



ملخصات مدار



د. ليندا الحمود



أسس الهندسة الكيميائية ١



ياسمين عبدربه

steps:

1. unknowns:

~~mass~~
mass

2. species:

Species
independent

3. physical
constraints:
mass + mole
fraction

+

↓

independent

$$\text{DOF} = n_{\text{un}} - n_{\text{ind}} =$$

step 1 - step 2



→ Balance on molecular and atomic species :

١١) بوازن كل مركب لحاله ونبتة للي استعمل منه واللي تم انتاجه .

١٢) بوازن كل عنصري لحاله ودائما
 $in = out$

← في سؤال 23 بلزمتي
سؤال شارج الطريقة .

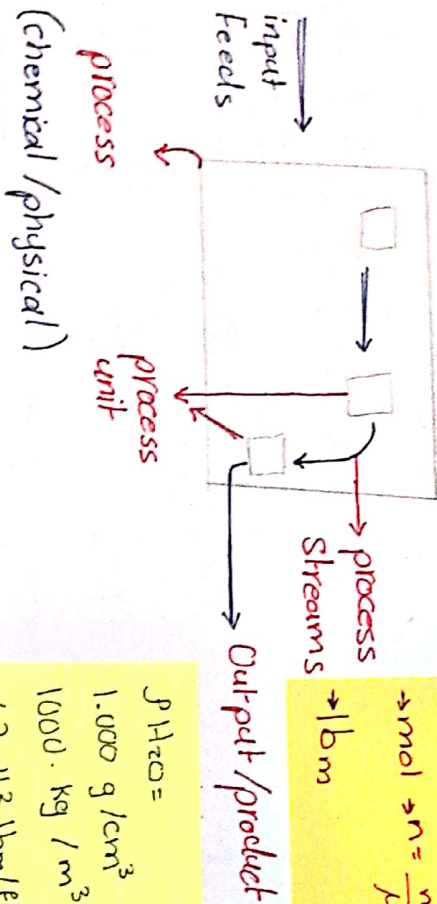
١٣) DoF molecular لا لطل

Atomic لا ~ ~ ~ ⑤

extant لا ~ ~ ~ ⑥



→ انبقي للحدود المادية للمادة المتخلطة
 لأنه يتخلط كل واحد واحد وأوقات يكون
 عندك أكثر من واحد ويتغير بغير حدودهم!



وحدات القياس:
 → gram-mole
 → mol → $n = \frac{m}{M_w}$
 → lb-m

$\rho_{H_2O} =$
 1,000 g/cm³
 1000 kg/m³
 62.43 lbm/ft³

→ Treble shooting: استكشاف الأخطاء وإصلاحها

→ Average molecular weight:

$\bar{M} = \sum y_i M_i$ → mole fraction
 $\frac{1}{\bar{M}} = \sum \frac{x_i}{M_i}$ → mass fraction
 $\bar{M} = y_1 M_1 + y_2 M_2 \dots$
 kg/kmol, g/mol, lb-m

الانبيء انه الوحد
 فرق وقت تكون
 نفسا
 e.g. 3.3-2 in the textbook

→ Density: mass per unit volume:

Specific Volume: $\frac{1}{\text{density}} = \frac{1}{\rho} = \frac{L^3}{M} \rightarrow \frac{cm^3}{g} \rightarrow \frac{lbm}{ft^3}$

→ Specific Gravity:

$SG = \frac{e}{e_{reference}}$
 e: density of the substance.
 (at specific conditions)

water at 4°C
 SG = 0.6 at 20°C
 The SG of this sub at 20°C with ref To water at 4°C is 0.6.

Volume of mercury $\rho = 45$
 $V(T) = V_0 (1 + 0.18182 \times 10^{-4} T + 0.0078 \times 10^{-6} T^2)$

→ Mass Flow rate: $\dot{M} = \frac{kg}{s} = \dot{m}$

→ Volumetric Flow rate: $\dot{V} = \frac{cm^3}{s} = \dot{V}$

Density: $\rho = \frac{m}{V} = \frac{\dot{m}}{\dot{V}}$

$\dot{m} = M \cdot \dot{N}$ → $\dot{N}$ = molar flow rate.

