

循环流化床锅炉的磨损及防磨措施

(济南锅炉厂, 山东 济南 250023) 谌玉良 张 同 张春柳 李子明

关 键 词: 循环流化床锅炉; 磨损; 防磨; 方法

中图分类号: TK229.66

文献标识码: B

1 引言

循环流化床(CFB)锅炉是近几年在我国发展起来的一种新型燃烧设备, 而循环流化床燃烧技术的发展以其高效率低污染的高性能更是突飞猛进。在环保要求日趋严格的今天, CFB 锅炉已成为当前最有前途的燃烧设备, 但是 CFB 与其它锅炉相比, 磨损比较严重, 本文对此问题进行讨论。

2 磨损机理及防磨措施

磨损在工程上常被理解为由于机械原因产生的

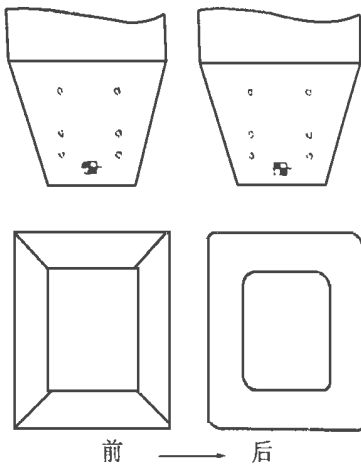


图 1

颗粒剥离脱落引起的材料表面所不希望的变化, 如减薄, 开裂。锅炉常见的磨损即高速的灰粒子从不同的角度冲刷碰撞炉墙或受热面而引起的种种变化。有资料介绍, 磨损量与烟速的 3.22 次方成正比, 并随灰粒子的

浓度增大而增大。单从理论上讲, 降低磨损应从降低烟气流速, 减小灰粒子浓度和减小粒子的颗粒直径入手。

下面从炉墙和受热面两个方面入手来介绍锅炉

常见的磨损部位及处理办法。

2.1 炉墙

2.1.1 床体燃烧室部分因颗粒直径大, 物料浓度高对炉壁造成的磨损最严重。若风室和床体为非水冷壁结构, 因炉墙太厚造成的热应力和物料的磨损常常导致墙体内表面产生脱落和出现裂纹。通过把拐角处用圆角代替方角的方法很好地解决了这个问题, 如图 1 所示。为保证床体的温度, 床体的上部常保持一定高度的卫燃带, 在炉墙与水冷壁的结合处磨损较严重, 如图 2(a) 所示。原因是该处的截面形状发生了变化, 导致烟气在此形成涡流区, 加速了管子的磨损。我们顺势利导, 把水冷壁下部的炉墙做成和膜式壁一样的截面, 使炉壁在垂直方向上没有截面变化。如图 2(b) 所示, 磨损大大减轻了。

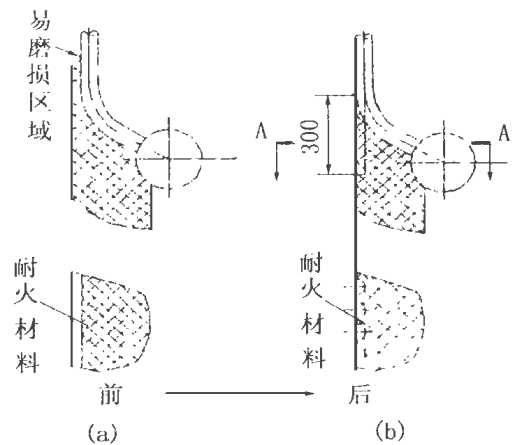


图 2

2.1.2 旋风分离器出口的顶部由于烟气速度高且对炉顶是正面冲击, 故此炉墙的脱落异常严重。在烟气速度、颗粒的直径和硬度都不可变的情况下, 只能考虑更耐磨的炉墙材料来解决。如硅线石或棕刚玉等。

2.2 受热元件

针对锅炉受热面的磨损,我们从结构和工艺上进行一些探讨。

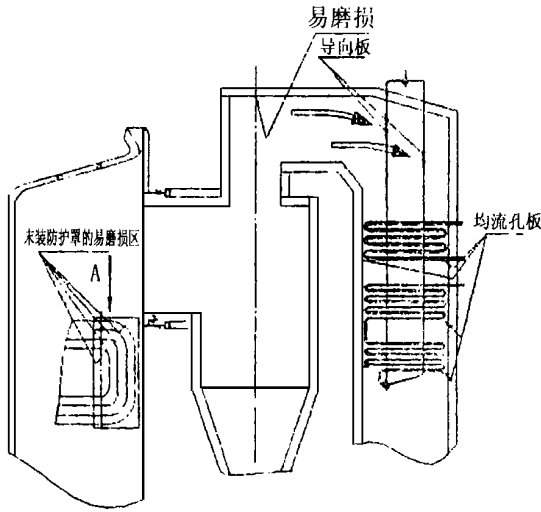


图 3

2.2.1 结构方面:采用一些常规的防磨结构:如在管子表面加装防磨套管或在易磨损部位加大壁厚;用Ω管或方形管等。都在循环流化床中得到了大量的应用,并收到了良好的效果,而一些特别的部位却需要特别地对待。

