

热电(冷)联产系统的优化性能

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摘 要: 依据有限时间热力学原理导出了不可逆热电联产和热电(冷)联产系统在系统最大烟输出时的基本优化关系, 确定了热电(冷)联产系统优化参数和优化构形选取范围, 得到了供热(制冷)和发电间的匹配优化特性, 通过数值算例得出不同参数对系统性能影响的规律。所得结论可为热电(冷)联产系统的优化设计和最佳工况选择等提供理论依据。

关 键 词: 有限时间热力学; 热电(冷)系统; 参数优化; 构形优化

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1 前 言

热电冷联产系统基于能的梯级利用将供热、制冷和发电一体化, 作为节约能源保护环境的一项重要措施, 其中的一种系统构成是在原有热电联产系统基础上增设吸收式制冷装置, 利用供热汽轮机组的抽汽制冷, 使得整个系统不但可以发电供热还可以在夏季向用户提供空调制冷。

许多学者应用有限时间热力学理论分析吸收式制冷机优化性能, 得到了一些具有实际指导意义的结论^[1~3], Bahri Sahin 等人建立了内可逆热电联产装置的最优性能^[4], 在这些研究中都是对热电机组和吸收式制冷机组的单独分析, 实际热电联产是内不可逆循环, 而且热电冷系统中发电和供热(制冷)系统互相影响, 涉及到不同的能量形式, 分列系统优化实现不了对热电(冷)整机性能最优。

为此, 本文建立了综合考虑热电联产内不可逆性的循环以及热电(冷)装置的循环模型, 从系统角度在有限时间和有限结构材料条件下导出基本优化关系和性能极值, 通过模拟计算对发电、供热、制冷系统参数和构形优化匹配进行了研究, 分析探讨了影响热电(冷)系统性能的主要因素, 对系统优化和寻求联供系统性能提高具有指导作用。

2 热电机组参数优化

热 电 机 组 循 环 模 型
见图 1, 高温热源温度和低温热源温度分别为 T_H 和 T_L , 抽汽供热温度为 T_G , 高温侧和低温侧工质温度分别为 T_{HC} 和 T_{LC} ,

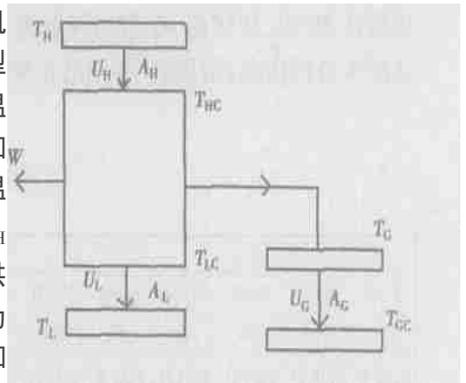


图 1 热电机组示意图

高、低温侧以及供热换热器的换热面积分别为 A_H 、 A_L 和 A_G 。换热系数分别为 U_H 、 U_L 和 U_G 。引入 I_t 表示工质循环内部不可逆大小。热电机组对外输出功率和热量是两种不同能量形式, 为此优化是在外部参数 (T_H 、 T_L 和 T_{GC}) 下确定内部参数 (T_{HC} 、 T_{LC} 和 T_G), 约束条件为机组在一定热电比下, 目标是电功率和热量烟输出之和最大。

2.1 数学模型建立

Max:

$$E_T = U_H A_H (T_H - T_{HC}) - U_L A_L (T_{LC} - T_L) - U_G A_G (T_G - T_{GC}) T_l / T_G \quad (1)$$

s. t.

$$W / Q_G = [U_H A_H (T_H - T_{HC}) - U_L A_L (T_{LC} - T_L) - U_G A_G (T_G - T_{GC})] / (U_G A_G (T_G - T_{GC})) = \omega \quad (2)$$

