电站锅炉应用热管式空气预热器的利弊分析

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摘要] 对部分电站锅炉应用热管预热器实际运行的调查研究以及 200 M W 燃煤锅炉低温管式空气预热器改热管预热器的各种可实施方案的热力计算结果表明,加装热管空气预热器能够比较有效地解决管式预热器的低温腐蚀,漏风和堵灰,但期望通过增加更多的热管受热面来达到较大幅度降低排烟温度从技术和经济上是很不合理的。 文中介绍了改造决策时的论证方法。

关系词 锅炉 热管式空气预热器 经济分析 分类号 TK223.34

0 前言

燃煤电站锅炉在运行中普遍存在两个与锅炉尾部受热面安全经济运行有关的问题,一是末级空气预热器普遍存在的低温腐蚀、漏风及磨损: 二是排烟温度过高所造成的损失大。这两个问题严重影响锅炉运行的经济性,是电站锅炉运行中急待解决的问题

近年来,国内十几个电厂在数十台锅炉尾部受热面的改造中,出于解决不同问题的考虑应用了热管式空气预热器,由于实际情况的不同,有的改造取得了成功,达到了预期的效果,但也有的锅炉改造没有取得预期的效果或效果不显著,也存在个别失败而造成重大经济损失的教训,针对国内对热管空气预热器在电站锅炉上的应用效果及前景的褒贬不一,因此,在目前的阶段对以往的应用情况及存在的问题加以总结和研究是十分必要的。

本文在调查研究的基础上,充分考虑了电站锅炉的实际运行情况以及空气预热器与锅炉整体和辅助系统间的关系,对典型的国产 200 MW燃煤锅炉低温管式空气预热器改热管预热器的各种可实施的

方案进行理论计算分析,对在不同的条件下应用热管空气预热器利弊进行了讨论,得出了一些可供决策参考的结论。

 热管式空气预热器在电站锅炉上的 使用状况

根据对近年来国内某些电厂在电站锅炉尾部受热面的改造中应用热管式空气预热器的情况的调查,在设计参数合理的条件下,以解决管式空气预热器的低温腐蚀、漏风及堵灰为主要目的而加装部分前置式热管空气预热器的改造工作基本上都达到了预期目标,由于改造的初投资较小,回收较快,经济效益也较好;以降低锅炉的排烟温度为主要目的,用热管空气预热器完全或部分替代原低温管式空气预热器,或用热管空气预热器完全替代原回转式空气预热器的改造工作大部分都未达到预期的效果,由于改造的初投资很大,所以,改造所带来的经济效益很低。

前者的例子较多,不再列举。仅举后者的若干实例

譬如,某发电厂 200 M W 机组针对锅炉排烟温 度高的原因,分别在两台 670 t /h燃煤锅炉上加装 了前置式热管空气预热器,并对两炉的引风进行了

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增容改造,据实测,排烟温度分别下降了 24.8° 和 15.3° ,热管空气预热器的烟温降值已达到 100° 左右,改造所带来的经济效益很低。

又譬如某热电厂 500 MW 燃煤锅炉采用热管空气预热器取代原低温级管式预热器的置换段的改造工作,该炉长期存在锅炉排烟温度大大高于设计值的问题,在冬季排烟温度为 165° C左右,在夏季则高达 180° C。 改造所定的指标为排烟温度降到 140° C,其方案为拆除原低温级空气预热器的下部约 2.5米高的置换段,沿纵向布置 36排热管,锅炉尾部钢架及烟风道都进行了较大的改造,引风机进行了增压改造 改造后的运行结果表明,排烟温度仅比未改前降低约 10° C。 但是,热管预热器的本身温降值已高在近 60° C,热管空气预热器本身的烟气温度降值远高于锅炉实际排烟温度降值

这两个例子均表明,锅炉实际排烟温度降值与 热管空气预热器烟气温度降值的比值约为 0.2 也就是当热管空气预热器烟气温度降低 10° C,相应的 最终排烟温度仅下降了 2° C。

2 分析与计算

根据对以上典型改造实例的分析以及结合现场 实测数据的热力计算,以降低锅炉排烟温度为主要 目的,期望依靠增加热管空气预热器的受热面的改 造工作都没有取得预期的大幅度降低排烟温度的效 里

对 200 MW 机组低温管式空气预热器改热管预热器的锅炉整体热力计算也得出了类似的结果,譬如,考虑加装 20排前置式热管预热器改造方案的计算表明,当热管预热器的净温降达 5 5 \mathbb{C} 时,所得的排烟温度降低值仅为 8 \mathbb{C} 。 考虑用热管预热器替换一段管式预热器的计算表明,如采用 20排热管时排烟温度为 168 \mathbb{C} ,热管排数增加到为 34排时的排烟温度降到 161 \mathbb{C} . 排烟温度净降低值仅为 7 \mathbb{C} 。

