

350 MW 超临界 W 火焰炉拱部/墙部风配比研究

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摘 要: 针对 1 台采用多次引射分级燃烧技术新建的 350 MW 超临界 W 火焰炉, 采用数值计算研究了拱部二次风率与墙部三次风率 (R_2/R_3) 比分别为 15% / 43.89%、25% / 33.89%、28.35% / 30.54% 及 35% / 23.89% 时对炉内火焰流动、燃烧和 NO_x 生成的影响。结果表明: 当 R_2/R_3 为 15% / 43.89% 时, 炉内流场偏斜, 拱部气流下射深度小, 尤其是后拱下行气流仅能到达墙部三次风区域; 随着 R_2/R_3 增大, 流场偏斜程度减轻, 流场逐渐变得对称; 但当 R_2/R_3 增大至 35% / 23.89% 时, 拱部气流下射深度过大, 使得煤粉气流在冷灰斗中部有冲刷冷灰斗趋势, 且冷灰斗内温度较高, 易导致冷灰斗结渣。综合考虑炉内流场对称性、炉膛出口烟温和 NO_x 排放水平, R_2/R_3 宜取为 28.35% / 30.54%。

关 键 词: W 火焰炉; 多次引射分级燃烧技术; 二、三次风率比; 数值模拟

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引 言

我国难燃煤占动力用煤的 40%, W 火焰炉已成为我国燃用低挥发分煤种的主力炉型, 其中哈尔滨锅炉厂有限公司引进英巴技术制造的 W 火焰炉(英巴 W 火焰炉)已投产 20 余台^[1], 其设计理念主要是利用高速二次风携带低速一次风粉以实现煤粉气流具有较大的下射深度。但实际运行表明, 由于一次风速低, 一、二次风间距小, 高速的二次风离开喷口后很快就混入一次风中, 在稀释煤粉浓度的同时还提高了煤粉气流风速, 导致着火推迟、燃尽差及 NO_x 排放量高等问题^[2~4]。

针对英巴 W 火焰炉存在的问题, 哈尔滨锅炉厂有限公司采用哈尔滨工业大学提出的“多次引射分

级燃烧技术”对英巴 W 火焰炉燃烧系统进行了重新设计, 且已成功应用于 2 台新建的 600 MW 超临界 W 火焰炉上^[5~6]。在 600 MW 超临界 W 火焰炉运行经验的基础上, 通过对燃烧器设计参数及布置形式作了部分改进, 又新建了 2 台 350 MW 级超临界 W 火焰炉。由于两者间的炉膛结构尺寸、燃烧器布置及炉内配风等方面有较大差异, 而这些因素对炉内流动、煤粉燃烧和 NO_x 排放影响较大^[7~10]; 为此采用数值计算研究了该 350 MW 超临界 W 火焰炉拱部二次风率与墙部三次风率配比(拱部/墙部风配比或二、三次风率比)对炉内流动、煤粉燃烧及 NO_x 排放的影响, 以期为该炉燃烧调整及今后新建同类型 W 火焰炉提供参考。

1 锅炉介绍

图 1 为 350 MW 超临界 W 火焰炉炉膛结构尺寸及燃烧系统示意图。在拱上由炉膛中心向前后墙方向依次布置有一次风喷口、内二次风喷口、乏气喷口和外二次风喷口; 沿下炉膛宽度方向布置下倾的直流缝隙式墙部三次风喷口(作为分级风), 在炉膛喉口上方布置直流缝隙式燃尽风喷口。从设计理念上看: 一次风布置在靠近炉膛中心一侧, 有利于及时着火, 并由高速的内、外二次风和下倾的墙部三次风依次引射风速较小的一次风粉下行, 从而获得较大的煤粉气流下射深度, 同时还实现了随燃烧进行逐渐供风, 保证了煤粉燃尽和稳燃; 将乏气布置在一次风与前、后墙之间, 实现了浓淡燃烧; 内、外二次风、三次风和燃尽风逐级给入, 实现了多次分级燃烧, 可

