

混流式流化床冷渣器返料特性的试验研究

赵 鹏, 卢啸风, 曾 兵, 梅 琳

(重庆大学 低品位能源利用技术及系统教育部重点实验室, 重庆 400044)

摘 要: 在新型混流式流化床冷渣器的半工业冷态试验台上, 采取分选仓、冷却仓单独运行的方式, 针对分选仓隔墙在 900~1100 mm 高度下、流化风速在 2~6 m/s 之间, 冷却仓静止床高在 400~650 mm 下、流化风速在 0.1~0.7 m/s 之间及分选时间在 4~12 min 之间变化时分别对细灰返料特性的影响进行了试验研究, 并对两仓同时运行时的返料特性进行了试验和分析。结果表明: 分选仓在固定隔墙高度下返料量随流化风速线性增加, 1 000 mm 隔墙高度下、分选风速 4 m/s 时的返料量约占进料量的 20%; 冷却仓返料量随静止床高、流化风速、流化时间的增加而增加; 两仓在 1 000 mm 隔墙高度下同时运行, 分选仓及冷却仓的流化风速分别为 5 和 0.6 m/s 时, 返料粒径中 80% 以上的颗粒小于 0.15 mm, 基本在外循环灰粒径范围内。

关 键 词: 循环流化床; 流化床冷渣器; 细颗粒; 返料特性
中图分类号: TK223.2 文献标识码: A

引 言

循环流化床(CFB)锅炉的正常运行通常要求炉内床料应有较适宜的粒径分布, 以满足锅炉带负荷的需要并尽量减轻受热面磨损^[1~2]。然而近年来, 由于煤质下降, 煤中灰分(如煤中混杂的煤矸石甚至石头)逐年增加, 热值下降, 使 CFB 锅炉的燃煤量和排渣量急剧增大; 由于煤中混杂的石头很难破碎, 使入炉煤及床料的平均粒径也相应增加, 锅炉运行中难以保证各种粒径的颗粒尤其是细颗粒所占的份额在合理的范围内^[3]。

早期国内投运的流化床冷渣器由于不适应国内较差的煤质, 无法维持长期稳定运行^[4~6]。重庆大学锅炉燃烧环保研究室研制的新型混流式流化床冷渣器已获国家发明专利^[7], 并成功应用于某 300 MW CFB 锅炉。工业应用中发现: 混流式流化床冷渣器在冷却底渣的同时, 也通过将排渣中的部分细颗粒回送炉膛, 明显改善了炉内床料的粒径分布^[8]。为深入研究混流式流化床冷渣器的细颗粒返料特性, 本研究在一个大型冷态试验台上, 对新型混流式流化床冷渣器的细灰返料特性进行了试验研究和分析。

1 试验概况

1.1 试验系统

冷渣器冷态试验台设计出渣能力为 5 t/h。整个试验系统由 3 部分组成: 试验台本体、送风系统和试验数据采集系统。

试验台本体包括料仓、有机玻璃冷渣器本体、多管旋风除尘器(处理风量 12 000 m³/h, 除尘效率 85%)和排渣称重盒。其中, 分选仓上部为 500 mm × 860 mm, 下部为 160 mm × 860 mm, 冷却仓上下均为 800 mm × 860 mm, 两仓高度均为 1.8 m, 分选仓和冷却仓底部排渣口直径均为 0.1 m。送风系统包括一台额定参数为 10 m³/min、0.7 MPa 的空压机, 两台额定参数分别为 6 454 m³/h、11.8 kPa 和 219 m³/h、14.6 kPa 的鼓风机(它们分别给冷渣器进渣阀提供松动风和冷渣器各仓提供流化风)及一台额定参数为 10 000 m³/h、3 500 Pa 的引风机。数据采集系统包括测量风道风速的热球风速仪(量程为 0~40 m/s)、采集压力分布的 KYB14A 型号差压变送器、Adam4517 型号压力模块、Adam4520 型号转换模块及工业计算机。试验系统如图 1 所示。

