

切圆喷淋湿法脱硫塔内部流场的模拟

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摘要: 利用 FLUENT 分析软件, 采用 $k-\varepsilon$ 模型、DPM(目标检测算法)模型和 SIMPLE(压力耦合方程组的半隐式方法)算法, 对某湿法烟气脱硫塔内部三维流场进行了数值模拟。提出一种新型切圆式喷淋方式, 对比分析了常规喷淋方法和切圆喷淋方式的不同, 并研究了不同入口速度下切圆喷淋塔内烟气流场分布情况。结果表明: 新型切圆喷淋布置方式对塔内烟气的速度场分布具有更好的优化效果, 在设定的喷淋工况下, 入口烟气流速为 4 m/s 时烟气流场分布比较均匀。液滴覆盖面积随烟气入口流速增大而呈现增大趋势, 不同喷淋工况下, 存在一个与最佳流场均匀性相对应的入口烟气流速。

关键词: 切圆喷淋; 脱硫塔; 数值模拟

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引言

湿法烟气脱硫是目前应用比较广泛的一种工艺。喷淋层是湿法烟气脱硫的核心部分。喷淋层的工作特性影响着烟气的流动状况, 脱硫塔良好的气流分布均匀性有利于提高脱硫效率^[1-3], 喷淋塔一般由 3 层左右的喷淋层组成。常规喷淋层的喷淋方法都是自上而下喷淋, 在烟气的作用下难以实现喷淋流场的均匀分布。

利用 FLUENT 流体分析软件对脱硫塔进行流场仿真实验是一种分析流场十分有效的方法。国外已有利用模拟方法计算湿法脱硫塔喷淋作用过程及对塔内流场的影响的研究^[4-6], 国内也有对 300 MW 机组的烟气脱硫喷淋塔空塔的流场进行了数值模拟和对装有多孔板的脱硫喷淋塔进行数值模拟的研究^[7-8]。

本研究提出一种新型切圆式喷淋方法可以和常规喷淋层组合使用, 实现优化脱硫塔内流场的均匀分布, 增强烟气和液滴的传热传质。

利用 CFD(计算流体动力学)软件 FLUENT(流体计算), 采用 $k-\varepsilon$ 模型和 DPM 模型, 利用 SIMPLE 算法, 着重对比研究了常规喷淋层和切圆喷淋层对塔内流场的影响。分析了烟气入口速度对喷淋液滴分布均匀性及覆盖度的影响作用。能够为新型切圆式湿法喷淋塔的开发提供一定的参考。

1 数学模型

1.1 模型假设及简化

根据研究内容及实际情况, 对喷淋过程做假设:

- (1) 烟气为不可压缩牛顿流体;
- (2) 不考虑内部构件对流场的作用;
- (3) 喷淋液滴为球形, 不考虑液滴碰撞、聚并及破碎;
- (4) 不考虑液滴和烟气之间的传热传质和化学反应

1.2 基本控制方程

喷淋作用对塔内流场的作用过程, 主要涉及烟气和液滴的相互作用。该过程遵循流体运动的 3 个主要的基本规律, 即质量守恒、能量守恒定律、动量守恒定律。

烟气流动的连续性方程为:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = 0 \quad (1)$$

将研究介质视为不可压缩常黏度的流体, 其动量守恒方程:

$$\rho \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right) = \rho F_x - \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \mu \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \right) \quad (2)$$

$$\rho \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \right) = \rho F_y - \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} + \mu \left(\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial z^2} \right)$$

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$$+ \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial z^2}) \quad (3)$$

$$\rho \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \right) = \rho F_z - \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} + \mu \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial z^2} \right) \quad (4)$$

2 网格划分

利用 Gambit 网格划分工具对计算区域进行网格划分,由于计算区域结构简单,因此选择网格类型选择 cooper(库珀模式),网格单元选择 hex/wedge(六面体网格)类型,网格划分如图 1 所示。

