### 智能传感与检测技术

(Measurement & Instrumentation)

过程参数检测部分

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# 物位测量

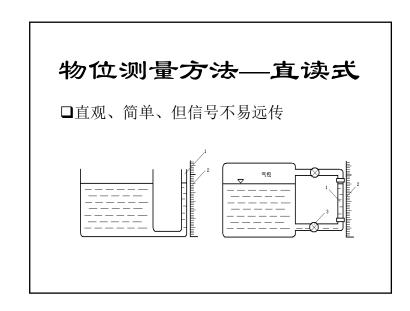
### □基本概念

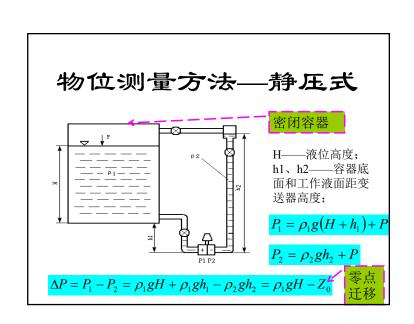
容器中液体或固体物料的表面位置, 对应不同物料性质分为液位(液体)、 料位(固体)和界位(液—液或液— 固相界面)。

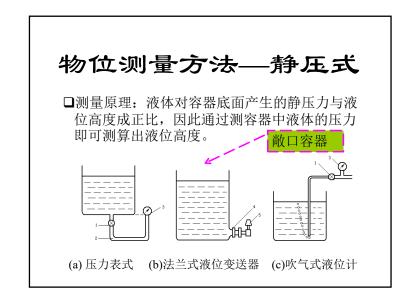
# 物位测量

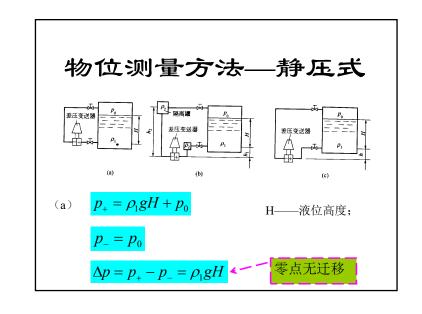
- □基本概念
  - ❖定义
  - ❖液位、料位、界位(相界面)
- □物位测量方法
  - ◆直读式、静压式、浮力式、电气式 (电容)、波动式(声学、射线、 微波)、机械接触式(音叉)

# 物位测量方法 □直读式、静 压式、浮力 式、电气式 (电容)、 波动式(声 学、射线、 微波)、机 械接触式 (音叉) Reference plane (a) Bottom sensor

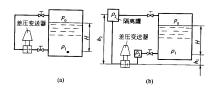


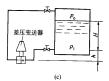






### 物位测量方法—静压式





(b)  $p_{+} = \rho_{1}gH + \rho_{2}gh_{1} + p_{0}$ 

 $p_{-} = \rho_2 g h_2 + p_0$ 

H——液位高度;

h1、h2—差压变送器 引压管中隔离液高度; (液罐上方气体可凝)

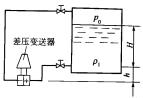
 $\Delta p = p_{+} - p_{-} = \rho_{1}gH + \rho_{2}g(h_{1} - h_{2})$ 

零点负迁移

### 填空题 3分

② 设置

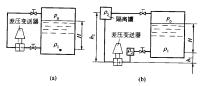
下图所示为采用某种差压变送器测量罐内水位(范围0~10米)的安装方式,储液罐顶部为空气,储液罐中液体为水,差压变送器引压管中无隔离液,测量时需要打开引压管上的阀门,差压变送器出厂时按量程0~10米水柱标定(即压差为0时输出信号为4mA,压差为10米水柱时输出信号为20mA),已知6为2.5米,则液位H为5米时,差压变送器输出为[填空1] mA,为了使差压变送器输出和被测液位相对应,需要进行零点[填空2](负,正)迁移,完成零点迁移后当H为2.5米时,差压变送器输出[填空3] mA。

