

# CO<sub>2</sub>和H<sub>2</sub>O气化反应对富氧气氛煤热解和焦炭燃烧影响进展

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**摘要:**富氧燃烧技术作为一种具有广阔前景的燃煤电站CO<sub>2</sub>减排技术,对实现可持续发展的能源目标具有重要意义。由于CO<sub>2</sub>和H<sub>2</sub>O物理性质和反应的影响,煤在富氧气氛中的转化过程可能明显异于空气气氛。通过分析已有文献发现,CO<sub>2</sub>对煤热解过程中挥发分的析出率和焦炭的物理结构和化学性质有一定影响,但较少学者关注CO<sub>2</sub>和H<sub>2</sub>O混合气体物性的作用。在煤或焦炭燃烧过程中,CO<sub>2</sub>的高比热和低氧扩散速率对燃烧反应有明显抑制作用,但可能是由于H<sub>2</sub>O浓度差异的原因,目前对CO<sub>2</sub>和H<sub>2</sub>O混合气体物性在燃烧过程中的影响机制还有争议,尤其是缺少加压下的数据。对于气化反应的影响,目前研究表明,CO<sub>2</sub>单气化和CO<sub>2</sub>/H<sub>2</sub>O共气化提高了煤热解时挥发分轻质气体的产率,但焦炭产率却有所降低,而压力增加强化了这一影响。此外,气化作用下的煤焦可能由于表面积增加而提高了反应活性,其表面官能团结构也因气化而发生改变。关于煤或焦炭燃烧反应,目前普遍认为CO<sub>2</sub>气化在温度较高和氧气浓度较低时可促进燃料碳消耗,H<sub>2</sub>O的加入则进一步加速了这一过程。随着环境压力的升高,CO<sub>2</sub>气化反应在燃料碳消耗中占比逐渐增大,但对于加压下CO<sub>2</sub>/H<sub>2</sub>O共气化的影响鲜有涉及。本研究总结了富氧气氛中CO<sub>2</sub>和H<sub>2</sub>O气化作用下的煤热解和焦炭燃烧行为,为今后富氧燃烧技术的发展提供了理论参考。

**关键词:**富氧燃烧;煤粉;CO<sub>2</sub>;H<sub>2</sub>O;气化;焦炭;碳消耗

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## Research progress on the effects of CO<sub>2</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>O gasification reactions on coal pyrolysis and char combustion in oxygen-rich atmosphere

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**Abstract:** Oxy-combustion technology, as a promising CO<sub>2</sub> reduction method for coal-fired power plants, holds significant importance for achieving sustainable energy goals. Due to the physical properties and gasification reactions of CO<sub>2</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>O, the coal conversion process in an oxy-fuel atmosphere may differ significantly from that in an air atmosphere. Through a review of existing literature, it is found that CO<sub>2</sub> impacted the release rate of volatiles and the physical structure and chemical properties of char during coal pyrolysis process. However, few researchers have focused on the role of the physical properties of the mixed gas of CO<sub>2</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>O. During the combustion of coal or char, the high specific heat of CO<sub>2</sub> and its low oxygen diffusion rate have a noticeable inhibitory effect on the burning process. However, possibly due to differences in H<sub>2</sub>O concentration, there is still debate over the mechanism by which the properties of mixed gases affected the combustion process, especially under pressurized conditions. Regarding gasification reactions, current studies indicate that single CO<sub>2</sub> gasification and CO<sub>2</sub>/H<sub>2</sub>O co-gasification increase the yield of volatiles during coal pyrolysis, but reduce the yield of char, and

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the gasification effect is enhanced at elevated pressure. Furthermore, the reactivity of char increase due to the large surface area from gasification, and its surface functional groups may also change. It is widely accepted that during the combustion of coal or char,  $\text{CO}_2$  gasification can promote carbon consumption at high temperatures and low oxygen concentrations, and the addition of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  further accelerate this process. With rising environmental pressure, the proportion of carbon consumption attributed to  $\text{CO}_2$  gasification gradually increase, but there is currently limited research on the effects of  $\text{CO}_2/\text{H}_2\text{O}$  co-gasification under pressurized conditions. The pyrolysis and combustion behaviors of coal under  $\text{CO}_2$  and  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  gasification in the oxy-fuel atmosphere were summarized which provided some theoretical reference for the future development of oxy-combustion technology.

**Key words:** oxy-fuel combustion; pulverized coal;  $\text{CO}_2$ ;  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ; gasification; char; carbon consumption

## 0 引言

我国是以原煤为主要化石能源的能源消耗大国,能源消耗中原煤占比 60% 以上。其中,火力发电是煤炭消耗的主要原因之一,同时也是温室气体的主要排放来源<sup>[1]</sup>。习近平主席曾在第 75 届联合国大会上宣布,我国将对  $\text{CO}_2$  排放采取强有力的治理举措,争取在 2030 年前实现碳达峰,2060 年前实现碳中和<sup>[2]</sup>。因此降低燃煤电站  $\text{CO}_2$  排放对于我国未来环境和能源发展尤为重要。