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保证低 NO_x 排放; 此外, 靠近前、后墙水冷壁的外二次风还可有效防止结渣。

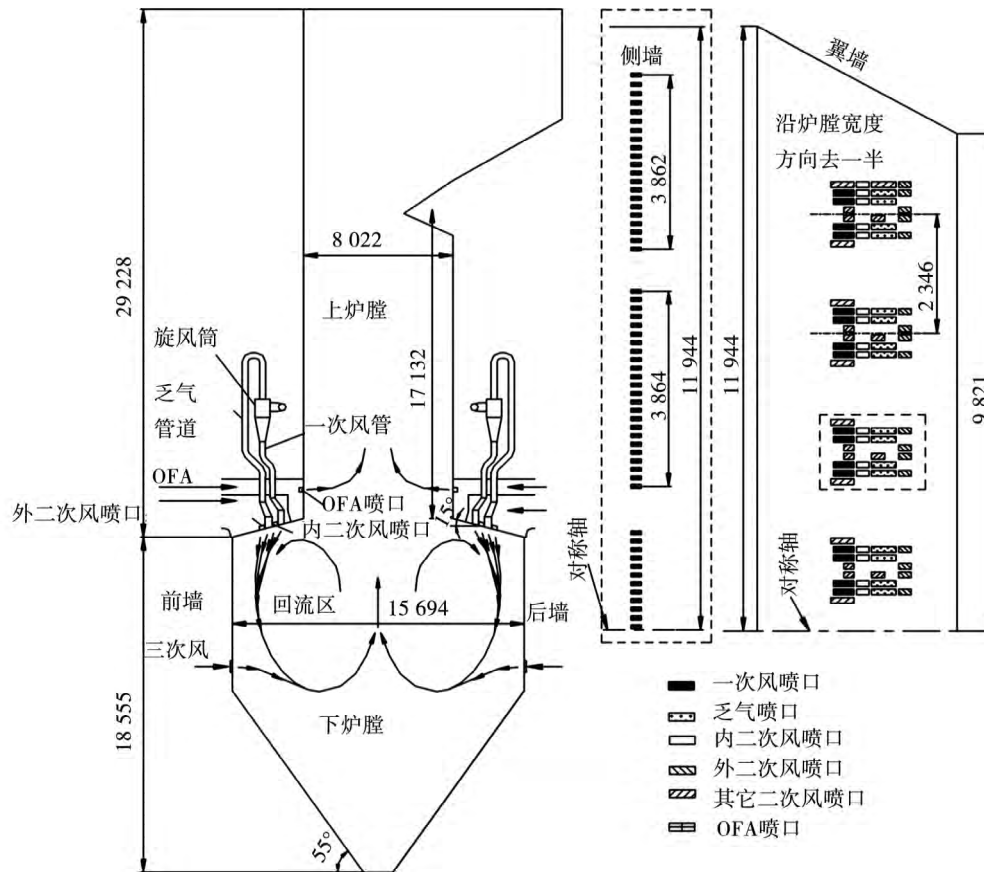


图1 350 MW 超临界 W 火焰炉炉膛结构及燃烧系统示意 (mm)

Fig. 1 Schematic diagram of the structure of the furnace in a 350 MW supercritical W-flame boiler and its combustion system (mm)

2 数值计算方法、模型验证及计算工况

采用 Fluent 6.3.26 软件进行模拟计算, 差分方程采用 SIMPLE 算法, 气相湍流模型选用可实现 $k-\varepsilon$ 模型, 气固两相模型选用拉格朗日随机颗粒轨道模型, 辐射模型采用 P-1 模型, 挥发分热解、燃烧分别采用双步竞争模型和混合分数 PDF 法; 焦炭燃烧采用扩散-动力控制模型, NO_x 计算采用后处理法, 用半炉膛代替全炉膛进行模拟。

