化工热力学作业

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1 第一题

1.1 python代码

```
1 # 定义常量
   T = 400.15 # 温度, 单位: K
   P = 1.5 * 10**6 # 压力,单位: Pa
   R = 8.314 # 气体常数, J/(mol·K)
   k12 = 0.15 # 给定的k12值
   y1 = 0.5
7
   y2 = 0.5
9 # 查表的信息
10 | # 乙烷
11 Tc1, Pc1, Vc1, Zc1, w1 = 305.4, 4.884 * 10**6, 148, 0.285, 0.098
    # 丙烯
13
    Tc2, Pc2, Vc2, Zc2, w2 = 365.0, 4.620 * 10**6, 181, 0.275, 0.148
14
15
   # 维里方程的计算
16
    def virial B0ii(Tr):
17
        return 0.083 - (0.422 / Tr**1.6)
18
19
    def virial B1ii(Tr):
20
        return 0.139 - (0.172 / Tr**4.2)
21
22
    def virial_coefficient(Tc, Pc, B0, B1, w):
23
        return (R * Tc / Pc) * (B0 + w * B1)
24
25
   # 计算B11和B22
   Tr1 = T / Tc1
   B011 = virial_B0ii(Tr1)
   B111 = virial_B1ii(Tr1)
29
   B11 = virial_coefficient(Tc1, Pc1, B011, B111, w1)
30
31 | Tr2 = T / Tc2
32 | B022 = virial_B0ii(Tr2)
   B122 = virial_B1ii(Tr2)
   B22 = virial_coefficient(Tc2, Pc2, B022, B122, w2)
35
   # Prausnitz混合规则
   Tc12 = (Tc1 * Tc2)**0.5 * (1 - k12)
38
   w12 = (w1 + w2) / 2
39
   Zc12 = (Zc1 + Zc2) / 2
40 Vc12 = ((Vc1**(1/3) + Vc2**(1/3)) / 2)**3
41 |Pc12 = Zc12 * R * Tc12 / (Vc12 * 10**(-6))
```

```
42
43 # 计算B12
   Tr12 = T / Tc12
45 | B012 = virial_B0ii(Tr12)
46 | B112 = virial_B1ii(Tr12)
47
    B12 = virial_coefficient(Tc12, Pc12, B012, B112, w12)
48
49
    # 混合气体的维里系数
50
    Bm = y1**2 * B11 + 2 * y1 * y2 * B12 + y2**2 * B22
51
    Zm = 1 + (Bm * P) / (R * T)
    V = Zm * R * T / P
53
    print(f"使用维里方程计算的摩尔体积: {V:.6f} m³/mol")
54
55
    # R-K方程的计算
56
    Tcm = 0.5 * Tc1 + 0.5 * Tc2
    Pcm = 0.5 * Pc1 + 0.5 * Pc2
58
59
    def rk_ab(Tc, Pc):
60
        a = 0.42748 * R**2 * Tc**2.5 / Pc
61
        b = 0.08664 * R * Tc / Pc
62
        return a, b
63
64
    def rk_v(V0, a, b, P, T):
65
        return R * T / P + b - (a * (V0 - b)) / (P * T**(1/2) * V0 * (V0 + b))
66
67
    a, b = rk_ab(Tcm, Pcm)
68
   V0 = R * T / P
69
   V1 = rk_v(V0, a, b, P, T)
70
   n = 1
71
    while abs(V1 - V0) > 10**(-6):
72
       V0 = V1
73
        V1 = rk_v(V0, a, b, P, T)
74
        n += 1
75
    print(f"使用R-K方程计算的摩尔体积: {V1:.6f} m³/mol")
    print("使用R-K方程计算的次数:", n)
```

1.2 输出结果

输出结果如下:

使用维里方程计算的摩尔体积: $0.002105 \text{ m}^3/\text{mol}$ 使用R-K方程计算的摩尔体积: $0.002073 \text{ m}^3/\text{mol}$ 使用R-K方程计算的次数: 3

