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脉动供燃料燃烧技术及各参数影响研究

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摘 要: 研究了一个采用脉动供燃料燃烧方式的射流扩散火焰,利用直接摄像技术观察分析了在不同工况参数下的火焰特征及其变 化规律,包括富燃时间份额、平均雷诺数和管道连接状况等,分析了各参数的影响和共振工况下的火焰特征。结果表明,富燃时间份额在70%~90%范围内火焰呈现较规则的贫富燃交替结构,在共振频率时更加清晰,70%~80%时火焰长度最长,交替结构最规则;在更低的富燃时间份额时,共振频率下火焰根部出现崩溃性混合和湍流且火焰升起,其值愈低湍动愈强,在其它频率下保持附着,而长度变短,在55%~60%时长度最短。管道连接状况也影响火焰脉动特性。共振频率下,平均雷诺数增大火焰可在较高富燃时间份额下升起,其它频率下火焰始终附着。

关 键 词: 脉动供燃料燃烧; 低 NO_x 燃烧; 火焰特征; 交替 火焰结构

中图分类号: TK16 文献标识码: A

1 引言

工业生产中的主要污染物 NO_x 大部分来自于一些高温加热过程,比如钢铁、玻璃、陶瓷、冶金等行业所用燃烧天然气的锻造窑炉、融化窑炉等。在降低 NO_x 污染的方法中,低 NO_x 燃烧技术是最主要并较经济的措施,如烟气再循环、分级燃烧等技术。为进一步提高天然气燃烧的环保性和经济性,美国 AIR LIQUIDE 研究中心和 Gas Technology Institute (GTI) 提出一种基于脉动供燃料燃烧(Oscillating Combustion)原理的新技术,通过一个控制阀调节燃气流量脉动变化,在炉膛内形成贫富燃区域交替分布的火焰结构,可实现低 NO_x 燃烧 $[1^{-2}]$ 。 随后,GTI 和 Air Liquide 等单位合作开发,进行了多次实验室和现场试验,结果表明该燃烧技术可以实现 NO_x 减排 65% ~75%;传热效率提高 13%;运行费用低,易与其它低 NO_x 技术相结合等,具有广阔的应用前

景^[3~4]。 该技术也得到了美国能源部的项目基金支持^[9],拟在钢铁、玻璃等行业中推广。

脉动供燃料燃烧技术(以下称 OCT)原理、系统组成和发展状况参见文献[7]。本文作者及合作者曾就该燃烧方式在不同脉动频率工况下的火焰类型和特征进行了一些初步研究^{7~9},在此基础上本文将在其它各参数变化时脉动供燃料燃烧火焰的特征进一步分析研究,以期掌握不同工况下火焰特征的变化规律。其中主要参数有脉动频率、幅度、富燃时间份额(duty cycle)管道连接状况等。

2 试验装置系统

考察一个处于开放空间采用脉动供燃料燃烧方式的环流扩散火焰,采用直接摄像的手段观察在富燃时间份额、燃气雷诺数和管道连接情况等不同工况参数下火焰特征的变化。

OCT 火焰试验系统如图 1 所示,由燃气/空气管道、电磁阀与流量控制系统、环流燃烧器和摄像装置等部分组成。采用电磁阀作为流量脉动控制阀。

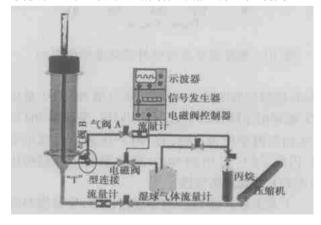


图 1 OCT 火焰试验装置系统

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燃气采用丙烷气体。电磁阀只能提供开闭两种状态不能连续调节流量大小,所以燃气管道分为两路,一路直接经流量计连续供应,一路经电磁阀和流量计提供流量脉动变化的燃气供应,两路在燃烧器下部T型连接处汇合,由中间燃气管上升。空气由空气压缩机提供,从燃气管周围环流道流出,形成空气环流扩散燃烧。

如图 1 所示, 电磁阀后有 T 型连接使得两路燃气汇合。只采用一路脉动燃气时有两种连接情况, 关闭连续燃气流量计后的气阀 A 而打开 T 型接口处气阀 B 时(以下称 A 情况), AB 间这段连续流量的管道空腔会影响燃气脉动特性, 从而影响火焰特征; 把 T 型接口处气阀 B 关掉时气流脉动情况则又不同(以下称 B 情况)。实际应用一定要维持一定的连续流量以保证燃烧稳定性, 但本实验为了清晰地观察火焰脉动特征, 在没有说明时只采用脉动燃气, 并采用 B 连接方式。

