

流动密封阀调节特性实验研究

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摘 要: 流动密封阀可作为加压灰渣的排放控制装置,本研究在流动密封阀返料实验台上对流动密封阀的调节特点进行了实验研究。主要通过固定松动风量改变流化风量、固定流化风量改变松动风量的方式,分别研究了流化风和松动风对颗粒质量流率的调节特点。研究发现松动风对颗粒质量流率的调节作用更加明显,随着松动风的增加,颗粒质量流率近乎线性增加,最后达到最大值。实验使用了 3 种不同粒径石英砂,研究了颗粒粒径对颗粒质量流率的影响。随着粒径的增加,获得相同质量流率所需风量也增加了。同时改变流动密封阀前后压差,也能够较好调节质量流率,压差增大,质量流率也增加。

关 键 词: 流动密封阀; 调节特点; 排灰

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引 言

加压粉煤密相输运床气化炉适合于我国拥有高灰分高灰熔点煤种的地区使用,使用时高温高压的排灰技术是需要攻克的关键技术之一。

通常排渣(灰)速率控制可分为机械控制与非机械,调节气体流量来控制排料速率,但其控制精度非机械控制不存在易磨损部件,只通过充气来输送灰。机械阀排料速率准确,但对材料性能和加工精度要求高,转动部件易磨损,高压下易漏气;非机械阀价格低廉,但其调节精度相对较低,回调性差^[1]。目前国内外常选择水冷螺旋排渣阀或者叶轮旋转阀作为高压排渣速率的控制手段,用多级锁斗作为卸压手段。但缺陷是存在设备磨损、堵塞,一般使用寿命仅为一年^[2]。

流动密封阀作为一种非机械阀门,应用在循环流化床系统中,通常负责把颗粒从低压区输送至高压区。如图 1 所示,一个典型的流动密封阀由 4 个部分组成:给料室、输送室、水平孔口、返料管道。国内外研究者已在流动密封阀中的气固两相工质的流动特性方面做了大量研究。

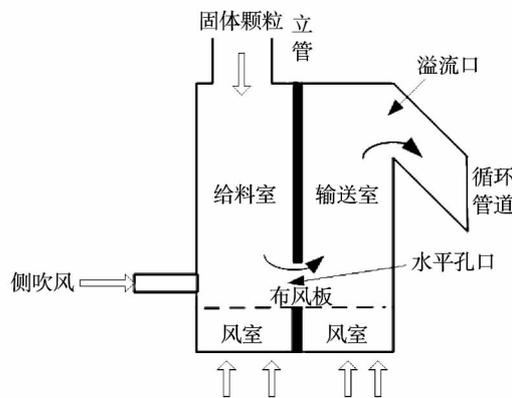


图 1 流动密封阀示意图

Fig. 1 Schematic diagram of a loop seal

流动密封阀流化风和松动风是其调节和控制颗粒质量流率的主要因素。王擎发现流化风量和松动风量的增加都会使质量流率增加,固定松动风,调节流化风对质量流率的影响很大^[3]。但是阎周琳与之有截然不同的发现,认为松动风的增加使质量流率增大,而随着松动风的不断增大,质量流率的增长率逐渐下降,流化风对质量流率的影响则与松动风大不相同,在松动风不变的情况下,流化风的增加阻碍了物料的输送,使质量流率下降^[4]。这之间的差异造成给料室风帽设计不同,阎周琳采用均向风帽和导向风帽交替布置的方式^[4]。Han 也发现固定流化风改变松动风可以使流动密封阀有更好的调节效果^[5]。王擎认为侧吹风量对流动密封阀有着可以有效调节质量流率的作用,他们发现保持流化风量和松动风量不变,通过改变侧吹风量的大小调节固体质量流率时,其调节与控制特性要比其它两种组合情况好^[6]。其实侧吹风和给料室导向风帽的作用类似,都能够使物料从给料室输送到输送室,所以侧吹风可以用给料室均向风帽和导向风帽交替布置的方式来替代。