→ Mass Fraction: $\frac{\text{mass of } A}{\text{total mass}} = X_A$ → basis = 100g

→ Percent = 100 * X_A

→ Mole Fraction: $\frac{\text{moles of } A}{\text{total moles}} = Y_A$ → basis = 100 moles

→ percent = 100 * Y_A

→ Concentration = $\frac{n}{V} = \frac{n}{\text{volume}}$

→ pressure :-

$$P = \frac{F}{A} \quad [=] = \frac{N}{m^2}, \frac{lb_f}{in^2}, \frac{dyne}{cm^2}$$

↓

psi

density of the fluid

$$P = P_o + \rho h g$$

hydrostatic pressure

→ at sea level :

$$P_o = 0$$

head pressure

$$P_{atm} = 1 \text{ atm}$$

$$= 760.0 \text{ mmHg}$$

→ Absolute P :

with reference to vacuum.

→ Gauge P :

with reference to atm P.

$$P_{abs} = P_g + P_{atm}$$

Can be -ve

↳ The most common manometer more accurate.

-ve is vacuum pressure

⊖



dif

$$h = d_1 - d_2$$



sealed end

manometer

open end

$$\frac{lb_m}{ft^3}, \frac{g}{cm^3}, \frac{kg}{m^3}$$

$$\frac{lb-mol}{ft^3}, \frac{lb-mol}{m^3}, \frac{kmol}{m^3}$$

Diff:

$$P_1 - P_2 = (\rho_f - \rho)gh$$

gascous:

$$P_1 - P_2 = \rho_f gh$$

head:

$$P_1 - P_2 = h$$

→ mass ratio → liquid.
→ mole ratio → gas.

Temperature: (Avg kinetic energy)

$$T(K) = T(^{\circ}C) + 273.15$$

$$T(^{\circ}R) = T(^{\circ}F) + 459.67$$

$$T(^{\circ}R) = 1.8 T(K)$$

$$T(^{\circ}F) = 1.8 T(^{\circ}C) + 32$$

$$\Delta T(^{\circ}C) = \frac{\Delta T(^{\circ}F)}{1.8}$$

$$\Delta T(K) = \frac{\Delta T(^{\circ}R)}{1.8}$$

$$\Delta T = 10^{\circ}C \rightarrow 18^{\circ}F$$

$$\Delta T = 32^{\circ}F \rightarrow 50^{\circ}C$$

R. Rankine.

$$\Delta T(K) = \Delta T(^{\circ}C)$$

$$\Delta T(^{\circ}R) = \Delta T(^{\circ}F)$$

mass conc: $\frac{\text{mass of component}}{\text{volume of mixture}}$

molar conc: $\frac{\# \text{ of moles of com}}{\text{volume of mixture}}$

molarity: $\frac{\text{mol of solute (mol)}}{\text{volume of soln (L)}}$

→ material balance calculation:

* Flowchart:-

(الخطه)

process unit

(mixer, separator...)

Lines with arrows

(input + output)

(process stream)

مجرى العملية

m = mass

n = moles

V = Volume

X = mass/mol

y = mass/mol

$\dot{m}$ = mass flow rate

A = mole flow rate

$\dot{V}$ = Volume flow rate

→ scale up - down:

من حجمي الكميات أو العكس

→ mass

or
mole
fraction

عدد المولات هو ال balance

و عدد المولات

→ any given flow rate ($m \cdot V \cdot n$) is the basis of the calculation.

→ IF there is no any given F.R. I assume just one amount.



