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# SO<sub>2</sub> 气体在微孔 CaO 脱硫剂颗粒内的 Knudsen 扩散

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摘 要:从稀薄气体效应出发,通过对SO<sub>2</sub> 气体分子在 CaO 脱硫剂颗粒内微尺度 孔隙中气体动力学扩散机制的描述,对有效扩散系数进行了修正,建立了基于 团聚体概念的 Knudsen 扩散数学模型,利用误差函数进行求解和简化 得到其函数关系。模拟分析显示: SO<sub>2</sub> 气体分子通过 Knudsen 扩散向颗粒一级气 孔、二级气 孔内渗透时,分形 孔隙和较大的 一级气孔孔隙率都能增大气体向内扩散的阻力,促使径向 SO<sub>2</sub> 浓度分布梯度增加。结果表明,分析气体在 CaO 颗粒内扩散时,忽略气固化学反应等因素而只考虑 Knudsen 扩散是可行的。

关 键 词: 脱硫剂: CaO; 团聚体; Knudsen 扩散; SO<sub>2</sub>; 扩散模型 中图分类号: X701.3, TK16 文献标识码: A

## 引言

干法脱硫以其廉价、高效、便捷、环保等优点而得到广泛应用,并采用石灰石煅烧后形成的多孔 CaO 脱硫剂颗粒作为干法脱硫剂。 大量研究表明,CaO 内部存在非常复杂的微孔,且孔隙表面是不光滑的、曲折变化的非线性结构 $[1^{-2}]$ ,在欧式空间上对其进行描述缺乏真实性,且经典气体扩散理论的扩散系数是以光滑、规则孔为对象结合实验结果拟合出来的[3],而非出自对微观机理的认识。 近年来分形理论的发展以及颗粒团聚体概念的提出,为更深认识  $SO_2$  气体在微孔 CaO 脱硫剂颗粒内的微观流动提供了有利的工具 $[4^{-3}]$ 。

### 1 微尺度通道中的气体动力学扩散机制

煅烧后形成的多孔 CaO 基本结构是由大量相互粘结的晶粒构成的,且这些晶粒并不在整个颗粒内均匀分布,而是会形成许多的团聚体<sup>6</sup>。 CaO 颗粒内部具有双重堆砌结构,如图 1 所示。团聚体由更小尺寸的晶粒组成。团聚体并非致密实体,而是

存在许多的微小气孔,这些气孔称为一级气孔;团聚体和团聚体之间的气孔称为二级气孔。一级气孔和二级气孔的尺寸有很大的差别,气体在一级气孔和二级气孔中的扩散情况也有所不同。

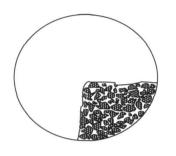


图 1 团聚体双重堆砌结构

在微孔道中,稀薄气体效应通常用 Knudsen 数来表征<sup>[7]</sup>.

$$Kn = \lambda / L$$
 (1)

式中: L一流动特征长度;  $\lambda$ 一气体平均自由程:

$$\lambda = KT / (\sqrt{2}p\pi d^2) \tag{2}$$

式中: K一玻尔兹曼常数; R一气体常数; p一气体压力; T一绝对温度; d一气体分子有效碰撞直径,  $SO_2$  气体 d=0.404 nm, 表 1 为  $SO_2$  分子平均自由程。

表 1 SO<sub>2</sub> 分子平均自由程

<i>T</i> / ℃	P/kPa	λ∕ nm
850	1 500	14. 2
950	1 500	15.5
850	101. 325	211.1
950	101. 325	229.9

微孔直径远大于气体分子运动平均自由程时, 气体分子扩散是在分子相互碰撞的情况下进行的, 流体可视为连续性流体;而如果孔径很小,则气体分 子对孔壁的碰撞,较之气体分子间的碰撞要频繁得 多,连续介质假设和 Navier—stokes 方程不再成立,必须采用 Knudsen 过渡扩散及自由扩散的观点和方法进行研究。