燃气喷管内径 5 mm, 从管口到电磁阀长度为 1660 mm, 外围设置内径为 100 mm 的圆筒, 上端出口处成 1: 2 渐缩喷嘴以提供均匀平稳的空气环流, 空气流速保持为 0.1 m/s。燃烧器周围设置边长 480 mm, 高 2 m 的方形围屏, 把燃烧器及其上方火焰区域罩住, 用微孔毡帘遮在周围以避免室内空气流动的干扰, 拍摄窗处用铁丝网帘以透光。火焰前方一定距离处设置直接摄像装置。

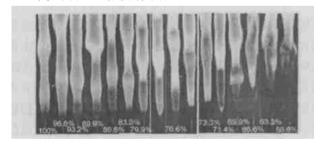


图 2 33 Hz 不同富燃时间份额火焰局部特征

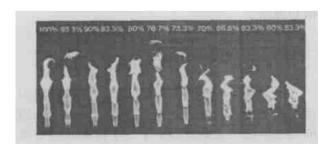


图 3 33 Hz 不同富燃时间份额火焰整体特征

3 富燃时间份额的影响

富燃时间份额是一个周期内流量大于均值的时间份额。B连接方式下富燃时间份额为 50%时,在接近系统共振频率的 33 Hz 和 119 Hz 附近,火焰呈剧烈湍动混合并升起离开管口,且变短变厚,在其他频率如 45 Hz 下火焰直长稳定呈现规则的贫富燃交替结构 17^{-8} 。首先研究共振情况下脉动频率 f=33 Hz 时(Re=791),不同富燃时间份额下火焰局部特征如图 2 所示(曝光时间 1/125 s),火焰整体特征如图 3 所示(曝光时间 1/4 000 s):

富燃时间份额对火焰脉动特性有着重要影响。在较高富燃时间份额下(大于90%)火焰脉动程度较低,接近稳定火焰特征,100%的富燃时间份额即是稳态工况。随着富燃时间份额降低至90%以下,火焰渐渐体现出脉动特征,如图所示在70%~90%之间时,火焰的形状和亮度都呈较明显的交替阶段状分布,显示了贫富燃周期性交替分布形态。还可看到火焰中各区域间的连接部分。

只采用脉动燃料时,在每周期中电磁阀关闭的时间,管内燃气由于惯性而保持短时间继续上冲,接着管内气压降低而回吸。所以在每个燃气脉冲中断后就有一个低浓度低速度的火焰段,如图中每节火焰亮度最高部分下面连接的较暗区域。接着下一个燃气脉冲又推出一个高浓度高亮度的火焰段,并随着向下游发展较暗区域的长度被压短,明暗区域亮度差逐渐减小,这是贫富燃区域之间逐渐趋于混合。

该共振工况下富燃时间份额较低时,火焰不稳定,在70%时管口火焰底部出现跳动,时而升起,火焰的交替结构开始扭曲,长度变短。继续降低富燃时间份额,管口出现剧烈湍流和崩溃混合现象,如同声激振燃烧共振工况¹⁰,使得交替结构完全混合淹没,火焰剧烈湍动升起离开管口,长度变短,如富燃时间份额 66.6%以下的火焰。富燃时间份额越低火焰湍动越剧烈,脉动性越强。

在另一个共振频率 f= 119 Hz 工况下,火焰特征随富燃时间份额的变化如图 4 所示 (Re= 835,曝光时间 1/4 000 s)。可以看出类似的特征和变化趋势,富燃时间份额在 76% ~90% 范围内火焰中贫富燃交替结构较明显规则,与 33Hz 时相比,火焰交替结构更加细密,此为频率较高脉冲周期较短的原因。

?1994-2016 China Academic Journal Electronic Publish 富燃时间份额 73.4% 时即出现崩溃混合和火焰湍

动升起的现象。

脉动频率为 f=45 Hz 时,不同富燃时间份额下 火焰特征如图 5 所示 (Re = 835, 曝光时间 1/4~000s)。在该频率下不同富燃时间份额时火焰始终保持 附着管口,没有出现管口的湍流和崩溃混合。其值 在85%以下时火焰呈现明暗交替结构,直到36%时 火焰长度都很长,继续减小富燃时间份额火焰开始 变短,但始终保持附着。

