On the effect of the temperature boundary conditions on the walls for the processes of heat and mass transfer

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***Abstract* —** Combustion of fossil fuel accompanied with difficult physical processes and chemical interactions of flows. Inadequate study of determining the behavior of the heat flow and mass transfer processes in the combustion chamber during the burning of pulverized coal at different boundary conditions of temperature on the walls of the chamber focuses on realistic model of choice is almost arbitrary. In this paper by using of modern computational technologies investigated combustion behavior of pulverized coal in 3D designed combustion chamber in two boundary conditions for the temperature of the walls. By numerical calculation were obtained heat and mass transfer characteristics of coal combustion. Determined results can help to find special activities to improve ecological and economic situation of energy objects at all.

***Keywords* —** combustion, modeling, boundary conditions for the temperature of the walls, combustion chamber, concentration, heat and mass transfer.

I. Introduction

Due to the scenario of development of the Republic of Kazakhstan to improve the efficiency of the energy sector while maintaining its economic benefits and environmental safety set goals [1], which can be solved only by deep and thorough in joint research engineers in the field of technical physics, thermal energy, and information technologies. An important importance has carrying out computational experiments, which can give full information about the nature of heat and mass transfer of complex processes occurring in boilers of heat power objects [2-6].

Computational experiments are based on a correct set of mathematical models of physical processes, which consist of a system of differential equations, algebraic relations and the closing boundary (initial and boundary) conditions [7-13].

Inadequate study of determining the behavior of the heat flow and mass transfer processes in the combustion chamber during the burning of pulverized coal at different boundary conditions of temperature on the walls of the chamber focuses on realistic model of choice is almost arbitrary.
Therefore, in this paper, heat and mass transfer processes have been investigated by burning high-ash coal in the combustion chamber of the boiler BKZ-75 of Shakhtinsk CHP under different boundary conditions for the temperature of the chamber walls. This will allow more detailed study of the influence of the boundary conditions for the temperature of the walls of the combustion chamber on the processes of heat and mass transfer.

II. Problem Formulation

Convective heat transfer between the hot fuel-air stream and the wall at a predetermined temperature determined by the flow in the wall region [21-22]. For adiabatic walls (wall temperature of the combustion chamber is constant), the heat flux is zero (q_w=0) in this case is used as a boundary conditions in the plane of symmetry.

In the case of heat exchange between the wall and the reactive flux can specify the wall temperature or heat flux (for the problem when the furnace wall temperature variable). Assuming known convective heat transfer coefficient □, the heat flux can be expressed as follows:

$$q_W = \alpha(T_{WP} - T_W) \tag{1}$$

When the wall temperature of combustion chamber is variable heat flux $\dot{q}$ can be calculated by the formula:

$$\dot{q} = \underbrace{\alpha(T_{FG} - T_{Surf})}_{convection} + \underbrace{C_{12}(T_{FG}^4 - T_{Surf}^4)}_{radiation}, \tag{2}$$

where, $C_{12} = \varepsilon_{12}\sigma$; T_{FG} – flue gas temperature;

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T_{Surf} – the temperature of the surface of the wall of the chamber;
α - the coefficient of heat transfer by convection, W/m^2·K;
ε_{12} - emissivity of the wall;
σ - the Boltzmann constant, W/m^2·K.

The computational application [23] can investigate two ways of accounting of changes in the boundary conditions of the surface temperature of the wall (Figure 1):

1) fixed constant surface temperature T_{surf} = const;

2) the estimated surface temperature of a constant heat transfer and evaporation fixed constant temperature inside the tubes T_{steam} = const.

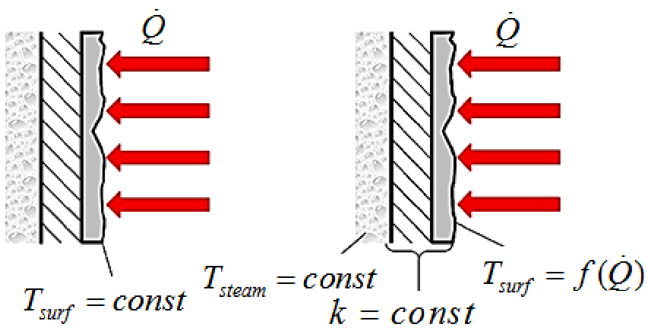


Fig. 1 Model of the boundary condition for the temperature of the wall of the combustion chamber

