树皮在复合燃烧锅炉流化床内的燃烧份额

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[摘要] 分析树皮流化床 - 煤粉复合燃烧锅炉中流化床的 热平衡,得到了树皮在流化床中燃烧份额的计算公式。以某75 t/h树皮流化床 - 煤粉复合燃烧锅炉为例,分析了流化床温度、流化床出口名义过量空气系数、热空气温度、埋管吸热份额及流化床未燃尽树皮所含水分蒸发耗热对燃烧份额的影响。

关键词 复合燃烧锅炉 树皮 燃烧份额中图分类法 TQ038.1

符号表

- B_m 煤粉实际消耗量, kg/s
- $B_{\rm s}$ 树皮实际消耗量, kg/s
- B_{is} 树皮计算消耗量, kg/s
- B;* 流化床中树皮计算消耗量,kg/s
- C_h 灰的比热, k J/(kg[°]C)
- I⁰ 理论烟气焓, k J/kg
- パ 理论空气焓, k J/kg
- I_{fh} 飞灰焓, k J/kg
- $I_{\rm rks}^0$ 流化空气焓, k J/kg
- Is 流化床出口烟气焓,kJ/kg
- Ift, 流化床出口烟气理论水蒸气焓, k J/kg
- Mar 树皮收到基水分,%
- r 水的汽化潜热,kJ/kg
- t_s 进入锅炉中的树皮温度,[℃]
- q_{3s} 树皮在炉膛出口的气体未完全燃烧热 损失.%
- q_{4s} 树皮在炉膛出口的固体未完全燃烧热 损失、%
- q_{3fts} 树皮在流化床出口的气体未完全燃烧 热损失.%
- $q_{4 {
 m fts}}$ 树皮在流化床出口的固体未完全燃烧 热损失 .%
- q_{6m} 煤粉的灰渣物理热损失,%
- q^{hz} 煤粉灰渣未完全燃烧热损失,%
- Q_{vx} 锅炉有效利用热量, kW
- Q_{rm} 煤粉输入热量,kJ/kg

- T。 流化床出口名义过量空气系数
- θ_{ft} 流化床温度 ,[℃]
- h 保热系数
- Z 锅炉热效率,%

1 引言

树皮是以木材为原料的工业企业的加工剩余物,可用燃烧方法利用其热量。由于树皮灰分低,靠自身无法维持料层,因此宜采用媒体流化床燃烧方式,在燃烧树皮的流化床锅炉中,树皮在流化床中的燃烧份额是一个重要数据,它将影响到床层温度及受热面的布置。本文以某造纸厂的75t/h树皮流化床,煤粉复合燃烧锅炉为例,分析树皮在流化床中的燃烧份额

2 流化床中树皮的燃烧份额

按燃烧份额的定义,树皮在流化床中的燃烧份额为

 $W= (100 - q_{\text{4s}} - q_{\text{$4fts}}) / (100 - q_{\text{$3s$}} - q_{\text{$4s$}}) (1)$

在流化床出口,固体粒子的浓度比较高,其中有些随烟气进入上炉膛;另外还有很大一部分又落回到流化床中,计算流化床的燃烧份额时,应以前一部分为依据,但是要通过实验将这两部分区分开,几乎是不可能的,在树皮流化床 - 煤粉复合燃烧锅炉中,流化床中没有燃尽的树皮与煤粉同时在上炉膛中燃烧,又增加了问题的复杂性,因此,无法用式(1)确定树皮在流化床中的燃烧份额,此种情况下,树皮在流化床中的燃烧份额可通过流化床的热平衡分析求得,如以流化床为一独立系统,则进入流化床的热量有:

