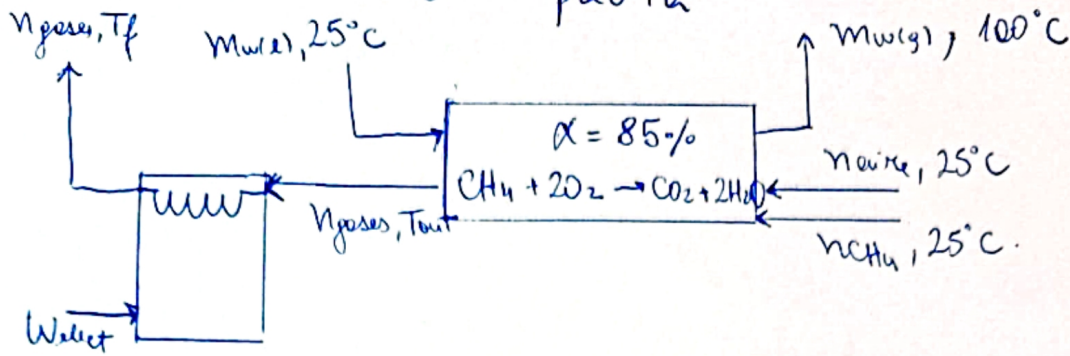


EJERCICIO 7

pauta



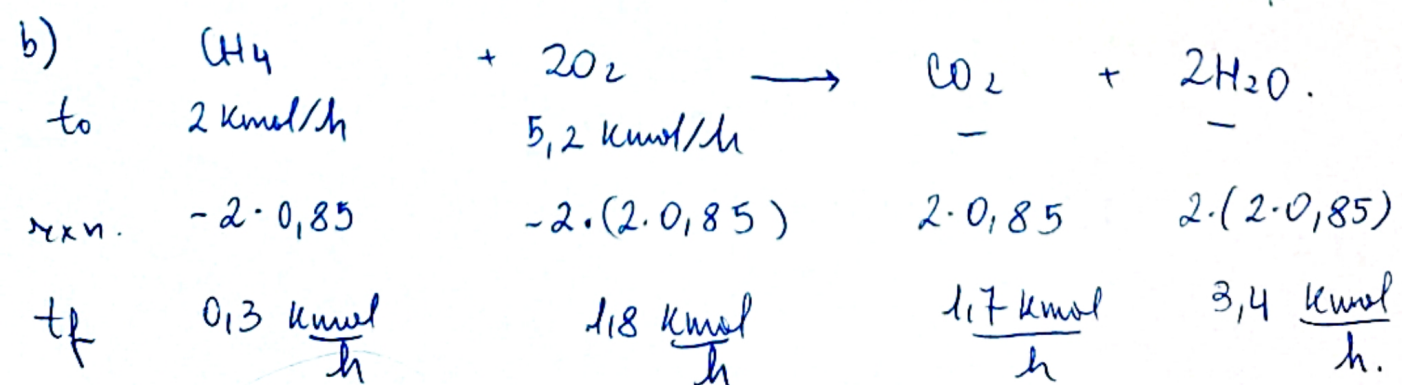
B.E.

a) $H_{in} - H_{out} + Q - W = 0$
 $Q = H_{out} - H_{in}$

• $H_{out} = \dot{m}_w (h_f + \Delta H_v + \int_{T_{ref}=25+273}^{100+273} C_p dT)$
 $= 420 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{h}} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ kmol}}{18 \text{ kg}} \left(-285,83 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{mol}} + 40,65 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{mol}} + \frac{75,35 \text{ kJ}}{1000 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{K}} \cdot (373 - 298) \text{ K} \right)$
 $= 23,33 \frac{\text{kmol}}{\text{h}} \cdot \frac{1000 \text{ mol}}{1 \text{ kmol}} \left(-239,53 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{mol}} \right)$
 $= -5,59 \cdot 10^6 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{h}}$

• $H_{in} = \dot{m}_w (h_f + \int_{T_{ref}=298}^{298} C_p dT)$
 $= 23,33 \cdot \frac{\text{kmol}}{\text{h}} \cdot \frac{1000 \text{ mol}}{1 \text{ kmol}} \cdot -285,83 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{mol}} \Rightarrow H_{in} = -6,67 \cdot 10^6 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{h}}$

$\Rightarrow Q = -5,59 \cdot 10^6 + 6,67 \cdot 10^6 \Rightarrow Q = 1,08 \cdot 10^6 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{h}}$



$n_{N_2 \text{ entrada}} = n_{N_2 \text{ salida}}$

N_2	79%	X	$5,2 \frac{\text{kmol}}{\text{h}}$
O_2	21%		

$\Rightarrow \dot{n}_{N_2} = 19,56 \frac{\text{kmol}}{\text{h}}$

B. E.

$Q = H_{out} - H_{in}$

↳ lo calculamos en a)

• $H_{in} = \sum n_i \cdot h_{fi} \quad (T_i = 25^\circ\text{C} = T_{ref})$

$= n_{CH_4} \cdot h_{fCH_4} + n_{O_2} \cdot h_{fO_2} + n_{N_2} \cdot h_{fN_2}$

$= 2 \frac{\text{kmol}}{\text{h}} \cdot -74,87 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{mol}} \cdot \frac{1000 \text{ mol}}{1 \text{ kmol}} \Rightarrow H_{in} = -149.740 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{h}}$

