

四角切向燃烧锅炉炉内气流流动特性 及炉膛高度的选取

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摘 要: 以 HG-2008/18.2-YM2 型四角切向燃烧锅炉为原型进行了冷态模化试验, 研究了炉内气流流动特性和炉膛高度对水平烟道烟速偏差的影响, 分析了炉内气流旋转强度沿炉膛高度的变化规律, 得出了合适的炉膛高度, 为减小水平烟道烟气流速度偏差和优化锅炉结构提供了重要的参考依据。

关 键 词: 切向燃烧锅炉; 旋转强度; 炉膛高度; 烟气偏差

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1 引言

对大容量燃煤锅炉, 炉膛有效高度和截面热负荷是锅炉设计中两个最重要的参数。在保证着火稳定性的条件下, 煤粉的燃尽程度取决于煤粉在炉内的停留时间。而最上层煤粉喷嘴至水平烟道下缘的距离(即炉膛有效高度)与炉膛截面热负荷之比体现了最上排一次风煤粉混合物在炉内的平均停留时间。炉膛有效高度的大小不仅对煤粉的燃尽有影响, 也对水平烟道中烟气偏差有影响。在同样的炉膛截面热负荷下, 炉膛有效高度越大, 烟气流经此高度的路程和时间越长, 气流在燃烧器以上区域的湍流耗散加强, 炉膛出口气流旋转强度减弱, 从而使水平烟道烟气分布的均匀性得到改善。美国 CE 公司资料中有取炉膛有效高度为 18~24 m 的建议, 尽管不清楚其适用的锅炉容量范围等条件, 但至少表明炉膛有效高度是四角切向燃烧锅炉炉膛的一个重要尺寸^[1]。本文将在冷态模化研究的基础上研究炉内气流旋转强度的衰减规律和增加炉膛高度对烟道速度偏差的影响, 以确定合适的炉膛高度。

2 实验系统及方法

以引进型 600 MW 机组的 HG2008/18.2-YM2

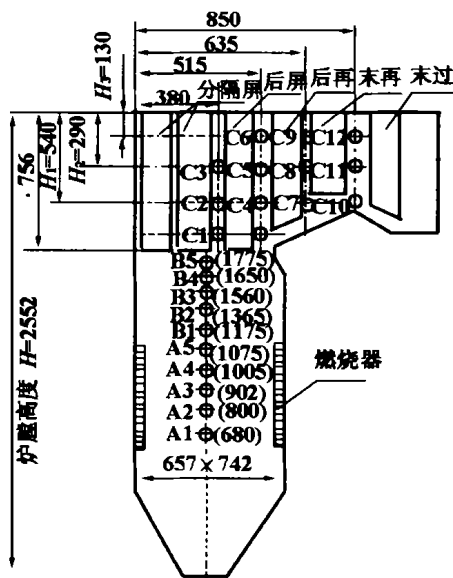


图 1 炉膛模化试验台及测点布置示意图

型锅炉为原型进行冷态模化试验。炉膛及燃烧器模型与原型比例为 1:25, 炉膛模化试验台和测点布置如图 1 所示, 测点 A1~A5 布置在燃烧器区域各喷嘴截面,

测点 B1~B5 布置在燃烧器区域以上的上部炉膛各截面, 测点 C1~3、C4~C6、C7~C9、C10~C12 分别布置在分隔屏过热器、后屏过热器、后屏再热器和末级再热器出口截面的不同高度上。试验中采用 1050A 型恒温热线风速仪测量炉内及水平烟道内气流速度分布。

试验中采用纯几何相似的模化方法, 气流进入第二自模化区(炉膛雷诺数 $Re=4.5 \times 10^4$), 模型与原型燃烧器各喷嘴一、二次风动压比相等。

3 实验结果分析

3.1 炉内气流旋转强度沿炉膛高度的变化

在切向燃烧锅炉中, 整个炉膛可以看作一个大

的旋流燃烧器, 炉内气流的旋转强度影响着煤粉气流的着火和燃尽、炉膛出口气流的残余旋转以及水平烟道内烟气偏差。

本文采用转动动量流率矩 P 来反映炉内气流的旋转强弱, 其定义为^[3]

$$P = (\rho QWR) = \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n_1} (\rho V_i^2 \Delta S \Delta H L_i) + \sum_{j=1}^{n_2} (\rho V_j^2 \Delta S \Delta H L_j) \right] / 2 \quad (1)$$

