

EXAMEN DE MATIERE DECOUVERTE GENIE DES PROCEDES

Question de cours N°01 (4 Pts).

Compléter la figure 01, et expliquer étape par étape l'obtention du ciment par ce procédé.

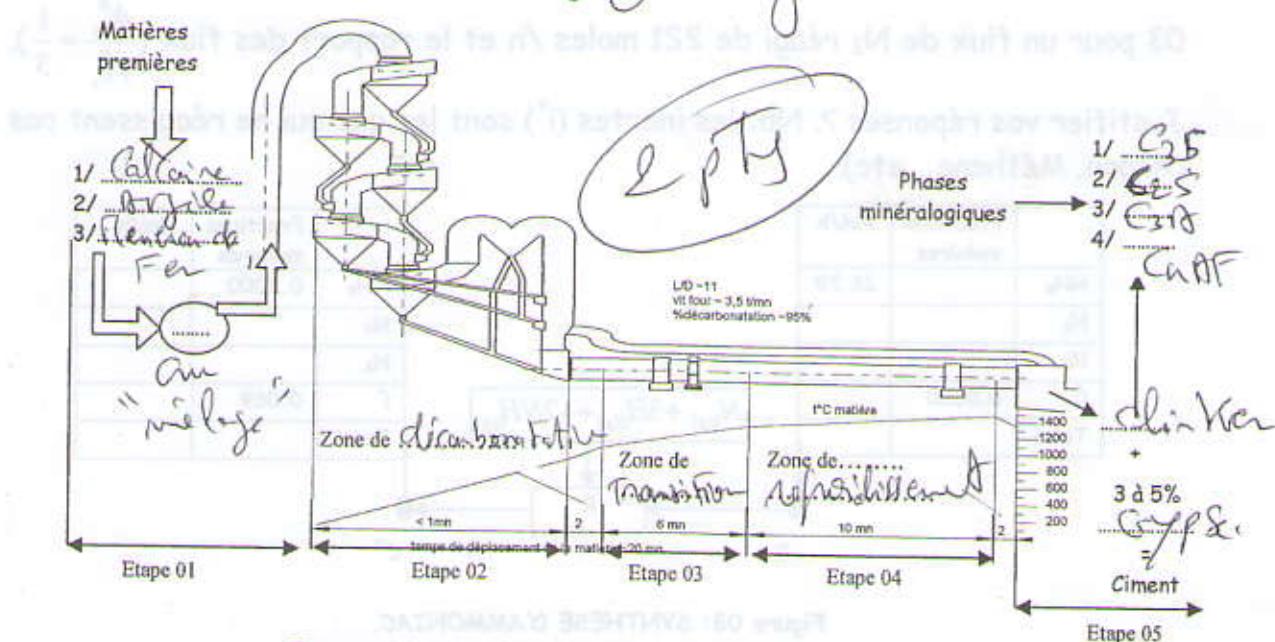


Figure 01. Procédé de fabrication du ciment simplifié.

Question de cours N°02 (4 Pts).

Compléter la figure 02 et expliquer étape par étape l'obtention du soufre « S » par le procédé FRASCH.

