

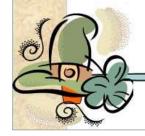
#### 前节内容回顾

- 1 活度系数模型参数的估算方法
- 1) 由等温汽液平衡数据拟合
- 2) 用共沸点的汽液平衡数据推算

$$x_1^{az} = y_1^{az}$$
 ;  $\gamma_1^{az} = \frac{p^{az}}{p_1^s}$  ;  $\gamma_2^{az} = \frac{p^{az}}{p_2^s}$ 

• 3) 以无限稀释活度系数数据推算

$$\gamma_i^{\infty} = \lim_{x_i \to 0} \gamma_i$$





- 2 汽液平衡数据的热力学一致性检验
- 通过分析实验测定的*T-p-x-y*数据与Gibbs-Duhem方程的符合程度来检验实验数据的可靠性,该方法即为汽液平衡数据的<mark>热力学一致性检验</mark>。
- 依据: Gibbs-Duhem方程
- 方法: 微分检验法(点检验法)、积分检验法(面积检验法)

必要非充分条件

化学工程与工艺

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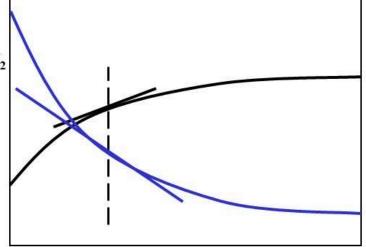


#### 1) 等温条件下检验

• 微分检验法(点检验法)

$$\ln \gamma_1, \ln \gamma_2$$

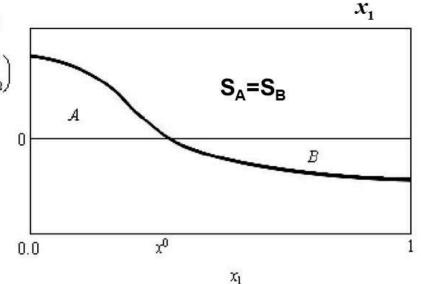
$$x_1 \frac{d \ln \gamma_1}{d x_1} + x_2 \frac{d \ln \gamma_2}{d x_1} = 0$$



积分检验法 (面积检验法)

$$\int_{x_1=0}^{x_1=1} \ln \frac{\gamma_1}{\gamma_2} dx_1 = 0$$

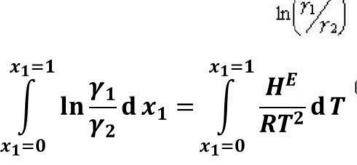
$$D = 100 \times \left| \frac{S_A - S_B}{S_A + S_B} \right| < 2$$

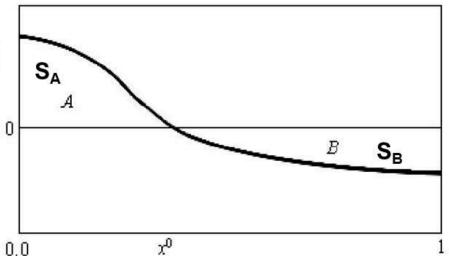






#### 等压条件下的汽-液平衡数据检验

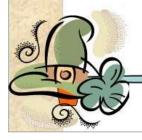




$$D = 100 \times \left| \frac{S_A - S_B}{S_A + S_B} \right|$$

$$D = 100 \times \left| \frac{S_A - S_B}{S_A + S_B} \right| \qquad J = 150 \times \frac{T_{\text{max}}^{x_1} - T_{\text{min}}}{T_{\text{min}}}$$

D-J<10(或更严格地D-J<0)





### 本次课新内容 其它类型的相平衡







- § 5-3其它类型的相平衡计算
- 1 液液平衡









1) 液液平衡准则

若有两个液相(用 $\alpha$ 和 $\beta$ 表示)互成平衡,除两相的T,p相等外,还应满足

$$\int_{i}^{\Lambda \alpha} = \int_{i}^{\Lambda \beta} (i = 1, 2, \dots, N)$$





#### 2) EOS法计算液液平衡

#### EOS法的液液平衡准则为

$$\begin{cases} \int_{i}^{\Lambda^{l\alpha}} dx & \Lambda^{\alpha} \\ f_{i} = px_{i}^{\alpha} \varphi_{i} \\ f_{i} = px_{i}^{\beta} \varphi_{i} \\ \int_{i}^{\Lambda^{l\alpha}} dx & \Lambda^{l\beta} \\ f_{i} = f_{i} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow x_i^{\alpha} \overset{\Lambda^{\alpha}}{\varphi_i} = x_i^{\beta} \overset{\Lambda^{\beta}}{\varphi_i} \qquad (i = 1, 2, \dots, N)$$





