

• • , • • , « »

– 2 – 2 – 2 340 – 500 ° ,
 $n^{CO^I} = 0,2 - 0,7$ = 0,10 3,217 .
 n^{CO^I} n 0,35
^{*}O·
^{*}O, , $n^{CO^I} = 0,484$ 0,386
 420
 390 ° . 24,4 48,6
 1 NH₃.

Research of balance of system – 2 – 2 – 2 in an interval of temperatures 340 – 500 ° , parities water pair to dry gas on an entry $n^{CO^I} = 0,2 - 0,7$ and pressure = 0,10 and 3,217 MPa. At all temperatures and pressure change n^{CO^I} at its values n 0,35 an equilibrium degree of transformation oxide of carbon ^{*}O a little. On thermodynamic data it is offered to lower expenses water pair without reduction ^{*}O, supporting, for example, $n^{CO^I} = 0,484$ 0,386 at simultaneous decrease in temperature on an exit from mean-temperature converter CO up to 420 or 390 ° accordingly. It will provide economy of heat of equivalent 24,4 or 48,6 tons of conditional fuel on 1 t NH₃.

•
 600 – 1500 / (–
 600, -70, -76, -80), , –
 •
 (4) 95 % .
 5,3 / NH₃ [1].
 (–
 -76, 1420 NH₃/), 100 %-
 (10,0 / NH₃)
 -80 (1500 NH₃/ ,) – 8,414 / NH₃ [2].
 –

$$() n = V_{H_2O} / V \quad . \quad -76$$

$$n = 3,6:1,$$

, , , , (-
 $n = 3,74:1.$) ,

$$n = V_{H_2O} / V_c = 0,565, \quad () -$$

$$n = 0,439, \quad -$$

, % ∴ = 12,4; $x_2 = 57,1$; $x_2 = 7,7$; $x_4 = 0,3$;
 Ar = 0,3; N₂ = 22,2.

(1)

$$4,56 : 1^{**}.$$

$$+ x_2 = x_2 + x_2 + 41,13 \quad (1)$$

4 , , « »
 - . , -
 NH₃.

[3, 4]

n

* -
 ** -

$$[H_2O]^0 : [CO]^0 = 13,3 : 1.$$

-76.

(1)

[5, 6].

[5]

$$x^* = f(n)$$

n

[5, . 138 – 140]

340 – 500°

(1)

, = 3,217),

(0,1013)

-76 (-

(= 0,10)

-76 (.1 – 5).

