

内嵌逆流柱型风帽防漏特性的实验研究

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摘 要: 对用于 200 MW 循环流化床锅炉炉膛布风板上的内嵌逆流柱型风帽, 用水模拟床料, 人为分割风室, 造成一个不平衡的风室压力, 使得特定风帽发生漏水。当流化风量分别为 2 640、3 120、3 600 以及 4 080 m³/h, 水位分别为 63、163 和 263 mm 时, 研究风帽漏水时风室的压力特性。在风帽发生漏水时, 发生漏水的风室压力急剧波动, 正常风室的压力与发生漏水时风室的最小压力之间存在临界关系; 临界压差随风帽阻力的增大而增大; 在相同的流化风量下, 临界压差随床层压力的增大而减小。通过这些实验, 对循环流化床锅炉炉膛布风板的风帽漏渣机理进行了分析, 为提高风帽的防漏性能提供参考。

关 键 词: 循环流化床锅炉; 内嵌逆流柱型风帽; 阻力特性; 防漏特性

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引 言

作为循环流化床(CFB)锅炉的关键部件之一, 炉膛布风板风帽阻力的设计非常关键。风帽阻力小, 将导致风帽的一次风流量分配不均、密相区流化不均、风室压力波动, 给循环流化床锅炉长期稳定运行带来问题, 如风帽磨损、漏渣等^[1]; 风帽阻力大, 一次风机电耗大, 锅炉运行经济性差。为了使循环流化床锅炉的运行效率达到最佳, 应尽可能减小风帽阻力。风帽种类繁多, 有箭型、钟罩型、浮子型等风帽, 但都不能彻底解决上述问题^[2~3]。中国科学院工程热物理研究所开发了一种内嵌逆流柱型风帽, 在已投运的 150 MW 及以下容量的 CFB 锅炉机组上表现良好^[4], 但在更高容量的锅炉上也发生了漏渣问题。要解决漏渣等问题, 就必须对风帽内部流动情况以及布风板上各风帽之间的流动情况进行研究^[5]。Nowak 等人对实际 CFB 锅炉炉膛底部床料的流动行为进行了实验研究^[6]。实验在两台 670 MW CFB 锅炉上进行, 这两台锅炉的风帽构造互不相同。研究结果显示: CFB 锅炉炉膛底部存在着强

烈的湍流流动, 同时在风帽附近, 垂直方向和水平方向存在着较大的压力梯度, 这一方面导致底部布风不均匀, 另一方面可能导致床料从风帽窜入风室产生漏渣。但是没有研究漏渣时的压力波动特性。基于对以上问题的考虑, 期望通过实验做出风帽漏渣从而对漏渣机理有一个探讨。

要进行风帽漏渣实验有两个条件, 一是床料的选择。实验中用水模拟床料。因为循环流化床底部密相区床层物料具有流体特性且炉膛底部床料的表观密度与水的密度具有可比性, 同时用水做床料易于观察便于实验, 因此在本漏渣实验中用水模拟床料; 二是布风板上方垂直方向和水平方向必须存在着较大的压力梯度, 也即布风板上方必须要有足够的压力波动, 而压力波动与布风板尺寸有关, 实验室条件下不可能做很大。在实验中人为分割风室, 使布风板上一个特定风帽与其余风帽的压力不平衡, 进而使这个特定风帽漏水, 用漏水模拟漏渣。本研究描述了对用于 200 MW 循环流化床锅炉炉膛布风板上的内嵌逆流柱型风帽所做的漏水特性实验^[7], 分析了漏水发生时的压力特性, 有助于了解风帽的漏渣机理。

1 实验系统及方法

1.1 实验装置

风帽防漏特性实验系统由送风、布风、测量与数据采集记录等部分组成, 如图 1 所示。风室 I 与位于布风板中心风帽外的其它 24 个风帽相连, 由离心风机送风; 风室 II 与位于布风板中心的风帽相连, 由空压机送风; 漏水阀门和玻璃管水位计安装在风室 II 最低端, 可以由水位计观察到这个风帽是否漏水, 实验中调节阀门开度以人为的降低风室 II 的压力。水槽长宽均为 1 000 mm, 高为 1 500 mm。

