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# 含盐有机废液焚烧煤灰熔融特性试验研究

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摘 要: 研究 3 种不同灰熔融性的煤(元宝山褐煤、崔家沟烟 煤、徐州烟煤、分别简称为 Y 煤、C 煤和 X 煤) 与不同含盐率 (碱金属钠盐 NaySO4、NaNO3、NayCO3 等在红水中的含量, 通 称含盐率) 化工废液红水混合焚烧的灰熔融特性。研究结果 表明,在不添加石灰石时,随着红水含盐率的增加, X 煤、C 煤的灰熔融温度均呈下降趋势, 其中在相同的含盐率下 X 煤的灰熔融温度下降较多, Y 煤的灰熔融温度则呈先下降后 增加再下降的趋势;添加石灰石(Ca/S=2.0)后,随着红水含 盐率的增加, X 煤的灰熔融温度呈先下降后增加的趋势, 且 在红水含盐率为10%处其4个特征温度均存在一个最小值, 而 C 煤和 Y 煤的灰 熔融温度变 化情况与 不加石灰 石时类 似, 但变 化幅度 相对较小: 在一定的 含盐率(15%)下, X 煤和 C 煤的灰熔融温度均随着石灰石量的增加, 先下降 后增加, 但 X 煤的变化明显, Y 煤的变形温度、软化温度增加, 而半球 温度和流动温度则先下降后增加。研究结果为含盐有机废 液在流化床中焚烧时防止床料结焦提供理论依据。

关键词:熔融温度;熔融特性;结焦;弱还原性气氛

中图分类号: TQ536. 4

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## 引言

煤灰熔融性(灰熔点)是动力用煤和气化用煤的一项重要质量指标,它直接决定着煤炭燃烧是影响炉况正常运行的一个重要因素。长期以来,国内外学者对熔融温度与煤灰化学组成的关系做了大量研究工作,如文献[1]研究了粘土矿物对煤灰熔融性的影响;Alastuey、Jak Evgueni和 Costen PG 等人找出了一些基于煤灰成份预测煤灰熔融特征温度的数学公式<sup>2~4</sup>;Bryant.G.W、Kahraman H 和 Patterson. J. H. 等人提出了一些提高煤灰熔融温度的方法<sup>5~7</sup>;毛军等人研究了碱性矿物质对煤灰熔融特性影响<sup>[8]</sup>;修洪雨等人分析了 CaO 对煤灰主要成份熔融特性的影响<sup>[9]</sup>;许志琴等人进行了助熔剂对高灰熔点煤影响的实验研究<sup>[10]</sup>;别如山等人对含盐有机废液添加剂影响流化床床料烧结情况进行过研究<sup>[11]</sup>,等等。但考虑不同含盐量的废液焚烧对煤灰熔融性影响的

研究工作较少,而对于废液焚烧,煤灰熔融性关系到整个废液焚烧的可行性及经济性等问题,因此,研究含碱金属盐有机废液焚烧的灰熔融性,为焚烧含盐有机废液的循环流化床锅炉防止床料结渣以正常运行具有重要意义。本文主要从煤灰成份与灰熔融性的关系入手,考察废液含盐量对废液焚烧灰渣熔融性的影响及石灰石对含盐有机废液焚烧煤灰熔点的影响规律,确定合适的含盐率以为提高含盐废液焚烧对含盐率的适应性。

#### 1 试验样品和试验方法

#### 1.1 试验样品制备

试验采用的红水是沧州某化工厂生产甲苯二异腈酸酯过程中产生的废水,因颜色发红,俗称红水。试验红水的主要成份为无机盐 7%(碱金属钠盐:Na2SO4、NaNO3、Na2CO3 等)、二硝基甲苯(DNT)5.4%、有机盐(酚钠类)2%,水平衡。试验分组进行:

