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## NUMERICAL SIMULATION OF HEAT AND MASS TRANSFER AT THE PARTIAL STOP OF FUEL SUPPLYING IN THE CHAMBER OF TPP

**Abstract.** In this article, using numerical methods, studies have been performed to determine the effect of a forced partial stop of coal dust supply (emergency mode) through burners on the main characteristics of the combustion chamber of the BKZ-75 boiler of the Shakhtinskaya thermal power plant. Using computer simulation methods, various modes of supplying pulverized coal into the combustion chamber were investigated. Direct-flow method of supplying air mixture, when only two direct-flow burners work out of four burners, and two are in emergency mode. The vortex method of supplying the mixture, when two vortex burners operate with four torches with a swirl angle of the mixture flow and tilting them to the center of symmetry of the boiler by 30 degrees, and two are in emergency mode. The performed computational experiments made it possible to obtain the main characteristics of the heat and mass transfer process in the combustion chamber: flow aerodynamics, temperature fields, and concentrations of harmful substances (carbon and nitrogen dioxides) in the combustion chamber and at its exit. A comparative analysis was carried out for the two investigated emergency conditions (direct-flow and vortex), on the basis of which it was concluded that in the event of a forced partial stop of the burners, the use of a vortex method of supplying air mixture improves the metabolic processes in the combustion chamber and reduces emissions of harmful substances into the atmosphere.

**Key words.** Computational experiment, numerical simulation, pulverized coal fuel, emergency mode, aerosol mix, aerodynamics, temperature and concentration fields, combustion chamber.

### Introduction

Coal, oil, gas, oil shale, peat, urine, etc. are the main sources of energy; their share is up to 93%. Among the geological fuel and energy resources, the largest reserve in the world belongs to solid fuel, the gross volume of which is estimated at 6.3 trillion tons of standard fuel. Moreover, the volume of solid fuel is 3970 billion tons of fuel equivalent, oil and gas are about 800 billion and 900 billion tons of conventional fuel, respectively [1]. According to expert estimates, the share of coal in the structure of the world fuel and energy balance is about 27%.

Combustion of energy fuel is accompanied by the formation of dust and gas emissions harmful to the environment, the amount of which depends on the technology and modes of combustion of coal dust, as well as on its composition [2-6]. The most important pollutants entering the atmosphere when burning pulverized coal in combustion chambers are particulate matter (ash, dust, soot particles), as well as gas emissions (nitrogen, carbon, sulfur oxides, etc.) [7-15]. Currently, it is necessary to develop “clean” technologies for generating electricity.

The emergency shutdown of the boiler can be in the following cases: when the steam pressure in the boiler rises above the permissible one; due to malfunction of the pressure gauge and all water indicating

devices; the presence of significant damage to the elements of the boiler; detection of abnormalities in the operation of the boiler. The scheduled shutdown of the boiler is carried out according to the schedule; a short shutdown of the boiler unit can be caused by a violation of its normal operation due to equipment malfunction or for other reasons that can cause an accident. Short-term shutdown of the boiler unit may be caused by a violation of its normal operation due to equipment malfunction or for other reasons that may cause an accident [16-17].

Below are the results of a study of heat and mass transfer processes at a partial stop of the fuel supply to the combustion chamber of a thermal power plant, which allows us to suggest ways to optimize the combustion process and minimize emissions of harmful substances. To conduct computational experiments, 3D modeling methods and modern computer software packages were used. The real combustion chamber of the operating boiler BKZ-75 of the Shakhtinskaya TPP (Shakhtinsk, Kazakhstan) was chosen as the object of study [18-23], in which high-ash Kazakhstan coal is burned. The results obtained made it possible to determine the effect of swirling of the pulverized coal flow during a forced partial stop of the supply of coal dust through the burners on the main characteristics of the combustion chamber.

### Physical statement of the problem

For carrying out computational experiments, the boiler combustion chamber was chosen, which is equipped with four dust-coal burners installed two burners from the front and from the rear in one tier [24-25]. Below are a general view of the combustion chamber of the BKZ-75 boiler (figure 1a), its breakdown into control volumes for numerical simulation (figure 1b) and the design of burners (figure 1 c, d). The finite-difference grid (figure 1b) for numerical modeling has steps along the X, Y, and Z axes:  $59 \times 32 \times 67$ , which are 138 355 control volumes.