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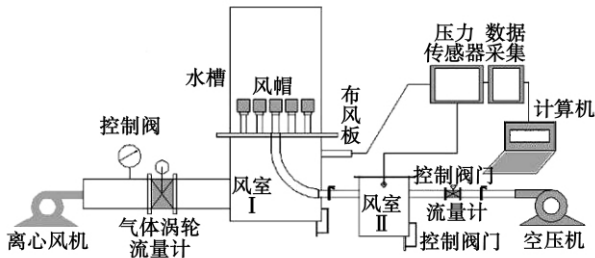


图 1 风帽防漏特性实验系统

布风板如图 2 所示 25 个风帽在布风板上平行布置,风帽的中心距为 170 mm。布风板与风帽内芯管顶端之间的高度为 337 mm。流化风量由涡轮流量计测量,风室压力由 U 型压力计及压力传感器测量,压力测点布置在风室的侧壁。压力传感器的测压范围为 0 ~ 15 kPa。风量与压力数据每隔 5 s 采集一次,自动保存在计算机中。风机全压为 15.22 kPa,最大风量为 4 993 m³/h。

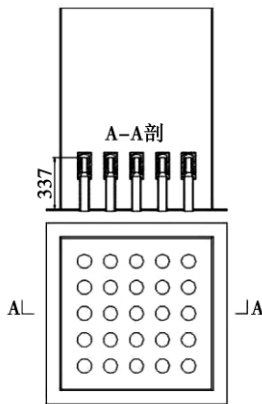


图 2 布风板示意图

实验所用风帽如图 3 所示,风帽头内径为 60 mm,内芯管顶端距风帽出口小孔中心的高度为 65 mm,内芯管内径为 31 mm,内芯管底部与连接管连接处内径为 62 mm。

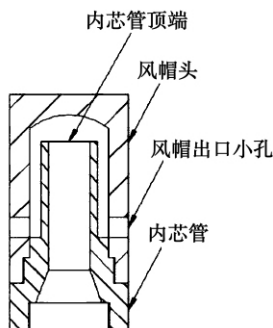


图 3 内嵌逆流柱型风帽

1.2 实验方法

用水模拟固体颗粒床料进行风帽防漏特性实验。首先测量空床时的风帽阻力,分别测量布风板中心风帽及周围 24 个风帽在不同流化风量下的冷态阻力,对比两者风帽在相同流化风量下的阻力值,为后续防漏特性实验系统分割风室提供一个理论依据。

然后在不同的水位(风帽内芯管顶端至静止水面的垂直高度)下做漏水实验。水位分别为 63、163 和 263 mm,每一组实验中分 4 个工况,通入风室 I 的流化风量分别为 2 640、3 120、3 600 以及 4 080 m³/h。在实验过程中,通入风室 II 的流化风量在某设定值维持不变,使得在 63、163 和 263 mm 水位时,风室 II 压力分别约为 4、5 和 6 kPa。

开始实验时先启动离心风机和空压机,将流化风量分别调节至预定值,向水槽内注水至水位达到预定值;逐渐打开风室 II 的漏水阀门,直至有水从阀门排出,采集数据 1 ~ 2 min,关闭风室 II 阀门,继续采集一分钟数据。

2 实验结果及分析

2.1 空床风帽阻力特性

空床风帽阻力特性实验系统如图 4 所示,布风板上布置了 25 个风帽。

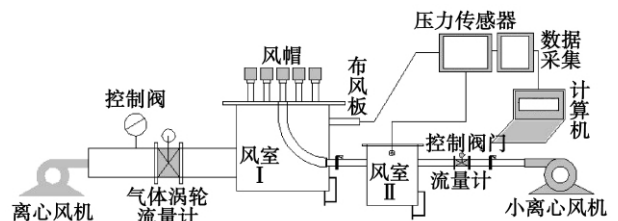


图 4 空床风帽阻力特性实验台

进行布风板中心风帽阻力特性实验,流化风量分别为 110、130、150 和 170 m³/h,风帽阻力记为 ΔP_1 。

进行外围 24 风帽阻力特性实验,流化风量分别为 2 640、3 120、3 600 和 4 080 m³/h,则每个风帽平均流化风量分别为 110、130、150 和 170 m³/h,风帽阻力记为 ΔP_2 。