- (1) 实验拟采用 X 煤、C 煤、Y 煤,各取 10 g,添加相应的石灰石量,与含盐率分别为 0%、5% 、10% 及 20% 的红水按红水煤质量百分比为 1:1 的比例混合制成 1 号、2 号、3 号和 4 号 4 种试样,共 12 个。
- (2) 对 3 种煤分别与含盐率为 15%的红水按质量比为 1:1 的比例混合, 然后分别添加 Ca/S=0、1.0、2.0、3.0 的石灰石, 混合制成  $1 号 \times 2 号 \times 3 号和 4 号 4$  种试样, 共 12 个。
- (3) 对 3 种煤分别与含盐率分别为  $0\% \times 5\% \times 10\%$ 及 20%的红水按红水煤质量百分比为 1:1 的比例混合制成 1 号、2 号、3 号和 4 号 4 种 试样,共 12 个。

按照国标 GB212—1996 中灰分测定方法制取灰样,并分别进行灰熔点测试和灰化学成份分析。

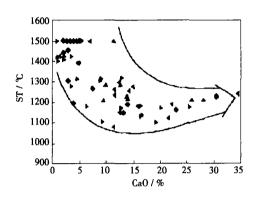
1.2 试验方法

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(°C)

测定煤灰熔融性的方法是将样品按照国标 GB/ T219-1996 的三角锥法,实验装置为一台智能灰熔 点测试仪。由于锅炉炉膛着火区域的局部处干弱还 原性气氛。研究表明在弱还原性气氛中分析煤灰的 熔融特性更具有代表性,故本次试验过程采用封碳 法控制炉内气氛为弱还原性并做平行样测试。以提 高精度。



煤灰氧化钙含量与其熔点的关系 图 1

# 试验结果与分析

#### 2.1 灰熔融温度与灰成份的关系

煤灰熔融温度的高低取决干煤灰中各元素的组 成及含量。煤灰成份硅、铝高、一般灰熔融温度就 高: 钙、铁高,则灰熔融温度低。因为 Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> 熔点较 低,而 CaO 与 SiO<sub>2</sub> 将形成低温共熔体。图 1 为我国 煤灰成份氧化钙含量与其灰熔点的一般关系图,大 体趋势是灰熔融温度越低,氧化钙含量越高 121。

21 - 11 - 12 - 11 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 -								
融性温度	Y 煤	C 煤	X 煤					
DT	1 310	1 360	> 1 500					
ST	1 320	1 380	> 1 500					

熔晶 нт 1 330 1 390 > 1500FT 1 390 1 400 > 1500

表 1 3 种试验煤灰母体熔融温度

由表1和表2可知,3种煤由于其各自成份不 同,灰熔融温度也不同。 X 煤灰成份中硅、铝含量 高,CaO 含量为 3.46%, 与 Y 煤和 C 煤相比相对较 低,其灰熔融温度最高,DT、ST、HT及FT均超过 1 500 <sup>℃</sup> 其次是 C 煤,ST 达 1 380 <sup>℃</sup>, Y 煤灰熔融温 度最低,ST 只有 1 320 °C。

表 2 煤的成份分析

	分析基 $/\%$									
	$\mathrm{SiO}_2$	$\mathrm{Fe_2O_3}$	${\rm Al_2O_3}$	CaO	MgO	${\rm Ti_2O}$	$SO_3$	$K_2O$	Na <sub>2</sub> O	$\mathrm{M}\mathrm{nO}_2$
Y 煤	53. 84	10. 98	19. 46	4. 47	1.76	1. 46	4. 18	2. 48	1. 17	0.01
C煤	55. 21	9. 52	19. 50	3. 74	1.52	1. 26	3.76	2.66	2. 71	0.10
X 煤	54.00	10. 12	18. 59	3. 46	1.60	1. 24	3. 80	2. 57	4. 09	0.10