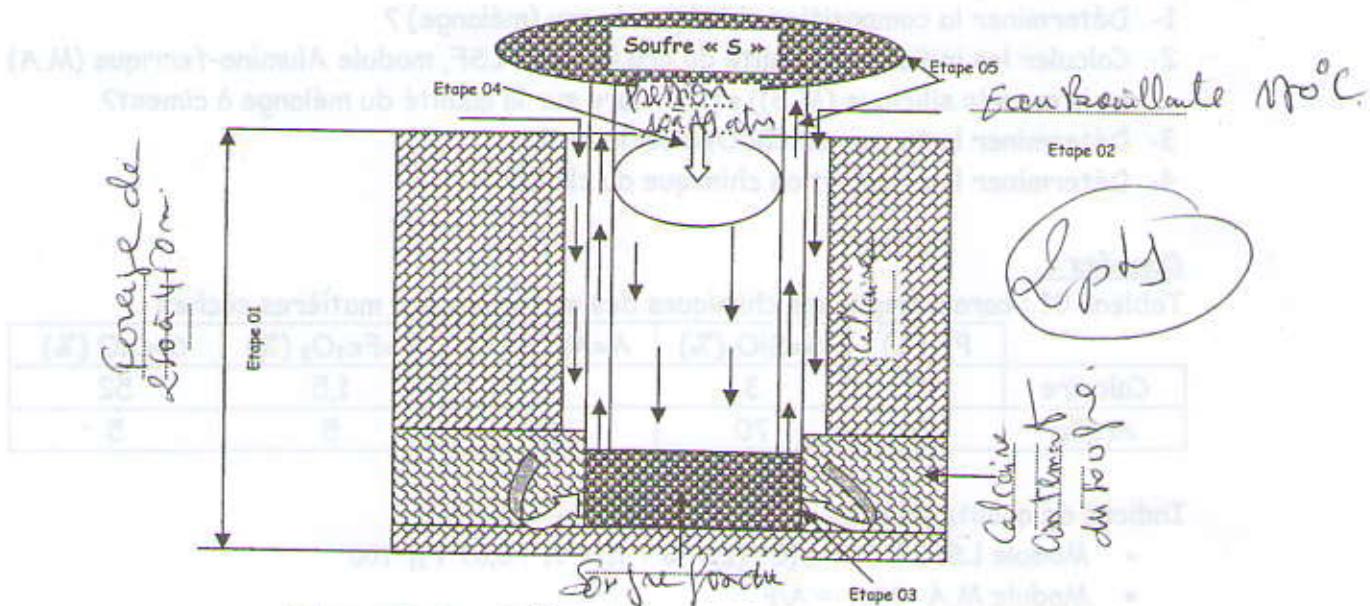
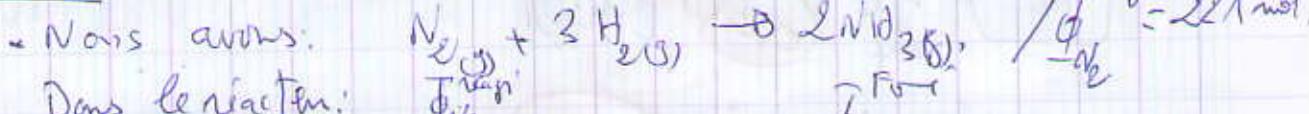


Figure 02. Procédé FRASCH - Obtention du soufre.

Exo N°1:



Dans l'interaction:

au point C: * $\left(\frac{\Phi_{NH_3}^C}{\Phi_{NH_3}^\text{origi}} \right) = 2 \times \frac{\Phi_{NH_3}^\text{origi}}{\Phi_{NH_3}^\text{origi}} = 0,80$ $2 \times 221 = 442 \text{ mol}$

* $\left(\frac{\Phi_{NH_3}^C}{\Phi_{NH_3}^\text{origi}} \right) = \frac{\Phi_{NH_3}^C}{\Phi_{NH_3}^\text{origi}} + \frac{\Phi_{NH_3}^C}{\Phi_{NH_3}^\text{origi}} = 442 + 26,79 = 468,79 \text{ mol IB.}$ $0,80$

* $\frac{\Phi_{NH_3}^C}{\Phi_{NH_3}^\text{origi}} = \frac{\Phi_t^C}{\Phi_t^\text{origi}} \times F_{NH_3}^C \Rightarrow \left(\frac{\Phi_t^C}{\Phi_t^\text{origi}} \right) = \frac{0,25}{F_{NH_3}^C} = \frac{468,79}{0,200} = 2343,95 \text{ mol IB.}$

* $\left(\frac{\Phi_t^C}{\Phi_t^\text{origi}} \right) = \frac{\Phi_t^C}{\Phi_t^\text{origi}} \times F_t^C = 2343,95 \times 0,069 = 161,73 \text{ mol IB.}$ $0,25$

au pt B: nous avons: $\left(\frac{\Phi_t^B}{\Phi_t^\text{origi}} \right) = \frac{\Phi_t^B}{\Phi_t^\text{origi}} = 0,25 = 161,73 \text{ mol IB.}$

