

# 轴向型粗粉分离器改进与完善

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**摘 要:** 介绍了近年来国内电厂轴向型粗粉分离器使用、改进情况和尚存在的问题, 以及新型高效轴向粗粉分离器的设计特点及实际使用效果。

**关 键 词:** 分离器; 改造; 效率; 火力发电厂

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## 1 前言

粗粉分离器是中间储仓式制粉系统中最重要的部件之一。我国使用的粗粉分离器形式大致可以分为两个阶段<sup>[1]</sup>: 从建国初期到 80 年代初使用的基本上是径向型粗粉分离器; 从 1982 年开始逐步采用了轴向型分离器。尽管轴向型粗粉分离器有阻力小、分离效率高等优点, 但也存在内筒锁气器易堵塞、煤粉均匀性差和调节锥帽容易积粉等缺点。在十几年的使用过程中, 我国有关工程技术人员提出了多种改进方案。本文对有代表性的改进方案和最新研究成果加以介绍, 可供粗粉分离器设计、运行人员参考。

## 2 轴向型粗粉分离器发展的过程

20 世纪 70 年代原苏联伊万诺夫市列宁动力学院发明了一种新型轴向型离心式分离器, 这种分离器获得了国家发明证书。

20 世纪 80 年代初, 我国华东某科研单位在对轴向型离心式分离器进行了大量试验研究的基础上<sup>[2]</sup>, 定型了我国轴向型粗粉分离器的形式如图 1 所示。其主要特点是: (1) 分离器的调节挡板由顶部径向布置改为内外锥体间的轴向布置。(2) 在内锥体顶部增设调节锥帽。(3) 将内锥体下部锁气器改为撞击锥, 煤粉气流首先在外锥体下部进行重力分离, 气粉混合物自下而上, 流速逐渐增大, 在轴向挡板处达到最大, 当撞击到轴向挡板时, 一部分粗粉被

惯性分离, 气流经过分离器挡板后, 形成一螺旋状上升气流(与离心式分离器相比气流少转了一个  $90^\circ$ ), 进入顶部空间后, 一方面因气流的旋转而进行离心分离, 粗粉被甩向外壁, 经过挡板返回回粉管; 另一方面因顶部空间的突然扩大, 气粉混合物在这里进行充分的重力分离, 这是改善制成粉品质的关键, 分离出的煤粉经调节锥帽与内锥体间的环向间隙落入内锥体, 并经内锥体出口进行第三次分离。从轴向型分离器的工作特点可见, 它与径向分离器相比, 气流少转了两个  $90^\circ$  弯。因而使这种分离器的流动阻力减少, 降低了制粉系统电耗。在分离效率上可比同样直径的径向型离心式分离器提高  $5\% \sim 10\%$ 。由于轴向型离心式分离器存在以上优点, 我国从 1982 年起已逐步用该型式的分离器取代了径向型分离器。

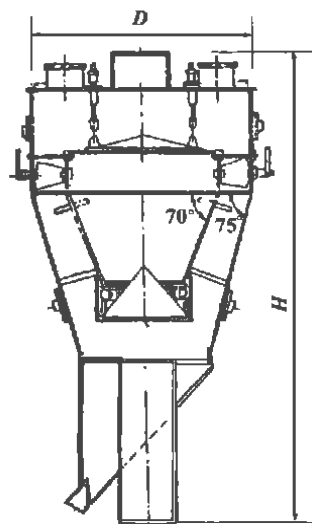


图 1 我国轴向型粗粉分离器

## 3 几种轴向型粗粉分离器的改进方案

虽然轴向型粗粉分离器存在诸多优点, 但也存在着如下不足: (1) 在内锥体顶部设置的调节锥帽顶部与水平方向夹角仅为  $15^\circ$ , 远小于煤粉的自然堆积角 ( $37^\circ \sim 45^\circ$ ), 故存在积粉现象, 使分离器存在煤粉自燃、爆炸的隐患。(2) 布置在内锥体下部的篦片式回粉装置(也称帘式锁气器)在运行中经常被杂物卡住,

