

Экспериментальное исследование теплоотдачи в серповидном канале самосмазывающегося подшипника турбоагрегата

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Experimental study of heat transfer in crescent channel of self-lubricating bearing of a turbine

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The article presents the methodology, experimental stand and the results of an experimental study of heat transfer in the crescent channel formed by the surfaces of the self-lubricating bearing and rotor. The experimental technique allows determining the temperature field of the crescent-shaped channel, the parameters of the state of the cooling medium at the entrance and exit of the gap, the linear velocity and the reduced heat transfer coefficient () of the surface of the crescent-shaped channel. The error in determining the heat transfer coefficient does not exceed 9%. The stand was used to measure the temperature on the surfaces of the bearing and rotor at 24 points, the cooling medium at 15 points. As a result of the conducted research, a range of values was established, which is 10 ... 120 W / (m²·K). The analysis showed a significant impact on the amount of heat transfer cooling air flow, while the effect of linear velocity is relatively small. In this case, the maximum value of the flow through the gap, as applied to the bearing assembly of the turbine unit, is less than 1% of its performance, which increases the urgency of creating a cooling system for the bearing assembly adapted to the flow part of the turbine.

Keywords: experimental method; stand; heat transfer; crescent gap; self-lubricating bearing; thermal field.

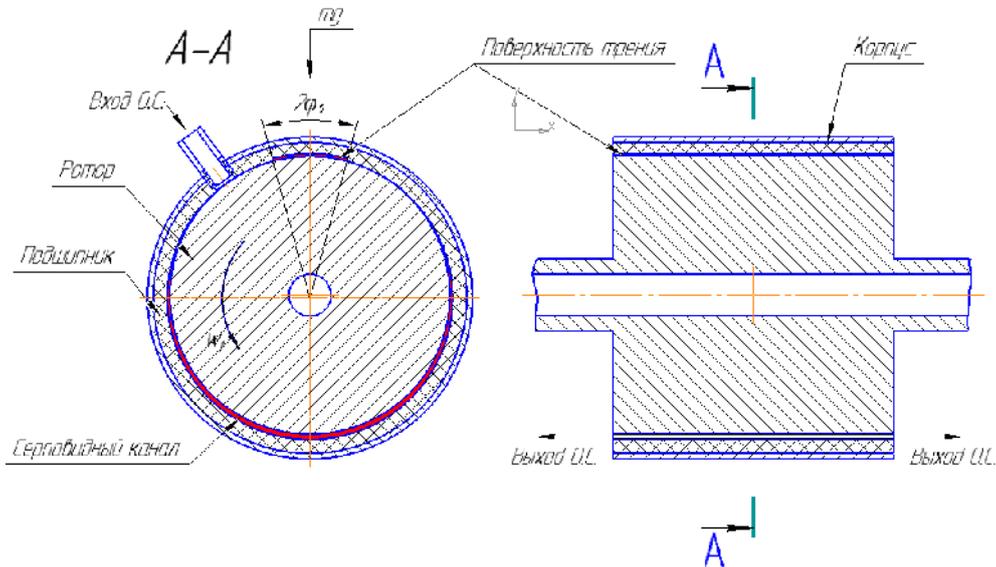
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ап ка, гда можнс зэ писать:

$$Q_{o.c.} = Q_p + Q_{п}, \quad (1)$$

$$Q_p = \alpha_p \cdot F_p \cdot (t_p^{cp} - t_{o.c.}^{cp}), \quad (2)$$

$$Q_{п} = \alpha_{п} \cdot F_{п.п} \cdot (t_{п.п}^{cp} - t_{o.c.}^{cp}), \quad (3)$$

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$$Q_{пр} \approx Q_{o.c.}, \quad (4)$$

