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1,4-丁二醇-二乙二醇二元物系真空下气液平衡研究

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摘要: 煤制乙二醇过程中产生的副产物1,4-丁二醇和二乙二醇对获得高纯度的乙二醇有着重要影响。采用真空精馏方法分离提纯设计计算时,需要1,4-丁二醇和二乙二醇气液平衡数据。为此在6.67 kPa压力下测定了1,4-丁二醇-二乙二醇的气液相平衡数据,并进行了热力学一致性检验,结果表明实验数据符合热力学一致性。分别用WILSON和NRTL模型对实验数据进行关联,发现两个模型误差都不大,均可满足工程设计的需要。

关键词: 气液平衡;1,4-丁二醇;二乙二醇;WILSON模型;NRTL模型

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0 引言

乙二醇是一种重要的化工原料,在聚酯纤维、润滑剂、防冻剂的生产等领域应用非常广泛^[1-2]。目前我国乙二醇的生产主要采用石油路线^[3-4]。但由于石油资源匮乏,找到一种替代石油制取乙二醇的方法很有必要,因此我国开发了煤制乙二醇技术。但是在煤制乙二醇的过程中会生成乙二醇甲醚、乙醇酸甲酯、1,4-丁二醇、1,2-丁二醇和二乙二醇等副产物,为了获得高纯度的乙二醇并回收含量较高的二乙二醇,需要采用真空精馏进行分离。为进行精馏工艺的放大设计,需要该多元体系的气液平衡数据,经检索发现该体系的气液平衡数据未见报道,而直接测定多元体系的气液平衡数据较为困难。为此希望测定相关二元体系的气液平衡数据,然后拟合得到WILSON和NRTL方程参数,进而计算该多元体系的气液平衡关系。作者已完成1,2-丁二醇-乙二醇的气液平衡数据测定^[5]和乙二醇甲醚-乙醇酸甲酯二元体系气液平衡^[6]。本文拟在6.67 kPa下测定1,4-丁二醇-二乙二醇二元物系的气液平衡数据,为相关物质分离提纯的工艺设计提供基础数据。

1 实验部分

1.1 实验试剂

1,4-丁二醇:分析纯,质量分数≥99.5%,天津光复精细化工研究所。二乙二醇:分析纯,质量分数≥99.5%,天津市化学试剂二厂。

1.2 实验装置

改进的Rose气液平衡釜(已校验^[7]);DYM-1型动槽式水银气压计;真空泵;U型管水银压差计:0~50℃和100~150℃精密温度计各一支,在使用前进行刻度校正、零点校正及露点校正;GC2010plus气相色谱仪,岛津公司。

1.3 实验方法

配置不同摩尔浓度的1,4-丁二醇-二乙二醇的混合物,把混合物加入到平衡釜中,打开冷凝水,在6.67 kPa下缓慢加热,调节伴热电压到合适大小,当液体沸腾时开始回流,当平衡釜中温度稳定2~3 h后,气液两相处于平衡状态,分别取气液两相的样品。

2 结果讨论

2.1 气液平衡数据及热力学一致性检验

在低压下,可以把气相看为理想气体,气液平衡关系式可以简化为式(1)

$$py_i = p_i^* \gamma_i x_i, \quad (1)$$

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式中: P 为系统压力; x_i 为液相摩尔分数; y_i 为气相摩尔分数; p_i^s 为纯物质的饱和蒸气压; γ_i 为活度系数;1,4-丁二醇和二乙二醇的饱和蒸气压可以用安托因方程^[8]式(2)和式(3)来计算

$$\lg P = 22.455 - \frac{4202.3}{T} - 4.2015 \lg T - 7.45 \times 10^{-10} \times T + 6.18 \times 10^{-7} T^2, \quad (2)$$

$$\lg P = 7.6367 - \frac{1939.4}{(T + 162.7)}. \quad (3)$$

经过计算实验数据见表1,以 x_1 为 x 轴, $\ln(\gamma_1/\gamma_2)$ 为 y 轴作图,如图1所示.

令

$$\begin{cases} D = 100 \times \left| \frac{S_1 - S_2}{S_1 + S_2} \right|; \\ J = 150 \times \frac{T_{\max} - T_{\min}}{T_{\min}}. \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

式中: S_1 是图中曲线和坐标轴所围面积的上部分; S_2 为所围面积的下部分; T_{\max} 和 T_{\min} 分别是体系测定的最高沸点和最低沸点.一般的,如果 $D-J < 10$,就认为通过热力学一致性检验数据是可靠的. 经过计算得到 $D = 11.54$, $J = 3.16$, $D-J = 8.38 < 10$,所测数据通过热力学一致性检验.

