

# 湿法脱硫除尘一体化装置应用中的问题及解决措施

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**摘要:** 从湿式脱硫系统运行参数和系统结构两个方面, 论述了湿法脱硫除尘一体装置在工业化运行中存在的问题, 指出 pH 值、露点温度的控制和脱硫装置有关部件的设计, 是保证装置稳定高效运行的关键因素, 并结合实践提出了改善和解决湿法脱硫存在问题的技术措施。

**关键词:** 湿法; 脱硫; 除尘

中图分类号: X505 文献标识码: B

## 1 前言

湿法烟气脱硫除尘一体化技术是利用同一装置或系统同时脱除烟气中的  $\text{SO}_2$  和烟尘, 它集脱硫除尘为一体, 具有结构简单、占地面积小、投资省和脱硫效率高等优点。近年来, 我国燃煤锅炉的湿法烟气脱硫除尘一体化技术发展较快, 湿法脱硫除尘器型号繁多, 按照烟气与洗涤液接触方式, 一般可分为: 喷淋式、水膜式、流化床式、冲击式、填料塔式、液柱式、旋流板塔式等等, 以及上述几种接触方式的组合。一些湿法脱硫除尘器已经广泛应用于中小型燃煤锅炉上, 但脱硫除尘一体装置在实际运行中, 普遍存在着腐蚀、结垢、阻塞以及风机带水等问题, 使脱硫装置很难连续稳定地运行。同时, 大部分脱硫除尘器实际运行中都达不到厂家所表明脱硫效率技术指标。本文从脱硫系统运行参数和系统结构两个方面, 分析了影响湿法脱硫除尘一体装置稳定运行的关键因素, 并提出了相应的解决措施。试验数据均取自安装在一台 10 t/h 燃煤工业锅炉的 ZJT-S 型脱硫除尘器的实测值。

## 2 运行参数对脱硫设备稳定运行的影响<sup>[1~2]</sup>

### 2.1 pH 值的影响

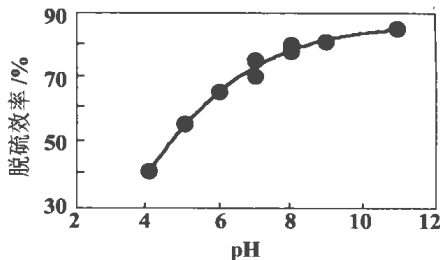


图 1 pH 值与脱硫效率关系

pH 值与脱硫效率的关系如图 1 所示, 可以看出脱硫效率随着 pH 值增加而增加, 但从保证脱硫装置稳定运

行来看, 并不是 pH 值越高越好。

#### 2.1.1 结垢与阻塞

脱硫装置结垢的原因主要有两个: (1) 钙基脱硫剂、固硫剂在净化器内脱除  $\text{SO}_2$  生成的  $\text{CaSO}_3$  沉淀, 当加入钙基脱硫剂过量, 洗涤液 pH 值过高时, 引起碳酸盐化反应, 生成了过多的  $\text{CaCO}_3$  沉淀物。(2) 当洗涤液 pH 值过高时, 氧气将  $\text{CaSO}_3$  氧化成  $\text{CaSO}_4$ , 并使其过饱和。这些生成物虽然大部分随排灰渣或排灰水排出, 但有一部分残留在设备内壁和构件以及系统管路上形成结垢。进一步造成设备的阻塞, 破坏气流的正常流动, 使设备阻力增加, 严重时使设备无法运行。

#### 2.1.2 腐蚀

湿法脱硫除尘的过程中, 洗涤液吸收烟气中  $\text{SO}_2$  形成亚硫酸, 易造成净化器、管路、水泵以及引风机的腐蚀, 当洗涤液 pH 值很低时, 对净化器壁面腐蚀尤为严重。综合考虑, 脱硫装置入口洗涤液的 pH=8~9, 出口 pH=5.5~6.5 为宜。