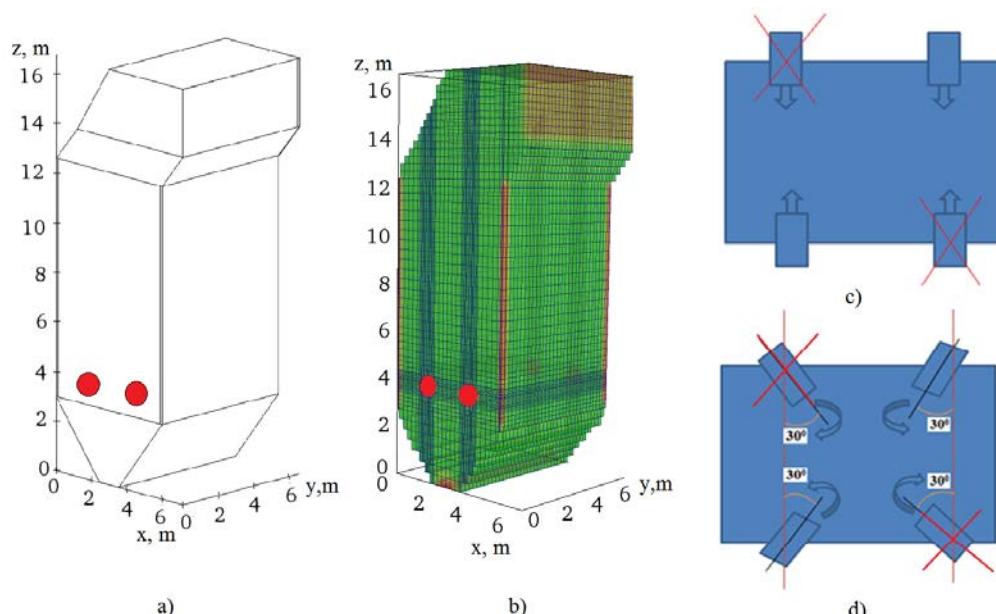


Figure 1 - A general view of the combustion chamber of the BKZ-75 boiler (a), its breakdown into control volumes for numerical simulation (b) and the design of burners: c) direct-flow method of supplying air mixture; d) vortex method of supplying air mixture

The design of the burners of the combustion chamber of the BKZ-75 boiler during emergency mode (off burners are marked in red) are shown in figure 1 c, d. Two modes of fuel supply were investigated: a direct-flow method of supplying air mixture, when only two direct-flow burners operate from four burners, and two are in emergency mode (figure 1c) and the vortex method of supplying the mixture, when two vortex burners operate with four torches with a swirl angle of the mixture flow and tilting them to the center of symmetry of the boiler by 30 degrees, and two are in emergency mode (figure 1d).

## Results and discussion

Figures 2-8 show the results of computational experiments: aerodynamics of the flow, temperature and concentration fields of carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide for two cases of fuel supply to the combustion chamber of the BKZ-75 boiler (direct-flow and vortex).

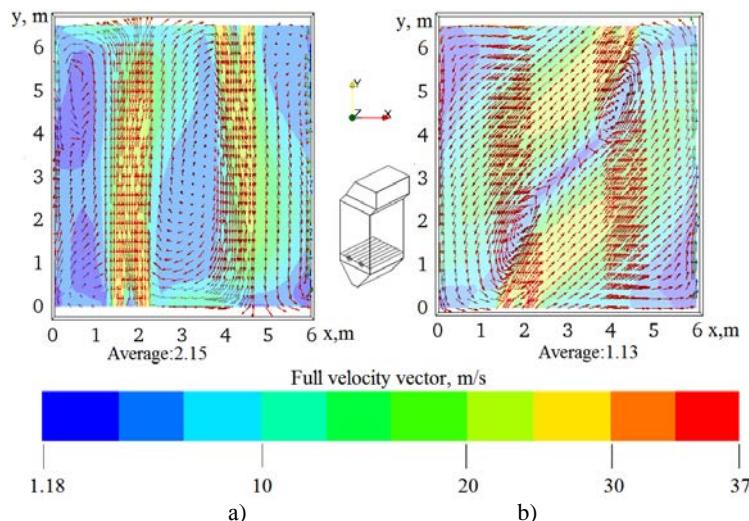


Figure 2 - Distribution of the full velocity vector in the region of the burner ( $z = 4.0$  m) combustion chamber of the boiler BKZ-75 in **emergency mode**:  
a) direct-flow method of supplying air mixture; b) vortex method of supplying air mixture

