

火电厂热力系统并联算法通用逻辑一矩阵模型

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摘要: 采用逻辑变量表达热力系统和回热加热器的结构特征, 以矩阵理论为基础, 对回热加热器物质平衡和能量平衡关系进行分析, 建立了火电厂热力系统并联算法通用逻辑一矩阵模型。该模型全面考虑了回热加热器换热效率以及各种辅助汽水等因素。该逻辑一矩阵模型概念清晰, 含义明确, 构造容易, 通用性强。该模型不仅为编制通用的热力系统计算程序提供了依据, 而且为实时测试、控制和优化提供了方便的工具。

关键词: 热力系统; 逻辑变量; 通用逻辑一矩阵模型

中图分类号: TK212 文献标识码: A

符号说明

T_i —回热加热器类型[0: 放流式; 1: 汇集式];

De_i —是否除氧器[是: 1; 否: 0];

$S_{i,j}$ —是否有 j 级回热加热器的疏水[是: 1; 否: 0];

α_i —回热加热器抽汽系数;

h_i —回热加热器抽汽比焓/ $\text{kJ} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$;

α_{wi} —回热加热器出口给水系数;

h_{wi} —回热加热器出口给水比焓/ $\text{kJ} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$;

α_{wi+1} —回热加热器入口给水系数;

h_{wi+1} —回热加热器入口给水比焓/ $\text{kJ} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$;

h'_{i-1} —回热加热器入口疏水比焓/ $\text{kJ} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$;

h'_i —回热加热器出口疏水比焓/ $\text{kJ} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$;

$\Delta\alpha_{i,j}$ —汽侧 j 股辅助汽水系数 [$j = 1 \text{ to } l_i$];

$h_{\Delta\alpha_{i,j}}$ —汽侧 j 股辅助汽水比焓/ $\text{kJ} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$;

l_i —汽侧辅助汽水数目;

$\Delta\alpha_i$ —汽侧辅助汽水总汽水系数;

$\Delta\alpha_{wi}$ —水侧辅助汽水量;

$h_{\Delta\alpha_{wi}}$ —水侧辅助汽水比焓/ $\text{kJ} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$;

1 引言

火电厂热力系统的计算方法有常规热平衡法、

等效焓降法和循环函数法^[1]。其中等效焓降法^[2]适用于热力系统的局部分析和定量。循环函数法理论上不易理解^[3~4], 计算过程繁琐, 尤其是对各种辅助汽水所组成辅助循环的处理较复杂。常规热平衡法计算可靠, 但计算过程繁琐, 速度慢。计算机的广泛应用可以克服这一缺点, 采用计算机应用常规热平衡法求解热力系统的方法称为并联算法。并联算法^[5~7]目前仍停留在介绍原理的层次上, 忽略了加热器的换热效率、辅助汽水等因素对热力系统的影响, 误差较大, 不能应用于实际生产。并联算法的通用性问题也始终未得到解决, 不同结构型式的热力系统、不同类型的加热器计算方法均不同。

本文采用逻辑变量表达热力系统和回热加热器的结构特征, 通过对回热加热器内在物质平衡和能量平衡关系的推导, 以矩阵理论为基础建立火电厂热力系统并联算法通用逻辑一矩阵模型。

2 模型的建立

2.1 热力系统物理模型

火电厂热力系统物理模型如图 1 所示。在此模型中, 回热加热器的结构特征是用一系列逻辑变量来表示, 这样所有类型回热加热器都具有统一物理模型(如图 2 所示)。对于疏水放流式回热加热器, 其逻辑特征量 $T_i = 0$; 对于汇集式回热加热器, $T_i = 1$ 。如果 i 级回热加热器有 j 级回热加热器的疏水流入, 则逻辑特征量 $S_{i,j} = 1$; 否则 $S_{i,j} = 0$ 。对于除氧器还有单独的逻辑特征量 De_i 。如果火电厂热力系统存在轴封冷却器, 则将轴封冷却器划入与其临近的回热加热器, 以相邻两个加热器水侧出口为界, 凡在此界限内的一切辅助汽水都归并到界限内的加热器中。

