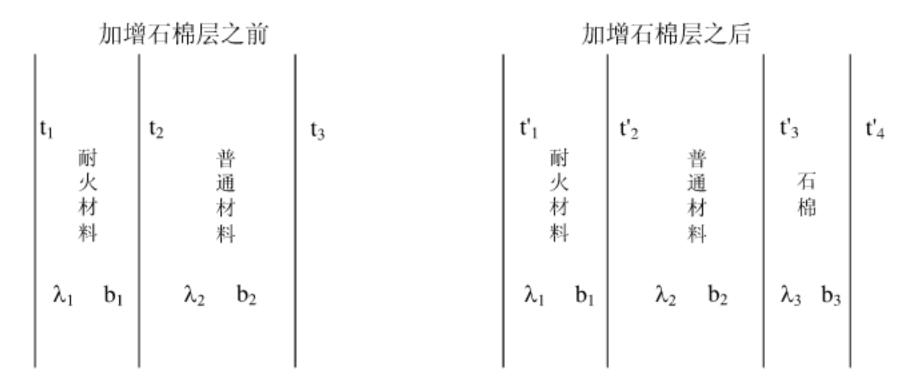
## 第三章习题解答

3-29 平壁炉炉壁由两种材料构成。内层为130mm厚的某种耐火材料,外层为250mm厚的某种普通建筑材料。此条件下测得炉内壁温度为820℃,外壁温度为115℃。为减少热损失,在普通建筑材料外面又包一层厚度为50mm的石棉,其导热系数为0.22W/m·℃。包石棉后测得的各层温度为:炉内壁820℃、耐火材料与普通建筑材料交界面为690℃,普通建筑材料与石棉交界面为415℃,石棉层外侧为80℃。问包石棉层前后单位传热面积的热损失分别为多少?解:加增石棉前后各界面处的温度符号如本题附图所示。



习题3-29附图

导热过程达到定态时,加增石棉后热损失等于通过石棉的导热速率

$$q' = \frac{\lambda_3 (t'_3 - t'_4)}{b_3} = \frac{0.22(415 - 80)}{0.05} = 1474 \text{W/m}^2$$

由此可求耐火材料和普通材料的导热系数:

$$\lambda_2 = \frac{q'b_2}{(t'_2 - t'_3)} = \frac{1474 \times 0.25}{690 - 415} = 1.34 \text{W/m} \cdot \text{K}$$

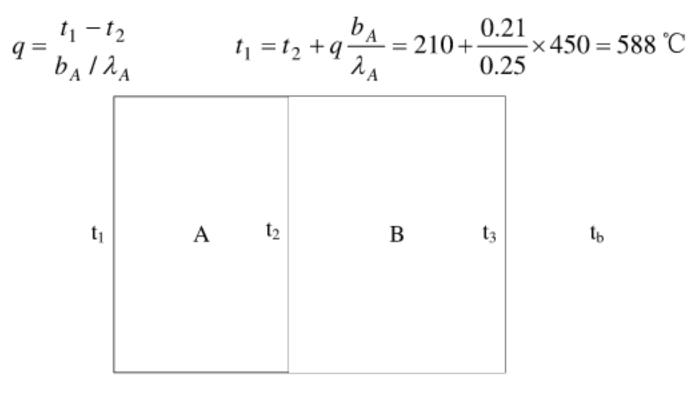
$$\lambda_1 = \frac{q'b_1}{(t'_1 - t'_2)} = \frac{1474 \times 0.13}{820 - 690} = 1.47 \text{W/m} \cdot \text{K}$$

加增石棉前热损失速率:

$$q = \frac{t_1 - t_3}{b_1 / \lambda_1 + b_2 / \lambda_2} = \frac{820 - 115}{0.13 / 1.47 + 0.25 / 1.34} = 2564 \text{W/m}^2$$

3-30 如附图所示,炉壁由绝热砖A和普通砖B组成。已知绝热砖导热系数 $\lambda_A$ =0.25W/m·K,其厚度为210mm; 普通砖导热系数 $\lambda_B$  =0.75W/m·K。当绝热砖放在里层时,各处温度如下:  $t_1$  未知, $t_2$ =210°C, $t_3$ =60°C, $t_b$ =15°C。其中 $t_1$ 指内壁温度, $t_b$ 指外界大气温度。外壁与大气的对流传热系数为 $\alpha$ =10W/m²·K。(1) 求此时单位面积炉壁的热损失和温度 $t_1$ ; (2) 如将两种砖的位置互换,假定互换前后 $t_1$ 、 $t_b$ 及 $\alpha$ 均保持不变,求此时的单位面积热损失及 $t_2$ 和 $t_3$ 。

解(1) 
$$q = \frac{Q}{A} = \alpha (t_3 - t_b) = 10 \times (60 - 15) = 450 \text{ W} / \text{m}^2$$



习题3-30附图

(2)利用互换前的数据将 B 的厚度求出: 
$$q = \frac{t_2 - t_3}{b_B / \lambda_B}$$
  $b_B = \frac{t_2 - t_3}{q / \lambda_B} = \frac{210 - 60}{450 / 0.75} = 0.25 \text{ m}$  互换后,  $q' = \frac{t_1 - t_b}{b_B / \lambda_B + b_A / \lambda_A + 1/\alpha} = \frac{588 - 15}{0.25 / 0.75 + 0.21 / 0.25 + 1/10} = 450 \text{ W} / \text{m}^2$   $t'_2 = t_1 - q' \frac{b_B}{\lambda_B} = 588 - \frac{0.25}{0.75} \times 450 = 438 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$   $t'_3 = t_2 - q' \frac{b_A}{\lambda_A} = 438 - \frac{0.21}{0.25} \times 450 = 60 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$ 

3-31 在外径为120mm的蒸汽管道外面包两层不同材料的保温层。包在里面的保温层厚度为60mm,两层保温材料的体积相等。已知管内蒸汽温度为160℃,对流传热系数为10000W/m²·K;保温层外大气温度为28℃,保温层外表面与大气的自然对流传热系数为16W/m²·K。两种保温材料的导热系数分别为0.06W/m·K和0.25W/m·K。钢管管壁热阻忽略不计。求(1)导热系数较小的材料放在里层,该管道每米管长的热损失为多少?此时两保温层表面处的温度各是多少?(2)导热系数较大的材料放在里层,该管道每米管长的热损失为多少?此时两保温层表面的温度各是多少?

解:  $r_1$ =60mm, $r_2$ =120mm。

因两层保温材料体积相等, 
$$r_3 = \sqrt{2r_2^2 - r_1^2} = \sqrt{2 \times 120^2 - 60^2} = 158.7 \,\mathrm{mm}$$

(1) 导热系数小的材料放在里层:

$$\begin{split} &\frac{Q}{l} = \frac{2\pi(t_1 - t_0)}{\frac{1}{\alpha_i r_1} + \frac{1}{\lambda_1} \ln \frac{r_2}{r_1} + \frac{1}{\lambda_2} \ln \frac{r_3}{r_2} + \frac{1}{\alpha_0 r_3}} \\ &= \frac{2\times 3.14 \times (160 - 28)}{\frac{1}{10000 \times 0.06} + \frac{1}{0.06} \ln \frac{120}{60} + \frac{1}{0.25} \ln \frac{158.7}{120} + \frac{1}{16 \times 0.1587}} = 63.45 \text{W/m} \end{split}$$

由 
$$\frac{Q}{l} = \frac{2\pi(t_1 - t_2)}{1/\alpha_i r_1} = 63.45$$
W/m 可得管壁温度:

$$t_2 = t_1 - \frac{Q/l}{2\pi\alpha_{\rm i}r_1} = 160 - \frac{63.45}{2\times3.14\times10000\times0.06} = 159.98~^{\circ}{\rm C}$$

由 
$$\frac{Q}{l} = \frac{2\pi(t_1 - t_3)}{\frac{1}{\alpha_i r_1} + \frac{1}{\lambda_1} \ln \frac{r_2}{r_1}}$$
 可得内保温层外壁温度:

$$t_3 = t_1 - \frac{Q}{2\pi l} \left( \frac{1}{\alpha_1 r_1} + \frac{1}{\lambda_1} \ln \frac{r_2}{r_1} \right) = 160 - \frac{63.45}{2 \times 3.14} \left( \frac{1}{10000 \times 0.06} + \frac{1}{0.06} \ln \frac{120}{60} \right) = 43.3 \, ^{\circ}\text{C}$$

