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125 MW 机组锅炉给水泵液力偶合器损坏原因分析

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摘 要: 针对焦作爱依斯万方电厂 $125\,\mathrm{MW}$ 机组锅炉调速给水泵,在不到三 个月的时间内两台机组的两台给水泵液力偶合器均在锅炉掉焦灭火时发生事故损坏,进行分析发现事发现象和损坏部件完全相同,分析其因是液力偶合器工作油温过高,超过其部件钨金的溶化温度 $(130\,^{\circ}\mathrm{C})$ 以上所致。为此提出了相应的解决措施,从而提高给水泵组的使用寿命及机组运行的安全性和经济性。

关 键 词: 125 MW 机组; 液力偶合器; 勺管中图分类号: TK223. 5 文献标识码: B

1 前 言

河南焦作爱依斯万方电厂 2× 125 MW 机组,每台机组各配两台 DGT480—180 锅炉调速给水泵组,容量为100%,该泵组通过液力偶合器变速调节,改变给水流量和压力。液力偶合器型号为 C046 型。其主要的技术参数如下:输入轴转速 2 985 r/min,传递功率 3 200 kW,调速范围为 25%~100%。

2 液力偶合器简介

液力偶合器主要由泵轮、涡轮和旋转外壳构成,它是以液体动能来传递动力的叶片式液力传动装置。该液力偶合器采用改变工作油进油量(进油控制阀)的同时,移动勺管位置,调节出油量,使涡轮转速迅速变化。其联合调节见图 1。勺管泄放出的油去工作冷油器,经冷却后去进油控制阀,再由回油管回入联轴器底座上的油箱。这是因为锅炉给水流量增加时,一方面开大进油阀开度,另一方面在进油阀阀底下小弹簧的作用下,增加勺管泄油阻力,而减少泄油量,也就是进油阀同时起到控制进、出油量的双重作用,因而能迅速调节工作油量。转动外壳上装有4个易熔塞,当工作油温达到 130 °C时,易熔塞熔化,工作油由此孔排空,工作机械转速迅速下降,使

液力偶合器油温不再继续升高,起保护设备作用。

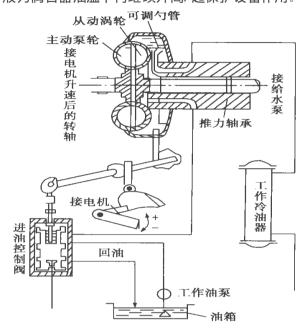


图 1 勺管与进油控制阀调节示意图

3 事故经过

2002 年 4 月 20 日 16 时, 2 号炉掉焦灭火, 正在运行的 2 号机甲给水泵在灭火处理过程中, 突然失去流量, 调整液力偶合器勺管开度, 液力偶合器输出转速无变化, 启动备用泵后正常。根据事发情况, 初步判断为给水泵液力偶合器损坏。给水泵液力偶合器解体后发现, 偶合器泵轮、旋转外壳、涡轮等部件表面颜色变蓝, 泵轮旋转外壳 4 只易熔塞全部烧坏, 涡轮内圆油密封钨金全部熔化脱落。检修更换易熔塞、清理偶合器油箱及更换工作油, 涡轮返厂检修后回装, 干 5 月 2 日修复投运正常。

2002 年 7 月 16 日 22 时 30 分,1 号炉掉焦灭火,运行中的 1 号机组甲给水泵失去流量,调整液力偶

合器勺管开度液力偶合器输出转速无变化,运行操作同上,给水流量、汽包压力、勺管开度等参数在锅炉掉焦灭火运行工况曲线见图 2。停运后解体检修液力偶合器,发现损坏部件情况与 2 号机组甲给水泵相同。7 月 28 日修复投运正常。

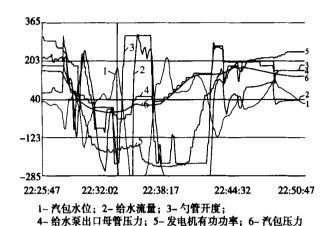


图 2 1 号炉掉焦灭火时运行工况

4 原因分析

两台机组的两台给水泵液力偶合器在不到三个月时间内发生事故,事发现象以及液力偶合器部件损坏情况也完全相同,并且均发生在锅炉掉焦灭火的事故处理过程中,因此,必然有其共性。经过分析,我们认为两台机组给水泵液力偶合器的事故损坏有以下几个方面的原因:

- (1) 在锅炉掉焦灭火的事故处理过程中, 机组的负荷要根据主蒸汽参数进行大幅度的调整。在机组减负荷时, 汽轮机三抽压力也随负荷减少而下降, 如果速度过快, 会造成除氧器压力急剧下降(事故前运行方式为汽轮机三抽直供除氧器), 前置泵、给水泵汽化断流, 给水泵轴向窜动增大, 动静部分摩擦(从以往历次给水泵检修中均发现平衡盘及推力瓦有不同程度的磨损), 液力偶合器过载。工作油温急剧升高, 致使液力偶合器部件损坏。
- (2)锅炉掉焦灭火时,机组负荷要做大幅度调整,锅炉汽包水位会引起较大的变化,必须靠频繁、大幅度调整给水泵的流量来满足。如果液力偶合器 勺管调整幅度过大,液力偶合器转速、负荷变化过快(具体变化曲线可由图 2 看出),将会造成液力偶合器内工作油短时间温升大,且不能及时将其热量传递给冷油器,致使油温高,液力偶合器部件损坏。

