

吸收 习题讲解

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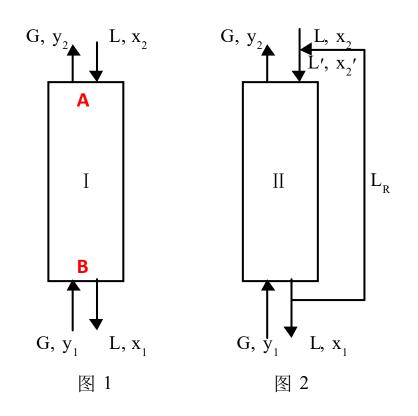


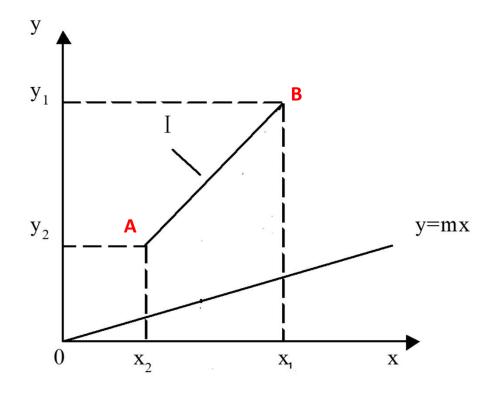






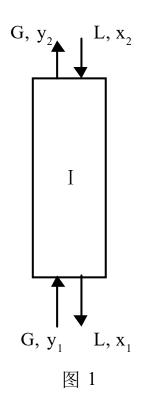
单塔吸收通常采用图1流程,设计时有人建议采用图2流程,请在y-x图上示意表示两种情况下的操作线,并注明其端点组成。

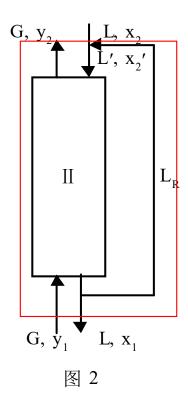






单塔吸收通常采用图1流程,设计时有人建议采用图2流程,请在y-x图上示意表示两种情况下的操作线,并注明其端点组成。





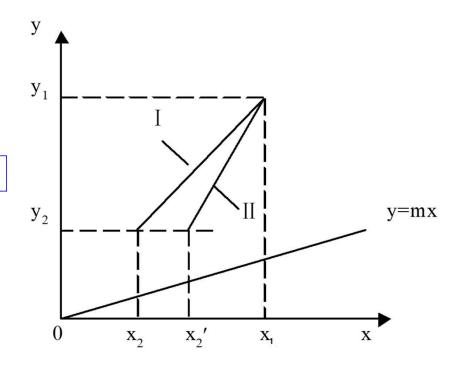
进口X₂、 Y₁ 不变。

设计型分离 要求 Y_2 不变。

$$G (y_{\underline{H}} - y_{\underline{H}}) = L (x_{\underline{H}} - x_{\underline{H}})$$