2 第二题

2.1 python代码

```
1 # 定义常量
2 R = 8.314 # 气体常数, J/(mol·K)
3 T = 422 # 温度, K
4 P = 50 * 10**5 # 压力, Pa
5 y1 = 0.5
6 y2 = 0.5
7 k12 = 0 # 近似为0
```

```
8
   # 查表甲烷和乙烷的临界温度、压力和偏心因子
   Tc1, Pc1, Vc1, Zc1, w1 = 190.6, 4.60 * 10**6, 99 * 10**-6, 0.288, 0.008 # 甲烷, Vc1单位
    转换为m³/mol
11
   Tc2, Pc2, Vc2, Zc2, w2 = 305.4, 4.88 * 10**6, 148 * 10**-6, 0.285, 0.098 # 乙烷, Vc2单
    位转换为m³/mol
12
13
    # 使用 Kay 规则计算虚拟临界温度和压力
14
    Tc mix = y1 * Tc1 + y2 * Tc2
15
    Pc_mix = y1 * Pc1 + y2 * Pc2
16
17
    Tprm = T / Tc_mix
18
    Pprm = P / Pc_mix
19
20
    print(f"Kay 规则下计算的虚拟临界温度 Tc: {Tc_mix:.2f} K")
21
    print(f"Kay 规则下计算的虚拟临界压力 Pc: {Pc_mix:.2f} Pa")
22
    print(f"虚拟对比参数 Tprm: {Tprm:.2f}")
23
    print(f"虚拟对比参数 Pprm: {Pprm:.2f}")
24
25
   |# 甲烷virial系数的计算
26
    def virial_B0ii(Tr):
27
       return 0.083 - (0.422 / Tr**1.6)
28
29
   def virial_B1ii(Tr):
30
       return 0.139 - (0.172 / Tr**4.2)
31
32
    def virial_Bii(Tc, Pc, B0, B1, w):
33
       return (R * Tc / Pc) * (B0 + w * B1)
34
35
   # B11的计算
36 | Tr1 = T / Tc1
37
   B011 = virial_B0ii(Tr1)
   B111 = virial_B1ii(Tr1)
39
   B11 = virial_Bii(Tc1, Pc1, B011, B111, w1)
40
41 # 乙烷的第二virial系数
42
   Tr2 = T / Tc2
43
   B022 = virial_B0ii(Tr2)
   B122 = virial_B1ii(Tr2)
45
   B22 = virial_Bii(Tc2, Pc2, B022, B122, w2)
46
47
   # Prausnitz提出的混合规则
48
   Tc12 = (Tc1 * Tc2)**0.5 * (1 - k12)
   w12 = (w1 + w2) / 2
50
   Zc12 = (Zc1 + Zc2) / 2
51
   Vc12 = ((Vc1**(1/3) + Vc2**(1/3)) / 2)**3
52
   Pc12 = Zc12 * R * Tc12 / Vc12
53
54 # B12的计算
   Tr12 = T / Tc12
56 B012 = virial_B0ii(Tr12)
57
   B112 = virial_B1ii(Tr12)
58
   B12 = virial_Bii(Tc12, Pc12, B012, B112, w12)
59
60
   # 计算混合维里系数 Bm
61
    Bm = y1**2 * B11 + 2 * y1 * y2 * B12 + y2**2 * B22
```

```
62
63 # 计算压缩因子 Zm 和摩尔体积 V
   Zm = 1 + (Bm * P) / (R * T)
65 V_m3_per_mol = Zm * R * T / P
66 V_cm3_per_mol = V_m3_per_mol * 1e6 # 转换为 cm³/mol
67
   print(f"使用维里方程计算的摩尔体积: {V_cm3_per_mol:.6f} cm³/mol")
68
69
   # 摩尔质量和摩尔流量
70
   M CH4 = 16.04 # 甲烷摩尔质量, g/mol
71 M_C2H6 = 30.07 # 乙烷摩尔质量, g/mol
72 total_mass = 454 * 10**3 # kg 转换为 g
73 M = y1 * M_CH4 + y2 * M_C2H6 # 计算混合物的平均摩尔质量
74
   n = total_mass / M # 计算总摩尔数
75 V_liu_cm3 = n * V_cm3_per_mol # 计算体积流量, 并转换为 cm³/h
76 | print(f"使用维里方程计算的体积流量: {V_liu_cm3 * 10**(-6):.6f} m³/h")
```

2.2 输出结果

输出结果如下:

Kay 规则下计算的虚拟临界温度 Tc: 248.00 K Kay 规则下计算的虚拟临界压力 Pc: 4740000.00 Pa

虚拟对比参数 Tprm: 1.70 虚拟对比参数 Pprm: 1.05

使用维里方程计算的摩尔体积: 660.383489 cm³/mol 使用维里方程计算的体积流量: 13.004299 m³/h