

# 天然气锅炉烟气凝结及换热特性的研究

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摘 要: 基于边界层理论和传热传质比拟理论,考虑抽吸作用对气膜层内传热传质的强化,得到天然气锅炉烟气侧换热系数的关联式,其计算值与实际值的偏差在 2.6% 以内,更加接近实际;同时,考虑烟气中  $\text{NO}_x$  的生成,提出一种根据烟气成份直接确定烟气中水蒸气含量的模型,并利用热量和质量平衡原理建立水蒸气含量、烟气温度及冷却水温度沿冷凝换热器管排分布的模型。该模型只需测得烟气和冷却水的进出口温度,即可计算出烟气温度和冷却水温度沿管排的变化。通过与实验值比较,该模型得到的烟气温度平均偏差为 6.28%,冷却水温度平均偏差为 9.45%,为设计高效换热器提供参考。

关 键 词: 天然气锅炉; 凝结换热; 抽吸作用; 换热特性; 水蒸气含量

中图分类号: TK229.8; TK224.1 文献标识码: A

## 符号说明

$A$ —面积/ $\text{m}^2$ ;  
 $Re$ —雷诺数;  
 $c_p$ —比热容/ $\text{J} \cdot (\text{kg} \cdot \text{K})^{-1}$ ;  
 $s_1$ —管束横向间距/ $\text{m}$ ;  
 $d$ —管外径/ $\text{m}$ ;  
 $s_2$ —管束纵向间距/ $\text{m}$ ;  
 $D$ —质扩散系数/ $\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ ;  
 $Sc$ —施密特数;  
 $f$ —摩擦因子;  
 $Sh$ —舍伍德数;  
 $G$ —冷却水流量/ $\text{kg} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ ;  
 $T$ —温度/ $\text{K}$ ;  
 $h$ —传热系数/ $\text{W} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{K}^{-1}$ ;  
 $u$ —主流流速/ $\text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ ;  
 $h_{fg}$ —汽化潜热/ $\text{J} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ ;  
 $v$ —径向流速/ $\text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ ;  
 $h_m$ —传质系数/ $\text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ ;  
 $V$ —体积/ $\text{m}^3$ ;  
 $Ja$ —雅克比数;  
 $W$ —质量分数;  
 $Le$ —路易斯数;  
 $x$ —切向坐标/ $\text{m}$ ;  
 $m_c$ —凝液量/ $\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ ;

$y$ —径向坐标/ $\text{m}$ ;  
 $Nu$ —努赛尔数;  
 $\beta$ —过量空气系数;  
 $P$ —压力/ $\text{Pa}$ ;  
 $\delta$ —边界层厚度/ $\text{m}$ ;  
 $Pr$ —普朗特数;  
 $\rho$ —密度/ $\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$ ;  
 $q$ —传热量/ $\text{W} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$ ;  
 下角标:  
 $b$ —主流;  
 $c$ —凝结;  
 $i$ —气液界面;  
 $l$ —凝结水;  
 $nc$ —不凝结气体;  
 $r$ —燃料;  
 $s$ —对流;  
 $t$ —传热;  
 $v$ —水蒸气;  
 $w$ —壁面;  
 $y$ —烟气。

## 引 言

为了能源的有效利用和减小对环境的污染,天然气由于其热值高、清洁,将被广泛应用。天然气燃烧产生的烟气具有相当高的温度(150 - 250℃)且含有容积份额为 20% 的水蒸气<sup>[1-2]</sup>。这部分水蒸气携带的潜热量为 10% ~ 12%<sup>[2]</sup>,若这部分热量能充分利用,天然气锅炉效率将进一步提高,而且能吸收烟气中的酸性氧化物,保护环境<sup>[1]</sup>。在我国,由于天然气被大量使用的时间较短,对它的研究较少。近年来,国内学者主要以天然气热水器为对象,对其排放烟气中的水蒸气潜热加以回收,取得了很好的效果。文献[3-4]对不同类型的天然气热水器进行了节能实验,但没有给出换热关联式;文献[5]对采用铜管加肋片,进行了理论分析,并给出实验关联式,由于关联式是在没有凝结的前提下得出的,与实际存在着一定的偏差。文献[6]通过对天然气锅炉

