

Transport 2 Summary

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Transport Phenomena II

Lec 1

الاشارة بداية السلاسل للقيم فقط

Diffusion in gases

$N_A = \text{constant}$ (لا يتغير مع z)
- steady state

في حال ① و ② تحققوا سواء بحل السؤال على general

* اشتقاق general من مظهرين

علاقات بترابط N_A و N_B وبقرارة الحد في المنتصف

$$\textcircled{1} \frac{N_A}{N_A + N_B} = \frac{N_A}{N_A + N_B} \frac{C_T D_{AB}}{z} \ln \left(\frac{\frac{N_A}{N_A + N_B} - \frac{C_{A2}}{C_T}}{\frac{N_A}{N_A + N_B} - \frac{C_{A1}}{C_T}} \right) \sim \text{Trial and error}$$

② No Flow or No Bulk Flow $\sim N_B = 0$
مثال - نشارة الفينيل من غير هوا

③ Flow through stagnant (net movement = 0) $\sim N_B = 0$
مثال - نشارة الفينيل مع هوا

$$R = 8.20573 \times 10^{-5}$$

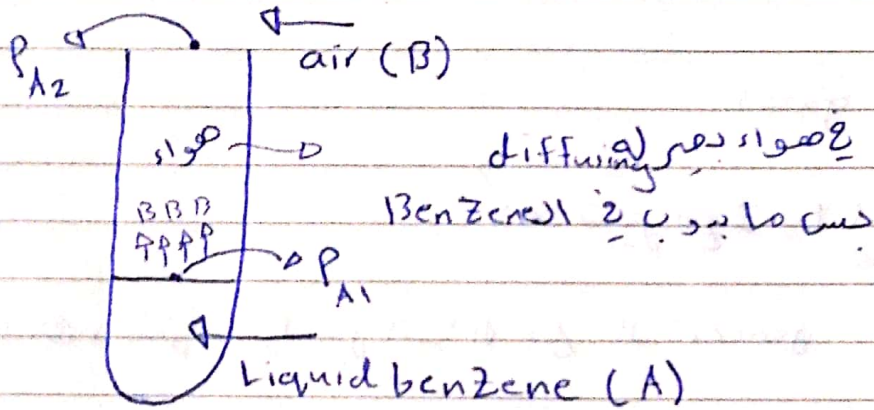
$$\text{m}^3 \cdot \text{atm} / \text{mol} \cdot \text{K}$$

$$R = 8.314 \text{ Pa} \cdot \text{m}^3 / \text{mol} \cdot \text{K}$$

قد مع الاشارة للوحدة

في حالتين مشروعات بالسلايات وهم كالتالي :-

(A)



	Source	Sink	
air	✓	X	بما معناه أنه الهواء تركيزه ثابت
Benzene	✓	✓	في حالتين ذكرناهم سابقاً ② و ③ كلاهما $N_B = 0$ حيث الانتشار للbenzene مع مختلف

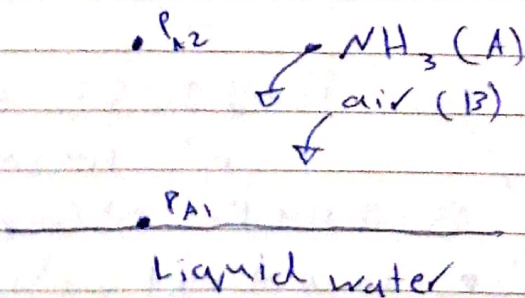
P_{A1} = Vapor Pressure المادة وهي التركيز الأعلى

$P_{A2} = 0 \rightarrow$ No Benzene in air

$$P_{B1} = 1 - P_{A1}$$

(no concentration gradient)

(B)



	Source	Sink	
air	✓	X	الهواء ما يزداد في المسار
NH3	✓	✓	NH3 يزداد

رجع أمثلة الاشتقاقات العامة

الأنفوس في الهواء

$$N_A = -C_T D_{AB} \frac{dx_A}{dz} + X_A (N_A + N_B) \rightarrow \text{دائماً ببساطة}$$

(الشروط) general

- Through stagnant, non-diffusing B :-

$$N_A = -C_T D_{AB} \frac{dx_A}{dz} + X_A (N_A + N_B) \rightarrow \text{ينقل } X_A \text{ على الجهة الثانية ويرب المعادلة}$$

$$N_A = -C_T D_{AB} \frac{dx_A}{dz} / (1 - X_A)$$

$$\int_{z_1}^{z_2} dz N_A = -C_T D_{AB} \int_{x_{A1}}^{x_{A2}} \frac{dx_A}{1 - X_A}$$

$$dz N_A = C_T D_{AB} \ln \frac{1 - x_{A2}}{1 - x_{A1}} \quad (\text{مفصل لقدام})$$

