

研究简报

漏斗型导流内构件对内循环三相流化床 流体力学与传质特性的影响

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Influence of funnel-shape internals on hydrodynamics and mass transfer in internal loop three-phase fluidized bed

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Abstract: The effects of funnel-shape internals on hydrodynamics and mass transfer in an internal loop three-phase fluidized bed were investigated. Three different kinds of internals were designed which were setup on the top of draft-tube in terms of horizontal angle and outer diameter, and gas hold up, liquid mixing time, liquid circulation velocity and mass transfer coefficient were measured respectively. It was shown that the riser gas holdup and mass transfer coefficient increased by 10% and 15% than that without such an internal, liquid mixing time decreased by 10% to 25%. When the superficial gas velocity was less than $0.5 \text{ cm} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$, liquid circulation velocity increased with the setup of such internals. Liquid circulation velocity decreased when the superficial gas velocity was above $0.5 \text{ cm} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$. In addition, the variation of structural parameters of funnel-shape internals had significant effects on hydrodynamics and mass transfer.

Key words: funnel-shape internal; internal loop three-phase fluidized bed; hydrodynamics; mass transfer

引 言

内循环生物三相流化床由于可实现气液固三相充分接触而在废水处理方面表现出明显的优势, 已经广泛应用于冶炼废水、采油废水、化肥废水的生物处理^[1-3]。目前, 在处理高浓度有机废水的过程

中如何使三相流化床提高氧转移效率、降低能耗是此领域的一个研究热点, 国内外学者普遍采用在反应器内设置挡板^[4]、多孔筛板^[5]、填料^[6]或静态混合器^[7]等方法改善反应器液体力学与传质性能, 这些内构件可以提高反应器内气含率、增大体积氧传递系数, 但是又增大了液体流动阻力、减少了液体

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循环流量^[8-9]，对于废水生化处理过程，易造成反应器内微生物阻塞、载体堆积，以致无法正常流化。本文设计了漏斗型导流装置作为一种新型内构件，安装于反应器导流筒顶端，通过改变气液固三相的运动方向来强化反应器多相混合与传质，同时产生较小的流动阻力以降低操作能耗。实验研究了漏斗型导流内构件对内循环流化床升流区与降流区气含率、液相混合时间、液体循环速度以及体积氧传质系数的影响规律。

1 实验部分

1.1 实验装置

图 1 为流化床流体力学与传质特性的测定装置，包括反应器主体、供气系统和测量系统。反应器主体由升流区、降流区、气体分布区及三相分离区 4 个部分组成，结构参数见表 1，实验的三相介质分别为空气、水及多孔泡沫颗粒。导流内构件安装在反应器内导流筒顶端，呈漏斗型（见图 2）。设计了 3 种不同尺寸的内构件，结构参数见表 2。

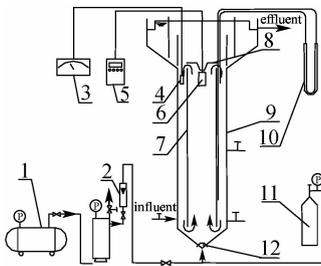


图 1 实验流程

Fig. 1 Schematic diagram of experimental apparatus

- 1—air compressor; 2—rotameter; 3—conductivity gauge;
- 4—conductivity probe; 5—dissolved oxygen gauge;
- 6—dissolved oxygen probe; 7—draft tube;
- 8—funnel-shape device; 9—reactor; 10—U-type manometer;
- 11—N₂ tank; 12—gas distributor

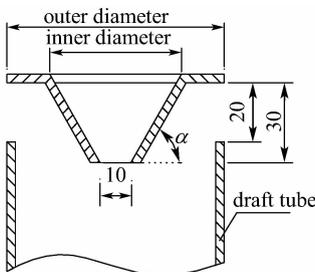


图 2 漏斗型导流内构件结构示意图

Fig. 2 Structural diagram of funnel-shape device

表 1 内循环三相流化床反应器主要结构参数

Table 1 Main structural parameters of internal loop three-phase fluidized bed reactor