富氧燃烧技术最初由 ABRAHAM 等<sup>[3]</sup>于 1982 年提出并应用于石油开采,目的是降低  $\text{CO}_2$  封存成本,提高石油产量。经过近几十年发展,富氧燃烧技术被认为是最有潜力规模化应用的燃煤电站  $\text{CO}_2$  减排技术之一<sup>[4]</sup>。燃煤电站常压富氧燃烧技术系统使用空气分离系统将空气中氧气富集,并与循环烟气混和代替空气作为氧化剂送入炉膛燃烧,系统尾部烟气中  $\text{CO}_2$  体积分数达 90% 左右,具有  $\text{CO}_2$  捕集相对成本较低、可改造存量机、易规模化等优势。

2000 年左右,美国麻省理工学院 FASSBENDER<sup>[5]</sup>在常压富氧燃烧技术基础上首次提出加压富氧燃烧技术,该系统中的氧气分离、煤粉燃烧和  $\text{CO}_2$  压缩均在高压下进行,降低了因常压富氧燃烧系统压力波动造成的能量损失,同时可通过回收烟气中部分汽化潜热进一步提高机组效率。

常规空气燃烧中,烟气中最主要的气体成分为  $\text{N}_2$  (摩尔分数约 70%),但富氧燃烧系统中,烟气主要组分为  $\text{CO}_2$  (摩尔分数 60%~70%) 和  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (摩尔分数 25%~35%)。由于  $\text{CO}_2$ 、 $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  与  $\text{N}_2$  在物理性质上的明显差异以及碳与  $\text{CO}_2$ 、 $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  的气化反应作用,煤粉在富氧气氛中的燃烧过程与常规空气燃烧有明显区别。煤粉在  $\text{O}_2/\text{CO}_2/\text{H}_2\text{O}$  气氛中的反应特性是富氧燃烧技术的基础,掌握  $\text{CO}_2$  和  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  对煤热解和焦炭燃烧的影响,对解决富氧燃烧发电系统的现实性问题(如燃烧器和锅炉的设计和优化)具有重要的理论意义和实用价值。

## 1 气体物理性质对煤热解和焦炭燃烧的影响

### 1.1 气体物理性质计算及分析

为明确不同气体之间物理性质差异,基于热力学模型 PR-BM<sup>[6]</sup> 计算了  $\text{CO}_2$ 、 $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  和  $\text{N}_2$  单组分气体与  $\text{O}_2/\text{N}_2$ 、 $\text{O}_2/\text{CO}_2$ 、 $\text{O}_2/\text{CO}_2/\text{H}_2\text{O}$  多组分气体的密度、比热容、导热系数和氧气扩散系数,具体见表 1。由表 1 可知,常压下单组分气体比热容的关系为:  $\text{CO}_2 > \text{H}_2\text{O} > \text{N}_2$ , 扩散系数为:  $\text{H}_2\text{O} > \text{N}_2 > \text{CO}_2$ , 导热系数为:  $\text{H}_2\text{O} > \text{CO}_2 \approx \text{N}_2$ , 密度为:  $\text{CO}_2 > \text{N}_2 > \text{H}_2\text{O}$ 。压力升高后,单组分气体的比热容显著升高,导热系数轻微增加,氧气扩散系数明显降低,密度显著增加,但 3 种气体物理性质的相对关系不变。在常压下,对于多组分气体,21%  $\text{O}_2/79\%$   $\text{N}_2$  气氛中  $\text{N}_2$  被  $\text{CO}_2$  替换后混合气氛具有更高的比热容和密度、更低的导热系数和氧气扩散系数。氧气体积分数升高至 30%,混合气体的密度、比热容和导热系数略降低,而氧气扩散系数基本恒定。若向  $\text{O}_2/\text{CO}_2$  气氛中加入  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ,混合气体的密度和比热容有所减小,但导热系数和氧气扩散系数有所增加。1.0 MPa 时,所有混合气体的密度和比热容均增大,扩散系数均变小,导热系数基本不变。由以上分析可知,富氧气氛的物理性质与空气气氛差异明显,这可能会对煤热解及焦炭燃烧产生一定影响。

### 1.2 气体物性对煤热解的影响

煤热解是一种将煤加热至高温,使其分解为各种气体和固体残渣的过程。对于挥发分的析出行为,李林等<sup>[7]</sup>使用煤粒脱挥发分数学模型研究了富氧条件下  $\text{CO}_2/\text{N}_2$  对煤粉脱挥发分的影响机制。研究发现,在同样条件下, $\text{CO}_2$  气氛的脱挥发分时间均小于  $\text{N}_2$  气氛,这是由二者物性差异导致。BORREGO 等<sup>[8]</sup>使用沉降炉(Drop Tube Furnace, DTF)对高挥发性和低挥发性烟煤颗粒进行试验,结果表明, $\text{N}_2$  被  $\text{CO}_2$  取代时,低挥发性煤和高挥发性煤的挥发性产物均减少。由于  $\text{CO}_2$  比热容高于  $\text{N}_2$  (表 1),大量  $\text{CO}_2$  气体导致煤颗粒加热速率降低,从而导致挥发性物质产量较低<sup>[9]</sup>。对于热解生成焦炭的

表 1 1 273 K、0.1 MPa 和 1.0 MPa 条件下气体物性参数  
Table 1 Gas physical parameters at 1 273 K, 0.1 MPa and 1.0 MPa

