

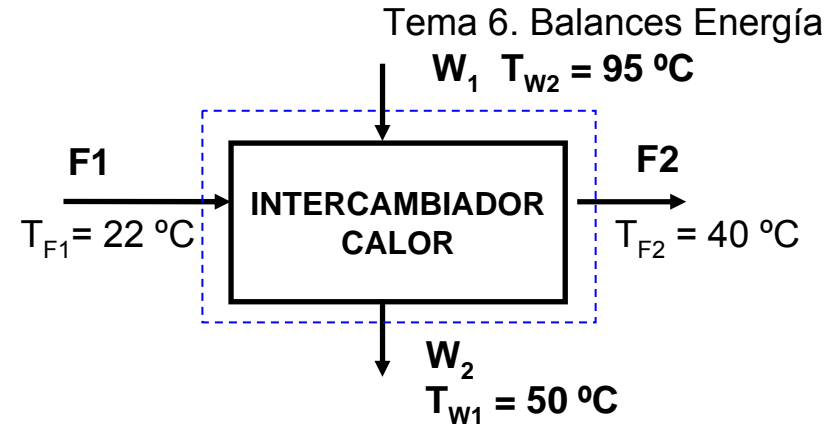
TEMA 6. AUTOEVALUACIÓN

Problema 1: solución

$$C_{p,F} = 3,72 \text{ kJ/(kg K)} \quad (\text{Tabla A.2.1})$$

$$F_1 = 2000 \text{ kg/h}$$

a) W_1 ?



INTERCAMBIADOR CALOR

a) B. Energía

$$F_1 \left[\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{h}} \right] \cdot h_{F1} \left[\frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} \right] + W_1 \left[\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{h}} \right] \cdot h_{W1} \left[\frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} \right] - F_2 \cdot h_{F2} - W_2 \cdot h_{W2} = 0 \quad \left[\frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{h}} \right] \quad (1)$$

B. Materia Total

$$F_1 - F_2 = 0 \quad \left[\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{h}} \right] \quad F_1 = F_2 = F \quad \left[\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{h}} \right] \quad (2)$$

$$W_1 - W_2 = 0 \quad \left[\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{h}} \right] \quad W_1 = W_2 = W \quad \left[\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{h}} \right] \quad (3)$$

Determinación entalpías:

$$h_{F1} = c_{pF} (T_{F1} - T_{F,ref}) \xrightarrow{T_{Fref} = T_{F1}} h_{F1} = 0$$

$$h_{F2} = c_{pF} (T_{F2} - T_{F,ref}) \xrightarrow{T_{Fref} = T_{F1}} h_{F2} = c_{pF} (T_{F2} - T_{F1}) = 3,72 \left[\frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C}} \right] (40 - 22) [^\circ\text{C}] = 66,96 \quad \left[\frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} \right]$$

$$h_{W1} = c_{pW} (T_{W1} - T_{W,ref}) \xrightarrow{T_{Wref} = T_{W1}} h_{W1} = 0$$

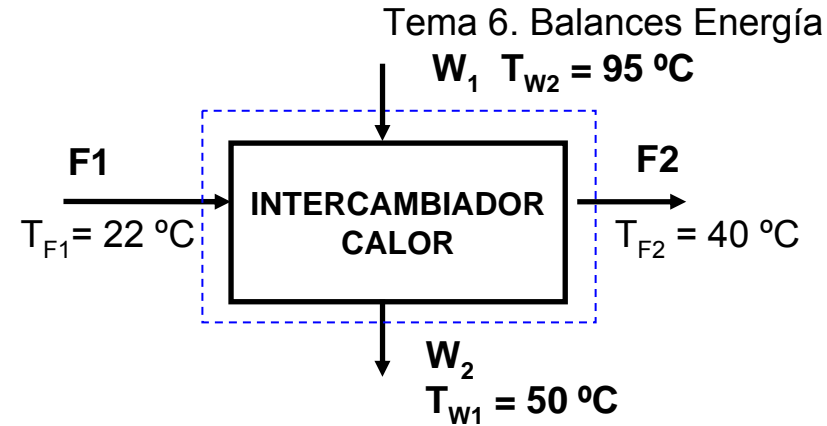
$$h_{W2} = c_{pW} (T_{W2} - T_{W,ref}) \xrightarrow{T_{Wref} = T_{W1}} h_{W2} = c_{pW} (T_{W2} - T_{W1}) = 4,184 \left[\frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C}} \right] (50 - 95) [^\circ\text{C}] = -188,28 \quad \left[\frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} \right]$$

Problema 1: solución

$C_{p,F} = 3,72 \text{ kJ}/(\text{kg K})$ (Tabla A.2.1)

$F_1 = 2000 \text{ kg/h}$

a) W_1 ?



INTERCAMBIADOR CALOR

a) B. Energía

$$F \left[\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{h}} \right] \cdot (h_{F1} - h_{F2}) \left[\frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} \right] + W \left[\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{h}} \right] \cdot (h_{W1} - h_{W2}) \left[\frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} \right] = 0 \quad \left[\frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{h}} \right] \quad (1)$$

Determinación entalpías:

$$\begin{array}{l} h_{F1} = 0 \\ h_{F2} = 66,96 \\ h_{W1} = 0 \\ h_{W2} = -188,28 \end{array} \quad \left[\frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} \right]$$

$$2000 \left[\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{h}} \right] \cdot (0 - 66,96) \left[\frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} \right] + W \left[\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{h}} \right] \cdot (0 - (-188,28)) \left[\frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} \right] = 0$$

$$W = 711 \left[\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{h}} \right]$$

Problema 2: solución

M=2 tn almidón

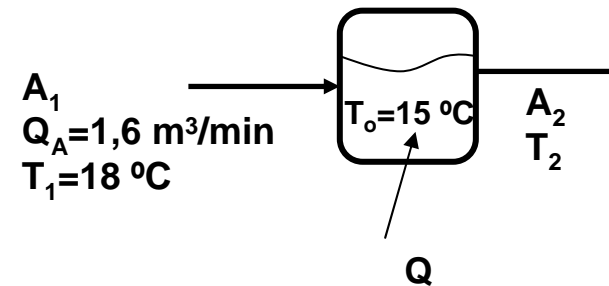
$\rho=91$ g/l

$T_o=15$ °C

$C_p=1,976$ kJ/(kg K) (Tabla A.2.1)

Q=25 kcal/s

- a) T_2 ?
- b) Q para $T_2=50$ °C



INTERCAMBIADOR CALOR

$$a) \text{ B. Energía } A_1 \left[\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{min}} \right] \cdot h_{A1} \left[\frac{\text{kcal}}{\text{kg}} \right] - A_2 \left[\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{min}} \right] \cdot h_{A2} \left[\frac{\text{kcal}}{\text{kg}} \right] + Q \left[\frac{\text{kcal}}{\text{min}} \right] - W \left[\frac{\text{kcal}}{\text{min}} \right] = 0 \quad \left[\frac{\text{kcal}}{\text{min}} \right] \quad (1)$$

$$\text{B. Materia Total } A_1 - A_2 = 0 \quad \left[\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{min}} \right] \quad (2)$$

$$Q_{A1} \left[\frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{min}} \right] \cdot \rho_{A1} \left[\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} \right] - A_2 = 0 \quad \left[\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{min}} \right] \quad (2a)$$

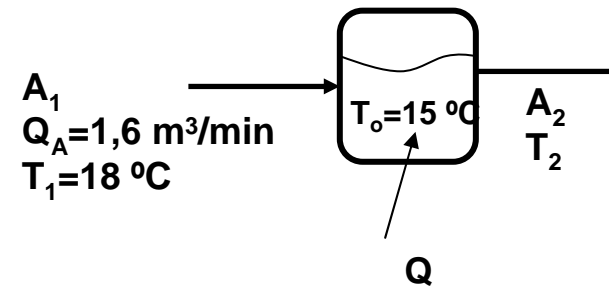
$$1,65 \left[\frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{min}} \right] \cdot 91 \left[\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} \right] - A_2 = 0 \quad A_2 = 150 \quad \left[\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{min}} \right]$$