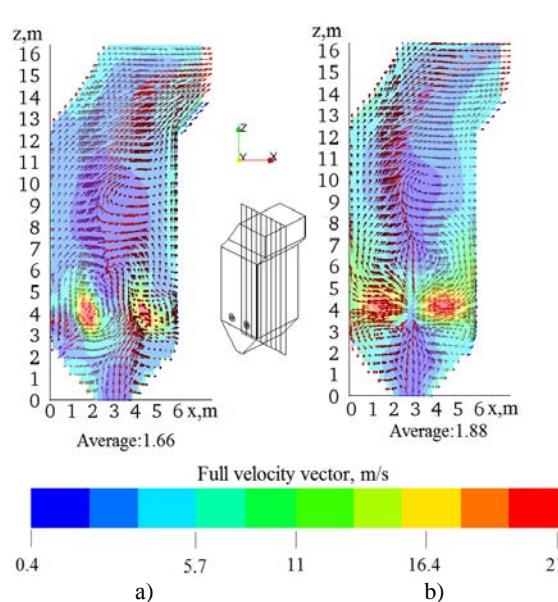


Figure 3 - Distribution of the full velocity vector in the central longitudinal section ( $y=3.3$ ) of the combustion chamber of the boiler BKZ-75 in **emergency mode**:  
a) direct-flow method of supplying air mixture; b) vortex method of supplying air mixture

The distribution of the field of the full velocity vector in various sections of the combustion chamber of the BKZ-75 boiler during emergency mode for the two studied modes of supply of air mixture (direct-flow and vortex) are shown in figures 2-3. An analysis of the figures shows that in the region of the burners with the direct-flow method of supplying the mixture, the flows colliding in the center at a right angle (figure 2a) are cut and, combined into two main flows, are directed to the exit from the combustion chamber (figure 3a). With the vortex method of supplying air mixtures (figure 2b), it is seen that flows counter-directed at an angle of  $30^\circ$  form a "vortex" flow in the center of the combustion chamber.

After the collision, the flows are additionally dissected into two vertical vortices above the burner installation zone, closer to the center of the combustion chamber, which favorably affects the mixing of fuel and oxidizer and, accordingly, the completeness of combustion of pulverized coal dust (figure 3 b). The main advantage of the vortex air mixture supply method is the provision of intensive heat and mass transfer in the reacting two-phase mixture due to the stable highly turbulent vortex flow.

A comparative analysis of the distribution of the average temperature in the cross section along the height of the combustion chamber of the BKZ-75 boiler during emergency mode for the two studied modes of supply of air mixture (direct-flow and vortex) is shown in figure 4. It can be noted that during the vortex flow of the air mixture, an increase in the length of the zone of maximum temperatures and a decrease in it at the exit from the combustion chamber are observed. The minimum in the curves are related to the low temperature of the air mixture entering the combustion chamber through the burners ( $z = 4 \text{ m}$ ). The temperature at the exit of the combustion chamber is confirmed by experimental data at TPPs [26] and to theoretical values obtained by the method of thermal calculation the CBTI [27].

An increase in temperature in the core of the torch and a decrease in it at the exit from the combustion chamber affect the chemical processes of combustion and the formation of harmful substances, such as carbon monoxide CO and nitrogen dioxide NO<sub>2</sub>. An analysis of this effect can be done by considering figures 5-6, which show the distribution of the concentration of carbon monoxide CO and nitrogen dioxide NO<sub>2</sub> the height of the combustion chamber, operating in emergency mode, for two methods of supplying air mixtures (direct-flow and vortex).

