

工业锅炉给水泵的选型方法

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1 前言

随着我国工业的发展, 许多企业规模不断扩大, 作为提供动力源的锅炉也随之增加, 而在非锅炉行业的企业中精通锅炉专业的人很少, 精通锅炉辅机的人就更少, 这就给企业在锅炉辅机的选型上带来一定的困难, 为了要避免所选用的设备在实际应用中不至于出现大的偏差, 下面仅对锅炉给水泵选型提出几种简单适用的方法和注意事项。

2 锅炉给水泵参数的确定

(1) 给水泵流量计算:

$$Q = k(Q_1 + Q_2)$$

式中: Q —锅炉给水泵的流量, m^3/h ;

Q_1 — 所供锅炉最大用汽负荷时的总给水量, m^3/h ;

Q_2 — 其它用水量, 如连续排污、定期排污和减温器等, m^3/h ;

k — 备用系数 1.1 ~ 1.2。

(2) 锅炉给水泵扬程计算:

$$H = H_1 + H_2 + H_3 + H_4$$

式中: H — 锅炉给水泵扬程, m ;

H_1 — 锅炉在设计使用的压力下安全阀的开启压力, MPa ;

H_2 — 省煤器和给水管道的阻力, MPa ;

H_3 — 给水系统的最高与最低水位差, MPa ;

H_4 — 其它。

(3) 给水泵应设置备用, 当最大一台给水泵停止运行时, 其余的总流量, 应能满足所有运行锅炉在

额定蒸发量时所需给水量的 110%; 当锅炉房设有减温装置或蓄热器时, 给水泵的总流量应计入其用水量。

(4) 1 台或多台蒸汽压力相同的锅炉, 可选择两台或多台给水泵并列运行, 如果采用母管供水, 则可以选用两台泵一用一备, 然后变频供水, 这样不仅减少电能的消耗, 而且还使供水压力稳定, 虽然一次性投资相对大, 但通过变频节能措施, 一般 3 ~ 4 年就可收回投资成本。

(5) 采用汽动给水泵为事故备用泵, 其流量应能满足所有运行锅炉在额定蒸发量时所需给水量的 20% ~ 40%。只有在具备一级电力负荷的锅炉房和给水泵停止运行不会造成锅炉缺水时, 可不设置汽动给水泵, 一般工业企业的非电站锅炉房不具备这样的条件, 所以必须设置。

3 水泵选型注意事项

(1) 转动轴的密封, 尽量选用机械式密封, 特别是锅炉给水泵, 如采用填料密封虽然维修简单, 但故障率和维修频率高, 工作量大, 所以应选用机械密封, 使用寿命应大于 8 000 h。如约翰克兰的机械密封件。

(2) 水泵电机是水泵运行的动力源, 如电机发生故障, 则水泵就无法运行, 所以电机在结构形式和绝缘等级应满足安装和使用环境温度的要求, 确保电动机安全运行。

(3) 如果选用变频供水, 则选用的水泵扬程应比设计值 H 略高。因为水泵在运行 3 ~ 5 a 以后, 由于叶轮磨损及间隙的扩大, 扬程会下降 20 ~ 30 m, 所以应比 H 高出 30% 左右, 才能保证水泵多年后仍能正常供水及投入变频器的良好节能效果, 延长泵的使用寿命。

(4) 叶轮、密封环和平衡盘的材质, 应选用

HT200 或更高的材质(如 HT250 和 HT300 等)。

(5) 如果给水温度为常温,在选用时可不用特殊说明;但如果供水温度 $> 100\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$,则应在选用水泵时强调给水温度,因为高温泵和低温泵在选用材质、结构和防汽蚀功能上都会有所不同。

4 工程实例

我公司两台 25 t/h 的饱和蒸汽锅炉在选取给水泵时就是按照上述方法进行选取的。

4.1 给水泵流量

(1) 最大用汽负荷: $Q_1 = 26.1\text{ t/h}$ (根据生产工艺计算得到);

(2) 定期排污和连续排污按锅炉蒸汽流量的 13% 取用,即 $Q_2 = 3.39\text{ t/h}$;

(3) 备用系数: $k = 1.2$;

(4) 计算给水泵流量:

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= k(Q_1 + Q_2) \\ &= 1.2 \times (26 + 26 \times 13\%) \\ &= 35.26\text{ t/h} \end{aligned}$$

查水泵样本,与 35 t/h 接近的只有 30 t/h 和 46 t/h,故选用 46 t/h。

4.2 水泵扬程

(1) 锅炉在设计的使用压力下安全阀开启压力:

$$\begin{aligned} H_1 &= 1.6 \times 1.06 \\ &= 1.7\text{ MPa} \end{aligned}$$

(2) 省煤器及供水管道阻力:

$$H_2 = 0.21\text{ MPa}$$

(3) 给水系统的最高与最低水位差:

$$H_3 = 0.08\text{ MPa}$$

(4) 其它:

$$H_4 = 0$$

(5) 计算给水泵扬程:

$$\begin{aligned} H &= H_1 + H_2 + H_3 + H_4 \\ &= 173 + 21.2 + 8.8 + 0 \\ &= 203\text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

查给水泵样本,水泵扬程确定为 210 m。

4.3 水泵型号确定

根据给水泵流量 46 t/h,扬程 210 m,查锅炉给水泵样本,确定型号: DG46-30 \times 7,两台一用一备。轴封采用英国博格曼的机械密封,现已使用 2 年,设备运行状态良好。除正常检修外,没有出现任何问题。

