

$$(VLE) 1 \quad \alpha = \frac{y_1/x_1}{y_2/x_2} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1 + x_2 = 1 \\ y_1 + y_2 = 1 \end{array} \right\} = \frac{y_1/x_1}{(1-y_1)/(1-x_1)} \Rightarrow y_1 = \frac{\alpha x_1}{1 + (\alpha - 1)x_1}$$

$$a) \alpha = 1.1, x_1 = 0.5 \Rightarrow y_1 = \frac{1.1 \cdot 0.5}{1 + (1.1 - 1) \cdot 0.5} = 0.52$$

$$b) \alpha = 2.0 \Rightarrow y_1 = 0.67 \quad c) \alpha = 10.0 \Rightarrow y_1 = 0.909$$

$$(VLE) 2 \quad P = 760 \text{ mm Hg}, \quad \ln P^* = A - \frac{B}{C + T(K)}$$

$$y_1 = \frac{\alpha x_1}{1 + (\alpha - 1)x_1} \quad \text{Sätt } T = 400 \text{ K} \quad \ln P_{\text{bensen}}^* = 15.1008 - \frac{2782.51}{-52.36 + 400} = 7.88$$

$$P_{\text{bensen}}^* = 2642.7 \text{ mm Hg}, \quad P_{\text{toluen}}^* = 1179.4 \text{ mm Hg}, \quad \text{Bensen mest lättflyktig.}$$

$$P = 760 \text{ mm Hg för bensen} \Rightarrow T = 353.25 \text{ K} \Rightarrow P_{\text{toluen}}^* = 292.24 \text{ mm Hg}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{P_1^*}{P_2^*} = 2.6 \quad y_1 = \frac{\alpha x_1}{1 + (\alpha - 1)x_1} \quad \text{Plotta. Stämmer bra med App-plotten.}$$

$$(VLE) 3 \quad \text{VLE Vatten-Etanol, } P_{\text{tot}} = 760 \text{ mm Hg}$$

$$y_i P = \delta_i x_i P_i^* \quad \text{Vid } 760 \text{ mm Hg (Interpolation): } x_{\text{EtOH}} = 0.713, \quad \delta_{\text{EtOH}} = 1.069$$

$$\Rightarrow y_{\text{EtOH}} = \frac{\delta_i x_{\text{EtOH}} P_i^*}{P} = 0.762 \quad \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{y_1/x_1}{(1-y_1)/(1-x_1)} = 1.29$$

$$\text{Jämviktskurvan ges av } y = \frac{1.29x}{1 + 0.29x}$$

B P

$$(VLE) 5 \quad \text{Bensen - Pyridin. } P_{\text{tot}} = 1 \text{ atm. } y_B = 0.297, \quad y_P = 0.703$$

$$\text{Gissa } T \rightarrow \text{Beräkna } P_i^* \text{ m. Antoine} \rightarrow x_i = \frac{y_i P}{\delta_i P_i^*} \rightarrow \sum x_i = 1?$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \blacktriangleright T = 110^\circ \text{C} \rightarrow P_B^* = 234177 \text{ Pa} \rightarrow x_B = 0.12 \\ \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad P_P^* = 85583.06 \text{ Pa} \rightarrow x_P = 0.81 \end{array} \Rightarrow \sum x_i = 1 \quad \text{OK}$$

E T

$$(VLE) 7 \quad \text{Etanol - Toluén}$$

$$x_B = 0.231, \quad P_{\text{tot}} = 990 \text{ mm Hg} \\ x_T = 0.769$$

$$\ln \delta_E = 1 - \ln \Lambda_{\text{Etanol, Toluén}} - \Lambda_{\text{Toluén, Etanol}} \Rightarrow \delta_E = 4.46$$

$$\ln \delta_T = 1 - \ln \Lambda_{\text{T, E}} - \Lambda_{\text{E, T}} \Rightarrow \delta_T = 8.70$$

$$\text{Gissa } T \rightarrow \text{Beräkna } P_i^* \rightarrow y_i = \frac{x_i \delta_i P_i^*}{P} \rightarrow \sum y_i = 1?$$

$$\blacktriangleright T = 70^\circ \text{C} \rightarrow P_E^* = 541.8 \text{ mm Hg} \rightarrow \begin{cases} y_E = 0.56 \\ y_T = 1.38 \end{cases} \rightarrow \sum y_i = 0.$$

\blacktriangleright Fel Λ -formel.

(VLE) 8 A + B. Vid bubbelpunkten: $x_A = 0,44$, $y_A = 0,64$.Bestäm P och T vid bubbelpunkten, $y_i \cdot P = x_i \cdot P_i^*$

$$\begin{aligned} \cdot 0,64 P &= 0,44 P_A^* & (1) & \cdot \log P_A^* = A_A - \frac{B_A}{C_A + t} & (3) & \text{Obekanta: } P, P_A^*, P_B^*, t \\ \cdot 0,36 P &= 0,56 P_B^* & (2) & \cdot \log P_B^* = A_B - \frac{B_B}{C_B + t} & (4) & \therefore \text{Lösbart!} \end{aligned}$$

$$(1), (2) \Rightarrow \frac{P_A^* \cdot 0,44}{0,64} = \frac{P_B^* \cdot 0,56}{0,36} \Rightarrow P_B^* = 0,442 P_A^*$$

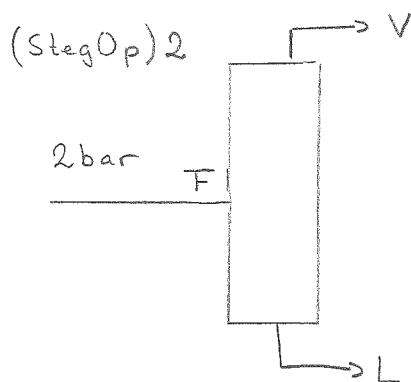
$$(3), (4) \Rightarrow \left. \begin{aligned} P_A^* &= 10^{A_A - \frac{B_A}{C_A + t}} \\ 0,442 P_A^* &= 10^{A_B - \frac{B_B}{C_B + t}} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow 10^{A_A - \frac{B_A}{C_A + t}} = \frac{1}{0,442} 10^{A_B - \frac{B_B}{C_B + t}} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow A_A - \frac{B_A}{C_A + t} = \log(2,263 e^{A_B - \frac{B_B}{C_B + t}}) = \log 2,263 + A_B - \frac{B_B}{C_B + t}$$

En ekvation med t obekant \Rightarrow Airwolf \Rightarrow $t = 116,86^\circ\text{C}$

Sätt in i (3) $\Rightarrow P_A^* = 2046 \text{ mmHg}$

Sätt in i (1) $\Rightarrow P = 1407 \text{ mmHg}$, Svar: $P = 1407 \text{ mmHg}$
 $t = 116,9^\circ\text{C}$



$P = 1500,12 \text{ mmHg}$

Bensen (1), Toluen (2).

