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第七章 蒸发

物料衡算

1. 已知：F=2000kg/h, $w_0=10\%$ (质量百分数, 下同), $w_3=40\%$, $W_2=1.15W_1$,

$$W_3=1.3W_1$$

求：W, w_1 , w_2

解：W=W₁+W₂+W₃

取整个系统为控制体

$$Fw_0=(F-W_1-W_2-W_3)w_3=(F-W)w_3$$

$$\therefore W = F(1 - \frac{w_0}{w_3}) = 2000 \times (1 - \frac{0.1}{0.4}) = 1500 \text{ kg/h}$$

故 W=W₁+W₂+W₃

$$= W_1 + 1.15W_2 + 1.3W_3 = 3.45W_1$$

得 W₁=435kg/h

$$\therefore W_2 = 1.15W_1 = 500 \text{ kg/h}$$

$$\therefore Fw_0 = (F - W_1)w_1$$

$$\therefore w_1 = \frac{Fw_0}{F - W_1} = \frac{2000 \times 0.1}{2000 - 435} = 12.8\%$$

$$\therefore Fw_0 = (F - W_1 - W_2)w_2$$

$$\therefore w_2 = \frac{Fw_0}{F - W_1 - W_2} = \frac{2000 \times 0.1}{2000 - 435 - 500} = 18.8\%$$

温度差损失

2. 已知：w=0.30 (质量分率, NaOH), P=60kPa (绝), L=2m, $\rho=1280 \text{ kg/m}^3$,

加热蒸汽 P₀=0.1MPa (表)

求: Δt

解: 查 $P=60\text{kPa}$ (绝) 下, 水蒸汽饱和温度 $t^\circ = 85.6^\circ\text{C}$

$P_0=0.1\text{MPa}$ (表) 下, $T=120.2^\circ\text{C}$

查教材图 7-22, 30%NaOH, $t^\circ = 85.6^\circ\text{C}$ 下, $t=106^\circ\text{C}$

$$\Delta' = 106 - 85.6 = 20.4^\circ\text{C}$$

$$P_m = P + \frac{1}{5}Lpg = 60 \times 10^3 + \frac{1}{5} \times 2 \times 1280 \times 9.81 = 6.51 \times 10^4 (\text{N/m}^2)$$

查 P_m 下水的饱和温度为 87.8°C

$$\therefore \Delta'' = 87.8 - 85.6 = 2.2^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\Delta = \Delta' + \Delta'' = 20.4 + 2.2 = 22.6^\circ\text{C}$$

$$t = t^\circ + \Delta = 85.6 + 22.6 = 108.2^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\therefore \Delta t = T - t = 120.2 - 108.2 = 12.0^\circ\text{C}$$

单效蒸发计算

3. 已知: 单效 $F=5000\text{kg/h}$, $w_0=10\%$ (质量百分数, 下同), $w_3=30\%$, $t_0=50^\circ\text{C}$,
 $P=67\text{kPa}$ (真), $P_0=50\text{kPa}$ (表), $K=2000\text{W/m}^2 \cdot \text{K}$, $Q_{\text{损}}=5\%Q$, Δ'' 可
 不计, $p_a=101.3\text{kPa}$.

求: A , W/D

解: 物料衡算

$$F \cdot w_0 = (F - W)w_1$$

$$\therefore W = F(1 - \frac{w_0}{w}) = 5000 \times (1 - \frac{0.1}{0.3}) = 3.33 \times 10^3 \text{kg/h}$$

$$P = 101.3 - 67 = 34.3\text{kPa} \text{ (绝)}$$

查水的饱和温度及汽化潜热或蒸汽焓值

34.3kPa (绝) 压强下 $t^\circ = 72.4^\circ\text{C}$, $I=2627\text{kJ/kg}$

50kPa (表) 压强下 $T=111.5^\circ\text{C}$, $r=2229\text{kJ/kg}$

查教材图 7-22, 30%NaOH 34.3kPa 下, 沸点 $t=92.5^\circ\text{C}$

查教材图 7-21, 溶液焓值, 50°C , $10\%\text{NaOH}$, $i_0=185\text{kJ/kg}$

92.5°C , $30\%\text{NaOH}$, $i=350\text{kJ/kg}$

$$\Delta t = T - t = 111.5 - 92.5 = 19.0^{\circ}\text{C}$$

作热量衡算: $D \cdot r + F i_0 = (F - W) i + W i + 0.05 D \cdot r$

$$\therefore Q = D r = \frac{1}{0.95} [(F - W) i + W i - F i_0]$$

$$= \frac{1}{0.95} [(5000 - 3.33 \times 10^3) \times 350 + 3.33 \times 10^3 \times 2627 - 5000 \times 185] \times \frac{1}{3600}$$

$$= 2460 \text{KW}$$

$$A = \frac{Q}{K \Delta t} = \frac{2460 \times 10^3}{2000 \times 19.0} = 64.7 \text{m}^2$$

$$D = \frac{Q}{r} = \frac{2460}{2229} = 1.10 \text{kg/s} = 3.97 \times 10^3 \text{kg/h}$$

$$\frac{W}{D} = \frac{3.33}{3.97} = 0.839$$

4. 已知: $w_0=2\%$ (质量百分数, 下同), $t_0=28^{\circ}\text{C}$, $w=3\%$, $A=69.7\text{m}^2$, $T=110^{\circ}\text{C}$,

$F=4500\text{kg/h}$, $c_p=4100\text{J/kg} \cdot ^{\circ}\text{C}$, Δ 不计, $P=0.1\text{MPa}$

求: (1) W , K

(2) $F'=6800\text{kg/h}$, 其它操作条件不变, w'

解: (1)

$$W = F \left(1 - \frac{w_0}{w} \right)$$

$$= 4500 \times \left(1 - \frac{0.02}{0.03} \right) = 1500 \text{kg/h} = 0.417 \text{kg/s}$$

水在 0.1MPa 下, $t^{\circ} = 100^{\circ}\text{C}$, $r=2258\text{kJ/kg}$

$\therefore \Delta$ 不计, $\therefore \Delta t = T - t^{\circ} = 110 - 100 = 10^{\circ}\text{C}$

$$Q = D \cdot r = F C_p (t - t_0) + W \cdot r$$

$$= [4500 \times 4100 \times (100 - 28) + 1500 \times 2258 \times 10^3] \times \frac{1}{3600}$$

$$= 1.31 \times 10^6 \text{W}$$

$$\therefore K = \frac{Q}{A \Delta t} = \frac{1.31 \times 10^6}{69.7 \times 10}$$

$$=1.88 \times 10^3 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{C}$$

(2) 假定 K 值不变

$$W' = F' \left(1 - \frac{w_0}{w'} \right)$$

$$\therefore Q = KA\Delta t = F' c_p (t - t_0) + W' r$$

$$= F' c_p (t - t_0) + F' \left(1 - \frac{w_0}{w'} \right) r$$

$\because K, A, \Delta t$ 均不变

$\therefore Q$ 不变, 得

$$\frac{w_0}{w'} = 1 - \frac{Q}{F' r} + \frac{c_p (t - t_0)}{r}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1.31 \times 10^6 \times 3600}{6800 \times 2258 \times 10^3} + \frac{4100 \times (100 - 28)}{2258 \times 10^3} = 0.824$$

$$w' = \frac{w_0}{0.824} = \frac{0.02}{0.824} = 0.024 = 2.4\%$$

多效蒸发

5. 已知: 并流三效蒸发, $T_0 = 121^\circ\text{C}$, $P_3 = 26.1 \text{ kPa}$ (绝), $t_0 = t_1$, $K_1 = 2840 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \text{K}$,

$K_2 = 1990 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \text{K}$, $K_3 = 1420 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \text{K}$, $A_1 = A_2 = A_3$, Δ' 均不计

求: t_1, t_2, t_3

解: 由液柱静压强造成的 Δ'' 不计,

查附录, 26.1 kPa (绝) 压强下, 饱和蒸汽 $t_3^\circ = 66^\circ\text{C}$

$$\therefore \Delta = 0, \therefore t_3 = t_3^\circ = 66^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\therefore \sum \Delta t_{\text{有效}} = T_0 - t_3 = 121 - 66 = 55^\circ\text{C}$$

假定各效溶液的汽化潜热相近, 与其相比较, 溶液的显热也很小。

$$\text{则 } Q_1 = D \cdot r = W_1 r, Q_2 = W_1 r = W_2 r, Q_3 = W_2 r = W_3 r$$

$$\text{得 } Q_1 = Q_2 = Q_3$$

$$\text{即 } K_1 \Delta t_1 = K_2 \Delta t_2 = K_3 \Delta t_3$$

$$\therefore K_1 \Delta t_1 = \frac{\Delta t_1 + \Delta t_2 + \Delta t_3}{\frac{1}{K_1} + \frac{1}{K_2} + \frac{1}{K_3}}$$

$$\Delta t_1 + \Delta t_2 + \Delta t_3 = 55^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\frac{1}{K_1} + \frac{1}{K_2} + \frac{1}{K_3} = \frac{1}{2840} + \frac{1}{1990} + \frac{1}{1420} = 1.56 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$\Delta t_1 = \frac{1}{K_1} \times \frac{55}{1.56 \times 10^{-3}} = \frac{1}{2840} \times \frac{55}{1.56 \times 10^{-3}} = 12.4^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\Delta t_2 = \frac{1}{K_2} \times \frac{55}{1.56 \times 10^{-3}} = \frac{1}{1990} \times \frac{55}{1.56 \times 10^{-3}} = 17.7^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\therefore \Delta t_1 = T_0 - t_1 \quad \therefore t_1 = T_0 - \Delta t_1 = 121 - 12.4 = 108.6^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\Delta t_2 = t_1 - t_2 \quad \therefore t_2 = t_1 - \Delta t_2 = 108.6 - 17.7 = 90.9^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\therefore t_3 = t_3^\circ = 66^\circ\text{C}$$

6. 已知：并流双效 $F=2000 \text{ kg/h}$, $w_0=5\%$ (质量百分数, 下同), $c_p=4.18 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C}$, $t_0=93^\circ\text{C}$, $w_2=45\%$, $T_0=120^\circ\text{C}$, $r_0=2205 \text{ kJ/kg}$, $t_2^\circ=53^\circ\text{C}$, $A_1=A_2=A$, $K_1=2000 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \text{K}$, $K_2=1500 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \text{K}$, Δ 均不计, $E=0$, $Q_{\text{损}}$ 不计

求：A

解： $F=2000 \text{ kg/h}=0.556 \text{ kg/s}$

$$\therefore W = F(1 - \frac{w_0}{w_2}) = 0.556 \times (1 - \frac{0.05}{0.45}) = 0.494 \text{ kg/s}$$

由热量衡算得

$$Dr_0 + Fi_0 = (F - W_1)i_1 + W_1I_1$$

$$\text{即 } Q_1 = Dr_0 = Fc_p(t_1 - t_0) + W_1r_1 \quad (1)$$

$$W_1r_1 + (F - W_1)i_1 = (F - W_1 - W_2)i_2 + W_2I_2$$

$$\text{即 } Q_2 = W_1r_1 = (F - W_1)c_p(t_2 - t_1) + W_2r_2 \quad (2)$$

$$\text{其中 } t_2 = t_2^\circ = 53^\circ\text{C}, W_2 = W - W_1 \quad (3)$$

$$Q_1 = K_1 A (T_0 - t_1) \quad (4)$$

$$Q_2 = K_2 A (t_1 - t_2) \quad (5)$$

先设 $Q_1 = Q_2$ ，由式(4)、(5)得

$$t_1 = \frac{K_1 T_0 + K_2 t_2}{K_1 + K_2} = \frac{2000 \times 120 + 1500 \times 53}{2000 + 1500} = 91.3 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

查得 t_1 、 t_2 下， $r_1 = 2280 \text{ kJ/kg}$ ， $r_2 = 2371 \text{ kJ/kg}$

由(1)(2)(3)式得方程

$$W_1 r_1 - D r_0 = F C_p (t_0 - t_1)$$

$$W_2 r_2 + W_1 [c_p (t_1 - t_2) - r_1] = F C_p (t_1 - t_2)$$

$$W_2 + W_1 = W$$

即得

$$2280 W_1 - 2205 D = 2000 / 3600 \times 4.18 \times (93 - 91.3) = 3.948$$

$$2371 W_2 - 2120 W_1 = 2000 / 3600 \times 4.18 \times (91.3 - 53) = 88.94$$

$$W_2 - W_1 = 0.494$$

解得 $W_1 = 0.241 \text{ kg/s}$ ， $W_2 = 0.253 \text{ kg/s}$ ， $D = 0.2474 \text{ kg/s}$

传热面积由式(4)(5)

$$A_1 = \frac{D r_0}{K_1 (T_0 - t_1)} = \frac{0.2474 \times 2205 \times 10^3}{2000 \times (120 - 91.3)} = 9.5 \text{ m}^2$$

$$A_2 = \frac{W_1 r_1}{K_2 (t_1 - t_2)} = \frac{0.236 \times 2280 \times 10^3}{1500 \times (91.3 - 53)} = 9.56 \text{ m}^2$$

A_1 与 A_2 相差不大，不必再校 t_1 ，

取 $A_1 = A_2 = 9.55 \text{ m}^2$ 。



第八章 吸收

汽液相平衡

1. 已知： $c=2.875 \times 10^{-2} \text{ mol/l}$ 溶液， $P=101.3 \text{ kPa}$ ， $t=30^\circ\text{C}$ ， $\rho_m=996 \text{ kg/m}^3$ 。

求：实验值 E

将此实验值与文献值 $E=188.5 \text{ MPa}$ 作比较。

解：查 30°C 时水的饱和蒸汽压， $P_s=4242.24 \text{ Pa}$ 。

长期通入 CO_2 后， $P_e=P-P_s=101.3-4.24=97.1 \text{ kPa}$

对于稀溶液 $M_m=M_s=18$

$$P_e = E x = E \cdot \frac{c}{\rho_m / M_m}$$

$$\therefore E = \frac{P_e \cdot \rho_m}{c \cdot M_m} = \frac{97.1 \times 10^3 \times 996}{2.875 \times 10^{-2} \times 18} = 188.1 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\text{对文献值相对误差} \quad \frac{188.1-188.5}{188.5} = -0.21\%$$

2. 已知： $y_1=0.3$ ， $P_1=1 \text{ MPa}$ （表）， $P_2=20 \text{ kPa}$ ， $t=25^\circ\text{C}$ ，吸收塔底部达饱和。

