

大気汚染防止法に基づくばい煙計算書(気体燃料)

バーナー最大容量 $L_m =$ _____ m^3_N/h バーナー通常容量 $L_n =$ _____ m^3_N/h
 ($L_n/L_m =$ _____)

燃料の組成(容量比)

$H_2 =$ _____ % $CO =$ _____ %
 $CH_4 =$ _____ % $C_2H_4 =$ _____ %
 $C_2H_6 =$ _____ % $C_3H_6 =$ _____ %
 $C_3H_8 =$ _____ % $C_4H_8 =$ _____ %
 $C_4H_{10} =$ _____ % $CO_2 =$ _____ %
 $N_2 =$ _____ % $O_2 =$ _____ %

燃料の硫黄分 $S =$ _____ % (容量比)

残存酸素濃度 $O_2 =$ _____ %

排出ガス温度 $t =$ _____ $^{\circ}C$

煙突の高さ $H_0 =$ _____ m

煙突の口径 $D =$ _____ m

設置場所のK値 $K =$ _____

川口市のK値は2.34

1. 排出ガス量

1) 理論空気量

$$A_0 = 2.38(H_2 + CO) + 9.52CH_4 + 14.29C_2H_4 + 16.67C_2H_6 + 21.43C_3H_6 + 23.81C_3H_8 + 28.57C_4H_8 + 30.95C_4H_{10} - 4.76O_2$$

$$= 2.38 \left(\frac{\quad}{100} + \frac{\quad}{100} \right) + 9.52 \frac{\quad}{100} + 14.29 \frac{\quad}{100} + 16.67 \frac{\quad}{100} + 21.43 \frac{\quad}{100} + 23.81 \frac{\quad}{100} + 28.57 \frac{\quad}{100} + 30.95 \frac{\quad}{100} - 4.76 \frac{\quad}{100} = \quad m^3_N / m^3_N$$

2) 理論湿りガス量

$$G_{ow} = 2.88(H_2 + CO) + 10.52CH_4 + 15.29C_2H_4 + 18.17C_2H_6 + 22.93C_3H_6 + 25.81C_3H_8 + 30.57C_4H_8 + 33.45C_4H_{10} + CO_2 + N_2 - 3.76O_2$$

$$= 2.88 \left(\frac{\quad}{100} + \frac{\quad}{100} \right) + 10.52 \frac{\quad}{100} + 15.29 \frac{\quad}{100} + 18.17 \frac{\quad}{100} + 22.93 \frac{\quad}{100} + 25.81 \frac{\quad}{100} + 30.57 \frac{\quad}{100} + 33.45 \frac{\quad}{100} + \frac{\quad}{100} + \frac{\quad}{100} - 3.76 \frac{\quad}{100} = \quad m^3_N / m^3_N$$

3) 理論乾きガス量

$$G_{od} = 1.88H_2 + 2.88CO + 8.52CH_4 + 13.29C_2H_4 + 15.17C_2H_6 + 19.93C_3H_6 + 21.81C_3H_8 + 26.57C_4H_8 + 28.45C_4H_{10} + CO_2 + N_2 - 3.76O_2$$

$$= 1.88 \frac{\quad}{100} + 2.88 \frac{\quad}{100} + 8.52 \frac{\quad}{100} + 13.29 \frac{\quad}{100} + 15.17 \frac{\quad}{100} + 19.93 \frac{\quad}{100} + 21.81 \frac{\quad}{100} + 26.57 \frac{\quad}{100} + 28.45 \frac{\quad}{100} + \frac{\quad}{100} + \frac{\quad}{100} - 3.76 \frac{\quad}{100} = \quad m^3_N / m^3_N$$

4) 空気過剰係数(燃料にCO, O₂を含まないものに限る)

$$m = \frac{21}{21 - O_2} = \frac{21}{21 - \quad} = \quad$$

5) 単位当たりの湿りガス量

$$G_w = G_{ow} + (m - 1) \times A_0 = \quad + \left(\quad - 1 \right) \times \quad = \quad m^3_N / m^3_N$$