The surface temperature T_{surf} of the chamber wall can be calculated as follows:

$$\dot{q} = k(T_{surf} - T_{steam}), \quad (3)$$

$$T_{surf} = \dot{q}/k + T_{steam}, \quad (4)$$

here k - the thermal conductivity between the walls and pipes, W/m^2·K. The temperature of the wall surfaces of the combustion chamber T_{surf} affect the flow of heat, so its calculation procedure is performed iteration:

a) calculation of the heat flow;

b) calculation of the surface temperature T_{surf}*;*

c) recalculate heat flux to the new value of surface temperature;

d) recalculate a new surface temperature T_{surf}*.*

III. PHYSICAL FORMULATION

To carry out computational experiments with the use of 3D modeling was selected combustion chamber of the boiler BKZ-75, operating in Shakhtinsk CHP. As a basis for numerical calculations used a computer software package FLOREAN [14], which is widely used in research on the processes highly reactive currents in the combustion chambers of the many thermal power facilities in the Republic of Kazakhstan [15-20], as well as abroad.

Boiler BKZ-75 (Figure 2) has a block vertical tube design, U-shaped pattern of motion of the working environment based on natural circulation. Combustion chamber completely shielded pipe diameter of 60×3 mm and consists of 12 separate circulation circuits. The combustion chamber of the boiler BKZ-75 is equipped with four-bladed axial swirl coal dust burners that are arranged in one tier two burners on the side walls of the chamber (Figure 3).

The Karaganda coal burned in this thermal power station has the following characteristics: C – 79.57%, H2 – 6.63%, O2 – 9.65%, S2 – 1.92%, N2 – 2.23%, W – 10.6%, A – 35.1%. Q – 3.4162·104 kJ/kg. To carry out computational experiments was built by the geometry of the object according to the real circuit, and was composed of its finite-difference grid, which has steps along the axes X, Y, Z: 59×32×67, which is 126 496 control volumes.

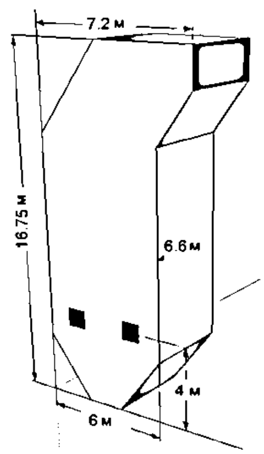
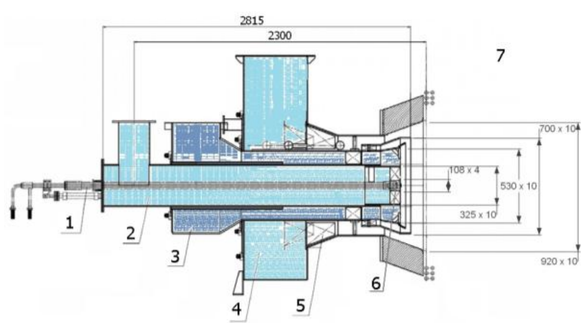


Fig. 2 General view of the boiler BKZ-75 of Shakhtinsk CHP



1 - Heavy oil wire, 2 - air for combustion of fuel oil 3 - fuel mixture box, 4 - secondary air ducts, 5 - blading, 6 - heavy oil nozzle 7 - combustion chamber

Fig. 3 Scheme of pulverized coal burner in longitudinal section, is used in the combustion chamber of the boiler BKZ-75-39FB of Shakhtinskaya CHP

Technical parameters of the combustion chamber of the boiler BKZ-75 are shown in Table below.

Table Technical parameters of the combustion chamber of the boiler BKZ-75 of Shakhtinsk CHP

Designation	Value
Capacity of one burner in fuel, B_b, t/h	3.2
Primary air flow to the boiler, V_{pa},, Nm^3/h	31797
Secondary air flow to the boiler, V_{sa}, Nm^3/h	46459
Hot air temperature, t_{ha}, °C	290
Air ratio in the furnace, α	1.2
Calculated fuel consumption for the boiler, B_c, t/h	12.49
Cold air temperature, t_{ca}, °C	30
Fuel mixture temperature, t_{fm}, °C	140
Wall temperature, t_w, °C	430.15

In case of simulation of combustion processes in order to determine the formation of harmful substances in the combustion chambers, a model to describe the transfer of heat energy must be as accurate as possible to predict the temperature distribution in the combustion space, since the kinetic processes of chemical reactions in very strong function of temperature.