$$(Q_l / T_{LC} + Q_G / T_G) / (Q_H / T_{HC}) = I_t > 1 \quad (3)$$

其中: ω 为热电比倒数。

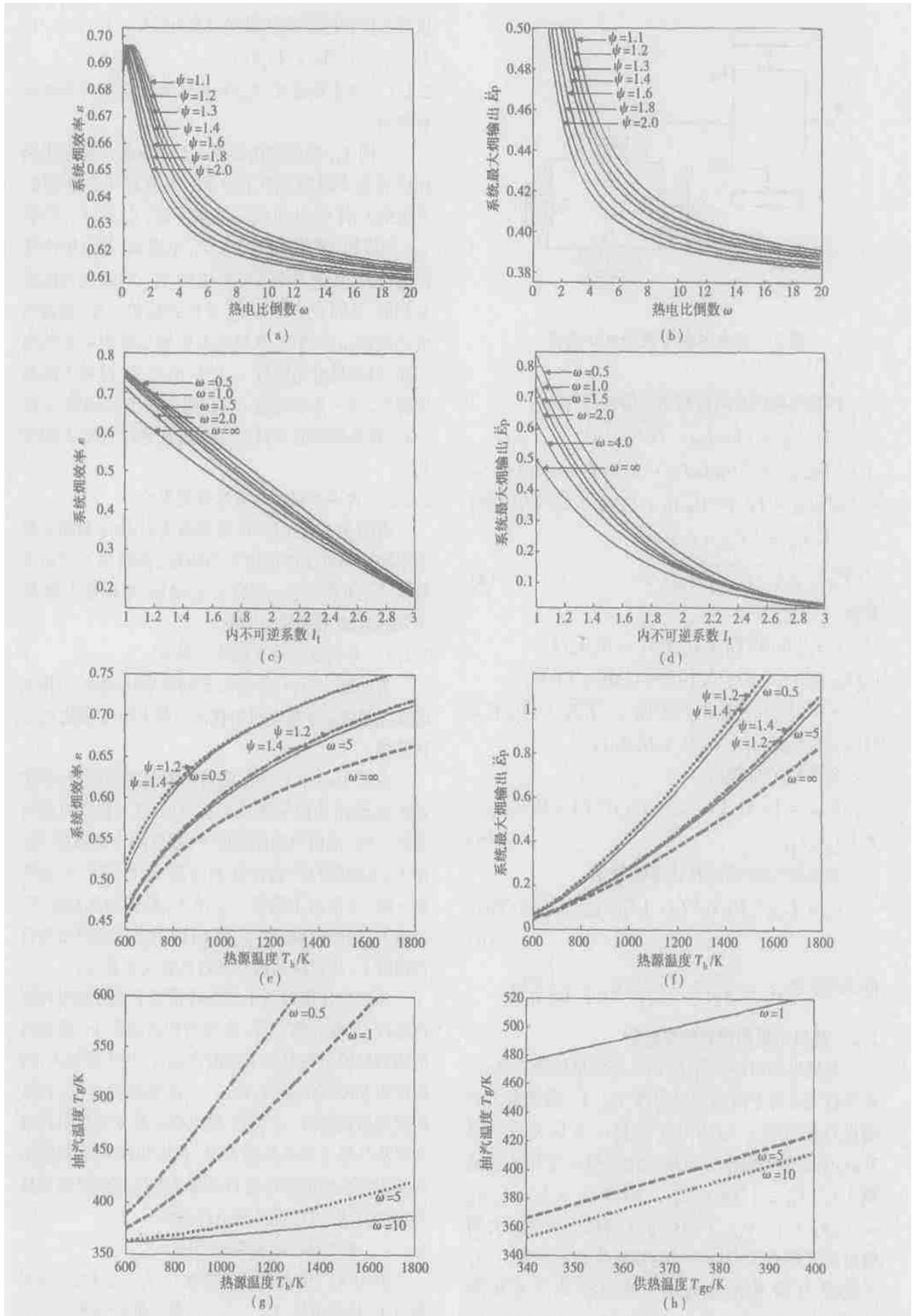


图 3 不同参数对热电机组优化特性影响曲线

热电机组初参数 T_H 在不同热电比倒数变化曲线由图 3(g) 所示(数值计算中取 $I_1 = 1.2$, $T_{CC} = 360\text{K}$), 可见, 热电比倒数越大时, 热电机组初参数对最佳抽汽参数影响越小, 而热电比倒数越小, 热电机组初参数对最佳抽汽参数影响越大。在热电机组初参数一定时, 最佳抽汽参数 T_G 与二次侧温度 T_{CC} 在不同热电比倒数变化曲线由图 3(h) 所示(数值计算中取 $I_1 = 1.2$, $T_H = 1\ 200\text{K}$), 最佳抽汽参数 T_G 随着二次侧温度 T_{CC} 的增加而增加。