求：1kg 水在膨胀槽中放出 CO_2 的量 G 。

解：查 25°C ， $\text{CO}_2\text{-H}_2\text{O}$ 系统， $E=1.66 \times 10^2 \text{ MPa}$

令当地大气压为 0.1 MPa

$$P_1=1+0.1=1.1 \text{ MPa}$$

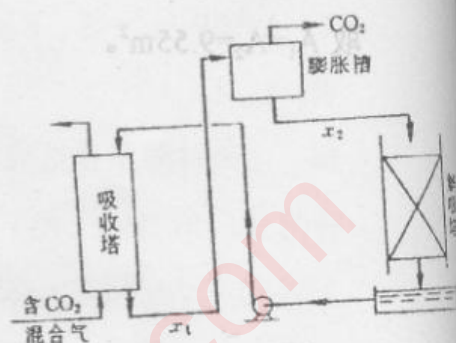
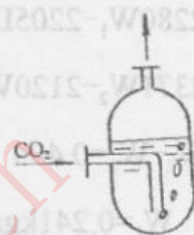
$$P_2=20 \times 10^3 \times 10^{-6} + 0.1 = 0.12 \text{ MPa}$$

$$P_e = E \cdot x \quad \therefore x = \frac{P \cdot y}{E}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{P_1 \cdot y_1}{E} = \frac{1.1 \times 0.3}{1.66 \times 10^2} = 1.99 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{P_2 \cdot y_2}{E} = \frac{0.12 \times 1}{1.66 \times 10^2} = 7.22 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$\text{对稀溶液，其比质量分率} \quad X = M_{\text{CO}_2} \cdot \frac{x}{M_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}}$$



$$\therefore X_1 = 44 \times \frac{1.99 \times 10^{-3}}{18} = 4.86 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kgCO}_2 / \text{kgH}_2\text{O}$$

$$\therefore X_2 = 44 \times \frac{7.22 \times 10^{-4}}{18} = 1.76 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kgCO}_2 / \text{kgH}_2\text{O}$$

$$G = X_1 - X_2 = 3.10 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kgCO}_2 / \text{kgH}_2\text{O}$$

3. 已知: $t=20^\circ\text{C}$, 用 N_2 逆流吸收溶解于水中的 O_2 , $y_1=0.001$ 塔底达平衡。

求: (1) $P=101.3\text{kPa}$ (绝) $c_{\min}$ mg/m^3 水

(2) $P=40\text{kPa}$ (绝) $c_{\min}$ mg/m^3 水

解: 查 20°C , $\text{O}_2\text{--H}_2\text{O}$ 系统, $E=4.062 \times 10^6 \text{ KN/m}^2$

$$(1) H = E \frac{M_s}{\rho_s} = 4.06 \times 10^6 \times \frac{18}{1000}$$

$$= 7.31 \times 10^4 \text{ kPa} \cdot \text{m}^3 / \text{kmol}$$

$$P_{e1} = P_1 \cdot y_1 = 101.3 \times 0.001 = 0.101 \text{ kPa}$$

$$P_e = cH$$

$$\therefore c_1 = \frac{P_{e1}}{H} = \frac{0.101}{7.31 \times 10^4} = 1.38 \times 10^{-6} \text{ kmol/m}^3 \text{ 溶液}$$

$$c_{\min} = c_1 \times M_{\text{O}_2} \times 10^6$$

$$= 1.38 \times 10^{-6} \times 32 \times 10^6 = 44.16 \text{ mg/m}^3 \text{ 水}$$

(2) 同理 $P_{e2} = P_2 \cdot y_1 = 40 \times 0.001 = 0.04 \text{ kPa}$

$$\therefore c_2 = \frac{P_{e2}}{H} = \frac{0.04}{7.31 \times 10^4} = 5.47 \times 10^{-7} \text{ kmol/m}^3 \text{ 溶液}$$

$$c_{\min} = 5.47 \times 10^{-7} \times 32 \times 10^6 = 17.51 \text{ mg/m}^3 \text{ 水}$$

4. 已知: $P=101.3\text{kPa}$, 用水逆流吸收 Cl_2 , $y_1=0.01$, $x_1=0.8 \times 10^{-5}$

求: (1) $t=20^\circ\text{C}$ $(x_e - x)$ $(y - y_e)$

(2) $t=40^\circ\text{C}$ $(x_e - x)$ $(y - y_e)$

解: (1) 查 $t=20^\circ\text{C}$, $\text{Cl}_2\text{--H}_2\text{O}$ 系统, $E=0.537 \times 10^3 \text{ MPa}$

$$m = \frac{E}{P} = \frac{0.537 \times 10^2}{0.1013} = 0.53 \times 10^3$$

$$x_e = \frac{y}{m} = \frac{0.01}{0.53 \times 10^3} = 1.89 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$y_e = mx = 0.53 \times 10^3 \times 0.8 \times 10^{-5} = 4.24 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$\text{液相推动力 } (x_e - x) = (1.89 - 0.8) \times 10^{-5} = 1.19 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$\text{气相推动力 } (y - y_e) = 0.01 - 4.24 \times 10^{-3} = 5.76 \times 10^{-3}$$

(2) 查 40°C , $\text{Cl}_2\text{-H}_2\text{O}$ 系统, $E = 0.8 \times 10^2 \text{MPa}$

$$m = \frac{E}{P} = \frac{0.8 \times 10^2}{0.1013} = 0.79 \times 10^3$$

$$x_e = \frac{y}{m} = \frac{0.01}{0.79 \times 10^3} = 1.27 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$y_e = mx = 0.79 \times 10^3 \times 0.8 \times 10^{-5} = 6.32 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$\text{液相推动力 } (x_e - x) = (1.27 - 0.8) \times 10^{-5} = 4.7 \times 10^{-6}$$

$$\text{气相推动力 } (y - y_e) = 0.01 - 6.32 \times 10^{-3} = 3.68 \times 10^{-3}$$

5. 已知: $P_1 = 101 \text{kPa}$, $y = 50x$, $x_1 = 2 \times 10^{-4}$, $y_1 = 0.025$.

求: 若 $P_2 = 202 \text{kPa}$ 求推动力的增加比值。

解:

$$y_{e1} = m_1 x = 50 \times 2 \times 10^{-4} = 0.01$$

$$x_{e1} = \frac{y}{m_1} = \frac{0.025}{50} = 5 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$(y - y_e)_1 = 0.025 - 0.01 = 0.015$$

$$(x_e - x)_1 = 5 \times 10^{-4} - 2 \times 10^{-4} = 3 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$P_2 = 202 \text{kPa}, \quad m_2 = 50/2 = 25$$

$$y_{e2} = m_2 x = 25 \times 2 \times 10^{-4} = 0.005$$

$$x_{e2} = y/m_2 = 0.025/25 = 0.001$$

$$(y - y_e)_2 = 0.025 - 0.005 = 0.02$$

$$(x_e - x)_2 = 0.001 - 2 \times 10^{-4} = 8 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$\therefore \frac{(y-y_e)_2}{(y-y_e)_1} = \frac{0.02}{0.015} = 1.33(\text{倍})$$

$$\therefore \frac{(x_e-x)_2}{(x_e-x)_1} = \frac{8 \times 10^{-4}}{3 \times 10^{-4}} = 2.67(\text{倍})$$

扩散与相际传质速率

6. 已知: $h=2\text{mm}$, $\delta=0.2\text{mm}$, $t=20^\circ\text{C}$, $P_{A2}=1.33\text{kPa}$, $P=101.3\text{kPa}$

求: τ

解: 查 20°C 时 $D=0.252 \times 10^{-4} \text{m}^2/\text{s}$, $\rho_{\text{水}}=998\text{kg}/\text{m}^3$

饱和蒸汽压 $P_{A1}=2.338\text{kPa}$

$$P_{B1}=P-P_{A1}=101.3-2.338=98.96\text{kPa}$$

$$P_{B2}=P-P_{A2}=101.3-1.33=99.97\text{kPa}$$

$$P_{Bm} = \frac{P_{B2} - P_{B1}}{\ln \frac{P_{B2}}{P_{B1}}} = \frac{99.97 - 98.96}{\ln \frac{99.97}{98.96}} = 99.46\text{kPa}$$

$$\frac{P}{P_{Bm}} = \frac{101.3}{99.46} = 1.02$$

对恒定的静止空气层厚度有:

$$N_A \tau = \frac{\rho \cdot h}{M}$$

$$N_A = \frac{D}{RT\delta} \cdot \frac{P}{P_{Bm}} \cdot \frac{1}{(P_{A1} - P_{A2})}$$

得:

$$\tau = \frac{\rho RT \delta h}{MD} \cdot \frac{1}{(P_{A1} - P_{A2})} \cdot \frac{P_{Bm}}{P}$$

$$= \frac{998 \times 8.314 \times 293 \times 0.2 \times 10^{-3} \times 2 \times 10^{-3}}{18 \times 0.252 \times 10^{-4}} \times \frac{1}{(2.338 - 1.33)} \times \frac{1}{1.02}$$

$$= 2.09 \times 10^3 (\text{s}) = 0.58(\text{hr})$$

7. 已知: $t=30^{\circ}\text{C}$, $P_{A2}=0$, $P=101.3\text{kPa}$, $z=1\text{cm}$, $H=4\text{cm}$

求: τ

解: 查 30°C , $D=0.268\text{cm}^2/\text{s}$, $\rho=995.7\text{kg}/\text{m}^3$

饱和蒸汽压, $P_{A1}=4.24\text{kPa}$

$P_{B1}=101.3-4.24=97.06\text{kPa}$

$P_{B2}=101.3\text{kPa}$

$$P_{Bm} = \frac{P_{B2} - P_{B1}}{\ln \frac{P_{B2}}{P_{B1}}} = \frac{101.3 - 97.06}{\ln \frac{101.3}{97.06}} = 99.16\text{kPa}$$

$$\frac{P}{P_{Bm}} = \frac{101.3}{99.16} = 1.02$$

$$N_A \cdot d\tau = \frac{\rho \cdot dh}{M}, \delta = 0.01 + h$$

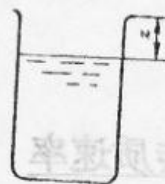
$$N_A = \frac{D}{RT\delta} \cdot (P_{A1} - P_{A2}) \cdot \frac{P}{P_{Bm}} = \frac{D}{RT\delta} P_{A1} \cdot \frac{P}{P_{Bm}}$$

$$\therefore \int_0^\tau d\tau = \frac{\rho R T P_{Bm}}{M D P_{A1} P} \cdot \int_0^H (0.01 + h) dh$$

$$\therefore \tau = \frac{\rho R T P_{Bm}}{M D P_{A1} P} (0.01H + \frac{1}{2} H^2)$$

$$\tau = \frac{995.7 \times 8.314 \times 303}{18 \times 0.268 \times 10^{-4} \times 4.24 \times 1.02} \times (0.01 \times 0.04 + \frac{1}{2} \times 0.04^2)$$

$$= 1.44 \times 10^6 (\text{s}) = 16.7 (\text{day})$$



8. 已知: $G=16\text{kmol}/\text{h} \cdot \text{m}^2$, $P=101.3\text{kPa}$, $k_y a=64.6\text{kmol}/\text{h} \cdot \text{m}^3$,

$k_L a=16.6\text{kmol}/\text{h} \cdot \text{m}^3$, $P_A=4.62\text{kPa}$, (P_A : kPa, c_A : kmol/ m^3)

求: (1) $K_y a$, H_{OG}

(2) 液相阻力分率

解: (1) 由亨利定律

$$P = Ex = Hc = Hc_M \cdot x$$

$$y = mx$$

$$\therefore m = Hc_M / P = \frac{4.62}{101.3} c_M = 0.0456 c_M$$

$$k_x a = k_L a c_M = 16.6 c_M \text{ kmol/h} \cdot \text{m}^3$$

$$\therefore \frac{m}{k_x a} = \frac{0.0456 c_M}{16.6 c_M} = 2.75 \times 10^{-3} \text{ h} \cdot \text{m}^3 / \text{kmol}$$

$$\frac{1}{K_y a} = \frac{1}{k_y a} + \frac{m}{k_x a}$$

$$= \frac{1}{64.6} + 2.75 \times 10^{-3} = 0.0182 \text{ h} \cdot \text{m}^3 / \text{kmol}$$

$$\therefore K_y a = 54.9 \text{ kmol/h} \cdot \text{m}^3$$

$$H_{OG} = \frac{G}{K_y a} = \frac{16}{54.9} = 0.291 \text{ (m)}$$

(2) 液相阻力占总阻力之百分数为

$$\frac{m/k_x a}{1/k_y a} = \frac{2.75 \times 10^{-3}}{0.0182} = 0.151 = 15.1\%$$

9. 已知: $y=0.05$, $x=0.01$, $k_x=8 \times 10^{-4} \text{ kmol/s} \cdot \text{m}^2$, $k_y=5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ kmol/s} \cdot \text{m}^2$, $P=101.3 \text{ kPa}$
时 $y=2x$,

求: (1) N_A ($\text{kmol/s} \cdot \text{m}^2$)

(2) $P'=162 \text{ kPa}$, N_A'

解: (1)

$$\frac{1}{K_y} = \frac{m}{k_x} + \frac{1}{k_y}$$

$$K_y = \frac{1}{\frac{m}{k_x} + \frac{1}{k_y}} = \frac{1}{\frac{2}{8 \times 10^{-4}} + \frac{1}{5 \times 10^{-4}}} = 2.22 \times 10^{-4} \text{ kmol/s} \cdot \text{m}^2$$

$$y_e = mx = 2 \times 0.01 = 0.02$$

$$N_A = K_y (y - y_e)$$

$$= 2.22 \times 10^{-4} \times (0.05 - 0.02)$$

$$= 6.66 \times 10^{-6} \text{ (kmol/s} \cdot \text{m}^2)$$

(2) $P'=162 \text{ kPa}$

$$m' = \frac{P}{P'} \cdot m = \frac{101.3}{162} \times 2 = 1.25$$

又根据经验式

$$Sh = 0.023 Re^{0.83} Sc^{0.33}$$

$$\text{得 } k = 0.023 \frac{D}{d} \cdot \left(\frac{dG}{\mu} \right)^{0.33} \left(\frac{\mu}{\rho D} \right)^{0.33} (\text{kmol/s} \cdot \text{m}^2 (\frac{\text{kmol}}{\text{m}^3}))$$

$$\text{气体 } \rho \propto P, D \propto \frac{1}{P}, c = \frac{n}{V} = \frac{P}{RT} \cdot y$$

$$\therefore k \propto \frac{1}{P} \quad \text{而 } k_y = \frac{P}{RT} k$$

即 k_y 与 P 无关

$$\therefore P \uparrow m \downarrow \quad \therefore (y - y_e) \uparrow$$

$$\text{由 } K_y = \frac{1}{\frac{m}{k_x} + \frac{1}{k_y}} \uparrow$$

$$K_y' = \frac{1}{\frac{1.25}{8 \times 10^{-4}} + \frac{1}{5 \times 10^{-4}}} = 2.81 \times 10^{-4} \text{ kmol/s} \cdot \text{m}^2$$

$$y_e' = m'x = 1.25 \times 0.01 = 0.0125$$

$$(y - y_e)' = 0.05 - 0.0125 = 3.75 \times 10^{-2}$$

$$N_A' = K_y' (y - y_e)' = 2.81 \times 10^{-4} \times 3.75 \times 10^{-2} = 1.05 \times 10^{-5} \text{ kmol/s} \cdot \text{m}^2$$

$$\text{传质速率增加了 } \frac{N_A' - N_A}{N_A} = \frac{1.05 \times 10^{-5} - 6.66 \times 10^{-6}}{6.66 \times 10^{-6}} = 57.7\%$$