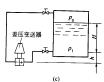


正常使用填空题需3.0以上版本雨课堂

作答

### 物位测量方法—静压式





 $(c) p_{+} = \rho_{1}gH + \rho_{1}gh + p_{0}$ 

H——液位高度; 差压变送器安装低于 液罐底部

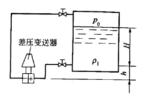
 $p_{-}=p_{0}$ 

 $\Delta p = p_+ - p_- = \rho_1 g H + \rho_1 g h$ 

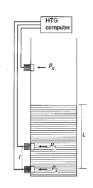


### 物位测量方法—静压式

思考题



### 物位测量方法—静压式



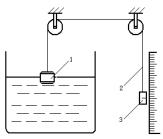
□思考题1: 左图所示通过 测量3个压力 $p_0$ 、 $p_1$ 、 $p_2$ 来 获得液位高度L,用于测量 $p_1$ 、 $p_2$ 的压力变送器间的距离I已知,试推导液位高度L的表达式,并说明采用此压力测量模式有何优点?

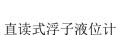
# 物位测量方法—浮力式

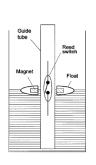
### □测量原理:

浮力法测液位是依据力平衡原理,通常借助浮子一类的悬浮物,浮子做成空心刚体,使它在平衡时能够浮于液面。当液位高度发生变化时,浮子就会跟随液面上下移动。因此测出浮子的位移就可知液位变化量。浮子式液位计按浮子形状不同,可分为浮子式、浮筒式等等;按机构不同可分为钢带式、杠杆式等。

### 物位测量方法—浮力式



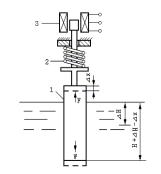




 $p_2 - p_1$ 

舌簧管式浮子液位计

### 物位测量方法—浮力式



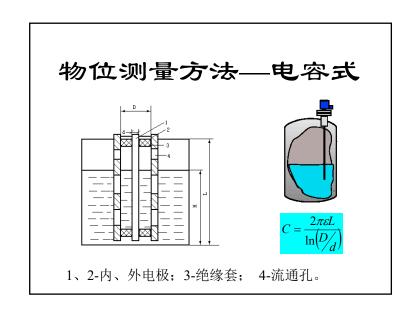
 $cx_0 = mg - A\rho gH$ 

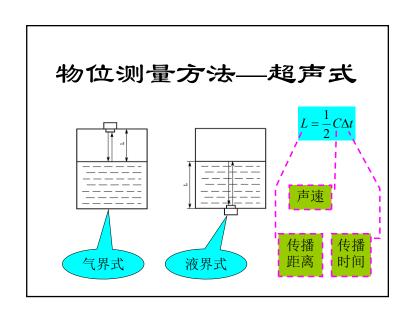
 $c(x_0 - \Delta x) = mg - A\rho g(H + \Delta H - \Delta x)$ 

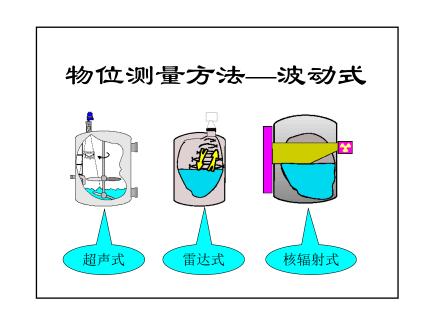
 $\Delta H = \left(1 + \frac{c}{A\rho g}\right) \Delta x$ 

