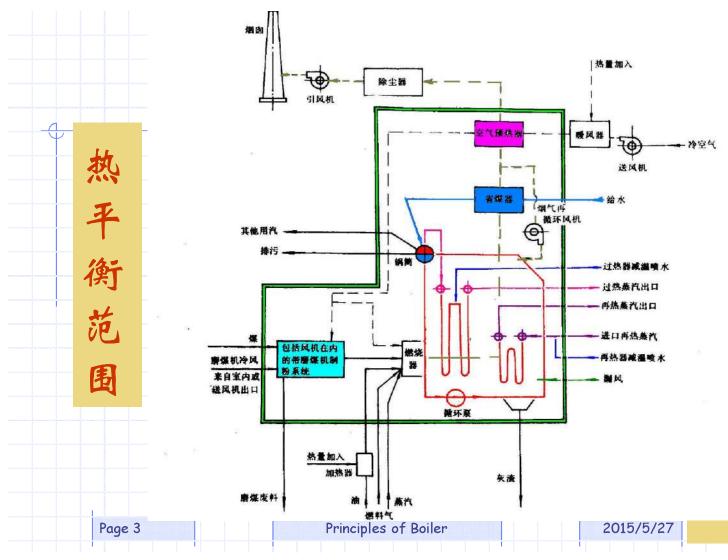
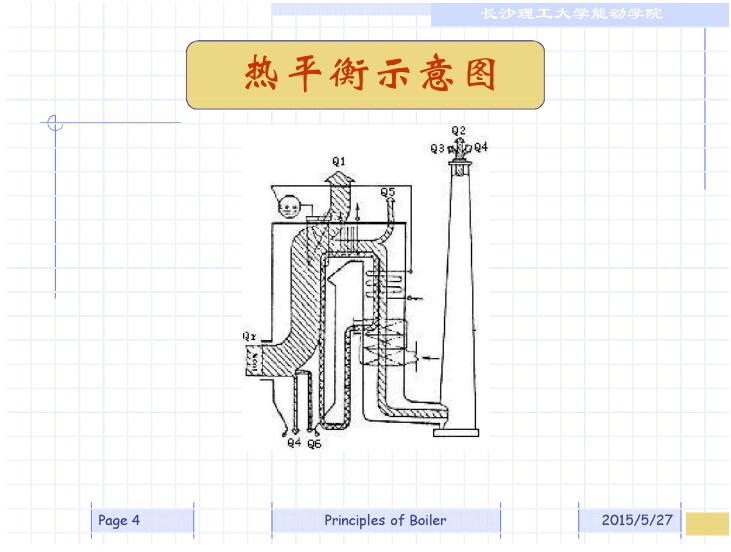


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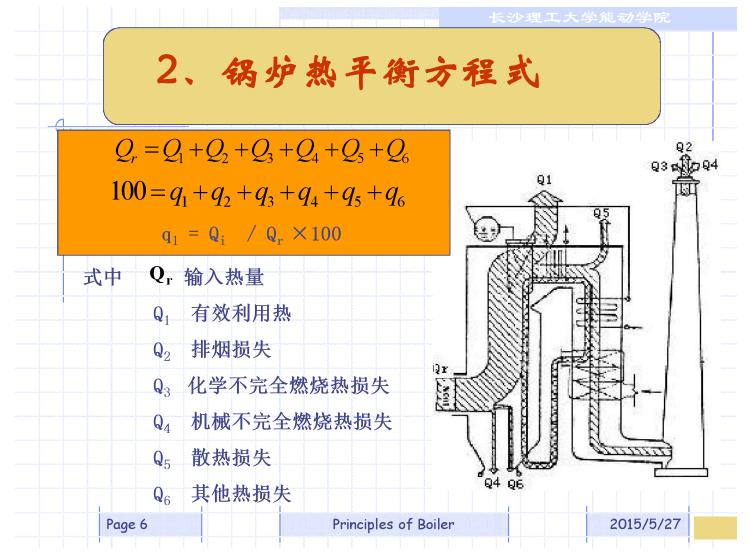
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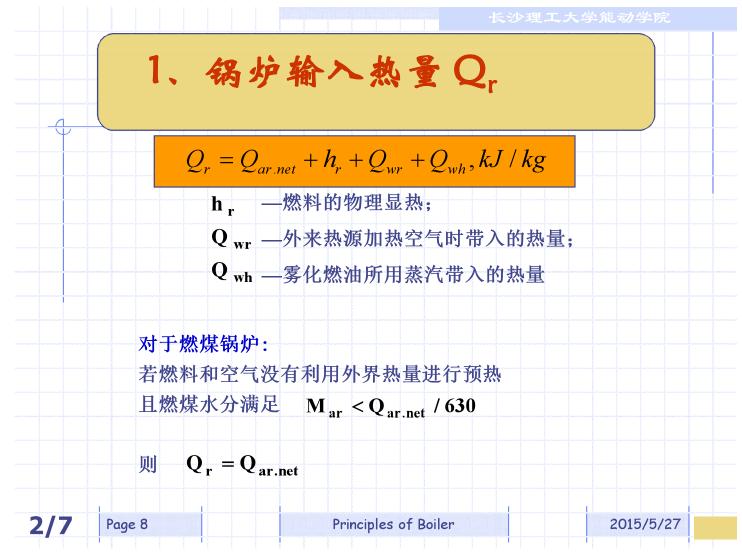
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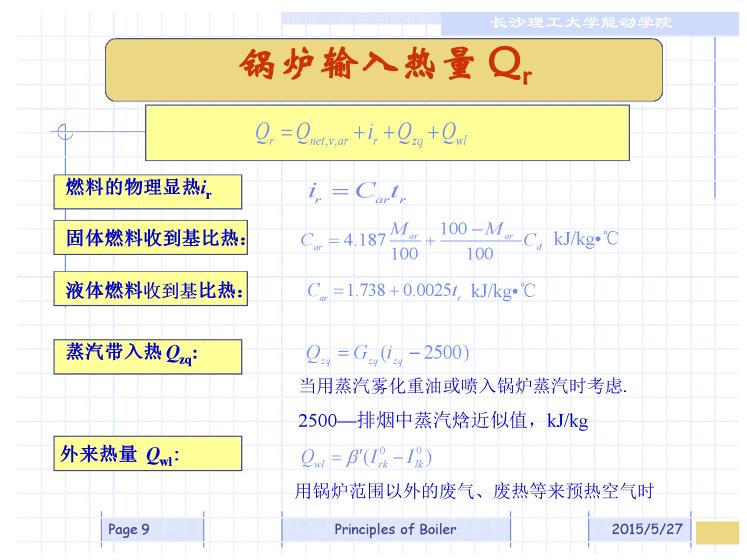
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	长沙理工大学能动学院
机械未完全燃料	汽热损失q4
