

# 燃气轮机进气雾化式蒸发冷却控制技术研究

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**摘 要:** 大气环境温度对燃气轮机性能的影响很大, 加装燃气轮机进气雾化冷却系统对改善燃气轮机性能具有很高的实用价值。通过对燃气轮机进气雾化冷却工作原理的分析, 提出了一种基于 PLC 的燃气轮机进气雾化冷却控制系统的设计方案以及功能实现。运行结果表明, 该控制系统自动化程度高, 工作稳定性好, 性能可靠。配置控制系统的燃气轮机进气雾化式冷却撬体投运后, PG6551(B) 型燃气轮机功率相对增加 8.35%, 效率相对提高 3.24%。

**关 键 词:** 燃气轮机; 进气冷却; 控制技术

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## 引 言

燃气轮机是调峰电厂的主要发电设备, 机组性能受大气环境温度的影响较大。一个显著的特点是随着大气温度的升高, 燃气轮机出力和空气流量都有所下降, 热耗率升高, 如图 1 所示。

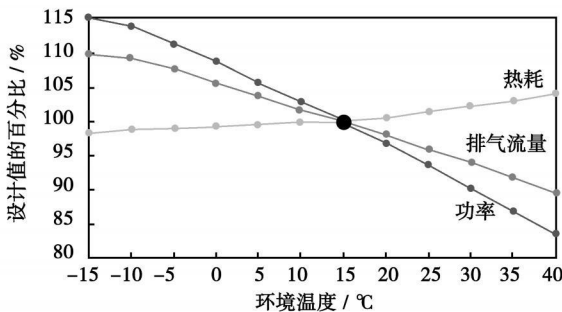


图 1 燃气轮机性能随运行环境温度变化曲线

目前, 由于燃料价格等因素使得燃气轮机机组的运行经济性亟待提高, 特别是当机组处于高温运行环境时, 这种需求更为迫切。为了提高燃气轮机发电机组在高温季节的实际出力及热效率, 采用燃气轮机进气雾化式蒸发冷却技术是一条有效且可行性强的途径。据不完全统计, 目前仅北美地区已有 700 余台燃气轮机装置安装了进气雾化式蒸发冷却

系统, 而在我国, 对该项目的研究起步较晚, 目前也仅广东、福建等地区部分燃气轮机电厂采用了这种制冷系统, 且几乎全部依赖进口技术和设备。

本研究是针对某典型型号的燃气轮机加装进气冷却装置进行的控制技术研究, 保证机组增加部分与原控制部分联锁兼容, 协调安全, 提高燃气轮机的出力和效率。与国外进口设备相比, 该装置具有安装调试方便、控制灵活、性能稳定、投资成本低等优势。

## 1 雾化蒸发冷却系统的工作原理

雾化式蒸发冷却技术的原理是利用水在空气中蒸发时所吸收的潜热来降低空气温度。当未饱和空气与水接触时, 两者之间便发生传热、传质的过程, 空气的显热就转变为水蒸发时吸收的潜热, 空气温度随之降低。

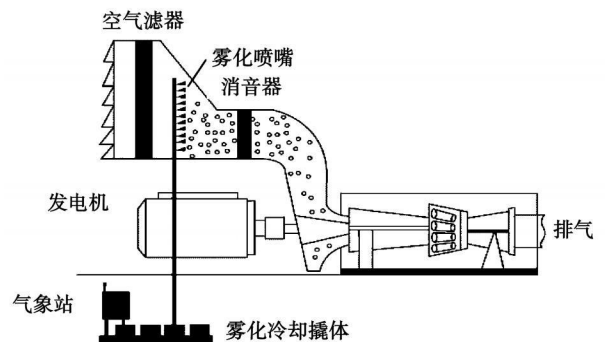


图 2 燃气轮机进气雾化式蒸发冷却系统结构图

某电厂拥有一套燃-蒸联合循环发电机组, 其中 1 台 PG6551(B) 型燃气轮机加装雾化式蒸发冷却系统降低机组进气温度。系统主要构成包括 2 台前置泵、2 台 5 μm 的精密水过滤器、5 台高压柱塞雾化泵、喷嘴组件、高压管线系统、控制系统的 PLC 控制箱和电动机控制箱, 其结构如图 2 所示。除盐水经雾化撬体过滤加压后通过高压管道被输送至雾化喷