组分	压力/ MPa	密度/ (kg · m <sup>-3</sup> )	单位体积比热容/ (kJ · (m <sup>3</sup> · K) <sup>-1</sup> )	导热系数/ (W · (m · K) <sup>-1</sup> )	氧气在气体中的扩散 系数/(10 <sup>4</sup> cm <sup>2</sup> · s <sup>-1</sup> )
N <sub>2</sub>	0.1	0.264 7	0.321 61	0.099 63	2.425 67
	1.0	2.646 1	3.215 51	0.099 86	0.243 32
H <sub>2</sub> O	0.1	0.170 2	0.421 70	0.185 82	3.172 05
	1.0	1.702 1	4.218 64	0.187 04	0.318 24
CO <sub>2</sub>	0.1	0.415 8	0.538 85	0.099 14	1.543 63
	1.0	4.157 1	5.387 74	0.099 45	0.155 07
21% O <sub>2</sub> /79% N <sub>2</sub>	0.1	0.272 6	0.325 33	0.100 48	2.665 08
	1.0	2.725 2	3.252 74	0.100 71	0.267 11
21% O <sub>2</sub> /79% CO <sub>2</sub>	0.1	0.392 0	0.496 95	0.096 64	2.163 06
	1.0	3.918 9	4.968 76	0.096 93	0.216 67
30% O <sub>2</sub> /70% CO <sub>2</sub>	0.1	0.381 8	0.478 99	0.095 98	2.163 06
	1.0	3.816 8	4.789 21	0.096 26	0.216 68
30% O <sub>2</sub> /50% CO <sub>2</sub> / 20%H <sub>2</sub> O	0.1	0.332 6	0.455 56	0.117 08	2.715 76
	1.0	3.325 8	4.555 23	0.104 67	0.253 93

性质,张洪等<sup>[10]</sup>利用 DTF 研究了富氧条件下 CO<sub>2</sub>/N<sub>2</sub>对煤焦反应性的影响。结果表明,在 CO<sub>2</sub>气氛下制备的煤焦孔隙率、比表面积均大于 N<sub>2</sub>气氛,这是由 CO<sub>2</sub>和 N<sub>2</sub>气体导热性能差异导致。

### 1.3 气体物性对煤粉和焦炭燃烧的影响

CO<sub>2</sub>物性对燃烧的影响已得出相对一致的结论,即 CO<sub>2</sub>的高比热容和低氧扩散速率等性质导致煤粉和焦炭在富氧气氛中的燃烧温度和速率均降低<sup>[7,11-21]</sup>。LEI 等<sup>[22]</sup>利用自制恒温热分析系统(Isothermal Thermal Analysis System, ITAS)对煤粉富氧燃烧特性进行研究。结果表明,温度一定时,空气燃烧煤粉的转化率始终高于富氧燃烧,但随氧气浓度升高,2 种气氛的差异逐渐缩小,说明在低氧浓度下气氛的物性差异是导致燃烧差异的主要因素,而较高的氧气浓度削弱了 N<sub>2</sub>与 CO<sub>2</sub>物理性质差异的影响,这与后续 CAI 等<sup>[23]</sup>和 KOPS 等<sup>[24]</sup>使用 DTF 的研究结论一致。

关于 H<sub>2</sub>O 物性对燃烧的影响, YI 等<sup>[25]</sup>使用管式炉(Tube Furnace, TF)研究了煤粉在 O<sub>2</sub>/CO<sub>2</sub>/H<sub>2</sub>O 气氛中的燃烧特性,发现随 H<sub>2</sub>O 浓度升高,煤粉着火温度增加,并认为这是由于具有较高发射率的 H<sub>2</sub>O 强化了辐射散热进而造成颗粒温度降低,这与 RIAZ 等<sup>[18]</sup>使用夹带流反应器(Entrained Flow Reactor, EFR)的结论一致。LEI 等<sup>[22]</sup>发现,由于 O<sub>2</sub>/CO<sub>2</sub>/H<sub>2</sub>O 中气体的导热系数相较 O<sub>2</sub>/CO<sub>2</sub>气氛更高(表 1),在 O<sub>2</sub>/CO<sub>2</sub>气氛中加入 H<sub>2</sub>O 后煤粉燃烧速

率升高,燃尽时间缩短。此外,也有学者认为 H<sub>2</sub>O 物性对燃烧的影响与其浓度有关。LI 等<sup>[26]</sup>使用平焰燃烧器系统(Flat Flame Burner System, FFBR)研究了 30% O<sub>2</sub>下 CO<sub>2</sub>/H<sub>2</sub>O 对焦炭燃烧的影响机理,发现 CO<sub>2</sub>/H<sub>2</sub>O 体积比接近 1:1 时对焦炭燃烧速率起促进作用,但随 H<sub>2</sub>O 比例进一步扩大,其物理性质逐渐占据主导地位,导致燃烧速率降低。

