

平朔煤和生物质混合焦的燃烧特性研究

王 健¹ 张守玉¹ 房倚天² 吕俊复³

(1. 上海理工大学 能源与动力工程学院, 上海 200093; 2. 中国科学院山西煤炭化学研究所, 山西 太原 030001;
3. 清华大学 热能工程系, 北京 100084)

摘 要: 利用热重分析技术对不同掺混比例下的平朔煤和生物质混合焦的燃烧特性进行了实验研究, 并考察了生物质掺混比例对混合焦燃烧过程的影响。结果表明, 随着生物质掺混比例的增加, 混合焦的着火温度和燃尽温度逐渐降低, 而且其着火稳燃特性指数和燃烧特性指数也相应增大。当生物质掺混比例为 70% 时, 混合焦的燃烧速率值最大, 燃烧性能相对较好。同时, 木屑焦和稻秸秆焦的活化能都要比平朔煤焦的小, 而混合焦的活化能介于生物质焦和平朔煤焦之间。随着生物质掺混比例的增加, 混合焦的活化能相应减小, 说明掺混生物质能够促进混合焦的燃烧, 改善混合焦的燃烧性能。

关 键 词: 平朔煤; 生物质混和焦; 半焦; 燃烧特性

中图分类号: TQ530.2 文献标识码: A

引 言

平朔煤是我国典型的动力用煤, 其内在水分低, 灰分较高, 硫含量和氯含量高, 发热量居中, 灰熔点高于 1 500 °C, 具有中高挥发分, 属于较为年轻的烟煤^[1-2]。由于煤炭资源日益短缺以及燃煤过程中产生大量的污染物和温室气体, 因此高效清洁地使用煤炭资源, 提高煤炭的燃烧效率, 开发利用可再生能源意义重大。煤和生物质混合燃烧既能减轻污染又能利用可再生能源, 对此进行深入的基础与理论研究是很有必要的。

目前, 国内外学者对煤和生物质共燃展开了一系列研究。Gil 等人对高挥发分烟煤和松木屑进行了燃烧实验^[3], 发现混合物的 DTG(失重速率) 曲线并没有明显差异, 煤和生物质之间不存在协同效应。林雪彬等人将无烟煤混合玉米芯后^[4], 该混合燃料的着火、燃烧和燃尽特性得到改善, 但随着玉米芯混合比例的增加, 该混合燃料的后期燃烧特性改善不

明显。Sahu 等人将印度煤和低温热解的木屑焦和稻壳焦进行了混合燃烧^[5], 发现掺混反应活性好的生物质焦时混合物的燃烧性能并不一定比掺混反应活性差的生物质焦混合物的燃烧性能好, 掺混 50% 以下生物质焦时, 混合燃料的燃烧特性要比掺混比例高于 50% 生物质焦好。Eleni 等人对希腊褐煤、硬煤和生物质进行了混燃实验^[6], 发现煤与生物质混合焦燃烧时存在着相互促进作用。褐煤与生物质混合焦的燃烧性能改善程度要比硬煤与生物质混合焦的明显。

由于煤与生物质混合物的燃烧过程中焦炭的燃烧占整个燃烧时间的 90% 以上, 所以本研究以焦炭的反应特性来研究混合燃料的反应过程。采用热重分析方法, 对混合焦进行了燃烧实验, 分析了单一燃料和混合燃料焦燃烧特性的异同, 以及生物质掺混比和掺混不同生物质对混合燃料燃烧特性的影响。

1 实验部分

1.1 实验原料

实验选用山西平朔煤、上海地区常见的木屑和崇明地区的稻秸秆。先用标准筛分别对平朔煤和生物质进行筛分, 选取样品的粒径范围在 0.2 ~ 2 mm 之间, 然后再将筛分好的平朔煤和生物质按不同比例掺混, 储存于 105 °C 干燥箱内备用。原料的工业分析和元素分析如表 1 所示。

1.2 制焦实验

实验使用 SK2 - 1300 型管式电阻炉制备焦炭。每次实验称取适量的混合样品置于石英管内, 并放置在管式炉恒温段, 在高纯氮气(99.999%) 气氛下以 10 K/min 的升温速率升温至 1 273 K, 氮气流量为 100 mL/min。制得的焦炭样品在高纯氮气气氛

