## 《化工热力学》作业

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## 1 2022年3月10日 晴

本次作业中的所有体积V均表示摩尔体积 $V_{\rm m}$ 



将下列纯物质经历的过程表示在 p-V 图上:

- 1. 过热蒸汽等温冷凝为过冷液体
- 2. 过冷液体等压加热成过热蒸汽
- 3. 饱和蒸汽可逆绝热膨胀
- 4. 饱和液体恒容加热
- 5. 在临界点进行的恒温膨胀

## Answer 1

#### 此题答案如右图所示:

- 1. 右侧为过热蒸汽区,左侧为过冷液体区,在冷凝过程中等温变化(1)。
- 2. 左侧为过冷液体区,右侧为过热蒸汽区,等压加热,即压力不变(2)。
- 3. 饱和蒸汽可逆绝热膨胀,此时 $TV^{\gamma-1}=const.$ ,其中 $\gamma=\frac{C_p}{C_V}$ 为绝热指数。很明显由于膨胀导致的 $\Delta V>0$ ,使得 $\Delta T<0$ ,从而温度下降(3)。
- 4. 饱和液体恒容加热,从p-V相图上恒容,即竖直向上(4)。
- 5. 在临界点进行的恒温膨胀,即沿 $T = T_c$ 线进行膨胀 (5)。

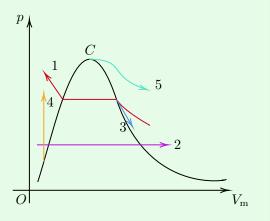


图 1.1: p-V 相图

## Question 2

在 4L 的刚性容器中装有  $50^{\circ}$ C、2kg 水的饱和气液混合物,已知  $50^{\circ}$ C 时水的饱和液相体积  $V^{sl}=1.0121 \text{cm}^3 \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ ,饱和气相体积  $V^{sv}=12032 \text{cm}^3 \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ 。现在将水慢慢加热,使得饱和气液混合物变成了单相,问此单相是什么?如果将容器换为 400L,最终答案是什么?

- 1. 因为是刚性容器,所以加热过程为等容变化,因此随着温度增高,压力也会增高,在p-V 相图上相点向上移动,一直达到泡点线,相变为单液相;继续加热,相点继续向上移动,达到超临界流体区,相变为超临界流体。
- 2. 如果增大容器容积,那么该体系在p-V相图上相点向右移动,此时加热,相点向上移动,一直达到露点线,相变为单汽相;继续加热,相点继续向上移动,达到超临界流体区,相变为超临界流体。

### Question 3

试分别用 (1)Van der Walls,(2)R-K 方程计算 273.15K 时将  $CO_2$  压缩到比体积为 550.1cm $^3$ ·mol $^{-1}$  所需要的压力。实验值为 3.090MPa。已知  $CO_2$  的临界参数和偏心因子为:  $T_c$ =304.2K、 $p_c$ =7.376MPa、 $\omega$ =0.225

#### Answer 3

1. 使用 Van der Walls Eq. 先计算 Van der Walls 常数:

$$a = \frac{27}{64} \frac{R^2 T_c^2}{p_c} = \frac{27}{64} \times \frac{8.314^2 \times 304.2^2}{7.376} \text{Pa} \cdot \text{m}^6 \cdot \text{Mmol}^{-2} = 153737 \text{Pa} \cdot \text{m}^6 \cdot \text{Mmol}^{-2}$$
$$b = \frac{RT_c}{8p_c} = \frac{8.314 \times 304.2}{8 \times 7.376} \text{m}^3 \cdot \text{Mmol}^{-1} = 42.86 \text{m}^3 \cdot \text{Mmol}^{-1}$$

然后直接带入方程:

$$p = \frac{RT}{V - b} - \frac{a}{V^2} = \frac{8.314 \cdot 273.15}{550.1 - 42.86} - \frac{153737}{550.1^2} \text{Mpa} = 3.969 \text{Mpa}$$
 (1.1)

2. 使用 R-K Eq. 先计算 a、b:

$$a = 0.42748 \frac{R^2 T_c^{2.5}}{p_c} = 0.42748 \times \frac{8.314^2 \times 304.2^{2.5}}{7.376} \text{Pa} \cdot \text{K}^{0.5} \cdot \text{m}^6 \cdot \text{Mmol}^{-2} = 6465661 \text{Pa} \cdot \text{K}^{0.5} \cdot \text{m}^6 \cdot \text{Mmol}^{-2}$$

$$b = 0.08664 \times \frac{RT_c}{p_c} = 0.08664 \times \frac{8.314 \times 304.2}{7.376} \text{m}^3 \cdot \text{Mmol}^{-1} = 29.71 \text{m}^3 \cdot \text{Mmol}^{-1}$$

然后直接带入方程:

$$p = \frac{RT}{V - b} - \frac{a}{T^{0.5}V(V + b)} = \frac{8.314 \cdot 273.15}{550.1 - 29.71} - \frac{6465661}{273.15^{0.5} \times 550.1(550.1 + 29.71)} \text{MPa}$$

$$= 3.137 \text{MPa}$$
(1.2)

### Question 4

使用下述方法计算 1kmol 甲烷贮存在体积为  $0.1246\text{m}^3$ 、温度为  $50^{\circ}\text{C}$  的容器中产生的压力: (1) 理想气体 方程; (2) R-K 方程

1. 使用理想气体状态方程: 直接带入理想气体状态方程啊:

$$p = \frac{nRT}{V} = \frac{1 \times 10^3 \times 8.314 \times (50 + 273.15)}{0.1246}$$
Pa = 21.56MPa

2. 使用 R-K Eq. 先计算 a、b,首先查得甲烷的  $T_c = 190.6$ K、 $p_c = 4.600$ MPa。

$$a = 0.42748 \frac{R^2 T_c^{2.5}}{p_c} = 0.42748 \times \frac{8.314^2 \times 190.6^{2.5}}{4.600} \text{Pa} \cdot \text{K}^{0.5} \cdot \text{m}^6 \cdot \text{Mmol}^{-1} = 3221701 \text{Pa} \cdot \text{K}^{0.5} \cdot \text{m}^6 \cdot \text{Mmol}^{-2}$$

$$b = 0.08664 \times \frac{RT_c}{p_c} = 0.08664 \times \frac{8.314 \times 190.6}{4.600} \text{m}^3 \cdot \text{Mmol}^{-1} = 29.85 \text{m}^3 \cdot \text{Mmol}^{-1}$$

计算摩尔体积:

$$V = \frac{0.1246}{1000} \text{m}^3 \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} = 124.6 \text{m}^3 \cdot \text{Mmol}^{-1}$$

然后直接带入方程:

$$p = \frac{RT}{V - b} - \frac{a}{T^{0.5}V(V + b)} = \frac{8.314 \cdot (273.15 + 50)}{124.6 - 29.85} - \frac{3221701}{(273.15 + 50)^{0.5} \times 124.6(124.6 + 29.85)} \text{MPa}$$

$$= 19.04 \text{MPa}$$

### Question 5

试分别用 (1)Van der Walls,(2)R-K 方程计算 0°C 时将 CO<sub>2</sub> 压缩到密度为 80kg·m<sup>-3</sup> 所需要的压力,并和实验值(3.09×10<sup>6</sup>Pa)进行比较。已知 CO<sub>2</sub> 的临界参数和偏心因子为:  $T_c = 304.2$ K、 $p_c = 7.376$ MPa、 $\omega = 0.225$ 

## Answer 5

压缩至 80kg·m<sup>-3</sup>, 此时的摩尔体积为:

$$V = \frac{1}{\frac{80 \times 10^3}{40.02}} \text{m}^3 \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} = 500.1 \text{m}^3 \cdot \text{Mmol}^{-1}$$

然后和本次作业第三题一样,答案如式(1.1)、(1.2)。

## Question 6

试分别用 (1)Van der Walls,(2)R-K 方程计算 1kmol 甲烷在 166.7K 时进行等温压缩,当其终态体积为  $0.619 \mathrm{m}^3$  时,应加的压力为多少?已知文献值为  $1.72 \mathrm{MPa}$ 。

查得甲烷的  $T_c=190.6$ K、 $p_c=4.600$ MPa。其摩尔体积为  $V=0.619\times 10^{-3} \mathrm{m}^3\cdot \mathrm{mol}^{-1}=619\mathrm{m}^3\cdot \mathrm{Mmol}^{-1}$ 