→ notes on chapter 4 :

* DOF "Degree of Freedom" : →

$$n_{DOF} = n_{unknown} - n_{ind. eqns.}$$

مستويات الحرية
درجات الحرية المستقلة
عدد الـ ind

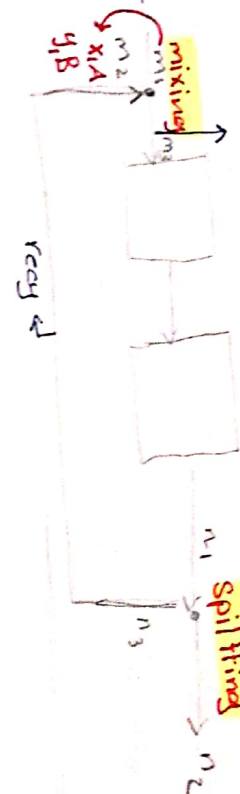
* Recycle & By pass :

→ Splitting Point :

$$n_1 = n_2 + n_3$$

$$x_1 = x_2 = x_3$$

$$y_1 = y_2 = y_3$$



→ mixing point :

$$m_3 = m_1 + m_2$$

Feed to the reactor =
Fresh Feed + Recycle stream

$$x_1 \neq x_2 \neq x_3$$

→ to find the relation we need to find material balance.

unit balance
موازنة الوحدة

* A Balance $\rightarrow x_1 m_1 + x_2 m_2 = x_3 m_3$

* B Balance $\rightarrow y_1 m_1 + y_2 m_2 = y_3 m_3$
(موازنة B)

→ By Pass :



→ دائرة دورية

في مداخل و

في مداخل و

واحد عشري

مبدا في

→ Multiple - Unit :

→ distillation :

سعة من الأيس
وسعة من القاع

$$x_1$$

$$(1 - x_1)$$

$$m_{Feed}$$

→ مداخل الوحدة

→ مداخل الوحدة

$$\text{percentage of recovery} = \frac{x \cdot n_{out}}{x \cdot n_{in}} \times 100\%$$

→ مداخل الوحدة
مداخل الوحدة

→ مداخل الوحدة

→ مداخل الوحدة

→ مداخل الوحدة

→ مداخل الوحدة

→ مداخل الوحدة

→ notes on chapter "4" :-

Fundamental of material Balances :-

* For any process: The total mass of input = Total mass of Output

(Mass / Material Balance)

input
(kg/h)

Process Unit

Output
(kg/h)

- Accumulated = متراكمة
- Leaking : تسرب
- Consumed : استهلك
- generated : منتجة
- Distillation : التقطير

* Steady - State : T, P, V, n → do not change with time

↳ Unsteady: any variable can change with time.

↳ very important:

→ input + Generation - Output - Consumption = Accumulation

→ Steady - State:

Acc = 0 → In = Out

→ $\dot{m}_1 = \dot{m}_1 + \dot{m}_2$

$\dot{m}_1 = \dot{m}_1 + \dot{m}_2$ → $\dot{m}_1 \times \text{comp}$ → $\dot{m}_1$

Batch process :

- * In - Out = 0
- * Acc = Gen - Cons.
- * Acc = out + Cons = In + Gen
- * Acc = Final out - int in.

بسي انسيه على الانسيه
لذا انسيه في انسيه
du or trans.



5.2: The ideal gas equation of state:

ideal gas: 5.2

abs لا يمكنه

$$PV = NRT$$

$$\rightarrow P_{atm} V = n R T$$

$$\rightarrow abs = gas + atm$$

$$at T > 0^\circ C \text{ and } P < 1 atm$$

$$\rightarrow P \underline{V} = RT$$

$$\underline{V} = \frac{V}{n} \text{ or } \frac{\underline{V}}{n} \rightarrow \text{specific molar volume}$$

$$\mu_{air} = 29.0$$

$$P_{atm} = 1 atm$$

$$14.7 \text{ psia}$$

→ Realtive error = E

$$E = \frac{X_{ideal} - X_{true}}{X_{true}} \times 100\%$$

$$X_{true}$$

$$* |E| < 1\% \text{ if } \underline{V}_{ideal} = \frac{RT}{P} > 5 \text{ L/mol (80 ft}^3\text{/lb-mole)}$$