في حالة ٢، شكل حسب شويته x أو C أو P وبالعادة مفصل

$$N_A = \frac{C_T D_{AB}}{dz} \ln \frac{C_T - C_{A2}}{C_T - C_{A1}} \quad (\text{التحويل بين مفصل لقدام})$$

$$N_A = \frac{P_T D_{AB}}{dz P_T} \ln \frac{P_T - P_{A2}}{P_T - P_{A1}}$$

وفي شكل آخرى للقانون الجواب بين ما يفرق كثير على أي حال

$$N_A = \frac{C_T D_{AB}}{dz} \frac{x_{A1} - x_{A2}}{x_{B1} - x_{B2}} \rightarrow \text{على الجانب يسار}$$

في قانون بصفة أو P (موجود لقدام)

Diffusivity

مع تعرفنا كيف تحسب على القانونين وركزي على الوحد القانون العام
مش عفا آفهم وافهم العلاقة التالية :-

$$D_{AB} \propto \frac{1}{P}$$

$$D_{AB} \propto T^{3/2}$$

$$D_{AB} = D_{AB} \frac{P_1}{P_2} \left(\frac{T_2}{T_1} \right)^{3/2} \rightarrow \text{عفا}$$

Diffusivity in Liquid

هيك يكون على 1 مع وهو مقدمة لفادة وبع ينكر لفادام

Lec 2

ادرسه من السلايدان كامل مع حفيدا جميع الا شفاقات
انتميه موصلة به "ا"

ask ; believe & recieve

lec. 3.

Diffusion in gases.

stagnant Bulk
 $N_B = 0$ Flow

3 Assumptions:-

* at steady state.

* one-D

* no chemical reaction.

① الهواء ثابت لا يتحرك (No Flow)

② الهواء يتحرك (Flow) net movement = zero
(Flow through stagnant)

③ الهواء لا يمتزج (non-diss) diffusion

□ $\frac{\partial N_A}{\partial x} = 0 \rightarrow N_A = \text{constant} \rightarrow$ شوي ثابت

⊗ $\frac{\partial N_A \times v}{\partial v} = 0 \rightarrow N_A \times v = \text{constant}$ لا يتغير $\frac{N_A \times v}{\text{diffusion path}}$

○ $\frac{\partial v^2 N_A}{\partial v} = 0 \rightarrow N_A \times v^2 = \text{constant}$

General Flux equation:-

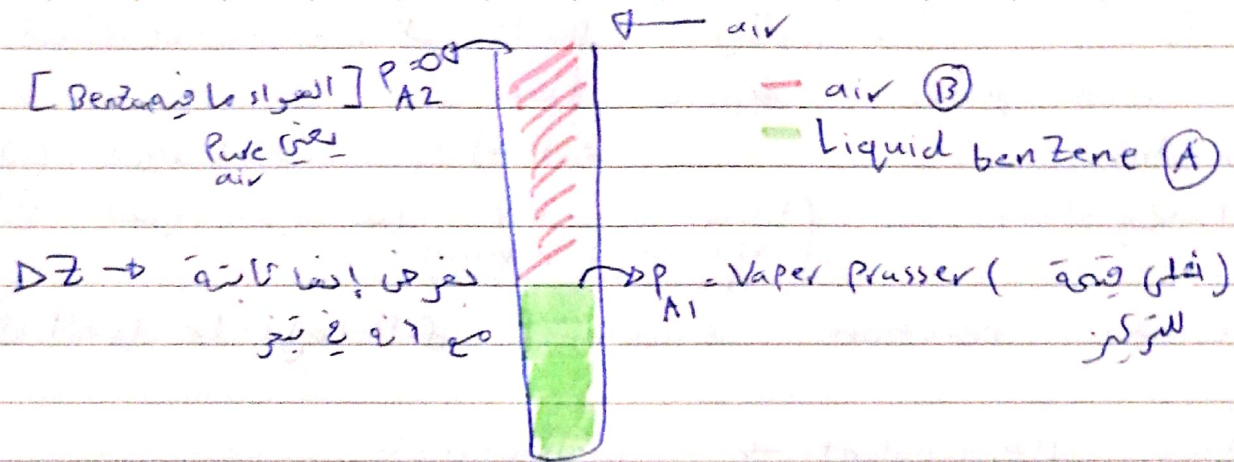
$$N_A = C_T D_{AB} \frac{dx_A}{dz} + x_A (N_A + N_B)$$

Bulk Flow
molecular diffusion.