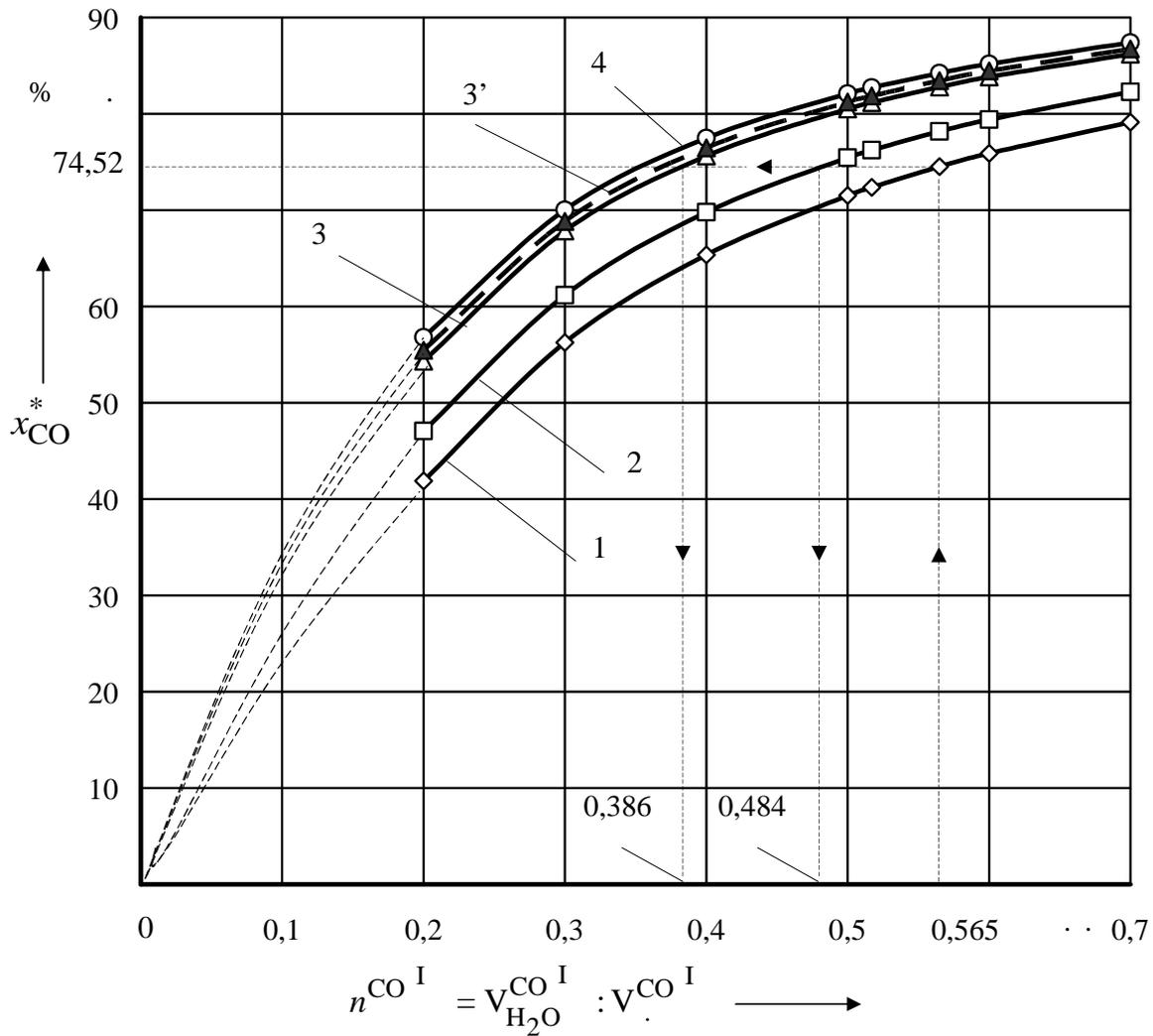
(1)

« »

$([2]^0$

n)

$- 2 - 2 - 2,$



, , % : = 12,4; $n_2 = 57,1$; $n_2 = 7,7$; $n_4 = 0,3$;
 Ar = 0,3; N₂ = 22,2 ().
 = 3,217 : 1 – 442; 2 – 420; 3 – 390; 4 – 380 °
 = 0,1 : 3' – 390 °