$\Rightarrow T_{b,1} = 377,08 \text{ K}, T_{b,2} = 409,58 \text{ K}$

$F = 100 \text{ kmol/h}$

$$F \cdot z_i = V \cdot y_i + L \cdot x_i \quad \left. \begin{aligned} y_i &= P_i^* \cdot \frac{x_i}{P} \end{aligned} \right\} x_i = \frac{F \cdot z_i}{V \cdot \frac{P_i^*}{P} + L}$$

Iterera: Gissa T \rightarrow Ber $P_1^*, P_2^* \rightarrow$ Ber $x_i \rightarrow \sum x_i = 1, y_i = 1$

Startgissning: $T = 0,5 \cdot T_{b,1} + 0,5 \cdot T_{b,2} = 393 \text{ K}$

$$1. T = 393 \text{ K} \rightarrow \begin{aligned} P_1^* &= 2241 \text{ mmHg} \\ P_2^* &= 981 \text{ mmHg} \end{aligned} \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{aligned} x_1 &= \frac{100 \cdot 0,5}{80 \cdot \frac{2241}{1500} + 20} = 0,358 \\ x_2 &= \frac{100 \cdot 0,5}{80 \cdot \frac{981}{1500} + 20} = 0,692 \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow \sum x_i = 1,04$$

$$2. T = 395 \text{ K} \rightarrow \begin{aligned} x_1 &= 0,344 \\ x_2 &= 0,665 \end{aligned} \rightarrow \sum x_i = 1,01$$

$$3. T = 395,5 \text{ K} \rightarrow \begin{aligned} x_1 &= 0,340 \\ x_2 &= 0,659 \end{aligned} \rightarrow \sum x_i = 0,999 \quad \dots \quad 4. T = 395,45 \rightarrow \sum x_i = 1,00005$$

$$T = 395,45 \text{ K}, x_1 = 0,341 \Rightarrow y_1 = \frac{P_1^*}{P} \cdot x_1 = 0,540$$

Svar: $T = 395,45 \text{ K} = 122,3^\circ\text{C}$

$x_{\text{bensen}} = 0,341$

y_b

(StegOp)3 Samma som i (StegOp)2, men $P=1 \text{ bar}$

$$T_{b,1} = 352,8 \text{ K} \quad T_{b,2} = 383 \text{ K} \quad \text{Gissning: } T = \frac{1}{2} (T_{b,1} + T_{b,2}) = 368 \text{ K}$$

Iterera!

$$1. T = 368 \text{ K} \rightarrow P_1^* = 1172 \text{ mmHg} \rightarrow X_1 = 0,345 \rightarrow \sum X_i = 1,053$$

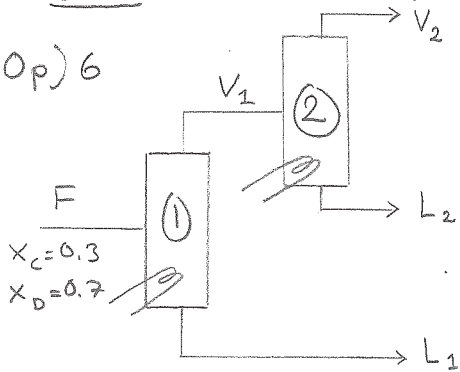
$$P_2^* = 489,7 \text{ mmHg} \quad X_2 = 0,708$$

$$2. T = 370 \text{ K} \rightarrow X_1 = 0,329 \rightarrow \sum X_i = 1,005 \quad Y_1 = \frac{P_1^*}{P} \cdot X_1 = 0,543$$

$$X_2 = 0,677$$

Svar: $T = 370 \text{ K}$, $X_1 = 0,329$, $Y_1 = 0,543$

(StegOp)6



$$P = 760 \text{ mmHg}$$

$$\Rightarrow T_{b,c} = 80,1^\circ\text{C} \quad T_{b,d} = 110,6^\circ\text{C}$$

$$V_1 = 0,6 F \quad T = 102,5^\circ\text{C}$$

$$L_1 = 0,4 F$$

$$① \quad P_c^* = 1444,4 \text{ mmHg} \quad P_d^* = 599,8 \text{ mmHg}$$

$$X_c = \frac{F \cdot z_c}{V_1 \cdot \frac{P_c^*}{P} + L} = \frac{0,3}{0,6 \cdot \frac{1444,4}{760} + 0,4} = 0,1947 \Rightarrow Y_c = X_c \cdot \frac{P_c^*}{P} = 0,37$$

$$② \quad V_1: Y_c = 0,37, Y_d = 0,63 \quad L_2 = 0,6 V_1, V_2 = 0,4 V_1$$

Iterera för att hitta temperaturen i 2.

$$1. T = 90^\circ\text{C} \rightarrow X_c = 0,325 \rightarrow \sum X_i = 1,099$$

$$X_d = 0,774$$

$$2. T = 100^\circ\text{C} \rightarrow X_c = 0,282 \rightarrow \sum X_i = 0,988$$

$$X_d = 0,706$$

$$3. T = 99^\circ\text{C} \rightarrow X_c = 0,286 \rightarrow \sum X_i = 0,999$$

$$X_d = 0,713$$

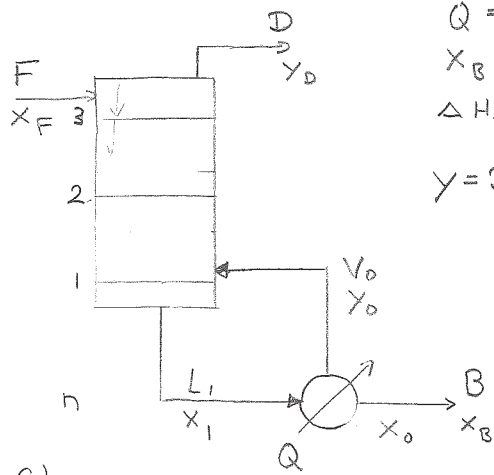
$$4. T = 98,9^\circ\text{C} \rightarrow X_c = 0,287 \rightarrow \sum X_i = 1,0002$$

