

循环流化床锅炉 J 形返料阀的设计

沈祥智¹, 严建华¹, 吕 太², 曹玉春¹

(1. 浙江大学热能工程研究所, 浙江 杭州 310027; 2. 东北电力学院, 吉林 吉林 132012)

摘 要: 在实验研究的基础上, 从结构尺寸、充气压力和充气量 3 个方面归纳和整理出了 J 形返料阀的设计方法, 并提供工程实例, 以便在设计循环流化床锅炉时参考。

关 键 词: 循环流化床锅炉; J 形返料阀; 设计方法

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符号说明

- A ——J 阀管截面积 / m^2 ;
- A_0 ——立管截面积 / m^2 ;
- D_{ST} ——立管直径 / m ;
- D ——J 阀管直径 / m ;
- D_X ——返料斜管直径 / m ;
- d_p ——循环灰平均粒径 / m ;
- G_p ——返料量 / $kg \cdot s^{-1}$;
- g ——重力加速度 / $m \cdot s^{-2}$;
- H ——以图 2 所示的以充气口为起始点向上的高度;
- h_{ST} ——立管高度 / m ;
- h_{SL} ——立管内物料最小流化时的料位高度 / m ;
- h_{fl} ——返料口中心与布风板间的距离 / m ;
- Δp ——J 阀的阻力 / kPa ;
- Δp_{min} ——启动充气量所对应下的 J 阀的阻力 / kPa ;
- Δp_{sp} ——立管内物料最小流化时料柱压降 / kPa ;
- P_1 ——炉膛主床一次风室的压力 / kPa ;
- P_2 ——J 阀充气压力 / kPa ;
- Δp_h ——炉膛返料口中心与布风板间的床层压降 / kPa ;
- Δp_{bt} ——炉膛主床布风板阻力 / kPa ;
- Δp_x ——返料斜管压降 / kPa ;
- Q ——充气量 / $m^3 \cdot s^{-1}$;
- Q_{min} ——启动充气量或最小松动风量 / $m^3 \cdot s^{-1}$;
- ν ——J 阀专用气源出口气体在标准状况下的运动粘度 / $m^2 \cdot s^{-1}$;
- ρ_p ——循环灰真实密度 / $kg \cdot m^{-3}$;
- ρ_g ——J 阀专用气源出口气体在标准状况下的密度 / $kg \cdot m^{-3}$;
- ϵ_1 ——主床料层空隙率;
- ϵ_{mf} ——最小流化空隙率;

1 引 言

返料阀作为循环流化床锅炉的关键部件, 应保证大量燃料和石灰石颗粒在由炉膛、分离器、立管和返料阀所组成的物料循环回路反复循环过程中物料流动稳定、无气体反窜和物料流量可控, 保证循环流化床锅炉能在较宽负荷范围内运行。为此, 针对目前国内外关于循环流化床锅炉

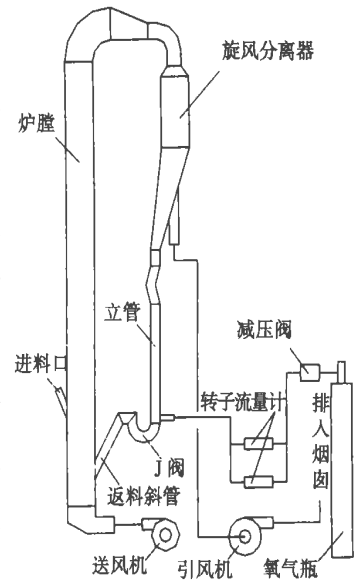


图 1 实验装置系统图

可控型返料阀中的 L 形返料阀的变化形式 J 形返料阀(以下简称 J 阀)的研究报道极少, 这一实际情况, 我们进行了试验研究, 图 1 示出了本文的循环流化床锅炉返料阀研究的冷态试验台, 如图 1 所示。从优化 J 阀的结构方面出发, 我们以充气口高度(H)、J 阀管径(d)和 J 阀管转弯处圆弧段所包围的角度($180^\circ - \beta$)这 3 个因素作为影响 J 阀调节性能的结构因素, 以物料流量和 J 阀的充气量之间的线性相关系数、回归直线的斜率和流量调节范围为优化试验指标, 通过正交试验获得了 J 阀的最优结构, 如图 2 所示。而后, 又通过 J 阀返料量与充气量之间的关系试验、J 阀最小启动压降与 J 阀管径之间的关系试验和 J 阀最小启动风量与 J 阀管径之间的关系试验

