

# Separation Process 2



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# **Separation Processes II**

**(Combined Heat & Mass Transfer)**

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Credit is given to Professor Zayed Hammori for sharing his teaching notes



الهدف منها فعل لها اد conc. sol'n بعدين ال sol'n بعدين ما get conc. بواسته solute منه نزحه cryst. زئار conc.

## Definitions

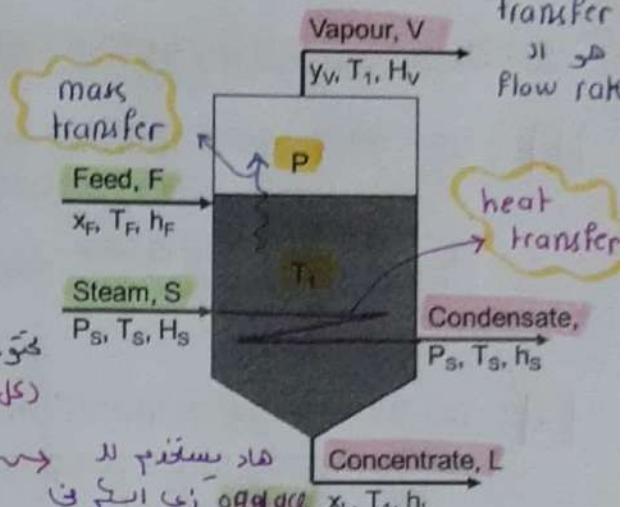
removal of water from solution

Evaporation is the process that changes liquid water to gaseous water. The vapor from a boiling liquid solution is removed and a more concentrated solution remains.

hot water leaching باستخراج سائل داغ

والستوك بذوب باخري منه هو عندي غنية كبيرة من ايك  
على الاسك مثلاً ويعار (استوك) بغلة الـ

كمي عـلـ السـطـرـ بـمـتـهـاـ وـبـعـلـ: crystal وـبـعـلـ المـكـرـ (كلـ اـدـ chemicals) يـعـلـ سـكـلـ powder يـعـلـ نفسـ المـكـرـ )



- The concentration of aqueous solutions of sugar, sodium chloride, sodium hydroxide, glycerol, glue, milk, and orange juice.

\* مثلاً عند إضافة ملح ويدى أصلعه ك powder زى ملح  $\text{KCl}$  ، يبى sol'n من البتولكى وهاد ببى آيجو اى منه من البداية وأذ عمله د level معن وعدها بدى آخذ هدا آد process conc. sol'n أوديه على تانية ، كان يامكان من البداية أوديه على آد process second stage راح يتعلل cost عالية على آد water removal لذا بهائى اذ  $\text{KCl}$  و Batesي يحتاج أسلئم crystaliz.

## latent heat

العوامل التي ينبع منها evap process

## Factors affecting evaporation

### 1. Concentration in the liquid:

1

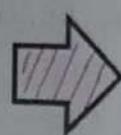
- The liquid feed to an evaporator is relatively dilute
- The viscosity is low



Relatively high heat-transfer coefficients

2

- Increasing evaporation rate lead to having more viscous fluid  
liq. circulation ↘  
should be added to prevent position on surface of contact.



Adequate circ and/or turbulence must be present

معكى يعمل اد solute بتركيز 5% او 10% او 40% شو الفرق؟! لو دخلة 5% اول ما يدخل اد solution بدو يكون less viscose (less viscosity) (diluted) less viscose solution جوا اد h (local heat trans.) واد (over all heat trans.) بالقابل لـ الترکيزات فيها تكون اد scaling يجري عنى scaling لأن ترب مازيز الترکيز وحرارة عالية يزيد و معكى resistance بالтай او eff of contact تقل.

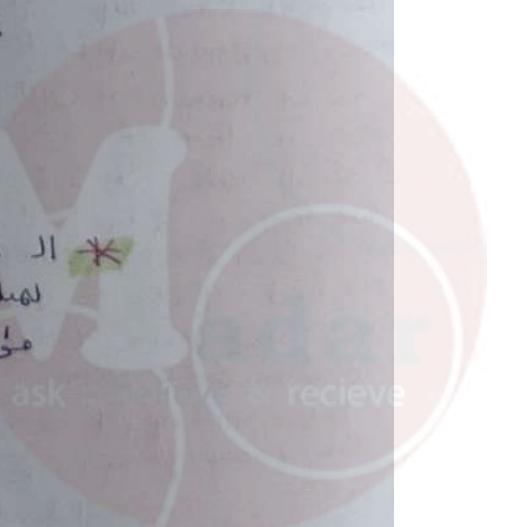
= ما يكون تركيز عالي او h عالي (هدر على توحيل الحرارة) بس هليلة.  
= ما يكون تركيز قليل او h عالي (diluted) او هليلة دار h عالي.

\* so ~~pro~~ as cng ٣٠%

You have to comprimize between low & high conc.

يعنى انك تحلى بتخه جوا او still ملابسي عنك يكون هبار تكلسات وصعب تسليمه وهاد من feasible evap ٤٥% - ٥٥% still لا زم يكون د نسبة الـ solute max

او h واحد راح يقل و واحد راح يزير  
لهلك بفضل أعلى circulation  
مول الوقت داخل الا still ٣٠%



**Solubility:**  $\rightarrow$  solubility اد نزید بزرگ شدن مقدار مذاب زاده ای این را در اینجا در نمایش داشتیم.

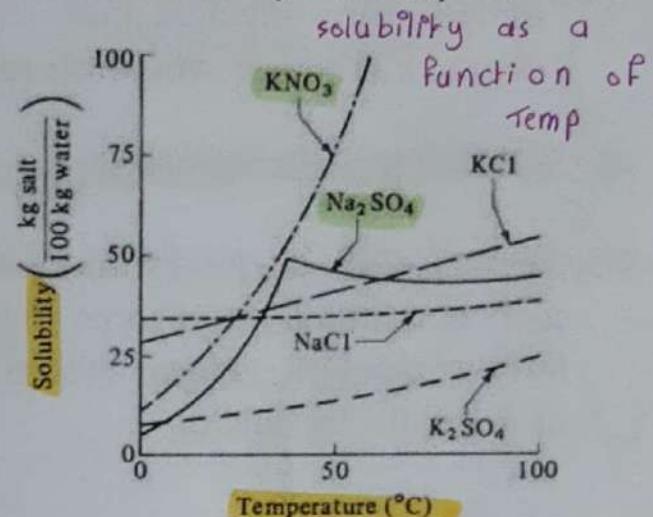
## 2. Solubility:

- As solutions are heated and the concentration of the solute or salt increases
  - The solubility of the salt increases with temperature

The concentrated solution from the evaporator is cooled to room temperature, crystallization may occur

## Factors affecting evaporation

The solubility limit of the material in the solution may be exceeded and crystals may form



\* **الثانية** : - اد د تزير معاد  $\Delta$  ملتحي تبتو اكتر اما اذا كانت اد د متعاكفي يعني بعد ما يغيره دا ما يغيره.

از بیان که معین بالاتری بحاجت دارد اسفلت علی evaporation میان آنها نمایند (مش. ۱۰۰٪)

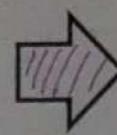
لوكان عندي  $KNO_3$  و  $Na_2SO_4$  بعد اسخدمه  $Na_2SO_4$  في طاح بعمليه  $Na_2SO_4$  و ادر  $KNO_3$  بيكون dissolved solution

النسبة لبعض المنتجات الدوائية دار  
الفهارس ونكيل كلما تأثر في المراة الثاني زيادة  
المراة بفعاليتها degradation حيث يدل ما نشتعل  
على مراة عالية بنستعل على محتليل.

## Factors affecting

### 3. Temperature sensitivity of materials:

- Products of food and other biological materials, pharmaceuticals may be temperature-sensitive and degrade at higher temperatures



Apply vacuum at low temperature

### 4. Foaming or frothing:

- Caustic solutions, food solutions such as skim milk, and some fatty-acid solutions form a foam or froth during boiling



This foam accompanied vapor coming out of evaporator and entrainment losses occur

بعض ادوات بعمل دعنة لما ينخرها زبادي  
منها الحليب بعمل دعنة وذلك اكوايديك water.  
بعض ادها دعنة during the boiling ، اذا خففت الغلاف  
الدعنة راح تطلع مع ادوات معناها بهذه يجيءو عيوب  
contamination of the water  
لي طالع ويفقدان داد product يجيء بنزل تحت باستاري  
low P من هنائي ومنو حكينا بدنا  
شو اغل ٥٥ :-

I have to compromise by increasing the Temp to a level where this material should be damage & on the same time decrease the pressure.



اگر اسکالر میں سے کوئی دو ملکے میں پہنچے تو اسکے لئے اپنے  
solution میں میں اسکے ملکے کے میں پہنچنے والے ملکے کے  
solute میں اضافی heat میں سے اپنے ملکے کے میں پہنچنے والے ملکے کے  
salt میں سے اضافی heat میں سے اپنے ملکے کے میں پہنچنے والے ملکے کے

## Factors affecting evaporation

### 5 Pressure and temperature:

- The higher the operating pressure of the evaporator, the higher the temperature at boiling



The concentration of the dissolved material in the solution increases by evaporation, the temperature of boiling may rise

#### **6. Scale deposition and materials of construction:**

- By decreases in solubility scale may form inside the evaporator
  - Many solutions attack ferrous metals get contaminated



- Decrease overall heat transfer coefficient
  - Increase corrosion

كلها زادنا الترسيب على زادت  
 مزدوجة سيكون scaling وكلها  
 حمار جبار او tube حاجز من  
 او Feed . إنها تنتقل للـ  
 solution بالياباني داعياً بحتاج أعمل  
 او mixing او turbulence  
 على الأعلى حرارة تسخين او  
 scaling

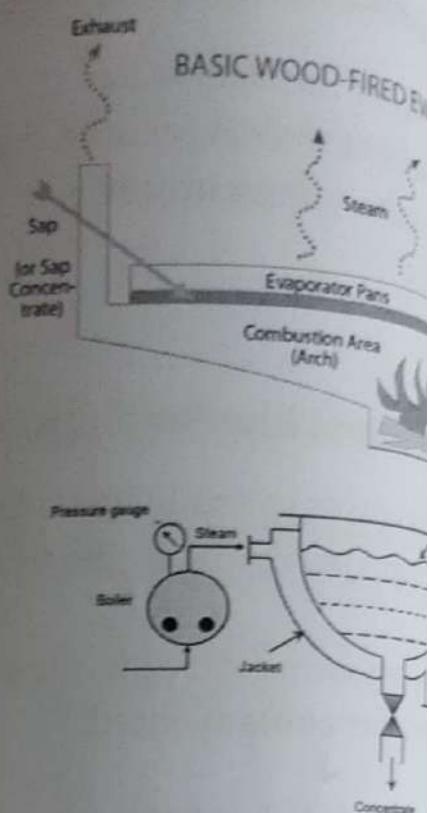
أنواع و الأجهزة evap.

## Types of Evaporation Equipment

### 1. Open kettle or pan:

- An old and simple evaporator
- The heat is supplied by the condensation of steam in a jacket or in coils immersed in the liquid, or direct-fired
- Inexpensive and simple to operate
- Heat economy is poor  
↳ eff. or  
صلابة

\* هاد النوع (المسلح) زي العينية source solution  
هاد النوع مت العينية دعوا فيها heat  
والخاربون طابع (ما يعقل) recovery  
concentration بوا نقل مع الزن وبيبر

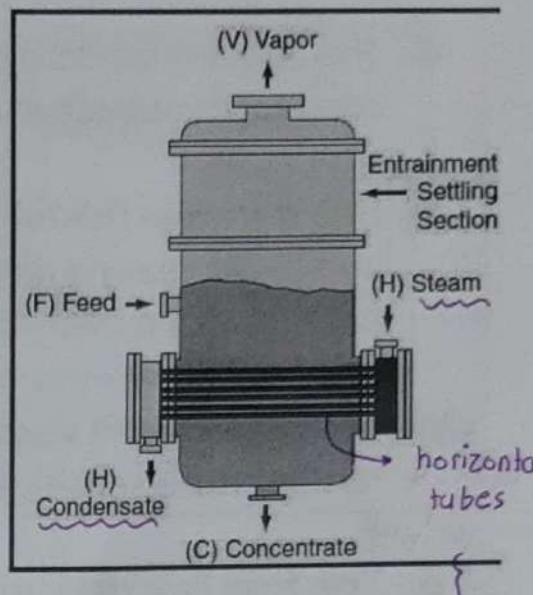


## Horizontal-tube natural circulation evaporator:

The steam enters the tubes, where it condenses, and the boiling liquid solution covers the tubes. The vapor leaves the liquid surface.

Relatively cheap

Poor liquid circulation, used for non-viscous liquids with high heat-transfer coefficients and liquids that do not deposit scale.



اد steam بخل بهای اد tubes داری و در  
not eff. موجود پلش بهی علیان هاد  
دندن وی هریقه  
اد poor liq circulation نکنها liq داری  
کت پیشون conc. دیگر موقعاً سا.

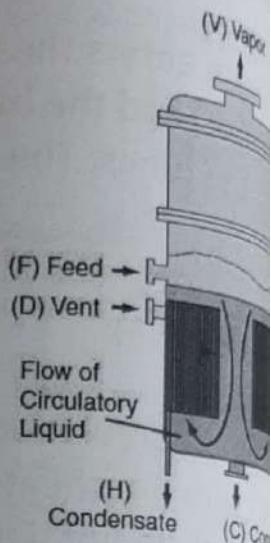
\* میزنه الوحيدة انه يستخدم لا  
مجال تكون natural circulation (مب احرارة) سا.



جهاز من اجل انتقال الحرارة  
horizontal

### 3. Vertical-type natural circulation evaporator:

- The liquid is inside the tubes and the steam condenses outside the tubes
- Liquid rises in the tubes by natural circulation due to decreasing density with boiling (increases the heat-transfer coefficient)
- Is not used with viscous liquids and high temperature sensitive materials
- This type is widely used in the sugar, salt, and caustic-soda industries



Tubes are around

اد steam في الخارج داد بقى بغير داخل  
اد tube ويعمله باردة داينسية  
الاتصال في الاتصال اكاديميا بطلع هوت  
وكل محله اباترر يعني بغير  
natural circulation

جوا اد tube داد

طلع لعوت (عادة هاي اد  
tube يكون من مترين )



### Long-tube vertical-type evaporator:

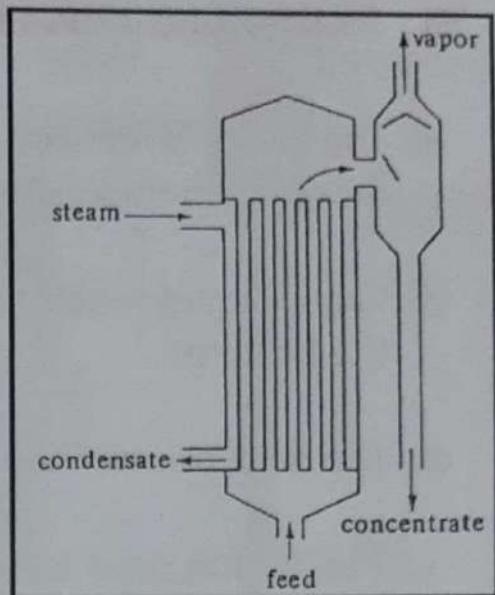
The liquid is inside the tubes and the steam condenses outside the tubes

High heat-transfer coefficient on the steam side

- The formation of vapor bubbles inside the tubes causes a pumping action
- Lead to high liquid velocities

Contact times is quite low

Widely used for producing condensed milk



Tubes are around 3-10 m long



steam بدمج علامة الدال  
واد liq بدمج علامة الدال  
راح يغير مقاعات دهاءي بغير تطلع الدال  
solution ولا اختلاف في الكثافة بيلع الدال  
hot sol. ويل حلء الدال  
vap ، اذن راح يغير ديل حلء الدال  
cold ويهاد الدال بدمج علامة الدال  
steam واهاد الدال condensate  
وبطلع الدال shell side

\* In term of size

راح يكون انت د

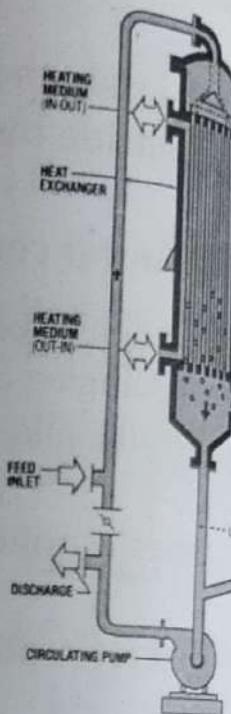
In term of time

راح يكون انت د افضل د

## 5. Falling-film-type evaporator:

- The liquid is fed to the top of the tubes and flows down the walls as a thin film
- Vapor-liquid separation usually takes place at the bottom
- The heat-transfer coefficients are high
- The holdup time is very small (5 to 10 s)
- Used for concentrating heat-sensitive materials such as orange juice and other fruit juices

لـ مـيزـة ، لـ اـنـدـار  
ـ اـعـدـادـهـ اـعـدـادـهـ



feed داخـل و يـفـاعـلـ الـمـاءـاتـ \*

و بـعـدـ بـرـزـلـ وـهـادـ جـلـيـ فـزـحـةـ اـرـ

عـالـيـةـ حـتـاـ يـعـنـيـ مـقـعـدـ اـلـ

heat trans. بـيـاـخـدـ

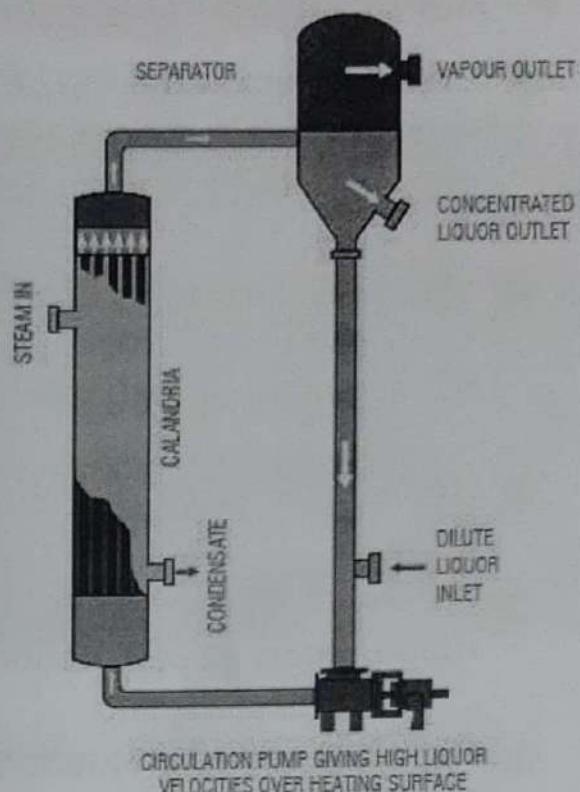
جـبـارـ اـرـ solution tube عـنـدـيـ

صـاحـبـهـ مـنـ اـكـراـرـهـ وـبـنـيـتـ اـلـيـمـنـ



#### Forced-circulation-type evaporator:

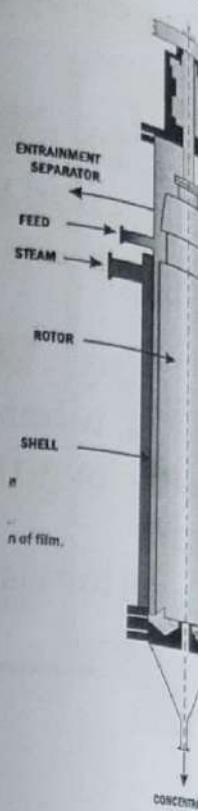
- The liquid film heat-transfer coefficient can be increased by pumping to cause forced circulation of the liquid inside the tubes
  - The vertical tubes are usually shorter than in the long-tube type
  - Very useful for viscous liquids



لـ مـيـزـةـ إـنـهـ مـاـ يـعـونـ عـنـديـ  
فـقـدـ viscousـ نـفـعـلـهـاـ  
وـتـدـمـلـ جـوـاـ ad pumpingـ  
e~vap~or~at~or~ by  
z~c~e~ Force

## 7. Agitated-film evaporator:

- Liquid enters at the top of the tube and as it flows downward, it is spread out into a turbulent film by the vertical agitator blades
- Mechanical agitation of the film
  - Increases turbulence in this liquid film
  - Increases the heat-transfer coefficient
- Useful with highly viscous materials
- Used with heat-sensitive viscous materials such as rubber latex, gelatin, antibiotics, and fruit juices
- High cost and small capacity



cylinder از feed از بندخل از  
 impeller از cylinder از ده جهات دارد  
 agitation از ده طبقه کاری میکند  
 از steam jacket درونی مرجود است  
 evap. دهیم و exchange



## Open-pan solar evaporator:

A very old process uses solar evaporation in open pans

Used for salt concentration and crystallization.



\* زَيْ مَلَامَاتِ الْبَرَّ الْكَبِيرَ ، عِبَارَةٌ عَنْ bonds كَبِيرٍ  
عَلَى عَنْ صَرَّ تَقْرِيَّاً يَعْلُو هُنَّهَا الـ salt وَبِعِرْمُونَهَا لِلسَّفَسِ  
هَيْ عَادَةً "سَتَخَذِمُ مَا يَكُونُ عَنِي مَهَادِرُ الطَّافَةَ" لِلْجَدَدَةِ زَيْ  
السَّفَسِ ( مَوْجُودَة بِكَثِيرَةٍ ) نَهَائِي اِكْنِطَفَةَ سَالَتَانِي naturally  
تَقْمِيلَةَ الـ evap. وَبِكُونَ فِيهِ مَهَادِرَاتَ بِتَجْمَعِ الْكَلْحِ ، بِهِيَرِ  
عَنَا crystallize دَاهِلَةَ الـ bond جَوَدَ بِكُونَ salt وَجَزْدَهِ  
فِي الْأَسْفَلِ بِكُونَ crystallize .



## Topic 2.2. Evaporation

### Last lecture

- ✓ Describe the process of evaporation
- ✓ Industrial examples of evaporation processes
- ✓ Properties that affect evaporation processes
- ✓ Types of evaporation equipment
- ✓

### This lecture

- ✓ Explain how the overall heat coefficient is calculated for evaporation
- ✓ Perform heat and material balances on evaporation units and processes



$$q = m c_p \Delta T \rightarrow \text{For single phase}$$

latent heat ( $H_s - h_s$ )

$$Hv = \lambda + h\nu$$

↑ heat  
↓ solid liq

## Methods of Evaporator Operations

## Single-effect evaporators:

The feed flowrate,  $F$  enters at  $T_F$  (K) and  $h_F$ .

The concentrate flowrate,  $L$  leaves at solution

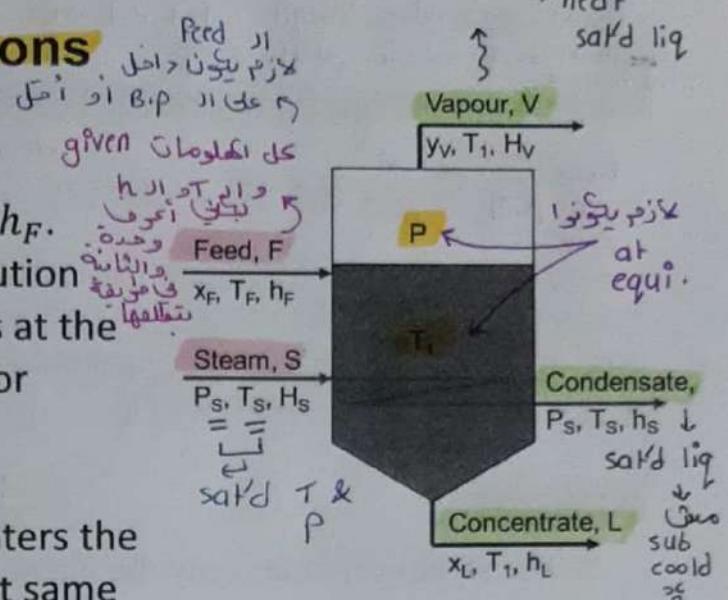
boiling point,  $T_1$  and  $h_L$ . The vapor leaves at the

same temperature  $T_1$  with saturated vapor

enthalpy  $H_V$

The saturated vapor steam flowrate,  $S$  enters the heat exchanger at  $T_S$  and  $H_S$  and leaves at same temperature  $T_S$  with saturate liquid enthalpy  $h_S$

The evaporator pressure is  $P$ , which is the vapor pressure of the solution at  $T_1$ .



Used when the required capacity of operation is relatively small and/or the cost of steam is relatively cheap

• sat'd vap > احتل علی اد B.p بیان اد steam > احتل علی Reed

نحوٌ (  $P \downarrow$ ,  $T \uparrow$  )  $\rightarrow$  steam  $\rightarrow$   $P_s$   $\rightarrow$   $T_s$   $\rightarrow$   $sat'd$   $vap$   $\rightarrow$   $H_s$   $\rightarrow$   $super\ heated\ vap$   $\rightarrow$   $sat'd\ vap$   $\rightarrow$   $H_s$   $\rightarrow$   $sat'd$   $vap$   $\rightarrow$   $P_s$   $\rightarrow$   $T_s$   $\rightarrow$   $steam$   $\rightarrow$   $P$   $\rightarrow$   $T$   $\rightarrow$   $sat'd$   $vap$   $\rightarrow$   $H$   $\rightarrow$   $super\ heated\ vap$   $\rightarrow$   $sat'd\ vap$   $\rightarrow$   $H$   $\rightarrow$   $sat'd$   $vap$   $\rightarrow$   $P$   $\rightarrow$   $T$

(2) latent heat  $\Rightarrow$  exchange جو super heated و sat'd vap اپنے steam کیا جائے  $\Leftrightarrow$

$$\lambda = h_s - h_{\text{sat}} \quad \text{superheated} \quad \lambda = h_{\text{sat}} - h_{\text{f}} \quad \text{supercooled}$$

\*  
جاءَ اد P داد، اد، بـ جـوـا او still بـ كـونـوا at equi هـ اـد، هـ اـد stram بـ داخل اـعـتـاطـ

$$q = \lambda + \int_{T_1}^{T_2} C_p dT \quad \Leftarrow \text{super heated steam or } q_{\text{super heated}} \quad \Leftarrow \text{For phase change} \Leftarrow q = \lambda \quad \text{(sat'd vap)} \quad T(\text{of super heated}) \quad \text{evap.}$$

عذان اد still يحافظ على اد. equi. راح يطلع vap. هنا هو فـ  $\Leftarrow$   
 يعني steam بس حوار عه اعمل من اد stream يـ دخل هنا دـت كـيف بـي استخدم هـاد  
 اد p اـلـاـفـلـهـ مـارـجـ يـعـبـرـ اـنـيـ لـذـنـ مـاـفـيـ contact لهـيـ بـيـ اـفـلـهـ اـد~ p هـيـ اـهـفـنـ يـطـلـعـ  
 عندـيـ evap، اـعـلـهـ اـدـ another vap. ① evap دـتـاـهـ شـغـلـيـتـ: amount of heat  
 اـدـ diff in equi based on p ② added from steam

اذا يدي اعلى Feed flow rate size معنی بسي اد evap ask design receive  
solution size surface area of contact بين ال steam وال نفس

surface area  $\rightarrow$  exchange یا بدل most factor انتی او

\* عمان أعلى design بحاجة لعوافار  
لدى evap. بالذاتي اهتساف متوارد

Single-  
e

The general design equation for the single-effect evaporator is

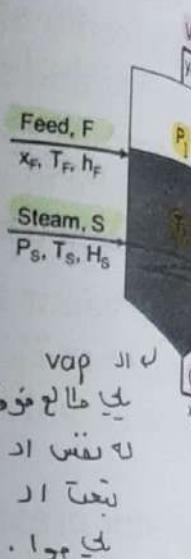
From design point of view  $\dot{q} = UA \Delta T = UA (T_s - T_1)$

where  $q$  is the rate of heat transfer in W (btu/h),  $U$  is the overall heat-transfer coefficient in  $\text{W/m}^2 \cdot \text{K}$ ( $\text{btu/h} \cdot \text{ft}^2 \cdot {}^\circ\text{F}$ ),  $A$  is the heat transfer area in  $\text{m}^2$  ( $\text{ft}^2$ ),  $T_S$  is the temperature of the condensing steam in K ( ${}^\circ\text{F}$ ), and  $T_1$  is the boiling point of the liquid in K ( ${}^\circ\text{F}$ ).

Note that

if we have  
sat'd vap ↗

- The steam provides only the latent heat,  $\lambda = \underline{H_S - h_S}$
  - Vapor and liquid in evaporator are in equilibrium, the pressure  $P_1$  is the saturation vapor pressure of the liquid of composition  $x_L$  at its boiling point  $T_1$



\* ع تائزهار A و الفکر بعاهون بدنا  
نعتبر ع اینها const (ولا هي اکھوونه)  
. (trial & error

\* 199 →

$$q = m C_p \Delta T \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{الجارة يك} \\ \text{بنقل سهم} \\ \text{across boundary} \end{array}$$

\* vop →

$$q = m \lambda$$

$$q = U A \Delta T \quad (\text{phase change})$$

\*  
ما، اند  $\text{solid}$  یا  $\text{جاذب}$  فی  
الفالب  $\text{solute}$  inorg. سایتای ار  
یا  $\text{دخل راح بطلوح ار L}$  و ما  $\text{بطلوح ار}$   
 $\text{V}$  ، لوکان org میکن بطلوح بزد منه.

## Single-effect evaporators

The total material balance across the evaporator

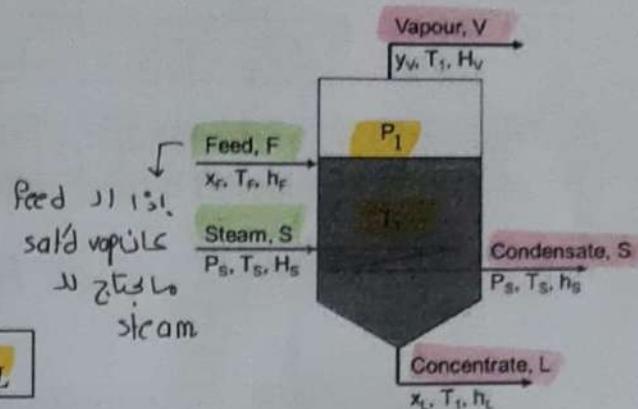
$$F = L + V$$

### The solute (solid) component balance

$$F x_F = L x_L + V y_V$$

Generally, there is no flow of solute with vapor

$$F x_F = L x_L + V y_V \quad \Rightarrow \quad F x_F = L x_L$$



### The heat balance across the evaporator

$$F \ h_F + S \ H_S = L \ h_L + V \ H_V + S \ h_S.$$

Consider  $\lambda = H_S - h_S$  and rearrange

$$F h_F + S \lambda = L h_L + V H_V$$

steam کان اد

super heated

5

$$F h_F + S H_S + (\lambda + \int c_{P\Delta T}) = L h_L + V H_V + S H_S$$

degree of super heated

- The heat  $q$  transferred in the evaporator is

$$q = S (H_S - h_S) = S\lambda$$

The enthalpy of the feed,  $h_F$  can be approximated (assuming neglected heat of dilution) by

*liquid phase*  $\leftarrow h_F = C_{PF}(T_F - T_{Ref.}) \rightarrow$  *pure water*

هذا بس ما  
يكون من  
طابق من  
ما تكون درجة  
اما اذا هدرت اجيب  
ار  $C_p$  مل  $m_F$  وعاني اد

Capacity =  $\frac{\text{kg of vapor evaporated}}{\text{Time}} = m_V$

عدي mix وعاني اد  
عالي في chart

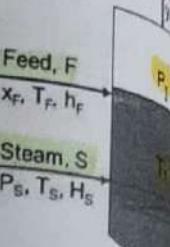
Economy =  $\frac{\text{kg of vapor evaporated}}{\text{kg of steam used}} = \frac{m_V}{m_S}$

فأمية للحسن  $h$  بس  
هون اهنا مفترضين  
انة diluted

steam ادا دفلت  
steam عان املح  
concentrated soing by product

\* هنا نوعين من اد evap اما  
نوع يدي منه اكبر زعي اد  
desalination ونوع يده اد  
solid بس بيج ااموال يحتاج  
اعرقا او capacity واد  
economy

= ادا دفلت  $(100\%)$  steam هيل راح  
اصلع عى  $(100\%)$  steam ولا عمل ؟!  
طابق one single effect مساعيل  
بس لو كان multi effect بعتر اوصيل  
based on gradual  $\leftarrow 100\%$ .  
decreas of  $P$  between the  
evap.



$$T_F = 37.8^\circ\text{C} \rightarrow 100^\circ\text{C}$$

مطابق بمنظر مطرارة لزمعها لا  
100 درجة مطاعنا انتا كذا ان (بمنظر)

product Feed under SS ماءح بستك متواصل

### Example 2.1 Heat-Transfer Area in a Single-Effect Evaporator

continuous single-effect evaporator concentrates 9072 kg/h of a 1.0 wt % salt solution entering at 311.0 K (37.8°C) to a final concentration of 1.5 wt %. The vapor space of the evaporator is at 101.325 kPa (1.0 atm abs) and the steam supplied is saturated at ① 43.3 kPa. The overall coefficient  $U = 1704 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \text{K}$ . Calculate the amounts of vapor and liquid product and the heat-transfer area required. Assume that the solution, since it dilute, has the same boiling point as water.

#### Solution

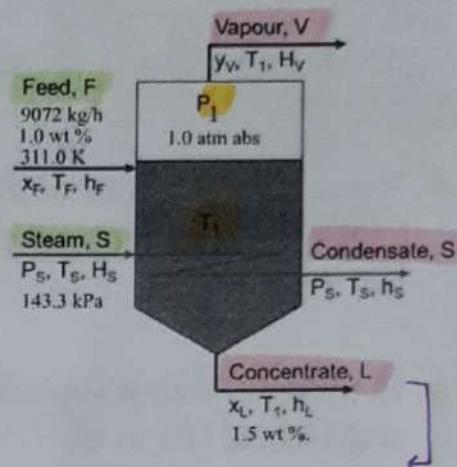
$$F = L + V \quad \Rightarrow \quad 9072 = L + V$$

$$F x_F = L x_L \quad \Rightarrow \quad 9072 (0.01) = L (0.015)$$

$$L = 6048 \text{ kg/h}$$

$$9072 = 6048 + V$$

$$V = 3024 \text{ kg/h}$$



هاد ماءح عالي comp عالي

يعني بقدرش امزون  $h_L = c_p \Delta T$

لان اد معياره بطلت بس للي

حار عدي salt هميك يدي اسئل  $h_L$

$T_{ref}$   $T$  اكماده عن ملوي اخط

بكل اد sys (يالي هي اخواره في طبع عليه انت)

$h_L = 0$   $T_{ref} - T_{ref} = 0$



- For feeds of inorganic salts in water, the  $C_p$  can be assumed to be approximately equal to that of water alone. Therefore, the specific heat of this feed is assumed to be  $C_p$ .

- Assume a reference temperature of  $T_1 = 373.2 \text{ K (100°C)}$ , as the datum temperature. This temperature is the boiling point of water at 101.32 kPa.