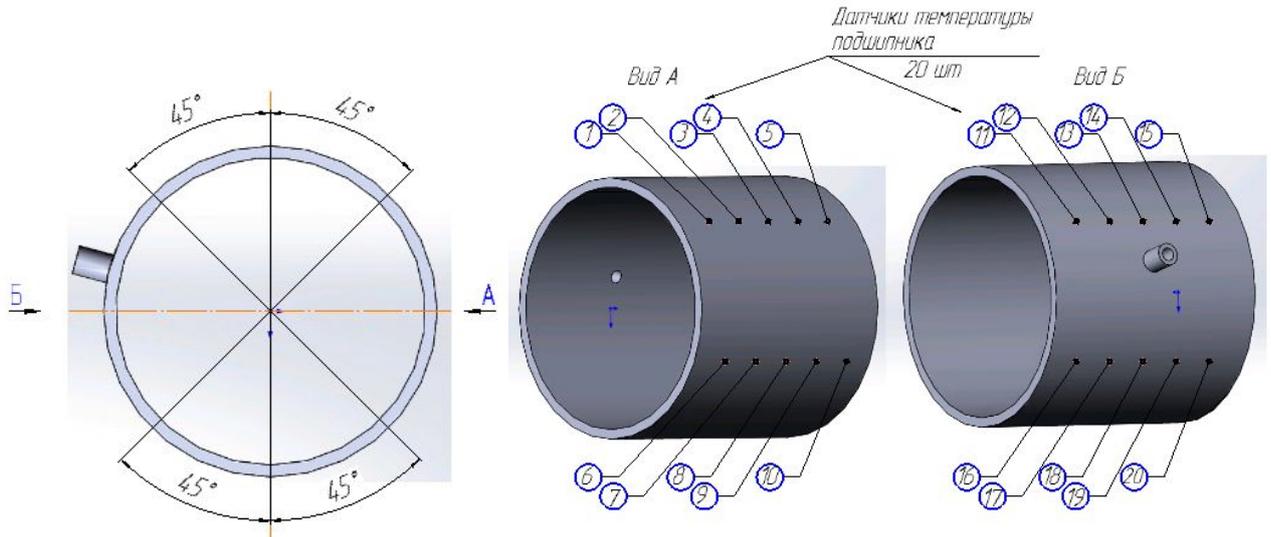
$$\alpha_1 \cdot 2 \cdot (L_{окр} \cdot L) \cdot (t_{с.к}^{cp} - t_{o.c.}^{cp}) = G \cdot c_p \cdot (t_{ввых}^{cp} - t_{в}) \quad (5)$$

$$\alpha_1 = \frac{G \cdot C_p \cdot (t_{в.вх}^c - t_{в.вх})}{2 \cdot (L_c \cdot L) \cdot (t_c^{cp} - t_{o.c}^{cp})}$$

α_n — коэффициент, мм
 ; G — расход, кг/с
 ; C_p — удельная теплоемкость, Дж/(кг·°С)
 ; $t_{в.вх}^c$ — температура входе в теплообменник, °С

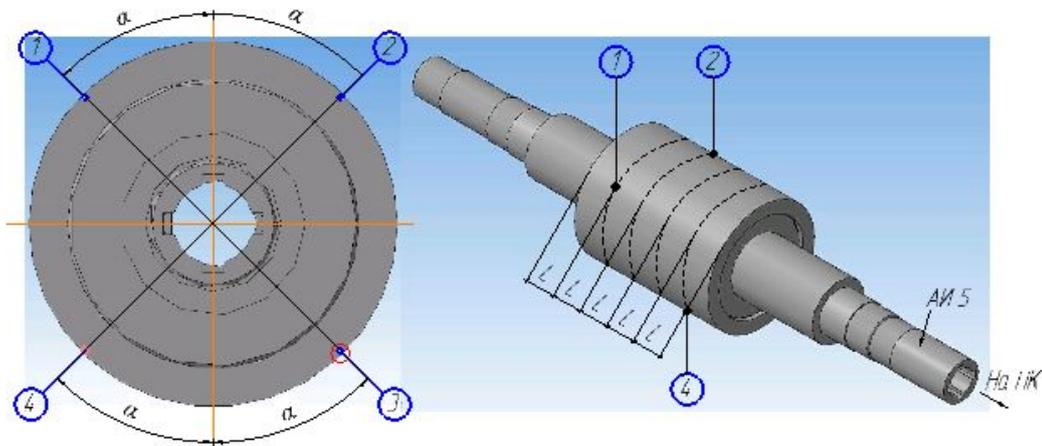
(6) $t_{в.вх}$ — температура входе в теплообменник, °С
 L — длина теплообменника, м
 L_c — коэффициент теплопроводности, Вт/(м·°С)