鉴于本研究对象尚无相应的热态测试数据, 因此采用本文计算模型及方法对 1 台与本研究对象炉膛结构尺寸相似的 350 MW 亚临界英巴 W 火焰炉进行热态数值计算, 并将计算结果与该炉的热态测

试结果进行对比。该 350 MW 亚临界英巴 W 火焰炉热态测试结果详见文献 [11], 在前拱上选取某一旋风子, 从看火管插入热电偶, 用于测量燃烧器区域的温度; 通过翼墙上的某一火孔将水冷枪插入炉膛抽取烟气, 测量近水冷壁区域的烟气成分。图 2 为计算结果与热态测试数据对比, 由图可见, 计算值与试验值吻合较好, 说明模型计算结果具有较好的参考价值。

为消除计算网格数量的影响, 分别在网格数量为 83 万、105 万和 123 万时, 比较了网格数量对炉膛中部沿炉膛深度方向某截面上的气相速度竖直方向分量的影响, 结果表明网格数量为 105 万和 123 万时的计算结果基本一致, 而网格数量为 83 万时计算结果与前两者差距较大, 因此选择网格数量为

105 万进行数值模拟。

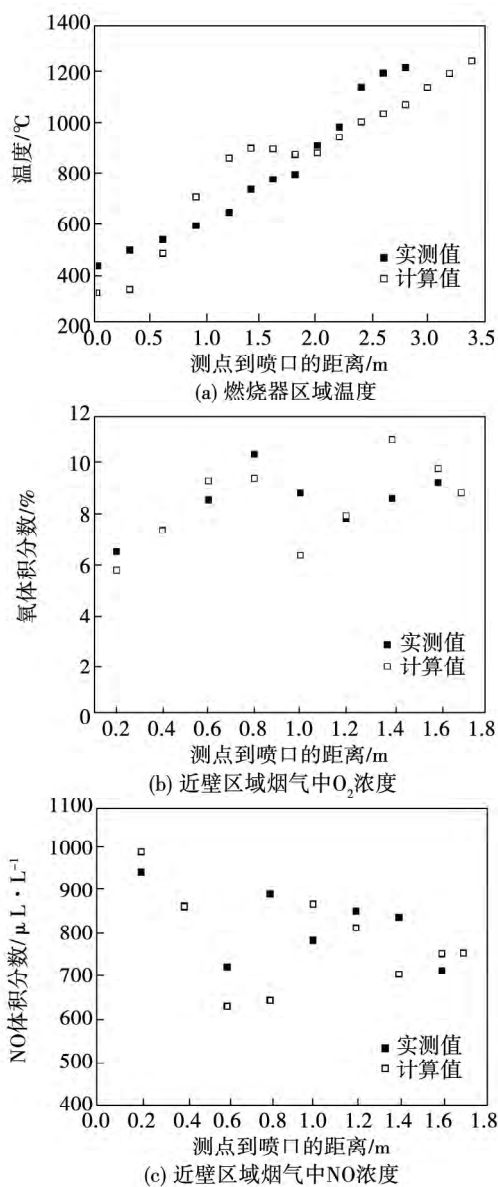


图2 350 MW 亚临界 W 锅炉满负荷下工业试验测量值与数值模拟值的比较

Fig. 2 Comparison of the measurement values in the industrial test and numerical simulation values of a 350 MW subcritical W-shaped boiler at the full load

在额定负荷下进行热态数值模拟计算,计算用煤质参数如表1所示。计算中燃煤量为162.7 t/h,一次风与乏气中的煤粉量比为0.85:0.15,燃烧器各股气流喷口面积不变,墙部三次风下倾角度为20°;根据燃烧器设计参数,拱部二次风率和墙部三

次风率之和为58.89%,取二、三次风率比 R_2/R_3 分别为15%/43.89%、25%/33.89%、28.35%/30.54%及35%/23.89%,共4个工况,相应的配风参数如表2所示。计算中保持一次风参数不变(风率7.26%、风温120℃和风速12 m/s)、乏气参数不变(风率10.9%、风温120℃和风速12 m/s)、燃尽风参数不变(风率15.95%、风温345℃和风速31.9 m/s),二、三次风温为345℃。