实验结果如图 5 所示,纵坐标表示实验测得的风帽阻力 ΔP ,横坐标表示流化风量 Q 。

相同流化风量下风帽阻力对比值如表 1 所示。

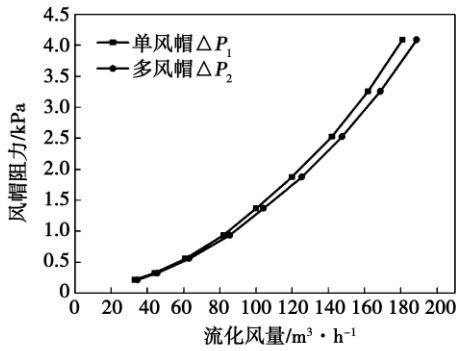


图 5 空床风帽阻力特性曲线

表 1 空床风帽阻力实验数据

ΔP_1 /kPa	ΔP_2 /kPa	相对误差 /%	流量 / $m^3 \cdot h^{-1}$
1.597	1.615	1.1	110
2.175	2.194	0.87	130
2.840	2.861	0.73	150
3.595	3.615	0.55	170

由表 1 可以看出,在相同的流化风量下风帽阻力基本相等,这意味着将一个风室改造为风室 I 与风室 II,并不会影响风帽的阻力特性。

另一方面,多风帽阻力特性实验中所测得的阻力为 24 个风帽的平均阻力,而布风板上风帽布风不均和床层的压力波动是循环流化床锅炉炉膛风帽漏渣的主要原因^[6]。因此,为了模拟炉膛风帽漏渣,进行了人为的漏水实验,分析漏水发生时的压力特性,了解风帽的漏渣机理。

2.2 发生漏水时的压力特性

2.2.1 漏水时的临界压差

水位 263 mm、通入风室 I 流化风量为 3 600 m^3/h 时,风室 I 与风室 II 的压力曲线如图 6 所示,图中纵坐标表示压力 P 横坐标表示相对时间 t 。在风室 II 压力最小时(图 6 圆圈标示处),风帽开始漏水。定义风室 I 压力与风室 II 最小压力之差为发生漏水的临界压差 ΔP_3 ,这个量的大小可以表示发生漏水的难易程度,临界压差 ΔP_3 越大意味着越难发生漏水,反之越容易发生漏水。由图 6 可见,风室 I 压力不变,此压力值为风帽阻力与水位压力之和。风室 II 压力曲线由三段构成,平稳段 1、波动段和平稳段 2。平稳段 1 为风室 II 阀门渐开过程,此时风帽未发生漏水,风室 II 压力处于稳定状态,随阀门开度的增加略微有所下降;波动段对应着风帽漏水过程,漏水是间歇性的,风室 II 的压力也随之剧烈波动,而且绝大部分大大高于风室 I 和漏水发生前的风室

II 的压力;平稳段 2 对应着关闭风室 II 阀门后的过程。

当水经风帽漏入风室 II 后,由于阀门在风室 II 的底部,水能立即从阀门中排出。实验中观察到的现象是阀门排水呈射流状态,且此射流为间歇性的。由水呈射流状态可知在水流出阀门的时刻风室 II 内的压力很高,可以认为是一个瞬时高压。又由射流为间歇性的可推断,风帽是非连续的漏水进入风室 II,否则阀门会持续的有水流出。由此可推知,风帽的漏水为漏与不漏两个过程交替进行,且当风帽漏水时,风室 II 内呈现高压状态。

从图 6 可以看出,第一个压力波谷值之前,对应着风室 II 阀门渐开的过程,当风室 II 阀门打开到一定程度,风室 II 内压力减小至此最小值时,风帽开始发生漏水。此最小值为 4.583 kPa,风室 I 压力均值与其之差即为漏水时风室 I 与风室 II 的临界压差,为 1.355 kPa。

