技术交流

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# 简单循环船用燃气轮机间冷回热改造方案探讨

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摘 要:燃气轮机采用间冷回热技术是新一代船用主动力装置的重要发展趋势。文中以某简单循环的船用燃气轮机(简称为 MGT)为基础,探讨了将其改造为间冷回热的 MGT ICR燃气轮机装置过程中所涉及的若干问题,建立了稳态数学模型和优化数学模型,进行了参数优化、方案论证和变工况计算工作。

关键词:燃气轮机;间冷;回热;优化;变工况

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### 1 前言

近年来,间冷回热(ICR)技术受到船舶和工业燃气轮机领域的人们日益关注。间冷回热循环不仅能够大幅度地提高燃气轮机额定工况下效率、功率等总体性能参数,而且使机组在大部分功率范围内具有平坦的耗油率曲线,使燃气轮机在部分工况的经济性得到显著的改善;此外,紧凑高效的回热器使其具有低的排气噪声和红外特征。采用这一技术的船用WR—21燃气轮机已经成为新一代船用燃气轮机的象征,并正被考虑作为21世纪高性能船用综合全电力推进系统的主要设备。

本文探讨了将简单循环的 MGT 船用燃气轮机 发展为间冷回热循环的 MGT ICR 燃气轮机装置设 计过程中所涉及的若干问题。

#### 2 MGT ICR 改造的基本原则

确定 MGT ICR 改造的基本原则为:

- (1) 母型机结构变动最小;
- (2) 通流部分通用性最高:
- (3) 在额定工况下, MGT ICR 装置与母型机的 燃烧室出口温度相同:
- (4) 在额定工况下, MGT ICR 装置低压压气机 的工作点仍然在母型机额定工况工作点所在的折合 转速线上。

计算过程中假设中间冷却器和回热器的部件参数为常数: 中间冷却器的间冷度  $\delta_{col}=0.70$ , 回热器空气侧的回热度  $\delta_{en}=0.825$ , 中间冷却器空气侧的滞止压力恢复系数  $\sigma_{cool}=0.96$ , 回热器空气侧的滞止压力恢复系数  $\sigma_{ren.a}=0.96$ , 回热器燃气侧的滞止压力恢复系数  $\sigma_{ren.g}=0.97$ .

# 3 MGT ICR 改造的途径与方案

# 3.1 MGT ICR 改造的途径

为了使 ICR 改造后 MGT 燃气轮机的各部件在 其特性的合理的范围内能够重新达到匹配,将改造 带来的风险降低到最小,对压气机的改造途径进行 了探讨:

- (1) 高、低压压气机均不作改造,通过改变平衡工作点的位置使得二者达到匹配:
- (2) 低压压气机减掉末 1 级或者末两级。在额定工况下,使减级后的低压压气机的工作点在保持折合转速不变的情况下,出口压力降低,平衡由于间冷造成的高压压气机入口折合流量降低的影响;
- (3) 高压压气机减掉首 1 级或者首两级。减小高压压气机的首级通流面积,从而降低高压压气机的通流能力,平衡由于间冷造成的高压压气机入口折合流量降低的影响;
- (4)按照适当的缩小比例进行高压压气机的模化,从而降低高压压气机的通流能力,平衡由于间冷造成的高压压气机入口折合流量降低的影响。

对应压气机的以上改造,高压涡轮、低压涡轮和动力涡轮需要进行相应的调整。鉴于 MGT 母型机燃烧室的出口温度很高、高压涡轮和低压涡轮叶片冷却方式复杂的特点,为了将 ICR 改造带来的风险降低到最小,高压涡轮和低压涡轮通流部分的叶型和冷却方式保持不变,只通过改变导叶安装角的方法,可达到高、低压转子平衡运行所需的通流能力的

目的。在燃气发生器通过以上途径达到平衡之后, 动力涡轮的入口温度和压力必然有较大的提高,要 求其具有比母型机更大的膨胀比和做功能力。此 外, 从改善机组部分负荷性能考虑, MCT ICR 装置要 求动力涡轮具有变几何功能。以上的要求可以通过 在母型机的动力涡轮前增加一级导叶可调的涡轮级 实现。

