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300 MW 机组排污膨胀器的事故分析及改造

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摘 要:分析了 1台 300 MW 机组定期排污膨胀器在运行中严重超压和排汽口严重带水的事故原因,通过计算及结构分析认为,其膨胀器结构不合理、容积不够和排汽口截面过小等是造成定期排污膨胀器在运行中严重超压和排汽口严重带水的事故原因。针对分析的结果,对排污膨胀器进行尺寸及结构上的改造,完成改造后,经过 3 年多的稳定运行表明,改造成果显著,并可在同类机组中推广使用。

关 键 词:膨胀器;临界速度;扩容;小孔喷射

中图分类号: TK223. 6

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1 前 言

DR-15型定期排污膨胀器是鹤岗发电有限责任公司300 MW 机组的定型配套设备,设计压力为1.03 MPa, 膨胀器在运行中经常超压,在全负荷工况时,实际压力高达2.3~2.5 MPa,直接威胁着人身和设备的安全,而且设备的排放口严重带水,污染环境。为此,我们对设备的事故原因进行分析,并重新进行改造设计,确保设备安全运行。

2 事故原因

額岗发电有限责任公司两台 DR-15 型定期排 污膨胀器,运行情况相同,选择 1 号机组为例,检查 膨胀器内部,发现排出口处水迹严重,防冲板磨损及 变形严重,排污膨胀器内壁有多处水流冲刷痕迹。 经分析认为:(1)该膨胀器结构不合理,下部空间没 有充分利用,局部短路,排污水没有充分扩容膨胀; (2)原设计没有对锅炉各部分排污量及参数进行计 算,造成膨胀器容积不足;(3)膨胀器排汽口截面太 小,致使蒸气排不出去,造成阻力增大、压力升高并 严重带水。以上是造成设备不能正常运行的原因。

3 排污膨胀器的设计参数选择

3.1 机组排污量计算

电厂排污系统没有设置流量测量仪表,排污时

阀门全开。根据鹤岗发电有限责任公司提供的原始数据,按管道的通流能力计算(见文献[3]),可计算出各管道的排污量和参数,见表 1。

表 1 管道通流能力计算汇总表

		*5 /士	
		数 值	
	汽包	下集箱	5%
	紧急放水	定期排污	启动旁路
汽包(集箱)压力 P/MPa	20.8 4.0	21.3	4. 0
介质温度 t/ [℃]	饱和温度	饱和温度	300
管道内径 $D_{ m n}/$ mm	88	40	201
管道总长度 L/ mm	109	50	_
管道摩擦阻力系数 ^ξ λ	33.85	37.91	_
管道局部总阻力系数 ^ξ j	7	18.5	_
管道总阻力系数 ^ξ z	40.85	56. 41	_
管道出入口标高差 △H/m	60	8	_
垂直管段阻力系数 ^ξ ch	20.6	8	_
管道终端压力 P_2 /MPa	3. 85 1. 25	3. 43	_
管道质量流速 m/(kg°m ⁻²	10.507 (.50	5 10 720	
s^{-1}	12 597 6 58	5 10 729	_
管道终端流速 W ₂ /m°s ⁻¹	302. 5 144.	3 305.1	_
管道通流能力 <i>G/</i> t° h ⁻¹	227. 8 119.	1 48.5	51

锅炉运行时事故疏水量为 227.8 t/h, 定期排污量为 48.5 t/h, 当事故放水与定期排污同时进行时, 最大疏水量为 276.3 t/h, 这种工况是膨胀器的最大负荷。5%启动旁路与上述疏水不同时进行, 其它疏水量较少且参数较低, 其闪蒸率很小, 大部分从排水处流出, 故可不计算。

3.2 设计参数确定

设备的工作温度取注入膨胀器各路工质中温度较高者,即锅炉运行压力下的饱和温度 360 $^{\circ}$ 为设计温度。膨胀器的工作压力随着注入负荷的变化而变化,所以工作压力以同时注入最大量的可能性考虑。选定锅炉事故放水与定期排污同时进行,即合计疏水量 276.3 $_{t}$ $_{t}$ 为设计点。膨胀器的工作压力与容积有很大关系,容积愈大,工作压力愈低,通过经济性比较和通流能力计算,选定膨胀器正常工作

压力为 0.6 MPa, 最高工作压力选定 0.8 MPa 是安全合理的。

3.3 排汽口尺寸的选择

原设备排汽管尺寸为 DN500, 在上述最大疏水条件下,管内流速已超出临界流速,使容器运行压力升高。同时由于管内流速高,扩容不完全,致使排出口严重带水。改进设计排汽口增大至 DN700。此时,管内在临界流速下,通流能力可达 415 t/h,容器内压力可达 0.8 MPa。因此,在现有最大排放量为276.3 t/h 时,管内流速远低于临界流速,容器压力也低于0.8 MPa。此时,闪蒸的蒸汽能顺利排出,带水率很小。

3.4 排污膨胀器容积计算

经计算,当膨胀器工作压力为 0.6 MPa 时,疏水能充分扩容和闪蒸,此时容器的容积需 29 m^3 ,按计算确定膨胀器的容积为 30 m^3 。

4 膨胀器结构改造

改造前、后的设备对比见图 1 和图 2。 具体说明如下:

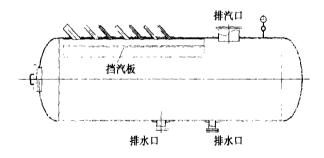
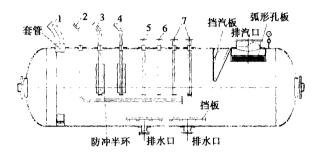