In combustion chambers of the boiler, with the proviso that all known emitting properties and the temperature distribution in the reaction medium and on the walls, it is possible prediction radiant heat from the flame and products of combustion to the walls and the heating surfaces. However, in most cases the temperature itself - unknown option so the laws of conservation of the total energy and radiation energy equation together in one system.

IV. Math

The theoretical analysis of vortex flows are Navier-Stokes and Reynolds, however, due to non-linearity and interconnectedness of these equations in their decision can generally be found only numerically. The predominant method in numerical simulation of heat and mass transfer, and subsonic flows is well-established algorithm of Patankar-Spalding is SIMPLE. This method is very technologically in the software implementation, meets the requirements of conservatism, and allows using relaxation factor to control the course of the computational process.

Fundamentals of numerical modeling - the development of the mathematical description of the physical system, which takes into account the impact of physical and chemical processes, such as combustion of fuel aerodynamic movement of the gases, air and poly disperse particles of fuel, as well as heat and mass transfer [6-9]. Description of the numerical model is based on a number of physical laws of conservation of mass, momentum, energy and others [8-9]. In addition, were used the fundamental relations for the circuit chosen systems of equations [10-13].

The equation of conservation of mass can be written as:

$$\partial\rho/\partial t + \partial/\partial x_i (\rho u_i) = S_i, \quad (5)$$

where, S_i – the source of supply. It determines the mass added to the continuous phase, and any other sources, certain specific physical problem.

The equation of conservation of momentum can be written in the form:

$$\partial(\rho u_i)/\partial t + \partial/\partial x_j (\rho u_i u_j) = -\partial p/\partial x_i + \partial\tau_{ij}/\partial x_j + \rho g_i + F_i. \quad (6)$$

The first term describes the unsteady flow, the second - convective transfer, the third and fourth terms - surface forces (pressure gradient and molecular diffusion), the fifth - the mass forces (gravity), the sixth - the external mass forces.

Energy conservation equation takes into account the transfer of energy by conduction, diffusion and viscous dissipation:

$$\partial(\rho h)/\partial t + \partial/\partial x_i (\rho h u_i) = \partial p/\partial t + u_i \partial p/\partial x_i - \\ - \partial/\partial x_i (k_{eff} \partial T/\partial x_i) - \partial/\partial x_{ij'} h_{j'} J_{j'} + (\tau_{ij'})_{eff} \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_j} + S_h. \quad (7)$$

Generalized transport equation for variable flow, means the mass, or the kinds of components, the momentum or energy can be written in the form of a generalized transport equation in turbulent flows:

$$\partial(\rho\varphi)/\partial t + \partial/\partial x_i (\rho\varphi u_j) = \partial/\partial x_i (\Gamma_\varphi \partial\varphi/\partial x_i) + S_\varphi. \quad (8)$$

V. Problem Solution

Figure 4 shows the distribution plots of maximal, minimal and average values of the temperature in height of the furnace volume of the boiler BKZ-75 for two cases of changing of boundary conditions for the temperature of the furnace walls.

Minimal temperatures in the burners are obtained for two cases of boundary conditions due to the low temperature of the injected fuel mixture (140°C). As can be seen from the curves change of boundary conditions for the temperature of the walls greatly affect the nature of the temperature distribution in the combustion chamber.

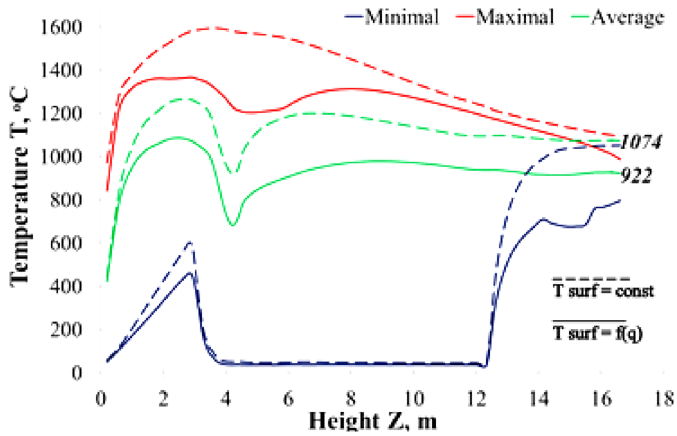


Fig.4 Changing the temperature in height of the combustion chamber of boiler BKZ-75 at two boundary conditions for the temperature of the walls