$\Rightarrow$ لما N_B موجود في المعادلة
وفي $N_B \neq 0$ لا يمكن ان يكون
علاقة بين N_A و N_B -

$$N_A = \frac{N_A}{(N_A + N_B)} \frac{C_T D_{AB}}{z} \ln \left(\frac{\frac{N_A}{N_A + N_B} - \frac{C_{A2}}{C_T}}{\frac{N_A}{N_A + N_B} - \frac{C_{A1}}{C_T}} \right)$$

و يسمى
Trail and error



$$\rightarrow C_{A1} = \frac{P_{A1}}{P_T}$$

air source الى sink *
Benzene source الى sink *

$$\rightarrow C_{A2} = \frac{P_{A2}}{P_T}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{ما زلت } P_T \text{ يعني } 1 \text{ atm}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{aligned} P_{B1} &= P_T - P_{A1} \\ P_{B2} &= P_T - P_{A2} \end{aligned}$$

استخدام قانون الفلز في diffusion in gases

$$N_A = -C_T D_{AB} \frac{dx_A}{dz} + x_A (N_A + N_B)$$

$$-N_A x_A + N_A = -C_T D_{AB} \frac{dx_A}{dz}$$

$$N_A = \frac{-C_T D_{AB} dx_A}{(1-x_A) dz}$$

$$N_A dz = \frac{-C_T D_{AB}}{1 - X_A} dX_A$$

$$N_A > J_A^*$$

$$N_A \int_{z_1}^{z_2} dz = -C_T D_{AB} \int_{X_{A1}}^{X_{A2}} \frac{dX_A}{1 - X_A}$$

$$N_A (z_2 - z_1) = -C_T D_{AB} \left[-\ln(1 - X_A) \right]_{X_{A1}}^{X_{A2}}$$

$$N_A = \frac{C_T D_{AB}}{\Delta z} \ln \frac{1 - X_{A2}}{1 - X_{A1}} \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$P_{CT} = \frac{P_T}{RT} \rightarrow N_A = \frac{P_T D_{AB}}{RT \Delta z} \ln \frac{P_T - P_{A2}}{P_T - P_{A1}} \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$N_A = \frac{C_T D_{AB}}{\Delta z} \ln \frac{C_T - C_{A2}}{C_T - C_{A1}} \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[\ln(1 - X_{A2}) - \ln(1 - X_{A1}) \right] \\ &= \ln \frac{1 - X_{A2}}{1 - X_{A1}} \end{aligned}$$

→ low concentration & low forms use

Log mean average concentration.

$$X_{B,lm} = \frac{X_{B2} - X_{B1}}{\ln \frac{X_{B2}}{X_{B1}}}, \quad X_B = 1 - X_A$$

$$N_A = \frac{C_T D_{AB}}{\Delta z} \frac{(X_{A1} - X_{A2})}{X_{B,lm}} \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

if A dilute in B

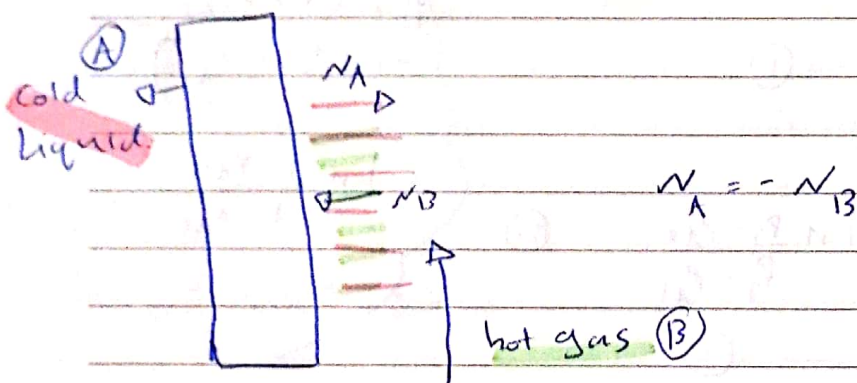
$$X_{B,lm} = P_T$$

وإذا كان A قليل في B

simple average $\frac{X_{B1} + X_{B2}}{2}$

$$N_A = \frac{P_T D_{AB}}{RT \Delta z} \frac{P_{A1} - P_{A2}}{P_{B,Lm}}, \quad P_{B,Lm} = \frac{P_{A2} - P_{A1}}{\ln \frac{P_{A2}}{P_{A1}}}, \quad P_{B1} = P_T - P_{A1}$$

