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# H<sub>2</sub>O-O<sub>2</sub>自由基簇射结合化学 吸收脱除烟气中的 NO<sub>x</sub>

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摘 要:研究了直流电晕 H<sub>2</sub>O-O<sub>2</sub>自由基簇射结合26%的 NaOH 溶液吸收脱除烟气中的 NO<sub>x</sub>,表明:通过调节喷嘴 电极氧气流量,可得到稳定的流光电晕;氧气中水蒸 气对电晕放电的 V-I特性有影响;在反应器内同时 有 HNO<sub>2</sub> 和 HNO<sub>3</sub> 生成, DeNO<sub>x</sub> 效率可达 60%以上; 经吸收液吸收后总 DeNO<sub>x</sub> 效率最高可达 80% 左右。

关 键 词:自由基;反应器;DeNO<sub>x</sub>过程;吸收 中图分类号:X511 文献标识码:B

1 前言

电站和化工厂排放的烟气以及车辆尾气中的 NO<sub>x</sub>(NO+NO<sub>2</sub>)是主要大气污染物,它可在大气中 形成酸雨和光化学烟雾,对环境和人类健康造成很 大危害。

非平衡等离子体过程是目前在烟气处理过程中 最有前景的方法,它不仅能同时脱除烟气中的 SO2 和 NO<sub>x</sub>,对烟气中其它有害气体也有脱除作用<sup>[1]</sup>。 在电子束辐照和脉冲电晕法烟气 DeNO<sub>x</sub> 过程中,电 子束或脉冲电晕直接激活烟道中的烟气,同时,不可 避免地会激活烟气中的 N<sub>2</sub>,造成不必要的能量损 失。文献[2]研究了在干燥条件下 NH<sub>3</sub>、C<sub>x</sub>H<sub>y</sub>等从喷 嘴状电晕电极中经电晕区喷入烟气(直流电晕自由 基簇射)的 DeNO<sub>x</sub> 过程,发现 NH<sub>3</sub> 可直接被分解为 NH、NH<sub>2</sub>,并产生自由基 OH;还认为,此过程减少了 分解 N<sub>2</sub> 和 CO<sub>2</sub> 带来的能量消耗。Dros 等人研究了

收稿日期: 2001-06-14;修订日期: 2001-09-12 作者简介:林 赫(1973-),男,江西新余人,浙江大学博士研究生. 用气相氧化结合液相吸收脱除 NO<sub>x</sub> 过程<sup>[3]</sup>。这一方法的特点在于整个过程除了氧气或空气之外,不需添加别的气体,可节省费用,而且反应终产物为硝酸,有较高的经济价值。

我们在实验中发现,在直流电晕自由基簇射过 程中,向喷嘴电极中通入含水 O<sub>2</sub>,仍然可以得到稳 定的流光电晕放电。这样电晕区内被分解的气体主 要是 O<sub>2</sub> 和 H<sub>2</sub>O,产生 O<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>、OH、HO<sub>2</sub>等对 DeNO<sub>x</sub> 过 程起重要作用的活性粒子。本文将对 NO 在电晕放 电 H<sub>2</sub>O $-O_2$  自由基簇射系统中的氧化过程进行研 究,并用 26%的 NaOH 溶液吸收氧化后烟气中的 NO<sub>2</sub> 和 HNO<sub>x</sub>。

## 2 实验装置和实验方法

采用的实验系统如图 1 所示。电源为直流除尘 电源;等离子体反应器为有机玻璃制成的方形盒,内 部尺寸为 500 mm× 100 mm× 100 mm。在反应器内 部上下两块有机玻璃板上各粘一块 450× 80 cm 的 不锈钢板作为负极板, 负极板接地。喷嘴电极由一 根长 100 mm 的不锈钢管(外径 6 mm, 内径 4 mm)为 骨架,上接四对针形喷嘴(长 5 mm, 外径 1.6 mm, 内 径 1.0 mm), 电极放置在反应器的中央, 接正极性高 压电源。模拟烟气由  $N_2$ +NO(2 500 mg/m<sup>3</sup>)和空气 混合而成,其中空气流量( $Q_1$ )和 $N_2$ +NO(2 500 mg/ m<sup>3</sup>)的流量( $Q_2$ )由烟气所需要的 NO 浓度而定。烟