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烟气换热特性的分析得到了烟气侧有无凝结换热的理论关联式,但其关联式没有考虑凝结抽吸作用的影响。文献 [7] 得到对烟气潜热回收的紧凑式换热器换热系数的关联式,但未考虑气膜层内凝结抽吸作用。烟气的成份及其物性对冷凝换热效率具有较大的影响。文献 [8、9] 利用燃料成份对天然气燃烧产生的烟气的成份进行计算,但均未考虑  $N_2$  的反应。

本研究基于边界层理论和传热传质比拟理论,考虑凝结抽吸作用对传热传质的影响,推得天然气锅炉烟气侧换热系数的关联式,建立计算水蒸气含量、烟气温度及冷却水温度沿冷凝换热器管排分布的数学模型。

### 1 烟气侧换热分析

由于天然气燃烧产生的烟气温度较高,处于过热态,因此烟气进入冷凝换热器时,主要以对流换热的方式向管壁传递热量。当烟气温度降到水蒸气分压力对应的饱和温度时,烟气中的水蒸气发生凝结。此时,烟气主要以对流和凝结换热的方式向管壁传递热量。在烟气的凝结换热过程中,在凝结液膜与主流区之间会形成一层以不凝结气体为主的气膜,从而对水蒸气的凝结换热产生气相热阻。该热阻是导致烟气侧凝结换热系数降低的最主要原因,在凝结换热过程中一直存在,并且逐渐增大。气膜内存在由于凝结引起的抽吸作用,其对汽-气凝结换热的强化是不可忽略的。烟气管束外凝结换热相当复杂:(1) 由于凝结换热,烟气中的成份会发生变化,烟气的热力学参数和物性参数也随之发生变化,流速也会受到影响;(2) 由于不同位置处冷却水温度、水蒸气浓度及烟气温度是不同的,气液膜厚度及换热特性必然沿管长方向变化;(3) 管束外气液膜厚度的分布比较复杂,受流速和管间距的影响较大;(4) 上排管跌落的凝结液会影响下排管气液膜厚度的分布,对下排管的凝结换热必然造成影响。烟气侧凝结换热的物理模型如图 1 所示。

### 2 水蒸气含量的计算

#### 2.1 烟气中水蒸气含量的计算

陕北天然气的成份如表 1 所示<sup>[10]</sup>。其主要成份是碳氢化合物,含有少量的二氧化碳;其燃烧产物

为水蒸气、 $CO_2$ 、 $CO$  和  $NO$ 。

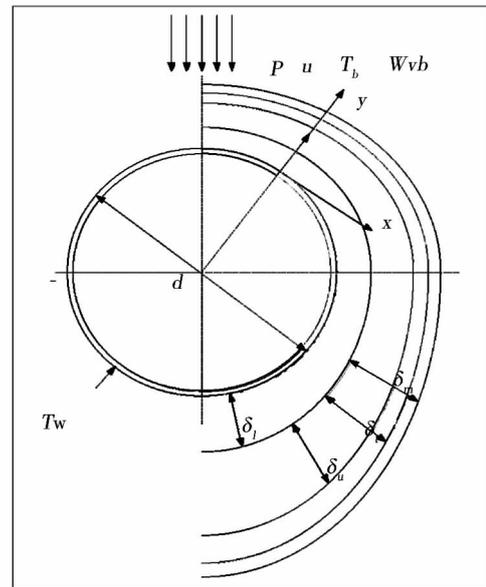


图 1 水平管外凝结换热的物理模型

Fig. 1 Physical model for condensation - based heat exchange outside a horizontal tube

表 1 陕北天然气成份含量 (%)

Tab. 1 Composition of Shanbei - originated natural gas (%)