## 2 CO<sub>2</sub>和 H<sub>2</sub>O 气化对煤热解的影响

### 2.1 挥发分析出特性

#### 2.1.1 CO<sub>2</sub>气化

一定温度下,CO<sub>2</sub>代替 N<sub>2</sub>时,以气化方式与焦炭反应,从而增强挥发物释放,并在颗粒周围产生其他可燃气体<sup>[27]</sup>。高松平等<sup>[28]</sup>使用快速升温固定床反应器(Fixed Bed Reactor, FBR)对纯 CO<sub>2</sub>气氛下褐煤热解特性进行研究,结果表明 CO<sub>2</sub>的引入促进了羟基、甲基、亚甲基等脱落和芳香结构裂解,使气体产率增加。RATHNAM 等<sup>[29]</sup>使用 DTF 研究了 N<sub>2</sub>和 CO<sub>2</sub>对煤炭热解的影响。结果表明,与 N<sub>2</sub>相比,CO<sub>2</sub>气氛中挥发分产率高出 4%~24%。CO<sub>2</sub>中较高的挥发分产率归因于气化,这与 ZELLAGUI 等<sup>[30]</sup>使用 DTF 的研究结果一致。但 CHI 等<sup>[31]</sup>使用自制聚光热反应器(Concentrating Photothermal Reactor, CPR)研究高升温速率下 CO<sub>2</sub>对煤热解的影响时发现,50%以内的 CO<sub>2</sub>对煤的热解有促进作用,而高浓度 CO<sub>2</sub>(70%)却表现出抑制作用。环境气氛中 CO<sub>2</sub>

浓度过高时,其在焦炭表面会发生交联反应,进而抑制气化反应发生。

### 2.1.2 CO<sub>2</sub>和H<sub>2</sub>O气化

PAN等<sup>[32]</sup>使用循环流化床(Fluidized Bed Combustor, FBC)研究了O<sub>2</sub>/CO<sub>2</sub>/H<sub>2</sub>O和O<sub>2</sub>/N<sub>2</sub>/H<sub>2</sub>O下富氧燃烧特性。研究指出H<sub>2</sub>O的加入增强了焦炭的气化反应,并与焦炭-CO<sub>2</sub>气化反应形成竞争,导致H<sub>2</sub>浓度升高,CO浓度降低,原因可能是高活性的H<sub>2</sub>O占据了煤颗粒表面的活性位点,从而阻碍了CO<sub>2</sub>的交联反应并促进热解反应<sup>[31]</sup>。OUYANG等<sup>[33]</sup>使用FBR研究H<sub>2</sub>O/CO<sub>2</sub>混合气氛对煤焦反应性的影响,结果表明CO<sub>2</sub>减少使煤中H自由基消耗量减少,导致H<sub>2</sub>排放量升高,CO排放降低。学者<sup>[34-35]</sup>解释发生此种现象的主要原因是水煤气变换反应(CO+H<sub>2</sub>O $\rightleftharpoons$ CO<sub>2</sub>+H<sub>2</sub>)作用减弱。

## 2.2 气化对热解焦炭性质的影响

### 2.2.1 CO<sub>2</sub>气化

已有研究表明,由于CO<sub>2</sub>气化反应的原因,煤粉在CO<sub>2</sub>气氛中热解会析出更多挥发分进而使焦炭内部生成更多孔洞<sup>[36]</sup>,导致焦炭易获得较大比表面积<sup>[29,37-39]</sup>。

除焦炭物理性质外,CO<sub>2</sub>气化反应还会对焦炭化学性质产生影响。RIAZA等<sup>[40]</sup>研究表明,煤粉在CO<sub>2</sub>中热解形成的无序碳(C/H原子比大于10)含量大于在N<sub>2</sub>中热解时,而且产生了新的含氧反应基团。SENNECA等<sup>[41]</sup>使用DTF研究了CO<sub>2</sub>/N<sub>2</sub>混合气氛对煤炭热解的影响,结果表明,与N<sub>2</sub>气氛相比,CO<sub>2</sub>气氛中生成焦炭的羧基(-OH)和内酯(-COO-)含量更高。研究表明,焦炭的反应活性可随焦炭中官能团含量的增加而增加<sup>[39,42-46]</sup>。

QING等<sup>[47]</sup>、高松平等<sup>[28]</sup>和XU等<sup>[48]</sup>研究了CO<sub>2</sub>和N<sub>2</sub>对焦炭产率的影响,具体如图1所示,可知随CO<sub>2</sub>比例增加,焦炭产率逐渐降低,这一现象在高温时更明显。主要原因是较高的反应温度使焦炭内外表面的活性位点和自由基等高活性物质数量增加<sup>[46]</sup>,促进气化反应从而促进焦炭失重。GUIZAIN等<sup>[49]</sup>认为焦炭产率下降原因可能是CO<sub>2</sub>与焦油物质发生气化反应,进而抑制二次焦炭的形成。

### 2.2.2 CO<sub>2</sub>和H<sub>2</sub>O气化

CO<sub>2</sub>和H<sub>2</sub>O对焦炭的物理结构有不同影响,CO<sub>2</sub>使焦炭表面凹凸不平,而H<sub>2</sub>O则使其拥有蜂窝状空隙和较光滑的表面。在CO<sub>2</sub>气氛中生成的焦炭以微孔为主,伴有少量中孔,而在H<sub>2</sub>O/CO<sub>2</sub>和H<sub>2</sub>O气氛中,焦炭富含微孔、中孔和大孔,且孔径分布较

