

doi:10.3969/j.issn.1674-8530.2012.05.020

基于动量定理的气举提升系统建模与分析

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摘要: 为了寻求气举提升系统理论建模的新方法, 基于动量定理构建气举管内混合流体控制方程, 应用线性化处理手段并结合理论分析及相关经验公式, 数值计算得出气、液和固体体积通量三者的函数关系。为了试验验证理论模型的可靠性, 选用中等粒径普通河沙为测试颗粒, 建立室内扬沙系统, 得出了排液量、排沙量随气量值的变化规律, 并与理论值进行对比。结果表明: 影响该模型的因素较为复杂, 但其计算结果由于采用线性化处理手段而较易实现。该模型对排液量的预测精度较高, 其相对误差大部控制在8%以内, 而对排沙量的预测精度较前者稍低。当只对气-液两相输送时, 其理论模型预测精度更高, 其相对误差基本在6%以内。另外, 对应中等气量范围内, 理论值与实测值吻合较好, 而对应其他工况下两者吻合程度有所下降, 且在峰值处吻合程度最差。研究成果为更好地理解和优化气举各参数提供重要的参考。

关键词: 气举; 动量定理; 混合流体; 体积通量; 相对误差

中图分类号: S277.9; TD432 **文献标志码:** A **文章编号:** 1674-8530(2012)05-0592-06

Modeling and analysis of airlift pumping system
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Abstract: In order to look for a new method to establish theoretical models for airlift pumping systems, the mixture flow governing equations were constructed for an airlift pump based on the momentum theory, and the relations among the volumetric fluxes of air, water and solid were obtained numerically by using linearization approach, theoretical analysis and empirical formulas. A river sand airlift pumping system was built in laboratory, and ordinary river sands of medium size were selected as test solid particles to investigate the reliability of the model. The relations between volumetric fluxes of both water and solid and that of air were obtained experimentally and were compared with that evaluated by the theoretical model. It showed that many complicated factors had effect on the model, and therefore it had to be linearized to make the flow parameters prediction easier. The model exhibited a good accuracy for water volumetric flux prediction and the relative errors were almost less than 8%, while slightly poor for solid volumetric flux prediction. Moreover, the model presented more accurately for air/water two phase pumping system and the relative errors were less than 6%. In addition, the theoretical evaluation matched well with the experimental observation at moderate air volumetric flux, while showed slightly poor under other conditions especially at its peak values. The results can provide an important

收稿日期: 2011-10-21

基金项目: 科技部国际科技合作项目(2008DFA70300); 湖南工业大学自然科学研究项目(2011HZX10)

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$$(F_p - F_c - F_f) \Delta t = \Delta I = I_1 - I_2, \quad (2)$$

式中: F_i 为控制体作用力, N; I_1, I_2 分别为控制体流出断面和流入断面动量, $\text{kg} \cdot \text{m/s}$; F_p 为控制体底部所受水压力, N; F_c 为控制体重力, N; F_f 为管壁对控制体摩擦力, N.

各参量计算如下:

$$F_p = A[\rho_L g(L_2 + L)],$$

$$F_c = A \int_E^J [\rho_L \beta_{L,LS} + \sum_{i=1}^{m_1} \rho_S(i) \beta_{S,LS}(i)] g dz + A \int_I^O [\rho_g \beta_{g,3} + \rho_L \beta_{L,3} + \sum_{i=1}^{m_2} \rho_S(i) \beta_{S,3}(i)] g dz,$$

$$F_f = \pi D \int_E^J \tau_{LS} dz + \pi D \int_I^O \tau_3 dz,$$

$$I_1 = A[J_{g,o} \rho_{g,o} u_{g,o} \Delta t + J_L \rho_L u_{L,o} \Delta t +$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n J_S(i) \rho_S(i) u_{S,o}(i) \Delta t],$$

式中: 下标 g, L, S 分别表示气、液、固相; 下标 LS 表示液固相; 下标 3 表示气-液-固三相; A 和 D 分别为控制体横截面积 (m^2) 与直径 (m); ρ 为密度, kg/m^3 ; J 为体积通量, 定义为单位面积内的体积流量, m/s ; u 为速度, m/s ; τ 为摩擦剪切应力, Pa; β 为体积分; L_1 为排料口至进气口距离, m; L_2 为提升管底部至进气口距离, m; L 为进气口至水槽液面距离, m.