6) 単位当たりの乾きガス量

$$G_d = G_{od} + (m - 1) \times A_o = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + (\underline{\hspace{2cm}} - 1) \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ m}^3 \text{ s} / \text{m}^2 \text{ s}$$

湿り排ガス量(最大)

$$Q_{ow} = L_m \times G_w = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ m}^3 \text{ s} / \text{h}$$

湿り排ガス量(通常)

$$Q'_{ow} = Q_{ow} \times (L_n / L_m) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ m}^3 \text{ s} / \text{h}$$

乾き排ガス量(最大)

$$Q_{od} = L_m \times G_d = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ m}^3 \text{ s} / \text{h}$$

乾き排ガス量(通常)

$$Q'_{od} = Q_{od} \times (L_n / L_m) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ m}^3 \text{ s} / \text{h}$$

2. 排出速度

断面積

$$A = D^2 \times \pi / 4 = 0.785 \times D^2 = 0.785 \times (\underline{\hspace{2cm}})^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ m}^2$$

(角煙突の場合 $A = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ m}^2$)

排出速度(最大)

$$V = \frac{Q_{ow}}{A} \times \frac{273 + t}{273} \times \frac{1}{3600} = \frac{\underline{\hspace{2cm}}}{\underline{\hspace{2cm}}} \times \frac{273 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}}}{273} \times \frac{1}{3600} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ m} / \text{秒}$$

排出速度(通常)

$$V' = V \times (L_n / L_m) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ m} / \text{秒}$$

3. 煙突補正高さの計算(笠付きの場合, $H_o = H_e = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ m}$)

1) 速度による上昇高さ(最大)

$$H_m = \frac{1.36 \sqrt{Q_{ow} \times V}}{100 + \frac{258}{V}} = \frac{1.36 \sqrt{\underline{\hspace{2cm}} \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}}}}{100 + \frac{258}{\underline{\hspace{2cm}}}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ m}$$

2) 係数 J (最大)

$$J = \frac{58.4}{\sqrt{Q_{ow} \times V}} \times (1460 - 296 \times \frac{V}{t - 15}) + 1$$

$$= \frac{58.4}{\sqrt{\underline{\hspace{2cm}} \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}}}} \times (1460 - 296 \times \frac{\underline{\hspace{2cm}}}{\underline{\hspace{2cm}} - 15}) + 1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

3) 浮力による上昇高さ(最大)

$$H_t = 5.89 \times 10^{-7} \times Q_{ow} \times (t - 15) \times (2.30 \log J + \frac{1}{J} - 1)$$

$$= 5.89 \times 10^{-7} \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \times (\underline{\hspace{2cm}} - 15) \times (2.30 \log \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \frac{1}{\underline{\hspace{2cm}}} - 1)$$

$$= \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ m}$$

補正煙突高さ(最大)

$$H_e = H_o + 0.65 \times (H_m + H_t)$$

$$= \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + 0.65 \times (\underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ m}$$

4. 硫黄酸化物の排出量とK値の適合状況

硫黄酸化物排出量(最大)

$$q_m = L_m \times s \times 0.01 \\ = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \times 0.01 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ m}^3 \text{ s/h}$$

硫黄酸化物排出量(通常)

$$q_n = q_m \times (L_n / L_m) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ m}^3 \text{ s/h}$$

硫黄酸化物濃度(最大)

$$q_{\text{ppm}} = \frac{q_m \times 10^6}{Q_{\text{od}}} = \frac{\underline{\hspace{2cm}}}{\underline{\hspace{2cm}}} \times 10^6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ ppm}$$

硫黄酸化物濃度(通常)

$$q'_{\text{ppm}} = q_{\text{ppm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ ppm}$$

硫黄酸化物許容排出量

$$q_L = K \times 10^{-3} \times H_e^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \times 10^{-3} \times (\underline{\hspace{2cm}})^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ m}^3 \text{ s/h}$$

従って、硫黄酸化物排出量(最大) $q_m <$ 硫黄酸化物許容排出量 q_L となって、基準に適合している。