图中 $\Delta\alpha_{i,j}$ 为进(出)回热加热器汽侧(包括疏水管路)的辅助汽水系数,如回收利用的轴封汽、排污扩容蒸汽和热电厂回水等; q_{in} 表示外部纯热量进入热力系统,比如电机冷却热量、工艺余热和锅炉排烟热量等; $\Delta\alpha_{w,i,j}$ 为出(入)主给水回路的辅助汽水系数,如补水、过热蒸汽减温水、热电厂回水和厂用蒸汽回水等。

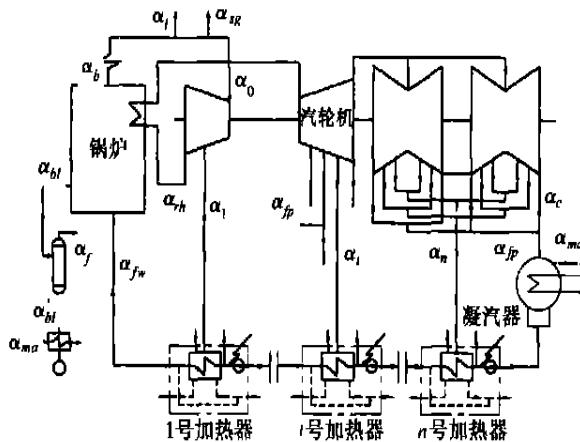


图1 热力系统物理模型

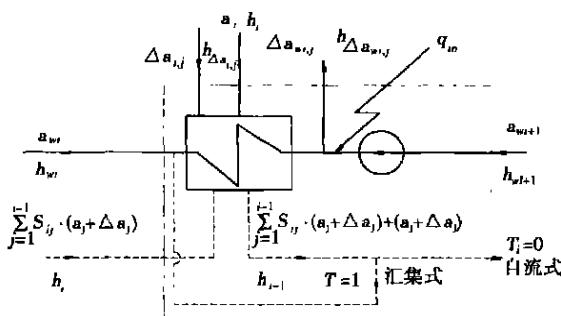


图2 回热加热器物理模型

以上物理模型包括了热力系统主系统以及几乎所有辅助系统,因此它具有很强的通用性。

对于图1所示的热力系统,以第一级回热加热器出口到第*i*级回热加热器入口为界进行物质平衡分析得到:

$$\alpha_{w,i+1} = \alpha_{fw} + \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \Delta\alpha_{wj} - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} (1 - T_i \cdot S_{i,j}) \cdot (\alpha_j + \Delta\alpha_j) - T_i (\alpha_i + \sum_{j=1}^i \Delta\alpha_{i,j}) \quad (1)$$

为了便于热力系统计算,将回热加热器的蒸汽放热量、给水焓升和疏水放热量分别用 q_i , r_i , τ_i 来表示。对所有类型的回热加热器可统一定义为:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} q_i &= h_i - h'_i + T_i \cdot (h'_i - h_{wi+1}) \\ r_i &= h'_{i-1} - h'_i + T_i \cdot (h'_i - h_{wi+1}) \\ \tau &= h_{wi} - h_{wi+1} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2)$$

对于进入回热加热器汽侧的辅助汽水,其放热量为 $q_{\Delta\alpha_{i,j}} = h_{\Delta\alpha_{i,j}} - h'_i + T_i \cdot (h'_i - h_{wi+1})$;进入轴封冷却器 $q_{\Delta\alpha_{i,j}} = h_{\Delta\alpha_{i,j}} - h'_{\Delta\alpha_{i,j}}$ 。

2.2 回热加热器能量平衡

对回热加热器的物质平衡和能量平衡进行分析,建立包含逻辑变量的回热加热器的通用热平衡方程,用计算机求解以矩阵表示的线性方程组,获得回热加热器的各级抽汽系数。对于第*i*级回热加热器:

2.2.1 抽汽 α_i 的放热量

$$\begin{aligned} &\alpha_i \cdot [\eta(h_i - h'_i) + T_i \cdot \eta(h'_i - h_{wi})] \\ &= \alpha_i \cdot [(\eta h_i - \eta h'_i + T_i \cdot \eta h'_i - T_i \cdot \eta h_{wi+1}) - \\ &\quad (T_i \cdot \eta h_{wi} - T_i \cdot \eta h_{wi+1})] \\ &= \alpha_i \cdot (\eta q_i - T \cdot \eta \tau_i) \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