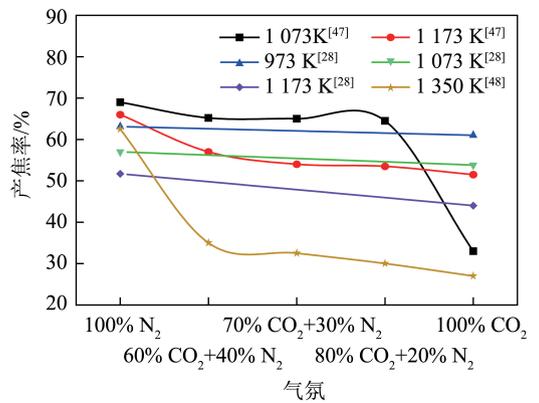


图1 CO<sub>2</sub>对煤热解过程中焦炭产率的影响

Fig.1 Effect of CO<sub>2</sub> on char yield during coal pyrolysis

连续<sup>[48]</sup>。OUYANG等<sup>[33]</sup>在FBR中研究发现,H<sub>2</sub>O与焦炭的气化效果显著大于CO<sub>2</sub>,不同气氛下产生的孔结构数量顺序为:H<sub>2</sub>O>CO<sub>2</sub>>N<sub>2</sub>。

焦炭产率是研究气化热解时相对表观的重要指标之一,研究表明,单独CO<sub>2</sub>或H<sub>2</sub>O气氛的气化反应会显著降低焦炭产率,但针对CO<sub>2</sub>/H<sub>2</sub>O混合气氛对焦炭产率影响的研究还较少。WANG等<sup>[50]</sup>利用ReaxFF力场模拟了H<sub>2</sub>O对煤热解的影响。结果表明在高温、高浓度H<sub>2</sub>O条件下,焦炭产率下降,高温加速了气化反应发生。ZHANG等<sup>[51]</sup>采用TGA研究了煤焦在N<sub>2</sub>/CO<sub>2</sub>/H<sub>2</sub>O中的转化率,结果表明增加H<sub>2</sub>O浓度提高了焦炭的反应性,降低了焦炭产率。QING等<sup>[47,52]</sup>和XU等<sup>[48]</sup>使用FBR研究了H<sub>2</sub>O或CO<sub>2</sub>与H<sub>2</sub>O气化对煤热解的影响,具体如图2所示,可知在纯N<sub>2</sub>和纯CO<sub>2</sub>气氛中逐步增大H<sub>2</sub>O浓度均使焦炭产率降低,但XU等<sup>[48]</sup>表明在纯N<sub>2</sub>气氛中加入H<sub>2</sub>O,对焦炭产率的影响明显大于纯CO<sub>2</sub>气氛加入H<sub>2</sub>O,说明H<sub>2</sub>O的气化在N<sub>2</sub>和CO<sub>2</sub>中的影响不同。推测CO<sub>2</sub>气氛中加入H<sub>2</sub>O焦炭产率下降不明显的原因可能包括CO<sub>2</sub>与H<sub>2</sub>O共同竞争活性位点,

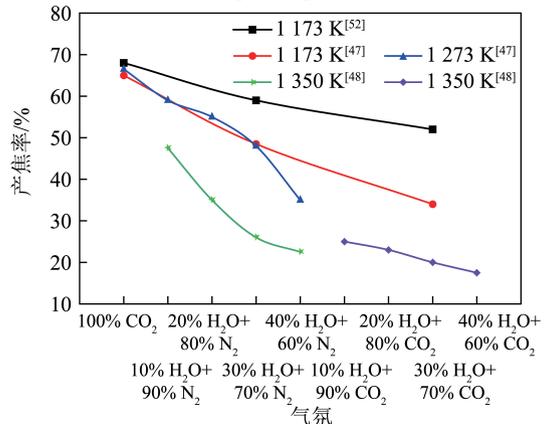


图2 CO<sub>2</sub>和H<sub>2</sub>O对煤热解过程中焦炭产率的影响

Fig.2 Effect of CO<sub>2</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>O on char yield during coal pyrolysis

且 H<sub>2</sub>O 对 CO<sub>2</sub> 的气化产生抑制作用。

### 3 CO<sub>2</sub>和 H<sub>2</sub>O 气化对煤粉和焦炭燃烧的影响

#### 3.1 CO<sub>2</sub> 气化

O<sub>2</sub>/CO<sub>2</sub> 气氛中 CO<sub>2</sub> 气化对燃烧过程有 2 个相反影响:一方面,由于 CO<sub>2</sub> 与焦炭气化作用可提高焦炭转化率<sup>[53-56]</sup>;另一方面,气化是吸热反应,会降低煤粉颗粒燃烧时表面温度<sup>[57]</sup>,从而抑制燃烧反应进行<sup>[58-60]</sup>。

LEI 等<sup>[22]</sup> 认为气化反应对燃烧的影响与环境气氛中氧气浓度有关。在较高氧浓度下 O<sub>2</sub>/N<sub>2</sub> 气氛的煤粉转化率大于 O<sub>2</sub>/CO<sub>2</sub> 气氛,原因可能是高氧浓度下 CO<sub>2</sub> 气化反应影响较小,这归因于 CO<sub>2</sub> 物性。在低氧浓度下 O<sub>2</sub>/CO<sub>2</sub> 气氛煤粉转化速率大于 O<sub>2</sub>/N<sub>2</sub> 气氛,这是因为在低氧浓度下 CO<sub>2</sub> 气化反应影响增强,气化反应对燃料碳消耗的贡献弥补了因颗粒温度降低而导致的氧化反应减弱。