Determinación entalpías:

$$\begin{aligned} h_{A1} &= c_{pA} (T_{A1} - T_{A,ref}) \\ h_{A2} &= c_{pA} (T_{A2} - T_{A,ref}) \end{aligned} \xrightarrow{T_{Aref}=T_{A1}} \begin{aligned} h_{A1} &= 0 \\ h_{A2} &= c_{pA} (T_{A2} - T_{A1}) = \frac{1,976}{4,184} \left[\frac{\text{kcal}}{\text{kg} \cdot \text{K}} \right] (T_{A2} - 291) [K] \end{aligned}$$

Problema 2: solución

M=2 tn almidón

 $\rho=91 \text{ g/l}$ $T_o=15 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ $C_p=1,976 \text{ kJ/(kg K)}$ (Tabla A.2.1) $Q=25 \text{ kcal/s}$ a) $T_2?$ b) Q para $T_2=50 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ **INTERCAMBIADOR CALOR**

a) Resolviendo el balance de energía, Ec 1:

$$h_{A,2} = \frac{1,976}{4,184} (T_{A2} - 291) \quad \left[\frac{\text{kcal}}{\text{min}} \right]$$

$$A_2 = 150 \quad \left[\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{min}} \right]$$

$$A_1 \left[\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{min}} \right] \cdot h_A \left[\frac{\text{kcal}}{\text{kg}} \right] - A_2 \left[\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{min}} \right] \cdot h_2 \left[\frac{\text{kcal}}{\text{kg}} \right] + Q \left[\frac{\text{kcal}}{\text{min}} \right] - W \left[\frac{\text{kcal}}{\text{min}} \right] = 0 \quad \left[\frac{\text{kcal}}{\text{min}} \right] \quad (1)$$

$$150 \left[\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{min}} \right] \cdot 0 \left[\frac{\text{kcal}}{\text{kg}} \right] - 150 \left[\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{min}} \right] \cdot \frac{1,976}{4,184} \left[\frac{\text{kcal}}{\text{kg} \cdot \text{K}} \right] (T_{A2} - 291) [\text{K}] + 25 \cdot 60 \left[\frac{\text{kcal}}{\text{min}} \right] = 0$$

$$T_{A2} = 312,1 [\text{K}] = 39,2 [^\circ\text{C}]$$

Problema 2: solución

M=2 tn almidón

$\rho=91 \text{ g/l}$

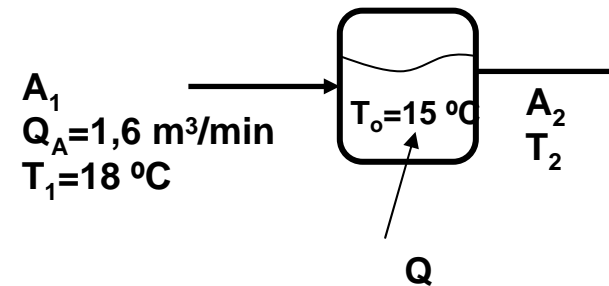
$T_o=15 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

$C_p=1,976 \text{ kJ/(kg K)}$ (Tabla A.2.1)

$Q=25 \text{ kcal/s}$

a) $T_2?$

b) Q para $T_2=50 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$



INTERCAMBIADOR CALOR

b) En las condiciones del apartado b) se sigue cumpliendo el balance de energía deducido en el apartado a). En este caso se conoce T_{A2} (323 K) y se desconoce Q :

$$A_1 \left[\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{min}} \right] \cdot h_A \left[\frac{\text{kcal}}{\text{kg}} \right] - A_2 \left[\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{min}} \right] \cdot h_2 \left[\frac{\text{kcal}}{\text{kg}} \right] + Q \left[\frac{\text{kcal}}{\text{min}} \right] - W \left[\frac{\text{kcal}}{\text{min}} \right] = 0 \quad \left[\frac{\text{kcal}}{\text{min}} \right] \quad (1)$$

$$h_{A,2} = \frac{1,976}{4,184} (T_{A2} - 291) = \frac{1,976}{4,184} (323 - 291) = 15,11 \quad \left[\frac{\text{kcal}}{\text{kg}} \right]$$

$$A_2 = 150 \quad \left[\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{min}} \right]$$

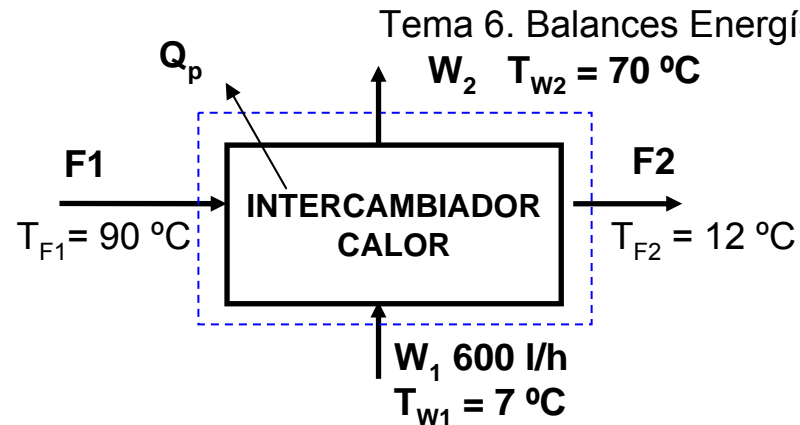
$$150 \left[\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{min}} \right] \cdot 0 \left[\frac{\text{kcal}}{\text{kg}} \right] - 150 \left[\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{min}} \right] \cdot 15,11 \left[\frac{\text{kcal}}{\text{kg}} \right] + Q \left[\frac{\text{kcal}}{\text{min}} \right] = 0 \quad \left[\frac{\text{kcal}}{\text{min}} \right]$$

$$Q = 2267 \left[\frac{\text{kcal}}{\text{min}} \right] = 37,8 \left[\frac{\text{kcal}}{\text{s}} \right] \quad (+51\%)$$

Problema 3: solución

- a) F_1 ?
- b) F_1 ? Q_p 2000 kJ/h

$C_{p,F}=3,08$ kJ/(kg K) (Tabla A.2.1)



INTERCAMBIADOR CALOR

a) B. Energía

$$F_1 \left[\frac{kg}{h} \right] \cdot h_{F1} \left[\frac{kcal}{kg} \right] + W_1 \left[\frac{kg}{h} \right] \cdot h_{W1} \left[\frac{kcal}{kg} \right] - F_2 \cdot h_{F2} - W_2 \cdot h_{W2} - Q_p \left[\frac{kcal}{h} \right] = 0 \quad \left[\frac{kcal}{h} \right] \quad (1)$$

B. Materia Total

$$F_1 - F_2 = 0 \quad \left[\frac{kg}{h} \right] \quad F_1 = F_2 = F \quad \left[\frac{kg}{h} \right] \quad (2)$$

$$W_1 - W_2 = 0 \quad \left[\frac{kg}{h} \right] \quad W_1 = W_2 = W = 600 \left[\frac{L}{h} \right] \cdot 1 \left[\frac{kg}{L} \right] \quad W = 600 \left[\frac{kg}{h} \right] \quad (3)$$