Therefore,  $h_L = 0 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}$  as  $h_L = C_{PL}(T_1 - T_{Ref.}) = C_{PL}(T_{Ref.} - T_1)$

- The saturated vapor of the leaving water from top of the evaporator,  $H_V$ , is calculated using the heat of vaporization according:

$$\lambda = H_V - h_L$$

- The latent heat of vaporization is obtained from steam table at  $T_1 = 373.2 \text{ K}$  and 101.32 kPa to be

$$H_V = \lambda = 2257 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

100%  
VOP  
216



- The latent heat  $\lambda$  of the steam at 143.3 kPa [saturation temperature  $T_S = 383.2$  K] is 2230 kJ/kg
 

بخار دارد  $\leftrightarrow$  تقویت بار (EB)

- The enthalpy of the feed can be calculated from

$$h_F = C_{PF}(T_F - T_{Ref.})$$

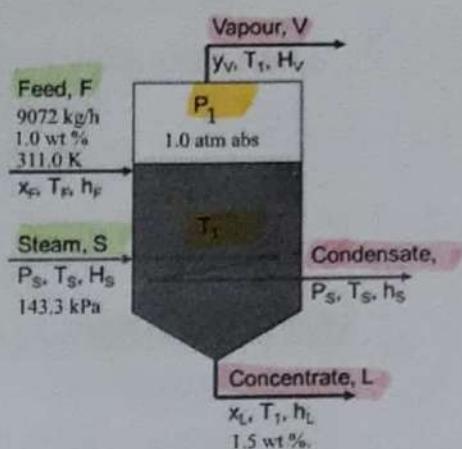
Then, the energy equation becomes:

$$FC_{PF}(T_F - T_{Ref.}) + S \lambda = L h_L + VH_V$$

$$2(4.14)(311 - 373.2) + S(2230) = L(0) + 3024(2257)$$

$$S = 4108 \text{ kg/h}$$

$$q = S(H_S - h_S) = S\lambda = 4108(2230) \frac{1000}{3600} = 2,544,000 \text{ W}$$



Then, the required area is

$$q = UA \Delta T = UA (T_s - T_1)$$

$$2,544,000 \text{ W} = 1704 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \text{K} A (383.2 - 373.2) \text{ K}$$

$$A = 149.3 \text{ m}^2$$

Feed, F	9072 kg/h
	1.0 wt %
	311.0 K
	$x_F, T_F, h_F$
Steam, S	
	$P_S, T_S, H_S$
	143.3 kPa

Steam economy =  $V / S = 3024 / 4108 = 0.73$



### Example 2.2 Effect of feed temperature in a Single-Effect Evaporator

continuous single-effect evaporator concentrates 9072 kg/h of a 1.0 wt % salt solution entering at 60°C to a final concentration of 1.5 wt %. The vapor space of the evaporator is at 101.325 kPa and the steam supplied is saturated at 143.3 kPa. The overall coefficient  $U = 1704 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ . Calculate the amounts of vapor and liquid products.

solution

solution

= saturated temperature at  $P (= 101.325 \text{ kPa}) = 100^\circ\text{C}$

; = saturated temperature at 143.3 kPa = 110 °C

steam

Data provided:

$$F = 9072 \text{ kg/h}$$

$$x_F = 1 \text{ wt \%} = 0.01 \text{ kg solute / kg feed}$$

$$T_F = 60^\circ\text{C}$$

$$x_L = 1.5 \text{ wt \%} = 0.015 \text{ kg solute / kg liquid product}$$

$$P = 101.325 \text{ kPa (1.0 atm abs)}$$

$$P_s = 143.3 \text{ kPa}$$

$$U = 1704 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$$



**Data provided:**

$$F = 9072 \text{ kg/h}$$

$$x_F = 0.01 \text{ kg solute / kg feed}$$

$$T_F = 38^\circ\text{C}$$

$$x_L = 0.015 \text{ kg solute / kg liquid product}$$

$$P = 101.325 \text{ kPa}; T_1 = 100^\circ\text{C}$$

$$P_S = 143.3 \text{ kPa}; T_S = 110^\circ\text{C}$$

$$U = 1704 \text{ W/m}^2\cdot\text{K}$$

**Available equations:**

Overall material balance:

$$F = L + V$$

Solute balance:

$$F x_F = L x_L \text{ (no solute in the vapor)}$$

Heat balance:

$$F h_F + S \lambda = L h_L + V H_V$$

$$\text{where } \lambda = H_S - h_S$$

$$q = S \lambda = U A \Delta T = U A (T_S - T_L)$$

**Overall material balance:**

$$F = L + V \quad (1)$$

**Solute mass balance:**

$$F x_F = L x_L \text{ (no solute in the vapor)} \quad (2)$$

Solve Eqns. (1) and (2) to get

$$L = 6048 \text{ kg/h}$$

$$V = 3024 \text{ kg/h}$$

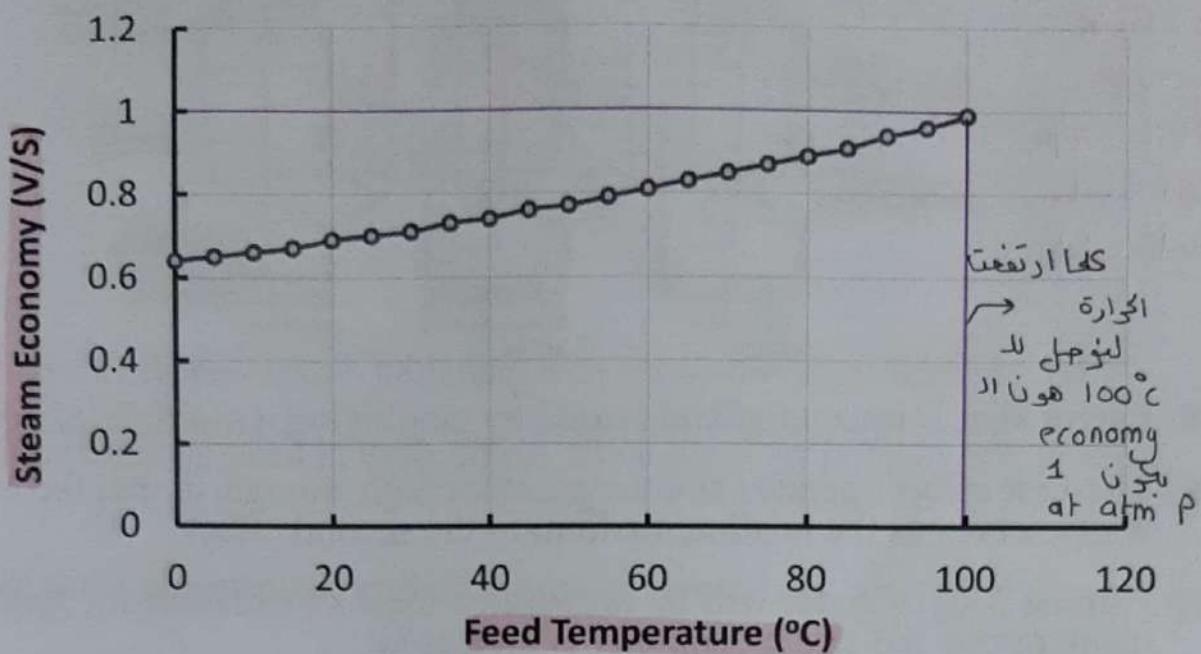
$$S = 3734 \text{ kg/h}$$

$$\text{Steam economy} = V / S = 3024/3734$$



## Effect of feed temperature on the steam economy in Single-effect evaporators:

هذا ينفي النتائج على موارد مختلفة لل Feed



\* لو كان اد مث شفال على atm P evap  
Feed P على التلي اد B.P اعلى معناة لو دخلت اد  
على 100°C يعني اقل من اد B.P لد solution يك بوا بالتي 90°C اد

steam economy

\* يقابل لو سلت اد B.P راح تكون اقل من 90°C evap.  
This steam economy first second evap. راح اخفى بـ 90 بار B.P اد 90°C

⇒ steam economy is a function of operating P of evap.

steam اد Feed T اد Feed T  
عـ 60% economy  
Feed اد 90°C at saturation



\* حکیناً اور single effect مرات اور 100% eff اور افضل لکن و جتنا بیش جبار عندي اکثر من effect دفعہ تجزیے کے steam economy اور

## Forward-feed multiple-effect

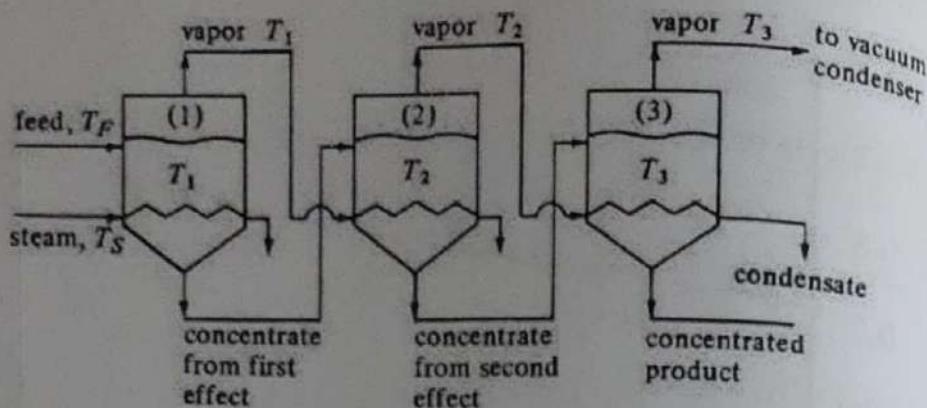
### 2. Forward-feed multiple-effect evaporators:

\* اعلیٰ حالات

بکون عننا

3 effect evap.

ما بکون اکثر حالات مذامہ



- Latent heat is recovered and reused by employing a multiple-effect
- The first effect operates at a temperature high enough so that the water serves as the heating medium to the second effect
- Almost 3 kg of water will be evaporated for 1 kg of steam for system evaporators. the steam economy is increased

ار در Feed بکون حامل علی اول دارد evap. solution معنے اور steam کا سفل بعد exchange نہ لے وباخنڈھا اور evap و بتخرو بمعنی latent heat ہے اور Top، Head اور vap الطالع من اول Feed latent heat نہ exchange evap اثاثی و بھل اور steam بھل کے product باز second effect اور الطالع من لی داصل انتقال ضریحہ الغرق فی القنطرت باز اسی اثر، جسہاں راج پڑھ لیے اثاثی بھل کے منہل للثاثی دارد vap نفس ایثر، جسہاں راج پڑھ latent heat diff باز condensate من کل effect لانے عندي sat'd liq اور sat'd vap باستی بخول اور قاعده بباخنڈھا اور solution باستی بخول اور

ار 3 بھلو latent heat کیفیت عن دلیل تغییب اور pressure اور P مل لہیک اخٹی latent heat لے ایڈ اور P بع اکوں مارج یستخید اشود لاکانہ جو ہو و نفس اکبر ایڈ لایڈ اور

\* عنی 2 factors لزیادہ اور economy ملائیکون عننا

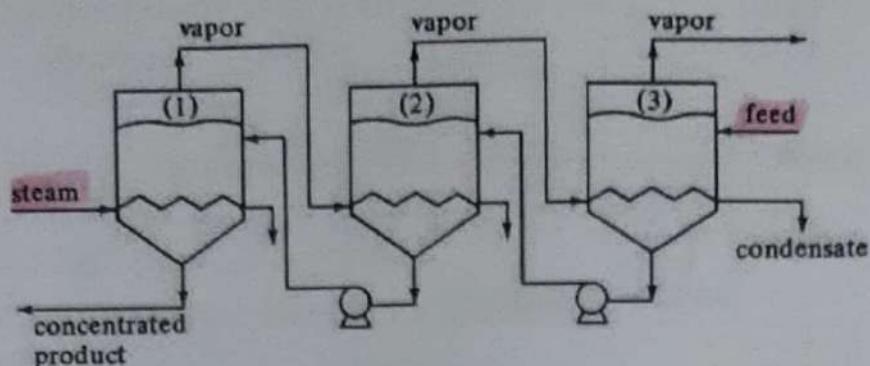
- : multi effect

① زیادہ اور T نہ

② تقلیل اور P نہ

یستخیم عادہ ملائیکون  
عنی low viscous fluid  
Feed لے جمع ۲۵٪ Head اور  
viscosity ہی ایڈ لایڈ اور conc.  
بتزید لانے اور یوریہ

## Backward-feed multiple-effect evaporators:



This method of reverse feed is advantageous when the fresh feed is cold liquid pumps must be used in each effect, since the flow is from low to high pressure

Used when the concentrated product is highly viscous

Feed داصل هامن effect وار steam بحالول ، هنوار در Feed  
وهو داصل بھروں conc. بار ایک اہنگا من لیتی ہے بلے وبغطینی more conc solution بدل لیا اثاثی دیغٹی عان more conc solution as a higher last conc soln required بطلع highly viscous conc. solution اعلیٰ ایڈ کان اد steam اطالع لکن مطالع علی حرارة عالیہ در vis. بتفہ بس اد feed ما پھم میں ایڈ ایڈ داصل علی حرارة عالیہ کے ملائیکون ار Feed داصل علی حرارة ایڈ من اد لانے داصل علی حرارة عالیہ کے ملائیکون ار Feed داصل علی حرارة ایڈ من اد saturation میں 25°C یوں اہنگا موصیتے ہے یتسخن (اد eff دا ایڈ آخر ایڈ ) .

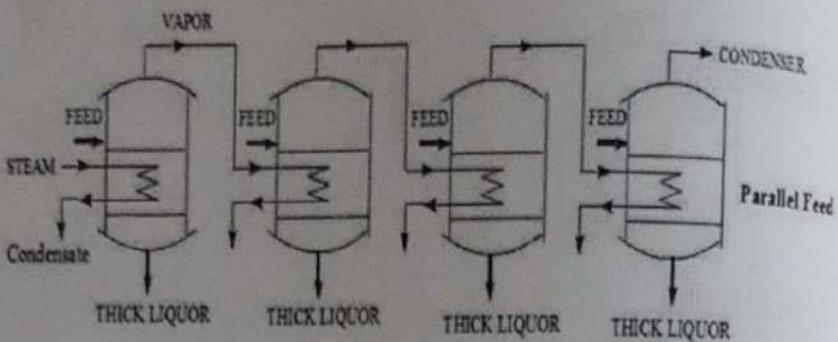
- : backward در app \*

• داصل علی حرارة ایڈ feed داصل علی حرارة ایڈ .

• highly viscous fluid ایڈ کان ایڈ



### 3. Parallel-feed multiple-effect evaporators:

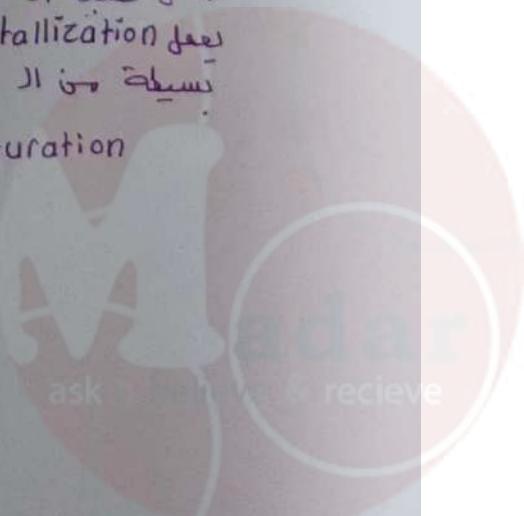


- The addition of fresh feed and the withdrawal of the concentrated product from each effect.
- The vapor from each effect is still used to heat the next effect.
- This method of operation is mainly used when the feed is almost saturated and solid crystals are the product, as in the evaporation of brine to make salt.

\* كل واحد منهم داخل على حاته ، الأول داخل Fresh Feed على fresh feed و ماء دخل على condensate feed . other effect ثانية و ماء دخل على feed

\* بي بطبقهم مع بعض هو عيني اور stream بي بطلع من كل واحد يستخدم لثانيه و ساتوي اور vapor بي بطلع من الاول استعداد منه اور second effect وهكذا ..

\* يحتاج لاستخدام هذا النوع فقط اذا كان اور Feed in term of salt level يعني داخل على اول point view solubility لو كانت 60% او اول point view على salt هي 50% لو نقلته على الثاني راح يعمل عملية crystallization effect على الثانية ساتوي اخذ عنده بسيطة منه اور energy ليس هو المخرج على مرارة عالية والا solubility closed to the saturation level of solution .



## Overall Heat-Transfer Coefficients in Evaporators

The overall heat-transfer coefficient  $U$  in an evaporator is a function of the following:

١. The steam-side condensing coefficient outside tubes, which has a value of about  $5700 \text{ W/m}^2$

٢. The metal wall thermal resistance

٣. The resistance of the scale on the liquid side

٤. The liquid film coefficient inside tubes

\* هریٰ اُجھا ہے میں اذ

\* هر فی اکتوبر حادثہ بیش از  
20 میں اور 25

Based on "inside tubes flow"  $U_i = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{h_i} + \frac{1}{h_{di}} + \frac{d_i \ln(d_o/d_i)}{2k_w} + \frac{d_i}{d_o h_{do}} + \frac{d_i}{d_o h_o}}$

Or based on "outside tubes flow"  $U_o = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{h_o} + \frac{1}{h_{do}} + \frac{d_o \ln(d_o/d_i)}{2k_w} + \frac{d_o}{d_i h_i} + \frac{d_o}{d_i h_{di}}}$

$$q = U \Delta T$$

نحوه انتها const

$\downarrow$

اخذناها من او

با مساوی steam

$\downarrow$

mass of steam

$\lambda$  latent heat of steam

زیادت او U نقل

to maintain a const  $q$  at a given  $\Delta T$

او ما یکی نیزیم

$S (\lambda + \int c_p dT)$

یعنی  $q$  معروفة

\* سواد در A و باد ل زیادهای  
زو نفخهایها بجانب اعلیٰ کمیه از  
و بی انتقال دیمولیون conc.  
اکی conc. شاید.

- ایجادت از A معنایها خاصه نمی باشد.  
Fixed capital investment

operating cost اور ایسا علاحدہ بار ②  
 Function of لآن اور ایسا بکون و جبکہ اس hi & ho scaling نسبتی و کامی evap.

هدف احتمال در A و بالاتای بی از بی اد ل

correlation  
نحویہ اور

Overall Heat-Transfer Coefficient

## 1. The steam-side condensing heat transfer coefficient

- For vertical surfaces in laminar flow ( $Re < 1800$ )

$$N_{Re} = \frac{4m}{\pi D \mu_l} \quad m \text{ is the total mass of condensa}$$

$$N_{Nu} = \frac{hD}{k_l} = 0.725 \left( \frac{\rho_l(\rho_l - \rho_v)gh_{fg}D^3}{N\mu_l k_l \Delta T} \right)^{1/4}$$

$\rho_l$  is the density of liquid in  $\text{kg/m}^3$  and  $\rho_v$  that of the vapor,  $g$  is  $9.8066 \text{ m/s}^2$

$L$  is the vertical height of the surface or tube in m,  $\mu_l$  is the viscosity of liquid in  $\text{Pa}\cdot\text{s}$

$k_l$  is the liquid thermal conductivity in  $\text{W/m}\cdot\text{K}$ ,  $\Delta T = T_{sat} - T_w$  in K

$h_{fg}$  is the latent heat of condensation in  $\text{J/kg}$  at  $T_{sat}$ .

N is the number of horizontal tubes

All physical properties of the liquid except  $h_{fg}$  are evaluated at the film temperature  $T_f$

condensation on  
horizontal tube  
lower part of tube  
vertical tube  
tube wall و سطحی هاد  
بیکار دار کیس و مکمل وحدہ فہم اور  
correlation

phase change from  
configration جسمیہ اور vap to liq  
horizontal اور vertical کان  
بلعیدار کیس و مکمل وحدہ فہم اور  
correlation

الطف این ازید  $U$  معنی ازید  $U$   
بیکار ازید اور  $h$

$$U = \frac{1}{h}$$

$$\downarrow \rightarrow U = h \uparrow$$

عستان ازیدها اور اقلاما

[  $\Delta T \propto U \propto h$  ]

لے حسب المقادر اور

موقا



## Wall Heat-Transfer Coefficients in Evaporators

### 1. The steam-side condensing heat transfer coefficient:

- For horizontal surfaces in laminar flow ( $Re < 1800$ )

$$N_{Re} = \frac{4m}{A \mu_l}$$

$m$  is the total mass of condensate a tube (kg)  
 $A$  is the area of horizontal surface

$$Nu = \frac{h L}{k_L} = 1.13 \left[ \frac{\rho_L(\rho_L - \rho_v) g \lambda L^3}{\mu_L k_L \Delta T} \right]^{0.25}$$

*↳ L is  
↳ h is  
↳ k is  
↳ Factor*

$\rho_L$  is the density of liquid in  $\text{kg/m}^3$  and  $\rho_v$  that of the vapor,  $g$  is  $9.8066 \text{ m/s}^2$   
 $L$  is the vertical height of the surface or tube in m,  $\mu_L$  is the viscosity of liquid in  $\text{Pa}\cdot\text{s}$   
 $k_L$  is the liquid thermal conductivity in  $\text{W/m}\cdot\text{K}$ ,  $\Delta T = T_{\text{sat}} - T_w$  in K  
 $h$  is the latent heat of condensation in  $\text{J/kg}$  at  $T_{\text{sat}}$ .

Physical properties of the liquid except  $h_{fg}$  are evaluated at the film temperature  $T_f = (T_{\text{sat}} + T_w)/2$



## Overall Heat-Transfer Coefficients in Evaporators

## 1. The steam-side condensing coefficient:

velocity يعنى سرعة

- For vertical surfaces in Turbulent flow ( $Re > 1800$ )

$$N_{Nu} = \frac{hL}{k_l} = 0.0077 \left( \frac{g\rho_l^2 L^3}{\mu_l^2} \right)^{1/3} (N_{Re})^{0.4}$$

معنایها در  
 velocity  
 داده شده است  
 از  
 h  
 در  
 m is a

The solution of this equation is by trial and error since a value of  $N_{Re}$  must first be assumed in order to calculate  $h$ .

$\rho_l$  is the density of liquid in  $\text{kg/m}^3$  and  $\rho_v$ , that of the vapor,  $g$  is  $9.8066 \text{ m/s}^2$

$L$  is the vertical height of the surface or tube in m,  $\mu_l$  is the viscosity of liquid in p.

$k_l$  is the liquid thermal conductivity in  $\text{W/m}\cdot\text{K}$ ,  $\Delta T = T_{\text{sat}} - T_w$  in K.

$h_{fg}$  is the latent heat of condensation in J/kg at  $T_{sat}$ .

All physical properties of the liquid except  $h_{fg}$  are evaluated at the film temperature  $T_f = 7$ .

### The solution-side heat transfer coefficient:

- For forced-circulation evaporators  $\rightsquigarrow$  turbulent في السطح يكون
  - For short-tube vertical natural-circulation evaporators  $\rightsquigarrow$  smooth سلس تكون في
  - For long-tube vertical natural-circulation evaporators  $\rightsquigarrow$  turbulent انهاية بمحور عرضي و مهاد موكل
  - $\downarrow$  هرور او 3 ثقب علىهم  $\rightsquigarrow$  vap turbulence
  - هابي اكعده
  - $Nu = 0.028 Re^{0.8} Pr^{1/3} \left( \frac{\mu_m}{\mu_w} \right)^{0.14}$
  - bulk  $0.7 \leq Pr \leq 16,700$ ,  $Re \geq 10^4$ ,  $L/d_w \geq 6$
  - \* على او في اند viscosity على او wall conc على او viscosity wall تختلف عن او
  - For the agitated-film evaporator

For the agitated-film evaporator

$$\frac{hd_v}{k} = c_1 \left( \frac{C_p \mu}{k} \right)^{c_2} \left( \frac{(d_v - d_r) u \rho}{\mu} \right) \left( \frac{d_v N}{u} \right)^{0.82} \left( \frac{d_r}{d_v} \right)^{0.55} (n_B)^{0.53}$$

• *d<sub>v</sub>* is the diameter of the vessel  
 • *d<sub>r</sub>* is the diameter of the rotor  
 • *u* is the average axial velocity

for cooling viscous liquids  $c_1=0.014$  and  $c_2=0.96$ .

for thin mobile liquids  $c_1=0.039$  and  $c_2=0.70$ .

- $d_v$  is the diameter of the vessel
- $d_r$  is the diameter of the rotor
- $u$  is the average axial velocity
- $N$  is the agitator speed
- $n_B$  is number of blades on the agitator

steam up پر ایجاد اور  
کند P ثابت نہیں بعتر  
ا عمل آن سے حاصل گئے  
operating or  
running cost

\* steam at low P میں پھر اسی درجت اُکھی اور P بیچ اور still حللت اور

B.p بارکاتی آنکے کیسے cost for ایجاد فلت vacume.

$\Rightarrow$  اد  $\cup$  اهلا  $limitation$  معن بعده حق لو زدن اد  $\cup$  مامنه تاثير عذان هیک بنظرها  $const$  وبالناتي  $\cup$  بحتاج تستعمل اي هاني يك هر اد  $\Delta T$  ، علاوه اكان اد  $diff$   $q=UA\Delta T$  اد A بكون مکلية هي يختلف على  $\theta$  ثابت

\*كيف أرفع درجة الحرارة  $\Delta T$  :  
 يمكن أزيز مهارة در steam بزيادة در  $P$  در  $T$  در ما يعنى بدل ما  
 تستقبل على  $P$  حلليل بمقدار  $100 \text{ جم}$  steam medium در  $P$  در  $T$  در وكيف  
 محلل در  $T_{\text{solution}}$  بعمل vaccume بدل ما أحليه يعنى على  $100 \text{ جم}$  يعنى  
 على  $90 \text{ درجة} C$  بدل در  $P$  زيزدة در  $P$  در در  $T$  در (steam)

**TABLE 8.3-1. Typical Heat-Transfer Coefficients for Various Evaporators  
(B3, B4, L1, P2)**

Type of Evaporator	Overall <i>U</i>	
	W/m <sup>2</sup> · K	Btu/h · ft <sup>2</sup>
Short-tube vertical, natural circulation	1100–2800	200–500
Horizontal-tube, natural circulation	1100–2800	200–500
Long-tube vertical, natural circulation	1100–4000	200–700
Long-tube vertical, forced circulation	2300–11 000	400–2000
Agitated film	680–2300	120–400
<b>Agitated-film evaporator, newtonian liquid, viscosity</b>		
1 cP	2000	400
1 P	1500	300
100 P	600	120

\* Generally, nonviscous liquids have the higher coefficients and viscous liquids the lower coefficients in the ranges given.

## Effects of processing variables on evaporator operation

### **Effect of feed temperature:**

- The inlet temperature of the feed has a large effect on the evaporator operation.
  - When feed is not at its boiling point, steam is needed first to heat the feed to its boiling point and then to evaporate it.
  - Preheating the feed can reduce the size of evaporator heat-transfer area.

### **Effect of steam pressure:**

- High pressure provides high  $T_s$  values, and hence  $TS - T_1$  will increase.
  - High pressure steam is however more costly.
  - Therefore, overall cost analysis must be considered to determine the optimum steam pressure.

\* عاده لا ينفع بار super heated steam لاستخدامات evap (عائمه ممكن)  
يسبيك تخلصات ، الا إذا كان اد conc. ضئيل تغويلاً ١٪ ماراج يكون فيه تأثير  
(super heated) eff بعدر ادخل اد steam عند موارات عالية  
كبير باتفاقى بيع ازيد اد

\* الهدف إن بدأنا بـ  $q = UA \frac{\Delta T}{L}$  تكون عاليـة driving force driving force

کفا کانت اور  $\Delta T$   
 بکیرہ علی و ڈا بنہ  
 بعفی بدی اور A میکون  
 ائم جو بیٹاں U .

\* زیاده اد  $\Delta T$  رلح نفعی running cost عالیه بس  
اثل ) ، ۱۳۱ کانا بار utility موجود عنی steam موجود بـ وجا های من utility داشته علی اد plant بتعیی اد" ا بعتر استخدم extra utility (هدف

$T_{sol'd} \rightarrow T_{steam}$  driving force عاليّة من  $\rightarrow$  عناصر ازيد  $\rightarrow$  eff لـ  $T_{sat}$  (superheated) steam اذا كانت اذ

### Effect of pressure:

- ① ○ Pressure in the evaporator sets the boiling point of the solution ( $T_1$ ).
- ② ○ Steam pressure determines the steam temperature ( $T_s$ )
- ③ ○ Since  $q = U A (T_s - T_1)$ , larger values of  $(T_s - T_1)$  will help reduce transfer area needed and hence the cost of evaporator.
- ④ ○ Vacuum can be maintained in the solution side using a vacuum pump.

١) اد پ لی سفال چنے ار. evap. هو یکی بھی ار.  
 B.p نکون حلیلہ  
 From economy point view  
 . (B.p ↓ P ↓)

٤) اد material ما بنتھمل حرارت عالیہ لو  
 و ملنھا د ١٠٠ و کان جینما bio active  
 special هاد بھیو رہ degradation ویدی اعلالها  
 conc. بھت آئندھی منھا بنسھلها vacum و خلیل  
 تھی lower T at اد ما بھیو deg و بنسن  
 evap. ال وقت بھیر عنڈی



## Temperature Drops and Capacity of Multiple-Effect Evaporators

The general design equation for the multi-effect forward evaporator is

$$q_1 = U_1 A_1 \Delta T_1$$

$$q_2 = U_2 A_2 \Delta T_2$$

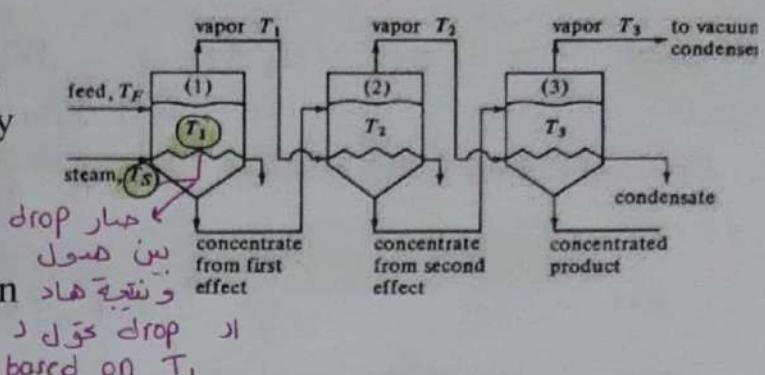
$$q_3 = U_3 A_3 \Delta T_3$$

### Assumption

- Assuming that the solutions have no boiling point rise and no heat of solution, and neglecting the sensible heat necessary to heat the feed to the boiling point.

- Approximately all the latent heat of the condensing steam appears as latent heat in the vapor.

- This vapor then condenses in the second effect, giving up approximately the same amount of heat:



\* دمّلت از steam علی حرارة 120 در در sol'n يعنى علی 100 بالاتری  
حراره drop فی از آن 120 از 100 و هزاراً لا يفهم بار first

third still يفکه بار و از second  
طایون از conc. بلعب دور وابتایی از  
T drop بهمیر non linear و ایذا هماره  
دؤتاً مختلفه باش از evap. سفال علی  
ΔT area مفترضه نداشته باش (3) evap معنایها از  
نکل واحد مختلفه ندارد A ثابتة باش  
تعییرات بعلت cont.

### Assumption \*

- کلا زاد ترکیز از sol'n بیش يعنى علی حرارة اولی هنچه ای  
no B.p rise و مانع اقابل عنی  
عنی B.p rise related between  $T_S$  &  $T_1$   
یعنی بس  $T_S$  و  $T_1$

- latent heat داخل علی steam ای ای  
absorbing vap و طالع علی  $T_S$  ای ای  
هایی ای ای ای ای ای ای ای ای  
energy of heat by solution  
steam بی اعطایها ای ای ای ای ای

Forward-feed multiple-effect evaporator

Then, the heat transfer into the 1<sup>st</sup> evaporator equals to that of others

$$q_1 = q_2 = q_3 \rightarrow$$

$$U_1 A_1 \Delta T_1 = U_2 A_2 \Delta T_2 = U_3 A_3 \Delta T_3$$

$U_1, U_2, U_3 \rightarrow \text{const}$

$$A_1 = A_2 = A_3 = A$$

Assuming all areas are equal

$$\rightarrow \frac{q}{A} = U_1 \Delta T_1 = U_2 \Delta T_2 = U_3 \Delta T_3$$

$\Delta T$  زادت  $U$  نقل

مغزفه اند  $(q/A)$  نقل  $\rightarrow \text{const}$

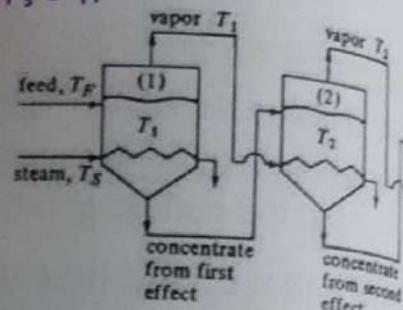
For no boiling-point rise

$$\sum \Delta T = \Delta T_1 + \Delta T_2 + \Delta T_3 = T_s - T_3$$

effect جزء

Since  $\Delta T_1$  is proportional to  $\frac{1}{U_1}$ , then  $\Delta T_1 = \sum \Delta T \frac{1/U_1}{1/U_1 + 1/U_2}$

Similar equations can be written for  $\Delta T_2$  and  $\Delta T_3$



$$\frac{U_1 \Delta T_1}{U_1} = \frac{U_2 \Delta T_2}{U_1}$$

↓

$$\Delta T_1 = \frac{U_2 \Delta T_2}{U_1}$$

لے و بتدر نقل

هیک لباقی ادا

still

\* لسن ادا متسارعیة :

لآن فی standard sizing لحای ادار evap و لآن فی cost اقل دعثان ملکی ادار و حفظ  $\Delta T$  میکنون ایکون effect و حفظ ادا صعب نشتمانی ایکون design .

\* محل بقدر احتمال  $\Delta T$  تكون متسارعیة :

عن موضعیت الگباد (P) بین ادعا داعی ادا  $\Delta T$  متغیرہ معنا یعنی منشی میتوںیا یکنوا نفسم .



### Example 2.3 Triple effect evaporators: steam usage and heat transfer surface

Estimate the evaporating temperatures in each effect, for a triple effect evaporator vaporating 500 kg/h of a 10% solution up to a 30% solution. Steam is available at 200 Pa gauge and the pressure in the evaporation space in the final effect is 60 kPa absolute. Assume that the overall heat transfer coefficients are 2270, 2000 and 1420  $\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{s}^{-1} \cdot \text{K}^{-1}$  in the first, second and third effects respectively. Neglect sensible heat effects and assume no boiling-point elevation, and assume equal heat transfer in each effect.  $\text{atm}$   $\text{vacuum}$

Solution

\* Mass balance ( $\text{kg h}^{-1}$ )  
\* comp. AB

	total	LLE	Solids	Liquids	Total
* Feed	(500 * 10%)	← 50	( $\frac{500}{50}$ )	450	500 →
FXF = XL L ← * Product		50		117	(167) → 5% / 0.3
* Evaporation		1400 طالعه ، solid من اد 50 kg موجودة مانعينت ٤%			333 ↓ (500 + 167)



### Heat balance

From steam tables, the condensing temperature of steam at 200 kPa (g) is 134°C and the latent heat is 2294 kJ kg<sup>-1</sup>. Evaporating temperature in final effect under pressure of 60 kPa (abs.) is 86°C, as there is no rise and latent heat is 2294 kJ kg<sup>-1</sup>.

effect  $\frac{T_2}{T_3}$

$$q_1 = q_2 = q_3$$

$$U_1 A_1 \Delta T_1 = U_2 A_2 \Delta T_2 = U_3 A_3 \Delta T_3$$

$$\sum \Delta T = \Delta T_1 + \Delta T_2 + \Delta T_3 = T_s - T_3$$

Equating the heat transfer in each effect

$$q_1 = q_2 = q_3$$

$$U_1 A_1 \Delta T_1 = U_2 A_2 \Delta T_2$$

$$\text{And } \Delta T_1 + \Delta T_2 + \Delta T_3 = (134 - 86)^\circ\text{C}$$

$$T_s$$

Now, if  $A_1 = A_2 = A_3$

$$\text{then } \Delta T_2 = U_1 \Delta T_1 / U_2 \text{ and } \Delta T_3 = U_1 \Delta T_1 / U_3$$

$$\text{so that } \Delta T_1 (1 + U_1/U_2 + U_1/U_3) = 48,$$

total  $\Delta T$

$$\Delta T_2 = \Delta T_1 \frac{U_2}{U_1}$$

$$\Delta T_3 = \Delta T_1 \frac{U_3}{U_1}$$

كل وحدة  
بالنسبة



$$\Delta T_1 \times [1 + (2270/2000) + (2270/1420)]$$

$\downarrow$   
الآن  $\Delta T$   $\downarrow$   
 $\therefore$   $\Delta T_1$  conc



$$U_1 A_1 \Delta T_1 = U_2 A_2 \Delta T_2$$

$$\text{And } \Delta T_1 + \Delta T_2 + \Delta T_3 = (134 - 86)^\circ\text{C}$$

$$T_s$$

$$\Delta T_1 = 12.9^\circ\text{C},$$

$$\Delta T_2 = \Delta T_1 \times (2270/2000) = 14.6^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\Delta T_3 = \Delta T_1 \times (2270/1420) = 20.6^\circ\text{C}$$

$\downarrow$   
الآن  $\Delta T$   $\downarrow$   
 $\therefore$   $\Delta T_1$  conc



مقدار  $T$  هي ارتفاع درجة حرارة الماء ...

$$T_s - \Delta T_1 = T_1$$

And so the evaporating temperature:

- in first effect is  $(134 - 12.9) = 121^\circ\text{C}$ ; latent heat (from Steam Tables)  $2200 \text{ kJ kg}^{-1}$ .
- in second effect is  $(121 - 14.6) = 106.5^\circ\text{C}$ ; latent heat  $2240 \text{ kJ kg}^{-1}$
- in the third effect is  $(106.5 - 20.6) = 86^\circ\text{C}$ , latent heat  $2294 \text{ kJ kg}^{-1}$



## Boiling-Point Rise of Solutions

The solutions inside the evaporator are not diluted, hence their thermal properties differ considerably from those of water, and change with the removal of water being removed.



Solution heat capacity and boiling point are quite different from those of water

For strong solutions of dissolved solutes, the boiling-point rise due to the solutes in the solution usually cannot be predicted.



