

# 5 000 t/d 级水泥窑低温余热利用方式对比研究

金 格<sup>1</sup>, 戴义平<sup>1</sup>, 王家全<sup>2</sup>

(1. 西安交通大学 能源与动力工程学院, 陕西 西安 710049; 2. 洛阳中重发电设备有限责任公司, 河南 洛阳 471003)

**摘 要:** 为了更有效利用低温余热以降低水泥窑能耗, 对 5 000 t/d 级新型干法水泥窑低温余热发电的利用方式进行探讨。以生产过程中从窑头冷却机和窑尾预热器抽出的废气为热源, 建立单压、双压、闪蒸循环系统模型, 采用遗传算法优化出各循环的热力特性参数, 改进双压系统结构, 并对单压、双压与闪蒸系统各自的优缺点进行比较, 分析结果表明: 改进双压循环系统输出功率最高, 但闪蒸循环系统, 结构简单、运行方式灵活, 两者都有广泛应用价值。

**关 键 词:** 水泥窑; 中低温余热利用; 遗传算法; 双压循环; 闪蒸循环

中图分类号: TK11<sup>+</sup>5 文献标识码: A

## 引 言

我国是水泥生产大国, 随着我国基础建设的进一步发展, 我国对水泥的消耗量将进步增加, 据中国国家统计局网站最新消息显示: 2007 年全国规模以上水泥企业总产量 13.6 亿 t, 增速为 13.48%。随着一大批小水泥厂的关闭, 以及新型干法生产技术的推广, 水泥生产单位煤耗已经大为降低, 新型干法水泥已占水泥总产量的 50% 以上, 在生产工艺上的提高空间有限, 但是由于水泥生产中会产生大量温度低于 350 °C 的废气, 如果能采取有效措施回收利用这些废气所携带的能量, 则可以进一步大幅度降低能耗<sup>[1]</sup>。因此, 对中低温余热利用技术的研究越来越受热能工作者的重视。

文献[2~5]介绍了采用余热锅炉回收水泥窑热能所需要注意的一些问题, 如锅炉的结构、布局、锅炉参数的选取范围、节点温差的选取、炉内积灰及清理等。文献[6~7]介绍了闪蒸技术在余热发电中的应用途径, 给出了单压闪蒸锅炉的具体热平衡计算方法。文献[8]介绍了江苏恒来建材股份有限公司水泥窑配套的 20 MW 纯低温余热发电系统。该系统为单压系统, 主蒸汽参数为 1.05 MPa, 305 °C。系

统中 SP 锅炉有省煤器, 计算表明这对系统整体优化未必是有利的。文献[9]具体分析了一个 600 t/d 的水泥窑, 计算并分析系统各点的焓值, 提出采用一个 0.8 MPa 的汽轮机回收热量, 文章中只介绍了大概方法, 并未优化具体参数。文献[10]在分析水泥窑过程后指出, 采用余热锅炉系统回收热量所发出的电能可达整个系统用电量的 30%, 可以提高整体热效率 10%, 但文章中没有具体设计废气系统的能量梯级利用模型。

本文以 5 000 t/d 级水泥窑为研究对象, 通过分析单压、双压和闪蒸循环热力平衡关系, 建立起系统热力模型, 采用遗传算法, 分别优化了各模型的蒸汽压力、温度、流量和温差等热力参数, 得出优化结果; 对一般单压、双压系统结构模型进行了修改, 计算出最优值, 并对各种模型的优缺点进行了比较。

## 1 算法及水与水蒸气热力性质

本研究采用遗传算法作为优化算法, 并以汽轮机输出功为适应度, 交叉概率 0.8, 变异概率 0.01, 种群数 100, 代数 500。

水和水蒸气的热力性质采用 IF-97 标准, 该标准具有计算速度快, 结果准确等优点, 工况点的计算误差都在 0.5% 以内, 满足工程实际需要。

## 2 模型

以目前国内比较先进的窑外分解窑水泥熟料生产技术为例, 其废气分别来自窑头冷却机和窑尾预热器, 温度一般在 300~400 °C 之间, 并且随生产工况的不同而有所波动。