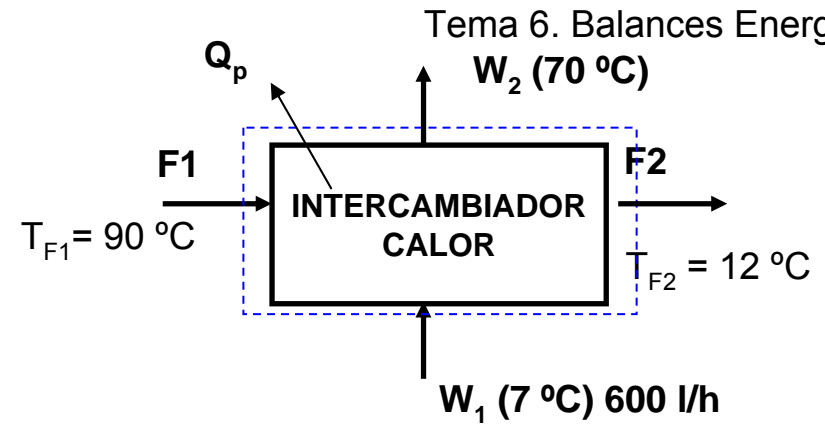
Determinación entalpías:

$$\begin{aligned} h_{F1} &= c_{pF} (T_{F1} - T_{F,ref}) & \xrightarrow{T_{Fref}=T_{F1}} & h_{F1} = 0 \\ h_{F2} &= c_{pF} (T_{F2} - T_{F,ref}) & & h_{F2} = c_{pF} (T_{F2} - T_{F1}) = \frac{3,08}{4,184} \left[\frac{kcal}{kg \cdot ^\circ C} \right] (12 - 90) [^\circ C] = -57,41 \\ h_{W1} &= c_{pW} (T_{W1} - T_{W,ref}) & \xrightarrow{T_{Wref}=T_{W1}} & h_{W1} = 0 \\ h_{W2} &= c_{pW} (T_{W2} - T_{W,ref}) & & h_{W2} = c_{pW} (T_{W2} - T_{W1}) = 1 \left[\frac{kcal}{kg \cdot ^\circ C} \right] (70 - 7) [^\circ C] = 63 \quad \left[\frac{kcal}{kg} \right] \end{aligned}$$

Problema 3: solución

- a) F_1 ?
- b) F_1 ? Q_p 2000 kJ/h

$C_{p,F} = 3,08 \text{ kJ}/(\text{kg K})$ (Tabla A.2.1)



INTERCAMBIADOR CALOR

a) B. Energía

$$\begin{array}{lll}
 F_1 = F_2 = F & \left[\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{h}} \right] & h_{F1} = 0 \quad \left[\frac{\text{kcal}}{\text{kg}} \right] & h_{W1} = 0 \quad \left[\frac{\text{kcal}}{\text{kg}} \right] \\
 W = 600 & & h_{F2} = -57,41 & h_{W2} = 63
 \end{array}$$

$$F_1 \left[\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{h}} \right] \cdot h_{F1} \left[\frac{\text{kcal}}{\text{kg}} \right] + W_1 \left[\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{h}} \right] \cdot h_{W1} \left[\frac{\text{kcal}}{\text{kg}} \right] - F_2 \cdot h_{F2} - W_2 \cdot h_{W2} - Q_p \left[\frac{\text{kcal}}{\text{h}} \right] = 0 \quad \left[\frac{\text{kcal}}{\text{h}} \right] \quad (1)$$

$$F \cdot (h_{F1} - h_{F2}) + W \cdot (h_{W1} - h_{W2}) - Q_p = 0 \quad \left[\frac{\text{kcal}}{\text{h}} \right]$$

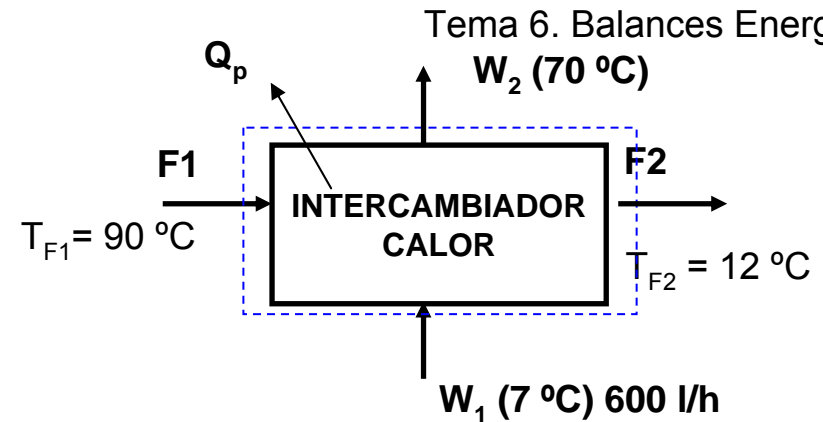
$$F = \frac{W \cdot (h_{W2} - h_{W1}) + Q_p}{(h_{F1} - h_{F2})} = \frac{600 \left[\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{h}} \right] \cdot 63 \left[\frac{\text{kcal}}{\text{kg}} \right] + 0 \left[\frac{\text{kcal}}{\text{h}} \right]}{57,41 \left[\frac{\text{kcal}}{\text{kg}} \right]} \quad \left[\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{h}} \right] \quad (1b)$$

$$F = 658,32 \quad \left[\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{h}} \right]$$

Problema 3: solución

- a) F_1 ?
- b) F_1 ? Q_p 2000 kJ/h

$C_{p,F} = 3,08 \text{ kJ}/(\text{kg K})$ (Tabla A.2.1)



INTERCAMBIADOR CALOR

b) En las condiciones del apartado b) se sigue cumpliendo el balance de energía deducido en el apartado a). En este caso, las **perdidas de calor** desde el sistema al exterior, Q_p , **no son nulas**:

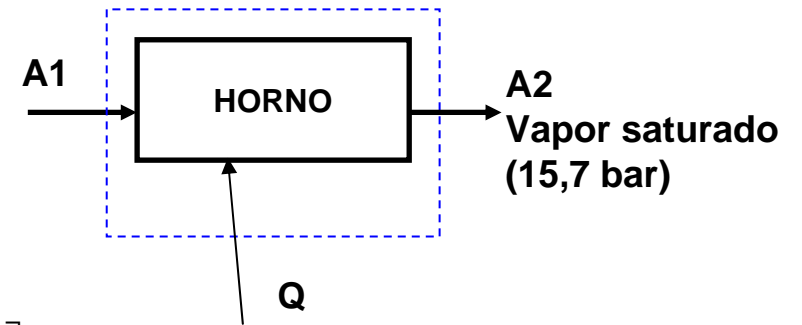
$$\begin{array}{lll}
 F_1 = F_2 = F & \left[\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{h}} \right] & h_{F1} = 0 \quad \left[\frac{\text{kcal}}{\text{kg}} \right] \\
 W = 600 & & h_{F2} = -57,41 \quad \left[\frac{\text{kcal}}{\text{kg}} \right] \\
 & & h_{W1} = 0 \quad \left[\frac{\text{kcal}}{\text{kg}} \right] \\
 & & h_{W2} = 63 \quad \left[\frac{\text{kcal}}{\text{kg}} \right]
 \end{array}$$

$$F = \frac{W \cdot (h_{W2} - h_{W1}) + Q_p}{(h_{F1} - h_{F2})} = \frac{600 \left[\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{h}} \right] \cdot 63 \left[\frac{\text{kcal}}{\text{kg}} \right] + \frac{2000}{4,184} \left[\frac{\text{kcal}}{\text{h}} \right]}{57,41 \left[\frac{\text{kcal}}{\text{kg}} \right]} \quad \left[\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{h}} \right] \tag{1b}$$

$$F = 667 \quad \left[\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{h}} \right]$$

Problema 4: solución

$Q=2 \times 10^7 \text{ J/h}$ a) A2?; A1 (30°C)
 $\eta=0,90$



Balance Energía
(Horno)

$$A_1 \left[\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{h}} \right] h_{A1} \left[\frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} \right] - A_2 \cdot h_{A2} + Q = 0 \quad \left[\frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{h}} \right] \quad (1)$$

Balance Materia
(Horno)

$$A_1 \left[\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{h}} \right] - A_2 = 0 \quad \left[\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{h}} \right] \longrightarrow A_1 = A_2 = A \quad \left[\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{h}} \right] \quad (2)$$

A partir del balance de energía obtenemos la siguiente ecuación, con la única incógnita A:
(entalpías del agua TABLA A.4.2)

$$A_1 (h_{A1} - h_{A2}) + Q = 0 \quad \left[\frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{h}} \right] \longrightarrow \underline{\underline{A = \frac{Q}{(h_{A2} - h_{A1})} \quad \left[\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{h}} \right]}}$$

a) A2?

$$A = \frac{(2 \cdot 10^4) 0,9 \left[\frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{h}} \right]}{(2793,4 - 125,7) \left[\frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} \right]} = 6,75 \left[\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{h}} \right]$$