2.2.2 疏水 $\alpha_j + \Delta\alpha_j$ ($j = 1 \text{ to } i-1$) 的放热量

$$\begin{aligned} &S_{i,j} \cdot (\alpha_j + \Delta\alpha_j) \cdot [\eta(h'_{i-1} - h'_i) + T_i \cdot \eta(h'_i - h_{wi})] \\ &= S_{i,j} \cdot (\alpha_j + \Delta\alpha_j) \cdot [(\eta h'_{i-1} - \eta h'_i + T_i \cdot \eta h'_i - T_i \cdot \eta h_{wi+1}) - (T_i \cdot \eta h_{wi} - T_i \cdot \eta h_{wi+1})] \times \\ &S_{i,j} \cdot (\alpha_j + \Delta\alpha_j) \cdot (\eta r_i - T_i \cdot \eta \tau_i) \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

2.2.3 汽侧辅助汽水 $\Delta\alpha_{i,j}$ 的放热量($j = 1 \text{ to } i-1$)

$$\begin{aligned} &\Delta\alpha_{i,j} \cdot [\eta(h_{\Delta\alpha_{i,j}} - h'_i) + T_i \cdot \eta(h'_i - h_{wi})] \\ &= \Delta\alpha_{i,j} \cdot [(\eta h_{\Delta\alpha_{i,j}} - \eta h'_i + T_i \cdot \eta h'_i - T_i \cdot \eta h_{wi+1}) - (T_i \cdot \eta h_{wi} - T_i \cdot \eta h_{wi+1})] \\ &= \Delta\alpha_{i,j} \cdot (\eta q_{\Delta\alpha_{i,j}} - T_i \cdot \eta \tau_i) \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

2.2.4 给水泵的功变热和外部纯热量

$$De_{(i+1)} \cdot \alpha_{wi+1} \cdot (\Delta h p + q_{in}) \quad (6)$$

2.2.5 吸热量

$$(\alpha_{wi+1} - \Delta\alpha_{wi}) \cdot \tau_i + \sum_{j=1}^k \Delta\alpha_{wj} \cdot (h_{\Delta\alpha_{wj}} - h_{wi+1}) \quad (7)$$

第*i*级回热加热器的能量平衡关系式为:

$$\begin{aligned} &\alpha_i \cdot (\eta q_i - T_i \cdot \eta \tau_i) + \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} S_{i,j} \cdot (\alpha_j + \Delta\alpha_j) \cdot (\eta r_i - T_i \cdot \eta \tau_i) + \sum_{j=1}^l \Delta\alpha_{i,j} \cdot (\eta q_{\Delta\alpha_{i,j}} - T_i \cdot \eta \tau_i) + De_{(i+1)} \times \\ &[\alpha_{fw} + \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \Delta\alpha_{wj} - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} (1 - T_i \cdot S_{i,j}) \cdot (\alpha_j + \Delta\alpha_j) - T_i \times \\ &(\alpha_i + \sum_{j=1}^i \Delta\alpha_{i,j})] \cdot (\Delta h p + q_{in}) = [\alpha_{fw} + \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \Delta\alpha_{wj} - \end{aligned}$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^{i-1} (1 - \bar{T}_i \cdot S_{i,j}) \cdot (\alpha_j + \Delta\alpha_j) - T_i \cdot (\alpha_i + \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \Delta\alpha_{i,j}) - \Delta\alpha_{w,i}] \cdot \tau_i + \sum_{j=1}^{k_i} \Delta\alpha_{w,i,j} \cdot (h_{\Delta\alpha_{w,i,j}} - h_{w,i+1}) \quad (8)$$

2.3 热力系统并联算法通用逻辑—矩阵模型(*L-M* 模型)

