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链条炉排的分区模型

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摘 要: 在建立链条炉 排燃烧的分区 数学模型之后, 进行了几个扰动的 仿真试验, 所得结果与理论分析 一致, 该模型可反映配风对燃烧的影响。

关 键 词:锅炉;链条炉排;分段配风;数字模型中图分类号:TK229.61

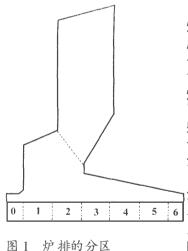
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1 引言

链条炉排是应用最广泛的一种锅炉燃烧设备, 在我国小型电厂和工业锅炉中使用很普遍。但对其 动态特性的研究较煤粉炉少得多,且一般未考虑分 段配风的影响。本文目的是建立一个考虑分段配风 影响的炉排动态数学模型。

2 模型的建立

将炉排沿长度方向分成若干区域,每个小风室 所对应的炉排面为一个区域,前拱下为一个区域,尾 部作为一个区域,如图 1 所示。



炉排长度方向燃料 层是分阶段燃烧的, 是个阶段所需的,是是 是是使也不相同同。 是这在模型中文引人。 是在模型中文引人烧 是在表示燃料 是在表示燃量

在链条炉中,沿

假定 1 kg 煤完 全 燃 烧 后 产 生 6 Az/kg 灰, 对于质量 为 m 的煤, 随燃烧 的进行, 灰量 mz 不 断增加, 而区段内未

储存的煤量m。将逐渐减少,但总有

$$m_c + m_z / A_z = m \tag{1}$$

令

$$\delta = \frac{\frac{m_z}{A_z}}{m_c + \frac{m_z}{A_z}} = \frac{m_z}{A_z m_c + m_z}$$
 (2)

则 δ可反应出煤在燃烧过程中所处的阶段。

本文模型中,对于某个区域,单位时间内燃烧掉 的燃料量为

$$m_{\rm cr} = k \circ f(\delta) \circ m_{\rm c} \circ C_{0} \tag{3}$$

其中 $f(\delta)$ 为燃料燃烧不同阶段的燃烧率系数,本文中根据文献[1] 中的试验数据近似估出;k 为系数; C_{0_2} 为氧浓度。也就是说,某个区域内燃料的燃烧速率与未燃烧掉的煤量及该区段内的氧量成正比,还与燃料处于哪个燃烧阶段有关。

对于炉排上各区段建立煤质量平衡、灰质量平衡方程:

a. 煤质量平衡

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}m_{\,\mathrm{c}}}{\mathrm{d}\tau} = C_{\mathrm{i}} - C_{\,\mathrm{o}} - m_{\mathrm{cr}} - C_{\mathrm{l}} \tag{4}$$

b. 灰平衡

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}m_z}{\mathrm{d}\tau} = Z_\mathrm{i} - Z_\mathrm{o} + m_{\mathrm{cr}} A_\mathrm{z} - Z_\mathrm{l} \tag{5}$$

c. 离开区段未燃烧掉的煤量

$$C_{\rm o} = \frac{2m_{\rm c}}{L}V - C_{\rm i} \tag{6}$$

d. 离开区段的灰渣量

$$Z_{\rm o} = \frac{2m_{\rm z}}{L}V - Z_{\rm i} \tag{7}$$

e. 给煤量

$$B = k_{\rm m} H_{\rm m} V \tag{8}$$

式中 m_e, m_z 区段内储存的煤量及灰量; C_i 、 C_o 进、出区段的煤流量; Z_i 、 Z_o 一进、出区段的灰渣流量; C_l 、 Z_l 一区段内漏煤量、漏渣量; m_{er} 一单位时间内区段内燃烧掉的煤量; L 一区段长度; V 一炉排移动速度; k_m 一比例系数,与炉排宽度和煤层密度有关; H_m 一炉排上煤层高度。