观察图 6 中风室 II 压力曲线的波动段,可知风室 II 内压力交替出现波峰波谷。波峰的产生是由于在风帽漏水瞬间,风帽出口小孔部分被堵塞,造成风室 II 内压力急剧升高。在阀门开度保持不变的情况下,波峰越高,表明风帽出口小孔被堵塞的面积越大。当风室 II 内出现高压后,由于只有风帽和阀门两个出口,所以风帽在高压下重新恢复为非漏水状态且已经从风帽漏入风室 II 的水以射流的方式排出阀门。风室 II 泄压之后,压力降低,风帽再次发生漏水。如此过程反复进行导致风室 II 的压力剧烈波动,如图 6 所示。

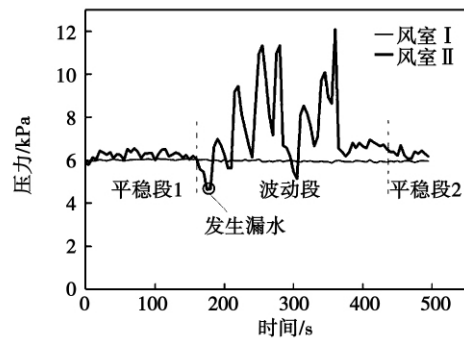


图 6 风室 I 与风室 II 压力曲线

当风室 I 流化风量分别为 2 640、3 120、3 600 以及 4 080 m^3/h 时,临界压差 ΔP_3 随风帽阻力 ΔP_2 的变化关系如图 7 所示。由图 7 可以看出,随着风帽阻力 ΔP_2 的增加,临界压差 ΔP_3 增大,两者呈线性关系。在风帽的阻力为 1.615、2.194、2.861 和 3.

615 kPa 时,临界压差分别为 0.353、0.840、1.355 和 2.087 kPa,临界压差 ΔP_3 随风帽阻力 ΔP_2 成线性增长。可见 增加风帽阻力 ΔP_2 有利于抑制漏水的发生。

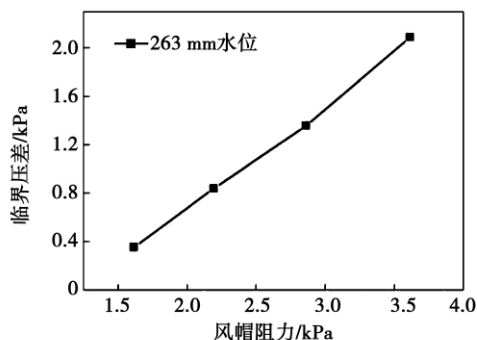


图 7 临界压差与风帽阻力的关系

2.2.2 水位对临界压差的影响

水位反映床层压力。风室 I 流化风量 Q 为 $3600 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$ 和水位 h 分别为 63、163 及 263 mm 时,临界压差如图 8 所示。可以看出 随着水位 h 的增加,也即床层压力的增加,临界压差 ΔP_3 减小。

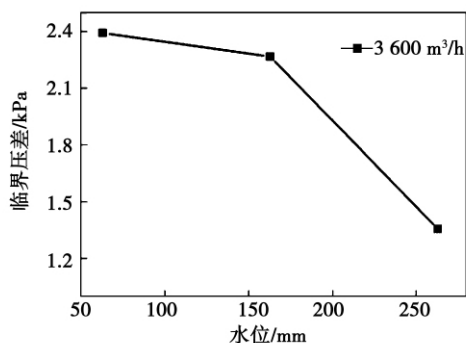


图 8 不同水位下的临界压差

2.2.3 流化风量对临界压差的影响

通入风室 I 的流化风量 Q 对临界压差 ΔP_3 的影响如图 9 所示。纵坐标表示临界压差 ΔP_3 ,横坐标表示风室 I 流化风量 Q 。水位 h 分别为 63、163 及 263 mm。

由图 9 可以看出,同一水位 h 下,临界压差 ΔP_3 随流化风量 Q 的增加而增大。这个关系说明了循环流化床锅炉往往在低负荷运行时容易发生炉膛风帽漏渣的原因。