设定窑头冷却机废气锅炉(AQC 锅炉)参数为: 废气流量 89.33 kg/s, 废气温度 360 °C; 窑尾预热器

废气锅炉 (SP 锅炉) 参数为: 废气流量 126.56 kg/s, 废气温度 330 °C, 废气排出锅炉温度 220 °C。

由于采用热力除氧时锅炉排气温度较高, 而真空除氧、解析除氧稳定性较差, 故采用化学除氧方式。汽轮机为冷凝式, 且无抽汽。一般常用方案为: 单压汽水循环、双压汽水循环和闪蒸循环。

由于过小的热端温差和节点温差会导致换热器面积过大, 初投资增大, 因此设定热端温差和节点温差不能低于 10 °C。为了防止变工况时省煤器内发生部分给水蒸发汽化, 同时考虑系统输出做功的最大化, 选择接近点温差不能低于 5 °C。两个锅炉主蒸汽最终混合后进入汽轮机, 两锅炉主蒸汽温度为给定值 320 °C。所有给水泵效率设为 0.7; 高压缸效率 0.85, 低压缸效率 0.82; 若只有一个缸, 则设定其效率为 0.85; 设定排汽干度不能低于 0.85; 在讨论是否加省煤器时, 根据需要, 省煤器温升不能低于 20 °C。

系统中主要计算式如下:

蒸汽流量的计算:

$$D = \frac{G_g \times (h_{g1} - h_{g2})}{h_1 - h_2} \quad (1)$$

式中:  $D$ —蒸汽流量, kg/s;  $G_g$ —锅炉废气流量, kg/s;  $h_{g1}$ —过热器出口处废气焓, kJ/kg;  $h_{g2}$ —节点处废气焓, kJ/kg;  $h_1$ —主蒸汽焓, kJ/kg;  $h_2$ —进入汽包前水焓, kJ/kg。

泵耗功的计算:

$$w_b = D \times (h_{b1} - h_{b0}) = D \times (h_{b1s} - h_{b0}) / 0.7 \quad (2)$$

式中:  $w_b$ —泵功, kW;  $h_{b1}$ —泵实际出口水焓, kJ/kg;  $h_{b0}$ —泵进口水焓, kJ/kg;  $h_{b1s}$ —等熵升压时泵理想出口焓, kJ/kg。

汽轮机输出功率的计算:

$$w = D_z \times (h_1 - h_0) \quad (3)$$

式中:  $D_z$ —汽轮机进汽流量, kg/s;  $h_1$ —汽轮机进汽焓, kJ/kg;  $h_0$ —汽轮机实际排汽焓, kJ/kg。

排汽干度:

$$x = \frac{h_0 - h_b}{h_b - h_a} \quad (4)$$

式中:  $x$ —排汽干度;  $h_a$ —排汽压力下饱和水焓, kJ/kg;  $h_b$ —排汽压力下饱和蒸汽焓, kJ/kg。

闪蒸流量:

$$D_{fb} = D_f \times \frac{h_f - h_{fa}}{h_{fb} - h_{fa}} \quad (5)$$

式中:  $D_{fb}$ —闪蒸蒸汽流量, kg/s;  $D_f$ —进入闪蒸器水流量, kg/s;  $h_f$ —进入闪蒸器水焓, kJ/kg;  $h_{fa}$ —闪蒸压力下饱和水焓, kJ/kg;  $h_{fb}$ —闪蒸压力下饱和蒸汽焓, kJ/kg。

