

田永丰,张鹏威,刘 梁,等. 基于水侧调控的超临界锅炉宽负荷SCR入口烟温控制研究[J]. 煤炭转化, 2025, 48(5): 13-24. DOI: 10.19726/j.cnki.ebcc.202505002.

TIAN Yongfeng, ZHANG Pengwei, LIU Liang, et al. Investigation on the improvement of flue gas temperature in the inlet of SCR reactor within wide load range for supercritical coal-fired boiler based on water-side regulation method[J]. Coal Conversion, 2025, 48(5): 13-24. DOI: 10.19726/j.cnki.ebcc.202505002.

基于水侧调控的超临界锅炉宽负荷SCR 入口烟温控制研究*

田永丰^{1,2} 张鹏威³ 刘 梁^{1,2} 何建乐³ 金 燕¹
黄 中^{2,4} 吕俊复² 柯希玮^{2,4}

(1. 太原理工大学电气与动力工程学院, 030024 太原; 2. 清华大学能源与动力工程系, 100084 北京; 3. 华电电力科学研究院有限公司, 310030 杭州; 4. 怀柔实验室山西研究院, 030032 太原)

摘 要 火电机组在低负荷运行时省煤器出口烟气温度往往偏离SCR脱硝温度窗口, 从而导致脱硝效率降低等一系列问题, 该现象在目前燃煤电厂中普遍存在。基于Aspen plus建立了适用于20%~50%深度调峰工况的某350 MW超临界燃煤锅炉全流程模型, 并利用现场数据对模型进行了验证。基于此模型, 研究了省煤器给水旁路、省煤器热水再循环和省煤器复合热水再循环三种基于锅炉水侧调控的宽负荷脱硝提效技术方案, 分析各自对SCR脱硝装置入口烟温的提升效果。结果表明: 省煤器复合热水再循环方案下, SCR脱硝装置入口烟气最大温升在湿态运行时分别为33.5℃(20% THA)和35.4℃(30% THA), 在干态运行时为28.6℃(50% THA), 烟温提升效果明显优于其他两种水侧调控技术方案下的烟温提升效果; 20% THA负荷工况下, 当复合热水再循环份额达到80%时, SCR脱硝装置入口烟温可以提升至323.3℃。三种水侧调控方案中, 省煤器复合热水再循环方案可以满足锅炉20%~50%深度调峰工况下SCR脱硝系统的安全稳定运行, 对低负荷NO_x排放控制具有重要意义。

关键词 SCR脱硝, 烟温, 水侧调控, 流程模拟, 超临界锅炉

创新点

基于超临界燃煤锅炉, 构建超临界锅炉全流程模型, 研究了三种水侧调控技术对超临界锅炉SCR脱硝装置入口烟气温度的改造效果, 深入分析了SCR入口烟温提升效果、排烟温度升幅及排烟热损失的变化, 考虑干湿态转换时再循环水取水点不同带来的烟温提升效果的较大差异, 为实际工程改造提供一定的参考价值。

中图分类号 X773, TM621.2

DOI: 10.19726/j.cnki.ebcc.202505002

0 引 言

截至2023年12月底, 全国累计发电装机容量

已达29.2亿kW, 同比增长13.9%。其中, 火力发电装机容量约13.9亿kW, 同比增长4.1%, 在总发电装机容量中占比约47.6%^[1]。根据国家节能减排的战略要求, 高效、灵活、清洁是火力发电发展的主

* “十四五”国家重点研发计划项目(2022YFB4100805)。

第一作者: 田永丰, 硕士生, E-mail: 1878746387@qq.com; 通信作者: 柯希玮, 博士、副研究员, E-mail: kexiwei@sxri.hrl.ac.cn

收稿日期: 2024-10-09; 修回日期: 2024-11-21

要方向之一。

目前,对燃煤氮氧化物排放的主要控制手段包括锅炉低氮燃烧技术、选择性非催化还原(SNCR)技术和选择性催化还原(SCR)技术等^[2-5]。其中,SCR脱硝效率与反应区烟温密切相关^[6-7]。根据目前各电厂SCR脱硝系统的运行经验,将SCR脱硝入口烟温控制在320℃~400℃能够较好地保持催化剂脱硝活性^[8-10]。

然而,为促进对风电、光伏等新能源的高比例消纳,越来越多的燃煤发电机组需要承担深度调峰任务,20%~50%低负荷段运行成为火电“新常态”^[11-12]。负荷越低,进入SCR脱硝装置的烟气温度通常也随之下降。部分低负荷工况下,由于SCR装置入口烟温显著低于脱硝温度窗口,导致催化剂活性及NO_x脱除效率严重下降;甚至低于SCR脱硝装置最低允许温度,导致脱硝系统退出运行,该问题在国内燃煤电厂普遍存在^[13-14]。据统计,大约30%以上火电机组在低负荷运行时SCR脱硝装置入口烟温低于脱硝系统安全稳定温度要求^[15]。因此,如何有效提升进入SCR脱硝装置入口烟温是火电机组实现宽负荷高效脱硝、满足深度调峰要求的关键技术之一^[16]。

主流的SCR脱硝装置均布置在锅炉省煤器与空预器之间^[17],因此,提高SCR脱硝装置入口烟温本质上是提高省煤器出口烟温。提高省煤器出口烟温的方法主要有水侧调节、烟气侧调节及省煤器改造等^[18-24]。关键等^[25]以某350 MW燃煤锅炉为研究对象,在多个负荷下研究省煤器给水旁路改造效果,结果显示,投用省煤器给水旁路可以有效提升SCR脱硝装置入口烟温,且对锅炉主蒸汽气温、再热蒸汽气温和减温水量没有显著影响。李守磊等^[26]研究了省煤器给水旁路联合热水再循环方案对某680 MW超临界锅炉SCR入口烟温的提升效果,结果表明,维持热水再循环流量750 t/h~800 t/h,每增加省煤器给水旁路流量100 t/h,SCR入口烟温可升高约10℃。王健等^[27]提出了基于省煤器烟道分隔挡板控制的锅炉宽负荷脱硝系统,并实际投运于某600 MW超临界机组,保证了50% THA负荷以上SCR脱硝系统的安全、可靠运行。樊立安^[28]以某燃煤电站300 MW机组为研究对象,创新性地提出高温烟气旁路与SCR省煤器联合运行方案,在50%~70% BMCR负荷范围内,该方案同时具有调节SCR入口烟温和降低排烟温度的能力,可以保证SCR催化剂在最佳反应温度区间内运行。章斐然

