

Material and Energy Balances

ChE 2800 - Winter 2007

Department of Chemical Engineering and Materials Science

Wayne State University

Lecture:	8:30am-10:20am M W, 0020 Manoogian 8:30am-9:20am F, 0020 Manoogian
Instructor:	Jeffrey J. Potoff Room 1127 Engineering (313) 577-9357 jpotoff@eng.wayne.edu
Web Site:	http://www.blackboard.wayne.edu
Office Hours:	Wednesday 2-4pm or by appointment
Pre-reqs:	CHM 1225, 1230, 1240, 1250 MAT 2010, 2020 PHY 2170/2175
Textbook:	Felder, R. M., and Rousseau, R. W., "Elementary Principles of Chemical Processes," 3rd ed., John Wiley and Sons (1999); ISBN 0-471-53478-1
Objectives:	The primary objective of this course is to teach students basic problem solving skills required for future studies in chemical engineering. This course includes instruction on the use of the TI-83 calculator. Topics include: An introduction to units, curve fitting, material balances for (a) non-reactive and (b) reactive processes, energy balances for (a) non-reactive and (b) reactive processes, reaction stoichiometry, combined energy and material balances, phase equilibria, and psychrometric charts.
Grading:	Homework: 10% Class participation and quizzes: 5% Exam #1 (mass balances, chemical reactions): 15% Exam #2 (multiple reactions, phase equilibria): 20% Exam #3 (energy balances, psychrometric charts): 20% Final Exam (comprehensive): 30%
Scale:	A: 100-85%, B: 84-70%, C: 69-55%, D: 54-35% FINAL GRADES ARE NOT CURVED!

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Homework:	Homework will be assigned on Mondays and is due the following Monday. Homework sets are expected to be neat, and written on only one side of "engineering paper." Homework submitted on loose leaf notebook paper and/or "doublesided" solutions will be returned to the student without grade.
Add/Drop	Students requesting a withdrawal from the course may do so for a documented medical condition that prevents the completion of the course. Drop forms will not be signed for any student who is currently failing the course.
Missed Exams	Students who must miss an exam for any reason are expected to contact the course instructor before the date of the exam. Valid excuses for missing an exam are: illness, car crash, death in the immediate family, and jury duty. Students must provide documentation (doctor's note, police report, death certificate, etc), before make-up examinations will be administered.
Attendance	Students are expected to attend all classes. Missed classes will result in a reduced "Class Participation" grade. Rain, snow, etc. are not valid excuses for missing class if the university is open.
Cheating	Students caught cheating on any assignment will receive a grade of 0 on that assignment and be subject to further disciplinary action. Students who cheat on any exam components, including extra credit problems, will receive a failing grade for the course. The student due process policy and information regarding academic dishonesty can be found at

<http://www.doso.wayne.edu/judicial/index.htm>

1 Expectations and Student Responsibilities

1.1 General

- Past surveys indicate 10-15 hours per week are needed to complete each homework assignment.
 - Students are urged to start their homework assignments on the day they are assigned.
- Homework is assigned on Monday and due the following Monday. In the event of a holiday where the university is closed, homework is due on Wednesday when classes resume.
- Students are expected to consult other sources of information for help in completing the homework assignments. This includes, but is not limited to:
 - The course text.
 - Office hours.
 - Classmates.
 - The library.
- For exams, students are responsible for all material covered by the lecture and homework assignments.

1.2 Calculator

- Students are expected to own and know how to use a TI-83 or equivalent calculator (TI-84, HP48GX).
- This course will make extensive use of the equation solving capabilities of the TI-83 calculator.
- Students who own a calculator besides a TI-83, TI-84 or HP48GX will be responsible for self-teaching themselves how to use it.
- Although the TI-83 calculator is capable of solving complex problems, students are required to write detailed solutions on all exams and homework assignments.

1.3 Computer

- Students are expected to be familiar with MS Excel.
- All course information will be posted at

<http://www.blackboard.wayne.edu>
- Electronic communication with students will be through their WSU access ID.

1.4 Math

- Students are expected to be proficient in algebra, trigonometry, and basic calculus.

2 Problem Solving

ChE 2800 is most likely a course that is quite different from any other you have taken in the past. The most difficult aspect of this course is finding a solution (or solutions) to a problem. Once the method of solving a problem is known, the mechanical means of calculating a numerical answer becomes trivial in most cases.

- The biggest problem for most students is moving from the stage of “I don’t know where to start,” to generating a preliminary solution.
- How does one generate ideas?
- One can think of problem solving as having 4 distinct stages - Moshe F. Rebenstein Univ of Cal.
 1. **Preparation:** Go over all elements of a problem and study their relationships.
 2. **Incubation:** Unless you have been able to solve the problem quickly, you sleep on it.
 3. **Inspiration:** You feel a spark of excitement as a possible solution suddenly appears.
 4. **Verification:** You check your solution to see if it really works.

2.1 Application to ChE2800

Listed below is a checklist for solving material and energy balance problems. For some of you, this may be intuitive, and for others it may not. However, following this checklist will increase your chances of successfully solving a problem.

1. Read the available information thoroughly and understand what is required for an answer.
2. Determine what additional data, if any, are needed and obtain this information.
3. Draw a simplified picture of what is taking place. Label streams as appropriate. Use boxes to indicate equipment and lines to denote flow streams.
4. Pick a basis to start the problem (if none is given).
5. If a chemical reaction is involved, write it down and verify that it is balanced.
6. Decide what formulas or principles are governing this specific case and what types of calculations and
7. Make the necessary calculations in good form. Check arithmetic and units as you proceed.
8. Determine whether the answer seems reasonable.