

三偏心快关阀的液压系统设计 与动态特性仿真

赖喜德¹, 杨炯波², 何海宾¹, 张继君³

(1. 西华大学 能源与环境学院, 四川 成都 610039; 2. 成都华西化工科技股份有限公司, 四川 成都 611830;

3. 四川晨光工程设计院, 四川 成都 610041)

摘 要:大型三偏心蝶阀作为紧急切断系统逐步推广应用到燃气发电机组进气保安系统中,其液压控制系统的动态响应特性及可靠性对电站安全运行至关重要。针对三偏心蝶阀作为紧急切断阀系统的功能要求,设计出满足紧急切断要求的液压控制方案。建立液压控制系统的仿真模型,对开阀及关阀过程进行系统的动态特性仿真,并对研制的紧急切断阀系统的动态响应进行了试验,全开过程中执行机构活塞实测最大位移比仿真结果大 0.2 mm,快关阀全开和紧急关闭实测最长时间都比仿真结果多 0.01 s。证明在设计过程中采用仿真技术能够准确地预测设计的三偏心蝶阀系统的动态响应特性和优化设计方案。

关键词:三偏心蝶阀;紧急切断阀;液压系统设计;动态响应特性;液压系统仿真

中图分类号:TK263; TP214 文献标识码:A

引 言

自 1967 年新型的三偏心设计(Triple eccentric design)蝶阀问世后,因其具有启闭力矩小,采用斜锥面良好的密封,抗磨损、使用寿命长等优点,很快被用于工业生产中的中高压流体系统^[1]。三偏心蝶阀是在 20 世纪 80 年代引入我国^[2],到目前只有少数厂家能够制造三偏心金属密封蝶阀,但都远达不到零摩擦、零泄漏以及快速关闭的要求。近年来,大型三偏心蝶阀逐步推广应用到大型火电厂的燃气轮机保安系统中作为紧急切断阀(快关阀)。

为了保护汽轮机,在热电厂内供热机组的供热抽汽管道上靠近加热器侧设置蝶阀等快速关断阀作为紧急切断阀。随着燃气轮机的大容量和巨型化,对其保安系统的动态响应和可靠性的要求越来越高。燃气轮机的紧急切断阀系统作为保安系统中

的关键部分之一,其液压控制系统的动态响应特性及可靠性对汽轮机安全运行至关重要^[3~4]。紧急切断阀系统是一个机、电、液一体化的系统,传统的紧急切断阀的液压控制系统设计主要以试验验证设计为主,并通过反复修正设计方法来达到系统性能要求,导致研制周期长、研究开发成本高^[1~2],已不能满足现代产品开发的要求。为了研究三偏心蝶阀系统在汽轮机保安系统中作为紧急切断阀的动态响应特性及可靠性,针对某直径 1 800 mm 三偏心蝶阀作为电站保安系统的紧急切断阀系统的功能要求,设计出紧急切断阀液压系统方案,建立相应系统的仿真模型。对在紧急切断阀的开阀及关阀过程进行系统动态特性仿真,并对研制的快关阀系统的动态响应进行了实测。试验表明,仿真结果与实测结果一致性很好。

1 紧急切断阀的功能要求及执行机构液压系统设计

1.1 三偏心蝶阀的特点及作为紧急切断阀系统的要求

三偏心结构蝶阀具有切断(Isolation)、调节(Throttling)和止回(Check)功能,在阀板的液压控制、执行机构、密封面结构等与传统蝶阀有较大差别。与传统蝶阀比较具有如下显著特点^[1~3]:(1)密封性能好。为了实现启闭力矩小,采用斜锥面密封,关闭扭矩越大,密封性越高,甚至可以达到“零泄漏”;(2)调节性能好。通过控制旋转蝶板来调节流量和控制启闭;(3)减少了摩擦。减少了阀座与阀板之间在开关过程中的摩擦;(4)体积小。比同口径其它阀门结构

收稿日期:2006-11-02; 修订日期:2007-02-02

基金项目:四川省重点学科建设基金资助项目(SZD 0412);四川省教育厅自然科学基金资助项目(2004A 113)

作者简介:赖喜德(1962-)男,四川三台人,西华大学教授,博士

上的尺寸小很多,便于安装维修;(5)高流量。在相同流通条件下,三偏心蝶阀流量比同尺寸截止阀高6~7倍;(6)行程短。在启闭时,阀轴只作70~90°旋转,其行程比闸阀或者截止阀启闭时间短。由于该阀具有如上优点,现已逐步推广应用到热电厂作为快关阀。但作为紧急切断阀系统,对于液压控制和执行的动态响应和可靠性都有一定要求。

