小型燃煤锅炉改烧天然气的措施及效果

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[摘要] 阐述了小型锅炉由原来烧煤改造成烧天然气的具体措施,为燃煤炉改为烧天然气炉提供了一些宝贵的经验。

关键词 锅炉 天然气 改造中图分类法 TK229.6

0 前言

新疆西南部的喀什地区煤矿资源缺乏,工业采暖用煤多数由新疆的北部供应,燃料成本高,限制了当地工业的发展,同时大多数采暖和工业锅炉燃烧不完全出力不足,而对城区污染又十分严重。可喜的是该地区发现了丰富的天然气资源,寻求合理有效地利用当地资源的途径,发展地方工业,改善环境和提高人民生活水平,已成为迫切需要。为了节约资金,将大量的原燃煤锅炉改造成烧天然气的锅炉成为推广天然气用途的重

要举措 本次改造涉及四种炉型,共九台锅炉,效果均好。本文以 SZL1.4-0.7/95/70-AII 型热水锅炉为例阐述改造措施及效果

1 锅炉结构的改造

由于燃料的变更,原来链条炉排的层燃炉改为烧天然气的室燃炉,对炉膛的结构,燃烧设备和烟风管道都进行了相应的改造。 (见图 1)

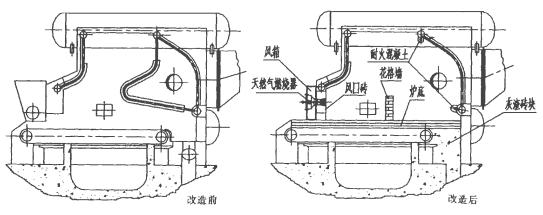


图 1 改造前后炉膛结构

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- 1. 1 卸下煤斗,前拱保留,后拱全部去掉,割下拱管后留下的管段用钢板内堵水压试验合格后,用耐火混凝土将其可靠绝热
- 1.2 在链条炉排面上砌筑炉底。为此 把挡渣器卸下,把除渣坑里的除渣机取出,

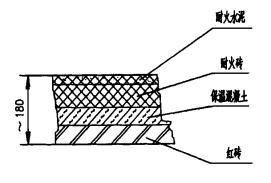


图 2 炉底

坑内用炉渣砖块填满夯实至炉排面齐平,然 后再砌筑炉底。炉膛侧面的集箱要可靠绝 热,即要密封又不影响膨胀。(见图 2),

- 1. 3 锅炉烟风管道要保证密封,后墙的拨火孔和原后拱人孔门均用耐火砖封堵。风道重新配制,利用原地下风道进口中的一个,其它封堵,风道引至风口砖前面的风箱。拆掉除尘器,用钢制烟道将锅炉出口与引风机连接。
- 1.4 在前拱集箱下面布置风口砖、风箱和天燃气燃烧器。风口砖用耐火混凝土预制(见图 3),预制前,在钢板上焊上抓钉,用钢筋互相联接,装火焰监视器的管子也在预制前埋入,保证管子角度准确,根据需要,专门设计了外混式多管单通道天然气燃烧器,采用手动操作。

改造后的 SZL型锅炉的外观见图 4所示,运行时火焰的形状见图 5所示

2 安全措施

天然气锅炉的安全措施是至关重要的, 但是由于炉小而且是旧炉改造,考虑到节约 费用。做到既简单实用又能保证安全运行的

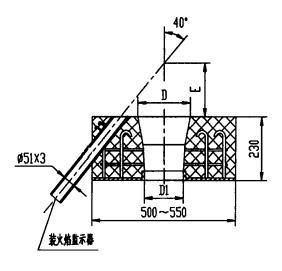


图 3 风口砖

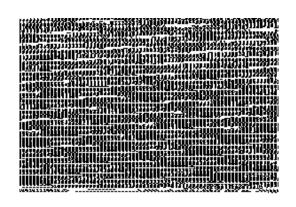


图 4 SZL锅炉改造后外观

原则,除了采用合理的平衡通风管道布置外,主要采取了下列措施:

- 2.1 在炉膛的右上角,原后拱上集箱 下装设防爆门。(见图 4)
- 2.2 为使天然气燃烧充分,在炉膛内砌筑一道花格墙 (见图 6)
- 2.3 风口砖上装设火焰监视器及其报警系统,控制台设置火焰指示灯。
- 2.4 炉前天然气管路上设有排空管、疏水和电磁阀,停炉时排空管接口前后阀门关闭,排空阀常开,防止天燃气泄漏到炉膛。炉膛熄火时,管路上的电磁阀快速关闭,同时控制台指示灯熄灭。(见图 7)



图 5 火焰透明兰紫色

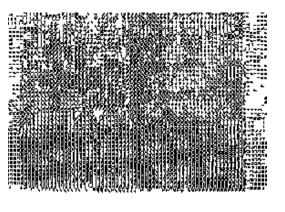


图 6 运行时的花格墙

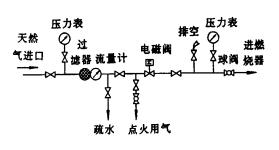


图 7 天然气管路系统

3 其它几型燃煤炉的改造

改造必须针对现场实炉条件采取不同的实施方案,本次工作中对另外三种不同型式的八台锅炉也进行了改造。这些炉型的炉膛前后拱及炉膛管的布置均不相同,因此采用了不同的改造方案。与前述 SZL锅炉不

同的是,炉排均拆除,炉排两侧的进风口封堵,在炉排下面的钢板上砌筑炉底。炉膛管尽可能不变,但必须保证燃烧器的布置位置,同时仍都加装了花格墙。三种炉型锅炉改造后的炉膛结构示意见图 8

4 改造效果

改造后的锅炉在使用前对司炉工均作了必要的培训,建立了严格的安全观念和制度 通过一个采暖期的运行证明,改造后的锅炉不仅具有点火方便,启动升温快,燃烧充分、效率高、运行安全可靠等特点,而且出力比以前有较大提高,通过调节风量,天然气可以在压力 5~40 kPa下稳定燃烧,例如叶城县政府的 2 t/h锅炉改造后比以前升温明显加快,改造前后的升温曲线对比如图 9所示。另外,县油厂的 4t/h蒸汽锅炉原来出力不够,蒸汽量不能满足生产的要求,改

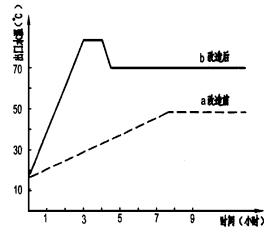


图 9 SZL锅炉改造前后锅炉升温曲线

造后不仅完全满足了生产的要求,同时也改变了原锅炉房内卫生条件极差的状况,降低了司炉工人的劳动强度。由于取消了煤和灰场,为工厂提供了新的生产场地,由于改造成功和减少了烟气对周围环境的污染,受到当地用户的好评和劳动部门的检验认可。

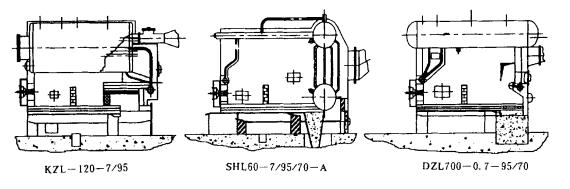


图 8 三种不同炉型锅炉改造后炉膛结构

5 结论

- (1) 各类小型燃煤炉改为天然气炉技术上是可行可靠的,不仅合理地利用了当地的资源,而且提高了锅炉的效率,减少了锅炉烟气对环境的污染。这一技术的应用,特别在新疆等有气体燃料资源的边远贫困地区具有广阔的前景。
 - (2) 配置的小型气体燃烧器性能良

好,火焰尺寸合适,能满足运行的需要。

(3) 根据投资能力,装设必要的燃烧系统安全保护装置可以确保运行安全。

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(渠源 编辑)

