

国产 50 MW 汽轮机轴端汽封的改造

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摘要: 针对两台国产 50 MW 汽轮机轴端汽封严重漏汽、冷凝器真空偏低问题。根据计算汽封漏汽量公式, 结合该机轴端汽封系统的运行状况和原汽封的结构参数(齿型、齿数)及安装间隙, 分析了诸多影响汽封漏汽量的因素, 找到了存在问题的根本原因。改造了原轴端汽封的结构、材料及其安装间隙要求。经实践运行验证, 存在问题得到解决, 节能降耗明显。

关键词: 汽轮机; 轴端汽封; 汽封改造

中图分类号: TK263. 6⁺³ 文献标识码: B

1 前言

本厂 50 MW 汽轮机汽封改造前, 在汽轮机高压侧和低压侧轴端汽封长期存在严重漏汽得不到解决, 由于高压侧轴端汽封漏汽严重, 在汽轮机运行时高温蒸汽漏入到前轴承, 恶化轴承工作条件和使润滑油乳化变质。在汽轮机低压侧轴端汽封严重漏汽, 严重影响汽轮机真空严密性, 使机组起动抽真空时间延长、冷凝器实际运行平均真空度偏低, 影响机组出力和热经济性。为此, 研究解决轴端汽封严重漏汽问题的技术措施具有十分重要的意义。

2 影响轴端汽封严重漏汽的因素

汽轮机在运行时, 汽封系统的调节装置调节送汽压力控制“A”腔在 0.104~0.14 MPa(a), 在“B”腔与汽封抽气系统相连接, 抽气器抽吸由“A”腔通过汽封间隙漏入的蒸汽和由汽封外部漏入的空气, 并控制一定的真空度, 以此保持汽封系统的正常工作(轴端汽封工作原理见图 1)。

根据汽封系统的工作原理及其正常工作的条件, 分析影响汽轮机轴端汽封严重漏汽的原因有以下三方面: 一是汽封送汽压力偏低或送汽管系压损过大, 使“A”腔不能保持密封蒸汽的压力值; 二是抽气器的抽气容量偏小或抽气管路管径偏小压损过

大, 使其在“B”腔不能保持规定的负压值(真空度); 三是汽封结构、材料、以及安装间隙等影响汽封严重漏汽的因素。

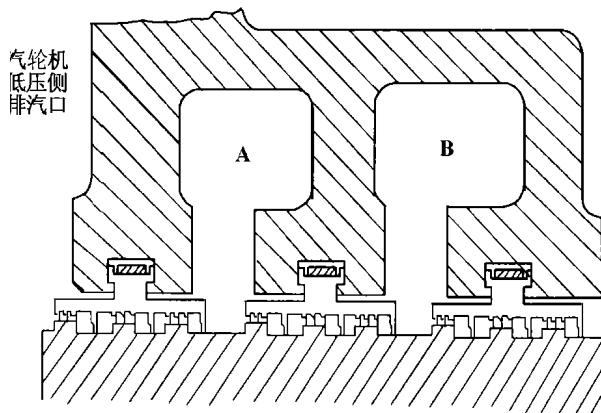


图 1 50 MW 汽轮机低压侧轴端汽封

该厂两台 50 MW 汽轮机轴端汽封存在的问题, 除原汽封结构需改进外, 在 1999 年和 2000 年二次检修时还发现轴端汽封环(圈)的梳齿形汽封齿严重锈蚀, 汽封齿尖部分的实际厚度减小, 使汽封齿实际刚度减弱、汽封间隙增大。结合汽轮机运行和汽封实际情况作了分析, 认为低压侧轴端汽封环有效齿数偏少, 齿尖被冲刷磨蚀和汽封齿与转子凹凸台之间的径向间隙过大是汽封严重漏汽的主要原因。

3 轴端汽封的改造

为从根本上解决轴端汽封的严重漏汽采取以下改进措施:

(1) 减小汽封的径向间隙由原设计 0.4~0.65 mm 减小至 0.2~0.4 mm, 汽封环材料采用具有抗汽流冲刷磨蚀强度的高可塑性和高韧性的铜镍合金材料。

