Method of a choice of parameters of the air cooling machine of a cascade pressure exchange

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Summary. The algorithm of calculation of the basic dimensional parameters of compound units of the system realizing running cycle of the air refrigerating machine of the cascade pressure exchange of set cooling capacity and object cooling depth is resulted. The technique of an estimation of expenses of thermal and mechanical energy on realization of a cycle of the air refrigerating machine is presented.

Key words: cascade pressure exchanger, mass-exchange, air cooling machine, recuperation, refrigerating capacity.

OBJECTS AND PROBLEMS

Now interest to air refrigerating machines (ARM), having a more potential of low temperature coolings without use ozone destroy coolants renews. The refrigerating factor of air installations at rather small relations of ambient temperature and cooled object concedes to indicator steam compression installations, however in the field of deep cooling the running cycle air ARM with regeneration realises higher power efficiency.

At the same time, approved ARM on base blade units of compression and expansion are expensive in manufacturing and in view of high frequency of rotation of rotors turbine-compressor unit have the limited resource, demand high level of maintenance service. Insufficiently high power efficiency of turbine-compressor ARM is caused by the limited possibility of the further efficiency increase of working processes of blade machines, reached by considerable complication of a design of the last.

Possibility of reduction in price ARM contacts use as the detander-compressor of a wave pressure exchanger (WPE) similar on a design to the unit of air supply of system of pressurization ICE “Comprex” [Ersambetov 2000]. In a rotor of WPE in the course of a direct exchange of energy between compressing and compressed environment along with cooling of an air stream compression to 25 … 30 % of a coolant is carried out. The coolant most part is compressed in a separate, basic step of the compressor resulted from an external source of mechanical energy. Simplicity and reliability of a
design of the device concerns advantages of the wave detander-compressor, and also lower concerning a turbine unit frequency of rotation of a rotor (6500 … 10000 minutes⁻¹).

However, wave character of an exchange of energy predetermines high sensitivity of working process of WPE to a picture of interacting of primary waves with forward edges of gas-distribution ports. The deviation of an operating mode of WPE from settlement conditions on frequency of rotation of a rotor, pressure and temperature of working environments is accompanied by sharp deterioration of indicator of its work as owing to a mismatch of phases of movement of primary waves, and owing to incompleteness of replacement of compressed air from rotor cells. The increase in a share of the compressed air which has remained in a cell at the moment of its dissociation with port of a high pressure, caused almost proportional decrease of efficiency, to similarly negative effect of so-called "dead" volume in the piston compressor. Besides, inevitable dissipation the phenomena in processes of formation and interaction of strong shock waves limit of efficiency of the best samples of wave pressure exchangers on settlement modes values 0.55 … 0.56 [Krajniuk 2000].

Considerably much reserve of perfection of operational indicator of ARM is connected with use in quality detander, and also as the basic compressor of essentially new version heat exchange devices - a cascade pressure exchanger (CPE) of prof. A.I. Krajniuk [Krajniuk 2004]. On fig. 1 the modified scheme of air refrigerator is shown.

In given article attempt to reflect the basic laws of work ARM CPE with probably more simple engineering dependences within the limits of a statement of algorithm of a choice of dimensional parameters and definition of effective indicators of work of system is undertaken. Remarks to a choice of initial parameters of system of the settlement scheme.

The demanded temperature mode in the chamber of cooled object and corresponding cooling capacity of ARM CPE can be realized with various combination of temperature T₃ and consumption G₃ of an air coolant submitted to the chamber. In turn decrease in temperature forced ARM CPE of an air coolant can be reached increase in throughput (dimensions) of the CPE unit of a compensatory step (CPEII) or increase of the maximum temperature of heating of air T₅ in a contour of a high pressure a source of warmth. The combination of noted regime parameters influences a parity of expenses of the thermal and mechanical (electric) energy spent for realization of a refrigerating cycle. For example,  

