ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE

石油炼厂废水污泥硫酸催化炭化研究

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摘要 为了消除污染,资源回收利用,进行了用硫酸的催化炭化作用将石油炼厂废水污泥制做活性炭的研究. 结果表明,在0.5—0.7 MPa、150—170 C、pH1.7—1.8 的条件下,用废硫酸可使废水污泥炭化分离出来,炭渣经用 KHCO₃活化制成粒状活性炭,其质量可达 GB/T13804-92 二级标准.

关键词 废水污泥,资源化,活性炭,炼油厂废水处理.

污泥最佳处理途径是资源化,使废物得到利用. 堆肥是其中之一,但受天气影响较大,堆肥化过程缓慢、占地面积大. 而污泥热干化制肥料则成本太高[1]. 鉴于草浆造纸黑液中高浓度有机物在加热加压条件下能用硫酸催化炭化[2],一般炼厂又有大量废硫酸排出,1000 t/a甲乙基酮装置排出 40% H_2SO_4 的废酸约 9000 t/a,4.5 万 t/a 异辛烷装置每年产生 80%浓废硫酸 $3500 t^{[7]}$. 因此,笔者等开展了炼油厂废水污泥用废硫酸催化液相炭化,制取粒状活性炭的研究,以探求废水污泥资源化的新途径.

1 试验方法

1.1 主要设备、仪器

自制不锈钢低压(≤1.6 MPa)反应釜, RTX-4-9型箱式高温炉,(美国)P-E公司元素 自动分析仪,NDJ旋转式粘度计,FYX1型高压 釜.

1.2 原料及成分分析

原料为巴陵石油化工公司长岭炼油化工厂 废水处理场剩余活性污泥(经浓缩,自然干化),其成分如表 1.以干基计,灰分含量达 20%左右.活性污泥中 C、H、N 含量分别为 41.6%、9.75%、5.60%.

活性污泥经添加凝聚剂(聚合氯化铝、石灰)脱水后含水率为85%,有机物8.5%,灰分5.8%,苯酚,油类物质微量.

表 1 活性污泥成分

指 标	含量/%
水分	91.49
有机物	6.760
灰分中的水溶物	0.192
灰分中的水不溶物	1.558

1.3 试验工艺及分析方法

试验工艺见图 1

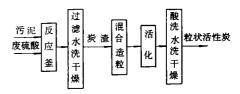


图 1 试验工艺示意图

污泥与硫酸的反应物,经过滤水洗干燥后得到的炭渣用 P-E 元素自动分析仪分析 C、H、N 含量,其余项目按国家环境保护局 1983 年编写的《环境监测分析方法》进行分析,活性炭的碘值、亚甲基蓝值、pH 值等参照 GB/T 12496检验方法.

2 结果与讨论

2.1 活性污泥硫酸催化炭化影响因素试验 按一定的酸泥比 S: L(每 100 g 活性污泥

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中加入 96%浓硫酸的 ml 数,单位 ml/100g 污泥)将污泥与浓硫酸在烧杯中混合均匀,加盖,置于不锈钢反应釜中,控制不同的温度 $t(\mathbb{C})$ 、压力 P(MPa)、反应时间 t(min)进行反应. 反应完毕取出试样,在 0.03 MPa 条件下,用中速滤纸 (p100)进行真空过滤,测过滤速度 r(ml/min),观察滤渣色度,滤渣水洗干燥恒重后测定其 C、H、N 的百分含量. 试验结果见图 2-4.

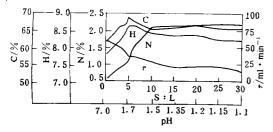


图 2 S: L与C、H、N、r的关系 t=60 min P=0.7 MPa

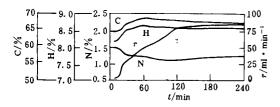


图 3 t与C、H、N、r的关系 S:L=5 ml/100 g P=0.7 MPa

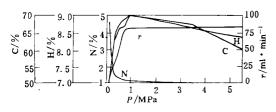


图 4 P与 C、H、N、r的关系 S: L=5 ml/100 g t=60 min

2.2 活性污泥模拟废硫酸的催化炭化

在配制的 40%硫酸中加入含量 1%的丁酮,为模拟甲乙酮生产废酸,记为废酸 1 号. 在配制的 80%硫酸中加入 20%异辛烷,为模拟异辛烷生产废酸,记为废酸 2 号. 将上述 2 种废酸代替 96%浓硫酸,按实验条件 S: L=5 ml/100 g,P=0.7 MPa,t=60 min 进行炭化实验,结果见表 2. 滤液主要成分为 H_2SO_4 8.0%,CaSO₄

0.2%, Al₂(SO₄)₃ 0.4%. 测得滤液粘度在 20℃ 为 3.92×10⁻³ Pa•s, 计算得出滤速 r=50 ml/min 时,污泥比阻为 11.3×10¹³(m/kg).

