

循环流化床锅炉 NO_x 生成和排放特性研究进展

柯希玮¹, 张缦^{1*}, 杨海瑞¹, 吕俊复¹, 郭学茂², 李军², 贺辉宝²

(1. 热科学与动力工程教育部重点实验室(清华大学能源与动力工程系), 北京市 海淀区 100084;
2. 太原锅炉集团有限公司, 山西省 太原市 030000)

Research Progress on the Characteristics of NO_x Emission in Circulating Fluidized Bed Boiler

KE Xiwei¹, ZHANG Man^{1*}, YANG Hairui¹, LYU Junfu¹, GUO Xuemao², LI Jun², HE Huibao²

(1. Key Laboratory for Thermal Science and Power Engineering of Ministry of Education

(Department of Energy and Power Engineering, Tsinghua University), Haidian District, Beijing 100084, China;

2. Taiyuan Boiler Group Co. Ltd., Taiyuan 030000, Shanxi Province, China)

ABSTRACT: The NO_x emission of the circulating fluidized bed (CFB) boiler is not only affected by the fuel properties, but also closely related to the combustor performance and operation conditions. It is important to study the relationship between NO_x emission and several design or operation parameters, which is also the key to realize the de-NO_x combustion in engineering for a CFB boiler. Under a specific boiler load and for a selected fuel type, several engineering methods were proved to have significant effects on the reduction of NO_x emission, such as improving the performance of circulating loop including improving cyclone efficiency, appropriately decreasing the size of feeding coal and limestone particles, adjusting the air staging and controlling the oxygen content in furnace, controlling the bed temperature and bed pressure drop in reasonable range, improving the uniformity of air and coal injection, etc.. This paper reviewed the NO_x formation and reduction mechanism under CFB combustion conditions, and summarized the effects of several design or operation parameters on the NO_x emission. The principles of some main de-NO_x combustion technologies were also analyzed. Finally, the key scientific issues and the future research directions related with NO_x emission of CFB combustion technology were discussed.

KEY WORDS: circulating fluidized bed; NO_x; influencing factors; low-NO_x combustion; research progress

摘要: 循环流化床(circulating fluidized bed, CFB)锅炉 NO_x 的生成和排放特性不仅与燃料性质有关,更与燃烧设备的性能和运行条件紧密关联。了解 NO_x 排放与各设计或运行参数间的变化关系,是工程上实现 CFB 锅炉低氮燃烧的关键

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所在。在给定的燃料和锅炉负荷下,提高分离器效率、改善循环系统性能、合理分级配风和氧量调节、调整给煤粒度和石灰石粒度、合适的床温床压选择、提高风煤混合均匀性等措施,可以有效降低 NO_x 的原始排放水平。该文从 CFB 燃烧 NO_x 生成机理出发,综述各因素对 NO_x 原始排放的影响规律,对各低氮燃烧优化措施的原理进行分析,最后对目前该领域的研究热点进行总结和展望。

关键词: 循环流化床; NO_x; 影响因素; 低氮燃烧; 研究进展

0 引言

煤燃烧排放的 NO 和 NO₂(NO_x, 本文不涉及 N₂O)是大气主要污染物之一,对生态环境、人体健康和社会发展有消极影响。随着经济和社会的发展,我国针对火电厂大气污染物的排放限值日趋严格,特别是 2013 年提出燃煤超低排放,要求新建燃煤锅炉的 NO_x 排放进一步限制在 50mg/m³ 以内。这对燃煤污染物排放控制技术,乃至煤炭资源的未来发展提出了挑战。

作为洁净煤燃烧技术之一,循环流化床(circulating fluidized bed, CFB)燃烧技术的一个突出优势是能够低成本实现污染物排放控制,近 40 年来在燃煤发电领域得到快速发展^[1]。由于 CFB 锅炉具有燃烧温度较低且炉温分布均匀、还原性气氛明显、存在大量还原性物料等特点,相较于煤粉锅炉具有天然的低 NO_x 排放优势。然而,面对 50mg/m³ 的超低排放要求,传统锅炉往往显得有些“力不从心”。深度挖掘 CFB 锅炉的低氮燃烧潜力、开发新一代脱硝技术,近年来成为该领域的研究热点。这

需要进一步深化对 CFB 燃烧,特别是 NO_x 生成和排放规律的认识。

Leckner^[2]和 Johnsson^[3]等人在各自综述中对流化床燃烧条件下 NO_x 的生成和还原机理做了较为详尽的描述。然而,近 20 年来,随着流化床技术特别是 CFB 锅炉技术的快速发展,以及更先进实验手段和模拟方法的应用,对 CFB 内氮氧化物转化规律的认识更加深入。更重要的是, NO_x 排放问题不是单纯的反应问题,其不仅与燃料性质有关,更与燃烧设备的性能和运行特性紧密关联。例如,同样的煤种在不同 CFB 锅炉上燃烧后的污染物排放浓度可能有很大差别;即便对于相同的锅炉但处在不同运行工况下,也会导致 NO_x 排放的波动。因此,尽管反应机理是一致的,但由于床温、配风、分离器效率、

给料粒径等运行参数的改变,炉内气氛和流动状态会发生明显变化,从而使 NO_x 排放规律变得非常复杂。而掌握 NO_x 排放与运行条件间的变化关系,恰恰是工程上实现 CFB 锅炉低氮燃烧的关键所在。

本文探讨了 CFB 燃烧条件下 NO_x 生成机理,分析了各设计或运行条件对 CFB 锅炉 NO_x 排放的影响规律,展望了 CFB 锅炉低氮燃烧技术的发展。

1 循环流化床燃烧 NO_x 生成机理

CFB 燃烧温度不高(750~950℃),且碳氢自由基含量极少,因此普遍认为 CFB 中的 NO_x 主要是燃料型,且绝大部分为 NO 。其转化路径包括热解、焦炭反应、气体均相反应、床料表面异相催化反应等诸多环节,如图 1^[4]所示。

