第7章 化工过程的热力学分析

本章内容

- □7.1 熵流、熵产与熵平衡
- 口7.2 理想功与损耗功
- 口7.3 有效能
- 口7.4 典型化工过程热力学分析

7.1 熵流、熵产和熵平衡

熵流和熵产

$$ds \ge \frac{\delta q}{T_r} \implies ds = \frac{\delta q}{T_r} + \delta s_g = \delta s_f + \delta s_g \implies \Delta s = s_f + s_g$$

其中

$$S_{\rm f} = \int_1^2 \frac{\delta q}{T_{\rm r}}$$
 熵流

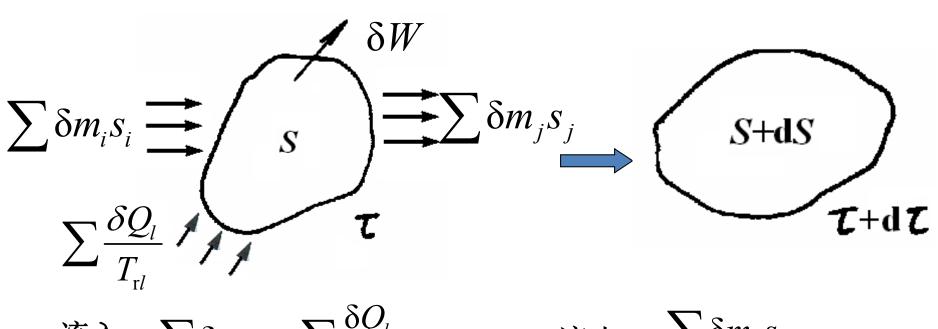
$$s_{g}$$
—熵产,非负

7.1 熵流、熵产和熵平衡

熵方程

考虑系统与外界发生质量交换,系统熵变除(热)熵流,熵产外,还应有质量迁移引起的质熵流,所以熵方程应为:

流入系统熵-流出系统熵+熵产=系统熵增



流入
$$\sum \delta m_i S_i + \sum \frac{\delta Q_l}{T_{r,l}}$$
 流出 $\sum \delta m_j S_j$ 熵增 dS

$$\sum \delta m_i S_i - \sum \delta m_j S_j + \sum \frac{\delta Q_l}{T_{r,l}} + \delta S_g = dS$$

$$\Delta S = \sum_{\tau} \int_{\tau}^{\tau + \Delta \tau} (s_i \delta m_i - s_j \delta m_j) + \sum_{\tau} S_{f,l} + S_g$$

熵方程核心:

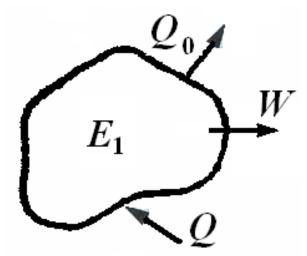
熵可随热量和质量迁移而转移;可在不可逆过程中自 发产生。由于一切实际过程不可逆,所以熵在能量转移 过程中自发产生(熵产),因此熵是不守恒的,熵产是 熵方程的核心。

闭口系熵方程:

$$\Delta S = \sum \int_{\tau}^{\tau + \Delta \tau} (s_i \delta m_i - s_j \delta m_j) + \sum S_{f,l} + S_g$$

闭口系:

$$\delta m_i = 0 \qquad \delta m_j = 0$$
$$\Delta s = s_f + s_g$$

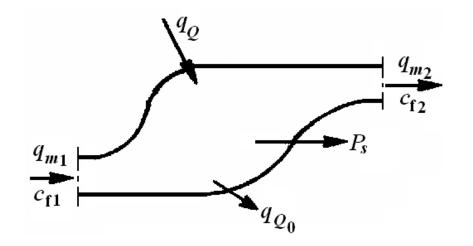


闭口绝热系:

$$q = 0 \qquad \Delta s = s_{g} \ge 0 \qquad \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \overline{\eta} \stackrel{\text{iff}}{\text{gen}} \stackrel{\text{if}}{\text{gen}} \stackrel{\text{if}}{\text{$$

$$\Delta S = \sum_{\tau} \int_{\tau}^{\tau + \Delta \tau} (s_i \delta m_i - s_j \delta m_j) + \sum_{\tau} S_{f,l} + S_g$$

稳定流动开口系熵方程(仅考虑一股流出,一股流进)



