

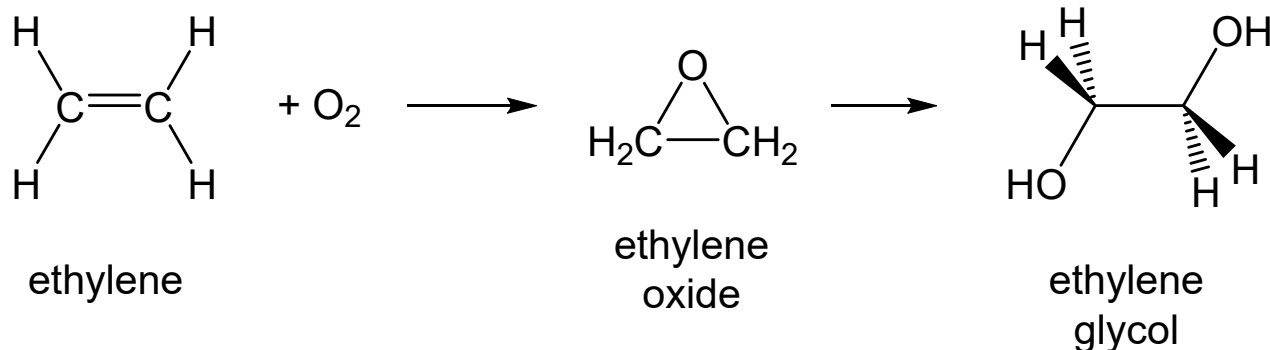
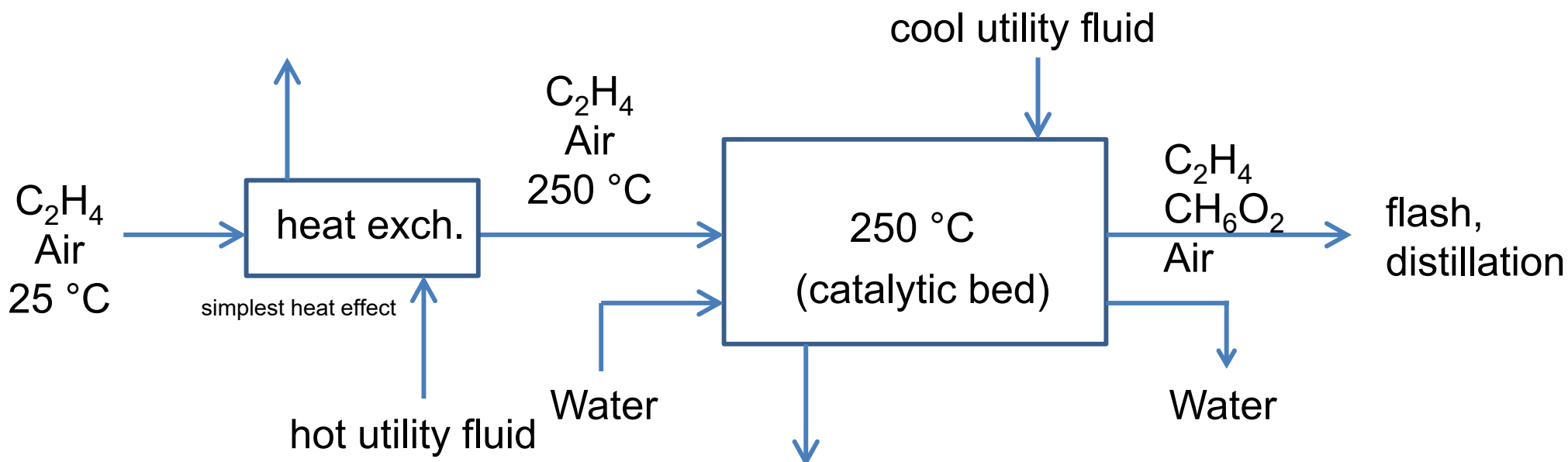
CH365 Chemical Engineering Thermodynamics