计算和实测都表明,由于加装了前置式热管空气预热器或增加过多的热管空气预热器,其结果将使低温级空气预热器吸热量增加,热风的出口温度上升,由此会在不同程度上造成以下联锁效应:一方面,原各段空气预热器的风温升高,传热温压下降,使原高温段空气预热器以后的各受热面烟气出口温度。

制粉系统的热量及风量由于热风温度的提高也要重新分配,一般来说,在干燥出力维持不变的情况下,热风温度提高后要相应采取掺入冷风或温风的手段,以满足制粉系统的安全运行,其直接结果就是造成进一步降低流过空气预热器的空气流量,减少空气预热器的热量回收。因此,计算和实测的热管空气预热器本身的烟气温降值远高于锅炉实际排烟温度下降值。

以上分析表明,前置式热管空气预热器所回收的热量中间,有相当大的一部分是无效的,这对改装热管的高投入相比较是十分不相称的,也说明,锅炉尾部受热面的改造与锅炉尾部受热面的热量重新分配有密切的关系,若只按原空气预热器的出口烟温作为热管空气预热器的进口烟温来设计热管空气预热器,则必定出现投运后实际排烟温度远高于设计的排烟温度,而热管空气预热器的本身烟温降值并不低的现象,从而造成设计、制造及运行各方的相互推委责任,此类事例曾数次发生。

3 改造方案的论证和决策

3.1首先明确改造的主要目的是以降低锅炉的排烟温度为重点,还是以解决低温腐蚀、漏风及堵灰为目标。若以降低排烟温度为改造目的,则首先要在对锅炉实际运行状况进行测定 (包括炉膛与制粉系统的漏风系数,排烟处的烟气过量空气系数等)及计算的基础上,对造成排烟温度高的原因进行详细分析,按技术和经济性确定合理的排烟温度降低值,然后,对尾部受热面进行热量分配的整体计算,以确定最经济的尾部受热面综合改造方案。若以解决低温腐蚀、漏风及堵灰为改造的目的,则不必过多追求排烟温度的降低幅度,以最少的热管预热器满足要求。

3.2 确定预期指标时应考虑的各种限制因素

3.2.1 最低可达到的排烟温度的确定

选用较低的排烟温度会使锅炉效率提高,节约燃料,但另一方面却使受热面传热温压降低,因此,受热面加大,造价也会增大。排烟温度的公式如下(1):

$$\theta_{\mathrm{py}} = \left(t_{\mathrm{gs}} + \Delta t_{\mathrm{sm}}^{\mathrm{x}}\right) \left(1 - \frac{\mathrm{k_{k}}}{\mathrm{k_{v}}}\right) + \left(t_{\mathrm{lk}} + \Delta t \frac{x}{ky}\right) \frac{\mathrm{k_{v}}}{\mathrm{k_{v}}}$$

度明显增加,原排烟处的烟气温度上升:另一方面 1994-2018 China Academic Journal Electronic Publishing House. All rights reserved. http://www.c 式中: k_k/k_y 空气热容量与烟气热容量的比值; $\Delta_{t_{sm}}$, $\Delta_{t_{sm}}$ 一 分别为省煤器与空气预热器的小 温差:

 $\theta_{\rm py},\ t_{\rm s},\ t_{\rm k}$ 一 分别为排烟温度,给水温度与冷空气温度

因子 k_k /k, 比值的大小仅与燃料的特性有关,还与锅炉实际运行状况有十分密切的关系,其中主要与空气预热器的入口过量空气系数 U有关,在按满足设计条件的正常情况下, $U=1.0\sim1.1$ 时,该比值 k_k /k, 大致约为 $0.7\sim0.8$, 当给水温度为 $215^{\circ}C$ 时,最低可达到的排烟温度约为 $125^{\circ}C$: 如果炉膛漏风与制粉系统的漏风系数较大且空气预热器的入口过量空气系数为 0.9时,该比值仅约为 0.55,当给水温度仍为 $215^{\circ}C$ 时,最低可达到的排烟温度则为 $150^{\circ}C$ 左右,若采用更低的排烟温度,则空气预热器的出口温压过低,受热面不能充分利用,而阻力损失却成比例增加,改造的经济性差是显而易见的。