(2) 改进原梳齿形汽封环的单齿型齿尖, 采用双齿尖多齿汽封(专利号 99258478. 7)使在原设计规

定的转子轴向长度内增加了有效齿数。此外,由于双齿尖齿增加了对漏过汽封间隙的汽(气)流阻力,从而减小了汽封间隙流量系数(Q_e)。

采用上述技措改进后的新型汽封,其运行效果可用以下计算汽封漏汽量公式表达:

$$\Delta G = Q_e K_z f \sqrt{\frac{g(P_1^2 - P_2^2)}{Z \cdot P_1 V_1}}$$

式中: ΔG —汽封漏汽量; P_1 —汽封前压力; P_2 —汽封后压力; f —汽封间隙的圆周环形面积; Z —汽封齿数; Q_e —汽封间隙流量系数(双齿尖齿形的 $Q_e < 1$); V_1 —汽封前比容; K_z —漏汽系数,高低齿 $K_z = 1$,平齿 $K_z > 1$ 。

从以上计算公式看汽封漏汽量与汽封间隙大小成正比,当汽封的实际间隙小于或等于设计间隙就能保持汽封系统的正常工作。反之,汽封的运行实际间隙增加到一定值时轴端汽封系统的正常工作就被破坏。汽轮机汽封的原送汽压力和原抽汽设备的容量就不能保证轴端汽封“A”腔和“B”腔设计规定的压力值。由此引起低压侧轴端汽封大量空气从汽封外侧漏入汽轮机,引起冷凝器真空度下降。由此明显看出,采用以上改进技措是保证汽封系统正常工作、减小汽封漏汽量,为从根本上解决轴端汽封严

重漏汽问题的有效途径。

4 结论

两台国产 50 MW 汽轮机 2 号机在 1999 年检修期改造了高压侧和低压侧轴端汽封,汽轮机真空严密性试验表明:在改造前汽轮机真空下降速度平均每分钟为 2.5 kPa,改造后真空下降速度平均每分钟为 0.16 kPa。1 号机在 2 号机汽封改造成功的基础上,于 2000 年 4 月在汽轮机检修期内完成了汽封改造,1 号机真空严密性试验表明:在汽封改造前由于汽封系统漏汽严重无法做真空严密性试验,轴端汽封改造后汽轮机真空下降速度为平均每分钟 0.25 kPa。

两台国产 50 MW 汽轮机在不改动汽封送气压力,不增加抽气器容量的条件下,仅改造轴端汽封后其真空严密性均达到部颁标准“汽轮机真空下降速度平均每分钟不大于 266 ~ 399 Pa/min”的要求。由此从根本上解决了汽轮机真空严密性不合格的难题,提高了汽轮机运行的安全性和热经济性。

(何静芳 编辑)

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树脂捕捉器是安装在混床出水口用于防止混床配水装置(水帽)发生故障引起树脂泄漏进入主系统的一种装置,该装置也可用来截流破碎树脂末,保证锅炉主系统的安全运行。但现有的树脂捕捉器当运行一段时间后,常会因树脂碎末的堵塞不得不停运,采用人工办法进行清理,费时费力,设备还得停运,如何能做到树脂捕捉器可以在运行中实现定期或不定期自动清理,既不使设备停运又达到清理的目的呢?《负压反冲式树脂捕捉器》专利技术(ZL97209214.5)^[3]就是为解决这一问题而获得的实用新型专利,该专利已经在美国兰德公司注册。

5 结论

(1) 因高速混床配水装置或树脂捕捉器故障使树脂泄漏进入炉内主系统,在炉内高温高压条件下发生氧化分解,产生有机酸,是某电厂锅水 pH 降低事故发生的原因。这类事故虽不多见,但对树脂漏

入到主系统的途径及其所引起的不良后果应有充分认识,应当采用先进的技术杜绝这类事故发生的苗头。

(2) 进入锅筒的化学补给水也有可能因混床泄漏树脂进入主系统造成锅水 pH 降低的隐患,要引起警惕,采取预防措施。

(3) 不锈钢(1Cr18Ni9Ti 或 316L)梯形绕丝配水装置及负压反冲式树脂捕捉器技术是防止同类事故发生的有效技术手段。

邹向群、王燕玲同志提供了部分数据,李民同志提了许多意见,谨表示致谢!