#### 2.2 石灰石对含盐废液焚烧煤灰熔融性的影响

化工废液中碱金属盐往往会降低焚烧的灰熔点 影响焚烧进行,其中以煤为辅助燃料的情况下会产 生502污染气体,为减少污染排放,试验中添加石灰 石进行脱硫并抑止低温共熔体的形成。

试验中考虑煤含硫量为 2%, 以脱硫率为 80% 计算,添加不同 Ca/S 摩尔比的石灰石。CFB 加入石 灰石后,石灰石分解为石灰,石灰快速地与煤灰母体 混合,在这种工况下研究石灰石对灰熔融性温度的 影响,石灰石对含盐有机废液焚烧煤灰熔融性温度 的影响如图2所示,表3为石灰石的组分。

表 3 石灰石的组分分析

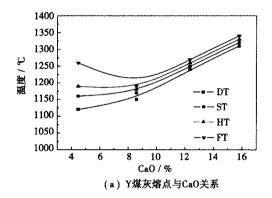
	CaO	CaCO <sub>3</sub>
含量%	54. 29	96. 43

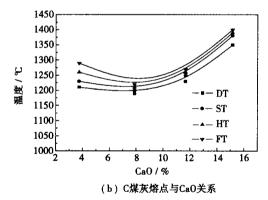
图 2 为添加石灰石后, 低熔点的 Y 煤灰熔融温 度显著增加; 高熔点的 X 煤灰熔融温度反而显著下 降,至Ca/S为2时,灰熔融温度最低,继续添加石灰 石, 灰熔融温度又升高; 中等熔点的 C 煤灰熔融温 度则略有降低,至 Ca/S 为 1 时灰熔融温度降到最 低,其后随着石灰石量的增加,灰熔融温度开始升 高。

低熔点的 Y 煤本身含有较高的铁、钙, 所有的 钙几乎与硅、铝形成饱和的低温共熔体,加入石灰石 后,石灰石高温分解产生的氧化钙起骨架作用。由 于氧化钙的熔点很高(2.590°℃),因而将提高整个灰 渣的熔融温度。高熔点的 X 煤添加石灰石后,氧化 钙与硅、铝等形成 SiO2-Al2O3-CaO 体系的低温共 熔体, 如 钙 长 石 (Ca [Al<sub>2</sub>Si<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>])、黄 长 石 (Ca<sub>2</sub>

[AbSiO7] ),高温下这些长石不稳定,彼此之间发生

相互转化导致灰熔融温度降低[9],图 2 反映出在 Ca/S=2的石灰石量,即折算 CaO 量达 11.4%下,共熔体达饱和,灰熔融温度最低。当 CaO 超过 11.4%后,氧化钙 CaO 将体现其自身的高熔点特性,具有提高样品熔融温度的作用,所以导致样品的熔融温度随 CaO 的增加而呈上升的增加趋势。中等熔点的 C 煤与高熔点的 X 煤类似,只是 C 煤灰由于本身含相对多的氧化钙,共熔体达饱和时最低熔融性温度所添加的石灰石的量 (Ca/S=1) 要比高熔点的 X 煤煤灰添加的量 (Ca/S=2) 少。显然,若石灰石的品位高,降低到相同的熔点,需要加入石灰或石灰石的份额将更少。





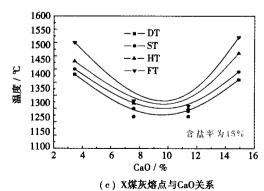
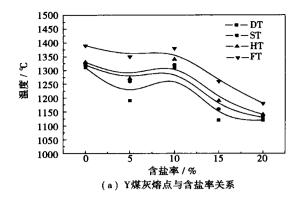


图 2 石灰石对含盐废液焚烧煤灰熔融性的影响



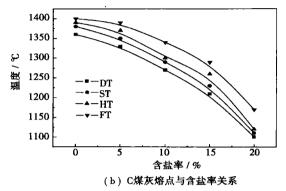


图 3 没有添加石灰石时含盐率对 煤灰熔融性的影响

加石灰石后,低熔点灰渣熔融温度升高;高、中熔点灰渣熔融温度降低,降至一最低点,其后又升高。石灰石添加量在 Ca/S=3 以内灰渣最低熔融性温度为  $1\,170\,$   $^{\circ}$ C。

