

循环流化床烟气脱硫多层喷水的试验研究及其产物分析

李大骥, 冯 斌, 吴颖海, 黄 震

(东南大学热能工程研究所, 江苏南京 210096)

摘要: 在循环流化床烟气脱硫试验台上进行了多层喷水脱硫的试验研究, 分析了反应发生的原理, 对脱硫产物进行了电镜分析, 揭示了含湿钙基脱硫剂的脱硫机理。试验表明: 多层喷水与传统的单层喷水相比, 流化床内温度分布更加均匀, 趋近饱和温度 ΔT 值有较大降低, 脱硫效率明显提高, 系统运行更加稳定可靠。质谱分析和电镜分析表明: SO_2 与 $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ 反应后, 在脱硫剂的表面形成产物层, 减缓了 SO_2 与脱硫剂的进一步反应。

关键词: 循环流化床烟气脱硫; 多层喷水; 趋近饱和温度; 脱硫效率; 电镜分析

中图分类号: X701.3 文献标识码: A

1 前言

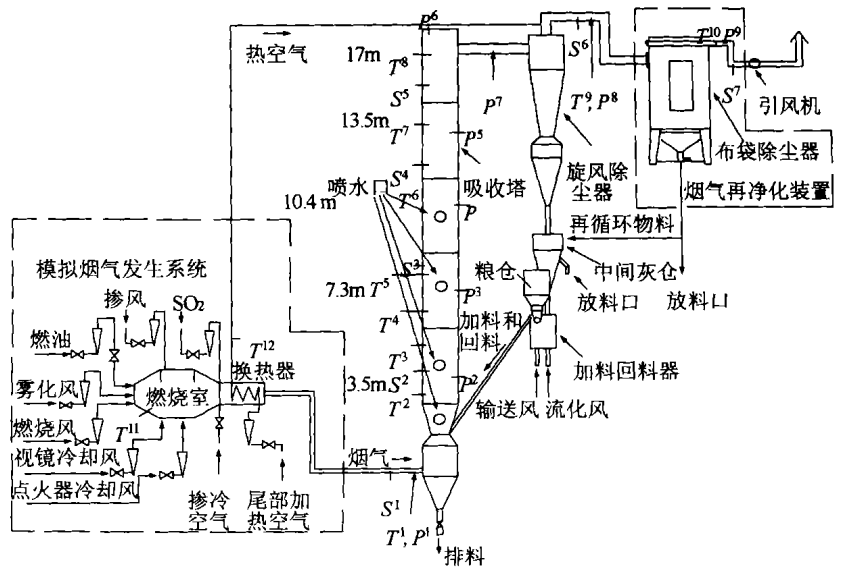
循环流化床烟气脱硫是国内近年来积极开展研究的一种新型脱硫技术。其流程简单, 运行及投资费用低, 占地少。在钙硫比很低(1.1~1.2)时可以达到较高的脱硫效率(80%~85%), 是一项适合中国国情的烟气脱硫技术^[1]。影响循环流化床烟气脱硫效率主要有四个因素, 即钙硫比、烟气流量、 SO_2 的入口浓度和趋近饱和温度。其中趋近饱和温度是影响脱硫效率的最重要因素。本试验装置与一般循环流化床烟气脱硫工艺相比, 由于采用了多层喷水技术, 进一步降低了趋近饱和温度, 提高了烟气脱硫效率。

2 试验装置及工艺流程

图 1 为循环流化床烟气脱硫模拟中试试验装置系统图。设计烟气处理量为 $2\ 000\ \text{m}^3/\text{h}$, 脱硫塔直径 $0.6\ \text{m}$, 反应塔高度 $19\ \text{m}$ 。沿反应塔

不同高度位置设置了四个喷水口。试验采用的模拟烟气是由一台燃烧柴油的燃烧室提供的。燃烧室产生的热烟气在进入换热器的入口处混合后的烟气进入气-气换热器前, 旋向掺入一定量的纯 SO_2 , 与烟气均匀混合。进入循环流化床脱硫反应塔的烟气温度可调, 通常为 $150\ ^\circ\text{C}$ 左右。同时还向反应塔内添加粉煤灰, 以模拟真实锅炉烟气。