获得了最优结构 J 阀的特性关联式, 即式 (1) ~ 式 (4)^[1~2]:

$$\frac{Q_{\min}}{D_{ST} \nu} = 9.14 \times 10^{-2} \left(\frac{d_p}{D_{ST}} \right)^{-1.317} \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{G_P}{\rho_g D_{ST} \nu} = 451.43 \left(\frac{Q - Q_{\min}}{D_{ST} \nu} \right)^{1.162} \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{\Delta p_{\min}}{\rho_g \nu^2 D_{ST}^{-2}} = 545.28 \left(\frac{d_p}{D_{ST}} \right)^{-3.340} \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{G_P}{\rho_g D_{ST} \nu} = 3.42 \times 10^{-6} \left(\frac{\Delta p - \Delta p_{\min}}{\rho_g \nu^2 D_{ST}^{-2}} \right)^{1.061} \quad (4)$$

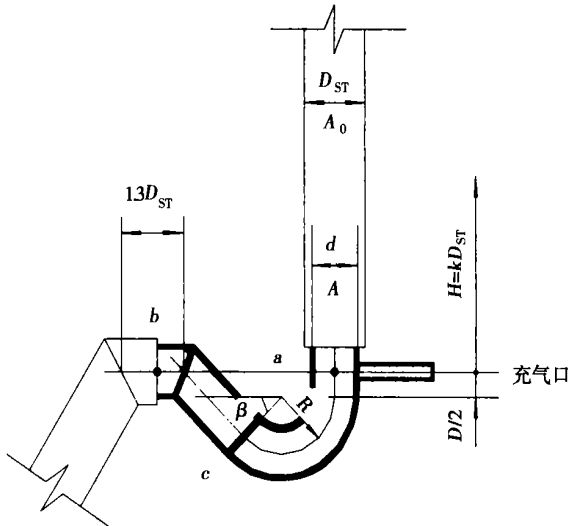


图 2 J 阀的最优结构外形

在此基础上, 从结构尺寸、充气压力和充气量这 3 个方面归纳和整理出了 J 阀的设计方法, 并结合工程实例进行了应用计算。

2 总体过程描述与假设

为了更清楚地描述 J 阀内的物理过程, 必须把 J 阀放在循环流化床锅炉物料循环回路中进行总体考虑。在由炉膛、旋风分离器、立管和 J 阀组成的循环回路中, 充气口(即返料风进口)是明确划分立管和 J 阀界限的标志。沿着物料流动方向, 分离器以后、充气口以前的部分是立管; 充气口以后、返料斜管以前的部分是 J 阀, 如图 2 所示的 acb 段。

以图 1 所示的实验装置来介绍实际循环流化床锅炉物料循环回路(含 J 阀)的基本工作过程: 燃料从炉膛下部高于返料口高度的位置给入, 送风机使一次风透过布风装置进入炉膛, 使燃料颗粒流化燃烧, 再在引风机的作用下, 炉膛内燃烧后的灰粒被带

入旋风分离器, 在分离器内实现气固分离后, 烟气和部分细灰粒经引风机、烟囱排入大气。由分离器分离下来的未燃尽的较大的灰粒经立管进入 J 阀, 进入 J 阀的灰粒由返料风输送, 经返料斜管进入炉膛主床, 完成燃料颗粒的循环。然后, 再周而复始。