Dühring's rule  
can be applied

solute کل اور  
chart اور

خاصیت ہے

A straight line is obtained if the boiling point is plotted against the boiling point of pure water at the same pressure for a given concentration at different pressures

B.p. بیسہا جیسی اور B.p. rise مار دیجیں اور  
B.p. of water میں سختمان اور design اور water  
و ۸۴ اور B.p. اکتفیتیت لے soln میں بھی عندها (بستختمان اور  
. (Real B.p)

کل اور new B.p. میں اور اس اعلانہ تاریخ سواد اور B.p. اور اور  
کامہ بتغیر سنتینہ نہ new B.p. وہیں ایسا کان عنده  
میں اسٹنگل علیہا بیسہا من chart میں ہو  
Dühring's chart



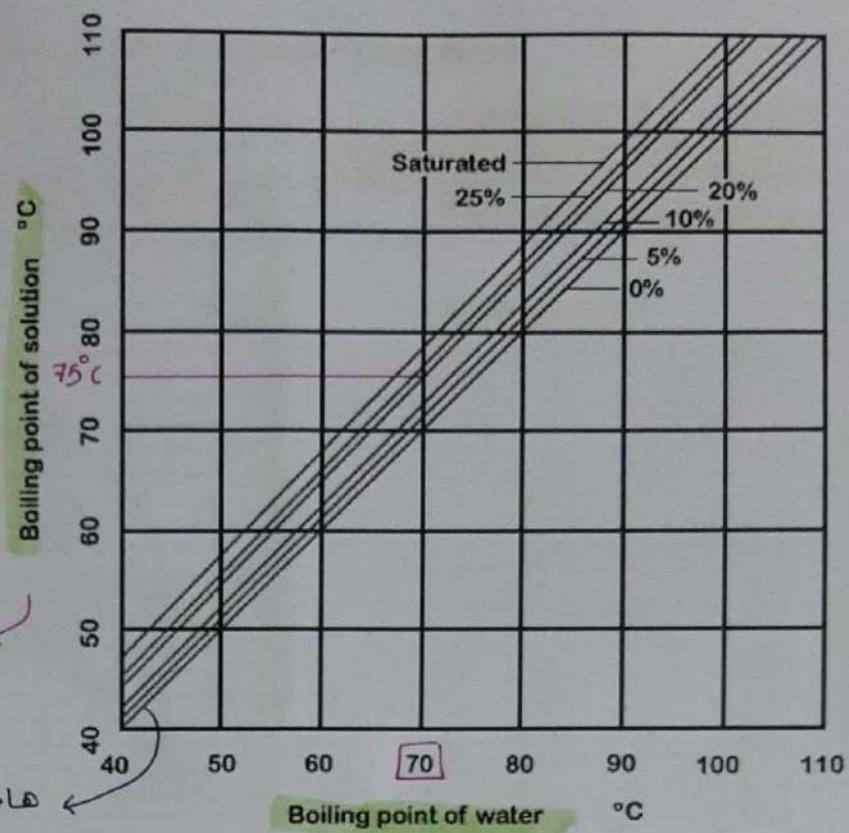
\*كيف أستخدمه  
: chart

## Wühring lines for aqueous solutions of sodium chloride

For each solution there will be a specific chart

$$* 75 - 70 = 5 \\ \downarrow \\ B.p \text{ rise}$$

هذا يكون عنده  
1 درجة ارتفاع في  
B.p بين على تراكيز  
الحلقان بـ 70  
عالية او  
ناتج عن  
ارتفاع.

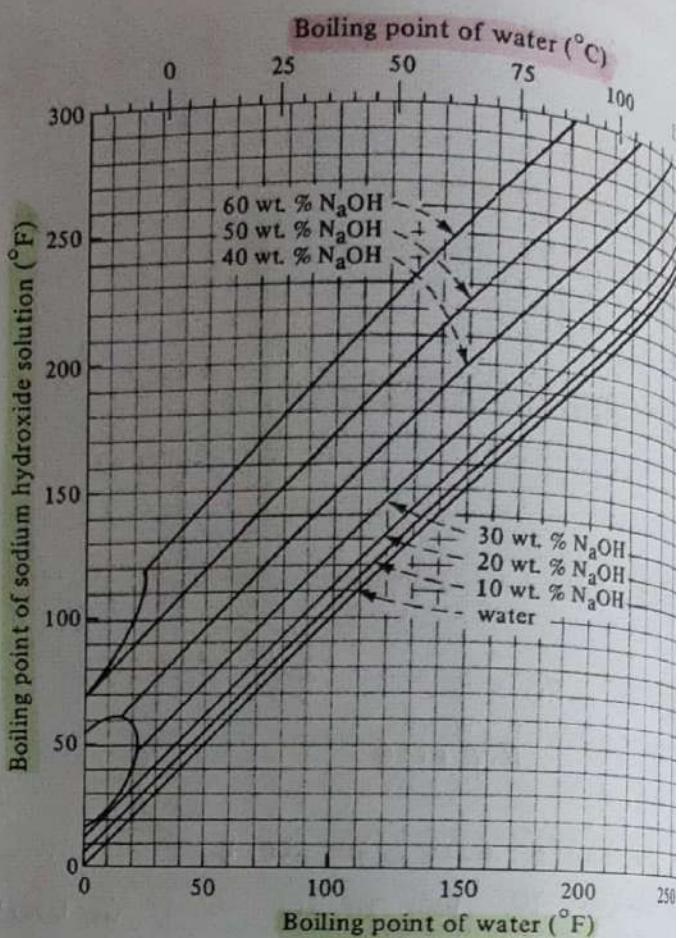


بـ 70 درجة ارتفاعها  
B.p value  
التركيز موجود بـ  
solution



**Dühring lines for  
aqueous solutions of  
sodium hydroxide**

For each solution there will  
be a specific chart



### Example 2.4. Use of a Dühring Chart for Boiling-Point Rise

an evaporator operates at a pressure of 25.6 kPa and a solution of 30% NaOH being boiled. Determine the boiling temperature of the NaOH solution and the boiling-point rise (BPR) of the solution over that of water at the same pressure

#### Solution

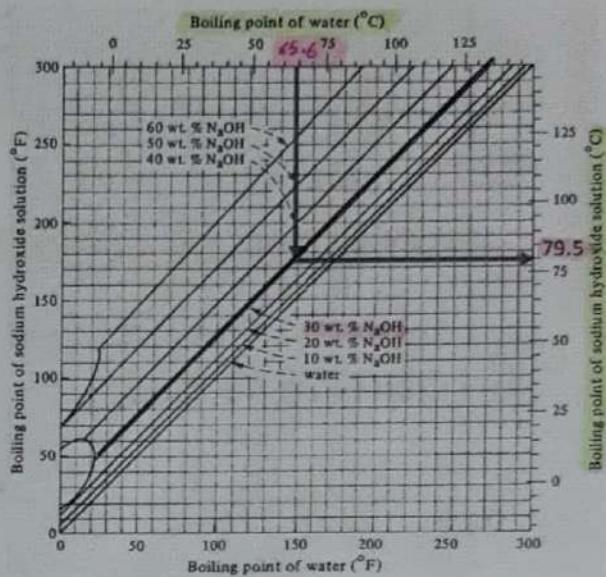
From the steam tables: the boiling point of water at 25.6 kPa is 65.6°C

From Figure aside: for 65.6°C and 30% NaOH, the boiling point of the NaOH solution is 79.5°C.

The boiling-point rise;

$$(BPR) \text{ is } 79.5 - 65.6 = 13.9^\circ\text{C}$$

$\rightarrow$   
ببس نا اندانت evap



B.P ad \*  
rise يعني حد بين ارتفاع  
الحرارة عن درجة غليان الماء درجة  
salt غليان المحلول ، الماء غليان  
أكبر درجة غليان المحلول زادت  
B.P rise بـ الـ sti مـ ماـ هـ  
منـ حـ سـ بـ ad بـ مـ جـ مـ دـ هـ ( ) .



## Enthalpy-Concentration Charts of Solutions

The heat-of-solution phenomenon is added or evolved when a solution is concentrated or diluted, respectively. A considerable temperature rise occurs.



The amount of heat evolved depends on the type of substance and the amount of water used.

For some solutions, heat capacities can't be easily used to calculate enthalpies.



Enthalpy-concentration Chart can be used

Enthalpies from the figure can be used those in the steam tables.

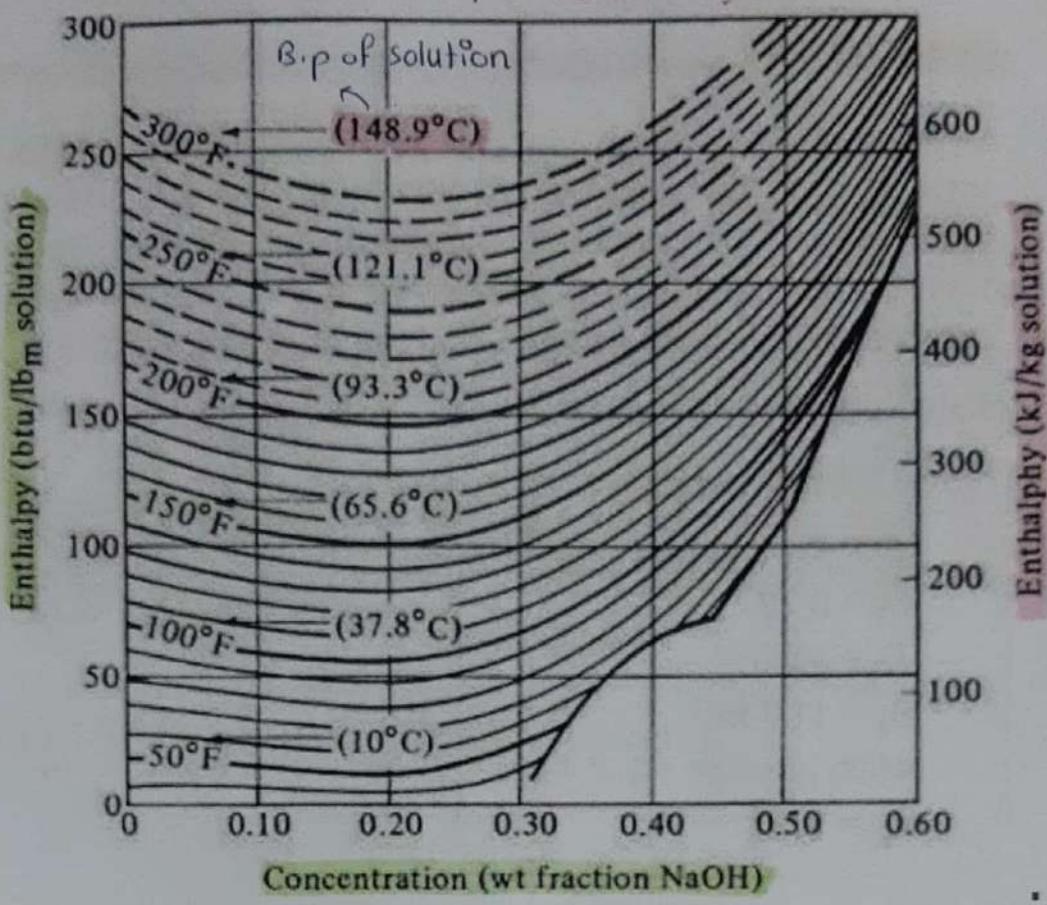
values for  $h_F$  and  $h_L$  can be taken from the chart and values for  $\lambda$  and  $H_V$  from tables



» enthalpy هاد يسقفل ملأن تفاصيل اه  
مغذون chart او اذاما كان عندي solution  
، لذا هي correlation lines

## Enthalpy- Concentration charts of NaOH solution

for each solution there  
used will be a specific chart



## Example 2.5. Use of Enthalpy-Concentration Charts of Solutions

An evaporator is used to concentrate 4536 kg/h of a 20% solution of NaOH in water entering at 60°C to a product of 50% solids. The pressure of the saturated steam is 172.4 kPa and the pressure in the vapor space of the evaporator is 11.7 kPa. The heat-transfer coefficient is 1560 W/m<sup>2</sup>·K. Calculate the steam used, the steam used in kg vaporized/kg steam used, and the heating surface area in m<sup>2</sup>.

### Solution

Given information:

$$F = 4536 \text{ kg/h}$$

$$x_F = 0.20$$

$$T_F = 60^\circ\text{C}$$

$$P_1 = 11.7 \text{ kPa}$$

$$\text{steam pressure} = 172.4 \text{ kPa}$$

$$x_L = 0.50$$

under 100 بـها تكون أصلـه B.P. هو atm p  
الثـاني لـvacuum

$$F = L + V \rightarrow 4536 = L + V$$

$$F x_F = L x_L \rightarrow 4536 (0.2) = L (0)$$

$$L = 1814 \text{ kg/h}$$

$$4536 = 1418 +$$

$$V = 2722 \text{ kg/h}$$



يُدَنِّي أَمْلَاعَ الـ  $h$  الدَّاخِلِ عَلَى الـ  $h$  الظَّالِعِ وَالـ  $h$  evap

To determine the boiling point  $T_1$  of the 50% concentrated solution, we need to get the boiling point of water at  $P_1 = 11.7 \text{ kPa}$  from steam table

**TABLE B.2 Saturated Water: Pressure Table**

$\text{P}_a, \text{ MPa}$	$T, ^\circ\text{C}$	$\hat{v}_l$ $\text{m}^3/\text{kg}$	$\hat{e}_o$ $\text{m}^3/\text{kg}$	$\hat{u}_l$ $\text{kJ/kg}$	$\Delta\hat{h}_k$ $\text{kJ/kg}$	$\hat{u}_e$ $\text{kJ/kg}$	$\hat{h}_l$ $\text{kJ/kg}$	$\Delta\hat{h}_k$ $\text{kJ/kg}$	$\hat{h}_o$ $\text{kJ/kg}$	$\hat{s}_l$ $\text{kJ/kg K}$	$\Delta\hat{s}_k$ $\text{kJ/kg K}$	$\hat{s}_e$ $\text{kJ/kg K}$
6113	0.01	0.001000	206.132	0	2375.3	2375.3	0.00	2501.3	2501.3	0	9.1562	9.1562
0	6.98	0.001000	129.208	29.29	2355.7	2385.0	29.29	2484.9	2514.2	0.1059	8.8697	8.9756
5	13.03	0.001001	87.960	54.70	2338.6	2393.3	54.70	2470.6	2525.3	0.1956	8.6322	8.8278
0	17.50	0.001001	67.004	73.47	2326.0	2399.5	73.47	2460.0	2533.5	0.2607	8.4629	8.7236
5	21.08	0.001002	54.254	88.47	2315.9	2404.4	88.47	2451.6	2540.0	0.3120	8.3311	8.6431
0	24.08	0.001003	45.665	101.03	2307.5	2408.5	101.03	2444.5	2545.5	0.3545	8.2231	8.5775
0	28.96	0.001004	34.800	121.44	2293.7	2415.2	121.44	2432.9	2554.4	0.4226	8.0520	8.4746
0	32.88	0.001005	28.193	137.79	2282.7	2420.5	137.79	2423.7	2561.4	0.4763	7.9187	8.3950
5	40.29	0.001008	19.238	168.76	2261.7	2430.5	168.77	2406.0	2574.8	0.5763	7.6751	8.2514
0.0	45.81	0.001010	14.674	191.79	2246.1	2437.9	191.81	2392.8	2584.6	0.6492	7.5010	8.1501
5.0	53.97	0.001014	10.092	225.90	2222.8	2448.7	225.91	2373.1	2599.1	0.7548	7.2536	8.0084

At  $P_1 = 11.7 \text{ kPa}$  from steam table;  $T_s = 48.9^\circ\text{C}$

From steam table

From Dühring Chart

For a boiling point of water  
of 48.9°C and 50% NaOH

$$T_1 = 89.5^\circ\text{C}$$

طبعاً  $T_1$  هي درجة

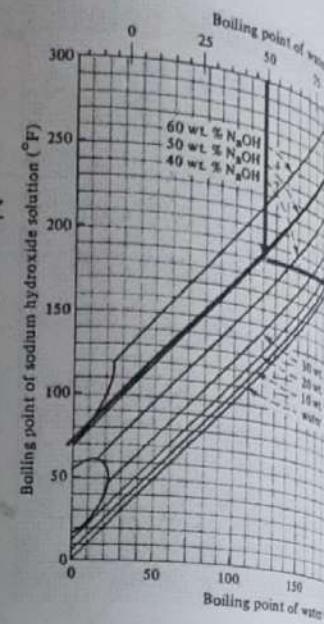
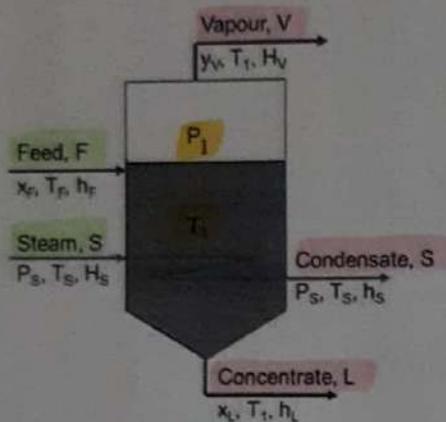
بما في ذلك steam table

وهي درجة غ�الة

$$T_1 = 89.5^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\text{Boiling-point rise} = T_1 - T_s$$

$$= 89.5 - 48.9 = 40.6^\circ\text{C}$$



بی اوجد  $h_L$  و  $h_F$   
 Feed cond. یعنی مرتّه علی اور  
 Solution جو مرتّه علی اعلیٰ ہے

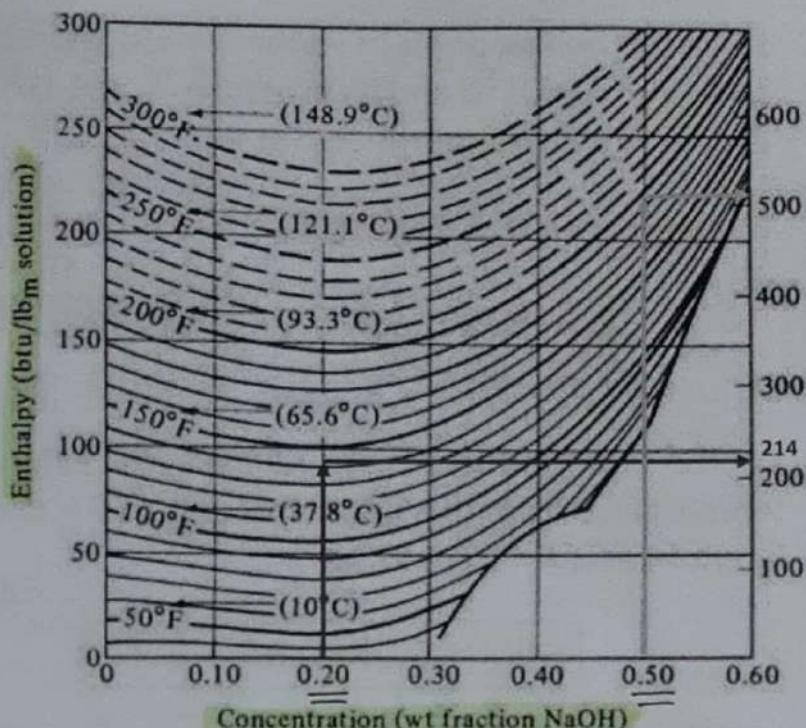
### Enthalpy – concentration Chart

feed concentration of 20% NaOH  
 feed temperature  $T_F = 60^\circ\text{C}$

$$\rightarrow h_f = 214 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

product concentration of 50% NaOH  
 solution temp.  $T_1 = 89.5^\circ\text{C}$

$$\rightarrow h_L = 505 \text{ kJ/kg}$$



Since the boiling point of water is  $48.9^{\circ}\text{C}$  and the evaporator temperature to be  $T_1 = 89.5^{\circ}\text{C}$  and its pressure  $P_1 = 11.7 \text{ kPa}$ , then the vapor  $V$  that evaporator is in superheated state

From superheated team table  
at:

$$T_1 = 89.5 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} \text{ and}$$

$$\rightarrow H_V = 2667 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

For the saturated steam at 172.4 kPa, the saturation temperature from the steam tables is 115.6°C and the latent heat is  $\lambda = 2214 \text{ kJ/kg}$

$$F h_F + S \lambda = L h_L + V H_V$$

$$4535(214) + S(2214) = 1814(505) + 2722(2667)$$

$$S = 3255 \text{ kg/h}$$

عند  $P = 11.7$  دارد  $B, p = 48.6$  و  $\text{Liq}$  طابع  $89.5$  الغرق  $\rightarrow$  ينهم بعده از  $\text{Liq}$  superheated + sat'd liq و از  $\text{vap}$  على نفس الحالة معناها على بيترو هو نفس ادار latent heat

$$q = S (H_S - h_S) = S\lambda = 3255 (2214) \frac{1000}{3600} = 2,002,000 W$$

$$q = UA \Delta T = UA (T_S - T_1)$$

$$2,002,000 W = 1560 W/m^2 \cdot K A (115.6 - 89.5) K$$

$$A = 49.2 m^2$$

**Steam economy** =  $V / S$   
 $= 2722 / 3255 = 0.836$

لو داخل اد steam ده  
 هر اد vap بلي يطلع بيكون ولا  
 !؟ super heated

(1) لغزمن عله سفال على P ودمل عندي اد steam  
 على انه solution اد super heated  
 من اد vap بلي در داخل طابع باتي راح يطلع

(2) لو منفعت اد sol'n اد evap داخل اد  
 حربيا هي اد P لا steam الداخن معناها داخل عندي  
 compensated the effect  $\leftarrow P$  لكن اد superheated  
 ، sat'd منبلغ of degree of superheated

(3) لو داخل اد vacume وعلت على اد solution  
 بلي داخل اد evap . معروفمن يعني على 1 atm 1 اذانت  
 diff Temp اد atm بمحير يعني على حرارة أقل 1 اذ انت  
 . super heated

(4) لو كان اد steam داخل سواد او  
 evap steam اد P لا وانا منفعت اد  
 وكانت 179 kPa على 300 kPa يعني هرتن منفعت اد P بع اد steam ما زال  
 subcooling يتبخر لا قطعة vap ، اد sys بمحير  
 . يعني اد vap لا eff ب تكون zero

## **Topic 2.3. Design of Evaporators**

### Last lecture

- ✓ Explain how the overall heat transfer coefficient is calculated for evaporation
- ✓ Perform heat and material balances on evaporation units and processes

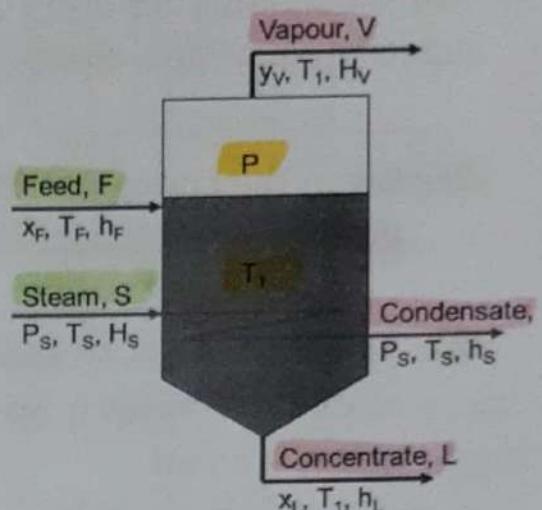
### This lecture

- ✓ Design of Multi-effect
- ✓ Examples



**Given information for evaporators design**

1. Steam pressure to the first effect
  2. Final pressure in the vapor space of the last effect
  3. Feed conditions and flow to the first effect
  4. Final concentration in the liquid leaving the last effect
  5. Physical properties such as enthalpies and/or heat capacities of the liquid and vapors
  6. Overall heat-transfer coefficients in each effect
  7. The areas of each effect are assumed equal



\* های جیارة عن trial & error اثنا بغرضن بعضی اد var. و بالآخر برابع احسبم هر  
ثانیه- و افشارن بی ملطفه مع بی اختیارنسته یادا نفسه معناها اد design به وفاده اکنی  
ما بیسی فی الحقيقة ، اد Real value بی ملطفت اول هر بازدهها هر ثانیه و بعضونها تبا  
جدید فی البداية دبل اد Initial guess حفظیه علی کیفی ها همار کندی calculated  
برابر اعل اخبارن و افشارن و بقیل هیک لفایه ما بیسیر الفرق این اد  
وار assumed باری zero .

اد steam بی داخل سواد از آن بی انخلع اد و هر آخوندها بر energy balance

اًهذت  $P$  يلي منه يعرف اد  $B.p$  لا water يلي يبترت من هذا اد  
 During comp. هنا بالاتي يقدر أعرف اد  $B.p$  لا solution من اد عرضتها دار  
 chart و  $\Delta H_f$  اعرفنا اد  $B.p$  يزوج على اد enthalpy chart و يعرف اد  $h_L$  بنعنة و ينفع  
 over all balance over all معادل اد evap 3 اوجودات اد Feed معروفة وال enthalpy يقدر املعها  
 زى ماعلت بار  $L$  يعني اد Feed الداھل  $L_3$  معروفات حسب اد comp balance بالاتي ينفع  
 على أحسب  $V_3 \& V_2 \& V_1$

## Step-by-Step Calculation Methods for Triple-Effect Evaporation

The calculations are done using material balances, heat balances, and capacity equations:  $q = U A \Delta T$  for each effect using trial and error calculations.

- Given the concentration and pressure in the last effect

last اكتاف still دفعات برج

Calculate the boiling point in the last effect using Dühring-line

- Assume for the 1<sup>st</sup> guess the amount of vapor from each effect is equal

$$V_1 = V_2 = V_3$$

so  $V_{Total} = V_1 + V_2 + V_3$

Perform overall and balance to calculate liquid from the 3<sup>rd</sup> effect

$$F = L_3 + V_3$$

$$F x_F = L_3 x_3$$

يعتبر أحسبها

$$q = U [A] \Delta T$$

const calculated

ادم الداخلي Stream (calculated)

الخط البارج  
مكتوب بالإنجليزية  
خط

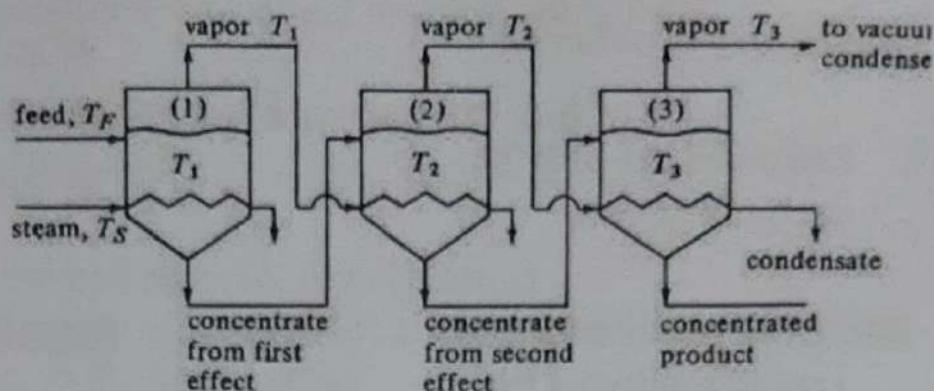
### Step-by-Step Calculation Methods for Triple-Effect Evaporators

based on the obtained  
 $L_3$  and  $V_1, V_2, V_3$

Do material balance  
 around each effect to  
 get  $L_1$  and  $L_2$

$$F = L_1 + V_1$$

$$L_1 = L_2 + V_2$$



Make a solids balance on effects  
 1, 2, and 3 and solving for  $x$



$$F x_F = L_1 x_1 \rightarrow \text{مسنیت اول} \rightarrow \text{flow rate}$$

$$L_1 x_1 = L_2 x_2 \rightarrow \text{رسانی هون بسب}$$

$$L_2 x_2 = L_3 x_3 \rightarrow \text{x}_3$$

$\downarrow$   
 معرفه من تکون ساری اد  
 معنایماً ۸ ۱۳!  $x_3$  required

حلل .



مطابق بعده اضافی  $\times$   
solution & B.p

### Step-by-Step Calculation Methods for Triple

Based on the obtained  
 $x_1, x_2, x_3$

Calculate the BPR for  
each effect



- $BPR1 {}^{\circ}C = 1.78 x_1 +$
- $BPR2 {}^{\circ}C = 1.78 x_2 +$
- $BPR3 {}^{\circ}C = 1.78 x_3 +$

3.  $\sum \Delta T$  available for heat transfer without the superheat is obtained by subtracting the sum of all three BPRs from the overall  $\Delta T$  of  $T_S - T_3$  (saturation)

Calculate  $\Delta T$  for each effect



$$\sum \Delta T = T_S - T_3 - BPR_1 - BPR_2 - BPR_3$$

$$\Delta T_1 = \sum \Delta T \frac{1}{1/U_1 + 1/U_2}$$

$$\Delta T_2 = \sum \Delta T \frac{1}{1/U_1 + 1/U_3}$$

$$\Delta T_3 = \sum \Delta T \frac{1}{1/U_2 + 1/U_3}$$

ل من همینه  $\Delta T$

( $q = UA \Delta T$ ) area بعده از آن داریم

\* 2 factors بعده از  $B.p$  rise

comp و vap بی طایع در  $B.p$  حسب اد [1]  
و اسکرام اد chart

حسب اد سیون correlation [2] حسب اد  
(chart بدل اد)

جبل کن کنی  $\Delta T = T_S - T_3$  بس هون بدنا نفع میکند  
BPR





$$\lambda_1 = H_{s1} (\text{sat vap}) - h_{s1} (\text{sat liq at } T_{s1})$$

↓  
super heated

↓  
super heated

↓  
مُعْكَلٌ بِتَوْنٍ

$$\lambda_1 = 2708 - 508 = 2200 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

↓  
condens. effect

↓  
وَدَفْلَتْ بَارَ دَهْرَلَهْ

**Effect 2**

$$T_1 = 86.84 \quad T_{s3} = 86.19 \quad BPR_2 = 0.65$$

$$H_2 = H_{s3} + c_p \text{ steam (BPR)} = 2654 + 1.884(0.65) = 2655 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\lambda_{s2} = H_1 - H_{s2} = 2685 - 441 = 2244 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

### Effect 3

$$T_3 = 54.12 \quad T_{s4} = 51.67 \quad BPR_3 = 2.45$$

$$H_3 = H_{s4} + c_p \text{ steam (BPR)} = 2595 + 1.884(2.45) = 2600 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\lambda_{s3} = H_2 - H_{s3} = 2655 - 361 = 2294 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

based on ref Temp  $T_{ref}$   $\rightarrow$  اعتماداً على درجة الحرارة المعيارية  $T_{ref}$

$$H_s = H_{s2} + \dots$$

↓  
ما يطلع vop ويهبّر  
condens. لـ  
يكون  $H_s$   $\rightarrow$  ماء ماء  
وهو يطلع  $T_{ref}$   $\rightarrow$  ماء ماء  
من اد

$$h_L = q = m \cdot c_p \frac{\Delta T}{\downarrow}$$

$T_{solution} - T_{ref}$

↓  
مُعْكَلٌ تكون 25 ، بالنسبة للـ  
still water  $\rightarrow$  still water  
 $h_L = q = m \cdot c_p (T - T_{ref})$

↓  
لو خلينا هادي هي اد  
 $h_L = 0$   $\rightarrow$  still water

نفترض اعظم اد  $T_{ref}$  اي

بعا بياها ، راح يطلع نفس الجواب لكن  
اصيائنا نجا انه خط اد  $T_{ref}$  اد اد  
له  $h_L$  في طالع لأن ما يفترض اد  
عد  $h_L$  still water  $\rightarrow$  still water  
على هذه بـ  $T_{ref}$   $\rightarrow$  chart conc  
مريح جاننا سترى  $(T_{ref} = 0)$

لو مش 0  
 $H = \lambda \cdot \frac{T - T_{ref}}{T_{ref}}$

\* هون بيشنا فعل إعادة حسابات لا var في من حساباتهم في البداية ، بينما حسب هيئه او  $V =$  based على هيئه او enthalpy حساباتهم .

$$V_1 = F - L_1 = 22680 - L_1$$

$$V_2 = L_1 - L_2$$

$$V_3 = L_2 - L_3 = l_{2,3}$$

HB while effect کے

Write a heat balance on each effect

all-in effect is  
EB **Effect 1**  
all 3

$$Fc_{pF}(T_F - 0) + S\lambda_{s1} = L_1 \boxed{C_{p1}}(T_1 - 0) + V_1 H_1$$

$\Delta T$  adjusted based on initial conditions

$$22680 (3.955) (26.7 - 0) + S(2200) = L_1(3.969)(105.54 - 0) + (22680 -$$

## Effect 2

$$L_1 c_{p1} (T_1 - 0) + V_1 \lambda_{s2} = L_2 c_{p2} (T_2 - 0) + V_2 H_2$$

$$L_1(3.869)(105.54 - 0) + (22680 - L_1)(2244) = L_2(3.684)(86.84 - 0) + (L_1 - L_2)$$

### Effect 3

$$L_2 c_{p2}(T_2 - 0) + V_2 \lambda_{s3} = L_3 c_{p3}(T_3 - 0) + V_3 H_3$$

$$L_2(3.684)(86.84 - 0) + (L_1 - 2)(2294) = 4536(3.015)(54.12 - 0) + (L_2 - 4536)(1)$$

مُحاصل  $\leftarrow L_2 \wedge L_1 \wedge S$

لـ بـنـطـلـ او 3 مـعـادـلـاتـ معـ بـعـضـ  
وـبـنـوـجـدـ قـيـمـهـمـ بـعـدـ بـعـدـ بـعـضـ او  
لـ MـBـ لـ فـوـتـ دـنـفـلـعـ هـيـمـ

Solving the last two equations simultaneously for L1 and L2, and substituting into the first equation

$$L_1 = 17078 \text{ kg/h} \quad L_2 = 11068 \text{ kg/h} \quad L_3 = 4536 \text{ kg/h}$$

$$S = 8936 \text{ kg/h} \quad V_1 = 5602 \text{ kg/h} \quad V_2 = 6010 \text{ kg/h} \quad V_3 = 6532 \text{ kg/h}$$

$$q_i = S\lambda_{si} = \left(\frac{8936}{3600}\right)(2200 \times 1000) = 5.460 \times 10^6 \text{ W}$$

$$q_2 = V_1 \lambda_{S2} = \left( \frac{5602}{3600} \right) (2244 \times 1000) = 3.492 \times 10^6 \text{ W}$$

$$q_3 = V_2 \lambda_{s3} = \left( \frac{6010}{3600} \right) (2294 \times 1000) = 3.830 \times 10^6 \text{ W}$$

من اد st9!! اللاتي دخوت کالم بعفو latent heat س الاذر على ملحوظة - اد steam ملحوظة ياخذ latent heat ويوجه

\* هل معكِ الثاني حمّوتْ يامنذْ  $\text{superheated}$   $\text{steam}$  :- معكِ  $150$  صارت الفعلية  
 still  $P$  اهار  $\mu$  تغير على اهار  $sat'd$  اهار  $unss$   
 يلي معزوف من يكون عليه يكن  $in reality$  في اهار  $design$  بنخلي اهار  
 وطابع  $not necessarily$   $at sat'd level$  بكن الافت  $^o$

مطابقاً لـ  $q = UA\Delta T$  على أساس التصميم

$$A_1 = \frac{q_1}{U_1 \Delta T_1} = \frac{5.460 \times 10^6}{3123(15.56)} = 112.4 \text{ m}^2$$

بنهاية القيم بعيدة  
عن بعض و بعيدة عن

الاتجاه ave.