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国外学者对于流动密封也有大量研究。Basu 和 Cheng 研究了 CFB 中流动密封阀的操作方法,并对循环的压力平衡进行了分析^[7]。他们还发现输送室中的风量需要超过一个临界值时,颗粒才能循环起来^[8]。Kim 等研究了在 CFB 中颗粒粒径和密度对流动密封阀质量流率的影响,他们发现当粒径增加时,维持质量流率不变需要增大流动密封阀的通风量^[9]。

流动密封阀通常被用作循环流化床的返料装置,被当作流通阀来使用。本研究针对流动密封阀的调节特性,探究其作为排灰控制装置的可行性。

1 实验装置及方法

1.1 实验装置

实验装置主要由储料仓、立管(内径 19 mm,高度 1 000 mm)、流动密封阀(长 8 cm,宽 4 cm,高 7 cm)和 2 个接料仓组成,如图 2 所示。在储料仓中储满料可以保证立管中物料有效高度几乎恒定。储料仓底部设置有风帽并通风以防止物料搭桥堵塞。

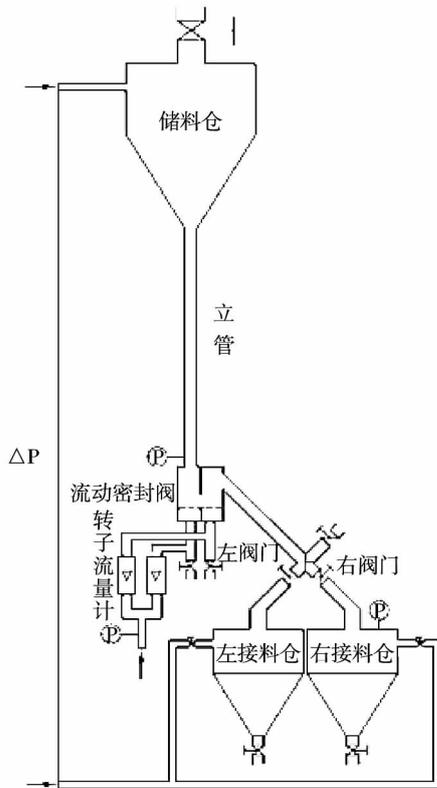


图 2 流动密封阀返料系统示意图

Fig. 2 Schematic diagram of the loop seal system

表 1 实验材料的主要物理参数

Tab. 1 Main physical parameters of the material used in the test

参数	石英砂 I	石英砂 II	石英砂 III	铁矿石
颗粒直径/ μm	350	170	82	90
真空密度/ $\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$	2 391	2 265	2 070	4 272
堆积密度/ $\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$	1 400	1 350	1 000	2 500
临界流化速度/ $\text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$	0.108	0.025	0.005	0.014 9
终端速度/ $\text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$	2.06	0.87	0.35	0.65
Geldart 分类	B 类	B 类	A 类	A 类

1.2 实验材料

在此次实验中使用了不同粒径的石英砂和铁矿石作为循环物料。常压下石英砂和铁矿石的主要物理参数如表 1 所示。用水置换法测得颗粒的密度^[10],并根据 Grace 计算出临界流化速度^[11]:

$$U_{mf} = \frac{\mu}{d_p \rho_g} [(C_1^2 + C_2 Ar)^{0.5} - C_1] \quad (1)$$

式中: U_{mf} —临界流化速度, m/s ; μ —流体动力粘度, $\text{Pa} \cdot \text{s}$; d_p —颗粒平均直径, μm ; ρ_g —流体密度, kg/m^3 , 常数 C_1 为 27.2, 常数 C_2 为 0.040 8, 阿基米德数 Ar

