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# 600 MW 燃煤电站烟气汞形态转化影响因素分析

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摘 要: 燃煤电站汞排放是自然界人为汞排放的最大污染源,所以进行燃煤电站不同形态汞排放浓度的现场测试对了解和控制汞排放的规律有重要意义。采用国际上通用的Ontario Hydro 方法对某 600 MW 燃煤电站 ESP 前、后的烟气进行采样,应用美国 EPA 标准方法测定了烟气中  $Hg^0$ 、 $Hg^{2+}$  和 $Hg^P$  的浓度,应用 DMA80 测定固体样品(煤、底灰、ESP 飞灰)中的汞浓度。测试结果表明: 烟气经过 ESP 前后,烟气中汞形态发生了显著变化, $Hg^{2+}$ 的比例由 14.71% 变为 39.54%, $Hg^0$  由 85.19% 变为 60.38%,  $Hg^P$  由 0.10% 变为 0.08%。煤中的氯,烟气中的  $NO_X$ 、 $SO_2$ 、HCl 和  $Cl_2$  对烟气中氧化态汞的形成呈正相关。

关 键 词: 燃煤电站; 汞形态分布; 烟气中图分类号: TQ534. 9 文献标识码: A

# 引言

燃煤电站排放出很多污染物, 重金属元素汞就是重要的污染物之一。由于人为因素每年排放在大气中的汞大约为 4 000 t, 其在燃烧过程中排放到大气中。根据全球汞质量平衡模型结果可得, 大气中34%的汞来源于煤的燃烧。1997 年美国环保总署向美国国会提交报告指出燃煤电站排放到大气中的汞所占的份额最大, 大约占 33 %<sup>[1]</sup>。

燃煤电站排放出的汞主要以 3 种形态存在,即元素态汞(Hg<sup>0</sup>)、氧化态汞(Hg<sup>2+</sup>)和颗粒态汞(Hg<sup>P</sup>)。所有形态的汞对人类健康有直接或间接的危害,因此如何除去燃煤电站排放的汞就显得至关重要,而且研究燃煤电站中汞的形态转化和排放同样具有重要意义。不同形态的汞具有不同的物理和化学性质。气态氧化态汞易溶于水且易附着在颗粒物上,因此排放到大气中的氧化态汞或许可以被常规的污染物控制设备除去,例如湿式烟气脱硫装置、惯性除尘器、静电除尘器(ESP)或布袋除尘器。颗粒态汞

也易于被除尘设备收集,且其在大气中的停留时间很短。相反,元素态汞极易挥发且难溶于水,因而烟气脱硫装置、颗粒物控制系统很难捕获元素态汞,元素态汞几乎全部排放到大气中。由此可得,分析烟气中汞形态分布及各种因素对汞形态的分布的影响对脱除烟气中的汞具有现实意义。

为了有效地控制汞排放,许多国家对燃煤电站的汞形态分布展开研究。2000 年 Galbreath 在 42 MJ/h 燃烧系统上研究了燃煤烟气中汞的形态分布<sup>[2]</sup>,Joseph J. Helble 研究了在煤气化过程中各种微量元素的分布情况<sup>[3]</sup>。除此之外,世界各国的研究学者在模拟烟气或真实烟气中对汞的同相或异相氧化做了大量的研究。最近几年,中国开始研究燃煤烟气中痕量元素的特性及分布等相关工作。本文报道了依据美国 EPA 提供的 Ontario-Hydro 方法测定中国某 600 MW 燃煤电站中痕量元素汞的浓度以及获得了该电站中汞形态分布和排放特性。

# 1 实验

采用 Ontario-Hydro 方法测定烟气中的汞浓度,该方法是目前美国 EPA 唯一认定测量烟气中汞浓度的标准方法。此方法不仅可以确定烟气中的气态汞浓度,而且还可以通过等速采样测定烟气中的颗粒态汞浓度。该方法利用取样枪来抽取含灰粒的烟气,在等速采样期间采样枪温度要保持在  $120^{\circ}$ C或烟气温度下,通过滤筒将烟气中的灰粒分离出来,而后除过灰的烟气经过 8 个放在冰浴的吸收液的吸收瓶,二价汞被 1.2.3 号装有 KC1 溶液的吸收瓶吸收,而元素汞被 4 号装有  $HNO_3$ - $H_2O_2$  和 5.6.7 号装有  $H_2SO_4$ - $KMnO_4$  吸收液的吸收瓶吸收,8 号装有  $200^{\circ}$  300 g 硅胶的吸收瓶用来吸收烟气中的水分。