	CH <sub>4</sub>	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>6</sub>	CO <sub>2</sub>	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub>	IC <sub>4</sub>	NC <sub>4</sub>
含量	96.1	0.45	3.2	0.075	0.02	0.01

烟气中水蒸气含量的计算过程从这几个方面考虑:

空气携带的氧气体积为:

$$V_{O_2} = V_{O_{2y}} + V_{CO_2y} - V_{CO_2x} + \frac{1}{2}V_{CO_y} + \frac{1}{2}V_{NO_y} \quad (1)$$

空气携带的氮气体积为:

$$V_{N_2} = \frac{0.79}{0.21}V_{O_2} \quad (2)$$

烟气中氮气体积为:

$$V_{N_{2y}} = V_{N_2} - \frac{1}{2}V_{NO_y} \quad (3)$$

过量空气系数为:

$$\beta = \frac{V_{O_2}}{V_{O_2} - V_{O_{2y}} + \frac{1}{2}V_{CO_y} - \frac{1}{2}V_{NO_y}} \quad (4)$$

烟气中水蒸气体积为:

$$V_{H_2O_y} = V_y - V_{N_{2y}} - V_{O_{2y}} - V_{CO_2y} - V_{CO_y} - V_{NO_y} \quad (5)$$

过量空气系数和烟气中水蒸气容积份额利用烟  
气成份的容积份额分别表示为:

$$\beta = \frac{O_2 + CO_2 - CO_{2r} + \frac{1}{2}CO + \frac{1}{2}NO}{CO_2 - CO_{2r} + CO} \quad (6)$$

$$H_2O = 1 - \frac{1}{0.21} (O_2 + CO_2 - 0.79CO_{2r} + 0.605CO + 0.5NO) \quad (7)$$

烟气中水蒸气的质量份额为:

$$W_v = \frac{H_2O \cdot 18}{H_2O \cdot 18 + (1 - H_2O) \cdot \frac{1}{0.21}X} \quad (8)$$

式中:  $X = O_2 \cdot 28.24 + CO_2 \cdot 31.36 - CO_{2r} \cdot 22.12 + CO \cdot 16.94 + NO \cdot 14.42$

### 2.2 冷凝过程中水蒸气含量的计算

烟气流过管排的示意图如图 2 所示。烟气进入  
冷凝换热器时,为过热态,不会发生凝结,烟气中水  
蒸气含量是不变的;当烟气温度降到水蒸气分压力  
对应的饱和温度以下时,凝结发生。此时,烟气中水  
蒸气含量沿管排是逐渐减小的。

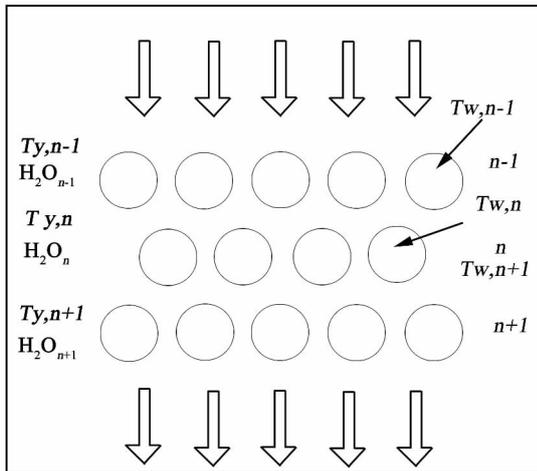


图 2 烟气流过管排的示意图

Fig.2 Schematic diagram of the tube rows  
passing through by flue gases

烟气通过单排管时凝结的水蒸气容积为:

$$V_c = \frac{q_c A}{h_{fg}} \cdot \frac{22.4}{18} \times 10^{-3} \quad (9)$$

式中: 凝结传热量  $q_c = m_c h_{fg}$ 。

烟气通过第  $n$  排管后水蒸气的含量为:

$$H_2O_n = (H_2O_{n-1} \cdot V_y - V_c) / (V_y - V_c) \quad (10)$$

### 3 烟气侧换热系数

#### 3.1 换热系数关联式的推导

气膜层内传质微分方程为:

$$V \frac{\partial W_{nc}}{\partial y} = D \frac{\partial W_{nc}^2}{\partial y^2} \quad (11)$$