I need to adjust

$\Delta T$  based on A

with respect to  $A_m$

$$A_2 = \frac{q_2}{U_2 \Delta T_2} = \frac{3.492 \times 10^6}{1987(18.34)} = 95.8 \text{ m}^2$$

$$A_3 = \frac{q_3}{U_3 \Delta T_3} = \frac{3.830 \times 10^6}{1136(32.07)} = 105.1 \text{ m}^2$$

$$A_m = 104.4 \text{ m}^2$$

a second trial will be made starting with step 6

$$q = U \frac{A}{L} \Delta T$$

const  
إذا زادت هنا  
 $\Delta T$  معروفة  
ننزل عثمان قبل اد  
و ثانية

compensate لهيلك عثمان

this effect كل وحدة

fraction راح يعني  
ونفسها على اد Am

fraction 1 اد امثل من 1 هناء اد

new  $\Delta T$  وحسب design equation بعمله في اد



Step 6. Making a new solids balance on effects 1, 2, and 3, using the new  $L_1 = 17\ 078$ ,  $L_2 = 11\ 068$ , and  $L_3 = 4536$ , and solving for  $x$ ,

$$(1) \quad 22\,680(0.1) = 17\,078(x_1), x_1 = 0.133$$

$$(2) \quad 17\ 078(0.133) = 11\ 068(x_1), x_1 = 0.205$$

$$(3) \quad 11\,068(0.205) = 4536(x_3), \quad x_3 = 0.500 \text{ (check balance)}$$

*Step 7. The new BPR in each effect is then*

$$(1) \text{ BPR}_1 = 1.78x_1 + 6.22x_1^2 = 1.78(0.133) + 6.22(0.133)^2 = 0.35^\circ\text{C}$$

$$(2) BPR_2 = 1.78(0.205) + 6.22(0.205)^2 = 0.63^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$(3) BPR_3 = 1.78(0.5) + 6.22(0.5)^2 = 2.45^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$\sum \Delta T \text{ available} = 121.1 - 51.67 - (0.35 + 0.63 + 2.45) = 66.00^\circ\text{C}$$

→ مصلحتی new adj for  $\Delta T$   
او می باشد based values  $\gg$

يُحسب اد  $\Delta T'$  effect لـ \*

$$\Delta T'_1 = \frac{\Delta T_1 A_1}{A_m} = \frac{15.56(112.4)}{104.4} = 16.77 \text{ K} = 16.77^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\Delta T'_2 = \frac{\Delta T_2 A_2}{A_m} = \frac{18.34(95.8)}{104.4} = 16.86^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\Delta T'_3 = \frac{\Delta T_3 A_3}{A_m} = \frac{32.07(105.1)}{104.4} = 32.34^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\sum \Delta T = 16.77 + 16.86 + 32.34 = 65.97^\circ\text{C}$$

These  $\Delta T$  values are readjusted so that

$\Delta T'_1 = 16.77$ ,  $\Delta T'_2 = 16.87$ ,  $\Delta T'_3 = 32.36$ , and  $\sum \Delta T = 16.77 + 16.87 + 32.36 = 66.00^\circ\text{C}$ . To calculate the actual boiling point of the solution in each effect,



$$(1) T_1 = T_{sl} - \Delta T'_1 = 121.1 - 16.77 = 104.33^\circ C, T_{sl} = 121.1^\circ C$$

$$(2) T_2 = T_1 - BPR_1 - \Delta T'_2 = 104.33 - 0.35 - 16.87 = 87.11^\circ C$$

$$T_{s2} = T_1 - BPR_1 = 104.33 - 0.35 = 103.98^\circ C$$

$$(3) T_3 = T_2 - BPR_2 - \Delta T'_3 = 87.11 - 0.63 - 32.36 = 54.12^\circ C$$

$$T_{s3} = T_2 - BPR_2 = 87.11 - 0.63 = 86.48^\circ C$$

مُنْسَب  $T_1$  و  $T_2$  و  $T_3$ \*

ويزدوج مُنْسَب  $\alpha$  عَلَى  $T$   
وَارِد  $A$  بِنَاءً عَلَى هَذِي القيمة  $\alpha$   $T$

وينتقل  $E_B$  ونطلع قيم جديدة  $L_1$   
 $V_3$  و  $V_2$  و  $V_1$  و منها يطلع  
 $KL_2$

$A$  و  $q$  و  $A$



Step 8. Following step 4, the heat capacity of the liquid is  $c_p = 4.19 - 2.35x$ :

$$F: c_p = 3.955 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot \text{K}$$

$$L_1: c_p = 4.19 - 2.35(0.133) = 3.877$$

$$L_2: c_p = 4.19 - 2.35(0.205) = 3.708$$

$$L_3: c_p = 3.015$$

The new values of the enthalpy  $H$  are as follows in each effect:

$$(1) H_1 = H_{S1} + 1.884(\text{°C superheat}) = 2682 + 1.884(0.35) = 2683 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\lambda_{S1} = H_{S1} - h_{S1} = 2708 - 508 = 2200 \text{ kJ/kg}$$



$$(2) H_2 = H_{S3} + 1.884(0.63) = 2654 + 1.884(0.63) = 2655 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\lambda_{S2} = H_1 - h_{S2} = 2683 - 440 = 2243 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$(3) H_3 = H_{S4} + 1.884(2.45) = 2595 + 1.884(2.45) = 2600 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\lambda_{S3} = H_2 - h_{S3} = 2655 - 362 = 2293 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

Writing a heat balance on each effect,

$$(1) 22\,680(3.955)(26.7 - 0) + S(2200)$$

$$= L_1(3.877)(104.33 - 0) + (22\,680 - L_1)(2683)$$



$$(2) L_1(3.877)(104.33 - 0) + (22680 - L_1)(2243) \\ = L_2(3.708)(87.11 - 0) + (L_1 - L_2)(2655)$$

$$(3) L_2(3.708)(87.11 - 0) + (L_1 - L_2)(2693) \\ = 4536(3.015)(54.12 - 0) + (L_2 - 4536)(2600)$$

Solving,

$$L_1 = 17005 \text{ kg/h} \quad L_2 = 10952 \quad L_3 = 4536 \quad S = 8960 \text{ (steam used)}$$

$$V_1 = 5675 \quad V_2 = 6053 \quad V_3 = 6416$$

لـ بخلاف اد ٧ تزید ، لـ نه همار عندي  
 $P$  still بـ بعده اد  $P$  decrease  
 more BPR و more evap بـ اد اسدي  
 باستاي اكتر و .



$$q_1 = S\lambda_{s1} = \frac{8960}{3600} (2200 \times 1000) = 5.476 \times 10^6 \text{ W}$$

$$q_2 = V_1 \lambda_{s2} = \frac{5675}{3600} (2243 \times 1000) = 3.539 \times 10^6 \text{ W}$$

$$q_3 = V_2 \lambda_{s3} = \frac{6053}{3600} (2293 \times 1000) = 3.855 \times 10^6 \text{ W}$$

$$A_1 = \frac{q_1}{U_1 \Delta T'_1} = \frac{5.476 \times 10^6}{3123(16.77)} = 104.6 \text{ m}^2$$

$$A_2 = \frac{q_2}{U_2 \Delta T'_2} = \frac{3.539 \times 10^6}{1987(16.87)} = 105.6 \text{ m}^2$$

$$A_m = 105.0 \text{ m}^2.$$

$$A_3 = \frac{q_3}{U_3 \Delta T'_3} = \frac{3.855 \times 10^6}{1136(32.36)} = 104.9 \text{ m}^2$$

↓  
 هم اد area  
 هون فیس کیٹ اد  
 انتا ای وصلنا اد Am  
 ایتھی ایتھی conversion  
 حلعت جل سوی صنیعہ ہے



$$\text{steam economy} = \frac{V_1 + V_2 + V_3}{S} = \frac{5675 + 6053 + 6416}{8960} = 2.025$$

كل كيلو steam

دخلناه اعطاً 2 كيلو steam

vap طابع هاد منيحة ، لو كان أقل من

more efficient ، فإذا بـ 1

بـ 3

\* على العملية

trial & error

٠٠



## Topic 3.1. Humidification

### Last lecture

- ✓ Evaporation and evaporators design

### This lecture

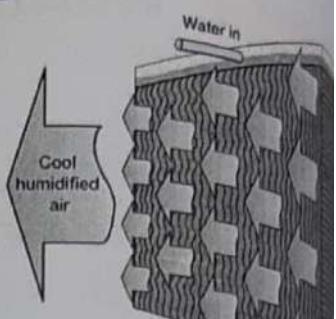
- ✓ Calculate properties of ideal gas mixtures and determine the properties of
- ✓ Plot processes on a psychrometric chart and analyze processes
- ✓ Calculate and distinguish the four types of humidity Properties that affect evaporation processes
- ✓



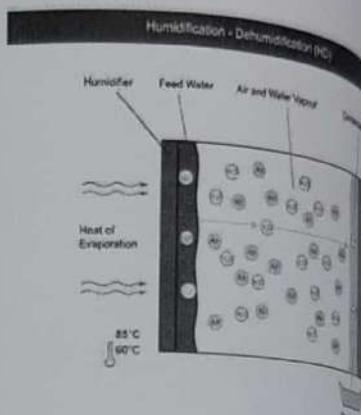
## Definitions

introducing water into a body  
of gas phase

**Humidification:** A process that involves the transfer of water from the liquid phase into a gaseous mixture of air and water vapor.



**Dehumidification:** A process that involves the reverse transfer, whereby water vapor is transferred from the vapor state to the liquid state



الكلمات، بدمج مي على المليف من الأعلى وبعده  
هواء ساخن من خلال هذا المليف مما تكون درجاته 40 أو 42  
مع هواء ساخن وجاف يسخن الماء بمixer  
أو water phase ل evaporation evaporation  
راح ينجز مع واد و اعارات من خلالها هاد او  
based on درجة الحرارة ويتم في  
mix & heat transfer هاد humidification

\* if you cool down a wet air  
automatically we have droplet of  
water from

عليه  
removal  
of water  
↓  
dehumidification



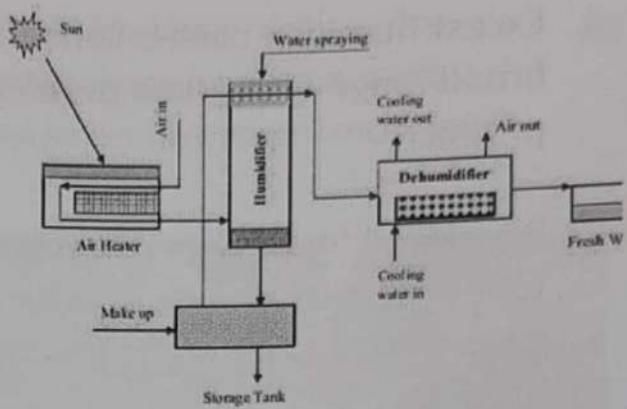
# Application of Humidification-Dehumidification technique

## 1. Water desalination system

The air can carry a considerable amount of water vapor. The amount of steam that can be transported by air increased with rising temperature.

One kilogram of dry air is capable to transport more than 0.5 kg of water vapor when the temperature varies from 30 to 80 °C

When air is in contact with salt water, some water molecules evaporate using sensible heat of saline water and adsorb to the air. This vapor can then be condensed and recovered by passing air over a cold surface



more conc. salt طابنخ ای بھر عنی  
لکن هاد بفلوی اد body of dry air

ع زی ملکات البحار اکیت، الجو صار کیٹھ مار و dry g phasR نہ عمل اکیو ہن اد body water و بھر عنی conc.



## 2. Food Industry

- Excess humidity causes condensation and a broad range of **hygiene problems** in the product.
- Powdered food, spices, processed meat, snack foods confectionery products or breweries, consistent and controlled moisture conditions are necessary.
- Using dry air from a Desiccant dehumidifier can help in controlling the moisture content, which leads to perfect coating and longer shelf life of the food products

Application of Humidification-Dehumidification  
البيورة الحقيقة  
زمان كانوا يشربوا ماء الطبع  
drying of tomato



الفواكه الحقيقة  
عالي ، إذا تركناها  
مغسولة ببرغل  
لا نجد  
humidity ::



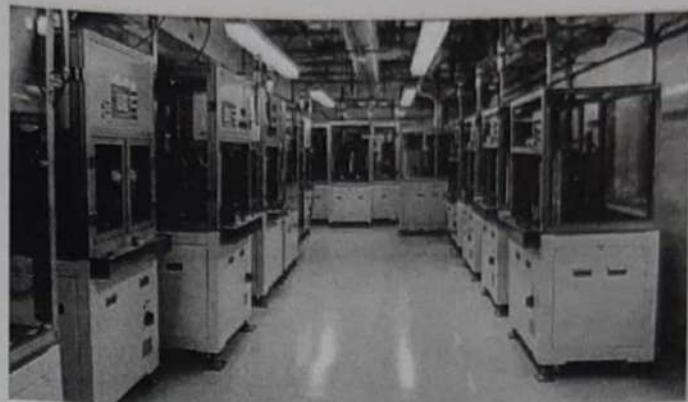
<https://industrytoday.com/dehumidifier-a>



### 3. Lithium Batteries

The primary requirement for manufacturing of lithium batteries is a dry room with very low humidity. Lithium is extremely sensitive to moisture; thus, high moisture content leads to a reduction in performance and life of the product.

The required amount of moisture in the air is less than 14 g of moisture per kg of dry air.



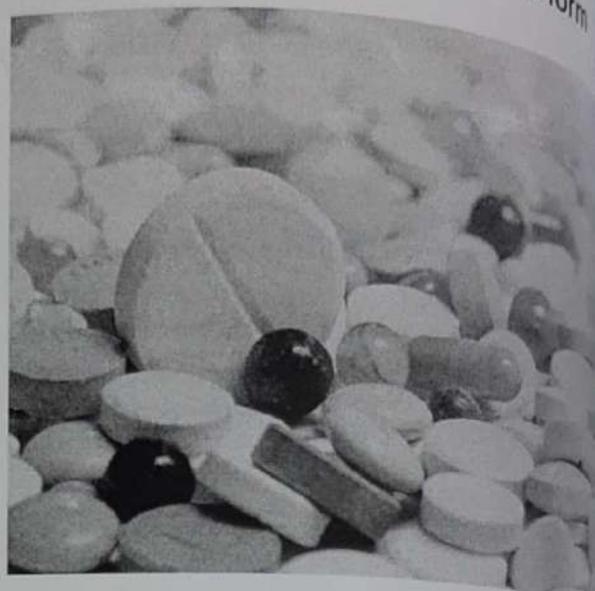
<https://industrytoday.com/dehumidifier-applications/>

dry cond نحتاج  
لأن وجود أي في الجو أنسداد عليه  
التحفيح الذي تفاعل معه Li ويعبر  
oxidation عن Li ويتسبب في التلفية ساتي  
نحتاج تكون under very controlled cond  
for water



#### 4. Pharmaceutical Industry

- During the processing stage, most of the medicines are in powdered form and are highly hygroscopic.
- Excess of moisture absorption leads to organic corrosion, biochemical reactions and micro-organism growth on the product.



أي علاج لا زم يكون بعد عن  
الرطوبة ، لهك في كل مصنع من  
صياغ اصدري لا زم يكون هنا  
unit for dehumidification

<https://industrytoday.com/dehumidifier-app>



## 5. Cold Stores

To prevent flowers, vegetables, fruits, milk and processed foods from deterioration they are cooled and stored in cold store under low moisture conditions.

Since the cold stores experience the frequent movement of products, warm air with moisture from outside could enter the store. This results in ice and frost formation on the walls, floors and ceilings on the cold stores



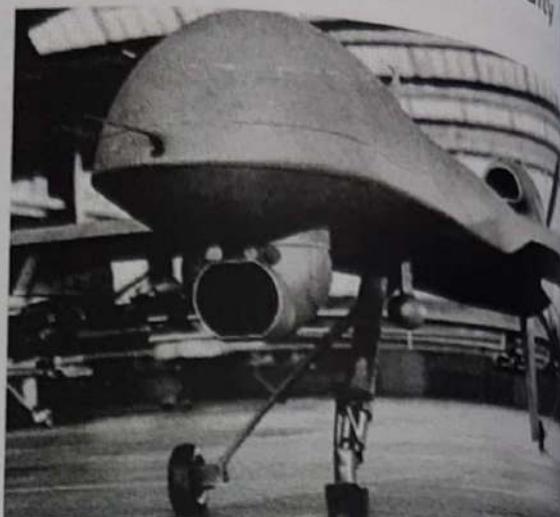
<https://industrytoday.com/dehumidifier-applications/>

• إذا رحنا على الكارفور وفتحنا  
النلاجة - ورجمتناها بنلاجي من جوا مبار  
زعي المينا ب لأن در humidity  
هنيها افضل من در humidity بخبرة  
عنان خاففنا على جودة المنتج .



## 6. Defense Industry

- Military equipment can be damaged when stored and exposed to humidity for long periods.
- Uncontrolled humidity causes corrosion and malfunctioning of equipment, fungal growth on maps, drawings and bacterial infection
- Dehumidifiers help in preventing corrosion on the equipment by keeping humidity levels less than 35%.



<https://industrytoday.com/dehumidifier-application-in-defense-industry/>

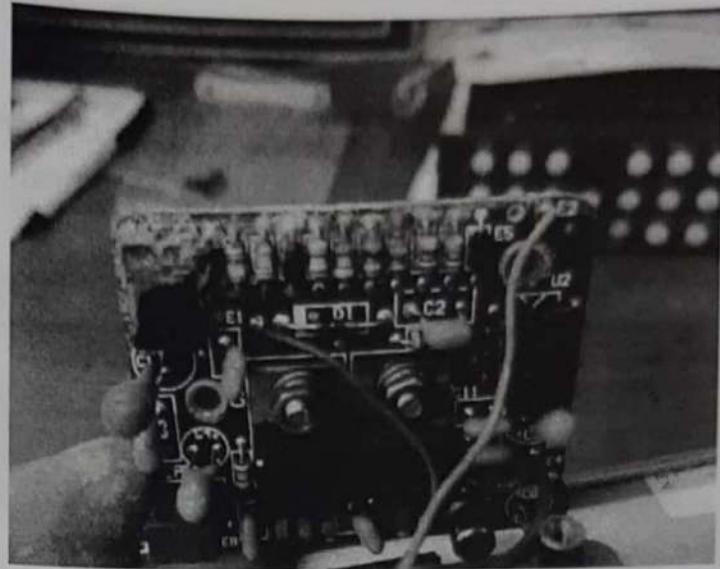


## 1. Electronic and Semiconductors

Components used in assembling or processing of semiconductors are hygroscopic and highly sensitive to excess humidity.

Excess moisture results in corrosion, transistor failures, and condensation on integrated circuits.

The RH in semiconductor manufacturing area must be 30% at 20 °C



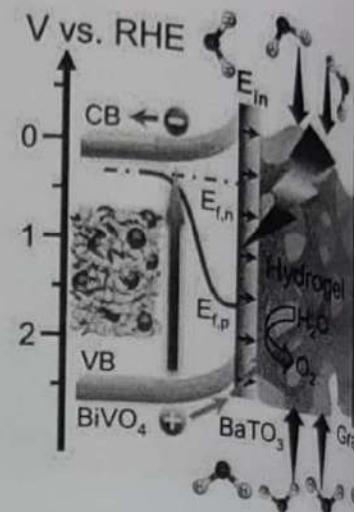
<https://industrytoday.com/dehumidifier-applications/>

اللومة های من موقیت کل اد  
corrosion مبار علیهم resistor  
water در یسبب ور damage د  
و



## 8. Energy harvesting

- Water is absorbed by a hygroscopic material and oxidized to produce electricity
- a ferroelectric-semiconductor ( $\text{BaTiO}_3@\text{BiVO}_4$ ) hybrid that uses an effective strategy to enhance charge separation and transfer during water oxidation
- A super-hygroscopic metal hydrogel serves as an atmospheric humidity harvester for continuous water supply to the hybrid, where water oxidation takes place.



<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.joule.2020.100301>



## Water harvesting

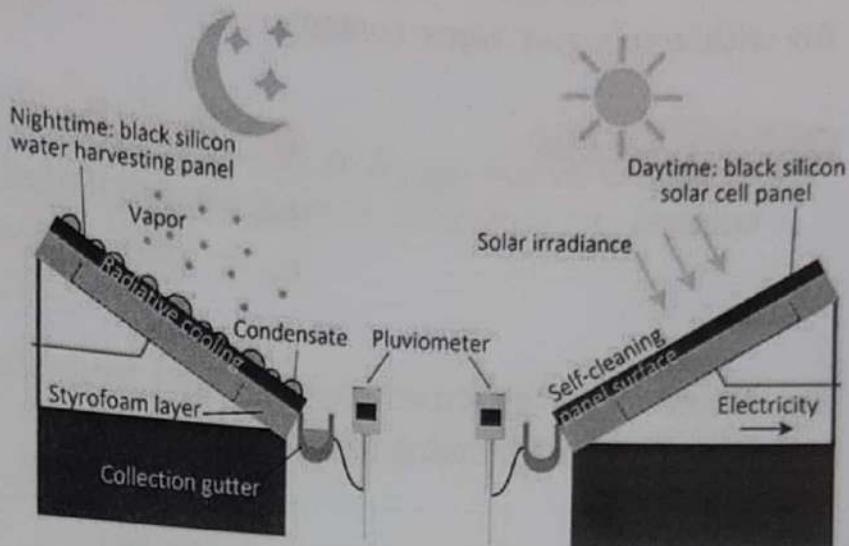
Application of Humidification-Dehumidification technique

Use of nano hygroscopic material to absorb water from humid air.

At 0 °C air contains 4.9 g water per 1 m<sup>3</sup>

At 20 °C air contains 17.3 g water per 1 m<sup>3</sup>

At 40 °C air contains 51.1 g water per 1 m<sup>3</sup>



<https://doi.org/10.1021/acsmaterialslett.1c00850>

Water harvesting or \*  
المهنيات أو رحوبه الجو المادي ، عباره  
عن mesh ربي سلكه ايبي بكتيات  
كبيرة يجعلوها على جسم الـمهنيات وهو مار  
ما يغير المـهنيات او (d) له تكون تختلفا  
عن اعـي ، يتكون ابرد سـوي ونـسيـه هـار  
او diff بـغيـر سـلـفـ لـلي يـيـ مـبـادـيـ في  
droplet body of air او  
as a product دـيـطـلـع



## Definitions

### Dry Air

Air with zero water vapor content

Atmospheric Air  
or moist air

A mixture of dry air and water vapor

### Dalton's Law

$$p = p_a + p_v = \text{pressure of the mixture}$$

$p_a$  = partial pressure of dry air

$p_v$  = partial pressure of the water vapor

The water vapor pressure can be taken from **steam tables** or estimated using for example, the following **Antoine Equation**,

$$\ln P_{AS} (\text{bar}) = 11.96481 - \frac{3984.923}{T(\text{K}) - 39.97}$$

\* الهواء يكون فيه نسبة رطوبة air (Partial pressure of water vapor) هو (Partial p of dry air + Partial p) وفقاً لـ Dalton's law

water vap air . sat'd vap .  
وبلطفنا خط منه هي (0 water air ) dry air 1m<sup>3</sup> من air partial p based على air (gair) يتعلّم يتعلّم (sat'd) dry air air body مطرد (gair) tank يتبّع ، بالتالي هاراد Antoine equation حسب sat'd vapp هاري اور sat'd cond



humidity  $\mathcal{H}$  is the ratio of mass of water vapor to mass of air introduced into a man of air

humidity of the gas when it is saturated with vapour at given temperature

$100(\mathcal{H}/\mathcal{H}_0)$  at sat'd  
at any given condition

or  $H$  is the fraction of air body  
(no longer that body of air can accommodate more water  $\therefore$ )

heat required to raise unit mass of dry gas and its associated vapour through unit temperature difference at constant pressure, or:

$$s = C_a + \mathcal{H} C_w$$

where  $C_a$  and  $C_w$  are the specific heat capacities of the gas and the vapour, respectively. (For the air-water system, the humid heat is approximately:

$$s = 1.00 + 1.9\mathcal{H} \text{ kJ/kg K.}$$

الذين يশتغلون بالعقل اد



### Humid volume

volume occupied by unit mass of dry gas and its associated vapour

A total volume of 1 kg of the gas mixture at standard pressure and temperature (T).

$$v_H \text{ m}^3/\text{kg dry air} = \frac{22.41}{273} T \text{ K} \left( \frac{1}{28.97} + \frac{1}{18.02} H \right)$$
$$= (2.83 \times 10^{-3} + 4.56 \times 10^{-3} H) T \text{ K}$$

$$v_H \text{ ft}^3/\text{lb}_m \text{ dry air} = \frac{359}{492} T^\circ\text{R} \left( \frac{1}{28.97} + \frac{1}{18.02} H \right)$$
$$= (0.0252 + 0.0405H) T^\circ\text{R}$$



max value) sys JLC volume  
sat'd 0.52

saturated volume

dew point

percentage relative  
humidity

### humid volume of saturated gas

temperature at which the gas is saturated with vapour. As a gas is cooled, the dew point is the temperature at which condensation will first occur.

$$\left( \frac{\text{partial pressure of vapour in gas}}{\text{partial pressure of vapour in saturated gas}} \right) \times 100$$



**Total enthalpy of air-water vapor mixture (Hy):** total enthalpy per 1 kg of mixture:

$$H_y \text{ kJ/kg dry air} = c_s(T - T_0) + H\lambda_0$$
$$\Rightarrow (1.005 + 1.88H)(T - T_0 {}^\circ\text{C}) + H\lambda_0$$
$$H_y \text{ btu/lb}_m \text{ dry air} = (0.24 + 0.45H)(T - T_0 {}^\circ\text{F}) + H\lambda_0$$

where  $\lambda_0$  is the latent heat of vaporization of water at the base temperature,  $T_0$

$$T_0 = 0 {}^\circ\text{C} : \lambda_0 = 2502.3 \text{ kJ/kg water}$$

$$T_0 = 32 {}^\circ\text{F} : \lambda_0 = 1075.8 \text{ Btu/lbm water}$$

Some approximations

$$h \approx 1.006T + H(2501 + 1.86T)$$

\*where  $T$  is in  ${}^\circ\text{C}$  and  $h$  is in



!؟ humidity ایکیا فیض کیا \*

a given sample (volume) of air at temperature  $T$

$\curvearrowleft$  (ideal gas)

$$V = m_w R T \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{mass of vapour} = \frac{P_w M_w}{RT}$$

$$V = m_A R T \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{mass of non-condensable gas} = \frac{(P - P_w) M_A}{RT}$$

$\hookrightarrow$  dry air

$$\text{Humidity} = \frac{\text{mass of vapor}}{\text{mass of dry gas}} \quad \rightarrow \quad \mathcal{H} = \frac{P_w}{P - P_w} \left( \frac{M_w}{M_A} \right)$$

$$\text{the humidity of the saturated gas} \quad \rightarrow \quad \mathcal{H}_0 = \frac{P_{w0}}{P - P_{w0}} \left( \frac{M_w}{M_A} \right)$$

$\rightarrow$  <sup>saturated pressure of water</sup>



For the air-water system,  $P_w$  is frequently small compared with  $P$  and hence, substituting for the molecular masses:

$$\mathcal{H} = \frac{18}{29} \left( \frac{P_w}{P} \right)$$

The percentage humidity, by definition =  $100\mathcal{H}/\mathcal{H}_0$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Percentage humidity} &= \left( \frac{P - P_{w0}}{P - P_w} \right) \cdot \left( \frac{P_w}{P_{w0}} \right) \times 100 \\ &= \frac{(P - P_{w0})}{(P - P_w)} \times (\text{percentage relative humidity})\end{aligned}$$

When the partial pressure of the vapor is only a small proportion of the total pressure or when the gas is almost saturated  $P_w \rightarrow P_{w0}$

$$(P - P_{w0})/(P - P_w) \approx 1$$

The percentage relative humidity equals percentage humidity

$\Rightarrow$   $y_v = \frac{P_v}{P_T}$

### # Relation between mole fraction & humidity :-

$\hookrightarrow$  of vapor  $\approx$

$$H = \frac{m_v}{m_g} = \frac{P_v M_w}{P_g M_g} = \frac{P_v M_v}{(P_T - P_v) M_g} \Rightarrow$$

ابعادية وَيَتْ وَ

$$\textcircled{1} H(P_T - P_v) M_g = P_v M_v$$

$$\textcircled{2} H P_T M_g - H P_v M_g = P_v M_v$$

$$\textcircled{3} H P_T M_g = H P_v M_g + P_v M_v$$

$$\textcircled{4} H P_T M_g = P_v (H M_g + M_v)$$

$$y_v = \frac{P_v}{P_T} = \frac{H M_g}{H M_g + M_v} \rightarrow \text{multiply by } \frac{M_g M_v}{M_g M_v} \text{ molar mass of vap}$$

$$\Rightarrow y_v = \frac{H / M_v}{\left( \frac{H}{M_v} + \frac{1}{M_g} \right)} \rightarrow \text{accurate result}$$

$$\text{since } \frac{H}{M_v} \ll \frac{1}{M_g} \rightarrow y_v = \frac{M_g}{M_v} H \rightarrow \frac{H}{M_v}$$

ارقام معيارية على 18 ملليلتر مقارنة بـ 1/29

كثير معيارية  
مقارنة بـ  $\frac{1}{M_g}$   
لهيكل بنائيها



### Example 3.1 Humidity of benzene in nitrogen gas

Benzene is evaporated into dry nitrogen. At 297 K and 101.3 kPa, the resulting mixture has a percentage relative humidity of 60. The vapor pressure of benzene is 12.2 kN/m<sup>2</sup> at 297 K. What is the mass of benzene and nitrogen in this gas mixture and its humidity?

Solution

On the definition of percentage relative humidity (RH)

$$\text{Pressure of } H_2O \text{ at saturation} \\ (\text{Benzene})$$

$$P_w = P_{w0} \left( \frac{RH}{100} \right)$$

297 K:  $P_w = (12.2 \times 1000) \times \left( \frac{60}{100} \right) = 7320 \text{ N/m}^2 = 7.32 \text{ kPa}$

ideal g  $\rightarrow$   $\text{mass of benzene} = \frac{P_w M_w}{RT} = \frac{(7320 \times 78)}{(8314 \times 297)} = 0.231 \text{ kg}$   
 less than sat'd p of Benzene

m<sup>o</sup> 8.314 8314 مس 8314 بركون R  $\rightarrow$   $\text{mass of nitrogen} = \frac{(P - P_w) M_A}{RT} = \frac{[(101.3 - 732) \times 1000 \times 28]}{m \text{ of Benz. } (8314 \times 297)} = 1.066 \text{ kg}$

\* the humidity is:

$$\mathcal{H} = \left( \frac{0.231}{1.066} \right) = 0.217 \text{ kg/kg}$$

↓ عالى  
m<sup>o</sup> of dry air (nitrogen) ↓ حدا



### Example 3.2 Partial pressure, specific volume and humidity of water in air

In a vessel at 101.3 kN/m<sup>2</sup> and 300 K, the percentage relative humidity of the water in the air is 25. If the partial pressure of water vapor when air is saturated with vapor at 300 K is 3.6 kN/m<sup>2</sup>, calculate:

- (a) the partial pressure of the water vapor in the vessel;
- (b) the specific volumes of the air and water vapor;
- (c) the humidity of the air and humid volume;
- (d) the percentage humidity

water  $\rightarrow P_w$   
air  $\rightarrow P_v$   
 $P_{total} = P_v + P_w$   
humidity  $\rightarrow l_{600}$

#### Solution

- (a) From the definition of percentage relative humidity:

$$P_w = P_{w0} \frac{RH}{100} = 3600 \times \left( \frac{25}{100} \right) = 900 \text{ N/m}^2 = \underline{\underline{0.9 \text{ kN/m}^2}}$$

و ار  $P = 101$   
يعني اعلى دافع دافع  
للماء ينبع من



In  $1.0 \text{ m}^3$  of air:

$$P_w = P_{w0} \frac{RH}{100} = 3600 \times \left( \frac{25}{100} \right) = 900 \text{ N/m}^2 = \underline{\underline{0.9 \text{ kN/m}^2}}$$

mass of vapour  $= \frac{P_w M_w}{RT}$   $\rightarrow$  ideal gas law

$$\text{mass of water vapour} = \frac{(900 \times 18)}{(8314 \times 300)} = 0.0065 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{mass of non-condensable gas} = \frac{(P - P_w)M_A}{RT}$$

$$\text{mass of air} = \frac{[(101.3 - 0.9) \times 1000 \times 29]}{(8314 \times 300)} = 1.167 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Hence: specific volume of water vapour at } 0.9 \text{ kN/m}^2 = \left( \frac{1}{0.0065} \right) = \underline{\underline{154 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}}}$$

$$\text{specific volume of air at } 100.4 \text{ kN/m}^2 = \left( \frac{1}{1.167} \right) = \underline{\underline{0.857 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}}}$$

∴ specific volume  $= \frac{1}{\rho} = \frac{1}{m/Q} = \frac{1}{m} \quad \nearrow$



$$\text{Humidity} = \frac{\text{mass of vapor}}{\text{mass of dry gas}} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \mathcal{H} = \left( \frac{0.0065}{1.1673} \right) = \underline{\underline{0.0056 \text{ kg/kg}}} \quad (\text{رُدْفَةٌ مُعَيْنَةٌ (هادِيًّا مُعَصَّمٌ)} )$$

(Using the approximate relationship:

$$\mathcal{H} = \frac{18}{29} \left( \frac{P_w}{P} \right) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \mathcal{H} = \frac{(18 \times 900)}{(29 \times 101.3 \times 1000)} = 0.0055 \text{ kg/kg.} \quad (\text{قوسَةٌ مُعَيْنَةٌ مُوقَّتٌ})$$

*↓* *تحسب نسبة جزء من الهواء*

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Percentage humidity} &= \left( \frac{P - P_{w0}}{P - P_w} \right) \cdot \left( \frac{P_w}{P_{w0}} \right) \times 100 \\ &= \frac{(P - P_{w0})}{(P - P_w)} \times (\text{percentage relative humidity}) \\ &= \frac{[(101.3 - 3.6) \times 1000]}{[(101.3 - 0.9) \times 1000]} \times 25 = 24.3 \text{ per cent} \end{aligned}$$

$$H = \frac{P_w}{P - \beta_w} \left( \frac{\mu_w}{\mu_A} \right)$$

*↓* *مُعيَّنةٌ مُقارنةٌ بـ P، لهيَّث ما هيَّناها بالقانون مُوقَّتٌ*



متوسط  
P على اساس

$$\text{mass of air} = \frac{[(101.3 - 0.9) \times 1000 \times 29]}{(8314 \times 300)} = 1.167 \text{ kg}$$

$$= \left( \frac{1}{1.167} \right) = \underline{\underline{0.857 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}}}$$

specific volume of air at 100.4 kN/m<sup>2</sup>

volume = volume of 1 kg air + associated vapour = specific volume of air at 100.4 kN/m<sup>2</sup>

$$= \underline{\underline{0.857 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}}}$$

one way of solution  
use the equation



$$v_H \text{ m}^3/\text{kg dry air} = \frac{22.41}{273} T \text{ K} \left( \frac{1}{28.97} + \frac{1}{18.02} H \right)$$

$$= (2.83 \times 10^{-3} + 4.56 \times 10^{-3} H)T \text{ K}$$

$$\text{Humid volume, } v_H = \frac{22.41}{272} (300) \left( \frac{1}{28.97} + \frac{1}{18.02} (0.0055) \right) = 0.8569 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

عندئي أكثر من  
طريقة حساب  
humid  
و  
volume



**Example 3.3 Partial pressure, specific volume and humidity of water in air**

The air in a room is at  $26.7^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $80^{\circ}\text{F}$ ) and a pressure of  $101.325 \text{ kPa}$  and contains water vapor with a partial pressure  $p_w = 2.76 \text{ kPa}$ . Calculate the following:

- (a) Humidity,  $H$
- (b) Saturation humidity,  $H_s$
- (c) the percentage relative humidity

**Solution** (from steam tables)  $p_{AS} = 3.50 \text{ kPa}$

$$\mathcal{H} = \frac{P_w}{P - P_w} \left( \frac{M_w}{M_A} \right) = \frac{18.02(2.76)}{28.97(101.3 - 2.76)} = 0.01742 \text{ kg H}_2\text{O/kg air}$$

$$\mathcal{H}_s = \frac{P_{w0}}{P - P_{w0}} \left( \frac{M_w}{M_A} \right) = \frac{18.02(3.50)}{28.97(101.3 - 3.50)} = 0.02226 \text{ kg H}_2\text{O/kg air}$$

$$H_p = 100 \frac{H}{H_s} = \frac{100(0.01742)}{0.02226} = 78.3\%$$

$$H_s > H$$

↪ humidity at saturation

no longer air ماء

accommodate extra water

(نفسها هـ بـ افـ تـ لـافـ دـورـ ٩٠)

mole جزء  
fraction درج Fraction  
محتوى مسحات

وو ماء

$$y_{v-sat} = \frac{P_{vs}}{P_r} = \frac{H_s \mu_g}{H_s \mu_g + \mu_v} = 0.0346$$

↪ at sat'd the max

water can be introduce into

gas sys



## Topic 3.2. Humidity Psychrometric Chart

ast lecture

Basic concepts and terminology related to humidity

This lecture

- ✓ Psychrometric (humidity) terminology
- ✓ Plot processes on a psychrometric chart and analyze processes

Part of this lecture is obtained from notes of professor Zayed Hamamreh – ChE – University of Jordan

\* Ex :-

Adiabatic cooling based on the change in air pressure

فيسيو كان  $\rightarrow$   
المسلاسلات :-

\* المواد جاي من اكبيدا الهادي برطوبة عالية فلما يمر على سلسنه جبال بدأ يرتفع على الجبال الثاني هواره ينزل والعنفuo يقل وما ينبلو وهو جاي منه نسبة رطوبة معناها بدأ يو مثل مرحلة ابلاستياع جيتنعل الغيوم ويشكل اكتها دالبلح :- .