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Fig. 1. The settlement scheme of an air refrigerator with a cascade exchanger of pressure: 1, 2, 5, 6 - ports of supply and tap high pressure (HPS and HPT) accordingly CPEI and CPEII; 3, 4, 7, 8 - ports of low tap and supply pressure (LPT and LPS) accordingly CPEI and CPEII; 9 - regenerative heat exchanger; 10 - air cooler; 11 - warmth supply source; 12 - circulating fan; 13 - refrigerating chamber; 14, 15 - cascade pressure exchangers CPE1 and CPE2; 16, 17 - blowing-off fans, 18 - branch pipe.
decrease of temperature $T_3$ (increase of expansion degree $\pi_c$ in CPEI) at the expense of increase $T_3$ or increase of CPEII dimensions is accompanied by increase in expenses of thermal energy in a source of a supply of warmth at simultaneous reduction of expenses of mechanical energy by a drive of the circulating fan. Thus, the choice of rational parameters ARM CPE depends from parity of the developed prices on electric and thermal energy and, finally, is reduced to search of the regime conditions providing the minimum sum of cost equivalents thermal and mechanical energies, spent for realization of running cycle ARM CPE.

The algorithm of calculation of the basic dimensional parameters of compound units of the system realizing running cycle ARM CPE with following set initial data is more low resulted: 1 - cooling capacity $Q_2$, 2 - temperature of cooled object $T_3$, 3 - the minimum temperature of cycle $T_5$ (temperature of air arriving in the refrigerating chamber), 4 - the maximum temperature of cycle $T_6$.

As the basic assumptions of calculation one-dimensionality of a current of a working body in flowing elements of system, absence of leaks of a working body through backlashes in mobile interfaces and heat exchange with walls, absence of a zone of hashing of compressing and compressed environments, and also full replacement of the compressed environment from cells of rotors and a full purge of cells a fresh charge is accepted.

Completeness of replacement and purge is estimated by corresponding factors. The purge factor in CPEI and CPEII ($\psi_{\text{III}}$, $\psi_{\text{III}}$) represents relation of consumptions of air through ports of a supply of low pressure to mass throughput of a rotor

$$\psi_{\text{I}} = \frac{G_4}{g_1}, \psi_{\text{II}} = \frac{G_6}{g_2}. \quad (1)$$

Mass throughput accordingly rotors CPEI and CPEII is defined as

$$g_1 = \frac{V_{\text{RI}} \cdot n_{\text{RI}} \cdot \rho_4}{60}, \quad g_2 = \frac{V_{\text{RII}} \cdot n_{\text{RII}} \cdot \rho_8}{60}. \quad (2)$$

where: $V_{\text{RI}}, V_{\text{RII}}, n_{\text{RI}}, n_{\text{RII}}$ - volumes of a flowing part and frequency of rotation of rotors accordingly CPEI and CPEII, $\rho_4, \rho_8$ - density of a working body in ports of a supply of low pressure accordingly CPEI and CPEII.

Similarly, the replacement factor accordingly in CPEI and CPEII ($\psi_{\text{HPI}}, \psi_{\text{HPII}}$) represents itself the consumption relation through ports of tap of a high pressure to mass throughput of a rotor

$$\psi_{\text{HPI}} = \frac{G_2}{g_1}, \psi_{\text{HPII}} = \frac{G_6}{g_2}. \quad (3)$$

The dimensions of rotor CPEI of the detander-compressor are from a condition of conformity of mass throughput of a rotor to the consumption of coolant in the chamber cooled object.

The coolant consumption, providing set cooling capacity of ARM, is calculated by the formula

$$G_3 = \frac{Q_2}{C_p \cdot (T_{\text{re}} - T_3)}, \quad (4)$$

where: $C_p$ - a mass heat capacity of air.