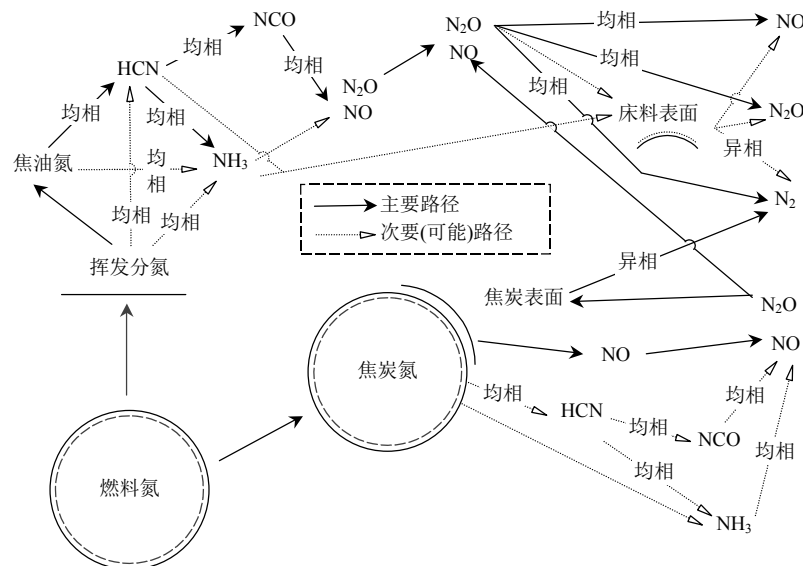


图 1 流化床燃烧条件下燃料氮向 NO_x 的主要转化路径

Fig. 1 Main reaction paths of fuel nitrogen to NO_x in a fluidized bed (Copyright 1996 Elsevier)

煤中的氮主要存在于芳香型的吡咯、吡啶、季氮及其衍生结构中,与碳原子形成共价键,同时也报道发现了少量芳香胺结构^[5-7]。煤颗粒进入炉内后首先发生热解,燃料氮也随之迁移转化,其中有 2 个关键参数值得注意。一个是挥发分氮和焦炭氮之比。较多学者发现热解后焦炭中残留氮元素百分含量要高于原煤,具体比值与温度、升温速率、停留时间、气氛等因素有关^[3,8-9]。对于第二个参数,挥发分氮中 HCN 和 NH_3 的比例,目前学界仍存争议。有学者认为 HCN 是主要产物^[3,10]。但 Zebron 等人在鼓泡床条件下发现各煤种 NH_3 释放量远大于 HCN^[9]。

焦炭氮、HCN 和 NH_3 ,在不同环境下的后续转化路径及最终向 NO 净转化率有很大区别^[11-14]。与

挥发分氮相比,焦炭氮的转化涉及更多异相反应。焦炭在燃烧和气化过程中,可直接或间接(CO 作还原剂)还原周围烟气中的 NO 。不同种类焦炭的孔隙结构、矿物杂质组成和含量等特征不同^[15-17],以及不同的粒径和碳燃尽率下^[18],焦炭对 NO 的还原性差别巨大;而反应温度、热解条件、周围气氛($\text{CO}/\text{O}_2/\text{H}_2\text{O}/\text{SO}_2$ 浓度)等环境因素的改变也会对该反应产生显著^[19-21]影响。正因为涉及众多基元反应和影响因素,不同燃料、不同实验条件下得到的焦炭氮向 NO_x 转化率存在很大差异^[22],且挥发分氮和焦炭氮转化率的相对大小也尚存争议^[11-13]。

CFB 锅炉床料中除了燃料颗粒外,还有石灰石脱硫剂、灰分等,其对 NO_x 的生成或还原均具有不同程度的催化作用^[23-24]。

2 CFB 锅炉 NO_x 原始排放影响因素

2.1 排放影响因素概述

CFB 锅炉内 NO_x 的生成和排放涉及燃料热解、均相反应、焦炭反应、床料表面催化反应等多套反应体系。燃料和石灰石粒径的变化对部分异相反应进程具有直接作用(如热解、焦炭燃烧、石灰石脱硫等)。过量空气系数、风量分配等运行参数则影响了炉内氧浓度、温度分布等，有差别地影响各个反应速率的快慢。而其他一些操作条件，如分离器效率、给料位置等，尽管表面上与含氮反应不存在直接联

系，但调整分离器效率、排渣、给料粒径等，改变炉内物料平衡状态，进而使气泡行为、颗粒团聚特性、颗粒停留时间等发生变化，影响了炉内气体和温度分布，并最终影响到化学反应速率和 NO_x 生成。

图 2 简单描绘了 CFB 锅炉内各设计或运行参数与 NO_x 排放的关系。可以看出，任一参数的变化，都可能通过传递作用影响到最终 NO_x 排放量。这也是 CFB 锅炉低氮燃烧技术关注的重点：通过研究不同操作条件对 CFB 锅炉 NO_x 生成的交叉影响规律，找到使 NO_x 排放尽可能低的最优参数组合。