科研简 报

我国第一个大型舰用电站浮筏隔振装置通过验收

由七院系统工程部承担的某测量船电站浮筏隔振装置研制任务,目前已通过军方验收。该装置结构为大型平置式,上面安装三台柴油发电机组,并于 1997年 1月在上海 711所完成隔振效果及其振级落差测试。在 1998年 1月进行了装舰后的隔振效果及其振级落差的测试。在试验过程中,浮筏隔振装置经受了三台柴油发电机组负载突加突卸以及多机组并联运行、自动增减机组运行等多工况的频繁考核,在各工况下都显示了突出的隔振性能。结果表明,该装置装舰后在各工况下振级落差均大于 30dB,达到并超过原设计要求,该装置拟于今年晚些时候申报科技成果奖。

(驻四二五厂军代表室 查长松)

cessively low thermal efficiency of the boiler. Relevant modification measures are proposed, with the help of which anticipated improvements have been attained. **Key words** energy saving, fly ash, combustible

小型燃煤锅炉改烧天然气的措施及效果 = Measures and Effectiveness of Switch-over to Natural Gas Firing by a Small-sized Coal-fired Boiler [刊,中]/Guo Jianqiang, Han Hongjia, et al (Harbin No. 703 Research Institute)// Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. -1998, 13(3).-200-203

Specific measures are described regarding the change over to burning natural gas by a small-sized coal-fired boiler. In this connection some valuable experiences are provided for coal-fired boilers to switch over to firing natural gas. **Key words** boiler, natural gas, modification

论折合畑的概念及其应用 = On the Concept of Reduced Exergy and Its Application [刊,中] Han Xueting, Zhang Jie (Hebei Institute of Architectural Science& Technology)// Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy& Power.—1998, 13(3).—204~207

On the basis of the assumption that factor K of the ratio of use value of non-usable energy and exergy is equal to energy level Ω , deducted is a universally applicable formula for calculating reduced exergy. From this one can perceive the variation relationship of reduced exergy with energy level, thereby proving that the reduced exergy is a status function. The analysis of the reduced exergy can lead to a more comprehensive and accurate evaluation of the use conditions of various energy quantities. Moreover, the determination of the price of heat, electricity and cold products by the reduced exergy method is more scientific and rational. **Key words** reduced exergy, usable non-usable energy, unusable energy level, practical exergy, avergae thermodynamic temperature

一种新型的电站热力系统矩阵模型及其应用 = A New Type of Power Station Thermodynamic System Matrix Model and Its Application[刊,中]/Si Fengqi, Hu Huajin, Xu Zhigao (South eastern University)// Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. -1998, 13(3). -208~ 212

The authors have come up with a new type of power station thermodynamic system matrix model. It takes into consideration in a comprehensive way the object characteristics of a regenerative system and various auxiliary systems and features a simple and easy to understand physical concept. By the use of a heat balance method the algorithm of the model is reliable and universally applicable. Through the implementation of a computer software it is possible to make use of the idea of configuration. This outstanding merit can enhance the robustness and transplantability of the power plant performance monitoring software, creating wide application prospects in the area of power station performance analysis. **Key words** thermodynamic system, matrix, mathematical model, power station, configuration, software

Windows平台上锅炉微机 监控系统的开发应用 = Development and Application of a Microcomputer-based Boiler Monitoring System on a Windows Platform [刊,中]/Wan Jingyi, Liu Qingge (Harbin No. 703 Research Institute), Zhao Xia, Jin Hongda (Suibin County Television Station)// Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. -1998, 13(3). -213~217

The authors give a brief description of the hardware structure and regulating principle of a Yanhua industrial control model PC486 boiler microcomputer-based monitoring system, detailing the development of microcomputer-based boiler monitoring system and software design method on a Windows platform as well as the important role played by dynamic data exchange (DDE) and dynamic chain connection function base on a Windows platform. **Key words** windows, boiler, microcomputer monitoring

可编程控制器在声能吹灰控制中的应用 = The Use of Programmable Controllers in Sonic-Energy Soot Blowing Control [刊,中]/Zhang Rui, Jin Haifeng (Harbin No. 703 Research Institute) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. -1998, 13(3). -218-220

Described is the technological process and control method involved in the use of programmable controllers for controlling sonic-energy soot blowing and the resulting energy-saving. The application of such programmable controllers in the above-mentioned area is not only proper but also cost-effective **Key words** programmable controllers, sonicenergy, soot removal, control