式(8)有明确的物理意义,但未知数(抽汽系数)混杂在方程式的两边,不易求解,因此对其进行变换得到:

$$\begin{aligned} & \alpha_i \cdot [\eta q_i + T_i \cdot \tau_i - T_i \cdot \eta \tau_i - D e_{i+1} \cdot T_i \cdot (\Delta h p + q_{in})] - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} D e_{(i+1)} \cdot (1 - \bar{T}_i \cdot S_{i,j}) \cdot \alpha_j \cdot (\Delta h p + q_{in}) \\ & = (\alpha_{fw} + \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \Delta\alpha_{wj}) \cdot [\tau_i - D e_{(i+1)} \cdot (\Delta h p + q_{in})] - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} (1 - \bar{T}_i \cdot S_{i,j}) \cdot \Delta\alpha_j \cdot \tau_i + \sum_{j=1}^{k_i} \Delta\alpha_{w,i,j} \cdot (h_{\Delta\alpha_{w,i,j}} - h_{w,i+1}) + \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} D e_{(i+1)} \cdot (1 - \bar{T}_i \cdot S_{i,j}) \cdot \Delta\alpha_j \cdot (\Delta h p + q_{in}) - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} S_{i,j} \cdot \Delta\alpha_j \cdot (\eta \tau_i - T_i \cdot \eta \tau_i) - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \Delta\alpha_{i,j} \cdot [\eta q_{\Delta\alpha_{i,j}} - T_i \cdot (1 - \eta) \tau_i + D e_{(i+1)} \cdot T_i \cdot (\Delta h p + q_{in})] \quad (9) \end{aligned}$$

据此可以很容易将回热加热器的热平衡方程组写成矩阵方程,其中各部分构成如下。

2.3.1 矩阵 *A* 的构成原则

A 为 *n* 阶下三角形矩阵, *A* 中元素 *A*(*i, j*):

当 *i* < *j* 时,

$$A(i, j) = 0 \quad (10)$$

当 *i* = *j* 时,

$$A(i, j) = \eta q_i + T_i \cdot \tau_i - T_i \eta \tau_i - D e_{i+1} \cdot T_i \times (\Delta h p + q_{in}) \quad (11)$$

当 *i* > *j* 时,

$$A(i, j) = S_{i,j} \cdot (\eta \tau_i - T_i \cdot \eta \tau_i) + (1 - \bar{T}_i \cdot S_{i,j}) \times \tau_i - D e_{i+1} \cdot (1 - \bar{T}_i \cdot S_{i,j}) \cdot (\Delta h p + q_{in}) \quad (12)$$

2.3.2 矩阵 *T* 填写规则

$$\begin{aligned} T(i) &= (\alpha_{fw} + \sum_{j=1}^{i-1}) \cdot [\tau_i - D e_{(i+1)} \cdot (\Delta h p + q_{in})] - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} (1 - \bar{T}_i \cdot S_{i,j}) \cdot \Delta\alpha_j \cdot \tau_i + \sum_{j=1}^{k_i} \Delta\alpha_{w,i,j} \cdot [\eta q_{\Delta\alpha_{i,j}} - T_i \times (1 - \eta) \tau_i - D e_{(i+1)} \cdot T_i \cdot (\Delta h p + q_{in})] \quad (13) \end{aligned}$$

2.3.3 矩阵 *B* 填写规则

$$\begin{aligned} B(i) &= \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} S_{i,j} \cdot \Delta\alpha_j \cdot (\eta \tau_i - T_i \cdot \eta \tau_i) + \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \Delta\alpha_{i,j} \cdot [\eta q_{\Delta\alpha_{i,j}} - T_i \cdot (1 - \eta) \tau_i - D e_{(i+1)} \cdot T_i \cdot (\Delta h p + q_{in})] \quad (14) \end{aligned}$$

解上述矩阵方程即可得到各级加热器的抽汽系数 $X = A^{-1}(T - B)$,从而可以确定汽轮机的进汽量

或者汽轮发电机组的功率以及火电厂热力系统的经济指标。

该模型不必考虑加热器的具体类型和热力系统的结构,直接将热力系统的结构参数(逻辑变量)和热工参数带入模型即可自动简化为与加热器类型和热力系统结构一致的算法。

3 模型应用

应用该模型编制了热力系统通用并联算法程序,对一 $N = 300$ MW 的热力系统^[8] 和一 C50-8.82/0.118 型热电厂热力系统^[9] 进行了计算,热力系统结构如图 3、4 所示。按照逻辑—矩阵模型(*L-M* 模型)构建的矩阵方程式(15)和式(16)与直接对该热力系统列能量平衡方程完全一致。根据通用模型编制的计算机程序的计算结果也与文献中手算结果完全一致。

