

**THERMAL BEHAVIOUR OF A FIXED BED
REACTOR**

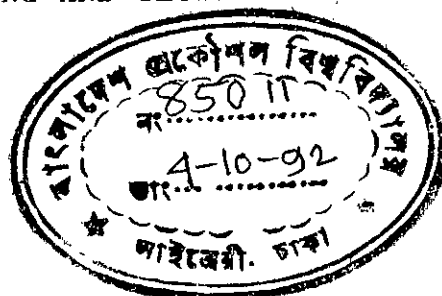
A THESIS

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BY

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BANGLADESH UNIVERSITY OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY
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CERTIFICATION OF THESIS WORK

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The author would like to dedicate this thesis work to the departed soul of his beloved wife, SHABINA KAMRUN NAHAR FOARA, who expired at 5.40 pm on July 11, 1992.

SUMMARY

Knowledge of the thermal behaviour of a fixed bed reactor is important to predict responses to changes in feed conditions, for control purposes, for planning start-ups and shut downs and to evaluate changes in operating conditions in case of the necessity to vary product quality and so forth.

An extensive literature survey on experimental systems was done for fixed bed reactor and for the mechanisms and kinetics of methanation reaction. A fixed bed reactor system with adequate provisions was erected so that the system could be used for any solid catalyzed gas phase reaction. The equipment worked satisfactorily and a large amount of data were taken at various conditions of operation.

The thermal behaviour was studied at steady state at different operating conditions of temperatures, carbon oxides concentrations and nitrogen flow rates. The reactor showed generally acceptable pattern of temperature profiles. At lower inlet temperature and higher inlet concentration the reactor showed the profile with downward trend. But at higher inlet temperature the reactor overcame this peculiarity. At low inlet temperature, conversion of carbon oxides varies inversely with inlet concentration. At higher inlet temperature, there was no effect of inlet concentration on the conversion. At lower space velocity the reactor showed the higher temperature profile.

For kinetic studies of the methanation reaction, an isothermal fixed bed reactor was designed by immersing the reactor in a fluidized sand bath. However, the data were not analyzed to obtain a rate equation for the reaction because isothermal condition could not be achieved in the experiments. However, all data have been presented in the appendices.

The dynamic experiments were carried out by introducing step disturbances in concentrations and flowrates. The dynamic behaviour was followed by taking measurements of the transient temperature profiles in a non-isothermal fixed bed reactor. The results showed general agreement with information available in the literature.

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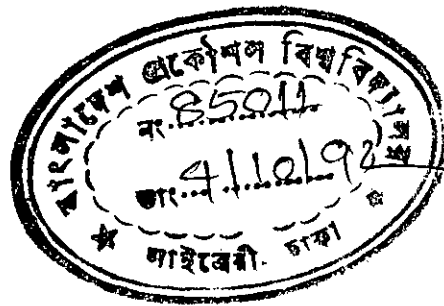
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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION



The interest in the research on the fixed bed reactor stems from its industrial importance. The objective of the present work was to carry out experimental work at different conditions of operation both at steady and unsteady states and evaluate the thermal behaviour of the fixed bed reactor. Experiments were also conducted to establish the kinetics of the test reaction. The literature review includes a study on the significant features in modeling the reactor.

Fixed bed reactors are ubiquitous in the chemical industry. This reactor consists of a cylindrical tube filled with catalyst pellets. They are regarded as the work horse of the chemical industry with respect to the number of reactors employed and the economic value of the materials produced. The types of processes carried out in such reactors include primary and secondary reforming, methanation, synthesis of ammonia, sulphuric acid or methanol, and the production of ethylene oxide, ethylene dichloride, vinylacetate, butadiene, malic anhydride, phthalic anhydride, cyclohexane and styrene. It is self evident why the focus of so much reaction engineering research and development is in this immediate area. Fixed bed reactors are extensively used in laboratory studies because of ease of operation and relative simplicity of design and construction. For kinetic studies, differential reactors have been preferred because of its advantage

of ensuring isothermal operation and easy interpretation of data. Isothermal operation of this reactor is ensured by putting the reactor in a high heat transfer environment such as fluidized sand bath, molten salt, forced air circulated oven, etc. Integral reactors have not been favoured as it is difficult to keep these reactors isothermal.

In laboratories most of the reactors are operated at atmospheric pressure while much higher pressures are used in industries. Operation at low pressures is often sufficient to characterize the fixed bed reactor behaviour. Adiabatic condition of operation in the laboratory is maintained by enclosing the reactor in a vacuum environment or by putting compensating heaters around the reactor to take care of the heat loss to the surroundings. The reactor axial temperatures are measured by placing thermocouple or by using a travelling thermocouple in a thermowell. Temperatures are often measured in the transverse direction to find out radial gradient in temperature or to test the adiabaticity of operation.

An extensive survey of the literature was undertaken to arrive at the design of two experimental systems to investigate the methanation reaction in isothermal and adiabatic conditions. The development of satisfactory steady state and dynamic models for fixed bed reactors is important for a number of reasons:

- a) Design, simulation and optimization of steady state reactors.
- b) Design of control systems for the reactors.

- c) Since the optimum of reactor performance is often near constraint boundaries imposed by the strength of the construction materials, catalyst deactivation, safety considerations, etc., the optimization is only feasible when good dynamic models for reactors are available.
- d) The transient behaviour of a reactor should be known in sufficient detail for start-ups, shut-downs and changes in operating conditions caused by changes of feed or dictated by the necessity to vary product quality.
- e) In some processes, catalyst activity declines relatively rapidly; this requires cyclic operation with attendant dynamic changes in concentration and temperature profiles during production and regeneration periods.

Methanation, hydrogenation of carbon oxides by nickel based catalysts, has been used as the test reaction. The reaction is by itself industrially important, being the final purification step of process gas for the manufacture of hydrogen and ammonia synthesis gas. The reaction also has a potential in the production of gaseous fuel from solid carbonaceous sources. In addition, the reaction provides an ideal exothermic system for the study of the characteristics of fixed bed reactors under varying conditions of exothermicity depending on the concentration of carbon oxides.

It was desired that the present work would involve experimental work to study the behaviour of the fixed bed reactors experimentally. The work emphasized the thermal behaviour because

it is often the thermal response of the system which is of paramount importance in the control, stability and operability of these reactors.

Literature survey over a wide range of books and papers is presented in chapter 2. Mechanisms of the test reaction, kinetics of the test reaction and reactor modeling have been surveyed.

The development of experimental facilities used in this project is detailed in chapter 3. This has been done by constructing suitable laboratory reactors for adiabatic operation and isothermal operation.

In chapter 4, the results obtained during the evaluation of the capabilities of the experimental systems developed in the project are presented and discussed.

Computer programs are developed for calculation of gas analysis of gas chromatograph integrator data for adiabatic steady and unsteady state and isothermal conditions.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE SURVEY

2.1 Mechanism of CO methanation

The mechanism of hydrogenation of carbon monoxide to higher hydrocarbons has been the subject of an intensive study for many years. Somewhat surprisingly, relatively little work has been done on the methanation reaction and the arguments for and against various pathways have been mentioned elsewhere (Vannice, 1982). The different pathways can conveniently be divided into two general groups: one which involves hydrogenation of adsorbed CO prior to the rupture of the CO bond, and the other in which CO first dissociates to produce surface carbon which is then hydrogenated.

Vlasenko and Yuzefovich (1969) point out that the methanation reaction offers special opportunities for study since it is the simplest reaction of the series (Mills and Steffgen, 1973). The mechanism of hydrogenation of CO has been examined particularly under conditions of the Fischer-Tropsch reaction in which hydrocarbons higher than methane are formed. Here, in contrast to methane synthesis, the mechanism of chain growth is of great importance. However, despite this consideration and the fact that somewhat different catalysts are used to optimize higher hydrocarbon formation, many considerations in Fischer-Tropsch synthesis are believed applicable to the mechanism of methane synthesis.

One of the earliest proposals for hydrocarbon synthesis was the carbide theory proposed by Fischer and Tropsch. The carbide theory in its simplest form postulates that adsorbed carbon monoxide is reduced to surface carbide. The surface carbide was believed to be hydrogenated and the adsorbed methylene radicals polymerize and desorb as olefinic and paraffinic hydrocarbons. Craxford and Rideal (1939) gave a more detailed version of the carbide hypothesis, especially with respect to chain growth. The carbide hypothesis was originally based on the observation that the chief Fischer - Tropsch catalysts - iron, cobalt and nickel react with carbon monoxide to form bulk carbides and that these carbides can react with hydrogen to form hydrocarbons. The carbide theory was subsequently found to be inadequate to explain hydrocarbon synthesis by metals of the iron group. Other theories of methanation, in addition to the carbide theory, have included schemes in which oxygenated compounds such as methanol or formaldehyde are intermediates. But attempts to detect formaldehyde or methanol in the synthesis of methane on a nickel catalyst were unsuccessful. Moreover, when methanol is used as a starting material over a cobalt catalyst, it was shown that the yield of hydrocarbons is less than that obtained when a mixture of carbon monoxide and hydrogen is used.

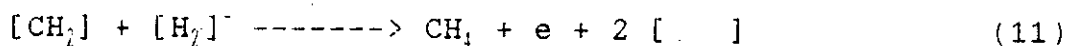
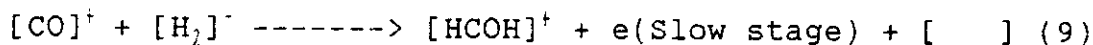
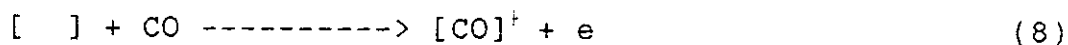
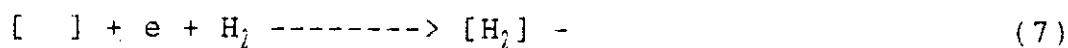
An early suggestion put forward was that a metal carbonyl is first formed which is then reduced with the formation of methane.

Several workers have concluded that synthesis based on CO and H₂ involves the production of an unstable intermediate complex,

containing C, H, and O atoms, which is the precursor of both hydrocarbons and alcohols.

At present, two related mechanisms deserve special consideration. Both involve the concept of initial formation of a HCOH surface complex but differ in subsequent steps. One mechanism involves methylene radical intermediates and emphasizes electronic charge or polarization factors.

Vlasenko and yuzefovich (1969) conclude that the most probable scheme for the mechanism of the reduction of carbon monoxide to methane on nickel, cobalt, and possibly iron catalysts is



The symbol [] denotes a vacant active center on the catalyst surface. The symbols in square brackets represent adsorbed species. For the synthesis of higher hydrocarbons, the fifth stage of this scheme is not the reaction of methylene radicals with hydrogen, but their polymerization.

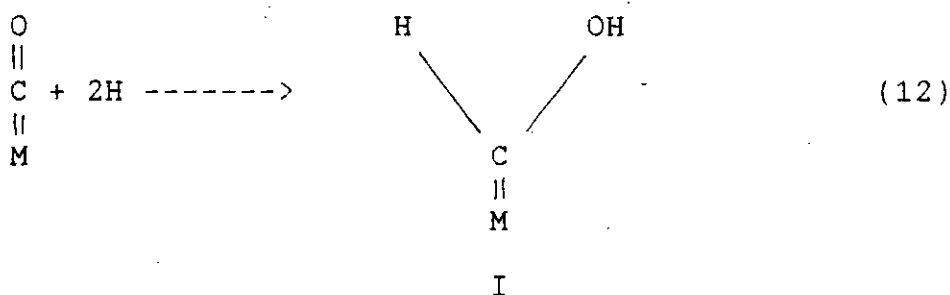
Orlov's suggestions (1908) that methylene radicals are formed in the primary stages of the hydrogenation of carbon monoxide was believed verified experimentally by the existence of CH_2 radicals in the methylation of benzene to toluene. Evidence was obtained

that CH_2 species are formed from carbon monoxide and hydrogen. On the basis of the results obtained, Eidus concluded that on cobalt and nickel catalysts the primary stages of the process involves the successive hydrogenation of carbon monoxide, first to an unstable oxygen-containing group, and then to a methylene radical. Eidus (1967) has provided a recent review of his views on the mechanism of the Fischer - Tropsch reaction.

Hamai (1941) proposed a similar mechanism having an intermediate oxygenated complex, OH-C-M , which is reduced to M-C-H_2 groups. The M-CH_2 groups, in the adsorbed state, polymerize to long-chain hydrocarbons on the surface. Hamai concluded that, except at the highest temperatures, methane formation did not occur at the catalyst surface.

Storch, Golumbic, and Anderson (1951, 1959) have proposed a different mechanism for the Fischer-Tropsch reaction based on oxygenated intermediates as shown below. They assumed that (1) hydrogen is adsorbed as atoms on the surface of the metal, (2) chemisorption of carbon monoxide occurs on metal atoms with bonding similar to that in metal carbonyl, and (3) adsorbed carbon monoxide is partly hydrogenated according to Equation (12).

Initiation of chain:

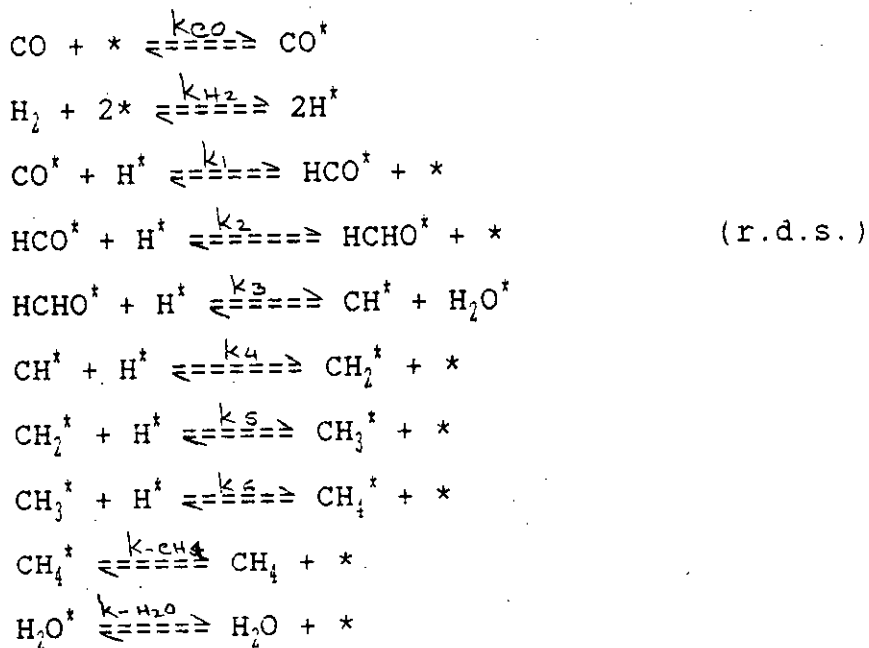


In this scheme Intermediate A would form alcohol under certain circumstances and under other conditions would produce methane. The reversible dissociative sorption of methane on nickel (the reverse of the last step) was demonstrated many years ago.

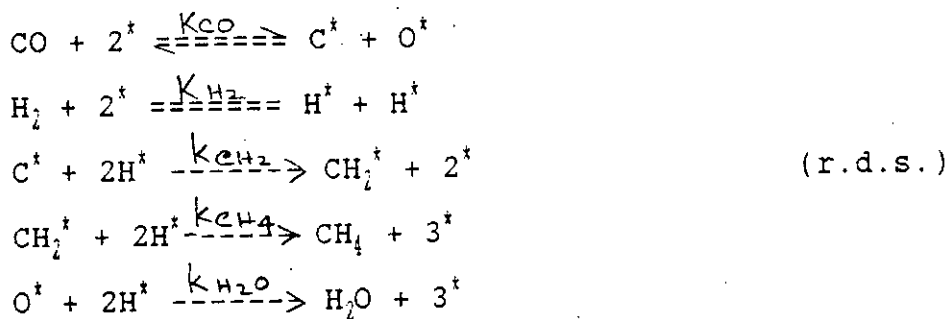
Vannice (1976) postulated that the reaction occurred between molecularly absorbed carbon monoxide and hydrogen via C/H/O intermediates. Chen and et. al (1990) mentioned more recent evidence (Ponce, 1978; Happel et al., 1980; McCarty and Wise, 1979; Goodman et. al., 1980; Zagli et al., 1979), dissociative adsorption of carbon monoxide and hydrogen followed by reaction between surface carbon and hydrogen atom via CH_x - species appears to be more likely. For the latter mechanism, some researchers proposed hydrogenation of surface carbon was the rate determining step and others proposed that is proportionation of CO was. Recently two models are generally accepted. Ho and Harriot (1980) suggested that the limiting step might be the surface reaction between adsorbed carbons monoxide and hydrogen atom to form carbon and water ($\text{CO}^* + 2\text{H}^* \text{-----} \rightarrow \text{C}^* + \text{H}_2\text{O}$). Klose and Barens (1984) suggested that the limiting step was the hydrogenation of surface carbon to carbon species (CH_2^*) involving two adsorbed hydrogen and the surface carbon ($\text{C}^* + 2\text{H}^* \text{---} \rightarrow \text{CH}_2^*$).

The latter model was preferred in this study for two reasons. The first reason is that it will be a problem to explain the deactivation of most methanation catalysts by deposited carbon. It may be better explained if the hydrogenation of surface carbon is slow and then some of active deposited carbon will become

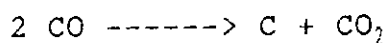
unreactive. The other reason is that adsorbed carbon monoxide itself can be easily dissociated under reaction temperature. Thompson Jr. and et. al (1989) stated that the first type of mechanism (Bell 1981) assumes the associative adsorption of CO. This mechanism allows for oxygenate formation, but does not directly account for the production of CO₂. The production of CO₂ has often been attributed to the water gas shift reaction. The following equations summarize the most important elementary reaction steps.



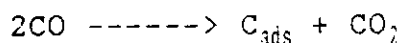
The latter type of mechanism suggested by Klose and Baerns (1984) is described as follows:



Carbon monoxide and hydrogen are dissociatively adsorbed and equilibrium is established. Interaction of surface carbon and adsorbed hydrogen to a carbene species is the rate determining step. Subsequently, the carbene intermediate is quickly hydrogenated to methane. Surface oxygen reacts to water in a similar manner as carbon formation. Until recently most authors seemed to prefer the view that the first group of mechanism involving some aldehydic or enolic surface intermediate is the more probable (Sachtler, 1980). This preference was based metal carbides to methane and the Boudouard reaction,



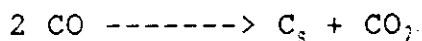
is known to be rapid only at much higher temperatures, which suggested that both the dissociation of CO and the hydrogenation of carbon are too slow to be intermediate steps in the methanation reaction. However, these arguments do not rule out the possibility that the formation of the "surface carbide" C_{ads} and its subsequent hydrogenation to CH_4 are fast enough to be preferred pathway for the formation of methane on the surface of a nickel catalyst. Indeed, in 1948, Kummer et al. had shown that labelled surface carbides can yield labelled methane under the conditions of the Fischer-Tropsch synthesis. The problem was recently reinspected by Wentruk, Wood and Wise in Stanford, by Araki and Ponec in Leiden, and by Rabo, Risch and Rabo at Union Carbide. The stanford group observed that on an alumina - supported Ni catalyst, the reaction



occurs at a detectable rate at temperatures as low as 350⁰K.

In pulse experiments at 553⁰K CO was rapidly converted to C_{ads} + CO₂. Subsequent pulses of hydrogen at the same temperature rapidly converted the C_{ads} quantitatively to CH₄. The stanford workers conclude that the dissociative chemisorption of CO on nickel provides an energetically possible mechanism for methanation and they stress that the surface carbon species, unlike Ni₃C, is reactive towards hydrogenation.

Ponec (1978) also found that disproportionation of CO to C_{ads} and CO₂ can be rapid. On nickel films exposed to low pressures of CO + H₂ the first product observed in the gas phase was actually CO₂, while CH₄ formation appeared to be preceded by an induction period. Which means that this CO₂ was not formed by water gas shift reaction. Evidently it was formed by disproportionation:



by which C_s was successively deposited and accumulated on the surface. The rate of CH₄ formation increased in the course of the reaction. Since dissociation of CO is thus demonstrated to occur under the conditions of CO hydrogenation on these film the pertinent question is: which adsorbed species is faster converted to methane, C_{ads} or CO_{ads}? To answer this question, the authors covered their film with labelled ¹³C_{ads} obtained by pretreatment with ¹³CO and exposed this film to a gas mixture of 5H₂ + ¹²CO at 77 pa and 523 K. It was found that initially much more ¹³CH₄ than ¹²CH₄ was formed, indicating that under these conditions methane formation via dissociation of CO seems to be the preferred pathway. The same conclusion was drawn by Rabo et al. who found that C_{ads} on Ni is

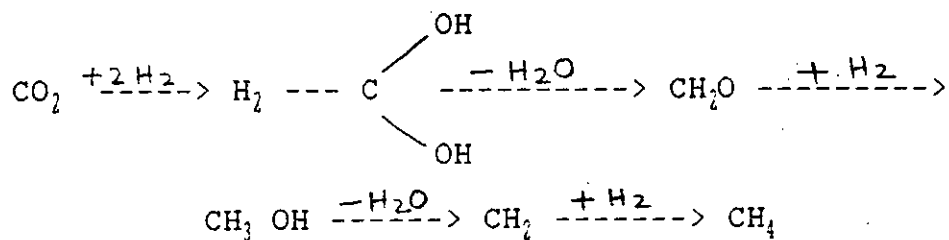
readily hydrogenated to CH_4 even at room temperature where $\text{CO} + \text{H}_2$ would not be converted to methane. For CO and Ru films it was observed by Sachtler and et al. (1979) that predeposited ^{13}C is hydrogenated to $^{13}\text{CH}_4$, but this carbon also undergoes a deactivation.

2.2 MECHANISM OF CO_2 METHANATION

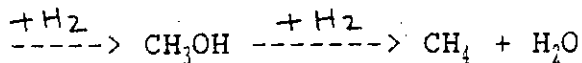
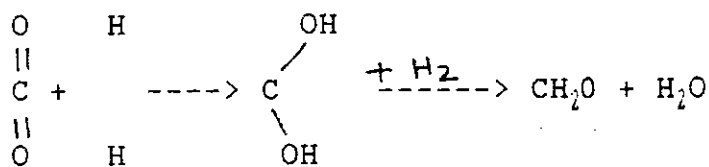
The hydrogenation of CO_2 to methane has not been investigated extensively. Catalysts which bring about methanation of CO_2 are in general those active in methanation of CO.

Two mechanisms of methanation of carbon dioxide have been discussed in the literature (Mills and Steffgen, 1973). One of these was proposed by Bahr (1929), who considers that the methanation of CO_2 occurs with the intermediate formation of CO. This idea is supported in studies of Ru and Fe group of catalysts. Other evidence strongly indicates that the mechanism does not proceed through intermediate formation. In the presence of Ni (nickel) and cobalt catalysts it has been shown that CO_2 is converted only into CH_4 and the formation of small quantities of higher hydrocarbons was detected only in some instances when iron-cobalt and copper-cobalt catalysts were used. It has also been shown that CO_2 is not hydrogenated in the presence of significant amount of CO and does not influence the transformation of the latter.

Medsford (1923) proposed the mechanism of CO_2 methanation without intermediate CO formation as the following way:



This mechanism was further developed by Pichler (1943) who proposed the following sequence:

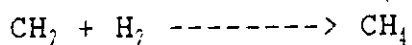
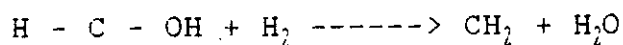
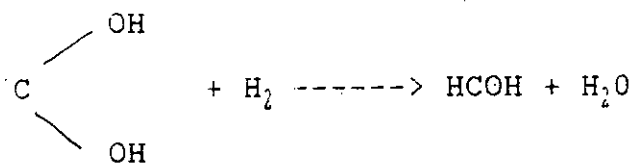
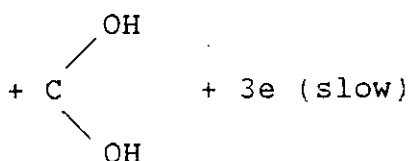
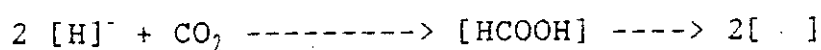
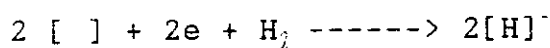


Vlasenko and Yuzefovich (1969) conclude that kinetic data cannot confirm a particular mechanism directly, and that evidence by independent method is required. They found from weighing experiments that there is no significant adsorption of CO_2 and the product of its transformation. Further, when a mixture of H_2 and CO_2 was introduced to the untreated catalyst, the work function remain unchanged relative to that in an atmosphere of hydrogen. This was taken to indicate that adsorption of CO_2 and the formation complexes influencing the electronic structure of the catalyst does not take place on the surface of the catalyst containing dissolved hydrogen. They conclude that recent experimental results refute the suggestion that the start of formation of CH_4 from CO_2 on nickel

catalysts is preceded by the adsorption of both components of the reaction, and indicate that hydrogen adsorbed on the catalyst surface reacts with molecules of carbon dioxide in the gas phase.

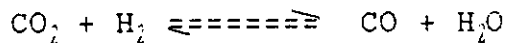
From such considerations, Vlasenko and Yuzefovich (1969) conclude that the most probable scheme for the methanation of CO_2 appears to be one in which the formation of complexes of a type corresponding to the enol form of formaldehyde takes place initially, and in which the subsequent transformations are analogous to the stages in the hydrogenation of CO , but with the significant difference that in the reduction of CO_2 these changes take place not on the catalyst surface, but in the volume of the gas.

The mechanism proposed by Vlasenko and Yuzefovich (1969) is:



According to this scheme, the process is initiated by the activation of only the hydrogen on the catalyst surface, after which the reaction takes place in the gas volume. Mills and Steffan (1973) questioned this mechanism and concluded that the mechanism of CO₂ methanation is uncertain and that this would be a fruitful field for investigation.

In addition to the direct mechanism of CO₂, there is evidence that CO₂ is removed by the reverse water-gas-shift reaction, by conversion to carbon monoxide

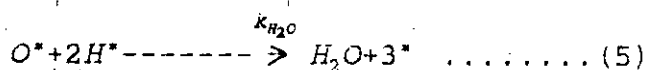
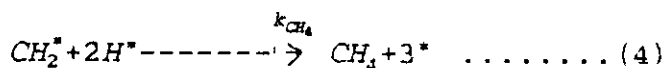
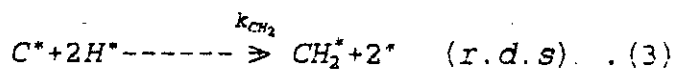


If a catalyst is tested with carbon dioxide, with no carbon monoxide in the inlet gas, a trace of carbon monoxide is found in the exit gas, indicating the occurrence of the above reaction.

There have been a number of investigations on the hydrogenation of CO and CO₂ together (Seglin and et. al, 1975); it was concluded that CO₂ is not hydrogenated in the presence of CO. Such a conclusion might be erroneous because it does not take into account that simultaneous with CH₄ formation is the formation of water which reacts with CO to make CO₂ by water-gas shift reaction. This leads to the observation that the CO₂ concentration, instead of decreasing, may actually increase or at best maintain steady until the CO is substantially consumed. Thus only at low concentrations of CO would CO₂ reduction to methane be observed.

2.3 Mechanistic Rate Equation

Chen and Wu (1990) used the complete mechanism suggested by Klose and Baerns (1984) is described as follows:



On the basis of this mechanism, a Kinetic model was derived applying the principle of one rate determining step and assuming that the adsorption of kinetically relevant species can be described by Langmuir adsorption isotherms. The detail derivation is described as follows.

The equilibrium adsorption constants for carbon monoxide and hydrogen adsorption according to reactions of equations (1) and (2) are given by

$$K_{CO} = \frac{\theta_c \theta_o}{P_{CO} \theta_v^2} \rightarrow \theta_o = \frac{K_{CO} P_{CO} \theta_v^2}{\theta_c} \quad (6)$$

$$K_{H_2} = \frac{\theta_H^2}{P_{H_2} \theta_v^2} \rightarrow \theta_H = K_{H_2}^{1/2} P_{H_2}^{1/2} \theta_v \quad (7)$$

The reaction rates according to the reactions of equations (3), (4) and (5) are given by:

$$r_{CH_2}^* = k_{CH_2} \theta_c \theta_H^2 \quad (8)$$

$$r_{CH_4} = k_{CH_4} \theta_{CH_2}^* \theta_H^2 \quad (9)$$

$$r_{H_2O} = k_{H_2O} \theta_o \theta_H^2 \quad (10)$$

On steady state, the balance relations of carbon and oxygen are given as

$$r_{H_2O} = -r_{CO} = r_{CH_4}$$

The CO dissociation of Equation (1) is a fast and reversible reaction, therefore the rate of CO disappearance is determined by the formation of carbene.

$$-r_{CO} = r_{CH_2}^*, \quad r_{H_2O} = r_{CH_2}^*, \quad r_{CH_4} = r_{CH_2}^* \quad (11)$$

From equations (8), (9), (10) and (11), the coverage of oxygen and carbene are given as

$$r_{H_2O} = r_{CH_2}^*$$

$$k_{H_2O} \theta_o = k_{CH_2} \theta_c$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta_o = \frac{k_{CH_2}}{k_{H_2O}} \theta_c \quad (12)$$

$$\& \quad r_{CH_4} = r_{CH_2}^*$$

$$k_{CH_4} \theta_{CH_2}^* = k_{CH_2} \theta_c$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta_{CH_2}^* = \frac{k_{CH_2}}{k_{CH_4}} \theta_c \quad (13)$$

From equations (6), (12) & (13) the coverage of carbon is given as

$$\frac{k_{CH_2}}{k_{H_2O}} \theta_c = \frac{k_{CO} P_{CO} \theta_v^2}{\theta_c}$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta_c^2 = \frac{k_{H_2O}}{k_{CH_2}} K_{CO} P_{CO} \theta_v^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta_c = \left(\frac{k_{H_2O}}{k_{CH_2}} K_{CO} \right)^{1/2} P_{CO}^{1/2} \theta_v$$

$$\theta_c = K_c P_{CO}^{1/2} \theta_v \quad (14)$$

$$\text{where } k_c = \left(\frac{k_{H_2O}}{k_{CH_2}} K_{CO} \right)^{1/2}$$

From equation (7), the coverage of hydrogen is given as

$$\theta_H = K_{H_2}^{1/2} P_{H_2}^{1/2} \theta_v$$

$$\theta_H = K_H P_{H_2}^{1/2} \theta_v \dots \dots \dots (15)$$

$$\text{where } K_H = K_{H_2}^{1/2}$$

The total surface coverage is:

$$\theta_v + \theta_c + \theta_H + \theta_o + \theta_{CH_2} = 1$$

Neglecting the coverage by oxygen and carbene, the surface balance can be approximated by

$$\theta_v + \theta_c + \theta_H = 1 \dots \dots \dots (16)$$

The coverage of vacant sites is calculated from equation (14), (15) & (16) as,

$$\theta_v + K_C P_{CO}^{1/2} \theta_v + K_H P_{H_2}^{1/2} \theta_v = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta_v (1 + K_C P_{CO}^{1/2} + K_H P_{H_2}^{1/2}) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta_v = \frac{1}{1 + K_C P_{CO}^{1/2} + K_H P_{H_2}^{1/2}} \dots \dots \dots (17)$$

Now from (13), (14) & (17)

$$\theta_{CH_2}^* = \frac{k_{CH_2}}{k_{CH_4}} \theta_c$$

$$= \frac{k_{CH_2}}{k_{CH_4}} \times K_C P_{CO}^{1/2} \theta_v$$

$$\theta_{CH_2}^* = \frac{k_{CH_2}}{k_{CH_4}} K_C P_{CO}^{1/2} \times \frac{1}{1 + K_C P_{CO}^{1/2} + K_H P_{H_2}^{1/2}} \dots \dots \dots (18)$$

and from (15) & (17)

$$\theta_H = K_H P_{H_2}^{1/2} \theta_v$$

$$= K_H P_{H_2}^{1/2} \times \frac{1}{1 + K_C P_{CO}^{1/2} + K_H P_{H_2}^{1/2}} \dots \dots \dots (19)$$

Then the rate equation of methane formation from equations (9), (18) & (19) is given as

$$\begin{aligned}
 r_{CH_4} &= k_{CH_4} \theta_{CH_2}^* \theta_{H_2}^2 \\
 &= k_{CH_4} \frac{k_{CH_2}}{K_{CH_4}} K_C P_{CO}^{1/2} X \frac{1}{1 + K_C P_{CO}^{1/2} + K_H P_{H_2}^{1/2}} \\
 &\quad X \left(K_H P_{H_2}^{1/2} X \frac{1}{1 + K_C P_{CO}^{1/2} + K_H P_{H_2}^{1/2}} \right)^2 \\
 \Rightarrow r_{CH_4} &= \frac{k_{CH_2} K_C P_{CO}^{1/2}}{(1 + K_C P_{CO}^{1/2} + K_H P_{H_2}^{1/2})} X \frac{K_H^2 P_{H_2}}{(1 + K_C P_{CO}^{1/2} + K_H P_{H_2}^{1/2})^2} \\
 r_{CH_4} &= \frac{k_{CH_2} K_C K_H^2 P_{H_2} P_{CO}^{1/2}}{(1 + K_C P_{CO}^{1/2} + K_H P_{H_2}^{1/2})^3} \dots \dots \dots (20)
 \end{aligned}$$

Parameter estimation

For parameter estimation, a linear least square method was applied. The rate equation (20) can be rearranged as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \left[\frac{P_{CO}^{1/2}}{r_{CH_4}} \right]^{1/2} &= \left[\frac{K_C}{(k_{CH_2} K_C K_H^2)^{1/3}} \right]^{1/2} P_{CO}^{1/4} \\
 &+ \left[\frac{K_H}{(k_{CH_2} K_C K_H^2)^{1/3}} \right]^{1/2} P_{H_2}^{1/4} + \frac{1}{(k_{CH_2} K_C K_H^2)^{1/3}} \dots \dots \dots (21)
 \end{aligned}$$

The plot of $[P_{CO}^{1/2} P_{H_2} / r_{CH_4}]^{1/3}$ versus $P_{H_2}^{1/2}$ at different partial

pressure of CO should be straight lines. The slopes (S_1) and

intercepts (I_1) could be estimated and formulated as follows:

$$S_1 = \frac{K_H}{(k_{CH_2} K_C K_H^2)^{\frac{1}{3}}} \dots \dots \dots (22)$$

$$I_1 = \left[\frac{K_C}{(k_{CH_2} K_C K_H^2)^{\frac{1}{3}}} \right] P_{CO}^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{(k_{CH_2} K_C K_H^2)^{\frac{1}{3}}}$$

Based on the above equation, the plot I_1 versus $P_{CO}^{1/2}$ should be straight lines. The slope (S_2) and intercept (I_2) could be estimated as follows:

$$S_2 = \frac{K_C}{(k_{CH_2} K_C K_H^2)^{\frac{1}{3}}} \dots \dots \dots (23)$$

$$I_2 = \frac{1}{(k_{CH_2} K_C K_H^2)^{\frac{1}{3}}} \dots \dots \dots (29)$$

From equations (22), (23) & (24), the model parameters of k_{CH} , K_C and K_H could be estimated

Mills and Steffgen (1973) concluded that the rate of methane formation must depend on the concentration of an appropriate complex of the sorbed CO and H_2 . Using the static method at about 300°C over nickel catalysts, the rate of formation of methane was found to be approximately proportional to the pressure of hydrogen but retarded by carbon monoxide. Using a flow method, an extensive study was made of the kinetics of methane formation at atmospheric pressure over an industrial nickel-kieselguhr catalyst in the range 300-350°C at H_2/CO ratio of 1.2 to 4.0. The rate of methane

formation is expressed by the equation:

$$r = \frac{P_{CO} P_{H_2}^3}{(A + BP_{CO} + DP_{CO_2} + FP_{CH_4})^4}$$

where A, B, D, and E are constants.

Additional kinetic expressions for nickel catalysts which reflect the inhibiting influence of CO are discussed in connection with catalyst compositions. One exception to this has been noted. The retarding influence of carbon monoxide at high concentrations is apparently due to fact that the CO covers the catalyst surface to a considerable extent, leading to a corresponding decrease in the degree of covering with hydrogen. Similarly, the empirical rate of methane formation over a ruthenium catalyst was found to be

$$r = k P_{H_2}^{1.33} P_{CO}^{-0.13}$$

indicating that here also high CO pressure inhibits catalyst activity.

This situation can be changed by the use of a low concentration of CO in a large excess of hydrogen. The kinetic relationship obtained in this way by a flow-circulation method with a nickel - chromium catalyst at 135-175°C and a concentration of CO in H₂ equal to 0.3 vol% has the form

$$W = k P_{CO}^0 P_H^0$$

The zero-order of the reaction with respect to both components was attributed to the non uniformity of the nickel surface with respect to the adsorption of CO and H₂ under the given conditions.

Thermogravimetric catalyst measurements during reaction established that at 160°C the degree of coverage of the nickel surface by CO amounted to about 1/3 and 2/3 of the surface being covered with hydrogen. A critical review concluded that the rate expression $r = kP_{CO} P_H^{0.5}$ correlates most of the experimental data except when excess H_2 and/or CH_4 are present. To cover the entire range of gas compositions, this equation was modified to

$$r = \frac{kP_{CO} P_{H_2}^{0.5}}{1 + K_2 P_{H_2} + K_3 P_{CH_4}}$$

It is noted that this expression does not include a term in the denominator for the inhibiting effect of CO.

The extensive kinetic studies of hydrogenation of CO to higher hydrocarbons have established that carbon dioxide is a secondary product and results from the water-shift reaction.

Thompson, Jr., and et. al. (1989) stated, considering CO insertion mechanism and hydrogenation of the surface formyl group as the rate determining step, the reaction rate by the following expression:

$$N_{CH_4} = k_2 \theta_{HCO} \theta_H$$

Based on the assumption of the thermodynamic equilibrium the fractional surface coverage would be:

$$\theta_{HCO} = K_1 \theta_{CO} \theta_H / \theta_v$$

$$\theta_H^2 = K_{H_2} P_{H_2} \theta_v^2$$

$$\theta_{CO} = K_{CO} P_{CO} \theta_v$$

where θ_v represents the fractional surface vacancy. The low activities indicate that the surface was covered predominantly by CO and H, so the fractional surface vacancy would be described by

$$\theta_v = 1 - \theta_{CO} - \theta_H = \frac{1}{(1 + \sqrt{K_{H_2} P_{H_2}} + K_{CO} P_{CO})}$$

Substitution into rate equation leads to an overall reaction rate in terms of the partial pressures of H_2 and CO.

$$\begin{aligned} N_{CH_4} &= k_2 K_1 K_{H_2} P_{H_2} K_{CO} P_{CO} (\theta_v)^2 \\ &= k_2 K_1 \frac{K_{H_2} P_{H_2} K_{CO} P_{CO}}{(1 + \sqrt{K_{H_2} P_{H_2}} + K_{CO} P_{CO})^2} \end{aligned}$$

Rearranging this equation into the form

$$\sqrt{\frac{P_{H_2} P_{CO}}{N_{CH_4}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{k_2 K_1 K_{H_2} K_{CO}}} + \sqrt{\frac{P_{H_2}}{k_2 K_1 K_{CO}}} + \frac{\sqrt{K_{CO}}}{\sqrt{k_2 K_1 K_{H_2}}} P_{CO}$$

and numerical analysis yields k_2 , K_1 , K_{CO} and K_{H_2} . Numerical values of the coefficients were obtained from regression analysis. Negative coefficients are obviously physically impossible and the only equation with all positive co-efficient had the following form:

$$N_{CH_4} = k \frac{K_{H_2} P_{H_2} K_{CO} P_{CO}}{(1 + \sqrt{K_{H_2} P_{H_2}} + K_{CO} P_{CO})^2}$$

If the hydrogenation of a surface methylidyne were the rate determining step, the reaction rate could be described by:

$$N_{CH_4} = k_3 \theta_{CH} \theta_H$$

where the surface coverages at thermodynamic equilibrium are

$$\theta_{CH} = \frac{K_2 \theta_c \theta_H}{\theta_v}$$

$$\theta_c = \frac{K_1 \theta_{CO} \theta_v}{\theta_o}$$

The surface coverage by atomic oxygen, θ_o , was estimated using the quasisteady - state approximation. With this assumption the atomic oxygen coverage would be:

$$\theta_o = \left(\frac{k_1 \theta_{CO} + k_{-6} \theta_{CO_2}}{k_6 \theta_{CO} + k_{-1} \theta_c} \right)$$

Under differential conditions the forward reaction rates would be more significant than the reverse reaction rates, therefore,

$$\theta_o = \frac{k_1 \theta_v}{k_6}$$

Substitution of these expressions along with expressions for θ_{CO} and θ_H into above rate equation leads to the following rate equation:

$$N_{CH_4} = \frac{k_3 (k_6/k_{-1}) K_{H_2} P_{H_2} K_{CO} P_{CO}}{(1 + \sqrt{K_{H_2} P_{H_2}} + K_{CO} P_{CO})^2}$$

Numerical analysis would yield k_3 , (k_6/k_{-1}) , K_H and K_{CO} .

2.4 KINETICS OF METHANATION

Van Herwijnen and et. al (1973) studied the kinetics of the methanation of CO and CO₂ in H₂ on a supported nickel catalyst. They measured the methanation of CO₂ at partial pressures below 0.02 atm and at atmospheric pressure and at temperatures between 200 and 230°C. They studied the methanation of CO in the same concentration range, between 170 and 210°C.

They proposed Langmuir-type rate equations as:

$$r_{CO_2} = \frac{1.36 \times 10^{12} \cdot \exp(-25300/RT) \cdot P_{CO_2}}{(1 + 1270 \cdot P_{CO_2})} \text{ mol.hr}^{-1} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}.$$

and

$$r_{CO} = \frac{2.09 \times 10^5 \cdot \exp(-10100/RT) \cdot P_{CO}}{(1 + 4.56 \times 10^{-4} \cdot \exp(+12400/RT) \cdot P_{CO})^2} \text{ mol.hr}^{-1} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}.$$

In this study they used Nickel catalyst (33.6% wt NiO) of Girdler-Sudehemic, Munich. -alumina was used as carrier material in a 4 ml tubular reactor placed in a fluid bed acting as a thermostatic bath.

Experiments at 200°C showed that CO poisoned the methanation of CO₂ in concentrations larger than 200 ppm. Water and methane in small concentrations had no effect on the reaction rate. The results of this study were in good agreement with data published previously. Same mechanistic implications of the kinetic data were discussed.

Chen and Wu (1990) studied the kinetics of methanation of CO in H₂ over nickel boride catalysts. The kinetic studies were carried out in a continuous flow type reaction apparatus with a

differential fixed catalyst bed U-shape reactor immersed in a controlled furnace was made of stainless-steel with 1/4 inch diameter. This investigation was under P_{CO} : 0.05 - 0.40 atm, P_H : 0.75 - 4.0 atm and T : 210-280°C on nickel borides. The kinetics was explained satisfactorily by dissociative carbon monoxide and hydrogen, and hydrogenation of surface carbon to a CH_2^* species involving two adsorbed hydrogen atom as rate determining step. Both the hydrogenation of surface oxygen to water and CH_2^* species to methane were considered to be fast processes. The rate equation of methane formation was expressed as follows:

$$r_{CH_4} = \frac{k_{CH_2} K_C K_H^2 P_{CO}^{\frac{1}{2}} P_{H_2}}{(1 + K_C P_{CO}^{\frac{1}{2}} + K_H P_{H_2}^{\frac{1}{2}})^3}$$

The investigator finally concluded that the rate of methane formation increases with partial pressure of H_2 and decreases with that of CO in the studied range.

Randhava and et. al (1969) studied the methanation of carbon monoxide at parts per million levels over 0.5% ruthenium metal catalyst, dispersed on alumina catalyst in a fixed-bed reactor. The catalyst pellets were 1/8 x 1/8 inch cylinders. The reactor was built from 1/2 inch i.d., 1-inch o.d., and 22 inch-long stainless steel 304 tubing. Gas mixtures of 3450, 1090, and 505 p.p.m. carbon monoxide in hydrogen were used within the range of 175^o - 275^oC. The rate of reaction of carbon monoxide follows simple pseudo-first order kinetics. The rate constant follows the Arrhenius temperature dependence at low temperatures. The rate of CO conversion increases

rapidly with a decrease in the partial pressures of CO at the same temperature. For the atmospheric pressures at which the investigation was conducted, the fractional conversion of carbon monoxide increased continuously with an increase in temperature. Evidence of diffusion control of the reaction rate was found in the higher temperature regions investigated.

Thompson, Jr. and et. al (1989) studied CO hydrogenation over alumina supported sulfide cluster catalysts. Kinetic experiments were carried out in a glass-lined, stainless steel U-tube reactor (6.35 mm OD). Bimetallic Mo-Fe and Mo-Co sulfide clusters were anchored on Al_2O_3 and used for CO hydrogenation. In addition to methane, significant amounts of dimethyl ether were produced. The reaction orders obtained from power rate laws for methanation indicated that the surfaces of the catalytic ensembles were not completely saturated by CO in contrast to the observations for most conventional CO hydrogenation catalysts. A kinetic analysis and parameter estimation was performed to identify the rate determining step for methanation. A catalytic cycle was postulated that could account not only for the formation of methane and higher hydrocarbons, but also for dimethylether as a primary product. The result showed that the partial pressure dependencies were positive for both H_2 and CO. Over CO hydrogenation catalysts such as Fe, Co and Ni, the reaction rate was near first order in H_2 and zero order in CO. Evidently CO did not inhibit methanation over sulfide cluster derived catalysts also it did over late transition metals.

Van Ho and Harriott (1980) studied the kinetics of methanation

of carbon monoxide with 2% Ni/SiO₂ and 10% Ni/SiO₂ catalysts in a differential reactor. Kinetic measurements were made using a 3/8 in. diam. stainless-steel reactor immersed in a fluidized-bed sand bath. The range of temperature was 200⁰ to 450⁰C. The role of carbon as an intermediate was explored by making transient tests of carbon deposition, carbon gasification, and methane formation. If carbon is an intermediate, neither the normal dissociation of CO nor reactions of H with C seem to be controlling. The limiting step may be the surface reaction between adsorbed carbon monoxide and hydrogen atoms to form carbon and water. The methanation rate was almost independent of P_{CO} from 0.01 to 0.50 atm. at 275⁰C. At 255⁰C, the reaction became negative order to CO at P_{CO} = 0.05 atm. and 212⁰C, the inhibiting effect of CO was still more pronounced. Data for the 10% Ni catalyst showed that the order with respect to CO changed from strongly negative at 200⁰C to slightly negative at 247⁰C and almost zero at 300 and 330⁰C. The reaction rate increased with hydrogen pressure, but the effect changed with gas composition. The apparent reaction order decreased at higher hydrogen pressure. The results suggest that CO is more strongly adsorbed but may be displaced at high hydrogen pressures. The data also suggest surface heterogeneity with over a 10 fold range in activity for adsorbed CO.

When the H₂ / CO ratio is between 1 and 3, Karn and et. al. and Dry and coworkers have shown that the Fischer-Tropsch reaction is close to first order in H₂ partial pressure and zero order in CO partial pressure. Under similar conditions, the exponential

dependence of the methanation reaction is usually close to first order in H_2 and between zero and $-1/2$ in CO as shown by McKee, Schoubye and Luyten and Jungers.

Dalla Betta and et al. also utilized a differential batch reactor to study initial rates for both methane formation and total CO conversion at a pressure of 0.75 atm. It was assumed that no loss of metal surface area occurred under reaction conditions; therefore hydrogen adsorption on fresh catalyst samples was used for the calculation of metal dispersion and turnover numbers. They showed that the rate of the synthesis reaction was independent of ruthenium particle size in a series of Ru/Al₂O₃ catalysts. The turnover numbers calculated for these supported Ru catalysts were lower than those measured for a 5% Ni/ZrO₂ catalyst.

Fitzharris and et. al (1982) studied sulphur deactivation of supported Ni in CO hydrogenation was studied in all quartz internal recycle reactor with a feed containing 4% CO in H₂. Thirteen ppb H₂S reduced the steady state methanation activity of Ni/ Al₂O₃ about 200-fold at 661 K; 100 ppb H₂S reduced the activity 5000 fold. A dual site langmuir-Hinshelwood rate expression predicts both the CO partial pressure dependence and the S poisoning. Poisoning and chemisorption data indicate formation of a stable two-dimensional, surface sulfide with a S; Ni surface atom ratio of 1:2 for 13 ppb H₂S in H₂ at 661^oK. The surface sulfide has a free energy of formation of at least -26 kcal/mole which is 15 kcal/mole more stable than bulk Ni_{1/2}S₃. Sulfur poisoning is due to geometric effects, i.e., site blockage, rather than electronic effects since

the activation energy for methanation over s-poisoned Ni was the same as that over unpoisoned Ni, 24 kcal/mole.

When hydrogenating CO on nickel Vlasenko, Yuzefovich, and Rusov found a zero order dependency of the rate on the partial pressure of carbon monoxide between 135 and 175°C and at concentrations below 0.3% in hydrogen. The total pressure was always 1 atm.

J. Happel and et. al (1980) studied multiple isotope tracing of methanation over nickel catalyst. The methanation of mixtures of carbon monoxide and hydrogen over a supported nickel catalyst was studied by transient isotope tracing with ^{13}C , ^{18}O , and D.A mechanism was proposed based on computer modeling which takes into account results from a wide variety of data. Evidence was presented that rate controlling steps involved hydrogenolysis of chemisorbed CH_x species ($x=0-3$) rather than only the splitting of carbon monoxide or the formation of an "enolic" intermediate. Carbon dioxide formation appeared to occur directly rather than through the water gas shift reaction. The computer program enabled estimates to be made of concentrations of intermediates as well as velocities of individual steps in the mechanism. Under reaction conditions predominant adsorbed species appeared to be carbidic carbon plus hydrogenated hydrocarbon intermediates.

DeBruijn, and et. al studied the methanation of carbon dioxide in hydrogen at atmospheric pressure in a Parallel Passage Reactor. The experiment was carried out with the temperature: 190-240°C concentration: 0.19-4 vol% and the catalyst: Girdler G-65 Ni/ Al_2O_3 ;

$\text{NiO}/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 = 3:3$ w/w particle size = 0.35 - 0.42 mm; $S_{\text{BET}} = 42.4 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$.
 $S_{\text{Ni}} = 6.6 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$. The PPR was immersed in a fluidized bed thermostat.
 They proposed the rate equation as

$$r_{\text{CO}_2} = - \frac{K_{\text{a}} \exp. (-E_{\text{a}}/RT) P_{\text{CO}_2}}{1 + K_{\text{CO}_2} P_{\text{CO}_2}} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}, \text{g}^{-1}.$$

The result showed that at high space velocities, the ratio of mass transport by flow through the channel to the mass transport by diffusion into the catalyst bed is relatively high, resulting in low CO_2 conversion. As the flow rate of the gas in the channel is decreased, the above ratio diminishes and a larger proportion of CO_2 is then converted. At very low space velocities the residence time apparently is long enough to give complete conversion. Operation at pressures higher than atmospheric gives improved reactor performance.

A model reactor has been built and studied using the methanation of carbon dioxide as the test reaction. Calculated results of a simple, mathematical model agree well with the experimental data except at low temperatures. The conversions obtained are sufficiently promising to warrant further exploration of the parallel passage reactor as a tool in SNG production, the more so because exploratory calculations show that operation at higher pressures results in much improved performance.

Chlang and Hopper (1983) studied the kinetics of the hydrogenation of carbon dioxide to methane using a 58% nickel catalyst supported on kieselguhr. The kinetic studies were conducted in continuous flow tubular reactor system immersed in a

fluidized sand bath. The reactor was constructed of 1/4 in. 316 stainless steel tubing, and normally about 0.15 g of catalyst was contained in the reactor between two 15 μm inline filters. The volume percentages of carbon dioxide and hydrogen in feed mixture were varied from 20 to 30% and 67 to 80% respectively. A total pressure range of 100 to 250 psig and a temperature range of 276 to 318°C was covered. The catalyst was reduced at a temperature, 427°C and 500 psig for 48 hr., greater than any used in the kinetic experiments to minimize thermal effects of catalyst activity. To minimize external transport resistances superficial mass velocity (183 - 1179 lb/h ft²) were used and to minimize intraparticle transport effects, particle sizes of 140 - 200 mesh were used. Experimental data were correlated with the power rate model to give the following relationship:

$$r_{\text{CH}_4} = 1.19 \times 10^6 \exp[-14600/RT] P_{\text{H}_2}^{0.21} P_{\text{CO}_2}^{0.66}$$

Binder and White (1950) acknowledged the significance of CO₂ alone and observed the methanation-rate for CO₂ to be two orders of magnitude less than that for CO. This work at the University of Michigan was continued by Dew et al. (1955). Solc (1962) and Pour (1969) studied the kinetics of carbon dioxide hydrogenation on a chromium-nickel catalyst using a large excess of hydrogen in the flow system feed gas. Both reported to be half-order with respect to carbon dioxide. In a study using pure CO₂ the rate of methanation was observed to be first order with respect to CO₂ and no appreciable adsorption of CO₂ was observed. Methane and water

did not influence the rate. Saletore and Thomson (1977) reported on a study including all five components present in the methanation reactions. The presence and absence of CO_2 and water in the system feed was demonstrated to have a significant role in methanation kinetics and it was proposed that CO_2 methanation might actually proceed via the water gas shift reaction. At the higher concentrations of carbon oxides, water reduced the rate of both the shift reaction and CO methanation, but methane had little effect. An increase in carbon dioxide increased the CO methanation rate slightly but decreased the shift reaction rate significantly. Moore (1977) made an extensive study of the hydrogenation of carbon monoxide, with some experiments including the addition of carbon dioxide methane, and water to the feed. He observed that an increase in carbon dioxide concentration increased the rate of disappearance of carbon dioxide and simultaneously a slight increase in the rate of formation of methane. Methane concentration upto 57% had little influence on the CO methanation rate, while the addition of water caused a significant decrease in methane formation but only a slight increase in CO_2 formation.

Dew and et. al (1955) studied hydrogenation of carbon dioxide on nickel-kieselguhr catalyst. The reactor was a 36 x 3/4 inch stainless steel pipe. The catalyst used in this investigation was supplied by Harshaw Chemical Co. and was designated as reduced Nickel 38, Lot No. 219-1-14. The catalyst pellets were approximately 3/8 x 3/8 inch cylinders and had an average weight of 0.0495 g. Their bulk density in the reactor was 94 pounds per cubic

foot. An approximate analysis of catalyst was nickel, 59.4; silica, 18.2; carbon, 5.0; sulfur, 0.06% and traces of iron and alumina. They reduced the catalyst at a pressure of 30 atmosphere and a temperature of 320°C for 48 hours. They used a feed gas containing 20% CO₂ and 80% hydrogen, and a pressure of 30 atmosphere to determine the effect of temperature on reaction rate. They increased the temperature incrementally starting from 193°C until the maximum rate in methane formation had been covered. The temperature was then decreased incrementally to observe the thermal deactivation resulting from high temperatures. They presented the obtained results at a plot of reaction rate vs. catalyst temperatures.

They obtained a maximum reaction rate at 426°C and this maximum reaction rate continued upto 515°C and then decreased. During decreasing of temperature from a maximum of 665°C they observed that a threshold temperature does not exist. They conclude that the resistance to diffusion of the reactants into the catalyst pores consumes some of the driving potential for the overall reaction. This resistance may become appreciable for small catalyst pores. The diameters of the catalyst pores decreased in size during exposure to higher temperatures. The effect of smaller pores on rate of reaction would be somewhat equivalent to the effect of lower total pressure since in either case the effective partial pressures of the reactants at the reaction sites would be lowered.

Zagli and et al (1979) studied methanation on supported nickel catalysts. The techniques of temperature programmed desorption and

temperature programmed reaction were used to study methanation of carbon monoxide on three high-weight loading, supported nickel catalysts. A flow system at atmospheric pressure and a mass spectrometer detector was used to continuously monitor the products leaving the surface. The desorption spectra of adsorbed CO and of CO₂ were dependent on the catalyst properties. On all three catalysts CO and CO₂ desorbed from the surface during heating following CO adsorption. Products were observed leaving the surface upto temperatures in excess of 500°C. The reaction of coadsorbed CO and H₂ as well as the reaction of adsorbed CO with flowing H₂ were studied on each of the catalysts. Both CH₄ and H₂O were observed leaving the catalyst surface at the same temperature indicating that C-O bond breaking was rate determining. The results show that temperature desorption is a very useful technique for studying reaction mechanisms as well as characterizing catalysts.

Wedler and et al. (1975) studied the interaction of hydrogen and carbon monoxide on polycrystalline nickel films at temperatures 77, 273 and 353 K by measurements of thermal desorption, electrical resistance and changes in work function. For the purpose the adsorption of H₂ on nickel films partially covered with CO, the adsorption of CO on nickel films partially covered with H₂, and alternating adsorption of H₂ and CO were studied.

Although reaction products of H₂ and CO could not be found under experimental conditions chosen, clear evidence for their interaction could be seen. This interaction could be recognized by an increase in the heat of adsorption of H₂ due to the presence of

CO, an increase in the amount of CO adsorbed on nickel films due to the presence of H₂ and the CO induced transformation of H₂ adsorbed in the β₂ phase, into another phase.

2.5 REACTOR MODELLING

Modelling (mathematical modelling) implies the representation of a physical system by a set of equations which in a limited way can represent the system under study. Rose (1981) stated that relevant in reactor design is a mathematical description that can predict reactor outlet concentrations and temperature from inlet concentrations, flow, and reactor dimensions. These equations are usually, though not always, solved by computer.

The models used to simulate fixed bed reactors range from the very simple ones to some very sophisticated ones. The justification for using a more refined model can only be on the basis of showing that they predict significantly different behaviour. Hossain (1983) stated that the factors on which the sophistication of a model should depend are the reaction or the process, the sensitivity of the process to perturbations in the operating conditions and the degree of accuracy with which the kinetic and transport parameters are known.

The models can be divided into two broad groups namely the Pseudo homogeneous and the heterogeneous models. A pseudo-homogeneous model is obtained when one recognizes the packing as only having an effect of the fluid flow so that the bulk temperature and bulk concentration are the same as that on the surface. In a heterogeneous model separate conservation equations for fluid and catalyst results in the bulk temperature and concentration being different from those at the surface, with in

each category further classifications are made in order of increasing complexity. In the ideal pseudo homogeneous plug flow is generally assumed. By superposing some types of mixing in the axial direction the non-ideal flow condition is somewhat accounted for. A two-dimensional model results when one accounts for the radial gradients. In the radial mixing may also be included. The basic heterogeneous model considers transport by plug flow only. Two kinds of gradients are introduced due to the catalyst; the interfacial and intraparticle gradient. Accounting for one or both of these the one dimensional model may be increased in complexity. Similar to pseudo homogeneous models axial mixing, radial gradient and radial mixing may be introduced to gradually increase the heterogeneous model in sophistication. The most general models used today are the two-dimensional heterogeneous models.

The first models to be proposed have obviously been pseudo homogeneous ones. Froment & Bischoff (1979) stated that the basic model is the pseudo homogeneous one dimensional model, which only considers transport by plug flow in the axial direction. This model assumes that concentration and temperature gradients occur only in the axial direction and the only transport mechanism operating in this direction is the overall flow itself. Several assumptions involved in the pseudohomogeneous model are subject to criticism. The flow in a packed bed reactor deviates from the ideal pattern because of radial variations in flow velocity and mixing effects due to the presence of packing. Also because of external cooling it is a gross simplification to assume that the temperature is uniform

in a cross section. Velocity profile is seldom accounted for because it introduces serious complications and few data are available to date and no general correlation could be set up for the velocity profile. The mixing in axial direction is accounted for by superposing an "effective" transport mechanism by the introduction of the "effective" diffusivities and conductivities. This whole field has been reviewed and organized by Levenspiel and Bischoff (1963), Yagi, Kunii, and Wakao (1960) determined the "effective" conductivity experimentally, while Bischoff (1963) derived it from the analogy between heat and mass transfer in packed beds. It has been shown several times that for the flow velocities used in industrial practice-the effect of axial dispersion of heat and mass on conversion is negligible when the bed depth exceeds about 50 particle diameter. In spite of this the model has been used because with axial mixing the possibility of multiple steady states come in. For reactions with a pronounced heat effect a model is required that predicts the detailed temperature and conversion pattern in the reactor so that the design can be directed towards avoiding eventual detrimental over-temperatures on the axis. For this a two-dimensional model is required. The two dimensional pseudo homogeneous model uses the effective transport concept to formulate the flux of heat or mass in the radial direction.

Valstar (1969) refined the two dimensional model by introducing a velocity profile published by Schwartz and Smith (1953) that exhibit a maximum at 1.5 dp of the wall. Lerou and

Froment (1977) concluded from a simulation of experimental radial temperature profiles that a radial velocity profile inversely proportional to the radial porosity profile led to the best fit. Such a radial velocity profile exhibits more than one peak. Thus in simulation of severe operating conditions accounting for velocity profile are worthwhile until more knowledge of the packing pattern and hydrodynamics of fixed beds become available, this aspect has to be left out of usable models.

For very rapid reactions with an important heat effect it is necessary to distinguish between conditions in the fluid and on the catalyst surface even inside the catalyst. The heterogeneous system consisting of the solid catalyst and reacting gas where temperature and concentration gradients exist both in the axial and radial direction can be represented by a quasi-continuum where a smooth variations of all quantities and dependent variables in the bed is assumed. Writing the heat and mass fluxes in the axial and radial directions in the form analogous to the Fourier's and Fick's law, the balances for a simple $A \rightarrow B$ reaction results in a set of non linear elliptic partial differential equations which are extremely complicated even for numerical solution. Assumptions and simplifications therefore follow logically. The coefficient in the transport equations can be approximated by average values. Beek (1961), Carberry and Wendel (1963) have shown that the effect of axial mixing term can be omitted in the majority of industrially operated reactors. This results in a set of parabolic partial differential equations which is more amenable to solution. However

Hlavacek (1973) by experimental and theoretical investigation of the effect of heat transfer in packed catalytic adiabatic reactors has shown that this assumption is in question.

In the majority of industrially important cases for exothermic reactions gas to solid heat and mass transfer also play an important role so that one has to write a two phase heat and mass balance. Froment(1972) has suggested possibilities of writing elaborate governing equations for the two dimensional two phase mode.

McGreavy and Cresswell(1969) proceeded by adding to the one-dimensional model accounting for interfacial and intraparticle gradients the terms accounting for radial heat and mass transfer in the bed. They however assumed heat transfer in the radial direction occurs only through the fluid phase. But it has been shown that even for typical industrial flow rates the solid and stagnant films contribute for at least 25 percent in the radial heat flux.

For radial heat and mass transfer in addition to the terms for interfacial and intraparticle gradients a two dimensional model is required which distinguishes between the effective thermal conductivity for the fluid phase and that for the solid phase.

Van Doesburg and DeJong (1974) studied the dynamic behaviour of an adiabatic fixed-bed methanator containing Ni/Al₂O₃ catalyst. They used the hydrogenation of small amounts of CO and CO₂ to methane, a purification step in hydrogen synthesis, as the test reaction. They studied the response of a 0.5 liter methanator to step changes in inlet conditions in the parameter space 0.6-2.5

vol% CO or CO₂ in hydrogen, 180-250°C inlet temperature, and space velocity 5000 - 32000 hr⁻¹.

A pseudo homogeneous plug flow model was selected to compare the experimental results with calculations, integrating the partial differential equations with a finite difference approximation containing the Crank - Nicholson algorithm. The results show that the model gives a good description of the measurements.

Van Doesburg and De Jong. (1976) studied the transient behaviour of an adiabatic fixed-bed methanator using the hydrogenation of mixtures of CO and CO₂ at concentrations upto 2.7 vol. % carbon oxide in hydrogen as the test reactions. Responses to disturbances in feed conditions were studied by measuring the axial temperature profile as a function of time. The results show that the dynamic behaviour of the reactor is complicated by the inhibition by CO of the methanation of CO₂.

The agreement between theory and experiment was again quite satisfactory; the pseudo homogeneous plug flow model which applied to experiments using binary mixtures of hydrogen and a carbon oxide applies to the data obtained with mixtures of CO, CO₂ and H₂, provided that the successive hydrogenation of CO and CO₂ is taken into account. It is improbable that the pseudo homogeneous model can be applied to industrial methanation, when the higher temperatures and consequent faster rates of methanation are likely to cause heat and mass transfer limitations. But there is no doubt that response times of a few seconds must be expected in industrial methanation.

Sharma and Hughes (1978) studied the effect of perturbations on the performance of an adiabatic reactor used for processing the exothermic catalytic oxidation of carbon monoxide. Perturbations study included, step changes in concentration and temperature, pulse changes in concentration hysteresis effects and addition of CO_2 to the feed stream. Intraparticle temperatures were measured for some of these perturbations. The heterogeneous dispersion model was suitable for steady state predictions but was not adequate for transient behaviour.

Hoiberg, and et. al. (1971) studied the experimental evaluation of dynamic models for a fixed-bed catalytic reactor. Experimental observations of a reactor's frequency response when compared with mathematical models of the reactor revealed the need for accurate modeling of heat generation, heat exchange, and heat storage processes. The experiments were performed in a laboratory reactor with the exothermic reaction between hydrogen and oxygen catalyzed by platinum on granules of silicagel. This system permitted observation of several non linear effects. One- and two-dimensional, locally linear, plug flow models of the continuum type were used for the comparison. One of the models included the effects of intraparticle diffusion of reactants. However, models that neglected intraparticle dynamic effects were found suitable here because the decay time for the diffusion process within the catalyst was short compared to the reactor's major thermal time constant. A two dimensional model was found to give an excellent representation of the very complex movement of concentration and

temperature waves in this type of reactor, while a one dimensional model was found to serve well when radial gradients are small. Van Doesburg and De Jong (1976) studied the transient behaviour of an adiabatic fixed-bed catalytic reactor has been studied experimentally as well as theoretically using the hydrogenation of small amounts of CO and CO₂ to methane as the test reactions. The axial temperature profile in a 0.5 liter reactor containing a Ni/Al₂O₃ catalyst was measured as a function of time after applying changes of the carbon oxide concentration in the feed and of the feed temperature. Besides, a quasi-homogeneous model was developed to simulate the transient behaviour of the reactor; its partial differential equations were solved numerically using the Crank-Nicholson algorithm.

The agreement between measured and calculated reactor responses was quite good at carbon oxide concentrations upto 2.2 vol%, an inlet temperature below 250°C and in the space velocity range of 5000-25000 hr⁻¹, under which conditions the reaction is so slow that mass and heat transfer limitations do not occur.

CHAPTER 3

EXPERIMENTAL SYSTEMS

Two flow diagrams, one for adiabatic reactor and the other for isothermal reactor of the experimental setups are shown in figure 3.1 and 3.7 respectively. Figure 3.2 shows a photograph of a section of the experimental systems. Each apparatus has three main sections:

1. Feed preparation
2. Reactor
3. Sampling and analysis

3.1 Feed preparation

The feed preparation section consists of feed purification and drying, flow measurement, preheating and mixing. All the gases needed for the reaction such as CO, CO₂, H₂ and N₂ are supplied from gas cylinders. The purity of the gases as supplied is better than 99.9%. These gases are dried by passing through silicagel and molecular sieve columns. The gases are then metered by rotameters which are calibrated to measure the flow rates of the respective gases using soap bubble flow meter. The nitrogen and hydrogen gases, before they are metered, pass through heated columns of copper turnings for the removal of trace amounts of oxygen that may be present. The reactant gases are then mixed in a mixing column and sent to the preheater. Two preheaters have been installed in

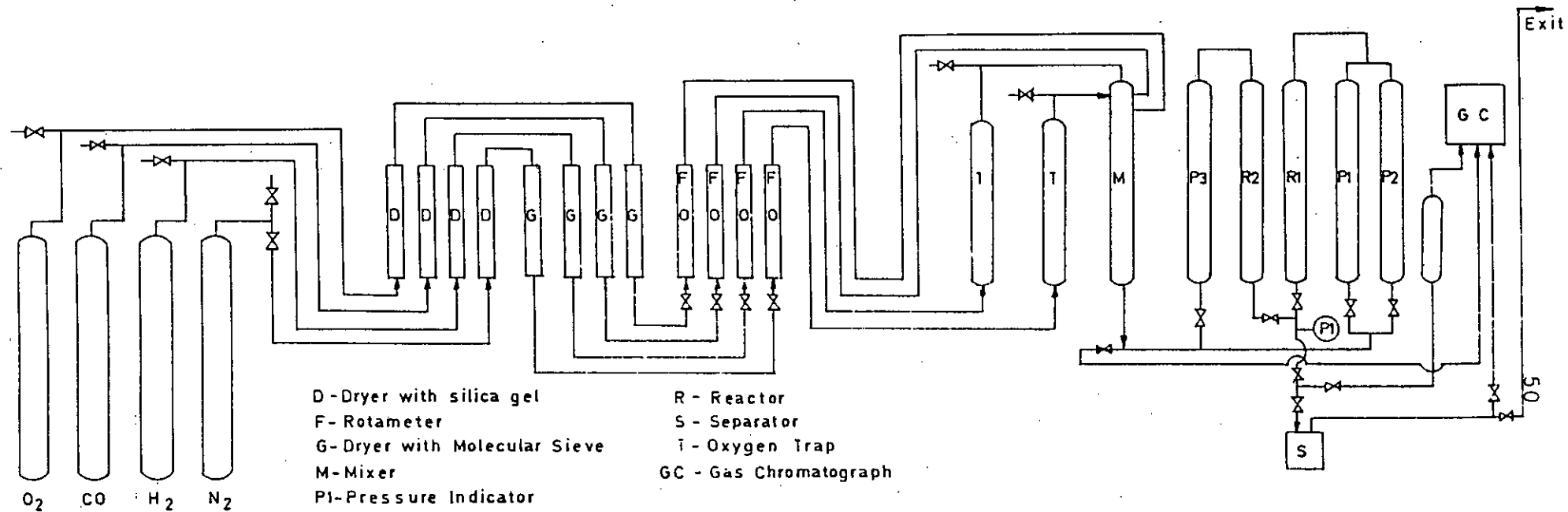


Figure 3.1: Schematic Diagram for Laboratory Adiabatic Reactor System

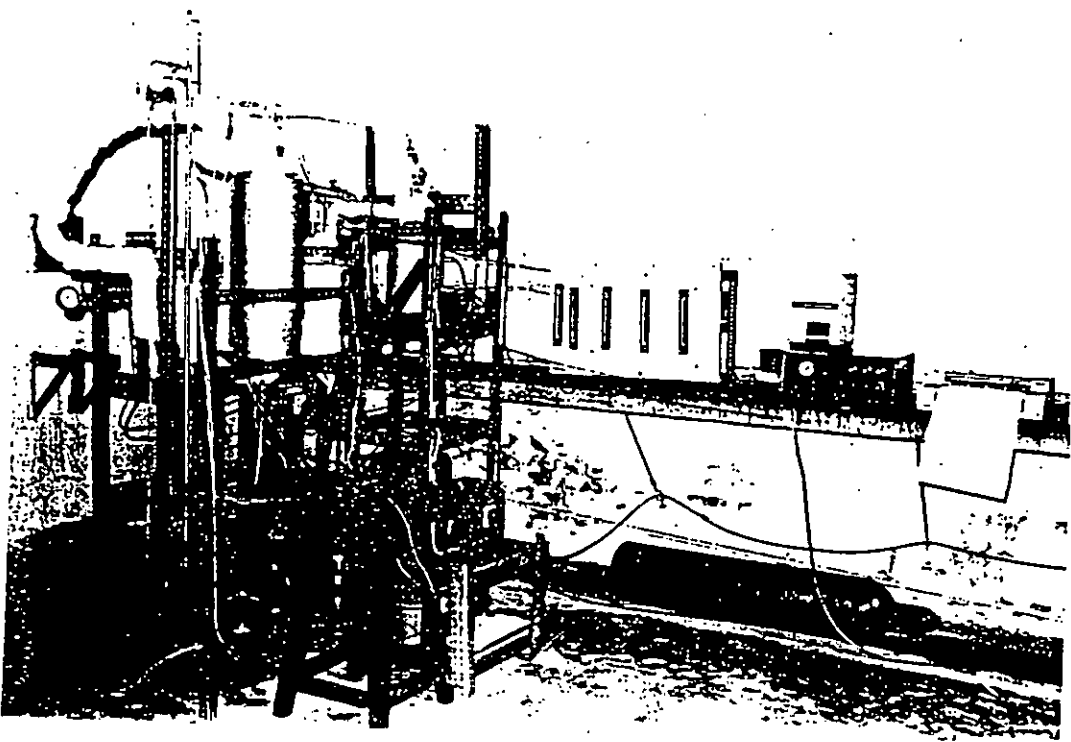


Fig. 3.2 A Photograph of a Section of the Experimental System

parallel and either one or both of them may be used. The dryers, oxygen traps, mixers and preheaters are simple in construction and their dimensions and sketches are given in figures 3.3 to 3.5.

3.2 Reactor

3.2.1 Adiabatic reactor

A tubular reactor is placed in a cylindrical oven installed with temperature controller. It had thermocouples for measurement of axial and wall temperatures. The general construction and dimensions of the reactor is given in figure 3.6.

3.2.1.1 Reduction procedure

Nitrogen purified in an oxygen trap is allowed to pass through the reactor for half an hour. The reactor is then heated upto a temperature of 300°C with the nitrogen stream and the reducing gas, hydrogen, was introduced at a low flow rate. The flow rate of nitrogen was 51.5 l/h and of hydrogen was 39.5 l/h. The reduction was continued for four hours. The completion of reduction was tested by gas chromatographic analysis till successive samples did not produce any change in the hydrogen content of the exit gas. The reactor is then used for a specified run or cooled in stream of nitrogen and kept in a nitrogen environment.

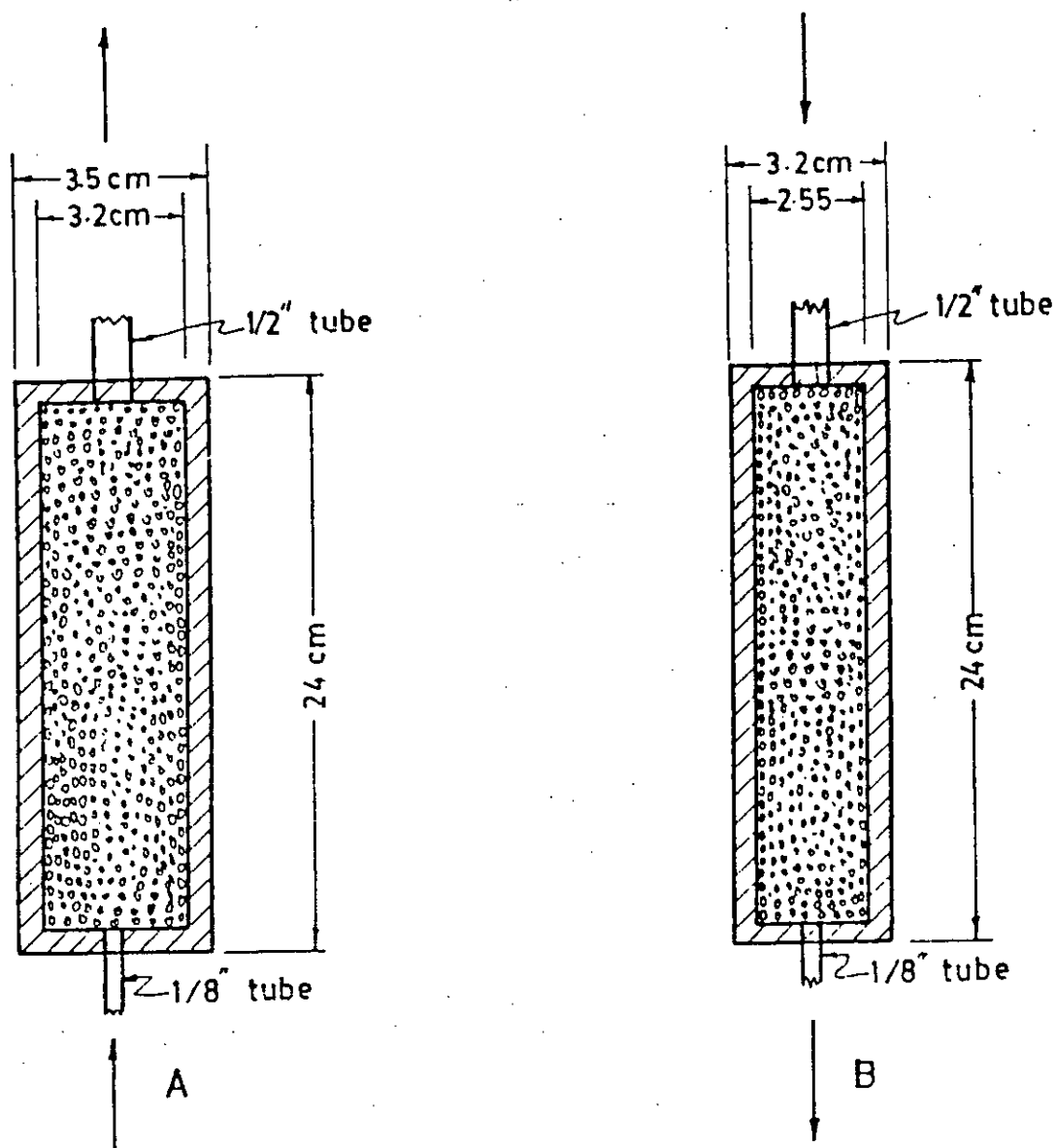


Fig. 3.3 (A) Dryer packed with silica gel,
(B) Dryer with molecular sieves.