式中:  $V$ —由于凝结抽吸作用引起的  $y$  方向的诱导  
速度。

由于径向不凝结气体浓度不变,所以诱导速  
度为:

$$V = \frac{D}{W_{nc}} \frac{\partial W_{nc}}{\partial y} \quad (12)$$

将式(12)代入式(11),对式(11)积分得凝结液  
量为:

$$m_c = \rho h_m \ln \frac{W_{nc,i}}{W_{nc,b}} \quad (13)$$

式中  $h_m$ —未考虑抽吸作用时的传质系数,其表达  
式为  $h_m = D/\delta_m$ 。

气膜层内传热微分方程为:

$$V \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} = a \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial y^2} \quad (14)$$

将式(12)代入式(14),对式(14)积分得对流传  
热量为:

$$q_s = h_s (T_b - T_i) \frac{\rho c_p \frac{h_m \ln \frac{W_{nc,i}}{W_{nc,b}}}{h_s}}{1 - \exp\left(-\rho c_p \frac{h_m \ln \frac{W_{nc,i}}{W_{nc,b}}}{h_s}\right)} \quad (15)$$

式中:  $h_s$ —未考虑抽吸作用时的传热系数,其表达  
式为  $h_s = \lambda/\delta_l$ 。

总传热量为:

$$q = q_s + q_c \quad (16)$$

式中:  $q = h(T_b - T_i)$ 。

由式(13)、式(15)和式(16)得总换热系数为:

$$h = h_s \left[ \frac{\rho c_p \frac{h_m \ln \frac{W_{nc,i}}{W_{nc,b}}}{h_s}}{1 - \exp\left(-\rho c_p \frac{h_m \ln \frac{W_{nc,i}}{W_{nc,b}}}{h_s}\right)} + \frac{h_{fg} \rho \frac{h_m \ln \frac{W_{nc,i}}{W_{nc,b}}}{h_s}}{T_b - T_i} \right] \quad (17)$$

干烟气对流换热的努赛尔数为<sup>[9]</sup>:

$$Nu = c Re^{0.6} Pr^{0.36} \left(\frac{Pr}{Pr_i}\right)^{0.25} \quad (18)$$

式中:  $10^3 < Re \leq 2 \times 10^5$ , 当  $s_1/s_2 < 2$  时  $\rho = 0.35(s_1/s_2)^{0.2}$ ; 当  $s_1/s_2 \geq 2$  时  $\rho = 0.4$ 。

由传热传质比拟得, 舍伍德数为:

$$Sh = cRe^{0.6} Sc^{0.36} \left(\frac{Sc}{Sc_i}\right)^{0.25} \quad (19)$$

将式(18)和式(19)代入式(17), 可得凝结发生时烟气侧换热努赛尔数为:

$$Nu = cRe^{0.6} Sc^{0.36} \left(\frac{Sc}{Sc_i}\right)^{0.25} Le^{-1} \ln \frac{W_{nc,i}}{W_{nc,b}} \times \left[ \frac{1}{1 - \exp\left[-Le^{-0.64} \left(\frac{Le}{Le_i}\right)^{0.25} \ln \frac{W_{nc,i}}{W_{nc,b}}\right]} + Ja \right] \quad (20)$$