$$X_d = 0,713$$

$$T = 98,9^\circ\text{C} \text{ ger } X_c = 0,287, Y_c = 0,498$$

Svar: $T = 98,9^\circ\text{C}$, $X_c = 0,287$, $Y_c = 0,498$

(Sorel) 1



$$B = 20 \text{ mol/s}$$

$$Q = 1030 \text{ kW}$$

$$x_B = 0,005$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{vap}} = 50 \text{ kWs/mol} \\ \text{kJ/mol}$$

$$y = 3x$$

$$\text{Förångad vätska: } \frac{Q}{\Delta H_{\text{vap}}} = 20,6 \text{ mol/s} = V_1$$

a)

$$\text{MB över återkokaren: } L_1 = B + V_0 \Rightarrow L_1 = 20 + 20,6 = \boxed{40,6 \text{ mol/s}}$$

$$L_1 x_1 = B x_B + V_1 y_1 \quad V_1, B \text{ står i jämvikt} \Rightarrow y_1 = 3x_0 = 0,015$$

$$x_1 = \frac{B x_B + V_1 3x_0}{L_1} = \frac{20 \cdot 0,005 + 20,6 \cdot 3 \cdot 0,005}{40,6} = \boxed{0,010}$$

b) Komponent balans över botten n och återkokaren

$$L_{n+1} x_{n+1} = B x_B + V_n y_n \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} L_{n+1} = \bar{L} = 40,6 \text{ mol/s} \\ V_n = \bar{V} = 20,6 \text{ mol/s} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_{n+1} = \frac{B}{\bar{L}} x_B + \frac{\bar{V}}{\bar{L}} y_n \\ y_n = 3x_n \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} x_1 = 0,0101 \\ y_1 = 0,0302 \end{array}$$

Stega uppåt:

$$2) \quad x_2 = \frac{B}{\bar{L}} x_B + \frac{\bar{V}}{\bar{L}} y_1 = 0,0178 \Rightarrow y_2 = 0,0534$$

$$3) \quad x_3 = 0,0296 \Rightarrow y_3 = 0,0887 = y_D$$

$$4) \quad x_4 = 0,0474 = x_F$$

$$F = \bar{L} \text{ (konst. molärt flöde)} = \underline{40,6 \text{ mol/s}}$$

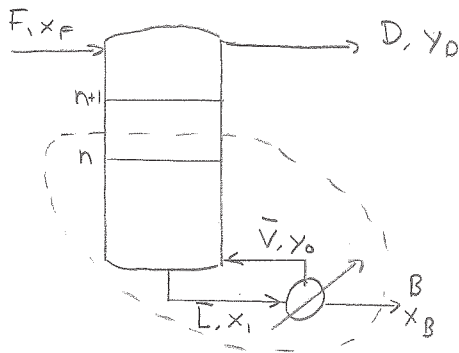
$$\text{Totalbalans: } F = B + D \Rightarrow D = F - B = 20,6 \text{ mol/s} (= \bar{V})$$

$$\text{Svar: a) } L = 40,6 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{s}}, x_1 = 0,0101$$

$$\text{b) } F = 40,6 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{s}}, x_F = 0,0474$$

$$\text{c) } D = 20,6 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{s}}, y_D = 0,0887$$

(Sorel) 2.



$$F = 1 \text{ kmol/s}, \quad x_F = 0,01$$

$$B = 0,8 \text{ kmol/s}, \quad x_B = 0,0005$$

$$y = 10x$$

Konstanta molära flöden; $V_n = V_{n+1} = \dots = D$
 $L_n = L_{n+1} = \dots = F$

Totalbalans över hela systemet; $F = D + B \Rightarrow D = F - B = 0,2 \text{ kmol/s}$

Komponentbalans över hela systemet; $F x_F = D y_D + B x_B$

$$\Rightarrow y_D = \frac{F x_F - B x_B}{D} = \underline{0,048}, \quad \text{Alla flöden kända.}$$

Balans över återkokeraren t.o.m botten n:

$$F x_{n+1} = B x_B + D y_n \Rightarrow x_{n+1} = \frac{B}{F} x_B + \frac{D}{F} y_n = \frac{B}{F} x_B + \frac{D}{F} (10 x_n) \quad (1)$$

Återkokerare: $y_0 = 10 x_B = 0,005$ Stega till $y_n > 0,048 \Rightarrow x_n > 0,0048$

$x_0 = x_B = 0,0005$. Stega mha (1): $\left[x_{ny} = \frac{B}{F} x_B + \frac{10D}{F} \cdot \text{ans} \right]$

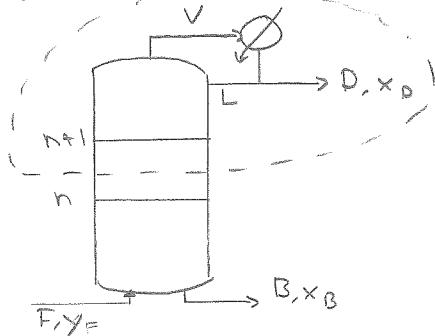
$$x_1 = 0,0014$$

$$x_2 = 0,0032$$

$$x_3 = 0,0068 > 0,0048 \Rightarrow y_3 = 0,068 \quad \text{Har nu nått tillräcklig halt.}$$

Svar: 3 botten

(Sorel) 3



$$y_F = 0,95$$

$$y_D = 0,99$$

$$R = \frac{L}{D} = 1$$

$$\alpha = 2,60$$

$$\text{Tot: } F = D + B \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Komp: } F y_F = D x_D + B x_B \quad (2)$$

$$y_n = \frac{\alpha x_n}{1 + (\alpha - 1) x_n}$$

Konstanta molära flöden $\Rightarrow V = F, L = B$

$$\frac{L}{D} = 1 \Rightarrow L = D \Rightarrow B = D$$

$$(2) \Rightarrow x_B = \frac{F y_F - D x_D}{B} = \frac{2 \cdot 0,95 - 0,99}{1} = 2 \cdot 0,95 - 0,99 = 0,91.$$

Alla flöden kända. Balans över kondensator t.o.m n+1:

$$F \cdot y_n = B \cdot x_{n+1} + D x_D \Rightarrow x_{n+1} = \frac{F y_n - D x_D}{B} = 2 y_n - x_D \quad \text{Stega uppåt!}$$

$$\text{Botten 1: } x_1 = x_B = 0,91, \quad y_1 = \frac{2,6 \cdot 0,91}{1 + (2,6 - 1) \cdot 0,91} = 0,9634, \quad \left[x_{n+1} = f(x_n) \right]$$