3.2.2受热面造价的影响

锅炉尾部受热面的综合改造与省煤器和空气预热器布置及热量分配的技术经济性有密切的关系,在采用双级配合布置时各级间的吸热量如何分配最佳是一技术经济的问题,在进行设计计算时,排烟温度,热空气温度和进入尾部烟道的烟气温度是已选定的,吸热量的最经济分配问题可归结为确定低温级预热器的进口烟气温度,亦即,使空气预热器和低温省煤器多吸收烟气的热量还是让空气预热器多吸收烟气热量的问题,该问题可表示为[1]:

$$\frac{\Delta t_{\rm sm}^{x}}{\Delta t_{\rm ky}^{z}} = \frac{y_{\rm sm}}{y_{\rm ky}} \frac{k_{\rm ky}}{k_{\rm sm}} \tag{2}$$

式中, y_{sm} , y_{ky} 分别为省煤器与空气预热器的选价: Δt_{sm}^{s} , k_{sm} 分别为省煤器的小温差与传热系数: Δt_{ky}^{t} , k_{ky} 分别为空气预热器的小温差与传热系数:

对热管式空气预热器来说,造价高于光管省煤器,甚至略比扩展受热面的省煤器昂贵,在这种情况下,若低温段省煤器采用扩展受热面,取造价的比值为 1, 取省煤器的传热系数为热管空气预热器的 2

倍,经推导,则

$$\frac{\Delta t_{\rm sm}^{\alpha}}{\Delta t_{\rm kv}^{\alpha}} = 0.5 \tag{3}$$

即省煤器的小温压将小于空气预热器的小温压,也就是在尾部各受热面的热量合理经济分配中,应当让省煤器尽量多地吸收热量 (在保证省煤器出口的水不发生沸腾的条件下),使低温省煤器的出口烟温更接近给水温度。

4 结论

前置式热管空气预热器可以在一定范围内提高进入管式空气预热器的空气温度,能较大地提高管壁温度,比较有效地解决管式预热器的低温腐蚀、漏风和堵灰;期望增加更多的前置式热管空气预热器以达到较大幅度地降低排烟温度在经济上是很不合理的.

由本报告的调研及分析计算结果可得出如下主要结论:

- (1)在制定改造方案前,对锅炉整体运行情况进行全面的测试和热力计算分析,以确定存在问题的原因和改造的主要目的是十分重要的:
- (2)根据锅炉的实际运行状况,确定锅炉改造设计所能达到的合理的最低排烟温度是制定改造指标时应当考虑的一个重要因素;
- (3)为了较大幅度地降低锅炉的排烟损失,应考虑尾部受热面的综合改造,重新合理经济分配尾部各受热面的吸热量。

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(李乡复 编辑)

双炉膛炉内空气动力场的数值模拟研究 = A Numerical Simulation Study of Aerodynamic Field Characteristics in a Double-Furnace[刊,中]/Zhu Tong, Fan Weidong, et al(Harbin Institute of Technology)//Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. - 1997, 12(6): 401-404

A numerical simulation study is conducted of the aerodynamic field characteristics of a 1000 t/h once-through boiler double-furnace. The results of the simulation study basically agree with the measured results on site. Through analysis it is shown that the front and rear wall rectangular arrangement of impellerless burners in a tangentially fired furnace constitutes a major cause of the water walls being swept by flue gases. The separation of primary air and secondary air can be mainly attributed to a high and narrow primary air nozzle and a thin and wide secondary air nozzle, resulting in a high-temperature corrosion of the water walls on the gas side. **Key words** intra-furnace aerodynamic field, numerical simulation, high-temperature corrosion, boiler, double-furnace

切向燃烧煤粉炉后屏过热器对水平烟道入口烟速分布的影响 = The Influence of the Rear-Panel Superheater of a Tangentially Fired Pulverized-Coal Boiler on the Gas Speed Distribution at the Inlet of a Horizontal Flue [刊,中]/Zhang Wenhong, He Baishu, et al(Xi an Jiaotong University)//Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. - 1997, 12(6): 405-407

A detailed measurement of the velocity fields in a panel and platen zone as well as at the inlet of the horizontal flue of a tangentially—fired boiler was conducted using a hot—wire anemometer. The influence of the rear—panel superheater on velocity distribution at the horizontal flue was studied, which provides useful reference data for the design and modification of utility boilers. **Key words** rear—panel superheater, speed excursions, tangentially fired pulverized—coal boiler

