

Exercício 4

Gás metano em $3,2 \text{ ft}^3$ 1000 psi 68°F

Gás ideal $R = 10,732 \text{ psi ft}^3 / \text{lb mol } ^\circ \text{R}$

$$M_{\text{metano}} = 16,043$$

$$P_c = 665,4 \text{ psia}$$

$$T_c = -116,67^\circ \text{F}$$

n mols

Como gás ideal

$$pV = \frac{m}{M} RT$$

$$1000 \cdot 3,2 = \frac{m}{16,043} \cdot 10,732 \cdot (68 + 460)$$

$$m = 9,06 \text{ lb}$$

Exercício 5

gás real

$$P_r = \frac{1000}{665,4} = 1,503$$

$$T_r = \frac{68 + 460}{-116,67 + 460} = 1,5$$

$$\text{Gráfico } z(P_r, T_r) = \sim 0,89$$

$$z(P, T) = 0,89$$

metano

OK

$$z = \frac{PV}{\frac{m}{M} RT}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(m = 10,7 \text{ lb} \right)$$

Exercício 4	MISTURA	GASES	1500 psi	300°F
	Fração	TAB.	(a) pressões parciais?	
Metano	0,85	16,043	(b) volume molar parcial	
Etano	0,09	30,07	(c) Massa Molecular aparente e densidade?	
Propano	0,04	44,092		
n-Butano	0,02	58,123		

(c) $M_{op} = \sum y_i M_i = 19,23$ u.m.a em g/mol

$\rho = \frac{M_{op}}{M_{ar}} = \frac{19,23}{28,96} = 0,664$
 Lo ver dados

(a) $p_{parcial} = y_i p$ Lei de Dalton
 $p = \sum p_i$

Lo de onde vem? $n_t = \sum n_i$ (soma das massas)

Se gás ideal $p_i V = n_i R T$
 $p = p_A + p_B + \dots$
 $p = \frac{n_A R T}{V} + \frac{n_B R T}{V} + \dots = \frac{n R T}{V}$

		psi
met.	met.	1275
	eta.	135
	prop.	60
	n-But	30

(b) lei de Amagat gás ideal

$$V = V_A + V_B + \dots \quad \text{e} \quad p V_A = n_A R T$$

$$V = \frac{n_A R T}{p} + \frac{n_B R T}{p} + \dots = \frac{n R T}{p}$$

$$\text{ou } V_i = y_i V$$

$$\text{total } \frac{V}{n} = \bar{v} = \frac{R T}{p}$$

$$= \frac{10,732 \cdot (300 + 460)}{1500}$$

$$\bar{v} = 5,44 \text{ ft}^3/\text{mol}$$

	ft ³ /mol
met	4,62
E+	0,49
pro	0,22
but.	0,11

Exercício (7)

~~200~~ 9300 psi 290°F
= 43,56 ft³

prop. ex (4) gás real

Livro Rosa.

Standing (1959) gás natural seco

$$P_R(\text{psia}) = 706 - 51,7 d_g - 11,1 d_g^2$$

$$T_{PR}(\text{R}) = 187 + 330 d_g - 71,5 d_g^2$$

$$P_{PR} = 666,78 \text{ psia} \quad T_{PR} = 374,6 \text{ }^\circ\text{R}$$

então $P_{PR} = 13,95$

e $T_{PR} = 2,00$

$z \approx 1,34$

~~ou~~ ~~teste~~ ~~2.2~~ ~~oil charge~~
 ~~P_{PR}~~

gas real $PV = z \frac{m}{M_{af}} RT$

$9300 \cdot 43,56 = \frac{1,34 \cdot m}{19,23} \cdot 10,732 \cdot (290 + 460)$

$m = 222,27 \text{ lb}$

ou simples

$P_c = \sum y_i P_{ci} = \cancel{641,3 \text{ psia}} \rightarrow 671,4 \text{ psia}$

$T_c = \sum y_i T_{ci} = 389,3 \text{ } ^\circ\text{R}$

$P_{PR} = 13,85$

$T_{PR} = \frac{1,95}{\cancel{1,03}}$

~~$z \approx 1,15$~~

$z \approx 1,35$