

工学报), 2015, 66(6): 2123-2230.

文章编号: 1009-6094(2018)02-0743-08

Experimental probe into the influential parameters on the CO₂ absorption process in the ammonia solution under the different liquid-gas ratio conditions

ZHU Fu-dong

(School of Environmental Science and Engineering, Tianjin University, Tianjin 300072, China)

Abstract: The present paper is to make a probe into the influence of the process parameters on the CO₂ removal rate under the different liquid-gas ratio conditions in the packed tower for the ammonia decarburization. For the said purpose, we have investigated the 4 process parameters (that is, the temperature, the residence time; the CO₂ concentration, and the CO₂ loading). To consummate the ammonia decarburization process and promote its engineering application, we have managed to conduct the investigative experiments under the 5 different liquid-gas ratio conditions (such as, 2.5 L/m³; 4 L/m³; 6 L/m³; 8 L/m³; 10 L/m³) by changing one of the process parameters. The results of our investigation prove that, the CO₂ removal rate tends to decrease slightly with the increase of the reaction temperature, the increase of the liquid-gas ratio, which plays an important part in the CO₂ removal rate while the temperature remains lower. This is because the increase of ammonia concentration helps to improve effectively the CO₂ removal rate, especially, under the low liquid-gas ratio. For example, when the liquid-gas ratio is greater than 2.5 L/m³, it is possible to make nearly one hundred percent (100%) removal rate when the ammonia concentration is 5 mol/L. What is more, increasing the residence time can help to extend the contact of the simulated gas and ammonia so as to promote CO₂ removal rate especially when the liquid-gas ratio is low. However, increasing the inlet CO₂ concentration and CO₂ loading fails to lead to the rise of CO₂ removal rate. Furthermore, regulating the liquid-gas ratio can effectively cope with the effects brought up by the change of the reaction temperature, the ammonia concentration, the residence time, the inlet CO₂ concentration and the CO₂ loading, so as to ensure the stable operation of the CO₂ capture system. And, finally, comprehensive comparison proves that 6-8 L/m³ is the best suitable application range for the liquid-gas ratio parameters. Thus, the study of CO₂ loading also indicates that with the consumption of effective ammonia components during the CO₂ absorption process, the absorptive capacity of the solution can be reduced significantly. As is known, for the 2 mol/L dilute ammonia absorbing solution, when the CO₂ loading can be made over 0.8 mol/L, it would be necessary to take into account the rich liquid regeneration rate as a result of CO₂ absorption.

Key words: environmental engineering; ammonia decarburization process; liquid-gas ratio; temperature; residence time; CO₂ concentration; CO₂ loading

CLC number: X511 **Document code:** A

Article ID: 1009-6094(2018)02-0739-05

CFD 在电除尘器超低排放设计中的应用*

叶兴联

(福建龙净环保股份有限公司 福建龙岩 364000)

摘要: 由于我国环保排放要求的日益严格,电除尘器超低排放成为最受关注的问题之一。流场作为影响电除尘器超低排放性能的重要因素,具有重要的工程意义。基于 CFD(计算流体力学)模拟方法,并结合工程实际应用,从流量分配、本体气流分布设计、本体阻力、电场极配型式、绝缘系统热风吹扫设计等方面对电除尘器流场设计进行阐述和对比分析。结果表明:电除尘器流场优化既要考虑流量分配均匀,又要考虑粉尘量分配均匀,电除尘器入口烟道导流板的合理设计不但可以解决流量分配平衡问题,也可以使粉尘量的偏差得到大幅度改善;进出口喇叭角度不但对本体流场均匀性有影响,对除尘器本体阻力也有较大影响,进口喇叭扩张角、出口喇叭收缩角越大,本体速度分布均匀性越差,本体阻力也越大;灰斗阻流板的合理设计有助于减轻收尘区下沿高速区与灰斗的强回流现象;在不同极配型式,针刺线平行于极板比针刺线垂直于极板的击穿电压更高,电流密度更均匀,更有利于粉尘收集;改进绝缘系统热风吹扫的方式有助于解决绝缘系统短路现象。

关键词: 环境工程学;电除尘器;数值模拟;流场设计;超低排放

中图分类号: X511 **文献标识码:** A

DOI: 10.13637/j.issn.1009-6094.2018.02.059

0 引言

电除尘器因其阻力小、效率高、运行稳定可靠等优点在工业烟气除尘中广泛应用^[1-2]。随着经济和科技的发展,以及环保意识的提升,粉尘的排放要求越来越严格。流场设计是影响电除尘器能否高效稳定运行的关键因素之一^[3]。1978年,Oglesby等^[4]首次比较系统地阐述了气流分布对电除尘器性能的影响及重要性。此后,电除尘器流场设计受到科研人员和工业界的重视。电除尘器流场设计最初主要依赖于设计者的经验或用一定比例物理模型进行试验来获得较为理想的流场设计方案^[5-6]。随着计算科学和计算流体力学的发展,CFD(Computational Fluid Dynamics,计算流体力学)数值模拟技术逐渐被应用于电除尘器研究中。Jedrusik^[7]利用 CFX 软件对静电除尘器内气流组织进行了预测,并与物理模型进行了对比分析,通过优化获得了均匀的气流分布,为工程设计提供指导。向晓东等^[8]采用数值模拟方法对横向往复式电除尘器进行了研究,对比分析了风速和异极距对收尘效率的影响,为新型电除尘器的开发和研究提供了依据。李海英等^[9]对静电除尘器内的细微尘涡流现象进行了数值模拟,分析了粉尘粒径、烟气流速、电晕极电压和烟气含尘浓度对静电除尘器内细微尘涡流现象的影响,有助于进一步认识电除尘器内部流动。周栋梁等^[10]采用试验和数值模拟的方法研究了电场