#### 3) 活度系数法计算液液平衡

基于对称归一化活度系数的液液平衡 准则为

$$f_{i,} x_{i}^{\alpha} \gamma_{i}^{\alpha} = f_{i,} x_{i}^{\beta} \gamma_{i}^{\beta}$$
  $(i = 1, 2, \dots, N)$  化简为  $x_{i}^{\alpha} \gamma_{i}^{\alpha} = x_{i}^{\beta} \gamma_{i}^{\beta}$   $(i = 1, 2, \dots, N)$ 





#### 对二元液液平衡系统。有

$$\begin{cases} x_1^{\alpha} \gamma_1^{\alpha} = x_1^{\beta} \gamma_1^{\beta} \\ \left( 1 - x_1^{\alpha} \right) \gamma_2^{\alpha} = \left( 1 - x_1^{\beta} \right) \gamma_2^{\beta} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\ln\left(\frac{\gamma_1^{\alpha}}{\gamma_1^{\beta}}\right) = \ln\left(\frac{x_1^{\beta}}{x_1^{\alpha}}\right)}{\sqrt{3}} = \ln\left(\frac{x_1^{\beta}}{x_1^{\alpha}}\right) \qquad (5-49) \qquad \ln \gamma_i^{\alpha} = \gamma_i(x_1^{\alpha}, T)$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{\gamma_2^{\alpha}}{\gamma_2^{\beta}}\right) = \ln\left(\frac{1-x_1^{\beta}}{1-x_1^{\alpha}}\right)$$

压力不高时,可 不计压力对液相活 度系数的影响.则

$$\ln \gamma_i^\alpha = \gamma_i(x_1^\alpha, T)$$

$$\ln \gamma_i^\beta = \gamma_i(x_1^\beta, T)$$

两方程三个未知数  $(x_1^{\alpha}, x_1^{\beta}, T)$ , 给定其一 (如**T**),可求其余两个从属变量 $(x_1^{\alpha}, x_1^{\beta})$ 





#### 三元呢?

#### 对三元液液平衡系统,有

$$\begin{cases} x_{1}^{\alpha} \gamma_{1}^{\alpha} = x_{1}^{\beta} \gamma_{1}^{\beta} \\ x_{2}^{\alpha} \gamma_{2}^{\alpha} = x_{2}^{\beta} \gamma_{2}^{\beta} \\ \left(1 - x_{1}^{\alpha} - x_{2}^{\alpha}\right) \gamma_{3}^{\alpha} = \left(1 - x_{1}^{\beta} - x_{2}^{\beta}\right) \gamma_{3}^{\beta} \end{cases}$$





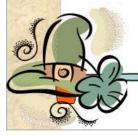
例: p128 5-10, 由液液平衡数据求解模型常数

相平衡条件及Margules方程

$$\begin{cases}
\ln\left(\frac{\gamma_{1}^{\alpha}}{\gamma_{1}^{\beta}}\right) = \ln\left(\frac{x_{1}^{\beta}}{x_{1}^{\alpha}}\right) \\
\ln\left(\frac{\gamma_{2}^{\alpha}}{\gamma_{2}^{\beta}}\right) = \ln\left(\frac{1 - x_{1}^{\beta}}{1 - x_{1}^{\alpha}}\right)
\end{cases} (5 - 49)$$

$$\ln \gamma_1 = \left[ A_{12} + 2(A_{21} - A_{12}) \ x_1 \right] x_2^2$$

$$\ln \gamma_2 = \left[ A_{21} + 2(A_{12} - A_{21}) \ x_2 \right] x_1^2$$





 $\ln\left(\frac{\gamma_{1}^{\alpha}}{\gamma_{1}^{\beta}}\right) = \ln\gamma_{1}^{\alpha} - \ln\gamma_{1}^{\beta}$   $= \left[A_{12} + 2(A_{21} - A_{12})x_{1}^{\alpha}\right](x_{2}^{\alpha})^{2} - \left[A_{12} + 2(A_{21} - A_{12})x_{1}^{\beta}\right](x_{2}^{\beta})^{2}$ 化简,合并

