

煤热解过程中噻吩类硫化物迁移转化机理研究进展

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摘要: 噻吩类硫化物是煤中有机硫的重要赋存形式, 在煤热解过程中, 噻吩类硫化物会迁移至热解产物中进而影响产物品质或引发环境污染, 因此明晰煤热解过程中噻吩类硫化物的迁移转化特性与机理对煤炭高效清洁利用以及国家双碳目标实现具有重要意义。归纳了噻吩类硫化物在煤中的赋存和热解过程中的析出特性, 噻吩类硫化物含量随着煤阶升高而增多, 热解过程中的噻吩类硫化物主要来源于煤中大分子结构热裂解释放, 部分来源于无机硫和硫醚、硫醇等有机硫的转化。概述了噻吩类硫化物热解特性与反应机理的相关实验和计算研究结果, 噻吩类硫化物的分解主要由 C—S 键均裂和氢迁移引发, 裂解产生多种含硫自由基中间体进而生成 H₂S, SO₂, COS 和 CS₂ 等含硫气体, 其他含硫基团相互聚合或与芳香环结合形成多环含硫芳烃迁移到焦油和焦炭中。总结了多种热解条件对噻吩类硫化物热解的影响, 热解温度升高能促进噻吩类硫化物分解, 升温速率越慢噻吩类硫化物的脱除越彻底; H₂、水蒸气以及 CO₂ 气氛都对噻吩类硫化物的分解有促进作用, 其中 H₂ 和水蒸气能够通过提供氢自由基攻击噻吩环上的硫原子, 或与不饱和的 C=C 键发生加成反应促进噻吩类硫化物热解; CO₂ 的氧化性会降低 C—S 键断裂难度, 促进噻吩类硫化物形成更多的 SCO₂, CHO 和 R—O 自由基, 从而促进气相含硫产物的生成; 煤中的高岭土能促进噻吩类硫化物的释放, 钙质矿物则会与其反应向 CaS 转化; 不同性质的添加剂能作为反应物或催化剂影响噻吩类硫化物的热解反应。基于噻吩类硫化物的迁移机理, 对煤热解过程的调控应从两方面入手, 一方面定向促进氢迁移反应和 C—S 键断裂以促进噻吩类硫化物分解; 另一方面提供热解环境缺少的氢自由基和含氧基团抑制多环含硫芳烃化合物生成。未来还需在噻吩类硫化物向液相和固相迁移的反应机理、反应器型等多因素耦合作用下的噻吩类硫化物热解调控机制等方面开展深入研究。

关键词: 迁移转化; 噻吩类硫化物; 热解; 煤炭; 赋存

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Progress in the migration and transformation mechanism of thiophene compounds during coal pyrolysis

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Abstract: Thiophene sulfide is an important organic sulfur form in coal. During coal pyrolysis, the thiophene sulfides will migrate into the pyrolytic products, affecting the quality of the products or causing environmental pollution. Therefore, it is of great significance to clarify the migration and transformation mechanism of thiophene sulfide during coal

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pyrolysis, which is useful to the efficient and clean utilization of coal and the realization of carbon peaking and carbon neutrality goals. First, the presence of thiophene sulfide in coal and its formation characteristics during pyrolysis are summarized. The content of thiophene sulfide rises with the increase of coal rank. The thiophene sulfide in the pyrolysis process mainly comes from the thermal cracking of macromolecular structure in coal, and partly originates from the transformation of inorganic sulfur and organic sulfur such as thioethers and thiols. Then, the relevant experimental and computational results of the pyrolysis characteristics and mechanism of thiophene sulfide are reviewed. The decomposition of thiophene sulfide is mainly caused by C—S bond homolysis and hydrogen migration. Sulfur-containing gases of H_2S , SO_2 , COS , and CS_2 are then produced from the sulfur-containing free radical intermediates. Other sulfur-containing groups will polymerize with each other or combine with the aromatic rings to generate sulfur-containing polycyclic aromatics which are retained in tar and coke. Afterward, the effects of various reaction conditions on the pyrolysis of thiophene sulfides are summarized. The increase of pyrolysis temperature can generally promote the decomposition of thiophene compounds, and a slow heating rate is also beneficial for the thorough decomposition of thiophene compounds. H_2 , steam, and CO_2 atmosphere can promote the decomposition of thiophene sulfides. H_2 and steam promote the pyrolysis of thiophene sulfides by attacking the sulfur atom on the thiophene ring with hydrogen radicals, or reacting with $C=C$ bonds through addition reactions. The oxidation of CO_2 will reduce the difficulty of C—S bond breaking and promote the formation of more SCO_2 , CHO , and $R-O$ free radicals in the thiophene sulfide, thus promoting the formation of sulfur-containing gases. The kaolin contained in coal have positive effect on the release of thiophene sulfides, and the calcareous mineral will react with thiophene sulfide to form CaS . Additives with different properties can affect the pyrolysis reactions of thiophene sulfides as reactants or catalysts. Based on the migration mechanism of thiophene sulfide, the control of sulfur release during coal pyrolysis can be handled through two ways, i. e., promoting the hydrogen migration reaction and C—S bond fracture to accelerate the decomposition of thiophene sulfide, and providing hydrogen radicals and oxygen-containing groups to inhibit the formation of polycyclic sulfur-containing aromatic hydrocarbons. In the future, it is also necessary to carry out in-depth research on the reaction mechanism of thiophene sulfide migration to liquid and solid phases, as well as the pyrolysis control mechanism of thiophene sulfide under multiple factors such as reactor types.