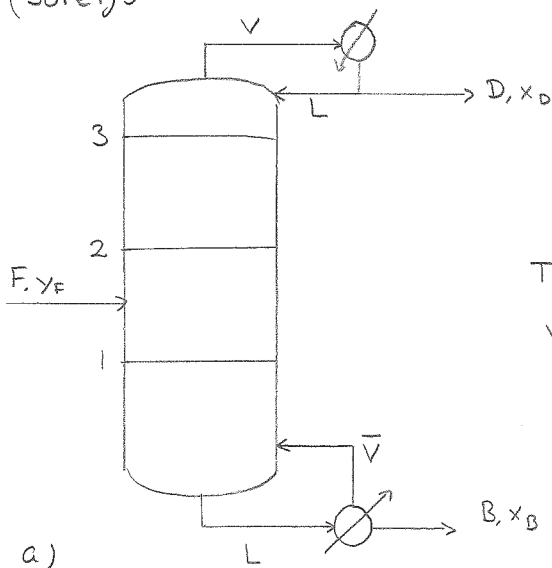
$$x_2 = 0,9367 \quad y_2 = 0,9747$$

$$x_3 = 0,9593 \quad y_3 = 0,9840$$

$$x_4 = 0,9779 \quad y_4 = 0,9914 > 0,99.$$

Svar: 4 botten

(Sorel) 5



$$y_F = 0,005$$

$$L = 1,3 F$$

$$\bar{V} = 0,6 F$$

$$y = 12,6 x$$

Totalbalans: $F = D + B$. Komp. balans: $F y_F = D x_D + B x_B$ (1)

$$V = L + D \Rightarrow \bar{V} + F = 1,3 F + D \Rightarrow D = 0,3 F$$

$$B = 0,7 F$$

a)

KB över återkokaren: $L x_1 = B x_B + \bar{V} \cdot 12,6 x_B$

$$1,3 F x_1 = 0,7 F x_B + 0,6 F \cdot 12,6 x_B \Rightarrow x_B = \frac{1,3 x_1}{0,7 + 0,6 \cdot 12,6}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{y_1}{12,6}$$

Optimalt placerat tillflöde $\Rightarrow y_1 = y_F = 0,005$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 = \frac{0,005}{12,6} = 0,0003968 \Rightarrow x_B = 6,25 \cdot 10^{-5}$$

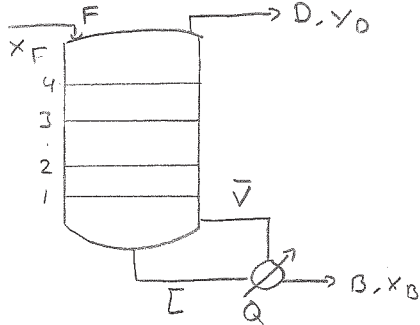
b)

$$(1) \Rightarrow x_D = \frac{F y_F - B x_B}{D} = \frac{F y_F - 0,7 F x_B}{0,3 F} = 0,0165$$

c)

$$L = 1,3 F$$

(Sorel) 6



$B = 0,05 \text{ kmol/s}$, $x_B = 0,05$. Antal botten: $0,5 \cdot 8 = 4$.

$$Q_{in} = \dot{m} \cdot \Delta H_{kond} = 2,26 \cdot 2110 = 4768,6 \text{ kJ/s} = \bar{V} \cdot \Delta H_{vcp}$$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{V} = 0,15 \frac{\text{kmol}}{\text{s}}, \bar{L} = \bar{V} + B = 0,200 \text{ kmol/s}$$

Antag konstanta molära flöden: $F = \bar{L}$, $D = \bar{V}$.

KB för botten n : $F \cdot x_{n+1} = B x_B + D \cdot y_n$

$$\Rightarrow x_{n+1} = \frac{B}{F} x_B + \frac{D}{F} y_n = \left\{ y_n = \frac{\alpha x_n}{1 + (\alpha - 1) x_n} \right\} = \frac{B}{F} x_B + \frac{D}{F} \cdot \frac{\alpha x_n}{1 + (\alpha - 1) x_n} \quad (1)$$

$x_0 = 0,05$ Stega med (1)

$$x_1 = 0,0966$$

$$x_2 = 0,1657$$

$$x_3 = 0,2546$$

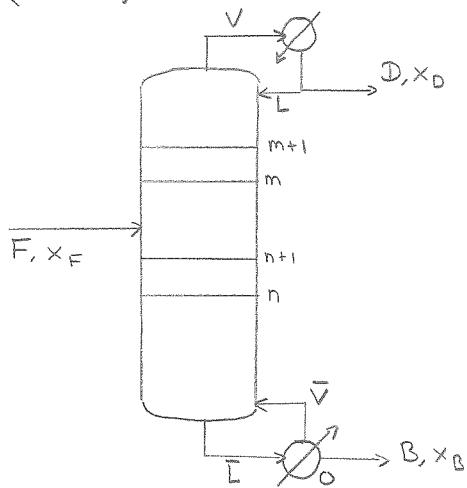
$$x_4 = 0,3503 \Rightarrow y_4 = 0,5691 = y_D$$

$$x_5 = x_F = 0,4356$$

Svar: $F = 0,2 \text{ kmol/s}$, $x_F = 0,44$

$$D = 0,15 \text{ kmol/s}, y_D = 0,56$$

(Sorel) 7

Data

$$F = 1,5 \text{ mol/s} \quad x_F = 0,0004 \quad , \quad x_D = 0,001 \quad , \quad x_B \leq 0,0001$$

$$\alpha = 2,03 \quad , \quad R = L/D = 5,0$$

$$Y = \frac{\alpha x}{1 + (\alpha - 1)x}$$

Antag konstanta molära flöden. $V = \bar{V}$, $\bar{L} = L + F$

► Bestäm flöden

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Totalbalans: } F = D + B \\ \text{Komp.balans: } Fx_F = Dx_D + Bx_B \end{array} \right\} Fx_F = Dx_D + (F - D)x_B \quad \text{Lös ut } D.$$

$$D = \frac{Fx_F - Fx_B}{x_D - x_B} = 1,5 \cdot \frac{0,0004 - 0,0001}{0,001 - 0,0001} = 0,5 \text{ mol/s} \Rightarrow B = 1,0 \text{ mol/s}$$

$$L = R \cdot D = 2,5 \text{ mol/s} \quad , \quad \bar{L} = L + F = 4 \text{ mol/s} \quad , \quad \bar{V} = V = 3,0 \text{ mol/s}$$

Vi känner nu till samtliga flöden.