Lesson 16 Sensible Heat Effects

Ethylene Glycol Process

- Sensible heat effects are associated with temperature change
- Latent heat (phase changes) – no temperature change
- Heat of Reaction
- Heat of Mixing

Example: Manufacture of Ethylene Glycol – Chapter 4 Intro



“Sensible” Heat Effects

Sensible = No phase transitions, no chemical reactions, and no change in composition.

$$U = U(T, V)$$

Total differential introduced
in L10, Slide 9, page 138

$$dU = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T} \right)_V dT + \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial V} \right)_T dV$$

0 for constant volume process,
ideal gases, or incompressible fluids

L11, Slide 3

$$dU = C_V dT$$

Eq. 4.1

$$Q = \Delta U = \int_{T_1}^{T_2} C_V dT$$

$Q = \Delta U$ for mechanically reversible, constant
volume process (why? $\Delta U = Q + W$)

$$\frac{C_V^{\text{ig}}}{R} = \frac{C_P^{\text{ig}}}{R} - 1 \quad \text{Eq. 4.6}$$

dimensionless

$$H = H(T, P)$$

0 for constant pressure process,
ideal gases or approximately for real
gases at high T and low P

$$dH = \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial T} \right)_P dT + \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial P} \right)_T dP$$

Need $C_P(T)$

L11, Slide 3

$$dH = C_P dT$$

Eq. 4.2

$$Q = \Delta H = \int_{T_1}^{T_2} C_P dT \quad \text{Eq. 4.3}$$

steady-flow heat transfer

$$C_{P,\text{mixture}}^{\text{ig}} = y_A C_{P_A}^{\text{ig}} + y_B C_{P_B}^{\text{ig}} + \dots \quad \text{Eq. 4.7}$$

$$\frac{C_P^{\text{ig}}}{R} = A + BT + CT^2 + DT^{-2} \quad \text{Eq. 4.5}$$

(constitutive – CH485)
(dimensionless)

$Q = \Delta H$ for mechanically reversible, constant
pressure closed-system processes or when ΔE_K ,
 ΔE_P , and $W_s = 0$ in H-form of 1st Law eq 2.31

$$\Delta H + \frac{\Delta(u^2)}{2} + g\Delta z = Q + W_{\text{shaft}}$$

Mean Heat Capacity

Integral evaluated forms – “user-defined functions” – simplifies working with mixtures

These forms are used in later derivations in the textbook.

ICPH:
$$\int_{T_0}^T \frac{C_P}{R} dT = A(T - T_0) + \frac{B}{2}(T^2 - T_0^2) + \frac{C}{3}(T^3 - T_0^3) + D\left(\frac{T - T_0}{T \cdot T_0}\right) \quad \text{Eq. 4.8}$$

$$\Delta H = \text{ICPH} \cdot R$$

$$\int_{T_0}^T \frac{C_P}{R} dT = \left[A + \frac{B}{2}(T + T_0) + \frac{C}{3}(T^2 + T_0^2 + T \cdot T_0) + \frac{D}{T \cdot T_0} \right] (T - T_0)$$

MCPH:
$$\frac{\langle C_P \rangle_H}{R} = \left[A + \frac{B}{2}(T + T_0) + \frac{C}{3}(T^2 + T_0^2 + T \cdot T_0) + \frac{D}{T \cdot T_0} \right] \quad \text{Eq. 4.9}$$

$\langle C_P \rangle_H$ is the **mean heat capacity**.

$$\Delta H = \langle C_P \rangle_H (T - T_0) \quad \text{Eq. 4.9}$$

$$\Delta H = \text{MCPH} \cdot R \cdot (T - T_0)$$

Ideal Gas Heat Capacity in Simulators

Improved function – used in professional simulators such as CC and Aspen+

F. A. Aly and L. L. Lee, "Self-Consistent Equations for calculating the Ideal Gas Heat Capacity, Enthalpy, and Entropy," *Fluid Phase Equilibria*, 1981, Vol. 6, Issues 3-4, pp. 169-179.

a, b, c, d & e are constants published and maintained by DIPPr (link on course web site).

