

调质脱硫剂硫化反应产物层固态离子扩散机理的研究

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摘 要:利用 SEM 的能谱扫描功能, 对钠盐调质脱硫剂硫化反应产物断面元素分布进行了分析。结果表明, S 元素含量呈在颗粒边缘位置高中间低的情形。同时发现, S 元素存在的部位也同时存在 Na 元素。综合判断, 调质脱硫剂中的 Na 元素进入到硫化产物晶体结构中, 导致硫化产物层中形成的空位缺陷, 是产物层中固态离子扩散得以进行的根本原因。同时, 提出 SO_2 “势”的概念, 解释了硫化产物层中定向离子扩散流形成的原因。

关 键 词:调质脱硫剂; SEM; 产物层; 离子扩散

中图分类号: X701.3 文献标识码: A

1 前 言

为了控制各种锅炉, 特别是电站锅炉 SO_x 的排放, 钙基脱硫剂因价廉易得而被广泛应用。但至目前为止, 对该反应的认识仍很不完善, 这不论是从技术上, 还是从经济角度, 都制约着钙基脱硫剂脱硫技术的完善应用。

目前对于钙基脱硫剂硫化反应理论上各种不足的认识中, 其中最有争议的是 CaO 和 SO_2 反应生成 CaSO_4 产物层后, 产物层中物质扩散流的形成及种类问题。当 CaSO_4 产物层形成之后, 关于产物层中的扩散机理, 主要有两种理论: 一种理论认为, 产物层形成之后, SO_2 气体扩散通过了产物层, 和 CaO 接触而继续进行反应^[1~4]。以该理论为基础求取的产物层扩散系数, 正如 D. W. Marsh 所言, 扩散系数的获得是为了使模型计算和实验结果相匹配而调整的结果^[3]。正因如此, 不同研究者得到的扩散系数有时相差几个数量级^[1~4]。特别需要指出的是, 该扩散机理并没有得到过实验证实。另一种理论认为, CaSO_4 产物层中扩散的物质种类为固态离子。这种理论称之为固态离子扩散理论。固态离子扩散理论最早于 1980 年提出。Hartman 和 Tmka 首次指出, 如

果 CaSO_4 产物层中的扩散为固态离子传递过程而不是传统认为的 SO_2 气体穿透产物层, 硫化反应速率和温度的关系就可得到更合理的解释^[6]。随后, 另一些研究者间接通过硫化反应的一些其它现象, 对 Hartman 等的理论作了进一步的肯定^[7~9]。1993 年, C. Hsia 等第一次利用实验, 给出了硫化产物层中扩散为固态离子扩散的最直接证据^[10]。同时, 他们从 CaSO_4 晶体结构角度出发, 阐述了扩散离子种类为 Ca^{2+} 和 O^{2-} 。近年来, 硫化产物层中固态离子扩散理论为越来越多的研究者所接受^[11~14]。

但总的来说, 目前关于钙基脱硫剂硫化产物层中固态离子扩散理论领域的研究仍处于起步阶段, 很多问题的分析还停留在表面和定性的解释上。如: 有研究表明, 在硫化产物层中, 固态离子的扩散是通过离子空位缺陷发生的^[15~16]。但这些空位缺陷是如何在产物层中形成的? 为什么 Ca^{2+} 会形成由内到外的定向离子扩散流? 目前还没有进一步的结论。本文希望通过调质脱硫剂硫化反应产物颗粒内部元素分布进行研究的方法, 对钙基脱硫剂硫化反应产物层中的固态离子扩散过程, 有更进一步的认识。

2 实验样品及仪器

2.1 实验用石灰石的化学组成及制备

表 1 石灰石化学成份 (%)

| SO_2 | Fe_2O_3 | Al_2O_3 | MgCO_3 | CaCO_3 |
|---------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 0.12 | 0.24 | 0.09 | 3.17 | 96.38 |

石灰石平均粒径 $31.4 \mu\text{m}$ 。调质石灰石的制备方法为: 将石灰石浸泡于特定 Na_2CO_3 /石灰石质量配比的 Na_2CO_3 溶液中 48 h, 然后置于干燥箱中 80