3 热电(冷)机组参数优化

制冷通过热电机组抽汽作为溴化锂吸收式制冷机热源, 进而整个系统同时发电和制冷, 系统循环模型见图 2。吸收器、发生器、蒸发器和冷凝器中工质分别与 4 个恒温热源温度 T_A 、 T_G 、 T_E 和 T_C 交换热量, 工质工作温度分别为 T_{AC} 、 T_{GC} 、 T_{EC} 和 T_{CC} , 换热器的换热系数分别为 U_A 、 U_G 、 U_E 和 U_C , 吸收机工质循环内部不可逆大小用 I_r 表示。

这时 T_{CC} 对应溶液吸热平均温度, 受溶液结晶温度限制, 热电机组和制冷机通过发生器相互耦合, 热电机组的抽汽是制冷机的加热热源。发生器作为系统中的能量交换设备, 并连接热电机组和水冷机组, 在系统中起着承上启下作用, 是系统整体优化的关键参数, 对系统性能产生重要影响。优化是在外部参数一定下(热电机组侧的热源温度 T_H 、冷端温度 T_L 以及制冷机组的吸收器、蒸发器和冷凝器的热源温度 T_A 、 T_E 和 T_C) 的内部参数匹配(发生器热源温度即热电机组抽汽温度、发生器、吸收器和冷凝器的工质温度 T_G 、 T_{GC} 、 T_{AC} 、 T_{CC} 和 T_{EC}), 使系统输出发电量和冷量 $Q_{冷}$ 之和最大, 由于冷冻水温度为外部已知参数, 冷量 $Q_{冷}$ 和制冷量相对应, 制冷量最大时, 冷量 $Q_{冷}$ 也最大。

对热电机组带吸收制冷机, 制冷机热源受热电机组约束, 不能任意选取, 发生器既要和热电机组匹配, 又要和溴冷机组相适应, 对系统性能产生重要影响。所以内部参数优化的关键是发生器的热源温度和工质温度。对于制冷机组, 利用基本关系式和极值条件可得最大制冷量时 4 个过程的工质最佳工作温度, 其中包括发生器内部工质最佳工作温度。由于制冷机热源受约束于热电机组, 而热电机组 T_{CC} 和 T_G 满足式(4), 与热电机组结构参数有关, 最大制冷量时对应发生器热源参数由吸收制冷机组结构参数决定, 相应热电机组侧输出最大时只有同时满足式(4)

和发生器内部工质最佳工作温度时, 发生器才能完全匹配热电机组和制冷机使整个系统对外输出最大。数值算例见图 4(a)。算例参数选取为 $T_H = 1\ 200\text{K}$, $T_C = 300\text{K}$, $T_E = 283\text{K}$, $I_r = 1.02$, $I_1 = 1.2$, 由图可见, 吸收制冷 T_{CC} 和 T_G 曲线 AR 与热电机组不同热电比倒数曲线相交区域是热电机组和制冷机组最佳匹配值, 在本算例计算条件下, 最佳热电比倒数范围为 $0.9 \sim 1.3$, 此区间内与 AR 曲线相交点即发生器最佳工作温度。