$$= \frac{\rho_g (\rho_p - \rho_g) g d_p^3}{\mu^2}$$

1.3 实验操作方法

实验前,在料仓中装满实验物料石英砂,并且打开高压气瓶,向储料仓和接料仓中供气,使其处于一定的差压下(ΔP 为储料仓的压力减去接料仓的压力),并将流量计调节至设定值,保证循环的物料储存在右接料仓中。运行一段时间后,打开左阀门,同时关闭右阀门,并开始计时 2 min 中后关闭左阀门,打开右阀门,此时对左接料仓进行泄压下料,用天平称得循环物料的质量。重复测量十次,求平均值,得出此工况下颗粒的质量流率 G_s :

$$G_s = \frac{W_c}{A_0 t} \quad (2)$$

式中: W_c —颗粒质量, kg ; A_0 —水平通道的面积, m^2 ; t —实验运行时间, s 。

给料室松动风流化数:

$$N_s = \frac{Q_{sc}}{A_{sc} U_{mf}} \quad (3)$$

输送室流化风流化数:

$$N_r = \frac{Q_{rc}}{A_{rc} U_{mf}} \quad (4)$$

式中: Q_{sc} —给料室风量, m^3/s ; A_{sc} —给料室横截面积, m^2 ; Q_{rc} —输送室风量, m^3/s ; A_{rc} —输送室横截面

积 m^2 。

2 结果与讨论

颗粒质量流率的调节范围和调节质量是评价流动密封阀调节特性的两个重要方面^[12]。颗粒质量流率随充气量的增加而增加,因此须衡量质量流率和充气量的关系接近于直线的程度即衡量线性相关系数,相关系数 R 的值越接近 1,质量流率和充气量的线性关系越显著,流动密封阀的调节质量就越好。同时也综合考虑回归直线的斜率,斜率越大,在充气量变化不大的情况下,返料阀的颗粒流量却变化较大,这说明调节质量不好。

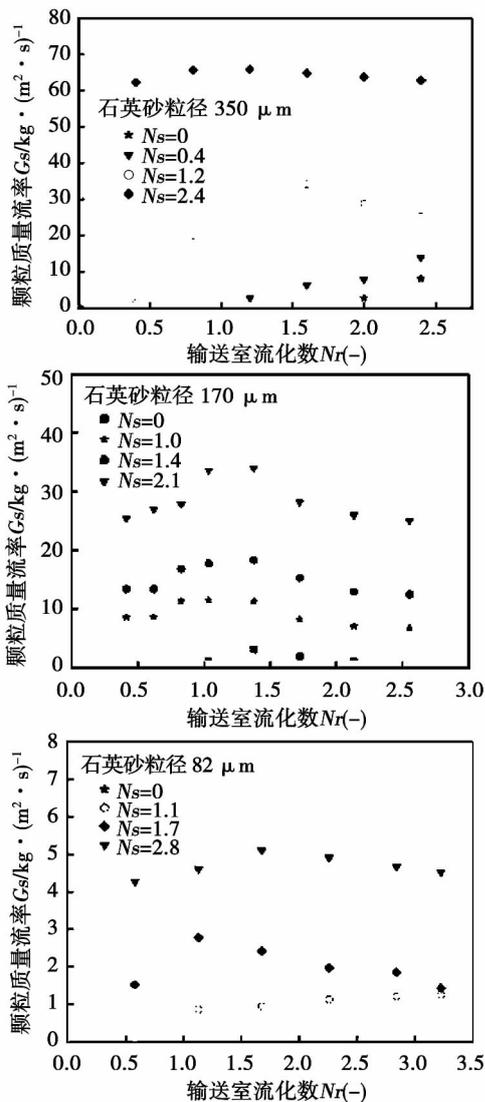


图 3 流化风对颗粒质量流率的影响

Fig. 3 Effect of the fluidized air on the particle mass flow rate

2.1 输送室流化风量对颗粒质量流率的影响

固定松动风、调节流化风,可以得到输送室风量对颗粒质量流率的影响,如图 3 所示。由图 3 可发现,若松动风固定为很小的量,流化风从零逐渐增加,起初固体颗粒几乎不循环,随着流化风量的逐渐增加,质量流率才会随着流化风量的增加而增加;当风量足够大时,质量流率达到最大值。此时若继续增大输送室风量, G_s 有下降的趋势。这种下降现象可能是因为流化风的加入使给料室布风板上形成一个较高的压力区,增加了松动风的转弯阻力,增加了给料室物料从水平段流向输送室的阻力,故而影响了质量流率。另外由图 3 还可以明显发现在这种操作方式下,质量流率变化范围很小,调节范围很小。