嘴。雾化喷嘴分为若干组, 安装在燃气轮机空气进气室, 每组喷嘴的数量和冷却能力各不相同, 可分别或同时投运。雾化喷嘴将水高细度雾化后, 喷入气流中, 利用水雾化后表面积急剧增大的特点来强化蒸发冷却效果, 这种冷却方式可将空气冷却至饱和点附近, 具有很高的冷却效率。机组要求雾化式蒸发冷却系统当大气温度高于 10 °C 时投入, 低于 10 °C 时不投入。

## 2 控制系统

### 2.1 设计范围与组成

控制系统的设计范围: 燃气轮机进气雾化式蒸发冷却控制和电气系统设计; PLC 控制箱设计; 电动机控制箱设计; 设备选型与配套。

控制系统的组成包括 1 台以带触摸屏的可编程控制器为核心的 PLC 控制箱; 1 台控制保护泵组的电动机控制箱; 1 台气象站、1 套压力/流量等系统参数的测量仪表; 电磁阀和自立式压力调节阀等设备。

### 2.2 控制方式与功能

表 1 燃气轮机进气雾化式蒸发冷却系统监测参数表

量程	测量方式		报警		信号种类
	PLC	就地	高	低	
大气温度/°C	-40~60	✓			4~20 mA
大气湿度/%	0~100	✓			4~20 mA
供水总流量/L·h <sup>-1</sup>	200~6 000	✓			4~20 mA
回水总流量/L·h <sup>-1</sup>	200~6 000	✓			4~20 mA
滤器前压力/MPa	0~0.6		✓		
滤器后压力/MPa	0~0.6		✓		
1号雾化泵出口压力/MPa	0~25		✓		
2号雾化泵出口压力/MPa	0~25		✓		
3号雾化泵出口压力/MPa	0~25		✓		
4号雾化泵出口压力/MPa	0~25		✓		
5号雾化泵出口压力/MPa	0~25		✓		
前置泵出口压力开关				✓	开关信号
1号雾化泵入口压力开关				✓	开关信号
2号雾化泵入口压力开关				✓	开关信号
3号雾化泵入口压力开关				✓	开关信号
4号雾化泵入口压力开关				✓	开关信号
5号雾化泵入口压力开关				✓	开关信号
1号雾化泵出口压力开关				✓	开关信号
2号雾化泵出口压力开关				✓	开关信号
3号雾化泵出口压力开关				✓	开关信号
4号雾化泵出口压力开关				✓	开关信号
5号雾化泵出口压力开关				✓	开关信号

控制系统采用集中监控和就地监控两级控制方式。集中控制可在集中控制室遥控雾化撬体的启、停, 监测雾化泵组的运行及故障状态。就地监控可监测雾化撬体所有设备的运行状态和系统运行参数, 可进行报警复位, 对雾化设备实施保护。

控制系统具备监测、报警、保护和控制功能。

#### 2.2.1 监测功能

控制系统的监测界面为 PLC 控制箱中的西门子 TP270 触摸屏, 温度、湿度、压力、流量、泵组投入级数、泵组运行时间等系统的运行参数信号均在触摸屏上实时监测显示。运行人员可通过屏幕菜单和软键调用相关显示画面进行现场监测记录。燃气轮机进气雾化式蒸发冷却系统的监测参数如表 1 所示。

#### 2.2.2 报警、保护及自诊断功能

系统运行时, 当水流量、雾化泵进、出口水压力达到报警值时, PLC 控制箱面板显示报警信息及灯光信号, 同时向集控室发出声光报警信号; 当水流量、雾化泵进口水压力、雾化泵出口水压力达到保护条件, 在达到规定的延迟时间后保护条件仍存在, PLC 迅速切断发生故障的雾化泵组的运行, 并发出报警信号; 当电机由于短路、过热、断相等故障而导致停泵时, PLC 控制箱也发出报警信号, 保证高压喷水系统和机组的运行安全。在运行过程中发生故障的同时, 如管路泄漏、压力超限、电磁阀或泵等发生动作故障, 系统能够自动判断故障位置, 根据故障级别, 按预定的措施自动进行处理。当故障威胁到整个系统的安全时, 系统能按照程序逻辑自动保护停机。燃气轮机进气雾化式蒸发冷却系统报警、保护参数如表 2 所示。

