

仓泵流态化浓相输灰数值模拟

陈 隆^{1,2,3}, 崔豫泓^{1,2,3}, 刘 羽^{1,2,3}, 郭 飞^{1,2,3}, 王永英^{1,2,3}

(1. 煤炭科学技术研究院有限公司 节能工程技术研究分院, 北京 100013; 2. 煤炭资源开采与环境保护国家重点实验室, 北京 100013; 3. 国家能源煤炭高效利用与节能减排技术装备重点实验室, 北京 100013)

摘要:为了研究某煤粉工业锅炉房布袋除尘器仓泵充气输灰阶段内部粉煤灰的流化情况,合理设置仓泵的输灰时间,节约压缩空气用量,利用 Fluent 软件,采取数值模拟的方法,依据工业生产实际加入边界条件,进行非稳态计算,比较 0.4、1.0、1.6、2.2、2.8 和 3.4 s 等 6 个时刻仓泵内部的气固两相状态。研究发现:仓泵出灰量在很短的时间内即可达到最大,时间约为 1.0 s,此段时间内仓泵气相回流较多,出灰管的入口速度矢量分布无规律;此后仓泵出灰量持续减少,在 3.4 s 基本结束。最后,推荐仓泵合适的加压输灰流化时间为 4~5 s。

关键词:粉煤灰;仓泵;流化;模拟

中图分类号:TK227;TH232

文献标志码:A

文章编号:1006-6772(2016)04-0011-04

Numerical simulation of dense phase pneumatic conveying for fluidizing transporter

CHEN Long^{1,2,3}, CUI Yuhong^{1,2,3}, LIU Yu^{1,2,3}, GUO Fei^{1,2,3}, WANG Yongying^{1,2,3}

(1. Energy Conservation and Engineering Technology Research Institute, Coal Science and Technology Research Institute Co., Ltd., Beijing 100013, China; 2. State Key Laboratory of Coal Mining and Environmental Protection, Beijing 100013, China; 3. National Energy Technology and Equipment Laboratory of Coal Utilization and Emission Control, Beijing 100013, China)

Abstract: In industrial pulverized coal boiler room, the fluidizing transporter of bag-type dust collector was used to transport the fly ash. In order to determine the most suitable blowing time and reduce the consumption of compressive air, the Fluent software was used to simulate the process in unsteady state and the boundary condition was set by reality in industrial production. The state of solid and gas phases of 0.4 s, 1.0 s, 1.6 s, 2.2 s, 2.8 s and 3.4 s after the start of blowing were compared in fluidizing transporter. The results showed that the fly ash amount reached to the maximum in 1.0 s after the start of pneumatic conveying. During this period, the fluidizing transporter was occupied by back flows of gas phase and the vector distribution of entrance velocity was irregular. The fly ash amount gradually decreased and basically ended at 3.4 s. At last, the appropriate length ranged from 4 s to 5 s.

Key words: fly ash; fluidizing transporter; fluidization; simulation

0 引 言

气力输送是一种采用气流将固体物料通过管道输送到目的设备的技术^[1],具有自动化程度高、安全、环保等优点^[2-4],广泛应用于工农业生产。普遍认为固气质量比大于 20 即认为是浓相气力输送^[5]。与稀相气力输送相比,浓相气力输送的优点是颗粒对管道磨损轻,低能耗和输送效率高^[6-7]。在浓相

气力输送中,仓泵是重要的物料发送装置。按照出灰管的布置分类,仓泵可以分为上引式和下压式,其中上引式在工程中应用较为普遍。上引式仓泵工作流程主要有 4 个阶段:进料、充压流化、输送和吹扫^[8],关于仓泵的研究重点是通过优化仓泵的结构以得到最低发送速度、较高的输送能力和最稳定的输送状态,但浓相输送过程理论和应用研究还不成熟^[9-10]。

收稿日期:2016-04-27;责任编辑:孙淑君 DOI:10.13226/j.issn.1006-6772.2016.04.003

作者简介:陈 隆(1989—),男,安徽安庆人,实习研究员,工学硕士,从事煤粉工业锅炉研究工作。E-mail:18266317494@163.com

引用格式:陈 隆,崔豫泓,刘 羽,等.仓泵流态化浓相输灰数值模拟[J].洁净煤技术,2016,22(4):11-14,19.