1. 使用 Van der Walls Eq. 先计算 Van der Walls 常数:

$$a = \frac{27}{64} \frac{R^2 T_c^2}{p_c} = \frac{27}{64} \times \frac{8.314^2 \times 190.6^2}{4.600} \text{Pa} \cdot \text{m}^6 \cdot \text{Mmol}^{-2} = 230299 \text{Pa} \cdot \text{m}^6 \cdot \text{Mmol}^{-2}$$
 
$$b = \frac{RT_c}{8p_c} = \frac{8.314 \times 190.6}{8 \times 4.600} \text{m}^3 \cdot \text{Mmol}^{-1} = 43.06 \text{m}^3 \cdot \text{Mmol}^{-1}$$

然后直接带入方程:

$$p = \frac{RT}{V - b} - \frac{a}{V^2} = \frac{8.314 \cdot 166.7}{619 - 43.06} - \frac{230299}{619^2} \text{Mpa} = 1.805 \text{Mpa}$$

2. 使用 R-K Eq. 先计算 *a、b*:

$$a = 0.42748 \frac{R^2 T_c^{2.5}}{p_c} = 0.42748 \times \frac{8.314^2 \times 190.6^{2.5}}{4.600} \text{Pa} \cdot \text{K}^{0.5} \cdot \text{m}^6 \cdot \text{Mmol}^{-2} = 3221701 \text{Pa} \cdot \text{K}^{0.5} \cdot \text{m}^6 \cdot \text{Mmol}^{-2}$$

$$b = 0.08664 \times \frac{RT_c}{p_c} = 0.08664 \times \frac{8.314 \times 190.6}{4.600} \text{m}^3 \cdot \text{Mmol}^{-1} = 29.84 \text{m}^3 \cdot \text{Mmol}^{-1}$$

然后直接带入方程:

$$p = \frac{RT}{V - b} - \frac{a}{T^{0.5}V(V + b)} = \frac{8.314 \cdot 166.7}{619 - 29.84} - \frac{3221701}{166.7^{0.5} \times 619(619 + 29.84)} \text{MPa}$$
$$= 1.731 \text{MPa}$$

## 2 2022年3月30日 多云\*

## Question 7

试用下列方法计算 510K、2.5MPa 下正丁烷的摩尔体积。已知实验值为 1.4807 $\mathrm{m}^3\cdot\mathrm{kmol}^{-1}$ 。(1) 用理想气体方程;(2) 用普遍化第二维里系数关联。已知正丁烷的临界参数: $T_c=425.2\mathrm{K}$ 、 $p_c=3.8\mathrm{MPa}$ 、 $\omega=0.193$ 

## Answer 7

1. 直接带入计算呗:

$$V_m = \frac{RT}{p} = \frac{8.314 \times 510}{2.5} \text{m}^3 \cdot \text{Mmol}^{-1} = 1696.0 \text{m}^3 \cdot \text{Mmol}^{-1} = 1.6960 \text{m}^3 \cdot \text{kmol}^{-1}$$

2. 此时对比状态:

$$T_r = \frac{T}{T_c} = \frac{510}{425.2} = 1.198$$

$$p_r = \frac{p}{p_c} = \frac{2.5}{3.8} = 0.66$$

然后根据 Pitzer 的关系式:

$$B^0 = 0.083 - \frac{0.422}{T_r^{1.6}} = 0.083 - \frac{0.422}{1.198^{1.6}} = -0.233$$

$$B^1 = 0.139 - \frac{0.172}{T_r^{4.2}} = 0.139 - \frac{0.172}{1.198^{4.2}} = 0.0555$$

对比第二 Virial 系数为:

$$\widehat{B} = \frac{Bp_c}{RT_c} = B^0 + \omega B^1 = -0.233 + 0.193 \times 0.0555 = -0.222$$

压缩因子:

$$Z = 1 + \hat{B} \cdot \frac{p_r}{T_r} = 1 - 0.222 \cdot \frac{0.66}{1.198} = 0.877$$

既得到:

$$V_m = \frac{ZRT}{p} = \frac{0.877 \times 8.314 \times 510}{2.5} \text{m}^3 \cdot \text{Mmol}^{-1} = 1487.4 \text{m}^3 \cdot \text{Mmol}^{-1} = 1.4874 \text{m}^3 \cdot \text{kmol}^{-1}$$

#### Question 8

试计算含有 30%(摩尔分数)氮气(1)和 70%(摩尔分数)正丁烷(2)气体混合物 7g, 在 188°C、6.888MPa 条件下的体积。已知  $B_{11}$ =14cm³·mol⁻¹, $B_{22}$ =−265cm³·mol⁻¹, $B_{12}$ =−9.5cm³·mol⁻¹。

#### Answer 8

第二 Virial 系数算为:

$$B = y_1^2 B_{11} + 2y_1 y_2 B_{12} + y_2^2 B_{22} = 0.3^2 \times 14 + 2 \times 0.3 \times 0.7 \times (-9.5) + 0.7^2 \times (-265) \text{cm}^3 \times \text{mol}^{-1}$$
$$= -132.6 \text{cm}^3 \times \text{mol}^{-1}$$

压缩因子为:

$$Z = 1 + \frac{Bp}{RT} = 1 + \frac{-132.6 \times 6.88}{8.314 \times (273.15 + 188)} = 0.762$$

既得到:

$$V_m = \frac{ZRT}{p} = \frac{0.762 \times 8.314 \times (273.15 + 188)}{6.888} \text{m}^3 \cdot \text{Mmol}^{-1} = 424.1 \text{cm}^3 \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

又根据 Amagat 分体积定律可得气体混合物的物质的量为:

$$n = \frac{7}{28 \times 0.3 + 58 \times 0.7} \text{mol} = 0.1429 \text{mol}$$

则气体体积为:

$$V = nV_m = 424.1 \times 0.1429 \text{cm}^3 = 60.60 \text{cm}^3$$

## Question 9

某企业需要等摩尔氮气 (1) 和甲烷 (2) 的混合 4.5kg,为了减少运输成本,需要将该气体在等温下从 0.10133MPa、-17.78°C 压缩到 5.0665MPa。试用普遍化第二维里系数关系式计算压缩前后的气体体积比。(取  $k_{ij}=0$ )

- 已知N<sub>2</sub> 的临界数据为:  $T_{c_1}=126.2$ K,  $p_{c_1}=3.394$ MPa,  $\omega_1$ =0.040,  $Z_{c_1}$ =0.290,  $V_{c_1}$ =89.5cm $^3\cdot$ mol $^{-1}$ ;
- 已知CH<sub>4</sub> 的临界数据为:  $T_{c_2}=190.6$ K,  $p_{c_2}=4.600$ MPa,  $\omega_2$ =0.008, $Z_{c_2}$ =0.288,  $V_{c_2}$ =99cm<sup>3</sup>·mol<sup>-1</sup>。

## Answer 9

首先要计算各对比状态:

• 对比温度: T = 273.15 - 17.78K = 255.37K

$$T_{r_1} = T_{r_{N_2}} = \frac{T}{T_{c_1}} = \frac{255.37}{126.2} = 2.023$$

$$T_{r_2} = T_{r_{\text{CH}_4}} = \frac{T}{T_{c_2}} = \frac{255.37}{190.6} = 1.340$$

- 对比压力:
  - 压缩前:

$$p_{r_{11}} = p_{r_{1,N_2}} = \frac{p_1}{p_{c_1}} = \frac{0.10133}{3.394} = 0.02986$$

$$p_{r_{12}} = p_{r_{1,CH_4}} = \frac{p_1}{p_{c_2}} = \frac{0.10133}{4.6} = 0.02203$$

- 压缩后:

$$p_{r_{2,N_2}} = \frac{p_2}{p_{c_1}} = \frac{5.0665}{3.394} = 1.493$$

$$p_{r_{2,\text{CH}_4}} = \frac{p_2}{p_{c_2}} = \frac{5.0665}{4.6} = 1.101$$

根据普遍化第二 Virial 系数关系式:

• 压缩前:

$$\begin{split} \frac{V_{11}}{V_{12}} &= \frac{V_{1,\mathrm{N}_2}}{V_{1,\mathrm{CH}_4}} = \frac{1 + \left[ \left( 0.083 + \frac{0.422}{T_{r_1}^{1.6}} \right) + \omega_1 \times \left( 0.139 - \frac{0.172}{T_{r_1}^{4.2}} \right) \right] \frac{p_{r_{11}}}{T_{r_1}}}{1 + \left[ \left( 0.083 + \frac{0.422}{T_{r_1}^{1.6}} \right) + \omega_2 \times \left( 0.139 - \frac{0.172}{T_{r_1}^{4.2}} \right) \right] \frac{p_{r_{12}}}{T_{r_1}}} \\ &= \frac{\left[ \left( 0.083 + \frac{0.422}{T_{r_1}^{1.6}} \right) + \omega_1 \times \left( 0.139 - \frac{0.172}{T_{r_1}^{4.2}} \right) \right] p_{r_{11}} + T_{r_1}}{\left[ \left( 0.083 + \frac{0.422}{T_{r_1}^{1.6}} \right) + \omega_2 \times \left( 0.139 - \frac{0.172}{T_{r_1}^{4.2}} \right) \right] p_{r_{12}} + T_{r_1}} \\ &= \frac{\left[ \left( 0.083 + \frac{0.422}{2.023^{1.6}} \right) + 0.040 \times \left( 0.139 - \frac{0.172}{2.023^{4.2}} \right) \right] \times 0.02986 + 2.023}{\left[ \left( 0.083 + \frac{0.422}{2.023^{1.6}} \right) + 0.008 \times \left( 0.139 - \frac{0.172}{2.023^{4.2}} \right) \right] \times 0.02203 + 2.023} = 1.001 \end{split}$$

• 压缩后,同理如:

$$\begin{split} \frac{V_{21}}{V_{22}} &= \frac{V_{2, N_2}}{V_{2, CH_4}} = \frac{\left[ \left( 0.083 + \frac{0.422}{T_{r_2}^{1.6}} \right) + \omega_1 \times \left( 0.139 - \frac{0.172}{T_{r_2}^{4.2}} \right) \right] p_{r_{21}} + T_{r_2}}{\left[ \left( 0.083 + \frac{0.422}{T_{r_2}^{1.6}} \right) + \omega_2 \times \left( 0.139 - \frac{0.172}{T_{r_2}^{4.2}} \right) \right] p_{r_{22}} + T_{r_2}} \\ &= \frac{\left[ \left( 0.083 + \frac{0.422}{1.340^{1.6}} \right) + 0.040 \times \left( 0.139 - \frac{0.172}{1.340^{4.2}} \right) \right] \times 1.493 + 1.340}{\left[ \left( 0.083 + \frac{0.422}{1.340^{1.6}} \right) + 0.008 \times \left( 0.139 - \frac{0.172}{1.340^{4.2}} \right) \right] \times 1.101 + 1.340} = 1.082 \end{split}$$



以上解题过程中是按照纯气体进行考虑的,实际上在题目一开始说明了其并非纯气体,而是纯气体混合,这 里面需要考虑气体混合的影响,因此上面计算结果是欠妥的。 由于等摩尔,所以  $n_{\rm N_2}=n_{\rm CH_4}$  解得:  $n_{\rm N_2}=n_{\rm CH_4}=102{\rm mol}$ ,此外,还可以得知  $y_1=y_2=0.5$ ,整个过程是等温变化,因此温度 T=-17.78+273.15 K = 255.37K

$$T_{r_1} = \frac{T}{T_{c_1}} = \frac{255.37}{126.2} = 2.024$$

$$T_{r_2} = \frac{T}{T_{c_2}} = \frac{255.37}{190.6} = 1.340$$

$$T_{r_3}^{(0)}(1 - k_{ii}) = (T_{c_1} \cdot T_{c_2})^{0.5} = (126.2 \cdot 190.6)^{0.5} \text{ K} = \frac{1}{126} = \frac{1}$$

$$T_{c_{12}} = T_{c_{21}} = (T_{c_1} \cdot T_{c_2})^{0.5} (1 - k_{ij}) = (T_{c_1} \cdot T_{c_2})^{0.5} = (126.2 \cdot 190.6)^{0.5} \text{ K} = 155.1 \text{K}$$

$$T_{r_{12}} = T_{r_{21}} = \frac{T}{T_{r_{22}}} = \frac{255.37}{155.1} = 1.646$$

对于偏心因子:

$$\omega_{12} = \omega_{21} = \frac{\omega_1 + \omega_2}{2} = \frac{0.040 + 0.008}{2} = 0.024$$

对于压缩因子:

$$Z_{c_{12}} = Z_{c_{21}} = \frac{Z_{c_1} + Z_{c_2}}{2} = \frac{0.290 + 0.288}{2} = 0.289$$

对于体积\*:

$$V_{c_{12}} = V_{c_{21}} = \left(\frac{V_{c_1}^{1/3} + V_{c_2}^{1/3}}{2}\right)^3 = \left(\frac{89.5^{1/3} + 99^{1/3}}{2}\right)^3 \text{cm}^3 \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} = 94.17 \text{cm}^3 \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

对于压力:

$$p_{c_{12}} = p_{c_{21}} = \frac{Z_{c_{12}}RT_{c_{12}}}{V_{c_{12}}} = \frac{0.289 \times 8.314 \times 155.1}{94.17}$$
MPa = 3.957MPa

由于温度是恒定的, Virial 系数为:

$$\begin{split} B_{11}^0 &= 0.083 - \frac{0.422}{T_r^{1.6}} = 0.083 - \frac{0.422}{2.024^{1.6}} = -0.05358 \\ B_{11}^1 &= 0.139 - \frac{0.172}{T_r^{4.2}} = 0.139 - \frac{0.172}{2.024^{4.2}} = 0.1171 \\ \widehat{B}_{11} &= B_{11}^0 + \omega_1 B_{11}^1 = -0.05358 + 0.040 \times 0.1171 = -0.04890 \\ B_{22}^0 &= 0.083 - \frac{0.422}{T_r^{1.6}} = 0.083 - \frac{0.422}{1.340^{1.6}} = -0.1812 \\ B_{12}^1 &= 0.139 - \frac{0.172}{T_r^{4.2}} = 0.139 - \frac{0.172}{1.340^{4.2}} = 0.08696 \\ \widehat{B}_{22} &= B_{22}^0 + \omega_1 B_{11}^1 = -0.1812 + 0.008 \times 0.08696 = -0.1805 \\ B_{12}^0 &= B_{21}^0 = 0.083 - \frac{0.422}{T_r^{1.6}} = 0.083 - \frac{0.422}{1.646^{1.6}} = -0.1071 \\ B_{12}^1 &= B_{21}^1 = 0.139 - \frac{0.172}{T_r^{4.2}} = 0.139 - \frac{0.172}{1.646^{4.2}} = 0.01556 \\ \widehat{B}_{12} &= \widehat{B}_{21} = B_{12}^0 + \omega_{12} B_{12}^1 = -0.1071 + 0.024 \times 0.01556 = -0.1067 \end{split}$$

这样就可以得到:

$$B_{11} = \frac{RT_{c_1}\widehat{B}_{11}}{p_{c_1}} = \frac{-0.04890 \times 8.314 \times 126.2}{3.394} \text{ m}^3 \cdot \text{Mmol}^{-1} = -15.12 \text{m}^3 \cdot \text{Mmol}^{-1}$$

$$B_{12} = B_{21} = \frac{RT_{c_{12}}\widehat{B}_{12}}{p_{c_{12}}} = \frac{-0.1067 \times 8.314 \times 155.1}{3.957} \text{ m}^3 \cdot \text{Mmol}^{-1} = -34.78 \text{m}^3 \cdot \text{Mmol}^{-1}$$

$$B_{22} = \frac{RT_{c_2}\widehat{B}_2}{p_{c_2}} = \frac{0.1805 \times 8.314 \times 190.6}{4.600} \text{ m}^3 \cdot \text{Mmol}^{-1} = -62.18 \text{m}^3 \cdot \text{Mmol}^{-1}$$

然后根据混合第二 Virial 系数的求法:

$$B = y_1^2 B_{11} + 2y_1 y_2 B_{12} + y_2^2 B_{22}$$
  
=  $0.5^2 \times (-15.12) + 2 \times 0.5 \times 0.5 \times (-34.78) + 0.5^2 \times (-62.18) \text{ m}^3 \cdot \text{Mmol}^{-1}$   
=  $-36.72 \text{m}^3 \cdot \text{Mmol}^{-1}$ 

