

# 煤粉注入式粗粉分离器的设计与实验研究

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**摘 要:** 针对燃用劣质煤的 315 MW “W” 火焰锅炉所配双进双出钢球磨煤机直吹式制粉系统出力不足及煤种负荷适应性较差的问题, 提出了将原直吹式制粉系统改为“储仓-直吹式”制粉系统的方案, 该方案要求研究开发一高性能的煤粉注入式粗粉分离器。为此, 本研究设计了两种典型的煤粉注入式粗粉分离器及 3 种内部导流装置, 并对其进行了数值与物理模拟研究, 结果表明: 煤粉注入式粗粉分离器能够满足“储仓-直吹式”制粉系统的技术要求; 加高型注入式分离器内的流动阻力对内部导流装置结构尺寸的变化不甚敏感, 阻力变化仅 20 Pa 左右, 而基于原型结构的注入式粗粉分离器对内部导流装置结构尺寸的变化较敏感, 阻力变化高达 183 Pa; 原型结构与加高型结构注入式分离器的内部流动阻力差最大达 163 Pa。

**关 键 词:** 制粉系统; 导流装置; 粗粉分离器; 数值模拟; 物理模拟

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## 引 言

近年电厂动力用煤品质频繁波动, 劣化现象严重, 双进双出钢球磨煤机直吹式制粉系统的运行出现了以下问题: (1) 制粉出力不能满足锅炉高负荷运行要求; (2) 低负荷工况制粉系统运行经济性差; (3) 高负荷运行时煤粉细度过粗。为提高制粉系统运行的经济性、可靠性及煤种负荷适应性, 改善锅炉燃烧特性, 对制粉系统进行增容改造已成为一项重要的课题<sup>[1~4]</sup>。目前, 国内外对双进双出球磨机直吹式制粉系统的增容改造主要集中在粗粉分离器结构优化、球磨机钢球优化配比、制粉管道降阻及系统优化运行等方面。上述措施虽能取得一定的效果, 但仍难以满足锅炉额定负荷与经济运行的要求。为此, 研究提出了在现有直吹式制粉系统基础上增设中间储仓的煤粉再循环“储仓-直吹复合式”制粉系统增容改造方案, 该方案的技术关键之一在于煤粉注入式粗粉分离器能否满足复杂工况下的煤粉注入、均匀混合与高效分离的要求<sup>[5~6]</sup>。以下主要介

绍煤粉注入式分离器的设计思路及其工作性能的数值模拟与物理实验研究结果, 以期对该分离器的设计提供参考与借鉴。

## 1 制粉系统增容改造方案

某电厂 315 MW “W” 火焰锅炉机所配组双进双出钢球磨煤机直吹式制粉系统增容改造方案如图 1 所示: 磨煤机粗粉分离器出口的 3 根煤粉管道合并后送入细粉分离器, 分离出的煤粉送入增设的中间煤粉仓, 乏气由排粉机提升压头后经原一次风管送入炉膛; 粉仓中的煤粉经 4 台给粉机送入煤粉混合器, 然后经送粉风(由热一次风与压力冷风调配组成)送至粗粉分离器顶部中心位置与自磨煤机来的煤粉气流在粗粉分离器内混合, 再由原一次风管经燃烧器喷入炉膛。锅炉低负荷运行时, 磨煤机仍满负荷运行, 通过电动阀门的切换将磨煤机一端的煤粉气流送入细粉分离器分离后储存在煤粉仓中; 高负荷运行时, 磨煤机保持满负荷直吹式运行, 同时切换管道上的电动阀门使细粉分离器停止运行, 并按负荷的需要适当调节给粉机转速, 将粉仓中的煤粉送入粗粉分离器中, 以满足锅炉高负荷时煤粉量的要求。另外, 在磨煤机检修或故障时, 也可以将粉仓中储存的煤粉注入到粗粉分离器内, 通过分离器出口原一次风管送至炉膛燃烧, 保证锅炉的正常运行。该改造方案的主要优点是: 始终保持磨煤机处于经济工况运行; 锅炉高负荷运行时, 只需通过调节煤粉仓下部给粉机的转速即可调节送入炉膛中的煤粉量; 方案简单可靠, 且保持原制粉系统及燃烧器运行方式基本不变<sup>[7]</sup>。

