

燃气轮机入口空气冷却系统的技术经济性能

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摘 要: 燃气轮机性能受大气环境温度的影响很大, 采用冷却技术对燃气轮机入口空气进行冷却, 可以改善燃气轮机的性能。本文比较分析了在北京、哈尔滨、上海及广州应用不同入口空气冷却系统的技术及经济性能。研究结果表明: 在这 4 个典型气候城市, 蒸发冷却方式最大可提高燃气轮机发电容量 4%~7%, 然而提高全年发电能力不到 1%; 如利用电制冷机或吸收机将入口空气温度冷却至 10 °C, 燃气轮机发电容量最大可增加 9%~15%, 全年发电能力可增加 2%~8%, 其中, 在广州燃气轮机具有最大的性能改善潜力。从增加相同的发电容量来看, 在燃气轮机入口加装冷却系统比新增燃气轮机机组具有更好的经济性。

关 键 词: 燃气轮机; 入口空气冷却; 技术经济性能

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符号说明

P —发电出力	Q —燃料输入热量
T —大气环境温度	W —燃气轮机年净增发电量
$price$ —能源价格	TR —冷吨
$Cost$ —运行能耗成本	
下标	
amb —大气环境	$peak$ —峰电期间
$aver$ —平电期间	$fuel$ —燃料
$saving$ —一年所节省的	

1 前 言

燃气轮机作为一种启动迅速、易于实现能源梯级利用及污染排放相对较少的动力发电设备, 在调峰电厂及区域冷热电联产系统中, 日益受到人们的重视。然而燃气轮机的性能很大程度上受到环境条件的影响, 特别是环境温度的影响。较高的环境温度限制了燃气轮机的发电能力及发电效率, 而环境温度较高的季节与时段, 一般正是电力需求的高峰

时期, 这造成在电力价值最高的时候, 燃气轮机发电出力反而下降, 这势必影响到燃气轮机发电系统的经济性。采用冷却技术对燃气轮机入口空气进行冷却, 是目前解决该问题的主要办法。

国内外有不少学者从不同角度对入口空气冷却技术进行了分析研究。B. Mohanty 分析了在曼谷典型高温天气下, 利用吸收机冷却入口空气至 15 °C, 可提高调峰电厂燃气轮机发电能力 8%~11%^[1]; Mercer 研究发现利用蓄能可以增加某燃气轮机 25% 的发电出力, 而利用蒸发冷却, 则只能提高 10%~15%^[2]; Mohammad 通过对几种蓄能冷却系统的比较分析, 认为在伊朗利用冷水蓄能对燃气轮机入口进行冷却的经济性能最好, 其系统投资回收期在 3.5 年左右^[3]。

本文主要分析研究在中国几种典型气候条件下, 几种常见燃气轮机入口冷却系统的技术及经济性能, 文中典型气候主要以北京、哈尔滨、上海及广州的逐时气象数据为基准。

2 燃气轮机特性

燃气轮机特性受外界环境影响较大, 影响燃气轮机性能的主要外界参数有: 入口空气的温度、大气压力及进气压损, 其中, 入口空气温度对燃气轮机性能的影响最大。入口空气温度升高, 空气质量流量下降, 压气机耗功增大, 燃气轮机的发电功率及发电效率下降; 由于不考虑高原应用燃气轮机的情况, 大气压力对燃气轮机性能的影响本文不予考虑; 进气压损对燃气轮机的性能也有一定影响, 其大小取决于进气装置的安装条件及阻力特性。另外, 入口空气湿度对燃气轮机本身的性能影响较小^[1], 但其对

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冷却负荷的影响较大,因而,在本文中考虑了入口空气湿度对入口空气冷却负荷的影响,而没考虑空气湿度变化对燃气轮机本身性能的影响。

