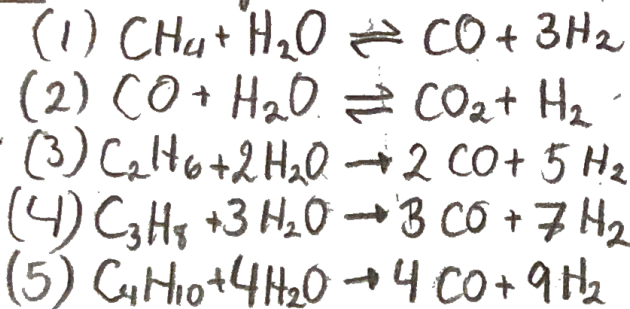


Pythoning 2 - Prosessteknikk

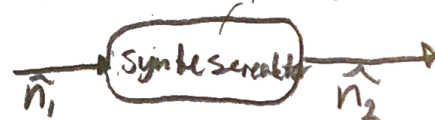
Oppgave 1: Totalt får vi disse rx'ene:



$$K_1 = 710$$

$$K_2 = 0.81$$

Skisse: $p = 21 \text{ bar}$



2,5 (H₂O) : 1 (naturgass)

Anta totalt mol naturgass ($\hat{n}_1$) = 100 mol

$$\epsilon_1 = ?$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{n}_1(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = 250 \text{ mol}$$

$$\epsilon_2 = ?$$

$$\epsilon_3 = \frac{53}{18} = 3$$

$$\epsilon_4 = 0.5$$

$$\epsilon_5 = 0.4$$

$$\text{N}_2: n_2 = n_1 = 0.6 \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{CH}_4: n_2 = n_1 - \epsilon_1 = (95.5 - \epsilon_1) \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{CO}: n_2 = \epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2 + 2\epsilon_3 + 3\epsilon_4 + 4\epsilon_5 = (9.1 + \epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2) \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{H}_2\text{O}: n_2 = n_1 - \epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2 - 2\epsilon_3 - 3\epsilon_4 - 4\epsilon_5 = (240.9 - \epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2) \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{H}_2: n_2 = 3\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 + 5\epsilon_3 + 7\epsilon_4 + 9\epsilon_5 = (22.1 + 3\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2) \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{CO}_2: n_2 = \epsilon_2$$

De tyngste hydrokarbonene reagerer fullstendig, vi

$$\hat{n}_2 \text{ tot} = 368.2 \text{ mol} + 2\epsilon_1$$

kan se bort fra dem.

$$K_1 = 710 = \frac{n_2(\text{CO}) \cdot n_2(\text{H}_2)^3}{n_2(\text{CH}_4) \cdot n_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})} \cdot \left(\frac{p}{n_{\text{tot}}}\right)^2$$

$$K_2 = 0.81 = \frac{n_2(\text{CO}_2) \cdot n_2(\text{H}_2)}{n_2(\text{CO}) \cdot n_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})}$$

Setter inn i python

Før $\epsilon_1 = 75.5 \text{ mol}$, $\epsilon_2 = 24.9 \text{ mol} =$

Setter inn i likningene over, for $\Rightarrow$

Sammensetning syntesegass

Komponent	Molprosent
CO	11.5
CO ₂	4.8
CH ₄	3.9
H ₂	52.7
N ₂	0.1
H ₂ O	27.1

a) Oppgave 2: kald strøm: $\hat{m}_c (H_c^{ut} - H_c^{inn}) = Q$

$$\hat{m}_c \cdot c_{p,c} (T_c^{ut} - T_c^{inn}) = Q$$

$$T_c^{ut} = \frac{Q}{\hat{m}_c \cdot c_{p,c}} + T_c^{inn}$$

Varm strøm: $\hat{m}_H (H_H^{inn} - H_H^{ut}) = Q$

$$\hat{m}_H \cdot c_{p,H} (T_H^{inn} - T_H^{ut}) = Q$$

$$T_H^{ut} = T_H^{inn} - \frac{Q}{\hat{m}_H \cdot c_{p,H}}$$

Videre har vi at $Q = U \cdot A \cdot \Delta T_{lm}$

$$Q = U \cdot A \cdot \frac{\Delta T_1 - \Delta T_2}{\ln(\Delta T_1 / \Delta T_2)}$$