⇒ Equimolar counter diffusion #
 انتقال متساوي في كلا الاتجاهين



اشتقاق قانون المعادل

$$z = z_2 \quad N_A = -CT D_{AB} \frac{dx_A}{dz} + x_A (\bar{N}_A + \bar{N}_B)$$

$$\int_{z=z_1}^{z=z_2} dz \quad N_A = -CT D_{AB} \int_{x_{A1}}^{x_{A2}} dx_A$$

$$x_A = \frac{C_A}{C_T}$$

$$N_A = \frac{CT D_{AB}}{\Delta z} (x_{A1} - x_{A2}) \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$N_A = \frac{D_{AB}}{\Delta z} (C_{A1} - C_{A2}) \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$N_A = \frac{P_{AB}}{RT \Delta z} (P_{A1} - P_{A2}) \quad C_T = \frac{P_T}{RT}, \quad C_A = \frac{P_A}{P_T}$$

$$\frac{d}{dz}(N_A) = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dz} \left(-D_{AB} \frac{dC_A}{dz} \right) = 0, \quad \frac{d^2 C_A}{dz^2} = 0$$

$$\boxed{\frac{C_A - C_{A1}}{C_{A1} - C_{A2}} = \frac{z - z_1}{z_1 - z_2}}$$

مستقيم خطي

⇒ Other Relations (مهم)

① $mA \rightarrow nB$

$$\frac{N_A}{m} = \frac{N_B}{n} \rightarrow N_B = -(n/m) N_A$$

② $H_A N_A \rightarrow H_B N_B$

$$N_A H_A = -H_B N_B \rightarrow N_B = -(H_A/H_B) N_A$$

⇒ Pseudo steady state. (مهم)

- N_A = slow

- through stagnant

- Δt very long time

unsteady → steady (مهم)

① $N_A = \frac{C_T D_{AB}}{z} (x_{A1} - x_{A2})$

② $\frac{\rho_A L}{M_A} \frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{C_T D_{AB}}{z} (x_{A1} - x_{A2})$

٨ شقائق و جزر في الفيزياء

$$N_A = \frac{C_T D_{AB}}{Z} \frac{(X_{A1} - X_{A2})}{X_{B,Lm}}$$

$$N_A = \frac{\rho_{A,L}}{M_A} \frac{dZ}{dt}$$

$$\frac{C_T D_{AB}}{DZ X_{B,Lm}} (X_{A1} - X_{A2}) = \frac{\rho_{A,L}}{M_A} \frac{dZ}{dt}$$

$$\int_0^t dt = \frac{\rho_{A,L} X_{B,Lm}}{C_T D_{AB} (X_{A1} - X_{A2})} \int_{Z_{L=0}}^{Z_L} dZ$$

$$t = \frac{\rho_{A,L} X_{B,Lm}}{C_T D_{AB} (X_{A1} - X_{A2})} \left(\frac{Z^2}{2} - \frac{Z_{L=0}^2}{2} \right) \quad (1)$$

القانون الثاني في الفيزياء

$$* \frac{X_A}{A} = \frac{P_A}{P_T}$$

$$* C_T = \frac{P_T}{RT}$$

⇒ an infinite standard medium

① Vaporization of liquid drop.

② sublimation of solid spheres.

Infinite = diffusion in large environment.

* The vapor diffuse by molecular motion into the large body of stagnant gas.

$$\pi r^2 = \text{مساحة الدائرة}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate} &= \text{Amount} \\ \text{Rate} &= \text{Flux} \times \text{Area} \end{aligned}$$

$$N_A = \frac{C_T D_{AB}}{b} \ln \left(\frac{1-x_{A\infty}}{1-x_{As}} \right) \quad (1)$$

$$C_T = \frac{P}{RT}$$

جزء من قوانين السلايات
و موصوفها من مع

$$N_A = \frac{D_{AB} P}{RT r_0} \frac{(P_{A1} - P_{A2})}{P_{B, Lm}}$$

$$P_{B, Lm} = P_T \text{ if A dilut in B}$$

$$t = \frac{r_0^2}{D_{AB}} \frac{1}{2 C_T} \ln \left(\frac{1-x_{A\infty}}{1-x_{As}} \right)$$

⇒ Varying cross-sectional Area

$$\bar{N}_A = \frac{\pi D_{AB} P}{RT} \frac{r_1}{z} \left[r_1 - (r_1 - r_2) \frac{z}{L} \right] \ln \frac{P}{P - P_v}$$

⇒ Diffusion in Liquid

diffusion in liquids is considerably slower than in gas.

