

计算机应用

计算传热学在工程换热设备传热研究中的应用

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[摘要] 介绍了国内外有关数值传热学(NHT)在实际工程研究应用中的进展,对数值模拟在工程传热技术应用的现状和前景进行了分析,作为研究、设计和技术开发的手段和方法,数值传热学以及与其相关的并行计算技术、数值模拟仿真技术、流场测试技术以及可视化技术等工程应用和强化传热研究方面,将是研究的重点和发展方向。

[关键词] 数值传热学;数值方法;工程应用

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1 计算传热学采用的数值方法简述

就学科内容而言,计算传热学和计算流体力学密不可分。计算传热学所研究的基本内容是传热学中的四大模块:热传导、对流传热、辐射传热及传热过程、复杂传热过程与各类换热设备的传热特性,而流体力学的理论和成果是传热学研究的基石。近年来,为了对这些热传递过程进行数值模拟,已经发展出了多种数值方法。一般地,数值方法与所研究的问题密切相关。

目前,应用于流动和换热问题的数值方法很多,比较成熟的有有限差分法、有限元法、有限容积法、无限元法、控制容积有限元法(CVFEM)及微分求积法(DQM)等。对于用积分方程或积分-微分方程来描述的复杂辐射换热现象,已经发展出许多数值处理方法,包括热通量法、区域法、蒙特-卡罗法及离散坐标法等^[1]。

在计算传热发展的前期,由于受到计算方法及计算机硬件发展程度的限制,研究的重点集中在基本的单元热传递过程。在最近 10 余年中,对于大型或复杂流动与换热设备中的物理过程也日益得到重视和发展,而且正是由于对这些有密切工程应用背景的复杂物理过程数值模拟的成功,才给计算传热学的发展提供了进一步的动力。对于这一类流动和传热问题的数值计算,有三方面的特点值得提出:一是由于许多工程设备的复杂性,在对发生于其间的流动与传热过程进行数值计算时,常常需要对结构或过程作合理的简化,如对于大型凝汽器中管束间的流场计算引入多孔介质的概念来代替实际的管束;二是这种数值计算的主要目的在于获得对工程

设计具有指导意义的物理结果,而不在于发展数值方法,因而常采用已经广泛考核且比较成熟的算法和格式等,如采用结构化交叉网格、SIMPLER 算法、k- ϵ 紊流模型及交替方向 TDMA 求解的方法计算大型电站锅炉炉膛流动和温度场等;三是发生在许多工程设备中的传热与动力的过程,不仅包括热量传递的三种方式,而且常伴有质交换、化学反应及燃烧等,因而需要综合应用各相应分支学科中发展起来的数值方法。

2 计算传热学在工程应用中的研究进展

从 1933 年英国科学家 Thom 第一次用手摇计算机完成一个外掠圆柱流动的数值计算以来,真正应用计算机和数值方法求解流动及传热问题在全世界范围内形成规模,且得出有益的结果,大致始于 20 世纪的 60 年代。

近年来,随着计算机技术和计算技术的飞速发展,国外有关科研人员在数值传热学的实际应用和工程中复杂流动的计算研究取得了许多进步,特别是工程中换热设备的内部流动和传热耦合问题取得了一定的进展。同时,大量的针对传热强化的实验研究工作和复杂流场的可视化研究也取得了大量的研究成果。

英国 B. M. Burnside 等建立了一个再热锅炉的二维数值计算模型,通过数值计算和实验研究相结合的方法,来研究操作条件变化对锅炉流动、温度分

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$$S = \frac{k_1}{F_c X_0} \left(1 - \exp \left(- \frac{F_c X_0}{k_1} \right) \right)$$

式中, X_0 为从热壁到泡核沸腾平均过热区的距离, 由下式计算:

$$X_0 = 0.041 g^{0.5} (1 - v)$$

通过改变边界条件, 可获得 R113 和正戊烷在 1 个大气压下, 热流密度为 $20 \sim 50 \text{ kW/m}^2$ 时的沸腾传热数值计算结果。限于篇幅, 本文仅给出一组计算结果, 见图 2。

