能源和环境工程

动力系统利用液化天然气冷能的节能减排分析

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针对动力系统 CO_2 减排能耗过高的问题,将液化天然气(LNG)的冷能集成用于空气分离制氧和 CO_2 近零排放动力循环的 CO_2 捕集,提出了一种利用LNG冷能的 CO_2 近零排放动力系统设计方案。研究结果表明:空分装置利用LNG冷能生产高压氧气、液氮和液氩等产品,生产能耗比传统空分装置降低57.6%, CO_2 近零排放动力循环的火用效率可从52%提高至55.9%。同时,建立了 CO_2 近零排放动力系统利用LNG冷能的节能减排效益的数学模型,并对动力系统参数进行了分析。以一个进口量为3.0× 10^6 t • a $^{-1}$ 的接收站为例, CO_2 近零排放动力系统利用接收站的LNG冷能每年可节省用电2.78× 10^8 kW • h,减少排放 CO_2 约3.87× 10^5 t • a $^{-1}$,经济效益可达到2.19亿元 • a $^{-1}$ 。

关键词

液化天然气 冷能利用 动力系统 节能 CO,减排

分类号

Analysis on energy-saving and ${\rm CO}_2$ emission reduction in energy power system by utilization of cold energy from liquefied natural gas

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Abstract

The CO_2 emission reduction in power system is a high energy consumption process. Aiming at this point, a nearly zero CO_2 emission power system is proposed, in which the cold energy from liquefied natural gas (LNG) is utilized in the process of air separation for oxygen production together with the capture of CO_2 . It is predicted that the unit power consumption by the proposed system using LNG cold energy could be reduced by 57.6% than that of the traditional air separation device in producing high pressure oxygen, liquid nitrogen and liquid argon. The exergy efficiency of the power cycle could be increased from 52% to 55.9%. Meanwhile, a mathematical model for this energy-saving and nearly zero CO_2 emission power system is established, with which the process parameters of the power system are analyzed. For a terminal with 3.0×10^6 t·a⁻¹ LNG input, the proposed power system could save 2.78×10^8 kW·h power per year and reduce 3.87×10^5 t·a⁻¹ CO_2 emission, by which the economic benefits could reach 2.19×10^8 CNY·a⁻¹.

Key words

liquefied natural gas (LNG) cold energy utilization power system energy-saving CO₂ emission reduction

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