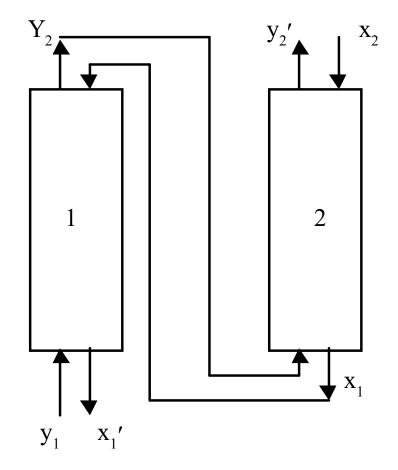
根据物料衡算, X_1 也不变。

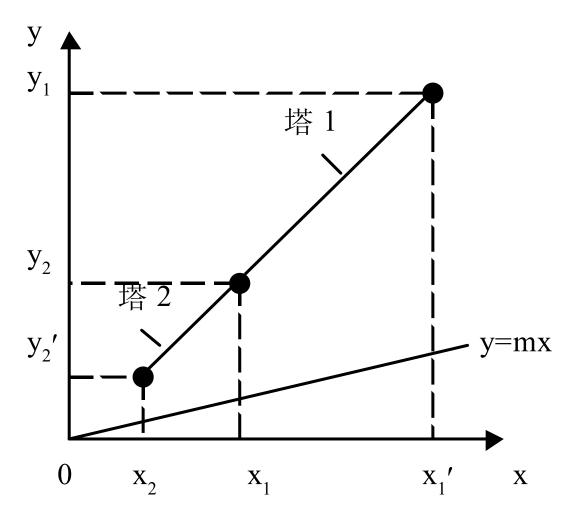
实际操作斜率 线L/G增大, X'₂也增大。



思考

根据如下图所示的吸收流程,在y-x图上示意 绘出相应的操作线和平 衡线,并标出各塔进出 口浓度。设吸收过程为 低浓气体吸收,平衡关 系符合亨利定律。





随堂练习

① 在吸收塔设计中,当吸收剂用	用量趋于最小用量时()	0

(A) 回收率趋向最高 (B) 吸收推动力趋向最大

(C) 操作最为经济 (D) 填料层高度趋向无穷大

② 最大吸收率η与_____无关。

(A) 液气比 (B) 液体入塔浓度x

(C) 相平衡常数m (D) 吸收塔型式

③ 对解吸因数1/A = 0.6的系统进行逆流吸收,相平衡关系y = mx, 当塔高为无穷大时, 若系统压力减小一倍, 而气液摩尔流量与进口组成均不变,则此时气体入口组成y; y_e。

(A) 大于 (B) 小于 (C) 等于 (D) 不确定



- ① 在吸收塔设计中,当吸收剂用量趋于最小用量时 (D) 。
 - A、回收率趋向最高
- B、吸收推动力趋向最大

C、操作最为经济

- D、填料层高度趋向无穷大
- ② 逆流吸收最大吸收率η与_D__无关。
- (A) 液气比

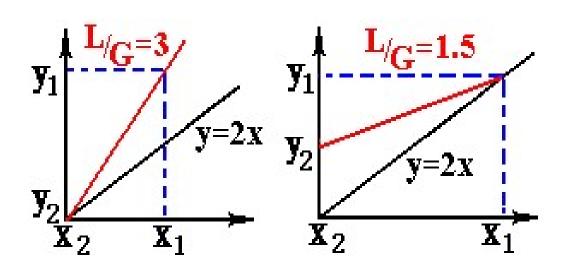
(B) 液体入塔浓度x

(C) 相平衡常数m

(D) 吸收塔型式

$$\eta_{max} = \frac{y_{ \#} - y_{ \#} e}{y_{ \#}}$$

设计时,用纯水逆流吸收有害气体,平衡关系为y=2x,入塔 $y_1=0.1$,液气比(L/G)=3,则出塔气体浓度最低可降至_0,若采用(L/G)=1.5,则出塔气体浓度最低可降至 0.025 。



$$\frac{L}{G} = \frac{y_1 - y_2}{x_1 - 0}$$

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

$$= y_1 - \frac{L}{G} \frac{y_1}{m}$$

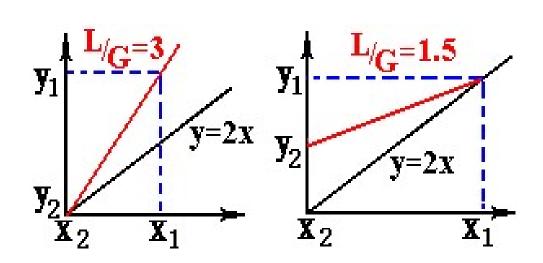
$$= 0.1 - 1.5 \times 0.05$$

$$= 0.025$$

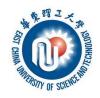


③ 对解吸因数1/A = 0.6的系统进行逆流吸收,相平衡关系y = mx, 当塔高为无穷大时,若系统压力减小一倍,而气液摩尔流量与进口组成均不变,则此时气体入口组成y_进 C y_e。(A) 大于 (B) 小于 (C) 等于 (D) 不确定