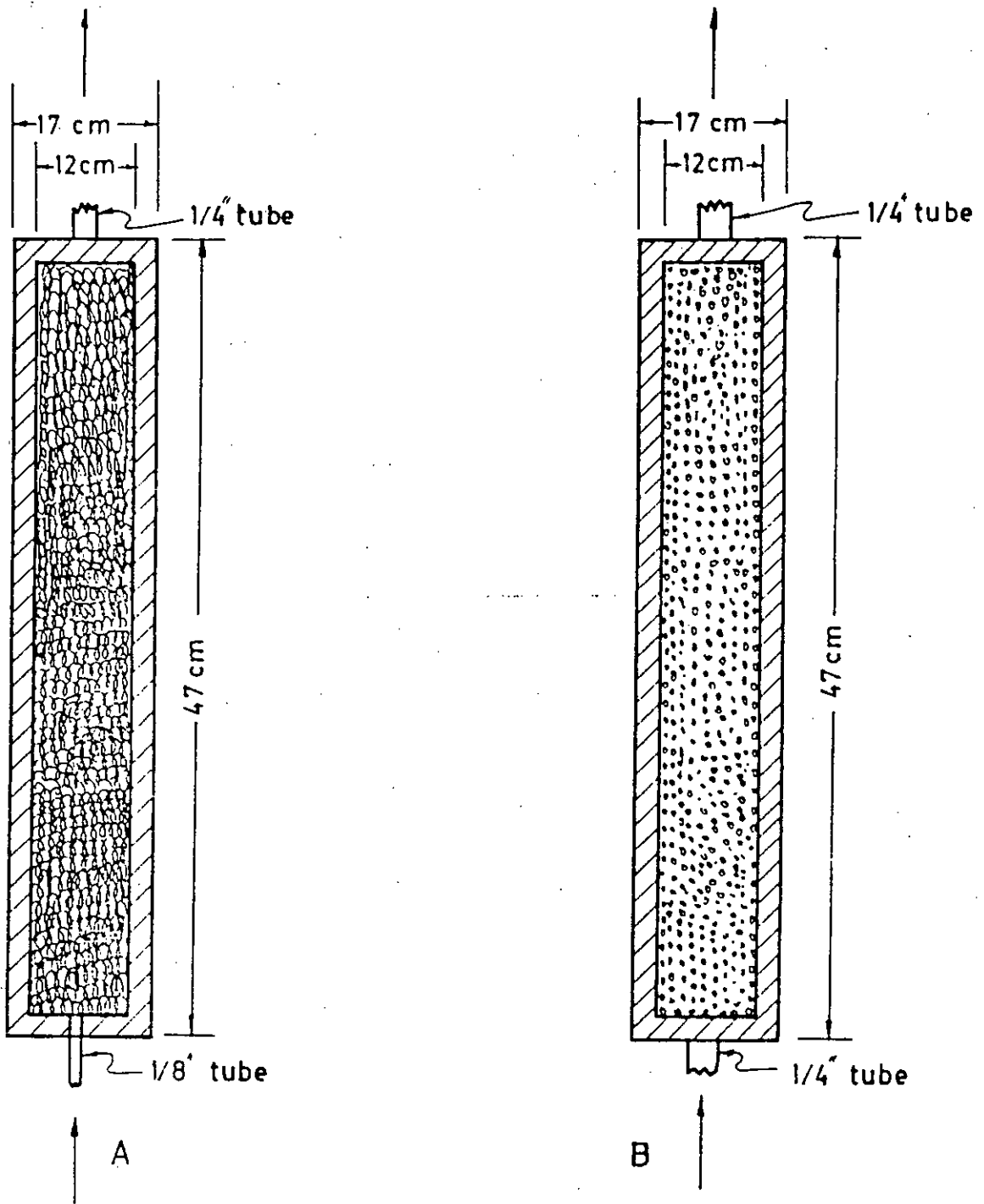


Fig.3.4 (A) Oxygen trap packed with copper turning,
(B). Preheater packed with alumina.

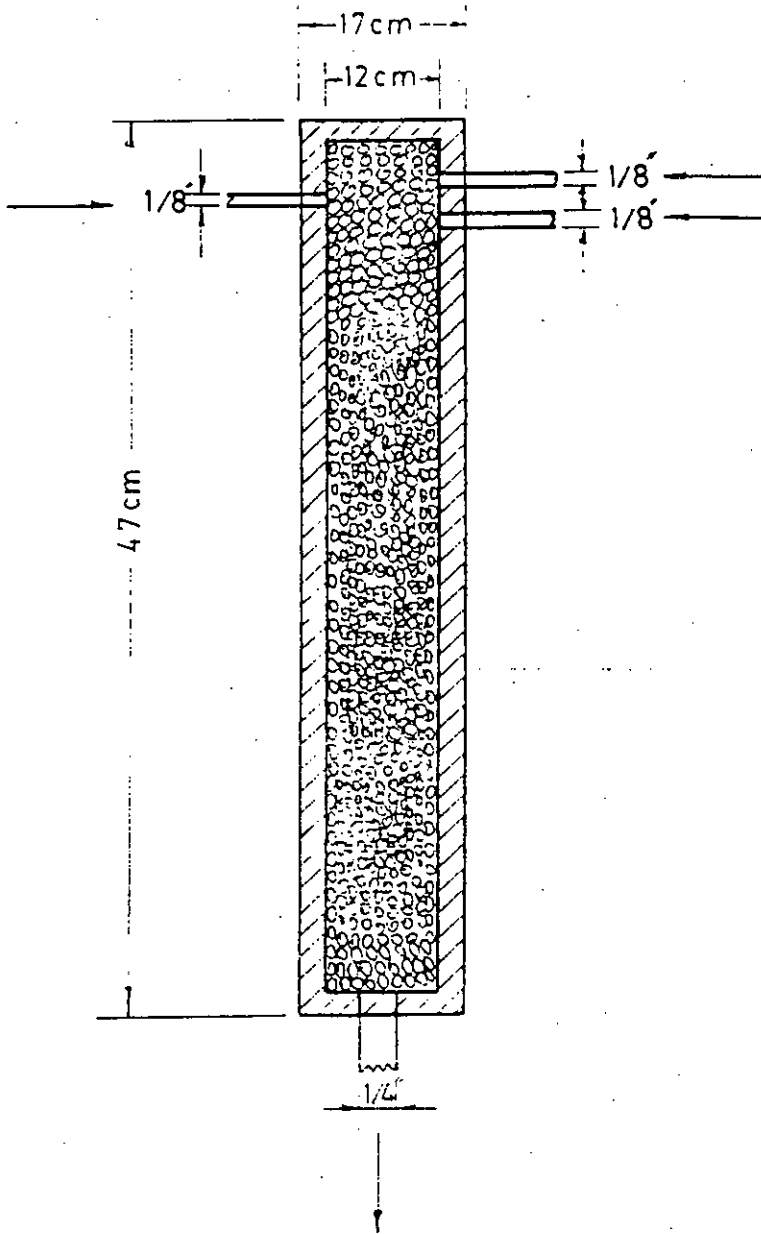


Fig. 3.5: Mixer packed with alumina.

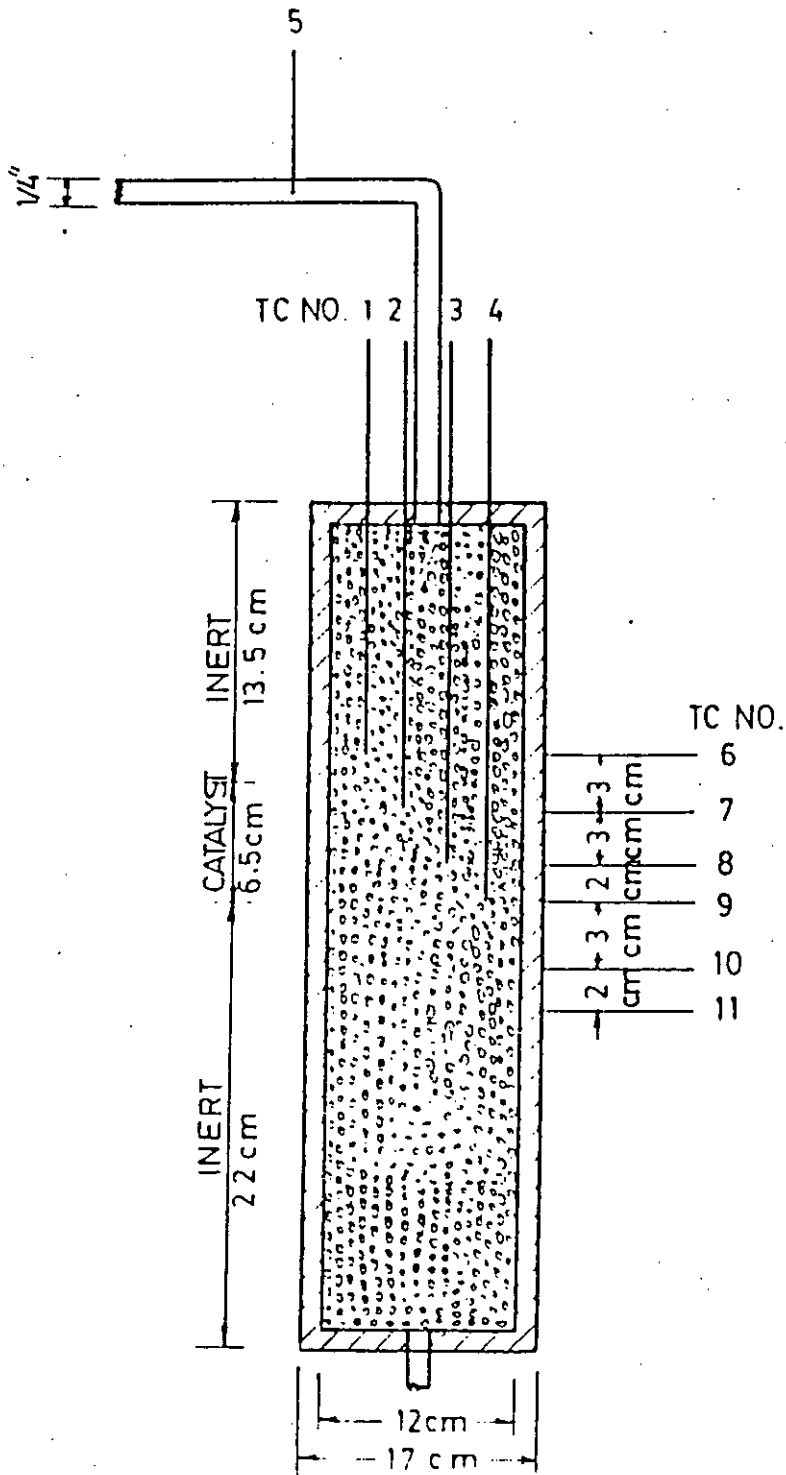


Figure 3.6 Details of the Adiabatic Reactor

3.2.1.2 Procedure for operation

In order to carry out an experimental run, the reduced catalyst kept in nitrogen environment is slowly heated upto the reaction temperature with nitrogen flow in the system. Hydrogen was then allowed to pass together with nitrogen for one hour. Carbon monoxide or carbon dioxide was introduced in desired proportion and the reaction was allowed to take place till steady state was reached. The attainment of steady state was tested by two successive analysis of the product gas as well as by the steady values of temperatures in the reactor. Both the product and reactant gases were analyzed at steady state. The reactor was then either set at new operating conditions or cooled in a nitrogen stream and kept in the nitrogen environment till the next experiment was carried out.

3.2.2 Isothermal Reactor

A tubular reactor was constructed for the purpose of carrying out methanation reaction in isothermal condition. The reactor was placed in a fluidized sand bath and heated by electrical heater operated by variacs. The inlet gases were preheated in a preheater attached to the reactor. The reactor had thermocouples for measurement of axial and wall temperatures. A manometer was set up on the air line for measuring flowrate of air. The fluidizing air was preheated in a preheater. The preheater was also heated by electrical heater. The reactor was filled with 1:3 diluted catalyst of 40-60 mesh. The reactor bed length was 5 cm. Both sides of

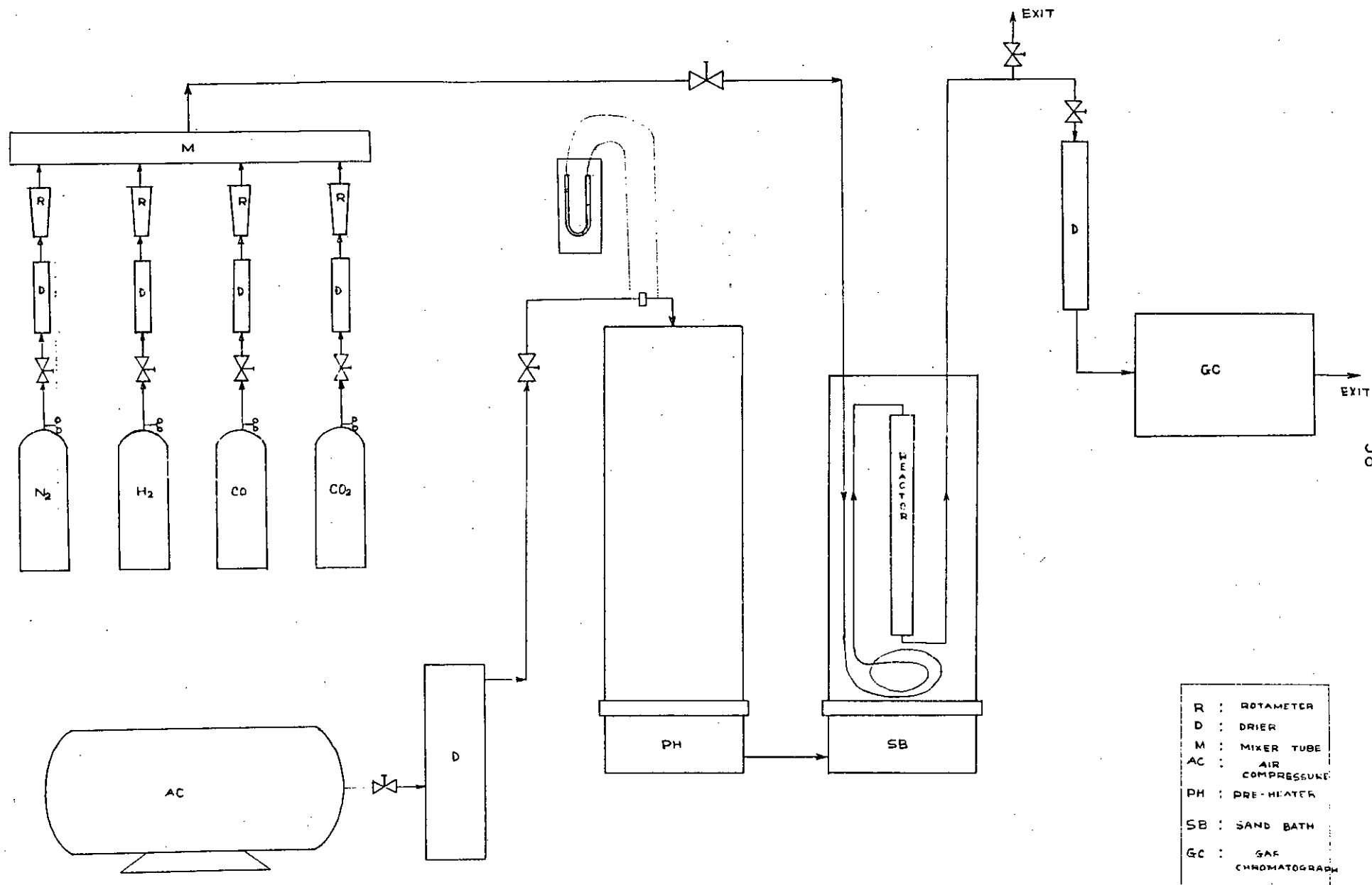


Figure 3.7: Schematic Diagram for Laboratory Isothermal Reactor immersed in a Fluidized sand bath .

- R : ROTAMETER
- D : DRIER
- M : MIXER TUBE
- AC : AIR COMPRESSURE
- PH : PRE-HEATER
- SB : SAND BATH
- GC : GAS CHROMATOGRAPH

catalyst bed were filled by inert. The details of the preheater, sand bath and reactor are in fig. 3.8 to 3.10.

3.2.2.1 Reduction procedure

The reduction procedure is same as the adiabatic reactor.

3.2.2.2 Operating Procedure

Temperature control in the reactor immersed in the fluidized sand bath to maintain isothermality is the principal matter of the operating procedure.

Isothermality was maintained in the reactor by adjusting fluidizing air flow rate, variac voltage and reactor position.

Rest of the operating procedure is same as the adiabatic reactor.

3.3 Sampling and Analysis

A Shimadzu model 8C-3A gas chromatograph connected with Shimadzu model C-R6A chromatopac was used for the analysis of the reactant and product gases. Details of the calibration of gas chromatographic peaks for the quantitative analysis of the gases are given in Appendix A.

The exit gases from the reactor pass through different columns before being discharged to the atmosphere. A stream is allowed to pass through two columns of silicagel for drying and then sent to the gas chromatograph for on line analysis of the products. The products are analyzed using two columns, a porapak column and a molecular sieve column. The relevant information for gas chromatographic analysis is given in Appendix A.

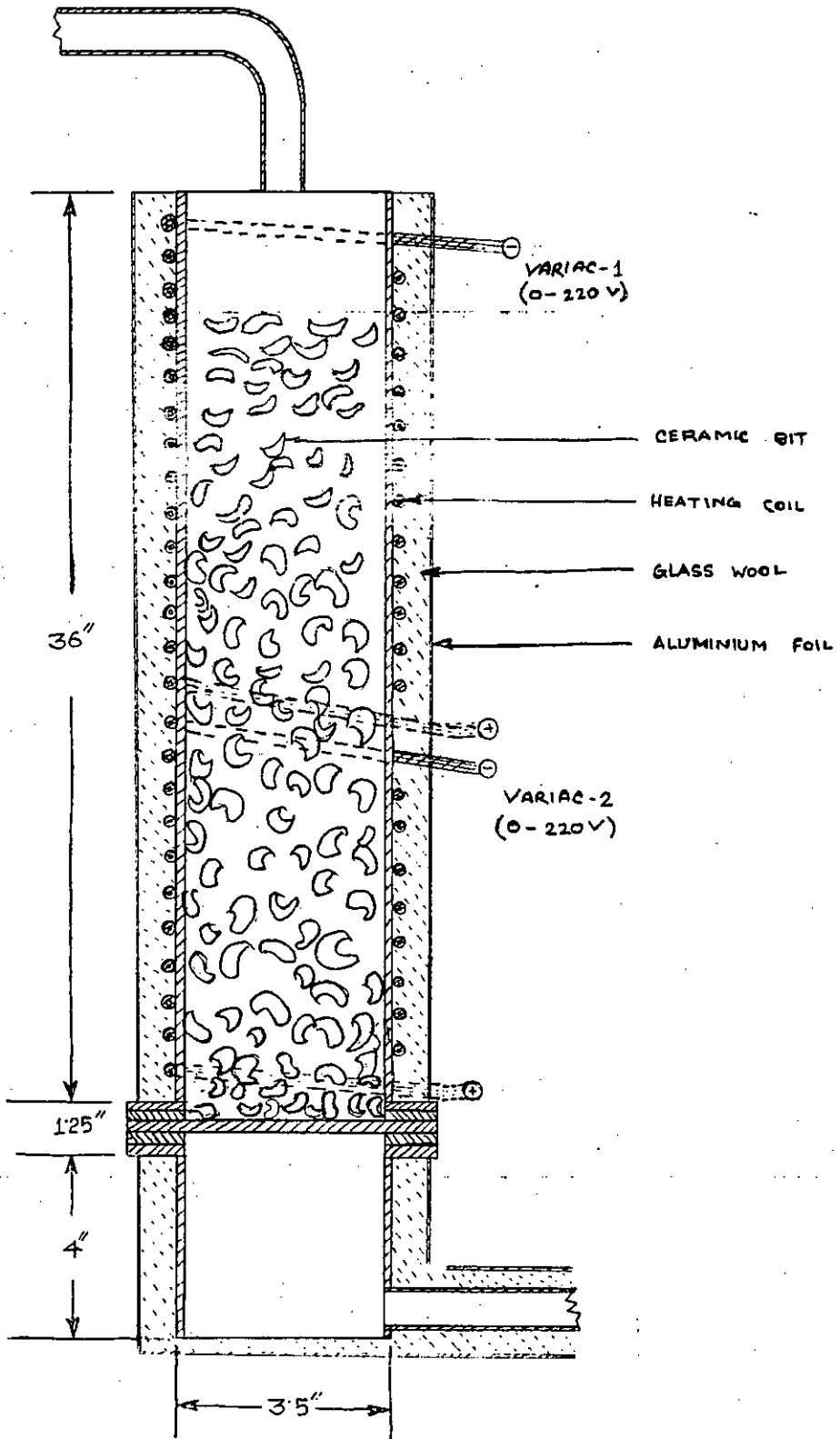


Figure 3.8: Preheater packed with ceramic beat

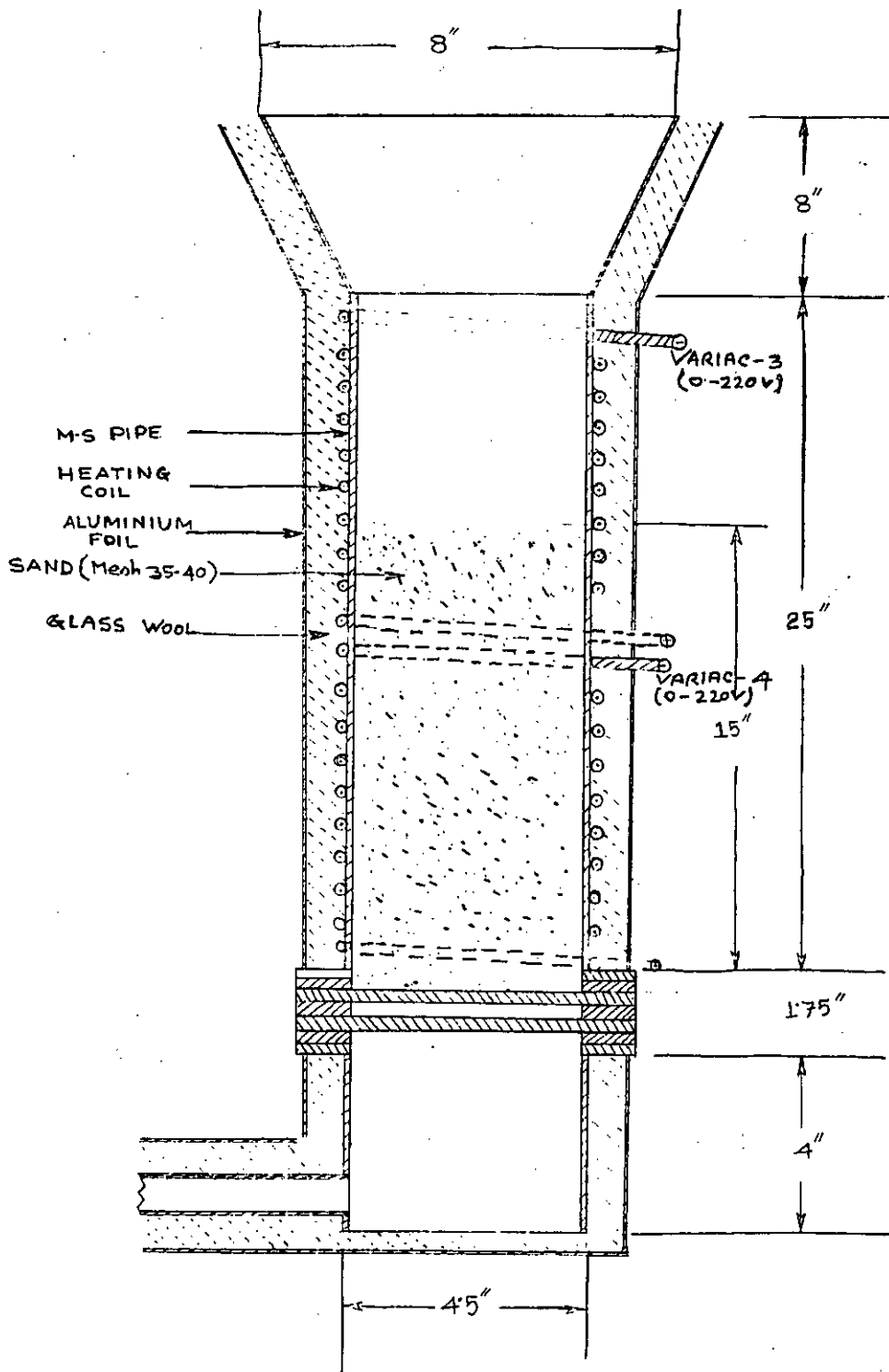


Figure 3.9 Sand bath with sand, insulation and heating coil.

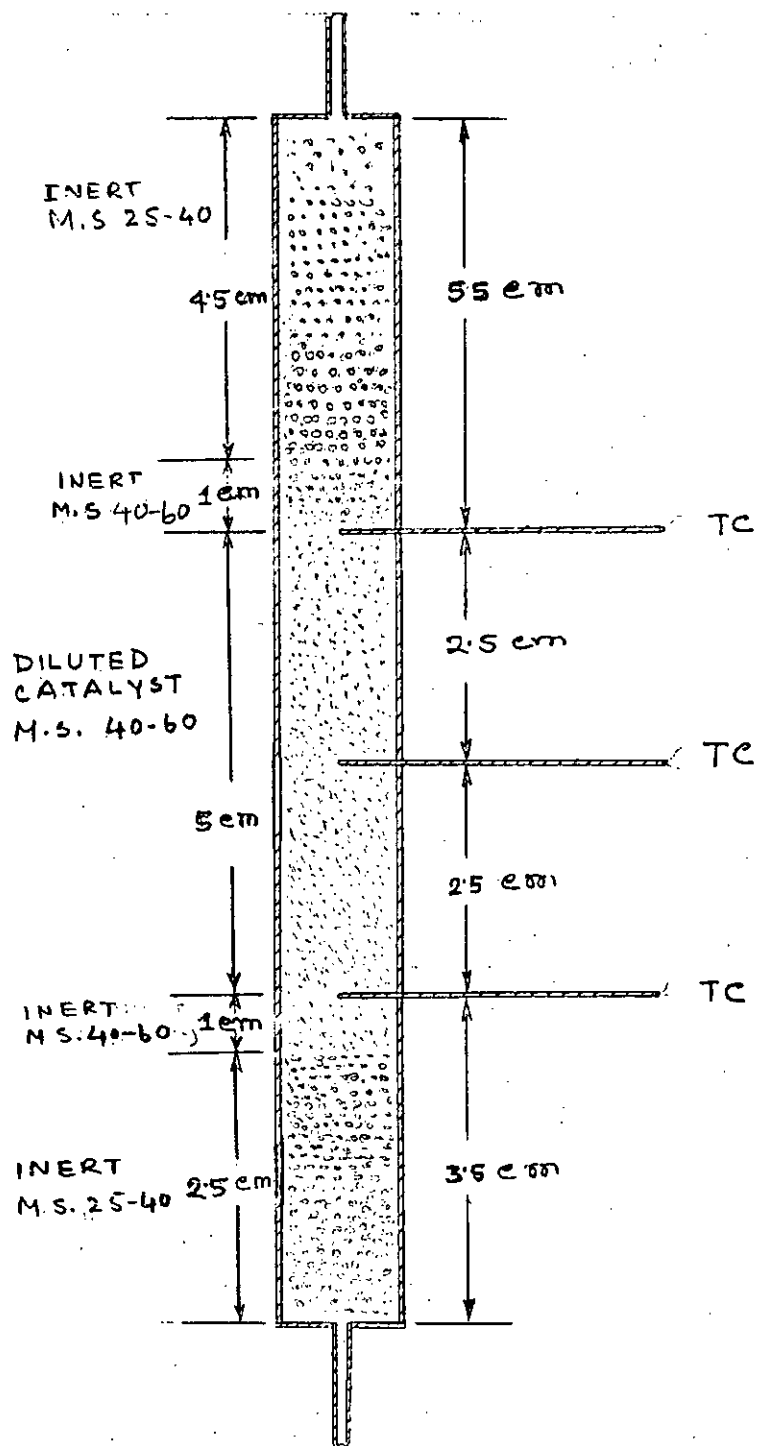


Figure 3.10: Details of the Isothermal Reactor.

CHAPTER 4

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1 Adiabatic steady state Methanation

A large number of experiments were carried out in the adiabatic reactor for the methanation of carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide and mixture of carbon oxides to study the steady state behaviour of the fixed bed Reactor. The catalyst without dilution was used in the reactor. The results are tabulated in Table 4.1 to 4.3. The details of the reactor with the catalyst beds are presented with the results in the appendices C to E.

The reactions were carried out at different temperatures using different concentrations of carbon oxides individually. The reactor showed an initial temperature profile and it was somewhat difficult to obtain the same profile for different runs. From the figures 4.58 to 4.60, it was clear that an isothermal temperature can not be reached in the reactor even without reaction nor an adiabatic condition can be achieved. Some of the runs were repeated, most of them gave similar results but a few did not. The figures 4.1 to 4.34 show the steady state behaviour of the reactor.

4.1.1 Study on CO₂ Methanation

4.1.1.1 Effect of inlet temperature on the temperature profiles:

Figures 4.1 to 4.4 show the general pattern of temperature profile in the reactor. The temperature profile remains nearly flat

for low inlet temperature, the profiles getting sharper as the inlet temperature is increased. For example, for an inlet temperature of 270°C in figure 4.1, the rise in temperature is only about 15°C while it is nearly 30°C with inlet temperature of 292°C when the concentration of inlet CO_2 is 0.9385 mol % CO_2 . The effect is more pronounced at higher concentration of CO_2 as seen in figure 4.4.

4.1.1.2 Effect of inlet concentration on the temperature profiles:

Figure 4.5 to 4.7 show the same runs plotted as a function of inlet temperature with inlet CO_2 concentration as parameter. The figures show milder profiles at low inlet concentration and low inlet temperatures. The profiles become sharper with rise in both inlet concentration and inlet temperatures.

At a given inlet temperature, it is seen that the profiles rise with increase in inlet CO_2 concentration upto a certain limit, beyond which the profile shows a downward trend. For example, in figure 4.5, the profiles increase as the inlet concentration of CO_2 rises from 0.9385 mol% to 1.7241 mol%, but for 2.5308 mol% CO_2 run, the profile is lower. Similar results were obtained in figure 4.6 (for run with 2.5308 mol% CO_2). However, for run with 2.5308 mol% CO_2 at inlet temperature 290°C , the profile was higher. This shows that the peculiarity in the temperature profile occurs only in the case of lower inlet temperatures. At higher inlet temperatures, the rates are high and the reaction goes to near completion as indicated by a rapid rise in temperature followed by a drop in

temperature.

The temperature drop occurs because the system is not adiabatic and there is loss of heat to the surrounding and the generation of heat is low or zero because of the depletion of reactants.

4.1.1.3 Effect of inlet temperature on conversion of CO₂

Figure 4.8 shows the effect of inlet temperature on conversion of CO₂ at different inlet concentrations of CO₂. The figure shows nearly complete conversion of CO₂ for both high and low inlet concentration at higher inlet temperature, 290°C. At low inlet temperature conversion of CO₂ varies inversely with inlet concentration of CO₂. For example, in Figure 4.8, conversion of CO₂ is 21% with inlet concentration of 2.5308 mol% CO₂ while it is 56% with inlet concentration of 0.9385 mol% CO₂. When inlet temperature is 247°C. But at higher inlet temperature conversion of CO₂ does not vary largely. At higher inlet concentration of CO₂ the conversion profile becomes sharper than that at lower inlet concentration of CO₂ with the increasing inlet temperature.

4.1.1.4 Effect of inlet concentration on conversion of CO₂

Figure 4.9 shows the effect of inlet concentration on conversion of CO₂. The figure shows concentration of CO₂ has almost no effect on conversion of CO₂ at higher temperature. For example, in figure 4.9, conversion of CO₂ is 100% with inlet concentration of 0.9385 mol% CO₂ and it is 98% with inlet concentration of 2.5308

mol% CO_2 when inlet temperature is 290°C . At higher inlet temperature the conversion profile is almost flat but it is sharper with negative slope at lower inlet temperature. The rise in conversion at higher inlet concentration is more than that at lower inlet concentration.

4.1.1.5 Effect of space velocity on the temperature profiles in the reactor

Figure 4.10 shows the temperature profiles in the reactor at different space velocities. It shows that the profiles with lower space velocity is sharper than that with higher space velocity. It also shows that the peak temperature moves towards right with increasing space velocity. This is because of heat generated in the reactor is swept out by excess flow. So that temperature could not be risen as before and peak temperature moves toward right.

4.1.1.6 Effect of space velocity on conversion of CO_2

Figure 4.11 shows the effect of space velocity on CO_2 conversion at constant flow of CO_2 . It describes that conversion of CO_2 decreases with increasing space velocity or decreasing *residence time*.

Table 4.1: Experimental Results of Steady State Methanation of Carbon Dioxide

Run No.	Inlet condition					Space velocity hr ⁻¹	Peak temp. °C	Exit temp. °C	Outlet condition	
	Temp. °K	H ₂	Flow rate, mol/hr						% conversion	
			N ₂	CO ₂	Total				CO ₂	H ₂
2001.1	520	1.7634	4.5982	0.0603	6.4219	0.2519	251	241	56.15	43.47
2001.2	520	1.7634	4.5982	0.0603	6.4219	0.2519	251	241	58.57	44.89
2001.3	520	1.7634	4.5982	0.0603	6.4219	0.2519	251	241	59.12	46.59
2002.1	520	1.7634	4.5982	0.1116	6.4732	0.2539	251	244	41.48	49.55
2002.2	520	1.7634	4.5982	0.1116	6.4732	0.2539	251	244	42.24	50.46
2003.0	520	1.7634	4.5982	0.1652	6.5268	0.2560	251	243	20.87	53.19
2004.1	543	1.7634	4.5982	0.0603	6.4219	0.2630	285	282	79.39	52.45
2004.2	543	1.7634	4.5982	0.0603	6.4219	0.2630	285	282	79.59	54.54
2005	543	1.7634	4.5982	0.1116	6.4732	0.2651	288	286	68.12	52.31
2006	543	1.7634	4.5982	0.1652	6.5268	0.2673	290	288	53.75	57.68
2007.1	543	3.0357	4.5982	0.1652	7.7991	0.3194	289	289	44.85	29.64
2007.2	543	3.0357	4.5982	0.1652	7.7991	0.3194	289	289	45.41	30.61
2008	543	3.0357	4.5982	0.0826	7.7165	0.3160	285	283	63.82	27.17

Run No.	Inlet condition						Outlet condition			
	Temp. °K	Flow rate, mol/hr				Space velocity hr ⁻¹	Peak temp. °C	Exit temp. °C	% conversion	
		H ₂	N ₂	CO ₂	Total				CO ₂	H ₂
2009	563	1.7634	4.5982	0.0469	6.4085	0.2721	314	301	100	44.60
2010	563	1.7634	4.5982	0.0915	6.4531	0.2740	328	316	99.34	48.21
2011	557	1.7634	4.5982	0.1205	6.4821	0.2723	325	312	98.75	62.10
2012.1	556	1.7634	4.5982	0.1652	6.5268	0.2737	338	325	96.87	70.73
2012.2	557	1.7634	4.5982	0.1652	6.5268	0.2742	340	331	96.11	71.52
2013.1	559	3.0357	4.5982	0.1652	7.7991	0.3288	343	336	97.36	43.19
2013.2	561	3.0357	4.5982	0.1652	7.7991	0.3300	345	336	96.82	43.63
2014.0	563	1.7634	4.5982	0.1116	6.4732	0.2749	332	318	98.53	21.97
2015	565	1.7634	4.5982	0.0603	6.4219	0.2737	319	304	100.00	31.15
2016	564	3.0357	4.5982	0.0826	7.7165	0.3282	325	311	99.30	28.90
2017.1	563	1.7634	4.5982	0.0915	6.4531	0.2740	329	315	99.66	48.74
2017.2	561	1.7634	4.5982	0.0915	6.4531	0.2740	327	313	99.63	55.42
2018.0	557	1.7634	4.5982	0.1652	6.5268	0.2742	342	335	95.34	70.52
2019	559	3.0357	4.5982	0.1652	7.7991	0.3288	341	330	96.21	41.16

Run No.	Inlet condition						Outlet condition			
	Temp. °K	Flow rate, mol/hr				Space velocity hr ⁻¹	Peak temp. °C	Exit temp. °C	% conversion	
		H ₂	N ₂	CO ₂	Total				CO ₂	H ₂
2020	559	3.0357	4.5982	0.1853	7.8192	0.3297	352	336	97.14	48.00
2021	559	3.0357	4.5982	0.1451	7.7790	0.3280	336	323	98.11	37.41
2022	561	3.0357	4.5982	0.1272	7.7612	0.3284	334	318	98.47	40.18
2023	563	3.0357	4.5982	0.1027	7.7366	0.3285	321	305	99.68	33.49
2024	552	1.7634	4.5982	0.1652	6.5268	0.2717	323	319	90.27	76.27
2026	543	1.7634	3.6384	0.1116	5.5134	0.2258	312	294	94.90	57.80
2027	543	1.7634	2.7679	0.1116	4.6429	0.1901	312	286	95.58	49.52
2028	573	1.7634	4.5982	0.1853	6.5469	0.2829	389	345	99.72	84.21
2029	573	1.7634	4.5982	0.1652	6.5268	0.2821	381	338	100.0	75.31
2030	573	1.7634	4.5982	0.1384	6.500	0.2809	371	332	100.0	75.44
2031	573	1.7634	4.5982	0.2054	6.5670	0.2838	401	351	99.67	83.93
2032	555	1.7634	4.5982	0.1384	6.500	0.2721	339	322	95.76	71.27
2040	543	1.7634	4.5982	0.0603	6.4219	0.2630	290	285	89.87	64.88
2041	543	1.7634	4.5982	0.1384	6.50	0.2662	302	299	81.45	74.08

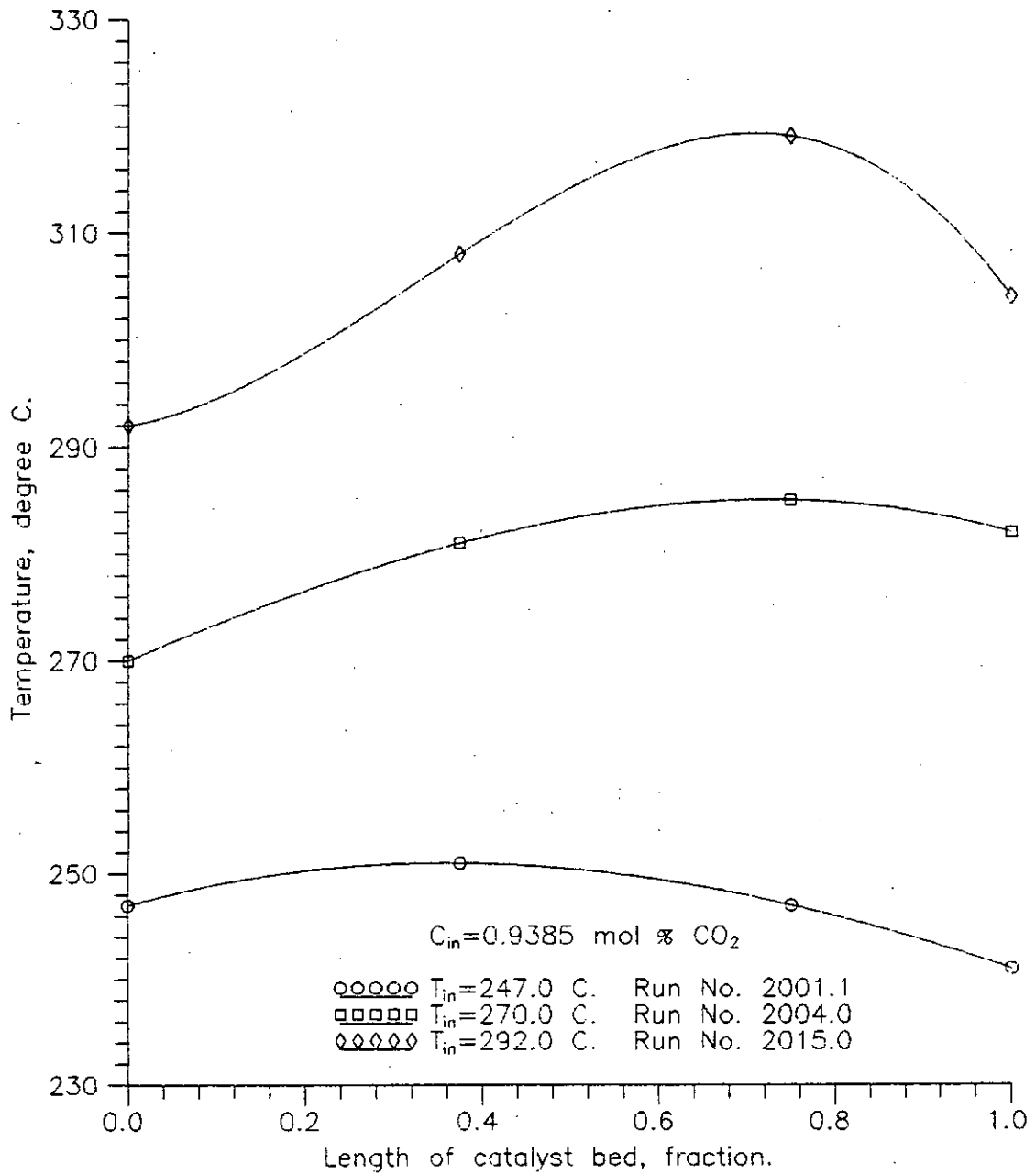


Figure 4.1 Temperature profiles in the reactor at different inlet temperatures.

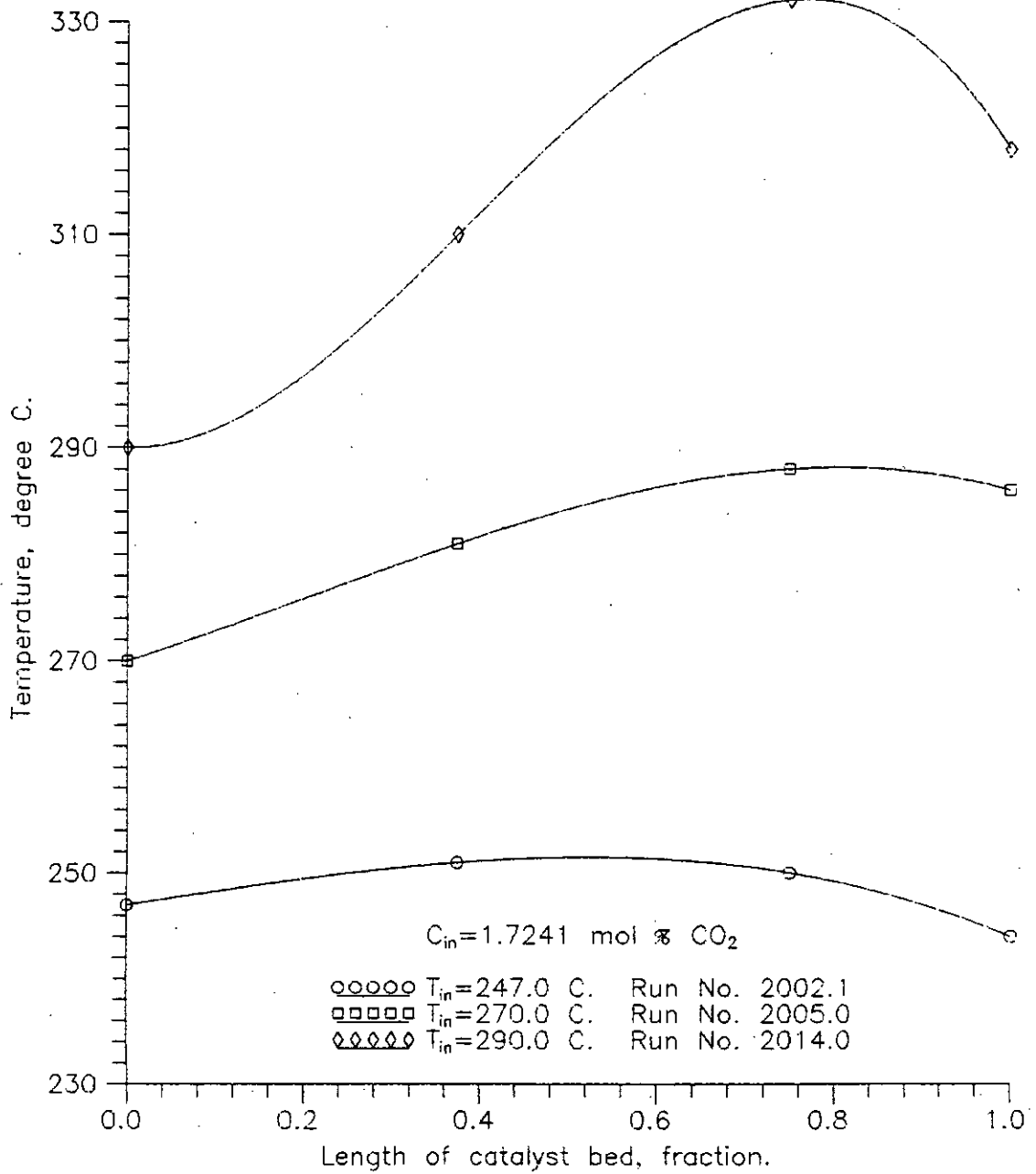


Figure 4.2 Temperature profiles in the reactor at different inlet temperatures.

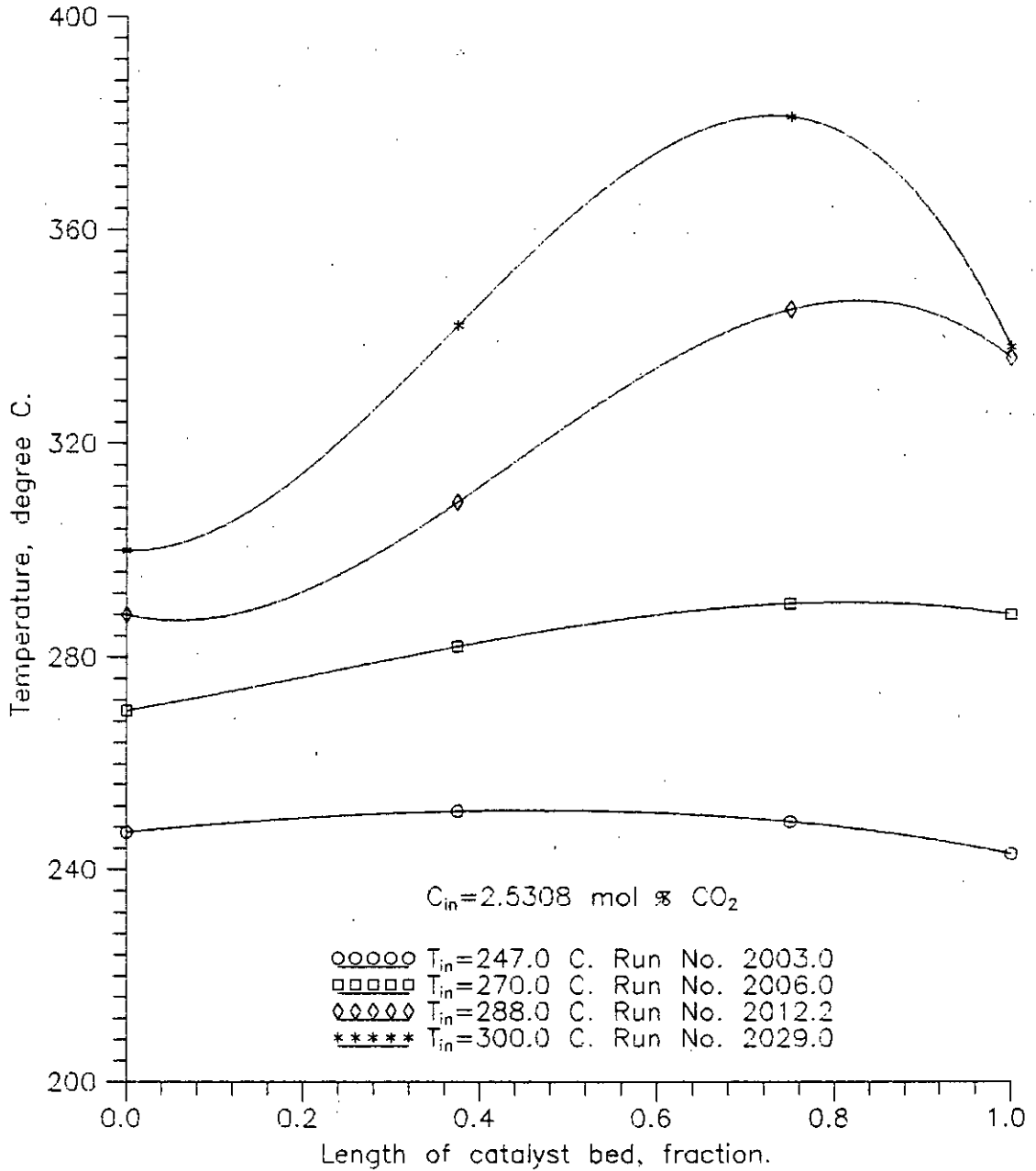


Figure 4.3 Temperature profiles in the reactor at different inlet temperatures.

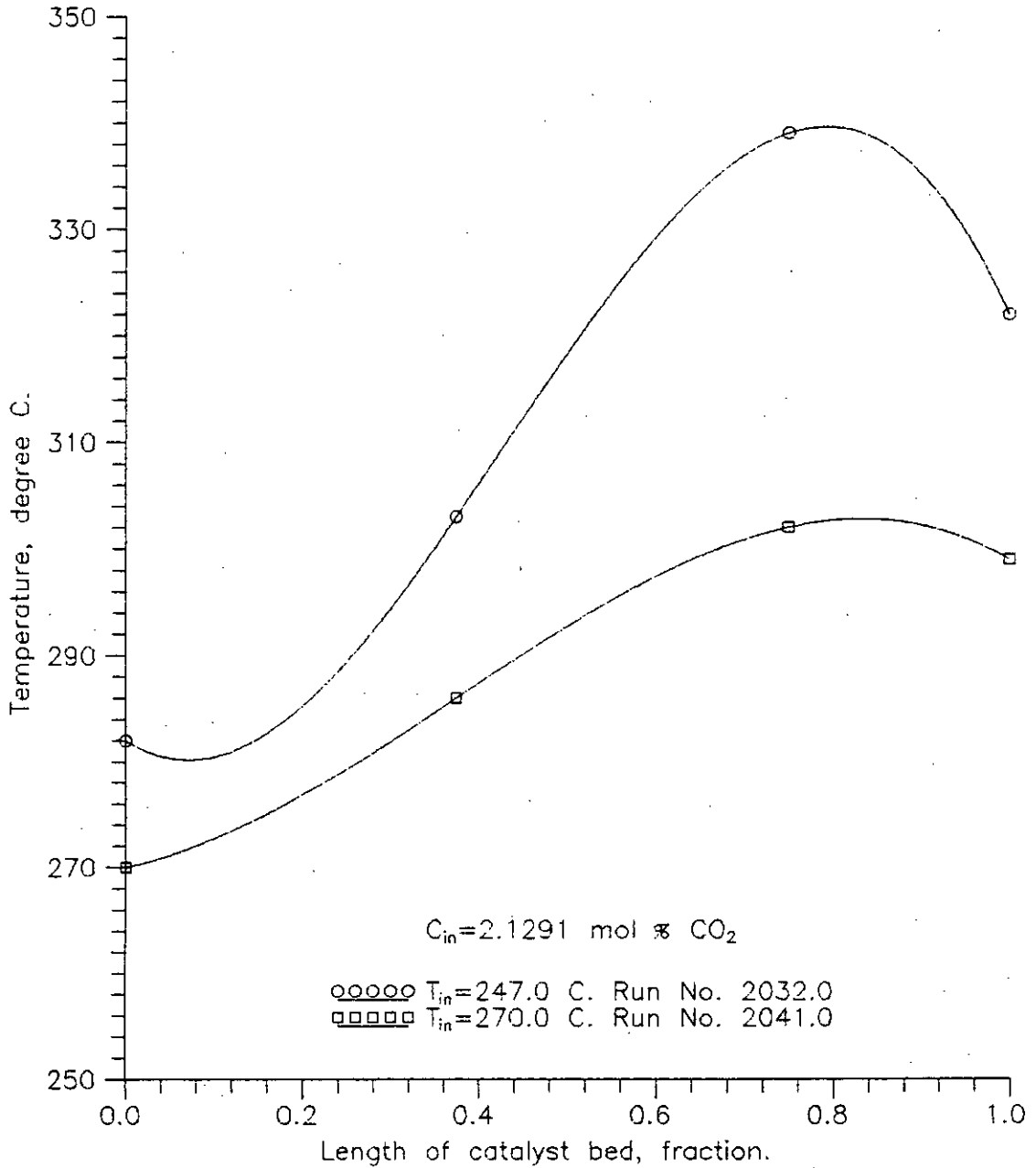


Figure 4.4 Temperature profiles in the reactor at different inlet temperatures.

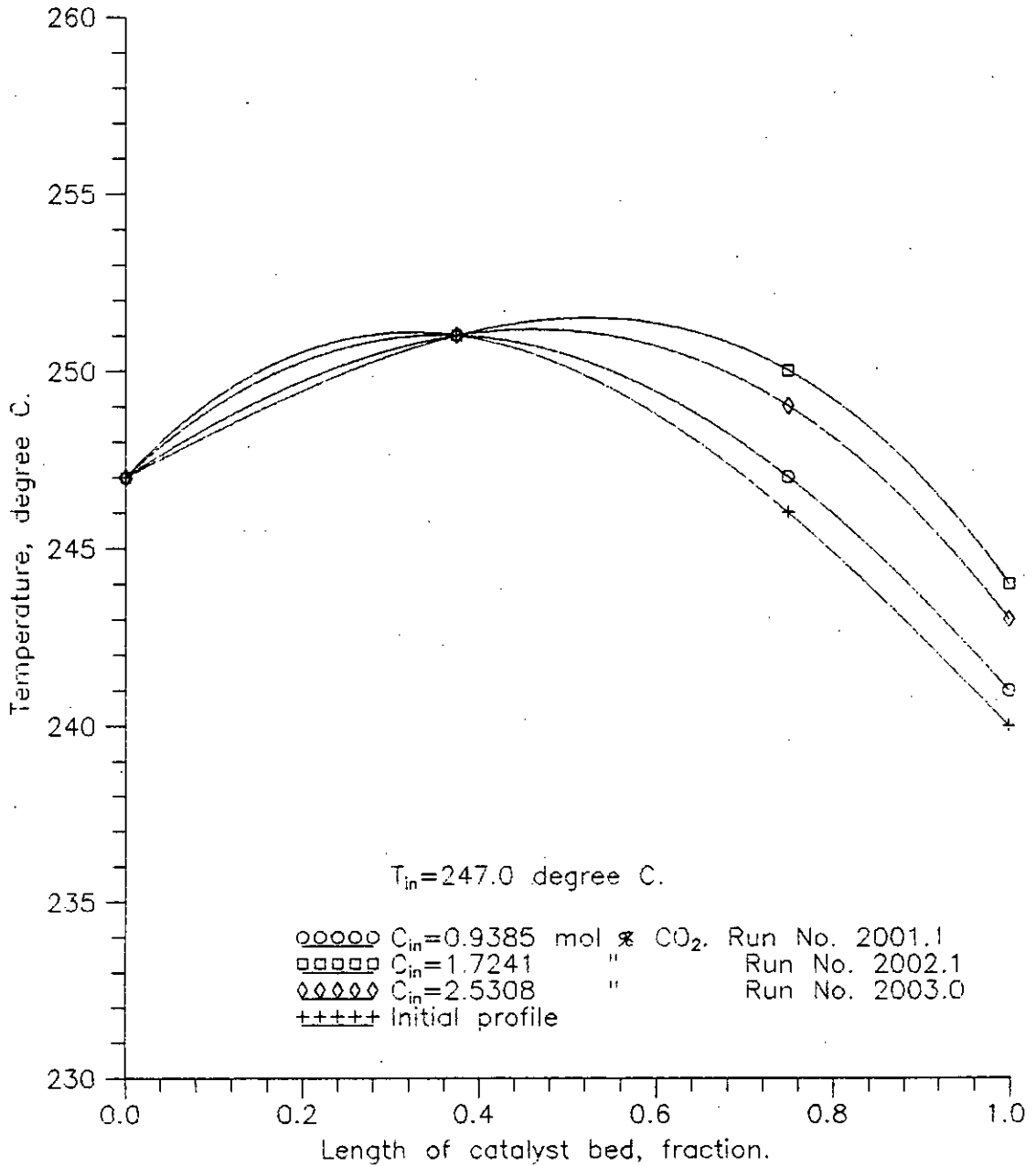


Figure 4.5 Temperature profiles in the reactor at different inlet concn. of CO_2 .

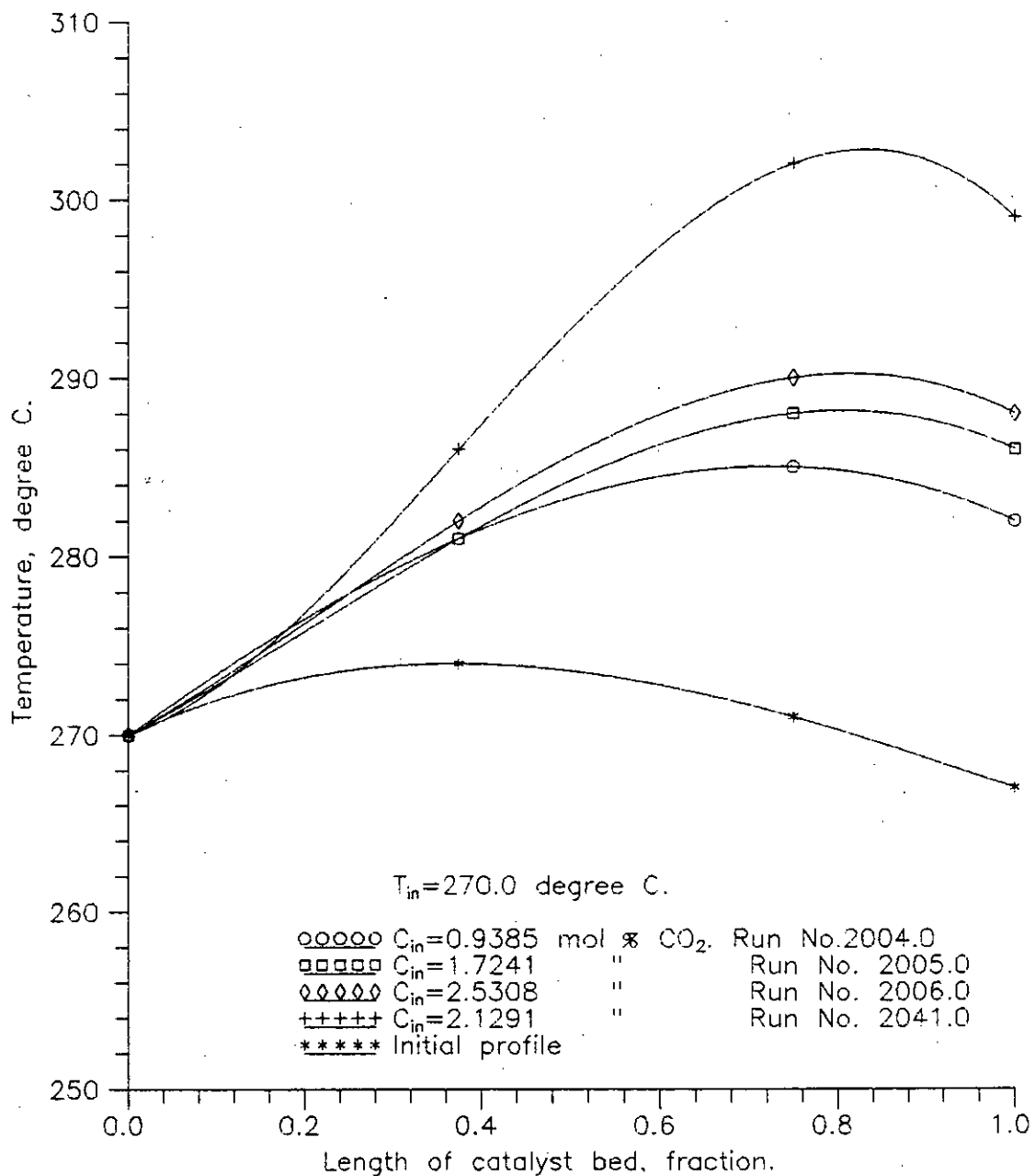


Figure 4.6 Temperature profiles in the reactor at different inlet concn. of CO_2 .

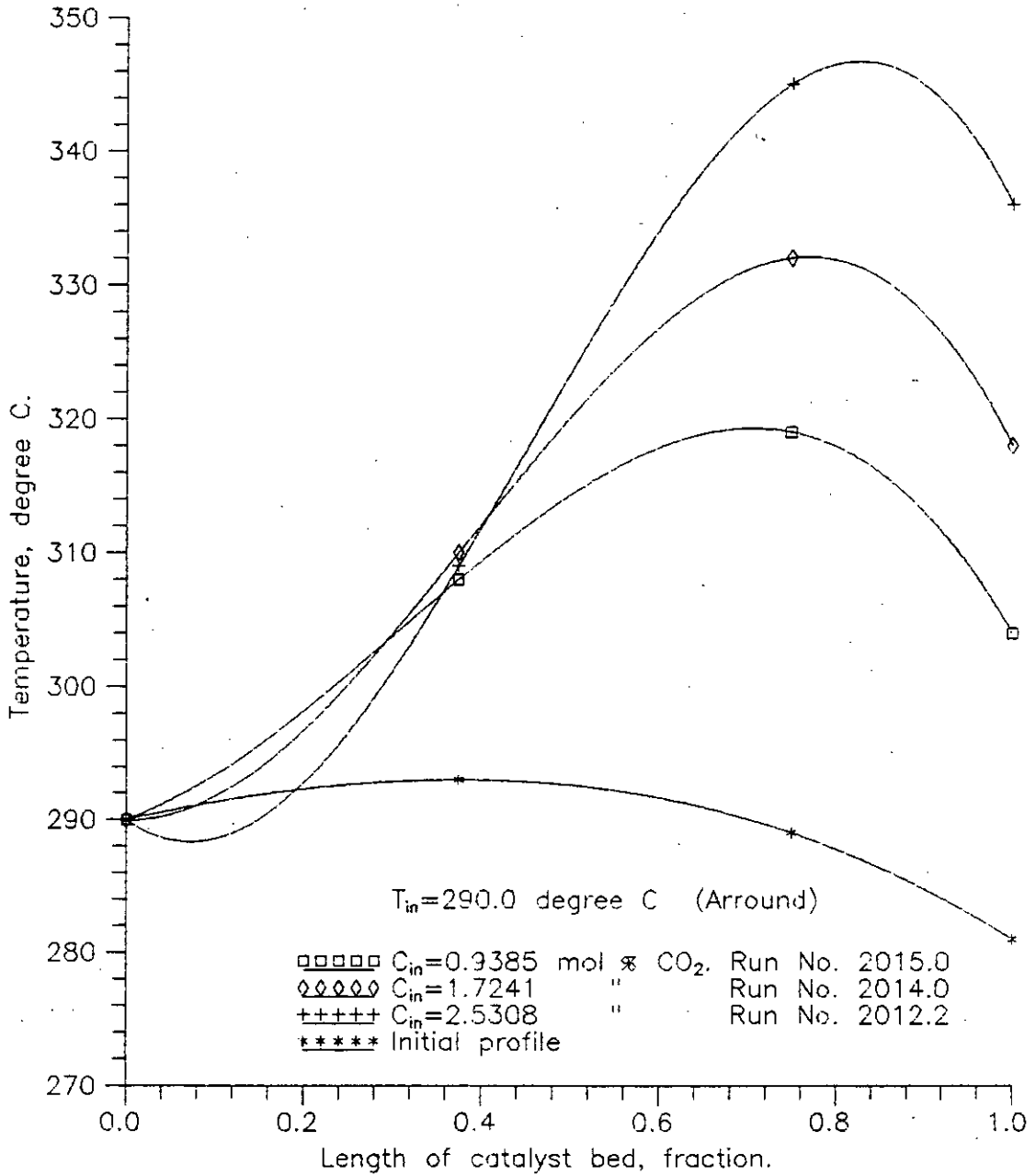


Figure 4.7 Temperature profiles in the reactor at different inlet concn. of CO_2 .

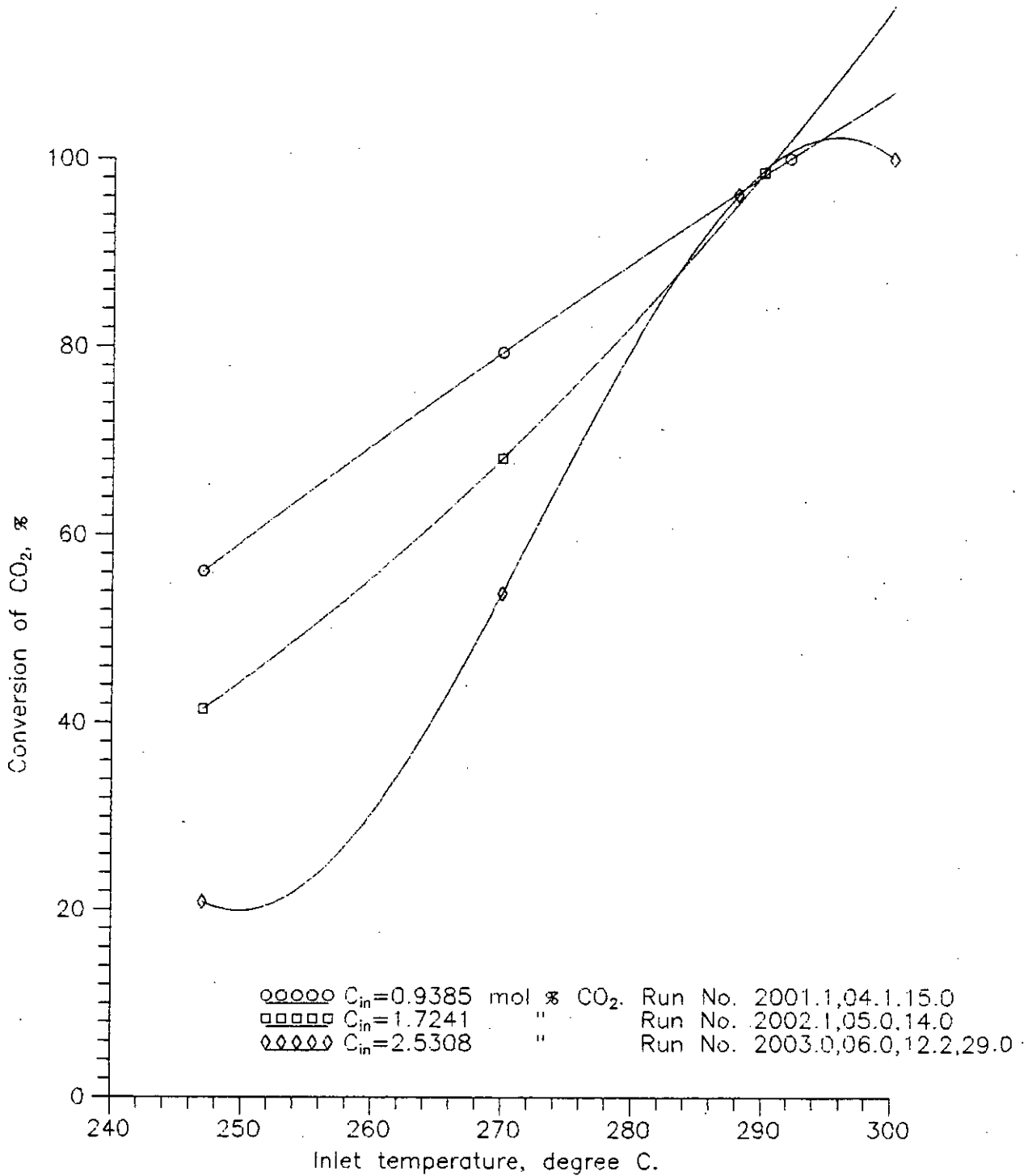


Figure 4.8 Effect of inlet temp. on conversion of CO₂ at different inlet conc. of CO₂.

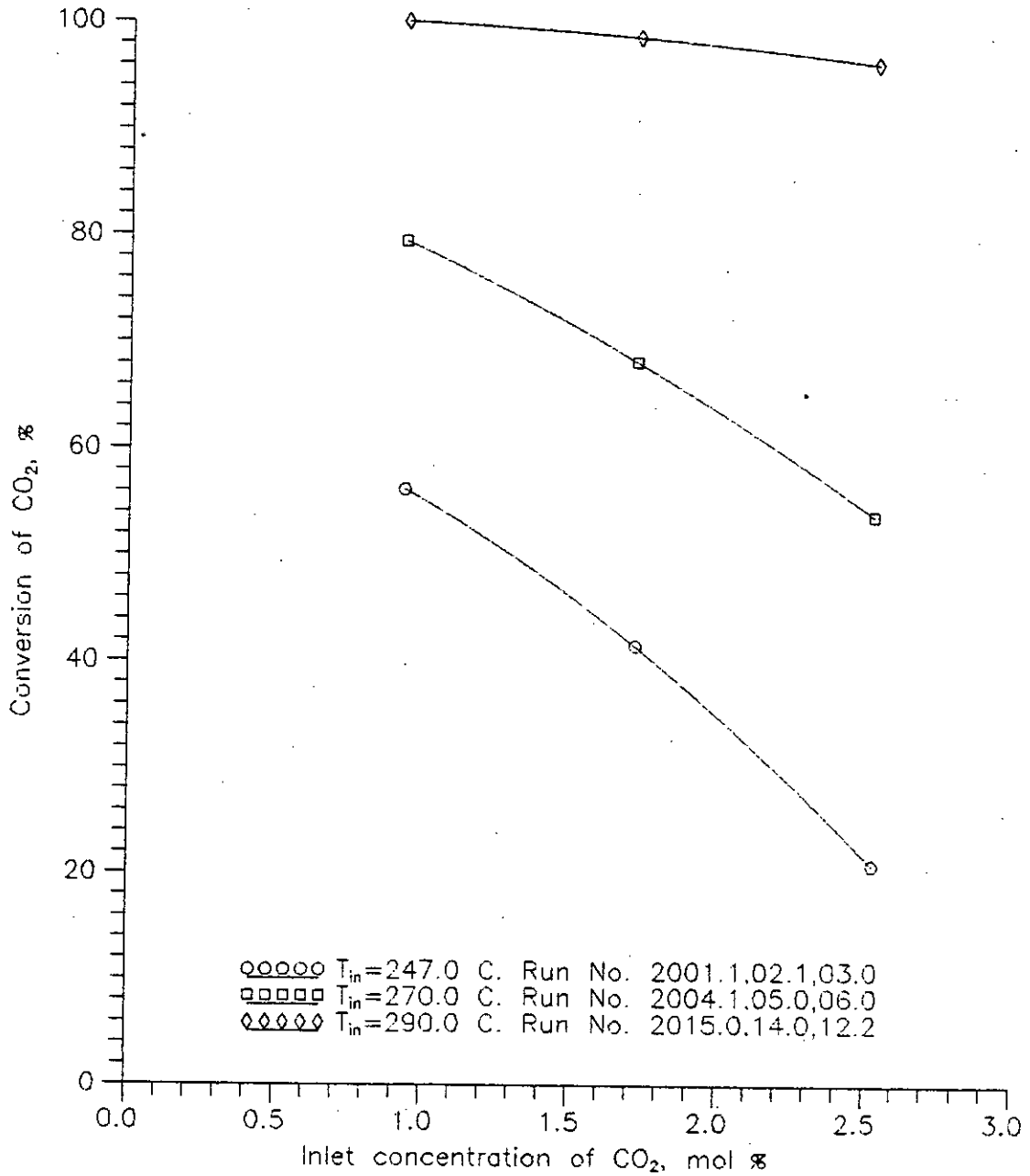


Figure 4.9 Effect of inlet concn. on conversion at CO₂ at different inlet temperatures.

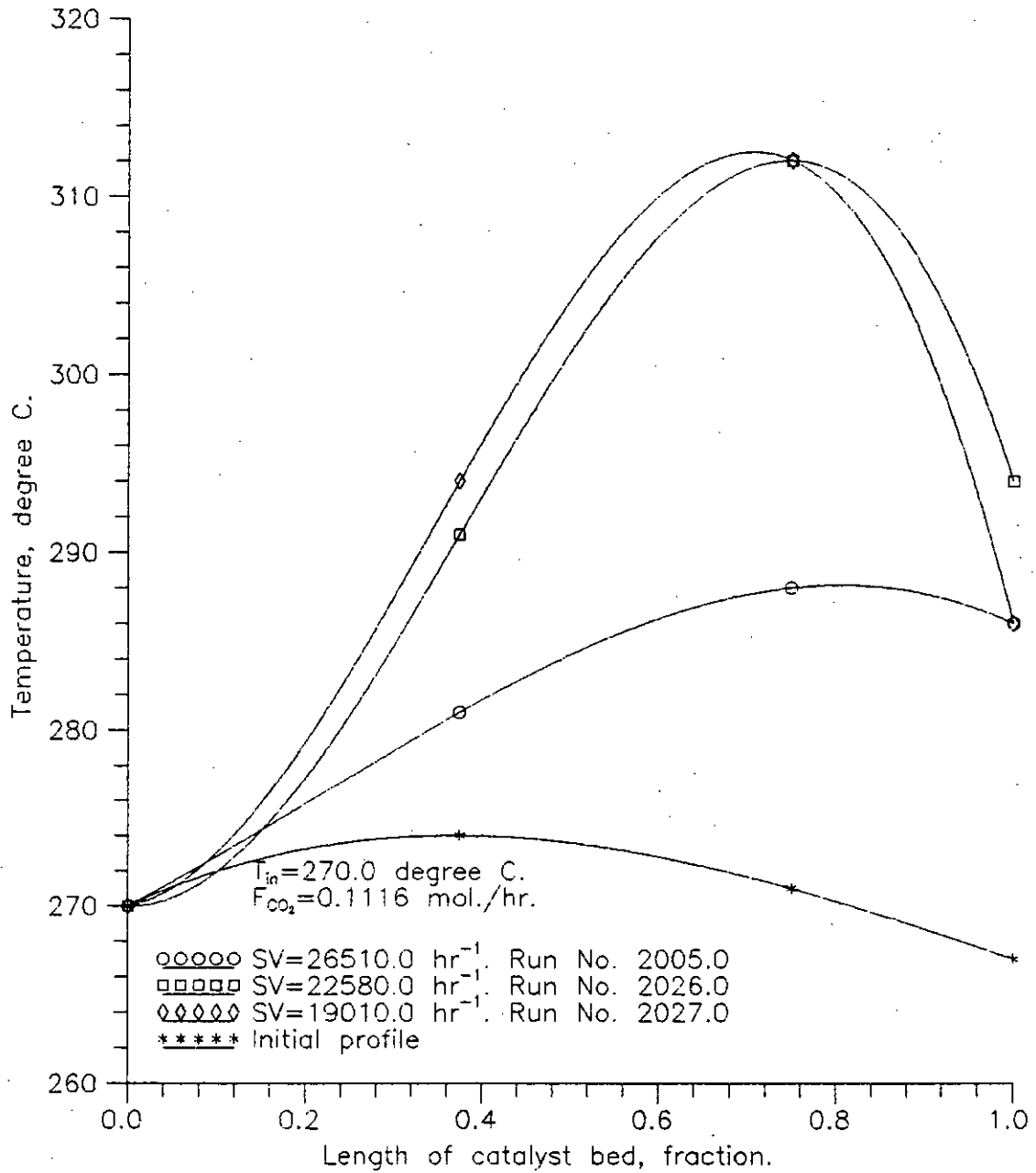


Figure 4.10 Temperature profiles in the reactor at different space velocities.

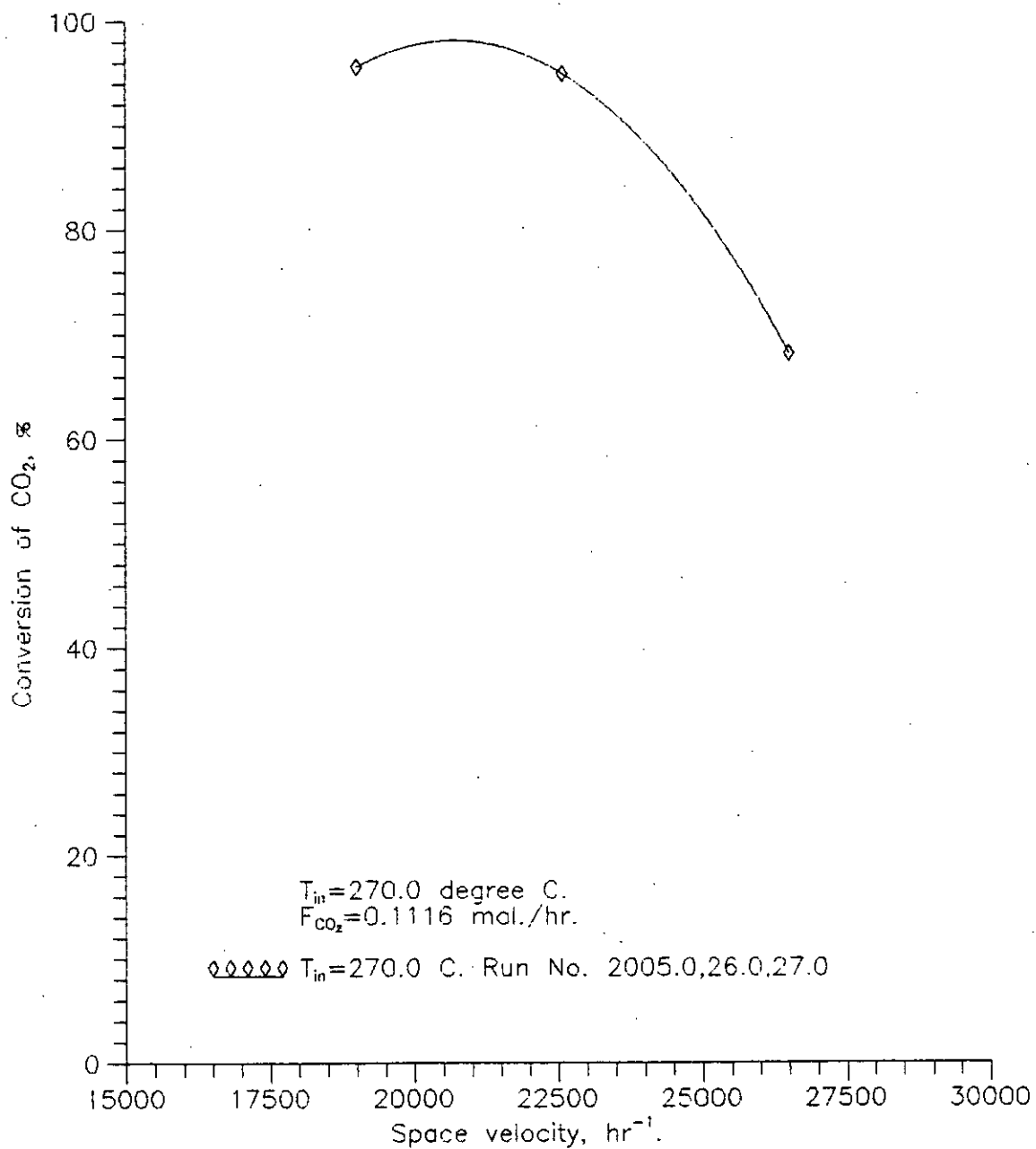


Figure 4.11 Effect of space velocity on conversion of CO₂ at constant CO₂ flow rate.