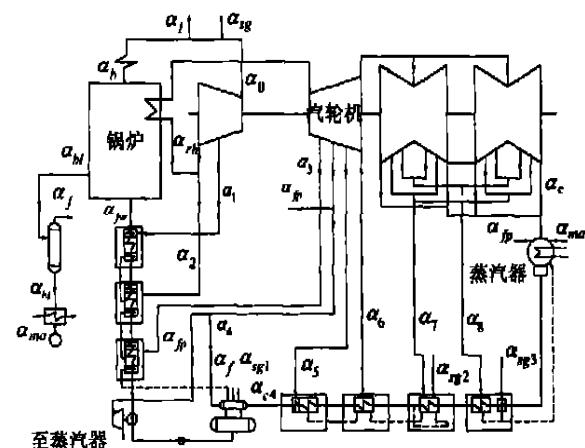


图 3 凝汽式电厂热力系统示意图

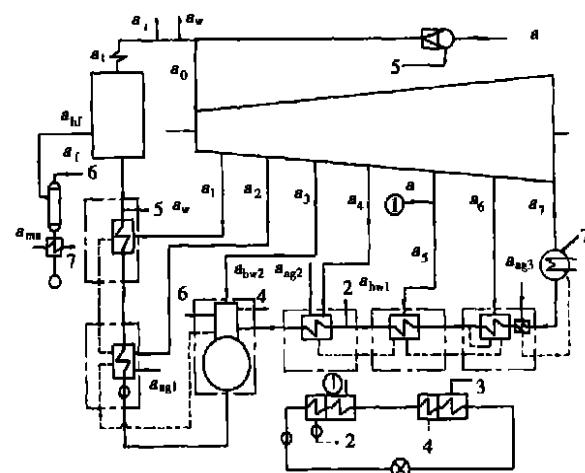


图 4 热电厂热力系统示意图

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \eta_1 & & & & & & & \\ \eta_2 & \eta_2 & & & & & & \\ \eta_3 & & \eta_3 & & \eta_3 & & & \\ \eta_4 + (1 - \eta) \tau_4 & & & & \\ \tau_5 & \tau_5 & \tau_5 & \tau_5 & \eta_5 & & & \\ \tau_6 & \tau_6 & \tau_6 & \tau_6 & & \eta_6 & & \\ \tau_7 & \tau_7 & \tau_7 & \tau_7 & & \eta_7 + (1 - \eta) \tau_7 & \eta_7 + (1 - \eta) \tau_7 & \eta_7 + (1 - \eta) \tau_7 \\ \tau_8 & \tau_8 & \tau_8 & \tau_8 & & \tau_8 & \tau_8 & \tau_8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_3 \\ \alpha_4 \\ \alpha_5 \\ \alpha_6 \\ \alpha_7 \\ \alpha_8 \end{bmatrix}, T = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{fw} \circ \tau_1 \\ \alpha_{fw} \circ \tau_2 \\ \alpha_{fw} \circ (\tau_3 - \Delta h_p) \\ \alpha_{fw} \circ \tau_4 \\ (\alpha_{fw} - \alpha_f - \alpha_{sg1}) \circ \tau_5 \\ (\alpha_{fw} - \alpha_f - \alpha_{sg1}) \circ \tau_6 \\ (\alpha_{fw} - \alpha_f - \alpha_{sg1}) \circ \tau_7 \\ (\alpha_{fw} - \alpha_f - \alpha_{sg1} - \alpha_{sg2}) \circ \tau_8 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \alpha_f [\eta_f + (1 - \eta) \tau_4] + \alpha_{sg1} [\eta_{sg1} + (1 - \eta) \tau_4] \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \alpha_{sg2} [\eta_{sg2} + (1 - \eta) \tau_7] \\ \alpha_{sg3} \circ \eta_{sg3} \end{bmatrix} \quad (15)$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \eta_1 & & & & & & & \\ \eta_2 & \eta_2 & & & & & & \\ \eta_3 + (1 - \eta) \tau_3 & \eta_3 + (1 - \eta) \tau_3 & \eta_3 + (1 - \eta) \tau_3 & & & & & \\ \tau_4 & \tau_4 & \tau_4 & \eta_4 & & & & \\ \tau_5 & \tau_5 & \tau_5 & \eta_5 & \eta_5 & & & \\ \tau_6 & \tau_6 & \tau_6 & \eta_6 + (1 - \eta) \tau_6 & \eta_6 + (1 - \eta) \tau_6 & \eta_6 + (1 - \eta) \tau_6 & & \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_3 \\ \alpha_4 \\ \alpha_5 \\ \alpha_6 \end{bmatrix}, T = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{fw} \circ \tau_1 + \alpha_{cw} \circ (h_{cw} - h_{w2}) \\ (\alpha_{fw} + \alpha_{cw}) \circ (\tau_2 - \Delta h_p) \\ (\alpha_{fw} + \alpha_{cw} - \alpha_{sg1}) \circ \tau_3 - \alpha_{bw2} \circ (h_{bw2} - h_{w4}) \\ (\alpha_{fw} + \alpha_{cw} + \alpha_{bw2} - \alpha_{sg1}) \circ \tau_4 - \alpha_{bw1} \circ (h_{bw1} - h_{w5}) \\ (\alpha_{fw} + \alpha_{cw} + \alpha_{bw2} + \alpha_{bw1} - \alpha_{sg1}) \circ \tau_5 \\ (\alpha_{fw} + \alpha_{cw} + \alpha_{bw2} + \alpha_{bw1} - \alpha_{sg1} - \alpha_{sg2}) \circ \tau_6 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \alpha_{sg1} \circ \eta_{sg1} \\ \alpha_{sg1} \circ (\eta_3 - \eta \tau_3) \\ \alpha_{sg2} \circ \eta_{sg2} \\ \alpha_{sg2} \circ \eta_5 \\ \alpha_{sg2} \circ (\eta_6 - \eta \tau_6) + \alpha_{sg3} \circ [\eta_{sg3} - (1 - \eta) \tau_6] \end{bmatrix} \quad (16)$$