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1999, 27(4): 340-346. (挥 编辑) ?1994-2018 China Academic Journal Electronic Publishing House. All rights reserved. http://www.cnki.net 气进入恒温加热器 (本实验温度定为 52 °C)进行加 热, 然后进入反应器, 烟气流量固定在 5 L/min。干 燥的氧气与增湿后的氧气混合后通入喷嘴电极, 通 过调节两股氧气的流量, 可以得到不同湿度的混合 氧气, 混合氧气的湿度由湿度计测量。从反应器出 来的烟气用 Shimadzu 公司生产的 NOA—305 型 NO<sub>x</sub> 化学发光分析仪测量 NO<sub>x</sub> 和 NO 的浓度。烟气从 反应器出来后通入 NaOH 溶液吸收瓶, 除去其中的 NO<sub>2</sub> 和 HNO<sub>x</sub>, 从吸收瓶出来的烟气用 NOA—305 型 NO<sub>x</sub> 化学发光分析仪测量其中的 NO<sub>x</sub>。



1-高压电源; 2-热电偶; 3-反应器; 4-放电电极; 5-NO<sub>x</sub>分析 仪; 6-流量计; 7-湿度传感器; 8-NaOH 溶液吸收瓶; 9-干 空气; 10-N<sub>2</sub>+NO; 11-恒温加热器; 12-氧气增湿装置; 13, 14
−干燥氧气

图1 实验系统示意图

#### 3 实验结果与分析



烟气: Q<sub>1</sub>(空气)=25 L/min, Q<sub>2</sub>(N<sub>2</sub>+NO)=25 L/min, RH=162 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, I=52 ℃, V=26.5 kV 电极通气: Q<sub>3</sub>(氧气)=1000 mL/min, RH=68% 图 2 流光电晕照片

68%时的流光电晕照片。从图可知,四对喷嘴电极 在上下极板间产生了较亮的流光,流光甚至到达上 下负极板,这种流光放电有利于自由基的形成。

水蒸气是电负性气体,水分子会吸附电晕中的 电子形成移动缓慢的负离子,使放电变得困难,减弱

3.1 电晕放

放电电流。图 3 为电极中氧气相对湿度分别为 42%和 68%两种条件下放电电压与放电电流的关 系曲线。从图 3 可以看出,氧气湿度增加提高了起 晕电压和击穿电压。同时也可看到,在相同放电电 压下,氧气湿度增加减小了放电电流。



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在实验

中,把从反应

器出来的烟



气通入 26% 的 NaOH 溶 液。在此过 12程中,产物 HNO<sub>x</sub> 以及剩 余的 NO 和 NO<sub>2</sub> 不 同 程 度地被吸收。 中的AB一 NOx 为经 NaOH 溶液吸 收之后烟气 中 NO x 的 浓 度,并反映了 NO<sub>x</sub> 在反应 器内和吸收 瓶中的脱除 规律。正如 前面所分析 的,在反应器 中,当电压达 到 一定 值后 NO 浓度已很 小,  $NO_2$  浓度 达到最大值 然后迅速下 降,从两图中 可以看到,伴 随着 NO2 浓

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收瓶后由于 NO 和 NO<sub>2</sub> 被 NaOH 溶液吸收, NO<sub>x</sub> 浓 度有所下降, 如图中带圆点曲线所示, 而且该曲线与 NO 的变化曲线相似, 说明 NO<sub>2</sub> 在 NaOH 溶液中吸收 率很高, 而 NO 的在 NaOH 溶液中的吸收很少。

经过 26%的 NaOH 溶液吸收之后, 烟气中 NO 和 NO<sub>2</sub> 浓度有所下降, 测量其浓度, 计算得到最终 DeNO<sub>x</sub> 的总效率, 如图 9。从图可知, NO<sub>x</sub> 总脱除效 率随着放电功率增加而增长。在 RH= 42%条件下, 当放电功率达到 11 W 时, NO<sub>x</sub> 总脱除效率为 80%; 相应的在 RH= 68%条件下, 功率为 8 W 时, NO<sub>x</sub> 总 脱除效率就可接近 80%。

从吸收瓶内取出部分溶液,用毛细管电泳仪 (Waters Quanta 4000 型)进行离子分析,测得的 NO3<sup>-</sup> 和 NO2<sup>-</sup>离子的紫外吸光度曲线如图 10 所示。从图 中可以看出, NO3<sup>-</sup>离子对应的峰面积比 NO2<sup>-</sup>离子 所对应的峰面积大得多,可知在反应器中的自由基 化学过程的主要产物是 HNO3<sup>-</sup> 其产率比 HNO2 大。

反应器内的化学过程十分复杂,目前还不很清楚。等离子体反应器内和吸收瓶内的化学反应可用 流程图表示,如图 11。

通过实验研究和分析,可以得到以下结论:

蒸气对放电起抑制作用,使电晕发生变得困难,击穿 电压升高,放电电流减弱。

(2) 在反应器内, NO 主要有两条转化途径, 一 是被氧化成 NO<sub>2</sub>, 另一途径是生成 HNO<sub>2</sub>。

(3) 增加电极中氧气的湿度可提高反应器内的 DeNO<sub>x</sub> 效率;反应器高效率的 DeNO<sub>x</sub> 过程是系统 总 DeNO<sub>x</sub> 效率提高的最重要的条件,而最终实现高 效率的 DeNO<sub>x</sub> 依赖于 NaOH 溶液对 HNO<sub>x</sub> 和 NO<sub>x</sub> 的吸收过程。