吸收过程数字描述

$$10. \text{ 已知: } \frac{1}{K_y} = \frac{m}{k_x} + \frac{1}{k_y}$$

$$\text{求证: } N_{OL} = \frac{1}{A} N_{OG}$$

$$\text{证明: } \frac{1}{K_y} = \frac{m}{k_x} + \frac{1}{k_y}$$

$$\frac{1}{K_y a} = \frac{m}{k_x a} + \frac{1}{k_y a}$$

同理可得 $\frac{1}{K_x a} = \frac{1}{k_x a} + \frac{1}{mk_y a}$

即 $K_x a = mK_y a$

得 $H_{OG} = \frac{G}{K_y a} = \frac{L}{K_x a/m} \cdot \frac{G}{L} = H_{OL} \cdot \frac{m}{L/G} = \frac{1}{A} H_{OL}$

$H = H_{OG} \cdot N_{OG} = H_{OL} \cdot N_{OL}$

即 $N_{OL} = \frac{1}{A} N_{OG}$

11. 已知: $\Delta y_1 = y_1 - y_{1e}$ $\Delta y_2 = y_2 - y_{2e}$

求证: $N_{OG} = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{mG}{L}} \ln \frac{\Delta y_1}{\Delta y_2}$

证明: 由物料衡算得

$$x = x_2 + \frac{G}{L}(y - y_2)$$

低浓度吸收 $y_e = mx$

$$y_e = mx_2 + \frac{mG}{L}(y - y_2)$$

$$N_{OG} = \int_{y_2}^{y_1} \frac{dy}{y - y_e} = \int_{y_2}^{y_1} \frac{1}{y - mx_2 - \frac{mG}{L}(y - y_2)} dy$$

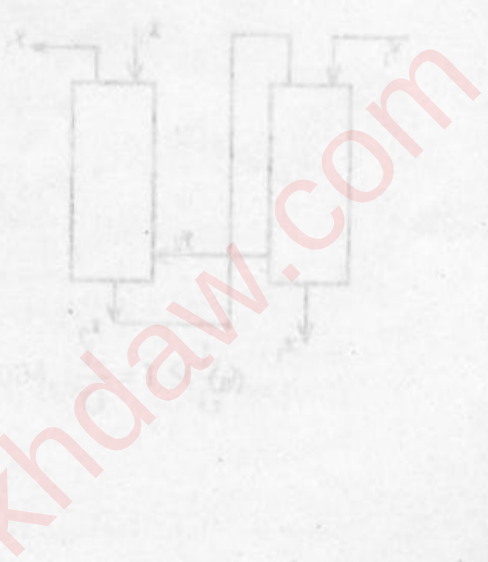
$$= \int_{y_2}^{y_1} \frac{dy}{(1 - \frac{mG}{L})y + (\frac{mG}{L}y_2 - mx_2)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 - \frac{mG}{L}} \ln \frac{(1 - \frac{mG}{L})y_1 + \frac{mG}{L}y_2 - mx_2}{y_2 - mx_2}$$

$$L(x_1 - x_2) = G(y_1 - y_2)$$

$$\therefore \frac{mG}{L}y_1 - \frac{mG}{L}y_2 + mx_2 = mx_1$$

$$\text{得 } N_{OG} = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{mG}{L}} \ln \frac{y_1 - mx_1}{y_2 - mx_2} = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{mG}{L}} \ln \frac{\Delta y_1}{\Delta y_2}$$



12. 已知: $x_2=0$ 逆流, $\eta = \frac{y_1 - y_2}{y_1}$ $\frac{L}{G} = \beta(\frac{L}{G})_{\min}$

求: $N_{OG} = f(\eta, \beta)$

解: $(\frac{L}{G})_{\min} = \frac{y_1 - y_2}{x_{1e} - x_2} = \frac{y_1 - y_2}{y_1/m - 0} = m \cdot \eta$

$\frac{L}{G} = \beta(\frac{L}{G})_{\min} = \beta m \eta$

$N_{OG} = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{A}} \ln[(1 - \frac{1}{A}) \frac{y_1 - mx_2}{y_2 - mx_2} + \frac{1}{A}]$

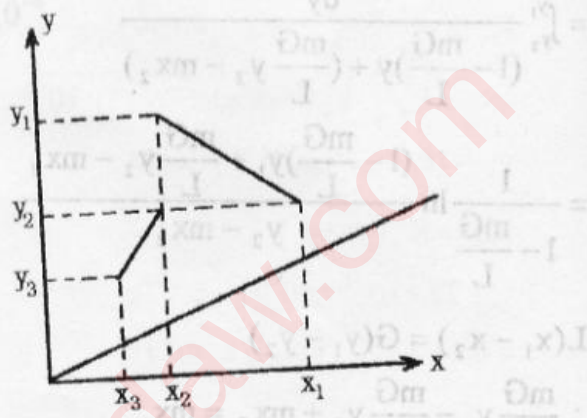
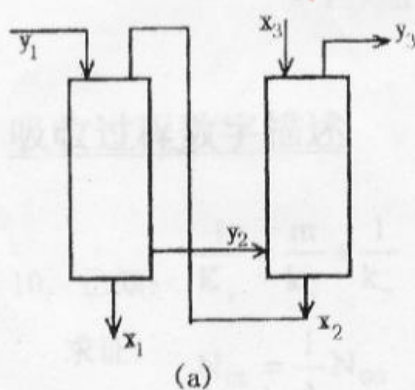
$\frac{1}{A} = \frac{m}{L/G} = \frac{m}{\beta \eta m} = \frac{1}{\beta \eta}$

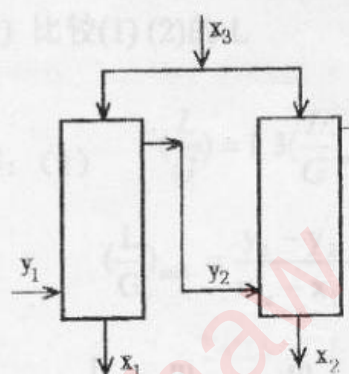
$\frac{y_1 - mx_2}{y_2 - mx_2} = \frac{y_1}{y_2} = \frac{1}{1 - \eta}$

$\therefore N_{OG} = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{\beta \eta}} \ln[(1 - \frac{1}{\beta \eta}) \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \eta} + \frac{1}{\beta \eta}]$

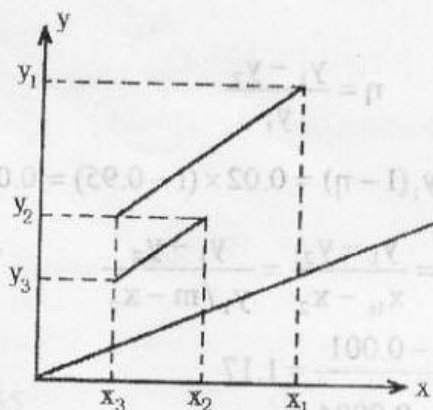
13. 画操作线与平衡线

解: 对于流程 a 和流程 b, 均有 $(\frac{L}{G})_A = (\frac{L}{G})_B$



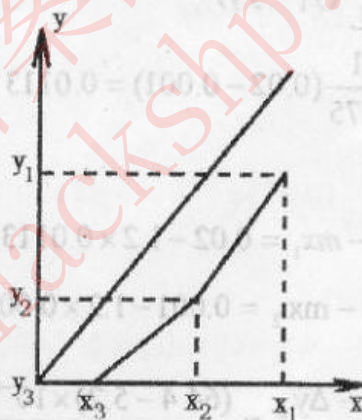
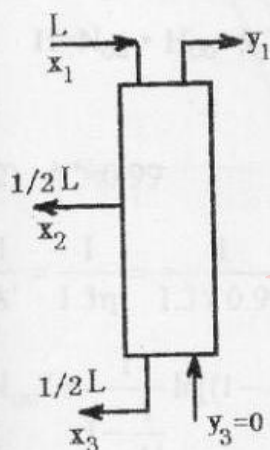


(b) 两塔的液体量相等



14. 画操作线与平衡线

解：对于该流程 $(\frac{G}{L})_{\text{上}} = (\frac{G}{L})_{\text{F}}$



吸收过程的设计型计算

15. 已知： $G=0.4\text{kmol/s} \cdot \text{m}^2$, $y_1=0.02$, $\eta=0.95$, $x_2=0.0004$, $\frac{L}{G}=1.5(\frac{L}{G})_{\text{min}}$

$$K_y a = 0.052 \text{kmol/s} \cdot \text{m}^3, y = 1.2x$$

求：(1) x_1

$$(2) \Delta y_m$$

$$(3) H$$

解：(1) $\eta = \frac{y_1 - y_2}{y_1}$

$$y_2 = y_1(1 - \eta) = 0.02 \times (1 - 0.95) = 0.001$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{L}{G}\right)_{\min} &= \frac{y_1 - y_2}{x_{1e} - x_2} = \frac{y_1 - y_2}{y_1/m - x_2} \\ &= \frac{0.02 - 0.001}{\frac{0.02}{1.2} - 0.0004} = 1.17 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \frac{L}{G} = 1.5 \left(\frac{L}{G}\right)_{\min} = 1.5 \times 1.17 = 1.75$$

根据物料衡算

$$G(y_1 - y_2) = L(x_1 - x_2)$$

$$\therefore x_1 = x_2 + \frac{G}{L}(y_1 - y_2)$$

$$= 0.0004 + \frac{1}{1.75}(0.02 - 0.001) = 0.0113$$

(2)

$$\Delta y_1 = y_1 - mx_1 = 0.02 - 1.2 \times 0.0113 = 6.44 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$\Delta y_2 = y_2 - mx_2 = 0.001 - 1.2 \times 0.0004 = 5.2 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$\Delta y_m = \frac{\Delta y_1 - \Delta y_2}{\ln \frac{\Delta y_1}{\Delta y_2}} = \frac{(6.44 - 5.2) \times 10^{-4}}{\ln \frac{6.44 \times 10^{-3}}{5.2 \times 10^{-4}}} = 2.35 \times 10^{-3}$$

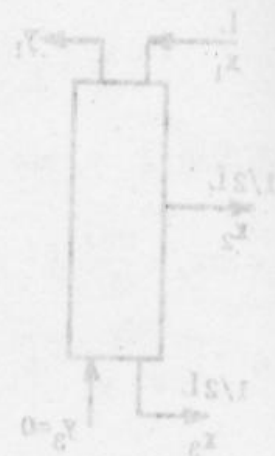
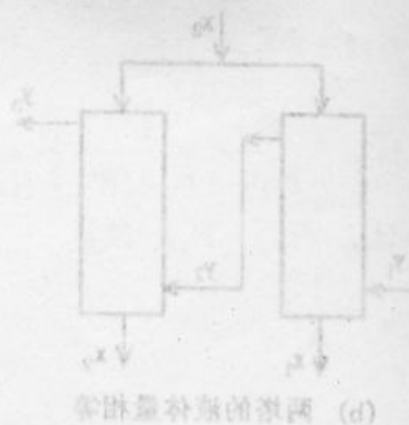
(3)

$$N_{OG} = \frac{y_1 - y_2}{\Delta y_m} = \frac{0.02 - 0.001}{2.35 \times 10^{-3}} = 8.09$$

$$H_{OG} = \frac{G}{K_y a} = \frac{0.4}{0.052} = 7.69(\text{m})$$

$$H = H_{OG} \cdot N_{OG} = 7.69 \times 8.09 = 62.2(\text{m})$$

16. 已知： $x_2=0$, $L=1.3L_{\min}$, $H_{OG}=0.8\text{m}$



求: (1) $\eta=0.9$, H

(2) $\eta=0.99$, H

(3) 比较(1)(2)的 L

解: (1) $\left(\frac{L}{G}\right) = 1.3 \left(\frac{L}{G}\right)_{\min}$

$$\left(\frac{L}{G}\right)_{\min} = \frac{y_1 - y_2}{x_{1e} - x_2} = \frac{y_1 - y_2}{y_1 / m} = m\eta$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{A} = \frac{m}{L/G} = \frac{m}{1.3m\eta} = \frac{1}{1.3 \times 0.9} = 0.855$$

$$N_{OG} = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{mG}{L}} \ln \left[\left(1 - \frac{mG}{L}\right) \frac{1}{1 - \eta} + \frac{mG}{L} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 - 0.855} \ln \left[(1 - 0.855) \frac{1}{1 - 0.9} + 0.855 \right] = 5.76$$

$$H = N_{OG} \cdot H_{OG} = 5.76 \times 0.8 = 4.61 \text{ m}$$

(2) $\eta' = 0.99$

$$\frac{1}{A'} = \frac{1}{1.3\eta} = \frac{1}{1.3 \times 0.99} = 0.777$$

$$N_{OG}' = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{A'}} \ln \left[\left(1 - \frac{1}{A'}\right) \frac{1}{1 - \eta'} + \frac{1}{A'} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 - 0.777} \ln \left[(1 - 0.777) \frac{1}{1 - 0.99} + 0.777 \right] = 14.1$$

$$H' = N_{OG}' \cdot H_{OG} = 14.1 \times 0.8 = 11.3 \text{ m}$$

(3) 比较(1)(2)可知, 当回收率提高, 则吸收剂用量为原来的 $\frac{1.3 \times 0.99 \times m}{1.3 \times 0.9 \times m} = 1.1$ (倍)

由 $L/G = 1.3m\eta$ 可知, 吸收剂用量与回收率 η 成正比。

17. 已知： $x_1=2.5 \times 10^{-5}$ ，在 101.3kPa, 25℃下解吸， $y=545x$, $L'=5000\text{kg}/\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{h}$ ，
 $y_2=0$

求：(1) 达 $x_2=0.1 \times 10^{-5}$, $G_{\min}$

(2) $G=0.40\text{kmol}/\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{h}$, $H=\infty$ 时, $x_2=?$ ，并画出操作线。

解：(1) $L = \frac{L'}{M} = \frac{5000}{18} = 278\text{kmol}/\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{h}$

$$\left(\frac{G}{L}\right)_{\min} = \frac{x_1 - x_2}{y_{1e} - y_2} = \frac{x_1 - x_2}{mx_1 - 0} = \frac{2.5 \times 10^{-5} - 0.1 \times 10^{-5}}{545 \times 2.5 \times 10^{-5}} = 1.76 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$G_{\min} = \left(\frac{G}{L}\right)_{\min} \times L = 1.76 \times 10^{-3} \times 278 = 0.489\text{kmol}/\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{h}$$

(2) $L/G=278/0.4=695>m=545$

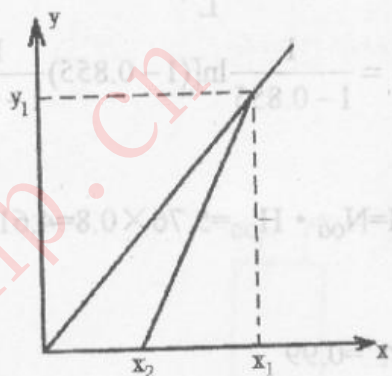
此时塔高不受限制，则可在塔顶达到汽液平衡

则 $y_1=mx_1=545 \times 2.5 \times 10^{-5}=0.0136$

物料衡算： $G(y_1-y_2)=L(x_1-x_2)$

$$x_2 = x_1 - \frac{G}{L}(y_1 - y_2)$$

$$= 2.5 \times 10^{-5} - \frac{1}{695}(0.0136 - 0) = 5.43 \times 10^{-6}$$



18. 已知： $x_2=0$, $\eta_{\text{总}}=0.91$, $L_A=L_B=1.43L_{\min}$, $H_{\text{OGA}}=H_{\text{OGB}}=1.2\text{m}$