Key words: migration and transformation; thiophene sulfide; pyrolysis; coal; presence

煤炭是一种重要的化石燃料,其清洁高效利用对双碳目标的实现意义重大^[1-3]。热解是煤炭重要的利用技术之一^[4],也是燃烧过程的初始阶段^[5-6]。热解过程中,煤在高温环境下发生一系列物理和化学变化,最终得到煤气、焦油和焦炭产物^[7]。硫元素是煤炭中一种重要的杂质元素^[8-10],在煤热解过程中会发生复杂的迁移转化从而进入固液气三相产物中^[11],迁移至焦油和焦炭中的硫元素将会导致焦油和焦炭的品质下降,影响下游利用^[12-13]。含硫气体的脱硫工艺较为成熟,可通过催化水解^[14-15]、加氢水解^[16-18]、湿法脱硫^[19]或干法脱硫等方式得到处理^[20-21],由此可知,调控煤中硫元素向气态中迁移能够提高煤热解产物品质,通过成熟的含硫气体脱硫技术,也能实现硫元素的妥善处置。因此明晰硫元素在煤热解过程中的迁移转化机理,进而指导煤热解过程中硫迁移行为的调控,提高煤热解产品的品质^[22],对煤炭的高效清洁利用至关重要。

噻吩类硫化物是煤炭中重要的有机硫化物,笔

者将梳理噻吩类硫化物在煤热解过程中的迁移转化机理研究进展,综述热解温度、升温速率、反应气氛、煤中杂质组分和添加剂对噻吩类硫化物迁移转化的影响机制,以期为煤炭高效清洁热解技术的革新与开发提供参考。

1 噻吩类硫化物的赋存与析出

1.1 噻吩类硫化物在煤炭中的赋存

硫元素在煤中的赋存形态分为无机硫和有机硫,无机硫主要包括硫化物和硫酸盐,以及微量的单质硫^[23];有机硫主要包括噻吩、硫醇、硫醚、砜和二硫化物等^[24-26]。噻吩类硫化物在煤中的赋存形式主要包括噻吩、苯并噻吩、二苯并噻吩、苯并萘并噻吩以及带有甲基等支链的取代物^[27],这些噻吩类结构通常以桥键键合或通过弱相互作用与有机基质结构结合赋存于煤中,此外还有极少量的噻吩类硫化物以游离态存在^[28-29]。由表 1 可以看出,噻吩类硫化物是煤中主要的含硫有机物,煤化程度越高,噻吩类硫化物含

量越高^[30-32]。高连芬等^[33]研究表明,煤化程度低的褐煤中硫形态结构以脂肪族、芳香族硫化物为主。ZHAO 等^[34]发现在煤化程度较高的烟煤中,含硫多环芳烃在多环芳香族化合物中的占比为 71.79%~89.22%。煤化程度较高的煤炭中噻吩硫结构通常与芳香结构相结合,以多环含硫芳烃的形式赋存^[35-36]。

表 1 噻吩类硫化物含量的研究

Table 1 Study on thiophene sulfur content

实验原料	实验方法	噻吩类硫化物含量	文献
贵州贵定高硫烟煤	X 射线光电子能谱(XPS)	含量多,是煤中主要含硫化物	BUCKLEY 等 ^[37]
14 种阿贡地区煤样	X 射线吸收精细结构谱(XAFS)	占总硫质量的 30%~70%	HUFFMAN 等 ^[38]
Rasa 煤	X 射线吸收近边光谱(XANES)	占有机硫质量的 70%	BROWN 等 ^[39]
煤化程度不同的 7 种煤样	XPS	占有机硫质量的 70%~85%	朱子彬等 ^[30]
红庙褐煤,先锋褐煤,兖州煤	程序升温高压还原法(TPR)	分别占有机硫积分面积的 26%, 28% 和 99%	孙成功等 ^[31]

1.2 噻吩类硫化物的析出

煤热解过程中,噻吩类硫化物的析出主要有 2 种方式:一是热解过程中大分子裂解析出的噻吩类硫化物;二是煤中有机硫和无机硫转化形成的噻吩类硫化物。

煤大分子结构在热解过程中发生裂解,从而暴露出原本赋存其中的含硫有机结构,噻吩类硫化物随即析出;同时极少量的游离态噻吩类硫化物也随着大分子结构的破坏挥发析出^[29]。

