◀设计计算▶

双螺杆泵型线分析及仿真研究

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摘要 以国内外常用的双头对称长幅摆线型线和单头摆线组合型线 2种双螺杆泵型线为研究 对象,用 Pro/E进行建模,用 Matlab编程软件计算接触线长度,用 A dn as软件进行了 仿真研究, 得出上述 2种型线双螺杆泵摩擦力与两端压差的关系曲线。分析研究得出如下结论: (1) 双头螺 杆的接触线长度比单头螺杆要长,因此实际应用中排量大的选双头螺杆较好,而输送压力较高的 场合选单头螺杆较好; (2)圆弧修正的双螺杆泵型线避免了点接触,可延长双螺杆泵的寿命; (3)双螺杆泵可适用于中、小流量 (10~1000 m³/h) 和低、中、高压差 (0~10 MPa) 以及不 同含气体积分数 (0~100%)的流体输送。

关键词 双螺杆泵 型线 双头螺杆 单头螺杆 接触线

引 言

伴随着对多相流动规律的研究和认识,国外已 开发出用于海上原油混输的多相流混输泵,该产品 可以连续输送含气体积分数从 0到 100% 的原油介 质,非常适用于恶劣的海上油田开采条件。我国在 多相流混输泵产品的开发方面目前还处于空白,多 相流混输泵主要依赖于进口,因此研究开发多相流 混输泵对我国海底石油开发有着十分重要的意义^[1]。

双螺杆多相流混输泵的核心部件是 1对相互啮 合的螺杆转子。转子型线的设计直接影响到泵的性 能,因此转子型线研究既是双螺杆多相流混输泵热 动力性能研究的基础,也是优化型线设计、提高整 机性能的关键^[2]。现在,从国内外已公开的资料 来看,双螺杆泵螺杆型线大致可分为以下 3种类 型:①"方牙形"的型线,螺杆工作段轴截面的 齿形为矩形或梯形,该类泵能够输送润滑性、非润 滑性甚至含有少量颗粒性杂质的液体,但其密封性 较差。②Leistritz型,螺杆工作段截面型线由渐开 线和摆线组合而成,有多种组合形式,这种型线改 善了密封性,其排出压力通常可达到 1.5 MPa。③ 摆线型,实际上是摆线啮合三螺杆泵的变种,其构 成、特性等均与摆线啮合三螺杆泵基本相同,适合 于输送润滑性、不含杂质的介质^[3]。

德国广泛生产一种双螺杆泵,其螺杆工作段横 截面的型线是一种非对称型的组合型线。适用于输 送润滑性、非润滑性,甚至含有少量颗粒性杂质的 液体;还能输送含气体积分数为 80% 的介质;其排 出压力可达 2.5MPa 最大流量可达 1 000 m³/h。国 内也有一些新型的双螺杆泵型线,例如:西安交通 大学邢子文提出的双螺杆多相流混输泵专用型线; 中国石油大学(华东)肖文生提出的采用长幅摆线 作为双头螺杆原始齿形型线设计的型线^[4];石家庄 水泵厂陈金海等针对现有双螺杆泵型线的普遍问题, 提出一种圆弧修正的型线^[5]。

双螺杆泵模型确定

2种常用模型: ①双头对称长幅摆线型线; ② 单头摆线组合型线。

混输泵内为两相流动,其气液比并不是恒定的, 但在仿真中必须给出确定的量,因此给出假设:

(1) 气体为理想气体,油相无相变,不可压缩,气液比恒定,含气体积分数为 30%;

(2) 泵流量恒定,为 560 m³/d纯液;