式中: ρ 为气流密度, kg/m^3 ; V_i 为沿炉深方向的各测点切向速度, m/s ; n_1 为沿炉深方向的测点数; V_j 为沿炉宽方向的各测点切向速度, m/s ; n_2 为沿炉宽方向的测点数; L_i 为沿炉深方向的各测点至炉膛中心的距离, m ; L_j 为沿炉宽方向的各测点至炉膛中心的距离, m ; ΔS 为相邻两测点间距, m ; ΔH 为高度单位, m 。

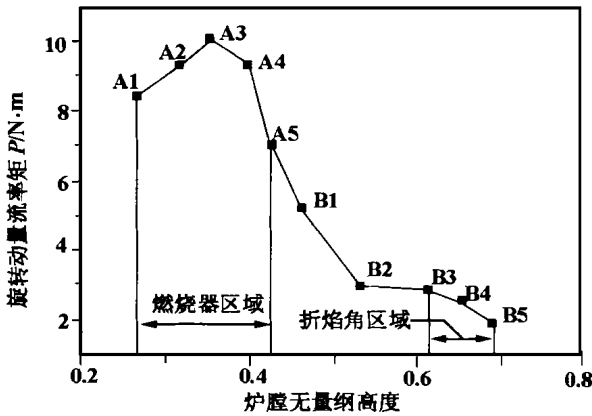


图 2 转动动量流率矩沿炉膛高度方向的分布

图 2 为炉内气流转动动量流率矩沿炉膛高度方向的分布。从图中可以看出, 气流转动动量流率矩沿炉膛高度方向的分布具有以下特点:

(1) 在燃烧器区域, 气流的转动动量流率矩呈现上下低、中间高的分布, 在燃烧器区域中部截面 (A3 截面) 炉内气流转动动量流率矩 P 最大。这是因为随着燃烧器喷口射流的逐层投入, 炉内气流转动动量流率矩逐渐增加, 到达一定高度后炉内转动动量流率矩达到最大值, 而燃烧器上层喷口的旋转气流由于要带动上部炉膛的气流旋转, 其旋转强度又逐渐减弱。

(2) 在燃烧器区域以上的上部炉膛空间 (A5 ~ B5 截面), 炉内气流的转动动量流率矩沿炉膛高度方向是逐渐衰减的, 并且其衰减变化又可以明显地分为两个区域: 在上部炉膛的前半段 (A5 ~ B2 段), 气流转动动量流率矩衰减较快, 到达炉膛高度的

53% 时, 炉内气流转动动量流率矩衰减了 70%; 在上部炉膛的后半段 (B2 ~ B5 截面), 气流转动动量流率矩衰减得较为缓慢。图 2 中折线的斜率反映了气流转动动量流率矩在单位炉膛高度的衰减快慢。

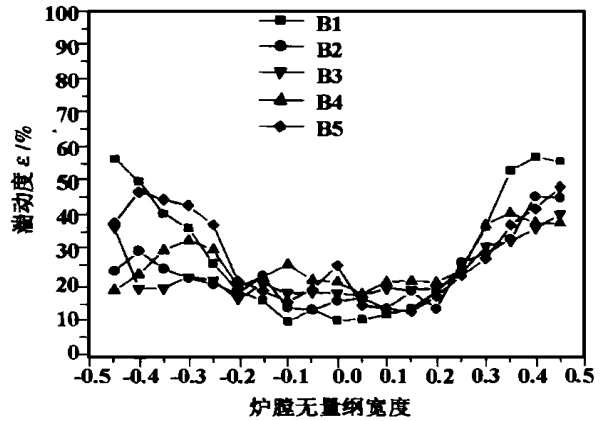


图 3 燃烧器以上的炉膛空间气流湍动度的分布

图 3 为上部炉膛各截面气流湍动度的分布, 炉内气流湍动度定义为

$$\epsilon = \frac{\sqrt{u^2}}{V} \times 100, \% \quad (2)$$

式中 $\sqrt{u^2}$ 为各测点脉动速度均方根值, m/s ; V 为各测点切向速度的平均值, m/s 。

从图 3 中气流湍动度 ϵ 的分布来看, 在上部炉膛的 B1 截面, 气流的湍动度较大, 湍流混合较强烈, 在 B2 ~ B5 截面气流的湍动度较小。这样, 在炉膛高度的前半段 (至 B2 截面), 气流湍流耗散较快, 其转动动量流率矩衰减较快。在炉膛高度的后半段, 气流的湍动度明显减小, 所以其转动动量流率矩衰减较慢。