由 
$$\frac{Q}{l} = \frac{2\pi(t_1 - t_4)}{\frac{1}{\alpha_1 r_1} + \frac{1}{\lambda_1} \ln \frac{r_2}{r_1} + \frac{1}{\lambda_2} \ln \frac{r_3}{r_2}}$$
 可得外保温层外壁温度:

$$t_4 = t_1 - \frac{Q}{2\pi l} \left( \frac{1}{\alpha_1 r_1} + \frac{1}{\lambda_1} \ln \frac{r_2}{r_1} + \frac{1}{\lambda_2} \ln \frac{r_3}{r_2} \right) = 160 - \frac{63.45}{2 \times 3.14} \left( \frac{1}{10^4 \times 0.06} + \frac{1}{0.06} \ln \frac{120}{60} + \frac{1}{0.25} \ln \frac{158.7}{120} \right) = 32.0$$

(2) 在以上计算中,将 $\lambda_1$ 和 $\lambda_2$ 位置互换,可得导热系数较大材料放在里层的计算结果:

Q'/l=105.9W/m;  $t_2=159.98$ °C,  $t_3=113.21$ °C;  $t_4=34.7$ °C

3-32 水在一定流量下流过某套管换热器的内管,温度可从20℃升至80℃,此时测得其对流传热系数为1000W/m².℃。试求同样体积流量的苯通过换热器内管时的对流传热系数为多少?已知两种情况下流动皆为湍流,苯进、出口的平均温度为60℃。

解: 由 
$$\frac{(20+80)}{2}$$
 = 50°C 查 得 水 物 性:  $c_p$  = 4.174kJ/(kg·K) ,  $\lambda$  = 0.6473W/(m·K) ,

$$ho=988.1$$
kg/m³,  $\mu=54.92\times10^{-5}\,\mathrm{Pa\cdot s}$ 。 查得 60°C 时, 苯的物性:  $c_{\mathrm{p}}'=1.85\,\mathrm{lkJ/(kg\cdot K)}$ ,

$$\lambda' = 0.136 \text{W/(m} \cdot \text{K)}$$
,  $\rho' = 836 \text{kg/m}^3$ ,  $\mu' = 0.4 \times 10^{-3} \, \text{Pa} \cdot \text{s}$ 

$$Pr = \frac{c_p \mu}{\lambda} = \frac{4.174 \times 10^3 \times 54.92 \times 10^{-5}}{0.6473} = 3.541$$

$$\alpha = 0.023 \frac{\lambda}{d} \left( \frac{du\rho}{\mu} \right)^{0.8} \text{ Pr}^{0.4}$$

$$Pr' = \frac{c_p' \mu'}{\lambda'} = \frac{1.851 \times 10^3 \times 0.4 \times 10^{-3}}{0.136} = 5.444$$

$$\frac{\alpha'}{\alpha} = \frac{\lambda'}{\lambda} \left(\frac{\mu \rho'}{\mu' \rho}\right)^{0.8} \left(\frac{Pr'}{Pr}\right)^{0.4} = \frac{0.136}{0.6473} \left(\frac{836 \times 0.5492}{988.1 \times 0.4}\right)^{0.8} \left(\frac{5.444}{3.541}\right)^{0.4} = 0.2814$$

$$\alpha' = 0.2814 \times 1000 = 281.4 \text{W/(m}^2 \cdot \text{K)}$$

3-33 用实验来研究污垢对传热的影响。采用 $\phi$ 28×1mm的铜管,水在管内流动,水蒸汽在管外冷凝。总传热系数K在很宽的流速范围内可用如下方程表示:

对于清洁管: 
$$\frac{1}{K} = 0.0002 + \frac{1}{500u^{0.8}}$$

对于结垢的管: 
$$\frac{1}{K} = 0.0007 + \frac{1}{500u^{0.8}}$$

其中 $\alpha=500u^{0.8}$ 为水与管壁间对流传热系数的经验式,单位是 $W/(m^2\cdot K)$ , u为水的流速, m/s。 试求污垢热阻和蒸汽冷凝传热系数。(换热管壁很薄,可近似按平壁处理。且铜的导热系数很大,管壁热阻忽略不计)

解:铜管 $\lambda$ 值很大,所以管壁热阻可忽略。又因为管壁很薄,可近似按平壁计算K值:

$$\frac{1}{K} = \frac{1}{\alpha_1} + \frac{1}{\alpha_2} = 0.0002 + \frac{1}{500u^{0.8}}$$

由
$$\alpha_1 = 500u^{0.8}$$
可知 $\frac{1}{\alpha_2} = 0.0002$ ,得 $\alpha_2 = 5000$ W/(m<sup>2</sup>··K)

管子结垢后: 
$$\frac{1}{K} = \frac{1}{\alpha_1} + \frac{1}{\alpha_2} + R_{s2}$$

显然 
$$\frac{1}{\alpha_2} + R_{\rm s2} = 0.0007$$

3-34 某套管式换热器由 $\phi$ 48×3mm和 $\phi$ 25×2.5mm的钢管制成。两种流体分别在环隙和内管中流动,分别测得对流传热系数为 $\alpha_1$ 和 $\alpha_2$ 。若两流体流量保持不变并忽略出口温度变化对物性的影响,且两种流体的流动总保持湍流,试求将内管改为 $\phi$ 32×2.5mm的管子后两侧的对流传热系数分别变为原来的多少倍。

解:因为管内及管外均为湍流,所以

$$\alpha_2 = 0.023 \frac{\lambda_2}{d_2} \left( \frac{d_2 u_2 \rho_2}{\mu_2} \right)^{0.8} \text{Pr}_2^{\text{n2}} \qquad \alpha_1 = 0.023 \frac{\lambda_1}{d_e} \left( \frac{d_e u_1 \rho_1}{\mu_1} \right)^{0.8} \text{Pr}_1^{\text{n1}}$$

式中,  $d_2 = 0.02$ m,  $d_e = (48-2\times3)-25 = 17$ mm = 0.017m

将内管改为 $\phi$ 32×2.5mm后, $d'_2 = 0.027m$ ,则

$$\frac{u'_2}{u_2} = \left(\frac{d_2}{d'_2}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{0.02}{0.027}\right)^2 = 0.549$$

$$\frac{\alpha'_2}{\alpha_2} = \frac{d_2}{d'_2} \left( \frac{d'_2 u'_2}{d_2 u_2} \right)^{0.8} = \left( \frac{d_2}{d'_2} \right)^{0.2} \left( \frac{u'_2}{u_2} \right)^{0.8} = \left( \frac{20}{27} \right)^{0.2} \times 0.549^{0.8} = 0.583$$

即管内对流传热系数变为原来的0.583倍。

$$d'_{e} = (48 - 2 \times 3) - 32 = 10 \text{mm} = 0.01 \text{m}$$

环隙流速与环隙流通截面积成反比,即  $\frac{u'_1}{u_1} = \frac{0.042^2 - 0.025^2}{0.042^2 - 0.032^2} = 1.539$ 

$$\frac{\alpha'_1}{\alpha_1} = \frac{d_e}{d'_e} \left(\frac{d'_e u'_1}{d_e u_1}\right)^{0.8} = \left(\frac{d_e}{d'_e}\right)^{0.2} \left(\frac{u'_1}{u_1}\right)^{0.8} = \left(\frac{17}{10}\right)^{0.2} \times 1.539^{0.8} = 1.57$$

即管外(环隙)对流传热系数变为原来的1.57倍

3-35 某套管换热器由φ57×3.5mm的内管和φ89×4.5mm的外管构成(均为钢制),甲醇以5000kg/h的流量在内管流动,温度由60℃降至30℃,其与内管管壁的对流传热系数为1500 W/m².℃。冷却水在环隙流动,其进、出口温度分别为20℃和35℃。甲醇和冷却水逆流流动,忽略热损失和污垢热阻。试求(1)冷却水用量(kg/h);(2)所需要套管长度。