表 2 燃气轮机进气雾化式蒸发冷却系统报警保护参数表

	设定值		备注
	报警	保护	
水流量信号/%	✓	✓	低报警保护
水流量信号/%		✓	高保护
前置泵出口压力/MPa	✓		低报警
雾化泵入口压力/MPa		✓	低保护
雾化泵出口压力/MPa		✓	低保护

#### 2.2.3 控制功能

雾化冷却系统的运行与燃气轮机进行启动联锁。在处于集中控制方式下, 燃气轮机不启动时, 禁止冷却系统投运, 以防止产生对燃气轮机的损害。在处于就地控制方式时, 可脱离燃气轮机启动联锁,

用于系统的调试与维护。

2 台前置泵 1 台运行, 1 台备用, 运行前置泵出现故障时, 自动启动备用泵。前置泵的出口装有旁通自力式压力调节阀, 保证进入到雾化泵前的压力在一定数值范围内。

雾化冷却撬体采用雾化泵出口设定压力方式运行, 调控系统设置雾化泵旁通调压阀来保证泵出口压力稳定在设定值。同时, PLC 控制箱通过气象站实时采集大气参数, 并根据机组运行情况计算出喷水量, 自动控制优化投运雾化泵的投运台数和喷嘴级数, 以控制喷水流量, 获得满意的进气冷却效果。电磁阀的功能是隔离泵和接通或切断到雾化泵的水流。

泵组的启停、切换控制设置手动和自动两种方式, 调试维护阶段采用手动方式, 系统调试稳定投运后, 泵组的启停、切换由 PLC 实现自动控制。PLC 控制箱和电厂集控室均设置 2 台前置泵和 5 台雾化泵的运行状态指示灯。

### 2.3 程序设计

程序设计的关键是按照系统的流程确定适当的泵组和相应电磁阀的启停逻辑顺序, 如为避免因某一泵组较其它泵组长时间运行, 或临界条件下频繁启停造成高故障率, 软件设计时必须采取优化的控制算法。湿球温降按照采样的气象数据取最后 5 min 的均值计算; PLC 的 CPU 存储卡把各个泵组的历史运行时间储存起来, 然后按照查表的方式, 以运行时间较短的泵组优先的原则, 控制投入泵组级数和顺序。软件的控制流程如图 3 所示。

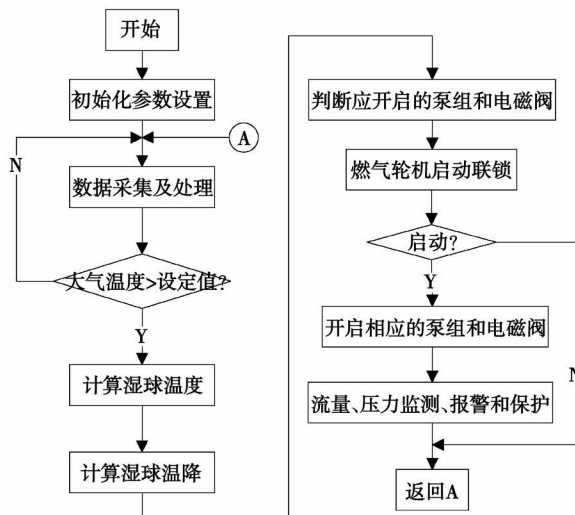


图 3 控制保护系统流程图

### 2.4 关键设备选型

参数的测量是整个控制系统的关键环节, 尤其雾化水流量与压力测量精度直接影响系统的工作稳定性和可靠性。因此在选用传感器时, 应考虑测量范围、精度、响应时间、稳定性、线性度和灵敏度等因素。

雾化喷嘴采用进口撞针式雾化喷嘴, 其结构如图 4 所示。该类型喷嘴在国外燃气轮机进气冷却系统中被广泛采用, 其优点是雾化效果好, 雾化粒度可达 SMD 15 μm 以下。