另外, 在冷态试验中, 一般情况下立管中固体颗粒都是呈柱塞状流, 我们采用测量贴壁处颗粒下移速度的方法推算返料量, 这里假设空隙率沿立管内料柱为常数, 且不随颗粒下移速度的变化而变化, 即把立管内颗粒的堆积密度视为常数。这种方法经称重计量法标定, 在冷态试验中还是比较准确和可靠的。

3 J 阀的设计方法

该设计方法考虑了结构尺寸、充气压力和充气量(即返料风压和返料风量)3 个方面。

3.1 结构尺寸的确定

通过正交试验获得了图 2 所示的 J 阀的最优结构形式, 这也是我们所推荐的结构形式。根据试验结果, 这种结构的 J 阀管截面积是立管截面积的 0.67 倍、J 阀管内径是立管内径的 0.82 倍、J 阀弯曲半径是 J 阀管内径的 1.21 倍、J 阀转弯处圆弧段所包围的角度的补角为 45°, 即 $A/A_0 = 0.67$ 、 $D = 0.82D_{ST}$ 、 $R = 1.21D$ 、 $\beta = 45^\circ$ ^[1~2]。另外, 充气口位置在图中显而易见, 关于充气口数量, 可参照 L 阀充气口数量的确定方法^[3~4], 即对于直径不超过 0.3 m 的 J 阀, 设置 1 个充气口; 对于直径大于 0.3 m 的 J 阀, 沿圆周设置 4 个充气口。关于充气口面积, 按我们在试验中取 J 阀管截面积的 0.05 倍来确定。

3.2 充气压力和充气量的确定

图 2 所示的 J 阀的充气压力和充气量的确定是在循环物料的特性、最大返料量和立管管径等已知的前提下进行的。其中, 立管管径的确定方法参见文献[3~6]。

3.2.1 充气压力的确定

关于 J 阀充气压力的确定, 分析如下:

如图 3 所示, 以炉膛返料口中心为分析基准, 在循环流化床锅炉稳定运行的条件下, 必有如下关系式存在:

$$P_1 - \Delta p_{lf} - \Delta p_h = P_2 - \Delta p - \Delta p_x \quad (5)$$

其中:

$$\Delta p_h = \rho_p (1 - \epsilon_1) g h_{fl} \quad (6)$$

Δp 按式(3)和式(4)计算。

在实验装置中, 返料斜管与立管是同径的, 返料斜管中物料的固气比要比立管低得多。实际运行时, Δp_x 相对很小, 我们在试验中测得 Δp_x 不过 Δp 的 1%。因此, 式(5)可以简化为:

$$P_2 = P_1 - \Delta p_{bf} - \Delta p_h + \Delta p \quad (7)$$

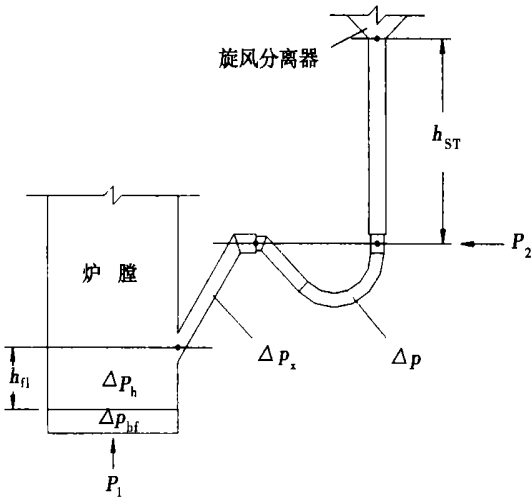


图 3 循环流化床锅炉的返料系统

另外, 由图 3 可见, J 阀的充气压力不可以增大到使立管物料流化, 即充气压力不能超过立管内物料所能提供的最大压头。此时, 立管内物料处于最小流化状态, 压降 Δp_{sp} 按下式计算:

$$\Delta p_{sp} = \rho_p(1 - \epsilon_{mf})gh_{st} \quad (8)$$

因此, 充气压力应满足:

$$P_2 \leq \Delta p_{sp} \quad (9)$$

总之, 按式(7)确定 J 阀的充气压力后, 还应按式(9)进行校核。

3.2.2 充气量的确定

在完成试验后, 进行数据处理和回归之前, 按充气质量流量不变这个条件, 把当时试验状态下的所有充气量数据都折算成了标准状态(即压力为 1.01325×10^5 Pa、温度为 0°C)下的充气量数据。因此, 在已知循环流化床锅炉的最大返料量、物料特性和立管直径等数据时, J 阀在标准状态下的充气量按式(1)和式(2)计算。