1/A = 0.6,如图1,塔顶平衡; P减小一倍,m增大一倍 1/A=m/L/G, 1/A=1.2,如图2,塔底平衡。



基本方程式



全塔物料衡算式

相平衡方程式

$$G (y_{\underline{\mathsf{H}}} - y_{\underline{\mathsf{H}}}) = L (x_{\underline{\mathsf{H}}} - x_{\underline{\mathsf{H}}})$$

吸收过程基本方程式 $y_e = f(x)$

$$H = \frac{G}{K_y a} \int_{y_{\pm}}^{y_{\pm}} \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{y - y_e}$$

$$N_{oG} = \frac{y_{\pm} - y_{\pm}}{\Delta y_m}$$

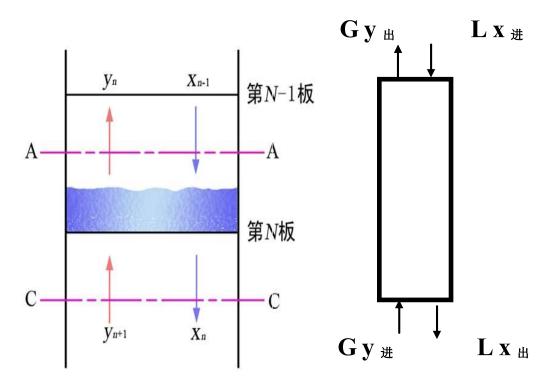
$$N_{OG} = \frac{y_{\text{dl}} - y_{\text{dl}}}{\Delta y_m} \quad \overrightarrow{\Delta} \quad N_{OG} = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{A}} \ln \left[\left(1 - \frac{1}{A} \right) \frac{y_{\text{dl}} - mx_{\text{dl}}}{y_{\text{dl}} - mx_{\text{dl}}} + \frac{1}{A} \right]$$

理论板的计算 (8.5.5)



理论板数计算式

$$N = \frac{1}{\ln \left(\frac{L}{mG}\right)} \ln \left(\frac{y \# mx}{y \# mx}\right)$$



逆流吸收塔

例题1

拟用一塔径为0.5m的填料吸收塔,逆流操作,用纯溶剂吸收混合气中的溶质。入塔气体量为100kmol/h,溶质浓度为0.01 (摩尔分率),要求回收率达到90%,液气比为1.5,平衡关系为y = x。

试求:

- (1)液体出塔浓度;
- (2)测得气相总体积传质系数 $K_{ya} = 0.10$ kmol/(m³·s),问该塔填料层高度为多少

解: 1、低浓度气体吸收

$$y_{\pm} = y_{\pm} (1 - \eta) = 0.01 \times (1 - 90\%) = 0.001$$

$$x_{\pm} = \frac{y_{\pm} - y_{\pm}}{L/G} + x_{\pm} = \frac{0.01 - 0.001}{1.5} + 0 = 0.006$$

$$G = \frac{100/3600}{\frac{1}{4}\pi \times 0.5^{2}} = 0.142 kmol/(m^{2} \cdot s) \quad \stackrel{\text{$\not=$}}{\text{$\not=$}}$$

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

$$K_y a = 0.10 \text{kmol/(m}^3 \cdot \text{s})$$

$$H_{OG} = \frac{G}{K_v a} = \frac{0.142}{0.10} = 1.42m$$
 $\frac{1}{A} = \frac{mG}{L} = \frac{1}{1.5} = 0.667$

$$\frac{1}{A} = \frac{mG}{L} = \frac{1}{1.5} = 0.667$$

$$N_{oG} = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{A}} \ln \left[\left(1 - \frac{1}{A} \right) \frac{y_{\text{\#}} - mx_{\text{\#}}}{y_{\text{\#}} - mx_{\text{\#}}} + \frac{1}{A} \right]$$
 纯溶剂x_#=0

$$= \frac{1}{1 - 0.667} \ln \left[\left(1 - 0.667 \right) \frac{0.01 - 0}{0.001 - 0} + 0.667 \right] = 4.16$$

$$H = H_{OG} \cdot N_{OG} = 1.42 \times 4.16 = 5.9m$$

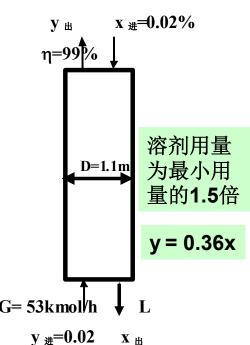
例题2 常压下,用煤油从苯蒸汽和空气混合物中吸收苯,吸收率为99%,混合气量为53kmol/h。入塔气中含苯2%(体积%),入塔煤油中含苯0.02%(摩尔分率)。溶剂用量为最小用量的1.5倍,在操作温度50°C下,相平衡关系为y=0.36x,总传质系数 $K_va=0.015$ kmol/(m³·s),