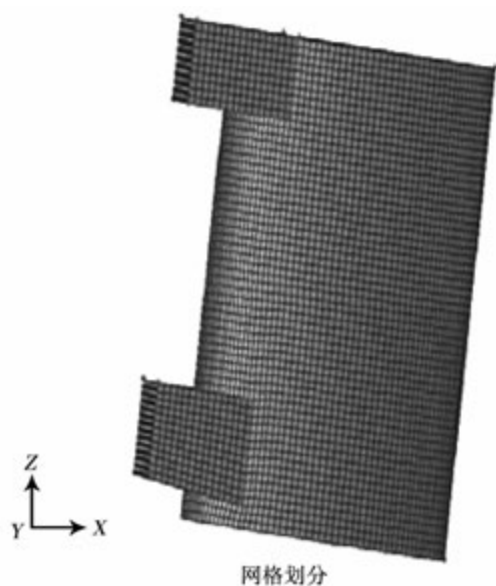


图 1 网格划分图

Fig.1 The meshing figure

边界条件:脱硫塔入口位于塔的下部左侧,采用 velocity-inlet(速度入口);出口位于塔的上部左侧,采用 outflow(流动出口)。固体壁面采用无滑移边界条件。计算区域的主要参数:入口尺寸 9 600 mm × 3 400 mm;出口尺寸 10 000 mm × 3 000 mm;塔高 18 000 mm,塔径 12 000 mm,气液两相流场分析参数及边界条件如表 1 所示。

为了排除喷淋层数变化等其它因素干扰,选取 $z = 7.2$ m 的一层喷淋层作为对比分析的对象。切圆喷淋层和常规喷淋层的喷嘴数目及喷嘴工作性能参数均相同。唯一区别在于喷淋方向的不同:常规喷淋方法自上而下进行喷淋;切圆喷淋的喷淋方向

沿水平方向并和浆液管道成一定的角度。

表 1 气液两相流场分析参数及边界条件

Tab.1 Parameters and boundary conditions of gas and liquid flow field

边 界	参 数	数 值(条件)
液相入口	入口压力/MPa	0.1
	入口条件	速度入口
	入口流速/ $\text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$	200
	流体密度/ $\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$	997
	动力粘度/ $\text{kg} \cdot (\text{m} \cdot \text{s})^{-1}$	9.0275×10^{-4}
	第二相容积比率 -	0
	壁面条件	标准壁面函数法 ^[13]
气相入口	湍流强度/%	1090
	雾化粒径/ μm	70
	入口压力/MPa	0
	入口条件	速度入口
	入口流速/ $\text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$	2、3、4、5
	流体密度/ $\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$	1.085
	动力粘度/ $\text{kg} \cdot (\text{m} \cdot \text{s})^{-1}$	1.835×10^{-5}
	第二相容积比率 -	1

3 模拟结果及分析

3.1 常规喷淋方法塔内的流场分析

为了分析切圆喷淋与常规喷淋方法的不同作用效果,分别研究了同标高、相同入口烟气流速情形下,不同喷淋方式对塔内烟气流场的影响。常规喷淋方法是指喷嘴的喷射方向自上而下。喷淋后的速度迹线和速度分布云图如图 2 所示。

从图 3 可以看出,喷淋层的喷淋作用改变了塔内烟气流速的分布。在喷淋作用区域,烟气流速出现局部的降低或升高,因为液滴和烟气颗粒之间相互接触过程中发生了一些列的动量交换和传递过程,液滴对烟气的流动有较大影响。

虽然喷淋作用对烟气流场有一定优化作用,但常规喷淋对于烟气流场的均匀化作用不大。

3.2 切圆喷淋方法塔内的流场分析

为了在相同喷嘴数量情形下,增强塔内烟气分布均匀度,并提高脱硫效率。本研究提出了一种切圆喷淋新型布置方法。该喷淋方法的优点在于:一方面喷淋液滴可以使烟气分布均匀化;另一方面降