当流化风量很小时,少量的流化风会沿着颗粒的空隙逸散,不足以使物料运动起来。当流化风增加时,流化风从颗粒中间穿过,减小了颗粒间的摩擦,逐渐破坏了使颗粒处于静止状态的摩擦力,才能够使颗粒流动起来。当流化风量逐渐增加时,气固之间曳力使颗粒和颗粒之间的摩擦逐渐减小,颗粒静止平衡被打破,更多颗粒被流化起来,在立管静压头的作用下,流向输送室,这可以解释为何存在临界启动风量。

2.2 给料室松动风量对颗粒质量流率的影响

固定流化风量、改变松动风量可以获得松动风的调节特点。颗粒质量流率和松动风流化数的关系如图 4 所示,发现若流化风固定为较小流量,松动风同样存在临界值,超过这个临界值后物料才开始循环。当松动风增加时,颗粒质量流率会随着松动风量的增加而几乎线性增加。当松动风超过一定值后,继续增加松动风,质量流率的增长率逐渐下降的趋势。从图 4 可以看出对于不同粒径当松动风流化数 N_r 固定在 1 和 2 之间时,此时改变松动风流量,调节范围比较大,线性度也比较高,线性相关系数均在 0.95 左右。与 N_r 为 0 相比,回归直线的斜率相对较小。综上几个原因,选择的调节方式为:保持 $N_r = 1.5$,改变松动风。

两种操作方式的差异如图 5 所示。图中五角星点是 N_r 固定为 1.4,松动风对颗粒质量流率的影响;圆点是 N_s 固定为 1.4,流化风对颗粒质量流率的影响。很明显前者可以获得更大范围的流量调节。由于松动风从立管中穿过会存在非常大的阻力,所以松动风大部分会从水平段流向输送室,这部分气体

推动了水平段物料的移动,同时也对输送室的物料起到流化作用。而流化风穿过物料间的空隙后会直接从循环管路逸散,所以流化风量保持不变,变化松动风调节作用更加明显,这和阎周琳的发现相似^[4]。

