文章编号: 1001-2060(2007)05-0525-04

自激励脉动燃烧式锅炉设计方法

李 华,张雪梅,邓 凯,钟英杰

(浙江工业大学 脉动技术工程研究中心 能源与动力工程研究所, 浙江 杭州 310014)

摘 要: 将自激励脉动燃烧技术应用于锅炉, 既能够提高锅炉热工性能, 又能够降低其烟气污染物的排放量。针对这一问题, 进行了有关脉动锅炉设计的理论研究和实验证明, 在分析脉动燃烧技术应用于锅炉领域所受制约的基础上, 分别给出了脉动锅炉设计准则: 燃烧器应位于流动通道距风机入口 1/4位置, 各烟管横截面 积之和为炉膛截面 积的 20%~30%, 尾管直径由脉动频率确定, 气流通道的各有效流通面积应相等。按照上述准则设计制造了脉动锅炉并进行热工性能试验, 出力比同体积的普通 0.5 1/h 锅炉提高近40%, 体现出较好的热工性能。

关 键 词: 锅炉; 自激励燃烧器; 脉动燃烧; 脉动传热; 脉动 频率

中图分类号: TK229 文献标识码: B

引言

脉动燃烧是燃烧过程中燃料与氧气(空气)的流动参数发生周期性脉动变化的燃烧^[1]。该技术是一种高效节能、清洁环保的新型燃烧技术,不仅能够在较低的过量空气系数和有限的燃烧空间内达到很高的燃烧效率,而且具有极高的燃烧强度、热效率和传热系数,在工业生产中具有广泛的应用领域。

近年来,将脉动燃烧技术应用于锅炉领域的探索与研究层出不穷。文献 [2] 应用自激励脉动燃烧技术开发出适合室外安装的低 NO_x (氮氧化物)排放家用锅炉,热效率达 $95\%\sim97\%$,是脉动燃烧技术运用于家用锅炉的一个成功案例;文献 3 则应用脉动燃烧后产生的燃气脉冲来清除电站锅炉内的积灰,取得了良好的效果;文献 [4] 开发了输出热功率为 100~kW 的脉动燃烧燃气锅炉,该脉动锅炉不仅热效率高、污染少,而且结构简单、工作可靠,是脉动燃烧技术应用于锅炉设计的又一典型。

从产生可控脉动燃烧装置结构的角度而言,脉动燃烧可分为有阀脉动燃烧和无阀脉动燃烧两大类。其中,无阀脉动燃烧因其装置中无需任何高频动作的运动部件,不仅可使该燃烧装置具有较长的

使用寿命,而且结构简单、加工方便,在开发新型节能环保锅炉的过程中,具有明显优势。但目前这一技术并未在锅炉领域得到较大的应用,尤其脉动锅炉的一些固有特性,制约着无阀自激励脉动燃烧式锅炉的发展。本文正是针对此问题进行了系统的研究与讨论,提出了一套完整的专门进行无阀脉动锅炉设计的新方法,为今后自激励脉动锅炉的进步与完善提供重要参考。

1 技术制约点

无阀脉动燃烧的典型代表是 Rijke(里克)管,它由一段垂直放置的直圆管构成,如图 1 所示。当在管内距下端 L/4 处组织燃烧加热气体时,在上升气流的作用下,能自发实现热声转换,激发管内气柱形成 1/2 波长的驻波振荡。简正波反作用于火焰,形成持续稳定的脉动燃烧。当然这种脉动燃烧的实现需要维持一定的外界条件,这些条件也正是限制无阀脉动燃烧应用于锅炉技术的最大制约。

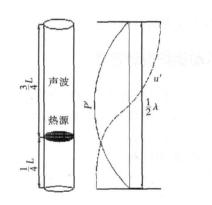


图 1 里克型脉动燃烧器示意图

1.1 长径比的制约

里克管是靠自激振荡产生并维持气体脉动的, 这种自激励是热声转换过程中,克服摩擦等所造成 的声能内部损失和辐射所造成的声能外部损失,放

收稿日期: 2006-10-09; 修订日期: 2006-12-04

大微弱扰动来实现的。对于传统里克管而言,管口向外辐射的声能是其主要损失项。由声学理论可知,只有管长 L 和管径 D 之比 (即长径比 L/D)数值很大的管子才能成为声保持系统;根据原苏联学者拉乌申巴赫的研究^[3],为了在里克管内激发声振。长径比最好应为 $30 \sim 50$;通常认为^[6] $: L/D \ge 10$ 。如此大的长径比,极大地限制了里克脉动燃烧器管腔横截面积的放大。例如:炉膛直径 D=0. 6 m,高度就必须 $L \ge 6$ m,而通常情况下这样一台脉动锅炉只有0.2 t/h 的蒸发量。