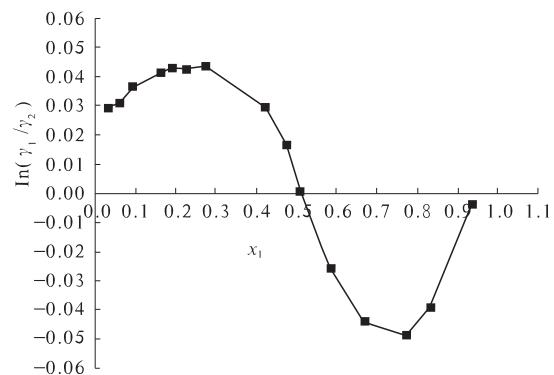


图1 $\ln(\gamma_1/\gamma_2) - x_1$ 曲线图

Fig 1 Diagram of $\ln(\gamma_1/\gamma_2) - x_1$

2.2 实验数据模型关联

选用目标函数为

$$F = \sum_{i=1}^n \left[\left(\frac{T_i^{\text{cal}} - T_i^{\text{exp}}}{\sigma^T} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{y_i^{\text{cal}} - y_i^{\text{exp}}}{\sigma^y} \right)^2 \right], \quad (5)$$

式中: T^{exp} 和 y_i^{exp} 为实验值; T^{cal} 和 y_i^{cal} 为模型计算值; n 为实验点数; σ^T 和 σ^y 分别为温度和气相组成的标准偏差.

用牛顿迭代法对所测得的数据用使用广泛的WILSON^[9]和NRTL^[10]模型进行关联,先用WILSON和NRTL方程求出活度系数然后迭代得到液相组成对应的气相组成,关联结果如表1.

表1 6.67 kPa 压力下1,4-丁二醇-二乙二醇二元体系气液平衡数据及拟合结果

Tab. 1 The VLE data and fitting results of 1,4-Butylene glycol(1)-Diethylene glycol(2) binary system under 6.67 kPa pressure

T/K	$x_{1\text{exp}}$	$y_{1\text{exp}}$	γ_1	γ_2	WILSON 模型		NRTL 模型	
					$y_{1\text{cal}}$	$ \Delta y_1 $	$y_{1\text{cal}}$	$ \Delta y_1 $
437.69	0.000 0	0.000 0	-	0.974 5	0.000 0	0.000 0	0.000 0	0.000 0
437.28	0.037 8	0.055 9	1.002 4	0.972 9	0.053 9	0.002 0	0.054 2	0.001 7
436.97	0.059 9	0.087 7	1.005 4	0.974 7	0.084 5	0.003 2	0.084 8	0.002 9
436.24	0.095 2	0.137 6	1.023 5	0.986 9	0.131 8	0.005 8	0.132 2	0.005 4
434.89	0.163 6	0.229 6	1.052 8	1.009 9	0.219 5	0.010 1	0.219 6	0.010 0
434.50	0.192 5	0.266 7	1.056 7	1.012 2	0.255 0	0.011 7	0.255 0	0.011 7
433.88	0.229 4	0.312 3	1.066 4	1.021 4	0.299 3	0.013 0	0.299 0	0.013 3
433.57	0.275 2	0.366 9	1.058 2	1.013 0	0.352 5	0.014 4	0.351 9	0.015 0
432.45	0.422 8	0.524 3	1.032 9	1.002 7	0.512 5	0.011 8	0.511 4	0.012 9
432.13	0.473 8	0.572 2	1.020 1	1.003 0	0.564 0	0.008 2	0.562 9	0.009 3
431.72	0.508 6	0.602 1	1.017 9	1.016 8	0.598 2	0.003 9	0.597 1	0.005 0
431.21	0.582 1	0.665 3	1.004 9	1.030 8	0.667 6	0.002 3	0.666 7	0.001 4
430.60	0.666 0	0.735 9	0.997 7	1.042 6	0.742 7	0.006 8	0.742 2	0.006 3
430.07	0.772 1	0.824 9	0.987 1	1.036 5	0.831 4	0.006 5	0.831 5	0.006 6
429.87	0.829 1	0.872 0	0.980 3	1.019 4	0.876 3	0.004 3	0.876 6	0.004 6
429.15	0.933 5	0.953 3	0.982 4	0.986 4	0.953 8	0.000 5	0.954 1	0.000 8
428.67	1.000 0	1.000 0	0.982 7	-	1.000 0	0.000 0	1.000 0	0.000 0

注: $\Delta y_1 = y_{1\text{cal}} - y_{1\text{exp}}$.

当用 WILSON 方程时,对 1,4-丁二醇气组成的实验值和模拟值进行比较发现,最大的绝对误差为 0.014 4,平均误差为 0.007 0. WILSON 方程的二元交互作用参数 a_{12} 为 -1.510 2、 a_{21} 为 -1.487 3、 b_{12} 为 761.937 3、 b_{21} 为 525.291 5;当用 NRTL 方程时最大的绝对误差为 0.015 0,平均误差为 0.007 1. NRTL 方程的二元交互作用参数 a_{12} 为 1.854 0、 a_{21} 为 1.450 7、 b_{12} 为 -633.302 6、 b_{21} 为 -783.279 5、 α 为 0.3.

由以上关联结果发现,对于 1,4-丁二醇和二乙二醇体系 WILSON 模型和 NRTL 模型进行关联的偏差都比较小,均可用于本物系气液平衡数据的关联,均可以满足分离设计的要求.