1. 压缩前:

$$Z_1 = 1 + \frac{Bp_1}{RT} = 1 + \frac{-36.72 \times 0.10133}{8.314 \times 255.37} = 0.9982$$

2. 压缩后:

$$Z_2 = 1 + \frac{Bp_2}{RT} = 1 + \frac{-36.72 \times 5.0665}{8.314 \times 255.37} = 0.9124$$

由于物质的量没有改变,体积比即为:

$$\frac{V_1}{V_2} = \frac{V_{m_1}}{V_{m_2}} = \frac{\frac{Z_1RT}{p_1}}{\frac{Z_2RT}{p_2}} = \frac{Z_1p_2}{Z_2p_1} = \frac{0.9982 \times 5.0665}{0.9124 \times 0.10133} = 54.70$$

"指摩尔体积

### Question 10

容积  $1m^3$  的贮气罐,其安全工作压力为 100 atm,内装甲烷 100 kg,问  $\square$  当夏天来临,如果当地最高温度为  $40^{\circ}$ C 时,则气罐是否会爆炸?(用 RK 方程计算)

已知CH<sub>4</sub> 的临界数据为:  $T_c = 190.6$ K,  $p_c = 4.600$ MPa,  $\omega = 0.008$ ,  $Z_c = 0.288$ ,  $V_c = 99$ cm<sup>3</sup>·mol<sup>-1</sup>。

## Answer 10

即算出此时压力,与其安全工作压力相比较即可,下面通过 R-K 方程进行计算,首先计算出  $a \times b$ :

$$a = 0.42748 \frac{R^2 T_c^{2.5}}{p_c} = 0.42748 \frac{8.314^2 \times 190.6^{2.5}}{4.600} \text{Pa} \cdot \text{K}^{0.5} \cdot \text{m}^6 \cdot \text{Mmol}^{-2} = 3221701 \text{Pa} \cdot \text{K}^{0.5} \cdot \text{m}^6 \cdot \text{Mmol}^{-2}$$

$$b = 0.08664 \times \frac{RT_c}{p_c} = 0.08664 \times \frac{8.314 \times 190.6}{4.600} \text{m}^3 \cdot \text{Mmol}^{-1} = 29.84 \text{m}^3 \cdot \text{Mmol}^{-1}$$

甲烷的摩尔体积为:

$$V_m = \frac{1 \times 10^6}{100 \times 10^3} \text{m}^3 \cdot \text{Mmol}^{-1} = 160 \text{m}^3 \cdot \text{Mmol}^{-1}$$

$$p = \frac{RT}{V_m - b} - \frac{a}{T^{0.5} V_m (V_m + b)} = \frac{8.314 \cdot (273.15 + 40)}{160 - 29.84} - \frac{3221701}{(273.15 + 40)^{0.5} \times 160(160 + 29.84)} \text{MPa}$$

$$= 14.01 \text{MPa} = 140.1 \text{atm} > 100 \text{atm}$$

必然发生爆炸啊。

#### Question :

乙烷是重要的化工原料,也可以作为冷冻剂。现装满 290K、2.48 MPa 乙烷蒸气的钢瓶,不小心接近火源被加热至 478K,而钢瓶的安全工作压力为 4.5MPa,问钢瓶是否会发生爆炸?(用(1)RK 方程;(2)普遍化第二维里系数计算)已知 $C_2H_6$  的临界数据为:  $T_c=305.4$ K,  $p_c=4.884$ MPa,  $\omega=0.098$ ,  $Z_c=0.285$ ,  $V_c=148$ cm $^3$ ·mol $^{-1}$ 。

## Answer 11

还是算出此时压力,与其安全工作压力相比较。但是需要先计算摩尔体积,下面先计算摩尔体积: 对比状态:

$$T_r = \frac{T}{T_c} = \frac{290}{305.4} = 0.9496$$
  
 $p_r = \frac{p}{p} = \frac{2.48}{4.884} = 0.5078$ 

Virial 系数:

$$B^{0} = 0.083 - \frac{0.422}{T_{r}^{1.6}} = 0.083 - \frac{0.422}{0.9496^{1.6}} = -0.3754$$

$$B^{1} = 0.139 - \frac{0.172}{T_{r}^{4.2}} = 0.139 - \frac{0.172}{0.9496^{4.2}} = -0.07473$$

$$\widehat{B} = B^{0} + \omega B^{1} = -0.3754 - 0.098 \times 0.07473 = -0.3827$$

压缩因子:

$$Z = 1 + \widehat{B}\frac{p_r}{T_r} = 1 - 0.3827\frac{0.5078}{0.9496} = 0.795$$

摩尔体积即为:

$$V_m = \frac{ZRT}{p} = \frac{0.795 \times 8.314 \times 290}{2.48} \text{cm}^3 \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} = 772.9 \text{cm}^3 \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

1. 下面通过 R-K 方程进行计算, 首先计算出  $a \times b$ :

$$a = 0.42748 \frac{R^2 T_c^{2.5}}{p_c} = 0.42748 \frac{8.314^2 \times 305.4^{2.5}}{4.884} \text{Pa} \cdot \text{K}^{0.5} \cdot \text{m}^6 \cdot \text{Mmol}^{-2} = 9861268 \text{Pa} \cdot \text{K}^{0.5} \cdot \text{m}^6 \cdot \text{Mmol}^{-2}$$

$$b = 0.08664 \times \frac{RT_c}{p_c} = 0.08664 \times \frac{8.314 \times 305.4}{4.884} \text{m}^3 \cdot \text{Mmol}^{-1} = 45.04 \text{m}^3 \cdot \text{Mmol}^{-1}$$

根据

$$p = \frac{RT}{V_m - b} - \frac{a}{T^{0.5}V_m(V_m + b)} = \frac{8.314 \cdot (273.15 + 40)}{772.9 - 45.04} - \frac{9861268}{478^{0.5} \times 772.9(772.9 + 45.04)} \text{MPa}$$
$$= 4.746 \text{MPa} > 4.5 \text{MPa}$$

这是会发生爆炸的。

2. 用普遍化第二 Virial 系数法计算:

对比状态:

$$T_r = \frac{T}{T_c} = \frac{478}{305.4} = 1.565$$

Virial 系数:

$$B^{0} = 0.083 - \frac{0.422}{T_{r}^{1.6}} = 0.083 - \frac{0.422}{1.565^{1.6}} = -0.1231$$

$$B^{1} = 0.139 - \frac{0.172}{T^{4.2}} = 0.139 - \frac{0.172}{1.565^{4.2}} = -0.1128$$

$$\widehat{B} = \frac{Bp_c}{RT_c} = B^0 + \omega B^1 = -0.1231 - 0.098 \times 0.1128 = -0.1342$$

这样解出:

$$B = \frac{-0.1342 \times 8.314 \times 305.4}{4.884} \text{cm}^3 \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} = -69.78 \text{cm}^3 \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

那么此时压力为:

$$p = \frac{RT}{V_m - B} = \frac{8.314 \times 478}{772.9 + 69.78} \text{MPa} = 4.716 \text{MPa} > 4.5 \text{MPa}$$

也是会发生爆炸的。

所以,不管怎么说,肯定会爆炸。

## Question 12

一个  $0.5 \text{m}^3$  压力容器,其极限压力为 2.75 MPa,若许用压力为极限压力的一半,试用普遍化第二维里系数 法计算该容器在  $130^{\circ}\text{C}$  时,最多能装入多少丙烷?