### 3 各方案优化结果比较

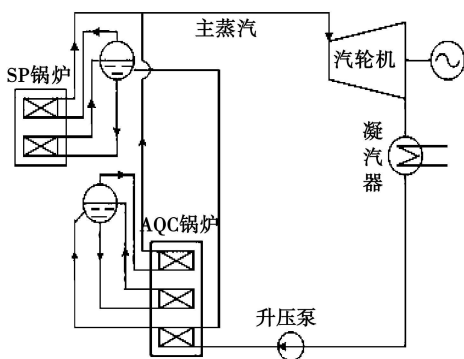


图 1 单压循环图

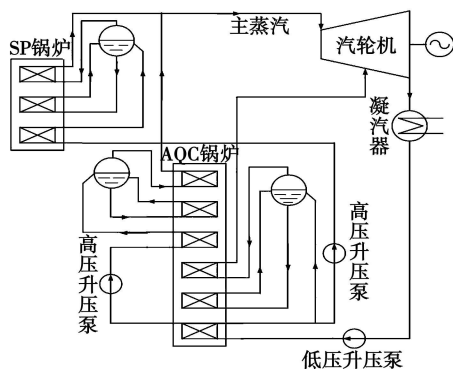


图 2 双压循环

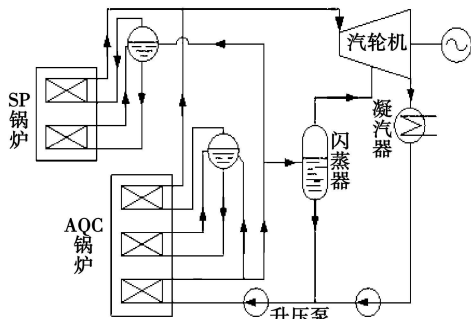


图 3 闪蒸循环

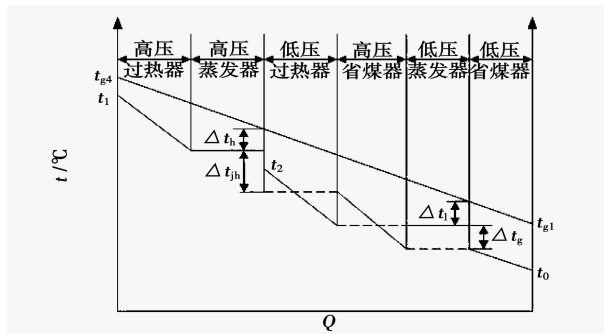


图 4 双压热力系统图

常用的单压, 双压和闪蒸循环系统如图 1~图 3 所示, 图 4 给出了双压系统的 T-Q 图。

### 3.1 单压循环系统

单压系统汽水循环比较简单: 凝汽器出口 31.2 °C 的过冷水经过升压泵升至 1.91 MPa、31.4 °C, 经 AQC 锅炉省煤器加热后以 205.0 °C 分别进入 SP 锅炉和 AQC 锅炉, 经蒸发器和过热器加热后生成 320 °C 过热蒸汽, 进入汽轮机做功。此时只有一个升压泵, SP 锅炉和 AQC 锅炉各有一个汽包, SP 锅炉给水由 AQC 锅炉省煤器提供, 这是由于 SP 锅炉排出废气温度限制在 220 °C, 如果 SP 锅炉单独安装省煤器, 则换热温差过大, 做功量减小。但此时可以考虑从 AQC 锅炉省煤器中间某一合理部位抽出有一定温度的水, 输送至 SP 锅炉, 此时则 SP 锅炉可以安装省煤器, 经过优化, 单压系统的参数如表 1 所示。

表 1 单压循环的优化结果

|                             | 加省煤器     | 不加省煤器    |
|-----------------------------|----------|----------|
| 主蒸汽压力/MPa                   | 2.12     | 1.91     |
| 主蒸汽温度/°C                    | 320.0    | 320.0    |
| SP 锅炉流量/kg·s <sup>-1</sup>  | 6.386    | 6.671    |
| AQC 锅炉流量/kg·s <sup>-1</sup> | 5.835    | 6.014    |
| 总输出功/kW                     | 10 083.9 | 10 312.8 |
| 排烟温度/°C                     | 133.6    | 117.8    |

由表 1 可见, 单压时不加省煤器的效果比较好, 这是因为加装高压省煤器后, 进入 SP 锅炉的水温降低, SP 锅炉流量减小; 同时由于蒸汽压力的提高, 使得 AQC 锅炉汽包进口水温升高, 其蒸汽流量也有所降低, 导致整体做功量减小。

### 3.2 双压循环系统

双压系统的 SP 锅炉有一个汽包, AQC 锅炉有高、低两个汽包, 对于高压汽包也可以考虑增加省煤器, 同时在 AQC 锅炉中可以考虑将高压省煤器与低压过热器互换, AQC 锅炉中废气先经过高压省煤器时, SP 锅炉省煤器温升 79.4 °C, AQC 锅炉高压省煤器温升 78.9 °C, 都远远大于 20 °C。其优化结果如表 2 所示。从优化结果可见, 锅炉各点废气-蒸汽温差也都大于 10 °C, 在合理范围内。节点温差接近与 5 °C。