#### 3.2 MGT 的 ICR 改造方案

在确定了以上实现 MGT 的 ICR 改造的基本途 径后,本文讨论了以下改造方案。

表 1 MGT 的 ICR 改造方案

-	改造方案					
编号	低压压气机	高压压气机	高压涡轮	低压涡轮	动力涡轮	
I	不调整	不调整				
П	减末1级	不调整				
Ш	减末两级	不调整				
IV	不调整	减首1级	调整导	调整导	增加导叶可	
V	减末1级	减首1级				
VI	减末两级	减首1级	叶安装	叶安装	变几何的零	
VII	不调整	减首两级	角	角	级	
VIII	减末1级	减首两级				
IX	减末两级	减首两级				
X	不调整	按缩小比例模化				

# 4 MGT ICR 燃气轮机装置的参数优化与方 案论证

#### 4.1 优化的数学模型

建立额定工况参数优化的数学模型,首先需要 确定优化的目标函数,而额定工况下的高效率是保 证部分工况下的良好性能的基本前提, 因此, 本文以 额定工况下的循环效率作为参数优化的目标函数。

在确定间冷器与回热器性能的情况下,额定工 况下的循环效率取决于额定丁况下丁作点在高、低 压压气机特性线上位置,以及高、低压涡轮和动力涡 轮进行相应调整后部件的特性。

对于低压压气机而言,由于其工作点仍然在母 型机额定工况工作点所在的折合转速线上(折合转 速一定),因此只要再确定折合流量、压比和效率中 的任意一个,便可确定低压压气机额定工况的工作 点,取压比作为自由变量。为了保证低压压气机额 定工况的工作点在高效率区内,取低压压气机效率 ≥0.84作为确定额定工况工作点的约束条件。

对于高压压气机而言, 在低压压气机的工作点 确定之后。其折合流量已经确定,因此只要再确定折

合转速、压比和效率中的任意一个,便可确定高压压 气机额定丁况的丁作点,本文取压比作为自由变量。 为了保证高压压气机额定工况的工作点在高效率区 内,本文取高压压气机效率>0.84作为确定额定工 况工作点的约束条件。

对于高、低压涡轮和动力涡轮而言, 在高、低压 压气机工作点确定之后,根据流量和功率的平衡关 系,可以确定其相应的安装角调整量,其部件特性也 即确定。为了保证调整后的高、低压涡轮额定工况 的工作点在高效率区内, 取涡轮效率≥0.85 作为确 定额定丁况丁作点的约束条件。

确定额定工况工作点,需充分考虑部分工况下 发动机工作的稳定裕度。原 MGT 发动机低压压气 机在折合转速  $\bar{n}_{\rm IC}/\bar{n}_{\rm IC_o}=0.7$  时的喘振裕度最小, 而高压压气机在很宽的运行范围内仍然保持较大的 喘振裕度。另外,在MGT ICR 装置中,由于动力涡轮 讲口采用可变几何导叶,可以保证发动机在部分下 况仍然保持高压涡轮入口温度不变,从而确保了其 在部分工况的高效率。结合 MGT ICR 装置的以上特 点,为了确保发动机在部分工况下有足够的稳定工 作裕度,本文取保证低压压气机在部分工况折合转 速  $\bar{n}_{\rm LC}/\bar{n}_{\rm LC_o}=0.7$ 、燃烧室出口温度保持不变时高、

低压压气机的喘振裕度  $\Delta\!K_{
m LC}=rac{\pi_{
m LC}^{*0} \circ G_{
m LC}}{\pi_{
m LC}^{*} \circ G_{
m LC}^{0}}-1 \geq$ 

0.12 作为确定额定工况工作点的约束条件。

鉴于上述分析,本文确定了 MGT ICR 燃气轮机 装置额定工况参数优化的数学模型.

$$\max \eta_{e}(\pi_{IC}^{*}, \pi_{HC}^{*}) \frac{\bar{n}_{IC}}{\bar{n}_{IC}} = 1.0$$
 (1)