为定量分析环境温度对燃气轮机性能的影响,本文选取 solar C50 燃气轮机作为典型研究对象,其性能曲线见图 1,性能拟合公式如下:

$$P(\%) = 109.09 - 0.66T_{amb}(\text{°C}) \quad (1)$$

$$Q(\%) = 107.19 - 0.50T_{amb}(\text{°C}) \quad (2)$$

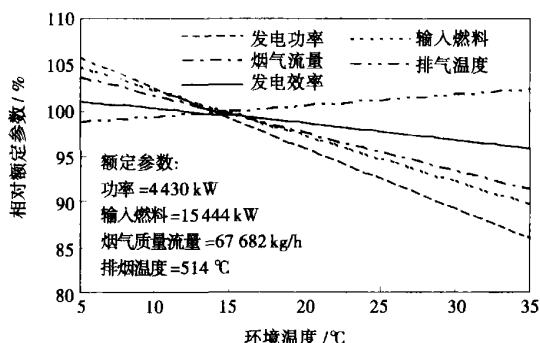


图 1 入口空气温度对燃气轮机性能的影响

从图中可以看出,随着环境温度的升高,燃气轮机发电出力显著降低,输入燃料热量下降,从而发电效率也随之下降。当环境温度从 15 °C 升高到 30 °C 时,燃气轮机发电出力下降约 11%,发电效率相对下降 4%。对燃气轮机入口空气进行冷却,可较好地解决燃气轮机性能随环境温度升高而恶化的问题。

3 入口空气冷却方式分析

根据制冷的驱动源,入口空气冷却系统方式可分为:蒸发冷却、电制冷机冷却、吸收机制冷及蓄冷冷却等。限于篇幅及便于比较分析,在本文中现仅对蒸发冷却、电制冷机和直燃双效吸收机这 3 种较常见的入口冷却系统方式进行分析评价。

3.1 入口空气冷却过程分析

蒸发冷却过程是一个定焓过程,其利用水的蒸发潜热,在饱和绝热的过程中,将入口空气从干球温度降低到接近湿球温度。电制冷机及吸收机则通过产生冷冻水作用于入口空气,使空气温度降低,相对湿度升高而含湿量保持不变,直至到达露点温度。当温度进一步降低时,空气中的水蒸气开始冷凝,空气含湿量减少,温度进一步降低,空气达到某饱和状态。

3.2 入口空气冷却温度及冷却容量确定

入口空气在冷却过程中,相对湿度接近甚至达到 100%,如果冷却空气温度太低或接近冰点温度,空气中水蒸气有结成冰晶的可能,冰晶对压缩机和透平可产生严重的损害,因而入口空气的控制温度不应低于 4.4 °C^[4~5],而进入压缩机的饱和空气不会影响压缩机的压缩过程,因而,没必要再对饱和空气进行除湿处理^[1]。另外,由于入口空气的冷却过程包括冷凝过程,冷却入口空气所需的制冷负荷包括显热负荷和潜热负荷。入口空气冷却温度越低,燃气轮机性能改善越大,但所需要克服的潜热负荷也就越大,因而入口空气控制温度应结合整个系统的经济性来进行优化选择。根据已有研究^[6~8],本文设定当外界环境温度大于 10 °C 时,电制冷机和吸收机冷却入口空气温度至 10 °C,而蒸发冷却入口空气温度至相应的湿球温度。对于冷却系统容量的选择,为避免满足全年数小时尖峰冷负荷造成冷却系统选型过大的问题,本文冷机制冷容量的选择以全年不保证 50 h 峰值冷负荷为基准。

3.3 冷却系统代价

对入口空气进行冷却,可改善燃气轮机的发电出力及发电效率,然而,入口空气冷却系统自身所消耗的能源(包括电力和燃气等)抵消了一部分因为冷却空气所带来的好处。电制冷机冷却系统自耗电力一般可占到其提高燃气轮机电力的 25%~30%^[9],各冷却系统自耗电力如表 1 所示^[8]。另外,由于入口冷却系统的存在,燃气轮机入口存在一定压损,根据文献[6,8],本文设定冷机冷却方式入口空气压损为 0.40 kPa,蒸发冷却方式入口空气压损为 0.08 kPa。

表 1 各冷却系统自耗电力

	冷机	冷冻水泵	冷却水泵	冷却塔	总耗电
电制冷机系统 /kW·TR ⁻¹	0.65	0.053	0.061 8	0.045 1	0.809 9
直燃吸收机系统 /kW·TR ⁻¹	0.033 6	0.053	0.097	0.065 5	0.249 1
蒸发冷却 /kW·TR ⁻¹	0	0.106	0	0.075 2	0.181 2