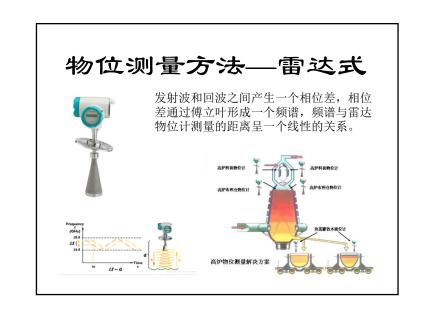
浮筒式液位计

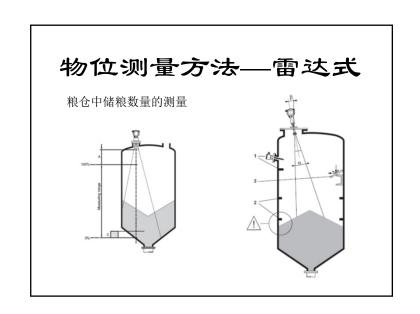
1-浮筒; 2-弹簧; 3-差动变压器

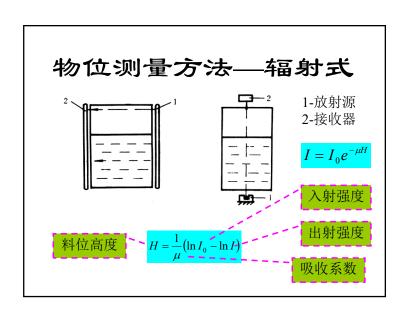


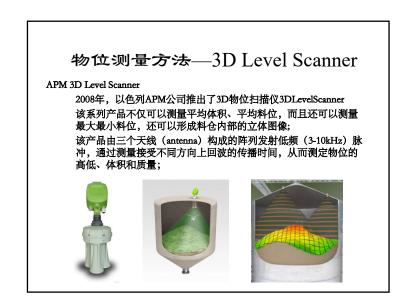


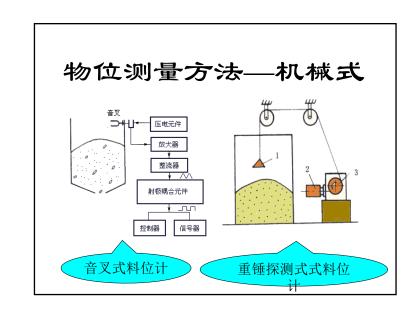




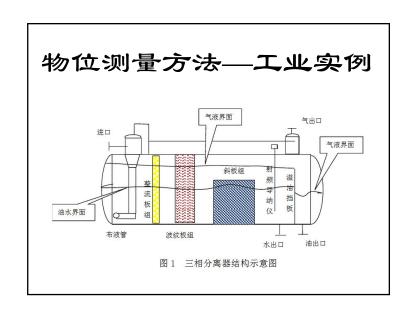


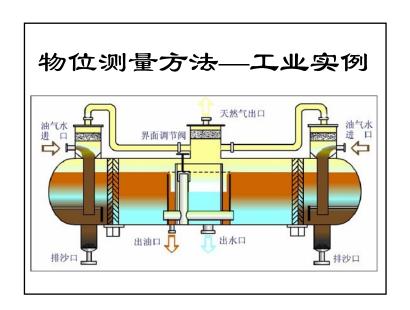


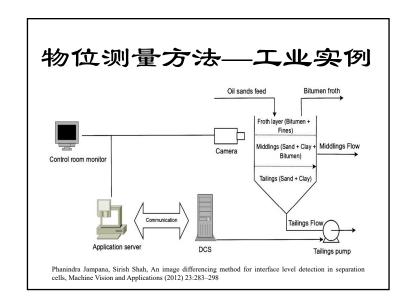




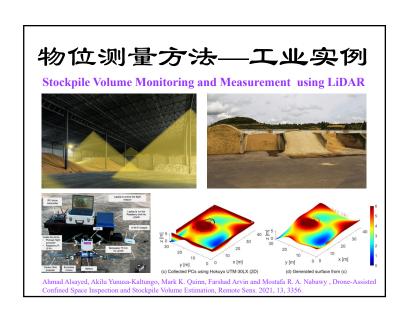
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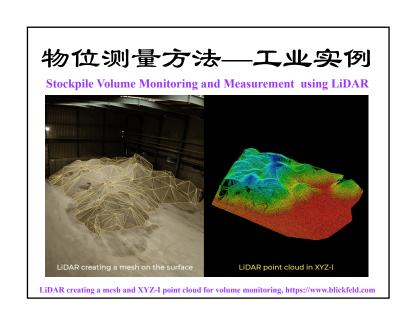


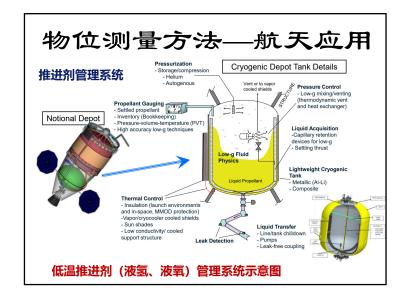




# 物位测量方法—工业实例

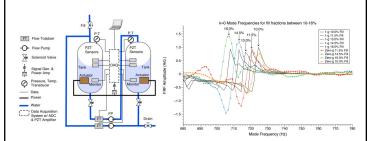






# 物位测量方法—航天应用

### 模态测量技术



Peterson T, Bossong C, Bartel B. Modal Propellant Gauging in Microgravity[C], AIAA, 2016.

