

Experimental Study on Blended Coal Combustion of 350MW Supercritical Boiler

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Abstract. In this paper, Hesi Wulai lignite, Shaltala lignite and Shanxi Gepu bituminous coal were selected to participate in experimental study in a 350MW supercritical boiler, the design coal of which is lignite. This study investigates the pyrolysis behavior of ten kinds of blended coal using thermogravimetric analysis at a heating rate of 20 °C/min to determine mass loss rates and firing temperature as a function of blend composition. This study also investigates the optimal blending ratio using the multi-objective fuzzy decision-making model with the coal price and sulfur content of blended coal being taken as objective functions. It was proposed that the optimal blending ratio of the Hesheger Ula lignite, Salta pull lignite and Shanxi Gepu bituminous coal was (4: 4: 3).

1. Introduction

In many countries, the issue of blended coal burning in power plants has been studied in detail according to its specific national conditions. In 1980s, a power plant coal blending system COMOSTM was successfully developed by the United States^[1-2]. The research of blended coal combustion in Germany is mainly aimed at the combustion characteristics of blended coal and combustion equipment of blended coal. Japan's coal resources are relatively scarce. Therefore, blending anthracite coal with a certain proportion of other coal types to make combustion more stable has been the main direction of blended coal research in Japan^[3]. Domestic scholars have also researched the law of mixed coal burning characteristics^[4-7].

Several kinds of single coal Hesi Wula lignite, Shaltala lignite and Shanxi Ge Pu bituminous coal are blended in different proportions, and the safety, stability and boiler economy of the unit are tested under different operating parameters. However, there are few cases of blending lignite with bituminous coal in China, so it is necessary to do preparatory work in the early stage and fully analyze the combustion characteristics of coal, especially to make full use of the characteristics of bituminous coal.

2. Experimental Study On Hot Weight Of Blended Coal

Thermogravimetric analyzer has been taken using a HS-TGA-101. The main working principle of the instrument is by heating the crucible sample, so that its quality changes with the temperature changes, and then passed through the force sensor into the photoelectric sensor, and finally to attract the current in the coil changes, that is, the initial quality change Turned into a change in current, and both are proportional. And this process will automatically collect the data through the computer to draw TG-DSC curve, and finally the data output, TG-DTG with temperature changes in the curve, through the origin software for data processing and analysis of the sample ignition temperature. HS-TGA-101 thermogravimetric analyzer technical indicators as shown in Table 1. The test conditions are shown in Table 1.

Table 1 HS-TGA-101 Thermogravimetric analyzer technical indicators

Technical indicators	Instrument requirements	Technical indicators	Instrument requirements
temperature range	Room temperature ~1150°C	Temperature control mode	Heating up, constant temperature, cooling
temperature fluctuation	±0.1 °C	Cooling time	15 min(1000°C~100°C)
temperature resolution	0.1 °C	Balance test range	1mg~2g
heating rate	1~80°C/min	Resolution	0.1 μg
Constant temperature time	0~300min		

After the thermogravimetric test, the curve shown in Figure 1 is obtained. The corresponding point of the ignition temperature is t_i , that is, the temperature corresponding to the start of combustion of pulverized coal. When this is exceeded, the rate of weight loss of coal will increase rapidly. It is an important indicator of the degree of fire safety, the lower the ignition temperature, the corresponding coal is more likely to fire, usually using the thermal balance combustion curve determination, analysis different coal ignition temperature, therefore, the ignition temperature is an important measure of the degree of difficulty of coal ignition, and the lower the ignition temperature, the coal more likely to be fired.

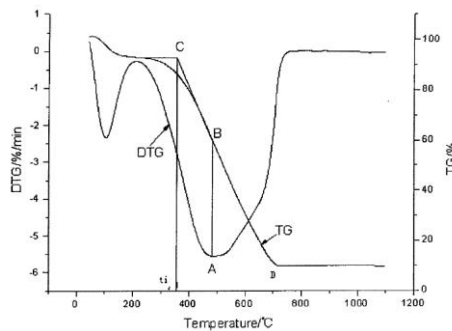


Figure 1 Fire temperature definition diagram

In addition, we can get the other two points through the above points: The maximum weight loss rate and its corresponding temperature, that is, the temperature t_f corresponding to the point A in the figure, when the TG curve is no longer significantly flattened, the D-point temperature is defined as the weight loss end temperature t_h . Maximum weight loss rate $(dw/dt)_{max}$. The following is the TG-DSC curve and its analysis under different experimental conditions.