(diatomic gases) > 20 L/mol (320 ft³/lb-mole)

other gases

مع متغيري الضغط ودرجة الحرارة

→ Density of an ideal gas:

$$\underline{V} = \frac{M}{\rho}$$

$$\Rightarrow \rho = \frac{P M}{R T}$$

$$\rightarrow 18.2 \text{ SCMH}$$

$$\underline{V} = 22.4 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{kmol}} \quad 22.4 \frac{\text{L}}{\text{mol}} \quad 359 \frac{\text{ft}^3}{\text{lb-mole}} \quad 18.2 \text{ m}^3/\text{kmol at } 0^\circ C \text{ and } 1 \text{ atm.}$$

5.3: Ideal gas Standard Temperature and Pressure: (STP)

Pressure: (STP)

$$P_s V_s = n R T_s$$

$$* \text{ mole} \rightarrow \text{kmol}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{P V}{P_s V_s} = \frac{n T}{T_s} \rightarrow$$

هذا مستخدم في

حسب ما أوجد Real ودرجة أوجد قيمة جاستر

$$\rightarrow V_s = \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{kmol}} (\text{STP}) \rightarrow \text{SCM} \hookrightarrow \text{cubic meters}$$

$$V_s = \frac{P^3}{\text{lb-mole}} \rightarrow \text{SCF} \hookrightarrow \text{cubic feet}$$

5.1:

$$\frac{1}{\rho} = \sum \frac{x_i}{\rho_i} \rightarrow \text{density of amixture}$$

$$\bar{\rho} = \sum x_i \rho_i \rightarrow \text{more accurate}$$

في حالة على غائية على

على هذه الطريقة ل gas واحد لها

... 10



gas mixtures:

$$PV = n_T RT$$

→ n_{total}

partial pressure: $p_A V = n_A RT$

$$n_T = y_A n_T + y_B n_T \dots$$

$$\frac{p_i}{P} = \frac{n_i}{n_T} = y_i \rightarrow p_i = y_i P$$

→ pure component value: $\rightarrow$ partial p
Dalton's P

$$V_i = y_i V_{tot}$$

$$V_A + V_B + V_C = V \rightarrow \text{Amagat's Law}$$

$$\frac{V_A}{V} \rightarrow \text{Volume Fraction} \times 100\% \rightarrow (\% V/V)$$

→ Ideal gas mixture:

Volume Fraction = mole Fraction

← هوذا يعني عن ideal gas
كجزيئات

→ problem 5.45: → too important
5.46

dry → بحسب n بدون

→ Total H_2O و H_2O و H_2O

wet $\rightarrow$ يخلط

← هاتج اوزن H مثلاً و Cl

كيميائي H_2O بخوب $n = 2$

يكون كمية المول $x_2 = x_1$ التي خلط

→ Non-ideal gases Equation of state:

critical T and P :

→ T_c P_c → Appendix B.1

← هذه طيننا نضحي

gas ← non-ideal

→ Virial Equation of state:

$$\frac{P\hat{V}}{RT} = 1 + \frac{B}{\hat{V}} + \frac{C}{\hat{V}^2} + \frac{D}{\hat{V}^3} + \dots$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{P\hat{V}}{RT} = 1 + \frac{B}{\hat{V}} \rightarrow P = \frac{RT}{\hat{V} - B}$$

$$\rightarrow T_r = T/T_c \rightarrow \text{Reduce Temperature}$$

$$B = \frac{RT_c}{P_c} (B_0 + \omega B_1)$$

$$B_0 = 0.083 - \frac{0.422}{T_r^{1.6}}$$

$$B_1 = \frac{P_c}{P} \left(\frac{T}{T_r} \right)$$

$$B_1 = 0.139 - \frac{0.172}{T_r^{4.2}}$$

← هذا أعرف عدد مولات
الأكسجين يكتب المعادلات
الوزنية وبعدين يوجد عدد المولات
الكلي بعدين بخوب كي y جال n_{tot}
و بخوبها بجالي 0 التي بالمعادلة
عشان اطلع كل مادة ثم كمية
ه الاذنية للاختلاف الكلي



are on chapter "6":