增加高压省煤器可以增加系统做功能力, 对只在 SP 锅炉或者 AQC 锅炉高压部分加装省煤器的情况进行了优化的结果表明, 两个锅炉都加省煤器时效果最好。而且烟气先经过低压过热器时的做功量比先经过高压省煤器要高 100 kW 左右, 这是因为烟

气先经过低压过热器时, 低压蒸汽的温度有所提高, 而且由于低压流量不大, 对高压省煤器的换热温差影响不大。与单压相比, 主蒸汽流量减小, 但不加省煤器时系统做功量增加不明显。

表 2 双压循环的优化结果

|                               | 不加高压省煤器  | 加高压省煤器     |            |
|-------------------------------|----------|------------|------------|
|                               |          | 废气先经过高压省煤器 | 废气先经过低压过热器 |
| 主蒸汽压力/MPa                     | 1.91     | 2.59       | 2.91       |
| 主蒸汽温度/°C                      | 320.0    | 320.0      | 320.0      |
| 二次蒸汽压力/MPa                    | 0.53     | 0.43       | 0.44       |
| 二次蒸汽温度/°C                     | 210.0    | 205.1      | 232.3      |
| SP 锅炉流量/kg·s <sup>-1</sup>    | 5.999    | 5.961      | 5.985      |
| AQC 锅炉高压流量/kg·s <sup>-1</sup> | 5.410    | 5.566      | 5.385      |
| AQC 锅炉低压流量/kg·s <sup>-1</sup> | 2.309    | 2.377      | 2.525      |
| 总输出功/kW                       | 10 456.3 | 10 870.7   | 10 966.7   |
| 排气温度/°C                       | 89.3     | 85.7       | 85.9       |

### 3.3 闪蒸循环系统

闪蒸系统中, AQC 省煤器中被加热的水有一部分是送至闪蒸器中产生蒸汽, 由于闪蒸流量可以在不影响主蒸汽流量的情况下尽量增加, 使得 AQC 排气温度可以降到很低, 但实际工程中排气温度不能太低, 取排气温度下限为 85 °C, 此时闪蒸器在闪蒸出二次蒸汽的同时其出水回流与系统给水混合, 将给水由 31.4 °C 加热至 80.5 °C, 起到加热器的作用。省煤器出口水温 205.0 °C, 此处废气温度 220.1 °C, 换热温差为 15.1 °C。整个系统优化结果如表 3 所示。

表 3 闪蒸循环的优化结果

|                             | 数值       |
|-----------------------------|----------|
| 主蒸汽压力/MPa                   | 1.91     |
| 主蒸汽温度/°C                    | 320.0    |
| 闪蒸压力/MPa                    | 0.51     |
| 闪蒸蒸汽流量/kg·s <sup>-1</sup>   | 1.141    |
| 闪蒸器入口水流量/kg·s <sup>-1</sup> | 10.356   |
| SP 锅炉流量/kg·s <sup>-1</sup>  | 6.671    |
| AQC 锅炉流量/kg·s <sup>-1</sup> | 6.010    |
| 总输出功/kW                     | 10 809.4 |

闪蒸器蒸汽流量约为进入水流量的 10%, 为了增加闪蒸流量, 应尽量保证较小的主蒸汽接近点温差。与单压系统相比, 闪蒸系统 AQC 锅炉汽包流量

和SP 锅炉汽包流量基本不变,但废气排放温度下降 32.8 ℃,做功量增加了约 500 kW。

### 4 结 论

增加高压省煤器的双压系统输出功最大,这是由于该系统可以和闪蒸系统一样有效降低废气排放温度,同时,由于采用双压系统,实现能量的梯级利用,各换热器的换热温差较单压和闪蒸更为合理,能保证较大的总蒸汽流量。但是与单压相比,增加了高压省煤器,使得系统较为复杂,增加初投资。

