的可能性较小,即使水分有一定变化也不易堵塞。而No. 4和No. 6煤的抗剪强度系数和外摩擦系数受水分影响较大,在输煤贮煤过程中,有可能出现粘结堵煤问题。

(上接第8页)

管道中不可逆性有工程实际上的意义,它还丰富和发展了第二定律分析的内容。

本文得到的一些结论和公式,是经某些简化处理得到的。本文仅讨论了两相流体输送管道中最常见的低质量含气率 and 高质量含气率两种情况,对其它两相流动情况的处理有待进一步的研究。

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3 结 论

(1) 直接剪断法可以用来测定散煤的摩擦特性。

(2) 散煤的抗剪强度系数和外摩擦系数受煤水分的影响,在一定水分范围内会出现峰值。

(3) 抗剪强度系数和外摩擦系数的峰值可以用来表征散煤的粘结特性。

(4) 比较散煤的摩擦特性可以预测输煤系统工作的可靠程度。

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Performance Comparison for Endoreversible Carnot and Brayton Heat Pumps (Continued)
Steady Flow Cycles with Finite Reservoirs

Chen Lingen etc.

The finite-time thermodynamic performance of steady flow Carnot and Brayton heat pump cycles with finite reservoirs is studied. The fundamental optimal relations between heating load and COP of the cycles are obtained. A comparison of the performance characteristics of the two cycles is performed. Theoretical analysis shows that the optimal heating load of the Brayton cycle is larger than that of the Carnot cycle under the same specified boundary conditions and COP. The former is twice of the latter in the limit case. The Brayton cycle benefits from the matching between working fluids and the variable-temperature heat reservoirs. The results given in this paper provides a guide for practicing engineers for selecting working parameters and working gas.

Key words: *finite-time thermodynamics Carnot heat pump Brayton heat pump optimization variable-temperature reservoirs* pp. 1 ~ 5

Irreversibilities Analysis in Two-phase Flow Transferring Pipe

Li Dapeng etc.

Irreversibilities in two-phase flow transferring pipe is discussed in this paper. The method of working out the entropy increase at the most common condition of low and high mass quantity is pointed, which will be helpful to compensate irreversibilities analysis of two-phase flow.

Key words: *two-phase flow irreversibilities mass quantity entropy increase* pp. 6 ~ 8, 49

Heat Transfer Effects on the Performance of a Internal Combustion Engine

Lin Junxing etc.

Finite-time thermodynamic analysis of an air-standard internal combustion dual cycle is performed in the paper. The relation between net work output and efficiency of the cycle is derived. The maximum net work output and the corresponding efficiency bound of the cycle with heat transfer considerations are also found. Detailed numerical examples are given. The results obtained herein provides a guidance to internal combustion engines.

Key words: *finite-time thermodynamics internal*

combustion engine optimal performance pp. 9 ~ 12

A New Generation Power Plants' Heaters of High Efficiency

Wang Hongchang

In connection with the short life, low efficiency of heat transfer and unmatching with main equipment of power plants' heaters made of carbon steel tubing material and the shape of plain tube, a new generation heaters, including HP, LP feedwater heaters and network heaters and mixed type membrane deaerators, were put forward, their lives were thirty years or so.

Key words: *power plants' heaters stainless steel corrugated tube* pp. 13 ~ 16, 12

Optimal Design of Boiler Steel Framing

Zhang Aim in etc.

The paper presented optimal design of boiler steel framing which was exploited by Harbin Boiler Company Limited, in general arrangement, section type of bar, connection type of joint, calculation analysis technology and make drawing method. It can give a reference for design of steel framing.

Key words: *boiler steel framing optimal design* pp. 17 ~ 24, 35

A Brief Analysis of Vibration and Noise for Furnace and Burner of Boiler

Sun Jide etc.

The mechanism of producing vibration and noise for furnace and burner, and main factor of causing furnace, burner vibration and noise had been described in the paper, and related removing measures had been put forward. It provides a value foundation for design and operation of boiler and burner.

Key words: *furnace of boiler burner vibration and noise* pp. 25 ~ 29, 62

Technology Characteristics, Erection and Operation of 55MW Two Water in-cooling Turbogenerator in Dengfeng Power Station

Tong Ruixin etc.

It is described of the technology characteristics, construction, erection and operation of 55MW two water in-cooling turbogenerator in HEMCL for Deng feng Power Station in He'nan.

Key words: *technology characteristics construction*