已知 $C_3H_8$  的临界数据为:  $T_c = 369.8$ K,  $p_c = 4.246$ MPa,  $\omega = 0.152$ ,  $Z_c = 0.281$ ,  $V_c = 203$ cm<sup>3</sup>·mol<sup>-1</sup>。

## Answer 12

许用压力为极限压力之一半,就是  $p = 0.5 \times 2.75 \text{MPa} = 1.375 \text{MPa}$ ,计算此时能装入多少甲烷。对比状态:

$$T_r = \frac{T}{T_c} = \frac{(273.15 + 130)}{369.8} = 1.090$$

$$p_r = \frac{p}{p_c} = \frac{1.375}{4.246} = 0.3238$$

Virial 系数:

$$B^{0} = 0.083 - \frac{0.422}{T_{r}^{1.6}} = 0.083 - \frac{0.422}{1.090^{1.6}} = -0.2846$$

$$B^1 = 0.139 - \frac{0.172}{T_r^{4.2}} = 0.139 - \frac{0.172}{1.090^{4.2}} = 0.01923$$

$$\widehat{B} = B^0 + \omega B^1 = -0.2846 + 0.152 \times 0.01923 = -0.2817$$

压缩因子:

$$Z = 1 + \widehat{B}\frac{p_r}{T_r} = 1 - 0.2817\frac{0.3238}{1.090} = 0.916$$

摩尔体积即为:

$$V_m = \frac{ZRT}{p} = \frac{0.916 \times 8.314 \times (273.15 + 130)}{1.375} \text{cm}^3 \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} = 2232 \text{cm}^3 \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

此时可以装入丙烷的物质的量为:

$$n = \frac{0.5 \times 10^6}{2232}$$
 mol = 224mol

即可以装入 224mol 的丙烷

## 3 2022年4月07日 晴\*

#### Question 13

物质的体积膨胀系数  $\beta$  和等温压缩系数  $\kappa$  的定义分别为:

$$\beta = \frac{1}{V} \left( \frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \right)_{p} \tag{3.1}$$

$$\kappa = -\frac{1}{V} \left( \frac{\partial V}{\partial p} \right)_T \tag{3.2}$$

试导出服从 van der Waals 状态方程的  $\beta$  和  $\kappa$  的表达式。

## Answer 13

根据 van der Waals 方程:

$$p = \frac{RT}{V - b} - \frac{a}{V^2}$$

对于摩尔体积",上式均以隐式给出。若直接对其求偏导,较为复杂。

恒温 T 条件下 p 对于 V 求偏导:

$$\left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial V}\right)_T = -\frac{RT}{(V-b)^2} + \frac{2a}{V^3}$$

恒体积V条件下p对于T求偏导:

$$\left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial T}\right)_V = \frac{R}{V - b}$$

因此,根据反函数定理,有:

$$\left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial p}\right)_V = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial T}\right)_V} = \frac{V - b}{R}$$

根据循环关系式:

$$\left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial V}\right)_T\!\left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T}\right)_p\!\left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial p}\right)_V = -1$$

这样一来就有:

$$\beta = \frac{1}{V} \left( \frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \right)_p = -\frac{1}{V \left( \frac{\partial p}{\partial V} \right)_T \left( \frac{\partial T}{\partial p} \right)_V} = -\frac{\left( \frac{\partial T}{\partial p} \right)_V}{V \left( \frac{\partial p}{\partial V} \right)_T} = \frac{RV^2 (V - b)^2}{RTV^3 - 2a(V - b)^2}$$

$$\kappa = -\frac{1}{V} \left( \frac{\partial V}{\partial p} \right)_T = \frac{1}{\left( \frac{\partial p}{\partial V} \right)_T} = \frac{V^2 (V - b)^2}{RTV^3 - 2a(V - b)^2}$$

"本题中体积 V 一律指摩尔体积  $V_m$ 

#### Question 14

试推导以下方程:

1.

$$\left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial V}\right)_T = \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial T}\right)_V \tag{3.3}$$

2.

$$\left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial p}\right)_T = -\left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T}\right)_p \tag{3.4}$$

3.

$$\left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial p}\right)_{T} = V - T\left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T}\right)_{p} \tag{3.5}$$

4.

$$\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial V}\right)_T = T\left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial T}\right)_V - p \tag{3.6}$$

5.

$$\left(\frac{\partial C_p}{\partial p}\right)_T = -T\left(\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial T^2}\right)_p \tag{3.7}$$

6.

$$dS = \frac{C_V}{T}dT + \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial T}\right)_V dV$$
(3.8)

7.

$$dS = \frac{C_p}{T}dT - \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T}\right)_p dp \tag{3.9}$$

8.

$$dU = C_V dT + \left[ T \left( \frac{\partial p}{\partial T} \right)_V - p \right] dV$$
(3.10)

9.

$$dU = \left[ T \left( \frac{\partial p}{\partial T} \right)_V - p \right]_T dV \tag{3.11}$$

10.

$$dH = C_p dT + \left[ V - T \left( \frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \right)_p \right] dp$$
(3.12)

## Answer 14

1. 式 (3.3) 的推导如下:该式为 Maxwell 关系式,由热力学基本关系式<sup>a</sup>:

$$\mathrm{d}F = -S\mathrm{d}T - p\mathrm{d}V$$

在两边同时对T求偏导,就有:

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial T} = -S - p \left( \frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \right)$$

然后在恒温 T 条件下,再对 V 求偏导:

$$\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial T \partial V} = - \left( \frac{\partial S}{\partial V} \right)_T$$

同理,有:

$$\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial V \partial T} = - \bigg( \frac{\partial p}{\partial T} \bigg)_V$$

由于对于宏观体系,体系的状态函数是连续可微函数,所以,求导次序可以互换,那么:

$$-\left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial V}\right)_T = \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial T \partial V} = \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial V \partial T} = -\left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial T}\right)_V$$

这就是所要证明的式子。

- 2. 式 (3.4) 也是 Maxwell 关系式,如式 (3.3) 推导过程类似。
- 3. 式 (3.5) 的推导如下: 首先由热力学基本方程式:

$$dH = TdS + Vdp$$

两边同时在恒温 T 条件下, 对 p 求偏导, 得到:

$$\left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial p}\right)_T = T \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial p}\right)_T + V$$

根据热力学基本关系式 (3.4), 上式可化为:

$$\left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial p}\right)_T = T \bigg(\frac{\partial S}{\partial p}\bigg)_T + V = V - T \bigg(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T}\bigg)_p$$

就是所要证明的式子。

4. 式 (3.6) 的推导如下: 首先由热力学基本方程式:

$$dU = TdS - pdV$$

两边同时在恒温 T 条件下,对 V 求偏导,如上小题,利用式 (3.3) 得到:

$$\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial V}\right)_T = T \bigg(\frac{\partial S}{\partial V}\bigg)_T - p = T \bigg(\frac{\partial p}{\partial T}\bigg)_V - p$$

就是所要证明的式子。

5. 式 (3.7) 的推导如下:由恒压热容  $C_p$  的定义式:

$$C_p = \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial T}\right)_p \tag{3.13}$$

再利用式 (3.5), 得到 $^b$ :

$$\begin{split} \left(\frac{\partial C_p}{\partial p}\right)_T &= \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial p} \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial T}\right)_p\right)_T = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial T} \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial p}\right)_T\right)_p = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial T} \left(V - T \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T}\right)_p\right)_T\right)_p \\ &= -T \left(\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial T^2}\right)_p - \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T}\right)_p + \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T}\right)_p = -T \left(\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial T^2}\right)_p \end{split}$$

即所要证明的式子。

6. 式 (3.8) 的推导如下: 首先由热力学基本方程式:

$$dU = TdS - pdV$$

两边同时在恒体积V条件下,对T求偏导,结合恒容热容的定义式

$$C_V = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T}\right)_V \tag{3.14}$$

得到:

$$C_V = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T}\right)_V = T \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial T}\right)_V \tag{3.15}$$

将熵函数 S 视作温度和体积的函数 S = S(T, V), 则全微分式为:

$$\mathrm{d}S = \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial T}\right)_V \mathrm{d}T + \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial V}\right)_T \mathrm{d}V$$

结合式 (3.15) 和式 (3.3) 可得:

$$\mathrm{d}S = \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial T}\right)_V \mathrm{d}T + \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial V}\right)_T \mathrm{d}V = \frac{1}{T}C_V \mathrm{d}T + \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial T}\right)_V \mathrm{d}V$$

这就是所要证明的式子。

7. 式 (3.9) 的推导如下: 由热力学基本方程式:

$$dH = TdS + Vdp$$

两边同时在恒压 p 条件下,对 T 求偏导,结合恒压热容的定义式 (3.13),得到:

$$C_p = \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial T}\right)_p = T\left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial T}\right)_p$$

这次将熵函数 S 视作温度和压力的函数 S = S(T, p),则全微分式为:

$$dS = \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial T}\right)_p dT + \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial p}\right)_T dp = \frac{C_p}{T} dT - \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T}\right)_p dp$$