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采样结束后,吸收瓶中的吸收液严格的按照EPA提供的方法对吸收液进行恢复和消解。在此过程中出现的所有异样情况应当加以记录,以便对最后的结果进行准确的判定和修正。最后利用Leeman公司的全自动汞分析仪(Hyrda AA)分析消解液。该分析仪是基于冷原子吸收法,分析灵敏度高,最低检出限可达 1 ng/L。

煤样消解: 根据 EPA Method 7471 方法测定煤中的汞含量, 称 3 份样品与 BOD 瓶中,分别加入 5 mL 去离子水和 5 mL 王水,在 95  $^{\circ}$ C水浴中加热 2 min,冷却,然后加入 5 mL 去离子水和 15 mL 高锰酸钾混合,置于 95  $^{\circ}$ C水浴中加热 30 min,冷却后加入 6 mL 盐酸羟胺还原过量的高锰酸钾,最后利用 DMA80 测定其汞浓度。

灰渣和灰的消解: 将 0.5 g 灰样溶于盛有 7 mL 和 5 mL 王水的 PTFE 消解管中, 将其密封放在 95 的水浴中至少 8 h。而后冷却至室温, 加入硼酸和水, 再次密封放在水中 1 h,然后冷却到室温后打开,将溶液倒入 100 mL 的玻璃容量器中,稀释至刻度,最后利用 DMA 80 测定其汞浓度。 DMA 80 是基于原子吸收法分析固体样品中的痕量汞,检测限为 0.5  $\mu_{\rm g/kg}$ 。

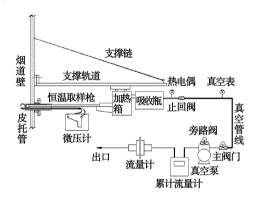


图 1 OHM 烟气汞等速取样系统简图

图 1 是 Ontario-Hydro 方法等速采样系统示意图。图 2 是所选定的内蒙古某 600 MW 燃煤电站采样点的布置示意图,烟气采样点位于 ESP 前和后,固体样品为入炉煤、锅炉底灰和飞灰。在位于燃烧器前的一次风管道中收集煤样,卸渣机械的皮带上收集渣样,ESP 前和后同时采集烟气样品,用真空泵抽取 ESP 四电场的飞灰。

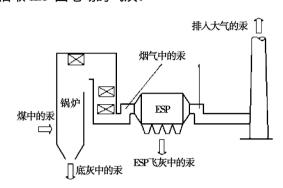


图 2 600 MW 燃煤电站采样点布置图

# 3 结果与讨论

## 3.1 数据分析

研究表明许多因素对汞形态分布和排放有影响,影响因素包括煤种(如烟煤、次烟煤或褐煤等)、燃烧系统的操作条件(飞灰中未燃尽碳)及其在除尘设备中的温度和停留时间等。本次实验研究几种因素对燃煤烟气中汞形态分布和排放有何影响。表 1列出煤的工业分析、元素分析和汞含量分析。从表 1中可以看出,煤中的汞含量大约为  $0.2~\mu_{\rm g}/{\rm g}$ ,在  $0.02~1.0~\mu_{\rm g}/{\rm g}$  范围之内 $^{[4~\S]}$ ,煤中的汞含量还是比较高的。表 2列出了底灰和飞灰中的未燃尽碳、灰和汞含量。表 3列出了 ESP 前、后烟气中  ${\rm Hg}^0$ 、 ${\rm Hg}^{2+}$  和  ${\rm Hg}^0$  的浓度。

| 耒 1  | 煤的工业分析和元素分析及汞分析 |
|------|-----------------|
| 1X I | 沐时工业力机和儿条力机及水力机 |

|   | 工业分析/ %  |          |                            |                             |          | 元素分析/ %                    |                            |                            |                             |                             | 汞组分/ mg °kg -1              | 低位发热量/MJ°kg <sup>-1</sup> |
|---|----------|----------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
|   | $M_{ad}$ | $A_{ad}$ | $\mathbf{V}_{\mathrm{ad}}$ | $\mathrm{FC}_{\mathrm{ad}}$ | $C_{ad}$ | $\mathbf{H}_{\mathrm{ad}}$ | $\mathbf{N}_{\mathrm{ad}}$ | $\mathbf{S}_{\mathrm{ad}}$ | $\mathcal{O}_{\mathrm{ad}}$ | $\mathrm{Cl}_{\mathrm{ad}}$ | $\mathrm{Hg}_{\mathrm{ad}}$ | $Q_{ m net,\ ar}$         |
| 煤 | 2.97     | 37. 95   | 24. 74                     | 34. 35                      | 45. 73   | 3. 06                      | 1. 24                      | 0.52                       | 8. 53                       | 0.018                       | 0. 204                      | 16. 45                    |

