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

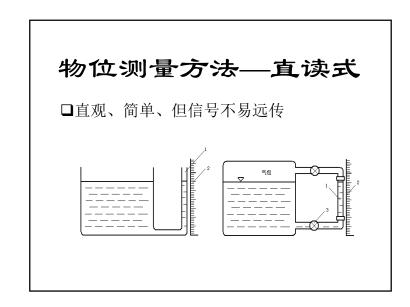
□基本概念

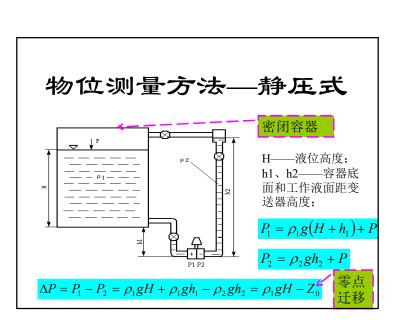
容器中液体或固体物料的表面位置, 对应不同物料性质分为液位(液体)、 料位(固体)和界位(液—液或液— 固相界面)。

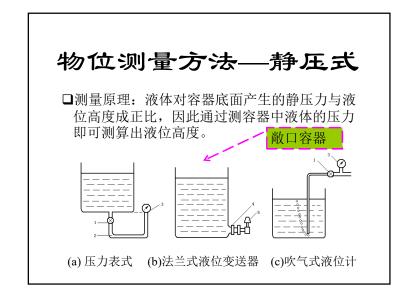
物位测量

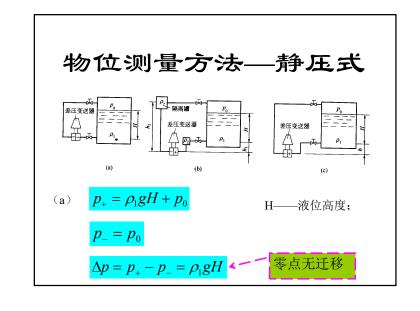
- □基本概念
 - ❖定义
 - ❖液位、料位、界位(相界面)
- □物位测量方法
 - ◆直读式、静压式、浮力式、电气式 (电容)、波动式(声学、射线、 微波)、机械接触式(音叉)

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

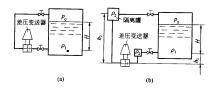


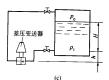






物位测量方法—静压式





(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)

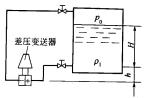
 $\Delta p = p_{+} - p_{-} = \rho_{1}gH + \rho_{2}g(h_{1} - h_{2})$

零点负迁移

填空题 3分

公 设置

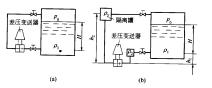
下图所示为采用某种差压变送器测量罐内水位 (范围0~10米) 的安装方式,储液罐顶部为空气,储液罐中液体为水,差压变送器引压管中无隔离液,测量时需要打开引压管上的阀门,差压变送器出厂时按量程0~10米水柱标定 (即压差为0时输出信号为4mA,压差为10米水柱时输出信号为20mA),已知h为2.5米,则液位H为5米时,差压变送器输出为[填空1] mA,为了使差压变送器输出和被测液位相对应,需要进行零点[填空2] (负,正) 迁移,完成零点迁移后当H为2.5米时,差压变送器输出(填空3] mA。

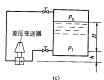


正常使用填空题需3.0以上版本雨课堂

作签

物位测量方法—静压式





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

H——液位高度; 差压变送器安装低于 液罐底部

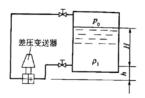
 $p_{-}=p_{0}$

 $\Delta p = p_+ - p_- = \rho_1 gH + \rho_1 gh$

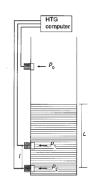
零点正迁移

物位测量方法—静压式

思考题:



物位测量方法—静压式



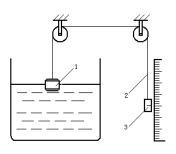
□思考题1: 左图所示通过 测量3个压力 p_0 、 p_1 、 p_2 来 获得液位高度L,用于测量 p_1 、 p_2 的压力变送器间的距离I已知,试推导液位高度L的表达式,并说明采用此压力测量模式有何优点?