### 2.2 露点的影响

露点是指与水蒸气分压力相对应的饱和温度, 净化器出口烟气露点和温度随时间的变化如图 2 所

示,可以看出烟气的温度和露点相差不大,说明经过洗涤液净化后的烟气基本上处于饱和状态,当烟气温度低于露点时,烟气中的水蒸气将结露。

### 2.2.1 腐蚀

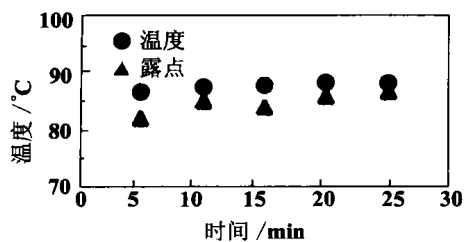


图 2 出口温度、露点随时间的变化

当净化后的烟气低于露点时,形成的小液滴粘附在烟道内壁和风机叶片上,液滴成分包含水、硫酸和硫酸盐,从而造成管路和风机腐蚀。设备腐蚀修补非常困难。一般当设备低于露点运行,不到 3 个月就将引风机腐蚀,使引风机无法运行。

### 2.2.2 风机带水

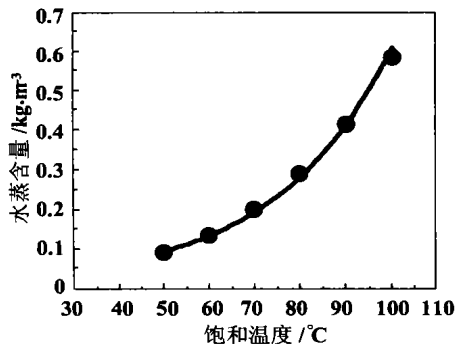


图 3 湿烟气在饱和温度下的水蒸气的含量

不同温度下的烟气在饱和压力时水蒸气的含量计算结果如图 3 所示,当湿烟气中的水蒸气分压力达到饱和压力时,水蒸气的含量达到最大值。如前所述,经过洗涤液净化后的烟气基本上处于饱和状态,因此,即使脱水装置将烟气中的液态水全部脱除,当烟气到达引风机的温度低于露点时,烟气中的水蒸气仍将在风机叶片和风机后结露,造成风机带水。当冬季环境温度低时,脱硫装置没有保温和烟气再加热装置时,这种现象尤为严重。风机带水还会使引风机粘灰,严重时,风机失去动平衡而无法运行。

由图 3 还可以看出,烟气的饱和水蒸气含量与烟气温度呈指数关系,当烟气温度为 90 °C 时,其饱和水蒸气含量为 0.418 6 kg/m<sup>3</sup>,60 °C 时为 0.129 7 kg/m<sup>3</sup>,仅为 90 °C 时的三分之一。因此当烟气在净化器出口温度 60 °C 时,所携带的水蒸气远远小于 90 °C 时的水蒸气含量。当烟气温度大于 100 °C 时,烟气中的水呈气态,风机不带水。

综合考虑,烟气在净化器出口温度应在 60 °C~70 °C,这个温度也是湿法脱硫反应的最佳温度范围,研究表明:当脱硫反应温度为 60 °C 时,脱硫反应最佳,同时应保证净化后的烟气高于露点运行<sup>[3]</sup>。

## 3 结构对脱硫设备稳定运行的影响

### 3.1 阻塞

从结构的角度考虑,造成脱硫设备阻塞的原因有以下几个:(1)为避免二次污染、节约水资源,脱硫除尘器的水均要循环利用,若循环水过滤不好,水中沉淀物与杂质过多,必将造成喷嘴和输水管路阻塞。(2)脱水装置与烟气导流叶片设计不合理,烟气流动的空间狭小,极易形成粘壁现象,当设备长时间运行时,最终导致在脱水装置和烟气导流叶片处阻塞。(3)脱硫除尘器在缺水和无水条件下运行,烟尘淤积在脱硫装置内。

### 3.2 风机带水

脱硫整个系统设计中,如果烟气流速过高时,易把洗涤液的细小液滴夹带走,造成风机带水。

### 3.3 脱硫运行效率低

(1)在结构设计上,主流烟气距离液膜、液滴相对较远,烟气中的 SO<sub>2</sub> 难以全部靠扩散作用到达液面;(2)一些脱硫设备将制取石灰浆液的附加装置省略去,改为从补充水箱里加石灰粉,或直接加入到脱硫装置里,由于脱硫剂在水中溶解度很小,导致脱硫剂在脱硫装置内的水中混合、扩散、溶解很慢,大部分沉淀在设备底部,随灰渣排出。