闪蒸系统的主蒸汽压力、流量等与单压系统基本相等,输出功比带高压省煤器的双压系统略小。实际应用中可以通过升压给水泵和流量调节阀来调节闪蒸流量,以控制 AQC 锅炉废气排放温度,且此时可以不影响 SP 锅炉和 AQC 锅炉汽包的换热情况,必要时甚至可以切除闪蒸器,此时系统以单压方式运行,是单压循环的最优值。闪蒸产生的低压蒸汽为饱和蒸汽,易使汽轮机排气湿度增加,汽轮机效率降低,同时在补汽口,两股蒸汽混合时温差较大,火用损失增大,并导致材料受热不均。在机组设计时可适当降低闪蒸压力,但降低闪蒸压力会使 AQC 锅炉废气排放温度进一步降低,不能保证系统在最佳工况下工作。

双压循环具有最大输出功,闪蒸系统输出功略小,但有系统较为简单等优点。双压循环与闪蒸循环将是水泥窑低温余热利用的主要发展方向。

### 参考文献:

- [1] 赵乃仁. 从水泥生产工艺角度来讨论余热发电技术应用的发展[J]. 水泥, 2008(2): 16-20.
- [2] 孙庆斌, 姜丘陵. 低温水泥窑余热锅炉实践中几个问题[J]. 电站系统工程, 2006, 22(4): 17-18.
- [3] 刘铁锋, 夏善友, 张晓东, 等. 纯低温余热系统中窑尾余热锅炉的开发[J]. 电站系统工程, 2003, 22(5): 54-57.
- [4] 刘庆才, 陈恩鉴, 王显龙, 等. 中低温余热锅炉蒸汽参数与最大压力的确定[J]. 冶金能源, 2007, 23(2): 35-36.
- [5] 陈 新, 李 英. 水泥窑中低温余热利用方法[J]. 节能, 2005(7): 49-51.
- [6] 胡滨海. 闪蒸技术在余热发电中的应用[J]. 电站系统工程, 2004, 20(5): 53-54.
- [7] 王国顺. 单压余热锅炉闪蒸技术的研究[J]. 电站系统工程, 2005, 21(5): 53-54.
- [8] 谢卫平. 20 MW 水泥窑纯低温余热发电工程设计介绍[J]. 江苏环境科技, 2007, 8(4): 53-56.
- [9] CHAWLA J M. Waste heat recovery from flue gases with substantial dust load[J]. Chemical Engineering and Processing, 1999, 38: 365-371.
- [10] TAHSIN ENGIN, VEDAT ARL. Energy auditing and recovery for dry type cement rotary kiln systems—A case study[J]. Energy Conversion and Management, 2005, 46: 551-562.

(编辑 单丽华)

### 新技术、新工艺

## 特立尼达/多巴哥将建 760 MW 联合循环电站

据《Gas Turbine World》2009 年 1—2 月号报道,德国的 MAN Ferrostaal 已接受了一份来自 TGU(Trinidad Generation Unlimited(特立尼达电力生产无限公司))的订单,在特立尼达的 La Brea 建造一座 760 MW 燃蒸联合循环电站。

估价为 7 亿美元,该订单由拥有 TGU 的特立尼达/多巴哥共和国政府提供资金。

MAN 将依据 EPC(工程采购与施工)总承的方式承担此工程。施工和调试将根据分阶段计划进行,工程总计将用 30 个月完成。在这期间能错开部分装机容量的运转过程,直到在 2011 年中期达到全功率利用率为止。

在该联合循环结构中将包含 6 台燃气轮机和 2 台汽轮机,允许选择性地既能以简单循环方式,也能以联合循环方式运行。这个设计考虑到能灵活和经济地响应特立尼达日益增加和高度变化的电力需求。

为了满足特立尼达/多巴哥共和国要求的环境规程,La Brea 电站也将具有自备的冷却系统,这就排除了对安装海水进水口的需要。

这个项目代表了在新的发电容量方面的重大投资,它将有效地使特立尼达/多巴哥电力生产总装机容量增加约 50%。

作为工程采购与施工的承包者,MAN 将管理一个真正的全球资源的项目,项目的部件和服务将由特立尼达/多巴哥以及美国、欧洲、中国、巴西、墨西哥和委内瑞拉提供。

(吉桂明 摘译)