#### 2 扩散系数

扩散系数是反映气体扩散特性的参数,气体在固体孔隙中的扩散系数关系到孔隙中气体的浓度分布、气固反应速率等。按照经典的分子运动论,当CaO 孔径大于 $SO_2$  分子的平均自由程时,分子扩散占主导地位;而Knudsen 扩散则对于更小的孔为控制扩散的机理。因而,研究表明:炉内工况下分析CaO 硫化反应时,Knudsen 扩散为  $SO_2$  在 CaO 颗粒内孔空间扩散的主要机理  $^8$  。可见,在分析硫化气体在 CaO 颗粒内的孔隙扩散时,可以忽略分子扩散而只考虑 Knudsen 扩散,并不会影响结果分析的准确性。

当孔径较小时,扩散过程中,分子与孔壁的碰撞几率可能高于与其它分子碰撞的几率,此时扩散方式为 Knudsen 扩散,根据有效扩散系数的定义式,CaO 颗粒内  $SO_2$  气体的有效扩散系数为:

$$De = D_k \frac{\varepsilon_S}{\tau} \tag{3}$$

Smith 在其研究中, 给出了 Knudsen 扩散系数的 计算方法<sup>[9]</sup>:

$$De = \frac{4}{3} (8RT/\pi M)^{\frac{1}{2}} K_0 \tag{4}$$

式中: $K_0$ 一特征参数,并定义了平均孔径来获得 $K_0$ 值。

#### 2.1 分形维数的影响

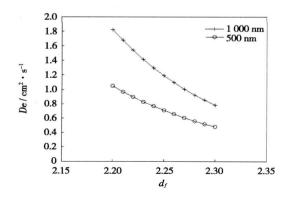


图 2 分形维数与扩散系数的关系

产物层内微孔结构的光滑程度直接关系到 SO<sub>2</sub> 气体的扩散能力。在研究分形微孔通道中的气体扩散时。需考虑通道的不规则程度对气体分子扩散运

动的影响,因为孔结构的分形特性影响到气体分子运动的路线,也导致分子运动也具有分形特性。分形维数是反应 CaO 颗粒产物层内空隙通道不光滑、不规则程度的重要参数,对于理想的微孔球体来说,其空间维数为整数, $d_f$ =3。在分形微孔隙结构中,由于气体分子在分形微孔通道中的扩散阻力比在同尺寸规则孔通道中的阻力大,因此在孔隙中会形成较大的浓度梯度;分维数越大,扩散阻力越大,如图2 所示,则:

$$K_0 = \varepsilon^2 C_z^{-1} C_\Omega^{-1} \Omega^{(3-d_f)/2} \delta_f^{-2}$$
 (5)  
式中:  $\varepsilon$ —孔隙率;  $C_\Omega$ 、 $C_z$ —系数;  $\Omega$ —分形通道截面积;  $\delta$ —气体分子半径;  $d_f$ —分维数, 范围 2~3 之间。2.2 —、二级气孔孔隙率的修正

煅烧后的脱硫剂团聚体结构的孔隙率由两部分组成: 一是一级气孔孔隙率  $\varepsilon'$ ; 二是二级气孔空隙率  $\varepsilon''$ , 即:  $\varepsilon=\varepsilon'+\varepsilon''$ 。一级气孔孔径很小, 在硫化反应过程初始阶段中, 是控制气体扩散的主要结构因素, 当出现孔堵塞现象后, 该类气孔对产物层气体扩散系数的影响将会消失。研究表明  $^{10}$  : 在进行炉内喷钙脱硫过程中, 处于  $5\sim20$  纳米孔径范围内的空隙, 通过 Knudsen 扩散才始终是有效的:

$$K_0 = (\varepsilon' + \varepsilon'')^2 C_z^{-1} C_\Omega^{-1} \Omega^{(3-d_f)/2} \delta_f^{-2}$$
 (6)

由此也很容易解释:在硫化反应实验研究中,在 开始阶段,孔隙容积和孔隙率的衰减速率较快,是团 聚体一级气孔迅速堵塞的原因,在随后的反应中,二 级气孔孔隙率衰减速度很慢。用分级率  $\varphi$  表示二 级气孔容积占气孔总容积比例,  $\varphi = \varepsilon''/\varepsilon$ , 文献[8] 中  $\varphi$  达到 0.5。当一级气孔堵塞后,有效扩散系数 即为.