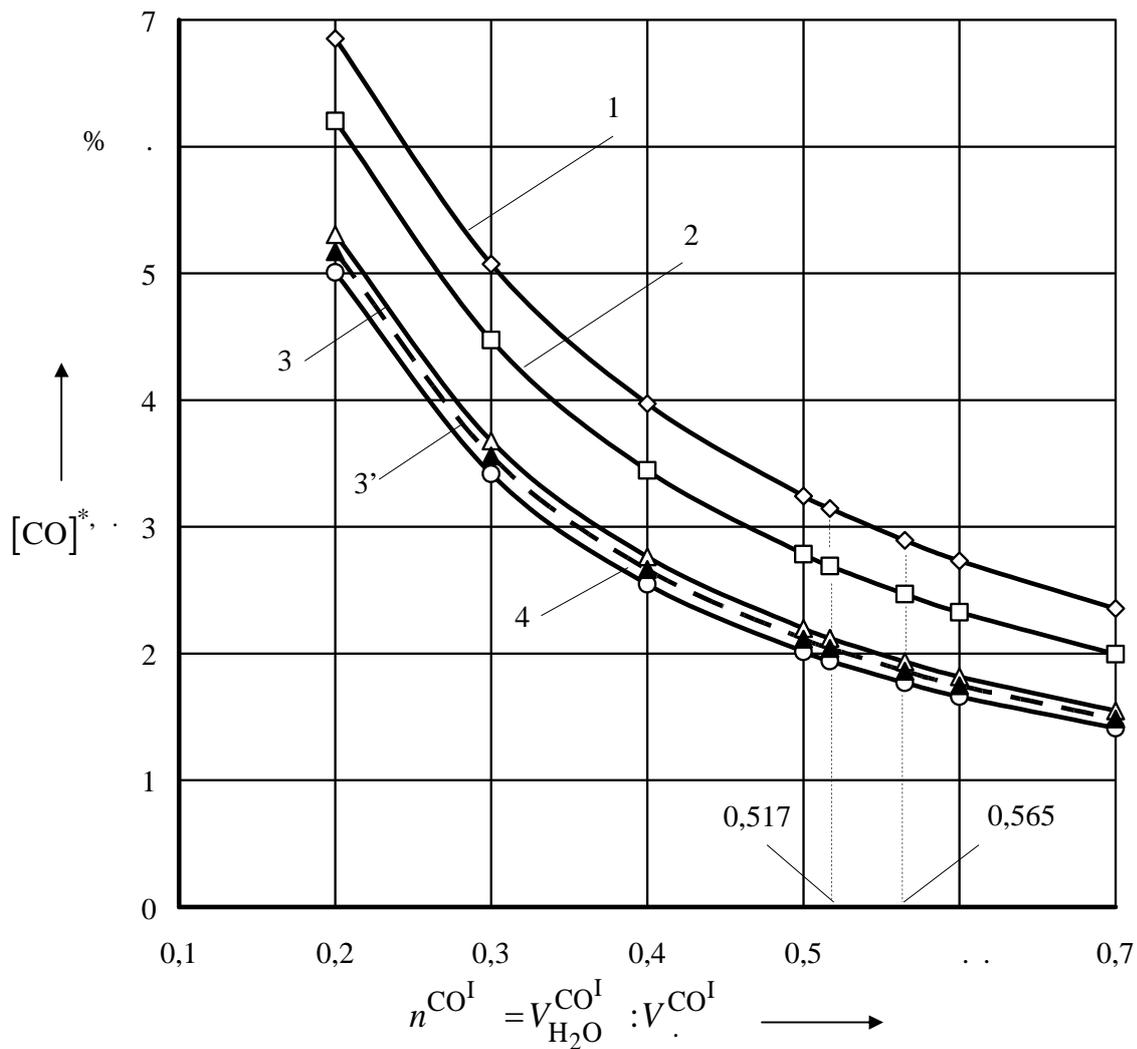
. 1.

x_{CO}^*
 n_{CO}^I

(1)

[7]:

$$\lg K_{f1} = \lg K_{P1(P \rightarrow I)} = \frac{2167}{T} - 0,5194 \cdot \lg T + 1,037 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot T - 2,331 \cdot 10^{-7} \cdot T^2 - 1,2777. \quad (2)$$



, , % ∴ = 12,4; 2 = 57,1; 2 = 7,7;
 4 = 0,3; Ar = 0,3; N₂ = 22,2 ().
 = 3,217 : 1 - 442; 2 - 420; 3 - 390; 4 - 380 °
 = 0,1 : 3' - 390 °

. 2.