等^[29]以某600 MW超临界燃煤机组为研究对象,采用锅炉热力计算方法研究了不同方案的改造效果,其中,省煤器分级布置改造方案在机组50%额定负荷下,SCR脱硝装置入口烟气温度达320℃,满足催化剂投运要求,改造效果最佳。水侧调节方法指通过调节进入省煤器蛇形管的工质流量、温度等参数,减少烟气与给水间的换热量,从而提高省煤器出口烟温的一系列改造措施。按调节机理和实施方式,主要有省煤器给水旁路、省煤器热水再循环和省煤器复合热水再循环三种模式。相比于烟气侧调节和省煤器改造两种提高省煤器出口烟温的方法,基于锅炉水侧调控技术可以根据负荷变化动态调节烟气温度,改造风险较小,近年来日益受到重视。

目前,大部分水侧调节方案主要针对省煤器给水旁路这一模式,对省煤器热水再循环及省煤器复合热水再循环的研究相对较少,同时,在SCR脱硝装置入口烟温远低于工作温度范围时,单一的水侧调节方案无法满足改造要求,省煤器复合热水再循环模式作为两种水侧调节技术的联合应用,可以更大程度地满足低负荷运行时的调节需求。本研究基于Aspen plus模拟软件,以某350 MW超临界燃煤发电机组为对象,构建燃煤锅炉烟气侧和汽水侧全流程模型,通过对比不同水侧调节方案对省煤器出口烟温的提升效果,结合改造难度,获得最佳水侧调节方案,为提高SCR脱硝装置入口烟温提供参考。

1 基于水侧调控的技术方案

1.1 省煤器给水旁路方案

给水旁路改造通过从主水管路上引出旁路管道,将部分锅炉给水由此旁路管道直接送入省煤器出口管道,减少进入省煤器的工质流量,降低省煤器的吸热量,从而提高省煤器出口烟气温度^[30]。省煤器给水旁路改造原理及流程模型如图1所示。

该方案的改造范围主要是增设给水旁路管道系统,具有系统简单、对省煤器出口烟温有动态调节能力、改造所需空间小、现场施工量小、工期短、投资费用低等优点,在三种水侧改造方案中应用最广泛。但低负荷下锅炉效率有所降低,这也是宽负荷脱硝锅炉水侧各项改造方案所存在的共性问题。

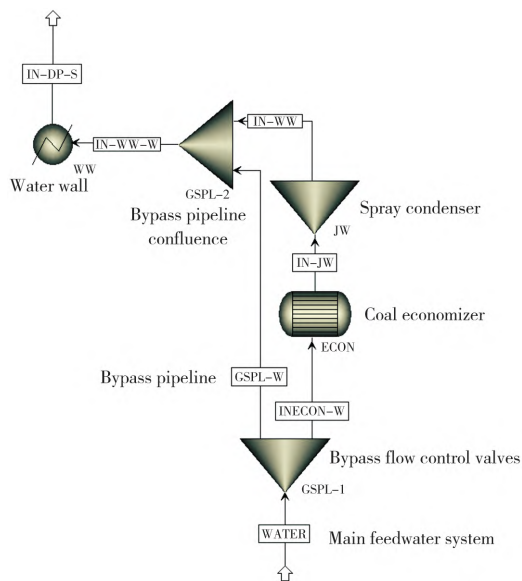


图 1 省煤器给水旁路改造原理及流程模型
Fig. 1 Coal economizer feedwater bypass modification principle and flow model diagram

1.2 省煤器热水再循环方案

热水再循环方案是通过增加热水再循环管线，经火电机组原有的炉水泵加压后，将部分循环热水送回省煤器入口管道与给水混合，提高省煤器入口工质温度，从而提高省煤器出口烟气温度^[31]。省煤器热水再循环改造原理及流程模型如图 2 所示。

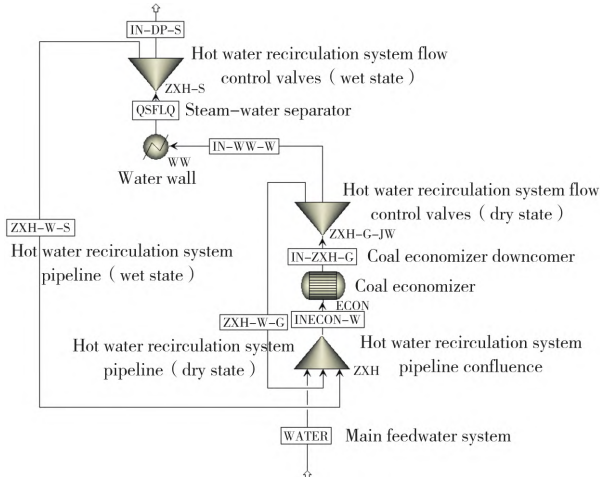


图 2 省煤器热水再循环改造原理及流程模型
Fig. 2 Coal economizer hot water recirculation modification principle and flow model diagram

对于超临界锅炉，由于存在干湿两态，因此再循环热水的来源分为两处：湿态运行时，取用汽水分离器下降管中热水作为循环水，此时循环水温度相对较高，对于省煤器出口烟气升温效果较好；干

态运行时，取用省煤器出口下降管中热水作为循环水，此时循环水温度相对较低，对于省煤器出口烟气升温效果相对较差^[31]，但同时由于锅炉转为直流运行后脱硝装置入口欠温相对较少，故此方案可能仍有一定适用性。

对于不带炉水循环系统的锅炉，湿态下的升温能力相对较好，在干态运行时升温能力较差。对于本身带有炉水循环系统的锅炉，在湿态运行时省煤器入口工质已经是高加出水和循环水的混合体，相对其他无泵锅炉的欠温相对较少，但同时也制约了热水再循环方案进一步提升 SCR 脱硝装置入口烟温的能力，在干态运行时升温能力较差。

1.3 省煤器复合热水再循环方案

复合热水再循环由给水旁路和热水再循环两个部分组成，是面向目前全负荷脱硝挑战的一种优化措施。该方案最大限度地保证了机组自并网后的全负荷范围内 SCR 脱硝装置入口烟温满足正常运行要求。省煤器复合热水再循环改造原理及流程模型如图 3 所示。

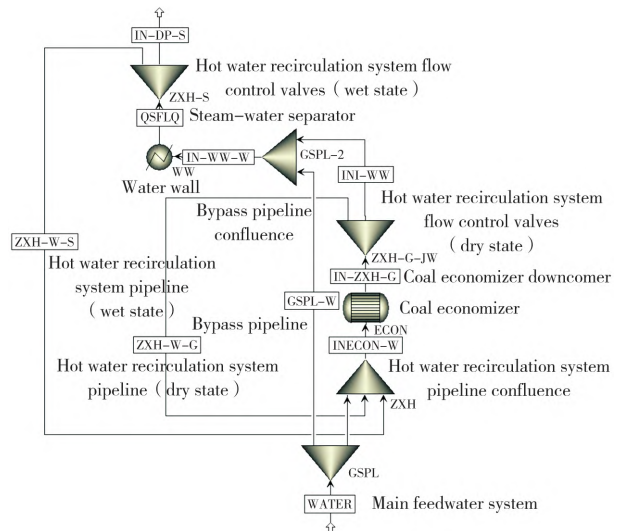


图 3 省煤器复合热水再循环改造原理及流程模型
Fig. 3 Coal economizer composite hot water recirculation modification principle and flow model diagram

