

气固流化床内颗粒的内循环特性的研究

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摘要: 分析了气固流化床内颗粒内循环产生的原因,进而,分析了流化气体速度、静态床层高度、颗粒粒径以及压力对颗粒内循环的影响。当流化气体速度、静态床层高度和颗粒粒径增加时,颗粒的内循环增强;而压力增大将使颗粒的内循环减弱。当颗粒的内循环增强时,流化床的脉冲信号(温度、浓度和灰度等)响应曲线的振荡加剧,流化床内颗粒的横向混合将得到改善。

关键词: 内循环; 气固流化床; 混合; 非均匀; 振荡

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1 前言

颗粒在流化床内的混合将影响气体与固体的传质、传热、床内的温度分布、挥发分的析出、颗粒的燃烧以及扬析。混合情况对加料点的数量、位置以及加料机构的设计具有重要的指导意义。颗粒的混合对大型流化床的运行尤为重要,因为大型流化床内的颗粒浓度和温度分布不均匀。John Master^[1]指出阻碍流化床放大的主要因素是商用流化床内复杂的混合形式。他认为影响流化床放大的关键因素是气泡的行为和颗粒的混合。所以,对颗粒在流化床内混合的研究是十分必要的。

早期的研究者主要研究单个气泡上升时所产生的混合行为,认为颗粒在流化床内水平或垂直方向的混合过程可用一维扩散模型描述。现在,大部分学者主要通过研究流化床内不同位置的脉冲信号(温度、浓度和灰度等)响应曲线来分析流化床内的混合行为;通过分析气泡在流化床内的运动,认识到颗粒在流化床内存在着对流混合,并通过脉冲响应曲线的振荡得到验证。Sital^[2]等人研究了某些位

置的示踪子浓度脉冲响应曲线,发现仅用扩散模型不能解释响应曲线的振荡现象,用一维对流模型能够对此现象得到较好的解释。May^[3]、Valenzuela^[4]、Fan^[5]、Lim^[6]和Shen^[7]在各自的试验中均发现了脉冲响应曲线的振荡。May^[3]认为在大型流化床内存在着内循环;Valenzuela^[4]发现温度脉冲响应曲线有与气泡频率不同的振荡,并且在示踪子注入点下方的脉冲响应曲线也存在着振荡,这说明床内存在着大尺度的振荡;Lim^[6]通过试验发现由于颗粒的内循环,使脉冲响应曲线出现振荡,振荡随颗粒尺寸的增大而增强;Shen^[7]认为床层颗粒的内循环导致脉冲响应曲线的振荡。从以上可知,流化床内的颗粒存在着内循环,内循环增强时,脉冲响应曲线的振荡加剧。在流化床中颗粒的轴向混合比横向混合要快,所以,颗粒的横向混合情况对流化床的运行更为重要。颗粒内循环增强时,颗粒横向对流增强,颗粒的横向混合得到改善。有关流化床内颗粒内循环的研究还很少。本文从颗粒内循环产生的原因出发,研究流化气体速度、颗粒粒径、静态床层高度以及压力对颗粒内循环的影响。

2 颗粒内循环产生的原因

当分布板布风均匀时,布风板产生的气泡在上升过程中将发生合并,使气泡的分布不均匀,在中部出现的频率比在两边出现的频率高,并且床层中部的气泡的速度大^[8],使气泡在流化床中横向分布不均匀。由于气泡上升时尾涡将携带颗粒向上运动,所以,固体颗粒在气泡的携带下从床的中部向上运动,沿床的两侧向下运动,这样就形成了颗粒的内循

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环。Whitehead^[9]指出在大型流化床中，即使分布板布风均匀，压力和流动也是非均匀的，并指出床层高度以及流化气体速度的增加，将使气泡合并的速度增加，使颗粒内循环加剧。Merry 和 Davids^[10]认为在大型的浅流化床内颗粒的混合情况不好，通过非均匀布风，形成湾流 (stream gulf)，使流化床内的颗粒产生循环，改善颗粒的混合情况。由以上可见，气泡的运动形式和横向分布决定了颗粒的运动形式，因此，影响气泡运动和横向分布的因素必然对颗粒的内循环产生影响。

