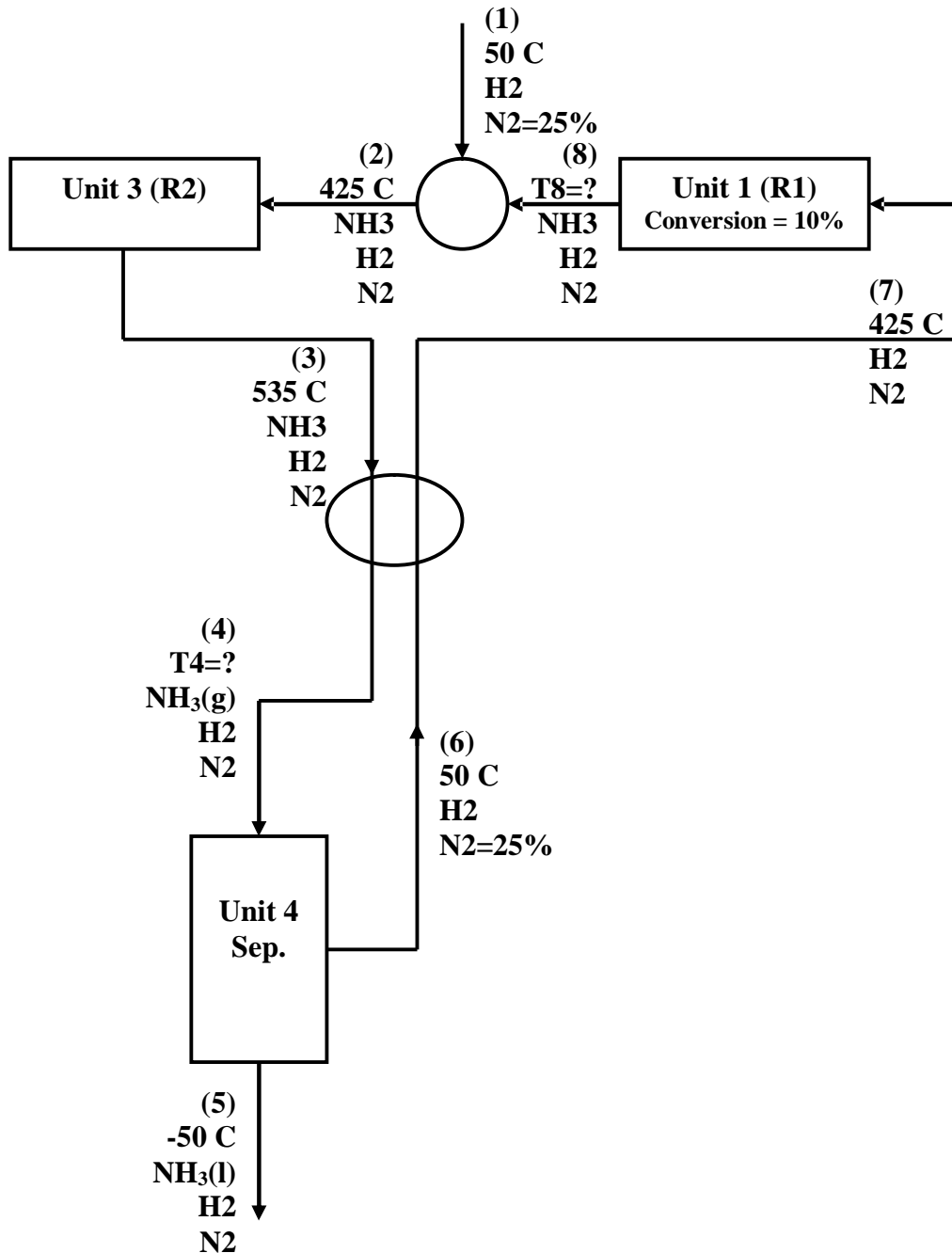


Example 6 (Page 512)

Consider the following flow sheet for the production of liquid ammonia from hydrogen and nitrogen according to the gas phase reaction: $N_2 + 3H_2 \rightleftharpoons 2NH_3$. Assume the two reactors and the mixer to operate adiabatically and no heat losses in the heat exchanger.



- Use the following data:
- 1- Constant heat capacities for:
N₂ (gas) = 7 cal/mol

- H_2 (gas) = 7 cal/mol
 NH_3 (gas) = 9.5 cal/mol
 NH_3 (liquid) = 30 cal/mol
 2- Latent heat of vaporization for NH_3 = 5.581 kcal/mol at $-33.4^\circ C$.
 3- Heat of formation of NH_3 (gas) = -10.92 kcal/mol at $25^\circ C$.
 4- The conversion in the first reactor (reactor 1) is 10%.