稳流开系:

$$\delta m_1 = \delta m_2 = \delta m \qquad dS_{CV} = 0$$

$$(s_1 - s_2) \delta m + \delta S_f + \delta S_g = 0$$

$$s_2 - s_1 = s_f + s_g$$

绝热稳流开系:

$$s_{f} = 0$$

$$s_{2} - s_{1} = s_{g} \ge 0$$

例: 150 ℃饱和蒸汽从变为150 ℃饱和水. 环境温度 $T_{\rm sur}$ =20 ℃, 进出

口流量
$$m_{\text{in}} = m_{\text{out}} = 100 \text{kg/s.}$$
 计算 $\Delta S_g = ?$ — $m_1 S_1 +$ condenser

 $m_1 S_1 +$ condenser $m_2 S_2 +$ Q

解: 质量平衡式为: $m_1 = m_2$

由水蒸气表可知:

$$H_{m1} = 2746.5 \text{ kJ/kg} = 2746500 \text{ J/kg}, H_{m2} = 632200 \text{ J/kg}$$

 $S_{m1} = 6837.9 \text{ J/(kg·K)}, S_{m2} = 1841.8 \text{ J/(kg·K)}$

热平衡式为:

$$\sum_{1}^{2} m_i H_{mi} + \frac{\mathrm{d}Q}{\mathrm{d}t} = 0$$

$$\frac{dQ}{dt} = m_2 H_{m2} - m_1 H_{m1} = 100 \times (632200 - 2746500) = -2.1143 \times 10^8 \,\text{J/s}$$

熵平衡式为:
$$\sum_{i} m_{i} S_{mi} + \sum_{i} \frac{\mathrm{d}(Q_{R,i}/T_{i})}{\mathrm{d}t} + \frac{\mathrm{d}(\Delta S_{g})}{\mathrm{d}t} = 0$$

$$\frac{d(\Delta S_g)}{dt} = -\sum_i m_i S_{mi} - \sum_i \frac{d(Q_{R,i}/T_i)}{dt}$$

$$= -(100 \times 6837.9 - 100 \times 1841.8) - \frac{-2.1143 \times 10^8}{293.15}$$

$$= 221624.86 \text{ J/(K} \cdot \text{s}) = 221.62 \text{ kJ/(K} \cdot \text{s})$$

 $:: \Delta S_g > 0$ 因此,为不可逆过程

如果假设某热机在150℃和20℃之间运行,则可回收的热功为:

$$W = Q(1 - \frac{T_L}{T_H}) = -2.1143 \times 10^8 \times (1 - \frac{293}{423}) = -6.50 \times 10^7 J$$

例:工质为空气,进口1的状态为(T_1 =500K, P_1 =0.1MPa, m_1 =10kg/s);进口2的状态为(T_2 =300K, P_2 =0.1MPa, m_2 =5kg/s), 经绝热混合过程, 求 ΔS_g = ?

$$\begin{array}{c|c} \underline{m_1, T_1, P_1, H_1, S_1} \\ \underline{m_2, T_2, P_2, H_2, S_2} \end{array} \quad \text{mixer} \quad \begin{array}{c|c} \underline{m_3, T_3, P_3, H_3, S_3} \\ \end{array}$$

解:对于理想气体

质量平衡式为: $m_3 = m_1 + m_2 = 15 kg/s$

能量平衡式为:
$$Q = 0, W_s = 0$$
, 因此, $\sum_{1}^{3} m_i H_{mi} = 0$ $m_1 H_{m1} + m_2 H_{m2} - m_3 H_{m3} = 0$

参考态为:
$$T_0$$
=300K, p_0 =0.1MPa, H_0 =0, S_0 =0 $H_{mi} = C_{pm}(T_i - T_0)$

$$H_{m1} = 1.01 \times (500 - 300) = 202 \text{ kJ/kg}$$
 $H_{m2} = 0$, $H_{m3} = 1.01 \times (T_3 - 300) \text{ kJ/kg}$

$$10 \times 202 + 5 \times 0 - 15 \times 1.01 \times (T_3 - 300) = 0$$
 $T_3 = 433.33K$

