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罗茨水蒸气压缩机性能实验研究

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摘 要 压缩机是蒸气压缩蒸发系统的核心设备,会显著影响系统的能耗和运行稳定性。本文搭建了基于罗茨压缩机驱动的蒸气压缩蒸发实验台,蒸发温度为 80~100 ℃,蒸发压力为 46.60~101.64 kPa,压缩机压升为 17.86~36.03 kPa,蒸发量为 125.72~424.85 kg/h,实验研究了吸气流量、压缩比功、容积效率和等熵效率随蒸发温度的变化规律。结果表明:随着蒸发温度的升高,吸气流量(7.10~11.74 m³/min)逐渐升高,压缩比功(310.69~158.54 kJ/kg)逐渐降低,容积效率(52.21%~71.54%)和等熵效率(16.48%~36.15%)均逐渐升高,提高工作频率有助于提高压缩机效率,实测容积效率和压缩比功与相关文献数据较为吻合。压缩机容积效率和等熵效率实测值与理论值存在一定误差,但该误差随蒸发温度的升高而减小,罗茨水蒸气压缩机在蒸发温度为 90~100 ℃ 范围内运行较为稳定、效率较高。

关键词 罗茨压缩机;水蒸气压缩;容积效率;等熵效率

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Experimental Study on Performance of Roots Steam Compressor

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Abstract The compressor is the core equipment of a vapor compression system, which significantly affects the energy consumption and stability of the system. An experimental system was built for the vapor compression system driven by the roots compressor, in which the evaporation temperature, evaporation pressure, compressor pressure, and evaporation capacity were 80–100 ℃, 46.60–101.64 kPa, 17.86–36.03 kPa and 125.72–424.85 kg/h, respectively. The suction flow rate, compression specific power, volumetric efficiency, and isentropic efficiency of the root water vapor compressor with varying evaporation temperatures were studied experimentally. The results show that the suction flow rate (7.10–11.74 m³/min) gradually increased, and the compression specific power (310.69–158.54 kJ/kg) gradually decreased with the increase in evaporation temperature. Both the volumetric efficiency (52.21%–71.54%) and isentropic efficiency (16.48%–36.15%) increased with the increase in evaporation temperature. Increasing the frequency can enhance the efficiency of the compressor, and the measured volumetric efficiency and compression specific power were consistent with the data in previous studies. There was a difference between the experimental and theoretical values of the volumetric efficiency and the isentropic efficiency of the compressor, but this difference decreased with an increase in the evaporation temperature, and the root water vapor compressor was more stable and highly efficient in the range of evaporation temperature of 90–100 ℃.

Keywords roots compressor; water vapor compression; volumetric efficiency; isentropic efficiency

近年来,水蒸气压缩技术因具有高效、节能、环保、安全等诸多优点备受关注,主要是以闭式循环为主的水蒸气高温热泵系统^[1-2]和以开式循环为主的机械蒸气再压缩系统^[3-4],广泛应用于化工^[5-6]、环

保^[7-8]、海水淡化^[9-10]等领域。

各种水蒸汽压缩机性能对比如表 1 所示,离心压缩机具有流量大、压比低、对材料要求严格等特点^[11-12],螺杆压缩机具有流量小、压比高、造价昂贵等特点^[13-14],罗茨压缩机适用于流量中、小和压比中、低的宽泛工作区域,同时具有动平衡性能好、结构简单、振动小等优点^[15],并在蒸发^[16-17]、蒸馏^[18-19]、干燥^[20]、制冷^[21]等工业场景广泛应用。

虽然罗茨压缩机已广泛应用于水蒸汽压缩系统,但针对罗茨压缩机本身的性能研究较少。因此,本文建立了罗茨压缩机驱动蒸汽压缩蒸发系统,实验研究罗茨水蒸汽压缩机的性能并掌握其运行规律,以指导罗茨压缩机在水蒸汽压缩系统中的工业应用。

表 1 不同水蒸汽压缩机性能对比
Tab.1 Performance comparison of different water vapor compressors