(3) 各种型线构成螺杆的导程相等。

泵流量计算

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$$Q_r = fhn$$
 (1)
式中 f——泵的过水断面面积, nm²;
h——螺杆导程, mm;
n——转速, r/s
Q,可由假设条件给出:
Q,r = 560/0.7 = 800 m³/d= 9.26×10⁶ mm³/s
假设导程为 70 mm, 带动双螺杆转动的电动机
好速为 16 r/s 由公式 (1) 可得 $f = \frac{Q_r}{hn} \approx 8.267.2$
mm² 又由泵的过水断面面积
 $f = F - f_1 - f_2$ (2)
式中 F——螺杆衬套内孔的横截面面积, mm²;
 f_1, f_2 ——螺杆 1, 2的工作段横截面面积, k
mm².
本次涉及的双螺杆其 2个螺杆的尺寸相等, 所
以 f_1 和 f 和等。
2螺杆啮合时, 有重叠的面积
 $S_{abcd} = 2\left[\frac{2\theta}{360}\pi_{ra}^2 - \frac{(r_a + r_b)^2}{4}tg\right]$ (3)
其中 $\theta = \arccos \frac{r_a + r_b}{2r_a}$ (4)
式中 r_a ——齿顶圆半径, mm,
 r_b ——齿根圆半径, mm,
Q, suff型线参数: $r_a = 45$ mm, $r_b = 45$ mm,

 $r = 4 \text{ mm}, b = 5 \text{ mm}, R = 36 \text{ mm}_{\circ}$

单头螺杆型线参数: r_a = 80 mm, r_b = 58.67 mm, r= 10.7 mm, R = 69.3 mm。

双螺杆泵模型的建立

1. 双头螺杆模型的建立^[4] 双头螺杆型线及组合如图 1所示。

$$bc \ {\it E} \$$

$$al \bigotimes \begin{cases} x = (r_{1} + b) \cos u \\ y = (r_{1} + b) \sin u \\ \frac{r}{r_{1}} \pi \leqslant u \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{r}{r_{1}} \\ x = a \sin(\tau' - u) - b \sin[\tau' - (c' + 2)u] \\ y = -a \cos(\tau' - u) + b \cos[\tau' - (c' + 2)u] \\ \tau' = \frac{1}{c' - 1} \arccos(a'^{2} + b^{2} - r_{1}^{2}) \\ \tau' \leqslant u \leqslant \frac{r}{r_{1}} \pi \\ \tau' \leqslant u \leqslant \frac{r}{r_{1}} \pi \\ kl \bigotimes \begin{cases} x = a' \sin(\tau' + u) - b \sin[(c' - 2)u - \tau'] \\ y = -a' \cos(\tau' + u) - b \cos[(c' - 2)u - \tau'] \\ y = -a' \cos(\tau' + u) - b \cos[(c' - 2)u - \tau'] \\ \tau' \leqslant u \leqslant \frac{r}{r_{1}} \pi \\ \tau' \approx u \leqslant \frac{r}{r_{1}} \pi \end{cases} \\ \frac{r}{\tau} \leqslant u \leqslant \frac{r}{r_{1}} \pi \\ ji \bigotimes \begin{cases} x = (r_{1} - b) \sin u \\ y = (r_{1} - b) \cos u \\ \frac{r}{r_{1}} \pi \leqslant u \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{r}{r_{1}} \pi \\ \frac{r}{r_{1}} \Rightarrow u \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{r}{r_{1}} \pi \end{cases}$$



图 1 双头螺杆型线及组合

需要指出的是:经推导发现,在文献 [4]中 T和 T给出的定义是错误的。它们应该是

 $\begin{cases} \tau = \arccos(\frac{a^2 + b^2 - r_1^2}{2ab}) \\ \tau' = \arccos(\frac{a'^2 + b^2 - r_1^2}{2a'b}) \end{cases}$

双头螺杆轨迹线有 2条: 1条垂直于型线面; 另 1条是轨迹控制线,用来控制型线面的旋转,导 程的大小也在此轨迹中设定,生成实体图。而建立 另一个螺杆时,只需将控制轨迹的螺线相反即可。 然后将 2螺杆组合,使它们为完全约束,见图 1b 双头螺杆的组合图。需要注意的是,各模型的单位 必须是 mm、kg s等格式。

2. 单头螺杆模型的建立^[6]