导致内锥体底部漏风, 严重影响了分离器的效率。

(3)外锥体下部环形截面设计偏小, 该处金属壁面磨损严重。

为解决上述问题, 各电厂和科研设计部门先后推出了多种改进方案, 现将几种有代表性的方案进行介绍。

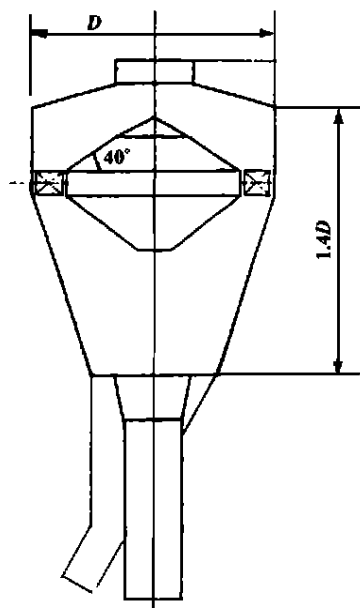
### 3.1 采用单轴向叶片的改进方案

#### 3.1.1 内锥体密封改进方案<sup>[3]</sup>

山东某电厂使用的是 HW-CB-4300-I 型轴向叶片粗粉分离器, 其结构与图 1 基本相同。在使用时发现其出力和调节性能均达不到设计值, 停机检查时发现内锥锁气器的篦片多处翘起不能复位, 致使气粉混合物短路严重影响了分离器的性能。

该厂的改造方案为: 将内锥体上锥帽提高, 用钢板将内锥体和锥帽之间的间隙补足焊死。并将内锥体下部割掉一定高度, 使下锥体下部口径同下面的撞击锥口径一致, 将撞击锥倒转过来同内锥体焊严。从而使内锥体形成了一个密闭空间, 分离作用仅靠重力和惯性力完成。由于从根本上杜绝了煤粉气流的短路现象, 因此改造后各方面的性能均得到了改善。

#### 3.1.2 内锥体密封并缩小改进方案<sup>[4]</sup>



辽宁某科研单位提出了粗粉分离器改进方案也是把内锥体封闭起来, 其方案如图 2 所示, 主要改动是: (1)将内锥体上部加高, 上部锥体分为两段, 顶段为水平夹角 30°的锥体, 下端为水平夹角 40°的圆台, 其目的是防止煤粉沉积; (2)内锥体下部采用了小圆台倒锥体的设计, 使分离器下部的有效容积增大, 增加了分离器下部一次分离效果, 提高了

图 2 单轴向内锥体密封并缩小改进方案

分离效率, 降低了分离器下部上升气流速度, 减少了对筒体的磨损和分离器的阻力; (3)采用上部锥顶中心引出, 可比平顶中心引出降低阻力。该方案已经

在锦州电厂、辽宁电厂、清河电厂等电厂应用, 使用效果较好。

#### 3.1.3 外锥体下部加粗改进方案<sup>[5,8]</sup>

黑龙江某科研单位根据现场使用的粗粉分离器外锥体下部磨损严重的实际情况, 对轴向型粗粉分离器进行了改进。其主要特点是: 将外锥体下部的锥型斜段改为直段, 通过扩大内外锥体间的环型截面积, 达到降低气流速度, 增加重力分离、防止磨损的目的, 这种分离器已在黑龙江省多家电厂安装使用, 基本解决了外筒体局部磨损严重问题。

### 3.2 使用双轴向叶片的改进方案

#### 3.2.1 串联叶片的改进方案<sup>[6]</sup>

西安某科研单位以半工业性模型实验为基础, 设计出了串联双轴向叶片粗粉分离器。它的结构与前述的山东某电厂的单轴向改进方案相似, 只是在内锥体下部增加了一级可调轴向挡板。

实际运行发现: 增加了内部锥底部可调叶片, 可实现在分离效率、阻力等性能指标基本不变的情况下, 较大幅度提高分离器的煤粉细度调节指数和煤粉均匀性指数。该种分离器已在湖北汉川电厂、江苏扬州电厂、宁夏大武口电厂等厂家使用。