6-1:

volatility: (Degree)

so L → vapor phase

more volatile → gas

Less → Liquid

→ Vapor P ↑ ∴ V ↑
[T = (atm)] (volatility) ↓

→ Clapeyron:

$$\frac{dP^*}{dT} = \frac{\Delta H_v}{T(\hat{V}_g - \hat{V}_l)}$$

→ Clausius - Clapeyron:

$$\ln P^* = -\frac{\Delta H_v}{RT} + B$$

→ Antoine:

$$\log_{10} P^* = A - \frac{B}{T+C}$$

Table B.4 → constant B

6-2:

Gibbes Rule:

$$DF = 2 + C - \pi \rightarrow \text{degrees of freedom}$$

π : number of phases

C: number of chemical species.

→ at C: T & P are the same for 2 π
Comp are no longer change with T

* mass → do phase

6-3: a:

gas - L - system: * Dry air = no H₂O
P_{H₂O} = 0

$$P_x = y_x P_{tot}$$

→ gas consist saturated vapor:

$$P_i = y_i P = P_i^*(T) = \text{vapor pressure}$$

→ Raoult's Law
نسبة الضغط الجزئي للغاز إلى ضغطه المشبع عند نفس درجة الحرارة = 1
Condensable vapor



$P < P^*(T) \rightarrow$ Super heated vapor
(P^* is just gas)

at $T (T_{dp})$

$\rightarrow$ (equilibrium $\rightarrow$ saturated)

$$P_i = P_g = P_i^*(T_{dp})$$

$\rightarrow (P^* = P)$
(just gas)

$\rightarrow$ (saturated)
(even if there is no liquid)

الدرجة فوق التشبع هي الحالة التي يكون فيها الغاز فوق التشبع

Degree of super heat

$\rightarrow$ Evaporation:

$$P = P_i^*(T_{dp}) \text{ [single component system]}$$

$\rightarrow$ boiling point:

$$P^* = P \rightarrow \text{total pressure}$$

$\rightarrow$ saturation $\rightarrow$ gas - vapor
 $\rightarrow$ humidity $\rightarrow$ air - water

$$\rightarrow \text{Relative saturation humidity } S_r(h_r) = \frac{P_i}{P_i^*(T)} \times 100\%$$

$$\rightarrow \text{Molal Saturation } S_m(h_m) = \frac{P_i}{P - P_i} = \frac{n_{\text{vapor}}}{n_{\text{vapor}} + n_{\text{dry gas}}}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{Absolute Saturation: } S_a(h_a) = \frac{P_i M_i}{(P - P_i) M_{\text{dry}}} = \frac{\text{mass vapor}}{\text{mass of dry gas}}$$

$\rightarrow$ percentage saturation:

$$S_p(h_p) = \frac{S_m}{S_m^*} \times 100\% = \frac{P_i / (P - P_i)}{P_i^* / (P - P_i^*)} \times 100\%$$



one-component gas-liquid system:

Upper liquid equilibrium data:

→ y_A → ex 6.4-1
 Tabulated
 chart
 molecular
 balance T & P

Raoult's Law and Henry's Law:

$P_A = y_A P = x_A P_A^*(T) \rightarrow$ Raoult's
 mole fraction
 $P_A = y_A P = x_A H_A(T) \rightarrow$ Henry's

Henry's Law constant

→ ideal solution:

→ ideal solution
 Raoult's and Henry's Laws.

→ x_A is the mole fraction of component A in the liquid phase

→ x_A is the mole fraction of component A in the liquid phase

Same if

* bubble-point T:
 the temperature at which the first bubble of vapor forms.
 * dew-point T:
 the temperature at which the first drop of liquid forms.