此外,在煤热解过程中,无机硫会向有机硫转化,而部分有机硫则会转化为噻吩类硫化物。ZHANG 等^[40]发现褐煤热解过程中,以黄铁矿(FeS_2)和硫酸盐所代表的无机硫会转化成有机硫,以更加稳定的形式固定在半焦中。李斌等^[41]指出热解环境中缺少 H 原子时,单质硫和 FeS_2 会转化成稳定的有机硫化物。能够转化为噻吩类硫化物的有机硫物质包括硫醚和硫醇^[42],其首先转化为含硫自由基,再与碳氢自由基聚合形成噻吩类硫化物^[43-45]。前人在苯硫醇和苯硫醚的热解产物中检测到了苯并噻吩、二苯并噻吩等噻吩类硫化物^[46]。噻吩硫析出量和有机硫含量呈正相关也间接证明了硫醇和硫醚向噻吩硫的转化^[47]。LING 等^[48]基于密度泛函理论(DFT)计算研

究了芳香族硫醇化合物向噻吩类硫化物转化的反应路径,苯硫醇首先通过氢迁移和成桥环反应形成 1,4-硫桥化合物,之后发生 C—C 键的断裂形成噻吩。

综上,噻吩类结构通常以桥键键合或通过弱相互作用与有机基质结构结合赋存于煤中,噻吩类硫化物含量会随着煤阶升高而增多;热解过程中的噻吩类硫化物主要来源于煤中大分子结构热裂解释放,部分来源于无机硫和硫醚、硫醇等有机硫的转化。

2 噻吩类硫化物热解机理

2.1 噻吩类硫化物热稳定性

噻吩类硫化物是一种极为稳定的有机硫化物,通常需 800 °C 甚至更高才会发生分解,相关研究见表 2。

表 2 噻吩类硫化物热解稳定性研究

Table 2 Study on pyrolysis stability of thiophene compounds

实验原料	方法	结论	文献
兖州煤	X 射线吸收光谱(XAS)、裂解气相色谱(Py-GC)	惰性氛围下极难分解	YANG 等 ^[54]
二苯并噻吩	程序升温分解-质谱仪联用(TPD-MS)	800 °C 下二苯并噻吩几乎不分解	XU 等 ^[14]
7 种不同煤阶的煤样	气相色谱质谱(GC-MS)检测	800 °C 以上苯并噻吩和二苯并噻吩开始分解	XING 等 ^[55]
无烟煤、烟煤和褐煤	气相色谱-火焰光度检测(GC-FID)	950 °C 时分解率极低	GARCIA 等 ^[56]
不同煤阶的煤	高温探针 GC-MS	噻吩类硫化物需 950 °C 热解	CALKINS ^[57]

GUO 等^[49]对 6 种含硫化合物进行热解实验发现,噻吩类硫化物通常比硫醇、硫醚等有机硫化物的热解温度更高。LIU 等^[50]对 2-甲基噻吩、苯并噻吩和二苯并噻吩进行热解,发现噻吩类硫化物的结构越复杂,分解所需的温度越高。DFT 计算也证实了噻吩类硫化物的高热稳定性,表 3 列举出噻吩类硫化物的起始热解反应,这些反应的发生均需克服较高的能垒(约 300 kJ/mol),且结构越复杂(如苯并噻吩、二苯并噻吩)需要克服的能垒越高。由此可知,噻吩类硫化物具有较好的热稳定性,且结构越复杂,稳定性越好,其中带有芳香族结构的噻吩类硫化物最难分解。

噻吩类硫化物中的硫原子和邻位碳原子的 π 电子结合会产生共轭效应,导致噻吩具有稳定的五元环结构。张福荔^[51]对 2-甲基噻吩感应电流密度研究表明,噻吩环外廓具有连续的感应闭合环电流,证明 2-甲基噻吩的整体芳香性。多环噻吩类硫化物的硫

表 3 基于 DFT 计算的噻吩类硫化物起始分解反应及能垒分析

Table 3 Initial pyrolysis steps and energy barriers of thiophene compounds based on DFT calculations