因此得证。

8. 式 (3.10) 的推导如下: 将内能 U 看做温度 T 和体积 V 的函数 U = U(T, V),根据恒压热容  $C_V$  的定义式 (3.14), 以及式 (3.6),全微分式可变换为:

$$dU = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T}\right)_{V} dT + \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial V}\right)_{T} dV = C_{V} dT + \left[T\left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial T}\right)_{V} - p\right] dV$$

这正是所要证明的式子。

- 9. 在式 (3.10) 中取恒温即可得到式 (3.11)。
- 10. 式 (3.12) 的推导如下: 将焓 H 看做温度 T 和体积 p 的函数 H = H(T, p),根据恒压热容  $C_p$  的定义式 (3.13), 以及式 (3.5),全微分式可变换为:

$$dH = \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial T}\right)_p dT + \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial p}\right)_T dp = C_p dT + \left[V - T\left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T}\right)_p\right] dp$$

这就是所要证明的式子。

证毕。

### Question 15

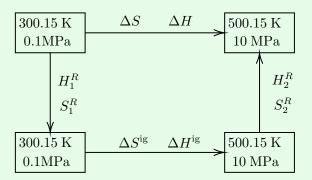
设氯在  $27^{\circ}$ C、0.1MPa 下的焓、熵值为零。试求  $227^{\circ}$ C、10MPa 下氯的焓、熵值。已知氯的临界参数和偏心 因子分别为:  $T_c$ =417K, $p_c$ =7.701MPa, $\omega$ =0.073,氯在理想气体状态下的定压摩尔热容为:

$$C_p^{\rm ig} = 31.696 + 10.144 \times 10^{-3} T - 4.038 \times 10^{-6} T^2 \quad \text{J} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \cdot \text{K}^{-1}$$

<sup>&</sup>quot;这里用 F 作为 Helmholtz 自由能的符号,在统计力学常用,用于区别元功 A。在这里,F 不出现在公式里,所以也采用中这样的符号(主要老师用这个符号)。

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>b</sup>实际上这里的偏导交换顺序略有瑕疵,但是因为导函数均为宏观状态函数,这一步是正确的。

设计以下热力学过程:



 $T_1 = 27 + 273.15 \text{ K} = 300.15 \text{K}, T_2 = 227 + 273.15 \text{ K} = 500.15 \text{K}$ ,先根据数据计算对比状态:

$$T_{r1} = \frac{T_1}{T_c} = \frac{300.15}{417} = 0.720$$

$$p_{r1} = \frac{p_1}{p_c} = \frac{0.1}{7.701} = 0.0130$$

$$T_{r2} = \frac{T_2}{T_c} = \frac{500.15}{417} = 1.199$$

$$p_{r2} = \frac{p_2}{p_c} = \frac{10}{7.701} = 1.299$$

这里利用普遍化第二 Virial 系数法进行计算, 首先计算 Virial 系数:

$$B^{0}(T_{r} = 0.720) = 0.083 - \frac{0.422}{T_{r}^{1.6}} = 0.083 - \frac{0.422}{0.720^{1.6}} = -0.631$$

$$B^{1}(T_{r} = 0.720) = 0.139 - \frac{0.172}{T_{r}^{4.2}} = 0.139 - \frac{0.172}{0.720^{4.2}} = 0.0544$$

$$B^{0}(T_{r} = 1.199) = 0.083 - \frac{0.422}{T_{r}^{1.6}} = 0.083 - \frac{0.422}{1.199^{1.6}} = -0.233$$

$$B^{1}(T_{r} = 1.199) = 0.139 - \frac{0.172}{T_{r}^{4.2}} = 0.139 - \frac{0.172}{1.199^{4.2}} = 0.0587$$

求导都可知:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}B^0}{\mathrm{d}T_r} = \frac{0.675}{T_r^{2.6}}, \quad \frac{\mathrm{d}B^0}{\mathrm{d}T_r}(T_r = 0.720) = \frac{0.675}{0.720^{2.6}} = 1.59, \quad \frac{\mathrm{d}B^0}{\mathrm{d}T_r}(T_r = 1.199) = \frac{0.675}{1.199^{2.6}} = 0.421$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}B^1}{\mathrm{d}T_r} = \frac{0.722}{T_r^{5.2}}, \quad \frac{\mathrm{d}B^0}{\mathrm{d}T_r}(T_r = 0.720) = \frac{0.722}{0.720^{5.2}} = 3.98, \quad \frac{\mathrm{d}B^0}{\mathrm{d}T_r}(T_r = 1.199) = \frac{0.722}{1.199^{5.2}} = 0.281$$

这样直接带入公式即可:

$$\begin{split} \frac{H_1^R}{RT} &= p_r \left( \frac{B^0}{T_r} - \frac{\mathrm{d}B^0}{\mathrm{d}T_r} + \omega \left( \frac{B^1}{T_r} - \frac{\mathrm{d}B^1}{\mathrm{d}T_r} \right) \right) \\ &= 0.0130 \left( \frac{-0.631}{0.720} - 1.59 + 0.073 \left( \frac{0.0544}{0.720} - 3.98 \right) \right) \\ &= -0.358 \\ \frac{S_1^R}{R} &= -p_r \left( \frac{\mathrm{d}B^0}{\mathrm{d}R} + \omega \frac{\mathrm{d}B^1}{\mathrm{d}T_r} \right) \\ &= -0.0130 (1.59 + 0.073 \times 3.98) \\ &= -0.0244 \end{split}$$

$$\frac{H_2^R}{RT} &= p_r \left( \frac{B^0}{T_r} - \frac{\mathrm{d}B^0}{\mathrm{d}T_r} + \omega \left( \frac{B^1}{T_r} - \frac{\mathrm{d}B^1}{\mathrm{d}T_r} \right) \right) \\ &= 1.299 \left( \frac{-0.233}{1.199} - 0.421 + 0.073 \left( \frac{0.0587}{1.199} - 0.281 \right) \right) \\ &= -0.821 \\ \frac{S_2^R}{R} &= -p_r \left( \frac{\mathrm{d}B^0}{\mathrm{d}R} + \omega \frac{\mathrm{d}B^1}{\mathrm{d}T_r} \right) \\ &= -1.299 (0.421 + 0.073 \times 0.281) \\ &= -0.574 \end{split}$$

这样一来, 移项即可求得:

$$H_1^R = -89.3 \text{J} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$
  $S_1^R = 0.203 \text{J} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \cdot \text{K}^{-1}$  
$$H_2^R = -3415 \text{J} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$
  $S_2^R = -4.768 \text{J} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \cdot \text{K}^{-1}$ 

对于理想气体的变温变压过程,根据化学热力学中的公式可知:

$$\begin{split} \Delta H^{\mathrm{ig}} &= \int_{T_1}^{T_2} C_p^{\mathrm{ig}} \mathrm{d}T = \int_{300.15}^{500.15} (31.696 + 10.144 \times 10^{-3}T - 4.038 \times 10^{-6}T^2) \mathrm{d}T = 7019 \mathrm{J} \cdot \mathrm{mol}^{-1} \\ \Delta S^{\mathrm{ig}} &= \int_{T_1}^{T_2} \frac{C_p^{\mathrm{ig}}}{T} \mathrm{d}T + R \ln \frac{p_1}{p_2} = \int_{300.15}^{500.15} \frac{31.696 + 10.144 \times 10^{-3}T - 4.038 \times 10^{-6}T^2}{T} \mathrm{d}T + 8.314 \ln \frac{0.1}{10} \\ &= -20.4 \mathrm{mol}^{-1} \cdot \mathrm{K}^{-1} \end{split}$$

综上,整个过程的焓、熵变化为:

$$\Delta H = -H_1^R + \Delta H^{\text{ig}} + H_2^R = 89.3 + 7019 - 3415 \text{ J} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} = 3693.3 \text{J} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$
$$\Delta S = -S_1^R + \Delta S^{\text{ig}} + S_2^R = -0.203 - 20.4 - 4.768 \text{ mol}^{-1} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} = -25.071 \text{mol}^{-1} \cdot \text{K}^{-1}$$

