

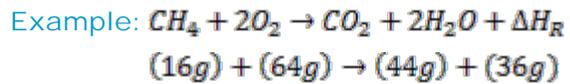
The Lecture Contains:

- ☰ [Stoichiometry](#)
- ☰ [Stoichiometry Calculation](#)
- ☰ [Thermochemistry](#)

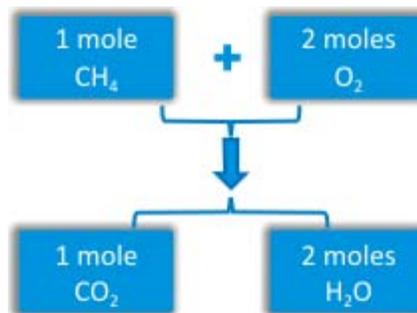
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Stoichiometry

Stoichiometry: The elemental mass balance in a chemical reaction, describing exactly how much oxidizer has to be supplied for complete combustion of certain amount of fuel.



Mass is conserved



(Figure 8.1)

Lean Mixture:

Quantity of oxidizer > Stoichiometric quantity

Rich Mixture:

Quantity of oxidizer < Stoichiometric quantity

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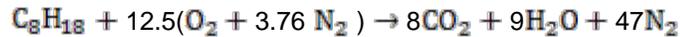
Stoichiometry Calculation

Problem: Gasoline + Dry air \rightarrow Products (10.02% CO_2 ; 5.62% O_2 ; 0.88% CO ; 83.48% N_2)
Determine (i) A/F Ratio; (ii) Equivalence Ratio; (iii) Stoichiometric Air Used

Solution

Equation: $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{18} + 16.32 (\text{O}_2 + 3.76 \text{N}_2) \rightarrow 7.37 \text{CO}_2 + 0.65 \text{CO} + 4.13 \text{O}_2 + 61.38 \text{N}_2 + 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$
 $(F/A)_{\text{actual}} = m_{\text{fuel}}/m_{\text{air}} = ((12 \times 8) + 18)/(16.32(32 + (3.76 \times 28))) = 0.05089$

Stoichiometric Equation:



$$(F/A)_{\text{stoic}} = m_{\text{fuel}}/m_{\text{air}} = ((12 \times 8) + 18)/(12.5(32 + (3.76 \times 28))) = 0.06643$$

$$\text{Equivalence ratio } (\Phi) = \{(F/A)_{\text{actual}}\}/\{(F/A)_{\text{stoic}}\} = 0.766$$

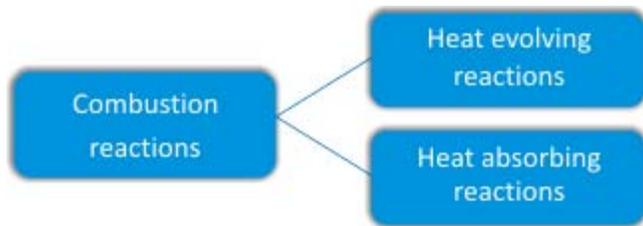
Since $\Phi < 1$; The mixture is lean

Stoichiometric Air Used:

$$\text{Stoichiometric air} = 100 / \Phi = 100 / 0.766 = 130.5\%$$

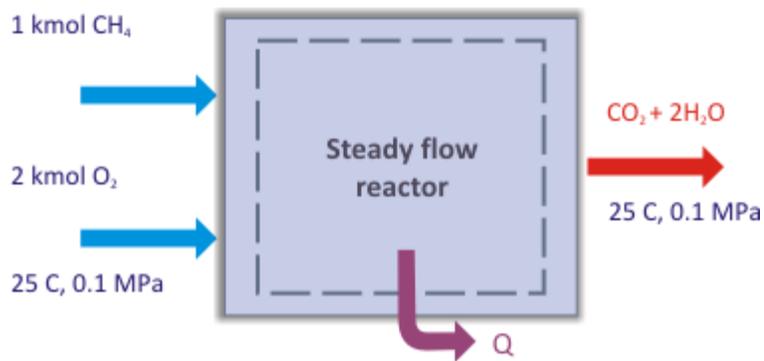
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Thermochemistry



(Figure 8.2)

Consider the burner as shown below:



(Figure 8.3)

Assumption: (i) Negligible change in K.E. & P.E., (ii) No shaft work

Thermochemistry

$$Q = dH = H_P - H_R = \sum_{iP} n_{iP} h_{iP} - \sum_{iR} n_{iR} h_{iR} = \Delta H_{R,298}^{\circ}$$

Where, H_R – Total enthalpy of reactants;

H_P – Total enthalpy of products

n_{iR} – No of moles of i^{th} reactant;

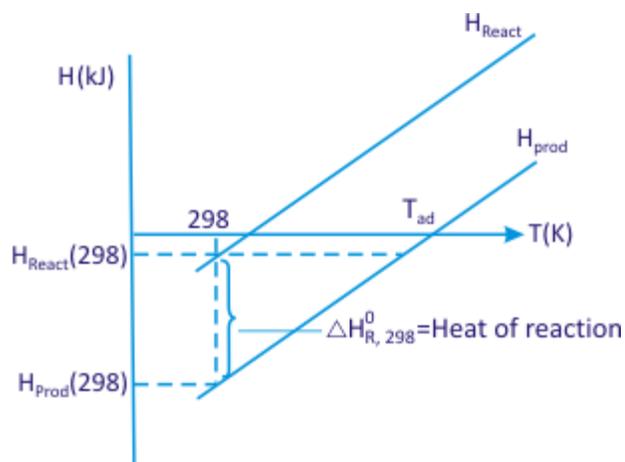
n_{iP} – No of moles of i^{th} product

h_{iR} – Enthalpy of formation per unit mole of i^{th} reactant

h_{iP} – Enthalpy of formation per unit mole of i^{th} product

$\Delta H_{R,298}^{\circ}$ – Standard heat of reaction

Heat of reaction depends on temperature



(Figure 8.4)