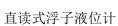
物位测量方法—浮力式

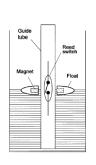
□测量原理:

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



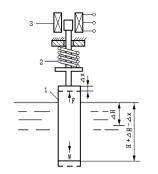




 $p_2 - p_1$

舌簧管式浮子液位计

物位测量方法—浮力式



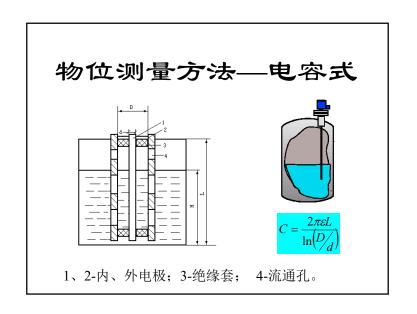
 $cx_0 = mg - A\rho gH$

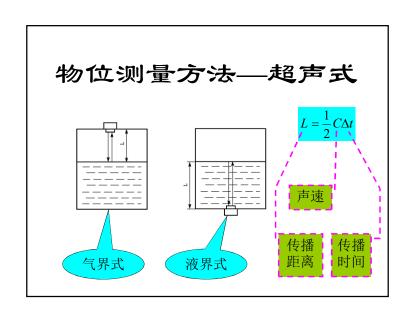
 $c(x_0 - \Delta x) = mg - A\rho g(H + \Delta H - \Delta x)$

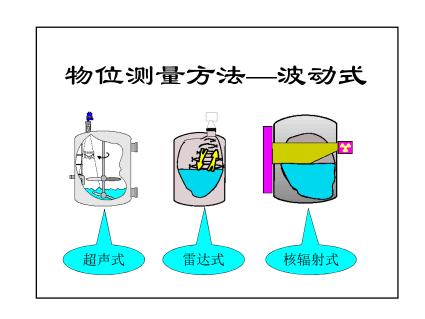
 $\Delta H = \left(1 + \frac{c}{A\rho g}\right) \Delta x$