甲醇物性数据:  $c_{p1}=2.6$ kJ/kg·K;

水的物性数据:  $c_{p2}$ =4.18kJ/kg·K;  $\rho_2$ =996.3kg/m³;  $\lambda_2$ =0.603W/m·K;  $\mu_2$ =0.845×10<sup>-3</sup>Pa·s 换热管管材导热系数 $\lambda$ =45W/m·K。

解(1)冷却水用量由热量衡算式求得: 
$$q_{\text{m2}} = \frac{q_{\text{m1}}c_{\text{p1}}(T_1 - T_2)}{c_{\text{p2}}(t_2 - t_1)} = \frac{5000 \times (60 - 30) \times 2.6}{4.18 \times (35 - 20)} = 6220 \text{kg/h}$$

(2) 对数平均传热温差 
$$\Delta t_{\rm m} = \frac{\Delta t_1 - \Delta t_2}{\ln \Delta t_1 / \Delta t_2} = \frac{\left(60 - 35\right) - \left(30 - 20\right)}{\ln\left(60 - 35\right) / \left(30 - 20\right)} = 16.4$$
 °C

环隙当量直径:  $d_e = D - d = 0.08 - 0.057 = 0.023$ m

水在环隙内流速: 
$$u_0 = \frac{q_{\text{m2}}}{\rho \pi (D^2 - d^2)/4} = \frac{6220}{3600 \times 996.3 \times 3.14 \times (0.08^2 - 0.057^2)/4} = 0.7 \text{m/s}$$

水的对流传热系数: Re = 
$$\frac{d_e u_0 \rho}{\mu}$$
 =  $\left(\frac{0.023 \times 0.7 \times 996.3}{0.845 \times 10^{-3}}\right)$  = 18983

$$Pr = \frac{c_p \mu}{\lambda} = \frac{4180 \times 0.845 \times 10^{-3}}{0.603} = 5.9$$

$$\alpha_1 = 0.023 \frac{\lambda}{d_e} (\text{Re})^{0.8} \text{ Pr}^{0.4} = 0.023 \times \frac{0.603}{0.023} \times 18983^{0.8} \times 5.9^{0.4} = 3246 \text{W/m}^2 \cdot \text{K}$$

总传热系数: 
$$\frac{1}{K} = \frac{1}{\alpha_1} + \frac{b}{\lambda} \frac{d_1}{d_{\mathrm{m}}} + \frac{1}{\alpha_2} \frac{d_1}{d_2} = \frac{1}{3246} + \frac{57}{53.5} \times \frac{0.0035}{45} + \frac{1}{1500} \times \frac{57}{50} = 1.15 \times 10^{-3} \,\mathrm{m}^2 \cdot \mathrm{K/W}$$

 $K = 869 \text{W/m}^2 \cdot \text{K}$ 

所需要传热面积 
$$A = \frac{Q}{K\Delta t_{\rm m}} = \frac{q_{\rm m2}c_{\rm p2}(t_2-t_1)}{K\Delta t_{\rm m}} = \frac{6220\times4.18\times10^3\times(35-20)}{3600\times869\times16.4} = 7.6{\rm m}^2$$

所需套管长度 
$$L = \frac{A}{\pi d_1} = \frac{7.6}{3.14 \times 0.057} = 42.5 \text{m}$$

3-36 一列管换热器由φ25×2.5mm的换热管组成,总传热面积为3m²。需要在此换热器中用初温为12℃的水将某油品由205℃冷却至105℃,且水走管内。已知水和油的质量流量分别为1100 kg/h和1250kg/h,比热分别为4.18kJ/kg·℃和2.0kJ/kg·℃,对流传热系数分别为1800W/m²·℃和260 W/m²·℃。两流体逆流流动,忽略管壁和污垢热阻。(1) 计算说明该换热器是否合用? (2) 在夏季,当水的初温达到28℃时,该换热器是否仍然合用? (假设传热系数不变。

解 (1) 该换热器热负荷: 
$$Q = q_{m1}c_{p_1}(T_1 - T_2) = \frac{1250}{3600} \times 2.0 \times 10^3 \times (205 - 105) = 6.94 \times 10^4 \text{ W}$$

冷却水的出口温度为: 
$$t_2 = t_1 + \frac{Q}{q_{\text{m2}}c_{\text{p2}}} = 12 + \frac{6.94 \times 10^4}{\left(1100/3600\right) \times 4.18 \times 10^3} = 66.3 \, ^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$\Delta t_{\rm m} = \frac{(205 - 66.3) - (105 - 12)}{\ln \frac{(205 - 66.3)}{(105 - 12)}} = 114.3 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$\frac{1}{K} = \frac{1}{\alpha_1} + \frac{1}{\alpha_2} \frac{d_1}{d_2} = \frac{1}{260} + \frac{1}{1800} \frac{25}{20} = 4.54 \times 10^{-3} \,\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{K/W} \; ; \quad K = 220.2 \,\text{W/m}^2 \cdot \text{K}$$

$$A_{\text{需要}} = \frac{Q}{K\Delta t_{\text{m}}} = \frac{6.94 \times 10^4}{220.2 \times 114.3} = 2.76 \text{m}^2 < A=3 \text{m}^2$$
,所以该换热器合用

(2) 夏季水的初温达到28℃,则
$$t'_2 = 28 + \frac{6.94 \times 10^4}{(1100/3600) \times 4.18 \times 10^3} = 82.3 ℃$$

$$\Delta t'_{\rm m} = \frac{(205 - 82.3) - (105 - 28)}{\ln \frac{(205 - 82.3)}{(105 - 28)}} = 98.1 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$A'_{\text{需要}} = \frac{Q}{K\Delta t_{\text{m}}} = \frac{6.94 \times 10^4}{220.2 \times 98.1} = 3.21 \text{m}^2 > \text{A=3m}^2$$
,所以夏季时该换热器不合用。

3-37 一列管冷凝器,换热管规格为φ25×2.5mm,其有效长度为3.0m。水以0.65m/s的流速在管内流过,其温度由20℃升至40℃。流量为4600kg/h、温度为75℃的饱和有机蒸汽在壳程冷凝为同温度的液体后排出,冷凝潜热为310kJ/kg。已知蒸汽冷凝传热系数为820 W/ m²·℃,水侧污垢热阻为0.0007m²·K/W。蒸汽侧污垢热阻和管壁热阻忽略不计。试核算该换热器中换热管的总根数及管程数。

解: 定性温度下水的物性如下:

 $c_{p2}$ =4.17kJ/kg·K,  $\rho_2$ =995.7kg/m<sup>3</sup>,  $\lambda_2$ =0.618W/m·K,  $\mu_2$ =0.801×10<sup>-3</sup>Pa·s

冷凝放热量 
$$Q = q_{m_1} r = \frac{4600}{3600} \times 310 \times 10^3 = 3.96 \times 10^5 \text{ W}$$

则冷却水用量
$$q_{\text{m2}} = \frac{Q}{c_{\text{p2}}(t_2 - t_1)} = \frac{3.96 \times 10^5}{4.17 \times 10^3 \times (40 - 20)} = 4.75 \text{kg/s}$$

每程的管数可由水的总流量和每管中水的流速求出:

$$n_{\rm i} = \frac{q_{\rm m2}}{\frac{\pi}{4} d^2 u \rho_2} = \frac{4.75}{0.785 \times 0.02^2 \times 0.65 \times 995.7} = 23.37 \; , \; \; \text{N} \; \text{N}_{\rm i} = 24 \; \text{R}$$