$$C_p = C_p(T) = a + b \cdot \left(\frac{c/T}{\text{Sinh}[c/T]} \right)^2 + d \cdot \left(\frac{e/T}{\text{Cosh}[e/T]} \right)^2$$

hyperbolic sine hyperbolic cosine

DIPPr Eq 107

The image shows a sequence of three software windows from Aspen+:

- Component List:** A small window showing a list of components. "1 (62) Water" is selected. A blue arrow points to the "View/Edit" button at the bottom.
- View/Edit Component Data:** A larger window with a sidebar on the left. The "Heat Capacity Data" option is selected and highlighted with a blue arrow.
- Library Heat Capacity Data:** A window showing data for "Water" (Component ID: 62). It has three sections: "Ideal Gas Heat Capacity", "Liquid Heat Capacity", and "Solid Heat Capacity".
 - In the "Ideal Gas Heat Capacity" section, the "Equation No." is set to 107 (circled in red).
 - In the "Liquid Heat Capacity" section, the "Equation No." is set to 100.
 - In the "Solid Heat Capacity" section, the "Equation No." is set to 100.
 - On the right side, a list of coefficients (A through G) is shown for each section. The coefficients for the Ideal Gas section are circled in red: A=33359, B=26798, C=2609.3, D=8888, E=1167.6.

At the bottom of the "Library Heat Capacity Data" window, a blue arrow points to the "Help" button, with the text "CC/DIPPr eq 107 found here" below it.

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$$C_p = C_p(T) = a + b \cdot \left(\frac{c/T}{\text{Sinh}[c/T]} \right)^2 + d \cdot \left(\frac{e/T}{\text{Cosh}[e/T]} \right)^2 \quad \text{DIPPr Eq 107}$$

hyperbolic sine
hyperbolic cosine

The screenshot shows the Aspen+ software interface. The 'Results - Pure Components' window is open, displaying the 'T-Dependent' tab. The 'View' dropdown is set to 'Parameters'. The 'Parameter' dropdown is set to 'CPIGDP-1'. A table of results is shown for Methane, Ethane, and Propane. The 'Element 1' row for Methane is circled in red, indicating the value 33298 J/KMOL-K. The 'Element 2' row for Methane is also circled in red, indicating the value 79933 J/KMOL-K. The 'Element 3' row for Methane is also circled in red, indicating the value 2086.9 J/KMOL-K. The 'Element 4' row for Methane is also circled in red, indicating the value 41602 J/KMOL-K. The 'Element 5' row for Methane is also circled in red, indicating the value 991.96 J/KMOL-K. The 'Element 6' row for Methane is also circled in red, indicating the value 50 J/KMOL-K. The 'Element 7' row for Methane is also circled in red, indicating the value 1500 J/KMOL-K.

Component	METHANE	ETHANE	PROPANE
Temperature units	K	K	K
Source	PURE37	PURE37	PURE37
Property units	J/KMOL-K	J/KMOL-K	J/KMOL-K
Element 1	33298	44256	59474
Element 2	79933	84737	126610
Element 3	2086.9	872.24	844.31
Element 4	41602	67130	86165
Element 5	991.96	2430.4	2482.7
Element 6	50	298.15	298.15
Element 7	1500	1500	1500

Aspen+/DIPPr eq 107 found here

Homework

Problem 4.5

How much heat is required when 10,000 kg of CaCO_3 is heated at atmospheric pressure from 50 deg C to 880 deg C?

Solve by three methods: (a) direct integration of C_p polynomial, (b) ICPH, and (c) MCPH

Express all answers in MJ.

Submission in Mathematica required.

All problems and cover sheet bundled into single pdf.

Problem 4.9

A process stream is heated as a gas from 25 deg C to 250 deg C at constant P. A quick estimate of the energy requirement is obtained from Eq. 4.3, with C_p taken as constant and equal to its value of 25 deg C. Is the estimate of Q likely to be low or high? Why?

Submission in Mathematica required.

All problems and cover sheet bundled into single pdf.