反应物	反应方式	能垒/(kJ·mol ⁻¹)	文献
噻吩	C _α 位 H 向 S 迁移	351.6 (PW91/DND)	LING 等 ^[64]
噻吩	C _α 位 H 向 C _β 位迁移	289.7 (UB3LYP/6-311G++ ** *)	LI 等 ^[62]
噻吩	C _α 位 H 向 C _β 位迁移	300.0 (HF/3-21G)	HORE 等 ^[61]
	C _α 位 H 向 C _β 位迁移	280.2 (UB3LYP/6-31G ** *)	
噻吩	C _α 位 H 向 S 迁移	359.3	SONG 等 ^[63]
	C _β 位 H 向 C _α 位迁移同时 C—S 键断裂	312.2	
	C _β 位 H 向 C _α 位迁移同时 C—S 键断裂	312.4 (B3LYP/6-31+ ** *)	
噻吩	C—S 键均裂	331.8	YANG 等 ^[59]
	C _α 位 H 向 S 迁移同时 C—S 键断裂	377.6	
2-甲基噻吩	C _α 位 H 向 C _β 位迁移	275.3 (UB3LYP/6-31G ** *)	SONG 等 ^[63]
	C _β 位 H 向 C _α 位迁移同时 C—S 键断裂	306.4	
3-甲基噻吩	C _α 位 H 向 C _β 位迁移	278.6 (UB3LYP/6-31G ** *)	SONG 等 ^[63]
	C _β 位 H 向 C _α 位迁移同时 C—S 键断裂	308.9	
	C _α 位 H 向 C _β 位迁移	283.5 (UB3LYP/6-311G++ ** *)	
苯并噻吩	C _α 位 H 向 S 迁移	362.0	
	C _β 位 H 向 C _α 位迁移	303.9	苯并噻吩
	噻吩环上 C _α —S 键均裂	335.5	
二苯并噻吩	C _α —S 键均裂	330.3 (UB3LYP/6-311G++ ** *)	LI 等 ^[27]

注: +表示使用弥散函数计算重原子的 s 和 p 亚层原子轨道; ++表示使用弥散函数计算重原子的 s 和 p 亚层原子轨道及 H/He 原子的 s 亚层原子轨道; * 表示使用极化函数计算重原子的原子轨道; ** 表示使用极化函数计算所有原子的原子轨道。

原子也会与相邻的苯环结构产生共轭效应形成大π键,因此噻吩类硫化物具有较高的热稳定性^[52-53]。

2.2 噻吩类硫化物热解机理

噻吩类硫化物热解过程十分复杂,通过多条反应路径形成各种产物。

引发噻吩类硫化物分解的初始反应主要有 C—S 键均裂和氢迁移 2 种模式。C—S 键均裂会直接导致噻吩环开裂形成自由基片段^[58-59],反应过程没有过渡态;而氢迁移过程涉及反应过渡态,且通常不会直接形成自由基结构。噻吩在惰性氛围下热解实验结果表明 C₄H₃ 和 C₄H₄ 是主要的烃类产物,基于此,MEMON 等^[60]指出噻吩热解由 C—S 键的均裂引发。HORE 等^[61]检测到 CO 和丙二烯、烯酮和乙炔的存在,并提出氢迁移反应引发了呋喃的分解反应路径;由于噻吩和呋喃具有相似的环状结构,推测噻吩的初始分解由氢迁移反应引发。DFT 计算结果表明,相比于 C_β 位 H 原子,C_α 位 H 原子通常更易作为初始氢迁移反应的氢供体,迁移至 C_β 位^[27,62-63]或 S 原子^[64],形成 C_α 位具有一对孤对电子的噻吩环结构。由表 3 可知,C—S 键均裂所需克服的能垒要高于 C_α 位 H 原子迁移至 C_β 位的氢迁移反应。值得注意的是,初始氢迁移反应也可能导致 C—S 键断裂。

YANG 等^[59]基于 DFT 计算发现在 C_α 位 H 迁移至 S 原子和 C_β 位 H 迁移至 C_α 位的过程中,C—S 键的 Mayer 键级强度降低,认为在氢迁移过程中发生了 C—S 键断裂。不同的是,SONG 等^[63]的 DFT 计算结果表明,噻吩、2-甲基噻吩和 3-甲基噻吩热解过程中只有 C_β 位 H 迁移至 C_α 位时才会发生 C—S 键的断裂。