根据通用模型编制的计算机程序的计算结果也与文献[1]中手算结果完全一致,这进一步证明了该模型的正确性和通用性。

4 结 论

本文提出了火电厂热力系统并联算法通用逻辑—矩阵模型,该模型适用于所有凝汽式发电厂和抽凝式热电厂的热力系统。对于同一热力系统的不同工况计算时,仅仅改变回热系统各处的热工参数,矩
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整燃烧, 防止断粉、堵粉故障的发生, 同时还可以判断给粉机的运行状态, 如图 2 所示。

根据图 2 分析, 第二层 C 角煤粉浓度明显偏高, 因此判断可能发生了堵粉; 而第四层 D 角的煤粉浓度明显偏低, 因此判断给粉机可能发生故障, 导致了断粉。另外棒状图上还具有上下限报警, 提醒运行人员及时调整。

4 系统应用及扩展

目前, 基于 Symphony 系统开发的风粉在线监控系统已经在湖南益阳电厂 300 MW 火电机组上成功实现, 整个系统取得了预期的效果, 这对提高锅炉运行的可靠性、经济性及故障诊断方面都具有重要的意义。该系统为锅炉运行中的燃烧调整提供了准确而直观的数据, 已成为运行人员监视燃烧工况和判断设备故障重要手段之一。

为了实现电站锅炉的优化燃烧, 对大型锅炉来说, 只有每个燃烧器按照一定的风煤比向炉膛送入煤粉和空气, 才能在炉内建立良好的空气动力场, 才能稳定燃烧并使锅炉达到最佳燃烧效果。但这光靠手动调整是很难实现的, 在风粉在线的基础上可以扩展实现均衡燃烧控制系统。所谓均衡燃烧是指通

过适当的手段来保证:

(1) 同层切圆燃烧的四角出口射流动量相等, 煤粉浓度相等。

(2) 同层助燃二次风四角出口射流动量相等。

(3) 四层喷燃器出口煤粉浓度及助燃二次风量按照运行要求达到最佳比例分配。

系统实现主蒸汽压力闭环控制, 并且系统内回路采用每个燃烧器出口的煤粉浓度或煤粉量反馈, 保证了控制系统投自动时, 燃烧器出口煤粉浓度均衡, 主蒸汽压力稳定。

5 结束语

将风粉在线监测系统嵌入到分布式控制系统中, 具有资源共享, 控制与保护协调, 节约投资等优点。笔者认为, 在分布式系统中设计风粉在线监测, 其投运的灵活性、修改的便利性以及投运效果的可视性, 仍是其它装置或方法难以达到的。可以为其它火电机组实现控制方案优化及充分利用系统资源提供范例和参考。