由图 9 还可以看出,同一流化风量 Q 下,临界压差 ΔP_3 随水位 h 的增加而减小。这个关系也与循环流化床锅炉的运行经验吻合。

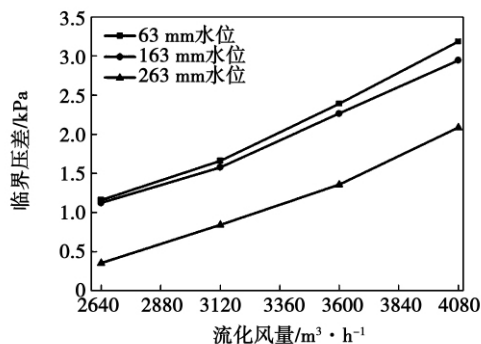


图 9 不同流化风量下的临界压差

3 结 论

本研究建立了模拟漏渣的实验系统,利用漏水模拟漏渣情况,对内嵌逆流柱型风帽进行了人为的漏水模拟实验。

(1) 在风帽发生漏水时,风室压力急剧波动,正常风室的压力与发生漏水时的风室最小压力之间存在临界关系(临界压差)。

(2) 增加风帽阻力可以增大临界压差,这也为防止风帽漏渣提供了一个方法。

(3) 临界压差随风帽阻力的增加而线性增加,随床层压力的增大而减小,这些关系与循环流化床锅炉的运行经验吻合,说明临界压差可以用于表征风帽发生漏渣的难易程度。

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On a 600 MW supercritical boiler performed was an inner and outer wall temperature measurement contrast experiment of the boiler with a purpose to comprehensively grasp the infurnace wall temperature conditions of the boiler superheater. During the test , the data showing the change of the internal and external wall temperatures were real-time acquired , and compared and analyzed with each other. The in-furnace wall temperature distribution of the superheater and the correlation law governing the internal and external wall temperatures etc. were thereby analyzed and studied. The internal and external wall temperature characteristics of the above-mentioned boiler superheater were obtained , including the fluctuation tendency of the tube wall temperatures inside and outside the furnace , the inside and outside load of the superheater , water/coal ratio and an identical regularity governing the fluctuation of the main steam temperature and the fluctuation tendency of the tube wall temperature difference ΔT inside and outside the furnace. The foregoing is of major significance for tube wall temperature monitoring and life diagnosis of 600 MW supercritical boiler superheaters in the future studies. **Key words:** supercritical boiler , superheater , wall temperature test , in-furnace tube wall , thermocouple

链条炉飞灰沉积的数值模型与计算 = **A Numerical Model for Calculating Fly-ash Deposition in a Chain Grate Stoker** [刊 ,汉] WANG Yuan , ZHANG Pin , LIN Peng-yun , et al(Thermal Energy Engineering Research Institute , Shanghai Jiaotong University , Shanghai , China , Post Code: 200240) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. - 2011 ,26(2) . -207 ~211

The ash deposition and slagging in an industrial purpose boiler affects the combustion and heat transfer in the furnace and lowers the thermal efficiency of the boiler. With a view to solving the problem of the ash deposition and slagging in the boiler , established was a three-dimensional numerical model for calculating the fly-ash deposition in a chain grate stoker with the fly-ash transmission , collision and cohesion process being taken into account. In combination with the fly-ash precipitation characteristics on the bed layer surface of a chain grate stoker obtained through tests , the fly-ash deposition amount and ash/slag thickness at different locations in the furnace in a time duration were predicted. The slagging locations predicted by using the model in question are in agreement with the test ones. The front and side wall corresponding to the rear arc and the upper portion of the chain grate stoker are regarded as the areas with serious ash deposition and slagging. The slagging thickness predicted by using the model is excessively lower than the test one. To measure the fly-ash amount precipitated at a higher precision can enhance the prediction precision of the slagging thickness. Through an analysis of the simulation results , measures for preventing the ash deposition and slagging were given. **Key words:** engineering thermophysics , fly-ash deposition model , numerical simulation , industrial purpose boiler , laminar combustion , fly-ash precipitation