烟气进入脱硫反应塔后, 从反应塔不同高度的喷水口喷入一定量的水, 烟气被增湿冷却, 其中的 SO_2 与脱硫剂 $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ 发生反应。反应后, 烟气进入气固分离装置, 分离下的固体颗粒, 一部分由回料器回送入反应塔内, 不断循环; 为保证布袋除尘器和尾部流道中烟气温度不低于露点, 分离器出来的烟气与气-气换热器中被加热的空气混合后进入布袋除尘器, 最后由引风机送入大气。布袋除尘器除下的部分细颗粒送入反应塔, 参加再循环。



T_i —温度测点; S_i — SO_2 体积浓度测点; P_i —压力测点; \bigcirc —喷水位置

图 1 模拟中试试验装置系统图

3 喷水增湿对脱硫效率的影响

喷水增湿有三个作用：(1)对烟气增湿并降低烟气温度的，使之接近其绝热饱和温度，也就是尽量减小趋近饱和温度，提高脱硫效率；(2)使脱硫剂颗粒表面形成一层液膜，将气—固相脱硫反应转化为液相中的离子反应，大大加快了反应速度(如图 2)；(3)使系统中反应物和生成物的细小颗粒聚团，提高气固分离器的效率。因而，烟气喷水增湿对钙基脱硫剂的脱硫反应活性和提高脱硫效率有明显的效果。

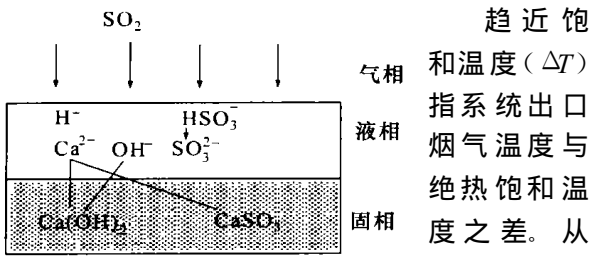


图 2 含湿脱硫反应示意图

这样液膜蒸发慢，液相存在时间长，SO₂ 与脱硫剂的反应时间增加，脱硫效率提高；但从干燥的角度考虑， ΔT 越大越好，因为烟温越高，水分蒸发越快，脱硫剂在到达反应塔壁面之前已经干燥，可避免在壁面上沉积，减少湿壁效应，因而存在总喷水量的最佳控制问题。本装置采用的喷水增湿的方法是增湿水和脱硫剂 Ca(OH)₂ 分别喷入流化床中。其优点是：工艺简单，不需复杂的制浆系统；运行可靠性高，系统不易堵塞。

对于喷水增湿活化提高脱硫效率，国外的一些学者曾做过较多的研究^[4-5]。脱硫反应时，水分的存在使钙基脱硫剂反应活性增加的原因在于脱硫剂中的水分超过临界值，即脱硫剂表面剩余的结合水分不能维持整个颗粒内离子反应时颗粒的含水量。在本实验中，经雾化喷嘴喷入反应器的水滴直径为 20~150 μm，与脱硫剂形成的浆液液滴悬浮于气流中，液滴中分布有许多细小的 Ca(OH)₂ 颗粒，SO₂ 气体溶于液滴中并与 Ca(OH)₂ 发生反应。与此同时，浆滴中的水分在热烟气的作用下开始蒸发。在开始阶段，蒸发与脱硫反应进行得都比较快，但单位液滴表面的蒸发速率保持不变，其大小取决于表面水分的汽化速度，这一阶段称为恒速阶段；随着反应的进行，液滴的表面逐渐形成一层产物覆盖层，它一方面阻碍了液滴内部水分的蒸发，另一方面也增大了

SO₂ 气体向浆滴内部的传质阻力，脱硫速率开始降低，这一阶段称为降速阶段；在这个阶段，脱硫反应和水分蒸发由颗粒内部的扩散过程控制。再经过约 10 s，水分进一步蒸发，浆液液滴变成一个含水量为 3%~5%的产物颗粒，颗粒的含水量与反应器中的温度和湿度达到平衡。此时 SO₂ 气体与颗粒之间的反应虽然仍在进行，但速度极慢，这时称为准平衡阶段。