## 2 煤粉注入式粗粉分离器的设计

为实现图 1 所示的改造方案, 设计了一种新型的煤粉注入式粗粉分离器, 其结构如图 2 所示, 工作

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原理如图3所示。该分离器具有如下特点:(1) 煤粉仓中的煤粉经输粉管道由原粗粉分离器顶部中心注入;(2) 原分离器顶部与内锥体之间装设圆弧形导流装置,以降低流动阻力,同时使出3根一次风管

管道中的煤粉分配均匀;(3) 原粗粉分离器3根一次风管位置沿径向向往外平移200 mm左右,其主要目的是使上、下两股气流在分离器内有足够的混合空间。

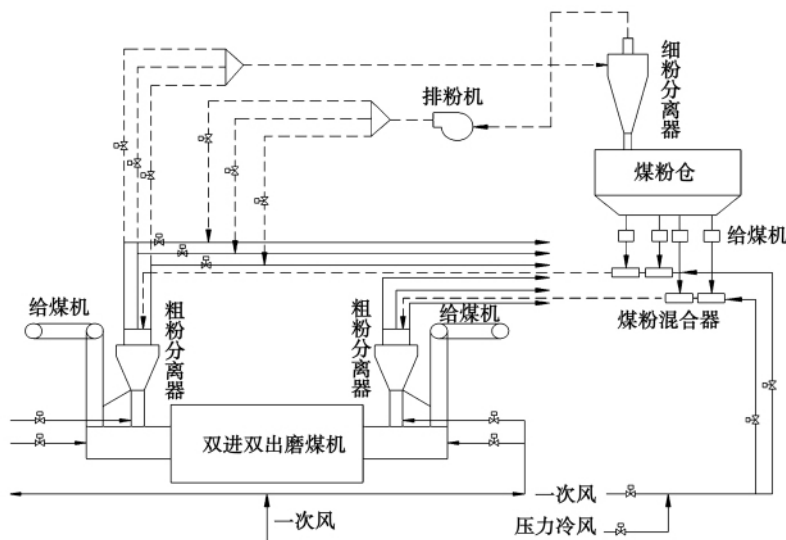


图1 “储仓-直吹式”制粉系统方案图

Fig. 1 Schematic drawing of a “bin-direct-fired” milling system

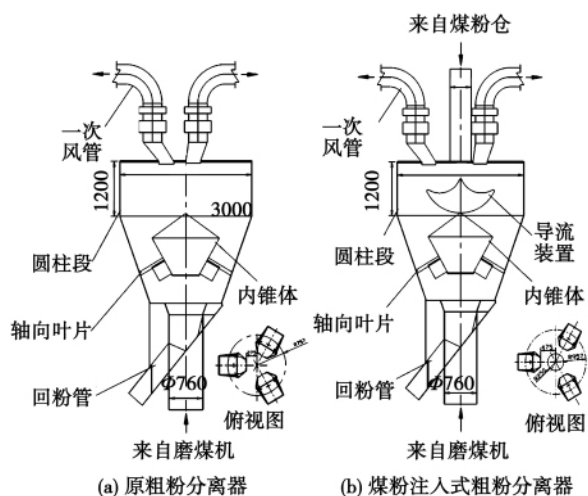


图2 原直吹式制粉系统粗粉分离器与煤粉注入式粗粉分离器

Fig. 2 Coarse powder separator and pulverized coal injection type coarse powder separator of the former direct fired milling system

