研究论文

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乙醇胺热降解-氧化降解循环过程及SO₂在其中的影响。

Monoethanolamine thermal-oxidative degradation in ${ m CO_2}$ capture process and the effect of ${ m SO_2}$

关键词: 乙醇胺 热降解 氧化降解 循环过程 二氧化硫

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摘要:使用半连续式不锈钢搅拌反应釜,研究了质量分数30%的乙醇胺(MEA)水溶液(CO₂负载量0.4 mol·mol·¹)的热降解-氧化降解循环过程,旨在探讨循环过程对 MEA降解的影响,以及SO₂对MEA热降解、氧化降解和循环过程产生的影响.其中,热降解的实验条件为120 ℃,降解时间为2周,在密闭反应器内进行;氧化降解的实验条件为55 ℃,约121.59 kPa,向溶液中持续通入模拟烟气,总气量为7.5 L·min⁻¹,其中包括2% CO₂、0~150 ppm SO₂和空气.实验结果表明,在先进行热降解再进行氧化降解的过程中,MEA的热降解产物N-(2-羟乙基)乙二胺等会在氧化降解的过程中发生进一步反应,且原本氧化降解中生成的亚硝酸根会有部分进一步被氧化,生成硝酸根。在循环过程中,MEA的整体降解程度比单独进行热降解、氧化降解实验中有所提高.研究表明,添加亚硫酸根会加剧热降解中的氨气生成量,而在氧化降解中,SO₂又表现出了明显的抑制作用.在循环过程中,这两者均有体现,SO₂仍起到一定的抑制降解的作用.

Abstract: We studied thermal-oxidative degradation of 30% aqueous monoethanolamine (MEA) with 0.4 mol • mol • mol • 1 CO₂ loading during CO₂ capture process. This work aimed at studying the thermal-oxidative cycle and SO₂ effect on MEA degradation during the entire process. For thermal degradation, MEA was degraded at 120 °C in an airtight reactor for 2 weeks; for oxidative degradation, MEA was degraded with 7.5 L • min • 1 mixed gas (Air/2% CO₂/0~150 ppm SO₂) under 55 °C and 121.59 kPa; for the thermal-oxidative cycle, 250 g thermal-degraded MEA was mixed with 300 g fresh MEA for the oxidation. Degraded samples were analyzed by ion chromatography (IC). It was suggested that MEA thermal degradation product N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-ethylenediamine (HEEDA) was consumed in the oxidative process and MEA oxidative product nitrite was further oxidized into nitrate with the thermal-oxidative cycle. Besides, MEA total degradation rate increased with the cycle. SO₂ may exacerbate the generation of ammonia in thermal degradation, and is a potent inhibitor of oxidative degradation. SO₂ has multiple effects during the thermal-oxidative cycle process.

Key words: monoethanolamine thermal degradation oxidative degradation cycle SO2

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