

## 理想间歇反应器中的可逆反应

(对峙反应 Reversible Reactions)



## 主要内容

· 可逆反应平衡常数

· 平衡转化率、平衡温度和最优温度

· 热力学与动力学的矛盾处理



#### 一、可逆反应的特征

一级 
$$A \stackrel{k_1}{\underset{k_2}{\longleftarrow}} P$$

$$(-r_A)_1 = k_1 C_A \qquad (r_A)_2 = k_2 C_P$$

特征: 平衡 
$$\Rightarrow (-r_A) = k_1 C_A - k_2 C_P = 0$$

$$K = \frac{k_1}{k_2} = \frac{C_{A0} - C_{Ae}}{C_{Ae}} = \frac{x_{Ae}}{1 - x_{Ae}}$$
  $x_{Ae} = \frac{K}{1 + K}$ 

$$X_{Ae} = \frac{K}{1+K}$$



$$(-r_A) = k_1 C_A - k_2 C_P = k_1 C_A - k_2 (C_{A0} - C_A)$$
  
=  $(k_1 + k_2) C_A - k_2 C_{A0}$   
= 0



$$\frac{C_{Ae}}{C_{A0}} = \frac{k_2}{k_1 + k_2}$$

$$X_e = (1 - \frac{C_{Ae}}{C_{A0}}) = \frac{k_1}{k_1 + k_2}$$



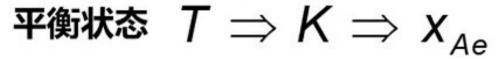
#### 热力学关系(Vant Hoff)

$$\ln K = -\frac{\Delta H_r^{\varnothing}}{RT} + \frac{\Delta S_r^{\varnothing}}{R}$$

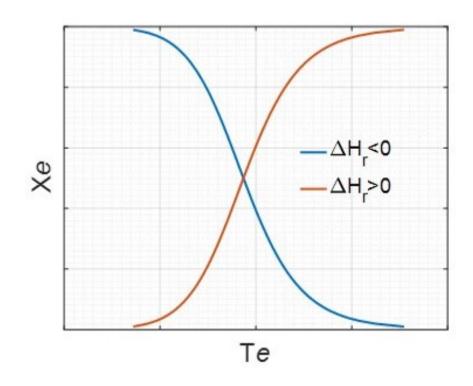
#### 如果 $\Delta H_r^e, \Delta S_r^e$ 不随温度变化



$$\frac{d \ln K}{dT} = \frac{\Delta H_r^{\circ}}{RT^2}$$



当 $\Delta Hr > 0$ ,可逆吸热, 当 $\Delta Hr < 0$ ,可逆放热,



$$T \uparrow \Rightarrow K \uparrow \Rightarrow x_{Ae} \uparrow$$
  
 $T \uparrow \Rightarrow K \downarrow \Rightarrow x_{Ae} \downarrow$ 



#### 平衡温度和平衡转化率

$$K = \frac{k_1}{k_2} = \frac{k_{10}e^{-\frac{E_1}{RT_{eq}}}}{k_{20}e^{-\frac{E_2}{RT_{eq}}}} = \frac{x_{Ae}}{1 - x_{Ae}}$$

$$X_{Ae} = \frac{K}{1+K}$$

$$T_{eq} = \frac{E_1 - E_2}{R \ln[\frac{k_{10}}{k_{20}} \cdot \frac{x_{Ae}}{1 - x_{Ae}}]}$$

$$X_{Ae} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{k_{20}}{k_{10}} e^{(E_1 - E_2)/RT_{eq}}}$$



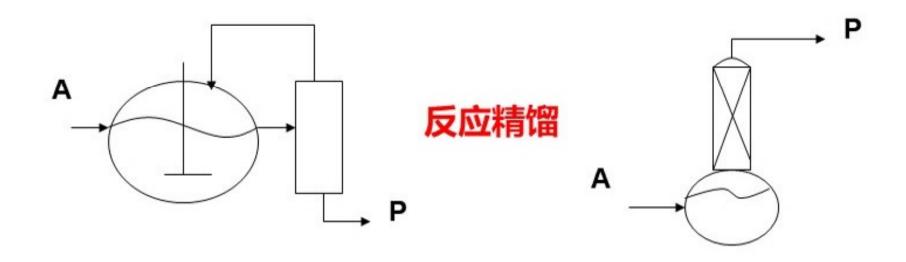
#### •工业过程受平衡的限制(热力学)

#### •破坏平衡的措施:

①改变K—吸热, $T \uparrow, X_{Ae} \uparrow$  受材质限制; —放热, $T \downarrow, X_{Ae} \uparrow$  受动力学限制。

氨分解 与合成氨

②改变体系浓度——反应、分离组合





#### 二、可逆反应速率表达式

$$(-r_A) = k_1 C_A - k_2 C_P = k_1 C_A - k_2 (C_{A0} - C_A)$$

$$(-r_A) = (k_1 + k_2)C_{A0}(x_{Ae} - x_A)$$
$$(-r_A) = (k_1 + k_2)(C_A - C_{Ae})$$