2.1 Single Burning Coal Ignition Temperature

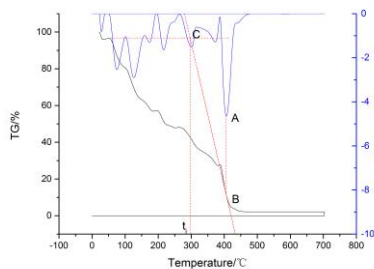


Figure2 Condition

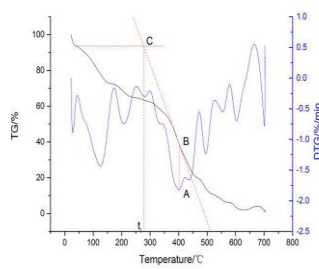


Figure3 Condition

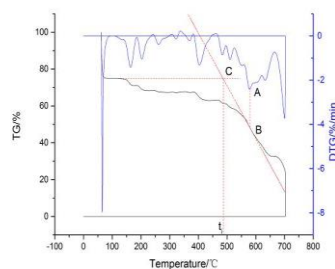


Figure 4 Condition

The firing temperatures of the Hezig Ura coal, the Shaltara coal and the Shanxi Gepu coal were 300 °C, 280 °C, 490 °C

2.2 Two Kinds of Coal Mixed Fire Temperature

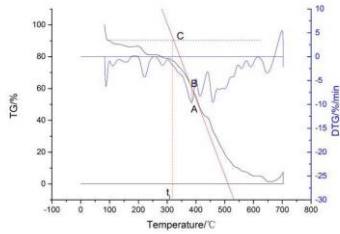


Figure 5 Condition

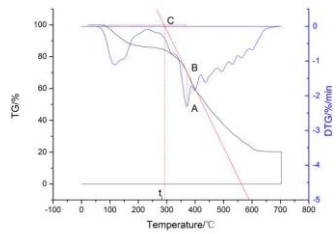


Figure 6 Condition

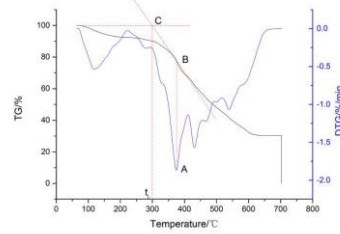


Figure 7 Condition

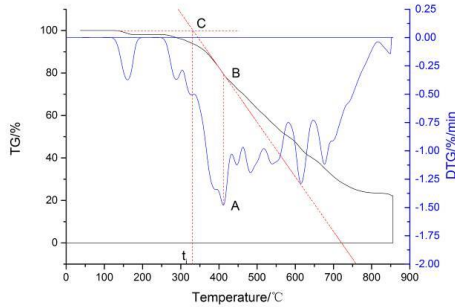


Figure 8 Condition

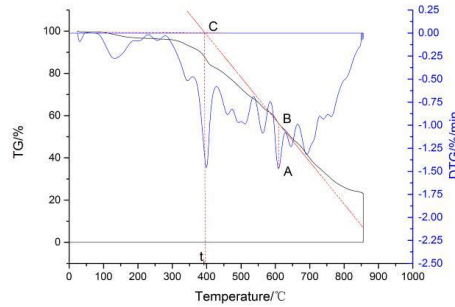


Figure 9 Condition

The firing temperatures of Ulagar: Shaltara (1: 1), Ulagar: Schaltala (1: 2), Ulagar: Schaltala (1: 4), Ulagai: Gepu coal (2: 1) and Ulagai: Gepu coal (1: 1) are: 320 °C, 298 °C, 300 °C, 335 °C and 400 °C

3. Ignition Temperature of Three Kinds of Mixed Coal

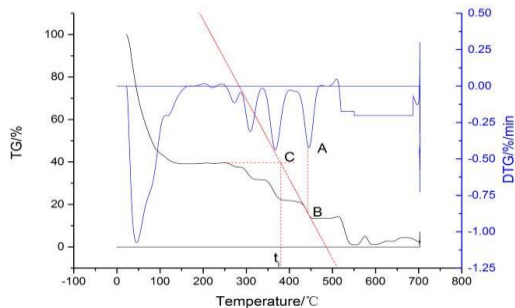


Figure 10 Condition

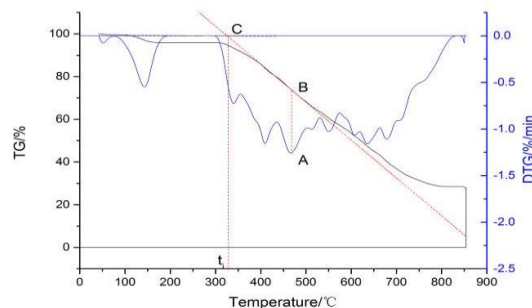


Figure 11 Condition

The firing temperatures of Ulagar: Shaltara: Ge Punching (1: 1: 1) and Ulagai: Shaltala: Ge paving (1: 2: 1) are: 375 °C and 330 °C

In summary, when the Shanxi Ge Pu bituminous coal was mixed into the Hesi Wulai lignite alone, they should be mixed with the Shaltara in order to meet all the requirements of the burning characteristics, so that combustion was more stable. This shows that the greater the proportion of coal in the coal, the better the combustion performance, so it need to design a reasonable proportion for the power plant blending industry to provide theoretical basis.

