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火电厂备用电源自投与 FSSS 系统的配合

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FSSS (Fumace Safeguard Supervisory System)是火电机组锅炉安全监视保护系统,它能在锅炉启动、停止及正常运行方式下,连续密切监视燃烧系统工况,不断进行逻辑判断和逻辑运算,必要时发出动作指令(MFT 炉膛熄火保护动作信号),以切除进入炉膛的燃料,保护锅炉安全。

长广煤矿发电厂自 1999 年在一台 50 MW 机组锅炉上安装了 FSSS 以来,其运行效果一直较好。然而,最近运行中却连续发生了两起因厂用电中断(备用电源自投成功)造成机组解列的事故。经过事故分析结果得知,厂用电因故障瞬间中断,备用电源自投成功,厂用电随即恢复。然而此时因给粉机失电停运引起 FSSS 炉膛熄火保护启动,MFT 动作造成锅炉熄火,熄火后必须吹扫 5 min 后,锅炉才能重新点火。而当时运行人员根本来不及处理,最后机组不得不解列。

2 原因分析与解决办法

众所周知, 电厂运行生产中一旦出现厂用电中断故障时, 首先备用电源自投装置动作, 如自投成功, 锅炉不会熄火, 机组不必解列。所以说, 造成事故扩大的直接原因并不是厂用电中断, 而是 FSSS 系统炉膛熄火保护动作所引起的。

从 FSSS 系统产生 MFT 的原因分析, 以下信号会导致 MFT 动作: (1) 电气运行状态信号; (2) 锅炉运行状态信号: (3) 火焰信号。

其中送风机、引风机、排粉风机的运行状态信号

从各自的 6 kV 小车开关内的电气相关继电器上取出。送风机的电气回路上有低电压保护,当厂用电瞬间消失,延时 9 s 送风机跳闸。而引风机、排粉风机在工艺上要求:即使厂用电消失,小车开关也不跳闸(除非是引风机、排粉风机本身系统或锅炉总联锁内的原因),以保证事故处理的快速性及锅炉的安全运行。

然而,我厂8台给粉机是由380V母线供电,运行状态信号取自给粉机控制回路的相关继电器,其电源也是由380V母线供电,且控制回路没有延时功能。当厂用电瞬间消失,不管备用电源自投成功与否,所有给粉机全停,且继电器即时失电。给粉机的信号瞬间由"运行"变为"停止"。而MFT逻辑图中"燃料丧失"的条件就是所有给粉机全停和主油阀及点火油角阀全关,但锅炉此时并未熄火。

而其它信号中, 因为 DCS 系统本身有大型 UPS 不间断电源可维持系统 20min 的供电或者本身存在 延时软件, 故均不受厂用电中断的干扰。

由上述可知: 厂用电瞬间中断, 造成给粉机即时停运, 而厂用电备用电源自投时间为 1.5 s, 这使FSSS 系统认为所有给粉机停运——"燃料丧失", MFT 动作, 锅炉灭火、停炉, 必然造成机组不必要的解列。

针对以上情况,鉴于厂用电瞬间中断对 FSSS 系统只是影响给粉机状态信号,建议从系统软件上解决这一问题:

把"所有给粉机全停"信号延时 2 s 发出, 这样, 当厂用电中断时, 由于"所有给粉机全停"信号延时 2 s, 这满足备用电源自投时间(自投时间约 1.5 s)。

软件性能要求:在2s内,如备用电源自投成功,则不发MFT信号,如备用电源自投失败,延时2s后发MFT信号,启动炉膛灭火保护。

2.1 程序的完善

先定义中间量 ZJL,在系统源程序中找出"所有给粉机全停"信号(ZJ8),用(ZJL)代替,再加入程序流程图编制的延时程序。

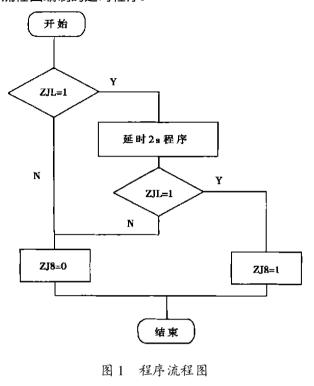


图1中,"1"表示所有给粉机全停。

2.2 延时程序(VB)