(1) 树皮拥有热量 $B_s Q_{rs} = B_s (Q_{net, ars} + i_s)$;其中,树皮的物理热为

 $i_s = C_h t_s (1 - M_{ar}/100) + 4.1868 M_{ar}/100$

- (2) 空气带入的热量 T_{ft} B_{js} I_{rks}⁰;
- (3) 煤粉灰渣物理热损失热量 🕬;
- (4) 煤粉灰渣未完全燃烧损失热量 $Q^{
 m hz}_{4m}$;
- 从流化床出去的热量有:
- (1) 烟气带出的热量 $B_{js}^* I_s$;
- (2) 可燃气体带走的热量 $Q_{s_s}^{ft}$;
- (3) 飞灰可燃物带走的热量 Q_4^{sh} ;
- (4) 溢流灰和冷灰可燃物带走的热量 Q_{4s}^{1} + O_{4s}^{1} :
- (5) 溢流灰和冷灰物理热损失热量 Q_{6s} ;
- (6) 散热损失热量 Oss;
- (7) 流化床未燃尽树皮所含水分的蒸发热和焓 $A(B_{i} B_{j}^{*})$,其中

$$A = C_h \theta_{ft} (1 - M_{ar}/100) + (I_{H_2O}^{ft} + r) \cdot M_{ar}/100$$

(8) 传递给埋管的热量 Q_m ;

稳定状态下,进出流化床的热量相等,即 $B_sQ_{rs}+$ $T_{lt}B_{js}I_{rks}^0+$ $Q_{6m}^{hz}+$ $Q_{4m}^{hz}=$ B_{js}^* I_s+ $Q_{3s}^{ft}+$ $Q_{4s}^{ft}+$ $Q_{$

由保热系数的定义,有

$$h = Q_m / (Q_m + Q_{5s})$$
 (3)

由锅炉热效率的定义,有

$$Q_{yx} = Z(B_s Q_{rs} + B_m Q_{rm}) \tag{4}$$

 $B_* B_{j*} B_{j*}^*$ 之间有以下关系

$$B_{\rm js} = B_{\rm s} (100 - q_{\rm 4s}) / 100$$
 (5)

$$B_{\rm is}^* = B_{\rm s} (100 - q_{\rm 4sft}) / 100$$
 (6)

Is按下列公式计算:

$$I_{\rm s} = I_{\rm y}^0 + (T_{\rm ft} - 1)I_{\rm k}^0 + I_{\rm fh}$$
 (7)

$$T_{\rm ft} = T_{\rm ft} B_{\rm is} / B_{\rm is}^* \tag{8}$$

令 U为煤粉耗量占燃料总耗量的份额,即

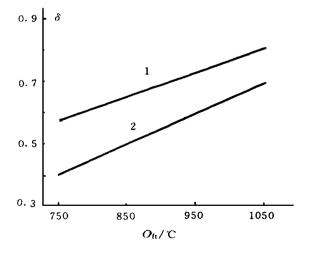


图 1 燃烧份额与流化床温度的关系 $(t_{rk} = 150^{\circ}C, T_{ti} = 1.2 O_{ri}/O_{ri} = 0)$

$$U = B_m / (B_m + B_s)$$
 (9)

联立求解式(2)~(9),得燃烧份额为

$$W= [100(\frac{Q_{m}}{Q_{yx}})(\frac{Z}{h})(Q_{rs} + \frac{U}{1-U}Q_{rm}) + q_{6s} \times Q_{rs} - \frac{U}{1-U}Q_{rm}(q_{6m} + q_{4m}^{hz}) - (100 - q_{4s})(T_{t1}I_{rks}^{0} - A - T_{t1}I_{k}^{0}) - q_{3fts} \times (A - I_{y}^{0} + I_{k}^{0} - I_{fh} /)]$$

$$[(Q_{rs} - I_{y}^{0} + I_{k}^{0} - I_{fh} + A)(100 - q_{3s} - q_{4s})] \qquad (10)$$

3 燃烧份额的影响因素分析

由式 (10) 看出,影响燃烧份额的因素很多,有些因素隐含在公式中,不能直接看出对燃烧份额的影响规律。为了深入了解影响燃烧份额的诸因素,以某造纸厂的树皮流化床 - 煤粉复合燃烧锅炉为例进行计算,锅炉参数和燃料特性见表 1 表 2,锅炉结构见文献 [3] 计算结果见图 1~ 图 4 其中,各图中的图线 1 考虑了在流化床内未燃尽树皮所含水分的蒸发吸热 $(A\neq 0)$,而图线 2未考虑这种影响 (A=0)。由图可见: (1) 过量空气系数 热空气温度及埋管吸热份额一定时,流化床温度提高,为了维持该温度需要燃料在流化床中放出更多的热量,燃烧份额增加;