Problema 5: solución

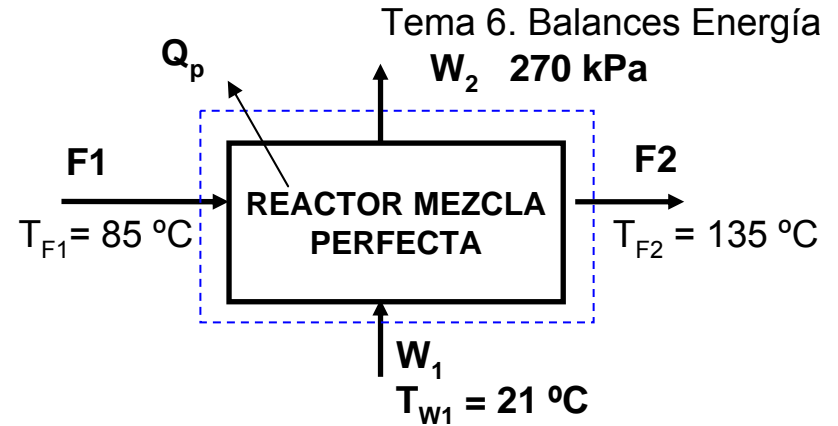
$$F_1 = 3,84 \text{ kg/min}$$

$$(-\Delta H_R) = 875 \text{ kcal/kg}$$

$$Q_p = 52000 \text{ kcal/h}$$

$$\rho = 1,12 \text{ kg/L}; c_{p,F} = 1,38 \text{ kcal/(kg } ^\circ\text{C)}$$

a) W_1 ?



REACTOR MEZCLA PERFECTA

a) B. Energía

$$F_1 \left[\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{h}} \right] \cdot h_{F1} \left[\frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} \right] + W_1 \left[\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{h}} \right] \cdot h_{W1} \left[\frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} \right] - F_2 \cdot h_{F2} - W_2 \cdot h_{W2} - Q_p \left[\frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{h}} \right] = 0 \quad \left[\frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{h}} \right] \quad (1)$$

B. Materia Total

$$F_1 - F_2 = 0 \quad \left[\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{min}} \right] \quad F_1 = F_2 = F = 3,84 \quad \left[\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{min}} \right] \quad (2)$$

$$W_1 - W_2 = 0 \quad \left[\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{min}} \right] \quad W_1 = W_2 = W \quad \left[\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{min}} \right] \quad (3)$$

Reescribiendo el B. Energía:

$$F \left[\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{h}} \right] \cdot (h_{F1} - h_{F2}) \left[\frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} \right] + W \left[\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{h}} \right] \cdot (h_{W1} - h_{W2}) \left[\frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} \right] - Q_p \left[\frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{h}} \right] = 0 \quad \left[\frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{h}} \right] \quad (1b)$$

Problema 5: solución

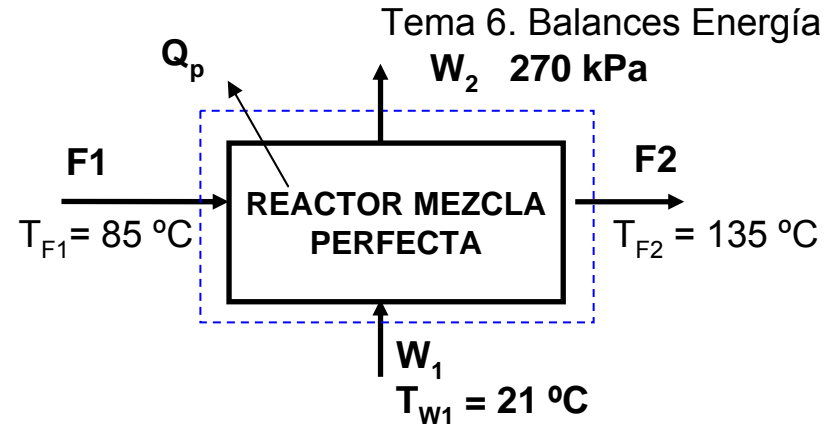
$$F_1 = 3,84 \text{ kg/min}$$

$$(\Delta H_R) = -875 \text{ kcal/kg}$$

$$Q_p = 52000 \text{ kcal/h}$$

$$\rho = 1,12 \text{ kg/L}; c_{p,F} = 1,38 \text{ kcal/(kg } ^\circ\text{C)}$$

a) W_1 ?



REACTOR MEZCLA PERFECTA

a) B. Energía

$$F \left[\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{h}} \right] \cdot (h_{F1} - h_{F2}) \left[\frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} \right] + W \left[\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{h}} \right] \cdot (h_{W1} - h_{W2}) \left[\frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} \right] - Q_p \left[\frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{h}} \right] = 0 \quad \left[\frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{h}} \right] \quad (1b)$$

Determinación entalpías: (Tabla A.4.2)

$$h_{W1} (\text{Liq}, 21^\circ\text{C}) = 88,14 \quad \left[\frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} \right]$$

$$h_{W2} (\text{Vap}, 270\text{kPa}, 130^\circ\text{C}) = 2720,5 \quad \left[\frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} \right]$$

$$h_{F2} - h_{F1} = \underbrace{c_{pF} \cdot (T_{F2} - T_{F1})}_{\text{Cambio en entalpía debido a cambio de Temperatura}} + \underbrace{(\Delta H_R)}_{\text{Cambio de entalpía debido a reacción química}} \left[\frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} \right] = 1,38 \left[\frac{\text{kcal}}{\text{kg } ^\circ\text{C}} \right] \cdot (135 - 85) [^\circ\text{C}] + (-875) \left[\frac{\text{kcal}}{\text{kg}} \right] \quad (4)$$

Cambio en **entalpía** debido a cambio de **Temperatura**

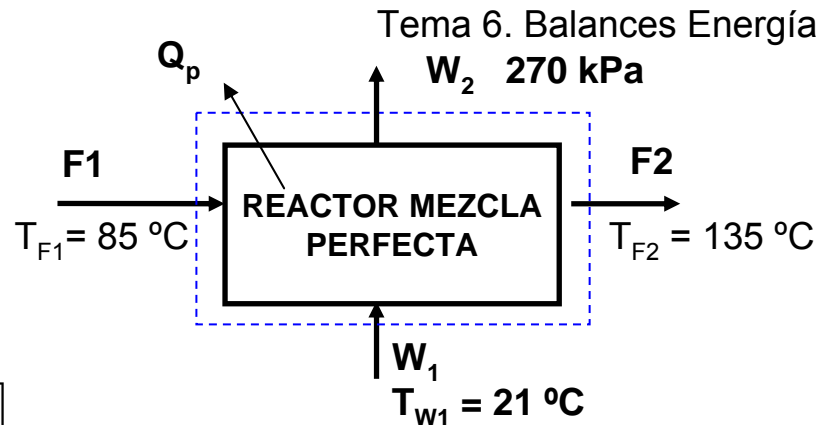
Cambio de **entalpía** debido a **reacción química**

$$h_{F2} - h_{F1} = -806 \left[\frac{\text{kcal}}{\text{kg}} \right] = -3372,3 \left[\frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} \right]$$

Problema 5: solución

$F_1 = 3,84 \text{ kg/min}$
 $(\Delta H_R) = -875 \text{ kcal/kg}$
 $Q_p = 52000 \text{ kcal/h}$
 $\rho = 1,12 \text{ kg/L}; c_{p,F} = 1,38 \text{ kcal/(kg } ^\circ\text{C)}$

a) $W_1?$



$$h_{W1} = 88,14 \left[\frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} \right] \quad h_{F2} - h_{F1} = -3372,3 \left[\frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} \right]$$

$$h_{W2} = 2720,5 \left[\frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} \right]$$

REACTOR MEZCLA PERFECTA

a) Resolviendo en B. de energía:

$$F \left[\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{h}} \right] \cdot (h_{F1} - h_{F2}) \left[\frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} \right] + W \left[\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{h}} \right] \cdot (h_{W1} - h_{W2}) \left[\frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} \right] - Q_p \left[\frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{h}} \right] = 0 \quad \left[\frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{h}} \right] \quad (1b)$$