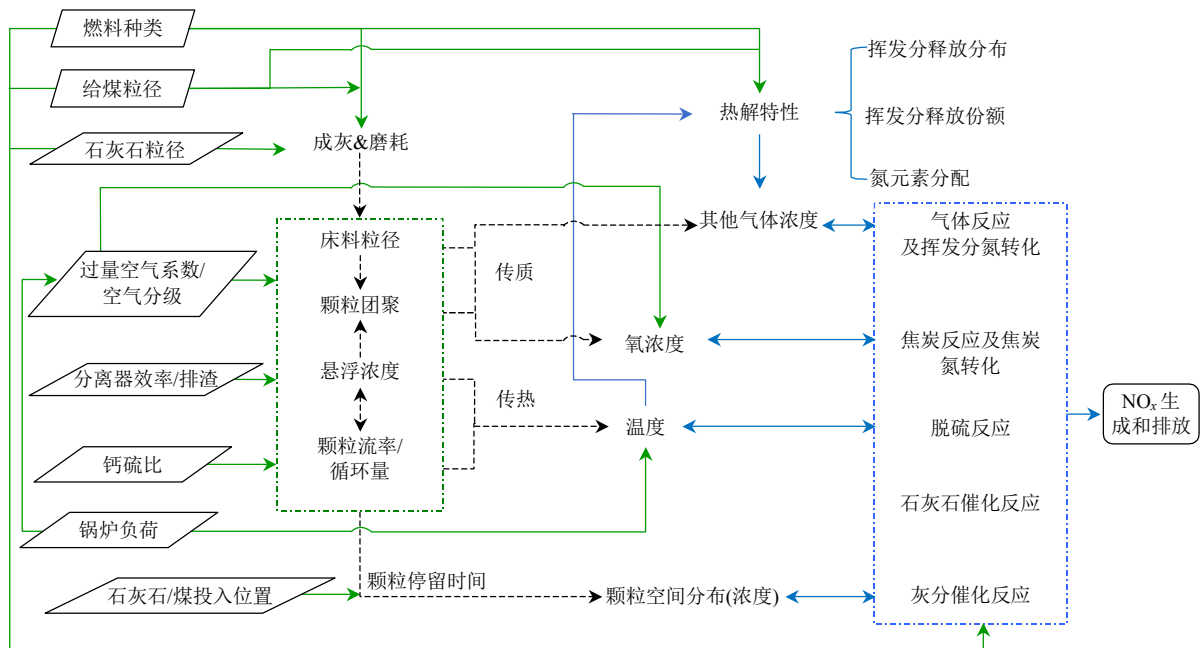


图 2 CFB 锅炉内，各设计或运行参数与 NO_x 排放关系网络

Fig. 2 Relationships between several design or operation parameters and NO_x emission in the CFB boiler

2.2 燃料性质

燃料性质对 NO_x 排放具有至关重要的影响。即使严格控制其他操作条件相同，在同一台锅炉上燃用不同燃料，NO_x 排放水平也可能差别很大。如图 3^[25]所示，总体上看，燃料挥发分含量越高，NO_x

原始排放越多。

燃料性质包括很多方面，例如工业和元素分析结果、具有催化活性的矿物杂质含量和组成、成灰磨损特性、孔隙结构、比表面积等。这些性质对燃料燃烧以及 NO_x 生成都具有不同程度的影响，造成了 NO_x 排放规律的复杂性。

不同燃料的元素组成和赋存形态存在差异。对 100 余种煤的元素分析数据进行统计，发现氮、氢、氧含量与煤阶大致正相关。而 Thomas 统计后发现煤中吡咯等各含氮官能团的分配比例与煤阶关系较为微弱^[7]。

燃料的理化性质首先影响到其热解特性，特别是挥发分组成和产率。Fletcher 等在沉降炉上研究了十余种煤的热解过程并利用 CPD-NLG 模型进行模拟，结果显示不同煤热解释放的各挥发分气体产率及氮元素的分配差异很大^[26-27]。Kambara 等通过

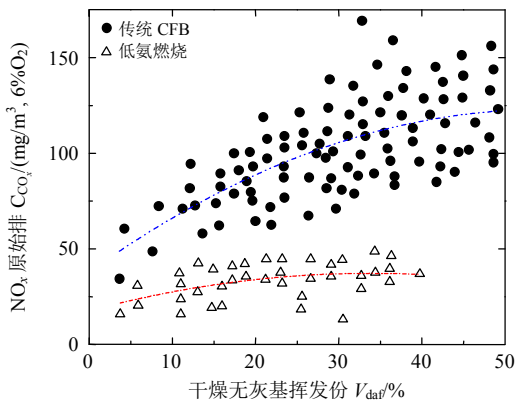


图 3 CFB 锅炉 NO_x 原始排放与燃料挥发分含量关系

Fig. 3 Effect of fuel volatile content on NO_x emission

对 20 种煤的快速热解实验指出,挥发分含量越高,释放出的含氮轻质气体(HCN 和 NH_3)越多^[28]。Leppalahti 和 Zhang 则进一步发现,煤阶越高,挥发分氮中 HCN 越多, NH_3/HCN 越低^[10,29]。不同燃料热解后残余焦炭的燃烧及焦炭氮的转化也呈现很大区别。通过 Glarborg 对 4 种煤焦的燃烧实验^[30],大体上看,高阶煤的焦炭氮转化率更高一些。不同煤种在热解过程中氮元素分配不同,以及挥发分氮和焦炭氮向 NO_x 转化率的差异,可能是图 3 所示现象的主要原因。

如前所述,焦炭在燃烧过程中不仅伴随着焦炭氮氧化,还可直接或间接(催化)还原烟气中的 NO。煤燃尽后的灰分对 CO 还原 NO 也具有明显的催化活性。自然的,不同煤焦及灰分在孔隙结构、比表面积、矿物杂质含量和组成等方面不同,表现出不同的 NO 异相还原反应性,相关动力学参数甚至相差几个数量级^[24,31-32]。

不同燃料除在反应性方面存在差异外,成灰磨耗特性也差别显著^[33-35]。而煤的成灰磨耗特性影响了锅炉物料平衡和炉内传热传质等方面,最终也会对包括 NO_x 生成在内的反应产生影响。

2.3 床温和锅炉负荷

大量实验室研究和工程实践表明,炉膛温度升高,CFB 锅炉 NO_x 排放增加^[36-39],见图 4^[38]。

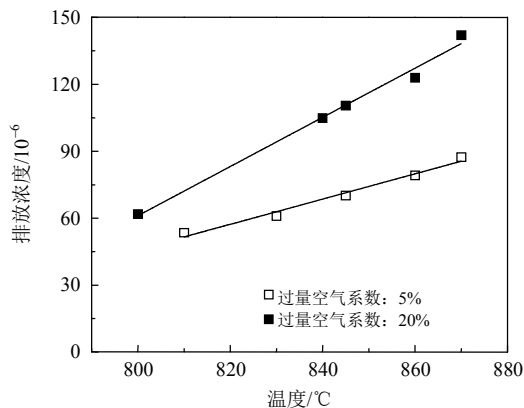


图 4 床温对 NO_x 排放的影响

Fig. 4 Effects of bed temperature on NO_x emission
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造成床温变化的因素有很多,典型条件是负荷变动。负荷下降时,锅炉吸热量减少,炉膛整体温度降低,此时 NO_x 原始排放多表现出减少趋势。在某燃用优质烟煤的 130t/h CFB 锅炉上,测试发现负荷从 130t/h 降至 70 t/h 时, NO_x 原始排放从 $50\text{mg}/\text{m}^3$ 降低至 $13\text{mg}/\text{m}^3$ (O_2 控制在 2.8%~3.5%)^[25]。