* 收稿日期: 2017-09-13

作者简介: 叶兴联,工程师,博士,从事烟气污染防治技术研究, yexinglian1228@163.com。

基金项目: 国家重点研究计划项目(2016YFC0203703)

流场耦合作用下细颗粒物的迁移和捕获机理,以及电除尘器内的电势与电场强度分布及其除尘效率,为提高电除尘器效率的研究提供了思路。Ye 等^[11]采用多尺度数值模拟方法对电除尘器内部气流分布进行了预测,并通过试验验证,二者吻合较好,该方法为大型复杂电除尘器气流分布优化工程设计提供了新的解决方法。综上所述,这些研究使电除尘器数值模拟技术得到了发展,但研究主要是基于电场、气流、两相流的单一现象或单一过程的数值模拟。本文结合超低排放工程实际应用,对电除尘器进口烟道、除尘器本体、电场通道及绝缘系统流场设计优化进行研究,探讨电除尘器超低排放流场设计优化的关键点,以期工程设计、运行及诊断分析提供参考。

1 流量分配和粉尘量分配优化

根据 JB/T 7671—2007《电除尘器气流分布模拟试验方法》,电除尘器各室的流量分配相对偏差不超过 $\pm 5\%$ 。若流量偏差太大,风量大的烟道容易磨损,同时电场风速高于设计值易导致除尘效率下降。为了使电除尘器各室流量分配均匀,需要在电除尘器进口烟道设置导流板,并采用数值模拟方法调整导流板结构、尺寸、位置,达到优化电除尘器流量分配的目的。由于流量分配均匀并不意味着电除尘器各收尘室的粉尘收集量也能达到平衡,通常情况下电除尘器粉尘量分配偏差大于烟气流量偏差,这是因为粉尘密度大于烟气密度,粒径大的粉尘惯性大,气流的携带作用较弱,因此在超低排放要求下,流场设计在解决流量平衡的同时也要解决电除尘器各收尘室粉尘量的平衡,即烟气量和粉尘量都达到相对平衡的状态是发挥电除尘器最佳性能的关键点之一。采用离散相 DPM 模型对电除尘器粉尘颗粒流与气流分布进行耦合数值模拟,粉尘与气流从电除尘器入口烟道进入系统,入口边界采用均匀速度入口边界,导流板、壁面、极板采用壁面边界,孔板采用多孔跳跃边界,出口为压力边界。图 1 为某电厂电除尘器前烟道流场优化前后比较。通过 CFD 模拟优化后,电除尘器两室流量偏差由 $\pm 14.4\%$ 降低至 $\pm 0.4\%$,粉尘量偏差由 $\pm 24.3\%$ 降低至 $\pm 1.8\%$,实现了电除尘器烟气流量和粉尘量均匀分配。

2 本体气流分布的优化

2.1 进口喇叭扩张角的影响

为了了解电除尘器进口喇叭扩张角对电场内部流场的影响,在进口喇叭大小口尺寸不变的条件下,对单边横向扩张角分别为 30° 、 45° 和 60° 时的流场分布进行模拟分析,进口喇叭布置见图 2。

不同扩张角的电除尘器流场模拟结果见图 3~5,不同方案的电场断面速度分布均匀性和进口喇叭阻力的对比情况见表 1。分析模拟结果可知,随进口喇叭扩张角增大,电除尘器内的流场分布变差,存在大范围涡流且局部风速高,电场断面流场分布均匀性也变差,影响电除尘器的除尘效率。且随扩张角变大,进口喇叭阻力也明显增大。当扩张角过大时,收尘区的流场均匀性极差,此时即使采用更小开孔率的气流分布板,也难以改善收尘区的气流分布。进口扩张角越小,气流在电除尘器内流线性越好,流场越均匀,阻力系数越小。在工程流场设计中,扩张角大小与该区域的阻力及气流分布均匀性

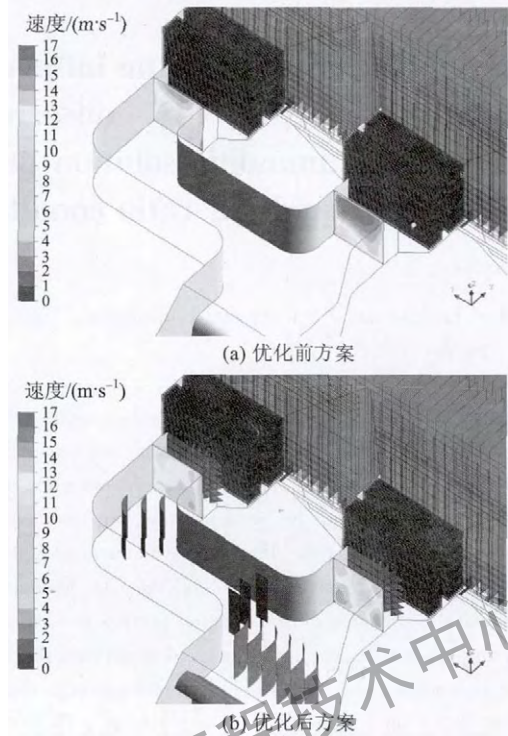


图 1 入口烟道的导流板设计及速度分布云图

Fig. 1 Guide vanes design and velocity distribution contour of inlet duct

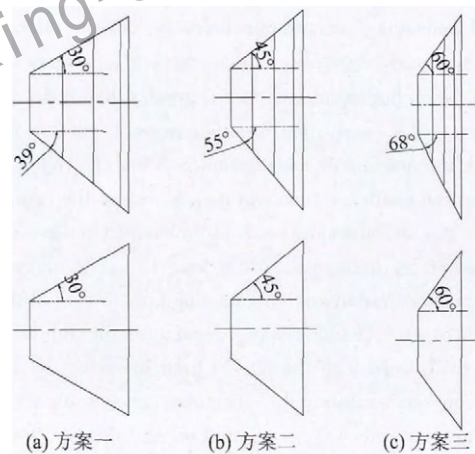


图 2 进口喇叭扩张角方案示意图

Fig. 2 Schematic diagram of inlet horn expansion angle

表 1 不同扩张角方案模拟结果统计
Table 1 Statistics of simulation results at different inlet horn expansion angle