Accepted above an assumption of completeness of replacement and a blowing ($\psi_{\text{HPI}} = 1, \psi_{\text{HPII}} = 1$) in essence suggest, that, on the one hand, all compressed air arriving in cells of a rotor through port 1, after expansion is taken away through port 2 and, thus $G_1 = G_3$, on the other hand, all air charge arriving in cells of a rotor through port 4, after compression is taken away through port 2

$$G_2 = G_4.$$

In a kind noted easily also to show, that the consumption ratio in high pressure port can be expressed through a ratio of densities of air in a line of low pressure

$$\frac{G_4}{G_2} = \frac{\rho_{\text{res1}}}{\rho_4}. \quad (5)$$

Here $\rho_4$ - air density in port 4 CPEI; $\rho_{\text{res1}}$ - density of the rotor which has extended in cells of air, during the moment previous their connecting with port of low pressure

$$\rho_4 = \frac{P_4}{R \cdot T_4}, \quad \rho_{\text{res1}} = \frac{P_{\text{res1}}}{R \cdot T_{\text{res1}}}. \quad (6)$$

where: $P_4$ - the pressure created by the blowing fan 16, $T_4$ - air temperature in port 4, $P_{\text{res1}}, T_{\text{res1}}$ - pressure and temperature extended in a cell rotor CPEI of air, $R$ - a gas constant of air.

In turn air temperature in port 4 with ratio of water equivalents of flows in the regenerative heat exchanger 9 is calculated with formula:

$$T_4 = T_{\text{re}} + \varepsilon (T_1' - T_{\text{re}}). \quad (7)$$
where: \( \varepsilon \) - regenerator efficiency, for plate-fin recuperators reaches values 0,8 … 0,85; \( T'_1 \) - air temperature in a line of a high pressure to a regenerator 9.

Then, air temperature in port 1 is defined from the equation of heat balance of a regenerator 9

\[
T_1 = T'_1 - \frac{G_3 C_p (T_4 - T_{res})}{G_1 C_p}.
\] (8)

Residual pressure \( P_{res} \) in a cell of rotor CPEI in moment previous its connection to port of low pressure, can be found from resulted below the analytical dependence received by authors as a result is settlement-experimental researches of row of CPE models [2, 3]:

\[
P_{res} = P_4 + \frac{P_2 - P_4}{Z_x - 1}, \tag{9}
\]

where: \( z_{x1} \) - number of mass-exchange channels in CPEI.

Pressure in port 2 tap of high pressure \( P_2 \) depends on difference of pressure between ports HPS and HPT \( \Delta P_{1-2} \), created with circulating fan 12.

\[
P_2 = P_1 - \Delta P_{1-2}. \tag{10}
\]

The choice of value \( \Delta P_{1-2} \) is corresponded with compromise search between overall dimensions of exchanger and expenses of power for a drive of the fan 12 which are the basic consumer of mechanical energy ARM CPE.

Pressure in port 1 is determined on the equation polytropic

\[
P_1 = P_3 \left(\frac{T_1}{T_3}\right)^{\frac{n_{cl}}{\kappa - 1}}, \tag{11}
\]

where: \( n_{cl} \) - an indicator of a polytropical of expansion of air in CPEI.

Temperature residual coolant \( T_{res} \) in a rotor cell in moment previous its connecting with a port of low pressure

\[
T_{res} = T_1 \left(\frac{P_{res}}{P_1}\right)^{\frac{n_{cl} - 1}{n_{cl} - 1}}. \tag{12}
\]

The parameters of working environments found thus allow according to the equations (4), (5) and (6) to define air consumption in a port 2 CPEI

\[
G_2 = G_3 \frac{P_1}{P_{res}}. \tag{13}
\]

The area of section of port through passage 3 HPT

\[
F_2 = \frac{G_2}{P_2} \cdot \frac{P_2}{P_4} \cdot K_p \cdot U_2 \cdot (1 - \delta_{cl}). \tag{14}
\]

where: \( n_{cl} \) - an indicator of a polytropical of compression in CPEI; \( U_2 \) - mean speed of flow in port 2; \( \delta_{cl} \) - thickness of crosspieces of rotor CPEI; \( K_p = 0,96-0,97 \) - factor unoredimensions, considering change of speed of a flow on section of port 2 owing to throwing compressing gas.