表 2 不同酸的炭化结果

指	标	96%浓硫酸	废酸1号	废酸2号	
C/	%	69.05	68. 82	69. 11	
H/	%	8. 67	8.71	8.82	
N/%		1. 21	1.30	1.35	
r/ml •	min^{-1}	50	51	52	
渣劑	渣颜色 褐		褐黑	褐黑	

2.3 活性污泥炭渣制粒状活性炭的条件试验

取污泥炭 30 g,用 $25 \, {}^{\circ}$ KHCO₃ 饱和溶液作活化剂,按一定的活化剂用量比 A 混合浸泡 $24 \, h$,按一定的粘结剂量 B(ml)加入木质素磺酸钠溶液作粘合剂,混合均匀,用铰壳 v 反复捏合挤塑成圆柱型. 先于烘箱内 $100 \, {}^{\circ}$ 下干燥后,装入瓷坩锅并加盖,送入马福炉, $200 \, {}^{\circ}$ 下烘 $50-60 \, {}^{\circ}$ min,再升至活化温度 $C(\, {}^{\circ}$),控制活化时间 D(min) 完成活化. 冷却取出,用 $12 \, {}^{\circ}$ HCl 浸渍,过滤. 滤液供回收 KCl,滤渣经水洗,干燥,即得活性炭. 成品分析碘值 Z,亚甲基兰值 Y 和强度 X. 试验采用正交表 $L_{16}(4^5)$,表头设计见表 3.

表 3 L₁₆(4⁵)正交表头设计

因 素		水平			
	1	2	3	4	
A 活化剂比/ml·g-1	3:1	4:1	5:1	6:1	
B 粘结剂量/ml	15	20	25	30	
C 活化温度/℃	600	660	720	780	
D 活化时间/min	30	45_	60	75	

试验结果极差分析见图 5. 经综合分析,选取制做脱色效果好的粒状活性炭的较佳工艺条件为 $A_2B_2C_4D_4$. 按此条件,分别用活性污泥、脱水后的活性污泥和脱水后油泥、浮渣为原料,进行重复试验,结果见表 4.

2.4 讨论

2.4.1 活性污泥硫酸炭化机理探讨

剩余活性污泥中活性生物粘绒体的分子式可表示为 $C_5H_7NO_2$, 理论上各元素的比例为 C53%、H6.2%、N12.3%、O28.3%, 污泥中存

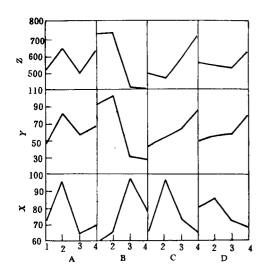


图 5 污泥炭活化影响因素

表 4 污泥活性炭产品分析对比

活性炭种类	碘值	亚甲基兰值	强度
4 E & T &	/mg • g ⁻¹	$/\text{mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$	/%
光华木材厂活性炭(粉状)	1068	136	
上海活性炭厂活性炭(粉状)	925	145	
活性污泥活性炭(粒状)	758	106	90
脱水后活性污泥活性炭(粒状 不加粘结剂)	700	95	90
脱水后油泥、浮渣活性炭(粒状不加粘结剂)	820	118	90
GB/T 13804-92	二级品	二级品 -	一级品
活性炭标准	800	90	90

在的基团种类非常复杂,主要有—NH₂、—NH、—OH、C=C、C=O、芳环双键、CH₃—、CH₂—、R—COOH、—CH₂OH、苯环,可以说是以脂肪性结构为主,同时也具有一定的芳香结构^[4].浓硫酸能将纤维素、糖、脂肪结构的有机物脱水炭化,稀硫酸在加温加压下,不但具有同样的效果,而且还会使木质素及芳香族类化合物脱水炭化^[2,5].本实验证实这种反应同样能使活性污泥生物体脱水炭化.由图 2—4 可见,在一定温度压力和时间条件下,随着浓度的增加,水解残渣物中碳(C)含量有所增加,而氮(N)含量有所下降,且炭渣颜色加深,过滤速度增快;同样随着反应温度的升高或反应时间的延长,炭化程度也得到加深.炭化程度加深,氮含量减少,说明物系中基团结构发生了明显

的变化,但其具体变化机理尚未深入研究.

另外,在硫酸催化炭化的同时,也破坏了 污泥中的结合水,改善了污泥的脱水性,使过 滤速度增快.

稀硫酸催化炭化过程与传统的高温炭化有 很大区别.高温炭化的反应是气固相反应.液 相炭化的主要优点是反应温度较低,能耗低, 炭化深度易于控制,炭化均匀,不会发生过炭 化现象.

2.4.2 影响污泥炭活化的因素

正交实验经方差、极差分析可见,污泥炭用 KHCO₃ 活化制粒状活性炭时,粘接剂用量影响最大,其次是活化剂用量. 若希望获得的活性炭吸附能力较高,可选择 A₂B₂C₄D₄ 条件; 若希望强度较高,可选择 A₂B₃C₂D₂ 条件.

