· 研究与探讨 ·

利用出口几何结构改善循环流化床锅炉性能

(清华大学) 金 燕 郑洽余

[摘要] 循环流化床锅炉出口几何结构对炉内气固两相流动特性和传热特性有强烈的影响,称为循环流化床锅炉出口端头效应。试验结果表明,采用合理的出口几何结构,可以增强颗粒的内循环和炉内传热。

关键词 循环流化床锅炉 出口几何结构 内循环中图分类法 TK 229. 66: 124

1 前言

在今后相当长的时间内,我国能源消费构成仍将以煤炭为主。这样,高效清洁利用煤炭资源的循环流化床锅炉得以广泛应用,为了提高循环流化床锅炉控温能力和燃烧效率,以保证其性能,迫切需要增强燃烧室内循环物料浓度,然而,增强物料的外循环(含碳飞灰 - 炉外回送 - 炉内再燃)必然要增加复杂的物料回送系统。为此,许多学者致力于研究如何增强物料的内循环(含碳颗粒 - 炉内循环 - 炉内燃烬)^[1,2]。本文通过试验寻找了一种建立物料内循环的方法。

2 试验系统

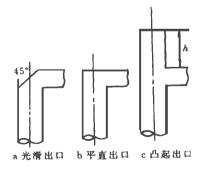


图 1 三种典型的出口几何结构

真实密度为 1400 kg/m³,终端速度为 2.7 m/s

图 1表示试验中所采用的三种典型循环流化床 出口几何结构。其中,"a"具有导向挡板,称为光滑 出口并用来作为与其它出口结构相比较的标准, "b" 称为平直出口,而" ϵ " 称为凸起出口。图中, \hbar 为 凸起高度(m)

传热系数测量采用小 Bi 斜数的瞬态导热法 [4] 试验时,将 H5的紫铜球形探头 (图 2)放入液氮中冷却至 77~K,然后迅速插入床内,记录探头的温升曲线,据此求得传热系数

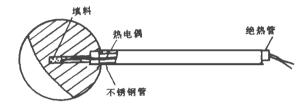


图 2 传热系数的测量

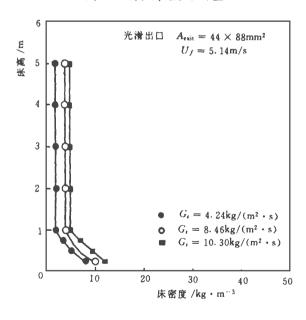


图 3 光滑出口的床密度分布

3 试验结果及分析

图 3 图 4分别表示光滑出口和凸起出口的床

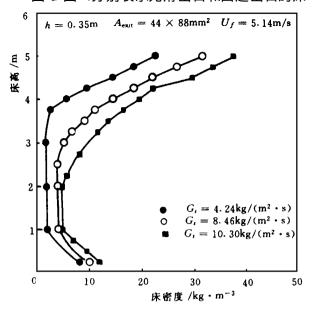


图 4 凸起出口的床密度分布

在图 3中,几乎所有的固体颗粒由于导板的作用随变向气流离开主床。 J. Werther^[5] 曾指出,光滑出口就像"真空吸尘器",它将固体颗粒"吸入" 旋风分离器。因此在出口附近床密度没有增加,依然是下浓上稀的常规分布。这也就是为什么将这种出口结构作为与其它结构相比较的标准。

对于平直出口,气固两相流中的固体颗粒一部分随气流离开主床,另一部分在与床顶碰撞后沿壁面返回主床,在壁面附近形成下降的颗粒层,从而产生颗粒的内循环、颗粒与床顶间的这种碰撞效应使顶部床密度增加,呈现上浓下稀的特点

凸起出口结构的床顶部有一个空腔(如图 1c所示)。气固两相流中没有被气流带出床的固体颗粒,在向上运动的过程中由于惯性而进入空腔。随着上升距离的增加,颗粒的速度减小,将其动能转变为势能,并在空腔内堆积起来形成一个较浓的区域而易于团聚。在重力作用和边壁效应下,聚集的颗粒团沿壁面回落到主床,在壁面附近形成下降的颗粒层,产生颗粒的内循环。这种空腔效应和依然存在的碰撞效应使顶部床密度进一步增加,呈现上浓下稀的分布(图 4),形成更强的颗粒内循环、试验结果还表明^[3],如果凸起高度等于颗粒所能达到的最大高度,则床密度增加到最大值;而当凸起高度超过颗粒所能达到的最大高度时,顶部床密度不再增加。

由此可见,采用非光滑出口可以建立的颗粒内循环,以提高燃烧室内床温控制能力,降低 NOx 和SOx,排放。此外、该内循环还可以增加固体颗粒在

床内的停留时间,提高燃烧室的燃烧效率

图 5表示不同出口结构下传热系数分布,该图可以进一步说明下降颗粒层的存在。图中,h_s为采样孔距布风板的距离(m);x为采样孔距侧墙的距离(mm);y为采样孔距前墙的距离(mm)。图 5表明,壁面附近下降颗粒层形成的颗粒内循环的影响,使传热系数分布由光滑出口时的中间大边壁小转变为非光滑出口下的边壁大中间小,而且床内各处的传热系数均有所提高

