在 Pt/Al₂O₃ 催化剂上甲醇深度氧化的 催化剂有效因子

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一、前 言

以低碳醇作燃料的汽车尾气净化问题愈 来愈受到人们的重视¹¹¹,最近,有人研究了甲 醇汽车尾气 Pt、Pd 等催化剂处理问题^[2-3].但 内扩散影响尚未研究.由于深度氧化是强放 热反应,传热、传质是一个突出的问题.催化 剂有效因子是内扩散研究中的中心环节¹⁶⁻⁶¹, 它是衡量内扩散影响的尺度,是反应器设计 的基本要求,本工作的目的是研究甲醇在 Pt/Al₂O₃ 催化剂上深度氧化的催化剂有效因 子的测定及其估算.

二、实验方法和结果

Al₂O₃ 的外表面,孔内则难以浸渍上 Pt,使得 Pt 的分布不均匀.为此,我们采用竞争吸附 法,首先将 Al₂O₃ 用 0.98 mol/L 乳酸浸泡 8 h,烘干.再浸渍氯铂酸,烘干,500℃ 灼烧 2 h,再用 H₂ 在 500℃ 下还原,Pt 含量仅为 0.01%.为了计算催化剂孔中氧的有效扩散 系数,测定了催化剂宏观结构,催化剂的比表 面积 $S_e = 184.3 \text{m}^2/g$,孔隙度 $\theta = 0.496$,汞 置换密度 $\rho_e = 1.29 \text{g/ml}$.

CO₂ 用邻苯二甲醇二丁酯及 β , β' 氧二 丙腈分析; CO、O₂、N₂ 用 5A 分子筛及活性 炭分析;甲醇用 GDX-403 在 110℃ 下分析, 氢作载气,热导检测.

动力学及其内扩散影响实验在玻璃外循 环无梯度反应器中进行。循环比在 30 以上, 满足无梯度反应器的要求^m。由于深度氧化

的研究基础,而且通过历次综合性的大型科 学考察和定位观测,掌握了几乎遍及全国的 各种类型的气候、水域、土壤、植被、沙漠、草 场、林业、海洋等基础资料.近几年来,为发 展国民经济,改善生态环境所做的研究工作, 已逐渐推广应用,并建立了典型示范点(区), 促进了我国生态环境建设事业的发展.

