一种应用于三联产系统 的新型的物料回送阀的试验

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[摘要] 文中介绍了一种新型的回送阀的试验运行的特性,并结合其它回料阀的特点,讨论了本实验用回料阀的所特有的结构特点,分析了试验得出的输送特性曲线和气固比曲线,为进一步实现三联产的工业应用奠定了良好的基础。

关键词 三联产 回送阀 最大固气比 启动风量中图法分类号 TK223.1.TK229.66

0 引言

蒸汽一煤气一电力三联产是一种洁净煤的综合利用生产技术,它对于解决中小城镇居民的生活用能源所带来的低效。高污染的问题,无疑会产生美好的前景。

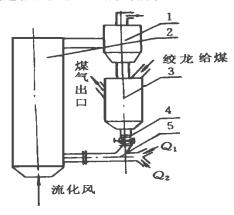


图 1 实验装置图 1-旋风分离器 2-管式燃烧炉 3-干馏筒 4-插板 5-回送阀

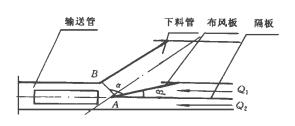


图 2 实验用装置结构图

但是,目前三联产循环系统还没有应用于工业实践中,仍处于试验阶段,这其中的原因有多方面的,回送阀就是其中之一。尽管应用于循环流化床锅炉的回送阀已有许多种,如 L阀 J阀 V阀和常用的通流阀,但它们使用的物料颗粒分布很小,一般介于 0~ 1mm之间,且国外都把它作为一种专利加以保护,而应用于三联产的物料分布大概在0~ 6mm之间,有时因煤焦油的析出会使颗粒更大。因此针对这些问题,有必要予以研究。

该实验应用回送阀是在 L阀的结构基础

上,经过适当的改进后而提出的. L阀目前是研究最仔细. 最透彻的一种非机械阀,其结构简单,制造容易,调节性能好,且调节范围宽,但 L阀不易大型化,这就限制了其回送量. 本阀正是借鉴了 L阀一些优点,同时加以适当改进而设计出来的。本文介绍该回送阀的物料输送特性的试验研究。

1 试验装置及物料特性

新型物料回送阀的性能试验是在循环流化床燃烧汽气联产试验台上进行的,有关的试验装置如图 1所示。它由料斗和回送阀等组成,料仓的顶部和回送阀的卸料端与大气相通。料仓的内径为 H150 mm,高度为 1280 mm 为便于实验操作,在回送阀和料仓(实

为联产系统的干馏筒)下部之间装有一闸阀,回送阀的前后装有玻璃片,便于观察了解物料流动状况物料回送网结构加图 266元 水平等分

物料回送阀结构如图 2所示 水平管分为上下两部分,上部分装有布风板,接有松动风 Q_1 ,其作用是通过改变 Q_1 的大小来达到改变物料的流动性的目的,布风板的开孔率为 2.6%,小孔直径 $H1.5\,\mathrm{mm}$ 下半部接有一股输送风 Q_2 ,这两股风的风量采用转子流量计来计量。图中 B 下料管与水平输送管的上端交点,A 为布风板与中间隔板的交线的中点, T为 B A 与中间隔板的夹角,U为布风板的倾斜角,U取 1^2 。物料回送量通过记录在某段时间的物料的排放量来计算,料位高度维持在料仓的 $1\mathrm{m}$ 左右。使用的物料特性如表 $1\mathrm{m}$ $1\mathrm{m}$

	颗粒范围	平均 直径 <i>d</i> _p	颗粒密度。	粒 密 堆 积 密 度		休 止 角 θ _r	临界空隙度	流 化 速 度 <i>U</i> rf	最小空隙度
	mm	mm	kg /m³	松填充 d _{BL} (kg /m³)	密填充 d _B (kg/m³)	度	X_{mf}	m /s	X_{p}
溢流灰	0~ 3	0. 89	1163	524	627	34. 1	0. 549	0. 43	0. 461
煤料	0~ 6	1. 12	1176	824	945	33. 8	0. 299	0. 586	0. 196
煤料	1. 25~ 3	1. 47	1250	733	833	33. 26	0. 414	0. 822	0. 334

