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# 富钒石煤与生物质在 CFBC 试验台上的混烧实验

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摘 要: 针对石煤富钒的特点,利用实验室规模的循环流化床燃烧装置(CFBC),进行了生物质与富钒石煤的混烧实验研究,以期通过富集 钒和回收热量达到资源综合利用的目的。实验结果表明:所实验的富钒石煤容易着火,燃烧稳定,燃尽性好,包括与生物质混烧也是如此;经过燃烧后,石煤中的钒大部分转换为五氧化二钒,并在灰渣中富集;石煤颗粒尺度大小、燃烧温度对钒的迁移特性没有显著影响;通过向炉内加入石灰石进行炉内脱硫,当 Ca'S 摩尔比为 3 时,烟气中的二氧化硫排放浓度低于国标。

关键 词: 富钒石煤; 循环流化床; 生物质; 混烧; 钒迁移中图分类号; TQ038. 1文献标识码; A

## 引言

富钒石煤是一种矿物资源,也是一种低热值燃料,单独采用石煤作为锅炉燃料并不经济<sup>11</sup>,从富钒石煤提取钒是综合开发石煤资源的一个重要方面<sup>21</sup>。如果能够将石煤燃烧热回收与钒的富集结合起来,就能够实现资源的综合利用,因此有必要研究石煤的燃烧特性和钒的迁移特性。此外,如果将石煤产区的生物质燃烧作为辅助燃料,可提高混合燃料热值,因此提高整个技术经济性,不但具有理论研究价值,而且具有实际应用意义。

循环流化床燃烧技术具有很强的燃料适应性和很好的环保特性<sup>[3~5]</sup>,通常工作在850~900 ℃,床内温度分布均匀,底渣和飞灰便于综合利用。采用循环流化床燃烧方式,在燃烧过程中将石煤中不易提取的低价钒转变成容易提取的高价钒。目前国内外虽然对循环流化床石煤燃烧技术已经做了一些研究<sup>6~7]</sup>,并得到了一些石煤燃烧以及提取钒的经验,但是缺乏全面研究其燃烧特性和钒迁移特性。本实验的目的是,在实验室尺度的循环流化床燃烧装置上进行不同比例的生物质、石煤混烧实验,综合研究混烧特性、排放特性和钒的迁移特性等。

## 1 实验

## 1.1 实验装置与实验方法

生物质、石煤和煤的混烧实验是 0.2 MW 循环流化床燃烧实验台上完成的。这个实验台的炉膛高度为 6 000 mm, 内径为 300 mm, 外部保温, 流化风全部从炉膛底部的布风板加入炉膛, 如图 1 所示, 详细描述参见文献 8 。

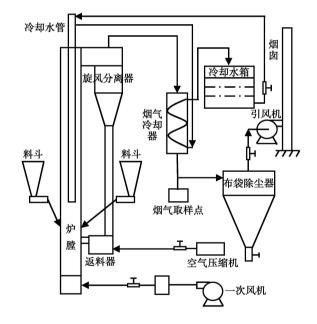


图 1 0.2 MW 循环流化床燃烧实验台示意图

在进行脱硫实验时,石灰石按设定 Ca/S 摩尔比均匀掺混在石煤中,由螺旋给料机加入炉膛。烟气取样探头位于布袋除尘器后,与在线烟气成分分析仪相连,烟气中  $O_2$ 、 $NO_X$ 、 $SO_2$  等的浓度由计算机实时检测和记录。烟气中飞灰的样品取自布袋除尘器底部的排灰口,底渣取自炉膛底部的排渣口。

本研究中烟气排放浓度为时间均值,已换算到标准状态(过量空气系数 1.4,干燥)。石煤中的钒

含量是先反应生成  $V_2O_5$  再分析的,飞灰和底渣的钒含量是直接分析其中的  $V_2O_5$  含量而得出的。

对不同石煤比例(石煤占混合燃料的质量比例)的混合燃料、炉膛温度、石煤粒径进行了系列实验,并按照不同的 Ca/S 摩尔比对石煤单独燃烧进行了脱硫实验。在实验过程中,控制炉膛温度为设定温度,对其进行调节和控制。为了保证炉膛内床料能够被石煤灰渣充分置换,每个实验工况都持续了 4h,飞灰和底渣的取样都取自工况结束前 1h 内。