气化反应是吸热反应,提高燃烧温度能促进气化反应<sup>[61]</sup>进而影响焦炭转化。HONG 等<sup>[62]</sup> 采用分子动力学 ReaxFF-MD 模拟结合试验研究了 CO<sub>2</sub> 气化对煤焦富氧燃烧的影响。结果表明,低氧浓度下气化反应促进煤粉燃烧。此外,KIM 等<sup>[63]</sup> 使用层流反应器(Laminar Entrained Flow Reactor,LEFR)和模拟研究了 CO<sub>2</sub> 气化对煤粉富氧燃烧可能产生的影响。结果表明,低 O<sub>2</sub> 浓度下 CO<sub>2</sub> 气化反应提高了焦炭转化率,但降低了焦炭颗粒温度,O<sub>2</sub> 与 CO<sub>2</sub>、焦炭反应的竞争作用会影响燃烧过程。DU 等<sup>[58]</sup> 通过分子模拟研究了富氧燃烧下煤炭的燃烧行为,发现 O<sub>2</sub>/CO<sub>2</sub> 气氛中的焦炭转化率高于 O<sub>2</sub>/N<sub>2</sub> 气氛。可能是由于燃烧初始阶段,O<sub>2</sub> 反应活性高于 CO<sub>2</sub>,所以 O<sub>2</sub> 更容易与焦炭表面的活性位点结合,使 CO<sub>2</sub> 气化反应受到明显抑制,但随焦炭孔隙率升高,比表面积增大,越来越多活性位点暴露,使 O<sub>2</sub> 与 CO<sub>2</sub> 的对活性位点的竞争作用减弱,更多的 CO<sub>2</sub> 可在焦炭表面活性位点吸附进而发生气化反应,可能使富氧气氛的焦炭转化率高于空气气氛。

#### 3.2 CO<sub>2</sub>和 H<sub>2</sub>O 气化

CO<sub>2</sub>和 H<sub>2</sub>O 混合气化对煤燃烧的影响更复杂。ESCUADERO 等<sup>[64-65]</sup> 发现 H<sub>2</sub>O 浓度对煤粉着火温度有非单调影响。O<sub>2</sub>/CO<sub>2</sub> 气氛中加入 10% H<sub>2</sub>O 后着火温度降低,但随 H<sub>2</sub>O 浓度增加,着火温度升高,可能是过高的 H<sub>2</sub>O 浓度导致焦炭比表面积减少<sup>[48]</sup>。XU 等<sup>[66]</sup> 使用 FFBR 研究了 O<sub>2</sub>/N<sub>2</sub> 和 O<sub>2</sub>/CO<sub>2</sub> 气氛中 H<sub>2</sub>O 对煤粉着火特性的影响,发现加入少量水蒸气(0~5%)使燃点提前。可能的原因是环境气氛中

—OH 自由基随水蒸气的加入而增多,而—OH 自由基对挥发性烷烃氧化起促进作用。但随 H<sub>2</sub>O 浓度升高,煤粉燃点延后,主要原因是 H<sub>2</sub>O 和 CO<sub>2</sub> 对焦炭的协同气化作用使焦炭表面气化反应更强烈,由于气化反应的吸热特性<sup>[67]</sup> 导致煤颗粒表面温度降低,H<sub>2</sub>O 大量加入使煤粉点火延迟,这一结果与其他学者<sup>[68-70]</sup> 的结论类似。

LEI 等<sup>[22]</sup> 比较了煤粉在 O<sub>2</sub>/N<sub>2</sub>、O<sub>2</sub>/CO<sub>2</sub> 和 O<sub>2</sub>/CO<sub>2</sub>/H<sub>2</sub>O 中的燃烧特性。发现低氧浓度下由于 O<sub>2</sub>/CO<sub>2</sub> 气氛中气化反应的原因,煤粉转化率大于 O<sub>2</sub>/N<sub>2</sub> 气氛,O<sub>2</sub>/CO<sub>2</sub> 气氛中一部分 CO<sub>2</sub> 被 H<sub>2</sub>O 替换后,煤粉转化率进一步增加,主要原因是 CO<sub>2</sub> 和 H<sub>2</sub>O 共气化反应进一步加速煤焦转化。

### 4 加压条件下气化对煤热解和焦炭燃烧的影响

#### 4.1 热解特性

关于加压条件下气化反应对煤热解的影响,CHEN 等<sup>[71]</sup> 使用 PTGA 研究了压力和 CO<sub>2</sub> 气氛对煤热解的影响。随压力升高,脱挥发分速率加快,CO<sub>2</sub> 引入和压力增加对煤炭脱挥发分有促进作用。ZHANG 等<sup>[37]</sup> 使用 PDTF 研究了 CO<sub>2</sub> 和 N<sub>2</sub> 气氛对煤热解的影响。研究表明气氛、压力、煤阶对煤热解有重要影响。对于烟煤,随压力增大,CO<sub>2</sub> 和 N<sub>2</sub> 气氛中挥发分产率均降低;对于褐煤,在 N<sub>2</sub> 气氛中随压力升高,挥发分产率降低,但 CO<sub>2</sub> 气氛中挥发分产率随压力升高而上升,这是由于加压促进 CO<sub>2</sub> 与焦炭中大分子有机物发生气化反应,从而增强挥发分释放。

