第一章 流体流动与输送机械

1. 流体静力学基本方程: $p_2 = p_0 + \rho g h$

2. 双液位 U 型压差计的指示: $p_1 - p_2 = Rg(\rho 1 - \rho 2)$)

3. 伯努力方程: $z_1g + \frac{1}{2}u_1^2 + \frac{p_1}{\rho} = z_2g + \frac{1}{2}u_2^2 + \frac{p_2}{\rho}$

4. 实际流体机械能衡算方程: $z_1g + \frac{1}{2}u_1^2 + \frac{p_1}{\rho} = z_2g + \frac{1}{2}u_2^2 + \frac{p_2}{\rho} + \sum W_f + \frac{1}{2}u_1^2 + \frac{p_2}{\rho} + \frac{1}{2}u_2^2 + \frac{p_2}{\rho} + \frac{1}{2}u_1^2 + \frac$

5. 雷诺数: $\operatorname{Re} = \frac{du\rho}{\mu}$

6. 范宁公式: $Wf = \lambda \cdot \frac{l}{d} \cdot \frac{u^2}{2} = \frac{32\mu lu}{\rho d^2} = \frac{\Delta p_f}{\rho}$

7. 哈根-泊谡叶方程: $\Delta p_f = \frac{32 \mu l u}{d^2}$

8. 局部阻力计算:流道突然扩大: $\xi = \left(1 - \frac{A1}{A2}\right)^2$ 流产突然缩小: $\xi = 0.5\left(1 - \frac{A1}{A2}\right)$

第二章 非均相物系分离

1. 恒压过滤方程: $V_2 + 2V_eV = KA^2t$

令 q = V/A, $q_e = Ve/A$ 则此方程为: $q^2 + 2q_e q = kt$

第三章 传热

- 1. 傅立叶定律: $dQ = -\lambda dA \frac{gt}{gn}$, $Q = -\lambda A \frac{dt}{dx}$
- 2. 热导率与温度的线性关系: $\lambda = \lambda_0(1 + \alpha t)$
- 3. 单层壁的定态热导率: $Q = \lambda A \frac{t_1 t_2}{b}$, 或 $Q = \frac{\Delta t}{\frac{b}{\lambda A}}$

5. 单层圆筒壁内的温度分布方程: $t = -\frac{Q}{2\pi l \lambda} \ln r + C$ (由公式 4 推导)

6. 三层圆筒壁定态热传导方程:
$$Q = \frac{2\pi l(t_1 - t_4)}{\frac{1}{\lambda_1} \ln \frac{r_2}{r_1} + \frac{1}{\lambda_2} \ln \frac{r_3}{r_2} + \frac{1}{\lambda_1} \ln \frac{r_4}{r_3}}$$

7. 牛顿冷却定律:
$$Q = \alpha A(t_w - t)$$
, $Q = \alpha A(T_w - T)$

8. 努塞尔数
$$Nu = \frac{\alpha l}{\lambda}$$
 普朗克数 $Pr = \frac{Cp\mu}{\lambda}$ 格拉晓夫数 $Gr = \frac{\beta g \Delta t l^3 \rho^2}{\mu^2}$

9. 流体在圆形管内做强制对流:

Re > 10000, 0.6 < Pr < 1600, l/d > 50

$$Nu = 0.023\,\mathrm{Re}^{0.8}\,\mathrm{Pr}^{k}$$
,或 $\alpha = 0.023 \frac{\lambda}{d} \left(\frac{du\rho}{\mu}\right)^{0.8} \left(\frac{Cp\mu}{\lambda}\right)^{k}$,其中当加热时,k=0.4,冷却时 k=0.3

10. 热平衡方程:
$$Q = q_{m1}[r + c_{p1}(T_s - T_2)] = q_{m2}c_{p2}(t_2 - t_1)$$

无相变时:
$$Q = q_{m1}c_{p1}(T_1 - T_2) = q_{m2}c_{p2}(t_2 - t_1)$$
, 若为饱和蒸气冷凝: $Q = q_{m1}r = q_{m2}c_{p2}(t_2 - t_1)$

11. 总传热系数:
$$\frac{1}{K} = \frac{1}{\alpha_1} + \frac{b}{\lambda} \cdot \frac{d_1}{d_m} + \frac{1}{\alpha_2} \cdot \frac{d_1}{d_2}$$

12. 考虑热阻的总传热系数方程:
$$\frac{1}{K} = \frac{1}{\alpha_1} + \frac{b}{\lambda} \cdot \frac{d_1}{d_m} + \frac{1}{\alpha_2} \cdot \frac{d_1}{d_2} + R_{s1} + R_{s2} \cdot \frac{d_1}{d_2}$$

13. 总传热速率方程:
$$Q = KA\Delta t$$

14. 两流体在换热器中**逆流**不发生相变的计算方程:
$$\ln \frac{T_1 - t_2}{T_2 - t_1} = \frac{KA}{q_{m1}c_{p1}} \left(1 - \frac{q_{m1}c_{p1}}{q_{m2}c_{p2}}\right)$$

15. 两流体在换热器中**并流**不发生相变的计算方程:
$$\ln \frac{T_1 - t_1}{T_2 - t_2} = \frac{KA}{q_{m1}c_{p1}} \left(1 + \frac{q_{m1}c_{p1}}{q_{m2}c_{p2}} \right)$$