我们相信,中国科学院有力量、有潜力, 不断创新、发展、开拓新领域,为建设生态环 境改善我国生态环境状况做出更大贡献. 10 卷 4 期

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表 1 甲醇深度氢化内扩	散影响实验
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反 应温度 (℃)	P _{O2} (kPa)	Р _{СНзОН} (kPa)	P _{CO2} (kPa)	ア _内 10 ³ mol/ ml・h	ア _动 10 ³ mol/ ml・h	7 实验	h	<i>m</i> 1	<i>m</i> ₂	772	7计算
 2 80	1.14 0.978 1.32 0.808 1.28 0.978 1.01 1.53 0.956	5.55 5.49 5.28 5.50 5.27 5.50 5.45 5.64 4.94	2.23 2.29 2.50 2.28 2.50 2.39 2.45 2.25 2.95	13.2 13.5 14.6 13.5 14.8 14.1 14.5 13.7 17.4	42.1 37.3 49.1 31.6 48.0 37.2 38.5 52.6 39.5	0.31 0.36 0.30 0.43 0.31 0.38 0.38 0.25 0.44	2.90 2.94 2.91 2.98 2.92 2.84 2.94 2.79 3.06	2.81 2.87 2.81 2.91 2.82 2.86 2.86 2.69 2.98	2.63 2.71 2.58 2.78 2.60 2.70 2.70 2.46 2.80	2.81 2.87 2.80 2.91 2.82 2.86 2.86 2.69 2.98	0.35 0.35 0.35 0.34 0.35 0.35 0.35 0.37 0.33 0.40
300	1.00	5.44	2.45	17.8	44.9	0.40	3.22	3.14	2.97	3.14	0.32
	1.32	5.72	2.17	15.7	54.1	0.29	3.09	3.00	2.79	3.00	0.33
	1.39	5.09	2.79	20.3	61.8	0.33	3.21	3.09	3.85	3.07	0.32
	1.15	4.89	3.10	22.5	54.1	0.41	3.32	3.21	2.99	3.21	0.31
	1.77	5.09	2.91	21.1	74.3	0.28	3.12	2.98	2.68	2.98	0.33
	2.08	5.36	2.68	19.4	80.8	0.24	3.00	2.85	2.53	2.85	0.35
320	1.06	5.64	2.14	20.2	53.2	0.38	3.38	3.30	3.13	3.30	0.30
	1.19	5.38	2.51	23.6	60.8	0.39	3.52	3.42	3.22	3.42	0.29
	1.58	5.75	2.14	20.1	73.0	0.28	3.24	3.13	2.90	3.13	0.32
	2.11	5.95	1.94	18.3	89.3	0.21	3.10	2.97	2.68	2.97	0.34
340	1.06 1.17 1.24 1.52 1.70 2.09 2.12	6.11 6.00 6.04 5.49 5.18 5.20 5.24	1.67 1.89 1.85 2.40 2.82 2.80 2.75	20.3 22.9 22.4 29.2 34.2 34.0 33.5	57.1 63.1 66.0 84.2 96.0 112 113	0.36 0.36 0.30 0.35 0.36 0.30 0.30	3.10 3.59 3.57 3.64 3.68 3.58 3.58	3.04 3.51 3.48 3.52 3.54 3.42 3.41	2.91 3.33 3.30 3.27 3.24 3.07 3.06	3.04 3.51 3.48 3.52 3.54 3.42 3.41	0.33 0.28 0.29 0.28 0.28 0.28 0.29 0.29
	1.68	5.62	2.16	35.1	102	0.34	6.65	6.43	5.97	6.43	0.16
	1.93	5.61	2.16	35.6	114	0.31	6.56	6.31	5.80	6.31	0.16
	2.29	5.72	2.06	33.9	129	0.26	6.41	6.13	5.55	6.13	0.16
360	2.00	5.58	2.20	36.2	118	0.31	0.56	6.30	5.76	6.30	0.16
	2.04	5.62	2.16	35.5	119	0.28	6.52	6.26	5.72	6.26	0.17
	2.33	5.98	2.82	33.2	126	0.26	6.28	6.01	5.46	6.01	0.17
	2.44	5.77	2.01	33.0	134	0.25	6.33	6.04	5.43	6.04	0.17
	2.79	5.95	2.06	33.8	146	0.23	6.18	5.87	5.21	5.87	0.17
	3.00	6.03	1.97	32.4	151	0.21	6.06	5.74	5.06	5.74	0.17
	3.08	5.95	2.06	33.8	155	0.22	6.06	5.74	5.02	5.73	0.17

是强放热反应,为使催化温度恒定,实验中加入67.7kPa水蒸汽将反应热带走。当用30-40 目催化剂时,反应在动力学区域进行;若用颗粒为6mm厚2mm的催化剂,反应在内扩散区进行。氧分压(Po,)对甲醇深度氧化的内扩散影响的实验结果列人表1。

三、结果与讨论

1. 甲醇深度氧化的动力学方程

催化剂有效因子的测定与估算,以动力 学方程为基础,在大量的甲醇和氧分压对反 应速度的影响稳态实验和甲醇、氧、二氧化碳 吸附热的测定,甲醇在催化剂表面的停留时 间分布等实验的基础上,确定在 Pt/Al₂O,催 化剂上甲醇深度氧化服从甲醇及氧二分子吸 附及二氧化碳吸附阻碍的L-H 机理方程(另 外详细讨论动力学问题.