► Ställ upp komponentbalanser:

$$\text{T.o.m } n: \quad \bar{L}x_{n+1} = Bx_B + \bar{V}y_n \Rightarrow x_{n+1} = \frac{B}{\bar{L}}x_B + \frac{\bar{V}}{\bar{L}}y_n - \frac{UD}{\bar{L}}$$

$$\text{T.o.m } m: \quad Lx_{m+1} + Fx_F = Bx_B + \bar{V}y_m \Rightarrow x_{m+1} = \frac{B}{L}x_B - \frac{F}{L}x_F + \frac{\bar{V}}{L}y_m - \frac{0D}{L}$$

$$Y = \frac{\alpha x}{1 + (\alpha - 1)x} \quad , \quad \text{Vi är nu redo att stega.}$$

Avbryt när $x_{n+1} > x_F$ resp $y_{m+1} \geq x_D$ ► Stega uppåt! $x_{n+1} = f(x)$ mha jämvikts samband.

$$\text{Återkokaren: } x_0 = x_B = 0,0001 \quad , \quad y_0 = 0,0002$$

$$\bullet x_1 = 0,000177 < x_F$$

$$\bullet x_2 = 0,000295 < x_F$$

$$\bullet x_3 = 0,000474 > x_F \quad . \quad \text{Har nu nått förstärkardel. Ny driftlinje!}$$

$$x_3 = 0,000518 < x_D$$

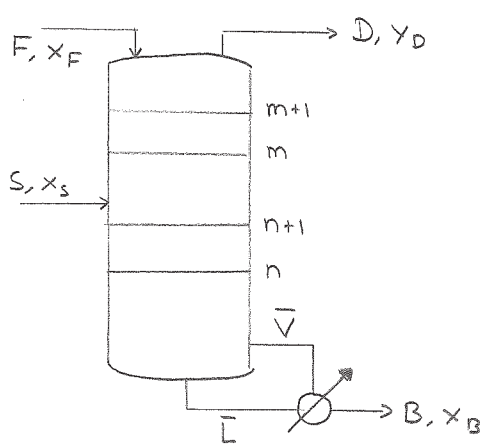
$$x_4 = 0,001061 > x_D \quad . \quad \text{Har gått för långt.}$$

► Har nu bestämt antalet bottenar i avdrivardelen till 2, och antalet i förstärkardelen till 1. Feeden ska alltså in på botten 2,

Svar: • 3 ideala bottenar.

• 2:a botten nedifrån är tillflödesbotten.

(Sorel) 9.



Data: $F = 80 \text{ kmol/h}$, $x_F = 0,43$
 $S = 20 \text{ kmol/h}$, $x_S = 0,40$
 $B = 50 \text{ kmol/h}$, $x_B = 0,10$
 $\alpha = 4$.

Bestäm antal ideala bottenar och var S ska in!

$$Y = \frac{\alpha X}{1 + (\alpha - 1)X}$$

► Bestäm alla flöden.

Totalbalans: $F + S = B + D \Rightarrow D = F + S - B = 80 + 20 - 50 = 50 \text{ kmol/h}$

Komp. balans: $Fx_F + Sx_S = Dy_D + Bx_B \Rightarrow y_D = \frac{Fx_F + Sx_S - Bx_B}{D} = 0,748$

Samtliga flöden kända! ($\bar{L} = F + S$, $\bar{V} = V = D$)

► Komponentbalans över återkokaren d.o.m botten n:

$$\bar{L}x_{n+1} = D \cdot y_n + Bx_B \Rightarrow x_{n+1} = \frac{B}{\bar{L}}x_B + \frac{D}{\bar{L}}y_n \quad \text{- Undre driftlinje}$$

Komponentbalans över återkokaren d.o.m botten m:

$$Fx_{m+1} + Sx_S = Bx_B + Dy_m \Rightarrow x_{m+1} = \frac{B}{F}x_B + \frac{D}{F}y_m - \frac{S}{F}x_S$$

► Stega från återkokaren och uppåt.

1:a avbrottskriteriet: $x_n > x_S$. 2:a avbrottskriteriet: $x_m > x_F$

Återkokaren: $x_0 = x_B = 0,1 \Rightarrow y_0 = 0,3077 \quad x_{i+1} = f(x_i) \quad \forall i \in [1, \text{Antal bottenar}]$

$$x_1 = 0,2038$$

$$x_2 = 0,3030$$

$$x_3 = 0,3674$$

$$x_4 = 0,3996$$

Ny driftlinje! $x_S = 0,40$

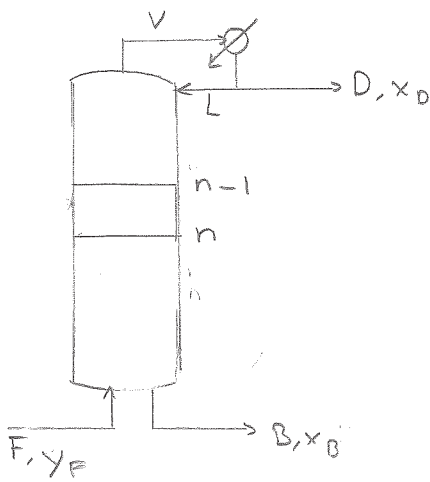
$$x_5 = 0,4168$$

$$x_6 = 0,4255$$

$$x_7 = 0,4298 = x_F \quad \text{- Förkastad}$$

Svar: 6 ideala bottenar, S tillförs på 4:e botten.

(Sorel) 10



Data: $F = 2 \text{ mol/s}$
 $R = 0,5$, $P = 760 \text{ mm Hg}$
 Etanol - A
 Propanol - B

Antoine $\Rightarrow T_{b,A} = 78,37^\circ\text{C}$, $T_{b,B} = 97,21^\circ\text{C}$
 $\Rightarrow A$ lättflyktigast!

$$x_D = 0,994 \quad \text{Antag konst. mol. flöden}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{P_A^*}{P_B^*} = 2,1324$$

► Bestäm alla flöden.

$$\text{TB: } F = D + B$$

$$\text{KB: } F y_F = D x_D + B x_B$$

$$F = V, L = B, \frac{L}{D} = 0,5$$

$$V = L + D = 0,5D + D = 1,5D \Rightarrow D = \frac{V}{1,5} = \frac{F}{1,5} = 1,33$$

$$\Rightarrow B = F - D = 2 - 1,33 = 0,67 \text{ mol/s}$$

$$y_F = ? \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} y_A \cdot P = x_A \cdot P_A^* \\ y_B \cdot P = x_B \cdot P_B^* \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow x_A = \frac{y_A P}{P_A^*} \Rightarrow (1 - y_A) P = \left(1 - \frac{y_A P}{P_A^*}\right) P_B^*$$

$$\Rightarrow P - y_A P = P_B^* - y_A \cdot \frac{P \cdot P_B^*}{P_A^*} \Rightarrow y_A = \frac{P - P_B^*}{P - \frac{P \cdot P_B^*}{P_A^*}} = 0,9836$$

$$x_B = \frac{F y_F - D x_D}{B} = \frac{2 \cdot 0,9836 - 1,33 \cdot 0,994}{0,67} = 0,9629$$