4 燃气轮机入口空气冷却系统性能比较

燃气轮机入口空气冷却系统的性能比较,主要是基于北京、哈尔滨、上海、广州这 4 个不同气候城市,分析比较蒸发冷却、电制冷机及直燃吸收机冷却系统对燃气轮机发电容量、年发电能力、年等效发电效率等方面的影响。另外,考虑到谷电期间内(设定

为23:00—6:00)市电电价过低,燃气轮机及冷却系统只考虑在市电峰平电期间投入运行。

4.1 发电功率

入口空气冷却系统可增加燃气轮机的发电出力,在不同气候城市下最大可增加的燃气轮机发电出力如图2所示。从图中可以看出,蒸发冷却方式由于受到湿球温度的限制,所增加的燃气轮机发电容量相对较小,增容潜力约为燃气轮机额定发电功率的4%~7%,其中上海相对湿度较高,蒸发冷却在上海对燃气轮机的增容作用更为有限。电冷机和吸收机冷却系统增加燃气轮机发电容量的潜力约为9%~15%。由于电冷机系统自耗电比吸收机冷却系统大,电冷机冷却系统对燃气轮机的增容效果不如吸收机冷却系统。

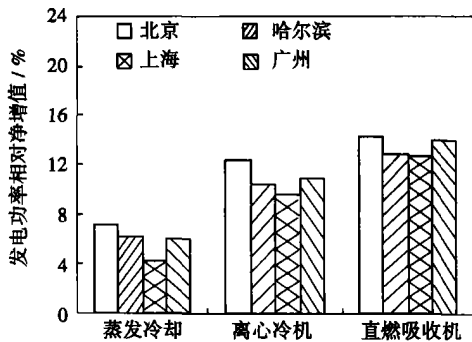


图2 入口冷却系统净增燃气轮机发电出力

4.2 年增发电能力

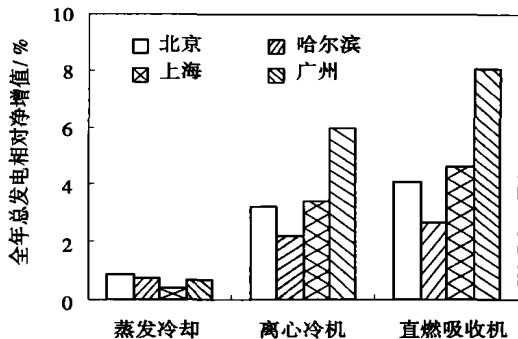


图3 入口冷却系统净增燃气轮机年发电能力

入口空气冷却系统增加燃气轮机年发电能力的效果如图3所示。从图中可以看出,蒸发冷却系统对于增加燃气轮机年发电能力的作用非常有限,在4个气候城市年增发电能力均小于1%;电冷机冷却系统可增加燃气轮机年发电能力2%~6%,而吸收机冷却系统则可使燃气轮机年增发电能力2%~

8%。气候对于入口空气冷却系统增加燃气轮机年发电能力作用的影响很大。哈尔滨全年气温相对较低,应用电冷机或吸收机系统对入口空气进行冷却,燃气轮机年发电能力仅增加2.5%左右;而广州全年气温相对较高,应用冷机冷却系统可使全年发电能力增加6%~8%。

4.3 年等效发电效率

年等效发电效率定义为燃气轮机全年发电量与全年消耗天然气热量的比值。降低入口空气温度,可改善燃气轮机发电效率。然而,这一能源利用效率的提高基本被入口空气冷却系统的自耗能源所抵消。燃气轮机入口空气应用冷却技术前后,折合的全年等效发电效率如图4所示。从图中可以看出,全年等效发电效率基本保持不变。另外,由于全年气温高低的差异,使得燃气轮机在广州的年等效发电效率要低于在北京及哈尔滨的年等效发电效率。