4.1.2 Study on CO methanation

4.1.2.1 Effect of inlet temperature on the temperature profiles.

Figures 4.12 to 4.14 show the general trend of temperature profile in the reactor. The initial profile of the reactor was of negative slope. For this reason the profiles show that the exit temperature is lower than the inlet temperature though exothermic reaction taking place in the reactor. The temperature profile remains downward trend for low inlet temperature, the profiles getting upward trend as the inlet temperature is increased. This effect is more pronounced at higher concentration of CO₂ as seen in figure 4.14.

4.1.2.2 Effect of inlet concentration on the temperature profiles

Figure 4.15 to 4.19 show the previous runs plotted as a function of inlet temperature with inlet CO concentration as parameter. The figures show milder profiles at low inlet concentration and low inlet temperature. The profiles become sharper with rise in both inlet concentrations and inlet temperatures. At a given inlet temperature, it is seen that the profiles rise with increase in inlet CO concentration upto a certain for certain inlet temperature, beyond which the profile shows a downward trend. For example in figure 4.15, the profiles increase as the inlet concentration of CO rises from 0.5971 mol% to 1.5588 mol%, but for 1.6448 mol% CO run the profile is lower with inlet temperature of 270°C.

In figure 4.17, for 1.2950 and higher mol% CO run, the profile

is lower with inlet temperature of 240°C . In figure 4.18, for 1.5589 mol% CO run, the profile is lower with inlet temperature of 210°C . However, for run with 1.5589 mol% CO at inlet temperature 270°C , 250°C , the profile is higher. These show that the peculiarity in the temperature profile occurs only in the case of lower inlet temperature and higher inlet concentration. At higher inlet temperatures, the rates are high and the reaction goes to near completion as indicated by a rise in temperature followed by a drop in temperature. The temperature drop occurs because the system is not adiabatic and there is loss of heat to the surrounding and the generation of heat is low or zero because of the depletion of reactants.

4.1.2.3 Effect of inlet temperature on conversion of CO

Figure 4.20 shows the effect of inlet temperature on conversion of CO at different inlet concentration of CO. The figure shows nearly complete conversion of CO for both high and low inlet concentration at higher inlet temperature. At low inlet temperature conversion of CO varies inversely with inlet concentration of CO. For example, in figure 4.20, conversion of CO is 15% with inlet concentration of 1.5589 mol% CO while it is 82% with inlet concentration of 0.5971 mol% CO when inlet temperature is 210°C . But at higher inlet temperature conversion of CO does not vary largely. At low inlet concentration conversion is maximum over the range of inlet temperatures. At high inlet concentration conversion is minimum at lower inlet temperature. At higher inlet

concentration of CO the conversion profile becomes sharper than that at lower inlet concentration of CO with the increasing inlet temperature.

4.1.2.4 Effect of inlet concentration on conversion of CO

Figure 4.21 shows the effect of inlet concentration on conversion. The figure shows concentration of CO has almost no effect on conversion of CO₂ at higher temperature. At higher inlet temperature the conversion profile is almost flatter but it is sharper with negative slope at lower inlet temperature. The rise in conversion of CO at higher inlet concentration of CO is more than that at lower inlet concentration of CO.

4.1.2.5 Effect of space velocity on the temperature profiles

Figure 4.22 shows the temperature profiles in the reactor at different space velocities. The figure shows that the profiles with lower space velocity is sharper than that with higher space velocity. It also shows that the peak temperature moves towards right with increasing space velocity. This is because of heat generated in the reactor is swept out by excess flow so that temperature could not be risen as before and peak temperature moves towards right.

4.1.2.6 Effect of space velocity on conversion of CO

Figure 4.23 shows the effect of space velocity on CO conversion at constant CO flow rate. The figure describes that conversion of CO decreases slightly with increasing space velocity

Table 4.2: Experimental Results of Steady State Methanation of Carbon Monoxide

Run No.	Temp. °K	Inlet condition				Space velocity hr ⁻¹ X 10 ⁻⁵	Peak temp. °C	Exit temp. °C	Exit condition	
		Flow rate, mol/hr							% conversion	
		H ₂	N ₂	CO	Total			CO	H ₂	
3001.0	543	1.7634	4.7768	0.0393	6.5795	0.2695	273	250	100.00	47.32
3002.0	543	1.7634	4.7768	0.0732	6.6134	0.2708	289	255	100.00	55.18
3003.0	543	1.7634	4.7768	0.1036	6.6438	0.2721	299	267	100.00	56.44
3004.0	523	1.7634	4.7768	0.1036	6.6438	0.2621	280	259	99.15	61.55
3005.0	523	1.7634	4.7768	0.0732	6.6134	0.2609	258	246	100.00	51.76
3006.0	523	1.7634	4.7768	0.0393	6.5795	0.2595	251	233	100.00	48.05
3007.0	508	1.7634	4.7768	0.0732	6.6134	0.2534	235	226	74.08	53.48
3008.0	513	1.7634	4.7768	0.0393	6.5795	0.2546	245	220	100.00	53.89
3009.0	513	1.7634	4.7768	0.0732	6.6134	0.2559	250	236	96.03	55.34
3010.0	513	1.7634	4.7768	0.1036	6.6438	0.2571	244	242	75.67	57.89
3011.0	513	1.7634	3.817	0.0732	5.6536	0.2187	246	233	99.40	40.79
3012	513	1.7634	2.9464	0.0732	4.7830	0.1851	246	227	99.46	31.25

Run No.	Inlet condition						Exit condition			
	Temp. °K	Flow rate, mol/hr				Space velocity hr ⁻¹ X 10 ⁻⁵	Peak temp. °C	Exit temp. °C	% conversion	
		H ₂	N ₂	CO	Total				CO	H ₂
3018	513	3.0357	4.7768	0.0732	7.8857	0.3051	246	233	98.75	20.32
3019	513	1.7634	4.7768	0.0393	6.5795	0.2546	240	222	100.00	42.47
3024.1	543	1.7634	4.7768	0.1094	6.6496	0.2723	292	273	99.88	57.24
3024.2	543	1.7634	4.7768	0.1094	6.6496	0.2723	292	273	99.96	57.69
3039	483	1.7634	4.7768	0.0393	6.5795	0.2397	210	191	82.05	60.48
3040	483	1.7634	4.7768	0.0732	6.6134	0.2409	211	190	35.44	41.91
3041	483	1.7634	4.7768	0.1036	6.6438	0.2420	210	188	15.06	27.48
3042	497	1.7634	4.7768	0.1036	6.6438	0.2490	228	206	16.86	45.37
3043	497	1.7634	4.7768	0.0732	6.6134	0.2479	224	206	38.24	26.57
3044	497	1.7634	4.7768	0.0393	6.5795	0.2466	228	207	98.97	44.60

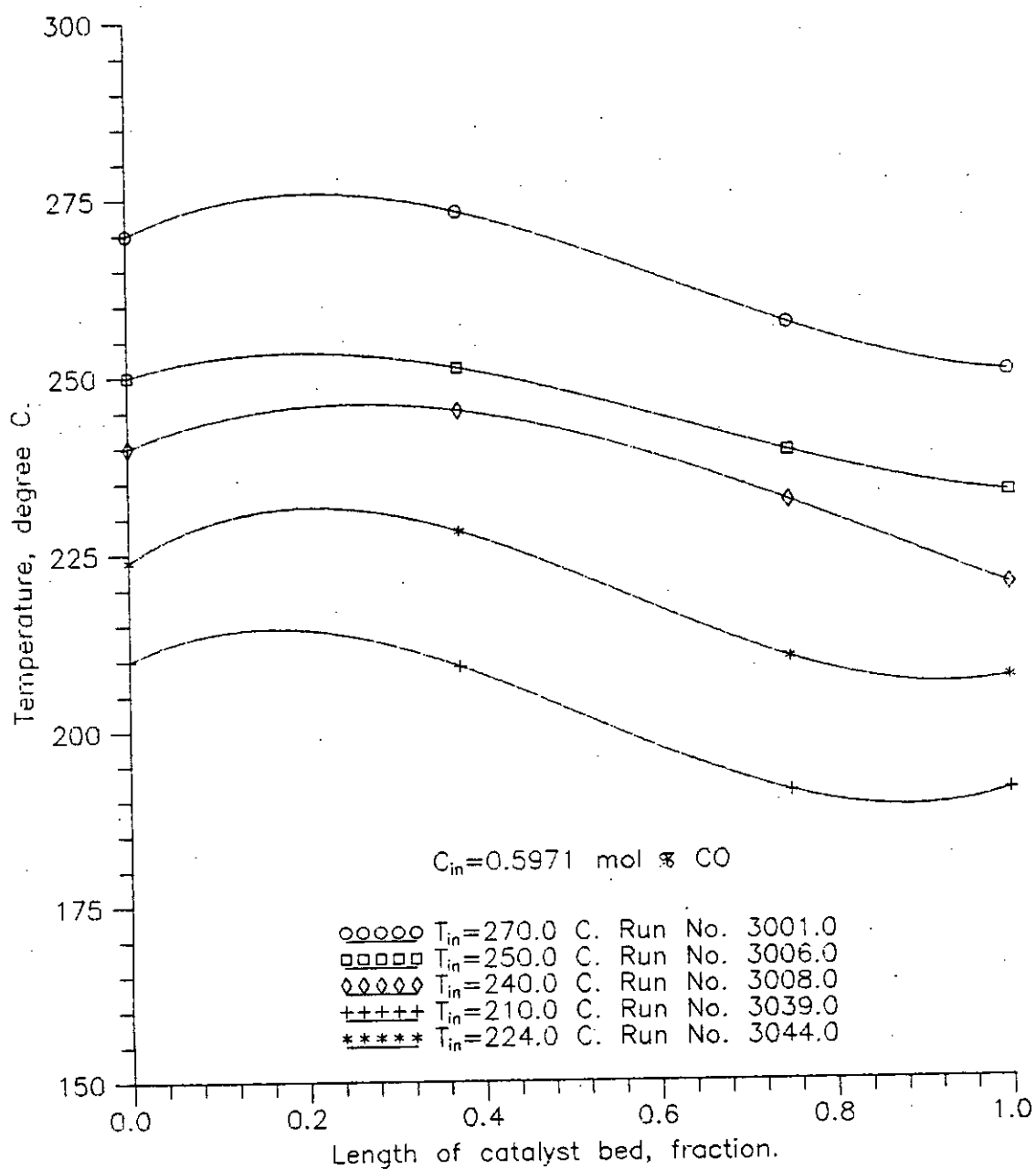


Figure 4.12 Temperature profiles in the reactor at different inlet temperatures.

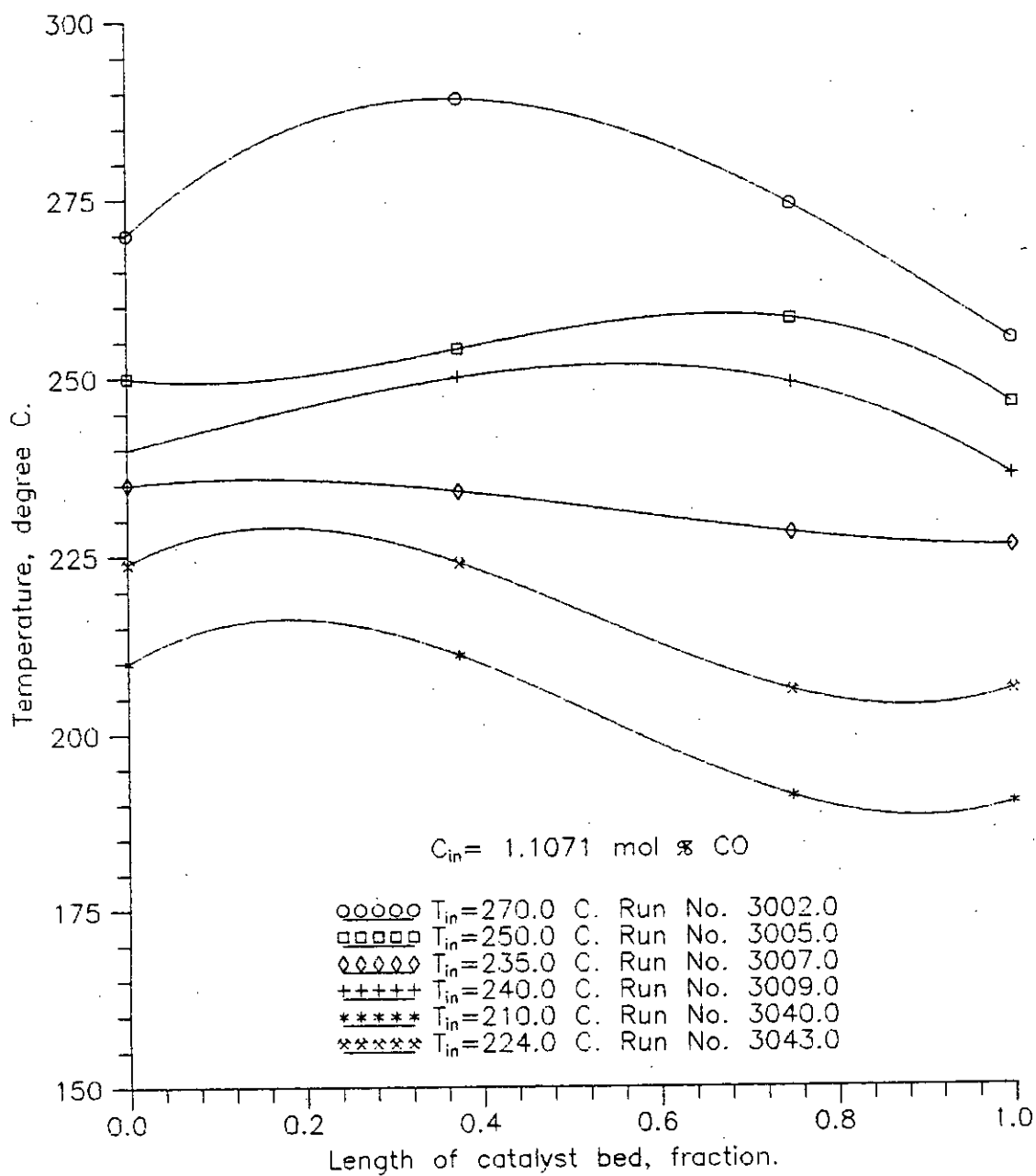


Figure 4.13 Temperature profiles in the reactor at different inlet temperatures.

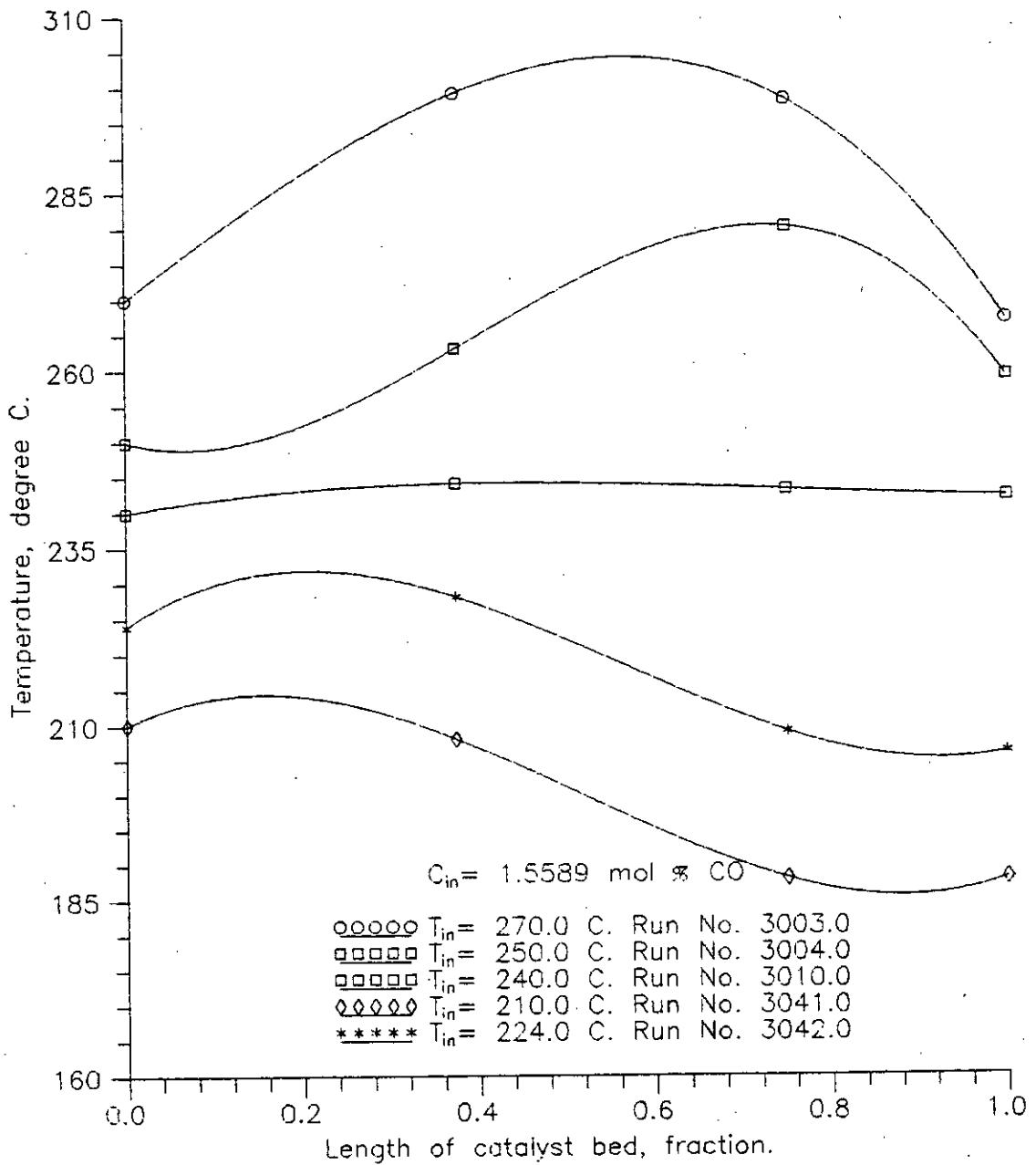


Figure 4.14 Temperature profiles in the reactor at different inlet temperatures.

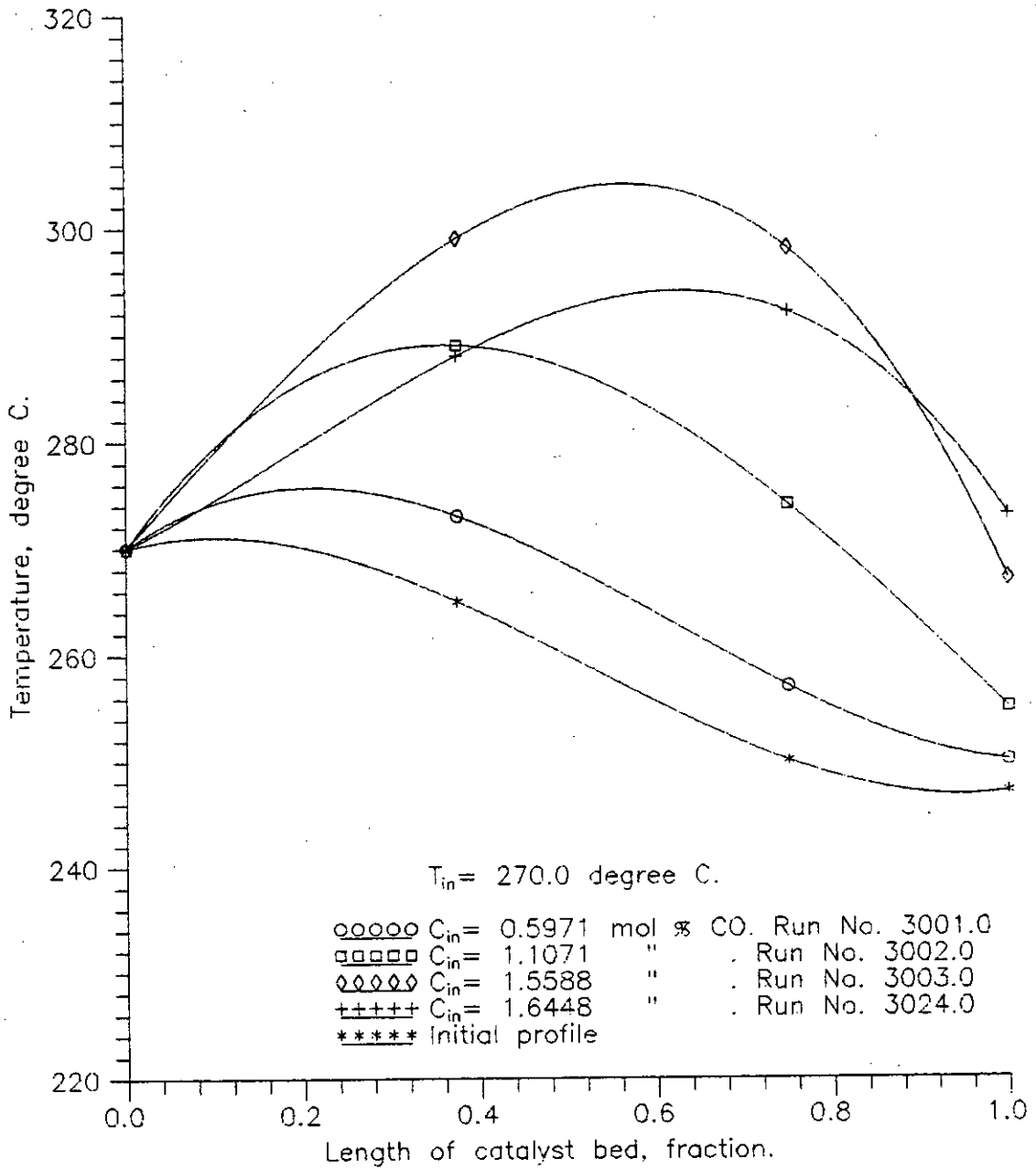


Figure 4.15 Temperature profiles in the reactor at different inlet concentrations of CO.

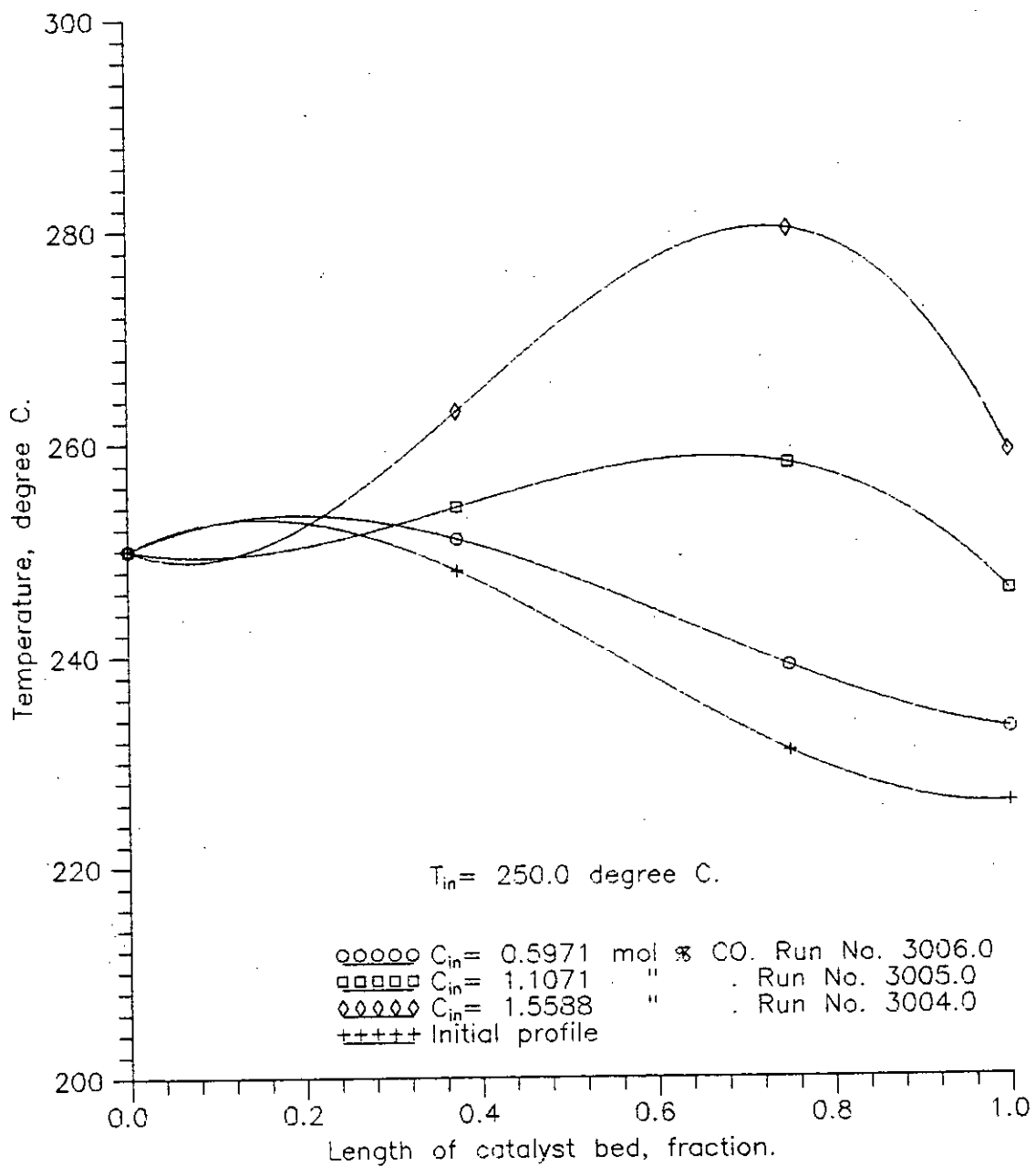


Figure 4.16 Temperature profiles in the reactor at different inlet concentrations of CO.

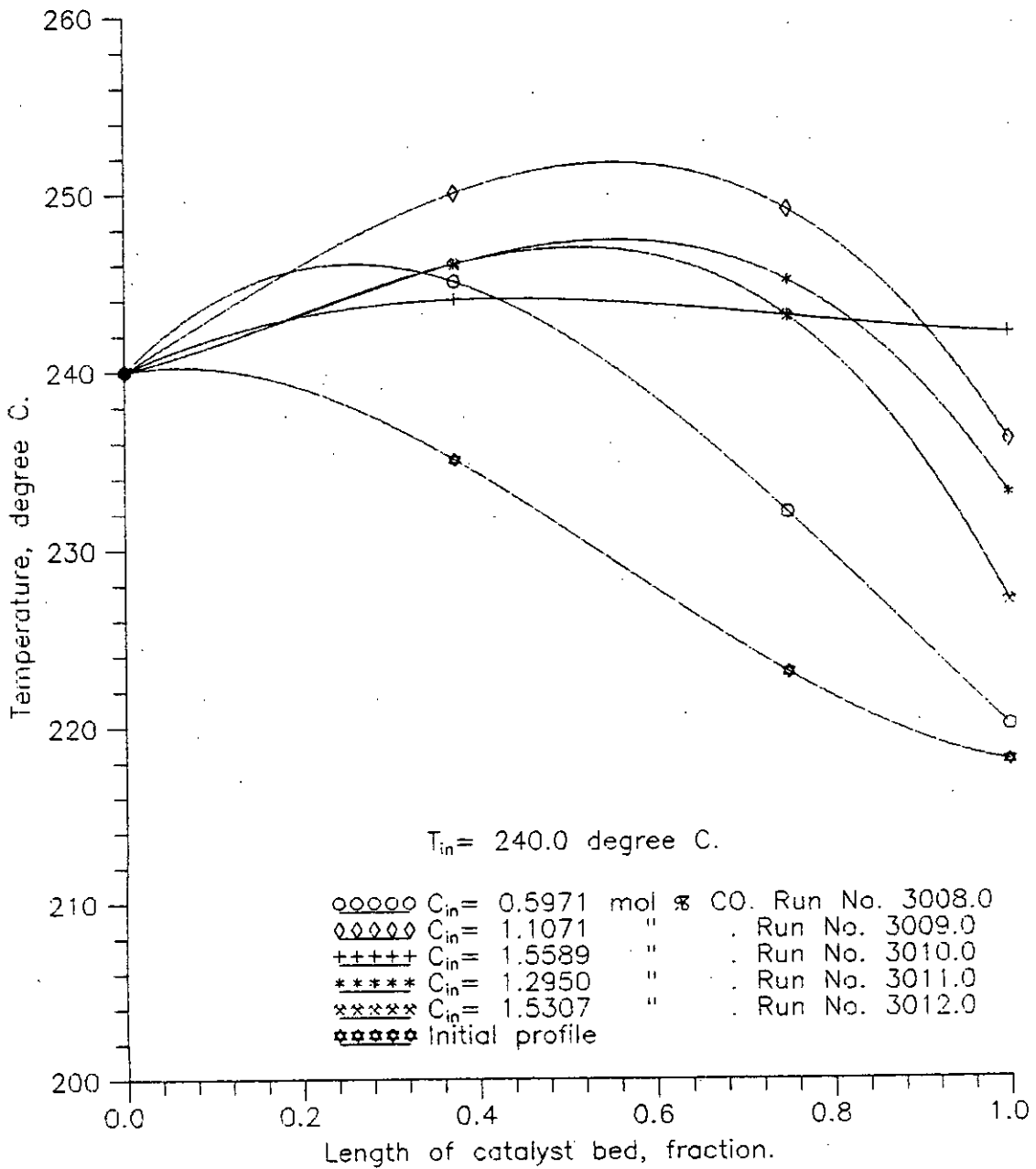


Figure 4.17 Temperature profiles in the reactor at different inlet concentrations of CO.

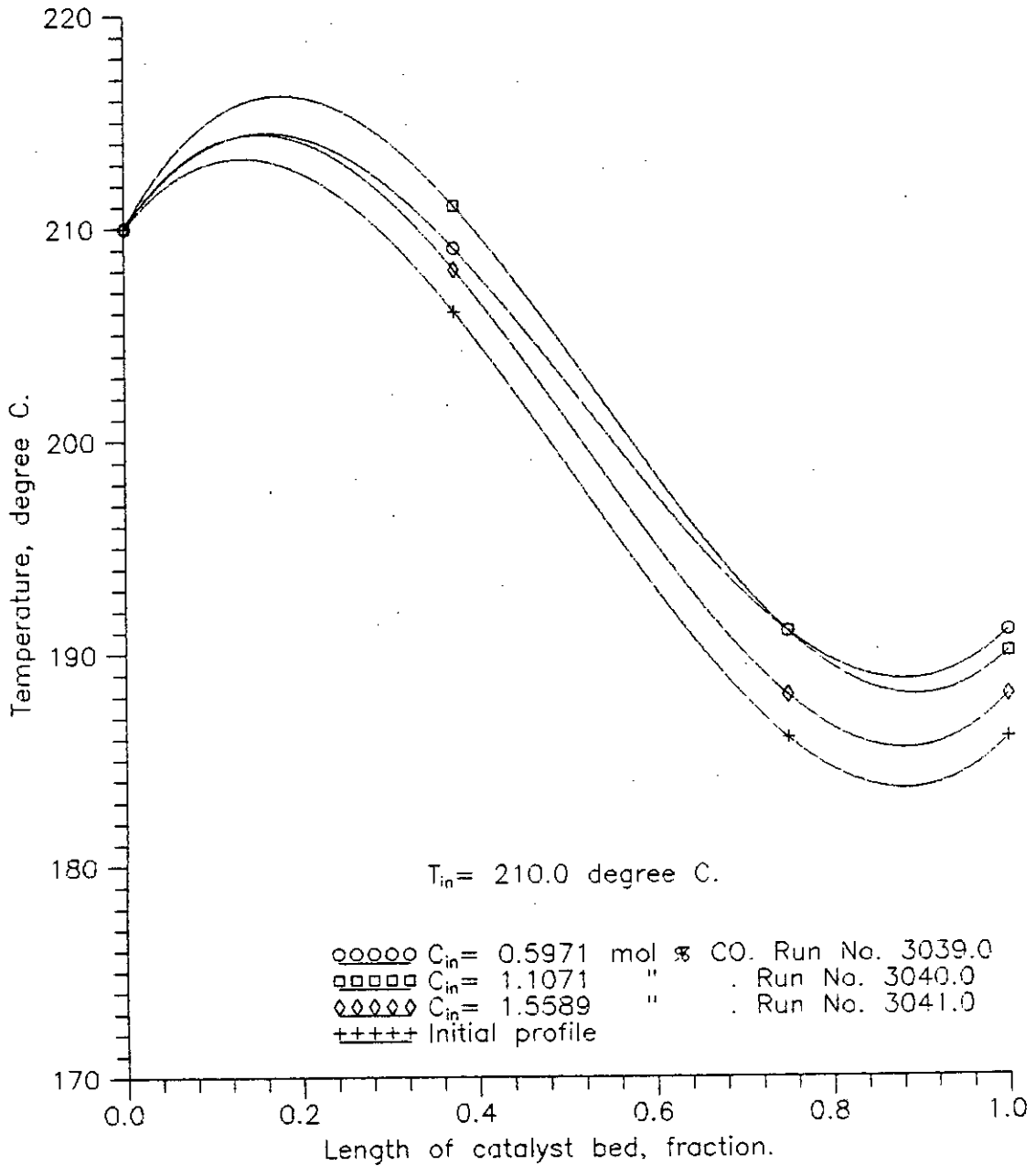


Figure 4.18 Temperature profiles in the reactor at different inlet concentrations of CO.

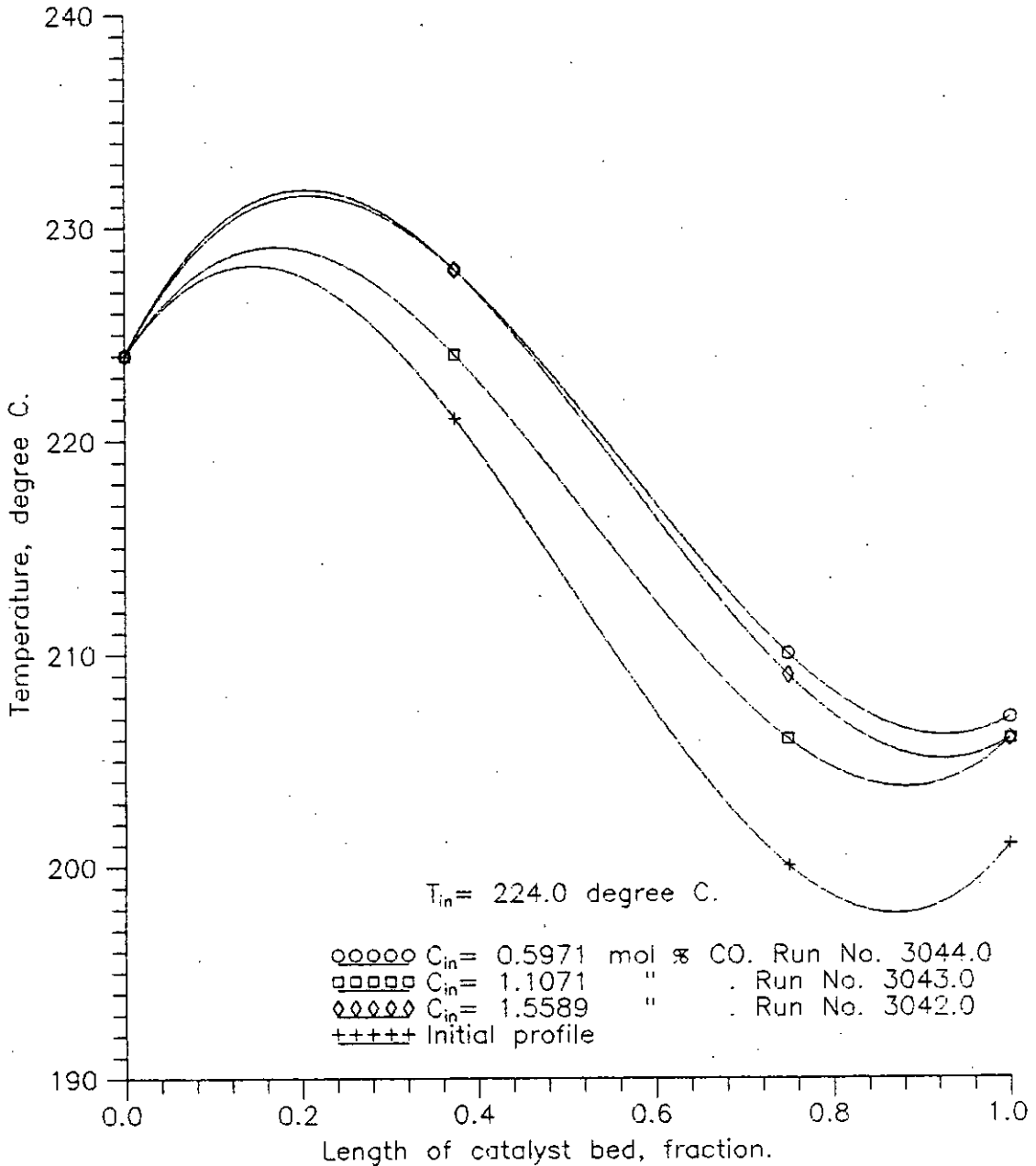


Figure 4.19 Temperature profiles in the reactor at different inlet concentrations of CO.

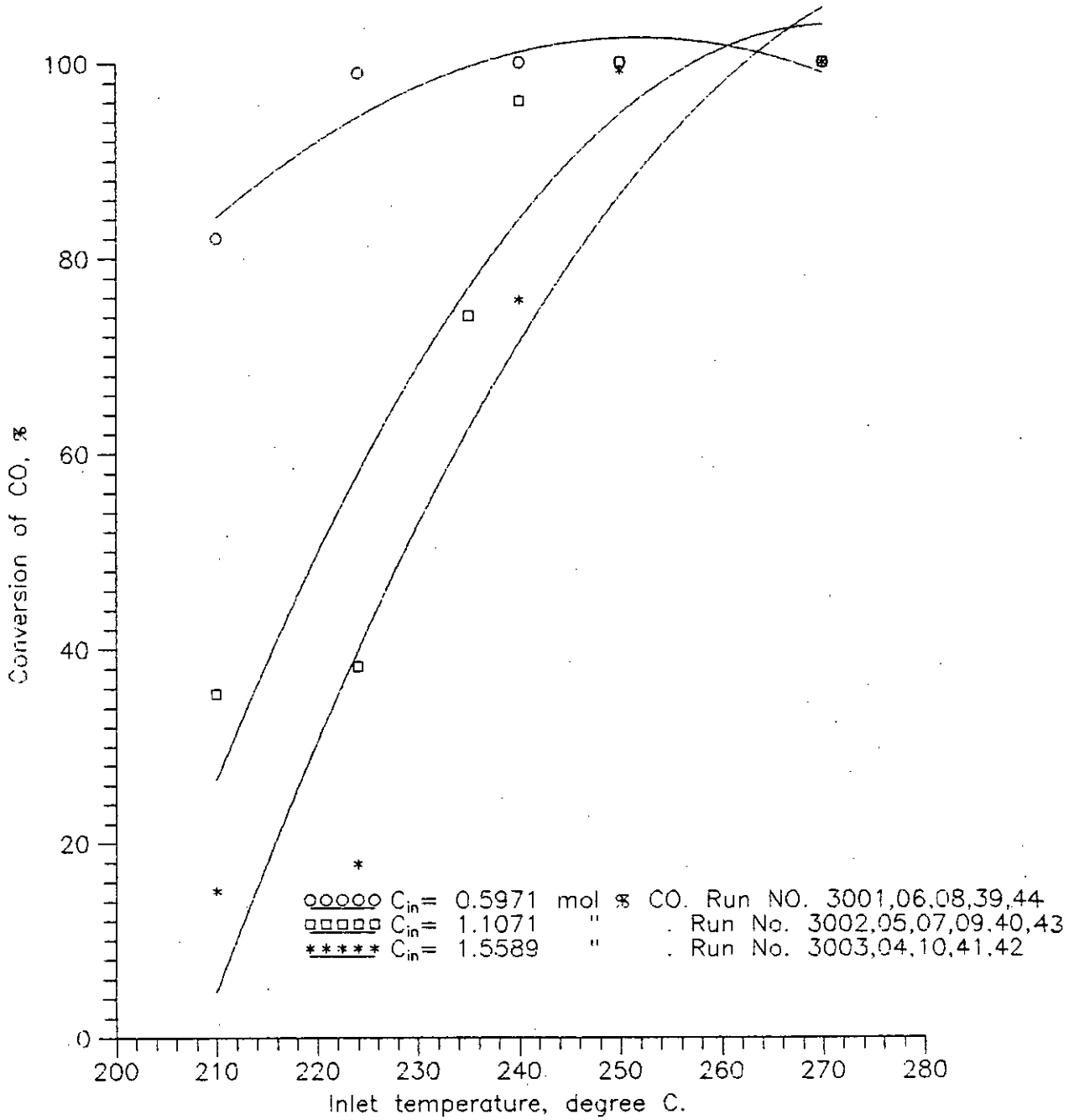


Figure 4.20 Effect of inlet temp. on conversion of CO at different inlet conc. of CO.

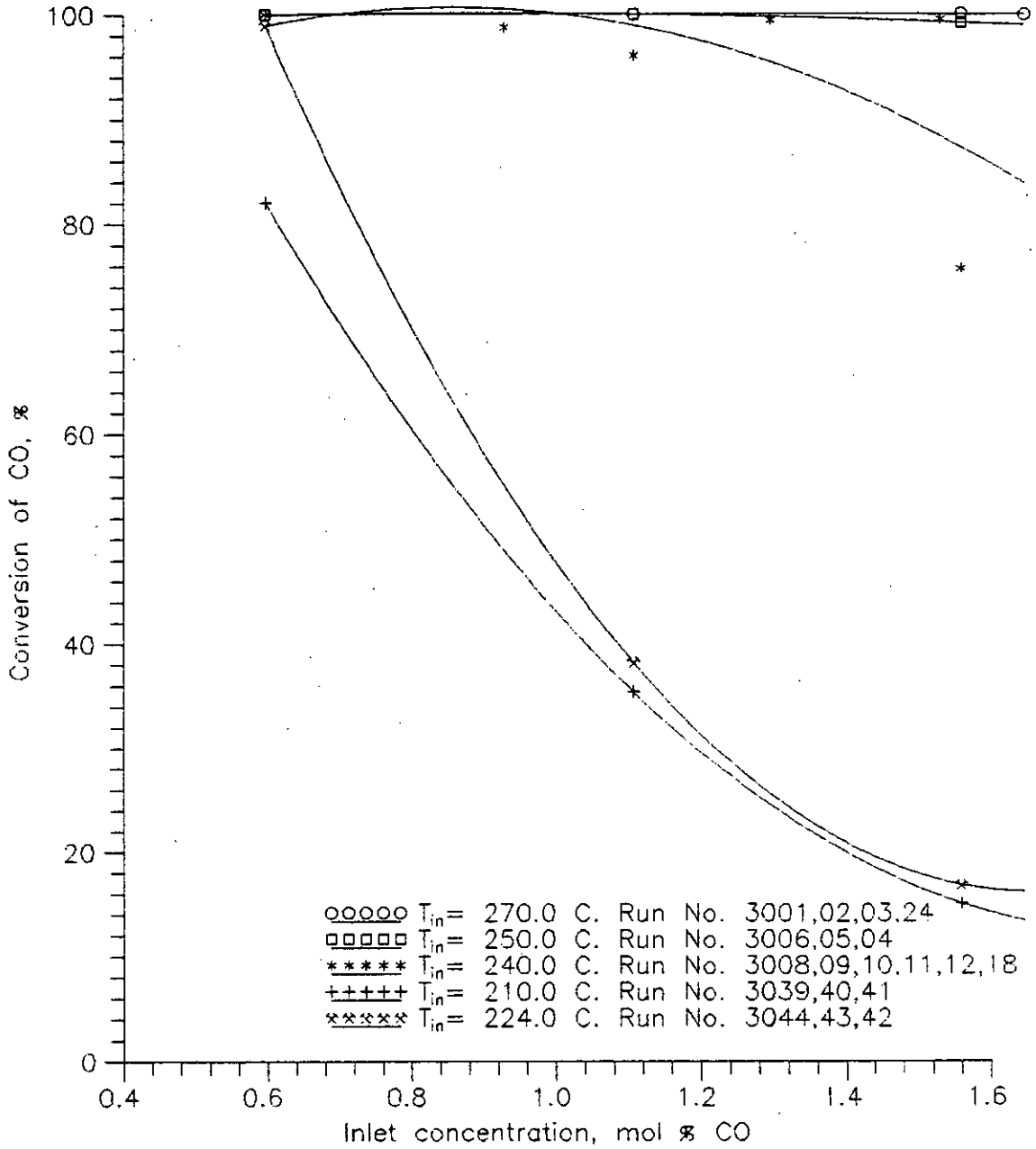


Figure 4.21 Effect of inlet concn. of CO on convn. of CO at different inlet temperatures.

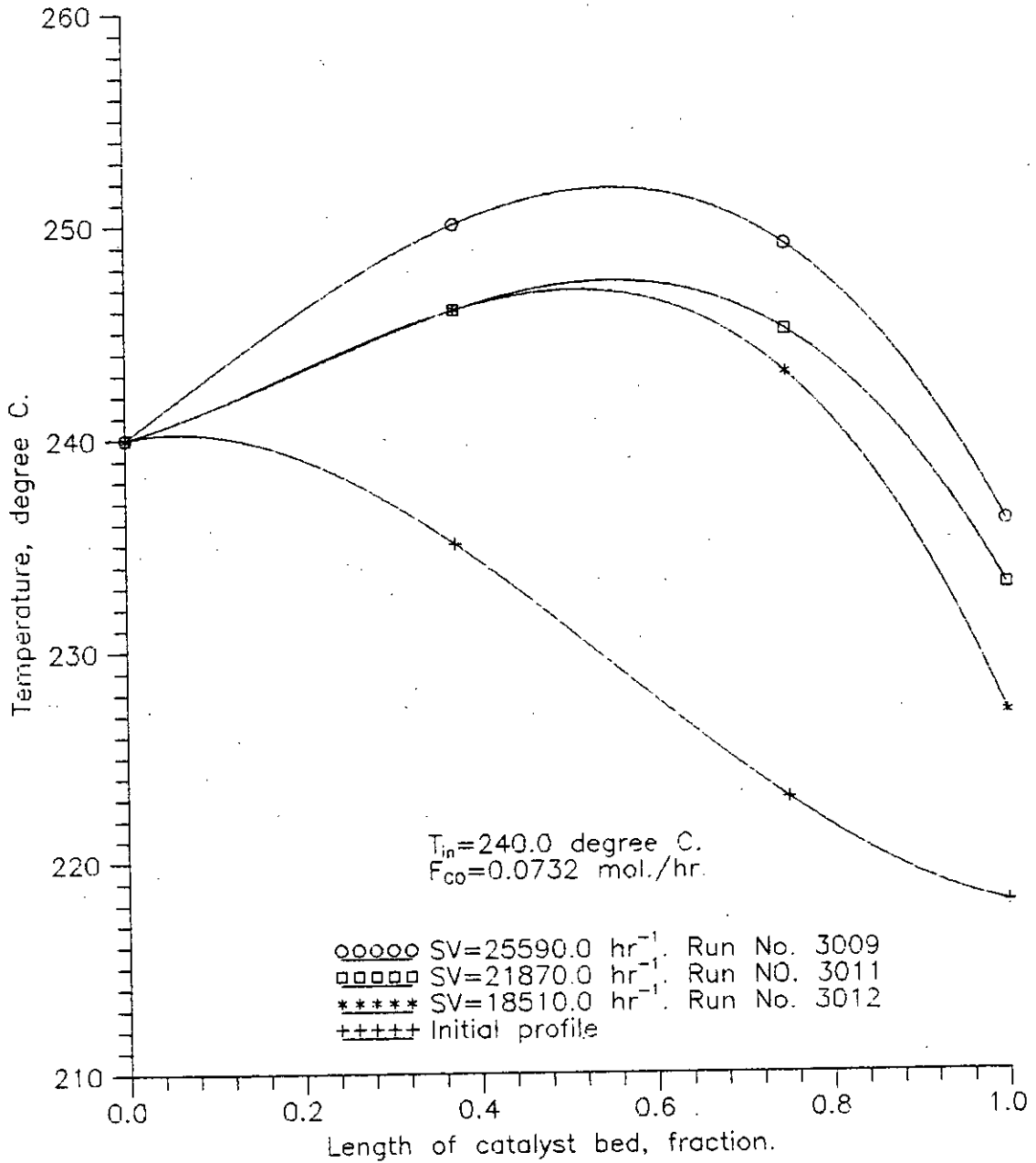


Figure 4.22 Temperature profiles in the reactor at different space velocities.

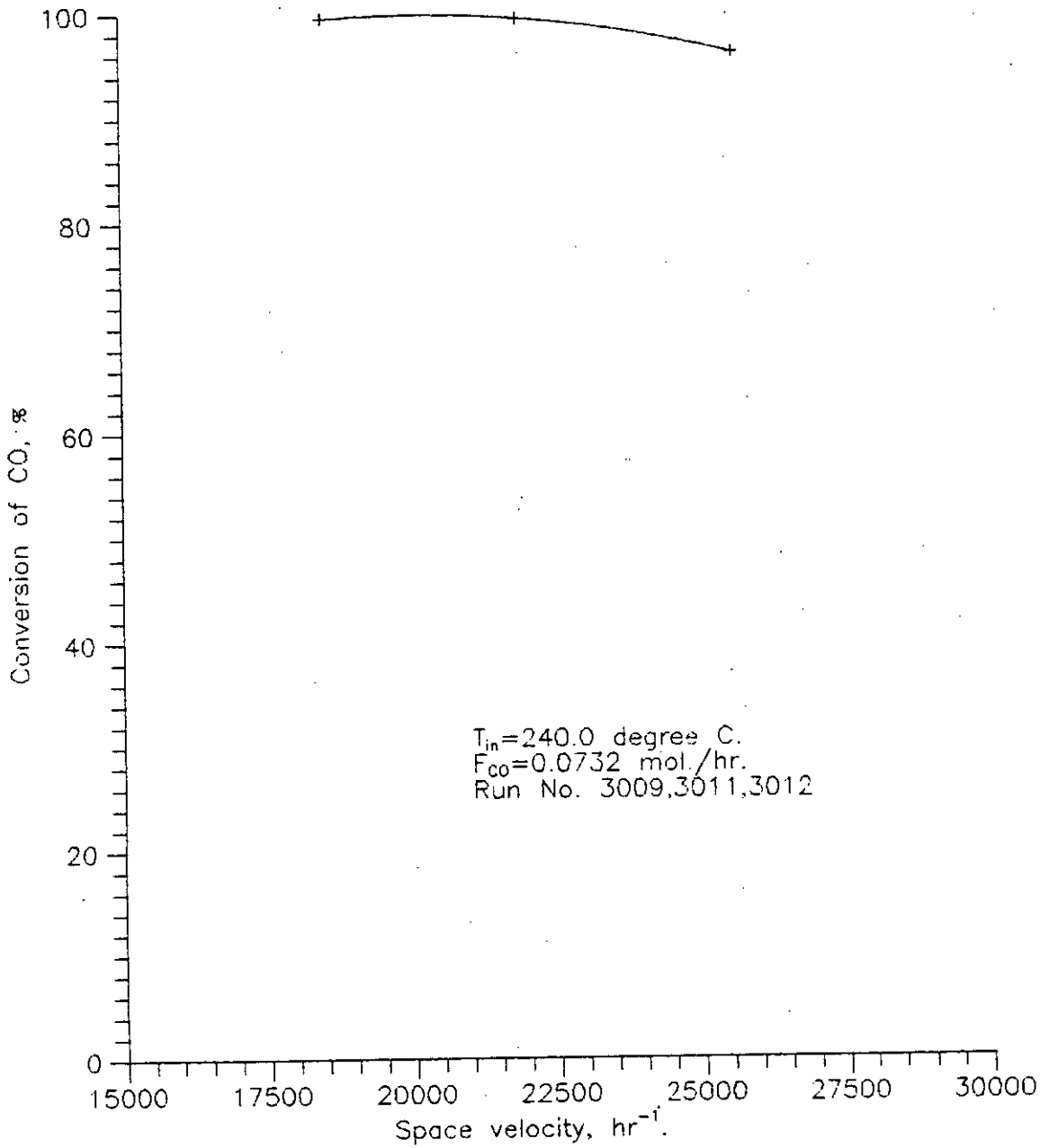


Figure 4.23 Effect of space velocity on conversion of CO at constant CO flow rate.

or decreasing residence time. This figure also shows space velocity has small effect on conversion of CO.

4.1.3 Study on mixture of CO & CO₂ methanation

Figure 4.24 to 4.34 are plotted for mixture of CO and CO₂. In case of concentration variation, flow rate of CO₂ is varied but flow rate of CO is kept constant. Also in this case the reactor shows the initial profile of downward trend.

4.1.3.1 Effect of inlet temperature on the temperature profiles

Figure 4.24 to 4.26 show the usual pattern of temperature profile in the reactor. The temperature profile remains flat or downward trend for low inlet temperature, the profiles getting upward trend as the inlet temperature is increased. This effect is more pronounced at higher concentration of CO₂ keeping CO flowrate constant as seen in figure 4.26.

4.1.3.2 Effect of inlet concentration on the temperature profiles

Figure 4.27 to 4.30 show the same runs plotted as a function of inlet temperature with inlet CO₂ concentration is parameter, but CO flow rate is kept constant. The figures show profiles of downward trend at low inlet concentration and low inlet temperature. The profiles become sharper and upward trend with the rise in both inlet concentration and inlet temperature. At a given inlet temperature, it is seen that the profiles rise with increase in inlet concentration upto a certain limit, beyond which the

profile shows a downward trend. For example, in figure 4.28, the profiles increase as the inlet concentration of CO_2 rises from 0.7074 mol% to 1.2066 mol% and flowrate of CO is 0.0393 mol/hr., but for 1.6352 mol% CO_2 run, the profile is lower. Similar results were obtained in figure 4.29 (for run with 1.6352 mol%). However, for run with 1.6352 mol% CO_2 at inlet temperature 260°C , the profile was higher. This shows that the peculiarity in the temperature profile occurs only in the case of lower inlet temperature.

At higher inlet temperature the rates are high and the reaction goes to near completion as indicated by a rapid rise in temperature followed by a drop in temperature. The temperature drop occurs because the system is not adiabatic and there is loss of heat to the surrounding and the generation of heat is low or zero because of the depletion of reactants.

4.1.3.3 Effect of inlet temperature on conversion of CO & CO_2

Figure 4.31 shows the effect of inlet temperature on conversion of CO and CO_2 . The figure shows nearly complete conversion of CO for both high and low inlet concentration at higher inlet temperature. The figure also shows that the conversion of CO & CO_2 increases with the increasing inlet temperature.

4.1.3.4 Effect of inlet concentration on conversion of CO & CO_2

Figure 4.32 shows the effect of inlet concentration on conversion of CO & CO_2 . The figure shows concentration of CO_2 has less effect on conversion of CO & CO_2 at higher temperature, 260°C .

At low temperature conversion of CO decreases highly with the increasing concentration of CO₂. At lower temperature conversion of CO₂ decreases more than that of CO.

4.1.3.5 Effect of space velocity on the temperature profiles

Figure 4.33 shows the temperature profiles in the reactor at different space velocities. The figure shows that the profiles rise with increasing space velocity upto a certain limit beyond which the profile shows a downward trend. For example, in figure 4.33 the profiles increase as the space velocity from 19050.0 hr⁻¹ 26270.0 hr⁻¹, but for 31290.0 hr⁻¹. run, the profile is lower.

4.1.3.6 Effect of space velocity on conversion of CO & CO₂

Figure 4.34 shows the effect of space velocity on conversion of CO and CO₂. The figure shows that conversion of CO decreases very little with the increasing space velocity and shows almost complete conversion of CO. It also shows that conversion of CO₂ initially increases with the increasing space velocity then decreases. Here another thing is to describe that at the same inlet temperature, inlet concentration of CO & CO₂ and space velocity conversion of CO is higher than that of CO₂.

Table 4.3: Experimental Results of Steady State Methanation of the mixture of Carbon Monoxide and Carbon Dioxide

Run No.	Inlet condition						Space velocity hr ⁻¹ X 10 ⁻⁵	Peak temp. °C	Exit temp. °C	Exit condition		
	Temp. °K	Flow rate, mol/hr				Total				% conversion		
		H ₂	N ₂	CO	CO ₂					H ₂	CO ₂	CO
3027	533	1.7634	4.7768	0.0393	0.0469	6.6263	0.2664	273	248	52.57	81.82	99.43
3028	533	1.7634	4.7768	0.0393	0.0804	6.6598	0.2677	278	254	51.03	80.04	98.69
3029	533	1.7634	4.7768	0.0393	0.1094	6.6888	0.2689	276	249	62.43	74.27	97.5
3030	523	1.7634	4.7768	0.0393	0.1094	6.6888	0.2638	258	244	48.02	46.44	97.62
3031	523	1.7634	4.7768	0.0393	0.0804	6.6598	0.2627	264	244	52.75	56.77	98.23
3032	523	1.7634	4.7768	0.0393	0.0469	6.6263	0.2614	260	239	26.23	53.18	99.02
3033	523	1.7634	3.8170	0.0393	0.0804	5.700	0.2248	266	242	45.16	62.31	98.75
3034	523	1.7634	2.9464	0.0393	0.0804	4.8295	0.1905	264	239	31.97	53.59	99.15
3035	523	3.0357	4.7768	0.0393	0.0804	7.9321	0.3129	257	244	19.71	35.75	96.77
3036	513	1.7634	4.7768	0.0393	0.0804	6.6598	0.2577	244	232	44.45	21.93	94.93
3037	513	1.7634	4.7768	0.0393	0.1094	6.6888	0.2588	243	233	44.18	27.65	93.13
3038	513	1.7634	4.7768	0.0393	0.0469	6.6263	0.2564	242	231	42.01	28.24	97.89
3045	543	1.7634	4.7768	0.0393	0.0804	6.6598	0.2727	285	271	60.83	91.09	99.18

Run No.	Inlet condition							Exit condition				
	Temp.	Flow rate, mol/hr					Space velocity hr ⁻¹ X 10 ⁻⁵	Peak temp. °C	Exit temp. °C	% conversion		
	°K	H ₂	N ₂	CO	CO ₂	Total				H ₂	CO ₂	CO
3046.1	553	1.7634	4.7768	0.0393	0.0804	6.6598	0.2778	297	280	61.29	96.88	99.62
3046.2	553	1.7634	4.7768	0.0393	0.0804	6.6598	0.2778	297	280	62.77	96.90	99.74
3047	497	1.7634	4.7768	0.0393	0.0804	6.6598	0.2496	224	206	50.40	33.95	57.01
3048	497	1.7634	4.7768	0.0393	0.0869	6.6263	0.2484	225	206	46.77	26.22	81.15
3049	497	1.7634	4.7768	0.0393	0.1094	6.6888	0.2507	225	205	48.40	27.07	39.44

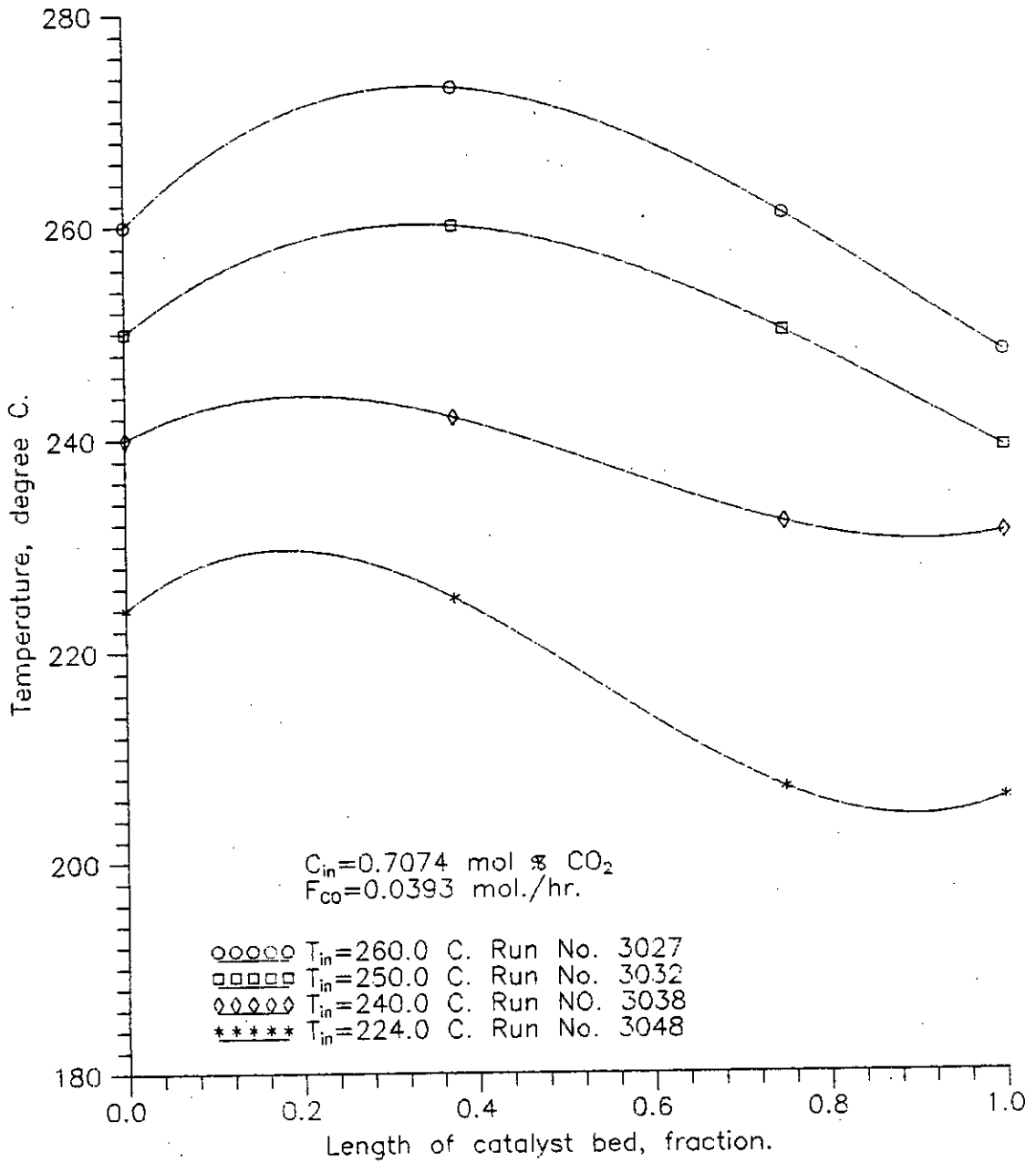


Figure 4.24 Temperature profiles in the reactor at different inlet temperatures.

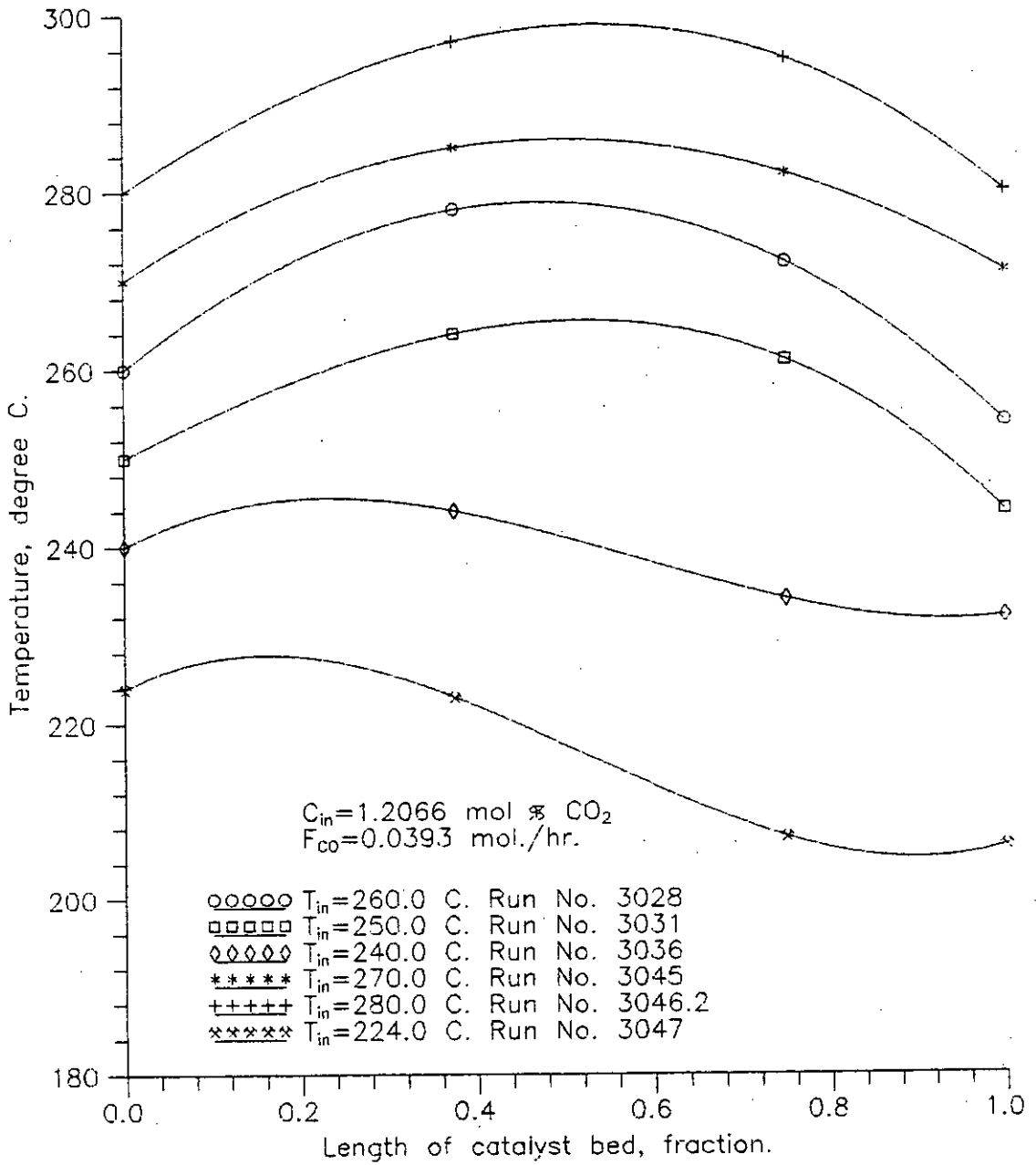


Figure 4.25 Temperature profiles in the reactor at different inlet temperatures.

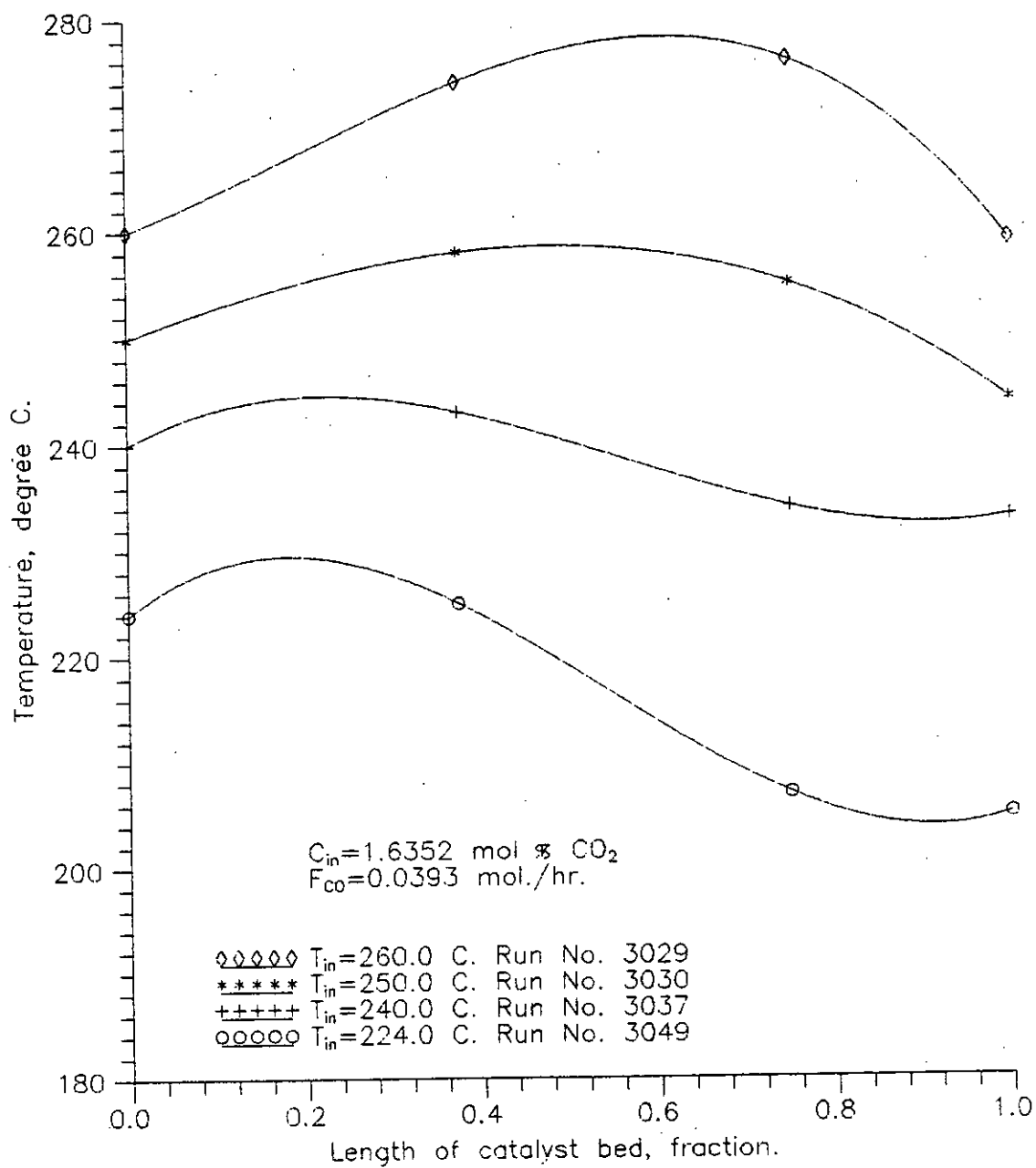


Figure 4.26 Temperature profiles in the reactor at different inlet temperatures.

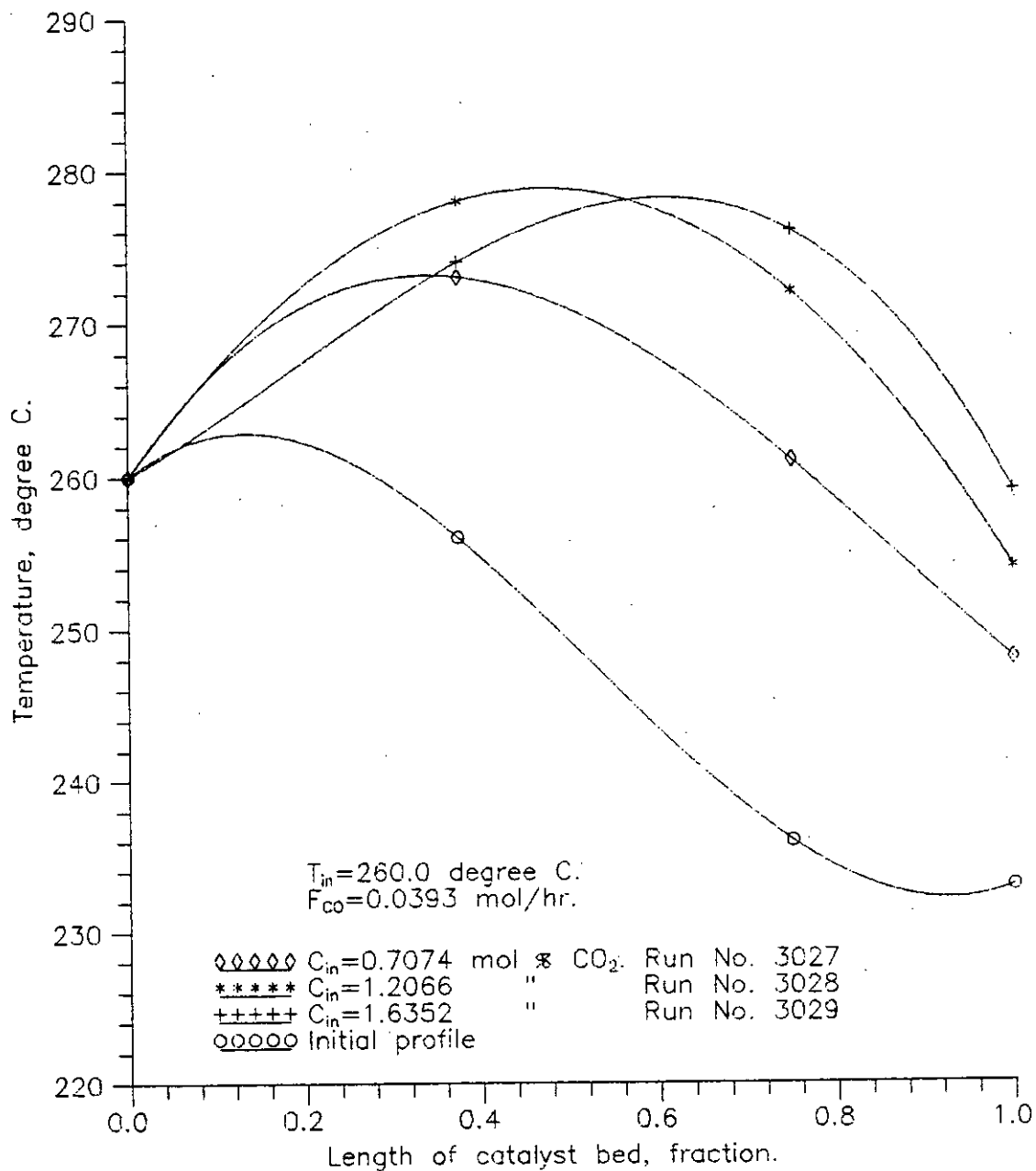


Figure 4.27 Temperature profiles in the reactor at different inlet concentrations of CO_2 .

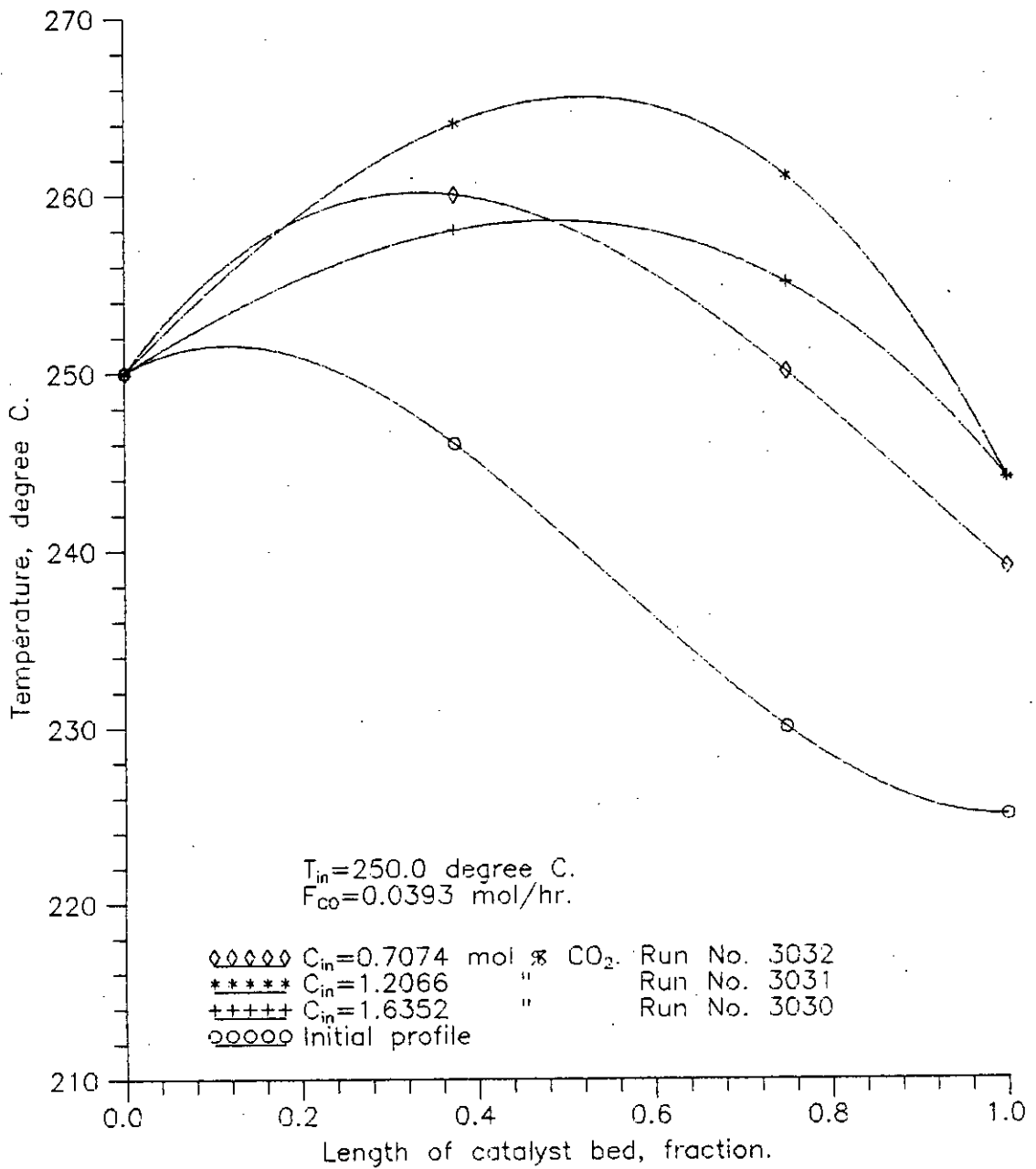


Figure 4.28 Temperature profiles in the reactor at different inlet concentrations of CO_2 .