$$\Rightarrow \left[ \left( x_2^{\alpha} \right)^2 \left( x_2^{\alpha} - x_1^{\alpha} \right) - \left( x_2^{\beta} \right)^2 \left( x_2^{\beta} - x_1^{\beta} \right) \right] A_{12}$$

$$+2\left[x_{1}^{\alpha}\left(x_{2}^{\alpha}\right)^{2}-x_{1}^{\beta}\left(x_{2}^{\beta}\right)^{2}\right]A_{21}$$

$$= \ln\left(\frac{x_1^{\beta}}{x_1^{\alpha}}\right) \qquad \qquad x_1^{\alpha} = 0$$

$$\mathbf{x}_1^{\alpha} = 0$$

$$\mathbf{x}_1^{\alpha} = 0$$

$$x_1^{\alpha} = 0.2, x_1^{\beta} = 0.9$$

$$x_2^{\alpha} = 0.8, x_2^{\beta} = 0.1$$





 $\ln\left(\frac{\gamma_2^{\alpha}}{\gamma_2^{\beta}}\right) = \ln\gamma_2^{\alpha} - \gamma_2^{\beta}$  $= \left[ \left( x_1^{\alpha} \right)^2 \left( x_1^{\alpha} - x_2^{\alpha} \right) - \left( x_1^{\beta} \right)^2 \left( x_1^{\beta} - x_2^{\beta} \right) \right] A_{21}$  $+2\left[x_{2}^{\alpha}\left(x_{1}^{\alpha}\right)^{2}-x_{2}^{\beta}\left(x_{1}^{\beta}\right)^{2}\right]A_{12}$  $=\ln\left(\frac{1-x_1^{\beta}}{1-x_1^{\alpha}}\right)$  $x_1^{\alpha} = 0.2, x_1^{\beta} = 0.9$  $x_2^{\alpha} = 0.8, x_2^{\beta} = 0.1$ 





• 代入数据,解方程组

$$\begin{cases} 0.392A_{12} + 0.238A_{21} = 1.504 \\ -0.672A_{21} - 0.0098A_{12} = -2.079 \end{cases}$$

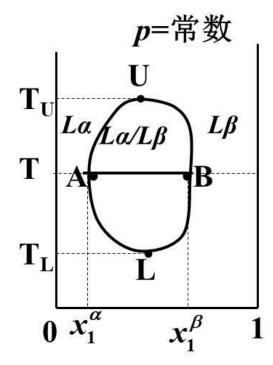
得

$$\begin{cases} A_{12} = 2.148 \\ A_{21} = 2.781 \end{cases}$$





#### 4) 液-液相图



双结点曲线—互溶度曲线 UAL和UBL

富含组分2 的α液相 富含组分1 的 $\beta$ 液相

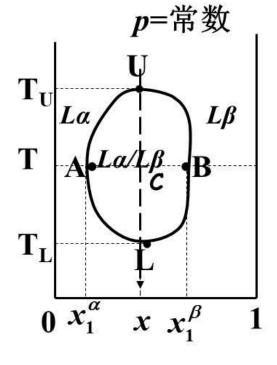
结线:特定温度线与双结点曲线的割线,如AB 所对应的组成 $x_1^{\alpha}$ 和 $x_1^{\beta}$ 为两个平衡液相的组成





• 下临界溶解温度 $L_{CST}$ — $T_L$ 

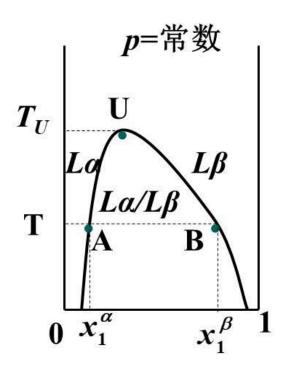
- 上临界溶解温度 $U_{CST}$ — $T_U$
- 可能出现液液平衡的温度范围 $T_L < T < T_U$
- $T < T_L$  或 $T > T_U$ 时,在全浓度范围是完全互溶的均相,不存在液液平衡



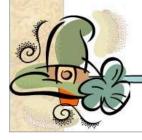




#### 其它类型双结点曲线

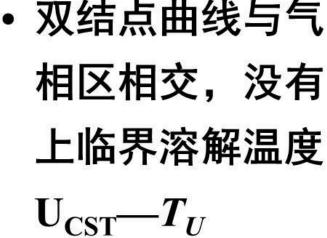


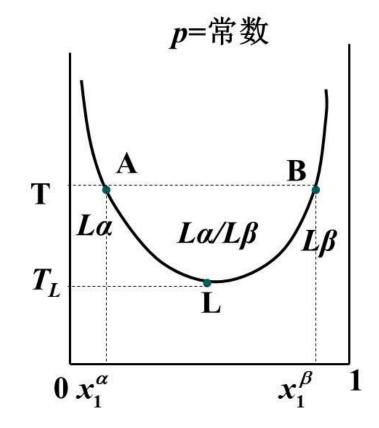
• 双结点曲线与固相区相交,没有下相区相交,没有下临界溶解温度  $L_{CST}$ — $T_L$ 