3 结果与讨论

图3为不同二、三次风率比下炉内流场、温度场和部分烟气组分浓度分布的计算结果。由图3(a)可见,当 R_2/R_3 低至15%/43.89%时,炉内流场呈偏斜趋势,且拱部气流下行深度小,尤其是后拱下行气流仅下冲至三次风处即已折转向上,此时来自前墙侧偏转过来的气流对后拱下行气流起到一定的托举作用,致使后拱气流下冲深度小。这是由于此时三次风动量较大,虽然三次风下倾20°,但三次风在水平方向上的动量分量仍较大,对下行气流的横向推动作用较强,使得拱部下行气流及炉膛中间上升气流自由膨胀受限,加之炉膛固有的不对称结构效应(炉膛出口和折焰角位于后墙侧),诱使炉内形成偏斜流场。随着 R_2/R_3 增大,流场偏斜程度减轻,流场也逐渐趋于对称,但当 R_2/R_3 增大至35%/23.89%时,拱部气流下射深度过大,使得煤粉气流在冷灰斗中部有冲刷冷灰斗趋势;由图3(b)可见, R_2/R_3 较小时温度场亦呈一定偏斜趋势,随 R_2/R_3 增大,这种偏斜趋势逐渐减弱并最终形成较为对称的温度场;但当 R_2/R_3 增大至35%/23.89%时,因拱部气流风速大、下射刚性强,一方面着火点有所推迟,火焰中心位置有所下降,另一方面,煤粉气流高速下冲至冷灰斗中部且有冲刷冷灰斗趋势,冷灰斗内因燃烧份额加大而温度也有所升高,容易导致冷灰斗内结渣;由图3(c)可见,由于在靠近水冷壁区域布置有外二次风,有利于在前后墙水冷壁区域内形成氧化性气氛,可以减轻或避免水冷壁结渣;图3(c)和图3(d)显示不同 R_2/R_3 下,氧气和NO浓度分布除对称性程度有差异外,分布态势基本相差不大。

表 1 计算用煤质分析

Tab.1 Analysis of coal quality for use in computation

参数	工业分析 / %				元素分析 / %					$Q_{\text{net,ar}}/\text{MJ}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$
	M_{ar}	V_{ar}	A_{ar}	FC_{ar}	C_{ar}	H_{ar}	O_{ar}	N_{ar}	S_{ar}	
数值	8.0	8.97	32.98	50.05	52.73	1.35	0.42	0.53	3.99	19 450

表 2 计算工况设置及炉膛出口部分参数计算结果

Tab.2 Settings under the operating conditions calculated and the calculation results of partial parameters at the outlet of the furnace

计算工况		$R_2/R_3 = 15\% / 43.89\%$	$R_2/R_3 = 25\% / 33.89\%$	$R_2/R_3 = 28.35\% / 30.54\%$	$R_2/R_3 = 35\% / 23.89\%$
拱上二次风	风率 / %	15	25	28.35	35
	风速 / $\text{m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$	16.9	28.1	31.9	39.4
墙部三次风	风率 / %	43.89	33.89	30.54	23.89
	风速 / $\text{m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$	45.8	35.4	31.9	25.0
炉膛出口烟温 / $^{\circ}\text{C}$		1 230	1 218	1 201	1 195
炉膛出口 O_2 / %		2.51	2.53	2.55	2.57
炉膛出口 $\text{NO}_x/\text{mg}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$ $\beta\%$ O_2		820	825	804	817