① Equimolar counter diffusion

$$N_A = -N_B$$

مع قيع (1) سائل و جود لا استمر
التركيز العادي يستمر

$$N_A = \frac{C_{AV}}{DZ} D_{AB} (x_{A1} - x_{A2})$$

$$C_{AV} = \frac{\frac{P}{M_1} + \frac{P}{M_2}}{2}$$

② non-diffusing

$$N_B = 0$$

$$N_A = \frac{D_{AB} C_{AV}}{DZ x_{B,lm}} (x_{A1} - x_{A2}), \quad C_{AV} = \frac{\frac{P}{M_1} + \frac{P}{M_2}}{2}$$

$$x_{B,lm} = \frac{x_{A2} - x_{A1}}{\ln \frac{x_{A2}}{x_{A1}}}$$

lec 4

① Diffusion doesn't depend on the structure.

لا شقاف
pieganee

planner → $N_A = \frac{D_{AB}}{DZ} (C_{A1} - C_{A2})$

Cylindrical

$$N_A = \frac{W_A}{2\pi r L}$$

$$W_A = -D_{AB} \times 2\pi r L \times \frac{dc_A}{dr}$$

$$W_A \int_{r_i}^{r_o} \frac{dr}{r} = -D_{AB} \times 2\pi L \int_{C_{A1}}^{C_{A0}} dc_A$$

$$W_A = -D_{AB} \times 2\pi L \frac{C_{A0} - C_{A1}}{\ln(r_o/r_i)} \Rightarrow W_A = D_{AB} \times 2\pi L \frac{C_{A1} - C_{A0}}{\ln(r_o/r_i)}$$

Conc. Profile

$$\frac{dc_A}{dr} = \frac{-W_A}{D_{AB} 2\pi L r} \int_{r_i}^r \frac{dr}{r}$$

Spherical

$$N_A = \frac{W_A}{4\pi r^2} \Rightarrow W_A = -D_{AB} \frac{dc_A}{dr} \times 4\pi r^2$$

$$W_A \int_{r_i}^{r_o} \frac{dr}{r^2} = -D_{AB} \times 4\pi \int_{C_{A1}}^{C_{A0}} dc_A \Rightarrow W_A \int_{C_{A1}}^{C_{A0}} dc_A = \frac{-W_A}{4\pi D_{AB}} \int_{r_i}^{r_o} \frac{dr}{r^2}$$

$$W_A = -D_{AB} \times 4\pi (r_i r_o) \times \frac{C_{A0} - C_{A1}}{r_o - r_i}$$

② depend on structure.

Liquids in solid

$$D_{\text{ref}} = \left(\frac{\epsilon}{K_L^2}\right) D_{AB}$$

$$N_A = \frac{\epsilon}{K_L^2} D_{AB} \frac{C_{A1} - C_{A2}}{\Delta z}$$

$$\frac{1}{D_{AC}} = \frac{1}{D_{AB}} + \frac{1}{D_{BA}}$$

والتي اعطى قدر مائتة .)

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Lec 5

Transient Diffusion

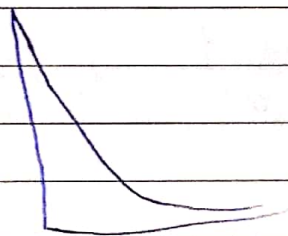
① Semi-infinite

medium sink for A

$$C_{A0} = 0$$

$$C_{As} = \text{finite}$$

sur in
A → B

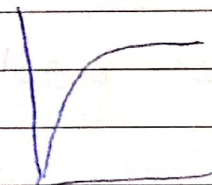


medium source for A

$$C_{A0} = \text{finite}$$

$$C_{As} = 0$$

in the
sur A



$$Z^* = 4 \sqrt{D_{AB} t}$$

if Z^* equal or lower L (thickness)

so the Q semi infinite

فيما
إذا كان بطول الرق من النشأ رت وبعيداً عن

$$Y = \frac{C_{As} - C_A}{C_{As} - C_{A0}}$$

$$C_{As} - C_{A0}$$

لا يقدراً على أسئلة finite في infinite
بمع التماس

② finite

$$\textcircled{I} m = 0, Bi > 40$$

مع أفض من السؤال في m

(1)

Im permeable

- source $C_{As} < C_{Ao}$

- sink $C_{As} > C_{Ao}$

(2)

Symmetry

① ② ③ Finite, $m=0$

حسب فریزر $F_{om} = \frac{D_{AB} t}{a^2}$ و رقم انتقال الكتلة Y

II

$m > 0$, $0.1 < B_i < 40$

- $C_{As} \neq C_{Ao}$

$$Y = \frac{C_{A_{ms}} - C_A}{C_{A_{ms}} - C_{Ao}}$$

الطول X و العرض Y

X = Length at any location

ring - one side ($X_1 = L$)
- both side ($X_1 = L/2$)

$$n = \frac{X}{X_1}$$

- Cylinder

$$X_1 = R$$

$$n = \frac{r}{R}$$

- sphere

$$X_1 = R, n = r/R$$

Gurney-Lurie chart ($m=0$ or $m>0$)

$$m = \frac{1}{Bi} = \frac{D_{AB}}{K_c X_i}$$

① ⑤ ⑥ Local concentration

⇒ Average

$$Bi > 0, m = 0$$

(Heisler chart)