低了液滴下落的速度,延长了液滴和烟气接触时间,可以更好地完成脱硫反应。切圆喷淋主要是使喷淋层的喷嘴与浆液管道成一定的夹角。各喷嘴的中心线位于一个切圆之上,如图4所示。

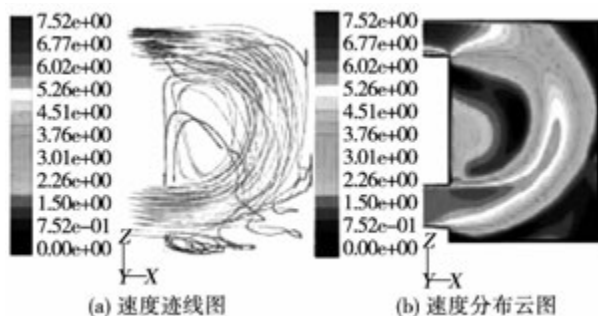


图2 常规喷淋方法塔内迹线及速度云图

Fig 2 Graph of flow and distributions with normal spray method.

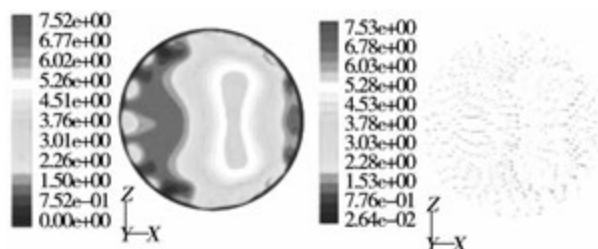


图3 常规喷淋方法 $z=7.2$ m 处截面速度分布云图及矢量图

Fig 3 Distribution and distributions of velocity vector fields with normal spray method($z=7.2$ m).



图4 切圆喷淋布置示意图

Fig. 4 The layout of tangential spray

由图5(a)可知,烟气在塔内分布比较均匀,切圆喷淋形成了一个旋转的流场,使得烟气从右端壁面被带动至塔的其他位置,避免或减小了烟气流动死区的存在。由图5(b)可知,在切圆喷淋作用下,

烟气流动的局部高速区被破坏,塔内烟气流速分布得到均匀化。

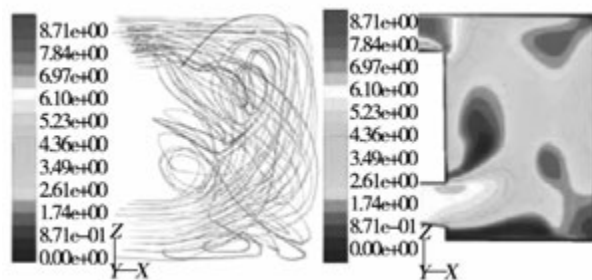


图5 切圆喷淋方式速度迹线和速度云图

Fig. 5 Graph of flow and distributions of tangential spray

图6(a)可知,烟气速度分布比较均匀,局部高速区消失。图6(b)可知,速度矢量整体上是沿着圆周方向的。说明切圆喷淋布置方式通过制造旋转射流达到增加烟气扰动并实现其均匀分布的目的。

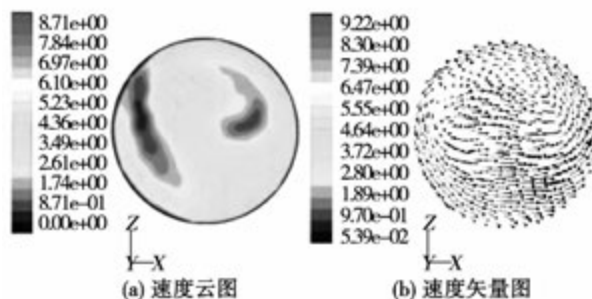


图6 切圆喷淋布置方式速度云图和速度矢量图

Fig. 6 Distribution and distributions of velocity vector fields with tangential spray

