

湿法烟气脱硫喷淋塔不同 喷嘴布置雾化性能比较试验

李兆东¹, 鄢璐², 王小明³, 王世和²

(1. 南京审计学院, 江苏南京 210029; 2. 东南大学市政工程系, 江苏南京 210096;

3. 国电环境保护研究院, 江苏南京 210031)

摘 要: 喷淋塔是湿法烟气脱硫工艺中应用最广泛的塔型, 雾化系统是喷淋塔的关键技术, 影响脱硫传质过程。为了较为全面地研究喷淋塔雾化性能, 建立了试验台, 以压力作为间接指标, 采用湿法脱硫中常用的旋流喷嘴和螺旋喷嘴, 对单层/双层旋流喷嘴布置、单层/双层螺旋喷嘴布置、旋流喷嘴和螺旋喷嘴组合布置的喷淋塔雾化性能进行了比较。试验表明, 雾化系统对塔内气流分布的作用不甚明显, 相比之下, 上旋流下螺旋的组合布置方式既可满足工艺气液比的要求, 断面上雾化粒径分布的均匀性及雾滴在喷淋段分散的均匀性又较好, 可作为塔内雾化系统优选布置方式。

关键词: 烟气脱硫; 喷淋塔; 雾化性能; 断面压力分布

中图分类号: X701.3 文献标识码: A

引 言

脱硫吸收塔是石灰石/石灰-石膏湿法脱硫工艺的核心设备, 较常用的塔型是喷淋塔^[1~3]。雾化系统是喷淋塔的关键技术, 影响脱硫传质过程^[4~7], 目前国内这方面的研究严重滞后于工业应用。

喷淋塔的雾化特性主要指, 塔内断面的雾化均匀性, 雾化粒径的分布, 雾化对气流的影响等。但在喷淋段气体速度和液滴粒径等指标难以测定, 制约着喷淋塔雾化性能的研究。本文认为, 塔内断面的雾化越均匀, 其塔内断面的气体压力分布也越均匀; 液体雾化得越细, 雾化粒径越小, 气体绕流阻力越大, 雾化段气体压力损失也越大; 塔内截面气流分布的越均匀, 表明断面雾化粒径分布及雾滴在喷淋段的分散都较为均匀。故试验中, 利用压力作为间接指标, 采用湿法脱硫中常用的旋流喷嘴和螺旋喷嘴, 对单层/双层旋流喷嘴布置、单层/双层螺旋喷嘴布置、旋流喷嘴和螺旋喷嘴组合布置的喷淋塔雾化性能进行了比较, 为喷淋塔的优化设计提供了指导。

1 试验系统与工作原理

试验系统由模拟喷淋塔、泵、喷嘴、除雾器、离心风机、电磁流量计、压力传感器、变频控制器、热球风速仪、微压计、S 型测压管等组成, 喷淋介质为常温水, 模拟烟气为常温空气, 如图 1 所示。

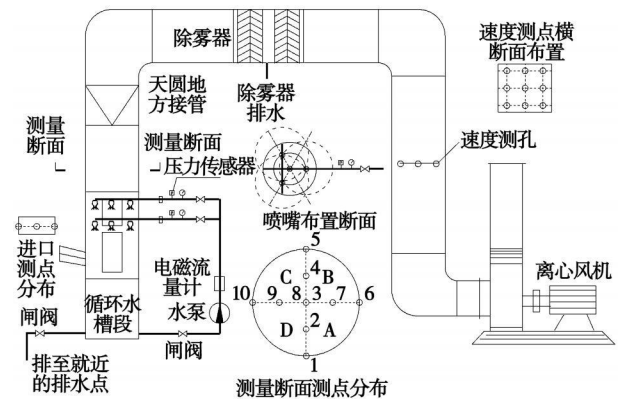


图 1 试验原理及测点分布图

进口断面长边中心线等距布置 3 个风速测量点; 风机入口段, 离入口 2 m 处设置塔后风速测量断面, 断面上布置 9 个测量点; 喷淋段后布置风压测量断面, 在断面正交的轴线上布置 10 个测量点, 两测量轴将断面分为 A、B、C、D 4 个区域, 近似认为断面风压与大气压之差为克服喷淋段阻力的压降。

