

链条锅炉的动态建模与仿真

许红胜¹, 朱金荣²

(1. 东南大学设计院热电工程设计研究所, 江苏 南京 210096; 2. 南京工程学院仿真部, 江苏 南京 210013)

摘 要: 针对 10 t/h 及以下容量链条锅炉负荷的频繁波动, 采用模块化的建模方式建立了一台 10 t/h 链条锅炉的汽水系统和燃烧系统的动态数学模型, 并进行了仿真试验, 得到炉排速度和空气量发生变化时锅炉燃烧率、蒸汽流量、过热汽温和汽包水位的实时变化量和趋势。仿真试验结果表明, 链条锅炉更好地实现负荷调整应采取同时改变炉排速度和空气量的方式, 为实现锅炉的稳定性和经济性运行提供理论指导。

关 键 词: 链条锅炉; 动态模型; 仿真试验

中图分类号: TK229.6 文献标识码: A

1 引 言

链条炉排锅炉是一种结构比较简单的层燃锅炉。利用燃煤工业链条炉进行生产与生活供暖, 乃是国内主要供热方式。因此, 链条锅炉的经济运行对节能、改善环境和企业能否正常生产, 都至关重要^[1]。由于链条锅炉在运行过程中的加煤、清渣及出灰等主要工作都实现了机械化, 且运行稳定、可靠, 因而成为工业企业、小型热电站及民用供热工程中应用最为广泛的燃煤动力设备。在工业生产过程中, 链条锅炉的负荷波动非常频繁, 采取有效的措施更好地实现链条锅炉负荷调整的稳定性是提高锅炉经济运行的重要保证。本文通过动态建模与仿真实验能指导锅炉的实际运行。

根据链条锅炉的运行过程和系统特点, 建立了 10 t/h 链条锅炉的动态数学模型, 并进行了仿真试验。分别给出了炉排速度和风量各自和同时发生变化时锅炉燃烧率、蒸汽流量、过热汽温和汽包水位的实时变化量和趋势。结果表明同时改变炉排速度和空气量可以更好地实现锅炉负荷的稳定调节。

2 数学模型的建立

2.1 炉排的燃烧模型

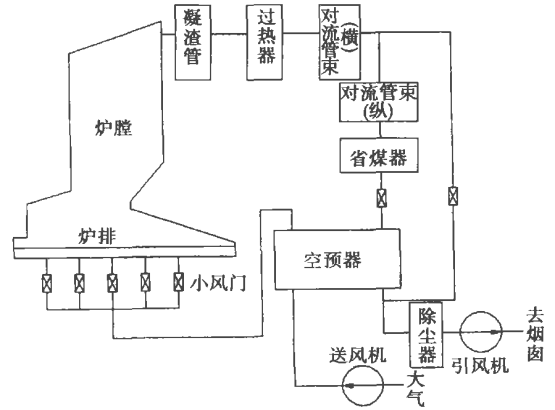


图 1 风烟系统

首先将炉排沿长度方向分为若干个区, 每个区与炉排下的一个小风室相对应(无风室的最前和最后二部分各单独作为一个区), 并假定各区内的温度均匀^[2]。

燃烧率:

$$m_c = k_r \cdot f(\delta) \cdot M_c \cdot C_{O_2} \quad (1)$$

煤质量平衡:

$$dM_c / d\tau = c_i - c_o - m_c - c_1 \quad (2)$$

灰量平衡:

$$dM_z / d\tau = z_i - z_o + m_c A_z - z_1 \quad (3)$$

能量平衡:

$$(M_c C_{coal} + M_z C_{ash}) \frac{dT_b}{d\tau} = c_i C_{coal} (T_{bi} - T_b) + z_i C_{ash} (T_{bi} - T_b) + m_c (C_{coal} - A_z C_{ash}) T_b + G_a C_{air} T_k - G_g C_{gas} + m_c Q_{dw} + Q_b \quad (4)$$

给煤量:

$$B = W \cdot H \cdot V \cdot \rho \quad (5)$$

上述各式中:

A_z 一每千克煤完全燃烧产生的灰质量, kg/kg;

c_i, c_o, c_l —进出口煤流量及漏煤量, kg/s ;
 $C_{\text{coal}}, C_{\text{ash}}$ —分别为煤和灰的比热, $\text{kJ}/(\text{kg} \cdot \text{K})$;
 $C_{\text{air}}, C_{\text{gas}}$ —分别为空气和烟气的比热, $\text{kJ}/(\text{kg} \cdot \text{K})$;
 C_{O_2} —氧浓度;
 G_a, G_g —进入的空气及离开的烟气流量, kg/s ;
 H —煤层厚度, m ;
 k_r —燃烧系数;
 L —区域长度, m ;
 m_c —燃烧率, kg/s ;
 Q_{fb} —炉膛烟气向煤层的辐射传热量, kW ;

Q_{dw}^y —煤的低位发热量, kJ/kg ;
 M_c, M_z —区域中煤、灰的质量, kg ;
 T_{b1}, T_b —前一区域来的、当前区域物料温度, $^{\circ}\text{C}$;
 V —炉排速度, m/s ;
 W —炉排宽度, m ;
 Z_i, Z_o, Z_l —进出口灰流量及漏渣量, kg/s ;
 ρ —炉排上煤层的堆积密度, kg/m^3 ;
 δ —炉排上煤层的燃尽程度;
 $f(\delta)$ —燃尽程度对燃烧率的影响。

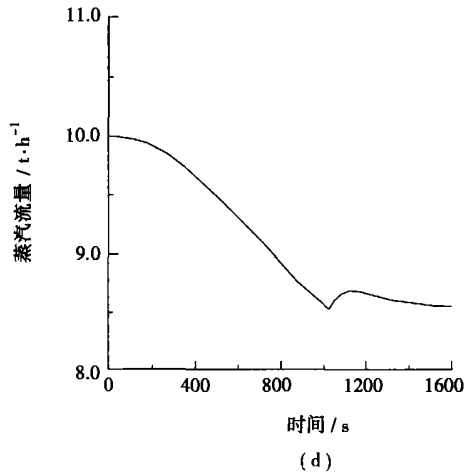
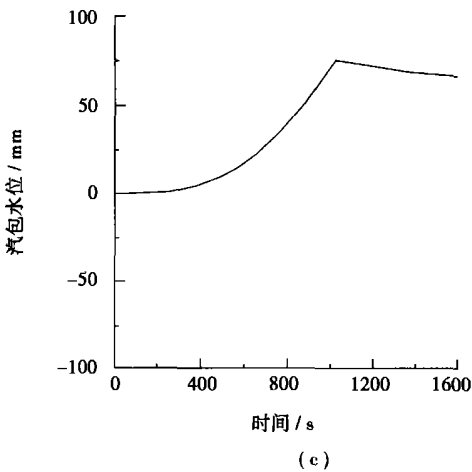
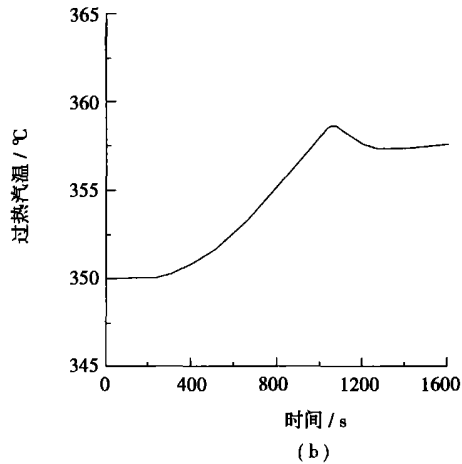
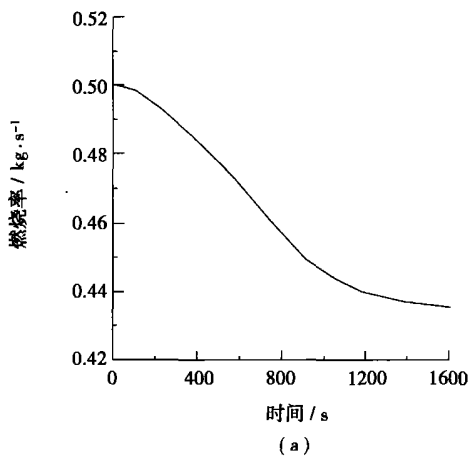


