

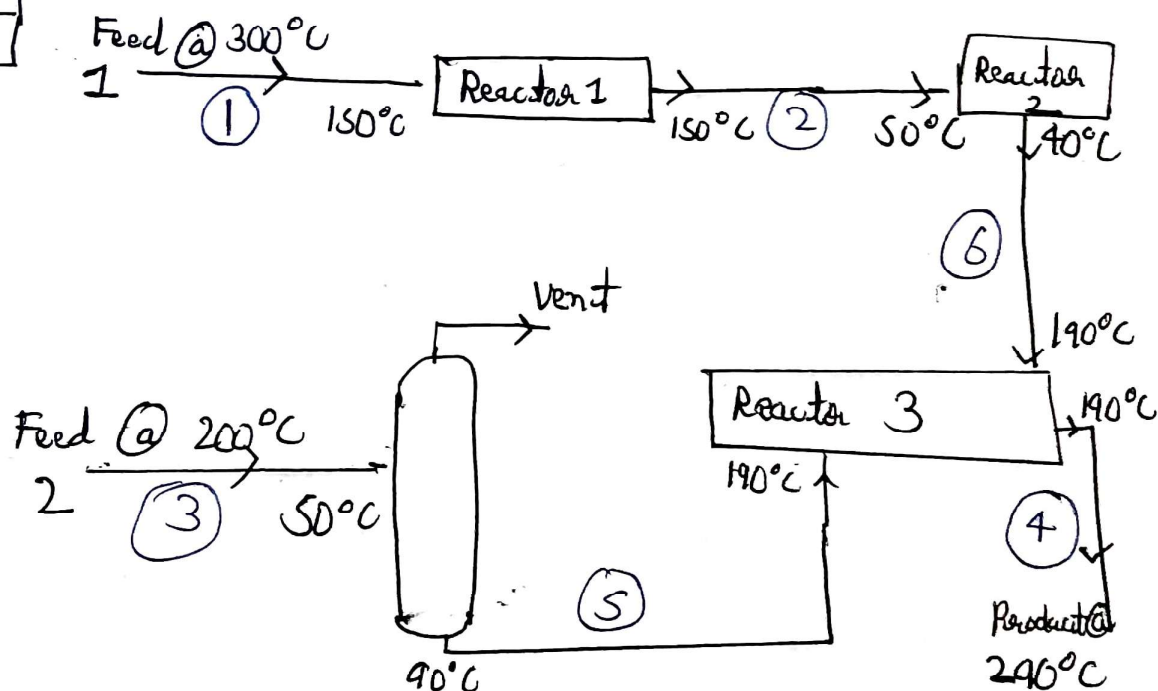
Q3)

| Stream No. | Flow Rate \dot{m} (kg/s) | C_p (kJ/kg $^{\circ}$ C) | T_{in} ($^{\circ}$ C) | T_{out} ($^{\circ}$ C) | Type | ΔH (kW) |
|------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|------|-----------------|
| 1 | 10.00 | 0.8 | 300 | 150 | Hot | -1200 |
| 2 | 2.50 | 0.8 | 150 | 50 | Hot | -200 |
| 3 | 3.00 | 1.0 | 200 | 50 | Hot | -450 |
| 4 | 6.25 | 0.8 | 190 | 290 | Cold | +500 |
| 5 | 10.00 | 0.8 | 90 | 190 | Cold | +800 |
| 6 | 4.00 | 1.0 | 40 | 190 | Cold | +600 |