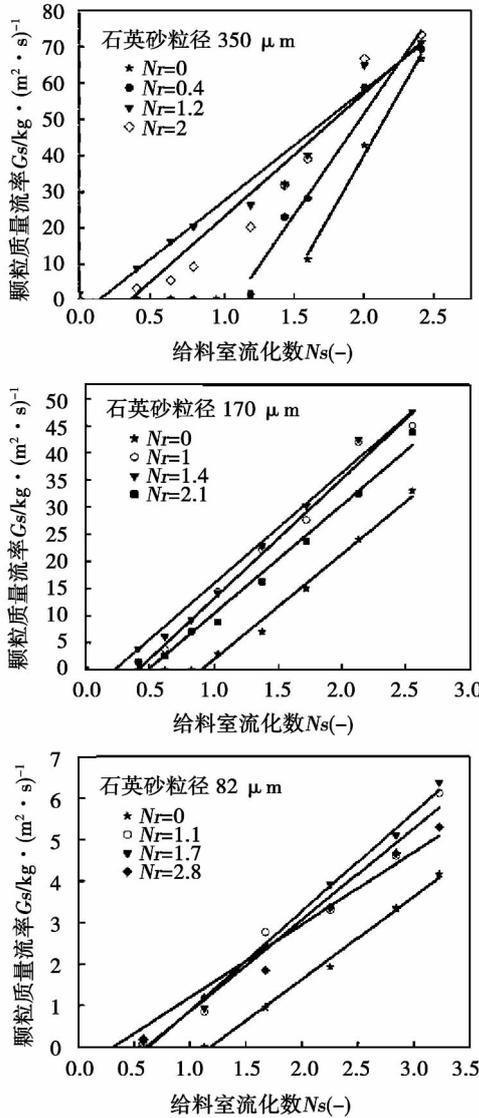


图 4 松动风对颗粒质量流率的影响

Fig. 4 Effect of the loosening-role-played air on the particle mass flow rate

2.3 颗粒粒径对质量流率的影响

不同粒径石英砂质量流率与气量的关系如图 6 所示。和 Kim 的发现相似^[9],图 6 表明:在固定流化风、改变松动风这种调节方式下,颗粒质量流率所需临界启动风量随粒径 d_p 的减小而减小,获得相同 G_s 所需的气量随着 d_p 的增加而增加;获得相同 G_s ,