1.2 频率特性的制约

对于传统里克管而言,可以将其近似视为一个 1/2 波长管,这样在声速、波长和频率之间就有一定 的关系。这一关系对里克管的设计与制造就会有很 大影响,而当采取一些措施解决里克管长径比过大的问题后,这一关系就会变得更加复杂。如在设计过程中不考虑这一因素,则会出现里克管脉动燃烧、脉动传热不能实现或效果较差的情况。因此,这种制约通常被称为里克管的频率特性问题,该问题也是制约里克管工程化的一个主要因素。

1.3 噪声问题的制约

理论上讲, 里克管的管口两端声压应为零, 但在实际操作过程中则会出现声泄漏的问题, 这样就产生了里克管脉动燃烧的噪声问题。这一噪声对于人的听觉系统影响很大, 甚至被视为重大的噪声源。这样, 对于脉动燃烧装置应用于锅炉领域的过程, 噪声问题则成为制约其推广的重要桎梏之一。

2 脉动锅炉设计方法

针对上述脉动燃烧的制约条件和脉动燃烧器的 固有特性,总结完成脉动燃烧式锅炉正常作业的实 现方法和技术方案。

2.1 燃烧器的位置

热源位置是使里克管产生振动的关键因素,实验发现,当热源位置为距离管下端 1/4 管长时,里克管振动具有最大的振幅。由热声学理论可知^[7],在两端开启的管中,基波声压在管的两端是节点,中央是腹点,如图 1 右侧实线所示,质点速度正好相反(虚线所示),管内的上半部及下半部流速方向均指向管中央,速度与压力之间相位差为90°。而质点速度的变化和声压的变化在热源驱动声振动的过程中都是必要的,同时在管下半部,其质点速度与平均流速方向相同而相互叠加,在很大程度上增加了空气和燃烧器交换热量的速度。由此可知,管下半部声

压变化与速度变化乘积最大者为里克管振动的最大振幅处。这两条曲线为正弦或余弦曲线,二者交点处即为极值点,此处恰为距离管下端 1/4 管长点,即热源在该处最容易产生自激。

对于无阀脉动燃烧式锅炉而言,其燃烧器喷嘴和稳焰器所在处相当于热源位置。由此可知,维持脉动燃烧型锅炉正常运行的第一条件是燃烧器喷嘴和稳焰器位于锅炉风机进风口到尾管烟囱出口流程下游的 1/4 附近,这是实现脉动锅炉设计的前提。

2.2 变截面减小长径比

对于直管形里克管而言,管口向外辐射的声能 是其主要损失项,若热声转换提供的声能小于管口 损失的声能,自激脉动就不能实现。燃烧器的尺寸 (如管长、管径等)和各尺寸之间的相互关系对声能 的产生、损失以及最终能否实现定型脉动都有影响。 因此要建造大尺寸里克型脉动燃烧器,并不是把小 尺寸燃烧器按比例简单放大,长径比要求制约了直 管型里克脉动燃烧器直径的增大。

大长径比的主要目的是为了减少声能在管口的损失,当两端管口直径小于燃烧室直径形成台阶形截面后,声波在管内的运动如图 2 所示。右侧的细管对左侧的粗管而言是一个声负载。因而会引起部分声波的反射和透射。文献[6]中作者通过数学模型的计算得出,当粗管横截面积与细管横截面积之比大于 1 时,即该管为收缩管时,部分声能流反射回前段管内。由此可见,采用收缩管能有效地减少声能泄漏。

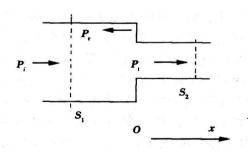
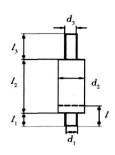