#### 间歇反应器,积分式:

$$(k_1 + k_2)t = \ln \frac{C_{A0} - C_{Ae}}{C_A - C_{Ae}} = \ln \frac{x_{Ae}}{x_{Ae} - x_A}$$
$$y = (k_1 + k_2)t$$

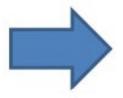


$$(-r_A) = k_1 C_A - k_2 C_P = k_1 C_A - k_2 (C_{A0} - C_A)$$

$$= (k_1 + k_2) C_A - k_2 C_{A0}$$

$$= (k_1 + k_2) [C_A - C_{Ae}]$$

$$= (k_1 + k_2) C_{A0} (X_{Ae} - X_A)$$



$$-\frac{dC_{A}}{dt} = (k_{1} + k_{2})[C_{A} - C_{Ae}]$$

$$-\frac{dC_{A}}{[C_{A} - C_{Ae}]} = (k_{1} + k_{2})dt$$

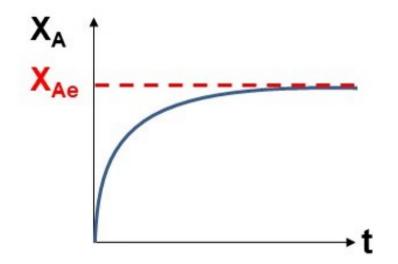
$$\ln \frac{(C_{A0} - C_{Ae})}{(C_{A} - C_{Ae})} = (k_{1} + k_{2})t$$

$$\ln \frac{X_{Ae}}{X_{Ae} - X_{A}} = (k_{1} + k_{2})t$$



#### 间歇反应器,积分式:

$$(k_1 + k_2)t = \ln \frac{C_{A0} - C_{Ae}}{C_A - C_{Ae}} = \ln \frac{x_{Ae}}{x_{Ae} - x_A}$$



$$\ln \frac{x_{Ae}}{x_{Ae} - x_{A}} \qquad (k_1 + k_2)$$

实验测定 $k_1, k_2$ :

$$\text{由x}_{Ae} \rightarrow \text{K} \rightarrow k_1/k_2$$

$$\rightarrow k_1, k_2$$



#### 三、浓度效应与温度效应

浓度效应: T不变, K不变,  $C_{Ae}$ ,  $X_{Ae} = const$ .

$$(-r_A) = (k_1 + k_2)C_{A0}(x_{Ae} - x_A)$$
  
 $(-r_A) = (k_1 + k_2)(C_A - C_{Ae})$ 

$$C_A \downarrow x_A \uparrow \Rightarrow (-r_A) \downarrow$$



温度效应: Tî

动力学因素

热力学因素

$$k \uparrow \Rightarrow (-r_{\scriptscriptstyle A}) \uparrow$$

可逆吸热 
$$k \uparrow \Rightarrow (-r_A) \uparrow$$
  $K \uparrow \Rightarrow x_{Ae} \uparrow \Rightarrow (-r_A) \uparrow$ 

∴吸热反应 
$$T \uparrow \Rightarrow (-r_A) \uparrow$$
 有利

$$k \uparrow \Rightarrow (-r_{\Delta}) \uparrow$$

可逆放热 
$$k \uparrow \Rightarrow (-r_A) \uparrow$$
  $K \downarrow \Rightarrow x_{Ae} \downarrow \Rightarrow (-r_A) \downarrow$ 

放热反应?  $T \uparrow \Rightarrow (-r_A) = (k_1 + k_2)c_{A0}(x_{Ae} - x_A)$ ?