In works [2, 4] various ways of calculation of mean speed of flow \( U_2 \) in section of port 2 are shown. However, the analysis of experimental researches of CPE shows, that at a stage of a preliminary choice of parameters for rather small relations of pressure in ports 1 and 2 (\( P_1/P_2 = 1,01 \) … 1,03) possibility of equation Bernoulli with empirical factor of decrease speed \( n_{u2} = 0,3 \ldots 0,4 \), considering various kinds of losses (the distributed friction along rotor cells, tear-off sections in boundary conditions in the cells, flooding of jet unsteady flow, etc.) is possible.

\[
U_2 = K U_2 \cdot \sqrt{\left[2 \cdot R \cdot T_1 \cdot \frac{\kappa}{\kappa - 1} \cdot \left[1 - \left(\frac{P_2}{P_1}\right)^{\frac{\kappa - 1}{\kappa}}\right]\right].} \tag{15}
\]

At cell connection to high pressure port (HPS and HPT) to process of replacement of air in port HPT precedes compressing up air in the considered cell, preliminary compressed as a result of cascade mas-exchange. Therefore the area of section of a port through passage 1 (\( F_1 \)) must exceed value \( F_2 \) on 10-15 %.

The area of a face surface of a rotor

\[
F_{\phi_2} = F_2 \cdot \frac{360}{\phi_2}, \tag{16}
\]

where: \( \phi_2 \) - a corner of disclosing of port 2.

The length and frequency of rotation of rotor CPE1 are corresponded by the parity as a matter of fact representing a condition of full replacement of a fresh charge from a cell of a rotor:
\[
L_1 \cdot n_1 = \left( \frac{P_2}{P_4} \right)^{\frac{1}{n_4}} \cdot U_2 \cdot \varphi_2 \cdot \frac{6}{\delta_{e2}}. \tag{17}
\]

Pressure of circulating fan should be sufficient for overcoming of hydraulic resistance of
elements of a contour of high pressure CPEI (air cooler - \( \Delta P_{AC} \), a regenerator - \( \Delta P_R \), connecting
pipelines - \( \Delta P_{CPI} \) ) and creations of nominal difference of pressure between ports 1 and 2.

\[
\Delta P_{CF} = \Delta P_{AC} + \Delta P_R + \Delta P_{CPI} + \Delta P_{P1-2}. \tag{18}
\]

Passing to definition of design data CPEII, we will notice, that taking into account hydraulic
resistance of elements of a contour of a high pressure CPEI (air forced by the blowing fan, \( Z_{\text{c}_2} \) - quantity mass-exchange channels in CPEII.

According to the equations (20) and (21) expense \( G_6 \) and \( G_5 \) are defined as air expenses in port of high pressure CPEII:

\[
G_6 = \frac{(G_1 - G_2) \cdot P_8}{P_8 - \rho_{\text{res}_2}}, \quad G_5 = G_6 - G_1 + G_2. \tag{25}
\]

Basic constructive and regime parameters CPEII, it is similar CPEI, are under following formulas:

- the area of section of a window through passage 6 HPT

\[
F_6 = \frac{G_6}{\varphi_6 \cdot \left( \frac{P_6}{P_8} \right)^{\frac{1}{n_2}} \cdot \left( \frac{P_6}{P_5} \right)^{\frac{k-1}{k}} \cdot \left( \frac{P_6}{p_6} \right)}; \tag{26}
\]

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where: \( n_{e2} \) - an indicator of a polytrack of expansion in CPEII, \( P_5 = P_6 - \Delta P_{5-6} \) - pressure in port 5 CPEII.

Residual pressure in cell \( p_{\text{res}_2} \) is defined under the empirical formula:

\[
p_{\text{res}_2} = \frac{P_8 + (P_6 - P_8)}{Z_{K2} + 2}. \tag{24}
\]

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where: \( P_6 = P_2 \) - pressure in port 6 CPEII, \( P_8 \) - pressure 17 air forced by the blowing fan, \( Z_{c_2} \) - quantity mass-exchange channels in CPEII.

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The temperature of residual gases in a cell of rotor CPEII \( T_{\text{res}_2} \) is defined on the polytropic equation:

\[
T_{\text{res}_2} = T_5 \left( \frac{P_{\text{res}_2}}{P_5} \right)^{\frac{n_{e2}-1}{n_{e2}}}, \tag{23}
\]

where: \( \varphi_6 \) - the corner of disclosing of port of tapping of a high pressure 6, gets out according to resulted above recommendations.