3.1 Industry Analysis

Industrial analysis is an important parameter for coal classification, quality and pricing. According to industry analysis indicators, we can basically grasp the nature and characteristics of various coal. The industrial analysis of this test coal is shown in Table 2.

Table 2 Industrial Analysis Data for Mixed Coal

Project	Symbol	Unit	Design coal	Hezig Ura coal	Shaltara coal	Shanxi Ge Pu coal
Moistur-e	Mad	%	14.20	17.58	13.57	12.82
Volatile-s	Vdaf	%	38	41.80	31.57	22.50
Ash	Aar	%	15	26.74	20.57	8.20
Fixed carbon	FCd	%	-	9.58	9.81	15.13
Calorifi-c value	Qnet,ar	MJ/kg	13.50	12.631	11.543	14.236
Sulfur content	St,ar	%	0.43	0.56	0.48	0.42

3.2 Match Plan

When the mixed coal ratio was calculated, the economy and environmental protection as the objective function have been taken. However, in most cases, the power plant only considers coal blending costs and uses it as a single objective. For this situation that is not very reasonable, the single-objective coal blending model and the multi-objective mathematical model are discussed below [8].

Single target coal blending model	Multi - target coal blending model
$\begin{cases} \min f_1(x) = 476x_1 + 266x_2 + 806x_3 \\ 41.8x_1 + 31.57x_2 + 22.5x_3 \leq 45 \\ 26.74x_1 + 20.57x_2 + 8.2x_3 \leq 25 \\ 17.58x_1 + 13.51x_2 + 12.82x_3 \leq 15 \\ 12631x_1 + 11543x_2 + 14236x_3 \leq 13500 \\ x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 1 \\ x_i \geq 0 (i = 1, 2, \dots, 5) \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} \min F(x) = (f_1(x), f_2(x))^T \\ f_1(x) = 476x_1 + 266x_2 + 806x_3 \\ f_2(x) = 0.56x_1 + 0.48x_2 + 0.42x_3 \\ 41.8x_1 + 31.57x_2 + 22.5x_3 \leq 50 \\ 26.74x_1 + 20.57x_2 + 8.2x_3 \leq 25 \\ 17.58x_1 + 13.57x_2 + 12.82x_3 \leq 15 \\ 12631x_1 + 11543x_2 + 14236x_3 \leq 13500 \\ x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 1 \\ x_i \geq 0 (i = 1, 2, \dots, 5) \end{cases}$

Firstly, the optimal solution of the single objective function is obtained. For a single objective function $f_1(x)$, matlab software was used to solve $x = (0.39, 0.36, 0.25)$, the optimal solution, and the minimum purchase cost of 482.90 yuan / ton; for single objective function $f_2(x)$, the matlab software was used to solve the $x_2 = (0.31, 0.42, 0.27)$, and the minimum sulfur content of 0.48%. Secondly, the weighting factor α was determined and calculated: $x = (0.358, 0.384, 0.276)$, the most reasonable cost of coal purchase: 495 yuan / ton, this time, the sulfur content of coal mixed 0.51%. The objective function is the coal purchase price and the sulfur content, the optimal solution is obtained by approximating the Hesheger Ula lignite: Salta pull lignite: Shanxi Gepu bituminous coal (4: 4: 3).

3.3 Blending Mode

- (1) Mixing ratio before the furnace, the furnace mixed burning
- (2) Sub-grinding powder, furnace mixed with burning
- (3) Sub-warehouse storage, sub-grinding powder, furnace mixed with burning
- (4) Sub-grinding powder, the warehouse blending, furnace mixed with burning

The "sub-grinding powder, sub-warehouse storage, furnace mixed" way was selected by the test, all kinds of coal into the furnace alone, and it was a different coal classification volume to the coal bunker. Do not consider the different coal blending into the same coal bunker, which is mainly due to the characteristics of mixed coal after the complex, and the current theoretical study is not matured.

4. Conclusion

(1) Through the thermogravimetric analysis of mixed coal can be obtained in Shanxi Gepu bituminous coal mixed into the Hezig Ura lignite coal, should be mixed with the Shaltara.

(2) Through the multi-objective decision-making method, the proposed ratio is Hezig Ura lignite coal: Shaltara lignite coal: Shanxi Gepu bituminous coal = (4: 4: 3), which provides a more efficient and safe mixed coal blending scheme for the future operation of mixed coal in power plant, it is suitable for long-term use.

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