收稿日期: 2012 - 09 - 07; 修订日期: 2012 - 12 - 22

基金项目: 国家科技支撑计划资助项目(2012BAA04B01)

作者简介: 王 健(1988 -), 男, 江苏无锡人, 上海理工大学硕士研究生。

下冷却至室温,将焦炭样品磨碎至粒径小于 100 目 (0.154 mm) 并保存在 105 °C 的干燥箱中。

表 1 原料的工业分析和元素分析

Tab.1 Industrial and elementary analysis of the raw material

样品	工业分析/(wt%)				元素分析/(wt%)					$Q_{net,ad}$ /MJ·kg ⁻¹
	M _{ad}	A _{ad}	V _{ad}	FC _{ad}	C _{ad}	H _{ad}	O _{ad}	N _{ad}	S _{t,ad}	
平朔煤	2.16	31.26	29.21	37.37	52.05	3.07	8.31	0.79	2.36	19.83
木屑	3.13	1.64	79.67	15.56	46.92	5.63	41.78	0.86	0.04	17.79
稻秸秆	3.63	11.83	64.82	19.72	45.26	4.15	34.71	0.30	0.12	14.94

注: ad 代表空气干燥基 $Q_{net,ad}$ 代表空气干燥基下的低位发热量。

1.3 氧化实验

实验使用 HCT-2 差热分析仪对焦炭样品进行了氧化实验。将 10 mg 的焦炭均匀地放入 Al₂O₃ 坩埚中,并置于热重分析仪的加热炉内,反应气氛为 O₂ 和 N₂ 的混合气体,其中氧气浓度为 10%,气体总流量为 70 mL/min。以 10 K/min 的升温速率升温至 1 273 K,停止加热,然后在保护气体气氛下冷却至室温。

2 实验结果与讨论

2.1 生物质焦与平朔煤焦单独燃烧实验结果及分析

图 1 为 3 种原料焦炭单独燃烧的 DTG 曲线。由图 1 可知,焦炭样品燃烧过程中只有一个明显的失重区域:即焦炭中固定碳的燃烧阶段。这主要是由于本实验中制焦温度相对较高,停留时间较长,样品中的挥发分析出比较充分。根据这个燃烧过程,在焦炭样品燃烧特性曲线上定义了以下几个特征参数。其中 T_i 为着火温度, K; 采用 TG-DTG 法确定^[7]; T_h 为燃尽温度, K; 依样品失重占总失重 99%

时所对应的温度^[8]; W_{mean} 为平均燃烧速率, mg/min; W_{max} 为最大燃烧速率, mg/min; T_{max} 为最大燃烧速率所对应的温度, K; R_w 是着火稳燃特性指数, S 是燃烧特性指数^[9], $mg^2/(min^2 \cdot ^\circ C^3)$; 3 种原料焦炭的燃烧特征参数如表 2 所示。

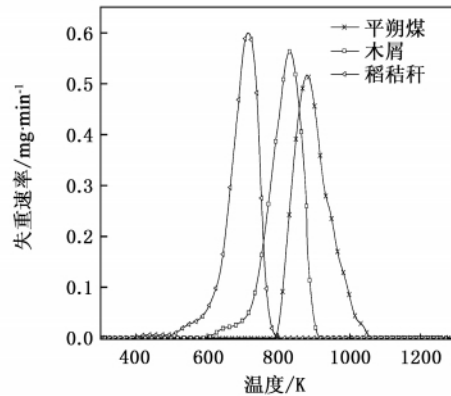


图 1 平朔煤焦、木屑焦和稻秸秆焦单独燃烧的转化率曲线和 DTG 曲线

Fig.1 Conversion rate and DTG curves when Pingshuo-originated coal coke, sawdust coke and rice stalk coke are burned separately

表 2 平朔煤焦、木屑焦和稻秸秆焦的燃烧特征参数

Tab.2 Combustion characteristic parameters of Pingshuo-originated coal coke, sawdust coke and rice stalk coke