表 2 底灰和 ESP 灰中未燃尽碳、灰和汞

|                        | 底灰     | ESP 灰  |
|------------------------|--------|--------|
| UC/ %                  | 1.66   | 0.91   |
| Ash/ %                 | 98. 34 | 99. 09 |
| Hg/mg°kg <sup>-1</sup> | 0.003  | 0. 132 |

表 3 ESP 前、后各种形态汞的浓度

|   | ESP前   | ESP后   |
|---|--------|--------|
| $Hg(0)/\mu_g \circ m^{-3}$                | 31. 72 | 13. 77 |
| $Hg(2+)/\mu_{\rm g} {\rm ^{\circ}m}^{-3}$ | 5.48   | 9. 02  |
| $Hg(p)/\mu_g \circ_m^{-3}$                | 0.036  | 0. 019 |

从表 3 中可以得到: 烟气中气态汞含量比较高, 原因是煤中汞含量比较高。由此可以推断出烟气中 的汞含量与煤中汞含量呈正相关。烟气经过 ESP 前后,烟气中汞形态发生了显著变化,Hg<sup>2+</sup>的比例 由 14.71% 变为 39.54%, Hg<sup>0</sup> 由 85.19% 变为 60. 38%, Hg<sup>P</sup> 由 0. 10%变为 0.08%。从表 2 中可以 得到: ESP 灰中的汞含量大干底灰中的汞含量, 尽管 底灰中未燃尽碳含量高于 ESP 灰,说明汞易富集于 ESP 灰中, 而在底灰中分散。

#### 3.2 煤中氯对汞形态转化的影响

煤中氯对汞的氧化有重要影响,其在高温烟气 释放出来,烟气中氯元素的含量随着烟气温度的增 加而增加,氧化态汞的含量相应的增加。原因可能 是, 在高温烟气中氯以原子形态存在, 氯原子与汞发 生快速反应。图 3 显示出烟气中氧化态汞与煤中氯 含量之间的关系,所以说烟气中汞的形态分布与煤 中的氯含量有关,也即与煤种有关。Kunlei Liu 等人 研究表明烟煤含有高浓度的氯<sup>6</sup>,浓度范围为 500 ~1 300 mg/kg 之间, 而测其燃烧生成烟气中HCl 的 含量为 50~130 mg/m³, 根据 Ontario-Hydro 方法测定 常规污染物控制设备的第一个设备入口,烟煤燃烧 生成烟气中 $\operatorname{Hg}^{2+}$ 的份额最高,大致在 $70\% \sim 88\%$ 之 间; 褐煤中氯含量最低, 只有 60 mg/kg, 其燃烧生成 烟气中HC1的含量只有 $2 \text{ mg/m}^3$ ,因此,烟气中 $Hg^{2+}$ 的份额很小。

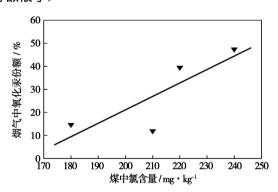
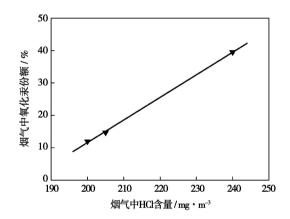


图 3 氧化汞与煤中氯

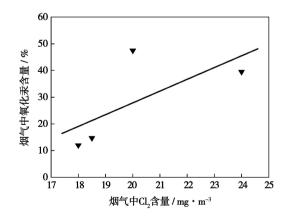
## 3.3 烟气中 HCl 和 Clz 对汞形态转化的影响

从图 4 和图 5 中得出: 煤燃烧后, 煤中的氯主要 以HCI形态存在于烟气中,烟气中HCI的含量远远 大于 Cl2 的含量。HCl 对汞的氧化有重要作用, 当烟 气中 HCl 含量增加时,氧化态汞的含量增加,这与前 研究者的研究成果相吻合 $[7^{8}]$ 。图 5显示烟气中的 Clo 对汞的氧化也有重要影响, 尽管其在烟气中的含

