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轴向柱塞泵流量脉动主动控制方法及仿真研究

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摘要: 针对轴向柱塞泵流量脉动大且难以控制的问题,提出了一种通过机械安装减小轴向柱塞泵脉动的主动控制方法。机械安装中将 2 个柱塞泵的吸油口相连,2 个柱塞泵的排油口相连,柱塞泵轴端装有同步带轮并用同步带连接,以实现柱塞泵错相位并联。从轴向柱塞泵流量基础理论入手,以降低轴向柱塞泵流量脉动为目的,对 2 个奇数(偶数)柱塞的柱塞泵错相位并联安装时的脉动进行了分析,并与单个奇数(偶数)柱塞泵流量脉动进行了对比,在此基础上通过 Matlab 对轴向柱塞泵的瞬时流量进行仿真。结果表明:2 个奇数(偶数)柱塞的柱塞泵错相位并联安装时,瞬时流量增加了 2 倍,脉动减小且为单个柱塞泵脉动的 1/4。该方法可为提高液压系统稳定性研究提供参考。

关键词: 错相位并联;柱塞泵流量脉动;主动控制方法;Matlab 仿真

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Control and Simulation of Flow Pulsation in Axial Plunger Pump

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Abstract: An active control method was proposed to reduce the flow pulsation in axial plunger pumps by mechanical installation. In the process of mechanical installation, oil suctions of two plunger pumps were linked together, oil discharges of the two plunger pumps were connected together, and the shafts of the plunger pumps were equipped with synchronous pulley which was linked with synchronous belt, so that the two plunger pumps could be installed in parallel with stagger phase form. According to the basic theory of axial plunger pump flow, the analysis was performed on the flow rate pulsation of the two plunger pumps with odd (even) plungers in stagger phase parallel installation, and the flow rate pulsation of the two plunger pumps with odd (even) plungers was compared with that of single plunger pump with odd (even) plungers. Then the instantaneous flow rate of the axial plunger pump was calculated with Matlab. The results show that the flow rate pulsation of the two plunger pumps with odd (even) plungers in stagger phase parallel installation is 1/4 times that of single plunger pump. The method proposed in this study could be useful in the research on increasing hydraulic system stability.

Keywords: parallel with stagger phase; flow pulsation of plunger pump; active control method; Matlab simulation

液压泵是液压系统的关键元件^[1],其性能的好坏直接影响整个液压系统的性能和工作的可靠性。

减小液压泵的流量和压力脉动,可减小液压系统的噪声,提高系统的稳定性。本文研究了 2 个奇数(偶

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数)柱塞泵错相位并联时用于流量脉动分析的理论和方法,以解决普通超高压液压泵脉动大、流量不足、流量难以控制的问题,减小和避免整个液压系统中各元件的周期性振动、爬行和噪声,实现高压、液压泵节能、环保,流量可控^[2-4]。

1 柱塞泵错相位并联的原理与结构

如图1所示,2个柱塞泵的吸油口相连且作为并联泵的吸油口,2个柱塞泵的排油口相连且作为并联泵的排油口,从而形成柱塞泵的并联结构。图1中, ϕ_1 表示柱塞泵1的转角, φ 表示第2个柱塞泵相对于第1个柱塞泵的滞后角度,将2个型号、参数、柱塞数相同的柱塞泵在不同 φ 下进行并联。结构上用同步带将2个轴端均装有同步带轮的柱塞泵错相位连接,使两泵同方向转动,为液压系统供油。柱塞泵并联可降低流量脉动,其原理是2个相同波形、不同相位的曲线经过叠加,使得脉动曲线的最大值和最小值有规律减小,从而降低双泵的流量脉动^[5]。