每管程的传热面积为:  $A_i = n_i \pi d_o l = 24 \times 3.14 \times 0.025 \times 3.0 = 5.65 \text{m}^2$ 

$$\operatorname{Re} = \frac{du\rho}{\mu} = \frac{0.02 \times 0.65 \times 995.7}{0.801 \times 10^{-3}} = 16160 > 10000 \qquad \operatorname{Pr} = \frac{c_{\mathrm{p}}\mu}{\lambda} = \frac{4.17 \times 10^{3} \times 0.801 \times 10^{-3}}{0.618} = 5.40$$

$$\alpha_{2} = 0.023 \frac{\lambda}{d} \operatorname{Re}^{0.8} \operatorname{Pr}^{0.4} = 0.023 \frac{0.618}{0.02} (16160)^{0.8} (5.40)^{0.4} = 3246 \quad \text{W/ m}^{2} \cdot \text{°C}$$

$$\frac{1}{K} = \frac{1}{\alpha_{1}} + \frac{1}{\alpha_{2}} \frac{d_{1}}{d_{2}} + Rs_{2} \frac{d_{1}}{d_{2}} = \frac{1}{820} + \frac{1}{3246} \frac{25}{20} + 0.0007 \frac{25}{20} = 2.48 \times 10^{-3} \; ; \quad K = 403 \quad \text{W/ m}^{2} \cdot \text{°C}$$

$$\Delta t_{\mathrm{m}} = \frac{40 - 20}{\ln \frac{75 - 20}{75 - 40}} = 44.3 \, \text{°C} \qquad A = \frac{Q}{K\Delta t_{\mathrm{m}}} = \frac{3.96 \times 10^{5}}{403 \times 44.3} = 22.2 \, \mathrm{m}^{2}$$
管程数  $N = \frac{A}{A_{i}} = \frac{22.2}{5.65} = 3.93 \qquad \text{取管程数} N = 4 \qquad \text{总管数} \; n = N n_{\mathrm{i}} = 96 \, \text{R}$ 

3-38 某套管换热器由 $\phi$ 25×2.5mm的内管和 $\phi$ 48×3mm的外管构成,长2m。管间通入120℃的饱和水蒸汽加热管内空气,使空气温度由25℃升至85℃。已知空气质量流量为48kg / h,换热器外界环境温度为20℃。求(1)该换热器空气侧的对流传热系数;(2)加热蒸汽的用量。空气比热取 $c_p$ =1.0kJ/kg·K。外管外壁与周围环境的对流传热系数可按下式计算:

$$\alpha = 9.4 + 0.052(t_W - t_a)$$
 W/m<sup>2</sup>·K

其中:  $t_W$ ——外管壁温, $\mathbb{C}$ ;  $t_a$ ——周围环境温度。饱和蒸汽冷凝潜热取为r=2232kJ/kg。提示: 蒸汽冷凝传热系数远大于管内空气强制对流和环境中空气自然对流传热系数) 解 (1) 空气的对流传热系数远小于蒸汽冷凝之值,所以 $K \approx \alpha_{\text{空气}}$ 。

$$A = \pi dl = 3.14 \times 0.025 \times 2 = 0.157 \text{m}^2; \quad \Delta t_{\text{m}} = \frac{85 - 25}{\ln \frac{120 - 25}{120 - 85}} = 60.1 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$Q = q_{\text{m2}}c_{\text{p2}}(t_2 - t_1) = \frac{48}{3600} \times 1.0 \times 10^3 \times (85 - 25) = 800\text{W}$$

所以 
$$\alpha_{空气} = K = \frac{Q}{A\Delta t_{\rm m}} = \frac{800}{0.157 \times 60.1} = 84.8 \text{W/m}^2 \cdot \text{K}$$

(2) 蒸汽冷凝传热系数远高于外管外壁与周围大气的对流传热系数,所以 $t_{\rm W}=t_{\rm s}=120$  ℃  $\alpha=9.4+0.052(120-20)=14.6 {\rm W/m}^2\cdot {\rm K}$ 

通过外管外壁的热损失速率:  $Q' = \alpha A_{\text{th}} (t_{\text{W}} - t_{\text{a}}) = 14.6 \times 3.14 \times 0.048 \times 2 \times (120 - 20) = 440 \text{W}$ 

则蒸汽耗量为: 
$$q_{m1} = \frac{Q+Q'}{r} = \frac{800+440}{2232\times10^3} \times 3600 = 2 \text{kg/h}$$

3-39 116℃的饱和水蒸汽在一单管程列管式换热器的壳程冷凝,一定流量的空气在管程湍流流动,其温度由20℃升至80℃。设总传热系数近似等于空气对流传热系数。(1)操作中若空气流量增加20%,为保持空气出口温度不变,问加热蒸汽温度应提高至多少度? (2)若采用一双管程的换热器,其换热管管径和总管数与原换热器相同,则为完成相同的换热任务,所需要换热管长度为原换热器的多少倍?忽略气体温度变化对其物性的影响。

解 (1)  $q'_{m \circ \gamma} = 1.2 q_{m \circ \gamma}$ , 且保持空气出口温度不变,所以 Q' = 1.2 Q, u' = 1.2 u

$$\frac{Q'}{Q} = 1.2 = \frac{K'}{K} \frac{\Delta t'_{\text{m}}}{\Delta t_{\text{m}}} \approx \frac{\alpha'_{\stackrel{>}{\simeq}\stackrel{<}{=}}}{\alpha_{\stackrel{>}{\simeq}\stackrel{=}{=}}} \frac{\Delta t'_{\text{m}}}{\Delta t_{\text{m}}} = \left(\frac{u'}{u}\right)^{0.8} \left(\frac{\Delta t'_{\text{m}}}{\Delta t_{\text{m}}}\right) = 1.2^{0.8} \left(\frac{\Delta t'_{\text{m}}}{\Delta t_{\text{m}}}\right)$$

$$\Delta t_{\rm m} = \frac{80 - 20}{\ln \frac{116 - 20}{116 - 80}} = 61.2 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$\Delta t'_{\rm m} = 1.2^{0.2} \Delta t_{\rm m} = 63.5 = \frac{(T'-20) - (T'-80)}{\ln \frac{T'-20}{T'-80}}$$
 解此式得 $T'=118.1$ °C

(2) 原工况: Δt<sub>m</sub> = 61.2 ℃

改为双管程,完成相同的换热任务,Q'=Q, $\Delta t'_{m}=\Delta t_{m}$ 。而u'=2u

管程湍流: 
$$\frac{K'}{K} \approx \frac{\alpha'_{\overline{22}}}{\alpha_{\overline{22}}} = \left(\frac{u'}{u}\right)^{0.8} = 2^{0.8}$$

由 
$$A = \frac{Q}{K\Delta t_{\rm m}}$$
 可得:  $\frac{A'}{A} = \frac{K}{K'} = \frac{\alpha_{\rm 空气}}{\alpha'_{\rm 空气}} = \frac{1}{2^{0.8}} = 0.574$ ,即所需换热管长度为原来的0.574倍。

3-40 在某四管程的列管式换热器中,采用120℃的饱和水蒸汽加热初温为20℃的某种溶液。溶液走管程,流量为70000kg/h,在定性温度下其物性为:粘度3.0×10<sup>-3</sup>Pa·s,比热1.8kJ/kg·K,导热系数0.16W/m·K。溶液侧污垢热阻估计为6×10<sup>-4</sup>  $m^2$ ·℃/ W,蒸汽冷传热系数为10000 W/ $m^2$ ·℃,管壁热阻忽略不计。换热器的有关数据为:换热管直径 $\phi$ 25×2.5mm,管数120,

换热管长6米。试求溶液的出口温度。

解: 四管程,每一程的流通截面积: 
$$A_i = \frac{n}{4} \times \frac{\pi}{4} d^2 = \frac{120}{4} \times \frac{3.14}{4} \times 0.02^2 = 9.42 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^2$$

溶液在管内流动的雷诺数: 
$$Re = \frac{du\rho}{\mu} = \frac{dq_m}{\mu A_i} = \frac{0.02 \times 70000}{3 \times 10^{-3} \times 9.42 \times 10^{-3} \times 3600} = 13761$$

普朗特准数: 
$$Pr = \frac{c_p \mu}{\lambda} = \frac{1.8 \times 10^3 \times 3 \times 10^{-3}}{0.16} = 33.75$$

管程对流传热系数: 
$$\alpha_2 = 0.023 \frac{\lambda}{d} \operatorname{Re}^{0.8} \operatorname{Pr}^{0.4} = 0.023 \frac{0.16}{0.02} (13761)^{0.8} (33.75)^{0.4} = 1538 \, \text{W/m}^2 \cdot \text{K}$$