图 2 炉排速度减小的仿真试验

2.2 炉膛的动态模型

近似假定炉膛内的烟气组分和温度相同, 炉内的能量平衡为:

$$V_f \rho_{\text{gas}} C_{\text{gas}} \frac{dT_f}{d\tau} = \sum G_g C_{\text{gas}} (T_b - T_f) - \sum Q_{\text{fb}} - Q_f \quad (6)$$

式中:

Q_f —炉内烟气向周围受热面的传热量, kW ;

T_f —炉膛出口烟气温度, $^{\circ}\text{C}$;

V_f —炉膛容积, m^3 ;

ρ_{gas} —炉内烟气密度, kg/m^3 。

2.3 其它系统模型

汽水侧的模型主要有单相区模型和两相区模型, 采用文献[3]的方法来建模。

两相区的模型主要用于蒸发区的建模, 此处将整个蒸发区划分为四个环节: 汽包、下降管上升管中工质和上升管壁金属。主要方程如下:

汽包中水质量平衡:

$$W_{ec} - W_{rs}(1 - x_s) - W_{bd} - W_{dc} + W_{con} - W_{ev}^d = \frac{d}{d\tau}(V_d \rho')$$

(7)

汽包中汽质量平衡:

$$W_{rs} x_{rs} - W_{dum} - W_{con} + W_{ev}^d = \frac{d}{d\tau}(V_d \rho'')$$

(8)

汽包能量平衡:

$$W_{ec} H_{ec} + W_{rs} H_{rs} - W_{dc} H_{dc} - W_{dum} H'' - W_{bd} H'$$

$$= \frac{d}{d\tau}(V'_d \rho' H' + V''_d \rho'' H'' + M_d C_m t_{sat}) - J V_d \frac{dP_{dum}}{d\tau}$$

(9)

下降管的能量平衡:

$$W_{dc} H_{dc} - W_{dco} H_{dco} = \frac{d}{d\tau}(V_{dc} \rho' H_{dco} + M_{dc} C_m t_{dco})$$

(10)

水冷壁中水质量平衡:

$$W_{dco} - W_{exp} - W_s(1 - x_{rs}) - W_{ev}^{js} = \frac{d}{d\tau}(V'_{rs} \rho')$$

(11)

水冷壁中汽质量平衡:

$$W_{exp} + W_{ev}^{js} - W_{rs} x_{rs} = \frac{d}{d\tau}(V''_s \rho'')$$

(12)