### 3 煤粉注入式粗粉分离器数值模拟

#### 3.1 模拟对象及目的

为了研究各分离器结构尺寸及导流装置对分离器内煤粉气流流动阻力的影响,并在此基础上优化

分离器结构,用 Fluent 软件对图4所示的分离器及导流装置进行了流动数值模拟<sup>[8]</sup>。其中,图4(a)为原型结构粗粉分离器+导流体;图4(b)为加高型(加高800 mm)结构粗粉分离器+导流体;图4(c)、4(d)、4(e)为3种导流装置,其高度逐渐变高,圆弧面的弯曲半径逐渐减小,表1为其结构尺寸数据。

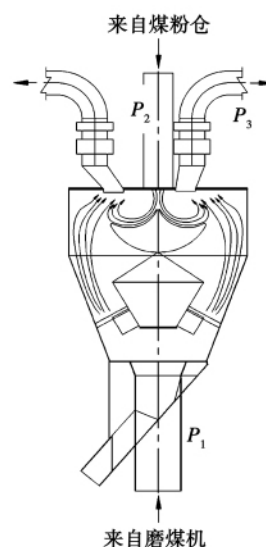


图3 煤粉注入式粗粉分离器原理图

Fig. 3 Working principle of a pulverized coal injection type coarse powder separator

### 3.2 模拟方法及工况

利用 gambit 软件进行模拟对象几何模型的创建和网格生成。故采用结构网格与非结构网格的混合网格。模拟在 Fluent 软件平台上进行,由于气粉混合物经过分离器之后的温度变化很小,因此,模拟

过程中忽略气固两相之间的能量交换;又因分离器内部气体流动为完全湍流,故湍流模型采用标准的双方程  $k-\varepsilon$  模型;两相流采用拉格朗日粒子跟踪模型,其详尽情况如图 9 ~ 图 10 所示;模拟工况下分离器的相关技术参数如表 1 所示。

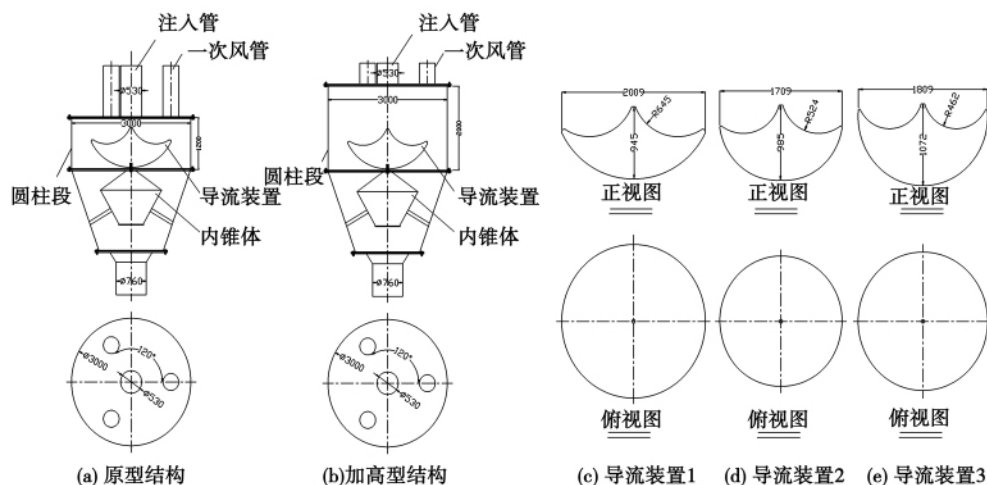


图 4 不同结构尺寸煤粉注入式分离器及其各种导流装置图

Fig. 4 Pulverized coal injection type separator with different structural dimensions and various drawings of its flow guide devices

表 1 煤粉注入式粗粉分离器模拟工况下的技术参数

Tab. 1 Technical parameters of the pulverized coal injection type coarse powder separator under the simulation operating condition

| 注入管流速<br>/ $\text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ | 下部进口管流速<br>/ $\text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ | 出口压<br>力/Pa | 管内风<br>煤质量比 |
|-------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 20                                        | 15                                          | 0           | 1.5:1       |