其中, 右侧第一项为凝结发生时的对流换热项, 第二项为凝结发生时的凝结换热项。若凝结未发生, 烟气侧换热系数由式(18)计算。

### 3.2 换热系数关联式的验证

计算参数与文献[9]的实验结构参数和工况参数相同。不同工况下的烟气温度和管外壁温度的实验值如图3所示。利用式(20)计算各排管的烟气侧换热系数。

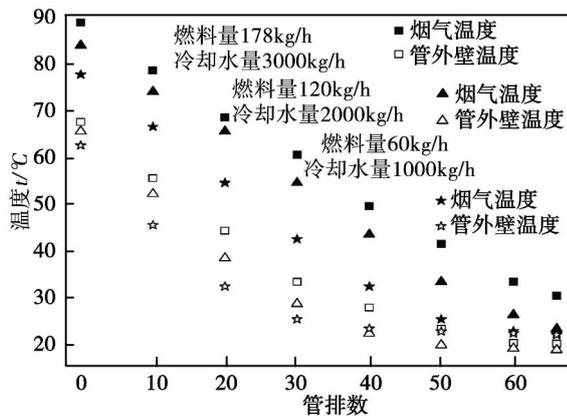


图3 不同工况下烟气温度和冷却水温度实验数据

Fig. 3 Test data of the flue gas temperature and cooling water temperature under different operating conditions

将式(20)计算得到的凝液量与文献[6]中未考虑抽吸作用的关联式及文献[9]中经验关联式的计算值进行比较。式(20)计算得到的凝液量大于文献[6]中关联式的计算值, 即抽吸作用可加强凝结换热; 而且, 离冷凝换热器入口较近处, 凝液量差值较大, 离冷凝换热器入口较远处, 凝液量差值较小。

例如, 燃料量为 178 kg/h, 冷却水量为 3 000 kg/h 时, 第一排管凝液量相差 17.62%, 最后一排管相差 0.97%; 燃料量为 120 kg/h, 冷却水量为 2 000 kg/h 时, 第一排管凝液量相差 18.13%, 最后一排管相差 0.88%; 燃料量为 60.1 kg/h, 冷却水量为 1 000 kg/h 时, 第一排管凝液量相差 29.58%, 最后一排管相差 1.21%, 如图4所示。凝液量与水蒸气含量有关, 当凝结发生时, 水蒸气含量越大, 凝结越强; 抽吸作用越大, 凝液量越大。式(20)计算得到的凝液量略高于文献[9]中经验关联式的计算值, 偏差在 2.6% 以内。

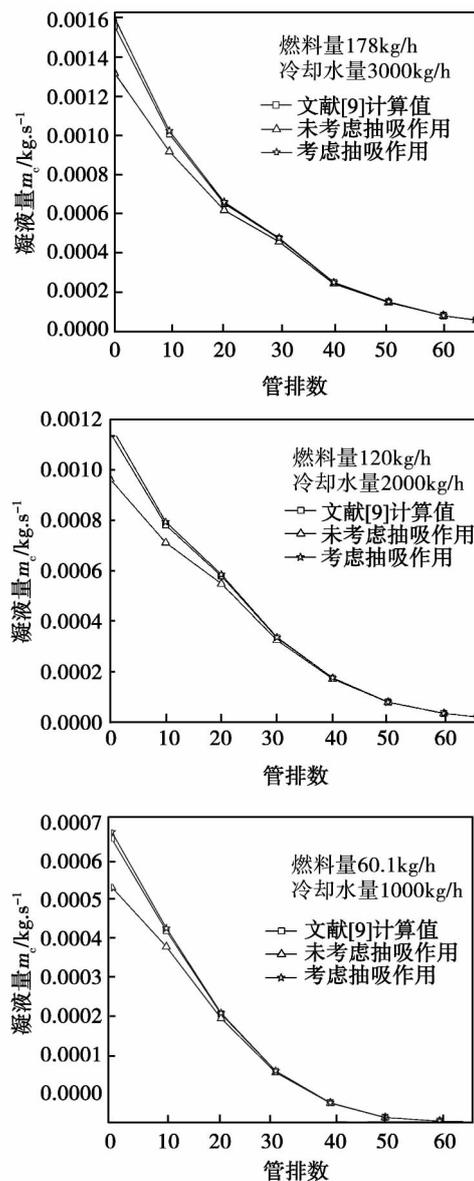


图4 不同关联式的计算值比较

Fig. 4 Comparison of the calculation values obtained by using various correlation formula