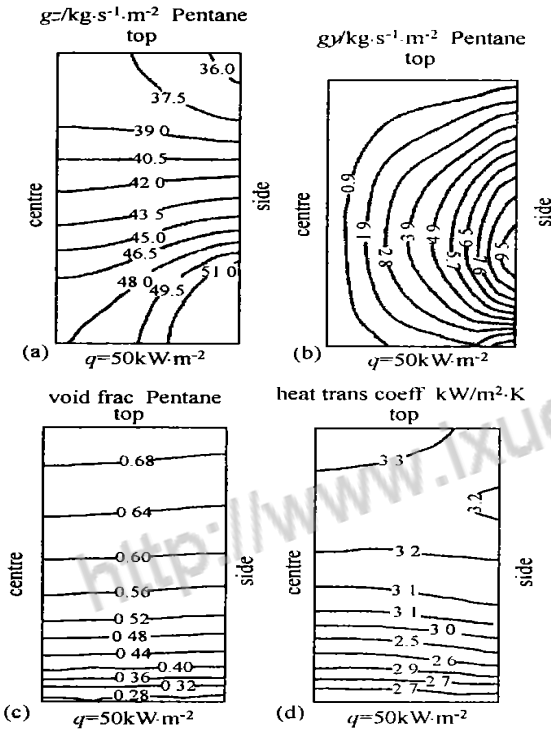


图 2 不同热流密度的正戊烷质量流量

(a), (b) - 截面含气量; (c) - 和热传导系数; (d) 的计算分布

德国科研人员 K. Schroder 和 H. Gelbe 利用 2 - D 和 3 - D 计算机流动模拟模型、CFD 计算程序 STAR - CD 和有限元计算程序研究换热器管束间单相介质流动和并行管束流动尾迹引起的振动激励的耦合解问题, 以及管束间交叉流动引起的振动激励问题^[3]。在 CFD 程序计算中分别采用了 k - 模型和 k - 模型解 N - S 方程的瞬态问题、湍流问题以及不可压缩流场问题, 并对结果进行了对比。对在流动诱导下的刚性管束和柔性管束采用不同的网格离散方法进行了计算, 研究结果和实验数据进行了比较, 具有较高的精度。采用不同网格进行计算的部分结果见图 3。

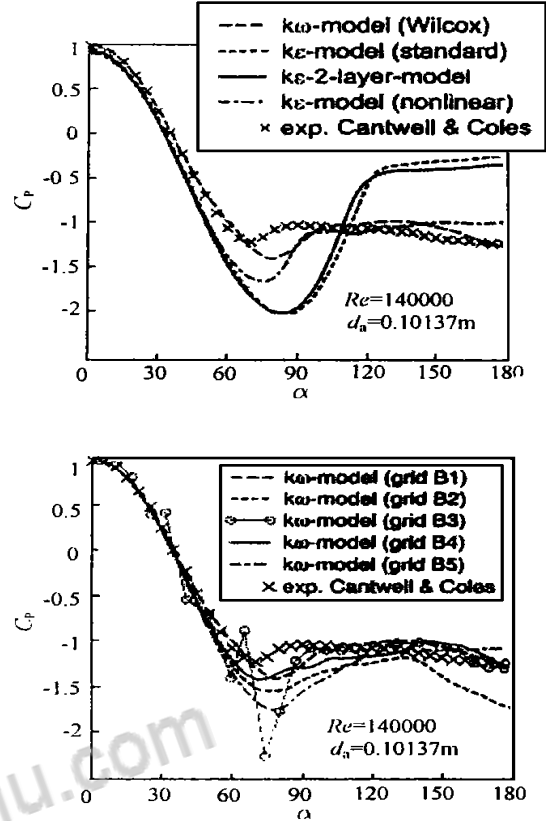


图 3 采用不同计算网格模型时单管圆周上压力系数分布的结果对比以及和实验结果的对比

另外, 美国 R. Romero - MeAndez, S. Mihir Sen, K. T. Yang 和 Rodney McClain 通过对单列带翅管式换热器可视化研究和数值模拟方法模拟研究了翅间距离对换热和流动的影响^[4]。采用两个翅片之间的距离和管子的直径之比对当量尺寸进行无量纲化。增加该无量纲化尺寸会导致管子背风面产生涡旋和分离发展区域, 此分离发展区域可使局部 Nu 数得到较大提高, 但是造成无量纲压力降在局部也出现了一个最大值。