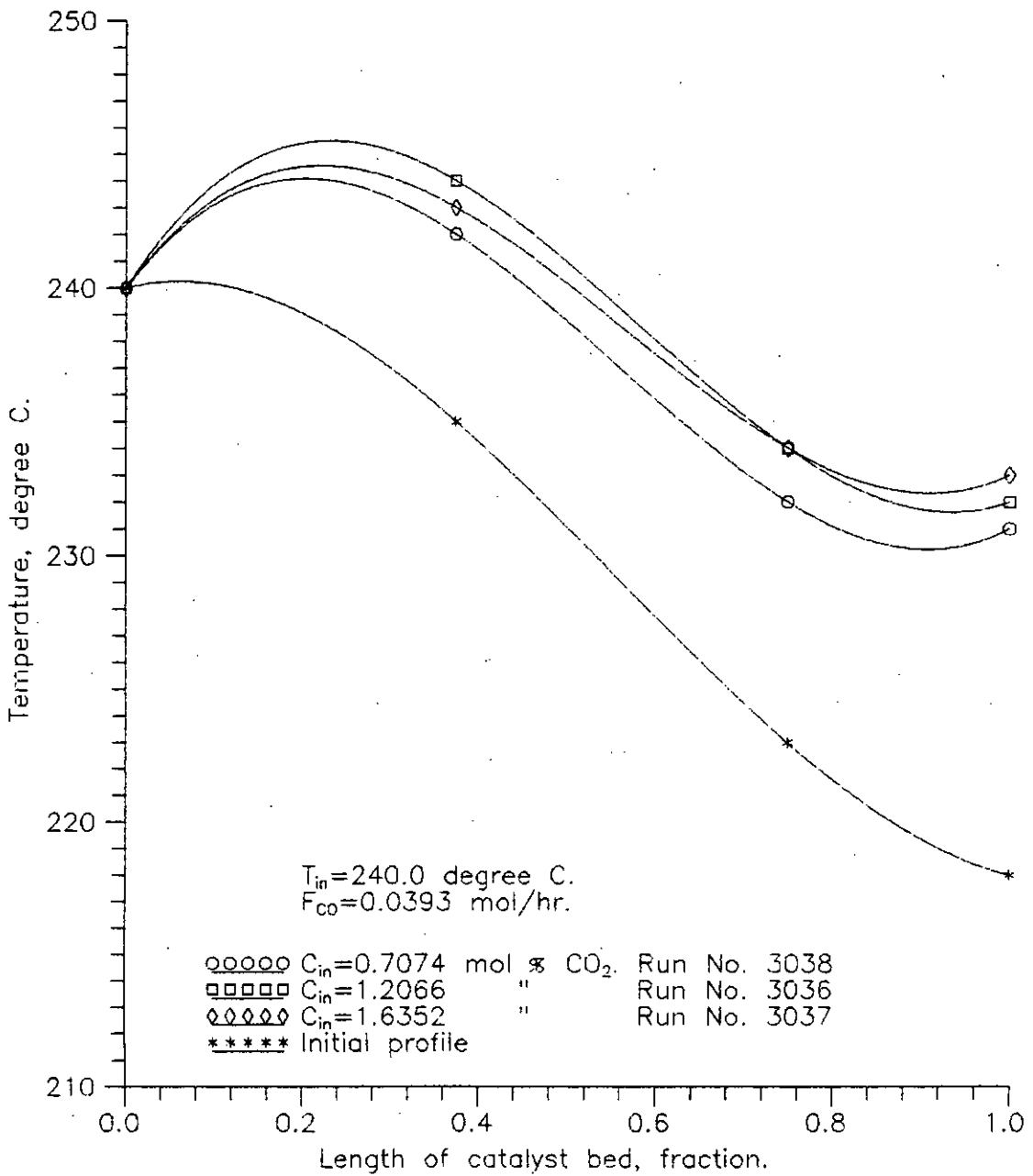


Figure 4.29 Temperature profiles in the reactor at different inlet concentrations of CO_2 .

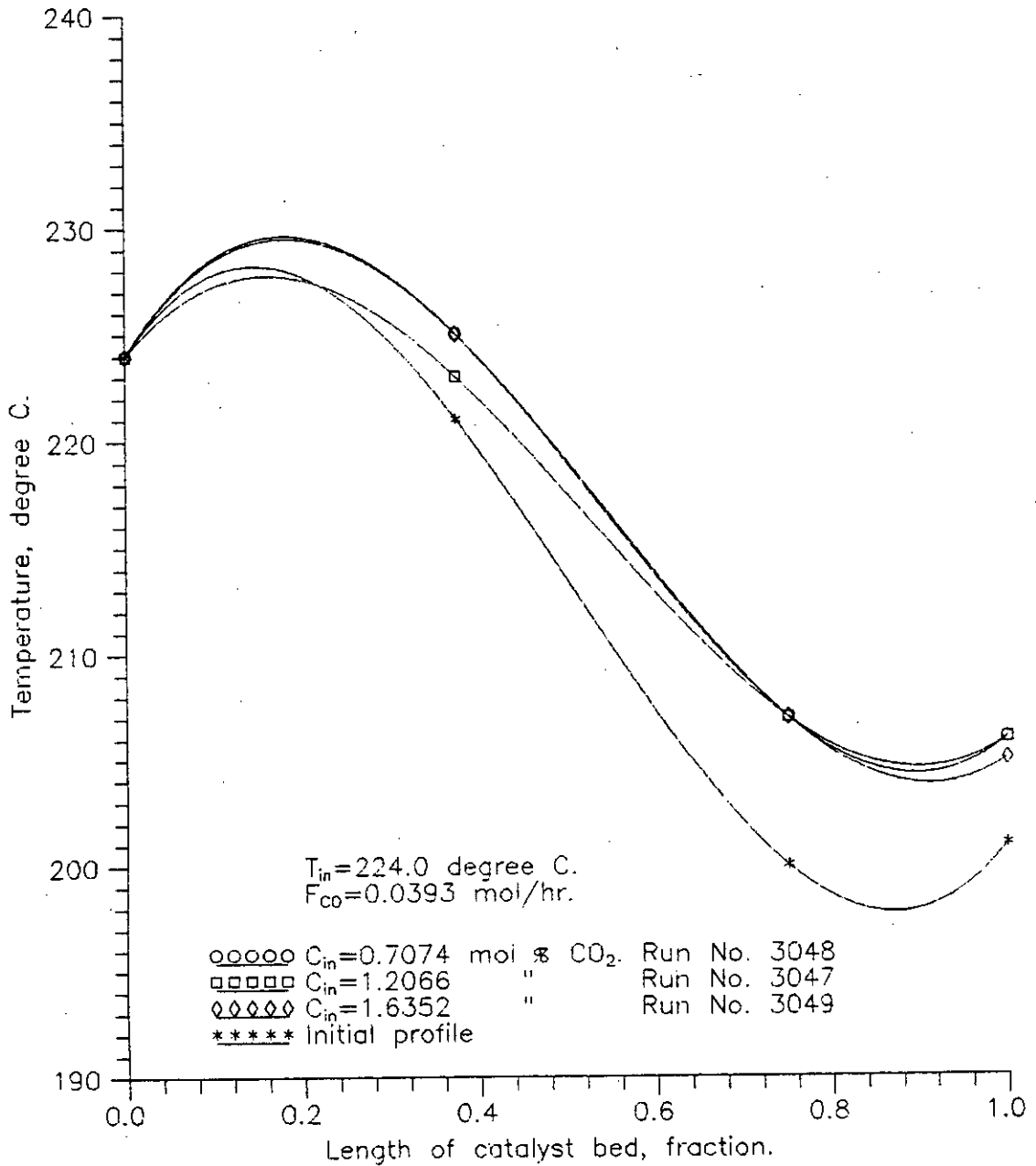


Figure 4.30 Temperature profiles in the reactor at different inlet concentrations of CO_2 .

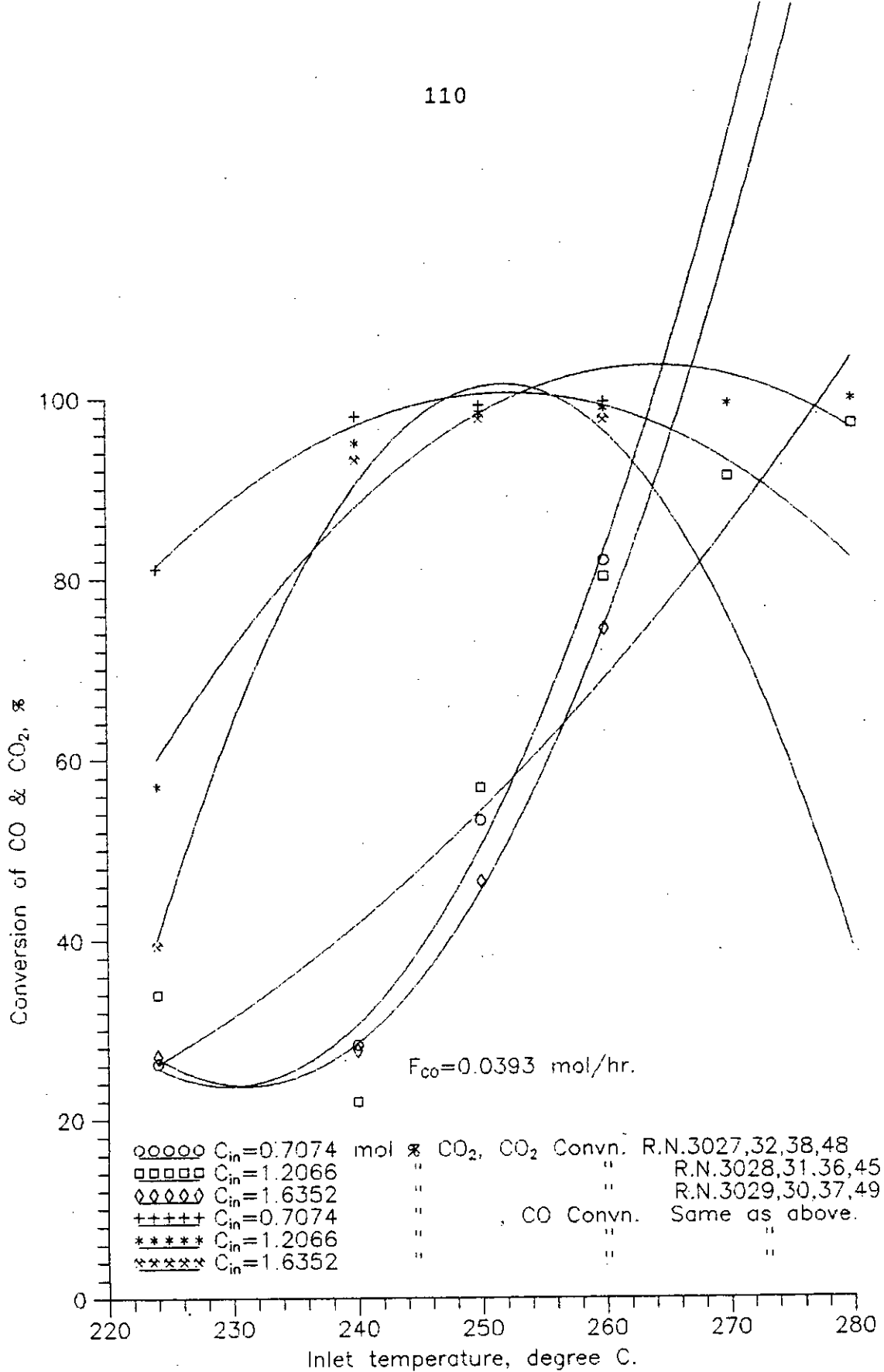


Figure 4.31 Effect of inlet temp. on conversion of CO & CO₂ at different inlet concn. of CO₂.

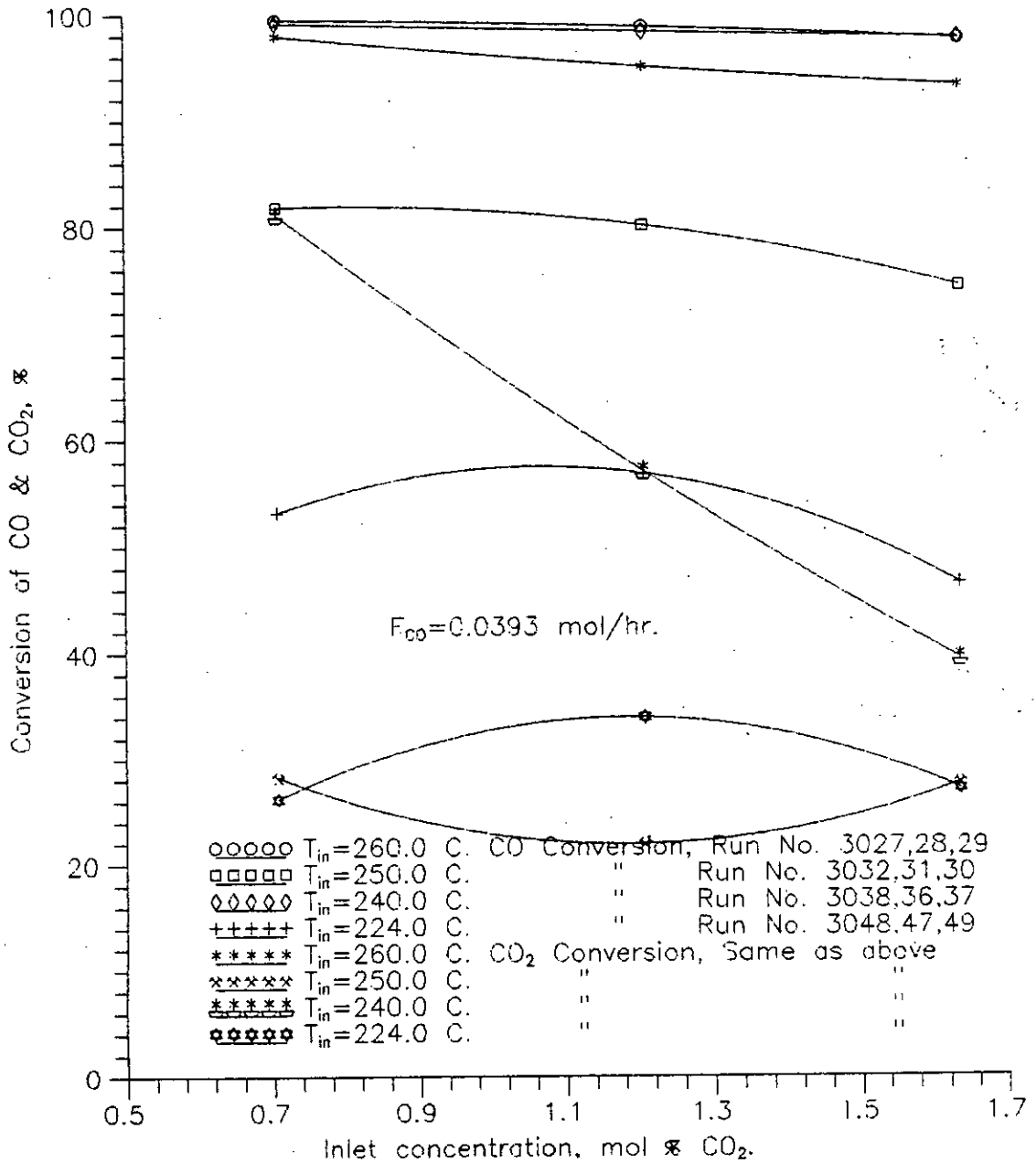


Figure 4.32 Effect of inlet concn. on conversion of CO & CO₂ at different inlet temps.

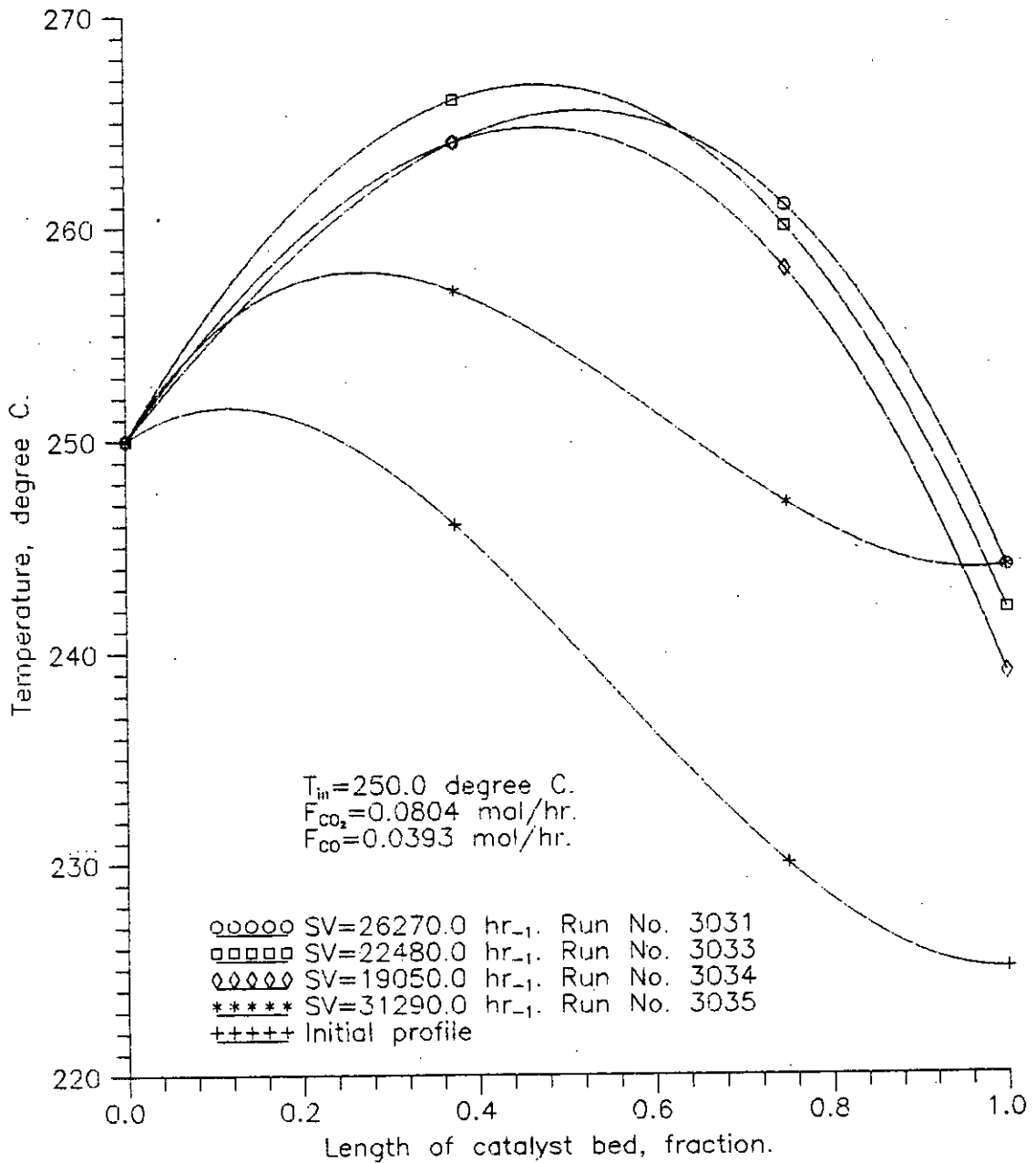


Figure 4.33 Temperature profiles in the reactor at different space velocities.

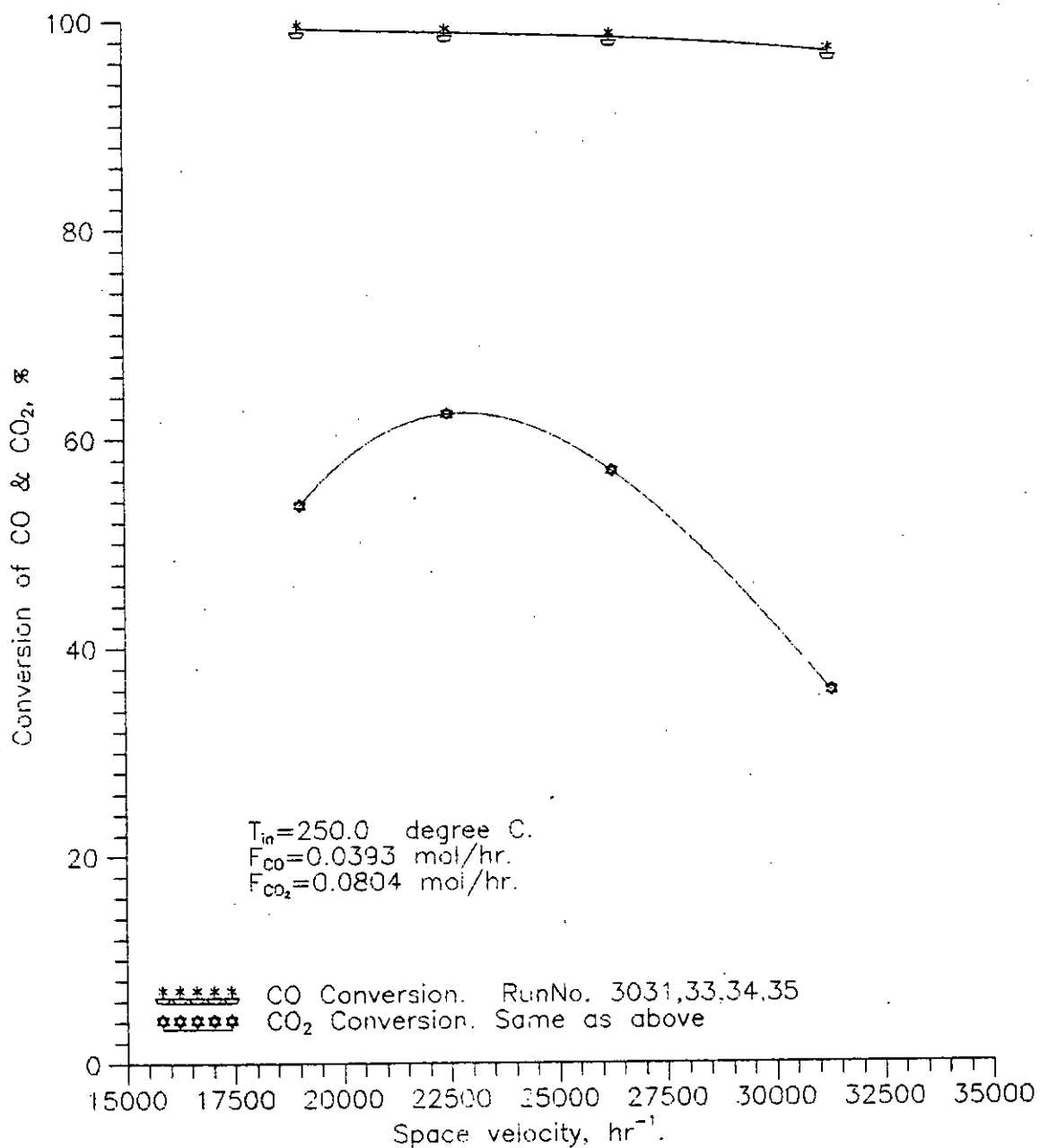


Figure 4.34 Effect of space velocity on convn. of CO & CO₂ at constant flow rate of CO & CO₂

4.2 Adiabatic Unsteady state methanation

A large number of experiments were carried out in the same reactor for the methanation of carbon oxides to study the unsteady state behaviour of the reactor. The catalyst was also undiluted.

The detailed results of the experiments to disturbances in inlet conditions are presented in the appendices F to ^HG. The figures 4.35 to 4.57 show the unsteady state behaviour of the reactor.

4.2.1 Using binary feeds of CO or CO₂ with hydrogen

The results of experiments of the reactor to disturbances in inlet conditions using binary feeds, i.e., CO or CO₂ in hydrogen are given here. Depending on the inlet conditions varied, several types of disturbances can be distinguished, three of which were studied viz Type-1, step increase of the carbon oxide concentration in the feed to an isothermal reactor; Type 2, similar concentration steps in the feed to a reactor with a temperature profile; Type 3, flow changes in the feed to a reactor with a temperature profile.

4.2.1.1 Type 1 disturbance:

At time $t < 0$ the catalyst bed is showing a temperature profile, the feed to the reactor consisting of hydrogen and nitrogen. Nitrogen is used as carrier gas. Because of constructional limitations the reactor could not be made isothermal and this condition of the reactor is assumed as isothermal. At time $t = 0$ the carbon oxide is added to the feed. The disturbance obtained in this way is of interest in connection with start up procedures. When

analyzing the behaviour of the reactor for a type 1 disturbance one finds that immediately after the addition of carbon oxide to the feed i.e. within 1 or 2 gas residence times in the reactor, a carbon oxide concentration profile is established. Here it was not possible to measure the concentration at different thermocouple points of the reactor and concentration profile could not be drawn. The heat of reaction then causes the temperature profile gradually i.e., much more slowly than the initial change of the axial concentration profile. These effects are referred to as Fast concentration Responses, FCR, followed by Slow Temperature Responses, STR.

Figures 4.37 to 4.39 are plotted for carbon dioxide and figure 4.42 is for carbon monoxide. In case of carbon dioxide step decrease or reverse action is also shown. Step increase of carbon dioxide shows upward temperature profile and step decrease of carbon dioxide shows downward temperature profile.

The physical significance of the above findings is that a change in concentration travels through the reactor with substantially the same velocity as the gas flow because there is virtually no net accumulation of carbon oxide in the solid phase. On the other hand, an appreciable amount of heat is absorbed by the catalyst bed and the reactor wall, the heat capacity of which is about 1000 times the heat capacity of the gas phase. Since the temperature equilibrium between gas phase and solid is established instantaneously, it follows that the temperature profile changes much more slowly than the initial concentration profile during the

FCR because accumulation of heat in the catalyst bed now determines the response speed. After some time of adding carbon oxide a zone is established in which the temperature does not change any further and where the CO_2 is converted completely, whereas the second part of the bed has not yet reached the final steady-state temperature. From then on the latter section of the bed is heated by the constant heat flow generated by the chemical reaction in the first half of the bed, during this second period the change in temperature of the tail end of the reactor is identical with the behaviour of any packed bed heated by a hotter fluid flowing through it, heat transport to the bed being proportional with time.

4.2.1.2 Type-2 disturbance:

When the reactor operates at a steady state with a hydrogen feed containing CO or CO_2 an axial temperature profile is present. This situation is taken as the starting point for creating type 2 disturbance, a step increase of the concentration in the feed to a non-isothermal reactor.

Figure 4.35 & 36 show a decrease & an increase of the inlet concentration of CO_2 in hydrogen respectively.

Figure 4.43 & 44 show an increase and a decrease of the inlet concentration of CO in hydrogen respectively.

In case of CO hydrogenation, a somewhat different behaviour is observed when changing the CO inlet concentration. When CO partial pressure is above maximum the reaction rate decreases with increasing partial pressure. The decrease of the reaction rate with

increasing partial pressure also shows up the transient behaviour for type 2 disturbance. Where the inlet concentration of CO was lowered with a sharp step.

4.2.1.3 Type 3 disturbance:

When the reactor operates at a steady state with a hydrogen and nitrogen feed containing CO or CO₂, an axial temperature profile is present. This situation is taken as the starting point for creating a type 3 disturbance, a step increase or decrease of nitrogen flow in the feed to a non isothermal reactor.

The figure 4.45 shows step decrease of nitrogen flow where the peak temperature increases and the exit temperature decreases. The physical significance of this finding is that heat evolved from the methanation reaction travels through the reactor with substantially the same velocity as the gas flow. After decreasing nitrogen flow heat evolved from the reaction could not be flown as before and more amount of heat is absorbed by the middle of the catalyst bed and wall which increases peak temperature. because less amount of heat reaches to the exit of the reactor. The exit temperature decreases.

Figure 4.40, 41 and 4.47, 48 are plotted for CO₂ and CO respectively. These figures show the reasonable behaviour, when the CO or CO₂ step up then the exit hydrogen concentration decreases but methane concentration increases. This finding can be explained as CO or CO₂ reacts with hydrogen and produces methane so in the exit stream hydrogen decreases and methane increases.

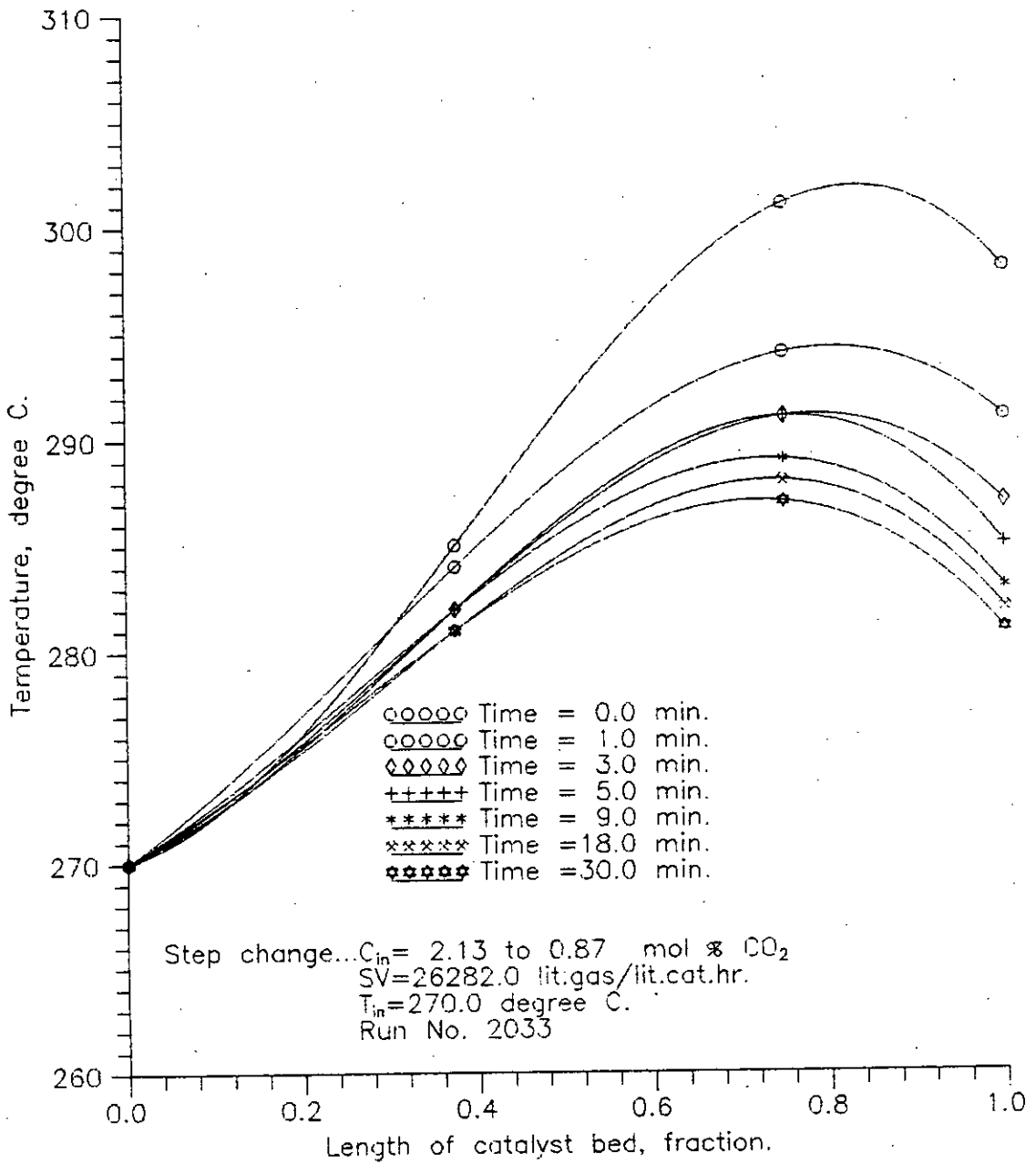


Figure 4.35 Temperature profiles in the reactor at different times.

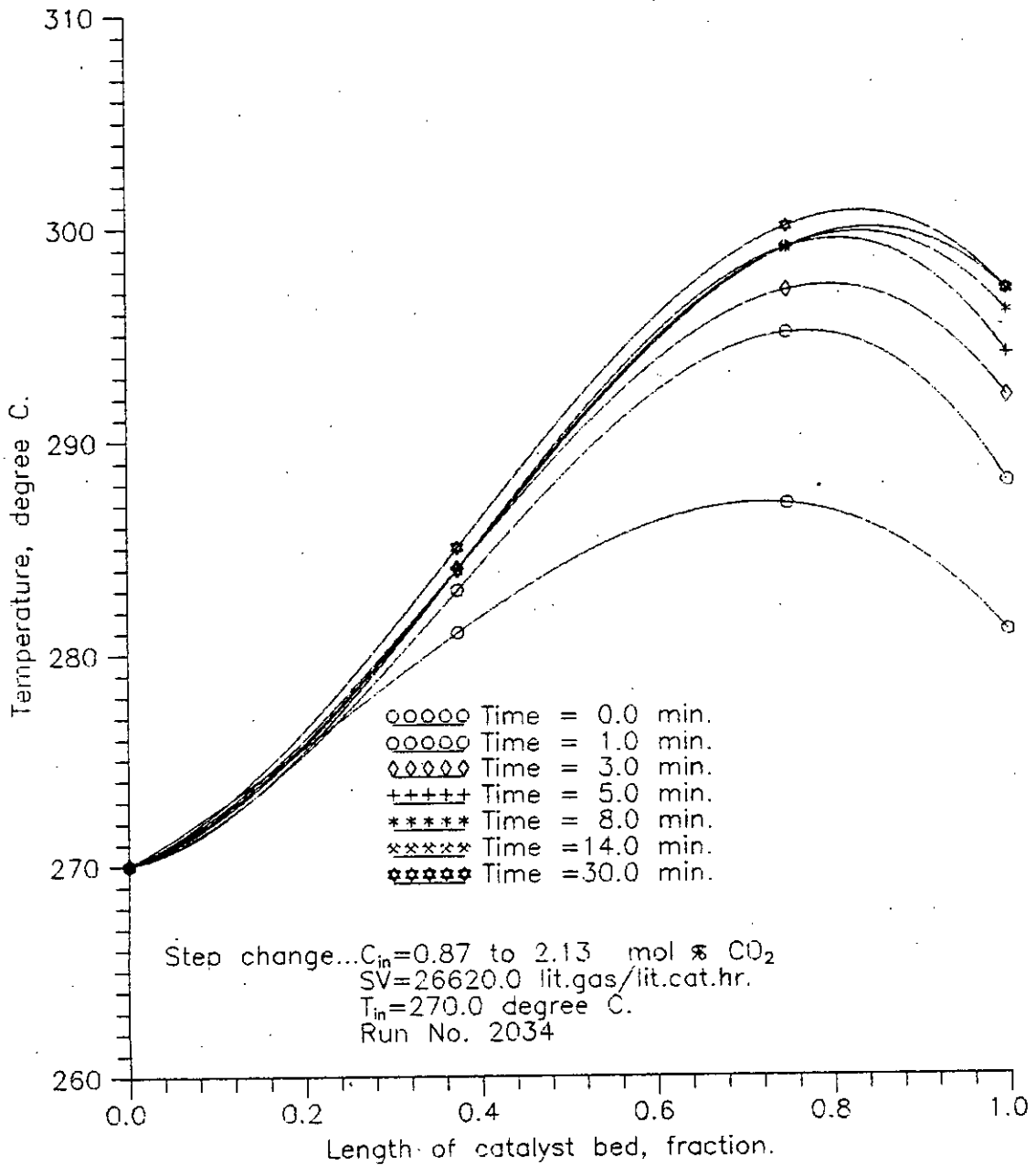


Figure 4.36 Temperature profiles in the reactor at different times.

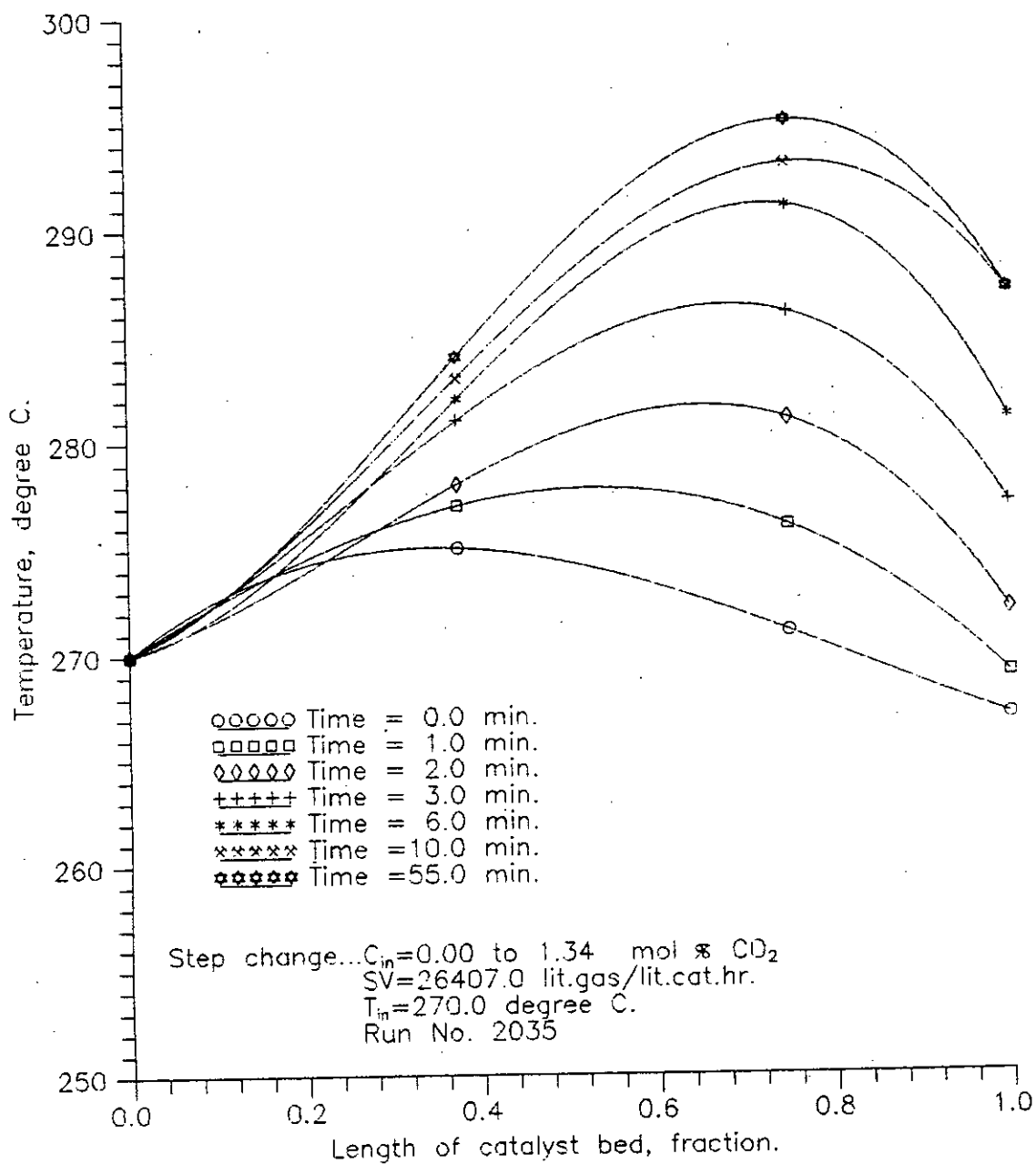


Figure 4.37 Temperature profiles in the reactor at different times.

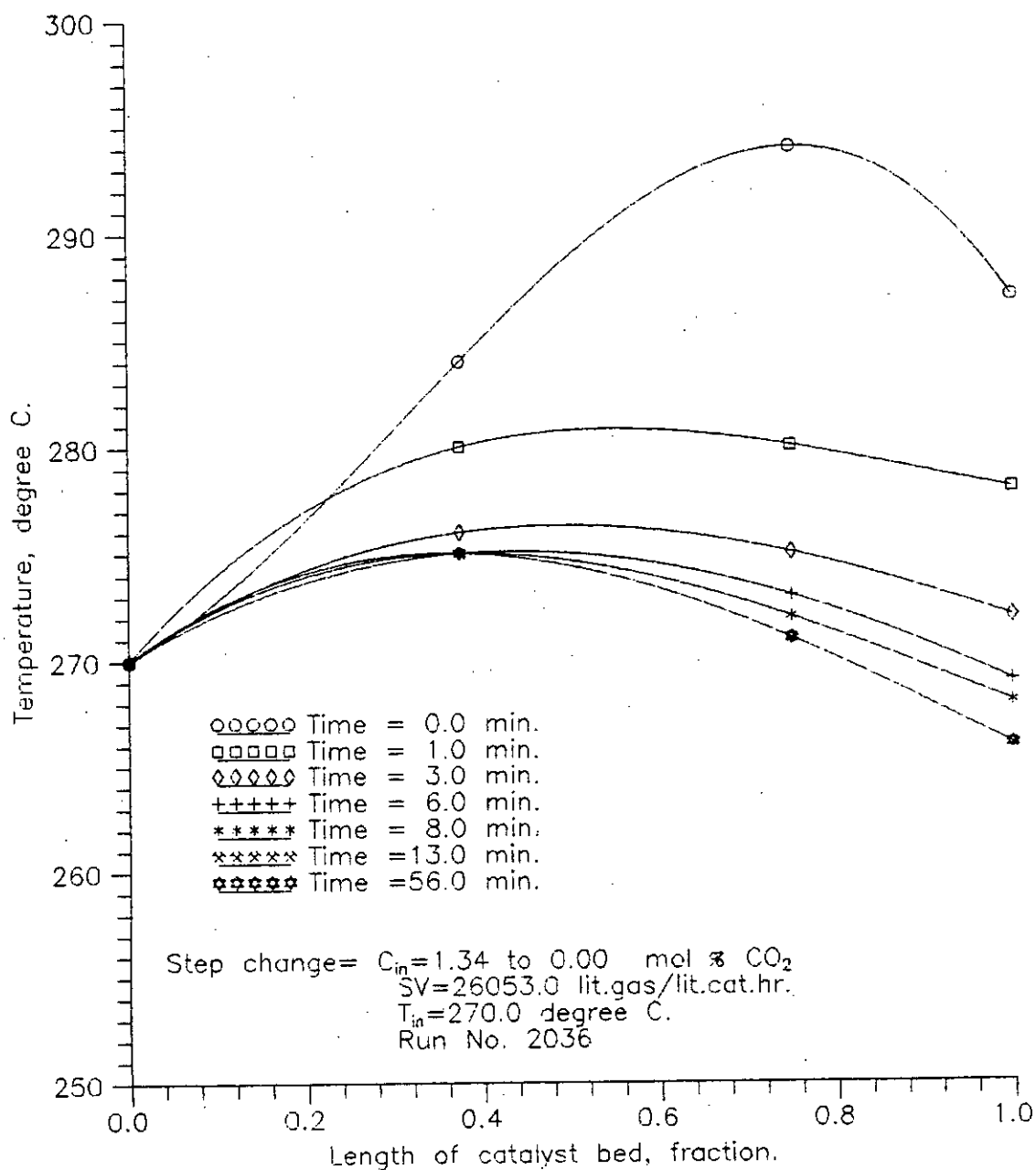


Figure 4.38 Temperature profiles in the reactor at different times.

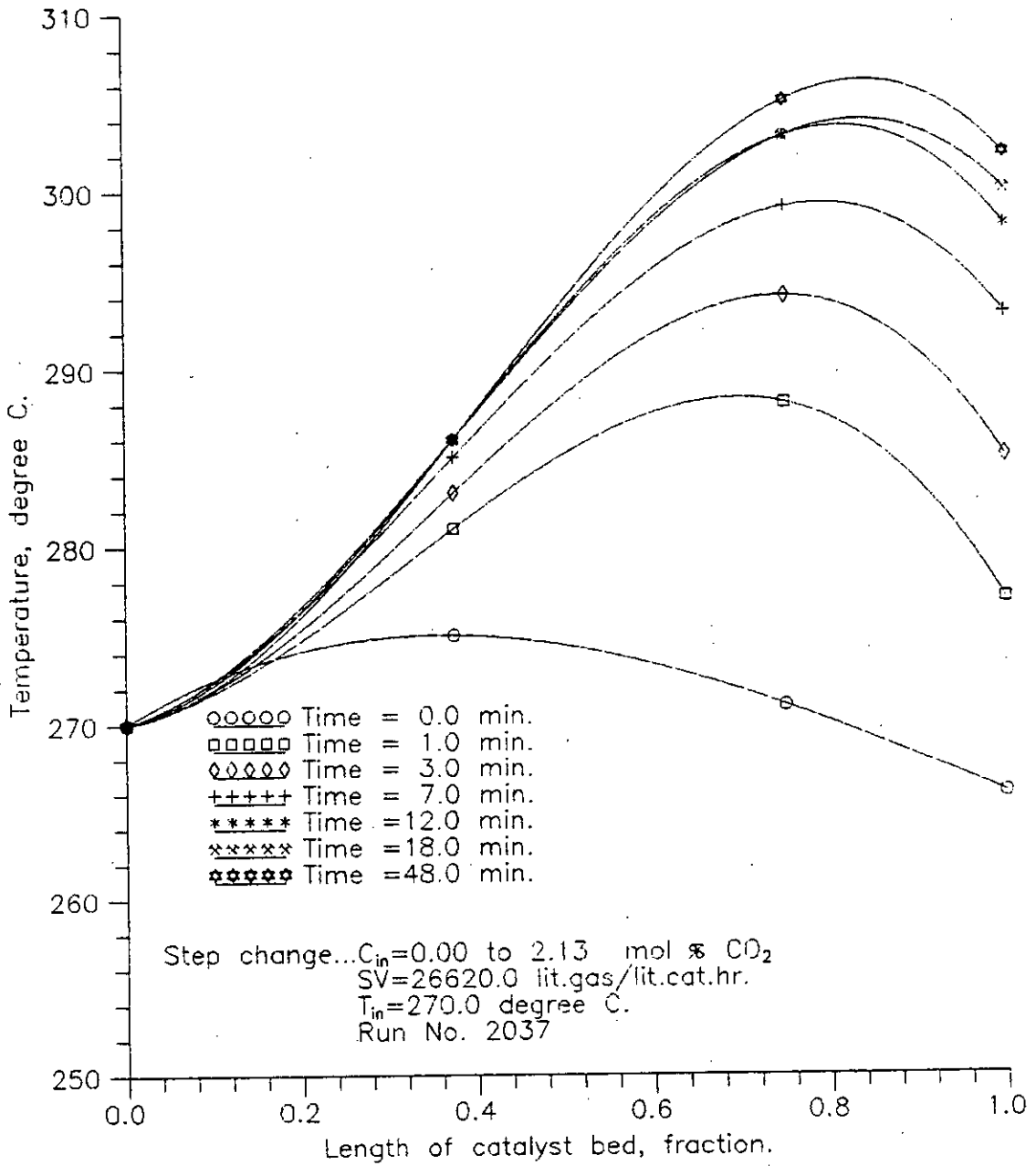


Figure 4.39 Temperature profiles in the reactor at different times.

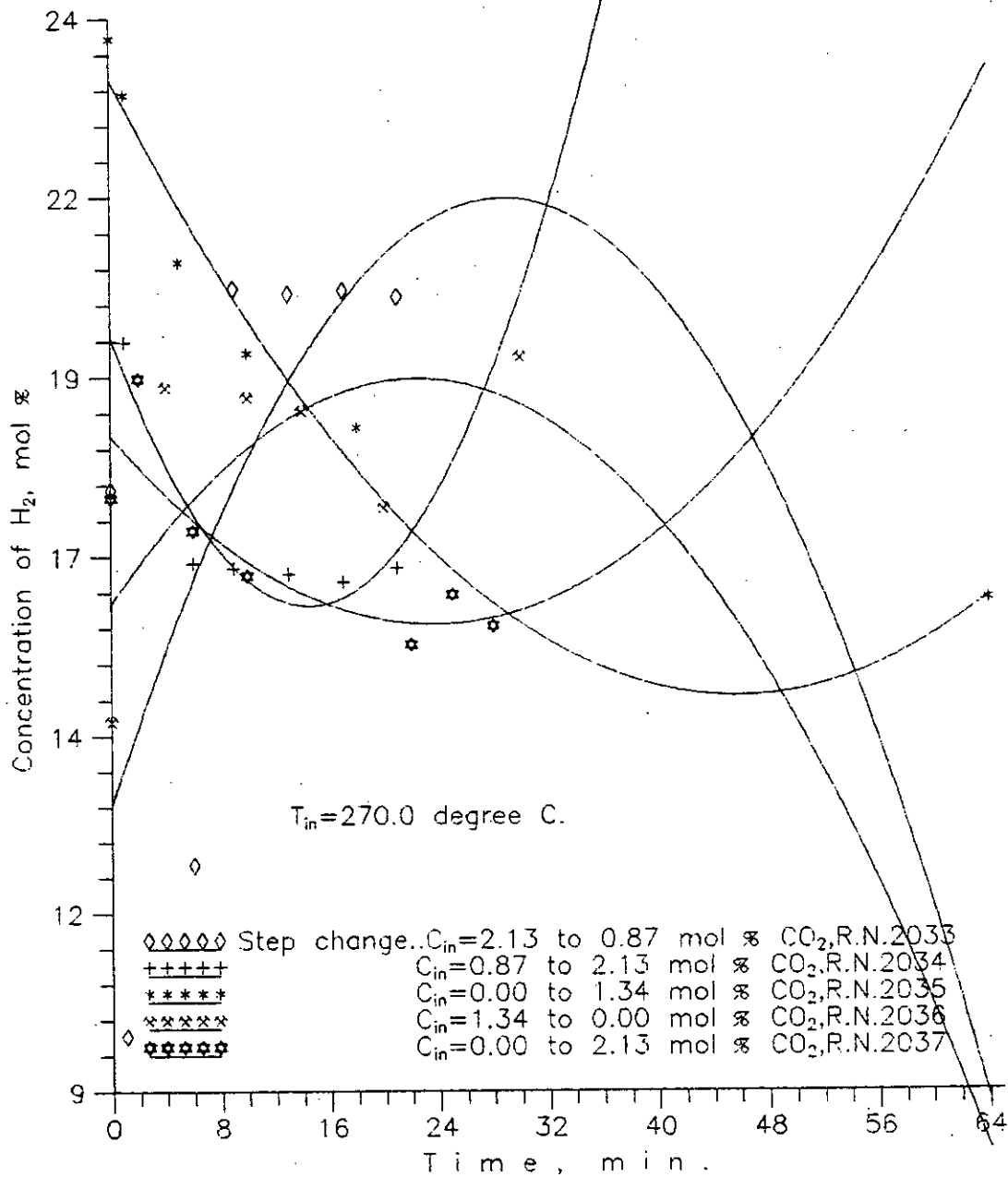


Figure 4.40 Variation of outlet H_2 concn. with time at diff. disturbances of inlet CO_2 concn.

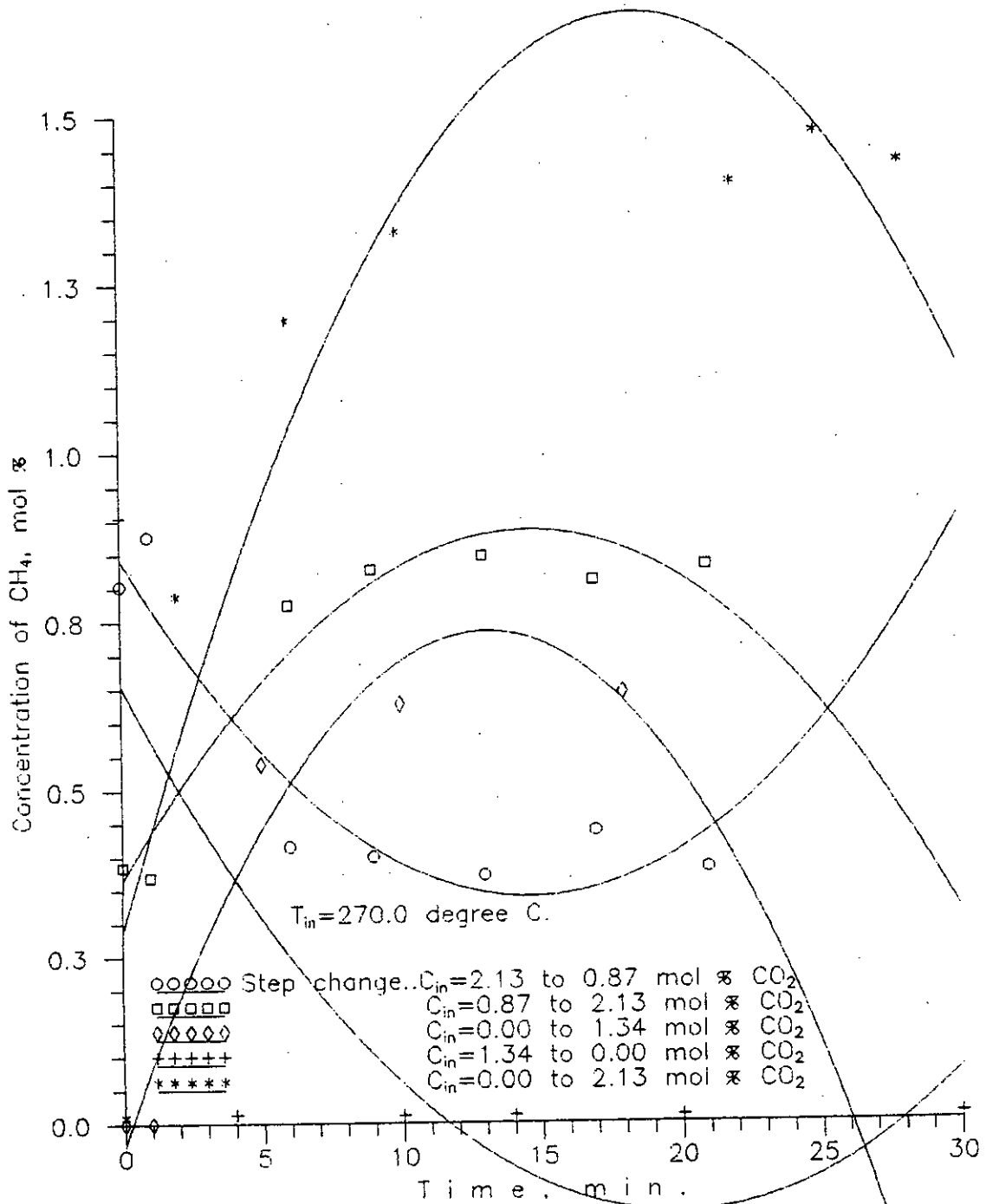


Figure 4.41 Variation of outlet CH_4 concn. with time at diff. disturbances of inlet CO_2 concn.

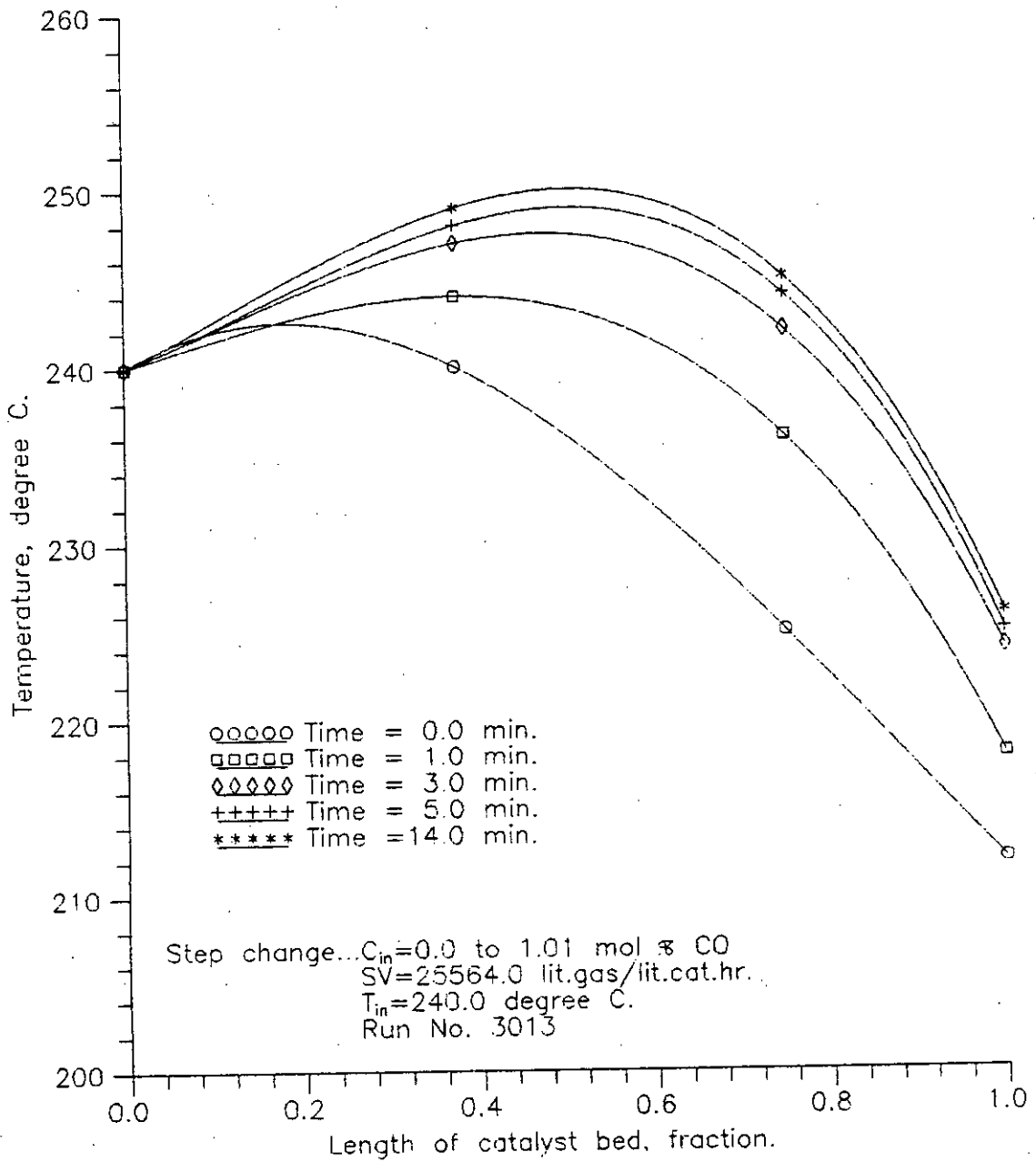


Figure 4.42 Temperature profiles in the reactor at different times.

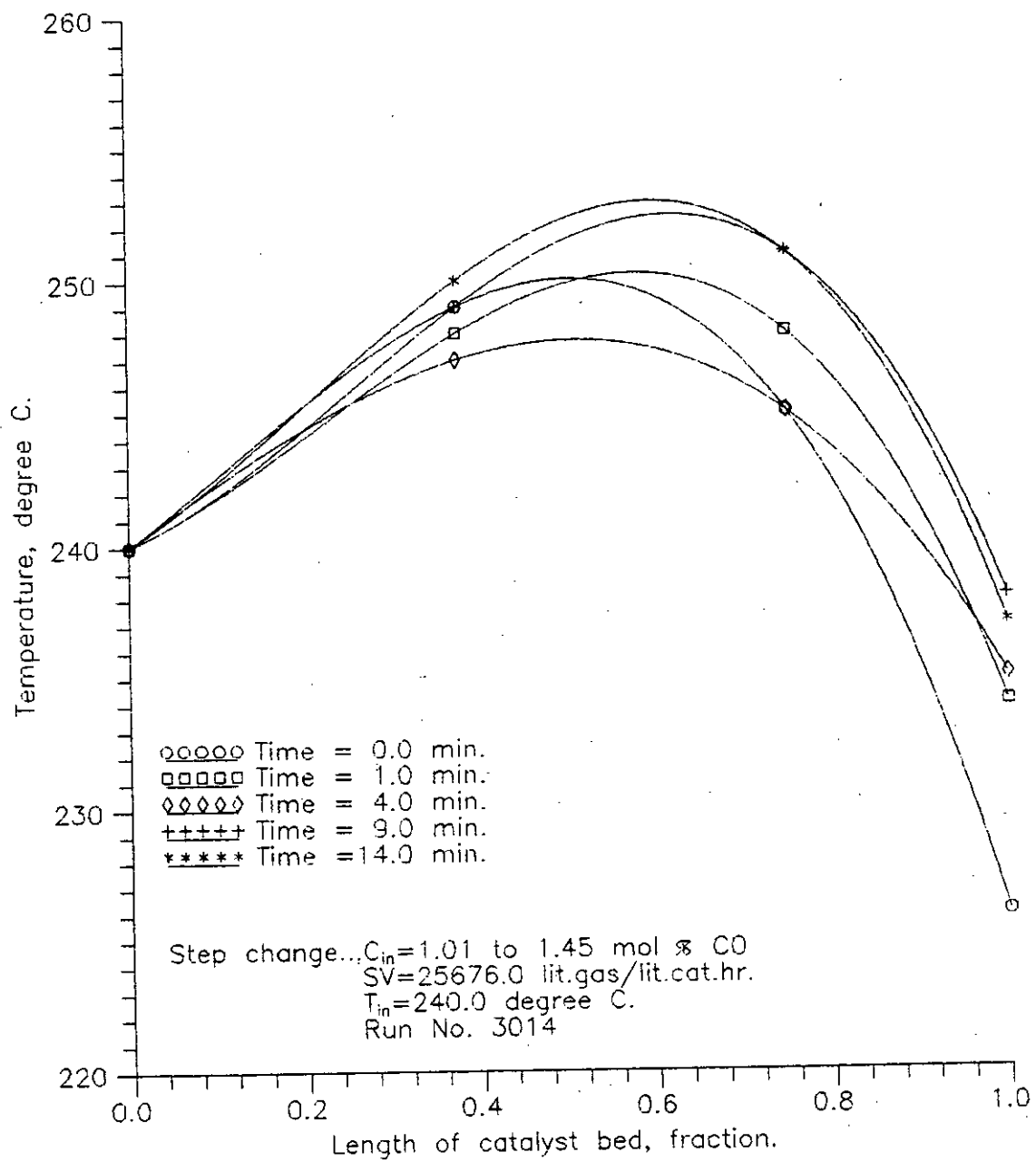


Figure 4.43 Temperature profiles in the reactor at different times.

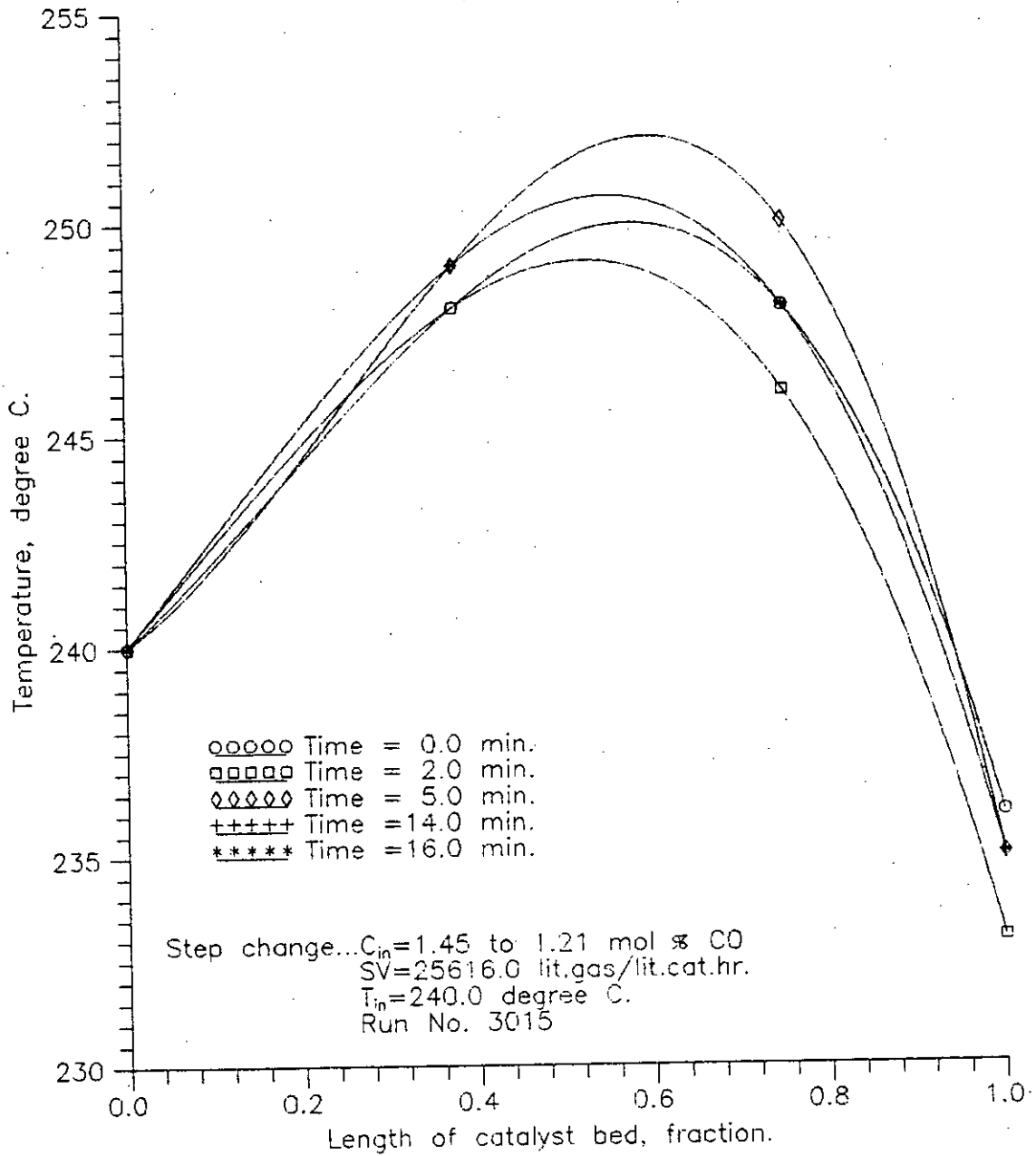


Figure 4.44 Temperature profiles in the reactor at different times.

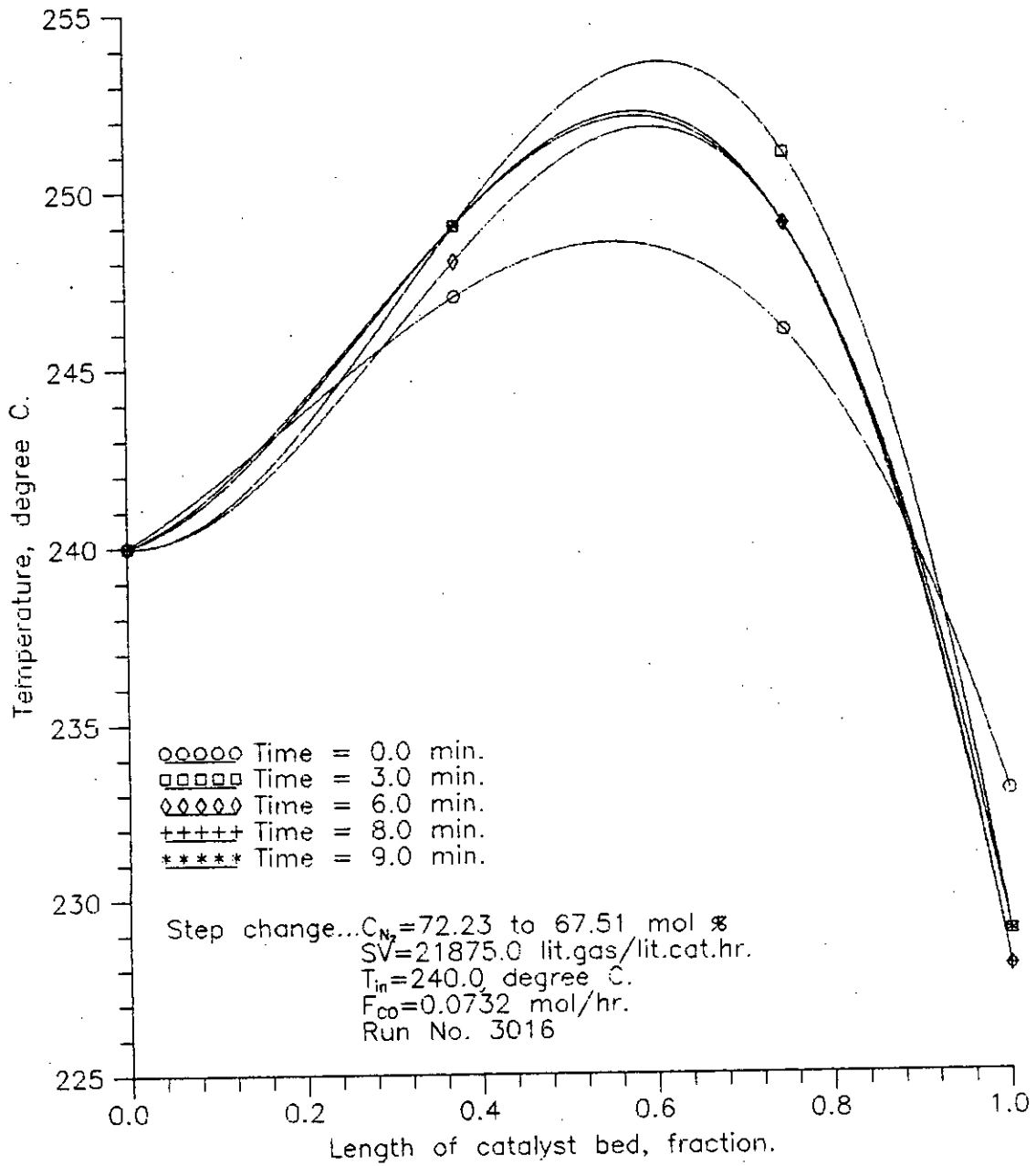


Figure 4.45 Temperature profiles in the reactor at different times.

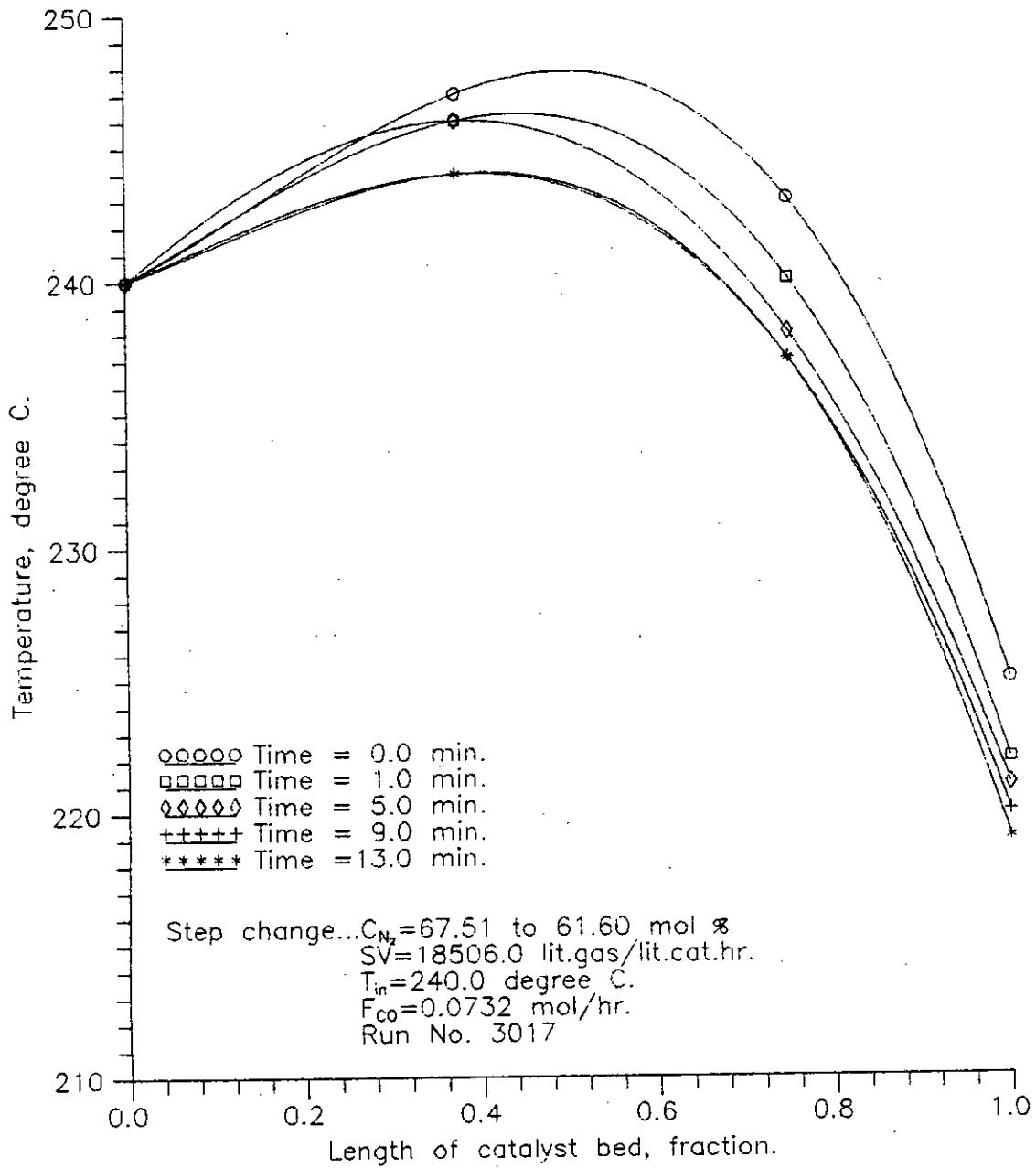


Figure 4.46 Temperature profiles in the reactor at different times.

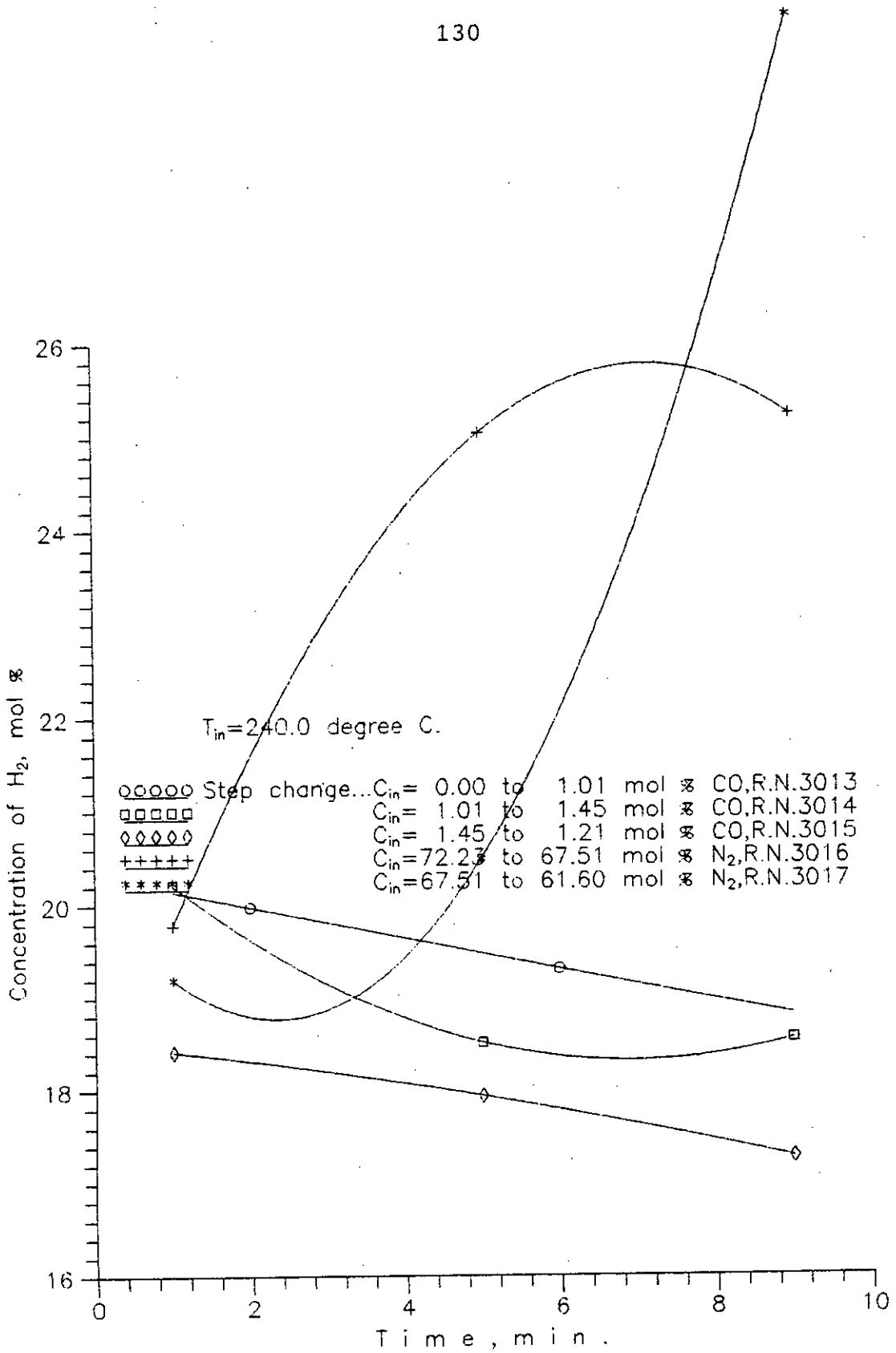


Figure 4.47 Variation of outlet H₂ concn. with time at diff. disturbances of inlet CO concn.