The length of rotor CPEII and frequency of its rotation are connected by the equation

\[
L_2 \cdot n_2 = \frac{\left( \frac{P_6}{P_8} \right)^{\frac{1}{n_{e2}}} \cdot U_6 \cdot \varphi_6}{6}. \tag{29}
\]
Expenses of thermal energy for realization of working process ARM are defined by air heating in a source of a supply of warmth

$$Q_3 = G_5 \cdot C_p \cdot (T_5 - T'_5), \quad (30)$$

where: $T'_5$ - temperature of air mix behind the fan 12. In a running cycle of the elementary scheme ARM CPE without recycling the residual temperature extended in CPEII hot air are calculated off on the equation:

$$T'_5 = \frac{T_6 \cdot G_6 + T_2 \cdot G_2}{G_6 + G_2} \cdot \left( \frac{P_6 + \Delta P_{CF}}{P_6} \right)^{\frac{k-1}{k}}, \quad (31)$$

where: $T_6$ and $T_2$ - temperature accordingly in port 6 CPEII and port 2 CPEI:

$$T_6 = T_8 \left( \frac{P_6}{P_8} \right)^{\frac{n_{c2}-1}{n_{c2}}} , \quad T_2 = T_4 \left( \frac{P_2}{P_4} \right)^{\frac{n_{c1}-1}{n_{c1}}}, \quad (32)$$

here: $n_{c2}$ - an indicator of a polytropic of compression in CPEII.

Quantity of the warmth which is taken away from a coolant in a cooler 10:

$$Q_1 = G_1 \cdot C_p \cdot (T'_1 - T_1). \quad (33)$$

Expenses of mechanical energy for a drive of each of fans of ARM CPE consist of expenses for a drive of each of fans 12, 16 and 17, defined by adiabatic work of compression of corresponding flows of air with the fan efficiency

$$N_{fi} = G_1 \cdot C_{pa} \cdot T_{begi} \cdot \left[ \left( \frac{P_{begi} + \Delta P_i}{P_{begi}} \right)^{\frac{k-1}{k}} - 1 \right] \cdot \frac{1}{\eta_{fi}}, \quad (34)$$

where: $G_1$ - the mass consumption of air through the corresponding fan, $T_{begi}$ - temperature of a stream arriving in the fan, $P_{begi}$ - pressure in front of the fan, $\Delta P_i$ - a pressure of the corresponding fan, $\eta_{fi}$ - efficiency of the corresponding fan, $k$ - an indicator of an adiabatic curve of compression.

CONCLUSIONS

The resulted algorithm allows to define the dimensions of each of cascade pressure exchangers as a part of the air refrigerator realizing demanded cooling capacity for accepted various conditions of the organization of a running cycle ($T_5$, $T_i$), and also estimations of expenses of thermal and mechanical energy on realization of cycle ARM CPE. The divergence of results of calculation with experimental researches of skilled installation with cooling capacity 10 kW at $T_{av} = -40^\circ C$ on expenses of electric energy does not exceed 10 %, on thermal energy expenses - no more than 15 %.

Engineering availability and comprehensible accuracy of a considered technique determines possibility of its use as the tool of expansion of search of the regime conditions providing peak efficiency of work ARM.

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МЕТОД ВЫБОРА ПАРАМЕТРОВ ВОЗДУШНОЙ ХОЛОДИЛЬНОЙ МАШИНЫ КАСКАДНОГО ОБМЕНА ДАВЛЕНИЕМ

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Аннотация. Приведен алгоритм расчета основных размерных параметров составных агрегатов системы, реализующей рабочий цикл воздушной холодильной машины каскадного обмена давлением заданной холодопроизводительности и глубины охлаждения объекта. Дана методика оценки затрат тепловой и механической энергии на осуществление цикла воздушной холодильной машины. Ключевые слова: каскадный обменник давления, массообмен, воздушная холодильная машина, рекуперация, холодопроизводительность.