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模拟工业炉温度特性下的型煤固硫特性的试验研究

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摘 要:主要介绍型煤在高温下的固硫特性和改善型煤固硫效率的试验研究结果。研究表明:型煤固硫效率受温度影响很大,在较低温度下由固硫反应生成的固硫产物在温度升高后,又可能发生分解;按以废治废的原则在钙基固硫剂中加入合适的添加剂,可以有效地提高固硫效率。

关键 词:型煤固硫;煅烧;固硫特性;添加剂中图分类号: X511 文献标识码: A

1 引言

近年来,尽管其它形式的能源(如核电、水电等)发展比较迅速,但在相当长时间内煤炭仍然是我国的主要能源,其中工业锅炉燃煤量约占燃煤量的三分之一,民用煤占五分之一。工业锅炉与民用炉燃烧固硫型煤是节约能源、减少大气污染的经济有效途径。因此固硫型煤燃烧技术已越来越受到人们的重视,目前很多地区如山东的青岛、淄博、济南等地区已把民用炉型煤化列入政府工作计划。然而当今型煤固硫中普遍存在的问题是:固硫效率仍比较低(对于工业锅炉则低于 50%)[1],这主要是因为工业锅炉运行温度比较高(高于 1000 °C),与普通(钙基)固硫剂的固硫温度不相适应的缘故,当煤的燃烧温度高于 950 °C时,一般固硫剂的活性降低,固硫产物开始分解,导致固硫效率降低 21 。

许多厂矿企业生产过程中产生的废渣是污染环境的"三废"之一,其处理与排放也是亟待解决的社会问题。其中有些废渣,如电石渣、赤泥、造纸废渣等,含有 $Ca(OH)_2$ 、 Na_2CO_3 等碱性物质,具有一定的脱硫能力。如果将这些废渣用于固硫,以废治废,就可以收到治理废气、废渣的双重效果。

本文在工业层燃炉温度工况下,从经济利用出发,选用低总钙硫化(1.5),并添加不同的添加剂,研究它们对高温下型煤固硫效率的影响规律,并对不同温度下复合固硫剂的硫化特性和分解特性进行了

试验研究。

2 固硫原理

实际上,在工业锅炉燃烧温度条件下,当单纯采用钙基固硫剂时,固硫效率很低(本文测得为35.4%)。在型煤固硫中,可燃硫是以 SO_2 形式析出还是以硫酸盐形式固定在煤渣中,主要取决于反应气体 SO_2 向反应表面的扩散速度, SO_2 与固硫剂的反应速度和硫酸盐分解速度三者之间的关系,其中前两者推动硫化反应进行,后者则降低固硫效率。型煤固硫效率比较低的原因,主要就是脱硫剂反应表面由于形成致密产物层导致的反应表面窒息,使 SO_2 的扩散阻力增大;固硫产物 $CaSO_4$ 的分解速度随着温度升高加快等。

针对上述问题,按照以废治废的原则,在钙基固硫剂中加入一种或几种添加剂,希望能提高固硫剂的烧结温度,或减少固硫产物的分解,达到提高固硫效率的目的。

3 试验装置与试验方法

为了模拟工业锅炉的温度特性,本文利用两台

将磨制

煤球,称重

后置干型煤

燃烧支架

分析天平

上称重,

温控马弗炉来模拟工业锅炉的温度特性,温度随时 间的变化由济南某单位一台 4 t/h 链条炉满负荷条 件下实测而得(图1)。试验所用煤样为山东南定高 硫煤(含硫量 4.12%), 固硫剂为济南地区石灰石及 煅烧生石灰,成份分析见表 1,所用添加剂为电石 渣、造纸废渣、赤泥等几种。

表 1 石灰石成份分析

	CaO	MgO	Fe ₂ O ₃	S	烧失量
含量(%)	47.44	3. 18	1. 52	0.043	41.78

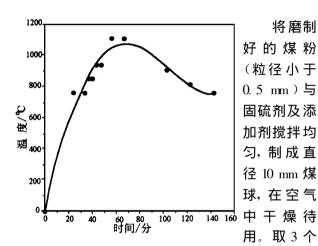


图 1 4 t/h 工业层燃炉煤层温度 测量曲线

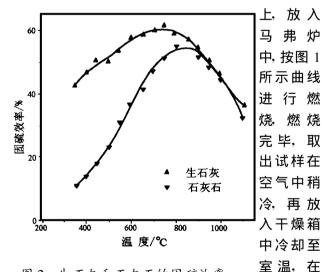


图 2 生石灰和石灰石的固硫效率 曲线

然后进行化验。化验是根据灰渣中的硫酸盐较难溶 于水,但易溶于 HCl 溶液,而硫铁矿硫不溶于 HCl 溶 液的原理进行的,最后称得 BaSO4 重量,由化验结果 计算固硫效率。另外,为了不受煤本身的固硫能力 和煤中原有成分的影响,在不加入固硫剂的情况下

