

矩阵法和偏微分理论在机组热经济性分析中的应用

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摘要:用矩阵法和偏微分理论,对电厂再热——回热热力系统进行了一般性分析,给出了热经济性分析参数 H_j^0 和 η_j^0 的计算结果,既适用于再热机组也适用于非再热机组。

关键词:热力系统; 矩阵法; 偏微分理论; 经济性分析

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1 引言

热力系统是火电厂的一个核心部分,不论是电厂的设计还是运行,研究热力系统的分析计算是至关重要的。

电厂热力系统分析已经有了若干种方法,主要有传统分析的串联解法及适用于计算机运算的矩阵法,但文献中的矩阵法多只涉及经简化的热力系统,对系统参数缺乏深入的分析。本文在热力分析矩阵法的基础上,将热力系统分为主循环系统和辅助热力系统,并利用矩阵法和偏微分理论这种现代方法对热力系统进行分析,得出了热经济性分析参数的简洁求解方法。

以 N300-165-550/550 一次中间再热机组,回热系统为三高四低一除氧为例。经过推导,热力系统用矩阵表示,写成:

$[A][D] + [A_f][D_f] + [A_c][D_w] + [\Delta Q_j] = D_0[\tau]$
此矩阵算式是所要求的最终形式。

电厂热力系统是回热系统和辅助系统相叠加而构成的,当不考虑辅助系统时,结构简化成如下形式:

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & & & & \\ a^{22} & a_{22} & & & \\ \vdots & & \ddots & & \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mm} & \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} D_1 \\ D_2 \\ \vdots \\ D_m \end{bmatrix} = D_0 \begin{bmatrix} \tau_1 \\ \tau_2 \\ \vdots \\ \tau_m \end{bmatrix}$$

记为: $[A][D] = D_0[\tau]$

其中, $a_{ij} = q_j$, q_j 是第 j 段抽汽放热量; 若第 j 段加热器接受 $j-1$ 段的疏水, 则 $a_{ij} = \gamma_j$, γ_j 是第 j 段疏水放热量, 否则 $a_{ij} = \tau_j$, τ_j 是第 j 段加热器的给水焓升。式中, $[A]$ 是反映回热系统结构的结构矩阵。回热系统是构成热力系统的基础, 在此基础上叠加轴封漏汽回收系统、水流进出系统、散热(或外来热量)等辅助系统, 只需在上式左侧增加 $[A_f][D_f]$ 、 $[A_c][D_w]$ 和 $[\Delta Q]$, 每增加一项意味着叠加一个辅助系统, 而对抽气量 $[D]$ 造成一定的排挤作用, 改变热力系统的经济性。 $[A_f]$ 和 $[A_c]$ 分别是辅助蒸汽系统和辅助水流系统的结构矩阵, 散热(或外来热量)系统的结构矩阵是一个单位阵。 $[A_f]$ 和 $[A]$ 的元素除对角线不同外其余都相同, 说明轴封漏汽回收系统的结构和抽汽回热系统的结构有相同的部分。

2 再热机组热经济性分析

循环热效率在小扰动下的变化
热力系统的循环热效率表示为:

$$\eta_t = \frac{N}{Q}$$

N — 汽轮机功率;

Q — 循环吸热量。

热效率的微量变化为:

$$\begin{aligned} d\eta_t &= \frac{1}{Q}dN - \frac{N}{Q^2}dQ \\ &= \frac{1}{Q}dN - \frac{1}{Q}\eta_t dQ \end{aligned}$$

热力系统中, 无论何种原因引起的微小扰动都会反映到各级抽汽量 D_j 的变化, 以抽汽量 D_j 的变化来表示这一扰动, 则热效率相对于抽汽流量的变化率为:

$$\frac{\partial \eta_t}{\partial D_j} = \frac{1}{Q} \frac{\partial N}{\partial D_j} - \frac{1}{Q} \eta_t \frac{\partial Q}{\partial D_j}$$