图 2 收缩截面的声波反射、透射分析

文献[8] 中经过分析和试验,采用变截面的办法,成功地实现了以烟煤为燃料完成燃烧室直径为600和1000mm,长径比分别为4.42和4.5的自然抽风里克型自激脉动燃烧。该燃烧器工作稳定可靠,煤块燃烧完全,火焰猛烈,当煤层通风情况较好时,出口处几乎无黑烟出现。由此可见变截面方法解决自激励脉动燃烧长径比问题的效果。

lishing House. All rights reserved. http://www.cnki.net



变截面示意图

对于脉动锅炉的设计而言,炉膛与烟箱、尾管间 的连接可通过变截面的方法来实现,但必须满足如 下要求:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} S_{\text{第i}} \land \text{管路} = 20\% \sim 30\% S_{\text{炉膛}}$$
 (1)

即各个烟管流通面积总和为锅炉炉膛横截面积 的20%~30%,从而才可保证锅炉炉膛改为不同尺 寸的多截面结构和尾管多体化与任意回弯, 进而打 破长径比的限制(尾管任意回弯的具体要求将在下 文介绍),这不仅减少了脉动锅炉所占空间,而且使 脉动锅炉的设计更为接近普通锅炉,增强其通用性。

2.3 脉动频率与管径关系

脉动燃烧器的尾管在工程应用中作为对流换热 而使用,就锅炉而言,脉动尾管即为其烟管。脉动尾 管中所排出的高温高频脉动尾气具有非常强的传热 效果,由文献[9]可知,脉动燃烧器尾管内所产生脉动 尾气流的传热系数是相应雷诺数非脉动流传热系数 的2.3~3.5倍,将其作为锅炉尾管收效甚高。

为保证尾管的传热效果,要求其布置灵活,而传 统的里克型脉动燃烧器为直圆管,若将其应用干锅 炉设计中则需其在不影响正常的脉动燃烧条件下, 尾管应能够任意弯曲。这一过程的制约点源于前文 所述的"频率特性的制约",解决这一问题就需要尾 管的直径满足一定的要求。

假设某导管有刚性壁,设直径为d,频率为f, 声波沿 x 轴传播, 声速为 α , 如图 4 所示。声学上 把除零以外的最低简正频率称为该声波导管的截止 频率 fc, 根据截止频率的概念, 管道中只能传播唯一 的(0,0)次波(平面波),其条件如下:

$$f \leqslant f_c$$
 (2)

由波动方程可导出圆形声波导管中的截止频率 为:

$$f_{c} = 1.84 \frac{c_{0}}{2\pi d} \tag{3}$$

由此可知,对干脉动锅炉的设计而言,脉动频率

$$d < \frac{1.84 \circ c_0}{\pi \circ f} \tag{4}$$

上式给出了维持脉动燃烧正常运行条件下,实现 脉动锅炉烟管任意布置时,对应的尾管截止频率与尾 管内径之间的关系,是脉动锅炉设计中必须遵循的一 条重要法则,也通过了相关的试验验证 10.12]。

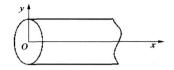


图 4 圆形声波导管

2.4 烟箱和烟管的连接条件

通常情况下,锅炉烟管除了需要有弯曲布置外, 还要求在各段烟管之间设置前后烟箱。对于无阀脉 动燃烧锅炉而言,这一过程的实现需要烟箱与尾管 之间位置满足一定的关系,否则脉动燃烧过程中会 发生声波截止,导致燃烧中断,使脉动锅炉不能正常 作业。这一关系的具体要求为:

$$\sum S_{\text{EE}-\text{ini}} = S_{\text{Mii}-\text{ini}} \tag{5}$$

即各个尾管烟气流通面积之和等于前(后)烟箱 最大有效烟气流通面积,如图5所示,两侧6根尾管 通过前后烟箱与炉膛相连。图中箭头所示位置即为 上述内容中的前、后烟箱中气流通过时的有效流通 面积,该横截面的法线方向与从该通道内所流过的 烟气速度方向相同或相反。 当然,前(后)烟箱形状 没有固定要求,各个流通横截面积可以不相等,此时 选取各个横截面中的最大者为参考,即前(后)烟箱 的最大有效烟气流通面积。

这一法则同样适用于脉动锅炉回燃室与烟管的 连接设计。

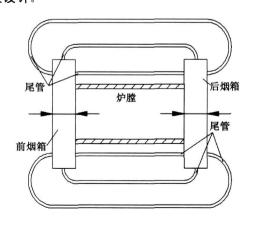


图 5 尾管与烟箱连接示意图

对于脉动锅炉工业化、民用化中所遇噪声问题, 常见的降噪方法如下:

尾管出口消声器与锅炉烟囱整合,采用适合降噪的尾管形状实现消声;同时根据管口效应原理采取相应措施,如设置专门的管口效应消声器、改变管口形状等方法。燃烧器入口处则通过消声器与燃烧器一体化的方法,并根据管口效应原理设计相关降噪措施。总体内容概括为将消声降噪装置分别与燃烧器和鼓风机以及尾管烟囱一体化,并采取针对管口效应的消声措施。相关试验研究已证明,上述这些措施与手段能够取得一定的降噪效果[10~12]。

3 设计准则的实验证明

根据文中所提供的设计准则,制造了体积和外形与常规 0.5 t/h 立式燃油锅炉相当的自激励脉动燃油锅炉,各设计参数 如表 1 所示。并依据GB10180—2003《工业锅炉热工性能试验规程》采用正平衡方式进行了相关热工参数的比较试验,试验结果如表 2 所示。所设计脉动锅炉炉胆内燃烧强度达到 4.4 MW/m³,为常规锅炉的 3 倍,传热效率提高30%,出力提高近 40%, 噪声控制在 70 dB 以下,体现出非常优越的热工性能。

表 1 脉动锅炉设计参数

	数据
外形尺寸(外径×高)/m²	1. 1× 2. 13
受热面积/m²	10. 685
额定蒸发量/t°h ⁻¹	0.7
额定蒸汽压力/MPa	0.4
额定蒸汽饱和温度/ ℃	152
燃料种类	零号柴油
札油量/kg°h ^{−1}	49
热效率/ %	85
燃烧器最大喷油量/kg°h ⁻¹	50
燃烧器最小喷油量/ kg° h ⁻¹	25

表 2 脉动锅炉热工性能

	试验数据
锅炉出力 D/ t °h-1	0.65~0.7
热效率 η/ %	86
燃料耗量 B/ kg° h ⁻¹	42 ~ 43. 2
 排烟温度 t/ [℃]	265

4 结 论

相关法则和方法, 概括如下:

- (1) 脉动锅炉燃烧器位于风机入口到烟囱出口整个流动通道管路全长下游的 1/4 左右。
- (2)可以通过变截面结构打破传统里克型脉动燃烧器长径比过大的限制,但就脉动锅炉的尾管和炉膛之间需要满足如下关系:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} S_{\#i} \wedge \text{max} = 20\% \sim 30\% S_{\text{ph}}$$

(3)为实现尾管的任意弯曲,脉动尾管的截止 频率和管路的内径之间需要满足如下关系.

$$d < \frac{1.84 \,^{\circ} c_0}{\pi \,^{\circ} f_c}$$

(4) 保持锅炉前、后烟箱与尾管连接的结构,脉动锅炉尾管与前后烟箱之间关系应满足:

 $\sum S$ 尾管-流通= S烟箱-流通

以上 4 条设计准则是实现脉动燃烧锅炉正常运行的必要条件,分别与锅炉设计的各环节相对应,其可行性已经通过反复的试验研究所证明^{[268]0~12},具有较高参考价值。至于脉动锅炉设计的其它方面,可参考普通锅炉的设计,此处不做进一步论述。

参考文献:

- [1] 钟英杰, 陈福连, 吴心平. 热声转换与脉动燃烧技术研究现状及 其应用[1]. 浙江工业大学学报, 1998, 26(1); 34—39.
- [4] 钟英杰,卫金海,都晋燕,等.弱振荡强化燃烧低排放家用锅炉研究[1].工业锅炉,2005,90(2):4-6.
- [3] 樊未军,孙文超,无承康. 电站锅炉燃气脉冲除灰过程研究[J]. 热能动力工程,2001,16(3):255-258.
- [4] 李善斌, 王怀彬. 脉冲燃烧燃气锅炉的设计与测试[J]. 煤气与热力, 2005, 25(12): 24-26
- [5] 拉乌申巴赫.振荡燃烧[M].张斌全,译.北京,科学出版社,1965.
- [6] 钟英杰,邓龙强,涂建华,等.里克型脉动燃烧技术工程化应用实验研究[J].热能动力工程,1998,13(11):427-428.
- [7] 马大猷. 现代声学理论基础[M]. 北京: 科学出版社, 2004.
- [8] CHEN F L SHI Z L ZHONG Y J, et al. Rijke-ZT pulse combustion technology for coal //Proceedings of the Int Conf on Energy and Enviromant[C]. Shanghai, 1995 697—702
- [9] 李宝国. 脉动燃烧器及其尾管传热分析[J]. 上海理工大学学报 2001, 23(3); 263-266.
- [10] 钟英杰,张雪梅,徐 璋,等. Rijke-ZT型脉动锅炉燃烧系统分析//中国工程热物理学会第十一届学术会议论文集[C]. 北京, 2005.1134—1140.
- [11] 钟英杰. 李 华, 陈福连. 等. 热声型自激励燃油脉动锅炉的研究[J]. 热力发电, 2006 35(10): 17—19.
- [12] ZHONG YINGJIE CHEN FUIIAN. Engineering practice of the thermal-acoustic self-excitd pulse combustion Boilers // The Seventh Asia-Pacific International Symposium on Combustion and Energy Utilization 2004[C]. Hong Kong SAR. 2004. 15—17.