总传热系数 
$$\frac{1}{K} = \frac{1}{\alpha_1} + \frac{1}{\alpha_2} \frac{d_1}{d_2} + Rs_1 \frac{d_1}{d_2} = \frac{1}{10000} + \frac{1}{1538} \frac{25}{20} + 6 \times 10^{-4} \frac{25}{20} = 1.66 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^2 \cdot \text{°C/W}$$

$$K = 601.4 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \text{K}$$

总传热面积:  $A = n\pi d_0 l = 120 \times 3.14 \times 0.025 \times 6 = 56.5 \text{m}^2$ 

饱和蒸汽加热,由式(3-22): 
$$\ln \frac{T-t_1}{T-t_2} = \frac{KA}{q_{\rm m2}c_{\rm p2}} = \frac{601.4\times56.5}{\left(70000/3600\right)\times1.8\times10^3} = 0.971$$

即 
$$\ln \frac{120-20}{120-t_2} = 0.971$$
 解得:  $t_2 = 82.1$  °C

3-41有一蒸汽冷凝器,蒸汽在其壳程中冷凝传热系数为10000W/m²·K,冷却水在其管程中的对流传热系数为1000W/m²·K。已测得冷却水进、出口温度分别为 $t_1$ =30 $^{\circ}$ C、 $t_2$ =35 $^{\circ}$ C。现将冷却水流量增加一倍,问蒸汽冷凝量将增加多少?已知蒸汽在饱和温度100 $^{\circ}$ C下冷凝,且水在管程中流动均达到湍流。(忽略污垢热阻和管壁热阻)

解:由于汽化潜热
$$r$$
为定值,所以 $\frac{q'_{m1}}{q_{m1}} = \frac{Q'}{Q}$ 

原工况: 
$$\Delta t_{\rm m} = \ln \frac{35-30}{\ln \frac{100-30}{100-35}} = 67.5 \, ^{\circ}{\rm C}$$

忽略壁阻、垢阻,近似按平壁计算: 
$$K = \frac{\alpha_{\rm i}\alpha_{\rm o}}{\alpha_{\rm i} + \alpha_{\rm o}} = \frac{10^3 \times 10^4}{11000} = 909 \text{W/(m}^2 \cdot \text{K)}$$

新工况: 
$$q'_{m2} = 2q_{m2}$$
,  $\frac{\alpha'_i}{\alpha_i} = \frac{Re'_i}{Re_i} = 2^{0.8} = 1.741$  得:  $\alpha'_i = 1741$ W/( $m^2 \cdot K$ )。

$$K' = \frac{\alpha_{i}'\alpha_{o}}{\alpha_{i}' + \alpha_{o}} = \frac{1741 \times 10^{4}}{11741} = 1483W / (m^{2} \cdot K)$$

由于水量加倍, 
$$t_2$$
 应降低,设新工况下为  $t_2'$  ,则  $\Delta t_{\rm m}' = \frac{70 - \left(100 - t_2'\right)}{\ln\left(\frac{70}{100 - t_2'}\right)} = \frac{t_2' - 30}{\ln\left(\frac{70}{100 - t_2'}\right)}$ 

$$\frac{Q'}{Q} = \frac{K'\Delta t'_{\text{m}}}{K\Delta t_{\text{m}}}, \quad \text{xth:} \quad Q' = 2q_{\text{m2}}c_{\text{p2}}(t'_{2} - 30), \qquad Q = q_{\text{m2}}c_{\text{p2}}(35 - 30)$$

$$\frac{Q'}{Q} = 0.4(t_2' - 30), \quad \text{EP} \quad 0.4(t_2' - 30) = \frac{K'\Delta t_{\rm m}'}{K\Delta t_{\rm m}} = \frac{1483}{909} \times \frac{(t_2' - 30)}{\ln\left(\frac{70}{100 - t_2'}\right) \times 67.5}$$

解得 
$$t_2' = 34.1$$
°C 
$$\frac{q'_{\text{m1}}}{q_{\text{m1}}} = \frac{Q'}{Q} = 0.4(t_2' - 30) = 0.4 \times (34.1 - 30) = 1.64$$

蒸汽冷凝量增大64%

3-42 用套管换热器每小时冷凝甲苯蒸汽1000kg,冷凝温度为110℃,冷凝潜热为363 kJ/kg,冷凝传热系数  $\alpha_1$  = 10000 W/m²·℃。换热器的内管尺寸为  $\phi$ 57×3.5mm,外管尺寸为  $\phi$ 89×3.5mm,有效长度为5m。冷却水初温为16℃,以3000kg/h的流量进入内管,其比热为 4.174kJ/kg·℃,粘度为1.11cP,密度为 995kg/m³。忽略管壁热阻、污垢热阻及热损失。求:(1)冷却水出口温度;(2)管内水的对流传热系数  $\alpha_2$ ;(3)若将内管改为  $\phi$ 47×3.5mm 的钢管,长度不变,冷却水的流量及进口温度不变,问蒸汽冷凝量变为原来的多少倍?

解 (1) 
$$Q = q_{m1}r = 1000 \times 363 = 3.63 \times 10^5 \text{ kJ/h} = 1.0083 \times 10^5 \text{ W}$$

由热平衡方程式  $Q = q_{\text{m2}}c_{\text{p2}}(t_2 - t_1) = q_{\text{m1}}r$  可得  $t_2 = t_1 + \frac{q_{\text{m1}}r}{q_{\text{m2}}c_{\text{p2}}} = 16 + \frac{1000 \times 363}{3000 \times 4.174} = 45$  ℃

(2) 由 
$$\frac{110 \to 110}{16 \to 45}$$
 可得  $\Delta t_{\rm m} = \frac{94 - 65}{\ln \frac{94}{65}} = 78.6 \,^{\circ}$ C

由 
$$Q = KA\Delta t_{\rm m}$$
 可得  $K = \frac{Q}{A\Delta t_{\rm m}} = \frac{1.0083 \times 10^5}{\pi \times 0.057 \times 5 \times 78.6} = 1433 \text{W/m}^2 \cdot ^{\circ}\text{C}$ 

曲 
$$\frac{1}{K} = \frac{1}{\alpha_1} + \frac{1}{\alpha_2} \frac{d_1}{d_2}$$
 可得  $\frac{1}{\alpha_2} = (\frac{1}{K} - \frac{1}{\alpha_1}) \frac{d_2}{d_1} = (\frac{1}{1433} - \frac{1}{1 \times 10^4}) \frac{50}{57} = 5.2442 \times 10^{-4} \,\mathrm{m}^2 \cdot \mathrm{K/W}$ 

 $\alpha_2 = 1907 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot ^{\circ}\text{C}$ 

(3) 原管: 
$$u = \frac{3000/3600}{995 \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times 0.05^2} = 0.427 \text{m/s}$$

Re = 
$$\frac{du\rho}{\mu}$$
 =  $\frac{0.05 \times 0.427 \times 995}{1.11 \times 10^{-3}}$  =  $1.91 \times 10^{4} > 10^{4}$  湍流

现管: 
$$\frac{u'}{u} = \frac{q'_{m2}}{\rho \frac{\pi}{4} d'^2} \frac{\rho \frac{\pi}{4} d^2}{q_{m2}} = \left(\frac{d}{d'}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{50}{40}\right)^2 = 1.25^2 = 1.5625$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{Re'} = \frac{d'u'\rho}{\mu} = \frac{0.04 \times 1.5625 \times 0.427 \times 995}{1.11 \times 10^{-3}} = 2.39 \times 10^{4} \times 10^{4} , \quad \text{Add } \text{Ad$$

 $\ln \frac{110 - 16}{110 - t'_2} = 0.414 \qquad \qquad \frac{110 - 16}{110 - t'_2} = 1.513 \rightarrow t'_2 = 47.9 \, ^{\circ}\text{C}$ 

又由热平衡:  $Q = q_{m2}c_{p2}(t'_2-t_1) = q'_{m1}r$ 

$$q'_{\text{m1}} = \frac{q_{\text{m2}}c_{\text{p2}}(t'_{\text{2}} - t_{\text{1}})}{r} = \frac{3000 \times 4.174 \times (47.9 - 16)}{363} = 1100 \text{kg/h}$$

$$\frac{q'_{\text{ml}}}{q_{\text{ml}}} = \frac{1100}{1000} = 1.1$$
,即冷凝量为原来的1.1倍。