$$K_0 = \varepsilon^{2} C_z^{-1} C_\Omega^{-1} \Omega^{(3-d)/2} \delta_f^{-2}$$
 (7)

## 3 扩散模型数理方程及求解

建立 SO<sub>2</sub> 在 CaO 颗粒产物层内空间扩散过程的模型,忽略产物层形成后的体积膨胀,颗粒周围反应气体浓度均匀。以 CaO 颗粒球心为中心,将 CaO 颗粒划分成若干个球形层面,在每个球形层面内,团聚体内孔隙结构均匀, SO<sub>2</sub> 气体浓度和有效扩散系数假定为均匀定值。建立扩散方程描述物质传质过程的基本数理模型:

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial t} = De \, \nabla^2(C) \tag{8}$$

写成球坐标形式:

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial t} = De \left( \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial t^2} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial C}{\partial t} \right) \tag{9}$$

在区间[0, R] 内定解条件:  $C|_{r=R} = C_0$   $C|_{t=0}$  = 0, 方程必须考虑到分维数、气孔级数及反应时间对气体微观扩散的制约作用,设扩散浓度分布为  $r/\sqrt{4Det}$  的函数,引入变量  $\eta = r/\sqrt{4Det}$ ,即  $C = C(\eta)$ ,则:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{C}}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{C}}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial t} = -\frac{\eta}{2t} \frac{\partial \mathcal{C}}{\partial \eta} \tag{10}$$

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial r} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4Det}} \frac{\partial C}{\partial \eta} \tag{11}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial r^2} = \frac{1}{4Det} \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial \eta^2}$$
 (12)

整理得:

$$C = A \left[ -\frac{1}{\eta} \exp(-\eta^2) - 2 \int_{0}^{1} \exp(-\eta^2) d\eta \right] + B \quad (13)$$
 应用定解条件,  $A \setminus B$  两常数可确定:

$$A = \frac{C_0}{\sqrt{\pi} - \frac{\sqrt{4Det}}{R} \exp\left(-\frac{R^2}{4Det}\right) - \sqrt{\pi} erf\left(\frac{R}{\sqrt{4Det}}\right)}$$
(14)
$$B = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}C_0}{\sqrt{\pi}C_0}$$

$$B = \frac{\sqrt{\pi C_0}}{\sqrt{\pi - \frac{\sqrt{4Det}}{R}} \exp\left(-\frac{R^2}{4Det}\right) - \sqrt{\pi} ef\left(\frac{R}{\sqrt{4Det}}\right)}}$$
(15)

在[0,R]上有:

$$C = \frac{\sqrt{\pi} - \frac{\sqrt{4Det}}{R} \exp\left(-\frac{R^2}{4Det}\right) + \frac{\sqrt{4Det}}{r} \exp\left(-\frac{r^2}{4Det}\right) - \sqrt{\pi}erf\left(\frac{R-r}{\sqrt{4Det}}\right)}{\sqrt{\pi} - \frac{\sqrt{4Det}}{R} \exp\left(-\frac{R^2}{4Det}\right) - \sqrt{\pi}erf\left(\frac{R}{\sqrt{4Det}}\right)}$$
(16)

式中: ef一误差函数。误差函数的定义为:  $erf(z)=\frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}}\int_0^z e^{-\xi_2}d\xi$ ,可见, erf(0)=0,  $erf(\infty)=1$ 。De 很小、可进一步简化:

$$\frac{C}{C_0} \approx 1 - erf\left(\frac{R}{\sqrt{4Det}}\left(1 - \frac{r}{R}\right)\right) \tag{17}$$

从简化 式来 看,存在 一种 函数 关系  $\frac{C}{C_0} = f$   $\left(\frac{r}{R}, De, t\right)$ ,其能够表明浓度分布同样受颗粒粒径、有效扩散系数、扩散时间的影响。分级率  $\varphi$  和分形维数  $d_f$  作为结构物性参数,对浓度分布关系式(17)的影响是通过有效扩散系数 De 来表征的;  $d_f$  越小, $\varphi$  值越高,有效扩散系数 De 越大,气体将能在较短的时间内扩散到颗粒内部。