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℃下恒温干燥,直至水分完全蒸发,即可得需要样品。期间没有添加剂的损失。

2.2 仪器及方法

采用 BJ-2 型差热天平进行石灰石的煅烧及硫化实验。实验时,将热天平温度升到指定温度时再将样品放入其中。煅烧气氛为 8%O₂, 8%CO₂, N₂ 作为平衡气氛。硫化气氛为 SO₂ (3 000×10⁻⁶), O₂ (8%), CO₂ (8%), 平衡 N₂。硫化产物断面元素分析采用 SEM 扫描能谱法。为以后叙述方便,用 M-CaO 表示调质石灰石煅烧后产物。

3 实验结果及分析

3.1 M-CaO 硫化产物颗粒断面元素分布

有研究表明^[15~16],对钠盐调质脱硫剂,900℃煅烧及硫化反应温度、2%M-CaO 为一理想反应工况(M-CaO 前的百分数表示钠盐和脱硫剂的质量百分比,以下同)。因此,本实验选取 900℃时煅烧所得 2%M-CaO,同样对在 900℃时发生硫化反应后的产物颗粒进行了扫描能谱分析。颗粒的断面形貌照片及点扫描和线扫描位置见图 1。

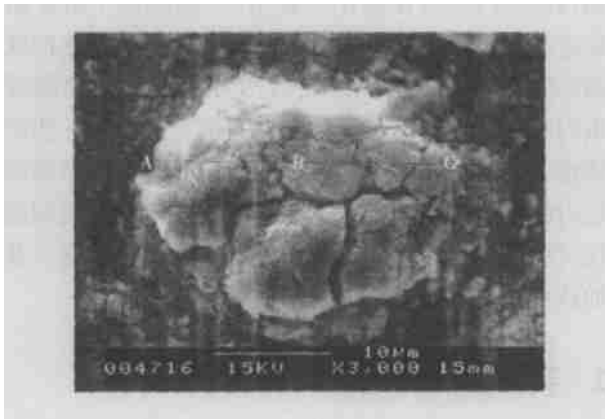


图 1 硫化产物颗粒断面形貌及点扫描和线扫描位置

图 1 中 A、B 和 C 3 点的元素分析结果见表 2。

表 2 硫化产物颗粒断面元素点分析数据(wt%)

| | 部 位 | | |
|----|-------|-------|-------|
| | A | B | C |
| O | 47.37 | 43.78 | 46.88 |
| Na | 1.13 | 0.83 | 1.20 |
| S | 22.98 | 17.96 | 23.01 |
| Ca | 28.52 | 37.43 | 28.91 |

表 2 中数据表明, S 元素呈现出在颗粒边缘位置含量高而中心部位相对较低的情形。对 A、B 和 C 3 点 O、S、Ca 的元素含量比例分析表明, A 点和 C 点 3 种元素的比例符合硫化产物 CaSO₄ 的元素比例, 而 B 点除了 CaSO₄ 之外, 还含有一定数量的 CaO。这说明 M-CaO 在硫化反应过程中, 越接近颗粒表层, 硫化反应进行得越充分。颗粒中心位置由于硫化反应不充分, 会有一部分 CaO 未参与反应。另外, 表 2 还明显的显示出, 在这 3 个部位, S 元素和 Na 元素是同时出现的。本实验条件下, S 元素即可代表 CaSO₄ 产物, 因此, 这表明 Na 元素赋存于硫化产物层中。

由于点扫描选定的部位比较少, 还不能说明在整个颗粒内, 是否有 S 元素存在的部位也同时存在 Na 元素, 因此还需对颗粒断面进行线扫描分析。颗粒断面元素分布线扫描分析图谱见图 2。通过该图谱, 可对整个颗粒断面上几种元素的分布有一个整体的了解。