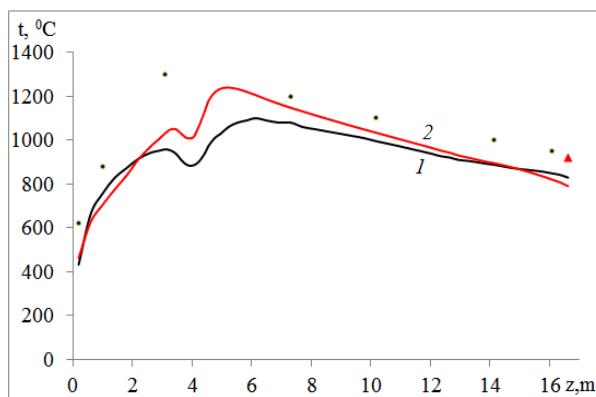


Figure 4 - Distribution of the temperature  $t$  along the height of the combustion chamber of the BKZ-75 boiler in **emergency mode**: 1- direct-flow method of supplying air mixture; 2 - vortex method of supplying air mixture; ● - experimental data at TPPs [26]; ▲ - is theoretical values obtained by the method of thermal calculation (CBTI – Central Boiler-and-Turbine Institute) [27]

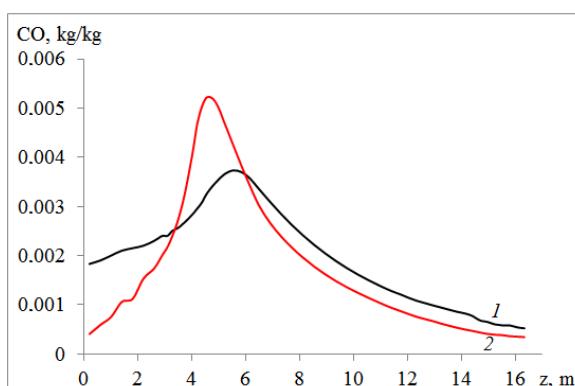


Figure 5 - Distribution the concentration of carbon monoxide CO at the exit of the combustion chamber the boiler BKZ-75 **emergency mode**:

1 - direct-flow method of supplying air mixture carbon monoxide CO; 2 - vortex method of supplying air mixture carbon monoxide CO

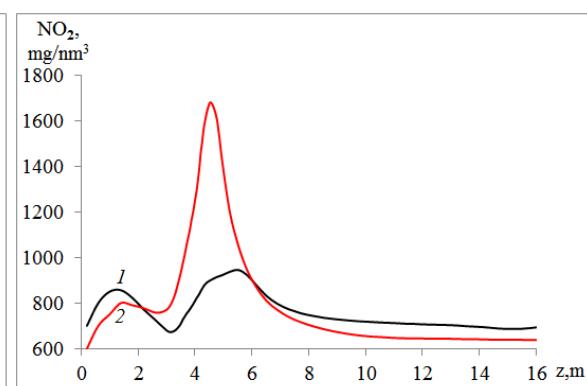


Figure 6 - Distribution the concentration of nitrogen dioxide NO<sub>2</sub> at the exit of the combustion chamber the boiler BKZ-75 **emergency mode**:

1 - direct-flow method of supplying air mixture nitrogen dioxide NO<sub>2</sub>; 2 - vortex method of supplying air mixture nitrogen dioxide NO<sub>2</sub>

Figure 5 shows the distribution curves of the average concentration of carbon monoxide over the height of the combustion chamber of the BKZ-75 boiler during emergency mode for the two cases studied. An analysis of the figure shows that, at the exit, the concentrations of carbon monoxide CO are -  $5.2 \cdot 10^{-4}$  kg/kg, for the vortex method of supplying air mixture -  $3.4 \cdot 10^{-4}$  kg/kg. The distribution of the average concentration of nitrogen dioxide  $\text{NO}_2$  over the height of the combustion chamber of the BKZ-75 boiler during emergency mode for the two studied methods of supplying air mixture is shown in figure 6. As can be seen from Figure 6, a uniform decrease in  $\text{NO}_2$  concentration is observed towards the exit from the combustion chamber, since this region contains less oxygen and a fuel component. In the case of using burners with swirling of the mixture flow, the temperature along the height of the combustion chamber monotonously decreases, as a result of which the rate of formation of nitrogen dioxide  $\text{NO}_2$  decreases. At the exit of the combustion chamber, the average value of the concentration of nitrogen dioxide  $\text{NO}_2$  with the direct-flow method of supplying the mixture is  $688 \text{ mg/nm}^3$  (figure 6 curve 1), and with vortex burners -  $636 \text{ mg/nm}^3$  (figure 6 curve 2), which is  $52 \text{ mg/nm}^3$  less.