2.3 气液平衡相图

由气液平衡数据作气液平衡相图 $y-x$ 图和 $T-y_x$ 图如图 2 和图 3 所示:

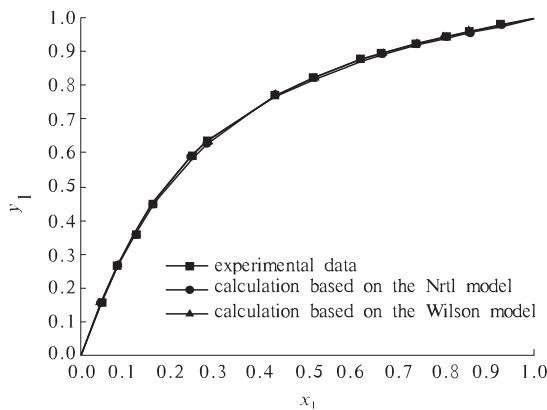


图 2 1,4-丁二醇(1)-二乙二醇(2)的 y_1-x_1 图

Fig. 2 y_1-x_1 diagram of the 1,4-Butylene glycol(1) - Diethylene glycol(2)

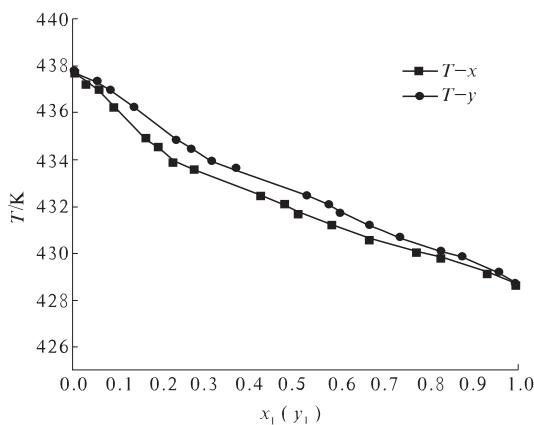


图 3 1,4-丁二醇(1)-二乙二醇(2)的 $T-y_1-x_1$ 图

Fig. 3 $T-y_1-x_1$ diagram of the 1,4-Butylene glycol(1) - Diethylene glycol(2)

3 结论

(1) 实验测定了 6.67 kPa 下 1,4-丁二醇-二乙二醇二元物系的气液平衡数据,经热力学一致性检验,所得数据通过热力学一致性检验.

(2) 所测数据用 WILSON 和 NRTL 方程进行关联,求出了 WILSON 和 NRTL 模型进行关联时液相组成对应的气相组成与实验值的差值,并给出了两个方程的二元交互作用参数. 结果表明计算值与实验值之间的偏差较小,可以满足工程上分离设计的要求.

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Study on Isobaric Vapor-Liquid Equilibrium for the Binary System 1,4-Butylene glycol- Diethylene Glycol under Vacuum

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Abstract: Large amount of byproducts (1,4-Butylene glycol and Diethylene glycol) are generated in the process of coal glycol. The basic data were inadequate for separation and purification process design. We used only vapor phase circulation method to measure vapor-liquid equilibrium values of 1,4-Butylene glycol and Diethylene glycol at 6.67KPa. Thermodynamic consistency test was conducted with area test method, and the experimental data of the binary system measured in our work passed the test. WILSON and NRTL activity coefficient models were respectively applied to correlate the experimental data. The results showed that these two models both had very small deviation from the experimental results, which can meet the separation requirements of the process.

Key words: vapor-liquid equilibrium; 1,4-butylene glycol; diethylene glycol; WILSON model; NRTL model

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Study of Nitrogen Transformation and Composting Period in High Temperature Aerobic Composting of Vinas

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Abstract: In order to study the nitrogen transformation and composting period in high temperature aerobic composting of vinas, an experiment was carried out on the condition of an open environment and natural ventilation, which is expected to provide scientific basis and technical guidance for vinas resource utilization. results showed that: in the 28-day process of composting, temperature reached 50 °C on the seventh day, the temperature above 50 °C lasted 10 days; the content of $\text{NH}_4^+—\text{N}$ offered upgrade firstly and then descending latter tendency. Until the end of composting, the content of $\text{NH}_4^+—\text{N}$ increased by 82.0%. The content tendency of $\text{NO}_3^-—\text{N}$ was contrary to $\text{NH}_4^+—\text{N}$ and $\text{NO}_3^-—\text{N}$ content was reduced by 44.5% compared with the initial stage. The content of Org-N and TN had the same variation trend, offered upgrade firstly and then descending latter tendency. Until the end of composting, the contents of Org-N and TN were 17.1% and 1.9% higher than initial stage respectively. On the 28th day, germination index reached 90.4%, compost maturity fully met the requirements. In consideration of the change of temperature and pH in the process of composting, it can be concluded that the period of vinas compost is 22 days on the condition of open environment, natural ventilation and once artificial turning every 3 days.

Key words: vinas; compost; nitrogen transformation; compost maturity