3.3 不同烟气入口速度情况下塔内的流场分析

为了研究烟气入口速度对新型切圆式湿法烟气脱硫塔内部流场的作用,分别对入口速度2、3、4和5 m/s 4种不同情况做了对比分析,如图7所示。

由图7可知,入口烟气流速为4 m/s时流场分布比较均匀。当烟气流速低于4 m/s,随着烟气流速的增大,液滴与烟气的作用效果加强,其均匀性因此变的良好;当烟气流速高于4 m/s时,烟气与喷淋浆液的接触扰动增强,但较高的烟气速度使得接触时间降低,喷淋浆液对烟气均匀性的改善效果与4 m/s 相比变差。

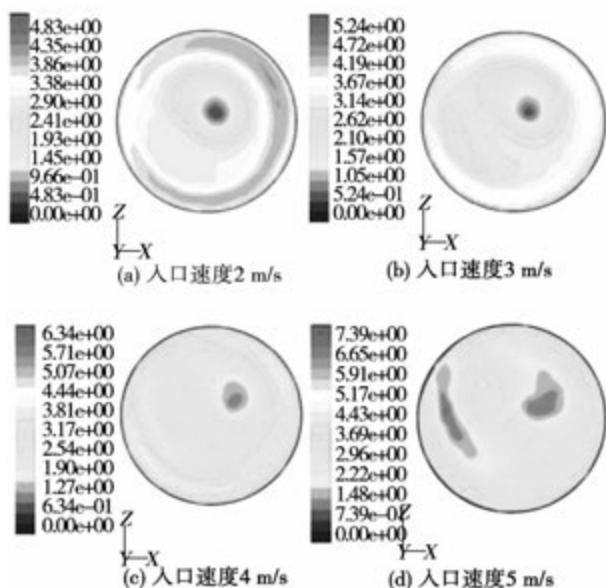


图7 不同入口速度下切圆喷淋方法
塔内速度云图

Fig. 7 Distribution of tangential spray in
different inlet velocity

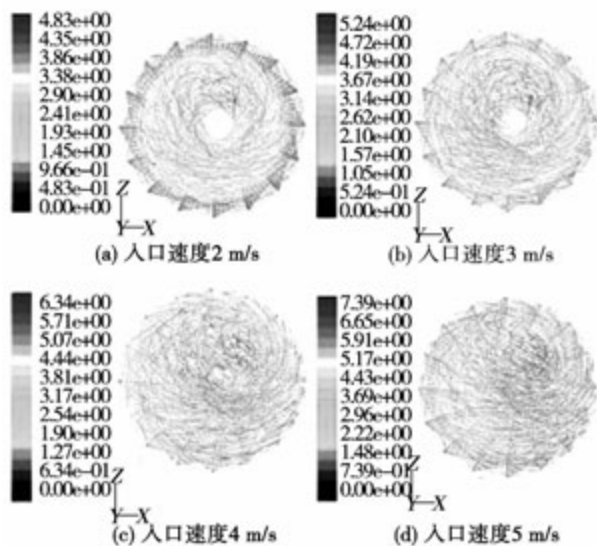


图8 不同入口烟气流速下切圆喷淋
方法7.2 m处速度迹线图

Fig. 8 Graph of flow of tangential spray
in different inlet velocity($z = 7.2$ m)

由图8可知,在同一喷淋工况下,不同的入口烟气流速使得形成的流场切圆大小、强度、位置不同。当入口烟气流速为2 m/s时流场切圆最为直观,切圆自外而内速度逐渐降低,中心处速度接近零。随

着入口烟气流速的增大喷淋所形成的流场切圆逐渐变小,自外而内速度梯度减小,切圆圆心有偏离脱硫塔几何中心趋势。当烟气流速达到5 m/s时,流场切圆不再明显,表明随着烟气流速的增大气液扰动强度增大。随着入口烟气流速的加大,喷淋液滴分布的覆盖面加大。烟气对喷淋液滴的扰动增强,加强了烟气和液滴直接的混合作用。与此同时,较高的烟气速度使得气液扰动作用时间变小。由此可知,在一定的喷淋工况下,存在最佳烟气流速使得喷淋后烟气流场均匀性最好。当改变喷嘴布置及喷淋工况时,使喷淋后烟气流场均匀性最佳的烟气入口速度也随之改变。

