

T7. Nitrogen Fixation

7%							
7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7	Σ
3	8	15	3	6	6	13	54

The Haber–Bosch process is the principal industrial method for ammonia production. A simplified diagram of an ammonia synthesis plant is shown below.

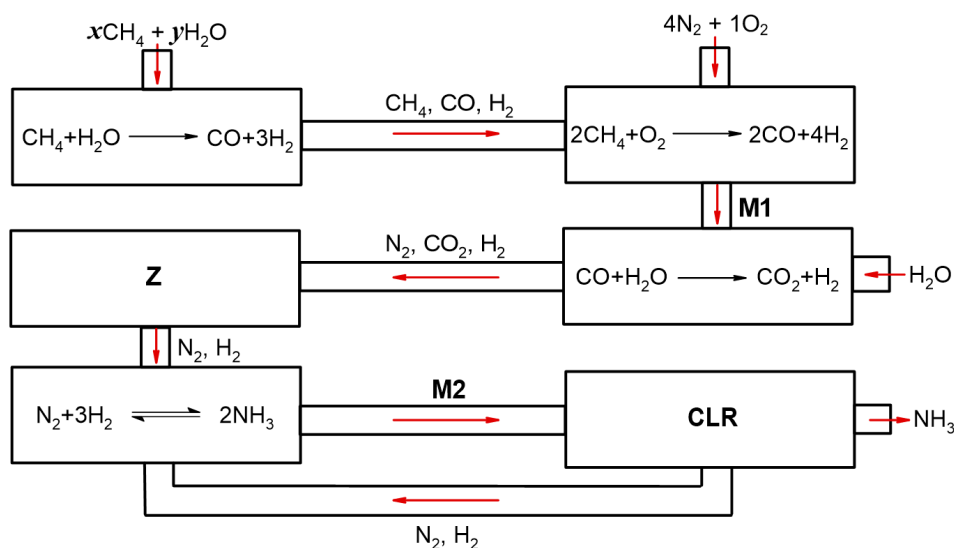


Fig. 1. **M1** - Mixture 1, **M2** - Mixture 2, **Z** – CO₂ scrubber, **CLR** - cooler

In the following calculations, assume that all reactions in **Fig. 1**, except NH₃ formation, are quantitative.

- 7.1** Tick the gases contained in **M1** and **M2**; and tick the correct relationship between x and y . 3.0 pt

An ammonia production complex with a capacity of 660,000 tons per year was commissioned at the *Navoiazot* plant in Uzbekistan, which operates with a 97.0% of overall yield.

- 7.2** Calculate the mass of CH₄ (tons) required annually to produce 660,000 tons of ammonia, if the *Navoiazot* operates according to the **Fig. 1**. 8.0 pt

Consider a model of a real reaction system, which includes recirculation of reagents. An open system operates in a cyclic mode. Each cycle consists of four steps:

1. A stoichiometric $\text{N}_2 : \text{H}_2 = 1 : 3$ mixture with a total amount of n_0 mol is fed into the reactor after each cycle.
2. The reaction proceeds with a constant yield of $\eta = 0.150$.
3. Ammonia is separated by liquification.
4. Unreacted gases are returned into the reactor.

The cycle is repeated until the required overall yield is reached.

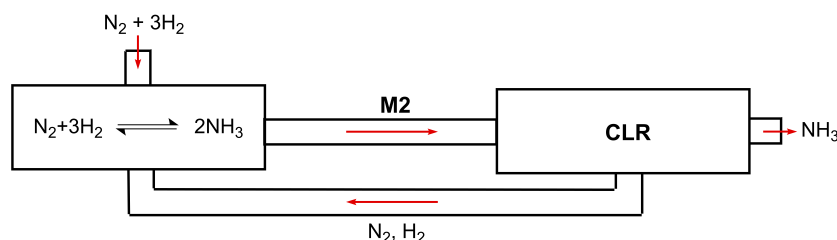
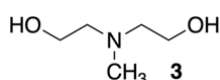


Fig. 2. M2. – Mixture 2, CLR - cooler.