For motstrøm $\Delta T_1 = T_H^{inn} - T_c^{ut}$ $\Delta T_2 = T_H^{ut} - T_c^{inn}$

b) Med de tre likningene over, kan settet løses.

$$\underline{T_H^{ut} = 33,6^\circ\text{C}, T_c^{ut} = 49,5^\circ\text{C}}$$

c) $\underline{Q = 246 \text{ kW}}$

d)

$\hat{m}_c \text{ [kg/s]}$	$T_c^{ut} [^\circ\text{C}]$	$T_H^{ut} [^\circ\text{C}]$	$Q \text{ [kW]}$
12	33,6	49,5	246,0
15	31,2	49,0	252,3
20	28,6	48,4	258,8
25	27,0	48,1	262,7
30	25,9	47,9	265,3

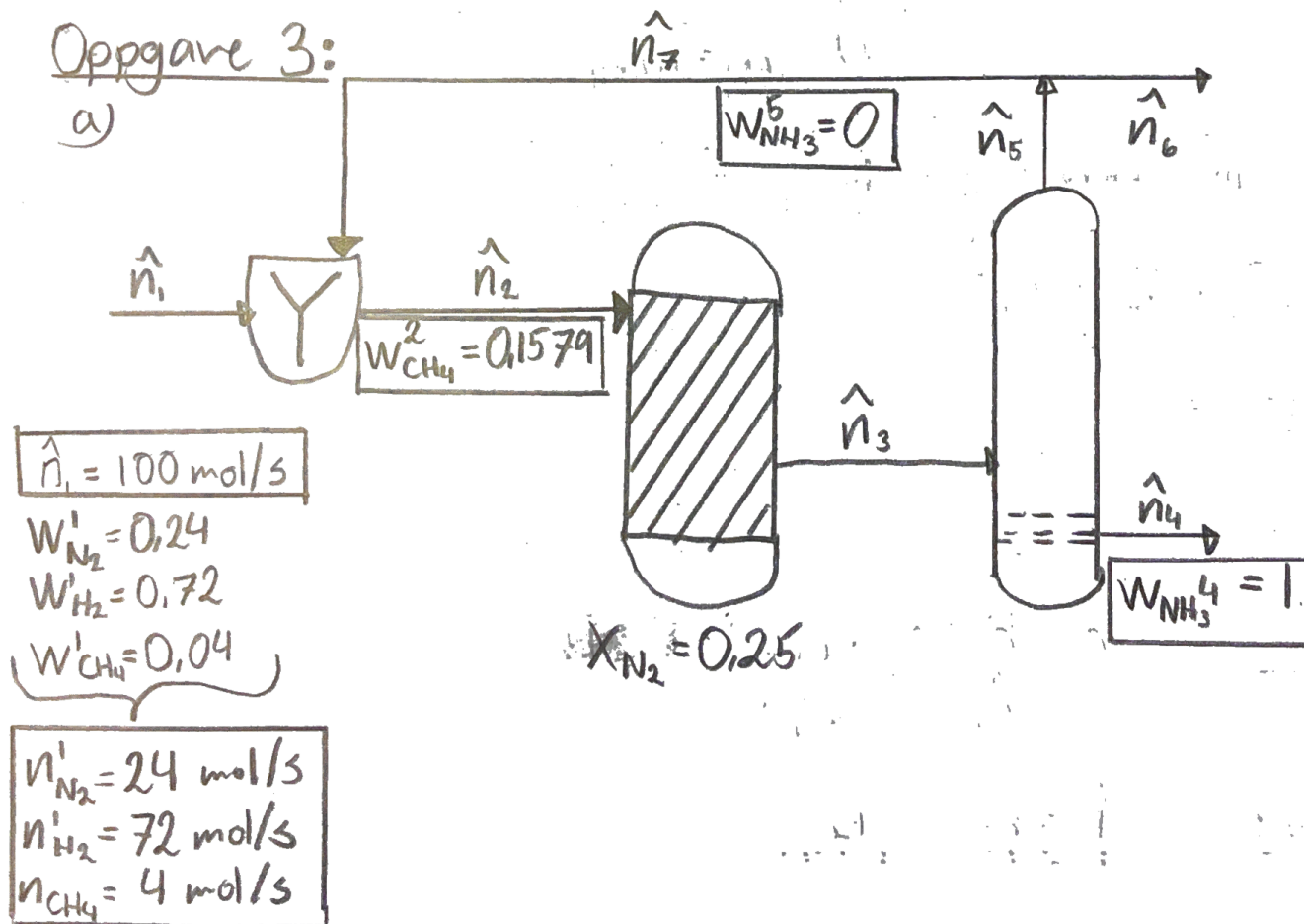
e) Større $\hat{m}_c \Rightarrow$ lavere T_H^{ut}
 Mer kald masse som tar opp varme, dette gjør at det blir tatt mer varme fra $\hat{m}_H \Rightarrow$ lavere T_H^{ut}