#### 1.2 燃料特性

实验所用的石煤采用有 2 种粒径: 一种粒径小于 4 mm, 50% 切割粒径约为 0.59 mm; 另一种粒径小于 8 mm, 50% 切割粒径约为 3.3 mm。采用了木屑和稻杆作为辅助燃料, 工业分析和元素分析如表 1 所示。石煤的灰分为 72.2%, 低位发热量为 6.38 MJ/kg。木屑和稻杆中的硫含量分别为 0.03% 和 0.04%, 比石煤中的硫含量 2.7%低很多。石煤中钒的含量为 4625  $\mu_{\rm g}/{\rm g}$  (收到基), 远高于无烟煤中的钒含量 74  $\mu_{\rm g}/{\rm g}$  (收到基)。

表 1 石煤、无烟煤、木屑和稻杆的工业分析和元素分析

X = A/M / 5/A/M / 1/1/15   A   A   A   A   A   A   A   A   A			
	石煤	木屑	稻杆
元素分析(收到基)			
碳/ %	19. 03	46. 2	34. 59
氢/ %	0.4	5. 25	4.38
氧/%	0. 59	39.47	29.8
硫/%	2. 7	0.03	0.04
氦/ %	0. 28	0. 43	1.08
工业分析(收到基)			
水分/ %	4. 8	7. 72	11. 76
灰分/ %	72. 21	0.9	13. 37
挥发分/ %	3. 44	78.68	65. 63
固定碳/%	19. 55	12.71	9.24
低位发热量/ MJ ° kg <sup>-1</sup>	6. 38	18.24	14. 16

## 2 实验结果与讨论

#### 2.1 石煤的混烧特性

石煤含有 72.2%的灰分,挥发分含量仅为 3.4%,但是在循环流化床中的着火特性很好,可以 直接由热烟气点燃启动;进入工况后能够稳定的燃烧,可以方便控制炉膛温度。这两点与普通无烟煤 相差很大。图 2 为典型的石煤点火启动温度曲线。

沿炉膛高度温度分布的典型情况如图 3 所示。

烧, 温度沿炉膛高度分布非常均匀。主要原因是炉膛内灰浓度很高, 而且石煤的燃烧活性并不低。均匀的炉膛温度为石煤在炉内充分燃烧以及钒由低价态转变成高价态提供了良好的反应条件。

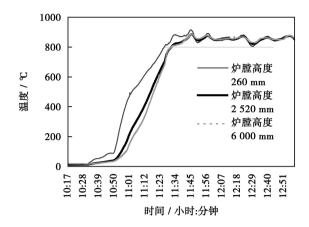
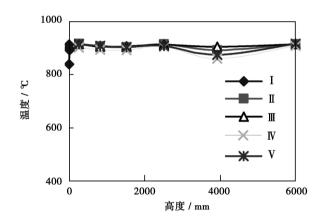


图 2 典型的石煤点火启动温度曲线



I: 100%石煤: II: 60% 石煤+ 40% 木屑; III: 70%石煤+30%木屑; IV: 65%石煤+20%木屑+15%稻杆; V: 65%石煤+35 木屑 图 3 炉 膛温度分布

所有工况的飞灰含碳量都在 6% 以下; 所有工况的底渣含碳量都小于 1.6%。这说明利用循环流化床无论纯烧石煤还是进行生物质掺烧可以保持很高的燃烧效率。

#### 2.2 烟气排放特件

石煤单独燃烧、Ca/S 摩尔比为 2 和 3 的脱硫实验工况中, $NO_X$  排放浓度分别为 699、752 和  $771 \text{ mg/m}^3$ ,略高于国家排放限制标准  $(650 \text{ mg/m}^3)^{[9]}$ 。  $NO_X$  排放浓度偏高的主要原因是本实验台没有将空气分级供入。

由于石煤中硫含量较高,在没有加入石灰石的实验工况,烟气中二氧化硫的排放浓度都超标,在单独燃烧石煤的工况,烟气中二氧化硫浓度更是高达

 $12.6 \, \mathrm{g/m^3}$ , 远高于国家排放限制标准  $800 \, \mathrm{mg/m^{31\,9}}$ 。 对单独燃烧石煤进行了脱硫实验, 脱硫效率曲线如图  $4 \, \mathrm{fm}$  示 (以纯烧石煤的  $\mathrm{SO_2}$  浓度为原始排放浓度)。 随着  $\mathrm{Ca/S}$  摩尔比的上升, 脱硫效率逐渐增大; 但在  $\mathrm{Ca/S}$  摩尔比由 3 变为 4 的过程中, 脱硫效率增加不大。在  $\mathrm{Ca/S}$  摩尔比是 3 时, 烟气中  $\mathrm{SO_2}$  的浓度为  $510 \, \mathrm{mg/m^3}$ , 满足排放要求。