γ —

$$\frac{Kb_{\mathrm{CH}_{3}\mathrm{OH}}b_{\mathrm{O}_{2}}P_{\mathrm{CH}_{3}\mathrm{OH}}P_{\mathrm{O}_{2}}}{(1+b_{\mathrm{CH}_{3}\mathrm{OH}}P_{\mathrm{CH}_{3}\mathrm{OH}}+b_{\mathrm{O}_{2}}P_{\mathrm{O}_{2}}+b_{\mathrm{CO}_{2}}P_{\mathrm{CO}_{2}})^{2}}$$
(1)

其中: K 为反应速度常数, $b_{CH,OH}$, b_{O_i} , b_{CO_i} 分别为 CH₃OH, O_2 , CO₂ 的吸附热, 用正交 设计法求得 (1) 式的动力学参数, 并根据 Arrhenius 及 Clausius-Clapeyron 方程,求出 反应活化能 E = 29.6 kJ/mol, 其幂前因子 $K_{oCH,OH} = 1.30 \text{ kPa}^{-1}$, CH₃OH, O_2 , CO₂ 的吸 附热及相应的幂前因子为 $Q_{CH_3OH} = 16.0 \text{ kJ/}$ mol; $b_{0CH_3OH} = 1.30 \text{ kPa}^{-1}$, $b_{3O_2} = 7.0 \times 10^{-2}$ kPa⁻¹, $b_{0CO_2} = 1.05 \times 10^{-4} \text{ kPa}^{-1}$. 大量的动 力学区域实验按(1)式计算,反应速度 γ 相对 误差绝对值平均为 6.44%.

由于 *b*_{co,*p*co, 一项在(1)式中经计算占 有量较小,为了内扩散影响实验数据处理的 简化,将(1)式简化为:}

 $\gamma = \frac{Kb_{CH,OH}b_{O,}p_{CH,OH}p_{O_1}}{(1 + b_{CH,OH}p_{CH,OH} + b_{O,}p_{O_1})^2}$ (2) (2)式与(1)式相对误差小于1%。 2. 催化剂有效因子

在催化剂有效因子 η 的研究中,近来人 们重视对任何动力学方程都适用 的 一般 方 法⁽¹⁾,最近又提出更为简单的计算方法⁽⁶⁾,本 文采用⁽⁶⁾的方法来解释实验结果。

根据有效因子的一般定义

$$n = \frac{\underline{\text{D}}\underline{f} + \underline{b} \cdot \underline{b} \cdot$$

实验上测定的 r_{A} 值列人表 1, r_{A} 是表 1 的实验值及按(1)式求得. 由表 1 中的 r_{A} 、 r_{a} 值,根据(3)式可以求出 η 的实验值 ($\eta_{5\%}$).表 1 中 $\eta_{5\%}$ 在 0.51—0.21之间,说 明内扩散影响严重. 对于平板型的催化剂, 根据文献[6] η 的计算方程如下:

$$h = l_0 \sqrt{\frac{\gamma RT}{p_{O_s(t)} D_{O_s}}} \tag{4}$$

$$m_{1} = \frac{h}{\left(2\int_{0}^{1} \gamma^{*}dp_{0_{2}}^{*}\right)^{1/2}}$$
 (5)

$$m_2 = h \sqrt{\gamma^{*}(1)} \tag{6}$$

$$m = m_2 \sqrt{\frac{1 + 0.7m_1^2}{1 + 0.7m_2^2}}$$
 (7)

$$\eta = \frac{\tan h(m)}{m} \tag{8}$$

(4) 式中 h 为 Thiele 模数, h 为催化剂半
厚度 (l, = 0.1 mm), Do, 为 O, 的有效扩散
系数, Po, , 为 O, 在催化剂外表面的分压.
(5) 式中 p⁵_a、 γ* 分别为无因次 O₂ 分压和
无因次反应速度.