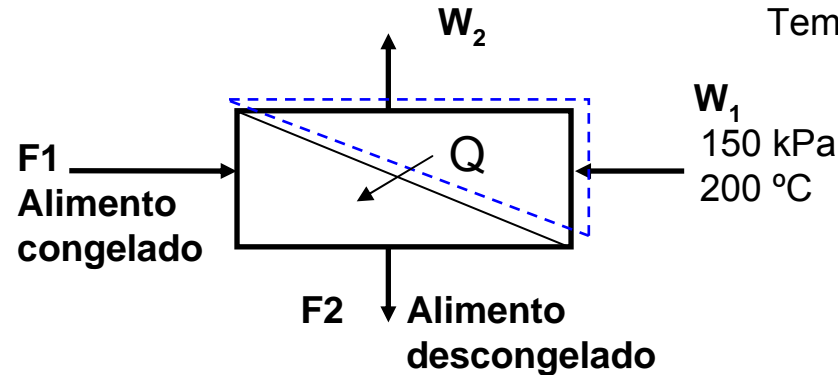
$$W = \frac{\left[F \left[\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{h}} \right] \cdot (h_{F1} - h_{F2}) \left[\frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} \right] - Q_p \left[\frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{h}} \right] \right]}{\left[(h_{W2} - h_{W1}) \left[\frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} \right] \right]} \left[\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{h}} \right] \quad \left[\frac{\text{Calor neto desprendido = desprend por reac - pérdidas}}{\text{Incremento de entalpia deseado para el agua}} \right] \quad (1c)$$

$$W = \frac{3,84 \cdot 60 \left[\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{h}} \right] \cdot (3372,3) \left[\frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} \right] - 52000 \cdot 4,184 \left[\frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{h}} \right]}{(2720,5 - 88,14) \left[\frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} \right]} = \frac{7,76 \cdot 10^5 - 2,17 \cdot 10^5}{2632,36} \quad W = 212,5 \left[\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{h}} \right]$$

Problema 6: solución

Q desprendido?

- a) W_2 vapor P_{atm} 100 °C
 b) W_2 líquido P_{atm} 100 °C
 c) W_2 líquido P_{atm} 85 °C

**INTERCAMBIADOR DE CALOR**a) B. Energía en corriente W

$$W_1 \left[\frac{kg}{h} \right] \cdot h_{W1} \left[\frac{kJ}{kg} \right] - W_2 \cdot h_{W2} - Q \left[\frac{kJ}{h} \right] = 0 \quad \left[\frac{kJ}{h} \right] \quad (1)$$

B. Materia Total

$$W_1 - W_2 = 0 \quad \left[\frac{kg}{min} \right] \quad W_1 = W_2 = W \quad \left[\frac{kg}{min} \right] \quad (2)$$

Reescribiendo el B. Energía:

$$W \left[\frac{kg}{h} \right] \cdot (h_{W1} - h_{W2}) \left[\frac{kJ}{kg} \right] - Q \left[\frac{kJ}{h} \right] = 0 \quad \left[\frac{kJ}{h} \right] \quad (1b)$$

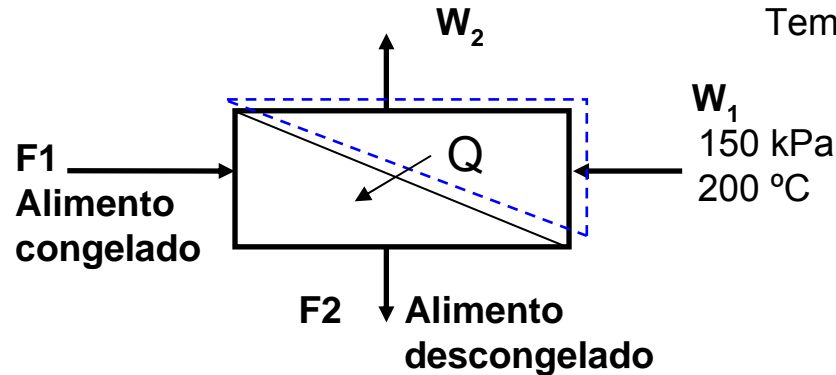
$$Q = W \left[\frac{kg}{h} \right] \cdot (h_{W1} - h_{W2}) \left[\frac{kJ}{kg} \right] \quad \left[\frac{kJ}{h} \right]$$

$$\frac{Q}{W} = (h_{W1} - h_{W2}) \quad \left[\frac{kJ}{kg} \right] \quad (1c)$$

Problema 6: solución

Q desprendido?

- a) W_2 vapor P_{atm} 100 °C
- b) W_2 líquido P_{atm} 100 °C
- c) W_2 líquido P_{atm} 85 °C



Por tanto, se trata de hallar la **variación de entalpía** que sufre el **vapor de agua** en cada una de las situaciones a) - c).

$$\frac{Q}{W} = (h_{W1} - h_{W2}) \quad \left[\frac{kJ}{kg} \right] \quad (1c)$$

a) W_2 sale en forma de **vapor** a **P atmosférica** y **100 °C**

Resolviendo Ec.1c:

$$h_{W1(150kPa,200^\circ C)} = 2872,9 \left[\frac{kJ}{kg} \right] \quad \text{Tabla A.4.3}$$

$$h_{W2(vapor,101kPa,100^\circ C)} = 2676,2 \left[\frac{kJ}{kg} \right] \quad \text{Tabla A.4.2}$$

$$\frac{Q}{W} = (2872,9 - 2676,2)$$

$$\frac{Q}{W} = 196,7 \left[\frac{kJ}{kg} \right]$$

b) W_2 sale en forma líquida a **P atmosférica** y **100 °C**

$$h_{W1(150kPa,200^\circ C)} = 2872,9 \left[\frac{kJ}{kg} \right] \quad \text{Tabla A.4.3.}$$

$$h_{W2(liq.,101kPa,100^\circ C)} = 419,04 \left[\frac{kJ}{kg} \right] \quad \text{Tabla A.4.2}$$

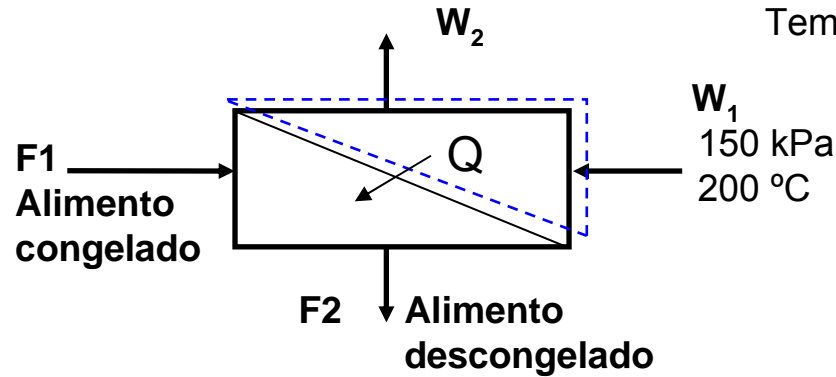
$$\frac{Q}{W} = (2872,9 - 419,2)$$

$$\frac{Q}{W} = 2453,9 \left[\frac{kJ}{kg} \right]$$

Problema 6: solución

Q desprendido?