单头螺杆型线及组合如图 2所示。



图 2 单头螺杆型线及组合

单头螺杆齿型端面型线是由 6段曲线连接而 成, 各段曲线的型线方程为

ab段
$$\begin{cases} x = a \sin u - r \sin(au) \\ y = a \cos u - r \cos(cu) \\ (0 \leq u \leq \frac{r}{r_1} \pi) \end{cases}$$
bc段
$$\begin{cases} x = -[a' \sin u - r \sin(c'u)] \\ y = -[a' \cos u - r \cos(c'u)] \\ (0 \leq u \leq \frac{r}{r_1} \pi) \end{cases}$$
de段
$$\begin{cases} x = (r_1 + r_2) \sin(u + \delta) + \\ (r_3 + \frac{h}{2}) \sin(c_1 u + \delta) \\ y = (r_1 + r_2) \cos(u + \delta) + \\ (r_3 + \frac{h}{2}) \cos(c_1 u + \delta) \end{cases}$$
ef段
$$\begin{cases} x = 2r_1 \sin u - r \sin(2u) \\ y = 2r_1 \cos u - r \cos(2u) \\ y = r_2 \cos u \end{cases}$$
fa段
$$\begin{cases} x = r_2 \sin u \\ y = r_2 \cos u \end{cases}$$
efter a' = r - r_1; c' = \frac{a'}{r_1}; a = r + r_5; c = \frac{a}{2}

代入数值,作图方法同双头螺杆。然而在实际 作图中, e处形成尖点,而尖点易造成点接触,这 样会大大增加摩擦力,缩短泵的寿命。因此将曲线 矿在成型时修正一下,使 e处变得平滑,但这样会 增加流体的横向泄漏。单头螺杆实体组合见图 2b,

求螺杆的接触线长度

1. 双头螺杆的接触线长度 双头螺杆的接触线方程为

 $ab \not \text{E} \qquad \begin{cases} x = a \sin(\tau + u - \theta) - b \sin(au + \tau - \theta) \\ y = a \cos(\tau + u - \theta) - b \cos(au + \tau - \theta) \\ z = p\theta \\ \varphi_1 = u + \tau - \theta \end{cases}$

bc段
$$\begin{cases} x = -a'\sin(u - \tau' + \theta) + b\sin(c'u + \tau' - \theta) \\ y = a'\cos(u - \tau' + \theta) + b\cos(c'u + \tau' - \theta) \\ z = p\theta \\ \varphi_1 = \frac{\pi}{2} - u + \tau' - \theta \\ \end{cases}$$
式中 p---螺旋参数, p = h / (2\pi)。
求接触线的长度为
$$L = \int \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} dt \qquad (5) \\$$
将数据代入公式中,用 M atlab 软件求得接触
线长度。下式中, s_ × ×表示 × ×段的接触线长

度; s表示双头螺杆 1个导程的接触线长度。 s_ab=s_kl=s_f=s_gh=96.098 6 mm; s_bc=s_de=s_jk=s_h i= 81.893 5 mm; s_fg=s_al=307.511 2 mm; s_dc=s_ij=353.274 9 mm。 故 s= 2.033 5e+003 mm

即螺杆转 1周, 1个导程接触线长度为 2033.5 mm。 2. 单头螺杆的接触线长度

单头螺杆的接触线方程为

$$ab \mathfrak{B} \begin{cases} x = a \sin(u - \theta) - r \sin(au - \theta) \\ y = a \cos(u - \theta) - r \cos(au - \theta) \\ z = p\theta \\ u = \varphi_1 + \theta \end{cases}$$
$$bc \mathfrak{B} \begin{cases} x = -a' \sin(u - \theta) + r \sin(c'u - \theta) \\ y = a' \cos(u - \theta) - r \cos(c'u - \theta) \\ z = p\theta \\ u = -(\varphi_1 + \theta) \end{cases}$$
$$f \mathfrak{K} = (r_1 + r_3) \sin(u - \theta) - (r_3 + h/2) \sin(c_1u - \theta) \\ y = (r_1 + r_3) \cos(u - \theta) - (r_3 + h/2) \cos(c_1u - \theta) \\ z = p\theta \\ u = -(\varphi_1 + \theta - \delta) \end{cases}$$
$$de \mathfrak{K} \begin{cases} x = (r_1 + r_3) \sin(u - \theta) - (r_3 + h/2) \cos(c_1u - \theta) \\ y = (r_1 + r_3) \sin(u - \theta) - (r_3 + h/2) \sin(c_1u - \theta) \\ y = (r_1 + r_3) \sin(u - \theta) - (r_3 + h/2) \sin(c_1u - \theta) \\ y = (r_1 + r_3) \cos(u - \theta) - (r_3 + h/2) \cos(c_1u - \theta) \\ z = p\theta \\ u = -(\varphi_1 + \theta) \end{cases}$$
$$\vec{r} \mathfrak{T} \mathfrak{P} \quad c_1 = (r_1 + r_3) / r_{3o}$$