4 分层喷水的影响

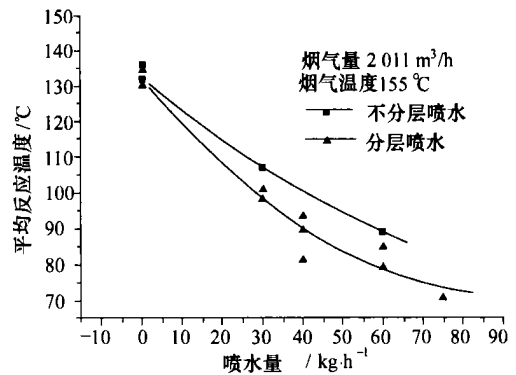


图 3a 分层喷水对系统平均反应温度的影响

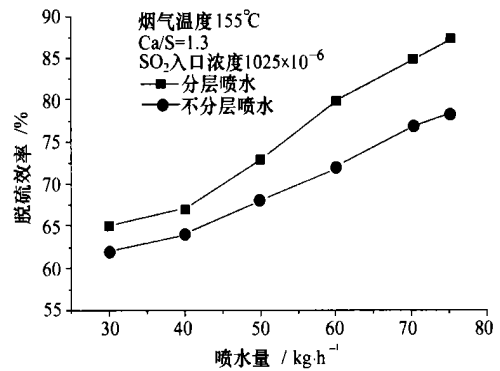


图 3b 分层喷水对脱硫效率的影响

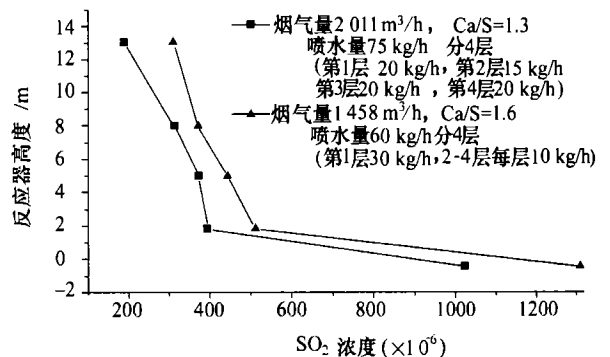


图 3c SO₂ 浓度分布

与传统的单层喷水相比,分层喷水使得整个流化床的温度分布更加均匀,使反应恒速期延长,而提高了脱硫效率,同时避免了局部喷水量过大,脱硫剂来不及干燥在局部地方产生粘壁现象。在相同条件下(钙硫比、烟气流、SO₂入口浓度、喷水量),大大降低脱硫反应的趋近饱和温度,从而能较大的提高脱硫效率。由于对系统进行了保温,可以认为趋近饱和温度只受喷水量的影响。

图3a采用分层喷水和不分层喷水对反应塔内温度分布的影响。可见喷水量越大,分层喷水时的趋近饱和温度越低,而且温度分布均匀,系统运行可靠。当喷水量达到75 kg/h时,采用分层喷水可以使出口烟气温度比不采用分层喷水低10℃左右,而且反应塔内的温度分布也更加均匀,脱硫效率提高了十多个百分点。

本试验中脱硫反应塔的有效反应高度为15 m,沿床高共设计了4层喷嘴(喷嘴位置分布见图1),用来研究不同喷水位置对脱硫反应的影响。其中第1层喷嘴安装在文丘里管的扩散段中,其余喷嘴都安装在反应塔内。图3b为钙硫比为1.3,烟气温度155℃,SO₂入口浓度 1.025×10^{-6} 下,分层喷水和不分层喷水情况下脱硫效率的比较。可见采用的分层喷水后的脱硫效率都高于不分层喷水,而且喷水量越大,分层喷水和不分层喷水的脱硫效率相差越大,这正好对应于图3a的平均温度分布,喷水量越大,流化床内的平均反映温度越低,趋近饱和温度越小,脱硫效率越高。这说明了分层喷水能够延长反应恒速阶段,而且避免局部喷水量过大产生的湿壁效应,从而分层喷水能够使脱硫系统高效、稳定运行。