将以上参量式子代入式(2), 可得对控制体的总动量方程为

$$A[\rho_L g(L_2 + L)] - A \int_E^J [\rho_L \beta_{L,LS} + \sum_{i=1}^n \rho_S(i) \beta_{S,LS}(i)] g dz - A \int_I^O [\rho_g \beta_{g,3} + \rho_L \beta_{L,3} + \sum_{i=1}^n \rho_S(i) \beta_{S,3}(i)] g dz - \pi D \int_E^J \tau_{LS} dz - \pi D \int_I^O \tau_3 dz - A[J_{g,o} \rho_{g,o} u_{g,o} + J_L \rho_L u_{L,o} + \sum_{i=1}^n J_S(i) \rho_S(i) u_{S,o}(i)] - A[J_L \rho_L u_{L,E} + \sum_{i=1}^n J_S(i) \rho_S(i) u_{S,E}(i)] = 0. \quad (3)$$

显然, 要精确计算式(3)较难, 尤其对于气-液-固三相段. 因此笔者将其划分为 N 小段, 各段压强变化认为是线性的, 各结点对应绝对压强分别为 $p(1), p(2), \dots, p(N+1)$, 其中 $p(N+1) = p_0 = p_0(p_0$ 为标准大气压), 如图1所示. 方程(3)各项按以下步骤进行计算.

对式(3)第1项 F_p , 其计算过程最为简单, 以下主要阐述后6项的计算方法.

第2项为固-液混合段流体重力, 若固体颗粒

直径大致接近且认为其均匀分布于流体中, 则

$$A \int_E^J [\rho_L \beta_{L,LS} + \sum_{i=1}^{m_1} \rho_S(i) \beta_{S,LS}(i)] g dz = A(\rho_L \beta_{L,LS} + \rho_S \beta_{S,LS}) g L_2. \quad (4)$$

针对固-液段, $\beta_{S,LS} = 1 - \beta_{L,LS}$, 且易于测定.

计算三相混合流体重力(即第3项)时, 由于气泡运动的非线性特征, 因而只能近似认为第 k 段内混合流体均匀分布, 则

$$A \int_I^O [\rho_g \beta_{g,3} + \rho_L \beta_{L,3} + \sum_{i=1}^{m_2} \rho_S(i) \beta_{S,3}(i)] g dz = A \sum_{k=1}^{N+1} [\rho_g(k) \beta_{g,3}(k) + \rho_L \beta_{L,3}(k) + \rho_S \beta_{S,3}(k)] g \Delta z(k), \quad (5)$$

式中: $\beta_{S,3} = J_S/u_S$ 定义为三相段固体颗粒的体积分.

由 Sato 等^[15]的研究结果, u_S 可表示为

$$u_S = c \frac{q_{m3}}{\rho_{A3}} + u_{sw}, \quad (6)$$

式中: c 为分布系数; q_{m3} 为三相段混合流体质量流量, kg/s ; ρ_{A3} 为三相段混合流体的表观密度, kg/m^3 ; u_{sw} 为固体颗粒在假想的静态三相流体中的沉降速度, m/s .

对 c, q_{m3}, ρ_{A3} 和 u_{sw} 的求解见以下4个式子:

$$c = 1 + c_1 \exp\left(-5 \frac{\beta_{S,3}}{1 - \beta_{g,3}}\right),$$

$$q_{m3} = \rho_g J_g + \rho_L J_L + \rho_S J_S,$$

$$\rho_{A3} = \left(\frac{\rho_3}{\rho_{LS,3}}\right)^{1.5} \rho_{LS,3},$$

$$u_{sw} = \left[1 - \left(\frac{d_s}{D}\right)^2\right] \left(1 - \frac{\beta_{S,3}}{1 - \beta_{g,3}}\right)^{2.4} \sqrt{\frac{\rho_L K - 1}{K - 1} \frac{\rho_{A3}}{\rho_{LS,3}}} u_{ST},$$