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热效率在小扰动下的微量变化为:

$$\Delta \eta_t = \frac{1}{Q} \frac{\partial N}{\partial D_j} \Delta D_j - \frac{1}{Q} \eta_t \frac{\partial Q}{\partial D_j} \Delta D_j$$

热效率的相对变化量:

$$\delta \eta_t = \frac{\Delta \eta_t}{\eta_t} = \frac{1}{N} \left(\frac{\partial N}{\partial D_j} - \eta_t \frac{\partial Q}{\partial D_j} \right) \Delta D_j$$

上式中, 输出功率与抽汽量的变化率 $H_j =$

$\frac{\partial N}{\partial D_j}$, 令 $H_j^0 = H_j + \eta_t \frac{\partial Q}{\partial D_j}$, 则有:

$$\Delta \eta_t = -\frac{1}{Q} H_j^0 \Delta D_j \tag{1}$$

$$\delta \eta_t = -\frac{1}{N} H_j^0 \Delta D_j \tag{2}$$

2.1 输出功率与抽汽量的变化率 H_j

对于再热机组主系统, 汽轮机输出功率为:

$$N = (h_0 + \sigma - h_n) D_0 - \sum_{j=1}^k (h_j + \sigma - h_n) D_j - \sum_{j=k+1}^m (h_j - h_n) D_j \tag{3}$$

当第 j 级加热器有微小扰动变化时, 导致本级及压力更低级抽汽发生变化。为了使用方便, 定义输出功率与本级抽汽量减少的变化率为 H_j , 即:

$$H_j = -\frac{\partial N}{\partial D_j}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} H_1 \\ \vdots \\ H_k \\ H_{k+1} \\ \vdots \\ H_m \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial D_1}{\partial D_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial D_m}{\partial D_1} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial D_k}{\partial D_k} & \dots & \frac{\partial D_m}{\partial D_k} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial D_m}{\partial D_m} & & \vdots \end{bmatrix} \times$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} h_1 + \sigma - h_n \\ \vdots \\ h_k + \sigma - h_n \\ h_{k+1} - h_n \\ \vdots \\ h_m - h_n \end{bmatrix}$$

简计为: $[H_j] = [\frac{\partial D_i}{\partial D_j}] [\bar{h}_j^0]$ (4)

式中再热冷段前(含再热冷段):

$$\bar{h}_j^0 = h_j + \sigma - h_n; \text{其余 } \bar{h}_j^0 = h_j - h_n.$$

假定第 j 级加热器因散热而引起微小扰动时, 导致本级及压力更低级抽汽发生变化。把扰动源发生在第 1 段抽汽的扰动热平衡方程一直到扰动源发生在第 m 段抽汽的扰动热平衡方程写到一个矩阵里, 有:

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & & & \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & & \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & a_{mm} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial D_1}{\partial D_1} \\ \frac{\partial D_2}{\partial D_1} & \frac{\partial D_2}{\partial D_2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \\ \frac{\partial D_m}{\partial D_1} & \frac{\partial D_m}{\partial D_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial D_m}{\partial D_m} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & & & \\ & a_{22} & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & a_{mm} \end{bmatrix}$$

简记为: $[A] [\frac{\partial D_j}{\partial D_i}] = [a_{ij}]$ (5)

根据 (4)、(5) 两式, 可知 $[\frac{\partial D_j}{\partial D_i}]$ 与 $[\frac{\partial D_i}{\partial D_j}]$ 互为转置, 且 $[a_{ij}]^T = [a_{ij}]$, 则有:

$$[H_j] = [a_{ij}] \{ [A]^T \}^{-1} [\bar{h}_j^0] \tag{6a}$$

或

$$\begin{aligned} [\bar{h}_j^0] &= [A]^T [a_{ij}]^{-1} [H_j] \\ &= \{ [A]^T [a_{ij}]^{-1} - E + E \} [H_j] \\ &= \{ [A]^T [a_{ij}]^{-1} - E \} [H_j] + [H_j] \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{则 } [H_j] = [\bar{h}_j^0] - \{ [A]^T [a_{ij}]^{-1} - E \} [H_j] \tag{6b}$$