熵平衡式为:
$$S_i = S_0 + \int_{T_0}^{T_i} \frac{C_p}{T} dT - nR \int_{p_0}^{p_i} \frac{dp}{p} = 0 + C_p \ln \frac{T_i}{T_0} - 0$$

$$S_{m1} = 1.01 \times \ln \frac{500}{300} = 0.5159 \, kJ / (kg.K) \qquad S_{m2} = 0$$

$$S_{m3} = 1.01 \times \ln \frac{433.33}{300} = 0.3714 \, kJ / (kg.K)$$

Steady adiabatic process稳态绝热过程: $\sum_{i} m_{i} S_{mi} + \frac{d(\Delta S_{g})}{dt} = 0$

$$10 \times 0.5159 + 5 \times 0 - 15 \times 0.3714 + \frac{d(\Delta S_g)}{dt} = 0$$

$$\therefore \frac{d(\Delta S_g)}{dt} = 0.412 \text{ kJ/(K · s)}$$
 混合过程是不可逆过程!

7.2 理想功与损耗功

理想功

- 指体系的状态变化以完全可逆过程实现时,理论上可能产生的最大功或者必须消耗的最小功。
- 完全可逆是指:
 - (1)体系内所有的变化过程必须是可逆的.
 - (2)体系与温度为 T_0 的环境进行热交换是可逆的。
- 理想功是一个理论的极限值,是实际功的比较标准。

(1) 非流动过程 $\Delta U = Q + W$

::过程完全可逆,而且体系所处环境构成了一个温度为T₀ 的恒温热源。 $\therefore Q_R = T_0 \Delta S_{\phi \hat{S}}$

可逆功
$$W_R = \Delta U - T_0 \Delta S$$
 $W_{id} \neq W_R$

$$W_{id} \neq W_R$$

 $P_0\Delta V$ 一体系与大气交换的功,无法利用,需扣除。

:: 理想功
$$W_{id} = \Delta U - T_0 \Delta S + P_0 \Delta V$$

(2) 稳定流动过程

能量平衡方程
$$\Delta H + g\Delta Z + \Delta u^2 / 2 = Q + W_s$$

$$\therefore Q = T_0 \Delta S \therefore 理想功 \quad W_{id} = \Delta H - T_0 \Delta S + g \Delta Z + \frac{\Delta u^2}{2}$$

大多数情况
$$g\Delta Z \approx 0$$
; $\Delta u^2/2 \approx 0$

理想功
$$W_{id} = \Delta H - T_0 \Delta S$$



例. 对于水(25℃, 0.1013MPa)→冰(0℃, 0.1013MPa)的过程, 求W_{id}=?. (Δh_{fus})₂₇₃=334.7kJ/kg. a) T_{su}= 25℃, b) T_{su}= -25℃.

解:上述过程只有热量传递 $W_{id} = \Delta H - T_{su} \Delta S$

若忽略压力的影响,由蒸汽表可得:

$$h_1 = 104.89 \text{kJ} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$$
 $s_1 = 0.3674 \text{kJ} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{K}^{-1}$

$$h_2 = \Delta h_{fus} = -334.7 \text{kJ} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$$

$$s_2 = \frac{(\Delta h_{fus})_{273}}{273} = \frac{-334.7}{273} = -1.2260 \text{kJ g}^{-1} \text{K}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta h = h_2 - h_1 = -334.7 - 104.89 = -439.95 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\Delta s = s_2 - s_1 = -1.2260 - 0.3674 = -1.5934 \text{ kJ/(kg·K)},$$

a)
$$T_{su} = 25^{\circ}C$$
: $W_{id} = -439.95 - 298 \times (-1.5934) = 34.88 \, kJ / kg$

b)
$$T_{su} = -25 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$$
: $W_{id} = -439.95 - 248 \times (-1.5934) = -44.78 \, kJ / kg$

损耗功

损耗功——体系在给定状态变化过程中该过程实际功Wac与所计

算的理想功
$$\mathbf{W}_{\mathrm{id}}$$
的差值:
$$W_L = W_{ac} - W_{id}$$

$$W_{ac} = \Delta H - Q$$

$$W_{id} = \Delta H - T_0 \Delta S_{\phi_{\widehat{A}}}$$

$$W_L = T_0 \Delta S_{\phi_{\widehat{A}}} - Q$$

$$W_L = T_0 \Delta S_{\phi_{\widehat{A}}} + T_0 \Delta S_{\phi_{\widehat{A}}}$$

$$= T_0 \Delta S_{\phi_{\widehat{A}}} + T_0 \Delta S_{\phi_{\widehat{A}}}$$

$$: \Delta S_{\widehat{A}} \geq 0 \qquad \text{不可逆} > 0$$

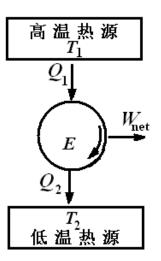
$$: W_L = T_0 \Delta S_{\phi_{\widehat{A}}} \geq 0$$