#### 2.3 废液含盐率对煤灰熔融性的影响

2.3.1 没有添加石灰石时含盐率对煤灰熔融性的 影响

表 4 为没有添加石灰石时煤灰熔点随添加的含盐率变化,图 3 为没有添加石灰石时含盐率对煤灰熔融性的影响。由表 4 和图 3 可知,在没有添加石灰石时,随着红水含盐率的增加,高熔点的 X 煤和中等熔点的 C 煤的灰熔融温度迅速下降,其中 X 煤下降较多,由碱酸度.

$$B/A = \frac{\text{Fe2O}_3 + \text{CaO} + \text{MgO} + \text{Na2O} + \text{K2O}}{\text{SiO}_2 + \text{AbO} + \text{TiO}_2}$$

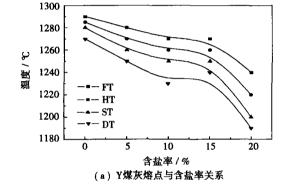
可知,当废液含盐率增加到 20%时,X 煤、C 煤 的 B/A 分别从原来中等结渣倾向的 0.296 和 0.265 增加为 0.522 和 0.487 的严重结渣倾向。 其原因是煤灰中  $CaO \cdot SiO_2 \cdot Al_2O_3$  混合加热会生成网链结构的 硅酸盐,而废液红水中碱金属盐主要为  $NaNO_3 \cdot Na-$ 

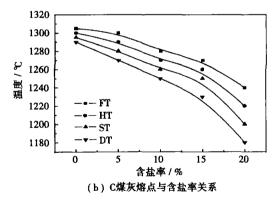
, CO3, 及 NaSO4, 随着废液含盐率的增加, 煤灰中 Na2O

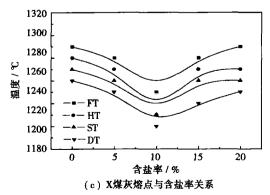
量增加, 而  $Na_2O$  为网链结构限制体,  $Na^+$ 和  $O^{2-}$  可 以破坏硅酸盐网链结构,从而减小渣的粘度,降低熔 化温度[13],导致样品的熔点降低。与高、中熔点的 X 煤和 C 煤相比, Y 煤本身含 NaO 较少, 随着红水 含盐率的增加,其灰熔融温度降到低谷,此后随含盐 量继续增大, 灰熔融温度上升, 在红水含盐质量分数 为10%时达到高峰,含盐量进一步增大,灰熔融温 度开始下降。

含盐率/%		DT			ST		НТ			FT		
	Υ煤	C煤	X 煤	Y 煤	C煤	X 煤	Y 煤	C煤	X 煤	Υ煤	C 煤	X 煤
0	1 310	1 360	> 1 500	1 320	1 380	_	1 330	1 390	_	1 390	1 400	_
5	1 190	1 330	> 1 500	1 260	1 350	_	1 270	1 370	_	1 350	1 390	_
10	1 310	1 270	1 470	1 320	1 290	> 1 500	1 340	1 300	_	1 380	1 340	_
15	1 120	1 210	1 380	1 160	1 230	1 400	1 190	1 260	1 430	1 260	1 290	> 1 500
20	1 120	1 110	1 250	1 130	1 110	1 270	1 140	1 120	1 280	1 180	1 170	1 300