p*。的定义为

Yes

$$p_{\sigma_1}^* = \frac{p_{\sigma_1}}{p_{\sigma_1(s)}}$$
 (9)
Y* 的定义为

其中: *P*_{CH,OH}(*i*) 为 CH₃OH 在催化剂外表面 分压,由于 *p*_{CH,OH} > *p*_O, O₄ 为关键组分,则 (10)式中 *P*_{CH,OH} 可近似为 *p*_{CH,OH}(*i*) 则(10)式 变为

$$\boldsymbol{r^*} = \frac{\frac{K_{t}b_{CH_{3}OH}b_{O_{1}}p_{CH_{3}OH}p_{O_{2}}}{(1 + b_{CH_{3}OH}p_{CH_{3}OH}p_{O_{1}})^{2}}}{\frac{K_{t}p_{CH_{3}OH}b_{O_{2}}p_{CH_{3}OH(t)} + b_{O_{1}}p_{O_{2}})^{2}}{(1 + b_{CH_{3}OH}p_{CH_{3}OH(t)} + b_{O_{2}}p_{O_{2}(t)})^{2}}} \\ = p_{O_{2}}^{*} \left[\frac{1 + K_{A}p_{O_{2}(t)}}{1 + K_{A}p_{O_{2}}^{*}p_{O_{2}(t)}}\right]^{2}$$
(11)

其中,
$$K_{A} = \frac{b_{0_{1}}}{1 + b_{cH_{3}OH}p_{cH_{3}OH}}$$

(6) 式中的 $\gamma^{*'}(1)$ 计算如下:
 $\gamma^{*'}(1) = \frac{d\gamma^{*}}{dp_{0_{2}}^{*}}\Big|_{p_{0_{2}}^{*}=1}$
 $= \frac{dp_{0_{1}}^{*} \left[\frac{1 + K_{A}p_{0_{2}}(r_{0})}{1 + K_{A}p_{0_{2}}^{*}p_{0_{1}}(r_{0})}\right]^{2}}{dp_{0_{0}}^{*}}\Big|_{p_{0_{2}}^{*}=1}$

$$= \frac{1 - K_{\rm A} p_{\rm O_{4}(s)}}{1 + K_{\rm A} p_{\rm O_{2}(s)}}$$
(12)

为了估算 η 值,还必须知道(6)式中的 Do,值,因为 S, = 184.3cm²/g,催化剂呈小 孔,O₂在催化剂孔中呈 Kundsen 扩散, Kund sen 扩散系数一般计算式^[8]为:

$$D_{\mathbf{o}_2} = \frac{19400\theta^2}{\tau_m S_{\varepsilon} \rho_{\varepsilon}} \sqrt{\frac{T}{M}}$$
(13)

其中; T 为绝对温度 (K), M 为 O₂ 的摩尔质 量, τ_{n} 是催化剂曲折曲子,根据文献(8)可取 为 0.2,实验上测得 $S_{e} = 184.3 \text{ cm}^{2}/g$, $\theta = 0.496$, $\rho_{e} = 1.29g/\text{ml}$. 将表 1 中的实验值代人(4)、(5)、(6)、 (7)、(8)、(13)式得到催化剂有效因子的理论 计算值 η_H* 并列人表 1. 比较表 1 中 η_{**} 与 η_H*可以看出,上述的理论解释是合理的.

由表 1 还可看出,随着反应温度的升高, η** 值逐渐降低,说明反应温度越高,内扩散 影响越严重.此实验事实还可从(4)式加以 解释,(4)式中的 / 即为常说的平板模型的 Thiele 模数,由(4)式看出,当 r ≫ Do₂时,反 应在内扩散区域进行, / 值越大,则内扩散影 响越严重,催化剂内表面利用率越小,随之 η值也就越小.表1中/值随温度升高而增 加, η值随温度升高下降,这也证实了(4)式 的理论分析的合理性.

四、结 论

由动力学区域和内扩散区域测得的反应 速度可得催化剂有效因子n的实验值。考察 了不同温度及氧分压对n值的影响。用前人 n值估算进行理论分析,较好地解释了实验 结果。

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Controlling the Spread of Environmental Pollution and Ecological Deterioration ——Comment on the Third Conference of Environmental Pretection

Guo Fang (Vice-director, The Committee of Environmental Science, Academia Sinica, Beijing)

Based on the current environmental situation in China and the environmental goals till 1992 and 2000, which have been pronounced in the Third National Conference of Environmental Protection, the author encourages environmental scientific and technological workers especially those in the Chinese Academy of Sciences should strive to fulfill the tasks. (See pp. 10-13)