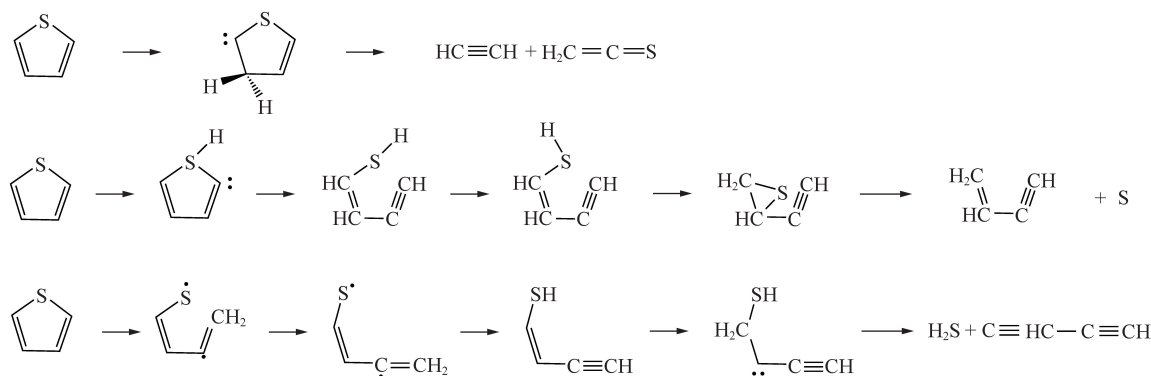
在噻吩类硫化物热解过程中会形成多种含硫自由基碎片,包括 S 自由基、SH 自由基和 CS 自由基等^[65-67]。研究认为这些含硫自由基碎片对整个热解过程至关重要^[68],SH 自由基和 S 自由基能够与 H 自由基结合形成 H₂S,其中 H 自由基可以来源于煤炭热解,也可以来源于外部氢源(H₂或水蒸气)^[69];CS 自由基能够和 S 自由基结合形成 CS₂;这些含硫自由基也会与热解环境中的含氧基团相互结合生成硫氧化物,如 SO₂和 COS^[59,62,67]。噻吩类硫化物的热解实验表明 H₂S, COS, SO₂ 是主要的含硫气体产物,且通常 H₂S 含量最高^[70-71]。YAN 等^[66]对 2-甲基噻吩进行了 TPD-MS 热解实验,结果显示 H₂S 的释放强度最高,分别为 COS 和 SO₂ 释放强度的 14 倍和 8 倍。GUO 等^[49]对 3 种噻吩类硫化物在 Ar 气氛下进行了 Py-GC 热解实验,结果表明,2-甲基噻吩热解释放的含硫气体中 H₂S 的释放强度分别是 COS 和 SO₂ 释放强度的 8 倍和 3 倍;同样地,苯并噻吩热解释放

强度最高的含硫气体也为 H_2S , 是 COS 和 SO_2 的 10 倍和 5 倍; 而二苯并噻吩热解释放的 H_2S 强度是 SO_2 释放强度的 9 倍, 是 COS 释放强度的近百倍。上述结果表明噻吩类硫化物结构越稳定越容易在热解过程中生成更多的 H_2S 。此外, 由于 SO_2 , COS 的生成与含氧基团有密切关系, 所以含氧量较高的环境会极大促进这 2 种气体的生成^[49,71]。研究表明只有在绝氧热解环境中才能检测到噻吩分解形成 CS_2 产物^[60], 当热解环境中存在氧元素的时候, CS_2 极易被

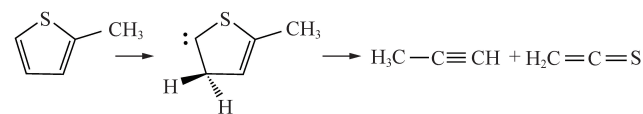
含氧基团氧化为 COS ^[72]。

为解析噻吩类硫化物热解的气相迁移路径, 学者们针对多种噻吩类硫化物模型开展了 DFT 计算, 研究主要含硫基团的演化路径^[59,66,69]。图 1 总结了不同 DFT 计算中噻吩类硫化物热解的优势路径, 其中, S 自由基和 H_2S 的形成通常需要经过具有巯基官能团的硫醇中间体。值得注意的是, 多数学者的计算结果中, 乙烯硫酮 ($\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{S}$) 是一种重要的含硫产物, 但由于其化学性质活泼并未在实验中检测到。

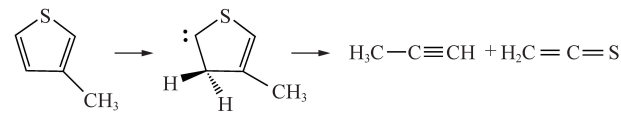
(1) Thiophene



(2) 2-methylthiophene



(3) 3-methylthiophene



(4) Benzothiophene

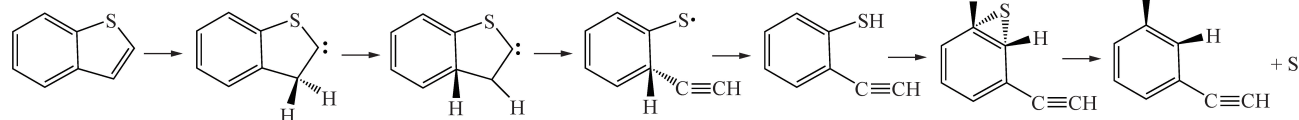


图 1 DFT 计算噻吩类硫化物热解优势路径^[58-59,62-63]

Fig.1 Dominant pyrolysis pathways of thiophene compounds based on DFT calculations^[58-59,62-63]

在热解过程中, 噻吩类硫化物会分解形成含硫自由基、烷烃片段等, 这些中间体能够互相结合发生缩合反应, 或与芳香结构结合最终以多环含硫芳烃的形式保留在焦油和焦炭中^[43]。YAO 等^[73]发现噻吩类硫化物热解生成的焦油中, 二苯并噻吩和苯并萘并噻吩等分子量相对较小的噻吩类硫化物是主要的含硫产物; 而分子量更大的噻吩类化合物则通常被固定于焦炭中^[73-74]。基于噻吩热解产物中含有苯并噻吩、萘、苯基噻吩的实验结果^[75], ZHANG 等^[76]提出噻吩极有可能通过 Diels-Alder 反应发生聚合, 该反应过程中两分子的噻吩聚合生成苯并噻吩, 两分子的苯并噻吩反应生成苯并萘并噻吩, 由原来的单环或双环结构变为多环含硫芳烃。此外, 双噻吩砜的热解计算结