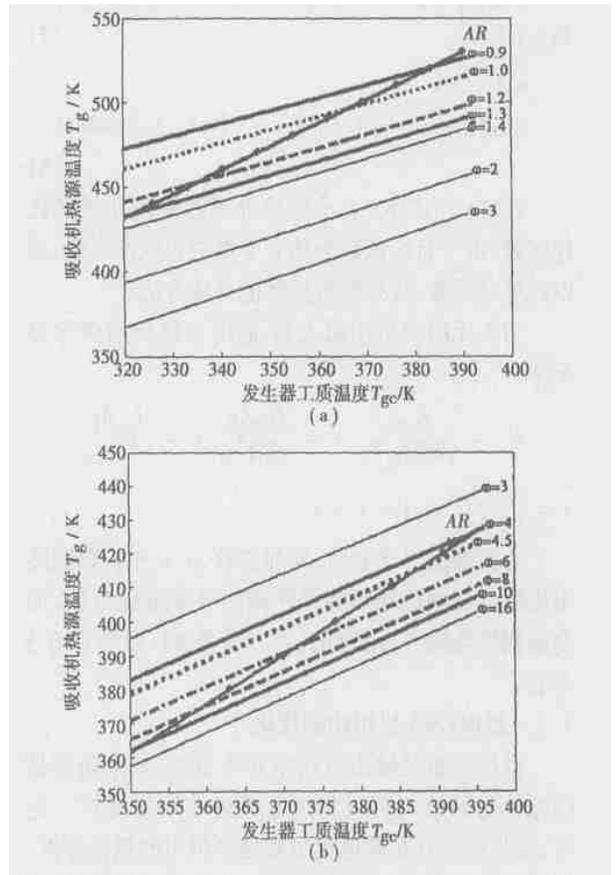


图 4 热电机组与吸收制冷机发生器温度匹配曲线

另一种情况是在要求制冷机一定性能系数下整机组输出最大, 在性能系数不变条件下, 利用基本关系式可得发生器的最佳热源温度和工质温度关系式。

数值计算取 $T_H = 1\ 200\text{K}$, $T_C = 300\text{K}$, $I_1 = 1.2$, $T_E = 283\text{K}$, $I_r = 1.02$, $COP = 0.6$, $T_A = 310\text{K}$, 最佳热电比倒数范围为 $4 \sim 10$, 由图 4(b) 可见, 此区间内与 AR 曲线相交点即发生器最佳工作温度。

4 热电(冷)机组构形优化

对热电(冷)机组来讲, 要考虑各换热器结构材料限制, 热电冷机组的构形优化是在总热速率一定

的条件下各换热器最佳热导率的分配^[7],可在热电(冷)机组参数优化基础上进行构形优化。

4.1 热电机组的构形优化

其优化目标是在换热器结构材料一定时合理分配给各换热器使得机组输出电功率和热量 y 最大,利用参数优化基本关系,热电机组构形优化目标函数和约束条件为:

Max:

$$E_{\max} = U_K A_K ((T_G)_{\text{opt}} - T_{GC}) [(1 + \omega)(T_G)_{\text{opt}} - T_L] / (T_G)_{\text{opt}} \quad (7)$$

s. t.

$$U_H A_H + U_L A_L + U_G A_G = (U_A)_{\text{tp}} = \text{constant} \quad (8)$$

式(7)和式(8)表示的是等式约束的非线性优化问题,由于目标函数为独立变量的非线性函数,难以计算其导数,故采取直接数值寻优方法。

引入无因次机组最大 y 输出和换热器热导分配率:

$$E_c = \frac{E_{\max}}{(U_A)_{\text{tp}} T_L}, x = \frac{U_H A_H}{(U_A)_{\text{tp}}}, y = \frac{U_L A_L}{(U_A)_{\text{tp}}}$$

$$z = \frac{U_G A_G}{(U_A)_{\text{tp}}} = 1 - x - y$$

直接数值寻优表明,外部参数 ω 、 τ 和 ϕ 影响热电机组低温侧热导率和供热侧热导率最佳分配,而高温侧最佳热导率分配几乎不受影响,保持在0.5左右。

4.2 热电(冷)机组构形优化

目标函数是输出电功率和冷量 y ,约束条件是溴冷机组的结构材料和热电机组的结构材料一定时,发生器并且是热电机组和溴冷机组的耦合部件,同时影响热电机组和溴冷机组。为数学求解,假设溴冷机组冷凝和吸收温度相同,只计传热损失,溴冷机组转化为三热源三温度位吸收循环,约束条件为:

$$U_H A_H + U_L A_L + U_G A_G = (U_A)_{\text{tp}} = \text{constant} \quad (9)$$

$$U_C A_C + U_E A_E + U_G A_G = (U_A)_{\text{ar}} = \text{constant} \quad (10)$$

$$\text{令 } r = (U_A)_{\text{ar}} / (U_A)_{\text{tp}}$$

为使系统输出电功率和冷量 y 之和最大,溴冷机各换热器最佳热导率分配为:

$$(U_G A_G)_{\text{opt}} = (U_E A_E)_{\text{opt}} = 0.25 (U_A)_{\text{ar}}$$

$$(U_C A_C)_{\text{opt}} = 0.5 (U_A)_{\text{ar}}$$

热电机组侧:

$$x = \frac{U_H A_H}{(U_A)_{\text{tp}}}, \frac{U_G A_G}{(U_A)_{\text{tp}}} = \frac{1}{4} r, \frac{U_L A_L}{(U_A)_{\text{tp}}} = 1 - \frac{1}{4} r - x$$