CHEN Long, CUI Yuhong, LIU Yu, et al. Numerical simulation of dense phase pneumatic conveying for fluidizing transporter[J]. Clean Coal Technology, 2016, 22(4): 11-14, 19.

煤粉工业锅炉工艺系统中,布袋式除尘器收集粉煤灰,通过仓泵流化将粉煤灰发送到灰塔中,本文选取某锅炉房在用除尘器仓泵作为研究对象,对仓泵的充压流化和输送阶段内部的气固两相状态进行数值计算,为实际生产提供指导。

1 数值计算理论模型

1.1 多相流模型

把多相流中的各相分别视为连续介质,用各相的体积分数描述其分布,继而导出各相的守恒方程并引入本构关系使方程组封闭,该种模型称之为多流体模型,两相流时即为双流体模型,该方法即为欧拉-欧拉方法,其中又划分为 Mixture 模型、VOF 模型和 Euler 模型。Mixture 模型的相可以是流体或颗粒,且相互穿插,连续且统一;VOF 模型是应用于固定的 Euler 网格上的 2 种或多种互不相溶的流体的界面追踪技术,其追踪的目标就是在计算区域内的每一相体积分;Euler 模型对每一项求解动量和连续方程,通过压力和相间的交换系数实现耦合过程。3 种模型的适用情况不同,其中 Mixture 模型适用于低载粉率的带粉气流、沉降过程和旋风分离器;VOF 模型适用于分层流、有自由表面流动;Euler 模型适合于流化床、颗粒悬浮等。对于仓泵的浓相流化而言,选择 Euler 模型是合适的^[11]。

1.2 控制方程

两相流的控制方程包括质量守恒方程和动量守恒方程,且无两相间质量传递^[12]。

气相连续方程为:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}(\alpha_g \rho_g) + \nabla(\alpha_g \rho_g \nu_g) = 0 \quad (1)$$

固相连续方程为:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}(\alpha_s \rho_s) + \nabla(\alpha_s \rho_s \nu_s) = 0 \quad (2)$$

气相动量方程为:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}(\alpha_g \rho_g \nu_g) + \nabla(\alpha_g \rho_g \nu_g \nu_g) = -\alpha_g \nabla p_g + \nabla \tau_g - \beta(\nu_g - \nu_s) + \alpha_g \rho_g g \quad (3)$$

固相动量方程为:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}(\alpha_s \rho_s \nu_s) + \nabla(\alpha_s \rho_s \nu_s \nu_s) = -\alpha_s \nabla p_s + \nabla \tau_s - \beta(\nu_s - \nu_g) + \alpha_s \rho_s g \quad (4)$$

式中, ρ_g 、 ρ_s 为气相和固相密度, kg/m^3 ; α_g 、 α_s 为固相和气相体积分数; ν_g 、 ν_s 为气相和固相速度, m/s ; τ_g 、 τ_s 为气相和固相应力张量, N/m^2 ; p_g 为气相压力, Pa ; β 为多相间动量传递系数。

1.3 湍流方程

仓泵加压流化输送阶段气固两相在仓泵内含有许多漩涡,所以湍流模型选择 RNG $k-\varepsilon$ 模型^[13],其中:

k 方程为:

$$\frac{\partial(\rho k)}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial(\rho k u_i)}{\partial x_j} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left[\alpha_k \mu_{\text{eff}} \frac{\partial k}{\partial x_j} \right] + G_k + G_h - \rho \varepsilon - Y_M + S_k \quad (5)$$

