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# 切向炉内多组小屏尾部分离涡的研究

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摘 要: 利用 IFA300 恒温式热线风速仪,首次使用三维可移坐标架给六线涡量探针定位,并用伺服电机驱动其固定座,采用条件采样技术测量了引进型切向燃烧煤粉炉内多组小屏尾部的涡量场。将多组小屏比拟为薄板机翼,研究了由于上升气流螺旋形流动和绕流过薄板翼的复合结果,在多组小屏尾部形成的分离涡,确定了分离涡的大小。研究发现:分隔屏(前屏)区尾部,炉膛右半部分有明显的分离涡,并且有些分离涡伴有方向相反的另一涡出现。速度场和涡量场的测量结果表明:右侧墙附近,不仅流速高,而且涡度大,为研究炉内煤粉燃烧及 NOx 的污染控制技术提供了理论依据。

关键词:切向炉;多组小屏;螺旋上升流;薄板翼;分 离涡;六线涡量探针

中图分类号: TK224; O357.1 文献标识码: A

## 1 引言

切向炉在设计过程中,为了减小同屏各管间的 热偏差,分隔屏考虑用多组小屏。国产 200 MW 机 组锅炉更早已广泛使用小屏。由文献[1] 求解多组 小屏绕流对热偏差影响的数学模型可知, 炉内旋转 上升的烟气,进入多组小屏的分隔屏区时,分隔屏的 绕流,在小屏后边缘的下游,由干薄板机翼的作用会 在其右半形成分离涡。为了验证建立的求解炉内多 组小屏绕流与其分离涡对烟气偏差影响的数学模 型,在哈锅 HG - 2008 /18.2 - YM 2 型锅炉 M 40.1 的 等温模型上,将 HG-2008-YM2 型锅炉现有的大分 隔屏,分成前部和中部两片。工厂为了减小同屏热 偏差,大多数考虑采用小屏结构的分隔屏。国产 200 MW 机组锅炉的分隔屏几平都是小屏型式, 例如 丰镇电厂的锅炉。我们在原有研究基础上,吸收丰 镇电厂的经验,进一步研究小屏型式的分隔屏,保留 分隔前段,拆除分隔屏后段,该结构类似于多组小屏 结构。当炉内旋转上升的气流进入屏区,多组小屏 对旋转气流的作用,显然是对前分隔屏的绕流。为了深入研究多组小屏绕流,小屏尾部的分离涡对烟温偏差的影响,将多组小屏比拟为薄板机翼,首次利用 IFA300 恒温式热线风速仪,使用三维可移坐标架给六线涡量探针定位,并用伺服电机驱动其固定座,采用条件采样技术,研究了切向燃烧煤粉炉内上升气流螺旋形流动和绕流过薄板翼的复合作用,在多组小屏(分隔屏)的尾部形成分离涡的机制,确定了分离涡的大小。

### 2 试验研究的对象及方法

对炉内空气动力场进行模拟试验,按照相似理 论[2],应满足下列条件进行模化:(1)各有关的相似 准则数(如 Re, Pr, Sc, Fr等)必须相等,对于流动相 似,即就是Re数相等:(2)模型与原型几何条件相 似;(3)模型与原型边界条件相似;(4)气流流动处 于第二自模化区(即 Re 数大于临界Re 数);(5)模型 与原型燃烧器出口一、二次风动量流率比相等:(6) 模型和原型燃烧器射流与炉膛上升气流的动量流率 比相等。本试验模型和原型的比例为1:40,要重点 研究屏区的流动结构,其间烟气温度和密度变化不 大,因而采用了Thring-Newby 模化方法,燃烧器喷 口放大并用统窗风,可以保证模化。炉膛内总体上升 气流的 Re 数要达到第二自模化区,即欧拉数 Eu 与 雷诺数 Re 无关的区域,才能得到与实际情况较为一 致的流动结构。实验得出的临界雷诺数为  $Re_{cr}=2.0$  $\times$  10<sup>4</sup>, 本实验中模型的雷诺数  $Re=1.5\times10^{5}$  (原型  $Re = 9.528 \times 10^{5}$  ),炉内气体流动已经处于第二自 模化区。为了研究前屏(共6片)对旋转气流的导流 作用,机翼绕流在其尾部形成的分离涡,在该等温模 型上,使用六线涡量探针对炉内多组小屏尾部的涡