#### 3.2.2 并联叶片的改进方案<sup>[7]</sup>

该分离器形式是河北石家庄某热电厂设计的, 这种分离器主要特点是既有可动轴向叶片, 又设计了固定轴向叶片, 气粉混合物在进入分离器锥体下部的一次分离空间后, 在此处由于扩容和撞击而产生分离, 继续上升的气粉混合物进入由内外锥体与可调节叶片和固定叶片组成的二次分离空间。这种结构相当于两个分离器套用, 有效地利用了原轴向粗粉分离器的内锥空间, 使得在通过同样数量气粉混合物条件下, 双轴向叶片并联式分离器比单轴向叶片分离器的体积要小一些, 因此选型时可适当提高分离器的容积强度。

## 4 轴向型粗粉分离器的进一步改进完善

尽管为完善轴向型分离器已经研制出了多种改进方案, 在一定程度上解决了该种分离器存在的问题, 但仍有不完善之处。首先, 篦片式回粉装置的密封问题没有得到很好的解决, 在上述的许多改进方案中, 为防止气粉混合物短路, 用的是将内锥体密封的方法。这种方法存在着问题: 第一个问题是每年数千小时的运行, 会有成千上万吨的煤粉通过分离

器,经过一段时间运行肯定会在某一部位将密封的内锥体磨穿。这时,煤粉就会进入内锥体沉积、阴燃,从而导致事故的发生。黑龙江省的双鸭山发电厂,就曾发生过由于煤粉沉积阴燃,最终把粗粉分离器全部烧毁的事故。第二个问题是原设计意图是煤粉经过三级分离,经过这种改进后仅剩下一级分离。很难想象后者分离作用会超过前者。其次,当分离器设计有调节锥帽时,锥帽上容易积粉问题没有得到解决。如果将锥顶与水平方向夹角设计大于煤粉的自然堆积角,则势必会造成分离器高度过大,消极的办法是取消调节锥帽。而这样会使分离的调节性能的大大降低。

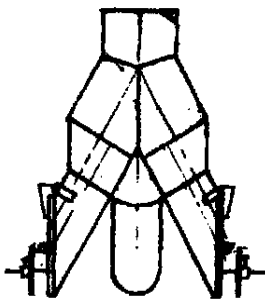


图 3 新型内锥体  
专用锁气器

为解决轴向型粗粉分离器存在着问题,东北电力学院在进行了大量试验研究的基础上,提出了如下改进措施:对于篦片式回粉装置的密封问题,设计了新型内锥体专用锁气器,其结构如图 3 所示,这种锁气器将原来的篦片和撞击锥之间的曲面密封改为挡板和出粉口的平面密封,从根本上解决了篦片不易复位的问题,出粉口的数量可根据分离器直径的大小设计 3~6 个,在保证内筒四周均匀回粉的同时,大大提高了锁气器的可靠性。

对于调节锥帽积粉问题,我们创造在锥帽上通风孔的方法。具体做法是:在锥帽上均布直径 15 毫米小孔,开孔率在百分之十左右,使一部分气流通过小孔短路进入出口管,这样既可以防止煤粉沉积,又可以消除分离器出口处气流的残余旋转,防止出口段磨损。

为了验证改进措施的可行性,我们于 1998 年 8 月对某厂轴向型粗粉分离器进行了改进试验,实际测试的数据见表 1。

表 1 数据表明:在降低制粉电耗的同时提高了粗粉分离器效率,锁气器密封效果也很好,从未发生过卡涩现象。调节锥帽的积粉现象已减轻,杜绝了发生阴燃的可能性,经过近两年多的考验未发现

局部磨损现象。因此,我们认为改造是成功的。

表 1 粗粉分离器改进前、后测试数据

| 项目名称                        | 改进前    | 改进后    |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------|
| 磨煤机粗力/ $t \cdot h^{-1}$     | 32.42  | 34.83  |
| 排粉机入口风量/ $m^3 \cdot h^{-1}$ | 74 148 | 75 651 |
| 磨煤机电耗/ $kWh \cdot t^{-1}$   | 27.76  | 26.73  |
| 排粉机电耗/ $kWh \cdot t^{-1}$   | 14.00  | 14.41  |
| 制粉总电耗/ $kWh \cdot t^{-1}$   | 42.31  | 41.87  |
| 回粉量/ $t \cdot h^{-1}$       | 2.59   | 2.66   |
| 粗粉分离器效率/%                   | 60.95  | 76.66  |