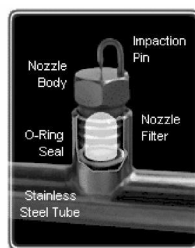


图 4 撞针式雾化喷嘴结构

## 3 系统试验结果

首先试验进气雾化冷却系统投入前燃气轮机的性能。记录燃气轮机发电机关口电量表读数、蒸汽轮机发电机关口电量表读数、天然气流量表读数、大气温度和大气湿度等数据。30 min 后, 再次记录上述数据。然后试验进气雾化冷却系统投入后的燃气轮机性能, 数据记录方法同投入前, 数据记录完成后, 整个试验操作过程结束。同时, 还记录了进气雾化冷却系统投入前后的燃气轮机发电机出线端瞬时功率输出  $P_{GT1}$ 、汽轮机发电机出线端瞬时功率输出  $P_{ST1}$  和燃料瞬时流量  $V_{F1}$ 、天然气供气方流量计、大气温度和大气湿度。

### 3.1 进气雾化冷却系统试验前

试验期间平均温度 28.3 °C, 平均相对湿度 26.3%。试验数据如表 3 所示。

表 3 试验数据

	温度/ °C	
	28.3	28.9
对功率的修正系数	0.919 2	0.915 5
对热耗量的修正系数	0.935 4	0.932 5

根据燃气轮机机特性曲线, 查得以下温度时对功率和热耗率的修正系数:

折合到 28.9 °C 时燃气轮机的功率和热耗率:

$$P_{GT28.9\text{ }^\circ\text{C折后}} = P_{GT28.3\text{ }^\circ\text{C}} / \lambda_{28.3\text{ }^\circ\text{C}} \times \lambda_{28.9\text{ }^\circ\text{C}} = 32000 / 0.9192 \times 0.9155 = 31871\text{ kW}$$

$$HR_{GT28.9\text{ }^\circ\text{C折后}} = HR_{GT28.3\text{ }^\circ\text{C}} / \tau_{28.3\text{ }^\circ\text{C}} \times \tau_{28.9\text{ }^\circ\text{C}} = 11536 / 0.9354 \times 0.9325 = 11500\text{ m}^3/\text{h}$$

进气雾化冷却系统投入前后湿度变化很小, 根据 GE 公司的修正曲线, 可忽略变化, 无需对湿度进行修正。

### 3.2 进气雾化冷却系统试验后

试验期间平均温度 28.9 °C, 平均相对湿度 28.4%。

平均温度 28.9 °C, 平均相对湿度 28.4% 时燃气轮机性能相对变化:

功率增加率:  $\Delta P_{GT28.9\text{ }^\circ\text{C}} = (P_{GT28.9\text{ }^\circ\text{C}} - P_{GT28.9\text{ }^\circ\text{C折后}}) / P_{GT28.9\text{ }^\circ\text{C折后}} = (35200 - 31871) / 31871 = 10.45\%$

效率增加率:  $\Delta \eta_{GT28.9\text{ }^\circ\text{C}} = (P_{GT28.9\text{ }^\circ\text{C}} / HR_{GT28.9\text{ }^\circ\text{C}} - P_{GT28.9\text{ }^\circ\text{C折后}} / HR_{GT28.9\text{ }^\circ\text{C折后}}) / (P_{GT28.9\text{ }^\circ\text{C折后}} / HR_{GT28.9\text{ }^\circ\text{C折后}}) = (35200 / 12256 - 31871 / 11500) / (31871 / 11500) = 3.63\%$

蒸汽轮机的数据是瞬时功率的平均值。进气雾化冷却系统投入后, 增加功率 380 kW, 功率增长 2.38%。

表 4 进气雾化冷却系统投入前、后试验数据表

		进气雾化冷却系统 投入前读数	进气雾化冷却系统 投入后读数
燃气轮机	试验开始电表读数	2 242.40(12; 20)	2 242.74(13; 10)
	试验结束电表读数	2 242.60(12; 50)	2 242.96(13; 40)
	差值	0.2	0.22
	倍数	80 000	80 000
	功率/kWh	32 000	35 200
天然气	试验开始燃料表读数/m <sup>3</sup>	69 270 000(12; 20)	69 279 840(13; 10)
	试验结束燃料表读数/m <sup>3</sup>	69 275 768(12; 50)	69 285 968(13; 40)
	差值/m <sup>3</sup>	5 768	6 128
	燃料消耗量/m <sup>3</sup> ·h <sup>-1</sup>	11 536	12 256
蒸汽轮机	发电机出线端功率/kW	15 940	16 320