SO₂氧化反应

—典型的可逆放热反应

T低时,动力学因素占主导地位

$$T \uparrow \Rightarrow (-r_A) \uparrow$$

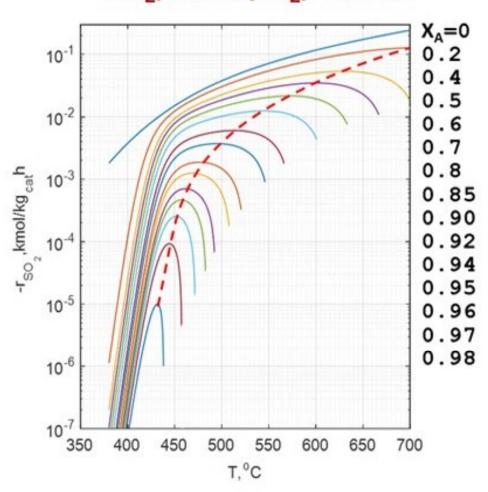
T高时, 热力学因素占主导地位

$$T \uparrow \Rightarrow (-r_{A}) \downarrow$$

必然存在最优温度

$$T_{opt} \rightarrow (-r_A)_{max}$$

#### 初始组成: SO<sub>2</sub>, 7.8%; O<sub>2</sub>, 10.8%





#### 最优温度 Topt 推导



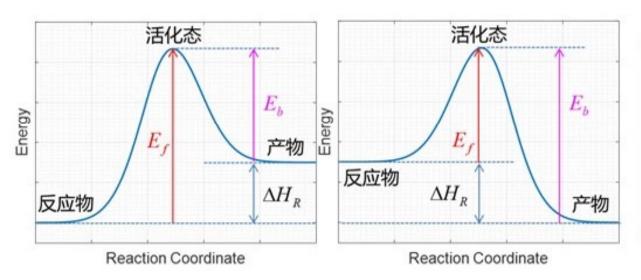
## 平衡温度 Teq 与最优温度 Topt

$$(-r_A) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow T_{eq} = \frac{E_2 - E_1}{R \ln\left[\frac{k_{20}}{k_{10}} \frac{x_A}{(1 - x_A)}\right]}$$

$$\left[\frac{\partial(-r_A)}{\partial T}\right]_{C_{A0},x_A} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow T_{opt} = \frac{E_2 - E_1}{R \ln\left[\frac{E_2}{E_1} \frac{k_{20}}{k_{10}} \frac{x_A}{(1 - x_A)}\right]}$$



$$: E_1 < E_2 \qquad (\Delta H_r < 0)$$

$$: \ln \left(\frac{E_2}{E_1}\right) > 0 \qquad T_{opt} < T_{eq}$$

对吸热反应,也可以求出Topt,但这是使速率最小的温度!!!





#### 转化率-温度平衡线

$$A \xrightarrow{k_1} R \qquad A \to R \qquad -r_A = k_1 C_A \\ R \to A \qquad r_A = k_{-1} C_R \qquad K = \frac{k_1}{k_2}$$

$$A \rightarrow R$$
 $R \rightarrow A$ 

$$-r_A = k_1 C_A$$
$$r_A = k_A C_B$$

$$K = \frac{k_1}{k_2}$$

动力学方程:

$$-r_{A} = k(C_{A} - \frac{C_{R}}{K})$$

反应达到平衡
$$(-r_A=0)$$

$$C_{Ae} = \frac{C_{Re}}{K}$$

反应不产生体积变化  $(\nu=\nu_o)$ 

$$C_{A0}(1-X_e) = \frac{C_{A0}X_e}{K}$$



$$X_e = \frac{K(T)}{1 + K(T)}$$



#### 转化率-温度平衡线

$$K = \frac{k_1}{k_2} = \frac{k_{10}e^{-\frac{E_1}{RT}}}{k_{20}e^{-\frac{E_2}{RT}}} = \frac{k_{10}}{k_{20}}e^{-\frac{\Delta H_R^0}{RT}}$$



$$K(T) = K(T_1) \exp\left[\frac{\Delta H_R^0}{R} (\frac{1}{T_1} - \frac{1}{T})\right]$$

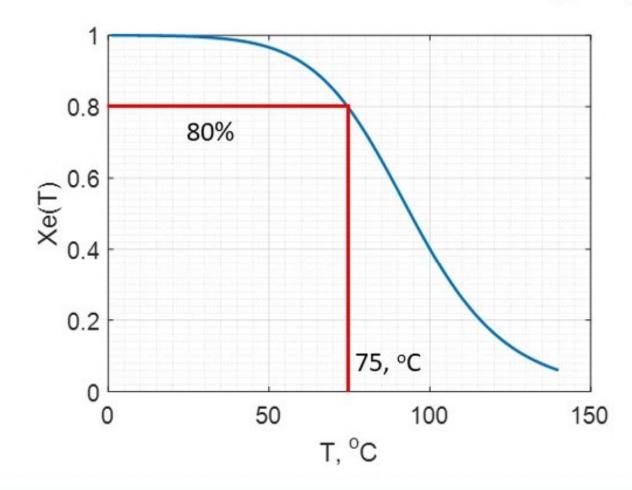
$$X_e = \frac{K(T)}{1 + K(T)}$$



$$X_{e}(T) = \frac{K(T_{1}) \exp\left[\frac{\Delta H_{R}}{R} \left(\frac{1}{T_{1}} - \frac{1}{T}\right)\right]}{1 + K(T_{1}) \exp\left[\frac{\Delta H_{R}}{R} \left(\frac{1}{T_{1}} - \frac{1}{T}\right)\right]}$$



$$\begin{cases} K(298) = 300. \\ X_e(T) = \frac{K(298) \exp\left[\frac{-75300}{R} \left(\frac{1}{298} - \frac{1}{T}\right)\right]}{1 + K(298) \exp\left[\frac{-75300}{R} \left(\frac{1}{298} - \frac{1}{T}\right)\right]} \end{cases}$$



$$A \underset{k_{1}}{\overset{k_{1}}{\longleftrightarrow}} R \quad -r_{A} = k_{1}C_{A} - k_{-1}C_{R}$$