An analysis of the results shows that if the combustion chamber operates in emergency mode, then at the exit from it, the average concentration of carbon monoxide CO and nitrogen dioxide  $\text{NO}_2$  decreases when using vortex burners. The calculated values of the concentrations of harmful substances (CO,  $\text{NO}_2$ ) at the exit from the combustion chamber comply with the MPC standards adopted in the power system of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

### **Conclusion**

Based on the results of studies of emergency mode of the BKZ-75 combustion chamber, the following conclusions can be formulated:

- The characteristics of the combustion processes during emergency mode are compared for two cases: a direct-flow method for supplying air mixture, when only two direct-flow burners operate from four burners, and two are in emergency mode and **vortex method** of supplying the mixture, when two vortex burners operate with four torches with a swirl angle of the mixture flow and tilting them to the center of symmetry of the boiler by 30 degrees, and two are in emergency mode.
- During the vortex flow of air mixture, an increase in the length of the zone of maximum temperatures and a decrease in it at the exit of the combustion chamber are observed. The minimum in the curves are related to the low temperature of the air mixture entering the combustion chamber through the burners ( $z=4 \text{ m}$ ).
- If the combustion chamber is operating in emergency mode, then at the exit from it, the average concentration of carbon monoxide CO and nitrogen dioxide  $\text{NO}_2$  decreases when using vortex burners. The calculated values of the concentrations of harmful substances (CO,  $\text{NO}_2$ ) at the exit from the combustion chamber comply with the MPC standards adopted in the power system of Kazakhstan.

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## **ЧИСЛЕННОЕ МОДЕЛИРОВАНИЕ ТЕПЛОМАССОПЕРЕНОСА ПРИ ЧАСТИЧНОЙ ОСТАНОВКЕ ПОДАЧИ ТОПЛИВА В КАМЕРУ СГОРАНИЯ ТЭЦ**

**Аннотация.** Казахстан является одним из государств, обладающих огромными запасами углеводородов, которые оказывают существенное влияние на формирование и состояние мирового энергетического рынка.

На территории республики имеются залежи около 33,600 млн. тонн угля (3,8% мировых запасов угля), 30 000 млн. баррелей нефти (1,8% мировых запасов) и 1,5 трлн кубометров природного газа (0,8% мировых запасов). Вследствие этого в нашей стране до 85% всей выработки электроэнергии производится путем сжигания ископаемого топлива, главным образом местного низкосортного угля. Энергоснабжение обеспечивается за счет производства электроэнергии на 69 электростанциях, основным источником которых является высокозольный казахстанский уголь Экибастузского, Карагандинского, Тургайского угольных бассейнов. Уголь в Казахстане обладает рядом преимуществ: малое содержание серы, высокий выход летучих веществ на сухую золу меньше массы и низкая цена, потому что уголь добывается в основном открытым способом. Тем не менее, он характеризуется низким качеством из-за высокого содержания золы в его составе (более 40%). Как следствие, использование такого топлива в теплоэнергетике приводит к проблемам в стабилизации пламени и горения в целом, в шлаковании конвективных поверхностей нагрева (экранов печей) и в загрязнении воздуха летучей золой, оксидами углерода, азота и серы ( $\text{CO}_x$ ,  $\text{NO}_x$ ,  $\text{SO}_x$ ), углеводородами ( $\text{C}_n\text{H}_m$ ) и другими продуктами сгорания. Кроме того, при использовании низкосортных углей увеличивается расход мазута или природного газа, используемых для растопки котла, подхвата и стабилизации горения пылеугольного факела, и ухудшается экологическая обстановка. Еще одной проблемой в энергоснабжении является то, что любое энергетическое предприятие нуждается в периодической остановке котельной, при этом возможны: аварийное отключение, плановое отключение и кратковременная остановка.