Calculate:

- 1- Heat load of separator per mol of NH_3 produced
 2- Overall conversion of N_2 .
 3- Conversion in Reactor 2.
 4- Find the temperatures of stream 4 & 8

SOLUTION

Degree of Freedom

	Mixer		R1		R2		HE		Separator		Overall		Process	
	M	ME	M	ME	M	ME	M	ME	M	ME	M	ME	M	ME
PV	8	8	5	5	6	6	5/10	5/10	8	8	5	5	16/21	16/21
Rx	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2
T	-	3	-	2	-	2	-	4	-	3	-	2	-	8
Q	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	5
U	8	12	6	9	7	10	5/10	10/15	8	12	6	9	18/23	31/36
MB	3	3	3	3	3	3	0/5	0/5	3	3	3	3	12/17	12/17
EB	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	5
FL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Com	1	1	-	-	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Rel	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
T	-	2	-	1	-	2	-	3	-	2	-	2	-	6
Q	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	0	-	0	-	4
I	4	7	4	7	3	7	1/6	6/11	4	7	4	7	15/20	30/35
I-U	-4	-4	-2	-2	-4	-3	-4	-4	-4	-5	-2	-2	-3	-1

The process is solvable if a basis is assumed:

Stream variables (M.B. based)

Stream	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
P. V.	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	3
Given	1y	0	0	0	0	1y	0	0
Remain	1	3	3	3	3	1	2	3
Fixed	N1	N2, H2, NH2	N3, H3, NH3	N4, H4, NH4	N5, H5, NH5	N6	N7, H7, NH7	N8, H8, NH8
Defined	H1					H6		

Basis: $N_{total_6} = 400$ mol/s

E-ZSOLVE PROGRAM

```
// N=N2; H=H2; NH=NH3 ; BASIS NT6= 400
NT6 = 400
N6 = 0.25*NT6
H6 = 75/25*N6
H1 = 75/25*N1
//DATA
CPGN = 0.007
CPGH = 0.007
CPGNH = 0.0095
CPLNH = 0.030
T1=50
T2=425
T3=535
T5= -50
T6=50
T7=425
TREF = 25
TB=-33.4
HVNH=5.581 //AT -33.4 C
HRNH= -10.92 //HEAT OF FORMATION OF NH3 (=REACTION) AT 25 C

//CONVERSION
(N7-N8)/N7=0.1

//REFERENCE (G,25,1)
//E.B. == Q = DELTA H
// DELTA H = OUTPUT - INPUT + ZETA*HRNH (REACTION METHOD)
// DELTA H = OUTPUT - INPUT (FORMATION METHOD)

// UNIT 1 (REACTOR 1)
N8 = N7 - R1
H8 = H7 - 3*R1
NH8 = 2*R1
ZETA1 = (N8-N7)/(-1) // ZETA1=R1
HR1 = ZETA1*(2*HRNH) // 2 MOLES OF NH3
QR1=0
QR1 = DH8 - DH7 + HR1

// UNIT 2 (MIXER)
N1 + N8 = N2
H1 + H8 = H2
NH8 = NH2
QMIX = 0
QMIX = DH2 - DH1 - DH8

// UNIT 3 (REACTOR 2)
N3 = N2 - R2
H3 = H2 - 3*R2
NH3 = NH2 + 2*R2
QR2 = 0
HR2 = R2*(2*HRNH)
QR2 = DH3 - DH2 + HR2

// UNIT 4 (HEAT EXCHANGER)
N4 = N3
H4 = H3
NH4 = NH3
```

N6 = N7
H6 = H7
Q4 = 0
Q4 = DH4 + DH7 - DH3 - DH6

// UNIT 5 (SEPARATOR)

N4 = N5 + N6
H4 = H5 + H6
NH4 = NH5
QSEP = DH5 + DH6 - DH4

// ENTHALPIES

DH1 = (N1*CPGN + H1*CPGH)*(T1-TREF)
DH2 = (NH2*CPGNH + N2*CPGN + H2*CPGH)*(T2-TREF)
DH3 = (NH3*CPGNH + N3*CPGN + H3*CPGH)*(T3-TREF)
DH4 = (NH4*CPGNH + N4*CPGN + H4*CPGH)*(T4 - TREF)
DH5 = (N5*CPGN + H5*CPGH)*(T5-TREF)+NH5*(CPGNH*(TB-TREF) - HVNH + CPLNH*(T5 - TB))
DH6 = (N6*CPGN + H6*CPGH)*(T6 - TREF)
DH7 = (N7*CPGN + H7*CPGH)*(T7-TREF)
DH8 = (NH8*CPGNH + N8*CPGN + H8*CPGH)*(T8 - TREF)

// ANSWERS

QREQ = QSEP/NH5
OVCONV = (N1 - N5)/N1*100
CONV2 = (N2 - N3)/N2*100

E-ZSOLVE RESULTS

H1	H2	H3	H4	H5	H6	H7	H8
72.69	342.69	300.38	300.38	0.38	300.00	300.00	270.00
N1	N2	N3	N4	N5	N6	N7	N8
24.23	114.23	100.13	100.13	0.13	100.00	100.00	90.00
NH2	NH3	NH4	NH5	NH8			
20.00	48.20	48.20	48.20	20.00			
T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6	T7	T8
50.00	425.00	535.00	213.06	-50.00	50.00	425.00	518.88
QR1	QMIX	QR2	Q4	QSEP	TB	TREF	
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-863.40	-33.40	25.00	
R1	R2	ZETA1	HRNH	HVNH	HR1	HR2	
10.00	14.10	10.00	-10.92	5.58	-218.40	-307.99	
DH1	DH2	DH3	DH4	DH5	DH6	DH7	DH8
16.96	1355.36	1663.35	613.35	-320.05	70.00	1120.00	1338.40
Heat load		Overall conv.		Conv. R2			
-17.91		99.48		12.35			