热力学

化学反应体系中温度场自组织类型和产生阈值的多样性研究

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摘要 选择和控制反应过程的温度是反应器设计和控制中的重要问题。线性稳定性分析说明,在Lindemann单分子化学反应-扩散-热传导体系中,由于非线性动力学方程组具有诸多控制参数,导致温度场自组织类型及其产生阈值的多样性。数值模拟结果还说明,Turing分支因其产生阈值的不同,致使温度场空间周期结构的波数出现了多值性。毫无疑问,这些重要结果是实施化学反应器的合理设计选型及最佳控制所必须考虑的内容。 关键词

化学反应-扩散-热传导 温度场自组织 Lindemann模型 化学反应器设计与控制

分类号

Diversity of temperature field self-organization structures and occurring critical values in chemical reaction systems

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Abstract

It is very important for reactor design and control to choose and control the temperature throughout the reaction process. The linear stability analysis showed that control parameters contained in a nonlinear kinetic system of equations resulted in the diversity of temperature self-organization structures and occurring critical values in Lindemann uni-molecular chemical reaction-diffusion-heat conduction systems. The results of numerical simulations also showed that the differences of occurring critical values of Turing bifurcation led to multiple wave number values of spatially periodic structures of temperature field. Without doubt, these significant results should be considered in order to reasonably design, correctly choose the reactor type and optimally control chemical reactors.

Kev words

<u>chemical reaction-diffusion-heat conduction</u> <u>self-organization of temperature field</u> <u>Lindemann model</u> design and control of chemical reactor

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