► Komponent balans över kondensorn t.o.m botten nr $n+1$

$$F \cdot y_n = D x_D + B x_{n-1} \Rightarrow y_n = \frac{D}{F} x_D + \frac{B}{F} x_{n-1} \quad \text{— Driftlinje}$$

► Steg nedåt. Avbrottskriterium: $y_n < y_F$ $y = \frac{\alpha x}{1 + (\alpha - 1)x} \Rightarrow x = \frac{y}{\alpha + y - \alpha y}$

$$y_1 = x_D = 0,994 \quad x_1 = 0,9873$$

$$y_2 = 0,9906 \quad x_2 = 0,9803$$

$$y_3 = 0,9871 \quad x_3 = 0,9730$$

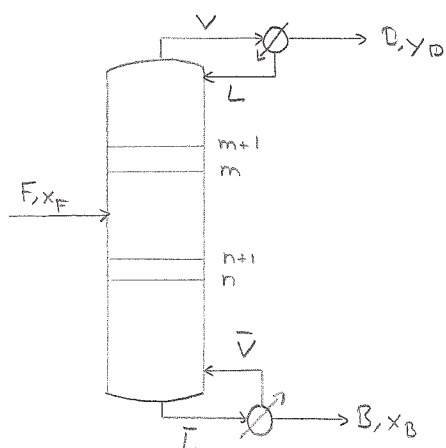
$$y_4 = 0,9835 = y_F \Rightarrow \text{här nått } F. \quad \text{Förkasta!}$$

Svar: 3 st ideala bottenar.

(McCabeThiele) 1

Benzol - Toluol

$$R = 3,5, \quad x_F = 0,44, \quad y_D = 0,95, \quad x_B = 0,05$$



$$TB: F = D + B$$

$$KB: F x_F = D y_D + B x_B$$

$$\bar{V} = V, \quad \bar{L} = F + L, \quad \frac{L}{D} = 3,5$$

a)

$$\text{Balans över kondensorn: } V = D + L = D + 3,5 D = \bar{V}$$

$$\bar{L} = F + 3,5 D$$

$$\text{Balans över återkokaren: } \bar{L} = B + \bar{V} \Rightarrow B = \bar{L} - \bar{V} = F + 3,5 D - 4,5 D$$

$$\text{Komponentbalans: } F x_F = D y_D + B x_B$$

$$\Rightarrow F \cdot 0,44 = D \cdot 0,95 + (F - D) \cdot 0,05$$

$$\Rightarrow F = \frac{0,90 D}{0,39} = 2,31 D, \quad \text{Alla flöden uttryckta i } D.$$

Balans över återkokaren t.o.m botten n:

$$\bar{L} x_{n+1} = B x_B + \bar{V} y_n \Rightarrow y_n = \frac{\bar{L}}{\bar{V}} x_{n+1} - \frac{B}{\bar{V}} x_B, \quad \text{lutning } \frac{\bar{L}}{\bar{V}} = \frac{D(3,5+2,31)}{D(4,5)} = 1,29$$

Balans över återkokaren t.o.m botten m:

$$L x_{m+1} + F x_F = B x_B + \bar{V} y_m \Rightarrow y_m = \frac{L}{\bar{V}} x_{m+1} + \frac{F x_F - B x_B}{\bar{V}}, \quad \text{lutning } \frac{L}{\bar{V}} = \frac{3,5 D}{4,5 D} = 0,78$$

b) Konstruera driftlinjer i diagrammet. Stega!

 \Rightarrow 9 st ideala jämviktssleg. (7 bottnar, återkokare och kondensor)

$$c) \quad \eta = \frac{n_{\text{ideal}}}{n_{\text{verklig}}} = \frac{7}{16} = 0,44$$

$$d) \quad R_{\min} \text{ bestäms från övre driftlinjen } y_m = \frac{R_{\min}}{R_{\min}+1} x_{m+1} + \frac{1}{R_{\min}+1} y_D$$

Rita (R och) R_{\min} i diagrammet.

$$x=0 \Rightarrow 0,41 = \frac{1}{R_{\min}+1} y_D \Rightarrow R_{\min} = 1,32$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{R}{R_{\min}} = \frac{3,5}{1,32} = 2,66$$

Svar: a) 1,29 och 0,78

b) 9 st

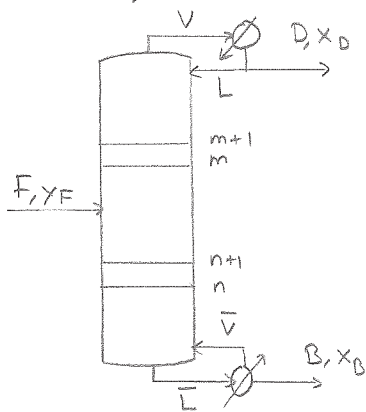
c) 0,44

d) 2,66

(McCabe-Thiele) 2

Bensen - Toluën.

$$Y_F = 0,5, \quad X_D = 0,95, \quad X_B = 0,10$$



$$R = 3,0$$

► Bestäm alla strömmar: $\frac{L}{D} = 3 \Rightarrow L = 3D, \quad V = L + D = 4D$

$$\bar{V} + F = V \Rightarrow \bar{V} = 4D - F, \quad \bar{L} = \bar{V} + B \Rightarrow B = \bar{L} - \bar{V} = 3D - 4D + F = F - D$$

Komp. balans: $F Y_F = D X_D + B X_B \Rightarrow F \cdot 0,5 = D \cdot 0,95 + (F - D) \cdot 0,1$
 $\Rightarrow F = \frac{0,95D - 0,1D}{0,5 - 0,1} = 2,125 D$

$$\therefore F = 2,125 D, \quad B = 1,125 D, \quad L = \bar{L} = 3D, \quad \bar{V} = 1,875 D, \quad V = 4D$$

a) KB från Åk. l.o.m n: $\bar{L} X_{n+1} = B X_B + \bar{V} Y_n$
 $\Rightarrow Y_n = \frac{\bar{L}}{\bar{V}} X_{n+1} - \frac{B}{\bar{V}} X_B$ - Undre driftlinje.