(4) NO 转化成易被溶液吸收的形态是提高 De-NO<sub>x</sub> 效率的关键; 经过 NaOH 溶液吸收后, 烟气总 DeNO<sub>x</sub> 效率最高可达 81.7%。

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(辉 编辑)

## (1) 电晕放电特性气体流动的影响。氧气中水

结论

### 新技术

## 汽轮机末几级动叶的防侵蚀措施

据《Тепдоэнер етика》2001 年 11 月号报导,为对低压缸通流部分内的除湿系统进行现代化改造;从前几级内引出湿汽,改进抽汽室内水汽收集槽的线型、从隔板叶间槽道周边抽出水汽、借助于形成不大的凸肩,从 末级静叶叶背早期排出水汽。估计表明,采用这些措施能使动叶的剩余寿命增加到 2 ~3 倍,这在当前条件 下是很现实的。

在末级有空心静叶的情况下,通过从内部加热叶片蒸发除湿是一种尤为合理的减少侵蚀的方法。计算 结果表明,在这种现代化措施下由于从通流部分抽出加热蒸汽所造成的损失不超过 1%,并且它能由减少湿 度损失和增加动叶寿命所补偿。

除了上述措施外,还可以建议采取朝向提高末几级动叶耐侵蚀性和可靠性的其它一些《消极》措施:从钎 焊过渡到焊上司太立特硬质合金薄片;增加叶型被保护区的宽度和司太立特硬质合金进口边缘的厚度;用司 太立特合金和耐蚀合金并利用电子束焊制造要经受侵蚀的叶型部分。

上述最后一个措施在<sup>Ц</sup>KTI4(中央锅炉透平研究所)已有实施的经验并在<sub>JIM3</sub>(列宁格勒金属工厂)和 YTM3(乌拉尔涡轮发动机厂)汽轮机修理时得到应用。

(思娟 供稿)

mid air turbine cycle, off-design operation, performance analysis

船用汽轮机带冠叶片动力特性研究 = A Study of the Dynamic Characteristics of Marine Steam Turbine Shrouded Blades [刊,汉]/LI Jian-zhao, WEN Xue-you, LIN Zhi-hong (Harbin No. 703 Research Institute, Harbin, China, Post Code: 150036), YU Zeng-bo (Harbin Steam Turbine Co. Ltd., Harbin, China, Post Code: 150046) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. -2002, 17(2). -126~128

With the help of a large-sized finite-element general program MSC/NASTRAN the dynamic characteristics of the shrouded blades of a steam turbine are studied and the treatment of boundary conditions, the "tenseness" between shrouds as well as the load-bearing conditions of the blades discussed. In addition, the analysis of a specific example is conducted to expound the above-cited points. **Key words**: steam turbine, shrouded blade, vibration, finite element

叉排圆柱阵列自由段及顶端对流传热研究= Research on the Convection Heat Transfer of the Free Section and Top of a Staggered Cylindrical Array [刊,汉] / DONG Hua (Environmental Engineering Department, Qingdao Institute of Architectural Engineering, Qingdao, China, Post Code: 266033), KARNI J (Department of Environmental Science & Energy Research, Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot, Israel, Post Code: 76100) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. -2002, 17(2). -129~131

A staggered cylindrical array represents a major structural form of heat exchangers for a solar energy-based thermal power station. Various zones inside a heat exchanger have different heat-exchange features. The authors have studied the free end flow and heat exchange characteristics of the staggered cylindrical array and derived the fitting formula of non-dimensional heat-exchange thermal parameters of the free section and top end. The results of simulation through the use of a multi-zone and continuous model are in good agreement with test data. **Key words:** free section, top end, staggered cylindrical array, convection heat exchange

固体废弃物热解半焦特性的研究= A Study of the Pyrolytic Semicoke Characteristics of Solid Waste [刊,汉]/ LI Ai-min, WANG Zhi (Shenyang Aeronautical Industrial Institute), LI Shui-qing, YAN Jian-hua, CEN Ke-fa (Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, China, Post Code: 310027)// Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2002, 17(2). — 132 ~ 138

Studied is the chemical composition and reaction activity of pyrolytic semicoke of solid waste. The property of the material itself and the final temperature of the pyrolysis will have a direct influence on the productivity of semicoke, the residual quantity of such elements as C, H, N and S in the semicoke as well as the reaction activity of CO<sub>2</sub>. of the semicoke. Moreover, under identical conditions and on the basis of component ratio the algebraic sum of mixed material and that of single material are approximately equal. **Key words:** solid waste, pyrolysis. semicoke, rotating kiln, reaction activity