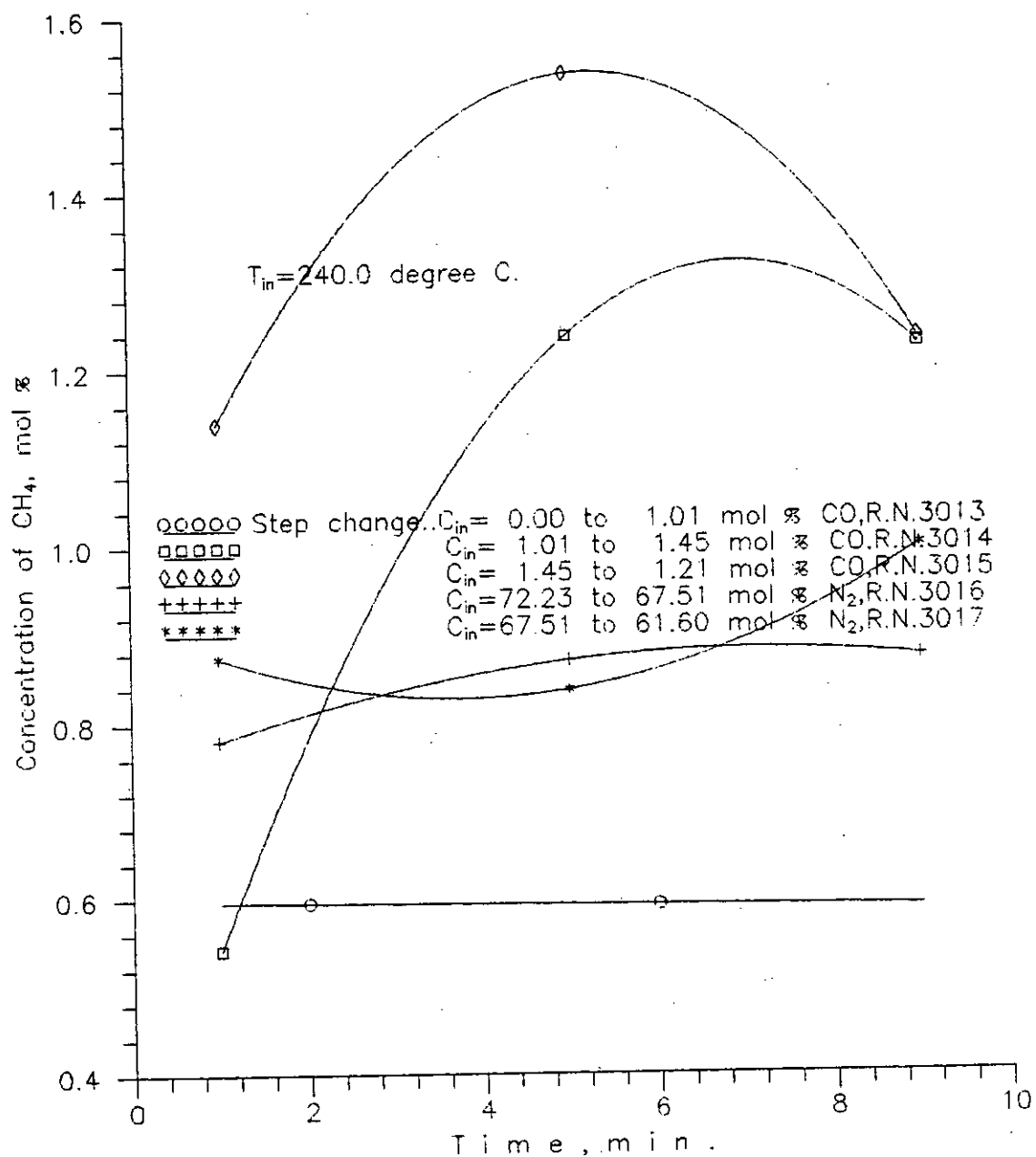


Figure 4.48 Variation of outlet CH_4 concn. with time at diff. disturbances of inlet CO concn.

4.2.2 Using mixed feed of CO and CO₂ in hydrogen:

The experiments of the reactor responses to disturbances in inlet conditions using mixed feeds of CO and CO₂ in hydrogen can be studied with more types of disturbances than with binary feeds. Three types of disturbances are considered in this discussion viz. Type 1 - step increase in CO₂ in assumed isothermal reactor. Type 2 - step change in CO₂ concentration, reactor with a CO & CO₂ temperature profile. Type 3 - step change in nitrogen flow, reactor with a CO, CO₂ temperature profile.

From the point of view of plant scale operation the most interesting types of disturbances are type-1 (for start up purposes) and type-2 (the amount of CO₂ at the methanator inlet can increase suddenly because of failure of the CO₂ absorber).

4.2.2.1 Type 1 disturbances:

Immediately after the introduction of the mixture in the feed gas, a Fast concentration Responses (FCR) occurs until a pseudo-stationary isothermal concentration profile is reached.

Figure 4.49 shows the measured responses of the axial temperature profile. Comparisons with the results for binary feeds show that new dynamic phenomena are not observed.

4.2.2.2 Type 2 disturbances:

Figure 4.50 shows the responses to an increase of the CO₂ concentration in the feed to a reactor containing an initial temperature profile due to conversion of a mixture of CO and CO₂.

In this case the response of the second part of the level is quite similar to type-2 disturbances for single feed and the first part of the bed is not affected because CO hydrogenated preferentially.

4.2.2.3 Type 3 disturbances:

Figure 4.51, 52 and 4.53, 54 shows the responses to the step decrease of the nitrogen flow in the feed to the reactor containing an initial temperature profile due to conversion of a mixture of CO and CO₂. In this case the responses are quite similar to type-3 disturbances for single feed.

Because of the instrumental limitations it was not possible to measure the concentration of CO or CO₂ at the different thermocouple points of the reactor. It was also not possible to take the complete analysis of a single run by the laboratory GC by less than 5 mins. and so unsteady state concentration profiles could not be drawn. There is another type of disturbance which can be made by changing feed temperature. It is important to learn how the reactor behaves after disturbance in feed temperature, because this is a common type of disturbance in practice. A step wise increase or decrease of the feed temperature could not be obtained with the equipment used in this work because of the relatively large heat capacity of the piping and the flanges of the reactor tube.

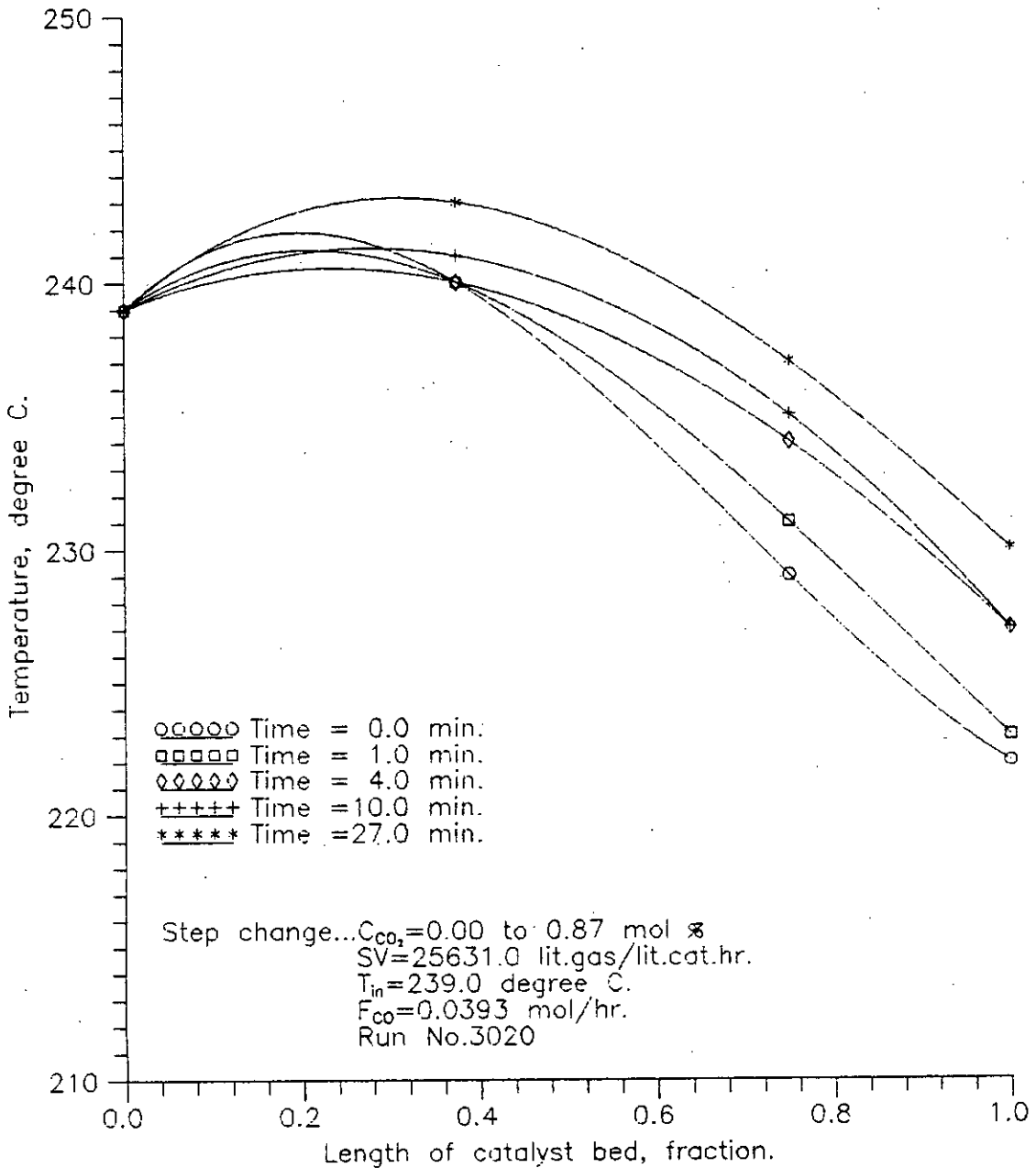


Figure 4.49 Temperature profiles in the reactor at different times.

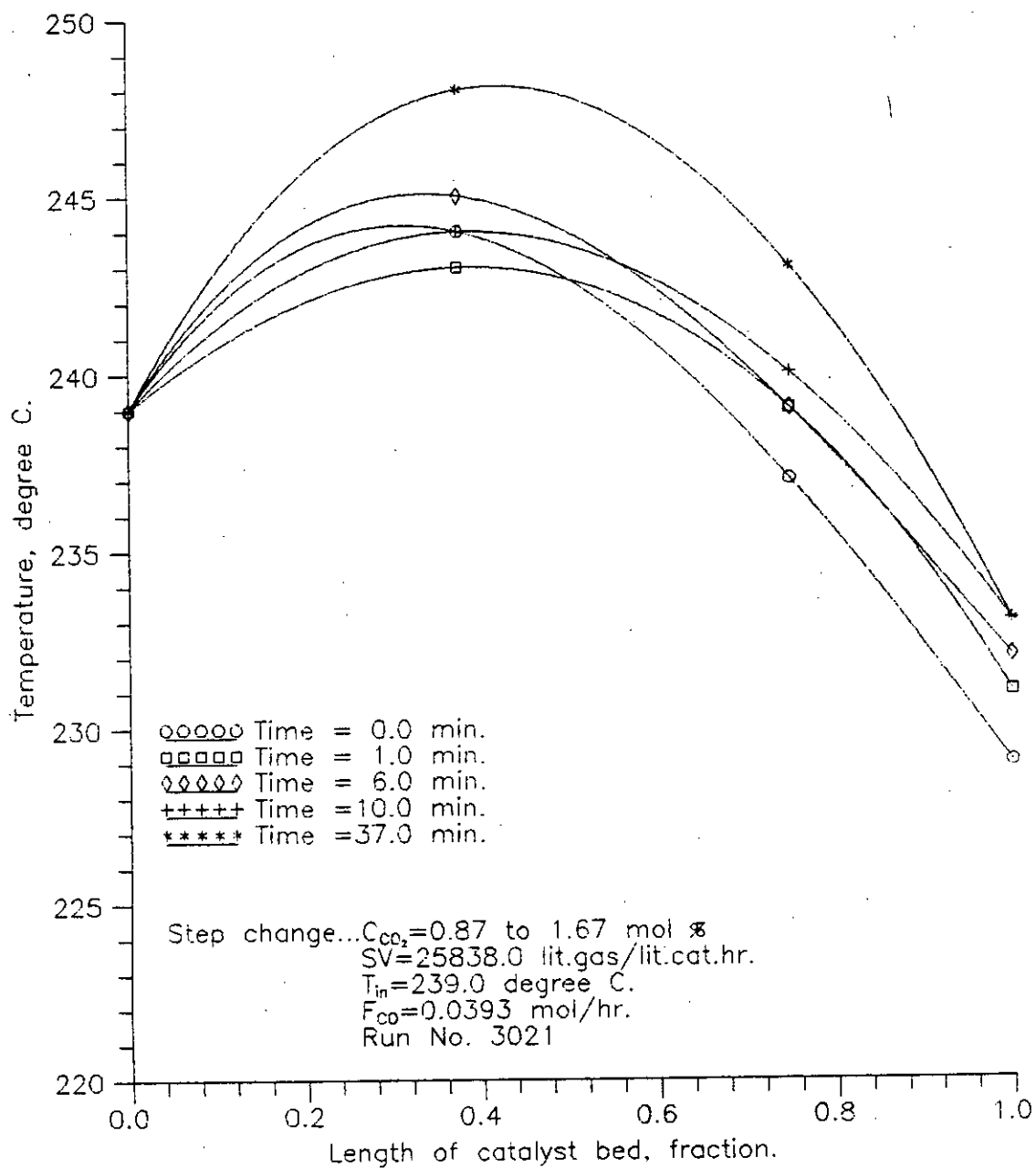


Figure 4.50 Temperature profiles in the reactor at different times.

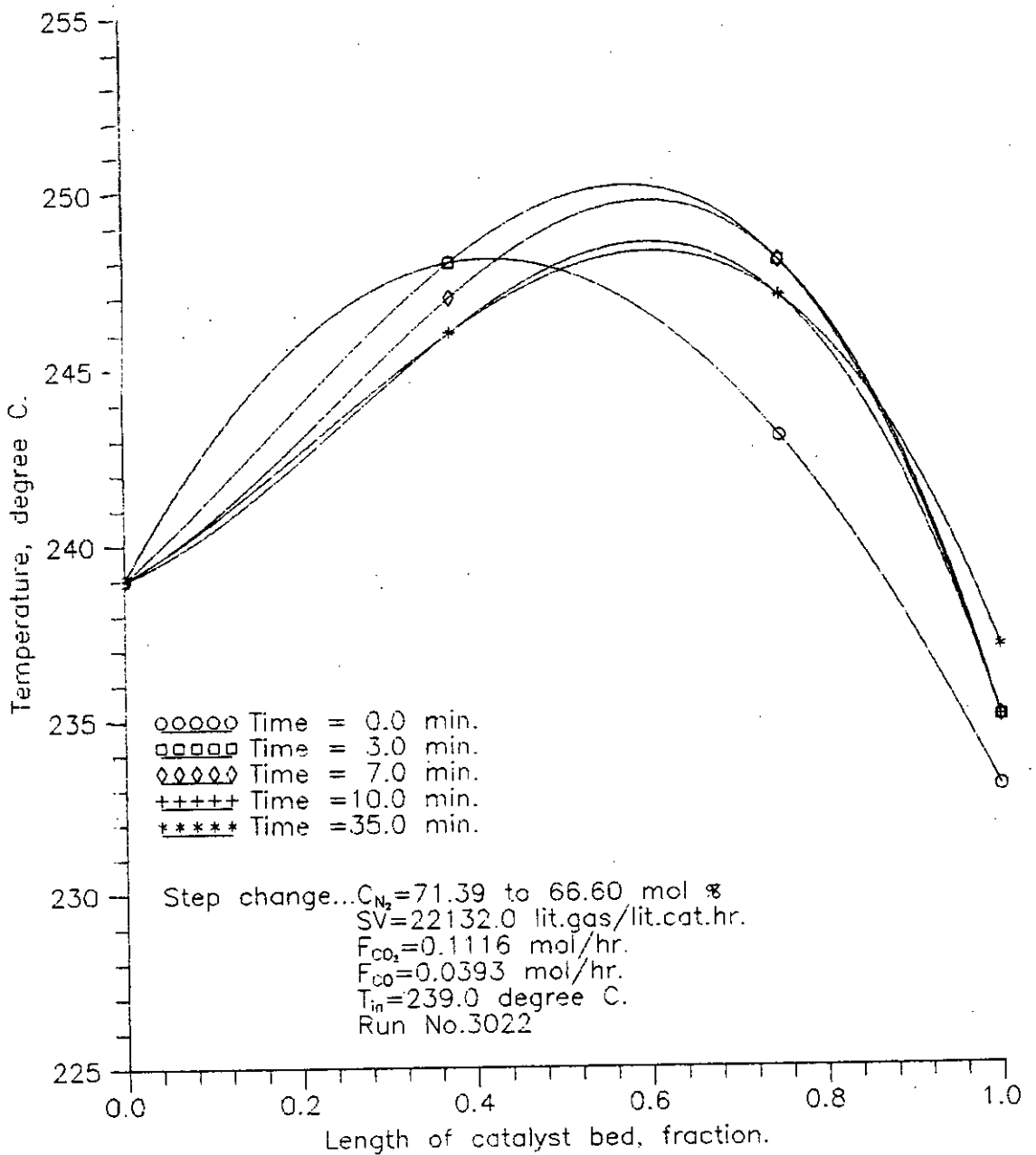


Figure 4.51 Temperature profiles in the reactor at different times.

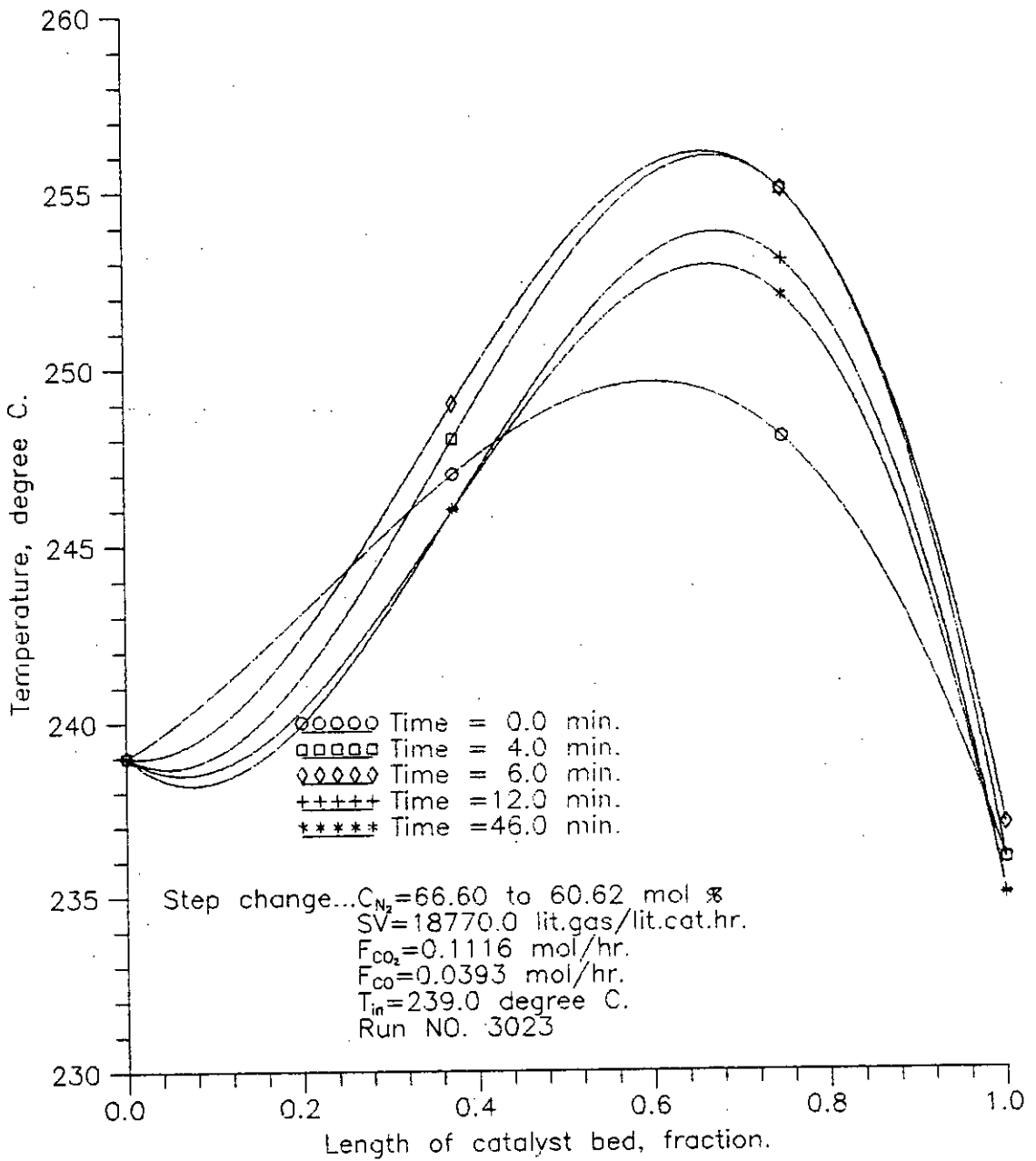


Figure 4.52 Temperature profiles in the reactor at different times.

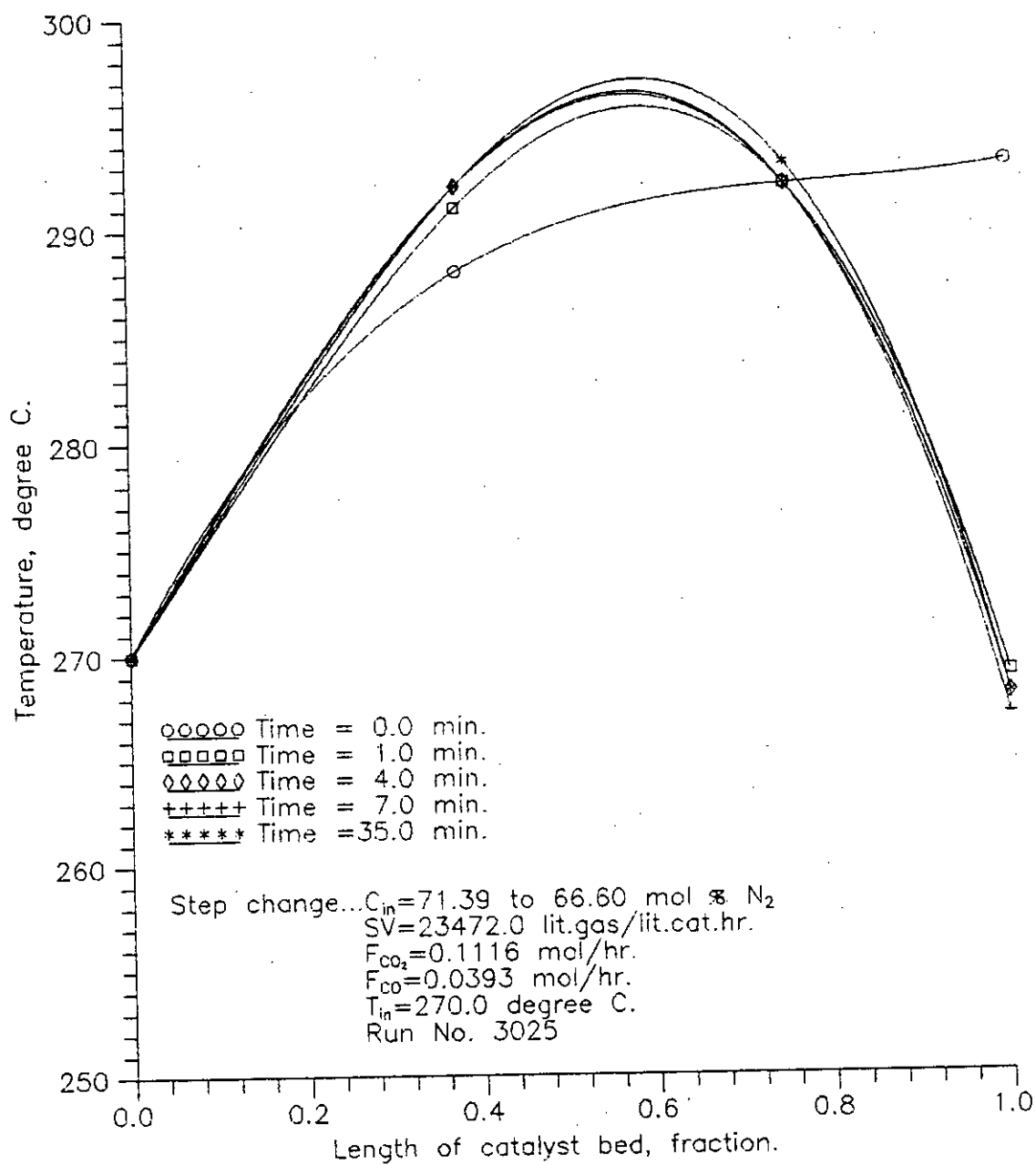


Figure 4.53 Temperature profiles in the reactor at different times.

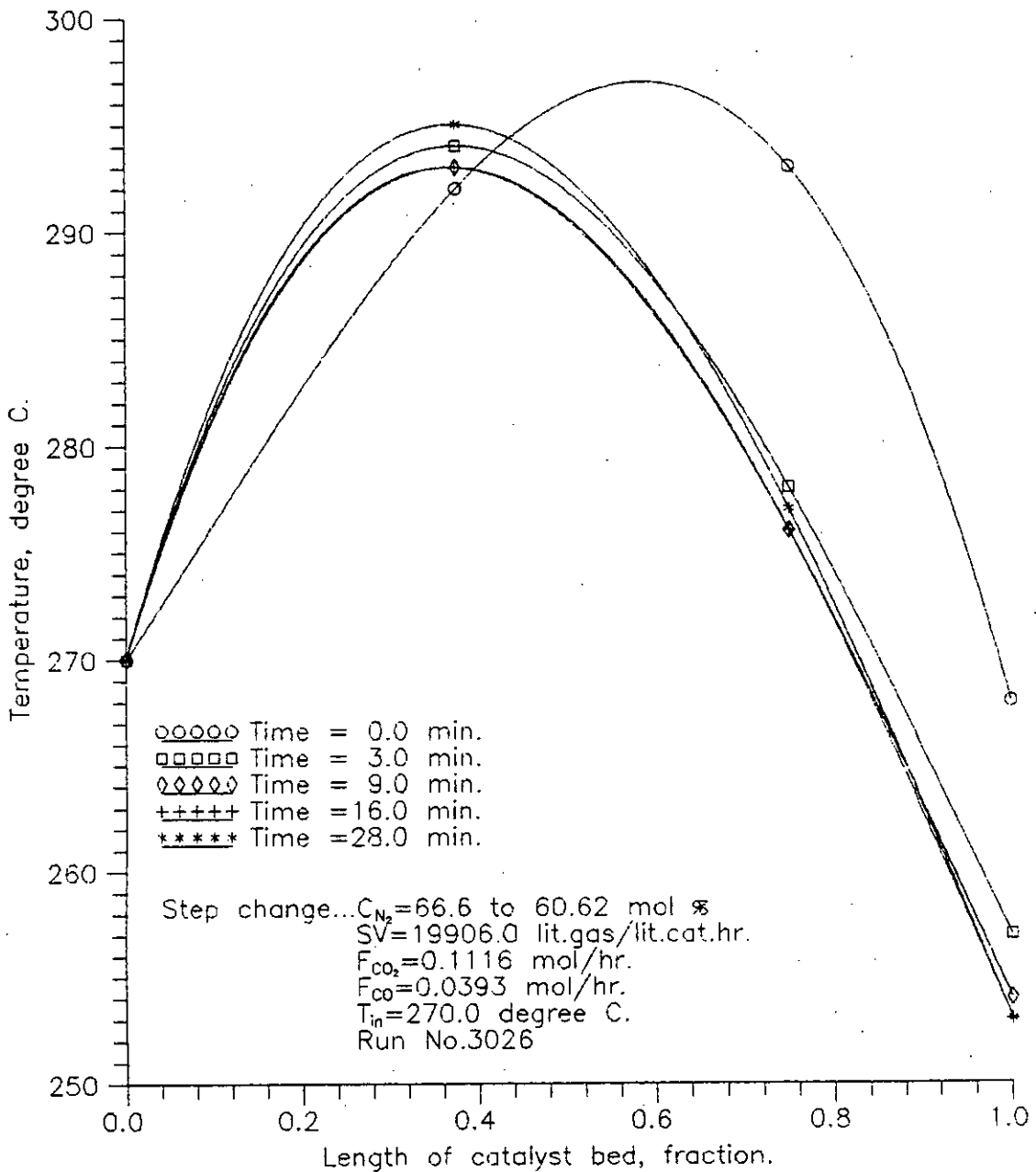


Figure 4.54 Temperature profiles in the reactor at different times.

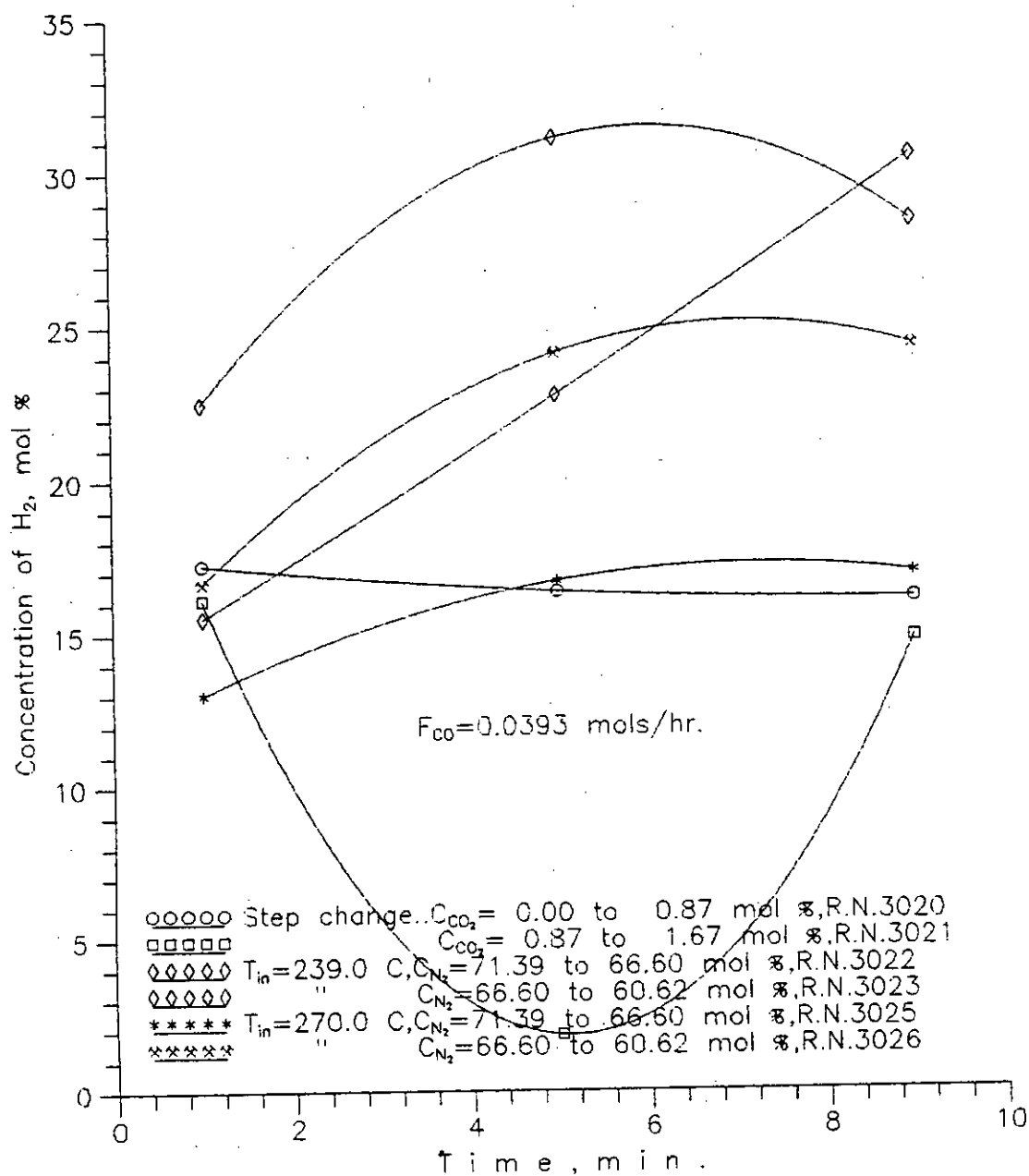


Figure 4.55 Variation of outlet H_2 concn. with time at diff. disturbances of inlet CO_2 concn.

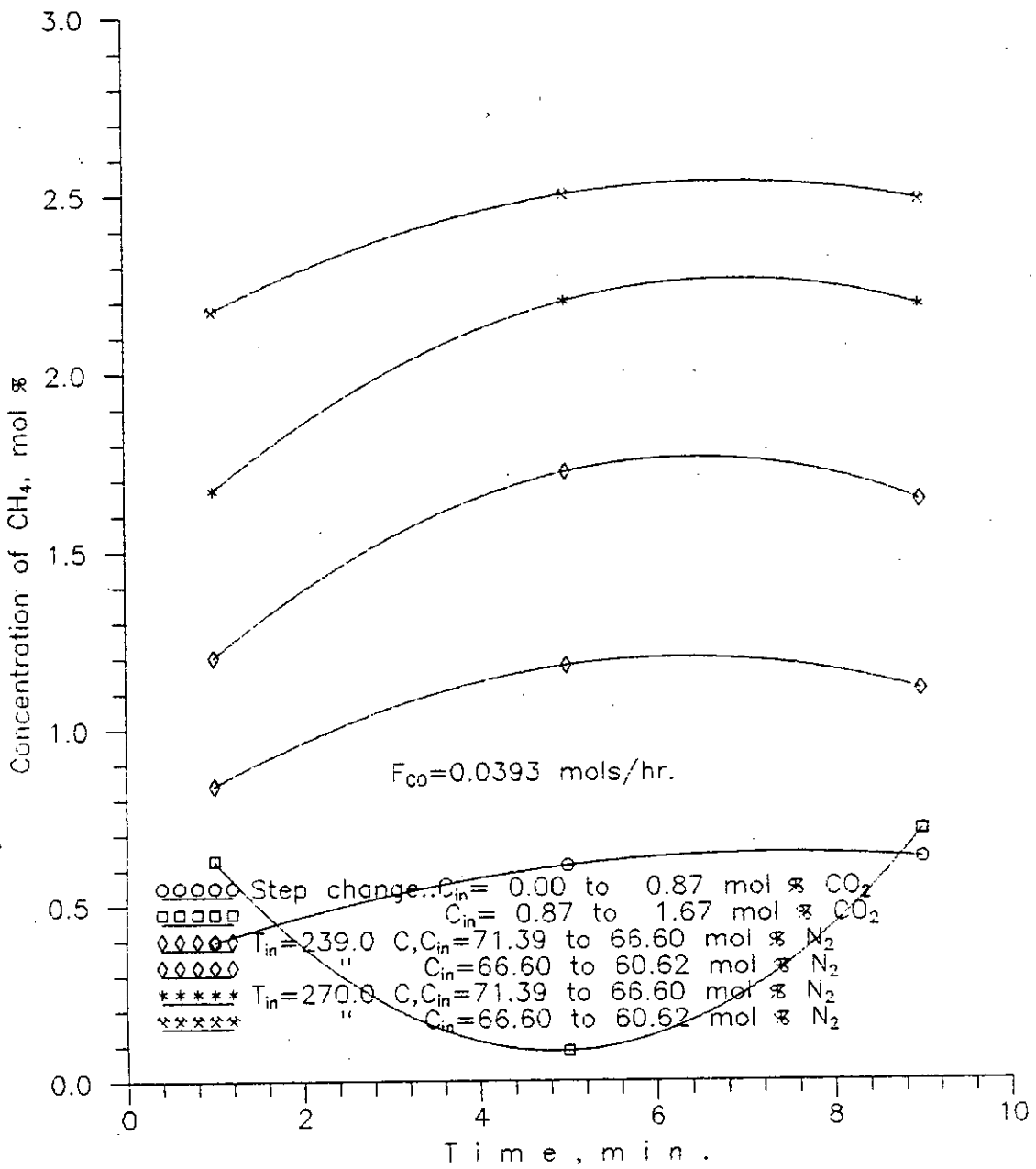


Figure 4.56 Variation of outlet CH_4 concn. with time at diff. disturbances of inlet CO_2 concn.

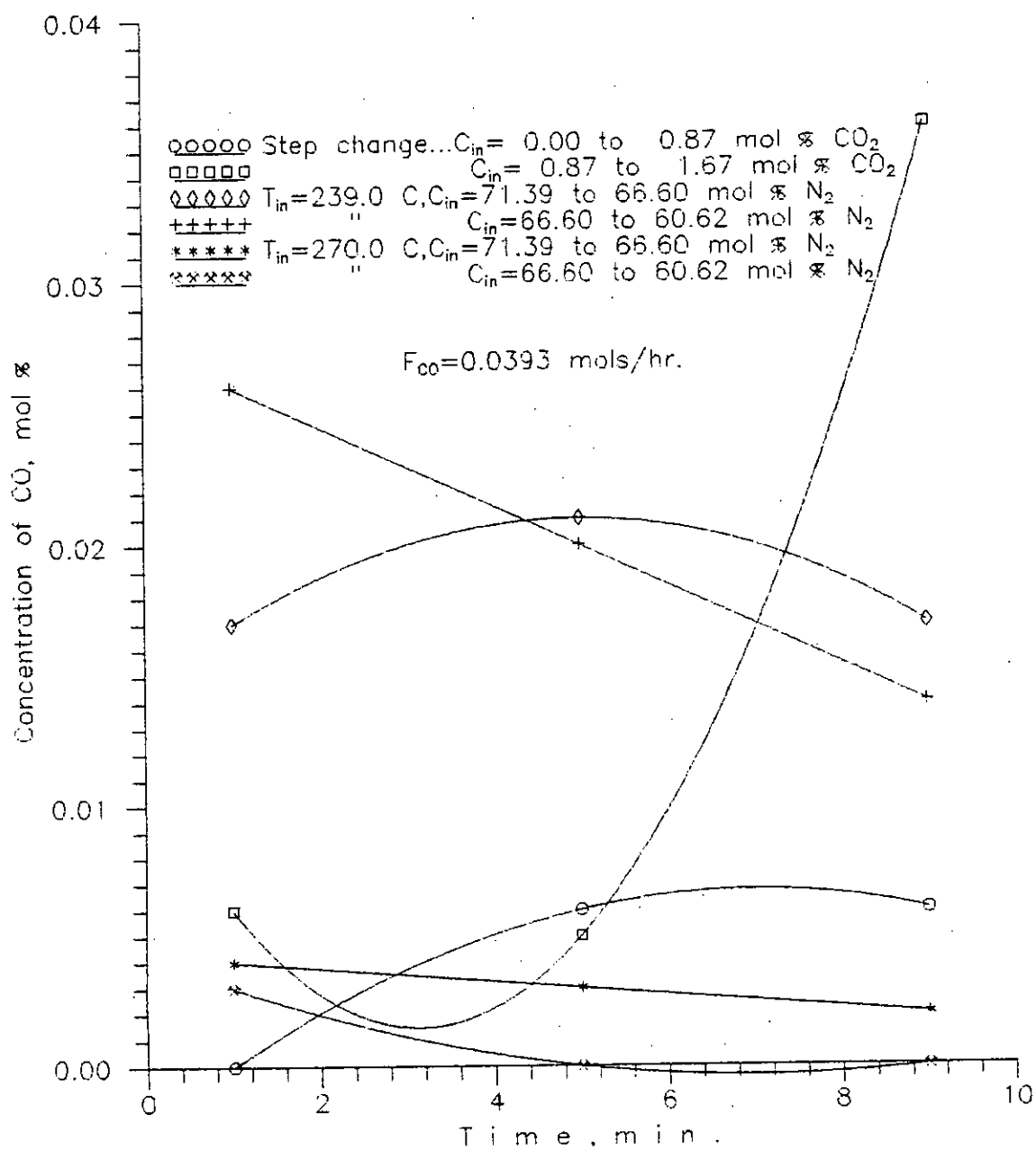


Figure 4.57 Variation of outlet CO concn. with time at diff. disturbances of inlet CO_2 concn.

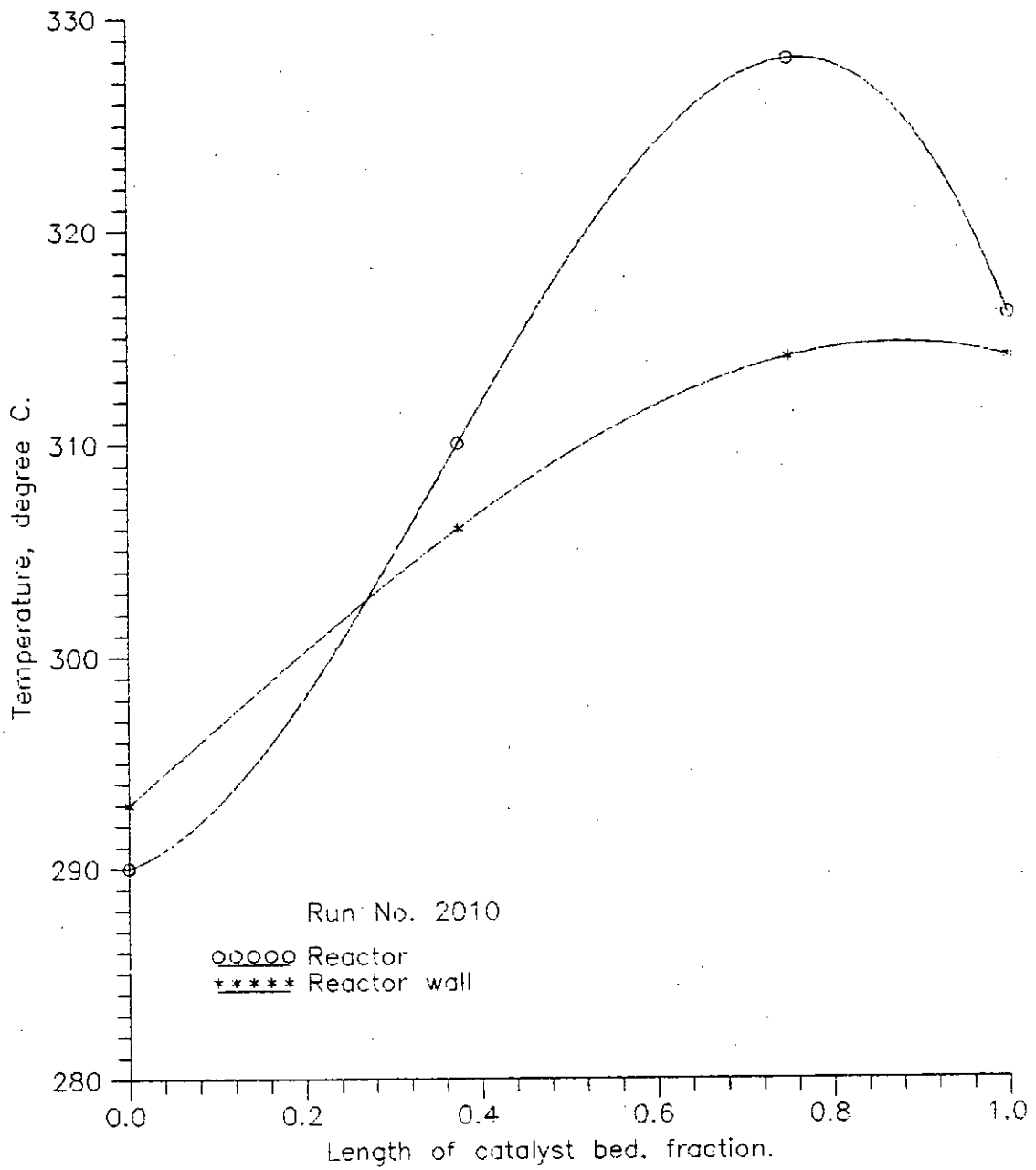


Figure 4.58 Temperature profiles of the reactor and reactor wall (During reaction).

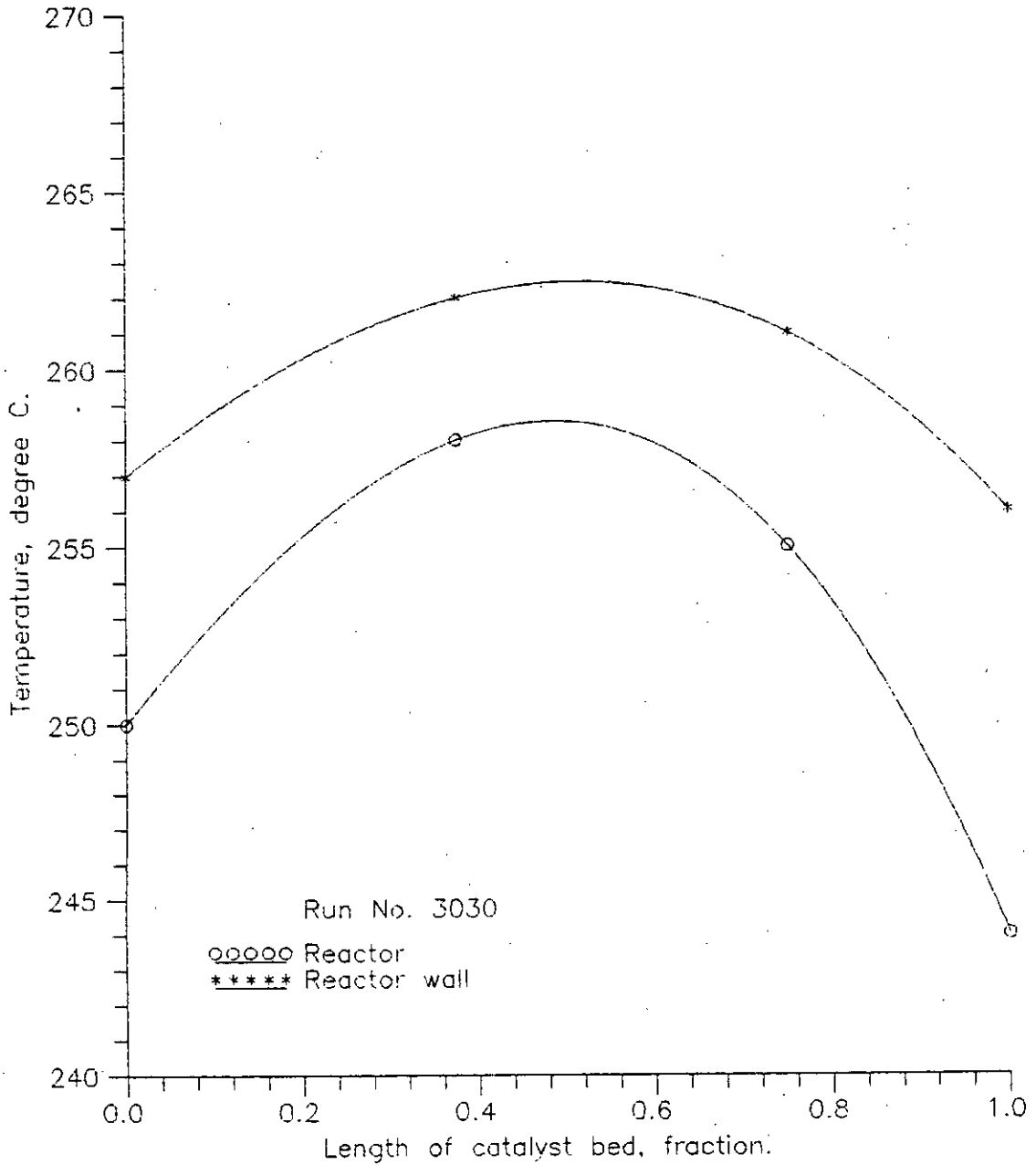


Figure 4.59 Temperature profiles of the reactor and reactor wall (During reaction).

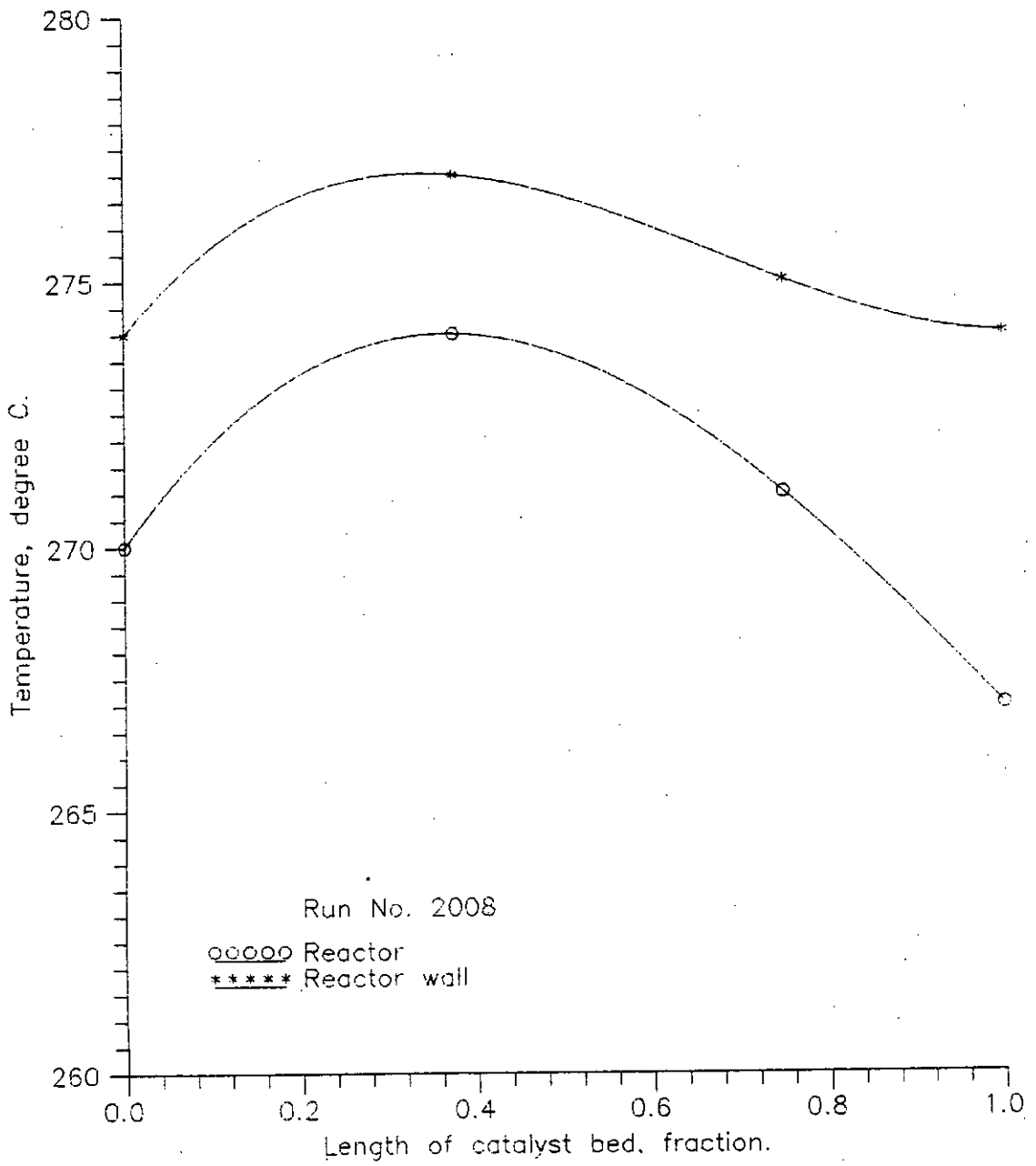


Figure 4.60 Temperature profiles of the reactor and reactor wall (Without reaction).

4.3 Isothermal methanation

To determine the rate equation of the test reaction, hydrogenation of carbon oxides, a fluidized sand bath had been erected to maintain isothermality in the reactor but actually it was not possible due to different limitations. It was decided to use the technique of measuring initial reaction rates to determine the rate equation by processing data produced from the experiments. It involves a series of rate measurements (at least three) at different initial reactant concentrations but restricted to very small conversions of the limiting reagent. Each rate measurement involves a new experiment. This method combines the advantages of the differential method and the integral method by measuring several points of the curve of the conversion, vs. the space time, W/F , followed by extrapolation of this line to the origin. For plotting the curve, conversion vs space time, several space times and conversions for several initial concentrations are necessary. For single concentration of carbon oxide, several space times and conversions could be made by varying Nitrogen and hydrogen flow to the feed. It is further necessary to take runs for at least three different concentrations and temperatures in this method. The slope of the curve at the origin, i.e., the reaction rate corresponding to the feed conditions, is determined by fitting a straight line through the origin to those points which, by visual inspection, are still in the linear region. The reciprocal space velocity, W/F , is defined as the quotient of the catalyst weight, W , divided by the molar flow, F , of the carbon oxide. The best slope for a straight

line through the origin one can derive:
$$r = \frac{\sum \zeta (W/F)_i}{\sum (W/F)_i^2}$$

After calculating the initial rates for different concentrations or partial pressures and temperatures by the above equation a figure of the rates as a function of partial pressures could be plotted. It can be described with langmuir isotherm by the equation

$$r = \frac{k \cdot P_{CO}}{1 + K_{CO} \cdot P_{CO}}$$

$$= 1/r = 1/kP_{CO} + K_{CO} / k$$

To test the applicability of this equation a polynomial regression analysis is made for $1/r$ as a function of $1/P_{CO}$ and compare the best description at the different temperatures. From the slope of the lines and the intercepts the values of k and K_{CO} can be calculated.

Some figures were tried to plot as measured conversion vs reciprocal space velocity for CO and CO₂ hydrogenation individually. But those showed that the conversion was less at higher temperature than that at lower temperature. The experiments were carried out at three different concentrations and two different inlet temperatures. But actually at least three different concentrations and three different inlet temperatures are necessary to determine the rate equation in this method. The details of the

reactor with the catalyst bed are presented with the data and results in the appendices I to J.

It was not possible to take the runs for another temperature due to the failure of the air blower. For those abnormal behaviour of the conversion vs space time plots and for the shortage of the runs it was not possible to determine the rate equation of the test reaction.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusions

1. The thermal behaviour of the fixed bed reactor has been studied at steady and unsteady state conditions in an experimental system developed in the department. A separate fixed bed reactor immersed in a fluidized sand bath for isothermal operation has also been designed and operated over a range of experimental conditions.
2. The experiments were conducted for the methanation of carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and the mixture of carbon oxides at various temperatures, concentrations and flow rates. The temperature profiles in the reactor rise sharply with the increasing inlet temperature. The profiles show downward trend at higher inlet concentration but lower inlet temperature. But at higher inlet temperature the reactor overcomes this peculiarity in the temperature profile.
3. The conversion of carbon oxides varies inversely with the inlet concentrations at lower inlet temperatures. But at higher inlet temperatures, concentration has almost no effect on the conversion of carbon oxides and the reaction goes to completion. The conversion of carbon oxides varies inversely with the space velocity.
4. The conversion of carbon monoxide is higher than that of carbon dioxide at the same inlet temperature, inlet concentration and

space velocity. This means that the catalyst is more effective for the methanation of carbon monoxide. This is in conformity with results in the literature for similar catalysts.

5. The dynamic behaviour has been studied by introducing step disturbances in inlet conditions using binary and ternary feeds of carbon oxides in hydrogen with three types of disturbances. Immediately after the introduction of carbon oxides in the feed gas a Fast Concentration Response (FCR) followed by a Slow Temperature Response (STR) occurs until a new stationary situation is reached. Comparison of the results of ternary feeds with the binary feeds does not show any new dynamic phenomena. The results of the dynamic experiments show general agreement with the information available in the literature.

5.2 Recommendations

1. An on-off temperature controller controls the inlet temperature of the reactor. In this case a 220V volt controller can't control inlet temperature effectively; a low voltage output controller could give better result in controlling the inlet temperature. It would be more desirable to instal a PID controller for temperature.
2. Further work should be undertaken to carry out the isothermal experiments and establish a rate equation.
3. With the rate equation developed for the system, the reactor can be modelled and the model parameters evaluated from the experimental runs.

NOMENCLATURE

K	equilibrium constant
k	rate constant
N	turn over frequency
p, P_i	partial pressure of i component
*	surface site
r, R_i	rate of i formation
R	gas constant
T	temperature
ξ	conversion of carbon oxide
S	slope of the curve
I	Intercept of coordinate
E_a	activation energy

Greek letters

θ_i = fractional surface coverage of i th component

θ_v = fractional surface vacancy

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APPENDIX A

GAS CHROMATOGRAPHIC CALIBRATION

APPENDIX APROCEDURE OF ANALYSIS BY GAS CHROMATOGRAPHCALIBRATION OF GAS CHROMATOGRAPHIntroduction

The chromatographic peaks are the measure of the proportions of the different chemical components present in the sample. There are a number of methods for the evaluation of the composition of the gas mixture from the areas of the peaks. In this work the peak areas were obtained directly from the integrator. Denoting the peak area as a_i and the respective response factors as F_i the mole fraction x_i is obtained from the following equation:

$$x_i = \left(\frac{a_i F_i}{\sum_{i=1}^N a_i F_i} \right), \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, N \dots \dots \dots (A.1)$$

Where N is the number of components in the sample.

Determination of F_i

In order to determine the response factors F_i for the different components in a gas mixture, two known samples were analyzed and F_i values were found out using the following procedure.

Two gas mixtures with known compositions were fed to the chromatograph. The gas mixtures had five and six components respectively. Each component or a group of components gave one peak on the integrator chart. The component was identified by its

retention time in the column. Area percentages, a_i were calculated by the following equation:

$$a_i = \left(\frac{a_i}{\sum_{j=1}^N a_j} \right) 100 \dots \dots (A.2)$$

Each of the known compositions C_i was divided by area percentage a_i and a set of C_i/a_i was obtained. A reference component, r was chosen (preferably, the one with the lowest C_i/a_i). Then F_i was obtained with the following equation:

$$F_i = \frac{(C_i/a_i)}{(C_r/a_r)} \dots \dots (A.3)$$

Tables A.1 and A.2 show the retention times for the different components in the Porapak and Molecular Sieve columns together with the F values.

Method of Calculation of Composition

The following procedure is used to calculate the composition of the reactor effluent using the peak areas for Porapak and Molecular Sieve columns.

1. For Porapak column, calculate $(x_i)_{PR}$ using equation (A.1).
2. For Molecular Sieve Column, calculate $(x_i)_{MS}$ using equation (A.1).
3. The first peak in Porapak contains H_2 , N_2 , CH_4 and CO . These are the first four peaks in the Molecular Sieve column. Hence the $(x_i)_{MS}$ values give the multiplying

factors for the components in $(x_1)_{PR}$. Hence, multiply $(x_i)_{MS}$ by $(x_1)_{PR}$ to obtain the compositions of H_2 , N_2 , CH_4 and CO .

4. The second peak in the Porapak column is CO_2 and hence the CO_2 composition is given by $(x_2)_{PR}$.

TABLE A.1: RETENTION TIME AND F VALUES FOR DIFFERENT COMPONENTS
IN PORAPAK COLUMN

Temperature = 100°C
 He pressure = 1.6 kg /cm²
 He flow rate = 13.3 cc/min

Component	Retention time min	F values
H ₂	4.5	1.0
N ₂		
CH ₄		
CO		
CO ₂	7.75	0.795

TABLE A.2 RETENTION TIME AND F VALUES FOR DIFFERENT COMPONENTS
IN MOLECULAR SIEVE COLUMN

Temperature = 100°C
 He pressure = 1.6 kg /cm²
 He flow rate = 26.7 cc/min

Component	Retention time min	F values
H ₂	1.5	1.043
N ₂	2.65	1.043
CH ₄	4.5	1.043
CO	6.25	1.049

APPENDIX B

CALIBRATION CURVES FOR ROTAMETERS

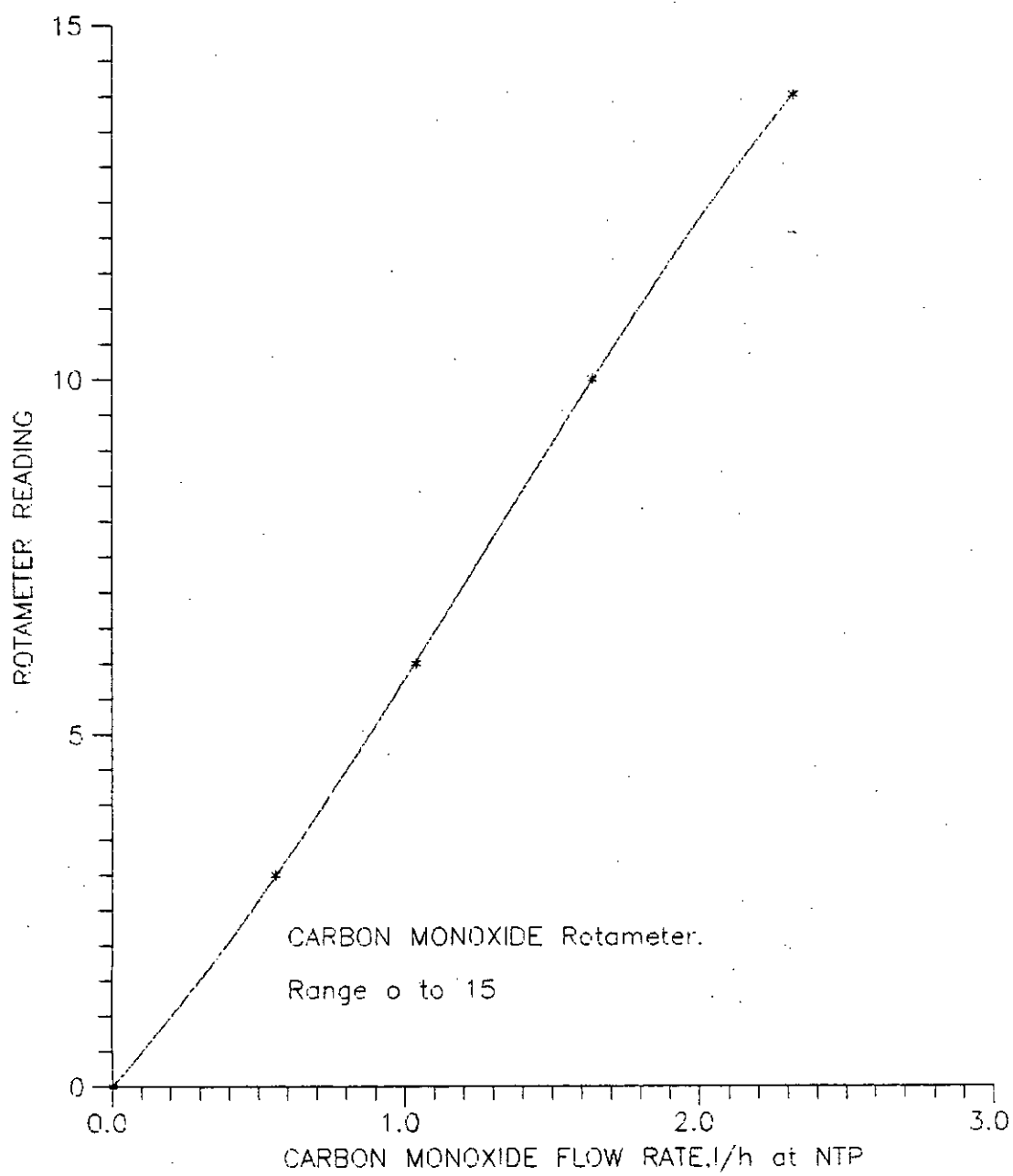


Figure B.1 Calibration curve for CARBON MONOXIDE.

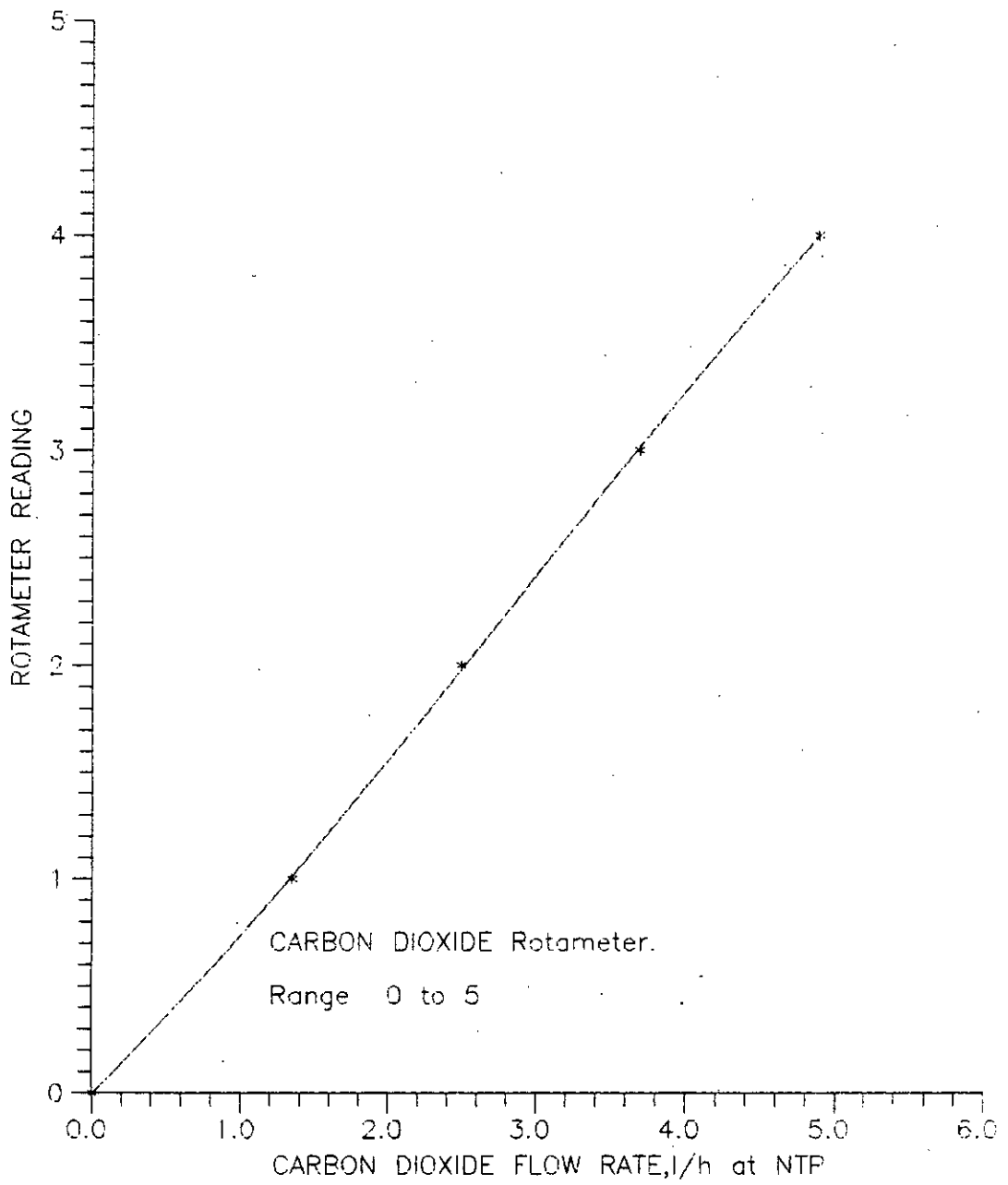


Figure B.2 Calibration curve for CARBON DIOXIDE.

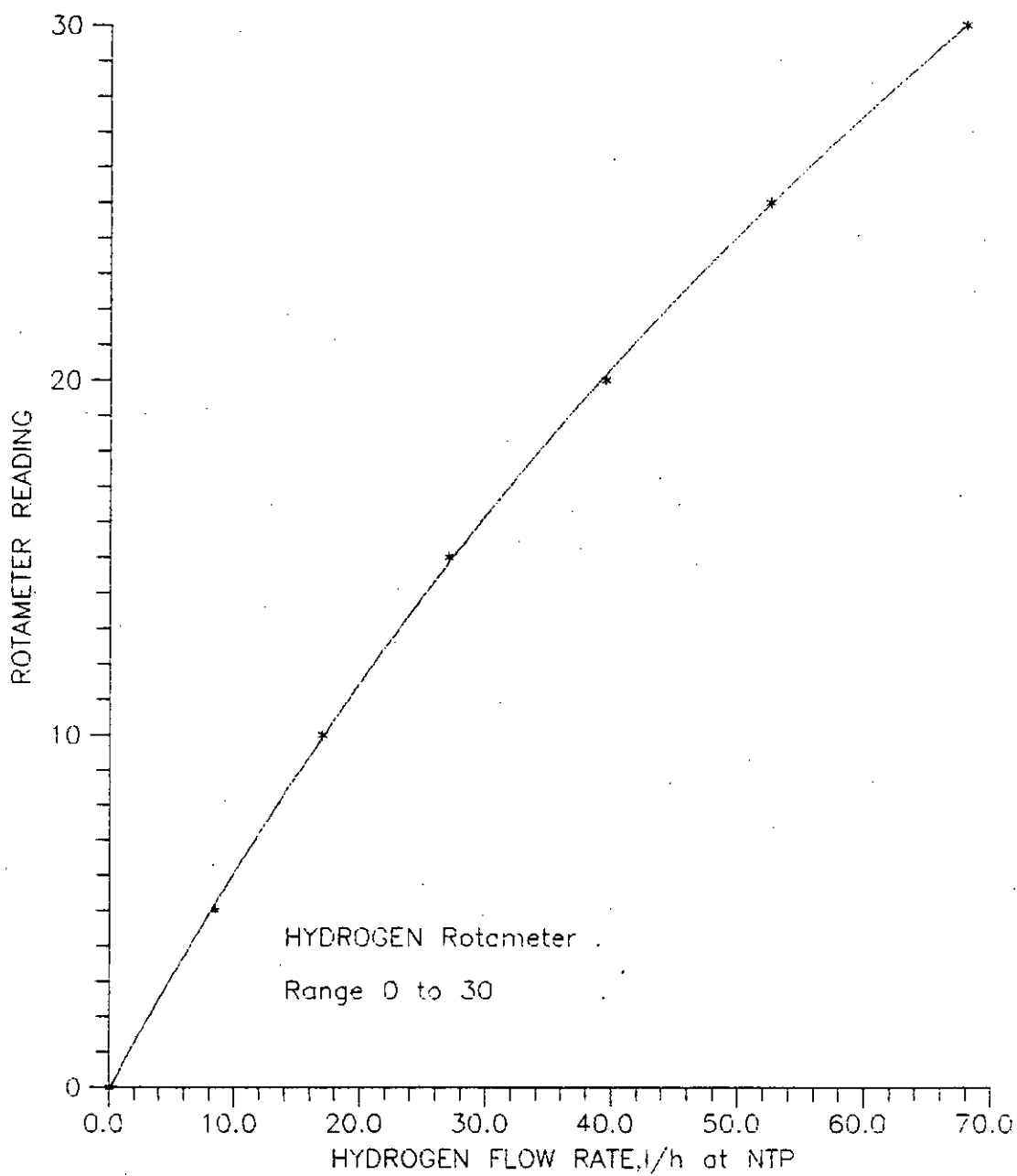


Figure B.3. Calibration curve for HYDROGEN.