إذا كان مركز

$$\text{slab} \quad \frac{C_{As} - C_{A_{avg}}}{C_{As} - C_{Ao}} = f\left(\left(\frac{D_{AB} t}{a^2}\right)^{1/2}\right)$$

وإذا أكثر ما دافعت به
بعضها الأبعاد بعد

⇒ cylindrical 2D

slab

⇒ sphere 1D

آخر مثال مع هذا الدكتور بكر منه
أهم شيء في الكثير من charts وكيفية أخذها من كل chart
لست وأفكاره تكون واضحة

(القوانين كلها معاً) بس مع بعض مودنة charts

Lec 6: [Two Immiscible Fluid + Fluid and Solid surface]

Two modes of mass transfer

- ① diffusion (gas & liquid) → no buoyancy force
no natural convection
- ② convection (liquid & solid) → moving fluid - natural
↳ immiscible fluid or by solid surface. convection

⇒ Convection occurs in Turbulent and Buffer Layer
↳ mixing

Two different cases of convective:-

- ① single phase (sublimation of naphthalen)
- ② Two contacting phase (extraction + absorption)

$$\Rightarrow N_A = K_c A (C_{As} - C_A) \quad \text{Gas Phase}$$

↳ $1/K_c \rightarrow$ resistance

$$K'_c = \frac{N_A}{\Delta C_A}$$

$$C_A = \frac{P_A}{RT} \Rightarrow N_A = K'_c (P_{A1} - P_{A2}) / RT$$
$$= K'_G (P_{A1} - P_{A2})$$

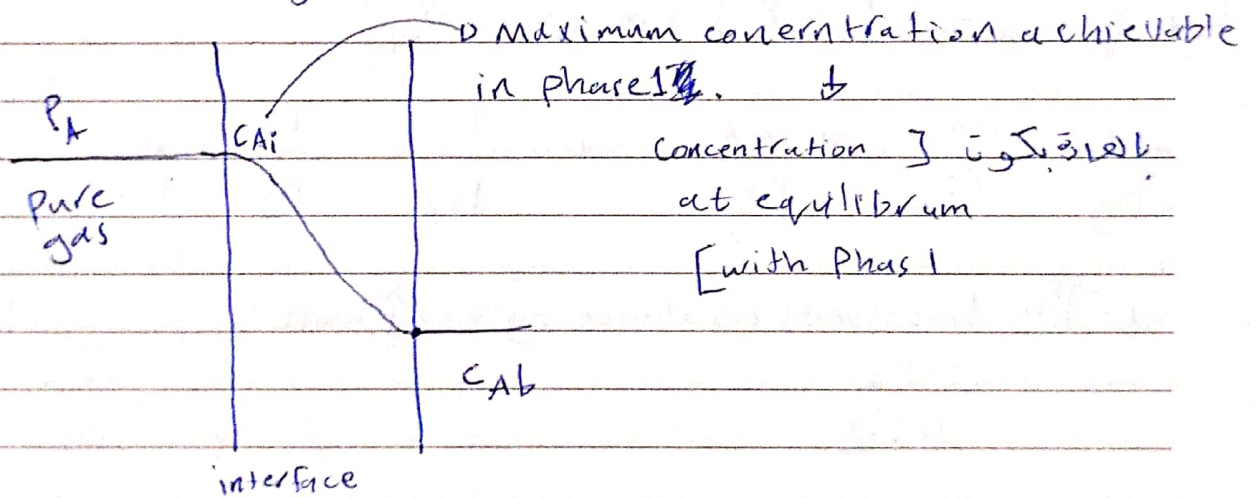
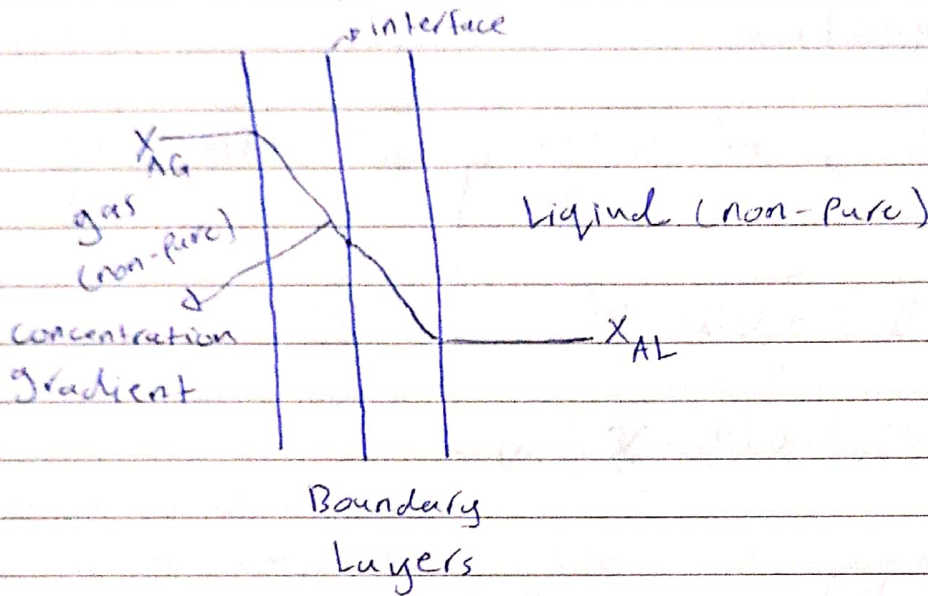
$$Sh = \frac{K'_c L}{D_{AB}}$$