在高温烟气中 HCl 与 O2 反应生成 Cl2 Cl2 在高温烟 气中会离解成游离态的 Cl, 由于游离态的 Cl 具有很 强的氧化性,强氧化性的Cl就会把烟气中不活泼的 Hg<sup>0</sup> 氧化成 Hg<sup>2+</sup>。Schager 和 Hall 研究了 20~900 ℃ 范围内燃煤烟气中各气体成分的化学反应性质[4], 发现 Hg<sup>0</sup>(g)与 HCl(g)、Cl<sub>2</sub>(g)可迅速反应。Shawn Kellie 等人发现烟气中 HCl 含量增加导致了气态元 素汞减少<sup>9</sup>。Sandhya Eswaran 和 Harvey G.Stenger 研 究烟气流速为4 000 h<sup>-1</sup>且温度为 371 <sup>℃ 10</sup>, 烟气中 HCl 的浓度对汞氧化有影响, HCl 的浓度由 5  $mg/m^3$ 增加到 35 mg/m³, 氧化态汞所占的比例由 45 %增长 到 68%。 Hans Agarwal 和 Harvey G. Stenger 研究发现  $Cl_2$  可以有效地促进  $Hg^0$  的氧化[11],在每次试验中, 增加烟气中Cb的含量,烟气中氧化态汞的含量就 相应增加。



氧化汞与烟气中HCl



氧化汞与烟气中Cl2

反应机理如下:

$$\operatorname{Hg}^{0}(g) + \operatorname{HCl}(g) \rightarrow \operatorname{HgCl}(g) + \operatorname{H}$$
 (1)

$$HCl(g) \rightarrow Cl(g) + H$$
 (2)

 $Hg^0(g)+Cl(g)\rightarrow HgCl(g)$ House. All rights reserved. (3)

量非常少, 烟气中的氧化态汞与 Cl2 呈线性关系

$$HgCl(g)+HCl(g)\rightarrow HgCl_2(g)+H$$
 (4)

$$\operatorname{Hg}^{0}(g) + \operatorname{Cl}_{2}(g) \rightarrow \operatorname{HgCl}_{2}(g, s)$$
 (5)

$$\operatorname{Hg}^{0}(g) + \operatorname{Cl}_{2}(g) \rightarrow \operatorname{HgCl}(g) + \operatorname{Cl}(g)$$
 (6)

$$HgCl(g)+Cl(g)\rightarrow HgCl_2(g)$$
 (7)

# 3.4 烟气中 $NO_X$ 对汞形态转化的影响

烟气中的 $NO_x$  同样对烟气中汞形态分布有影响,如图 6 所示。在高温烟气中 $NO_x$ ,尤其是 NO 对  $Hg^0$  有氧化作用,烟气中 NO 与  $O_2$  反应会生成游离态 O 和  $NO_2$ ,游离态 O 具有很高的活性,能将  $Hg^0$  氧化成  $Hg^{2+}$ 。烟气中  $NO_x$  的含量越高,烟气中氧化态汞的比例越高。Lee 等人研究发现含有  $300 \text{ mg/m}^3$   $NO_x$  300  $^{\circ}$  的模拟烟气经过 250  $^{\circ}$  Absaloka 飞灰的固定 床 $^{[12]}$ ,大约 30% 的  $Hg^0$  转变为  $Hg^{2+}$ 。 Eswaran 和 Stenger 用由  $N_2$ 、 $O_2$  和  $OO_2$  的基准气组成的模拟烟气(含汞  $15~\mu_g/\text{m}^3$ )研究 1~g 沸石对汞的脱除率 $^{[13]}$ ,当模拟烟气中有 NO 时,汞浓度急剧变为  $3~\mu_g/\text{m}^3$ ,NO 可以促进汞的氧化。Dunham 和 O Ison 提出  $NO_2$  对汞的氧化机理 $^{[14-15]}$ ,在  $NO_2$  存在的条件下, $Hg^0$  可以在碳表面被  $NO_2$  氧化为氧化态汞。