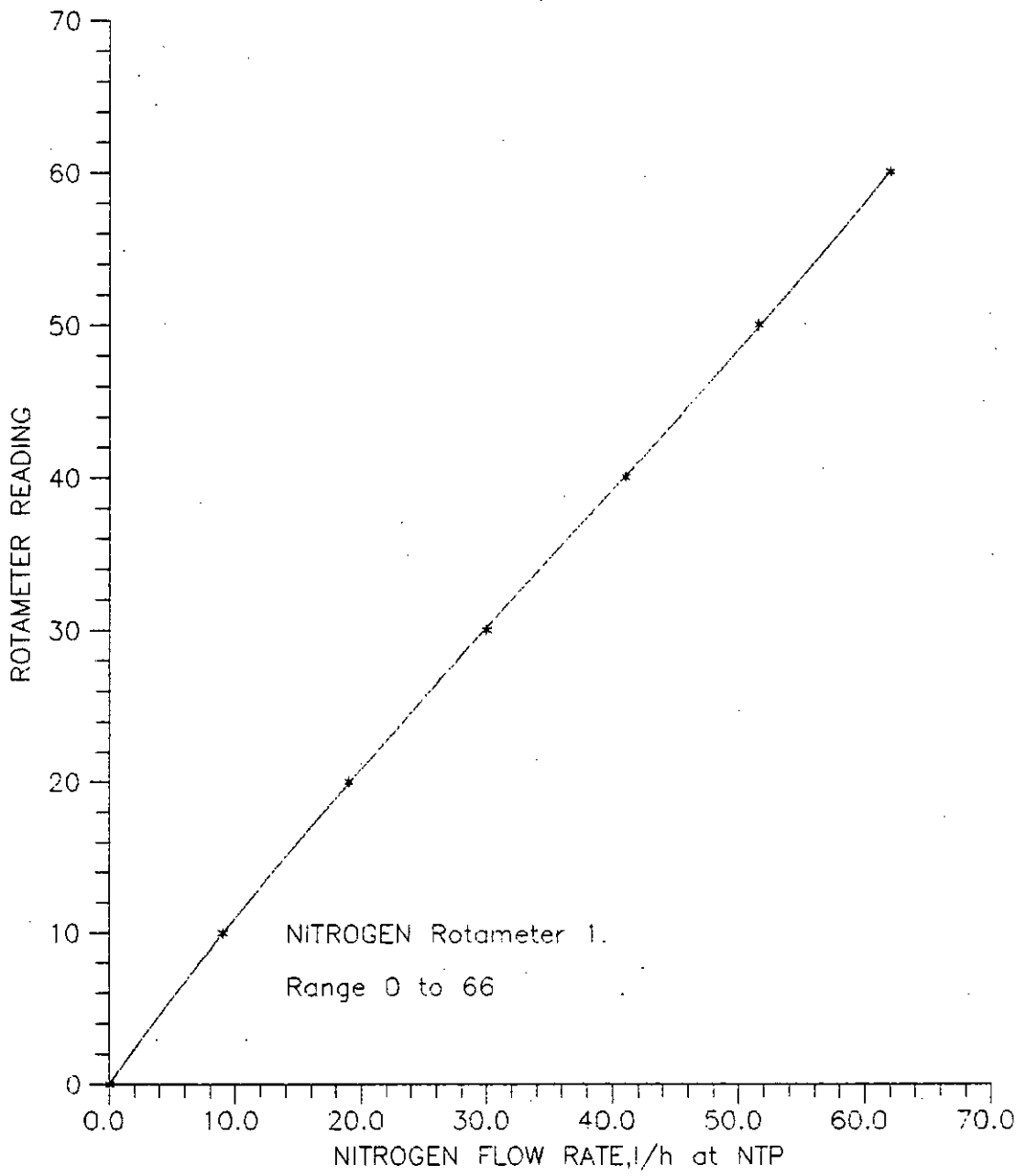


Figure B.4 Calibration curve for NITROGEN-1

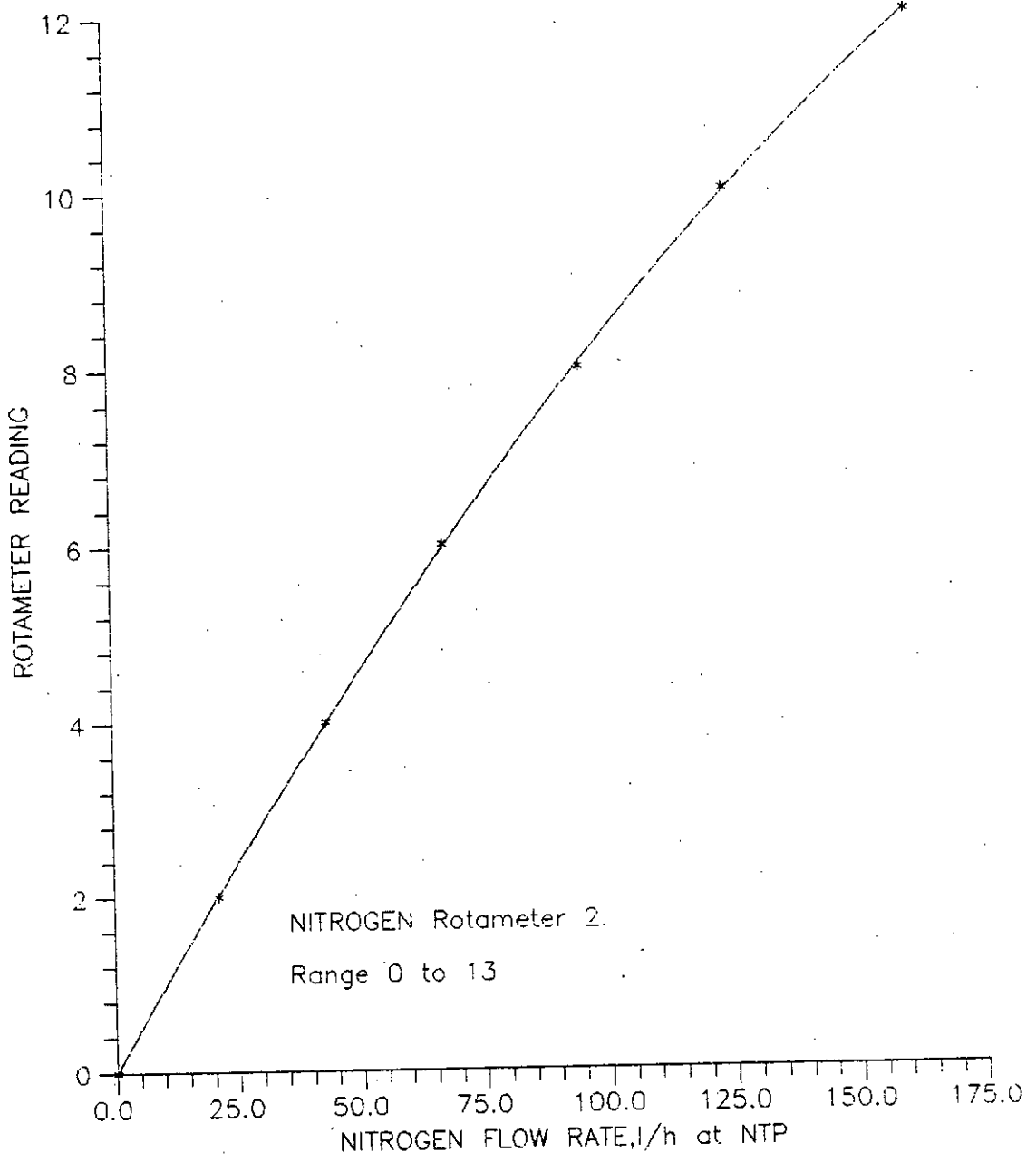


Figure B.5 Calibration curve for NITROGEN-2

APPENDIX C

COMPUTER PROGRAM, DATA AND EXPERIMENTAL
RESULTS OF STEADY STATE METHANATION OF
CO₂ IN ADIABATIC REACTOR

```

C          COMPUTER PROGRAM (CO2.FOR)
C  FOR STEADY STATE METHANATION OF CO2 IN THE FIXED BED REACTOR
C  * * * * *
C  * THIS PROGRAM CALCULATES THE PRODUCT COMPOSITIONS AND TABULATES *
C  * THE RESULTS BY TAKING THE INITIAL CONDITIONS OF OPERATION AND *
C  * THE GAS CHROMATOGRAPH PEAK AREAS FOR THE PRODUCTS *
C  * * * * *
C  *****
C  * NT          NUMBER OF RUNS *
C  * FRUN        RUN NUMBER *
C  * NP          NUMBER OF PEAKS IN PORAPAK COLUMN *
C  * NC          NUMBER OF PEAKS IN MOLECULAR SIEVE *
C  * JP          NUMBER OF COMPOUNDS ANALYZED *
C  * JPK        TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPOUNDS PRESENT *
C  *****
C  * RSP        RESPONSE FACTOR IN PORAPAK COLUMN *
C  * RSC        RESPONSE FACTOR IN MOLECULAR SIEVE COLUMN *
C  * HYDCON     HYDROGEN CONVERSION *
C  * PCNT      MOL PERCENT OF PRODUCT GASES *
C  * PR        FLOW RATE OF WATER FREE COMPOUND *
C  *****
C  * * * * *
C  * CWT        WT. OF CATALYST,GM. *
C  * FD        DIAMETER OF REACTOR,CM. *
C  * FBD       BULK DENSITY OF CATALYST PELLET,GM/CC. *
C  * FDP       DIAMETER OF CATALYST PELLETS,CM. *
C  * FN2P      MOL PERCENT N2 IN FEED *
C  * TPK       PEAK TEMPERATURE OF REACTOR *
C  * TEX       EXIT TEMPERATURE OF REACTOR *
C  *****
C  * TNH       INITIAL TEMPERATURE PROFILE OF REACTOR *
C  * TNHW      INITIAL TEMPERATURE PROFILE OF REACTOR WALL *
C  * TR        FINAL TEMPERATURE PROFILE OF REACTOR *
C  * TW        FINAL TEMPERATURE PROFILE OF REACTOR WALL *
C  * * * * *

DIMENSION RSP(6),RSC(6),RPN(6),PR(6)
DIMENSION PRA(6),PRH(6),PRW(6),CPH(6),CHW(6),CHA(6)
DIMENSION PRAM(6),CHAM(6),CHAP(6),PCNT(6)

OPEN(UNIT=1,FILE = 'CO2DATA',STATUS = 'UNKNOWN')
OPEN(UNIT=3,FILE = 'CO2OUT',STATUS = 'UNKNOWN')

READ(1,*)NP,NC,JP,JPK,NT
READ(1,*)(RSP(I),I=1,NP)
READ(1,*)(RSC(I),I=1,NC)
READ(1,*)TC1,PC1,FM1,ZC1,FMUE1
READ(1,*)TC2,PC2,FM2,ZC2,FMUE2
READ(1,*)TC3,PC3,FM3,ZC3,FMUE3
READ(1,*)FD,FBD,CWT,FDP

WRITE(3,200)
WRITE(3,201)
WRITE(3,204)
WRITE(3,205)
WRITE(3,210)

200  FORMAT(/,'EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS OF METHENATION OF CO2 IN A FIXED BE
?D REACTOR',/,25x,'Steady state')
201  FORMAT('-----')
?-----')

```



```

FCO2P=FW3*100.0/FW4          170
Y1=FW1/FW4
Y2=FW2/FW4
Y3=FW3/FW4
AMW=Y1*FM1+Y2*FM2+Y3*FM3
FTL=FN2P+FH2P+FCO2P
RCH=FH2P/FCO2P
RH2N=FH2P/FN2P
RCO2N=FCO2P/FN2P
WRCO2=CWT/FW3
VO=FY4*T/273.0
V=CWT/(FBD*1000.0)
U=VO*1000.0/(3600.0*FA)
RO=AMW*P/(82.05*760.0*T)
ST=V/VO
SV=1.0/ST

```

C * CALCULATE VISCOSITIES OF PURE COMPONENTS BY LUCUS METHODS *

```

TR1=T/TC1
FJITA1=0.176*(TC1/((FM1**3.0)*(PC1**4.0)))*(1.0/6.0)
FJ1=1.0/FJITA1
FMUER1=52.46*(FMUE1**2.0)*PC1/TC1**2.0
FP=1.0
FE1=(0.807*(TR1**0.618)-0.357*EXP(-0.449*TR1)+0.34*EXP(-4.058*TR1)
?+0.018)*FP*FJ1
TR2=T/TC2
FJITA2=0.176*(TC2/((FM2**3.0)*(PC2**4.0)))*(1.0/6.0)
FJ2=1.0/FJITA2
FMUER2=52.46*(FMUE2**2.0)*PC2/TC2**2.0
Q=0.76
FOQ2=1.22*(Q**0.15)*(1.0+0.00385*((TR2-12.0)**2.0)**(1.0/FM2)+1.0)
FE2=(0.807*(TR2**0.618)-0.357*EXP(-0.449*TR2)+0.34*EXP(-4.058*TR2)
?+0.018)*FP*FOQ2*FJ2
TR3=T/TC3
FJITA3=0.176*(TC3/((FM3**3.0)*(PC3**4.0)))*(1.0/6.0)
FJ3=1.0/FJITA3
FMUER3=52.46*(FMUE3**2.0)*PC3/TC3**2.0
FE3=(0.807*(TR3**0.618)-0.357*EXP(-0.449*TR3)+0.34*EXP(-4.058*TR3)
?+0.018)*FP*FJ3

```

C ** CALCULATE MIXTURE VISCOSITY BY WILKE'S METHODS *****

```

F12=(1.0+((FE1/FE2)**0.5)*(FM2/FM1)**0.25)**2.0/(8.0*(1.0+FM1/FM2)
?)**0.5
F13=(1.0+((FE1/FE3)**0.5)*(FM3/FM1)**0.25)**2.0/(8.0*(1.0+FM1/FM3))
?*0.5
F21=FE2*FM1*F12/(FE1*FM2)
F23=(1.0+((FE2/FE3)**0.5)*(FM3/FM2)**0.25)**2.0/(8.0*(1.0+FM2/FM3))
?*0.5
F31=FE3*FM1*F13/(FE1*FM3)
F32=FE3*FM2*F23/(FE2*FM3)
F1=Y1*FE1/(Y1+Y2*F12+Y3*F13)
F2=Y2*FE2/(Y1*F21+Y2+Y3*F23)
F3=Y3*FE3/(Y1*F31+Y2*F32+Y3)
FT=F1+F2+F3
FTT=FT*1.0E-06
FRE1=FD*U*RO/FTT
FRE2=FDP*U*RO/FTT

```

C ** CALCULATE EXIT COMPOSITION *****

C HERE COMPONENT NO. 1=H2, 2=N2, 3=CH4, 4=CO, 5=CO2, 6=H2O
 C ** PRAM = MOL PERSENT IN PORAPAK COLUMN

PRAS=0.0
 DO 10 I=1,NP
 PRAM(I)=PRH(I)*PRW(I)*PRA(I)*RSP(I)
 PRAS=PRAS+PRAM(I)
 10 CONTINUE
 DO 11 I=1,NP
 11 PRAM(I)=PRAM(I)/((PRAS)*100.0

C * * CHAM = MOL PERCENT IN MOLECULAR SIEVE COLUMN * * * * *

CHAS=0.0
 DO 12 I=1,NC
 CHAM(I)=CPH(I)*CHW(I)*CHA(I)*RSC(I)
 CHAS=CHAS+CHAM(I)
 12 CONTINUE
 DO 13 I=1,NC
 13 CHAP(I)=CHAM(I)/((CHAS)*100.0

C *****
 C FIND MOL PERCENT IN EXIT GAS FOR MOLECULAR SIEVE COLUMN. PEAK 1 IN
 C PORAPAK COLUMN STANDS FOR ALL THE PEAKS IN MOLECULAR SIEVE COLUMN.
 C THERE ARE ONLY TWO PEAKS IN PORAPAK COLUMN. THE SECOND PEAK IS
 C COMPONENT NUMBER JP (CARBON DIOXIDE).
 C *****

TCNT=0.0
 DO 14 I=1,NC
 PCNT(I)=CHAP(I)*PRAM(I)/100.0
 TCNT=TCNT+PCNT(I)
 14 CONTINUE
 PCNT(JP)=PRAM(NP)
 FR=FW1/PCNT(2)*100.0
 DO 21 I=1,JP
 21 PR(I)=FR*PCNT(I)/100.0

C *****
 C FR=FLOW RAT OF WATER FREE PRODUCT , PR=FLOW RATE OF WATER FREE
 C COMPOUNDS . THE AMOUNT OF WATER FORMED IS FOUND OUT BY MATERIAL
 C BALANCE CALCULATIONS
 C *****

R1=PR(3)
 R2=PR(4)
 TCO2R=R1+R2
 TH2R=4.0*R1+R2
 TH2OP=2*R1+R2
 PR(6)=TH2OP
 PTOT=FR+PR(6)
 DO 23 I=1,JP
 PCNT(I)=PR(I)/((PTOT)*100.0
 23 CONTINUE

C *****
 C PTOT=TOTAL FLOW RATE OF PRODUCT
 C THE CALCULATION FOR PRODUCT GAS COMPOSITION HAS BEEN COMPLETED
 C RPN => MOL COMPONENT/MOL N2 IN PRODUCT
 C * * * * *

DO 26 I=1,JP

26 RPN(I)=PCNT(I)/PCNT(2) 172
CONTINUE
CO2CON=(RCO2N-RPN(5))/(RCO2N)*100.0
HYDCON=(RH2N-RPN(1))/(RH2N)*100.0

WRITE(3,140)FRUN
WRITE(3,220)
WRITE(3,207)T,P
WRITE(3,251)
WRITE(3,224)FY2,FW2,FH2P
WRITE(3,212)FY1,FW1,FN2P
WRITE(3,214)FY3,FW3,FCO2P
WRITE(3,213)FY4,FW4,FTL
WRITE(3,246)SV,RCH,WRCO2
WRITE(3,234)FRE1,FRE2
WRITE(3,226)
WRITE(3,227)TNH1,TNH2,TNH3,TNH4
WRITE(3,228)TNHW1,TNHW2,TNHW3,TNHW4
WRITE(3,215)
WRITE(3,293)PTOT
WRITE(3,222)
WRITE(3,223)
WRITE(3,100)(PCNT(I),I=1,JPk)
WRITE(3,105)HYDCON,CO2CON
WRITE(3,261)
WRITE(3,97)RT1,RT2,RT3,RT4
WRITE(3,260)WT1,WT2,WT3,WT4
WRITE(3,221)TPK,TEX

75 CONTINUE
STOP
END

2	4	5	6	41		
1.00		0.800				
36.0		1.00	1.00		1.13	
126.2		33.90	28.00		0.29	0.00
33.2		13.00	2.00		0.303	0.00
304.10		73.80	44.00		0.274	0.00
1.2		0.7565	8.23		0.0564	
2001.1						
520.00	760.00		103.00		39.50	1.35
248.00	251.00		246.00		240.00	
250.00	251.00		247.00		245.00	
11587941.00		1.00			1.00	
68338.00		1.00			1.00	
29514.00		1.00			1.00	
4901164.00		1.00			1.00	
6185.00		1.00			1.00	
228.00		1.00			1.00	
251.00	241.00					
247.00	251.00		247.00		241.00	
249.00	250.00		248.00		246.00	
2001.2						
520.00	760.00		103.00		39.50	1.35
248.00	251.00		246.00		240.00	
250.00	251.00		247.00		245.00	
11573529.00		1.00			1.00	
64780.00		1.00			1.00	
28956.00		1.00			1.00	
4931950.00		1.00			1.00	
5851.00		1.00			1.00	
308.00		1.00			1.00	
251.00	241.00					
247.00	251.00		247.00		241.00	
249.00	251.00		248.00		246.00	
2001.3						
520.00	760.00		103.00		39.50	1.35
248.00	251.00		246.00		240.00	
250.00	251.00		247.00		245.00	
11622648.00		1.00			1.00	
64548.00		1.00			1.00	
28248.00		1.00			1.00	
4964988.00		1.00			1.00	
5827.00		1.00			1.00	
292.00		1.00			1.00	
251.00	241.00					
247.00	251.00		247.00		241.00	
249.50	250.00		248.50		246.00	
2002.1						
520.00	760.00		103.00		39.50	2.50
248.00	251.00		246.00		240.00	
250.00	251.00		247.00		245.00	
11674628.00		1.00			1.00	
173440.00		1.00			1.00	
26594.00		1.00			1.00	
4948089.00		1.00			1.00	
7575.00		1.00			1.00	
598.00		1.00			1.00	
251.00	244.00					
247.00	251.00		250.00		244.00	
248.00	250.00		249.00		246.00	
2002.2						
520.00	760.00		103.00		39.50	2.50

248.00	251.00	246.00	247.00	
250.00	251.00	247.00	245.00	
11680217.00	1.00		1.00	
171770.00	1.00		1.00	
26319.00	1.00		1.00	
4986927.00	1.00		1.00	
7822.00	1.00		1.00	
615.00	1.00		1.00	
251.00	244.00			
247.00	251.00	250.00	244.00	
249.00	250.00	249.00	247.00	
2003.00				
520.00	760.00	103.00	39.50	3.7
248.00	251.00	246.00	240.00	
250.00	251.00	247.00	245.00	
11689655.00	1.00		1.00	
351555.00	1.00		1.00	
24866.00	1.00		1.00	
4986818.00	1.00		1.00	
8669.00	1.00		1.00	
1066.00	1.00		1.00	
251.00	243.00			
247.00	251.00	249.00	243.00	
250.00	251.00	249.00	247.00	
2004.1				
543.00	760.00	103.00	39.50	1.35
270.00	274.00	271.00	267.00	
274.00	277.00	275.00	274.00	
15831643.00	1.00		1.00	
44964.00	1.00		1.00	
33439.00	1.00		1.00	
6602189.00	1.00		1.00	
41620.00	1.00		1.00	
0.00	1.00		1.00	
285.00	282.00			
270.00	281.00	285.00	282.00	
275.00	282.00	286.00	286.00	
2004.2				
543.00	760.00	103.00	39.50	1.35
270.00	274.00	271.00	267.00	
274.00	277.00	275.00	274.00	
15980689.00	1.00		1.00	
45027.00	1.00		1.00	
32913.00	1.00		1.00	
6797088.00	1.00		1.00	
80264.00	1.00		1.00	
4906.00	1.00		1.00	
285.00	282.00			
270.00	281.00	285.00	282.00	
275.00	282.00	286.00	286.00	
2005.0				
543.00	760.00	103.00	39.50	2.50
270.00	274.00	271.00	267.00	
274.00	277.00	275.00	274.00	
15994779.00	1.00		1.00	
128852.00	1.00		1.00	
34388.00	1.00		1.00	
6769237.00	1.00		1.00	
108705.00	1.00		1.00	
10899.00	1.00		1.00	
288.00	286.00			
270.00	281.00	288.00	286.00	

274.00	281.00	286.00	288.00	
2006.0				
543.00	760.00	103.00	39.50	3.70
270.00	274.00	271.00	267.00	
274.00	277.00	275.00	274.00	
16160993.00	1.00		1.00	
283882.00	1.00		1.00	
30422.00	1.00		1.00	
6748810.00	1.00		1.00	
118228.00	1.00		1.00	
14354.00	1.00		1.00	
290.00	288.00			
270.00	282.00	290.00	288.00	
274.00	282.00	288.00	288.00	
2007.1				
543.00	760.00	103.00	68.00	3.7
270.00	274.00	271.00	267.00	
274.00	277.00	275.00	274.00	
12944283.00	1.00		1.00	
215355.00	1.00		1.00	
73100.00	1.00		1.00	
5665318.00	1.00		1.00	
118770.00	1.00		1.00	
14658.00	1.00		1.00	
289.00	289.00			
270.00	282.00	289.00	289.00	
273.00	282.00	288.00	290.00	
2007.2				
543.00	760.00	103.00	68.00	3.7
270.00	274.00	271.00	267.00	
274.00	277.00	275.00	274.00	
12994341.00	1.00		1.00	
214907.00	1.00		1.00	
72638.00	1.00		1.00	
5708024.00	1.00		1.00	
120300.00	1.00		1.00	
15573.00	1.00		1.00	
289.00	289.00			
270.00	282.00	289.00	289.00	
273.00	282.00	288.00	290.00	
2008.0				
543.00	760.00	103.00	68.00	1.85
270.00	274.00	271.00	267.00	
274.00	277.00	275.00	274.00	
12969976.00	1.00		1.00	
70206.00	1.00		1.00	
76556.00	1.00		1.00	
5732265.00	1.00		1.00	
100796.00	1.00		1.00	
11493.00	1.00		1.00	
285.00	283.00			
270.00	280.00	285.00	283.00	
275.00	282.00	286.00	288.00	
2009.0				
563.00	760.00	103.00	39.50	1.05
290.00	293.00	289.00	281.00	
292.00	293.00	291.00	288.00	
11313260.00	1.00		1.00	
0.0	1.00		1.00	
28412.00	1.00		1.00	
4814440.00	1.00		1.00	
46647.00	1.00		1.00	

176

0.00	1.00		1.00	
314.00	301.00			
290.00	307.00	314.00	301.00	
298.00	309.00	312.00	309.00	
2010.0				
563.00	760.00	103.00	39.50	2.05
290.00	293.00	289.00	281.00	
292.00	293.00	291.00	288.00	
11474784.00	1.00		1.00	
1543.00	1.00		1.00	
26906.00	1.00		1.00	
4876640.00	1.00		1.00	
74455.00	1.00		1.00	
265.00	1.00		1.00	
328.00	316.00			
290.00	310.00	328.00	316.00	
293.00	306.00	314.00	314.00	
2011.0				
557.00	760.00	103.00	39.50	2.70
290.00	293.00	289.00	281.00	
292.00	293.00	291.00	288.00	
12136976.00	1.00		1.00	
4272.00	1.00		1.00	
20404.00	1.00		1.00	
5054004.00	1.00		1.00	
103705.00	1.00		1.00	
469.00	1.00		1.00	
325.00	312.00			
284.00	308.00	325.00	312.00	
295.00	311.00	323.00	323.00	
2012.1				
556.00	760.00	103.00	39.50	3.70
290.00	293.00	289.00	281.00	
292.00	293.00	291.00	288.00	
12586940.00	1.00		1.00	
15511.00	1.00		1.00	
16161.00	1.00		1.00	
5182629.00	1.00		1.00	
136116.00	1.00		1.00	
1796.00	1.00		1.00	
338.00	325.00			
283.00	307.00	338.00	325.00	
295.00	313.00	330.00	331.00	
2012.2				
557.00	760.00	103.00	39.50	3.70
290.00	293.00	289.00	281.00	
292.00	293.00	291.00	288.00	
12622468.00	1.00		1.00	
19376.00	1.00		1.00	
15807.00	1.00		1.00	
5210397.00	1.00		1.00	
143825.00	1.00		1.00	
1139.00	1.00		1.00	
340.00	331.00			
288.00	309.00	345.00	336.00	
292.00	311.00	330.00	330.00	
2013.1				
559.00	760.00	103.00	68.00	3.70
290.00	293.00	289.00	281.00	
292.00	293.00	291.00	288.00	
10046119.00	1.00		1.00	
8462.00	1.00		1.00	

45500.00	1.00		1.00	
4367408.00	1.00		1.00	
131577.00	1.00		1.00	
880.00	1.00		1.00	
343.00	336.00			
286.00	309.00	343.00	336.00	
293.00	309.00	328.00	331.00	
2013.2				
561.00	760.00	103.00	68.00	3.70
290.00	293.00	289.00	281.00	
292.00	293.00	291.00	288.00	
10064596.00	1.00		1.00	
10235.00	1.00		1.00	
45422.00	1.00		1.00	
4393600.00	1.00		1.00	
130704.00	1.00		1.00	
956.00	1.00		1.00	
345.00	336.00			
288.00	310.00	345.00	336.00	
292.00	308.00	327.00	331.00	
2014.0				
563.00	760.00	103.00	39.5	2.50
290.00	293.00	289.00	281.00	
292.00	293.00	291.00	288.00	
9606876.00	1.00		1.00	
2872.00	1.00		1.00	
54899.00	1.00		1.00	
4225280.00	1.00		1.00	
84378.00	1.00		1.00	
234.00	1.00		1.00	
332.00	318.00			
290.00	310.00	332.00	318.00	
295.00	308.00	318.00	318.00	
2015.0				
565.00	760.00	103.00	39.50	1.35
290.00	293.00	289.00	281.00	
292.00	293.00	291.00	288.00	
9366475.00	1.00		1.00	
0.0	1.00		1.00	
58425.00	1.00		1.00	
4181985.00	1.00		1.00	
49451.00	1.00		1.00	
0.0	1.00		1.00	
319.00	304.00			
292.00	308.00	319.00	304.00	
297.00	307.00	313.00	311.00	
2016.0				
564.00	760.00	103.00	68.00	1.85
290.00	293.00	289.00	281.00	
292.00	293.00	291.00	288.00	
9506881.00	1.00		1.00	
1000.00	1.00		1.00	
55559.00	1.00		1.00	
4260764.00	1.00		1.00	
66703.00	1.00		1.00	
138.00	1.00		1.00	
325.00	311.00			
291.00	309.00	325.00	311.00	
296.00	307.00	314.00	313.00	
2017.1				
563.00	760.00	103.00	39.50	2.05
290.00	293.00	289.00	281.00	

292.00	293.00	291.00	288.00	
11561934.00	1.00		1.00	
800.00	1.00		1.00	
26111.00	1.00		1.00	
4781535.00	1.00		1.00	
72677.00	1.00		1.00	
00.00	1.00		1.00	
329.00	315.00			
290.00	310.00	329.00	315.00	
295.00	309.00	315.00	314.00	
2017.2				
561.00	760.00	103.00	39.50	2.05
290.00	293.00	289.00	281.00	
292.00	293.00	291.00	288.00	
11718718.00	1.00		1.00	
900.00	1.00		1.00	
24020.00	1.00		1.00	
5057708.00	1.00		1.00	
73787.00	1.00		1.00	
176.00	1.00		1.00	
327.00	313.00			
288.00	309.00	327.00	313.00	
293.00	306.00	314.00	313.00	
2018.0				
557.00	760.00	103.00	39.50	3.70
290.00	293.00	289.00	281.00	
292.00	293.00	291.00	288.00	
12718460.00	1.00		1.00	
23342.00	1.00		1.00	
16441.00	1.00		1.00	
5235048.00	1.00		1.00	
142025.00	1.00		1.00	
1583.00	1.00		1.00	
342.00	335.00			
284.00	307.00	342.00	335.00	
291.00	308.00	325.00	329.00	
2019.0				
559.00	760.00	103.00	68.00	3.7
290.00	293.00	289.00	281.00	
292.00	293.00	291.00	288.00	
10147610.00	1.00		1.00	
12161.00	1.00		1.00	
47562.00	1.00		1.00	
4408000.00	1.00		1.00	
132691.00	1.00		1.00	
808.00	1.00		1.00	
341.00	330.00			
286.00	309.00	341.00	330.00	
292.00	308.00	322.00	322.00	
2020.0				
559.00	760.00	103.00	68.00	4.15
290.00	293.00	289.00	281.00	
292.00	293.00	291.00	288.00	
10451751.00	1.00		1.00	
10915.00	1.00		1.00	
43357.00	1.00		1.00	
4546419.00	1.00		1.00	
157361.00	1.00		1.00	
857.00	1.00		1.00	
352.00	336.00			
286.00	310.00	352.00	336.00	
291.00	308.00	329.00	332.00	

2021.0				
559.00	760.00	103.00	68.00	3.25
290.00	293.00	289.00	281.00	
292.00	293.00	291.00	288.00	
10012268.00	1.00		1.00	
5183.00	1.00		1.00	
50519.00	1.00		1.00	
4401459.00	1.00		1.00	
118877.00	1.00		1.00	
371.00	1.00		1.00	
336.00	323.00			
286.00	307.00	336.00	323.00	
293.00	309.00	323.00	323.00	
2022.0				
561.00	760.00	103.00	68.00	2.85
290.00	293.00	289.00	281.00	
292.00	293.00	291.00	288.00	
9987612.00	1.00		1.00	
3720.00	1.00		1.00	
48292.00	1.00		1.00	
4401943.00	1.00		1.00	
104529.00	1.00		1.00	
343.00	1.00		1.00	
334.00	318.00			
288.00	308.00	334.00	318.00	
293.00	308.00	321.00	321.00	
2023.0				
563.00	760.00	103.00	68.00	2.30
290.00	293.00	289.00	281.00	
292.00	293.00	291.00	288.00	
9778641.00	1.00		1.00	
600.00	1.00		1.00	
53976.00	1.00		1.00	
4425136.00	1.00		1.00	
80991.00	1.00		1.00	
75.00	1.00		1.00	
321.00	305.00			
290.00	308.00	321.00	305.00	
299.00	311.00	318.00	315.00	
2024.00				
552.00	760.00	103.00	39.5	3.70
290.00	293.00	289.00	281.00	
292.00	293.00	291.00	288.00	
13767004.00	1.00		1.00	
53950.00	1.00		1.00	
14177.00	1.00		1.00	
5609440.00	1.00		1.00	
131861.00	1.00		1.00	
3021.00	1.00		1.00	
323.00	319.00			
279.00	297.00	323.00	319.00	
284.00	296.00	310.00	314.00	
2026.0				
543.00	760.00	81.50	39.50	2.50
270.00	274.00	271.00	267.00	
274.00	277.00	275.00	274.00	
12578180.00	1.00		1.00	
20061.00	1.00		1.00	
29800.00	1.00		1.00	
5245752.00	1.00		1.00	
118796.00	1.00		1.00	
526.00	1.00		1.00	

312.00	294.00			
270.00	291.00	312.00	294.00	
272.00	285.00	293.00	291.00	
2027.0				
543.00	760.00	62.00	39.50	2.50
270.00	274.00	271.00	267.00	
274.00	277.00	275.00	274.00	
10733804.00	1.00		1.00	
17673.00	1.00		1.00	
41413.00	1.00		1.00	
4635321.00	1.00		1.00	
144246.00	1.00		1.00	
359.00	1.00		1.00	
312.00	286.00			
270.00	294.00	312.00	286.00	
272.00	286.00	290.00	283.00	
2028.0				
573.00	760.00	103.00	39.50	4.15
300.00	305.00	302.00	299.00	
305.00	308.00	306.00	304.00	
14559902.00	1.00		1.00	
1877.00	1.00		1.00	
9970.00	1.00		1.00	
5927876.00	1.00		1.00	
190469.00	1.00		1.00	
0.0	1.00		1.00	
389.00	345.00			
300.00	343.00	389.00	345.00	
308.00	334.00	345.00	338.00	
2029.0				
573.00	760.00	103.00	39.50	3.70
300.00	305.00	302.00	299.00	
305.00	308.00	306.00	304.00	
14202374.00	1.00		1.00	
0.0	1.00		1.00	
15006.00	1.00		1.00	
5705035.00	1.00		1.00	
170868.00	1.00		1.00	
0.0	1.00		1.00	
381.00	338.00			
300.00	342.00	381.00	338.00	
308.00	331.00	340.00	332.00	
2030.0				
573.00	760.00	103.00	39.50	3.10
300.00	305.00	302.00	299.00	
305.00	308.00	306.00	304.00	
13936060.00	1.00		1.00	
00.00	1.00		1.00	
14981.00	1.00		1.00	
5726933.00	1.00		1.00	
147348.00	1.00		1.00	
00.00	1.00		1.00	
371.00	332.00			
300.00	338.00	371.00	332.00	
308.00	328.00	336.00	330.00	
2031.0				
573.00	760.00	103.00	39.50	4.60
300.00	305.00	302.00	299.00	
305.00	308.00	306.00	304.00	
14687148.00	1.00		1.00	
2487.00	1.00		1.00	
10134.00	1.00		1.00	

			181	
5918720.00	1.00		1.00	
213937.00	1.00		1.00	
00.00	1.00		1.00	
401.00	351.00			
300.00	349.00	401.00	351.00	
306.00	335.00	348.00	340.00	
2032.0				
555.00	760.00	103.00	39.50	3.10
290.00	293.00	289.00	281.00	
292.00	293.00	291.00	288.00	
13694784.00	1.00		1.00	
19264.00	1.00		1.00	
17350.00	1.00		1.00	
5668114.00	1.00		1.00	
131108.00	1.00		1.00	
1083.00	1.00		1.00	
339.00	322.00			
282.00	303.00	339.00	322.00	
285.00	299.00	315.00	315.00	
2040.0				
543.00	760.00	103.00	39.50	1.35
270.00	274.00	271.00	267.00	
274.00	277.00	275.00	274.00	
14024366.00	1.00		1.00	
20355.00	1.00		1.00	
22027.00	1.00		1.00	
5887390.00	1.00		1.00	
52374.00	1.00		1.00	
00.00	1.00		1.00	
290.00	285.00			
270.00	283.00	290.00	285.00	
275.00	283.00	288.00	288.00	
2041.0				
543.00	760.00	103.00	39.50	3.10
270.00	274.00	271.00	267.00	
274.00	277.00	275.00	274.00	
14701376.00	1.00		1.00	
91946.00	1.00		1.00	
17075.00	1.00		1.00	
6184365.00	1.00		1.00	
98268.00	1.00		1.00	
3452.00	1.00		1.00	
302.00	299.00			
270.00	286.00	302.00	299.00	
275.00	285.00	295.00	297.00	

EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS OF METHENATION OF CO₂ IN A FIXED BED REACTOR
Steady state

WEIGHT OF CATALYST	:	8.23 gm
DILUTION RATIO, CATALYST:INERT	:	Undiluted
CATALYST SIZE	:	25-40 mesh.
INERT SIZE	:	25-40 mesh.
CATALYST TYPE	:	Ni on Alumina (ZFCL)
LENGTH OF CATALYST BED	:	8.0 cm.
LENGTH OF INERT BED BEFORE CATALYST:	:	13.5 cm.
LENGTH OF INERT BED AFTER CATALYST	:	22.0 cm.
BULK DENSITY OF CATALYST	:	0.7565 gm./c.c.
BULK DENSITY OF INERT	:	1.821 gm./c.c.
OD OF REACTOR	:	17.00 mm.
ID OF REACTOR	:	12.00 mm.
THERMO COUPLE LOCATIONS FROM INLET	:	0.0 cm. 3.0 cm. 6.0 cm. 8.0 cm

APPENDIX D

COMPUTER PROGRAM, DATA AND EXPERIMENTAL
RESULTS OF STEADY STATE METHANATION OF
CO IN ADIABATIC REACTOR

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C          COMPUTER PROGRAM (CO.FOR)
C  FOR STEADY STATE METHANATION OF CO IN THE FIXED BED REACTOR
C  * * * * *
C  * THIS PROGRAM CALCULATES THE PRODUCT COMPOSITIONS AND TABULATES *
C  * THE RESULTS BY TAKING THE INITIAL CONDITIONS OF OPERATION AND *
C  * THE GAS CHROMATOGRAPH PEAK AREAS FOR THE PRODUCTS *
C  * * * * *
C  *****
C  * NT          NUMBER OF RUNS *
C  * FRUN        RUN NUMBER *
C  * NP          NUMBER OF PEAKS IN PORAPAK COLUMN *
C  * NC          NUMBER OF PEAKS IN MOLECULAR SIEVE *
C  * JP          NUMBER OF COMPOUNDS ANALYZED *
C  * JPK        TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPOUNDS PRESENT *
C  *****
C  * RSP        RESPONSE FACTOR IN PORAPAK COLUMN *
C  * RSC        RESPONSE FACTOR IN MOLECULAR SIEVE COLUMN *
C  * HYDCON     HYDROGEN CONVERSION *
C  * PCNT       MOL PERCENT OF PRODUCT GASES *
C  * PR         FLOW RATE OF WATER FREE COMPOUND *
C  *****
C  * * * * *
C  * CWT        WT. OF CATALYST,GM. *
C  * FD         DIAMETER OF REACTOR,CM. *
C  * FBD        BULK DENSITY OF CATALYST PELLETT,GM/CC. *
C  * FDP        DIAMETER OF CATALYST PELLETS,CM. *
C  * FN2P       MOL PERCENT N2 IN FEED *
C  * TPK        PEAK TEMPERATURE OF REACTOR *
C  * TEX        EXIT TEMPERATURE OF REACTOR *
C  *****
C  * TNH        INITIAL TEMPERATURE PROFILE OF REACTOR *
C  * TNHW       INITIAL TEMPERATURE PROFILE OF REACTOR WALL *
C  * RT         FINAL TEMPERATURE PROFILE OF REACTOR *
C  * WT         FINAL TEMPERATURE PROFILE OF REACTOR WALL *
C  * * * * *
C
C  DIMENSION RSP(6),RSC(6),RPN(6),PR(6)
C  DIMENSION PRA(6),PRH(6),PRW(6),CPH(6),CHW(6),CHA(6)
C  DIMENSION PRAM(6),CHAM(6),CHAP(6),PCNT(6)
C
C  OPEN(UNIT=1,FILE = 'CODATA',STATUS = 'UNKNOWN')
C  OPEN(UNIT=3,FILE = 'COOUT',STATUS = 'UNKNOWN')
C
C  READ(1,*)NP,NC,JP,JPK,NT
C  READ(1,*)(RSP(I),I=1,NP)
C  READ(1,*)(RSC(I),I=1,NC)
C  READ(1,*)TC1,PC1,FM1,ZC1,FMUE1
C  READ(1,*)TC2,PC2,FM2,ZC2,FMUE2
C  READ(1,*)TC3,PC3,FM3,ZC3,FMUE3
C  READ(1,*)FD,FBD,CWT,FDP
C
C  WRITE(3,200)
C  WRITE(3,201)
C  WRITE(3,204)
C  WRITE(3,205)
C  WRITE(3,210)
C
200  FORMAT(/,'EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS OF METHENATION OF CO IN A FIXED BED
+ REACTOR',/,25x,'Steady state')
201  FORMAT('-----')
+-----')

```



```

FCOP=FW3*100.0/FW4
Y1=FW1/FW4
Y2=FW2/FW4
Y3=FW3/FW4
AMW=Y1*FM1+Y2*FM2+Y3*FM3
FTL=FN2P+FH2P+FCOP
RCH=RH2P/FCOP
RH2N=RH2P/FN2P
RCO=FCOP/FN2P
WRCO=CWT/FW3
VO=FY4*T/273.0
V=CWT/(FBD*1000.0)
U=VO*1000.0/(3600.0*FA)
RO=AMW*P/(82.05*760.0*T)
ST=V/VO
SV=1.0/ST

```

C * CALCULATE VISCOSITIES OF PURE COMPONENTS BY LUCUS METHODS *

```

TR1=T/TC1
FJITA1=0.176*(TC1/((FM1**3.0)*(PC1**4.0)))**(1.0/6.0)
FJ1=1.0/FJITA1
FMUER1=52.46*(FMUE1**2.0)*PC1/TC1**2.0
FP=1.0
FE1=(0.807*(TR1**0.618)-0.357*EXP(-0.449*TR1)+0.34*EXP(-4.058*TR1)
++0.018)*FP*FJ1
TR2=T/TC2
FJITA2=0.176*(TC2/((FM2**3.0)*(PC2**4.0)))**(1.0/6.0)
FJ2=1.0/FJITA2
FMUER2=52.46*(FMUE2**2.0)*PC2/TC2**2.0
Q=0.76
FOQ2=1.22*(Q**0.15)*(1.0+0.00385*((TR2-12.0)**2.0)**(1.0/FM2)+1.0)
FE2=(0.807*(TR2**0.618)-0.357*EXP(-0.449*TR2)+0.34*EXP(-4.058*TR2)
++0.018)*FP*FOQ2*FJ2
TR3=T/TC3
FJITA3=0.176*(TC3/((FM3**3.0)*(PC3**4.0)))**(1.0/6.0)
FJ3=1.0/FJITA3
FMUER3=52.46*(FMUE3**2.0)*PC3/TC3**2.0
FE3=(0.807*(TR3**0.618)-0.357*EXP(-0.449*TR3)+0.34*EXP(-4.058*TR3)
++0.018)*FP*FJ3

```

C ** CALCULATE MIXTURE VISCOSITY BY WILKE'S METHODS *****

```

F12=(1.0+((FE1/FE2)**0.5)*(FM2/FM1)**0.25)**2.0/(8.0*(1.0+FM1/FM2)
+)**0.5
F13=(1.0+(FE1/FE3)**0.5*(FM3/FM1)**0.25)**2.0/(8.0*(1.0+FM1/FM3))
**0.5
F21=FE2*FM1*F12/(FE1*FM2)
F23=(1.0+(FE2/FE3)**0.5*(FM3/FM2)**0.25)**2.0/(8.0*(1.0+FM2/FM3))
**0.5
F31=FE3*FM1*F13/(FE1*FM3)
F32=FE3*FM2*F23/(FE2*FM3)
F1=Y1*FE1/(Y1+Y2*F12+Y3*F13)
F2=Y2*FE2/(Y1*F21+Y2+Y3*F23)
F3=Y3*FE3/(Y1*F31+Y2*F32+Y3)
FT=F1+F2+F3
FTT=FT*1.0E-06
FRE1=FD*U*RO/FTT
FRE2=FDP*U*RO/FTT

```

C ** CALCULATE EXIT COMPOSITION *****

C HERE COMPONENT NO. 1=H2, 2=N2, 3=CH4, 4=CO, 5=CO2, 6=H2O
 C ** PRAM = MOL PERSENT IN PORAPAK COLUMN

PRAS=0.0
 DO 10 I=1,NP
 PRAM(I)=PRH(I)*PRW(I)*PRA(I)*RSP(I)
 PRAS=PRAS+PRAM(I)

10 CONTINUE
 DO 11 I=1,NP
 11 PRAM(I)=PRAM(I)/(PRAS)*100.0

C * * CHAM = MOL PERCENT IN MOLECULAR SIEVE COLUMN * * * * *

CHAS=0.0
 DO 12 I=1,NC
 CHAM(I)=CPH(I)*CHW(I)*CHA(I)*RSC(I)
 CHAS=CHAS+CHAM(I)

12 CONTINUE
 DO 13 I=1,NC
 13 CHAP(I)=CHAM(I)/(CHAS)*100.0

C *****
 C FIND MOL PERCENT IN EXIT GAS FOR MOLECULAR SIEVE COLUMN. PEAK 1 IN
 C PORAPAK COLUMN STANDS FOR ALL THE PEAKS IN MOLECULAR SIEVE COLUMN.
 C THERE ARE ONLY TWO PEAKS IN PORAPAK COLUMN. THE SECOND PEAK IS
 C COMPONENT NUMBER JP (CARBON DIOXIDE).
 C *****

TCNT=0.0
 DO 14 I=1,NC
 PCNT(I)=CHAP(I)*PRAM(1)/100.0
 TCNT=TCNT+PCNT(I)

14 CONTINUE
 PCNT(JP)=PRAM(NP)
 FR=FW1/PCNT(2)*100.0
 DO 21 I=1,JP
 21 PR(I)=FR*PCNT(I)/100.0

C FR=FLOW RAT OF WATER FREE PRODUCT , PR=FLOW RATE OF WATER FREE
 C COMPOUNDS . THE AMOUNT OF WATER FORMED IS FOUND OUT BY MATERIAL
 C BALANCE CALCULATIONS
 C *****

R1=PR(3)
 R2=PR(5)
 TCOR=R1+R2
 TH2R=3.0*R1-R2
 TH2OP=R1-R2
 PR(6)=TH2OP
 PTOT=FR+PR(6)
 DO 23 I=1,JP
 PCNT(I)=PR(I)/(PTOT)*100.0
 23 CONTINUE

C *****
 C PTOT=TOTAL FLOW RATE OF PRODUCT
 C THE CALCULATION FOR PRODUCT GAS COMPOSITION HAS BEEN COMPLETED
 C RPN => MOL COMPONENT/MOL N2 IN PRODUCT
 C *****

DO 26 I=1,JP
 RPN(I)=PCNT(I)/PCNT(2)

26

CONTINUE

COCON=(RCON-RPN(4))/(RCON)*100.0
HYDCON=(RH2N-RPN(1))/(RH2N)*100.0

WRITE(3,140)FRUN
WRITE(3,220)
WRITE(3,207)T,P
WRITE(3,251)
WRITE(3,224)FY2,FW2,FH2P
WRITE(3,212)FY1,FW1,FN2P
WRITE(3,214)FY3,FW3,FCOP
WRITE(3,213)FY4,FW4,FTL
WRITE(3,246)SV,RCH,WRCO
WRITE(3,234)FRE1,FRE2
WRITE(3,226)
WRITE(3,227)TNH1,TNH2,TNH3,TNH4
WRITE(3,228)TNHW1,TNHW2,TNHW3,TNHW4
WRITE(3,215)
WRITE(3,293)PTOT
WRITE(3,222)
WRITE(3,223)
WRITE(3,100)(PCNT(I),I=1,JPK)
WRITE(3,105)HYDCON,COCON
WRITE(3,261)
WRITE(3,97)RT1,RT2,RT3,RT4
WRITE(3,260)WT1,WT2,WT3,WT4
WRITE(3,221)TPK,TEX

75

CONTINUE

STOP

END

2 4 5 6 22
 1 .8
 36 1 1 1.13
 126.2 33.9 28.0 0.29 0.0
 33.2 13 2 0.303 0
 132.9 35 28 0.295 0.1
 1.2 0.7565 8.23 0.0564
 3001
 543 760 107 39.5 0.88
 270 265 250 247
 276 275 269 264
 11037052 1 1
 0 1 1
 27432 1 1
 5078366 1 1
 18972 1 1
 0 1 1
 273 250
 270 273 257 250
 280 281 274 268
 3002
 543 760 107 39.5 1.64
 270 265 250 247
 276 275 269 264
 11307198 1 1
 0 1 1
 23948 1 1
 5210762 1 1
 60630 1 1
 0 1 1
 289 255
 270 289 274 255
 280 287 280 272
 3003
 543 760 107 39.5 2.32
 270 265 250 247
 276 275 269 264
 11630727 1 1
 0 1 1
 23249 1 1
 5205372 1 1
 100492 1 1
 0 1 1
 299 267
 270 299 298 267
 280 295 289 279
 3004
 523 760 107 39.5 2.32
 250 248 231 226
 260 258 252 248
 11642555 1 1
 1977 1 1
 20953 1 1
 5314303 1 1
 93358 1 1
 866 1 1
 280 259
 250 263 280 259
 260 268 275 269
 3005
 523 760 107 39.5 1.64
 250 248 231 226

260 258 252 248
11233394 1 1
0 1 1
25598 1 1
5175252 1 1
56834 1 1
0 1 1
258 246
250 254 258 246
260 265 264 257
3006
523 760 107 39.5 0.88
250 248 231 226
260 258 252 248
11032916 1 1
0 1 1
27454 1 1
5153900 1 1
23598 1 1
0 1 1
251 233
250 251 239 233
260 261 255 249
3007
508 760 107 39.5 1.64
235 229 215 214
244 241 235 231
11276293 1 1
912 1 1
25006 1 1
5241544 1 1
32582 1 1
18427 1 1
235 226
235 234 228 226
243 243 243 239
3008
513 760 107 39.5 0.88
240 235 223 218
244 241 236 232
13712404 1 1
0 1 1
30720 1 1
6496602 1 1
30771 1 1
0 1 1
245 220
240 245 232 220
246 247 242 235
3009
513 760 107 39.5 1.64
240 235 223 218
244 241 236 232
13983931 1 1
1720 1 1
29963 1 1
6543376 1 1
71088 1 1
3520 1 1
250 236
240 250 249 236
249 253 255 251

3010

513 760 107 39.5 2.32

240 235 223 218

244 241 236 232

14138033 1 1

5990 1 1

28307 1 1

6555823 1 1

83092 1 1

30602 1 1

244 242

240 244 243 242

250 253 256 254

3011

513 760 85.5 39.5 1.64

240 235 223 218

244 241 236 232

12576622 1 1

1000 1 1

45846 1 1

6033888 1 1

82738 1 1

618 1 1

246 233

240 246 245 233

250 253 252 245

3012

513 760 66 39.5 1.64

240 235 223 218

244 241 236 232

11691146 1 1

2396 1 1

63138 1 1

5523876 1 1

103492 1 1

655 1 1

246 227

240 246 243 227

250 254 250 241

3018

513 760 107 68 1.64

240 235 223 218

244 241 236 232

10110554 1 1

689 1 1

64008 1 1

4550649 1 1

56503 1 1

769 1 1

246 233

240 246 245 233

247 250 251 246

3019

513 760 107 39.5 0.88

240 235 223 218

244 241 236 232

11610168 1 1

0 1 1

31932 1 1

5412661 1 1

26898 1 1

0 1 1

240 222
 240 240 229 222
 247 248 243 237
 3024.1
 543 760 107 39.5 2.45
 270 265 250 247
 276 275 269 264
 12393348 1 1
 11798 1 1
 24799 1 1
 5655342 1 1
 115636 1 1
 140 1 1
 292 273
 270 288 292 273
 283 293 294 286
 3024.2
 543 760 107 39.5 2.45
 270 265 250 247
 276 275 269 264
 12393348 1 1
 11798 1 1
 24528 1 1
 5652949 1 1
 114315 1 1
 46 1 1
 292 273
 270 288 292 273
 282 293 294 286
 3039
 483 760 107 39.5 0.88
 210 206 186 186
 216 213 209 204
 19852712 1 1
 0 1 1
 37319 1 1
 9208511 1 1
 19185 1 1
 12029 1 1
 210 191
 210 209 191 191
 217 215 212 208
 3040
 483 760 107 39.5 1.64
 210 206 186 186
 216 213 209 204
 18583438 1 1
 2882 1 1
 51609 1 1
 8663573 1 1
 24934 1 1
 75867 1 1
 211 190
 210 211 191 190
 218 215 212 209
 3041
 483 760 107 39.5 2.32
 210 206 186 186
 216 213 209 204
 18782438 1 1
 6780 1 1
 64676 1 1

8696818 1 1
27936 1 1
141744 1 1
210 188
210 208 188 188
217 218 216 211
3042
497 760 107 39.5 2.32
224 224 202 202
235 233 225 223
18876782 1 1
6257 1 1
49102 1 1
8764522 1 1
35562 1 1
139820 1 1
228 206
224 228 209 206
235 233 230 226
3043
497 760 107 39.5 1.64
224 224 202 202
235 233 225 223
18817808 1 1
3580 1 1
65763 1 1
8733847 1 1
37924 1 1
73168 1 1
224 206
224 224 206 206
232 231 228 224
3044
497 760 107 39.5 0.88
224 224 202 202
235 233 225 223
18623688 1 1
0 1 1
50127 1 1
8823812 1 1
33543 1 1
660 1 1
228 207
224 228 210 207
236 235 232 227

EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS OF METHENATION OF CO IN A FIXED BED REACTOR
Steady state

WEIGHT OF CATALYST : 8.23 gm

DILUTION RATIO, CATALYST:INERT : Undiluted

CATALYST SIZE : 25-40 mesh.

INERT SIZE : 25-40 mesh.

CATALYST TYPE : Ni on Alumina (ZFCL)

LENGTH OF CATALYST BED : 8.0 cm.

LENGTH OF INERT BED BEFORE CATALYST: 13.5 cm.

LENGTH OF INERT BED AFTER CATALYST : 22.0 cm.

BULK DENSITY OF CATALYST : 0.7565 gm./c.c.

BULK DENSITY OF INERT : 1.821 gm./c.c.

OD OF REACTOR : 17.00 mm.

ID OF REACTOR : 12.00 mm.

THERMO COUPLE LOCATIONS FROM INLET : 0.0 cm. 3.0 cm. 6.0 cm. 8.0 cm

>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>

RUN NUMBER: 3005.0

<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<

***** INLET CONDITION:-

TEMPRATURE:	523.00 K	PRESSURE:	760.00 mm.	
	FLOW RATE, lit/hr.		FLOW RATE, mol/hr.	mol%
H2	39.50		1.763	26.66
N2	107.00		4.777	72.23
CO	1.64		0.073	1.11
TOTAL	148.14		6.613	100.00

SPACE VELOCITY, lit.gas/lit.cat.hr. = 0.2609E+05

CO:H2 RATIO = 1: 24.0854 W/FCO gm.hr./mol = 112.4098

RE(superficial) = 147.92 RE(particle) = 6.95

INITIAL TEMPERATURE PROFILE:-

REACTOR :	250.00	248.00	231.00	226.00 C
WALL :	260.00	258.00	252.00	248.00 C

!!!!!!!!!!!! EXIT CONDITION:-

GAS FLOW RATE, mol/hr. : 5.7323

GAS COMPOSITION (mol %):-

H2	N2	CH4	CO	CO2	H2O
14.8384	83.3314	0.9151	0.0000	0.0000	0.9151

\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ CONV.OF H2: 51.76 % CONV.OF CO: 100.00 %

TEMPERATURE PROFILE:-

REACTOR :	250.00	254.00	258.00	246.00 C
WALL :	260.00	265.00	264.00	257.00 C
PEAK TEMP.:	258.00 C	EXIT TEMP:	246.00 C	

>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>

RUN NUMBER: 3006.0

<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<

***** INLET CONDITION:-

TEMPRATURE:	523.00 K	PRESSURE:	760.00 mm.	
	FLOW RATE, lit/hr.		FLOW RATE, mol/hr.	mol%
H2	39.50		1.763	26.80
N2	107.00		4.777	72.60
CO	0.88		0.039	0.60
TOTAL	147.38		6.579	100.00

SPACE VELOCITY, lit.gas/lit.cat.hr. = 0.2595E+05

CO:H2 RATIO = 1: 44.3864 W/FCO gm.hr./mol = 209.4909

RE(superficial) = 146.86 RE(particle) = 6.90

INITIAL TEMPERATURE PROFILE:-

REACTOR :	250.00	248.00	231.00	226.00 C
WALL :	260.00	258.00	252.00	248.00 C

!!!!!!!!!!!! EXIT CONDITION:-

GAS FLOW RATE, mol/hr. : 5.7366

GAS COMPOSITION (mol %):-

H2	N2	CH4	CO	CO2	H2O
15.9682	83.2692	0.3813	0.0000	0.0000	0.3813

\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ CONV.OF H2: 48.05 % CONV.OF CO: 100.00 %

TEMPERATURE PROFILE:-

REACTOR :	250.00	251.00	239.00	233.00 C
WALL :	260.00	261.00	255.00	249.00 C
PEAK TEMP.:	251.00 C	EXIT TEMP:	233.00 C	

>>>>>>>>>>>>>>> RUN NUMBER: 3011.0 <<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<

***** INLET CONDITION:-

TEMPERATURE:	513.00 K	PRESSURE:	760.00 mm.	
	FLOW RATE,lit/hr.		FLOW RATE,mol/hr.	mol%
H2	39.50		1.763	31.19
N2	85.50		3.817	67.51
CO	1.64		0.073	1.30
TOTAL	126.64		5.654	100.00

SPACE VELOCITY,lit.gas/lit.cat.hr. =0.2187E+05
 CO:H2 RATIO = 1: 24.0854 W/FCO gm.hr./mol= 112.4098
 RE(superficial)= 120.16 RE(particle) = 5.65
 INITIAL TEMPERATURE PROFILE:-
 REACTOR : 240.00 235.00 223.00 218.00 C
 WALL : 244.00 241.00 236.00 232.00 C

!!!!!!!!!!!! EXIT CONDITION:-
 GAS FLOW RATE, mol/hr. : 4.9661
 GAS COMPOSITION (mol %):-

H2	N2	CH4	CO	CO2	H2O
21.0235	76.8597	1.0539	0.0089	0.0063	1.0476

\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ CONV.OF H2: 40.79 % CONV.OF CO: 99.40 %

TEMPERATURE PROFILE:-
 REACTOR : 240.00 246.00 245.00 233.00 C
 WALL : 250.00 253.00 252.00 245.00 C
 PEAK TEMP.: 246.00 C EXIT TEMP: 233.00 C

>>>>>>>>>>>>>>> RUN NUMBER: 3012.0 <<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<

***** INLET CONDITION:-

TEMPERATURE:	513.00 K	PRESSURE:	760.00 mm.	
	FLOW RATE,lit/hr.		FLOW RATE,mol/hr.	mol%
H2	39.50		1.763	36.87
N2	66.00		2.946	61.60
CO	1.64		0.073	1.53
TOTAL	107.14		4.783	100.00

SPACE VELOCITY,lit.gas/lit.cat.hr. =0.1851E+05
 CO:H2 RATIO = 1: 24.0854 W/FCO gm.hr./mol= 112.4098
 RE(superficial)= 93.31 RE(particle) = 4.39
 INITIAL TEMPERATURE PROFILE:-
 REACTOR : 240.00 235.00 223.00 218.00 C
 WALL : 244.00 241.00 236.00 232.00 C

!!!!!!!!!!!! EXIT CONDITION:-
 GAS FLOW RATE, mol/hr. : 4.2696
 GAS COMPOSITION (mol %):-

H2	N2	CH4	CO	CO2	H2O
28.3959	69.0090	1.2929	0.0092	0.0162	1.2767

\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ CONV.OF H2: 31.25 % CONV.OF CO: 99.46 %

TEMPERATURE PROFILE:-
 REACTOR : 240.00 246.00 243.00 227.00 C
 WALL : 250.00 254.00 250.00 241.00 C
 PEAK TEMP.: 246.00 C EXIT TEMP: 227.00 C

>>>>>>>>>>>>

RUN NUMBER: 3041.0

<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<

***** INLET CONDITION:-

TEMPERATURE:	483.00 K	PRESSURE:	760.00 mm.	
	FLOW RATE, lit/hr.		FLOW RATE, mol/hr.	mol%
H2	39.50		1.763	26.54
N2	107.00		4.777	71.90
CO	2.32		0.104	1.56
TOTAL	148.82		6.644	100.00

SPACE VELOCITY, lit.gas/lit.cat.hr.	=0.2420E+05
CO:H2 RATIO = 1: 17.0259	W/FCO gm.hr./mol= 79.4621
RE(superficial)= 157.22	RE(particle) = 7.39

INITIAL TEMPERATURE PROFILE:-

REACTOR :	210.00	206.00	186.00	186.00 C
WALL :	216.00	213.00	209.00	204.00 C

!!!!!! EXIT CONDITION:-

GAS FLOW RATE, mol/hr. : 6.1743
 GAS COMPOSITION (mol %):-

H2	N2	CH4	CO	CO2	H2O
20.7125	77.3656	0.2485	1.4249	0.0288	0.2197

\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ CONV.OF H2: 27.48 % CONV.OF CO: 15.06 %

TEMPERATURE PROFILE:-

REACTOR :	210.00	208.00	188.00	188.00 C
WALL :	217.00	218.00	216.00	211.00 C
PEAK TEMP.:	210.00 C		EXIT TEMP:	188.00 C

>>>>>>>>>>>>

RUN NUMBER: 3042.0

<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<

***** INLET CONDITION:-

TEMPERATURE:	497.00 K	PRESSURE:	760.00 mm.	
	FLOW RATE, lit/hr.		FLOW RATE, mol/hr.	mol%
H2	39.50		1.763	26.54
N2	107.00		4.777	71.90
CO	2.32		0.104	1.56
TOTAL	148.82		6.644	100.00

SPACE VELOCITY, lit.gas/lit.cat.hr.	=0.2490E+05
CO:H2 RATIO = 1: 17.0259	W/FCO gm.hr./mol= 79.4621
RE(superficial)= 154.16	RE(particle) = 7.25

INITIAL TEMPERATURE PROFILE:-

REACTOR :	224.00	224.00	202.00	202.00 C
WALL :	235.00	233.00	225.00	223.00 C

!!!!!! EXIT CONDITION:-

GAS FLOW RATE, mol/hr. : 5.8651
 GAS COMPOSITION (mol %):-

H2	N2	CH4	CO	CO2	H2O
16.4262	81.4447	0.3305	1.4682	0.0264	0.3040

\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ CONV.OF H2: 45.37 % CONV.OF CO: 16.86 %

TEMPERATURE PROFILE:-

REACTOR :	224.00	228.00	209.00	206.00 C
WALL :	235.00	233.00	230.00	226.00 C
PEAK TEMP.:	228.00 C		EXIT TEMP:	206.00 C

APPENDIX E

COMPUTER PROGRAM, DATA AND EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS
OF STEADY STATE METHANATION OF MIXTURE OF
CO AND CO₂ IN ADIABATIC REACTOR.

COMPUTER PROGRAM (MX.FOR) FOR
STEADY STATE METHANATION OF THE MIXTURE OF CO & CO2 IN THE
FIXED BED REACTOR

* * * * *
* THIS PROGRAM CALCULATES THE PRODUCT COMPOSITIONS AND TABULATES *
* THE RESULTS BY TAKING THE INITIAL CONDITIONS OF OPERATION AND *
* THE GAS CHROMATOGRAPH PEAK AREAS FOR THE PRODUCTS *
* * * * *

* N NUMBER OF COMPONENTS IN THE FEED *
* NT NUMBER OF RUNS *
* FRUN RUN NUMBER *
* NP NUMBER OF PEAKS IN PORAPAK COLUMN *
* NC NUMBER OF PEAKS IN MOLECULAR SIEVE *
* JP NUMBER OF COMPOUNDS ANALYZED *
* JPK TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPOUNDS PRESENT *

* RSP RESPONSE FACTOR IN PORAPAK COLUMN *
* RSC RESPONSE FACTOR IN MOLECULAR SIEVE COLUMN *
* HYDCON HYDROGEN CONVERSION *
* COCON CARBON MONOXIDE CONVERSION *
* CO2CON CARBON DIOXIDE CONVERSION *
* PCNT MOL PERCENT OF PRODUCT GASES *

* CWT WT. OF CATALYST *
* FD DIAMETER OF REACTOR, CM. *
* FBD BULK DENSITY OF CATALYST PELLET, GM/CC. *
* FDP DIAMETER OF CATALYST PELLETS, CM. *
* FN2P MOL PERCENT N2 IN FEED *
* TPK PEAK TEMPERATURE OF REACTOR *
* TEX EXIT TEMPERATURE OF REACTOR *

* TNH INITIAL TEMPERATURE PROFILE OF REACTOR *
* TNHW INITIAL TEMPERATURE PROFILE OF REACTOR WALL *
* RT FINAL TEMPERATURE PROFILE OF REACTOR *
* WT FINAL TEMPERATURE PROFILE OF REACTOR WALL *

DIMENSION RSP(6),RSC(6),RPN(6),PR(6)
DIMENSION PRA(6),PRH(6),PRW(6),CPH(6),CHW(6),CHA(6)
DIMENSION PRAM(6),CHAM(6),CHAP(6),PCNT(6)
DIMENSION TR(6),TC(6),PC(6),FM(6),ZC(6),FMU(6),FMUR(6),FPD1(6)
DIMENSION FPD2(6),FPD(6),ET(6),FQ1(6),FQ(6),EM(6),F(6,6),Y(6)
DIMENSION X(6),XY(6,6),E(6),FY(6),FW(6),FMP(6),FMW(6)

OPEN(UNIT=1,FILE = 'XC12',STATUS = 'UNKNOWN')
OPEN(UNIT=3,FILE = 'XCOUT',STATUS = 'UNKNOWN')

READ(1,*)NP,NC,JP,JPK,N,NT
READ(1,*)(RSP(I),I=1,NP)
READ(1,*)(RSC(I),I=1,NC)
READ(1,*)(TC(I),PC(I),FM(I),ZC(I),FMU(I),I=1,N)
READ(1,*)FD,FBD,CWT,FDP

WRITE(3,200)
WRITE(3,201)
WRITE(3,204)
WRITE(3,205)
WRITE(3,210)

200 FORMAT('EXPERIMENTAL RESULT OF METHENATION OF CO & CO2 IN A FIXED
?BED REACTOR',/,26x,'Steady stae')


```

FYT=0.0
DO 8 I=1,N
FW(I)=FY(I)/X2
FWT=FWT+FW(I)
FYT=FYT+FY(I)
8 CONTINUE
FTP=0.0
AMW=0.0
DO 9 I=1,N
Y(I)=FW(I)/FWT
FMP(I)=Y(I)*X1
FTP=FTP+FMP(I)
FMW(I)=Y(I)*FM(I)
AMW=AMW+FMW(I)
9 CONTINUE
RHCO=FMP(1)/FMP(3)
RHCO2=FMP(1)/FMP(4)
RH2N=FMP(1)/FMP(2)
RCON=FMP(3)/FMP(2)
RCO2N=FMP(4)/FMP(2)
WFCO=CWT/FW(3)
WFCO2=CWT/FW(4)
VO=FYT*T/273.0
V=CWT/(FBD*1000.0)
U=VO*1000.0/(3600.0*FA)
RO=AMW*P/(82.05*760.0*T)
ST=V/VO
SV=1.0/ST

C * CALCULATE VISCOSITIES OF PURE COMPONENTS BY LUCUS METHODS *

DO 25 I=1,N
TR(I)=T/TC(I)
FMUR(I)=52.46*(FMU(I)**2.0)*PC(I)/(TC(I)**2.0)
FPD1(I)=0.96+0.1*(TR(I)-0.7)
FPD2(I)=1.0+30.55*((0.292-ZC(I))**2)
IF(FMUR(I)-0.075)2001,22,22
22 IF(FPD1(I)-0.0)32,33,33
33 FPD(I)=FPD2(I)*FPD1(I)
GO TO 25
32 FPD(I)=FPD2(I)*(-FPD1(I))
GO TO 25
2001 IF(FMUR(I)-0.022)2003,24,24
24 FPD(I)=FPD2(I)
GO TO 25
2003 FPD(I)=1.0
25 CONTINUE

C CALCULATE MIXURE VISCOSITY BY WILKE'S METHOD *

Q=0.76
DO 30 I=1,N
FQ1(I)=1.0+0.00385*(((TR(I)-12.0)**2)**(1.0/FM(I)))
IF(I-1)27,28,27
28 IF(TR(I)-12.0)29,30,30
30 FQ1(I)=1.0+0.00385*(((TR(I)-12.0)**2)**(1.0/FM(I)))
FQ(I)=1.22*(Q**0.15)*(FQ1(I)+1.0)
GO TO 31
29 FQ(I)=1.22*(Q**0.15)*(FQ1(I)-1.0)
GO TO 31
27 FQ(I)=1.0
31 ET(I)=0.176*(((TC(I)/((FM(I)**3.0)*(PC(I)**4.0))))**1.0/6.0))

```



```

EM(I)=((0.807*TR(I)**0.618-0.357*EXP(-0.449*TR(I))+0.340*EXP(
? -4.058*TR(I))+0.018)*FPD(I)*FQ(I))/ET(I)
301  CONTINUE
      DO 110 I=1,N
      DO 120 J=1,N
      F(I,J)=((1.0+((EM(I)/EM(J))**0.5)*((FM(J)/FM(I))**0.25))**2.0)/((
? 8.0*(1.0+FM(I)/FM(J))**0.5)
120  CONTINUE
110  CONTINUE

      EMT=0.0
      DO 180 I=1,N
      X(I)=Y(I)*EM(I)
      YX=0.0
      DO 208 J=1,N
      XY(I,J)=Y(J)*F(I,J)
      YX=YX+XY(I,J)
208  CONTINUE
      E(I)=X(I)/YX
      EMT=EMT+E(I)
180  CONTINUE
      EMTT=EMT*1.0E-06
      FRE1=FD*U*RO/EMTT
      FRE2=FDP*U*RO/EMTT

C  ** CALCULATE EXIT COMPOSITIONS *****
C  HERE COMPONENT NO. 1=H2, 2=N2, 3=CH4, 4=CO, 5=CO2, 6=H2O
C  ** PRAM = MOL PERCENT IN PORAPAK COLUMN

      PRAS=0.0
      DO 10 I=1,NP
      PRAM(I)=PRH(I)*PRW(I)*PRA(I)*RSP(I)
      PRAS=PRAS+PRAM(I)
10   CONTINUE
      DO 11 I=1,NP
      PRAM(I)=PRAM(I)/((PRAS)*100.0
11

C  * * CHAM = MOL PERCENT IN MOLECULAR SIEVE COLUMN * * * * *
      CHAS=0.0
      DO 12 I=1,NC
      CHAM(I)=CPH(I)*CHW(I)*CHA(I)*RSC(I)
      CHAS=CHAS+CHAM(I)
12  CONTINUE
      DO 13 I=1,NC
      CHAP(I)=CHAM(I)/((CHAS)*100.0
13  *****
C  FIND MOL PERCENT IN EXIT GAS FOR MOLECULAR SIEVE COLUMN. PEAK 1 IN
C  PORAPAK COLUMN STANDS FOR ALL THE PEAKS IN MOLECULAR SIEVE COLUMN.
C  *****
C  THERE ARE ONLY TWO PEAKS IN PORAPAK COLUMN. THE SECOND PEAK IS
C  COMPONENT NUMBER JP (CARBON DIOXIDE).
C  *****

      TCNT=0:0
      DO 14 I=1,NC
      PCNT(I)=CHAP(I)*PRAM(1)/100.0
      TCNT=TCNT+PCNT(I)
14  CONTINUE
      PCNT(JP)=PRAM(NP)
      FR=FW(2)/PCNT(2)*100.0
      DO 21 I=1,JP

```

```

21   PR(I)=FR*PCNT(I)/100.0

C   ***** FR=FLOW RAT OF WATER FREE PRODUCT *****
C   ***** PR=FLOW RATE OF WATER FREE COMPOUNDS *****
C   THE AMOUNT OF WATER FORMED IS FOUND OUT BY MATERIAL BALANCE
C   CALCULATIONS
C   *****

R1=FW(3)-PR(4)
R2=FW(4)-PR(5)
TCOR=R1
TCO2R=R2
TH2R=3.0*R1+4.0*R2
TH2OP=R1+2.0*R2
PR(6)=TH2OP
PTOT=FR+PR(6)

C   ***** PTOT=TOTAL FLOW RATE OF PRODUCT *****

DO 23 I=1, JPK
PCNT(I)=PR(I)/(PTOT)*100.0
23  CONTINUE

C   *****
C   THE CALCULATION FOR PRODUCT GAS COMPOSITION HAS BEEN COMPLETED
C   ***** RPN => MOL COMPONENT/MOL N2 IN PRODUCT *****

DO 26 I=1, JPK
RPN(I)=PCNT(I)/PCNT(2)
26  CONTINUE
COCON=(RCON-RPN(4))/RCON*X1
CO2CON=(RCO2N-RPN(5))/(RCO2N)*X1
HYDCON=(RH2N-RPN(1))/RH2N*X1

WRITE(3,140)FRUN
WRITE(3,220)
WRITE(3,207)T,P
WRITE(3,251)
WRITE(3,224)FY(1),FW(1),FMP(1)
WRITE(3,212)FY(2),FW(2),FMP(2)
WRITE(3,217)FY(3),FW(3),FMP(3)
WRITE(3,214)FY(4),FW(4),FMP(4)
WRITE(3,213)FYT,FWT,FTP
WRITE(3,246)SV,RHCO,WFCO,RHCO2,WFCO2
WRITE(3,234)FRE1,FRE2
WRITE(3,226)
WRITE(3,227)TNH1,TNH2,TNH3,TNH4
WRITE(3,228)TNHW1,TNHW2,TNHW3,TNHW4
WRITE(3,215)
WRITE(3,293)PTOT
WRITE(3,222)
WRITE(3,223)
WRITE(3,100)(PCNT(I),I=1,JPK)
WRITE(3,105)HYDCON,CO2CON,COCON
WRITE(3,261)
WRITE(3,97)RT1,RT2,RT3,RT4
WRITE(3,260)WT1,WT2,WT3,WT4
WRITE(3,221)TPK,TEX
75  CONTINUE
STOP
END

```

2	4	5	6	4	18			
1.0		0.8						
36.0		1.0		1.0		1.13		
33.2		13.0		2.0		0.303	0.0	
126.2		33.9		28.0		0.290	0.0	
132.9		35.0		28.0		0.295	0.1	
304.1		73.8		44.0		0.274	0.0	
1.2		0.7565		8.23		0.0564		
3027.0								
533.00		760.00		39.50		107.00	0.88	1.05
260.00		256.00		236.00		233.00		
268.00		265.00		260.00		255.00		
15054616.00			1.00			1.00		
28285.00			1.00			1.00		
33518.00			1.00			1.00		
6890824.00			1.00			1.00		
82573.00			1.00			1.00		
284.00			1.00			1.00		
273.00		248.00						
260.00		273.00		261.00		248.00		
268.00		273.00		272.00		265.00		
3028.0								
533.00		760.00		39.50		107.00	0.88	1.80
260.00		256.00		236.00		233.00		
268.00		265.00		260.00		255.00		
15116250.0			1.00			1.00		
53057.00			1.00			1.00		
34723.00			1.00			1.00		
6914281.00			1.00			1.00		
101732.00			1.00			1.00		
659.00			1.00			1.00		
278.00		254.00						
260.00		278.00		272.00		254.00		
272.00		278.00		277.00		271.00		
3029.0								
533.00		760.00		39.50		107.00	0.88	2.45
260.00		256.00		236.00		233.00		
268.00		265.00		260.00		255.00		
15525030.00			1.00			1.00		
98830.00			1.00			1.00		
27578.00			1.00			1.00		
7159188.00			1.00			1.00		
129236.00			1.00			1.00		
1305.00			1.00			1.00		
276.00		249.00						
260.00		274.00		276.00		259.00		
268.00		276.00		276.00		271.00		
3030.0								
523.00		760.00		39.50		107.00	0.88	2.45
250.00		246.00		230.00		225.00		
256.00		254.00		249.00		244.00		
14742257.00			1.00			1.00		
187752.00			1.00			1.00		
36603.00			1.00			1.00		
6866477.00			1.00			1.00		
79995.00			1.00			1.00		
1191.00			1.00			1.00		
258.00		244.00						
250.00		258.00		255.00		244.00		
257.00		262.00		261.00		256.00		
3031.0								
523.00		760.00		39.50		107.00	0.88	1.80

250.00	246.00	230.00	225.00		
256.00	254.00	249.00	244.00		
15032985.00	1.00		1.00		
115140.00	1.00		1.00		
33885.00	1.00		1.00		
6993698.00	1.00		1.00		
86047.00	1.00		1.00		
900.00	1.00		1.00		
264.00	244.00				
250.00	264.00	261.00	244.00		
262.00	267.00	267.00	262.00		
3032.0					
523.00	760.00	39.50	107.00	0.88	1.05
250.00	246.00	230.00	225.00		
256.00	254.00	249.00	244.00		
14722190.00	1.00		1.00		
65937.00	1.00		1.00		
52046.00	1.00		1.00		
6880116.00	1.00		1.00		
67856.00	1.00		1.00		
459.00	1.00		1.00		
260.00	239.00				
250.00	260.00	250.00	239.00		
257.00	262.00	261.00	256.00		
3033.0					
523.00	760.00	39.50	85.50	0.88	1.80
250.00	246.00	230.00	225.00		
256.00	254.00	249.00	244.00		
13876356.00	1.00		1.00		
108295.00	1.00		1.00		
46254.00	1.00		1.00		
6572773.00	1.00		1.00		
115627.00	1.00		1.00		
746.00	1.00		1.00		
266.00	242.00				
250.00	266.00	260.00	242.00		
262.00	269.00	267.00	260.00		
3034.0					
523.00	760.00	39.50	66.00	0.88	1.80
250.00	246.00	230.00	225.00		
256.00	254.00	249.00	244.00		
12445143.00	1.00		1.00		
137358.00	1.00		1.00		
66791.00	1.00		1.00		
5905803.00	1.00		1.00		
155584.00	1.00		1.00		
595.00	1.00		1.00		
264.00	239.00				
250.00	264.00	258.00	239.00		
259.00	266.00	263.00	253.00		
3035.0					
523.00	760.00	68.00	107.00	0.88	1.80
250.00	246.00	230.00	225.00		
256.00	254.00	249.00	244.00		
12247821.00	1.00		1.00		
108640.00	1.00		1.00		
82024.0	1.00		1.00		
5787240.00	1.00		1.00		
72962.00	1.00		1.00		
1361.00	1.00		1.00		
257.00	244.00				
250.00	257.00	247.00	244.00		

260.00	264.00	265.00	261.00		
3036.0					
513.00	760.00	39.50	107.00	0.88	1.80
240.00	235.00	223.00	218.00		
244.00	241.00	236.00	232.00		
14552572.00	1.00		1.00		
196829.00	1.00		1.00		
39129.00	1.00		1.00		
6869486.00	1.00		1.00		
56803.00	1.00		1.00		
2534.00	1.00		1.00		
244.00	232.00				
240.00	244.00	234.00	232.00		
251.00	252.00	252.00	248.00		
3037.0					
513.00	760.00	39.50	107.00	0.88	2.45
240.00	235.00	223.00	218.00		
244.00	241.00	236.00	232.00		
14577424.00	1.00		1.00		
248443.00	1.00		1.00		
39327.00	1.00		1.00		
6870929.00	1.00		1.00		
58302.00	1.00		1.00		
3434.00	1.00		1.00		
243.00	233.00				
240.00	243.00	234.00	233.00		
249.00	252.00	252.00	248.00		
3038.0					
513.00	760.00	39.50	107.00	0.88	1.05
240.00	235.00	223.00	218.00		
244.00	241.00	236.00	232.00		
14607662.00	1.00		1.00		
105428.00	1.00		1.00		
40603.00	1.00		1.00		
6899750.00	1.00		1.00		
51889.00	1.00		1.00		
1059.00	1.00		1.00		
242.00	231.00				
240.00	242.00	232.00	231.00		
250.00	252.00	251.00	247.00		
3045.00					
543.00	760.00	39.50	107.00	0.88	1.80
270.00	263.00	243.00	245.00		
276.00	275.00	271.00	266.00		
14230248.00	1.00		1.00		
22968.00	1.00		1.00		
25771.00	1.00		1.00		
6415962.00	1.00		1.00		
106227.00	1.00		1.00		
383.00	1.00		1.00		
285.00	271.00				
270.00	285.00	282.00	271.00		
284.00	292.00	292.00	287.00		
3046.1					
553.00	760.00	39.50	107.00	0.88	1.80
280.00	273.00	258.00	255.00		
285.00	284.00	279.00	275.00		
14322710.00	1.00		1.00		
8091.00	1.00		1.00		
25685.00	1.00		1.00		
6471210.00	1.00		1.00		
115133.00	1.00		1.00		

178.00		1.00	1.00		
297.00	280.00				
280.00	297.00	295.00	280.00		
292.00	302.00	302.00	294.00		
3046.2					
553.00	760.00	39.50	107.00	0.88	1.80
280.00	273.00	258.00	255.00		
285.00	284.00	279.00	275.00		
14322710.00	1.00		1.00		
8091.00	1.00		1.00		
24996.00	1.00		1.00		
6546581.00	1.00		1.00		
114847.00	1.00		1.00		
123.00	1.00		1.00		
297.00	280.00				
280.00	297.00	295.00	280.00		
292.00	302.00	302.00	294.00		
3047.0					
497.00	760.00	39.50	107.00	0.88	1.80
224.00	221.00	200.00	201.00		
235.00	232.00	226.00	222.00		
13712510.00	1.00		1.00		
160078.00	1.00		1.00		
32475.00	1.00		1.00		
6385322.00	1.00		1.00		
20429.00	1.00		1.00		
19977.00	1.00		1.00		
224.00	206.00				
224.00	223.00	207.00	206.00		
233.00	232.00	228.00	225.00		
3048.0					
497.00	760.00	39.50	107.00	0.88	1.05
224.00	221.00	200.00	201.00		
235.00	232.00	226.00	222.00		
13556622.00	1.00		1.00		
102118.00	1.00		1.00		
34494.00	1.00		1.00		
6319322.00	1.00		1.00		
21037.00	1.00		1.00		
8668.00	1.00		1.00		
225.00	206.00				
224.00	225.00	207.00	206.00		
232.00	231.00	228.00	225.00		
3049.0					
497.00	760.00	39.50	107.00	0.88	2.45
224.00	221.00	200.00	201.00		
235.00	232.00	226.00	222.00		
13522104.00	1.00		1.00		
235570.00	1.00		1.00		
33454.00	1.00		1.00		
6322204.00	1.00		1.00		
17464.00	1.00		1.00		
27865.00	1.00		1.00		
225.00	205.00				
224.00	225.00	207.00	205.00		
233.00	232.00	228.00	224.00		

EXPERIMENTAL RESULT OF METHENATION OF CO & CO₂ IN A FIXED BED REACTOR
Steady state

WEIGHT OF CATALYST	:	8.23 gm
DILUTION RATIO, CATALYST:INERT	:	Undiluted
CATALYST SIZE	:	25-40 mesh.
INERT SIZE	:	25-40 mesh.
CATALYST TYPE	:	Ni on Alumina (ZFCL)
LENGTH OF CATALYST BED	:	8.0 cm.
LENGTH OF INERT BED BEFORE CATALYST:		13.5 cm.
LENGTH OF INERT BED AFTER CATALYST :		22.0 cm.
BULK DENSITY OF CATALYST	:	0.7565 gm./c.c.
BULK DENSITY OF INERT	:	1.821 gm./c.c.
OD OF REACTOR	:	17.00 mm.
ID OF REACTOR	:	12.00 mm.
THERMO COUPLE LOCATIONS FROM INLET :		0.0 cm. 3.0 cm. 6.0 cm. 8.0 cm.

APPENDIX F

COMPUTER PROGRAM, DATA AND EXPERIMENTAL
RESULTS OF UNSTEADY STATE METHANATION OF
CO₂ IN ADIABATIC REACTOR

C COMPUTER PROGRAM (USCO2.FOR)
 C OF UNSTEADY STATE CO2 METHANATION IN THE FIXED BED REACTOR.
 C This program calculates the product composition and tabulates
 C the results by taking the initial conditions of operation and
 C the Gas chromatograph peak areas for products.

C * NT Number of Runs
 C * NRUN Integer Run Number
 C * FRUN Floating Run Number
 C * NA,NB Number of subruns
 C * NC Number of peaks in Molecular sieve column
 C * RSC Response factor in Molecular " "
 C * FY Flow rate , lit/hr.
 C * FD Diameter of reactor, cm.
 C * FBD Bulk density of catalyst pellet, gm/cc.
 C * CWT Catalyst weight, gm.
 C * TR Reactor temperature, C.
 C * TW Wall temperature, C.
 C * WFCO2 Ratio of catalyst wt. and CO2 flow rate,gm.hr/lit.
 C * RHC02 Ratio of H2 and CO2.
 C * SV Space velocity, hr-1
 C * FWT Total molar flow rate, mol/hr.
 C * FC02P Mol % CO2
 C * FH2P Mol % H2
 C * FN2P Mol % N2

DIMENSION RSC(4),CHA(4),CHAM(4),CHAP(4),TR(4),TW(4)

OPEN(UNIT=1,FILE='USCO2DAT',STATUS='UNKNOWN')
 OPEN(UNIT=3,FILE='USCO2OUT',STATUS='UNKNOWN')

READ(1,*)NC,NT,NA,NB
 READ(1,*)(RSC(I),I=1,NC)
 READ(1,*)FD,FBD,CWT

WRITE(3,200)
 WRITE(3,201)
 WRITE(3,204)
 WRITE(3,205)
 WRITE(3,210)

DO 75 LPN=1,NT

READ(1,*)NRUN
 READ(1,*)T,P,FY1,FY2,FY3,FY4

WRITE(3,140)NRUN
 WRITE(3,141)
 WRITE(3,220)
 WRITE(3,230)

X1=100.0
 X2=22.4
 FW1=FY1/X2
 FW2=FY2/X2
 FW3=FY3/X2
 FW4=FY4/X2
 FWT1=FW1+FW2+FW3
 FC02=FW3*X1/FWT1
 FWT=FW1+FW2+FW4