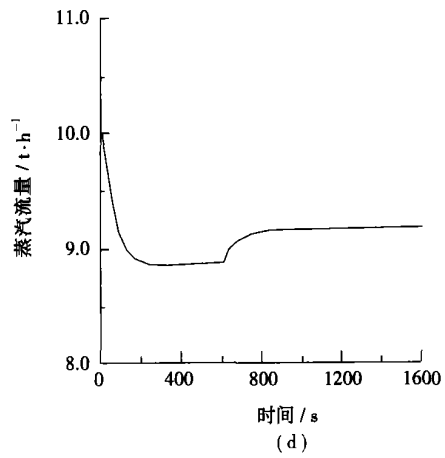
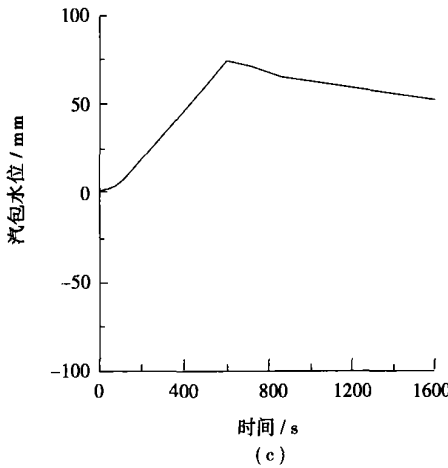
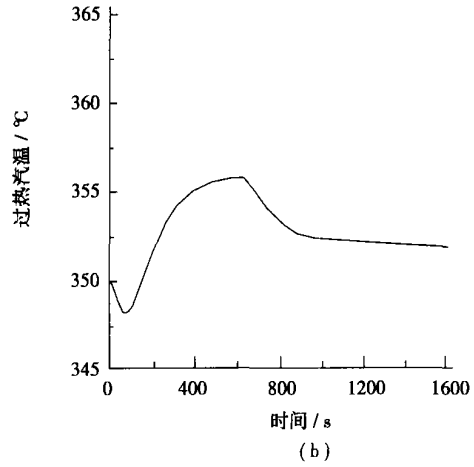
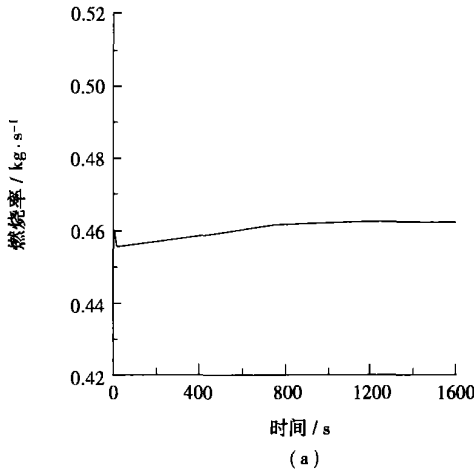


图 3 送风量减小的仿真试验

水冷壁中工质能量平衡:

$$W_{dco} H_{dco} - W_{rs} H_{rs} + Q_{mw} = \frac{d}{d\tau}(V'_{rs} \rho' H' + V''_{rs} \rho'' H'') - J V_{rs} \frac{dP_{dum}}{d\tau}$$

(13)

水冷壁金属能量平衡:

$$Q_{gm} - Q_{mw} = M_s C_m \frac{dt_{rs}^m}{d\tau}$$

(14)

上述各式中:

C_m —金属比热, $\text{kJ}/(\text{kg}\cdot\text{K})$;

J —系数;

M_d —汽包的有效金属量, kg ;

M_{rs} —水冷壁的有效金属量, kg;
 W_{bd} —排污流量, kg/s;
 P_{dm} —汽包压力, MPa;
 Q_{gn} —烟气向水冷壁的放热量, kW;
 Q_{nw} —水冷壁管向管内工质的放热量, kW;
 t_{dco} —下降管出口工质温度, °C;
 t_{rs}^m —水冷壁温度, °C;
 t_{sat} —饱和温度, °C;
 W_{con} —被省煤器来水所凝结的蒸汽流量, kg/s;
 W_{dc} —下降管入口的工质流量, kg/s;
 H_{dc} —下降管入口的工质焓, kJ/kg;
 W_{dco} —下降管出口的工质流量, kg/s;
 H_{dco} —下降管出口的工质焓, kJ/kg;
 W_{dm} —汽包出口蒸汽流量, kg/s;
 W_{cp} —水冷壁内工质吸热产生的蒸汽流量, kg/s;

W_{ec} —省煤器出口的给水流量, kg/s;
 H_{ec} —省煤器出口的给水焓, kJ/kg;
 W_{ev}^d —汽包中的闪蒸量, kg/s;
 W_{ev}^{rs} —水冷壁中的闪蒸量, kg/s;
 W_{rs} —上升管出口工质流量, kg/s;
 H_{rs}, x_{rs} —上升管出口工质焓(kJ/kg)和干度;
 V_{dc} —下降管的容积, m³;
 M_{dc} —下降管的有效金属量, kg;
 V_d —汽包容积, m³;
 V'_d, V''_d —汽包中的水容积和汽容积, m³;
 V_s —水冷壁容积, m³;
 V'_{rs}, V''_{rs} —水冷壁中的水容积和汽容积, m³;
 ρ', ρ'' —饱和水密度和蒸汽密度, kg/m³;
 送、引风机根据其特性曲线来建立其模型。