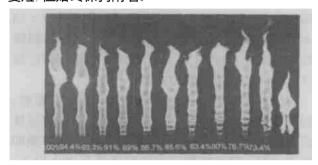


图 4 119 Hz 不同富燃时间份额下火焰特征

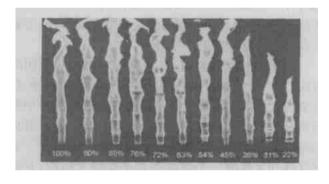


图 5 45 Hz 不同富燃时间份额下火焰特征

平均雷诺数对火焰特征的影响

在非共振频率情况下,提高雷诺数会增加火焰 长度和贫富燃区域厚度, 而在共振情况下雷诺数的 大小还影响火焰稳定性,提高雷诺数使得火焰更趋 于升起而更稳定。在共振频率下,不同雷诺数相对 应的火焰升起临界富燃时间份额不同,雷诺数越高 火焰可以在较高的富燃时间份额下升起,而低雷诺 数火焰升起需要更低的富燃时间份额,如图 6 火焰 附着性曲线所示。

不同管道连接状况下火焰特征

5.1 采用 A 连接方式

21采用A连接方式时,AB段管道相当于

冲腔,影响系统振动特性,从而也影响火焰脉动特 征。AB 管道的缓冲和气体振荡作用,使得电磁阀开 启时部分燃气缓冲储存其中,关闭时又返冲回来,这 样管内燃气具有较大惯性脉动变缓。

B连接方式下脉动频率在 18 Hz 以下时火焰不 能稳定维持,在33Hz和119Hz附近存在两个火焰 湍动升起的共振频率范围, 而 A 连接方式下在较低 频率在 1~2 Hz 时火焰仍能维持, 在 24 Hz 附近有一 个共振频率范围, 火焰同样剧烈湍动升起长度变短。 其他火焰特征类似,出现的频率范围不同。

5.2 改变喷管长度

采用 B 连接方式电磁阀后管长减半时, 脉动频 率在9 Hz 以下火焰不稳定, 在33 Hz 和90 Hz 附近 存在两个火焰湍动升起的共振状态。其它火焰特征 类似, 频率范围不同。 电磁阀移至管口附近时, 火焰 能够在低至 1.5 Hz 的频率下不熄灭, 这是因为没有 了管内燃气振荡作用,而且因管径小,阀关闭时火焰 能在管内维持一段时间直至下一个燃气脉冲重新燃 起,存在一个火焰湍动升起的频率范围。

可见燃气管道的连接状况影响系统的振动特 性,与流量脉动频率相耦合而影响火焰脉动的特性。

6 增加连续供应燃料的影响

当脉动燃气中再加入连续流量时, 火焰脉动因 连续流量的存在而减轻,其中连续流量与脉动流量 的比值影响脉动幅度,也是一个重要参数。此比值 大则火焰脉动程度弱,比值小则脉动性强。当连续 流量和脉动流量同时供应时,在较低脉动频率下火 焰也呈现离散的片断, 而增高频率火焰比较直长稳 定,在某些频率下也出现湍动甚至升起现象。总的 来看火焰脉动特征与上述完全脉动工况下类似,只 是连续流量的存在使得脉动特征被部分淹没而不太 清晰和强烈。

共振工况下火焰特征

为了更加详细考察共振频率下火焰特征,对 A 连接方式下 24 Hz 共振工况下的火焰进行了更加详 细的观察。图7为共振频率下三个富燃时间份额时 火焰特征,每6张图像具有时间连续性,可以观察到 火焰结构时间发展序列(Re = 835, 曝光时间 1/125

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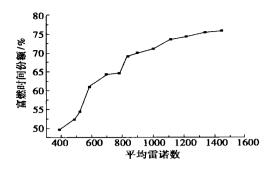