求： H_A , H_B

解： $\left(\frac{L}{G}\right)_{\min} = \frac{y_1 - y_2}{x_{1e} - x_2} = m\eta$

$$\left(\frac{L}{G}\right)_A = \left(\frac{L}{G}\right)_B = 1.43\left(\frac{L}{G}\right)_{\min} = 1.43m\eta$$

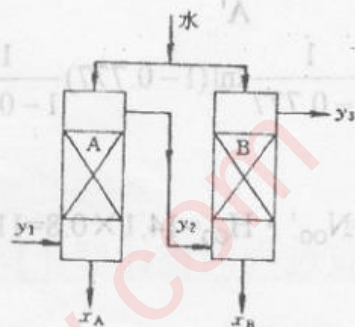
$$\eta_A = \eta_B = \eta = \frac{y_1 - y_2}{y_1} = \frac{y_2 - y_3}{y_2}$$

$$\text{又 } \eta_{\text{总}} = \frac{y_1 - y_3}{y_1} = 1 - \frac{y_3}{y_1} = 1 - \frac{y_3}{y_2} \cdot \frac{y_2}{y_1}$$

$$= 1 - (1 - \eta_A)(1 - \eta_B)$$

$$= 1 - (1 - \eta)^2$$

$\eta_{\text{总}}=0.91$ ，代入得



$$\eta_A = \eta_B = \eta = 0.7$$

$$\left(\frac{L}{G}\right)_A = \left(\frac{L}{G}\right)_B = 1.43m\eta = 1.43 \times 0.7m = m$$

说明操作线与平衡线斜率相等，即推动力处处相等。

$$N_{OG} = \frac{y_1 - y_2}{\Delta y_m}$$

$$\text{由 } N_{OGA} = \frac{y_1 - y_2}{y_2 - mx_2} = \frac{\eta}{1 - \eta} \quad N_{OGB} = \frac{y_2 - y_3}{y_3 - mx_2} = \frac{\eta}{1 - \eta}$$

$$\therefore N_{OGA} = N_{OGB} = \frac{0.7}{1 - 0.7} = 2.33$$

$$\therefore H_A = H_{OGA} \cdot N_{OGA} = 2.33 \times 1.2 = 2.8m$$

$$H_B = H_{OGB} \cdot N_{OGB} = 2.33 \times 1.2 = 2.8m$$

吸收过程操作型计算

19. 已知：H=5m, D=1m, $x_2=0$, $q_v=2250\text{m}^3/\text{h}$, $y_1=0.05$, $y_2=0.0026$,

$x_1=60\text{g}$ 丙酮/kg 水, $P=101.3\text{kPa}$, $T=25^\circ\text{C}$, $y=2x$

求：(1) H_{OG} , $K_y a$

(2) w (回收丙酮量/小时)

解：(1) $M_{\text{丙酮}}=58$

$$x_1 = \frac{60/58}{60/58 + 1000/18} = 0.0183$$

$$G' = \frac{q_v}{22.4} \cdot \frac{T_0}{T} = \frac{2250}{22.4} \cdot \frac{273}{298} = 92.0\text{kmol/h}$$

$$G = \frac{G'}{A} = \frac{92.0}{0.785 \times 1^2} = 117.2\text{kmol/m}^2 \cdot \text{h}$$

$$N_{OG} = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{A}} \ln \left[\left(1 - \frac{1}{A}\right) \frac{y_1 - mx_2}{y_2 - mx_2} + \frac{1}{A} \right]$$

物料衡算：G(y₁-y₂)=L(x₁-x₂)

$$\frac{L}{G} = \frac{y_1 - y_2}{x_1} = \frac{0.05 - 0.0026}{0.0183} = 2.59$$

$$\frac{1}{A} = \frac{m}{L/G} = \frac{2}{2.59} = 0.772$$

$$\therefore N_{OG} = \frac{1}{1 - 0.772} \ln \left[(1 - 0.772) \cdot \frac{0.05}{0.0026} + 0.772 \right] = 7.19$$

$$\therefore H_{OG} = \frac{H}{N_{OG}} = \frac{5}{7.19} = 0.695(\text{m})$$

$$H_{OG} = \frac{G}{K_y a}$$

$$K_y a = \frac{G}{H_{OG}} = \frac{117.2}{0.695} = 168.6 \text{ kmol/m}^3 \cdot \text{h}$$

$$(2) w = G'(y_1 - y_2) = 92 \times (0.05 - 0.0026) = 4.36 \text{ kmol/h} = 253 \text{ kg/h}$$

20. 已知: $H=2.7\text{m}$, $P=101.3\text{kPa}$, $x_2=0$, $G=0.03\text{kmol/m}^2 \cdot \text{s}$, $L=0.018\text{kmol/m}^2 \cdot \text{s}$,

$$y_1=0.02, K_y a=0.1\text{kmol/m}^3 \cdot \text{s}, E=60\text{kPa}$$

求: y_2

$$\text{解: } m = E/P = 60/101.3 = 0.6$$

$$L/G = 0.018/0.03 = 0.6 = m$$

即操作线与平衡线平行, 此时:

$$\Delta y_m = \Delta y_1 = \Delta y_2 = y_2 - mx_2 = y_2$$

$$H_{OG} = \frac{G}{K_y a} = \frac{0.03}{0.1} = 0.3\text{m}$$

$$H = H_{OG} \cdot N_{OG}$$

$$\therefore N_{OG} = \frac{2.7}{0.3} = 9$$

$$N_{OG} = \frac{y_1 - y_2}{\Delta y_m} = \frac{y_1 - y_2}{y_2}$$

$$\therefore 9 = \frac{0.02 - y_2}{y_2}$$

$$\text{得 } y_2 = 0.002$$

21. 已知: $x_2=0.002$, $L/G=3$, $y_1=0.01$, $\eta=0.90$, $y=2x$, $x_2'=0.00035$

求: (1) η'

(2) x_1'

$$\text{解: (1) } y_2 = y_1 (1 - \eta) = 0.01 \times (1 - 0.9) = 0.001$$

$$\frac{1}{A} = \frac{m}{L/G} = \frac{2}{3} = 0.667$$

$$N_{OG} = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{A}} \ln \left[\left(1 - \frac{1}{A} \right) \frac{y_1 - mx_2}{y_2 - mx_2} + \frac{1}{A} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 - 0.667} \ln \left[(1 - 0.667) \frac{0.01 - 0.0002 \times 2}{0.001 - 0.0002 \times 2} + 0.667 \right] = 5.38$$

当 x_2 上升时, 由于 H 不变, H_{OG} 不变

$\therefore N_{OG} = H/H_{OG}$ 也不变, 即

$$5.38 = \frac{1}{1 - 0.667} \ln \left[(1 - 0.667) \frac{0.01 - 0.00035 \times 2}{y_2' - 0.00035 \times 2} + 0.667 \right]$$

$$y_2' = 0.0013$$

$$\eta' = \frac{y_1 - y_2'}{y_1} = \frac{0.01 - 0.0013}{0.01} = 0.87$$

(2) 物料衡算:

$$G(y_1 - y_2') = L(x_1' - x_2')$$

$$\therefore x_1' = \frac{G}{L}(y_1 - y_2') + x_2'$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times (0.01 - 0.0013) + 0.00035 = 0.00325$$

22. 已知: $P=101.3\text{kPa}$, $t=15^\circ\text{C}$, $y_1=0.0145$, $x_2=0.2$, $y_e=1.05 \times 10^{-4}$, $y_2=0.000322$,

$$K_y a \propto G^{0.8}, L \gg G$$

求: $G'=2G$ 时, y_2'

$$\text{解: } L \gg G, \therefore \frac{1}{A} = \frac{m}{L/G} = 0$$

$$\therefore N_{OG} = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{A}} \ln \left[\left(1 - \frac{1}{A} \right) \frac{y_1 - y_{2e}}{y_2 - y_{2e}} + \frac{1}{A} \right]$$

$$= \ln \frac{y_1 - y_{2e}}{y_2 - y_{2e}}$$

$$= \ln \frac{0.0145 - 1.05 \times 10^{-4}}{0.000322 - 1.05 \times 10^{-4}} = 4.19$$

$$\text{当流率增加一倍时, } H_{OG} = \frac{G}{K_y a} \propto \frac{G}{G^{0.8}} \propto G^{0.2}$$

$$H_{OG}' = H_{OG} \times 2^{0.2}$$

∴塔高不变，则

$$H = H_{OG} \cdot N_{OG} = H_{OG}' \cdot N_{OG}'$$

$$N_{OG}' = \frac{H_{OG}}{H_{OG}'} \cdot N_{OG} = 4.19 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{0.2} = 3.65$$

$$\therefore 3.65 = \ln \frac{0.0145 - 1.05 \times 10^{-4}}{y_2' - 1.05 \times 10^{-4}}$$

$$\text{解得 } y_2' = 0.000479$$

第十章 汽液传质设备

板式塔

1. 已知: 常压苯—甲苯系统, $R=\infty$, $x_9=0.652$, $x_{10}=0.489$

求: 第十块默弗里板效率 E_{MV}

$$\text{解: } E_{MV} = \frac{y_n - y_{n+1}}{y_n^* - y_{n+1}} = \frac{y_{10} - y_{11}}{y_{10}^* - y_{11}}$$

全回流下, $y_{n+1}=x_n$

$$\therefore y_{11}=x_{10}=0.489 \quad y_{10}=x_9=0.653$$

$$y_{10}^* = \frac{\alpha x_{10}}{1 + (\alpha - 1)x_{10}}$$

苯—甲苯系统 $\alpha=2.48$

$$\therefore y_{10}^* = \frac{2.48 \times 0.489}{1 + 1.48 \times 0.489} = 0.704$$

$$\therefore E_{MV} = \frac{0.652 - 0.489}{0.704 - 0.489} = 0.758$$

2. 已知: 常压, 甲醇—水系统, $x_f=0.4$, $x_D=0.9$, $x_w=0.05$,

求: 用 O'connell 关联图估计 E_T

解: 由教材附录相平衡数据查得:

$$t_{\text{底}}=93^\circ\text{C} \quad t_{\text{顶}}=67.8^\circ\text{C}$$

$$t_m=(t_{\text{底}}+t_{\text{顶}})/2=(93+67.8)/2=80.4^\circ\text{C}$$

再查 $t=80^\circ\text{C}$ 时, 汽液共存

$$y=0.650 \quad x=0.241$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \alpha &= \frac{y}{1-y} \cdot \frac{1-x}{x} \\ &= \frac{0.65}{1-0.65} \cdot \frac{1-0.241}{0.241} = 5.85 \end{aligned}$$

$$t=80.4^\circ\text{C} \text{ 时, } \mu_{\text{水}}=0.356\text{mPa} \cdot \text{s}, \mu_{\text{甲}}=0.275\text{mPa} \cdot \text{s}$$

$$\mu_L = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \mu_i = 0.4 \times 0.275 + 0.6 \times 0.356 = 0.324 \text{ mPa} \cdot \text{s}$$

$$\alpha \mu_L = 5.85 \times 0.324 = 1.90$$

查 O'connell 关联图得 $E_T = 41\%$ 。

3. 已知: $y_{\text{进}} = 0.02$, $y_{\text{出}} = 2 \times 10^{-5}$, $E_{mv} = 0.5$, $m = 0$

求: $N_{\text{实}}$

解: $\because m = 0 \therefore y_n^* = 0$

$$\text{每板 } E_{mv} = \frac{y_n - y_{n+1}}{y_n^* - y_{n+1}} = 1 - \frac{y_n}{y_{n+1}}$$

N 块板逐推得 $y_{\text{出}} = y_{\text{进}} (1 - E_{mv})^N$

$$\therefore N_{\text{实}} = \frac{\ln(\frac{y_{\text{出}}}{y_{\text{进}}})}{\ln(1 - E_{mv})} = \frac{\ln(\frac{2 \times 10^{-5}}{0.02})}{\ln(1 - 0.5)} = 10 \text{ 块}$$

4. 已知: $P = 101.3 \text{ kPa}$, 甲苯—邻二甲苯系统 $V_s = 2900 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$, $L_s = 9.2 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$,

$\rho_v = 3.85 \text{ kg/m}^3$, $\rho_L = 770 \text{ kg/m}^3$, $\sigma_L = 17.5 \text{ mN/m}$, $H_T = 450 \text{ mm}$, $u = 0.8 u_f$, $l_w = 0.75 D$,

求: 用弗尔泛点关联图, 估计塔径

$$\text{解: } F_{LV} = \frac{L_h}{V_h} \left(\frac{\rho_L}{\rho_v} \right)^{0.5} = \frac{9.2}{2900} \times \left(\frac{770}{3.85} \right)^{0.5} = 0.0449$$

查弗尔泛点关联图, 得 $C_{f20} = 0.083$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore u_f &= C_{f20} \left(\frac{\sigma}{20} \right)^{0.2} \left(\frac{\rho_L - \rho_v}{\rho_v} \right)^{0.5} \\ &= 0.083 \times \left(\frac{17.5}{20} \right)^{0.2} \left(\frac{770 - 3.85}{3.85} \right)^{0.5} = 1.14 \text{ m/s} \end{aligned}$$

$$u' = 0.8 u_f = 0.8 \times 1.14 = 0.912 \text{ m/s}$$

$$A_n' = \frac{V_s}{u'} = \frac{2900/3600}{0.912} = 0.883 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\frac{l_w}{D} = 0.75, \text{ 由图10-40查得 } \frac{A'_r}{A'_T} = \frac{A'_r - A'_n}{A'_r} = 0.12$$

$$\therefore A'_T = \frac{A'_n}{1-0.12} = \frac{0.883}{1-0.12} = 1.00 \text{ m}^2$$

$$D' = \left(\frac{4A'_r}{\pi} \right)^{0.5} = \left(\frac{4 \times 1}{\pi} \right)^{0.5} = 1.13 \text{ (m)}$$

圆整取 $D = 1.2 \text{ m}$

$$\text{此时 } A_T = \frac{\pi}{4} D^2 = \frac{\pi}{4} \times 1.2^2 = 1.13 \text{ m}^2$$

$$A_n = A_T (1-0.12) = 1.13 \times 0.88 = 0.994 \text{ m}^2$$

$$u = \frac{V_s}{A_n} = \frac{2900}{3600 \times 0.994} = 0.81 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\text{泛点百分率 } u/u_r = \frac{0.81}{1.14} = 0.71$$

填料塔

5. 已知: $R=\infty$, $x_D=8.05 \times 10^{-3}$, $x_w=8.65 \times 10^{-4}$, $H=8 \text{ m}$, $\alpha=1.10$

