研究与探讨

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# 垂直浓淡煤粉燃烧方式下炉内拟序结构研究

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摘 要:采用 PDA 测量系统,对四角切圆锅炉中垂直浓淡煤粉燃烧方式下影响一次风与主流场混合和扩散的炉内拟序结构进行了实验研究和湍流特性分析。结果表明,一次风射流由于与上游横向射流的相互作用,在背火侧形成尾迹涡,在向火侧形成剪切涡,其中尾迹涡和剪切涡中有较高的湍动能和剪切应力,对颗粒的扩散起着主控作用。并从理论上分析了垂直浓淡煤粉燃烧技术可能不利于煤粉颗粒的燃尽,而且是容易导致水冷壁结渣的原因。

关 键 词: 拟序结构; PDA; 垂直浓淡

中图分类号: TK16; 0643. 2<sup>+</sup>1 文献标识码: A

#### 1 前言

工程中的气固两相流动一般属湍流流动。通常 工程上只分析流动的平均特性。近年来,许多学者 对湍流的理论研究表明、湍流中存在着拟序结 构[1~2],流场拟序结构中包含了一定的能量,对气固 两相流场的混合、燃烧和化学反应过程、热质输运有 重要影响[3~3]。四角切圆燃烧方式是电厂普遍采用 的一种燃烧方式[6~7],在这种燃烧方式下,四角射流 相互联系、相互影响,形成了一个主旋流涡,即一种 拟序结构, 使煤粉能迅速地着火和充分燃尽; 另外四 角切圆燃烧炉膛中存在的拟序结构还有一次风射流 与横向流相互干涉下形成的涡, 它主要包括射流迎 风面与横向射流之间的剪切涡和射流背部的尾迹 涡<sup>8]</sup>。这些拟序结构都不同程度地影响了颗粒的弥 散混合过程。所谓垂直浓淡燃烧指一次风在高度上 进行了浓淡分级,使局部的一次风射流的煤粉浓度 提高,从而有利干煤粉的着火和燃烧,但由干壁面附 近煤粉浓度的提高,往往在一些电厂的运行过程中, 出现水冷壁结渣和高温腐蚀的现象。本文采用 PDA (Particle Dynamic Analyzer)对垂直浓淡煤粉燃烧方式 下气固两相湍流流场和浓度场进行了实验研究,并 对气固两相流场的拟序结构对颗粒湍流扩散的影响 进行了理论分析,以期深入了解垂直浓淡煤粉燃烧方式下气固两相混合机理,为煤粉燃烧器工程设计和运行提供指导。

# 2 实验系统及实验方法

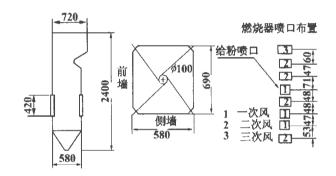


图1 实验台简图

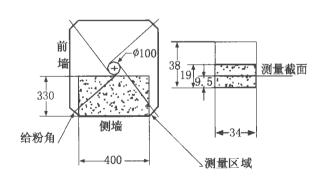


图 2 测量截面示意图

图 1 为 1: 14 比例根据相似模化原理<sup>[9]</sup> 建成的冷态实验台。以侧墙为 x 轴, 前墙为 y 轴, 炉膛高度为 z 轴, 对应速度为 u,v,w。实验中冷态模化条件为: -、二次风动量比相等(1. 1: 1),炉膛进入自模化

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区( $Re_{min} = 4 \times 10^4$ ),燃烧器进入自模化区( $Re_{min} = 1.4 \times 10^4$ )。基于 Stk 准则相似的气固模化原则,计算出实验物料玻璃微珠的平均直径为 42  $\mu_m$ ,在实验所用物料的平均直径范围内 (35 ~ 45  $\mu_m$ )。本实验中单只燃烧器给粉,给粉浓度 2 62 kg/kg。实验参数见表 1,测量时以给粉喷口的中心截面为测量截面,如图 2 所示。

表1 实验参数

	一次风	二次风	三次风
风速/m ° s <sup>-1</sup>	5. 1	7.7	11
截面(宽×高)cm <sup>2</sup>	$34 \times 38$	$40 \times 36$	40× 50