4 结 论

(1) 在相同入口烟气流速的工况下,切圆喷淋方式与常规喷淋方式相比可以更好地实现烟气分布的均匀化,能够有效地减少烟气流动的死区。

(2) 在相同切圆喷淋工况、不同烟气入口速度情况下,流场分布的均匀性不同。从分析的几种速度情形下可以看,出烟气入口流速为4 m/s时流场的分布均匀性较好。

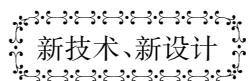
(3) 随着入口烟气流速的增大喷雾液滴分布的覆盖面有增大的趋势。但随着入口烟气流速的继续增大气液扰动作用时间减小,因而存在最佳的入口烟气流速使流场均匀性最好。

(4) 在一定的入口烟气流速下,理论上可以通过改变喷嘴数目、喷淋浆液等参数找出最佳切圆喷淋工况以实现流场均匀性最佳。

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- (姜雪梅 编辑)



T-100-12.8 系列热电分汽-余热供暖式汽轮机

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据《Теплоэнергетика》2013 年 8 月刊报道, 乌拉尔涡轮机厂和乌拉尔联邦大学的专家分析研究了通用的并在俄罗斯和国外得到广泛应用的最著名的热电分汽-余热供暖式汽轮机之一的 T-100-12.8 型汽轮机及其改型。

列出了主要改型的参考资料、技术-经济指标、结构特点和系统方案, 并给出了 T-100-12.8 型汽轮机升级改进成套解决办法的清单。

给出了有关目前和计划要供应的最新改型的信息。

T-100 系列汽轮机主要的特性和技术-经济指标

指 标	汽轮机的各种改型			
	T-100-12.8	T-100/120-12.8-3	T-110/120-12.8-5	T-120/130-12.8-8MO
额定功率/MW	100	110	110	123
最大功率/MW	120	120	120	130(到 136)
最大冷凝功率/MW	100	110	120	130(到 136)
新蒸汽流量/t·h ⁻¹				
额定功率/MW	441	480	480	520
最大的功率/MW	460	485	485	525
最大冷凝功率/MW	368	398	432	465
额定热负荷/GJ·h ⁻¹	670	733	733	787
耗汽率/kg·(kW·h) ⁻¹				
热电分汽工况	4.41	4.30	4.27	4.23
冷凝工况	3.68	3.62	3.60	3.60
在冷凝工况时的热耗率/ kJ·(kW·h) ⁻¹	9239	9158	9016	8955
在额定工况时给水的温度/℃	229	232	234	236
通流部分的平均内效率 η_i	74.2	78.6	81.3	87.9
调节级	双圈调节级	双圈调节级	双圈调节级	单圈调节级

(吉桂明 摘译)

In this paper, experiments have been performed to research the high temperature premixed combustion process of flat-flame combustion by PIV technique. Through the comparison of the turbulent flow field under two different conditions about cold non-burning and hot combustion, it reveals the effect of high temperature premixed combustion on distribution of turbulent vortex integral scale. The research shows that along with the momentum and energy transfer, the combustion process directly affect the size and distribution of the turbulent vortex structure, the minimum turbulence integral scale (12 mm) of hot-state combustion condition is exactly flame zone which the momentum and energy exchange strongly. However, the flow area which speed and velocity gradient is very small exists large turbulence integral scale (23 mm). The author thinks that this study would establish the foundation for the depth of the premixed flame transmission mechanism. **Key words:** Flat-Flame Combustion, Turbulence Flow, Particle Image Velocimetry (PIV), Integral Length Scale (ILS)

高温紊流烟道内减温喷淋层布置方式研究 = **Research on the Arrangement of Thermoreduction of Spray Layer in Elevated Temperature Turbulent Flue** [刊, 汉] HAO Ji-guang (School of Aerospace Engineering, Beijing Institute of Technology, Beijing, China, Post Code: 100081), ZHANG Qian (Shenhua Guohua (Beijing) Electric Power Research Institute Co. Ltd, Beijing, China, Post Code: 100025) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. -2015, 30(4). -582-586