## 5 结论

对于火力发电厂中储式制粉系统粗粉分离器的改进,要综合考虑其经济性和可靠性,一种改造方案的优劣既要看到当前的使用效果,又要考虑长期运行时的可靠性。尤其对于易发生爆炸事故的制粉系统,在进行设计和改造时安全问题万万不能忽视。

实践证明:新型内锥体专用锁气器设计和用于调节锥帽防止积粉问题的钻通风孔的方法都是非常成功的,前者是代替传统的篦片式回粉装置的较好产品,后者是防止调节锥帽积粉问题的最简单和有效的方法。各地火力发电厂可根据其实际情况,在粗粉分离器设计和改进时选用或参考。

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( 辉 编辑)

# 恭贺大家新年好

**Circulating Fluidized Bed Boiler Furnace by Utilizing a Monte Carlo Method** [刊, 汉] / SUN Yong-li, HE Yu-rong, LU Hui-lin (Thermal Energy Engineering Department, Harbin Institute of Technology, Harbin, China, Post Code: 150001), TAN Xiu (Electric Power Scientific Research Institute of Jilin Province, Changchun, China, Post Code: 130021) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. —2001, 16(6)—650~652

A numerical study was conducted of the heat transfer in a circulating fluidized bed boiler furnace. The relevant model being set up takes into account the influence of the concentration distribution of axial and radial particles. The calculation of the model reveals the distribution variation of flue gas concentration and heat flux density within the furnace. The results of the calculation indicate that in the heat transfer calculation of a circulating fluidized bed boiler furnace the convection heat transfer of particle phase should not be neglected. **Key words:** circulating fluidized bed boiler, heat transfer, Monte Carlo method

**燃煤工业锅炉湿式旋流烟气脱硫装置的数值模拟法优化设计 = Optimized Design of a Numerical Simulation Method for the Vortex Desulfurization Device of Wet Flue Gases of a Coal-fired Industrial Boiler** [刊, 汉] / QIU Zhong-zhu, XU Ji-huan, ZHANG He-sheng (Thermal Energy Engineering Department, Tongji University, Shanghai, China, Post Code: 200092) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. —2001, 16(6)—653~655, 676

Through the use of a  $k-\epsilon$  dual equation model a numerical simulation was conducted of the vortex area speed and pressure field of a vortex wet gas desulfurization device. Meanwhile, with the help of a single-particle dynamic model the movement of liquid drops in the gas flow field was simulated, and by utilizing the numerical simulation method the structural parameters of the above-mentioned vortex device were determined. As a result, the optimized design of the vortex wet gas desulfurization was realized, contributing to a reduction of test expenses and a decrease in experimental work load. **Key words:** desulfurization device, vortex area, numerical simulation, structural parameter

**船用蒸汽动力装置控制监测系统的研制 = The Development of a Control and Monitoring System for a Naval Steam Power Plant** [刊, 汉] / LI Lai-chun, LIU Fan-ming, et al (Harbin No. 703 Research Institute, Harbin, China, Post Code: 150036) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. —2001, 16(6)—656~658, 674

Due to its complicated system, the presence of many equipment items and the large quantity of needed control parameters a steam power plant has a majority of its controlled objects not liable to be represented by simple mathematical models. During the operation of the plant many parameters are interrelated and involved in a complicated coupled relationship. Numerous controlled parameters cannot meet usage requirements if a single loop control is employed. Moreover, a naval steam propulsion plant features a high frequency of load changes and a wide range of such changes, resulting in a control system, the implementation of which demands sophisticated technical skills. In light of the above the authors present the composition and functions of a centralized control and monitoring system for a naval steam propulsion plant along with some innovative approaches of that system. **Key words:** naval vessel, steam power plant, automatic control