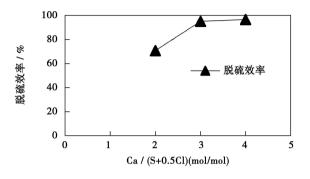
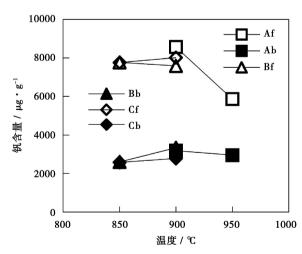


图 4 脱硫效率图

#### 2.3 石煤中钒的迁移特性

钒的迁移特性是指石煤中低价钒转化成高价钒的比例以及钒在飞灰和底渣中的分布等。在所有混烧粒径 0~4 mm 的石煤颗粒的工况中,石煤中的钒大部分(70%)都转化为高价钒:五氧化二钒。虽然飞灰的钒含量达到 0.7%~0.8%,但是飞灰只占总灰量的 30%左右,尽管底渣的钒含量低,但是底渣却占总灰量的 70%左右,综合结果是飞灰和底渣中钒的总量相当。



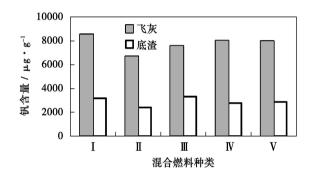
A: 100%石煤; B: 70%石煤+30%木屑; C: 65%石煤+20%木屑 +15%稻杆; f: 飞灰; b: 底渣

图 5 飞灰和底渣中的钒含量与炉膛温度关系

C. Y. 等人的研究结果类似 $^{[10^{\sim}1]}$ 。原因可能是石煤中的钒在高温和氧化性气氛下反应生成  $V_2O_5$ 、蒸发并随着烟气离开炉膛,在烟气管道中随着温度降低, $V_2O_5$  冷凝后附着在飞灰上,导致底渣中钒含量低、飞灰中钒含量高的结果。

飞灰和底渣中钒含量与炉膛温度的关系如图 5 所示。从图中可以看出,在燃烧温度处于 850~950 ℃范围内,尽管混合燃料中石煤比例不同,燃烧温度 的变化对飞灰和底渣中钒含量的影响较小。

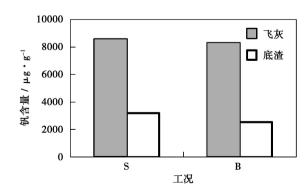
飞灰和底渣中钒含量与混合燃料的种类的关系 如图 6 所示。 $I \setminus II \setminus III \setminus IV$ 和 V 这 5 个工况,炉膛温度都为 900  $^{\circ}$ 。 在单独烧石煤的工况 I 中,飞灰中的钒含量最高;与工况 I 相比,石煤掺烧生物质的工况  $III \setminus IV$ ,飞灰的钒含量没有明显减少,数值上略有减少是生物质灰的稀释作用造成的。



工况 I、II、III、IV 和 V 含义与图 3 相同

图6 灰渣中钒含量与混合燃料种类关系

从图 7 中可以看出, 石煤颗粒的大小对飞灰和底渣中钒含量影响较小。只是工况 B 中底渣的钒含量更低, 可能是由于底渣颗粒变粗, 发生反应的比表面积变小, 导致燃烧不完全所致。



S: 0~4 mm 石煤; B: 0~8 mm 石煤

图7 灰渣钒含量与石煤颗粒大小的关系

飞灰中钒含量较高的现象与 Sang — Rin 和 Wu,

## 3 结 论

- (1) 石煤很容易着火燃烧, 在循环流化床内可以单独燃烧, 炉膛温度可以调节控制。
- (2) 无论石煤单独燃烧还是和生物质混烧, 都能够满足燃烧稳定性的要求, 炉膛温度沿炉膛高度分布均匀。
- (3) 在没有添加石灰石的情况下, $SO_2$  排放浓度 超标,采用石灰石作为脱硫剂直接加入炉膛而且 Ca/S 摩尔比大于 3 时,烟气中  $SO_2$  排放浓度低于国家排放标准,除单独燃烧石煤的工况中  $NO_X$  排放浓度略 微超标外,其余工况的  $NO_X$  排放浓度均不超标。
- (4) 飞灰中钒含量为 0.7%~0.8%左右; 石煤颗粒尺度大小、混烧比例、温度对钒的迁移及分布没有显著影响; 混烧燃料种类的变化也对灰渣中钒含量的影响不大。