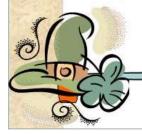




• 双结点曲线与气

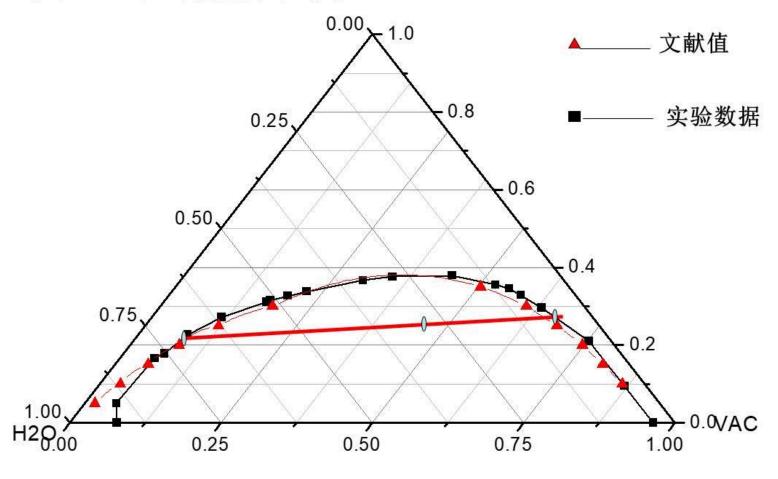








#### 等温三元液液平衡 нас





醋酸-水-醋酸乙烯溶解度曲线

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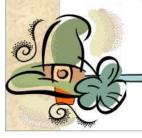
5) 相分裂的热力学条件

5.1) 相分裂

不同液体混合时的不互溶现象称为相分裂

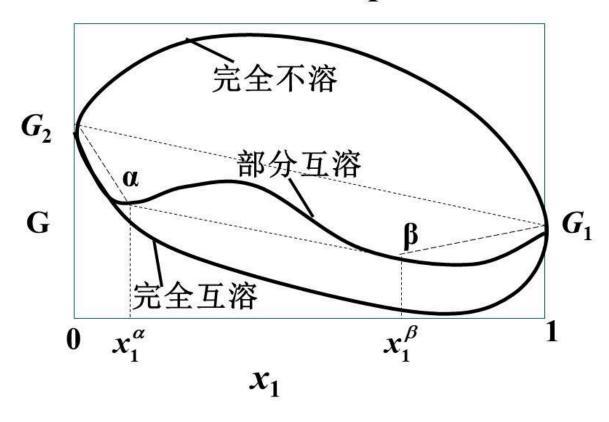
5. 2) *G—x*<sub>1</sub>曲线

T,p一定时,二元液体混合物的吉氏函数仅是组成的函数,随着两液体的互溶性差异,有三种不同的G— $x_1$ 曲线

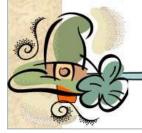




#### T, p是常数



$$\Delta G = G(T, p, \{x\}) - [x_1G_1(T, p) + x_2G_2(T, p)]$$

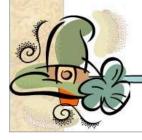




# 5.3)相分裂的热力学条件 在T, p一定条件下的相分裂的热力学条件为

$$\Delta G > 0$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial x_1^2}\right)_{T,p} < 0$$





#### 对于二元混合物有

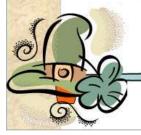
$$G = G^{is} + G^{E}$$

$$= G_{1}x_{1} + G_{2}x_{2} + RT(x_{1} \ln x_{1} + x_{2} \ln x_{2}) + G^{E}$$

二元体系液液相分裂条件为

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2 G^E}{\partial x_1^2}\right)_{T,p} + \frac{RT}{x_1 x_2} < 0$$