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量场进行了详细的测量,仅对多组小屏尾部分离涡研究。

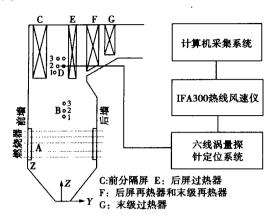
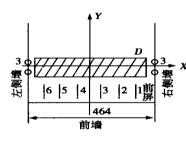


图 1 试验系统图



试验台系统及屏区 测点布置示意图,在 前分隔屏后,后屏过 热器前的中下部, 左、右侧墙上,对称 地布置了5个测孔, 左、右侧墙上的5个 测孔以及炉内的测

图1和图2为

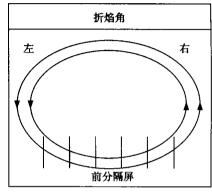
图 2 屏区测量区域图

点组成了多组小屏尾部长方体形的测量区域。本文为测量屏高 1/3 所在水平面内,前屏尾部分离涡的分布,在 D3 水平面内布置测点,在左侧墙上的每个测孔,分别沿炉宽方向布置 14 个测点,测点之间的间距为 5 mm;由于要重点研究上炉膛的右半部分,因此,对右侧的测点加密,在上炉膛的右侧,沿右侧墙上的每个测孔,在炉宽方向上布置 30 个测点,测点之间的间距为 2.5 mm。图 3 为小分隔屏所在水平面的俯视图,炉内气流逆时针切圆,其切圆直径为 0.40 m。

对于炉内多组小屏绕流与其分离涡的试验研究方法,应用六线涡量探针及其定位坐标系统,对炉内多组小屏尾部的空间涡量,进行直接测量。六线涡量探针的采样频率为 20~kHz,采样时间为 0.051~2~s。测量时,将六线涡量探针固定于三维可移坐标架上,其固定座可以通过步进电动机在 x,y,z 方向定位,三个方向的定位精度都是 0.01~mm。六线涡量探针的每根热线敏感段长度仅是 1.3~mm,直径  $5~\mu$ m,敏感段的长度是相当小的,按照涡量定义,在求取涡量的速度梯度时,为了消除测量误差,采用精确的定位

坐标系统,对多组小屏尾部的空间涡量强度进行精确的测量是很重要的。 六线涡量探针可以同时测量两个涡量强度分量  $\omega_x$  和  $\omega_y$  或者  $\omega_x$  和  $\omega_y$  (只要探针绕长轴转  $90^\circ$ ) 和三个速度分量 u,v,w,测量出上炉膛内旋转上升气流的涡量强度后,可以看出多组小屏尾部分离涡结构。

#### 3 试验结果及分析



以涡量 ω

图 3 小分隔屏所在水平面俯视图

纵向涡,寻找多组小屏尾部分离涡的结构。本文对等温模型中屏区涡度的测量,特别关心的是前分隔屏机翼绕流的作用,在多组小屏尾部分离涡的出现。对于逆时针切圆的哈锅 HG — 2008/18.2 — YM2 型锅炉,炉内旋转气流逆时针旋转上升,即炉内上升气流螺旋形流动。