方案	方案一	方案二	方案三
电场断面速度相对均方根差值	0.182	0.387	0.521
进口喇叭阻力/Pa	101	134	238
阻力系数	1.15	1.52	2.70

有直接关系,因此,合理控制进口喇叭扩张角对减小除尘器本体阻力、改善收尘区的气流分布均匀性具有积极意义。

2.2 出口喇叭的影响

不同的出口喇叭收缩角方案见图 6,图 7 和 8 给出了不

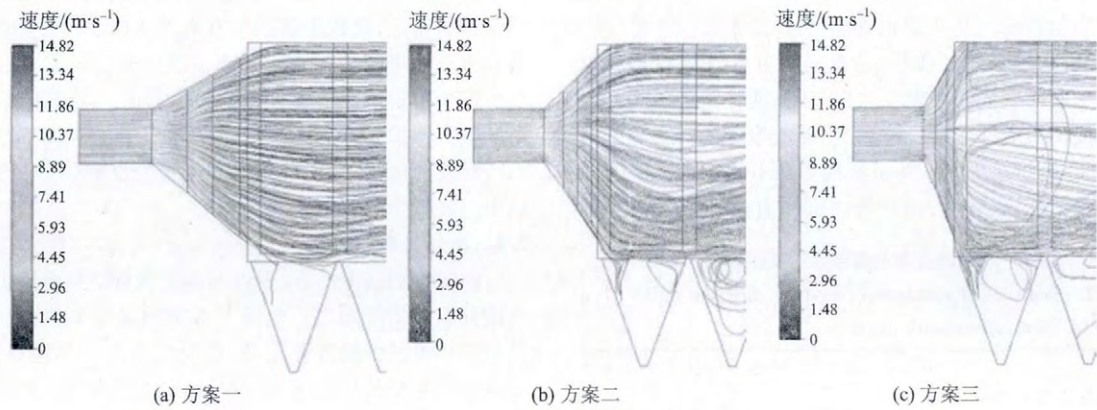


图3 不同扩张角方案流线(主视图)

Fig.3 Streamline of the different inlet horn expansion angle schemes in the main view

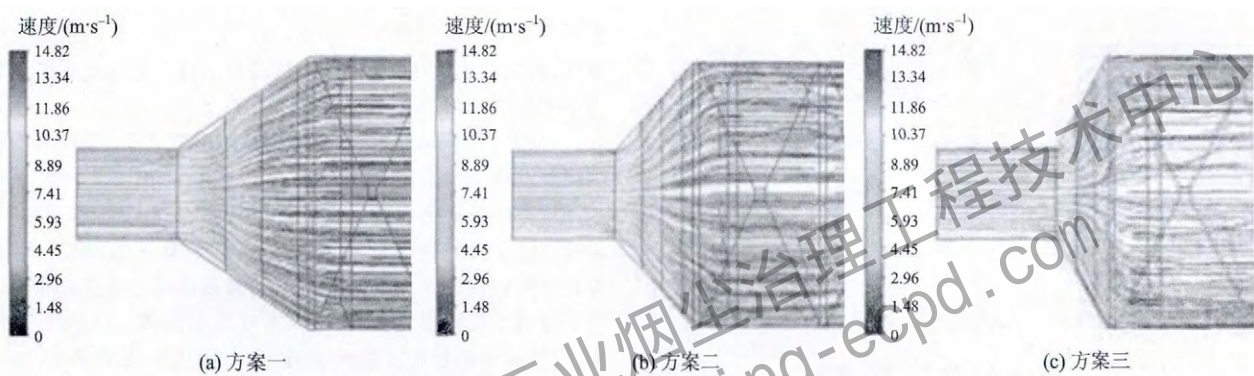


图4 不同扩张角方案流线(俯视图)

Fig.4 Streamline of the different inlet horn expansion angle schemes in the top view

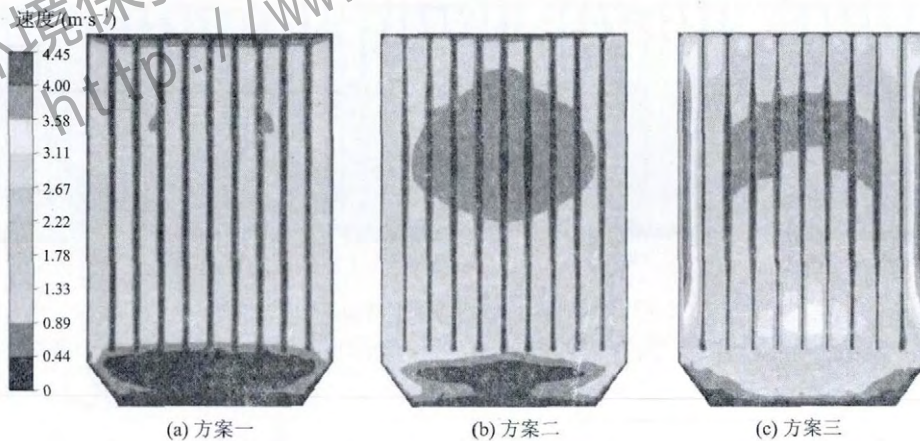


图5 不同扩张角方案电场入口速度分布

Fig.5 Electric field inlet velocity distribution of the different inlet horn expansion angle schemes