反应机理如下:

$$NO(g) + O_2 \rightarrow NO_2(g) + O$$
 (8)

$$\operatorname{Hg}^{0}(g) + O \rightarrow \operatorname{HgO}(g) \tag{9}$$

$$Hg^{0}(g)+NO_{2}\rightarrow HgO(g,s)+NO(g)$$
 (10)

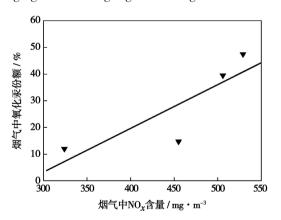


图 6 氧化汞与烟气中 $NO_X$ 

## 3.5 烟气中 SO<sub>2</sub> 对汞形态转化的影响

图 7 表示烟气中氧化态汞与  $SO_2$  的关系,结果表明烟气中  $SO_2$  的含量对汞的氧化有积极影响  $^{16\sim17}$ 。Frandsen 提出烟气中的 S 和 Cl 可以氧化  $Hg^{0[11]}$ ,反应机理如式 (11) 和式 (12) 所示。烟气中  $SO_2$  的浓度是汞氧化程度的一个重要因素,而且在一定程度上掩盖了 Cl 的作用。Frandsen 模型预测当烟气温度大于 700~K 时,氧化态汞主要以  $HgCl_2$  存

在,而当烟气温度小于 590 K 时, $\text{HgSO}_4$  则是主要的氧化态形式。因此在本实验研究中,ESP 中烟气温度大约为 438 K,  $\text{Hg}^{2+}$  存在的形式由  $\text{HgCl}_2$  变成  $\text{Hg}^{-}$   $\text{SO}_4$ 。Shawn Kellie 等人研究表明烟气中  $\text{SO}_2$  的增加  $\text{In}^{-19}$ ,烟气中  $\text{Hg}^0$  的份额减少,因为  $\text{SO}_2$  可以把  $\text{Hg}^0$  氧化为  $\text{Hg}^{2+}$ 。反应机理如下:

$$SO_2(g)+O_2(g)+Hg^0(g)\rightarrow HgSO_4(g, s)$$
 (11)  
 $HgCl_2(g)+SO_2(g)+O_2(g)\rightarrow HgSO_4(s)+Cl_2(g)$  (12)

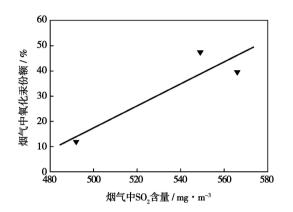


图7 氧化汞与烟气中50%

# 4 结 论

- (1) 测定的某 600 MW 燃煤电站中烟气中氧化态汞的含量比较高, 烟气经过 ESP 前后, 烟气中汞形态发生了显著变化,  $\mathrm{Hg}^{2+}$  的比例由 14. 71% 变为 39. 54%, 这是由于煤中氯和氧含量高而造成的, 与此同时,  $\mathrm{Hg}^{0}$  由 85. 19% 变为 60. 38%,  $\mathrm{Hg}^{P}$  由 0. 10% 变为 0.08%。
- (2) 煤中氯的含量与烟气中氧化态汞份额呈线性正相关,如图 3 所示。在高温烟气中氯以原子形态存在,氯原子与汞发生快速反应。
- (3) 当烟气中  $HCl_xCl_2_xNO_x$  和  $SO_2$  等组分浓度增加后, 如图  $4 \sim \mathbb{B}$  7 所示, 烟气中氧化态汞的浓度相应增加, 燃煤烟气中的  $HCl_xCl_2_xNO_x$  和  $SO_2$  可以将元素态汞氧化为氧化态汞。

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(编辑 滨)

#### 运行维护

# 动力设备蒸汽水氧气清洗、钝化处理和封存的完善

《Элект Рические станции》2007 年 10 月号介绍了 BTИ (全俄热工研究所)提出的对动力设备(锅炉、汽轮机等)进行清洗、钝化处理和封存的改进方法。

现在, 动力设备蒸汽水氧气清洗、钝化处理和封存已被十分广泛的应用并保证了运行的高可靠性。

在利用这个工艺时,在一系列情况中产生了与不充足的无盐水储备能力、使温度保持 $250\sim450$   $^{\circ}$ C的复杂性、沿汽包锅炉汽水系统氧气分布不均匀性有关的限制。

为了增加清洗的效果、降低金属深层钝化处理的温度、缩短处理的时间并减少无盐水的消耗量,制定了 在水、汽水混合物和蒸汽中具有提高了含氧量的蒸汽水氧气清洗、钝化处理和封存方法。