3-43 一单壳程双管程列管式换热器中,用130℃的饱和水蒸汽将36000kg/h的乙醇水溶液从25℃加热到80℃。列管换热器由90根 Ø25×2.5mm,长3m的钢管管束组成,乙醇水溶液走管程,饱和水蒸汽走壳程。已知钢的导热系数为45W/m·K,乙醇水溶液在定性温度下的密度为880kg/m³,粘度为1.2×10⁻³Pa·s,比热为4.02kJ/kg·K,导热系数为0.42W/m·K,水蒸汽的冷凝传热系数为10000W/m²·K,忽略污垢热阻及热损失。试问:(1)此换热器能否完成任务?(2)若乙醇水溶液流量增加20%,而溶液进口温度、饱和水蒸汽压力不变的条件下,仍用原换热器,乙醇水溶液的出口温度变为多少?(乙醇水溶液的物性可视为不变)

解 (1) 
$$Q_{\text{需要}} = q_{\text{m2}}c_{\text{p2}}(t_2 - t_1) = 36000/3600 \times 4.02 \times 10^3 \times (80 - 25) = 2.211 \times 10^6 \text{ W}$$

$$\Delta t_{\rm m} = \frac{(130-25)-(130-80)}{\ln\frac{130-25}{130-80}} = 74.1 \, ^{\circ}{\rm C}, \qquad A = 90 \times 3.14 \times 0.025 \times 3 = 21.2 \, {\rm m}^2$$

$$u = \frac{36000}{3600 \times 880 \times 0.785 \times 45 \times 0.02^2} = 0.80 \text{m/s}, \text{ Re} = \frac{0.02 \times 0.80 \times 880}{1.2 \times 10^{-3}} 1.17 \times 10^4 > 10^4 \quad \text{\liminsize},$$

$$\begin{split} &\Pr = \frac{4.02 \times 10^3 \times 1.2 \times 10^{-3}}{0.42} = 11.49 \quad \text{在}0.7 \sim 160 \text{之间}, \qquad \frac{l}{d} = \frac{3}{0.02} = 150 > 50 \qquad \text{所以可用下式}: \\ &\alpha_2 = 0.023 \times \frac{0.42}{0.02} \times \left(1.17 \times 10^4\right)^{0.8} \times 11.49^{0.4} = 2305 \text{W/m}^2 \cdot \text{°C} \\ &\frac{1}{K} = \frac{1}{\alpha_1} + \frac{b}{\lambda} \frac{d_1}{d_\text{m}} + \frac{1}{\alpha_2} \frac{d_1}{d_2} = \frac{1}{10^4} + \frac{25}{22.5} \times \frac{0.0025}{45} + \frac{1}{2305} \times \frac{25}{20} = 7.04 \times 10^{-4} \, \text{m}^2 \cdot \text{K/W} \end{split}$$

 $Q > Q_{\text{arg}}$  所以能完成任务

(2) 
$$Q' = 1.2q_{m2}c_{p2}(t'_2 - t_1) = K'A\Delta t'_{m}$$
 (1)

$$\alpha'_2 = 1.2^{0.8} \alpha_2 = 1.2^{0.8} \times 2305 = 2667 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot ^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$\frac{1}{K_{ob}'} = \frac{1}{10^4} + \frac{0.025}{2667 \times 0.02} + \frac{0.0025 \times 0.025}{45 \times 0.0225} = 6.30 \times 10^{-4}, \quad \text{K'=1586W/m}^2 \cdot \text{K}$$

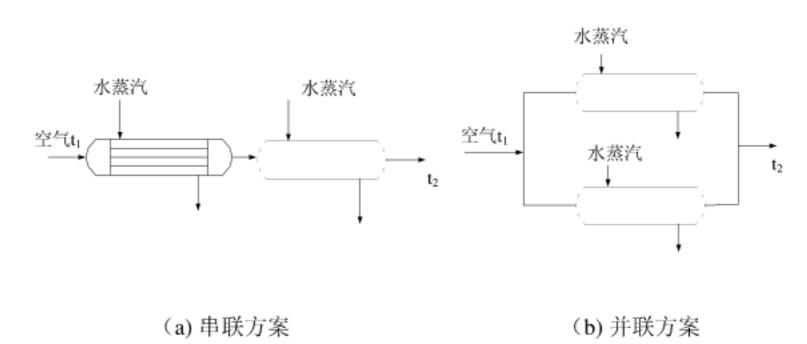
所以  $K = 1420 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \text{K}$ ,  $Q = KA\Delta t_m = 1420 \times 21.2 \times 74.13 = 2.23 \times 10^6 \text{ W}$ 

$$\Delta t'_{\rm m} = \frac{(130 - 25) - (130 - t'_{2})}{\ln \frac{130 - 25}{130 - t'_{2}}} = \frac{t'_{2} - 25}{\ln \frac{130 - 25}{130 - t'_{2}}}$$

将 
$$K'_{\text{外}}$$
、 $\Delta t'_{\text{m}}$ 均代回(1)式得:  $1.2 \times \frac{36000}{3600} \times 4.02 \times 10^3 \times (t'_2 - 25) = 1586 \times 21.2 \times \frac{(t'_2 - 25)}{\ln \frac{130 - 25}{130 - t'_2}}$ 

得 
$$\ln \frac{130-25}{130-t_2'} = 0.7$$
  $\frac{130-25}{130-t_2'} = 2.014$   $t_2' = 77.9$  °C

3-44 两台完全相同的单管程列管式换热器,用水蒸汽在壳程冷凝以加热管程内的空气。若加热蒸汽压力相同,空气进、出口温度t<sub>1</sub>和t<sub>2</sub>也分别相同,问(1)将两台换热器串联操作及并联操作(见本题附图),哪种方案生产能力大,相差多少倍?(并联时空气均匀分配于两换热器中);(2)由以上求出的生产能力之比,计算两方案由于流动阻力引起的总压降比为多大(注:蒸汽冷凝传热系数远大于空气的对流传热系数;不计换热器进、出口及联接管线所引起的压降;空气在换热管内流动均按湍流考虑;直管摩擦阻力系数用柏拉修斯方程计算)



(1) 以下标"1"表示串联,下标"2"表示并联, $q_{m1}$ 、 $q_{m2}$ 分别指串联与并联时空气的质量流量

$$\frac{Q_1}{Q_2} = \frac{q_{\text{m1}}c_{\text{p}}(t_2 - t_1)}{q_{\text{m2}}c_{\text{p}}(t_2 - t_1)} = \frac{q_{\text{m1}}}{q_{\text{m2}}}$$

在 $Q = KA\Delta t_{\rm m}$ 公式中,两种情况下 $A_1 = A_2$ , $\Delta t_{\rm m1} = \Delta t_{\rm m2}$ 

$$\frac{Q_1}{Q_2} = \frac{K_1}{K_2} \approx \frac{\alpha_1}{\alpha_2}$$
 (式中 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2$ 分别表示串联与并联时,管内空气侧的 $\alpha$ 值)

$$\frac{Q_1}{Q_2} \approx \frac{\alpha_1}{\alpha_2} = \left(\frac{\text{Re}_1}{\text{Re}_2}\right)^{0.8} = \left(\frac{u_1}{u_2}\right)^{0.8} \tag{*}$$

曲 
$$u_1 = \frac{q_{\text{m1}}}{0.785d^2n\rho}$$
  $u_2 = \frac{q_{\text{m2}}}{0.785d^2 \cdot 2n\rho}$  可得:  $\frac{u_1}{u_2} = 2\left(\frac{q_{\text{m1}}}{q_{\text{m2}}}\right) = 2\left(\frac{Q_1}{Q_2}\right)$ , 代入(\*)式

$$\frac{Q_1}{Q_2} = \left(\frac{u_1}{u_2}\right)^{0.8} = \left(2 \cdot \frac{Q_1}{Q_2}\right)^{0.8} = 2^{0.8} \left(\frac{Q_1}{Q_2}\right)^{0.8}, \quad \text{解得:} \quad \left(\frac{Q_1}{Q_2}\right)^{0.2} = 2^{0.8}$$

