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螺旋折流板换热器的开发与研究(I)

——高粘度流体下的中试研究

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TQ051.5

摘要 在高粘度流体下对新型的螺旋折流板换热器和普通的垂直折流板换热器进行了对比实验研究,并对实验数据进行了关联,得到了螺旋折流板换热器壳程对流传热系数的近似计算模型。实验结果表明,对高粘度油品,相同流量下单位压降的壳程对流传热系数,螺旋折流板约为普通折流板的1.5倍,显示螺旋折流板换热器不仅适用于低粘度流体,也可用于高粘度流体,具有广阔的开发应用前景。

关键词 螺旋折流板; 换热器; 高粘度流体

中图分类号 TQ051.5

石油炼制

1 实验装置及流程

本实验属中试研究,在同样的壳体内,同样的流动状态下,交替插入两个同样大小的螺旋折流板管束和普通折流板管束在高粘度油品下进行对比实验,管束长1500 mm,由10根 $\phi 19\text{ mm} \times 2\text{ mm}$ 的管子构成,壳体直径为 $\phi 159\text{ mm} \times 6\text{ mm}$ 。压差由普通的水银压差计测量,温度由实验室用水银温度计测量,流量用转子流量计测量。其它设备见图1。

2 实验结果及有关计算

2.1 普通折流板

热水以 $6.1\text{ m}^3/\text{h}$ 恒定流量走管程,油走壳程,改变流量。

油品物性:定性温度 40°C , $\rho = 875.6\text{ kg/m}^3$; $c_p = 1.6\text{ kJ}/(\text{kg}\cdot\text{K})$

$\lambda = 0.12856\text{ W}/(\text{m}\cdot\text{K})$; $\mu = 0.05577\text{ Pa}\cdot\text{s}$

热水物性:定性温度 86°C , $\rho = 967.9\text{ kg/m}^3$; $c_p = 4.203\text{ kJ}/(\text{kg}\cdot\text{K})$

$\lambda = 67.8 \times 10^{-2}\text{ W}/(\text{m}\cdot\text{K})$; $\mu = 0.3315 \times 10^{-3}\text{ Pa}\cdot\text{s}$; $Pr = 2.064$

管程雷诺数的计算:

$$Re = \frac{d u \rho}{\mu} = \frac{4 \times 967.9 \times 6.107}{\pi \times 5 \times 3600 \times 0.33 \times 10^{-3} \times 0.015} = 84510$$

管程对流传热系数的计算:

$$\alpha_i = 0.023 \times \frac{67.8 \times 10^{-2}}{0.015} (84510)^{0.8} (2.064)^{0.3} = 11293\text{ W}/(\text{m}^2\cdot\text{K})$$

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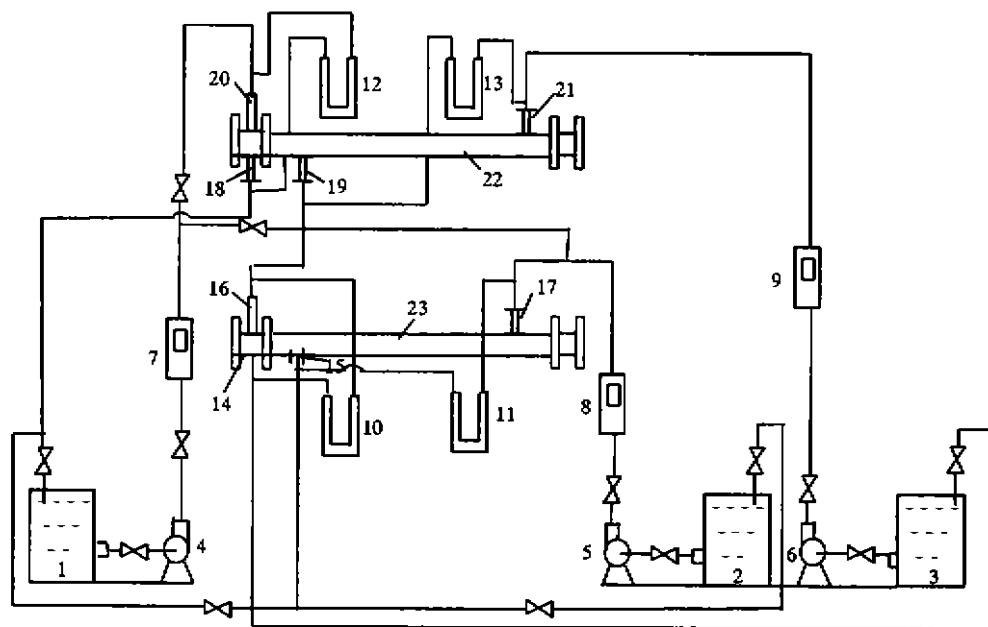


图 1 实验装置流程图

1 热水槽; 2 冷水槽; 3 油箱; 4、5、6 泵; 7、8、9 转子流量计; 10、11、12、13 水银压差计;
14、15、16、17、18、19、20、21 温度计; 22、23 换热器