#### 3 湍流拟序结构研究

本文根据测量截面上的实验结果来研究垂直浓淡煤粉燃烧方式下的湍流结构。图 3 ~ 5 为测量截

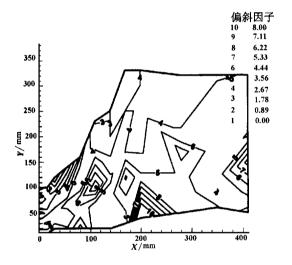


图3 气相 v 速度方向偏斜因子分布

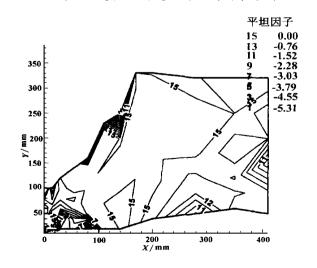


图 4 气相 ν 速度方向平坦因子分布

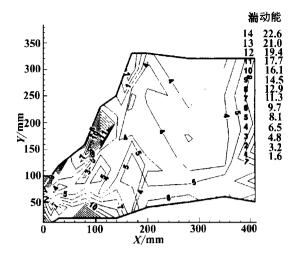


图 5 气相湍动能分布

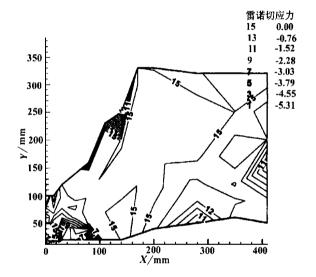


图 6 u'v' 方向雷诺切应力分布

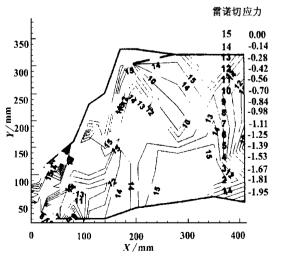


图7 uw 方向雷诺切应力分布

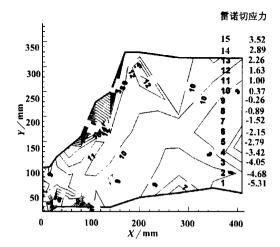


图8 v'w'方向雷诺切应力分布

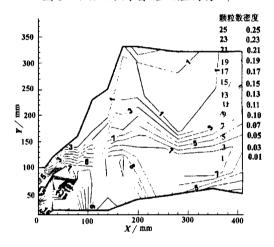


图 9 颗粒数密度分布

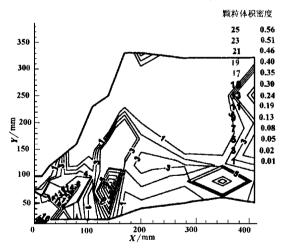


图 10 颗粒体积浓度分布

面上的气相 v 速度方向的偏斜因子、平坦因子分布及气相湍动能分布。可见,尾迹涡边界上较大的偏斜因子和平坦因子表明了其较小的间歇因子(即湍流时间小)、低频大涡占主导地位的特征;气相的湍动

能也表示了在射流向火侧剪切涡内和背火侧尾迹涡内有较大的值,表现了涡内含能较高的特性,并且也表现了低频拟序结构的特征。由图 6 ~ 8,这里以两个方向脉动速度的乘积 u'v', u'w' 来表征雷诺切应力,显然这与雷诺切应力一  $\ell u'v'$  相差一  $\ell$ ,这里 u'v' 的绝对值越大,表示流体之间的混合越强。u'v' 方向雷诺切应力分布体现了炉膛中心大涡、向火侧剪切涡、背火侧尾迹涡内的较大物质交换;u'w' 方向的雷诺切应力分布主要体现了射流流向方向上的物质交换,由于受到水平方向大涡的影响,表现了流向与径向相同的混合特征;v'w' 方向的雷诺切应力分布表现出了在向火侧由于剪切涡的作用,在射流与上游来流撞击点处,有较大的雷诺切应力。