 $\frac{q_{\rm m1}}{q_{\rm m2}} = \frac{Q_1}{Q_2} = 2^4 = 16$ ,所以,从提高生产能力看,串联优于并联。

(2) 
$$\frac{\Delta p_1}{\Delta p_2} = \frac{\lambda_1 \frac{l_1}{d_1} \cdot \frac{\rho}{2} u_1^2}{\lambda_2 \frac{l_2}{d_2} \cdot \frac{\rho}{2} u_2^2} = \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2} \cdot \frac{l_1}{l_2} \cdot \left(\frac{u_1}{u_2}\right)^2, \quad \text{ The: } \quad \frac{l_1}{l_2} = 2$$

$$\lambda = \frac{0.3164}{\text{Re}^{0.25}} \qquad \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2} = \left(\frac{\text{Re}_2}{\text{Re}_1}\right)^{0.25} = \left(\frac{u_2}{u_1}\right)^{0.25} \qquad \frac{\Delta p_1}{\Delta p_2} = \left(\frac{u_2}{u_1}\right)^{0.25} \times 2 \times \left(\frac{u_1}{u_2}\right)^2 = 2 \times \left(\frac{u_1}{u_2}\right)^{1.75}$$

曲(1) 己知: 
$$\frac{u_1}{u_2} = 2\left(\frac{q_{\text{ml}}}{q_{\text{m2}}}\right) = 2 \times 16 = 32$$
,  $\frac{\Delta p_1}{\Delta p_2} = 2 \times 32^{1.75} = 861$ 

结论:尽管从传热的角度看,串联有利于提高生产能力,但输送消耗的能量太大,所以在生产上若要提高生产能力,常采用并联方案。

3-45 在单管程逆流列管式换热器中用水冷却空气。水和空气的进口温度分别为25℃及115℃。在换热器使用的初期,水和空气的出口温度分别为48℃和42℃;使用一年后,由于污垢热阻的影响,在水的流量和入口温度不变的情况下,其出口温度降至40℃。不计热损失。求(1)空气出口温度变为多少?(2)总传热系数变为原来的多少倍;(3)若使水流量增大一倍,而空气流量及两流体入口温度都保持不变,则两流体的出口温度变为多少?(提示:水的对流传热系数远大于空气)

解: (1) 
$$\frac{q_{\text{m1}}c_{\text{p1}}}{q_{\text{m2}}c_{\text{p2}}} = \frac{t_2 - t_1}{T_1 - T_2} = \frac{48 - 25}{115 - 42} = 0.315 = \frac{t'_2 - t_1}{T_1 - T'_2} = \frac{40 - 25}{115 - T'_2},$$
解得:  $T'_2 = 67.4$  °C

(2) 
$$\frac{K'}{K} = \frac{Q'}{Q} \frac{\Delta t_{\rm m}}{\Delta t'_{\rm m}} = \frac{T_1 - T'_2}{T_1 - T_2} \frac{\Delta t_{\rm m}}{\Delta t'_{\rm m}}; \quad \Delta t_{\rm m} = \frac{(115 - 48) - (42 - 25)}{\ln(115 - 48)/(42 - 25)} = 36.46 \,^{\circ}\text{C};$$

$$\Delta t'_{\rm m} = \frac{\left(115 - 40\right) - \left(67.4 - 25\right)}{\ln\left(115 - 40\right) / \left(67.4 - 25\right)} = 57.16 \, ^{\circ}{\rm C} \; ; \quad \frac{K'}{K} = \frac{115 - 67.4}{115 - 48} \, \frac{36.46}{57.16} = 0.453$$

(3) 
$$\ln \frac{T_1 - t'_2}{T'_2 - t_1} = \frac{K'A}{q_{m1}c_{p1}} \left( 1 - \frac{q_{m1}c_{p1}}{q_{m2}c_{p2}} \right)$$
  $\ln \frac{T_1 - t''_2}{T''_2 - t_1} = \frac{K''A}{q_{m1}c_{p1}} \left( 1 - \frac{q_{m1}c_{p1}}{q''_{m2}c_{p2}} \right)$ 

$$\text{FFU} \frac{\ln \frac{T_1 - t''_2}{T''_2 - t_1}}{\ln \frac{T_1 - t'_2}{T'_2 - t_1}} = \frac{\frac{K''A}{q_{\text{m1}}c_{\text{p1}}} \left(1 - \frac{q_{\text{m1}}c_{\text{p1}}}{q''_{\text{m2}}c_{\text{p2}}}\right)}{\frac{K'A}{q_{\text{m1}}c_{\text{p1}}} \left(1 - \frac{q_{\text{m1}}c_{\text{p1}}}{q_{\text{m2}}c_{\text{p2}}}\right)} = \frac{K''}{K'} \frac{1 - 0.5 \times 0.315}{1 - 0.315} = 1.23$$

(因水的传热系数远大于空气,所以可近似认为水的流量对总传热系数没有影响,K"≈K')

$$\ln \frac{T_1 - t''_2}{T''_2 - t_1} = 1.23 \ln \frac{T_1 - t'_2}{T'_2 - t_1} = 0.701$$

该式与热平衡方程  $\frac{q_{\text{m1}}c_{\text{p1}}}{q''_{\text{m2}}c_{\text{p2}}} = \frac{t''_2 - t_1}{T_1 - T''_2} = 0.5 \times 0.315 = 0.158$  联立求解:

可得: T"<sub>2</sub> = 65.78 °C; t"<sub>2</sub> = 32.78 °C

3-46 在列管式换热器中用饱和水蒸汽来预热某股料液。料液走管内,其入口温度为295K,料液比热为4.0kJ/kg.K,密度为1100kg/m³;饱和蒸汽在管外冷凝,其冷凝温度395K。当料液流量为1.76×10<sup>-4</sup> m³/s,其出口温度为375K;当料液流量为3.25×10<sup>-4</sup> m³/s 时,其出口温度为370K。假定料液在管内流动达到湍流,蒸汽冷凝传热系数为3.4kW/m²·K,且保持不变,忽略管壁热阻和污垢热阻。试求该换热器的传热面积。

解: 
$$Q = KA\Delta t_{\rm m} = q_{\rm m2}c_{\rm p2}(t_2-t_1).....$$
①; 
$$Q' = K'A\Delta t'_{\rm m} = q'_{\rm m2}c_{\rm p2}(t'_2-t_1).....$$
②

$$\frac{K'}{K} = \frac{q'_{m2}}{q_{m2}} \frac{t'_2 - t_1}{t_2 - t_1} \frac{\Delta t_m}{\Delta t'_m} \cdots 3$$

$$t_1 = 295K \to t_2 = 375K$$

$$T_2 = 395K \leftarrow T_1 = 395K$$

$$\Delta t_m = \frac{(395 - 295) - (395 - 375)}{\ln \frac{395 - 295}{395 - 375}} = 49.7 \text{ K}$$

$$t_1 = 295K \to t'_2 = 370K$$

$$T_2 = 395K \leftarrow T_1 = 395K$$

$$\Delta t'_m = \frac{(395 - 295) - (395 - 370)}{\ln \frac{395 - 295}{395 - 370}} = 54.1 \text{ K}$$

代入③式可求得两种工况下总传热系数之比:

$$\frac{K'}{K} = \frac{q'_{\text{m2}}}{q_{\text{m2}}} \frac{t'_{2} - t_{1}}{t_{2} - t_{1}} \frac{\Delta t_{\text{m}}}{\Delta t'_{\text{m}}} = \frac{3.25}{1.76} \frac{370 - 295}{375 - 295} \frac{49.7}{54.1} = 1.59$$

考虑  $K \otimes K'$  与对流传热系数的关系以及对流传热系数与流量的关系:

$$K = \frac{\alpha_1 \alpha_2}{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2} \qquad K' = \frac{\alpha_1 \alpha'_2}{\alpha_1 + \alpha'_2} \qquad \frac{K'}{K} = \frac{\alpha'_2 (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2)}{\alpha_2 (\alpha_1 + \alpha'_2)} \dots \dots \textcircled{4}$$