Bubble point
 $P = x_A P_A^*(T_{bp}) + x_B P_B^*(T_{bp})$
 or
 $P = y_A P + y_B P + \dots$

$x_i = \frac{y_i P}{P_i^*(T_{bp})} \rightarrow x_A + x_B + x_C + \dots = 1$

$$P_{bp} = \frac{y_1 P}{P_1^*(T_{bp})} + \frac{y_2 P}{P_2^*(T_{bp})} + \dots$$

x_i = mole fraction in L phase
 y_i = mole fraction in gas phase



Cubic equations of state:

van der Waals equation:

$$P = \frac{RT}{\bar{V} - b} - \frac{a}{\bar{V}^2}$$

$$\rightarrow a = \frac{27 R^2 T_c^2}{64 P_c}, \quad b = \frac{RT_c}{8 P_c}$$

accounts for attractive forces between molecule
 ↳ a correction accounting for the volume occupied by the molecule themselves.

* Soave - Redlick - Kwong (SRK) equation:

$$P(\bar{V}) = P - \frac{RT}{\bar{V} - b} + \frac{a}{\bar{V}(\bar{V} + b)} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow D^2 = \frac{\bar{V}^2}{\bar{V}(\bar{V} + b)} - \frac{a}{\bar{V}^2(\bar{V} + b)}$$

$$a = 0.42747 \frac{(RT_c)^2}{P_c}$$

$$b = 0.08664 \frac{RT_c}{P_c}$$

$$\alpha = \left[1 + m \left(1 - \sqrt{T_r} \right) \right]^2$$

$$m = 0.48508 + 1.55171 \omega - 0.1561 \omega^2$$

$$\rightarrow U_r^{\text{ideal}} = \frac{\bar{U}}{U_c^{\text{ideal}}} = \frac{\bar{U}}{RT_c/P_c} = \frac{P_c \bar{V}}{RT_c}$$

↳ The parameter

حسابات الغازات

حالة الغازات

mixture

→ Compressibility Factor:

$$Z = \frac{P\bar{V}}{RT}$$

→ ideal gas $Z = 1$

ideal gas

$$T_r = \frac{T}{T_c}, \quad P_r = \frac{P}{P_c}$$

$$U_r^{\text{ideal}} = \frac{P_c \bar{V}}{RT_c}$$

$T_c^a = T_c + 8K$ → Halogen or He (helium)

$$P_c^a = P_c + 8 \text{ atm}$$

$T \rightarrow K$
 $P \rightarrow \text{absolute (atm)}$

→ non ideal gas mixture: (Kay's Rule)

$$\rightarrow T_r' = \sum y_i T_{r,i}$$

$$\rightarrow P_r' = \sum y_i P_{r,i}$$

$P_r' = P_r / P_c$
 = pseudocritical (متوسط)



$$\rightarrow T_c^a = T_c + 8$$

$$\rightarrow P_c^a = P_c + 8$$

حسابات الغازات

حالة الغازات

on chapter "4":

Recycle and by pass = x

Chemical stoichiometry:

بشكل أدق المعادلة
موزونة

$$1 \text{ mole} = 6.023 \times 10^{23}$$

→ coefficient → العامل

→ Limiting and Excess Reactant:

الذي يخلو
الزائد

stio ratio الأقل بالنسبة لا

هي التي يتخلل أول

$$\frac{n_{A \text{ stio}}}{n_{B \text{ stio}}} = \frac{a}{b} = \frac{x}{y}$$

↓
التي
حاصلها

→ A Limiting

→ B Limiting

→ Fractional excess of A =

$$\frac{(n_A)_{\text{feed}} - (n_A)_{\text{stio}}}{(n_A)_{\text{stio}}}$$

(nA) stio.

→ percentage excess of A

→ Fractional Conversion:

$$F = \frac{\text{moles reacted}}{\text{mole feed}}$$

unreacted = 1 - F

$$n_A = n_{A0} (1 - F_A)$$

$$n_C = n_{C0} + \frac{C}{q} n_{A0} F_A$$

عشان الكمية التي
مضت في
فيها

→ Extent of reaction:

$$n_i = n_{i0} + \sum \nu_i \xi$$

or

$$n_i = n_{i0} + \nu_i \xi$$

→ coefficient

→ product

→ reactant

$$n_i = n_{i0} + \nu_i \xi$$

→ extent: $n_{\text{exit}} - n_{\text{feed}}$

→ stoic coeff

→ +ve product

→ -ve reactant

→ chemical equilibrium:

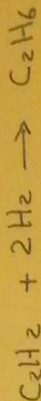
$$T = 1105 \text{ K} \rightarrow K = 1.00$$

$$K = \frac{P_A^a P_B^b}{P_C^c P_D^d}$$

ideal gas:

$$P_A = y_A P \rightarrow K = \frac{y_A^a y_B^b}{y_C^c y_D^d}$$

example:



2ξ (Kmol of H₂) react:

$$n_{H_2} = (n_{H_2})_0 - 2\xi$$

$$n_{C_2H_2} = (n_{C_2H_2})_0 - \xi$$

$$n_{C_2H_6} = (n_{C_2H_6})_0 + \xi$$

$$n_{C_2H_6} = (n_{C_2H_6})_0 + \xi$$

$$n_{C_2H_6} = (n_{C_2H_6})_0 + \xi$$

$$n_{C_2H_6} = (n_{C_2H_6})_0 + \xi$$

$$n_{C_2H_6} = (n_{C_2H_6})_0 + \xi$$

$$n_{C_2H_6} = (n_{C_2H_6})_0 + \xi$$

$$n_{C_2H_6} = (n_{C_2H_6})_0 + \xi$$

$$n_{C_2H_6} = (n_{C_2H_6})_0 + \xi$$

$$n_{C_2H_6} = (n_{C_2H_6})_0 + \xi$$

$$n_{C_2H_6} = (n_{C_2H_6})_0 + \xi$$

$$n_{C_2H_6} = (n_{C_2H_6})_0 + \xi$$

$$n_{C_2H_6} = (n_{C_2H_6})_0 + \xi$$

$$n_{C_2H_6} = (n_{C_2H_6})_0 + \xi$$

yield:

→ extent of rxn:

$$n_i = n_{i0} + \sum_j \nu_{ij} \xi_j$$

المادة المتفاعلة
بجانبها
المادة الناتجة

yield:

moles of desired product formed

moles that would have been

formed if there were no side reaction and the limiting reactant had been reacted completely.

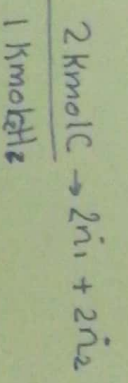
Selectivity:

moles of desired prod formed

moles of undesired prod formed

→ Atomic balance: $\dot{m}_{in} = \dot{m}_{out}$

100 kmol C_2H_6



1 kmol H_2

$$200 = 2 \dot{n}_1 + 2 \dot{n}_2$$

Total mol bal

Total mass balance

balance

→ Moles of C_2H_6 reacted

→ Moles of C_2H_6 unreacted

→ over all conversion:

reactant input to proc -

reactant input

→ Single pass conversion:

reactant input reactor -

reactant input to reactor

→ Total mass balance

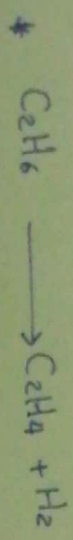
→ Total mole balance

Total mass balance

→ Balance on rxn process:

→ Balance for atoms and Molecules:

* For atoms: $\dot{m}_{in} = \dot{m}_{out}$



→ انتجوا C_2H_4 و H_2 من C_2H_6

→ Molecule H_2 balance: $\dot{m}_{gen} = \dot{m}_{out}$

→ Molecule C_2H_6 balance: $\dot{m}_{in} = \dot{m}_{out} + \dot{m}_{cons}$

→ Molecule C_2H_4 balance: $\dot{m}_{in} = \dot{m}_{out} + \dot{m}_{cons}$

→ C_2H_4 balance: $\dot{m}_{gen} = \dot{m}_{out}$

→ C_2H_6 balance: $\dot{m}_{gen} = \dot{m}_{out}$

Degree of Freedom for a rxn process:

unknown labeled

+ No. independent chem rxn

- No. independent molecular species balances

- No. other eqs relating unknown variable

= The degree of Freedom

