

含不可燃组份混合气体着火极限计算方法

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1. 纯可燃组份的 Le chatelier 公式与不可燃组份中不含氧时的双组份法 纯可燃组份的混气在空气中的着火（爆炸）极限 Z 用 Le chatelier 公式计算^[1]：

$$Z = \left(\sum (x_i / Z_i) \right)^{-1}$$
(1)

式中 x_i 是各组份容积成份比, $\sum x_i = 100\%$, Z_i 是各组份的着火极限。各不可燃组份的阻燃性不同, 利用 CO_2 、 N_2 和水蒸汽分别与 H_2 、 CO 及 CH_4 等气态烃混合后的双组份着火极限曲线^[2], 查出该双组份的 Z_i 。把问题变成纯可燃组份的计算。

2. 不可燃组份中含氧时 Le chatelier 公式的一般形式及可燃性判断 不可燃组份含氧时往往也含氮。把组份中的 O_2 和 N_2 按空气比例组成“内空气”, 使问题变成可燃组份与内空气的混合物在空气中着火极限的计算。内空气相当于对可燃组份“稀释”。对单组份可燃气体, 稀释后的混气成份总量为 $(x_{ik} + \text{内空气}) = 1$, 还可再与 $((x_{ik} / Z_i) - 1)$ 倍外空气混合, 使可燃组份 x_{ik} 的浓度达到着火极限 Z_i , 此时原混气浓度为 $\{(x_{ik} + \text{内空气}) + ((x_{ik} / Z_i) - 1)\}^{-1}$

$$Z = (x_{ik} / Z_i)^{-1}$$
(2)

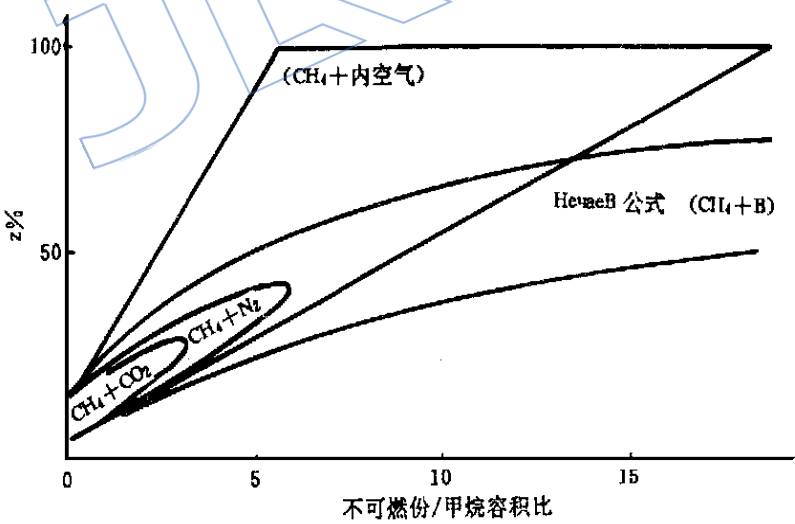


图1 CH₄ 的着火极限及 HeuleB 公式计算值

如图1所示, 在以 (内空气/ x_{ik}) 为自变量时, (单可燃组份+ 内空气) 的 Z 是以 Z_i 为斜率 Z_i 为截距的直线: $Z = Z_i + (\text{内空气} / x_{ik}) Z_i$ 。如图2所示, 在以 x_{ik} 为自变量时, Z 是以 Z_i 为比

例系数的反比例函数。并由图 1 和图 2 可见, 用 Нечаяев 公式^[3] 计算的结果与实测值相差很大, 说明该公式不适用。

当可燃成份含量达到着火上限值时, 有最大的着火极限范围。内空气含量富裕时, 计算中会出现 $Z_{\text{上}} > 1$, 只要有 $Z_{\text{下}}$ 计算值 ≤ 1 , 当 $Z_{\text{上}}$ 计算值 > 1 时, $Z_{\text{上}}$ 取 100%。

同理, 多元纯可燃组份含内空气时, 可燃份之和 $\Sigma X_{ik} = (1 - \text{内空气})$ 含量。可燃组份是以相对含量影响可燃部份的 Z_k , 把可燃份折算成占可燃总量 ΣX_{ik} 的百分数新容积成份, $x_{ik} / \Sigma X_{ik}$ 。 $Z_k = \left\{ \Sigma \left(\left(x_{ik} / \Sigma X_{ik} \right) / Z_i \right) \right\}^{-1}$, Z_k 和 ΣX_{ik} 相当于 (2) 式中的 Z_i 和 x_{ik} , 就有

$$Z = Z_k / \Sigma X_{ik}, \quad Z = \left\{ \Sigma \left(x_{ik} / Z_i \right) \right\}^{-1} \quad (3)$$