对型煤进行同样过程的燃烧试验,获得空白试验结 果。

灰渣中硫酸盐含量计算公式:

$$S_{A}^{f} = \frac{(G_{1} - G_{0}) \times 0.13773}{G'} \times 100\%$$

式中: G_0 : 空白试验结果, g:

G'': 煤灰试样重量, g;

G₁: 试样化验 BaSO₄ 重量, g;

固硫效率计算公式:

$$\eta_{\mathrm{s}} = rac{A \, \circ \, S^f_{\mathrm{a}} - X \, \circ \, S^f_{\mathrm{Br}} - Z \, \circ \, S^f_{\mathrm{Br}1}}{X (S^f_{\mathrm{O}} - S^f_{\mathrm{Br}})} imes 100\%$$

式中:A 一 渣煤比,g/g

G一煤球重量, g

G' 一 灰渣重量, g

 S_a^f — 灰渣中硫酸盐含量, %

 $S_{\rm Br}^f$ – 煤中不可燃硫含量, %

 S_0^f 一 煤中全硫含量, %:

Z-煤球中固硫剂含量, %;

X一煤球中煤含量, %:

 S^{f}_{Brl} 一 固硫剂中不可燃硫含量, %

结果分析与讨论

3.1 温度对不同固硫剂固硫反应的影响

在实际燃烧设备中,煤的燃烧,固硫剂 CaCO3 的 煅烧, 固硫反应的进行三者在时间上是互相重叠互 相影响的。图2是不同固硫剂在不同温度下的固硫 效率曲线。

3.1.1 温度对石灰石固硫反应的影响

常压下,在空气气氛中,石灰石在700℃即开始 迅速锻烧,锻烧产物 CaO 是多孔的固硫反应活性物 质, 其孔表面积是衡量 CaO 活性的一个重要参 数[3]。但文献[6]表明,在加压试验中石灰石直到 820 ℃才有明显的煅烧。在 700 ℃情况下, 煤中挥发 分已经析出燃烧, 使得压制型煤中的 CO2 分压提高, 高于对应温度下的平衡分压,使得石灰石分解直到 更高温度更大的煅烧驱动力下才得以进行。由于 CaCO3 在低温下基本不与 SO2 反应, 所以直到 CaCO3 煅烧后, 固硫效率才有明显升高。随着反应进行, 有 效反应面积的窒息越来越严重, 增大了 CO₂ 和 SO₂ 的扩散阻力,降低了反应速度,固硫效率上升缓慢。 当温度升到 1 000 ℃附近时,产物分解速度大于生 成速度,使得固硫效率有下降的趋势,

3.1.2 温度对生石灰固硫的影响

生石灰在型煤加工过程中水合生成 Ca (OH)₂,性质比较活泼, 在较低温度下即可与 SO₂ 发生反应。由图 2 可见, 在较低温度下, 固硫效率便有明显的增大趋势。但是水合 Ca (OH)₂ 颗粒的孔隙率较低, 有效反应面积较小, 反应潜力不大, 而且由于反应表面窒息, 使固硫反应减慢很快。温度进一步升高, 生石灰中的水分开始析出, 形成新的反应表面, 固硫效率又有一定的升高。到 850 °C以后, 由于固硫产物的分解, 固硫效率也有一定的降低。

3.2 各种添加剂对型煤固硫效率的影响

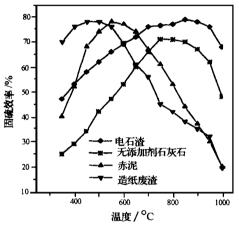


图 3 添加各种添加剂后的固硫效率

硫石各剂固如示可出添固比在石添添型效3由以含剂效含固灰加加煤率所图看有的率添

加剂情况下的固硫效率有所提高。这与添加剂的成份有关,比如,造纸废渣是造纸厂的废液沉淀物,主要成份为 $CaCO_3$ 、NaOH、 Na_2CO_3 等,电石渣的主要成份有 $Ca(OH)_2$ 、 SiO_2 、 Al_2O_3 及 Fe_2O_3 等,赤泥为铝石矿厂的清洗废泥,主要成份有 Na_2CO_3 ,CaO, Al_2O_3 等,各种添加剂不仅是工业废物,同时都含有能够与 SO_2 反应的有效成分。但含不同添加剂的固硫剂规律效率遂温度变化的规律有所不同,这是由脱硫物质的性质决定的。低温下, $Ca(OH)_2$,NaOH 等能够与 SO_2 反应,但由于温度低,反应速度较慢,而 $CaCO_3$, Na_2CO_3 在低温下基本上不与 SO_2 反应,所以低温下添加剂为赤泥的固硫效率较低;随着温度升高,NaOH, $Ca(OH)_2$ 的固硫反应速度加快, $CaCO_3$, Na_2CO_3 , $Ca(OH)_2$ 等物质也逐步分解出活性更强的固硫物质,并且,随着 CO_2 和 H_2O 的析出,固硫剂内