法国 S. Lalot, P. Florent 和美国的 S. K. Lang, A. E. Bergles 等以一个实验用的电加热器中的交叉流动分布不均匀问题为基础, 对换热器入口流动分布不均匀性进行了研究。研究表明, 对于介质为两种流体的换热设备和电加热器中流动分布不均匀性的影响十分重大。不合理的入口设计是造成电加热器入口流体分布不均和回流的主要原因。依据研究结论, 他们提出了一个简单的、具有较高精度的计算方法和计算公式来计算加热器和换热器中流体的流动速度。图 4 是换热器入口流场分布可视化示意图^[5]。

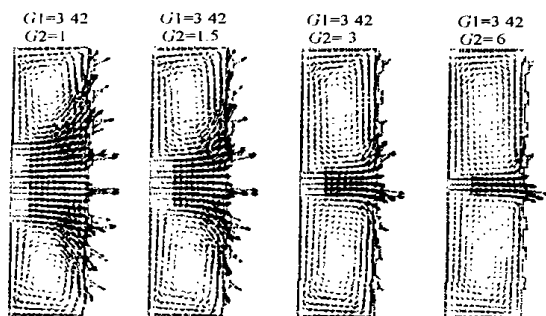


图 4 换热器入口流场分布可视化结果

目前,在数值计算传热学和强化传热研究领域中,国外主要集中在开发新型换热元件和各种复杂场问题方面^[3,4,6~9]。

在国内,计算流体力学和计算传热学的研究也取得了大量成果和进展。西安交大的陶文铨教授、清华大学的周力行教授等都在基本理论和实际应用问题的研究上取得了许多重大成果^[10~15]。

华中理工大学的王昌凌、王弘将实体造型理论与导热理论有机结合,根据导热三维温度场数值计算与构型数据分布的特点,采用了颜色纹理法的可视化方案:建立温-色表,用空间二进制矩阵最小单元的灰暗度来产生无级的浓淡阴影变化;描绘出导热三维温度场的色温图;并将每一瞬时的色温图顺序播放出来,从而实现导热三维温度场的动态可视化^[16]。该研究成果为热传导问题的仿真提供了一条有效的途径。

浙江大学热能工程研究所郑友取等的“切向燃烧锅炉炉内 NO_x 生成的数值模拟”研究,应用简化的后处理 NO_x 生成机理模型及气固多相流动模型,对大型切向燃烧锅炉在 3 种不同工况下炉内燃烧过程、 NO_x 排放进行了计算机三维数值模拟,同时将计算结果和实验数据进行了对比分析,两者吻合程度良好^[17]。

以上关于传热和流动的研究,基本是以计算流体力学和计算传热学为研究手段,结合流场可视化(PIV)和激光多普勒测速等先进的测试技术,对具有实际性的工程问题进行的研究。这些研究成果一般都能通过验证,具有良好的可信度,可对实际工程的设计、操作、改造、管理等提供理论指导依据。

3 数值传热学工程应用之未来发展趋势

对于现代的实际工程问题,几乎无法依靠单一学科来解决。未来对流体和传热学中复杂问题的解决,也必须依赖多种学科交叉和新学科的发展。

对流体力学和传热学的基本理论研究而言,由

于在传热、传质与流体动量传输中,处处存在相互作用,因此在所研究的场中处处存在非线性问题。一个具有现代科学意义的不可预测系统是湍流,湍流中流体之轨道行为的随机性及其复杂规律的描述一直是科学研究上的难题。大旋涡中套小旋涡,小旋涡里又有更小的旋涡,这在每一个尺度层次上都似乎是有结构的。它们有时相似,有时却差异极大。任一小流体元随时间的变化都无法用 Newton 决定论精确地预测,然而湍流的旋涡结构和复杂的动力学行为在目前还只能给予统计方法的描述。由此,可将湍流现象看作是混沌的、随机的、不可预测的和无序的。这种现象有利用混沌理论中的分形几何学和多维流动传热模型相结合进行研究的可能。