对含 O_2 及其它不可燃组份的一般情况, 忽略空气中不到 1% 的 A_r 等与 N_2 阻燃的差异, 除 O_2 外, 其余全算作 N_2 成份, 把 (79.01/20.99) $x_{O_2} = 3.764 x_{O_2}$ 的 N_2 划归到总量为 $4.764 x_{O_2}$ 的内空气中。混

气中减去内空气后的总量 $a = (1 - 4.764 x_{O_2})$, 用 a 除以初始成份得无氧少氮的“无空气”新成份的 x'_i , $x'_i = x_i / a$, ($\Sigma x'_i = 100\%$)。用双组份法算出“无空气”新成份的 z'_i , 相当于 (3) 式的 Z_k 。 $Z' = \left\{ \Sigma (x'_i / Z_i) \right\}^{-1}$, 按 (2)、(3) 式原则, $Z = Z' / a$, 得

$$Z = \left\{ \Sigma (x_i / Z_i) \right\}^{-1} \quad (4)$$

(4) 式的导出表明 Le chatelier 公式可用于一般情况, 其注脚应为 Z_i : 各组份的着火极限, 双组份时查曲线。 x_i : 混气中减去内空气后的初始容积成份。双组份用含量和, N_2 用 ($x_{N_2} - 3.764 x_{O_2}$)。各可燃组份及 CO_2 用原题给出的初始含量。

计算表明, 一种混气用几种成立的双组份组合, 算出的 Z 差异不大。用减去内空气的初始成份互相组合, 均在双组份着火极限曲线可燃区以外, 则可判定此种混气不可燃。

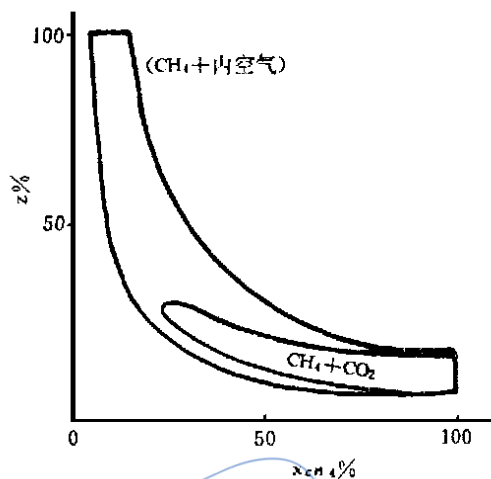


图2 (CH₄ + 内空气) 的着火极限

参 考 文 献

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- [2] American Gas Association “Gas Engineers Handbook; Fuel Gas Engineering Practices” The Industrial Press 1965, Combustion 2/75-2/76.
- [3] Нечаяев, М. А., “Техник Безопасности при Транспортировке Распределении и использовании Газового Топлива”, 1962 年增订第三版。

A CALCULATION METHOD FOR INFLAMMABILITY LIMIT OF MIXTURE WITH NONINFLAMMABLE GASES

Su Dawei (*Light-Duty Gas Turbine Development Center*)

ABSTRACT This paper provides a calculation method which can estimate the inflammability limit of mixture with noninflammable gases with more accuracy than the available methods.

MEASUREMENT OF TRANSIENT BURNING RATES OF COMPOSITE PROPELLANTS IN FAST DEPRESSURIZATION

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Sang Bingcheng (*Harbin Shipbuilding Engineering Institute*)

ABSTRACT A continuous laser beam is transmitted through the burning surface of a propellant strand and converted into voltage signal by photocell. The voltage differentiation with respect to time is proportional to the burning rate of the propellant strand. The experimental results show that the burning rate at the start of depressurization remains unchanged, and then decreased with very low frequency oscillation. During the whole depressurization process the transient burning rate is not higher than the quasi-steady burning rate at the corresponding pressure and oscillates around quasi-steady burning rate, except for a short time after the start of the depressurization.

OPTIMIZATION DESIGN OF THE SOLID ROCKET MOTOR

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ABSTRACT This paper presents the optimization design of a two-stage solid rocket motor for a air-to-air missile. There are eight variables in the optimization process. The mathematical model of the solid rocket motor is formulated. A variable-simplex method has been used. Finally, the optimum results for a real solid rocket motor are obtained.

LINEAR DYNAMICS OF SUPERSONIC RAMJET

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ABSTRACT This paper presents a mathematical model of a supersonic ramjet. The basic thermoaerodynamical equations of ramjet components are linearized in conformity with small perturbation. Then the transfer functions of the components are deduced on the S domain. With the method of subsystem in series, the dynamical mathematical model of the ramjet with the inlet normal shock position, the parameters along duct and thrust is formulated under the perturbation of upstream Mach number, temperature, pressure and downstream fuel flow rate of the ramjet. A numerical example of digital imitation of a real ramjet is completed and gives reasonable results.