

合成氨厂废气回收利用的热力学分析

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〔摘要〕 本文通过能量恒算和有效能分析,得出用热机——热泵装置向被加热系统供热要比燃料直接供热经济合理这一结论,并对合成氨厂废气回收利用进行了简要叙述。

关键词 废气回收 热机——热泵装置

H_V : 吨氨的热值。

1 概述

充分、合理地利用生产过程中的废气和废热是合成氨厂节能降耗的重要环节。本文针对年产1.5万吨合成氨厂的废气资源进行热力学分析,以资同类厂家参考。

2 合成氨厂的废气资源

合成氨厂吨氨弃放的废气总量约有2000 Nm^3 ,其中合成放空气约108 Nm^3 ,氨罐弛放气约94 Nm^3 ,精练再生气112 Nm^3 ,造气吹风气1670 Nm^3 和其它岗位零星放空气。这些气体中含有 H_2 、 CO 、 CH_4 等可燃组分,是不可低估的能源资源,其热能参数见下表。

名称	参数 W kmol/ t NH_3	h_V kJ/ Kmol	$H_V \times 10^6$ kJ/ t NH_3
吹风气	75.51	390.59	2.9453
合成气 (放空气, 吹风气)	6.68	310.603	2.0779
精练气	4.50	235.256	1.0566
	$\Sigma W = 86.70$		$\Sigma H_V = 6.0798$

W : 吨氨废气供入量; h_V : 每 kmol 废气的热值,

3 废气回收利用方案的探讨

对于废气的回收利用,大多采用直接供热法,即:通过燃烧炉燃烧可燃气,形成高温烟气,用高温烟气直接供给被加热系统热量,以副产蒸汽。这种供热方式的经济性,可通过如下两种方案(见图1)加以分析探讨。

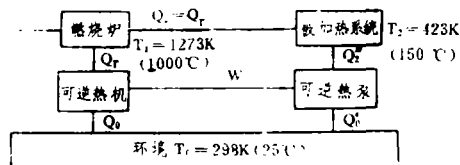


图 1

方案一:用燃料直接向系统供热,假定没有热损失。

方案二:用燃料燃烧产生热能,通过可逆热机——可逆热泵装置向被加热系统供热。

〔解〕 方案一用燃料直接向被加热系统的供入热 Q_2' 等于燃料燃烧热 Q_1 ,即 $Q_2' =$

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Q_r

方案二中, 可逆热机作出功量为:

$$\begin{aligned} W &= \left(1 - \frac{T_0}{T_2}\right) Q_r = \left(1 - \frac{298}{1273}\right) Q_r \\ &= 0.766 Q_r \end{aligned}$$

可逆热泵向被加热系统的供热为:

$$\begin{aligned} Q_2'' &= \left(\frac{T_2}{T_2 - T_0}\right) W = \frac{423}{423 - 298} \\ &\times 0.766 Q_r = 2.59 Q_r \end{aligned}$$

可见, 方案二获得的供入热比方案一要多1.824 Q_r , 是方案一的3.38倍。

分析上述两种供热方案的有效能。对方案一, 燃料燃烧热 Q_r 的有效能为:

$$\begin{aligned} E_{y,q} &= \left(1 - \frac{T_0}{T_2}\right) Q_r = \left(1 - \frac{298}{1273}\right) Q_r \\ &= 0.766 Q_r \end{aligned}$$

被加热系统的有效能为

$$\begin{aligned} E_{y,q}'' &= \left(1 - \frac{T_0}{T_2}\right) Q_2'' = \left(1 - \frac{298}{423}\right) Q_2'' \\ &= 0.296 Q_r \end{aligned}$$

可求出方案一的有效能损失为 $\Delta E_{y,q} = 0.47 Q_r$

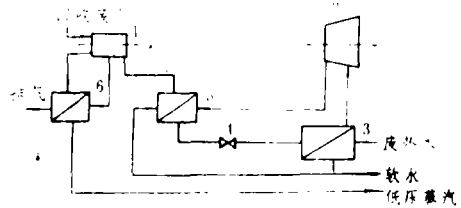
对方案二, 被加热系统的有效能为

$$\begin{aligned} E_{y,q}'' &= \left(1 - \frac{T_0}{T_2}\right) Q_2'' = \left(1 - \frac{298}{423}\right) \\ &\times 2.59 Q_r = 0.766 Q_r \end{aligned}$$

可见方案二的有效能损失为0。

通过两种方案供入热的计算和有效能的分析, 可以看出方案一的经济性也差于方案二。

4 工艺流程



1—燃气机; 2—压缩机; 3—蒸发器 4—节流阀
5—冷凝器; 6—余热锅炉

图 2

根据方案二的供热机理, 可拟定如下工艺流程。(见图2)

回收气进入燃气机驱动压缩机2, 生产排放的废热水进入热泵蒸发器3, 在蒸发器中放出的热量使热泵工质蒸发, 工质的蒸汽在压缩机2中经压缩后进入冷凝器5, 并自冷凝器出来在节流阀4中节流膨胀降压, 然后重新回到蒸发器。在冷凝器5中, 来自热网的回水(软水), 被加热, 初步被加热的软水, 又进入燃气机的冷却水套中被第二次加热, 最后又进入余热锅炉6中被燃气机的排气加热为低压蒸汽, 供生产使用。

5 结论

采用上述供热系统, 吨氨可副产0.2 mPa的饱和蒸汽2.7吨, 相当于节标煤324 kg, 则全年可节标煤4860t(324×1500 kg), 其节煤量是方案一节煤量的2倍。

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(30)

Thermodynamic Analysis of the Recovery and Utilization of Waste gas from a Synthetic Ammonia works

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Abstract

By way of energy calculation and effective energy analysis the authors have come to the conclusion that the heat supply to a heated system by the use of a heat engine - heat pump unit is more rational and economical than the heat supply provided directly by burning fuel. A brief description is given of the waste gas recovery and utilization in a synthetic ammonia manufacturing works.

Key words: waste gas recovery, heat engine -- heat pump unit

(32)

The Application in Ice making production of One-stage Ammonia Absorption Type Refrigerator based on Waste Heat Recovery

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Abstract

This paper deals with the application of one stage ammonia absorption type refrigerator based on industrial waste heat recovery in industrial ice making (cold storage) and refrigeration. A preliminary assessment of its performance and variation relationship of efficiency during its operation has been given. The economic results from the use of waste heat is studied based on exergy efficiency and equivalent thermal factor. Some main precautions in the course of practical operation are also put forward. A technical and economic comparison of the said type of refrigerator with a compression type refrigerator demonstrates that the former has some advantages in respect of industrial waste heat utilization and energy saving.

Key words: waste heat, ice making, performance and variation relationship, economic results