式中: c_1, K, d_s 和 u_{ST} 分别为颗粒的形状系数、颗粒比密度、颗粒直径 (m) 以及单颗粒在静水中的自由沉降速度 (m/s); ρ_3 和 $\rho_{LS,3}$ 分别为三相段混合流体平均密度及其中固-液浆体密度 (kg/m^3), 算式为

$$\rho_3 = \rho_g \beta_{g,3} + \rho_L \beta_{L,3} + \rho_S \beta_{S,3},$$

$$\rho_{LS,3} = \rho_L \frac{\beta_{L,3}}{1 - \beta_{g,3}} + \rho_S \frac{\beta_{S,3}}{1 - \beta_{g,3}}.$$

对于三相段气体体积分 $\beta_{g,3}$, 其求解式为

$$\beta_{g,3} = \left\{1 + 0.4 \frac{\rho_g}{\rho_{LS,3}} \left(\frac{1}{x} - 1\right) + 0.6 \frac{\rho_g}{\rho_{LS,3}} \left(\frac{1}{x} - 1\right) M\right\}^{-1},$$

$$\text{其中: } M = \left[\frac{\rho_{LS,3} + 0.4 \left(\frac{1}{x} - 1\right)}{\rho_g}\right]^{0.5} \left[\frac{\rho_{LS,3}}{1 + 0.4 \left(\frac{1}{x} - 1\right)}\right]^{0.5}; x = \rho_g J_g / q_{m3}.$$

若给定参数,即可求得 $\beta_{s,3}$ 和 $\beta_{g,3}$,则三相段液相体积分数 $\beta_{L,3}$ 为

$$\beta_{L,3} = 1 - \beta_{s,3} - \beta_{g,3}.$$

而对于两相段(从 E 至 I)其固体颗粒体积分数与液相体积分数,可令三相段 J_g 与 $\beta_{g,3}$ 为 0 而得.

式(3)第4,5项分别为固-液段和三相段管壁对控制体的摩擦阻力,分别表示为

$$\pi D \int_E^I \tau_{1s} dz = A \left(\frac{\Delta p_{f,1s}}{\Delta z} L_2 + \Delta p_E \right), \quad (7)$$

$$\pi D \int_I^0 \tau_3 dz = A \left[\sum_{k=1}^{N+1} \frac{\Delta p_{f,3}(k)}{\Delta z(k)} \Delta z + \Delta p_I \right], \quad (8)$$

式中: $\Delta p_{f,1s}/\Delta z$ 和 $\Delta p_{f,3}(k)/\Delta z(k)$ 分别为两相段及三相段压强梯度损失, Pa/m; Δp_E 为控制体进口 E 处压强损失,包括沿程压强损失和局部压强损失; Δp_I 为进气口 I 处压强损失,即两相段末和三相段初始位置的压强差值 $|p(1) - p_I|$.

设固体颗粒粒径均相等,对 $\Delta p_{f,1s}/\Delta z$ 可按照 Sato 提出的公式进行计算^[15],例如:

$$\frac{\Delta p_{f,1s}}{\Delta z} = \lambda_{1s} \frac{\rho_{1s}(J_L + J_S)^2}{2D}, \quad (9)$$

式中: $\rho_{1s} = \rho_L \beta_{L,1s} + \rho_S \beta_{S,1s}$; $\lambda_{1s} = 0.316 Re_{1s}^{-0.25}$,

$Re_{1s} = (J_L + J_S)D/\mu_L$, μ_L 为液体的动力黏度, Pa·s.

计算三相段压强梯度损失时,管内控制体视为气-浆体两相流,根据 Sato 等^[15]提出的经验公式,其梯度损失可表达为

$$\varphi_{1s}^2 = \left(\frac{\Delta p_{f,3}(k)}{\Delta z(k)} \right) \div \left(\frac{\Delta p_{f,1s}}{\Delta z} \right) = 1 + \frac{21}{\chi} + \frac{1}{\chi^2}, \quad (10)$$

式中: χ 为三相流中浆体(固-液混合流体)摩擦损失梯度与气相摩擦损失梯度的比值:

$$\chi^2 = \left(\frac{\Delta p_{f,1s}}{\Delta z} \right) \div \left(\frac{\Delta p_{f,g}}{\Delta z} \right), \frac{\Delta p_{f,g}}{\Delta z} = \lambda_g \frac{\rho_g J_g^2}{2D},$$

$\lambda_g = 0.316 Re_g^{-0.25}$, $Re_g = J_{g,0}D/\mu_g$, μ_g 为气体的动力黏度.