式④仍有两个未知数,即 $\alpha_2$ 与 $\alpha'_2$ ,但它们之间有一定的关系:

$$\frac{\alpha'_2}{\alpha_2} = \left(\frac{u'}{u}\right)^{0.8} = \left(\frac{q_{V2}}{q_{V2}}\right)^{0.8} = \left(\frac{3.25}{1.76}\right)^{0.8} = 1.63 \text{ , } \exists 1.63 \alpha_2 \cdots \cdots \exists 1.6$$

将式⑤代入式④消去
$$\alpha'_2$$
可得:  $\frac{K'}{K} = \frac{1.63\alpha_2(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2)}{\alpha_2(\alpha_1 + 1.63\alpha_2)} = 1.59 \dots$ ...⑥;

将  $\alpha_1 = 3.4 \text{ kW/m}^2 \cdot \text{K代入⑥式可得:} \quad \alpha_2 = 0.144 \text{ kW/m}^2 \cdot \text{K}$ 

$$K = \frac{\alpha_1 \alpha_2}{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2} = \frac{0.144 * 3.4}{0.144 + 3.4} = 0.138 \text{ kW/m}^2 \cdot \text{K}$$

代入①式可求得传热面积: 
$$A = \frac{q_{\text{m2}}c_{\text{p2}}(t_2 - t_1)}{K\Delta t_{\text{m}}} = \frac{1.76 \times 10^{-4} \times 1100 \times 4.0 \times 80}{0.138 \times 49.7} = 9.03 \text{ m}^2$$

3-47 在传热面积为 5m² 的换热器中用冷却水冷却某溶液。冷却水流量为 1.5kg/s,入口温度 为 20℃,比热为 4.17kJ/kg·K;溶液的流量为 1kg/s,入口温度为 78℃,比热为 2.45kJ/kg·K。已知溶液与冷却水逆流流动,两流体的对流传热系数均为 1800 W/ m²·K。(1) 试分别求两流体的出口温度? (2) 现溶液流量增加 30%,欲通过提高冷却水流量的方法使溶液出口温度仍维持原值,试求冷却水流量应达到多少? (设冷却水和溶液的对流传热系数均与各自流量的 0.8 次方成正比,忽略管壁热阻和污垢热阻)

解 (1) 总传热系数近似用下式计算: 
$$K = 1/\left(\frac{1}{\alpha_1} + \frac{1}{\alpha_2}\right) = 1/\left(\frac{1}{1800} + \frac{1}{1800}\right) = 900 \text{W/m}^2 \cdot \text{K}$$

$$\ln \frac{T_1 - t_2}{T_2 - t_1} = \ln \frac{78 - t_2}{T_2 - 20} = \frac{KA}{q_{\text{m1}}c_{\text{p1}}} \left( 1 - \frac{q_{\text{m1}}c_{\text{p1}}}{q_{\text{m2}}c_{\text{p2}}} \right) = \frac{900 \times 5}{1 \times 2450} \left( 1 - \frac{1 \times 2450}{1.5 \times 4170} \right) = 1.12$$
 (a)

热平衡方程: 
$$\frac{q_{\text{m1}}c_{\text{p1}}}{q_{\text{m2}}c_{\text{p2}}} = 0.392 = \frac{t_2 - t_1}{T_1 - T_2} = \frac{t_2 - 20}{78 - T_2}$$
 (b)

- (a) 式(b) 式联立求解得: T<sub>2</sub> = 33.19 ℃; t<sub>2</sub> = 37.56 ℃
- (2) 新工况下的总传热系数:

$$K' = K \left( \frac{1}{\alpha_1} + \frac{1}{\alpha_2} \right) / \left( \frac{1}{1.3^{0.8} \alpha_1} + \frac{1}{\alpha_2 (q'_{m2} / q_{m2})^{0.8}} \right) = 2K / \left( \frac{1}{1.3^{0.8}} + \frac{1}{(q'_{m2} / q_{m2})^{0.8}} \right)$$

新工况下: 
$$\ln \frac{T_1 - t'_2}{T'_2 - t_1} = \frac{2KA}{\left(1/1.3^{0.8} + 1/\left(q'_{m2}/q_{m2}\right)^{0.8}\right)q'_{m1}c_{p1}} \left(1 - \frac{q'_{m1}c_{p1}}{\left(q'_{m2}/q_{m2}\right)q_{m2}c_{p2}}\right)$$

将已知数据代入上式:

$$\ln \frac{78 - t'_2}{33.19 - 20} = \frac{2 \times 900 \times 5}{\left(1/1.3^{0.8} + 1/(q'_{m2}/q_{m2})^{0.8}\right) \times 1.3 \times 2450} \left(1 - \frac{1.3 \times 2450}{\left(q'_{m2}/q_{m2}\right) \times 1.5 \times 4170}\right) \tag{c}$$

新工况下热平衡方程:

$$\frac{q'_{\text{m1}} c_{\text{p1}}}{(q'_{\text{m2}} / q_{\text{m2}}) q_{\text{m2}} c_{\text{p2}}} = \frac{1.3 \times 2450}{(q'_{\text{m2}} / q_{\text{m2}}) \times 1.5 \times 4170} = \frac{t'_{2} - t_{1}}{T_{1} - T'_{2}} = \frac{t'_{2} - 20}{78 - 33.19}$$
 (d)

试差求解上述关于  $q'_{m2}$  /  $q_{m2}$  和  $t'_2$  的方程组,可得:  $q'_{m2}$  /  $q_{m2}$  = 1.418;  $t'_2$  = 36.09  $^{\circ}$ C 所以,冷却水流量需要提高至  $q'_{m2}$  = 1.418×1.5 = 2.127kg/s

3-48 两无限大平行平面进行辐射传热,已知两平面材料的黑度分别为0.32和0.78。若在这两个平面间放置一个黑度为0.04的无限大抛光铝板以减少辐射传热量,试求在原两平面温度不变的情况下由于插入铝板而使辐射传热量减少的百分数。

解:两无限大平面间的辐射传热,角系数为1。设 $T_1$ 、 $T_2$ 、 $T_3$ 分别代表板1、板2和铝板的绝对温度。没有插入铝板3时,辐射传热通量为:  $q_{1-2}=C_{1-2}(X_1-X_2)$ 

其中 
$$X_1 = \left(\frac{T_1}{100}\right)^4$$
 、  $X_2 = \left(\frac{T_2}{100}\right)^4$  、  $X_3 = \left(\frac{T_3}{100}\right)^4$ 

插入3后: 
$$q_{1-3} = C_{1-3}(X_1 - X_3) = C_{3-2}(X_3 - X_2) = q_{3-2}$$

由此解得: 
$$X_3 = \frac{C_{1-3}X_1 + C_{3-2}X_2}{C_{1-3} + C_{3-2}}$$

将该式代入
$$q_{1-3}$$
可得:  $q_{1-3} = C_{1-3} \left( X_1 - \frac{C_{1-3}X_1 + C_{3-2}X_2}{C_{1-3} + C_{3-2}} \right) = \frac{C_{1-3}C_{3-2}}{C_{1-3} + C_{3-2}} (X_1 - X_2)$ 

所以 
$$\frac{q_{1-3}}{q_{1-2}} = \frac{C_{1-3}C_{3-2}}{(C_{1-3} + C_{3-2})C_{1-2}}$$

$$C_{1-2} = C_0 \; / \left( 1 \, / \, \varepsilon_1 + 1 \, / \, \varepsilon_2 - 1 \right) = 0.294 C_0 \; ; \quad C_{1-3} = C_0 \; / \left( 1 \, / \, \varepsilon_1 + 1 \, / \, \varepsilon_3 - 1 \right) = 0.0369 C_0 \; ;$$

$$C_{3-2} = C_0 / (1/\varepsilon_3 + 1/\varepsilon_2 - 1) = 0.0396C_0; \quad \frac{q_{1-3}}{q_{1-2}} = \frac{0.0369 \times 0.0396}{(0.0369 + 0.0396) \times 0.294} = 0.065$$

即辐射热损失减小了93.5%