样品	T_i /K	T_h /K	W_{mean} /mg·min ⁻¹	W_{max} /mg·min ⁻¹	T_{max} /K	R_w	$S(\times 10^{-10})/mg^2 \cdot min^{-2} \cdot ^\circ C^{-3}$
平朔煤焦	842.52	1049.15	0.2995	0.5226	883.52	2.2264	6.3207
木屑焦	771.06	909.49	0.7211	0.5634	830.30	2.9960	25.8030
稻秸秆焦	655.23	798.73	0.3365	0.6001	699.84	3.1536	26.3845

两种生物质焦的着火温度和燃尽温度都要比平朔煤焦的低,燃烧温度区域提前。由于木屑和稻秸秆挥发分产率较平朔煤高,在制焦过程中挥发分大量析出导致焦炭的孔隙率丰富,同时,焦炭中炭微观结构排列混乱度高,碱金属含量高,因此生物质焦易

于燃烧。

2.2 生物质掺混比例对平朔煤焦燃烧特性的影响

生物质与平朔煤不同掺混比例混合燃料焦的燃烧 DTG 曲线如图 2 和图 3 所示。从图上可知,掺入生物质后,混合燃料焦的着火温度和燃尽温度降低,

且随着掺混比例的增大而降低,混合燃料焦的 DTG 峰值要大于平朔煤焦的 DTG 峰值。生物质与平朔煤不同掺混比例混合焦的燃烧特征参数示于表 3 中。

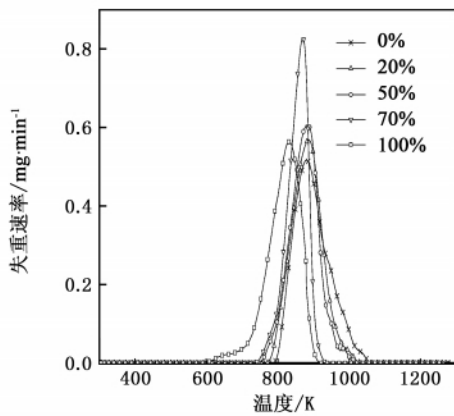


图 2 平朔煤与木屑混合焦燃烧的 DTG 曲线

Fig. 2 DTG curves when a hybrid coke produced from Pingshuo – originated coal and sawdust is burned

表 3 中,木屑/稻秸秆与平朔煤混合焦燃烧的着火温度和燃尽温度都要低于平朔煤焦,且随着木屑/稻秸秆掺混比例的增加,混合燃料焦的着火温度和

燃尽温度降低,着火特性和燃尽特性得到改善,这是由于生物质焦反应活性高所致^[10~11]。稻秸秆与平朔煤混合焦的着火温度和燃尽温度都要低于木屑与平朔煤混合焦的着火温度和燃尽温度,主要燃烧区间温度降低,着火特性和燃尽特性更好,主要原因是稻秸秆的灰分产率高于木屑,稻秸秆焦中的碱金属的催化作用对混合焦着火特性和燃尽特性的改善更为明显。

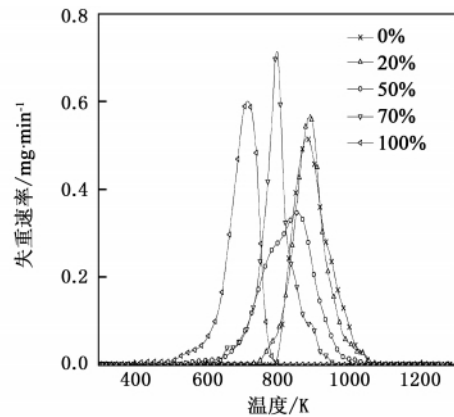


图 3 平朔煤与稻秸秆混合焦燃烧的 DTG 曲线

Fig. 3 DTG curves when a hybrid coke produced from Pingshuo – originated coal and rice stalks is burned

表 3 生物质与平朔煤混合焦的燃烧特性参数

Tab. 3 Combustion characteristic parameters of a hybrid coke of biomass and Pingshuo – originated coal