$$\begin{cases} C_{A} + C_{R} = C_{A0} = 1 \\ C_{R} = 1 - C_{A} \end{cases}$$

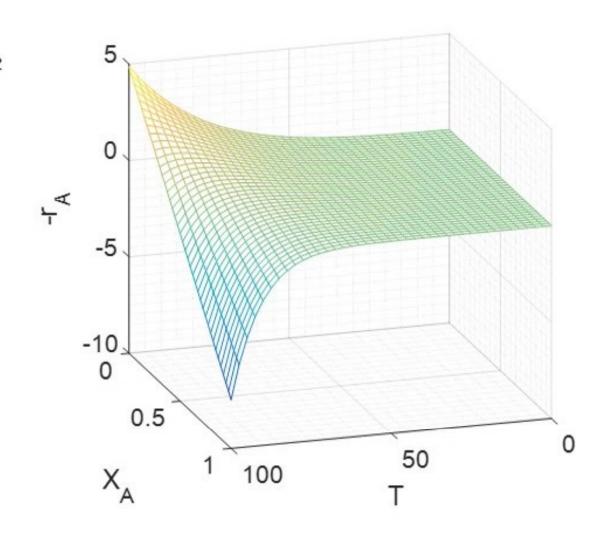
$$k_{1} = \exp[17.34 - \frac{48900}{RT}]$$

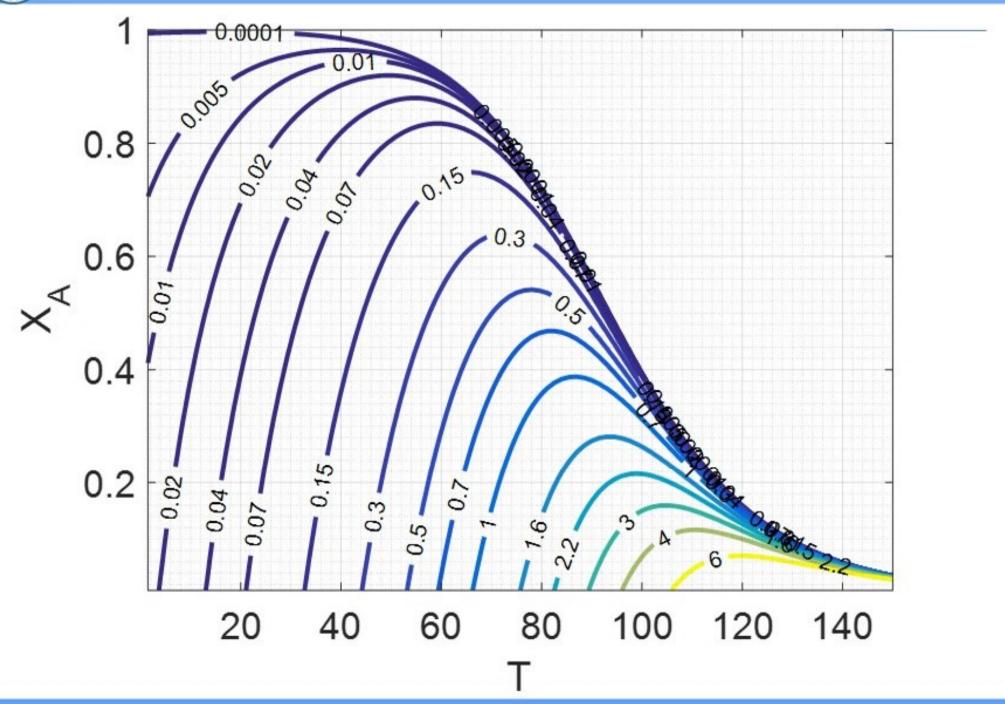
$$k_{2} = \exp[42.04 - \frac{124200}{RT}]$$