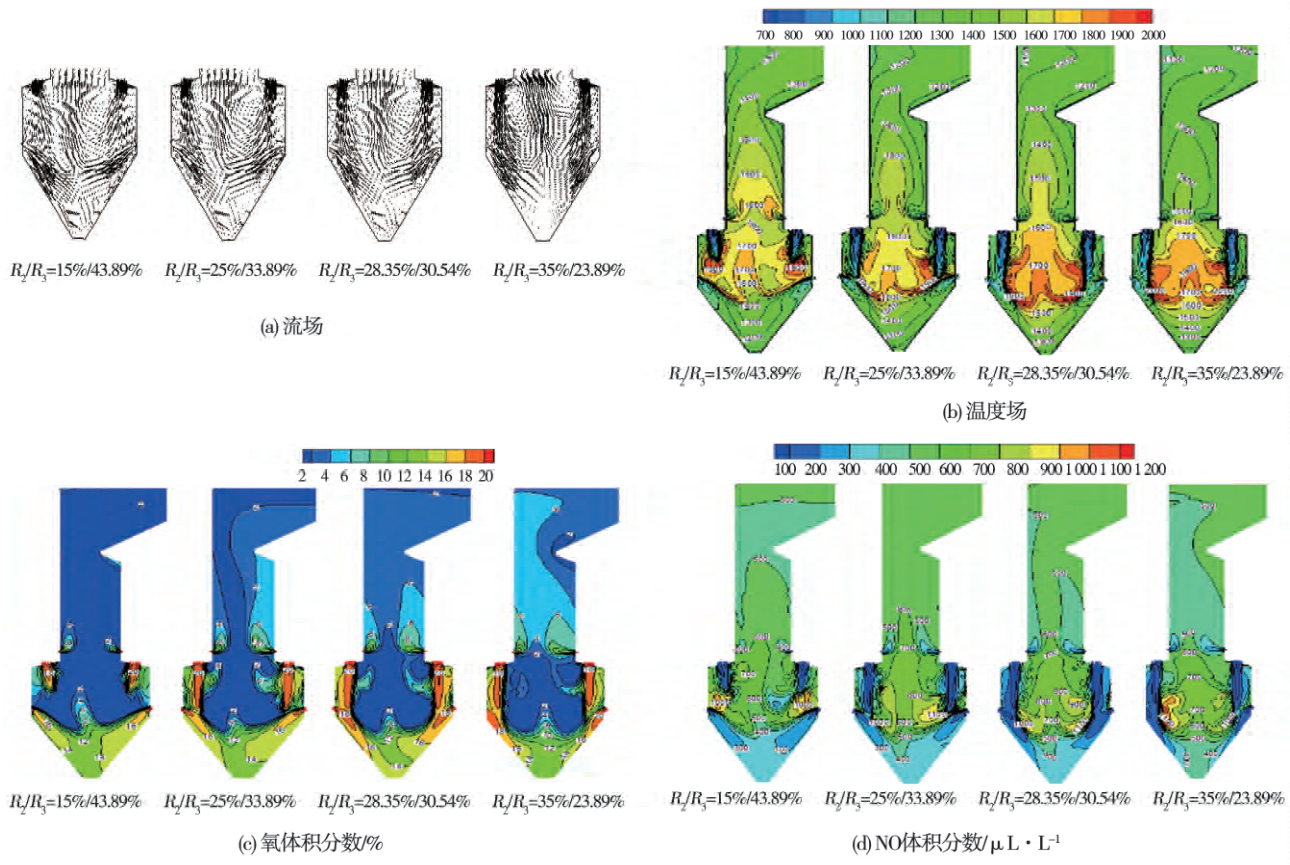


图 3 计算所得炉内流场、温度场和烟气组分体积分数场

Fig. 3 Flow filed ,temperature field and flue gas component volumetric fraction field calcaulted in the furnace

图4为不同二、三次风率比下沿炉膛高度方向平均烟气温度和烟气组分浓度分布。对下炉膛及冷灰斗上部区域,由于靠近水冷壁区域为下行气流,而炉膛中部为上行气流,因此分析此区域截面上的烟气平均温度及烟气成分分布时较复杂。但从总体看,在不同二、三次风率比下,各参数变化规律相似。如在高度12 m左右,烟气平均温度出现一个“波峰”,由于 O_2 浓度和 NO_x 浓度分布与温度分布密切相关,因此在高度12 m左右,对应的 O_2 浓度出现一个“波谷”,而 NO_x 浓度出现一个“波峰”;同理在高度17.5 m左右也有相似规律。