(3) 在折焰角区域, 气流转动动量流率矩的衰减又有所加快。在折焰角区域 B3、B4、B5 截面上, 气流的平均湍动度 ϵ 分别为 24.3%、27.3% 和 29.4%, 是逐渐增加的。这是由于折焰角下斜面使烟气流通过截面积减小, 并使气流折向炉前方向流动, 增加了气流间的质量、动量和能量交换, 其湍动强度有所增加, 所以气流旋转强度衰减又有所加快。

(4) 炉膛出口气流仍存在一定的旋转强度, 为炉内最大转动动量流率矩的 19.3%。这是引起炉膛出口水平烟道内烟气速度偏差的根本原因。

(5) 为了研究炉内气流转动动量流率矩 P 在上部炉膛空间的变化和增加炉膛高度 H 对炉膛出口残余旋转的影响, 由试验数据可拟合出炉膛 A3 ~ B5 截面气流转动动量流率矩 P 沿炉膛高度方向的衰减变化规律为

$$P = 0.929e^{-1.803x} + 0.071 \quad (3)$$

式中 \bar{x} 为炉膛高度某一测点到燃烧器中部 A3 截面的距离与炉膛断面当量直径的比值, P 为各测点截面旋转动量流率矩与炉内最大旋转动量流率矩(A3 截面)的比值。表 1 为增加炉膛高度对炉膛出口残余旋转的影响。

表 1 增加炉膛高度对炉膛出口残余旋转的影响

炉膛高度	H	1.05H	1.10H	1.15H	1.20H
相对高度 \bar{x}	1.25	1.43	1.62	1.79	1.98
残余旋转	0.169	0.141	0.121	0.108	0.097

从表 1 可以看到, 由式(3)计算的炉膛出口残余旋转与试验值比较接近, 其相对误差为 12.4%。适当增加上部炉膛高度可以减小炉膛出口残余旋转, 当炉膛高度超过 1.10H 后, 炉膛出口残余旋转已经很小, 再继续增加炉膛高度其衰减很缓慢。因此, 建议实际炉膛高度取为原设计炉膛高度 H 的 1.05 ~ 1.10 倍, 这与 300 ~ 600 MW 锅炉上实际增加炉膛高度 3 ~ 5 m 是一致的^[3]。

式(3)与文献[4]根据实验与理论分析得出气流旋转强度沿炉膛高度方向的衰减规律

$$C = \frac{C}{C_0} = e^{-\frac{v_t k^2}{u_0} x} \quad (4)$$

是一致的。式(4)中 C 为炉膛高度各截面气流旋转强度 C 与炉内气流初始旋转强度 C_0 的比值, v_t 为湍流运动粘性系数, u_0 为炉膛横截面的轴向平均速度, k^2 为炉膛横截面的几何特征参数, $k^2 = \frac{\pi^2(a^2 + b^2)}{a^2 b^2}$, a 、 b 分别为炉膛宽度和深度。

从上式可以看出, 要减小炉膛出口气流残余旋转, 并使之控制在一定范围之内, 具体可以从以下几个方面着手研究:

- (1) 减小炉内气流初始旋转强度 C_0 。可通过减小假想切圆直径或采用部分一、二、三次风反切技术来削弱炉内气流初始旋转强度。
- (2) 优化上部炉膛结构参数来改变气流旋转强度沿炉膛高度方向的衰减规律, 加速气流在上部炉膛空间的衰减。
- (3) 适当增加炉膛高度, 延长气流程程。