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$L=25$, $\alpha=45$

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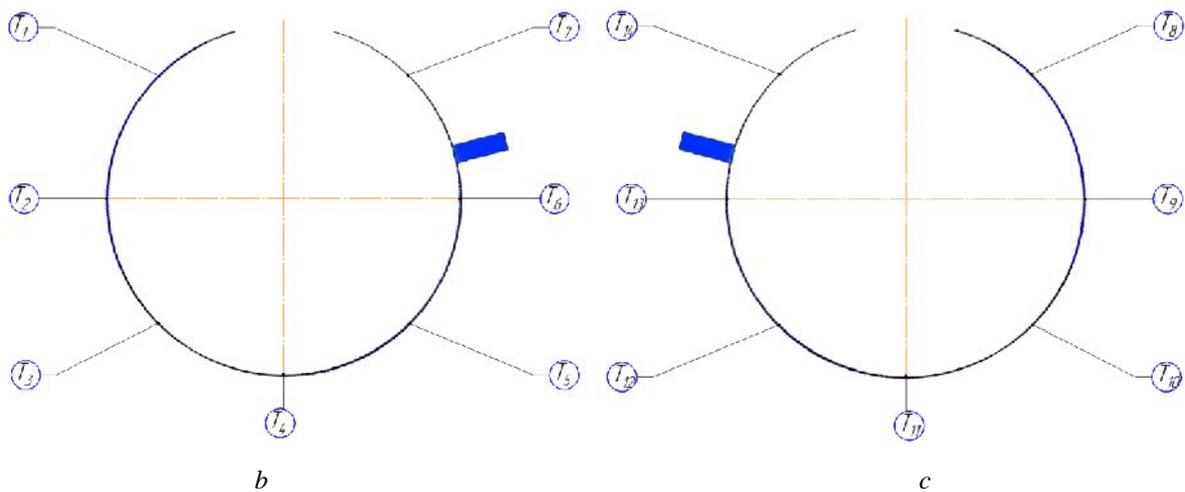
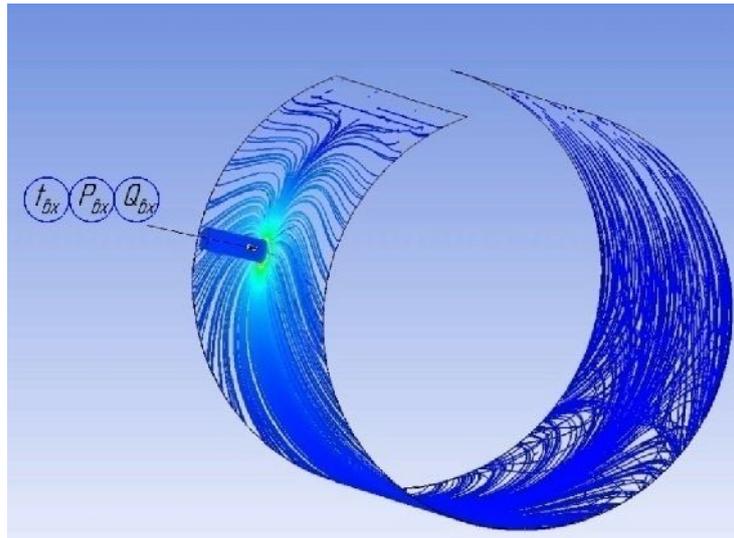
$t_{п.}^i, t_{п.}^i$ — температура по длине i -го сечения

$$t_c^c = \frac{t_p^c + t_{п.п}^{cp}}{2}, \quad (7)$$

$$t_{п.п}^{cp} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{20} t_{п.п}^i}{20}, \quad (8)$$

$$t_p^c = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^4 t_p^i}{4}, \quad (9)$$