然而,除了床温,负荷变动往往还伴随着其他

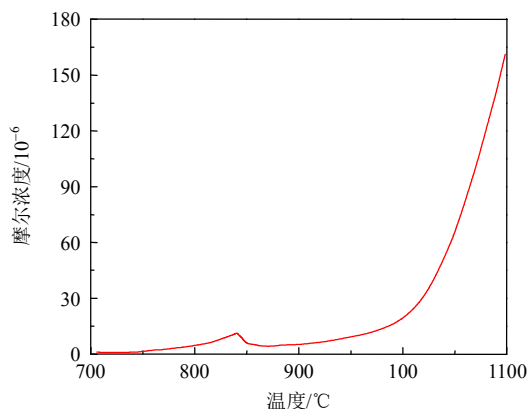
状态变化。最直接的,负荷降低,给煤量减小,流化风速降低,循环物料量大大减少,炉膛下部燃烧释放的热量难以被烟气和循环物料带到上部,使得炉内轴向温度分布不均匀,上下温差加大,一些循环性能较差的锅炉底部容易超温。为保证一定的流化状态,通常适当增加一次风比例,而这对低氮燃烧又是不利的。在这些因素综合作用下,原始排放水平随负荷变化规律也存在不确定性。例如,某燃用劣质烟煤的 300MW 亚临界 CFB 锅炉上 NO_x ^[40],排放浓度随负荷降低先减少后急剧增加,在 42% 负荷时 NO_x 排放甚至高达 $495\text{mg}/\text{m}^3$,远超 88% 负荷时的 $263\text{mg}/\text{m}^3$ 。而某 200MW 亚临界 CFB 锅炉上的测试结果则表现出随负荷降低 NO_x 原始排放逐渐升高的趋势^[41]。

为避免其他因素的干扰,在某 150t/h 燃用优质烟煤的 CFB 锅炉上进行床温对比实验时,保持其他条件不变,采用部分覆盖受热面的方法提高床温。测试结果表明,减少受热面后炉膛出口烟温升高约 60°C ,飞灰与底渣含碳量下降, NO_x 排放浓度由 $60\sim 70\text{mg}/\text{m}^3$ 升高至 $80\sim 100\text{mg}/\text{m}^3$ 。证明了单纯床温升高会使 NO_x 排放增加。

从化学动力学角度来说,温度升高,几乎每个反应的反应速率都会增加,包括 NO_x 的生成和还原。然而,不同反应的活化能可能相差很大,各反应物的反应级数也有所区别,这意味着在不同温度区间、不同气氛下的主导反应会有所不同。换句话说,燃料氮向 NO 转化的选择性发生改变。从煤热解反应来看,温度升高,各挥发分气体产率和总挥发分量增加^[42-44],且更多燃料氮倾向于以 NH_3 或 HCN 等挥发分氮形式析出^[26,45-46],挥发分氮和焦炭氮向 NO_x 的最终转化率存在差异,这间接体现了温度升高对 NO_x 排放的影响。

图 5 为利用 ÅAU 详细化学机理模拟得到的 $\text{HCN}+\text{NH}_3+\text{O}_2$ 体系中 NO 最终浓度随温度变化情况。明显看出,NO 生成量随温度增加近乎呈指数增长,这也得到其他实验或机理的证实^[47-49]。因此,从均相反应来看,挥发分氮在高温下更倾向于转化为 NO。

对于异相表面氮氧化物转化而言,因为还涉及焦炭、灰分等对 NO 的(催化)还原作用,最终 NO 生成量随温度变化规律比较复杂。不同煤种的焦炭氮转化率随温度变化规律也不一致^[30],某些无烟煤焦炭氮向 NO 转化率随温度升高近似单调降低,说明高温下焦炭对 NO 的还原作用逐渐突出;而挥发



PFR, $t=1s$, $C_{CO_2,0}=15\%$, $C_{H_2O,0}=8\%$, $C_{HCN,0}=1000 \times 10^{-6}$, $C_{NH_3,0}=1000 \times 10^{-6}$

图 5 NO 生成量随温度变化

Fig. 5 Change of NO concentrations with temperature

分较高的烟煤焦炭氮向 NO 转化率随温度升高而增加, 说明在该温度区间内仍以 NO 生成反应为主。150kW 流化床实验台上发现, 焦炭氮向 NO_x 的转化随温度升高先增加后减小, 存在拐点^[12]; 而在某 2MW CFB 试验台上燃用神木半焦时则发现, NO_x 排放浓度随床温升高反而降低^[50]。另外, 有学者借助固定床实验发现 CaO 催化 NH₃+O₂ 反应中^[51-53], 随着温度升高, 尽管 NH₃ 总转化率快速增加, 但 NO 生成量逐渐减少, 表明 NH₃ 氧化为 N₂ 或 CaO 催化 NH₃ 还原 NO 的反应变得明显, 这对减少 NO_x 排放却是有利的。

综上所述, 床温升高通常会导致 CFB 锅炉 NO_x 排放增加, 这主要是由于高温下燃料热解过程中挥发分氮释放量大幅增加, 以及挥发分氮氧化时生成 NO_x 的选择性明显升高。因此, 在锅炉设计以及实际运行中应控制床温在合理范围内, 避免超温。

2.4 氧量和还原性气氛

低氮燃烧的核心之一是强化炉内还原性气氛。

主要工程措施有两个: 一是在保证燃烧稳定和燃烧效率的前提下适当降低过量空气系数, 控制炉膛出口 O₂ 含量; 二是分级配风, 二次风在密相床面之上单层或多层给入, 并控制一次风率以营造炉膛底部的还原性气氛。

2.4.1 过量空气系数

大量实验表明, 随着炉膛出口过量空气系数(氧量)增加, NO_x 排放升高^[36-38], 可归因于炉内空气越过量, 整体氧化性气氛越强。

2.4.2 分级配风

CFB 锅炉普遍采用分级送风。适当降低一次风率、增加二次风层数、拉大二次风口与给料口以及各层二次风口间距离, 都有助于强化炉膛下部还原

性气氛, 从而降低 NO_x 原始排放^[38,54-55]。

二次风位置对 NO_x 排放影响显著, 二次风注入越早, 宏观还原性区域越小, NO_x 排放呈现增加的趋势^[56]。需要注意的是, 分级配风时, 循环物料量往往随二次风的位置和比例变化^[57]。二次风注入高度越低, 越利于提高系统循环流率, 而物料循环性能的提高又有利于降低 NO_x 原始排放(见 2.5 节)。这两个方面是矛盾的。此外, 炉内布风均匀性、燃烧均匀性以及温度均匀性也与二次风口布置有关, 是大型 CFB 锅炉降低 NO_x 的关键。因此, 二次风口数量、位置、下倾角度、二次风射流动量等参数确定, 需要综合考虑对炉内物料循环、燃烧、传热和污染物排放的影响。