根据某电站工程需要,本项目所研制快关阀的

直径为1800mm,如图1所示。液压控制和执行机构设计的功能要求和基本参数为:关闭扭矩~9800N·m,工作油压6.0~8.0MPa,环境温度<85℃,防护型式:户外全天候。其功能分为:(1)快关功能:关闭时间<0.5s;(2)游动功能;(3)慢开功能:开启不要求;(4)手动急停;(5)机械锁;(6)故障状态:阀门快关。

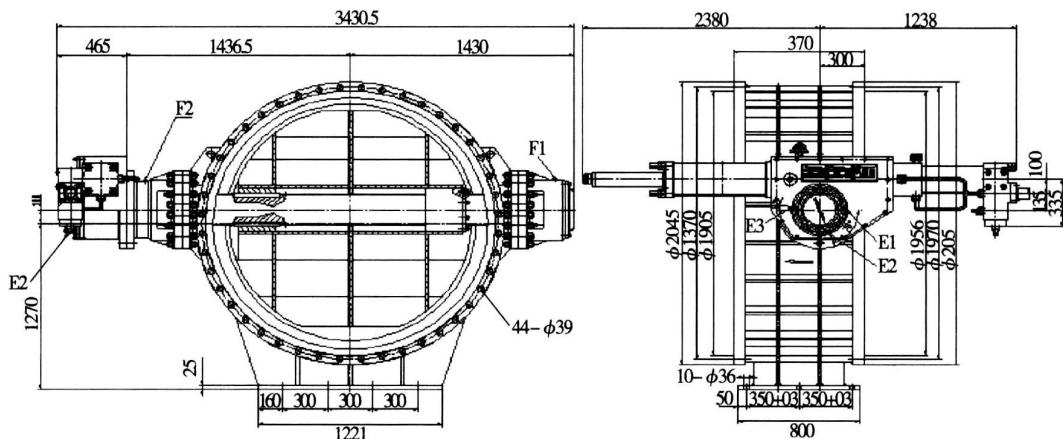


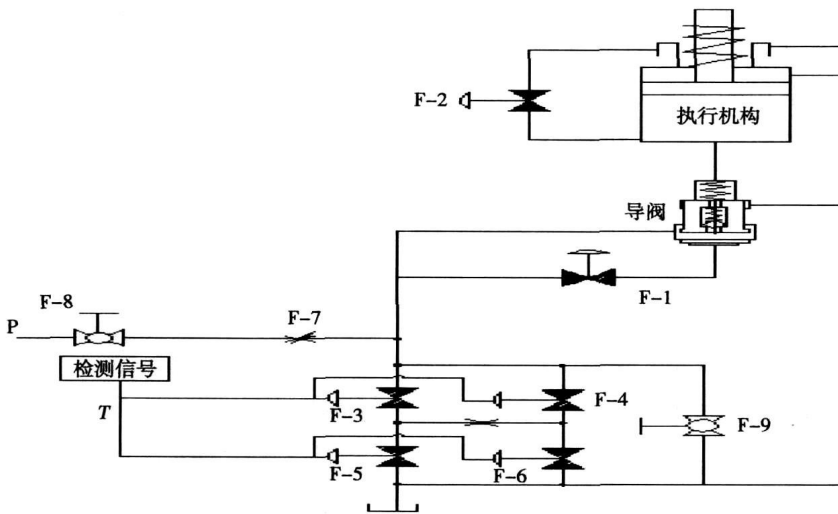
图 1 直径 1800 mm 的快关阀

快关阀系统由启闭部分、控制部分、驱动部分3大部分组成,启闭部分与驱动部分集成在一起。(1)启闭部分:以三偏心结构蝶阀作为快关阀阀门主体,具有结构简单紧凑,安装空间小,易与各种驱动装置组合。(2)驱动部分:包括动力源和液压执行机构。液压执行机构由弹簧缸、油缸和机械传动机构组成。传动机构的传动方式为拨叉传动。液压力源引自汽轮机调速油压,使液压系统大大简化。在常态下,引自汽轮机调速系统的油使系统保持额定压力,通过控制阀实现阀门在开关位置下的保位功能;在工作状态下,液压执行机构受控于电磁阀,靠系统控制油路的变化和弹簧的压缩/释放,推动油缸活塞,通过拨叉驱动阀门,实施快速关闭、正常开启和关闭。在阀门快速关闭的过程中,当接近全关位置的最后3°时,阀门减速关闭,保护密封面免受惯性冲击,阀门不产生振动,延长阀门的使用寿命。(3)控制部分:由操作单元、控制器和电磁阀、单向阀等元件组成。操作单元有自动、手动远程和手动就地操作方式。在自动方式下,接受汽轮机主汽门关闭、发电机跳闸和厂用电停电等保护信号,对阀门实施快速关闭;在控制室内可进行手动远程操作,对阀门实施快