同出口喇叭收缩角条件下除尘器末电场出口断面和出口喇叭区域的速度分布云图。可以看出,当出口喇叭收缩角为 30° 时,末电场出口断面的速度分布相对比较均匀,随收缩角增大,末电场出口断面中间区域的速度逐渐增大,若该区域流速过大,则易使该区域极板已收集到的细粉尘产生二次夹带,从而影响电除尘器对细颗粒粉尘的捕集效率。表2给出了不同收缩角条件下末电场出口断面速度均匀性和出口喇叭的阻力

对比情况。对比结果表明,收缩角越大,该区域的局部阻力也越大。由此可见,出口喇叭收缩角不但对末电场的气流分布均匀性有影响,进而影响除尘效率,也对电除尘器本体的阻力有影响。

2.3 灰斗阻流的影响

电除尘器内的气流短路通常认为是气流绕过电场区从灰斗、顶梁等区域通过,不仅这部分烟气携带的粉尘不会被收

集 还可能将已收集的粉尘带走 因此要想实现电除尘器的超低排放 电除尘器的气流短路问题必须引起重视。电除尘器内气流经过进口喇叭的扩散后,会有一部分进入灰斗形成短路,使沉积于灰斗中的粉尘发生二次飞扬,使之重新回到气流中,甚至直接带出电除尘器,使电除尘器效率降低。图 9 给出了某 600 MW 机组在不同灰斗阻流板方案下的流场数值模拟结果。数值计算结果表明,当灰斗内部没有设计阻流板或设

计不合理时,灰斗区域形成了大范围的回流,在某些局部区域气流组织紊乱,极板下部区域有高速出现,这些现象一方面容易将灰斗里的飞灰卷起形成二次扬尘,另一方面高流速容易将扬尘带走而造成大量的粉尘逃逸。灰斗阻流方案优化后的数值模拟结果见图 9 中的方案三,可以明显看出,极板下沿的高流速区消失,灰斗内的回流强度也减弱了许多,这对于减少二次扬尘和粉尘逃逸有利。

表 2 不同收缩角方案模拟结果统计

Table 2 Statistics of simulation results at different outlet horn convergence angle

	方案 1	方案 2	方案 3	方案 4	方案 5
末电场断面速度相对均方根差值	0.31	0.32	0.36	0.48	0.58
出口喇叭阻力/Pa	12	19	26	33	41
阻力系数	0.14	0.22	0.30	0.37	0.47

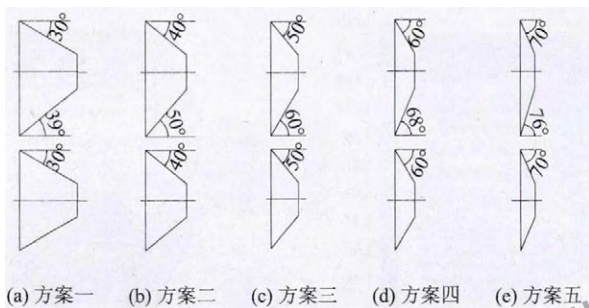


图 6 出口喇叭收缩角方案示意图

Fig. 6 Schematic diagram of outlet horn convergent angle

2.4 电场及颗粒捕集

电除尘器通电后,电晕线与收尘极建立电场,为粉尘与烟气的分离提供了动力。电场分布影响着电晕产生、粒子荷电及粒子在电场中的迁移运动,是决定电除尘器运行性能的主要因素。电晕线与极板的极配型式对电除尘器电场分布有重要影响,对针刺线垂直于极板、针刺线平行于极板两种极配型式下的电场进行三维数值模拟。模拟结果显示,针刺线的放置方向对电场击穿电压、电流密度分布都会产生影响,针刺线平行于极板的击穿电压比垂直于极板的击穿电压高,针刺线平行于极板的电流密度更均匀,见图 10。由于电场击穿电压更高、板电流密度更均匀,选择针刺线平行于极板比针刺线垂直于极板更具优势。

对粉尘颗粒运动与电场进行耦合数值计算,可以揭示粉尘颗粒在电除尘器中的运动情况。图 11 给出了不同粒径粉尘颗粒在电场通道内的运动轨迹。从图 11 可以看出,颗粒表面荷电密度在靠近电晕极位置达到最大,靠近电晕极区域最有利于颗粒荷电。大颗粒尚未达到饱和荷电时就在电场力作用下被收尘极捕集,其表面电荷密度较小,小颗粒则停留时间更长,连续荷电更久。随粒径减小,扩散充电作用增大,使小颗粒可不受限制地吸收更多电荷,因此随粒径减小,颗粒的表

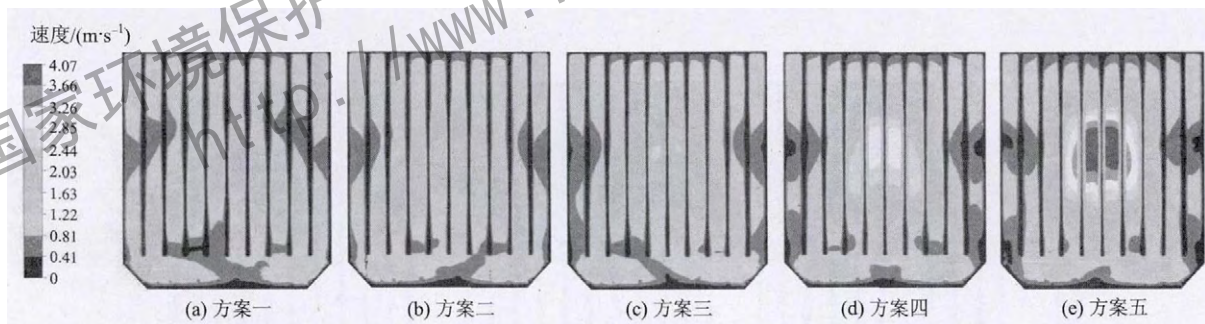


图 7 不同出口喇叭收缩角末电场出口断面速度分布云图

Fig. 7 Velocity distribution contour of the final electric field outlet for different outlet horn convergent angle