求: HETP

解: 由芬斯克方程得

$$N_{\min} = \frac{\log \left[\frac{x_D}{1-x_D} \cdot \frac{1-x_w}{x_w} \right]}{\log \alpha} = \frac{\log \left[\frac{8.05 \times 10^{-3}}{1-8.05 \times 10^{-3}} \cdot \frac{1-8.65 \times 10^{-4}}{8.65 \times 10^{-4}} \right]}{\log 1.1} = 23.5 \text{ (包括釜)}$$

不包括釜 $N_T = 23.5 - 1 = 22.5$

$$\therefore \text{理论当量高度 } HETP = \frac{H}{N_T} = \frac{8}{22.5} = 0.356 \text{ (m)}$$

6. 已知: 乱堆 $25 \times 25 \times 2 \text{ mm}$ 瓷质拉西环, 水吸收丙酮, $V_s=800 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$, $y_1=0.05$,

$$P=101.3 \text{ kPa}, T=30^\circ\text{C}, W_L/W_V=2.34, u=0.6u_r$$

求: D , $\Delta P/H$

解: $M_{丙}=58.1$ $M_{空}=29$ $\rho_L=1000\text{kg/m}^3$

$$\bar{M} = \sum y_i M_i = 0.05 \times 58.1 + 0.95 \times 29 = 30.5$$

$$\rho_v = \frac{\bar{M}P}{RT} = \frac{30.5 \times 101.3}{8.314 \times (273 + 30)} = 1.23\text{kg/m}^3$$

$$\frac{W_L}{W_v} \left(\frac{\rho_v}{\rho_L} \right)^{0.5} = 2.34 \left(\frac{1.23}{1000} \right)^{0.5} = 0.0821$$

查教材图 10-54 得

$$\frac{u_f^2 \phi \psi}{g} \left(\frac{\rho_v}{\rho_L} \right)^{0.2} \mu_L^{0.2} = 0.15$$

对于水 $\psi=1.0$

又查得 $\phi=450\text{m}^{-1}$ $\mu_L = 0.8012\text{mPa} \cdot \text{s}$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore u_f &= \sqrt{0.15 \times \frac{g}{\mu_L^{0.2}} \cdot \frac{\rho_L}{\rho_v} \cdot \frac{1}{\phi \psi}} \\ &= \sqrt{0.15 \times \frac{9.81 \times 1000}{0.8012^{0.2} \times 1.23 \times 450 \times 1}} = 1.67\text{m/s} \end{aligned}$$

$$u' = 0.6u_f = 0.6 \times 1.67 = 1.00\text{m/s}$$

$$D' = \left(\frac{4V_s}{\pi u'} \right)^{0.5} = \left(\frac{4 \times 800}{\pi \times 1.00 \times 3600} \right)^{0.5} = 0.532\text{m}$$

圆整取 $D=0.6\text{m}$

$$\text{实际气速 } u = \frac{4V_s}{\pi D^2} = \frac{4 \times 800}{\pi \times 3600 \times 0.6^2} = 0.786\text{m/s}$$

由实际气速求得:

$$\frac{u^2 \phi \psi \rho_v}{g \rho_L} \cdot u_L^{0.2} = \frac{0.786 \times 450 \times 1 \times 1.23}{9.81 \times 1000} \times 0.8012^{0.2} = 0.0303$$

查教材图 10-54 得

$$\frac{\Delta P}{H} = 220\text{Pa/m}$$

第十一章 萃取

单级萃取

1. 已知： $x_f=15\%$ ， $F=30\text{kg}$ ， $S=60\text{kg}$ ，单级萃取，

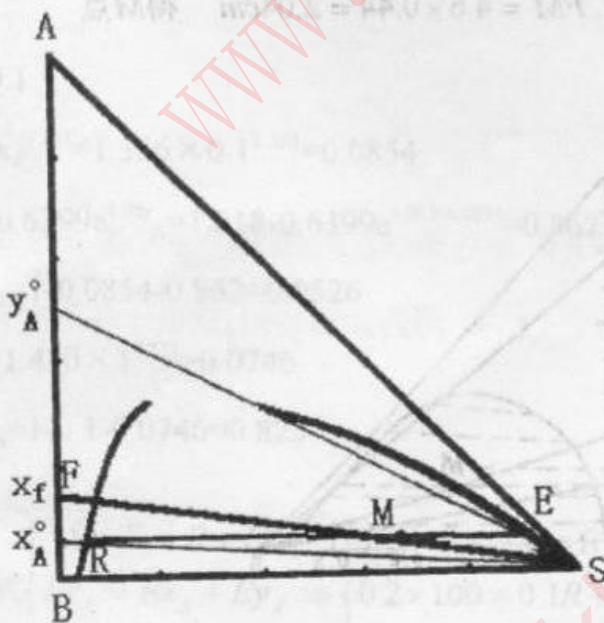
在 25°C 下，水(B)—醋酸(A)—乙醚(S)系统平衡数据如下表

水层			乙醚层		
水	醋酸	乙醚	水	醋酸	乙醚
0.933	0	0.067	0.023	0	0.977
0.88	0.051	0.069	0.036	0.038	0.926
0.84	0.088	0.072	0.050	0.073	0.877
0.782	0.138	0.080	0.072	0.125	0.803
0.721	0.184	0.095	0.104	0.181	0.715
0.65	0.231	0.119	0.151	0.236	0.613
0.557	0.279	0.164	0.236	0.287	0.477

求：(1) E ， R ， x ， y

(2) k_A ， β

解：



(1) 由 $\frac{\overline{MS}}{\overline{FS}} = \frac{F}{M} = \frac{F}{F+S} = \frac{30}{30+60} = \frac{1}{3}$ 得图中M点

用内插法过M点作一条平衡联结线，得平衡时R、E相由图中读得各组组成

$x_A = 0.06 \quad y_A = 0.046$ 且量得 $\overline{RE} = 8.35\text{cm}$

$\overline{RM} = 5.95\text{cm}$

根据杠杆定律 $E = M \frac{\overline{RM}}{\overline{RE}} = 90 \times \frac{5.95}{8.35} = 64.1\text{kg}$

$R = M - E = 90 - 64.1 = 25.9\text{kg}$

(2) $k_A = \frac{y_A}{x_A} = \frac{0.046}{0.06} = 0.767$

从图中读得 $y_A^0 = 0.50 \quad x_A^0 = 0.064$

$\beta = \frac{y_A^0}{1-y_A^0} \bigg/ \frac{x_A^0}{1-x_A^0} = \frac{0.5}{1-0.5} \bigg/ \frac{0.064}{1-0.064} = 14.6$

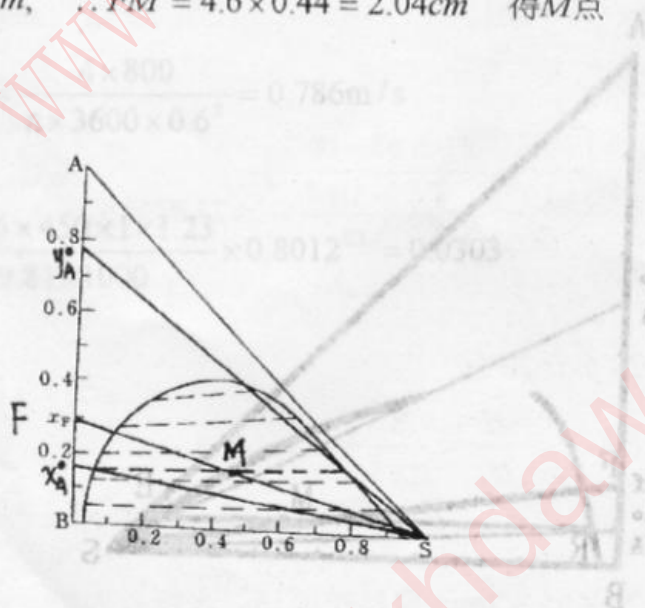
2. 已知：如图示 X_F $F=100\text{kg}$ $S=80\text{kg}$

求：(1) E, R, y_A , x_A

(2) E^0 , R^0 , y_A^0 , x_A^0

解：(1) 由 $\frac{\overline{FM}}{\overline{FS}} = \frac{S}{M} = \frac{80}{100+80} = 0.44$

量 $\overline{FS} = 4.6\text{cm}$, $\therefore \overline{FM} = 4.6 \times 0.44 = 2.04\text{cm}$ 得M点



用内插法过M点作一条平衡联结线得平衡时R、E相，从图中读得

$$x_A = 0.15 \quad y_A = 0.13$$

$$E = M \cdot \frac{RM}{RE} = 180 \times \frac{1.66}{3.24} = 92.2 \text{ kg}$$

$$R = M - E = 180 - 92.2 = 87.8 \text{ kg}$$

(2) 从图中读得 $x_F = 0.29$, $x_A^0 = 0.16$, $y_A^0 = 0.77$

$$\text{物料衡算式} \quad F = E^0 + R^0$$

$$F x_F = E^0 y_A^0 + R^0 x_A^0$$

$$\therefore 100 = E^0 + R^0$$

$$0.29 \times 100 = 0.77 E^0 + 0.16 R^0$$

$$\text{解得 } E^0 = 21.31 \text{ kg} \quad R^0 = 78.69 \text{ kg}$$

3. 已知: $F = 100 \text{ kg}$, $t = 25^\circ \text{C}$, $x_F = 0.2$, $x_A = 0.1$,

醋酸(A)—水(B)—乙醚系统平衡关系:

$$y_A = 1.356 x_A^{1.201}$$

$$y_S = 1.618 - 0.6399 e^{1.96 y_A}$$

$$x_S = 0.067 + 1.43 x_A^{2.272}$$

求: (1) R、E 及组成

(2) S

解: (1) $x_A = 0.1$

$$\therefore y_A = 1.356 x_A^{1.201} = 1.356 \times 0.1^{1.201} = 0.0854$$

$$y_S = 1.618 - 0.6399 e^{1.96 y_A} = 1.618 - 0.6399 e^{1.96 \times 0.0854} = 0.862$$

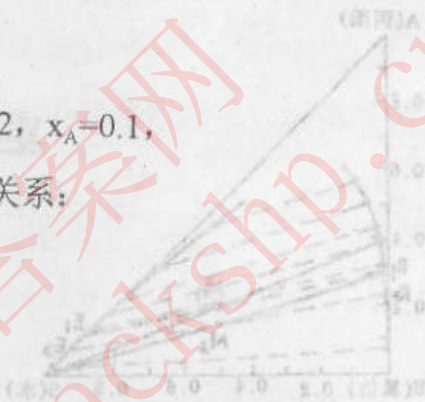
$$y_B = 1 - y_A - y_S = 1 - 0.0854 - 0.862 = 0.0526$$

$$x_S = 0.067 + 1.430 \times 1^{2.272} = 0.0746$$

$$x_B = 1 - x_A - x_S = 1 - 0.1 - 0.0746 = 0.825$$

$$\text{由物料衡算式} \begin{cases} S + F = R + E \\ F x_F = R x_A + E y_A \\ S = R x_S + E y_S \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} S + 100 = R + E \\ 0.2 \times 100 = 0.1 R + 0.0854 E \\ S = 0.0746 R + 0.862 E \end{cases}$$

$$\text{联立解出} \quad R = 88.6 \text{ kg} \quad E = 130.5 \text{ kg}$$



$$(2) S=E+R-F=88.6+130.5-100=119.1\text{kg}$$

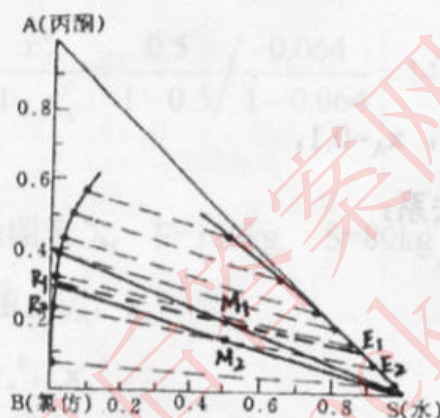
多级萃取

4. 已知: 丙酮(A)—氯仿(B)—水(S)系统, $t=25^\circ\text{C}$, 两级错流, $x_1=0.4$,

$$\frac{S}{F} = \frac{S'}{R_1} = 1:1$$

求: x_{A2}

解:



作该系统相图

连 $\overline{FS}$, 取 M_1 点使 $\overline{FM_1} = \overline{M_1S}$ ($S=F$), 用内插法过 M_1 点作一条平衡联结线, 得 E_1, R_1

连 $\overline{R_1S}$, 取 M_2 点使 $\overline{R_1M_2} = \overline{M_2S}$ ($S'=R_1$), 用内插法过 M_2 点作一条平衡联结线, 得 E_2, R_2

读萃余相 $x_{A2} = 0.22$

5. 已知: $x_1=0.2$, $F=100\text{kg}$, 多级逆流萃取, $x_{AN}=0.02$, $t=25^\circ\text{C}$, $S/F=1$,

相平衡关系见题 3

求: E_1, R_n 及组成

解: 由相平衡得

$$x_{SN} = 0.067 + 1.43x_{AN}^{2.273} = 0.067 + 1.43 \times 0.02^{2.273} = 0.0672$$

$$x_{BN} = 1 - x_{AN} - x_{SN} = 1 - 0.02 - 0.0672 = 0.913$$

由物料衡算式

$$\begin{cases} F + S = E_1 + R_N \\ Fx_f = E_1y_{A1} + R_Nx_{AN} \\ S = E_1y_{S1} + R_Nx_{SN} \end{cases}$$

得

$$\begin{cases} 100 + 100 = E_1 + R_N \\ 0.2 \times 100 = y_{A1}E_1 + 0.02R_N \\ 100 = (1.618 - 0.6399e^{1.96y_{A1}})E_1 + 0.0672R_N \end{cases}$$

整理并试差得 $y_{A1} = 0.148$ $E_1 = 125\text{kg}$ $R_N = 75\text{kg}$

$$y_{S1} = 1.618 - 0.6399e^{1.96 \times 0.148} = 0.763$$

$$y_{B1} = 1 - y_{A1} - y_{S1} = 1 - 0.148 - 0.763 = 0.089$$

溶剂与稀释剂完全不互溶时的萃取

6. 已知: $Y=1.3X$, $\phi=0.03$, 纯溶剂

求: (1) 单级萃取 S/B

(2) 三级错流萃取 (每级所用溶剂量相等)

解:

$$(1) SY = B(X_f - X), \quad \phi = \frac{BX}{BX_f} = \frac{X}{X_f}$$

$$\therefore \frac{S}{B} = \frac{X_f - X}{Y} = \frac{X_f - X}{1.3X} = \frac{X_f - \phi X_f}{1.3\phi X_f} = \frac{1 - \phi}{1.3\phi}$$

$$\therefore \frac{S}{B} = \frac{1 - 0.03}{1.3 \times 0.03} = 24.9\text{kgS/kgB}$$

$$(2) \quad \phi = \frac{1}{(1 + \frac{1}{A})^N} = \frac{1}{(1 + \frac{1}{A})^3}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{A} = \left(\frac{1}{\phi}\right)^{1/3} - 1 = \left(\frac{1}{0.03}\right)^{1/3} - 1 = 2.22$$

$$\text{每级 } \frac{1}{A} = \frac{S'K}{B}$$

$$\therefore \frac{S'}{B} = \frac{1}{A} \cdot \frac{1}{K} = 2.22 \times \frac{1}{1.3} = 1.71 \text{ kgS/kgB}$$

$$\text{三级合起来 } \frac{S}{B} = 3 \times \frac{S'}{B} = 3 \times 1.71 = 5.13 \text{ kgS/kgB}$$