ε 方程为:

$$\frac{\partial(\rho \varepsilon)}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial(\rho \varepsilon u_i)}{\partial x_j} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left[\alpha_\varepsilon \mu_{\text{eff}} \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x_j} \right] + \frac{C_{1\varepsilon} \varepsilon}{k} (G_k + C_{3\varepsilon} G_h) - C_{2\varepsilon} \rho \frac{\varepsilon^2}{k} - R_\varepsilon + S_\varepsilon \quad (6)$$

湍流运动微分方程中各项的表达式及常数值见表 1。

表 1 湍流运动微分方程中各项的表达式及常数值

Table 1 Expression and constant value in turbulent motion differential equation

变量	意义	表达式
G_k	由平均速度梯度引起的湍流动能产生率	$G_k = \mu_t \left(\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} \right) \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j}$
G_b	由浮力引起的湍流动能产生率	$G_b = \beta g_i \frac{\mu_t}{Pr_t} \frac{\partial T}{\partial x_i}, Pr_t = 0.85, \beta = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial T}$
Y_M	可压缩湍流脉动对总耗散率影响	$Y_M = 2\rho \varepsilon M_i^2$
μ_{eff}	有效湍流黏性系数	$\mu_{\text{eff}} = \mu + \mu_t, \mu_t = \rho C_\mu \frac{k^2}{\varepsilon}, C_\mu = 0.09$
α_k	湍流普朗特数	1.0
α_ε	湍流普朗特数	$\alpha_\varepsilon = \frac{\kappa^2}{(C_2 - C_1) C_\mu^{0.5}} = 1.3, \kappa$ 为卡门常数, 0.4

2 模型及边界条件

图1为1:1建立二维模型,其中出灰管直径77 mm,流化盘小孔径36 mm,仓泵出灰管入口截面距离流化盘高度300 mm。之所以采用二维模型主要原因是为了减少网格数量,从而减少计算量。将CAD绘出的仓泵二维结构图导入到Gambit中,注意需要将二维图形在CAD中首先转化为面域。采用非结构化网格,网格间距设定为5,划分的网格数量为7万。

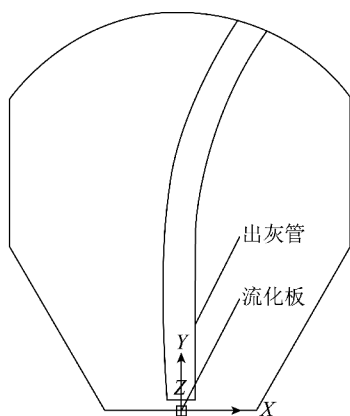


图1 上引式仓泵简化图

Fig. 1 Simplified diagram of upward fluidization pump

根据实际生产数据,入口边界类型设定为速度入口,速度为 $10 \text{ m/s}^{[14]}$;出口边界为outflow;仓泵充压之前,粉煤灰初始状态为放置在流化板上,其堆积高度400 mm,粉煤灰的初始容积比例为0.63;设定压缩空气压力为0.4 MPa。粉煤灰的密度设定为 2050 kg/m^3 ,颗粒粒径均值为 $0.03 \text{ mm}^{[15]}$ 。

3 验证与结果分析

本文模拟仓泵流化输灰阶段,采用非稳态隐式模拟方法,时间步长设置为0.02 s,在每个时间步长内迭代计算20次。为了验证模拟的准确性,采用压力验证的方法,将实际工业应用中的压力变送器所在的位置选取为监测点。将实际值与工业实测值进行对比,如图2所示。由图2可知,模拟值和实测值(由厂家提供)符合度很好,表明模型在一定范围内的正确性。仓泵出灰管气固质量流量如图3所示。仓泵内气相速度随时间变化如图4所示。