\* على العوف الثاني بدأ ينزل المواد مع اخذار اجمل بالثاني يزيد درجات  $\Delta$  بالثاني راح ينجز و ما حابه على درجات .



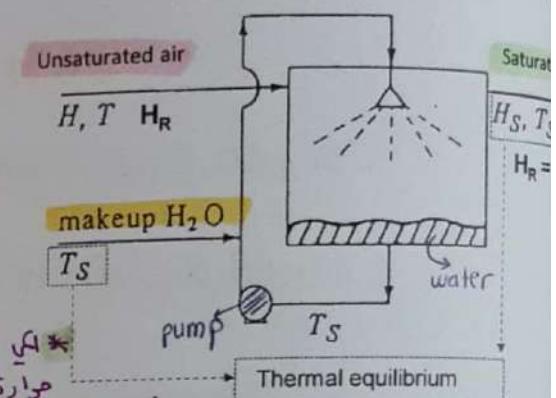
• تکلیفہ ہے میں حدیث اخراجہ بخواہ  
بگوں ہے تکشیرہا و تکسیس حوارہ، اخذت  
اے لان ایکی کانت liq و مارت vap انسفل  
اے ہلاماں بھیر vap کا خدا در heat cap.  
ڈنار air dry air دستور داد گئی اور اپنام  
**Terminologies** للہی

## **Terminologies**

The T at which water will sat'd air by evaporating adiabatically into a dew point

#### ○ Adiabatic saturation temperature $T_s$

- If a mass of air is brought to contact with water under adiabatic conditions (no heat transfer with the exterior), the humidity of the air increases until saturation is reached ( $H_R = 100\%$ ).   
closed envelope container
  - Since there is no external source of heat, water is evaporated using heat from the air itself.
  - Consequently, the air is cooled at the same time that it is humidified.
  - The process described is called "adiabatic saturation" and the temperature reached at saturation is called the "adiabatic saturation temperature".



أخذتها من air لا sensible heat (أ) اذا هن سنه

\* شرح الرسعة :: :-

⇒ في الحلة بالـ container هي بناءة منها steam بواسطة ad pump ويزبجع منها لغوف الحزان لنففل shower ، كما ينفعل shower ad droplet الذي راح يحيطوا بها distribution وإذا كان ad shower سفال . ١٠٠ بمحس زين مسباب .

المواد يدخل على هذا النحو معينة humidity chamber فاد water يوصل humidity في air ما مستوها و درجة الحرارة تكون في saturation condition.

انقلت اعفن هر اراد sys ما بين trans of mass و trans of heat ، اي يك جوا انتقلت من gas phase و had انتقال معاينه برودهه لا drop للجوي باذ اصار عندي under adiabatic cond. الماس flux و heat change

$\Rightarrow$  air بی دار  $\rightarrow$  اعل ممکن نیوں dry او خنہ سنبھلے تو ار humidity بس متن واصل  
 ار saturation متن 100% محمل باکری بالاتکی بتحفل کفیہ اکھی های حسب هذیل حاجتہ  
 . sat'd لمحید

لو كان صاعدي في اد  $\text{Zn}$  الداخل اذ "اراح ستوغ عينة" هي اكبر سرطانى عكية اعنى  
يلراج تنتقل من اد  $\text{Zn}$  الى صارت كبيرة يعنى مصاحبها  $\text{drop}$  ناد  $\text{Zn}$  عادي (اد  $\text{Zn}$ )  
يختفي  $\text{Zn}$  لغاز الماء داخل اد  $\text{P}$  في هواد  $\text{sys}$  (لو كان اد  $\text{P}$   $\text{Zn atm}$  اذ "اعملنا

we have dynamic sat'd cond on diff T & P  
اللّا واد مختلفة عن دم atm لاتي  
based on diff humi value

enthalpy balance can be written over this process. The enthalpy balance is based on temperature  $T_s$ , as a datum. Then the total enthalpy of the entering gas is taken as zero, and that of the leaving gas.

$$\overset{\text{Ref}}{(T - T_s)} + H\lambda_s + HC_{pv} \overset{\text{sensible heat}}{\nearrow} (T - T_s) = H_s \lambda_s$$

then the humid heat,  $C_s = C_{pg}$  -  
per unit mass  $\bar{e}$   
of gas

$$C_s(T - T_s) + H\lambda_s = H_s \lambda_s$$

هـ بـ يـش الـعـازـ اـعـلى  
water وـ كـثـيـر اـعـلى

$$\frac{H - H_s}{T - T_s} = - \frac{C_s}{\lambda_s} = - \frac{C_{pg} + HC_{pv}}{\lambda_s}$$

$$\text{Cpg}(T-T_s) + H_2S + HCl_{\text{pr}}(T-T_s) = H_3S$$

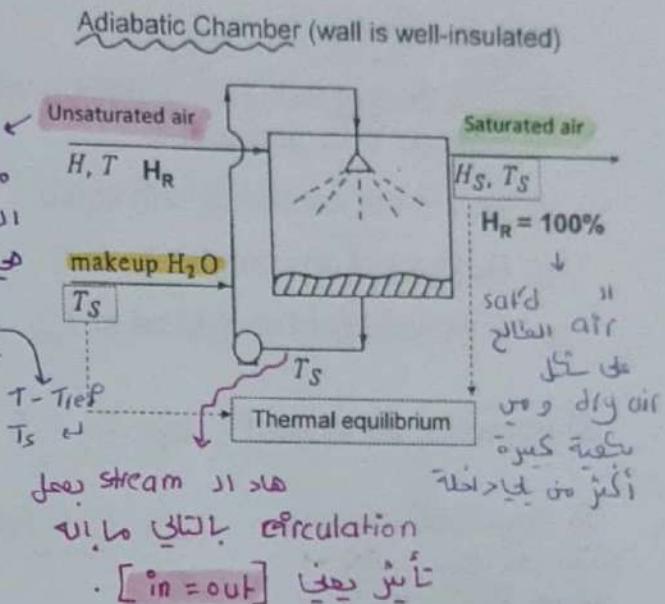
ماء حار  $\downarrow$   
 air  $\downarrow$   
 سخون  $\rightarrow$  phas  $\rightarrow$  phau  
 $\downarrow$   $\downarrow$   $\downarrow$   
 كييف اجا

$$= c_{pg_{out}} (T_g_{out} - T_s) + H_s (\lambda_s + c_{pv} (T - T_s))$$

لیٹھ مھینا ۲۵ و ۴۰ سکون  
 sat'd liq هت سکول ہن at sat'd  
 $\lambda = H_s - \bar{H}_s$  vap sat'd vap ل  
 vap liq

\* لو كانت الـ  $h_{umi}$  الداشرة  $\Delta h$   
يعني مسبح في الماء الـ  $\Delta h$  يطلقا طاقت  
يلقي دفعت (عادة تتحمل هكذا عاليه وتطلع له  
نتيجهـ الـ cooling effect

H=25%  $\downarrow$   
more w evap راح يكى  
more drop in T



لارزم يدخل على اد  
of water ref T

$$q = m c p \Delta T \rightarrow (\text{liquid phase})$$

$$(T_s - T_{ref}) \rightarrow = T_s$$

$$\therefore q = 0$$

بعد اذن من النائب

المواد بناءً على درجة الرطوبة based on humidity هي حرارة الغرفة و درجة الرطوبة vap. hum. أو النسخة على كانت الـ H أقل

$$H = \frac{\text{mass of } w}{\text{mass of dry air}}$$

we have sat'd

amount ॥ १८

amount  $\Rightarrow$  مقدار amount of water  
دہی of heat

اگر  $S_1$  فی نفسها اور  $S_2$  بین لہائی اکانہ

special car  
→ From saturation

**Wet bulb** (saturation) temperature  $T_{wb}$  or  $T_w$  or  $T_s$  (for air-water system)

A temperature that is used to study the non-equilibrium systems at adiabatic condition

## Assumptions

- Gas flow at turbulent condition with no change in its properties
  - Gas is not saturated with liquid
  - Bulb** must be completely wet
  - Supplied liquid should be at  $T_{wb}$

① For water-air system  $\Rightarrow T_w = T_s$

② For other systems  $\Rightarrow T_w \neq T_s$   
 لـ مثلاً لو حملنا على القنطرة  
 stream يزبن ودوران عليهها  
 $f_1 f_2$

\* When the rate of  $\lambda$  of vaporization extracted from bulk water becomes equal to the rate of sensible heat transfer from air to the water, then we reach the  $T_w$ .

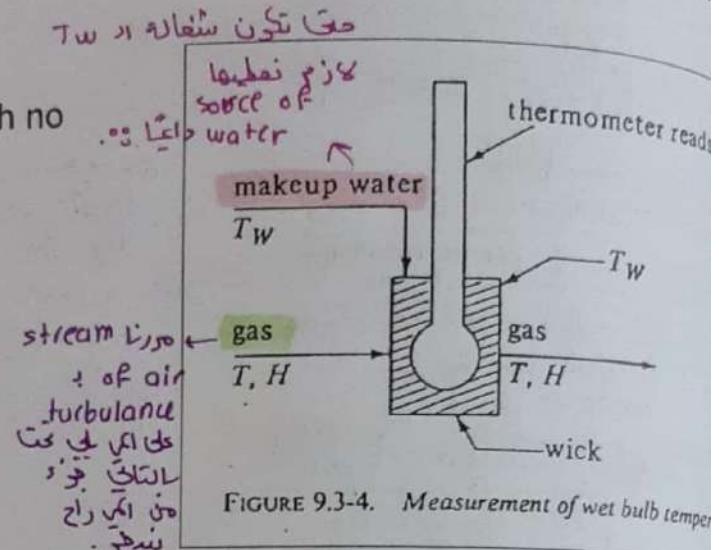


FIGURE 9.3-4. Measurement of wet bulb temperature.

\* بستگی عام از  $T_w \geq T_s$  (که اگر این احتمال باشد میتوان آن را با  $sys$  نوشت).

مکالمات سن اد، آوراد تو = < سے

① Tw is reached when there is large amount of air & small amount of water is used , Ts (small amount of air ... larger amount of w)

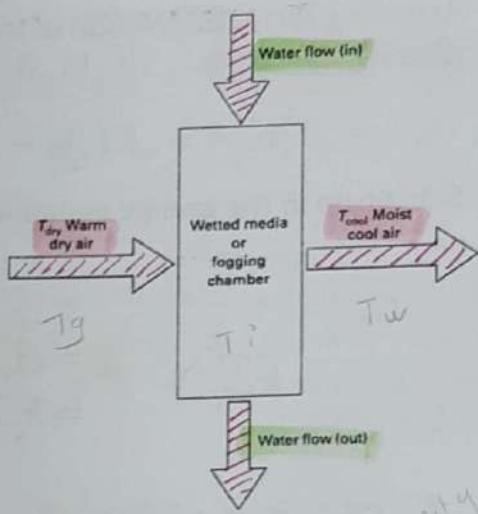
② When  $T_w$  is reached the Temp of water & air are diff (Temp of w lower than air), when  $T_s$  reached Temp of w & air leaving are same.

③ When  $T_s$  is reached, air becomes sat'd with w, when  $T_w$  is reached there is considerably no change in hum of air.

The rate of sensible heat transferred between liquid and gas phase

$$q = h_y A (T_g - T_i) \quad \text{local heat trans. coeff}$$

$$④ * q = m_v [\lambda_v + C_{pv} (\underbrace{T_g - T_v}_{\text{متغير}})] \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{دالة: } T_w - T_i \\ \text{متغير: } T_i \text{ و } T_w \\ \text{وصل انتهائي: saturation) } \\ \text{يهدى انتهائي: } \end{array}$$



But can be related to molar mass of water and the mass flux

$$m_v = M_v N_v A \rightarrow \text{Flux}$$

with respect to mole frac.  $(y_i - y)$  at interface

$$N_v = k_v \frac{(y_i - y)}{(1 - y)_{LM}}$$

conv. mass trans coeff.

هو عبارة عن convective flow لـ water و gas

is the mass transfer coefficient [mol/area.mol fraction].

is the mole fraction of the vapor in saturated gas at interface at  $T_w$ .

is the mole fraction of the vapor in the air stream.

$H_w \rightarrow$  humidity of gas at  $T_w$ .

$$y_i = \frac{\frac{H_w}{M_v}}{\left(\frac{H_w}{M_v} + \frac{1}{M_g}\right)}$$

داخل  $T_g$  و مطابع  $T_w$  يلي هي نفسها  $T_s$  لأن water-air sys وعدي جلي بين اد  $T_g$  و اد  $T_w$  (عادة  $T_w < T_g$ ). \*

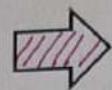
\* كل العمليات تقتصر على حدوث تبادل heat trans. انتقال المasse trans. تغير كثافة gas في ad mass trans. في الماء من ال body إلى air drop air كمامار drop في ad T بين ad gas ad  $T_{out}$  ad  $T_{in}$  ، بما أن الماء جاهد على حرارة نفس حرارة الماء يطلق الماء على بعده حرارتها ad  $T_{out}$  يعني الماء يعود إلى الفاز بعد .

الهواء الداخلي، داخل air movement لأنّه فيه في convective flux يعني كمية الـ  $q = h \Delta T$  heat.

بالنسبة للهواء ينتقل بين الفارق و انما الغاز يعطي حرارة للهواء ويستخرج له حيث انما اخذت

عومننا المقادلات في جمل في  
بعض

Assuming the mole fraction of vapor in gas phase is negligible



$$(1 - y)_{LM} \approx 1$$

$$N_v = k_y A (y_i - y)$$

Substitute in the energy equation

$$q = m_v [\lambda_v + C_{pv}(T_g - T_v)]$$

$$m_v = M_v N_v A$$

$$\rightarrow q = M_v k_y A (y_i - y) [\lambda_v + C_{pv}(T_g - T_v)] \\ = h_y A (T_g - T_i)$$

#  $M_v k_y A \left( \frac{\frac{H_w}{M_v}}{\left( \frac{H_w}{M_v} + \frac{1}{M_g} \right)} - \frac{\frac{H_g}{M_v}}{\left( \frac{H_g}{M_v} + \frac{1}{M_g} \right)} \right) [\lambda_v + C_{pv}(T_g - T_v)] = h_y A (T_g - T_w)$

$y_i$                            $y$



نیز ترجمہ ایکبر من در  
heat sensible  
heat  
senseble  
senseble

### Further Assumptions

$$\lambda_v \gg C_{pv}(T_g - T_v)$$

$$\frac{1}{M_g} \gg \frac{H_g}{M_v} \text{ and } \frac{1}{M_g} \gg \frac{H_w}{M_v}$$

مذکور  
بمذکور  
و  
و

humid. tg



for water  
body

for air  
body

$$k_y (H_w M_g - H_g M_g) [\lambda_v] = h_y A (T_g - T_w)$$

$$k_y M_g (H_w - H_g) \lambda_v = h_y A (T_g - T_w)$$

hum

و هادا term میادی 1

یعنی اد  $H_g$  مش کمز کبره وار  
0.001 مثلاً 0.01 وار و  $H_g < H_w$   
مع اعوف الثانی .

$$\frac{H_g - H_w}{T_g - T_w} = \left( -\frac{h_y}{k_y M_g \lambda_v} \right)$$

For turbulent flow of gas heat transfer by conduction  
and convection between liquid and solid boundary

For mass transfer between phases

Sc k Pr  
↓  
prop

$$h_y = G C_p \propto Re^n Pr^{-m}$$

$$k_y = \frac{G}{M_g} \propto Re^n Sc^{-m}$$

$$Re = \frac{\rho d v}{\mu}$$

$$Pr = \frac{\mu C_p}{k}$$

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

و نکملة سوچ عن اکادمیہ :-

و اد diff بار H بین اد ھو وار out اما علاقہ بار diff ند ت لد و داد  
 $T_g = T_w$  zero sat'd diff H اد sat'd بكون داخل دطاع دا  
و ماراج بتائی .

لهمیک العرف هاد من اکادمیہ بلعب دور فی علیہ اد diff ھدیش هدرہ اد  
to accomodate heat or trans heat  
او diff (العرف الثانی من اکادمیہ) بکون عایی وبالقابل کاما او k\_y جلت او diff بکون عایی و هاد  
و علاقہ بار 20 واد و مگ .

لو مثلا بدک ما احظر راج پھر drop water air sys  
Temp لا اد اکبر لائن او either prop او prop



Substitute for  $h_y$  and  $k_y$

sat'd  $\Rightarrow$  degree of unsat'd gas  
From the degree of unsat'd gas  
with respect to sat'd T & unsat'd Temp

$$\frac{H_g - H_w}{T_g - T_w} = - \frac{h_y}{k_y M_g \lambda_v} = - \frac{C_p}{\lambda_v} \left( \frac{Sc}{Pr} \right)^m$$

The relation between  $h_y$  and  $k_y$



$$\frac{h_y}{k_y M_g} = C_p \left( \frac{Sc}{Pr} \right)^m$$

For water-air system

$$\frac{h_y}{k_y M_g} = 0.24$$

and

$$T_w = T_s$$



not get عندی sys ای  
P وار T دارد  $\rightarrow$  بغير ای sat'd  
so I will reach  
the saturation

\* تكون hum. 100% حارة  
الهواء هي نفس اد dewpoint

$$T_{air} = T_{dp}$$

### dew point temperature $T_{dew}$

dew point is the temperature to which air must be cooled to become saturated with vapor, assuming constant air pressure and water content

the dew point is affected by humidity.  
when there is more moisture in the air, the dew point is higher

when the temperature is below the freezing point of water, the dew point is called the frost point

$$T_{dp} \approx T - \frac{100 - RH}{5}$$

↑  
actual  
Temp of  
dry air

$$(T_{dp} = T) \quad RH = 100\% \quad \leftarrow \text{لو اد تكون راح}%$$

و های اسود ای.

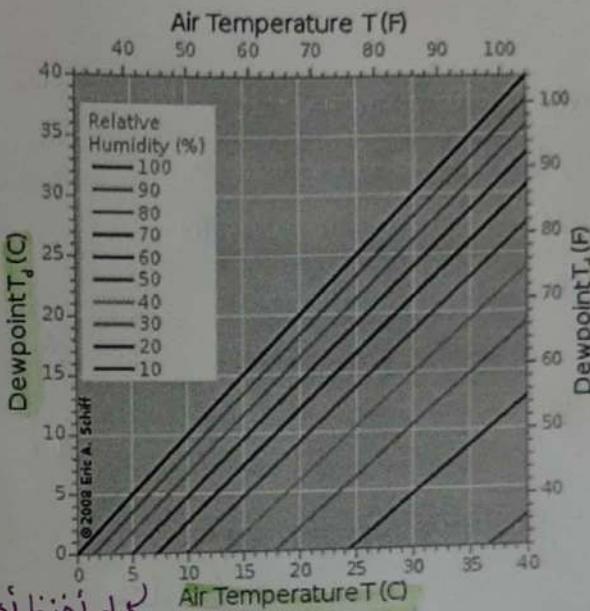
$$\text{zero mole RH = 0} \quad \leftarrow \text{لو اد}%$$

of air

$$T_{dp} = T - 20$$

له يعني 20 درجة  
متوسطة فرق بين اد  $T_{dp}$

$$T_{dp}$$



کو اخذ نہ ای  
کہ ہون راح تكون  
نفسها اد  $T_{dp}$

\* The max real diff  
between  $T$  &  $T_{dp}$  equal 20



ليس مرات في أماكن بتشتت  
وأماماك لا ووه

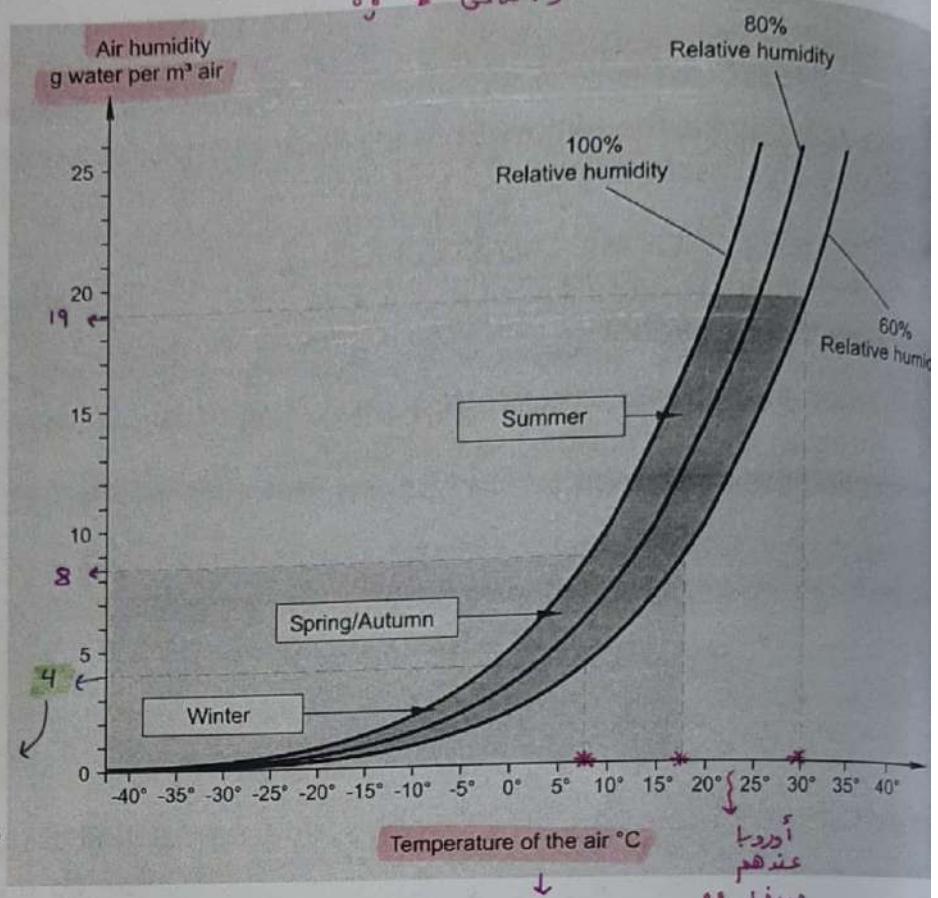
## The dew point and the four seasons

The dew point is affected by humidity. When there is more moisture in air, the dew point is higher.

$$T_{dp} = T - \frac{100 - RH}{5}$$

مَلْيَلَة humi مَعْ هَيْكِ بَكُون  
سَنَاء لَيْش ؟!

إِذَا اهْتَرَحْنَا  $RH = 100\%$  خَدِيش  
إِذ  $T$  of dewpoint بِسَارِي بالنسبة  
لـ  $T$  هي نفسها حَبْقَتْرَهُ إِذ 4 هي إِذ  
sat'd saturation يعني أَجْوَهَنَار  
هَنْهَاهِي الْكَفِيَّةِ السَّيْفَةِ لَآنِ الْكَرَاهَةِ  
مَلْيَلَة جَدًا .



كلما رفعت الحرارة إِذ humi تكون أعلى  
وكلما استوعب الهواء كثيَّة هي أكثر .

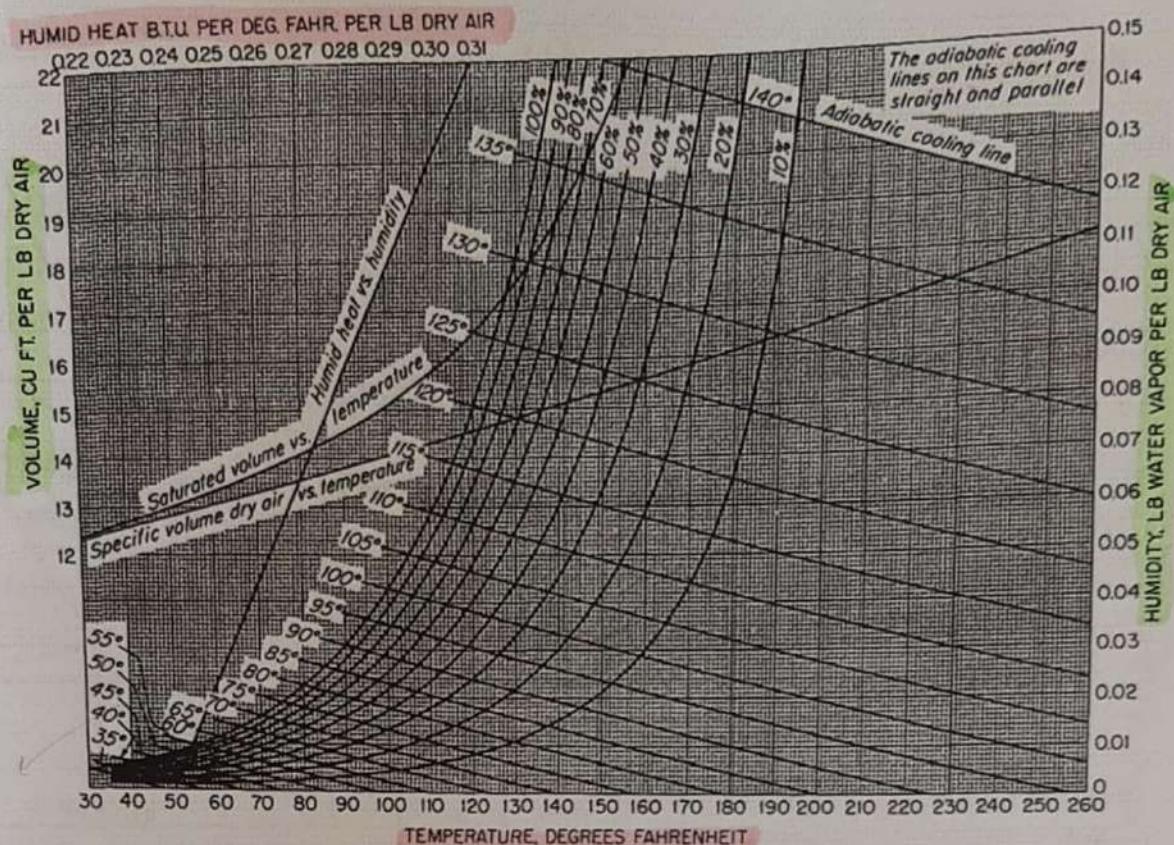
أَدْرُوا  
عَنْهُم  
صَيف



# Barometric dity s (1)

re five different  
d curves in this

entage humidity  
atic cooling lines  
pecific volume of dry air  
me of saturated air  
id heat

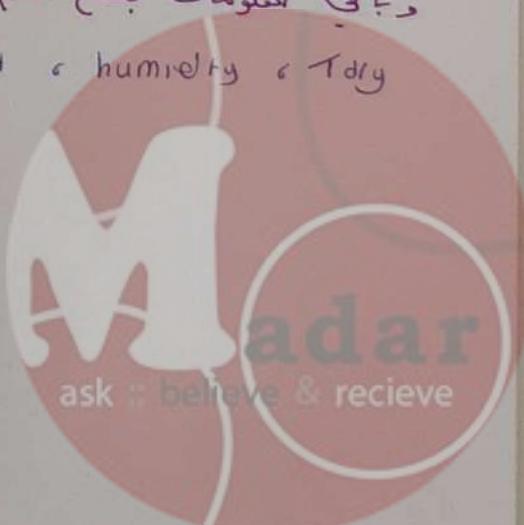


الحرارة  $T_f$  هي الحرارة المئوية التي يعادلها الحرارة  $T_d$  في نفس الرطوبة، وهي تسمى الرطوبة المئوية (relative humidity) وتعبر عنها بـ  $RH = \frac{T_d}{T_f} \times 100\%$ .

النقطة التي يعادلها الحرارة  $T_d$  في نفس الرطوبة، هي نقطة التسخين المئوية (saturation point)، وهي تسمى الرطوبة المئوية المئوية (absolute humidity) وتعبر عنها بـ  $AH = \frac{RH}{100} \times 100\%$ .

يمكن حساب الرطوبة المئوية المئوية (absolute humidity) من خلال الصيغة  $AH = \frac{RH}{100} \times 100\% = RH \times \frac{100}{100+RH}$ .

ويمكن حساب الرطوبة المئوية المئوية (absolute humidity) من خلال الصيغة  $AH = \frac{RH}{100} \times 100\% = RH \times \frac{100}{100+RH}$ .



## Psychrometric charts (1)

You will be given two values and required to obtain the other parameters معلمات

For example: given the temperature of unsaturated air,  $T_1$  and the percentage humidity of air,  $H_{A1}\%$ .

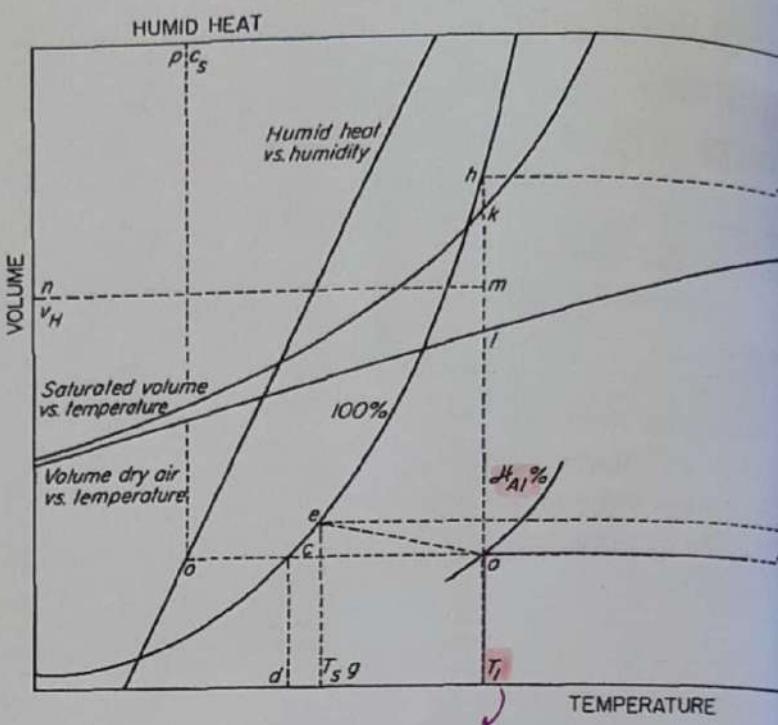
- ① **Humidity of air:** Point  $b$  is found by moving along line  $T_1$  to the given percentage humidity of air,  $H_{A1}\%$  then a horizontal line to Humidity axis.

$$\text{Humidity} = \frac{\text{mass of vapor}}{\text{mass of dry gas}}$$

*chart correlation*

$$H = \frac{P_w}{P - P_w} \left( \frac{M_w}{M_A} \right)$$

$$H = \frac{m_v}{m_g} = \frac{P_v M_v}{P_g M_g} = \frac{P_v M_v}{(P_t - P_v) M_g}$$



معطاه بطبعه منها

خط عودي لا يقطع اد  $H_A$   
في معطاه برهمنوده نقطة  
التقاطع بعضی جداً ذلتی  
لليعنی عند حمور اد  $y$



ارضی هی اد  $T$  عنده اد saturation airwater sys داشتیم که بتوانیم  $T$  و  $H_A$  را در  $sat'd T$  ساختیم

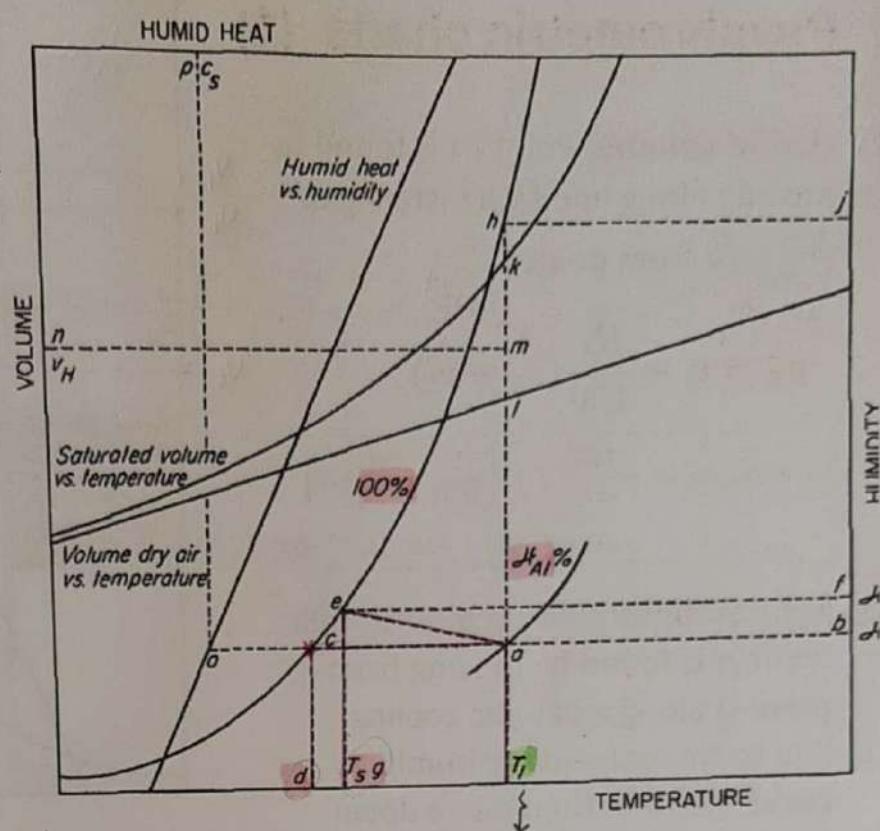
## Psychrometric charts (1)

نکته: Point  $d$  is found by moving  $T_1$  to the given percentage humidity of  $H_{A1}\%$  then a horizontal line to 100% humidity curve, then down to  $T$ -axis.

نکته: new point can be approximated in SI

$$T_{dp} \approx T - \frac{100 - RH}{5}$$

diff اکبر  
20 بینهم  
 $T_1$  تغیر  
نشسته های  
conclation



اد  $T$  معرفه من ما

ناخته ها امیر معرفه من نفسی

بسیکل مایل (بین مفروط اد  $T$ )

لسیاتح ح اد 100 دینزد بتو اد

Temp

معطاه بقای مفا عوادی

لا مقطع اد  $H_A$  بعدین یعنی

قط افتی للیسار لسیاتح خ

اد 100٪ و منه بنزد قط عوادی لحق

دیگر اد  $T$

air water بتوانیم قاب نیافر

اما اد sys الثابتة  $\Leftrightarrow$  هاد بحقیقت علی

میلان اد 100٪ sat'd اذ کان ( ) بتو

قواید اذ کان ( — ) بکونو بعد ، شوی

جیله مالبسته لی smooth والسبتیه لد sys الثابتة

$\Leftrightarrow$  لاثن اد solvent بکون و او بتخی بسویه

باتایی اد saturation ایها امکن (علی در جان حرارة

اصل ) with respect to humidity



عاده على اي بار اي sys جاي يتم  
مسقط تكون zero ومستوى تكون 100%.