() [CO]* ,

n^{CO^I}

(2)

[3, . 12 - 13]

$\lg K_{P_1}$

250 °

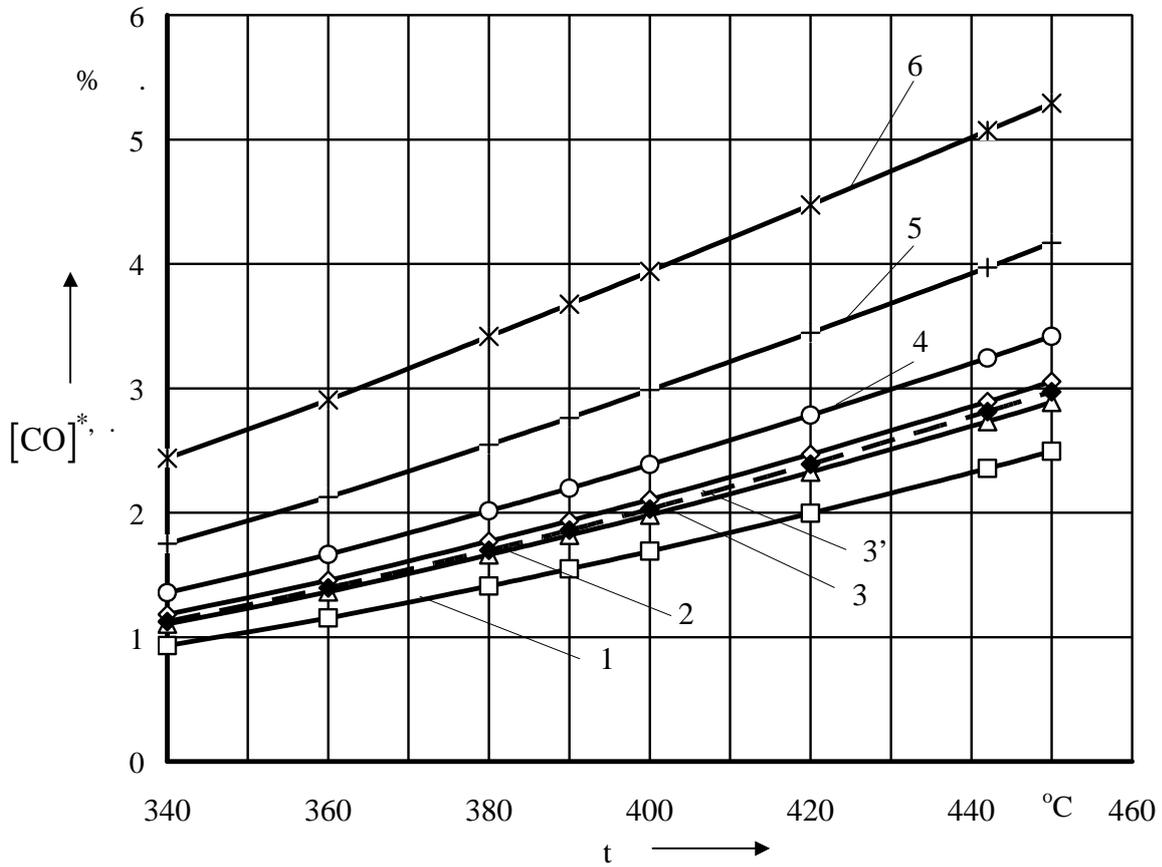
-1

(2)

4,3 % . [7].