由于省煤器给水旁路和热水再循环两部分子系统彼此独立，均可对烟温进行调节，因此在施工时可以分步实施，对于工期紧张的项目，可优先完成旁路系统的安装工作，使机组具备一定的低负荷脱硝能力。同时开启两个子系统时可以大幅提升脱硝装置入口烟温，是向全负荷脱硝拓展迈出的重要一步。然而，这也是水侧调节三种方案中工程量

最大、施工周期最长、系统复杂度最高的一种。

2 模型建立

2.1 基于 Aspen plus 的锅炉全流程模型

2.1.1 模型假设

燃煤锅炉内主要发生燃料燃烧过程以及烟气与锅炉给水的换热过程。本研究中 Aspen plus 只计算化学平衡态,并不涉及具体设备结构。因此,对整个锅炉模型做以下假设:

1) 炉内各化学反应瞬间完成并保持平衡状态,系统处于稳态;

2) 反应物瞬间混合均匀并开始反应,燃料热解和燃烧反应完全;

3) 煤和灰分定义为非常规组分,且灰分属于惰性组分,不参与任何反应;

4) 不考虑给煤粒径分布,燃煤系统各部分设备不考虑具体尺寸和结构。

2.1.2 模型构建

根据计算锅炉实际烟气流程和汽水流程,构建如图4所示的350 MW超临界燃煤锅炉全流程模型(不含水侧改造)。模型主要包括煤粉燃烧和热量传递两个部分。模型中各模块类型及功能见表1和表2。

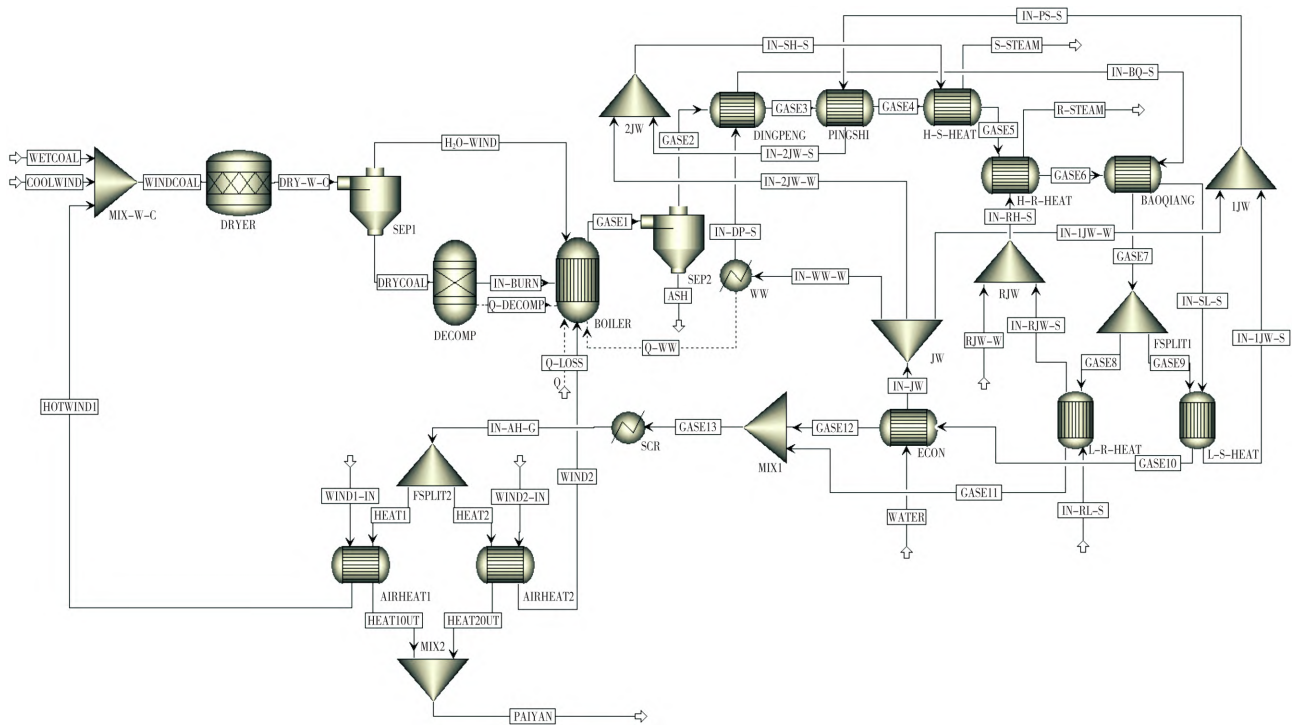


图4 350 MW超临界燃煤锅炉全流程模型示意图(改造前)

Fig. 4 Schematic diagram of the whole flow model of 350 MW supercritical coal-fired boiler (before renovation)

表1 煤粉燃烧部分模块功能

Table1 Function of pulverized coal combustion section module

Module	Type	Symbolic	Function
MIX-W-C	Mixer	Mixer	Mix pulverized coal, hot primary air, cold primary air
DRYER	Chemometric reactor	RStioc	Simulate the process of pulverized coal drying
SEP1	Splitter	SSplit	Separate the dry pulverized coal and water vapor from the primary air mixture
DECOMP	Yield reactor	RYield	Based on the ultimate analysis of coal, decompose it into the elemental forms of C, H ₂ , O ₂ , N ₂ , S, and ash, simulate the pyrolysis process of pulverized coal
BOLIER	Gibbs reactor	RGibbs	Simulation of pulverized coal combustion process based on Gibbs free energy minimization principle
SEP2	Splitter	SSplit	Separate the flue gas and ash

锅炉热损失(Q-LOSS)由实际锅炉试验工况下的实测值确定。将煤定义为非常规组分,输入工业

分析和元素分析结果作为煤的组分数据。煤的焓值采用 HCOALGEN 模型计算,密度采用

DCOALIG 模型计算。HCOALGEN 模型在计算焓值时需要煤的燃烧热数据,本研究根据实际煤质检测数据手动输入。选取 PR-BM 方法计算煤粉燃烧模块中各项物性参数,选取 STEAM-TA 方法计算烟气与水蒸气换热模块中各项物性参数。

在上述常规燃煤锅炉全流程模型基础上,根据第 1 节介绍的三种基于水侧调控烟温提升改造方案,对常规流程模型进行修改,关键改造部分如图 1~图 3 所示。水侧调控改造部分新增模块类型及功能如表 3 所示。

