

燃用宽筛分煤循环流化床锅炉燃烧模拟计算

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[摘要] 建立了循环流化床锅炉炉膛颗粒燃烧和脱硫反应模型。该模型考虑了炉膛下部为高颗粒浓度的密相区和上部为低颗粒浓度的稀相区的特征。模拟计算给出了烟气温度、热流密度和各气体成分(O_2 、 C_2O 、 CO 、 H_2O 和 S_2O)的轴向分布。模拟计算结果的趋势是合理的。

关键词: 循环流化床锅炉; 数值模拟计算; 燃烧

中图分类号: TK 229.66

1 前言

循环流化床锅炉具有燃用煤种广, 燃烧效率高且又能满足环境排放标准, 显示出明显的经济效益、环境效益和社会效益。在过去的十多年里, 该技术取得了长足发展, 但由于该过程涉及到流动、传热和燃烧等多因素非线性耦合的相互影响, 依然存在着如何设计和放大循环流化床锅炉的挑战。数学模拟方法能够较全面地反映多种因素的相互影响, 提供一个综合性的定量评估, 甚至揭示出难以自觉而有价值的信息。这对提高设计和放大的可靠性有重大意义。因而循环流化床锅炉的燃烧数学模型被逐渐建立和发展。Weib et al. (1987) 和 Maggio et al. (1995) 采用单元法建立了包括炉膛、分离器、回料系统和外置式热交换器等数学模型。Hyppanen et al. (1990) 建立的三维循环流化床锅炉炉膛模型能够预测烟气温度、气体成分分布等参数。然而几乎所有的上述数学模型都未能很好地考虑炉膛下部高颗粒浓度区的颗粒流动和燃烧。Johnsson & Leckner (1995) 研究结果表明在炉膛下部的平均颗粒密度大约为 $800 \sim 1200 \text{ kg/m}^3$, 他们认为该区域具有鼓泡流化床的特征, 而被称为密相区。Montat et al. (1995) 在一台电功率 250MW 循环流化床锅炉试验表明密相区的颗粒浓度约 $700 \sim$

1000 kg/m^3 , 说明炉膛下部颗粒流动与湍动鼓泡流化床相似。密相区高度约 1.0 米。实际运行和设计经验也表明燃用宽筛分煤循环流化床锅炉炉膛下部密相区必须运行在鼓泡流化床操作范围内。从而沿炉膛高度形成不同的流动、传热和燃烧过程, 建立的数学模型应该考虑该特征对其过程的影响。

2 数学模型

假设循环流化床锅炉炉膛内的颗粒流动、传热和燃烧过程为稳态过程, 沿炉膛高度分为下部密相区和上部稀相区。

2.1 密相区

假设: (1) 密相区由气泡相和乳化相组成, 乳化相空隙率取为临界流化空隙率, 超过临界流化速度的气体通过气泡相。(2) 沿径向各相参数均匀分布, 沿轴向为逆流返混模型。(3) 煤的燃烧分为三个过程: 加热蒸发、挥发份析出和焦炭燃烧。当颗粒温度达到 100°C 时蒸发过程终止。挥发份析出过程同时受化学反应速率和质扩散速率控制, 当颗粒温度达到密相区温度时该过程结束。碳粒燃烧服从缩核模型。(4) 颗粒为宽筛分, 粒子为球形。

煤燃烧主要生成 C_2O , CO 和 H_2O 等气体组分。沿轴向微元高度气泡相和乳化相内各气体组分的质量守恒方程如下。Lu 等 (1998) 给出了上述方程的详细推导过程和各项的计算方法。

$$\frac{dC_{O_2}^{Emul}}{dz} = \frac{1}{(U_o - u_b \epsilon_b)} \left[\frac{dF_{O_2}^{Emul}}{dV} + C_{O_2}^{Emul} \frac{d(u_b \epsilon_b)}{dz} \right] \quad (1a)$$

$$\frac{dC_{O_2}^{Bub}}{dz} = \frac{1}{V_b} \left[\frac{dF_{O_2}^{Bub}}{dV} - C_{O_2}^{Bub} \frac{dV_b}{dz} \right] \quad (1b)$$