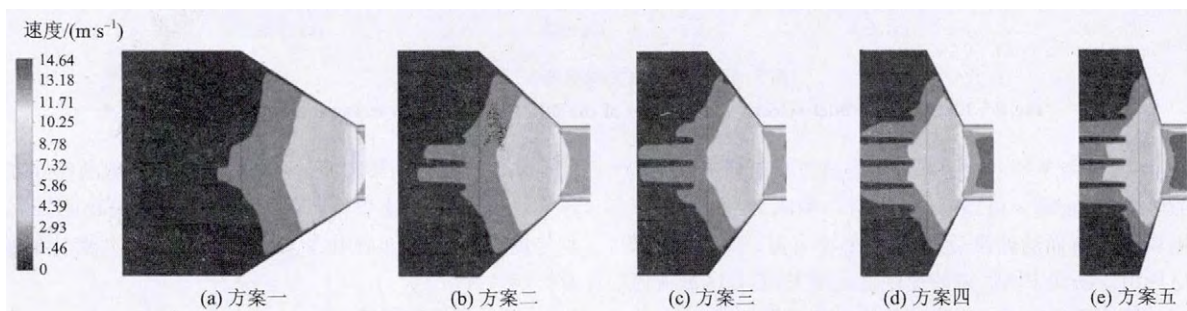


图 8 不同出口喇叭收缩角的出口喇叭区域速度分布云图(俯视图)

Fig. 8 Velocity distribution contour of the outlet area for different outlet horn convergent angle (top view)

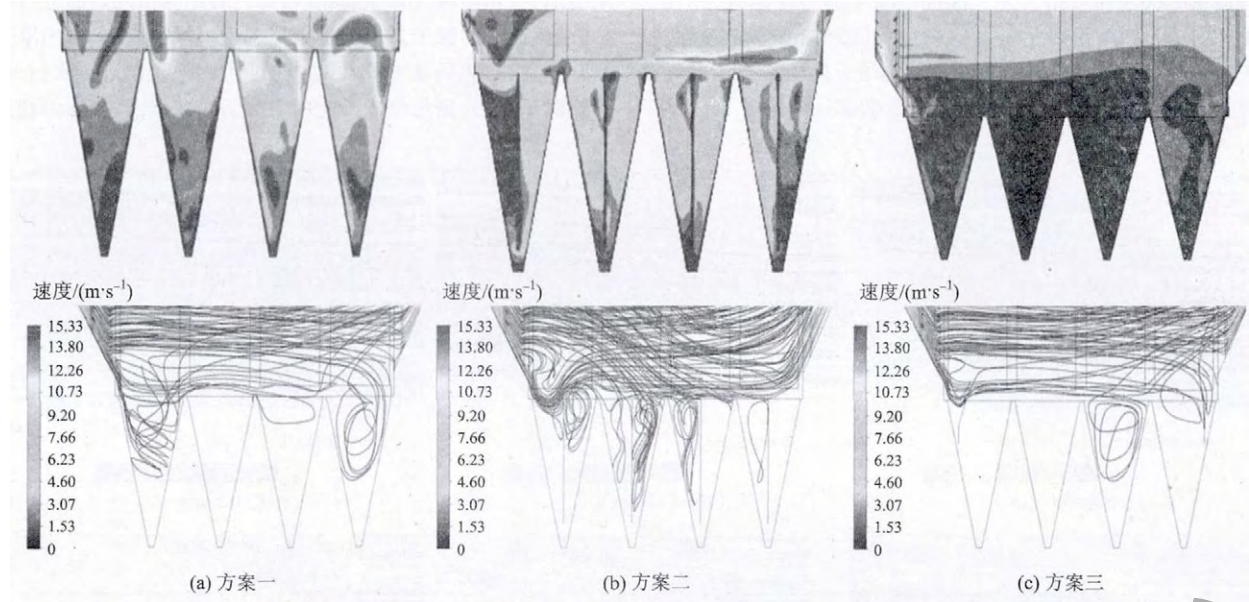


图 9 不同灰斗阻流方案对流场的影响(上为速度分布云图,下为烟气流线)

Fig. 9 Effect of different hopper baffle design on flow field (the top: velocity distribution contour; the bottom: streamlines)



图 10 电场数值模拟结果

Fig. 10 Numerical simulation results of electric field

面荷电密度增大。除尘效率与颗粒运动轨迹有关,颗粒运动轨迹能够达到收尘极,表明颗粒能被捕集。数值模拟对比结果显示,颗粒粒径 $d_p = 0.5 \mu\text{m}$ 时,颗粒轨迹线很少能到达收尘极,颗粒去除效率最低。这主要是因为颗粒粒径小于 $0.5 \mu\text{m}$ 时,由于扩散荷电增大、气流曳力减小(此时颗粒粒径与气体分子平均自由程接近),颗粒的去除效率提高;颗粒粒径

大于 $0.5 \mu\text{m}$ 时,颗粒去除效率随粒径增大而增大。

3 绝缘子系统热风吹扫

绝缘子瓷缸内含尘烟气的温度和湿度随着主设备运行工况时刻变化,如果烟气温度在露点温度以下,水蒸气在绝缘子表面结露,同时发生粉尘的黏附,当粉尘达到一定厚度时,容

易造成绝缘件表面短路。为了保证电除尘器稳定运行,在保温箱中引入热风对绝缘子进行吹扫以消除结露和粉尘黏附。图 12 和 13 是对某 600 MW 电除尘器绝缘子热风吹扫流场优化分析的数值模拟结果,不同监测断面速度分布见图 14。结