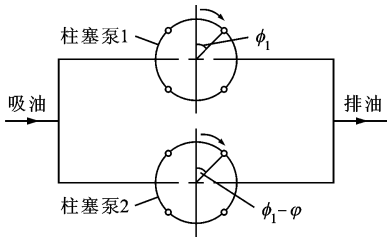


图1 2个轴向柱塞泵错相位并联示意图

2 组合泵瞬时流量幅值变化率分析

在结构、工作情况相同的柱塞泵并联中,设2个柱塞泵的压力、流量和瞬时流量分别为 p_1 、 p_2 、 Q_1 、 Q_2 、 $(Q_{sh})_1$ 、 $(Q_{sh})_2$,并联后的压力、流量和瞬时流量分别为 p 、 Q_B 、 $\Sigma(Q_{sh})_B$,则有^[6]

$$\left. \begin{aligned} p_1 &= p_2 \\ Q_1 &= Q_2 \\ Q_B &= Q_1 + Q_2 \\ \Sigma(Q_{sh})_B &= (Q_{sh})_1 + (Q_{sh})_2 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1)$$

2.1 2个偶数柱塞泵并联的流量脉动分析

设2个柱塞泵工作时的转角分别为 ϕ_1 、 ϕ_2 , $\phi_1 = \phi_2 + \varphi$, $\alpha = 2\pi/z$, z 为柱塞泵内柱塞的个数。瞬时流量^[7-8]

$$(Q_{sh})_1 = k \frac{\cos(\alpha/2 - \phi_1)}{\sin(\alpha/2)}, \quad 0 \leq \phi_1 \leq \alpha \quad (2)$$

$$(Q_{sh})_2 = k \frac{\cos(\alpha/2 - \phi_2)}{\sin(\alpha/2)}, \quad 0 \leq \phi_2 \leq \alpha \quad (3)$$

则

$$\Sigma(Q_{sh})_B = \begin{cases} k \frac{2\cos(\alpha/2 - \phi_1 + \varphi/2)\cos(\varphi/2)}{\sin(\alpha/2)}, & \varphi \leq \phi_1 \leq \alpha \\ k \frac{2\cos(\alpha - \phi_1 + \varphi/2)\cos(\alpha/2 - \varphi/2)}{\sin(\alpha/2)}, & \alpha \leq \phi_1 \leq \alpha + \varphi \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

经数学推导得

$$\left[\Sigma(Q_{sh})_B \right]_{\max} = \begin{cases} k \frac{2\cos(\varphi/2)}{\sin(\alpha/2)}, & 0 < \varphi \leq \frac{\alpha}{2} \\ k \frac{2\cos(\alpha/2 - \varphi/2)}{\sin(\alpha/2)}, & \frac{\alpha}{2} \leq \varphi < \alpha \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

$$\left[\Sigma(Q_{sh})_B \right]_{\min} = k \frac{2\cos(\varphi/2)\cos(\alpha/2 - \varphi/2)}{\sin(\alpha/2)} \quad (6)$$

$$\left[\Sigma(Q_{sh})_B \right]_{\max} - \left[\Sigma(Q_{sh})_B \right]_{\min} = \begin{cases} k \frac{2\cos(\varphi/2)[1 - \cos(\alpha/2 - \varphi/2)]}{\sin(\alpha/2)}, & 0 < \varphi \leq \frac{\alpha}{2} \\ k \frac{2\cos(\alpha/2 - \varphi/2)(1 - \cos(\varphi/2))}{\sin(\alpha/2)}, & \frac{\alpha}{2} \leq \varphi < \alpha \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

经数学推导得

$$\left(\left[\Sigma(Q_{sh})_B \right]_{\max} - \left[\Sigma(Q_{sh})_B \right]_{\min} \right)_{\max} = \begin{cases} 2k \tan \frac{\alpha}{4}, & 0 < \varphi \leq \frac{\alpha}{2} \\ 2k \tan \frac{\alpha}{4}, & \frac{\alpha}{2} \leq \varphi < \alpha \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

$$\left(\left[\Sigma(Q_{sh})_B \right]_{\max} - \left[\Sigma(Q_{sh})_B \right]_{\min} \right)_{\min} = \begin{cases} k \tan \frac{\alpha}{8}, & 0 < \varphi \leq \frac{\alpha}{2} \\ k \tan \frac{\alpha}{8}, & \frac{\alpha}{2} \leq \varphi < \alpha \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