该工艺在两台锅炉上试用的结果表明,介质内氧的浓度保持在10~15 g/kg的范围内,可以有效地增加清洗的效果、缩短处理的时间并减少无盐水的消耗量、保证动力设备的钝化处理和封存。

(吉桂明 供稿)

heat transfer coefficient, particle themro-physical property

掺烧石油焦 410 t/h 循环流化床锅炉 NO<sub>X</sub> 排放特性研究=A Study of NO<sub>X</sub> Emission Characteristics of a 410 t/h Circulating Fluidized Bed Boiler Burning a Mixture of Coal and Petroleum Coke[刊,汉]/ DUAN Lun-bo, ZHAO Changsui, LI Ying-jie, et al (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(4).—391~394

An experimental study was performed of the influence of operating parameters on NO $_{\chi}$  emission characteristics of a 410 t/h circulating fluidized bed boiler burning a mixture of coal and petroleum coke. The law governing the charge of NO $_{\chi}$  emission concentration with such parameters as temperature, excess air factor, primary air rate and calcium/sulfur ratio etc. was expounded when the boiler burns the following three kinds of fuel; bituminous coal, 70% bituminous coal  $\pm$  30% petroleum coke, and 50% anthracite  $\pm$  50% petroleum coke. The results of the study show that when the boiler burns different fuels, its NO $_{\chi}$  emission concentration is in positive correlation with fuel volatile content. With an increase in temperature, NO $_{\chi}$  emission concentration will increase. The furnace atmosphere exercises an enormous influence on the NO $_{\chi}$  emission concentration. With an increase of the excess air factor and primary air rate, NO $_{\chi}$  emission concentration will also increase. With an increase of calcium/sulfur molar ratio, NO $_{\chi}$  emission concentration will decrease. The test results can well provide practical guidelines for the operation of circulating fluidized bed boilers burning a mixture of coal and petroleum coke. **Key words:** circulating fluidized bed boiler, burning of a mixed fuel, petroleum coke, NO $_{\chi}$  emission concentration

基于多模型集的主汽温多模型预测控制方法=Main Steam Temperature Multi-model Prediction and Control Method Based on a Multi-model Set[刊,汉] / LIU Ji-zhen, YUE Jun-hong, TAN Wen (Automation Department, North China University of Electric Power, Beijing, China, Post Code: 102206) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2008, 23(4). —395~398

Concerning a kind of industrial processes for which first-order inertia plus a pure lagging model can be used to describe their dynamic characteristics under different operating conditions and which change with operating conditions, a method was presented for setting up a multi-model set based on the maximum and minimum values of the characteristic parameters of an object. A recursive Bayesian probability weighting method was used to obtain an overall predictive model. On this basis, a multi-model predictive controller was designed to meet the control requirement for the operating conditions varying in a wide range. In the meanwhile, when a rectification of errors is being performed, the prediction error of the model resulting from any dynamic change of the operating condition can be compensated in advance to enhance prediction accuracy. The simulation calculation results of a utility boiler main steam temperature system show that the method under discussion enjoys a superior ability to track a set value under various operating conditions. When the operating conditions change in a wide range, it is possible to stabilize the main steam temperature near a set value. **Key words:** main steam temperature system, multi-model set, multi-model prediction control, Bayesian probability weighting, dynamic feedforward

600 MW 燃煤电站烟气汞形态转化影响因素分析= An Analysis of the Factors Exercising an Influence on the Morphological Transformation of Mercury in the Flue Gas of a 600 MW Coal-fired Power Plant[刊,汉] / WANG Yun-feng, DUAN Yu-feng, YANG Li-guo, et al (College of Energy Source and Environment, Southeast University, Nanjing, China, Post Code; 210096)// Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2008, 23(4). —399~403