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$$\max \eta_{e}(\pi_{IC}^{*}, \pi_{HC}^{*})^{\frac{\overline{n}_{IC}}{\overline{n}_{IC}}}_{\frac{\overline{n}_{IC}}{\overline{n}_{IC}}} = 1.0 \tag{1}$$

$$(\eta_{HC}^{*}, \eta_{LC}^{*})^{\frac{\overline{n}_{IC}}{\overline{n}_{IC}}}_{\frac{\overline{n}_{IC}}{\overline{n}_{IC}}} = 0.84 \ge 0 \tag{2}$$

$$(\eta_{HT}^{*}, \eta_{LT}^{*}, \eta_{PT}^{*})^{\frac{\overline{n}_{IC}}{\overline{n}_{IC}}}_{\frac{\overline{n}_{IC}}{\overline{n}_{IC}}} = 1.0 - 0.85 \ge 0 \tag{3}$$

$$(\eta_{\text{HT}}^*, \eta_{\text{LT}}^*, \eta_{\text{PT}}^*)^{\frac{\bar{n}}{\bar{n}_{\text{LC}_0}}} = 1.0 - 0.85 \ge 0$$
 (3)

$$(\Delta K_{\rm IC}, \Delta K_{\rm HC})^{\frac{\bar{n}_{\rm IC}}{\bar{n}_{\rm IC}}} = 0.7 - 0.12 \ge 0$$
 (4)

#### 4.2 优化结果

按照复合形寻优法针对改造方案I~X进行求 解,得到了方案 I、II、III、X 的最佳工作点,而方案 IV ~ IX 由于高压压气机去级造成各部件参数匹配关 系有很大的改变, 均存在某个部件效率不能满足优 化模型的约束条件而寻找不到最佳的工作点的情 况.。

根据优化的结果,各方案最佳额定工况工作点 (环境温度  $T_0^* = 300.15$ , 环境压力=  $1.013 \times 10^5$ Pa, 进气压力损失 26.66 kPa 水柱, 排气压力损失 40.

98 kPa 的性能计算结果见表 2。

表 2 MGT 的 ICR 改造方案参数优化的结果

参数	原发动机	方案 I	方案 Ⅱ	方案Ⅲ	方案 X
总压比π <sub>C</sub> *	20.7	20.9	20.8	20. 1	20.7
空气流量 <i>Ga/</i> kg °s <sup>-1</sup>	82.33	82.45	82. 84	83. 42	82. 15
输出轴功率 Ne/kW	24418	27429	27 566	27 470	27 761
循环效率 η <sub>e</sub> */ %	34. 5	40.3	40.7	40.8	40.9

#### 4.3 方案选择

在保持简单循环 MGT 燃气轮机额定工况的初温和部件效率不变的前提下,根据循环分析结果,MGT ICR 燃气轮机循环效率随着总压比的变化规律如图 1 所示: 相应于最佳循环效率的压比为 14~16,但总压比在 10~20 范围内变化时,循环效率的变化较小,不超过 0.5 个百分点,在工程设计中就要在最佳性能和母型机结构变动最小和通流部分通用性最高的基本原则间折衷,满足工程实践的要求。

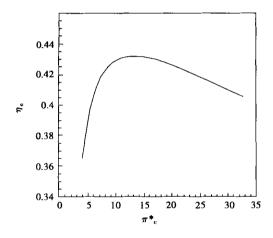


图 1 循环效率与总压比的关系曲线

通过对各方案性能计算的结果分析可以发现,ICR 改造后的发动机与简单循环发动机相比,各方案的功率与热效率均得到明显的改善,各方案功率均提高12%以上,热效率提高18%以上。

虽然各部件特性由于改造方案的不同有着很大的区别,但各方案的循环性能也较为接近。鉴于以上情况,本文选择方案 III 作为 MGT 燃气轮机的 ICR 改造的最终方案,这不仅因为该方案的热效率相对较高,而且因为 ICR 改造需要在高、低压压气机之间引入间冷器,必然引起发动机轴向尺寸的增加,低压转子的轴向尺寸也需要相应的增加,这将改变低压转子的临界转速,增加了改造的难度。按照方案 III 低压压气机去掉末两级后,可以缩减由于引入间冷器对于低压转子轴向尺寸增加的影响。