图3c测试了两种工况下SO₂浓度沿流化床上升段高度变化的情况。根据文献[1]研究结果,SO₂浓度变化和温度的变化趋势相似,在温度变化较大的测点处,SO₂浓度的变化也较大。在流化床中如果温度变化趋缓,可以认为脱硫剂颗粒表面的水分已基本蒸发完全,吸收SO₂的能力下降,因此烟气中SO₂的浓度变化减小。试验发现,在流化床入口附近,SO₂浓度降低最快(这与文献[3]的研究结果一致),因为入口处SO₂和Ca(OH)₂浓度高,反应速率快,转化率高。且入口为文丘里结构气流的湍流程度很大,回料管也设置在文丘里的扩散段气体和固体颗粒作用剧烈,加速了脱硫反应的进行,所以此处设计安装雾化喷嘴更加促进了SO₂的吸收,随高度的增加,颗粒表面水分的蒸发,反应的转化变缓。

5 反应机理和反应产物分析

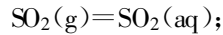
脱硫剂浆液液滴一旦与含SO₂的烟气接触,从宏观上看,SO₂将被吸收,总反应式为:



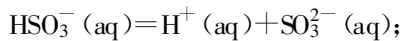
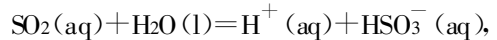
伴随蒸发将同时发生以下反应:

第一步:烟气中的SO₂向液膜表面扩散;

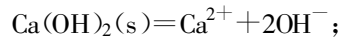
第二步:SO₂被液膜表面吸收:



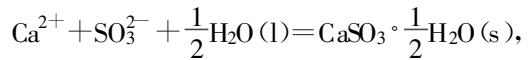
第三步:SO₂在液膜中离解:



第四步:Ca(OH)₂在液膜中离解:



第五步:亚硫酸钙的生成与沉积:



其中部分CaSO₃氧化为CaSO₄。

这五步反应中起决定作用的第一步和第四步,即气固两相在液膜中的传质过程,其它反应可以认为是瞬时完成的,在循环流化床烟气脱硫工艺的流化床吸收塔内,烟气与喷入的Ca(OH)₂粉末和增湿水在流化状态下充分混合,并通过Ca(OH)₂粉末的多次再循环,使得床内参加脱硫反应的Ca(OH)₂量远远大于新投加的Ca(OH)₂量,即实际反应的钙硫比远远大于表观比,从而使SO₂能被较充分地吸收,实现高效脱硫,而且还能脱除烟气中几乎全部的SO₃,HCl和HF等气体成分,这些成分在湿法中很难被除去。

为了能进一步了解反应过程,分别对反应产物进行了质谱分析和电镜分析。

5.1 质谱分析

质谱仪采用能量较高的等离子体对颗粒进行轰击,因此能分析颗粒较深层的成分,精度高,还能获得相对定量的数据。本文使用的质谱仪是东南大学分析试验中心自行研制的GSMS-250型固体气体质谱仪,试验轰击深度约为3 μm。

图4a是脱硫产物的质谱分析曲线。图中的纵坐标是三种元素的相对含量,元素1和元素2分别代表S和Si,元素3是为了增加比较的准确性而任意选择的一种参考元素。这里发现了一个有趣的现象,随着对脱硫产物颗粒轰击深度的增加,S元素的含量也迅速增加,也就是说原Ca(OH)₂颗粒内部的

S 含量比最表层的 S 含量大。这是由于轰击深度只有 3 μm, 在这浅表层中烟气中的 SO₂ 很容易向颗粒的液膜表面扩散, 发生离子反应, 生成的反应产物并覆盖在这一表层中。从而使得 S 在浅表层的分布, 沿深度不断增加。但在颗粒的浅表层以下, 由于生成的 CaSO₃ 覆盖了颗粒表层, 阻碍了 SO₂ 向颗粒核心的进一步扩散和渗透与新鲜的 Ca(OH)₂ 反应, 所以在颗粒的浅表层之后, S 的含量分布逐渐降低。