### 3.3 模拟结果及分析

为便于分析图 3,定义分离器下部进口管压力为  $P_1$ ,煤粉注入管道压力为  $P_2$ ,分离器出口管压力为  $P_3$ ,  $\Delta P_{13} = P_1 - P_3$ ,  $\Delta P_{23} = P_2 - P_3$ 。数值模拟得到的分离器进出口阻力损失及分离器内的速度分布分别如表 2、图 5 所示。

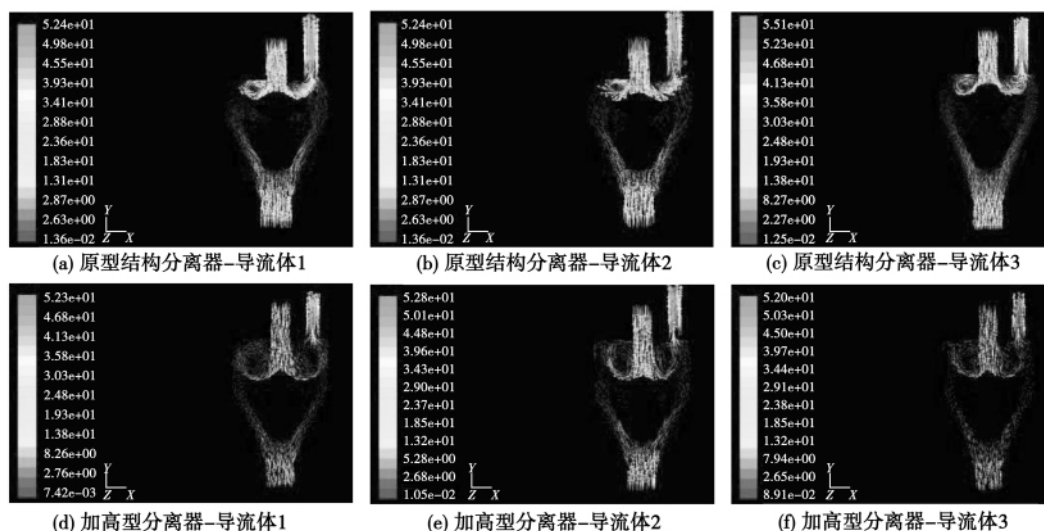
表 2 不同结构分离器及导流体装置条件下的进出口压差

Tab. 2 Pressure difference at the inlet and outlet under the condition of the separator and flow guide body device with different structures

| 压差/Pa           | 原型结构分离器  |          |          | 加高型结构分离器 |          |          |
|-----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
|                 | 导流装置 1   | 导流装置 2   | 导流装置 3   | 导流装置 1   | 导流装置 2   | 导流装置 3   |
| $\Delta P_{13}$ | 2 008.63 | 1 824.58 | 1 960    | 1 846.46 | 1 826.89 | 1 836.97 |
| $\Delta P_{23}$ | 1 794.99 | 1 668.31 | 1 747.14 | 1 701.19 | 1 675.02 | 1 690.18 |

由表 3 知,加高型结构分离器采用 3 种不同结构的导流装置时,分离器内的流动阻力损失为  $\Delta P_{23} = 15.16 \sim 26.17 \text{ Pa}$ ,  $\Delta P_{13} = 9.49 \sim 19.57 \text{ Pa}$ ,而原型结构分离器采用同样 3 种导流装置时,分离器内的流动阻力损失为  $\Delta P_{23} = 47.85 \sim 126.68 \text{ Pa}$ ,  $\Delta P_{13} = 48.63 \sim 184.05 \text{ Pa}$ ,远高于加高型结构分离器中的流动阻力损失,这说明原型结构分离器内的流动阻力对导流装置的结构尺寸比较敏感,而加高型结

构分离器内的流动阻力对导流体的结构尺寸不敏感,也就是说,适当加高分离器上部筒体的直段高度有利于降低流动阻力。出现这种现象的原因:当分离器筒体直段加高后,在导流装置的导流作用下,分离器下部来自磨煤机出口的上升气流与分离器顶部的注入气流汇合时的冲撞效应大大降低,从而大大减少了能量损失,使得分离器进出口的流动阻力损失大大减小。