H_T/mm	h_r/mm	D_D/mm	D_T/mm	Reactor effective volume/L
1425	1100	160	120	39

表 2 漏斗型导流内构件主要结构参数

Table 2 Main structural parameters of funnel-shape device

Type of device	Outer diameter /mm	Inner diameter /mm	Device horizontal angle /($^{\circ}$)
1 [#] device	110	70	45
2 [#] device	130	25	75
3 [#] device	150	45	60

1.2 测试内容与方法

按照文献[10]报道的相关方法，测定升流区气含率、降流区气含率、液相混合时间、流体循环速度、体积氧传递系数等过程参数。

2 实验结果与讨论

2.1 气含率的影响分析

2.1.1 漏斗型导流内构件对升流区气含率的影响

从图 3、图 4 中可以看出，在实验范围内，升流区气含率 ϵ_{Gr} 随表观气速 U_G 的提高而加大，呈线性增长的趋势；在相同表观气速下，设置导流内构件使 ϵ_{Gr} 增加。Mohamed 等^[11]根据全能量守恒原理将 Chisti 等^[12]的经典理论模型 $\epsilon_{Gr} \propto U_G^{0.892}$ 用于气升式环流系统得到

$$\epsilon_{Gr} = 0.29U_G^{0.74}, 0 \leq U_G \leq 0.02 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$$

将上述理论模型应用于本实验，经过数值模拟计算分别得到固含率为 15% 时，无导流内构件及设置 1[#]、2[#]、3[#] 漏斗型内构件的 ϵ_{Gr} 、 U_G 关系分别为

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_{Gr} &= 1.617U_G^{0.883} \text{ (无)}, \epsilon_{Gr} = 1.759U_G^{0.893} \text{ (1\#)}, \\ \epsilon_{Gr} &= 1.838U_G^{0.924} \text{ (2\#)}, \epsilon_{Gr} = 1.916U_G^{0.928} \text{ (3\#)} \end{aligned}$$

上述方程的相关系数均在 0.95 以上，导流内构件的设置不同程度地提高了 U_G 的系数及幂指数，从理论计算上证明了内构件对反应器内气含率的增大作用。1[#]、2[#]、3[#] 漏斗型导流内构件对升流区气含率的影响依次递增。当固含率为 15% 时，与不设内构件相比，3[#] 使 ϵ_{Gr} 平均增加了 10%。

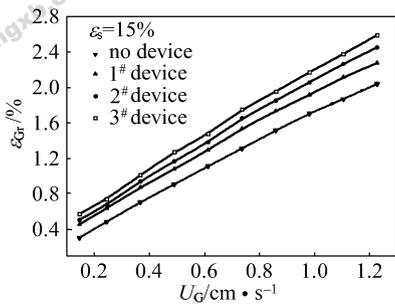


图3 漏斗型内构件对升流区气含率的影响
Fig. 3 Effect of funnel-shape devices on ϵ_{Gr}

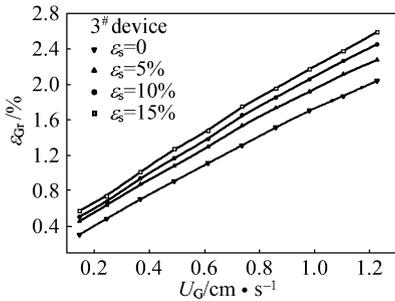


图4 固含率对升流区气含率的影响
Fig. 4 Effect of solid loading on ϵ_{Gr}

2.1.2 漏斗型导流内构件对降流区气含率的影响

图5、图6分别显示了设置内构件后表观气速 U_G 及固含率 ϵ_s 对降流区气含率的影响。与无内构件情况相比较，内构件明显增大了 ϵ_{Gd} ，其中3#内构件作用最显著。此外， ϵ_{Gd} 随着 U_G 及 ϵ_s 的增大而增大。对比图4、图6可以发现，内构件的增设对 ϵ_{Gd} 的影响比 ϵ_{Gr} 显著得多，这是由于升流区的气体在内构件转折区流体曳力的作用下改变了运动方向，被大量卷带入降流区，减少了气泡从分离区液面逃逸进入空气中的比率，增加了气体在反应器中的总体停留时间。