表 4 没有添加石灰石时煤灰熔点随添加的含盐率变化







添加石灰石时含盐率对煤灰熔融性的影响

#### 2.3.2 添加石灰石时含盐率对煤灰熔融性的影响

图 4 为添加石灰石时含盐率对煤灰熔融性的影 响。由图可知,添加一定量石灰石(Ca/S=2)后,随 着废液红水含盐率的增加, 高熔点的 X 煤灰熔融温 度呈先下降后上升的趋势,其后废液含盐率继续增 加,灰熔融温度开始上升。对于 X 煤, 其本身含 NagO 较高达 4.09%, 红水中钠盐的增加导致网链结 构限制体 Na2O 量增加,  $Na^+$  和  $O^{2-}$  破坏硅酸盐网络 结构的作用加强, 灰熔融温度下降, 在红水含盐率 w (Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>、Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>、NaNO<sub>3</sub>)约为10%时试验灰熔融温 度最低。当 w (Na2CO3、Na2SO4、NaNO3)> 10%, 随着 红水含盐量的增加,灰熔融温度增加。该结果与文 献[13] 中得出的结论基本一致。中等熔点的 C 煤的 灰熔融温度随红水含盐率增加呈下降趋势, 与没有 添加石灰石的情况类似,但下降较平缓。对于低熔 点的 Y 煤, 比较图 3(a)和图 4(a)发现, 灰熔融温度 变化规律,除在灰熔融温度的最高点处存在 5% 左 右红水含盐质量分数的位差外,其余情况与没有添 加石灰石时基本相同。这个位差是由于煤灰中添加 了石灰石的缘故, 石灰石的加入延缓了灰熔融温度 的下降。

#### 3 结 论

- (1) 石灰石对灰渣熔融性温度影响较大。高、 中熔点的煤灰加入石灰石后,灰渣熔融温度下降并 至一最低温度点, 后又升高, 高熔点灰下降得尤为显 著。低熔点的煤灰加入石灰石后,灰渣熔融性温度 大幅提高。
  - (2) 没有添加石灰石时, 随着红水含盐率的增

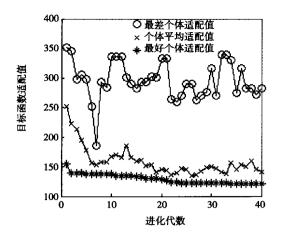


图 4 遗传算法的寻优性能 曲线

# 5 结 论

比较表 1 示出的 BBD4060 原设计方案与优化方案,优化方案得到的磨煤机结构参数滚筒长度 L 和滚筒直径D 均明显小于原方案;工作参数中热风在磨机入口处的流量  $Q_H$  略有增加,但  $T_{12}$ 有较明显改

善;优化方案目标函数  $e_m$  比原方案小 15% 以上。总之,与原设计方案相比,优化设计方案的工作参数有升有降,但优化设计方案改善了磨煤机的结构参数,目标函数的改善较明显,表明本文采用神经网络和遗传算法对磨煤机结构和工作参数的优化设计方法效果较好。

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(渠 源 编辑)

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加, 高熔点的 X 煤和中等熔点的 C 煤的灰熔融温度 迅速下降, Y 煤的灰熔融温度则呈先下降后上升的 趋势, 至红水含盐率为 10%时, 各特征温度几乎又 升高至原煤样煤灰的一样温度, 其后随着红水含盐 率的继续增加, 煤灰熔融性温度则开始下降。

- (3)添加一定量石灰石后,随着废液红水含盐率的增加,高熔点的 X 煤灰熔融温度呈先下降后上升的趋势,在废液含盐率为 10%处灰熔融温度降到低谷,其后废液含盐率继续增加,灰熔融温度开始上升。C 煤和 Y 煤的灰熔融温度的变化情况与没添加石灰石时类似。
- (4) 从分析的结果可知: 含盐的化工废液焚烧的灰熔融温度较低, 其中低熔点的 Y 煤为辅助燃料焚烧时床料更易结渣。因此在设计和运行过程中应予以高度重视, 并采取有效的措施来加以预防或减轻结渣。

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which flaky particles predominate. The description of particles by using fractal dimensions will show different fractal dimensions for large particles and small ones. The boundary dividing point of big and small particles is about 3.17 mm for raw coal and about 3.06 mm for cold cinder. **Key wrods**: fluidized bed, bed materials, coal particle, particle morphological appearance, flaky shape