果显示,吹扫热风进入保温箱后,首先对绝缘子外表面进行吹扫,然后通过绝缘子盖板上的小孔进入绝缘子内部,对内壁进行吹扫,吹扫热风基本可做到对绝缘子内外表面进行吹扫,防止绝缘子积污,延长绝缘子使用寿命。因此,改进绝缘系统热

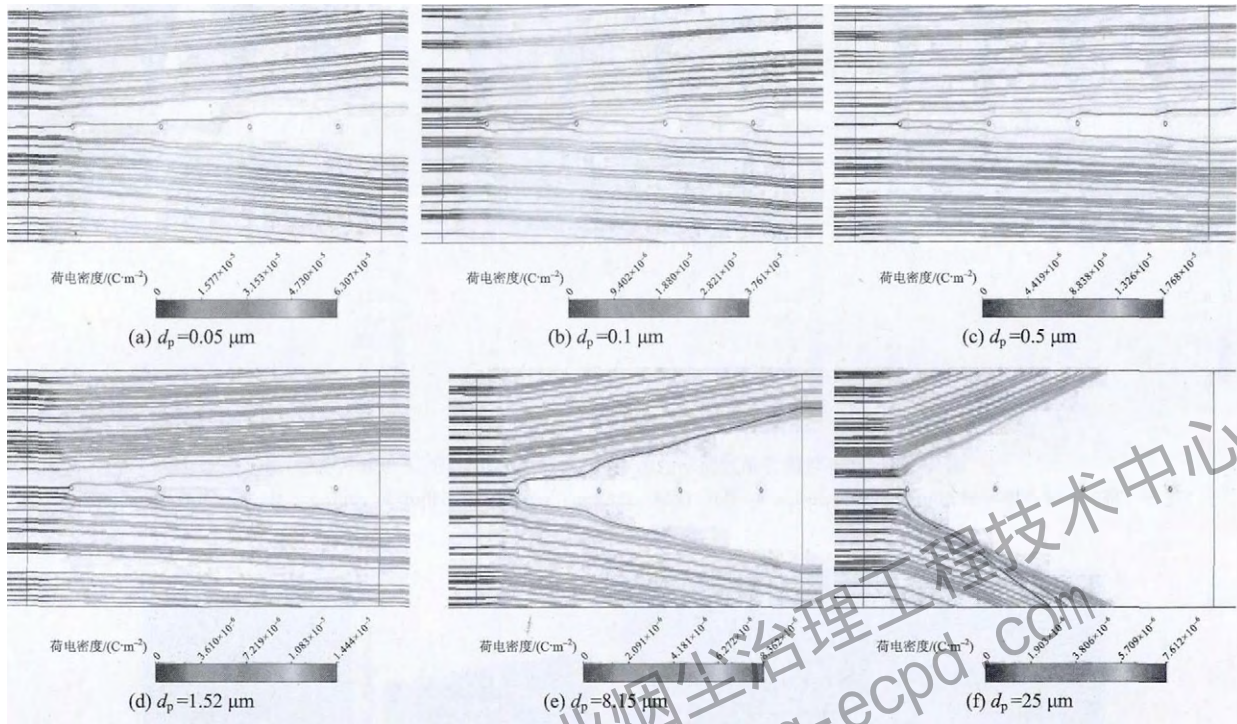


图 11 不同粒径颗粒的运动轨迹
Fig. 11 Particle trajectories for different particle sizes

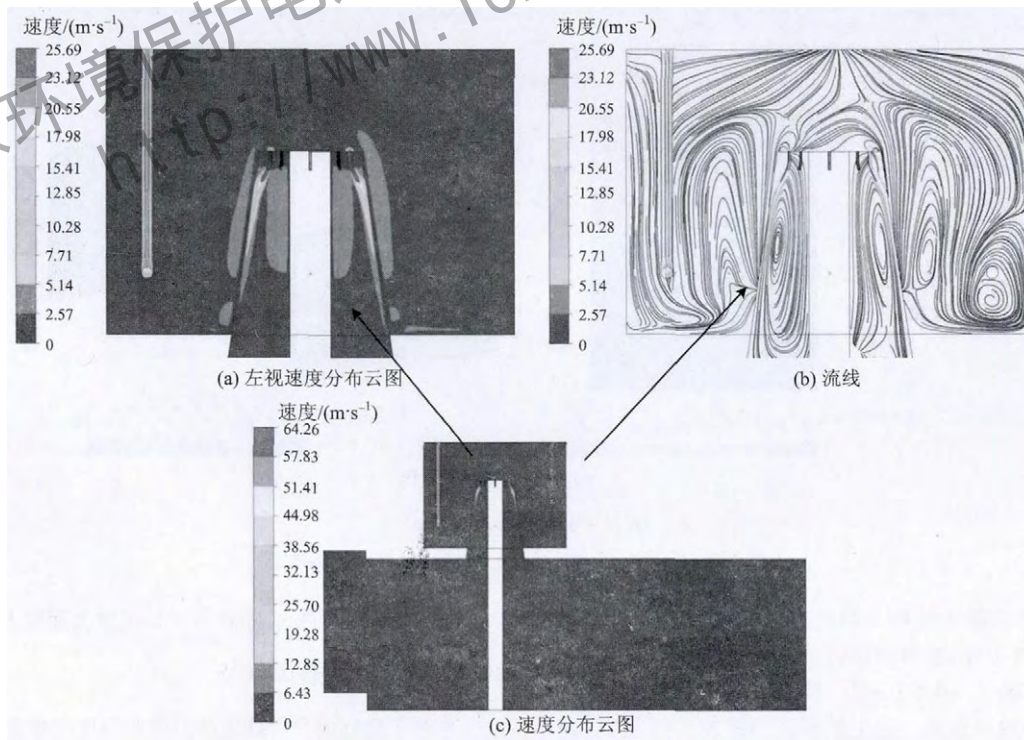


图 12 热风吹扫系统速度分布
Fig. 12 Velocity distribution of hot air blowing system

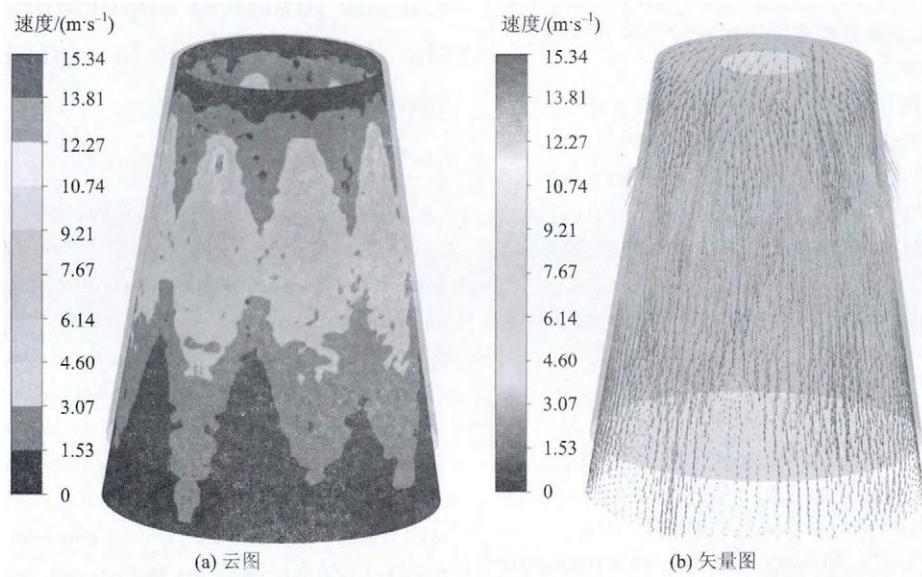


图 13 绝缘子外壁速度分布
Fig. 13 Velocity distribution of insulator outer wall