* $\frac{\Phi_t^B}{\Phi_t^\text{origi}} = \frac{\Phi_t^B}{\Phi_t^\text{origi}} \times F_t^B \Rightarrow \left(\frac{\Phi_t^B}{\Phi_t^\text{origi}} \right) = \frac{161,73}{0,9059} = 2288,49 \text{ mol IB.}$

* $\left(\frac{\Phi_{NH_3}^B}{\Phi_{NH_3}^\text{origi}} \right) = \frac{\Phi_{NH_3}^B}{\Phi_{NH_3}^\text{origi}} \times F_{NH_3}^B = \frac{\Phi_{NH_3}^B}{\Phi_{NH_3}^\text{origi}} = \frac{26,79}{2288,49} = 0,0096.$

* $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\Phi_t^B}{\Phi_t^\text{origi}} = \frac{\Phi_{NH_3}^B}{\Phi_{NH_3}^\text{origi}} + \frac{\Phi_{N_2}^B}{\Phi_{N_2}^\text{origi}} + \frac{\Phi_{H_2}^B}{\Phi_{H_2}^\text{origi}} \\ \frac{\Phi_{N_2}^B}{\Phi_{N_2}^\text{origi}} = 3 \frac{\Phi_{N_2}^B}{\Phi_{N_2}^\text{origi}} \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \frac{\Phi_{N_2}^B}{\Phi_{N_2}^\text{origi}} = \frac{\frac{\Phi_t^B - (\frac{\Phi_{NH_3}^B}{\Phi_{NH_3}^\text{origi}} + \frac{\Phi_{H_2}^B}{\Phi_{H_2}^\text{origi}})}{4}}{4} = \frac{2288,49 - 26,79}{4} = 561,985 \text{ mol IB.}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{\Phi_{N_2}^B}{\Phi_{N_2}^\text{origi}} = \frac{\Phi_{N_2}^B}{\Phi_{N_2}^\text{origi}} = \frac{649,985}{2288,49} = 0,23.$ $0,25$

Sub f(x) N° 2

$$* \quad \boxed{\frac{-B}{\Phi_{H_2}}} = 3 \frac{-B}{\Phi_{H_2}} = 3 \times 649,985 = 1949,95 \text{ mol/lB.}$$

0,10

$$* \quad \boxed{\frac{\Phi_B}{\Phi_{H_2}}} = \frac{\Phi_B}{\Phi_t} \times \frac{\Phi_t}{\Phi_{H_2}} \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{\Phi_B}{\Phi_{H_2}}} = \frac{\frac{1949,95}{2888,49}}{t} = 0,70 = 0,69$$

0,12

Retour au point C.

$$* \quad \boxed{\frac{\Phi_C}{\Phi_{H_2}}} = \frac{\Phi_B - \Phi_{N_2}^{\text{reg}}}{\Phi_{H_2}} = 649,487 - 221 = 428,488 \text{ mol/lB}$$

0,10

~~0,12~~

$$* \quad \boxed{F_{H_2}^C} = \frac{428,488}{2343,95} = 0,182$$

0,23

$$\alpha \cdot \boxed{\frac{\Phi_C}{\Phi_{H_2}}} = \frac{\Phi_B}{\Phi_{H_2}} - \frac{\Phi_{N_2}^{\text{reg}}}{\Phi_{H_2}} \quad \text{0,85}$$

$$\Phi_H = 3 \frac{\Phi_{N_2}^{\text{reg}}}{\Phi_{N_2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{\Phi_C}{\Phi_{H_2}}} = \frac{\Phi_B}{\Phi_{H_2}} - 3 \frac{\Phi_{N_2}^{\text{reg}}}{\Phi_{N_2}} = 1949,95 - 3 \times 221 = 1286,95$$