部孔隙面积增大,有效反应表面增加,使固硫速度加快,固硫效率升高。但是,温度超过一定值后,由于钠盐容易烧结,固硫物质有效反应表面窒息,另外固硫产物CaSO₄ 开始分解,分解速度随着温度升高而加快,从而使固硫效率降低。

另外从图中还可看出,不同添加剂的高温性能不同。添加剂为赤泥和造纸废渣的固硫剂在低温度硫化反应较快,先达到最高固硫效率,但在高温下固硫效率较低,而电石渣和无添加剂的石灰石的高温固硫效率较高。对不同用途的型煤(工业或民用),可根据实际运行温度选择合适的添加剂和固硫剂,使最佳固硫温度与运行温度一致。

4 结论

- (1) 在钙基固硫剂中加入一定的添加剂可以有效提高型煤固硫效率。使用各种工业废物作添加剂,可以起到以废治废的双重环保效果,其中,电石渣对固硫特性的改善最明显。
- (2) CaCO₃ 与 Ca $(OH)_2$ 有不同的最佳固硫温度,原因是二者的固硫原理不同。 Ca $(OH)_2$ 在较低温度下便可进行脱硫反应,而 CaCO₃ 必须达到煅烧温度后才有明显的固硫反应,但 Ca $(OH)_2$ 与 CaCO₃ 相比,在层燃炉燃烧中,没有更好的固硫能力。

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(何静芳 编辑)

mechanism

燃气轮机催化燃烧室的实验研究=Experimental Study of a Gas Turbine Catalytic Combustor [刊,汉] / LIU Min, CHEN Yan-fen, HAN Li-zhong, *et al* (Harbin No. 703 Research Institute, Harbin, China, Post Code: 150036) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2000, 15(4). —376~378, 381

Described in this paper is the working principle of a combustor featuring the integration of catalysis with premixing along with an experimental study of such combustors. An analysis was conducted of the major factors believed to have an influence on catalytic combustion. The integration of premixing with catalytic combustion can lead to an enhancement of the catalyst service life, an improvement of the combustor reliability and a reduction of NOx emissions by the gas turbine through a highly cost-effective method. **Key words:** gas turbine, combustor, catalytic combustion

低压汽缸排汽道改进设计的试验研究= Experimental Study of an Improved Design for the Exhaust Steam Passage of a Low-pressure Turbine Cylinder [刊, 汉] / QIN Xiao-cheng, GAO Lei (Harbin No. 703 Research Institute, Harbin, China, Post Code: 150036) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power . — 2000, 15(4). —379 ~381

To enhance the work efficiency as well as the operation reliability and safety of a steam turbine unit, an experimental study was conducted of the various improved design schemes of a complicated exhaust-steam passage for a low-pressure naval steam turbine fitted with an astern unit. The results of the experimental study indicate that the rational layout of a diffusion section and the addition of a flow guide device can be conducive to a reduction of exhaust steam loss and a lessening in flow field non-uniformity. **Key words:** naval steam turbine, low-pressure turbine cylinder, exhaust steam passage, improved design, experimental study

200 MW 汽轮机真空对功率影响特性的试验研究—Experimental Research of the Effect of 200 MW Steam Turbine Vacuum on Its Power Output [刊,汉] / WEI Hao, TIAN Zhi-zhuang (Jilin Provincial Scientific Research Institute of Electrical Power, Changchun, Jilin, China, Post Code: 130021) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2000, 15(4). —382~383,386

Through a series of tests on the variation of vacuum values in a Chinese-made 200 MW steam turbine determined were the turbine vacuum limit values and the general characteristic curves of vacuum variation. With the help of the vacuum correction curves obtained through tests it is possible to reflect in a fairly accurate way the actual performance of the turbine unit. This can serve as a helpful guide for assessing the performance of other similar turbine units. **Key words:** steam turbine, vacuum, test