样品	T_i / K	T_h / K	$W_{mean} / mg \cdot min^{-1}$	$W_{max} / mg \cdot min^{-1}$	T_{max} / K	R_w	$S \times 10^{-10} / mg^2 \cdot min^{-2} \cdot ^\circ C^{-3}$
平朔煤焦	842.52	1049.15	0.2995	0.5226	883.52	2.2264	6.3207
20% 木屑焦	835.97	1072.7	0.2947	0.5676	885.83	1.9652	6.6156
50% 木屑焦	828.66	1024.45	0.3848	0.6054	879.78	2.0377	10.6500
70% 木屑焦	823.64	972.53	0.5255	0.8274	870.22	2.1888	20.5520
木屑焦	771.06	909.49	0.7211	0.5634	830.30	2.9960	25.8030
20% 稻秸秆焦	812.62	1034.48	0.2991	0.5760	872.41	2.2796	7.7892
50% 稻秸秆焦	773.99	1014.82	0.2001	0.3462	852.65	2.3339	3.7440
70% 稻秸秆焦	761.87	960.81	0.4136	0.7196	797.47	2.5810	18.1557
稻秸秆焦	655.23	798.73	0.3365	0.6001	699.84	3.1536	26.3845

平朔煤掺混生物质后,混合燃料焦的最大燃烧速率相应增大,最大燃烧速率对应的温度降低。在本研究范围内,当生物质掺混比例为 70% 时,混合燃料焦的燃烧速率值最大,着火特性、燃尽特性、着火稳燃性指数以及燃烧特性指数都较好,主要原因是生物质焦的燃烧特性高。

但是由于较多的氧气参与稻秸秆焦反应,对平朔煤焦燃烧耗氧构成威胁。当稻秸秆掺混比例为

20% 时,少量的稻秸秆焦的快速燃烧,会改善混合焦的燃烧性能,对平朔煤焦燃烧耗氧影响较小;当稻秸秆掺混比例达到 50% 时,可能是由于稻秸秆焦的快速反应,氧的消耗量大,影响了平朔煤焦的燃烧,混合焦燃烧速率有所下降;当稻秸秆掺混比例继续增加,达到 70% 时,稻秸秆焦快速燃烧对混合焦燃烧的积极作用超过其消极作用,此时混合焦燃烧速率达到最大。

3 氧化反应动力学分析

求解燃烧动力学参数的方法很多,但是关于半焦燃烧动力学参数的求取,一些学者采用 Coats - Redfern 积分法,认为半焦试样的燃烧反应可用一级反应来描述,其拟合直线方程与实验数据的相关系数一般大于 0.99^[12-15]。

根据化学反应中的质量守恒定律、Arrhenius 方程以及微商法,并采用 Coats - Redfern 法和一级反应模型,得到半焦燃烧反应动力学方程式为:

$$\ln\left[\frac{-\ln(1-\alpha)}{T^2}\right] = \ln\left[\frac{AR}{\beta E}\right] - \frac{E}{RT}$$

式中:反应转化率 $\alpha = \frac{w_0 - w_t}{w_0 - w_\infty}$; w_0 —样品初始质量,mg; w_t —反应某时刻样品质量,mg; w_∞ —反应结束后最终固体质量,mg; k —反应速率常数; β —升温速率, $\beta = dT/dt$,K/min; T —热力学温度,K; A —指前因子, min^{-1} ; E —表观活化能,kJ/mol; R —气体常数,8.314 J/(mol·K); n —反应级数。

用 $\ln\left[\frac{-\ln(1-\alpha)}{T^2}\right] \sim \frac{1}{T}$ 可作一直线,其斜率为 $-\frac{E}{R}$,截距为 $\ln\left[\frac{AR}{\beta E}\right]$,由此可求得活化能 E 和指前因子 A ,计算结果如表 4 所示。

表 4 生物质与平朔煤混合焦的燃烧动力学参数

Tab.4 Combustion dynamic parameters of a hybrid coke of biomass and Pingshuo-originated coall

样品	温度范围 T/K	活化能 $E/\text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$	指前因子 A/min^{-1}	相关系数 R^2
平朔煤焦	843 ~ 950	199.92	1.1888E ¹¹	0.9965
木屑焦	771 ~ 878	137.50	9.5479E ⁷	0.9994
稻秸秆焦	655 ~ 763	110.61	3.389E ⁷	0.9965
20% 木屑焦	836 ~ 922	161.98	6.4831E ⁸	0.9903
50% 木屑焦	829 ~ 942	158.51	4.7022E ⁸	0.9947
70% 木屑焦	824 ~ 920	80.85	11504.75	0.9983
20% 稻秸秆焦	813 ~ 915	179.50	6.7426E ⁹	0.9950
50% 稻秸秆焦	774 ~ 893	236.15	5.2943E ¹⁴	0.9953
70% 稻秸秆焦	762 ~ 816	134.38	1.1765E ⁸	0.9580