松动风流化数随着 d_p 增加而减小。相比于 B 类颗粒 A 类颗粒流化性能不太好,易黏附团聚,故在相同流化数下, A 类颗粒质量流率最小。

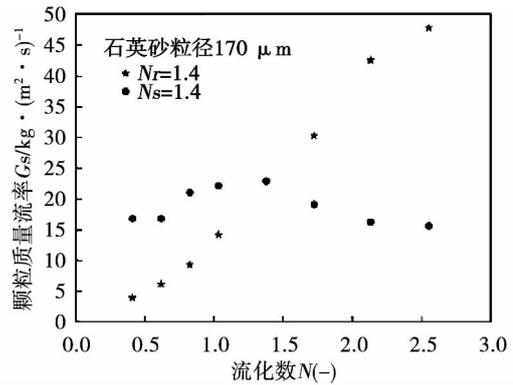


图 5 两种调节方式的比较

Fig. 5 Comparison of the two regulation modes

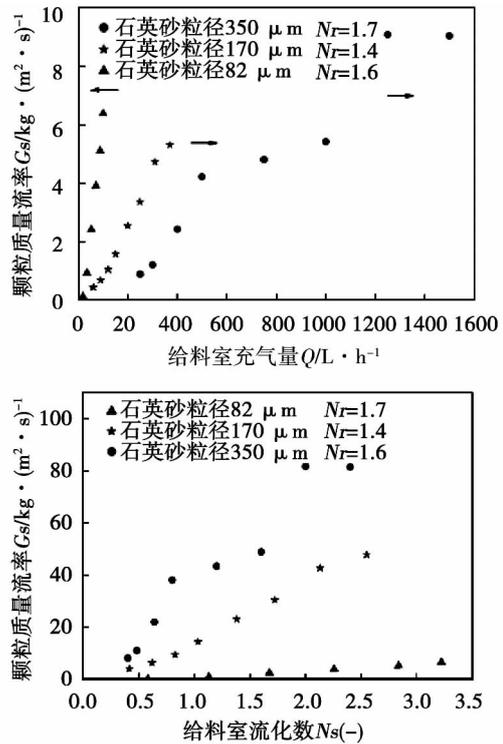


图 6 粒径对颗粒质量流率的影响

Fig. 6 Effect of the particle diameter on the mass flow rate

2.4 颗粒密度对质量流率的影响

对于粒径相似密度不同的石英砂和铁矿石,其质量流率与松动风量和松动风流化数的关系如图 7 所示。和 Kim 的发现相似^[9],图 7 表明:在松动风

流量量相同的情况下,颗粒密度对质量流率的影响不大,流化数相同,质量流率随密度增加而增加。

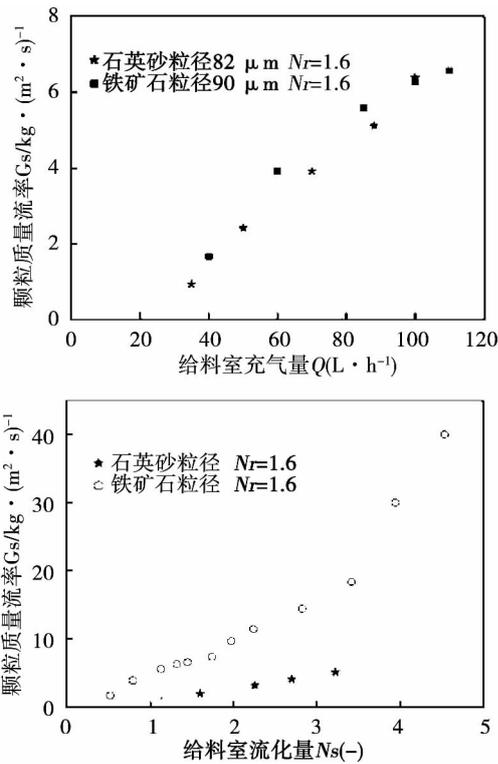


图 7 密度对颗粒质量流率的影响

Fig. 7 Effect of the density on the mass flow rate

2.5 压差对质量流率的影响

储料仓和接料仓压差对颗粒质量流率也有影响。可以通过充气放气,调节储料仓和接料仓之间压差 ΔP 。不同压差下,流化风量固定为 $1.5U_{mf}$ 时,松动风对颗粒质量的流率的影响如图 8 所示。可以发现,在流化数在 $[0, 3]$ 之间变化时,颗粒质量流率 G_s 和流化数 N_s 线性度比较高。当松动风流化数相同,颗粒的质量流率随压差增大而增大。同时压差的增大使得颗粒质量流率的调节范围也增大了。这是由于,当 $\Delta P = 0$ 时,立管内为负压差流动,若 ΔP 值逐渐变大,立管内为正压差流动,气体随着物料一起进入流动密封阀,相当于增加了松动风风量,这时候颗粒质量流率增加了。

还可以通过改变压差来调节颗粒质量流率,如图 9 所示,此时松动风和流化风固定。与固定流化风改变松动风这种调节方式相比,改变压差来调节质量流率,同样有很高的线性度,也是一种可取的调节方式。

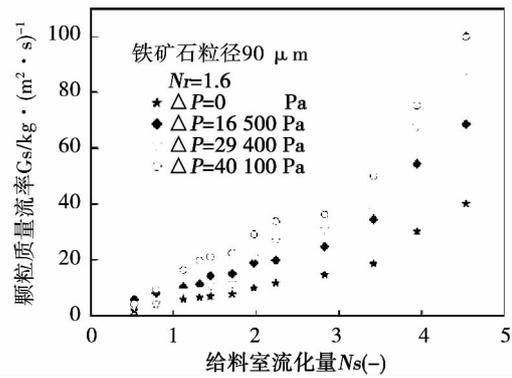


图 8 不同压差下松动风对颗粒质量流率的影响

Fig. 8 Effect of the loosening air on the particle mass flow rate at various pressure differences (ΔP)