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$$\frac{dC_{CO}^{Emul}}{dz} = \frac{1}{(U_o - u_b \epsilon_b)} \left[\frac{dF_{CO}^{Emul}}{dV} + C_{CO}^{Emul} \frac{d(u_b \epsilon_b)}{dz} \right] \quad (2a)$$

$$\frac{dC_{CO}^{Bub}}{dz} = \frac{1}{V_b} \left(\frac{dF_{CO}^{Bub}}{dV} - C_{CO}^{Bub} \frac{dV_b}{dz} \right) \quad (2b)$$

$$\frac{dC_{CO_2}^{Emul}}{dz} = \frac{1}{(U_o - u_b \epsilon_b)} \left[\frac{dF_{CO_2}^{Emul}}{dV} + C_{CO_2}^{Emul} \frac{d(u_b \epsilon_b)}{dz} \right] \quad (3a)$$

$$\frac{dC_{CO_2}^{Bub}}{dz} = \frac{1}{V_b} \left(\frac{dF_{CO_2}^{Bub}}{dV} - C_{CO_2}^{Bub} \frac{dV_b}{dz} \right) \quad (3b)$$

对单一颗粒, 能量守恒方程是:

$$C_{pf} m_f \frac{dT_f}{dt} = A_f m_{v,c} (H_{v,c} - Q_v) + A_f h (T_g - T_f) + A_f \sigma \epsilon_f (T_g^4 - T_f^4) + H_{H_2O} \frac{dm_{H_2O}}{dt} \quad (4)$$

其中:

$$m_v = \frac{\rho_f}{6} d_f A_f \exp \left(-\frac{E_v}{RT_f} \right) \quad (4a)$$

$$m_c = \pi k_f \rho_f d_f^2 P_{O_2} \quad (4b)$$

对惰性颗粒 (石灰石颗粒和循环颗粒), 能量守恒方程简化为:

$$C_{ps} m_s \frac{dT_s}{dt} = A_s h (T_g - T_s) + A_s \sigma \epsilon_s (T_g^4 - T_s^4) \quad (5)$$

颗粒粒径 $d(i)$ 的质量守恒方程可表示如下:

[来自稀相区的颗粒流量] - [流出密相区的颗粒流量] + [来自颗粒 $d(i+1)$ 燃烧的流量] - [来自颗粒 $d(i-1)$ 燃烧的流量] + [颗粒 $d(i)$ 燃烧减少的颗粒流量] = 0, 或者表示为

$$W_{fall,i} - E_i + W_{i+1} - W_i - W_{burn,i} = 0 \quad (6)$$

2.2 稀相区

假设: (1) 忽略径向的不均匀性, 燃烧反应按一维轴向考虑。(2) 不考虑煤粒的干燥加热过程。

(3) 忽略气相和颗粒的径向交换。

各气体组分的质量守恒方程如下:

$$\frac{dC_o}{dz} = [-0.5 \sum_i R_{li} \epsilon_i - 0.5 R_2 \delta] \quad (7a)$$

$$\frac{dC_{CO}}{dz} = [\sum_i R_{li} \epsilon_i - R_2 \delta + 2 \sum_i R_{3i} \epsilon_i] \quad (7b)$$

$$\frac{dC_{CO_2}}{dz} = [R_2 \delta - \sum_i R_{3i} \epsilon_i] \quad (7c)$$

能量守恒方程可表示如下:

$$\frac{d(C_p m_p T_p + C_g m_g T_g)}{dz} = H_f \alpha (T_g - T) + Q_{rad}$$

$$+ S_{dar} \quad (8)$$

轴向颗粒浓度分布按 Kunii & Levenspiel (1991)