该图谱表明, 在整个硫化颗粒断面上, S 元素的分布态势呈由颗粒表面向中心逐步降低的态势, 这进一步验证了前面点扫描分析的结果。同时, 该图谱清楚地表明, 有 S 元素出现的地方也同时存在 Na 元素。在本实验条件下, 硫化产物只能是 CaSO₄。因而, 颗粒内 S 元素的分布态势也就是 CaSO₄ 在颗粒内的分布态势。由 S 元素和 Na 元素在颗粒内各点共存的现象, 可判定 Na 进入到了 CaSO₄ 产物层中。

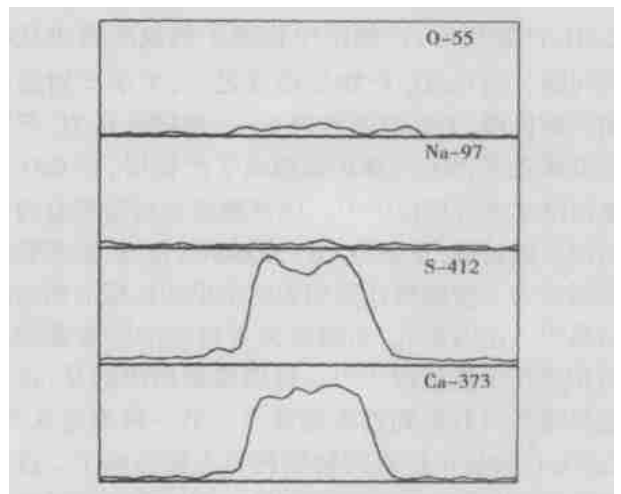


图 2 硫化反应产物颗粒断面线扫描图谱

Na 之所以能进入到 CaSO₄ 产物层中, 其过程可能如下: 在 M-CaO 晶格中, Na⁺ 取代了部分 Ca²⁺ 位

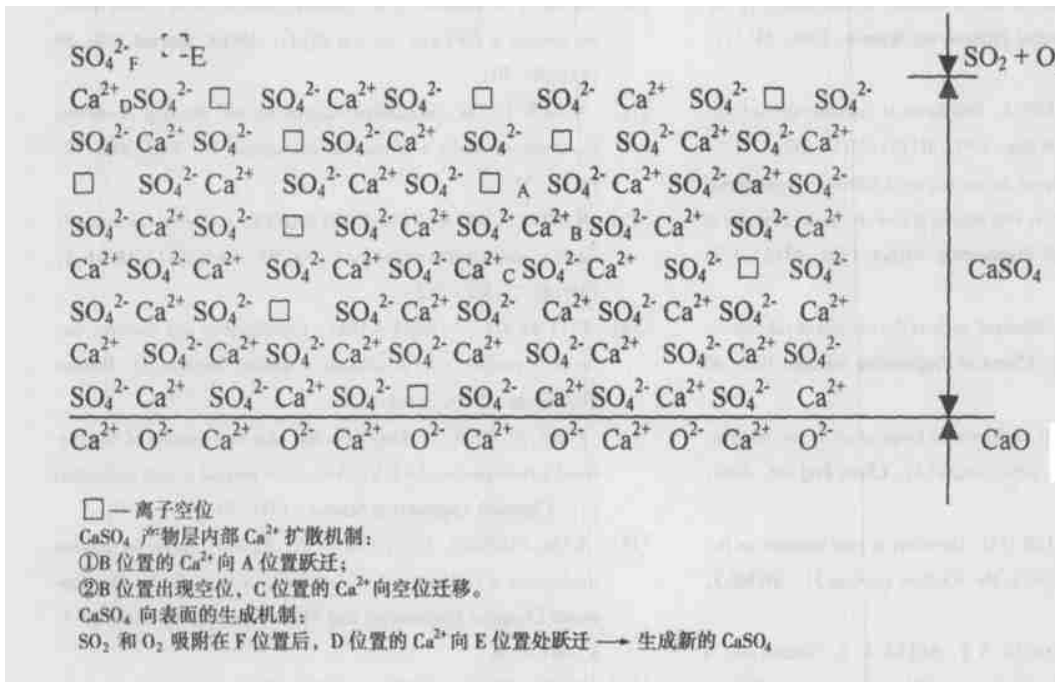


图 3 硫化产物层离子扩散示意图

为了解释产物层中离子定向扩散流形成的原因, 这里引入“势”的概念。邓启刚等人在解释 Ni⁺ 扩散通过 NiO 层之所以形成了定向离子扩散流的原因时, 应用了氧势的概念^[17]。参照该定义, 这里提出 SO₂ “势”的概念。在 CaSO₄ 产物层表面, SO₂ 气体浓度最高, SO₂ 势也最大; 在 CaSO₄ 产物层和 CaO 界面处, SO₂ 气体浓度最低, SO₂ 势也最