果表明这种反应方式在动力学和热力学上都占据优势^[51], 说明 Diels-Alder 反应在噻吩类硫化物热解向液相或固相迁移转化过程中具有重要作用^[43]。

基于上述研究, 煤热解中噻吩类硫化物的迁移转化路径如图 2 所示。噻吩类硫化物主要来源于煤中大分子的分解析出以及其他有机硫和无机硫的转化。噻吩类硫化物首先经氢迁移和 C—S 键均裂反应分解产生 S 自由基、SH 自由基、CS 自由基等自由基和含硫基团、烷烃基团, 其一部分相互结合, 一部分与热解环境中的 H 自由基及含氧基团结合, 最终形成 H_2S , COS , SO_2 , CS_2 等气体逸出, 其他基团会相互结合或与芳香结构发生聚合反应形成分子量更大的多环含硫芳烃化合物, 最终保留在焦油或焦炭中。

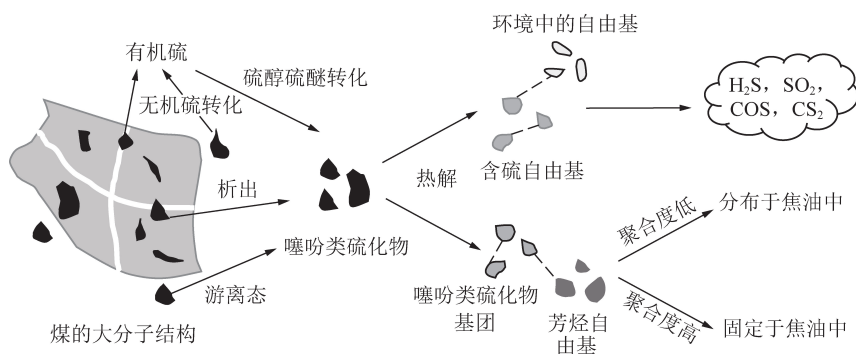


图 2 煤热解过程中噻吩类硫化物的迁移转化路径

Fig.2 Migration and transformation pathways of thiophene compounds during coal pyrolysis

综上,噻吩类硫化物的共轭结构使其具有良好的热稳定性,因此其分解需要较高的反应温度;实验和计算结果表明,噻吩类硫化物的分解是由氢迁移和C—S键断裂所引起的,分解形成的含硫自由基与热解环境中的氢自由基或含氧基团结合形成多种含硫气体,另一部分含硫基团会互相结合或与烷烃基团结合形成多环芳烃结构保留在焦油和焦炭中。

3 热解条件对噻吩类硫化物迁移转化的影响

噻吩类硫化物热解过程中,热解温度、升温速率、反应气氛、煤中杂质组分和添加剂等都会影响噻吩类硫化物热解反应路径的竞争性,进而影响产物分布。

3.1 热解温度和升温速率的影响

由于噻吩类硫化物的热稳定性较高,热解温度和升温速率对其分解影响显著。在煤热解过程中,随着热解温度的升高,脱硫率逐渐升高,脱硫效果更好^[11,54]。LIU等^[77]在500℃和700℃对遵义煤进行热解,发现700℃下能够使噻吩类硫化物及其他稳定的有机硫化物发生分解。马玉川等^[78]发现褐煤在500~700℃内热解时,焦炭中噻吩类硫化物等有机硫含量较低,有机硫占焦炭的0.65%(质量分数),然而当热解温度从700℃升至800℃,焦炭中噻吩类硫化物等有机硫含量增加,达0.89%,笔者推测这可能是由于活性氢自由基的缺乏导致含硫自由基与碱性矿物质或有机质结合最终滞留在半焦中。此外在700℃下考察了10,20,30,40℃/min升温速率对硫迁移的影响,结果表明升温速率越慢越有利于煤中噻吩类硫化物等含硫物质的释放,在升温速率为10℃/min条件下有机硫的脱除率最高,为63.7%^[78]。YU等^[79]对含有大量噻吩类硫化物的焦炭在10,30,50℃/min升温速率下进行热解,发现在10℃/min升温速率下脱硫率最高,达42%。但何玉远^[80]对生物质与煤的混合物(质量比3:2)进行慢速升温热解,考察了升温速率分别为5,10,15℃/min条件下

的脱硫效果,发现升温速率为15℃/min时总脱硫率最高,为87.21%,焦炭中含有的噻吩类硫化物最少。此外,升温速率对含硫气体析出速率有影响,较低的升温速率(10℃/min)会导致含硫气体析出速率大幅降低,因此,较长的停留时间是较低升温速率下脱硫率更高的重要原因。

