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# 气体微波放电转化 NO 的模拟实验研究

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摘 要: 对模拟烟气系统的微波放电转化 NO 过程进行了数 值模拟,分析了影响 NO 转化率和  $N_2$ 、NO<sub>2</sub> 选择性的因素及 规律。研究结果表明:在 He + NO + O<sub>2</sub> 系统中,40 W 微波功 率下,NO 总转化率可达 77%,其中 59% 转化为  $N_2$ ,18% 转 化为 NO<sub>2</sub>。微波功率、NO 初始浓度和 O<sub>2</sub> 初始浓度等对 NO 转化率及  $N_2$ 、NO<sub>2</sub> 的选择性有一定的影响。微波功率对 NO 转化率影响不大,但微波功率的增大有利于 NO 向  $N_2$  的转 化、提高  $N_2$  选择性。NO 初始浓度的增加降低了体系的 NO 转化率。O<sub>2</sub> 的加入使产物中 NO<sub>2</sub> 的量增加,但 NO 转化为 N<sub>2</sub> 的转化率总大于其转化为 NO<sub>2</sub> 的转化率。屏蔽 O 自由 基和 N 自由基均降低了 NO 的转化率,有 O 无 N 使 NO 主要 转化为 NO<sub>2</sub>,有 N 无 O 有利于 NO 向  $N_2$  的转化。

关键 词:微波放电;烟气脱硝; N<sub>2</sub>和 NO<sub>2</sub>选择性;化学反应动力学;仿真实验

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# 引 言

利用微波放电使 NO 氧化或分解是目前干法烟 气治理技术中广泛研究的课题<sup>[1~5]</sup>。已有研究表 明:在微波场中,高能电子的能量为 3~10 eV,而 NO、O<sub>2</sub> 解离能分别为 6.4 和 5.1 eV,微波放电能够 解离 NO 和 O<sub>2</sub>,产生大量的 N 自由基和 O 自由基,N 自由基具有很高的活性<sup>[6]</sup>,能与 NO 反应,使得在微 波放电烟气系统中最主要的 NO 转化产物为 N<sub>2</sub>。 但由于转化 NO 的过程通常包含非常复杂的物理与 化学机制,直接通过实验来确定某些机制或某些反 应的重要性存在一定的困难。因此,实际研究中往 往避开深层次的机理问题,而研究表观效果,使实验 结果缺乏理论支持。为明晰微波放电 NO 转化机 理,探讨转化过程中气体成分之间的协同作用规律, 需要建立反应过程的动力学方程并进行数值求解。 本研究对 He + NO + O<sub>2</sub> 系统进行微波放电转化 NO

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的模拟实验研究,分析影响 NO 转化率及其向 N<sub>2</sub>、 NO<sub>2</sub>转化的因素及规律,进而改进现有工艺,提高微 波利用率以降低能耗等提供依据和参考。

# 1 微波放电转化 NO 的反应模型

通过微波辐照被处理的含 NO 气体,使之部分 电离、分解、激发,产生一定浓度的活性粒子 N 自由 基和 O 自由基,利用这些活性粒子与气体中的 NO 反应可以达到转化 NO 的目的。采用氦气作为平衡 气,参考文献 [2] 的微波放电混合气体系统模型 He + NO + O<sub>2</sub> 和相应的微波放电转化 NO 的主要反应 方程式为:

微波 + He→He<sup>\*</sup> + e<sup>\*</sup>

$$e^* + \mathrm{NO} \rightarrow \mathrm{N} + \mathrm{O} + e \tag{1}$$

$$e^* + 0_2 \rightarrow 0 + 0 + e \tag{2}$$

式中: e\*、e一高能电子和低能电子。

系统转化 NO 的主要化学反应如表 1 所示<sup>[2]</sup>, 两体反应、三体反应的反应速率常数单位分别为 cm<sup>3</sup>/s 和 cm<sup>6</sup>/s。