致谢:感谢海粤能源资源发展有限公司为本实验提供了石煤和稻杆。

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(编辑 何静芳)

新技术、新产品

## IT3-65 燃气轮机应用于现有热电站

据《Эпект Рические станции》 2008 年 6 月 号报道,介绍了ГТЭ—65 燃气轮机装置的凝汽式、废汽余 热供暖式和抽气式燃蒸联合装置的热力系统图,完成了其热力效果多方案比较分析。

对所展示结果的分析表明,在现有的热电站中利用基于 IT 9—65 的燃蒸联合装置代替使用寿命已期满的锅炉汽轮机装置是合理的。

所研究的利用 ITO-65的 热力系统允许得到下列的经济性指标:

在凝汽式工况下, $\Pi\Pi Y - 90$ 的效率为 52.0%;

在凝汽式工况下, $\Pi\Pi Y - 180$ 的效率为 52.1%。

双轴  $\Pi \Gamma V - 90$  燃蒸联合装置的主要设备是一台  $\Pi \Theta - 65$  燃气轮机、一台 卧式 布置并具有自然循环的 双压余热锅炉、一台双压无中间再热的汽轮机、两台 发电机; 在 BO 条件下的输出功率为 91.7 MW, 效率为 52.0%。

三轴 $\Pi\Gamma V$  —180 燃蒸联合装置的主要设备是两台 $\Gamma T$  —65 燃气轮机、两台双压余热锅炉、一台双压无中间再热的汽轮机、3 台发电机;在 $\Gamma S$  条件下的输出功率为 $\Gamma S$  183.8 MW,效率为 $\Gamma S$  52.1%。

west Polytechnic University, Xi' an, China, Post Code: 710072), JIA Hai-tao, (CSIC Harbin No. 703 Research Institute, Harbin, China, Post Code: 150036) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2009, 24(4). —519 ~522

In the light of the meshing characteristics of herringbone gears, established was a model for load-bearing contact analysis of such gears. First, a finite element method was used to calculate and obtain flexibility coefficients at various grid nodes on the working tooth surface and also the flexibility coefficients through an interpolation at all the long-axis discrete points on the transient contact ellipse during the gear engagement period. On the basis of the gear engagement at various contact locations, a normal flexibility matrix was constituted at the contact points on the tooth surface. Moreover, through a superimposition, a tooth surface normal flexibility matrix of the gear pair was obtained. By taking account of the influence of shaft deformation on the tooth surface flexibility matrix, the additional matrix produced by the shaft deformation was added to the tooth surface normal flexibility matrix to obtain a flexibility matrix of the gear system. Then, based on the gear tooth deformation and displacement coordination equation, the force equilibrium conditions and non-insertion conditions were introduced to establish a mathematical programming model for the contact problem of herringbone gears. Finally, with a pair of herringbone gears under test serving as an example, through a comparison of load-bearing transmission errors (the measured amplitude and theoretical one are 0.451 669 and 0.439 radial second respectively, the difference between the two is very small), the correctness of the established model was verified. **Key words:** herringbone gear, load-bearing contact, normal flexibility matrix, programming

压力对喷动流化床煤气化影响数值模拟—Numerical Simulation of the Influence of Pressure on the Coal Gasification in a Spouted Fluidized Bed[刊,汉] / DENG Zhong-yi, XIAO Rui, JIN Bao-sheng, SONG Qi-lei (Energy Source Research Institute, Southeast University, Nanjing, China, Post Code; 210096) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2009, 24(4).—523~528

With the aid of a CFD (Computational Fluid Dynamics) software platform, established for the first time was a three-dimensional gasification dynamic model for a spouted fluidized bed. The model included the following sub-models: those for gas-solid flow, coal volatile precipitation and coke gasification reaction, as well as a homogeneous reaction sub-model between gas phases. The model was mainly used to investigate the influence of the change of operating pressure on coal gasification. When the pressure is 0.1 MPa, the mole fractions of carbon monoxide, hydrogen and methane are 8.75%, 10.5% and 3% respectively. When the pressure is 0.3 MPa, the mole fractions of the above items are 11.2%, 12.81% and 4.27% respectively. The quality of coal gas was improved significantly after being pressurized. Finally, the simulation calculated results were verified by test ones. **Key words:** CFD (Computational Fluid Dynamics) model, coal gasification, pressurized spouted fluidized bed, numerical simulation