流量脉动系数^[9]

$$\delta_{\max} = \frac{[Q_{\max} - Q_{\min}]_{\max}}{(Q_t)_1 + (Q_t)_2} = \frac{2k \tan(\alpha/4)}{2Q_t} = \frac{\alpha}{2} \tan \frac{\alpha}{4} \quad (10)$$

$$\delta_{\min} = \frac{[Q_{\max} - Q_{\min}]_{\min}}{(Q_t)_1 + (Q_t)_2} = \frac{k \tan(\alpha/8)}{2Q_t} = \frac{\alpha}{4} \tan \frac{\alpha}{8} \quad (11)$$

式中: Q_t 为柱塞泵的平均流量。

对于偶数柱塞的泵,双泵错相位并联的流量脉动系数 δ_B 与单泵流量脉动系数 δ_D 的关系为

$$\frac{\delta_{\min}}{\delta_D} \leq \frac{\delta_B}{\delta_{D,E}} \leq \frac{\delta_{\max}}{\delta_D} \quad (12)$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \left(1 - \tan^2 \frac{\alpha}{8} \right) \leq \frac{\delta_B}{\delta_{D,E}} \leq 1 \quad (13)$$

式中: $\delta_{D,E}$ 为偶数柱塞的单泵流量脉动系数。

式(13)中,当 z 逐渐增大,即 $\tan^2 \frac{\alpha}{8}$ 很小时,不等式的左边多项式存在一个极值 $1/4$ 。

2.2 2 个奇数柱塞泵并联的流量脉动分析

2 个奇数柱塞泵并联的瞬时流量^[10]

$$(Q_{sh})'_1 = \begin{cases} k \frac{\cos((\alpha/4) - \phi_1)}{2\sin(\alpha/4)}, & 0 \leq \phi_1 \leq \frac{\alpha}{2} \end{cases} \quad (14)$$

$$\begin{cases} k \frac{\cos((3\alpha/4) - \phi_1)}{2\sin(\alpha/4)}, & \frac{\alpha}{2} \leq \phi_1 \leq \alpha \end{cases} \quad (15)$$

$$(Q_{sh})'_2 = \begin{cases} k \frac{\cos((\alpha/4) - \phi_2)}{2\sin(\alpha/4)}, & 0 \leq \phi_2 \leq \frac{\alpha}{2} \end{cases} \quad (16)$$

$$\begin{cases} k \frac{\cos((3\alpha/4) - \phi_2)}{2\sin(\alpha/4)}, & \frac{\alpha}{2} \leq \phi_2 \leq \alpha \end{cases} \quad (17)$$

由于 ϕ_2 滞后 ϕ_1 的角度为 φ ,为了保证 $0 \leq \phi_2 \leq \alpha$,则 ϕ_1 应满足式(18)的变化范围,并在该变化范围的不同分段内,得到 2 个柱塞泵的瞬时流量的叠加值

$$\begin{cases} \sum (Q_{sh})_B = \\ \left\{ \begin{aligned} &k \frac{\cos(\alpha/4 - \phi_1 + \varphi/2) \cos(\varphi/2)}{\sin(\alpha/4)}, & \varphi \leq \phi_1 \leq \frac{\alpha}{2} \\ &k \frac{\cos(\alpha/2 - \phi_1 + \varphi/2) \cos(\alpha/4 - \varphi/2)}{\sin(\alpha/4)}, & \frac{\alpha}{2} \leq \phi_1 \leq \frac{\alpha}{2} + \varphi \\ &k \frac{\cos(3\alpha/4 - \phi_1 + \varphi/2) \cos(\varphi/2)}{\sin(\alpha/4)}, & \frac{\alpha}{2} + \varphi \leq \phi_1 \leq \alpha \\ &k \frac{\cos(\alpha - \phi_1 + \varphi/2) \cos(\alpha/4 - \varphi/2)}{\sin(\alpha/4)}, & \alpha \leq \phi_1 \leq \alpha + \varphi \end{aligned} \right. \end{cases} \quad (18)$$