循环流化床锅炉飞灰残碳的生成及其处理=Formation of Fly-ash Carbon Residue in a Circulating Fluidized Bed Boiler and Its Disposal[刊,汉]/II Shao-hua, WANG Qi-min, XIAO Xian-bin, et al (Thermal Energy Department, Tsinghua University, Beijing, China, Post Code; 100084)// Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power.—2007, 22(1).—52~56

Circulating fluidized bed combustion techniques have been widely used in China due to its numerous merits. However, a universal problem in operation is that the carbon content of fly-ash is much higher than generally expected. The major factors influencing the carbon content of fly ash are: coal index, coal structure and coke reaction activity, fed-coal particle diameter and structure of the circulating fluidized bed as well as other operational parameters etc. At present, the methods for reducing fly-ash carbon content mainly include: fly ash recirculation, secondary air strength enhancement and pressure-drop adjustment for a circulating fluidized bed etc. The experiments performed by the authors indicate that under the condition of a low air speed, the carbon residue in fly ash can be fully burnt up. In addition, high voltage electrostatic separation and fly-ash water activated agglomeration can also provide a new approach for utilizing carbon residue in fly ash. **Key wrods**: circulating fluidized bed boiler, carbon content of fly ash, low speed circulating fluidized bed, electrostatic separation, fly-ash water activated agglomeration

撞击气化火焰边缘的分形特性=Fractal Characteristics of an Impinging Gasification-flame Edge[刊,汉]/LIANG Qin-feng, NIU Miao-ren, YU Guang-suo, et al (Clean Coal Technology Research Institute under the East China University of Science and Technology, Shanghai, China, Post Code: 200237)// Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2007, 22(1).—57~60

A gasification furnace is a key equipment item in an IGCC (integrated gasification combined cycle) power generation system. During tests, the authors have by using a flame camera system taken the pictures of impinging gasification-flames in a multi-nozzle and opposed gasification furnace. The fractal dimension of the impinging gasification-flame edge was calculated by using a pixel-covering method, providing an effective method for judging the combustion condition of the impinging gasification-flame. The test results show that the curves of the above-mentioned flame edge assume fractal characteristics. The fractal dimensions of the flame edge curve will gradually decrease during the ignition stage but increase during the process of transition from a two-nozzle impinging to a four-nozzle one. With an increase in the operational load, the fractal dimension will also increase. However, the difference between the fractal dimension of a two-nozzle and four-nozzle impinging flames will gradually diminish. **Key wrods:** IGCC, impingement, gasification, flame, fractal characteristics

含盐有机废液焚烧煤灰熔融特性试验研究—Experimental Study of Coal-ash Fusion Characteristics Obtained from the Incineration of Salty Organic Waste Liquid [刊,汉] / CHEN Hui-chao, ZHAO Chang-sui, CHEN Xiao-ping, et al (Education Ministry Key Laboratory on Clean Coal Power Generation and Combustion Technology under the Southeast University, Nanjing, China, Post Code: 210096)// Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power.—2007, 22(1).—61~64,72

Studied are the ash fusion characteristics obtained from the mixed incineration of 1. three types of coal (Yuanbaoshan-origin lignite, Cuijiagou-origin bituminous coal and Xuzhou bituminous coal, hereinafter referred to as Coal Y, Coal C and Coal X for short respectively), which have different ash fusion characteristics, and 2. chemical waste-liquid red water with different salt contents (the content of alkali metal sodium salt Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, NaNO<sub>3</sub> and Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> etc. in red water, hereinafter generally referred to as the salt content). The study results show that if no limestone is added, the ash fusion tem-