图 6 火焰附着性曲线

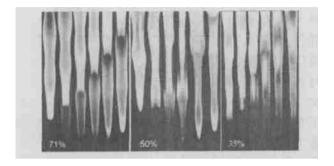


图 7 A 连接 24 Hz 时不同富燃时间份额火焰序列

改变富燃时间份额火焰特征 变化趋势与 B 情 况下类似,可观察其时间发展历程。 富燃时间份额 为71%时,火焰呈规则的贫富燃交替结构。火焰中 亮度最高部分是气阀开启时高速燃气脉冲的尾部, 从此至上面与较暗部分交接处是一个富燃脉冲区 域。该高亮度尾部不但燃气浓度高,还因下面燃气 流速低而使周围空气卷吸进入形成较好混合,所以 亮度最高。尾部下端较细并有收缩形状,显示了空 气吸入现象。富燃段的其它部分因为没有空气吸入 混合而亮度稍次。高亮度尾端下面连接的是贫燃 段,火焰较暗,形成明显的交接结构。 气阀关闭时管 内燃气惯性流出速度较低,所以该火焰段长度较短, 渐渐过渡到下一个富燃段。这些明暗交替的火焰结 构就是燃烧 NO_x 降低而传热效率提高的机理。在 较低富燃时间份额则火焰出现湍流和混合,直至升 起,交替结构淹没。

在 24 Hz 共振频率下不同富燃时间份额火焰长度的 变 化 如图 8 所示。可见在 富燃时间份额为 $70\% \sim 80\%$ 范围内火焰长度最长而火焰内交替结构 也最为规则; 而在 $55\% \sim 60\%$ 之间火焰长度最短, 此时火焰升起。

雷诺数对火焰特征的影响如图 9 所示。在 71%富燃时间份额下火焰具有规则的交替结构,较 大雷诺数使得交替结构更长更厚;在 50% 富燃时间份额下提高雷诺数使得火焰趋于升起,湍动混合更强烈,交替结构淹没,但火焰较为稳定,雷诺数过低时火焰不太稳定;在 38% 富燃时间份额时中等雷诺数下火焰即强烈湍动混合升起,较低雷诺数下火焰不太稳定。

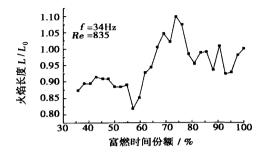


图 8 24 Hz 不同富燃时间份额火焰长度

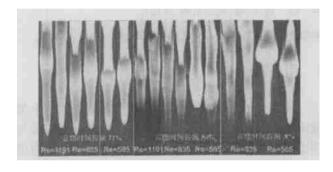


图 9 24 Hz 不同 Re 不同富燃时间份额的火焰特征

8 结 论

- (1) 富燃时间份额在 90%以上时火焰接近稳定工况特征,在 70%~90%范围时火焰内部呈现较规则的贫富燃交替结构,尤其是在共振频率时更加清晰。继续降低富燃时间份额,在共振频率下火焰根部出现崩溃混合和湍动且火焰升起,其值愈低湍动愈强,在其它频率下火焰则能继续保持稳定附着,仅长度随富燃时间份额减小而变短。富燃时间份额在70%~80%范围火焰长度最长,内部交替结构也最规则,在 55%~60%长度最短火焰升起。
- (2) 若管道连接状况不同,则管腔的缓冲和气体震荡作用而影响火焰的脉动特性。
- (3) 增加连续流量时火焰具有类似脉动特性,只是部分淹没减弱。
- (4) 共振频率下, 平均雷诺数增大使得火焰更趋于升起并更稳定, 可在较高富燃时间份额下升起,

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度低于 140 W/cm² 时, 三角形试件(3 号和 4号)的热阻小于正方形试件(1 号和 2 号)的热阻, 但是当热流密度高于 140 W/cm² 时, 4 个试件的热阻相差较小, 而且 4 个试件的单位截面面积的传热极限(曲线的最右方一点)也相差较小。这是因为, 脉动热管的运行动力有 3 种: 重力、表面张力和脉动力。当热流密度较低时, 脉动力相对不高, 表面张力的影响不可忽略, 而三角形通道的表面张力高于正方形的表面张力, 因此热阻小; 当热流密度高于 140 W/cm² 时, 脉动力增强, 相对有很强的脉动力时, 表面张力的影响可以忽略, 而对于 4 个试件来说, 在热流密度相同时, 脉动力也相差不大, 因此热阻和单位面积的传热极限基本相近。对于通道形状相同但大小不同的热管, 热阻和单位截面传热极限比较相近。

5 结 论

- (1) 脉动热管的运行热阻明显低于铝板的导热 热阻,相对于传统热管,脉动热管可以微型化,因此 对于电子冷却来说,脉动热管是一种十分有效的散 热技术。
 - (2) 脉动热管存在一个传热极限, 加热量超过