1.2 试验物料与方法

试验原始床料采用四川白马示范电厂 300 MW CFB 锅炉通过滚筒冷渣器排出的底渣, 粒径范围为 0~20 mm, 堆积密度为 1 600 kg/m³, 真实密度 2 430 kg/m³, 平均粒径为 1.2 mm。原始底渣粒径分布如图 2 所示。

在分选仓、冷却仓单独运行及同时运行时, 分别称量返料(除尘器收集)量, 并对不同工况下的各部分颗粒进行取样筛分。

分选仓返料特性试验方法: 其隔墙高度及流化风速分别在 900~1 100 mm 和 2~6 m/s(临界流化风速^[9]为 1.5 m/s)之间; 根据具体情况, 试验时间在 40~140 s 之间, 试验期间边分选边排渣。

冷却仓返料特性试验方法: 其静止床高、流化风

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作者简介: 赵 鹏(1985-)男, 河南驻马店人, 重庆大学硕士研究生。

速及试验时间分别在 400 ~ 650 mm、0.1 ~ 0.7 m/s 和 4 ~ 12 min 之间, 试验期间不排渣。

两仓同时运行时, 隔墙高度为 1 000 mm, 保持

稳定的进渣速率, 同时进、排渣。两仓的流化风速选择两仓单独运行时的最大值。

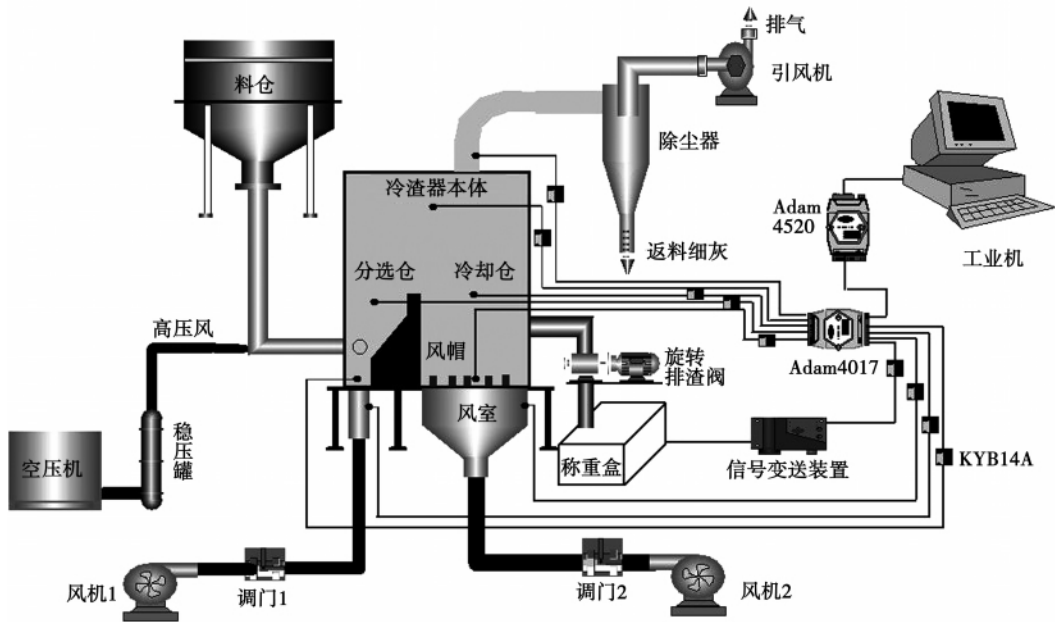


图 1 试验系统

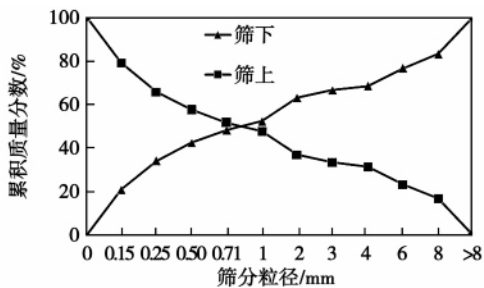


图 2 原始底渣粒径分布

2 返料特性的试验结果及分析

2.1 分选仓返料速率

隔墙高度 1 000 mm 下同时进、排渣时分选仓的返料速率如图 3 所示。从图中可以明显看出返料量随着流化风速的增大而线性增加。流化风速约为 4 m/s 时, 返料速率将达到 0.25 kg/s, 即分选仓单独运行时, 返料量达 900 kg/h, 返料率(即返料量与进渣量的比值)可达 20%。