#### 表 1 微波放电 He + NO + O<sub>2</sub>系统转化 NO 主要化学反应式

Tab. 1 Main chemical reaction formula for decomposing and removing NO in a microwave discharge He + NO +  $O_2$  system

序号	反应物	生成物	反应速率常数
1	N + NO	$N_2 + O$	$3.39 \times 10^{-11}$
2	N + N + M	$N_2 + M$	$8.28 \times 10^{-34}$
3	$N + O_2$	NO + O	$8.90 \times 10^{-17}$
4	N + O	NO	2.41 × 10 <sup>-13</sup>
5	O + NO + M	$NO_2 + M$	4.99 × 10 <sup>- 36</sup>
6	0+0	$O_2$	$1.69 \times 10^{-13}$

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#### 微波放电 He + NO + $O_2$ 系统转化 续表1 NO 主要化学反应式

Tab. 1 Main chemical reaction formula for decomposing and removing NO in a microwave discharge He + NO + O2 system

序号	反应物	生成物	反应速率常数
7	O + NO	$N + O_2$	$4.60 \times 10^{-15}$
8	$NO_2 + O$	$NO + O_2$	$9.70 \times 10^{-12}$
9	$NO_2 + N$	2NO	$3.01 \times 10^{-12}$
10	$O + O_2$	03	2.81 × 10 <sup>-12</sup>
11	$NO + O_3$	$NO_2 + O_2$	$1.81 \times 10^{-14}$
12	$NO_2 + O_3$	$NO_3 + O_2$	$3.19 \times 10^{-17}$
13	$NO_2 + O$	NO <sub>3</sub>	2. $14 \times 10^{-12}$
14	$NO + NO_3$	$2NO_2$	$2.89 \times 10^{-11}$
15	$NO + NO_3$	$2NO + O_2$	$3.04 \times 10^{-13}$
16	$NO_2 + N$	$N_2O + O$	$3.01 \times 10^{-12}$
17	$N_{2}O + O$	$N_2 + O_2$	$4.90 \times 10^{-11}$
18	$N_{2}O + O$	2N0	6.69 × 10 <sup>-11</sup>

根据表1,建立的反应系统中各组份粒子数密 度随时间变化的动力学方程组为:

 $\frac{\mathrm{d}\left[\mathrm{N}\right]}{\mathrm{d}t} = -k_1 \left[\mathrm{N}\right] \left[\mathrm{NO}\right] - k_2 \left[\mathrm{N}\right]^2 - k_3 \left[\mathrm{N}\right] \left[\mathrm{O}_2\right] \left[\mathrm{O}_2\right] - k_3 \left[\mathrm{N}\right] \left[\mathrm{O}_2\right] \left[\mathrm{O}_2\right] - k_3 \left[\mathrm{O}_2\right] \left[\mathrm{O}_2\right] \left[\mathrm{O}_2\right] - k_3 \left[\mathrm{O}_2\right] \left[\mathrm{O}_2\right] \left[\mathrm{O}_2\right] - k_3 \left[\mathrm{O}_2\right] \left[\mathrm{O}_2\right] \left[\mathrm{O}_2\right] \left[\mathrm{O}_2\right] - k_3 \left[\mathrm{O}_2\right] \left[\mathrm{O}_2\right] \left[\mathrm{O}_2\right] - k_3 \left[\mathrm{O}_2\right] \left[\mathrm{O}_2\right] \left[\mathrm{O}_2\right] - k_3 \left[\mathrm{O}_2\right] \left[\mathrm{O}_2\right] \left[\mathrm{O}_2\right] \left[\mathrm{O}_2\right] \left[\mathrm{O}_2\right] - k_3 \left[\mathrm{O}_2\right] \left[\mathrm{O}_2\right] \left[\mathrm{O}_2\right] \left[\mathrm{O}_2\right] - k_3 \left[\mathrm{O}_2\right] \left[\mathrm{O}_2\right]$  $k_4 \ [N] \ [O] + k_7 \ [NO] \ [O] - k_9 \ [N] \ [NO_2]$  $k_{16}$  [N] [NO<sub>2</sub>]  $\frac{\mathrm{d}\left[\mathrm{NO}\right]}{\mathrm{d}t} = -k_1\left[\mathrm{N}\right]\left[\mathrm{NO}\right] + k_3\left[\mathrm{N}\right]\left[\mathrm{O}_2\right] +$  $k_4$  [N] [O]  $-k_5$  [O] [NO]  $-k_7$  [O] [NO] +  $k_8$  [O] [NO<sub>2</sub>] + 2 $k_9$  [N] [NO<sub>2</sub>] -  $k_{11}$  [O<sub>3</sub>] [NO]  $k_{14} \begin{bmatrix} \mathrm{NO}_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathrm{NO} \end{bmatrix} + k_{15} \begin{bmatrix} \mathrm{NO}_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathrm{NO} \end{bmatrix} + 2k_{18} \begin{bmatrix} \mathrm{O} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathrm{N}_2 \mathrm{O} \end{bmatrix}$  $\frac{\mathrm{d}\left[\mathrm{O}_{2}\right]}{\mathrm{d}t} = -k_{3}\left[\mathrm{N}\right]\left[\mathrm{O}_{2}\right] + k_{6}\left[\mathrm{O}\right]^{2} +$  $k_7$  [NO] [O] +  $k_8$  [O] [NO<sub>2</sub>] -  $k_{10}$  [O] [O<sub>2</sub>] +  $k_{11}$  [O<sub>3</sub>] [NO] +  $k_{12}$  [O<sub>3</sub>] [NO<sub>2</sub>] +  $k_{15}$  [NO<sub>3</sub>] [NO] +  $k_{17}$  [O] [N<sub>2</sub>O]