壳程油进出口 Re 及阻力 H_f 的计算

$$u_1 = \frac{v/3600}{\frac{\pi}{4} \times 0.054^2} = 0.1214 \text{ m/s}$$

$$Re_1 = \frac{d_1 u_1 \rho}{\mu} = \frac{0.054 \times 875.6}{0.05577} \times 0.1214 = 102.92$$

$$Re_2 = \frac{d_2 u_2 \rho}{\mu} = \frac{0.065 \times 875.6}{0.05577} \times 0.0838 = 85.52$$

$$H_{f1} = \lambda_1 \frac{2.7}{0.054} \frac{u_1^2}{2} \times 875.6 = 22890 \lambda_1 u_1^2$$

$$H_{f2} = \lambda_2 \frac{3.7}{0.065} \frac{u_2^2}{2} \times 875.6 = 24920 \lambda_2 u_2^2$$

$$u_2 = \frac{v/3600}{\frac{\pi}{4} \times 0.065^2} = 0.0838 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\lambda = 64/Re$$

式中: v ——流量, m^3/h 。

计算结果见表 1。

2.2 螺旋折流板

热水以 $6.1 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$ 恒定流量走管程, 油走壳程, 改变流量, 油的物性同前。

表1 普通折流板换热器实验结果汇总

流量/ ($\text{m}^3 \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$)	$\Delta P_{\Sigma}/$ kPa	Q/kW	$\Delta t_m/^\circ\text{C}$	$K/$ ($\text{kW} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{K}^{-1}$)	$\alpha_0/$ ($\text{kW} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{K}^{-1}$)	$\Delta P_{\text{管束}}/$ kPa	$(\alpha_0/\Delta P_{\text{管束}})/$ ($\text{kW} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{K}^{-1}/\text{kPa}$)
12.71	85.653	16.87	48.90	0.383 3	0.396 8	81.451	4.87
11.849	74.980	14.95	47.20	0.351 9	0.363 2	71.044	5.11
11.310	66.841	13.85	45.20	0.340 5	0.351 1	63.072	5.57
10.772	59.504	12.99	44.00	0.328 0	0.337 8	55.924	6.04
10.233	54.033	11.54	43.05	0.297 8	0.305 9	50.646	6.04
9.694	48.297	11.31	42.00	0.299 2	0.307 3	45.075	6.82
9.156	42.960	11.10	41.50	0.297 1	0.305 1	39.931	7.64
8.617	38.424	10.90	41.15	0.294 3	0.301 7	35.553	8.49
8.079	34.154	9.43	40.75	0.257 1	0.263 1	31.477	8.36
7.540	28.017	9.15	40.35	0.252 0	0.257 8	25.500	10.11
7.002	25.349	8.99	40.10	0.249 1	0.254 7	23.027	11.06
6.463	22.280	8.05	39.80	0.224 7	0.229 3	20.151	11.38
5.386	15.743	7.95	38.85	0.227 4	0.232 1	13.971	16.61

注: Δt_m ——换热器对数平均传热温差, $^\circ\text{C}$; K ——换热器总传热系数, $\text{kW}/(\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{K})$ 。

热水物性:定性温度 79°C , $\rho = 922 \text{ kg}/\text{m}^3$; $c_p = 4.193 \text{ kJ}/(\text{kg} \cdot \text{K})$

$\lambda = 67.38 \times 10^{-2} \text{ W}/(\text{m} \cdot \text{K})$; $\mu = 0.361 \times 10^{-3} \text{ Pa} \cdot \text{s}$; $Pr = 2.252$

管程雷诺数的计算:

$$Re = \frac{d u \rho}{\mu} = \frac{4 \times 972 \times 6.1}{\pi \times 5 \times 3.600 \times 0.361 \times 10^{-3} \times 0.015} = 77.491$$

管程对流传热系数的计算:

$$\alpha_i = 0.023 \times \frac{67.38 \times 10^{-2}}{0.015} (77.491)^{0.8} (2.252)^{0.3} = 10.748 \text{ W}/(\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{K})$$

$$\beta = \frac{(\alpha_0/\Delta P)_{\text{螺旋折流板}}}{(\alpha_0/\Delta P)_{\text{普通折流板}}}$$

计算结果见表2。

表2 螺旋折流板换热器实验结果

流量/ ($\text{m}^3 \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$)	$\Delta P_{\Sigma}/$ kPa	Q/kW	$\Delta t_m/^\circ\text{C}$	$K/$ ($\text{kW} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{K}^{-1}$)	$\Delta P_{\text{管束}}/$ kPa	$\alpha_0/$ ($\text{kW} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{K}^{-1}$)	$(\alpha_0/\Delta P_{\text{管束}})/$ ($\text{kW} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{K}^{-1}/\text{kPa}$)	β
13.46	50.164	9.95	34.6	0.319 5		0.329 3	7.16	
12.93	46.429	9.16	34.7	0.293 3	42.138	0.301 5	7.27	1.47
12.39	42.426	8.35	34.7	0.267 4	38.222	0.274 2	7.79	
11.85	37.356	7.92	34.6	0.254 3	33.420	0.260 5	8.14	1.52
11.31	34.288	7.54	34.5	0.242 8	30.519	0.248 4	8.98	1.46
10.77	30.819	7.41	34.4	0.239 3	27.239	0.244 7	10.21	1.49