图5  $Z=0$  平面速度矢量图Fig. 5  $Z=0$  plane speed vector chart

对于原型结构的分离器,当采用导流装置1、3时其内部流动阻力较大,采用导流装置2时内部流动阻力最小,出现这种现象的主要原因是:导流装置上迎风圆弧面的弯曲半径越大,顶部注入气流在导流装置作用下与下部气流的汇流角度越大,直接冲撞效应越明显,能量损失越大,因而内部流动阻力损失也越大;反之,导流装置上迎风圆弧面的弯曲半径越小,顶部注入气流流经导流装置时的局部阻力损失越大。因此,对导流装置进行结构设计时,应兼顾上迎风圆弧面弯曲半径对局部阻力的影响及导流体出口角度的导流作用对上下两股气流汇流时冲撞效应的影响,通过导流体结构尺寸的优化,分离器内部的总流动阻力损失最小。

#### 4 煤粉注入式粗粉分离器物理模拟实验

为研究注入式粗粉分离器中煤粉注入的可行性、分离器出口管中煤粉气流分配的均匀性及分离器中上、下两股气流注入时风压与风量的匹配规律,进行了物理模拟实验。

电厂原型粗粉分离器的结构尺寸如图2(a)所示,其额定工况下的最大空气流量为 $51.4 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$ 。根据流动相似准则,并按1:5的比例设计实验模型系统,如图6~图7所示,其额定工况下的最大空气流量为 $0.92 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$ , $P_x$ 与 $V_x$  ( $x=0,1,2\cdots 8$ )分别为压力和速度测点;风机出口气流分两路:一路模拟分离器顶部中心注入管气流,一路模拟粗粉分离器进口气流;实验系统的管道、粗粉分离器及内部导流装置部

分采用透明材料和模块化结构设计,便于观察分离器内的煤粉气流流动混合情况及分离器与导流装置的结构优化;实验中采用示踪剂可视化观察与定量测试的方法研究分离器内的流动混合情况,并在此基础上确定最佳匹配参数。

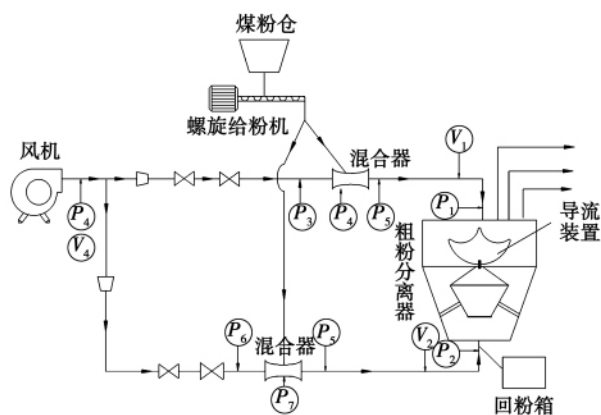


图6 煤粉注入式粗粉分离器实验系统图

Fig. 6 Drawing of the test system of the pulverized coal injection type coarse powder separator

##### 4.1 实验工况及主要内容

实验中采用空气、煤粉气流作为模拟介质,实验工况及内容如下:(1) 分别在模型系统额定流量的100%、85%、70%、55%、40%工况下测量分离器上、下管单独送入气流时各测点的压力与速度;(2) 在模型系统额定流量及分离器上、下管送入空气的体积流量比为5:5、3:7、4:6、6:4、7:3工况下分别测量各测点的压力与速度。