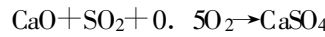
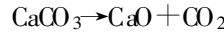
关联式计算:

$$\frac{\epsilon_s - \epsilon_s^*}{\epsilon_{sl} - \epsilon_s} = \exp(-az) \quad (9)$$

其中系数 a 取为 $3.0/u$, ϵ_{sl} 为可调节参数。

2.3 石灰石脱硫反应

石灰石脱硫反应过程为:



反应速率按下式计算 (Saraiva et al., 1993):

$$K_{SO_2} = \frac{\pi d^3}{6} K_v C_{SO_2} \quad (10)$$

$$K_v = 4.9 \times 10^5 \exp \left(-\frac{17500}{RT_p} \right) S_R \lambda \quad (11)$$

$$S_R = 5.6 \times 10^4 - 38.4 T_p \quad T_p \geq 1253K \quad (12a)$$

$$S_R = -36.7 \times 10^4 + 35.9 T_p \quad T_p \geq 1253K \quad (12b)$$

其中 λ 是石灰石活性系数。

2.4 边界条件

在密相区入口, 气体组分满足:

$$C_{O_2,b} = C_{O_2,e} = C_{O_2,inlet}; \quad C_{H_2O} = C_{CO_2} = C_{CO} = 0 \quad (13)$$

在密相区出口, 各气体组分的平均值按下式计算:

$$C_i = \frac{U_b C_i + U_{mf} C_i}{U_b + U_{mf}} \quad (14)$$

3 数值模拟计算和分析

上述描述密相区和稀相区颗粒流动、传热和燃烧微分方程可采用龙格-库塔法求解, 可确定在不同操作条件下的密相区和稀相区各气体组分、温度、热流密度、颗粒温度、颗粒粒度分布和颗粒含碳量等参数。

模拟计算是某台 58 MW 高温热水循环流化床锅炉。为简化计算, 取平均炉膛横截面为 $2.5m \times 3.1m$, 高为 $8.4m$ 。分离器分离效率为 88.5% 。表 1 给出燃用燃料特性。图 1 表示所用燃料颗粒的粒度分布。平均煤粒粒径为 $2.38mm$ 。图中也给出密相区颗粒的颗粒粒度分布, 平均颗粒粒径为 $1.86mm$ 。计算结果表明随着颗粒直径增大, 颗粒

表1 燃用燃料特性

| | | | | | |
|----------|------|----------|------|------------------|-------|
| C (%dry) | 70.2 | N (&dry) | 1.4 | A (%) | 16.5 |
| H (%dry) | 4.9 | S (%dry) | 0.71 | C (%) | 31.9 |
| O (%dry) | 6.1 | W (%) | 3.9 | Q_{dv} (kJ/kg) | 26.83 |