由 Weber 等^[16]提出的压强损失方程, Δp_E 和 Δp_I 分别为

$$\Delta p_E = (\xi + \xi_E) \frac{\rho_{1s}}{2} (J_L + J_S)^2, \quad (11)$$

$$\Delta p_I = \xi_I \left[\frac{\rho_{1s,3}}{2} \left(\frac{J_L + J_S}{1 - \beta_{g,3}} \right)^2 - \frac{\rho_{1s}}{2} (J_L + J_S)^2 \right], \quad (12)$$

式中: ξ, ξ_E 分别为控制体进口局部阻力系数和沿程阻力系数; ξ_I 为进气口压强损失系数.

显然,式(11), (12)均沿用单相流压强损失模

型方程,且在三相段中忽略了气体的动能.

式(3)第6项与第7项之差则为单位时间内控制体在进、出口动量变化值.

最后将上述各项代入式(3),由数值计算方法即可求得气、液和固体体积通量(即 J_g, J_L 和 J_S) 三者的函数关系.

2 模型方程与试验结果对比

为了分析所建模型对于排沙量和排水量的预测精度,笔者设计了小型提沙装置,如图3所示,主要由空压机、气举头、提升管和集沙槽组成.该装置除具有传统气举效能外,还由于高速气流在输送管中产生强烈的动量交换而兼有射流泵的功能,因而使得气举工作性能得到了极大改善.

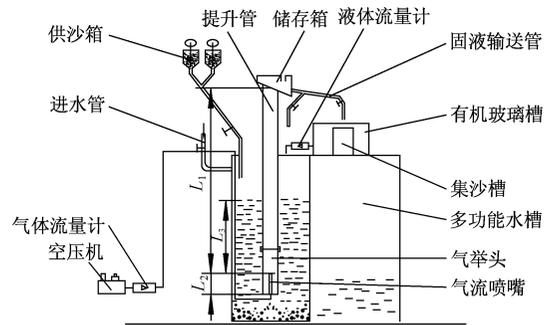


图3 试验系统示意图

Fig. 3 Schematic of experimental setup

试验模拟提升高度(气举底部至排料口距离)为 2 000 mm,管内径 90 mm.测试颗粒选用普通河沙,平均粒径为 3 mm,密度 2 540 kg/m³.

试验中调节供水管阀门以保持水槽液面平衡,同时使气体通过蓄能器以降低其在喷嘴出口处的速度波动,确保气举处于恒稳工作状态.为了分别测量水流量和河沙质量流量,水被导入有机玻璃槽中经流量计测量,而河沙则被引入集沙箱,每次试验完毕取出固体颗粒烘干后测量.试验中对水和河沙分别测量 5 次,并取平均值.

气体流量由空压机流量阀决定,并通过 LZB-50 型流量计进行测量,其测量范围为 0~100 m³/h,且基本误差限控制在 $\pm 1.5\%$ 内;水流量采用 LZB-100F 型流量计测量,其测量范围和基本误差限分别为 $8 < Q_g < 40$ m³/h 和 $\pm 2.5\%$.颗粒质量流量 q_s 定义为单位时间内排沙总量,其不确定度为 $\pm 1.5\%$.则 J_g, J_L 和 J_S 分别为

$$J_g = Q_g/A_g, J_L = Q_L/A, J_S = q_s/(\rho_s A),$$

式中: A_g 为进气口横截面积.

试验采用沙箱供沙,供沙量基本恒定,为 260 g/s,且设定 $L_1 = 1\ 380\ \text{mm}$, L 分别选取为 955, 905 和 855 mm, 则浸入率 $\gamma = L/L_1$ 分别为 0.69, 0.65 和 0.61.

图 4 为气举输沙过程中 $J_L - J_g$ 的关系曲线. 由图可知,因管内流型发展,液体体积通量在峰值后略微减小,且其峰值随浸入率减小而右移. 在中等气量值范围内 ($1.15 \leq J_g \leq 1.60$) m/s, 上述理论模型可以较好地预测排液量,其相对误差在 $\pm 8\%$ 以内,较 Hatta 等^[17] 所对应的误差值 ($\pm 10\%$) 小;但在气量值较低或较高时该模型预测精度较差,其相对误差达到 $\pm 12\%$. 主要原因之一是在理论分析中忽略了气-液-固三相之间的内部摩擦损失,气体体积分数的非线性变化也是影响理论模型精确性的重要因素.