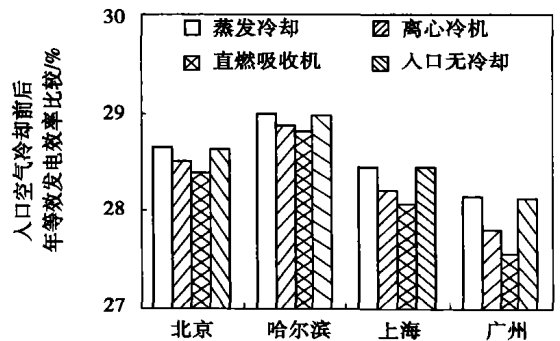


图4 入口空气冷却前后年等效发电效率比较

5 入口冷却系统经济性评价

5.1 单位发电容量投资

对燃气轮机入口空气进行冷却,燃气轮机发电出力增加,就相当于新增了调峰电厂的设备容量。为对新增单位发电容量的投资进行比较,现设定蒸发冷却、电制冷机及直燃吸收机冷却系统的单位制冷量投资分别为:500元/kW、1200元/kW、1800元/kW,则根据各冷却系统的冷却容量及所增加的燃气轮机发电容量,可得到冷却系统每增加燃气轮机1kW出力的投资如图5所示。从图中可以看出,由于蒸发冷却系统成本较低,其每增加燃气轮机1kW出力的投资仅为500元左右,而电制冷机和直燃吸收机冷却系统每增加燃气轮机1kW出力的投资约为2000~4000元,均小于调峰电厂建设的单位投资5000元/kW。

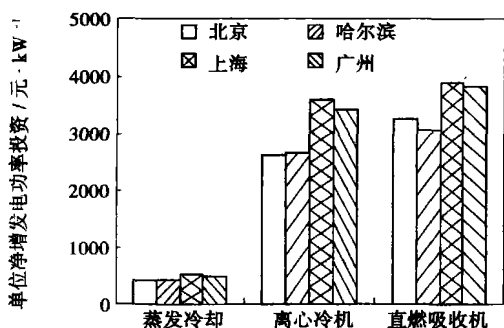


图 5 冷却系统每增加燃气轮机 1 kW 出力投资

5.2 增量投资回收年限

燃气轮机入口加装冷却系统后,一方面燃气轮机系统发电能力增加,而另一方面天然气消耗也相应增大,则加装冷却系统后每千瓦燃气轮机装机容量年所节省的运行能耗费用为:

$$Cost_{\text{saving}} = W_{\text{peak}} \times price_{\text{peak}} + W_{\text{aver}} \times price_{\text{aver}} - fuel \times price_{\text{fuel}} \quad (3)$$

若取峰平电价格分别为 1.08 元/(kWh)、0.69 元/(kWh),燃气价格为 1.80 元/m³,则根据各冷却系统的单位投资及式(3),就可求得在该价格体系下各冷却系统的增量投资回收年限,如图 6 所示。从图中可以看出,蒸发冷却系统由于成本较低,投资回收年限较小;电制冷机冷却系统投资回收年限约为 7~13 年;直燃吸收机由于初投资成本较高,且需要消耗昂贵的天然气,其增量投资回收年限达到 11~20 年。另外从气候对冷却系统经济性的影响来看,由于上海冬冷夏热,全年相对湿度较高,冷却入口空气需要克服的潜热负荷较大,燃气轮机入口冷却系统的投资回收年限相对较高。

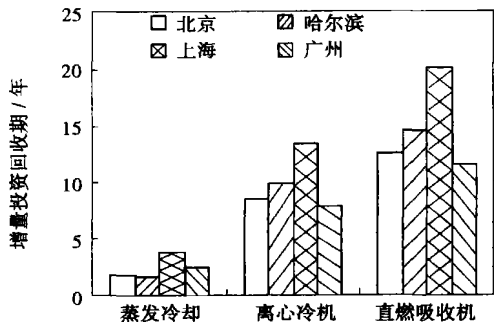


图 6 冷却系统增量投资回收年限

6 结 论

本文比较分析了蒸发冷却、电制冷机及直燃吸收式冷机 3 种燃气轮机入口冷却方式在中国 4 个典型气候城市的技术及经济性能,通过比较研究发现:

(1) 蒸发冷却方式最大可提高燃气轮机发电容量 4%~7%,然而提高全年发电能力不到 1%;如利用电制冷机或吸收机将入口空气温度冷却至 10℃,燃气轮机发电容量最大可增加 9%~15%,全年发电能力可增加 2%~8%,吸收机冷却系统比电制冷机系统具有更大的增容潜力。在燃气轮机入口空气应用冷却系统前后,全年等效发电效率基本保持不变。

(2) 在燃气轮机入口加装冷却系统比新增同等发电容量的燃气轮机机组具有更好的经济性。电制冷机冷却系统的经济性要好于直燃吸收机冷却系统。

(3) 从气候对入口空气冷却系统性能的影响来看,上海冬冷夏热,全年相对湿度较高,蒸发冷却在上海对燃气轮机的增容作用非常有限,入口冷却系统的投资回收年限也相对较高。另外,在广州,如利用电制冷机或吸收机将入口空气温度冷却至 10℃,燃气轮机全年发电能力可增加 6%~8%,而在哈尔滨则增加不到 3%。

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(丹 编辑)

无烟煤流化床燃烧中热破碎现象的研究综述 = A Survey of the Research Findings Concerning the Thermal Fragmentation Phenomena of Anthracite During its Combustion in a Fluidized Bed [刊, 汉] / HE Hong-zhou (Energy and Power Engineering Research Institute under the Jimei University, Xiamen, China, Post Code: 361021), LUO Zhong-yang, CEN Ke-fa (State Key Laboratory on the Clean Utilization of Energy Resources, Hangzhou, China, Post Code: 310027) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2006, 21(3). — 221 ~ 226

The parameters used for judging fragmentation degrees are summarized. The mechanism governing the generation of thermal fragmentation is analyzed along with a study of the factors having an impact on thermal fragmentation and a discussion of the effect of fragmentation phenomena on combustion. Based on the above, the authors have come to the conclusion that during the process of combustion in a fluidized bed, the fragmentation of anthracite assumes a comparatively high random character and is greatly influenced by coal quality. Coal particle size, furnace bed temperature, residence time, fluidized medium and fluidization speed etc. also have an important influence on the fragmentation of coal. The fragmentation of coal is conducive to enhancing the combustion rate of coal tar particles, but at the same time increases the quantity of particles liable to be elutriated inside the furnace bed, thus resulting in an increase of unburned carbon content in fly ash. The realization of an exact and quick sampling of fragmented materials and the establishment of a proper relationship between average particle sizes before and after the fragmentation pertain to problems yet to be solved in the research of fragmentation phenomena. **Key words:** anthracite, fluidized bed, fragmentation, survey

生物质燃料再燃研究进展 = Recent Advances in the Study of Biomass Fuel Reburning [刊, 汉] / DUAN Jia, LUO Yong-hao, CHEN Wei (Mechanical and Power Engineering College under the Shanghai Jiaotong University, Shanghai, China, Post Code: 200240) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2006, 21(3). — 227 ~ 230

The biomass is a kind of regenerative energy source and biomass fuel features a zero amount of net CO₂ emissions. The use of biomass fuel can reduce greenhouse gas emissions meeting the requirements for realizing sustainable development. The modes of biomass fuel reburning include: direct reburning, indirect and advanced reburning. The above three modes can without exception effectively reduce the NO_x emissions. A relatively large amount of research involves the use of wood for direct burning and the use of the gasified gas of artificially simulated biomass represents an effective means for the study of indirect reburning. A variety of factors can influence reburning. They include: biomass fuel types, its size, constituent elements, fuel-bearing gas, fuel injection location, burn-off air and excess air factor in the reburning zone. Finally, some proposals for furthering the study of biomass fuel reburning have been put forward. **Key words:** biomass fuel, direct reburning, indirect reburning, advanced reburning

燃气轮机入口空气冷却系统的技术经济性能 = Technical Performance and Cost-effectiveness of Gas Turbine Inlet Air Cooling Systems [刊, 汉] / LI Hui, FU Lin, ZHU Ying-xin (Department of Architectural Science and Technology, Qinghua University, Beijing, China, Post Code: 100084) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2006, 21(3). — 231 ~ 234