损耗功:与1)环境温度To:2)总熵变有关

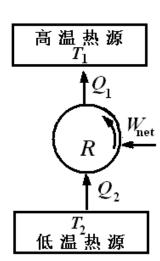
过程的不可逆性越大,△S点越大,₩就越大,因此应尽可能 降低过程的不可逆性。

实际过程的能量利用情况可通过热力学效率 η 加以评定.

$$oldsymbol{\eta}_{_{
m ext{ iny E}}$$
为 $=rac{W_{ac}}{W_{id}}$



$$oldsymbol{\eta}_{$$
消耗功 $}=rac{W_{id}}{W_{ac}}$



- 例: 过热蒸汽(1.57MPa, 484℃)经透平后的乏汽压力为0.0687MPa, 透平的等熵效率为85%, 蒸汽的热损失为7.12kJ/1kg. 环境温度 T_{su} =20℃. 试求 W_{id} , W_{L} , η_{a} .
- 解:由水蒸气表可得, h_1 = 3428kJ/kg, s_1 = 7.488 $kJ/(kg \cdot K)$ 若透平中发生的是等熵过程,则: s_2 '= s_1 = 7.488 $kJ/(kg \cdot K)$, P_2 = 0.0687MPa 故有: h_2' = 2659kJ/kg $w_R = h_2' h_1$ = 2659-3428= -769kJ/kg $w_S = (-769) \times 0.85 = -653.7$ kJ/kg

$$h_2 = h_1 + q + w_S = 3428 - 7.12 - 653.7 = 2767 \ kJ/kg$$

 $s_2 = 7.76 \ kJ/(kg.K)$

$$W_{id} = \Delta H - T_{su} \Delta S = (2767 - 3428) - 293(7.76 - 7.488) = -740.7 kJ/kg$$

$$W_L = W_S - W_{id} = -653.7 - (-740.7) = 87kJ/kg$$

$$\eta_a = \frac{W_S}{W_{id}} = 1 - \frac{W_L}{W_{id}} = (1 - \frac{87}{740.7}) = 0.8825 \quad \left(\eta_a = \frac{W_S}{W_{id}} = \frac{-653.7}{-740.7} = 0.8825\right)$$

7.3 有效能

- 1、畑(E_x) 做功的本领。 Exergy
- 中文别称:有效能、可用能,

英文别称: Available Energy, Availability、

Utilizable Energy

定义:任何形式在一定状态下的 ME_x 是该体系由所处的状态(P, T)以完全可逆的方式变换为与环境处于平衡的状态(P₀, T₀)时所作出的最大有用功(即理想功)。

7.3 有效能

注意定义中:

- (1) 由于是理想功,因此过程完全可逆。
- (2) 基准态: 体系与环境处于平衡的状态(P_0 , T_0) 被称为基准态或寂态、热力学死态,基准态下的 E_x 为0。
- (3) E_x 是一种热力学性质,但它与内能、熵和焓不同,除与始终态有关,还与选定的平衡态有关。
- (4) 平衡: 热平衡, 力平衡, 化学平衡, 相平衡

- (5) 能量是用数量来衡量的; 烟是用质量来衡量的 (能级 Ω)
 - 能级Ω=㶲/总能量
 - 高级能级 Ω =1(电能、机械能);低级能级 Ω =0~1;僵化 Ω =0(海水、大气)
- (6) 能量仅包含热力学第一定律,㶲而包含了热力学第一、二定律。

可效能的计算

• 1、稳定流动体系的㶲Ex

稳流系统
$$W_{id} = \Delta H - T_0 \Delta S$$
 (5-41)
 $= (H_2 - H_1) - T_0 (S_2 - S_1)$
体系由 $(P,T) \rightarrow (P_0,T_0)$ 时
 $\therefore E_x = -W_{id} = (H - H_0) - T_0 (S - S_0)$

可效能的计算

• 稳定流动体系的有效能(畑)Ex

$$E_x = T_0(S_0 - S) - (H_0 - H)$$

比较:

理想功 $W_{id} = \Delta H - T_0 \Delta S$

$$= (H_2 - H_1) - T_0(S_2 - S_1)$$

- 1.理想功与有效能的区别
- (1) 终态不相同,理想功的终态不确定,而有效能 的终态为环境状态;
- (2)研究对象不同,理想功是对两个状态而言,可 正可负,而有效能是对某一状态而言,与环境有关, 只为正值。

• 2) 理想功与有效能的联系 当体系从状态1到状态2时,此过程有效能 的变化正好是此过程的理想功。

(2 (H₂, S₂))

Ex1

Ho、So环境

- 对状态1 $E_{x1} = T_0(S_0 S_1) (H_0 H_1)$
- 对状态2 $E_{x2} = T_0(S_0 S_2) (H_0 H_2)$
- 有效能变化为

$$\Box E_{x1\to 2} = T_0(S_0 - S_2) - (H_0 - H_2) - [T_0(S_0 - S_1) - (H_0 - H_1)]$$

$$= T_0(S_1 - S_2) - (H_1 - H_2)$$

$$= (H_2 - H_1) - T_0(S_2 - S_1) = \Box H - T_0 \Box S$$

$$= \mathbb{W}_{id}$$

$$Ex2$$

可效能的计算

 2、化学畑:

 • T₀, P₀ → T₀, P₀, 但浓度、 fr散: 浓度变化 组成变化引起的烟变化。

 3、功的烟即是功

 4、动能、位能对烟的贡献 可忽略

物理㶲的计算

1)热㶲E_{xQ}

A. 温度为T的恒温热源

按卡诺循环所转化的最大功计算

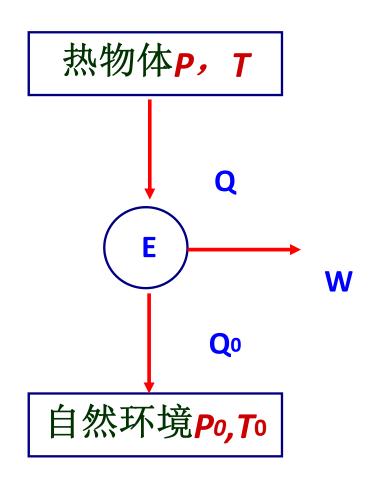
$$E_{xQ} = W_{Carnot} = (1 - \frac{T_0}{T}) Q$$

可见温度T越接近To,畑越小。

B.热量传递为变温过程

$$E_{xQ} = T_0(S_0 - S) - (H_0 - H)$$

$$= T_0 \int_T^{T_0} \frac{C_P}{T} dT - \int_T^{T_0} C_P dT = \int_{T_0}^T (1 - \frac{T_0}{T}) C_P dT$$



• 2) 压力㶲E_{YP}

等温过程
$$\Delta H = \int_{P}^{P_0} [V - T \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \right)_p] dP$$
 $\Delta S = \int_{P}^{P_0} [-\left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \right)_p] dP$

$$\Delta S = \int_{P}^{P_0} \left[-\left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T}\right)_{p} \right] dP$$

$$\therefore E_{xp} = T_0(S_0 - S) - (H_0 - H) = T_0 \int_P^{P_0} \left[-\left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T}\right)_p \right] dP - \int_P^{P_0} \left[V - T\left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T}\right)_p \right] dP$$

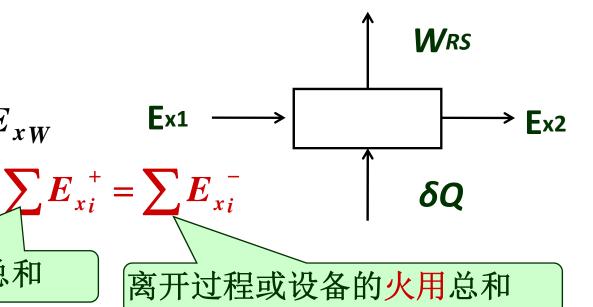
$$= \int_{P_0}^{P} [V - (T - T_0) \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T}\right)_p] dP$$

对于理想气体V = RT/P; $E_{xp} = RT_0 \ln \frac{P}{P_0}$

1、畑衡算

① 可逆过程

$$E_{x_1} + E_{x_Q} = E_{x_2} + E_{x_W}$$



进入过程或设备的火用总和

②不可逆过程:

一切不可逆过程伴随着㶲的损失

$$\sum E_{x_i}^+ > \sum E_{x_i}^-$$
 其中 $\sum E_L$ —火用的损失 $\sum E_{x_i}^+ - \sum E_{x_i}^- = \sum E_L$

2、 烟效率

总烟效率

$$oldsymbol{\eta}_{E_X}$$

$$\eta_{E_X} = \frac{\sum_{x_i}^{E_x^-}}{\sum_{x_i}^{E_x^+}} \qquad :: \sum_{x_i}^{E_{x_i}^+} - \sum_{x_i}^{E_x^-} = \sum_{x_i}^{E_x^-} = \sum_{x_i}^{E_x^-} = \sum_{x_i}^{E_x^-}$$

$$=1-\frac{\sum E_L}{\sum E_x^+}$$

- $=1-rac{\sum E_L}{\sum E_{x}^{+}}$ =1 (1、过程完全可逆 $\sum E_L = 0$,则 $\eta_{E_X} = 1$ 2、过程完全不可逆 $\sum E_L = 1$,则 $\eta_{E_X} = 0$ 3、过程部分可逆,则 $0 < \eta_{E_X} < 1$

η, 越大, 火用利用越大, 不可逆性越小

friction----pressure drop----energy consumption

$$dH = TdS + VdP$$

The 1st law: $dH = Q + W_s$ Q = 0, $W_s = 0$, then, $\Delta H = 0$

$$TdS = -VdP$$
, $\Delta S_{sys} = \int_{P_1}^{P_2} -\frac{V}{T}dp$ $\Delta S_g = \Delta S_t = \Delta S_{sys}$

$$W_L = T_{\rm su} \Delta S_g = -T_{\rm su} \int_{P_1}^{P_2} \frac{V}{T} dp$$
 Fluid flow in conduit, $\Delta T \downarrow$

$$W_{L} = -\frac{T_{\text{su}}}{T}V(P_{2} - P_{1}) = \frac{T_{\text{su}}}{T}V(P_{1} - P_{2})$$
 $\Delta P \propto u^{2}, \quad W_{L} \propto u^{2}$

u↓,d↑. Optimum design. The pressure drop mitigation research.

传热过程

 W_1 : a). ΔT b). Heat losses

For heat transfer: $|Q_H| = |Q_I|$

$$|Q_H| = |Q_L|$$

$$Q_{H}\left(1 - \frac{T_{\text{su}}}{T_{H}}\right) = W_{\text{idH}}; \qquad Q_{L}\left(1 - \frac{T_{\text{su}}}{T_{L}}\right) = W_{\text{idL}} \qquad \begin{array}{c} W_{L} = W_{S} - W_{\text{id}} \\ = -(W_{\text{idH}} + W_{\text{idL}}) \end{array}$$

$$W_{L} = -\left\{Q_{H}\left(1 - \frac{T_{\text{su}}}{T_{H}}\right) + Q_{L}\left(1 - \frac{T_{\text{su}}}{T_{L}}\right)\right\} = |Q|\left(\frac{T_{\text{su}}}{T_{L}} - \frac{T_{\text{su}}}{T_{H}}\right) = |Q|\frac{T_{\text{su}}}{T_{H}T_{L}}(T_{H} - T_{L})$$

The thermodynamic mean temperature difference is used when temperatures of the fluids change.

$$T_{H1}$$
 T_{L2}
 T_{H2}
 T_{L1}

$$T_{H} = T_{Hm} = \frac{T_{H2} - T_{H1}}{\ln(T_{H2}/T_{H1})}$$

$$T_L = T_{Lm} = \frac{T_{L2} - T_{L1}}{\ln(T_{L2}/T_{L1})}$$

例. 对于某换热器, m_H =150kg/h, T_{H1} =150°C, T_{H2} =35°C; T_{L1} =25°C, T_{L2} =110°C, C_{PH} =4.35 kJ/(kg.K), C_{PL} =4.69kJ/(kg.K), 忽略热损失, T_{su} =298K, W_L =? η_a =?