· 例: p131 5-11





#### 对于二元Wilson方程

$$\frac{G^E}{RT} = -x_1 \ln(x_1 + \Lambda_{12}x_2) - x_2 \ln(x_2 + \Lambda_{21}x_1)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2 G^E}{\partial x_1^2}\right)_{T,p} + \frac{RT}{x_1 x_2}$$

$$=RT\left[\frac{\Lambda_{12}^{2}}{x_{1}(x_{1}+\Lambda_{12}x_{2})^{2}}+\frac{\Lambda_{21}^{2}}{x_{2}(x_{2}+\Lambda_{21}x_{1})^{2}}\right]$$

 $\succ 0$ 





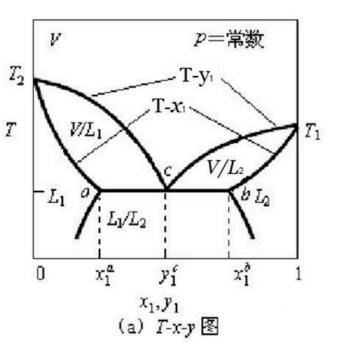


- 2 汽-液-液平衡
- 1) 相平衡准则

各相的温度压力相等,各相的组分逸

度相等

$$\int_{i}^{\Lambda^{\alpha}} = \int_{i}^{\Lambda^{\beta}} = \int_{i}^{\Lambda^{\nu}} (i = 1, 2, \dots, N)$$







#### 对于低压下的二元系统,可得方程组

$$\begin{cases} py_{1} = p_{1}^{s} x_{1}^{\alpha} \gamma_{1}^{\alpha} = p_{1}^{s} x_{1}^{\beta} \gamma_{1}^{\beta} \\ p(1-y_{1}) = p_{2}^{s} (1-x_{1}^{\alpha}) \gamma_{2}^{\alpha} = p_{2}^{s} (1-x_{1}^{\beta}) \gamma_{2}^{\beta} \\ x_{1}^{\alpha} \gamma_{1}^{\alpha} = x_{1}^{\beta} \gamma_{1}^{\beta} \\ x_{2}^{\alpha} \gamma_{2}^{\alpha} = x_{2}^{\beta} \gamma_{2}^{\beta} \end{cases}$$





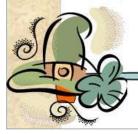
- 汽液液三相平衡时,系统压力?汽相组成?
- 由三相平衡条件

$$p = p_1^s x_1^\alpha \gamma_1^\alpha + p_2^s x_2^\alpha \gamma_2^\alpha$$

或 
$$p = p_1^s x_1^\beta \gamma_1^\beta + p_2^s x_2^\beta \gamma_2^\beta$$

$$y_1 = \frac{p_1^s x_1^\alpha \gamma_1^\alpha}{p}$$

或 
$$y_1 = \frac{p_1^s x_1^\beta \gamma_1^\beta}{p}$$





练习5.6

- 1.液液相分裂的条件是( )>0, ( )<0
- 2.写出对称归一化活度系数法计算二元液液 平衡的方程式
- 3.写出常减压条件下汽液液平衡的方程式

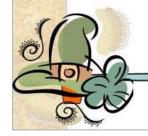




3 固体在流体中的溶解度(P118-5.2.8)

在一定温度、压力条件下,某一固体组分(2)溶解在流体组分(1)中,流体 在固体中的溶解度很小可忽略,固体接近 纯物质,即

$$x_2 \rightarrow 1, \gamma_2 \rightarrow 1$$



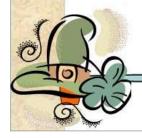


#### 组分(2)的气固平衡关系

$$py_2 \overset{\Lambda^{v}}{\varphi}_2 = p_2^s \varphi_2^s \Phi_2$$

Poynting因子
$$\Phi_2 = \exp\left[\frac{V_2(p-p_2^s)}{RT}\right]$$

 $V_2, p_2^s$ 是纯固相的摩尔体积和蒸汽压。



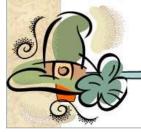


 $py_2 = p_2^s \left(\frac{\varphi_2^s}{\Lambda^v}\Phi_2\right) \rightarrow E($ 溶解度的增强因子)  $py_2 = p_2^s E$   $p_2^s = p_2^s E$ 

 $y_2 = \frac{p_2^s}{p} E$ 

当系统状态接近或超过组分(1)的临界点时,E值快速增长,使固体的溶解度 $y_2$ 突然增加。

超临界萃取, 反应





- 4 气液平衡
- 即气体在液体中的溶解,属于汽液平衡的一种特殊情况。
- 在溶液状态下,混合物中的轻组分不能以液态存在(混合物温度超过了气体组分的临界温度),故将这种溶解平衡称为气液平衡(GLE)。