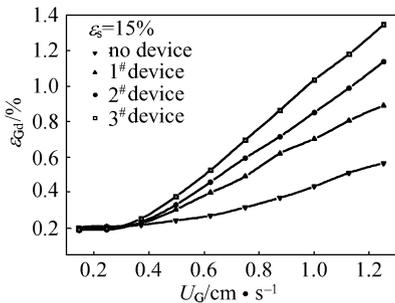


图5 漏斗型内构件对降流区气含率的影响
Fig. 5 Effect of funnel-shape devices on ϵ_{Gd}

2.2 液相混合时间变化规律

反应器液相混合时间 T_M 随表观气速 U_G 及固含

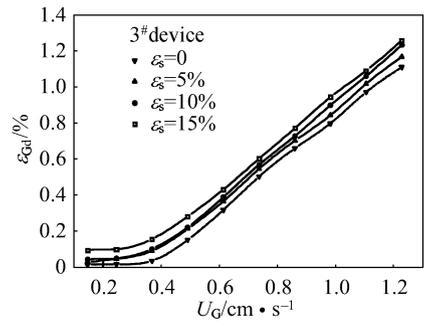


图6 固含率对降流区气含率的影响
Fig. 6 Effect of solid loading on ϵ_{Gd}

率 ϵ_s 的变化如图7所示。可以看出， T_M 随 U_G 的提高而缩短。当 U_G 较小时，随着气速增加， T_M 明显减小； U_G 进一步提高， T_M 的减小变缓。在固含率分别为5%、10%、15%的情况下，固体颗粒含量的增加对 T_M 的影响不明显，上述规律与 Choi 等^[13]、丛威等^[14] 的研究结果相吻合。在同一表观气速下，漏斗型导流内构件的设置使 T_M 缩短了10%~25%，说明导流内构件的加入促进了气液固三相的充分接触，实现流体之间良好分散与混合。

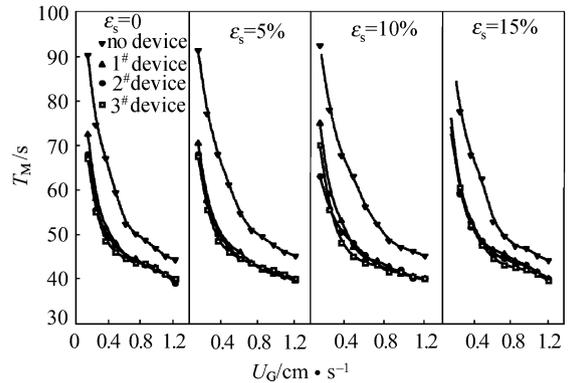


图7 漏斗型内构件对液相混合时间的影响
Fig. 7 Effect of funnel-shape devices on mixing time

2.3 升流区液体循环速度的影响分析

从图8可以看出，当 $U_G < 0.5 \text{ cm} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ 时，设置漏斗型内构件加快了反应器升流区液体循环；当 $U_G > 0.5 \text{ cm} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ 时，内构件的加入反而使升流区液体循环速度降低。升、降两流区的气含率之差引起的静压差是循环推动力的来源，内构件对液体循环速度的影响可从 $(\epsilon_{Gr} - \epsilon_{Gd})$ 的变化来理解。如图9所示，当 $U_G < 0.5 \text{ cm} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ 时，设置内构件使升流区气含率明显增加，即内构件的设置使 $(\epsilon_{Gr} - \epsilon_{Gd})$ 增大，提高了升流区液体循环速度；随着 U_G 继续提高，内构件对液体循环速度的影响同时体现在增大流动阻力和提高气含率两方面，当