表 2 热量传递部分模块功能
Table 2 Function of the heat transfer section module

Module	Type	Symbolic	Function
WW	Heat exchanger	Heater	Simulate the heat exchange processes between flue gas and water wall
ECON, DINGPENG, BAOQIANG, L-S-HEAT, PINGSHI, H-S-HEAT	Heat exchanger	HeatX	Simulate the heat exchange processes between flue gas and the economizer, the steam-cooled roof superheater, the steam-cooled wall superheater, the low-temperature superheater, the platen superheater, and the high-temperature superheater
L-R-HEAT, H-R-HEAT	Heat exchanger	HeatX	Simulate the heat exchange processes between flue gas and the low-temperature reheater, as well as the high-temperature reheater
JW	Splitter	FSplit	Separate feedwater from the economizer outlet into the water wall, the primary desuperheater, and the secondary desuperheater
1JW, 2JW	Mixer	Mixer	Simulate the primary and secondary spray cooling of the superheater separately, and mix the primary cooling water with the low-temperature superheater outlet steam, as well as the secondary cooling water with the platen superheater outlet steam
RJW	Mixer	Mixer	Simulate the spray cooling of the reheater and mix the reheater cooling water with the outlet steam from the low-temperature reheater
FSPLIT1	Splitter	FSplit	Simulate the tail heating surface double flue structure, the low-temperature superheater is arranged in parallel with the economizer and the low-temperature reheater, the flue gas is separated in proportion and directed into the corresponding flues
SCR	Heat exchanger	Heater	Simulate the SCR denitrification system and simplify the specific denitrification process, use the temperature difference of the flue gas entering and exiting the SCR denitrification system to model the temperature change of the flue gas after it enters the SCR denitrification
FSPLIT2	Splitter	FSplit	Separate the flue gas entering the air heater and perform heat exchange with the cold primary air and the cold secondary air, respectively
AIRHEAT1, AIRHEAT2	Heat exchanger	HeatX	Simplify the air heater into two sections, and simulate the processes of flue gas heating the cold primary air and the cold secondary air, respectively
MIX1, MIX2	Mixer	Mixer	Mix the flue gas from the economizer and the low-temperature reheater outlet, and mix the flue gas from the two sections of the air heater outlet

表 3 水侧调控改造部分新增模块功能
Table 3 New module functionality for the water-side regulation retrofit section

Module	Type	Symbolic	Function
GSPL-1	Splitter	FSplit	Simulate the bypass flow control valves, where the bypass flow is separated from the main feedwater pipeline to enter both the economizer and the bypassline
GSPL-2	Mixer	Mixer	Mix the feedwater from the economizer outlet with the bypass feedwater
ZXH-G-JW	Splitter	FSplit	Simulate the recirculation hot water flow control valves during dry state, where the feedwater from the economizer outlet is returned to the economizer inlet according to the recirculation hot water ratio, other functions are the same as those in Table 2-JW module
ZXH-S	Splitter	FSplit	Simulate the recirculation hot water flow control valves during wet state, where the hot water from the steam-water separator downcomer is returned to the economizer inlet according to the recirculation hot water ratio
ZXH	Mixer	Mixer	Mix main feedwater and recirculated hot water

2.2 模拟对象

以某 350 MW 超临界间接空冷燃煤锅炉为建模对象,其为变压运行螺旋管圈直流锅炉,单炉

膛、一次中间再热、采用前后墙对冲燃烧方式、平衡通风、紧身封闭、固态排渣、全钢悬吊结构 II 型锅炉。锅炉系统如图 5 所示,主要设计参数如表 4 所示。

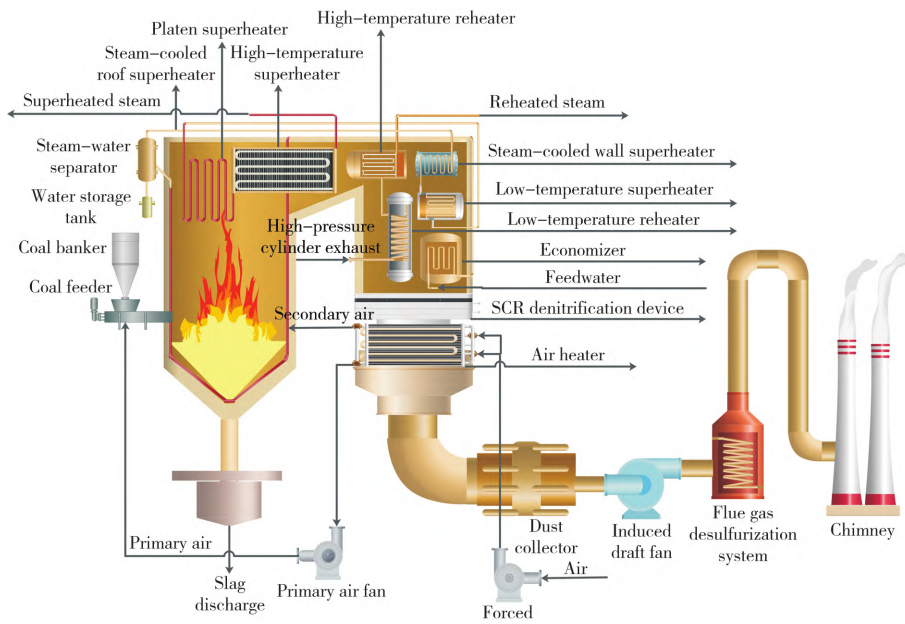


图5 350 MW 超临界燃煤锅炉系统

Fig. 5 Schematic diagram of 350 MW supercritical coal-fired boiler system

表4 350 MW 超临界燃煤锅炉主要设计参数

Table 4 Main design parameters of 350 MW supercritical coal-fired boiler

Type	Main steam flow rate/(t·h ⁻¹)	Main steam temperature/°C	Main steam pressure/MPa	Reheater inlet pressure/MPa	Reheater inlet temperature/°C	Reheater outlet pressure/MPa	Reheater outlet temperature/°C	Reheated steam flow rate/(t·h ⁻¹)	Feedwater temperature/°C
B-MCR	1 200	571	25.50	5.09	332	4.90	569	965.17	288
BRL	1 156.5	571	25.41	4.88	331	4.69	569	926.17	285

2.3 计算工况

选取 70 MW (20% THA), 105 MW (30%

THA), 175 MW (50% THA)三个稳定负荷下的锅炉现场运行数据作为模型输入参数,如表5所示。试验煤种的工业分析和元素分析数据如表6所示。

表5 锅炉现场运行数据

Table 5 Boiler field operation data

Type	Main steam temperature/°C	Main steam pressure/MPa	Reheated steam temperature/°C	Reheated steam pressure/MPa	Coal feed quantity/(t·h ⁻¹)	Total air flow/(t·h ⁻¹)	Primary air outlet temperature/°C	Secondary air outlet temperature/°C	Feedwater temperature/°C	Feedwater pressure/MPa	Feedwater flow rate/(t·h ⁻¹)	Inlet flue gas temperature of the SCR denitrication/°C	Flue gas temperature/°C
70 MW	554.4	8.73	549.0	0.79	49.4	561	273	268	201.8	13.7	304.4	290.7	133.1
105 MW	559.2	8.79	557.0	1.23	66.8	557	284	280	220.5	10.5	332.3	310.2	142.3
175 MW	565.5	14.06	563.4	2.07	112.1	780	287	283	248.7	16.8	555.1	330.0	151.7