2 试验结果及分析

2.1 测点平均静、全压定义

测点平均静、全压是指某一测点, 某一循环液流量下各风量的平均静、全压按循环流量加权平均的

收稿日期: 2007-03-23; 修订日期: 2007-04-17

基金项目: 国家高技术研究发展计划(863)基金资助项目(2001AA642020)

作者简介: 李兆东(1973-)男, 安徽来安人, 南京审计学院工学博士

平均值, 定义如下:

$$P_{sc}^i = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^N P_{sf}^{ij} Q_j}{\sum_{j=1}^N Q_j} \quad (1)$$

$$P_{fc}^i = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^N P_{ff}^{ij} Q_j}{\sum_{j=1}^N Q_j} \quad (2)$$

式中: P_{sc}^i 、 P_{fc}^i —第 i 测点的测点平均静、全压; P_{sf}^{ij} 、 P_{ff}^{ij} — j 循环液流量下各风量平均静、全压; Q_j —循环液流量; 试验中单层布置时 $N=5$, 双层布置时 $N=4$ 。

2.2 试验结果与分析

图2和图3为各布置方式下, 测点平均静、全压的分布。

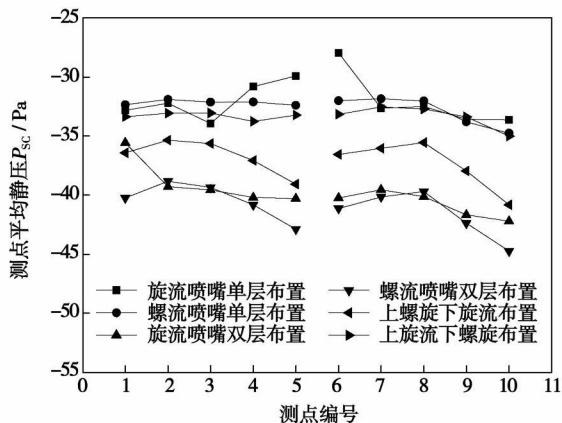


图2 测点平均静压分布

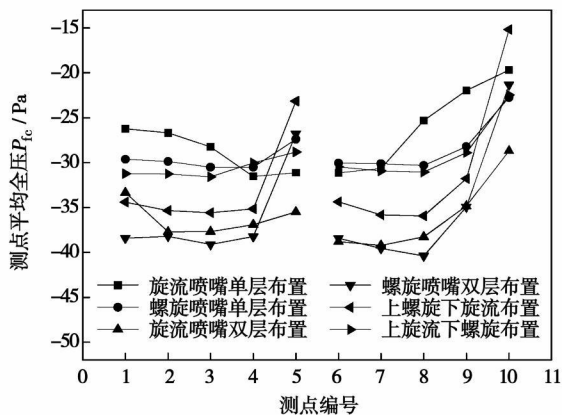


图3 测点平均全压分布

可见, 单层螺旋和上层旋流下层螺旋布置形式的测点平均静、全压依测点变化规律较为近似, 各测点静、全压值较大(测点平均静压值约-32.5 Pa; 测点平均全压值约-30 Pa, 除10测点), 但变化幅度不大, 说明喷淋段雾化较为均匀, 雾化粒径较大, 断面阻力小而均匀; 单层旋流布置时测点平均静、全压依测点变化较大且数值较大(测点平均静压值约-37.5~-30 Pa; 测点平均全压值约-31~-22 Pa, 除10测点), 表

