

Prosessteknikk - Øving 6

Oppgave 1: a) $T_0 = 25^\circ\text{C} = 298,15\text{ K}$
 $T = 100^\circ\text{C} = 373,15\text{ K}$

fra SI: $\Delta_{\text{sub}}H = 50\text{ kJ/mol}$
 $\Delta_{\text{fus}}H = 6,0\text{ kJ/mol}$ } $\Delta_{\text{vap}}H = \Delta_{\text{sub}}H - \Delta_{\text{fus}}H$
 $= 44\text{ kJ/mol}$ (25°C)
 $C_p(l) = 75\text{ J/(mol}\cdot\text{K)}$
 $C_p(g) = 39\text{ J/(mol}\cdot\text{K)}$

$$\Delta H_{\text{vap}}(100^\circ\text{C}) = \Delta_{\text{vap}}H(25^\circ\text{C}) + (C_p(l) - C_p(g))(T_0 - T)$$
$$= 44\text{ kJ/mol} + ((75 - 39)\text{ J/(K}\cdot\text{mol)})(298,15\text{ K} - 373,15\text{ K})$$
$$\approx \underline{\underline{40,9\text{ kJ/mol}}}$$

b) Lukket system, $\text{H}_2\text{O}(g) \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O}(l)$ $T = 100^\circ\text{C} = 373,15\text{ K}$
Isoterm: $\Delta T = 0$ $\Delta H = -\Delta H_{\text{vap}}(100^\circ\text{C})$ $p_0 = 1\text{ bar} = 10^5\text{ Pa}$

1. lov: $U = q + W$

$$= q - p\Delta V \Rightarrow q = \Delta U + p\Delta V = \Delta H$$

Volumendringen er gitt ved $\Delta V = V_l - V_g$

$$V_l = \frac{M_m}{\rho} \cdot n, \quad V_g = \frac{nRT}{p} \Rightarrow \Delta V = n \left(\frac{M_m}{\rho} - \frac{RT}{p} \right)$$

$$q = \Delta H_{\text{vap}}(100^\circ\text{C}) = -40,9\text{ kJ/mol}$$
$$= 1\text{ mol} \left(\frac{18,016\text{ g/mol}}{10^3\text{ g/m}^3} - \frac{8,314\text{ J/(K}\cdot\text{mol)} \cdot 373,15}{10^5\text{ Pa}} \right)$$

$$(\Delta H = -40,9\text{ kJ/mol})$$

$$\Delta V = -0,031\text{ m}^3$$

$$\Delta U = q + W$$

$$\Delta U = -40,9\text{ kJ} + 3,1\text{ kJ}$$

$$W = -p\Delta V = -10^5\text{ Pa} \cdot (-0,031\text{ m}^3)$$

$$W = 3,1\text{ kJ}$$

$$\underline{\underline{\Delta U = -37,8\text{ kJ}}}$$

Oppgave 2:

a) Vi antar konstant C_p , hvilket ikke er tilfellet ettersom C_p varierer med T . Videre er oppgitt C_p for $T = 298 \text{ K}$ og dette stemmer ikke med temperaturene vi skal jobbe med. Modellen blir dårligere ved høyere T , dette er en dårlig antakelse.

b) Det blir ganske lik fremgangsmåte som i a)

$$\Delta_{\text{rx}} H(1273,15 \text{ K}) = \Delta_{\text{rx}} H(T^0) + \Delta_{\text{rx}} C_p (T - T_0)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta_{\text{rx}} C_p &= \sum C_{p, \text{produkt}} - \sum C_{p, \text{reaktant}} \\ &= ((37 + 29) - (29 + 34)) \text{ J/(mol} \cdot \text{K)} \\ &= 3 \text{ J/(mol} \cdot \text{K)}\end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta_{\text{rx}} H(1273,15 \text{ K}) = -40 \text{ kJ/mol} + 3(1273,15 \text{ K} - 373 \text{ K}) \text{ J/mol}$$

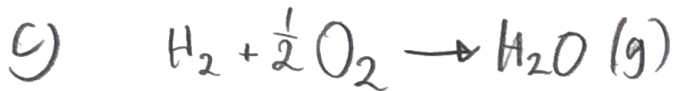
$$\underline{\underline{\Delta_{\text{rx}} H(1273,15 \text{ K}) = -37,3 \text{ kJ/mol}}}$$

c) Ja, $\Delta H < 0 \Rightarrow$ eksoterm rx

Oppgave 3:

a) Vann koker ved $100^\circ\text{C} = 373,15\text{K} \Rightarrow$ ved høyere temperaturer vil vannet være fordampet/gass.