未完全燃烧热损失包括 q ₄ 、q ₃	
●机械(固体)未完全燃烧热损失 q ₄	
锅炉主要热损之一,取失决于燃料 式与结构、燃烧器设计与布置、锅	
V _{daf} 小;(M _{ar} 、A _{ar})大,q ₄ 大	.;
≥ R ₉₀ 大,q ₄ 大;	
α'' 过大或过小, q_4 大	
■ 煤粉在炉膛停留时间 τ 过小, q	4 X
设计时, q ₄ 、按推荐数据选取(表)
对固态排渣煤粉炉取 q ₄ =0.5~5 %	
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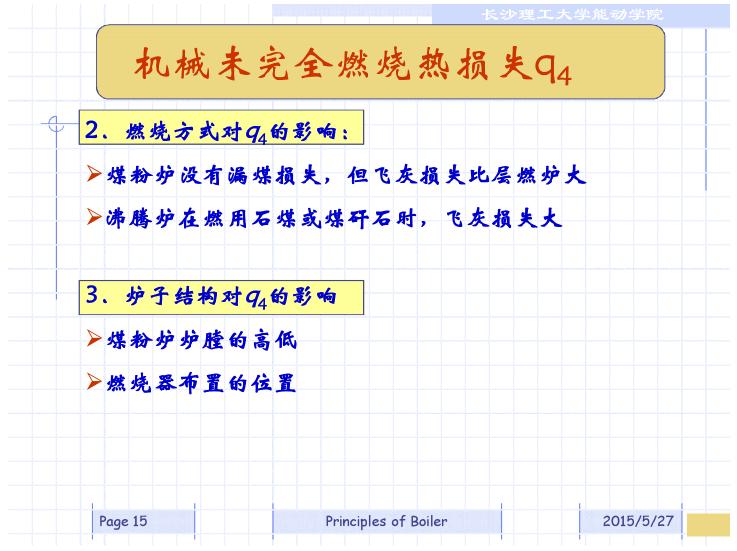
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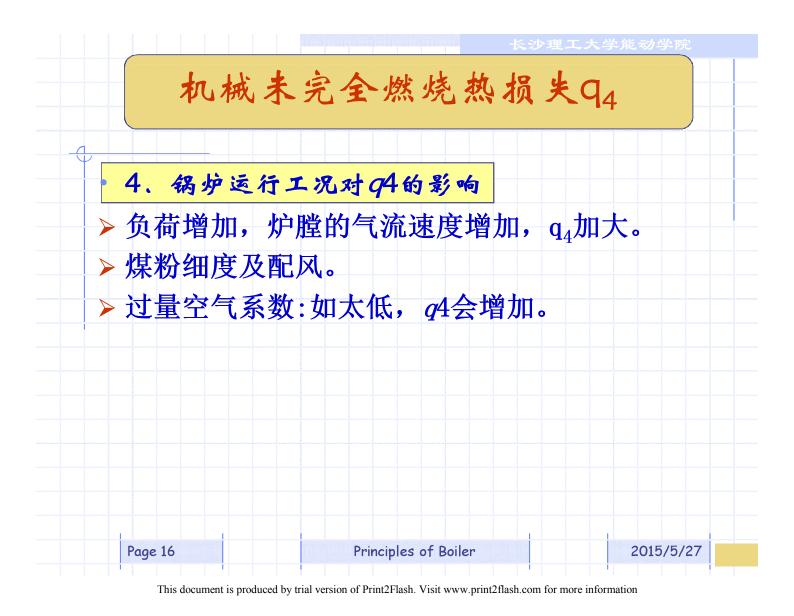