由图3可知,仓泵出灰量在0.4~1.6 s内随着时间变化而大幅度下降,在1.6~2.8 s出灰量维持平稳,在2.8~3.4 s内出灰接近结束。值得注意的是,在所观察的出灰时间段内,压缩空气流出质量基

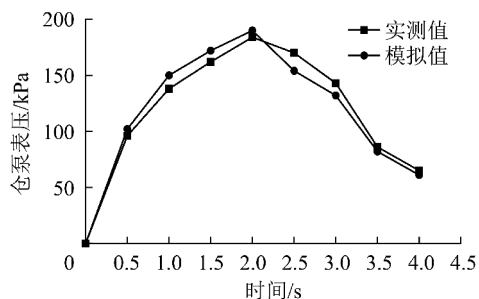


图2 仓泵内表压力随时间的变化关系

Fig. 2 Pressure vary with time in pump

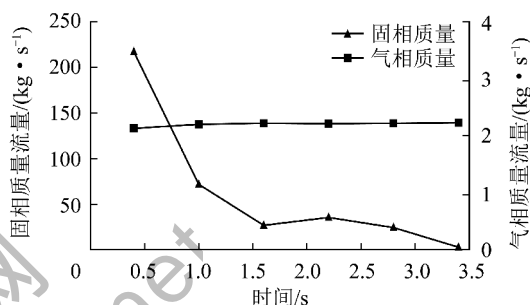


图3 仓泵出灰管气固质量流量

Fig. 3 Mass flow rate of the ash pipe in the pump

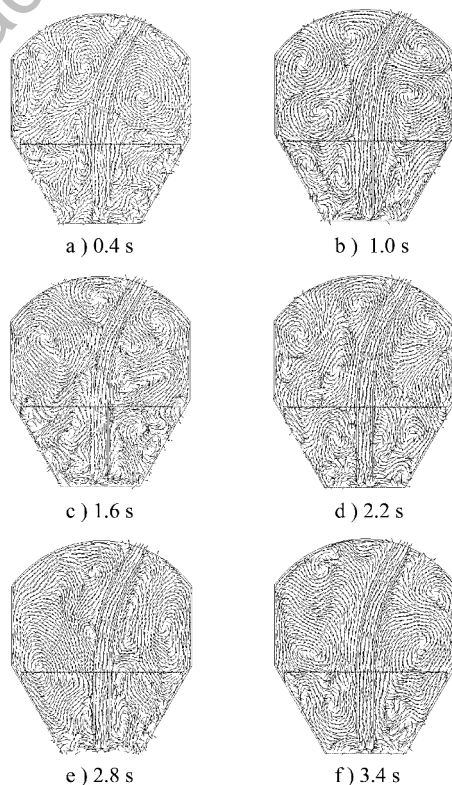


图4 仓泵内气相速度随时间变化

Fig. 4 Velocity vector of gas phase vary with time in the pump
本维持在 2.0 kg/s 左右。结合图4,在0.4 s和1.0 s时候,压缩空气速度矢量分布无规律,在出

灰管左右两侧出现较多的漩涡和回流,出灰管的入口速度分布也极不规律;在1.6、2.2、2.8和3.4 s四个时刻,仓泵内气体漩涡量减少,出灰管的气体入口速度分布呈现出左右对称,在出灰量上表现平稳,但随着时间的推移,仓泵内的灰量逐渐减少,此外气固比增大,输送的灰量也变得均匀。如图5所示,从不同时刻下固体的体积比可以看出,在0.4 s和1.0 s,灰量主要集中在仓泵出灰管两侧和出灰管内,由于重力的作用,灰主要集中在仓泵的下部;在1.6、2.2、2.8和3.4 s,灰分散在仓泵中下部,靠近仓泵的壁面和出灰管的壁面。