جم الهواء يحيى يكتوى  
عند ١٥٠ درجة اهنا هظينها  
مو اد sys

## Psychrometric charts (1)

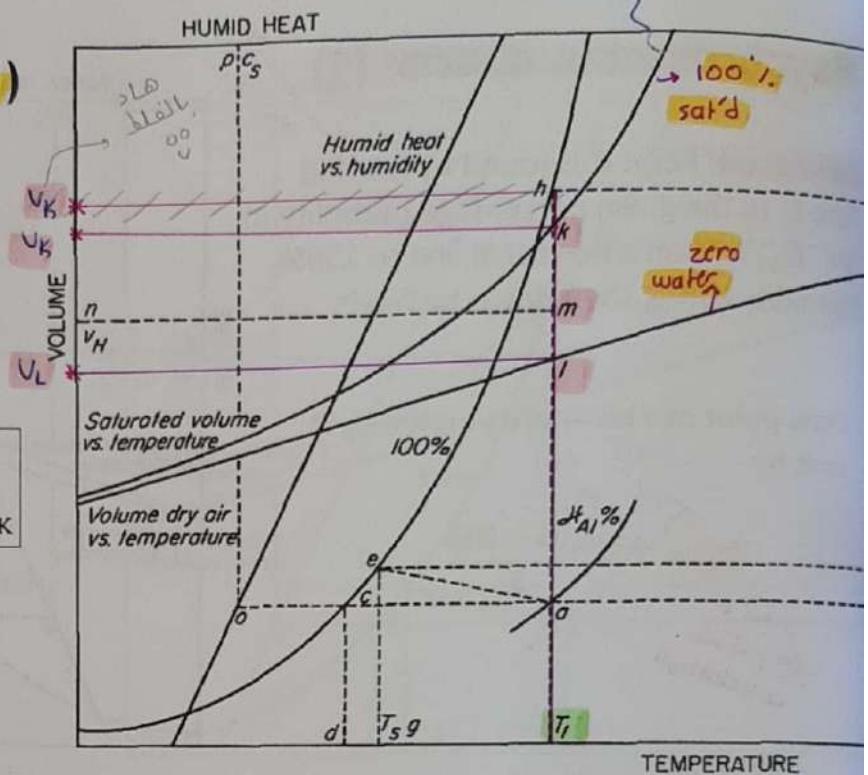
- ③ **Humid volume:** Point  $m$  is found by moving along line  $lk$  a distance of  $\frac{H_A}{100} \times lk$  from point  $l$ .

$$v_H = v_l + \frac{H_A}{100} (v_k - v_l) \quad \text{dry gas}$$

$$v_H \text{ m}^3/\text{kg dry air} = \frac{22.41}{273} T \text{ K} \left( \frac{1}{28.97} + \frac{1}{18.02} H \right) \\ = (2.83 \times 10^{-3} + 4.56 \times 10^{-3} H) T \text{ K}$$

- ④ **Saturated Humidity temperature:**

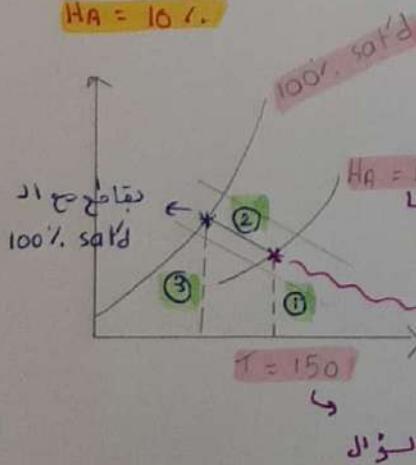
Point  $g$  is found by moving from point  $a$  along adiabatic cooling line to the percentage humidity curve, point  $e$ , then move down to T-axis to point  $g$



if  $H_A = 0 \rightsquigarrow v_H = v_l$   
if  $H_A = 100 \rightsquigarrow v_H = v_k$

\* عشان أدرجت  $T$   
من  $T$  يطلع دبات مع  $H_A$   
بعدن بي أمشي بسكل مايل على  
اد  $adi$  line دمات مع  $100\% sat'd$   
وينزل خط ويقرأ الأحواله :-

$T_1 = 150$  مثلاً  
 $H_A = 10\%$



\* عشان تطلع ad humid vol عنا مو يعين :-

من اد  $T_1$  برسم خط عمودي يقاطع خط  $v_H$   
واد 100 عند النقطة  $L$  او  $K$  بعدن المسافة  
يعتبر اعماقة بين اد  $L$  او  $K$  وبعدي اد  $T$   
او  $H_A$  بالي بالرسالة يطلع رقم ياجي عند النقطة  $L$   
ويطلع بعدن اد  $L$  او  $T$  (عند النقطة  $m$ ) وبعدي خط اعماق  
لليسار ويوجه اد  $V_H$  او  $v_H$  (لتزمن هست هامة وطلعت  
كما دار  $H_A = 10\% \rightarrow 10 * 0.1 = 1.0$  )

الطريقة الثانية يطلع من  $T$  ونقى الاصل بقاطع عند  
النقطة  $L$  او  $K$  ومن النقطة  $L$  باخذ خط اعماق للعمدار  
ويقرأ  $v_H$  ومن النقطة  $K$  نفس الاصل ويقرأ  $v_k$  ويتحقق  
على المقارنة ويوجه  $v_H$  ،  $v_k$

نقطة التقطاع  
مع اد  $H_A$  باخت  
بين مطابق  
adia حيث  
يتحقق بالمعنى بنظام :-



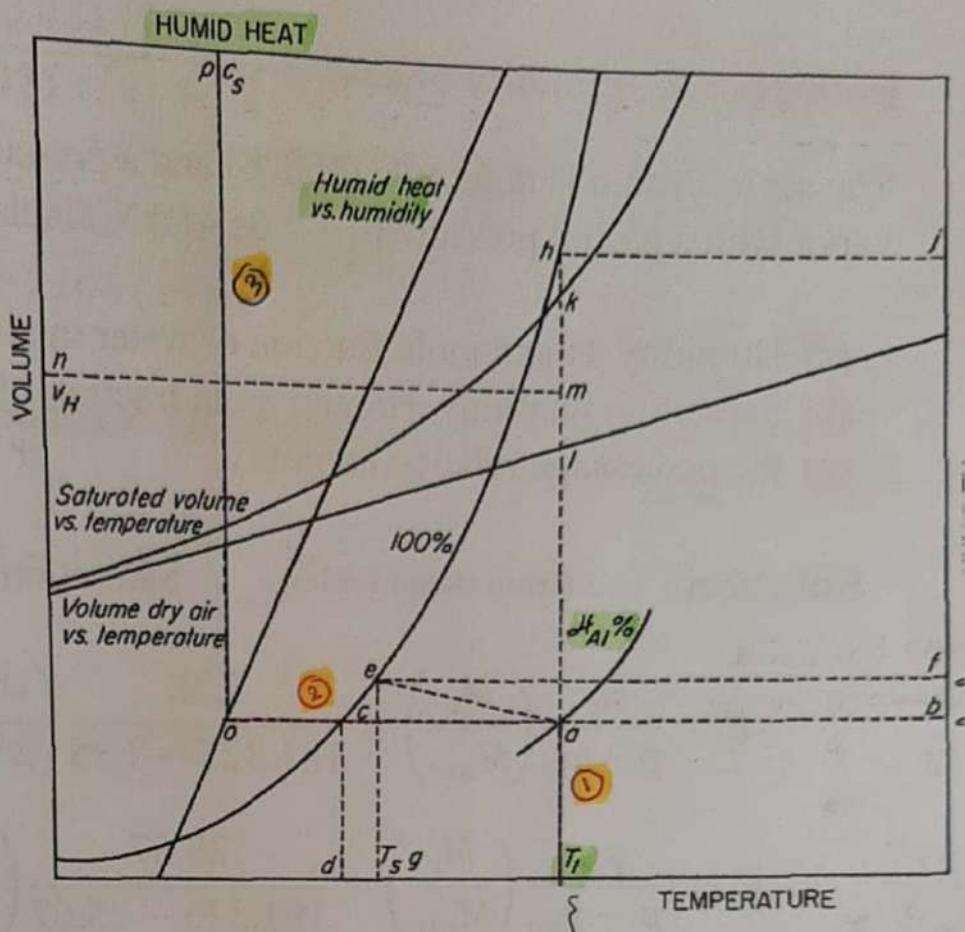
## Psychrometric charts (1)

Humid Heat: from point  $\alpha$  move horizontal to Humid heat line, to  $\theta$ , then move vertically to hit humid heat axis, point  $p$

$$C_s = C_{pg} + H C_{pv}$$

where  $C_{pg}$  and  $C_{pv}$  are the specific heats of gas and vapor, respectively.

\* لفترة من ملقطت اد  $h_m$   
وعند اد  $T_1$  ده حكمان اشتهر  
اد  $HA$  بمح رجوع او بعوبي  
على الاعداده  $H_A$



من اد  $T_1$  يطلع دا  
ده نصفة التبخر باخته خط  
أفقى للسيار لستقامح مع اد  
humid heat ده نصفة التبخر  
باخته عودي لفوق دا



### Example 3.4. Humidity of air

The air in a room is at  $65.6^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $150^{\circ}\text{F}$ ) and a pressure of  $101.325 \text{ kPa}$  and contains water vapor with a partial pressure  $p_v = 3.35 \text{ kPa}$ . Calculate the following:

- Humidity, H and mole fraction of water in air,  $y_v$
- Saturation humidity,  $H_s$  and mole fraction of saturated water in air,  $y_{v0}$
- the percentage relative humidity

عنصر ت بـ السؤال طلعتنا اد م

#### Solution

(from steam tables)

Saturation pressure  $p_{v0} = 25.67 \text{ kPa}$

\* أصل معرفة حسبنا

$$H = \frac{p_v}{p - p_v} \left( \frac{M_v}{M_{air}} \right) = \frac{3.35}{101.325 - 3.35} \left( \frac{18}{29} \right) = 0.021 \frac{\text{kg H}_2\text{O}}{\text{kg air}}$$

$$H_s = \frac{p_{v0}}{p - p_{v0}} \left( \frac{M_v}{M_{air}} \right) = \frac{25.67}{101.325 - 25.67} \left( \frac{18}{29} \right) = 0.2106 \frac{\text{kg H}_2\text{O}}{\text{kg air}}$$

عنصر اد م بها اد sys

عن هاد اد م هي تقوينا عذر اد

per RH = 10%. sat'd value



لواد  
 مكان معطى مساحت  
 اكعادة بقدر اوجده  
 (كلام رابطات يعنى)

$$y_v = \frac{p_v}{p_T} = \frac{HM_g}{(HM_g + M_v)} = \frac{0.021(29)}{0.021(29) + 18} = 0.033$$

max amount of water

$$y_{sat} = \frac{p_{vs}}{p_T} = \frac{H_s M_g}{(H_s M_g + M_v)} = \frac{0.2106(29)}{0.2106(29) + 18} = 0.253$$

can reach %

percentage humidity, by definition =  $100 \frac{y}{y_{sat}}$

no longer الهواء  
يتحمل نفعه - هي زاده  
نزل على سطح ستاد

$$y_p = \frac{H}{H_s} \times 100 = \frac{0.021}{0.2106} \times 100 = 10\% \quad * \text{ مسينا هبار}$$

كمية اي 25% من جم  
الهواء

$$y_p = \frac{y_v}{y_{v-sat}} \times 100 = \frac{0.033}{0.253} \times 100 = 10\% \quad * \text{ نفس ابواب)$$

\* لواد  $P_f$  كان امثل اد اكتر حل  
ار  $P_v$  بزيد ولا يقل ولا ثابت :-  
راح يساندا منه في يوم ان اكتم

RH هي نفس RH Per. humi  
 اذا كانت نسبة الماء في air جليلة جداً  
 مثل 30% أو 20% ،  $y_{sat}$  من راصدة air



$$\text{Percentage humidity} = \left( \frac{P - P_{w0}}{P - P_w} \right) \cdot \left( \frac{P_w}{P_{w0}} \right) \times 100$$

term هاده ای که  $P_w$  و  $P_{w0}$  می بینید را  $\frac{(P - P_{w0})}{(P - P_w)} \times (\text{percentage relative humidity})$  قرأت می شویم

RH = humidity

$$H_p = \frac{p - p_{vo}}{p - p_v} \left( \frac{p_v}{p_{vo}} \right) \times 100 = \frac{101.325 - 25.67}{101.325 - 3.35} \left( \frac{3.35}{25.67} \right) \times 100 = 10\%$$

The air in a room is at  $65.6^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $150^{\circ}\text{F}$ )  
The percentage relative humidity is 10 %



### Example 3.5. Use of psychrometric charts

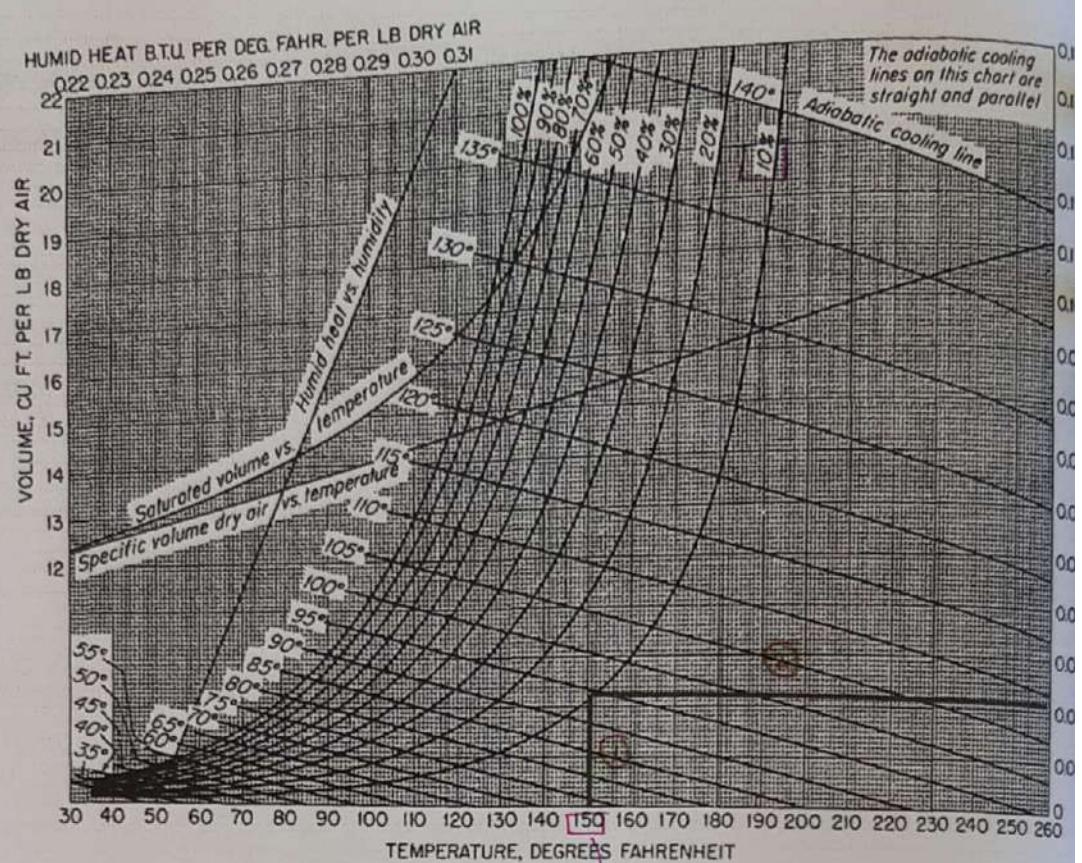
The air in a room is at  $65.6^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $150^{\circ}\text{F}$ ) and a percentage humidity of 10%. Use psychrometric chart to obtain:

1. Humidity



## Humidity

$$H = 0.021 \frac{kg H_2O}{kg \text{ air}}$$

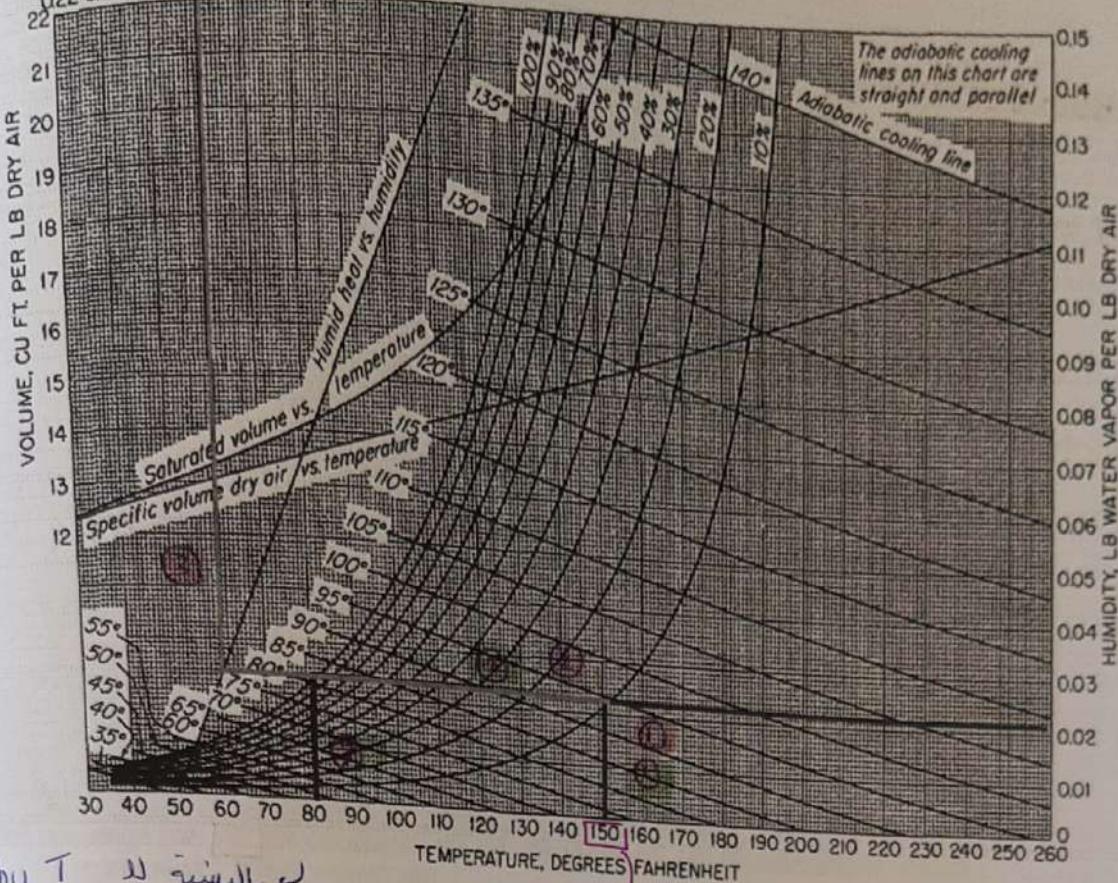


بعدن اُفقی يعین هـ  
humid ١٠٪ نمودی هـ



HUMID HEAT BTU. PER DEG. FAHR. PER LB DRY AIR

0.22 0.23 0.24 0.25 0.26 0.27 0.28 0.29 0.30 0.31



humid heat دلالة الرطوبة

دلمع الماء دلالة الرطوبة و دلمع

humid heat

رطوبة الهواء

dew دلالة

بلوغ الرطوبة دلالة الرطوبة

بعدن الماء يار دلالة الرطوبة

دلتة الرطوبة

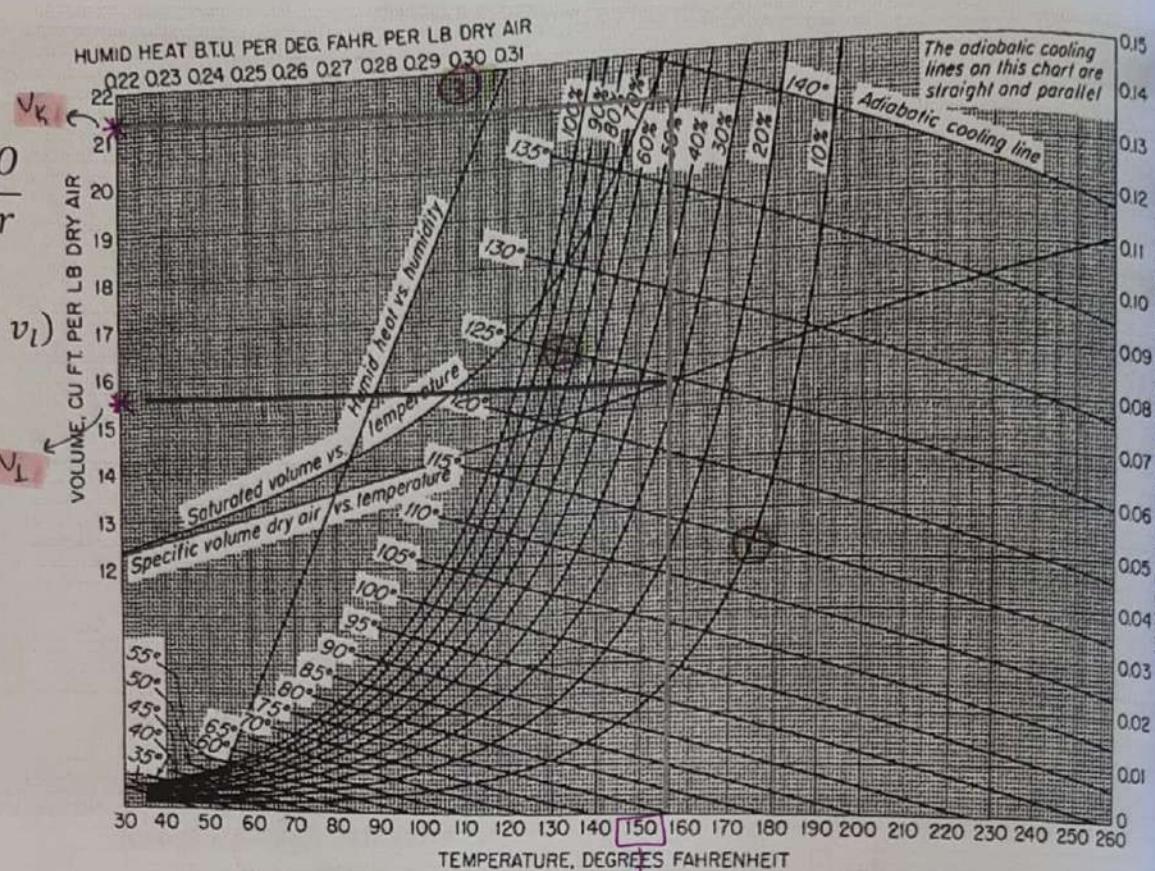


## Humid volume

$$H = 0.021 \frac{kg H_2O}{kg \text{ air}}$$

$$v = v_l + \frac{H_A}{100} (v_k - v_l)$$

$$= 15.3 \text{ ft}^3/\text{lb}$$



بلو هوت لا فاتح

س ١٠٥ و ١٠٠

بردج سار ديوجد ٧٤ و ٧٦

ديبعو مني القاون



## Topic 3.3. Humidity Psychrometric Chart

lecture

sic concepts and  
minology related to  
midity

This lecture

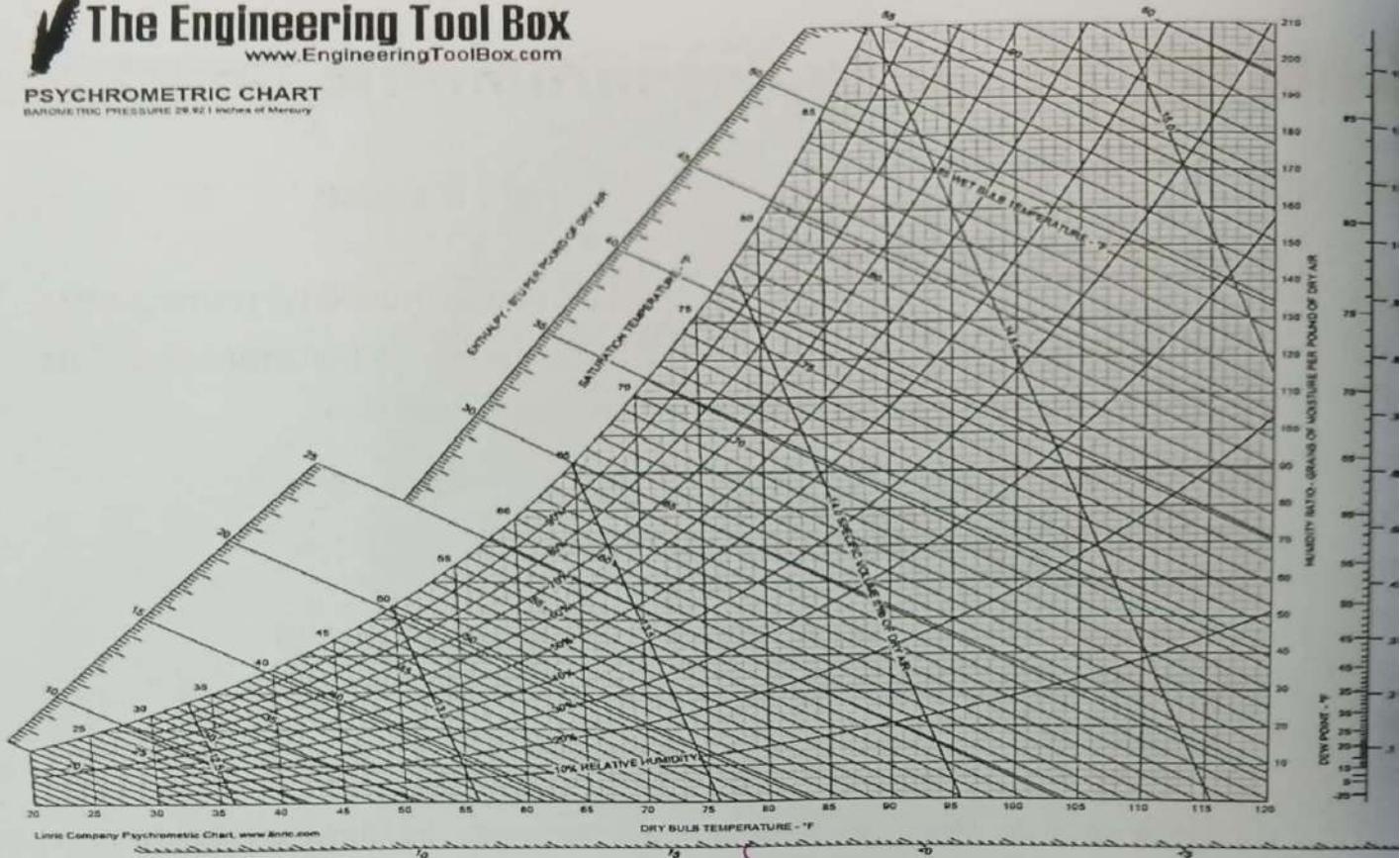
- ✓ Psychrometric (humidity) terminology
- ✓ Plot processes on a psychrometric chart and analyze processes

Part of this lecture is obtained from notes of professor Zayed Hamamreh – ChE – University of Jordan





**PSYCHROMETRIC CHART**  
BAROMETRIC PRESSURE 29.921 inches of Mercury



عکس اول  $x - ax_1$   
عنوان  $T_{dry}$  و بینا علایق  
آد معلومه علایق نفایح جو اد  
و نظریات اد data



اصل اند های الجھوڑ بھیں اے

# The Engineering Tool Box

[www.EngineeringToolBox.com](http://www.EngineeringToolBox.com)

PSYCHROMETRIC CHART  
STANDARD ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE 29.921 inches of Mercury

dry bulb temperature  $70^{\circ}\text{F}$   
relative moisture 60%

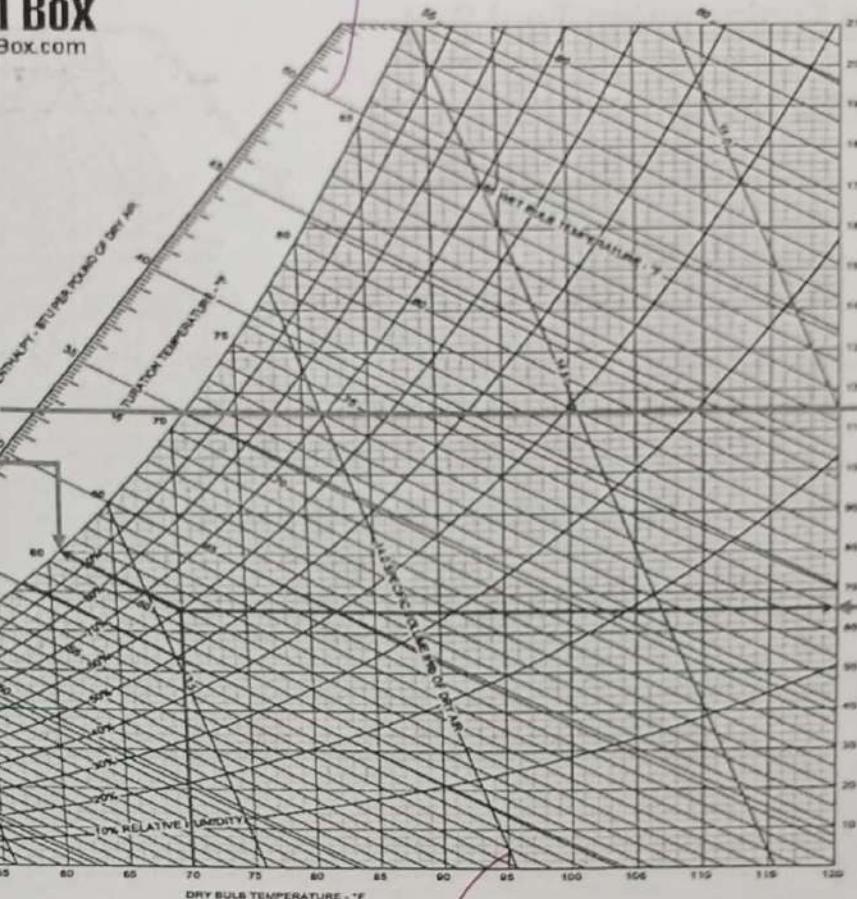
saturated temperature  $61^{\circ}\text{F}$   
Humidity 66 grain  $\text{H}_2\text{O}/\text{lb}$  air  
 $1 \text{ grain} = 0.0647989 \text{ g}$

mic Company Psychrometric Chart, www.lmco.com

mic Company Psychrometric Chart, www.lmco.com

enthalpy  $^{\circ}\text{F}$

vap pressure  $^{\circ}\text{C}$



الجھوڑ اکابله  
specific مای

volume  $^{\circ}\text{F}$

ولو مدینا لھون  
برجنو تھعنیں اے  
enthalpy

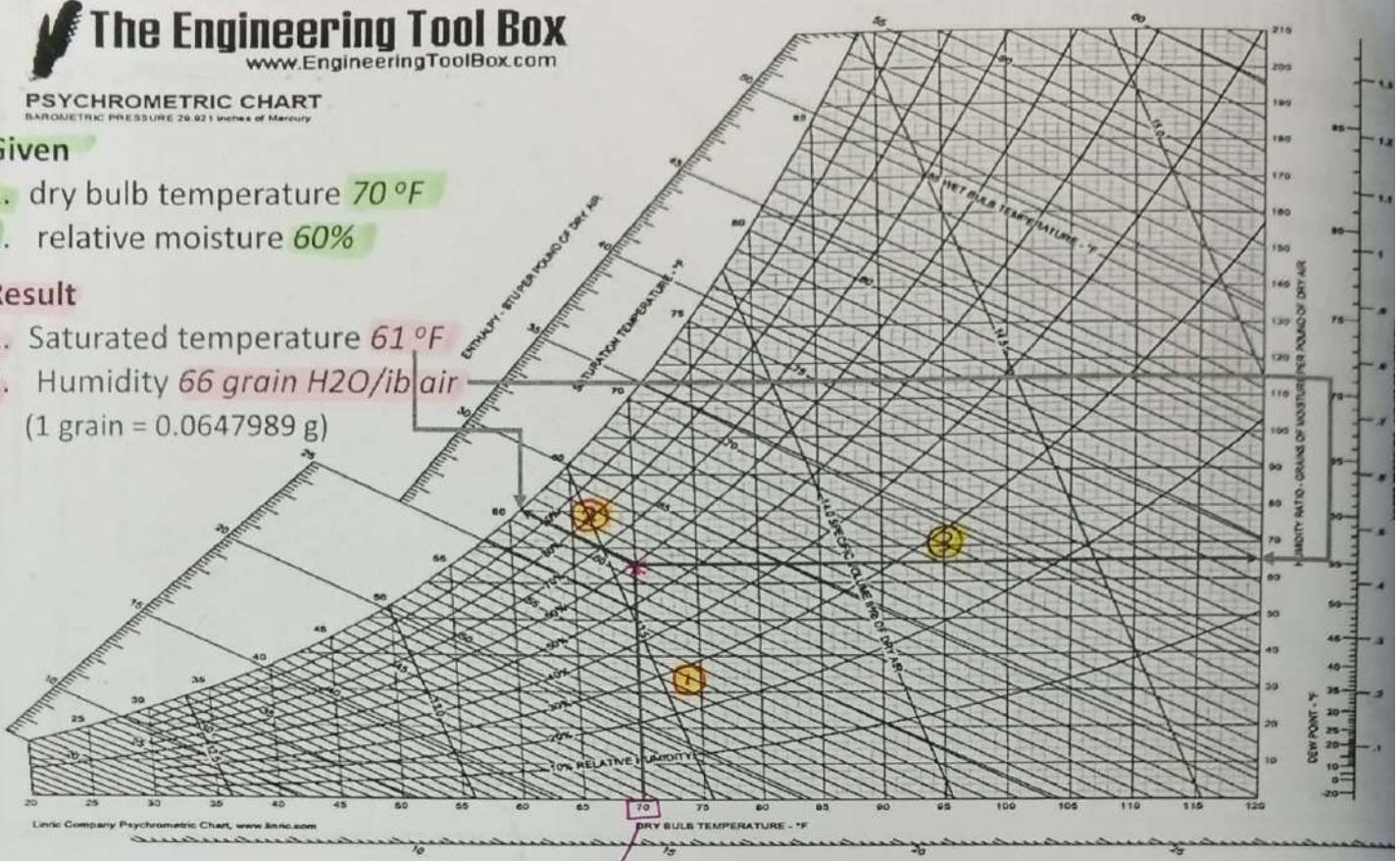


Given

- dry bulb temperature  $70^{\circ}\text{F}$
- relative moisture 60%

Result

- Saturated temperature  $61^{\circ}\text{F}$
- Humidity 66 grain  $\text{H}_2\text{O}/\text{lb air}$   
(1 grain = 0.0647989 g)



من عدد ٦٠ مدينا  
هذا لغاية ما نماط مع ٦٠٪

لوبالسؤال ثلب وبر ←  
خطوط الـ adiabatic لغاية ما وصلنا لـ ٦٠٪  
ومنها ترلنا خط عودي لحقت وأخذنا ٦١° $\text{C}$  ←  
وعلان نطلع ٦١° $\text{C}$  هي نقطة النماط معيينا خط  
أدقى للعين ٦٠٪

لوكيل specific ←  
بشف النقطة حصوره بين أي خطين

ديوجد الفرقة :-

تعريباً ←  
١٣.٦  
١٣.٥  
١٣.٤  
↓  
specific  
volume



Value Units

101325 Pa

20.378 °C

9.055 g/kg(d.a)

60.489 %

15.528 °C

12.488 °C

15.483 °C

43.477 kJ/kg(d.a)

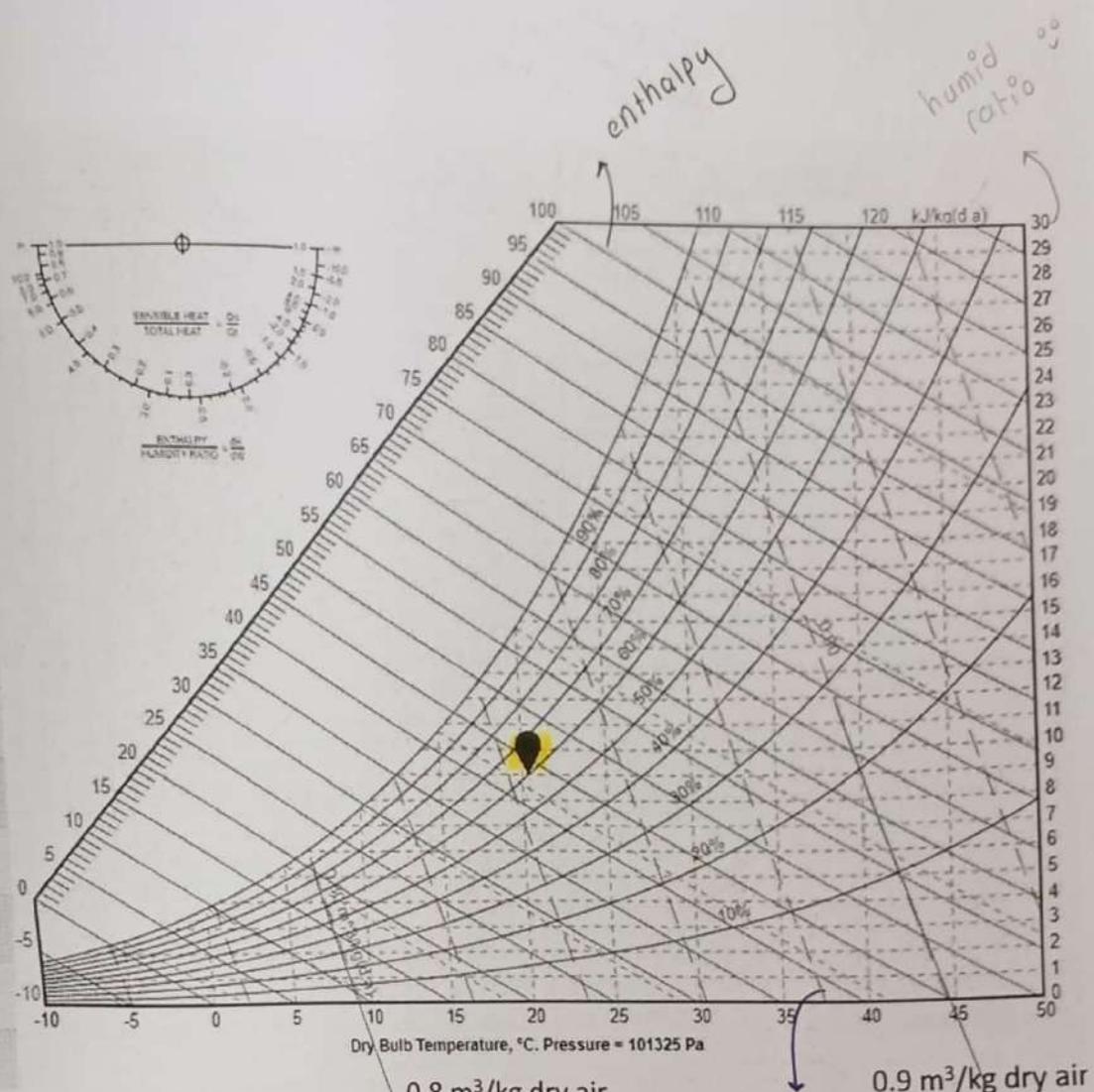
1453.921 Pa

2394.179 Pa

1.019 kJ/(kg.K)