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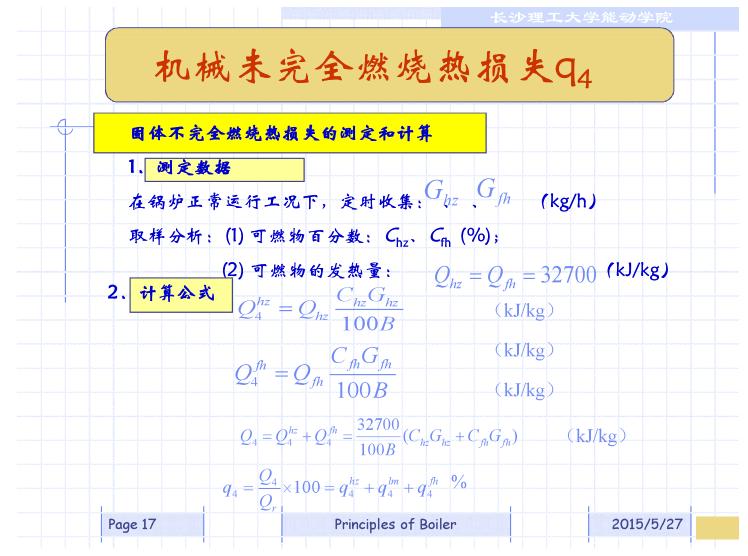
机械未完全燃烧热损失Qa 燃料特性对94的影响 > 灰分含量高和灰分熔点低的煤,固态可燃物被灰 包裹,难以燃尽,灰渣损失大。 > 层燃时燃用挥发物低而焦结性强的煤: 燃烧过程 主要集中在炉排上,燃烧层温度高,较易形成熔 渣, 阻碍通风, 增加灰渣损失。 > 层燃时燃用水分低, 焦结性弱而细末又多的煤时: 特别是在提高燃烧强度而增强通风的情况下,飞 灰损失就增加。 Page 14 2015/5/27 Principles of Boiler

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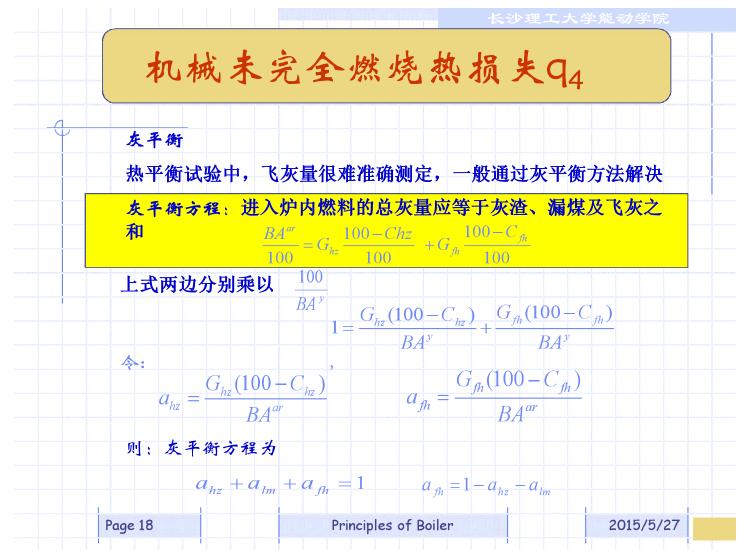


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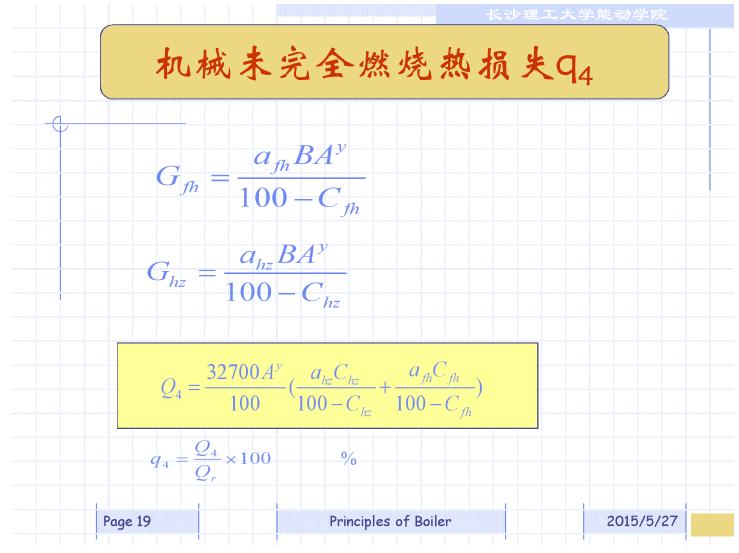