为了研究由于上升气流螺旋形流动和绕流过薄 板翼的复合作用,在多组小屏(分隔屏)的尾部形成 分离涡的机制,在上炉膛前屏尾部进行了较为详细 的测量,并重点研究了前屏尾部分离涡的分布。前 分隔屏共6片,右边的3片介于炉膛中心和右侧墙 之间, 右起分别以 Panel 1, Panel 2, Panel 3 表示; 左边 的 3 片介于炉膛中心和左侧墙之间, 右起分别以 Panel 4, Panel 5, Panel 6 表示, 试验结果的图示中, 为 看清多组小屏尾部纵向涡的涡相干结构的变化情 况,均将前分隔屏在上炉膛的位置绘出,涡量强度的 单位为 S<sup>-1</sup>。图 4 给出了前分隔屏尾部, 炉膛高度 方向上纵向涡的分布。图示中,  $Z=1~300~\mathrm{mm}$  表示 炉膛高度方向上与分隔屏垂直的水平面,分隔屏高 约1/3 处。试验研究表明,在分隔屏高约1/3 处,前 屏尾部的左半部分, 涡量强度的值为负, 按照六线涡 量探针所测涡矢量与旋转气流关系的判别原则鬥, 其纵向涡流体微团的旋转方向为逆时针旋转,气流 以一定的冲角<sup>13</sup> 对前屏左 3 片绕流,该纵向涡在机翼前缘,该纵向涡对左边的 3 片 (Panel 4, Panel 5, Panel 6)的绕流,在前屏尾部左半部分形成了分离涡。特别有趣的是:图 5 所示的研究结果表明,在分隔屏高约 1/3 处,前屏的尾部, Panel 1, Panel 2 的两侧,出现了分离涡,且有些分离涡伴有方向相反的另一涡出现。在每组小屏尾部右侧,旋涡顺时针方向旋转,在每组小屏尾部左侧,旋涡逆时针方向旋转,并且纵向大涡的最大值,都集中在炉内靠近右侧墙的地方。

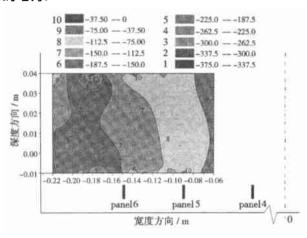


图 4 前分隔屏左半部分尾部分离涡的分布 (z=1300 mm 水平面)

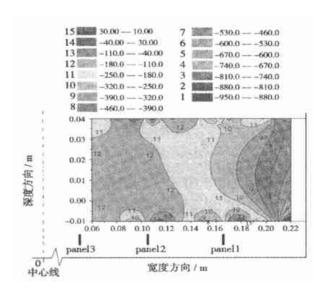


图 5 前分隔屏右半部分尾部分离涡的分布 (z=1300 mm 水平面)

## 4 分离涡的形成机制

4.1 上升气流螺旋形流动对薄板翼的冲角 ?1994-2018 China Academic Journal Electronic 等温模型中,多组小屏比拟为薄板机翼,引入薄板翼冲角的概念<sup>[3]</sup>,屏区旋转气流绕流多组小屏,其残余旋转对左屏和右屏的冲角计算结果列于表 1<sup>[4]</sup>,炉内小屏编号从右至左依次为右 1 片至左 1 片。可见,残余旋转形成的网格涡对右 3 片的冲角最大<sup>[6~7]</sup>。

表 1 网格涡对左屏后缘和右屏前缘的冲角

网格涡的冲角	右1片	右2片	右3片	左3片	左2片	左1片
左屏前缘(上游缘)	33.5°	45. 7°	75. 3°			
左屏后缘(上游缘)				75. 3°	45. 7°	33. 5°