2.4.3 最佳氧量

片面追求炉内低氧, 并不能始终有利于减少 NO_x 排放。如图 6^[58]所示, 当过量空气系数很低时, 随着给入空气量减少, NO 不降反升, 且此时 CO 排放浓度增加, 燃烧效率降低^[58]。这在一定程度上说明, “微氧”条件更有利于 NO 的还原^[56,59]。Chen 等^[60]和 Li 等^[31]也都在各自实验中证实, 一定浓度的氧气存在有利于促进飞灰或焦炭对 NO 的还原作用。

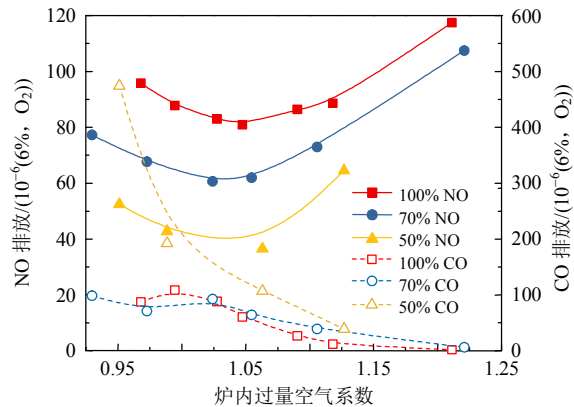


图 6 不同负荷下, NO 和 CO 排放随炉内过量空气系数变化规律

Fig. 6 Change of NO and CO emissions with combustor air ratio under different boiler load

因此, 强化还原性气氛并非一味降低氧量, 过量空气系数和分级配风设置存在最优条件, 使得 NO_x 排放水平最低。另外, 值得注意的是, 低氧条件对燃烧而言通常是不利的, 且炉内脱硫又以氧化性气氛为佳。故调整炉内气氛以满足低氮燃烧的同时, 也要兼顾对燃烧效率和炉内脱硫效率的影响。多数工程经验认为, 炉膛出口氧量控制在 3.2% 左右, 二次风喷嘴距炉底布风板不低于炉膛高度的 1/10 为宜。

2.5 分离器和循环系统性能

不少工程实践表明,提高分离器效率、改善锅炉物料循环性能,能够有效降低 CFB 锅炉的 NO_x 原始排放水平^[25,61]。在某燃用优质烟煤的 90 t/h CFB 锅炉上,对比了分离器改进前后 NO_x 原始排放的变化。测试发现,分离器提效后,锅炉飞灰粒径由 $d_{(0.5)}=22\mu\text{m}$ 、 $d_{(0.9)}=88\mu\text{m}$ 降低至 $d_{(0.5)}=10\mu\text{m}$ 、 $d_{(0.9)}=54\mu\text{m}$; NO_x 原始排放为 80~100 mg/m^3 , 远低于技改前的 200~250 mg/m^3 。

对 CFB 锅炉而言,只有粒度适中的颗粒可以在循环回路中获得较长的停留时间,形成所谓循环灰。提高分离器效率、改善物料循环性能,留存在炉内的细颗粒和有效床料就越多,使得炉膛上部颗粒悬浮浓度升高、循环量增大;同时为维持床压稳定,从炉底排出的粗颗粒量增加,进一步降低炉内平均床料粒度降低,提高床质量。EMMS 模型和章明川等建立的分相模型均从理论上复现了这一现象^[62-65]。

床料粒度、悬浮颗粒浓度和循环量的变化,直接影响到传热传质过程,进而在一定程度上改变了炉内温度和气体分布。具体来说,炉底密相区通常呈现鼓泡流态化,床料粒度降低,相内(乳化相)^[66-68]和相间(气泡相和乳化相)^[69-70]气体传质阻力增大,意味着乳化相内焦炭颗粒获得 O_2 能力越弱,周围还原性气氛越强。从传热角度分析,焦炭表面的传热系数随床料粒度的减小而增大^[71],这意味着焦炭燃烧释放的热量能够被及时带走,颗粒温度不会超出周围很多,同样有助于减少焦炭型 NO_x 的生成。李竞岌等在小型鼓泡床实验中发现,焦炭氮向 NO 转化率随床料粒度增加而升高,与上述分析一致^[72]。

而对上部稀相区而言,颗粒浓度越高、颗粒越细,发生团聚的可能性越大,颗粒团内部固含率也越高^[73-74]。此时颗粒团与外部的交换也就越困难^[75-77],同样阻碍了主流中 O_2 向颗粒团内扩散。另一方面,颗粒悬浮浓度升高,受热面表面传热系数增加,换热面积不变时适当减小传热稳压(床温)就可满足热负荷需求,也有助于降低 NO_x 排放。

2.6 给煤粒度

实际 CFB 锅炉采用宽筛分给煤,给煤粒度通常在 0~10mm 之间。降低给煤粒度可表现在两个方面:一是缩小给煤范围;二是减小给煤中粗颗粒份额。从图 7 可以看出,在其他条件基本一致的前提下, NO_x 排放浓度随给煤粒度的降低而降低。Luis 等在

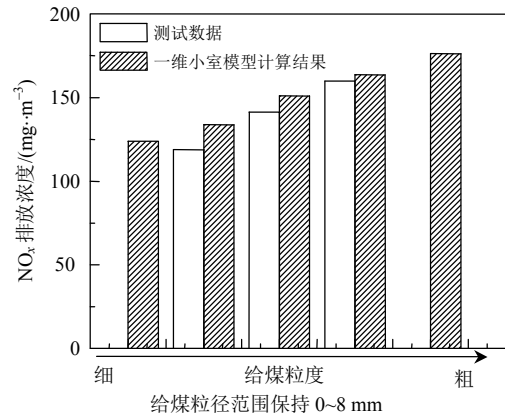


图 7 某 135MW CFB 锅炉,不同给煤粒度下 NO_x 排放
Fig. 7 NO_x emission under different feeding coal size for a 135MW CFB boiler