速关闭、正常开启和关闭;设有与手动远程操作相同功能的手动就地操作方式,以便于调整试验和在事故情况下的紧急处理。

1.2 执行机构液压系统方案设计

为了满足电站工程要求,要求液压系统必须实现4种开关方式,分别为慢开、快关、游动和手动急停。基于实现4种开关方式和上述功能要求,所设计的液压系统方案原理如图2所示,按如下过程所述实现4种开关功能。(1)慢开:先手动打开高压球阀心截止阀F-8,二位二通电磁换向阀F-1得电打开,压力油P经阀F-8、节流阀F-7、阀F-1进入导阀推动导阀活塞向上运动,打开导阀顶部的单向阀,压力油进入执行机构的液压缸,推动油缸活塞运动,通过拨叉驱动阀门,阀板缓慢开启,同时执行机构中的蝶形弹簧压缩蓄能;(2)快关:二位二通电磁换向阀F-3和F-5(或者F-4和F-6)得电或者这两组同时得电导通,导阀失压,导阀活塞在导阀弹簧作用下,迅速移动,油缸在蝶形弹簧作用下快速排油,阀门快速关闭;(3)游动:阀F-2得电换向,阀板在5~10°内游动;(4)手动急停:将F-9手动开启,同时关闭F-8,快关阀快速关闭。



P-压力油; F-1、F-2、F-3、F-4、F-5、F-6- 二位二通电磁换向阀;
F-7-节流阀; F-8、F-9-手动截止阀

图 2 快关阀液压系统方案原理图

2 快关阀液压系统仿真模型的建立

为了保证设计的可靠性,在 Flowmaster[®]进行二次开发对快关阀液压系统动态特性进行仿真研究。根据图 2 的方案,确定取液泵、阀 F-8、F-7、F-1、F-3、F-4、F-5、F-6、导阀油腔、连接管路、管接头,执行机构中

的油缸和各管壁等所围成的界面为压力区。按这些元件的初步设计尺寸和形式建模,根据动态响应要求,通过仿真计算后来优化确定这些元件的最终设计尺寸。因 F-1 ~ F-7,都可以在 Flowmaster[®]标准液压元件库里找到现成的元件模型,而导阀和执行机构必须自行设计。另外快关阀在开阀及关阀