3.2 反应气氛的影响

3.2.1 H₂气氛

H₂能够提供还原性气氛,促进噻吩类硫化物分解向气态迁移,主要以H₂S形式释放^[81-82]。低阶煤和中阶烟煤在惰性和纯H₂气氛下的热解实验表明,相比于惰性气氛,在纯H₂气氛下热解得到的焦炭中噻吩类硫化物含量大幅降低,证明H₂能促进噻吩类硫化物分解^[30,83]。XING等^[55]提出H自由基对噻吩类硫化物热解产物的生成具有重要作用,在煤热解过程中,H自由基不足,使噻吩结构之间发生缩合反应,最终导致噻吩类硫化物保留在焦油焦炭中;由H₂解离生成的H自由基能和这部分噻吩结构发生加氢饱和和反应,减少稳定噻吩类硫化物的生成量。YANG等^[59]研究表明,由H₂产生的大量H自由基更易和S,SH自由基结合生成H₂S气体逸出,从而促进噻吩类硫化物向气态迁移转化。MORALES等^[84]发现热解过程中产生的H自由基会直接攻击S原子,降低噻吩分解的反应能垒,同时提出H₂分子可通过加成反应形成饱和键来促进噻吩类硫化物分解。

3.2.2 水蒸气气氛

水蒸气气氛与H₂作用类似。在300~800℃,WANG等^[85]将煤在水蒸气体积分数为10%的Ar气氛下进行热解,实验结果显示,温度超过500℃后加入的水蒸气能够促进噻吩类硫化物分解,促进煤中有机硫从固相迁移至气相。现阶段,水蒸气促进噻吩类硫化物分解的机理仍存在争议。部分学者认为水蒸气在热解条件下能够解离形成H自由基和OH自由基,从而促进噻吩类硫化物的分解^[86]。刘永健等^[87]在

噻吩的水热裂解实验中检测到 CO_2 和 CO 的存在,由此提出水分子会作为反应物参与到噻吩的水热裂解反应中,生成 H_2S 和 CO , CO 会进一步与水发生水煤气反应,产生 H_2 和 CO_2 , 通过间接提供 H_2 的方式促进噻吩热解。蔡佳鑫等^[52] 认为在水分子影响下,噻吩的硫原子发生质子化,水分子会攻击这一质子化中间体,降低噻吩环开环的难度。LIU 等^[69] 的 DFT 计算结果表明水蒸气起到 3 方面作用:一是充当催化剂降低噻吩氢转移反应的能垒;二是与噻吩形成弱氢键,诱导噻吩发生氢转移反应;三是直接与噻吩环上不饱和的 $\text{C}=\text{C}$ 键发生加成反应,降低噻吩裂解能垒,从而促进其分解。QI 等^[88] 结合实验和 DFT 计算对水团簇影响下的噻吩分解进行探究,认为水团簇会与噻吩发生成环反应,即 2 个水分子和噻吩环上的 $\text{C}=\text{C}$ 键首尾连接形成一个新六元环,从而降低 $\text{C}-\text{S}$ 键的强度,促进噻吩分解。

3.2.3 CO_2 气氛

作为一种氧化性气氛, CO_2 会对煤热解过程中硫迁移产生影响^[89]。在含有 10%, 20%, 40%, 80% (体积分数) CO_2 的 N_2 气氛下,原本向焦炭中转移的硫元素能够以含硫气体形式释放,从而提高脱硫率^[90-91]。对比噻吩类硫化物在惰性气氛和纯 CO_2 气氛下的热解实验发现, CO_2 气氛能够促进噻吩类硫化物向气态迁移,其中,促进了 COS 的生成, H_2S 和 SO_2 的生成量被小幅抑制^[50,71,92]。GUO 等^[71] 对比了 6 种含硫有机化合物在 Ar 和纯 CO_2 气氛下的热解反应,发现 2-甲基噻吩、苯并噻吩和二苯并噻吩这 3 种噻吩类硫化物都在 CO_2 气氛下表现出更低的分解温度,释放出更多含硫气体。YANG 等^[93] 得到了类似的实验结果,相比于 Ar 气氛,在纯 CO_2 、含有 85% CO_2 的 Ar 和含有 75% CO_2 的 Ar 气氛下,产物中噻吩类硫化物明显减少,证实 CO_2 对噻吩类硫化物分解的促进作用。有关 CO_2 促进噻吩类硫化物热解的机理,前人研究^[71,92,94] 认为 CO_2 的氧化性能够降低 $\text{C}-\text{S}$ 键的断裂难度,从而促进噻吩类硫化物分解,在高温下这些噻吩类硫化物会释放出更多的 CO , 由此形成更多 COS 气体。CHEN 等^[95] 基于反应力场分子动力学,对 CO_2 促进噻吩类硫化物分解的机理进行探究,表明 CO_2 作为反应物能与噻吩类硫化物反应生成 SCO_2 自由基,从而促进 COS 气体形成,还会促进 CHO 和 $\text{R}-\text{O}$ 自由基的形成,从而促进 H_2S 和 SO_2 的生成。