$$\frac{d [O]}{dt} = k_1 [N] [NO] + k_3 [N] [O_2] - k_4 [N] [O] - k_5 [NO] [O] - k_6 [O]^2 - k_7 [NO] [O] - k_8 [O] [NO_2] - k_{10} [O] [O_2] - k_{13} [O] [NO_2] + k_{16} [N] [NO_2] - (k_{17} + k_{18}) [O] [N_2O] - (k_{17} + k_{18}) [O] [N_2O] - k_8 [O] [NO_2] - k_8 [O] [NO_2] - k_9 [N] [NO_2] + k_{11} [O_3] [NO] - k_{12} [O_3] [NO_2] - k_{13} [O] [NO_2] + 2k_{14} [NO] [NO_3] - k_{16} [N] [NO_2] - k_{13} [O] [NO_2] + 2k_{14} [NO] [NO_3] - k_{16} [N] [NO_2] - k_{13} [O] [NO_2] + 2k_{14} [NO] [NO_3] - k_{16} [N] [NO_2] - k_{13} [O] [NO_2] + 2k_{14} [NO] [NO_3] - k_{16} [N] [NO_2] - k_{13} [O] [NO_2] + 2k_{14} [NO] [NO_3] - k_{16} [N] [NO_2] - k_{13} [O] [NO_2] + 2k_{14} [NO] [NO_3] - k_{16} [N] [NO_2] - k_{13} [O] [NO_2] - k_{13} [O] [NO_2] - k_{11} [NO] [O_3] - k_{12} [NO_2] [O_3] - k_{12} [NO_2] [O_3] - k_{12} [NO_2] [O_3] - k_{12} [NO_3] [NO] - k_{13} [O] [NO_3] [NO] - k_{14} + k_{15} [NO_3] [NO] - k_{16} [N] [NO_2] - (k_{17} + k_{18}) [NO_3] [NO] - k_{16} [N] [NO_2] - (k_{17} + k_{18}) [N_2O] [O] - k_{16} [N] [NO_2] - (k_{17} + k_{18}) [N_2O] [O] - k_{16} [N] [NO_2] - (k_{17} + k_{18}) [N_2O] [O] - k_{16} [N] [NO_2] - (k_{17} + k_{18}) [N_2O] [O] - k_{16} [N] [NO_2] - (k_{17} + k_{18}) [N_2O] [O] - k_{16} [N] [NO_2] - (k_{17} + k_{18}) [N_2O] [O] - k_{16} [N] [NO_2] - (k_{17} + k_{18}) [N_2O] [O] - k_{16} [N] [NO_2] - (k_{17} + k_{18}) [N_2O] [O] - k_{16} [N] [NO_2] - (k_{17} + k_{18}) [N_2O] [O] - k_{16} [N] [NO_2] - (k_{17} + k_{18}) [N_2O] [O] - k_{16} [N] [NO_2] - (k_{17} + k_{18}) [N_2O] [O] - k_{16} [N] [NO_2] - (k_{17} + k_{18}) [N_2O] [O] - k_{16} [N] [NO_2] - (k_{17} + k_{18}) [N_2O] [O] - k_{16} [N] [NO_2] - (k_{17} + k_{18}) [N_2O] [O] - k_{16} [N] [NO_2] - (k_{17} + k_{18}) [N_2O] [O] - k_{16} [N] [NO_2] - (k_{17} + k_{18}) [N_2O] [O] - k_{16} [N] [NO_2] - (k_{17} + k_{18}) [N_2O] [O] - k_{16} [N] [NO_2] - (k_{17} + k_{18}) [N_2O] [O] - k_{16} [N] [NO_2] - (k_{18} + k_{18}) [N_2O] [O] - k_{18} [N_2O] [O] - k_{18} [N_2O] [O] - k_{18} [N_2O] [N_2O] [O] - k_{18} [N_2O] [N_2O] [O] - k_{18} [N_2O] [N_2O] [$$