• $H_{out} = \sum n_i (h_{fi} + \int_{298}^{T_{out}} C_p dT)$

$H_{CH_4} = 0,3 \frac{\text{kmol}}{\text{h}} \left[-74,87 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{mol}} + \frac{35,65}{1000} (T_{out} - 298) \right] \cdot \frac{1000 \text{ mol}}{1 \text{ kmol}}$

$H_{O_2} = 1,8 \frac{\text{kmol}}{\text{h}} \cdot \frac{29,38 \text{ kJ}}{1000 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{K}} (T_{out} - 298) \cdot \frac{1000 \text{ kmol}}{1 \text{ kmol}}$

$H_{N_2} = 19,56 \frac{\text{kmol}}{\text{h}} \cdot \frac{29,12 \text{ kJ}}{1000 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{K}} (T_{out} - 298) \cdot \frac{1000 \text{ mol}}{1 \text{ kmol}}$

$H_{CO_2} = 1,7 \frac{\text{kmol}}{\text{h}} \cdot \left(-393,5 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{mol}} + \frac{37,13 \text{ kJ}}{1000 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{K}} (T_{out} - 298) \right) \cdot \frac{1000 \text{ mol}}{1 \text{ kmol}}$

$H_{H_2O} = 3,4 \frac{\text{kmol}}{\text{h}} \cdot \left(-285,83 + 75,35 (323 \text{ K} - 298 \text{ K}) + 40,65 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{mol}} + \frac{75,35 \text{ (J)}}{1000 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{K}} (T_{out} - 323) \right)$

en este caso C_p de H_2O debe usarse porque cambia de fase a vapor

↓
lo que se calienta hasta T_{out}

Resolviendo sumando esto y restandole H_{in} tenemos una expresion que permite calcular T_{out} usando $Q = 1,08 \cdot 10^6 \text{ kJ/h}$

$T_{out} = 610,48 \text{ K} \leftarrow H_{out} = -1,81 \cdot 10^6 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{h}} + 948,14 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{h}} \cdot T_{out}$

c) Adiabático

$$H_{out} - H_{in} = W.$$

$$T_f = \frac{T_{out}}{2} = 305,24.$$

$H_{in} = H_{out}$ de los gases de combustión.

$$\bullet H_{in} = -1,23 \cdot 10^6 \text{ kJ/h}$$

$$\bullet H_{out} = 0,3 \frac{\text{kmol}}{\text{h}} \left(-74,84 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{mol}} + \frac{3569}{1000} \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{mol} \cdot \text{K}} \left(305,24 - 298 \right) \right) + \dots + \dots$$

$H_{O_2} \quad H_{N_2}$

Hacemos lo mismo para H_{O_2} , H_{N_2} , H_{CO_2} , H_{H_2O} . reemplazando con $T_f = 305,24 \text{ K}$

$$\Rightarrow H_{out} = -1,66 \cdot 10^6 \text{ kJ/h}.$$

Luego.

$$W = H_{out} - H_{in}$$

$$= -1,66 \cdot 10^6 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{h}} + 1,23 \cdot 10^6 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{h}}$$

$$= -430.000 \text{ kJ/h}$$

↓
el sistema recibe trabajo, tiene sentido porque el enunciado lo dice, se requiere energía para empujar la corriente

P2

$$rd = -5t \text{ [mg/h]}$$

ya tiene el signo del consumo.

a) Solo hay consumo. Balance integral

V: C

$$m_f - m_i = \int_0^{t_f} r dt$$

$$m_i = 300 \text{ cc} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mg}}{\text{cc}}$$

$$100 \text{ mg} - 300 \text{ mg} = \int_0^{t_f} -5t dt$$

$$-200 \text{ mg} = -5 \frac{t^2}{2} \Big|_0^{t_f} \Rightarrow 200 \text{ mg} = 5 \left(\frac{t_f^2}{2} - \frac{0^2}{2} \right) \frac{\text{mg}}{\text{h}}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{200 \cdot 2}{5}} = t_f$$

$$t_f = 8,94 \text{ h}$$

b) $m_f - m_i = \int_0^{12} 60 \frac{\text{mg}}{\text{h}} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mg}}{\text{cc}} dt - \int_0^{16} r dt \left[\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{h}} \right]$

antes de la ingesta continua no hay consumo en la sangre.

consumo hasta los 10:00 PM.

$$m_f = \int_0^{12} 60 dt - \int_0^{16} 5t dt$$

$$= 60 \frac{\text{mg}}{\text{h}} \cdot 12 \text{ h} - 5 \frac{t^2}{2} \Big|_0^{16}$$

$$= 720 \text{ mg} - 5 \left(\frac{16^2}{2} - \frac{0^2}{2} \right) \frac{\text{mg}}{\text{h}} \cdot \text{h}$$

$$= 80 \text{ mg} < 100 \text{ mg} \therefore \text{podr\'{e} dormir}$$