木屑焦和稻秸秆焦的活化能都要小于平朔煤焦的活化能,其中稻秸秆焦的活化能要比木屑焦的活化能小,混合燃料焦的活化能介于生物质焦和平朔煤焦之间。随着生物质掺混比例的变化,生物质与平朔煤混合焦的活化能发生了规律性变化,生物质

掺混比例越大,混合焦活化能越小。另外,混合焦活化能的变化规律与混合焦最大燃烧速率的变化规律相同,这也证明了燃烧特征参数的合理性,说明掺混生物质对混合燃料焦的燃烧有促进作用。

4 结 论

(1) 平朔煤焦、木屑焦、稻秸秆焦及其混合燃料焦的燃烧实验曲线只有一个主要失重阶段,即焦炭中的固定碳燃烧阶段。

(2) 生物质与平朔煤混合焦的着火温度和燃尽温度随生物质掺混比例的增加而降低,其着火稳燃特性指数和燃烧特性指数增大,混合燃料焦的燃烧性能得到改善。

(3) 在本研究范围内,生物质掺混比例为 70% 时混合燃料焦的燃烧特性最好。

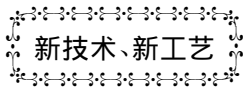
(4) 混合燃料焦的活化能比平朔煤焦的活化能小,并且随着生物质掺混比例的增加,其活化能逐渐降低。

参考文献:

- [1] Zhang Li, Xu Shaoping, Zhao Wei, et al. Co-pyrolysis of biomass and coal in a free fall reactor[J]. Fuel 2007, 86: 353 - 359.
- [2] 黄世平. 中国西部弱还原性煤热解与加氢热解性质研究[D]. 大连: 大连理工大学, 2007.
HUANG Shi-ping. Study of the pyrolytic and hydrogen-added pyrolytic characteristics of coal originated from western part of China with a weak reduction property [D]. Dalian: Dalian University of Science and Technology, 2007.
- [3] Gil M V, Casal D, Pevida C, et al. Thermal behavior and kinetics of coal/biomass blends during co-combustion [J]. Bioresource Technology 2010, 101: 5601 - 5608.
- [4] 林雪彬, 邵 峥, 何宏舟. 福建无烟煤与玉米芯混合燃烧特性研究[J]. 煤炭转化, 2010, 33(1): 52 - 54.
LIN Xue-bin, ZOU Zheng, HE Hong-zhou. Study of the blended combustion characteristics of Fujian-originated anthracite and corn cores [J]. Coal Conversion 2010, 33(1): 52 - 54.
- [5] Sahu S G, Sarkar P, Chakraborty N, et al. Thermogravimetric assessment of combustion characteristics of blends of a coal with different biomass chars [J]. Fuel Processing Technology, 2010, 91: 369 - 378.
- [6] Eleni K, Despina V. A comparative reactivity and kinetic study on the combustion of coal-biomass char blends [J]. Fuel, 2006, 85: 1186 - 1193.
- [7] 聂其红, 孙绍增, 李争起, 等. 褐煤混煤燃烧特性的热重分析法研究[J]. 燃烧科学与技术, 2001, 7(1): 72 - 76.
NIE Qi-hong, SUN Shao-zeng, LI Zheng-qi, et al. Study of the com-