## 4 结 论

从运行情况来看, PG 6551 (B) 型燃气轮机进气雾化式蒸发冷却系统控制系统具有几个突出的优点:

(1) 采用了西门子 S7—300 系列 PLC 作为控制器, 可根据大气环境的变化自动优化控制策略, 并通过对热工参数的实时采集和分析, 进行故障诊断和自修复, 实现了高程度的自动化。

(2) 通过友好的人机界面对进气雾化式冷却系统的参数实时监控, 直接可靠。

(3) 加装雾化式蒸发冷却系统后, 燃气轮机机组功率提高显著。该套冷却系统自正式投运以来, 至今已有近一年时间, 运行安全、性能稳定, 为电厂创造了明显的经济效益。

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基于 BP 神经网络和分解技术的汽轮机叶片可靠性反求设计 = A Reliability Reverse-solution-seeking Design of Steam Turbine Blades Based on BP (Back Propagation) Neural Network and Decomposition Techniques [刊, 汉] / DUAN Wei, WANG Zhang-qi, WAN Shu-ting (Department of Mechanical Engineering, North China University of Electric Power, Baoding, China, Post Code: 071003) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2009, 24(5). — 577 ~ 582

The reliability reverse-solution-seeking design of steam turbine blades aims at determining the design parameters of blades with unknown probability to meet a given reliability requirement. In the light of the blade function being a random variable implicit function, a reliability reverse-solution-seeking design method was presented based on finite element method, BP neural network and decomposition techniques. It combined the finite element method with BP neural network to establish an approximate analytic expression showing the relationship between the performance function and the random input variables. By employing the decomposition techniques, the overall optimization problem involving the solution-seeking of random design parameters was decomposed into a main problem and sub-problems. By way of the sub-problems, the standard optimization toolbox was used directly to obtain the reliability indexes, and the decomposition and iterative techniques were employed to seek solutions to the main problem, thus obtaining the sensitivity of the random design parameters and target reliability indexes to various random variables. With the equal and straight blades of a steam turbine on a test rig serving as an example, the concrete application process of the method was expounded. The method features a simple mathematical expression and can be directly used in standard optimization programs. It successfully solved the reliability reverse-solution-seeking design problem of blades under an implicit function, thus enjoying a relatively good application value for engineering projects. **Key words:** blade, reliability reverse-solution-seeking design, finite element, BP neural network, decomposition technique

基于熵权和多级物元分析的汽轮机 DEH 调节系统状态综合评价 = An Overall Evaluation of the Status of a Steam Turbine DEH (Digital Electro-hydraulic) Control System Based on Entropy Weights and a Multistage Physical Element Analysis [刊, 汉] / FENG Li-fa, YANG Xin-yu, ZHU Yu, et al (College of Energy Source and Environment, Southeast University, Nanjing, China, Post Code: 210096) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2009, 24(5). — 583 ~ 587

On the basis of establishing a status evaluation index system of steam turbine DEH (digital electro-hydraulic) control system, proposed was an extensible evaluation method. Based on the physical element theory in topology, the authors have presented a multistage physical element model for evaluating qualitatively and quantitatively the status of a steam turbine DEH control system. In the light of the evaluation index weighting being difficult to determine and the relatively big influence of subjective factors, an entropy value theory was introduced and the entropy weight of the index value was employed to determine the weighting to eliminate to a maximally possible extent the human interference from the weighting calculation and make the evaluation results more close to practical conditions. Finally, through a practical example, the feasibility and practicability of the method in question was verified. The research results show that the method can quickly and effectively identify the status of a steam turbine DEH control system, thus providing a scientific basis for decision-making of status maintenance. **Key words:** steam turbine, digital electro-hydraulic control system, status evaluation, multistage physical element model, entropy weight