H<sub>2</sub>O-O<sub>2</sub>自由基簇射结合化学吸收脱除烟气中的 NO<sub>x</sub>= Removal of NO<sub>x</sub> from Flue Gases by DC Corona H<sub>2</sub>O-O<sub>2</sub> Radical Shower in Conjunction with Chemical Absorption [刊,汉]/ LIN He, GAOXiang, LUO Zhong-yang, CEN Ke-fa (Thermal Energy Engineering Institute under the Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, China, Post Code: 310027) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. - 2002, 17(2). -139~142

A study is performed of the removal of NO<sub>X</sub> from flue gases by DC corona H<sub>2</sub>O-O<sub>2</sub> radical shower in conjunction with alkali solution (26% by weight of NaOH in water) scrubbing. The results of the study show that a steady streamer corona can be obtained by adjusting the flow rate of oxygen fed into nozzle electrodes. The vapor in the oxygen exercises an influence on the V-1 characteristics of the corona discharge. Both HNO<sub>2</sub> and HNO<sub>3</sub> are simultaneously generated in a reactor (1994-2018 China Academic Journal Electronic Publishing House. All rights reserved. with  $\text{DeNO}_{\chi}$  efficiency being higher than 60%. The overall  $\text{DeNO}_{\chi}$  efficiency of the system can hit 80% after an alkali solution scubbing. Key words: radical, plasma reactor,  $\text{De}_{\chi}$  process, absorption

压气机级间喷水燃气轮机的实验研究= Experimental Investigation of Gas Turbine Compressor Interstage Water Spray [刊,汉] / LI Shu-ying, SUN Yu-feng, ZHANG Zheng-yi, WANG Song (Harbin Engineering University, Harbin, China, Post Code: 150001)// Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2002, 17(2). — 143 ~ 146

An experimental scheme is proposed for a compressor interstage water spray on an S1A-02 gas turbine. Also given is the law of variation of the turbine various main performance parameters as a function of spray water flow rate under various operating regimes, including the operation under a constant power and constant turbine outlet temperature. On the basis of the test results some conclusions are drawn concerning the influence of compressor interstage water spray on the gas turbine performance. Key words: compressor, interstage water spray, gas turbine test

方形旋风分离器内气固两相流湍流特性的研究= Experimental Study of the Turbulent Flow Characteristics of Gas-solid Dual-phase Flows in a Square-shaped Cyclone Separator [刊,汉] / SU Ya-xin (Institute of Engineering Thermophysics under the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China, Post Code: 100080), LUO Zhong-yang, CEN Ke-fa (Institute of Thermal Power Engineering under the Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, China, Post Code: 310027) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. - 2002, 17(2). - 147~150

A three-dimensional particle dynamics analyzer was employed to study the gas-solid dual flow field in a square-shaped cyclone separator along with a discussion of the distribution of the flow field, pulsation velocity, particle concentration, turbulent kinetic energy and turbulent flow intensity, etc. The flow in the square-shaped cyclone separator has the features of a Rankine vortex, i.e., a forced swirling vortex zone at the central portion and a quasi-free vortex zone near a lateral wall. The quasi-laminar flow movement at the corners due to particle/wall face mutual collision gives rise to an intense particle turbulent-flow pulsation. The turbulent flow kinetic energy and local turbulent-flow intensity attain a relatively great magnitude near the corners. This indicates that the dual-phase flow has consumed a comparatively large amount of gas flow energy near the corners. The latter are the chief zones, where the pressure loss of the separator takes place. These corners were also found to be beneficial to particle separation, mainly because the intense pulsation consumes the kinetic energy of the particle and gas flow vortex movement. The study results can provide basic data for the structural optimization and also experimental contrast information for performing further numerical simulation research. **Key words:** square-shaped separator with downward gas exhaust, gas and solid dual-phase turbulent flow movement, three-dimensional particle dynamic analyzer

两相流垂直下降横掠"T"形柱体的斯特罗哈数=Strouhal Number of a Transversely Swept T-shaped Cylinder with a Vertically Downward Two-phase Flow [刊,汉] / HE Dan, XU Hua-ming, MA Xin-xia, LI Yong-guang (Power Engineering Department, Shanghai Electric Power Institute) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. - 2002, 17(2). - 151~153

With respect to two different specifications of trapezoidal cylinder an experimental study was conducted of the variation law of gas-liquid two-phase Strouhal number in case of the occurrence of gas-liquid two-phase vortex street in a vertically downward gas-liquid two-phase flow. On the basis of a huge amount of measured data a general relation was obtained of the gas-liquid two-phase Strouhal number when a gas-liquid two-phase vortex street occurred. The study results indicate that the gas-liquid two-phase Strouhal number is a variable under a two-phase operating condition. It is related to the gas