数值计算的并行算法与并行计算机的发展和应用。为适应计算大型问题的需要,并行计算研究的重点应放在针对典型问题研究和设计快速有效的并行算法及与之配套、专用的并行计算机。

数值计算绝不仅为验证理论研究服务,而是要提供应用于工程的工具以及技术手段。重要工程是综合性的,因此必然要求大规模的计算传热学程序系统和集成系统。对这类工程应用专业软件的开发和研制是我国研究人员面临的十分迫切的问题之一。国际上许多大型通用商用专业软件的开发应用,对实际工程问题的研究、设计、优化、管理以及评价都是重要的工具和手段,起到十分有益的作用。同时,国外还在不断加大这类专业软件的开发力度,据称,美国 NACA (National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics) 等正在进行的新一代智能化软件工程,称为“人工真实环境(或称人工实际环境)”工程,是计算流体力学、计算机科学、人工智能和仿生学等相结合的产物,代表了计算流体力学和计算传热学专业软件的发展方向。相对而言,我国在拥有自主知识产权的大型商用专业软件开发方面,远远落后于国际先进水平,特别是在计算流体力学和计算传热学的相关专业软件开发方面,一直未能真正形成规模化、规范化、产业化的开发模式。这类软件主要依靠进口国外产品,如常用软件有 ANSYS、ADINA、STAR-CD、FLUENT、CFX、CFD 等,因而国产软件开发的问题必须予以特别重视。

先进的流动测量技术,如激光多普勒(LDV)测速技术、粒子成像速度仪(PIV)成像技术以及各种可视化技术的应用对传热学的发展起到极其重要的作用。LDV 技术具有精度高、测量范围广、可以获得全场流动信息以及浓度分布等特点,是研究流场

不可缺少的先进手段之一。作为现代流场测试技术之一,PIV 技术可以获得瞬间、全场流动信息,对于流动结构研究极为有益。三维 PIV 测量技术是 PIV 技术的发展趋势之一,也是当今 PIV 技术研究的热点与难点。其它各种场的可视化技术也将不断的发展和完善。

换热设备的阻垢防垢技术的研究和发展。自从换热器发明以来,尽管经过了近 30 年的研究,取得了不少进展,但在大多数工程实际中,其结垢问题仍是一个难题。换热设备的结垢每年消耗巨额资金,严重时会影响正常的生产运转,因此,对换热设备结垢问题的研究是十分必要的。尽管传热结垢的研究已取得了不少成果,但由于污垢的复杂性和多样性,需要解决的问题仍很多。大量准确污垢热阻值的缺乏,是换热器设计过高或过低的原因。关于换热器污垢还没有系统的理论模型,应开展结垢问题数学模型的研究,建立关于污垢预测的计算模型和计算方法。

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Preparation and application of grafted sodium lignosulfonate

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[Abstract] The graft copolymerization of sodium lignosulfonate with acrylic acid is studied. The dispersion stability of the graft copolymerization products in coal water slurry is determined. The results show that the graft copolymers can increase the solid concentration by 1 % ~ 2 % and improve the stability of the coal water slurry obviously. The action mechanism of graft copolymers in coal-water slurry is discussed. It is pointed out that - COOH in the graft copolymers plays a key role in improving the dispersion stability of coal-water slurry.