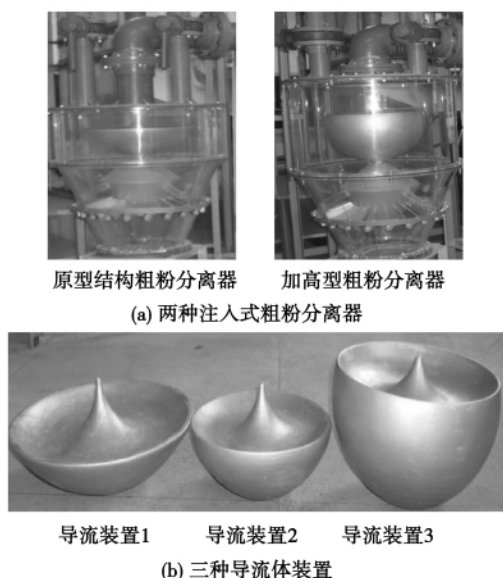


图7 实验中采用的煤粉注入式粗粉分离器及导流装置实物图

Fig. 7 Material object drawing of the pulverized coal injection type coarse powder separator and flow guide device used in the test

表3 煤粉注入式粗粉分离器实验系统中上、下管同时注入时的流动压差

Tab. 3 Flow pressure difference of the pulverized coal injection type coarse powder separator test system when the upper and lower tubes are injected simultaneously

| 流量比 | 原型结构粗粉分离器 $\Delta P_{12}$ /Pa |       |       | 加高型结构粗粉分离器 $\Delta P_{12}$ /Pa |       |       |
|-----|-------------------------------|-------|-------|--------------------------------|-------|-------|
|     | 导流装置1                         | 导流装置2 | 导流装置3 | 导流装置1                          | 导流装置2 | 导流装置3 |
| 3:7 | 140                           | 170   | 150   | 90                             | 100   | 120   |
| 4:6 | 80                            | 80    | 75    | 70                             | 70    | 75    |
| 5:5 | 55                            | 60    | 50    | 50                             | 50    | 50    |
| 6:4 | 50                            | 70    | 40    | 40                             | 45    | 40    |
| 7:3 | 70                            | 65    | 60    | 30                             | 40    | 50    |

## 5 结 论

煤粉再循环注入式粗粉分离器的数值模拟与实验研究表明,课题研究人员设计的煤粉注入式粗粉分离器结构简单,运行灵活,可以满足“储仓-直吹式”制粉系统的技术要求,且具有以下技术特点:

(1) 导流装置的结构尺寸对基于原型结构的煤粉注入式分离器的内部流动阻力影响较大,导流装置迎风圆弧面的弯曲半径过小、过大都会使气流流经分离器时产生较大的阻力损失,煤粉自分离器顶部注入时的内部流动阻力为 1668.31 ~ 1794.99 Pa,煤粉自分离器下部进入时的内部流动阻力为

## 4.2 实验结果及分析

分离器中流动混合的可视化实验观察表明,在各种流量及分离器顶部、下部单独送风送粉和同时按不同流量比例送风送粉工况下,在图7所示结构的两种分离器中,煤粉气流均能实现良好的混合并顺畅地进出;而当煤粉气流自分离器上部单独注入分离器内时,在图6所示的煤粉回粉箱中几乎未发现有残留煤粉,这说明,在导流装置的导流作用下,即使煤粉气流全部由分离器上部注入管注入时,也能在分离器出口顺利流出并实现均匀分配。

可视化观察与测试结果还表明,当分离器上、下进口管的体积流量比在 3:7 ~ 7:3,而上、下进口管的静压差在 0 ~ 170 Pa 范围内变化时,如表3所示,粗粉分离器均能保证上、下两股煤粉气流顺利送入及均匀混合与分配,且在煤粉回粉箱中几乎无残留煤粉,这说明煤粉注入式粗粉分离器对上、下两股煤粉气流的负荷(或流量)及压力变化具有较好的适应性,这为煤粉注入式粗粉分离器的设计与运行提供了十分优越的条件。