3 影响颗粒内循环的因素

3.1 流化气体速度的影响

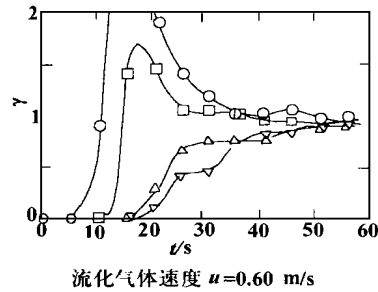


图 1 浓度脉冲响应曲线
(取自 Sitnal^[2] Fig. 3)

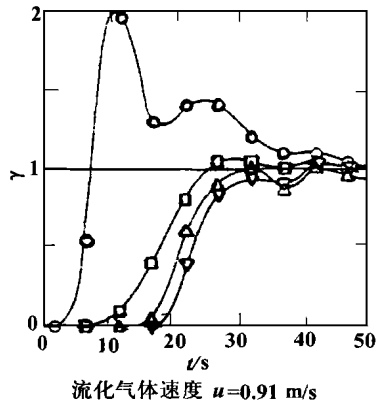


图 2 浓度脉冲响应曲线
(取自 Sitnal^[2] Fig. 2)

从两个曲线可知，当流化气体速度从 0.60 m/s 增加到 0.91 m/s 时，响应曲线的振荡加剧，颗粒的内循环增强。当流化气体的速度增加到一定值时，气泡的尺

寸不再增加，气泡将均匀分布在床中，使气泡分布的非均匀性减弱^[13]，导致颗粒的内循环减弱。

流化气体的速度增加，气泡合并剧烈，气泡向床层中间运动的趋势增强^[11]，床层中部气泡的体积份额和气泡速度增加得多^[4]，使气泡横向分布的非均匀性增强；同时随着流化气体速度的增加，气泡运动速度增大，气泡的尺寸增加，尾涡的份额增加^[12]，气泡向上携带的颗粒量增加，因此，颗粒的内循环加剧。图 1 的 Δ 曲线和图 2^[2] 的 ∇ 曲线表示在流化床的相同位置不同流化气体速度时的浓度脉冲响应曲线。

寸不再增加，气泡将均匀分布在床中，使气泡分布的非均匀性减弱^[13]，导致颗粒的内循环减弱。

3.2 静态床层高度的影响

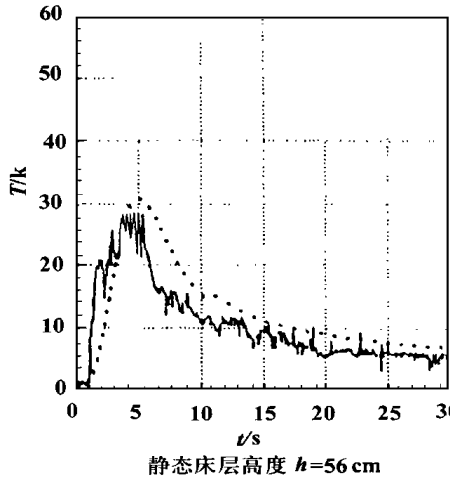


图 3 温度脉冲响应曲线^[14]

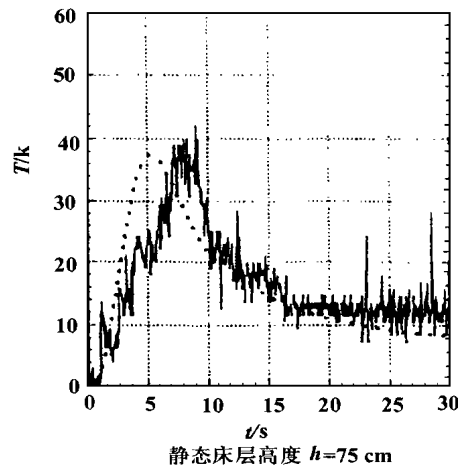


图 4 温度脉冲响应曲线^[14]