[Key words] Sodium lignosulfonate; Acrylic acid; Graft copolymer; Coal-water slurry

Technology about preparation for chitosan reserving protein

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[Abstract] The effects of three factors (concentration of NaOH, time of NaOH treatment, and temperature of NaOH treatment) in preparation of chitosan are studied according to D-approximate design experimental method. The degree of deacetylation of chitosan increases with the concentration of NaOH, and the ascend pace of the degree of deacetylation of chitosan diminishes with the increasing concentration of NaOH. When the concentration of NaOH attain 40 %, the degree of deacetylation of chitosan shows a peak value, and is 90 % or so. The degree of deacetylation of chitosan descends when the concentration of NaOH is increased further. The degree of deacetylation increases with the reaction temperature in linearity. The curve goes to flat at 200 or so, and the degree of deacetylation of chitosan reaches the maximum. The degree of deacetylation increases with the reaction time in linearity at the beginning, and then it begins to descend when the reaction time exceeds 50 minutes. The degree of deacetylation increase with the reaction temperature at the special concentration of NaOH (40 %). So the temperature must be increased if higher quantity of chitosan acquired.

[Key words] Chitosan; D-approximate design; Degree of deacetylation; Flocculate

Productive test of producing copper sulphate and crude nickel from waste electrolyte

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[Abstract] The technical conditions of producing copper sulphate and crude nickel from waste electrolyte are introduced. The Fe is removed by adding CH80 to the waste electrolyte to adjust the pH value, then adding CH64 to oxidize Fe^{2+} to Fe^{3+} and filtering the $\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3$ as filter residue. $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ crystal is produced by adding CH80 to the filter liquor to adjust the pH value and precipitate the Cu, dissolving the filter residue by adding H_2SO_4 and crystallizing. By adding Na_2CO_3 to the filter liquor to precipitate the Ni, and filtering, the crude nickel (NiCO_3) is obtained as filter residue. The removal rate of iron is 94 % ~ 98 %. The mean recovery rate of copper is 96 % and that of nickel is 90 %.

[Key words] Waste electrolyte; Copper sulphate; Crude nickel; Sodium carbonate

Separation methods for pentaerythritol and di-pentaerythritol

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(Research Institute of Catalyst, East China University of Science and Technology, Shanghai, 200237, China)

[Abstract] The separation methods for pentaerythritol and di-pentaerythritol are reviewed, and the influence factors are presented also.

[Key words] Pentaerythritol; Di-pentaerythritol; Separation

Discussion on the stability of circular opening column shell

CAI Guoqi

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[Abstract] The stress analysis of long column shell acted by out-presses and whose straight boundary is fixed or simple supported is made. The formula for calculating the destabilizing critical pressure is drawn.

[Key words] Opening column shell; Stress analysis; Critical pressure

Analysis of the reliability of mechanical seal

WEI Long, SUN Jiarjun

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[Abstract] The failure sorts of mechanical seal are discussed, and the Weibull relations are given. Some problems that should be taken account in collecting the mechanical seal reliability data are analyzed. Some numerical analysis methods usually adopted in estimating the reliability data are described. The calculation relations for reliability and life of mechanical seal are given.

[Key words] Mechanical seal; Reliability; Analysis

Rational selection of alloy materials in production of wet method phosphoric acid

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[Abstract] According to the material price and life, and application status of phosphoric acid production plant and our plant, it is thought that the alloy materials should be rational classified and selected. The agitated vane of extraction tank and fluid pass part of slurry pump should be selected Cr30 material, the fluid pass part of filter liquor pump, phosphoric acid pump and axial pump should be selected CD - 4MCu material. The fluid pass part of sulfuric acid pump should be selected the 941 material because of its acid corrosion resistance and good weld ability.

[Key words] Wet method phosphoric acid; Alloy materials; Selection

Application of numerical heat transfer technology in heat transfer research of engineering heat exchange equipmentCHEN Yanzhe¹, ZHOU Yihui²,
DING Xinwei²(1. Petroleum University, Dongying, 257062, China;
2. Dalian University of Technology, Dalian, 116012, China)

[Abstract] The application progress of numerical heat transfer technology in practical engineering research is described. The status and prospect of numerical simulation applied in engineering heat transfer technology are analyzed. As one of

useful method for engineering research, design and technical development, the application of the numerical heat transfer technology, as well as the parallel calculation technology, numerical simulation technology, flow field measuring technology and visual technical etc. will be development direction in the engineering application and enhancement research of heat transfer.