一台中试 CFB 热态试验台上也发现该现象^[38]。

给煤粒度对 CFB 锅炉 NO_x 排放的影响主要体现在两个方面:

首先,给煤粒度的改变影响了锅炉物料平衡特性。给煤越细,燃烧产生的粗灰颗粒就越少,当分离器效率等其他条件不变时,炉内平均床料粒度降低;同时进入稀相区的细颗粒变多,导致炉膛上部物料悬浮浓度和循环量都有所增加。由此带来的对含氮反应和 NO_x 排放的影响与 2.5 节所述一致。

其次,燃料粒径对热解、焦炭燃烧等化学反应也具有直接影响。颗粒尺寸越大,加热过程中不均匀性越强,颗粒升温越慢,使得残留的焦炭份额增加,各挥发分产率也略有不同^[78-81]。之前研究也表明热解中挥发分氮的比例随煤粒径增加而有所降低^[46]。此外,因为大粒径煤颗粒热解速率低,且终端沉降速度较大难以被烟气夹带向上流动,其倾向于在下部密相区完成热解并释放出大部分挥发分气体。而 CFB 锅炉密相区乳化相通常表现为还原性气氛,飞溅区由于气泡破裂和二次风给入呈现局部氧化性气氛,因此不同含氮物质在不同位置释放引发后续反应可能不同,从而影响到 NO_x 的生成。

对焦炭反应而言,当燃料粒径增大时,一方面 NO 在颗粒内部的停留时间增加,其被 C/CO 继续还原的概率增大,使 NO 净生成减少,故在有氧条件下,有研究发现燃料氮向 NO 的转化率随煤粒径增加而降低^[77,82]。但另一方面,焦炭粒径增加导致内外扩散阻力增大,又不利于其对周围环境中 NO 的还原,Li 等就发现在 $900\mu\text{m}$ 之上,焦炭对 NO 的还原率随粒径增加而减小^[31]。

2.7 脱硫石灰石

大量运行实践表明,投放石灰石会造成 CFB

锅炉 NO_x 排放升高，特别是燃用高挥发分的煤种^[83-87]，从而抑制了 CFB 锅炉的低 NO_x 排放优势，见图 8^[85]。

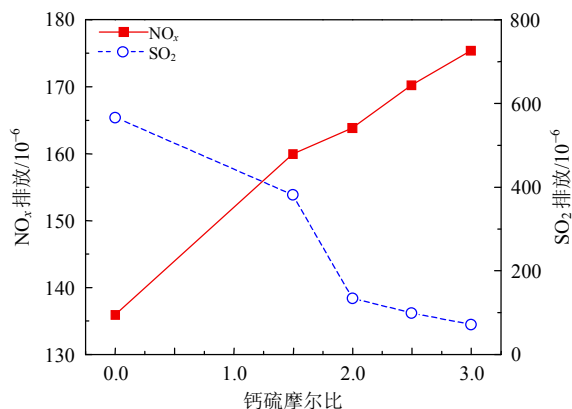


图 8 钙硫比对 NO_x 和 SO₂ 排放影响

Fig. 8 Effects of Ca/S molar ratio on NO_x and SO₂ emissions in CFB boiler

认为 CFB 锅炉投放石灰石后导致 NO_x 排放升高的原因主要有以下两点：一是 CaO 颗粒能显著催化 NH₃、HCN 等挥发分氮的氧化，且产物多为 NO^[50,88-90]；二是 CaO 能显著促进 CO 等的氧化，且脱硫造成炉内 SO₂ 浓度降低，使得 H、OH、O 等对 CO 均相氧化起关键作用的自由基含量增加，从而导致炉内还原性气体浓度降低^[83-84,91]。

但另一方面，实践中也发现基于炉内脱硫和 SNCR 的同步脱硫脱硝技术是可行的，其脱硝效率可达 60%~70%，部分工况下甚至可达 85%，不过石灰石的存在对脱硝温度窗口和效率会存在一定影响。Johnsson 等^[3]也指出，在炉膛中下部注入氨会使 NO 排放增加，而在炉膛上部或分离器入口附近喷氨可将 NO_x 有效还原，具体原因在文献^[23]有过详细分析。

炉内石灰石对 NO_x 影响的复杂性在 Zhao 等的中试实验上表现的更为明显^[39]。他们发现燃用高挥发分的 Minto 煤时，NO_x 排放随 Ca/S 增加而升高，与上述结论一致。然而，当燃用低挥发分的石油焦时，NO_x 排放随 Ca/S 增加反而减少。出现后一现象的原因可能为：石油焦中挥发分(氮)的含量很低，则 CaO 对 NH₃ 等的催化氧化作用减弱，而此时脱硫产物 CaSO₄ 等催化 CO 还原 NO 的作用变得突出^[92-93]。

当前，越来越多的 CFB 锅炉同时追求低氮燃烧和炉内石灰石高效脱硫。然而，前者的核心是强化还原性气氛；后者则需尽可能在氧化性条件下进行，如何解耦二者之间的矛盾是工程上的研究热点之一。有研究发现，大幅减小入炉石灰石粒径后，

炉内石灰石对 NO_x 排放的负面作用得到明显抑制^[94-95]，见图 9^[94]，这为上述问题提供了一个新的解决思路。

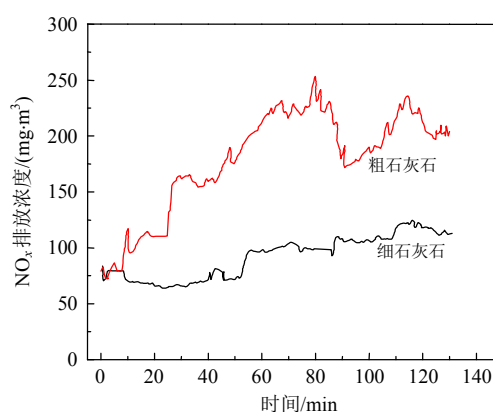


图 9 粗、细石灰石脱硫 NO_x 排放对比

Fig. 9 NO_x emission under the desulfurization conditions of coarse and fine limestone