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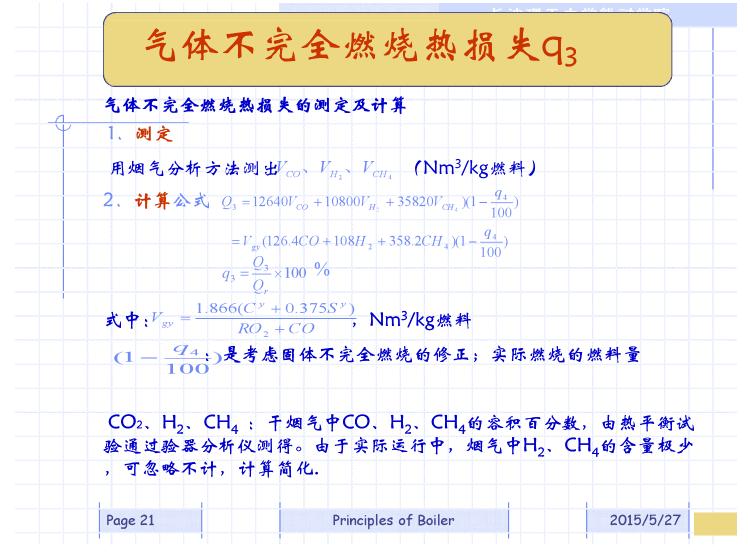
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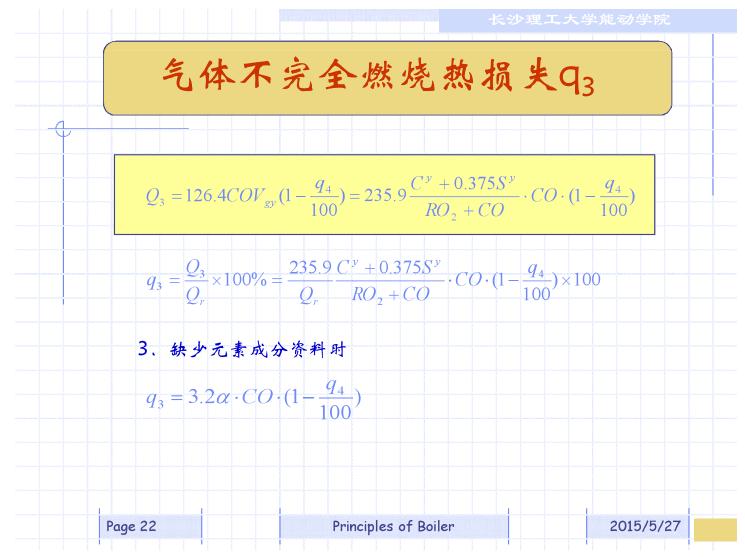
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长沙理工大学能动学院
气体不完全燃烧热损失Q3
形成: q_3 是由于部分CO、 H_2 、CH ₄ 等可燃气体未燃烧放热就随烟 气排出所造成的。
影响因素
1、炉子结构的影响
 炉塍高度不够或炉膛体积太小。
 当炉内水冷壁布置过多时,会使炉塍温度过低。
2、燃料特性的影响
 挥发份高的燃料,在其它条件相同时,q3相对要大一些。
3、燃烧方式的影响