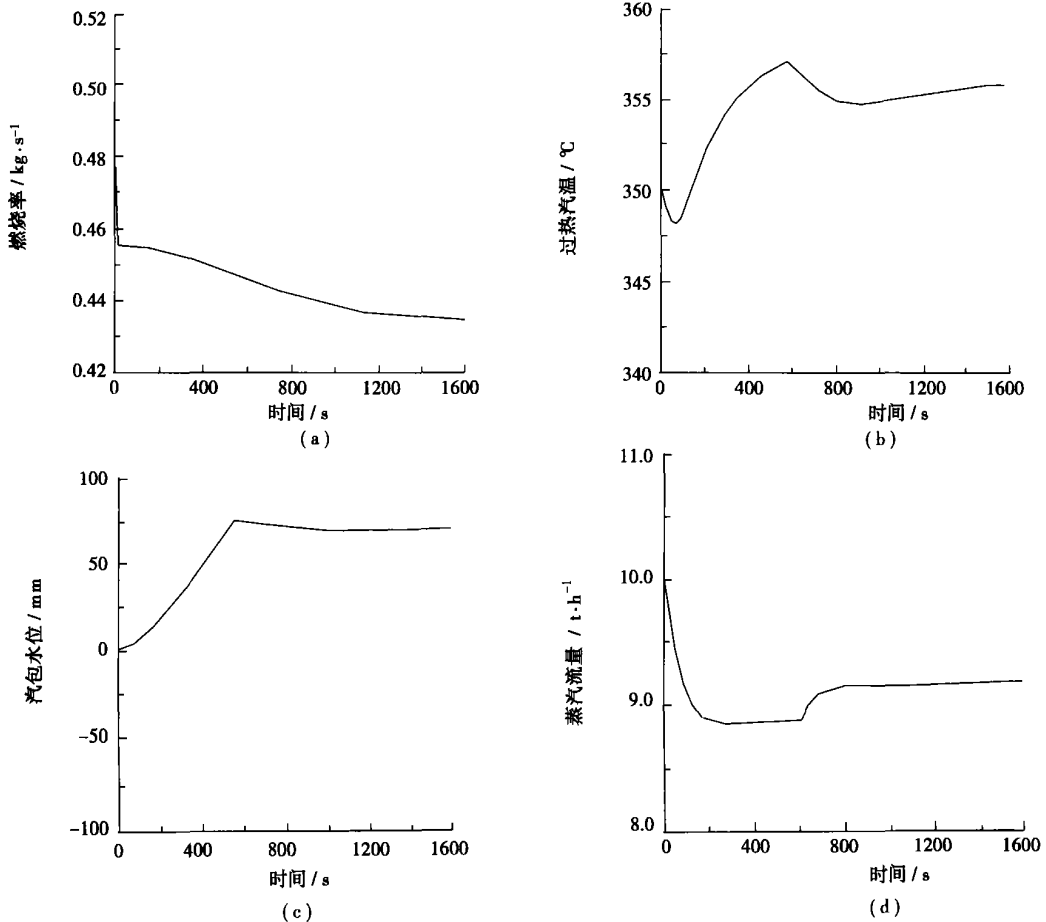


图 4 炉排速度和风量同时减小的仿真试验

3 链条锅炉的仿真

3.1 对象介绍(以 SHL10-16/350-A 型锅炉作为仿真对象)