KB från kond. tam m+1: $V Y_m = D X_D + L X_{m+1}$

$$\Rightarrow Y_m = \frac{L}{V} X_{m+1} + \frac{D}{V} X_D, \quad V = L + D \Rightarrow V = D(R+1), \quad L = DR$$

$R = L/D \uparrow$

$$\Rightarrow Y_m = \frac{R}{R+1} X_{m+1} + \frac{1}{R+1} X_D$$
 - Övre driftlinje. Rita!

$\Rightarrow 10$ ideala steg

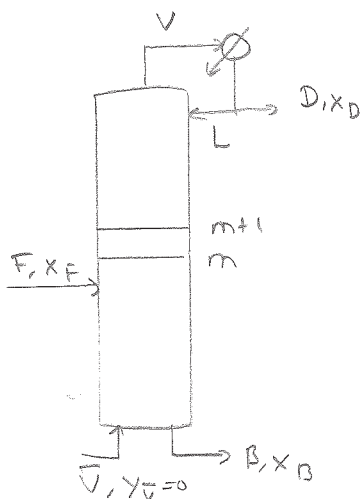
b) Optimal tillfödesbotten: 6 ie uppför

c) $\bar{O}D: Y_m = \frac{R}{R+1} X_{m+1} + \frac{1}{R+1} X_D$ (Samma)

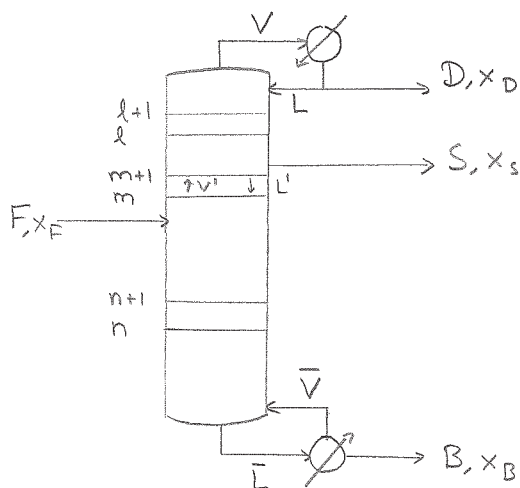
UD skapas från $(X_B, Y_{\bar{O}}) = (0,10; 0)$.

stegning från skärningen $\bar{O}D, UD$

$\Rightarrow 9$ bottner.



(McCabe Thiele) 3

Data: $F = 1000 \text{ kg/h}$, $x_F = 0,40$ $x_D = 0,995$, $x_B = 0,05$, $S = 200 \text{ kg/h}$, $x_S = 0,60$, $R = 3,0$.

$$F: 1000 \text{ kg/h} \quad M_F = x_F (M_{\text{bensen}}) + (1-x_F) M_{\text{toluen}} = 86,32 \text{ kg/kmol}$$

$$\Rightarrow F = 11,6 \text{ kmol/h}$$

$$S: 200 \text{ kg/h}, \quad M_S = x_S (M_{\text{bensen}}) + (1-x_S) M_{\text{toluen}} = 83,72 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{kmol}}$$

$$\Rightarrow S = 2,39 \text{ kmol/h}$$

► Bestäm alla flöden: $R = \frac{L}{D} = 3 \Rightarrow L = 3D \Rightarrow V = 4D = \bar{V}$

$$\bar{L} = L + F - S = 3D + F - S, \quad B = \bar{L} - \bar{V} = F - S - D$$

Total KB: $F x_F = D x_D + S x_S + B x_B = D x_D + S x_S + (F - S - D) x_B$

$$\Rightarrow D = \frac{F x_F - S x_S - F x_B + S x_B}{x_D - x_B} = 2,91 \text{ kmol/h}$$

$$\therefore F = 11,6 \text{ kmol/h}, \quad D = 2,91 \text{ kmol/h}, \quad S = 2,39 \text{ kmol/h}, \quad B = 6,30 \text{ kmol/h}$$

$$L = 8,73 \text{ kmol/h}, \quad L' = 6,34 \text{ kmol/h}, \quad \bar{L} = 17,94 \text{ kmol/h}, \quad \bar{V} = 11,64 \text{ kmol/h} = V' = V$$

Alla flöden kända!

► KB från ÅK till n: $\bar{L} x_{n+1} = V y_n + B x_B \Rightarrow y_n = \frac{\bar{L}}{V} x_{n+1} - \frac{B}{V} x_B \quad \text{UD}$

KB från ÅK till m: $L' x_{m+1} + F x_F = V y_m + B x_B \Rightarrow y_m = \frac{L'}{V} x_{m+1} + \frac{F x_F - B x_B}{V} \quad \text{MD}$

KB från Kond till l+1: $V y_l = L x_{l+1} + D x_D \Rightarrow y_l = \frac{L}{V} x_{l+1} + \frac{D}{V} x_D \quad \text{DD}$

Stega! \Rightarrow 17 jämviktssteg. (ideala)

► F ska in på 8:e botten nedifrån.

► S tas ut från 10:e botten nedifrån.

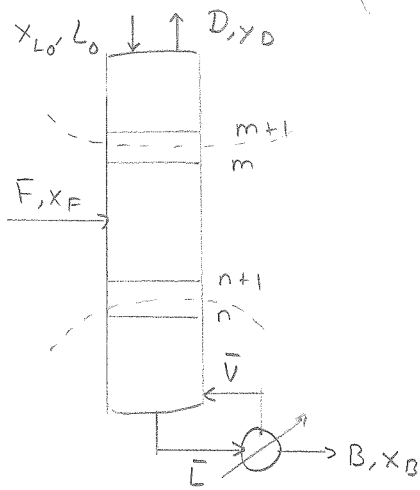
(McCabe-Thiele) 5

Ättiksyra, - Vatten. Vatten lättflyktigt

$$X_F = 0,4 \quad , \quad q = 1$$

$$Y_D = 0,95 \quad , \quad X_D = 0,05$$

$$X_{L_0} = 1 \quad , \quad \frac{L_0}{D} = 0,75$$



Jämviketsdata givet för den tunga komponenten.

$$X_{H_2O} = 1 - X_{\text{Ättiksyra}} \quad , \quad Y_{H_2O} = 1 - X_{\text{Ättiksyra}}$$

Rita in data i diagrammet!