若定义抽汽效率:

$$\begin{aligned} \eta_j &= H_j / q_j = H_j / a_{jj}, \text{ 即 } H_j = a_{jj} \eta_j, \text{ 写成矩阵为} \\ [H_j] &= [a_{jj}] [\eta_j], \text{ 代入, 得到: } [H_j] = [\bar{h}_j^0] - \\ &\{ [A]^T [a_{jj}]^{-1} - E \} [a_{jj}] [\eta_j] \\ \text{即 } [H_j] &= [\bar{h}_j^0] - \{ [A]^T - [a_{jj}] \} [\eta_j] \end{aligned} \tag{7}$$

2.2 新蒸汽比功 H_0

新蒸汽输出比功 $H_0 = \frac{N}{D_0}$, 由式(3):

$$\begin{aligned} H_0 &= (h_0 + \sigma - h_n) - \frac{1}{D_0} \left[\sum_{j=1}^k (h_j + \sigma - h_n) D_j - \sum_{j=k+1}^m (h_j - h_n) D_j \right] \\ &= (h_0 + \sigma - h_n) - \frac{1}{D_0} [h_j^0]^T [D_j] \end{aligned} \tag{8}$$

把式(6a) 代入, 得到:

$$H_0 = (h_0 + \sigma - h_n) - [\eta_j]^T [\tau_j] \tag{9}$$

$$\text{即 } H_0 = (h_0 + \sigma - h_n) - \sum_{j=1}^m \tau_j \eta_j$$

2.3 再热器吸热量与抽汽量的变化率 R_j

工质循环吸热量为:

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= Q_0 + Q_m \\ &= Q_0 + (D_0 - \sum_{j=1}^k D_j) \sigma \end{aligned}$$

冷段以后抽汽量不影响流经再热器的工质流量, 冷段及冷段以前的抽汽量扰动影响流经再热器的工质流量, 进而影响再热器的吸热量。上式对 $D_i (j \leq k)$ 求偏导, 并定义:

$$R_j = -\frac{\partial Q}{\partial D_j}$$

则有 $R_j = \sigma \frac{\partial}{\partial D_j} (\sum_{j=1}^k D_j)$ (10)

取 $j = 1 \sim k$, 上式写成矩阵的形式:

$$\begin{bmatrix} R_1 \\ \vdots \\ R_j \\ \vdots \\ R_k \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \partial D_1 / \partial D_1 \cdots \partial D_k / \partial D_1 \\ \ddots \\ \partial D_j / \partial D_j \cdots \partial D_k / \partial D_j \\ \ddots \\ \partial D_k / \partial D_k \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} \sigma \\ \vdots \\ \sigma \\ \vdots \\ \sigma \end{bmatrix}$$

简记为:

$$[R_j] = [\partial D_i / \partial D_j]_k [\sigma] \quad (i, j = 1 \sim k) \quad (11)$$

由前面的推导可知:

$$[R_j] = [\sigma] - \{ [A]_k^T [a_{ij}]_k^{-1} - E \} [R_j] \quad (12)$$

式中, k —再热冷段以前对应的 K 阶矩阵。

对于实际热力系统 $K \leq 3$, 且冷段以前高压缸抽汽加热器均为疏水自流, 故

$$[A]_k = \begin{bmatrix} q_1 \\ \gamma_2 q_2 \\ \gamma_3 \gamma_3 q_3 \end{bmatrix} \quad [a_{ii}]_k = \begin{bmatrix} q_1 & & \\ & q_2 & \\ & & q_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

将 $[A]_k, [a_{ij}]_k$ 代入, 得到

$$\begin{bmatrix} R_1 \\ R_2 \\ R_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma \\ \sigma \\ \sigma \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 \gamma_2 / q_2 \gamma_3 / q_3 \\ 0 \gamma_3 / q_3 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} R_1 \\ R_2 \\ R_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