表 1 物料特性参数

2 试验结果与分析

2.1 输送风 *Q*·与松动风 *Q*·对输送物料的影响通过试验,在不同的松动风量 *Q*·的条件下,改变输送风量 *Q*·的大小,使用溢流灰得到一组曲线,如图 3所示

从图中可以看出: (1) 这个回送阀的运行同 K now I to $n^{[1]}$ 研究的 L 阀一样存在着一个启动风量 Q_{2min} , 当 $Q_1 = 0 \sim 4 \text{N m}^3 / \text{h}$ 时, Q_{2min} 为 $5 \text{N m}_3^3 / \text{h}$,随着 Q_1 的增大, Q_{2min} 的大小是与

物料的自流到输送管的量有关。 (2) 在一定的 Q_1 值下,随着 Q_2 的增加,输送量 q也在增加,对应的曲线近似于线性地向上延伸,表明这种阀仍具有 L阀的良好的线性调节特点 (3) 由于结构上采用了 $T>\theta_r,\theta_r>U$ (此时 $\theta_r=34.1^\circ$),造成堆积在布风板上物料自流到输送管,但这是极为有限的,从图 3上我们注意到,在输送风 Q_2 一定时,随着 Q_1 的增加,回送量也增加,其原因在于随着 Q_1 的增加,物料的自流能力的增加导致了阀提供给水平

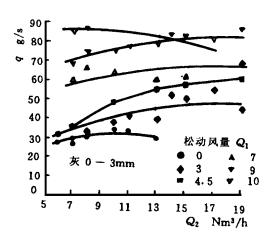


图 3 输送风与携带量的关系

输送管的物料量的增多。(4)比较 Q_1 的各条曲线,发现 Q_2 的增加,曲线逐渐变得平缓,甚至有些下降,而对 Q_2 为定值时,随着 Q_1 的增加,输送量增加的幅度也越来越小。这主要是由于充气量的增加,料封能力变得相对减弱,有时甚至抑制了物料的流动能力。

2.2 固气比 *m* 与输送管速度的关系 由实验得出输送风 *Q*₂ 松动风 *Q*₁与输送

量 q的关系,由固气比 $m = \frac{q}{Q_1 + Q_2}$,输送管的气体表征速度 $W_1 = \frac{Q_1 + Q_2}{A}$ (其中 A 为管的截面积),可求得固气比 m 与松动风的风速 W_1 和气体的表征速度 W_1 的关系,图 4所示为

煤(1.25~3mm)在该装置运行时固气比与

从图中可以看出,对应于每一个松动风速 W^{\parallel} 值的曲线均存在一个峰值,该值为该曲

两股风速的关系

线的最大固气比,这说明在每一个松动风速 W_1 和最大固气比所对应的输送风速 W_{tman} 的运行条件下,运行的经济性最好,在实际运行

中也希望找到这一值。我们还注意到,随着 W_1 的值变大,最大的固气比m的值亦变大,

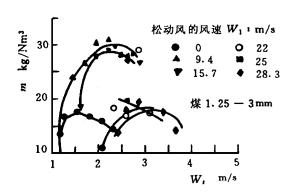


图 4 固气比与松动风速和输送管气速的关系

 W_1 值为 9. 4 15. 7 和 22时的 m值比 W_1 为 0 时的 m值高好多,但在 W_1 为 0~ 22m/s之间三个 W_{tman} 值对应的最大固气比的大小差不多,仅仅表现为 W_1 值水平后移,这说明随着松动风速的增大,物料的流动性增强,需要更大的气体速率来携带, W_1 的调节作用明显,固气比不仅与输送管的风速有关,而且与物料的流动的能力有关。随着 W_1 继续增大到25m/s时,最大固气比反而下降,这主要是由于气体的反窜导致物料向下流动受阻

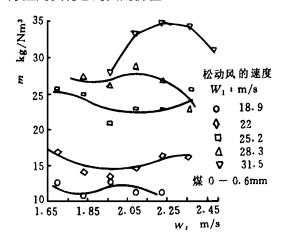
2.3 回送阀对物料的适应性

对于灰 (0~3mm) 和煤 (1.25~3mm) 相对于煤 (0~6mm) 来说流动性要好得多的物料,由图 3和图 4知,它们的数据点相对集中,当处于某松动风 Q_1 ,调节 W_1 时 m 变化不大,效果不够理想,这可以降低布风板的倾角来改善装置回送特性。