塔径为1.1米。试求所需填料层高度。

解: 本题求解H, 为设计型计算

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

$$H_{OG} = \frac{G}{K_{v}a} = \frac{G'/\left(\frac{1}{4}\pi D^{2} \times 3600\right)}{K_{v}a} = \frac{53/\left(\frac{1}{4}\pi \times 1.1^{2} \times 3600\right)}{0.015} = 1.03m$$

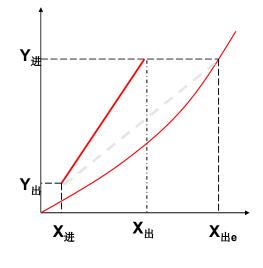


$$\eta = 1 - \frac{y_{\text{th}}}{y_{\text{th}}}$$
 $y_{\text{th}} = y_{\text{th}}(1 - \eta) = 0.02 \times (1 - 99\%) = 0.0002$

$$\left(\frac{L}{G}\right)_{\min} = \frac{y_{\pm} - y_{\pm}}{x_{\pm e} - x_{\pm}} = \frac{0.02 - 0.0002}{\frac{0.02}{0.36} - 0.0002} = 0.358$$

$$\frac{L}{G} = 1.5 \left(\frac{L}{G}\right)_{\text{min}} = 1.5 \times 0.358 = 0.537$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{A} = \frac{m}{L/G} = \frac{0.36}{0.537} = 0.67$$
 最小用量的 1.5倍



$$N_{oG} = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{A}} \ln \left[\left(1 - \frac{1}{A} \right) \frac{y_{\sharp} - mx_{\sharp}}{y_{\sharp} - mx_{\sharp}} + \frac{1}{A} \right]$$

$$N_{OG} = \frac{1}{1 - 0.67} \ln \left[(1 - 0.67) \frac{0.02 - 0.36 \times 0.0002}{0.0002 - 0.36 \times 0.0002} + 0.67 \right] = 11.98$$

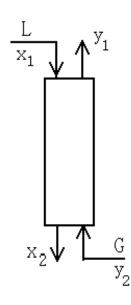
$$H = H_{OG} \cdot N_{OG} = 1.03 \times 11.98 = 12.4m$$

例题3

解吸塔高6m, L=200kmol/h, x_{d} =0.08 (摩尔分率,下同),用 y_{d} =0,G= $\frac{350}{\text{kmol/h}}$ 的惰性气体解吸时,得 y_{d} =0.036,且知平衡关系:y=0.5x,

试求: ① 该塔的气相传质单元高度H_{OG};

- ② 当操作中G增加到400kmol/h时,则x_出为多少? (设L,y_进,x_进不变,G增加时H_{OG}基本不变)
 - ③ 在y~x图上画出G变化前后的操作线。



(1)物料衡算

$$G(y_{\perp}-y_{\perp})=L(x_{\perp}-x_{\perp})$$

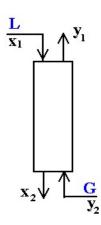
$$\therefore x_{\text{th}} = x_{\text{th}} - \frac{G}{L}(y_{\text{th}} - y_{\text{th}}) = 0.08 - \frac{350}{200}(0.036 - 0) = 0.017$$

$$\therefore \Delta y_{\pm} = y_{\pm e} - y_{\pm} = mx_{\pm} - y_{\pm} = 0.5 \times 0.08 - 0.036 = 0.004$$

$$\therefore \Delta y_{\pm} = y_{\pm e} - y_{\pm} = mx_{\pm} - y_{\pm} = 0.5 \times 0.017 - 0 = 0.0085$$