7. 已知: 多级逆流萃取 $F=100\text{kg/h}$, $x_f=0.15$, $K=2.2$, $x_N=0.01$, $Z=0$

求: (1) $S_{\min}$

(2) 若 $S=1.5S_{\min}$, N

$$\text{解: (1) } X_f = \frac{x_f}{1-x_f} = \frac{0.15}{1-0.15} = 0.176$$

$$X_N = \frac{x_N}{1-x_N} = \frac{0.01}{1-0.01} = 0.01$$

当 Y_1 与 X_1 达平衡时, 溶剂用量最少。

$$\therefore \left(\frac{S}{B}\right)_{\min} = \frac{X_f - X_N}{Y_{e1} - Z} = \frac{X_f - X_N}{KX_f} = \frac{0.176 - 0.01}{2.2 \times 0.176} = 0.429$$

$$S_{\min} = 0.429B = 0.429 \times 100 \times (1-0.15) = 36.47 \text{ kg/h}$$

$$(2) S=1.5S_{\min}=1.5 \times 36.47=54.71 \text{ kg/h}$$

$$N = \frac{1}{\ln\left(\frac{SK}{B}\right)} \ln\left[\left(1 - \frac{B}{SK}\right) \frac{X_f}{X_N} + \frac{B}{SK}\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\ln\left(\frac{54.71 \times 2.2}{85}\right)} \ln\left[\left(1 - \frac{85}{54.71 \times 2.2}\right) \frac{0.176}{0.01} + \frac{85}{54.71 \times 2.2}\right] = 5.1 (\text{级})$$

第十二章 其它传质分离方法

1. 已知: $F=100\text{kg}$, $w_1=29.9\%$, 结晶盐为 $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$, $t=20^\circ\text{C}$, $w_3=0.176$, $W=2\text{kg}$

求: m

解: $M_{\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4} = 142$, $M_{\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 322$

$$w_2 = \frac{142}{322} = 0.441$$

$$Fw_1 = mw_2 + (F - W - m)w_3$$

$$100 \times 0.299 = m \times 0.441 + (100 - 2 - m) \times 0.176$$

$$\text{解得 } m = 47.7\text{kg}$$

2. 已知: $F=100\text{kg}$, $w_1=0.377$, $W=3.5\text{kg}$, 绝热蒸发, 结晶温度 $t_3=20^\circ\text{C}$, 结晶盐不含结晶水, $w_3=0.233$, $r_{\text{结晶}}=68\text{kJ/kg}$, $C_p=2.9\text{kJ/(kg} \cdot \text{K)}$, $r_{\text{水}}=2446\text{kJ/kg}$

求: 进料温度 t_1

解: 绝热蒸发即 $Q=0$, 无结晶水即 $w_2=1$

物衡式 $Fw_1 = mw_2 + (F - W - m)w_3$

$$100 \times 0.377 = m \times 1.0 + (100 - 3.5 - m) \times 0.233$$

$$\text{得 } m = 19.8\text{kg}$$

热衡式 $Wr_{\text{水}} = mr_{\text{结晶}} + FC_p(t_1 - t_3)$

$$3.5 \times 2446 = 19.8 \times 68 + 100 \times 2.9 \times (t_1 - 20)$$

$$\text{得 } t_1 = 44.9^\circ\text{C}$$

3. 已知: BET 法测比表面, -195°C 不同 N_2 分压下硅胶的 N_2 平衡吸附量如下:

p/kPa 9.13 11.59 17.07 23.89 26.71

$x/\text{mg/g}$ 40.14 43.60 47.20 51.96 52.76

$p^0=111.0\text{kPa}$ $A_0=15.4\text{nm}^2$

求: a

解: 以 BET 方程求解。

以 $\frac{p/p^0}{x(1-p/p^0)}$ 对 p/p^0 作图, 相应数值如下:

p/p^0	0.08225	0.1044	0.1538	0.2152	0.2406
$\frac{p/p^0}{x(1-p/p^0)}$	0.002233	0.002674	0.003851	0.005277	0.006005

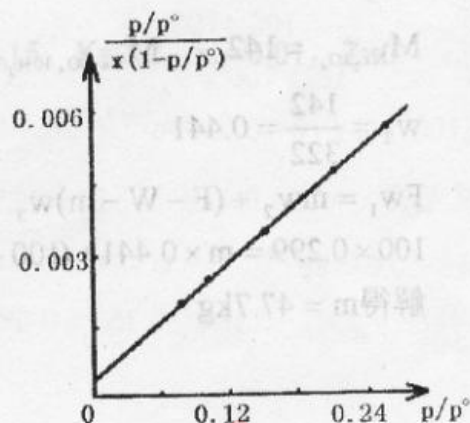
作图得斜率 $B=0.02373$

截距 $A=2.284 \times 10^{-4} \text{ g/mg}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } x_m &= \frac{1}{A+B} \\ &= \frac{1}{0.02373 + 2.284 \times 10^{-4}} = 41.74 \text{ mg/g} \end{aligned}$$

比表面

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \frac{N_0 A_0 x_m}{M} \\ &= \frac{6.023 \times 10^{23} \times 15.4 \times 10^{-20} \times 41.74 \times 10^{-3}}{28} \\ &= 138.3 \text{ m}^2/\text{g} \end{aligned}$$



4. 已知: $t=20^\circ\text{C}$, $D=0.2\text{m}$, $L=0.6\text{m}$, $x = \frac{104c}{1+417c}$, (x —kg 丙酮/kg 活性炭,

c —kg 丙酮/ m^3 气) $\rho=1.2\text{kg}/\text{m}^3$, $c_2=0$, $c_1=0.01\text{kg}$ 丙酮/ m^3 ,

$\rho_B=600\text{kg}/\text{m}^3$, $K_1 a_B=10 \text{ l/s}$, $q_v=30\text{m}^3/\text{h}$

求: τ_B

$$\text{解: } x_1 = \frac{104c_1}{1+417c_1} = \frac{104 \times 0.01}{1+417 \times 0.01} = 0.20 \text{ kg/kg}$$

$$x_2 = 0 \quad \text{得 } c_2 = 0$$

$$\text{操作线方程 } x = x_2 + \frac{x_1 - x_2}{c_1 - c_2} (c - c_2) = \frac{0.20}{0.01} c = 20c$$

$$c_B = 0.05c_1 = 0.05 \times 0.01 = 0.0005 \text{ kg}/\text{m}^3$$

$$c_S = 0.95c_1 = 0.95 \times 0.01 = 0.0095 \text{ kg}/\text{m}^3$$

$$x = \frac{104c_e}{1+417c_e} = 20C \quad \text{得 } c - c_e = c \frac{20c}{104-8340c}$$

$$N_{of} = \int_{c_B}^{c_s} \frac{dc}{c - c_e} = \int_{0.0005}^{0.0095} \frac{dc}{c - \frac{20c}{104 - 8340c}}$$

$$= \left[\ln(104 - 20 - 8340c) - \frac{104}{104 - 20} \ln \frac{104 - 20 - 8340c}{c} \right] \Big|_{0.0005}^{0.0095}$$

$$= 4.32$$

$$u = \frac{q_v}{\frac{\pi D^2}{4}} = \frac{30}{3600 \times 0.785 \times 0.2^2} = 0.265 \text{ m/s}$$

$$H_{of} = \frac{u}{K_f a_B} = \frac{0.265}{10} = 0.0265 \text{ m}$$

$$L_0 = H_{of} \cdot N_{of} = 0.114 \text{ m}$$

$$\tau_B = \frac{(x_1 - x_2) \rho_B}{(c_1 - c_2) u} (L - 0.5 L_0) = \frac{0.2 \times 600}{0.01 \times 0.265} (0.6 - 0.5 \times 0.114) = 2.46 \times 10^4 \text{ s} = 6.83 \text{ hr}$$

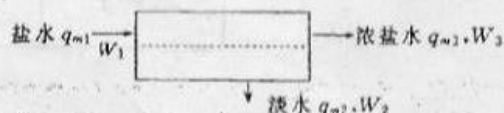
5. 已知: $t=25^\circ\text{C}$, $P=10\text{MPa}$, $q_{v1}=10\text{m}^3/\text{h}$, $\rho=1022\text{kg}/\text{m}^3$, $w_1=0.035$, $w_2=0.0005$, $\eta_{\text{水}}=60\%$, $A=9.7 \times 10^{-5} \text{ kmol}/(\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{s} \cdot \text{MPa})$, 以上浓度、回收率均以质量计。

求: w_3 , q_{m2} , J_{V1} , J_{V2}

解: 对盐衡算: $q_{m1}w_1 = q_{m2}w_2 + q_{m3}w_3$ (1)

$$\text{对水衡算: } \frac{q_{m2}(1-w_2)}{q_{m1}(1-w_1)} = \eta_{\text{水}} \quad (2)$$

$$\text{总衡算: } q_{m1} = q_{m2} + q_{m3} \quad (3)$$



三式联立, 其中 $q_{m1} = q_{v1} \cdot \rho = 10 \times 1022 = 10220 \text{ kg/h}$

$$\text{解得 } q_{m2} = \frac{q_{m1}(1-w_1) \cdot \eta_{\text{水}}}{(1-w_2)} = \frac{10220 \times (1-0.035) \times 60\%}{(1-0.0005)} = 5920.3 \text{ kg/h}$$

$$w_3 = \frac{q_{m1}w_1 - q_{m2}w_2}{q_{m1} - q_{m2}} = \frac{10220 \times 0.035 - 5920.3 \times 0.0005}{10220 - 5920.3} = 0.0825$$

由表 12-4 查得不同浓度下盐水的渗透压为:

原料 $w_1=0.035$ $\pi_1=2.84\text{MPa}$

淡水 $w_2=0.0005$ $\pi_2=0$

浓盐水 $w_3=0.0826$ $\pi_3=7.51\text{MPa}$

$$\text{进口端 } J_{v1} = A(\Delta P - \Delta\pi_1) = 9.7 \times 10^{-5} \times (10 - 2.84) = 6.95 \times 10^{-4} \text{ kmol/m}^2 \cdot \text{s}$$

$$\text{出口端 } J_{v2} = A(\Delta P - \Delta\pi_3) = 9.7 \times 10^{-5} \times (10 - 7.51) = 2.42 \times 10^{-4} \text{ kmol/m}^2 \cdot \text{s}$$

第十三章 热、质同时传递的过程

过程的方向和极限

1. 已知： $t=30^{\circ}\text{C}$ ， $P=2\text{kPa}$ ，与三种状态水接触，

水温 θ	50°C	30°C	18°C	10°C
传热方向	气 水	气 水	气 水	气 水
传质方向	气 水	气 水	气 水	气 水

求：传热、传质方向（用箭头表示）

解：查水的饱和蒸汽压 50°C $P_s=12.3\text{kPa}$ 30°C $P_s=4.25\text{kPa}$

18°C $P_s=2.08\text{kPa}$ 10°C $P_s=1.23\text{kPa}$

以 Δt 为传热条件， $\Delta P_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$ 为传质条件，得：

水温 θ	50°C	30°C	18°C	10°C
传热方向	气 $\leftarrow$ 水	无	气 $\rightarrow$ 水	气 $\rightarrow$ 水
传质方向	气 $\leftarrow$ 水	气 $\leftarrow$ 水	气 $\leftarrow$ 水	气 $\rightarrow$ 水

2. 已知： $P=101.3\text{kPa}$ ， $t_1=25^{\circ}\text{C}$ ， $t_{w1}=20^{\circ}\text{C}$ ， $\theta=40^{\circ}\text{C}$ ， $Z=\infty$ 逆流接触。

求：(1) 大量空气，少量水， θ_1

(2) 大量水，少量空气， t_2 ， H_2

解：(1) 大量空气处理少量水的极限温度 θ_1 为空气的湿球温度

$$\theta_1 = t_{w1} = 20^{\circ}\text{C}$$

(2) 大量水处理少量空气的极限温度 t_2 为水的温度

$$t_2 = \theta_2 = 40^{\circ}\text{C}，\text{且湿度为 } H_s$$

查 40°C 下， $P_s=7.38\text{kPa}$

$$\therefore H = H_s = 0.622 \frac{P_s}{P - P_s} = 0.622 \times \frac{7.38}{101.3 - 7.38}$$

$$= 0.0489 \text{ 公斤水 / 公斤干空气}$$

过程计算

3. 已知: $P=320\text{kPa}$, $t=30^\circ\text{C}$, $t_w=24^\circ\text{C}$, 氢气—水系统, $\alpha/k_H=17.4\text{KJ/Kg}\cdot^\circ\text{C}$

求: H (kg 水/kg 干氢气)

解: 查得 24°C 下, $P_s=3.0\text{kPa}$, $r_w=2436.4\text{KJ/Kg}$

$$H_w = \frac{M_{H_2O}}{M_{H_2}} \cdot \frac{p_w}{P-p_w} = \frac{18}{2} \times \frac{3}{320-3} = 0.0852\text{kg 水/kg 干氢气}$$

$$H = H_w - \frac{\alpha(t-t_w)}{k_H \cdot r_w} = 0.0852 - \frac{17.4}{2436.4} \times (30-24) = 0.0423\text{kg 水/kg 干 } H_2$$

4. 已知: $P=101.3\text{kPa}$, $t_1=30^\circ\text{C}$, $t_{w1}=28^\circ\text{C}$, $t_2=10^\circ\text{C}$, $t_{d2}=10^\circ\text{C}$,

求: (1) 析出的水分 W (kg 水/kg 干气)