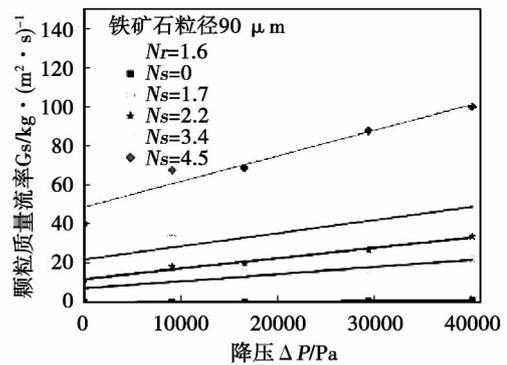


图 9 压差对颗粒质量流率的影响

Fig. 9 Effect of the pressure drop (ΔP) on the particle mass flow rate

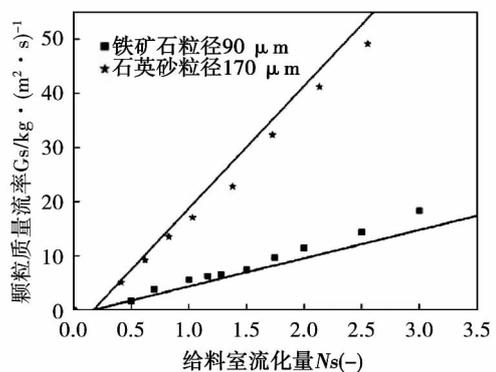


图 10 测量值和拟合值的对比

Fig. 10 Contrast of the measuring value with that obtained by using the fitting calculation formula

2.6 实验结果的回归分析

非机械阀内气固两相流动是极为复杂的流动过

程。当流化风固定为 $1.5U_{mf}$,调节松动风有较好调节效果。此时对 Loop Seal 的试验结果分析,拟合结果如图 10 所示,最终得到了固体颗粒循环量和松动风之间的经验关系式为:

$$G_s = 0.0245 \frac{U_s - 0.16U_{mf}}{U_{mf}} Ar^{1.13} \quad (5)$$

式中: U_s —表观气速。

此时 $\rho < U_s \leq 4U_{mf}$ $40 < Ar \leq 383.5$ 。

3 结 论

研究了流动密封阀两种不同的通气方式和压差对物料循环影响,还研究了颗粒物性对质量流率的影响,得出以下结论:

(1) 流动密封阀输送室最靠近给料室的那一排风帽的结构设计可以优化,取消正对水平段的小孔,这样有利于给料室物料向输送室流动。

(2) 流动密封阀结构特点决定了,松动风对颗粒质量流率的影响比流化风大。固定松动风,改变流化风这种调节方式流量变化范围比较小;而固定流化风,改变松动风,可以得到近乎线性的调节能力,物料质量流率随着松动风量的增加而近乎线性增加,最后达到最大值。实验结果显示对于 3 种不同粒径物料,流化风固定在 $(1 - 2) U_{mf}$ 范围内时,改变松动风调节效果最好。随着颗粒粒径的增加,保持相同的质量流率所需的风量增加。

(3) 改变流动密封阀前后压差,可以调节颗粒质量流率,调节线性度比较高,也是一种可取的调节方式。

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(单丽华 编辑)

A test system for bent tailpipe Helmholtz type valveless self-excited pulsation burners was set up on the basis of the traditional Helmholtz type pulsation burners with the mechanical valves being removed and a continuous air and fuel supply being adopted. Bent tailpipes including 0° , 45° , 90° and 135° were designed. The heat transfer characteristics of the pulsation burner were investigated. The research results show that the heat transfer coefficient of the tailpipe increases with an increase of the pressure variation range at a same frequency and the heat transfer coefficient is about 2.4 to 4.6 times higher than that of a steady-state flow at a same Reynolds number. The heat transfer coefficient of the burner increases with an increase of the pulsation frequency in a same pressure variation range, and the heat transfer coefficient is about 3.3 to 4.7 times higher than that of a steady-state flow at a same Reynolds number. **Key Words:** Helmholtz type pulsation burner, no-valve self-excited type, bent tail tube, heat transfer characteristics, pressure amplitude, frequency

1 000 MW 超超临界锅炉水冷壁工质温度计算研究 = **Study of the Temperature Calculation of the Working Medium in the Water Walls of a 1000 MW Ultra-supercritical Boiler** [刊, 汉] TENG Ye, ZHANG Zhong-xiao (College of Energy Source and Power Engineering, Shanghai University of Science and Technology, Shanghai, China, Post Code: 200090), ZHANG Zhong-xiao, DONG Jian-cong, LIU Xu-dan (College of Mechanical and Power Engineering, Shanghai Jiaotong University, Shanghai, China, Post Code: 200240) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. -2014, 29(6). -715-719