$$\Delta y_{m} = \frac{\Delta y_{\pm} - \Delta y_{\pm}}{\ln \frac{\Delta y_{\pm}}{\Delta y_{\pm}}} = \frac{0.0045}{\ln \frac{0.085}{0.0040}} = 0.006$$

$$N_{OG} = \frac{y_{\perp} - y_{\perp}}{\Delta y_m} = \frac{0.036}{0.006} = 6$$
 $\therefore H_{OG} = \frac{H}{N_{OG}} = \frac{6}{6} = 1(m)$



$$\therefore \frac{L}{G'} = \frac{200}{400} = 0.5$$

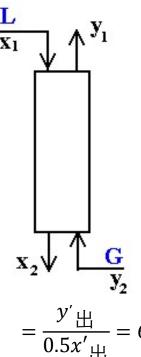
∴操作线与平衡线平行

$$N_{OG} = \frac{\mathbf{y'}_{\perp} - \mathbf{y}_{\perp}}{\Delta \mathbf{y}_{m}} = \frac{\mathbf{y'}_{\perp} - \mathbf{y}_{\perp}}{\Delta \mathbf{y}_{\perp}} = \frac{\mathbf{y'}_{\perp} - \mathbf{y}_{\perp}}{m \mathbf{x'}_{\perp} - \mathbf{y}_{\perp}} = \frac{\mathbf{y'}_{\perp} - \mathbf{y}_{\perp}}{m \mathbf{x'}_{\perp}} = \frac{\mathbf{y'}_{\perp} - \mathbf{y}_{\perp}}{m \mathbf{x'}_{\perp}} = 6$$

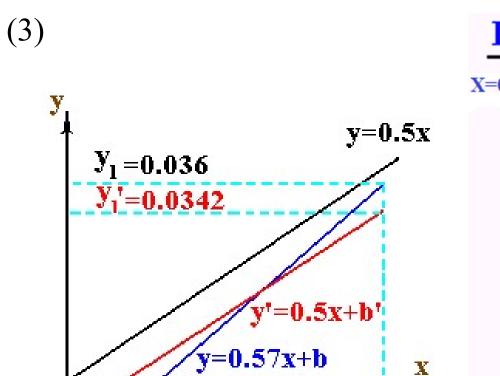
$$G'(y_{\!\!\!\perp\!\!\!\perp}'-y_{\!\!\!\perp\!\!\!\perp})=L(x_{\!\!\!\perp\!\!\!\perp}-x_{\!\!\!\perp\!\!\!\perp}')$$

$$\therefore y_{\perp}' = \frac{L}{G'}(x_{\perp} - x_{\perp}') = \frac{200}{400}(0.08 - x_{\perp}') = 0.04 - 0.5x_{\perp}'$$

$$x_{\pm}$$
'=0.0114 y_{\pm} '=0.0342



$$=\frac{y' \boxplus}{0.5x' \boxplus}=6$$

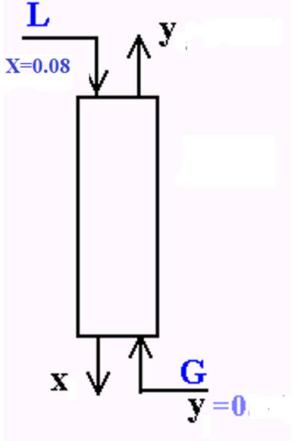


 $x_1 = 0.08$

 $x_2 = 0.017$

x '=0.0114

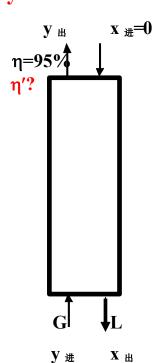
 $y_2=0$





例题4某吸收塔在101.3kPa、293K下用清水逆流吸收丙酮—空气混合气体中的丙酮。混合气入塔浓度为0.02,当操作液气比为2.1时,丙酮回收率可达95%。已知物系平衡关系为y=1.18x,吸收过程大致为气膜控制,气相总传质系数 K_va $\propto G^{0.8}$ 。试求:

- (1)今气体流量增加20%,而液量及气液 进口浓度不变,回收率变为多少?
- (2)若该塔操作时,改用再生溶液,吸收 液进口浓度为0.0005,其他入塔条件不变, 则该塔的回收率₁/又为多少?