内嵌逆流柱型风帽防漏特性的实验研究 = **Experimental Study of the Leakage Prevention Characteristics of a Built-in Counterflow Cylindrically-shaped Air Button** [刊 ,汉] YI Xiao-jiang , LU Qing-gang , ZHU Zhi-ping , et al(Engineering Thermophysics Research Institute , Chinese Academy of Sciences , Beijing , China , Post Code: 100190) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. - 2011 ,26 (2) . -212 ~215

For built-in counterflow cylindrically-shaped air buttons destined for the furnace air distributor of a 200 MW circulating fluidized bed boiler , water was used to simulate the bed material and the air chamber was artificially divided , forming a non-equilibrium pressure distribution in the air chamber and leading to a water leakage from the special-purpose air buttons. When the fluidized air quantities were 2640 3120 3600 and 4080 m³/h respectively and the

water levels were 63 , 163 and 263 mm respectively , the pressure characteristics of the air chamber when a water leakage came from the air buttons were studied. When a water leakage from the air buttons occurs , the air chamber with a water leakage will drastically fluctuate. A critical relationship exists between the normal pressure in the air chamber and its minimum pressure during the water leakage. The critical pressure difference will increase with an increase of the drag in the air buttons. At a same fluidized air quantity , the critical pressure difference will decrease with an increase of the bed pressure. Through the tests , the mechanism controlling the slag leakage from the air buttons on the air distributor of the circulating fluidized bed boiler was analyzed , thus providing reference for improving the leakage prevention performance of air buttons. **Key words:** circulating fluidized bed boiler , built-in counterflow cylindrically-shaped air button , drag characteristics , leakage prevention characteristics

中心提升管内循环流化床颗粒循环流率预测研究 = **Investigation on the Prediction of the Particle Circulating Flow Rate of a Circulating Fluidized Bed Inside a Central Elevating Tube** [刊, 汉] CHEN Hong-wei , SHI Yang , LIU Huan-zhi et al (Education Ministry Key Laboratory on Power Plant Equipment Condition Monitoring and Control , College of Power and Mechanical Engineering , North China University of Electric Power , Baoding , China , Post Code: 071003) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. - 2011 , 26(2) . - 216 ~ 219

To rationally control the circulating flow rate of the bed material is the key to a biomass gasification device with a circulating fluidized bed inside a central elevating tube. A cold-state circulating fluidized bed test stand inside a central elevating tube was independently designed and set up. On this small-sized test stand , tested was the influence of the operating parameters on the particle circulating flow rate. The test results show that the particle circulating flow rate increases with an increase of the air speed in the elevating tube or the bubbling air speed on the bubbling bed. Furthermore , when the air speed in the elevating tube and that on the bubbling bed increase respectively to a certain degree , the increase of the particle circulating flow rate will tend to slow down. On the basis of the tests , a model for predicting the particle circulating flow rate was established. The prediction values obtained by using the model in question are in good agreement with the test ones. The relative error of the prediction is less than $\pm 10\%$, proving that the correctness of the model in question is verified under certain operating conditions. **Key words:** inner circulating fluidized bed , elevating tube , particle circulating flow rate , prediction

一种煤气自动放散减压稳压设备试验装置及特性分析 = **A Test Device for a Coal-gas Automatic Bleeding Pressure Reducing and Stabilizing Equipment Item and Its Characteristic Analysis** [刊, 汉] YU Xiao-ming , FENG Xi (College of Energy Source and Power Engineering , Shanghai University of Science and Technology , Shanghai , China , Post Code: 200093) , KONG Biao-long (Shanghai General-purpose Machine Technology Research Institute Co. Ltd. , Shanghai , China , Post Code: 200431) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. - 2011 , 26(2) . - 220 ~ 223

To provide a test and research platform in coordination with the localization , development and improvement of Baogang No. 2 steel-making coal-gas bleeding pressure reducing and stabilizing equipment items and meet the requirements of a series of products in various specifications for multiple operating conditions and various tests , a test device for coal-gas automatic bleeding pressure reducing and stabilizing equipment items was developed and properly designed. With such specific features as a novel design , a high automation level , a full spectrum of functions and a wide testing range , it can perform an inspection and testing of products in nearly 60 specifications at a diameter from DN15 to 300. A variety of product performance and life tests proven that the testing precision invariably meets