在源程序中设置延时时间块 Timerl 对 ZIL 中间

量点延时。

static i as integer

If ZJL=1 Then i=i+1Else ZJ8=0 i=0End if

If i=100 Then ZJ8=1 i=0End if

3 结 论

通过厂用电中断事故演习试验和实践证明,经过对FSSS系统工程应用软件的完善后,使得MFT动作时间与厂用电备用电源自投时间相互配合,成功地避免了机组的解列,提高了系统动作的准确性。改造后运行至今,已成功地避免了两起因厂用电中断而引起机组解列的事故,有效地扼制了事故的扩大。并且FSSS作为火电站锅炉安全运行的主保护系统,其动作的快速、准确性直接关系到电站运行安全和经济效益。

(渠 源 编辑)

运行维护

汽轮机转子加热的运行检查

据《Trixelloe Ma IMHOCTPOECHUE》2002 年 2 月号报道,在大功率汽轮机起动时,高温气缸(高压缸和中压缸)转子内产生最大的温度应力。为此组织实时监测转子热力和热应力状态。为了进行分析研究,考虑到通过直接测量旋转的转子金属温度来解决这一部分的复杂性,利用转子加热过程的数学模型,以动力装置 ACYTII (工艺过程自动控制系统)组成的程序或计算形式工作。它们的输入信息是直接测量的参数:转子转速、汽轮机功率、蒸汽温度、高压缸和中压缸金属的温度。输出信息是转子"临界"(即最大热应力)截面内的温度差。

转子加热模型可用于各种功率动力装置转子运行检查系统的设计。

(吉桂明 供稿)

oratory on Intensive Heat Transfer and Process Energy Saving under the South China University of Science and Technology, Guangzhou, China, Post Code: 510640) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2003, 18 (3). — 310~312

A brief account is given of the use for the first time of a baffle-rod heat exchanger on the low-pressure heater of a thermal power plant. The heat exchanger offers a variety of merits, such as high heat transfer efficiency, low fluid resistance, and the ability to resist corrosion, shocks and vibrations. It is suited for use in heat regeneration systems of power plants. **Key words:** baffle-rod heat exchanger, low-pressure heater, applications

670 t/h 锅炉稳燃的改进措施及其效果 — Measures for Promoting the Stable Combustion in a 670t/h Boiler and Their Effectiveness [刊,汉] / XIAO Han-cai, (Power Engineering Department, Changsha Electric Power Institute, Changsha, China, Post Code: 410077), HE Xiao-nai (Jiangxi Xinyu Power Plant, Xinyu, Jiangxi Province, China, Post Code: 336500) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2003, 18 (3).—313~314

The 670t/h boiler of a 200MW power plant often has to cope with a variety of unfavorable conditions, which can seriously impair the stable combustion of the boiler, and even cause a flame failure or entail the necessity to go for a copious oil-assisted combustion. Such conditions include high ash content of coal and low peak-shaving load, etc. A series of measures were taken to improve the situation, which resulted in a stable combustion, higher efficiency and reduced oil consumption for the boiler, contributing to an increase in economic benefits. **Key words:** coal high ash content, peak-shav-

供暖系统运行中的常见问题及处理 — Common Problems Occurring in a Heat Supply System and Measures Taken for Their Resolution [刊,汉] / BAI Zhen-yu (Department of Capital Construction, Harbin Medical University, Harbin, China, Post Code: 150086) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2003, 18 (3).—315 ~316

ing low load, fork-shaped pulverized coal spray nozzle, two-location biased separation, stable combustion

Based on the experience accumulated over the recent two decades in technical modification and operation management of heat supply systems the author has analyzed a whole range of problems often encountered by nearly all the heat supply systems in China. The problems include hydraulic maladjustment, system air accumulation, system loss of water and pressure instability, etc. A scheme for resolving the above-mentioned problems is proposed with some examples of heat-supply system technical modification being presented. **Key words:** heat supply system, hydraulic maladjustment, pressure fluctuation, technical modification

火电厂备用电源自投与FSSS 系统的配合 = Coordination of the Self-starting of a Backup Power Supply with a Furnace Safeguard Supervisory System at a Thermal Power Plant [刊,汉]/ LU Zhi-qiang (Changguang Coal Mine Power Plant, Changxin County, Zhejiang Province, China, Post Code: 313116)//Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2003, 18 (3). —317~318

Key words: thermal power plant, backup power supply, self-starting, furnace safeguard supervisory system, actuation signal for furnace flame-extinction protection

螺杆压缩机变速箱齿轮齿断裂原因分析 = Analysis of the Cause of Speed-change Gearbox Gear-tooth Rupture in a Screw Compressor [刊,汉] / LI Jun, LI Qing-rui (Daqing Petrochemical General Works, Daqing, Heilongjiang Province, China, Post Code: 163000) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. = 2003, 18 (3). = 319 ~ 320

Key words, gear, rupture, hardness, lubrication
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