

2003/08/23

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 $CH_3OH$  $CCl_4$

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**Etude spectral en utilisant le rayon infrarouge  
pour de charbon de coke de pétrole syrien et leur  
formes traitées et utilise ces formes comme tamis  
moléculaire pour séparer les solutions  
polaire et non polaire**

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**Résumé**

On traite le charbon de coke de pétrole qui contienne une pourcentage très haute de sulfure. Puis on étudie le structure chimique et les changes différents résultant de traitement pour séparer les solutions polaire et non polaire (on choisie  $\text{CCl}_4$  et  $\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$  pour étudier les capacité de séparer). Les résultat compare avec les analyse de rayon infrarouge.

**Mots Clés :** Rayon ingrarouge, Coke de pétrole, Tamis moléculaire, Adsorption de Gilis, Polaire et non polaire.

.[1]

.[2]

% 9.1-8.6

.[3] %2

:[2]

(1)

1.3-1.2	
0.6-0.4	%
9.1-8.6	%
0.8-0.6	%
8400-8300	(kcal/kg)

9.1-8.6%

.% 1.5

20 % ( %9.1 ) :

*Abbee* : *Carbolite*  
*Jasco*

) : 1  
 ) : -1-1  
 ( 15 800 C : + -2-1  
 1-1 : 24 %20  
 . 400 C ( )  
 1 1 : -3-1  
 24  
 .120 C  
 3-1 : + -4-1  
 24 %20  
 .(2-1 ) 400 C  
 : - 2

[4] 0.1 g 0.3-0.2 mg

[5] - -3

$$G_1 = [\alpha_{m,1} \beta_{1,2} (K-1) X_1 (1-X_1)] / [1 + (K \beta_{1,2}) X_1]$$

:  $X_1$  :  $\beta_{1,2}$  :  $K$  (mole/g) :  $G_1$  :  
 :  $\alpha_{m,1}$   
 $\beta_{1,2} = w_{m,1} / w_{m,2}$   
 2 1 :  $w_{m,2}$   $w_{m,1}$  :

(1)

.( )

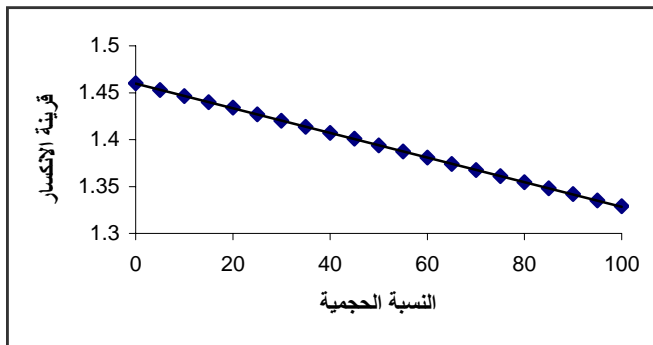
(1.7)

.[7,6]

19

.(1 )

20



(1)

21

5

48

:[4]

[8]

CCl<sub>4</sub> CH<sub>3</sub>OH

$$G_1 = (X_{0.1} - X_1) * n/g$$

(g)  $\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$  :g (mole) :n (mole/g) :G<sub>1</sub> :  
 $X_1$   $\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$  :X<sub>0,1</sub>  
 ( )  
 $K - K\beta_{1,2} - \alpha_{m,1}$  -4

:

$$(X_1)_{\max} = 1/[(K\beta_{1,2})^{1/2} + 1]$$

:  $\alpha_{m,1}$

$$\alpha_{m,1} = G_1/(1-X_1)$$

$$f(X_1) = (X_1 X_2)/G_1$$

$$X_1 X_2/G_1 = 1/\alpha_{m,1}(K-1) + (K\beta_{1,2}-1)/\alpha_{m,1}(K-1)X_1$$

:

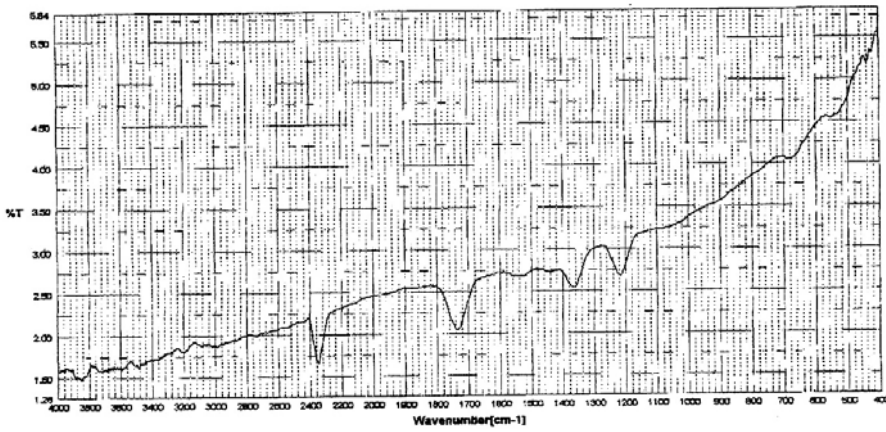
$$1/(X_1)_{\max} - 1 = (K\beta_{1,2})^{1/2} \Rightarrow K = B/\beta_{1,2}$$

$$\beta_{1,2} = B - 1/A\alpha_{m,1}$$

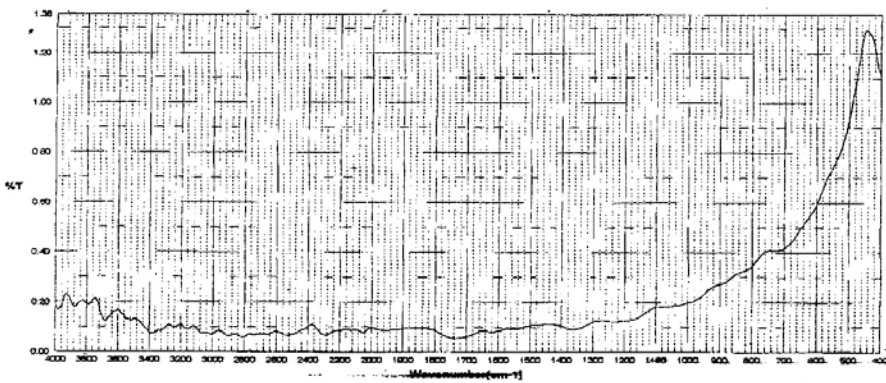
$K\beta_{1,2}$   
 :G  $1/\alpha_{m,1}(K-1)$  :A  $[1/(X_1)_{\max}-1]^2$  :B :  
 :K  $X_2, X_1$  (mole/g)  
 :  $\beta_{1,2}$  .  
 $\beta_{1,2} = w_{m,1}/w_{m,2}$   
 $2 \quad 1$  :  $w_{m,2} \quad w_{m,1}$  :

112.56 m<sup>2</sup>/g    1.99 m<sup>2</sup>/g

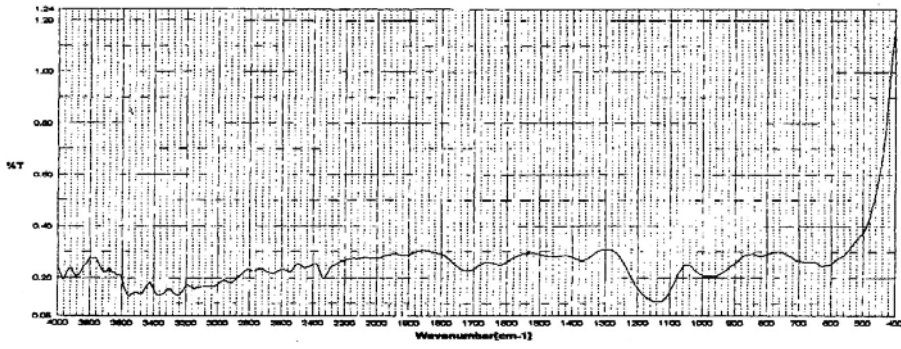
[6, 5, 4, 3, 2]



(2)