序号	名称	技术特点
1	离心压缩机	流量大(500~2 000 m ³ /min),压比小(1.2~2.0),排气温度高,效率高、对液滴敏感,材料要求严格且价格高。
2	罗茨压缩机	流量中小(5~500 m ³ /min),压比中小(1.2~3.0),结构简单,振动小、故障率低、噪音高、效率较低,造价低。
3	螺杆压缩机	流量小(5~200 m ³ /min),压比高(达到 10),耐压中等(最高达到 250 kPa),但对纯度要求高、造价昂贵。

1 理论分析

1.1 主要结构参数

罗茨压缩机是一种回转式压缩机,压缩过程近似定容压缩,具有强制输气的特点,理论吸气量与压缩机结构如叶轮、腔体和间隙等有关,本文罗茨水蒸汽压缩机由传统罗茨风机改造而来,其中,过流气体介质由空气变成水蒸气,罗茨压缩机的结构参数如表 2 所示。

表 2 罗茨压缩机的结构参数
Tab.2 Structure parameters of the roots compressor

名称	数值
叶轮直径 D/m	0.24
叶轮长度 L/m	0.20
两叶轮的间隙 δ_l/m	3.0×10^{-4}
叶轮与机壳间隙 δ_r/m	1.5×10^{-4}
叶轮与前墙板间隙 δ_f/m	1.5×10^{-4}
叶轮与后墙板间隙 δ_g/m	2.0×10^{-4}
两叶轮中心距 A/m	0.16
叶轮端轴径 d/m	4.5×10^{-2}
叶轮截面利用系数 λ/m	5.185×10^{-4}

1.2 压缩机容积效率

由于压缩机压升与叶轮间隙存在,导致压缩气体

回流泄漏,容积效率表达式为:

$$\eta_{v,th} = (Q_{th} - Q_b) / Q_{th} \tag{1}$$

$$\eta_{v,ex} = Q_{ex} / Q_{th} \tag{2}$$

式中: $\eta_{v,th}$ 为理论容积效率; $\eta_{v,ex}$ 为实测容积效率; Q_{th} 为理论吸气流量, m^3/min ; Q_b 为理论总泄漏量, m^3/min ; Q_{ex} 为实测吸气流量, m^3/min 。

理论吸气流量 Q_{th} 与罗茨压缩机结构有关,表达式为:

$$Q_{th} = \frac{\pi}{2} \lambda D^2 L n \tag{3}$$

式中: n 为叶轮转速, r/min 。

理论泄漏量 Q_b 由压缩机结构和气体进出口状态共同决定,计算如下:

$$Q_b = 2Q_{br} + Q_{bl} + 2Q_{bf} + 2Q_{bg} \tag{4}$$

$$Q_{br} = 60L\delta_r\sqrt{\frac{2\Delta p}{\rho_s}} \tag{5}$$

$$Q_{bl} = 60L\delta_l\sqrt{\frac{2\Delta p}{\rho_s}} \tag{6}$$

$$Q_{bf} = 60D\delta_f\frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{4}{3} + \frac{\mu b}{\delta_f}}}\sqrt{\frac{2\Delta p}{\rho_s}} \tag{7}$$

$$Q_{bg} = 60D\delta_g\frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{4}{3} + \frac{\mu b}{\delta_g}}}\sqrt{\frac{2\Delta p}{\rho_s}} \tag{8}$$

式中: Q_{br} 为叶轮与壳体泄漏量, m^3/min ; Q_{bl} 为

协议读取压缩机电机变频器内部功率信息;电补热器的功率检测方法为利用 Modbus 协议读取电力调整器内部功率信息。

2.4 实验系统配置

实验系统的配置如表 3 所示。压缩机将二次蒸汽压缩升温与回用;蒸发器实现物料的循环蒸发,回收压缩后二次蒸气余热;分离器将蒸发器排出的气液混合物分离;暂存罐收集二次蒸气冷凝水;节流阀将高温冷凝水节流成低温的气液混合物;电辅热器对蒸发循环液补热,防止蒸发温度下降;真空装置用于抽除蒸发器不凝性气体。