表 1 锅炉技术参数

燃树皮蒸发量	燃煤粉蒸发量	蒸汽温度	蒸汽压力	给水温度	热效率
25 t/h	50t /h	440° C	3. 9M Pa	135°C	86%

表 2 燃料特性(收到基)

燃料 碳、% 氢、% 氧、% 氮、% 硫、% 水分、% 灰分、% 低位发热值、kJ kg 煤 41. 41 2. 81 6. 21 0. 69 0. 17 6. 2 42. 51 16 420. 6 树皮 18. 85 2. 29 14. 8 0. 14 0. 14 62 1. 78 6 196. 4

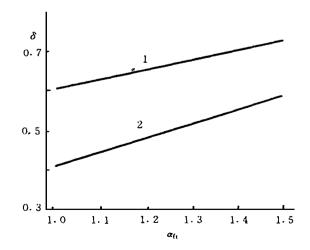


图 2 燃烧份额与过量空气系数的关系 $(t_{tk} = 150^{\circ}, \theta_{tk} = 850^{\circ}, Q_{tk}/Q_{tx} = 0)$

(2) 对一定的流化床温度、热空气温度及埋管吸热 份额,燃烧份额随过量空气系数的增加而增加,因为 过量空气系数增加,加热空气所需的热量也增加,要 保持给定的流化床温度及埋管吸热份额,必须增加 燃烧份额;(3)对一定的流化床温度。过量空气系数 及埋管吸热份额,热空气温度增加,将空气加热到流 化床温度所需的热量减少,燃烧份额降低;(4)流化 床温度、热空气温度及过量空气系数不变时,埋管吸 热份额增加,需要燃料放出更多的热量来满足埋管 吸热份额的增加,燃烧份额必然增加。(5)由于流化 床温度较高,进入流化床的树皮,短时间内就可完成 干燥过程,因此,即使在流化床中未燃烧的树皮,也 会析出水分,如流化床温度不变,水的吸热汽化所需 要的热量要靠增加燃烧份额来提供 燃烧份额越高, 流化床未燃尽树皮所含水分蒸发需要的热量越低, 表现在燃烧份额高时,同一图上的两条线较近,树皮 属高水分燃料,在流化床未燃尽树皮所含水分蒸发 汽化所需热量必须考虑,否则会带来较大误差

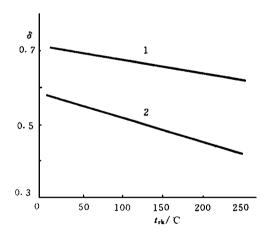


图 3 燃烧份额与热空气温度的关系 $(Q_{\rm m}/Q_{\rm vx}=0,T_{\rm fi}=1.2,\theta_{\rm fi}=850^{\circ}{\rm C})$

4 流化床中燃烧份额的确定

流化床出口名义过量空气系数影响流化速度和排烟热损失,该系数过高会造成媒体扬析和排烟热损失增加,过低又会影响流化质量,对一般燃料,取 Ta = 1.1~ 1.2;热空气温度与受热面的布置有

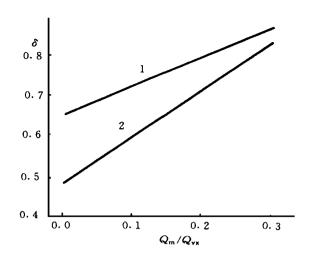


图 4 燃烧份额与埋管吸热份额的关系 $(t_{rk} = 150^{\circ}C, T_{tl} = 1.2, \theta_{tl} = 850^{\circ}C)$

关,对流化床锅炉多低于 200° ; 前述的树皮流化床 – 煤粉复合燃烧锅炉未设置埋管受热面,即 Q_{m}/Q_{vx} = 0,因此,根据流化床温度等参数的实测值,可由式 (10) 求出树皮在流化床中的燃烧份额