3.2 增加炉膛高度对水平烟道烟气速度偏差的影响

图 4 为工况 1 ~ 工况 3 水平烟道末级再热器入口截面平均速度沿炉宽方向的分布, 其中工况 1 为原设计结构工况, 工况 2 是增加炉膛高度 9% 的实验

工况, 工况 3 是在工况 2 的基础上采用不等深度折焰角的实验工况。与原设计工况相比, 水平烟道右侧气流速度明显降低, 水平烟道内速度偏差减小。

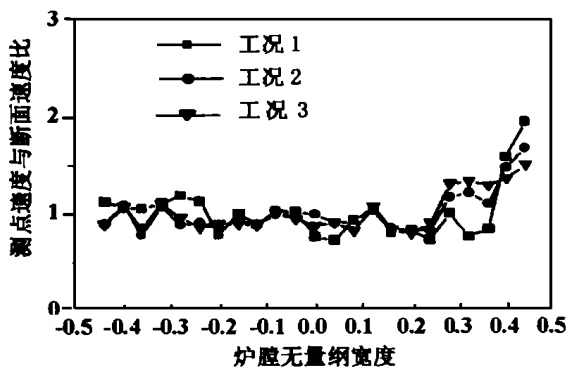


图 4 炉膛高度对末级再热器入口截面速度偏差的影响

当工况 2 中增加炉膛高度 9% 时, 烟道末级再热器入口截面其平均速度不均匀性系数 $M = V_{max}/V_m$ 从原设计工况的 1.93 减小为 1.68, 水平烟道内气流速度不均匀性有所改善。这是因为当适当增加炉膛高度时, 炉内旋转气流沿炉膛高度方向的行程增长, 其衰减历程也变长, 炉膛出口单位高度气流旋转动量流率矩进一步地减弱, 由于残余旋转而引起的水平烟道内气流速度偏差也相应地减小。

文献[5]对 300 MW 燃煤锅炉的计算结果表明, 炉膛高度的变化(即改变最上一层主燃烧器上沿至炉膛出口的距离)对辐射角系数的影响较为显著, 炉膛高度增加 3 ~ 6 m 时, 辐射角系数由原来的 84% 减至 70%, 相应地, 可以近似认为炉膛高度增加时炉膛出口过热器的辐射热强度减小相当的份额, 可对缓解炉膛出口高温过热器的恶劣工况起到较大的作用。因此, 在大型电站锅炉设计中, 从减小炉膛出口水平烟道的烟温偏差和防止过、再热器爆管的角度考虑, 可适当增加实际炉膛高度。

工况 3 是在工况 2 增加炉膛高度的基础上采用不等深度折焰角的工况, 研究组合结构对水平烟道内气流速度偏差的影响。该工况水平烟道末级再热器入口截面气流平均速度不均匀性系数 M 从原设计工况的 1.93 减小为 1.48, 水平烟道内气流速度偏差较小, 气流速度分布更为均匀。实验表明, 采用不等深度的折焰角结构时, 水平烟道内气流速度偏差已经较小^[6]。当再适当加高炉膛高度后, 炉膛出口气流旋转强度继续减小, 水平烟道内气流速度偏差进一步地降低。

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机组第一次大修时,将短轴由挠性轴更换为刚性轴。

4.1.4 调整高中压缸注窝中心

从理论上可知,当因制造、安装、运行等原因使得高压转子与高压汽缸之间的径向间隙沿周向不均匀时,高压转子就会受到一个垂直于位移方向的扰动力,激发转子的低频振动。因此,建议在机组大修时,对高中压缸汽封注窝中心进行测量,测量结果表明,前汽封处两侧间隙相差 0.48 mm,偏差较大。在大修中根据测量结果进行了调整,从而能降低由汽流产生的扰动力。

4.2 更换 1 号和 2 号轴承

为了提高 1 号和 2 号轴承的稳定性,提高其抗干扰能力,并能有效地减小低频振动,在第一次大修时将 1 号和 2 号轴承由椭圆瓦更换为 5 块瓦的可倾瓦。

4.3 调整 2 号轴承静态下的标高及轴颈与轴瓦之间的径向间隙

在现场试验中发现,在机组抽真空及带负荷过程中,3 号和 4 号轴承的标高是下降的,而 2 号轴承的标高是略有上升的。这种变化趋势,势必会降低 1 号轴承的动态载荷,使 1 号轴承的稳定性更加降

低。因此,在大修时,将 2 号轴承的标高降低约 25~30 μm 。

5 采取振动处理措施后机组的振动状况

在采取上述振动处理措施后,经过一段时间的运行考验,机组振动情况一直比较平稳。振动测试结果表明,在机组启动带负荷过程中,各轴承处的轴振动均在 85 μm 以下,特别是高中压转子两端轴振均达到了“优”的标准,各轴承振动也均在 25 μm 以下,符合新机组投产后振动质量标准。并且,机组振动的低频分量也大幅度减小,不会影响机组的安全运行。