- 7.3** a) **Calculate** the amount of nitrogen, present in the system after the 58th cycle (before the addition of 59th portion of mixture), if $n_0 = 4$ mol. **Provide** 4 decimal places. *Hint: a formula for the sum of the terms of a geometric progression is needed.* 15.0 pt
- b) **Calculate** the number of cycles needed to increase the **overall** yield from 15.0% to 97.0%.

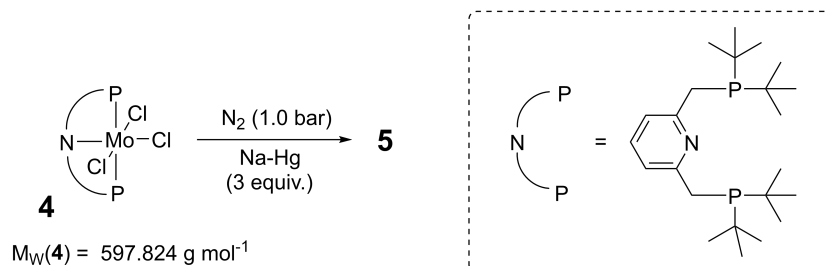
An aqueous solution of **3** is being used to remove CO_2 from the mixture.



- 7.4** **Write** the equation for this reaction.

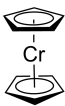
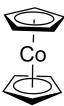
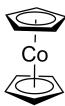
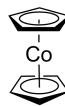
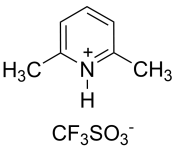
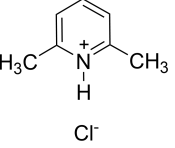
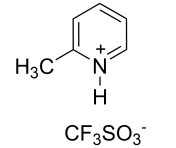
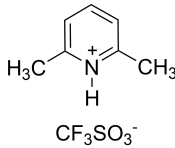
3.0 pt

Complex **5** is obtained through the fixation of the molecular nitrogen according to the scheme below.

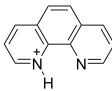
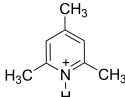
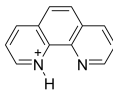


7.5 **Draw** the structure of **5** using simplified scheme for the ligand. Note that 1.00 g of **4** will react stoichiometrically with 94.97 cm³ of N₂ at 273.15 K and 1.0 bar. 6.0 pt

The effect of different reductants and additives on the yield of NH₃ was examined. The different Red and Ad combinations, their respective E° and pK_a , together with the resulting NH₃ yield are presented below.

#	1	2	3	4
Red				
E° (V)	-0.88	-1.15	-1.15	-1.15
Ad				
pK_a	14.4	14.4	13.9	14.4
NH ₃ yield (mole)	0	0.7	9.1	11.8

7.6 Rank the following **Red/Ad** combinations **A-D** by the decrease in ammonia yield. 6.0 pt

#	A	B	C	D	
Red					
E° (V)	-0.09	-1.10	-1.10	-1.10	
Ad	 CF_3SO_3^-	 CF_3SO_3^-	 CF_3SO_3^-	 CF_3SO_3^-	
pK_a	13.7	15.0	13.7	10.6	

Nitrogen fixation can also be achieved via binary nitrides (compounds containing N^{3-}). Such nitrides **7**, **8**, **9** were obtained from pure elements. When they are heated together with SiO_2 , red crystals of a stable compound **10** are formed as the single product. The minimal possible formula, describing the structure of compound **10** is $\text{Q}_\alpha \text{R}_\beta \text{S}_2 \text{T}[\text{Si}_{12}\text{N}_{24}]$. In addition:

- Mass fractions of nitrogen are $w(\text{N})_7 = 9.16\%$, $w(\text{N})_8 = 18.90\%$, $w(\text{N})_9 = 39.94\%$
- Q** and **R** are metal cations in their highest oxidation state.
- S** is a monoatomic anion.
- T** is an anion with tetrahedral configuration.
- For the quantitative formation of **10**, the mass ratio **7** : **8** : **9** : SiO_2 = 5.09 : 2.96 : 3.27 : 1.00.

7.7 Identify the empirical formulae of **7** – **10**. Specify the composition of anions **S** and **T**. 13.0 pt