, 2 2 > 0,1013

$$K_{P_1}' = K_{f_1} / K_{\gamma_1}' \quad (3)$$

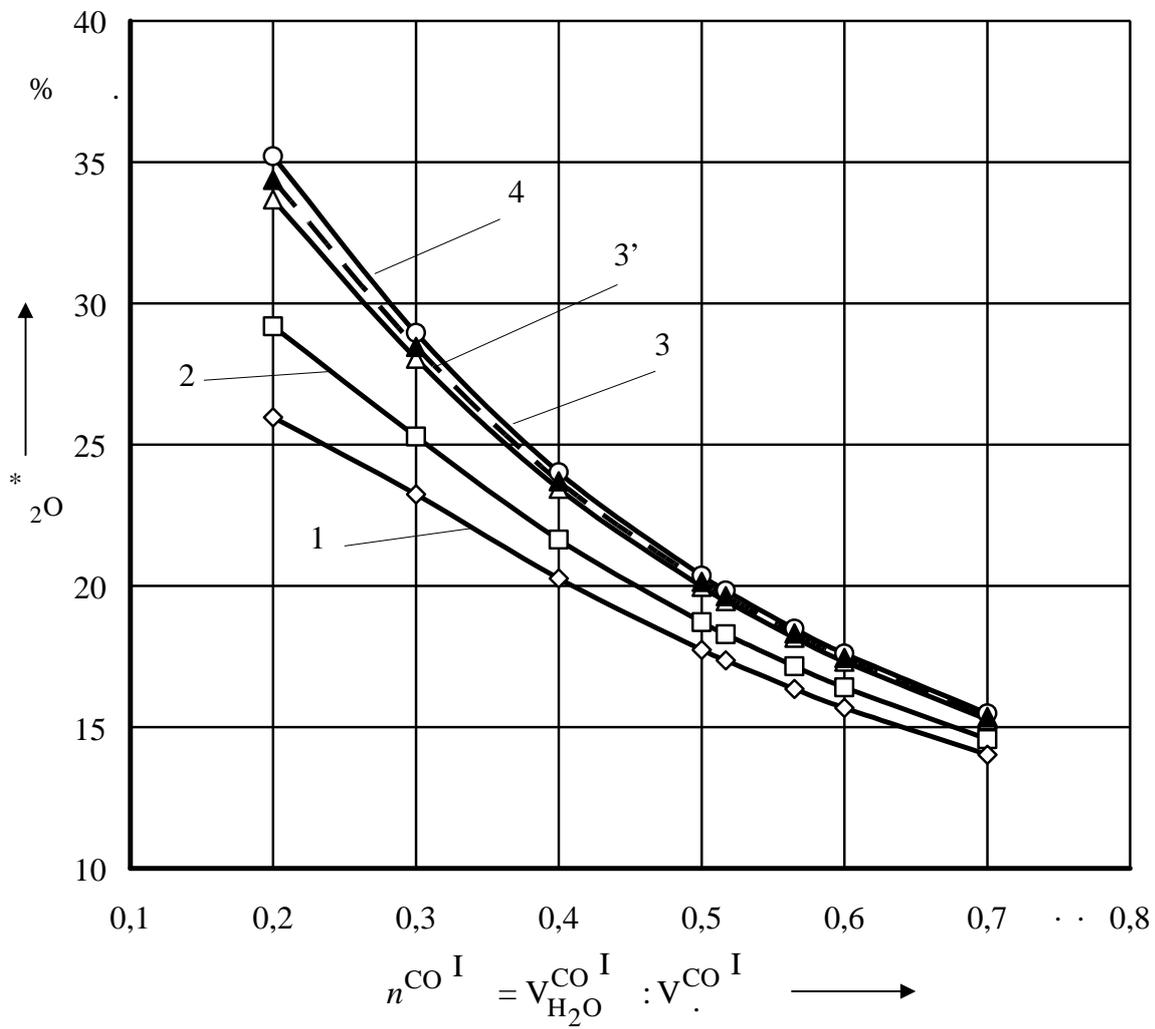


$\text{CO}_2 = 12,4; \text{O}_2 = 57,1; \text{H}_2\text{O} = 7,7; \text{CH}_4 = 0,3; \text{Ar} = 0,3; \text{N}_2 = 22,2$ ().
 $n^{\text{CO}^I} = 3,217$: n^{CO^I} : 1 - 0,7; 2 - 0,6; 3 - 0,565; 4 - 0,5; 5 - 0,4; 6 - 0,3
 $n^{\text{CO}^I} = 0,1$: n^{CO^I} : 3' - 0,565
 3.
 () $[\text{CO}]^*$

[8]. * 100

* (1)

$$x^* = \frac{n^*}{x_2^*}$$



$n^{CO I} = V_{H_2O}^{CO I} : V_{CO}^{CO I}$, % \therefore
 $= 12,4; \quad x_2 = 57,1; \quad x_2 = 7,7; \quad x_4 = 0,3; \text{Ar} = 0,3; \text{N}_2 = 22,2$ ()
 $= 3,217 \quad : 1 - 442; 2 - 420; 3 - 390; ; 4 - 380^\circ$
 $= 0,1 \quad : 3' - 390^\circ$

. 4.