В данной статье с применением численных методов проведены исследования, позволяющие определить влияние вынужденной частичной остановки подачи угольной пыли (аварийный режим) через горелочные устройства на основные характеристики топочной камеры котла БКЗ-75 Шахтинской ТЭЦ. Паровой котел заводской марки БКЗ-75 – вертикально-водотрубный, производительностью 75 т/час (51,45 Гкал/ч). Котельный агрегат блочной конструкции является однобарабанным, с естественной циркуляцией и выполнен по П-образной схеме. Котел БКЗ-75 оборудован четырьмя пылеугольными горелками, установленными по две горелки с фронта и с тыла в один ярус. В кotle сжигается пыль Карагандинского рядового (KP-200) угля, зольностью 35,1%, выходом летучих 22%, влажностью 10,6% и теплотой сгорания 18,55 MJ/kg. Методами компьютерного моделирования были исследованы различные режимы подачи пылеугольного топлива в камеру сгорания. Прямоточный способ подачи аэросмеси, когда из четырех горелок работают только две прямоточные горелки, а две находятся в аварийном режиме. Вихревой способ подачи аэросмеси, когда из четырех горелок работают две вихревые горелки с углом закрутки потока аэросмеси и наклоном их к центру симметрии котла на 30 градусов, а две находятся в аварийном режиме. Для исследования процессов тепломассопереноса в высокотемпературных средах использованы физико-математическая и химическая модели, включающие в себя систему трехмерных уравнений Навье–Стокса и уравнений тепломассопереноса с учетом источниковых членов, которые определяются химической кинетикой процесса, нелинейными эффектами теплового излучения, межфазного взаимодействия, а также многостадийностью химических реакций.

Выполненные вычислительные эксперименты позволили получить основные характеристики процесса тепломассопереноса в камере сгорания: аэродинамику течения, поля температуры и концентраций вредных веществ (оксиды углерода и азота) в объеме топочной камеры и на выходе из нее. Проведен сравнительный анализ для двух исследуемых аварийных режимов (прямоточный и вихревой), на основании которого был сделан вывод о том, что вихревой способ подачи аэросмеси при вынужденной остановке горелочных устройств топочной камеры приводит к уменьшению температуры, концентрации оксидов углерода CO и диоксидов азота  $\text{NO}_2$  на выходе, но имеет их высокий уровень внутри топочного пространства. Вихревой способ подачи аэросмеси позволяет в значительной степени оптимизировать процесс сжигания низкосортных высокозольных углей в топочных камерах ТЭС и существенно снизить выбросы вредных веществ ( $\text{NO}_2$  и CO) в окружающую среду. Полученные результаты 3D моделирования процессов тепломассопереноса в топочной камере котла БКЗ-75, работающей в аварийном режиме, подтверждает перспективность использования вихревого способа подачи аэросмеси с целью достижения требований энергоэффективного и экологически безопасного сжигания твердых топлив.

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## **ЖЭО ЖАНУ КАМЕРАСЫНА ОТЫН БЕРУДІ ШІПНАРА ТОҚТАТУ КЕЗІНДЕГІ ЖЫЛУМАССАТАСМАЛДАУДЫ САНДЫҚ МОДЕЛДЕУ**