(2) $t_3=30^\circ\text{C}$, 求 t_{w3}

解: (1) 查水的饱和蒸汽压

$$28^\circ\text{C} \quad p_s=3.82\text{kPa} \quad r=2434.8\text{KJ/kg}$$

$$10^\circ\text{C} \quad p_s=1.23\text{kPa}$$

$$H_w = 0.622 \frac{p_w}{P-p_w} = 0.622 \times \frac{3.82}{101.3-3.82} = 0.0241\text{kg 水/kg 干空气}$$

$$H_1 = H_w - \frac{1.09}{r_w} (t_1 - t_{w1})$$

$$= 0.0241 - \frac{1.09}{2434.8} (30-28) = 0.0232\text{kg 水/kg 干气}$$

$$H_2 = H_{s2} = 0.622 \frac{p_s}{P-p_s} = 0.622 \times \frac{1.23}{101.3-1.23} = 0.0076\text{kg 水/kg 干空气}$$

$$\therefore W = H_1 - H_2 = 0.0232 - 0.0076 = 0.0156\text{kg 水/kg 干空气}$$

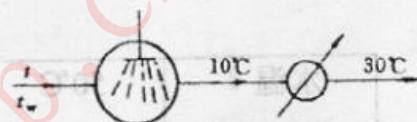
(2) $H_3=H_2=0.0076\text{kg 水/kg 干气}$

设 $t_{w3}=18^\circ\text{C}$, 查得 $P_{w3}=2.08\text{kPa}$, $r_{w3}=2451\text{KJ/kg}$

$$H_{w3} = 0.622 \frac{p_{w3}}{P-p_{w3}} = 0.622 \times \frac{2.08}{101.3-2.08} = 0.0129\text{kg 水/kg 干气}$$

$$t_{w3} = t_3 - \frac{r_w}{1.09} (H_{w3} - H_3)$$

$$= 30 - \frac{2451}{1.09} \times (0.0129 - 0.0076)$$



7. 已知：氮—苯混合气 $P_1=102.4\text{kPa}$, $t_1=297\text{K}$, $p_1=7.32\text{kPa}$, $\eta=75\%$, $t_2=283\text{K}$,

$$W = V_{\pm}(H_1 - H_2) = 600 \times (2.33 - 0.0548) = 1365.12\text{kg水/kg干气}$$

$$\therefore H_2 = \frac{M^*}{M} \cdot \frac{P - p_s}{p_s} = \frac{18}{47.38} \times \frac{44}{401.3 - 47.38} = 0.0548\text{kg水/kg干气}$$

查得 80°C 时，水的饱和蒸汽压 $p_s=47.38\text{kPa}$

$P=0.3\text{MPa}$ (表) $=401.3\text{kPa}$

$$\therefore H_1 = \frac{V^*}{V_{\pm}} = \frac{2000 \times 0.7}{600} = 2.33\text{kg水/kg干气}$$

解： $V_{\pm} = V(1 - 70\%) = 2000 \times (1 - 0.7) = 600\text{kg/h}$

求： W (冷凝下的水量)

$t_2=80^\circ\text{C}$,

6. 已知： CO_2 —水蒸汽, $V=2000\text{kg/h}$, 水蒸汽占 70% (质), $P=0.3\text{MPa}$ (表),

$=45.2^\circ\text{C}$

$$= \frac{1.01 + 1.88 \times 0.026}{(1.01 + 1.88 \times 0.02) \times 60 + 2500(0.02 - 0.026)}$$

$$t_2 = \frac{1.01 + 1.88H_2}{(1.01 + 1.88H_1)t_1 + 2500(H_1 - H_2)}$$

$$\text{即 } (1.01 + 1.88H_1)t_1 + 2500H_1 = (1.01 + 1.88H_2)t_2 + 2500H_2$$

$$\therefore t_1 = t_2$$

$\therefore$ 等焓过程

$$\text{解： } H_2 = H_1 + W = 0.02 + 0.006 = 0.026\text{kg水/kg干气}$$

求： t_2, H_2

等焓过程。

5. 已知： $t_1=60^\circ\text{C}$, $H_1=0.02\text{kg水/kg干气}$, 常压, 喷水量 $W=0.006\text{kg水/kg干气}$,

与所设基本相符, $\therefore t_g=18.0^\circ\text{C}$

$=18.1^\circ\text{C}$

$$p_{s2}=6.05\text{kPa},$$

求： P_2

解：

$$H_1 = \frac{M_{\text{水}}}{M_{N_2}} \cdot \frac{p_1}{P_1 - p_1}$$

$$H_2 = \frac{M_{\text{水}}}{M_{N_2}} \cdot \frac{p_{s2}}{P_2 - p_{s2}}$$

$$\eta = \frac{H_1 - H_2}{H_1} = 1 - \frac{H_2}{H_1}$$

$$\therefore 1 - \eta = \frac{H_2}{H_1} = \frac{p_{s2}}{P_2 - p_{s2}} \cdot \frac{P_1 - p_1}{p_1}$$

$$1 - 0.75 = \frac{6.05}{P_2 - 6.05} \cdot \frac{102.4 - 7.32}{7.32}$$

$$\therefore P_2 = 320.4\text{kN/m}^2$$

8. 已知：填料式凉水塔， $\theta_2=34^\circ\text{C}$ ， $\theta_1=20^\circ\text{C}$ ， $L=2.71 \times 10^{-2}\text{kg/s} \cdot \text{m}^2$ ，

$$V=4 \times 10^{-2}\text{kg/s} \cdot \text{m}^2$$
， $t_1=20^\circ\text{C}$ ， $H_1=0.004\text{kg 水/kg 干空气}$ ， $P=100\text{kPa}$ ，

$$k_H a = 1.6 \times 10^{-2}\text{kg/s} \cdot \text{m}^2$$
，

求：塔高 Z

解：

$$I_1 = (1.01 + 1.88H_1)t_1 + 2500H_1$$

$$= (1.01 + 1.88 \times 0.004) \times 20 + 2500 \times 0.004 = 30.35\text{kJ/kg}$$

$$I_2 = I_1 + \frac{L}{V} C_p (\theta_2 - \theta_1)$$

$$= 30.35 + \frac{2.71 \times 10^{-2}}{4 \times 10^{-2}} \times 4.18 \times (34 - 20) = 70.0\text{kJ/kg}$$

$$\text{查得 } \theta_1=20^\circ\text{C 时, } I_{e1}=57.86\text{kJ/kg}$$

$$\theta_2=34^\circ\text{C 时, } I_{e2}=123.72\text{kJ/kg}$$

$\therefore$ 水温变化不大，可近似认为 $I_e = K\theta + b$ ，即为直线关系。

$$\therefore \Delta I_m = \frac{(I_1 - I_2) - (I_2 - I_1)}{\ln \frac{I_1 - I_2}{I_2 - I_1}} = \frac{(57.86 - 30.35) - (123.72 - 70)}{\ln \frac{57.86 - 30.35}{123.72 - 70}} = 39.4 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$N_{OG} = \frac{I_2 - I_1}{70 - 30.35} = 1.01$$

$$H_{OG} = \frac{V}{k_{Ha}} = \frac{4 \times 10^{-2}}{1.6 \times 10^{-2}} = 2.5 \text{ m}$$

$$\therefore Z = H_{OG} \cdot N_{OG} = 2.5 \times 1.01 = 2.53 \text{ m}$$

第十四章 固体干燥

湿空气的性质

1. 已知: $t_1=27^\circ\text{C}$, $t_{d1}=22^\circ\text{C}$, $t_2=80^\circ\text{C}$,

求: ϕ_1 , ϕ_2

解: 查水的饱和蒸汽压

22°C 2.668kPa

27°C 3.6kPa

80°C 47.38kPa

$$\phi_1 = \frac{P_d}{P_{s1}} = \frac{2.668}{3.6} = 74.1\%$$

$$\phi_2 = \frac{P_d}{P_{s2}} = \frac{2.668}{47.38} = 5.6\%$$

$$\phi \text{变化: } \frac{\phi_1 - \phi_2}{\phi_1} = \frac{74.1 - 5.6}{74.1} = 0.924$$

2. 已知: $t_1=65^\circ\text{C}$, $t_{w1}=40^\circ\text{C}$, $t_2=25^\circ\text{C}$, $P=101.3\text{kPa}$

求: W , Q

解: 查水的饱和蒸汽压

40°C 7.375kPa

$r_w=2401\text{kJ/kg}$

25°C 3.168kPa

$$H_w = 0.622 \frac{P_w}{P - p_w} = 0.622 \times \frac{7.375}{101.3 - 7.375} = 0.0488\text{kg水/kg干气}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_1 &= H_w - \frac{1.09}{r_w} (t_1 - t_{w1}) \\ &= 0.0488 - \frac{1.09 \times (65 - 40)}{2401} = 0.0375\text{kg水/kg干气} \end{aligned}$$

$$H_2 = H_{s2} = 0.622 \frac{P_s}{P - p_s} = 0.622 \times \frac{3.168}{101.3 - 3.168} = 0.0201\text{kg水/kg干气}$$

$$W_{\text{水}} = H_1 - H_2 = 0.0375 - 0.0201 = 0.0174\text{kg水/kg干气}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &= (1.01 + 1.88H_1)t_1 + 2500H_1 \\ &= (1.01 + 1.88 \times 0.0375) \times 65 + 2500 \times 0.0375 = 164.0\text{kJ/kg干气} \end{aligned}$$

=55.9℃

$$= \frac{1.01 + 1.88 \times 0.02}{(1.01 + 1.88 \times 0.01) \times 80 + 2500 \times (0.01 - 0.02) + 1.25}$$

$$\therefore t_2 = \frac{1.01 + 1.88 H_2}{(1.01 + 1.88 H_1) t_1 + 2500 (H_1 - H_2) + \Delta I}$$

$$\therefore (1.01 + 1.88 H_1) t_1 + 2500 H_1 + \Delta I = (1.01 + 1.88 H_2) t_2 + 2500 H_2$$

$$H_2 = H_1 + \frac{W}{V_2} = 0.01 + \frac{0.1}{10} = 0.02 \text{ kg 水/kg 干气}$$

$$(2) \quad I_1 + \Delta I = I_2$$

$$\Delta I = W^* c_p \theta / V_2 = 0.1 \times 4.18 \times 30 / 10 = 1.25 \text{ kJ/kg 干气}$$

解：(1) 喷水后气体增加的焓即液体所带入的焓

$$(3) \quad \text{忽略 } \Delta I, \quad t_2$$

$$(2) \quad t_2$$

求：(1) ΔI

$$V_2 = 10 \text{ kg 干气/s, 忽略热损失}$$

4. 已知： $t_1 = 80^\circ\text{C}$, $H_1 = 0.01 \text{ kg 水/kg 干气}$, $W^* = 0.1 \text{ kg/s}$, $\theta = 30^\circ\text{C}$,

干球温度 ℃	湿球温度 ℃	湿度 kg 水/kg 干空气	相对湿度 度	热焓 kJ/kg 干空气	水汽分压 kPa	露点 ℃
50	30	0.0196	25	98	3.0	23
57	33	0.024	21	120	3.7	28
40	28	0.020	43	95	3.2	25
60	35	0.026	20	125	4.1	29
80	40	0.0319	11.0	165	4.8	32.5

解：

求：用焓—湿度图填充下表。

3. 已知： $P = 100 \text{ kPa}$

$$\therefore Q = I_1 - I_2 = 164 - 76.4 = 87.6 \text{ kJ/kg 干气}$$

$$= (1.01 + 1.88 \times 0.0201) \times 25 + 2500 \times 0.0201 = 76.4 \text{ kJ/kg 干气}$$

$$I_2 = (1.01 + 1.88 H_2) t_2 + 2500 H_2$$

(3) 若忽略 ΔI , 则 $I_1=I_2$

$$\therefore t_2 = \frac{(1.01+1.88 \times 0.01) \times 80 + 2500 \times (0.01 - 0.02)}{1.01+1.88 \times 0.02}$$

$$= 54.7^\circ\text{C}$$

5. 已知: $t_1=30^\circ\text{C}$, $t_{d1}=20^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{\text{湿}}=1000\text{m}^3/\text{h}$, $W=2.5\text{kg}/\text{h}$, $t_3=60^\circ\text{C}$, $P=101.3\text{kPa}$

求: (1) t_2 , H_2

(2) φ_3

解: (1) 查水的饱和蒸汽压

20°C 时 $P_d=2.338\text{kPa}$

$$H_1 = 0.622 \frac{P_d}{P - P_d}$$

$$= 0.622 \times \frac{2.338}{101.3 - 2.338}$$

$$= 0.0147\text{kg水}/\text{kg干气}$$

$$v_{H1} = (2.83 \times 10^{-3} + 4.56 \times 10^{-3} H_1)(t + 273)$$

$$= (2.83 \times 10^{-3} + 4.56 \times 10^{-3} \times 0.0147) \times (30 + 273)$$

$$= 0.878\text{m}^3/\text{kg干气}$$

$$\therefore V_{\text{干}} = \frac{V_{\text{湿}}}{v_{H1}} = \frac{1000}{0.878} = 1.14 \times 10^3\text{kg干气}/\text{h}$$

$$H_2 = H_1 - \frac{W_{\text{水}}}{V_{\text{干}}} = 0.0147 - \frac{2.5}{1.14 \times 10^3} = 0.0125\text{kg水}/\text{kg干气}$$

$$\therefore t_{d2}=t_2$$

$$\therefore H_2 = 0.622 \frac{P_{s2}}{P - P_{s2}}$$

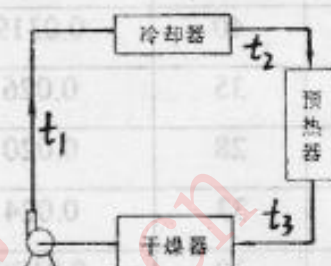
$$0.0125 = 0.622 \frac{P_{s2}}{101.3 - P_{s2}}$$

$$\therefore P_{s2} = 1.996\text{kPa}$$

查对应的饱和温度 $t_2=17.5^\circ\text{C}$

(3) 查 60°C , $P_{s3}=19.91\text{kPa}$

$$\therefore \varphi_3 = \frac{P_{s2}}{P_{s3}} = \frac{1.996}{19.91} = 10.0\%$$



间歇干燥过程计算

6. 已知：P=101.3kPa, t=25℃ φ=100%, X₁*=0.02kg 水/kg 干料

φ=40%, X₂*=0.007kg 水/kg 干料 X=0.25, 空气 25℃, φ=40%

求：自由含水量, 结合水量, 非结合水量

解：自由含水量=X-X₂*=0.25-0.007=0.243kg 水/kg 干料

结合水量=X₁*=0.02kg 水/kg 干料

非结合水量=X-X₁*=0.25-0.02=0.23kg 水/kg 干料

7. 已知：N_g=1.1kg 水/m²·h, G_c=1000kg, A=55m², X₁=0.15kg 水/kg 干料, X₂=0.005kg 水/kg 干料, X*=0, X_c=0.125kg 水/kg 干料,

求：τ

解：∵ X₁>X_c>X₂

∴ 干燥过程分恒速阶段与降速阶段两部分

$$\therefore \tau = \tau_{\text{恒}} + \tau_{\text{降}}$$

$$= \frac{G_c}{AN_g} [(X_1 - X_c) + X_c \ln \frac{X_2}{X_c}]$$

$$= \frac{1000}{55 \times 1.1} \times [(0.15 - 0.125) + 0.125 \ln \frac{0.005}{0.125}]$$

$$= 7.06(\text{hr})$$

8. 已知：浅盘 n=50 只, 盘底面积 70×70cm, 厚度 b=0.02m, ρ_盘=1600kg/m³, X₁=0.5kg 水/kg 干料, X₂=0.005kg 水/kg 干料, X*=0, X_c=0.3kg 水/kg 干料

干燥条件：平行流过 u=2m/s, t=77℃, φ=10%, N_{g∞}=(X-X*)

