

CFB

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Characteristics of Splitting Solid Amount by Friendly Environmental CFB Boiler's Particle Re-circulating Device

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Key Words : circulating fluidized-bed (), particle re-circulating device (), minimum fluidization velocity (), riser ()

Abstract

Circulating Fluidized-Bed (CFB) boilers which have been operated in Korea were manufactured by the design technology of foreign leading companies. As they are not active to transfer their technology, domestic companies don't have the enough ability to design it independently yet. Doosan Heavy Industries & Construction Co. Ltd. and Korean Institute of Energy Research are trying to develop and improve the particle re-circulating device among the components of CFB boiler. Our purpose is to control the amount of particles leaving the re-circulating system by adjusting utility air and reuse the heat of circulating particles. The results of experiments with cold model system show that a fluidization state in the particle re-circulating device is very stable when the amount of utility air is supplied to its wind box with 2.29 times of minimum fluidization velocity. Also the amount of particles entering the riser don't increase linearly when the amount of utility air is supplied over 2.5 times of minimum fluidization velocity. Now we are testing its functional run with the hot-state experiment set-up.

s : [kg/m³]

Ar : Archimedes No. [-]

d_p : [μm]

g : 가 [m/s²]

G_s : [kg/m² s] 1940

U_{mf} : [m/s] 1970

V_s : [m/s]

μ_g : 가 [kg/m s]

$\mu_{g, bulk}$: [kg/m³]

μ_g : 가 [kg/m³]

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가 ,
 90%

Thermal NOx
 가 850 900
 10 가
 200 t/h
 200 MW 2 가
 (1)
 2005
 1 1
 Bench 가
 Yun et al⁽²⁾
 Loop
 2.

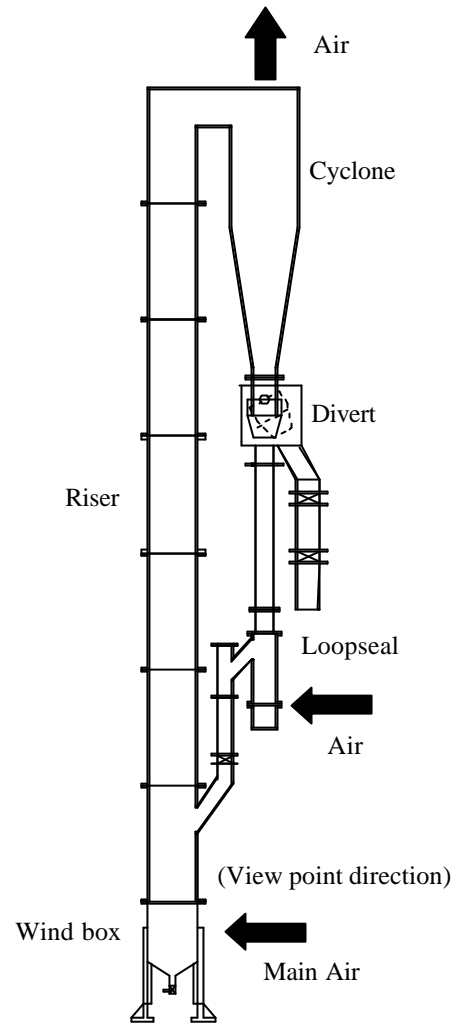


Fig. 1 Schematic diagram of the cold model experimental set-up (Left side of view point)

2.1 Cold Model

1 Cold Model
 (Riser)
 900 mm x 400 mm, 7,000
 mm F.D. Fan 54 m³/min
 가
 A
 36 가
 Section
 180 mm x 180 mm
 Section
 가
 Section Section
 Section Section

300 lpm
 가
 13
 2.2
 144 μm 300
 75 kg
 1.5 m/s 2.0 m/s
 (, U_{mf}) (1)
 Section Section
 Section

0, 1.14, 1.17, 2.29, 2.86, 3.43

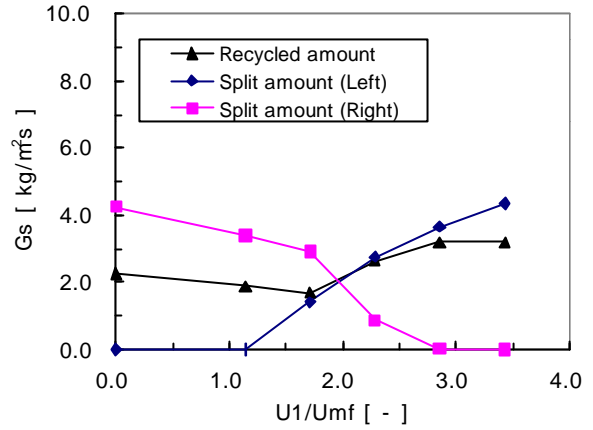
가

가 850

5 m/s

$$u_{mf} = \left(\frac{m}{r_g d_p} \right) \left[\left(33.7^2 + 0.0408 Ar \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} - 33.7 \right] \quad (1)$$