## 4 解决措施

### 4.1 基本措施

(1)脱硫除尘器应配备增加自动控制检测系统,及配备制浆储浆设备和脱硫剂自动添加设备;实现对 pH 值和烟气出口温度实时在线监测。严格控制洗涤液在净化器入口值为 pH=8~9、出口值为 pH=5.5~6.5,烟气出口温度在 60 °C~70 °C,保证烟气在露点以上运行。

(2)采用钠碱双碱法脱硫工艺,即钠盐(碱)与钙基脱硫剂共同作用,联合控制系统的 pH 值等参数,实现 SO<sub>2</sub> 的吸收于净化器,固硫于沉淀池的循环过程,防止净化器内的结垢;同时,在湿法脱硫除尘器运行中,在洗涤液中及时添加钠盐,钠盐对结垢物

有降解作用<sup>[4]</sup>。

(3) 为实现脱硫除尘器的水循环利用, 要求脱硫设备的循环水进行多级沉淀、过滤, 沉淀池要定期清理。对沉淀池清理时要启用备用沉淀池, 因此要建立多个沉淀池。在水的循环过程中, 由于水分的蒸发和灰渣带水等因素, 总水量不断减少, 因此要设立自动给水设备防止设备在缺水和无水条件下运行。

(4) 设备制造过程中, 应优先考虑选择麻石、陶瓷和环氧玻璃钢等材料制作脱硫设备; 对于使用钢板作材料的脱硫设备, 应选择好耐酸耐磨涂料, 严格实施涂覆工艺和程序, 防止龟裂; 管路采用内衬塑料的金属管, 循环水路采用带骨架的橡胶管; 耐酸耐磨涂料目前有很多, 要根据具体情况选取。

(5) 安装高效低阻下排气旋风分离脱水装置, 其阻力低, 不易阻塞, 脱水效率高<sup>[5]</sup>。对脱水器后到引风机前烟道进行保温; 并加大烟道直径, 降低烟气流速。保证烟气在露点以上运行, 防止引风机带水。

#### 4.2 提高脱硫除尘效率

(1) 在脱硫除尘器前, 增加结构简单的喷水增湿设备, 它可以对烟气进行预除尘, 提高除尘效率, 防止脱硫设备阻塞; 还可以对烟气进行降温, 通过控制喷水量, 使脱硫反应发生在最佳反应温度内。当锅炉排尘量较大时, 必须在脱硫设备前安装预除尘装置, 例如沸腾炉。

(2) 对各类脱硫除尘设备, 进行优化改进, 使气液接触面积大、气膜薄、气泡小及烟气中扩散距离短, 通过选择合适的空塔速度, 增加搅拌来强化气流的湍动以及多级喷淋技术来提高脱硫效率。例如: 脱硫除尘装置内考虑增加扰动装置、流化筛板、多点喷淋装置以及设计合理的导流叶片, 使烟气与洗涤液充分的混合洗涤。这方面的技术还有待于进一步研究。

(3) 脱硫过程中, 可添加一些氧化抑制剂, 例如: 单质硫、乙二胺四乙酸等等, 防止结垢的发生<sup>[6]</sup>。

(4) 当净化后的烟气温度的低于 80 ℃ 时, 应考虑对洗涤后的烟气进行再加热, 防止“白烟”现象的产生, 提高烟气的抬升高度。在加热方式上, 可以考虑在保证达标排放的条件下, 将一部分热烟气混入净化后的烟气中, 提高烟气温度的, 或者利用简单的热交换器加热烟气。

## 5 结 论

(1) pH 值、露点等运行参数和合理的系统结构设计是保证脱硫设备稳定高效运行的关键因素。

(2) 不能单纯为了降低成本, 将脱硫设备简化得不合理, 脱硫系统中必要的附属设备必须保证。

(3) 在湿法脱硫工艺上, 建议采用钠碱双碱法脱硫。

(4) 加强脱硫设备生产管理和运行管理, 这是保证脱硫设备稳定高效运行的必要措施。

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(何静芳 编辑)