 炉膛过量空气系数(过小或过大);配风
 炉内气流的混合与扰动等。
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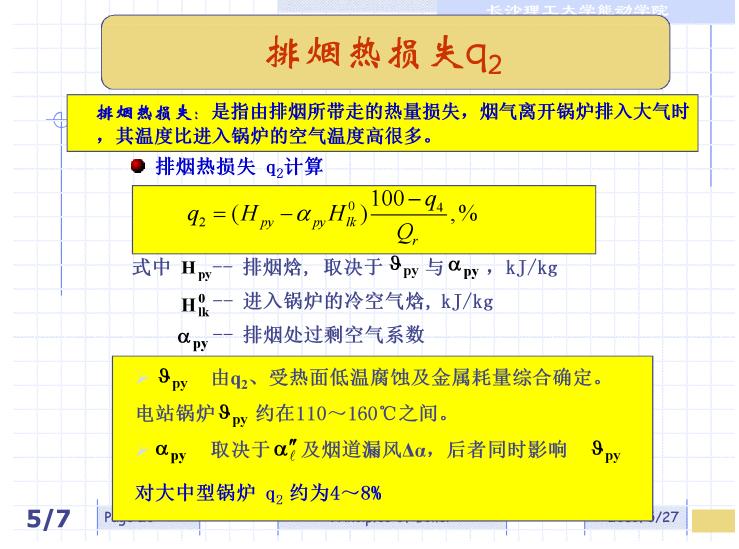
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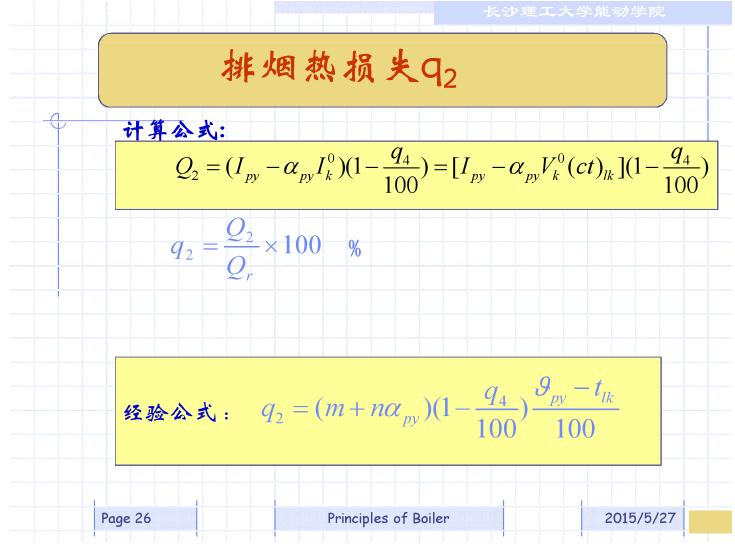
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排烟热损失Q2
影响因素: 影响排烟热损失的主要因素是排烟温度和排烟容积
1、排烟温度
>排烟温度越高,排烟热损失越大。排烟温度每提;
12 [~] 15℃,q ₂ 将提高1%。
▶排烟温度过低经济上不合理,甚至技术上不允许。
(1)烟气与工质的传热温差小,换热所需金属受热面就大大增加。
(2)为了避免尾部受热面的腐蚀,排烟温度也不宜过低。