- a) W_2 vapor P_{atm} 100 °C
- b) W_2 líquido P_{atm} 100 °C
- c) W_2 líquido P_{atm} 85 °C



Por tanto, se trata de hallar la **variación de entalpía** que sufre el **vapor de agua** en cada una de las situaciones a) - c).

$$\frac{Q}{W} = (h_{W1} - h_{W2}) \quad \left[\frac{kJ}{kg} \right] \quad (1c)$$

a) W_2 sale en forma de **vapor a P atmosférica y 100 °C**

$$\frac{Q}{W} = 196,7 \quad \left[\frac{kJ}{kg} \right]$$

b) W_2 sale en forma líquida a **P atmosférica y 100 °C**

$$\frac{Q}{W} = 2453,9 \quad \left[\frac{kJ}{kg} \right]$$

c) W_2 sale en forma líquida a **P atmosférica y 85 °C**

Resolviendo Ec.1c:

$$\frac{Q}{W} = (2872,9 - 355,2)$$

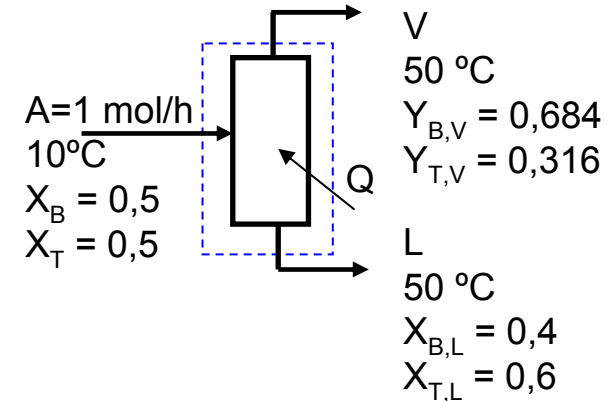
$$\frac{Q}{W} = 2517 \quad \left[\frac{kJ}{kg} \right]$$

$$h_{W1(150kPa,200^{\circ}C)} = 2872,9 \quad \left[\frac{kJ}{kg} \right] \quad \text{Tabla A.4.3.}$$

$$h_{W2(liq.,101kPa,100^{\circ}C)} = 355,9 \quad \left[\frac{kJ}{kg} \right] \quad \text{Tabla A.4.2}$$

Problema 7: solución

$$\begin{aligned}
 c_{pB,Liq} &= 133,3 \text{ J/(mol } ^\circ\text{C)} & \lambda (B, 50 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C)} &= 30765 \text{ J/mol} \\
 c_{pB,V} &= 286,3 \text{ J/(mol } ^\circ\text{C)} & \lambda (T, 50 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C)} &= 33470 \text{ J/mol} \\
 c_{pT,Liq} &= 158,5 \text{ J/(mol } ^\circ\text{C)} & & \\
 c_{pT,V} &= 207,2 \text{ J/(mol } ^\circ\text{C)} & \text{a) } Q \text{ [J/h]} &?
 \end{aligned}$$



EVAPORADOR

B. Energía

(Evaporador completo)

$$A \left[\frac{\text{mol}}{h} \right] h_A \left[\frac{\text{J}}{\text{mol}} \right] - L \left[\frac{\text{mol}}{h} \right] h_L \left[\frac{\text{J}}{\text{mol}} \right] - V \left[\frac{\text{mol}}{h} \right] h_V \left[\frac{\text{J}}{\text{mol}} \right] + Q = 0 \quad \left[\frac{\text{J}}{h} \right] \quad (1)$$

Incógnitas en ec (1): h_A, h_V, h_L, V y L .

En este caso, la principal complejidad reside en **hallar h_A, h_V y h_L** . Pues se trata de una mezcla multicomponente. L eta V , se hallan del **balance de materia**.

Determinación de entalpías:

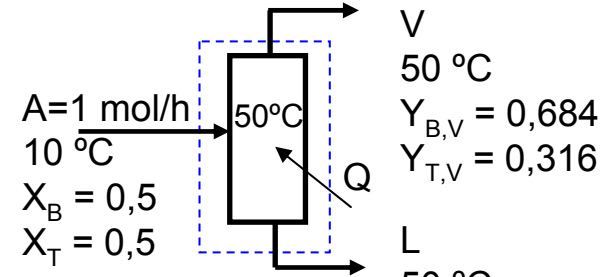
$$h_A = X_{B,A} \cdot c_{pB,Liq} \cdot (T_{B,A} - T_{ref}) + X_{T,A} \cdot c_{pT,Liq} \cdot (T_{T,A} - T_{ref}) \quad \left[\frac{\text{J}}{\text{mol}} \right] \quad (2)$$

$$h_L = X_{B,L} \cdot c_{pB,Liq} (T_{B,L} - T_{ref}) + X_{T,L} \cdot c_{pT,Liq} (T_{T,L} - T_{ref}) \quad \left[\frac{\text{J}}{\text{mol}} \right] \quad (3)$$

$$h_V = Y_{B,V} (c_{pB,Liq} \cdot (T_{B,V} - T_{ref}) + \lambda_B) + Y_{T,V} (c_{pT,Liq} \cdot (T_{T,V} - T_{ref}) + \lambda_T) \quad \left[\frac{\text{J}}{\text{mol}} \right] \quad (4)$$

Problema 7: solución

$$\begin{aligned}
 c_{pB,L} &= 133,3 \text{ J/(mol } ^\circ\text{C)} & \lambda (B, 50 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}) &= 30765 \text{ J/mol} \\
 c_{pB,V} &= 286,3 \text{ J/(mol } ^\circ\text{C)} & \lambda (T, 50 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}) &= 33470 \text{ J/mol} \\
 c_{pT,L} &= 158,5 \text{ J/(mol } ^\circ\text{C)} & & \\
 c_{pT,V} &= 207,2 \text{ J/(mol } ^\circ\text{C)} & \text{a) } Q \text{ [J/h] ?} &
 \end{aligned}$$



Determinación de entalpías:

$$h_A = X_{B,A} \cdot c_{pB,Liq} \cdot (T_{B,A} - T_{ref}) + X_{T,A} \cdot c_{pT,Liq} \cdot (T_{T,A} - T_{ref}) \quad \left[\frac{J}{mol} \right] \quad (2)$$

$$h_L = X_{B,L} \cdot c_{pB,Liq} \cdot (T_{B,L} - T_{ref}) + X_{T,L} \cdot c_{pT,Liq} \cdot (T_{T,L} - T_{ref}) \quad \left[\frac{J}{mol} \right] \quad (3)$$

$$h_V = Y_{B,V} \left(c_{pB,Liq} \cdot (T_{B,V} - T_{ref}) + \lambda_B \right) + Y_{T,V} \left(c_{pT,Liq} \cdot (T_{T,V} - T_{ref}) + \lambda_T \right) \quad \left[\frac{J}{mol} \right] \quad (4)$$

$$h_A = 0,5 \cdot 133,3 \left[\frac{J}{mol \cdot ^\circ C} \right] \cdot (10 - 10) [^\circ C] + 0,5 \cdot 158,5 \cdot (10 - 10) \quad \underline{\underline{h_A = 0}} \quad \left[\frac{J}{mol} \right]$$

$$h_L = 0,4 \cdot 133,3 \left[\frac{J}{mol \cdot ^\circ C} \right] \cdot (50 - 10) [^\circ C] + 0,6 \cdot 158,5 \cdot (50 - 10) \quad \underline{\underline{h_L = 5936}} \quad \left[\frac{J}{mol} \right]$$

$$h_V = 0,684 \left(133,3 \left[\frac{J}{mol \cdot ^\circ C} \right] \cdot (50 - 10) [^\circ C] + 30765 \left[\frac{J}{mol} \right] \right) + 0,316 \left[158,5 \cdot (50 - 10) + 33470 \right] \quad \underline{\underline{h_V = 37270,4}} \quad \left[\frac{J}{mol} \right]$$

Problema 7: solución

$$c_{p_{B,L}} = 133,3 \text{ J/(mol } ^\circ\text{C)}$$

$$c_{p_{B,V}} = 286,3 \text{ J/(mol } ^\circ\text{C)}$$

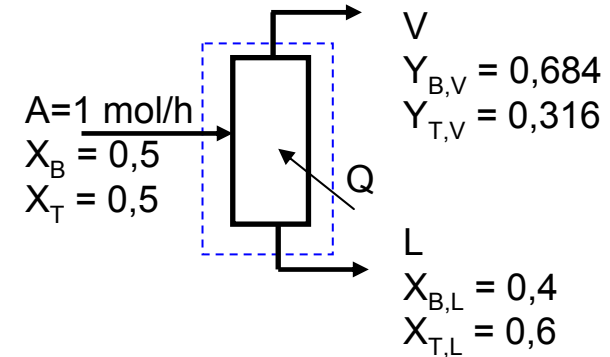
$$c_{p_{T,L}} = 158,5 \text{ J/(mol } ^\circ\text{C)}$$

$$c_{p_{T,V}} = 207,2 \text{ J/(mol } ^\circ\text{C)}$$

$$\lambda (B, 50 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}) = 30765 \text{ J/mol}$$

$$\lambda (T, 50 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}) = 33470 \text{ J/mol}$$

a) Q [J/h] ?