The numerical simulation is about the arrangement of spray layer arrangement in front of the entrance of absorption tower using the method CFD and Discrete Phase Model (DPM). The conclusions are as follows: the droplets is difficult to penetrate the flue gas when the direction of spray layer is perpendicular to the gas flow influenced by velocity of flue gas. It is helpful to reduce the temperature of the flue gas and to avoid the blockage of nozzle if the direction of spray layer is parallel to the gas flow and downstream. The mass flow of cooling water increases more than 60% when the droplets diameter increase 50 μm . The nozzle arrangement in spray layer is related to the velocity of the flue gas. More nozzles should be installed at the place where the flue gas is rapider. **Key words:** accident flue gas, spray layer arrangement, discrete phase models, numerical simulation

切圆喷淋湿法脱硫塔内部流场的模拟 = **Simulation of Internal Flow Field in Tangential Spray Desulfurization Tower** [刊, 汉] YANG Jia-jun (Guangzhou power plant Co. Ltd, Guangzhou, China, Post Code: 510160), KAN Yin-hui, ZHANG Jing-zheng, LIU Ding-ping (School of Electricity, South China University of Technology, Guangzhou, China, Post Code: 510640) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. -2015, 30(4).

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In this paper, using $k-\epsilon$ model, DPM model and SIMPLE algorithm in Fluent analysis software, a numerical simulation is carried on a WFGD tower's internal three-dimensional flow field. It puts forward a new type of tangential spray method, comparing and analyzing the different pattern of the conventional spray and tangential spray. And it researches the distribution of smoke flow at the different inlet velocity in circular spray tower. The results show that the new type of tangential spray arrangement on the tower flue gas velocity field distribution has better optimization effect, and it gets a even flow field distribution when the velocity of inlet flue gas is 4 m/s at given operating condition. The droplet area increases with the increase of flue gas inlet velocity, and the best inlet flue gas velocity is existed for getting a flow field of best uniformity at different operating conditions. **Key words:** tangential spray, desulfurization tower, numerical simulation

600 MW 亚临界 W 型火焰锅炉低氮燃烧特性数值模拟 = **Numerical Simulation on Low- NO_x Combustion Characteristics in a 600 MW Subcritical W-shaped Boiler** [刊, 汉] LV Dang-zhen, DUAN Xue-nong(State Grid Hunan Electric Power Corporation Research Institute, Changsha, China, Post Code: 410007) , MA Lun , FANG Qing-yan(The State Key Laboratory of coal combustion, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Wuhan, China, Post Code: 430074) //Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. - 2015, 30(4) . - 593 - 597

In this paper, the characteristics of the flow, combustion and NO_x emissions were numerically investigated in a 600 MW subcritical W-shaped boiler under before and after retrofit. The simulated results are in good agreement with the measured results. The results showed that the vent-air was moved down from the arch, injecting into the furnace with a declined angle, and the declined F-secondary air was injected, which had a great guiding effect on the pulverizedcoal, the entrained heat was enhanced and the distance of pulverized-coal particle ignition was significantly shortened, which led to improve the ignition and combustion stability. Meanwhile, Low- NO_x Modification strengthened the injecting effect of the secondary air on the pulverizedcoal and increased the coal-pulverical residence time to promote the combustion. In addition, the separated over-fired air (SOFA) was injected with a declined angle, which achieved the fractional combustion of air depth. And this made the main combustion zone was in fuel-rich reducing atmosphere, and the generated NO was effectively reduced. The industrial measurement results showed that the air-staging technique could reduce about half of the NO_x emission from 1 501 mg/m^3 (without SOFA) to 751 mg/m^3 (with suitable ratio of SOFA) . **Key words:** W-shaped boiler, low-nitrogen retrofit, NO_x emission, com-