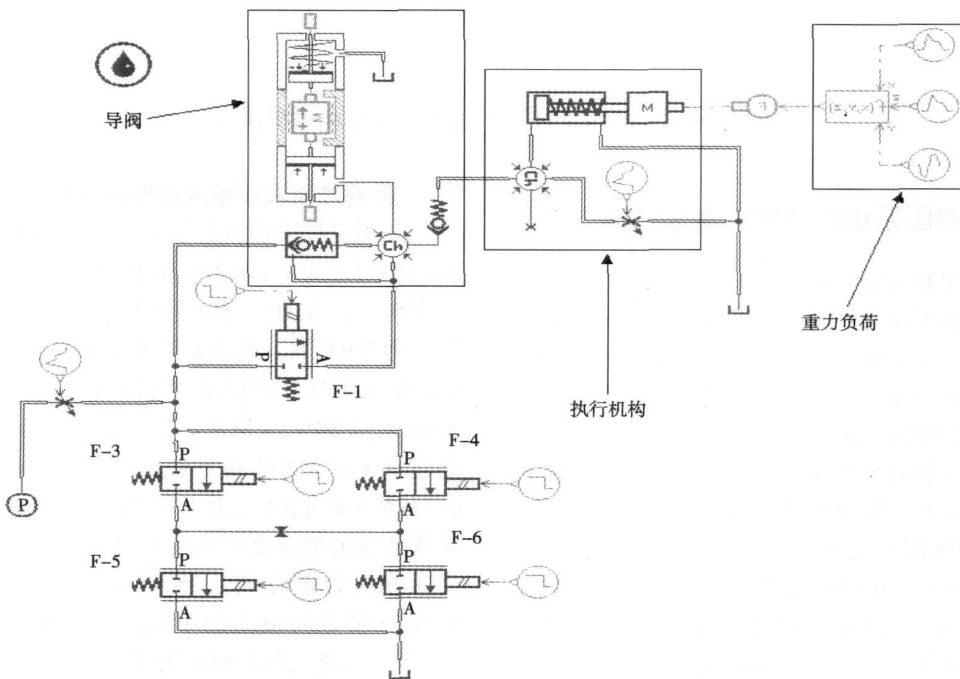


图 3 快关阀液压系统的仿真模型

的过程中,其阀板重心是在不断变化的,阀板因自重(蝶板重量:2 417 kg)产生的扭矩也是变化的,可以利用标准控制信号元件库中的元件设计阀板自重产生的扭矩和通过拨叉对执行机构产生作用的信号建立仿真模型。根据其上述的工作原理,对导阀仿真模型、执行机构仿真模型和阀板自重产生的扭矩和

通过拨叉对执行机构产生作用的信号仿真模型分别设计,其各仿真模型作为自开发模型,如图3中的标注。整个紧急切断阀液压系统的仿真模型如图3所示,管路模型如图4所示。仿真模型中各元件按实际设计输入参数。

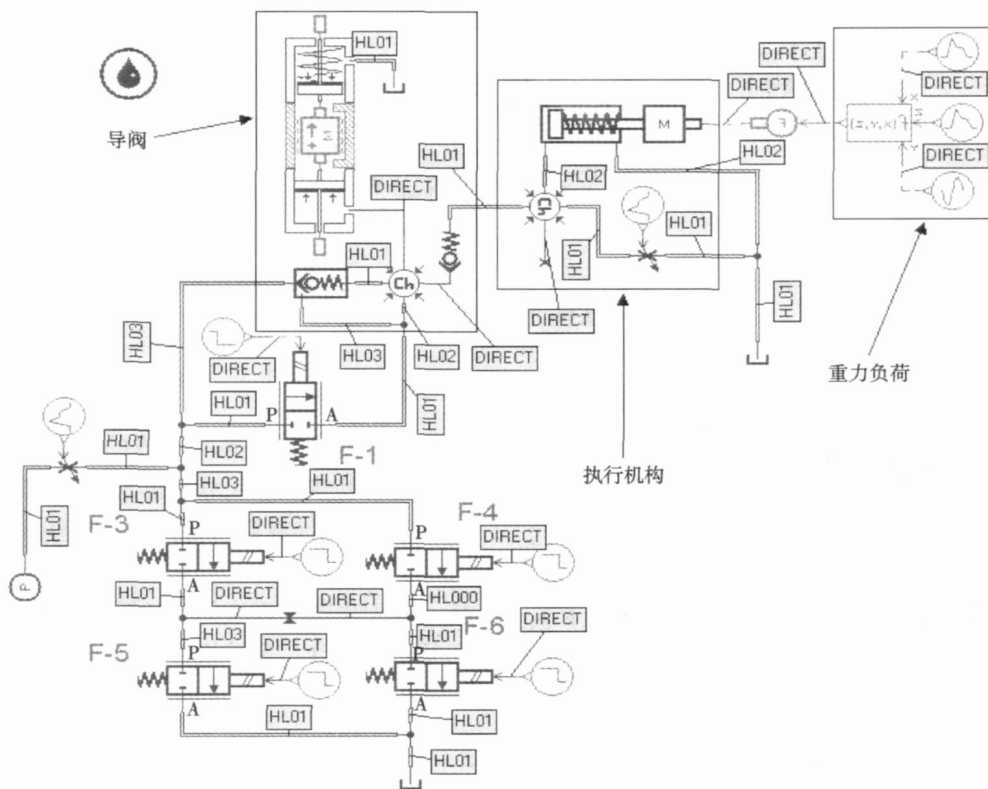


图4 紧急切断阀液压系统管线仿真模型图

3 快关阀液压系统动态特性数值仿真

对紧急切断阀液压系统的动态特性仿真研究,目的在于预测所设计快关阀液压系统的性能和根据设计目标优化设计方案。通过数值仿真来掌握在开阀及关阀过程中,系统管道、导阀油腔及执行机构中油缸的压力瞬态峰值与波动情况,导阀活塞及执行机构中的油缸活塞的反应速度,判断相关动态参数是否达到设计要求。作为燃气轮机机组保安系统关键部件,紧急切断阀动态响应的最重要的一个参数就是快速关闭时间。在进行紧急切断阀液压系统仿真时,关阀时的系统仿真部分参数的设置是以开阀时系统达到稳定状态(即全开时)时系统的参数为基础,因此必须先进行快关阀开阀过程液压系统动态仿真,然后进行关阀过程动态仿真。