### 4 烟气及冷却水温度的计算

#### 4.1 数学模型

计算烟气与冷却水温度沿管排的分布需做如下假设: (1) 冷却水温度与管壁温度相等<sup>[6]</sup>; (2) 气液界面温度与壁面温度相差很小, 认为二者相等; (3) 当凝结发生时, 烟气温度为水蒸气分压力下对应的饱和温度; (4) 两排管之间的烟气是混合均匀的, 物理及热力学参数均相等; (5) 烟气为理想气体。

当烟气处于过热态时, 由热量平衡得:

$$q_s A = \rho_y V_y C_{py} (T_{y,n} - T_{y,n+1}) = GC_{pl} (T_{w,n} - T_{w,n+1}) \quad (21)$$

由式(18)和式(21)可确定凝结不发生时, 烟气通过第  $n$  排管后的温度和冷却水通过第  $n$  排管前的温度。

由理想气体状态方程可得水蒸气分压力与水蒸气容积份额及烟气压力的关系为:

$$P_v = H_2O \cdot P \quad (22)$$

烟气通过单排管的压力降为<sup>[9]</sup>:

$$\Delta P = 2f\rho_y u^2 \quad (23)$$

式中:  $f = \left[ 0.25 + \left( 0.118 / \left( \frac{s_1}{d} - 1 \right)^{1.08} \right) \right] \cdot Re_y^{-0.16}$

凝结区烟气温度为水蒸气分压力对应的饱和温度。由水蒸气饱和温度与其对应的饱和压力关联式可得烟气温度为<sup>[10]</sup>:

$$T_y = \frac{3876.659}{16.37397 - \ln P_v} + 43.42 \quad (24)$$

由式(22) - 式(24)可确定凝结发生时, 烟气通过第  $n$  排管后的温度。

由热量平衡得, 冷却水通过第  $n$  排管前的温度为:

$$T_{w,n+1} = T_{w,n} - \frac{qA}{GC_{pl}} \quad (25)$$

#### 4.2 计算及验证

计算参数与文献[6]的实验结构参数和工况参数相同。换热器中管束沿烟气流动方向有10排, 每两排9根管, 错列布置, 间距比  $s_1/s_2 = 1.5/1.7$ , 管内径为6 mm, 外径为8 mm, 管长为185 mm, 材料为纯铜, 烟气流通面积为  $0.004 \text{ m}^2$ 。对燃料量为  $0.6 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$ , 冷却水量为  $60 \text{ L/h}$  的实验工况进行计算。计算过程首先确定烟气中水蒸气的含量, 然后计算出冷凝过程中水蒸气含量、烟气温度及冷却水温度沿