#### 4.2 螺旋上升流和薄板翼的复合作用

图 5 表明, 前屏尾部的右半部分, 分别在分隔屏 Panel 1, Panel 2 的两侧, 涡量强度ω, 的值有正有负, 两对纵向涡的旋转方向相反,该纵向涡在薄板翼后 缘。当气流以一定的冲角对前屏右3片绕流,由于 机翼的作用, 在前分隔屏表面形成了附着涡[3,5], 这 样,在右3片小屏尾部右侧,会形成顺时针旋转的分 离涡: 另外, 螺旋上升流与薄板翼复合作用, 在右 3 片小屏尾部左侧形成剪切流,出现了逆时针旋转的 分离涡。当炉内旋转气流对右1片屏(Panel 1)绕流 时,来流对右1片的攻角最大,在靠近右侧墙的地 方, 右 1 片(Panel 1)的下游, 由于机翼绕流, 从机翼 后缘脱落下来的涡量都集中在可见的机翼尾涡 [8 中,并且出现了大的分离涡。因此,在上炉膛内,靠 近右侧墙, 气流的旋度大, 流体微团的旋转速度高, 多组小屏尾部分离涡的形成是螺旋上升流和薄板翼 复合作用的结果。在上炉膛内, 靠近右侧墙, 有大的 分离涡产生,这一点对研究煤粉在炉内燃烧及NOx 的污染控制技术都有着极其重要的意义, 在实际燃 烧的四角切向煤粉炉中,靠近右侧墙,热交换强烈, 传热传质较快,这也是炉内水平烟道产生烟温偏差 的主要原因之一。

## 5 结 论

- (1) 应用 TSI 公司生产的 IFA300 热线风速仪、 六线涡量探针及其精确的定位坐标系统,可以测得 切向炉内绕流多组小屏尾部的空间涡量场,从而看 出在多组小屏尾部形成的分离涡的结构。
- (2) 在分隔屏高约 1/3 处, 前屏的尾部, Panel 1、Panel 2 的两侧, 有分离涡出现, 且有些分离涡伴有方向相反的另一涡出现, 在每组小屏尾部右侧, 旋涡顺

时针方向旋转; 在每组小屏尾部左侧, 旋涡逆时针方向旋转, 并且纵向大涡的最大值, 都集中在炉内靠近右侧墙的地方。

- (3) 将多组小屏比拟为薄板机翼, 合理的解释了分离涡的形成机制, 即是上升气流螺旋形流动和薄板机翼复合作用的结果。当气流以一定的冲角对前屏绕流, 由于机翼的作用, 在前分隔屏表面形成了附着涡, 相应地, 在其尾部右侧形成了顺时针旋转的分离涡; 另外, 螺旋上升流与薄板翼复合作用, 在尾部左侧形成剪切流, 形成了逆时针旋转的分离涡。
- (4) 靠近炉膛右侧墙,有大的分离涡产生。高 湍动区的存在,为用于研究再燃烧(reburning)以降 低氧化氮排放提供了理论依据。

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(何静芳 编辑)

## QS一系列次声波清洗机

在民用和工业用水做循环的管道和设备中,经常有沉淀物、杂质、锈污和结垢产生,导致换热设备热传导效率下降,增加能源消耗,使用寿命缩短,严重的可使管道和设备穿孔甚至停机。因此,必须对管道设备进行清洗,消除隐患,方能保证其正常运行,提高生产效率,延长使用寿命。

- QS一系列次声波清洗机利用高强度次声处理的水为工质,冲刷管道和设备,使各种污垢软化剥离管道和设备的壁面,经过滤排出系统之外。
  - OS-系列次声波清洗机的原理
  - ·是利用高能声场对介质发生几种物理作用而工作的:
- 。所产生的次声波以较强的交替"拉伸"和压缩作用在液体上,使液体内产生大量的气泡,这些气泡的产生和破裂可产生局部很高的加速度和剪切力,作用在系统中的管道和设备的内表面上,使积垢脱落、粉碎,达到清洗效果。
  - ·控制部分可调制声波的产生和宏观流向,从而加强了清洗效果。
  - ·该产品技术参数见表 1。

表 1 设备型号规格及技术参数

设备型号	次声波频率/次°s-1	次声波发生器用电功率kW	配备水泵功率kW	参考冲洗采暖面积/m <sup>2</sup>
QS-40	< 8	0. 75	1.0	≪1 000
QS 80	< 8	1. 10	2. 2	≪3 000
QS-100	< 8	1. 50	5. 5	≪5 000
QS 150	< 8	2. 50	7.5	≪7 000