解得:

$$R_3 = \sigma$$

$$R_2 = \sigma (1 - \frac{\gamma_3}{q_3})$$

$$R_1 = \sigma (1 - \frac{\gamma_2}{q_2}) (1 - \frac{\gamma_3}{q_3})$$

写成通式:

$$R_j = \begin{cases} \sigma & (j = k) \\ \sigma \prod_{i=j+1}^k [1 - \frac{\gamma_i}{q_i}] & (j < k) \end{cases} \quad (13)$$

3 参数 H_j^0

由 $H_j^0 = H_j + \eta_t \frac{\partial Q}{\partial D_j}$, 其中 $H_j = -\frac{\partial N}{\partial D_j}$ 为输出

功率与抽汽量的变化率, 若令 $R_j = -\frac{\partial Q}{\partial D_j}$ 为再热器

吸热量与抽汽量的变化率, 则: $H_j^0 = H_j - \eta_t R_j$

$$\begin{bmatrix} H_1^0 \\ \vdots \\ H_k^0 \\ H_{k+1}^0 \\ \vdots \\ H_m^0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \partial D_1 / \partial D_1 & \cdots & \partial D_m / \partial D_1 \\ \ddots & & \vdots \\ & \partial D_k / \partial D_k & \cdots & \partial D_m / \partial D_k \\ & & & \partial D_m / \partial D_{k+1} \\ & & & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & & & \partial D_m / \partial D_m \end{bmatrix} \times$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} h_1 - h_m + (1 - \eta_t) \sigma \\ \vdots \\ h_k - h_m + (1 - \eta_t) \sigma \\ h_{k+1} - h_m \\ \vdots \\ h_m - h_m \end{bmatrix}$$

简记为: $[H_j^0] = [\partial D_i / \partial D_j] [\bar{h}_j^{\sigma \eta}]$ (14)

根据前面的推导, 解得:

$$[H_j^0] = [\bar{h}_j^{\sigma \eta}] - \{ [A]_k^T [a_{ii}]_k^{-1} - E \} [H_j^0] \quad (15)$$

若令 $H_j^0 = [a_{ij}] \eta_j^0$, 则:

$$[H_j^0] = [\bar{h}_j^{\sigma \eta}] - \{ [A]_k^T - [a_{ii}] \} [\eta_j^0] \quad (16)$$

4 抽汽效率 η_j^0

由 $\Delta \eta_t = -\frac{1}{Q} H_j^0 \Delta D_j$ 有:

$$H_j^0 = -\frac{\partial \eta_t}{\partial D_j} \cdot Q = -\frac{\partial \eta_t}{\partial \Delta Q_j} \cdot \frac{\partial \Delta Q_j}{\partial D_j} Q$$

上式中, ΔQ_j 为第 j 级加热器散热量的变化或外界的加热量。式中 $\partial \Delta Q_j / \partial D_j$ 可由热平衡方程式求偏导得出:

$$\frac{\partial \Delta Q_j}{\partial D_j} = -[a_{ij}] = -[q_i]$$

令 $\frac{\partial \Delta Q_j}{\partial D_j} \cdot Q = \eta_j^0$, 则:

$$H_j^0 = [a_{ij}] \eta_j^0 = [a_{ij}] \left([A]_k^T \right)^{-1} [\bar{h}_j^{\sigma \eta}] \quad (17)$$

或 $\eta_j^0 = \left([A]_k^T \right)^{-1} [\bar{h}_j^{\sigma \eta}]$

可见参数 η_j^0 和参数 H_j^0 只与结构矩阵 $[A]$ 及各节点的参数有关, 均为系统参数。对已知系数, 可一次性求得参数 η_j^0 和参数 H_j^0 得数值, 对系数进行经济性分析。

5 算例

以 N300-165-550/550 一次中间再热机组, 回热系统为三高四低一除氧为例。

将各抽汽点的参数代入式(16)(17) 便可计算

出系统参数 H_j^0 和 η_j^0 , 已知数据及计算结果如下:

No	h_j	q_j	γ_j	τ_j	H_j^0	η_j^0
1	3138.6	2018.8		146.6	829.31	0.410 793
2	3027.7	2148.6	191.7	184.6	788.78	0.367 116
3	3329.8	2574.9	125.2	147.8	855.07	0.332 077
4	3134.2	2580.3	201	161.2	715.18	0.277 168
5	2927.6	2468.1		117.6	534.02	0.216 369
6	2759.9	2373.2	70.8	70.4	377.59	0.159 104
7	2662.8	2381.4	106.3	106.3	293.59	0.123 285
8	2523.5	2377.1	138	116.2	163.8	0.068 907

其中 $h_n = 2359.7$, $\sigma = 507.4$, $\eta_t = 0.4533$ 单位 kJ/kg

如果第二号高压加热器未投入使用, 分析机组热效率的变化。二号高压加热器未投入使用的后果是使本级抽汽量减少至零, 同时造成一号高压加热器入口热焓降低, 加热量增大, 使本级抽汽量增加。相对于 1kg 蒸汽, 二号高压加热器的抽汽量变化 $\Delta\alpha_2 = -\alpha_2 = -0.0761$, 一号高压加热器的抽汽量的变化可通过热平衡方程求得, 计算结果: $\Delta\alpha_1 = 0.0772$ 。两级加热器抽汽量的变化对热效率的影响可根据式(1)

$$\Delta\eta_t = -\frac{1}{q} H_j^0 \Delta\alpha_j$$

代入数据 $H_1^0 = 829.31$, $H_2^0 = 788.78$, $q = 2200.4$, 可得

$$\Delta\eta_{t1} = -\frac{829.31}{2200.4} \times 0.0772 = -0.0291$$

$$\Delta\eta_{t2} = -\frac{788.78}{2200.4} \times (-0.0761) = 0.0273$$

总的影响为:

$$\Delta\eta_t = \Delta\eta_{t1} + \Delta\eta_{t2} = -0.0018$$

相对变化量:

$$\begin{aligned} \delta\eta_t &= \frac{\Delta\eta_t}{\eta_t} = \frac{-0.0018}{0.4533} = -0.00397 \\ &= -0.397\% \end{aligned}$$

6 结论

(1) 回热系统是构成热力系统的基础, 回热系统和辅助汽水系统都有各自的系统结构, 辅助系统和回热系统构成热力系统。

(2) 用矩阵法和偏微分理论, 对电厂再热——回热热力系统进行分析, 得到一种全新的分析方法, 得出了系统参数 H_j^0 和 η_j^0 , 可视热经济性的特性值, 可普遍应用于电厂的热经济性分析。

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实际运行中, 蒸汽压力为 0.8~1.0 MPa(声波吹灰器前的表压力), 温度为 200℃~300℃(过热蒸汽), 耗汽量为 6.0~8.0 kg/min。每 6 小时吹灰一次, 每次吹灰 10 分钟。因为吹灰器不能使用湿蒸汽, 因此在吹灰器前安装疏水器进行疏水, 确保吹灰器正常工作。

在锅炉运行一段时间后, 厂方进入烟道内观察热管空预器的翅片管积灰情况, 发现翅片管上基本没有积灰, 表明吹灰器的确起到了清除灰尘的作用。

5 结论

(1) 本文研制的声波吹灰器采用压缩空气(或蒸气)作为介质, 在满足进汽压力的情况下, 可产生声强为 140~150dB, 频率为 1000 Hz 的声波。

(2) 该声波吹灰器结构简单, 没有膜片、电机等易损零件, 不易损坏, 操作方便, 基本上不需要维

修, 使用寿命长, 而且价格便宜。

(3) 由于吹灰器直接布置在烟道内的受热面旁, 而不是布置在炉墙壁面上, 因此可以根据受热面的大小及积灰情况布置多个吹灰器, 确保受热面都能接收到足够强度的声波。同时, 由于烟道保温, 隔音效果好, 声波吹灰器工作时对外部工作环境没有影响。