传热极限,加热段烧干,脉动热管的热阻急剧上升。

- (3) 脉动热管的运行存在两种运行机理: 重力和表面张力作用下没有脉动效应的运行和在重力、表面张力和脉动力作用下有脉动效应的运行。发生脉动时传热极限明显提高, 这就是脉动热管相对于常规热管的优点所在。观察表明, 脉动现象只有在较大的充灌率下才能发生。
- (4) 存在最佳的充灌率(50%)和最佳倾角(50°),在最佳的充灌率和最佳倾角下运行的热管, 其传热极限最高,在高热流密度下传热热阻最低。
- (5) 当热流密度较小时,三角形通道的脉动热管要优于正方形通道的脉动热管,但当热流密度较大时,通道形状对热阻和单位截面传热极限影响不大,通道大小对热管的热性能影响很小。

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也增加火焰长度。在其它频率下增大雷诺数会增大火焰长度,并保持附着。

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whole system. Key words: solid oxide, fuel cell, gas turbine, combined power generation.

湿度对 HAT 循环燃烧室旋流扩散燃烧特性的影响=The Influence of Humidity on the Swirl Diffusion-combustion Characteristics in a Humid Air Turbine (HAT) Cycle Combustor [刊,汉] / ZHOU Jian-guang, ZANG Shusheng, WENG Shi-lie (College of Mechanical & Power Engineering under the Shanghai Jiaotong University, Shanghai, China, Post Code: 200030) //Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2004, 19(4). — 363 ~ 366, 391.

A turbulent Reynolds stress model and a laminar small flame model are used to study the influence of humidity on combustion characteristics. A numerical simulation was conducted of a methane diffusion-combustion process in the swirler-equipped combustor of a humid air turbine (HAT) cycle gas turbine. The distribution states of temperature profile, velocity field and NO constituent elements in the combustor are compared for four different air humidity values (0, 100, 200, 300 g/kg [DA]) along with an analysis of the influence of humidity on diffusion combustion characteristics in the HAT cycle combustor. It has been found that moisture addition can lead to a reduction in combustor temperature, a more uniform distribution of temperature and a drastic lowering of NO concentration in the combustor as well as a reduction in the length of a return flow zone. **Key words**: combustor, diffusion combustion, humid air combustion, simulation of combustion.

燃料稀释对富氧空气/甲烷扩散火焰中氮氧化物生成的影响=Impact of Fuel Dilution on the Formation of NO_x in an Oxygen-rich air/ Methane Diffusion Flame [刊,汉]/ ZHAO Dai-qing, FENG Yao-xun, LIU Qing-cai (Guangzhou Institute of Energy Conversion under the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Guangzhou, China, Post Code; 510070), H Yamashita (Department of Mechanical Informatics & Systems, Graduate School of Engineering, under the Nagoya University, Nagoya, Japan, Post Code; 464-8603)// Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power.—2004, 19(4).—367~371,420.

The present study is aimed at revealing the NO_X formation mechanism in an oxygen-rich combustion process. NO_X suppression mechanism is also investigated with the oxygen-rich flame characteristics being taken account of. With a counterflow diffusion flame serving as an object of research the impact of fuel dilution on the NO_X formation in an oxygen-rich air/methane diffusion flame was studied with the help of a fully developed elementary reaction-dynamics model. The diluent being used is N_2 or CO_2 . It is found that with the variation of concentration of dilution constituent elements in fuel there emerged a marked change in flame structure and NO formation mechanism. It is also discovered that with an increase in the concentration of diluent CO_2 the emission index of NO decreases monotonically and the latter index may reach a maximum value when N_2 is used as a diluent. **Key words:** counter-flow diffusion flame, fuel dilution, NO_X , numerical analysis.

脉动供燃料燃烧技术及各参数影响研究—A Study of Combustion Technology Featuring the Pulsating Feed of Fuel and the Influence Exerted by Various Parameters [刊,汉] / ZHAO Hai-liang, LI Yan, YOU Chang-fu, et al (National Key Laboratory of Clean Combustion of Coal under the Tsinghua University, Beijing, China, Post Code; 100084) //Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2004, 19(4). — 372~375, 415.