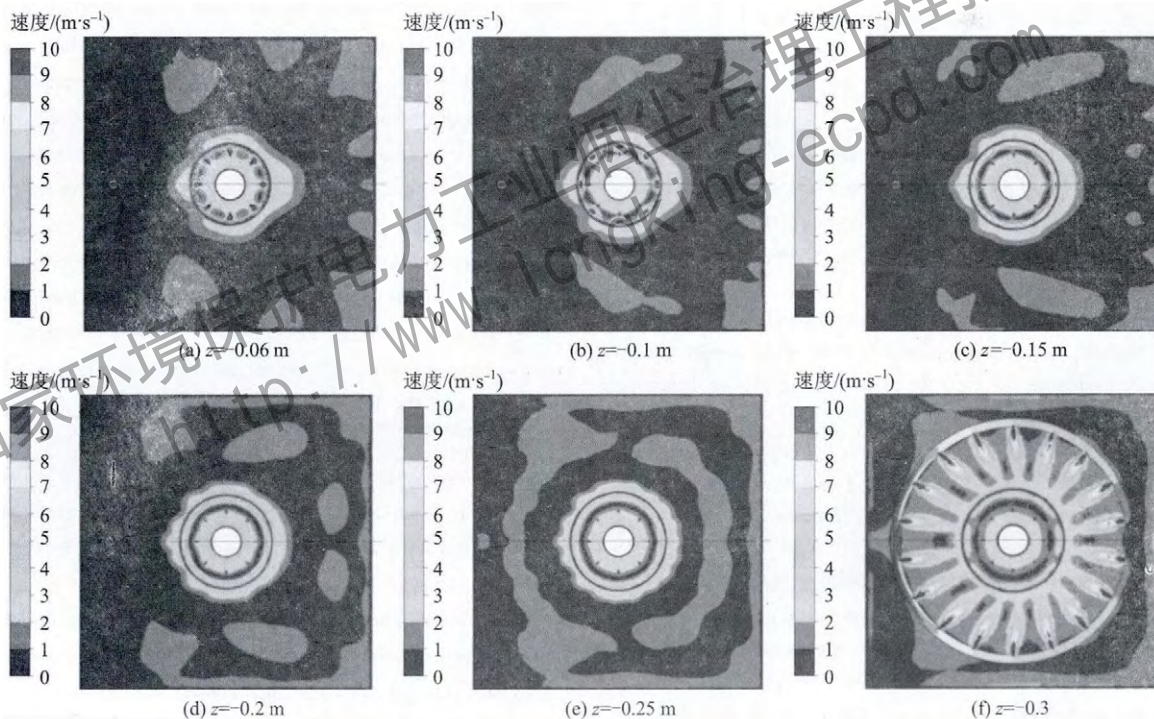


图 14 不同高度水平截面热风扫系统的速度分布云图
Fig. 14 Velocity distribution contour of hot air blowing system at different height cross-sections

风吹扫方式对电除尘器的稳定运行具有重要意义。

4 结论

本文采用数值模拟方法研究了电除尘器内流量分配、本体气流分布设计、电场极配型式、绝缘系统热风扫设计等的影响,得出如下结论。

1) 电除尘器入口烟道导流板的合理设计不但可以解决流量分配平衡问题,也可以使粉尘量的偏差得到大幅度改善,

烟气量和粉尘量都达到相对平衡的状态更有助于发挥电除尘器的最佳性能。

2) 进口喇叭扩张角变大,进口喇叭阻力随之明显增大,当扩张角过大时,收尘区的流场均匀性极差,此时即使采用更小开孔率的气流分布板,也难以改善收尘区电场断面的气流分布均匀性。