- bustion characteristics of blended brown coal by using the thermogravimetric analytic method [J]. *Journal of Combustion Science and Technology* 2001, 7(1): 72-76.
- [8] 顾利锋, 陈晓平, 赵长遂, 等. 城市污泥和煤混燃特性的热重分析法研究[J]. *热能动力工程* 2003, 18(6): 561-563.
GU Li-feng, CHEN Xiao-ping, ZHAO Chang-sui, et al. Study of the blended combustion characteristics of urban sludge and coal by using the thermogravimetric analytic method [J]. *Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy and Power* 2003, 18(6): 561-563.
- [9] 孙学信. 燃煤锅炉燃烧试验技术与方法[M]. 北京: 中国电力出版社, 2002.
SUN Xue-xin. *Combustion test technology and method for coal-fired boilers* [M]. Beijing: China Electric Power Press, 2002.
- [10] XU Qing-xiang, PANG Shu-sheng, Tana Levi. Reaction kinetics and producer gas compositions of steam gasification of coal and biomass blend chars, part I: Experimental investigation [J]. *Chemical Engineering Science* 2011, 66: 2141-2148.
- [11] Henrich E, Burkle S, Meza-Renken Z I, et al. Combustion and gasification kinetics of pyrolysis chars from waste and biomass [J]. *Journal of Analytical and Applied Pyrolysis*, 1999, 49: 221-241.
- [12] 刘典福, 魏小林, 盛宏至. 半焦燃烧特性的热重试验研究[J]. *工程热物理学报* 2007, 28(2): 229-232.
LIU Dian-fu, WEI Xiao-lin, SHENG Hong-zhi. Thermogravimetric experimental study of the combustion characteristics of semi-coke [J]. *Journal of Engineering Thermophysics*, 2007, 28(2): 229-232.
- [13] 余斌, 李社锋, 方梦祥. 多联产半焦燃烧特性的热重研究[J]. *动力工程学报* 2010, 30(3): 214-218.
YU Bin, LI She-feng, FANG Meng-xiang. Thermogravimetric study of the combustion characteristics of semi-coke from multiple cogeneration [J]. *Journal of Power Engineering*, 2010, 30(3): 214-218.
- [14] 段伦博, 赵长遂, 李英杰, 等. 不同热解气氛煤焦结构及燃烧反应性[J]. *东南大学学报(自然科学版)* 2009, 39(5): 988-991.
DUAN Lun-bo, ZHAO Chang-sui, LI Ying-jie, et al. Structure and combustion reactivity of coal coke in various pyrolytic atmospheres [J]. *Journal of Southeast University (Natural Science Edition)*, 2009, 39(5): 988-991.
- [15] Stanton J E. *In fluidized Beds: Combustion and Application* [J]. Ed. Howard J R. London: Applied Science, 1985.

(陈滨 编辑)



利用剩余风电生产氢气

据《Gas Turbine World》2012年11-12月刊报道,通过水电解生产氢气可以将风力涡轮剩余电力储备起来,氢供储存或在需要时与燃料混合生产电力。

现已有3个项目同时在建设和试运行中:

- Falkenhagen

E. On 试验装置计划于2013年第三季度投入运行,是一个连接到6 MW风力发电厂的2 MW能量储存装置。

- Enertrag

具有500 kW电解设备的混合装置已于2011年10月投入试运行,生产氢气供储存或与生物气混合作为热电联产装置的燃料。

- Enbridge

加拿大1 MW储存技术示范项目将于2013年下半年或2014年上半年投入运行;此外10 MW增容装置将于2016年投入运行。

(吉桂明 摘译)

Thermal Energy & Power. –2013 28(3) . –301 ~ 306

By using the equivalent heat drop method with the thermal efficiency of pipelines being taken into account, the authors have described the influence of steam-driven induced draft fans on the whole plant thermal efficiency from the viewpoint of the functions of the energy system. Induced draft fans are high power consumed auxiliary equipment items in power plants. To use steam to drive induced draft fans can effectively lower the plant service power rate and reduce the power supply coal consumption rate. In the range of engineering applications, the introduction of the exhaust steam discharged from small-sized steam turbines into deaerators can lead to a drop of the absolute internal efficiency of the steam turbines and at the same time, the additional steam goes in and out of the system, finally resulting in a drop of the efficiency of the pipelines. An analysis of the calculation results of the thermal cost-effectiveness of different steam source versions shows that the modification version No. 3 (the steam in the reheat steam section was chosen as the steam source) can make the power supply coal consumption rate to reach the minimum, thus being regarded as the optimum modification version. **Key words:** equivalent heat drop method, induced draft fan, steam-driven, energy system action principle, pipeline efficiency