图1 改造前设备

- (1)改造前设备疏水口均设置在膨胀器顶部,离排汽口很近,没有充分利用下部空间,且造成局部短路,汽水未完全扩容。改造后的设备把疏水管安放在容器中心,充分利用整个空间。
- (2) 为加速介质闪蒸和扩容速度,疏水管由原单管注入改为小孔喷射,促使介质迅速分散扩容。同时,在定排和连排注入口设置不锈钢防冲环,防止直接射向内壁。
- (3) 由于排入膨胀器内的介质温度较高,且急进、急停频繁,为避免接管和简体连接处的温差应力过大,各疏水管采用套筒式接管。

- (4) 排出口附近设有挡汽板,增加介质在膨胀器内的停留时间,让其充分闪蒸;排出口处设有弧形孔板,以减少或消除排汽口带水。
- (5) 膨胀器 壳体内由原 Φ 1 832 \times 16, 改为 Φ 2 240 \times 20, 总长 8 420, 容积为 30 m^3 , 承压壳体材料选用 20 g 。
- (6) 在膨胀器排水口设置挡板,避免汽水混合物直接从排水口冲出,使排污水稳定地汇入地沟。



1-锅炉启动排放5%, φ210×9, 开孔率 ξ=1.2; 2-锅炉应急放 水φ108×10,开孔率 ξ=1.2; 3-定期排污φ133×10,开孔率 ξ=1.3; 4-连续旁路放水φ108×10,开孔率 ξ=1.2; 5-热网疏水φ76×6, 开孔率 ξ=1.2; 6-生水加热器启动疏水φ76×6,开孔率 ξ=1.2; 7-低压疏水备用口φ89×6,开孔率 ξ=1

图 2 改造后设备

5 结束语

定期排污膨胀器通过改造,增大了容积,改善了内部结构,把原有的单管注入改为小孔喷射,既加速了液体的膨胀和闪蒸速度,又防止了单管注入对容器壁面的冲击,有效地改善了疏水扩容效果,使容器稳定在工作压力以下安全运行。由于加大排汽面积,排汽带水率很小,保护了环境。改造设备投入使用已有3年多,使用情况良好,用户十分满意。该公司已经对2号机组的膨胀器作同样的改造,可在同类300MW机组中推广。

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The classification and layout schemes of supplementary-firing burner units for gas-steam combined cycle heat-recovery boilers are described, and the design and construction features of an in-built supplementary-firing burner unit operating on gas fuel analyzed. A method for calculating the major parameters of the above-mentioned unit and the composition of a supplementary firing system are given. In addition, a correction formula for calculating the theoretical consumption of oxygen is proposed and the main factors affecting maximum supplementary-firing fuel consumption are indicated. Also given is the calculation method and formula for determining the maximum supplementary-firing fuel consumption. The information given above may serve as a guide during the design and type selection of supplementary-firing burner units as well as the design of heat recovery boilers. **Key words:** supplementary firing, supplementary-firing burner unit, combined cycle, heat recovery boiler

300 MW 机组排污膨胀器的事故分析及改造=Failure Analysis and Modification of the Blow-down Flash Tank of a 300 MW Unit [刊,汉] / JIN Chun-nan, HE fu-dong, et al (Harbin No. 703 Research Institute, Harbin, China, Post Code: 150036), MAN Guo-dong (Shuangyashan Electric Power Plant, Shuangyashan, China, Post Code: 155136) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2004, 19(5). —537~538

The periodic blow-down flash tank of a 300MW unit suffered serious overpressure and serious carry-over of water at an steam exhaust port during its operation. Through calculations and a structural analysis the causes of the failure were identified as irrational structure and insufficient volume of the flash tank as well as an excessively small section area of the steam exhaust port. In light of the results of failure analysis it was decided to change the flash tank dimensions and structure. Three years of stable operation after completion of the flash tank modification indicate that the implemented changes have brought about excellent results, showing promise of its prospective wide application in other analogous units. **Key words:** expansion tank, critical speed, flashing, small hole injection

热流量计量分析与应用 = Analysis and Application of Heat Energy Flux Metering [刊,汉] / FENG Dian-yi (Liaoning Engineering Institute, Jinzhou, China, Post Code: 121001), XU Bo (Power Engineering College under the Shanghai University of Science & Technology, Shanghai, China, Post Code: 200093) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2004, 19(5). —539~541

The principle and method of heat energy flux metering is expounded for a closed steam circulation system. Within a certain range a mathematical model was set up for calculating the heat energy flux of superheated steam and condensate. Calculation formulas and a metering method are presented for the actually consumed heat energy by end-users in a closed circulation system, making the metering of heat energy flux tend to be more rational. The application of this heat-energy metering method will promote the rational consumption and considerable savings of energy in industrial enterprises. **Key words:** heat energy flux, calculation formula, mathematical model, closed circulation system

浅析吹风气余热回收锅炉的运行—Brief Commentary on the Operation of a Heat Recovery Boiler by Utilizing Blown-in High-temperature Air [刊,汉] / CHEN Tian-shui, SUI Guang-ke, JIAN Yu-fen (Thermal Power Plant Affiliated to Lunan Chemical Fertilizer Factory, Tengzhou, Shandong Province, China, Post Code: 277527) //Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2004, 19(5). —542~543

The basic structure of a Q75/900-25-3. 82/450 heat recovery boiler is presented, which operates by utilizing blown-in high-temperature air. Some problems in operation are analyzed along with a description of load adjustment and economic benefits being achieved. **Key words:** blown-in air, waste heat recovery, vibration