2.8 大容量 CFB 锅炉和炉内均匀性

CFB 技术的进一步发展方向是提高发电效率，提高参数是改善火电效率的有效途径。将低成本污染控制的 CFB 燃烧和高效发电的超临界蒸汽循环结合为超临界、乃至超超临界 CFB 锅炉，是国内外 CFB 界一直追求的方向。这方面我国已走在国际前列。2020 年中煤平朔 2×660 MW 超临界 CFB 机组成功投运，是目前世界上单机容量最大的 CFB 锅炉。此外，中国目前正在研发和建设 660MW 超超临界 CFB 锅炉。

与小容量亚临界或热水锅炉相比，超临界、超超临界 CFB 锅炉的炉内温度分布、气氛组织等有所变化；分离器结构和布置、二次风设计、煤和石灰石给入等也需做出调整；加上大容量 CFB 锅炉普遍采用的外置换热床等特殊结构，导致其物料平衡、燃烧和污染物排放等特性具有明显区别。其中，大容量 CFB 锅炉面临的一个突出问题是炉膛均匀性。为提高蒸汽参数、增加炉内受热面，超临界、超超临界 CFB 锅炉尺寸很大，拥有大面积布风板、多分离器并联回路、数量众多且布置复杂的给煤口和二次风口等。由于一次风布风不均^[96]、给煤不均^[97]、二次风给入不均^[98-99]、返料不均^[100]、受热面布置及换热不均^[101]等因素，导致炉内床压、温度、流动、气氛等分布不均。

炉内状态不均匀，例如某处氧气浓度过高和超温，必然促进该处燃料氮向 NO_x 的转化；而流动和物料分布不均也影响了焦炭、灰分活性物质与烟气的混合，对 NO_x 还原作用减弱，从而导致 NO_x 原始

排放升高。图 10 展示了对国内某 600 MW 超临界 CFB 锅炉的部分现场测试结果^[102], 可以看出靠近前墙处的 NO_x 浓度明显高于后墙(左右墙 NO_x 浓度相差较小)。卢啸风等人对同一台锅炉的测试和研究也表明, 由于给煤不均、炉底布风不均、靠近前/后墙区域部分二次风支管出口风速均匀性较差等原因, 造成前墙附近 O_2 含量明显偏高^[96-99], 与 NO_x 截面分布情况一致。此外, 炉内流动不均还会影响到下游脱硝设备的运行效率, 最明显的就是 SNCR 系统中脱硝还原剂和烟气中 NO_x 的混合变差, 使脱硝效率降低。

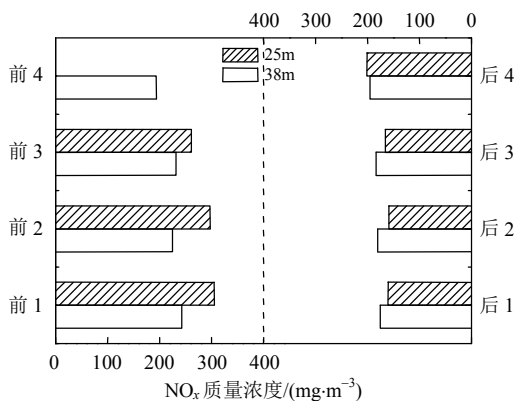


图 10 某 600MW 超临界 CFB 锅炉炉膛前后墙烟气中 NO_x 质量浓度

Fig. 10 NO_x concentration in flue gas near front/back wall for a 600MW supercritical CFB boiler

大尺度炉膛内气固流动复杂, 各区域风煤混合不均可能是导致大型 CFB 锅炉 NO_x 排放偏高的因素之一。因此, 需从锅炉结构设计、受热面布置、风煤给入等方面进行优化, 以尽可能提高大容量 CFB 锅炉的炉内均匀性。

3 研究展望

任何一项设计或运行参数的改变, 都有可能对 CFB 锅炉的 NO_x 生成和排放产生影响。自然的, 也就存在一个使 NO_x 原始排放最低的最优参数组合。如何强化 CFB 锅炉低氮燃烧, 以尽可能低的成本实现 NO_x 超低排放, 仍将是 CFB 燃烧技术未来一段时间的研究热点, 特别在以下几个方面。

1) 目前文献中多讨论单一运行条件变化对 CFB 锅炉 NO_x 排放的影响, 对多变量间交叉影响规律的研究还比较少。从数学角度来说, NO_x 排放(因变量)和各运行参数(自变量)间是多元、强非线性函数关系, 且各自变量间并非相互独立, 如不同分离器效率下 NO_x 排放对给煤粒度的敏感性是否会发

生变化。从工程上看, 要想依靠低氮燃烧实现 NO_x 超低排放, 也必然是多参数协同优化的结果。

2) 考虑到现场实验的成本和可行性, 不少学者利用模拟手段对 CFB 锅炉的 NO_x 排放进行预测, 如计算流体力学(CFD)方法^[103-104]。然而, 面对大容量 CFB 锅炉的模拟, CFD 方法在计算效率上尚有限制, 尤其对参数研究而言。与之相比, 基于物理简化的 1-D/1.5-D/2-D CFB 锅炉模型, 由于利用相对简单的物理或半经验公式描述气固流动过程, 具有很高的计算效率, 在大尺度工业设备的模拟上已得到较多应用^[105-106], 但其模拟结果还需得到更多实验的验证。如何平衡计算精度和计算效率, 开发有效的工程计算方法, 仍是研究重点之一。

3) 燃料适应性。因为经济性、环保等方面原因, 越来越多的 CFB 锅炉机组掺烧、甚至纯烧生物质、水煤浆、污泥等非常规燃料, 特别是新建机组。然而, 这些燃料的燃烧、成灰和污染物生成特性与煤相比又有很大区别。面对同样的超低排放要求, 每种燃料与 CFB 燃烧技术的结合都有必要进行单独研究。例如, 世界范围内生物质能源占比不断提高, 但其来源复杂。我国生物质以草本原料为主, 且大部分为农作物秸秆, 氮元素含量较高(普遍大于 1%), 则对应锅炉的 NO_x 排放问题值得关注。