```

FH2P=FW1*X1/FWT
FN2P=FW2*X1/FWT
FCO2P=FW4*X1/FWT
RHC02=RH2P/FCO2P
WFCO2=CWT/FW4
FYT=FY1+FY2+FY4
VO=FYT*T/273.0
V=CWT/(FBD*1000.0)
ST=V/VO
SV=1.0/ST

```

```

WRITE(3,207)T,P
WRITE(3,208)FWT
WRITE(3,194)FW1,FW2,FW3,FW4
WRITE(3,219)FCO2,FCO2P,FH2P,FN2P
WRITE(3,246)RHC02,WFCO2,SV
WRITE(3,94)
WRITE(3,95)
WRITE(3,211)
WRITE(3,212)

```

```

DO 76 LNA=1,NA
READ(1,*)FRUN,TIME
READ(1,*)(CHA(I),I=1,NC)
CHAS=0.0
C CHAM=MOL % IN MOLECULER SIEVE COLUMN

```

```

DO 12 I=1,NC
CHAM(I)=CHA(I)*RSC(I)
CHAS=CHAS+CHAM(I)
12 CONTINUE

```

```

DO 13 I=1,NC
CHAP(I)=CHAM(I)/CHAS*X1
13 CONTINUE
WRITE(3,213)FRUN,TIME,(CHAP(I),I=1,NC)
76 CONTINUE

```

```

C TEMPERATURE PROFILES AT DIFFERENT TIMES
WRITE(3,96)
WRITE(3,97)

```

```

DO 77 LNB=1,NB
READ(1,*)TIME,(TR(I),I=1,NC)
READ(1,*)(TW(I),I=1,NC)
WRITE(3,7)TIME,(TR(I),I=1,NC)
WRITE(3,8)(TW(I),I=1,NC)
77 CONTINUE
WRITE(3,9)

```

```

75 CONTINUE

```

```

200 FORMAT('EXPERIMENTAL RESULT OF METHANATION OF CO2 IN A FIXED BED R
?EACTOR',/,25x,'Unsteady state')

```

```

201 FORMAT('-----')
?-----')

```

```

204 FORMAT(///,'WEIGHT OF CATALYST',17X,':',3X,'8.23 gm',///,'DILUTION
? RATIO, CATALYST:INERT',5X,':',3X,'Undiluted',///,'CATALYST SIZE',
?22X,':',3X,'25-40 mesh.',///,'INERT SIZE',25X,':',3X,'25-40 Mesh.'
?,///,'CATALYST TYPE',22X,':',3X,'Ni on Alumina (ZFCL)')

```

```

205 FORMAT(//,'LENGTH OF CATALYST BED',13X,':',3X,'8.0 cm.',///,'LENGT

```

```

?H OF INERT BED BEFORE CATALYST:',3X,'13.5 cm.',///,'LENGTH OF INER
?T BED AFTER CATALYST :',3X,'22.0 cm.',///,'BULK DENSITY OF CATALYS
?T',11X,':',3X,'0.7565 gm./cc.')
```

210 FORMAT(//,'BULK DENSITY OF INERT',14X,':',3X,'1.821 gm./cc.',///,'
?OD OF REACTOR',22X,':',3X,'17.00 mm.',///,'ID OF REACTOR',22X,':',
?3X,'12.00 mm.',///,'THERMOCOUPLE LOCATIONS FROM INLET :',3X,'0.0
?cm. 3.0 cm. 6.0 cm. 8.0 cm.',//////////)

140 FORMAT(////////,'RUN NUMBER:',1X,I5)
141 FORMAT('*****')

220 FORMAT(/,'INLET CONDITION:')
230 FORMAT('-----')

207 FORMAT('TEMPERATURE:',F6.1,1X,'K',9X,'PRESSURE:',F6.1,1X,'mm.')

208 FORMAT(/,'TOTAL GAS FLOW RATE, mol./hr.:',F6.2)
194 FORMAT(/,'GAS FLOW RATE,mols./hr.:- H2:',F8.4,4X,'N2:',F8.4,/,26X
?, 'CO2:',F8.4,4X,'to',1X,F8.4)
219 FORMAT(/,12X,'STEP CHANGE:- CO2:',F6.2,6X,'to',1X,F6.2,4X,'mol %',
?/,27X,'H2:',F6.2,6X,'N2:',F6.2,4X,'mol %')

246 FORMAT(/,'CO2:H2 RATIO= 1:',F6.2,5X,'W/FCO2, gm.hr./mol.=',F6.2,/,
?SPACE VELOCITY,lit.gas/lit.cat.hr.=',F10.2)
94 FORMAT(/,'EXIT CONDITION:-')

95 FORMAT('-----')

211 FORMAT('COMPOSITION OF EXIT GASES (mol %) ON H2O & CO2 FREE BASIS:
?')

212 FORMAT('RUN NO.',5X,'TIME(min)',5X,'H2',10X,'N2',9X,'CH4',8X,'CO
?')

213 FORMAT(F6.1,8X,F4.1,5X,F7.3,5X,F7.3,4X,F7.3,4X,F7.3)
96 FORMAT(/,'TEMPERATURE PROFILES AT DIFFERENT TIMES:-')

97 FORMAT('TIME(min)',15X,'T E M P E R A T U R E in deg.C')

7 FORMAT(2X,F4.1,5X,'REACTOR:',4F10.1)
8 FORMAT(11X,'WALL :',4F10.1)
9 FORMAT(////////)

```

STOP
END
```

4 5 7 7
 36.0 1.0 1.0 1.13
 1.2 0.7565 8.23
 2033
 543.0 760.0 39.5 103.0 3.1 1.25
 2033.0 0.0
 3853.0 723639.0 8618.0 0.0
 2033.1 1.0
 2257.0 743147.0 7291.0 0.0
 2033.2 6.0
 2887.0 745684.0 3536.0 0.0
 2033.3 9.0
 4829.0 682403.0 3433.0 0.0
 2033.4 13.0
 4844.0 687774.0 3206.0 0.0
 2033.5 17.0
 4837.0 684097.0 3761.0 0.0
 2033.6 21.0
 4799.0 683249.0 3308.0 0.0
 0.0 270.0 285.0 301.0 298.0
 274.0 283.0 292.0 295.0
 1.0 271.0 284.0 294.0 291.0
 275.0 283.0 291.0 291.0
 3.0 270.0 282.0 291.0 287.0
 274.0 282.0 288.0 289.0
 5.0 270.0 282.0 291.0 285.0
 275.0 283.0 288.0 288.0
 9.0 270.0 282.0 289.0 283.0
 274.0 281.0 285.0 285.0
 18.0 270.0 281.0 288.0 282.0
 273.0 280.0 284.0 283.0
 30.0 270.0 281.0 287.0 281.0
 273.0 280.0 283.0 283.0
 2034
 543.0 760.0 39.5 103.0 1.25 3.10
 2034.0 0.0
 4633.0 685225.0 3294.0 0.0
 2034.1 1.0
 4650.0 688450.0 3172.0 0.0
 2034.2 5.0
 3830.0 696251.0 6508.0 0.0
 2034.3 9.0
 3849.0 702704.0 7008.0 0.0
 2034.4 13.0
 3847.0 706485.0 7206.0 0.0
 2034.5 17.0
 3809.0 705659.0 6869.0 0.0
 2034.6 21.0
 3841.0 701122.0 7027.0 0.0
 0.0 270.0 281.0 287.0 281.0
 273.0 280.0 283.0 283.0
 1.0 270.0 283.0 295.0 288.0
 274.0 281.0 287.0 287.0
 3.0 270.0 284.0 297.0 292.0
 276.0 284.0 290.0 291.0
 5.0 270.0 284.0 299.0 294.0
 272.0 282.0 290.0 292.0
 8.0 270.0 284.0 299.0 296.0
 273.0 283.0 291.0 293.0
 14.0 270.0 284.0 299.0 297.0
 274.0 284.0 292.0 294.0
 30.0 270.0 285.0 300.0 297.0

273.0 283.0 292.0 294.0
 2035
 543.0 760.0 39.5 103.0 0.0 1.93
 2035.0 0.0
 55851.0 6467260.0 0.0 0.0
 2035.1 1.0
 52514.0 6352087.0 0.0 0.0
 2035.2 5.0
 47238.0 6511103.0 44410.0 0.0
 2035.3 10.0
 43272.0 6450909.0 50467.0 0.0
 2035.4 18.0
 40545.0 6470698.0 51243.0 0.0
 2035.5 64.0
 34519.0 6515490.0 60713.0 0.0
 2035.6 64.0
 34519.0 6515490.0 60713.0 0.0
 0.0 270.0 275.0 271.0 267.0
 274.0 276.0 275.0 274.0
 1.0 270.0 277.0 276.0 269.0
 272.0 276.0 276.0 274.0
 2.0 270.0 278.0 281.0 272.0
 274.0 279.0 279.0 276.0
 3.0 270.0 281.0 286.0 277.0
 274.0 280.0 282.0 279.0
 6.0 270.0 282.0 291.0 281.0
 274.0 281.0 285.0 284.0
 10.0 270.0 283.0 293.0 287.0
 275.0 283.0 288.0 288.0
 55.0 270.0 284.0 295.0 287.0
 275.0 283.0 288.0 288.0
 2036
 543.0 760.0 39.5 103.0 1.93 0.00001
 2036.1 1.0
 30374.0 6529533.0 69638.0 0.0
 2036.2 5.0
 41056.0 6356891.0 1054.0 0.0
 2036.3 11.0
 41191.0 6437345.0 873.0 0.0
 2036.4 15.0
 40459.0 6403566.0 895.0 0.0
 2036.5 21.0
 39220.0 6805064.0 775.0 0.0
 2036.6 31.0
 40436.0 6097133.0 787.0 0.0
 2036.6 31.0
 40436.0 6097133.0 787.0 0.0
 0.0 270.0 284.0 294.0 287.0
 275.0 283.0 288.0 288.0
 1.0 271.0 280.0 280.0 278.0
 273.0 278.0 282.0 282.0
 3.0 270.0 276.0 275.0 272.0
 273.0 277.0 278.0 278.0
 6.0 270.0 275.0 273.0 269.0
 272.0 275.0 276.0 275.0
 8.0 270.0 275.0 272.0 268.0
 273.0 276.0 275.0 274.0
 13.0 270.0 275.0 271.0 266.0
 273.0 275.0 274.0 273.0
 56.0 270.0 275.0 271.0 266.0
 274.0 276.0 275.0 273.0
 2037

543.0 760.0 39.5 103.0 0.0 3.1
2037.0 0.0
35489.0 6097133.0 787.0 0.0
2037.1 2.0
39230.0 5969567.0 58614.0 0.0
2037.2 6.0
34350.0 6009972.0 87751.0 0.0
2037.3 10.0
33246.0 6079522.0 97880.0 0.0
2037.4 22.0
30847.0 6061366.0 101640.0 0.0
2037.5 25.0
32817.0 6111494.0 108904.0 0.0
2037.6 28.0
32414.0 6243038.0 107274.0 0.0
0.0 270.0 275.0 271.0 266.0
274.0 276.0 275.0 273.0
1.0 270.0 281.0 288.0 277.0
274.0 280.0 281.0 279.0
3.0 270.0 283.0 294.0 285.0
273.0 281.0 285.0 285.0
7.0 270.0 285.0 299.0 293.0
275.0 285.0 292.0 292.0
12.0 270.0 286.0 303.0 298.0
276.0 287.0 295.0 297.0
18.0 270.0 286.0 303.0 300.0
274.0 285.0 295.0 298.0
48.0 270.0 286.0 305.0 302.0
275.0 287.0 297.0 300.0

EXPERIMENTAL RESULT OF METHANATION OF CO₂ IN A FIXED BED REACTOR
Unsteady state

WEIGHT OF CATALYST : 8.23 gm

DILUTION RATIO, CATALYST:INERT : Undiluted

CATALYST SIZE : 25-40 mesh.

INERT SIZE : 25-40 Mesh.

CATALYST TYPE : Ni on Alumina (ZFCL)

LENGTH OF CATALYST BED : 8.0 cm.

LENGTH OF INERT BED BEFORE CATALYST: 13.5 cm.

LENGTH OF INERT BED AFTER CATALYST : 22.0 cm.

BULK DENSITY OF CATALYST : 0.7565 gm./cc.

BULK DENSITY OF INERT : 1.821 gm./cc.

OD OF REACTOR : 17.00 mm.

ID OF REACTOR : 12.00 mm.

THERMOCOUPLE LOCATIONS FROM INLET : 0.0 cm. 3.0 cm. 6.0 cm. 8.0 cm

RUN NUMBER: 2033

INLET CONDITION:

TEMPERATURE: 543.0 K

PRESSURE: 760.0 mm.

TOTAL GAS FLOW RATE, mol./hr.: 6.42

GAS FLOW RATE, mols./hr.: - H2: 1.7634 N2: 4.5982
CO2: 0.1384 to 0.0558

STEP CHANGE:- CO2: 2.13 to 0.87 mol %
H2: 27.48 N2: 71.65 mol %

CO2:H2 RATIO= 1: 31.60 W/FCO2, gm.hr./mol.=147.48
SPACE VELOCITY, lit.gas/lit.cat.hr.= 26281.74

EXIT CONDITION:-

COMPOSITION OF EXIT GASES (mol %) ON H2O & CO2 FREE BASIS:

RUN NO.	TIME(min)	H2	N2	CH4	CO
2033.0	0.0	15.926	83.085	0.989	0.000
2033.1	1.0	9.770	89.354	0.877	0.000
2033.2	6.0	12.182	87.403	0.414	0.000
2033.3	9.0	20.222	79.379	0.399	0.000
2033.4	13.0	20.152	79.478	0.370	0.000
2033.5	17.0	20.201	79.363	0.436	0.000
2033.6	21.0	20.105	79.510	0.385	0.000

TEMPERATURE PROFILES AT DIFFERENT TIMES:-

TIME(min)		TEMPERATURE in deg.C			
0.0	REACTOR:	270.0	285.0	301.0	298.0
	WALL :	274.0	283.0	292.0	295.0
1.0	REACTOR:	271.0	284.0	294.0	291.0
	WALL :	275.0	283.0	291.0	291.0
3.0	REACTOR:	270.0	282.0	291.0	287.0
	WALL :	274.0	282.0	288.0	289.0
5.0	REACTOR:	270.0	282.0	291.0	285.0
	WALL :	275.0	283.0	288.0	288.0
9.0	REACTOR:	270.0	282.0	289.0	283.0
	WALL :	274.0	281.0	285.0	285.0
18.0	REACTOR:	270.0	281.0	288.0	282.0
	WALL :	273.0	280.0	284.0	283.0
30.0	REACTOR:	270.0	281.0	287.0	281.0
	WALL :	273.0	280.0	283.0	283.0

RUN NUMBER: 2034

INLET CONDITION:

TEMPERATURE: 543.0 K PRESSURE: 760.0 mm.

TOTAL GAS FLOW RATE, mol./hr.: 6.50

GAS FLOW RATE, mols./hr.:- H2: 1.7634 N2: 4.5982
 CO2: 0.0558 to 0.1384

STEP CHANGE:- CO2: 0.87 to 2.13 mol %
 H2: 27.13 N2: 70.74 mol %

CO2:H2 RATIO= 1: 12.74 W/FCO2, gm.hr./mol.= 59.47
 SPACE VELOCITY, lit.gas/lit.cat.hr.= 26619.98

EXIT CONDITION:-

COMPOSITION OF EXIT GASES (mol %) ON H2O & CO2 FREE BASIS:

RUN NO.	TIME(min)	H2	N2	CH4	CO
2034.0	0.0	19.500	80.115	0.385	0.000
2034.1	1.0	19.487	80.143	0.369	0.000
2034.2	5.0	16.402	82.824	0.774	0.000
2034.3	9.0	16.335	82.839	0.826	0.000
2034.4	13.0	16.251	82.903	0.846	0.000
2034.5	17.0	16.139	83.053	0.808	0.000
2034.6	21.0	16.336	82.833	0.830	0.000

TEMPERATURE PROFILES AT DIFFERENT TIMES:-

TIME(min)		TEMPERATURE in deg.C				
0.0	REACTOR:	270.0	281.0	287.0	281.0	
	WALL :	273.0	280.0	283.0	283.0	
1.0	REACTOR:	270.0	283.0	295.0	288.0	
	WALL :	274.0	281.0	287.0	287.0	
3.0	REACTOR:	270.0	284.0	297.0	292.0	
	WALL :	276.0	284.0	290.0	291.0	
5.0	REACTOR:	270.0	284.0	299.0	294.0	
	WALL :	272.0	282.0	290.0	292.0	
8.0	REACTOR:	270.0	284.0	299.0	296.0	
	WALL :	273.0	283.0	291.0	293.0	
14.0	REACTOR:	270.0	284.0	299.0	297.0	
	WALL :	274.0	284.0	292.0	294.0	
30.0	REACTOR:	270.0	285.0	300.0	297.0	
	WALL :	273.0	283.0	292.0	294.0	

RUN NUMBER: 2035

INLET CONDITION:

TEMPERATURE: 543.0 K

PRESSURE: 760.0 mm.

TOTAL GAS FLOW RATE, mol./hr.: 6.45

GAS FLOW RATE, mols./hr.: - H2: 1.7634 N2: 4.5982
CO2: 0.0000 to 0.0862

STEP CHANGE:- CO2: 0.00 to 1.34 mol %
H2: 27.35 N2: 71.31 mol %

CO2:H2 RATIO= 1: 20.47 W/FCO2, gm.hr./mol.= 95.52
SPACE VELOCITY, lit.gas/lit.cat.hr.= 26406.07

EXIT CONDITION:-

COMPOSITION OF EXIT GASES (mol %) ON H2O & CO2 FREE BASIS:

RUN NO.	TIME(min)	H2	N2	CH4	CO
2035.0	0.0	23.716	76.284	0.000	0.000
2035.1	1.0	22.936	77.064	0.000	0.000
2035.2	5.0	20.598	78.864	0.538	0.000
2035.3	10.0	19.329	80.044	0.626	0.000
2035.4	18.0	18.287	81.071	0.642	0.000
2035.5	64.0	15.893	83.330	0.776	0.000
2035.6	64.0	15.893	83.330	0.776	0.000

TEMPERATURE PROFILES AT DIFFERENT TIMES:-

TIME(min)		T E M P E R A T U R E in deg.C			
0.0	REACTOR:	270.0	275.0	271.0	267.0
	WALL :	274.0	276.0	275.0	274.0
1.0	REACTOR:	270.0	277.0	276.0	269.0
	WALL :	272.0	276.0	276.0	274.0
2.0	REACTOR:	270.0	278.0	281.0	272.0
	WALL :	274.0	279.0	279.0	276.0
3.0	REACTOR:	270.0	281.0	286.0	277.0
	WALL :	274.0	280.0	282.0	279.0
6.0	REACTOR:	270.0	282.0	291.0	281.0
	WALL :	274.0	281.0	285.0	284.0
10.0	REACTOR:	270.0	283.0	293.0	287.0
	WALL :	275.0	283.0	288.0	288.0
55.0	REACTOR:	270.0	284.0	295.0	287.0
	WALL :	275.0	283.0	288.0	288.0

RUN NUMBER: 2036

INLET CONDITION:

TEMPERATURE: 543.0 K

PRESSURE: 760.0 mm.

TOTAL GAS FLOW RATE, mol./hr.: 6.36

GAS FLOW RATE,mols./hr.: - H2: 1.7634 N2: 4.5982
CO2: 0.0862 to 0.0000STEP CHANGE:- CO2: 1.34 to 0.00 mol %
H2: 27.72 N2: 72.28 mol %CO2:H2 RATIO= 1:***** W/FCO2, gm.hr./mol.=*****
SPACE VELOCITY, lit.gas/lit.cat.hr.= 26053.21EXIT CONDITION:-

COMPOSITION OF EXIT GASES (mol %) ON H2O & CO2 FREE BASIS:

RUN NO.	TIME(min)	H2	N2	CH4	CO
2036.1	1.0	14.214	84.880	0.905	0.000
2036.2	5.0	18.862	81.125	0.013	0.000
2036.3	11.0	18.721	81.268	0.011	0.000
2036.4	15.0	18.529	81.460	0.011	0.000
2036.5	21.0	17.181	82.809	0.009	0.000
2036.6	31.0	19.272	80.718	0.010	0.000
2036.6	31.0	19.272	80.718	0.010	0.000

TEMPERATURE PROFILES AT DIFFERENT TIMES:-

TIME(min)		T E M P E R A T U R E in deg.C			
0.0	REACTOR:	270.0	284.0	294.0	287.0
	WALL :	275.0	283.0	288.0	288.0
1.0	REACTOR:	271.0	280.0	280.0	278.0
	WALL :	273.0	278.0	282.0	282.0
3.0	REACTOR:	270.0	276.0	275.0	272.0
	WALL :	273.0	277.0	278.0	278.0
6.0	REACTOR:	270.0	275.0	273.0	269.0
	WALL :	272.0	275.0	276.0	275.0
8.0	REACTOR:	270.0	275.0	272.0	268.0
	WALL :	273.0	276.0	275.0	274.0
13.0	REACTOR:	270.0	275.0	271.0	266.0
	WALL :	273.0	275.0	274.0	273.0
56.0	REACTOR:	270.0	275.0	271.0	266.0
	WALL :	274.0	276.0	275.0	273.0

RUN NUMBER: 2037

INLET CONDITION:

TEMPERATURE: 543.0 K

PRESSURE: 760.0 mm.

TOTAL GAS FLOW RATE, mol./hr.: 6.50

GAS FLOW RATE, mols./hr.:- H₂: 1.7634 N₂: 4.5982
 CO₂: 0.0000 to 0.1384

STEP CHANGE:- CO₂: 0.00 to 2.13 mol %
 H₂: 27.13 N₂: 70.74 mol %

CO₂:H₂ RATIO= 1: 12.74 W/FCO₂, gm.hr./mol.= 59.47

SPACE VELOCITY, lit.gas/lit.cat.hr.= 26619.98

EXIT CONDITION:-

COMPOSITION OF EXIT GASES (mol %) ON H₂O & CO₂ FREE BASIS:

RUN NO.	TIME(min)	H ₂	N ₂	CH ₄	CO
2037.0	0.0	17.322	82.667	0.011	0.000
2037.1	2.0	18.981	80.231	0.788	0.000
2037.2	6.0	16.863	81.941	1.197	0.000
2037.3	10.0	16.230	82.442	1.327	0.000
2037.4	22.0	15.268	83.335	1.397	0.000
2037.5	25.0	15.961	82.568	1.471	0.000
2037.6	28.0	15.523	83.050	1.427	0.000

TEMPERATURE PROFILES AT DIFFERENT TIMES:-

TIME(min)		TEMPERATURE in deg.C			
0.0	REACTOR:	270.0	275.0	271.0	266.0
	WALL :	274.0	276.0	275.0	273.0
1.0	REACTOR:	270.0	281.0	288.0	277.0
	WALL :	274.0	280.0	281.0	279.0
3.0	REACTOR:	270.0	283.0	294.0	285.0
	WALL :	273.0	281.0	285.0	285.0
7.0	REACTOR:	270.0	285.0	299.0	293.0
	WALL :	275.0	285.0	292.0	292.0
12.0	REACTOR:	270.0	286.0	303.0	298.0
	WALL :	276.0	287.0	295.0	297.0
18.0	REACTOR:	270.0	286.0	303.0	300.0
	WALL :	274.0	285.0	295.0	298.0
48.0	REACTOR:	270.0	286.0	305.0	302.0
	WALL :	275.0	287.0	297.0	300.0

APPENDIX G

COMPUTER PROGRAM, DATA AND EXPERIMENTAL
RESULTS OF UNSTEADY STATE METHANATION OF
CO IN ADIABATIC REACTOR


```

13 CONTINUE
WRITE(3,213)FRUN,TIME,(CHAP(I),I=1,NC)
76 CONTINUE

```

C TEMPERATURE PROFILES AT DIFFERENT TIMES

```

WRITE(3,96)
WRITE(3,97)
DO 77 LNB=1,NB
READ(1,*)TIME,(TR(I),I=1,NC)
READ(1,*)(TW(I),I=1,NC)
WRITE(3,7)TIME,(TR(I),I=1,NC)
WRITE(3,8)(TW(I),I=1,NC)
77 CONTINUE
WRITE(3,9)
75 CONTINUE

200 FORMAT('EXPERIMENTAL RESULT OF METHANATION OF CO IN A FIXED BED RE
?ACTOR',/,25x,'Unsteady state ')
201 FORMAT('-----')
204 FORMAT(///,'WEIGHT OF CATALYST',17x,':',3x,'8.23 gm',///,'DILUTION
? RATIO, CATALYST:INERT',5x,':',3x,'Undiluted',///,'CATALYST SIZE',
?22x,':',3x,'25-40 mesh.',///,'INERT SIZE',25x,':',3x,'25-40 Mesh.'
?,///,'CATALYST TYPE',22x,':',3x,'Ni on Alumina (ZFCL)')
205 FORMAT(//,'LENGTH OF CATALYST BED',13x,':',3x,'8.0 cm.',///,'LENGT
?H OF INERT BED BEFORE CATALYST:',3x,'13.5 cm.',///,'LENGTH OF INER
?T BED AFTER CATALYST :',3x,'22.0 cm.',///,'BULK DENSITY OF CATALYS
?T',11x,':',3x,'0.7565 gm./cc.')
```

```

210 FORMAT(//,'BULK DENSITY OF INERT',14x,':',3x,'1.821 gm./cc.',///,'
?OD OF REACTOR',22x,':',3x,'17.00 mm.',///,'ID OF REACTOR',22x,':',
?3x,'12.00 mm.',///,'THERMOCOUPLE LOCATIONS FROM INLET :',3x,'0.0
?cm. 3.0 cm. 6.0 cm. 8.0 cm.',//////////)
140 FORMAT(////////,'RUN NUMBER:',1x,I5)
141 FORMAT('*****')
220 FORMAT(/,'INLET CONDITION:')
230 FORMAT('-----')
207 FORMAT('TEMPERATURE:',F6.1,1x,'K',9x,'PRESSURE:',F6.1,1x,'mm.')
```

```

208 FORMAT(/,'TOTAL GAS FLOW RATE, mol./hr.:',F6.2)
194 FORMAT(/,'GAS FLOW RATE,mols./hr.:- H2:',F8.4,4x,'N2:',F8.4,/,27x
?, 'CO:',F8.4,4x,'to',1x,F8.4)
219 FORMAT(/,12x,'STEP CHANGE:- CO:',F6.2,6x,'to',1x,F6.2,4x,'mol %',
?/,27x,'H2:',F6.2,6x,'N2:',F6.2,4x,'mol %')
```

```

246 FORMAT(/,'CO:H2 RATIO= 1:',F6.2,5x,'W/FCO ,gm.hr./mol.=',F6.2,/, '
?SPACE VELOCITY,lit.gas/lit.cat.hr.=',F10.2)
94 FORMAT(/,'EXIT CONDITION:-')
```

```

95 FORMAT('-----')
211 FORMAT('COMPOSITION OF EXIT GASES (mol %) ON H2O & CO2 FREE BASIS:
?')
```

```

212 FORMAT('RUN NO.',5x,'TIME(min)',5x,'H2',10x,'N2',9x,'CH4',8x,'CO
?')
```

```

213 FORMAT(F6.1,8x,F4.1,5x,F7.3,5x,F7.3,4x,F7.3,4x,F7.3)
96 FORMAT(/,'TEMPERATURE PROFILES AT DIFFERENT TIMES:-')
```

```

97 FORMAT('TIME(min)',15x,'T E M P E R A T U R E in deg.C')
7 FORMAT(2X,F4.1,5X,'REACTOR:',4F10.1)
8 FORMAT(11X,'WALL :',4F10.1)
9 FORMAT(////////)

STOP
END

```

4 3 3 5

36.0 1.0 1.0 1.13

1.2 0.7565 8.23

3013

513.0 760.0 39.5 107.0 0.0 1.50

3013.0 2.0

37387.0 5351043.0 40085.0 84.0

3013.1 2.0

37387.0 5351043.0 40085.0 84.0

3013.2 6.0

36228.0 5409723.0 39978.0 58.0

0.0 240.0 240.0 225.0 212.0

245.0 242.0 237.0 232.0

1.0 240.0 244.0 236.0 218.0

246.0 246.0 242.0 236.0

3.0 240.0 247.0 242.0 224.0

248.0 250.0 247.0 241.0

5.0 240.0 248.0 244.0 225.0

246.0 249.0 248.0 242.0

14.0 240.0 249.0 245.0 226.0

246.0 249.0 247.0 243.0

3014

513.0 760.0 39.5 107.0 1.5 2.15

3014.1 1.0

38226.0 5393256.0 36881.0 56.0

3014.2 5.0

34811.0 5432402.0 83704.0 33.0

3014.3 9.0

34822.0 5422306.0 82958.0 17.0

0.0 240.0 249.0 245.0 226.0

248.0 250.0 249.0 243.0

1.0 240.0 248.0 248.0 234.0

246.0 248.0 250.0 246.0

4.0 240.0 247.0 245.0 235.0

249.0 252.0 252.0 249.0

9.0 240.0 249.0 251.0 238.0

243.0 246.0 250.0 251.0

14.0 241.0 250.0 251.0 237.0

244.0 247.0 251.0 249.0

3015

513.0 760.0 39.5 107.0 2.15 1.8

3015.1 1.0

34696.0 5456436.0 77243.0 0.0

3015.2 5.0

33643.0 5437358.0 103569.0 0.0

3015.3 9.0

32054.0 5444613.0 82418.0 0.0

0.0 241.0 248.0 248.0 236.0

244.0 246.0 250.0 248.0

2.0 240.0 248.0 246.0 233.0

248.0 251.0 251.0 248.0

5.0 241.0 249.0 250.0 235.0

245.0 248.0 251.0 248.0

14.0 240.0 249.0 248.0 235.0

246.0 250.0 252.0 249.0

16.0 240.0 249.0 248.0 235.0

248.0 251.0 253.0 251.0

4 2 3 5

36.0 1.0 1.0 1.13.

1.2 0.7565 8.23

3016

513.0 760.0 39.5 1.64 107.0 85.5

3016.1 1.0

37173.0 5372754.0 52835.0 0.0

3016.2 5.0

47605.0 5072331.0 59634.0 0.0

3016.3 9.0

47648.0 5026992.0 59450.0 0.0

0.0 240.0 247.0 246.0 233.0

246.0 250.0 251.0 247.0

3.0 240.0 249.0 251.0 229.0

244.0 247.0 249.0 245.0

6.0 240.0 248.0 249.0 228.0

244.0 247.0 248.0 243.0

8.0 240.0 249.0 249.0 228.0

244.0 248.0 248.0 243.0

9.0 240.0 249.0 249.0 229.0

247.0 250.0 250.0 244.0

3017

513.0 760.0 39.5 1.64 85.5 66.0

3017.0 1.0

31872.0 4775254.0 52303.0 0.0

3017.2 5.0

36770.0 5085042.0 54141.0 0.0

3017.3 9.0

54920.0 4656268.0 66959.0 0.0

0.0 240.0 247.0 243.0 225.0

245.0 248.0 245.0 238.0

1.0 240.0 246.0 240.0 222.0

244.0 246.0 243.0 235.0

5.0 240.0 246.0 238.0 221.0

243.0 245.0 241.0 233.0

9.0 240.0 244.0 237.0 220.0

242.0 244.0 240.0 232.0

13.0 240.0 244.0 237.0 219.0

244.0 245.0 240.0 232.0

EXPERIMENTAL RESULT OF METHANATION OF CO IN A FIXED BED REACTOR
Unsteady state

WEIGHT OF CATALYST : 8.23 gm

DILUTION RATIO, CATALYST:INERT : Undiluted

CATALYST SIZE : 25-40 mesh.

INERT SIZE : 25-40 Mesh.

CATALYST TYPE : Ni on Alumina (ZFCL)

LENGTH OF CATALYST BED : 8.0 cm.

LENGTH OF INERT BED BEFORE CATALYST: 13.5 cm.

LENGTH OF INERT BED AFTER CATALYST : 22.0 cm.

BULK DENSITY OF CATALYST : 0.7565 gm./cc.

BULK DENSITY OF INERT : 1.821 gm./cc.

OD OF REACTOR : 17.00 mm.

ID OF REACTOR : 12.00 mm.

THERMOCOUPLE LOCATIONS FROM INLET : 0.0 cm. 3.0 cm. 6.0 cm. 8.0 cm

RUN NUMBER: 3013

INLET CONDITION:

TEMPERATURE: 513.0 K PRESSURE: 760.0 mm.

TOTAL GAS FLOW RATE, mol./hr.: 6.61

GAS FLOW RATE, mols./hr.:- H2: 1.7634 N2: 4.7768
 CO: 0.0000 to 0.0670

STEP CHANGE:- CO: 0.00 to 1.01 mol %
 H2: 26.69 N2: 72.30 mol %

CO:H2 RATIO= 1: 26.33 W/FCO , gm.hr./mol.=122.90
 SPACE VELOCITY, lit.gas/lit.cat.hr.= 25563.81

EXIT CONDITION:-

COMPOSITION OF EXIT GASES (mol %) ON H2O & CO2 FREE BASIS:

RUN NO.	TIME(min)	H2	N2	CH4	CO
3013.0	2.0	19.978	79.426	0.595	0.001
3013.1	2.0	19.978	79.426	0.595	0.001
3013.2	6.0	19.310	80.097	0.592	0.001

TEMPERATURE PROFILES AT DIFFERENT TIMES:-

TIME(min)		T E M P E R A T U R E in deg.C			
0.0	REACTOR:	240.0	240.0	225.0	212.0
	WALL :	245.0	242.0	237.0	232.0
1.0	REACTOR:	240.0	244.0	236.0	218.0
	WALL :	246.0	246.0	242.0	236.0
3.0	REACTOR:	240.0	247.0	242.0	224.0
	WALL :	248.0	250.0	247.0	241.0
5.0	REACTOR:	240.0	248.0	244.0	225.0
	WALL :	246.0	249.0	248.0	242.0
14.0	REACTOR:	240.0	249.0	245.0	226.0
	WALL :	246.0	249.0	247.0	243.0

RUN NUMBER: 3016

INLET CONDITION:

TEMPERATURE: 513.0 K PRESSURE: 760.0 mm.

TOTAL GAS FLOW RATE, mol./hr.: 5.65

GAS FLOW RATE, mols./hr.:- H2: 1.7634 CO: 0.0732
N2: 4.7768 to 3.8170

STEP CHANGE:- N2: 72.23 to 67.51 mol %
H2: 31.19 CO: 1.30 mol %

CO:H2 RATIO= 1: 24.09 W/FCO ,gm.hr./mol.=112.41
SPACE VELOCITY,lit.gas/lit.cat.hr.= 21874.33

EXIT CONDITION:-

COMPOSITION OF EXIT GASES (mol %) ON H2O & CO2 FREE BASIS:

RUN NO.	TIME(min)	H2	N2	CH4	CO
3016.1	1.0	19.785	79.434	0.781	0.000
3016.2	5.0	25.034	74.095	0.871	0.000
3016.3	9.0	25.219	73.907	0.874	0.000

TEMPERATURE PROFILES AT DIFFERENT TIMES:-

TIME(min)		TEMPERATURE in deg.C			
0.0	REACTOR:	240.0	247.0	246.0	233.0
	WALL :	246.0	250.0	251.0	247.0
3.0	REACTOR:	240.0	249.0	251.0	229.0
	WALL :	244.0	247.0	249.0	245.0
6.0	REACTOR:	240.0	248.0	249.0	228.0
	WALL :	244.0	247.0	248.0	243.0
8.0	REACTOR:	240.0	249.0	249.0	228.0
	WALL :	244.0	248.0	248.0	243.0
9.0	REACTOR:	240.0	249.0	249.0	229.0
	WALL :	247.0	250.0	250.0	244.0

RUN NUMBER: 3017

INLET CONDITION:

TEMPERATURE: 513.0 K

PRESSURE: 760.0 mm.

TOTAL GAS FLOW RATE, mol./hr.: 4.78

GAS FLOW RATE, mols./hr.: - H2: 1.7634 CO: 0.0732
N2: 3.8170 to 2.9464

STEP CHANGE:- N2: 67.51 to 61.60 mol %
H2: 36.87 CO: 1.53 mol %

CO:H2 RATIO= 1: 24.09 W/FCO ,gm.hr./mol.=112.41
SPACE VELOCITY, lit.gas/lit.cat.hr.= 18506.13

EXIT CONDITION:-

COMPOSITION OF EXIT GASES (mol %) ON H2O & CO2 FREE BASIS:

RUN NO.	TIME(min)	H2	N2	CH4	CO
3017.0	1.0	19.203	79.921	0.875	0.000
3017.2	5.0	20.482	78.680	0.838	0.000
3017.3	9.0	29.508	69.493	0.999	0.000

TEMPERATURE PROFILES AT DIFFERENT TIMES:-

TIME(min)		T E M P E R A T U R E in deg.C			
0.0	REACTOR:	240.0	247.0	243.0	225.0
	WALL :	245.0	248.0	245.0	238.0
1.0	REACTOR:	240.0	246.0	240.0	222.0
	WALL :	244.0	246.0	243.0	235.0
5.0	REACTOR:	240.0	246.0	238.0	221.0
	WALL :	243.0	245.0	241.0	233.0
9.0	REACTOR:	240.0	244.0	237.0	220.0
	WALL :	242.0	244.0	240.0	232.0
13.0	REACTOR:	240.0	244.0	237.0	219.0
	WALL :	244.0	245.0	240.0	232.0

APPENDIX H

COMPUTER PROGRAM, DATA AND EXPERIMENTAL
RESULTS OF UNSTEADY STATE METHANATION OF
MIXTURE OF CO AND CO₂ IN ADIABATIC REACTOR

C COMPUTER PROGRAM (USCO12.FOR) OF UNSTEADY STATE METHANATION
C OF THE MIXURE OF CO & CO2 IN THE FIXED BED REACTOR.

C This program calculates the product composition and tabulates
C the results by taking the initial conditions of operation and
C the Gas chromatograph peak areas for products. In this case CO
C flow rate is constant allover, only CO2 folw rate is changed.

C * NT Number of Runs
C * NRUN Integer Run Number
C * FRUN Floating Run Number
C * NA,NB Number of subruns
C * NC Number of peaks in Molecular sieve column
C * RSC Response factor in Molecular " " "
C * FY Flow rate, lit/hr.
C * FD Diameter of reactor, cm.
C * FBD Bulk density of catalyst pellet, gm/cc.
C * CWT Catalyst weight, gm.
C * TR Reactor temperature, C.
C * TW Wall temperature, C.
C * WFCO Ratio of catalyst wt. and CO flow rate, gm.hr/lit.
C * WFCO2 Ratio of catalyst wt. and CO2 flow rate, gm.hr/lit.
C * RHCO Ratio of H2 and CO.
C * RHC02 Ratio of H2 and CO2.
C * SV Space velocity, hr-1
C * FWT Total molar flow rate, mol/hr.
C * FCOP Mol % CO
C * FC02P Mol % CO2
C * FH2P Mol % H2
C * FN2P Mol % N2

DIMENSION RSC(4),CHA(4),CHAM(4),CHAP(4),TR(4),TW(4)

OPEN(UNIT=1,FILE='USN12DAT',STATUS='UNKNOWN')
OPEN(UNIT=3,FILE='USN12OUT',STATUS='UNKNOWN')

READ(1,*)NC,NT,NA,NB
READ(1,*)(RSC(I),I=1,NC)
READ(1,*)FD,FBD,CWT
WRITE(3,200)
WRITE(3,201)
WRITE(3,204)
WRITE(3,205)
WRITE(3,210)

DO 75 LPN=1,NT

READ(1,*)NRUN
READ(1,*)T,P,FY1,FY2,FY3,FY4,FY5
WRITE(3,140)NRUN
WRITE(3,141)
WRITE(3,220)
WRITE(3,230)

X1=100.0
X2=22.4
FW1=FY1/X2
FW2=FY2/X2
FW3=FY3/X2
FW4=FY4/X2
FW5=FY5/X2

FWT1=FW1+FW2+FW3+FW4
 FWT=FW1+FW2+FW3+FW5
 FH2P=FW1*X1/FWT

C \$\$\$\$\$\$ FOR STEP CHANGE CO2 \$

C *** FY1=H2,FY2=N2,FY3=CO,FY4=CO2(Previous),FY5=CO2(Changed)
 C *** DATA FILE NAME IS USC012DAT
 C *** OUT FILE NAME IS USC012OUT
 C *** when step change N2 is used then this block will be -
 C *** within C command
 C *** WRITE(3,219)FCO2,FCO2P,FH2P,FN2P,FCOP
 C 194, 219 FORMAT will be adjusted as N2 will be interchanged by CO2

C FCO2=FW4*X1/FWT1
 C FN2P=FW2*X1/FWT
 C FCOP=FW3*X1/FWT
 C FCO2P=FW5*X1/FWT
 C WFCO=CWT/FW3
 C WFCO2=CWT/FW5

C \$

C ##### FOR STEP CHANGE N2 #####

C *** FY1=H2,FY2=CO,FY3=CO2,FY4=N2(Previous),FY5=N2(Changed)
 C *** DATA FILE NAME IS USN12DAT
 C *** OUT FILE NAME IS USN12OUT
 C *** when step change CO2 is used then this block will be -
 C *** within C command
 C *** WRITE(3,219)FN2,FN2P,FH2P,FCO2P,FCOP
 C 219 FORMAT will be adjusted CO2 will be interchanged by N2

FN2=FW4*X1/FWT1
 FN2P=FW5*X1/FWT
 FCOP=FW2*X1/FWT
 FCO2P=FW3*X1/FWT
 WFCO=CWT/FW2
 WFCO2=CWT/FW3

C #####

RHCO=FH2P/FCOP
 RHCO2=FH2P/FCO2P
 FYT=FY1+FY2+FY3+FY5
 VO=FYT*T/273.0
 V=CWT/(FBD*1000.0)
 ST=V/VO
 SV=1.0/ST
 WRITE(3,207)T,P
 WRITE(3,194)FW1,FW2,FW3,FW4,FW5
 WRITE(3,208)FWT
 WRITE(3,219)FN2,FN2P,FH2P,FCO2P,FCOP
 WRITE(3,246)RHCO,RHCO2,WFCO,WFCO2,SV
 WRITE(3,94)
 WRITE(3,95)
 WRITE(3,211)
 WRITE(3,212)

DO 76 LNA=1,NA

```

READ(1,*)FRUN,TIME
READ(1,*)(CHA(I),I=1,NC)

```

```

C   CHAM=MOL % IN MOLECULER SIEVE COLUMN
    CHAS=0.0
    DO 12 I=1,NC
      CHAM(I)=CHA(I)*RSC(I)
      CHAS=CHAS+CHAM(I)
12  CONTINUE
    DO 13 I=1,NC
      CHAP(I)=CHAM(I)/CHAS*X1
13  CONTINUE
    WRITE(3,213)FRUN,TIME,(CHAP(I),I=1,NC)
76  CONTINUE

```

```

C   TEMPERATURE PROFILES AT DIFFERENT TIMES
    WRITE(3,96)
    WRITE(3,97)
    DO 77 LNB=1,NB
      READ(1,*)TIME,(TR(I),I=1,NC)
      READ(1,*)(TW(I),I=1,NC)
      WRITE(3,7)TIME,(TR(I),I=1,NC)
      WRITE(3,8)(TW(I),I=1,NC)
77  CONTINUE
    WRITE(3,9)
75  CONTINUE

```

```

200  FORMAT('EXPERIMENTAL RESULT OF METHANATION OF CO & CO2 IN A FIXED
?BED REACTOR',/,26x,'Unsteady state')
201  FORMAT('-----')
?-----')
204  FORMAT(///,'WEIGHT OF CATALYST',17X,':',3X,'8.23 gm',///,'DILUTION
? RATIO, CATALYST:INERT',5X,':',3X,'Undiluted',///,'CATALYST SIZE',
?22X,':',3X,'25-40 mesh.',///,'INERT SIZE',25X,':',3X,'25-40 Mesh.'
?,///,'CATALYST TYPE',22X,':',3X,'Ni on Alumina (ZFCL)')
205  FORMAT(//,'LENGTH OF CATALYST BED',13X,':',3X,'8.0 cm.',///,'LENGT
?H OF INERT BED BEFORE CATALYST:',3X,'13.5 cm.',///,'LENGTH OF INER
?T BED AFTER CATALYST :',3X,'22.0 cm.',///,'BULK DENSITY OF CATALYS
?T',11X,':',3X,'0.7565 gm./cc.')
```

```

210  FORMAT(//,'BULK DENSITY OF INERT',14X,':',3X,'1.821 gm./cc.',///,'
?OD OF REACTOR',22X,':',3X,'17.00 mm.',///,'ID OF REACTOR',22X,':',
?3X,'12.00 mm.',///,'THERMOCOUPLE LOCATIONS FROM INLET :',3X,'0.0
?cm. 3.0 cm. 6.0 cm. 8.0 cm.',//////////)

140  FORMAT(////////,'RUN NUMBER:',1x,I5)
141  FORMAT('*****')
220  FORMAT(/,'INLET CONDITION:')
230  FORMAT('-----')
207  FORMAT('TEMPERATURE:',F6.1,1X,'K',9X,'PRESSURE:',F6.1,1X,'mm.')
```

```

208  FORMAT(/,'TOTAL GAS FLOW RATE, mols./hr.:',F6.2)
194  FORMAT(/,'GAS FLOW RATE,mols./hr.: H2:',F8.4,4X,'CO:',F8.4,4X,'CO2
?:',F8.4,/,25X,'N2:',F8.4,4X,'to',1X,F8.4)
219  FORMAT(/,'STEP CHANGE:- N2:-',F6.2,4X,'To',2X,F6.2,3X,'mol%',/,15
?X,'H2:',F6.2,4X,'CO2:',F6.2,4X,'CO:',F6.2,2X,'mol %')
```

```

246  FORMAT(/,'CO:H2 RATIO=1:',F7.2,15X,'CO2:H2 RATIO=1:',F7.2,/, 'W/FCO
?,gm.hr./mol.='',F7.2,11X,'W/FCO2,gm.hr./mol.='',F7.2,/, 'SPACE VELOCI
?TY,lit.gas/lit.cat.hr.='',F10.2)
94  FORMAT(/,'EXIT CONDITION:-')
95  FORMAT('-----')
211  FORMAT('COMPOSITION OF EXIT GASES (mol %) ON H2O & CO2 FREE BASIS:
?')
```

```
212  FORMAT('RUN NO.',5X,'TIME(min)',5X,'H2',10X,'N2',9X,'CH4',8X,'CO
?'')
213  FORMAT(F6.1,8X,F4.1,5X,F7.3,5X,F7.3,4X,F7.3,4X,F7.3)
96   FORMAT(/,'TEMPERATURE PROFILES AT DIFFERENT TIMES:-')
97   FORMAT('TIME(min)',15X,'T E M P E R A T U R E  in deg.C')
7    FORMAT(2X,F4.1,5X,'REACTOR:',4F10.1)
8    FORMAT(11X,'WALL   :',4F10.1)
9    FORMAT(////////)
STOP
END
```

4 2 3 5

36.0 1.0 1.0 1.13

1.2 0.7565 8.23

3020

512.0 760.0 39.5 107.0 0.88 0.0 1.3

3020.1 1.0

31566.0 5426954.0 26147.0 0.0

3020.2 5.0

29968.0 5483048.0 40312.0 375.0

3020.3 9.0

29247.0 5458694.0 41292.0 346.0

0.0 239.0 240.0 229.0 222.0

247.0 248.0 243.0 237.0

1.0 239.0 240.0 231.0 223.0

247.0 248.0 243.0 237.0

4.0 239.0 240.0 234.0 227.0

244.0 245.0 244.0 239.0

10.0 239.0 241.0 235.0 227.0

244.0 247.0 245.0 240.0

27.0 239.0 243.0 237.0 230.0

246.0 248.0 247.0 242.0

3021

512.0 760.0 39.5 107.0 0.88 1.3 2.5

3021.1 1.0

29514.0 5488455.0 41307.0 350.0

3021.2 5.0

28442.0 54819660.0 47320.0 2273.0

3021.3 9.0

26736.0 5503702.0 46192.0 2066.0

0.0 239.0 244.0 237.0 229.0

246.0 248.0 247.0 242.0

1.0 239.0 243.0 239.0 231.0

244.0 246.0 246.0 242.0

6.0 239.0 245.0 239.0 232.0

245.0 248.0 248.0 244.0

10.0 239.0 244.0 240.0 233.0

244.0 246.0 248.0 244.0

37.0 239.0 248.0 243.0 233.0

249.0 253.0 255.0 251.0

4 4 3 5

36.0 1.0 1.0 1.13

1.2 0.7565 8.23

3022

512.0 760.0 39.5 0.88 2.5 107.0 85.5

3022.1 1.0

28180.0 5465030.0 54777.0 959.0

3022.2 5.0

41896.0 5055202.0 78160.0 1227.0

3022.3 9.0

62077.0 5025431.0 81212.0 1132.0

0.0 239.0 248.0 243.0 233.0

249.0 253.0 255.0 251.0

3.0 239.0 248.0 248.0 235.0

249.0 253.0 255.0 250.0

7.0 239.0 247.0 248.0 235.0

251.0 254.0 255.0 250.0

10.0 239.0 246.0 247.0 235.0

250.0 253.0 255.0 250.0

35.0 239.0 246.0 247.0 237.0

251.0 256.0 257.0 250.0

3023

512.0 760.0 39.5 0.88 2.5 85.5 66.0

3023.1 1.0

41303.0 5045308.0 79495.0 1549.0

3023.2 5.0

58291.0 4538482.0 116168.0 1168.0

3023.3 9.0

52766.0 4699557.0 109812.0 836.0

0.0 239.0 247.0 248.0 236.0

249.0 254.0 255.0 250.0

4.0 239.0 248.0 255.0 236.0

249.0 255.0 256.0 249.0

6.0 239.0 249.0 255.0 237.0

251.0 257.0 258.0 251.0

12.0 239.0 246.0 253.0 235.0

248.0 253.0 256.0 248.0

46.0 239.0 246.0 252.0 235.0

251.0 255.0 256.0 249.0

3025

543.0 760.0 39.5 0.88 2.5 107.0 85.5

3025.1 1.0

24166.0 5697241.0 111585.0 253.0

3025.2 5.0

31013.0 5428067.0 147185.0 180.0

3025.3 9.0

31467.0 5429616.0 146538.0 94.0

0.0 270.0 288.0 292.0 293.0

280.0 290.0 292.0 285.0

1.0 270.0 291.0 292.0 269.0

280.0 291.0 291.0 283.0

4.0 270.0 292.0 292.0 268.0

281.0 293.0 291.0 281.0

7.0 270.0 292.0 292.0 267.0

281.0 293.0 290.0 281.0

35.0 270.0 292.0 293.0 268.0

281.0 293.0 290.0 279.0

3026

543.0 760.0 39.5 0.88 2.5 85.5 66.0

3026.1 1.0

30683.0 5380906.0 144109.0 178.0

3026.2 5.0

44829.0 4920251.0 167462.0 0.0
3026.3 9.0
45785.0 4976709.0 168466.0 0.0
0.0 270.0 292.0 293.0 268.0
281.0 292.0 290.0 279.0
3.0 270.0 294.0 278.0 257.0
279.0 289.0 282.0 271.0
9.0 270.0 293.0 276.0 254.0
279.0 288.0 279.0 267.0
16.0 270.0 293.0 276.0 253.0
279.0 289.0 279.0 267.0
28.0 270.0 295.0 277.0 253.0
280.0 290.0 279.0 267.0

EXPERIMENTAL RESULT OF METHANATION OF CO & CO₂ IN FIXED BED REACTOR
Unsteady state

WEIGHT OF CATALYST : 8.23 gm

DILUTION RATIO, CATALYST:INERT : Undiluted

CATALYST SIZE : 25-40 mesh.

INERT SIZE : 25-40 Mesh.

CATALYST TYPE : Ni on Alumina (ZFCL)

LENGTH OF CATALYST BED : 8.0 cm.

LENGTH OF INERT BED BEFORE CATALYST: 13.5 cm.

LENGTH OF INERT BED AFTER CATALYST : 22.0 cm.

BULK DENSITY OF CATALYST : 0.7565 gm./cc.

BULK DENSITY OF INERT : 1.821 gm./cc.

OD OF REACTOR : 17.00 mm.

ID OF REACTOR : 12.00 mm.

THERMOCOUPLE LOCATIONS FROM INLET : 0.0 cm. 3.0 cm. 6.0 cm. 8.0 cm

RUN NUMBER: 3020

INLET CONDITION:

TEMPERATURE: 512.0 K PRESSURE: 760.0 mm.

GAS FLOW RATE, mols./hr.: H₂: 1.7634 N₂: 4.7768 CO: 0.0393
 CO₂: 0.0000 to 0.0580

TOTAL GAS FLOW RATE, mols./hr.: 6.64

STEP CHANGE:- CO₂:- 0.00 To 0.87 mol%
 H₂: 26.57 N₂: 71.97 CO: 0.59 mol %

CO:H₂ RATIO=1: 44.89 CO₂:H₂ RATIO=1: 30.38
W/FCO, gm.hr./mol.= 209.49 W/FCO₂, gm.hr./mol.= 141.81
SPACE VELOCITY, lit.gas/lit.cat.hr.= 25631.21

EXIT CONDITION:-

COMPOSITION OF EXIT GASES (mol %) ON H₂O & CO₂ FREE BASIS:

RUN NO.	TIME(min)	H ₂	N ₂	CH ₄	CO
3020.1	1.0	17.245	82.358	0.397	0.000
3020.2	5.0	16.340	83.043	0.611	0.006
3020.3	9.0	16.067	83.297	0.630	0.006

TEMPERATURE PROFILES AT DIFFERENT TIMES:-

TIME(min)		T E M P E R A T U R E in deg.C			
0.0	REACTOR:	239.0	240.0	229.0	222.0
	WALL :	247.0	248.0	243.0	237.0
1.0	REACTOR:	239.0	240.0	231.0	223.0
	WALL :	247.0	248.0	243.0	237.0
4.0	REACTOR:	239.0	240.0	234.0	227.0
	WALL :	244.0	245.0	244.0	239.0
10.0	REACTOR:	239.0	241.0	235.0	227.0
	WALL :	244.0	247.0	245.0	240.0
27.0	REACTOR:	239.0	243.0	237.0	230.0
	WALL :	246.0	248.0	247.0	242.0

RUN NUMBER: 3022

INLET CONDITION:

TEMPERATURE: 512.0 K

PRESSURE: 760.0 mm.

GAS FLOW RATE, mols./hr.: H2: 1.7634 CO: 0.0393 CO2: 0.1116
N2: 4.7768 to 3.8170

TOTAL GAS FLOW RATE, mols./hr.: 5.73

STEP CHANGE:- N2:- 71.39 To 66.60 mol%
H2: 30.77 CO2: 1.95 CO: 0.69 mol %

CO:H2 RATIO=1: 44.89

CO2:H2 RATIO=1: 15.80

W/FCO, gm.hr./mol.= 209.49

W/FCO2, gm.hr./mol.= 73.74

SPACE VELOCITY, lit.gas/lit.cat.hr.= 22131.65

EXIT CONDITION:-

COMPOSITION OF EXIT GASES (mol %) ON H2O & CO2 FREE BASIS:

RUN NO.	TIME(min)	H2	N2	CH4	CO
3022.1	1.0	15.523	83.622	0.838	0.017
3022.2	5.0	22.704	76.098	1.177	0.021
3022.3	9.0	30.435	68.441	1.106	0.017

TEMPERATURE PROFILES AT DIFFERENT TIMES:-

TIME(min)		T E M P E R A T U R E in deg.C			
0.0	REACTOR:	239.0	248.0	243.0	233.0
	WALL :	249.0	253.0	255.0	251.0
3.0	REACTOR:	239.0	248.0	248.0	235.0
	WALL :	249.0	253.0	255.0	250.0
7.0	REACTOR:	239.0	247.0	248.0	235.0
	WALL :	251.0	254.0	255.0	250.0
10.0	REACTOR:	239.0	246.0	247.0	235.0
	WALL :	250.0	253.0	255.0	250.0
35.0	REACTOR:	239.0	246.0	247.0	237.0
	WALL :	251.0	256.0	257.0	250.0

RUN NUMBER: 3023

INLET CONDITION:

TEMPERATURE: 512.0 K PRESSURE: 760.0 mm.

GAS FLOW RATE, mols./hr.: H2: 1.7634 CO: 0.0393 CO2: 0.1116
N2: 3.8170 to 2.9464

TOTAL GAS FLOW RATE, mols./hr.: 4.86

STEP CHANGE:- N2:- 66.60 To 60.62 mol%
H2: 36.28 CO2: 2.30 CO: 0.81 mol %

CO:H2 RATIO=1: 44.89 CO2:H2 RATIO=1: 15.80
W/FCO, gm.hr./mol.= 209.49 W/FCO2, gm.hr./mol.= 73.74
SPACE VELOCITY, lit.gas/lit.cat.hr.= 18770.01

EXIT CONDITION:-

COMPOSITION OF EXIT GASES (mol %) ON H2O & CO2 FREE BASIS:

RUN NO.	TIME(min)	H2	N2	CH4	CO
3023.1	1.0	22.483	76.288	1.202	0.026
3023.2	5.0	31.068	67.193	1.720	0.020
3023.3	9.0	28.310	70.039	1.637	0.014

TEMPERATURE PROFILES AT DIFFERENT TIMES:-

TIME(min)		T E M P E R A T U R E in deg.C			
0.0	REACTOR:	239.0	247.0	248.0	236.0
	WALL :	249.0	254.0	255.0	250.0
4.0	REACTOR:	239.0	248.0	255.0	236.0
	WALL :	249.0	255.0	256.0	249.0
6.0	REACTOR:	239.0	249.0	255.0	237.0
	WALL :	251.0	257.0	258.0	251.0
12.0	REACTOR:	239.0	246.0	253.0	235.0
	WALL :	248.0	253.0	256.0	248.0
46.0	REACTOR:	239.0	246.0	252.0	235.0
	WALL :	251.0	255.0	256.0	249.0

RUN NUMBER: 3026

INLET CONDITION:

 TEMPERATURE: 543.0 K PRESSURE: 760.0 mm.

GAS FLOW RATE, mols./hr.: H2: 1.7634 CO: 0.0393 CO2: 0.1116
 N2: 3.8170 to 2.9464

TOTAL GAS FLOW RATE, mols./hr.: 4.86

STEP CHANGE:- N2:- 66.60 To 60.62 mol%
 H2: 36.28 CO2: 2.30 CO: 0.81 mol %

CO:H2 RATIO=1: 44.89 CO2:H2 RATIO=1: 15.80
 W/FCO, gm.hr./mol.= 209.49 W/FCO2, gm.hr./mol.= 73.74
 SPACE VELOCITY, lit.gas/lit.cat.hr.= 19906.48

EXIT CONDITION:-

 COMPOSITION OF EXIT GASES (mol %) ON H2O & CO2 FREE BASIS:

RUN NO.	TIME(min)	H2	N2	CH4	CO
3026.1	1.0	16.661	81.162	2.174	0.003
3026.2	5.0	24.082	73.420	2.499	0.000
3026.3	9.0	24.263	73.258	2.480	0.000

TEMPERATURE PROFILES AT DIFFERENT TIMES:-

TIME(min)		T E M P E R A T U R E in deg.C			
0.0	REACTOR:	270.0	292.0	293.0	268.0
	WALL :	281.0	292.0	290.0	279.0
3.0	REACTOR:	270.0	294.0	278.0	257.0
	WALL :	279.0	289.0	282.0	271.0
9.0	REACTOR:	270.0	293.0	276.0	254.0
	WALL :	279.0	288.0	279.0	267.0
16.0	REACTOR:	270.0	293.0	276.0	253.0
	WALL :	279.0	289.0	279.0	267.0
28.0	REACTOR:	270.0	295.0	277.0	253.0
	WALL :	280.0	290.0	279.0	267.0

APPENDIX I

COMPUTER PROGRAM, DATA AND EXPERIMENTAL
RESULTS OF ISOTHERMAL METHANATION OF
CO₂ IN ISOTHERMAL REACTOR

COMPUTER PROGRAM (ITCO2.FOR) FOR
 STEADY STATE METHANATION OF CARBON DIOXIDE IN A FIXED BED REACTOR
 ISOTHERMAL REACTOR IMMERSSED IN A FLUIDIZED SAND BATH
 This program calculates the product compositions and tabulates the
 results by taking the initial conditions of operation and the GAS
 CROMATOGRAPH peak areas for the products.

*NT Number of runs
 *FRUN Run number
 *NP Number of peaks in porapak column
 *NC Number peaks in molecular sieve column
 *JP Number compound analyzed
 *JPK Total number of compounds
 *RSP Response factor in porapak column
 *RSC Response factor in molecular sieve column
 *HYDCON H2 conversion
 *CO2CON CO2 conversion
 *PCNT Mol % of product gases
 *PR Flow rate of water free compound
 *CWT Catalyst weight, gm.
 *FD Diameter of reactor, cm.
 *FBD Bulk density of catalyst pellet, gm/cc.
 *FDP Diameter of catalyst pellets, cm.
 *FN2P Mol % N2 in feed
 *FH2P " H2 "
 *FCO2P " CO2 "
 *RT Reactor temperature profile
 *FY Flow rate in feed, lit/hr.
 *SV Space velocity

DIMENSION RSP(6),RPN(6),PRA(6),PRAM(6),PCNT(6),PR(6),TC(6),PC(6)
 DIMENSION RSC(4),CHA(4),CHAM(4),CHAP(4),TR(4),FM(6),ZC(6),FMP(6)
 DIMENSION FMU(6),FMUR(6),FPD1(6),FPD2(6),FPD(6),ET(6),FQ1(6),FQ(6)
 DIMENSION EM(6),F(6,6),Y(6),X(6),XY(6,6),E(6),FY(6),FW(6),FMW(6)

OPEN(UNIT=1,FILE='ITCO2DAT',STATUS='UNKNOWN')
 OPEN(UNIT=3,FILE='ITCO2OUT',STATUS='UNKNOWN')

READ(1,*)NC,NP,JP,JPK,N,NT
 READ(1,*)(RSC(I),I=1,NC)
 READ(1,*)(RSP(I),I=1,NP)
 READ(1,*)(TC(I),PC(I),FM(I),ZC(I),FMU(I),I=1,N)
 READ(1,*)FD,FBD,CWT,FDP

WRITE(3,200)
 WRITE(3,201)
 WRITE(3,204)
 WRITE(3,205)
 WRITE(3,210)

DO 75 LPN=1,NT

READ(1,*)FRUN
 READ(1,*)T,P,(FY(I),I=1,N)
 READ(1,*)(CHA(I),I=1,NC)
 READ(1,*)(PRA(I),I=1,NP)
 READ(1,*)RT1,RT2,RT3

CALCULATE INLET COMPOSITIONS *****
 Here Component No. 1=H2,2=N2,3=CO2

```

FA=0.785*FD**2.0
X1=100.0
X2=22.4
FWT=0.0
FYT=0.0
DO 8 I=1,N
FW(I)=FY(I)/X2
FWT=FWT+FW(I)
FYT=FYT+FY(I)
CONTINUE
FTP=0.0
AMW=0.0

```

```

DO 9 I=1,N
Y(I)=FW(I)/FWT
FMP(I)=Y(I)*X1
FTP=FTP+FMP(I)
FMW(I)=Y(I)*FM(I)
AMW=AMW+FMW(I)
CONTINUE
RHCO2=FMP(1)/FMP(3)
RH2N=FMP(1)/FMP(2)
RCO2N=FMP(3)/FMP(2)
WFCO2=CWT/FW(3)
VO=FYT*T/273.0
V=CWT/(FBD*1000.0)
U=VO*1000.0/(3600.0*FA)
RO=AMW*P/(82.05*760.0*T)
ST=V/VO
SV=1.0/ST

```

C CALCULATE VISCOSITIES OF PURE COMPONENTS BY LUCAS METHOD

```

DO 25 I=1,N
TR(I)=T/TC(I)
FMUR(I)=52.46*(FMU(I)**2.0)*PC(I)/(TC(I)**2.0)
FPD1(I)=0.96+0.1*(TR(I)-0.7)
FPD2(I)=1.0+30.55*((0.292-ZC(I))**2)
IF(FMUR(I)-0.075)239,22,22
IF(FPD1(I)-0.0)32,33,33
FPD(I)=FPD2(I)*FPD1(I)
GO TO 25
FPD(I)=FPD2(I)*(-FPD1(I))
GO TO 25
IF(FMUR(I)-0.022)241,24,24
FPD(I)=FPD2(I)
GO TO 25
FPD(I)=1.0
CONTINUE

```

C ** CALCULATE MIXTURE VISCOSITY BY WILKE'S METHOD *****

```

Q=0.76
DO 301 I=1,N
FQ1(I)=1.0+0.00385*(((TR(I)-12.0)**2)**(1.0/FM(I)))
IF(I-1)27,28,27
IF(TR(I)-12.0)29,30,30
FQ1(I)=1.0+0.00385*(((TR(I)-12.0)**2)**(1.0/FM(I)))
FQ(I)=1.22*(Q**0.15)*(FQ1(I)+1.0)
GO TO 31
FQ(I)=1.22*(Q**0.15)*(FQ1(I)-1.0)

```

```

GO TO 31
27 FQ(I)=1.0
31 ET(I)=0.176*(((TC(I)/((FM(I)**3.0)*(PC(I)**4.0)))**1.0/6.0))
EM(I)=((0.807*TR(I)**0.618-0.357*EXP(-0.449*TR(I))+0.340*EXP(-4.05
+8*TR(I))+0.018)*FPD(I)*FQ(I))/ET(I)
301 CONTINUE

DO 110 I=1,N
DO 120 J=1,N
F(I,J)=((1.0+((EM(I)/EM(J))**0.5)*((FM(J)/FM(I))**0.25))**2.0)/((
+8.0*(1.0+FM(I)/FM(J))**0.5)
120 CONTINUE
110 CONTINUE

EMT=0.0
DO 180 I=1,N
X(I)=Y(I)*EM(I)
YX=0.0
DO 208 J=1,N
XY(I,J)=Y(J)*F(I,J)
YX=YX+XY(I,J)
208 CONTINUE
E(I)=X(I)/YX
EMT=EMT+E(I)
180 CONTINUE
EMTT=EMT*1.0E-06
FRE1=FD*U*RO/EMTT
FRE2=FDP*U*RO/EMTT

C $$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$
C CALCULATE EXIT COMPOSITION
C Here component no. 1=H2, 2=N2, 3=CH4, 4=CO, 5=CO2, 6=H2O
C CHAM=MOL % IN MOLECULER SIEVE COLUMN

CHAS=0.0
DO 12 I=1,NC
CHAM(I)=CHA(I)*RSC(I)
CHAS=CHAS+CHAM(I)
12 CONTINUE
DO 13 I=1,NC
CHAP(I)=CHAM(I)/CHAS*X1
13 CONTINUE

C PRAM= mol % in PORAPAK column *****

PRAS=0.0
DO 10 I=1,NP
PRAM(I)=PRA(I)*RSP(I)
PRAS=PRAS+PRAM(I)
10 CONTINUE
DO 11 I=1,NP
PRAM(I)=PRAM(I)/PRAS*X1
11 CONTINUE

C Find mol % in exit gas for molecular sieve column. Peak 1 in porapak
C column stands for all the peaks in molecular sieve column.
C There are only two peaks in porapak column,second peak is component
C no. JF (CO2)

TCNT=0.0
DO 14 I=1,NC

```

```

PCNT(I)=CHAP(I)*PRAM(1)/X1
TCNT=TCNT+PCNT(I)
14 CONTINUE
PCNT(JP)=PRAM(NP)
FR=FW(2)/PCNT(2)*X1

C FR= Flow rate of H2O free product *****
C PR=Flow rate of H2O free compounds *****

DO 21 I=1,JP
PR(I)=FR*PCNT(I)/X1
21 CONTINUE

C Amount of H2O formed is found out by material balance calculations

R1=PR(3)
R2=PR(4)
TCO2R=R1+R2
TH2R=4.0*R1+R2
TH2OP=2.0*R1+R2
PR(6)=TH2OP
PTOT=FR+PR(6)
DO 23 I=1,JP
PCNT(I)=PR(I)/PTOT*X1
23 CONTINUE

C PTOT=Total flow rate of product *****
C Calculation for product gas composition has been completed
C RPN=> Mol component/Mol N2 in component

DO 26 I=1,JP
RPN(I)=PCNT(I)/PCNT(2)
26 CONTINUE
CO2CON=(RCO2N-RPN(5))/RCO2N*X1
HYDCON=(RH2N-RPN(1))/RH2N*X1

WRITE(3,140)FRUN
WRITE(3,141)
WRITE(3,220)
WRITE(3,230)
WRITE(3,207)T,P
WRITE(3,251)
WRITE(3,224)FY(1),FW(1),FMP(1)
WRITE(3,212)FY(2),FW(2),FMP(2)
WRITE(3,217)FY(3),FW(3),FMP(3)
WRITE(3,216)
WRITE(3,213)FYT,FWT,FTP
WRITE(3,246)SV,RHCO2,WFCO2
WRITE(3,234)FRE1,FRE2
WRITE(3,215)
WRITE(3,229)
WRITE(3,293)PTOT
WRITE(3,222)
WRITE(3,223)
WRITE(3,100)(PCNT(I),I=1,JP)
WRITE(3,105)HYDCON,CO2CON
WRITE(3,261)
WRITE(3,97)RT1,RT2,RT3
75 CONTINUE

200 FORMAT('EXPERIMENTAL RESULT OF METHANATION OF CO2 IN A FIXED BED R

```

```

+EACTOR',/,6X,'ISOTHERMAL REACTOR IMMERSSED IN A FLUIDIZED SAND BATH
+')
201  FORMAT('-----')
+-----')
204  FORMAT(///,'WEIGHT OF CATALYST',17X,':',3X,'0.94 gm',///,'DILUTION
+ RATIO, CATALYST:INERT',5X,':',3X,'1:8',///,'CATALYST SIZE',22X,':
+',3X,'25-40 mesh',///,'INERT SIZE',25X,':',3X,'25-40 & 40-65 mesh'
+',///,'CATALYST TYPE',22X,':',3X,'Ni on Alumina (UFFL)')
205  FORMAT(//,'LENGTH OF CATALYST BED',13X,':',3X,'5.0 cm.',///,'LENGT
+H OF INERT BED BEFORE CATALYST:',3X,'5.9 cm.',///,'LENGTH OF INERT
+ BED AFTER CATALYST :',3X,'4.0 cm.',///,'BULK DENSITY OF CATALYST'
+',11X,':',3X,'0.6815 gm/cc.')
210  FORMAT(//,'BULK DENSITY OF INERT',14X,':',3X,'1.831 gm/cc.',///,'O
+D OF REACTOR',22X,':',3X,'12.9 mm.',///,'ID OF REACTOR',22X,':',3X
+',10.5 mm.',///,'THERMOCOUPLE LOCATIONS FROM INLET :',3X,'0.0 cm.
+ 2.5 cm. 5.0 cm.',//////////)
140  FORMAT(//,'RUN NUMBER:',1X,F6.1)
141  FORMAT('*****')
220  FORMAT('INLET CONDITION:')
230  FORMAT('-----')
207  FORMAT('TEMPERATURE:',F6.1,1X,'K',11X,'PRESSURE:',F6.1,1X,'mm.')
251  FORMAT(10X,'FLOW RATE,lit/hr.',4X,'FLOW RATE,mol/hr.',9X,'mol %')
224  FORMAT('H2',7X,F10.2,12X,F10.4,10X,F10.2)
212  FORMAT('N2',7X,F10.2,12X,F10.4,10X,F10.2)
217  FORMAT('CO2',6X,F10.2,12X,F10.4,10X,F10.2)
216  FORMAT('-----',7X,'-----',12X,'-----',11X,'-----')
213  FORMAT('TOTAL',4X,F10.2,12X,F10.4,10X,F10.2)
246  FORMAT(/,'SPACE VELOCITY,lit.gas/lit.cat.hr.',19X,'=',E10.4,/,',CO2
+:H2 RATIO = 1:',F7.2,8X,'W/FCO2, gm.hr/mol.=',F7.2)
234  FORMAT('RE(Superficial)=',F7.2,12X,'RE(Particle) =',F7.2)
215  FORMAT(/,'EXIT CONDITION:-')
229  FORMAT('-----')
293  FORMAT('GAS FLOW RATE,mols/hr.',11X,':',F8.2)
222  FORMAT('COMPOSITION OF EXIT GASES (mol %):')
223  FORMAT(5X,'H2',9X,'N2',9X,'CH4',9X,'CO',9X,'CO2',9X,'H2O')
100  FORMAT(F10.4,1X,F10.4,1X,F10.4,1X,F10.4,2X,F10.4,2X,F10.4)
105  FORMAT(/,'***** CONV. OF H2 :',F8.2,1X,'%'.4X,'***** CONV. OF
+CO2 :',F8.2,1X,'%')
261  FORMAT(/,'TEMPERATURE PROFILE:-')
97   FORMAT('REACTOR:',3F10.1,1X,'C',/)

```