16. 两流体在换热器中**以饱和蒸气加热冷流体**的计算方程:
$$\ln \frac{T-t_1}{T-t_2} = \frac{KA}{q_{m2}c_{p2}}$$

第四章 蒸发

1. 蒸发水量的计算:
$$Fx_0 = (F - W)x_1 = Lx_1$$

2. 水的蒸发量:
$$W = F(1 - \frac{x_0}{x_1})$$

3. 完成时的溶液浓度:
$$x = \frac{F_0}{F - W}$$

4. 单位蒸气消耗量:
$$\frac{W}{D} = \frac{r'}{r}$$
,此时原料液由预热器加热至沸点后进料,且不计热损失, r 为加热时的蒸气汽化潜热 r 为二次蒸气的汽化潜热

5. 传热面积: $A = \frac{Q}{K\Delta t_m}$, 对加热室作热量衡算,求得 $Q = D(H - h_c) = Dr$, $\Delta t = T - t_1$, T 为加热蒸气的温度,

t₁为操作条件下的溶液沸点。

6. 蒸发器的生产能力: $Q = KA(T - t_1)$

7. 蒸发器的生产强度 (蒸发强度):
$$E = \frac{W}{Q}$$

第六章 蒸馏

1. 乌拉尔定律:
$$p_A = p_A^0 x_A$$
, $p_A = p_B^0 (1 - x_A)$

2. 道尔顿分定律:
$$p = p_A + p_B$$

3. 双组分理想体系气液平衡时,系统总压、组分分压与组成关系:
$$p_{\scriptscriptstyle A}=py_{\scriptscriptstyle A}=p_{\scriptscriptstyle A}^0x_{\scriptscriptstyle A}$$
, $p_{\scriptscriptstyle B}=py_{\scriptscriptstyle B}=p_{\scriptscriptstyle B}^0x_{\scriptscriptstyle B}$

4. 泡点方程:
$$x_A = \frac{p - p_B^o}{p_A^o - p_B^o}$$
, 露点方程: $y_A = \frac{p_A^o}{p} \cdot \frac{p - p_B^o}{p_A^o - p_B^o}$

5. 挥发度:
$$V_A = \frac{p_A}{x_A}$$
, $v_B = \frac{p_B}{x_B}$

6. 相对挥发度:
$$\alpha = \frac{v_A}{v_B} = \frac{\frac{p_A}{x_A}}{\frac{p_B}{x_B}}$$
, 或 $\frac{y_A}{y_B} = \alpha \cdot \frac{x_A}{x_B}$

7. 相平衡方程:
$$y = \frac{\alpha x}{1 + (\alpha - 1)x}$$

8. 全塔物料衡算:
$$F=D+W$$
, $F_{xF}=D_{xD}+W_{xW}$

9. 馏出液采出率:
$$\frac{D}{F} = \frac{x_F - x_W}{x_D - x_W}$$

10. 釜液采出率:
$$\frac{W}{F} = \frac{x_D - x_F}{x_D - x_W}$$

11. 精馏段操作线方程:
$$V = L + D$$
, $Vy_{n+1} = Lx_n + Dx_D$, $y_{n+1} = \frac{L}{V}x_n + \frac{D}{V}x_D$

令
$$R = \frac{L}{D}$$
 (回流比),则 $y_{n+1} = \frac{R}{R+1} x_n + \frac{1}{R+1} x_D$

12. 提馏段操作线方程: 总物料衡算: L'=V'+W, 易挥发组分的物料衡算: $L'x_m=V'y_{m+}1+W_{xW}$

$$\operatorname{EP} y_{\scriptscriptstyle m+1} = \frac{L'}{L' - W} x_{\scriptscriptstyle m} - \frac{W}{L' - W} x_{\scriptscriptstyle W}$$

13.
$$q = \frac{H - h_F^{'}}{H - h} = \frac{$$
饱和蒸气的焓 — 原料的焓 — 每摩尔原料汽化为饱和蒸气所需的热量 原料的摩尔汽化潜热

14. q 线方程 (进料方程):
$$y = \frac{q}{q-1}x - \frac{x_F}{q-1}$$

15. 芬斯克方程:
$$N_{\min} + 1 = \frac{\lg\left[\left(\frac{x_D}{1 - x_D}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{1 - x_W}{x_W}\right)\right]}{\lg \alpha_m}$$

第七章 干燥

1. 湿度:
$$H = \frac{n_v M_v}{n_a M_a} = \frac{18n_v}{29n_a} = 0.622 \frac{p_v}{p - p_v}$$

2. 相对温度:
$$\varphi = \frac{p_v}{p_s} \times 100\%$$

3. 湿比热容:
$$c_H = c_a + c_v H$$
, 在 $0 \sim 120$ $^{\circ}$ C时, $c_H = 1.01 + 1.88 H$

4. 湿空气焓:
$$I_H = I_a + HI_v$$
, 具体表达式为: $I_H = I(1.01 + 1.88H)t + 2492H$

5. 湿比体积:
$$v_H = \left(\frac{1}{29} + \frac{H}{18}\right) \times 22.4 \times \frac{273 + t}{273} \times \frac{1.013 \times 10^5}{p} = \left(0.772 + 1.244H\right) \times 22.4 \times \frac{273 + t}{273} \times \frac{1.013 \times 10^5}{p}$$

6. 露点温度:
$$H = 0.622 \cdot \frac{p_d}{p - p_d}$$
, 即 $p_d = \frac{Hp}{0.622 + H}$

7.