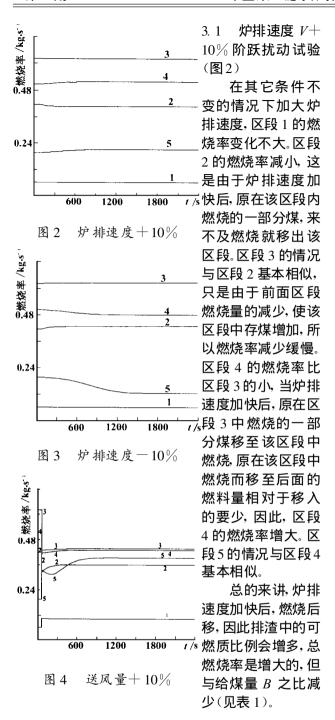
3 仿真试验

本文以无锡锅炉厂生产的 SHL10 - 16/350 - A 链条炉为模拟对象。该锅炉炉排下面的风室隔成 5 段,进行分段配风。

对该锅炉的炉排进行分段(如图 1),沿炉排长度方向共分成七个区段,编号为 0 ~ 6。其中区段 1 ~ 5 分别对应 5 个小风室,为炉排上的燃烧区域。按前述方法建立其炉排的动态数学模型,并进行了仿真试验。所有的仿真试验都是从同一个初始工况运行 1 分种开始的。在仿真过程中主要考察区段 1 ~ 5 中的燃烧率。

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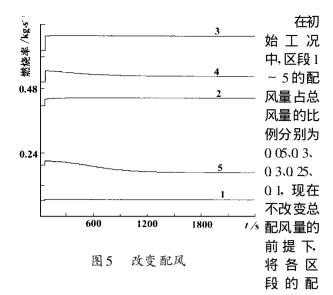
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3.2 炉排速度 V-10% 阶跃扰动试验(图 3) 与速度增大的情况刚好相反。总燃烧率是减小的,但与给煤量 B 之比增大。

3.3 风量+10% 阶跃扰动试验(图 4)

在不改变各区段配风比例的情况下,增大总风量。开始时,各区段的燃烧率都增大,之后区段 4 及区段 5 的燃烧率随存煤量减少而减少,其它区段的存煤没有明显减少,因而燃烧率也没有明显减少。总的趋势与减小炉排速度时相似。总的燃烧率为先增后减,最后稳定在略高于初始值的水平上。



风量变为相等,即占总风量的比例都为 0.2。对于区段 1、5,由于风量的增加,燃烧率增大,而区段 2、3、4由于风量比原来的小,所以燃烧率减小。由于配风的不合理,因此,总的燃烧率减小。

各个仿真试验终结时, 各区段的燃烧率、氧量及 总燃烧率与给煤量之比如表 1 所示。

表 1 稳态时各区段的燃烧率及氧量

	正常	速度+ 10%	速度-10%	风十 10%	改变配风
m CR1	0. 062 2	0.0623	0.0621	0 065 3	0. 102 6
m CR2	0. 416 2	0. 405 4	0. 427 6	0 446 0	0. 362 1
m _{CR3}	0. 622 1	0.6193	0. 623 8	0 677 2	0. 435 7
m _{CR4}	0. 505 1	0.5195	0. 477 8	0 529 8	0. 430 5
m _{CR5}	0. 195 9	0. 212 1	0. 121 3	0 171 8	0. 391 8
O_1	9. 84%	9. 83%	9. 86%	10. 34%	16. 40%
O_2	8.56%	8. 88%	8. 22%	8 88 %	4. 76%
O_3	2. 40%	2.49%	2. 35%	2 60%	1. 47%
O_4	2. 88%	2. 37%	3. 86%	3 72%	1. 70%
O_5	3. 43%	1. 98%	10 12%	7. 00%	3. 43%
$m_{\rm CR}/B$	0. 920 1	0. 844 3	0. 971 8	0 965 4	0. 879 8

4 结论

(1)仿真试验的结果与理论分析及运行实践相一致,这证明本文模型定性是正确的。

(2)与以往的不分区模型相比,本文所建立的模型能反映配风对燃烧的影响。另外,在增减燃料量时,不分区模型所计算出的燃烧率与燃料量比例变化并不反映对燃烧的影响;本文的模型可计算出因排渣中可燃质变化而对燃烧率的影响。