采用数值求解方法得到不同高温热源 τ_H 、热电机组内不可逆性 I_1 、热电比倒数 ω 以及溴冷机组材料占热电机组材料份额 r 对热电冷机组最大输出随机组高温侧热导率 x 变化影响曲线, $E_c - x$ 曲线都存在一个拐点,且高温侧热导率都在0.5左右 E_c 有极大值。

因此热电机组侧最佳热导率分配规律:

$$x_0 = \frac{U_H A_H}{(U_A)_{\text{tp}}} = 0.5, \frac{U_G A_G}{(U_A)_{\text{tp}}} = 0.25r, \frac{U_L A_L}{(U_A)_{\text{tp}}} = 0.5 - 0.25r$$

5 结 论

热电机组纯凝汽运行经济性不高,热电机组的热负荷较大时,热电比的变化对热电机组经济性影响很大,但是,热电机组的热负荷较小时,热电比的变化对热电机组经济性影响不大。降低抽汽压力供热可使热电机组经济性提高,热电机组应保持较高的热化供热量,有利于提高热电机组经济性。

利用吸收式制冷可以增加热电机组热负荷,提高机组经济性,在热电机组基础上配吸收式制冷机组使系统优化呈现出与热电机组热电联产优化不同特点,热电机组与吸收式制冷机参数优化匹配对热电机组和吸收制冷机组性能有影响,并给出机组最佳参数和构形匹配优化区间。结果表明,热电(冷)系统的热源高温侧换热器最佳热导率分配具有接近总热导率50%的特点。

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Condenser [刊, 汉] / FENG Ming-jie, CHEN Wen-zhong (Institute of Materials and Metallurgy under the Northeastern University, Shenyang, China, Post Code: 110006) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2005, 20(1). — 45 ~ 47, 60

By adopting a form of condensate return flow an inclined reciprocating condenser completes its steam condensation process. On the basis of tests and by using a two-phase fluid analytical model set up was a flow analysis model for steam-condensate return flow in a reciprocating condenser. A corresponding Matlab computation program was prepared and developed. Moreover, on the basis of the condition of initial values measured and obtained from the tests a numerical simulation was conducted of the relevant flow field along with an analysis of the computation results. The results of the analysis indicate that the share occupied by the cross-section steam phase gradually increases along the tube length direction. Steam-liquid two-phase flow speed decreases gradually along the tube length direction. Under an identical pressure when inclination angle β equals 90° , a liquid film will have the thinnest value, and the variation of the two-phase flow speed along the tube length becomes very conspicuous. With the inclination angle β being 90° the liquid film thickness will gradually decrease with a decrease in pressure. **Key words:** reciprocating condenser, condensate return flow, flow field

基于小波包分解和 Kohonen 神经网络的气液两相流流型识别方法 = **A Method for Identifying Gas-liquid Two-phase Flow Patterns on the Basis of a Wavelet Packet Decomposition and Kohonen Neural Network** [刊, 汉] / SUN Bin (Power Engineering Department, North China University of Electric Power, Baoding, China, Post Code: 071003), ZHOU Yun-long, ZHANG Ling, et al (Power Engineering Department, Northeastern Institute of Electric Power, Jilin, China, Post Code: 132012) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2005, 20(1). — 48 ~ 51

The traditional method of flow pattern identification suffers from the deficiency of a high subjectivity and BP neural network training is relatively seriously affected by a sickly sample. In view of the above, the authors have, on the basis of the fact that the transformation of a wavelet packet can decompose signals according to arbitrary time-frequency resolution rate into characteristics of different frequency sections, proposed a new method for identifying gas-liquid two-phase flow patterns. Firstly, the method analyzes the dynamic pressure-difference fluctuation signals of a flow pattern by utilizing wavelet packet decomposition and extracts the characteristics. Then, by combining wavelet-packet energy specific features with Kohonen neural network, flow pattern identification can be performed. The successful identification of four typical flow patterns of air-water two-phase flow in a horizontal pipe has shown that the recommended method can effectively overcome the above-mentioned deficiency of the traditional identification method, thus providing a new and highly effective technical alternative for the on-line identification of flow patterns. **Key words:** flow pattern identification, wavelet packet decomposition, neural network, pressure-difference fluctuation