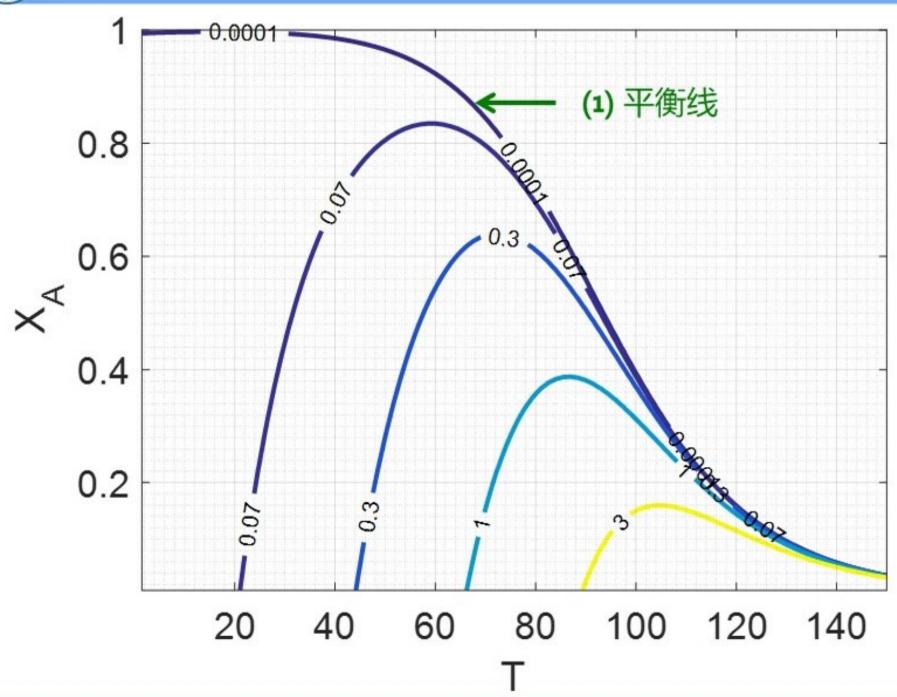
$$\downarrow$$

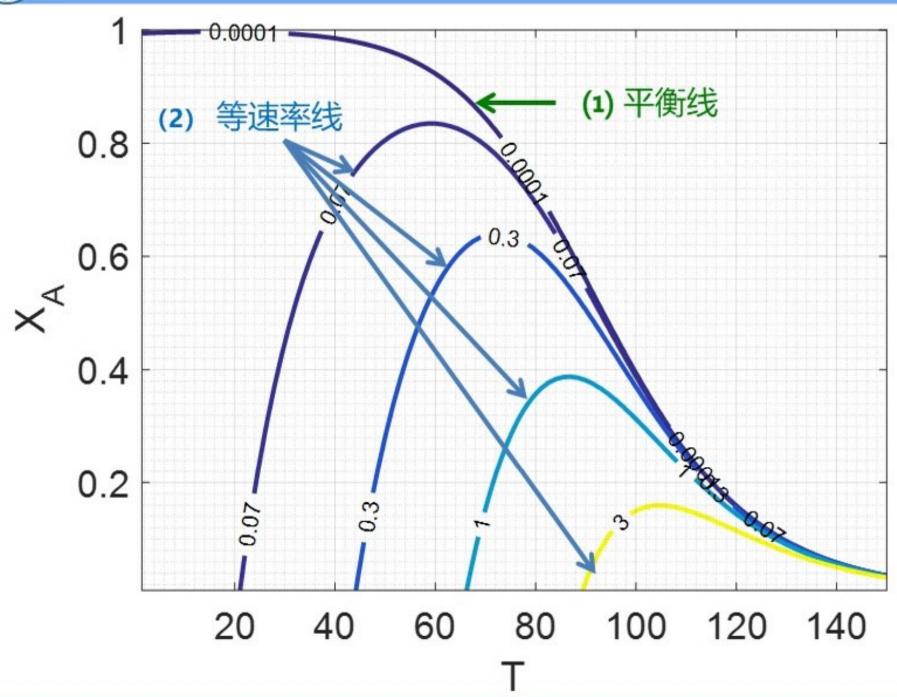
$$-r_{A} = k_{1}C_{A} - k_{-1}C_{R}$$

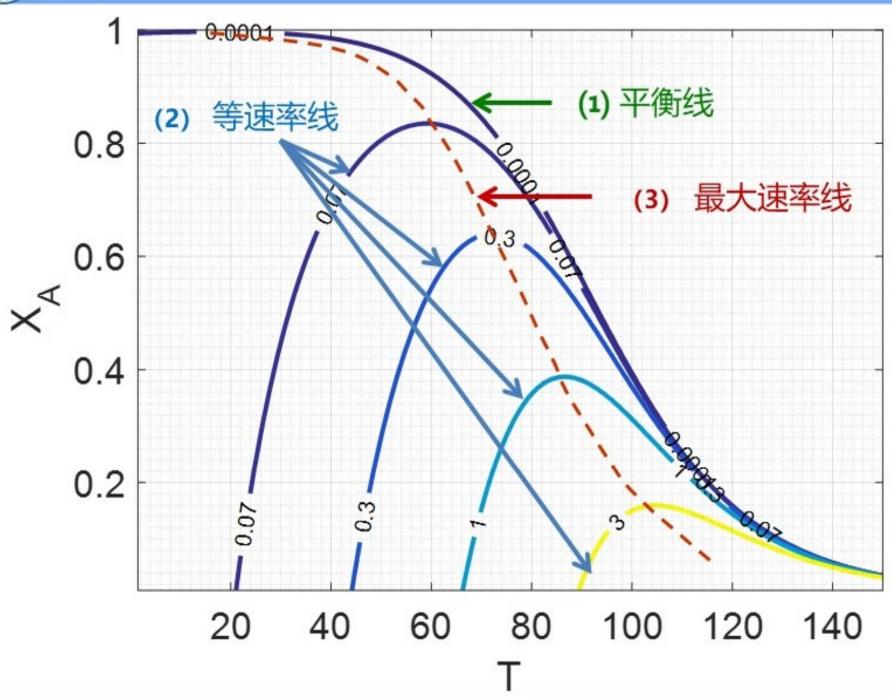
 $= k_1 C_4 - k_{-1} (1 - C_4)$ 