4.



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$$t_{о.с}^c = \frac{t_{в.х}^c + t_{вх}}{2}, \quad (10)$$

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$$G = \frac{Q_{вз}}{\tau} \rho, \quad (11)$$

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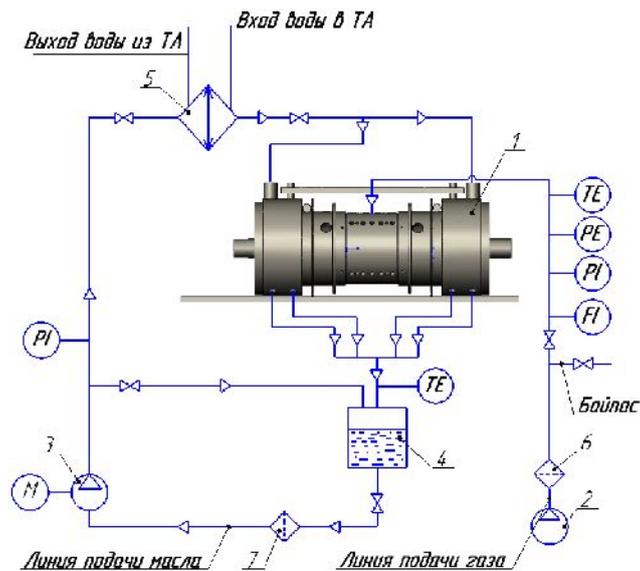
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$$v = 2 \pi r n, \quad (12)$$