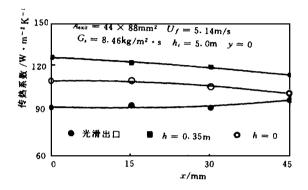


图 5 不同出口结构的传热系数

4 结论

- (1)循环流化床出口几何结构对床内气固两相流的流动特性和传热特性有很大影响,称为循环流化床锅炉出口端头效应
- (2)采用合理的出口几何结构,可以建立物料的内循环,增强物料与蒸发受热面的传热,提高燃烧室的控温能力和燃烧效率。
- (3)选择合理的出口几何结构是简单、有效、实用的增强循环流化床锅炉物料内循环的方法。

参考文献

- 岑可法.循环流化床中加入切向二次风后气固多相流动的研究. 工程热物理学报,1990,11(4).
- 2 王怀彬.内循环流化床及其粒子带出率的试验研究.热能动力工程,1991,6(6).
- 3 金燕.循环流化床锅炉出口端头效应的试验研究. 倾士学位论文],北京:清华大学,1995.
- 4 王雪元.循环流化床燃烧室的传热.[硕士学位论文],北京:清华大学,1989.
- 5 Werther J. Fluid mechanics of large-scale CFB units. Proceedings of the 4th International Conference on Circulating Fluidized Beds. Pittsburgh 1993.

(渠源 编辑)

[作者简介]金燕,女,1963年生,毕业于太原工业大学热能工程系。1995年在清华大学获得硕士学位,同年 9月在清华大学热能工程系继续攻读博士学位,主要从事循环流化床锅炉内流动与燃烧的研究工作。(通讯处 100084 北京清华大学热能工程系)

燃气蒸汽联合循环技术的发展 = The Development of Gas-Steam Turbine Combined Cycle Technology [刊],

中] /Cheng Yingjun, Zou Jietang, Chen Ying (Shanghai Jiaotong University) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. - 1998, 13(5). - 311~ 314

The authors discuss the evolutionary course of development of gas-steam turbine combined cycles and give a brief description of certain types of advanced combined cycles. It is hoped that the paper will be helpful for those interested in grasping the development tendency of such combined cycles. **Key words** gas turbine, combined cycle, development

利用出口几何结构改善循环流化床锅炉性能 = The Improvement of Circulating Fluidized Bed Boiler Performance Through the Use of Exit Geometric Structures[刊,中]/Jin Yan, Zheng Qiayu (Qinghua University) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. - 1998, 13(5). - 315~ 316

The exit geometric structures of a circulating fluidized bed boiler exercise a tremendous influence on its in-boiler gas-solid dual-phase flow behavior and heat transfer characteristics. This is called the exit end effect of a circulating fluidized bed boiler. Test results have shown that the use of a rational exit geometric structure is conducive to the enhancement of particle internal circulation and in-boiler heat transfer. Key words circulating fluidized bed boiler, exit geometric structure, internal circulation

动力装置与主锅炉匹配的初步研究 = A Preliminary Study of the Matching of a Power Plant and its Main Boiler[刊,中]/Chen Qiduo, Shen Zhigang, Liu Changcheng, et al(Harbin No. 703 Research Institute)//Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. - 1998, 13(5). - 317~ 318

This paper dwells on the matching of a power plant and its main boiler as well as their interrelationship. It can serve as a guide during the design of a naval steam power plant and its main boiler. Key words power plant, main boiler, matching

石灰石静态煅烧特性的研究 = A Study of Limestone Static Calcination Characteristics[刊,中]/Zheng Ying, Shi Xuefeng, Zhou Yingbiao, et al (Huazhong University of Science & Engineering)//Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. - 1998, 13(5). - 319~ 321

With the help of a laboratory ASAP2000 specific surface area measuring instrument studied are the CaO microstructure characteristics obtained after the calcination of two kinds of limestone. Discussed is the influence on CaO specific surface area and average pore diameter of calcination time, calcination temperature and limestone particle diameter. **Key words** limestone, calcination, pore characteristics

稻壳与石英砂及煤粒的流化与混合特性研究 = A Study of the Fluidization and Mixing Characteristics of Rice Husk, Quartz Sand and Pulverized Coal [刊,中]/Chen Guanyi, Fang Mengxiang, Luo Zhongyang, et al (Zhejiang University) //Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. - 1998, 13(5). - 321~324

On a small-sized test stand studied is a rice husk-fired fluidized bed boiler with respect to such key techniques as fluidization and mixing characteristics of multi-component materials like rice husk, silicon sand and coal, etc. A series of practical and instructive conclusions are obtained, which can serve as a theoretical basis and guidelines for the design and operation of rice husk-fired fluidized bed boilers. **Key words** rice husk, fluidized bed, fluidization characteristics, mixing characteristics, experimental study