

**Shah Atmin**

**15110118**

**CL 201**

**ASSN10**

# Steps for solving generic Problems

Material Balance

Energy Balance

Forms of energy

Kinetic Energy(K.E.)

Potential Energy(P.E.)

Internal Energy (U)

Due to translation of  
the particle/System

Due to external  
Potential field

At microscopic Level  
Ex:- Interaction between Atoms

Ways of Transferring Energy

Work

Heat

Shaft Work,  $W(s)$ :-Work done by Moving Parts  
Flow Work,  $W(f)$ :-Net work done by flowing fluid

Due to temperature difference  
between process and Surrounding



Conservation of Energy and Mass

**Input + Generation – output – Consumption = Accumulation -- 1**

If no nuclear reaction is taking place then **Generation = Consumption = 0**

In case of Steady State **Accumulation = 0**

Equation 1 can be integrated( to get Rate of energy) and can be differentiated



Energy Balance


**$e = \text{K.E.} + \text{P.E.} + U + W(s) + W(f)$**

**$= \text{K.E.} + \text{P.E.} + H(\text{enthalpy}) + W(s)$ , where  $H = U + W(f)$**

Enthalpy is always calculated w.r.t. reference

$\Delta H = mh$ ,  $h$  = specific enthalpy,  $m$ =mass of the component

If the data to calculate K.E. and P.E. is not given then it can be taken as zero.



# Enthalpy

(In the System of multiple components enthalpy is not the sum of individual components)

When Explicit Information is given

$$\Delta h(T_f) = \Delta h(T_{ref}) + \int_{T_{ref}}^{T(f)} C_p dT$$

(for gas only)

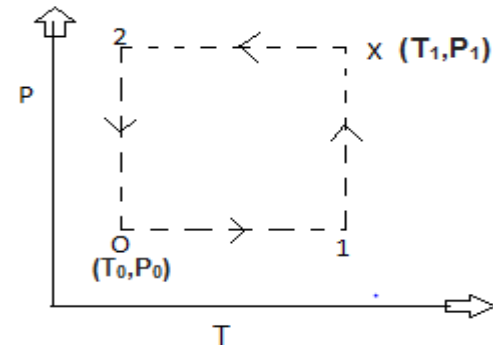
$$\Delta h(T_f) = \Delta h(T_{ref}) + \int_{T_{ref}}^{T(f)} C_p dT + (P_1 - P_{ref})V$$

(for solid and liquid)

When explicit information is unavailable

$$F = C - P + 2$$

Where F = minimum intensive variable required to explain a particular state  
 C = Number of Components  
 P = Number of Phase



If We Know the Enthalpy at O then we can find Enthalpy at X taking anyone simple path as shown

$$h(T_1, P_1) = h(T_0, P_0) + \int_{T_{ref}}^{T(f)} C_p(P_0) dT + \int_{P_0}^{P_1} dpv (T=T_1)$$

and if phase of the component is changing between O and X then one extra term must be added to the left side of the equation which will be either heat of fusion or heat of vaporization depending on the phase change

When the problem statement comes



Read The Problem Carefully



List down the number of process and  
make a chart of what is coming in or going out  
of the process.



Identify the  
number of  
components  
( $N_c$ )



Find the  
total number  
of streams  
( $N_s$ )



Find total number of variable =  $(N_c \times N_s) + 1$  **(for energy)**



Make a table in which Column will contain the stream number and row will contain the components **with one extra component of energy**.



If gas is there in the component then take molar flow rate



If liquid is there in the component then take volumetric flow rate.



Identify how many components are not present in the each stream and assign them 0



Check how many independent material balances are possible and write all of them



Be careful if there is any recycle stream because there is a possibility of getting same material balance equation from different processes.



If the ratio of some component is remaining the same during entire process than the number of independent equation will not be equal to number of components.



Search out the relation given in the question and calculate degree of freedom as follows  
(If any reaction is taking place then one unknown variable will be introduced that is  
'extent of reaction'.)

$$\text{df} = (\text{Total Variables}) - (\text{Known Variables}) - (\text{Independent Material Balance}) - (\text{Independent Energy Balance}) - (\text{Number of relations}) + (\text{Number of reactions})$$



If you have to find the variables which are involved only in one of the process and then focus on that process and calculate the df and solve the question.

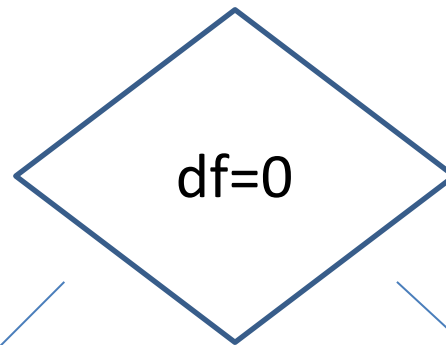


If you are asked the most of the things then do the df analysis



If you are asked only about End product then (Combined all the process) and calculate df.





Yes

Solve all the equations and you will get the value of all the unknown variables

No

$df < 0$

The problem is over specified and can be solved

$df > 0$

there is possibility that you were asked to find ratio of some of the variables. By this your information your  $df$  will be decreased

Read the problem statement again because there is a possibility of some hidden information (relations) in the question itself. Take the basis, it will reduce  $df$  by 1

After this write the equations and solve the problem according to the given question