表 3 系统配置参数表

Tab.3 System configuration parameter table

名称	技术参数
压缩机	罗茨式;理论气量:13.6 m ³ /min;功率:30 kW
蒸发器	筒体:Φ0.6×1.2 m;传热面积:10 m ²
分离器	筒体:Φ0.6×1.2 m;有效容积:0.30 m ³
暂存罐	筒体:Φ0.5×0.8 m;有效容积:0.15 m ³
节流阀	公称直径:DN20;额定降压比:1~5
电辅热器	U 型式;额定功率:12 kW;380 V 供电
真空装置	水环式;功率:1.1 kW;额定气量:0.45 m ³ /min

3 数据分析

3.1 吸气流量随蒸发温度的变化

吸气流量随蒸发温度的变化如图 4 所示。由图 4 可知,吸气流量随蒸发温度的升高而升高,提高工作频率可增加吸气流量。随着蒸发温度的提高,气体密度大幅增加,在输气的过程中排气侧气体会通过叶轮之间以及叶轮与壳体的间隙回流,气体密度越大回流量越小、容积效率越高、吸气流量越大;同时,压缩机叶轮转速与工作频率成正比,工作频率增大可以大幅提升压缩机的吸气流量。

3.2 压缩比功随蒸发温度的变化

压缩比功反映了压缩机的功耗水平。压缩比功随蒸发温度的变化如图 5 所示。由图 5 可知,压缩比功随蒸发温度和工作频率的升高而降低,一方面蒸发温度的提高使吸气密度增加,另一方面温度和转速的提高使容积效率增加,两种因素的叠加使压缩机质量流量大幅增加,并远远超出压缩功耗的增加幅度,最终压缩比功逐步降低。选取 95 ℃ 和 100 ℃ 两个蒸发工况,压缩机压升约为 30 kPa,转速分别为 1 500 r/min 和 1 800 r/min,实测压缩比功在 158.5~215.65

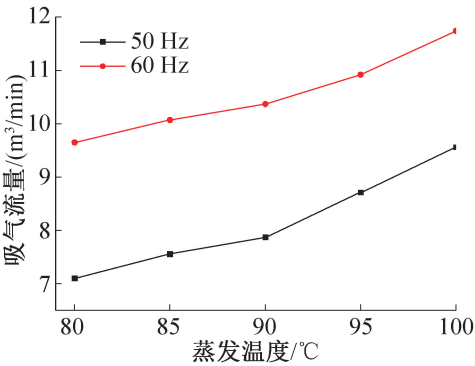


图 4 吸气流量随蒸发温度的变化

Fig.4 Variation of the suction flow with the evaporation temperature

kJ/kg 之间,与相关文献的研究结果较为吻合^[17],该文献研究显示,压缩比功随叶轮转速的升高而降低,在同为 30 kPa 的压差条件下,叶轮转速为 900~1 200 r/min 实验范围内的压缩比功为 276.92 kJ/kg,而本文的叶轮转速为 1 500 r/min 和 1 800 r/min,所得实验结果符合该变化规律。

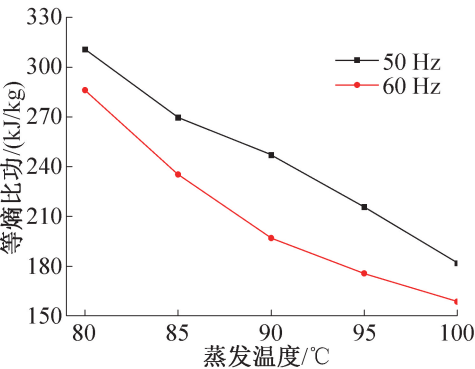


图 5 压缩比功随蒸发温度的变化

Fig.5 Variation of the specific compression power with the evaporation temperature

3.3 容积效率随蒸发温度的变化

容积效率随蒸发温度的变化如图 6 所示。由图 6 可知,容积效率随蒸发温度和工作频率的升高而升高,在低温条件下工作频率的强化作用更显著,在 80~90 ℃ 实验范围内,实测容积效率(52.21%~63.19%)与相关文献的数据(42.74%~81.93%)进行对比,结果较为吻合^[16],由于压缩机受到结构设计、蒸发工况、气体压升、数据计量误差等因素的影响,导致实验数据与对比文献存在一定误差。在本文实验范围内,对比分析实测值(52.21%~71.54%)与理论值(82.19%~85.50%)可知,实测值与理论值存在一定偏差,这是因为压缩介质发生了较大变化,由于水蒸气密度低于传统空气介质,较低的水蒸气密度