如果已知系统中各粒子的初始数密度,对上述 动力学方程组编写相应的求解程序,即可给出反应 过程中各粒子数密度随时间的变化关系<sup>[7-10]</sup>,并可 进一步分析各因素对 NO 转化的影响。系统中各组 分粒子的初始体积浓度取值同文献 [2], NO 的初始 浓度为0.2%, 0, 的初始浓度为2%, 平衡气 He 初 始浓度为97.8%,将系统中气体视为理想气体系 统。为方便计算,各物质浓度用粒子数密度(cm<sup>-3</sup>) 表示。在常温(T=293 K)、常压(p=1.013×10<sup>5</sup> Pa) 下,由理想气体状态方程可得 NO、O2 的粒子数 密度,微波作用下高能电子解离 NO 和 O,产生的活 性粒子N自由基和O自由基初始数密度的数量级 为10<sup>15</sup> cm<sup>-3</sup>,根据式(1)、式(2)及统计平均规律,简 化体系中O自由基初始数密度和N自由基初始数 密度取值,其余粒子的初始数密度均为零,具体数值 如表2所示。

	쿢	₹2	Ż	刃始粒子	数密度	
Tab	2	Initi	_1	nartiala	concentrat	

		1 a.D. 2	2 miliai particie	e concentration					
	Ν	NO	$O_2$	0	$NO_2$	$N_2$	03	NO <sub>3</sub>	$N_2O$
初始粒子数密度/cm <sup>-3</sup>	$7.5 \times 10^{15}$	$25 \times 10^{15}$	$25 \times 10^{16}$	$28.5 \times 10^{15}$	0	0	0	0	0

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#### 2 计算结果与讨论

通过调整数值模拟实验参数,研究影响 He + NO +  $O_2$  系统微波放电转化 NO 的主要因素(包括微 波功率、NO 初始浓度、 $O_2$  初始浓度等),分析放电过 程中产生的 N 自由基和 O 自由基对 NO 转化的 影响。