#### Question 16

试采用 RK 方程计算在 227°C、5MPa 下的气相正丁烷的剩余焓和剩余熵。正丁烷的临界参数和偏心因子分别为:  $T_c$ =425.2K , $p_c$ =3.800MPa ,ω=0.193

## Answer 16

T = 227 + 273.15 K = 500.15 K, 利用 R-K 方程, 先计算物性常数:

$$a = 0.42748 \frac{R^2 T_c^{2.5}}{p_c} = 0.42748 \frac{8.314^2 \times 425.2^{2.5}}{3.800} \text{Pa} \cdot \text{K}^{0.5} \cdot \text{m}^6 \cdot \text{Mmol}^{-2} = 29.0 \text{Pa} \cdot \text{K}^{0.5} \cdot \text{m}^6 \cdot \text{mol}^{-2}$$

$$b = 0.08664 \times \frac{RT_c}{p_c} = 0.08664 \times \frac{8.314 \times 425.2}{3.800} \text{m}^3 \cdot \text{Mmol}^{-1} = 8.06 \times 10^{-5} \text{m}^3 \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

然后列出 R-K 方程:

$$p = \frac{RT}{V - b} - \frac{a}{T^{0.5}V(V + b)} \tag{3.16}$$

然后利用计算机解之",得到:

$$V_m = 0.000570 \text{m}^3 \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

然后带入公式即可求出:

$$H^{R} = pV_{m} - RT - \frac{3a}{2T^{0.5}b} \ln\left(1 + \frac{b}{V_{m}}\right)$$

$$= 5 \times 10^{6} \times 0.000570 - 8.314 \times 500.15 - \frac{3 \times 29.0}{2 \times 500.15^{0.5} \times 8.06 \times 10^{-5}} \ln\left(1 + \frac{8.06 \times 10^{-5}}{0.000570}\right)$$

$$= -4500 \text{J} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$S^{R} = R \ln\left(V_{m} - b\right) - R \ln\frac{RT}{p} - \frac{a}{2T^{1.5}b} \ln\left(1 + \frac{b}{V_{m}}\right)$$

$$= 8.314 \ln\left(0.000570 - 8.06 \times 10^{-5}\right) - 8.314 \ln\frac{8.314 \times 500.15}{5 \times 10^{6}}$$

$$- \frac{29.0}{2 \times 500.15^{1.5} \times 8.06 \times 10^{-5}} \ln\left(1 + \frac{8.06 \times 10^{-5}}{0.000570}\right) = -6.54 \text{mol}^{-1} \cdot \text{K}^{-1}$$

### Question 17

假设 125°C、10MPa 下的丙烯服从 R-K 状态方程,试运用 R-K 方程求算该状态下的丙烯的剩余焓与剩余熵。该状态下的丙烯的  $V_m=1.42\times 10^{-4} {\rm m}^3\cdot {\rm mol}$ ,丙烯的临界参数和偏心因子分别为:  $T_c$ =3650K, $p_c$ =4.620MPa, $\omega$ =0.193

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup>利用 Patrick Barrie's program for solving cubic equations of state,具体网址在http://www.mathaddict.net/realgas4.htm

T = 125 + 273.15 K = 398.15 K 利用 R-K 方程,还是先计算物性常数:

$$a = 0.42748 \frac{R^2 T_c^{2.5}}{p_c} = 0.42748 \frac{8.314^2 \times 365.0^{2.5}}{4.620} \mathrm{Pa} \cdot \mathrm{K}^{0.5} \cdot \mathrm{m}^6 \cdot \mathrm{Mmol}^{-2} = 16.28 \mathrm{Pa} \cdot \mathrm{K}^{0.5} \cdot \mathrm{m}^6 \cdot \mathrm{mol}^{-2}$$

$$b = 0.08664 \times \frac{RT_c}{p_c} = 0.08664 \times \frac{8.314 \times 365.0}{4.620} \text{m}^3 \cdot \text{Mmol}^{-1} = 5.691 \times 10^{-5} \text{m}^3 \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

如上题,同样得到:

$$V_m = 0.0001360 \,\mathrm{m}^3 \cdot \mathrm{mol}^{-1}$$

然后带入公式即可求出:

$$H^{R} = pV_{m} - RT - \frac{3a}{2T^{0.5}b} \ln\left(1 + \frac{b}{V_{m}}\right)$$

$$= 10 \times 10^{6} \times 0.0001360 - 8.314 \times 398.15 - \frac{3 \times 16.28}{2 \times 398.15^{0.5} \times 5.691 \times 10^{-5}} \ln\left(1 + \frac{5.691 \times 10^{-5}}{0.0001360}\right)$$

$$= -9468 \text{J} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$S^{R} = R \ln (V_{m} - b) - R \ln \frac{RT}{p} - \frac{a}{2T^{1.5}b} \ln \left( 1 + \frac{b}{V_{m}} \right)$$

$$= 8.314 \ln (0.0001360 - 5.691 \times 10^{-5}) - 8.314 \times \ln \frac{8.06 \times 10^{-5} \times 398.15}{10 \times 10^{6}}$$

$$- \frac{16.28}{2 \times 398.15^{1.5} \times 5.691 \times 10^{-5}} \ln \left( 1 + \frac{5.691 \times 10^{-5}}{0.0001360} \right) = -18.20 \text{mol}^{-1} \cdot \text{K}^{-1}$$

## 4 2022年4月14日 晴\*

本次作业的第一题是上一次作业的倒数第二题,剩下两题解答如下:

## Question 18

试用普遍化方法计算二氧化碳在 473.2K、30MPa 下的焓与熵。二氧化碳的临界参数和偏心因子分别为:  $T_c=304.2$ K,  $p_c=7.376$ MPa,  $\omega=0.225$ 。已知在相同条件下,二氧化碳处于理想状态的焓为 8377J·mol $^{-1}$ ,熵为 -25.86J·mol $^{-1}$ ·K $^{-1}$ 。

## Answer 18

先根据数据计算对比状态:

$$T_r = \frac{T}{T_c} = \frac{473.2}{304.2} = 1.556$$

$$p_r = \frac{p}{p_c} = \frac{30}{7.376} = 4.067$$

然后计算 Virial 系数:

$$B^{0}(T_{r} = 1.556) = 0.083 - \frac{0.422}{T_{r}^{1.6}} = 0.083 - \frac{0.422}{1.556^{1.6}} = -0.125$$

$$B^{1}(T_{r} = 1.556) = 0.139 - \frac{0.172}{T_{r}^{4.2}} = 0.139 - \frac{0.172}{1.556^{4.2}} = 0.112$$

求导可知:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}B^0}{\mathrm{d}T_r} = \frac{0.675}{T_r^{2.6}}, \quad \frac{\mathrm{d}B^0}{\mathrm{d}T_r} (T_r = 1.556) = \frac{0.675}{1.556^{2.6}} = 0.214$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}B^1}{\mathrm{d}T_r} = \frac{0.722}{T_r^{5.2}}, \quad \frac{\mathrm{d}B^0}{\mathrm{d}T_r} (T_r = 1.556) = \frac{0.722}{1.556^{5.2}} = 0.0725$$

这样直接带入公式即可:

$$\begin{split} \frac{H^R}{RT} &= p_r \left( \frac{B^0}{T_r} - \frac{\mathrm{d}B^0}{\mathrm{d}T_r} + \omega \left( \frac{B^1}{T_r} - \frac{\mathrm{d}B^1}{\mathrm{d}T_r} \right) \right) \\ &= 4.067 \left( \frac{-0.125}{1.556} - 0.214 + 0.225 \left( \frac{0.112}{1.556} - 0.0725 \right) \right) \\ &= -1.197 \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} \frac{S^R}{R} &= -p_r \bigg( \frac{\mathrm{d}B^0}{\mathrm{d}R} + \omega \frac{\mathrm{d}B^1}{\mathrm{d}T_r} \bigg) \\ &= -4.067 (0.214 + 0.225 \times 0.0725) \\ &= -0.9367 \end{split}$$