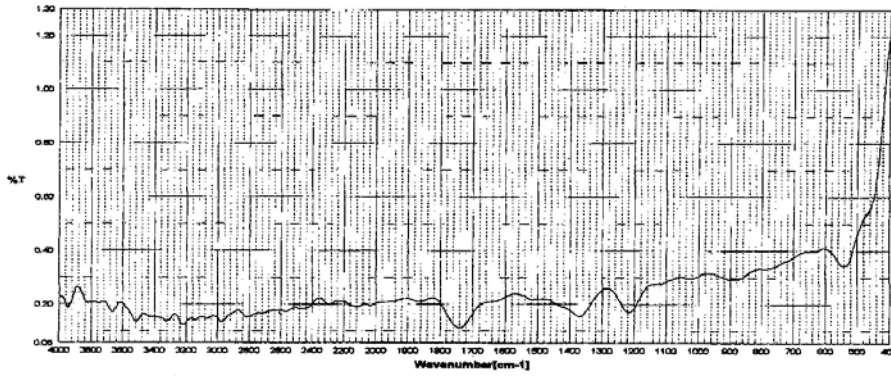


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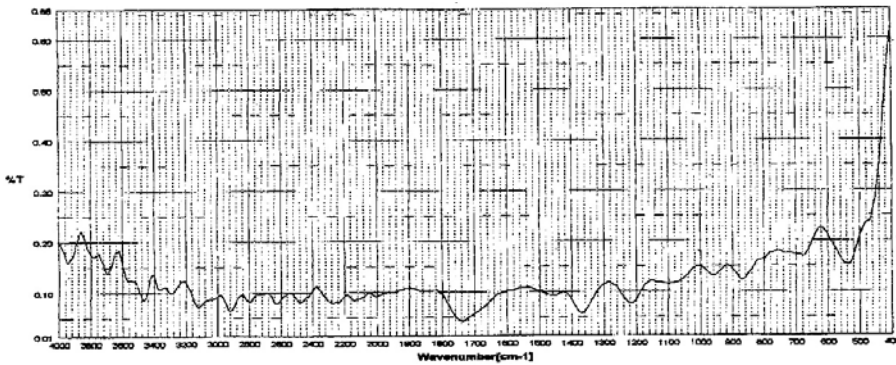


ZnCl<sub>2</sub>+

(4)



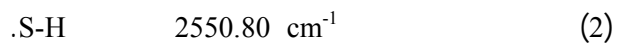
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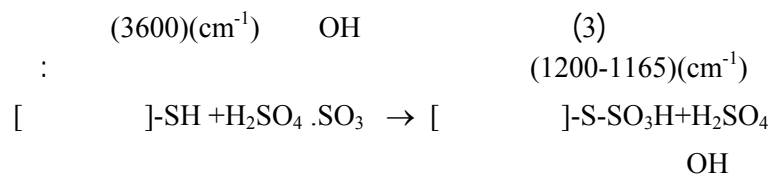
ZnCl<sub>2</sub>+

(6)



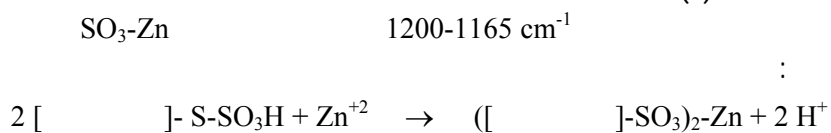


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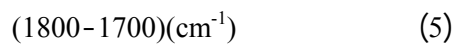


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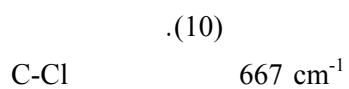
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(9)



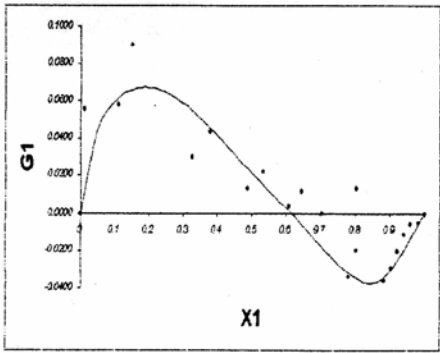
X<sub>1</sub>



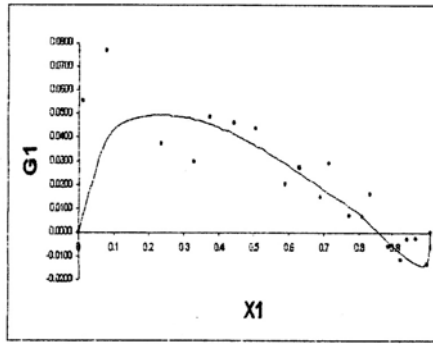
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(1)