#### 2.1 计算结果与实验结果对比





在微波功率为40 W、NO 初始体积浓度为 0.2%、O<sub>2</sub> 初始体积浓度为2%时(对应的初始粒子 数密度如表2所示)计算出的NO、N<sub>2</sub>和NO<sub>2</sub>粒子数 密度随时间的变化曲线,如图1所示。微波放电He +NO+O<sub>2</sub>系统是一个快速反应,随着反应时间的 增加,各反应物和产物的分子数密度很快达到稳定, 反应完全稳定后 NO转化计算结果与相同条件下文 献[2]的实验结果对比如表3所示。NO转化率的 计算式为:

$$\eta_{\rm NO} = \frac{[\rm NO]_{in} - [\rm NO]_{out}}{[\rm NO]_{in}} \times 100\%$$

NO 转化为 N<sub>2</sub> 的转化率(N<sub>2</sub> 选择性) 计算 式为:

$$\eta_{N_2} = \frac{2[N_2]}{[NO]_{in}} \times 100\%$$

NO 转化为 NO<sub>2</sub> 的转化率(NO<sub>2</sub> 选择性) 计算 式为:

$$\eta_{NO_2} = \frac{[NO_2]}{[NO]_{in}} \times 100\%$$
相对误差计算式为:

 $E = \frac{\text{x} \hat{\text{w}} \hat{\text{s}} \hat{\text{s}} + \hat{\text{t}} \hat{\text{s}} \hat{\text{s}}$ 

从表 3 中数据可以看出,微波放电 He + NO + O<sub>2</sub> 系统的模拟计算结果与实验结果非常接近,说明 模拟过程是比较准确的,模拟结果可以有效地反映 NO 的实际转化结果。

表 3 计算结果与实验结果比较

1 ab. 5 Comparison of calculation results with the test of	Tab. 3	ab. 3 Comparison	ofcalculation	results	with	the	test	one
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	${m \eta}_{ m NO}$	$\eta_{ m N_2}$	$\eta_{ m NO_2}$
实验结果	77.23	59.61	17.62
计算结果	77.20	59.60	17.595
相对误差 E/%	0.04	0.02	0.14

#### 2.2 微波功率对 NO 转化的影响

提高微波功率会形成更多的 N 自由基和 O 自 由基,微波功率的变化体现在微波作用下 NO 解离 产生的活性粒子 N 自由基和 O 自由基初始数密度 参数的变化上。微波功率越大,放电分解产生的 N 自由基和 O 自由基的初始数密度越大。图 2 给出 了 NO 浓度为 0.2%,  $O_2$  浓度为 2% 的条件下,微波 功率对  $\eta_{NO}$ , $\eta_{N2}$ 和  $\eta_{N02}$ 的影响。可以看出,各转化率 曲线相对比较平缓,说明微波功率对  $\eta_{N0}$ 影响不大, 微波功率的增加使  $\eta_{N2}$ 有一定的上升,而  $\eta_{N02}$ 有微弱 的减小,故  $\eta_{N0}$ 略有增加,基本上变化不大,总体上 符合文献 [2]实验结果的相应结论。





#### 2.3 NO 初始浓度对 NO 转化的影响

为了揭示微波放电转化 NO 的反应机理,在不同的 NO 初始浓度条件下,进行 NO 转化及反应产

物分析。图 3 为在 40 W 微波功率、2% O<sub>2</sub> 条件下, NO 转化率和 N<sub>2</sub> 选择性、NO<sub>2</sub> 选择性随 NO 初始浓 度的变化曲线。

由图 3 可以看出,NO 的浓度从 0.06% 变化到 0.25% 的过程中, $\eta_{N0}$ 从 82.86% 下降到 75.53%,  $\eta_{N_2}$ 从 41.74% 上升到 63.76%, $\eta_{N0_2}$ 从 40.37% 下降 到 11.77%,这说明在其它条件(微波功率、 $O_2$  浓度 等)不变的情况下,NO 初始浓度的增加降低了体系 的 NO 转化率,这是因为微波功率不变,系统中产生 的与 NO 反应的活性粒子数不变,活性粒子的相对 浓度减少,使 NO 的转化率降低。但由图 3 也可看 出,无论原始气体中的 NO 浓度为多少, $N_2$  选择性 总大于 NO<sub>2</sub> 选择性, $N_2$  仍是最主要的转化产物。