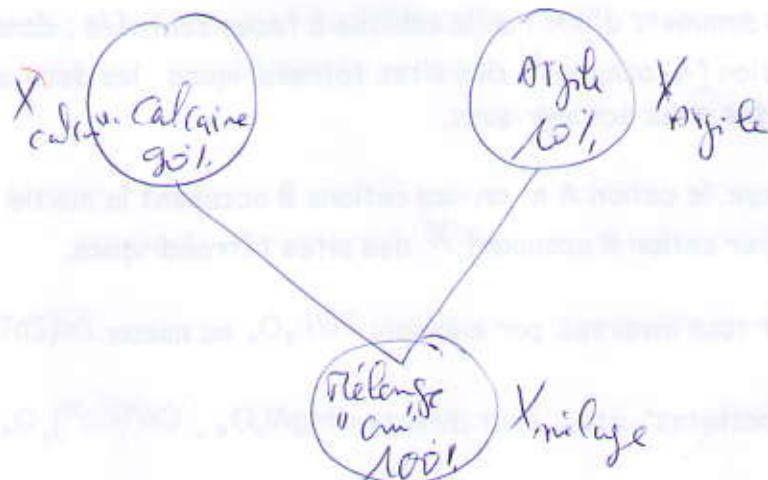
0,21

$$* \quad \boxed{F_{H_2}^C} = \frac{1286,95}{2343,95} = 0,55$$

Frig
foussacol

EXO:02 (6 pts)

1/ Composition chimique du cm.



Soit un élément X du mélange: $X = SiO_2 ; Al_2O_3 ; Fe_2O_3 ; CaO ; PF$.

$$\% X_{\text{mélange}} = \frac{\% X_{\text{calcine}} \times 90 + \% X_{\text{argile}} \times 10}{100} \quad 0,18$$

$$\% SiO_2_{\text{mélange}} = \frac{3 \times 90 + 7 \times 10}{100} = 9,2\% \quad 0,25$$

$$\% Al_2O_3_{\text{mélange}} = \frac{2 \times 90 + 10 \times 10}{100} = 2,1\% \quad 0,18$$

$$\% Fe_2O_3_{\text{mélange}} = \frac{1,1 \times 90 + 5 \times 10}{100} = 1,8\% \quad 0,25$$

$$\% CaO_{\text{mélange}} = \frac{52 \times 90 + 5 \times 10}{100} = 47,3\% \quad 0,18$$

$$\% PF_{\text{mélange}} = \frac{40 \times 90 + 10 \times 10}{100} = 37\% \quad 0,25$$

2/ Indices de qualité du cm.

$$L.S.F = \frac{47,3}{2,1 \times 9,2 + 1,18 \times 2,1 + 0,86 \times 1,8} = 1,10 \cdot [0,90 - 1] \quad \text{Norme}$$

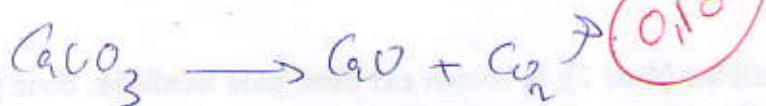
$$M.A = \frac{Al_2O_3}{Fe_2O_3} = \frac{2,1}{1,18} = 1,71 \quad \sum \frac{\text{Norme}}{\text{Norme}}$$

$$M.S = \frac{SiO_2}{Al_2O_3 + Fe_2O_3} = \frac{9,2}{2,1 + 1,18} = 2,08 \quad [1,9 - 3,2]$$

Conclusion: $L.S.F > 1 \Rightarrow$ mélange non conforme pour un ciment CPA

Suivi exo. 02

3/ Trouver en %CaCO₃ dans le cru.



$$100 \rightarrow 56$$

$$T_{\text{CaCO}_3} \rightarrow 47,3 \Rightarrow T_{\text{CaCO}_3}_{\text{cru}} = \frac{47,3 \times 100}{56} = 84,46\%$$

4/ Calcul de la composition chimique du clinke.

$$X_{\text{calcaire}} = \frac{X_{\text{silex}}}{100 - 84,46} \times 100$$

$$SiO_2)_{\text{clinke}} = \frac{27}{100 - 84,46} \times 100 = 15,39\%$$

$$Al_2O_3)_{\text{clinke}} = \frac{2,7}{100 - 84,46} \times 100 = 0,4144\%$$

$$FeO)_{\text{clinke}} = \frac{1,18}{100 - 84,46} \times 100 = 0,493\%$$

$$CaO)_{\text{clinke}} = \frac{47,3}{100 - 84,46} \times 100 = 75,08\%$$

~~$$MgO)_{\text{clinke}} = \frac{3,8}{100 - 84,46} \times 100$$~~