3.1.1 汽水系统

该锅炉的汽水系统主要由省煤器、上锅筒、下锅筒、下降管、水冷壁、对流管束和过热器等组成。来自给水母管的水,经省煤器加热后,进入上锅筒,与锅筒中的水混合后,进入下降管,经水冷壁和对流管束加热后,成为汽水混合物,回到上锅筒。经汽水分离后,蒸汽由上锅筒引出,进入过热器进口集箱,经过热器加热,进入过热器出口集箱,经主蒸汽电动门进入蒸汽母管。

3.1.2 风烟系统

锅炉的风烟系统由送风机、燃烧系统、空气预热器、除尘器、引风机等组成,如图1所示。炉排的下方划分为5个独立的风室,根据燃烧情况,可各自调节风量的大小。

3.2 仿真试验

采用模块化建模的方法建立了上述锅炉的模型,并进行了仿真试验。下列的几个试验均是从锅炉的满负荷工况开始的,在此工况下,蒸汽流量为10 t/h、过热汽温为350℃。

3.2.1 炉排速度减小

将炉排的速度从600 r/min减至500 r/min,各参数随时间的变化如图2所示。燃烧率逐渐降低,达稳定的时间 $>1\ 200\text{ s}$ 。蒸汽流量随燃烧率的下降而减小,这又使得过热汽温上升。由于给水流量在开始一段时间内未作调整,所以蒸汽流量的减小引起汽包水位的上升,当水位达75 mm后,通过减小主给水调门的开度,来维持正常水位。

3.2.2 风量减少

将送风机的挡板开度从50%减小到30%,各参数随时间的变化如图3。由于风量的突然减小,炉排上各区中的燃烧率快速下降,但随着炉排上未燃烧煤量的增多,燃烧在较低的过量空气系数下进行,燃烧率又渐渐回升,最后稳定于较初值低的数值上。蒸汽流量随着燃烧率的下降而较快下降,后随着燃

烧率的回升也渐渐回升。汽包水位由于蒸发量的减小而上升,当水位达75 mm后,通过减小主给水调门的开度,来维持正常水位。过热蒸汽温度受蒸发量和烟气流量的影响,初始时,由于烟气流量的减小而下降,随后由于蒸汽流量的减小而上升,最后的稳定值较初值高。

3.2.3 炉排速度和风量同时减小

将炉排的速度从600 r/min减至500 r/min,同时将送风机的挡板开度从50%减小到30%,动态响应过程如图4。燃烧率初始时由于风量的突降而快速下降,然后受炉排的速度下降的影响而缓慢下降。蒸汽流量的变化趋势与燃烧率的变化趋势基本一致,只是变化要平缓一些。蒸汽流量的下降导致汽包水位的上升,当水位达75 mm时,通过减小主给水调门的开度来维持水位。过热蒸汽温度开始时由于风量减少引起烟气量的减少而降低,后由于蒸汽流量的减小而上升。

4 结论

(1) 采用分区模型并考虑未燃碳和灰的质量与能量平衡,建立的链条炉动态模型是合理的,仿真结果定性反映了链条锅炉负荷调节变化的合理趋势,可用于指导实际锅炉的负荷调整与运行操作。

(2) 单独改变炉排速度,链条锅炉蒸汽负荷的变化比较慢,而单独改变风量只能满足锅炉瞬时的负荷变化要求,而且在给煤量不变时燃烧效率降低。因此,链条锅炉的负荷调整应采用炉排速度和风量的联动方式来进行。

(3) 在一定的空气燃料化学当量比时,采用同时改变炉排速度和风量的负荷调节方法一方面提高了链条锅炉负荷调节的稳定性,另一方面有利于锅炉的经济运行。

参考文献:

- [1] 苏丽清,李美芬,蔡新强. 燃煤工业链条炉运行中常见问题分析[J]. 煤质技术, 2004(2): 55-57.
- [2] 朱金荣. 链条炉排的分区模型[J]. 热能动力工程, 2000, 15(1): 50-51.
- [3] 章臣榭. 锅炉动态特性及其数学模型[M]. 北京: 水利电力出版社 1987.