燃气轮机进气雾化式蒸发冷却控制技术研究 = A Study of the Control Technology of Inlet Atomized Air Evaporation Cooling for Gas Turbines [刊, 汉] / MA Kun-lin (Naval Representative Office Resident at CSIC (China Shipbuilding Industrial Corporation) Harbin No. 703 Research Institute, Harbin, China, Post Code: 150036), HAO Liang (Guodian Group Tianjin Binhai Electric Power Co. Ltd., Tianjin, China, Post Code: 300452), LIU Rui, ZHAO Ai-jun (CSIC (China Shipbuilding Industrial Corporation) Harbin No. 703 Research Institute, Harbin, China, Post Code: 150036) //

Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2009, 24(5). — 588 ~ 591

The temperature of atmospheric environment has a big influence on the performance of a gas turbine. An additional installation of an inlet air atomization and cooling system is of enormous practical value for improving the performance of the gas turbine. Through an analysis of the working principle of an inlet air atomization and cooling system of a gas turbine, proposed were a design version and functional realization of a PLC-based (programmable logic controller) gas turbine inlet air atomization and cooling control system. The operation results show that the control system enjoys a high automation level, a good operating stability and a reliable performance. After the gas turbine inlet air atomization type cooling skid equipped with the control system in question has been put into operation, the power output of a PG6551(B) type gas turbine increased, relatively speaking by 8.35% and the efficiency rose by about 3.24%. **Key words:** gas turbine, inlet air cooling, control technique

冷热电联产系统新评价准则研究 = A Study of New Evaluation Criteria for Combined Cooling-heating-power Cogeneration Systems [刊, 汉] / HE Bin-bin, DUAN Li-qiang, YANG Yong-ping (Education Ministry Key Laboratory on Power Plant Equipment Condition Monitoring and Control, College of Energy Source and Power Engineering, North China Electric Power University, Beijing, China, Post Code: 102206) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2009, 24(5). — 592 ~ 596

From the intrinsic characteristics of energy stepped utilization of a cooling-heating-power cogeneration system, presented were the criteria for evaluating energy stepped utilization rates. The criteria were obtained by accumulative adding of energy utilization rates of power generation, refrigeration and heat supply, multiplied by various weighting coefficients respectively. The reference point for comparison was first determined and then a layer-by-layer analytic method was adopted to obtain the weighting coefficients for various energy utilization rates at the reference point. Then, the weighting coefficients at the reference point were corrected by using the temperature of the cold and hot product and the ambient temperature to obtain the weighting coefficients under other circumstances. In conjunction with a calculation case of a practical cogeneration system, the method for using the evaluation criteria was given, and an analysis and comparison with the original evaluation criteria were performed. The research results show that the evaluation criteria under discussion feature rationality, thus adequately serving as a practical method for evaluating and comparing combined cooling-heating-power cogeneration systems. **Key words:** combined cooling-heating-power cogeneration, evaluation criterion, energy stepped utilization rate

燃气机热泵冷热电三联供系统热经济学分析 = Thermo-economics Analysis of a Cooling-heating-power Cogeneration System for a Gas Engine-driven Heat Pump [刊, 汉] / FANG Zheng, YANG Zhao, CHEN Yi-guang (Thermal Energy Research Institute, Tianjin University, Tianjin, China, Post Code: 300072) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2009, 24(5). — 597 ~ 603

A cooling-heating-power cogeneration system for a gas engine-driven heat pump was analyzed by adopting a thermo-economics analytic method. From a calculation and analysis of exergy cost differences and exergy economic factors of subsystems as well as exergy economic coefficient of the whole system under the condition of the following 4 influencing factors, i. e. various rotating speeds, evaporation temperatures, condensing temperatures and natural gas prices, the authors have proposed some improvements necessary for the above cooling-heating-power cogeneration system and problems meriting attention in setting a rational transmission ratio during the design of the system. Moreover, they have also concluded that the system enjoys broad prospects for its application in China. **Key words:** cooling-heating-power cogeneration, gas-turbine driven heat pump, thermo-economics, exergy cost difference, exergy economic factor, exergy economic coefficient

不可逆闭式布雷顿热电联产装置炯经济性能优化 = Exergy Economic Performance Optimization of an Irre-