明喷淋段雾化不均匀且雾化粒径大, 断面阻力小; 上螺旋下旋流布置时, 除测点5、10外, 测点平均静、全压值居中(测点平均静压值约-40~-35 Pa; 测点平均全压值约-35~-32 Pa), 数值波动较大, 喷淋段雾化不均匀, 雾化粒径较前3种方式要小, 断面阻力增大; 除测点5、10外, 旋流双层和螺旋双层布置的测点平均静、全压数值最小(测点平均静压值约-42.5~-35 Pa; 测点平均全压值约-40~-35 Pa), 除1、5测点外测点平均静、全压分布规律较为一致, 螺旋双层布置测点平均静、全压略小, 测点平均静、全压数值波幅较大, 分布不均匀, 表明喷淋段雾化均匀性差, 雾化粒径小, 断面阻力大。在6种布置形式比较中, 单层螺旋和上旋流下螺旋这2种布置方式的喷淋段雾化比较均匀, 雾化质量较好。

参考测点平均静、全压, 将各布置方式下的测点平均动压整理如图4所示。可见, 除旋流单层、螺旋双层和上螺旋下旋流3种布置方式外, 其它各布置方式的测点平均动压值较为接近; 1~5测点动压约为0~5 Pa, 变幅较小; 6~10测点动压约为0~12.5 Pa, 变幅较大, 主要是9、10测点数值较大, 即图1所示的测量断面C、D区塔壁附近动压较大。旋流单层布置时, 动压分布不均匀, 变幅较大; 螺旋双层和上螺旋下旋流布置的动压分布基本相同, 1~4、6~9测点的动压分布与其它布置方式基本一致, 5、10测点动压陡增, 表明上螺旋下旋流组合布置的雾化特性接近螺旋双层布置。从测点平均动压分布可见, 除旋流单层、螺旋双层和上螺旋下旋流3种布置方式外, 其它各布置方式的动压分布基本一致, 断面上雾化粒径分布的均匀性及雾滴在喷淋段分散的均匀性近似相同。再结合测点静、全压可见, 单层螺旋和上旋流下螺旋布置方式的喷淋段雾化性能相对较好。

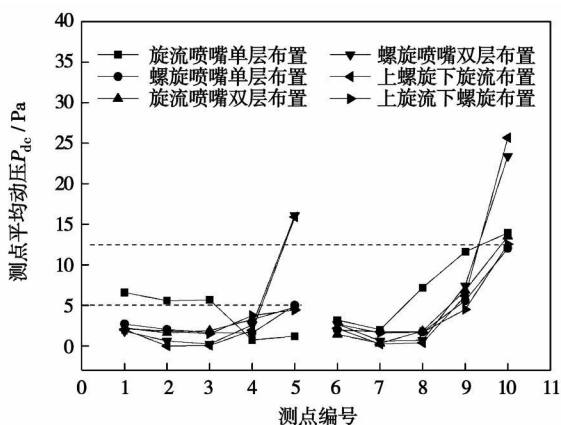


图4 测点平均动压分布

产生上述现象的原因是,旋流喷嘴与螺旋喷嘴雾化性能不同,在相同压力下,螺旋喷嘴流量大,雾化角大,雾炬覆盖率大,起到一定的均布气流作用,但雾炬较薄,在气流量较大的C、D区塔壁附近易于穿透,故5、10测点压力变化较大;喷淋层数增加后,塔内单位面积喷淋量增大,各区域气流阻力增大,因气流进入塔内的惯性,A、B区气速较低,克服阻力的动力不足,使气体流向C、D区域并在塔壁附近折返向上流动,故此两区域塔壁附近流速增加,易于穿透,测点压力变化较大;上螺旋下旋流组合布置时,由于单层旋流喷嘴对气流的分布效果不佳,若将其布置在下层,则气流穿透旋流喷嘴层后,分布更不均匀,在C、D区域气速更大,上层为螺旋喷嘴,扩展雾炬较薄,易于穿透,故5、10测点压力变化较大;双层布置后,上层雾炬与下层雾炬相交撞击会产生较小液滴,喷淋段雾化粒径减小,小液滴在塔断面翻腾占据部分塔内截面,使气流通道的减小,气流绕流增多,阻力增大。

