

Chap 9.1

亨利定律: $c_A^* = Hp_A$

溶解度系数影响因素: $T \uparrow, H \downarrow; p \uparrow, H \uparrow$

亨利定律的其他形式: $p_A^* = Ex_A (E = \frac{C}{H}); y_A^* = mx_A (m = \frac{E}{P})$

吸收速率方程: $N_A = \frac{p_G - p_L^*}{\frac{1}{K_G}} = \frac{\text{总推动力}}{\text{总传质阻力}} (\frac{1}{K_G} = \frac{1}{k_G} + \frac{1}{Hk_L})$

操作点 O 离平衡线越远, 则总推动力就越大, 对吸收越有利。

气膜控制下: $K_y \approx k_y, K_G \approx k_G$

液膜控制下: $K_x \approx k_x, K_L \approx k_L$

Chap 9.2

全塔物料衡算方程: $Y_b = \frac{L_S}{G_B}(X_b - X_a) + Y_a$

吸收率: $\eta = \frac{G_B(Y_b - Y_a)}{G_B Y_b} = 1 - \frac{Y_a}{Y_b}$

操作线方程: $Y = \frac{L_S}{G_B}(X - X_a) + Y_a$

操作线越远离平衡线, 吸收推动力越大, 对吸收越有利。

对于低浓度气体($y_b < 10\%$): $y_b \approx \frac{L}{G}(x_b - x_a) + y_a; y \approx \frac{L}{G}(x - x_a) + y_a; \eta \approx 1 - \frac{y_a}{y_b}$

确定最佳液气比: $\left(\frac{L_S}{G_B}\right)_{opt} = (1.1 \sim 2.0) \left(\frac{L_S}{G_B}\right)_{min}$

理论上, 塔内必有一处达到相平衡, 塔高需无穷高才行。

最小液气比: $\left(\frac{L_S}{G_B}\right)_{min} = \frac{Y_b - Y_a}{X_b^* - X_a}$; 低浓度时: $\left(\frac{L}{G}\right)_{min} = \frac{y_b - y_a}{x_b^* - x_a}$

填料层高度: $h = \frac{G}{K_y a} \int_{y_a}^{y_b} \frac{dy}{y - y^*} = H_{OG} \cdot N_{OG}; h = \frac{L}{K_x a} \int_{x_a}^{x_b} \frac{dx}{x^* - x} = H_{OL} \cdot N_{OL};$

$h = \frac{G}{k_y a} \int_{y_a}^{y_b} \frac{dy}{y - y_i} = H_G \cdot N_G; h = \frac{L}{k_x a} \int_{x_a}^{x_b} \frac{dx}{x_i - x} = H_L \cdot N_L$

吸脱系数: $S = \frac{mG}{L}$

吸收因数: $A = \frac{L}{mG}$

吸收因数法求传质单元数:

$$N_{OG} = \frac{1}{1-S} \ln \left[(1-S) \frac{y_b - y_a^*}{y_a - y_a^*} + S \right]; \quad N_{OL} = \frac{1}{1-A} \ln \left[(1-A) \frac{x_a - x_b^*}{y_b - y_b^*} + A \right]; \quad N_{OL} = S N_{OG}$$

对数平均推动力法求传质单元数: $N_{OG} = \frac{y_b - y_a}{\Delta y_m}; \quad N_{OL} = \frac{x_b - x_a}{\Delta x_m}$

Chap 9.3

解吸液相传质单元数: $N_{OL} = \frac{1}{1-A} \ln \left[(1-A) \frac{x_a - x_b^*}{x_b - x_b^*} + A \right] = S N_{OG}$

塔板数: $N = \frac{S-1}{\ln S} N_{OG} (S \neq 1)$