富钒石煤与生物质在 CFBC 试验台上的混烧实验—Mixed Combustion Experiment of Vanadium-enriched Stone Coal and Biomass on a CFBC (Greulating Fluidized Bed Combustion) Test Rig[刊,汉]/FAN Xiao-xu (Energy Source Research Institute, Shandong Provincial Academy of Sciences, Jinan, China, Post Code: 250014), NA Yong-jie, LU Qing-gang (Research Institute of Engineering Themophysics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China, Post Code: 100190), WANG Zhou-ming (Shandong Provincial Development and Investment Co. Ltd., Jinan, China, Post Code: 250014)//Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power.—2009, 24(4).—529~532

In the light of the specific features of vanadium-enriched stone coal and by utilizing a laboratory-scale CFB (circulating fluidized bed) combustion plant, a mixed combustion experiment was carried out for the stone coal in question and biomass. It was aimed at the comprehensive utilization of resources through vanadium enrichment and heat recovery. The test results show that the stone coal under test is easy to ignite, maintains a steady combustion and displays good burn-out characteristics. This is also the case even when the stone coal is fired with biomass in a mixed combustion. After combustion, the majority of vanadium in the stone coal was transformed to V2Os and became enriched in ash and slag. The stone in the stone coal was transformed to V2Os and became enriched in ash and slag. The stone in the stone coal was transformed to V2Os and became enriched in ash and slag. The stone is the coal was transformed to V2Os and became enriched in ash and slag. The stone is the coal was transformed to V2Os and became enriched in ash and slag. The stone is the coal was transformed to V2Os and became enriched in the stone of the coal was transformed to V2Os and became enriched in the stone of the coal was transformed to V2Os and became enriched in the coal was transformed to V2Os and became enriched in the coal was transformed to V2Os and became enriched in the coal was transformed to V2Os and became enriched in the coal was transformed to V2Os and became enriched in the coal was transformed to V2Os and became enriched in the coal was transformed to V2Os and became enriched in the coal was transformed to V2Os and became enriched in the coal was transformed to V2Os and became enriched in the coal was transformed to V2Os and became enriched in the coal was transformed to V2Os and became enriched in the coal was transformed to V2Os and became enriched in the coal was transformed to V2Os and became enriched in the coal was transformed to V2Os and became enriched in the coal was transformed to V2Os and became enriched in

coal particle diameter and combustion temperature exercise no remarkable influence on the migration characteristics of vanadium. By adding limestone to the furnace, a desulfurization can be effected. When Ca/S mole fraction equals 3, the concentration of SO<sub>2</sub> emissions in the flue gas will be lower than the national standard. **Key words**: vanadium-enriched stone coal; circulating fluidized bed; biomass; mixed combustion; vanadium migration

干化污泥燃烧特性的研究—Study of Combustion Characteristics of Dried Sewage Sludge[刊,汉]/ JI Peng, HAN Xiang-xin, JIANG Xiu-min (Thermal Energy Research Institute, College of Mechanical and Power Engineering, Shanghai Jiaotong University, Shanghai, China, Post Code: 200240)// Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power.—2009, 24(4).—533~538

By using German LEITZ-IIA type thermal microscope and TGA-7 type thermogravimetric analyzer of American PE Company, studied was the combustion characteristics of dried sewage sludge produced by a sludge dryer in Shanghai Shidongkou Sewage Water Treatment Plant. The research results indicate that the sludge is a kind of fuel with a high ash content and high volatile matter, featuring a low fixed-carbon content and a low heating value. It has such combustion characteristics as easy to ignite a low ignition temperature, homogeneous ignition as a kind of ignition mode and with volatile content predominating the combustion substance etc. The burn-out index and comprehensive combustion characteristic index of the sludge were calculated. By using Coasts index integration method, obtained were the combustion kinetic characteristic parameters of the sludge. The research results can serve as accumulated fundamental test data for the resource-oriented utilization of sludge from municipal engineering projects and for the operating condition adjustment of sludge incineration devices in Shidongkou Sewage Water Treatment Plant. **Key words:** sludge, combustion characteristics, thermodynamic analysis, combustion kinetics