以喉口为起点,沿煤粉气流轨迹分析水平截面上的平均烟气温度及烟气成分分布。煤粉气流喷入炉膛后(自炉拱高度19.0 m开始往这些曲线的左侧),迅速析出挥发分并开始着火,氧浓度迅速下降,同时部分挥发分 N 生成 NO ;由于挥发分燃烧产生的热量较少,加之煤粉气流下行过程中受低温二次风混入作用,截面上平均温度有所下降;当气流下行至17.5 m左右时,部分二次风已混入到着火的煤粉气流中,焦炭开始着火,致使氧浓度持续下降、烟气温度升高且 NO_x 增加;随着火焰继续下行,烟气温度不断升高,在12 m附近(三次风上部区域)烟气温度达到最高值,同时氧浓度达最低值,而 NO_x 生成量达最大值;随后由于三次风的混入,进入冷灰斗后,烟气温度开始下降,氧浓度迅速升高。

随着 R_2/R_3 增大,拱部气流下行深度增加,火焰中心下移,同图3(b)一样,冷灰斗内温度升高,此时容易导致冷灰斗内结渣。经喉口后主气流为单一的上升气流,在21 m左右,由于燃尽风喷入导致烟气温度有所降低,出现“波谷”。同时,OFA的喷入使得未燃尽的煤粉继续燃尽,烟气温度有所升高;随着焦炭的不断燃尽,烟气平均温度逐渐降低。由图3可见,随着 R_2/R_3 增大,炉膛出口烟温有所降低,这是由于随着 R_2/R_3 增大,气流在下炉膛行程增加,停留时间增加,煤粉燃烧份额相应增大,因此炉膛出口温度有所降低。

表2同时给出了不同 R_2/R_3 时的炉膛出口参数计算值,由表可知,随着 R_2/R_3 从15%/43.89%增大到35%/23.89%时,炉膛出口烟气温度从1230 K降低到1195 K, O_2 浓度和 NO_x 浓度变化不大;但当 R_2/R_3 为15%/43.89%时,炉内流场有偏斜趋势,拱上气流刚性较弱,不能很好的利用炉膛空间,而当

R_2/R_3 为35%/23.89%时,存在拱上下行气流冲刷冷灰斗趋势,且冷灰斗内温度较高,容易造成冷灰斗区域发生结渣。综合考虑炉内流场对称性、炉膛出口烟温和 NO_x 排放水平,认为较合适的二、三次风率比 R_2/R_3 可取为28.35%/30.54%。