3 结 论

由以上不同喷嘴布置方式喷淋塔雾化性能的试验,表明单层螺旋和上旋流下螺旋这2种布置方式的喷淋段阻力相对较小,雾化特性较为优越。实际工程中,液气比须满足吸收传质的要求,喷淋塔雾化系统多为多层布置,故上旋流下螺旋的组合布置方

式既可满足工艺液气比的要求,断面上雾化粒径分布的均匀性及雾滴在喷淋段分散的均匀性又较好,可作为塔内雾化系统优选布置方式。

同时,由动压分布可以看出,各布置方式均不能有效地解决断面气流分布不均匀的问题,即雾化系统对塔内气流分布的作用不甚明显,如果要得到断面均匀气流分布,需采取其它手段,如气流分布孔板,气流分布孔板的形式有待进一步研究。

参考文献:

- [1] 王小明,薛建明,颜 俭,等.国内外烟气脱硫技术的发展与现状[J].电力环境保护,2000,16(1):31-34.
- [2] 杨 颢.二氧化硫减排技术与烟气脱硫工程[M].北京:冶金工业出版社,2004.
- [3] 李兆东,王世和,王小明.湿法烟气脱硫旋流喷嘴雾化特性研究[J].热能动力工程,2006,21(1):66-69.
- [4] 吴国华,王玉军,朴香兰,等.湿法烟气脱硫工艺中吸收塔传质性能及其强化[J].现代化工,2003,23(增刊):236-238.
- [5] MUGINSTEIN A, FICHMAN C, GUTFINGER C. Gas absorption in a moving drop containing suspended solids[J]. Multiphase Flow, 2001, 27: 1079-1094.
- [6] AKBAR M K, YAN J, GHIAASIAAN S M. Mechanism of gas absorption Enhancement In a slurry droplet containing reactive, Sparingly soluble microparticles[J]. Heat and Mass Transfer, 2003, 46: 4561-4571.
- [7] AKBAR M K, GHIAASIAAN S M. Modeling the gas absorption in a spray scrubber with dissolving reactive particles[J]. Chemical Engineering Science, 2004, 59: 967-976.

(编辑 滨)

船舶燃气轮机

LM2500 燃气轮机将用于西班牙海军新一代护卫舰

据《Gas Turbine World》2007年9~10月号报道,GE Marine 将供应造船者 Navantia 两台 LM2500 燃气轮机,用来驱动西班牙海军第5艘 F100 型多用途护卫舰。Navantia 正在其 Ferro 造船厂建造被称为“Roger de Lauria”的先进设计的防空/反水面/反潜战舰。

这两台 LM2500 燃气轮机将与两台柴油机结合,组成 CODOG(柴燃交替使用联合)装置。该 CODOG 装置将以 28.5 节最大速度驱动 5 800 t 排水量、146.7 m 长的 F100 型护卫舰。

目前,西班牙海军舰艇有 22 台 LM2500 燃气轮机在服役,包括 Santa Maria 级和 F100 型护卫舰,以及航空母舰“Principe des Asturias”。

F100 型护卫舰是第一型装备美国宙斯盾战斗系统的欧洲海军战舰。

预定于 2008 年夏季交付这 2 台燃气轮机。该新护卫舰将于 2012 年 12 月服役。

(吉桂明 供稿)

某船用锅炉过热器蒸汽与烟气传热流动数值模拟 = Numerical Simulation of Steam and Flue-gas Heat Transfer Flows in a Marine Boiler Superheater [刊, 汉] / CHEN Ming, CUI Xiao-li (No. 703 Research Institute of CSIC, Harbin, China, Post Code: 150036), LI Bang, GUI Hong-tao (College of Power and Energy Engineering, Harbin Engineering University, Harbin, China, 150001) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2008, 23(3). — 298 ~ 302