3.1 开阀过程液压系统动态仿真结果分析

开阀过程中仿真计算其结果:动作前对执行机构的作用力为-4 832 N(取执行机构中蝶形弹簧受压方向为正方向)。阀门完全开启后对执行机构的作用力7 932 N。通过加载6.5 MPa恒压压力油,在电磁阀F-1打开瞬间,电磁阀F-1 A端的压力由零突变到3.32 MPa,流量从8 L/min下降到5.34 L/min。经过0.5 s导阀活塞上移到顶部(总位移52 mm)。在导阀移动过程中,由于导阀活塞顶部弹簧的作用,导阀活塞的加速度在零附近波动(取导阀活塞弹簧受压方向为正方向),导阀油腔压力上升到1.75 MPa,克服导阀顶部的单向阀弹簧阻力,单向阀打开,压力油进入执行机构的油缸,推动执行机构的油缸活塞移动,阀门慢慢打开,执行机构导杆总位移312 mm,如图3所示,开阀时间为35 s。

3.2 关阀过程液压系统动态仿真结果

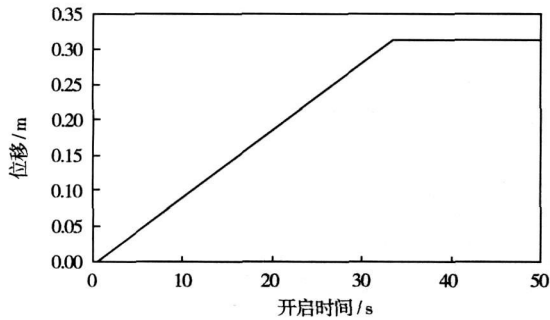


图 5 开阀过程中执行机构导杆位移

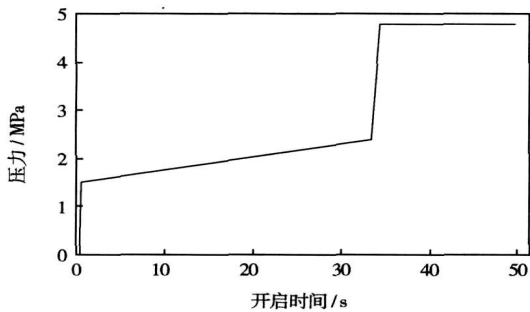


图 6 开阀过程中执行机构内液压缸内活塞压力

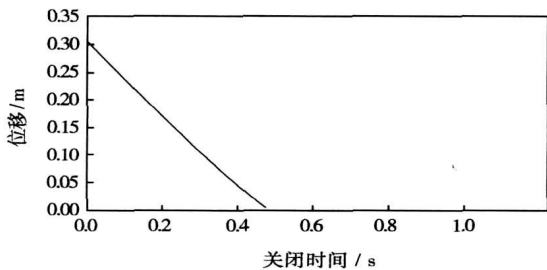


图 7 关阀时执行机构导杆位移

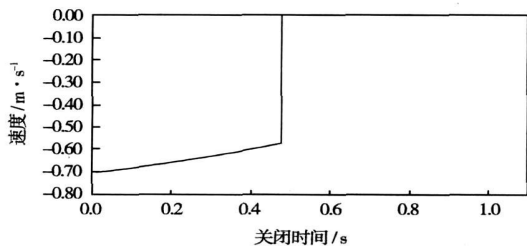


图 8 关阀时执行机构杆速度

阀前全开时因阀板重力对执行机构的作用力为 7 932 N, 阀门完全打开后对执行机构的作用为 -4 832 N。以快关阀开启稳定状态(即全开时)所得到的数据, 对快关阀系统关阀过程进行仿真, 通过打开电磁阀 F-3 和 F-5 来泄油, 导阀油腔压力下降, 活塞下移。在下移过程中, 在顶部弹簧的作用下, 导阀油腔的容积变小, 压力升高, 打开泄油单向阀泄油, 执行机构的油缸通过主回油路泄油, 在蝶形弹簧和阀板重力的作用下, 油缸活塞约 0.47 s 复位。