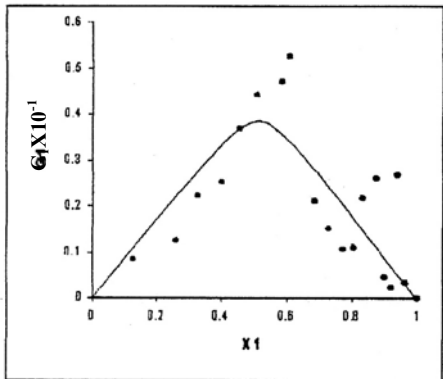
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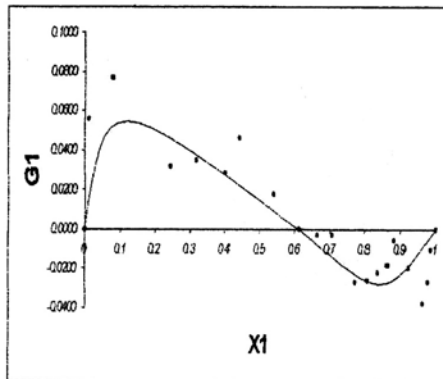
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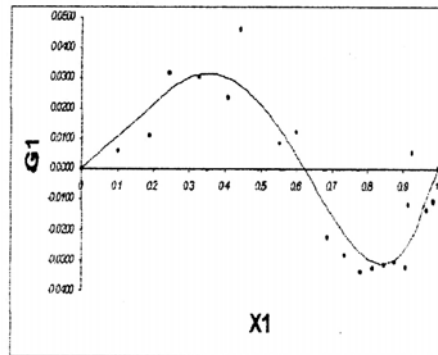


(10)



(9)

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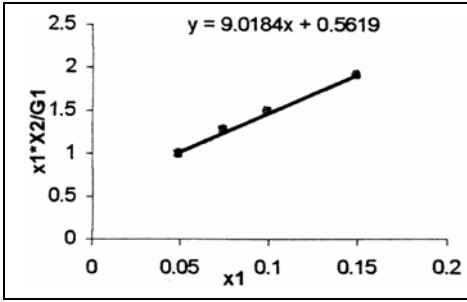


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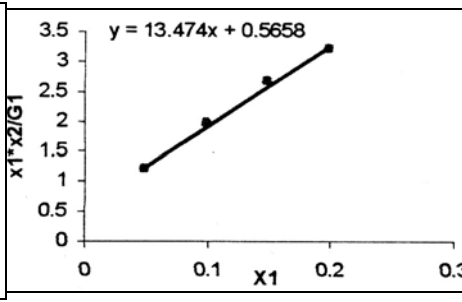
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$$f(X_1) = (X_1 X_2) / G_1$$

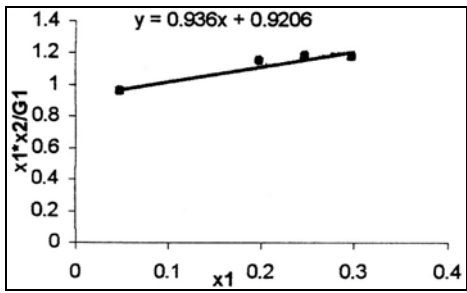
$$: X_1 X_2 / G_1 = 1 / \alpha_{m,1}(K-1) + (K\beta_{1,2}-1) / \alpha_{m,1}(K-1) X_1$$



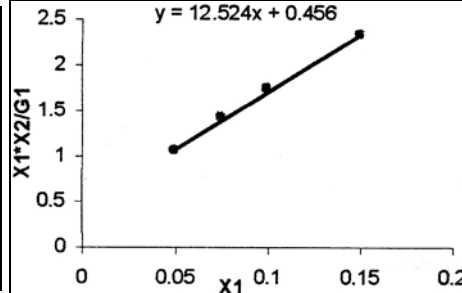
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(12)



(15)

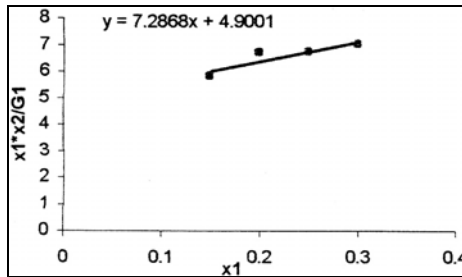


(14)

+

(16)

+



...  
:  $(X_i)_{\max}$

$K \quad K\beta_{1,2} \quad \alpha_{m,1}$

(2)

$(X_i)_{\max}$	$K\beta_{1,2}$	$K$	$\alpha_{m,1}(\text{mole/g})$	
0.3000	5.4444	1.0327	0.0976	
0.3275	4.2166	1.6209	1.487	
0.2500	9	1.0015	0.066	
0.1500	32.1111	1.0768	1.2871	
0.1	81	1.0022	0.0795	

$K\beta_{1,2}$

$\alpha_{m,1}$

( ' )

*IR*

$K\beta_{1,2}$

$\alpha_{m,1}$

[9]

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