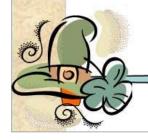


轻组分处于超临界状态,采用不对称归一化定义的活度系数更合理,所以溶质组分(1)的气液平衡准则为

$$p \varphi_1^{A^{v}} y_1 = H_{1,2} x_1 \gamma_1^*$$

溶剂组分(2)采用对称归一化定义的活度 系数,其气液平衡准则

$$p \varphi_2^{A^{\nu}} y_2 = p_2^s x_2 \gamma_2$$





#### 当系统的压力较低时,气相近似为理想气体

$$\overset{\Lambda^{\nu}}{\varphi_1} = \overset{\Lambda^{\nu}}{\varphi_2} = 1$$

液相中主要是溶剂组分(2),溶质组分(1)的含量很低,即  $x_1 \rightarrow 0, x_2 \rightarrow 1$  由两种活度系数的归一化条件知,

$$\lim_{x_1\to 0}\gamma_1^*=1\quad \text{fill}\quad \lim_{x_2\to 1}\gamma_2=1$$





低压下的溶解平 
$$\begin{cases} py_1 = H_{1,2}x_1 \\$$
 衡关系可简化为  $\begin{cases} py_2 = p_2^s x_2 \end{cases}$  1+2,  $x_2$ =1- $x_1$ 

解出结果

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{1}{H_{1,2}} - p_2^s \\ y_1 = \frac{H_{1,2}}{p} x_1 \\ p_1 = py_1 = H_{1,2} x_1 \\ p_2 = py_2 = p_2^s (1 - x_1) \end{cases}$$





#### 对于Henry常数很大的情况,可再简化为

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{p - p_2^s}{H_{1,2} - p_2^s} \\ y_1 = \frac{H_{1,2}}{p} x_1 \implies \\ p_1 = H_{1,2} x_1 \\ p_2 = p_2^s (1 - x_1) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{p - p_2^s}{H_{1,2}} \\ y_1 = \frac{H_{1,2}}{p} \times \frac{p - p_2^s}{H_{1,2}} = 1 - \frac{p_2^s}{p} \\ p_1 = H_{1,2} \times \frac{p - p_2^s}{H_{1,2}} = p - p_2^s \end{cases}$$





· 例: p1185-5

293.2K, 0.1MPa,  $CO_2$  (1) 在苯(2)中溶解度 $x_1$ =0.00095, 估算

1)CO<sub>2</sub>在苯中的Henry常数

常压条件,气相近似视为理想气体,溶解度

很低 
$$\lim_{x_1 \to 0} \gamma_1^* = 1$$
 和  $\lim_{x_2 \to 1} \gamma_2 = 1$ 

$$p = p_1 + p_2 = H_{1,2}x_1 + p_2^s (1 - x_1)$$

$$H_{1,2} = \frac{p - p_2^s \left(1 - x_1\right)}{x_1}$$





#### ps由Antoine方程计算

$$\ln p^s = A - \frac{B}{C + T}$$

得
$$p_2^s = 0.01MPa$$

$$H_{1,2} = \frac{p - p_2^s (1 - x_1)}{x_1} \approx \frac{p - p_2^s}{x_1} = \frac{0.1 - 0.01}{0.00095} = 94.73(MPa)$$





• 2) 293.2K, 0.2MPa时CO<sub>2</sub>的溶解度

$$p_{1}' = H_{1,2}x_{1}'$$

$$x_{1}' = \frac{p_{1}'}{H_{1,2}} = \frac{p' - p_{2}'}{H_{1,2}}$$

$$= \frac{0.2 - 0.01}{94.73}$$

$$= 0.002$$

压力增大,溶解度增加





## § 5-4 混合物热力学性质的相互推算

1 EOS法

纯态物质的 $T_c$ ,  $p_c$ , ω— $\frac{kk - \hbar p_c}{k - \hbar p_c}$ 方程常数

混合规则,k<sub>ij</sub> )混合物方程常数<sup>状态方程</sup>其它热力学性质



平衡数据







#### 2 活度系数法

平衡数据 ——活度系数模型的能量参数

——>活度系数模型方程 $\frac{G^E}{RT} = \sum x_i \ln \gamma_i$   $G^E$ 

掛力学基本性质 → 其它热力学性质