小。离子空位浓度与 SO₂ 势有关, 势越大, 空位浓度也越大。这样在 CaSO₄ 产物层表面上空位浓度最高, 在 CaSO₄ 产物层和 CaO 界面上空位浓度最低。由于存在这样的浓度梯度, 总体上就形成 Ca²⁺ 通过 CaSO₄ 产物层向 CaSO₄ 表面定向扩散的情形。

置, 生成了空位点缺陷。在随后的硫化反应中, 当反应刚刚开始时, 硫化产物层中的点缺陷是由 M-CaO 基质中直接带入的。随着反应的继续, 产物层厚度加大, M-CaO 中的点缺陷已不能直接进入 CaSO₄ 产物层中, 但 M-CaO 中的 Na⁺ 在浓度差作用力的驱动下, 会不断向硫化产物层中迁移扩散, 并在该过程中进入到 CaSO₄ 晶格中生成空位点缺陷。而该空位缺陷的生成, 则是产物层中固态离子扩散得以进行的根本原因。

3.2 硫化产物层中固态离子扩散流

M-CaO 进行硫化反应时, Ca²⁺ 向 CaSO₄ 产物层表面扩散, 在产物层表面发生硫化反应形成新的 CaSO₄。这就要求 CaSO₄ 产物层中 Ca²⁺ 的扩散要形成向产物层表面扩散的定向离子扩散流。为了从理论上对该过程进行解释, 本文提出了硫化产物层中固态离子扩散的方式, 如图 3 所示。

如图所示, 硫化产物层中一些本应存在 Ca²⁺ 的位置是空的, 这些空位即离子空位缺陷。和离子空位相邻的 Ca²⁺ 在热振动过程中往往向空位处跃迁, 当跃迁在不同位置上发生时, 宏观上表现为扩散。跃迁后形成空位的 Ca²⁺, 可能继续向新位置跃迁, 也可能跳回到原来的空位处。C. Hsia 等进行的实验表明, Ca²⁺ 形成了向 CaSO₄ 产物层表面扩散的定向扩散流^[10]

4 结 论

(1) M-CaO 发生硫化反应后的颗粒断面元素分布表明, S 元素呈边缘高中间低的情形。分析 Ca、S 和 O 的比例, 表明在颗粒边缘位置 M-CaO 硫化反应进行得非常充分, 而在颗粒中心部位则还有一定的 M-CaO 未参与硫化反应。

(2) 在 M-CaO 发生硫化反应后的颗粒断面上, S 元素存在的部位也同时存在 Na 元素, 由此判断, Na 元素进入到硫化产物晶体结构中, 是硫化产物层中缺陷产生的根本原因。而该空位缺陷的生成, 则是产物层中固态离子扩散得以进行的根本原因。

(3) 提出 SO₂ “势”的概念, 解释了硫化产物层中定向离子扩散流形成的原因及过程。

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磁悬浮轴承系统

主动磁悬浮轴承是利用磁场力和转子动力学、电工电子学、控制理论、计算机技术以及数字信号处理等综合技术,实现无机械接触的新型轴承,属于高技术领域。

通过研究,掌握了磁悬浮轴承机械系统的设计方法以及批量生产工艺。研制成功了磁悬浮轴承系统的控制器,包括模拟PID控制器和数字PID控制器,掌握了用数字信号处理器TMS320C25和TMS320F240设计控制系统硬件的关键技术及其外围电路,掌握了用这两种DSP芯片的汇编语言设计控制系统软件的方法。掌握了磁悬浮轴承系统开关功率放大器的设计技术,解决了开关功率放大器对数字控制系统的干扰问题。研制成功了适合磁悬浮轴承系统应用的涡流型位移传感器,其特点是性能好、体积小和价格便宜,便于在工业上推广磁悬浮轴承的应用。