两种能衡式蒸汽干度仪的研究=A Study of Two Types of Energy-balanced Steam Dryness-fraction Measuring Instrument[刊,汉]/II Shi-wu, KANG Qin (College of Power and Energy Source, Northwestern Polytechnical University, Xi'an, China, Post Code: 710072)// Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2007, 22(5). —517 ~520

The steam dryness fraction is a quality parameter of steam, which needs to be real-time measured and controlled in many industrial production processes. Analyzed are the current measuring methods and instruments of steam dryness-fraction. On the basis of energy conservation theory and measurement theory of hybrid and condensing type steam dryness-fraction, two types of energy-balanced steam dryness-fraction measuring meter have been developed. Furthermore, their measurement accuracy is quantitatively analyzed and from the viewpoint of practical stability the authors have concluded that the condensing type steam dryness-fraction meter is superior to the hybrid type. To verify measurement accuracy, a steam dryness-fraction test rig has been set up. The tests not only show that the energy-balanced condensing type meter has attained an accuracy higher than 98% but also indicate that it is stable, accurate and practical. **Key words:** steam dryness-fraction, dryness-fraction measuring meter, measurement accuracy

加热器端差对机组热经济性影响的定量分析方法—A Method for the Quantitative Analysis of the Impact of Terminal Temperature Differences of Heaters on Thermal Effectiveness of Power Generating Units[刊,汉]/LIU Qiang, WANG Yi-lin (Power Department, Nanjing Institute of Technology, Nanjing, China, Post Code: 211167), GUO Min-chen (Power Department, North China Electric Power University, Beijing, China, Post Code: 102206), TIAN Yong-wei (National Engineering Research Center of Thermal Power Plant Vibrations, Southeast University, Nanjing, China, Post Code: 210096)//Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2007, 22(5). —521~524

A mathematical model has been established to analyze the impact of terminal temperature differences of heaters under a given flow rate on the thermal effectiveness of power generating units. By using the model, different types of heaters are discussed and it is no longer necessary to independently calculate the influence of the change in terminal temperature differences on the heat absorption quantity of boilers. By taking into account in a comprehensive way the structural features of a thermal system and also an auxiliary steam-water system, an integral and quantitative analysis was performed of the impact of the terminal temperature differences of heaters on thermal effectiveness of power generating units. The foregoing can well provide a theoretical basis for achieving energy saving, reducing coal consumption of thermal power plants as well as performing a quantitative analysis of the thermal systems. The analysis of a calculation example for a 600 MW power generating unit shows that the greater the terminal differences, the lower the thermal effectiveness of the power plant and the smaller the terminal differences, the higher the thermal effectiveness of the plant. **Key words:** thermal system, terminal temperature difference, thermal effectiveness, matrix method

自激励脉动燃烧式锅炉设计方法=A Method for the Design of Self-excited Pulsation-combustion Boilers[刊, 汉]/LI Hua, DENG Kai, ZHONG Ying-jie, et al (College of Electromechanical Engineering, Zhejiang University of Technology, Hangzhou, China, Post Code: 310014)//Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2007, 22 (5). —525~528