$U_G \geq 0.5 \text{ cm} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ 时, 流动阻力在影响因素中占主导地位, 降低了反应器内升流区液体循环速度。

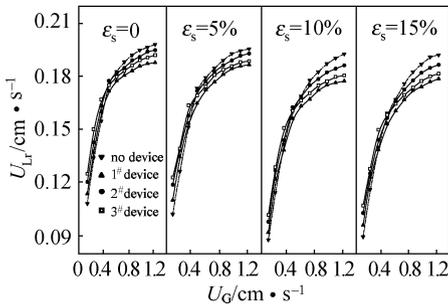


图 8 漏斗型内构件对升流区液体循环速度的影响
Fig. 8 Effect of funnel-shape devices on U_{Lr}

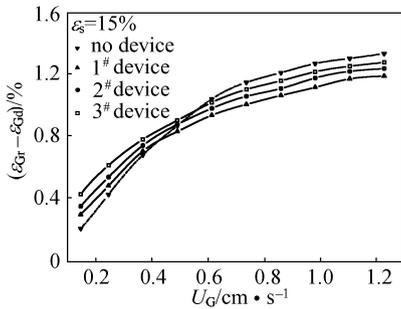


图 9 表观气速对升、降流区气含率差值的影响
Fig. 9 Effect of U_G on $(\epsilon_{Gr} - \epsilon_{Gd})$

2.4 漏斗型导流内构件对体积氧传质系数的影响

测定了 3 种内构件对体积氧传质系数 $k_{L,a}$ 的影响, 结果如图 10 所示。添加漏斗型导流内构件使反应器 $k_{L,a}$ 显著提高, 随着 U_G 增大, $k_{L,a}$ 增长趋于明显, 1#、2#、3# 导流内构件的效果依次递增, 与不设内构件相比, 3# 内构件使 $k_{L,a}$ 提高了 15%。实验过程发现, 就氧传质效果而言, 内构件水平夹角 60° 优于 45° 及 75° , 水平夹角 45° 的内构件对于流体阻碍作用明显, 夹角为 75° 时, 可观察到大量气泡从反应器升流区逃逸进入大气; 同时, 一定程度上增大导流内构件外径可以提高其导液面积, 将聚并的大气泡破碎为小气泡, 提高了体积氧传质系数 $k_{L,a}$ 。

4 结 论

(1) 漏斗型导流内构件的设置提高了反应器的气含率和体积氧传质系数, 与不设内构件相比, 升流区气含率平均增大 10%, 体积传氧系数提高了 15%, 液相混合时间减少了 10% ~ 25%; 1#、2#、3# 内构件的导流效果依次递增, 3# 内构件对气含率、体积氧传质系数的促进作用最大。

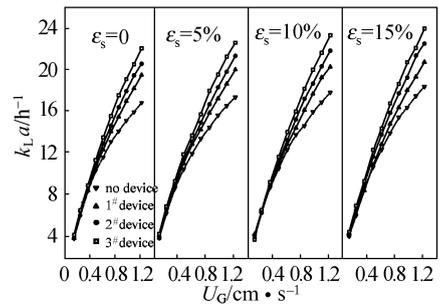


图 10 漏斗型内构件对体积氧传质系数的影响
Fig. 10 Effect of funnel-shape devices on $k_{L,a}$

(2) 漏斗型导流内构件改善内循环三相流化床流体力学与传质特性的机理分析为反应器内气泡停留时间延长与液相混合时间缩短的协同作用。

符 号 说 明

- D_D ——反应器直径, mm
- D_T ——导流筒直径, mm
- H_T ——反应器高度, mm
- h_r ——导流筒高度, mm
- $k_{L,a}$ ——体积氧传质系数, h^{-1}
- T_M ——液相混合时间, s
- U_G ——表观气速, $\text{cm} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$
- U_{Lr} ——升流区液体循环速度, $\text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$
- ϵ_{Gd} ——降流区气含率, %
- ϵ_{Gr} ——升流区气含率, %
- ϵ_s ——固含率, %

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