将数据代入公式中,用 M atlab 软件求得接触 线长度。下式中, d_{-} × ×表示 × ×段的接触线长

度, d 表示单头螺杆 1个导程的接触线长度。即螺

- 杆转 1周, 1个导程的接触线长度为 1547.6 mm。
 - $d_ab = 249.0265 \text{ mm}$ $d_bc = 187.8070 \text{ mm}$ $d_cd = 560.9178 \text{ mm}$ $d_de = 47.4712 \text{ mm}$ $d_f = 59.1259 \text{ mm}$ $d_fa = 443.2107 \text{ mm}$ $d_fa = 1.5476 \text{ e} + 003 \text{ mm}$

由于双螺杆多相混输泵依靠螺杆相互啮合容积 的周期性变化来实现对多相流体增压,理论上2螺 杆啮合是恰好接触。但通常由于实际加工原因,齿 面间既有一定间隙又有一定接触,接触使得螺杆之 间产生正压力,进而产生相互摩擦力,间隙使得理 论接触线转化成实际中的间隙带,增加了流体的横 向泄漏。因此接触线的长度愈长,其泄漏愈大。

仿真及结果分析

将数据代入公式 (3)、(4), 双头螺杆受压强 的面积为

$$\theta = \arccos \frac{45 + 27}{2 \times 45} = 36.87^{\circ};$$

$$S = 2S_r - S_{abd} = 12\ 056.\ 1\ \mathrm{mm}^2$$

将数据代入公式 (3)、(4), 单头螺杆受压强 的面积为

> $\theta = \arccos \frac{80 + 58.67}{2 \times 80} = 29.9^{\circ};$ $S = 2S_r - S_{abst} = 3904.4 \text{ mm}^2,$

因为螺杆两端压差从 0变化到 1 MPa, 双头螺 杆的轴向受力为 0~12 056.1 N; 单头螺杆的轴向 受力为 0~3 904.4 N。查看 2螺杆之间的摩擦和螺 杆的轴向受力, 最后将数据处理得到螺杆摩擦力与 压差的关系曲线如图 3所示。由图可以看出, 单头

螺杆的摩擦力比双头螺杆的摩擦力大得多。



结 论

(1)由以上计算可以看出,双头螺杆的接触 线长度比单头螺杆的接触线长度长,因此在实际应 用中,排量大的选择双头螺杆较好,而在输送压力 较高的场合选择单头螺杆较好。从仿真结果看出, 在相同的泵压时单头螺杆的摩擦力要比双头螺杆的 摩擦力大,因此单头螺杆工作中的磨损要大,会导 致横向泄漏变大,从而影响泵效。在实际应用中, 2螺杆并不是完全啮合在一起,其运行需要的动力 来自同步齿轮,因此它们的装配精度十分重要。

(2)圆弧修正的双螺杆泵型线,避免了点接触,可解决影响双螺杆泵寿命的型线结构问题。

(3) 双螺杆泵适用于中、小流量(10~1000 m³/h) 和低、中、高各种压差(0~10MPa)的场合,可输送 0~100%任何含气体积分数的流体,且运转平稳可靠,能在宽广的转速范围内保持高效。

(4) 双螺杆泵已在国内外得到成功的应用, 在模拟计算方面取得一定成绩,但在性能优化、理 论计算方面仍需进一步深入探讨。

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The self- rotating tape inserted in the heat exchanger tube can prevent the fouling and enhance the heat transfer The experimental tests are carried out in the modified heat transfer test equipment, and the heat transfer tube is respectively inserted with 9 alum in ium twisted - tapes with different structural parameters The cold water is flowing upwards in the tube and the saturated steam outside. A fterm easuring and analyzing the test data the characteristics of heat transfer and flow resistance of the upward-flow heat transfer tube inserted with different alum in ium twisted – tapes are compared, the correlations of Nu number and friction factor relevant with the structural parameters of the tape are obtained using linear regression, and evaluation factor ϕ is got as 1. 13 ~ 1. 25 aecording to the performance evaluation, which proves the aluminium twisted - tapes have practical application value of heat transfer enhancement