**on the Desulfurization and Denitrification Process Based on Highly Active Absorbents**[刊, 汉] / XU Pei-yao, ZHAO Yi, WANG Li-dong (College of Environment Science and Engineering, North China Electric Power University, Baoding, China, Post Code: 071003), KANG Xi (North China Electric Power Research Institute, Beijing, China, Post Code: 100045) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2009, 24(4). — 494 ~ 498

By using a self-prepared “oxygen-enriched type” highly active absorbent, the influence of CO<sub>2</sub> and O<sub>2</sub> in flue gas on the desulfurization and denitrification efficiency of the highly active absorbent and the influence of the coexistence of SO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> on the desulfurization efficiency were experimentally studied at an optimum technological condition and through the use of a fixed bed. The research results show that O<sub>2</sub> can play a definite role of enhancing both the desulfurization and denitrification, while CO<sub>2</sub> can function to prohibit the desulfurization but promote the denitrification. When SO<sub>2</sub> concentration is less than 2 500 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, it contributes to the removal of NO. When SO<sub>2</sub> concentration is greater than 2 500 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, it prohibits the removal of NO. The presence of NO can promote the desulfurization and increase the proportion of calcium sulphate in desulfurization products. The foregoing can provide a theoretical basis for the further study and application of the simultaneous desulfurization and denitrification process based on highly active absorbents. **Key words:** highly active absorbent, constituents of flue gas, fixed bed, desulfurization efficiency, denitrification efficiency

**SCR 氮氧化物脱除系统对燃煤烟气汞形态的影响 = Influence of the SCR (Selective Catalytic Reduction)-based NO<sub>x</sub> Removal System on Mercury Morphology in Coal-fired Flue Gas**[刊, 汉] / HU Chang-xing (Ningbo Institute of Technology, Zhejiang University, Ningbo, China, Post Code: 315100), ZHOU Jin-song, HE Sheng, LUO Zhong-yang (National Key Laboratory on Clean Utilization of Energy Source, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, China, Post Code: 310027) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2009, 24(4). — 499 ~ 502

By adopting the standard Ontario method, measured and analyzed were the morphological distribution of mercury in flue gas before and after the selective catalytic reduction (SCR) denitrification system of a 300 MW unit. In combination with the chemical theory for SCR reactions to remove NO<sub>x</sub>, the influence of a SCR-based denitrification system on the mercury morphology of coal-fired flue gas was studied as a key problem. It has been found that the SCR catalyzer (V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>-WO<sub>3</sub> (MoO<sub>3</sub>)/TiO<sub>2</sub>) plays a relatively small role of adsorbing the mercury in flue gas and has no influence on the total mercury concentration in flue gas. However, after a SCR, the mercury morphology in gas state underwent a relatively great change with the HgO concentration decreasing from 49.01% to 7.30% while the Hg<sup>2+</sup> concentration increasing from 38.96% to 82.67%. The NH<sub>3</sub> in the SCR-based denitrification system plays no role in transforming the mercury morphology. The oxidation of Hg<sup>0</sup> by HCl was mainly completed through the Cl-Deacon reaction and the intermediate (HgO) under the catalytic action of the system and, eventually, HgCl<sub>2</sub> was formed. **Key words:** coal-firing, mercury, morphology, SCR (selective catalytic reduction), catalytic oxidation

**5 000 t/d 级水泥窑低温余热利用方式对比研究 = A Contrast Study of Low-temperature Waste Heat Utilization Modes for a 5000 t/d Class Cement Kiln**[刊, 汉] / JIN Ge, DAI Yi-ping (College of Energy Source and Power Engineering, Xi'an Jiaotong University, Xi'an, China, Post Code: 710049), WANG Jia-quan (Luoyang Zhong-zhong Power Generation Equipment Co. Ltd., Luoyang, China, Post Code: 471003) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2009, 24(4). — 503 ~ 506