3) 出口喇叭收缩角越大,本体阻力越大,同时末电场断面中间区域易形成高速区,降低除尘效率。

4) 灰斗阻流板对收尘区下沿和灰斗区域的气流分布影响较大,合理设计灰斗阻流板有助于减轻收尘区下沿高速区与灰斗的强回流现象。

5) 针刺线的放置方向除对电场击穿电压有影响外,对收尘板电流密度分布也有影响,针刺线平行于极板可以获得更高的击穿电压和更均匀的电流密度分布;颗粒粒径小于 $0.5\ \mu\text{m}$ 时,由于扩散荷电占主导地位气流曳力减小,从而使颗粒的捕集效率提高,颗粒粒径大于 $0.5\ \mu\text{m}$ 时,颗粒除尘效率随粒径增大而增大。

6) 改进绝缘系统热风吹扫方式有助于解决绝缘系统短路现象,延长绝缘子寿命。

References(参考文献):

- [1] VARONOS A A, ANAGNOSTOPOULOS J S, BERGELES G C. Prediction of the cleaning efficiency of an electrostatic precipitator [J]. *Journal of Electrostatics*, 2002, 55(2): 111-133.
- [2] XIAO Qiming(肖启明). Numerical analysis on the main influential factors of EP's vibrating acceleration [J]. *Journal of Safety and Environment(安全与环境学报)*, 2012, 12(4): 122-126.
- [3] ZHANG Liang(张良), BAI Minghua(白明华). A simulated analysis of gas-flow distribution at the horn of ESP [J]. *Journal of Safety and Environment(安全与环境学报)*, 2008, 8(5): 69-72.
- [4] OGLESBY S J, NICHOLS G B. *Electrostatic precipitation* [M]. New York: Marcel Dekker Inc Press, 1978.
- [5] GUO B Y, YE X L, LIU D D, et al. Application of multi-scale approach in the gas flow simulation through electrostatic precipitators [C/OL]//*Proc of the Ninth International Conference on CFD in the Minerals and Process Industries CSIRO*, Melbourne, Australia, Dec 10-12, 2012 [2017-06-28]. http://www.cfd.com.au/cfd_conf12/gassolidflows.htm.
- [6] HOU Q F, GUO B Y, LI L F. Numerical simulation of gas flow in an electrostatic precipitator [C/OL]//*Proc of the Seventh International Conference on CFD in Minerals and Process Industries, CSIRO*, Melbourne, Australia, Dec 9-11, 2009 [2017-06-28]. http://www.cfd.com.au/cfd_conf09/environent.htm.
- [7] JEDRUSIK M. Physical and numerical modelling of gas flow in electrostatic precipitator [J]. *Przegląd Elektrotechniczny*, 2017, 1(2): 230-233.
- [8] XIANG Xiaodong(向晓东), NIE Yantao(聂衍韬), DING Di(丁娣). Characteristics of the velocity distribution in bipolar transverse plate ESP [J]. *Industrial Safety and Environmental Protection(工业安全与环保)*, 2015, 41(8): 96-99.
- [9] LI Haiying(李海英), DUO Peng(多鹏), WANG Ru(王茹), et al. Numerical simulation of fine dust vortex phenomenon in electrostatic precipitator [J]. *Chinese Journal of Environmental Engineering(环境工程学报)*, 2017, 11(7): 4140-4148.
- [10] ZHOU Dongliang(周栋梁), LI Shuiqing(李水清), JIN Xing(靳星), et al. Experiments and numerical simulations of the removal of fine particles in the coupling field of electrostatic precipitators [J]. *Proceedings of the CSEE(中国电机工程学报)*, 2016, 36(2): 453-458.
- [11] YE X L, SU Y B, GUO B Y, et al. Multi-scale simulation of the gas flow through electrostatic precipitators [J]. *Applied Mathematical Modelling*, 2016, 40(21/22): 9514-9526.

On the practical application of CFD to the design of ESP for ultra-low pollutants emission

YE Xing-lian

(Fujian Longking Co., Ltd., Longyan 364000, Fujian, China)

Abstract: This paper intends to provide a reasonable layout of the flow optimization of the ESP (electrostatic precipitators) based on the CFD (Computational Fluid Dynamics) simulation method and its corresponding practical engineering application of the ESP. As is known, the said ESP method can not only help to balance the emission flow distribution, but can greatly improve the deviation of the dust amount, too. The simulation method we have developed has just started from the more and more strict demands for the environmental protection and research progress in this way. As one of the key factors influencing the efficiency of ESP, the goal for heightening the said efficiency may include the following aspects: the branch flow deviation; the chamber flow distribution; the flow resistance; the selection of the electrode configuration, and the hot air circulation system for the insulator chamber, etc. which are of great significance to the environment, particularly from the point of view of the conic angles of the inlet and outlet. The simulation results we have done show that it is of great significance to take into account the flow distribution and the dust amount deviation. With the increase of the expanding conic angle of the inlet and the shrinking conic angle of the outlet, it is prone to spoil the uniformity distribution of ESP body velocity and lead to the enlargement of its resistance. Therefore, reasonable design of the hopper baffle will be of great help to alleviate the high speed area at the bottom of the chambers and reduce the strong backward flow produced in the hoppers. What is more, for the electrode configuration types, since the type-needle parallel line to the plate is superior to the perpendicular one in considering the higher breakdown voltage, more uniform current density will be more favorable for the dust collection. At the same time, the improved hot air blowing system can also help to solve the short circuit of the insulation system. Therefore, the optimization of the flow field through the CFD improvement can be expected to provide a highly valuable reference for EPS design, operation and diagnosis analysis.

Key words: environmental engineering; ESP; numerical simulation; flow field design; ultra-low emission

CLC number: X511 **Document code:** A

Article ID: 1009-6094(2018)02-0743-08