An integral three-dimensional numerical simulation was conducted for the turbulent flow of inner steam and outer flue gases of a marine boiler superheater. In the light of the structural features of the superheater, a special software Gambit was used to conduct a three dimensional geometric modeling and mesh division. A numerical simulation was performed by using software Fluent. A variety of distribution laws governing the steam flow fields were obtained, including the distribution of static pressure, flow rate and heat load as well as superheater tube-wall temperature field distribution. The simulation results are in relatively good agreement with the actual operating conditions of the superheater, thus providing valuable guidance for the structural design of marine boiler superheaters. **Key words:** superheater, steam flow, flue gas flow, temperature field, numerical simulation

湿法烟气脱硫喷淋塔不同喷嘴布置雾化性能比较试验 = Tests for Comparing the Atomization Performance of a Wet-method Flue-gas Desulfuration Spray Tower at Different Nozzle Arrangements [刊, 汉] / LI Zhao-dong (Nanjing Audit University, Nanjing, China, Post Code: 210029), YAN Lu, WANG Shi-he (Municipal Engineering Department, Southeast University, Nanjing, China, 210096), WANG Xiao-ming (National Power Environmental Protection Research Institute, Nanjing, China, 210031) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2008, 23(3). — 303 ~ 305

The spray tower represents a tower type most widely used in a wet-method flue gas desulfuration process and its atomization system pertains to a key technology of the spray tower, which influences the desulfuration mass transfer process. To conduct a more comprehensive study of the atomization performance of the spray tower, a test stand was set up. With the pressure serving as an indirect index, both the swirl and spiral nozzles commonly used in the wet-method desulfuration process were adopted. A comparison of the atomization performance of the spray tower has been conducted, using the following layouts, namely, single-layer/double-layer swirl nozzle arrangement, single-layer/double-layer spiral nozzle arrangement, swirl and spiral nozzle combined arrangement. The test results show that the role played by the atomization system on the gas flow distribution in the tower is not quite evident. By comparison, the upper swirl and lower spiral nozzle combined arrangement mode is the preferred choice for the atomization system in the tower, which can meet the requirements both for the process liquid-gas ratio and achieve a relatively good uniformity of the atomized particle distribution on the section and mist droplet dispersion on the spray section. **Key words:** flue gas desulfuration, spray tower, atomization performance, sectional pressure distribution

碳酸钙循环煅烧-碳酸化吸收 CO₂ 的热力学分析 = Thermodynamic Analysis of CO₂ Absorbed in the Process of Calcium Carbonate Cyclic Calcination/Carbonation [刊, 汉] / LI Ying-jie, ZHAO Chang-sui (Education Ministry Key Laboratory on Clean Coal Power Generation and Combustion Technology, Southeast University, Nanjing, China, Post Code: 210096) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2008, 23(3). — 306 ~ 310

A thermodynamic simulation was conducted on an Aspen Plus platform by using a method based on a cyclic absorption of carbon dioxide in the calcination/carbonation reaction of calcium carbonate. With a supercharged circulating fluidized bed serving as a carbonation reactor, a normal-pressure circulating fluidized bed was used as a calcination furnace featuring combustion in an atmosphere of O₂/CO₂. On the basis of the Gibbs free energy minimization theory when the average conversion rate is 0.7 and the amount of fresh absorbent added in the carbonation process is 8 kg/s, the system decarbonization efficiency was calculated as 74%, the CO₂ concentration in the discharged flue gas as 5.3% and the CO₂ concentration recovered from the calcination furnace as 95.6% as a result of repeated calcination/carbonation reactions. Moreover, simulated were the constituents of product in the discharged flue gas. As a result, the relationship between the flue gas recirculation proportion and O₂/CO₂ volumetric ratio was obtained. In the meantime, the relationship among the amount of