4) 负荷适应性。随着新能源装机量的快速增长, 加上经济增速放缓对用电需求的降低, 很多燃煤锅炉长期处于中低负荷运行。此外, 太阳能、风能等可再生能源具有波动性、随机性和低可控性等特点, 为保证电力系统稳定, 需要燃煤发电机组承担深度调峰任务。在这方面, CFB 锅炉由于炉内存有大量蓄热能力较强的固体床料、温度分布均匀等特点, 即使在很低负荷下也能保证稳定燃烧和正常运行。然而, CFB 锅炉自身热惯性大、燃烧滞后、主汽压力响应较慢, 其变负荷能力略不及煤粉锅炉。在快速升降负荷过程中, 若控制系统响应不当, NO_x 排放浓度很可能剧烈变化, 严重的发生瞬时超标。因此, 研究 CFB 锅炉在低负荷、变负荷下的燃烧特性、污染物排放特性和水动力特性等, 深入挖掘 CFB 发电机组的深度调峰能力, 具有重要的现实意义。

5) 随着超临界、超超临界 CFB 锅炉技术的发展和推广, 对 2.8 节所述的大型 CFB 锅炉炉内气固流动规律和污染物排放特性值得进一步研究; 而对大量现存中小容量 CFB 锅炉的超低排放技术改造,

也是工程上面临的关键问题。

4 结论

强化炉内低氮燃烧, 通过设计和运行优化从源头上降低炉膛出口处 NO_x 排放浓度, 是目前绝大多数 CFB 锅炉超低排放技术改造的首选方案。燃料种类和锅炉负荷等外部条件; 以分离器效率为代表的循环系统性能; 与过量空气系数、分级配风等参数相关的炉内氧量控制; 与受热面布置、排渣等运行条件有关的炉膛温度调节; 入炉煤和石灰石粒径; 以及受风煤混合影响的炉膛均匀性等众多因素, 对 CFB 锅炉 NO_x 原始排放具有不同程度的影响。本文从 CFB 燃烧条件下 NO_x 生成机理出发, 深入分析了各设计或运行参数对 CFB 锅炉 NO_x 排放的影响规律, 并对目前低氮燃烧的研究热点进行了总结和展望。希望本文能为 CFB 锅炉技术的污染物治理提供参考。

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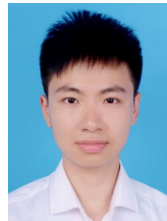
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柯希玮

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作者简介:

柯希玮(1994), 男, 博士研究生, 主要从事洁净煤技术开发与研究, kxw16@mails.tsinghua.edu.cn;

*通信作者, 张缙(1971), 女, 副教授, 长期从事煤燃烧和循环流化床技术研究, zhangman@mail.tsinghua.edu.cn。

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Research Progress on the Characteristics of NO_x Emission in Circulating Fluidized Bed Boiler

KE Xiwei¹, ZHANG Man^{1*}, YANG Hairui¹, LYU Junfu¹, GUO Xuemao², LI Jun², HE Huibao²
(1. Tsinghua University; 2. Taiyuan Boiler Group Co. Ltd.)

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Circulating fluidized bed (CFB) boilers have the prominent low-NO_x emission potentiality because of the inherent reducing conditions inside furnace. However, since the pollutant emission standards for coal combustion become increasingly strict in China, it is important to optimize the performance of low-NO_x combustion so that to maintain the competitive advantage of the CFB boiler technology in low-cost pollution control. For this purpose, it is necessary to further understand the NO_x formation mechanism and the characteristics of NO_x emission in a CFB boiler.

The fuel- NO_x takes the vast majority of the NO_x produced in a CFB boiler and most of it is NO. The reaction paths of fuel nitrogen to NO_x can be divided into four main parts: fuel devolatilization, homogeneous reactions involving volatile-N oxidation, char reactions including char-N oxidation and the catalytic reactions over some other solid particles such as ash and limestone. The reactivity of these reactions as well as the NO_x formation is related to the fuel properties, while, the original NO_x emission is also highly affected by the boiler performance and operation conditions.

Fig.1 shows the relationships between several design or operation parameters and NO_x emission for the CFB boiler. It indicates that the change of any factor, such as feeding particle size, air staging and cyclone efficiency, etc., may has significant effects on the

atmosphere, temperature distribution and fluidization state inside furnace, and then affects the nitrogen containing reactions' rate and the final NO_x emission. Studying these relationships and exploring the optimal combination of operation parameters is exactly the key to approach low- NO_x combustion for the CFB boiler.

Decreasing the bed temperature by approximately arranging the heating surface and maintaining the relatively low oxygen content in furnace through adjusting the excess air coefficient and air staging can effectively inhibit the formation of NO_x. It is realized mainly by improving the performance of circulating loop including improving cyclone efficiency or properly decreasing the feeding coal size. For the large-scale CFB boilers, reasonably arranging the air and coal injections is important to improve the uniformity of gas-solid two-phase flow and combustion state in furnace, which is also beneficial to control the NO_x concentration in flue gas. The application of limestone for in-situ desulphurization in general increases the original NO_x emission. How to decouple the contradiction between high efficiency desulfurization and de- NO_x combustion is still a big challenge in engineering. Finally, the key scientific issues and the future research directions related with NO_x emission of CFB combustion technology are discussed in this paper.

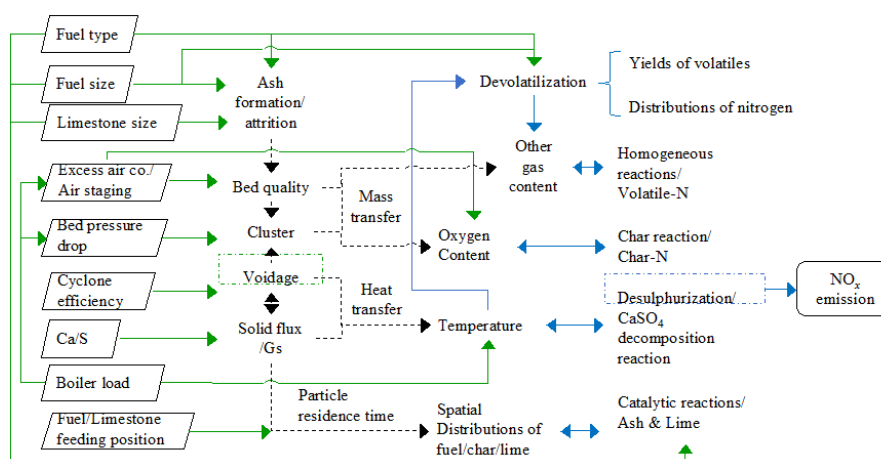


Fig. 1 Relationships between several design or operation parameters and NO_x emission in the CFB boiler