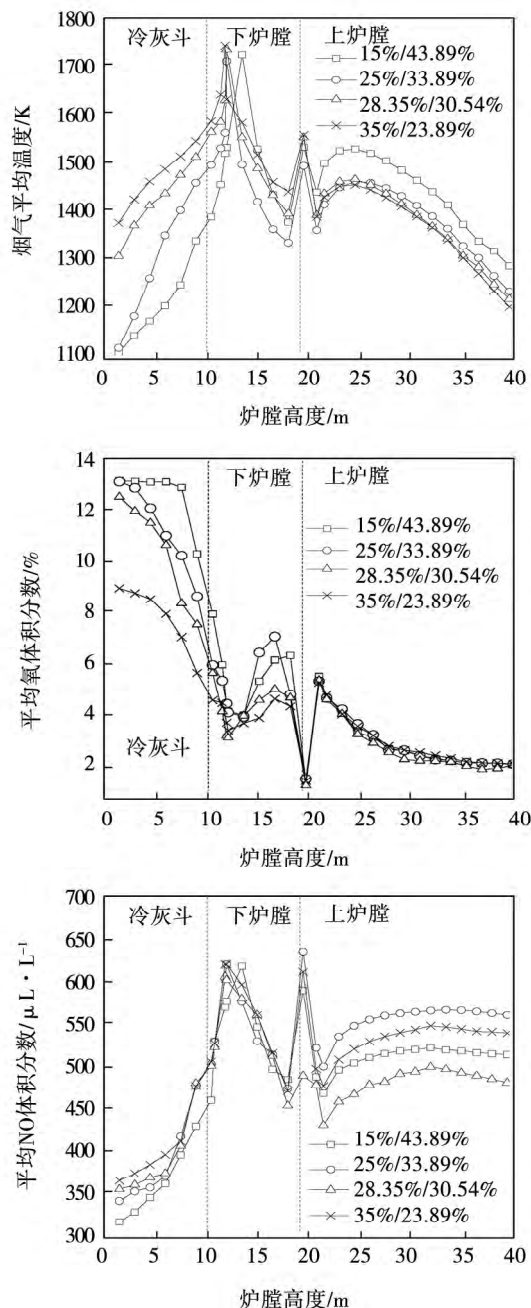


图4 沿炉膛高度方向平均烟气温度和烟气组分体积分数分布

Fig. 4 Distribution of the mean flue gas temperature and flue gas component volumetric fraction along the direction of the furnace height.

4 结 论

针对 1 台采用多次引射分级燃烧技术新建的 350 MW 超临界 W 火焰炉,采用数值计算研究了拱部二次风率与墙部三次风率比对炉内流动、燃烧和 NO_x 生成的影响,得如下结论:

(1) 拱部二次风率直接影响到下行气流量、下冲深度、气流在喉口以下空间停留时间等,二、三次风率比对炉内流场有较大的影响;

(2) 当二、三次风率比为 15% / 43.89% 时,拱上气流下行深度明显减小,尤其是后拱下行气流刚到达三次风区域就折转向上,同时炉内流场有偏斜的趋势;随着二、三次风率比增大,流场偏斜程度减轻,流场也逐渐变得对称;但当二、三次风率比增大至 35% / 23.89% 时,拱部气流下射深度过大,使得煤粉气流在冷灰斗中部有冲刷冷灰斗趋势,且冷灰斗内温度较高,易导致冷灰斗结渣;

(3) 综合考虑炉内流场对称性、炉膛出口烟温和 NO_x 排放水平,较合适的二、三次风率比 R_2/R_3 可取为 28.35% / 30.54%。

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Experimentally studied were the heat transfer characteristics of water in an oblique bare downcomer with an inclination angle of 45 degrees at a pressure, a mass flow speed and an external wall heat load ranging from 11.5 ~ 28 MPa, 450 ~ 1 550 kg/(m²·s) and 50 ~ 585 kW/m² respectively. The test results show that the wall temperature of the oblique downcomer features a non-uniform distribution along the circumferential direction of the tube. In the subcritical pressure zone, the wall temperature on the top and bottom surface of the oblique downcomer is obviously different and the dryness difference between the top and bottom surface of the oblique downcomer is comparatively big when the wall temperature soars. In the nearing critical pressure zone, the wall temperature distribution at various top and bottom surfaces of the oblique downcomer is similar and the dryness difference between the top and bottom surface of the oblique downcomer is very small when the wall temperature skyrockets. In the supercritical pressure zone, the heat transfer is intensified in the quasi-critical pressure zone and under some operating conditions, the influence of the pressure may change the action of the heat load. In the high enthalpy value zone, the wall temperature on the top surface of the oblique downcomer may somewhat decrease. On the basis of the test results, a critical dryness correlation formula in the subcritical and nearing critical pressure zone and an intensified convection heat transfer correlation formula at a supercritical pressure were obtained. **Key words:** oblique downcomer, wall temperature, pressure, heat load