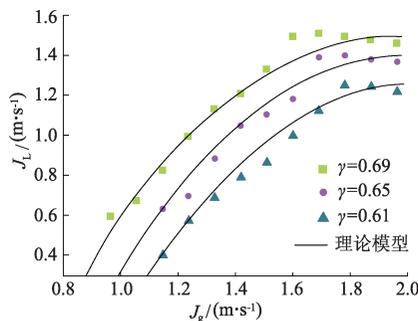


图 4 不同浸入率下液体体积通量随气量值变化的试验结果与理论模型比较
Fig. 4 Relation between water and air volumetric flux at different submergence ratios

对 J_s 随 J_g 的变化趋势,笔者已在更早的研究工作中对此做过分析,故不在此赘述^[18-19]. 图 5 为其试验结果与该理论模型比较,结论与图 4 类似,只是在高气量值时该模型预测精度更低,其相对误差达到 $\pm 16\%$.

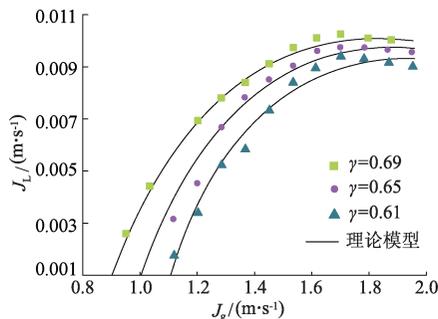


图 5 不同浸入率下固体体积通量随气量值变化的试验结果与理论模型比较
Fig. 5 Relation between solid and air volumetric flux at different submergence ratios

对于气-液两相流输送,若工况与前述模型相

同,则令 $\rho_{LS} = \rho_L, \rho_{LS,3} = \rho_L$ 以及 $\lambda_{LS} = \lambda_L$,再令 J_s 和 $\beta_{S,3}$ 为 0,同时根据流体力学手册另赋值 ξ, ξ_E 和 ξ_I ,即可得气-液两相流输送理论模型. 图 6 为理论模型的计算值与试验结果的比较. 显然,该模型的计算结果很好地符合了试验值,除了在提升临界点及峰值点附近偏差较大外,其他气量段相对误差在 $\pm 6\%$ 内,结论对工程应用指导意义较强.

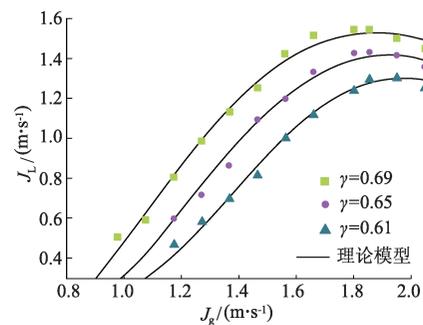


图 6 气液两相流试验结果与理论模型比较
Fig. 6 Comparison of calculated water volumetric flux and experimental data in air-water two-phase flow

3 结论

基于动量定理建立了适合输送中等粒径固体颗粒的气举理论模型. 虽然影响该模型的因素较为复杂,但由于各段压强采用线性化处理手段因而使得其计算过程较易实现. 对该模型的计算值与试验比较研究得出结论如下:

- 1) 对应中等气量值 $J_g \in (1.15, 1.60)$ m/s, 理论模型与试验结果吻合较好,其相对误差基本控制在 $\pm 8\%$ 以内. 但在气量值较低或较高时该模型预测精度较差,对应于 $J_L - J_g$ 曲线,其相对误差达到 $\pm 12\%$.
- 2) 该模型对于气-液两相流的预测精度更高,除了在提升临界点及峰值点附近偏差较大外,其他气量段相对误差在 $\pm 6\%$ 内.

所提的理论模型不仅适应于气-液-固三相流输送,还可用于液-固和气-固输送. 结论对钻孔水力开采和大洋采矿等领域具有较强的指导意义.

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(责任编辑 张文涛)