3.3 煤中杂质组分和添加剂的影响

煤中含有多种矿物杂质,煤种不同,矿物杂质种类和含量不同,对硫元素的迁移有重要影响。因此在

热解过程中加入不同性质的添加剂,作为反应物或催化剂来影响噻吩类硫化物的热解^[96-97],改善焦油焦炭的品质。

GU 等^[94] 发现煤中的高岭土杂质对热解过程中硫的迁移具有催化作用,使得煤在惰性氛围下热解释放出更多的挥发性噻吩类硫化物,减少了噻吩类硫化物向焦油和焦炭中的迁移。LIU 等^[98] 对高钙褐煤进行了热解实验,发现煤中含有的钙几乎完全消除了焦炭中的噻吩类硫化物,并将这些有机硫转化为 CaS 。

黄充^[99] 考察了 3 种添加剂(乙醇钠、乙酸钠和氯化铝)在煤热解过程中的脱硫效果,在氯化铝作用下半焦的硫含量降低 93% 左右;乙醇钠中的 $\text{C}=\text{O}$ 键结构能够弱化 $\text{C}-\text{S}$ 键,在低温下(400 $^{\circ}\text{C}$) 展现出良好的脱硫效果,使半焦的硫含量降低约 87%;而乙酸钠的添加对噻吩类硫化物热解基本没有影响。TANG 等^[100] 在过氧乙酸和微波共同作用下对二苯并噻吩进行热解,结果表明二苯并噻吩会被氧化为砷类物质,去除率高达 67%。LIU 等^[83] 在煤热解中加入水合氧化铁,结果表明水合氧化铁能促进噻吩类硫化物分解,以 FeS_2 或亚砷形式固定在固液相中,还会活化煤中的氢原子促进焦油中的芳香族噻吩类硫化物的加氢饱和以及裂解反应,从而促进噻吩类硫化物向气态迁移。ZHANG 等^[101] 研究了氧化铜对阳泉煤热解的催化作用,氧化气氛下氧化铜可促进噻吩类硫化物分解。ZHANG 等进一步通过 DFT 计算探究了噻吩在氧化铜表面的吸附和脱硫路径,发现热解环境中富集的 O 原子在氧化铜的催化作用下对 $\text{C}-\text{S}$ 键展现出较强的氧化能力,从而促进噻吩类硫化物的分解^[101]。

在煤热解过程中,多种因素都会影响噻吩类硫化物的迁移转化。热解温度的提升通常能促进噻吩类硫化物的热解,升温速率越慢噻吩类硫化物的脱除越彻底; H_2 、水蒸气和 CO_2 气氛能通过提供自由基和参与加成反应的方式促进噻吩类硫化物分解;煤中高岭土能促进噻吩类硫化物的释放,钙能促进噻吩类硫化物转化为 CaS ;添加剂会充当反应物或催化剂促进噻吩类硫化物的热解。

4 结语和展望

笔者从噻吩类硫化物的赋存、析出和热解 3 方面对噻吩类硫化物的迁移转化机理进行综述。系统总结了噻吩类硫化物的迁移转化路径,煤热解过程中噻吩类硫化物来源于煤中大分子的分解析出以及其他硫化物的转化,其在热解过程中能产生含硫自由基,与热解环境中的 H 自由基或含氧基团结合形成含硫气体逸出,其他噻吩硫结构相互聚合或与芳香结构结

合形成分子量更大的多环含硫芳烃,最终聚集在焦油和焦炭中。概述了热解温度、升温速率、反应气氛、煤中杂质组分和添加剂对噻吩类硫化物热解的影响特性和机理,温度升高能够促进煤中噻吩类硫化物的脱除;升温速率越慢,噻吩类硫化物脱除率越高;H₂、水蒸气和 CO₂ 气氛通过提供自由基、参与加成反应等方式促进噻吩类硫化物分解;煤中的高岭土能促进噻吩类硫化物释放,钙质矿物能与噻吩类硫化物反应向 CaS 转化;不同性质的添加剂会充当反应物或催化剂对噻吩类化合物的热解反应产生不同影响。

为提高脱硫效果和热解产物品质,需对煤热解过程中噻吩类硫化物迁移进行干预调控。由噻吩硫化物的迁移转化机理可知,适当提高热解温度、降低升温速率、改变热解气氛可定向促进噻吩类硫化物的氢迁移反应和 C—S 键断裂,促进噻吩类硫化物分解向气相迁移;改变热解气氛或加入添加剂增加热解环境中的氢自由基和含氧自由基团,能促进噻吩类硫化物基团与其结合,减少多环含硫芳烃化合物的生成。

在今后的研究中,仍需进一步明确噻吩类硫化物迁移至液相和固相中的路径,探究反应器型等多种热解条件耦合作用下噻吩类硫化物的热解特性,为煤炭热解清洁利用技术开发提供重要的理论基础。

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