循环流化床锅炉膜式壁炉衬抗热震性试验研究= Experimental Study of the Thermal Shock Resistance of Membrane Wall Linings Installed in a Circulating Fluidized Bed Boiler [刊,汉] / CHEN Yong-guo, GUO Sen-kui, HE Xiang-yi, et al (Kunming University of Science and Technology, Kunming, Yuman, China, Post Code: 650093) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power . — 2000, 15(4). —384~386

Thermal shock resistance tests have been conducted for various structural types of membrane wall linings along with a heat transfer analysis of the linings. On this basis the authors have come up with an optimized structural design of the membrane wall lining fit for use in circulating fluidized bed boilers. **Key words:** circulating fluidized bed boiler, membrane wall, furnace lining, heat transfer analysis

模拟工业炉温度特性下的型煤固硫特性的试验研究 = Experimental Study of Coal Briquette Desulfurization Characteristics under the Condition of the Elevated Temperatures of an Industrial Boiler [刊,汉] / WU Shu-zhi, ZHAQ Chang-sui (The mal Energy Institute under the Southeastern University, Nanjing, Jiangsu, China, Post Code:

210096), Lu Chummai (Power Engineering Department, Shandong Polytechnical University, Jinan, Shandong, China, Post Code; 250061) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2000, 15(4). —387~389

This paper focuses on the results of an experimental study on the coal briquette desulfurization characteristics under the high temperatures specific to an industrial boiler as well as on the efforts aimed at improving the desulfurization efficiency. The study results indicate that the coal briquette desulfurization effectiveness varies to a large extent with temperature. The desulfurization products formed by a desulfurization reaction under a relatively low temperature may undergo a decomposition at an elevated temperature. Based on the principle of "countering waste with waste" it is possible to effectively enhance desulfurization efficiency by way of adding a calcium-based desulfurization agent into a suitable additive. **Key words:** coal briquette desulfurization, calcination, desulfurization characteristics, additive

日本小型贯流式燃油蒸汽锅炉国产化设计中的若干问题—Several Issues Encountered During the Implementation of a Domestic Production-oriented Modification Design of Japanese-made Small-sized Once through Oil-fired Steam Boilers [刊,汉] / PENG Tao (Qingtao Caiyuan Environmental Protection Equipment Co. Ltd., Qingdao, Shandong, China, Post Code: 266042) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power . — 2000, 15(4). 390 ~ 392, 395

In view of the differences existing between the Chinese and Japanese standards and specifications with regard to small-sized once-through oil-fired steam boilers some problems will arise during the implementation of the domestic production-oriented modification design of such Japanese-made boilers following their entry into the Chinese market. After an analysis of the design issues in connection with this implementation some pertinent approaches have been proposed to cope with the above-cited issues. **Key words:** once-through boiler, oil-fired boiler, domestic production-oriented modification design

深圳西部电厂 4 号机海水脱硫系统的调试及其分析= Commissioning Tests and Data Analysis of a Sea-water Desulfurization System of Machine Unit No. 4 at Shenzhen West Power Plant [刊, 汉] / WU Lai-gui, MOU Zhi-cai, DONG Xue-de, Yao Ting-sheng (Environmental Protection Engineering Co. Ltd. under the Shenzhen Energy Group, Shenzhen, China, Post Code: 518052) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power . — 2000, 15 (4). —393~395

The working principle and technological process of China's first set of sea-water desulfurization system has been described along with a discussion of the system's commissioning tests and an analysis of the relevant parameters. **Key words:** sea-water desulfurization, commissioning test, desulfurization efficiency, hydraulic characteristics

轴表面误差对转子动平衡精度的影响 = The Influence of Shaft Surface Error on the Precision of Rotor Dynamic Balancing [刊,汉] / LIU Zhan-sheng, HUANG Sen-lin (College of Energy Science and Engineering under the Harbin Institute of Technology, Harbin, China, Post Code: 150001), TANG Bing-zhao (Harbin No. 703 Research Institute, Harbin, China, Post Code: 150036) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power . — 2000, 15(4). —396 ~398

During the measurement of shaft vibration displacements of a turbogenerator unit by the use of electric eddy-current sensors of non-contact displacement there exists a surface error component in the measured signals, which results from shaft fabrication errors and shaft surface defects. The direct use of these signals for rotor dynamic balancing will lead to a reduction in the balancing precision, and in extreme cases a failure to effect a balance of the rotor. Based on the specific features of rotor vibration the authors have proposed a vector subtractive method to eliminate the shaft surface error. Through experimental tests it has been verified that the use of the proposed method can dramatically increase the precision of the dynamic balancing. **Key words:** turbogenerator, bearing, vibration, surface defect, error, signal, dynamic balancing