幅度过大,也同样会造成液力偶合器部件的损坏。 因为,给水泵再循环门的自动打开需要一定的时间, 勺管调整过快会造成给水泵短时间内流量很小而汽 化,发生上述情况。或者因为短时间内给水流量过 小,液力偶合器泵轮、涡轮之间滑差过大,工作油温 升高过快而损坏液力偶合器。

(4) 曲线分析: 从图 2 可以看出勺管调整、给水流量变化在短时间内变化太快, 造成液力偶合器部件损坏, 如第 4 章原因分析所述。

5 注意事项

综上所述,1 号和 2 号机组两台给水泵液力偶合器部件的损坏,虽然原因很多,但最终是因为液力偶合器工作油温过高,超过其部件钨金的熔化温度 $(130\ ^{\circ})$ 以上所致。根据以上原因分析,提出如下建议:

- (1) 夏季期间, 气候炎热, 辅机冷油器水温较高, 应尽可能调整运行方式, 降低冷却水温(同时应保持冷油器的清洁)以降低给水泵液力偶合器工作油温减少液力偶合器损坏的几率。
- (2)锅炉掉焦灭火的事故处理过程中,在确保 安全的前提下,机组减负荷和升负荷尽可能不要太 快,避免给水泵汽化而损坏给水泵。
- (3)在保证锅炉汽包水位的前提下,给水泵液力偶合器勺管调整幅度不要太大(特别是在汽轮机三抽直供除氧器做为除氧器汽源时),转速变化不能太快,以免造成工作油温超限或给水泵断流汽化的现象发生。
- (4) 完善给水泵液力偶合器工作油温保护装置,当工作油升高 105 [℃]时报警,工作油温升高 120 [℃]时保护动作切断给水泵电源,以起到保护经给水泵泵组作用。

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Concerning various oil-saving and alternative technologies for diesel engine fuel oil it is noted that HS-A diesel oil can replace No. 0 diesel oil for use in high, medium and low-speed diesels and various diesel oil burners. The combustion mechanism and the variation of residual carbon value of the HS-A diesel oil are analyzed and some test conditions given. The synthesis technology of the above-mentioned oil features a simplified process, low investment and production cost. **Key words:** diesel engine fuel oil, alternative technology, chemical additive, experimental research

125 MW 机组锅炉给水泵液力偶合器损坏原因分析—An Analysis of the Causes Leading to the Damage of the Fluid Couplings of Boiler Feedwater Pumps for a 125MW Power plant [刊,汉]/ LIU Gui-ping, LI Xian-bao (Jiaozuo AES Wanfang Power Plant, Zuozu, China, Post Code: 454172), JI Li-gang (Jiaozuo Brake Co. Ltd., Jiaozuo, China, Post Code: 454000) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2003, 18(4). —421 ~ 422

In a period of less than three months the fluid couplings of two boiler feedwater pumps for a 125MW unit had all broken down due to a furnace flame-out caused by boiler slag drop-thumping. A detailed analysis has shown that the failure condition and component damage are identical for each of the two cases of the coupling failure. The main cause can be attributed to an excessively high operating oil temperature of the couplings, which has exceeded the fusion temperature (130 °C) of the tungalloy of the coupling component. In view of the above, several measures were proposed to deal with the situation, such as a reduction of the coupling operating oil temperature, a lower speed adopted for conducting boiler load increase and decrease, a moderate range of adjustment for the coupling flow-guide tube, etc. The introduction of the above measures has resulted in an enhancement of the feedwater pump unit service life as well as the safety and economic operation of the boiler units. **Key words**: 125MW power plant, fluid coupling, flow-guide tube of a coupling

T91/P91 钢管在电站锅炉应用中的质量控制=Quality Control of T91/P91 Steel Tubes Used in Utility Boilers [刊,汉] / YU Xiu-qing, CHEN Li-peng, CHEN Jia-lun (Harbin Boiler Co. Ltd., Harbin, China, Post Code; 150046) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2003, 18(4). —423~425

In conjunction with specific conditions of boiler fabrication T91/P91 steel tubes have been widely used for manufacturing utility boilers. The requirements of quality index control during the production process are discussed, which cover such a variety of aspects as raw materials, welding, heat treatment, cold and hot working, etc. **Key words:** raw materials, welding, heat treatment

VN 技术在容克式空气预热器密封改造中的应用— The Use of VN (Vertical Layout of Air Heater and Nonadjustable Seal Partition Plate) Technology in the Technical Modification of Seals for Ljungstrom Regenerative Air Heaters [刊,汉] / GONG Han—qiang (Shengli Power Plant, Jinan, China, Post Code: 257087) //Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2003, 18(4). —426~427

Key words: air heater, VN (vertical layout of air heater and nonadjustable seal partition plate) technology, Ljungstrom air heater, seal modification

"曙光—机器设计"燃气轮机制造科研生产联合体="Machine Design - Aurora" - A Ukraine-based Gas Turbine Manufacturing Enterprise Known for its Integration of Scientific Research with Production [刊, 汉] / TIAN Guang, KOU Dan, JI Gui-ming (Harbin No. 703 Research Institute, Harbin, China, Post Code; 150036) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2003, 18(4). —428~429