Fig. 3 Effect of the initial NO concentration on the NO conversion rate and the  $\rm N_2$  and  $\rm NO_2$  selectivity

#### 2.4 O2 初始浓度对 NO 转化的影响

模拟计算中,  $O_2$  浓度增加对应  $O_2$  初始浓度的 体积分数增加及 O 自由基数密度的增加。在微波 功率为 40 W、NO 浓度为 0.2% 条件下, 调整模拟烟 气中  $O_2$  初始浓度及 O 自由基粒子数密度, 转化率 计算结果如图 4 所示。可以看到, 随着  $O_2$  浓度的增 加,  $\eta_{NO}$ 缓慢上升,  $\eta_{N_2}$ 略有下降,  $\eta_{NO_2}$ 明显上升, 这说 明  $O_2$  的加入使产物中 NO<sub>2</sub> 的量增加,  $O_2$  浓度越高, 对 NO 氧化作用越强, 但只要  $O_2$  的初始浓度小于 10%,  $\eta_{N_2}$ 恒大于  $\eta_{NO_2}$ , 还原作用具有较大的优势, 转化产物主要为  $N_2$ , 与相应实验结果基本一致。由 图 4 还可看出, 当  $O_2$  的初始浓度等于 10% 时,  $N_2$  和 NO<sub>2</sub> 有相同的选择性, 还原作用失去优势。因此要 使转化过程中主要产物为环境友好的  $N_2$ , 系统中  $O_2$ 的初始浓度应小于 10%。 2.5 N 自由基和 O 自由基在微波放电转化 NO 过 程中的作用分析

研究某一粒子对微波放电转化 NO 过程的作 用,可采用屏蔽该粒子的方法,即在整个反应过程 中,允许该粒子生成,但不让其参与反应,这可在数 值模拟计算中通过控制实现。在微波功率为40W, NO浓度为0.2%, O2浓度为2%时, 分别屏蔽N自 由基和 0 自由基,对  $\eta_{NO}$ 、 $\eta_{N}$ ,和  $\eta_{NO}$ ,进行模拟计算, 并将其计算结果与不屏蔽时进行比较,如表4所示。 由表4可知,0自由基和N自由基的屏蔽与否对  $\eta_{NO}$ 、 $\eta_{N}$ ,和 $\eta_{NO}$ ,有不同程度的影响。屏蔽O自由基 对脱除 NO 有一定的阻碍作用,但脱除的 NO 几乎 完全转化为 N<sub>2</sub>。屏蔽 N 自由基对脱除 NO 也有阻 碍作用,此时是通过氧化反应使 NO 转化为高价氧 化物  $NO_2$ ,  $N_2$  的选择性几乎为零。由此可见,  $N_2$  的 生成主要依赖于与N自由基相关的反应。因此有N 无 O 有利于 NO 向 N<sub>2</sub> 的转化,这与文献 [6] 的报道 一致。



图4 O2初始浓度对 NO 转化的影响

Fig. 4 Effect of the initial O<sub>2</sub> concentration on the NO conversion rate and the N<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>2</sub> selectivity

## 表 4 分别屏蔽 N 自由基和 O 自由基 后转化率与不屏蔽时转化率的比较

Tab. 4 Comparison of the conversion rate after the N and O free radical are shielded respectively with that when they are not shielded

that when they are not shielded

	$oldsymbol{\eta}_{ m NO}$	$\eta_{ m N_2}$	$\eta_{ m NO_2}$
不屏蔽	77.20	59.60	17.60
屏蔽N自由基	54.44	0	24.42
屏蔽 0 自由基	60.00	60.00	0

# 3 结 论

根据微波放电转化 NO 的化学反应方程,建立 了 He + NO +  $O_2$ 系统微波放电转化 NO 的动力学模型,分析了影响 NO 转化率和  $N_2$ 、NO<sub>2</sub> 选择性的因素 及规律。