表6 试验煤种的工业分析和元素分析

Table 6 Proximate and ultimate analyses of test coal

Proximate analysis (ar) w/%				Ultimate analysis (ar) w/%					Q _{net,ar} /(kJ·kg ⁻¹)
M	V	A	FC	C	H	O	N	S	
28.90	29.27	7.63	19.06	50.57	2.17	9.80	0.47	0.46	17 750

3 计算结果与分析

3.1 模型验证

基于以上燃煤锅炉全流程模型,将 70 MW

(20% THA), 105 MW (30% THA), 175 MW (50% THA)三个稳定负荷下的锅炉现场运行数据作为输入参数,将得到的模拟烟气数据与现场实测烟气数据进行对比,结果如表7所示。

由表7可知,各工况下模拟烟气数据与现场实

测烟气数据较为接近,模拟数值与实测数值误差较小,验证了本研究建立的全流程模型的可靠性。

表 7 模拟烟气数据与现场实测烟气数据对比

Table 7 Comparison of simulated flue gas data with measured flue gas data on site

Boiler load	Flue gas composition	Volume fraction (measured data)/%	Volume fraction (simulated data)/%	Relative error/%	Temperature	Measured data/°C	Simulated data/°C	Relative error/%
70 MW	O ₂	12.2	11.5	5.7	Inlet flue gas temperature of SCR denitrification device	290.7	289.8	0.3
	CO	0.3	0.3	0				
	CO ₂	8.2	9.2	12.2	Flue gas temperature	133.1	133.9	0.6
	N ₂	79.3	79	0.4				
105 MW	O ₂	9.7	9.2	5.2	Inlet flue gas temperature of SCR denitrification device	310.2	309.6	0.2
	CO	1.2	1.4	16.7				
	CO ₂	9.6	9.4	2.1	Flue gas temperature	142.3	146.4	2.9
	N ₂	79.5	80	0.6				
175 MW	O ₂	6.2	6.1	1.6	Inlet flue gas temperature of SCR denitrification device	330	329.2	0.2
	CO	1.2	1.2	0				
	CO ₂	16.6	15.8	4.8	Flue gas temperature	151.7	155.7	2.6
	N ₂	76	76.9	1.2				

3.2 省煤器给水旁路方案计算结果

改变进入旁路的给水份额,SCR脱硝装置入口烟气温度、排烟温度和排烟热损失变化情况如图 6 和图 7 所示。

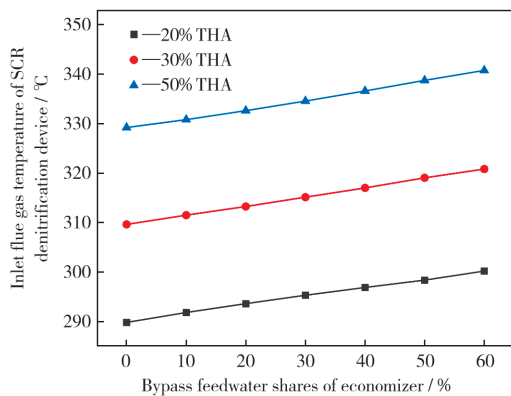


图 6 不同旁路给水份额对 SCR 脱硝装置入口烟温的影响
Fig. 6 Effect of different bypass feedwater shares on the inlet flue gas temperature of SCR denitrification device

由图 6 和图 7 可以看出,不同负荷下 SCR 脱硝装置入口烟气温度随省煤器旁路给水份额的增加而升高,20% THA,30% THA,50% THA 三个负荷下最大温升分别为 10.4 °C,11.2 °C 和 11.6 °C。同时排烟温度也随旁路给水份额的增加逐渐升高,三个负荷下排烟温度最大升幅分别为 4.3 °C,4.0 °C 和 3.7 °C,相应的排烟热损失分别增加了 4.4%,3.8% 和 3.2%。

对于本研究模拟的超临界燃煤锅炉,三个不同负荷下省煤器给水旁路份额达到 60%,计算结果均显示省煤器内工质汽相分率为 0,不存在汽蚀风险。

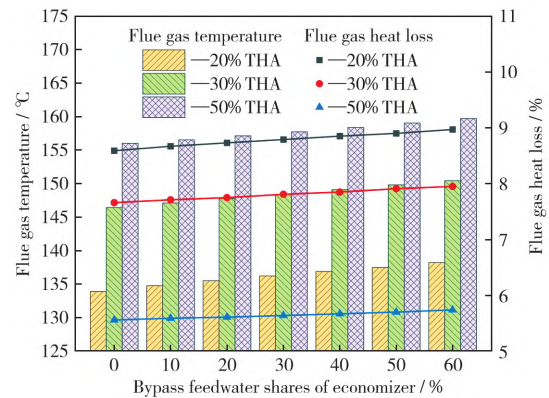


图 7 不同旁路给水份额对排烟温度和排烟热损失的影响
Fig. 7 Effect of different bypass feedwater shares on flue gas temperature and flue gas heat loss

对于其他机组,由于设计参数和尾部受热面布置方式不同,在该负荷范围内,省煤器给水旁路份额达到 60%,省煤器内工质可能发生相变,存在汽蚀风险,需要采取相应措施来保证省煤器受热面的安全运行。

3.3 省煤器热水再循环方案计算结果

改变再循环热水份额,研究其对 SCR 脱硝装置入口烟气温度、排烟温度及排烟热损失的影响,结果如图 8 和图 9 所示。需要注意的是,根据现场数据及工程经验,70 MW (20% THA) 和 105 MW (30% THA) 两个负荷下该直流锅炉转为湿态运行,175 MW (50% THA) 负荷下仍处于干态运行,干/湿态下再循环热水取水点有所不同。

由图 8 可以看出,不同负荷下 SCR 脱硝装置入口烟气温度随再循环热水份额的增加而升高,

20%THA, 30%THA, 50%THA 三个负荷下最大温升分别为 5.8℃, 7.1℃和 3.9℃。与省煤器给水旁路方案相比,同一负荷下,热水再循环方案对于 SCR 脱硝装置入口烟温提升效果较差。在 50%THA 负荷下,该直流锅炉处于干态运行,热水再循环取水点从湿态下的汽水分离器下降管变为干态下的省煤器出口下降管,由于取水点循环水温较低,与给水混合后省煤器入口水温升幅较小,不能有效减少省煤器内烟气与给水的换热量,所以该负荷下最大温升低于湿态运行时的两个负荷下最大温升。