1 824.58 ~ 2 008.63 Pa,因此,工程设计及应用时需通过数值与物理模拟,确定最佳的导流体结构尺寸。

(2) 适当加高分离器圆柱体直段的高度能有效降低煤粉注入式粗粉分离器内的流动阻力,并且对内部导流装置结构尺寸的变化不很敏感,煤粉自分离器顶部注入时的内部流动阻力为 1 675.02 ~ 1 701.19 Pa,煤粉自分离器下部进入时的内部流动阻力为 1 826.89 ~ 1 846.46 Pa,因而大大降低了导流装置的设计技术要求。

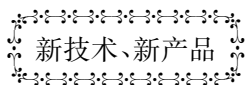
(3) 在各种运行方式下,煤粉注入式粗粉分离器能在较宽的负荷(流量)及气流压力变化范围内保证上、下两股煤粉气流顺利送入、均匀混合与分配,无煤粉的二次分离与沉积现象,这为煤粉注入式

粗粉分离器的设计与运行提供了十分优越的条件,可以满足双出双出钢球磨煤机制粉系统“储仓-直吹式”增容改造方案对煤粉注入式粗粉分离器改造的特殊要求。

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(陈滨 编辑)



新技术、新产品

## Pratt & Whitney 正在试验新型 FT4000 工业燃气轮机

据《Gas Turbine World》2011年3-4月刊报道,在最近公司的新闻发布会上,Pratt & Whitney 宣称,Power System 今年将继续试验“下一代”FT4000 工业燃气轮机,并且预期定型机组将在2013年交货发运。

工业 FT4000 型燃气轮机的名称表明,其设计是基于 Pratt & Whitney 的 PW4000 商用航空涡轮风扇发动机系列。预计这将使其保持航空发动机设计的程度并处于与 Rolls-Royce 工业 Trent 和 GE Energy LM6000 燃气轮机相同的等级。

用于比较,GE LM6000PG(压比为30:1)的额定输出功率为54 MW,效率为40%;而 Rolls-Royce Trent 60(压比为34:1)的额定输出功率为52 MW,效率为42%。

(学牛 摘译)

were the operation characteristics of the liquid-steam ejector. It has been found that with an increase of the pressure of the working fluid, the ejection coefficient will also increase. To a certain extent, the contribution of the increase of the pressure to the increase of the ejection coefficient will be no longer remarkable. The bigger the pressure of the ejection fluid, the bigger the ejection coefficient. However, with due consideration of the pressure of the ejection fluid being required to be not excessively high by the evaporation of seawater at a low temperature, decisions shall be made in a comprehensive way in engineering projects. When the ratio of the diameter of the nozzles and that of the reception chamber is 0.4324, the performance of the ejector is deemed as the optimum. The research findings and its research process can offer reference for further study of liquid-steam ejectors. **Key words:** marine liquid-steam ejector, multi-phase flow, ejecting coefficient

涡轮增压机组与增压锅炉热力匹配计算方法研究 = **Study of the Thermodynamic Calculation Methods for Matching a Turbocharged Unit with Its Supercharged Boiler** [刊, 汉] FENG Yong-ming, WANG Cheng, WANG Yin-yan, et al (College of Power and Energy Source Engineering, Harbin Engineering University, Harbin, China, Post Code: 150001) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. - 2011, 26(6). - 705 ~ 709

Based on the thermodynamic and pressure balance relationship between a supercharged boiler and its turbocharged unit, both of which are matched and work together, and on the balance relationship of the power output existing inside the turbocharged unit with due consideration of the resistance characteristics and restriction by the boundary conditions of the pipeline system of the unit, by using the centralized parameter method, presented were a joint equation group controlling the matching of the supercharged boiler and its turbocharged unit. Furthermore, a thermodynamic balance model controlling their matching characteristics was established and an iterative solution-seeking calculation method was presented. On this basis, through a contrast analysis of the simulation test data with the main measured ones of the unit, it was proven that the calculation method in question is feasible and the model thus established is correct and effective. In addition, the influence of the change of the inlet temperature under the sea conditions on their thermodynamic matching characteristics was studied and analyzed in detail. The research findings have laid a certain theoretical foundation for formulating and grasping the method for thermodynamic matching design of a main boiler and its turbocharged unit in a supercharged boiler unit. **Key words:** supercharged boiler, matching performance, mathematical model, turbocharged unit, ambient temperature