5 结束语

工业锅炉的给水泵按上述方法可参考进行选取,不会出现大的偏差,若能详细计算更好。当然,还应对给水泵制造厂家进行实地考察,水泵制造设备的先进与否,还关系到水泵的性能是否能长期稳定的保持,这也是不容忽视的。根据笔者本人考察情况来看,国内大的水泵厂生产的水泵都不会有问题,质量也能保证,而且这些企业的销售技术人员也会对泵进行选择,只要对他们所选的泵进行一下修正就可以了。

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(何静芳 编辑)

· 书 讯 ·

能源化学(21世纪化学丛书)

本书主要介绍了能源化学在人类社会中的应用及其所起的作用,重点介绍了该领域国内外研究、进展情况及发展前景。全书共 12 章,包括能源简介、煤炭、石油、天然气、太阳能、氢能、核能、风能、生物质能、海洋能、地热能及燃料电池等。

读者对象: 能源、化学、化工、材料、环境、生物等专业大专院校师生,专业研究和技术、管理人员。

该书由陈军、陶占良编著,全书 470 千字,估价 45 元,2004 年 5 月出版。

The structure of a gas-filled heat-pipe air preheater is analyzed along with a description of its applications. By using a flat interface model it is possible to determine the effective length of a gas-filled heat pipe cooling section. Under the condition of identical initial parameters the gas-filled heat-pipe heat exchangers and those not being gas-filled are tested and the difference among the heat-pipe minimum operating-control temperature, exhaust gas temperature and heat exchange area is analyzed. The results of industrial tests and practical use indicate that under off-design operating conditions and when firing coal of high sulfur content (5% - 7%) the gas-filled heat-pipe air preheaters excel in corrosion-prevention and ash-fouling resistance performance. **Key words:** gas-filled heat pipe, air preheater, corrosion prevention, ash fouling resistance

2.8 MW 热水链条锅炉改烧水煤浆燃烧试验分析 = **The Combustion Test and Analysis of a 2.8MW Hot-water Traveling-grate Boiler Retrofitted for Firing Coal-water Slurry** [刊, 汉] / XIE Yong-gang, ZHAO Xiang (Institute of Thermal Power Engineering under the Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, China, Post Code: 310027), ZHANG Chuan-ming, WANG Feng-yin (Xinwen Mining Group Corporation, Xinwen, Shandong Province, China, Post Code: 271219) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2004, 19(3). — 309 ~ 311

Coal-water slurry is a new type of clean fuel, which enjoys very good usage prospects. Its use on a retrofitted 2.8MW hot-water boiler in the central hospital of Xinwen Mining Group Corp. is credited with a stable combustion even at low loads. The combustion process of coal-water slurry in the above-mentioned boiler is described along with an analysis of the flame center and length as well as slag-forming characteristics etc. After its retrofitting the boiler has attained a thermal efficiency of 80.04% and a combustion efficiency of 99.36%. It is noted that the secondary-air swirl intensity, atomization air pressure, slurry pressure, air feed rate and boiler load, etc have a significant impact on the combustion of the coal-water slurry, and, hence, combustion efficiency. The retrofitting of this hot-water boiler can serve as a fine example for the retrofitting of other analogous boilers. **Key words:** coal water slurry, combustion process, boiler modification and upgrading

鳞片式锅炉链条起拱问题及预紧力分析 = **An Analysis of the Humping of Fish Scale-shaped Boiler Chains and the Application of a Pretension Force** [刊, 汉] / ZHANG Yao-wen (Yantai Bing Lun Boiler Co. Ltd., Yantai, China, Post Code: 264002), WANG Xu-dong (College of Mechanical Engineering under the Xi'an University of Electronic Science & Technology, Xi'an, China, Post Code: 710071) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2004, 19(3). — 312 ~ 315

Through the solution for a catenary equation and the clarification of the rigidity relationship between the upper and lower chains the mechanics problem of humping of boiler grate chains was analyzed and discussed. On this basis a critical pretension force along with its simple assessment and control has been proposed, which can be used as a target index for the design and safe operation of front-drive boiler chains. A comparison of the two drive modes, namely, the front and rear shaft drives, has led to the conclusion that a front shaft drive is more rational for use on industrial boiler chain grates. **Key words:** fish scale-shaped chain, chain rigidity, chain pretension, catenary

一种新的流量管标定方法 = **A New Method for Calibrating Air Flow-rate Measuring Tubes** [刊, 汉] / LI Dian-xi, WANG Hong (Harbin No.703 Research Institute, Harbin, China, Post Code: 150036), WANG Shi-an, YOU Ke-quan (Naval Representative Office Resident at No.703 Research Institute) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2004, 19(3). — 316 ~ 317

Key words: aerodynamic test rig, air flow-rate measuring tube, calibration, equipment

工业锅炉给水泵选型的方法 = **Type Selection Method for the Feedwater Pumps of Industrial Boilers** [刊, 汉] / LIU Xue-hai, YAN Feng-zhen (Equipment Engineering Department, Wondersun Milk Products Industrial Co. Ltd., Harbin, China, Post Code: 150090) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2004, 19(3). — 318 ~ 319

Key words: industrial boiler, feedwater pump, type selection