Figure 4 shows that although the distribution of the maximum, average and minimum temperature values along the Z axis of the combustion chamber for both boundary conditions are qualitatively similar, it can be seen that at constant temperature chamber walls all temperatures higher than in the case where the wall temperature variable and determined by the heat flow. Based on the mean temperature is not possible to notice that the difference for the two cases is about ~152^{o}C, which is about 14%.

Significant differences occur in the temperature distribution at the location of burners and forth along the length of the torch towards the outlet of the combustion chamber. This is because by blowing fuel mixture from the burner, the ignition of the fuel and its combustion heat is given to the emerging part of the combustion chamber walls, the temperature of which changes all the time [24-27].

Due to the lack of heat exchange with the medium in screen tubes provided maintain a constant wall temperature, the level of turbulent pulsations increases in the entire volume of flue unit, thereby raising the temperature.

As we move to the exit of the combustion chamber, the physical processes with chemical transformations between the hot combustion gases and oxidant are weakened, which leads to a lowering of the temperature at the outlet of the furnace. Thus, at the outlet of the combustion chamber when the temperature of the variable temperature chamber walls has an average value 922^{o}C, and in the case of constant wall temperature, the average temperature is equal 1074^{o}C.

By analyzing the three-dimensional temperature distributions in Figures 5-6, it is possible to make a similar conclusion: the temperature in all selected sections of the combustion chamber at a value which can be determined by the temperature scale, everywhere above for boundary conditions, when the temperature of the chamber walls is maintained constant.

In the field of burning devices temperature values reach 1252^{o}C for the case of Tsurf=const, and reaches values 1585^{o}C for the case of Tsurf=f(q) (Figure 6). At the section of camera rotation zone (Z=12.65m) temperature fields differ only quantitatively.

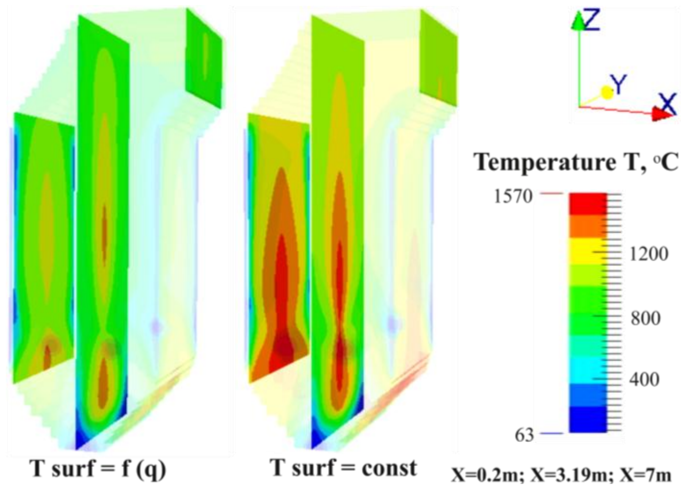


Fig.5 Three-dimensional temperature distribution in the longitudinal sections of the combustion chamber of the boiler BKZ-75

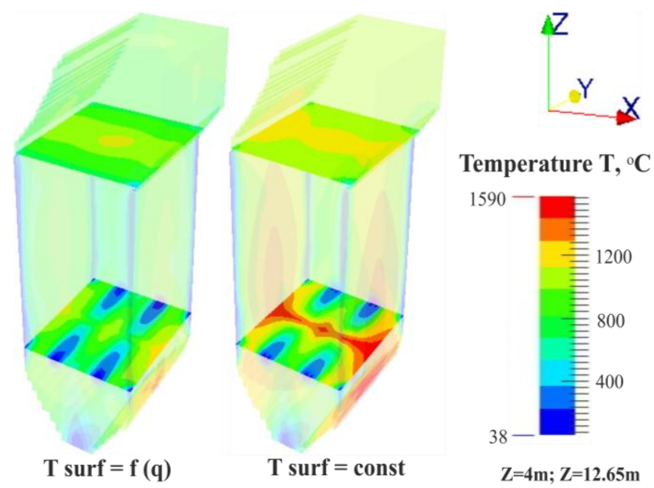


Fig.6 Three-dimensional temperature distribution in the cross-sections of the combustion chamber of the boiler BKZ-75