#### 产品特点

- (1) 不使用任何化学清洗剂, 对水质不污染:
- (2) 可以在线清洗,不影响正常工作;
- (3) 操作简单, 工作效率高, 减少劳动强度;
- (4) 清洗水可循环使用,水量消耗少,节约水资源。

局域波法在转子系统多故障监测中的应用研究—Applied Research of a Local Wave Method Used for the Monitoring of Multiple Faults in a Rotor System [刊,汉]/WANG Feng—li, MA Xiao-jiang (Mechanical Engineering Institute under the Dalian University of Science & Technology, Dalian, China, Post Code: 116024) //Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2003, 18(2). 139—142

Based on the local characteristics of signals, a local wave method (LWM) can be employed to obtain the instantaneous frequency of signals and the Hilbert time-frequency spectrum composed of an energy-time-frequency three-dimensional distribution. The LWM was used to analyze the vibration characteristics, which emerge during the coupling of a crack and a rub-friction fault in a rotor system. It has been discovered that the LWM is especially suited for the analysis of nonlinear and non-steady signals, and capable of clearly describing the time-frequency characteristics of vibration signals. This can provide in engineering practice a helpful basis for the monitoring and diagnosis of faults in a rotor system. **Key words**: rotor system, local wave method, Hilbert time-frequency spectrum, fault diagnosis

Fluidized Bed Boiler [刊,汉] / YANG Hai-rui, LU Jun-fu, et al (Thermal Engineering Department, Tsinghua University, Beijing, China, Post Code: 100084) WIRSUM M (Thermal Energy Engineering Institute under the Siegen University, Siegen, Germany, D57076) / Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2003, 18(2). 143—146 During a model study of bed material balance in a circulating fluidized bed (CFB) boiler the effect of attrition process on that balance should be taken into account. In this connection the authors have come up with a new concept of the residence time of materials by grading the latter according to their particle diameter and age. With the help of a model calculated was the residence time profile of material particles of various sizes. The residence time thus derived agrees conceptually with that obtained as a result of dividing a total bed inventory by material feed rate. However, this also profoundly reflects that materials of a same particle size may not have the same residence time in a fluidized bed. On the basis of this understanding a model calculation was conducted of the residence time profile of the materials in the CFB bed boiler. Furthermore, with the help of the model also studied was the influence of different operating parameters on the residence time of the particles. Key words: residence time, attrition, age

水煤膏冷态雾化试验装置和测量系统的研究= The Study of a Cold-state Atomization Test Rig and a Measurement System for Coal-water Paste [刊,汉] / LU Ping (Power Engineering Institute under the Nanjing Normal University, Nanjing, China, Post Code: 210042), LU Yong, ZHANG Ming-yao (Education Ministry Key Lab on Clean Coal Combustion and Power Generation Technology and Thermal Engineering Institute under the Southeastern University, Nanjing, China, Post Code: 210096) //Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2003, 18(2). 147—150 A vertical test rig for the atomization study of coal—water paste has been set up and a method proposed for measuring the particle average diameter and distribution of water-coal paste atomized particles with the use of a PIV (particle image velocimetry) technique and a newly developed image-processing software. All factors, which may have an impact on the measurement of the coal-water paste atomized particles, are analyzed, creating a solid basis for the further research of the nozele atomization properties of the coal-water paste. Key words: coal-water paste, atomization, test rig, particle size measurement, particle image velocimetry

切向炉内多组小屏尾部分离涡的研究—An Experimental Study of Separated Vortices at the Tail Section of Multi-platenlets in a Tangentially Fired Furnace [刊,汉] / DIAO Yong-fa, HE Bo-shu (National Key Lab on Clean Coal Combustion under the Tsinghua University, Beijing, China, Post Code: 100084), XU Jin-yuan, et al (Institute of Energy and Power Engineering under the Xi' an Jiaotong University, Xi' an, China, Post Code: 710049) //Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2003, 18(2). 151—154