针对方案 III 的计算结果表明, MGT ICR 燃气轮机的计算性能已经十分接近 WR-21 燃气轮机,在 ISO 条件下的指标如表 3 所示。

表 3 ISO 条件下 WR-21 与 MGT ICR 燃气轮机的性能参数

	WR-21	MGT ICR
功率/MW	24. 86	32. 09
效率/ %	42	42. 2

# 5 MGT ICR 燃气轮机装置的变丁况性能研究

针对方案 III的变工况计算分析表明: 动力涡轮变几何是改善 ICR 燃气轮机装置部分工况性能的重要手段。当发动机从运行工况降低时,可以通过关小动力涡轮的进口可转导叶降低其通流面积,使得发动机仍然在额定工况的初温条件下工作,从而保证了发动机具有良好的变工况性能。

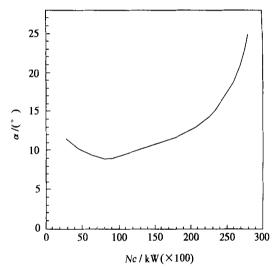


图 2 动力涡轮的可转导叶出气 角 α 随着功率的变化规律

对于方案 III, 在部分工况通过关小动力涡轮的可转导叶, 可以使发动机在功率降低到  $10\,000\,kW$  时仍然保持燃烧室出口温度不变, 此时低压压气机的喘振裕度已经接近  $10\,\%$ 的极限。为了保证低压压气机的稳定工作, 动力涡轮的可转导叶不宜继续关小, 而是随着功率的继续降低而逐渐开大, 同时发动机的初温相应降低, 使得发动机在满足低压压气机的喘振裕度极限的要求情况下功率继续降低。动力涡轮的可转导叶出气角  $\alpha$  随着功率变化的计算规律如图  $2\,$  所示。

发动机功率变化时,其热耗率随着功率的变化

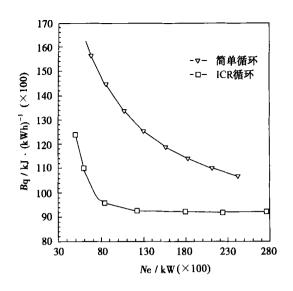


图 3 热耗率随着功率的变化规律

# 6 结 论

通过对MGT 燃气轮机 ICR 改造的参数优化与

方案论证,选择了方案 III 为最终方案,并且针对该方案进行了变工况性能计算,得到以下结论:(1)通过 ICR 改造,MGT 在额定工况的功率与热效率均得到明显的改善;

- (2) ICR 改造后,发动机各部件的额定工况的工作点均偏离原发动机的工作点,部件效率均有一定程度的降低,如果重新设计某些部件,改善其性能,则可以进一步提高发动机的性能;
- (3) 在发动机的部分工况, 通过关小动力涡轮的进口可转导叶控制可以保证 MGT ICR 燃气轮机良好的变工况性能。

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(何静芳 编辑)

·书 讯·

# 《燃气—蒸汽联合循环的理论基础》

清华大学焦树建教授著 欢迎订购

本书详细介绍了非补燃式和补燃式余热锅炉型联合循环、排气助燃锅炉型联合循环、并列动力布置型联合循环、给水加热型联合循环、热电联产方式的补燃式余热锅炉型联合循环、程氏双流体联合循环、湿空气透平联合循环、增压锅炉型联合循环以及燃煤的联合循环(PFBC-CC,AFBC-CC 与 IGCC)的工作过程、特点和性能,以及描述这些联合循环热力性能指标的数学关系式,甚至某些特性参数的解析解,为人们在优化设计这些联合循环时从根本上把握影响上述联合循环性能的各种关键因素提供了理论基础。