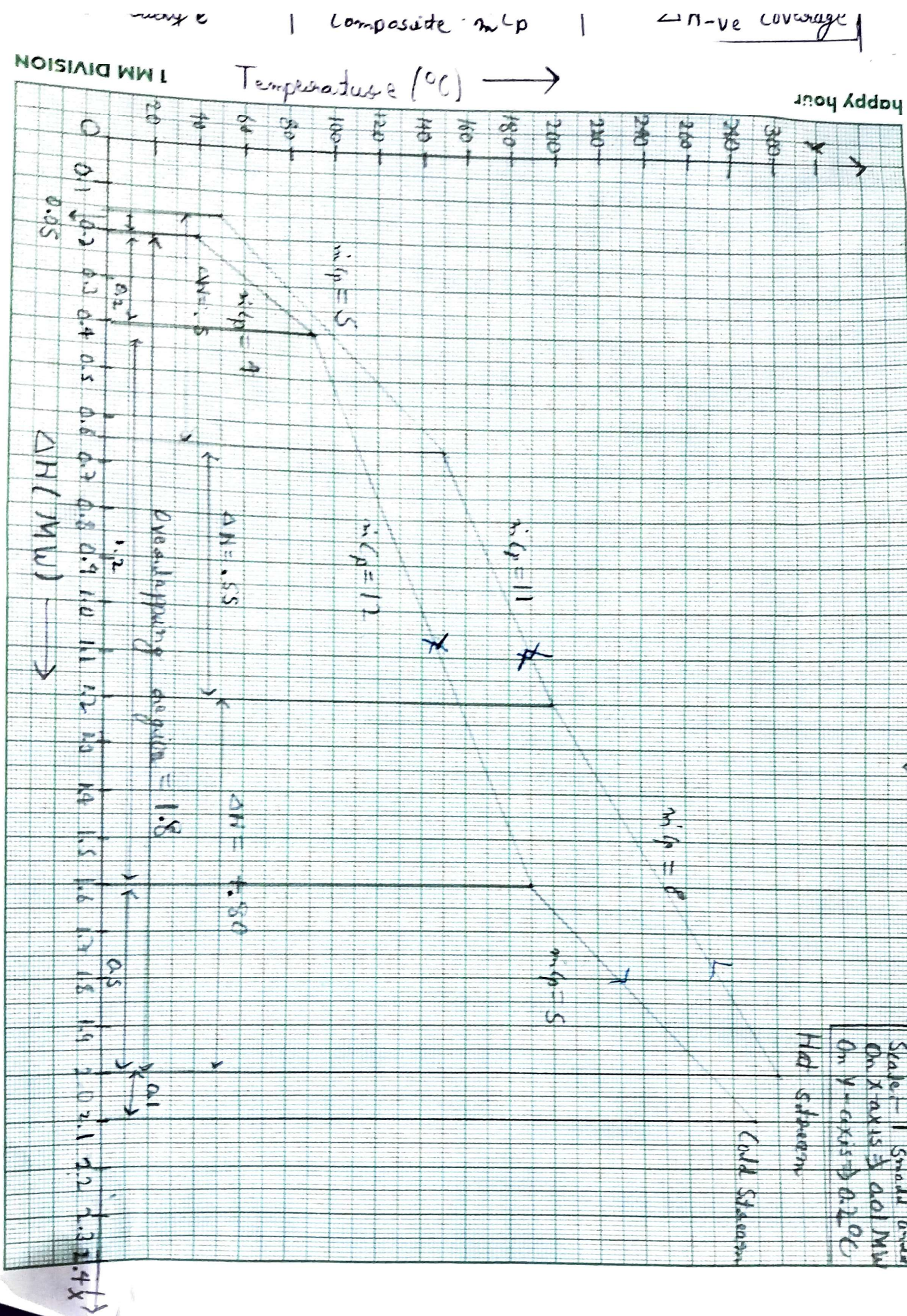
| $\dot{m}C_p$ |
|--------------|
| +8 |
| +2 |
| +3 |
| +5 |
| 8 |
| 4 |

$$\Delta H_{-ve} = -1850$$

$$\Delta H_{+ve} = +1900$$



Compositional Temperature - Entropy Curve



b) To calculate pinch temperature

In hot streams:

| Range | Composite mC_p | ΔH -ve Coverage (MW) |
|---------|------------------|------------------------------|
| 200-300 | 8 | -0.800 |
| 150-200 | 11 | -0.550 |
| 50-150 | 5 | -0.500 |

In cold streams:

| Range | Composite mC_p | ΔH +ve Coverage (MW) |
|---------|------------------|------------------------------|
| 190-290 | 5 | 0.500 |
| 90-190 | 12 | 1.200 |
| 40-90 | 4 | 0.200 |

From the graph,

We can see that $\Delta T_{min} = 10^\circ C$ first occur at the point when cold stream is at $90^\circ C$ when we are bringing closer the two streams curve together.