经数学推导得

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\sum (Q_{sh})_B \right)_{\max} = \\ & \begin{cases} k \frac{\cos(\varphi/2)}{\sin(\alpha/4)}, & 0 < \varphi \leq \frac{\alpha}{4} \\ k \frac{\cos(\alpha/4 - \varphi/2)}{\sin(\alpha/4)}, & \frac{\alpha}{4} \leq \varphi < \frac{\alpha}{2} \end{cases} \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

$$\left[\sum (Q_{sh})_B \right]_{\min} = k \frac{\cos(\varphi/2) \cos(\alpha/4 - \varphi/2)}{\sin(\alpha/4)} \quad (20)$$

$$\begin{cases} \left[\sum (Q_{sh})_B \right]_{\max} - \left[\sum (Q_{sh})_B \right]_{\min} = \\ \left\{ \begin{aligned} &k \frac{\cos(\varphi/2) [1 - \cos(\alpha/4 - \varphi/2)]}{\sin(\alpha/4)}, & 0 < \varphi \leq \frac{\alpha}{4} \\ &k \frac{\cos(\alpha/4 - \varphi/2) (1 - \cos(\varphi/2))}{\sin(\alpha/4)}, & \frac{\alpha}{4} \leq \varphi < \frac{\alpha}{2} \end{aligned} \right. \end{cases} \quad (21)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\left[\sum (Q_{sh})_B \right]_{\max} - \left[\sum (Q_{sh})_B \right]_{\min} \right)_{\max} = \\ & \begin{cases} k \tan \frac{\alpha}{8}, & 0 < \varphi \leq \frac{\alpha}{4} \\ k \tan \frac{\alpha}{8}, & \frac{\alpha}{4} \leq \varphi < \frac{\alpha}{2} \end{cases} \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\left[\sum (Q_{sh})_B \right]_{\max} - \left[\sum (Q_{sh})_B \right]_{\min} \right)_{\min} = \\ & \begin{cases} \frac{k}{2} \tan \frac{\alpha}{16}, & 0 < \varphi \leq \frac{\alpha}{4} \\ \frac{k}{2} \tan \frac{\alpha}{16}, & \frac{\alpha}{4} \leq \varphi < \frac{\alpha}{2} \end{cases} \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

流量脉动系数

$$\delta_{\max} = \frac{\left(\left[\sum (Q_{sh})_B \right]_{\max} - \left[\sum (Q_{sh})_B \right]_{\min} \right)_{\max}}{(Q_t)_1 + (Q_t)_2} = \frac{(k/2) \tan(\alpha/8)}{2Q_t} = \frac{\alpha}{4} \tan \frac{\alpha}{8} \quad (24)$$

$$\delta_{\min} = \frac{\left(\left[\sum (Q_{sh})_B \right]_{\max} - \left[\sum (Q_{sh})_B \right]_{\min} \right)_{\min}}{(Q_t)_1 + (Q_t)_2} = \frac{(k/2) \tan(\alpha/16)}{2Q_t} = \frac{\alpha}{8} \tan \frac{\alpha}{16} \quad (25)$$

同理,对于奇数柱塞的泵,双泵错相位并联的流量脉动系数与单泵的流量脉动系数的关系为

$$\frac{\delta_{\min}}{\delta_D} \leq \frac{\delta_B}{\delta_{D,I}} \leq \frac{\delta_{\max}}{\delta_D} \quad (26)$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \left(1 - \tan^2 \frac{\alpha}{16} \right) \leq \frac{\delta_B}{\delta_{D,I}} \leq 1 \quad (27)$$