# 4 模拟与分析

在炉内工况下,脱硫剂颗粒孔隙率取 0.52,分维数取 2.370,对求解结果进行模拟,其半径方向随时间的浓度分布如图 3 所示,其解析解的浓度分布随时间变化的瀑布图形如图 4 所示。模拟图中显示,在扩散开始阶段,一级气孔容纳气体分子的能力较大,并能够迅速进行表面吸附反应,给反应气体向核中心扩散造成了较大的阻力,浓度分布的梯度较大,但很快,一级气孔堵塞后扩散继续进行;当反应气体达到颗粒中心处,一级气孔基本完全消失,扩散浓度分布较为平缓;如果时间足够长,颗粒中心浓度将达到环境浓度。分析模拟结果,在忽略掉其它因

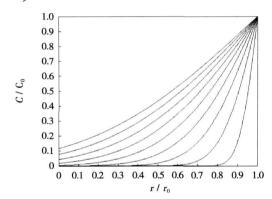


图 3 径向气体扩散浓度分布

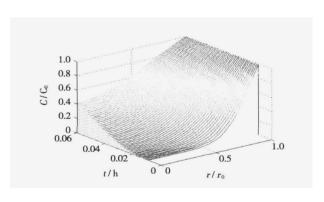


图 4 解析解扩散气体浓度瀑布图

应气体分布的重要因子,虽然反应速率的影响曾一度受到人们的重视<sup>[11]</sup>。一级气孔的吸附容纳能力以及微孔道结构的分形特性,均能降低有效扩散系数,对扩散过程起到阻碍作用。由于气固化学反应相对滞后,气体的 Knudsen 扩散是影响产物层扩散的主导因素。因此,研究气体在 CaO 颗粒内的孔隙

素的影响情况下,有效扩散系数是决定颗粒内部反ublishing House. All rights reserved. http://www.cnki.net

扩散时,基于孔道分形特征和一二级气孔理论的团聚体微观结构概念忽略了气固化学反应给分析问题带来的复杂性而只考虑 Knudsen 扩散,简化了脱硫气体扩散过程机理的数理描述。

但随着扩散进行到后期, 二级气孔堵塞逐渐严重, 扩散过程将越来越受气固反应的制约, 气体扩散理论就不再适用, 固态离子扩散也就成为了主要控制因素, 关于硫化产物层固态离子扩散机理需进一步的研究。

## 5 结 论

本研究通过对  $SO_2$  气体分子在微尺度通道中的气体动力学扩散机制的描述,对有效扩散系数进行了修正,建立了基于团聚体概念的扩散模型。得到如下结论:

- (1)  $SO_2$  气体分子通过 Knudsen 扩散向颗粒一级气孔、二级气孔内渗透,吸附于固体壁面发生反应,脱硫剂 CaO 颗粒内孔隙孔径很小, Kn > 0. 1, 气体在其内部扩散不应被视为连续性流体;
- (2) 利用误差函数对扩散模型进行求解和简化,得到函数关系 $\frac{C}{C_0} = f\left(\frac{r}{R}, De, t\right)$ 。 分形孔隙增加了扩散阻力,使得沿径向 $SO_2$ 浓度分布梯度增加,分维数越大,阻力越大;一级气孔亦增加了扩散阻力,同样使得沿径向 $SO_2$ 浓度分布梯度增加,一级气孔孔隙率越大,阻力越大,这种作用在扩散过程初期尤为明显;
- (3) 研究气体在 CaO 颗粒内的孔隙扩散时,气固化学反应速率滞后于气体扩散速率,该数理模型忽略其它因素而只考虑 Knudsen 扩散,用于描述产物层气体扩散是可行的。

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(编辑 韩 锋)

\*书 讯\*

# 《金属腐蚀显微组织图谱》

该书是我国首部金属腐蚀显微组织的专著,涉及多项技术,全书60万字,配有930余幅图片,图文并茂,并有大量分析案例,对实际工作具有较强的指导意义和参考价值。

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(Zhongye Huatian Engineering Technology Co. Ltd., Nanjing, China, Post Code: 210018)// Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2009, 24(3). —378 ~381