2.2 分选仓返料粒径分布

分选仓流化风速在 3 ~ 5 m/s 时的返料粒径分布(筛下)如图 4 ~ 图 6 所示。从图中可以看出, 各隔墙高度下返料粒径均小于 0.25 mm, 且 90% 以上

的颗粒粒径小于 0.15 mm, 基本在 CFB 锅炉外循环灰粒径范围内。特别是隔墙高度在 1 100 mm 时, 返料粒径更小(这是由于大颗粒受到隔墙的作用更容易落回分选仓)。此外, 在 900 mm 和 1 000 mm 的隔墙高度下, 0.063 mm 以下颗粒比例随流化风速增加而增加, 这说明流化风速对较低隔墙高度下的返料粒径调节效果更显著。

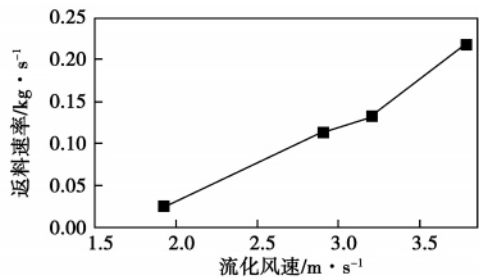


图 3 1 000 mm 隔墙时分选仓返料速率与流化风速的关系

2.3 冷却仓返料量

冷却仓不同静止床高下、不同流化风速及不同试验时间的返料试验结果如图 7 ~ 图 9 所示。

从以上各图可知, 在各静止床高下返料量均随流化风速的增大而增加, 均随流化时间的增长而增加。当流化风速大于临界流化风速(0.25 m/s)后,

返料量明显增加。当流化风速达到 0.6 m/s 时,根据图 7 ~ 图 9 的试验数据,可以计算出返料速率仅为分选仓的 10% 左右,这是因为分选仓的进渣中含有更多的细灰,其中的大部分在较高的流化风速(与冷却仓的风速相比)下直接经回风口夹带、扬析带出。