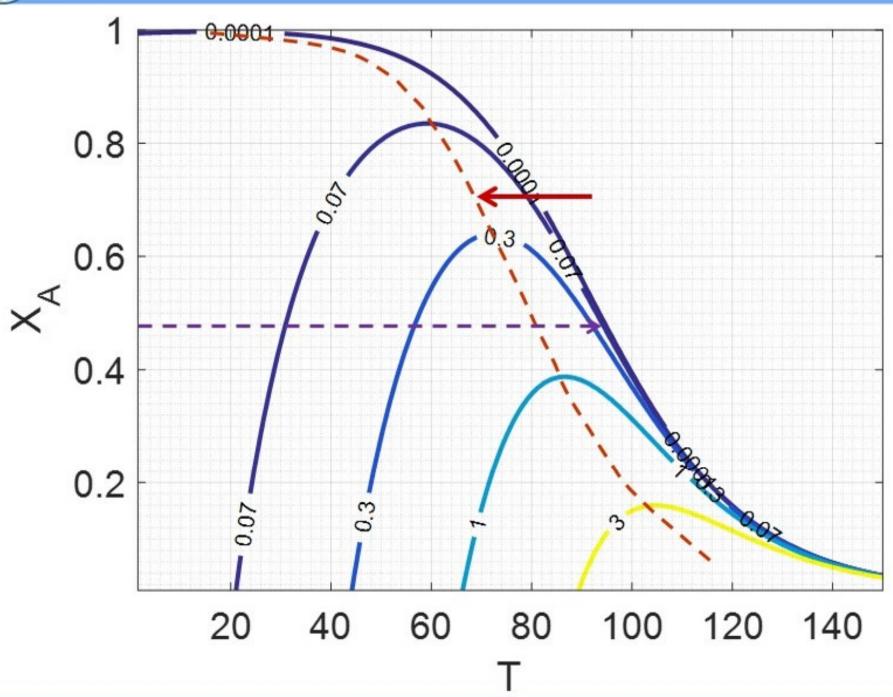






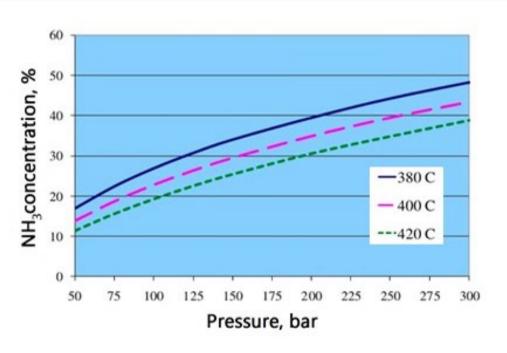


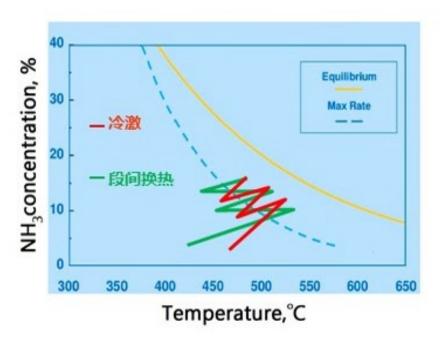






## 合成氨反应特征





$$N_2 + 3H_2 \rightleftharpoons 2NH_3$$

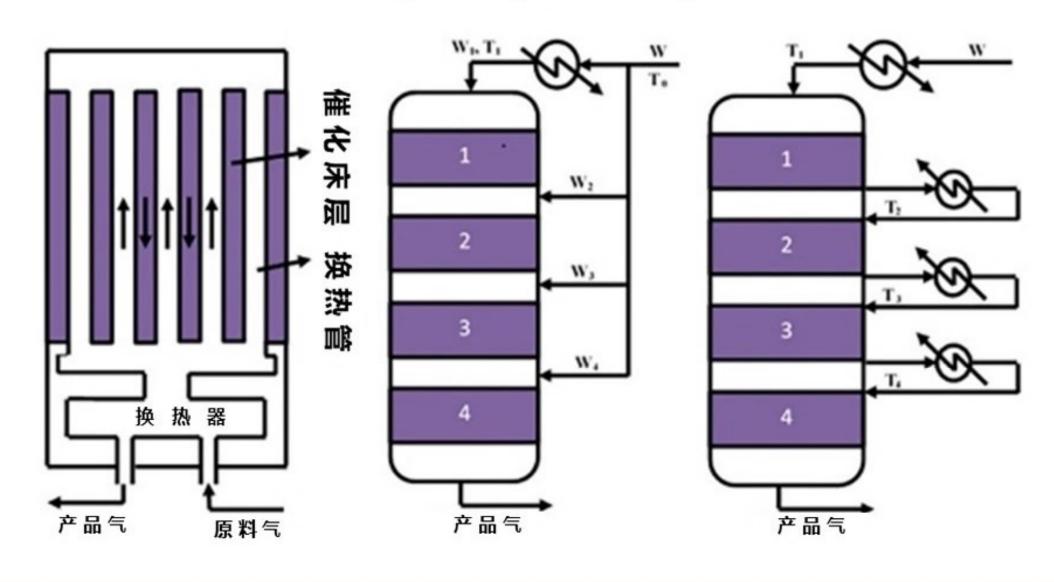
典型反应条件:

温度 360-520 °C 压力 80-600 bar 空速 1000-5000 hr¹

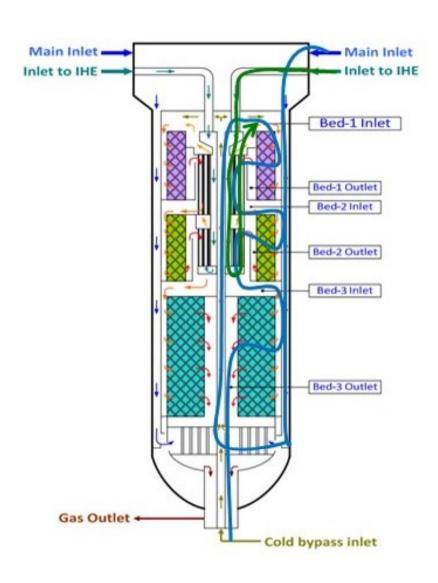
- ◆ 分子数变小的、可逆、放热反应
- ◆ 自热、冷激,或段间换热



$$N_2 + 3H_2 \rightleftharpoons 2NH_3$$

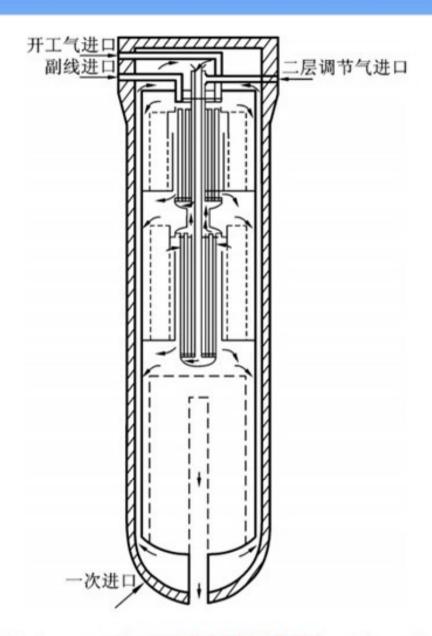






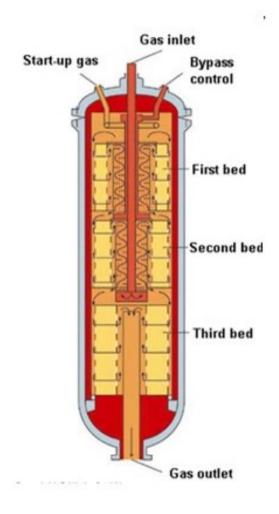
托普索合成塔 (S-300) , 径向, 三个催化床层和两个床间换热器



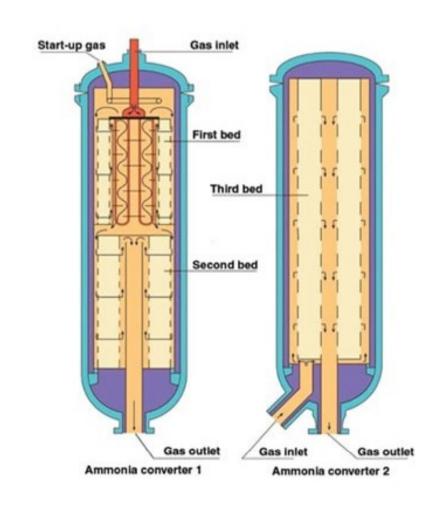


卡萨利合成塔: 轴径向, 三床-两中间换热器, 或三床-冷激-中间换热器





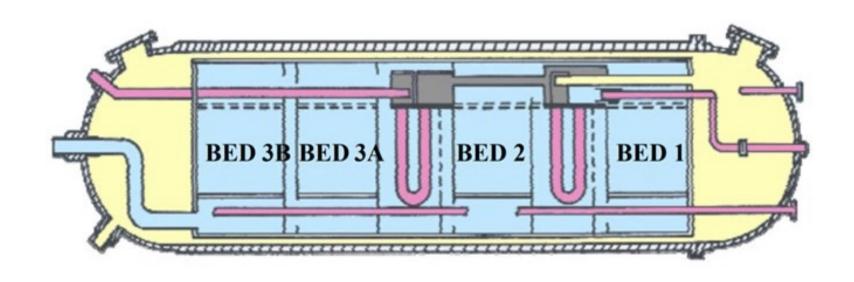
三床一塔反应器



三床两塔反应器 (自热+中间换热)