$$Sc = \frac{\nu}{D_{AB}} = \frac{\mu}{\rho D_{AB}}$$

$$K'_G = \frac{K'_c}{RT}$$

Lec 7

between two phases



$$N_A = K_c (C_{Ai} - C_{Ab}) \quad , \quad \text{Bulk concentration}$$

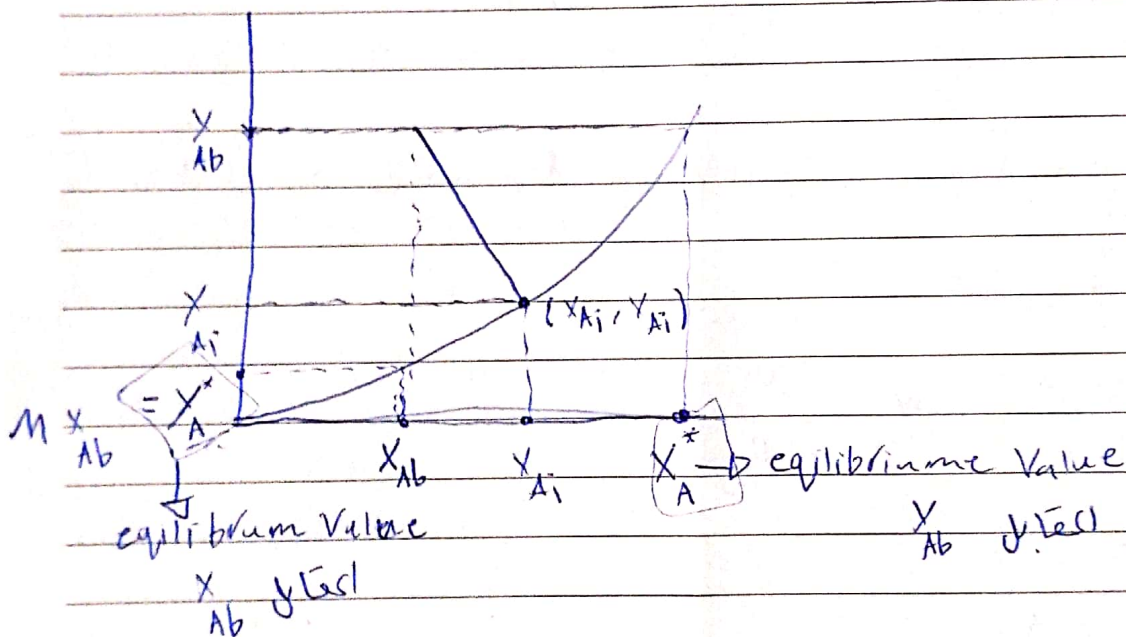
$\Rightarrow$ at steady state

$$N_A = K_y (Y_{Ab} - Y_{Ai}) = K_x (X_{Ai} - X_{Ab})$$

$\frac{1}{K}$ = resistance.