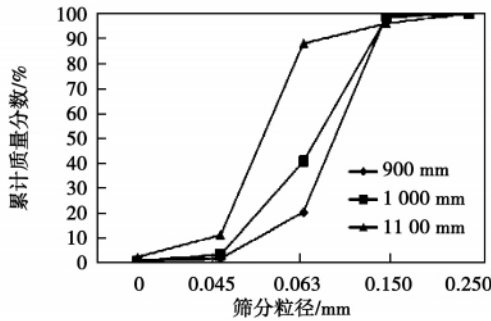


图 4 分选仓流化速度 3 m/s 时返料粒径分布

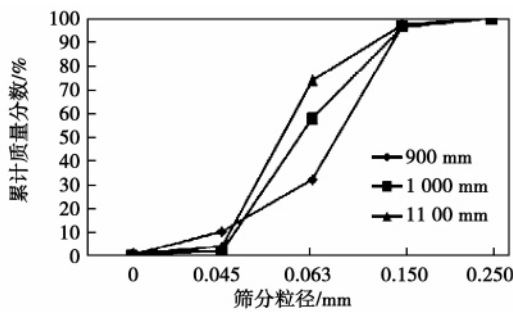


图 5 分选仓流化速度 4 m/s 时返料粒径分布

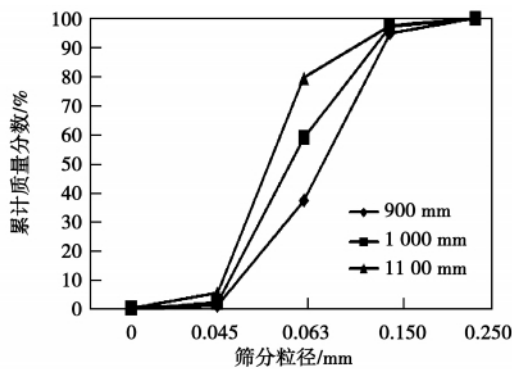


图 6 分选仓流化速度 5 m/s 时返料粒径分布

2.4 冷却仓返料粒径分布

流化风速为 0.56 m/s 时,冷却仓返料粒径分布如图 10 所示。由图可知即使在这一相对较大的流化风速下也只在 400 mm 静止床高时返料中有 90% 以上的颗粒小于 0.15 mm,而分选仓在各适宜风速(图 4 ~ 图 6)时 3 种隔墙高度下的返料中总有 90%

以上的颗粒小于 0.15 mm,即冷却仓的静止床高较高时,其返料比分选仓的返料较粗。这是由于冷却仓返料回灰时没有隔墙的阻挡,相对较大的细颗粒可直接被回风夹带出去。