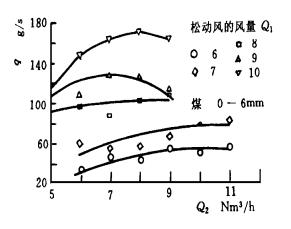
由图 5可以知道 0~ 6mm的煤粒的固气比与风速的运行特性,对于每一个松动风速 W_1 ,随着输送管的风速 W_1 的增大,曲线变得比较平缓,在此条件下,运行的经济性变化不大,随着松动风速 W_1 增加,固气比有较大增加,当 W_1 = 31.5 5m/s时,固气比的曲线达到最大,而后随着 W_1 的继续增大,如

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 $W_1 = 34.6 \, \text{m/s}$,固气比反而出现下降 图中 未表示) 图 6为 0~ 6 mm的煤粒输运特性 发现输送风与输送量的线性关系较好,这同 L阀的操作特性有些相似,有利于应用在实 际操作中。综合图 5和图 6表明该装置对煤粒 (0~ 6mm)物料颗粒分布范围广,有很好的 适应性。从操作和经济性上讲,该装置对于实 际应用具有它的实用价值



固气比与松动风速和输送管气速的关系



两股风量与输送量的关系 图 6

结 论 3

(1) 该回送阀从结构上采用两股不同作

用的风,从根本上克服 L阀只用一股气流既 要完成松动又要完成输运这样两个功能而带 来的输送量不大和气体反窜等的弱点,根据 实际水平管长度和物料的特性,两股风分别 采用不同的风压、风量就可以灵活地调节物 料的回送 这样从结构上既解决了 1.阀不能 大型化的难题,又保持了 L阀良好的操作特 性。通过实验验证了该回送阀结构是合理的 可行的。它可适应于三联产所特有的物料特 性的要求。

(2) 该阀在操作上注意如下两点:

首先,该装置在操作时输送风量应大干 该物料所对应的启动风量:对于溢流灰 (0~ 3 mm), O2 应大于 5 Nm³/h; 对于煤 (0~ 6 mm) Q2 应大于 6 Nm³/h;

其次,选定某一个 Q_1 值,就选定了输送 量的变化范围,通过调节 O_2 值的大小,就可 获得所需的物料的输送量 q

(3) 在设计工业应用阀中,对于特定的物 料,应根据其物性参数(特别是物料的流化速 度和空隙率),选定布风板的倾角对于0~6mm 的煤粒,倾角可在 12~ 18°范围内选定。

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and pre-separation collectors on the role and performance of recirculation tubes. Key words corner-tube boiler, recirculation tube, experimental study

文丘利管内外流场的数值计算及实验研究 = Numerical Calculation and Experimental Study of Venturi Inner and Outer Tube Flow Fields [刊,中]/Cai Jiyong, Chen Tingkuan, et al (Xi an Jaotong University) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power, 1998, 13 (2). -96~99

By way of a numerical calculation of Venturi inner and outer tube flow fields this paper makes a theoretical analysis of the effect of structural parameters of the Venturi tube on its inner flow field and air duct flow field. In addition, through tests key factors influencing the performance have been identified and verified. The calculation results agree well with the cold—state simulation test results. Key words numerical calculation, simple algorithm, experimental study

多台汽水两用锅炉并联运行动态特性分析及数理模型研究 = An Analysis of the Dynamic Characteristics and a Study of the Mathematical Model for Three Dual-Purpose Steam-Water Boilers in Parallel Operation [刊,中]/Wang Zhaojun, Wang Wenyu, Dong Shan (Harbin University of Architectural Engineering)// Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. -1998, 13(2). - 100~ 103

Based on an in-depth analysis of the dynamic characteristics of three dual-purpose steam-water boilers in parallel operation the authors have set up for them a dynamic mathematical model. An exploratory study was conducted of the method for solving the model. The simulation computation results are found to be in good agreement with the test results, which attests to the correctness of the established model. The related research results can be helpful for the further popularization of dual-purpose steam-water boilers. Key words dual-purpose steam-water boiler, water level fluctuation, pressure change rate