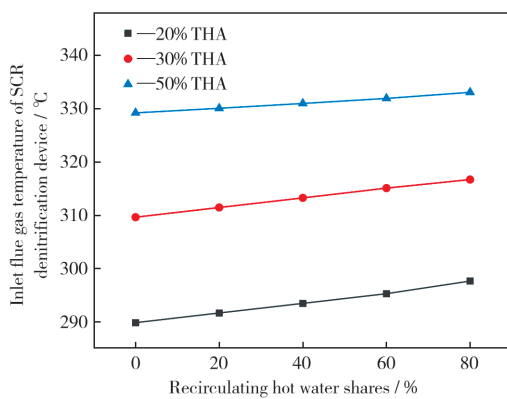


图8 不同再循环热水份额对SCR脱硝装置入口烟气温度的影响

Fig. 8 Effect of different recirculating hot water shares on the inlet flue gas temperature of SCR denitrification device

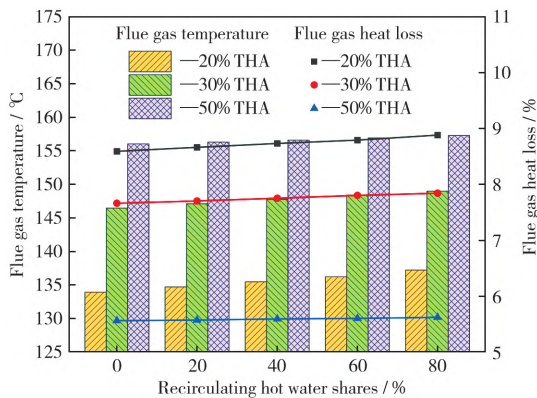


图9 不同再循环热水份额对排烟温度和排烟热损失的影响

Fig. 9 Effect of different recirculating hot water shares on flue gas temperature and flue gas heat loss

由图9可知,排烟温度随再循环热水份额的增加而升高,三个负荷下排烟温度最大增幅分别为 3.3℃, 2.5℃和 1.2℃,相应的排烟热损失分别增加了 3.4%, 2.3%和 1.1%。与省煤器给水旁路方案相比,排烟温度最大升幅均有所收窄,对锅炉效率

的负面影响相对较小。

3.4 省煤器复合热水再循环方案计算结果

通过改变进入旁路给水份额及再循环热水份额(与3.3节类似,区分干态和湿态运行两个状态),探讨SCR脱硝装置入口烟气温度以及排烟温度和排烟热损失的变化规律,结果如图10和图11所示。本研究计算中取给水份额和再循环热水份额相等,两者相加得到复合再循环热水份额,作为模拟自变量。

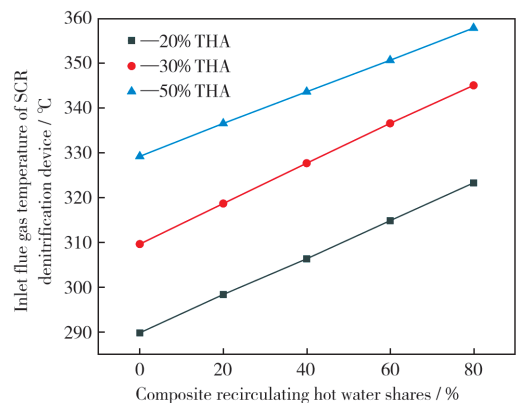


图10 不同复合再循环热水份额对SCR脱硝装置入口烟气温度的影响

Fig. 10 Effect of different composite recirculating hot water shares on the inlet flue gas temperature of SCR denitrification device

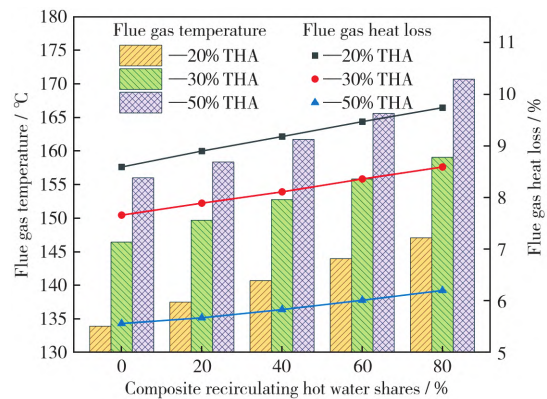


图11 不同复合再循环热水份额对排烟温度和排烟热损失的影响

Fig. 11 Effect of different composite recirculation hot water shares on flue gas temperature and flue gas heat loss

由图10可以看出,不同负荷下SCR脱硝装置入口烟气温度随再循环热水份额的增加而升高,20%THA, 30%THA, 50%THA 三个负荷下最大温升分别为 33.5℃, 35.4℃和 28.6℃。与前两种

水侧调控方案相比,同一负荷下,复合热水再循环方案对于SCR脱硝装置入口烟温提升效果最好。另外,在50%THA负荷下烟气最大温升低于其他两个负荷下烟气最大温升,也是由直流锅炉在该负荷下处于干态运行,热水再循环取水点的改变所导致。

由图11可以看出,排烟温度随复合再循环热水份额的增加显著升高,三个负荷下排烟温度最大增幅分别为13.2℃,12.6℃和14.7℃,相应的排烟热损失分别增加了13.4%,12.1%和11.5%。与前两种改造方案相比,排烟温度升幅最大,对锅炉效率的影响最明显,经济性需要考量。

综合上述计算分析结果,单纯从提温效果上看,省煤器复合热水再循环方案最佳。然而,就改造难度而言,该方案工程量最大、施工周期最长、系统复杂度最高,投资最大。因此,要综合考虑各方

面因素,在满足SCR脱硝系统安全稳定运行的前提下,因地制宜选择合适的改造方案。

4 结 论

1) 省煤器复合热水再循环方案对于SCR脱硝装置入口烟气温度的提升效果最好,最大温升在湿态运行时分别为33.5℃(20%THA)和35.4℃(30%THA),在干态运行时为28.6℃(50%THA);20%THA负荷下,当复合再循环热水份额达到80%时,SCR脱硝装置入口烟气温度可以升至323.3℃,满足SCR脱硝系统安全稳定运行时的温度条件。