本书可供从事能源和发电工程的科学研究工作者、联合循环设备和工程的设计工作人员以及大专院校的师生们阅读参考。

书号: ISBN 7-302-06950-6 字数: 623 千字 定价: 99.00 元 出版日期: 2003 年 11 编辑部可以为订阅者提供服务。

temperature air entering a combustion furnace and its flow speed is in no way related to the opening degree of the forced draft fan, but they will increase with an increase in the opening degree of the furne exhaust fan. **Key words:** high-temperature air generator, cold-state experiment, biomass energy, high-temperature air gasification

孔隙结构对石灰石脱硫性能的影响 — The Influence of Pore Structure on the Desulfurization Performance of Limestone [刊,汉] / LIU Xian-zhou, ZHAO Chang-sui, QIAN Xiao-dong, et al (Shandong Provincial Consulting Institution of Electric Power Engineering, Shandong Ludian Environmental Protection Co., Jinan, China, Post Code; 250100) //Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2004, 19(1). —77~80

After undergoing flashing and expansion on a solid-particle pore diameter expansion device limestone particles were investigated for their desulfurization performance on a gas-flow reactor. The results of the investigation indicate that after expansion of the limestone pore diameter there was a relatively great improvement of the transport properties of reaction gases due to an enhancement in the cross-linking quality among the pores, thus decreasing the influence of sintering in the pyrolysis process. As a result, the desulfurization activity in the pore inner surface has increased. Hence, under identical test conditions after the expansion of the pore diameter there will be a significant increase in the desulfurization efficiency of the limestone. **Key words**; flashing, limestone, hole structure, desulfurization

汽轮机最有利真空循环水泵变频驱动控制系统= A Variable-frequency Drive Control System of a Greulating Water Pump for Allowing a Steam Turbine Unit to Operate at an Optimum Vacuum [刊,汉] / ZHANG Cherghui, CHENG Jin, XIA Dong-wei (Institute of Control Science & Engineering under the Shandong University, Jinan, China, Post Code; 250061) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2004, 19(1). —81~84 Currently, thermal power plants adopt in most cases a throttle-governing mode for regulating the flow rate of circulating water. Such a regulating method suffers from poor control effectiveness and is incapable of ensuring that a steam condenser operates at a most favorable vacuum. Moreover, it also results in a high power consumption of circulating water pumps. In view of the above, the authors have developed a variable-frequency speed-governing system, using a programmable logic controller (PLC) to design a rational control logic. This makes it possible to realize a stable start-up, shutdown and the switching-over of the circulating water pumps, thus providing a steam turbine unit with an optimum vacuum for its economic operation. The economic operating modes of the steam turbine unit are analyzed and a method for calculating optimum vacuum values is given along with a detailed description of the system control theory, hardware configuration and PLC program design. Furthermore, some fruitful application results are presented. Key words: thermal power plant, optimum vacuum, programmable logic controller, variable frequency governing, proportional-integral-differential control

基于遗传算法的燃煤电站锅炉整体燃烧优化方法研究=Genetic Algorithm-based Integrated Optimization of a Combustion Process for a Coal-fired Utility Boiler [刊,汉] / SUN Qiao-ling, SHEN Jiong, LI Yi-guo (Power Engineering Department, Southeastern University, Nanjing, China, Post Code: 210096) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2004, 19(1). —85~88

Concerning the combustion efficiency and pollutant emissions of utility boilers a concept is proposed concerning the integrated optimization of a combustion process. In combination with a genetic algorithm and the techniques of an artificial neural-network an investigation was performed of the method of integrated optimization for a combustion process. The results of a simulation indicate that the system of optimized combustion control proposed by the authors can lead not only to sizable energy savings but also to a decrease in nitrogen oxide emissions by flue gases, contributing to a reduction in environmental pollution. Because of the foregoing the proposed system has a great potential for engineering applications. **Key words:** utility boiler, integrated optimization of combustion, BP neural network, genetic algorithm