流量/ ($\text{m}^3 \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$)	$\Delta P_{\text{总}} /$ kPa	Q / kW	$\Delta t_m / ^\circ\text{C}$	$K /$ ($\text{kW} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{K}^{-1}$)	$\Delta P_{\text{管束}} /$ kPa	$\alpha_0 /$ ($\text{kW} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{K}^{-1}$)	$(\alpha_0 / \Delta P_{\text{管束}}) /$ ($\text{kW} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} / \text{kPa}$)	β
10.23	27.350	7.21	34.2	0.239 3	23.963	0.244 7	11.06	1.69
9.69	24.682	7.15	34.2	0.232 3	21.460	0.237 4	12.30	1.62
9.16	22.280	7.09	34.0	0.231 7	19.251	0.236 8	13.59	1.61
8.08	18.545	6.89	33.6	0.227 8	15.868	0.232 7	15.71	1.75
7.54	17.077	6.75	33.5	0.223 9	14.560	0.228 7	16.28	1.55
7.00	16.410	6.65	32.9	0.224 6	14.088	0.229 4	17.13	1.47
6.46	15.610	6.57	32.3	0.226 0	13.481	0.230 9		1.51
5.92	14.676	6.46	32.1	0.223 6		0.228 4	18.52	
5.39	13.875	6.34	32.1	0.219 5	12.103	0.224 1	20.38	1.11

3 实验结果分析与讨论

由中试结果可以得到以下结论:

(1) 本实验条件下, 对高粘度油品, 通过对实验数据进行关联得到螺旋折流板换热器壳程对流传热系数的近似模型如下:

$$\text{a. } \alpha_0 = 0.09 + 0.229 v \quad [\text{kW}/(\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{K})]$$

式中: v 范围 $3 \sim 6 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$, 平均偏差为 0.008。

$$\text{b. } \alpha_0 = 0.2 + 4.556 7 \times 10^{-3} v \quad [\text{kW}/(\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{K})]$$

式中: v 范围 $3 \sim 13 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$, 平均偏差为 0.009。

(2) 在流量 $5.386 \sim 12.71 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$ 范围, 普通折流板换热器壳程对流传热系数较螺旋折流板换热器的壳程对流传热系数增大 $3.6\% \sim 32\%$, 而阻力提高 $15\% \sim 93\%$, 可见虽然普通垂直折流板提供的折流通道能有效增大湍动程度, 有较高的对流传热系数, 但付出的代价是过高的能量损失, 而螺旋折流板由于提供的是螺旋通道, 虽然湍动程度有所下降, 导致壳程对流传热系数略有下降, 但壳程阻却大大降低, 获得了较好的综合效果, 单位压降下的壳程对流传热系数, 螺旋折流板约为普通垂直折流板的 1.5 倍。

(3) 对于高粘度流体, 由于流体一般处于低雷诺数区域, 可以采用低螺距或双螺旋折流板来获得较高的对流传热系数。

总之, 螺旋折流板换热器是一种新型的换热设备, 其优良的结构特点决定了其具有优良的传热性能, 具有广阔的开发应用前景。

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Experimental Investigation of the Helical Baffles Heat Exchanger for High Viscosity Fluid

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Abstract An comparative experimental investigation of the helical baffles heat exchanger and the natural heat exchanger has been finished for the high viscosity fluid. The approximate model of convection heat transfer coefficient as been reported according to the experimental results. The convection heat transfer coefficient in unit pressure drop of the helical baffles heat exchanger is 1.5 times of the natural heat exchanger for the high viscosity oil. This indicates that the helical baffles heat exchanger is suitable for not only the low viscosity fluid but also the high viscosity fluid. Thus it has a wide developing and applying prospect.

Keywords Helical baffle; Heat exchanger; High - viscosity fluid

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Synthesis of the Polymers of 4,4'-Thiobis(5-Methyl-2-Tert-Butyl Phenol) Used as Antioxidant by Solid Reaction

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Abstract In the presence of ultrasonic wave radiation, the low molecular weight polymer of 4,4'-thiobis(5-methyl-2-tert-butyl phenol), that is PTBP, is synthesized to yield 98.5 % by mixing of the powders of ferric chloride crystal, 4,4'-thiobis(5-methyl-2-tert-butyl phenol) and sodium carbonate. In this reaction, the molar ratio of 4,4'-thiobis(5-methyl-2-tert-butyl phenol), ferric chloride crystal and sodium carbonate is 1:2:1. The ultrasonic wave radiation frequency is equal to 33 kHz, and the ultrasonic wave radiation power is 150 W. The reaction time is 3 h, and temperature is 25~50℃. The polymer is characterized by ¹³C-NMR, FD/MS and element analysis. Compared with the preceding methods, this method has the virtue of no solvent, higher space efficiency and less by-products.

Keywords Antioxidant; 4,4'-thiobis(5-methyl-2-tert-butyl phenol); Solid reaction; Polymerization; Ultrasound

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