f) Større $\hat{m}_c \Rightarrow$ lavere T_C^{ut}
 Mer "konkurranse" om varmen, blir mer spredning av varmen, økningen fra e) er ikke nok til å kompensere $\Rightarrow$ lavere T_C^{ut} . Synker også fortene enn T_H^{ut}

g) Større $\hat{m}_c \Rightarrow$ høyere Q ($UA\Delta T_{lm}$)
 Fra e) og f) ser vi at $\Delta T_{H,C}^{ut}$ øker med økende $\hat{m}_c$
 Q er proporsjonal med ΔT_{lm} , og økende $\hat{m}_c \Rightarrow$ økende ΔT_1 og avtagende $\Delta T_2 \Rightarrow \Delta T_{lm}$ øker (nevner øker tregere enn teller) $\Rightarrow$ økende Q

Oppgave 3:

a)



b) Blander: $\hat{n}_2 = \hat{n}_1 + \hat{n}_7$ for alle komponenter

Reaktor: $X_{N_2} = 0,25 \Rightarrow (4): n_{N_2}^3 = 0,75 n_{N_2}^2$

(5): $n_{H_2}^3 = n_{H_2}^2 - 3\xi$

(6): $n_{NH_3}^3 = 2 \cdot \xi$

(7): $n_{CH_4}^3 = n_{CH_4}^2$

← Dette var en liten tabbe her er den utskrevet

(1): $n_{N_2}^2 = n_{N_2}^1 + n_{N_2}^3$

(2): $n_{H_2}^2 = n_{H_2}^1 + n_{H_2}^3$

(3): $n_{CH_4}^2 = n_{CH_4}^1 + n_{CH_4}^3$

Separator: (8): $n_{NH_3}^4 = n_{NH_3}^3$

(12): $n_{NH_3}^5 = 0$

(9): $n_{N_2}^4 = 0$

(13): $n_{N_2}^5 = n_{N_2}^3$

(10): $n_{H_2}^4 = 0$

(14): $n_{H_2}^5 = n_{H_2}^3$

(11): $n_{CH_4}^4 = 0$

(15): $n_{CH_4}^5 = n_{CH_4}^3$

Splitter: (airtepp) Splittfaktor $t = \frac{n^7}{n^5}$

(16): $n_{N_2}^5 = n_{N_2}^6 + n_{N_2}^7$

(19): $n_{N_2}^6 = n_{N_2}^5 (1-t)$

(17): $n_{H_2}^5 = n_{H_2}^6 + n_{H_2}^7$

(20): $n_{H_2}^6 = n_{H_2}^5 (1-t)$

(18): $n_{CH_4}^5 = n_{CH_4}^6 + n_{CH_4}^7$

(21): $n_{CH_4}^6 = n_{CH_4}^5 (1-t)$

Total balanse: $\hat{n}_1 = \hat{n}_4 + \hat{n}_6 - \text{danner} + \text{tap}$
 $= \hat{n}_4 + \hat{n}_6 - 2\xi + 4\xi$