Through a study of air and pulverized coal two-phase flow theory, analyzed were the basic characteristics of an air and pulverized coal mixing process in a pulverized-coal boiler, featuring the transport of pulverized coal by exhaust gas. From the standpoint of engineering applications, several basic assumptions were proposed. A method based on kinetic-energy for measuring pulverized coal concentration was put forward, which has been commonly used in a bin and feeder system. Through a statistical analysis of numerous acquired data and by using a method combining relevant mechanism with regression, a calculation model was obtained and used on a real-time basis in an on-line air and pulverized coal monitoring system, thus simplifying the related problem description, and guaranteeing the simplification of the mathematical model established for air and pulverized coal mixing processes. The forgoing has laid a solid theoretical basis for subsequent research on the measurement of pulverized coal concentration. It has been found that the ratio of the kinetic pressure between two cases, namely, the kinetic pressure after the mixing of the air and pulverized coal and that of the primary air (exhaust gas) prior to the above mixing, can represent the magnitude of pulverized coal concentration in the pipeline. The method under discussion is applicable for measuring pulverized coal concentration in bin and feeder systems. **Key words:** pulverized coal concentration, kinetic energy method, air and pulverized coal mixing, pulverized coal feed by exhaust gas

SO<sub>2</sub>气体在微孔 CaO 脱硫剂颗粒内的 Knudsen 扩散 = Knudsen Diffusion of SO<sub>2</sub> Gas in Microporous CaO Desulfurizer Particles [刊,汉] / SHANG Jian-yu, WANG Song-ling, WANG Chun-bo (College of Energy Source and Power Engineering, North China University of Electric Power, Baoding China, Post Code: 071003)// Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2009, 24(3). —382~385

Proceeding from the rarified gas effect and by describing the aerodynamic diffusion mechanism of SO<sub>2</sub> gas molecules in micro-scale pores of CaO desulfurizer particles, the authors have revised the effective diffusion coefficient and established Knudsen diffusion mathematical model, which is based on an aggregate concept. The model was solved mathematically and simplified by using an error function with a functional relationship being established A simulation analysis shows that when SO<sub>2</sub> gas molecules through the Knudsen diffusion have penetrated into first-stage and second-stage pores, both the fractal porosity and relatively large pore porosity can increase the gas resistance to diffuse inwards, thus enhancing the radial gradient of SO<sub>2</sub> concentration distribution. The research results show that it is feasible to consider only the Knudsen diffusion and ignore gas-solid chemical reaction and other factors during the analysis of gas diffusion in the CaO particles. **Key words**; desulfuration agent, CaO, aggregate, Knudsen diffusion, SO<sub>2</sub>, diffusion model

气相温度脉动对煤粉颗粒热解氮化合物释放的影响—Influence of Gas-phase Temperature Fluctuations on the Release of Nitrogen Compound in the Pyrolysis of Pulverized Coal Particles[刊,汉] / ZHANG Hong-tao, ZHANG Jian (Engineering Mechanics Department, Tsinghua University, Beijing, China, Post Code: 100084) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2009, 24(3). —386~390

In the presence of gas-phase temperature fluctuations, the transient release process of nitrogenous compound resulting from the pyrolysis of pulverized coal particles was calculated. A functional group (FG-DVC) model was adopted for calculating the transient release rate of nitrogen compound. It has been found that at various time-averaged gas-phase temperatures, the release of pulverized-coal particle nitrogen compound (HCN) in a variety of particle diameters is all influenced by the gas-phase temperature fluctuations. Compared with the case when gas-phase temperature fluctuations have not been taken into account, the release of pulverized coal particle HCN is quickened by such fluctuations. With an increase of the gas-phase temperature fluctuation intensity, the quickening action will be further enhanced. **Key words:** pulverized coal particle, nitrogen compound release, gas-phase temperature fluctuation

压水堆核电机组二回路热力系统矩阵分析法—A Matrix Analytic Method for the Second Loop Thermodynamic System of a Pressurized Water Reactor-based Nuclear Power Plant[刊,汉] / LIU Qiang, XIN Hong-xiang, CHEN Ling-hai (School of Energy and Power Engineering, Nanjing Engineering College, Nanjing, China, Post Code; 211167),