求：τ

解：以一只盘为基准进行计算

$$G=A \cdot b \cdot \rho_{\text{盘}}=0.7 \times 0.7 \times 0.02 \times 1600=15.68\text{kg}$$

$$G_c = \frac{G}{1 + X_1} = \frac{15.68}{1 + 0.5} = 10.45 \text{ kg 干料}$$

查焓—湿图, $t=77^\circ\text{C}$, $\phi=10\%$ 时, $H=0.0268 \text{ kg 水/kg 干料}$

$$t_w=38^\circ\text{C}, r_w=2411 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore v_H &= (2.83 \times 10^{-3} + 4.56 \times 10^{-3} H)(t + 273) \\ &= (2.83 \times 10^{-3} + 4.56 \times 10^{-3} \times 0.0268) \times (77 + 273) \\ &= 1.03 \text{ m}^3 / \text{kg 干气} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{湿空气的密度 } \rho = \frac{1 + H}{v_H} = \frac{1 + 0.0268}{1.03} = 0.997 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

湿空气的质量流速

$$G' = \rho u = 0.997 \times 2 = 1.99 \text{ kg/m}^2 \cdot \text{s}$$

$$\alpha = 0.0143(G')^{0.8}$$

$$= 0.0143 \times 1.99^{0.8}$$

$$= 0.0248 \text{ kJ/m}^2 \cdot \text{s} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} = 89.3 \text{ kJ/m}^2 \cdot \text{h} \cdot ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$N_{\text{恒}} = \frac{\alpha}{r_w} (t - t_w) = \frac{89.3}{2411} \times (77 - 38) = 1.445 \text{ kg/m}^2 \cdot \text{h}$$

$$\therefore \tau_{\text{恒}} = \frac{G_c}{A} \cdot \frac{X_1 - X_c}{N_A} = \frac{10.45}{0.7 \times 0.7} \times \frac{0.5 - 0.3}{1.445} = 2.95 \text{ (hr)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_{\text{降}} &= \frac{G_c}{A} \cdot \frac{X_c}{N_{\text{恒}}} \ln \frac{X_c}{X_2} \\ &= \frac{10.45}{0.7 \times 0.7} \times \frac{0.3}{1.445} \times \ln \frac{0.3}{0.005} = 18.13 \text{ (hr)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \tau = \tau_{\text{恒}} + \tau_{\text{降}} = 2.95 + 18.13 = 21.08 \text{ (hr)}$$

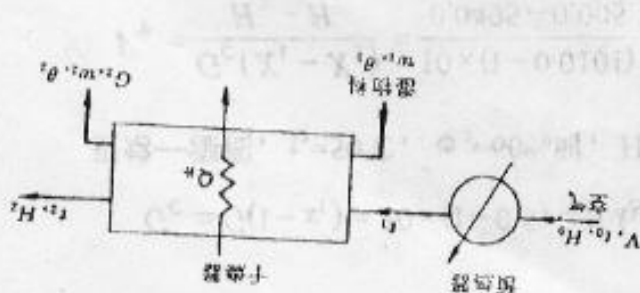
连续干燥过程计算

9. 已知: $t_0=20^\circ\text{C}$, $H_0=0.01 \text{ kg/kg 干气}$, $t_1=120^\circ\text{C}$, $t_2=70^\circ\text{C}$, $H_2=0.05 \text{ kg/kg 干气}$,
 $\theta_1=30^\circ\text{C}$, $w_1=20\%$, $\theta_2=50^\circ\text{C}$, $w_2=5\%$, $c_{\text{pa}}=1.5 \text{ kJ/(kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C)}$, $G_2=53.5 \text{ kg/h}$,

$$Q_{\text{热}}=0$$

求: (1) $V_{\text{空}}$

(2) Q_p



$$X_1 = \frac{1-w_1}{w_1} = \frac{1-0.2}{0.2} = 0.25$$

$$X_2 = \frac{1-w_2}{w_2} = \frac{1-0.05}{0.05} = 0.0526$$

解：(1) Q_D

$$G^c = G^c(1-x_2) = 53.5 \times (1-5\%) = 50.825 \text{ kg干/h}$$

$$W = G^c(X_1 - X_2) = 50.825 \times (0.25 - 0.0526) = 10.03 \text{ kg/h}$$

$$V^* = \frac{W}{W} = \frac{H_2 - H_1}{H^* - H_1} = \frac{10.03}{10.03} = 250.75 \text{ kg干/h}$$

$$I_1 = (1.01 + 1.88H_1)t_1 + 2500H_1$$

$$= (1.01 + 1.88 \times 0.01) \times 120 + 2500 \times 0.01 = 148.46 \text{ kJ/kg干}$$

$$I_0 = (1.01 + 1.88H_0)t_0 + 2500H_0$$

$$= (1.01 + 1.88 \times 0.01) \times 20 + 2500 \times 0.01 = 45.58 \text{ kJ/kg干}$$

$$\bar{Q}_D = V^*(I_1 - I_0) = 250.75 \times (148.46 - 45.58) = 25798.2 \text{ kJ/h}$$

$$(3) \quad I_2 = (1.01 + 1.88H_2)t_2 + 2500H_2$$

$$= (1.01 + 1.88 \times 0.05) \times 70 + 2500 \times 0.05 = 202.28 \text{ kJ/kg干}$$

$$Q_D = V^g(I_2 - I_1) + G^c(I_2 - I_1)$$

$$I_2 = (c_{ps} + c_{pl}X_2)\theta_2 = (1.5 + 4.19 \times 0.0526) \times 50 = 86.02 \text{ kJ/kg干}$$

$$I_1 = (c_{ps} + c_{pl}X_1)\theta_1 = (1.5 + 4.19 \times 0.25) \times 30 = 76.4 \text{ kJ/kg干}$$

$$Q_D = 250.75 \times (202.28 - 148.46) + 50.825 \times (86.02 - 76.4) = 13984.3 \text{ kJ/h}$$

10. 已知：P=100kPa, $w_1=0.5$, $w_2=0.01$, $G=20 \text{ kg/s}$, $t_0=25^\circ\text{C}$,

$H_0=0.005 \text{ kg水/kg干气}$, $t_2=50^\circ\text{C}$, $\phi_2=60\%$, 理想干燥器

求：(1) V

(2) t_1

(3) η

解：(1) $X_1 = \frac{1-w_1}{w_1} = \frac{1-0.5}{0.5} = 1 \text{ kg水/kg干料}$

$$X_2 = \frac{1-w_2}{w_2} = \frac{1-0.01}{0.01} = 0.0101 \text{ kg水/kg干料}$$

$$G_c = G(1 - x_1) = 20 \times (1 - 0.5) = 10 \text{ kg 干料/s}$$

查焓—湿图, $t_2 = 50^\circ\text{C}$, $\phi_2 = 60\%$ 时, $H_2 = 0.0495 \text{ kg 水/kg 干气}$

$$V_{\mp} = \frac{G_c(X_1 - X_2)}{H_2 - H_1} = \frac{10 \times (1 - 0.0101)}{0.0495 - 0.005} = 222 \text{ kg 干气/s}$$

$$\therefore V = V_{\mp}(1 + H_1) = 222 \times (1 + 0.005) = 223 \text{ kg/s}$$

(2) $\because$ 理想干燥器

$$\therefore I_1 = I_2$$

$$(1.01 + 1.88H_1)t_1 + 2500H_1 = (1.01 + 1.88H_2)t_2 + 2500H_2$$

$$\therefore t_1 = \frac{(1.01 + 1.88H_2)t_2 + 2500(H_2 - H_1)}{1.01 + 1.88H_1}$$

$$= \frac{(1.01 + 1.88 \times 0.0495) \times 50 + 2500 \times (0.0495 - 0.005)}{1.01 + 1.88 \times 0.005}$$

$$= 163^\circ\text{C}$$

$$(3) \quad \eta = \frac{t_1 - t_2}{t_1 - t_0} = \frac{163 - 50}{163 - 25} = 81.1\%$$

11. 已知: $P = 100 \text{ kPa}$, $w_1 = 0.20$, $w_2 = 0.01$, $G = 1.75 \text{ kg/s}$, $t_0 = 20^\circ\text{C}$, $t_{w0} = 16^\circ\text{C}$, $\phi_2 = 70\%$,

求: (1) 一次预热 $t_1 = 120^\circ\text{C}$, V , η

(2) 先预热至 $t_1 = 120^\circ\text{C}$ 达 $\phi_2 = 70\%$ 后, 再加热至 $t_3 = 100^\circ\text{C}$,

再达 $\phi_4 = 70\%$ 后排出, 求 V , η

$$\text{解: (1)} \quad X_1 = \frac{w_1}{1 - w_1} = \frac{0.2}{1 - 0.2} = 0.25$$

$$X_2 = \frac{w_2}{1 - w_2} = \frac{0.01}{1 - 0.01} = 0.01$$

$$G_c = G(1 - x_1) = 1.75 \times (1 - 0.2) = 1.4 \text{ kg 干料/s}$$

$$W_{\star} = G_c(X_1 - X_2) = 1.4 \times (0.25 - 0.01) = 0.336 \text{ kg/s}$$

$\because$ 理想干燥器

$\therefore$ 由 $I-H$ 图查得:

$$H_0 = 0.01 \text{ kg 水/kg 干气}, H_2 = 0.041 \text{ kg 水/kg 干气}, t_2 = 42^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\eta = \frac{(1.01 + 1.88H_0)(t_1 - t_2) + (1.01 + 1.88H_2)(t_3 - t_4)}{(1.01 + 1.88 \times 0.01)(120 - 42) + (1.01 + 1.88 \times 0.041)(100 - 51)} = \frac{(1.01 + 1.88H_0)(t_1 - t_2) + (1.01 + 1.88H_2)(t_3 - t_4)}{(1.01 + 1.88 \times 0.01)(120 - 20) + (1.01 + 1.88 \times 0.041)(100 - 42)} = 80.5\%$$

$$\therefore I_3 - I_4 = (1.01 + 1.88H_2)(t_3 - t_4)$$

$$I_4 = (1.01 + 1.88H_2)t_4 + 2500H_2$$

$$\therefore I_1 - I_2 = (1.01 + 1.88H_0)(t_1 - t_2)$$

$$I_2 = (1.01 + 1.88H_0)t_2 + 2500H_0$$

$$H_2 = H_3 \quad \therefore I_3 - I_2 = (1.01 + 1.88H_2)(t_3 - t_2)$$

$$H_0 = H_1 \quad \therefore I_1 - I_0 = (1.01 + 1.88H_0)(t_1 - t_0)$$

$$\eta = \frac{(I_1 - I_2) + (I_3 - I_4)}{(I_1 - I_0) + (I_3 - I_2)}$$

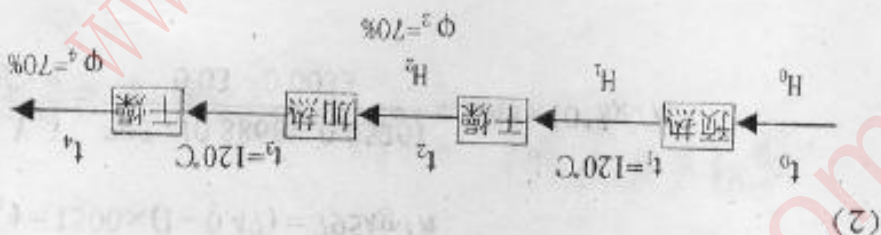
$$= \frac{0.336}{0.0615 - 0.01} \times (1 + 0.01) = 6.59 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$V = \frac{W^*}{(H_4 - H_0) \times (1 + H_0)}$$

$$H_4 = 0.0615 \text{ kg 水/kg 干气}, t_4 = 51^\circ\text{C}$$

由 I-H 图得

有中间加热，理想干燥器



$$\eta = \frac{t_1 - t_2}{t_1 - t_0} = \frac{120 - 42}{120 - 20} = 78\%$$

$$= \frac{0.336}{0.041 - 0.01} \times (1 + 0.01) = 10.9 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$\therefore V = \frac{W^*}{(H_2 - H_0) \times (1 + H_0)}$$

$$W^* = V(H_2 - H_0)$$

12. 已知: 理想干燥器, $V_{\text{湿}}=0.8V_{\text{废}}$, $H_0=0.0033\text{kg 水/kg 干气}$, $t_0=16^\circ\text{C}$
 $t_2=67^\circ\text{C}$, $H_2=0.03\text{kg 水/kg 干气}$, $G_1=1500\text{kg 湿料/h}$, $w_1=0.47$, $w_2=0.05$

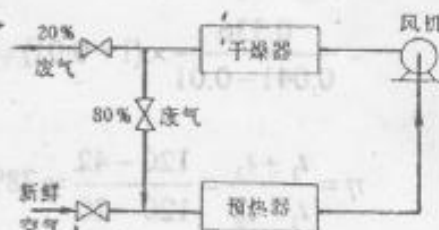
求: V , $Q_{\text{预}}$

解: $X_1 = \frac{w_1}{1-w_1} = \frac{0.47}{1-0.47} = 0.8868$

$X_2 = \frac{w_2}{1-w_2} = \frac{0.05}{1-0.05} = 0.0526$

$G_c = G(1-x_1) = 1500 \times (1-0.47) = 795\text{kg/h}$

$V_{\text{干}} = \frac{G_c(X_1 - X_2)}{H_2 - H_0} = \frac{795 \times (0.8868 - 0.0526)}{0.03 - 0.0033} = 2.48 \times 10^4\text{kg/h}$



解法 1: $\because$ 循环后, 空气用量不变时, $Q_{\text{干}}$ 不变, η 不变

$\therefore I_0 = (1.01 + 1.88H_0)t_0 + 2500H_0$
 $= (1.01 + 1.88 \times 0.0033) \times 16 + 2500 \times 0.0033 = 24.5\text{kJ/kg 干气}$

$I_1 = I_2 = (1.01 + 1.88H_2)t_2 + 2500H_2$
 $= (1.01 + 1.88 \times 0.03) \times 67 + 2500 \times 0.03 = 146\text{kJ/kg 干气}$

$\therefore Q_{\text{干}} = V_{\text{干}}(I_2 - I_0) = 2.48 \times 10^4 \times (146 - 24.5) = 3.01 \times 10^6\text{kJ/h}$

$V = V_{\text{干}}(1 + H_0) = 2.48 \times 10^4 \times (1 + 0.0033) = 2.49 \times 10^4\text{kg/h}$

解法 2: 由混点作物料恒算得 $5H_m = H_0 + 4H_2$

$\therefore H_m = \frac{1}{5}(0.0033 + 4 \times 0.03) = 0.02466\text{kg 水/kg 干气}$

$I_1 = I_2$

$\therefore (1.01 + 1.88H_m)t_1 + 2500 \times H_m = (1.01 + 1.88H_2)t_2 + 2500 \times H_2$

$(1.01 + 1.88 \times 0.02466)t_1 + 2500 \times 0.02466 = (1.01 + 1.88 \times 0.03) \times 67 + 2500 \times 0.03$

$\therefore t_1 = 80.3^\circ\text{C}$

$\therefore Q_{\text{干}} = 2.48 \times 10^4 (1.01 + 1.88 \times 0.0033)(80.3 - 16)$

$+ 4 \times 2.48 \times 10^4 (1.01 + 1.88 \times 0.03)(80.3 - 67) = 3.01 \times 10^6\text{kJ/h}$