研制了6套磁悬浮轴承系统的试验台,转速达到60000 r/min,在该转速下转子振动的峰-峰值小于20 μm。

为某企业研制的离心干燥机的磁悬浮轴承系统满足了全部技术要求,成功通过了工业现场应用试验。此外,目前还在研制涡轮膨胀机用的磁悬浮轴承系统。

(翟国臣 供稿)

reaction and basically do away with the lowering of desulfurization reaction rate caused by the recrystallization process of CaO crystals. It is also possible to transform the main constituents of the desulfurization reaction products into CaSO₄. The pyrolysis temperature of the latter is relatively high and the stability of the desulfurization products relatively good, thus eliminating the possibility of secondary pollution. **Key words:** flue gas desulfurization, CaO particle, optimum temperature

脉冲等离子体烟气脱硫反应器电极配置对能量利用的影响 = **Influence of the Electrode Configuration of a Pulse Plasma-based Flue Gas Desulfurization Reactor on Energy Utilization** [刊, 汉] / WU Yan, DONG Bing-yan, LI Jie, et al (Research Institute of Electrostatic & Special Power Source under the Dalian University of Science & Technology), Dalian, China, Post Code: 116024 // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2004, 19(5). — 458 ~ 461

The influence of the electrode configuration of a wire-plate pulse corona discharge-based desulfurization reactor on pulsed energy utilization is investigated by tests. Test results indicate that under certain test conditions an increase in corona discharge wires and a decrease in wire-plate spacing can enhance the utilization of pulsed energy by the reactor. At a given electric field intensity when the wire-wire spacing is 0.6 - 1 times that of the wire-plate, the utilization of pulsed energy by the reactor will reach a maximum value. **Key words:** pulse plasma, flue gas desulfurization, reactor, electrode configuration, pulsed energy

脱硫反应器进口弯头部分多相流数值模拟及结构优化 = **Numerical Simulation of Multi-phase Flows in the Inlet Bend of a Desulfurization Reactor and Reactor Configuration Optimization** [刊, 汉] / WANG Lei, ZHANG Ming-chuan, ZHOU Yue-gui, et al (Institute of Mechanical & Power Engineering under the Shanghai Jiaotong University, Shanghai, China, Post Code: 200240) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2004, 19(5). — 462 ~ 466

With respect to the problem of serious wall adherence of liquid droplets located at the inlet bend of a desulfurization reactor a simulation was conducted of the gas-liquid-solid three-phase flows in an alkali-fog generator. Taking into account the liquid droplet evaporation the simulation was carried out by using a standard turbulent pulsation $k-\epsilon$ dual-equation model for the gas phase and a stochastic trajectory model for the discrete phase. As a result, obtained were the temperature fields at the bend portion of the reactor, velocity vector fields of various phases and particle concentration fields both prior to and after the optimization. The results of the simulation indicate that prior to the optimization the torque of various phases at the bend location is excessively great due to a contact of the multi-fluid alkali-fog generator and the inlet bend being realized at a lower bottom. Under the above circumstances the droplets of various groups will deviate from a streamline and adhere to a wall under the action of a relatively large inertial force. **Key words:** numerical simulation, multi-phase flow, evaporation, liquid droplets

调质脱硫剂硫化反应产物层固态离子扩散机理的研究 = **An Investigation of the Mechanism of Solid-state Ion Diffusion in the Sulfidation Reaction Product Layer of a Modified Desulfurization Agent** [刊, 汉] / WANG Chun-bo, LI Yong-hua, CHEN Hong-wei (Institute of Energy and Power Engineering under the North China University of Electric Power, Baoding, China, Post Code: 071003), SHEN Xiang-lin (Education Ministry Key Laboratory of Coal Clean Combustion under the Southeastern University, Nanjing, China, Post Code: 210096) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2004, 19(5). — 467 ~ 470