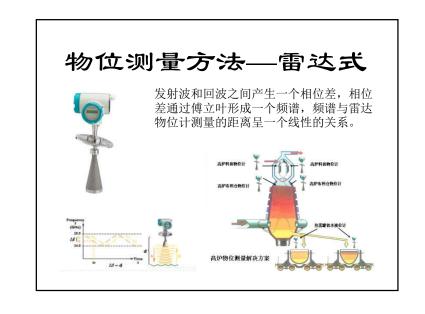
浮筒式液位计

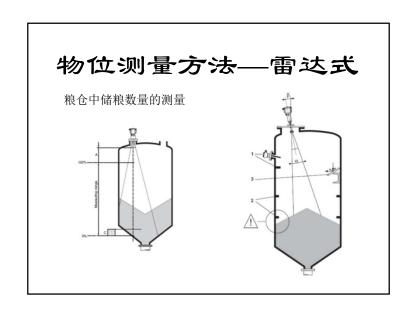
1-浮筒; 2-弹簧; 3-差动变压器

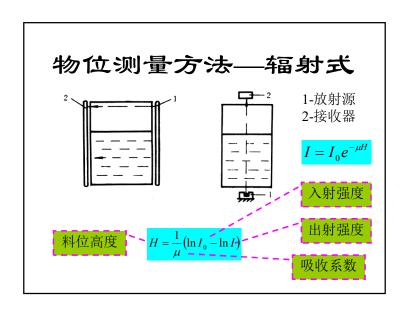


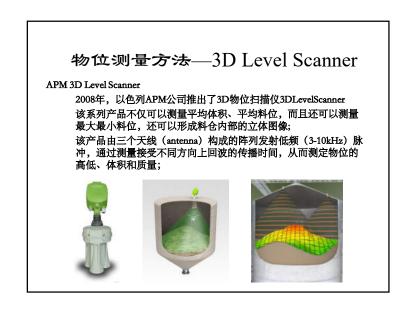


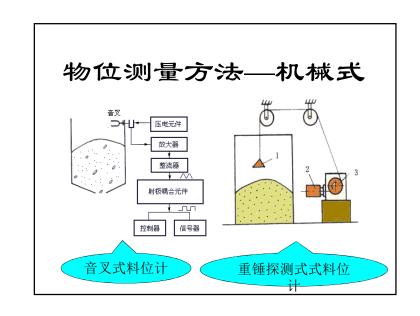


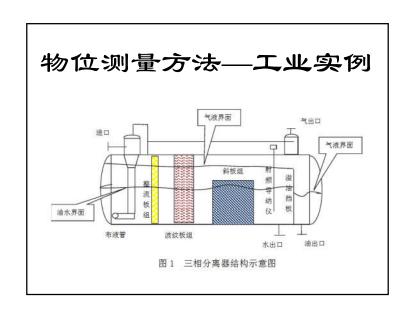


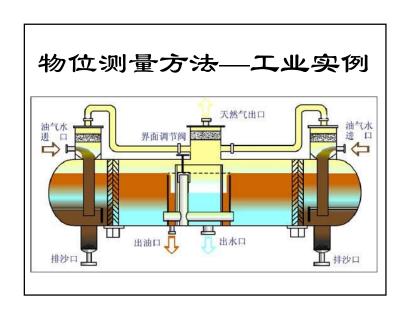


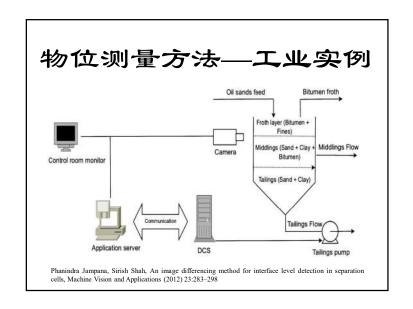




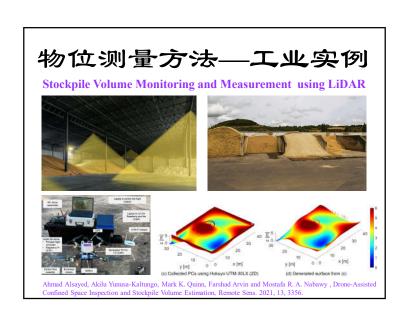


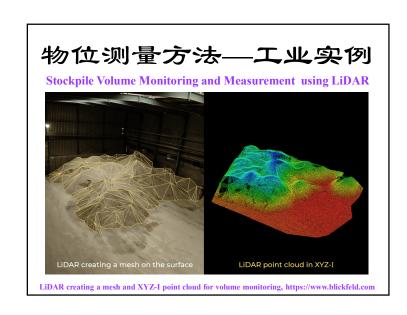


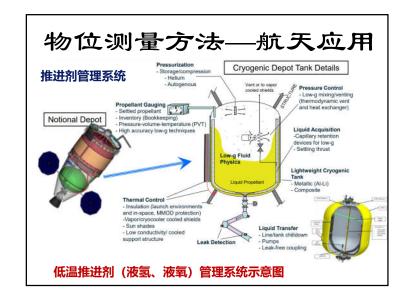




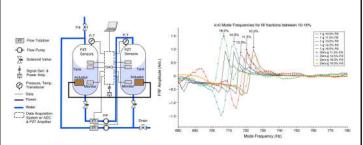
物位测量方法—工业实例







物位测量方法—航天应用 ^{機态测量技术}



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

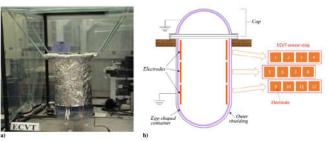
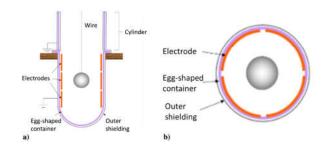


Fig. 6 Experimental ECVT setup at NIST: a) a photograph of the setup, and b) the configuration of the electrodes.

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

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物位测量方法—航天应用

阻抗成像测量技术

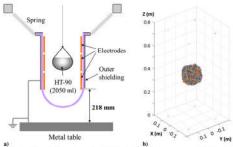


Fig. 9 Schematic diagram for testing HT-90 in a balloon and its reconstructed 3-D shape.

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.