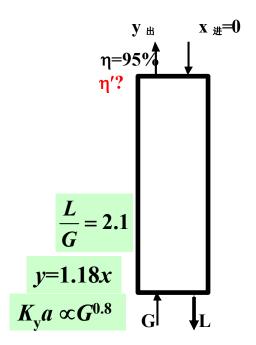
解:
$$H = H_{oG} \cdot N_{oG}$$
 $H_{oG} = \frac{G}{K_y a}$

(1) 求原工况

$$\frac{1}{A} = \frac{m}{L/G} = \frac{1.18}{2.1} = 0.56$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{1 - 0.56} \ln \left[\left(1 - 0.56 \right) \frac{1}{1 - 0.95} + 0.56 \right] = 5.1$$



气体流量增加20%

$$H_{OG} = \frac{G}{K_{y}a} \propto \frac{G}{G^{0.8}} = G^{0.2}$$

 $K_{v}a \propto G^{0.8}$

$$\frac{H'_{OG}}{H_{OG}} = \left(\frac{G'}{G}\right)^{0.2} = 1.2^{0.2} = 1.04$$

$$\frac{N'_{oG}}{N_{oG}} = \frac{H_{oG}}{H'_{oG}} = \frac{1}{1.04} = 0.96$$

$$N'_{0G} = 5.1 \times 0.96 = 4.9$$

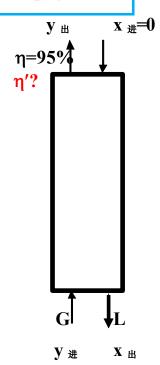
$$\frac{1}{A'} = \frac{m}{L/G'} = \frac{1.2m}{L/G} = 1.2 \times 0.56 = 0.672$$

$$N'_{OG} = \frac{1}{1 - 1/A'} \ln \left[\left(1 - \frac{1}{A'} \right) \frac{1}{1 - \eta'} + \frac{1}{A'} \right] = 4.9$$

思考题:

若液体流量增加

20%, 如何求?



气体流量增加20%

(2) 入塔吸收液浓度 x_{d} 上升,气体出口浓度 y_{d} 改变,但H不变, H_{oc} 不变,所以 N_{oc} 不变。

$$\frac{1}{A} = \frac{m}{L/G} = \frac{1.18}{2.1} = 0.56$$

$$N_{oG} = \frac{1}{1 - 1/A} \ln \left[(1 - \frac{1}{A}) \frac{y_{\pm} - mx_{\pm}'}{y_{\pm}' - mx_{\pm}'} + \frac{1}{A} \right] = 5.1$$

$$\frac{1}{1 - 0.56} \ln \left[(1 - 0.56) \frac{0.02 - 1.18 \times 0.0005}{\dot{y}_{\text{H}} - 2 \times 0.0005} + 0.56 \right] = 5.1$$

$$y_{\text{H}}' = 0.00196$$
 $\eta = \frac{y_{\text{H}} - y_{\text{H}}'}{y_{\text{H}}} = \frac{0.02 - 0.00196}{0.02} = 90.2\%$

例题5 某填料吸收塔,填料层高度为4.5m,塔径1m,用清水逆流吸收流量为90kmol/h的丙酮混合气。混合气中含有丙酮的体积分率0.06,测得丙酮的回收率为95%,塔底液体中含丙酮的浓度为0.02(摩尔分率)。操作在101.3kpa、25°C下进行,物系的平衡关系为y=2x。试求:

- 1、塔的传质单元高度 H_{OG} 及总容积传质系数 K_y a。
- 2、若要求丙酮的回收率达到97%, 其他条件不变, 求需增加的填料层的高度。

解: 求NoG

$$x_{\pm} = 0 y_{\pm} = (1 - \eta) y_{\pm} = (1 - 0.95) \times 0.06 = 0.003$$

$$\Delta y_{m} = \frac{\Delta y_{\pm} - \Delta y_{\pm}}{\ln \frac{\Delta y_{\pm}}{\Delta y_{\pm}}} = \frac{(y_{\pm} - mx_{\pm}) - (y_{\pm} - mx_{\pm})}{\ln \frac{y_{\pm} - mx_{\pm}}{y_{\pm} - mx_{\pm}}}$$

$$= \frac{(0.06 - 2 \times 0.02) - 0.003}{\ln \frac{0.06 - 2 \times 0.02}{0.003}} = 8.96 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$N_{OG} = \frac{y_{\pm} - y_{\pm}}{\Delta y} = \frac{0.06 - 0.003}{8.96 \times 10^{-3}} = 6.36$$

$$G = \frac{G'}{0.785 \times D^2} = \frac{90}{0.785 \times 1^2} = 114.65 \text{kmol} / m^2 \cdot h$$

$$H_{OG} = \frac{H}{N_{OG}} = \frac{4.5}{6.36} = 0.7075m$$

$$H_{OG} = \frac{G}{K_{y}a}$$

$$K_y a = \frac{G}{H_{OG}} = \frac{114.65}{0.7075} = 162.05 \text{kmol/m}^3 \cdot h$$

$$\frac{L}{G} = \frac{y_{\#} - y_{\#}}{x_{\#} - x_{\#}} = \frac{0.06 - 0.003}{0.02 - 0} = 2.85$$

其他条件不变,若要求丙酮的回收率达到97%,求需增加的填料层的高度。

$$\frac{1}{A} = \frac{m}{L/G} = \frac{2}{2.85} = 0.702$$

$$\eta = 97\%$$
 $y_{\text{H}} = (1-\eta) y_{\text{H}} = (1-0.97) \times 0.06 = 0.0018$

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

$$= \frac{1}{1 - 0.702} ln \left[\left(1 - \frac{1}{0.702} \right) \times \frac{1}{1 - 0.97} + \frac{1}{0.702} \right] = 7.93$$

$$H_{OG}$$
不变, $H_{OG} = 0.7075m$

$$H = H_{OG} \cdot N_{OG} = 0.7075 \times 7.93 = 5.61m$$

$$\Delta H = H' - H = 5.61 - 4.5 = 1.11m$$

例题6 吸收剂L流量变化对吸收结果的影响

在填料塔中,用纯吸收剂逆流吸收某气体混合物中的可溶组分A,已知气体混合物中溶质A的初始组成为0.05,通过吸收,气体出口组成为0.02,溶液出口组成为0.098(均为摩尔分率),操作条件下的气液平衡关系为y=0.5x,并已知此吸收过程为气膜控制,试求:

- ①气相总传质单元数Nog;
- ②当液体流量增加一倍时,在气量和气液进口组成不变的情况下,气体出口浓度变为多少?

解: ① 属低浓气体吸收, x_进=0

$$\left(\frac{L}{G}\right) = \frac{y_{\text{#}} - y_{\text{#}}}{x_{\text{#}}} = \frac{0.05 - 0.02}{0.98 - 0} = 0.306 \qquad \frac{1}{A} = \frac{mG}{L} = \frac{0.5}{0.306} = 1.63$$

$$N_{OG} = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{A}} \ln \left[\left(1 - \frac{1}{A} \right) \frac{y_{\underbrace{::}} - mx_{\underbrace{::}}}{y_{\underbrace{::}} - mx_{\underbrace{::}}} + \frac{1}{A} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 - 1.63} \ln \left[(1 - 1.63) \frac{0.05}{0.02} + 1.63 \right] = 4.6$$

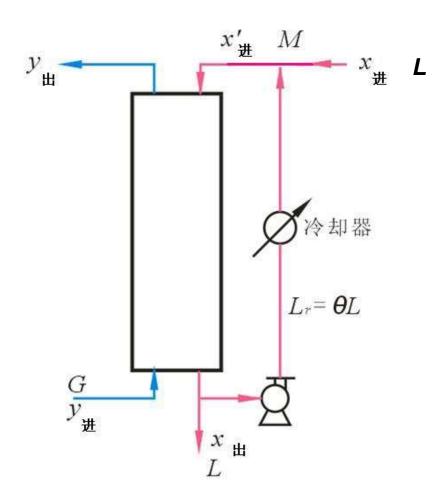
②当液体流量增加一倍时,N_{og}? L增大一倍时,因吸收过程为气膜控制,故K_ya 不变, H_{og}不变,所以N_{og}也不变。