The use of self-excited pulsation combustion technology to a boiler can not only enhance its thermodynamic performance but also reduce its emission of flue gas pollutants. Concerning this issue, a theoretical study of pulsation boiler design and its experimental verification has been performed. On the basis of analyzing the restrictions encountered during the use of the pulsation combustion technology to boilers, the pulsation boiler design criteria can be given as follows: the burners should be located at a flow passage 1/4 length of distance from the fan inlet, the total area of the cross sections of various flue pipes should be 20 % to 30 % of the cross section area of the furnace with the diameter of a tail pipe being determined by the pulsation frequency. The effective flow area of various gas flow passages should be equal. According to the above design criteria, a pulsation boiler has been designed and manufactured and a thermodynamic performance test con-

ducted. The steam output of the boiler has increased by nearly 40% when compared with a 0.5 t/h conventional boiler having the same volume, thus exhibiting a comparatively good thermodynamic performance. **Key words:** pulsation combustion, pulsation heat transfer, pulsation frequency, boiler, self-excited burner

燃煤电站锅炉 NO_X 排放影响因素的数值模拟分析= Numerical Simulation and Analysis of the Influencing Factors of NO_X Emissions of Coal-fired Utility Boilers [刊,汉] / LIN Peng-yun,LUO Yong-hao,HU Li-yuan(Research Institute of Thermal Energy Engineering,Shanghai Jiaotong University,Shanghai,China,Post Code:200240) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power . — 2007,22(5) . — 529 ~ 533

A coal-fired utility boiler is one of the main sources of NO $_X$ pollutants. By using a CFD (computational fluid dynamics) software platform and a numerical calculation method, a numerical simulation was performed of various combustion conditions of a utility boiler to study the different factors excercising an influence on NO $_X$ emissions of the boiler in question. The calculation results show that the excess air ratio is one of the major factors influencing the production of NO $_X$ and the concentration of NO $_X$ emissions will increase with an increase of the excess air ratio. A change of the secondary-air distribution mode can also influence the generation of NO $_X$. Among the three combustion conditions being calculated, the concentration of NO $_X$ produced by equal air distribution is the lowest followed by that of a reverse-tower type air distribution. The girdled type air distribution has produced the highest concentration. To change the secondary-air deflection angle can influence the amount of NO $_X$ produced. The concentration of NO $_X$ emissions will decrease in case of an increase in the secondary-air deflection angle. **Key words:** coal-fined boiler, numerical simulation, NO $_X$ emission, influencing factor

某 200 MW 四角切圆锅炉燃烧器改造降低 NO x 数值模拟 = Numerical Simulation of the Modification of Burners for a 200 MW Tangentially Fired Boiler to Reduce NO_x Emissions[刊,汉]/XING Fei, FAN Wei-jun (College of Energy Source and Power Engineering, Beijing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics, Beijing, China, Post Code: 100083), CUI Jin-lei, DENG Yuan-kai (Beijing Guodian Kehuan Clean Combustion Engineering Technology Co. Ltd., Beijing, China, Post Code: 100039)//Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2007, 22(5). — 534~538

To address such problems as comparatively high NO $_{X}$ emissions and serious slagging in the 200 MW tangentially fired boiler of a power plant in China, a study has been conducted of the in-furnace combustion process before and after burner modification by using a CFD (computational fluid dynamics) software platform and numerical simulation method. The calculation results show that due to the effect of attached wall jet flow, high-temperature zones are concentrated in the central part of the furnace, effectively preventing boiler slagging. After modification, the furnace had a reducing atmosphere zone even greater than that of a boiler adopting conventional combustion modes, thus suppressing the generation of NOx emissions and reducing them by 34.6%. The calculation results after the modification correspond quite well with those of test ones. The numerical simulation can well provide a theoretical basis for the design, modification and operation of the boiler in question. **Key words**: boiler combustion, temperature distribution, NO $_{X}$ emissions, numerical simulation

高玉汽水两相流摩擦阻力特性的研究 = A Study of Frictional Resistance Characteristics of High-pressure Steam-water Two-phase Flows[刊,汉]/ZHU Yu-qin, LI Ya-hong (Technology Research Center of Petroleum Refinery Engineering, Xi' an Shiyou University, Xi' an, China, Post Code: 710065), BI Qin-cheng, CHEN Ting-kuan (National Key Laboratory on Multi-phase Flows in Power Engineering, Xi' an Jiaotong University, Xi' an, China, Post Code: 710049)//Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2007, 22(5). — 539 ~ 541

A study was performed of the frictional resistance characteristics of the water-wall tubes in subcritical and close-to-critical pressure zones of a 600 MW once-through boiler made in China. The test section consists of 1Cr18Ni9Ti stainless steel tubes having a diameter of ϕ 25×3 mm with the following experimental parameters, pressure p=12 ~ 21 MPa mass flow