perature of Coal X and C tends to go down as a result of an increase in salt content of the red water, during which under an identical salt content, the ash fusion temperature of Coal X drops by a relatively big margin and that of Coal Y tends to go down at the beginning and then go up followed by a go-down. After limestone (Ca/S=2.0) has been added, with an increase in the salt content of the red water, the ash fusion temperature of Coal X displays a tendency to first fall and then rise and there exists a minimum value among its four characteristic temperatures when the salt content of the red water is 10%. By contrast, the ash fusion temperatures of Coal C and Y undergo a change similar to the case when no limestone is added. However, the above change is relatively small. At a certain salt content (15%) and with an increase in added amount of limestone, the ash fusion temperature of Coal X and C will all first go down and then up, but for Coal X there is a significant change. The deformation and softening temperature of Coal Y rises while its hemispheric and flow temperature goes down first and then up. The research results provide a theoretical basis for the prevention of coking of bed materials when organic salty waste liquid is fired in a fluidized bed. **Key wrods:** fusion temperature, fusion characteristics, coking, weak reduction atmosphere

W 型火焰炉旋风分离器分离特性的实验研究—Experimental Investigation of the Separating Characteristics of a Cyclone Separator for a W Shaped Flame-based Boiler[刊,汉] / ZHANG Jie, LI Zheng-qi, JING Jian-ping, 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. — 2007, 22(1). —65~68

The cyclone separator for a W shaped flame-based boiler is a kind of pulverized coal concentrator operating on a cyclone separation theory. An experimental study of gas-solid distribution characteristics of the cyclone separator was conducted on a gas-solid two-phase flow test rig. The test results show that when the opening of the exhaust gas valve reaches 100%, the exhaust gas flow will only account for 35% of the total air flow. The concentration of primary air particles will rise from 0.58~kg/kg at the inlet to 0.80~kg/kg at the outlet, but the concentration effectiveness of pulverized coal was relatively poor. In view of this, the diameter of the exhaust gas tube was increased from 80~mm to 100~mm. It has been determined from a test that when the exhaust gas valve is fully opened (100%), the exhaust gas will account for 65% of the total air flow with the concentration of the primary air particles rising to 1.58~kg/kg, thus achieving a relatively good concentration effectiveness. **Key wrods**: W shaped flame-based boiler, cyclone separator, gas-solid two phase flow, exhaust gas valve, pulverized-coal concentration

基于神经网络和遗传算法的磨煤机结构和工作参数的优化—Optimization of Structural and Operating Parameters of a Ball Mill Based on a Neural Network and Genetic Algorithm[刊,汉] / CHANG Lu, YANG Tao, YAO Shu-jian (College of Mechanical Science and Engineering under the Jilin University, Changchun, China, Post Code; 130025), LI Chun-ran (Shenyang Heavy Machinery Group Co. Ltd., Shenyang, China, Post Code; 110025)// Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2007, 22(1). —69~72

The grinding power and capacity of a dual-in and dual-out ball mill are its very important performance parameters, which have a most sophisticated relationship with such parameters as ball mill structural ones, operating ones and the characteristics of the raw coal being ground. By using an artificial neural network, a mathematical model of the grinding power and capacity of the ball mill was established and with the help of a genetic algorithm the structural and operating parameters for the dual-in and dual-out ball mill were also optimized. The results of a calculation example show that with the effective length L of a roller being shortened from 6 m to 5 m and the effective diameter D from 4 m to 3.8 m, the inlet hot air temperature Ti2 of the ball mill will be lowered from 295 °C to 269.67 °C. But the volumetric flow rate *Q*H of hot air at the inlet will be increased from 46.5 m<sup>3</sup>/s to 48.16 m<sup>3</sup>/s, and the grinding specific power consumption em of the target function will be reduced from 142.55 kWh/t to 121.13 kWh/t. The optimized design version may cause some operating parameters to rise or fall, depending on specific situations. However, it ameliorates the structural parameters of the ball mill with the target function being markedly improved. **Key wrods:** genetic algorithm, neural network, ball mill, structural parameter optimization, operating parameter optimization