热电(冷)联产系统的优化性能 * = **Optimized Performance of a Combined Heat and Electric Power (Cooling) System** [刊, 汉] / ZHANG Xiao-hui, YANG Mo (College of Power Engineering under the Shanghai University of Science & Technology, Shanghai, China, Post Code: 200093) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2005, 20(1). — 52 ~ 56

On the basis of a finite-time thermodynamics theory a basic optimization relationship is derived when an irreversible combined heat and electric power system as well as a combined heat and electric power (cooling) system have both attained a maximum system output. The scope of selecting optimized parameters and optimized configuration has been determined for the combined heat, electric power (cooling) system. Characteristics of optimized matching of heat supply (refrigeration) and electric power generation have also been obtained. Through numerical calculation examples identified was the

law governing the influence of various parameters on the system performance. The above results can provide a theoretical basis for the optimized design and the selection of optimized operating conditions for a combined heat and electric power (cooling) system. **Key words:** finite-time thermodynamics, combined heat and electric power (cooling) system, parameter optimization, configuration optimization

300 MW 机组锅炉汽包寿命在线监测系统的研究 = **The Study of an On-line Monitoring System for the Service Life of the Steam-drum of a 300 MW Power Plant** [刊, 汉] / GUAN De-qing, MO Jiang-chun, LI Li, et al (College of Energy and Power Engineering under the Changsha University of Science & Technology, Changsha, China, Post Code: 410076) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2005, 20(1). — 57 ~ 60

By using a three-dimensional finite element theory a finite element analysis was conducted of the stress field of a 300 MW power plant boiler-drum under the action of an internal pressure. The theoretical stress concentration factor thus obtained is greater than the recommended value of TRD 301 by 17.3%. The thermal stress of the boiler drum under a quasi-steady state was calculated by using the theory of thermal elasticity. On this basis a proposal was put forward to improve the TRD301-based method for calculating fatigue life and an on-line monitoring system for the service life of a 300 MW plant boiler-drum developed. By utilizing a computerized and intelligent data acquisition system and communications data conversion the management of temperature, pressure and service life was implemented for the whole process of the boiler drum operation. The use of the monitoring system on a 1021 t/h boiler at a power station has attested to the effectiveness of the system, which has attained the aim of on-line monitoring of boiler drum life and of properly guiding the boiler operation. **Key words:** boiler drum, fatigue life, on-line monitoring system

电站锅炉炉内三维温度场在线检测与分析 = **On-line Detection and Analysis of the Three-dimensional Temperature Field in a Utility Boiler** [刊, 汉] / LOU Chun, ZHOU Huai-chun (National Key Laboratory on Coal Combustion under Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Wuhan, China, Post Code: 430074), LU Chuan-xin, PEI Zhen-lin (Wuhan Steel and Electric Power Co. Ltd., Wuhan, China, Post Code: 430082) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2005, 20(1). — 61 ~ 64

A set of visual monitoring system for three-dimensional temperature fields was installed on a 670 t/h utility boiler. The system comprises several image detectors of furnace flame, a video-frequency slicer and an industrial control device, etc. Through the radiation image treatment of furnace flame and by adopting a regularization method an on-line monitoring was implemented for the in-furnace three-dimensional temperature field (12 layers of cross-section divided along the boiler height direction). The results of the detection indicate that due to the supplementary burning of blast-furnace gas two high-temperature combustion zones have been formed along the furnace height direction. In-furnace average temperature correlates relatively well with boiler load and main steam pressure. Through the analysis of a boiler flame-extinction incident it can be shown that the monitoring system plays an important role in combustion diagnosis. **Key words:** utility boiler, flame radiation image, three-dimensional temperature field, on-line monitoring, combustion diagnosis

MPS 磨煤机工作特性试验研究 = **Experimental Investigation of the Operating Characteristics of a MPS Coal Pulverizer** [刊, 汉] / YUE Jun-feng, HUANG Lei, CHEN Hua-gui (Technical Center of Jiangsu Provincial Electric Power Co., Nanjing, China, Post Code: 210036) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2005, 20(1). — 65 ~ 68

By using a zero-pressure pendulum sampler and an isokinetic sampling method the samples of pulverized coal were taken at the outlet piping of a MPS coal pulverizer. Through an analysis of the fineness, moisture content and mass of the pul-