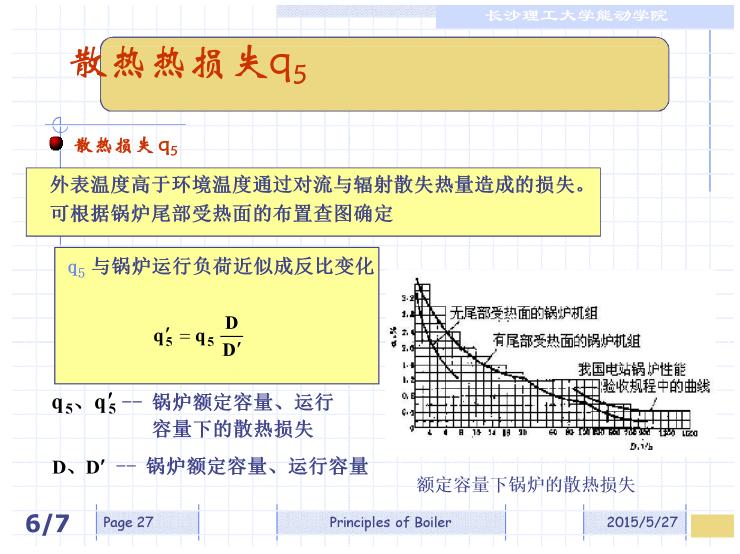
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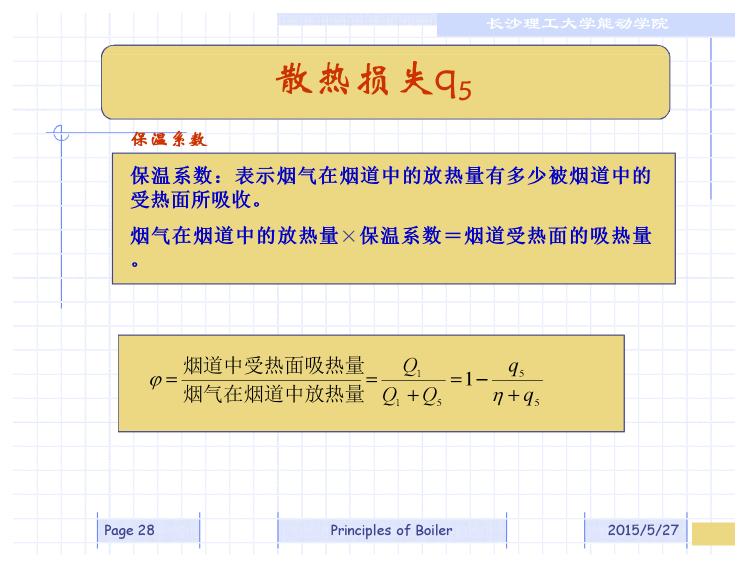
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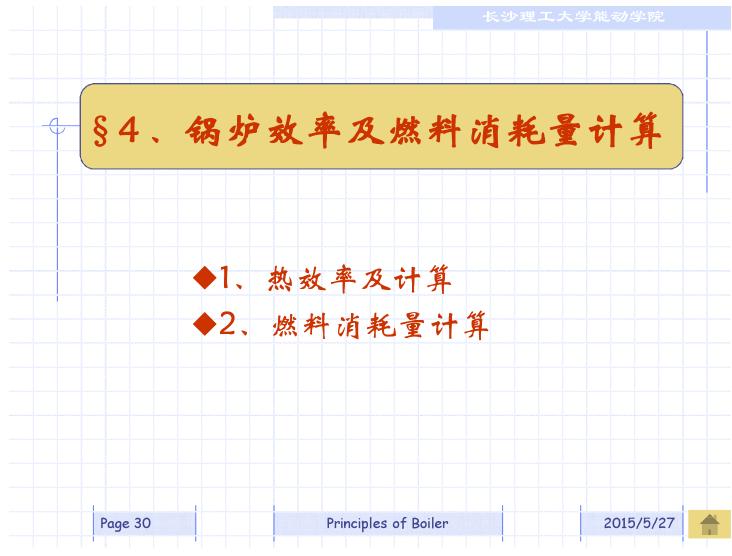
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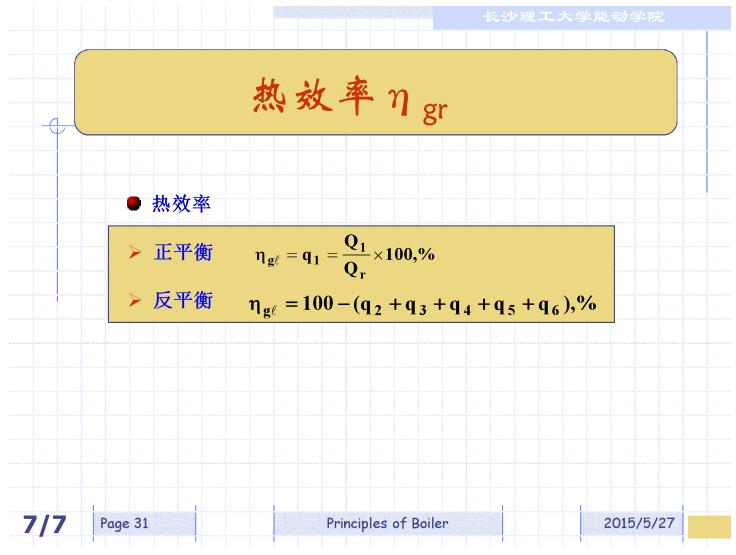
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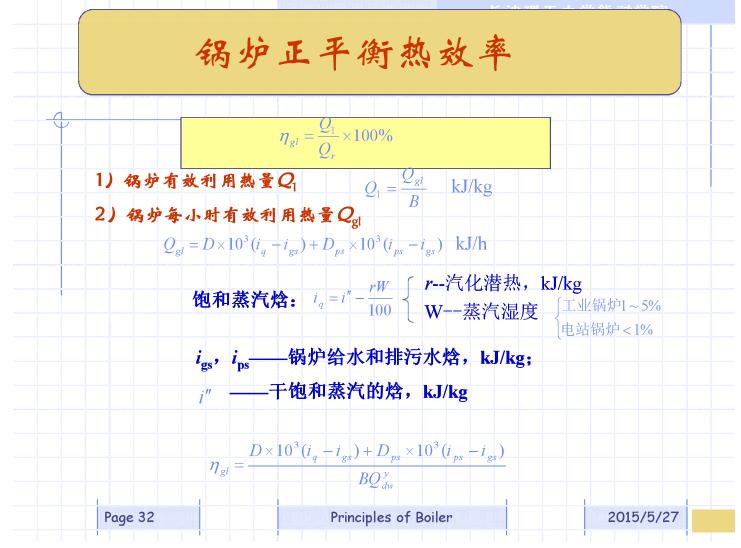