是导致压缩机容积效率偏低的主要原因,同时由于压缩机内部叶轮间隙、叶轮与壳体间隙、叶轮截面积利用系数等因素客观存在,造成压缩机在实际输气过程中不可避免的回流与泄漏,最终导致罗茨水蒸气压缩机的容积效率较低。

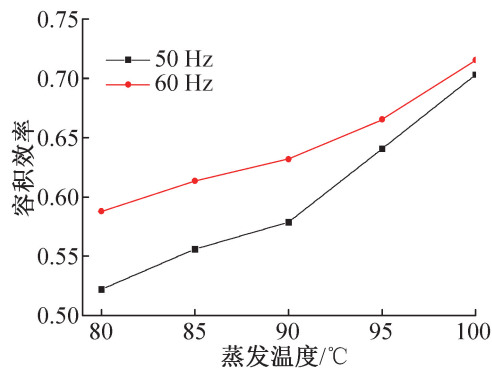


图 6 容积效率随蒸发温度的变化

Fig.6 Variation of the volumetric efficiency with the evaporation temperature

3.4 等熵效率随蒸发温度的变化

等熵效率随蒸发温度的变化如图 7 所示。由图 7 可知,等熵效率随蒸发温度和工作频率的升高而升高,在 80~90 °C 实验范围内,等熵效率实测值(16.48%~36.15%)较低,且与理论值(46.33%~63.29%)存在一定误差。首先,由于罗茨压缩近似定容压缩过程,罗茨压缩功远大于等熵压缩功,致使理论等熵效率处于较低水平,其次,现有罗茨水蒸气压缩机大多由罗茨风机改造而来,其叶轮截面、配合间隙、壳体、密封等内部结构设计仍需进一步改进,在压缩机运转过程中气体流动、轴承摩擦等损失较大,气体压缩过程不可逆偏离程度较为严重,最终导致等熵效率的实测值与理论值存在一定误差。但通过实验发现,压缩机在高温和高频工况下运行时,实际气体

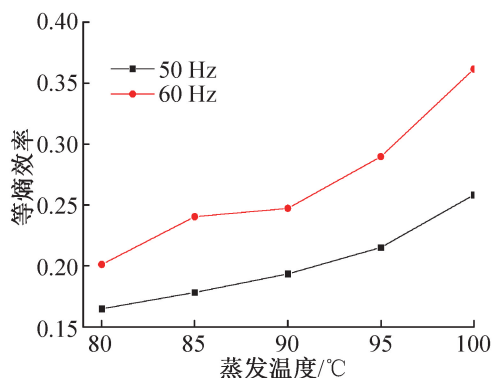


图 7 等熵效率随蒸发温度的变化

Fig.7 Variation of the isentropic efficiency with the evaporation temperature

压缩的这一热力过程能得到很好的完善,等熵效率相对较高。

4 结论

本文搭建了罗茨压缩机驱动蒸气压缩蒸发系统,在 80~100 °C 蒸发温度范围内,实验研究了罗茨压缩机用于水蒸气压缩过程的运行特性,得到罗茨压缩机性能参数如吸气流量、压缩比功、容积效率及等熵效率随蒸发温度和工作频率的变化规律,得到如下结论:

1)随着蒸发温度和工作频率的升高,压缩机吸气流量(7.10~11.74 m³/min)逐渐升高,压缩比功(310.69~158.54 kJ/kg)逐渐降低;选取 95 °C 和 100 °C 两个蒸发工况,压缩比功在 158.5~215.65 kJ/kg 之间,实测数据与相关文献的实验结果较为吻合。

2)随着蒸发温度和工作频率的升高,压缩机的容积效率(52.21%~71.54%)和等熵效率(16.48%~36.15%)均逐渐升高;选取 80~90 °C 的蒸发工况,容积效率在 52.21%~63.19%之间,实测数据与相关文献实验结果较为吻合。

3)压缩机容积效率和等熵效率的实测值与理论值存在较大误差,罗茨压缩机应用于水蒸气压缩过程,仍有较大的改进空间,压缩机在 90~100 °C 范围内较为稳定,效率相对较高,推荐罗茨水蒸气压缩机在 90~100 °C 范围运行。

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