图 9 ~ 10 为测量截面上的颗粒数密度(颗粒个数, 10<sup>4</sup>/cm<sup>3</sup>)分布及颗粒体积浓度(单位气体体积内固相颗粒体积比, %)分布。颗粒在尾迹涡的强烈卷吸作用下,随着涡的旋转流向壁面;可见,尾迹涡对壁面处的固相浓度扩散有很大的影响。

#### 4 湍流拟序结构对燃烧过程的影响

由以上对气固两相湍流流场特性的分析可知:一次风射流由于与上游横向射流的相互作用,在背火侧形成尾迹涡,在向火侧形成剪切涡,其中尾迹涡和剪切涡中有较高的湍动能和剪切应力,对颗粒的扩散起着主控作用。通过对垂直浓淡煤粉燃烧方式下的炉内气固两相流动特性的研究,得到垂直浓淡煤粉燃烧方式有以下特性:在射流扩散初期有较高的煤粉浓度,与来流有较强烈的混合,在着火初期,着火较快,着火也较稳定;当射流背火侧尾迹涡的作用较强时,在着火后期,由于固相颗粒向壁面扩散,从而使得颗粒不易穿透主旋流场,即颗粒分布在炉内大涡的外围,这种流动特性使颗粒与炉内流体之间的混合较弱,不利于煤粉颗粒的燃尽,而且是容易导致火焰冲刷水冷壁管和下游角部,即容易引起水冷壁结渣和高温腐蚀。

# 5 结论

本文通过对四角切圆炉内气固两相湍流特性的研究,分析了炉内拟序结构对气固混合特性的影响,并从理论上分析了垂直浓淡煤粉燃烧技术可能不利于煤粉颗粒的燃尽,而且是容易导致水冷壁结渣的原因。Ouse. All rights reserved. http://www.cnki.net

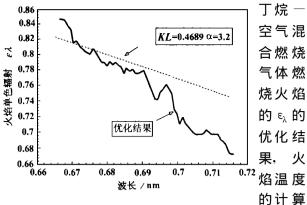


图 3 火焰单色辐射率优化计算及KL值 结果为 1567 K, KL 的迭代结果为 0.4689。图中虚线所示的根据 KL 值和式(1)得到的理想  $\epsilon_{\lambda}$  变化规律,实线所示的是根据火焰温度计算值及实测值所得到的  $\epsilon_{\lambda}$ ,可以看出两者是基本符合的,实际燃烧火焰的单色辐射率整体上随波长呈下降的趋势,但局部有许多波折,这已被许多研究所证实 $[^{1}]$ 。

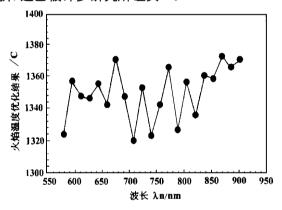


图 4 波长范围的选择和火焰温度计算结 果的关系

图 4 显示优化计算结果和波长范围选择的关系,取波长  $\lambda_m$  为 548. 3 nm,依次将波长  $\lambda_n$  确定为 580. 4 nm,596. nm,…直至 902. 3 nm。对于每对  $\lambda_m$  和  $\lambda_n$ ,应用优化算法计算火焰温度,可以发现,波长的选择对于 Levenberg-Marquardt 最优化算法的影响不大。这可能是由于该试验中所取的波长范围本身不是很大的缘故。

# 5 结论

利用最优化方法从火焰的辐射光谱中提取信息计算火焰温度和传统的双色法相比存在着以下优点:试验中采用标准卤素灯光源进行一次性校准以得到光学测量系统的总的响应系数,来代替传统双色法所采用的火焰绝对辐射强度校准,适当地简化了测量程序,而且采用优化方法还有助于了解火焰的单色辐射率的变化规律。

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换热器网络优化研究进展—Recent Developments Concerning the Optimization Study of Heat Exchanger Networks [刊,汉] / Zhang Junhua, Ying Qijia, Huang Weimin (Power Engineering College under the Shanghai University of Science & Technology, Shanghai, China, Post Code 200093) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. —2000, 15(3). —201~204