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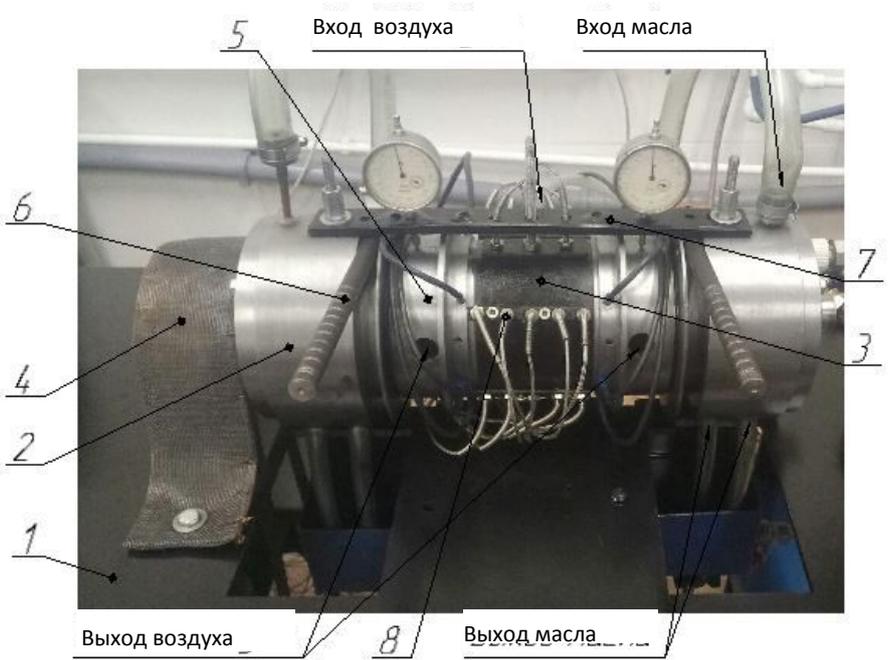
	Pt-100		0,1	2%
	MB-110-224.8		0,25%	
	-1227		0,6	0,48%
	-10		6	2,73%
	Pt-100		0,1	0,18 %
	MB-110-224.8		0,25 %	
	Pt-100		0,1	0,33 %
	MB-110-224.8		0,25%	
	Pt-100		0,1	0,52%
	MB-110-224.8		0,25%	
	RVG G-65 Pt-100 MB-110-224.8 -1227		2% 0,1 0,25% 0,6 1	2%
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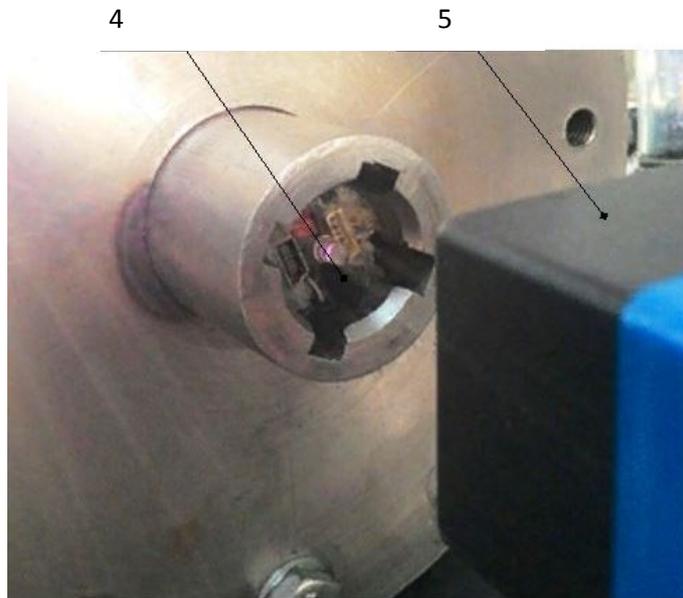
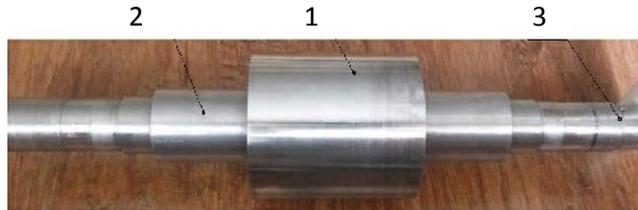
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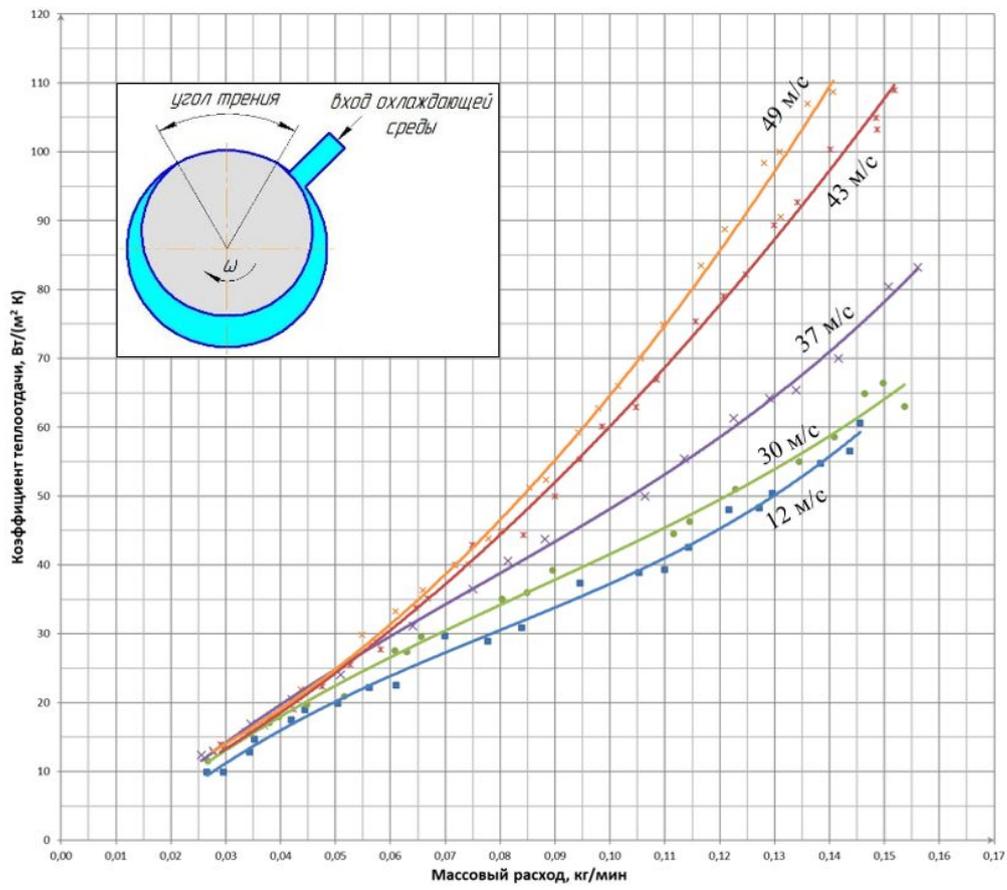
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 ; 5— ; 4—