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By using a IFA300 constant-temperature hot wire anemometer a six-sensor vortex probe was localized for the first time with the help of a three-dimensional movable coordinate stand. Meanwhile, a servomotor was used to drive its fixed base. The vorticity field at the tail section of the multi-platenlets in the foreign-made tangentially fired pulverized-coal furnace was measured by the use of a condition-sampling technique. With the multi-platenlets being assumed as thin-plate airfoils investigated were the separated vortices resulting from the combined action of spiral ascending gas flows and the flows past the thin-plate airfoils. The magnitude of the separated vortices was determined. The results of an experimental study indicate that there exist evident separated vortices at the tail section of a separated platen (front platen) and at the right half of the furnace. Furthermore, some of the separated vortices have been accompanied by other vortices assuming an opposite direction. The measurement results of velocity field and vortex field show that in the neighborhood of a right lateral wall there emerged not only a high flow speed but also a high degree of vorticity. All the above has provided a theoretical basis for the study of in-boiler pulverized-coal combustion and NOx emission control technology. **Key words:** tangentially fired furnace, multi-platenlets, spiral ascending flow, thin-plate airfoil, separated vortex, six-sensor vortex probe

六角切圆燃烧锅炉燃烧器区域煤粉粒径分布的试验研究—Experimental Investigation of Pulverized-coal Particle Diameter Distribution at the Burner Zone of a Hexagonal-tangentially Fired Boiler [刊,汉] / LI Rui-yang, ZHU Qun-yi, ZHAO Yu-xiao, QIN Yu-kun (School of Energy Science and Engineering under the Harbin Institute of Technology, Harbin, China, Post Code: 150001) //Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2003, 18 (2). 155—158

A cold-state model test was conducted of a 670 t/h tangentially fired pulverized-coal boiler with burners being arranged at the six corners of a furnace. The distribution of pulverized-coal particle diameter and velocity at the outlet zone of burners was studied, using a phase Doppler anemometer to make relevant measurements. Moreover, the impact of the above distribution on the slag formation on heating surfaces was analyzed. By way of comparison one can also perceive a significant alleviation of slag formation following the introduction of a larger imaginary tangential-circle diameter of secondary air fed to the top-layer burners. On the basis of the above a series of effective measures were taken to solve the boiler slagging problem. **Key words:** tangential firing with burners located at six corners, phase Doppler anemometer, particle diameter distribution, slag formation

电厂直接空冷系统风效应风洞模拟实验研究—Experimental Investigation of the Wind Tunnel Simulation of Wind Effects on a Directly Air-cooled System for a Power Plant [刊,汉]/GU Zhi-fu, ZHANG Wen-hong, LI Hui (Department of Mechanics and Engineering Science, Beijing University, Beijing, China, Post Code; 100871), PENG Ji-ye (Shanxi Provincial Electric Power Exploration and Design Institute, Taiyuan, Shanxi Province, China, Post Code; 030001) //Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power.—2003, 18(2). 159—162

The similarity criteria to be met during the wind tunnel simulation-based experimental study of the wind effects on a directly air-cooled system of a power plant are probed along with a description of the relevant experimental methods. The conception of recirculation ratio is proposed to describe the wind effect on the efficiency of an air-cooled condenser. Furthermore, by citing the wind tunnel simulation-test results of a specific case the authors explained the impact of outside wind speed and direction on the efficiency of a specifically configured air-cooled system of a power plant. In this connection it is of vital importance to conduct a pertinent wind tunnel simulation in the light of local meteorological data during the preliminary design of the directly air-cooled system of a power plant. **Key words:** power plant, air cooled system, condenser efficiency, wind tunnel simulation

非均匀布风流化床的 DEM 模拟 Discrete Element Method-based Simulation of a Fluidized Bed with Non-uniformly Distributed Air [刊,汉] /YIN Bin, ZHANG Ming-chuan, SONG Yu-bao, et al (Department of Energy Engi-