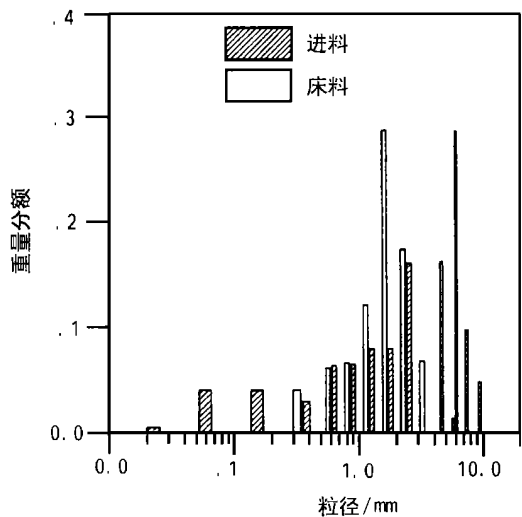


图1 燃料和密相区颗粒粒度分布

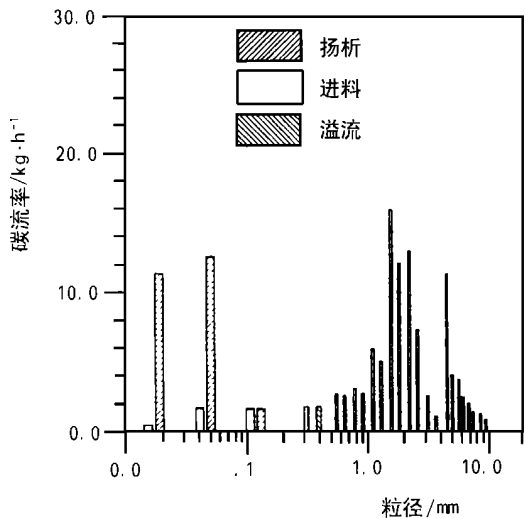


图2 燃料、扬析和溢流颗粒碳流量分布

达到操作温度所需要的时间增大。图2表示燃料、密相区排出的溢流颗粒和炉膛出口扬析颗粒碳流量分布。密相区颗粒平均含碳量为2.45%。图3表示烟气温度沿炉膛高度分布。密相区平均烟气温度为946℃。计算结果表明沿炉膛高度烟气温度逐渐下降。图4表示热流密度沿炉膛高度的变化。由图可见沿炉膛高度热流密度逐渐下降，入口空气流速对热流密度影响很小，其变化趋势与烟气温度变化是相似的。