So, Pinch temperature = $90^\circ C$

Also from the graph,

~~Heat Unit Heating Unit~~ \Rightarrow 0.05 MW

~~Cooling Unit~~ \Rightarrow 0.1 MW

Heat exchanger load \Rightarrow 1.8 MW

Hot Utility = 0.1 MW

Cold Utility = 0.05 MW

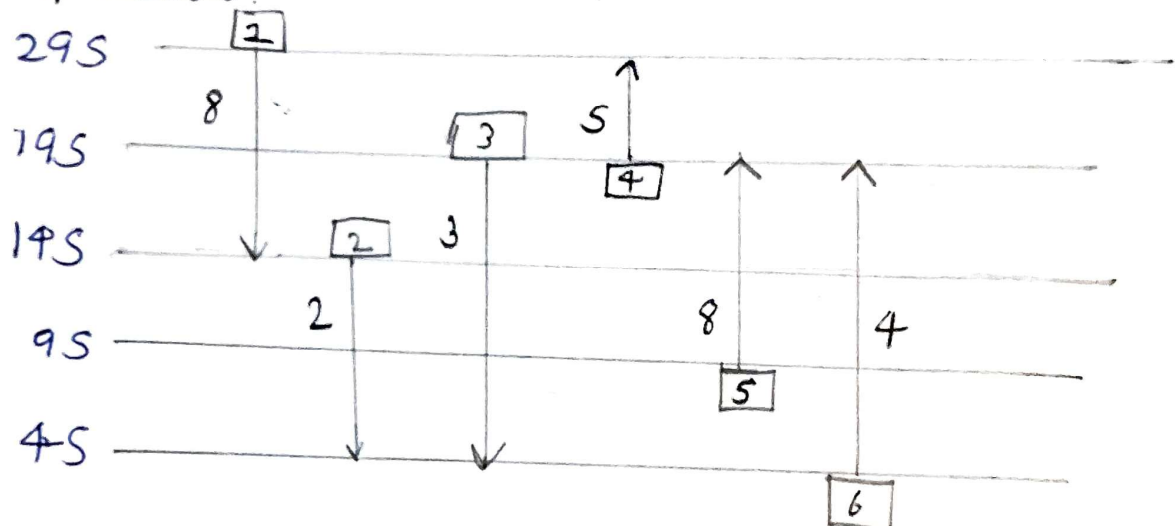
... 1.00 0.2 ...

b) To calculate pinch temperature using Cascade procedure

| Stream | Type | T_S | T_T | T_S^* | T_T^* |
|--------|------|-------|-------|---------|---------|
| 1 | Hot | 300 | 150 | 295 | 145 |
| 2 | Hot | 150 | 50 | 145 | 45 |
| 3 | Hot | 200 | 50 | 195 | 45 |
| 4 | Cold | 190 | 290 | 195 | 295 |
| 5 | Cold | 90 | 190 | 95 | 195 |
| 6 | Cold | 40 | 190 | 45 | 195 |

T° Interval Heat Balances:

Temperature

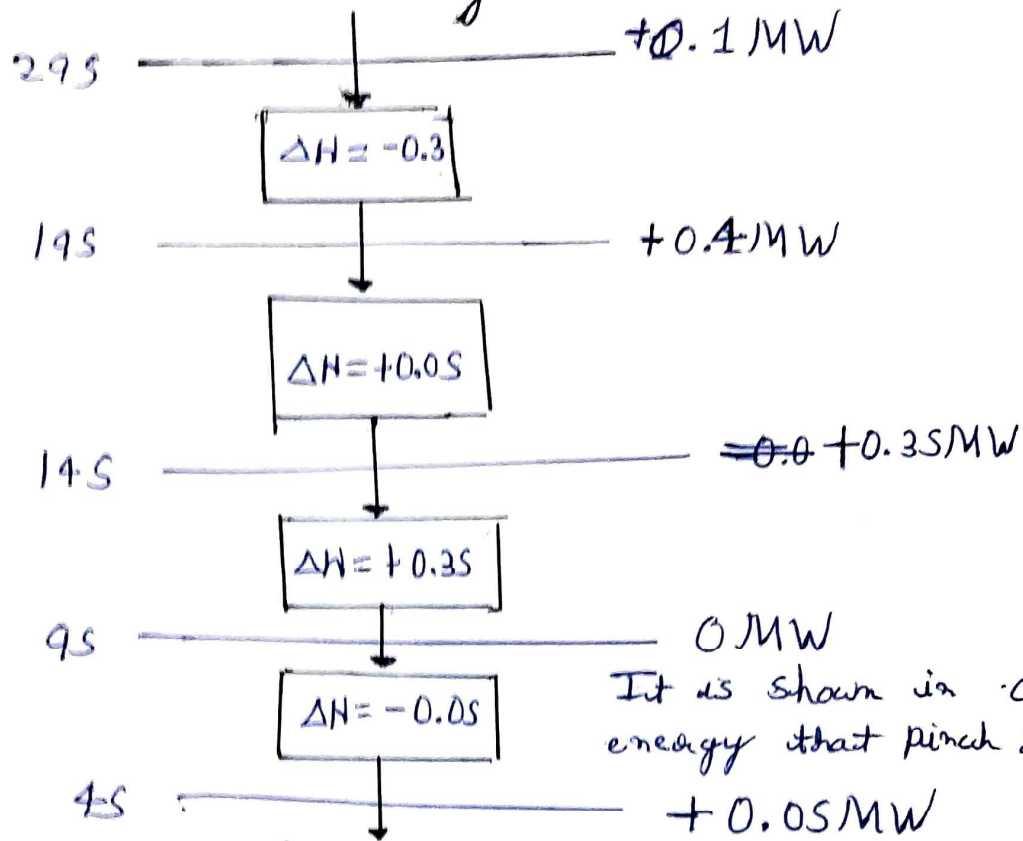


Heat Balances:

| ΔT (Interval) ($^\circ\text{C}$) | $\sum CP_C - \sum CP_H$ $\text{MW } ^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$ | $\Delta H_{\text{Interval}}$ (MW) | Surplus/ Deficit |
|---|---|--------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 100 | -3×10^{-3} | -0.3 | Surplus |
| 50 | $+1 \times 10^{-3}$ | +0.05 | Deficit |
| 50 | 7×10^{-3} | +0.35 | Deficit |
| 50 | -1×10^{-3} | -0.05 | Surplus |