► Bestäm alla flöden! $L_0 = D \cdot 0,75$ $L_0 + F = \bar{L}$ $\bar{V} = D$

Balans över Åk: $\bar{L} = B + \bar{V} \Rightarrow 0,75D + F = B + D$

Komp. balans: $F X_F + L_0 X_0 = D Y_D + B X_B$

$$X_F F = D \cdot Y_D + (F - 0,25D) X_B - L_0 X_0 \Rightarrow F = \frac{D \cdot Y_D - 0,25D X_B - 0,75D X_0}{X_F - X_B} = 0,54D$$

$$L_0 = 0,75D, \quad F = 0,54D, \quad \bar{L} = 1,29D, \quad \bar{V} = D, \quad B = 0,29D$$

► Balans uppifrån t.o.m m+1:

$$L_0 X_0 + D \cdot Y_m = L_0 \cdot X_{m+1} + D Y_D \Rightarrow Y_m = \frac{L_0}{D} X_{m+1} + \frac{D}{D} Y_D - \frac{L_0}{D} X_0 - \bar{D}$$

$$Y_m(0) = 0,2 \quad , \quad Y_m(1) = 0,95$$

Stega från $(X_B, X_B) \Rightarrow 17$ ideala steg $\Rightarrow \frac{17}{0,6} = 29$ verkliga steg.

$$Y_D = 0,95 \Rightarrow T = 100,3^\circ\text{C} \quad (\text{Avläs } y = 0,05)$$

$$X_B = 0,05 \Rightarrow T = 115,4^\circ\text{C} \quad (\text{Avläs } x = 0,6)$$

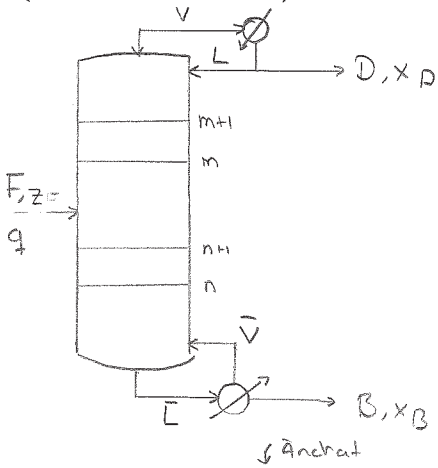
Svar: ► 28 verkliga bottnar

► Temperatur i destillatsström: $100,3^\circ\text{C}$

► Temperatur i återkokare: $115,4^\circ\text{C}$

(McCabe-Thiele) 7

Bensen-Toluen



$$q = 0,8 \quad F = 100 \text{ kmol/h}, \quad z_F = 0,45$$

$$x_D = 0,95, \quad x_B = 0,05$$

$$R = 1,4 R_{\min}$$

 q linjen skär diagonalen i $(x, y) = 0,45$, lutning $\frac{q}{q-1}$

$$\bar{O}D: Y = \frac{R}{R+1} X + \frac{1}{R+1} X_D$$

$$R_{\min}: \frac{X_D}{R_{\min}+1} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x=0 \\ m\text{-värde} \end{array} \right\} = 0,36 \Rightarrow R_{\min} = 1,64$$

$$\Rightarrow R = 2,1 \quad Y\text{-skärning: } \frac{1}{R+1} = 0,30. \text{ Rita } \bar{O}D, UD$$

 Stegning ger 13 ideala steg \Rightarrow 12 ideala bottenar.

$$F = D + B \Rightarrow D = F - B$$

$$F z_F = D x_D + B x_B = (F - B) x_D + B x_B \Rightarrow B = 55,6 \text{ kmol/h}, \quad D = 44,4 \text{ kmol/h}$$

$$\frac{L}{D} = 2,10 \Rightarrow L = 93,3 \text{ kmol/h}, \quad \bar{L} = L + qF = 173,3 \text{ kmol/h}$$

$$V = L + D = 137,7 \text{ kmol/h}, \quad \bar{V} = V - F(1-q) = 117,7 \text{ kmol/h}$$

 Temperatur i feeden? Titta där q -linjen skär jämviktskurven

$$\Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} x_F = 0,405 \\ y_F = 0,625 \\ P \cdot y_i = P_i^* \cdot x_i \end{array} \right\} P_{C_6H_6}^* = P \cdot \frac{0,625}{0,405} = 1172,8 \text{ mmHg}$$

$$\text{Antoine: } \ln P^* = A - \frac{B}{C+T} \Rightarrow T = 368 \text{ K}$$

Svar: 12 ideala bottenar (drog fel q -lutning)

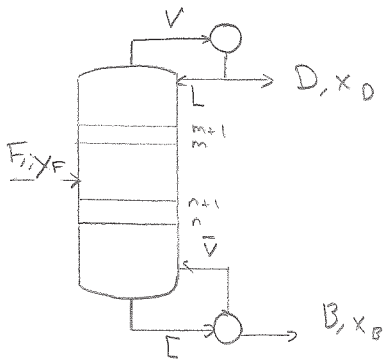
$$L = 93,3 \text{ kmol/h}, \quad \bar{L} = 173,3 \text{ kmol/h}$$

$$V = 137,7 \text{ kmol/h}, \quad \bar{V} = 117,7 \text{ kmol/h}$$

$$T_F = 368 \text{ K}$$

(McCabe-Thiele) 8

$$y_F = 0,3, \quad x_D = 0,90, \quad x_B = 0,10, \quad R = 8$$



Bestäm antal bottnar om

a) Totalverkningsgrad är 60%.

b) $E_{MV} = 60\%$. c) $E_{ML} = 60\%$.

► Bestäm alla flöden.

$$R = \frac{L}{D} \Rightarrow L = 8D = \bar{L}, \quad V = L + D = 9D = F + \bar{V} \quad \bar{V} = 9D - F$$

$$\bar{L} = \bar{V} + B \Rightarrow B = \bar{L} - \bar{V} = 8D - 9D + F = F - D$$

☼ Komp. balans: $F y_F = D x_D + B x_B = D x_D + (F - D) x_B$

$$F = \frac{D x_D - D x_B}{y_F - x_B} = 4D$$

☼

$$\therefore F = 4D, \quad B = 3D, \quad V = 9D, \quad \bar{V} = 5D, \quad L = \bar{L} = 8D.$$

► Ta fram: driftlinjer!

Balans över återkokare t.o.m botten n: $\bar{L} \cdot x_{n+1} = \bar{V} y_n + B x_B$

$$\Rightarrow y_n = \frac{\bar{L}}{\bar{V}} x_{n+1} - \frac{B}{\bar{V}} x_B \quad \text{Undre driftlinje.}$$

Balans över kondensor t.o.m botten m+1: $V y_m = L x_{m+1} + D x_D$

$$\Rightarrow y_m = \frac{L}{V} x_{m+1} + \frac{D}{V} x_D \quad \text{Övre driftlinje.}$$

Stegning ger 6 ideala steg \Rightarrow 5 ideala bottnar.

$$a) \eta = 0,6 \Rightarrow \frac{5}{0,6} = 8,33 \Rightarrow 9 \text{ verkliga bottnar}$$