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4 结论

(1) 在燃烧器区域以上的上部炉膛空间,炉内气流旋转动量流率矩沿炉膛高度方向是逐渐衰减的,并且其衰减变化又可以明显地分为两个区域:在上部炉膛高度的前半段(至炉膛高度的 53%),其旋转动量流率矩衰减较快,衰减了 70%;在上部炉膛高度的后半段,其旋转动量流率矩衰减得较为缓慢。

(2) 在炉膛出口气流仍存在一定的旋转强度,这是引起水平烟道内烟气速度偏差的根本原因。

(3) 从减小炉膛出口残余旋转和水平烟道烟气速度偏差的角度考虑,建议实际炉膛高度取为原设计高度 H 的 1.05~1.10 倍。

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Spectral data of water vapor molecules have been widely used in the fields of aerospace science, atmospheric science, astrophysics, thermal energy and power engineering. On the basis of the newest high-resolution high-temperature gas spectral data base HITEMP and by way of a rational extrapolation obtained were the water vapor spectral band-model parameters in the 300 - 3000 K temperature range. The latter include an average absorption factor, spectral line density, spectral line half-width. As a result, set up was a more up-to-date and detailed model parameter table than that promulgated by NASA in 1973. With the model parameter table serving as a basis the authors have through the use of a statistical spectral band model calculated emission spectra under various optical paths, which have been found to be in very good agreement with experimental values. **Key words:** infrared radiation, water vapor, spectral band model parameter

N300 MW 机组振动爬升与低频振动的原因及其对策 = **An Analysis of the Causes of Climbing Vibrations and Low-frequency Ones in a N300 MW Unit and Some Measures Taken for Their Elimination** [刊, 汉] / Li Lu-ping, Zhou Ke (Changsha University of Electric Power Engineering, Changsha, China, Post Code: 410077), Zhang Guo-zhong, Huang Pi-wei (Hunan Provincial Electric Power Research Institute, Changsha, China, Post Code: 410070), Hu You-ping, Gan Fu-quan (Xiangtan Electric Power Co. Ltd., Xiangtan, Hunan, China, Post Code: 411100) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. —2001, 16(1). —39~42

On the basis of numerous test data obtained on-site the authors expounds the characteristic features of climbing and low-frequency vibrations in a Chinese-made 300 MW turbogenerator set and the causes of their emergence. Some technical measures have been recommended for their elimination. The on-site test results obtained after the implementation of these technical measures indicate that the measures adopted have been very effective in eliminating the above-mentioned vibrations. **Key words:** turbogenerator set, vibration, fault diagnosis

运行参数对粉煤流化床(PC-FB)燃烧效率的影响 = **The Effect of Operation Parameters on the Combustion Efficiency of a Pulverized-coal Fluidized Bed** [刊, 汉] / Chen Hong-wei (North China National Electric Power University, Baoding, Hebei, China, Post Code: 071003), Jin Bao-sheng, Xu Yi-qian (Southeastern University, Nanjing, China, Post Code: 210096) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. —2001, 16(1). —42~45

With the help of a pulverized-coal fluidized bed (PC-FB) test rig with 0.3 MW heat input test data were obtained of the PC-FB combustion efficiency under various operation parameters. A detailed discussion and study was conducted focusing on the mechanism of influence of these operation parameters on PC-FB combustion efficiency. The study results indicate that the combustion efficiency of the PC-FB can be as high as 98% - 99%, comparable with that of a pulverized-coal furnace. The authors also pointed out for the first time in the present study that under a certain set of conditions it is possible to realize a low-temperature high-efficiency combustion of the pulverized-coal. These conditions include, among others a rational matching of the following items: combustion temperature, particle residence time, flame turbulence and in-furnace oxygen concentration and particle concentration. **Key words:** fluidized bed, pulverized coal, combustion efficiency, operating parameters