$$Ar = \frac{d_p^3 r_g (r_s - r_g) g}{m^2} \quad (2)$$



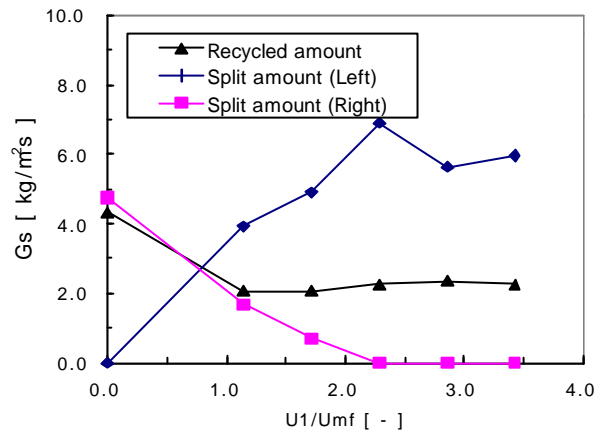
(a) $U_2/U_{mf} = 1.71$ & $U_3/U_{mf} = 1.71$

(Divert)

(Return leg)

(3)

(3)

$$G_s = V_s \times r_{bulk} \quad (3)$$


(b) $U_2/U_{mf} = 2.86$ & $U_3/U_{mf} = 1.17$

Fig. 2 Measurement of solid split amount on varying fluidization velocity

3.

2 3

Section 1.17

Section 가

(Recycled amount) 가

3 kg/m²s 가

(Divert)

1.5 m/s

Section

Section

Section 가

Section

Section 1.5 가

Section

(Standpipe)

(Bubbling)

Section

3

1.5 m/s, (b)

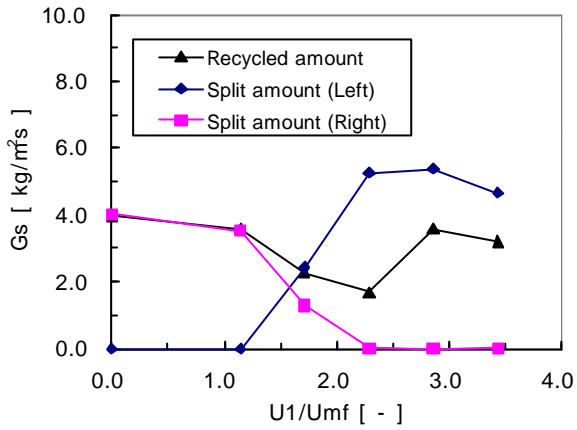
2.0 m/s 가

(Recycled amount) 가 가

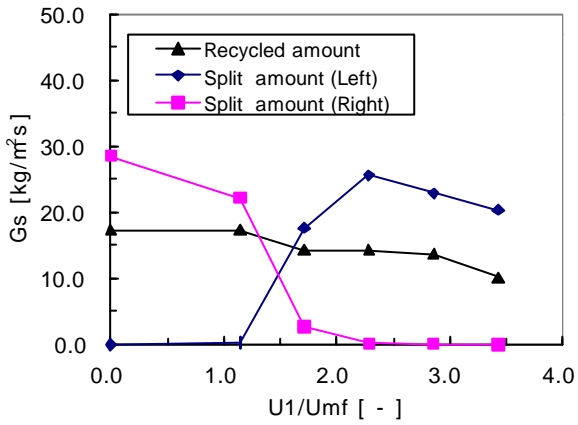
(a)

Section

Section



(a) Riser velocity = 1.5 m/s



(b) Riser velocity = 2.0 m/s

Fig. 3 Measurement of solid split amount on varying riser velocity ($U_2/U_{mf} = 2.29$ & $U_3/U_{mf} = 1.17$)

4.

Model 가 Cold Section
 144 μm 가 2.29
 가 (Turbulent) 가

Section 가
 가 850 900 가
 8.9 L-
 valve Seal pot
 10 Cone type
 가
 Cold Model
 Hot Model

Cone type

(Fluidized-Bed Heat Exchanger, FBHE)

Section 0.8

Section

2.0 m/s

2.5

Section

(Pressure tap)

NOx

Thermal

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