式中: $\delta_{D,I}$ 为奇数柱塞的单泵流量脉动系数。

式(27)中,当 z 逐渐增大,即 $\tan^2 \frac{\alpha}{16}$ 很小时,不等式的左边多项式存在一个极值 $1/4$ 。

3 轴向柱塞泵流量的动态仿真

基于 Matlab 中 Simulink 轴向柱塞泵流量,以 $z=6$ 、型号为 2.5MCY14-18 的偶数柱塞泵为例进行动态仿真。假设 $\omega = \frac{\pi n}{30} = 157 \text{ rad/s}$, $K = \frac{\omega}{2z} V =$

$$32.7 \text{ mL/s}, \alpha = \frac{\pi}{3}.$$

单泵流量及脉动分别为

$$Q_{\text{sh}} = \frac{\cos((\pi/6) - \phi_1)}{\sin(\pi/6)}, \quad 0 < \phi_1 < \frac{\pi}{3} \quad (28)$$

$$Q_{\text{max}} = 65.4 \text{ mL/s}$$

$$Q_{\text{min}} = 56.64 \text{ mL/s}$$

$$Q_t = 61.02 \text{ mL/s} \quad (29)$$

$$\delta = \frac{Q_{\text{max}} - Q_{\text{min}}}{Q_t} = 14.36\% \quad (30)$$

当 $\varphi = \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{\pi}{6}$ 时, 双泵错相位并联产生的脉动

最小, 所以取 $\varphi = \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{\pi}{6}$, 泵的瞬时流量为

$$\sum (Q_{\text{sh}})_B = \begin{cases} k \frac{2\cos(\pi/4 - \phi_1)\cos(\pi/12)}{\sin(\pi/6)}, & \frac{\pi}{6} \leq \phi_1 \leq \frac{\pi}{3} \\ k \frac{2\cos(\phi_1 - 5\pi/12)\cos(\pi/12)}{\sin(\pi/6)}, & \frac{\pi}{3} \leq \phi_1 \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases} \quad (31)$$

$$Q_{\text{max}} = 126.3 \text{ mL/s}$$

$$Q_{\text{min}} = 122 \text{ mL/s}$$

$$Q_t = 124.2 \text{ mL/s}$$

$$\delta_B = \frac{Q_{\text{max}} - Q_{\text{min}}}{Q_t} \approx 3.5\% \approx \frac{1}{4} \delta_D \quad (32)$$

单泵 ($z=6$) 和错相位并联双泵瞬时流量曲线对比如图 2 所示。从图 2 看出, $z=6$ 的双泵错相位并联的流量是单泵的 2 倍, 流量脉动约是单泵的 1/4, 脉动周期是单泵的 1/2。

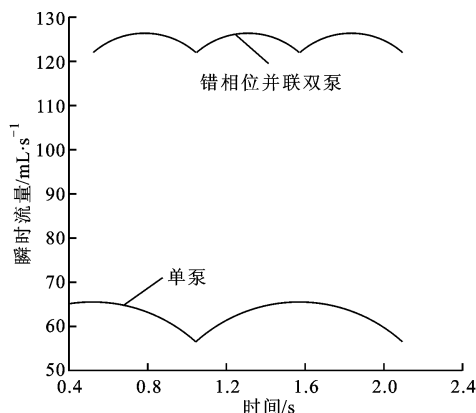


图 2 $z=6$ 时单泵和双泵瞬时流量曲线对比

以 $z=7$ 、型号为 2.5MCY14-1B 的柱塞泵为例,

$$\text{当 } \omega = \frac{\pi n}{30} = 157 \text{ rad/s}, K = \frac{\omega}{2z} V = 28.04 \text{ mL/s}, \alpha =$$

$$\frac{2\pi}{z} = \frac{2\pi}{7} \text{ 时, 单泵流量为}$$

$$\sum Q_{\text{sh}} = \begin{cases} k \frac{\cos(\pi/14 - \phi_1)}{2\sin(\pi/14)}, & 0 \leq \phi_1 \leq \frac{\pi}{7} \\ k \frac{\cos(\phi_1 - 3\pi/12)}{2\sin(\pi/14)}, & \frac{\pi}{7} \leq \phi_1 \leq \frac{2\pi}{7} \end{cases} \quad (33)$$