$= -\Delta n_{\text{tot}}$

Total molmengde: $\hat{n}_1 = \hat{n}_4 + \hat{n}_6 + 2\xi$

c) Fra start kan vi sette: $n_{\text{NH}_3}^1 = n_{\text{NH}_3}^2 = n_{\text{NH}_3}^5 = n_{\text{NH}_3}^6 = n_{\text{NH}_3}^7 = 0$

$$n_{\text{NH}_3}^3 = n_{\text{NH}_3}^4 = 2\xi$$

$$n_{\text{CH}_4}^1 + n_{\text{CH}_4}^7 = n_{\text{CH}_4}^2 = n_{\text{CH}_4}^3 = n_{\text{CH}_4}^6$$

Totalstrømmen vil være gitt ved å legge sammen antall mol av komponenter

$$\text{I: } \frac{n_{\text{CH}_4}^2}{n_{\text{tot}}^2} = 0,1579$$

$$\text{II: } n_{\text{tot}}^2 = n_{\text{CH}_4}^2 + n_{\text{N}_2}^2 + n_{\text{H}_2}^2$$

$$\text{III: } n_{\text{CH}_4}^2 = n_{\text{CH}_4}^1 + n_{\text{CH}_4}^7 = 4 + n_{\text{CH}_4}^5 \cdot t = 4 + n_{\text{CH}_4}^2 \cdot t$$

$$\text{III: } n_{\text{CH}_4}^2 = \frac{4}{(1-t)}$$

$$\text{IV: } t = \frac{n_{\text{tot}}^7}{n_{\text{tot}}^5} = \frac{n_{\text{tot}}^7}{n_{\text{tot}}^5 - n_{\text{NH}_3}^4} = \frac{n_{\text{tot}}^7}{n_{\text{tot}}^5 - 2\xi}$$

$$\text{V: } n_{\text{tot}}^7 = n_{\text{CH}_4}^7 + n_{\text{N}_2}^7 + n_{\text{H}_2}^7 = (n_{\text{CH}_4}^2 + n_{\text{N}_2}^3 + n_{\text{H}_2}^3) \cdot t$$

$$\text{VI: } n_{\text{N}_2}^3 = n_{\text{N}_2}^2 \cdot 0,75$$

$$\text{VII: } n_{\text{H}_2}^3 = n_{\text{H}_2}^2 - 3\xi = n_{\text{H}_2}^1 + n_{\text{H}_2}^7 - 3\xi = 72 + n_{\text{H}_2}^3 \cdot t - 3\xi$$

$$\text{VII: } n_{\text{H}_2}^3 = \frac{72 - 3\xi}{(1-t)}$$

$$\text{VIII: } n_{\text{tot}}^3 = n_{\text{N}_2}^3 + n_{\text{H}_2}^3 + n_{\text{CH}_4}^3 + n_{\text{NH}_3}^3 = n_{\text{N}_2}^3 + n_{\text{H}_2}^3 + n_{\text{CH}_4}^2 + 2\xi$$

$$\text{IX: } \xi = 0,25 \cdot n_{\text{N}_2}^2$$

$$\text{X: } n_{\text{N}_2}^2 = 24 + n_{\text{N}_2}^3 \cdot t$$

$$\text{XI: } n_{\text{H}_2}^2 = 72 + n_{\text{H}_2}^3 \cdot t$$

11 likninger,
10 ukjente, løsbart.

d) Se pythonfil "Oppgave3"

Sammensetninger av strømmer: (Alt er i mol/s)

Strøm	Total molmengde	$n(\text{CH}_4)$	$n(\text{N}_2)$	$n(\text{H}_2)$	$n(\text{NH}_3)$
1	100	4	24	72	0
2	380	60	80	240	0
3	340	60	60	180	40
4	40	0	0	0	40
5	300	60	60	180	0
6	20	4	4	12	0
7	280	56	56	168	0

Konstanter:

$$\xi = 20,0$$

$$t = 0,93$$