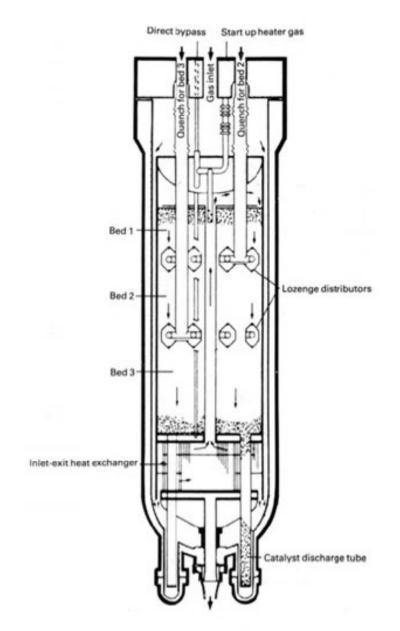
伍德,三层径向流间接换热式反应器

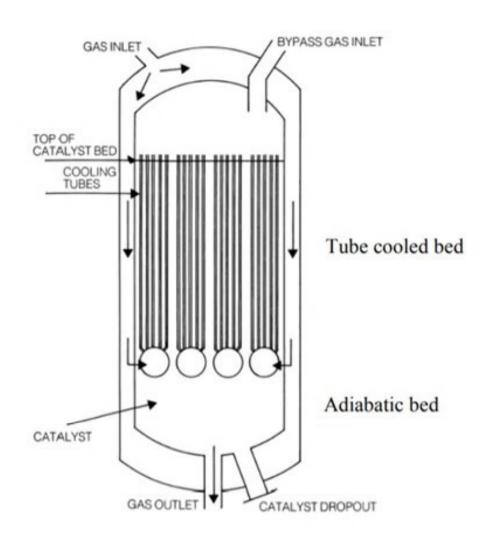




KBR合成塔: 卧式, 三个平衡床层, 两个级间冷却; 第三级有两个床层



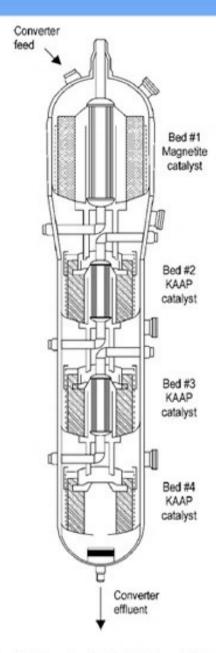




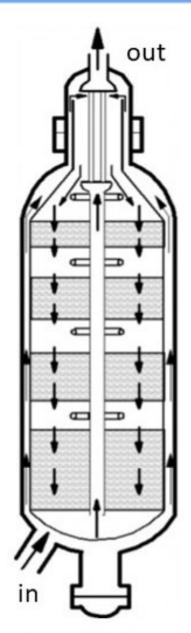
ICI 冷激合成塔

ICI 列管换热式反应器



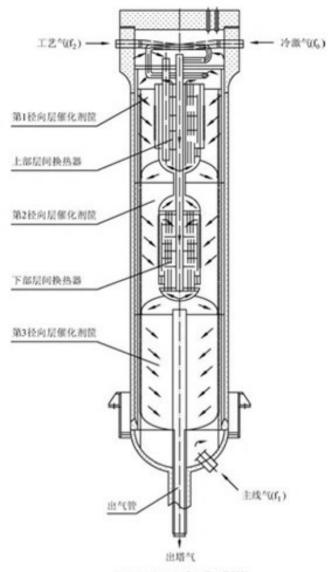


KAAP 中间换热式反应器



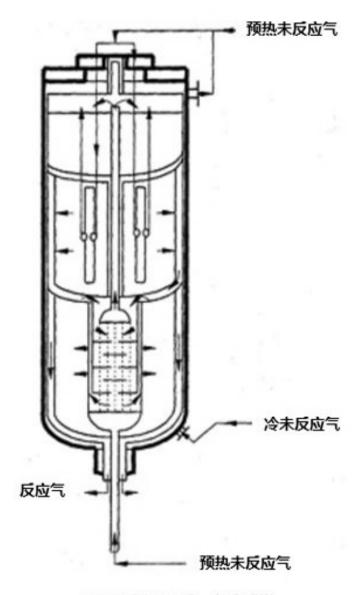
Kellogg冷激合成塔





GC-R023氨合成塔

#### 南京国昌化工科技有限公司



III JD 3000 二合一氨合成塔

#### 湖南安淳高新技术有限公司

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## 思考题

- · 可逆反应转化率与反应时间的关系?
- 平衡常数与平衡转化率的关系?平衡常数与温度之间的关系?平衡转化率与温度的关系?
- 对可逆放热反应,如何从工程技术上打破动力学(要求反应速率足够大)和热力学(要求转化率足够高)之间的矛盾?
- 对可逆反应,如何从热力学与动力学出发选择经济合理的 反应条件?
- 对一个间歇反应器中进行的可逆反应,假定反应温度可随时、及时调节。为了在最短的时间达到要求的转化率,反应温度随时间应该如何变化?