3.2.3 充气压力和充气量的计算程序框图

根据前面归纳和整理出的 J 阀的充气压力和充气量的计算方法, 编制的框图如图 4 所示。

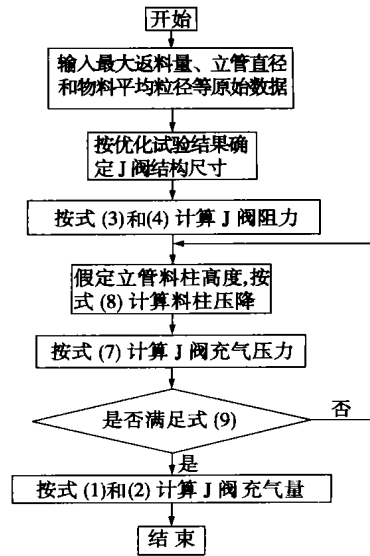


图 4 J 阀充气压力和充气量的计算程序框图

4 工程算例

算例 1:

一台 35 t/h 循环流化床锅炉, 原设计采用槽型分离器, 五排错列倾斜布置于转弯室内, 分 2 路集灰, 由 2 个 L 阀将热灰料送入炉膛。现以 2 台高效旋风分离器代替原槽型分离器, 以 2 个 J 阀代替原 2 个 L 阀。改造后设计参数: 最大返料量为 3.15 kg/s, 由于分 2 路集灰, 因此, $G_p = 1.575$ kg/s。另外, 风机压头为 9.624 kPa, $P_1 = 7.894$ kPa, $d_p = 0.0003$ m, $\rho_p = 2085$ kg/m³, $\rho_g = 1.293$ kg/m³, $\nu = 13.2 \times 10^{-6}$ m²/s, $\epsilon_{mf} = 0.47$, $\epsilon_1 = 0.8$, $D_{ST} = 0.22$ m, $h_{ST} = 3.5$ m, $D_X = 0.22$ m, $\Delta p_{bf} = 2.943$ kPa, $h_{fl} = 0.8$ m, 求: J 阀的结构尺寸、充气压力和充气量。

算例 2:

一台 75 t/h 循环流化床锅炉, 原设计采用 2 台旋风分离器, 由 2 个 Loop Seal 返料器回输物料。现以 2 个 J 阀代替原 2 个 Loop Seal 返料器, 改造后设计参数: 最大返料量为 6.26 kg/s, 由于分 2 路集灰, 因此, $G_p = 3.13$ kg/s。另外, 风机压头为 16.540 kPa, $P_1 = 13.720$ kPa, $d_p = 0.00035$ m, $\rho_p = 2450$ kg/m³, $\rho_g = 1.293$ kg/m³, $\nu = 13.2 \times 10^{-6}$ m²/s, $\epsilon_{mf} = 0.475$, $\epsilon_1 = 0.8$, $D_{ST} = 0.348$ m, $h_{ST} = 5.5$ m, $D_X = 0.348$ m, $\Delta p_{bf} = 2.943$ kPa, $h_{fl} = 0.8$ m, 求: J 阀的结构尺寸、充气压力和充气量。

算例 3:

某石油化纤公司的 220 t/h 高压燃油锅炉改为 150 t/h 高压循环流化床锅炉, 新设 2 台旋风分离器, 采用 2 个 J 阀回输物料。改造后设计参数: 最大返料量为 14.24 kg/s, 由于分 2 路集灰, 因此, $G_P = 7.12$ kg/s。另外, 风机压头为 12.600 kPa, $P_1 = 10.108$ kPa, $d_p = 0.00037$ m, $\rho_p = 2040$ kg/m³, $\rho_g = 1.293$ kg/m³, $\nu = 13.2 \times 10^{-6}$ m²/s, $\epsilon_{mf} = 0.49$, $\epsilon_1 = 0.8$, $D_{ST} = 0.450$ m, $h_{ST} = 4$ m, $D_X = 0.450$ m, $\Delta p_{lf} = 3.434$ kPa, $h_{fl} = 1.0$ m, 求: J 阀的结构尺寸、充气压力和充气量。

表 1 J 阀结构尺寸的计算

	计算公式 或来源	算例 1 结果	算例 2 结果	算例 3 结果
J 阀的管径 D/m	$D = 0.82D_{ST}$ 优化试验的结果	0.180	0.285	0.369
J 阀管转弯处圆弧段所 包围的角度的补角 $\beta/^\circ$	优化试验的结果	45	45	45
J 阀管的弯曲半径 R/m	$R = 1.21D$ 试验时的弯曲半径	0.218	0.345	0.446
J 阀的充气口高度	如图 2 所示			
J 阀的充气口数量 $n/\text{个}$	按 D 是否大于 0.3 m 来定	1	1	4

表 2 J 阀充气压力和充气量的计算

	计算公式 或来源	算例 1 结果	算例 2 结果	算例 3 结果
返料口中心与布风板间的 压降 $\Delta p_{lf}/\text{kPa}$	式(6)	3.2693	3.8416	3.9984
J 阀本身阻力 $\Delta p/\text{kPa}$	式(3)和式(4)	9.536	10.482	12.2772
立管内物料最小流化时料位高 度 h_{SL}/m	$h_{SL} \leq h_{ST}$	1.1	1.39	1.50
立管内物料最小流化时的压降 $\Delta p_{SL}/\text{kPa}$	式(8)	11.9124	17.5213	15.2939
炉膛主床下一次风室压力 P_1/kPa	已知	7.894	13.720	10.108
J 阀充气压力 P_2/kPa	式(7)	11.2177	17.4174	14.9528
判断	式(9)	满足	满足	满足
J 阀充气量 $Q/\text{m}^3 \cdot \text{s}^{-1} (\text{m}^3 \cdot \text{h}^{-1})$	式(1)和式(2)	0.00829 (11.83)	0.00736 (26.49)	0.01142 (41.11)

5 计算结果分析与讨论

J 阀属于气动阀, 3 个算例都表明: J 阀的充气压力高于炉膛一次风室压力, 但 J 阀充气量却很少。那么, 在循环流化床锅炉中应用 J 阀回输物料时, 要

确定返料风是采用专用气源供给, 还是与炉膛主床共用一台风机。

(1) 返料风量(即充气量)不超过炉膛主床一次风量的 2%^[1,7], 当返料风和炉膛主床一次风由 1 台风机供给时, 就有约 98% 的大风量在主床作为一次风降压使用, 这是不经济的。

(2) 图 2 所示的 J 阀属于可控阀, 返料量随着返料风量(或充气量)的改变非常敏感, 而与循环回路的压力变化无关。如果 J 阀的返料风与炉膛主床一次风共用 1 台风机, 那么, 主床一次风压力的波动会使 J 阀的返料风压力波动、影响返料量的调节。

(3) 从经济性和气源压力的稳定性两方面考虑, 建议返料风采用专用气源。此专用气源可以是专用风机, 也可以是恒压贮气罐。当风量很小、风压很大这种专用风机难以制造时, 就采用恒压贮气罐, 此时, J 阀的返料风引自贮气罐, 其间装有调节阀, 由普通离心风机通过自动调节方式向贮气罐补气并保持罐内恒压。

6 结 论

(1) 在实验研究的基础上, 从结构尺寸、充气压力和充气量这 3 个方面整理出了循环流化床锅炉 J 形返料阀的设计方法, 以供设计循环流化床锅炉时参考。

(2) 在循环流化床锅炉采用 J 形返料阀时, 推荐采用恒压贮气罐型式的专用气源。

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(辉 编辑)