当 $Q_{\text{max}} = 63.0 \text{ mL/s}$, $Q_{\text{min}} = 61.43 \text{ mL/s}$, $Q_t = 62.22 \text{ mL/s}$ 时, 脉动为

$$\delta = \frac{Q_{\text{max}} - Q_{\text{min}}}{Q_t} = 2.54\% \quad (34)$$

双泵 ($z=7$) 错相位并联时流量为

$$\sum Q_{\text{sh}} = \begin{cases} k \frac{\cos(3\pi/28 - \phi_1)\cos(\pi/28)}{\sin(\pi/14)}, & \frac{\pi}{14} \leq \phi_1 \leq \frac{\pi}{7} \\ k \frac{\cos(5\pi/28 - \phi_1)\cos(\pi/28)}{\sin(\pi/14)}, & \frac{\pi}{7} \leq \phi_1 \leq \frac{3\pi}{14} \\ k \frac{\cos(7\pi/28 - \phi_1)\cos(\pi/28)}{\sin(\pi/14)}, & \frac{3\pi}{14} \leq \phi_1 \leq \frac{4\pi}{14} \\ k \frac{\cos(\phi_1 - 9\pi/28)\cos(\pi/28)}{\sin(\pi/14)}, & \frac{4\pi}{14} \leq \phi_1 \leq \frac{5\pi}{14} \end{cases} \quad (35)$$

当 $Q_{\text{max}} = 125.22 \text{ mL/s}$, $Q_{\text{min}} = 124.43 \text{ mL/s}$, $Q_t = 124.83 \text{ mL/s}$ 时, 脉动为

$$\delta_B = \frac{Q_{\text{max}} - Q_{\text{min}}}{Q_t} \approx 0.63\% \approx \frac{1}{4} \delta_D \quad (36)$$

$z=7$ 时单泵和双泵瞬时流量曲线对比如图 3 所示。从图 3 看出, 双泵错相位并联的流量是单泵的 2 倍, 流量脉动约是单泵的 1/4, 脉动周期是单泵的 1/2。

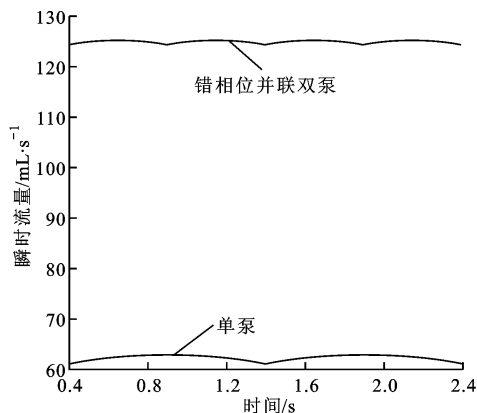


图 3 $z=7$ 时单泵和双泵瞬时流量曲线对比

4 结 论

本文提出的轴向柱塞泵将 2 个规格型号相同的柱塞泵错相位并联安装, 从而实现了柱塞泵流量脉动的主动控制。经过理论分析和实际计算, 该组合泵的输出流量为单泵流量的 2 倍, 且流量脉动幅值减小, 脉动率约为单个柱塞泵的 1/4。本文方法和

结论对液压泵流量脉动和压力脉动的测试,以及降低液压系统的噪声研究具有参考价值。

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的影响规律,主要结论如下。

(1)在回热系统中引入喷射式热泵,利用主蒸汽引射压力回热抽汽,使得混合蒸汽经低负荷加热器为给水加热,以提高给水温度,提高机组低负荷的热经济性,保证 SCR 装置的脱硝效果。

(2)存在着最佳引射比,其可使机组热效率最高。某 660 MW 超临界空冷机组在 60%THA 工况下,最佳引射比为 0.65,给水温度提高 36.4℃,机组发电煤耗率下降 1.2 g/(kW·h)。

(3)在最佳引射比附近,当引射比变化时,系统节能效果变化比较平缓,所以系统设计时可根据 SCR 装置的要求,考虑低负荷加热器的成本,通过合理选择引射比来获得最佳的技术经济性及节能减排效果。

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