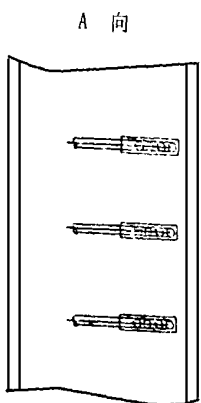


图 4

(A)炉膛中的屏式受热面
当屏如图 3 所示布置时,经观察发现弯头部位磨损相当严重,因屏式受热面横向间距很大,用常规保护结构是不可能的,后来采用了图 4 形式,在弯头处加装了耐磨合金板做成的保护罩,效果不错。芬兰 ALSTROM 公司生产的 410 t/h 的 CFB 锅炉的屏结构如图 5 所示,炉膛内不出现弯头,每一片过热器屏都有独立的两个集箱。这种结构单从防磨观点上看不失为一种好办法,显然它的缺点是使系统变得复杂,成本提高。

(B)尾部受热面

图 3 所示,转向室内设置导向板,避免了因离心

作用导致的局部灰浓度过高而造成的对吊管和尾部受热面的磨损。横置式过热器和经济器的弯头的保护有多种方式,图 6 的缝板结构和孔板结构无疑是比较理想的结构形式。

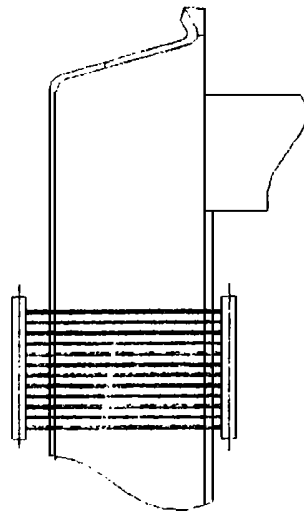


图 5

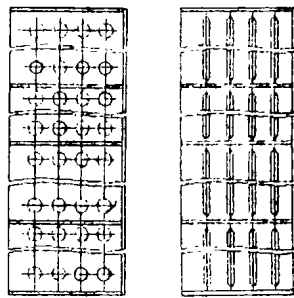
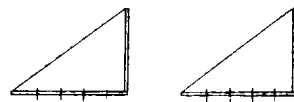


图 6

2.2.2 工艺方面:通过热处理使表面硬化,提高易磨部件的耐磨性;

通过喷涂工艺,提高管子表面的耐磨性能;

在管子和水冷壁上加装防磨陶瓷。

上述方法均不同程度地提高了受热面的寿命,但也存在着工艺水平不足的问题,使得涂层易从受热面上剥离。

3 小结

综上所述,磨损问题应从主动性和被动性两方面来解决。主动性是指从设计上降低烟气流速和降低粒子的浓度,避免容易引起磨损的结构。被动性是指增加易磨损部位的耐磨性来延长锅炉的寿命,从而被动地解决磨损。

关于循环流化床的磨损问题我们已经有了基本的认识,但要彻底地解决磨损,达到和煤粉炉同样的寿命,还要作进一步的努力。

(复 编)

the occasional popping of boiler safety valves. This places a very high demand to the fast response of the combustion control system. The present paper describes a boiler combustion system suited for frequent load changes.

Key words: steam power plant, main boiler, combustion control system

密闭式高温冷凝水回收系统的应用 = **Application of a Sealed High-temperature Condensate Recovery System**

[刊, 汉] / Xia Li (Yunnan Zuxun Tobacco-Leaf Roasting Factory) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2000, 15(2). — 178 ~ 179

Described in this paper are the use-effectiveness of a sealed high-temperature condensate recovery system as well as some test results and use-experience. **Key words:** high-temperature condensate, recovery system, energy savings

泽普石化厂余热锅炉炉管穿漏故障分析 = **An analysis of the Leak-rupture Failure of a Heat-recovery Boiler Tube at Zepu Petrochemical Works**

[刊, 汉] / Chen Rengui (Tarimo Petroleum Prospecting and Development Headquarters) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2000, 15(2). — 180 ~ 182

A tube leak-rupture failure took place in a gas-turbine heat-recovery boiler after a short period of operation. An analysis of the direct cause of the failure indicates that the insertion of an improper throttle orifice-plate in the boiler water circulation system is the main culprit. **Key words:** heat recovery boiler, boiler, failure analysis

A333-3 钢低温管道的焊接 = **Welding of A333-3 Steel Low-temperature Pipeline**

[刊, 汉] / Liang Xiaojie (Daqing Petrochemical Engineering Co.) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2000, 15(2). — 183 ~ 185

Taking the construction of a low-temperature pipeline for a 480,000 t/year ethylene cracking separation plant as an example, this paper focuses on the welding features of low-temperature A333-3 steel tubes. The welding experience and related welding material management are also described. **Key words:** A333-3 steel, low-temperature, welding

石门电厂 2 号机透平油质差的原因分析与改进状况 = **An Analysis of the Causes Leading to Poor Turbine Oil Quality in Shimen Power Plant No. 2 Turbine Unit**

[刊, 汉] / Xiao Hancan, Zhou Ke (Changsha Electric Power Institute), Liu Shekai, et al (Hunan Shimen Power Plant) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2000, 15(2). — 185 ~ 186

As a result of investigations and fact-based reasoning the main causes of slag-carryover and presence of water in the oil of a 300 MW turbine unit oil system at Shimen Power Plant were identified. To cope with the problem, a pertinent improved scheme has been introduced after a major overhaul of the turbine unit and satisfactory results have been finally achieved. **Key words:** turbine oil, analysis, improvement, reliability

循环流化床锅炉的磨损及防磨措施 = **Wear of Circulating Fluidized-bed Boiler Elements and Wear-prevention Measures**

[刊, 汉] / Chen Yuliang, Zhang Tong, Zhang Chunliu, et al (Jinan Boiler Works) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2000, 15(2). — 187 ~ 188