简单循环船用燃气轮机间冷回热改造方案探讨— Exploratory Study of a Modification Scheme Incorporating Intercooling and Regeneration for a Simple-cycle Marine Gas turbine [刊,汉] / XIAO Dong-ming, WEN Xue-you (Harbin No. 703 Research Institute, Harbin, China, Post Code: 150036), ZENG Xi (Military Representative Office of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Stationed at Jiangnan Shipyard, Shanghai, China, Post Code: 200011), YANG Nai-mu (Thermal Power Plant of Jilin Petroleum Group Co. Ltd., Songyuan, Jilin Province, China, Post Code: 138000) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2004, 19(1). —89~92

The adoption of intercooling and regeneration technology represents a major development tendency for a new generation of marine main propulsion plants. On the basis of a simple-cycle marine gas turbine (called MGT for short) several problems involved in its upgrading to a MGT with intercooling and regeneration were discussed. A steady-state mathematical model and an optimization mathematical one were set up. Work assignments concerning parameter optimization, modification scheme justification and demonstration were carried out along with the calculation of off-design operating conditions.

Key words: gas turbine, intercooling, regeneration, optimization, off-design operating conditions

采用 PLC 实现孤网电站负荷管理系统自动化= Programmable Logic Control-based Automation of a Load Management System for the Power Plant of an Isolated Network [刊,汉] / JIN Wei-wu, WU Hao-shan (Wuxi Division of Harbin No. 703 Research Institute, Wuxi, China, Post Code: 214151), CHEN Cai-wang (Taxinan Electric Power Co. of Tarim Oil Field Sub-Company under the Xinjiang Zepu Petroleum Base, Zepu, Xinjiang, China, Post Code: 844800) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2004, 19(1). —93~94

In connection with the engineering design of the gas turbine power plant of an isolated network a process of programmable logic control-based automation is expounded of the load management system for a power plant. It can be shown that such an approach of automation process features a simple construction, operational safety and reliability as well as ease of operation and revision in addition to the attainment of a high performance-price ratio. It is fully suited to the characteristic features of power plant operation in an isolated network. **Key words:** isolated network, programmable logic controller, load management system, low-frequency load reduction, rotation margin

垂直管屏式直流锅炉热态水动力调整方法—Hot-state Hydrodynamic Adjustment Method for a Vertical Water-wall Once-through Boiler [刊,汉] / ZHANG Zhi-zheng (Energy Engineering Department, Changchun Engineering Institute, Changchun, China, Post Code: 130012), ZHOU Yun-long (Power Engineering Department, Northeast Electric Power Institute, Jilin, China, Post Code: 132012) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2004, 19(1).—95~97, 100

In the light of actual on-site conditions and on the basis of the assimilation of a huge amount of relevant technical literature the authors have come up with a new hot-state hydrodynamic adjustment method for vertical water-wall once-through boilers. The recommended method can eliminate the defects specific to a cold-state hydrodynamic adjustment method. Furthermore, with the use of a mathematical model of the hot adjustment method it is possible to directly solve for the opening degree of each throttle valve, thus realizing the hydrodynamic adjustment at one stroke. A hydrodynamic adjustment program has been prepared for SG-1025-2UP type once-through boilers with relevant calculations being performed, thus verifying the rationality of the adjustment program. **Key words:** once-through boiler, hydrodynamics, adjustment

分体式热管暖风器在670 t/h 锅炉上的应用=The Use of a Split-body Heat-pipe Warm-air Heater on a 670 t/h Boiler [刊,汉] / MA Yu-feng, YI Xiao-tian, PAN Guang-chun, et al (Shengli Power Plant, Dongying, China, Post Code: 257087) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2004, 19(1). —98~100

To cope with the excessive rise in exhaust gas temperature after the modification of the air heater of a 670 t/h boiler installed at Shengli Power Plant, it is decided to implement a technical scheme of adding a split-body heat-pipe warm-air heater. When the heater was put into operation the air temperature at the inlet of the air heater would increase, thus protecting the latter from low-temperature corrosion and also reducing ash fouling. Meanwhile, the aim of lowering the exhaust gas temperature has also been attained. **Key words:** boiler, split-body heat pipe, air heater, low-temperature corrosion, exhaust gas temperature, waste heat utilization