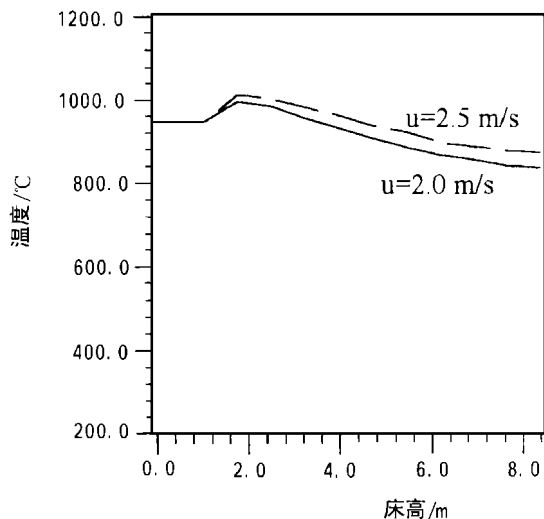


图3 烟气温度沿炉膛高度分布

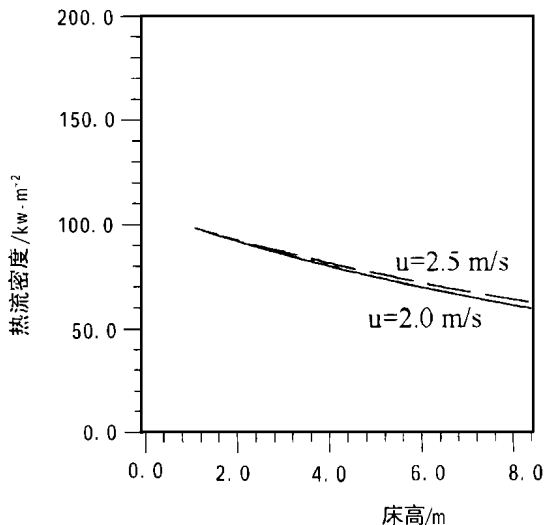


图4 热流密度沿炉膛高度的分布

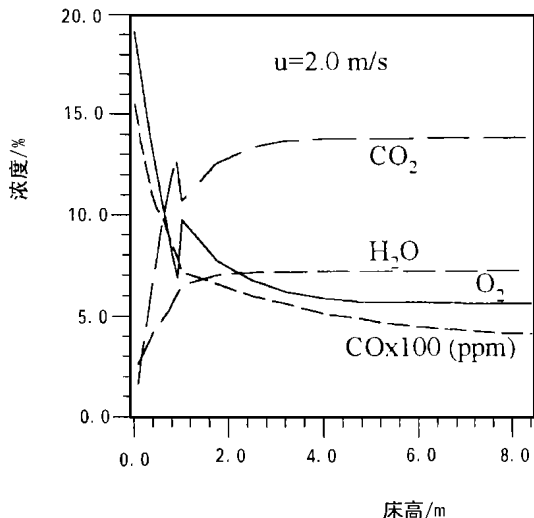


图5 各气体组份沿炉膛高度的变化

图5表示各气体组分 O_2 、 C_2O 、 CO 和 H_2O 沿炉膛高度的变化。计算中一次风与二次风比例为75/25(%)。二次风位置在1.2 m处。由图可见各气体组分沿炉膛高度下降,较高的 O_2 浓度和较低的 CO_2 浓度表明炉膛稀相区燃烧强度低于密相区。

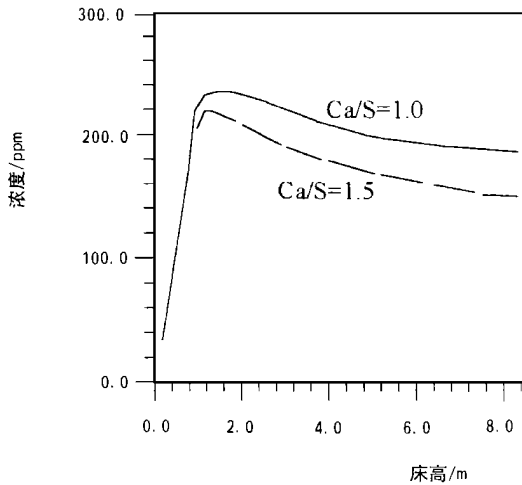


图6 Ca/S 模尔比对 SO_2 分布的影响

图6表示Ca/S模尔比对 S_2O 浓度分布的影响。计算中石灰石平均粒径为150微米。正如大量实验和模拟计算所表示的 S_2O 排放量随着Ca/S模尔比增大而较低。模拟预测的趋势是合理的。

主要符号

| | |
|------------|----------|
| A= 面积; | p= 压力; |
| C= 浓度, 比热; | R= 总反应率; |
| d= 颗粒粒径; | T= 温度; |
| H= 发热值; | U= 速度; |
| h= 传热系数; | V= 体积; |
| m= 颗粒质量; | Z= 高度 |

(上接277页)

次风除了加装稳燃腔燃烧熔外,还实施了煤粉水平浓淡燃烧技术和假想切圆调整,解决了这些锅炉燃烧稳定、满负荷出力和消除严重结焦等问题。

4 结论

在对锅炉燃烧器的改造过程中,我们主要采取了以下措施: a) 将一次风喷口改为稳燃腔煤粉燃烧器,利用高温烟气回流区增强燃烧器对煤粉稳燃的能力; b) 在稳燃腔煤粉燃烧器入口前装置煤粉浓淡分离器,对煤粉进行浓淡分离,向火面为浓相,有利于煤粉的着火和燃烧,背火面为稀相,可减轻对水冷壁的磨损和高温腐蚀; c) 调整二次风

希腊

ϵ = 空隙率;
 ρ = 密度;
 α = 放热系数

下脚标

f= 煤颗粒;
g= 气体;
mf= 最小流化;
s= 惰性颗粒;
w= 壁面

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(静 编)

喷口与一次风喷口的间距和二次风风量,减轻二次风对一次风着火的不利影响; d) 调整燃烧器角度或切圆,使得炉内气流流动良好,炉内火焰充满度好。应用结果表明,采取了这些措施后,炉内的燃烧明显得到了稳定和强化,锅炉负荷在50%左右时仍能稳定燃烧,不需投油助燃,炉内的燃烧充满度好,燃烧充分完全,无严重结焦,锅炉的燃烧效率也有所提高,从而减少锅炉的灭火事故和低负荷助燃油,较大地提高锅炉的安全性及经济性。