4 仿真结果与实测对比验证及分析

根据上述的方案, 已研制出直径 1 800 mm 的三偏心蝶阀紧急切断阀系统, 在其制造厂试验台架上的试验照片如图 9 所示。试验台架能够很好地近似模拟在电站的运行工况试验。采用高压油泵自动向系统供油, 额定油压 10.0 MPa, 流量: 40 L/min。配有 2×25 L 蓄能器作为稳压及辅助动力系统。阀门位置传感器采用 NJ5-18GM-N-V1。采用 MITSUBISHI 公司 FX2n-64MR 型单片机进行阀门动作试验控制及快关时间记录, 记录快关过程时间为给阀门快关信号同时将此信号传给计时器作为计时起点, 阀门快关到位其位置传感器有到位输出信号作为计时终点。阀门及管道系统按照设计尺寸和方式连接, 试验中没有对于执行机构进行几何结构限制。对相关主要参数进行了实测, 实测结果与仿真计算结果对比如表 1 所示。

表 1 实测结果与仿真计算结果对比

	导阀活塞的 最大位移/mm	执行机构活塞 最大位移/mm	快关阀快关 时间/s	快关阀全开 时间/s
实测 结果	52.1	312.2	0.48	36
仿真 结果	52	312	0.47	35

从表 1 来看, 仿真结果与实测结果一致性很好, 说明仿真结果是准确可信的, 完全满足工程设计中性能预测要求。另外, 通过以上对紧急切断阀开、关阀过程中液压系统的动态仿真结果及分析得知: 紧急切断阀液压系统中各管道及油腔中压力的瞬时峰值没有出现突变。因此可以推断系统的各个阀及执行机构的油缸不会出现“爬行”现象, 系统运行应该非常稳定, 在试验过程中也验证了该结论。该大型三偏心蝶阀系统作为紧急切断阀已成功应用我国某大型电站。

根据开阀过程仿真结果知道, 在紧急切断阀关

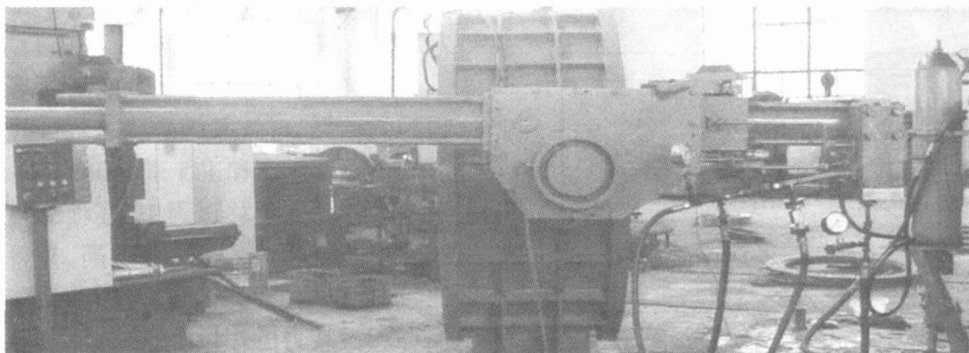


图9 实物及试验现场照片

5 结 论

紧急切断阀系统是燃气轮机的保安系统中的关键部分之一,其液压控制系统的动态响应特性及可靠性对热电厂的汽轮机安全运行至关重要。因大型三偏心蝶阀具有许多优点,近年来逐步推广应用到燃气轮机保安系统中,采用计算机仿真技术对大型三偏心蝶阀快关阀液压系统动态特性进行仿真是保证所研制系统的可靠性和达到设计性能要求的关键技术之一。通过试验表明,文中的仿真技术可以替代传统的快关阀门控制系统设计过程中以试验验证设计为主的方法,可以大大缩短研制周期和降低开发成本,并能够在设计过程中预测设计的三偏心蝶阀的快速动态响应特性和优化设计方案。文中

的方法也可用于类似较为复杂的液压控制系统的动态特性仿真。

致谢:本项目研究过程中的试验部分工作在成都华科阀门制造公司进行,并得到了该公司杨炯良高级工程师、鲍巧灵工程师的大力支持,在此谨表谢意。

参考文献:

- [1] 余晓庆.三偏心蝶阀的发展及应用[J].中国仪器仪表,2001,(增刊):15-17
- [2] 郝承明.阀门技术的新进展[J].阀门,2001(5):32-34
- [3] 李永堂,雷步芳,高雨茁.液压系统建模与仿真[M].北京:冶金工业出版社,2003
- [4] VASUO SAKURAL, KAZUHIRO TANAKA, TAKEHISA KOHDA, et al. Simulation of oil hydraulic circuits using OHC-Sim[J]. Fluid Power, 2002(1): 12-18.