带有小螺旋角的内外螺旋翅片管高压加热器的工业试验 = The Industrial Test of an Internal and External Spiral-Finned Tube High-Pressure Heater with a Small Spiral Angle [刊,中]/Liang Ping, Zhu Dongshang, et al (Southeastern University of Science & Technology), Ma Guangping, et al (Zhaoguan Power Station)// Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. -1998, 13(2). - 104~ 107

The results of an on-site industrial test have shown that the use of internal and outer spiral-finned tubes (called IOSF tube for short) with a small spiral angle for power station high-pressure heaters can bring about a significant heat transfer intensification effect. With a measured total heat transfer factor being 1.43 times of that of a bare tube heater the resulting economy in heat exchanger heating surface can be as high as 30%. It use under an equivalent heat exchange surface area may result in notable energy-savings. Key words internal and outer spiral-finned tube, spiral-grooved tube, bare tube, intensified heat transfer, total heat transfer factor

一种应用于三联产系统的新型的物料回送阀的试验 = A Test on a New Type of Raw Material Return Feed Valve for a Steam-Gas-Electricity Triple Production System [刊,中]/Zhang J, Cao Yuanquan, Qian Jianqing, et al (Zhejiang University)// Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. -1998, 13(2). - 108~ 111

A brief description is given of the characteristics of the test operation of a novel return feed valves placed valves of other raw material return feed valves. Discussed are

the structural features specific to the raw material return feed valve used during the present test. An analysis is conducted of the transport characteristics curves and gas-solid ratio curves obtained from the test, thus creating a fine basis for realizing the industrial application of the steam-gas-electricity triple production. Key words steam-gas-electricity triple production, return feed valve, maximum gas-solid ratio, start-up air flow

供热供电煤耗计算方法= A Method for Calculating Coal Consumption of Heat and Electricity Supply [刊,中]/Chen Yingmao (Nantong Thermal Power Plant)// Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. -1998, 13(2). - 112~ 114

Based on the computation of specific examples this paper proposes a simple and practical method for coping with the existing discrepancies encountered during the calculation of coal consumption for heat and electricity supply. Also given are some points requiring special attention in the evaluation of norms of coal consumption for electricity supply. Key words coal consumption of heat and electricity supply, computation

遗传算法在透平性能在线诊断神经网络中的应用= The Application of Genetic Algorithms to Neural Networks for the Diagnosis of Turbine Online Performance [刊,中]/Gao Hongtao,

Huang Zhongyue (Dalian University of Science & Thech nology) Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. -1998, 13(2). - 115~ 117

In applying neural networks for the diagnosis of turbine online performance it is of vital importance to select proper input variables for the neural networks from a variety of related processing variables and environmental ones in order to ensure success. Genetic algorithms have been employed in this paper to guide the search for an optimal combination of inputs for the neural networks used to diagnose the turbine online performance with a view to achieving the criteria of fewer inputs, faster training and more accurate recall. The results of the present study have shown that the neural networks with fewer inputs selected by the genetic algorithms are capable of making an accurate diagnosis of the turbine online performance. Key words neural network, genetic algorithm, turbine performance, failure diagnosis

等雷诺数法在板式换热器传热试验中的应用 = The Application of Equal Reynolds Number Method in the Heat Transfer Test of Plate Heat Exchangers [刊,中]/Ouyang Xinping, Tao Leren (Shanghai University of Science & Technology)// Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. -1998, 13(2). - 118-120

The determination of convection heat exchange factors constitutes a major element in the heat transfer performance test of heat exchangers. A multitude of methods can be used to determine the convection heat transfer factors with their respective application scope and conditions. So far as plate heat exchangers are concerned, equal Reynolds number method can be considered as a fairly appropriate one. The present paper describes the working principle of the equal Reynolds number method and its use for the plate heat exchangers. Specific examples are given to illustrate their test and computation methods. Key words equal Reynolds number method, plate heat exchanger, heat transfer test

工业锅炉计算机辅助设计系统的尝试= A Preliminary Attempt in the Application of a Computer Aided Design System for Industrial Boilers [刊,中]/Li Juru, Dong Shen, Wang Wenyu (Harbin Architectural Engineering University)// Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. -1998, 13(2). - 121~ 123

This paper deals with a computer aided design system for industrial boilers, which integrate