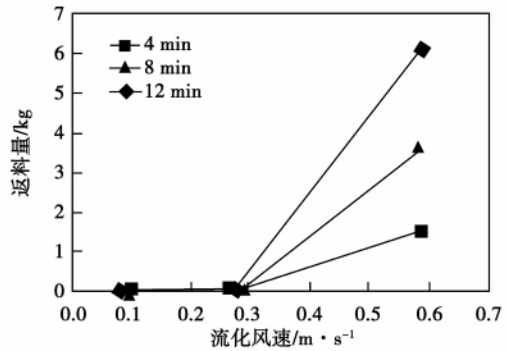


图 7 400 mm 床高时返料量与流化风速及时间的关系

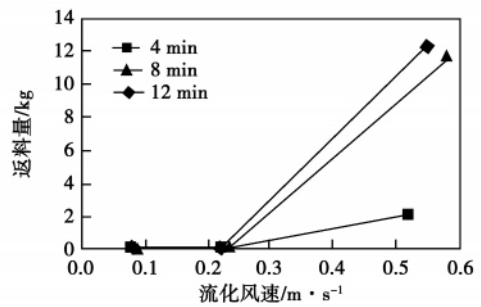


图 8 550 mm 床高时返料量与流化风速及时间的关系

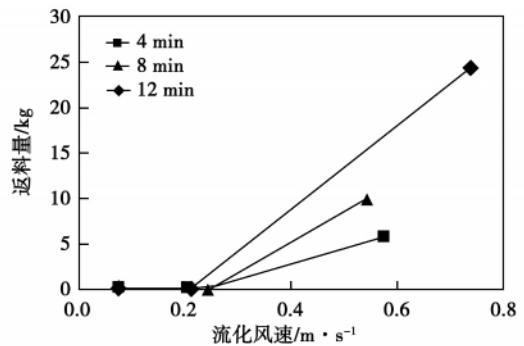


图 9 650 mm 床高时返料量与流化风速及时间的关系

3 两仓稳定运行时返料粒径分布

两仓联合运行时,进渣速率 2 t/h,分选仓隔墙高度 1 000 mm,分选仓和冷却仓的流化风速分别为

5 m/s、0.6 m/s,两仓进渣、排渣同时进行,运行10 min后对返料及两仓的排渣进行取样筛分,结果如图11所示(图中也示出了原始床料的粒径分布)。

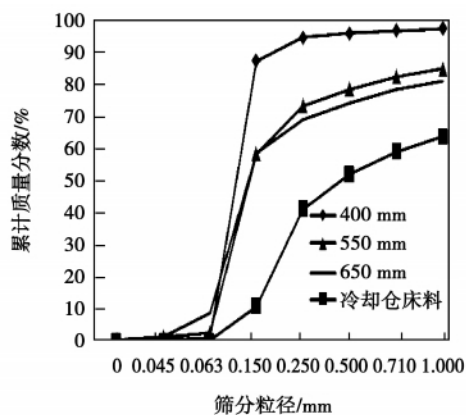


图10 冷却仓0.56m/s时返料粒径分布

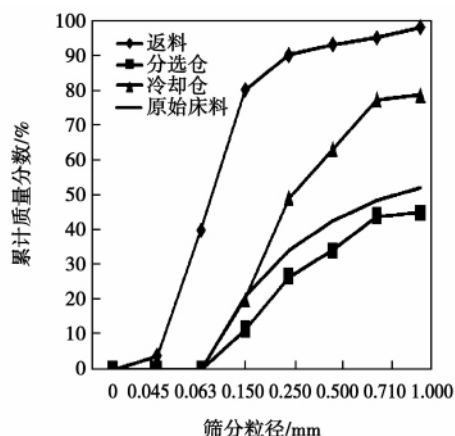


图11 两仓稳定运行时粒径分布

从图11中可以看出返料粒径分布与同样风速下两仓单独运行时的趋势是一样的,80%以上的颗粒小于0.15 mm。从图3及图7~图9可以看出分选仓的返料速率比冷却仓的返料速率大的多,可以想见两仓联合运行时,分选仓的返料将占绝对优势,返料粒径分布就更倾向于分选仓单独运行时,即返料偏细;同时,从图10可以看出当床层较低时,返料明显较细,两仓联合运行时,冷却仓床层高度是从0开始的,且由于连续排渣一直维持在较低的床层下,这也能说明两仓联合运行时返料较细,返料粒径基本在CFB锅炉外循环灰粒径范围内。

此外,从图11中还可以看出在较高的分选速度(5 m/s)下分选至冷却仓的颗粒依然很细,近80%以上的颗粒小于1 mm,这也说明了混流式冷渣器有很好的分选作用;而分选仓的排渣粒径分布比较接

近原始床料的粒径分布,这是由于进入分选仓的原始床料还未来得及分选即被排出,所以两仓联合运行时应使分选仓保持一定的动态床层高度,以便得到更好的分选效果。

4 结论

(1) 试验表明:分选仓的返料速率随流化风速基本呈线性增加;1000 mm隔墙高度、4 m/s的流化风速下,返料量可达进渣量的20%,同时90%以上的返料粒径小于0.15 mm,返料粒径基本在CFB锅炉外循环灰粒径范围内。

(2) 冷却仓的返料量随流化风速的增大而增加,随流化时间的增长而增加。冷却仓的静止床高越高返料量越大;冷却仓在0.56 m/s的流化风速下,60%以上的返料粒径小于0.15 mm,比分选仓的返料偏粗。

(3) 分选仓和冷却仓的流化风速分别为5和0.6 m/s、分选隔墙1000 mm两仓联合运行时,返料粒径分布与分选仓单独运行时的返料粒径分布基本相同。

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(陈滨 编辑)

国产 660 MW 超超临界燃煤锅炉特性分析及性能试验研究 = **Analysis of the Characteristics of a Domestically-made 660 MW Ultra-supercritical Coal-fired Boiler and Experimental Study of Its Performance** [刊, 汉] NING Xin-yu, LIANG Shao-hua, ZHANG En-xian (Jiangsu Frontier Electric Power Technology Co. Ltd. Nanjing, China, Post Code: 211102), YUE Jun-feng (Jiangsu Provincial Electric Power Experiment Research Institute Co. Ltd., Nanjing, China, Post Code: 211103) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. - 2011, 26(4). - 415 ~ 419

Relevant performance tests were conducted of a first 660 MW ultrasupercritical coal-fired boiler, which was put into operation in a power plant and independently designed and manufactured by Shanghai Boiler Works. The test results show that after it has been put into operation, its operation conditions were basically good. However, there exists a deviation in the temperature of steam in the reheater. By adjusting the ball mill group in operation and the overfire air distribution mode, and properly setting the opening of the horizontally-offset overfire air dampers at 40%, the foregoing deviation was effectively reduced and in the meantime, a relatively high thermal efficiency of the boiler was guaranteed. In case of the boiler operating at the full load, the relatively good oxygen quantity for operation fell in a range from 2.8% to 2.9%. When NO_x was reduced by adjusting the SOFA (separated overfire air) quantity, the lower three levels of the total five levels of SOFA were necessarily kept being fully opened. Finally, the results of the acceptance test show that all the main performance parameters of the boiler reached or were better than the design values. **Key words:** ultra-supercritical boiler, reheater steam temperature deviation, air distribution mode, CFS (concentric firing system), acceptance test