b) Vi antar at C_p er konstant, og at den er lik C_p fra SI (for 25°C)



Finner totalt antall mol gass som skal varmes

1 mol $\text{H}_2 \Leftrightarrow 0,5$ mol O_2
 Totalt antall mol luft: $L = \frac{n_{\text{O}_2}}{x_{\text{O}_2}} = \frac{0,5\text{ mol}}{0,21} = 2,38\text{ mol}$

$n(\text{N}_2) = 0,78 \cdot 2,38\text{ mol} = 1,857\text{ mol}$

$n(\text{Ar}) = 0,01 \cdot 2,38\text{ mol} = 0,0238\text{ mol}$

$n(\text{O}_2) = 0,5\text{ mol}$

$n(\text{H}_2) = 1\text{ mol}$

$n_{\text{tot}} = 3,38\text{ mol}$

95% av rx-varme til omgivelse

$x_{\text{O}_2} = 0,21$

$x_{\text{N}_2} = 0,78$

$x_{\text{Ar}} = 0,01$

$p = 1\text{ bar} = 10^5\text{ Pa}$

Henter C_p fra SI:

stoff	C_p (J/mol·K)	
Ar	20,77	(fant ikke i SI fra nett)
$\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{g})$	34	
H_2	29	
N_2	29	
O_2	29	

Beregner entalpiendringen ved oppvarming av reaktantene for rx:

$\Delta H_{\text{varme}}^0 = (n_{\text{N}_2} \cdot C_{p\text{N}_2} + n_{\text{Ar}} \cdot C_{p\text{Ar}} + n_{\text{O}_2} \cdot C_{p\text{O}_2} + n_{\text{H}_2} \cdot C_{p\text{H}_2})(T - T_0)$

$= (1,857 \cdot 29 + 0,0238 \cdot 20,77 + 0,5 \cdot 29 + 1 \cdot 29)(T - 298,15\text{K})$

$= 97,85(T - 298,15\text{K})$ (Enheter falt ut her)

Beregner for etter rx: O_2 og H_2 er oppbrukt, like mye Ar og $\text{N}_2(+\text{H}_2\text{O})$

$\Delta H_{\text{varme}}^0 = (1,857 \cdot 29 + 0,0238 \cdot 20,77 + 1,84)(T - T_0)$
 $88,35(T - T_0)$

Finner C_p for rx

$\Rightarrow \Delta_{\text{rx}} C_p = 88,35 - 97,85 \text{ J/(K·mol)} = -9,5 \text{ J/(K·mol)}$

Entalpiendring for T:

$$\Delta_{rx} H(T) = \Delta_{rx} H(25^\circ C) + \int_{T_0}^T \Delta_{rx} C_p dT$$

$$= \Delta_{rx} H(25^\circ C) + \Delta_{rx} C_p (T - T_0)$$

$$= -242 \text{ kJ/mol} - 9,15 \text{ J/(K}\cdot\text{mol)} (T - T_0)$$

$$\Delta_{rx} H(T) = -9,15 \text{ J/(K}\cdot\text{mol)} \cdot T - 239 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

$$\Delta_{rx} H(25^\circ C) = -242 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

Total entalpiendring for rx:

$$\Delta_{rx} H = \Delta_{rx} H(T) + \Delta H^\circ_{verme}$$

$$0,95 \Delta_{rx} H(T) = \Delta_{rx} H(T) + \Delta H^\circ_{verme}$$

$$\Delta H^\circ_{verme} = -0,05 \Delta_{rx} H(T)$$

Energibalansen gir

$$\Delta H = Q$$

Oppgitt at

$$Q = 0,95 \Delta_{rx} H(T)$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta_{rx} H = 0,95 \Delta_{rx} H(T)$$

$$97,85 \text{ J/K} (T - 298,15 \text{ K}) = -0,05 (-9,15 \text{ J/(K}\cdot\text{mol)} \cdot T - 239 \text{ kJ/mol})$$

$$97,85 \text{ J/K} T - 0,476 T = 11,95 \text{ kJ} + 29,13 \text{ kJ}$$

$$T = \frac{41120}{97,373} = 422 \text{ K}$$

$$\underline{\underline{T = 422 \text{ K i brennkammeret}}}$$