2) 排烟温度的升幅与SCR脱硝装置入口烟气温度的升幅呈正相关性,复合热水再循环改造方案造成排烟温度大幅升高,相应的排烟热损失增加,影响锅炉经济性。

参 考 文 献

- [1] 国家能源局. 2023年全国电力工业统计数据[R/OL]. (2024-01-26)[2024-09-01]. https://www.nea.gov.cn/2024-01/26/c_1310762246.html.
National Energy Administration. National electricity industry statistics 2023[R/OL]. (2024-01-26)[2024-09-01]. https://www.nea.gov.cn/2024-01/26/c_1310762246.html.
- [2] 王书肖,于超,郝吉明. 电厂NO_x控制政策与技术:美国的经验及对我国的启示[J]. 环境工程学报, 2011, 5(6): 1213-1220.
WANG Shuxiao, YU Chao, HAO Jiming. Control of NO_x emissions from power plants: experiences of United States and its implications for China[J]. Chinese Journal of Environmental Engineering, 2011, 5(6): 1213-1220.
- [3] 杨建国,樊立安,赵虹,等. 提高催化剂反应效率的烟温协调优化控制[J]. 中国电机工程学报, 2014, 34(14): 2244-2250.
YANG Jianguo, FAN Li'an, ZHAO Hong, et al. Coordinated optimization control of flue gas temperature for improving reaction efficiency of catalyst[J]. Proceedings of the CSEE, 2014, 34(14): 2244-2250.
- [4] 廖永进,范军辉,杨维结,等. 基于RBF神经网络的SCR脱硝系统喷氨优化[J]. 动力工程学报, 2017, 37(11): 931-937.
LIAO Yongjin, FAN Junhui, YANG Weijie, et al. Ammonia spraying optimization of an SCR denitrification system based on RBF neural network[J]. Journal of Chinese Society of Power Engineering, 2017, 37(11): 931-937.
- [5] 葛铭,姚宣,刘柱,等. 分区控制式喷氨格栅脱硝系统流场及喷氨均匀性研究[J]. 煤炭转化, 2022, 45(3): 95-102.
GE Ming, YAO Xuan, LIU Zhu, et al. Study on flow field uniformity and ammonia injection uniformity of partition controlled ammonia injection grid in denitrification system[J]. Coal Conversion, 2022, 45(3): 95-102.
- [6] SI Fengqi, ROMERO C E, YAO Z, et al. Inferential sensor for on-line monitoring of ammonium bisulfate formation temperature in coal-fired power plants[J]. Fuel Processing Technology, 2009, 90(1): 56-66.
- [7] 田庆峰,顾英春,陈牧. SCR脱硝装置氨消耗量的计算方法探讨[J]. 电力勘测设计, 2010(3): 42-47.
TIAN Qingfeng, GU Yingchun, CHEN Mu. Calculation method of ammonia consumption quantity in SCR denitration device[J]. Electric Power Survey and Design, 2010(3): 42-47.
- [8] 张焯,缪明烽. SCR脱硝催化剂失活机理研究综述[J]. 电力科技与环保, 2011, 27(6): 6-9.
ZHANG Ye, MIAO Mingfeng. Summary of deactivation mechanism for SCR denitration catalyst[J]. Electric Power Technology and Environmental Protection, 2011, 27(6): 6-9.
- [9] 曹建文. 某电厂660 MW超临界机组宽负荷脱硝技术应用[J]. 锅炉技术, 2018, 49(3): 22-26.
CAO Jianwen. Application of wide load range denitration technology in a 660 MW supercritical unit[J]. Boiler Technology,

- 2018,49(3):22-26.
- [10] FORZATTI P. Present status and perspectives in de-NO_x SCR catalysis[J]. Applied Catalysis A, General, 2001, 222(1/2): 221-236.
- [11] 刘沛奇,王建峰,李乾坤,等. 600 MW 级燃煤机组宽负荷脱硝改造方案论证及评价[J]. 锅炉技术, 2021, 52(4):69-73.
LIU Peiqi, WANG Jianfeng, LI Qiankun, et al. Demonstration and evaluation of wide-load denitration reform scheme for 600 MW coal-fired units[J]. Boiler Technology, 2021, 52(4):69-73.
- [12] 陈世田,王世杰,吴芳,等. 冶金工业废渣对燃煤助燃脱硝的影响[J]. 煤炭转化, 2015, 38(2):83-87.
CHEN Shitian, WANG Shijie, WU Fang, et al. Effect of metallurgical industry waste on denitrification and coal combustion [J]. Coal Conversion, 2015, 38(2):83-87.
- [13] 余岳溪,廖永进,范军辉,等. 增设零号高压加热器控制 SCR 脱硝烟温对机组经济性影响的计算研究[J]. 广东电力, 2016, 29(9):7-12.
YU Yuexi, LIAO Yongjin, FAN Junhui, et al. Calculation analysis on influence on economy of the unit by additional No. 0 high pressure heater controlling SCR denitration flue gas temperature[J]. Guangdong Electric Power, 2016, 29(9):7-12.
- [14] 邬东立,王洁,张国鑫,等. 660 MW SCR 脱硝机组空预器堵塞原因分析及对策[J]. 浙江电力, 2014, 33(3):46-50.
WU Dongli, WANG Jie, ZHANG Guoxin, et al. Analysis on air preheater blockage of 660 MW SCR denitration units and the countermeasures[J]. Zhejiang Electric Power, 2014, 33(3):46-50.
- [15] 蒋妮娜,吴其荣,赵伟俊,等. 火电厂低负荷脱硝研究[J]. 能源与环境, 2014(4):76-78.
JIANG Nina, WU Qirong, ZHAO Weijun, et al. Study of denitration at low loads in thermal power plants[J]. Energy and Environment, 2014(4):76-78.
- [16] 魏刚,蔡继东. 烟气旁路实现百万等级超超临界锅炉宽负荷脱硝的应用[J]. 锅炉技术, 2016, 47(2):43-45.
WEI Gang, CAI Jidong. Gas bypass realizing the application of 1 000 MW class ultra-supercritical wide-range de-NO_x [J]. Boiler Technology, 2016, 47(2):43-45.
- [17] 陈崇明,宋国升,邹斯诣. SCR 催化剂在火电厂的应用[J]. 电站辅机, 2010, 31(4):14-17.
CHEN Chongming, SONG Guosheng, ZHOU Siyi. Application of SCR catalyst in thermal power plant [J]. Power Station Auxiliary Equipment, 2010, 31(4):14-17.
- [18] 金伟初,陈斌源. 700 MW 燃煤机组 SCR 运行适应性改造分析[J]. 电力科技与环保, 2014, 30(4):30-33.
JIN Weiren, CHEN Binyuan. Analysis of improving SCR adaptability for 700 MW coal-fired units [J]. Electric Power Technology and Environmental Protection, 2014, 30(4):30-33.
- [19] 谢尉扬. 提高 SCR 反应器入口烟气温度的技术方法[J]. 中国电力, 2015, 48(4):36-39.
XIE Weiyang. Technical measures to raise the inlet flue gas temperature of SCR reactor [J]. Electric Power, 2015, 48(4):36-39.
- [20] 石中喜,张金柱. 国产 600 MW 超临界燃煤机组全负荷脱硝改造技术分析[J]. 华电技术, 2017, 39(9):54-57.
SHI Zhongxi, ZHANG Jinzhu. Domestic 600 MW super-critical coal-fired unit variable load denitration reconstruction technology analysis [J]. Huadian Technology, 2017, 39(9):54-57.
- [21] 董陈,王晓冰,牛国平. 省煤器烟气旁路在 SCR 烟气脱硝系统中的应用[J]. 热力发电, 2014, 43(3):96-100.
DONG Chen, WANG Xiaobing, NIU Guoping. Application of economizer bypass on selective catalytic reduction system [J]. Thermal Power Generation, 2014, 43(3):96-100.
- [22] 靖东平. 600 MW 机组宽工况脱硝烟气旁路技术方案应用分析[J]. 电站辅机, 2016, 37(3):35-37.
JING Dongping. Application analysis on the denitration gas bypass under the wide working condition of the 600 MW unit [J]. Power Station Auxiliary Equipment, 2016, 37(3):35-37.
- [23] 张洁,张杨. 燃煤电站 SCR 烟气脱硝工程技术关键问题研究[J]. 电力科技与环保, 2011, 27(2):38-41.
ZHANG Jie, ZHANG Yang. Study on key technical issues of SCR denitrification from coal-fired boiler flue gas [J]. Electric Power Technology and Environmental Protection, 2011, 27(2):38-41.
- [24] HAN Xiaoqu, CHEN Nana, YAN Junjie, et al. Thermodynamic analysis and life cycle assessment of supercritical pulverized coal-fired power plant integrated with No. 0 feedwater preheater under partial loads [J]. Journal of Cleaner Production, 2019, 233:1106-1122.
- [25] 关键,项群扬,沈利,等. 省煤器给水旁路提升 SCR 进口烟温应用研究[J]. 中国电力, 2017, 50(9):116-120.
GUAN Jian, XIANG Qunyang, SHEN Li, et al. Study on application of economizer feedwater bypass to increase the flue gas