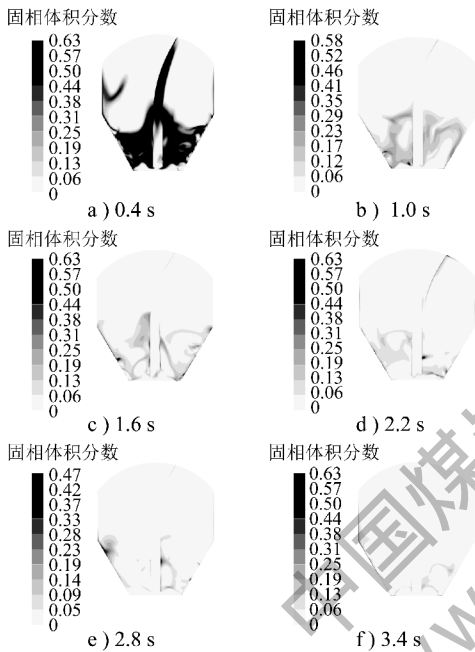


图5 仓泵内固相体积随时间变化

Fig. 5 Volume fraction of solid phase vary with time in the pump

4 结 论

1) 仓泵的流态化在0.4~1.0 s时间段内出灰量在高位值,1.0 s以后就会急剧下降,气固比逐渐减小,从浓相输灰逐渐变为稀相输灰,当时间达到3.4 s时仓泵出灰基本结束。所以仓泵在加压流化时间上设定为4~5 s比较合适。

2) 在出灰的初期,固相的浓度较大,仓泵内部气流的紊乱程度比出灰后期大,内部的旋流和回流较多。在出灰的后期,固相浓度较低,出灰管的气相入口速度矢量左右对称。

3) 仓泵在流化出灰的初期,粉煤灰弥散在仓泵的内部,随着时间的推移,由于重力的作用,粉煤灰

主要集中的仓泵的内壁和出灰管的外壁,位置在仓泵的中下部位。

参考文献 (References):

- [1] 刘宗明,段广彬,赵 军. 低速高效率的浓相气力输送技术[J]. 中国粉体技术,2005,11(5):36-40.
Liu Zongming, Duan Guangbin, Zhao Jun. Low speed, high efficiency dense phase pneumatic conveying [J]. Powder Technology, 2005, 11(5): 36-40.
- [2] Pu Wenhao, Zhao Changsui, Xiong Yuanquan, et al. Numerical simulation on dense phase pneumatic conveying of pulverized coal in horizontal pipe at high pressure[J]. Chemical Engineering Science, 2010, 65(8): 2500-2512.
- [3] Željko B Grbavčić, Radmila V Garić-Grulović, Zorana Lj Arsenijević. Prediction of the choking velocity and voidage in vertical pneumatic conveying of coarse particles[J]. Powder Technology, 2006, 161(1): 1-9.
- [4] Mallick S S, Wypych P W. Minimum transport boundaries for pneumatic conveying of powders [J]. Powder Technology, 2009, 194(3): 181-186.
- [5] 龚 欣,郭晓镭,代正华,等. 固气质量比状态下的粉煤气力输送[J]. 化工学报,2006,57(3):640-644.
Gong Xin, Guo Xiaolei, Dai Zhenghua, et al. High solids loading pneumatic conveying of pulverized coal [J]. Journal of Chemical Industry and Engineering (China), 2006, 57(3): 640-644.
- [6] Liu Zongming, Yue Yunlong, Lu Haidong. An experimental study on fly ash removal by dense phase pneumatic conveying [C]//Energy and the Environment-Proceeding of the International Conference on Energy and Environment. Shanghai: University of Shanghai for Science and Technology, 2003: 1288-1291.
- [7] Lim E W C, Zhang Y, Wang C H. Effects of an electrostatic field in pneumatic conveying of granular materials through inclined and vertical pipes [J]. Chemical Engineering Science, 2006, 61(24): 7889-7908.
- [8] 鹿 鹏,梁 财,周 云,等. 不同粉煤高压密相气力输送特性实验研究[J]. 中国电机工程学报,2009,29(5):16-20.
Lu Peng, Liang Cai, Zhou Yun, et al. Experimental study on the characteristics of high pressure and dense-phase pneumatic conveying of different pulverized coal [J]. Proceedings of the Chinese Society for Electrical Engineering, 2009, 29(5): 16-20.
- [9] 孟庆敏,周 云,陈晓平,等. 粉体密相气力输送研究综述[J]. 锅炉技术,2011,42(3):1-5.
Meng Qingmin, Zhou Yun, Chen Xiaoping, et al. Review of studying on dense phase pneumatic conveying of powder [J]. Boiler Technology, 2011, 42(3): 1-5.
- [10] Zhu K, Rao S M, Wang C H, et al. Electrical capacitance tomography measurements on vertical and inclined pneumatic conveying of granular solids [J]. Chemical Engineering Science, 2003, 58(18): 4225-4245.