by a direct sampling in a natural gas diffusion flame. Furthermore, candle soot, four kinds of commercial soot and a kind of anthracite coke were selected for comparison study purposes. On the basis of test results the parameters of combustion kinetics characteristics were determined along with an analysis of their combustion features. The soot obtained in a natural gas diffusion flame possesses the following combustion features: a relative ease of ignition, a comparatively low ignition temperature (compared with coke or coal with a relatively low volatile content), a relatively weak combustion during an earlier period, a relatively slow combustion at a later period, a fairly long time needed for burn-out, etc. These results and findings can provide a basis for utilizing the soot-generated intensified flame radiation characteristics and for their effective control in the natural gas combustion process. **Key words:** natural gas, soot, combustion characteristics, thermal analysis, reaction kinetics

链条锅炉的动态建模与仿真 = **The Dynamic Modeling and Simulation of a Chain Grate Boiler** [刊, 汉] / XU Hong-sheng (Thermo-electric Engineering & Research Institute under the Southeastern University, Nanjing, China, Post Code: 210096), ZHU Jin-rong (Simulation Department, Nanjing Engineering Institute, Nanjing, China, Post Code: 210013) // *Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power*. — 2005, 20(5). — 527 ~ 531

In consideration of the very frequent load fluctuations of chain grate boilers with a steam capacity of 10 t/h and lower a dynamic mathematical model was set up by using a modular modeling method for the steam-water system and combustion system of a 10 t/h chain grate boiler. Through simulation tests obtained were the real-time variation quantity and trend for the boiler combustion rate, steam flow rate, superheated steam temperature and boiler drum water level, all during the changes in chain-grate traveling speed and air feeding rate. The results of the simulation tests indicate that to better implement boiler load adjustments it is necessary to simultaneously change the chain-grate traveling speed and airflow rate. This and other findings can serve as a theoretical guide for the stable and economic operation of chain grate boilers. **Key words:** chain grate boiler, dynamic model, simulation test

高温高压湿空气气液相平衡 PVT 参数估算 = **Evaluation of the PVT (Pressure-volume-temperature) Parameters of Vapor-liquid Phase Equilibrium of High-temperature and High-pressure Humid Air** [刊, 汉] / YANG Zhi-yong, LIU Chao (Power Engineering Institute under the Chongqing University, Chongqing, China, Post Code: 400030) // *Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power*. — 2005, 20(5). — 532 ~ 534, 538

With the working medium in a humid air turbine and compressed-air energy storage system serving as an object of study a new cubic type of status equation is employed to compute the vapor-liquid phase equilibrium parameters of pure water at subcritical and near-critical status as well as the humid air in the current range of experimental temperature and pressure. Compared with the experimental data now available the average and maximum calculation error of pure water saturated pressure is respectively 0.09% and 0.44%. As for the saturated gas-phase specific volume the average and maximum calculation error is respectively 1.81% and 5.15%. The average and maximum calculation error for the saturated liquid-phase specific volume is respectively 2.30% and 5.47%. The average calculation error for vapor molar fraction in the humid air is 0.10% with its maximum error being 1.99%. This new cubic type of status equation currently represents a relatively good mathematical model for calculating the phase equilibrium parameters of water and the properties of saturated humid air. **Key words:** high temperature and pressure, humid air, status equation, phase equilibrium

气体再燃技术在宝钢电厂 350 MW 锅炉机组上的工业应用 = **The Industrial Application of Gas Reburning Technology in a 350 MW Boiler Unit at Bao Steel Works Power Plant** [刊, 汉] / WEI Hua-yan, ZHANG Zhong-xiao (Power Engineering Institute under the Shanghai University of Science & Technology, Shanghai, China, Post Code: 200093), ZHU Ji-mu (Shanghai Bao Steel Works Power Plant, Shanghai, China, Post Code: 200097) // *Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power*. — 2005, 20(5). — 535 ~ 538

Coal as a main fuel used in the power generation industry of China has led to extremely serious environmental pollution, especially by NO_x emissions resulting from the burning of an enormous quantity of coal. The use of gas reburning techn-