- temperature[J]. Electric Power, 2017, 50(9):116-120.
- [26] 李守磊,徐国鹏,程建朝,等. 超临界锅炉省煤器旁路复合热水再循环提升 SCR 入口烟温技术应用研究[J]. 山东电力技术, 2022, 49(5):76-80.
- LI Shoulei, XU Guopeng, CHENG Jianchao, et al. Application of supercritical boiler economizer bypass compound hot water recirculation technology to improve SCR inlet flue gas temperature[J]. Shandong Electric Power, 2022, 49(5):76-80.
- [27] 王 健,范辰浩. 基于省煤器烟道分隔挡板控制的锅炉宽负荷脱硝系统研究与应用[J]. 电站系统工程, 2020, 36(2):45-47.
- WANG Jian, FAN Chenhao. Research and application for coal-fired plant to achieve wide loads denitrification based on flue channels separated by plates[J]. Power System Engineering, 2020, 36(2):45-47.
- [28] 樊立安. 提高 SCR 反应效率的烟气温度优化调整技术研究[D]. 杭州:浙江大学, 2014.
- FAN Li'an. Study on optimization regulate of flue gas temperature for improving SCR reaction efficiency[D]. Hangzhou: Zhejiang University, 2014.
- [29] 章斐然,周克毅,徐 奇,等. 燃煤机组低负荷运行 SCR 烟气脱硝系统应对措施[J]. 热力发电, 2016, 45(7):78-83.
- ZHANG Feiran, ZHOU Keyi, XU Qi, et al. Countermeasures for SCR denitration system of coal-fired unit during low-load operation[J]. Thermal Power Generation, 2016, 45(7):78-83.
- [30] 陈 辉,张佳佳,戴维葆,等. 330 MW 机组 SCR 脱硝系统灵活性优化改造技术研究[J]. 电站系统工程, 2020, 36(4):12-16.
- CHEN Hui, ZHANG Jiajia, DAI Weibao, et al. Research on flexibility optimal transformation technology of SCR system of 330 MW unit[J]. Power System Engineering, 2020, 36(4):12-16.
- [31] 周晓韡,花桥建,王 安,等. 1 000 MW 机组深度调峰锅炉全负荷脱硝优化改造技术研究[J]. 电站系统工程, 2021, 37(1):57-60.
- ZHOU Xiaowei, HUA Qiaojian, WANG An, et al. Study on optimization and transformation technology of SCR system in deep peak-shaving boiler for 1 000 MW units[J]. Power System Engineering, 2021, 37(1):57-60.

Investigation on the improvement of flue gas temperature in the inlet of SCR reactor within wide load range for supercritical coal-fired boiler based on water-side regulation method

TIAN Yongfeng^{1,2} ZHANG Pengwei³ LIU Liang^{1,2} HE Jianle³ JIN Yan¹
HUANG Zhong^{2,4} LYU Junfu² KE Xiwei^{2,4}

(1. College of Electrical and Power Engineering, Taiyuan University of Technology, 030024 Taiyuan, China; 2. Department of Energy and Power Engineering, Tsinghua University, 100084 Beijing, China; 3. Huadian Electric Power Research Institute Co., Ltd., 310030 Hangzhou, China; 4. Shanxi Research Institute of Huairou Laboratory, 030032 Taiyuan, China)

ABSTRACT The flue gas temperature at the exit of the economizer during low load operation of thermal power units often deviates from the temperature window of SCR denitrification, leading to a series of issues such as reduced denitrification efficiency. This phenomenon is commonly observed in current coal-fired power plants. In this research, a full-flow model of a 350 MW supercritical coal-fired boiler applicable to 20%–50% deep peaking conditions was established based on Aspen plus, and the model was validated using field test data. Based on this model, three water-side regulation techniques for wide-load denitrification efficiency improvement were studied: feedwater bypass, hot

water recirculation, and composite hot water recirculation. The effects of each technique on the increase in inlet flue gas temperature to the SCR denitrification device were analyzed. The results show that under the composite hot water recirculation scheme, the maximum temperature rise of the flue gas at the inlet of the SCR denitrification device reaches 33.5 °C (20% THA) and 35.4 °C (30% THA) in wet-mode operation and 28.6 °C (50% THA) in dry-mode operation, respectively, demonstrating a significantly better temperature enhancement effect compared to the other two water-side regulation techniques. At a 20% THA load condition, the flue gas temperature at the inlet of the SCR denitrification device increases to 323.3 °C when the share of composite hot water recirculation reaches 80%. Among the three water-side control schemes, the composite hot water recirculation scheme can ensure the safe and stable operation of the SCR denitrification system under the boiler's 20%–50% deep peaking regulation, and is significant for the control of low load NO_x emission.

KEYWORDS SCR denitrification, flue gas temperature, water-side regulation, process simulation, supercritical boiler

HIGHLIGHT

Based on a supercritical coal-fired boiler, a full-process model of the supercritical boiler was constructed using Aspen plus to study the effects of three water-side regulation technologies on the inlet flue gas temperature of the SCR denitrification device. The analysis delves into the effects on SCR inlet flue gas temperature increase, the rise in flue gas temperature, and changes in flue gas heat loss. It also considers the significant differences in flue gas temperature increase caused by varying recirculation water extraction points during the transition between dry and wet states, providing valuable reference for practical engineering modifications.