当静态床层高度增加，气泡在上升过程中由于合并而不断长大，使床层上部气泡横向分布的非均匀性增强，且床层上部的大气泡将携带更多的颗粒向上运动，使颗粒的内循环加剧。但颗粒的内循环并不是随静态床层高度的增加而一直增加。气泡在流化床中由于合并而长大，由于表面的不稳定而破裂，当达到某一高度时，合并与破裂平衡，气泡尺寸就不再增加^[11]，此时床层高度为稳定气泡高度，如果静态床层高度大于稳定气泡高度，在流化床上部气泡的分布以及速度均变化很小，因而颗粒的内循环不再增强。图 3 和图 4^[4] (图中实线为温度脉冲响应曲线，虚线为模型计算曲线) 表示在二维流化床中，颗粒粒径相同，流化数相同，而静态床层高度分别为 56 cm 和 75 cm 时，示踪子注入点下方 150 mm 处的温度脉冲响应曲线。从两曲线可知，当静态床层高度增加时，响应曲线的振荡增强，表明颗粒的内循环加剧。

3.3 颗粒粒径的影响

当颗粒的粒径增大，对应的初始流化速度增大。

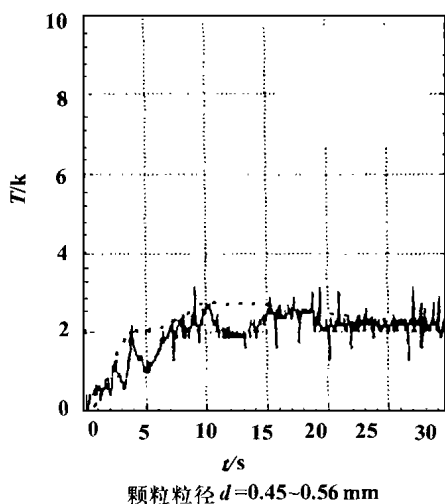


图5 温度脉冲响应曲线^[14]

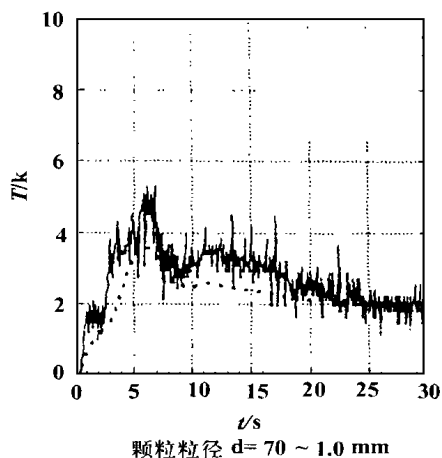


图6 温度脉冲响应曲线^[14]

当流化数相同时,流化气体的速度增加;同时,当颗粒的粒径增加,稳定气泡高度增加^[11],气泡分布的非均匀性增强,使颗粒的内循环增强。Shen^[7]发现,当颗粒粒径增大时,脉冲响应曲线的振荡增强。图5和图6^[14]表示在二维流化床中,相同流化数,相同静态床层高度,而颗粒粒径分别为0.45~0.56 mm和0.7~1.0 mm时,坐标为

(-100 mm, 50 mm)的点[示踪子注入点坐标为(0, 0)]的温度脉冲响应曲线。由两个曲线的对比,发现颗粒粒径增大,响应曲线的振荡加剧,颗粒的内循环增强。

3.4 压力的影响

Wiman^[15]给出了压力对气固流化床内气泡特性的影响。当压力增加时,气固的接触增加,使气泡的不稳定性增加,因此,气泡的尺寸随压力的增加而减小。当压力增大时,初始流化速度降低,但压力大到一定值后,压力对初始流化速度的影响减弱^[14]。因而,在流化数相同时,由于压力的升高,流化气体的速度降低,气泡的尺寸以及气泡的速度均降低,因而气泡向上携带的颗粒量减小,颗粒的内循环减弱。有关此方面的试验研究还未见报道。

4 结论

- (1) 气泡的横向非均匀分布使颗粒产生内循环。
- (2) 颗粒内循环的增强,使脉冲响应曲线的振荡加剧,使颗粒的横向混合得到改善。
- (3) 当流化气体速度、静态床层高度和颗粒粒径增加时,颗粒的内循环将增强;当压力增加时,颗粒的内循环将减弱。