(1) NO 初始浓度的增加降低了体系的 NO 转 化率,但无论原始气体中的 NO 含量为多少,N<sub>2</sub>仍是 最主要的产物;

(2) 微波功率对 NO 转化率影响不大,随着微 波功率的增加,NO 转化率略有增加,同时 N<sub>2</sub>的选择 性呈上升趋势,而 NO<sub>2</sub>的选择性下降;

(3) 随着 O<sub>2</sub>初始浓度提高,生成的 NO<sub>2</sub>量值增加,NO<sub>2</sub>的选择性提高,对 NO 氧化脱除有利;

(4) O自由基和 N 自由基的屏蔽与否对和 NO 转化有不同程度的影响。屏蔽 O 自由基和 N 自由 基均降低了 NO 的转化率,有 O 无 N 使 NO 主要转 化为 NO<sub>2</sub>,有 N 无 O 有利于 NO 向 N<sub>2</sub>的转化。

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(丛 敏 编辑)

•书 讯•

# 《工程流体力学》

本书介绍了流体力学的基本原理及其在工程 实际中的应用。全书共分10章,主要内容有:流 体的主要物理性质及作用力;流体静力学基本理 论及应用;流体动力学基本理论及应用;相似原 理和量钢分析;管流损失(包括层流、紊流)与水 力计算;孔口与管嘴出流;缝隙流、明渠流、堰流 和渗流。本书各章均有一定数量的例题和习题, 便于读者复习和自学。赵存友主编。

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In the light of such problems of the dual inlet and outlet ball-mill-based direct-fired milling system of a 315 MW "W" type flame boiler burning low quality coal as insufficient power output and poor adaptability to various coal ranks and burdens, presented was a version to modify the original direct-fired milling system to a "cabin-direct-fired" milling system, which required to develop a high performance pulverized coal injection type coarse powder separator. For this purpose, the researchers designed two typical pulverized coal injection type coarse powder separators and three types of inner flow guide device and conducted a numerical and physical simulation study. The research results show that the pulverized coal injection type coarse powder separator is not quite susceptible to any change of the structural dimensions of the inner flow guide device and the variation range of the resistance is only around 20 Pa while the prototype of the injection type coarse powder separator is susceptible to any change of the structural dimensions of the inner flow guide device and the variation range of the resistance is a high as 183 Pa. The biggest difference of the inner flow resistance between the proto-type and the heightened injection type coarse powder separator is 163 Pa. **Key words**: milling system, flow guide device, coarse powder separator, numerical simulation, physical simulation

混烧石油焦油页岩循环流化床灰渣特性的试验研究 = Experimental Study of the Ash and Slag Characteristics of a Circulating Fluidized Bed Burning a Mixture of Oil Coke and Shale [刊,汉] DENG Yu-sheng (Maoming Petrochemical Corporation Power Plant, Maoming, China, Post Code: 525021) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. - 2011, 26(6). -716~720

On a 1 MW circulating fluidized bed combustion test rig, a fuel mixture of oil coke and shale in five mixing and dilution proportions was tried and burned with the characteristics of ash and slag produced during the combustion being analyzed and studied. The analytic results show that the particle diameter of the bottom slag and flying ash formed by burning the fuel mixture of oil coke and shale tends to be excessively fine compared with that of the conventional coal ranks. Furthermore, with an increase of the oil shale proportion in the fuel mixture, the ash and slag share, combustion efficiency, specific electric resistance value and wear and tear characteristics of the flying ash will be significantly affected. When the calcium/sulfur ratio equals to 0 and 2.4 respectively, with the oil shale mixing and dilution proportion increasing from 2:8 to 6:4, the flying ash share markedly increases and the ash and slag discharge quantity also increases simultaneously. The combustion efficiencies obtained from the tests gradually decline. When the calcium/sulfur ratio equals to 2.4, with an increase of the oil shale mixing and dilution proportion from 3:7 to 5:5, the specific electric resistance value of the flying ash will increase from 1.15 × 10<sup>12</sup>  $\Omega$ • cm to 1.40 × 10<sup>12</sup>  $\Omega$  • cm. The flying ash wear and tear characteristics index Hc will grow from 10.27% to 21.34%. The test results can offer certain reference for trial combustion of the fuel mixture in a real boiler and also for design and operation of a CFB boiler burning similar fuels. **Key words**: circulating fluidized bed, blended combustion, oil coke and oil shale, ash and slag characteristics