$$\frac{1}{A'} = \frac{mG}{2L} = \frac{1.63}{2} = 0.815$$

塔高不变,L增大, 气体出口y减小

$$4.6 = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{A'}} \ln \left[\left(1 - \frac{1}{A'} \right) \frac{y_{;!!!}}{y'_{;!!!}} + \frac{1}{A'} \right] = \frac{1}{1 - 0.815} \ln \left[(1 - 0.815) \frac{0.05}{y'_{;!!}} + 0.815 \right]$$
$$\therefore y'_{;!!!} = 0.00606$$

吸收剂再循环



设吸收剂循环量 L_r 为新鲜吸收剂量L的 θ 倍

对M点衡算

$$Lx_{\oplus} + L_r x_{\oplus} = (L + L_r) x'_{\oplus}$$

入塔吸收剂浓度

$$x'_{\pm} = \frac{\theta x_{\pm} + x_{\pm}}{1 + \theta}$$

例题7 在常压逆流操作、塔径为1.2m的填料塔中,用清水吸收混合气中的A组分,混合气流率为50kmol/h,入塔时A组分浓度为0.08(摩尔分率),回收率为0.90,相平衡关系为y=2x,设计液气比为最小液气比的1.5倍,总传质系数 $K_ya=0.0186kmol/m^3s$,且 $K_ya \propto G^{0.8}$ 。

- 试求: (1) 吸收塔气、液出口浓度各为多少? 所需填料 层高度为多少米?
- (2) 若设计成的吸收塔用于实际操作时,采用20%吸收剂再循环流程,新鲜吸收剂用量及其它条件不变,问气相和液相出口浓度及回收率?

解:
$$1$$
、 $y_{\perp} = y_{\perp}(1-\eta) = 0.08 \times (1-0.90) = 0.008$

$$G = \frac{50}{0.785 \times 1.2^2} = 44.23 kmol / m^2 h = 0.01229 kmol / m^2 s$$

$$H_{OG} = \frac{G}{K_v a} = \frac{0.01229}{0.0186} = 0.661m$$

$$x_{\pm} = x_{\pm} + \frac{G}{L}(y_{\pm} - y_{\pm}) = 0 + \frac{1}{2.7}(0.08 - 0.008) = 0.0267$$

$$\frac{mG}{L} = \frac{2}{2.7} = 0.741$$

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

$$N_{OG} = \frac{1}{1 - 0.741} \ln[(1 - 0.741) \frac{1}{1 - 0.9} + 0.741] = 4.65$$

$$H = H_{OG}N_{OG} = 0.661 \times 4.65 = 3.10m$$

2、操作-新工况下新鲜吸收剂量不变

$$L' = L + 0.2L'$$
 $L' = \frac{L}{0.8}$
 y'_{2}, x'_{2}, x'_{1} (均改变)

$$x'_{2} = \frac{Lx_{2} + 0.2L'x_{1}'}{L'} = 0.2x'_{1}$$

$$\frac{1}{A} = \frac{mG}{L'} = 0.741 \times 0.8 = 0.593$$

气膜,
$$L \uparrow \Rightarrow K_v a$$
不变

$$\Rightarrow H_{oG}$$
不变 $\Rightarrow N_{oG}$ 不变

$$N_{OG} = \frac{1}{1 - 0.593} \ln[(1 - 0.593) \frac{0.08 - 2 \times 0.2 x'_1}{y'_2 - 2 \times 0.2 x'_1} + 0.593] = 4.65$$

$$\frac{0.08 - 0.4x'_1}{y'_2 - 0.4x'_1} = 14.40$$

全塔物料衡算
$$\frac{L}{G} = \frac{0.08 - y'_2}{x'_1 - 0} = 2.7$$

$$y'_2 = 0.0146$$
 $x'_1 = 0.0242$ $\eta = 1 - \frac{y'_2}{y_1} = 1 - \frac{0.0146}{0.08} = 0.8175$