This paper presents the most recent developments both at home and abroad in the study of heat exchanger networks (HEN). Two different methods for the study of heat exchanger networks are compared in detail and a brief description is given of the study of HEN dynamic characteristics. The authors hold that the use of a pinch theory and a mixed integer nonlinear optimization program to other power systems, such as refrigerating and air conditioning systems, can also be conducive to the energy-savings of these systems. In conclusion, the proper orientation of research and development of the HEN has been indicated. **Key words:** heat exchanger networks, pinch theory, mixed integer nonlinear optimization

燃气轮机叶片轮盘振动特性分析=An Analysis of the Vibration Characteristics of a Gas Turbine Bladed Disc [刊,汉] / Zhou Chuanyue. Zou Jingxiang (Department of Aerospatial Engineering and Mechanics, Harbin Institute of Technology, Harbin, China, Post Code 150001), Wen Xueyou, et al (Harbin No. 703 Research Institute, Harbin, China, Post Code 150036) //Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2000, 15(3). — 205 ~ 209 A brief survey is given of the current status concerning the research at home and abroad of the vibration characteristics of a bladed disc, the key component of a gas turbine. The vibration characteristics studied in this paper pertain to the following elements and components, a single blade, a turbine disc, a blade-disc coupled system and shrouded blades. Also studied are the resonance and flutter occurring in the above-cited elements. In the meantime, a specific example for the calculation and analysis of the relevant vibration characteristics has been presented of the blade and blade-disc coupled system. **Key words:** gas turbine, blade, disc, vibration characteristics, resonance, flutter

垂直浓淡煤粉燃烧方式下炉内拟序结构研究=A Study of the In-furnace Coherent Structure under a Vertical Bias Pulverized-coal Combustion Mode [刊,汉] / Wang Chungang, Zhu Qinyi, Yin Xiangmei, et al (College of Energy Science and Engineering under the Harbin Institute of Technology, Harbin, China, Post Code 150001) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. —2000, 15(3). —210 ~215, 225

With the help of a particle dynamic analyzer (PDA) system an experimental and analytical study of the turbulent flow characteristics has been conducted of the in-furnace coherent structure in a tangentially fired furnace under a vertical bias pulverized-coal combustion mode. The in-furnace coherent structure can have an effect on the mixing of the primary air with a main flow field. The results of the above study show that the interaction of the primary air jet flow and the transverse jet flow at the upper stream results in the formation of a wake eddy and a shear eddy respectively at the back-of-flame side and at the flame-facing side. In this regard, there exists in the wake eddy and shear eddy a relatively high turbulent kinetic energy and shear stress, which may play a major role in controlling the diffusion of particles in the furnace. Based on a theoretical analysis the authors conclude that the vertical bias pulverized-coal combustion mode can give rise to certain conditions, unfavorable for the burn-up of pulverized coal particles, thus triggering the formation of slags on boiler water walls. **Key words:** coherent structure, particle dynamic analyzer, vertical bias combustion

增压流化床燃烧煤水混合物管内输送阻力特性研究=A Study on the Characteristics of In-tube Transmission Resistance of Coal-water Mixture Burned in a Supercharged Fluidized Bed Furnace [刊,汉]/ Meng Lingjie, Zhang Mingyao (Theimal Energy Engineering Institute under the Southeastern University, Nanjing, Jiangsu, China, Post Code 210096) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. —2000, 15(3). —213~214, 242 Coal-water mixture can be assumed as pertaining to a generalized non-Newton fluid of two-phase solid-liquid flow and its in-tube flow is characterized by a slip (negative slip) flow phenomenon. On this basis deduced in this paper is a similitude criterion, featuring the flow state of the above-cited coal-water mixture in pipes. Furthermore, a new and simple method has been proposed for determining the in-tube resistance properties of such a coal-water mixture from an engineering perspective. Key words: supercharged fluidized bed, coal-water mixture, generalized Reynolds number

GT25000 燃机试验工艺基架动态特性研究—A Study of the Dynamic Characteristics of a Technological Base-frame for GT25000 Gas Turbine Test [刊,汉] / You Guoying (Wuxi Division of Harbin No. 703 Research Institute, Wuxi-gliangsu, China, Post Code 214151) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2000, 15(3).