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液化床燃煤过程降低 N_2O 排放措施评述 = **A Review of the Measures Aimed at Reducing Nitrous Oxide Emissions from a Fluidized Bed Coal-combustion Process** [刊, 中]/Zhou Haosheng (Huazhong University of Science & Technology), Lu Jidong, Zhou Hu (Huazhong University of Science & Technology), et al // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power, 2000, 15(1). -1~3

Nitrous oxide (N_2O) emission control constitutes a key link in the advancement of fluidized bed combustion technology. The present paper reviews the recent advances in this field of study. The main aspects covered include: combustion process control, N_2O reburning, sectionalized combustion, catalytic burning, biomass and coal mixed combustion, etc. The authors point out that an optimized simultaneous control of NO , N_2O and SO_2 emissions is essential for reducing pollutants during the fluidized bed combustion. **Key words:** fluidized bed combustion, N_2O , emission control

再燃燃料中 HCN 对 NO_x 还原的影响 = **The Effect of HCN Components in Fuel Reburned on NO_x Reduction Rate** [刊, 中]/Zhong Beijing, Fu Weibiao (Tsinghua University) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power, 2000, 15(1). -4~8

Fuel reburning is one of the major in-furnace measures for reducing NO_x emissions. Through a numerical evaluation of the reburning zone under different air excess coefficients and reburning temperatures a study is conducted of the reburning process with HCN-containing natural gas (CH_4) serving as the fuel being reburned. The results of the study show that the presence of nitrogen-containing components and the operating conditions of the reburning zone have a considerable effect on the NO_x reduction rate. In view of this, when the reburning technology is employed for reducing NO_x emissions, one should strive to optimize the combustion conditions of the reburning zone, depending on existing specific circumstances. Moreover, a proper combustion temperature and excess air coefficient for the reburning zone should also be appropriately selected. **Key words:** fuel reburning, NO_x reduction rate

内旋流流化床颗粒运动的研究 = **A Study of the Particle Movement in an Internal Circulating Fluidized Bed** [刊, 中]/Tian Wendong, Wei Xiaolin, Wu Dongken, (Institute of Mechanics under the Chinese Academy of Sciences), et al // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power, 2000, 15(1). -9~11

Under a relatively low air-feed speed the particle flow of an internal circulating fluidized bed (ICFB) pertains to a dense gas-solid two-phase one. There exist some difficulties in studying the internal circulating flow field, especially the particle velocity field, in case conventional measuring devices are used. As the internal circulating fluidized bed approximates a planar fluidized one, it is possible to utilize the measuring technique of transient planar two-dimensional velocity field (PIV and DPIV) to measure the particle flow field of a certain section of the ICFB. An improved version of the existing DPIV (digital particle image velocimetry) in the lab has been employed to conduct a preliminary research of the velocity field of the ICFB particle movement. This has led to a better understanding and characterization of the particle two-dimensional movement. **Key words:** two-phase flow, fluidized bed, velocity measurement, particle image velocimetry

气固流化床内颗粒的内循环特性的研究 = **A Study of the Internal Circulating Characteristics of Particles in a Gas-solid Fluidized Bed** [刊, 中]/Zhou Yaming, Shen Xianglin (Southeastern China University) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power, 2000, 15(1). -12~14

On the basis of analyzing the cause of the generation of particle internal circulation in a gas-solid fluidized bed further analyzed is the influence on particle internal circulation of the following factors: fluidized gas velocity, static bed layer height and particle diameter and pressure. In case of an increase in the fluidized gas velocity, static bed layer height and particle diameter there emerges an intensification of the particle internal circulation. By contrast, a pressure increase will bring about a weakening of the particle internal circulation. An intensified internal circulation of the particles will result in a drastic increase in oscillation of impulse signal (temperature, concentration and gray scale, etc.) response curves. This can lead to an improvement in the transversal mixing of particles in the fluidized bed. **Key words:** internal circula-