The distribution of elements at the sulfidation reaction product section of a sodium salt-modified desulfurization agent was analyzed by using the energy-spectrum scanning function of SEM. The results of the analysis show that the content of S element is high at a particle edge location and low in the middle. It has also been detected that at the location where the

S element is present there exists at the same time the Na element. After a comprehensive consideration of various factors it is concluded that the entry of Na element of a modified desulfurization agent into the crystal structure of sulfidation product can lead to a vacancy defect in the sulfidation product layer. This is the root cause of solid-state ion diffusion in the product layer being made possible to happen. Meanwhile, a concept of “potential” of SO₂ is introduced to explain the cause of the formation of directional ion diffusion flow in the sulfidation product layer. **Key words:** modified desulfurization agent, SEM product layer, ion diffusion

废液水煤浆和精煤水煤浆煤灰熔融特性试验研究 = Experimental Study of the Coal-ash Fusion Characteristics of Waste-liquid Coal Water Slurry (CWS) and Refined Coal CWS [刊, 汉] / SUN Fen-mei, ZHAO Xiang, XIE Yong-gang, et al (Education Ministry Key Laboratory of Energy Clean Utilization and Environmental Engineering under the Institute of Thermal Power Engineering of Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, China, Post Code: 310027) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2004, 19(5). — 471 ~ 473

An in-depth study was conducted concerning the fusion temperature and fusion process dynamic characteristics of three representative pairs of ash samples taken from two units of coal water slurry (CWS)-fired boilers. It was discovered that due to the presence of inorganic constituents, such as Na₂SO₄, NaOH and NaCl, etc in waste liquid CWS the latter's coal ash fusion characteristics are distinguished by some uniqueness as compared with refined coal CWS and raw coal slurries. **Key words:** waste-liquid coal water slurry, refined coal water slurry, fusion temperature, fusion characteristics

煤燃烧超细颗粒物控制的实验研究 = Experimental Research on Submicron-sized Particulate Control during the Combustion of Pulverized Coal [刊, 汉] / ZHOU Ying-biao, WANG Chun-mei, ZHANG Jun-ying, et al (National Key Laboratory on Coal Combustion under the Huazhong University of Science & Technology, Wuhan, China, Post Code: 430074) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2004, 19(5). — 474 ~ 477

The control of the formation of submicron-sized particulates during the combustion of pulverized coal by using a sorbent is of major theoretical and practical significance. Titanium sorbent was mainly used to regulate and control the combustion of Xiaolongtan brown coal. An experimental investigation was carried out at three temperatures (850, 1100 and 1125 °C) in a drop-tube furnace reactor to identify the influence of additives on the distribution of submicron-sized particulates along with an in-depth study and discussion of the particulate morphology and function mechanism. The results of the study have shown that the injection of additives can effectively suppress the formation of submicron-sized particulates and within a certain range of temperatures the effectiveness of a proper sorbent can be brought to a maximum value as verified by the experiments. **Key words:** pulverized coal combustion, submicron-sized particulate, sorbent, temperature

煤燃烧过程中痕量元素 As、Cd、Cr 释放特性实验研究 = Experimental Investigation of the Release Characteristics of Trace Elements As, Cd and Cr During the Combustion of Coal [刊, 汉] / XU Lu-si, CHEN Jun-feng, ZENG Han-cai (National Key Laboratory on Coal Combustion under the Huazhong University of Science & Technology, Wuhan, China, Post Code: 430074) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2004, 19(5). — 478 ~ 482

With As, Cd and Cr serving as representative elements the release mechanism of trace heavy metals was mainly studied during the heating process of coal. The study is of great significance, because the volatility of these elements will directly affect their emission to the atmosphere. Tests have shown that the release of trace elements is related not only to their physical and chemical properties, but also to such factors as their concentration in coal as well as their acquired morphology and combustion conditions, etc. The element As mainly exists in the form of a sulfide and has a relatively low fusion and boiling point, thus exhibiting the greatest tendency to volatilize. On the other hand, Cr mainly assumes the form of an inorganic matter with a high fusion and boiling point, thus making it the most difficult to volatilize. The element Cd