With a 1000MW ultra-supercritical tower type boiler serving as the object of study, simplified were the aerodynamic and radiation heat transfer model for furnaces under ultra-supercritical pressures by using a zone division calculation method. The distribution of medium's temperature was calculated under different boiler load conditions. Compared with the measured data, the maximum deviation is 1.66%, indicating that the model can be used to predict the distribution of the working medium temperature. The research results show that the working medium under the supercritical pressure changes directly from the liquid to a vapor state, working medium temperature changes slowly in phase transition zone. There is gas-liquid coexistence zone under subcritical pressure, in which state the working medium temperature remains constant. The saturated water and steam temperature is 362.5°C at the load of 662 MW and 344.8°C at the load of 507 MW. The fluctuation of the working medium temperature is within a range of 2.8°C and the spiral coil tubes exhibit an excellent ability to withstand any disturbance in combustion. The highest steam temperature at the outlet of the water walls is 458.0°C . Furthermore, to control the working medium temperature at the outlet of water walls will be favorable to the safety of the water walls. **Key Words:** ultra-supercritical boiler, heat transfer in a furnace, membrane type water wall, working medium temperature

流动密封阀调节特性实验研究 = **Experimental Study of the Regulation Characteristics of a Flow Seal Valve**

[刊, 汉] WANG Xiang, XIANG Wen-guo, CHEN Xiao-ping, ZHAO Chang-sui (Education Ministry Key Laboratory on Energy-source-based Heat Conversion and Process Measurement and Control, Southeast University, Nanjing, China, Post Code: 210094) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. - 2014, 29(6). - 720 - 725

The main results of an experimental work on the regulating characteristic of the loop seal used as an ash discharging device are reported in this paper. The influence of aeration rates in the two chambers of the loop seal on solids flow behavior were studied respectively. Compared with the aeration in the recycle chamber, the regulating characteristic of aeration in the supply chamber is better, due to its larger regulating range. Solids mass flux increases linearly with increasing aeration rate in the supply chamber until it reaches a maximum value. Three sizes of sands were used in the experiments. Results show that aeration requirement to obtain the same solids mass flux increases with the increase of particle sizes. Meanwhile, the effects of pressure drop of loop seal on solid mass flux were also evaluated. Results show that solids mass flux increases with the increase of the pressure drop. **Key Words:** flow seal valve, regulation feature, ash discharge

配置炉烟干燥开式制粉系统的锅炉热平衡及烟气特性计算方法 = **Method for Calculating the Heat Balance and Flue Gas Characteristics of a Boiler Equipped With a Flue Gas Dried Open Type Milling System** [刊, 汉] MA You-fu (College of Energy Source and Power Engineering, Shanghai University of Science and Technology, Shanghai, China, Post Code: 200093) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. - 2014, 29(6). - 726 - 730

At present, the method for calculating the heat balance and thermal calculation of a boiler with flue gas dried open type milling system (OPSB) has not been described in literatures and standards devoted to boilers. This paper presented three kinds of flue gas combinations to be used as the drying agent of open type milling systems. Then, the heat balance and flue gas properties of the three OPSBs were analyzed to clarify their differences between the boilers with an open and a closed pulverizing system. Finally, a set of methods for calculating the heat balance and flue gas properties of the three OPSBs was advanced based on the conventional proximate/ultimate analysis data and the net calorific value of coal. By using this method, the whole thermal calculation of the OPSB can be accomplished. Therefore, the method presented in this paper lays a theoretical foundation for research, application and optimization of OPSBs. **Key Words:** lignite, boiler, heat balance, thermal calculation, open type milling system

PSO-SVM 软测量方法在火电厂煤质发热量测量中的应用 = **Application of the PSO-SVM (Particle Swarm Optimization-Supporting Vector Machine) Soft Measurement Method in Measurement of Heat Quantity Produced By Burning Coal in Thermal Power Plants** [刊, 汉] CAO Hong-fang, FU Zhong-guang, QI Min-fang