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(何静芳 编辑)

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This paper describes a portable flue-gas analyzing device, detailing its composition, operation principle, functions and usage conditions. The recommended device can be employed to conduct experimental research of the combustion process and the commissioning test of power generation plants. **Key words:** data acquisition, flue gas analysis

125 MW 汽机快冷系统的设计和使用=Design and Operation of a 125 MW Steam Turbine Rapid-cooling System [刊, 汉] / Diao Xiang-dong (Anhui Provincial Electric Power Design Institute, Hefei, Anhui Province, China, Post Code: 230022) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2001, 16(1). — 96 ~ 98

A relatively detailed description is given of the design and installation of a steam turbine rapid cooling system now in operation at Suidong Power Plant, including an analysis of the temperature dropping process of a turbine cylinder. On the basis of relevant data the cost-effectiveness and operation safety of the rapid cooling system have been validated. **Key words:** steam turbine, rapid cooling system, turbine cylinder temperature drop, turbine cylinder differential expansion

国产 50 MW 汽轮机轴端汽封的改造=Modification of the Shaft End Gland Seal of a Chinese-made 50 MW Steam turbine [刊, 汉] / Cai Guo-liang (Guangzhou Yuancun Thermal Power Generation Co. Ltd., Guangzhou, China, Post Code: 510655) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2001, 16(1). — 99 ~ 100

Two Chinese-made 50 MW steam turbines suffered from a high leakage of shaft end gland seal steam and an excessively low vacuum in the condenser. On the basis of a formula for calculating gland seal leakage an analysis was conducted of the various influencing factors of the gland seal leakage. This has been done in the light of the operating condition of the gland seal system as well as its structural parameters (tooth type and quantity) and mounting clearance. As a result, the basic cause of the problem has been determined. This was followed by a modification of the original gland seal construction as well as its fabrication material and mounting clearance. The operation results after the above modification show that the gland seal leakage problem has been solved with significant energy-savings being attained. **Key words:** 50 MW steam turbine, shaft end gland seal, modification of gland seal

远场涡流无损检测技术在电厂的应用研究=The Applied Research of Remote-field Eddy Current-based Non-destructive Inspection Technology at a Power Plant [刊, 汉] / Jin Wan-li (Huainan Pingwei Power Plant, Huainan, Anhui Province, China, Post Code: 232089) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2001, 16(1). — 101 ~ 103

Remote-field eddy current-based non-destructive inspection technology has been widely used in advanced nations with significant effectiveness. However, in China the application of this technology still remains at an investigation and research stage. The authors have made an analytical study of the theory of the above-mentioned technology and reported its effective use for the first time in the quality inspection of steel tubes of a high-pressure heater for a 600 MW power plant. **Key words:** remote-field eddy current, measurement, theoretic analysis, high-pressure heater, steel tube, check and inspection

SHW46—1.6/150/90—A II (65 吨)型热水锅炉研制=The Development of a Model SHW46-1.6/150/90-AII Hot-water Boiler [刊, 汉] / Ding Li-qun, Wang Wen-yu, Dong San (Harbin Institute of Technology, Harbin, China, Post Code: 150001), Qiao Li-ying (Harbin Heavy Machinery Works, Harbin, China, Post Code: 150001), Sun Hong-tao (Industrial Boiler Co. under the Harbin Boiler Works, Harbin, China, Post Code: 150030) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2001, 16(1). — 104 ~ 105

This paper covers the development and manufacture of a 65 t/h reciprocating grate boiler along with a narration of the authors' design experience. It can serve as a guide during the design and fabrication of large-sized natural circulation hot-water boilers. **Key words:** natural circulation, reciprocating grate, boiler, design