关于加压气化对焦炭性质的影响,白永辉<sup>[72]</sup> 使用 PFBR 研究了 CO<sub>2</sub> 和惰性气氛(Ar)对煤焦产率的影响。结果表明,CO<sub>2</sub> 气氛下热解时,由于气化作用煤焦产率随热解压力的升高而单调增加,而 Ar 气氛下的焦产率则随热解压力的升高而单调降低;但随热解压力增加 2 种气氛焦产率差异逐渐缩小,导致 CO<sub>2</sub> 气氛焦产率逐渐与 Ar 气氛下接近。LEI 等<sup>[73]</sup> 使用 PDTF 研究了加压条件下 CO<sub>2</sub> 对焦炭中含 N 和 S 官能团的影响,结果见表 2。由表 2 可知,随 CO<sub>2</sub> 分压增加,硫化物、亚砷和砷含量降低,噻吩含量增加,这是因为高压促进焦炭—CO<sub>2</sub> 气化反应,导致 CO 浓度升高,促进 CO+S → COS 反应,降低煤焦中总硫含量。

关于 CO<sub>2</sub> 和 H<sub>2</sub>O 混合气氛加压气化对热解的研究不多。ZHANG 等<sup>[74]</sup> 和 LI 等<sup>[75]</sup> 分别使用 PTGA 和 PFBR 研究了加压和 H<sub>2</sub>O/CO<sub>2</sub> 混合气氛等对煤炭气化特性的研究,如图 3 所示,可知随压力增

表2 CO<sub>2</sub>气氛中不同压力下气化炭中含氮官能团含量Table 2 Content of nitrogen-containing functional groups in gasification carbon under different pressures in CO<sub>2</sub> atmosphere

压力/MPa	温度/K	砷含量/%	硫化物含量/%	噻吩含量/%	亚砷含量/%
0.1	1 073	10.58	14.33	7.24	5.37
0.1	1 273	6.46	7.96	7.93	3.04
0.1	1 473	2.63	4.95	10.11	2.62
0.6	1 073	17.48	14.43	11.66	6.75
0.6	1 273	8.33	12.07	20.97	6.32
0.6	1 473	5.62	8.48	22.30	5.70

加, H<sub>2</sub>O 和 CO<sub>2</sub> 与焦炭的气化反应速率增大, 导致焦炭产率降低。

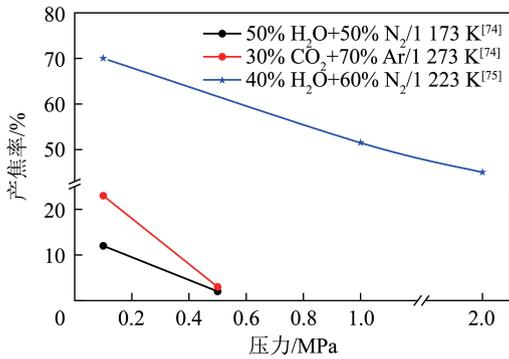
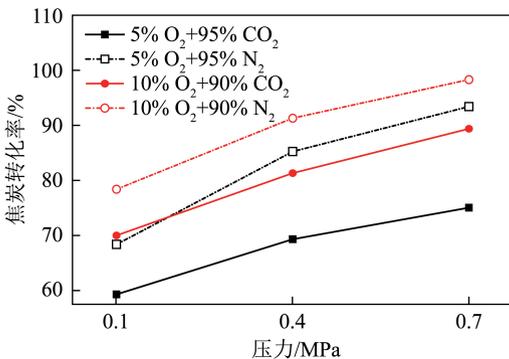


图3 压力对煤热解过程中不同气氛下焦炭产率的影响

Fig.3 Effect of pressure on char yield under different atmospheres during coal pyrolysis

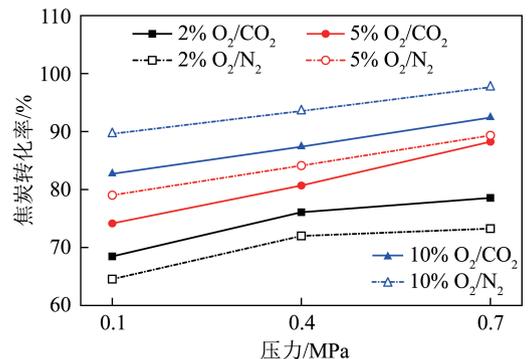
## 4.2 燃烧特性

压力升高后气体物理性质发生明显改变, 进而作用于煤粉或焦炭燃烧过程。使用 PDTF 研究 O<sub>2</sub>/N<sub>2</sub> 和 O<sub>2</sub>/CO<sub>2</sub> 混合气氛对煤粉燃烧的影响如图 4 所示, 可知压力升高促进煤粉燃尽。此外, 5% 和 10% 氧浓度的 O<sub>2</sub>/N<sub>2</sub> 下燃尽度均高于 O<sub>2</sub>/CO<sub>2</sub>, 归因于 CO<sub>2</sub> 和 N<sub>2</sub> 的物性差异。