0.844 m³/kg(d.a)

1.196 kg/m³



↳

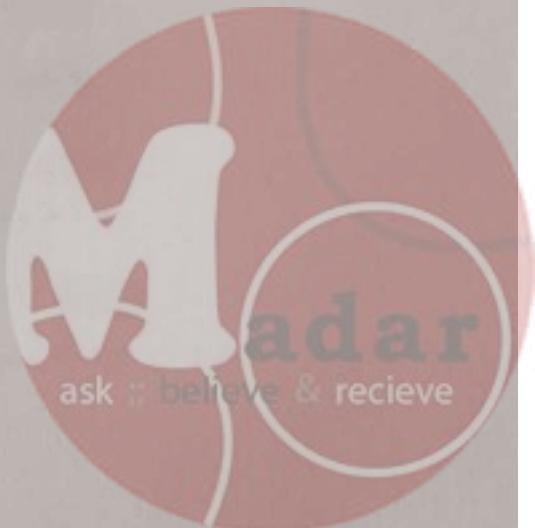
بار

حدنا نقطة chart

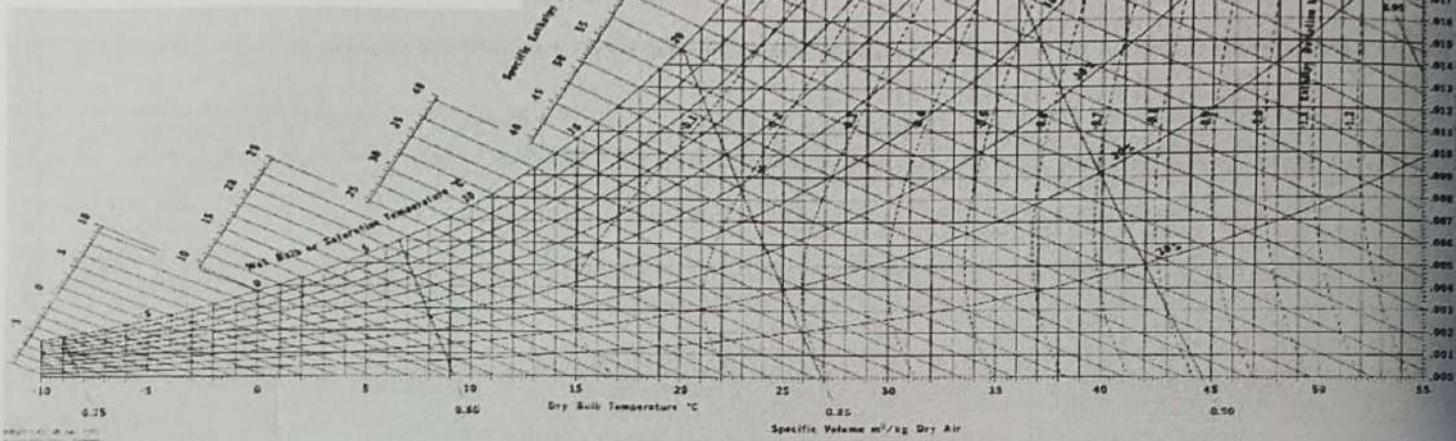
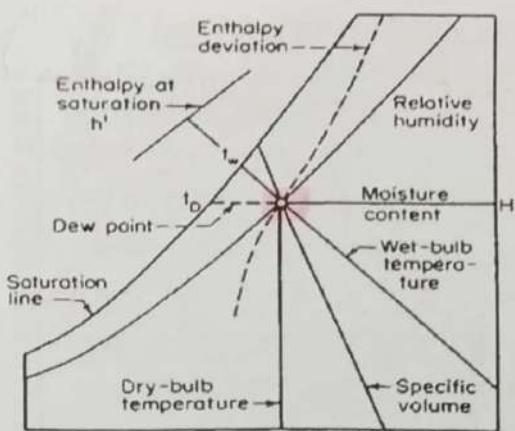
ينتظر خذ موهما من  
أي معلومتين هنا هون

specific

volume

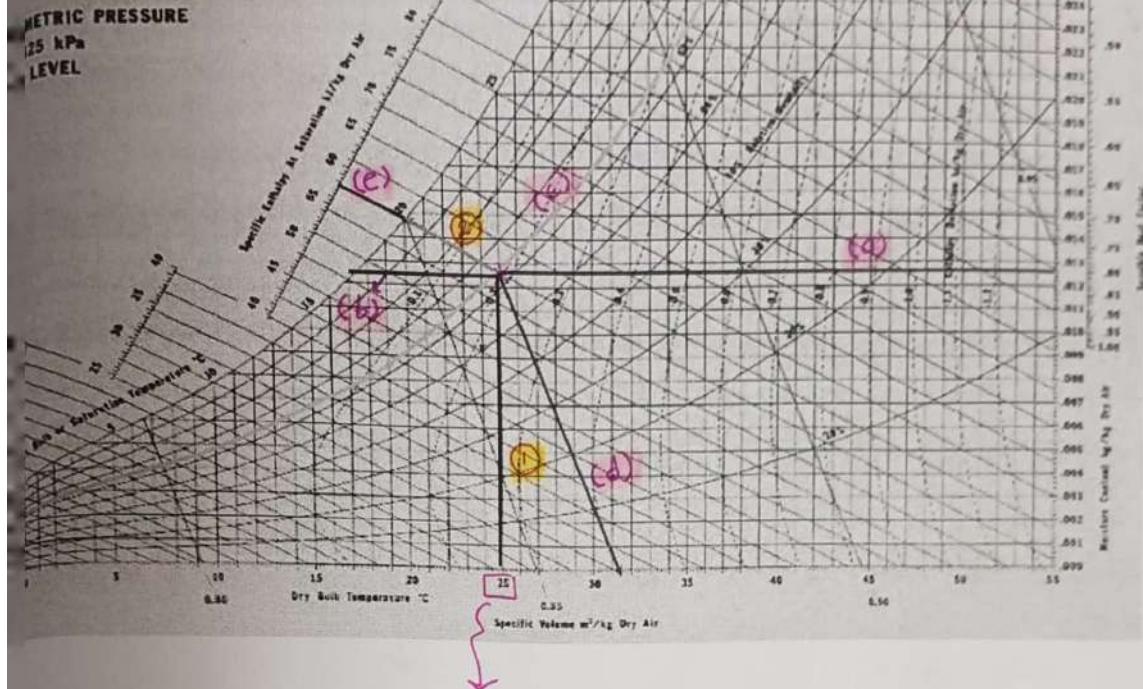


مُهَاجِرٌ مُعْكَنٌ نَظَرٌ



**RANE** Example: Given:  $T_D = 25^\circ\text{C}$   
 $T_w = 20^\circ\text{C}$ , Required: (a) H,  
 (b)  $T_{dp}$ , (c)  $H_R$ , (d) v, (e) h

# **RIC CHART**



بعد خط من ار  $25^{\circ}$  لعوّت ويند  
خط ثالث من ار  $20^{\circ}$  لعافية ما ينطلي  
من ار  $100\%$  ده المقطة بعشي على مخطوط ار  
اندیاباتي وينطلي مع الخط بع ار  $25$  (حيث  
يتكون عدد المقطة مون ار  $0^{\circ}$  chart).

اد ١٤ بعثي مُطأ اُفْتَ للعنين وبأخذ العوادة

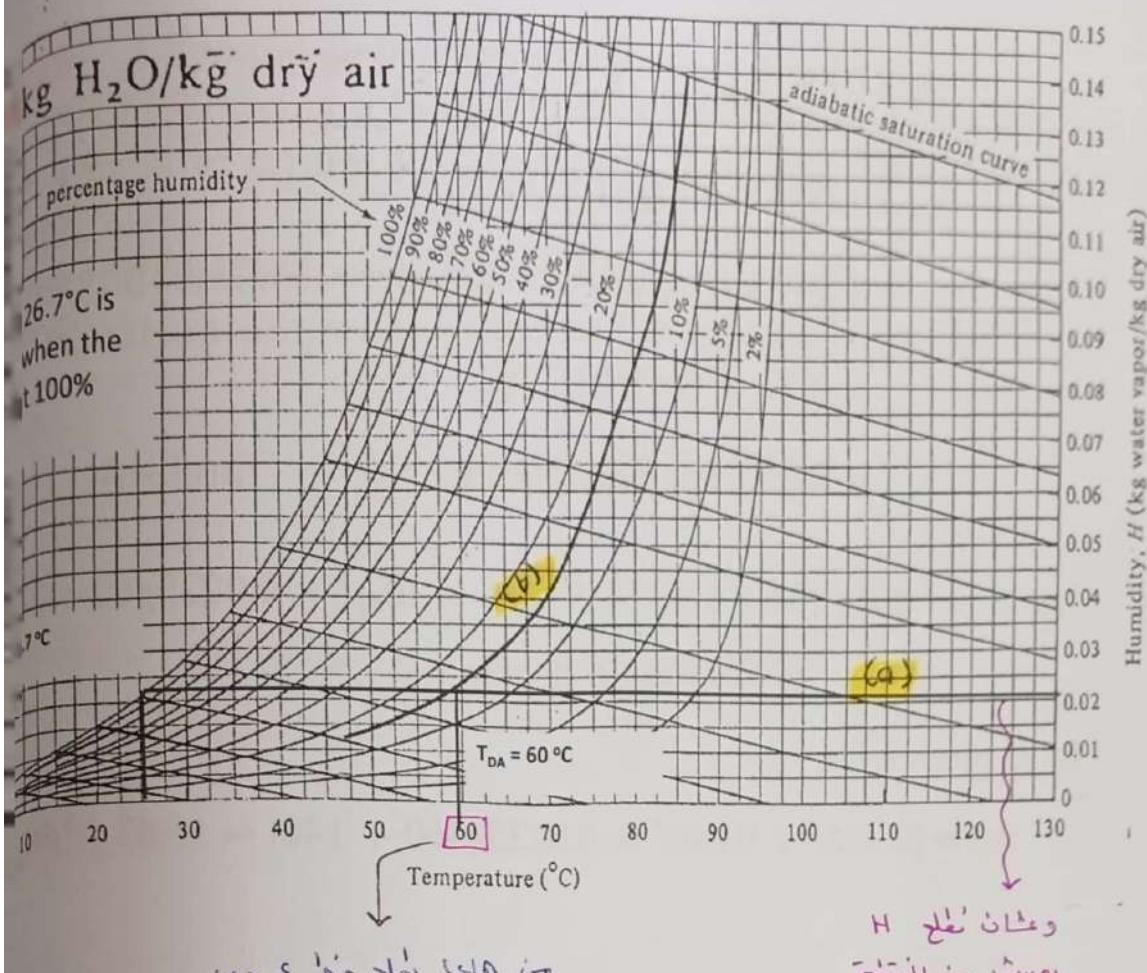
اد HR بسوئي النعمة ربنا هرمودة ۰۰

حالفة لریصلار enthalpy scale بخ اد  $h$  و بعده adiabatic مفتوط اد  $h$  بعدي علی ←

**EXAMPLE 9.3-2. Use of Humidity Chart**

Air entering a dryer has a temperature (dry bulb temperature) of  $60^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $140^{\circ}\text{F}$ ) and a dew point of  $26.7^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $80^{\circ}\text{F}$ ). Using the humidity chart, determine the actual humidity  $H$ , percentage humidity  $H_P$ , humid heat  $c_S$ , and the humid volume  $v_H$  in SI and English units.





هـ هـ هـ بـ لـ حـ هـ عـ وـ دـ  
 لـ فـ وـ تـ دـ هـ اـ دـ (26.7°C) 80F  
 بـ لـ حـ لـ اـ رـ حـ مـ لـ حـ اـ دـ 100% دـ بـ عـ سـ  
 هـ حـ اـ ثـ فـ وـ بـ قـ اـ بـ لـ حـ هـ اـ دـ 80W  
 عـ دـ اـ نـ هـ يـ هـ مـ سـ يـ نـ عـ اـ لـ حـ فـ وـ طـ اـ دـ  
 ٦٦ adiabatic

وَثَانِ تَعْلُج H  
بعضٌ مِنَ النَّفَقَةِ  
مَمَّا أَفْقَرَ لِلْبَيْنِ

\* عرختا در + باتئي بعذر نستعمل

و<sup>و</sup>  $v_H$  میان نوجد از  $c_s$  دار

$$c_s \text{ kJ/kg dry air} \cdot \text{K} = \underbrace{1.005}_{\substack{\rightarrow \\ \text{معکن}}} + 1.88H$$

$$c_s = 1.005 + 1.88(0.0225)$$

$$= 1.047 \text{ kJ/kg dry air} \cdot \text{K} \quad \text{or} \quad 1.047 \times 10^3 \text{ J/kg} \cdot \text{K}$$

$$c_s = 0.24 + 0.45(0.0225)$$

$$= 0.250 \text{ btu/lb}_m \text{ dry air} \cdot {}^\circ\text{F} \quad (\text{English})$$

$$v_H = (2.83 \times 10^{-3} + 4.56 \times 10^{-3} \times 0.0225)(60 + 273)$$

$$= 0.977 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg dry air}$$

In English units,

$$v_H = (0.0252 + 0.0405 \times 0.0225)(460 + 140) = 15.67 \text{ ft}^3/\text{lb}_m \text{ dry air}$$



### 3. Adiabatic Saturation of Air

at  $87.8^{\circ}\text{C}$  having a humidity  $H = 0.030 \text{ kg H}_2\text{O/kg dry air}$  is adiabatic saturator with water. It is cooled and humidified on.

are the final values of  $H$  and  $T$ ?  $\text{adiabatic } ^{\circ}\text{C}$

0% saturation, what would be the values of  $H$  and  $T$ ?

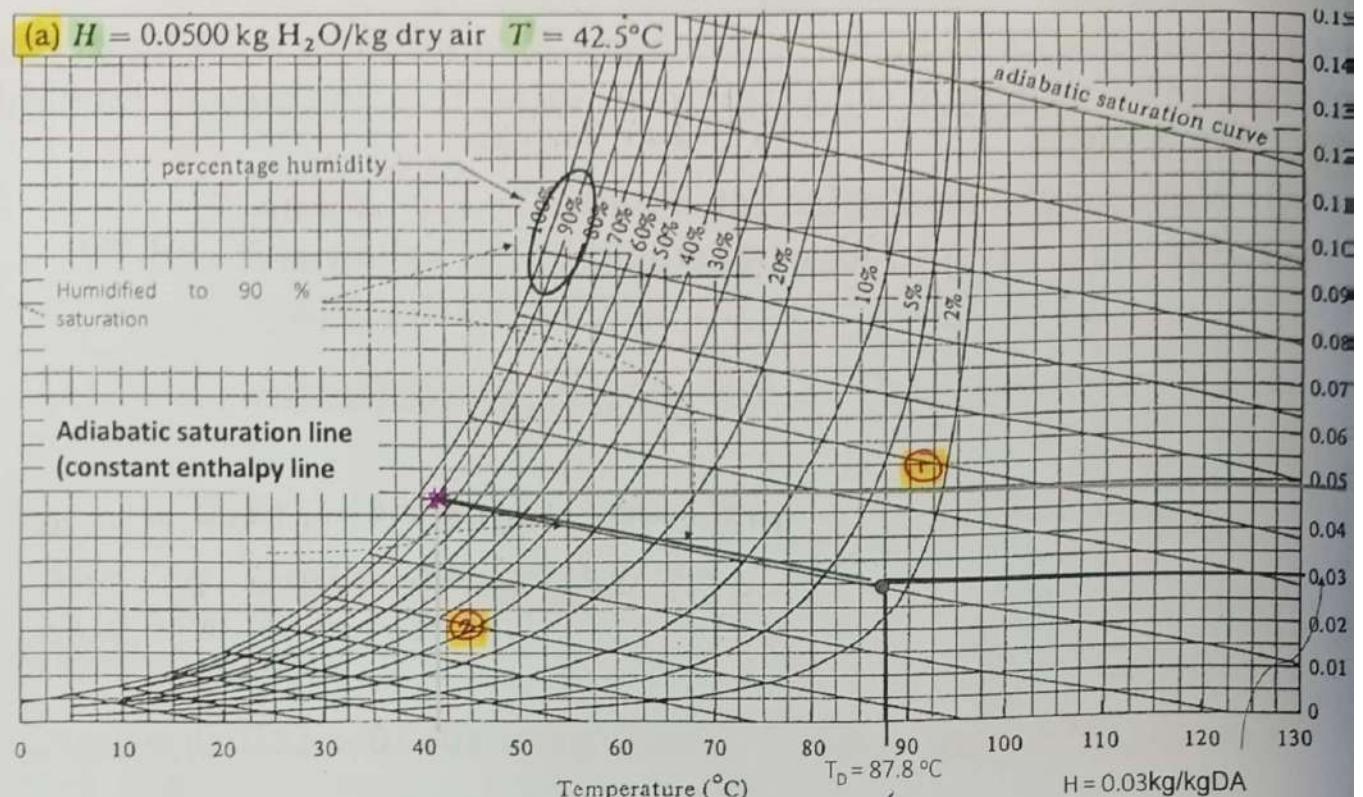
\* عند اد  $H$  و  $T$  87.8perc. humi. لها  $0.030$

محينة بسي از مقها د 90% عن طریق التبادل هندیش

مارت اد  $H$  و  $T$  1 و 0



$87.8^{\circ}\text{C}$  having a humidity  $H = 0.030 \text{ kg H}_2\text{O/kg dry air}$



حددنا موقع النقطة جنس  $\Delta$   $H$

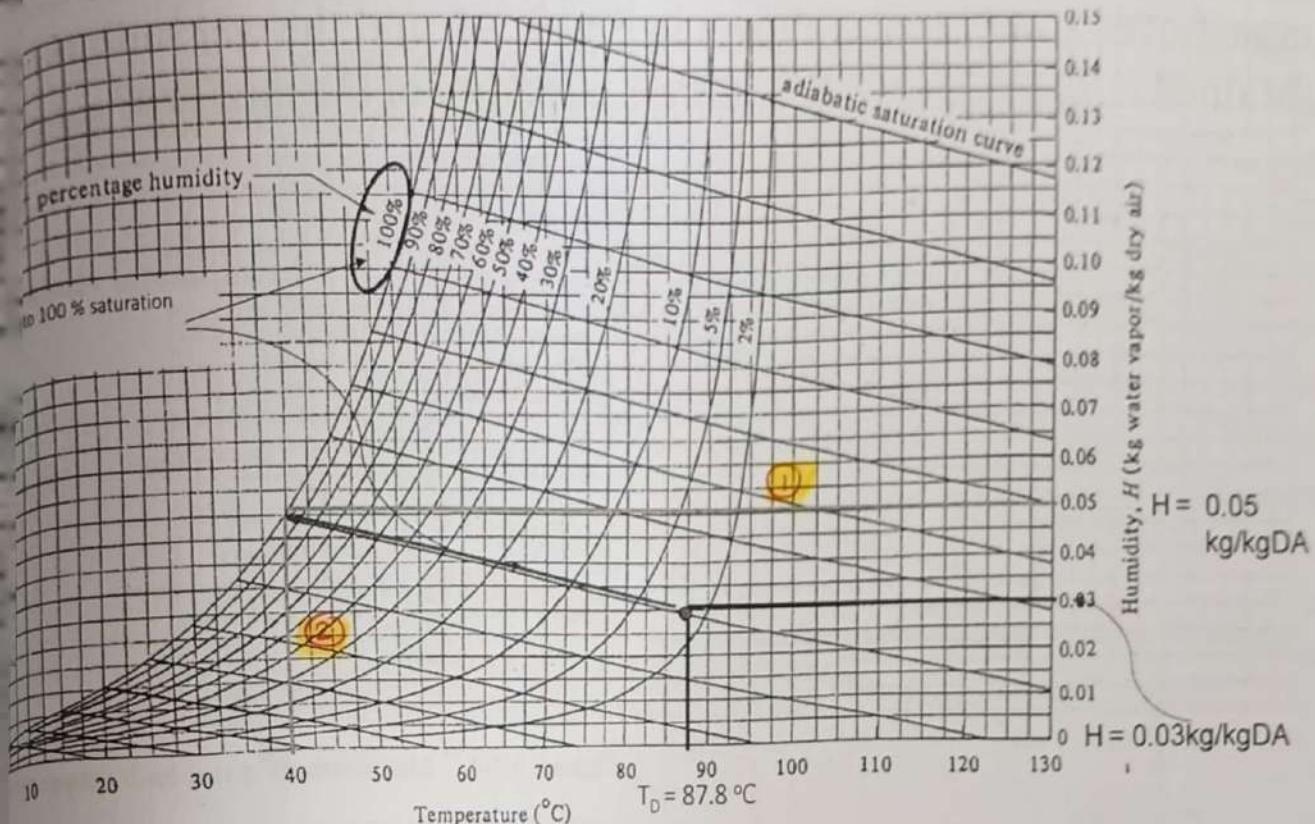
يجب بالسؤال

← بعدين مسينا على خطوط اد اد  
لو مسنا عند ٩٥٪ ومسينا خط ائقى وعودي  
لنسو فا اد  $H$  اد  $T$  ٦ بنلا خط لما يود ما اد  $A$  مارت  
واد  $H$  مارت ٥٠٥ → يعني اد sys تسبیح دهارت  
رهوبته عالیة لأن اد  $T$  هلت .



For 100% saturation, what would be the values of  $H$  and  $T$ ?

(b)  $T = 40.5^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $H = 0.0505 \text{ kg H}_2\text{O/kg dry air}$



↓  
مدينا بـ ٤٠ درجة  
يكون الرطوبة ٩٠٪  
نسبة الرطوبة



**EXAMPLE 9.3-4. Wet Bulb Temperature and Humidity**

A water vapor-air mixture having a dry bulb temperature of  $T = 60^\circ\text{C}$  passed over a wet bulb as shown in Fig. 9.3-4, and the wet bulb temperature obtained is  $T_w = 29.5^\circ\text{C}$ . What is the humidity of the mixture?

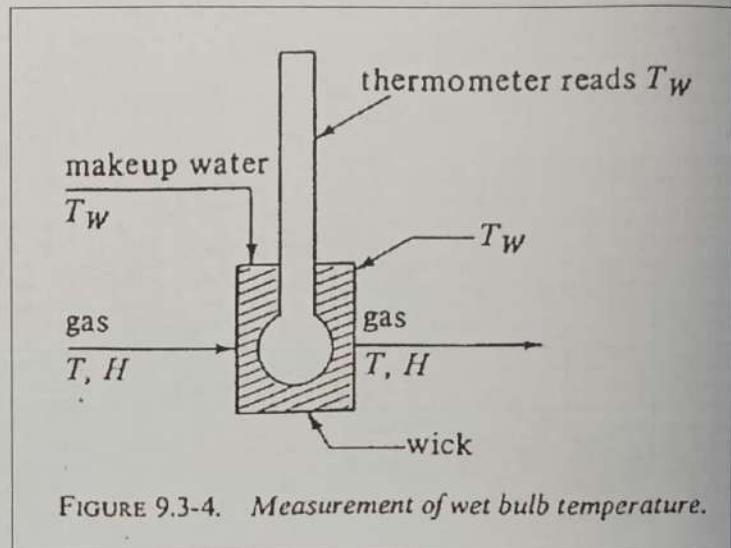
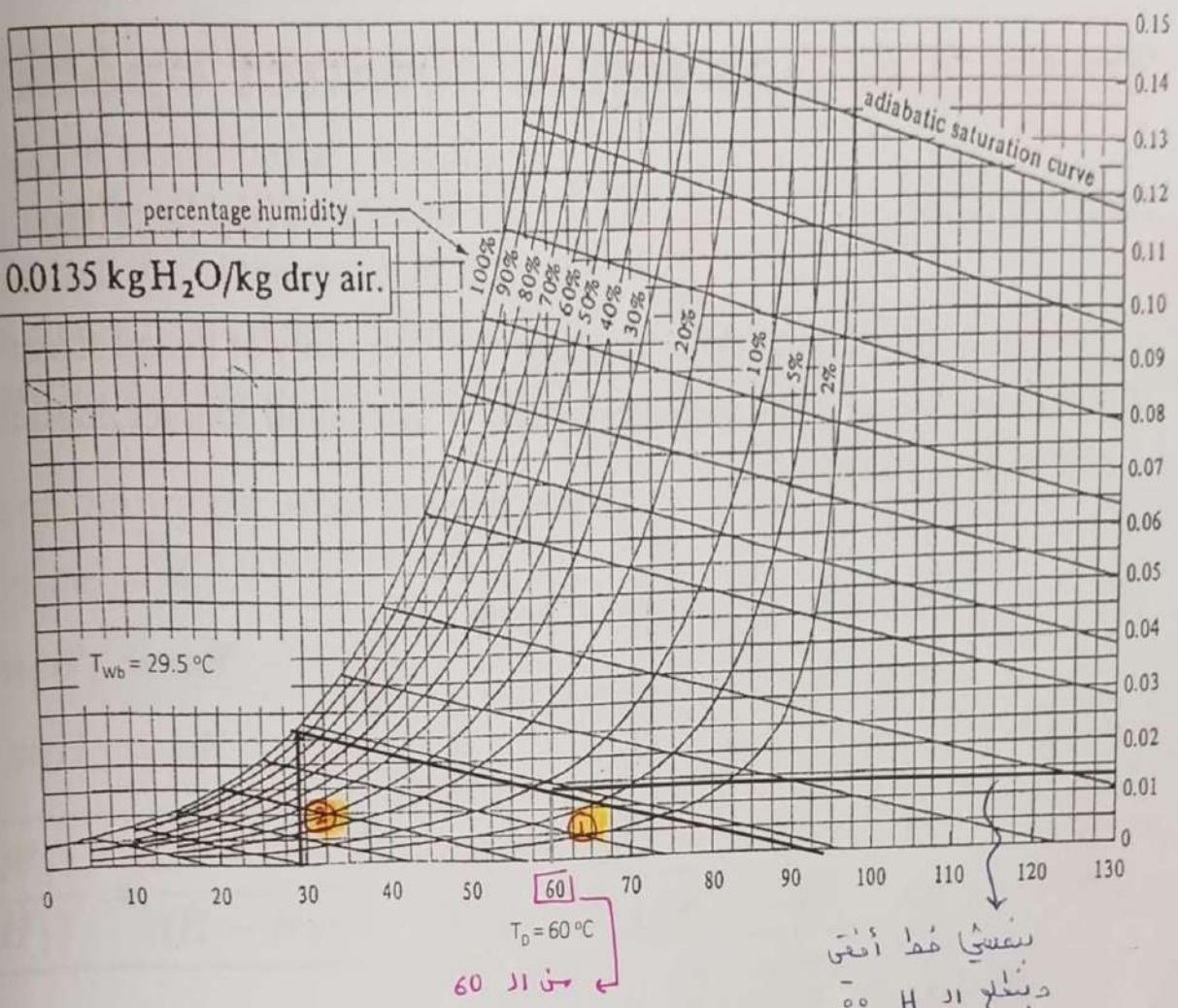


FIGURE 9.3-4. Measurement of wet bulb temperature.





## **Topic 3.4. Gas-liquid contact operation**

### Last lecture

- ✓ Psychrometric (humidity) terminology
- ✓ Plot processes on a psychrometric chart and analyze processes

### This lecture

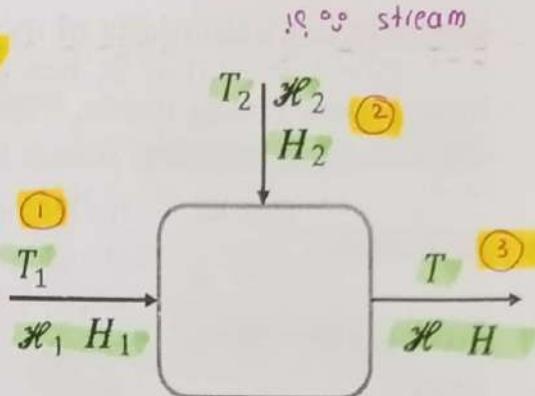
- ✓ humidity of mixed streams
- ✓ Gas-liquid contact operation



H و T 2 کل واحد لیا لغز من دو streams  
محیت و گاز dry gas مخلوقاتم مع بعض و بعض  
دلت همین در H داد T 2 داد m لهاد اد

## of two streams of humid gas

gases of humidities  $\mathcal{H}_1$  and  $\mathcal{H}_2$ , at  
temperatures  $T_1$  and  $T_2$ , and with enthalpies  $H_1$   
have a mixed gas of temperature  $T$ ,  
and humidity  $\mathcal{H}$ . If the masses of dry  
air are  $m_1$  and  $m_2$ , and  $m$  respectively



ence on the dry gas, vapor, and enthalpy:

$$m_1 + m_2 = m \quad \xrightarrow{\text{total mass of dry air}}$$

$$+ m_2 \mathcal{H}_2 = m \mathcal{H}$$

$$+ m_2 H_2 = m H$$

$$\frac{-\mathcal{H}_1}{-H_1} = \frac{(\mathcal{H} - \mathcal{H}_2)}{(H - H_2)}$$

$$m_1(\mathcal{H} - \mathcal{H}_1) = m_2(\mathcal{H}_2 - \mathcal{H})$$

$$m_1(H - H_1) = m_2(H_2 - H)$$

بسیع المقادیر

$$\frac{(\mathcal{H} - \mathcal{H}_1)}{(\mathcal{H}_2 - \mathcal{H})} = \frac{m_2}{m_1}$$

ratio between  $m_1$  و  $m_2$  to exist & inlet

هي نفسها و diff of hum ratio بین الداخلي والخارجي

### \*\* Application \*\*

اد conditio او اکروزه ملحوظ علیها اسقاطه  
منها هی دنفور هواء خلاها بلطفه الهواء الخارج  
دین بارد و منعش هی سویه رخوبه.

(mass flow rate of dry air)  $m_1$  و گذشتی  
(mass dry air)  $m_2$  دلتی stream air (zero w)  
new ( $T, m, H, \mathcal{H}$ ) و بعضی mixing point بمحیط  
. (total & comp wB) صدیل بد تغییرات هیئت بعض



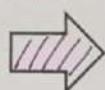
### Example 3.4.1 Humidity of mixed streams

In an air-conditioning system, 1 kg/s air at 350 K and 10% humidity is mixed with 5 kg/s air at 300 K and 30% humidity. What is the enthalpy, humidity, and temperature of the resultant stream?

**Solution**

عنوان ت در ۲۲۰ R نی  
میتوانید chart را در سمت  
enthalpy و humidity

From psychrometric chart



at 350 K and 10% humidity  $\mathcal{H}_1 = 0.043 \text{ kg/kg}$   $H_1 = 192 \text{ kJ/kg}$

at 300 K and 30% humidity  $\mathcal{H}_2 = 0.0065 \text{ kg/kg}$   $H_2 = 42 \text{ kJ/kg}$

$$m_1 \mathcal{H}_1 + m_2 \mathcal{H}_2 = m \mathcal{H} \Rightarrow (1 \times 0.043) + (5 \times 0.0065) = (1 + 5) \mathcal{H}$$

$$\mathcal{H} = 0.0125 \text{ kg/kg}$$

$$m_1(H - H_1) = m_2(H_2 - H) \Rightarrow 1(H - 192) = 5(42 - H)$$

$$H = 67 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

0.043 سنتی اکی جنی wet داری ۱Kg کل ①

$$m_1 \text{ dry} = 1 - 0.043 = 0.957$$

↓  
حریتی چو ار ۱ لیٹر

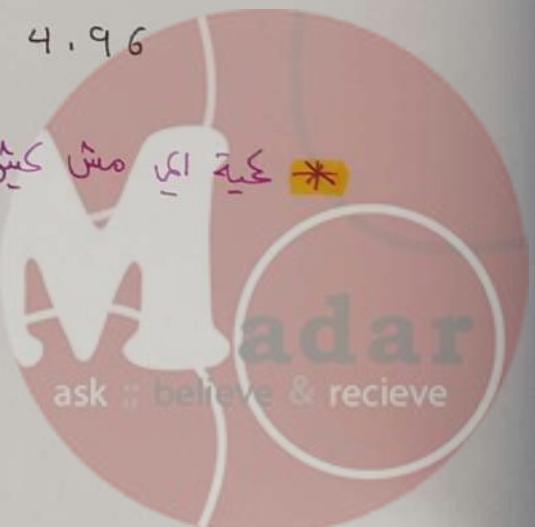
اعترافات ۱

وو  $m_2 \text{ dry}$  اد ۵Kg حدیث ۰.۰۰۶۵ ای ۰.۹۵۷ ۱Kg کل ②

$$1Kg \rightarrow 0.0065 \leftarrow m_2 \text{ dry} = \frac{5 \times 0.0065}{1} = 0.0325$$

$$m_2 = 5 - 0.0325 = 4.96$$

عکیل اکی مش کیٹر هون اعتبر سواد وی dry وی wet بفتح وو.



ometric



at  $\underline{H} = 67 \text{ kJ/kg}$  and  $\underline{\mathcal{H}} = 0.0125 \text{ kg/kg}$

$T = 309 K$



\* لو عنا هر ده سخن هوا در سخن مهندسی

و مهندسی فففة مقاوم اور لینا جیسا ہے

و معارف کیہ اکی و ملکیتیہ خدا

اگر دھارہ دھارہ بنزد based على کیہ اکی

داد داد flowrate بقدر اون ہنسٹ اور اے

cooling نہ



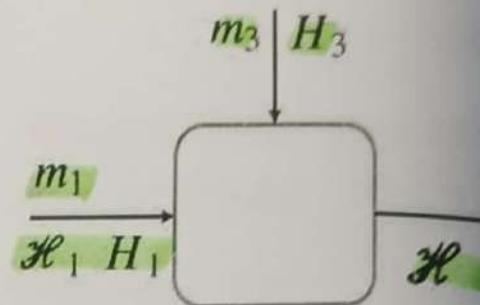
stream of pure water  
هاد المعرفت  
no air → سهاد من اد  
نها من اد  
نها من اد  
نها من اد

## Addition of liquid or vapor to a gas

If a mass  $m_3$  of liquid or vapour of enthalpy  $H_3$  is added to a gas of humidity  $\mathcal{H}_1$  and enthalpy  $H_1$  and containing a mass  $m_1$  of dry gas, then

If I add  
pure water  $\rightarrow m_1(\mathcal{H} - \mathcal{H}_1) = m_3$

rather than  
 $m_1(H - H_1) = m_3 H_3$   
adding a stream  
of air & water  
من های بقدر  
أطلع اد انتاب  
stream



$$\Rightarrow \frac{(H - H_1)}{(\mathcal{H} - \mathcal{H}_1)} = H_3 \quad \Rightarrow \quad (\mathcal{H} - \mathcal{H}_1) = \frac{m_3}{m_1}$$

### # Ex :-

If a 32.5 g of water at 25°C, enthalpy is 105 kJ/kg is added to 1 kg/s air at 350 K & 10% humidity. What is the final enthalpy, hum, & Temp of mixed stream ?!

→ From chart  $\Rightarrow$  at 350 K & 10%.  $\rightarrow \mathcal{H}_1 = 0.043 \text{ kg/kg}$   
 $H_1 = 192 \text{ kJ/kg}$

$$(\mathcal{H} - \mathcal{H}_1) = \frac{m_3}{m_1} \rightarrow \mathcal{H} = \mathcal{H}_1 + \frac{m_3}{m_1} = 0.043 + \frac{325}{1000} = 0.0755 \text{ kg/kg}$$

$$\frac{H - H_1}{\mathcal{H} - \mathcal{H}_1} = H_3 \rightarrow H = H_3(\mathcal{H} - \mathcal{H}_1) + H_1 \\ = 105(0.0755 - 0.043) + 192 = 195.4 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$H > 1 \text{ room T}$  ای دا 100 کیا 4184 kJ/kg  
کو ای 100 kJ/kg بس .

\* air stream يعنی میش علی عکیه ای دخت بار max هاد 33 هاد chart يعنی هوا د بعمل بس 339 د ای محتیت 339 د ای میش علی بس دخت بی ای راح بیزد  
یعنی د عمل 339 لتر ممکنه اد sat'd اکثر من هیک ای د sys بعمل بعمل يعنی من ارگی  
water out فالباق رج art sat 23 بس .

### Example 3.4.1 Humidity of mixed streams

In air-conditioning system, 1 kg/s air at 350 K and 10% humidity is mixed with 5 kg/s air at 300 K and 30% humidity. What is the enthalpy, humidity, and temperature of the resultant stream?