EVAPORADOR

Balance de materia

Obsérvese que se puede resolver tanto en **kg** como **moles**. Al no existir reacción química, la cantidad de moles permanece constante.

Total

$$A \left[\frac{\text{mol}}{\text{h}} \right] - L - V = 0 \quad \left[\frac{\text{mol}}{\text{h}} \right] \tag{5}$$

Parcial (compuesto B)

$$A \left[\frac{\text{mol}}{\text{h}} \right] X_{B,A} \left[\frac{\text{molB}}{\text{mol}} \right] - L \left[\frac{\text{mol}}{\text{h}} \right] X_{B,L} \left[\frac{\text{molB}}{\text{mol}} \right] - V \left[\frac{\text{mol}}{\text{h}} \right] Y_{B,V} \left[\frac{\text{molB}}{\text{mol}} \right] = 0 \quad \left[\frac{\text{molB}}{\text{h}} \right] \tag{6}$$

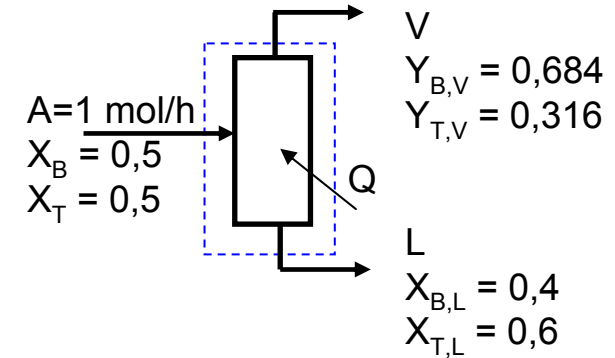
Resolviendo las ecuaciones (5) y (6):

$$(5) \quad 1 \left[\frac{\text{mol}}{\text{h}} \right] - L - V = 0 \quad \underline{\underline{V = 0,352}} \left[\frac{\text{mol}}{\text{h}} \right]$$

$$(6) \quad 1 \left[\frac{\text{mol}}{\text{h}} \right] 0,5 \left[\frac{\text{molB}}{\text{mol}} \right] - L \cdot 0,4 - V \cdot 0,684 = 0 \quad \underline{\underline{L = 0,648}} \left[\frac{\text{mol}}{\text{h}} \right]$$

Problema 7: solución

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_A &= 0 & V &= 0,352 \quad \left[\frac{\text{mol}}{\text{h}} \right] \\
 h_L &= 5936 \quad \left[\frac{\text{J}}{\text{mol}} \right] & L &= 0,648 \quad \left[\frac{\text{mol}}{\text{h}} \right] \\
 h_V &= 37270,4
 \end{aligned}$$



Finalmente, resolviendo la Ec. 1;

$$A \left[\frac{\text{mol}}{\text{h}} \right] h_A \left[\frac{\text{J}}{\text{mol}} \right] - L \left[\frac{\text{mol}}{\text{h}} \right] h_L \left[\frac{\text{J}}{\text{mol}} \right] - V \left[\frac{\text{mol}}{\text{h}} \right] h_V \left[\frac{\text{J}}{\text{mol}} \right] + Q = 0 \quad \left[\frac{\text{J}}{\text{h}} \right] \quad (1)$$

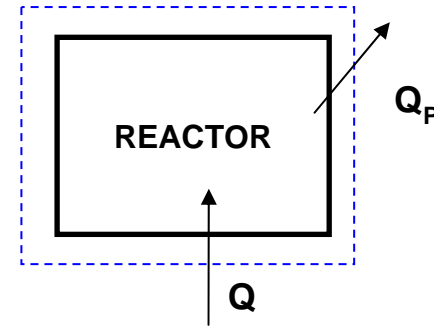
$$1 \left[\frac{\text{mol}}{\text{h}} \right] \cdot 0 \left[\frac{\text{J}}{\text{mol}} \right] - 0,648 \cdot 5936 - 0,352 \cdot 37270,4 + Q = 0 \quad \left[\frac{\text{J}}{\text{h}} \right]$$

$$Q = 16965 \quad \left[\frac{\text{J}}{\text{h}} \right]$$

Problema 8: solución

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_o &= 20000 \text{ L} & C_o &= 32,5 \text{ g/L} \\
 T_o &= 18 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} & (-\Delta H_R) &= -138 \text{ kJ/kg} \\
 T &= 28 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} & X &= 0,92 \\
 C_p &= 120 \text{ BTU/h}
 \end{aligned}$$

a) Q [kJ] ?



BALANCE ENERGÍA

Se trata de un sistema discontinuo, por tanto, se compara el estado INICIAL y FINAL.

$$E_o + Q = E_F \quad [kJ] \tag{1}$$

Donde Q representa el calor que se debe aportar al reactor, Q_p las pérdidas al entorno y Q_r el calor desprendido en la reacción química.

$$M \cdot h_{Mo} + Q - Q_p + Q_r = M \cdot h_{MF} \quad [kJ] \tag{2}$$

$$M \cdot (h_{Mo} - h_{MF}) + Q - Q_p + Q_r = 0 \quad [kJ] \tag{2b}$$

Para resolver el BE y hallar Q, es necesario determinar la variación de entalpia, Q_p y Q_r:

$$\begin{aligned}
 (h_{Mo} - h_{MF}) &= C_p (T_o - T_F) = 3,98 \left[\frac{J}{gK} \right] (12 - 28) [^\circ C] & (h_{Mo} - h_{MF}) &= -63,68 \left[\frac{J}{g} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_p &= 120 \left[\frac{BTU}{h} \right] \times \frac{1,05 [kJ]}{1 [BTU]} \times \frac{24 [h]}{1 [día]} \times 20 [día] & Q_p &= 60768 [kJ]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_r &= \underbrace{(-\Delta H_R)}_{\text{Calor de Reacción [kJ/kg]}} \cdot \underbrace{C_o \cdot V \cdot X}_{\text{Reactivo reaccionado [Kg azúcar fermentado]}} = -138 \left[\frac{kJ}{kg} \right] 32,5 \times 10^{-3} \left[\frac{kg}{L} \right] 20000 [L] \cdot 0,92 & Q_r &= -82524 [kJ] \\
 & & & \text{Calor que desprende la reacción química. Valor negativo, es decir, no se desprende sino se adsorbe.}
 \end{aligned}$$

Problema 8: solución

$$V_o = 20000 \text{ L}$$

$$C_o = 32,5 \text{ g/L}$$

$$T_o = 18 \text{ °C}$$

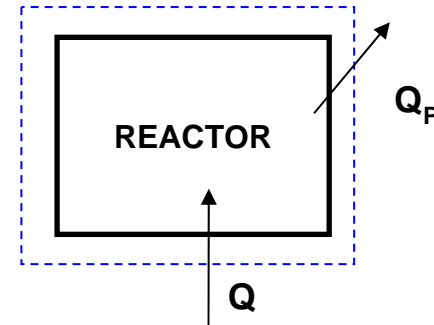
$$(-\Delta H_R) = -138 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$T = 28 \text{ °C}$$

$$X = 0,92$$

$$C_p = 120 \text{ BTU/h}$$

a) Q [kJ] ?