混流式流化床冷渣器返料特性的试验研究 = **Experimental Study of the Material Return Characteristics of a Mixed-flow Type Fluidized Bed Slag Cooler** [刊, 汉] ZHAO Peng, LU Xiao-feng, ZENG Bing, MEI Lin (Education Ministry Key Laboratory on Low-grade Energy Source Utilization Technologies and Systems, Chongqing University, Chongqing, China, Post Code: 400044) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. - 2011, 26(4). - 420 ~ 423

On a new type semi-industrial cold state test rig for mixed-flow type fluidized bed slag coolers, experimentally studied was the influence of the fine ash material return characteristics when the partition wall height of the elutriation chamber was 900 ~ 1100 mm, fluidized air speed changed in a range of 2 ~ 6 m/s, the static bed height of the cooling chamber 400 ~ 650 mm, the fluidized air speed 0.1 ~ 0.7 m/s and the elutriation time duration changed in 4 ~ 12 min. Moreover, the above-mentioned material return characteristics were tested and analyzed when both chambers were in operation simultaneously. It has been found that the material return quantity from the elutriation chamber will linearly increase with an increase of the fluidized air speed at a fixed partition wall height, occupying 20% of the material intaking quantity at a partition wall height of 1 000 mm and an elutriation air speed of 4 m/s, while

that of the cooling chamber will increase with an increase of the static bed height , fluidized air speed and fluidization time duration. When both chambers are in operation simultaneously at a partition wall height of 1 000 mm and the fluidization air speeds in both elutriation and cooling chamber are 5 m/s and 0.6 m/s respectively , more than 80% of the particles in the material returned are less than 0.15 mm in diameter , basically in the range of the particle diameters of the ash cycled to the outside. **Key words:** circulating fluidized bed , fluidized bed slag cooler , fine particle , material return characteristics

基于人工神经网络的回热系统主要故障预测模型 = Model for Predicting the Major Faults of a Regenerative System Based on an Artificial Neural Network [刊 汉] WANG Yan , LI Yan (Shenzhen Designing Institute , China Nuclear Power Project Co. Ltd. , Shenzhen , China , Post Code: 518000) , YU Jun-hui (Xi'an University of Architectural Science and Technology , Xi'an , China , Post Code: 710055) , YU Ya-jun (Commercial College , Xi'an University of Foreign Languages , Xi'an , China , Post Code: 710128) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. - 2011 , 26(4) . - 424 ~ 427

To effectively predict the faults of a regenerative system , established were three error BP (back propagation) neural network models for predicting the fault signs and phenomena of a regenerative system based on the Trainngda , Traincgf and Trainrp algorithm respectively. In such a case , the input layer was the fault signs and the output one was the fault phenomena. The data actually measured in a power plant were used to conduct a training and testing of the three prediction models. The training and testing results show that the model based on the Traincgf algorithm has the smallest testing error and a relatively quick converging speed. Its network was of a 9-7-9 structure with its momentum factor being 0.6 and the learning speed being 0.8. The error BP neural network model based on the Traincgf algorithm can effectively predict the fault phenomena of a regenerative system by using the fault signs , thus providing a certain reference value for testing the faults of a regenerative system. **Key words:** regenerative system , fault sign , fault phenomenon , Traincgf algorithm , artificial neural network

无模型自适应预测控制在过热汽温控制中的应用 = Application of the Model-free Self-adaptive Prediction Control in Superheated Steam Temperature Control [刊 汉] FENG Yu-cang , SHI Dong-lin (College of Automation Engineering , Northeast University of Electric Power , Jilin , China , Post Code: 132012) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. - 2011 , 26(4) . - 428 ~ 431

By using the concept of the pseudo gradient vector , a prediction model was obtained through a linear dynamic treatment of the system under control. On this basis , an improved model-free self-adaptive prediction control algorithm was presented. This new method was used in a cascade control system for superheated steam temperatures in a ther-