

氦质谱检漏在印刷板式换热器中的应用

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摘要: 本文针对印刷板式换热器的结构特点和密封性要求, 通过检漏方法选择、漏率指标设定和漏率计算完成了印刷板式换热器检漏方案的制定。根据制定的检漏方案, 完成了印刷板式换热器实际产品的氦质谱检漏工作, 实测漏率满足验收要求。经水压试验和气压试验证, 漏率指标设定合理, 检漏工艺可靠。

关键词: 氦质谱检漏; 印刷板式换热器; 漏率指标; 检漏方案

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Application of Helium Leak Detecting in Printed Circuit Heat Exchanger

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Abstract: In this paper, according to the structural characteristics and tightness requirement of printed circuit heat exchanger, the leak detection scheme of printed circuit heat exchanger is established through the selection of leakage detection method, leakage rate index setting and leakage rate calculation. Based on the leak detection scheme, helium leak detecting of the actual printed circuit heat exchangers was completed, and the measured leakage rate met the acceptance requirements. It is confirmed by water pressure testing and air pressure testing that the leakage rate index is set reasonably and the leak detection process is reliable.

Key words: helium leak detecting; printed circuit heat exchanger; leakage rate index; leak detection scheme

印刷板式换热器作为一种传热效率高、结构紧凑的新型换热器, 在各个领域的应用呈现出快速发展的趋势, 它以微通道换热机理为基础, 通过化学蚀刻方法在薄板上形成流动通道, 利用板片堆叠、扩散焊接以及集成制造等技术构建而成, 如图 1 所示, 它具有换热面积大、换热系数高、承压能力强等特点^[1-2]。印刷板式换热器的箱体和芯体制造过程中采用了大量焊接, 焊接过程中因焊接参数不当或保护不充分可能会发生变形并形成缺陷, 穿透性缺陷会造成产品密封性下降, 运行过程中引发泄漏, 导致产品内部污染, 换热效率降低甚至失效。虽然实际生产中焊接部位会进行射线、超声和渗透检测, 但这些无损检测方法主要用于宏观缺陷的探测, 并不能表征密封性, 因此在生产制造环节增加密封性检测是很有

必要的。

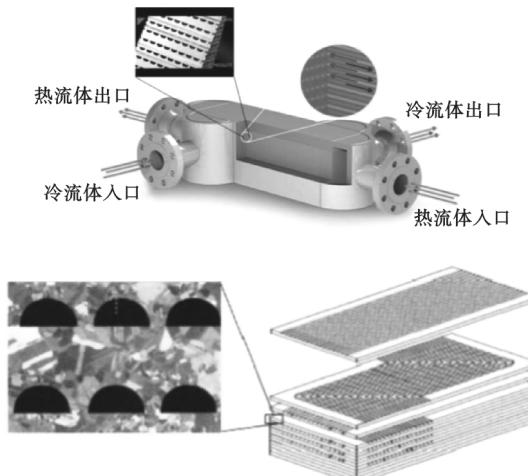


图 1 印刷板式换热器示意图

Fig.1 Schematic diagram of printed circuit heat exchanger structure