解:
$$m_H C_{Pm,H} (T_{H1} - T_{H2}) = m_L C_{Pm,L} (T_{L2} - T_{L1})$$

 $m_L = m_H C_{Pm,H} (T_{H1} - T_{H2}) / [C_{Pm,L} (T_{L2} - T_{L1})]$
 $= 150 \times 4.35 \times (150 - 35) / [4.69 \times (110 - 25)] = 188.23 kg / h$
 $W_{idL} = m_L (\Delta H_{mL} - T_{su} \Delta S_{mL})$
 $= 188.23 \times [4.69 \times (110 - 25) - 298 \times 4.69 \ln \frac{383}{298}] = 9021.7 kJ / h$
 $W_{idH} = m_H (\Delta H_{mH} - T_{su} \Delta S_{mL})$
 $= 150 \times [4.35 \times (35 - 150) - 298 \times 4.35 \ln \frac{308}{423}] = -13345.5 kJ / h$
 $W_L = W_S - W_{id} = -(W_{idH} + W_{idL}) = 13345.5 - 9021.7 = 4323.8 kJ / h$
 $\eta_a = \frac{|W_{id,L}|}{|W_{id,R}|} = \frac{9021.7}{13345.5} = 0.6760$

混合过程

$$W_L = W_S - W_{id}$$

For ideal gases:

$$W_{id(mix)} = T_{su}R\sum_{i}n_{i}\ln y_{i}$$

$$\Delta G^{id} = RT \sum x_i \ln x_i$$

For ideal liquid solution:

$$W_{id(mix)} = T_{su}R\sum_{i}n_{i}\ln x_{i}$$

For non-ideal liquid solution:

$$W_{id(mix)} = \Delta H_m \left(1 - \frac{T_{su}}{T} \right) n + T_{su} R \sum_i n_i \ln \gamma_i x_i$$

分离过程

Mixing, spontaneous.

Separation, work required.

For ideal gases:

$$W_{id(sep)} = -T_{su}R\sum_{i}n_{i}\ln y_{i}$$

For ideal liquid solution:

$$W_{id(sep)} = -T_{su}R\sum_{i}n_{i}\ln x_{i}$$

For non-ideal liquid solution:

$$-W_{id(sep)} = \Delta H_m \left(1 - \frac{T_{su}}{T} \right) n + T_{su} R \sum_i n_i \ln \gamma_i x_i$$

Ex.

$$W_L=?$$
 $W_{id}=?$

ideal gas1 $n_1 P T_0$ isothermal
mixing

ideal gas2 $n_2 P T_0$ $P T_0$

Solution: after mixing:

$$y_1 = \frac{n_1}{n_1 + n_2}$$
 $y_2 = \frac{n_2}{n_1 + n_2}$

$$\Delta S_g = \sum_j (m_j S_{mj})_{out} - \sum_i (m_i S_{mi})_{in} - \Delta S_f \qquad \Delta H = Q + W_S$$

$$Q = 0, \ \Delta S_f = 0 \ and \ W_S = 0$$

$$Q = 0$$
, $\Delta S_f = 0$ and $W_S = 0$

$$\Delta S_g = \sum_{i} (m_i S_{mi})_{out} - \sum_{i} (m_i S_{mi})_{in} = [(S_{1out} - S_{1in}) + (S_{2out} - S_{2in})]$$

$$= \Delta S_1 + \Delta S_2 = -n_1 R \ln \frac{y_1 P}{P} - n_2 R \ln \frac{y_2 P}{P} = -n_1 R \ln y_1 - n_2 R \ln y_2$$

For multi-stream mixing of gases:

$$\Delta S_g = -R \sum_i n_i \ln y_i$$

The lost work for the mixing of ideal gases:

$$\begin{split} W_L &= -T_{\mathrm{su}} R \sum_i n_i \ln y_i \\ W_L &= W_S - W_{id} \Big|_{\mathrm{W_s} = 0} \Longrightarrow \qquad W_{id} = -W_L = T_{\mathrm{su}} R \sum_i n_i \ln y_i \end{split}$$

Separation is the reverse process of mixing:

$$W_{id(sep)} = -T_{su}R\sum_{i} n_{i} \ln y_{i}$$

Ex. 25°C、0.10133MPa(1atm)air →pure O2+pureN2 isothermally, isobaricly. W_{id}=?

Solution:

$$W_{id (sep)} = -T_{su} R(0.79 \ln 0.79 + 0.21 \ln 0.21)$$
$$= -(8.314)(298)(-0.5139) = 1273 kJ \cdot kmol^{-1}$$

Home Work

6.48 6.49