Air oxygen O2 in the furnace reacts with the fuel and hot combustion products actively and reduces its concentration throughout the furnace (Figures 7,9). As it is seen from the figures its concentration at the outlet of the furnace is about 6%, when its maximal values are at the burners installed section (~23%). It’s known that the main product of the combustion of the solid fuel at high temperatures with the oxygen of air are carbon oxides CO and carbon dioxides CO2 (see Figures 8,10).

Comparing the results of numerical experiments to determine the concentrations of CO2 for two boundary conditions the temperature of the combustion chamber wall can be said that they are also quite different.

The largest differences in ~7% for the average concentration of carbon dioxide observed in the ignition, and the formation of the flame in the burner zone. This is due to the instability of ignition, combustion stabilization processes within the plume, an intensive process of oxidation and the formation of the combustion products, etc [28-33]. At the exit of the furnace, where the combustion process substantially completed, the differences in the profiles the concentration of CO2 for different boundary conditions on the walls of the furnace are smoothed and are only ~1.2%.

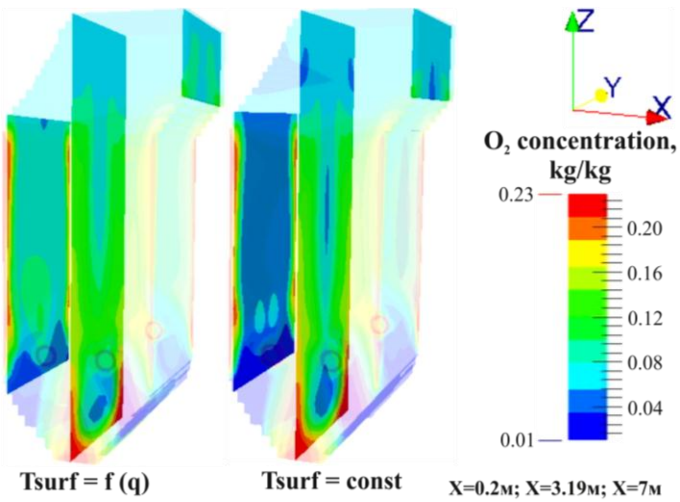


Fig.7 Three-dimensional distribution of the concentrations of O2 in the longitudinal section of the combustion chamber of the boiler BKZ-75

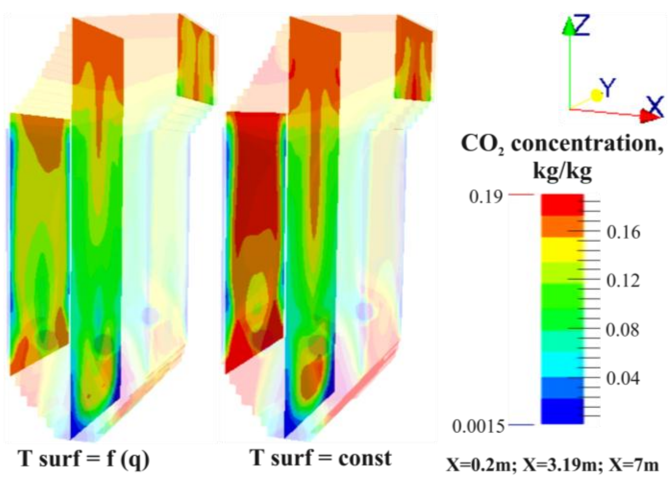


Fig.8 Three-dimensional distribution of the concentrations of CO2 in the longitudinal section of the combustion chamber of the boiler BKZ-75

