分离工程

EtOH-H2O对钙基吸收剂分离CO2的影响

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摘要

采用不同体积浓度的乙醇溶液分别对石灰石和石灰石的煅烧产物Ca0进行调质处理,研究它们的碳酸化反应,并与 水合调质Ca0的碳酸化进行比较。通过SEM和N2吸附法考察吸收剂多次煅烧的微观结构特性,进一步揭示了乙醇溶 液促进Ca0碳酸化的机理。结果表明:随着循环反应次数的增加,乙醇溶液调质后Ca0的碳酸化转化率明显高于石 灰石和水合调质的Ca0,对于石灰石,乙醇溶液则没有明显的调质效果。Ca0经乙醇溶液调质后在650~700℃内有 利于碳酸化的进行。乙醇浓度越高,则经调质后Ca0的转化率越高,抗烧结性能越好。经乙醇溶液调质的Ca0煅烧 后比表面积和比孔容均比单纯水合大,远高于煅烧后的石灰石;比孔容分布和孔比表面积分布明显优于煅烧后的水 上文章反馈 合CaO和石灰石。乙醇溶液调质对CaO的孔有明显的增扩效应。

关键词

<u>EtOH-H₂O调质</u> 钙基吸收剂 <u>CCR</u> <u>CO</u>,分离_

分类号

Effect of EtOH-H2O on calcium sorbents for ${\rm CO_2}$ sequestration

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Abstract

Calcium sorbents of limestone and CaO derived from calcined limestone were modified by ethanol water solutions with different bulk ethanol concentrations. The carbonation reaction of the sorbents was investigated and was compared with that of hydrated CaO. The microstructure of the sorbents was examined further with SEM and N2 adsorption method, and the potential mechanism for ethanol water solutions to improve the carbonation conversion was revealed. The results showed that the carbonation conversion of CaO modified by ethanol water solution was higher than that of limestone or CaO hydrated by distilled water with an increase in cycle number. The modification by ethanol water solution had no effect on the conversion of limestone. The CO₂ sorption capacity of CaO modified by ethanol water solution at a temperature of 650—700°C was beneficial to carbonation. The higher the ethanol concentration in solution, the higher the carbonation conversion of modified CaO, and the better the anti-sintering performance. The specific surface area and pore volume of CaO modified by ethanol water solution were higher than those of CaO hydrated by distilled water, and were much greater than those of calcined limestone. The distributions of pore volume and pore area of CaO modified by ethanol water solution were superior to those of hydrated CaO and calcined limestone. The pores in CaO were obviously expanded by an ethanol water solution.

Key words

EtOH-H₂O modification calcium sorbents CCR CO₂ sequestration

扩展功能

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