污泥炭在用 KHCO₃ 作活化剂时, KHCO₃ 能充分地渗透到炭粒内部, 在加热活化过程中 发生分解反应:

2KHCO₃ △ K₂CO₃ + H₂O + CO₂ ↑ CO₂ 从炭粒内部逸出,便形成了炭粒内部的多孔结构. 活化完毕,用盐酸浸渍时又发生如下反应:

 $K_2CO_3 + 2HCl = 2KCl + H_2O + CO_2$ ↑ CO₂ 的逸出和 K_2CO_3 变为 KCl 溶入盐酸,进一步扩大了炭粒的内孔,提高炭粒的吸附能力. 溶入盐酸中的 KCl 可用氨水中和后以钾肥的形式加以利用. 本实验由于时间关系,活性炭的酸洗只采用了一次酸浸,若采用多级逆流式酸浸洗,相信可在酸耗不变的情况下,会有利于 KCl 的回用,并会进一步减少产品活性炭中的灰分,增大活性炭的内表面,增大吸附能力.

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terephthalic acid (TA) anaerobic degradation. Experiment results indicated that nitrate accelerated sludge growth by denitrification and at the same time, more microorganisms or groups degrading TA were induced and formed. After sixweek, the specific TA degradation rate reached 18.75 mg/(gVSS • d) and 10.28 mg/(gVSS • d) respectively by denitrify and methanogenic acclimation. The results also showed that it is possible to transfer TA degradation from denitrification to methane fermentation smoothly within 2—3 weeks.

Key words: nitrate, terephthalic acid (TA), acclimation, anaerobic degradation.

Reclamation Treatment of the Oil Refinery Wastewater Sludges by Sulphuric Acid Catalytical Carbonification. Yang Runchang and zhou shutian (Dept. of Chem. Eng., Xiangtan Univ., 411105); Chin. J. Environ. Sci., 17 (4), 1996, pp. 54-56

The results from the study showed that the sulphuric acid may allow sludges in the wastewater to carbonize and then separate from the wastewater under the conditions of applied pressure of 0.5—0.7 MPa, temperature of 150—170°C and pH of 1.7—1.8. The granular activated carbon can be produced using the carbon cinder carbonized from wastewater sludges by KHCO₃ activation. The main quality indices of the product are better than GB/T 13804-92(China) secondary granular activated corbon. It was found that catalytical carbonification of sludges is lower cost approach of treating wastewater sludges from oil refinery with waste acid.

Key words: wastewater sludge, reclamation, activated carbon, oil refinery wastewater treatment.

Performance of Ultrafine Fe₂O₃ for High Temperature Removal of H₂S. Hou Xianglin et al. (State Key Laboratory of Coal Conversion, Institute of Coal Chemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Taiyuan 030001): Chin. J. Environ. Sci., 17(4), 1996, pp. 57-58

High temperature removal of H_2S is very important in IGCC process. Using ultrafine particles of Fe_2O_3 as H_2S sorbent at high temperature was described in this paper, influences of particle size and temperature were studied, performance of Fe_2O_3 particles prepared by supercritical fluid drying was compared with analytical reagent and

 ${\rm Fe_2O_3}$ particles prepared by amorphous citrate precursors. Sulfur capacity increased as particle size decreased. Breakthrough time became shorter with increase of temperature. Compared with other metal oxides, sulfur capacity of ${\rm Fe_2O_3}$ was higher.

Key words: ultrafine Fe_2O_3 , high temperature desulfurization, H_2S sorbent.

Preparation of Flocculant PFCS and Study on Its Properties. Sun Jianhui et al. (Environ. Sci. Institute of Henan Normal University, Xinxiang 453002); Chin. J. Environ. Sci., 17(4), 1996, pp. 59-61

New inorganic polymeric flocculant poly sulfuric chloride ferriferous (PFCS) has been prepared by using dissolving rolling waste steel residue with mixing acid H₂SO₄-HCl as raw material. The flocculating effect of PFCS has been tested and compared with that of poly sulfuric ferriferous (PFS). The experimental results showed that the flocculating effect and removing tubidity are very good in pH range of 6—9. The quantity of PFCS was only 10 mg/L when Yellow River water was treated from 425 tubidity degree to below 5 degree, but the least quantity of PFS was 25 ml/L at the same flocculating conditions. The flocculating effect of PFCS is much better than that of PFS at the same conditions.

Key words: poly sulfuric chloride ferriferous, flocculant, rolling waste steel residue, resource recovery.

Study on the Preparation of Polyaluminum Ferric Chloride from Gangue. Gao Baoyu et al. (Dept. of Environ. Eng., Shandong University, Jinan 250100); Chin. J. Environ. Sci., 17(4), 1996, pp. 62-63

Ployaluminum ferric chloride (PAFC), a new type of inorganic flocculant, was prepared by gangue. a kind of waste from coal-mine, and hydrochloric acid as raw materials. The structure of PAFC was studied by transmission electron microscope (TEM), IR spectroscopy and X-ray diffraction. The effect of PAFC in industrial wastewater treatment was tested. The experimental results showed that it is feasible to prepare PAFC from gangue; PAFC produced is the compound of polyaluminum chloride and polyferric chloride. After the wastewaters from coal-mine and oilfield were treated with PAFC in 40 mg/L, the removal ratios of COD, SS and oil are about