Keywords heat exchanger, alum in im twisted – tape, heat transfer enhancement, resistance property

Zhang Junwen (School of Electromechanical Engineering Beijing University of Chemical Technology, Beijing), Zhang Yang Development of friction and abrasion testingmachine for the sucker rod's centralizer CPM, 2008, 36(3): 23~ 26

In view of the shortcom ings of existing friction and abrasion testingmachine, the friction and abrasion testingmachine especially for sucker rod's centralizer is developed. It consists of main unit electrical controller, sensor detector cabinet and computer data treatment and the main unit includes reciprocal mechanism, holding mechanism, spraying mechanism and sensorm easurement device. The practical test application indicates that the testing machine can simulate the working condition of centralizer and tubing in the borehole, and judge the product quality and working life rapidly. Compared with the reciprocal abrasion testing machine, the new one features stable working high automation, good versatility and hand leability.

Keywords sucker rod centralizer friction and abrasion testing machine, testing parameter

Chen Ming (The Logistical Engineering University of PLA, Chongqing), Pu Jianing Parameter optimization of pulsed jet hydraulic resonance system. CPM, 2008, 36(3): 27~30

The optimized combination of parameters of pulsed jet hydraulic resonance system is a key factor to improve the efficacy of pulsed jet. The direct search algorithm of M at lab is introduced in this paper. Six parameters of pulsed jet system are optimized based on its character which can solve optimal problems without gradient of objective functions. A comparison is made between peak values of nozzle pressures before and after optimization. The conclusion of comparison shows that the amplitude of nozzle pressure has gone up by 40. % after optimization rather than less than 1% before So the performance of pulsed jet is in proved obviously with optimized parameters

Keywords Matlah, direct search algorithm, pulsed jet, hydraulic resonance, optimization

LiZengliang (School of Electron echanical Engineering China University of Petroleum, Dongying City, Shandong Province), Zhang Ruixia, Gao Yang et al Profile analysis and simulation study of twin-screw pump CPM, 2008, 36 (3): 41~44

Two common kinds of profile models of win – screw pump are confirmed, according to the win – screw pump profile and its development tendency at home and abroad. By the software – PRO/E, the model of the twin – screw pump rotator of double thread and single thread are built. Using the software – ADMAŞ, the simulation about the pump is carried out the change rule of axial force and friction with two ends pressure difference of twin – screw pump is generalized. Through the software – MATLAB, the length of contact line is calculated. On the basis of the length, the leaking amount difference of twin – screw pump is summed up and the circular arc of the profile ismodified and optimized. Based on the analysis, several conclusions are drawn, which bring forward several useful criterions for choosing and using the twin – screw pump

Keywords twin-screw pump profile, double-head screw, single-head screw, contact line

A i Zhijiu (School of Electromechanical Engineering Southwest Petroleum University, Chengdu), Jin Xuemei, Liu Chunquan, et al. Application of fuzzy evaluation method in the safety estimation of well leaking CPM, 2008, 36(3): 45 ~ 48

The safety estimation mathematical model of well leaking is built up through extensive investigation of the factors and the actual situation of general management in the well leaking. It introduces fuzzy bg icmethod to build fuzzy subjection function to define those factors. And it uses AHP and the advices of experts to measure and calculate the value of the weight. It can forecast the probability of the well leaking by the fuzzy method and calculate risk probability value under specific condition. It provides the direction of the design and application to plan scientifically. To some extent it provides the decision-making basis to manage oil& gas development scientifically and system ically.

Keywords fuzzy evaluation, well leaking safety estimation, probability forecast scheme optimization

Song Haiqing (Tianjin Branch of CNOOC Limited, Tianjin), Zhao Xihuan Development and application of hang electrical submersible PC pump CPM, 2008, 36(3): 49~ 50, 53