## CODAG 驱动最大的旅游船

据《Turbo machinery International》2001 年 9—10 月号报道, 燃气轮机日益增加在商船应用中存在的另一个迹象是选择 CODAG (柴燃并车使用联合) 动力装置来驱动 Cunard Line 航运公司即将投运的“Queen Mary 2(马利二世女王)”号横渡大西洋航行的旅游船。当它于 2003 年建成时, 该旅游船将是世界上最大的旅游船。

它的推进装置将包括 4 台柴油机和来自 GE Marine Engines 的两台 LM2500+ 燃气轮机。燃气轮机将由美国得克萨斯州休斯顿市的 GE Aero Energy Products 总承。这些发动机将驱动位于船体下的 4 个吊舱式推进器, 前面两个是固定的, 后面两个是可掌舵的。

船舶将由法国 St. Nazaire 的大西洋造船厂建造。该旅游船长 354 m, 宽 41 m, 排水量为 150 000 t, 最大航速为 30 节。它能容纳 2 620 个旅客和 1 254 个船员。该船估计的总的建造费用为 7 亿 8 千万美元, 它也是迄今世界上最大的旅游船。

(思 娟 供稿)

**ric Domain under an Adherent Body Coordinate System** [刊, 汉] / CHEN Yong-jin, WU Wei-zhong (No. 711 Research Institute, Shanghai, China, Post Code: 200090), LU Wei-lin (Energy Source College under the Harbin Institute of Technology, Harbin, China, Post Code: 150001) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2002, 17(2). — 176 ~ 179

In conjunction with an adherent body coordinate system generated by a partial differential equation method and a SIMPLEC algorithm (a half-hidden algorithm for a coordinated solution of pressure coupling) a flow problem with a complicated geometric shape is converted to a calculation plane. For the latter a numerical simulation can be conducted by the use of a finite difference method. Furthermore, the flow in a flow duct with a curved boundary is forecast along with a discussion of the effect of flow duct shape on flow conditions. **Key words:** adherent body coordinate system, SIMPLEC algorithm, dual equation turbulent flow model

**电站锅炉天然气点火装置的设计与研究 = Design and Study of the Natural Gas Ignition Device of a Utility Boiler** [刊, 汉] / LIU Sheng-yong, ZHANG Bai-liang (Key Lab of Renewable Energy Under the Ministry of Agriculture, Zhengzhou, China, Post Code: 450002), LIU Zhi-gang (Xi'an Jiaotong University Xi'an, China, Post Code: 710049), WANG Jin-tao (Dengfeng Power Plant, Zhengzhou, China, Post Code: 450000) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2002, 17(2). — 180 ~ 182

All utility boilers in China use oil for ignition and combustion-support with oil consumption in this regard hitting more than 400, 000 tons each year. The substitution of oil by coal has become an issue demanding an urgent solution. Based on the characteristics of natural gas the authors have by adopting a forced pre-mix combustion mode designed for an ignition device spray nozzles and an ejector, and conducted a study on the method of achieving flame stabilization. Under the condition of a given air-fuel ratio a test was conducted to identify the relationship between natural gas flow rate and ignition parameters. As a result, the optimum flow rate of the natural gas has been found to be  $0.00172 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$  with the flame temperature being as high as  $1820^\circ\text{C}$  and flame length 1.11 m. The use of the ignition device shows that it has the following merits: a high flame temperature, strong adaptation ability and ease of operation, etc. As compared with the former oil-ignition device, the pre-burning time of the natural gas ignition device is 1/4 of that of the oil ignition one while the cost is only 1/800 of the latter. **Key words:** utility boiler, natural gas, ignition device

**某船主锅炉的设计特点 = Design Features of a Marine Main Boiler** [刊, 汉] / CHEN Ming, MA Yun-xiang, XUE Guang-ya, CHEN Qi-duo (Harbin No. 703 Research Institute, Harbin, China, Post Code: 150036) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2002, 17(2). — 183 ~ 185, 210