BALANCE ENERGÍA

$$(h_{Mo} - h_{MF}) = -63,68 \left[\frac{J}{g} \right]$$

$$Q_p = 60768 [kJ]$$

$$Q_r = -82524 [kJ]$$

$$M \cdot (h_{Mo} - h_{MF}) + Q - Q_p + Q_r = 0 \quad [kJ] \quad (2b)$$

$$Q = M \cdot (h_{MF} - h_{Mo}) + Q_p - Q_r \quad [kJ]$$

$$Q = 20000 [L] 0,99 \left[\frac{kg}{L} \right] \cdot (63,68) \left[\frac{kJ}{kg} \right] + 60788 - (-82524) \quad [kJ]$$

Calor necesario para calentar la mezcla de 18 a 28°C

Calor necesario para reponer las pérdidas al entorno

Calor que adsorbe la reacción química endotérmica

$$Q = 1,4 \times 10^6 [kJ]$$

Problema 12: solución

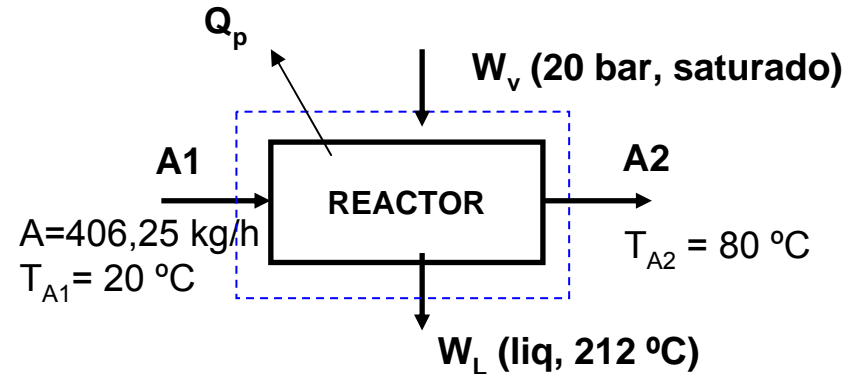
$$(-\Delta H_R) = -1000 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$X_A = 0,8$$

$$Q_p = 5000 \text{ kcal/h}$$

$$C_{p,A} = 0,78 \text{ kcal/(kg } ^\circ\text{C)}$$

a) W_V [kg/h] ?



REACTOR

Balance energía para reactor/camisa de calefacción:

$$\underbrace{A_1 \left[\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{h}} \right] h_{A1} \left[\frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} \right] + W_V \left[\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{h}} \right] h_V \left[\frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} \right]}_{\text{Entra (con flujo másico)}} - \underbrace{A_2 \left[\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{h}} \right] h_{A2} \left[\frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} \right] - W_L \left[\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{h}} \right] h_L \left[\frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} \right]}_{\text{Sale (flujo másico)}} - Q_p + Q_r = 0 \left[\frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{h}} \right] \quad (1)$$

Para resolver la Ec.1 se debe hallar la variación de entalpía de la corriente A ($h_{A2} - h_{A1}$). Si existe **reacción química**, se deberá tener en cuenta el **calor de reacción**.

Balance materia en reactor

$$A_1 \left[\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{h}} \right] - A_2 = 0 \quad \left[\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{h}} \right] \quad A_1 = A_2 = A \quad \left[\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{h}} \right] \quad (2)$$

Balance de materia en camisa calefacción

$$W_V \left[\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{h}} \right] - W_L = 0 \quad \left[\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{h}} \right] \quad W_V = W_L = W \quad \left[\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{h}} \right] \quad (3)$$

Problema 12: solución

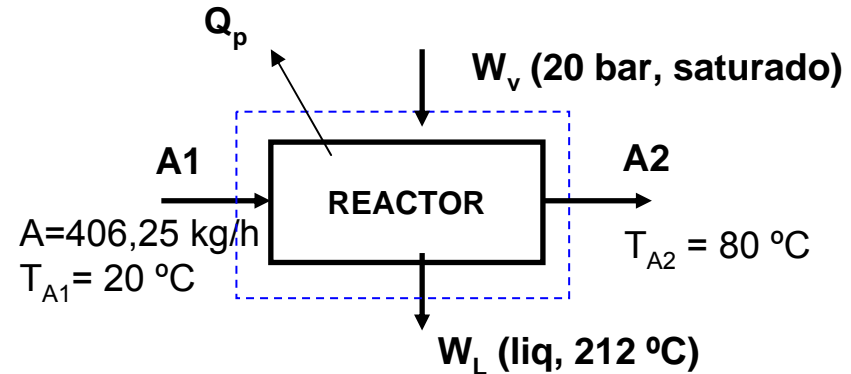
$$(-\Delta H_R) = -1000 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$X_A = 0,8$$

$$Q_p = 5000 \text{ kcal/h}$$

$$C_{p,A} = 0,78 \text{ kcal/(kg } ^\circ\text{C)}$$

a) W_V [kg/h] ?



REACTOR

Balance energía para reactor/camisa de calefacción:

Entra (con flujo másico)

Sale (flujo másico)

Calor desprendido debido a
reacción química

$$A_1 \cdot h_{A1} + W_v \cdot h_v - A_2 \cdot h_{A2} - W_L \cdot h_L - Q_p + Q_r = 0 \quad \left[\frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{h}} \right] \quad (1)$$

Variación entalpía corriente A:

Variación entalpía en corriente A debido a **variación de temperatura**

$$h_{A1} - h_{A2} = c_{pA} \cdot (T_{A1} - T_{A2}) \quad \left[\frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} \right] \quad (4)$$

Calor desprendido debido a **reacción química**

$$Q_r = (-\Delta H_r) \left[\frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} \right] \cdot A \left[\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{h}} \right] \cdot X_A \quad (5)$$

Reescribiendo la Ec (1):

$$A \cdot c_{pA} (T_{A1} - T_{A2}) + (-\Delta H_R) A \cdot X_A + W \cdot (h_v - h_L) - Q_p = 0 \quad \left[\frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{h}} \right] \quad (1b)$$

Problema 12: solución

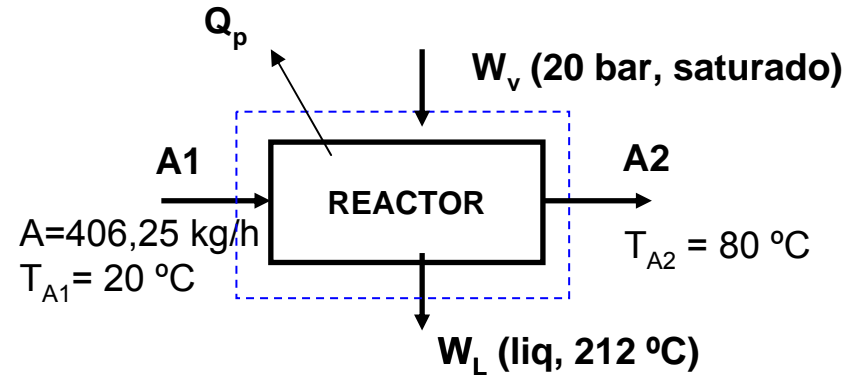
$$(-\Delta H_R) = -1000 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$X_A = 0,8$$

$$Q_p = 5000 \text{ kcal/h}$$

$$C_{p,A} = 0,78 \text{ kcal/(kg } ^\circ\text{C)}$$

a) W_V [kg/h] ?



REACTOR

Para resolver la Ec. 1b es necesario hallar la entalpía del vapor y agua (Tabla A.4.2.):

$$A \cdot c_{p,A} (T_{A1} - T_{A2}) + (-\Delta H_R) A \cdot X_A + W \cdot (h_v - h_L) - Q_p = 0 \quad \left[\frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{h}} \right] \quad (1b)$$

$$h_v (20\text{bar, sat}) = 2797 \quad \left[\frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} \right]$$

$$h_L (212^\circ\text{C}) = 904$$

Resolviendo:

$$W = \frac{A \cdot c_{p,A} (T_{A2} - T_{A1}) - (-\Delta H_R) A \cdot X_A + Q_p}{(h_v - h_L)} \quad \left[\frac{\frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{h}}}{\frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}} = \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{h}} \right]$$

$$W = \frac{406,25 \left[\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{h}} \right] 0,78 \cdot 4,184 \left[\frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg } ^\circ\text{C}} \right] (80 - 20) [^\circ\text{C}] - (-1000) \left[\frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} \right] 406,25 \cdot 0,8 \left[\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{h}} \right] + 5000 \cdot 4,184 \left[\frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{h}} \right]}{(2797 - 904) \left[\frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} \right]}$$

$$W = 225 \left[\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{h}} \right]$$