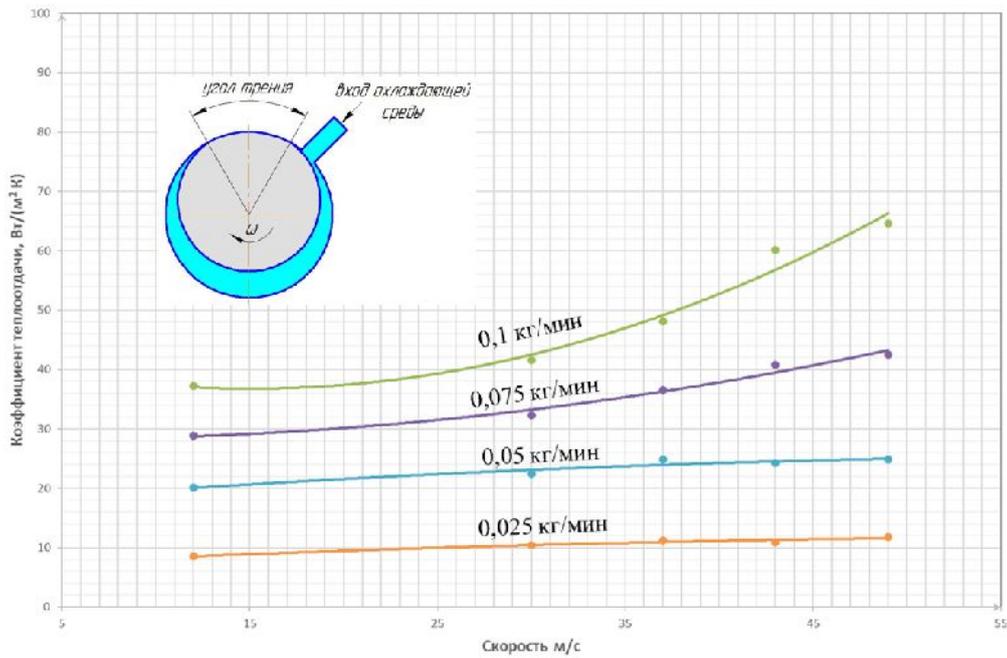
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$$\frac{10 \div 110}{0,025 \quad 0,15} / \frac{2}{6 \div 10}$$

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