To more effectively utilize low temperature waste heat and reduce the energy consumption of a cement kiln, an exploratory study was conducted of the low-temperature waste heat utilization modes for power generation in a 5 000 t/d class new type dry-method cement kiln. With the exhaust gas extracted from a cooler in the front portion of the kiln and a preheater in its tail portion serving as a heat source, the models of single-pressure, dual-pressure and flash circulation system were established. By using genetic algorithms, optimized were the thermodynamic characteristic parameters for various cycles. The dual-pressure system configuration was improved with the respective merits and demerits of the single-pressure, dual-

pressure and flash system being compared. The analytic results show that the improved dual-pressure circulation system has a maximum power output and the flash system, however, is simple in structure and flexible in operating modes. Both systems feature relatively wide applications. **Key words:** cement kiln, medium and low temperature waste heat utilization, genetic algorithm, dual-pressure cycle, flash cycle

再燃过程影响因素及燃尽特性研究 = **Study of the Influencing Factors and Burn-out Characteristics of a Re-burning Process**[刊, 汉] / SU Sheng, XIANG Jun, SUN Li-shi, et al (National Key Laboratory on Coal Combustion, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Wuhan, China, Post Code: 430074) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2009, 24(4). — 507 ~ 512

With five kinds of coal, including two types of low volatile lean coal, serving as the main fuel, a detailed experimental study was conducted of the reburning process and fuel burn-out characteristics of gaseous fuels on a 36 kW one-dimensional boiler. The test results show that under same conditions, the higher the volatile content of the coal which serves as the main fuel, the greater the denitrification efficiency of the gaseous fuel in the reburning process. When a coal of low volatile content serves as the main fuel, a bigger proportion of gaseous reburning fuel and a long residence time in the reburning zone will be required to attain the same reburning denitrification efficiency as that of a coal with a high volatile content. The test results indicate that even if a low-volatile coal was used as a main fuel, when the gaseous reburning fuel proportion is 10% to 15%, the residence time in the reburning zone reaches 0.7 s to 0.9 s and the excess air factor in the reburning zone is between 0.8 and 0.9, the gaseous fuel reburning process can ensure that the burn-out rate of pulverized-coal particles will not drop significantly. In the meanwhile, under the precondition of the gaseous fuel being sufficiently burned up, a reburning denitrification efficiency of above 50% can be obtained. **Key words:** one-dimension boiler, coal particle, gas fuel, reburning, nitrogen oxide, carbon content of flying ash

600 MW 超临界机组掺烧印尼褐煤、越南无烟煤试验研究 = **Experimental Study of Mixed Combustion of Indonesia-originated Lignite and Vietnam-originated Anthracite in a 600 MW Supercritical Unit**[刊, 汉] / ZHAO Zhen-ning, ZHANG Qing-feng (North China Electric Power Science Research Institute Co. Ltd., Beijing, China, Post Code: 100045), TONG Yi-ying, FANG Zhan-ling (Datang International Power Generation Co. Ltd., Beijing, China, Post Code: 100053) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2009, 24(4). — 513 ~ 518

An experiment was performed of burning four kinds of bituminous coal, including Shenhua-and-Tashan-originated coal, and Indonesia-originated lignite, in a mixed combustion of Vietnam-originated anthracite on a 600 MW supercritical boiler with its design coal rank being high quality bituminous coal under an opposed-firing mode. Through combustion adjustment, it can guarantee a proportion of 40% Vietnam-originated coal to burn steadily, the coking characteristics of Shenhua and Indonesia-originated coal can be significantly improved. However, the flying ash combustible content increases and the flying ash particle diameter becomes bigger. The test results show that the burn-out of anthracite is more difficult to attain than its ignition and steady combustion. The effective means to solve this problem and give due consideration to the safety of equipment items can be given as follows: the fineness of pulverized coal should be close to the requirement for anthracite combustion to the maximum possible degree while the primary air temperature and its feed rate should be controlled as required for easily-ignited coal ranks. In addition, the concentration of pulverized coal, swirling intensity, centralized oxygen supply, activity of the easily-ignited coal rank and boiler load etc. all exercise a relatively big influence on the combustion of the coal mixture. **Key words:** 600 MW supercritical unit, Indonesia-originated lignite, Vietnam-originated anthracite, mixed combustion

人字齿轮承载接触分析的模型和方法 = **A Model and Method for Load-bearing Contact Analysis of Herringbone Gears**[刊, 汉] / WANG Cheng, FANG Zong-de, ZHANG Shun-li (College of Electromechanical Engineering, North