CHE 205 MASS AND ENERGY BALANCES

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BALANCES ON REACTIVE PROCESSES:

Reactive processes can be analyzed by using three different approaches:

- **1.** Molecular species balance
- 2. Atomic species balance
- 3. Extents of reaction

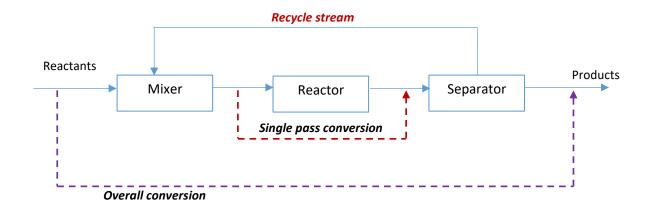
Molecular species balances are the method used for nonreactive processes as well. Generation and consumption term for each species must be added.

Atomic species balances is in a simple form input = output

Extent of reaction approach is convenient for equilibrium reactions.

PRODUCT SEPARATION AND RECYCLE

When unconsumed reactants are recycled and there is a product separation in the process, there are two important definitions in the analysis of the chemical reactors: Overall conversion and Single-pass conversion.



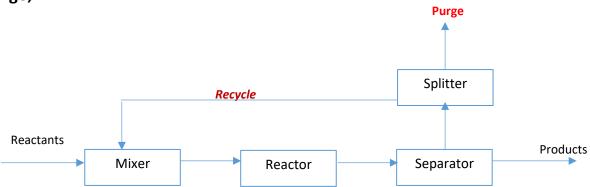
 $Overall \ Conversion = rac{reactant \ input \ to \ process - reactant \ output \ from \ process}{reactant \ input \ to \ process}$

 $Single - Pass Conversion \\ = \frac{reactant input to reactor - reactant output from reactor}{reactant input to reactor}$

PURGING:

In processes involving recycle, accumulation of a certain substance may cause problems. Assume, a substance is entering the process in the feed and remains entirely in the process during the recycle rather than being carried out in a product stream. The accumulation of this substance may destroy the steady state conditions. To avoid any build up in the system, a portion of the recycle stream is separated as PURGE stream.





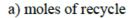
YOUR TURN:

CO and H2 can be combined to yield methanol (CH3OH) according to the following equation

$$CO + 2H_2 \rightarrow CH_3OH$$

Steady state process for the production of methanol is given in the figure. The stream flows are in moles and all of the compositions are mole fractions or percent.

 CH_4 enters the process but does not participate in the reaction (inert). The product stream contains only CH_3OH . A purge stream is used to maintain the CH_4 concentration in the exit of the separator at 3 mole % and prevent H_2 build up in the process. Single pass conversion of the CO is 18%. Calculate



b) moles of purge

c) purge gas composition

