

Klausuren 2013 - Sep - K1

Folien 10 bis 13

Opportunitätskosten

25% Wert

a) Berechnung der Massenfraktion.
Using given information and eq. 13.4-12

$$X_{0H} = \frac{X_t [1 + (\alpha - 1) \frac{p_H}{p_L} (1 - X_t)]}{\alpha (1 - X_t) + X_t}$$

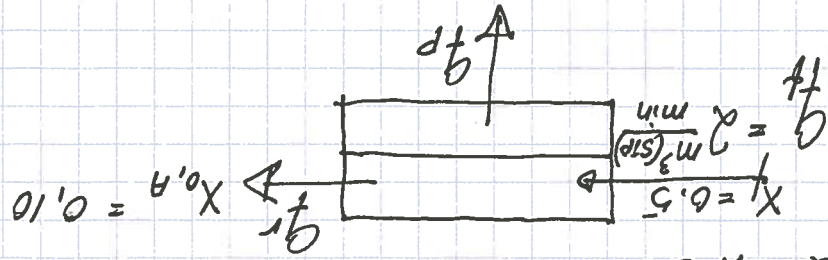
$$= \frac{0.5 [1 + (30 - 1) \frac{1}{10} (1 - 0.5)]}{30(1 - 0.5) + 0.5}$$

$$X_{0H} = 0.079 \approx 0.08 \text{ für } q_{0H}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Glass B is drawn } X_{0B} = 0.92$$

b) Assuming 25% high $\Rightarrow K_{gH} = 0.10$

\Rightarrow using this value to calculate the stream:



$$q_t = q_r + q_p \quad q_t \cdot X_t = q_r \cdot X_0 + q_p \cdot y_p$$

b) $\theta = \frac{q_p}{q_t} = 0.53 \Rightarrow q_p = 0.53 \cdot 2 = 1.06 \frac{m^3(STP)}{min}$

$\bar{q}_t = 0.94$

Calculating composition y_p
 using 13.4-8: $y_p = \frac{\theta}{x_t - x_0(1-\theta)}$

$= \frac{0.53}{0.5 - 0.1(1-0.53)}$
 $= 0.855$ (Gas H)

How much of H are we focusing?

Gas A in: $2 \cdot 0.5 = 1 \frac{m^3(STP)}{min}$
 Hence, Gas B = $1 \frac{m^3(STP)}{min}$

Gas B in permeate: $1.06 \cdot 0.145 = 0.154 \frac{m^3(STP)}{min}$

which is $\frac{0.154}{1} \cdot 100\% = 15.4\%$ loss

1c) Calculating membrane area: eq. 13.4-9:

$$J_m = \Theta q_p Y_p \frac{(P_1/e)(P_n \cdot X_0 - P_2 Y_p)}{P_1/e}$$

$$= \frac{0.53 \cdot 2 \frac{m^3}{min} \cdot 0.86}{400 \text{ Barter} \cdot \frac{10^{-6} m}{10 \cdot bar \cdot 0.80} - 1 \cdot bar \cdot 0.86}$$

← steam input

max g/pt cm: $1 - 0.86 = 0.14 \text{ bar}$

$$= \frac{0.53 \cdot (2 \cdot 10^6 \text{ cm}^3 / 60 s) \cdot 0.86}{400 \cdot 10^{-10} \frac{cm^3 \cdot cm}{cm^2 \cdot cm} \cdot \frac{10^{-4}}{cm} \cdot 0.14 \cdot 76 \text{ cm Hg}}$$

$$= \frac{60 \cdot 400 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot 0.14 \cdot 76}{0.53 \cdot 2 \cdot 0.86 \cdot 10^6} \cdot cm^2$$

$$= \frac{0.916 \cdot 10^6}{0.14 \cdot 76 \cdot 24 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 357 \cdot 10^6 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Membrane area} = 357 \text{ m}^2$$

d) Reduce the loss of B by:

- Make a cascade solution or two steps with reduced stage cut (Θ)
- Change pressure ratio
- Try to increase selectivity (new material)

Problem on Adsorption (4)

$H_1 = 30 \text{ cm } \rho_p = 712.8 \text{ kg/m}^3$

calculating $c/c_0 \Rightarrow$ Table $\times 10^3$

Time/h	c/c_0	Time	c/c_0
0	$0 \cdot 10^{-2}$	10.8	0.45
9	$0.055 \cdot 10^{-2}$	11.25	0.68
9.2	$0.129 \cdot 10^{-2}$	11.5	0.77
9.6	0.27	12.8	1.00
10	0.98		
10.4	0.25		

$t_u = \int_{t_0}^0 (1 - \frac{c}{c_0}) dt \Rightarrow$ from graph or Table,

b) Break point: $t_b = 9.584$

$H_{NRB} = (1 - \frac{t_u}{t_b}) H_T$

$= (1 - \frac{9.58}{12.8}) (0.30 \text{ m})$

$= 7.5 \text{ cm unused bed}$

25% weight

see textbook page 767

curt
can be
drawn

May 2011

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c) The graph between $t = 9.58$ and 12.8 h is 3.22 h.

⇒ additional bed in

mass transfer zone is 1.61 h

⇒ total capacity will be used

after $9.58 + 1.61$ h = 11.19 h

which is $\frac{t_u}{t_r} = \frac{9.58}{11.19} = 0.86$ fraction used / t_r

up to t_b

d) Determine the saturation of the column

for water up-take until break-point

after 12.8 h the column is saturated

N_2 -flow rate: $4052 \text{ kg/m}^2 \cdot \text{h}$

Total water adsorbed:

$$\frac{926 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ kg H}_2\text{O}}{\text{kg N}_2}$$

$$926 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot 4052 \cdot 9.58 \text{ kg H}_2\text{O} / \text{m}^2 \cdot 0.225 \text{ m}$$

$$= \frac{35.95 \text{ kg H}_2\text{O}}{\text{m}^3} \cdot 0.225 \text{ m}^3 \approx 160 \text{ kg H}_2\text{O} / \text{m}^3$$

Or: $\frac{160 \text{ kg H}_2\text{O}}{12.8 \text{ kg particles}} = 0.22 \text{ kg H}_2\text{O} / \text{kg particles}$