Gas phase flux = Liquid phase flux

$$\frac{N_A}{K_y} = \frac{Y_{Ab} - Y_{Ai}}{Y_{Ab} - Y_{Ai}} \quad (\text{same})$$



(slope) equilibrium distribution X_{Ai} & Y_{Ai} relation

$$Y_{Ai} = H' X_{Ai}, \quad H' = H/P$$

⇒ Overall mass-transfer coefficients.

$$K_y = \frac{N_A}{Y_{Ab} - Y_A^*}$$

$$K_x = \frac{N_A}{X_A^* - X_{Ab}}$$

$$N_A = K_y (Y_{AB} - Y_A^*) = K_x (X_{Ai} - X_{AB}) = K_x (X_A^* - X_{AB}) = K_y (Y_{AB} - Y_A^*)$$

⇒ Non-Linear equilibrium

$$m' = \frac{Y_{Ai} - Y_A^*}{X_{Ai} - X_{AB}}$$

$$m'' = \frac{Y_{AB} - Y_{Ai}}{X_A^* - X_{Ai}}$$

$$\text{slope} = -\frac{K_x}{K_y}$$

$$Y_{AB} - Y_A^* = (Y_{AB} - Y_{Ai}) + (Y_{Ai} - Y_A^*)$$

$$X_A^* - X_{AB} = (X_{Ai} - X_{AB}) + (X_A^* - X_{Ai})$$

$$\Rightarrow Y_{AB} - Y_A^* = (Y_{AB} - Y_{Ai}) + m' (X_{Ai} - X_{AB})$$

$$\frac{N_A}{K_y} = \frac{N_A}{K_y} + \frac{m' N_A}{K_x} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{K_y} = \frac{1}{K_y} + \frac{m'}{K_x}$$

⇒ The fractional resistance by gas phase :-

$$\frac{1/K_x}{1/K_y}$$

⇒ The fractional mass transfer offered by liquid phase :-

$$\frac{m'/K_x}{1/K_y}$$

Values of m'

m' very small ⇒ major resistance in gas phase

$$\frac{1}{K_y} = \frac{1}{K_y}$$

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m' is large resistance in Liquid phase.

for m''

$$\Rightarrow X_A^* - X_{AB} = (X_{Ai} - X_{AB}) + \frac{X_{AB} - X_{Ai}}{m''}$$

$$\frac{N_A}{K_L} = \frac{N_A}{K_G} + \frac{N_A}{m'' K_G}$$

or

$$\frac{1}{K_L} = \frac{1}{K_G} + \frac{1}{m'' K_G}$$

↳ overall mass transfer resistance on Liquid Phase.

Values of m''

m'' is very large $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{m'' K_G}$ small and resistance in Liquid phase.

$$\frac{1}{K_L} = \frac{1}{K_G}$$

$\Rightarrow$ Linear equilibrium

$$P_{Ai} = H C_{Ai,i} \quad \text{bar / Kg. m}^3$$

$$P_A^* = H C_{AB} \quad , \quad P_A = H C_A^*$$

$$N_A = K_G (P_{AB} - P_A^*) \quad , \quad N_A = K_G (P_{AB} - P_{Ai})$$

$$N_A = K_L (C_{Ai} - C_{AB})$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{K_G} = \frac{1}{K_G} + \frac{H}{K_L}$$

ratio of heat and mass = Lewis number

$$Le = \frac{\alpha}{D_{AB}} = \frac{k}{\rho c_p D_{AB}}$$

$$Sh = \alpha Re^\beta Sc^\gamma$$

$$Re_L = \frac{4 \Gamma}{\mu L}$$

$$\delta_h / \delta_c = Sc^{1/3}$$

for very low Re the sherwood number $\propto 2$

أهم قوانين Lec 6 (مفتي)

$$K_G = K_c / RT \Rightarrow \text{العدالة القوية إلى بعض}$$

تحويلات K_c مفتي

$$N_A = K_c (C_{A_s} - C_A)$$

اعتبروا دائماً

$$K_c = K_c'$$

ما في فرق كبير

$$N_{sh} = K_c \frac{L}{D_{AB}} \rightarrow \text{بتغير إذا}$$

عند دائرة

$$Sc = \frac{\mu}{D_{AB}}$$

أبداً حاولوا افهموا في الامكان
ممكن يحس من كل اسر

أهم قوانين Lec 7

$$Y_{A,i} = H X_{A,i}$$

$$K_y = \frac{N_A}{X_{Ab} - Y_A^v}$$

$$K_x = \frac{N_A}{X_A^* - X_{Ab}}$$

$$\frac{1}{K_y} = \frac{1}{K_y} + \frac{m'}{K_x}, \quad 1/K_y, 1/K_x, m'/K_x$$

وقانون حالة الـ Liq

$$P_A = H C_{Ab}^*, \quad N_A = K_G (P_{Ab} - P_{A,i})$$

$$\frac{1}{K_G} = \frac{1}{K_G} + \frac{H}{K_L}$$

MINTRA