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阵方程不需任何改变, 即可得到工况变动后的热力系统计算结果。对于不同的热力系统可以改变表示热力系统和回热加热器特征的逻辑变量直接应用该模型。该逻辑—矩阵模型构造容易, 各项含义明确, 通用性强。不仅为编制通用的热力系统计算程序提供了依据, 而且为实时测试、控制和优化提供了方便的工具。

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CPL系统的非稳态数值模拟= **Unsteady-state Numerical Simulation of a CPL (Capillary Pumped Loops) System** [刊, 汉] / QIAN Ji-yu, LI Qiang, CHEN Xiao-bo, XUAN Yi-min (Power Engineering College under the Nanjing University of Science & Technology, Nanjing, China, Post Code: 210094) //Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2004, 19(6). — 605 ~ 609.

A one-dimensional dynamic model was set up for a CPL (capillary pumped loops) system. The model can describe a whole variety of physical quantities, such as the system temperature, pressure and flow rate, etc. In an evaporator capillary core a non-thermal equilibrium temperature model is adopted. The model has taken into account the impact of capillary force on the evaporation temperature and speed, as well as the impact of temperature fluctuations in a liquid-storage tube on the system operation. The model was employed to undertake a focus-point analysis of the CPL system start-up process, analyzing several key factors believed to have an impact on the performance of a successful start-up. Numerical calculation results have been found to be in very good agreement with experimental ones. **Key words:** capillary pumped loop, unsteady state model, temperature fluctuation in a liquid storage tank, pressure fluctuation, start-up characteristics

火电厂热力系统并联算法通用逻辑—矩阵模型= **General Logic-matrix Model of a Parallel Algorithm Used for the Thermodynamic System of a Thermal Power Plant** [刊, 汉] / WANG Nai-hua, HUANG Xin-yuan, SUN Feng-zhong (College of Energy and Power Engineering under the Shandong University, Jinan, China, Post Code: 250061), GAO Yu-chuan (Thermal Power Plant of Qixing Group Co., Zouping, China, Post Code: 256200) //Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2004, 19(6). — 610 ~ 613, 630.

By using logic variables to express the structural characteristics of a thermodynamic system and a regenerative heater and on the basis of matrix theory an analysis is performed of the material balance and energy balance of the regenerative heater. As a result, set up was a general logic-matrix model of parallel algorithm for the thermodynamic system of the thermal power plant. The model has comprehensively taken into account the thermal efficiency of the regenerative heater and the various factors relating to auxiliary steam and water services, etc. The logic-matrix model features clarity of conception, ease of construction and suitability for universal applications, thus providing a basis for the preparation of computation programs for a general thermodynamic system. Moreover, the model can also serve as a convenient tool for real-time measurement and test, control and optimization. **Key words:** thermodynamic system, logic variable, general logic-matrix model

基于现场数据的中速磨煤机动态建模研究= **A Study of the Dynamic Modeling of a Medium Speed Pulverizer Based on On-site Data** [刊, 汉] / ZHANG Xiao-tao, NI Wei-dou, LI Zheng, ZHENG Song (Department of Thermal Engineering, Tsinghua University, Beijing, China, Post Code: 100084) //Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2004, 19(6). — 614 ~ 616, 633.

On the basis of on-site data and in conjunction with the working principle of a power plant coal-pulverizer system a state-space dynamic mathematical model has been set up of the coal pulverizer outlet temperature and pulverizer inlet-air flow rate through an analysis of the coal pulverizer control system. During the process of various off-design operating conditions with the coal-pulverizer cold air port and hot air port opening degree serving as an input a dynamic model was built for the coal-pulverizer outlet temperature and inlet air flow rate. This dynamic model features relatively high precision and can quite truly reflect the actual operating condition of the coal pulverizer. Due to a strong coupling effect of the system itself the created coal pulverizer model can lay a good foundation for the optimized configuration of the control system and for enhancing the quality of control. **Key words:** coal pulverizer, outlet temperature, inlet air flow rate, dynamic modeling

联合循环电站在线性能计算及分析诊断= **On-line Performance Calculation and Fault Diagnosis of a Combined Cycle Power Plant** [刊, 汉] / XIAO Rui, TANG Sheng-li (College of Power Engineering under the Chongqing Universi-