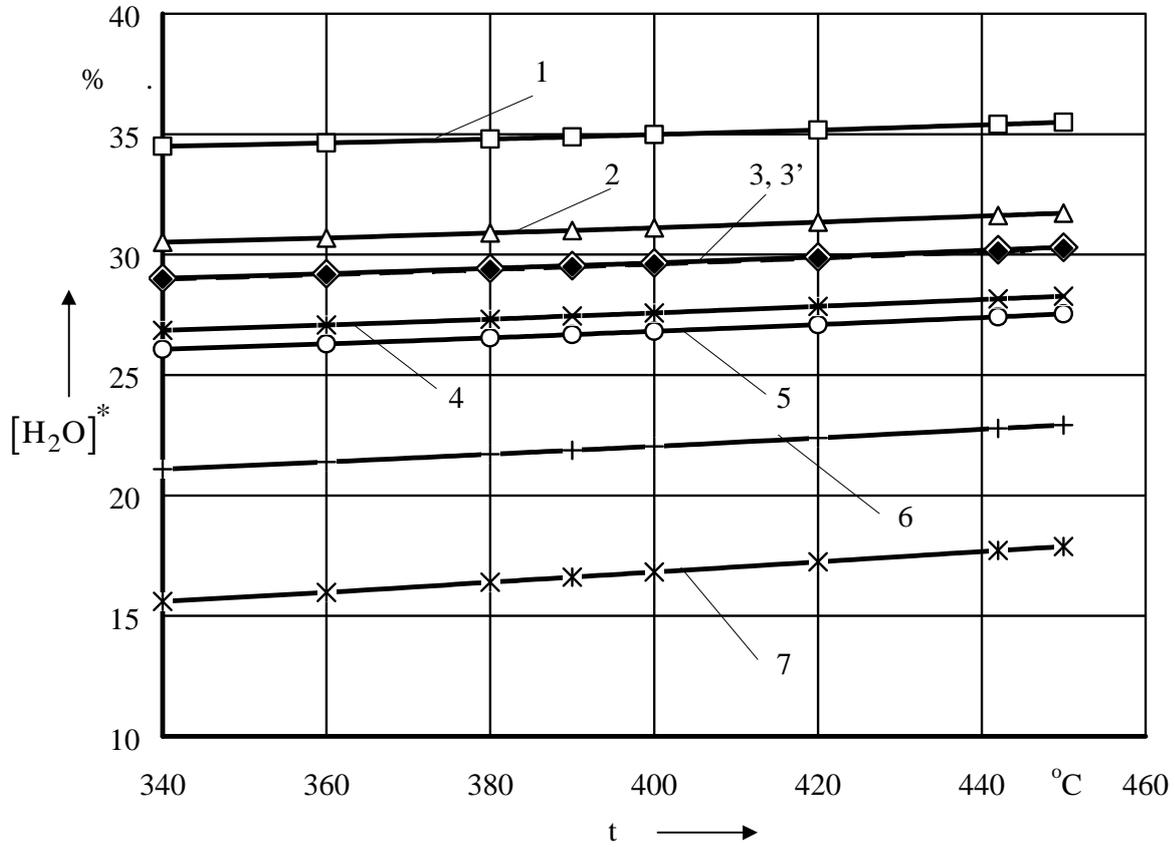
$$x_{2O}^* = \frac{n^{CO I}}{n^{CO I}}$$

(1),

(1), (2),

. 1.

— 2 — 2 — 2 , . 1 — 5.