Mercury emissions from coal-fired power plants are regarded as the largest pollution source of man-made mercury emissions in nature. Hence, to perform an on-the-spot testing of the mercury emission concentration in various forms from a coal-fired power plant is of vital significance for understanding and controlling the law and regularity of mercury emissions. With the internationally accepted Ontario Hydro method being adopted to sample the flue gas before and after an electrostatic precipitator (ESP) in a 600 MW coal-fired power plant, the American EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) standard method was used to determine Hg<sup>0</sup>, Hg<sup>2+</sup> and Hg<sup>P</sup> concentration in the flue gas, and DMA 80 was employed to ascertain the mercury concentration in solid samples (coal, bottom ash, ESP fly ash). The testing results show that when the flue gas passes through the ESP, the morphology of the mercury contained in the flue gas will undergo a remark-

able change. The percentage of  $\mathrm{Hg}^{2+}$  will increase from 14.71% to 39.54%, that of  $\mathrm{Hg}^{0}$  will decrease from 85.19% to 60.38% and that of  $\mathrm{Hg}^{P}$  will drop from 0.10% to 0.08%. The chlorine in coal and NO x, SO<sub>2</sub>, HCl, Cl<sub>2</sub> in the flue gas assume a positive correlation to the formation of oxidized mercury in the flue gas. **Key words:** coal-fired power plant, mercury morphological distribution, flue gas

温度对 NO<sub>2</sub> 差分吸收光谱特性影响的实验研究=Experimental Study of the Influence of Temperatures on NO<sub>2</sub> Differential Absorption Spectrum Characteristics[刊,汉]/SHAO Li-tang, TANG Guang-hua, XU Chuan-long, et al (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(4). —404~407

When differential optical absorption spectroscopy is applied to monitor the flue gas emissions from a fixed pollution source, the flue gas temperature will exercise a relatively great impact on the  $NO_2$  visible ultraviolet absorption characteristics. On a self-made test stand, an experimental study has been conducted of the differential absorption spectrum characteristics of  $NO_2$  gas when its temperature falls in a range of  $30 \sim 390$  °C. The test results show that when the temperature is in a range of  $30 \sim 150$  °C, the differential absorption cross section will be subjected to a leap change in the presence of a temperature rise. However, its spectrum contour will be kept unchanged. When the temperature is in a range of  $150 \sim 270$  °C, a temperature rise will lead to a decrease of the differential spectrum peak value and an increase of the valley value. When the temperature is higher than 270 °C, a conspicuous change will occur to the fine configuration of the differential absorption spectrum and the number of peaks and valleys will increase. **Key words:** differential optical absorption spectroscopy (DOAS), nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>), absorption cross section, influence of temperatures

甲烷扩散火焰空间拟序结构三维运动研究—A Study of the Three-dimensional Movement of a Coherent Structure in a Methane Diffusion Flame Space[刊,汉]/ HUANG Qun-xing, WANG Fei, YAN Jian-hua, et al (National Key Laboratory on Clean Utilization of Energy Source, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, Post Code: 310027)// Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2008, 23(1). — 408 ~ 412

An analytic method was presented for the three-dimensional movement characteristics of turbulent flames based on a high-speed stereoscopic visualization. The method in question first makes use of a stereoscope with dual viewing angles to enable a single CCD (charge coupled device) target surface acquiring simultaneously two flame images from different angles. Through a calibration, the parameters of a video camera can be obtained. Finally, a three-dimensional distribution of the vortex configuration in the flames and its diffusion speed can be determined by using the three-dimensional rebuilding method based on a two-eye visualization theory. Through experiments, reestablished were the three-dimensional distribution and velocity profile of the vortex configuration in a methane premixed flame. The calculation results show that due to the non-uniformity of the radial distribution of combustion speeds and the expansion action of gas flow when it is heated, the flame surface will be bent outwards near its boundary. **Key words:** turbulent flame, coherent structure, stereoscope with double viewing angles

二氧化碳气体辐射特性宽带 k 分布模型=A Wide-band k Distribution Model for Radiative Characteristics of Carbon Dioxide[刊,汉] / YIN Xue-mei, LIU Lin-hua, LI Bing-xi (College of Energy Science and Engineering, Harbin Institute of Technology, Harbin, China, Post Code: 150001)// Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2008, 23(4).—413~416

A novel wide-band k distribution model was established. The spectrum radiative characteristic parameters of carbon dioxide were obtained from a high-temperature gas database HITEMP. A correlation formula was used to perform a fitting of the absorption coefficient of main carbon dioxide spectrum band. The model in question was used to calculate the radiative heat flux of the carbon dioxide. A comparison was made with a line-by-line calculation method, statistical narrow-band model, a narrow-band and a full-spectrum k distribution model. The results of the comparison show that for isothermal gases, the results obtained by using the wide-band k distribution model are in very good agreement with those obtained by using the line-by-line calculation method, even more accurate than those obtained by using the full-spectrum k