(编辑 柴 舒)

运行保障

LM2500+G4 完成鉴定试验

据《Diesel & Gas Turbine Worldwide》2007年3月号报道,经过三年的船用开发和型号试验,GE Marine 已在其 LM2500+G4 航改型燃气轮机计划中完成了一个试验工作。

该发动机已于2006年年末完成了高功率论证试验,在试验时证明了输出功率可达到35.7 MW,该功率是正准备装用的欧洲护卫舰 FREMM 32 MW 额定功率的112%。

GE Marine 正试图同时获得 Bureau Veritas(法国船级社)、Registro Italiano Navale(意大利船级社)和 American Bureau of Shipping(美国船级社)对于 LM2500+G4 的船用型号批准。

该试验计划包括110%额定功率的高功率验证以及从2007年年初开始的模拟额定设计条件下的500 h 耐久性试验。

已发布的该型燃气轮机的船舶应用是法国和意大利海军联合制定的 Frigate European Multi-Mission (FREMM)计划。

(吉桂明 供稿)

rate $G=400\sim 1200\text{ kg}/(\text{m}^2\cdot\text{s})$ and mass steam content $x=0\sim 1.0$. Through the tests, studied was the impact of working medium pressure, mass flow velocity and mass steam content on the frictional resistance. On the basis of a great deal of data obtained from the tests and related theoretical analyses, a correlation formula of frictional resistance of water-wall tubes was derived, which is suited for design purposes. The relative error between the calculated values and test ones does not exceed 15%. **Key words:** once-through boiler, steam-water two-phase flow, water-wall tubes, frictional resistance

煤种对超细煤粉再燃脱硝效率影响的数值研究 = A Numerical Study of the Influence of Coal Ranks on Reburning-based Denitration Efficiency of Superfine Pulverized Coal [刊, 汉] / JIA Yan-yan, BI Ming-shu, LIU Zhi (College of Chemical Engineering, Dalian University of Technology, Dalian, China, Post Code: 116012) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2007, 22(5). — 542~547

By using CFD (computational fluid dynamics) calculation software FLUENT6.1 a three-dimensional numerical simulation was performed of the superfine pulverized-coal reburning process in a full-size tangentially fired boiler. With five kinds of superfine pulverized coal having a comparatively big difference in coal quality serving as the reburning fuels, studied was the law governing the variation of NO_x emissions with the following factors: the length of the reburning zone, injection location of the reburning fuel, excess air ratio α_{op} in the reburning zone and reburning quantity. The study results show that for different coal ranks serving as reburning fuels there exists an identical optimal injection location of a reburning fuel. The greater the coal volatile content, the more notable the reburning effectiveness. The NO_x removal rate increases with an increase of the length of the reburning zone and the reburning coal quantity. The excess air ratio in the reburning zone has a major influence on the NO_x removal rate. Through an analysis of the calculation results, an empirical formula was obtained, showing the relationship between the volatile content V_d of the dry fuel basis of the reburning pulverized coal and the optimal value of excess air ratio α_{op} in the reburning zone, thus providing a convenient approach for the optimization of combustion parameters. **Key words:** superfine pulverized coal, reburning-based denitration, numerical simulation, full-size boiler

利用电容层析测量煤粉浓度的实验研究 = An Experimental Study of Pulverized Coal Concentration Measurement by Using Capacitance Tomography [刊, 汉] / SUN Meng, LI Zhi-hong, JIANG fan, et al (Institute of Engineering Thermophysics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China, Post Code: 100080) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2007, 22(5). — 548~550

The accurate measurement of pulverized coal concentration in air pipes and its proper regulation are very important to the safe and cost-effective operation of a boiler during its combustion process. By using the capacitance tomography, tested and studied was the concentration of solid conveyed by a dilute-phase pneumatic force at a normal temperature. To overcome the impact of the nonuniformity of the sensitive field of a capacitance sensor on the image formation, a cyclone separator was set up in the test system. The role of the cyclone separator is to concentrate the solid particles mainly in the wall-surface zone with the electrodes of the sensor being located on the straight pipe of the separator. The advantage of the above testing method consists in its not demolishing the operating characteristics of the original system. The method pertains to a non-intrusive type of on-line quick testing technology. The test results obtained from the test stand and relevant on-line measuring system show that the method under discussion is feasible. **Key words:** pneumatic conveyance, capacitance tomography, measurement of flow rate, gas-solid two-phase flow