**Аннотация.** Қазақстан әлемдік энергетикалық нарықтың қалыптасуы мен жай-күйіне елеулі әсер ететін көмірсүткөтердің орасан қоры бар мемлекеттердің бірі болып табылады. Республика аумағында шамамен 33,600 млн.тонна көмір (әлемдік көмір корының 3,8%), 30 000 млн. баррель мұнай (әлемдік қорлардың 1,8%) және 1,5 трлн. текше метр табиғи газ (әлемдік қорлардың 0,8%) шоғырлары бар. Осының салдарынан біздің елімізде барлық электр энергиясын өндірудің 85% - ына дейін қазбалы отынды, негізінен жергілікті тәмен сұрыпты көмірді жағу жолымен жүргізіледі. Энергиямен жабдықтау негізгі көзі Екібастұз, Қарағанды, Торғай көмір бассейндерінің жоғары көмірі болып табылатын 69 электр станцияларында электр энергиясын өндіру есебінен қамтамасыз етіледі. Қазақстандағы көмір бірқатар артықшылықтарға ие: күкірттің аз мөлшері, құргак құлғе ұшатын заттардың жоғары шығуы массадан аз және тәмен баға, себебі көмір негізінен ашық тәсілмен өндіріледі. Дегенмен, ол құрамында құлдің жоғары болуына байланысты тәмен сипатталады (40%-дан астам). Жылуәнергетикада мұндай отынды пайдалану жалын тұрақтану мен жалпы жанудың, жылудың конвективті беттерін (пеш экрандарын) кождауда және ауаны ғашпа құлмен, көміртегі, азот және күкірт тотықтарымен ( $\text{CO}_x$ ,  $\text{NO}_x$ ,  $\text{SO}_x$ ), көмірсүткөтермен ( $\text{CnHm}$ ) және басқа да жану өнімдерімен ластауда проблемаларға алып келеді. Сонымен қатар, тәмен сортты көмірді пайдалану кезінде қазандықты жағу, ұстап қалу және шаңқөмір алауының жануын тұрақтандыру үшін пайдаланылатын мазут немесе табиғи газдың шығыны артады және экологиялық жағдай нашарлайды. Энергиямен жабдықтаудағы тағы бір проблема кез келген энергетикалық кәсіпорын қазандықты мерзімді тоқтатуға мұқтаж, бұл ретте: авариялық ақырату, жоспарлы ақырату және қысқа мерзімді тоқтату болуы мүмкін. Бұл мақалада сандық әдістерді колдану арқылы Шахтинск ЖЭО БКЗ-75 қазандығының оттық камерасының негізгі сипаттамаларына жанағы құрылғылары арқылы көмір тозаңын беруді мәжбүрлі ішінәра тоқтату әсерін анықтауға мүмкіндік беретін зерттеулер жүргізілді. БКЗ-75 маркалы зауыт бу қазандығы-тік-суқұбыры, өнімділігі 75 т/сағ (51,45 Гкал/сағ). Блокты конструкцияның қазандық агрегаты бірбарабанды, табиғи айналыммен және П-тәрізді схема бойынша орындалған. БКЗ-75 қазандығы майданнан және тылдан бір қабатқа екі жанағы орнатылған төрт шаң бұрышымен жабдықталған. Қазандықта Қарағанды қатардағы көмірдің (КР-200) шаңы жағылады, құлдігі 35,1%, ұшқыштың шығымы 22%, ылғалдылығы 10,6% және жану жылуды 18.55 MJ/kg. Компьютерлік модельдеу әдістерімен жану камерасына шаңқөмір отындын берудің әртүрлі режимдері зерттелді. Төрт жанағылардан тек екі тікелей ағатын жанағыларға жағынан жағынды жанағылар жұмыс істеп тұрған кезде аэрос қоспа ағынының бұралу бұрышы және оларды қазан симметриясының ортасына 30 градусқа енкейтілген, ал екеуі авариялық режимде болады. Жоғары температураны орталардағы жылу масса алмасу процестерін зерттеу үшін физика-математикалық және үш өлшемді Навье-Стокс теңдеулері мен көз мүшелерін есепке ала отырып, жылу масса алмасу теңдеулер жүйесін қамтитын химиялық модельдер, химиялық кинетикамен, жылулық сәулеленудің, фазааралық өзара әрекеттесудің сызықты емес әсерлерімен, сондай-ақ химиялық реакциялардың көп сатылы болуымен анықталатын.

Орындалған есептеу эксперименттері жану камерасында жылу масстасмалдау процесінің негізгі сипаттамасын алуға мүмкіндік берді: ағыс аэродинамикасы, температура өрісі және зиянды заттардың концентрациясы (көміртегі мен азот оксидтері) оттық камера қөлемінде және одан шығуда. Екі зерттелетін апattyқ режимдер үшін салыстырмалы талдау жүргізілді (тура ағынды және құйынды), оның негізінде оттық камераның жанағы құрылғылары мәжбүрлі тоқтаған кезде аэро қоспаны берудің құйынды тәсілі температураның азаюына,  $\text{CO}$  көміртегі оксидтерінің және  $\text{NO}_2$  азот диоксидтерінің шығуында шоғырлануына алып келеді, бірақ оттық кеңістіктің ішінде олардың жоғары деңгейі болады. Ауа қоспасын берудің құйынды тәсілі ЖЭС оттық камераларында тәмен сортты жоғары көмірді жағу процесін айтарлықтай оңтайландыруға және қоршаған ортаға зиянды заттардың ( $\text{NO}_2$  және  $\text{CO}$ ) шығарындыларын айтарлықтай тәмендетуге мүмкіндік береді. Апattyқ режимде жұмыс істейтін БКЗ-75 қазандығының оттық

камерасындағы жылу масса алмасу процестерін 3D үлгілеудің алынған нәтижелері қатты отындарды энерготиімді және экологиялық қауіпсіз жағу талаптарына қол жеткізу мақсатында аэро қоспаны берудің құйынды тәсілін пайдаланудың перспективалығын растайды.

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