管排的分布, 并将烟气温度和冷却水温度的计算值与实验值进行了比较, 如图5和图6所示。

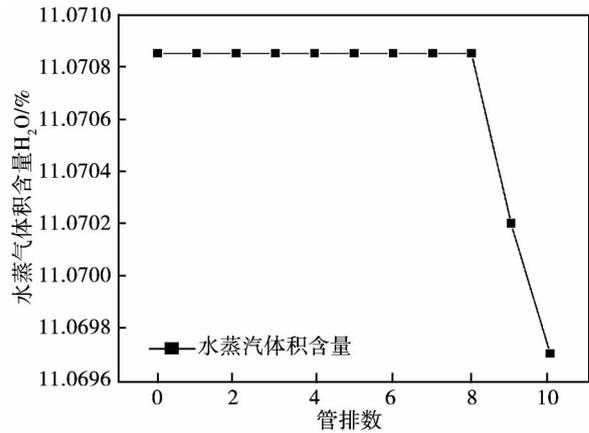


图5 水蒸气含量沿管排的分布

Fig. 5 Distribution of the steam content along the direction of the tube rows

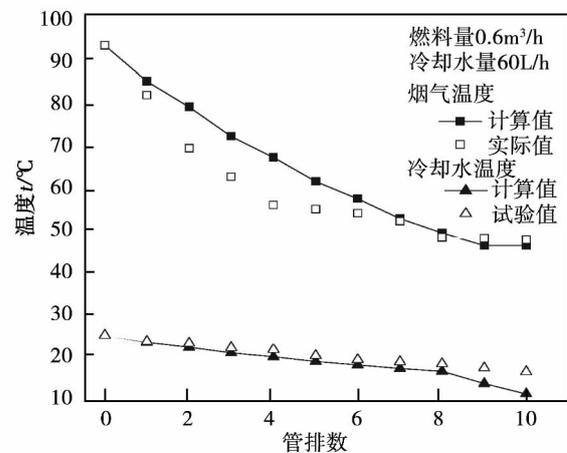


图6 烟气与冷却水温度沿管排的分布比较

Fig. 6 Comparison of the distribution of the flue gas temperature and cooling water temperature along the direction of the tube rows

水蒸气在第9排管发生凝结, 随着凝结的发生, 水蒸气含量逐渐减少, 如图5所示。凝结发生后, 烟气温度变化减慢, 这与水蒸气的凝结量有关, 冷却水温度变化加快, 这是由于凝结强化换热的缘故, 如图6所示。通过与实验值进行比较, 烟气温度最大偏差为20.28%, 平均偏差为6.28%; 冷却水温度最大偏差为31.89%, 平均偏差为9.45%。计算值能反映烟气温度及冷却水温度在冷凝换热器中沿管排的分布。

## 5 结 论

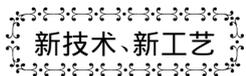
(1) 本研究得到的烟气侧换热系数关联式, 考虑凝结抽吸作用, 与实际值的偏差约在 2.6% 以内, 更加接近实际;

(2) 凝结量越大, 抽吸作用越强, 凝结与抽吸相互作用, 强化了凝结换热;

(3) 建立一种计算天然气锅炉烟气中水蒸气含量、烟气温度和冷却水温度沿冷凝换热器管排分布的模型。通过与实验值比较, 烟气温度平均偏差约为 6.28%, 冷却水温度平均偏差约为 9.45%, 其计算值能反映实际情况, 为设计高效换热器提供参考。

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## 3 台 RB211 压缩机组的 4000 万美元订单

据《Gas Turbine World》2013 年 3-4 月刊报道, 乌兹别克斯坦的 Asia Trans Gas 公司已与 Rolls-Royce 公司签定一份价格为 4000 万美元的合同, 供应 3 台 RB211 燃气轮机驱动的压缩机组, 用于在土库曼斯坦-中国天然气管线上的压缩电站。

RB211-GT62 驱动的 RFBB5 管线压缩机, 以天然气作为燃料, 在 ISO 条件下, RB211GT62 燃气轮机的额定连续功率为 30.4 MW, 效率为 38.6%。

这 3 台压缩机组将被安装在正在被建造的 1 830 km 管线的 530 km 处的乌兹别克斯坦管段上, 该管线从土库曼斯坦经过乌兹别克斯坦和哈萨克斯坦通到中国, 每年输送 250 亿 m<sup>3</sup> 天然气。

(吉桂明 摘译)

**teristics of a Reciprocal Porous Medium Heater** [刊, 汉] JING Miao, CHENG Le-ming, ZHANG Jun-chun, et al (National Key Laboratory on Energy Source Clean Utilization, Thermal Energy Engineering Research Institute, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, China, Post Code: 310027) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. - 2013, 28(5). - 502 ~ 507

By using a method combining the cold-state test with the numerical simulation, studied was the influence of the air-fuel gas speed ratio, fuel gas spout location and gas preheated temperature of a semi-premixed burner on the mixed characteristics of gases in the combustion chamber. The tracer gas method was adopted during the cold-state test and the component output model was used during the numerical simulation. It has been found that to increase the air/fuel gas speed ratio can make the fuel gas concentration distribution inside the burner more uniform and longitudinal fuel gas concentration peak value will gradually shift to the wall surface of the burner with an increase of the air/fuel gas speed ratio. The mixing effectiveness of the burner when the fuel gas spout is located before the gas flow distribution device is superior to that when the fuel gas spout is located after the distribution device. To increase the air preheating temperature can make the fuel gas concentration distribution inside the burner more uniform. **Key words:** semi-premixed burner, mixed characteristics