A jet-flow diffusion flame based on the adoption of a pulsating fuel-feed combustion mode is investigated. By making use of a direct photographing technique the characteristics and variation mechanism of the flame are observed and analyzed under various operating conditions and parameters. They include: fuel-rich combustion-time share, average Reynolds number and pipe connecting conditions, etc. The impact of various parameters and the flame characteristics under resonant operating conditions are also analyzed. It was found that with the fuel-rich combustion-time share in the range of 70% -90% the flame would assume a more or less regular fuel-rich and fuel-lean alternative structure with a clearer picture being observed during resonant frequencies. At a duty cycle of 70% - 80% the flame has a maximum length and the alternative structure assumes a most regular form. At a still lower duty cycle of fuel-rich combustion-time share there emerged under a resonant frequency a collapsed mixing and turbulent flow at the root of the flame accompanied by a flame

lift-off. The lower the resonant frequency, the stronger the turbulence. At other frequency values the flame remains at tached and has a shorter length with the shortest length appearing at 50% to 60% of duty cycle. The condition of piping connection can also influence the pulsating characteristics of the flame. Under resonant frequencies and with an increase in average Reynolds number the flame may lift off at a relatively high fuel-rich combustion-time share while under other frequencies the flame will remain attached all the time. **Key words:** combustion with a pulsating fuel feed, low NO $_X$ combustion, flame characteristics, flame alternative structure.

"旋转型气—液雾化喷嘴"流量特性的实验研究—Experimental Investigation of the Flow Characteristics of a Swirl-type Gas-liquid Atomization Spray Nozzle [刊,汉] / GONG Jing-song, FU Wei-biao (Department of Engineering Mechanics, Tsinghua University, Beijing, China, Post Code: 100084) //Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2004, 19(4). — 376~379.

The atomization mechanism of various types of pneumatic spray nozzles was analyzed. On this basis proposed is an innovative atomization spray nozzle, the so-called swirl-type gas-liquid atomization spray nozzle. Its air-to-liquid mass flow rate ratio (ALR) during hot-state tests is 4% - 6% (atomized by compressed air). A systematic study was conducted of its flow factor with main attention being focused on the influence of nozzle structural parameters, ALR and liquid viscosity on the flow factor. Through experimental measurements and fitting a mathematical expression of the nozzle flow factor is obtained, which can serve as a guide for the spray nozzle design. **Key words:** spray nozzle, flow factor, air-to-liquid mass flow rate ratio.

惯性分离器内气固两相流雷诺应力数值模拟—Numerical Simulation of Reynolds Stresses of Gas-solid Two-phase Flows in an Inertial Separator [刊, 汉] / WANG Hai-gang, LIU Shi, JIANG Fan (Institute of Engineering Thermophysics under the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China, Post Code: 100080) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2004, 19(4). — 380~383.

A detailed numerical study was conducted of the gas-solid inertial separation process in a circulating fluidized bed. A Reynolds stress model is used to serve as a turbulent flow model with the object of study being the gas-solid two-phase flow in a U-shaped separator. To truthfully describe the collision process between solid particles and a separator wall surface, a particle trajectory model was adopted to simulate solid particles. In addition to the introduction of the influence of the wall surface roughness, the diffusion action of the solid particles in turbulent flows and the mutual collision between particles have also been taken into account. The influence of different inlet speeds and quantity of separator dampers on particle separation efficiency and fluid pressure drop has been calculated through the use of simulations. The calculation results have given not only the structural features of the gas-solid two-phase flows in the separator, but also shown the relationship between the separator efficiency and pressure drop on the one hand and inlet main flow speeds and separator structural parameters on the other. **Key words:** Reynolds stress model, inertial separator, particle trajectory model.

多孔介质往复流动燃烧的一维数值模拟=One-dimensional Numerical Simulation of Reciprocating-flow Combustion in Porous Media [刊, 汉] / MA Shi-hu, XIE Mao-zhao, DENG Yang-bo (Power Engineering Department, Dalian University of Science & Technology, Dalian, China, Post Code: 116024) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2004, 19(4). — 384~388.

A one-dimensional mathematical model was set up to simulate the reciprocating-flow combustion in porous media. In this system combustible premixed gases change their direction periodically, and flow into a combustor from two ends. It is assumed that gas phase and solid phase exist in a state of local thermal equilibrium and the influence of radiation heat exchange has also been taken into account. A mathematical solution is obtained by using a finite volume scheme. By way of a huge quantity of numerical calculations investigated was the impact of major operating parameters on the temperature distribution and reaction characteristics of the combustion system. As for such parameters one can list; half cycle, flow speed, equivalence ratio, heat losses, attenuation factor of porous media and their heat capacity. The calculation results are qualitatively in fairly good agreement with experimental results. Key words: porous media, reciprocating, super adi-