

流体: ~~柏努利方程~~ $gh_1 + \frac{P_1}{\rho} + \frac{u_1^2}{2} + h_e = gh_2 + \frac{P_2}{\rho} + \frac{u_2^2}{2} + h_f$

Name?

$\tau = \mu \frac{du}{dy}$

特性:

$Re = \frac{\rho u^2}{\mu u/d} = \frac{du\rho}{\mu}$

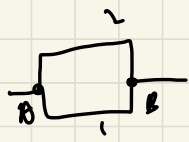
$Re < 2300$ 层流 $\bar{u} = \frac{1}{2} u_m$
 $Re > 2300$ 湍流

$h_f = \lambda \frac{L}{d} \frac{u^2}{2}$ { 层流: $\lambda = \frac{64}{Re}$
湍流: 查表

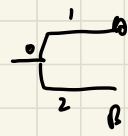
局部阻力: $h_f = \zeta \frac{u^2}{2}$
 $\sum h_f = (\sum \lambda \frac{L}{d} + \sum \zeta) \frac{u^2}{2}$

大 λ 小 $\sum \geq 0.5$

串联:



$H_1 = H_2 + \sum f_1$
 or
 $\sum H_1 = \sum f_1$
 $\sum f_1 = \sum H_1$



$H_1 + \sum H_1 = H_2 + \sum H_2 = H_0$

水泵:

$H_{总}$: 泵提供的总能量

"扬程", 单位: 米

$Pe = \frac{H \rho g}{\eta} \frac{x^n}{s} = \eta_v \cdot \rho g H$

$\frac{P_e}{\eta} \approx P$

$(NPSH)_c = 10, L$ 英尺

$P_1/\rho g + \frac{u_1^2}{2g} - \frac{P_2}{\rho g} = H_{泵}$ 泵的扬程

传热:

Fourier 导热: (2D 传导...)

$$dQ = -\lambda dA \frac{\partial T}{\partial n}$$

$$q = \frac{dQ}{dA} = -\lambda \frac{\partial T}{\partial n}$$

$$R = \frac{\Delta T}{Q} = \frac{\sum R}{\sum R} \quad \text{例: } R_i = \frac{b_i}{\lambda A_i} \xrightarrow{\rightarrow \text{例:}} \frac{b_i}{\lambda A_i} \downarrow \text{例: } \downarrow \text{例: } \downarrow \text{例:}$$

对流换热

$$Q = \alpha A (T - T_w)$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\lambda}{b}$$

同 B: $R = \frac{b}{\lambda A_m}$

$$R = \frac{\ln(r_2/r_1)}{2\pi\lambda L}$$

导热系数 λ

对流

对/流平均温度差 ΔT_m :

$$\Delta T_m = \frac{\Delta T_1 - \Delta T_2}{\ln(\frac{\Delta T_1}{\Delta T_2})}$$

总传热系数:

$$\frac{1}{K} = \frac{A}{\lambda_1 A_1} + R_{s1} \frac{A}{A_1} + \frac{b}{\alpha} \frac{A}{A_m} + R_{s2} \frac{A}{A_2} + \frac{A}{\alpha_{22}}$$

$R \equiv \rightarrow$ 热阻; $K \equiv \alpha$

* 平衡

$$y_A = \frac{P_A}{P} = \frac{P_A^* x_A}{P_A^* P_B} \Rightarrow x_A = \frac{P - P_B^*}{P_B^* - P_B}$$

DATA OL

$$V_A = \frac{P_A}{x_A}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{V_A}{V_B} \sim \frac{P_A^*}{P_B^*}$$

$$\alpha > 1: P_A = P_A^* x_A$$

$x_A > 1$: 正偏差

$x_A < 1$: 负偏差

$$\star y_A = \frac{\alpha x_A}{1 + (\alpha - 1)x_A}$$

Tromm: 4 Wap: 88 T₂

$$\lg \alpha = -9.178 \left[\frac{(T_{bA} - (T_b)_B)}{(T_{bA} + (T_b)_B)} \right]$$

此时 $T \approx \frac{T_{bA} + T_b}{2}$

$$\text{物料平衡: } q_{mf} = q_{m0} + q_{m,w} \text{ ① ②: } q_{mf} x_f = q_{m0} x_A + q_{m,w} x_w$$

操作线方程:

$$\text{精馏: } y = \frac{R}{R+1} x + \frac{x_d}{R+1} \quad R = \frac{q_L}{q_{dL}}$$

$$\text{提馏: } y_m = \frac{q'_{mL} x_n}{q'_{mL} - q'_{m,w}} - \frac{q'_{m,w} x_w}{q'_{mL} - q'_{m,w}}$$

q线:

$$y = \frac{q}{q-1} x - \frac{x_f}{q-1}$$

$$y = \frac{\alpha x}{1 + (\alpha - 1)x}$$

$q > 1$: 汽

$q = 1$: 泡

$0 < q < 1$: 液相和气相

$q = 0$: 饱和蒸气

$q < 0$: 过热蒸气

塔板 设计，原则：实际要多少
最少能多少

$$F_{n+1} = \frac{y_n - y_{n+1}}{y_n^* - y_{n+1}}$$

$$n_{TL} = \frac{x_n - x_{n+1}}{x_n^* - x_{n+1}}$$

$$y = \frac{\alpha x}{1 + (\alpha - 1)x}$$

系统特征曲线!!

$$y_1 = x_d$$

① 常见反立管类型:

② 回流序流(逆流)用在什么
 情况
 ↓
 ③④ 易挥发

计算: 塔板数到T. 作图.

R_{min} 相气, 精馏, 气线.

知2020p3

TR η : Murphree's

总TR η : 大概念, 气相

反立管设计: 法. 气. 液.

大+一塔 —— 乙+一塔!

化学计量学?

↓
应用?

① 胶体分子: 定义,
物化意义?

空时, 空速:
反应平衡常数

ideal (空速): 组元空速选择
评价

非等温:

给热: λ ?

→ 给热时全部热量被反应

及 CSTR

绝热空速

$$1 - e^{-\lambda} \quad e^{-\lambda}$$

Lab 温度

$$\sigma_0^2 = \frac{2}{Pe} = 1, QH2$$

反应: $(t) \rightarrow (t)$
Fin

$$\sigma_0^2$$

与 Pe 无关

与 N 无关 (与 Pe 有关)
与 Pe 无关: 状态一样

$$Pe = \frac{uL}{D_e} \Rightarrow \infty$$

$\sigma_0^2 \rightarrow 0$
HSV
↑ 扩散系数

$0 \equiv$ 绝热, $\sigma_0 \infty$

异相 case

7, 3, 内, 外 D_a
 \downarrow
 Φ_2 ?

导体: { 绝缘,
 优/铝,
 固定(电).

$$m/s \leftarrow v \rightarrow m/s$$

$$-r_0 dV = \frac{dN_A}{de}$$

\Downarrow

$$-r_0 dw = n_{A0} \frac{dn_A}{de} \Rightarrow = q_{nA0} dn_A$$

$$V = \frac{\int_0^{x_0} n_{A0} dn_A}{\int_0^{x_0} -r_0 V}$$

$$V = q_{nA0} \int_0^{x_0} \frac{dn_A}{-r_0}$$

$$Z = \frac{V}{q_{v0}} = C_{n0} \int \dots$$

$$\bar{E} = \frac{V}{q_w} = \frac{L \cdot q_w}{q_w} = q_{vo} C_{so} \int \frac{dr_r}{r^2 q_w}$$