气体微波放电转化 NO 的模拟实验研究 = Simulation and Experimental Study of NO Conversion By Means

of a Gas Microwave Discharge [刊,汉] ZHAO Yi, CAO Chun – mei (College of Environment Science and Engineering, North China University of Electric Power, Baoding, China, Post Code: 071003) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. – 2011, 26(6). – 721 ~ 725

Numerically simulated was a NO removal process in a flue gas simulation system by utilizing a microwave discharge and analyzed were the factors influencing and law governing the NO conversion rate and selectivity of  $N_2$  and  $NO_2$ . The research results show that in a He + NO +  $O_2$  system, at a microwave power of 40 W, the total NO conversion rate can reach 77%, among which 59% of NO can be converted to  $N_2$  and 18% of No converted to  $NO_2$ . The microwave power, initial NO and  $O_2$  concentration etc. all have a certain influence on the NO conversion rate and its selectivity  $N_2$  and  $NO_2$ . The microwave power has no big influence on the NO conversion rate. However, to increase the microwave power is favorable to the conversion of NO to  $N_2$  and enhances the selectivity of  $N_2$ . To increase the initial NO concentration can lower the NO conversion rate of the system and the addition of  $O_2$  can increase the amount of  $NO_2$  in the products. Furthermore, the conversion rate of NO to  $N_2$  is always greater than that to  $NO_2$ . To shield O and N free radical can both lower the conversion rate of NO. The presence of O but absence of N will make NO mainly converted to  $NO_2$  and the presence of N but absence of O will contribute to the conversion of NO to  $N_2$ . **Key words**: microwave discharge, flue gas denitration,  $N_2$  and  $NO_2$  selection, chemical reaction dynamics, simulation test

600 MW 墙式燃烧锅炉氮氧化物排放浓度与主要运行因素的多元线性回归研究 = Study of a Multivariable Linear Regression of the NOx Emissions Concentration and Main Operating Factors of a 600 MW Walltype Boiler [刊,汉] SHEN Yue-yun (Jiangsu Economic and Trade College, Nanjing, China, Post Code: 211168), GAO Xiao-tao (Jiangsu Provincial Electric Power Test Research Institute Co. Ltd., Nanjing, China, Post Code: 211103), MENG Shuo (Harbin Boiler and Pressure Vessel Inspection Research Institute, Harbin, China, Post Code: 150078) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. – 2011, 26(6). –726 ~731

With a 600 MW supercritical boiler unit serving as an object of study, of which the burners are arranged on the front and rear wall, by adopting an on-site combustion adjustment test method and in the light of the operation features and concrete conditions of the combustion system of the boiler, experimentally studied was the influence of various factors on the  $NO_{\chi}$  emissions characteristics of the boiler. They include: oxygen quantity, combustion structural parameters (including primary air speed, central air quantity, secondary and tertiary air quantity and secondary air swirling intensity etc.), mill operation combination mode, overfired air quantity, coal quality change etc. The test results show that the operation air quantity, mill operation combination mode, overfired air quantity and coal quality change of the boiler constitute the main factors influencing its  $NO_{\chi}$  emissions concentration and such an influencing extent can attain as high as 14% ~ 18% while the change of the structural parameters of the burners have a relatively small influence. Through controlling the main influencing factors, the  $NO_{\chi}$  emissions concentration of the boiler can be markedly lowered. On this basis, by utilizing a multivariable regression method, an empirical regression formula governing the  $NO_{\chi}$  emissions concentration and main operation factors of the boiler was estab-