```

STOP
END

```

4 2 5 6 3 34
 36.0 1.0 1.0 1.13
 1.0 0.8
 33.2 13.0 2.0 0.303 0.0
 126.2 33.9 28.0 0.29 0.0
 304.1 73.8 44.0 0.274 0.0
 1.05 0.6815 0.94 0.0564
 5001.1
 536.0 760.0 17.0 92.0 0.88
 1965.0 1636163.0 3584.0 145.0
 3698077.0 19308.0
 263.0 254.0 253.0
 5001.2
 535.0 760.0 17.0 92.0 0.88
 2093.0 1642180.0 3356.0 129.0
 3692258.0 18772.0
 262.0 253.0 252.0
 5002.1
 531.0 760.0 39.5 126.6 1.34
 22329.0 6009081.0 7500.0 548.0
 13552097.0 87601.0
 258.0 249.0 246.0
 5002.2
 531.0 760.0 39.5 126.6 1.34
 26936.0 6093086.0 7435.0 574.0
 13319384.0 109624.0
 258.0 250.0 247.0
 5003.1
 531.0 760.0 68.0 135.5 1.64
 47553.0 5049684.0 6418.0 0.0
 11667333.0 111867.0
 258.0 251.0 249.0
 5003.2
 531.0 760.0 68.0 135.5 1.64
 47307.0 4374315.0 7086.0 0.0
 11416029.0 112201.0
 257.0 250.0 248.0
 5004.1
 532.0 760.0 17.0 52.5 0.88
 18936.0 5672320.0 28121.0 0.0
 12922097.0 162784.0
 259.0 255.0 254.0
 5004.2
 530.0 760.0 17.0 52.5 0.88
 22624.0 5590977.0 27069.0 0.0
 12803098.0 162443.0
 257.0 253.0 252.0
 5005.1
 524.0 760.0 39.5 66.0 1.34
 90564.0 561313724.0 16401.0 0.0
 11578350.0 159179.0
 251.0 245.0 242.0
 5005.2
 523.0 760.0 39.5 66.0 1.34
 92225.0 5479287.0 12167.0 0.0
 11445116.0 137137.0
 250.0 245.0 244.0
 5006.0
 533.0 760.0 39.5 90.0 1.64
 79797.0 6184863.0 23348.0 0.0

13467273.0 91212.0
261.0 251.0 250.0
5007.1
528.0 760.0 17.0 37.1 0.88
59112.0 6007228.0 42784.0 0.0
13038952.0 118549.0
255.0 251.0 250.0
5007.2
529.0 760.0 17.0 37.1 0.88
76683.0 5962481.0 39578.0 0.0
12963473.0 131963.0
256.0 249.0 250.0
5008.1
531.0 760.0 39.5 42.9 1.34
131905.0 4407682.0 41796.0 0.0
8952299.0 144013.0
258.0 255.0 262.0
5008.2
533.0 760.0 39.5 42.9 1.34
132796.0 4495906.0 40084.0 0.0
11033392.0 174162.0
260.0 255.0 254.0
5009.1
534.0 760.0 39.5 61.4 1.64
96093.0 5329830.0 27350.0 0.0
11033489.0 172438.0
261.0 254.0 252.0
5009.2
531.0 760.0 39.5 61.4 1.64
96858.0 5264550.0 24603.0 0.0
11033492.0 174162.0
258.0 252.0 250.0
5010.0
522.0 760.0 17.0 92.0 0.88
28722.0 8080356.0 10925.0 557.0
18468592.0 38811.0
249.0 242.0 239.0
5011.1
517.0 760.0 39.5 126.6 1.34
38066.0 7394077.0 5250.0 0.0
16308897.0 49747.0
244.0 237.0 236.0
5011.2
517.0 760.0 39.5 126.6 1.34
37875.0 7356368.0 4882.0 0.0
16280342.0 49468.0
244.0 236.0 235.0
5012.1
522.0 760.0 68.0 135.5 1.64
83201.0 6292175.0 7052.0 0.0
13234220.0 64132.0
249.0 243.0 241.0
5012.2
522.0 760.0 68.0 135.5 1.64
91269.0 6265539.0 8074.0 0.0
13170831.0 70235.0
248.0 245.0 243.0
5013.1
520.0 760.0 17.0 52.5 0.88
41009.0 7324236.0 24631.0 129.0
15935347.0 105248.0
247.0 243.0 241.0

5013.2
514.0 760.0 17.0 52.5 0.88
41070.0 7043601.0 17878.0 0.0
15496196.0 88579.0
241.0 238.0 237.0
5014.1
513.0 760.0 39.5 66.0 1.34
96191.0 5688067.0 11746.0 0.0
11734881.0 121246.0
240.0 238.0 237.0
5014.2
513.0 760.0 39.5 66.0 1.34
96815.0 5667350.0 15101.0 0.0
11678415.0 122377.0
240.0 238.0 238.0
5015.1
520.0 760.0 39.5 90.0 1.64
62975.0 6500005.0 13209.0 3983.0
14241380.0 127540.0
247.0 241.0 240.0
5015.2
515.0 760.0 39.5 90.0 1.64
62740.0 6576348.0 10271.0 726.0
14185555.0 125721.0
242.0 238.0 238.0
5016.1
517.0 760.0 17.0 37.1 0.88
55899.0 6401652.0 35060.0 0.0
14012364.0 121368.0
244.0 241.0 241.0
5016.2
517.0 760.0 17.0 37.1 0.88
54398.0 6412805.0 31079.0 0.0
13996259.0 123579.0
244.0 241.0 241.0
5017.1
517.0 760.0 39.5 42.9 1.34
139454.0 5022734.0 29765.0 1908.0
10043454.0 169912.0
244.0 241.0 241.0
5017.2
515.0 760.0 39.5 42.9 1.34
137483.0 5099600.0 24431.0 760.0
10152929.0 175141.0
242.0 240.0 240.0
5018.1
516.0 760.0 39.5 61.4 1.64
94950.0 5575108.0 17803.0 188.0
11561844.0 142532.0
243.0 239.0 239.0
5018.2
516.0 760.0 39.5 61.4 1.64
92297.0 5609741.0 23438.0 0.0
11557973.0 137769.0
243.0 240.0 240.0

EXPERIMENTAL RESULT OF METHANATION OF CO₂ IN A FIXED BED REACTOR
ISOTHERMAL REACTOR IMMERSSED IN A FLUIDIZED SAND BATH

WEIGHT OF CATALYST : 0.94 gm

DILUTION RATIO, CATALYST:INERT : 1:8

CATALYST SIZE : 25-40 mesh

INERT SIZE : 25-40 & 40-65 mesh

CATALYST TYPE : Ni on Alumina (UFFL)

LENGTH OF CATALYST BED : 5.0 cm.

LENGTH OF INERT BED BEFORE CATALYST: 5.9 cm.

LENGTH OF INERT BED AFTER CATALYST : 4.0 cm.

BULK DENSITY OF CATALYST : 0.6815 gm/cc.

BULK DENSITY OF INERT : 1.831 gm/cc.

OD OF REACTOR : 12.9 mm.

ID OF REACTOR : 10.5 mm.

THERMOCOUPLE LOCATIONS FROM INLET : 0.0 cm. 2.5 cm. 5.0 cm.

RUN NUMBER: 5001.1

INLET CONDITION:

	TEMPERATURE: 536.0 K	PRESSURE: 760.0 mm.	
	FLOW RATE, lit/hr.	FLOW RATE, mol/hr.	mol %
H2	17.00	0.7589	15.47
N2	92.00	4.1071	83.73
CO2	0.88	0.0393	0.80

TOTAL	109.88	4.9054	100.00

SPACE VELOCITY, lit.gas/lit.cat.hr. = 0.1564E+06
 CO2:H2 RATIO = 1: 19.32 W/FCO2, gm.hr/mol. = 23.93
 RE(Superficial) = 143.40 RE(Particle) = 7.70

EXIT CONDITION:-

GAS FLOW RATE, mols/hr. : 4.33
 COMPOSITION OF EXIT GASES (mol %):

H2	N2	CH4	CO	CO2	H2O
4.1006	94.8430	0.2078	0.0095	0.4142	0.4250

***** CONV. OF H2 : 76.60 % ***** CONV. OF CO2 : 54.34 %

TEMPERATURE PROFILE:-

REACTOR: 263.0 254.0 253.0 C

RUN NUMBER: 5001.2

INLET CONDITION:

	TEMPERATURE: 535.0 K	PRESSURE: 760.0 mm.	
	FLOW RATE, lit/hr.	FLOW RATE, mol/hr.	mol %
H2	17.00	0.7589	15.47
N2	92.00	4.1071	83.73
CO2	0.88	0.0393	0.80

TOTAL	109.88	4.9054	100.00

SPACE VELOCITY, lit.gas/lit.cat.hr. = 0.1561E+06
 CO2:H2 RATIO = 1: 19.32 W/FCO2, gm.hr/mol. = 23.93
 RE(Superficial) = 143.58 RE(Particle) = 7.71

EXIT CONDITION:-

GAS FLOW RATE, mols/hr. : 4.34
 COMPOSITION OF EXIT GASES (mol %):

H2	N2	CH4	CO	CO2	H2O
4.3431	94.6563	0.1934	0.0084	0.4035	0.3953

***** CONV. OF H2 : 75.17 % ***** CONV. OF CO2 : 55.44 %

TEMPERATURE PROFILE:-

REACTOR: 262.0 253.0 252.0 C

RUN NUMBER: 5002.1

INLET CONDITION:

	TEMPERATURE: 531.0 K	PRESSURE: 760.0 mm.	
	FLOW RATE, lit/hr.	FLOW RATE, mol/hr.	mol %
H2	39.50	1.7634	23.59
N2	126.60	5.6518	75.61
CO2	1.34	0.0598	0.80

TOTAL	167.44	7.4750	100.00

SPACE VELOCITY, lit.gas/lit.cat.hr. = 0.2361E+06
 CO2:H2 RATIO = 1: 29.48 W/FCO2, gm.hr/mol. = 15.71
 RE(Superficial) = 198.37 RE(Particle) = 10.66

EXIT CONDITION:-

GAS FLOW RATE, mols/hr. : 6.46
 COMPOSITION OF EXIT GASES (mol %):

H2	N2	CH4	CO	CO2	H2O
11.6975	87.4438	0.1091	0.0090	0.5133	0.2273

***** CONV. OF H2 : 57.13 % ***** CONV. OF CO2 : 44.54 %

TEMPERATURE PROFILE:-

REACTOR: 258.0 249.0 246.0 C

RUN NUMBER: 5002.2

INLET CONDITION:

	TEMPERATURE: 531.0 K	PRESSURE: 760.0 mm.	
	FLOW RATE, lit/hr.	FLOW RATE, mol/hr.	mol %
H2	39.50	1.7634	23.59
N2	126.60	5.6518	75.61
CO2	1.34	0.0598	0.80

TOTAL	167.44	7.4750	100.00

SPACE VELOCITY, lit.gas/lit.cat.hr. = 0.2361E+06
 CO2:H2 RATIO = 1: 29.48 W/FCO2, gm.hr/mol. = 15.71
 RE(Superficial) = 198.37 RE(Particle) = 10.66

EXIT CONDITION:-

GAS FLOW RATE, mols/hr. : 6.62
 COMPOSITION OF EXIT GASES (mol %):

H2	N2	CH4	CO	CO2	H2O
13.5946	85.4218	0.1042	0.0091	0.6527	0.2176

***** CONV. OF H2 : 48.99 % ***** CONV. OF CO2 : 27.81 %

TEMPERATURE PROFILE:-

REACTOR: 258.0 250.0 247.0 C

RUN NUMBER: 5003.1

INLET CONDITION:

	TEMPERATURE: 531.0 K	PRESSURE: 760.0 mm.	
	FLOW RATE, lit/hr.	FLOW RATE, mol/hr.	mol %
H2	68.00	3.0357	33.15
N2	135.50	6.0491	66.05
CO2	1.64	0.0732	0.80
TOTAL	205.14	9.1580	100.00

SPACE VELOCITY, lit.gas/lit.cat.hr. = 0.2893E+06
 CO2:H2 RATIO = 1: 41.46 W/FCO2, gm.hr/mol. = 12.84
 RE(Superficial) = 212.53 RE(Particle) = 11.42

EXIT CONDITION:-

GAS FLOW RATE, mols/hr. : 8.19
 COMPOSITION OF EXIT GASES (mol %):

H2	N2	CH4	CO	CO2	H2O
25.0544	73.9040	0.0939	0.0000	0.7598	0.1879

***** CONV. OF H2 : 32.45 % ***** CONV. OF CO2 : 15.06 %

TEMPERATURE PROFILE:-

REACTOR: 258.0 251.0 249.0 C

RUN NUMBER: 5003.2

INLET CONDITION:

	TEMPERATURE: 531.0 K	PRESSURE: 760.0 mm.	
	FLOW RATE, lit/hr.	FLOW RATE, mol/hr.	mol %
H2	68.00	3.0357	33.15
N2	135.50	6.0491	66.05
CO2	1.64	0.0732	0.80
TOTAL	205.14	9.1580	100.00

SPACE VELOCITY, lit.gas/lit.cat.hr. = 0.2893E+06
 CO2:H2 RATIO = 1: 41.46 W/FCO2, gm.hr/mol. = 12.84
 RE(Superficial) = 212.53 RE(Particle) = 11.42

EXIT CONDITION:-

GAS FLOW RATE, mols/hr. : 8.50
 COMPOSITION OF EXIT GASES (mol %):

H2	N2	CH4	CO	CO2	H2O
27.7078	71.1680	0.1153	0.0000	0.7783	0.2306

***** CONV. OF H2 : 22.42 % ***** CONV. OF CO2 : 9.64 %

TEMPERATURE PROFILE:-

REACTOR: 257.0 250.0 248.0 C

RUN NUMBER: 5004.1

INLET CONDITION:

	TEMPERATURE: 532.0 K	PRESSURE: 760.0 mm.	
	FLOW RATE, lit/hr.	FLOW RATE, mol/hr.	mol %
H2	17.00	0.7589	24.15
N2	52.50	2.3438	74.60
CO2	0.88	0.0393	1.25
-----			-----
TOTAL	70.38	3.1420	100.00

SPACE VELOCITY, lit.gas/lit.cat.hr. = 0.9943E+05
 CO2:H2 RATIO = 1: 19.32 W/FCO2, gm.hr/mol. = 23.93
 RE(Superficial) = 82.95 RE(Particle) = 4.46

EXIT CONDITION:-

GAS FLOW RATE, mols/hr. : 2.69
 COMPOSITION OF EXIT GASES (mol %):

H2	N2	CH4	CO	CO2	H2O
10.4833	87.2303	0.4325	0.0000	0.9891	0.8649

***** CONV. OF H2 : 62.89 % ***** CONV. OF CO2 : 32.35 %

TEMPERATURE PROFILE:-

REACTOR: 259.0 255.0 254.0 C

RUN NUMBER: 5004.2

INLET CONDITION:

	TEMPERATURE: 530.0 K	PRESSURE: 760.0 mm.	
	FLOW RATE, lit/hr.	FLOW RATE, mol/hr.	mol %
H2	17.00	0.7589	24.15
N2	52.50	2.3438	74.60
CO2	0.88	0.0393	1.25
-----			-----
TOTAL	70.38	3.1420	100.00

SPACE VELOCITY, lit.gas/lit.cat.hr. = 0.9906E+05
 CO2:H2 RATIO = 1: 19.32 W/FCO2, gm.hr/mol. = 23.93
 RE(Superficial) = 83.16 RE(Particle) = 4.47

EXIT CONDITION:-

GAS FLOW RATE, mols/hr. : 2.75
 COMPOSITION OF EXIT GASES (mol %):

H2	N2	CH4	CO	CO2	H2O
12.4309	85.3332	0.4131	0.0000	0.9965	0.8263

***** CONV. OF H2 : 55.01 % ***** CONV. OF CO2 : 30.33 %

TEMPERATURE PROFILE:-

REACTOR: 257.0 253.0 252.0 C

RUN NUMBER: 5005.1

INLET CONDITION:

TEMPERATURE: 524.0 K		PRESSURE: 760.0 mm.	
	FLOW RATE, lit/hr.	FLOW RATE, mol/hr.	mol %
H2	39.50	1.7634	36.97
N2	66.00	2.9464	61.77
CO2	1.34	0.0598	1.25
-----		-----	
TOTAL	106.84	4.7696	100.00

SPACE VELOCITY, lit.gas/lit.cat.hr. = 0.1487E+06
 CO2:H2 RATIO = 1: 29.48 W/FCO2, gm.hr/mol. = 15.71
 RE(Superficial) = 105.84 RE(Particle) = 5.69

EXIT CONDITION:-

GAS FLOW RATE, mols/hr.		: 3.00			
COMPOSITION OF EXIT GASES (mol %):					
H2	N2	CH4	CO	CO2	H2O
0.5711	98.3324	0.0029	0.0000	1.0878	0.0057

***** CONV. OF H2 : 99.03 % ***** CONV. OF CO2 : 45.51 %

TEMPERATURE PROFILE:-

REACTOR: 251.0 245.0 242.0 C

RUN NUMBER: 5005.2

INLET CONDITION:

TEMPERATURE: 523.0 K		PRESSURE: 760.0 mm.	
	FLOW RATE, lit/hr.	FLOW RATE, mol/hr.	mol %
H2	39.50	1.7634	36.97
N2	66.00	2.9464	61.77
CO2	1.34	0.0598	1.25
-----		-----	
TOTAL	106.84	4.7696	100.00

SPACE VELOCITY, lit.gas/lit.cat.hr. = 0.1484E+06
 CO2:H2 RATIO = 1: 29.48 W/FCO2, gm.hr/mol. = 15.71
 RE(Superficial) = 105.98 RE(Particle) = 5.69

EXIT CONDITION:-

GAS FLOW RATE, mols/hr.		: 4.80			
COMPOSITION OF EXIT GASES (mol %):					
H2	N2	CH4	CO	CO2	H2O
37.2194	61.4245	0.1364	0.0000	0.9469	0.2728

***** CONV. OF H2 : -1.25 % ***** CONV. OF CO2 : 24.07 %

TEMPERATURE PROFILE:-

REACTOR: 250.0 245.0 244.0 C

RUN NUMBER: 5006.0

INLET CONDITION:

TEMPERATURE: 533.0 K		PRESSURE: 760.0 mm.	
	FLOW RATE, lit/hr.	FLOW RATE, mol/hr.	mol %
H2	39.50	1.7634	30.12
N2	90.00	4.0179	68.63
CO2	1.64	0.0732	1.25
-----		-----	
TOTAL	131.14	5.8545	100.00

SPACE VELOCITY, lit.gas/lit.cat.hr. = 0.1856E+06
 CO2:H2 RATIO = 1: 24.09 W/FCO2, gm.hr/mol. = 12.84
 RE(Superficial) = 142.18 RE(Particle) = 7.64

EXIT CONDITION:-

GAS FLOW RATE, mols/hr. : 5.96
 COMPOSITION OF EXIT GASES (mol %):

H2	N2	CH4	CO	CO2	H2O
31.3038	67.3967	0.2544	0.0000	0.5362	0.5088

***** CONV. OF H2 : -5.83 % ***** CONV. OF CO2 : 56.34 %

TEMPERATURE PROFILE:-

REACTOR: 261.0 251.0 250.0 C

RUN NUMBER: 5007.1

INLET CONDITION:

TEMPERATURE: 528.0 K		PRESSURE: 760.0 mm.	
	FLOW RATE, lit/hr.	FLOW RATE, mol/hr.	mol %
H2	17.00	0.7589	30.92
N2	37.10	1.6563	67.48
CO2	0.88	0.0393	1.60
-----		-----	
TOTAL	54.98	2.4545	100.00

SPACE VELOCITY, lit.gas/lit.cat.hr. = 0.7709E+05
 CO2:H2 RATIO = 1: 19.32 W/FCO2, gm.hr/mol. = 23.93
 RE(Superficial) = 59.49 RE(Particle) = 3.20

EXIT CONDITION:-

GAS FLOW RATE, mols/hr. : 2.29
 COMPOSITION OF EXIT GASES (mol %):

H2	N2	CH4	CO	CO2	H2O
25.5678	72.1754	0.5140	0.0000	0.7147	1.0281

***** CONV. OF H2 : 22.69 % ***** CONV. OF CO2 : 58.25 %

TEMPERATURE PROFILE:-

REACTOR: 255.0 251.0 250.0 C

RUN NUMBER: 5007.2

INLET CONDITION:

TEMPERATURE: 529.0 K		PRESSURE: 760.0 mm.	
	FLOW RATE, lit/hr.	FLOW RATE, mol/hr.	mol %
H2	17.00	0.7589	30.92
N2	37.10	1.6563	67.48
CO2	0.88	0.0393	1.60
-----		-----	
TOTAL	54.98	2.4545	100.00

SPACE VELOCITY, lit.gas/lit.cat.hr. = 0.7724E+05
 CO2:H2 RATIO = 1: 19.32 W/FCO2, gm.hr/mol. = 23.93
 RE(Superficial) = 59.41 RE(Particle) = 3.19

EXIT CONDITION:-

GAS FLOW RATE, mols/hr.		: 2.48			
COMPOSITION OF EXIT GASES (mol %):					
H2	N2	CH4	CO	CO2	H2O
30.9720	66.8952	0.4440	0.0000	0.8006	0.8881

***** CONV. OF H2 : -1.04 % ***** CONV. OF CO2 : 49.54 %

TEMPERATURE PROFILE:-

REACTOR: 256.0 249.0 250.0 C

RUN NUMBER: 5008.1

INLET CONDITION:

TEMPERATURE: 531.0 K		PRESSURE: 760.0 mm.	
	FLOW RATE, lit/hr.	FLOW RATE, mol/hr.	mol %
H2	39.50	1.7634	47.17
N2	42.90	1.9152	51.23
CO2	1.34	0.0598	1.60
-----		-----	
TOTAL	83.74	3.7384	100.00

SPACE VELOCITY, lit.gas/lit.cat.hr. = 0.1181E+06
 CO2:H2 RATIO = 1: 29.48 W/FCO2, gm.hr/mol. = 15.71
 RE(Superficial) = 69.64 RE(Particle) = 3.74

EXIT CONDITION:-

GAS FLOW RATE, mols/hr.		: 4.08			
COMPOSITION OF EXIT GASES (mol %):					
H2	N2	CH4	CO	CO2	H2O
50.5167	46.8901	0.4446	0.0000	1.2593	0.8893

***** CONV. OF H2 : -17.01 % ***** CONV. OF CO2 : 14.02 %

TEMPERATURE PROFILE:-

REACTOR: 258.0 255.0 262.0 C

RUN NUMBER: 5008.2

INLET CONDITION:

TEMPERATURE: 533.0 K		PRESSURE: 760.0 mm.	
	FLOW RATE, lit/hr.	FLOW RATE, mol/hr.	mol %
H2	39.50	1.7634	47.17
N2	42.90	1.9152	51.23
CO2	1.34	0.0598	1.60
-----		-----	
TOTAL	83.74	3.7384	100.00

SPACE VELOCITY, lit.gas/lit.cat.hr.	= 0.1185E+06
CO2:H2 RATIO = 1: 29.48	W/FCO2, gm.hr/mol. = 15.71
RE(Superficial) = 69.46	RE(Particle) = 3.73

EXIT CONDITION:-

GAS FLOW RATE, mols/hr.	: 4.05				
COMPOSITION OF EXIT GASES (mol %):					
H2	N2	CH4	CO	CO2	H2O
50.2462	47.2534	0.4213	0.0000	1.2365	0.8426

***** CONV. OF H2 : -15.49 % ***** CONV. OF CO2 : 16.22 %

TEMPERATURE PROFILE:-

REACTOR: 260.0 255.0 254.0 C

RUN NUMBER: 5009.1

INLET CONDITION:

TEMPERATURE: 534.0 K		PRESSURE: 760.0 mm.	
	FLOW RATE, lit/hr.	FLOW RATE, mol/hr.	mol %
H2	39.50	1.7634	38.52
N2	61.40	2.7411	59.88
CO2	1.64	0.0732	1.60
-----		-----	
TOTAL	102.54	4.5777	100.00

SPACE VELOCITY, lit.gas/lit.cat.hr.	= 0.1454E+06
CO2:H2 RATIO = 1: 24.09	W/FCO2, gm.hr/mol. = 12.84
RE(Superficial) = 98.19	RE(Particle) = 5.27

EXIT CONDITION:-

GAS FLOW RATE, mols/hr.	: 4.62				
COMPOSITION OF EXIT GASES (mol %):					
H2	N2	CH4	CO	CO2	H2O
38.5165	59.3426	0.3045	0.0000	1.2273	0.6090

***** CONV. OF H2 : -0.89 % ***** CONV. OF CO2 : 22.57 %

TEMPERATURE PROFILE:-

REACTOR: 261.0 254.0 252.0 C

RUN NUMBER: 5009.2

INLET CONDITION:

TEMPERATURE: 531.0 K		PRESSURE: 760.0 mm.	
	FLOW RATE, lit/hr.	FLOW RATE, mol/hr.	mol %
H2	39.50	1.7634	38.52
N2	61.40	2.7411	59.88
CO2	1.64	0.0732	1.60
-----		-----	
TOTAL	102.54	4.5777	100.00

SPACE VELOCITY, lit.gas/lit.cat.hr.	=0.1446E+06
CO2:H2 RATIO = 1: 24.09	W/FCO2, gm.hr/mol.= 12.84
RE(Superficial)= 98.57	RE(Particle) = 5.29

EXIT CONDITION:-

GAS FLOW RATE, mols/hr.	:	4.65			
COMPOSITION OF EXIT GASES (mol %):					
H2	N2	CH4	CO	CO2	H2O
39.0204	58.9135	0.2753	0.0000	1.2402	0.5506

***** CONV. OF H2 : -2.96 % ***** CONV. OF CO2 : 21.19 %

TEMPERATURE PROFILE:-

REACTOR: 258.0 252.0 250.0 C

RUN NUMBER: 5010.0

INLET CONDITION:

TEMPERATURE: 522.0 K		PRESSURE: 760.0 mm.	
	FLOW RATE, lit/hr.	FLOW RATE, mol/hr.	mol %
H2	17.00	0.7589	15.47
N2	92.00	4.1071	83.73
CO2	0.88	0.0393	0.80
-----		-----	
TOTAL	109.88	4.9054	100.00

SPACE VELOCITY, lit.gas/lit.cat.hr.	=0.1523E+06
CO2:H2 RATIO = 1: 19.32	W/FCO2, gm.hr/mol.= 23.93
RE(Superficial)= 146.02	RE(Particle) = 7.84

EXIT CONDITION:-

GAS FLOW RATE, mols/hr.	:	4.66			
COMPOSITION OF EXIT GASES (mol %):					
H2	N2	CH4	CO	CO2	H2O
11.2835	88.1777	0.1192	0.0069	0.1674	0.2453

***** CONV. OF H2 : 30.75 % ***** CONV. OF CO2 : 80.15 %

TEMPERATURE PROFILE:-

REACTOR: 249.0 242.0 239.0 C

RUN NUMBER: 5011.1

INLET CONDITION:

	TEMPERATURE: 517.0 K	PRESSURE: 760.0 mm.	
	FLOW RATE, lit/hr.	FLOW RATE, mol/hr.	mol %
H2	39.50	1.7634	23.59
N2	126.60	5.6518	75.61
CO2	1.34	0.0598	0.80

TOTAL	167.44	7.4750	100.00

SPACE VELOCITY, lit.gas/lit.cat.hr. = 0.2299E+06
 CO2:H2 RATIO = 1: 29.48 W/FCO2, gm.hr/mol. = 15.71
 RE(Superficial) = 202.03 RE(Particle) = 10.85

EXIT CONDITION:-

GAS FLOW RATE, mols/hr. : 6.73
 COMPOSITION OF EXIT GASES (mol %):

H2	N2	CH4	CO	CO2	H2O
15.5696	84.0083	0.0596	0.0000	0.2431	0.1193

***** CONV. OF H2 : 40.60 % ***** CONV. OF CO2 : 72.66 %

TEMPERATURE PROFILE:-

REACTOR: 244.0 237.0 236.0 C

RUN NUMBER: 5011.2

INLET CONDITION:

	TEMPERATURE: 517.0 K	PRESSURE: 760.0 mm.	
	FLOW RATE, lit/hr.	FLOW RATE, mol/hr.	mol %
H2	39.50	1.7634	23.59
N2	126.60	5.6518	75.61
CO2	1.34	0.0598	0.80

TOTAL	167.44	7.4750	100.00

SPACE VELOCITY, lit.gas/lit.cat.hr. = 0.2299E+06
 CO2:H2 RATIO = 1: 29.48 W/FCO2, gm.hr/mol. = 15.71
 RE(Superficial) = 202.03 RE(Particle) = 10.85

EXIT CONDITION:-

GAS FLOW RATE, mols/hr. : 6.73
 COMPOSITION OF EXIT GASES (mol %):

H2	N2	CH4	CO	CO2	H2O
15.5727	84.0178	0.0558	0.0000	0.2422	0.1115

***** CONV. OF H2 : 40.59 % ***** CONV. OF CO2 : 72.76 %

TEMPERATURE PROFILE:-

REACTOR: 244.0 236.0 235.0 C

RUN NUMBER: 5012.1

INLET CONDITION:

	TEMPERATURE: 522.0 K	PRESSURE: 760.0 mm.	
	FLOW RATE, lit/hr.	FLOW RATE, mol/hr.	mol %
H2	68.00	3.0357	33.15
N2	135.50	6.0491	66.05
CO2	1.64	0.0732	0.80

TOTAL	205.14	9.1580	100.00

SPACE VELOCITY, lit.gas/lit.cat.hr. = 0.2844E+06
 CO2:H2 RATIO = 1: 41.46 W/FCO2, gm.hr/mol. = 12.84
 RE(Superficial) = 215.02 RE(Particle) = 11.55

EXIT CONDITION:-

GAS FLOW RATE, mols/hr. : 8.98
 COMPOSITION OF EXIT GASES (mol %):

H2	N2	CH4	CO	CO2	H2O
32.0531	67.3349	0.0755	0.0000	0.3856	0.1509

***** CONV. OF H2 : 5.14 % ***** CONV. OF CO2 : 52.69 %

TEMPERATURE PROFILE:-

REACTOR: 249.0 243.0 241.0 C

RUN NUMBER: 5012.2

INLET CONDITION:

	TEMPERATURE: 522.0 K	PRESSURE: 760.0 mm.	
	FLOW RATE, lit/hr.	FLOW RATE, mol/hr.	mol %
H2	68.00	3.0357	33.15
N2	135.50	6.0491	66.05
CO2	1.64	0.0732	0.80

TOTAL	205.14	9.1580	100.00

SPACE VELOCITY, lit.gas/lit.cat.hr. = 0.2844E+06
 CO2:H2 RATIO = 1: 41.46 W/FCO2, gm.hr/mol. = 12.84
 RE(Superficial) = 215.02 RE(Particle) = 11.55

EXIT CONDITION:-

GAS FLOW RATE, mols/hr. : 9.28
 COMPOSITION OF EXIT GASES (mol %):

H2	N2	CH4	CO	CO2	H2O
34.1681	65.1559	0.0840	0.0000	0.4241	0.1679

***** CONV. OF H2 : -4.50 % ***** CONV. OF CO2 : 46.22 %

TEMPERATURE PROFILE:-

REACTOR: 248.0 245.0 243.0 C

RUN NUMBER: 5013.1

INLET CONDITION:

TEMPERATURE: 520.0 K	PRESSURE: 760.0 mm.	
FLOW RATE, lit/hr.	FLOW RATE, mol/hr.	mol %
H2 17.00	0.7589	24.15
N2 52.50	2.3438	74.60
CO2 0.88	0.0393	1.25
-----	-----	-----
TOTAL 70.38	3.1420	100.00

SPACE VELOCITY, lit.gas/lit.cat.hr. = 0.9719E+05
 CO2:H2 RATIO = 1: 19.32 W/FCO2, gm.hr/mol. = 23.93
 RE(Superficial) = 84.26 RE(Particle) = 4.53

EXIT CONDITION:-

GAS FLOW RATE, mols/hr. : 2.85
 COMPOSITION OF EXIT GASES (mol %):

H2	N2	CH4	CO	CO2	H2O
16.5482	82.0976	0.2761	0.0016	0.5227	0.5538

***** CONV. OF H2 : 37.75 % ***** CONV. OF CO2 : 62.02 %

TEMPERATURE PROFILE:-

REACTOR: 247.0 243.0 241.0 C

RUN NUMBER: 5013.2

INLET CONDITION:

TEMPERATURE: 514.0 K	PRESSURE: 760.0 mm.	
FLOW RATE, lit/hr.	FLOW RATE, mol/hr.	mol %
H2 17.00	0.7589	24.15
N2 52.50	2.3438	74.60
CO2 0.88	0.0393	1.25
-----	-----	-----
TOTAL 70.38	3.1420	100.00

SPACE VELOCITY, lit.gas/lit.cat.hr. = 0.9607E+05
 CO2:H2 RATIO = 1: 19.32 W/FCO2, gm.hr/mol. = 23.93
 RE(Superficial) = 84.93 RE(Particle) = 4.56

EXIT CONDITION:-

GAS FLOW RATE, mols/hr. : 2.87
 COMPOSITION OF EXIT GASES (mol %):

H2	N2	CH4	CO	CO2	H2O
17.1625	81.7616	0.2075	0.0000	0.4533	0.4151

***** CONV. OF H2 : 35.17 % ***** CONV. OF CO2 : 66.92 %

TEMPERATURE PROFILE:-

REACTOR: 241.0 238.0 237.0 C

RUN NUMBER: 5014.1

INLET CONDITION:

TEMPERATURE: 513.0 K		PRESSURE: 760.0 mm.	
	FLOW RATE, lit/hr.	FLOW RATE, mol/hr.	mol %
H2	39.50	1.7634	36.97
N2	66.00	2.9464	61.77
CO2	1.34	0.0598	1.25
-----		-----	
TOTAL	106.84	4.7696	100.00

SPACE VELOCITY, lit.gas/lit.cat.hr. = 0.1456E+06
 CO2:H2 RATIO = 1: 29.48 W/FCO2, gm.hr/mol. = 15.71
 RE(Superficial) = 107.39 RE(Particle) = 5.77

EXIT CONDITION:-

GAS FLOW RATE, mols/hr. : 4.80
 COMPOSITION OF EXIT GASES (mol %):

H2	N2	CH4	CO	CO2	H2O
37.3883	61.4135	0.1268	0.0000	0.8177	0.2536

***** CONV. OF H2 : -1.72 % ***** CONV. OF CO2 : 34.42 %

TEMPERATURE PROFILE:-

REACTOR: 240.0 238.0 237.0 C

RUN NUMBER: 5014.2

INLET CONDITION:

TEMPERATURE: 513.0 K		PRESSURE: 760.0 mm.	
	FLOW RATE, lit/hr.	FLOW RATE, mol/hr.	mol %
H2	39.50	1.7634	36.97
N2	66.00	2.9464	61.77
CO2	1.34	0.0598	1.25
-----		-----	
TOTAL	106.84	4.7696	100.00

SPACE VELOCITY, lit.gas/lit.cat.hr. = 0.1456E+06
 CO2:H2 RATIO = 1: 29.48 W/FCO2, gm.hr/mol. = 15.71
 RE(Superficial) = 107.39 RE(Particle) = 5.77

EXIT CONDITION:-

GAS FLOW RATE, mols/hr. : 4.82
 COMPOSITION OF EXIT GASES (mol %):

H2	N2	CH4	CO	CO2	H2O
37.5784	61.1045	0.1628	0.0000	0.8286	0.3256

***** CONV. OF H2 : -2.76 % ***** CONV. OF CO2 : 33.21 %

TEMPERATURE PROFILE:-

REACTOR: 240.0 238.0 238.0 C

RUN NUMBER: 5015.1

INLET CONDITION:

TEMPERATURE: 520.0 K		PRESSURE: 760.0 mm.	
	FLOW RATE, lit/hr.	FLOW RATE, mol/hr.	mol %
H2	39.50	1.7634	30.12
N2	90.00	4.0179	68.63
CO2	1.64	0.0732	1.25
-----		-----	
TOTAL	131.14	5.8545	100.00

SPACE VELOCITY, lit.gas/lit.cat.hr. = 0.1811E+06
 CO2:H2 RATIO = 1: 24.09 W/FCO2, gm.hr/mol. = 12.84
 RE(Superficial) = 144.60 RE(Particle) = 7.77

EXIT CONDITION:-

GAS FLOW RATE, mols/hr. : 5.49
 COMPOSITION OF EXIT GASES (mol %):

H2	N2	CH4	CO	CO2	H2O
25.5342	73.2092	0.1488	0.0507	0.7089	0.3482

***** CONV. OF H2 : 20.53 % ***** CONV. OF CO2 : 46.86 %

TEMPERATURE PROFILE:-

REACTOR: 247.0 241.0 240.0 C

RUN NUMBER: 5015.2

INLET CONDITION:

TEMPERATURE: 515.0 K		PRESSURE: 760.0 mm.	
	FLOW RATE, lit/hr.	FLOW RATE, mol/hr.	mol %
H2	39.50	1.7634	30.12
N2	90.00	4.0179	68.63
CO2	1.64	0.0732	1.25
-----		-----	
TOTAL	131.14	5.8545	100.00

SPACE VELOCITY, lit.gas/lit.cat.hr. = 0.1794E+06
 CO2:H2 RATIO = 1: 24.09 W/FCO2, gm.hr/mol. = 12.84
 RE(Superficial) = 145.57 RE(Particle) = 7.82

EXIT CONDITION:-

GAS FLOW RATE, mols/hr. : 5.46
 COMPOSITION OF EXIT GASES (mol %):

H2	N2	CH4	CO	CO2	H2O
25.2923	73.6420	0.1150	0.0092	0.7023	0.2392

***** CONV. OF H2 : 21.75 % ***** CONV. OF CO2 : 47.66 %

TEMPERATURE PROFILE:-

REACTOR: 242.0 238.0 238.0 C

RUN NUMBER: 5016.1

INLET CONDITION:

	TEMPERATURE: 517.0 K	PRESSURE: 760.0 mm.	
	FLOW RATE, lit/hr.	FLOW RATE, mol/hr.	mol %
H2	17.00	0.7589	30.92
N2	37.10	1.6563	67.48
CO2	0.88	0.0393	1.60

TOTAL	54.98	2.4545	100.00

SPACE VELOCITY, lit.gas/lit.cat.hr. = 0.7549E+05
 CO2:H2 RATIO = 1: 19.32 W/FCO2, gm.hr/mol. = 23.93
 RE(Superficial) = 60.36 RE(Particle) = 3.24

EXIT CONDITION:-

GAS FLOW RATE, mols/hr. : 2.22
 COMPOSITION OF EXIT GASES (mol %):

H2	N2	CH4	CO	CO2	H2O
23.4603	74.6310	0.4087	0.0000	0.6825	0.8175

***** CONV. OF H2 : 31.40 % ***** CONV. OF CO2 : 61.44 %

TEMPERATURE PROFILE:-

REACTOR: 244.0 241.0 241.0 C

RUN NUMBER: 5016.2

INLET CONDITION:

	TEMPERATURE: 517.0 K	PRESSURE: 760.0 mm.	
	FLOW RATE, lit/hr.	FLOW RATE, mol/hr.	mol %
H2	17.00	0.7589	30.92
N2	37.10	1.6563	67.48
CO2	0.88	0.0393	1.60

TOTAL	54.98	2.4545	100.00

SPACE VELOCITY, lit.gas/lit.cat.hr. = 0.7549E+05
 CO2:H2 RATIO = 1: 19.32 W/FCO2, gm.hr/mol. = 23.93
 RE(Superficial) = 60.36 RE(Particle) = 3.24

EXIT CONDITION:-

GAS FLOW RATE, mols/hr. : 2.20
 COMPOSITION OF EXIT GASES (mol %):

H2	N2	CH4	CO	CO2	H2O
22.9750	75.2348	0.3646	0.0000	0.6963	0.7292

***** CONV. OF H2 : 33.36 % ***** CONV. OF CO2 : 60.98 %

TEMPERATURE PROFILE:-

REACTOR: 244.0 241.0 241.0 C

RUN NUMBER: 5017.1

INLET CONDITION:

	TEMPERATURE: 517.0 K	PRESSURE: 760.0 mm.	
	FLOW RATE, lit/hr.	FLOW RATE, mol/hr.	mol %
H2	39.50	1.7634	47.17
N2	42.90	1.9152	51.23
CO2	1.34	0.0598	1.60

TOTAL	83.74	3.7384	100.00

SPACE VELOCITY, lit.gas/lit.cat.hr. = 0.1150E+06
 CO2:H2 RATIO = 1: 29.48 W/FCO2, gm.hr/mol. = 15.71
 RE(Superficial) = 70.92 RE(Particle) = 3.81

EXIT CONDITION:-

GAS FLOW RATE, mols/hr. : 3.92
 COMPOSITION OF EXIT GASES (mol %):

H2	N2	CH4	CO	CO2	H2O
48.8691	48.8924	0.2897	0.0210	1.3273	0.6005

***** CONV. OF H2 : -8.56 % ***** CONV. OF CO2 : 13.09 %

TEMPERATURE PROFILE:-

REACTOR: 244.0 241.0 241.0 C

RUN NUMBER: 5017.2

INLET CONDITION:

	TEMPERATURE: 515.0 K	PRESSURE: 760.0 mm.	
	FLOW RATE, lit/hr.	FLOW RATE, mol/hr.	mol %
H2	39.50	1.7634	47.17
N2	42.90	1.9152	51.23
CO2	1.34	0.0598	1.60

TOTAL	83.74	3.7384	100.00

SPACE VELOCITY, lit.gas/lit.cat.hr. = 0.1145E+06
 CO2:H2 RATIO = 1: 29.48 W/FCO2, gm.hr/mol. = 15.71
 RE(Superficial) = 71.11 RE(Particle) = 3.82

EXIT CONDITION:-

GAS FLOW RATE, mols/hr. : 3.85
 COMPOSITION OF EXIT GASES (mol %):

H2	N2	CH4	CO	CO2	H2O
48.2254	49.6890	0.2380	0.0084	1.3546	0.4845

***** CONV. OF H2 : -5.41 % ***** CONV. OF CO2 : 12.72 %

TEMPERATURE PROFILE:-

REACTOR: 242.0 240.0 240.0 C

RUN NUMBER: 5018.1

INLET CONDITION:

	TEMPERATURE: 516.0 K	PRESSURE: 760.0 mm.	
	FLOW RATE, lit/hr.	FLOW RATE, mol/hr.	mol %
H2	39.50	1.7634	38.52
N2	61.40	2.7411	59.88
CO2	1.64	0.0732	1.60

TOTAL	102.54	4.5777	100.00

SPACE VELOCITY, lit.gas/lit.cat.hr. = 0.1405E+06
 CO2:H2 RATIO = 1: 24.09 W/FCO2, gm.hr/mol. = 12.84
 RE(Superficial) = 100.52 RE(Particle) = 5.40

EXIT CONDITION:-

GAS FLOW RATE, mols/hr. : 4.49
 COMPOSITION OF EXIT GASES (mol %):

H2	N2	CH4	CO	CO2	H2O
37.4146	61.0234	0.1949	0.0023	0.9728	0.3921

***** CONV. OF H2 : 4.70 % ***** CONV. OF CO2 : 40.32 %

TEMPERATURE PROFILE:-

REACTOR: 243.0 239.0 239.0 C

RUN NUMBER: 5018.2

INLET CONDITION:

	TEMPERATURE: 516.0 K	PRESSURE: 760.0 mm.	
	FLOW RATE, lit/hr.	FLOW RATE, mol/hr.	mol %
H2	39.50	1.7634	38.52
N2	61.40	2.7411	59.88
CO2	1.64	0.0732	1.60

TOTAL	102.54	4.5777	100.00

SPACE VELOCITY, lit.gas/lit.cat.hr. = 0.1405E+06
 CO2:H2 RATIO = 1: 24.09 W/FCO2, gm.hr/mol. = 12.84
 RE(Superficial) = 100.52 RE(Particle) = 5.40

EXIT CONDITION:-

GAS FLOW RATE, mols/hr. : 4.44
 COMPOSITION OF EXIT GASES (mol %):

H2	N2	CH4	CO	CO2	H2O
36.5607	61.7259	0.2579	0.0000	0.9397	0.5158

***** CONV. OF H2 : 7.93 % ***** CONV. OF CO2 : 43.00 %

TEMPERATURE PROFILE:-

REACTOR: 243.0 240.0 240.0 C

APPENDIX J

COMPUTER PROGRAM, DATA AND EXPERIMENTAL
RESULTS OF ISOTHERMAL METHANATION OF
CO IN ISOTHERMAL REACTOR

COMPUTER PROGRAM (ITCO.FOR) FOR

STEADY STATE METHANATION OF CARBON MONOXIDE IN A FIXED BED REACTOR
ISOTHERMAL REACTOR IMMERSSED IN A FLUIDIZED SAND BATH

This program calculates the product compositions and tabulates the results by taking the initial conditions of operation and the GAS CROMATOGRAPH peak areas for the products.

*NT Number of runs
*FRUN Run number
*NP Number of peaks in porapak column
*NC Number peaks in molecular sieve column
*JP Number compound analyzed
*JPK Total number of compounds
*RSP Response factor in porapak column
*RSC Response factor in molecular sieve column
*HYDCON H2 conversion
*COCON CO conversion
*PCNT Mol % of product gases
*PR Flow rate of water free compound
*CWT Catalyst weight, gm.
*FD Diameter of reactor, cm.
*FBD Bulk density of catalyst pellet, gm/cc.
*FDP Diameter of catalyst pellets, cm.
*FN2P Mol % N2 in feed
*FH2P " H2 "
*FCOP " CO "
*RT Reactor temperature profile
*FY Flow rate in feed, lit/hr.
*SV Space velocity

DIMENSION RSP(6),RPN(6),PRA(6),PRAM(6),PCNT(6),PR(6),TC(6),PC(6)
DIMENSION RSC(4),CHA(4),CHAM(4),CHAP(4),TR(4),FM(6),ZC(6)
DIMENSION FMU(6),FMUR(6),FPD1(6),FPD2(6),FPD(6),ET(6),FQ1(6),FQ(6)
DIMENSION EM(6),F(6,6),Y(6),X(6),XY(6,6),E(6),FY(6),FW(6)
DIMENSION FMP(6),FMW(6)

OPEN(UNIT=1,FILE='ITCODAT',STATUS='UNKNOWN')
OPEN(UNIT=3,FILE='ITCOOUT',STATUS='UNKNOWN')

READ(1,*)NC,NP,JP,JPK,N,NT
READ(1,*)(RSC(I),I=1,NC)
READ(1,*)(RSP(I),I=1,NP)
READ(1,*)(TC(I),PC(I),FM(I),ZC(I),FMU(I),I=1,N)
READ(1,*)FD,FBD,CWT,FDP

WRITE(3,200)
WRITE(3,201)
WRITE(3,204)
WRITE(3,205)
WRITE(3,210)

DO 75 LPN=1,NT

READ(1,*)FRUN
READ(1,*)T,P,(FY(I),I=1,N)
READ(1,*)(CHA(I),I=1,NC)
READ(1,*)(PRA(I),I=1,NP)
READ(1,*)RT1,RT2,RT3

C CALCULATE INLET COMPOSITIONS*****
 C Here Component No. 1=H2,2=N2,3=CO

FA=0.785*FD**2.0

X1=100.0

X2=22.4

FWT=0.0

FYT=0.0

DO 8 I=1,N

FW(I)=FY(I)/X2

FWT=FWT+FW(I)

FYT=FYT+FY(I)

8 CONTINUE

FTP=0.0

AMW=0.0

DO 9 I=1,N

Y(I)=FW(I)/FWT

FMP(I)=Y(I)*X1

FTP=FTP+FMP(I)

FMW(I)=Y(I)*FM(I)

AMW=AMW+FMW(I)

9 CONTINUE

RHCO=FMP(1)/FMP(3)

RH2N=FMP(1)/FMP(2)

RCON=FMP(3)/FMP(2)

WFCO=CWT/FW(3)

VO=FYT*T/273.0

V=CWT/(FBD*1000.0)

U=VO*1000.0/(3600.0*FA)

RO=AMW*P/(82.05*760.0*T)

ST=V/VO

SV=1.0/ST

C * CALCULATE VISCOSITIES OF PURE COMPONENTS BY LUCAS METHOD *

DO 25 I=1,N

TR(I)=T/TC(I)

FMUR(I)=52.46*(FMU(I)**2.0)*PC(I)/(TC(I)**2.0)

FPD1(I)=0.96+0.1*(TR(I)-0.7)

FPD2(I)=1.0+30.55*((0.292-ZC(I))**2)

22 IF(FMUR(I)-0.075)239,22,22

33 IF(FPD1(I)-0.0)32,33,33

33 FPD(I)=FPD2(I)*FPD1(I)

GO TO 25

32 FPD(I)=FPD2(I)*(-FPD1(I))

GO TO 25

239 IF(FMUR(I)-0.022)241,24,24

24 FPD(I)=FPD2(I)

GO TO 25

241 FPD(I)=1.0

25 CONTINUE

C ** CALCULATE MIXURE VISCOSITY BY WILKE'S METHOD *****

Q=0.76

DO 301 I=1,N

FQ1(I)=1.0+0.00385*(((TR(I)-12.0)**2)**(1.0/FM(I)))

IF(I-1)27,28,27

28 IF(TR(I)-12.0)29,30,30

30 FQ1(I)=1.0+0.00385*(((TR(I)-12.0)**2)**(1.0/FM(I)))

```

FQ(I)=1.22*(Q**0.15)*(FQ1(I)+1.0)
GO TO 31
29 FQ(I)=1.22*(Q**0.15)*(FQ1(I)-1.0)
GO TO 31
27 FQ(I)=1.0
31 ET(I)=0.176*((TC(I)/((FM(I)**3.0)*(PC(I)**4.0)))*(1.0/6.0))
EM(I)=((0.807*TR(I)**0.618-0.357*EXP(-0.449*TR(I))+0.340*EXP(-4.05
+8*TR(I))+0.018)*FPD(I)*FQ(I))/ET(I)
301 CONTINUE

DO 110 I=1,N
DO 120 J=1,N
F(I,J)=((1.0+((EM(I)/EM(J))**0.5)*((FM(J)/FM(I))**0.25))**2.0)/((
+8.0*(1.0+FM(I)/FM(J))**0.5)
120 CONTINUE
110 CONTINUE

EMT=0.0
DO 180 I=1,N
X(I)=Y(I)*EM(I)
YX=0.0
DO 208 J=1,N
XY(I,J)=Y(J)*F(I,J)
YX=YX+XY(I,J)
208 CONTINUE
E(I)=X(I)/YX
EMT=EMT+E(I)
180 CONTINUE
EMTT=EMT*1.0E-06
FRE1=FD*U*RO/EMTT
FRE2=FDP*U*RO/EMTT

C      $$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$
C      CALCULATE EXIT COMPOSITION
C      Here component no. 1=H2, 2=N2, 3=CH4, 4=CO, 5=CO2, 6=H2O
C      CHAM=MOL % IN MOLECULER SIEVE COLUMN

CHAS=0.0
DO 12 I=1,NC
CHAM(I)=CHA(I)*RSC(I)
CHAS=CHAS+CHAM(I)
12 CONTINUE
DO 13 I=1,NC
CHAP(I)=CHAM(I)/CHAS*X1
13 CONTINUE

C PRAM= mol % in PORAPAK column *****

PRAS=0.0
DO 10 I=1,NP
PRAM(I)=PRA(I)*RSP(I)
PRAS=PRAS+PRAM(I)
10 CONTINUE
DO 11 I=1,NP
PRAM(I)=PRAM(I)/PRAS*X1
11 CONTINUE

C Find mol % in exit gas for molecular sieve column. Peak 1 in porapak
C column stands for all the peaks in molecular sieve column.
C There are only two peaks in porapak column,second peak is component
C no. JP (CO2)

```

```

TCNT=0.0
DO 14 I=1,NC
PCNT(I)=CHAP(I)*PRAM(1)/X1
TCNT=TCNT+PCNT(I)
14 CONTINUE
PCNT(JP)=PRAM(NP)
FR=FW(2)/PCNT(2)*X1

C FR= Flow rate of H2O free product *****
C PR=Flow rate of H2O free compounds *****

DO 21 I=1,JP
PR(I)=FR*PCNT(I)/X1
21 CONTINUE

C Amount of H2O formed is found out by material balance calculations

R1=PR(3)
R2=PR(5)
TCOR=R1+R2
TH2R=3.0*R1-R2
TH2OP=R1-R2
PR(6)=TH2OP
PTOT=FR+PR(6)
DO 23 I=1,JP
PCNT(I)=PR(I)/PTOT*X1
23 CONTINUE

C          PTOT=Total flow rate of product
C Calculation for product gas composition has been completed
C RPN=> Mol component/Mol N2 in component

DO 26 I=1,JP
RPN(I)=PCNT(I)/PCNT(2)
26 CONTINUE

COCON=(RCON-RPN(4))/RCON*X1
HYDCON=(RH2N-RPN(1))/RH2N*X1

WRITE(3,140)FRUN
WRITE(3,141)
WRITE(3,220)
WRITE(3,230)
WRITE(3,207)T,P
WRITE(3,251)
WRITE(3,224)FY(1),FW(1),FMP(1)
WRITE(3,212)FY(2),FW(2),FMP(2)
WRITE(3,217)FY(3),FW(3),FMP(3)
WRITE(3,216)
WRITE(3,213)FYT,FWT,FTP
WRITE(3,246)SV,RHCO,WFCO
WRITE(3,234)FRE1,FRE2
WRITE(3,215)
WRITE(3,229)
WRITE(3,293)PTOT
WRITE(3,222)
WRITE(3,223)
WRITE(3,100)(PCNT(I),I=1,JP)
WRITE(3,105)HYDCON,COCON
WRITE(3,261)

```



```
WRITE(3,97)RT1,RT2,RT3
```

```
75 CONTINUE
```

```
200 FORMAT('EXPERIMENTAL RESULT OF METHANATION OF CO IN A FIXED BED RE
+ACTOR',/,6X,'ISOTHERMAL REACTOR IMMERSGED IN A FLUIDIZED SAND BATH'
+)
201 FORMAT('-----')
+-----')
204 FORMAT(///,'WEIGHT OF CATALYST',17X,':',3X,'0.94 gm',///,'DILUTION
+ RATIO, CATALYST:INERT',5X,':',3X,'1:8',///,'CATALYST SIZE',22X,':
+',3X,'25-40 mesh',///,'INERT SIZE',25X,':',3X,'25-40 & 40-65 mesh'
+ ,///,'CATALYST TYPE',22X,':',3X,'Ni on Alumina (UFFL)')
205 FORMAT(//,'LENGTH OF CATALYST BED',13X,':',3X,'5.0 cm.',///,'LENGT
+H OF INERT BED BEFORE CATALYST:',3X,'5.9 cm.',///,'LENGTH OF INERT
+ BED AFTER CATALYST :',3X,'4.0 cm.',///,'BULK DENSITY OF CATALYST'
+,11X,':',3X,'0.6815 gm/cc.')
210 FORMAT(//,'BULK DENSITY OF INERT',14X,':',3X,'1.831 gm/cc.',///,'O
+D OF REACTOR',22X,':',3X,'12.9 mm.',///,'ID OF REACTOR',22X,':',3X
+',10.5 mm.',///,'THERMOCOUPLE LOCATIONS FROM INLET :',3X,'0.0 cm.
+ 2.5 cm. 5.0 cm.',//////////)
140 FORMAT(//,'RUN NUMBER:',1X,F6.1)
141 FORMAT('*****')
220 FORMAT('INLET CONDITION:')
230 FORMAT('-----')
207 FORMAT('TEMPERATURE:',F6.1,1X,'K',11X,'PRESSURE:',F6.1,1X,'mm.')
```

```
251 FORMAT(10X,'FLOW RATE,lit/hr.',4X,'FLOW RATE,mol/hr.',9X,'mol %')
```

```
224 FORMAT('H2',7X,F10.2,12X,F10.4,10X,F10.2)
```

```
212 FORMAT('N2',7X,F10.2,12X,F10.4,10X,F10.2)
```

```
217 FORMAT('CO',7X,F10.2,12X,F10.4,10X,F10.2)
```

```
216 FORMAT('-----',7X,'-----',12X,'-----',11X,'-----')
```

```
213 FORMAT('TOTAL',4X,F10.2,12X,F10.4,10X,F10.2)
```

```
246 FORMAT(/,'SPACE VELOCITY,lit.gas/lit.cat.hr.',19X,'=',E10.4,/, 'CO:
+H2 RATIO = 1:',F7.2,8X,'W/FCO, gm.hr./mol.=',F7.2)
```

```
234 FORMAT('RE(Superficial)=',F7.2,12X,'RE(Particle) =',F7.2)
```

```
215 FORMAT(/,'EXIT CONDITION:-')
```

```
229 FORMAT('-----')
```

```
293 FORMAT('GAS FLOW RATE,mols/hr.',11X,':',F8.2)
```

```
222 FORMAT('COMPOSITION OF EXIT GASES (mol %):')
```

```
223 FORMAT(5X,'H2',9X,'N2',9X,'CH4',9X,'CO',9X,'CO2',9X,'H2O')
```

```
100 FORMAT(F10.4,1X,F10.4,1X,F10.4,1X,F10.4,2X,F10.4,2X,F10.4)
```

```
105 FORMAT(/,'***** CONV. OF H2 :',F8.2,1X,'% ',4X,'***** CONV. OF
+CO :',F8.2,1X,'%')
```

```
261 FORMAT(/,'TEMPERATURE PROFILE:-')
```

```
97 FORMAT('REACTOR:',3F10.1,1X,'C',/)
```

```
STOP
END
```

4 2 5 6 3 18
 36.0 1.0 1.0 1.13
 1.0 0.8
 33.2 13.0 2.0 0.303 0.0
 126.2 33.9 28.0 0.29 0.0
 132.9 35.0 28.0 0.295 0.1
 1.05 0.6815 0.94 0.0564
 4001.0
 493.0 760.0 17.0 53.0 0.88
 24677.0 5910688.0 3327.0 45596.0
 12859960.0 5748.0
 220.0 208.0 207.0
 4002.0
 493.0 760.0 39.5 91.0 1.64
 41368.0 5395727.0 2705.0 72200.0
 11603388.0 6104.0
 220.0 208.0 204.0
 4003.0
 495.0 760.0 68.0 117.5 2.32
 58537.0 4850082.0 1981.0 68813.0
 10491769.0 694.0
 222.0 222.0 221.0
 4004.0
 493.0 760.0 17.0 92.0 0.88
 8641.0 6594038.0 628.0 31018.0
 14912772.0 200.0
 220.0 220.0 219.0
 4005.0
 493.0 760.0 17.0 37.1 0.88
 41906.0 5306050.0 1573.0 92168.0
 11374605.0 3352.0
 220.0 220.0 219.0
 4006.0
 494.0 760.0 39.5 42.9 1.34
 94528.0 4031866.0 2646.0 86047.0
 8920124.0 2103.0
 221.0 220.0 220.0
 4007.0
 492.0 760.0 39.5 126.6 1.34
 24487.0 5953400.0 1108.0 56561.0
 13164865.0 100.0
 219.0 219.0 218.0
 4008.0
 493.0 760.0 68.0 135.5 1.64
 53450.0 5091742.0 1812.0 57613.0
 11468524.0 100.0
 220.0 220.0 219.0
 4009.0
 495.0 760.0 39.5 61.4 1.64
 66224.0 4574651.0 4258.0 94108.0
 9830136.0 2410.0
 221.0 211.0 210.0
 4010.0
 512.0 760.0 17.0 92.0 0.88
 8209.0 6463925.0 4441.0 8325.0
 14505232.0 1313.0
 239.0 220.0 217.0
 4011.0
 512.0 760.0 39.5 126.6 1.34
 24235.0 5896728.0 2228.0 46353.0

12882506.0 3162.0
239.0 219.0 214.0
4012.0
513.0 760.0 68.0 135.5 1.64
47604.0 5142658.0 2975.0 52755.0
10862932.0 3004.0
240.0 223.0 218.0
4013.0
511.0 760.0 68.0 117.5 2.32
58043.0 4789048.0 2704.0 94890.0
10315822.0 3409.0
238.0 222.0 217.0
4014.0
507.0 760.0 39.5 91.0 1.64
41337.0 5176492.0 4776.0 76418.0
10985941.0 1074.0
234.0 228.0 226.0
4015.0
505.0 760.0 17.0 53.0 0.88
19880.0 5626222.0 6733.0 69988.0
12278192.0 1159.0
232.0 227.0 226.0
4016.0
505.0 760.0 17.0 37.1 0.88
40587.0 5191267.0 11587.0 90709.0
11098669.0 1260.0
232.0 229.0 228.0
4017.0
505.0 760.0 39.5 42.9 1.34
94478.0 3921914.0 9379.0 93926.0
8593731.0 938.0
232.0 228.0 226.0
4018.0
506.0 760.0 39.5 61.4 1.64
69556.0 4539260.0 6232.0 112720.0
9684725.0 1089.0
233.0 228.0 226.0
4019.1
518.0 760.0 17.0 92.0 0.88
12118.0 7789306.0 29008.0 1180.0
17910966.0 0.0
245.0 240.0 239.0
4019.2
517.0 760.0 17.0 92.0 0.88
12411.0 7782326.0 28310.0 0.0
17923904.0 0.0
244.0 239.0 238.0
4019.3
521.0 760.0 17.0 92.0 0.88
12622.0 7762556.0 26591.0 0.0
17844932.0 0.0
248.0 243.0 243.0
4020.1
516.0 760.0 39.5 42.9 1.34
123077.0 4728359.0 127555.0 0.0
9633150.0 0.0
243.0 242.0 242.0
4020.2
516.0 760.0 39.5 42.9 1.34
122318.0 4725007.0 120406.0 0.0
9646678.0 0.0

243.0 241.0 240.0

4021.1

515.0 760.0 39.5 61.4 1.64

92000.0 5457346.0 135664.0 0.0

11479101.0 0.0

242.0 239.0 238.0

4021.2

515.0 760.0 39.5 61.4 1.64

91709.0 5457857.0 136913.0 0.0

11494906.0 0.0

242.0 239.0 238.0

EXPERIMENTAL RESULT OF METHANATION OF CO IN A FIXED BED REACTOR
ISOTHERMAL REACTOR IMMERSGED IN A FLUIDIZED SAND BATH

WEIGHT OF CATALYST : 0.94 gm

DILUTION RATIO, CATALYST:INERT : 1:8

CATALYST SIZE : 25-40 mesh

INERT SIZE : 25-40 & 40-65 mesh

CATALYST TYPE : Ni on Alumina (UFFL)

LENGTH OF CATALYST BED : 5.0 cm.

LENGTH OF INERT BED BEFORE CATALYST: 5.9 cm.

LENGTH OF INERT BED AFTER CATALYST : 4.0 cm.

BULK DENSITY OF CATALYST : 0.6815 gm/cc.

BULK DENSITY OF INERT : 1.831 gm/cc.

OD OF REACTOR : 12.9 mm.

ID OF REACTOR : 10.5 mm.

THERMOCOUPLE LOCATIONS FROM INLET : 0.0 cm. 2.5 cm. 5.0 cm.

RUN NUMBER: 4001.0

INLET CONDITION:

TEMPERATURE: 493.0 K		PRESSURE: 760.0 mm.	
	FLOW RATE, lit/hr.	FLOW RATE, mol/hr.	mol %
H2	17.00	0.7589	23.98
N2	53.00	2.3661	74.77
CO	0.88	0.0393	1.24
-----		-----	
TOTAL	70.88	3.1643	100.00

SPACE VELOCITY, lit.gas/lit.cat.hr. = 0.9280E+05
 CO:H2 RATIO = 1: 19.32 W/FCO, gm.hr./mol. = 23.93
 RE(Superficial) = 87.36 RE(Particle) = 4.69

EXIT CONDITION:-

GAS FLOW RATE, mols/hr. : 2.74
 COMPOSITION OF EXIT GASES (mol %):

H2	N2	CH4	CO	CO2	H2O
12.9552	86.1964	0.0485	0.7514	0.0357	0.0128

***** CONV. OF H2 : 53.14 % ***** CONV. OF CO : 47.50 %

TEMPERATURE PROFILE:-

REACTOR: 220.0 208.0 207.0 C

RUN NUMBER: 4002.0

INLET CONDITION:

TEMPERATURE: 493.0 K		PRESSURE: 760.0 mm.	
	FLOW RATE, lit/hr.	FLOW RATE, mol/hr.	mol %
H2	39.50	1.7634	29.89
N2	91.00	4.0625	68.87
CO	1.64	0.0732	1.24
-----		-----	
TOTAL	132.14	5.8991	100.00

SPACE VELOCITY, lit.gas/lit.cat.hr. = 0.1730E+06
 CO:H2 RATIO = 1: 24.09 W/FCO, gm.hr./mol. = 12.84
 RE(Superficial) = 150.04 RE(Particle) = 8.06

EXIT CONDITION:-

GAS FLOW RATE, mols/hr. : 5.25
 COMPOSITION OF EXIT GASES (mol %):

H2	N2	CH4	CO	CO2	H2O
21.3605	77.3917	0.0388	1.1702	0.0421	-0.0033

***** CONV. OF H2 : 36.41 % ***** CONV. OF CO : 16.10 %

TEMPERATURE PROFILE:-

REACTOR: 220.0 208.0 204.0 C

RUN NUMBER: 4003.0

INLET CONDITION:

TEMPERATURE: 495.0 K	PRESSURE: 760.0 mm.	
FLOW RATE, lit/hr.	FLOW RATE, mol/hr.	mol %
H2 68.00	3.0357	36.20
N2 117.50	5.2455	62.56
CO 2.32	0.1036	1.24
-----	-----	-----
TOTAL 187.82	8.3848	100.00

SPACE VELOCITY, lit.gas/lit.cat.hr.	=0.2469E+06
CO:H2 RATIO = 1: 29.31	W/FCO, gm.hr./mol.= 9.08
RE(Superficial)= 193.54	RE(Particle) = 10.40

EXIT CONDITION:-

GAS FLOW RATE, mols/hr.	:	7.61			
COMPOSITION OF EXIT GASES (mol %):					
H2	N2	CH4	CO	CO2	H2O
29.9374	68.9017	0.0281	1.1047	0.0053	0.0229
***** CONV. OF H2 : 24.92 %			***** CONV. OF CO : 18.80 %		

TEMPERATURE PROFILE:-

REACTOR: 222.0 222.0 221.0 C

RUN NUMBER: 4004.0

INLET CONDITION:

TEMPERATURE: 493.0 K	PRESSURE: 760.0 mm.	
FLOW RATE, lit/hr.	FLOW RATE, mol/hr.	mol %
H2 17.00	0.7589	15.47
N2 92.00	4.1071	83.73
CO 0.88	0.0393	0.80
-----	-----	-----
TOTAL 109.88	4.9054	100.00

SPACE VELOCITY, lit.gas/lit.cat.hr.	=0.1439E+06
CO:H2 RATIO = 1: 19.32	W/FCO, gm.hr./mol.= 23.93
RE(Superficial)= 151.00	RE(Particle) = 8.11

EXIT CONDITION:-

GAS FLOW RATE, mols/hr.	:	4.32			
COMPOSITION OF EXIT GASES (mol %):					
H2	N2	CH4	CO	CO2	H2O
4.4814	94.9955	0.0090	0.5049	0.0011	0.0080
***** CONV. OF H2 : 74.47 %			***** CONV. OF CO : 44.43 %		

TEMPERATURE PROFILE:-

REACTOR: 220.0 220.0 219.0 C

RUN NUMBER: 4005.0

INLET CONDITION:

TEMPERATURE: 493.0 K		PRESSURE: 760.0 mm.	
	FLOW RATE, lit/hr.	FLOW RATE, mol/hr.	mol %
H2	17.00	0.7589	30.92
N2	37.10	1.6563	67.48
CO	0.88	0.0393	1.60
-----		-----	
TOTAL	54.98	2.4545	100.00

SPACE VELOCITY, lit.gas/lit.cat.hr. = 0.7198E+05
 CO:H2 RATIO = 1: 19.32 W/FCO, gm.hr./mol. = 23.93
 RE(Superficial) = 61.51 RE(Particle) = 3.30

EXIT CONDITION:-

GAS FLOW RATE, mols/hr.		: 2.16			
COMPOSITION OF EXIT GASES (mol %):					
H2	N2	CH4	CO	CO2	H2O
21.7946	76.6553	0.0227	1.5046	0.0236	-0.0008

***** CONV. OF H2 : 37.95 % ***** CONV. OF CO : 17.25 %

TEMPERATURE PROFILE:-

REACTOR: 220.0 220.0 219.0 C

RUN NUMBER: 4006.0

INLET CONDITION:

TEMPERATURE: 494.0 K		PRESSURE: 760.0 mm.	
	FLOW RATE, lit/hr.	FLOW RATE, mol/hr.	mol %
H2	39.50	1.7634	47.17
N2	42.90	1.9152	51.23
CO	1.34	0.0598	1.60
-----		-----	
TOTAL	83.74	3.7384	100.00

SPACE VELOCITY, lit.gas/lit.cat.hr. = 0.1099E+06
 CO:H2 RATIO = 1: 29.48 W/FCO, gm.hr./mol. = 15.71
 RE(Superficial) = 71.92 RE(Particle) = 3.86

EXIT CONDITION:-

GAS FLOW RATE, mols/hr.		: 3.58			
COMPOSITION OF EXIT GASES (mol %):					
H2	N2	CH4	CO	CO2	H2O
45.1483	53.4915	0.0351	1.2900	0.0189	0.0163

***** CONV. OF H2 : 8.33 % ***** CONV. OF CO : 22.79 %

TEMPERATURE PROFILE:-

REACTOR: 221.0 220.0 220.0 C

RUN NUMBER: 4007.0

 INLET CONDITION:

TEMPERATURE: 492.0 K		PRESSURE: 760.0 mm.	
	FLOW RATE, lit/hr.	FLOW RATE, mol/hr.	mol %
H2	39.50	1.7634	23.59
N2	126.60	5.6518	75.61
CO	1.34	0.0598	0.80
-----		-----	
TOTAL	167.44	7.4750	100.00

SPACE VELOCITY, lit.gas/lit.cat.hr. = 0.2188E+06
 CO:H2 RATIO = 1: 29.48 W/FCO, gm.hr./mol. = 15.71
 RE(Superficial) = 207.72 RE(Particle) = 11.16

EXIT CONDITION:-

GAS FLOW RATE, mols/hr.		: 6.55			
COMPOSITION OF EXIT GASES (mol %):					
H2	N2	CH4	CO	CO2	H2O
12.7739	86.2679	0.0161	0.9261	0.0006	0.0154
***** CONV. OF H2 : 52.54 %		***** CONV. OF CO : -1.43 %			

TEMPERATURE PROFILE:-

REACTOR: 219.0 219.0 218.0 C

RUN NUMBER: 4008.0

 INLET CONDITION:

TEMPERATURE: 493.0 K		PRESSURE: 760.0 mm.	
	FLOW RATE, lit/hr.	FLOW RATE, mol/hr.	mol %
H2	68.00	3.0357	33.15
N2	135.50	6.0491	66.05
CO	1.64	0.0732	0.80
-----		-----	
TOTAL	205.14	9.1580	100.00

SPACE VELOCITY, lit.gas/lit.cat.hr. = 0.2686E+06
 CO:H2 RATIO = 1: 41.46 W/FCO, gm.hr./mol. = 12.84
 RE(Superficial) = 222.05 RE(Particle) = 11.93

EXIT CONDITION:-

GAS FLOW RATE, mols/hr.		: 8.42			
COMPOSITION OF EXIT GASES (mol %):					
H2	N2	CH4	CO	CO2	H2O
27.1601	71.8699	0.0256	0.9189	0.0007	0.0249
***** CONV. OF H2 : 24.70 %		***** CONV. OF CO : -5.64 %			

TEMPERATURE PROFILE:-

REACTOR: 220.0 220.0 219.0 C

RUN NUMBER: 4009.0

INLET CONDITION:

TEMPERATURE:	495.0 K	PRESSURE:	760.0 mm.	
	FLOW RATE, lit/hr.		FLOW RATE, mol/hr.	mol %
H2	39.50		1.7634	38.52
N2	61.40		2.7411	59.88
CO	1.64		0.0732	1.60
-----		-----		-----
TOTAL	102.54		4.5777	100.00

SPACE VELOCITY, lit.gas/lit.cat.hr.		=0.1348E+06
CO:H2 RATIO = 1:	24.09	W/FCO, gm.hr./mol.= 12.84
RE(Superficial)=	101.88	RE(Particle) = 5.47

EXIT CONDITION:-

GAS FLOW RATE, mols/hr.	:	4.24			
COMPOSITION OF EXIT GASES (mol %):					
H2	N2	CH4	CO	CO2	H2O
33.7038	64.6724	0.0602	1.5034	0.0196	0.0406

***** CONV. OF H2 :	18.99 %	***** CONV. OF CO :	12.97 %
---------------------	---------	---------------------	---------

TEMPERATURE PROFILE:-

REACTOR:	221.0	211.0	210.0 C
----------	-------	-------	---------

RUN NUMBER: 4010.0

INLET CONDITION:

TEMPERATURE:	512.0 K	PRESSURE:	760.0 mm.	
	FLOW RATE, lit/hr.		FLOW RATE, mol/hr.	mol %
H2	17.00		0.7589	15.47
N2	92.00		4.1071	83.73
CO	0.88		0.0393	0.80
-----		-----		-----
TOTAL	109.88		4.9054	100.00

SPACE VELOCITY, lit.gas/lit.cat.hr.		=0.1494E+06
CO:H2 RATIO = 1:	19.32	W/FCO, gm.hr./mol.= 23.93
RE(Superficial)=	147.13	RE(Particle) = 7.90

EXIT CONDITION:-

GAS FLOW RATE, mols/hr.	:	4.31			
COMPOSITION OF EXIT GASES (mol %):					
H2	N2	CH4	CO	CO2	H2O
4.3602	95.3699	0.0655	0.1388	0.0072	0.0583

***** CONV. OF H2 :	75.26 %	***** CONV. OF CO :	84.79 %
---------------------	---------	---------------------	---------

TEMPERATURE PROFILE:-

REACTOR:	239.0	220.0	217.0 C
----------	-------	-------	---------

RUN NUMBER: 4011.0

INLET CONDITION:

TEMPERATURE: 512.0 K	PRESSURE: 760.0 mm.	
FLOW RATE, lit/hr.	FLOW RATE, mol/hr.	mol %
H2 39.50	1.7634	23.59
N2 126.60	5.6518	75.61
CO 1.34	0.0598	0.80
-----	-----	-----
TOTAL 167.44	7.4750	100.00

SPACE VELOCITY, lit.gas/lit.cat.hr.	= 0.2277E+06
CO:H2 RATIO = 1: 29.48	W/FCO, gm.hr./mol. = 15.71
RE(Superficial) = 202.11	RE(Particle) = 10.86

EXIT CONDITION:-

GAS FLOW RATE, mols/hr.	:	6.54			
COMPOSITION OF EXIT GASES (mol %):					
H2	N2	CH4	CO	CO2	H2O
12.7814	86.3860	0.0326	0.7673	0.0196	0.0130

***** CONV. OF H2 : 52.58 % ***** CONV. OF CO : 16.08 %

TEMPERATURE PROFILE:-

REACTOR: 239.0 219.0 214.0 C

RUN NUMBER: 4012.0

INLET CONDITION:

TEMPERATURE: 513.0 K	PRESSURE: 760.0 mm.	
FLOW RATE, lit/hr.	FLOW RATE, mol/hr.	mol %
H2 68.00	3.0357	33.15
N2 135.50	6.0491	66.05
CO 1.64	0.0732	0.80
-----	-----	-----
TOTAL 205.14	9.1580	100.00

SPACE VELOCITY, lit.gas/lit.cat.hr.	= 0.2795E+06
CO:H2 RATIO = 1: 41.46	W/FCO, gm.hr./mol. = 12.84
RE(Superficial) = 216.08	RE(Particle) = 11.61

EXIT CONDITION:-

GAS FLOW RATE, mols/hr.	:	8.14			
COMPOSITION OF EXIT GASES (mol %):					
H2	N2	CH4	CO	CO2	H2O
24.7581	74.2948	0.0430	0.8612	0.0221	0.0209

***** CONV. OF H2 : 33.60 % ***** CONV. OF CO : 4.23 %

TEMPERATURE PROFILE:-

REACTOR: 240.0 223.0 218.0 C

RUN NUMBER: 4013.0

INLET CONDITION:

TEMPERATURE: 511.0 K		PRESSURE: 760.0 mm.		
	FLOW RATE, lit/hr.		FLOW RATE, mol/hr.	mol %
H2	68.00		3.0357	36.20
N2	117.50		5.2455	62.56
CO	2.32		0.1036	1.24
-----		-----		-----
TOTAL	187.82		8.3848	100.00

SPACE VELOCITY, lit.gas/lit.cat.hr. = 0.2549E+06
 CO:H2 RATIO = 1: 29.31 W/FCO, gm.hr./mol. = 9.08
 RE(Superficial) = 189.37 RE(Particle) = 10.17

EXIT CONDITION:-

GAS FLOW RATE, mols/hr. : 7.66
 COMPOSITION OF EXIT GASES (mol %):

H2	N2	CH4	CO	CO2	H2O
29.8881	68.5008	0.0387	1.5337	0.0264	0.0123

***** CONV. OF H2 : 24.61 % ***** CONV. OF CO : -13.40 %

TEMPERATURE PROFILE:-

REACTOR: 238.0 222.0 217.0 C

RUN NUMBER: 4014.0

INLET CONDITION:

TEMPERATURE: 507.0 K		PRESSURE: 760.0 mm.		
	FLOW RATE, lit/hr.		FLOW RATE, mol/hr.	mol %
H2	39.50		1.7634	29.89
N2	91.00		4.0625	68.87
CO	1.64		0.0732	1.24
-----		-----		-----
TOTAL	132.14		5.8991	100.00

SPACE VELOCITY, lit.gas/lit.cat.hr. = 0.1779E+06
 CO:H2 RATIO = 1: 24.09 W/FCO, gm.hr./mol. = 12.84
 RE(Superficial) = 147.18 RE(Particle) = 7.91

EXIT CONDITION:-

GAS FLOW RATE, mols/hr. : 5.31
 COMPOSITION OF EXIT GASES (mol %):

H2	N2	CH4	CO	CO2	H2O
22.0121	76.5693	0.0706	1.2773	0.0078	0.0628

***** CONV. OF H2 : 33.77 % ***** CONV. OF CO : 7.44 %

TEMPERATURE PROFILE:-

REACTOR: 234.0 228.0 226.0 C

RUN NUMBER: 4015.0

INLET CONDITION:

TEMPERATURE: 505.0 K		PRESSURE: 760.0 mm.	
	FLOW RATE, lit/hr.	FLOW RATE, mol/hr.	mol %
H2	17.00	0.7589	23.98
N2	53.00	2.3661	74.77
CO	0.88	0.0393	1.24
-----		-----	
TOTAL	70.88	3.1643	100.00

SPACE VELOCITY, lit.gas/lit.cat.hr.	= 0.9506E+05
CO:H2 RATIO = 1: 19.32	W/FCO, gm.hr./mol. = 23.93
RE(Superficial) = 85.93	RE(Particle) = 4.62

EXIT CONDITION:-

GAS FLOW RATE, mols/hr.		: 2.71			
COMPOSITION OF EXIT GASES (mol %):					
H2	N2	CH4	CO	CO2	H2O
11.1226	87.4390	0.1046	1.2291	0.0075	0.0971

***** CONV. OF H2 : 60.34 % ***** CONV. OF CO : 15.34 %

TEMPERATURE PROFILE:-

REACTOR: 232.0 227.0 226.0 C

RUN NUMBER: 4016.0

INLET CONDITION:

TEMPERATURE: 505.0 K		PRESSURE: 760.0 mm.	
	FLOW RATE, lit/hr.	FLOW RATE, mol/hr.	mol %
H2	17.00	0.7589	30.92
N2	37.10	1.6563	67.48
CO	0.88	0.0393	1.60
-----		-----	
TOTAL	54.98	2.4545	100.00

SPACE VELOCITY, lit.gas/lit.cat.hr.	= 0.7373E+05
CO:H2 RATIO = 1: 19.32	W/FCO, gm.hr./mol. = 23.93
RE(Superficial) = 60.51	RE(Particle) = 3.25

EXIT CONDITION:-

GAS FLOW RATE, mols/hr.		: 2.16			
COMPOSITION OF EXIT GASES (mol %):					
H2	N2	CH4	CO	CO2	H2O
21.5567	76.5891	0.1709	1.5122	0.0091	0.1619

***** CONV. OF H2 : 38.58 % ***** CONV. OF CO : 16.76 %

TEMPERATURE PROFILE:-

REACTOR: 232.0 229.0 228.0 C

RUN NUMBER: 4017.0

INLET CONDITION:

TEMPERATURE: 505.0 K		PRESSURE: 760.0 mm.	
	FLOW RATE, lit/hr.	FLOW RATE, mol/hr.	mol %
H2	39.50	1.7634	47.17
N2	42.90	1.9152	51.23
CO	1.34	0.0598	1.60
-----		-----	
TOTAL	83.74	3.7384	100.00

SPACE VELOCITY, lit.gas/lit.cat.hr. = 0.1123E+06
 CO:H2 RATIO = 1: 29.48 W/FCO, gm.hr./mol. = 15.71
 RE(Superficial) = 70.85 RE(Particle) = 3.81

EXIT CONDITION:-

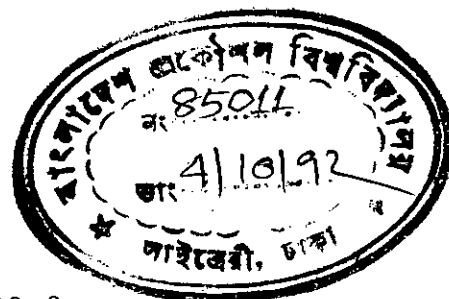
GAS FLOW RATE, mols/hr. : 3.64
 COMPOSITION OF EXIT GASES (mol %):

H2	N2	CH4	CO	CO2	H2O
45.6660	52.6572	0.1259	1.4250	0.0087	0.1172

***** CONV. OF H2 : 5.81 % ***** CONV. OF CO : 13.36 %

TEMPERATURE PROFILE:-

REACTOR: 232.0 228.0 226.0 C



RUN NUMBER: 4018.0

INLET CONDITION:

TEMPERATURE: 506.0 K		PRESSURE: 760.0 mm.	
	FLOW RATE, lit/hr.	FLOW RATE, mol/hr.	mol %
H2	39.50	1.7634	38.52
N2	61.40	2.7411	59.88
CO	1.64	0.0732	1.60
-----		-----	
TOTAL	102.54	4.5777	100.00

SPACE VELOCITY, lit.gas/lit.cat.hr. = 0.1378E+06
 CO:H2 RATIO = 1: 24.09 W/FCO, gm.hr./mol. = 12.84
 RE(Superficial) = 100.36 RE(Particle) = 5.39

EXIT CONDITION:-

GAS FLOW RATE, mols/hr. : 4.34
 COMPOSITION OF EXIT GASES (mol %):

H2	N2	CH4	CO	CO2	H2O
34.8598	63.1935	0.0868	1.7732	0.0090	0.0778

***** CONV. OF H2 : 14.25 % ***** CONV. OF CO : -5.06 %

TEMPERATURE PROFILE:-

REACTOR: 233.0 228.0 226.0 C