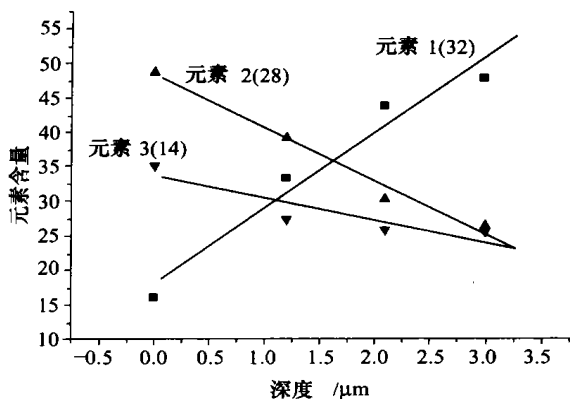


图 4a 脱硫产物的质谱分析

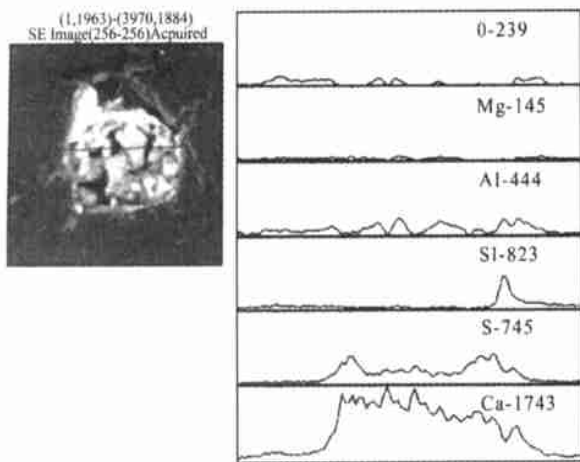


图 4b 脱硫产物颗粒线扫描分析

5.2 电镜分析

为了进一步认识和解释上述现象, 我们又利用日本 JEOL 公司生产的 JSM-6300 型扫描电子显微镜(SEM)对脱硫产物的磨片进行了分析; 同时采用美国 Kevex 公司生产的 Sigma 型能谱仪进行了脱硫产物的成分分析。

图 4b 是颗粒线扫描的分析结果, 可以定性地看出, 各元素沿颗粒断面的分布情况, 线扫描沿着左边

照片中的直线进行, 右边为各元素的分布, 我们关心的主要是 Ca 和 S, Ca 元素基本保持稳定, S 元素则明显表现出两边含量高于中心含量的分布。

通过颗粒的线扫描和点分析结果, 我们认为循环流化床反应塔中的脱硫剂吸收 SO₂ 的反应可以这样来描述: 在有雾化水滴存在的情况下, 脱硫剂颗粒与雾化水滴碰撞, 表面湿润, 表面的脱硫剂成分与烟气中的 SO₂ 发生反应生成一产物层, 随着反应的进行, 产物层逐渐覆盖了脱硫剂的表面, 颗粒尺寸有所增大。SO₂ 必须渗透过产物层之后才能进一步与内部的脱硫剂继续发生反应, 因而脱硫反应速率逐渐降低。图 4b 是各元素的面分布分析结果, 证明了上述推断的正确性。

6 结论

(1) 采用分层喷水后, 与传统的单层喷水相比, 明显地降低了反应塔内的平均反应温度和出口烟温, 床内温度分布更加均匀, 避免了因局部喷水过量造成的湿壁效应, 脱硫效率也有较大提高, 系统运行更加稳定可靠。提高了 Ca 的利用率, 降低了运行费用。总喷水量越大, 分层喷水的效果就越明显;

(2) 趋近饱和温度是影响脱硫效率最活跃、最重要的因素; 脱硫反应主要发生在液相的离子反应过程中, 即恒速阶段和降速阶段;

(3) SO₂ 与脱硫剂反应后, 在脱硫剂的表面形成产物层, 阻碍了 SO₂ 与脱硫剂的进一步反应, SO₂ 必须通过孔隙渗透穿过产物层, 才能继续与脱硫剂发生反应。

参考文献:

[1] WU YINGHAI WANG WENLIANG, HUANG ZHEN, *et al.* Experimental studies on a circulating fluidized bed[J]. *J of Southeast University* 1998 14(1): 62-66

[2] 黄震. 循环流化床烟气脱硫技术的实验和应用研究[D]. 南京: 东南大学 1997.