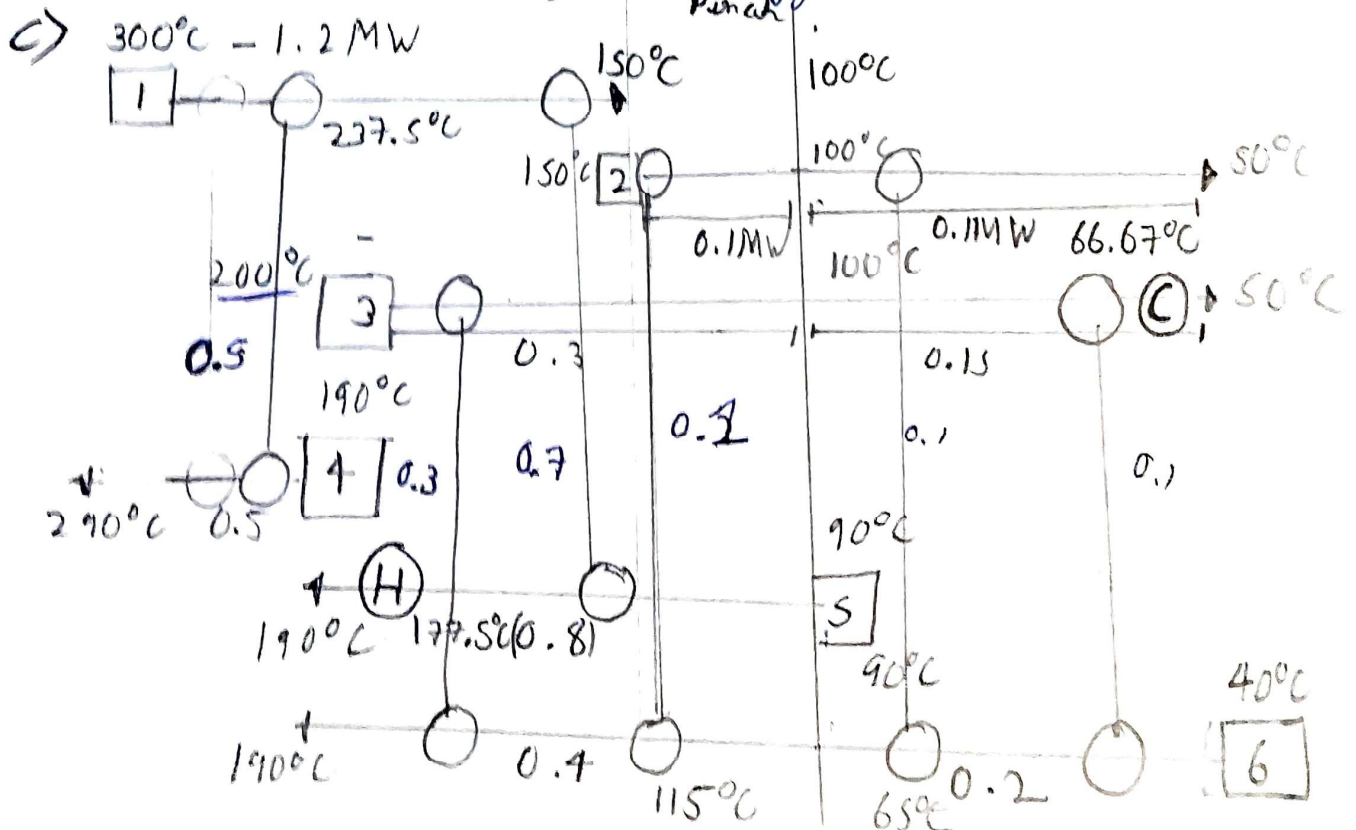
$$T_S^* = T_S + \Delta T_{\min}$$

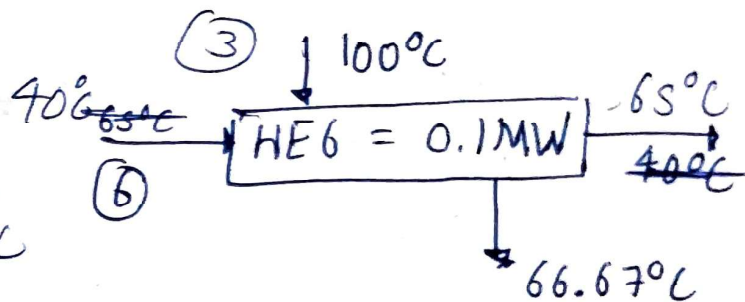
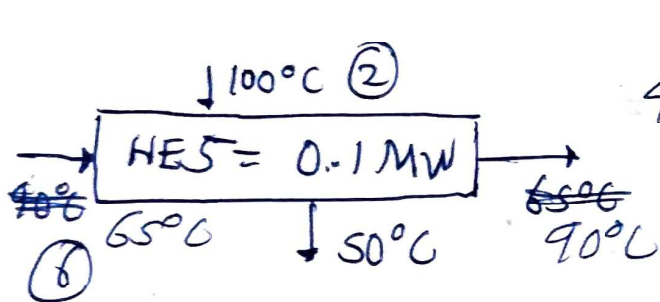
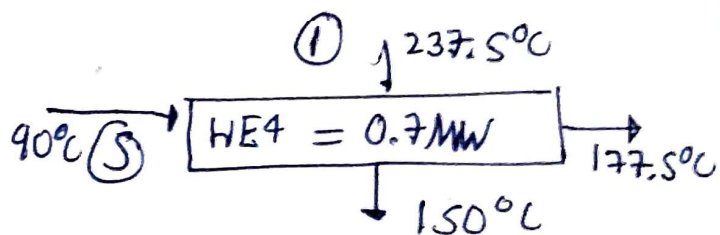
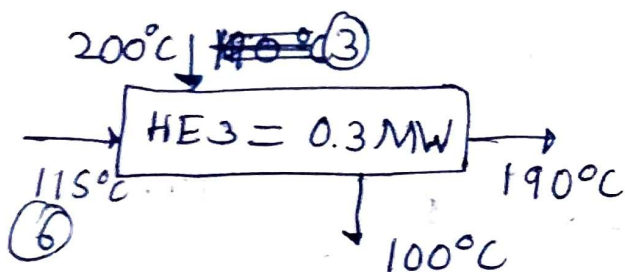
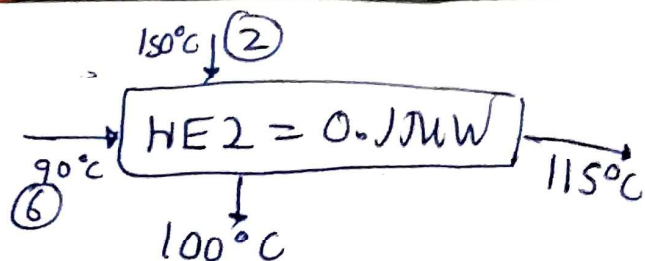
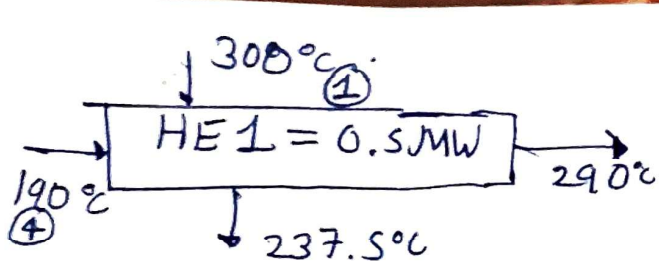
Cascade Energy from High to low temperatures



Cold Utility Similarly,

For hot utility, energy given \Rightarrow 0.1 MW
 For cold utility, energy taken \Rightarrow 0.05 MW





(d)