350 MW 超临界 W 火焰炉拱部/墙部风配比研究 = **Study of the Proportion of the Air Distribution Between the Arch and Wall Portion in a 350 MW Supercritical Multi-ejection Staged Combustion W-shaped Flame Boiler** [刊, 汉] ZHU Qun-yi, ZENG Ling-yan, CHEN Zhi-chao (College of Energy Science and Engineering, Harbin Institute of Technology, Harbin, China, Post Code: 150001), ZONG Qiu-dong (Shandong Electric Power Engineering Consultancy Institute Co. Ltd., Jinan, China, Post Code: 250013), KUANG Min (College of Sea Transportation, Ningbo University, Ningbo, China, Post Code: 315211) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. - 2016, 31(5). - 118 ~ 123

For a 350 MW newly built supercritical W-shaped flame boiler adopting the multi-ejection staged combustion technology, the influence of the ratio between the secondary air flow rate passing through the arch portion and the tertiary air flow rate passing through the wall portion (R₂/R₃) on the in-furnace flow, combustion and NO_x formation was investigated when the ratio above mentioned was 15% / 43.89%, 25% / 33.89%, 28.35% / 30.54% and 35% / 23.89% respectively. It has been found that when R₂/R₃ is 15% / 43.89%, the flow field inside the furnace is mis-

aligned and the depth of the air flow in the arch portion going down is small ,especially ,the air flow along the rear arch going downwards can only reach the tertiary air zone in the wall portion. With an increase of the ratio $R2/R3$, the misalignment degree of the flow field will become alleviated and the flow field will also become more symmetrical. However ,when the ratio $R2/R3$ increases to 35% /23.89% ,the depth of the air flow in the arch portion going down will be excessively big ,thus making the pulverized coal flow tend to scour the ash cooling hopper in its middle part and the temperature in the ash cooling hopper is relatively high ,therefore likely resulting in a slagging in the ash cooling hopper. With the symmetry of the flow field in the furnace ,the temperature of flue gases at the outlet of the furnace and NO_x emissions level being taken into a comprehensive consideration ,the ratio $R2/R3$ should be properly chosen as 28.35% /30.54% . **Key words:** W-shaped flame boiler ,multi-ejection staged combustion technology ,secondary and tertiary air flow ratio ,numerical simulation

新型进水结构对太阳能分层水箱特性影响的研究 = **Study of the Influence of New Type Water Inlet Structure on the Characteristics of a Solar Power Stratified Water Tank** [刊 ,汉] WANG Zi-long ,ZHANG Hua , WANG Chong-yuan (College of Energy Source and Power Engineering ,Shanghai University of Science and Technology ,Shanghai ,China ,Post Code: 200093) ,YAN Qian-wen (College of Energy Source and Environment Engineering ,Southeast University ,Nanjing ,China ,Post Code: 210096) //Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. -2016 ,31(5) . -124 ~128

The heat storage technology is an important part of the solar concentrating power heat utilization. The medium and low temperature heat storage technology with water serving as the heat storage medium is one of the key technologies for use in solar concentrating power heat utilization systems. A new type inlet flow equalizer was designed and a test rig was set up for testing the thermodynamic characteristics of a heat storage water tank. At an initial water temperature of 50 °C and inlet water temperature of 20 °C ,the thermodynamic characteristics of the heat storage water tank at various flow rates were analyzed and contrasted. It has been found that the flow equalizer can enhance the stratification effectiveness of the stratified heat storage water tank and the efficiency of the water tank. At a same flow rate at the inlet ,the thermal stratification efficiency of the water tank will first increase and then decrease. With an increase of the non-dimensional time ,the exergy efficiency of the water tank will gradually decrease. In addition ,the exergy efficiency of the water tank will first increase and then decrease with an increase of the flow rate. When the non-dimensional time equals to 0.6 and the flow rate at the inlet is 1.14 L/min ,3.16 L/min and 6.11 L/min respectively ,the exergy efficiency of the water tank will be 85.9% ,90.7% and 83.9% respectively. **Key words:** heat storage water tank ,thermodynamic characteristics ,exergy efficiency ,thermal stratification ,MIX number