A new type of marine main boiler designed by Chinese engineers was put into operation. It features a new construction, new materials and technologies. The structural design of this type of boiler is presented along with a description of its performance characteristics. **Key words:** marine main boiler, structural design, performance features

**湿法脱硫除尘一体化装置应用中的问题及解决措施 = Some Problems Concerning the Use of an Integrated Wet Desulfurization and Dust Separation Device as well as Measures Taken for their Resolution** [刊, 汉] / ZHAO Xu-dong, WU Shao-hua (Energy Science and Engineering College under the Institute of Technology, Harbin, China, Post Code: 150001), MA Chun-yuan, et al (Power Engineering Department, Shandong University, Jinan, China, Post Code: 250000) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2002, 17(2). — 186 ~ 188

From the aspects of the operating parameters of a wet desulfurization system and its system configuration expounded are the existing problems involved in the industrial operation of an integrated wet desulfurization and dust-separation device.

It is noted that pH value and dew point temperature control and the relevant component design of the desulfurization unit are the key factors ensuring the stable and high-efficiency operation of the integrated device. In connection with relevant engineering practice some technical measures are proposed to ameliorate and solve existing issues related to the wet desulfurization method. **Key words:** wet method, desulfurization, dust removal

用于电站热交换管检测的四频涡流检测仪 = **Four-frequency Eddy-current Detecting Device for the Detection Testing of Power Plant Heat Exchange Tubes** [刊, 汉] / LIN Jie-dong (Guangdong Electric Power Testing Research Institute, Guangzhou, China, Post Code: 510600) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2002, 17 (2). — 189 ~ 190, 194

The working principles and technical features of a four-frequency eddy-current detecting device are described in detail. Some specific requirements concerning the manufacture of detection coils are also presented. **Key words:** power station, heat exchange tube, eddy current, detection

高压变频技术在火电厂吸风机中的应用与研究 = **Application and Research of High-voltage Frequency Conversion Technology in Thermal Power Plant Induced-draft Fans** [刊, 汉] / ZHANG Zhen-yang (Shengli Power Plant, Dongying, Shandong Province, China, Post Code: 257087), LIU Jun-xiang (Beijing Zhongneng Great Wall Automation Equipment Co. Ltd., Beijing, China, Post Code: 100071), LIN Zun-ji (North China Electric Power University, Baoding, China, Post Code: 071003) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2002, 17(2). — 191 ~ 194

Based on the analysis of the present operating condition of a thermal power plant induced draft fan and the study of high-voltage frequency conversion technology the authors present a specific example of using a Robicon Perfect Harmony frequency converter for the modification of a thermal power plant induced draft fan. Also described is the control of the power plant main auxiliaries based on the use of high-voltage frequency conversion technology. The usage example cited above has proved that such frequency conversion technology has excellent prospects of applications in the pursuit of energy savings and higher automation control level. **Key words:** high-voltage frequency conversion technology, auxiliary equipment, energy savings, decrease of power consumption

大型机组再热汽温调节手段研究 = **A Study of the Reheat Steam Temperature Regulation Methods for Large-sized Boiler Units** [刊, 汉] / ZHANG Wen-jing, ZHANG Shu-jin, HUANG Yu-ming (Zhejiang Provincial Electric Power Test Research Institute, Hangzhou, China, Post Code: 310014) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2002, 17(2). — 195 ~ 197

With the electric power market steadily taking shape power plant owners are paying increased attention to the cost-effectiveness of boiler plant operation. In this regard the guarantee of a required reheat steam temperature represents one of the major links in achieving the above-cited aim. Meanwhile, there emerged a variety of problems regarding the methods used for reheat steam temperature regulation. Factors having an influence on the reheat steam temperature regulation are discussed, and the issues relating to the two most widely used methods for temperature regulation addressed. They are the regulation by flue-gas dampers and swinging burners. Based on the test results obtained on boiler No. 8 of Taizhou Power Plant and boiler No. 3 of Beilun Plant the authors give the relationship between the opening degree of two different types of flue-gas damper and the superheater and reheater-side flue-gas speed ratio. **Key words:** reheater, steam temperature, regulation method

300 MW 机组滑压运行若干问题的研究 = **A Study of Some Issues Regarding the Sliding-pressure Operation of a**