**某汽轮机轴封汽外泄的原因分析及处理 = An Analysis of the Cause of a Steam Turbine Shaft Seal Leakage and Its Treatment** [刊, 汉] / Zhang Shao-bo (Cixi Thermal Power Plant, Cixi, Zhejiang Province, China, Post Code: 315300) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. —2001, 16(6)—659~660

After an analysis of the symptoms of shaft seal leakage and other abnormal conditions detected during the overhaul of a steam turbine the root cause of the leakage was identified and an economic, simplified and effective method proposed for its resolution. **Key words:** steam turbine, shaft seal, leakage rate, problem solving

**轴向型粗粉分离器改进与完善 = Improvement and Advancement of an Axial Type Separator of Coarse Pulverized Coal** [刊, 汉] / LU Tai, CHOU Lin-qing, CHEN Fu, et al (Jilin Electric Power Institute, Jilin, China, Post Code: 131200), NIU Zhi-hong (Jilin Municipal Thermal Power General Co., Jilin, China, Post Code: 131200) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. —2001, 16(6)—661~663

The use in recent years of an axial type separator of coarse pulverized coal at some Chinese cogeneration power plants is described along with a brief account of its upgrading and some problems encountered during its use. Also discussed are the design features of a novel and high-efficiency axial separator of coarse pulverized coal as well as the results of its practical use. **Key words:** separator, upgrading, efficiency, thermal power plant

热力机组停用保护方法 = **Methods for the Protection of a Thermodynamic Plant After Its being Taken out of Service** [刊, 汉] / CHEN Xiao-hua (Changhai Power Plant of Guangdong Naihui Longguang Group Co., Naihui, Guangdong Province, China, Post Code: 528212) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2001, 16(6) — 664 ~ 665

A broad overview is given of the new advances in the methods currently used for the protection of thermodynamic plants after their being taken out of service. Highlighted are the general principles, scope of applications, main points and some issues worthy of close attention. **Key words:** thermodynamic plant, corrosion during out-of-service period, protection during out-of-service period

670 t/h 锅炉制粉系统单耗剧增的原因及技改措施 = **The Cause of a Dramatic Increase in Unit Consumption of Energy of the Pulverized Coal Preparation System of a 670 t/h Boiler** [刊, 汉] / YU Yun-zhong, WANG Ji-cheng (Shuangyashan No. 1 Power Generation Co. Ltd., Shuangyashan, Heilongjiang Province, China, Post Code: 155136) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2001, 16(6) — 666 ~ 668

During the low load operation of a 670 t/h Soviet-made boiler there emerged a dramatic reduction in coal mill drying capacity, which led to a drastic increase in unit consumption of energy. To cope with the problem, proper measures were put forward, which consist in opening the air damper of a primary air pipe (not fed with pulverized coal), which pertains to one of the pulverized coal preparation system. **Key words:** drying capacity, primary air, unit consumption of energy, pulverized coal preparation system

热力系统可靠性分析的问题与对策 = **Problems Concerning the Reliability Analysis of a Thermodynamic System and Some Relevant Observations** [刊, 汉] / CHAI Qi, CHEN Wen-zhen, SUN Feng-rui (Nuclear Energy Science and Engineering Department, Naval Engineering University, Wuhan, China, Post Code: 430033) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2001, 16(6) — 669 ~ 672

With a thermodynamic system serving as an object of study the problem of reliability is explored from the viewpoint of a basic concept, method and an engineering background. The authors have made some observations concerning the resolution of the above-cited problem. **Key words:** thermodynamic system, dynamic characteristics, reliability analysis, countermeasures

复合燃烧技术在链条炉上的应用 = **The use of Compound Combustion Techniques on a Chain Grate Stoker** [刊, 汉] / WANG Yan, DING Xue-hua (Harbin Boiler Co. Ltd., Harbin, China, Post Code: 150046) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2001, 16(6) — 673 ~ 674

Presented are the specific features concerning the use of compound combustion techniques on chain grate stokers. **Key words:** compound combustion, mechanism, combustion process, technical characteristics

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