, % ∴
 = 12,4; $n_2 = 57,1$; $n_2 = 7,7$; $n_4 = 0,3$; Ar = 0,3; N₂ = 22,2 ().
 = 3,217 : n^{CO^I} : 1 — 0,7; 2 — 0,6; 3 — 0,565; 4 — 0,517; 5 — 0,5; 6 — 0,4; 7 — 0,3.
 = 0,1 : n^{CO^I} : 3' — 0,565

.5. $[H_2O]^*$
 n^{CO^I}

. 1 — 3 ,
 x^* ,
 $[]^*$,
 n .

n x^* $[\quad]^*$, $0 - 0,35$, $-$
 n $(\quad . 1 \quad . 2)$.

1

	'	$t, ^\circ$								
		340	360	380	390	400	420	442	450	500
K_{f1}	i 0,1013	22,7430	17,9019	14,3161	12,8727	11,6146	9,5474	7,8029	7,2751	4,8683
K_{P1}'	0,10	22,7003	17,8684	14,2946	12,8539	11,5984	9,5354	7,7928	7,2673	4,8643
K_{P1}'	3,217	21,4775	17,0249	13,6146	12,2682	11,0941	9,1639	7,5257	7,0241	4,7390

$x_{H_2}^*$ $-$

n $(\quad . \quad . 4)$ $-$

$[\quad 2 \quad]^0$ $,$

. 5.

(1)

,

x^* , $x_{H_2}^*$ $[\quad]^*$, $[\quad 2 \quad]^*$ $-$

$(\quad . \quad . 1 - 5)$ $-$

(1)

(1), \dots $(\quad , \quad , -$

)

,

,

.

\dots x^* $-$

,

,

$(\quad -76)$ $-$

442° , $-$

$n = 0,565$;

$(\quad . \quad . 1) x^* = 74,52\%$ $.$

0,386, $x^* = 74,52\%$ $n = 0,484$

$t = 420 - 390^\circ$, $322 - 381^\circ$, [9] (
 « - »), [10].
 , (-
) n

» n (« -
 () , . .
 (n^4).
 t :

$$t = t^* - \Delta \bar{t} \cdot \frac{([\]^0 - [\]^*)}{100}, \quad (3)$$

t^* - () , ° ;
 $[\]^0, [\]^* -$ (t^*)
 ; $\Delta \bar{t} -$

, /% , $\Delta \bar{t} = 6,86$ /% ;

(1) [10] (-76) [10].

V.

« » . 3254 ³/ NH₃ (-
 -76) (, , , n₁ ⁴
 3,7 : 1 3,0 : 1
 0,47 %).

n

$$\Delta Q = \Delta G \cdot i, \quad (4)$$

ΔG - () -
 , / NH₃; i -
 , / NH₃.

.2.

2

I, (G_{NH₃} = 1420 NH₃/)
 - H₂O - CO₂ - H₂

I			(= 3,236)	I		
n	, ...			(3,236), ΔG , / NH ₃	/ NH ₃	...*/ NH ₃
0,565 (. - 76)	380	442	-	-	-	-
0,484	355	420	3117,9	211,8	0,157	22,4
0,386	325	390	3044,4	468,1	0,340	48,6

* - ... - , ΔQ = 7000 / .



$n (V_{H_2O} / V_{c.}) = 0,35$

(1). n

(1) ,

(0,565 : 1) 0,484 : 1

0,386 : 1

22,4

48,6 . . . 1 NH₃.

: 1.

//

(.) . - 2003. - . XLVII,

5. - . 53 - 58. 2.

475 . / (-80).

: : /

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2006. – 6. – . 9 – 18.

12.11.07

504.06

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• • , • • ,

(.)

The main parameters of chemical reactions are defined in article on as-new experimental data, required for modeling of process a thermophotocatalytic transformation. As well as is analysed about-cession an decomposition of pesticides of preparation DDT thermophotocatalytic method.

[1].