三偏心快关阀的液压系统设计与动态特性仿真 = Design of a Hydraulic System for a Three-eccentricity Quick Closing Valve and Simulation of its Dynamic Characteristics [刊, 汉] / LAI Xi-de, HE Hai-bin (College of Energy Source and Environment, Xihua University, Chengdu, China, Post Code: 610039), YANG Jiong-bo (Chengdu Huaxi Chemical Engineering Science and Technology Stock Co., Ltd., Chengdu, China, Post Code: 611830), ZHANG Ji-jun

(Sichuan Chenguang Engineering Design Institute, Chengdu, China, Post Code: 610041)//Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy &Power. — 2007, 22(5). — 551 ~ 556

As an equipment item in the emergency trip system, a large-sized three-eccentricity butterfly valve has gradually found its use in the steam turbine security system of thermal and nuclear power plants. The dynamic response characteristics and reliability of its hydraulic control system are vital to the safe operation of a power plant. In the light of the functional need of the three-eccentricity butterfly valve as an equipment item in the emergency shutoff valve system, a hydraulic control version meeting the requirement of an emergency trip has been designed. A simulation model of the hydraulic control system has been set up. The simulation of systematic dynamic characteristics during the valve opening and closing process was conducted and the full-dynamic response of the developed emergency shutoff valve system tested. During the opening process of the valve, the maximal displacement of the actuator piston being measured was 0.2 mm greater than that of the simulation result and the longest time measured for the quick shutoff valve for both “full open” and emergency shutoff was without exception 0.01 s longer than that of the simulation result. The foregoing shows that the adoption of simulation technology during the design process can accurately forecast the dynamic response characteristics of the designed three-eccentricity butterfly valve system and also its optimized design versions. **Key words:** three-eccentricity butterfly valve, emergency cutoff valve, hydraulic system design, dynamic response characteristics, simulation of hydraulic system

高参数锅炉给水预热器的改造=Modification of the Feedwater Preheater of a High-parameter Boiler[刊, 汉]/TAN Hong, LIN Lin, WANG Jing-fu (Steam Turbine Design and Research Department, Harbin No.703 Research Institute, Harbin, China, Post Code: 150036)//Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy &Power. — 2007, 22(5). — 557 ~ 559

Concerning the imported 100E11 boiler feedwater preheater, there exist such problems as the failure of its thermodynamic performance to meet the requirement of process systems and the leakage of tube boxes. In response to the request of end-users, a modification of the boiler was performed. Through a renovation and change of the materials, structure and manufacturing technology of the equipment items, the intractable problem concerning the sealing of high pressure tube boxes was resolved, the thermodynamic performance of the equipment items improved, and the heat exchange areas were enlarged, thus meeting the requirement of the relevant technological systems. The long-time operation has shown that the modification has achieved good results. **Key words:** high-parameter boiler, preheater, thermodynamic performance, high pressure seal

油水煤浆在新型气化炉内气化过程的数值模拟=Numerical Simulation of the Gasification Process of Coal-Oil-Water Slurry in a New Type Gasifier[刊, 汉]/YU Hai-long (College of Energy Source and Environment, Zhongyuan University of Technology, Zhengzhou, China, 450007), LIU Jian-zhong (National Key Laboratory on Clean Utilization of Energy Source and Environment Engineering, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, China, Post Code: 310027)//Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy &Power. — 2007, 22(4). — 560 ~ 563

A study of numerical simulation and calculation was performed of the gasification process of coal-oil-water slurry in a new type of water-slurry gasifier incorporating multiple nozzle inlets. A law governing the temperature distribution in the gasifier and concentration distribution of various gasification products has been analyzed. The results of the numerical simulation calculation show that when the gasification of oil-water-coal-slurry is compared with that of common water-coal-slurry both having the same concentration, the average temperature in the gasifier has undergone a slight increase. The carbon transformation rate shot up by 3.39% and the effective gas (CO+H₂) content in the raw gas at the outlet of the gasifier rose by 10.58%. The concentration of CO₂ and H₂O was reduced by a great margin with water decomposition rate being enhanced greatly. The gasification effectiveness has been obviously better than that of conventional water-coal-slurry. **Key words:** oil-water-coal-slurry, gasification, gasifier, numerical simulation