The heat resistance losses of working mediums in high and low temperature-side heat exchangers, regenerative heaters and intercoolers have been taken into account for an endoreversible closed Brayton cycle under constant-temperature heat source conditions. With power output serving as an objective of optimization the authors have optimized the distribution of thermal conductivity values and intermediate pressure ratios for the above-mentioned items. Through the use of numerical calculations analyzed is the impact of several main cycle characteristic parameters on the distribution of maximum power, corresponding magnitudes of thermal conductivity, intermediate pressure ratios and the double maximum power. **Key words:** finite time thermodynamics, Brayton cycle, intercooling and regenerative heating, power optimization

光管和斜槽管降膜吸收数学模型及实验研究 = **Mathematical Model for and Experimental Study of the Falling Film Absorption of Bare Tubes and Skewed-slot Low-ribbed Tubes** [刊, 汉] / WANG Mei-xia, ZHOU Qiang-tai (Power Engineering Department, Southeastern University, Nanjing, China, Post Code: 210096), LIU Cun-fang (College of Energy and Power Engineering, Shandong University, Jinan, China, Post Code: 250061) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2003, 18(5). — 486 ~ 489

A mathematical model dealing with the falling film absorption of bare tubes and skewed-slot low-ribbed tubes has been set up. A numerical calculation method was used to solve for the outer layer model of bare tubes and skewed-slot low-ribbed tubes while an analytical method employed to solve for the velocity, temperature and concentration equation of the inner layer of the above-mentioned tubes. The calculated results were compared with those of tests, revealing a basic agreement between them with all errors being assessed at less than 10%. Causes leading to the errors were analyzed. It is concluded that the skewed-slot low-ribbed tubes can serve as intensification tubes suitable for use in absorption devices. **Key words:** skewed-slot low-ribbed tube, absorption, mathematical model, numerical calculation

热力学焓函数的基本微分关系与特征函数 = **The Basic Differential Equations of Thermodynamics Exergy Function and Its Characteristic Functions** [刊, 汉] / HAN Guang-ze, WANG Xiao-wu, XIE Xin-an, et al (Department of Applied Physics, South China University of Science & Technology, Guangzhou, China, Post Code: 510640) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2003, 18(5). — 490 ~ 492, 511

Proceeding from a universal expression of exergy, the authors have derived the first and second basic differential equations for the exergy function of a thermodynamics system. These two equations make it possible to change the exergy unfit for direct measurement into a function of measurable parameter. Through the use of basic differential relations the characteristics of system exergy function can be studied by experimental means. Moreover, it is also feasible to solve for the exergy function of a system. After a proper selection of free variables the exergy function of a system can serve as a characteristic function, from which all other thermodynamic functions may be determined. **Key words:** thermodynamics, exergy, basic differential equation, characteristic function

一种新型锅炉给水除氧器的研究 = **A Study of a New Type of Boiler Feedwater Deaerator** [刊, 汉] / ZHANG Lin-hua (College of Environmental Engineering under the Xi'an University of Architectural Science & Technology, Xi'an, China, Post Code: 710055), CUI Yong-zhang, QU Yun-xia, et al (Department of Air Conditioning & Refrigeration Engineering, Shandong Institute of Architectural Engineering, Jinan, China, Post Code: 250014) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2003, 18(5). — 493 ~ 496

The study results of an innovative boiler feedwater deaerator, which removes oxygen by a process of hydrogenation, are presented. Its operation principles and main components are described and compared with those of other deaeration methods. The factors affecting deaeration effectiveness are analyzed. Tests have shown that the hydrogenated deaerator features a stable and reliable operation and high deaeration effectiveness with the content of residual dissolved oxygen in the outgoing water fully complying with boiler feedwater quality standards. Such deaerators can be widely used in boiler feedwater systems and for supplying make-up water to hot water boilers and heat supply systems. **Key words:** deaeration, deaerator, catalysis, hydrogenation, dissolved oxygen