(下转第19页)

- of comprehensive utilization of fly ash[J]. *Clean Coal Technology*, 2013, 19(6):100-104.
- [9] 陈娜. 化学法处理燃煤炉渣制备化工原料[D]. 青岛: 山东科技大学, 2011.
- [10] 张战军. 从高铝粉煤灰中提取氧化铝等有用资源的研究[D]. 西安: 西北大学, 2007.
- [11] 田娟. 从粉煤灰中提取多种微细氧化物的研究[D]. 贵阳: 贵州大学, 2008.
- [12] 蔡宪功. 燃煤炉渣在蒸压混凝土中的应用[J]. *中国科技信息*, 2012(15):58-59.
- Cai Xiangong. The application of fly ash in autoclaved concrete[J]. *China Science and Technology Information*, 2012(15):58-59.
- [13] 雷瑞, 付东升, 李国法, 等. 粉煤灰综合利用研究进展[J]. *洁净煤技术*, 2013, 19(3):106-109.
- Lei Rui, Fu Dongsheng, Li Guofa, *et al.* Research progress of fly ash comprehensive utilization[J]. *Clean Coal Technology*, 2013, 19(3):106-109.
- [14] Giere R, Carleton L, Lumpkin G. Micro-nanochemistry of fly ash from a coal-fired power plant[J]. *American Mineralogist*, 2003, 88:1853-1865.
- [15] Kikuchi R. Application of coal ash to environmental improvement; transformation into zeolite, potassium fertilizer, and FGD absorbent[J]. *Resources, Conservation and Recycling*, 1999, 27(4):333-346.
- [16] Fernández Jiménez A, Palomo A. Characterisation of fly ashes - potential reactivity as alkaline cements[J]. *Fuel*, 2003, 82(18):2259-2265.
- [17] Ghollman G, Steenbruggen G, Janssen Junkovicova M. A two step process for the synthesis of zeolites from coal fly ash[J]. *Fuel*, 1999, 78(10):1225-1230.
- [18] Peng F, Liang K M, Hu A M. Nano-crystal glass-ceramics obtained from high alumina in a coal fly ash[J]. *Fuel*, 2005, 84:341-346.
- [19] Seidel A, Sluszný A, Shelef G, *et al.* Self inhibition of aluminum leaching from coal fly ash by sulfuric acid[J]. *Chemical Engineering Journal*, 1999, 72(3):195-207.
- [20] Padilla R, Sohn H Y. Sodium aluminate leaching and desilication in line-soda sinter process for alumina from coal wastes[J]. *Metallurgical and Materials Transactions B*, 1985, 16(4):707-713.
- [21] Halina M, Ramesh S, Yarmo M A, *et al.* Non-hydrothermal synthesis of mesoporous materials using sodium silicate from coal fly ash[J]. *Materials Chemistry and Physics*, 2007, 101(2):344-351.
- [22] 朱建军, 谢吉民, 陈敏, 等. 高纯纳米 SiO₂ 的制备[J]. *涂料工业*, 2007(8):13-15.
- Zhu Jianjun, Xie Jimin, Chen Min, *et al.* Preparation of high purity nano-SiO₂ · xH₂O[J]. *Paint & Coatings Industry*, 2007(8):13-15.