(4) 实验及工业应用结果表明, 该声波吹灰器可用于换热设备清灰除尘, 效果良好。

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(渠 源 编辑)

ing method for the system can reduce the influence of quantization error of A/D converter, thereby increasing the measurement accuracy of the temperature-rise rate and enhancing the accuracy of thermal stress calculation. In addition, the system on the basis of a measured thermal stress gives an output in the form of 4 - 20 mA to other systems for analysis, accumulating relevant data for computing turbine service life later on. **Key words:** rotor thermal stress, real-time monitoring, difference measuring method, accuracy

稠密气固两相流的直接数值模拟 = **Direct Numerical Simulation of Dense Gas-solid Two-phase Flows** [刊, 中] / Yuan Zhulin (Thermal Energy Research Institute under the Southeastern University) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 1999, 14(6). — 465 ~ 466

Gas-phase field and discrete particle field are treated respectively by a Eulerian method and a Lagrangian one. During the treatment of a particle field the effect of particle diameter, specific weight, rigidity of material and friction factor, etc on particle movement has been taken into account. A direct simulation method was employed to simulate funnel flow, the particle movement in a ball mill and a stouted bed. Moreover, tests were conducted to verify the simulation results obtained on the stouted bed. **Key words:** gas-solid two-phase flow, direct numerical simulation

换热系统变工况分析 = **Off-design Performance Analysis of a Heat Exchange System** [刊, 中] / Bao Demei, Fan Deshan, Xu Zhigao (Southeastern University) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 1999, 14(6). — 467 ~ 470

A new method for analyzing a heat exchange system performance variation is proposed along with the establishment of a relevant linear mathematical model. The proposed method can not only analyze the performance of the heat exchange system as a whole during a change in operating conditions but also reflect the thermal excursion and temperature changes of each heat exchanger within the system and also the efficiency of the heat exchanger itself. Finally, by taking the boiler heating surface soot-blowing as an example the results obtained from the model and those from a simulated model are compared. It is shown that the proposed method features both simplicity and real-time properties. **Key words:** heat exchange system, off-design operating conditions, thermal efficiency, heat transfer unit, soot-blowing

基于模糊神经网络的高加系统内部故障诊断方法 = **A Method for the Diagnosis of Internal Malfunctions of a High-pressure Heater System Based on a Fuzzy Neural Network** [刊, 中] / Qin Zaicong, Xu Zhigao (Southeastern University), Lu Songlin (Jiangsu Provincial Electrical Power Test Research Institute) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 1999, 14(6). — 471 ~ 472

The authors expound the application of a fuzzy neural network for the diagnosis of internal malfunctions in a high-pressure heater system. Practice has shown that the diagnosis model under discussion has broad prospects for engineering applications. **Key words:** failure diagnosis, fuzzy neural network, high-pressure heater system

双列调节级的变工况热力计算方法及应用 = **A Method of Thermodynamic Calculation for Off-design Conditions of a Turbine Dual-row Governing Stage and Its Application** [刊, 中] / Fu Lin, Jiang Yi (Qinghua University) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 1999, 14(6). — 473 ~ 476

The authors have come up with a thermodynamic calculation method for a turbine dual-row governing stage. Under this method the thermodynamic properties of the governing stage, including post-stage steam enthalpy, can be speedily identified when made known are only such parameters as the relevant geometric characteristics of the stage. The method can be employed for the simplified thermodynamic calculation of heat supply units. **Key words:** dual-row governing stage, algorithm, steam extraction unit

矩阵法和偏微分理论在机组热经济性分析中的应用 = **The Use of Matrix Method and Partial Differential Theory for the Analysis of a Reheat Unit Economic Performance** [刊, 中] / Zheng Xiuping, Zheng Luying, Cai Tianyou (Northeastern University) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 1999, 14(6). — 477 ~ 480

A general analysis is performed of a power plant reheat-regeneration thermodynamic system with the use of a matrix method and partial differential theory. Given are the calculation results of thermo-economic analytical parameters H_j^0 and η_j^0 . The proposed method is applicable for both reheat units and non-reheat ones. **Key words:** thermal system, matrix method, partial differential theory, economic performance analysis

弹性转子磁气轴承系统的 H_∞ 控制 = **H_∞ Control of the Magnetic Bearing System of a Flexible Rotor** [刊,