5 结论

- (1)对流化床中未布置埋管受热面的树皮流化床 煤粉复合燃烧锅炉,可根据实测得到的流化床温度等参数,按文中式(10)计算树皮在流化床中的燃烧份额。
- (2)流化床温度、流化床出口名义过量空气系数、热空气温度及埋管吸热份额会影响到燃烧份额的数值,其中流化床温度和埋管吸热对燃烧份额的影响较大。
- (3) 对水分较高的树皮,在分析流化床的热量 平衡时,在流化床未燃尽树皮所含水分蒸发汽化所 需热量必须考虑。

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树皮在复合燃烧锅炉流化床内的燃烧份额 = The Combustion Share of Bark in a Bark Fluidized Bed-Pulverized Coal Compound Combustion Boiler[刊,中]/Zhao Guangbo, Liu Wentie, Huang Yimin, Qin Yukun (Harbin Institute of Technology), Li Han (Boiler & Pressure Vessel Inspection Institute of Harbin Labor Bureau) //Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. - 1998, 13(5). - 325~ 327 By the analysis of a heat balance of fluidized bed in a bark fluidized bed-pulverized coal compound combustion boiler a calculation formula is obtained of the combustion share of bark in the fluidized bed. With a 75t/h bark fluidized bed-pulverized coal compound combustion boiler being taken as an example the authors analyze the effect on bark combustion share of such factors as fluidized bed temperature, fluidized bed outlet nominal excess air factor, hot air temperature, embedded tube heat absorption share and the evaporation heat consumption of water contained in the fluidized bed unburned bark. Key words compound combustion boiler, bark, combustion share

一种新型可变导热管传热与控制温度机理分析与实验 = Experimental Study and Analysis of a New type of Variable Heat Conduction Pipe Heat Transfer and Temperature Control Mechanism[刊],中]/Zhao Xiao bao (Nanjing Power Engineering College), Yuan Zhulin, Zhang Mingyao (Southeastern University) //Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. - 1998, 13(5). - 328~ 330

A new type of variable heat conduction pipe heat exchange unit is proposed, which can be used for the cooling and temperature control of ash exhaust pipe in a pressurized fluidized bed power generation system. The results of analysis and tests show that in case of an unstable ash flow in the ash exhaust pipe, i. e. in the presence of a significant change in the outside heating load or cooling conditions, the operating temperature of the heat pipe remains almost unchanged and can be controlled within a required range. The heat pipe working temperature will increase with an increase in gas loading, but the control temperature characteristics will not undergo a marked change. In contrast with conventional heat pipes there is a significant change of steam temperature in the variable heat conduction pipe along a condensing section axial direction. Steam condensation is inhibited and a reduction in heat pipe heat transfer quantity results. **Key words** gas-loaded heat pipe, heat transfer performance, temperature control

燃气轮机余热锅炉三通档板阀的研制 = Development of a Three-way Diverter Damper for Gas Turbine HRSG [刊,中]/Liang Haidong, Yang Jiadong, Wang Jianzhi (Harbin No. 703 Research Institute)//Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. - 1998, 13(5). - 331~ 333 This paper describes the working principle, main construction and technical features of a three-way diverter damper. It is a new product developed and put into operation in China for the first time. Also given in the paper is the approach to be taken for its further improvement and a forecast of future application prospects. Key words gas turbine, HRSG, three-way diverter damper

方形里克和里克 - ZT型脉动燃烧器研究 = **A Study of Square-shaped Model Rijke and Rijke ZT Pulsating Combustors**[刊,中]/Zhong Yingjie, Chen Fulian, Shi Zhuling, et al (Zhejiang Industrial University) //Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. -1998, 13(5). - 334~ 336

Tests were conducted of model Rijke and Rijke ZT pulsating combustors of a 350× 350 mm square-shaped furnace. The test results show that with the help of the square-shaped combustor a model Rijke pulsating

combustion under natural draft conditions can be realized but with a greater difficulty than in the case of a ?1994-2017 China Academic Journal Electronic Publishing House. All rights reserved. http://www.cnki.net