图4 1 073 K 不同压力下煤粉在 O<sub>2</sub>/N<sub>2</sub> 和 O<sub>2</sub>/CO<sub>2</sub> 中的转化率Fig.4 Conversion of pulverized coal in O<sub>2</sub>/N<sub>2</sub> and O<sub>2</sub>/CO<sub>2</sub> at different pressures at 1 073 K

对于加压条件下气化反应对煤燃烧特性的影响, LI 等<sup>[76]</sup> 使用加压流化床 (Pressurized Fluidized Bed, PFB) 研究发现, 随压力增加, 煤颗粒燃烧时颗

粒峰值温度显著升高, 燃尽时间缩短, 气化反应可显著提高焦炭转化率, 特别在高压、高氧浓度和高温条件下。HONG 等<sup>[77]</sup> 使用反作用力场分子动力学 (ReaxFF MD) 模拟研究了加压富氧燃烧过程中焦炭-CO<sub>2</sub> 气化对焦炭转化率的影响, 结果表明在空气 (O<sub>2</sub>/N<sub>2</sub>)、富氧气氛 (O<sub>2</sub>/CO<sub>2</sub>) 气氛和 N<sub>2</sub>/CO<sub>2</sub> 混合气氛下, 焦炭转化率随总压的增加而增加。HONG 等<sup>[78]</sup> 使用 PFBR 和同位素示踪法研究加压富氧燃烧对煤焦气化的影响, 结果表明焦炭转化率随压力增加而提高, 加压增大了 O<sub>2</sub> 分压从而增强了焦炭和 O<sub>2</sub> 的氧化反应, 加压也增强了 CO<sub>2</sub> 与焦炭的气化反应, 且 O<sub>2</sub> 分压升高对氧化反应的促进作用相比 O<sub>2</sub> 浓度升高引起的颗粒温度升高对气化反应的促进作用更显著。PDTF 研究表明, 在不同气氛下, 煤炭转化率随压力升高而上升 (图 5)。在 5% 和 10% 氧浓度下, O<sub>2</sub>/N<sub>2</sub> 气氛焦炭转化率大于 O<sub>2</sub>/CO<sub>2</sub> 气氛, 说明较高的氧浓度抑制了 CO<sub>2</sub> 与焦炭的气化反应, 由表 1 可知, 由于 O<sub>2</sub> 在 CO<sub>2</sub> 中的扩散系数低, 阻碍了 O<sub>2</sub> 与焦炭的氧化反应, 从而导致煤粉在 O<sub>2</sub>/CO<sub>2</sub> 气氛中焦炭转化率较低。氧气体积分数为 2% 时, 气化反应对煤焦消耗的贡献超过因颗粒温度下降而导致的氧化速率降低, 所以在 2% O<sub>2</sub> 浓度下, O<sub>2</sub>/CO<sub>2</sub> 气

图5 1 473 K、不同压力下 O<sub>2</sub>/N<sub>2</sub> 与 O<sub>2</sub>/CO<sub>2</sub> 对焦炭转化率的影响Fig.5 Effect of O<sub>2</sub>/N<sub>2</sub> and O<sub>2</sub>/CO<sub>2</sub> on coke conversion under different pressures at 1 473 K

氛中焦炭转化率较 O<sub>2</sub>/N<sub>2</sub> 气氛更高。富氧气氛中 H<sub>2</sub>O 在加压条件下对燃烧气化影响研究很少,是未来研究方向。

## 5 结语及展望

富氧燃烧中,环境气氛中较高的 CO<sub>2</sub> 和 H<sub>2</sub>O 浓度促使 CO<sub>2</sub> 和 H<sub>2</sub>O 气化反应作用于煤的整个反应过程,特别在加压富氧燃烧中,压力升高可能强化 CO<sub>2</sub> 和 H<sub>2</sub>O 气化反应的影响。研究表明,CO<sub>2</sub> 单气化和 CO<sub>2</sub>/H<sub>2</sub>O 共气化通过与煤焦反应均可提高煤热解时挥发分中轻质气体的产率,但相应降低了焦炭产率,在加压时这种现象更明显。煤或焦炭燃烧过程中,CO<sub>2</sub> 气化在温度较高和氧气浓度较低时可促进燃料碳的消耗,且 H<sub>2</sub>O 加入进一步加速了这一过程。随环境压力升高,CO<sub>2</sub> 气化反应对燃料碳的消耗贡献逐渐增大。

目前,对于富氧燃烧中 CO<sub>2</sub> 和 H<sub>2</sub>O 气化作用下煤反应过程研究较多,但仍需重点关注以下方面:① 加压条件下,CO<sub>2</sub>/H<sub>2</sub>O 共气化作用下煤热解反应动力学和机理及其对焦炭物理化学性质的影响;② 常压及加压条件下 O<sub>2</sub> 燃烧与 CO<sub>2</sub>/H<sub>2</sub>O 气化共同作用时煤焦的反应动力学和机理;③ CO<sub>2</sub>/H<sub>2</sub>O 共气化作用下煤热解和焦炭燃烧的反应机理简化及其与计算流体动力学的耦合计算。

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