四角切向燃烧锅炉炉内气流流动特性及炉膛高度的选取 = **In-furnace Flue-gas Flow Characteristics and Selection of Furnace Height for a Tangentially Fired Boiler** [刊, 汉] / Zhou Yue-gui, Zhang Ming-chuan (Energy Source Department, Shanghai Jiaotong University, Shanghai, China, Post Code: 200030, Ai Wei-guo, Xu Tong-mo, Hui Shien (Energy Source Department, Xi'an Jiaotong University, Xi'an, China, Post Code: 710049) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. —2001, 16(1). —46~48, 42

With a model HG-2008/18.2-YM2 tangentially fired boiler serving as a prototype a cold-state modeling test was conducted with a view to studying the gas flow characteristics in the boiler furnace and the effect of furnace height on the gas ve-

locity excursions in the horizontal flue. The swirl intensity profile of the in-furnace gas along the furnace height has also been analyzed, leading to the determination of a suitable furnace height. The conclusions reached in the present paper can serve as a major guide for achieving a decrease in gas velocity excursions in a horizontal flue and an optimization of the furnace configuration. **Key words:** tangentially fired boiler, swirl intensity, furnace height, flue gas velocity excursion

风扇磨煤机润滑系统的传热机理分析及改进设计 = **An Analysis of the Heat Transfer Mechanism of a Fan Mill Lubrication System and Its Improved Design** [刊, 汉] / Liu Xiao-zhou, Hui Shi-en, Xu Tong-mo (Xi'an Jiaotong University, Xi'an, China, Post Code: 710049), Li Zhan-guo (Changchun Electric Power Generation Equipment General Works, Changchun, China, Post Code: 130022), Li Ping (Changchun Electric Power Engineering Technical School, Changchun, China, Post Code: 130021), Jin Yu-feng (Northeast Electric Power Design Institute, Changchun, China, Post Code: 130021) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2001, 16(1). — 49 ~ 50, 82

Described in this paper is an improved design scheme for the lubrication system of a fan mill and its relevant calculation method. A comparison of the lubrication system prior to and after the technical modification shows that the modified lubrication system has gained a significant improvement in its performance. **Key words:** lubrication system modification, finned tube cooler, contrast of effectiveness, economic benefit

汽轮发电机密封油系统的仿真数学模型 = **Simulation-based Mathematical Model for the Sealing Oil System of a Turbogenerator** [刊, 汉] / Shi Xiao-ping, Xu Tian-shu (Simulation Center under the Harbin Institute of Technology, Harbin, China, Post Code: 150001) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2001, 16(1). — 51 ~ 54
This paper expounds the structural design and operating mode of the sealing oil system of a turbogenerator with a detailed description of its simulation-based mathematical model set up for the system. In comparison with traditional mechanism models the simulation-based model recommended in the present paper features simplicity in form, low computation load, enhanced real time function and high fidelity, etc. **Key words:** turbogenerator, sealing oil system, mathematical model, simulation

基于神经网络模型的锅炉广义预测控制 = **A Neural Net Model-based General Predictive Control Strategy for Use on Boilers** [刊, 汉] / Lu Yong, Xu Xiang-dong (Department of Thermal Energy Engineering, Tsinghua University, Beijing, China, Post Code: 100084) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2001, 16(1). — 55 ~ 58, 69

In an effort to rectify deficiencies commonly encountered during the operation of current utility boilers, such as poor control performance, low thermal efficiency, etc., the authors have come up with a neural net model-based general predictive control strategy to improve the relevant control device performance. Through numerous computer simulations the proposed control strategy has been adequately verified. Moreover, an improved Elman network model was utilized to replace the original multi-layer feedforward model in order to simplify model configuration and facilitate on-line real-time calculations. A contrast test of the above two models shows that a satisfactory result in terms of effectiveness has been attained through the use of the improved Elman network model. Finally, on the basis of the simulation results, expounded were the selection of the parameters of the neural net model-based general predictive control and some specific issues in engineering applications. **Key words:** general predictive control (GPC), multi-layer perceptrons, Elman neural network, multi-variable control

汽轮机控制系统对锅炉汽压对象动态特性的影响 = **The Influence of a Steam Turbine Control System on the Dynamic Characteristics of Boiler Steam Pressure as a Controlled Object** [刊, 汉] / Weng Yi-wu, Xu Zhi-qiang, Yu Da-ren, *et al* (Harbin Institute of Technology, Harbin, China, Post Code: 150001) // Journal of Engineering for