循环流化床锅炉 J 形返料阀的设计 = **Design of a J-shaped Refeed Valve for a Circulating Fluidized Bed Boiler**

[刊, 汉] / SHEN Xiang-zhi, YAN Jian-hua (Research Institute of Thermal Energy Engineering under the Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, China, Post Code: 310027), LU Tai (Power Engineering Department, Northeast Electric Power Institute, Jilin, China, Post Code: 132012) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2003, 18(5). — 497 ~ 500

On the basis of experimental research a method for designing J-shaped refeed valve was developed from the perspective of structural dimensions, air-charging pressure and quantity. Some engineering calculation examples are given, which can serve as reference data during the design of circulating fluidized bed boilers. **Key words:** circulating fluidized bed boiler, J-shaped refeed valve, design method

单级叶片倾角对百叶窗浓缩器分离特性影响的工业试验 = **Industrial Tests For Clarifying the Impact of Single-stage Blade Dip Angle on the Separation Characteristics of a Louver Concentrating Device** [刊, 汉] / YANG Long-bin, LI Zheng-qi, CHEN Li-zhe, et al (College of Energy Science & Engineering under the Harbin Institute of Technology, Harbin, China, Post Code: 150001) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2003, 18(5). — 501 ~ 503

On a 670 t/h bituminous coal-fired boiler equipped with a race pulverizer-based direct-fired pulverized-coal preparation system, single-stage blade and gas-solid two-phase tests were conducted to determine the separation characteristics of a louver concentrating device. It is found that with the dip angle of a single-stage movable blade set at 32° the share of fuel-rich primary air is relatively low, the separation and concentrating efficiency are relatively high. Meanwhile, the comprehensive resistance loss factor and pressure loss is respectively 0.92 and 471 Pa. **Key words:** boiler, concentrating device, louver, gas-solid flow

油田直热炉温度/流量的模糊控制 = **Fuzzy Control of the Temperature and Flow Rate of an Oil Field Direct-heated Furnace** [刊, 汉] PANG Li-ping, WANG Jun (Department of Flight Vehicle Design and Applied Mechanics, Beijing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics, Beijing, China, 100083) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2003, 18(5). — 504 ~ 506

The improper control of a direct-heated furnace installed at an oil field will give rise to bias-flows during its combustion, often resulting in coke formation in the heating tubes, which eventually have to be replaced. On the basis of analyzing the underlying causes of bias flows during the operation of the direct-heated furnace and possible measures for dealing with such flows a fuzzy control scheme for the temperature and flow rate has been proposed for the furnace. The implementation of the scheme has thoroughly solved the problem of bias-flows, eliminating the need for replacement of the heating tubes. Moreover, the use of a discrete fuzzy controller proposed by the authors can also solve the bias-flow problems in other control systems involving the distribution of fluids. **Key words:** fuzzy control, uniformity control, direct-heated furnace, bias flow

电厂负荷调度的智能决策方法 = **Intelligent Decision-making Methods for Load Dispatching in Power Plants** [刊, 汉] / YU Guo-qiang, LU Jian-hong (Department of Power Engineering, Southeastern University, Nanjing, China, Post Code: 210096), GONG Cheng (Tiansheng Harbor Power Generation Co. Ltd., Nantong, Jiangsu Province, China, Post Code: 226000) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2003, 18(5). — 507 ~ 511

Iso-micro increase approach and dynamic planning are two methods of optimized dispatching of power plant loads currently in common use. After a comparison of the above two methods the authors have pointed out their defects in the actual dispatching of plant loads. On this basis an intelligent decision-making strategy is proposed to reduce the cost of power generation, taking advantage of the actual experience gained in load dispatching. With respect to four units of 125MW plant installed at Tiansheng Harbor Power Generation Co. Ltd in Nantong City an optimized load dispatching system was developed, based on load intelligent decision-making strategy. **Key words:** load dispatching, iso-micro increase method, dynamic planning method, intelligent decision-making strategy, rules base

用于现场测量深层岩土导热系数的简化方法 = **A Simplified Method for On-site Measurement of the Thermal**