[3] 唐庆. 排烟增湿脱硫活化反应器内液滴-脱硫剂颗粒碰撞的数值模拟[J]. *工程热物学报*, 1996 17(3): 367-370

[4] IRA BIEN A. Thermal dehydration of calcium hydroxide: 2 surface area evolution[J]. *Ind Eng Chem RES* 1990 29: 1606-1611.

[5] 高翔. 含湿 Ca(OH)₂ 颗粒脱硫反应特性的模型研究[J]. *环境科学学报* 1999, 19(4): 351-356.

(何静芳 编辑)

Owing to the nonlinearity, hysteresis, multi-loop coupling and the frequency of operating condition changes all specific to a thermodynamic system it is difficult to realize its on-line operation optimization by the use of a conventional optimization method. Through the study of an evolutionary optimization theory the authors expound the feasibility of resolving the on-line optimization of a thermodynamic system by using the evolutionary optimization method. It is noted that there are yet some obstacles in the use of existing evolutionary optimization theory for the on-line optimization of a thermodynamic system. Through an in-depth analysis of the thermodynamic system features and the evolutionary process and mechanism of human society a multi-tier synergetic evolution model involving social and community evolution tiers has been established, which simulates human legislative and jurisdictional mechanism. On the basis of the above the difficult issues of adaptation evaluation and safety obstacles have been solved during the on-line evolutionary optimization of a thermodynamic system. The feasibility of the recommended model was experimentally verified and the prospects of the wide applications of the method also expounded. **Key words:** multi-tier synergetic evolution, simulated evolutionary theory, on-line optimization, thermodynamic system

循环函数法在供热机组经济性分析中的应用 = The Use of Cyclical Function Method for the Economic Analysis of a Heat Energy Supply Unit [刊, 汉] / JIANG Hao, XU Zhi-gao (Power Engineering Department, Southeastern University, Nanjing, China, Post Code: 210096) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2002, 17(4): 342 ~ 344

Described are some cases concerning the use of a cyclical function method for the energy-saving analysis of the thermodynamic system of a heat energy supply unit. They include the use of cyclical function method-based energy saving index system and the effective support of the cyclical function method in determining the key index (thermification power generation rate) in the traditional energy-saving index system. **Key words:** cyclical function method, heat energy supply unit, economic analysis, energy saving index

联产供冷与电力供冷能耗比较分析 = Analysis of Refrigeration Energy Consumption under a Tri-generation Production Mode as Compared with That under a Single Electric Power Production Mode [刊, 汉] / HAN Xue-ting, YU Gang, CHANG Ru, et al (Thermal Energy Engineering Department, Tianjin Institute of Urban Construction, Tianjin, China, Post Code: 300381), YU Gang (Thermal Energy and Electric Power Committee under the China National Electric Machine Engineering Society, Beijing, China, Post Code: 100031) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2002, 17(4): 345 ~ 348

In accordance with heat quantity balance method an analysis is performed of the refrigeration energy consumption under a tri-generation (electric power, heat energy, cooling energy) production mode and a single electric-power production one. A method is presented to compare energy consumption under various conditions. It is concluded that in general the refrigeration energy consumption under the tri-generation mode will be greater than that under the single electric-power production one. The proposed method has provided a basis for the comprehensive study and comparison of refrigeration energy consumption under the tri-generation mode and the single generation one. **Key words:** refrigeration under a tri-generation production mode, electric power-based refrigeration, heat quantity balance method, difference in coal consumption, electric power consumption, tri-generation (electric power, heat, cooling energy) production mode, single production mode

循环流化床烟气脱硫多层喷水的试验研究及其产物分析 = Experimental Research on the Multi-level Water Spray for Flue Gas Desulfurization in a Circulating Fluidized Bed and Analysis of Reaction Products [刊, 汉] / LI Da-ji, FENG Bin, WU Ying-hai, et al (Thermal energy Engineering Research Institute under the Southeastern University, Nanjing, China, Post Code: 210096) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2002, 17(4): 349 ~ 352