- [23] 赵喆, 孙培梅, 薛冰, 等. 石灰石烧结法从粉煤灰提取氧化铝的研究[J]. *金属材料与冶金工程*, 2008, 36(2):16-18.
- Zhao Zhe, Sun Peimei, Xue Bing, *et al.* Study on the influence of sintering condition in alumina leaching process in extracting alumina from fly ash by the way of limestone sinter[J]. *Metal Materials and Metallurgy Engineering*, 2008, 36(2):16-18.
- [24] 王丽华, 王东升. 利用粉煤灰制备氯化铝溶液的实验研究[J]. *桂林工学院学报*, 2005, 25(2):202-204.
- Wang Lihua, Wang Dongsheng. Polymerization preparation using fly ash[J]. *Journal of Guilin Institute of Technology*, 2005, 25(2):202-204.
- [25] 陈颖敏, 赵毅, 张建民, 等. 中温法从粉煤灰中回收铝和硅的研究[J]. *电力情报*, 1995(3):35-38.
- Chen Yinmin, Zhao Yi, Zhang Jianmin, *et al.* Research of extracting silicon and aluminum from fly ash at medium temperature[J]. *Information on Electric Power*, 1995(3):35-38.
- [26] 邹国栋, 叶亚平, 钱维兰, 等. 低温碱溶粉煤灰中硅和铝的溶出规律研究[J]. *环境科学研究*, 2006, 19(1):53-56.
- Wu Guodong, Ye Yaping, Qian Weilan, *et al.* Research on the rules of leaching silicon and aluminum from fly ash in alkaline solution at low temperature[J]. *Research of Environmental Sciences*, 2006, 19(1):53-56.
- [27] 王佳东, 翟玉春, 申晓毅. 碱溶法提取粉煤灰中的氧化硅[J]. *轻金属*, 2008(12):23-25.
- Wang Jiadong, Zhai Yuchun, Shen Xiaoyi. Study on extracting silica from fly ash by alkali leaching[J]. *Light Metal*, 2008(12):23-25.
- [28] 吴艳, 翟玉春, 李来时, 等. 新酸碱联合法以粉煤灰制备高纯氧化铝和超细二氧化硅[J]. *轻金属*, 2007(9):24-27.
- Wu Yan, Zhai Yuchun, Li Laishi, *et al.* Preparation of high purity Al₂O₃ and superfine SiO₂ from fly ash[J]. *Light Metal*, 2007(9):24-27.
- [29] 丁宏娅. 采用改进酸碱联合法从高铝粉煤灰中提取氧化铝的研究[D]. 北京: 中国地质大学, 2007.

(上接第14页)

- [11] Ansys Fluent. Ansys fluent theory guide[M]. Canonsburg: ANSYS, 2013:502-607.
- [12] Tu Jiyan, Guan Heng Yeoh, Liu Chaoqun. 计算流体力学——从实践中学习[M]. 王晓东, 译. 沈阳: 东北大学出版社, 2009:46-64.
- [13] 陶文铨. 数值传热学[M]. 2版. 西安: 西安交通大学出版社, 2001:347-352.
- [14] 刘强. 浓相气力输送关键装置的开发及应用[D]. 济南: 济南大学, 2013:54.
- [15] 罗玉萍, 王立久, 苏丽清, 等. 粉煤灰性质比较研究及综合利用途径探讨[J]. *沈阳建筑大学学报(自然科学版)*, 2007, 23(3):448-452.
- Luo Yuping, Wang Lijiu, Su Liqing, *et al.* Comparison research on the performance of fly ash and comprehensive utilization discussion[J]. *Journal of Shenyang Jianzhu University (Natural Science)*, 2007, 23(3):448-452.