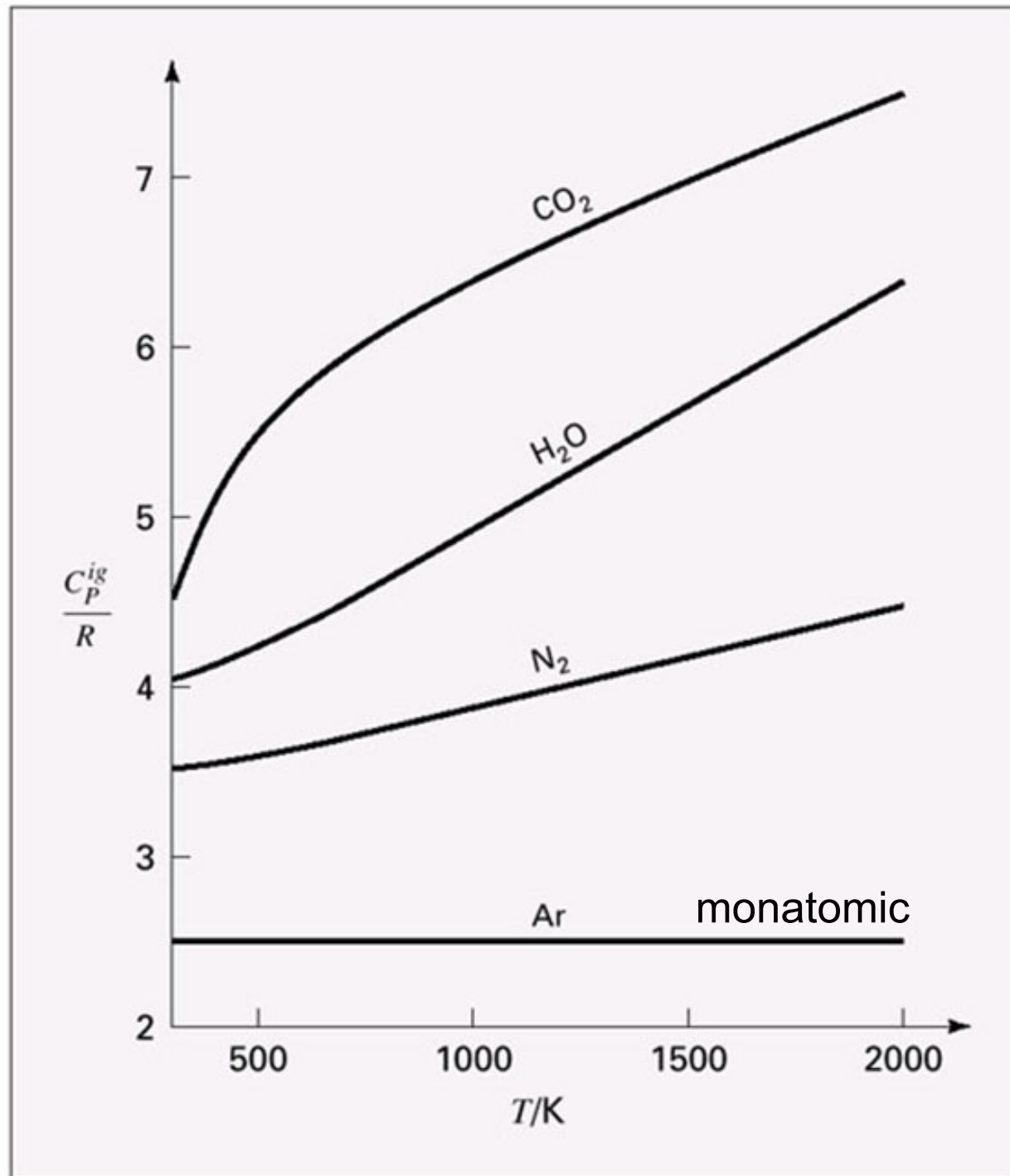


Figure 4.1. Ideal-gas heat capacities of argon, nitrogen, water, and carbon dioxide.