参考文献

[1] 张元忠等. 试论链条炉排配风问题. 动力工程,1983,5

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3.4 改变配风比例(图 5)

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continuous on-line soot blowing. It can reduce the flue gas resistance by 100 - 400 Pa and lower the exhaust gas temperature by $5 \sim 10$ °C. In addition to achieving significant economic benefits, the above unit enjoys a high potential for wide engineering applications. **Key words:** soot blowing, pulsed gas, air heater, computer-based monitoring

船用主锅炉的改进设计= Marine Main Boiler Improved Design [刊,中]/Chen Qinglong (Harbin No. 703 Research Institute) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power, 2000, 15(1).—41~42

A brief description is given of the marine main boilers currently manufactured in the People's Republic of China. Based on the analysis of some difficult issues involved in an improved design the author has proposed a new design scheme for academic discussion. **Key words**; marine main boiler, improved design, scheme

在不同工况下 300 MW 锅炉过热器, 再热器的特性试验研究—Experimental Study of the Boiler Superheater and Reheater Characteristics of a 300 MW Unit under Various Operating Conditions 刊, 中 // Xin Zhiming, Wu Luchen, Liu Hengyu (Harbin Boiler Co. Ltd.), et al // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power, 2000, 15 (1).—43~46

Through the tests of a boiler under steady and dynamic operating conditions a comprehensive analysis is conducted of the wall temperature profiles of a superheater and reheater at various operating conditions. The suggestions given in the present paper can be helpful for solving overheating problems of the superheater and reheater. **Key words:** superheater, reheater, wall temperature characteristics

近流线数值计算方法在四角切圆燃烧炉膛中的应用—Application of Quasi-streamline Numerical Simulation Method for a Boiler Furnace with Tangential Firing [刊, 中]/Zhang Ze, Wu Shaohua, Qin Yukun (Harbin Institute of Technology) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power, 2000, 15(1).—47~49

A numerical simulation method incorporating a composite coordinates grid system, strong non-uniform staggered grid arrangement and a staggered calculation mode was described in this paper. This method has been employed for the first time to perform a detailed computation of the three-dimensional flow field characteristics of a large-sized boiler furnace. The latter features a tangential firing mode with the use of burner nozzles of a sophisticated construction. Because of this, the false diffusion problem in the calculation domain caused by a relatively large included angle between a resultant speed direction and grid line one has been solved relatively well. Furthermore, a comparison with industrial test results shows that the numerical simulation method can quite accurately reflect the flow field characteristics in a boiler furnace combustion zone. A quasi-streamline numerical simulation is thus effectively realized. **Key words:** numerical simulation, false diffusion, quasi-streamline method, tangential firing

链条炉排的分区模型=**Zoned Model for a Chain Grate** [刊, 中]/Zhu Jinrong (Nanjing Electrical Power Institute) //Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power, 2000, 15(1).—50~51

After the establishment of a mathematical zoned model for a chain grate some turbulence simulation tests were conducted. The test results were in full agreement with theoretical ones. The model can reflect the effect of air distribution on combustion results. **Key words**; boiler, chain grate, air distribution on a zone-by-zone basis, mathematical model

空冷塔内外流场的数值分析—Numerical Analysis of the Inner and Outer Flow Field of an Air-cooling Tower [刊,中]/Zhang Xiaodong, Zheng Yonggang, Wang Qingzhao (North China Electrical Power University) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power, 2000, 15(1).—52~54

With the use of a numerical simulation method the performance of a natural draft air-cooling tower working in a cross-wind has been investigated. By consulting the Heller type air-cooling system employed at Fengzhen Power Plant in Inner Mongolia an analysis was conducted of a specific calculation example. The analytical calculation results bring forth a performance of a natural draft air-cooling tower working in a cross-wind has been investigated. By consulting the Heller type air-cooling system employed at Fengzhen Power Plant in Inner Mongolia an analysis was conducted of a specific calculation example. The analytical calculation results bring forth a performance of a natural draft air-cooling tower working in a cross-wind has been investigated.