再热湿空气循环分析 = Reheated Humid Air Cycle Analysis [刊,中]/Wang Yongqing, Chen Anbin (Harbin Institute of Technology) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. - 1997, 12(6): 408-411 The systematic analysis and optimization calculation of a humid air cycle have shown that reheating has a marked effect on enhancing the humid air cycle performance. Under the existing technical conditions (turbine inlet temperature 1300° C, pressure ratio 10° 30) the cycle thermal efficiency can be as high as 59. 2-60. 2% with a specific power of 620-980 k J/kg air. Key words humid air cycle, intermediary reheat, system analysis, optimization calculation

锅筒排污水炉内切向喷雾强化燃烧 = Tangential Spray Intensified Combustion in a Boiler Furnace with Continuous Blowdown[刊,中]/Zhang Yongfu, Li Fangyue(Southeastern University)//Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. - 1997, 12(6): 412~415

With the pressure reduction evaporation of boiler blow down water serving as a steam spray working medium a tangential circle swirl flow can be formed in the combustion space of the boiler, resulting in an intensified combustion and the improvement of aerodynamic distribution in the furnace. The test and use verification on a UG-35/39 boiler have shown that the fly ash carbon content and boiler slag carbon content are lowered by 25. 8% and 11. 6% respectively. In addition, a considerable reduction of the fly ash quantity and gas emission concentration is also attained with a simultaneous effective control of SO_x content in the gas emissions. **Key words** blowdown water, evaporation, spray, intensified combustion

Air Preheaters in Utility Boilers [刊 ,中] /Yan Weiping, Shan Wei, Jiang Ping (Northeast Electric Power University) // Jorunal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power, 1997, 12(6): 416~418

An investigation and study of the operation of heat pipe air preheaters in some utility boilers and the thermodynamic calculation results of various schemes involving the replacement of a low-temperature pipe air preheater by a heat pipe preheater for a 200 MW coal-fired bolier have shown that the installation of a heat pipe air preheater for a drastic reduction of exhaust gas temperature is very irrational from technical and economic view points. This paper also presents methods for justifying the adoption of various modification decisions. **Key words** boiler, heat pipe type air preheater, economic analysis

引射器特性的实验研究和理论分析 = Experimental Study and Theoretical Analysis of an Ejector Behavior [刊,中]/Li Xueliang, Yang Ruichang (Qinghua University) //Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power, 1997, 12(6): 419~423

On the basis of an experimental study the behavior of an ejector is analysed and studied. Furthermore, the calculation method of flow characteristics for an ejector-mounted circuit system is given, which has practical value in engineering applications. **Key words** ejector, hydrodynamic characteristics, experimental study, theoretical analysis

炉内喷钙脱硫实验研究= Experimental Study of Limestone Desulphurization in Pulverized Coal-fired Boilers

刊,中]/Yao Hong, Zhou Jianping, et al (Central China University of Science and Technology)//Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power, 1997, 12(6): 424~428

The influencing factors of SO₂ and NO_x emissions are discussed under the conditions of limestone desulph urization in pulverized coal-fired boilers. The test results show that the SO₂ and NO_x emissions are heavily dependent on such factors as furnace temperature, Ca/S, sorbent particle size, coal type, excess air coefficient, etc. Also studied in this paper is the effect of various types of coal under different Ca/S ratios on slagging, fouling, ash load, fly ash carbon content and specific electrical resistance. **Key words** desulphurization ratio, slagging, fouling, Ca/S ratio, electrical precipitator

S1A— 02燃气轮机箱装体隔声设计与试验研究= The Acoustic Design and Experimental Study of a S1A-02 Gas Turbine Package[刊,中]/Wang Xu, Tian Yuchun, Liu Jiancheng (Harbin No. 703 Research Institute)//Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power, 1997, 12(6): 429~433

Based on the analysis of S1A-02 gas turbine noise and frequency spectra the authors have provided the related acoustic design parameters for the S1A-02 gas turbine package. The operation test has shown that the said package features a good sound-isolation performance, which approaches the world advanced level of sound-proof quality of gas turbine packages. **Key words** gas turbine, package, noise, frequency spectrum

核蒸汽轮机系统数模混合实时仿真= The Hybrid Real-time Simulation of a Nuclear Steam Turbine System

[刊,中]/Yu Mingyi, Huang Shanheng, Weng Shilie(Shanghai Jiaotong University)//Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power, 1997, 12(6): 434~437

This paper describes a mathematical model and a hybrid digital /analog real-time simulation model for the analysis of a nuclear submarine plant steam turbine system. With the effect of moisture separator volume inertia and thermal inertia on the system being taken into account a real-time simulation of the dynamic behavior of nuclear steam turbine system was conducted on a Dornier 960 hybrid simulation system. **Key words** nuclear 1994-2018 China Academic Journal Electronic Publishing House. All rights reserved.