煤粉注入式粗粉分离器的设计与实验研究 = **Design and Experimental Study of a Pulverized-coal Injection Type Coarse Powder Separator** [刊, 汉] CHEN Dong-lin, LIU Chuang (Hunan Provincial Key Laboratory on Renewable Energy Source Power Technology, Changsha University of Science and Technology, Changsha, China, Post Code: 410076), CHEN Ze-yan, WANG Yi-gang (Datang Huayin Zhuzhou Thermal Power Generation Co. Ltd., Zhuzhou, China, Post Code: 412009) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. - 2011, 26(6). - 710 ~ 715

In the light of such problems of the dual inlet and outlet ball-mill-based direct-fired milling system of a 315 MW “W” type flame boiler burning low quality coal as insufficient power output and poor adaptability to various coal ranks and burdens, presented was a version to modify the original direct-fired milling system to a “cabin-direct-fired” milling system, which required to develop a high performance pulverized coal injection type coarse powder separator. For this purpose, the researchers designed two typical pulverized coal injection type coarse powder separators and three types of inner flow guide device and conducted a numerical and physical simulation study. The research results show that the pulverized coal injection type coarse powder separator thus designed can meet the technical requirements for a “cabin-direct-fired” milling system. The flow resistance inside the heightened injection type separator is not quite susceptible to any change of the structural dimensions of the inner flow guide device and the variation range of the resistance is only around 20 Pa while the prototype of the injection type coarse powder separator is susceptible to any change of the structural dimensions of the inner flow guide device and the variation range of the resistance is as high as 183 Pa. The biggest difference of the inner flow resistance between the prototype and the heightened injection type coarse powder separator is 163 Pa. **Key words:** milling system, flow guide device, coarse powder separator, numerical simulation, physical simulation

混烧石油焦油页岩循环流化床灰渣特性的试验研究 = **Experimental Study of the Ash and Slag Characteristics of a Circulating Fluidized Bed Burning a Mixture of Oil Coke and Shale** [刊, 汉] DENG Yu-sheng ( Maoming Petrochemical Corporation Power Plant, Maoming, China, Post Code: 525021) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. - 2011, 26(6). - 716 ~ 720

On a 1 MW circulating fluidized bed combustion test rig, a fuel mixture of oil coke and shale in five mixing and dilution proportions was tried and burned with the characteristics of ash and slag produced during the combustion being analyzed and studied. The analytic results show that the particle diameter of the bottom slag and flying ash formed by burning the fuel mixture of oil coke and shale tends to be excessively fine compared with that of the conventional coal ranks. Furthermore, with an increase of the oil shale proportion in the fuel mixture, the ash and slag share, combustion efficiency, specific electric resistance value and wear and tear characteristics of the flying ash will be significantly affected. When the calcium/sulfur ratio equals to 0 and 2.4 respectively, with the oil shale mixing and dilution proportion increasing from 2:8 to 6:4, the flying ash share markedly increases and the ash and slag discharge quantity also increases simultaneously. The combustion efficiencies obtained from the tests gradually decline. When the calcium/sulfur ratio equals to 2.4, with an increase of the oil shale mixing and dilution proportion from 3:7 to 5:5, the specific electric resistance value of the flying ash will increase from  $1.15 \times 10^{12} \Omega \cdot \text{cm}$  to  $1.40 \times 10^{12} \Omega \cdot \text{cm}$ . The flying ash wear and tear characteristics index Hc will grow from 10.27% to 21.34%. The test results can offer certain reference for trial combustion of the fuel mixture in a real boiler and also for design and operation of a CFB boiler burning similar fuels. **Key words:** circulating fluidized bed, blended combustion, oil coke and oil shale, ash and slag characteristics

气体微波放电转化 NO 的模拟实验研究 = **Simulation and Experimental Study of NO Conversion By Means**