**天然气锅炉烟气凝结及换热特性的研究 = Study of the Condensation and Heat Exchange Characteristics of Flue Gases in a Natural Gas-fired Boiler** [刊, 汉] LI Hui-jun, PENG Wen-ping (College of Energy Power and Mechanical Engineering, North China University of Electric Power, Baoding, China, Post Code: 071003) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. - 2013, 28(5). - 508 ~ 513

Based on the dual-film and boundary theory, with the heat and mass transfer inside the gas film layer intensified by the pumping action being taken into consideration, obtained was a correlation formula of the heat exchange coefficient of a natural gas-fired boiler at the flue gas side and the deviation between the calculated value and the actual one is within 2.6%, more approaching to the real case. At the same time, with the  $\text{NO}_x$  produced in the flue gases being taken into account, a model for directly determining the steam content of the flue gases according to the constituents of the flue gases was presented and a model for determining the distribution of the steam content, flue gas temperature and cooling water temperature along the condensing heat exchanger tube bank by employing the heat quantity and mass balance theory was also proposed. The model in question only requires measuring and obtaining the temperatures of the flue gases and cooling water at both inlet and outlet and then the changes of the flue gas temperature and cooling water temperature along the tube bank can be calculated. A comparison with the test values

shows that the mean deviation of the flue gas temperature obtained by using the model in question is 6.28% and the mean deviation of the cooling water temperature is 9.45%. The foregoing can offer reference for designing high efficiency heat exchangers. **Key words:** condensation heat exchange ,natural gas-fired boiler ,pumping action

**基于 CFD 技术的多级离心泵汽蚀性能研究 = Study of the Cavitation Performance of a Multi-stage Centrifugal Pump Based on the CFD Technology** [刊 汉] CHEN Fang-fang ,LI Zhi-peng ,WANG Chang-sheng( College of Energy Source and Power Engineering ,Changsha University of Science and Technology ,Changsha ,China ,Post Code: 410114) //Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. -2013 28(5) . -514 ~ 517

To enhance the cavitation-resistant performance of a multi-stage pump ,the first-stage impeller structure was improved and designed with the inlet diameter and outlet width of the impeller being increased ,making the leading edge of the blades extended towards the inlet direction ,the curvature radius of the covering plate in the inlet part increased ,thickness of the blades at the inlet decreased ,the diameter of the water suction chamber at the inlet increased accordingly and the annulus space of the water suction chamber expanded. By using the software Fluent ,the flow field inside the first-stage impeller was numerically simulated before and after the improvement. The simulation results show that the area where cavitation phenomena take place is located on the back of the impeller close to the rim and after the improvement ,the flow is smooth and stable in the flow path of the first-stage impeller with the pressure and speed distribution being uniform. By adopting the numerical simulation method ,the cavitation performance of the pump was predicted before and after the improvement and verified by a cavitation test. The relative errors are 2.6% and 2.5% respectively. The cavitation allowance decreases after the improvement and is less than the value stipulated and the cavitation performance is improved ,achieving the improvement goals. The numerical simulation results can provide reliable underlying bases for design and improvement of multi-stage pumps. **Key words:** multi-stage centrifugal pump ,first-stage impeller ,cavitation performance ,CFD

**煤灰中  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  含量对卫燃带表面结渣的影响 = Influence of the  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  Content of Coal Ash on the Slagging on the Surface of the Refractory Belt** [刊 汉] CHEN Dong-lin ,DU Yang ,CHEN Wen-wei ,et al( College of Energy Source and Power Engineering ,Changsha University of Science and Technology ,Changsha ,China ,Post Code: 410076) //Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. -2013 28(5) . -518 ~ 522

With Lengshuijiang River-originated shale coal ash serving as the base ash , $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  powder in various weights was