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(复 编)

化学水处理计算机监控系统=A Computer-based Monitoring System for a Chemical Water Treatment System [刊, 中] /Shi Jianping, Yun Ruitian (Harbin No. 703 Research Institute) //Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy &Power. -1999, 14 (4). -

A brief description is given of a chemical water treatment system. The concrete implementation of a control system for the chemical water treatment is expounded in detail with some difficulties identified and their methods of resolution presented. **Key words:** chemical water treatment, computer-based control system

加热法测量湿度探针取样过程的数值模拟分析=Numerical Simulation and Analysis of the Sampling Process of Wetness Measurement Probe through the Use of a Heating Method [刊, 中] /Li Yanfeng, Wang Xinjun, Xu Tingxiang (Xi'an Jiaotong University) //Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy &Power. -1999, 14 (4). -

A mathematical model has been set up for a region near the inlet of a heating method-based wetness measurement probe. By way of a numerical simulation an analysis was conducted of the measurement error due to a non-isokinetic sampling and an axial deviation in the steam flow direction. The results of such an analysis provide useful data for the design and engineering application of the heating method-based wetness measurement probes. **Key words:** isokinetic sampling, flow field simulation, porosity

SO₂ 气体的辐射特性=Radioactive Properties of SO₂ Gas [刊, 中] /Liu Linhua, Yan Youcai (Harbin Institute of Technology) //Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy &Power. -1999, 14 (4). -

On the basis of the spectrum data given in HITRAN database proposed is a line-by-line integral method for the calculation of SO₂ gas spectrum radioactive properties. Relevant charts are given for calculating SO₂ emissivity within the range of the following parameters: total pressure 0. 1 MPa, temperature 200 ~2000 K, pressure range 0. 00006 ~ 1 MPa. **Key words:** radioactive property, SO₂ gas, line-by-line calculation method

燃用宽筛分煤循环流化床锅炉燃烧模拟计算=Numerical Simulation of the Combustion in a Large Mesh Size Coal-Fired Circulating Fluidized Bed Boiler [刊, 中] /Liu Wentie Li Bingxi, Zhao Guangbo, et al (Harbin Institute of Technology) //Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy &Power. -1999, 14 (4). -

Described in this paper is a mathematical model of large mesh-size coal particle combustion and desulfurization reaction in a circulating fluidized bed boiler furnace. The model has taken into account such specific features as a dense-phase zone involving high particle size concentration at the furnace lower portion and a dilute-phase zone at the furnace upper portion dominated by low particle size concentration. As a result of simulation computations obtained are the flue gas temperature, heat flux and the axial distribution of various gas components (O₂, C₂O, CO, H₂O and S₂O). The trend as indicated by the results of the simulation calculation is found to be rational. **Key words:** circulating fluidized bed boiler, numerical simulation calculation, combustion

论 DZF 循环是又一个第二类永动机=DZF Cycle as a yet Another Perpetual Motion Machine of the Second Category [刊, 中] /Chou Qiaoli, Xu Guang, Li Xinqiu (Nuclear Science Research Institute Under the Qinghua University) //Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy &Power. -1999, 14 (4). -

The thermodynamic analysis of an invention patent to be examined and evaluated for official publication ([刊, 中 21] application No. 96111171. 2 and entitled "Refrigeration-based electrical power generation by utilizing a low boiling point working medium and a refrigeration power station") has shown that this pertains to yet another doomed-to-fail perpetual motion machine of the second category due to its infraction of the second law of thermodynamics and an impossibility of its independent existence. **Key words:** second law of thermodynamics, perpetual motion machine of the second category, refrigeration cycle, thermodynamic cycle

燃煤电站锅炉塌灰落渣引发灭火的爆燃机理分析=An Analysis of the Mechanism of Flame Failure Triggered