Effective Factors of Deep Oxidation of Methanol on Pt/Al₂O, Catalyst

Jin Yun, Yu Qiquan and Cao Peilie (Department of Chemistry, Peking University, Beijing)

The effect of intraparticle diffusion of catalyst has been investigated in a flow-recirculation gradientless reactor. The kinetics of deep oxidation of methanol with 30-40 mesh catalyst on Pt/Al₂O₃ in the kinetic regime obcyed the Langmur-Hinshelwood model of adsorption of methanol and oxygen with inhibition of carbon dioxide. When the temperature of reaction increased to 80° C and the particle size of catalyst increased to $6 \times 2 \text{ mm}$, the deep oxidation of methanol occurred on the regime of intraparticle diffusion. The effect of intraparticle diffusion increased as reaction temperature increased. The values of catalytic effective factors were measured as 0.44-0.22. The effect of intraparticle diffusion has been interpreted with the approximation method of general reaction rate forms (See pp. 6-9)

Effect of Mercury on the Growth and Physiological Function of Wheat Seedlings

Zhang Zhijie, Lu Qiufen and Fang Fang (Xi'an Institute of Metallurgy and Construction Engineering, Xi'an, Shaangxi Province)

It has been observed that mercury depressed the germinant rate of wheat and its seedling growth, decreased its transpiration and chlorophyll content. Degrees of the influence was directly related with the mercury concentrations in wastewater and the content of it in the seedlings. In low concentration of mercury, the respiratory rate of seedlings increased, but it decreased or increased considerably in accordance with its high concentrations. Moreover, the respiratory rate in the growth and stages of the seedlings. The result showed that mercury caused a change of peroxidase isozyme pattern. The effects of mercury on wheat seedlings were a physiological reaction due to injury of mercury. (See pp. 10-13)

An Automatic and Continuous Analyzer of COD

Zhu Wansen et al. (Department of Chemistry, Fudan University, Shanghai)

An automatic COD analyzer has been designed. A pump is used as, a driving force to control operation of the eletromagnatic valves in the pipeline, by which volume control of wastewater samples and reagents, digestion, photometric measurement and cleaning in the process are carried out orderly. These procedures can be automatically repeated for continuous monitoring. This instrument is convenient for rapid determination of COD, 5-8 samples per hour can be analyzed. The results match with the ones abtained by the standard methods, relative standard deviation is 1.9% for 10 samples determined. (See pp. 13-16)

Reclamation of L-Proline and Other Amino-Acids from Chrome Leather Scraps

Jiang Tingda and Zhang Chunping (Research Center for Eco-Environmental Sciences, Academia Sinica, Beijing)

The scraps of chrome leather is a tanning waste. The process of reclaiming six amino-acids was operated as follows: de-chroming of the scraps was adopted by basic hydrolysis with calcium oxide, and the protein extracted; the protein was hydrolyzed with 6 mol HCl; the hydrolysate was declorized with activated carbon; then separated by 732 cation exchange resin (H form) and 717 anion exchange resin (OH form) respectively. L-Arg, L-Pro, L-Asp, L-Ala and Gly were obtained. (See pp. 17-20)

Distribution and Migration of Redioactive Nuclides in Paddy Food Chains

Wang Liang et al. (Shaanxi Provincial Research Institute of Preventive Medicine, Xi'an)

On the basis of what radioactive levels existing in soil and rice around Hanzhong region of Shaanxi Province were studied as the references (1) and (2), the following problems have been discussed in this paper: the transmitted coefficient of radioactive nuclides from soil to rice, U-Ra equilibrium coefficient in soil and rice, the relationship between nuclide content in rice and the paddy species, the ratio of nuclide contents in rice and in rice bran, rice polluted by radioactive nuclides in the course of harvesting and husking, and viriations of nuclide content in rice after washing. (See pp. 21-24)

Regional Contaminant Features of Suspended Particulates in Beijing-Tianjin Area