余热回收对增压锅炉装置排烟阻力及性能的影响分析 = **Analysis of the Influence of the Waste Heat Recovery on the Exhaust Gas Resistance and Performance of a Supercharged Boiler** [刊, 汉] GAO Zhan-yang, WANG Jian-zhi, GAO Shi-jie, ZHOU Ya-zhou (CSIC No. 703 Research Institute, Harbin, China, Post Code: 150078) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. –2013 28(3) . –307 ~ 309

Calculated and analyzed were the exhaust gas resistance characteristics of a supercharged boiler under the condition of the waste heat being recovered. It has been found that for the original supercharged boiler with a relatively long exhaust gas duct, by adopting a waste heat recovery system, not only the waste heat can be recovered and the waste heat utilization rate can be enhanced but also the total resistance of the exhaust gas system can be reduced, therefore, the performance of the boiler can be further improved. **Key words:** supercharged boiler, waste heat recovery, flue gas resistance

平朔煤和生物质混合焦的燃烧特性研究 = **Study of the Combustion Characteristics of the Blended Coke Produced by Using Pingshuo-originated Coal and Biomass** [刊, 汉] WANG Jian, ZHANG Shou-yu (Thermal Energy Engineering Research Institute, College of Energy Source and Power Engineering, Shanghai University of Science and Technology, Shanghai, China, Post Code: 200093), FANG Yi-tian (Shanxi Coal and Chemistry Research Institute, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Taiyuan, China, Post Code: 030001), LU Jun-fu (Department of Thermal Energy Engineering, Tsinghua University, Beijing, China, Post Code: 100084) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal

Energy & Power. – 2013 28(3). – 310 ~ 314

By employing the thermogravimetric analytic technology, the authors have conducted an experimental study of the combustion characteristics of the blended coke produced by using Pingshuo-originated coal and biomass at various mixing-dilution proportions with the influence of the mixing-dilution proportion of the biomass on the blended combustion process being investigated. The research results show that with an increase of the mixing-dilution proportion of the biomass, the ignition temperature and burn-out temperature of the blended coke will gradually decrease and the ignition stable combustion characteristic index and combustion characteristic index will increase accordingly. When the mixing-dilution proportion of the biomass attains 70%, the combustion speed of the blended coke will hit its maximum value and the combustion performance will be relatively good. In the meantime, the activated energy of the sawdust and rice-straw-produced coke will be lower than that of the coke produced by using Pingshuo-originated coal while that of the blended coke will be between that of the biomass-produced coke and that of Pingshuo-originated coal-produced coke. With an increase of the mixing-dilution proportion of biomass, the activated energy of the blended coke will decrease accordingly, indicating that the mixing and dilution of the biomass can accelerate the combustion of the blended coke and improve its combustion performance. **Key words:** Pingshuo-originated coal, biomass, semi-coke, co-firing

烧结工序余热发电回收方案的热力学分析 = **Thermodynamic Analysis of Calcination Waste Heat Recovery Schemes** [刊 汉] BI De-gui, ZHANG Zhong-xiao (College of Energy Source and Power Engineering, Shanghai University of Science and Technology, Shanghai, China, Post Code: 200093), CHEN Ming, CHEN Zhao-fang (CSIC Harbin No. 703 Research Institute, Harbin, China, Post Code: 150036) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. – 2013 28(3). – 315 ~ 319

By using the thermal exergy analytic methods and data obtained from two calcination enterprises, the authors have calculated respectively the calcination processes of Plant A and B and the exergy flow distribution of their waste heat recovery systems. On this basis, the common exergy efficiency, target exergy efficiency and exergy loss coefficients of various subsystems of the two plants were compared. The authors have concluded that because of the recovery schemes being different, the target exergy efficiency of the calcinator of Plant A is 8% higher than that of Plant B, the target exergy efficiency of the heat recovery steam generator of Plant B is 30% higher than that of Plant A and the target exergy efficiency of the calcination waste heat recovery system of Plant B is 2.42% higher than that of Plant A. This indicates that for waste heat recovery systems with flue gases being fully circulated, the power generation-purposed waste heat recovery scheme is superior to the heat-supply-purposed waste heat recovery one. **Key words:** exergy analysis, power recovery, heat recovery