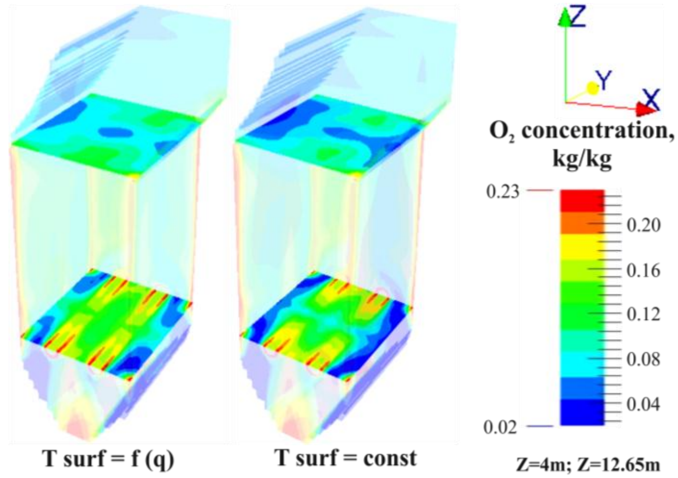


Fig.9 The three-dimensional distribution of the concentrations of O_2 in the cross-sections of the combustion chamber of the boiler

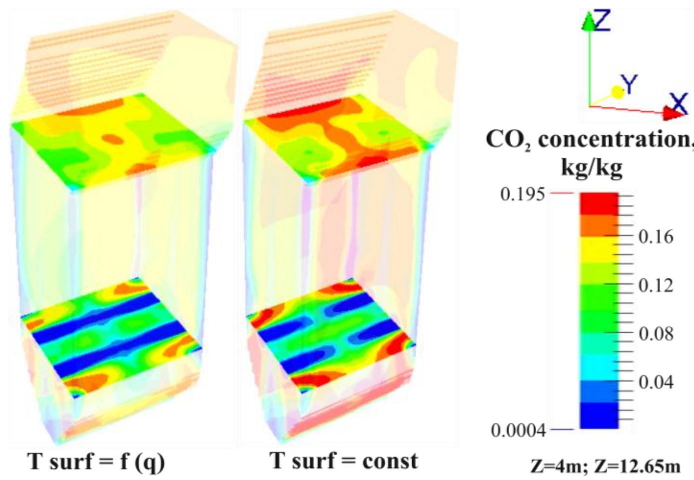


Fig.10 The three-dimensional distribution of the concentrations of CO_2 in the cross-sections of the combustion chamber of the boiler BKZ-75

To select a boundary condition for the temperature of the walls of the combustion chamber, best describes the actual process conditions are close to the CHP, we compared the results of numerical simulations with the theoretically calculated value of the temperature at the outlet of the combustion chamber of the boiler BKZ-75 (Figure 11) obtained by CKTI normative method [34].

It may be noted a good agreement with the theoretical point of numerical results output from the furnace using the boundary condition of impermanence of wall temperature. The temperature at the outlet of the combustion chamber when the computational experiment is equal to T = 922^{o}C, and theoretically calculated value for the boiler BKZ-75 is equal to T = 968^{o}C.

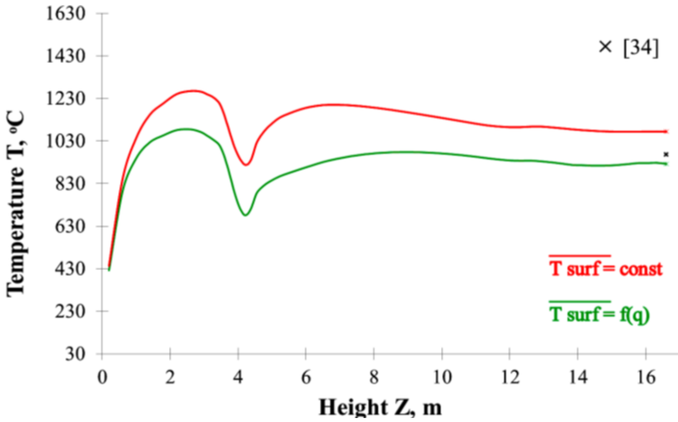


Fig.11 Comparison of the results of computer simulations in the combustion chamber of the boiler BKZ-75 from the field data and theoretically calculated value

VI. Conclusion

The difference between the theoretically calculated values at the outlet of the furnace with the result of a computational experiment is only ~4.6% for the boundary conditions, when the temperature of the chamber walls of the variable. However, at a fixed temperature of the surface of the walls of the combustion chamber for computational experiment requires less computer time. This means that the increased power requirements and computing (processor frequency and RAM of the computer). Accordingly, when performing such complex computational experiments on burning low-grade coal in the boiler furnaces actual operating purposes must take into account these two conditions to select the optimum ratio: the time and resources expended and the accuracy of the experiment and produce results that are in agreement with the real data.

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