Atmospheric ambient-temperature has a great influence on the performance of gas turbines. The adoption of cooling technology to cool down the air at the inlet of a gas turbine can improve its performance. The performance and cost-effectiveness of different inlet air cooling systems is compared and analyzed, which have been installed on machine units in Beijing, Harbin, Shanghai and Guangzhou. The research results indicate that in the above-mentioned four cities with typical Chinese climates, the evaporative cooling mode can maximally enhance the power generation capacity of gas turbines by 4% to 7%. However, such a cooling mode can only increase the annual power generation capacity by less than 1%. If the inlet air temperature is cooled down to 10 °C with the help of an electrical refrigerating machine or an absorber cooler, the power generation capacity of a gas turbine could be increased by a maximum of 9% to 15% and the annual ca-

capacity increased by 2% to 8%. In this connection the gas turbines in Guangzhou City enjoy the maximum potential for performance improvement. As assessed from the aim of achieving a same increase in the power generation capacity, the installation of a cooling system at the inlet of gas turbines can contribute to a better cost-effectiveness than the case of installing new gas turbine units. **Key words:** gas turbine, inlet air cooling, cost-effectiveness

汽轮机调节阀设计的新思路 = **New Ideas for the Design of Steam Turbine Regulating Valves** [刊, 汉] / XIANG Xiao-wei, MAO Jing-ru, SUN Bi (State Key Laboratory of Multi-phase Flows in Power Engineering and Turbo-machinery Research Institute under the Xi'an Jiaotong University, Xi'an, China, Post Code: 710049) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2006, 21(3). — 235 ~ 238

On the basis of analyzing currently available design methods of steam turbine regulating valves, the shortcomings of these methods are pinpointed and a new approach for designing the regulating valves is proposed. The new design method includes a numerical computation step. Through a numerical simulation of the flow field of the regulating valves, detailed flow information inside the valves is identified. On this basis, all the irrational factors in the flow field can be detected and with the adoption of proper measures the internal flow field structure improved and optimized to attain the aim of enhancing the aerodynamic performance of the valves. Thereafter, a model experiment can be conducted of the optimized valve followed by a final completion of the valve design. In addition, a calculation method for the three-dimensional flow field of the regulating valves was studied. On the basis of the new approach that the flow field can be optimized based on the numerical calculation proposed in the new design method of valves, a numerical calculation was performed of a specific calculation example. In the light of the existing problems in the flow field, an appropriate adjustment has been undertaken of the valve profile, thus improving its aerodynamic performance. **Key words:** regulating valves of steam turbines, design method, three-dimensional flow field of regulating valves

基于 CFD 的船舶自流冷却系统进水口形式优化 = **Optimization of the Types of Water Inlets in Marine Scoop Cooling Systems Based on CFD (Computational Fluid Dynamics)** [刊, 汉] / GAO Wei, MIAO Hui, HUANG Shu-hong, et al (Energy Source and Power Engineering School under the Central China University of Science and Technology, Wuhan, China, Post Code: 430074) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2006, 21(3). — 239 ~ 244

The structure of water inlets of a marine scoop cooling system has a significant effect on the navigation of ships and the cooling efficiency of condensers. A numerical calculation is conducted for different types of water inlets of marine scoop cooling systems by the use of software Fluent and through the adoption of a standard $k-\epsilon$ model. The flow characteristics of different types of water inlets are analyzed from such aspects as flow rate, navigation drags and the impact of wake flow fields. The results show that with a same tube diameter, the straight tube inlet can provide a relatively large flow rate and cause a minimal effect to the external flow field. Meanwhile, the extended length of the water inlets can directly influence the flow rate and the magnitude of navigation drags. However, the impact to the wake flow is closely related to water outlets. Hence the design of water inlets should be conducted in conjunction with that of water outlets. **Key words:** scoop cooling system, type of water inlets, numerical simulation, wake flow field

涡轮机叶片磨损测量技术试验研究 = **Experimental Study of Measurement Technology to Determine the Wear-and-tear of Turbine Blades** [刊, 汉] / QI Hong-wei, YANG Jia-dong, TIAN Dian-juan, et al (Harbin No. 703 Research Institute, Harbin, China, Post Code: 150036) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2006, 21(3). — 245 ~ 248