An experimental study was conducted of flue gas desulfurization by the use of multi-level water spray on a pilot test stand for flue gas desulfurization in a circulating fluidized bed with an analysis of the reaction generation mechanism. Desulfurization products were analyzed with the help of an electronic microscope along with a clarification of the desulfurization re-

action mechanism of wet calcium base sorbent. The test results indicate that as compared with traditional single-level water spray the multi-level water spray can result in a more uniform temperature distribution in the fluidized bed, a relatively large reduction of the approach saturation temperature ΔT , a marked increase in desulfurization efficiency and a more stable and reliable operation of the system. A mass spectrographic analysis and an electronic microscope analysis have shown that after the reaction of SO_2 with $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ a reaction product layer was formed on the surface of the desulfurizing agent, which alleviates the further reaction between SO_2 and the desulfurizing agent. **Key words:** circulating fluidized bed, flue gas desulfurization, multi-level water spray, approach saturation temperature ΔT , desulfurization efficiency, electronic microscope analysis

大型电站锅炉煤种适应性分析实例 = **Analysis of the Adaptability of Large-sized Power Plant Boilers to Various Kinds of Coals** [刊, 汉] / SUN Lu-shi, LU Ji-dong, ZENG Li, et al (State Key Laboratory for Coal Burning Research under the Huazhong University of Science & Technology, Wuhan, China, Post Code: 430074) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2002, 17(4): 353 ~ 355

Combustion characteristics of 12 kinds of coal, intended for an existing 670 t/h boiler, have been analyzed. A correlation of these characteristics with the boiler construction features was conducted to evaluate the adaptability of these coals to the above-mentioned boiler. This evaluation aims at providing a basis for deciding on and exploring new sources of coal in order to ensure the safe and economical operation of the boiler. **Key words:** combustion characteristics, boiler constants, adaptability of various kinds of coal to boilers

垃圾焚烧灰渣的成分分析及其熔融特性 = **Component Analysis of Municipal Solid Waste Incineration (MSWI) Ash and Its Melting Characteristics** [刊, 汉] / YAN Chang-feng, LIN Bo-chuan, CHEN En-jian, CHEN Yong (Thermo-fluid Process Lab of Guangzhou Energy Conversion Research Institute under the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Guangzhou, China, Post Code: 510070) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2002, 17(4): 356 ~ 358, 369

For a municipal solid-waste incineration (MSWI) boiler the ash melting characteristics of municipal solid waste (MSW) are one of the most important factors, which have a decisive influence on the harmful effect of ash deposited on heating surfaces. Through the measurement and determination of MSW ash components and the ash melting point a systematic analysis was performed of the relation between the MSW ash melting characteristics and ash components. Furthermore, the difference between MSW ash and coal ash of low-melting point in respect of melting characteristics and components is also identified. On the above basis some proposals are put forward to improve MSW combustion in general. **Key words:** municipal solid waste, ash burning, component analysis, melting characteristics

径向分层旋流燃烧器燃烧可视化研究 = **Visualization Study of Coal Combustion in a Radially Stratified Swirl-type Burner** [刊, 汉] / HE Lei, FAN Wei-dong, ZHANG Ming-chuan, WU Jiang, et al (Department of Energy Engineering, Shanghai Jiaotong University, Shanghai, China, Post Code: 200240) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2002, 17(4): 359 ~ 362, 374

With the help of an image acquisition and processing system a visualization study was conducted of the coal gas flame of a radially stratified swirl-type burner. The quantitative analysis of a separated flame front was then performed through the use of a fractal theory. The results of analysis indicate that it is possible to truthfully describe the spatial and geometric characteristics of the flame front by using a fractal dimension, thus providing an effective means for an in-depth study of the effect of flame structural shape on the mixing of fuel and air. **Key words:** image processing, swirl-type burner, fractal dimension, visualization

不同热天平煤粉燃烧特性试验差异的原因分析 = **An Analysis of the Factors Causing Differences in the Test Results of Pulverized coal Combustion Obtained from Using Different Thermobalances** [刊, 汉] / ZHU Qun-yi, QIN Yu-kun, WU Shao-hua (School of energy Science & Engineering, Harbin Institute of Technology, Harbin, China, Post Code: 150001), XU Yan (Heilongjiang Provincial Electric Power School, Harbin, China, Post Code: 150020) //