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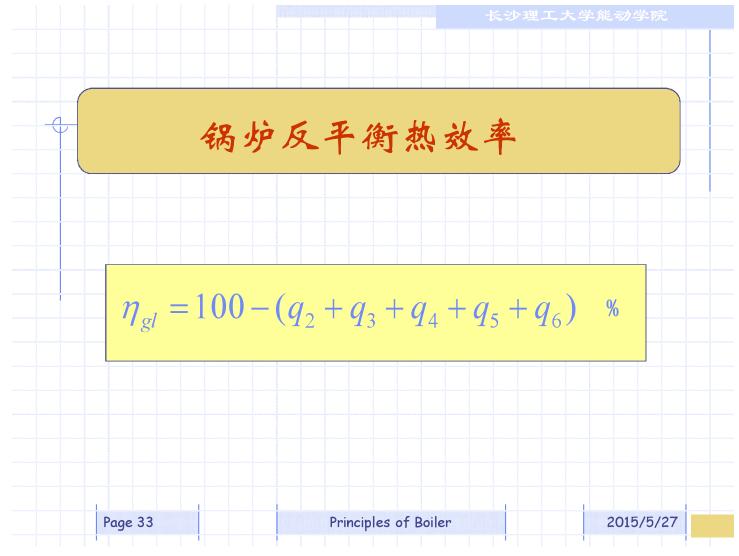
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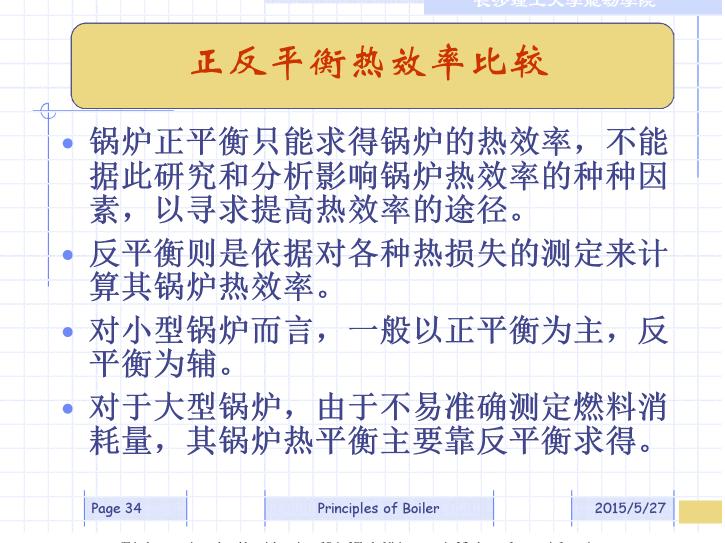
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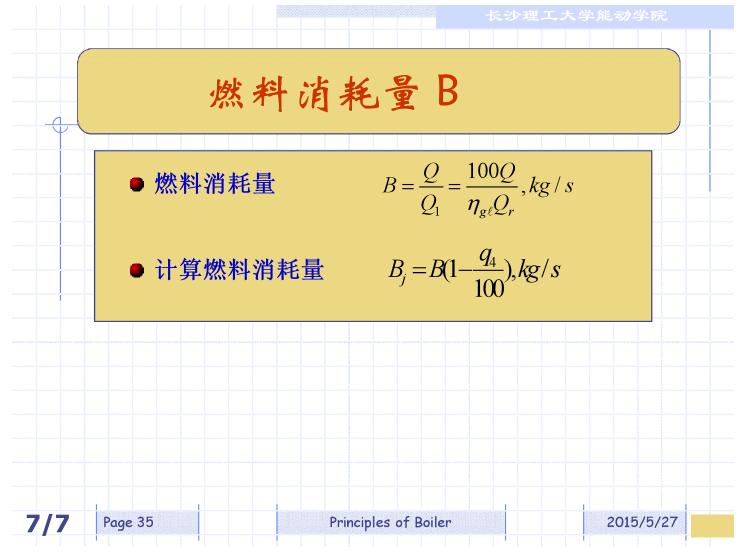
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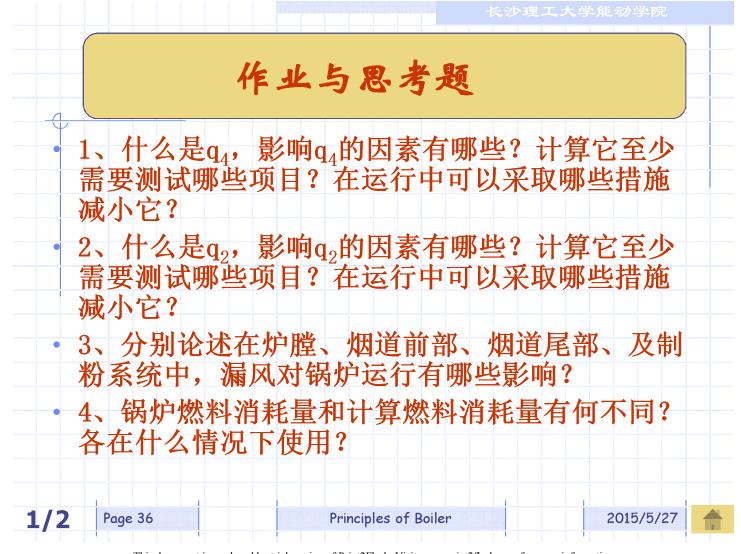
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作业与思考题 5、已知某台锅炉每小时的实际燃煤量为600 t/h,其发热 量_{Qnet, ar} =15535 kJ/kg,试求该台锅炉每小时标准燃煤 量Qnet, ar 已知: 某锅炉额定蒸发量D=420t/h, 过热蒸汽的出口 6 锅炉的给水焓hgs=900kJ/kg, hgq〃=3500kJ/kg,进入 汽包内炉水焓h1s=1 炉排污率为3%, /kg, 各项热 之和Σq=10.1%, 其中a4=2. 5%, 发热量Qnet, =22000kT/kg, 试求该 标准燃煤量。 已知: 某锅炉运行时测得如 7、 a2=6% a3=0.4% q6=0 q5=0.6% hgq " =3500kJ/kg a4=2% B=40t/h燃料低位发热量Qnet,ar hgs=890kJ/kg =17000kJ/kg。试求该锅炉的蒸汽 量。 8、大型电站锅炉常用什么方法求热效率,为什么? 2/2 Page 37 Principles of Boiler 2015/5/27

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