[Key words] Numerical heat transfer technology; Numerical method; Engineering application

Application of DCS in fermentation process

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[Abstract] The fermentation process is reformed by distribution control system so that the energy consumption of fermentation process reduces by 8.8% and the average fermentation unit increases by 1.8%.

[Key words] Distribution control system; Fermentation; Auto control

Controlling of solids circulation rate in the spouted-fluid bed with a draft tube

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[Abstract] The new two-valve controlling theory model for solids circulation rate is proposed based on researching the influence of operation conditions on solids circulation rate. The method for predicting the maximum of solids circulation rate in recirculating jet-fluidized bed is obtained based on the theoretical analysis of solids circulating driving force.

[Key words] Spout-fluid bed; Solids circulation rate; Two-valve model; Draft tube

Research progress of the catalyst for producing aromatic hydrocarbon by dehydrogenate coupled action of methane

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[Abstract] The research progress of the catalyst for producing aromatic hydrocarbon by dehydrogenate coupled action of methane is reviewed. The influence factors of the catalyst are discussed, and the research progress of reaction mechanism is described also.

[Key words] Methane; Dehydrogenate coupled action; Aromatic hydrocarbon; Catalyst; Research progress

Discussion on increasing the production capacity of butadiene first extraction tower

ZHANG Bin

(Olefin Hydrocarbon Plant of Yangzi Petrochemical Industry Corporation, Nanjing, 210048, China)

[Abstract] The theoretical factors of the production capacity limited by the first extraction tower are analyzed based on the hydromechanics calculation. Some methods for increasing the production capacity of the tower are obtained.

[Key words] Butadiene; Extraction tower; Production capacity; Analysis; Method

Selection of reduction process of methanation catalyst

CUI Jianfeng

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[Abstract] By selecting rational reduction process of methanation catalyst, the effective production time is increased and the consumption is decreased, so that the output is enhanced and the cost is reduced obviously.

[Key words] Methanation; Reduction; Process; Reform

Application and protection of catalyst for combined methanol synthesis

TANG Xinyu

(Connection Station of Medium-scale Nitrogen Fertilizer Plant Catalyst Application Technology, Nanjing, 210048, China)

[Abstract] The filling, activating, operation optimizing and gas purifying of catalyst for combined methanol synthesis are discussed, and the measures are put forward.

[Key words] Combined methanol synthesis; Catalyst; Application; Protection

Application of ZA-5 type ammonia synthesis catalyst in $\phi 600$ mm and $\phi 800$ mm ammonia synthesis tower

LU Liangfei

(Catalyst Plant of Nanjing Chemical Industry Company, Nanjing, 210048, China)

[Abstract] The application of ZA-5 type ammonia synthesis catalyst in $\phi 600$ mm and $\phi 800$ mm ammonia synthesis tower is described, and the good performances of the catalyst are summarized.

[Key words] ZA-5 type ammonia synthesis catalyst; Application

Application of desorption removing oxygen device in hot water boiler

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[Abstract] The hot water boiler is corroded by dissolving oxygen because of lacking oxygen removing device and some other factors. The causes and mechanisms of oxygen corrosion, and the application of desorption removing oxygen device in hot water boiler are analyzed. Some usual oxygen removing devices and methods are introduced, and based on the practical application status, the JXC-Y10-I type desorption removing oxygen device is selected to adopt, which displays obvious oxygen removing efficiency.

[Key words] Oxygen corrosion; Oxygen removing; Desorption removing oxygen device

Application of MEDA solution in process of removing CO₂ from synthesis gas

LI Jie

(Ningxia Petrochemical Industry Company, Yinchuan, 750026, China)

[Abstract] The start-up status of CO₂ removing system in ammonia synthesis plant in our company is summarized, and the causes leading to the flood in the regeneration tower are analyzed.

[Key words] Removing CO₂; MDEA solution; Flood; Foam inhibiting agent

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