这样就可以得到:

$$\begin{split} H(473.2\mathrm{K}, 30\mathrm{MPa}) &= H^R + H^{\mathrm{ig}}(473.2\mathrm{K}, 30\mathrm{MPa}) \\ &= -1.197 \times 8.314 \times 473.2 + 8377 \,\mathrm{J} \cdot \mathrm{mol}^{-1} \\ &= 3668 \mathrm{J} \cdot \mathrm{mol}^{-1} \\ S(473.2\mathrm{K}, 30\mathrm{MPa}) &= S^R + S^{\mathrm{ig}}(473.2\mathrm{K}, 30\mathrm{MPa}) \\ &= -0.9367 \times 8.314 - 25.86 \,\mathrm{J} \cdot \mathrm{mol}^{-1} \cdot \mathrm{K}^{-1} \\ &= -33.65 \mathrm{J} \cdot \mathrm{mol}^{-1} \cdot \mathrm{K}^{-1} \end{split}$$

### Question 19

试用普遍化第二维里系数法计算丙烷气体在 378K、0.507MPa 下的剩余焓。已知丙烷的临界常数:  $T_c=369.8\mathrm{K}, p_c=4.246\mathrm{MPa}, \omega=0.152$ 。

### Answer 19

先根据数据计算对比状态:

$$T_r = \frac{T}{T_c} = \frac{378}{369.8} = 1.02$$

$$p_r = \frac{p}{p_c} = \frac{0.507}{4.246} = 0.119$$

然后计算 Virial 系数:

$$B^{0}(T_{r} = 1.02) = 0.083 - \frac{0.422}{T_{r}^{1.6}} = 0.083 - \frac{0.422}{1.02^{1.6}} = -0.326$$

$$B^{1}(T_{r} = 1.02) = 0.139 - \frac{0.172}{T_{r}^{4.2}} = 0.139 - \frac{0.172}{1.02^{4.2}} = -0.0162$$

求导可得:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}B^0}{\mathrm{d}T_r} = \frac{0.675}{T_r^{2.6}}, \quad \frac{\mathrm{d}B^0}{\mathrm{d}T_r}(T_r = 1.02) = \frac{0.675}{1.02^{2.6}} = 0.641$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}B^1}{\mathrm{d}T_r} = \frac{0.722}{T_r^{5.2}}, \quad \frac{\mathrm{d}B^0}{\mathrm{d}T_r} (T_r = 1.02) = \frac{0.722}{1.02^{5.2}} = 0.651$$

这样直接带入公式即可:

$$\begin{split} \frac{H^R}{RT} &= p_r \left( \frac{B^0}{T_r} - \frac{\mathrm{d}B^0}{\mathrm{d}T_r} + \omega \left( \frac{B^1}{T_r} - \frac{\mathrm{d}B^1}{\mathrm{d}T_r} \right) \right) \\ &= 0.119 \left( \frac{-0.326}{1.02} - 0.641 + 0.152 \left( \frac{-0.0162}{1.02} - 0.651 \right) \right) \\ &= -0.126 \\ \frac{S^R}{R} &= -p_r \left( \frac{\mathrm{d}B^0}{\mathrm{d}R} + \omega \frac{\mathrm{d}B^1}{\mathrm{d}T_r} \right) \\ &= -0.119 (0.641 + 0.152 \times 0.651) \\ &= -0.0881 \end{split}$$

这样就得到:

$$H^R = -397 \text{J} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}, \quad S^R = 0.732 \text{J} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \cdot \text{K}^{-1}$$

# 5 2022年4月21日 晴†

#### Question 20

某容器内的液态水和蒸汽在 1MPa 下处于平衡状态,质量为 1kg。假如容器内液体和蒸汽各占一半体积,试 求容器内的液态水和蒸汽的总焓。

已知: 饱和水蒸汽表,1MPa 时, $H_l=762.81 \mathrm{kJ}\cdot\mathrm{kg}^{-1}$ 、 $H_g=2778.1 \mathrm{kJ}\cdot\mathrm{kg}^{-1}$ 、 $V_l=1.1273 \mathrm{cm}^3\cdot\mathrm{g}^{-1}$ 、 $V_g=194.4 \mathrm{cm}^3\cdot\mathrm{g}^{-1}$ 

## Answer 20

设水饱和蒸汽占全体的质量比重"为 x, 这样就可以根据体积相等给出以下关系式:

$$xV_q = (1-x)V_l$$

代入数据,可得:

$$194.4x = 1.1273(1-x)$$

解得 x = 0.005765 那么体系的总焓 H 可以表示为以下式子:

$$H = (1 - x)H_l + xH_g$$
  
=  $(1 - 0.005765) \times 762.81 + 0.005765 \times 2778.1 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} = 774.43 \text{kJ} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 

"也叫干度,这里不这么称呼是为了减少边缘名词个数

### Question 21

假设二氧化碳服从 RK 状态方程,计算 50°C、10.13MPa 时二氧化碳的逸度。二氧化碳的临界参数和偏心因子分别为:  $T_c$ =304.2K, $p_c$ =7.376MPa, $\omega$ =0.225

先计算物性常数:

$$a = 0.42748 \frac{R^2 T_c^{2.5}}{p_c} = 0.42748 \times \frac{8.314^2 304.2^{2.5}}{7.376} \text{Pa} \cdot \text{K}^{0.5} \cdot \text{m}^6 \cdot \text{Mmol}^{-1} = 6.466 \text{Pa} \cdot \text{K}^{0.5} \cdot \text{m}^6 \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$b = 0.08664 \times \frac{RT_c}{p_c} = 0.08664 \times \frac{8.314 \times 304.2}{7.376} \text{m}^3 \cdot \text{Mmol}^{-1} = 29.71 \times 10^{-6} \text{m}^3 \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

待求温度为 T=50+273.15 K = 323.15K,然后列出 R-K 方程,并反解"得:  $V_m=0.0001082$ m"·mol $^{-1}$  此时压缩因子为 Z=0.4079

然后带入逸度因子的求算公式得到:

$$\begin{split} \ln\varphi &= \ln\frac{f}{p} = Z - 1 - \ln\left(Z - \frac{bp}{RT}\right) - \frac{a}{bRT^{1.5}}\ln\left(1 + \frac{b}{V_m}\right) \\ &= 0.4079 - 1 - \ln\left(0.4079 - \frac{29.71 \times 7.376}{8.314 \times 304.2}\right) \\ &- \frac{6.466}{29.71 \times 10^{-6} \times 8.314 \times 323.15^{1.5}}\ln\left(1 + \frac{29.71 \times 10^{-6}}{0.0001082}\right) \\ &= -0.6536 \end{split}$$

这样就可知:

$$f = p \times e^{-0.6536} = 7.376 \times e^{-0.6536} \text{MPa} = 3.837 \text{MPa}$$

#### Question 22

试计算液态水在  $30^{\circ}$ C 下,压力分别为(a)饱和蒸气压(b) $100 \times 10^{5}$ Pa 下的逸度和逸度系数。已知:

- 1. 水在 30°C 时的饱和蒸气压  $p^s = 0.0424 \times 10^5 \text{Pa}$ 。
- 2.  $30^{\circ}$ C,  $0 \sim 100 \times 10^{5}$ Pa 范围内将液态水的摩尔体积视为常数,其值为 0.01809m<sup>3</sup>·kmol<sup>-1</sup>。
- 3.  $100 \times 10^5$  Pa 以下的水蒸气可以视为理想气体。

## Answer 22

- (a) 当此之时,30°C 液态水之气压为饱和蒸气压,故其处于相平衡状态;又由于其压力较小,饱和水蒸气 视作理想气体,故  $f=p^s=0.0424\times 10^5 {\rm Pa},\ \varphi=1$
- (b) 此时压力  $p = 100 \times 10^5 \text{Pa}$ , 所以不再处于相平衡状态。那么:

$$\ln \varphi = \ln \frac{f}{p} = \int_{p^{s}}^{p} \left(\frac{V_{m}}{RT} - \frac{1}{p}\right) dp$$

$$= \int_{0.0424 \times 10^{5} \text{Pa}}^{100 \times 10^{5} \text{Pa}} \left(\frac{0.01809 \times 10^{-3} \text{m}^{3} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}}{8.314 \times (273.15 + 30) \text{Pa} \cdot \text{m}^{3} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}} - \frac{1}{p}\right) dp$$

$$= -7.694$$

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup>仍然利用 Patrick Barrie's program for solving cubic equations of state,具体网址在http://www.mathaddict.net/realgas4.htm

明显有  $\varphi=e^{-7.694}=0.0004555$ ,且有:

$$f = p \times e^{-7.694} = 100 \times 10^5 \times e^{-7.694}$$
Pa = 4555Pa