# 物位测量方法—航天应用

### 阻抗成像测量技术

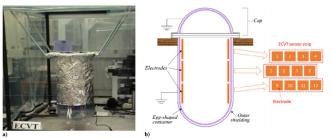
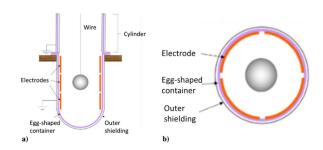


Fig. 6 Experimental ECVT setup at NIST: a) a photograph of the setup, and b) the configuration of the electrodes.

Seung Ho Yang, Yong Sik Kim, Nicholas G. Dagalakis, and Yicheng Wang, Flexible Assemblies of Electro-capacitive Volume Tomographic Sensors for Gauging Fuel of Spacecraft, JOURNAL OF SPACECRAFT AND ROCKETS, 2021, 58(2): 499-504.

### 物位测量方法—航天应用

### 阻抗成像测量技术



Seung Ho Yang, Yong Sik Kim, Nicholas G. Dagalakis, and Yicheng Wang, Flexible Assemblies of Electro-capacitive Volume Tomographic Sensors for Gauging Fuel of Spacecraft, JOURNAL OF SPACECRAFT AND ROCKETS, 2021, 58(2): 499-504.

### 物位测量方法—航天应用

### 阻抗成像测量技术

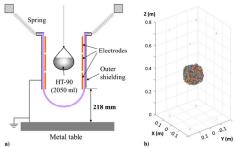
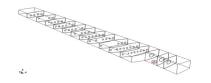


Fig. 9 Schematic diagram for testing HT-90 in a balloon and its reconstructed 3-D shape.

Seung Ho Yang, Yong Sik Kim, Nicholas G. Dagalakis, and Yicheng Wang, Flexible Assemblies of Electro-capacitive Volume Tomographic Sensors for Gauging Fuel of Spacecraft, JOURNAL OF SPACECRAFT AND ROCKETS, 2021, 58(2): 499-504.

### 物位测量方法—大飞机燃油 液位及液量监测

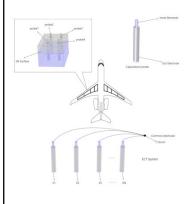






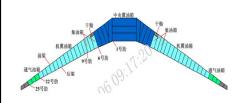
- □ 主流民机燃油箱结构复杂、大尺度;
- □ 油箱内燃油液位及燃油量测量对飞机 安全飞行具有重要意义;
- □ 急需探索新的燃油液位及燃油量测量 方法和技术。

### 物位测量方法—大飞机燃油 液位及液量监测



- ▶ 电容探头阵列+ECT: 多电容探头阵 列结合ECT多电极电容测量技术;
- 工作模式
- ✓ 每个电容传感器探头采用传统 同轴电缆类似结构;
- 测量同一集油相的N个电容传感器探头的内电极相连作为公共电极使用,外电极独立使用;
- N个电容传感器探头通过ECT阵列电容测量硬件同时测量液位相关电容值并根据算法重构液面和液量;

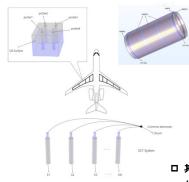
### 物位测量方法—大飞机燃油 液位及液量监测





- 口地面停机姿态(横滚及俯仰角范围: ±2.0°)条件下测量精度为±2%;
- 口 正常巡航姿态 (俯仰角范围: 0° 到4.0°, 横滚角范围: ±1.0°)条件 下测量精度为±3%;
- 口正常爬升及下降姿态(俯仰角范围: ±6.0°, 横滚角范围: ±3.0°) 条件下测量精度为±5%。

### 物位测量方法—大飞机燃油 液位及液量监测



- ➢ 3D-ECT: 3层电极,每层8或12 电极,共24或36电极;
- 模式1:3层独立工作模式,即 每层可以看作一个独立的传统 二维ECT系统;
- 模式2:3维ECT工作模式,即由所有电极构成一个3维电容成像传感器整体;
- 口 其他可行技术:分布式超声液位检测? 分布式LiDAR液位检测?