Solution

From psychrometric chart

$\rightarrow$  at 350 K and 10% humidity  $\mathcal{H}_1 = 0.043 \text{ kg/kg}$   $H_1 = 192 \text{ kJ/kg}$   
 at 300 K and 30% humidity  $\mathcal{H}_2 = 0.0065 \text{ kg/kg}$   $H_2 = 42 \text{ kJ/kg}$

$$\mathcal{H}_1 + m_2 \mathcal{H}_2 = m \mathcal{H} \Rightarrow (1 \times 0.043) + (5 \times 0.0065) = (1 + 5) \mathcal{H}$$

$$\mathcal{H} = 0.0125 \text{ kg/kg}$$

$$(H - H_1) = m_2(H_2 - H) \Rightarrow 1(H - 192) = 5(42 - H)$$

$$H = 67 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

\* Example

If a 6g of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  at  $25^\circ\text{C}$ , enthalpy  $105 \text{ kJ/kg}$  is added to 1kg/s air at  $40^\circ\text{C}$  & 30% humidity. what is the final enthalpy, humidity & Temp of mixed stream ?

From chart  $\Rightarrow$  at  $40^\circ\text{C}$   $\mathcal{H}_1 = 0.014 \text{ kg/kg}$

value اولاً  $\mathcal{H}_1 = 78 \text{ kJ/kg}$   
 في اخر  $\mathcal{H}_1 = 78 \text{ kJ/kg}$   
 chart

$$(H - \mathcal{H}_1) = \frac{m_3}{m_1} \rightarrow \mathcal{H} = \mathcal{H}_1 + \frac{m_3}{m_1} = 0.014 + \frac{6}{1000} = 0.020 \text{ kg/kg}$$

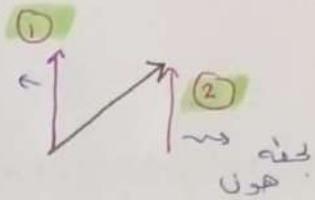
$$H = H_1 (\mathcal{H} - \mathcal{H}_1) + H_1 = 105(0.02 - 0.014) + 78 = 78.6 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

النقطة الثالثة  $\rightarrow$   
 يُراجَع سُندُّ مَطْلَع "ا"  
 تَفَلُّج بِأَيْمَانِهِ chart

٥٩



هاد بسيط اعلى  
لليقين وازداد  $T$  و  $H$  دا متلية  
مع ②



## Gas-liquid contact operations

Direct contact of gas with pure liquid may have any of several purposes:

### 1. Adiabatic operations $\rightarrow Q = 0$

- a. Cooling a hot gas
- b. Cooling a liquid
- c. Humidifying a gas
- d. Dehumidifying a gas

$\text{sys} \rightarrow \text{ad}$  totally non-adiabatic

no external  
change of  
heat

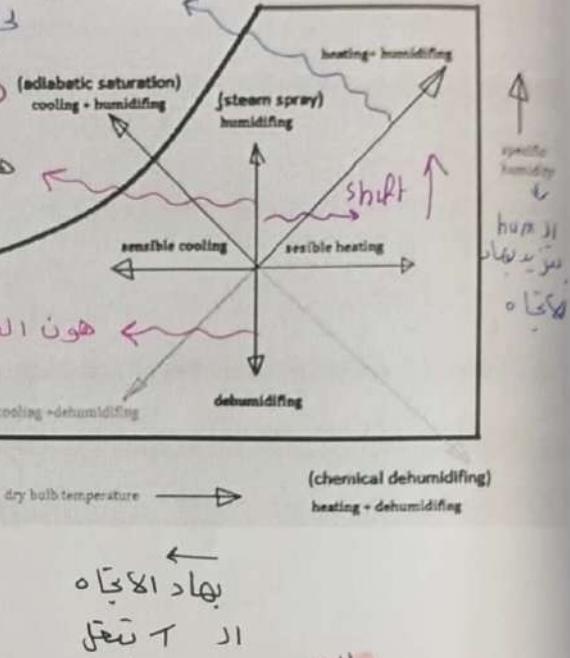
كانه متابع يعني  
حرارة ورطوبة (بوزير حرارة درطوبة)  
هون مشت الحرارة  
humidity ديوخ اد

(adiabatic saturation)  
cooling + humidifying

steam spray humidifying

هون العكس بقل  
humidity ديوخ بثبات  
الحرارة .

operate at  
const  $T$ )



\*تابع للفصل السابق

حلينا اد  $T$  اتها 0.02 واد  $H$  كانت  
adia 78.6 بعد فحص من 78.6 على خطوط اد  
وينفذ او ينفاصمه ح اخفا الافق يتجه اى  
 $T$  نقطة التقاء في النقطة  $25^{\circ}\text{C}$  اكبر  
وينجذب اخراة عندها

\* شو اكبر كمية اى اى لازم دفينها على اد sys

حال تقبل  $m_3$  يعني  $\text{min temp}$  بهائي  
اكلة عند معادلة اد  $H$  و  $T$  اى ما يعوقهم  
ملوء وحشت المقادرة الاولى بتبع  $T$  مع معادلة  
 $H$  بغير المقادرة  $m_3$  بفضل ما تفعل نفس

خط اد  $T$  من  $100\% \text{RH}$   $\text{sat'd}$

ويودي خط افقى وبأحد اد  $T$   $(0.025)$   $\text{humidity}$

وبنزل خط عودي عشان الحرارة يتخل 25.1 منه

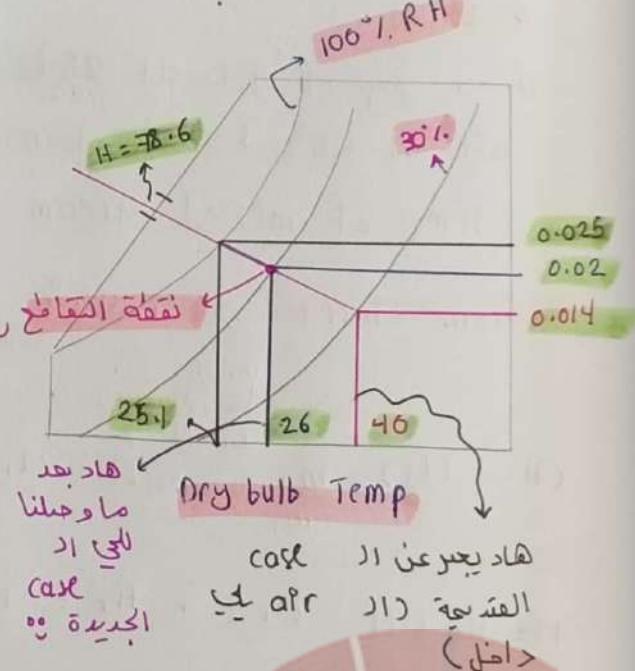
هاب اهل حرارة معكى تووصللها هيل عرفت الحرارة واد  $H$

هاب ساير بمح على المعادلة الثانية ( $T = f(H)$ ) ، بدبي اى  
متتب  $m_3$  optimum amount من الكاء لازم دفينها اللي بعدها

لو منفت راح تغير نسب دخل لفاف اد sys وما دخل الهواء

كل كمية هي مقادير بمحنها تتبع مع الهواء ويهد  $T$

نزل اخفيف لاوصل لمحنة الهواء يصل دسون ماد بالذات اى  
ترس ونكون وملت اد  $T$  saturation level



اد enthalpy 16 معينا

هاد اد  $n \text{ sat}' n$  ما يختلف

كثير تقريباً هانت نفسها

باتاي almost const

ما يرجع للعادلة ① اهدى عندى

اد  $T$ ,  $m_1$ ,  $m_3$  اى

معلمات باتاي يومد  $m_3$

## Adiabatic operation

adiabatic operation follows a constant enthalpy line on the psychrometric chart.  
If direct evaporative process were 100% efficient, leaving dry-bulb temperature would equal the entering wet-bulb temperature

If the process is not 100% efficient the saturation efficiency is defined by

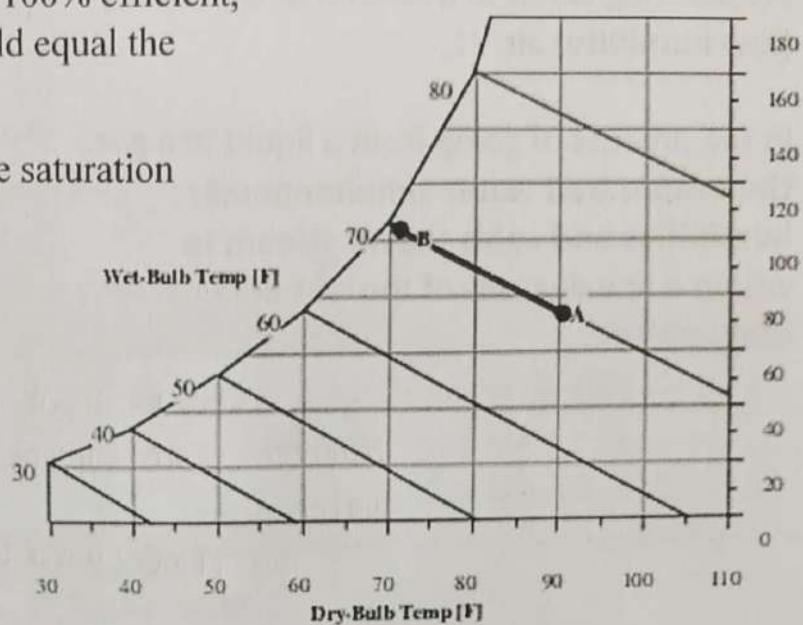
$$\eta_{se} = \frac{T_{db\ sup\ in} - T_{db\ sup\ out}}{T_{odb} - T_{owb}}$$

$T_{up\ in}$ : Temp. or dry bulb supply IN

$T_{up\ out}$ : Temp. or dry bulb supply OUT

$T_{odb}$ : Temp. OUT dry bulb

$T_{owb}$ : Temp. OUT wet bulb



نادي انتقال من A إلى B بـ  $\eta_{eff}$  ينبع من  $T_{owb}$  =  $T_{odb}$  100%.

لتحقيق ما عدناه في الحالة.

رطوبة عالية وحرارة عالية سالبة أو

$\eta_{eff}$  معدومة

هاد الخط هو الأثني والباقي  
معنون بـ cases

أعلى يملاع بهاد الاتجاه أنا بؤير دد

ويعمل الحرارة يعني ب فعل  
cooling ومن التغيرات  
عليها اتكتيف.

$\uparrow eff$

قللت الحرارة بـ  $\uparrow eff$  العدار

قللت الحرارة بهاد العدار و قلت  
عيقار كبير وملحوما.

يافهمان هون الرطوبة  
عالية جداً

أحسن خط لـ  $\Delta T$   
 $\Delta T$  & min humidity

هون الفكس لو  
مشيت بهاد الاتجاه يكون  
رددت الحرارة و خلت اد  $\Delta T$  يعني  
drying & healing على

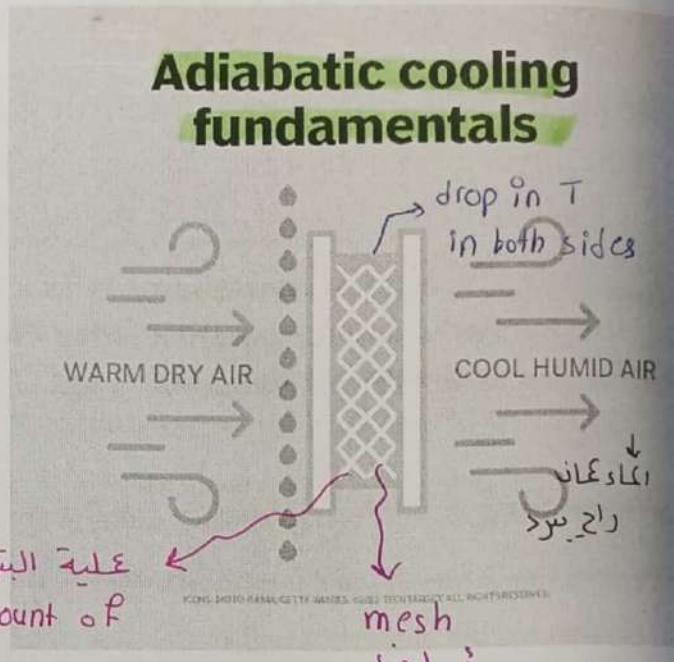
الصورة أهل لأن لا تكون يافهمان و اسئل عن النقطة لا  
 $\Delta T$  eff حلية جداً لأن تكون قلت الحرارة سو صفرة.

### 1.a. Adiabatic cooling a hot gas

Adiabatic cooling systems remove heat by evaporating water in a stream of warm, dry (low humidity) air.

In the process of going from a liquid to a gas, the evaporated water simultaneously humidifies and cools the air stream to within a few degrees of the wet bulb temperature.

عليه التبريد تأتي عن  
transfer some amount of  
water  
هي هون ند  
gas phase



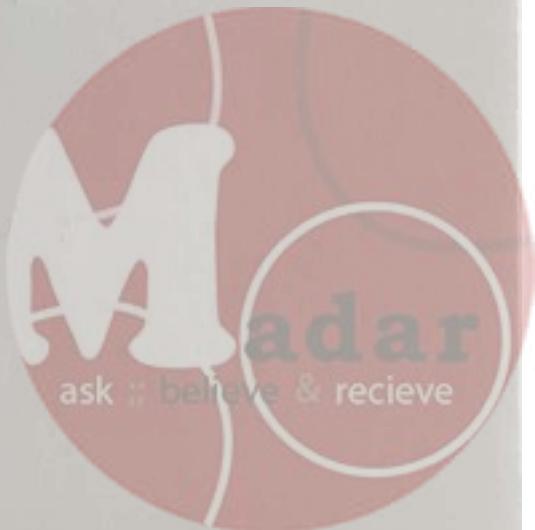
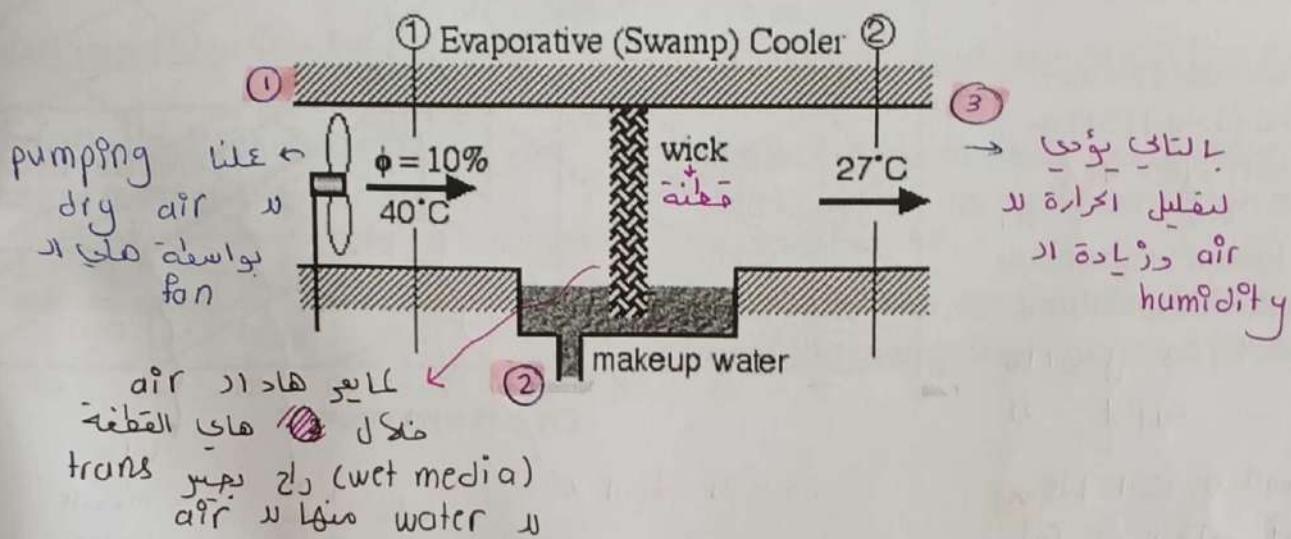
### Example 3.4.2 Adiabatic cooling a hot gas

dry air at  $40^{\circ}\text{C}$  and 10% relative humidity passes through an evaporative cooler. Water is added as the air passes through a series of wicks and the mixture exits at  $27^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Using the psychrometric chart determine

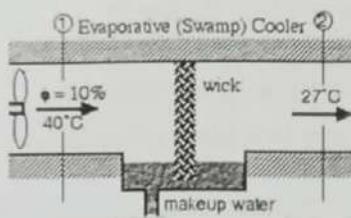
the outlet relative humidity

the amount of water added

the lowest temperature that could be realized



## Solution

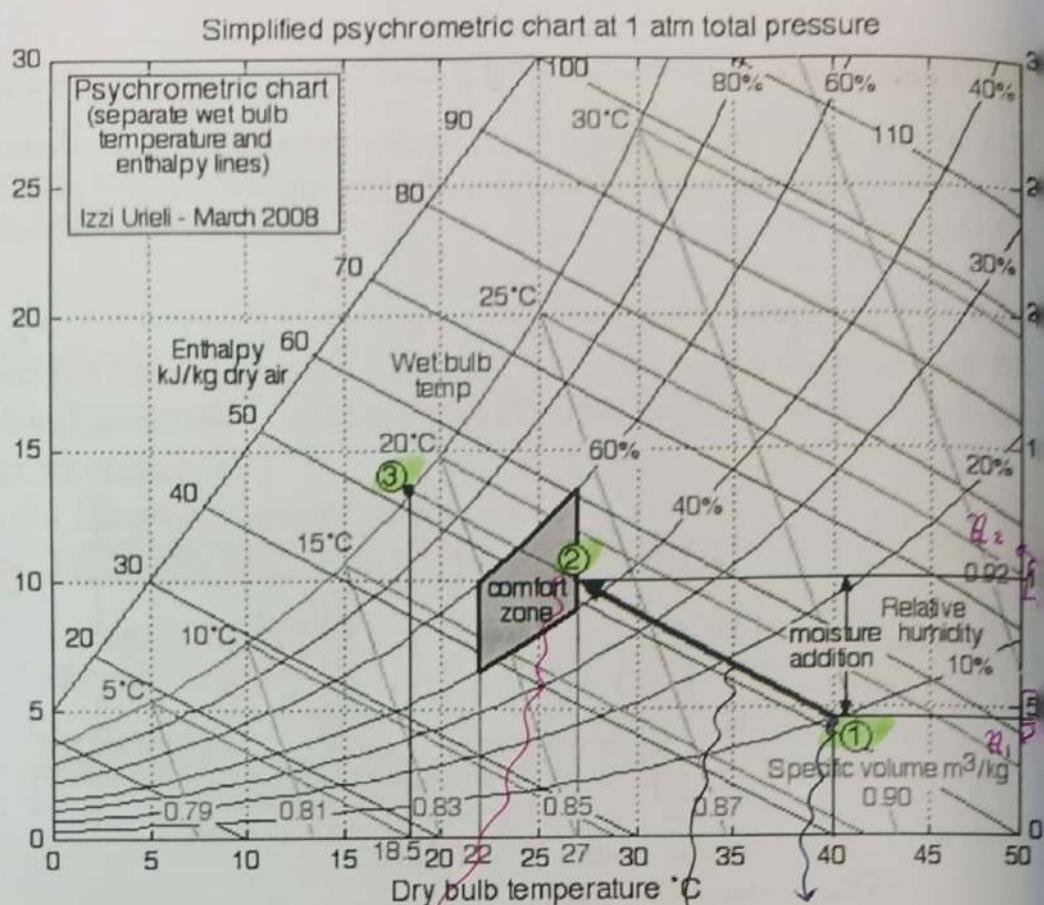


(a) the outlet relative humidity [45%]

(b) the amount of water added [5.4g-H<sub>2</sub>O/kg-dry-air] → 10 - 4.6  
 $\frac{24}{2} - \frac{22}{2}$

(c) the lowest temperature that could be realized [18.5°C] →  
 ماء وحمل  
 سافد

كما كانت درجة الحرارة  
 أعلى بدون قادر أن تزداد  
 أعلى.



نقطة الحرارة.  
 يحيى على  
 مفعول adia  
 حتى أعلى درجة حرارة الماء يحيى

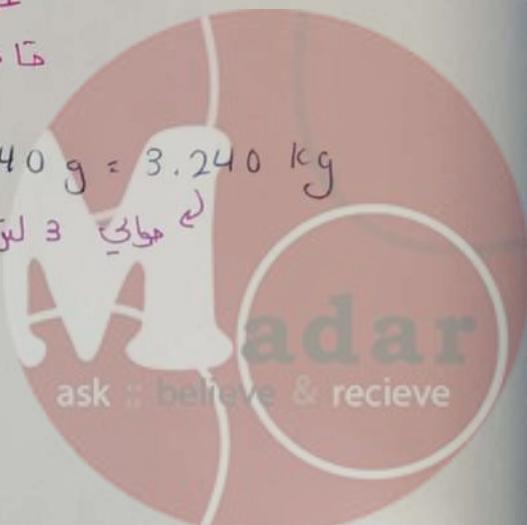
لو سمي أحسب عينة أي الازمة حتى أعلى اد sys سعال ساعة واد air amount of water 10 m³, 10 kg air (10 m³, 10 kg air) واد كمبي اد air 5.4 ساوى removed

$$\frac{5.4 \text{ kg H}_2\text{O}}{\text{kg dry}} \times 10 \text{ kg dry} = 54 \text{ g H}_2\text{O/min}$$

حاجة بسبها وبدخلها للمراد

$$= 54 \times 60 = 3240 \text{ g} = 3.240 \text{ kg}$$

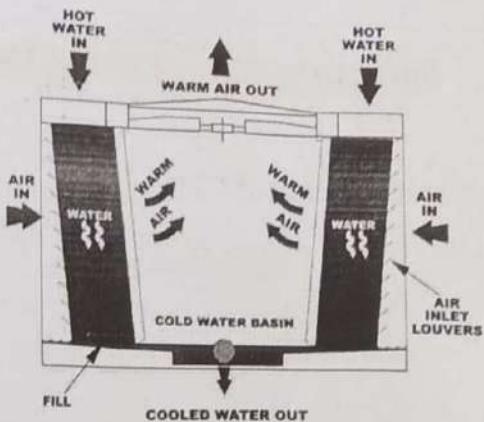
هذا 3 لتر قاعد بسفلات هي خلال ساعة



## **Adiabatic cooling a liquid**

cooling water occurs by transfer of heat and also by evaporation.

Principal application is cooling of water with atmospheric air (water



## **Adiabatic humidifying a gas**

be used for controlling the content of air for drying.

## **1.d. Adiabatic dehumidifying a gas**

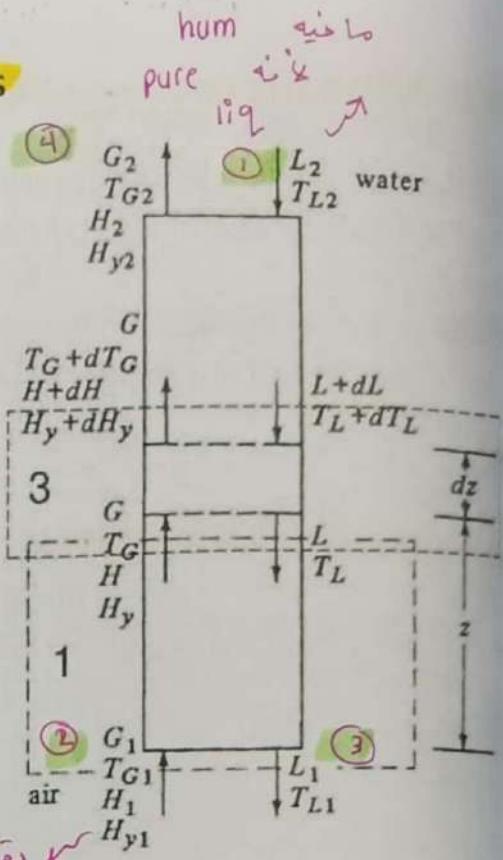
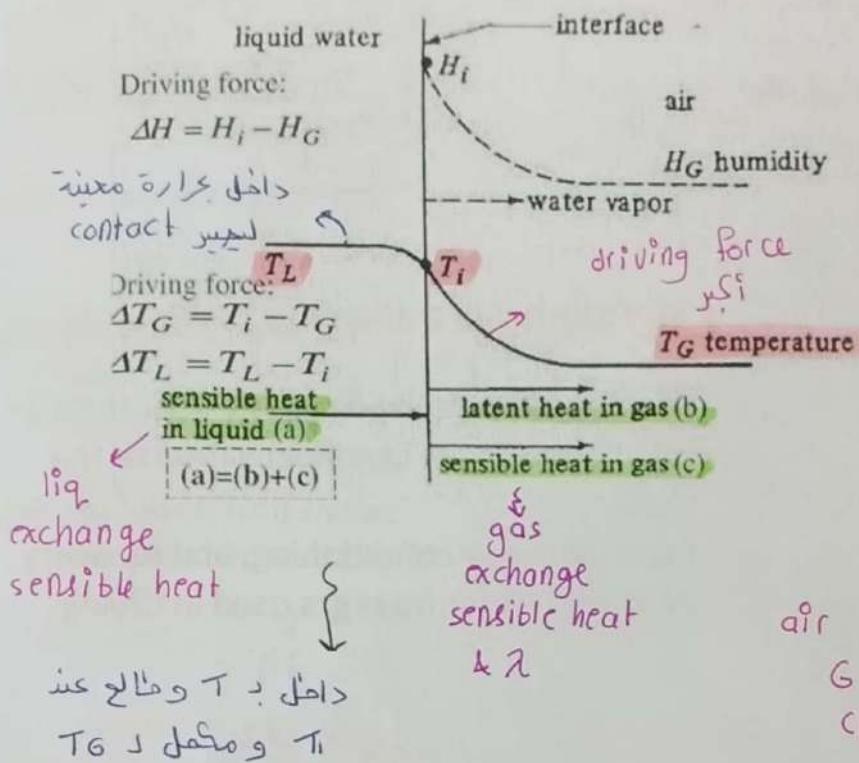
Contact of warm vapor-gas mixture with a cold liquid results in condensation of the vapor.

Application: air conditioning, and recovery of solvent vapor from gas used in drying

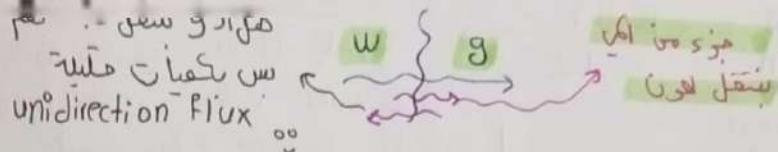


heat trans  $\rightarrow$  to surrounding  
2 phase  $\rightarrow$  پس از

## Fundamental relations for adiabatic operations



contact ① و ② دجیسرا ! نہ  
 mass اگر ما بین exchange دجیسرا  
 (heat & mass trans) یعنی heat وار  
 (①) بطلع liq یخرا رہ جدیدہ (اٹھلیتی)  
 H, new hum بطلع ④



mass balance over the lower part of the tower

$$L' - L'_1 = G'_S (Y' - Y'_1) \quad \text{عندما يدخل داولة} \\ dL' = G'_S dY' \quad \text{نتحقق العادلة بعد يكون} \\ \text{نفسه اد diff يدخل انتقال لا} \\ \text{مان (عندما و سبب انقل} \\ L'H_L + G'_S H'_1 = L'_1 H_{L1} + G'_S H' \quad (\text{of water} * 22 \text{ diff})$$

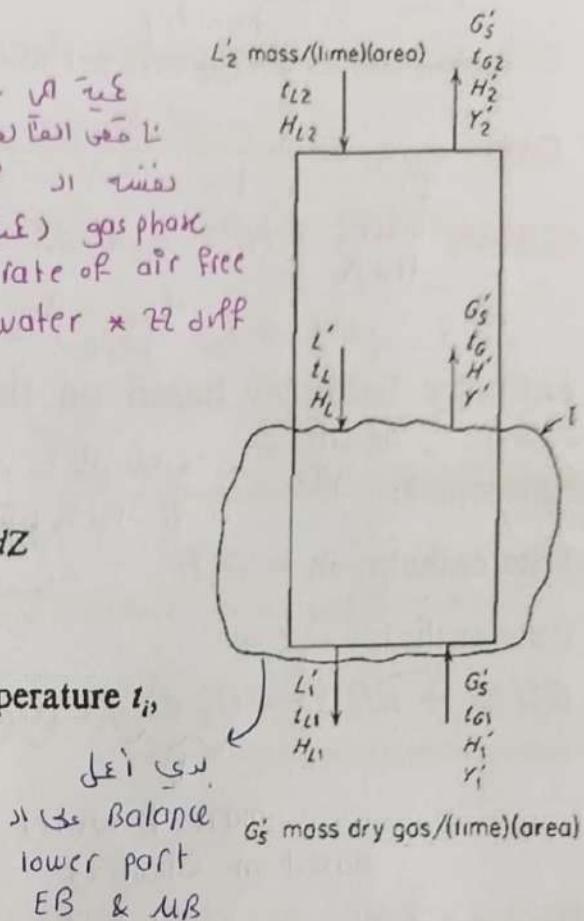
as mass rate per tower cross-sectional area:

$$M_A a_M dZ = -G'_S dY' = M_A F_G \left( \ln \frac{1 - \bar{p}_{A,i}/p_i}{1 - p_{A,G}/p_i} \right) a_M dZ$$

mass flux هاد اكثري جو اد

$t_i$  is the vapor pressure of A at the interface temperature  $t_i$ ,

$G$  is the partial pressure in the bulk gas



mass of  $w$  per unit انتقال هذين (adi.) EB \*

$w$  is the unit of contact between gas و سبب انتقالها

علیه بدلی انتقال ای نازل هی اسستجه و المول

flux of A (water) و سبب انتقالها

vap انتقال

diffusion انتقال

convection انتقال

mass flux / area

superficial area

area per unit volume

مشكل و سبب

سبب حراره

contact (dZ)

(A \* dZ)

يعطى اد area

$$NA = -D_{AB} \frac{dCA}{dz} + y_A \frac{RT}{P_T}$$

$\hookrightarrow$  diff through stag

$$C = P/RT$$

$$= -\frac{D_{AB}}{RT} \frac{dPA}{dz} + \frac{PA}{P_T} NA \rightarrow NA \left( 1 - \frac{PA}{P_T} \right) = -\frac{D_{AB}}{RT} \frac{dPA}{dz}$$

مثروبيتی و

$$NA(P_T - PA) = -\frac{D_{AB}}{RT} P_T \frac{dPA}{dz} \rightarrow NA = \int \frac{dPA}{P_T + PA}$$

mass trans between عن اد  $\hookrightarrow$  2 means

ask believe & receive

① Balance between L & g

② Flux (diff in P)

$$q = -K \frac{dT}{dz} \rightarrow \frac{Q}{A} = -K \frac{dT}{dz} \rightsquigarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{conduction} \\ \text{flow} \end{array}$$

dominant  $\Rightarrow$  convective  
solid  $\Rightarrow$  dominant  $\Rightarrow$  cond.

$q * A \rightarrow$  total heat transfer

Sensible heat, as energy rate per tower cross-sectional area:

Gas:  $q_{SG} a_H dZ = \frac{N_A M_A C_A}{1 - e^{-N_A M_A C_A / h_G}} (t_G - t_i) a_H dZ = h'_G a_H (t_G - t_i) dZ$

Liquid:  $q_{SL} a_H dZ = h_L a_H (t_i - t_L) dZ$  local heat trans coeff  
 $q_{SG} = q_{SL} \rightarrow$  حسراها متساوية  
 حاصل رجها الشاب

enthalpy balances based on the envelopes

Envelope I: gas من المقادير متوافر على  $t_i, t_L, t_G, \lambda_0$  ...

Rate enthalpy in =  $G'_S H'$

Rate enthalpy out =

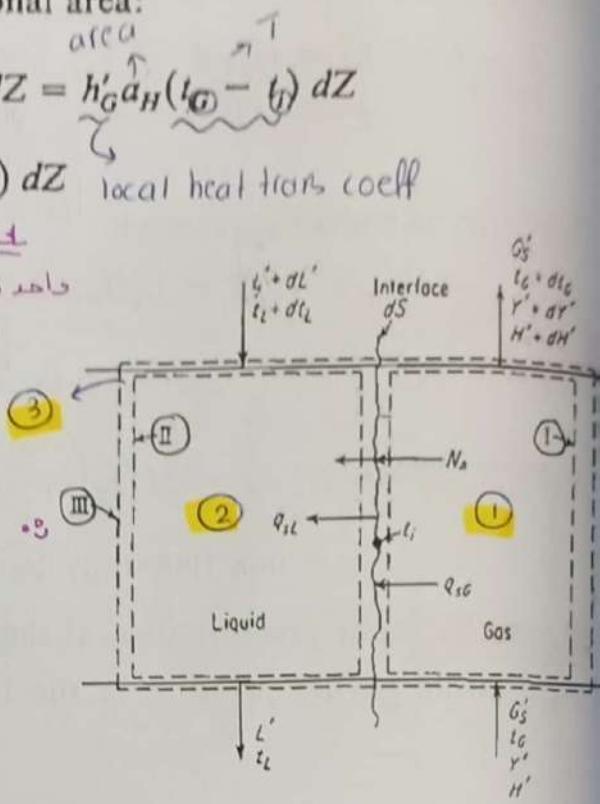
$$G'_S (H' + dH') - (G'_S dY') [C_A (t_G - t_0) + \lambda_0]$$

$\downarrow$  sensible heat  
 mass of water

based on  $C_A$  &  $\lambda$

total heat trans

body of gas sys



gas inside envelope use ①

heat & mass درستاد

bassing through.

liq inside ②

something trans from

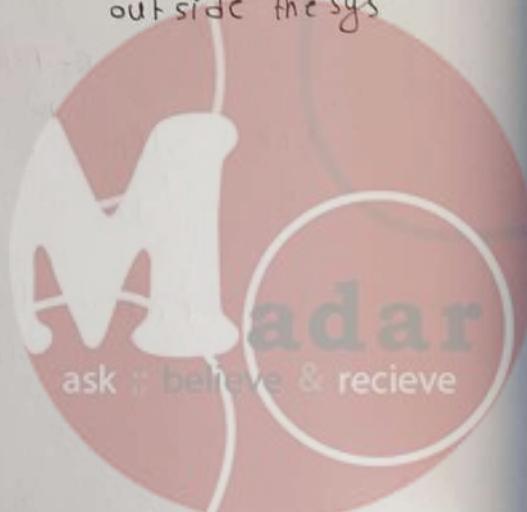
mass to heat سواد liq

total to outside ③

wher adia

heat flux ماسنی

outside the sys



Second term is the enthalpy of the transferred vapor

Rate in - rate out = heat-transfer rate

$$-G'_S(H' + dH') + (G'_S dY')[C_A(t_G - t_0) + \lambda_0] = h'_G a_H(t_G - t_i) dZ$$

$$C_B(t_G - t_0) + Y'[C_A(t_G - t_0) + \lambda_0] = C_S(t - t_0) + Y'\lambda_0$$

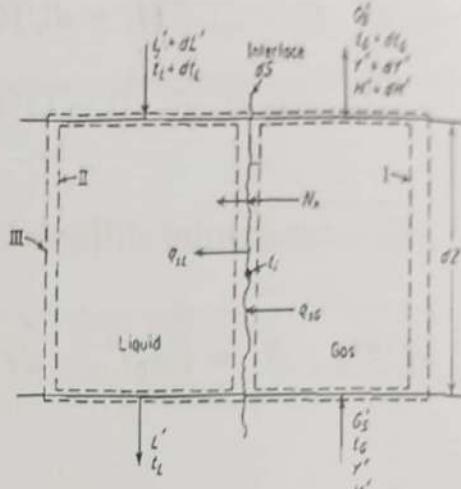
$$= C_S dt + \lambda_0 dY'$$

↳ humid heat

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} y_i - y_{i+1}$$

علناها دعا  
ΔH

$$G'_S C_S dt_G = h'_G a_H(t_G - t_i) dZ$$



$$H' = H_{of\ gas} + H_{of\ liq}$$

$$\{ C_p \Delta T$$

(single phase)

جاي باسته

gas لا  
based on

humid air محتوى اد

او اد man fraction

وكل عيده اد  
dry gas

جاي عاخد د sensi

$$\text{final } t \quad \text{final } z$$

$$\int dt, \int dz$$

يعذر اطلع سو اارتفاع ad tower  
لي يحتاجه لنقل حرارة الغاز  
من ad in 45 ملار در 13  
out (يدا بعمل شامل)

$dH' \rightarrow$  enthalpy change

بار gas يعني حرارة ad gas بين در 9

دار out هو ناتج عن معدل تغير الحرارة بين در in

وار out لهاد الغاز  $G_S dt$  وينتظر ad humi

دريان  $\lambda_0$  كان  $dH$  const مدها زباده در

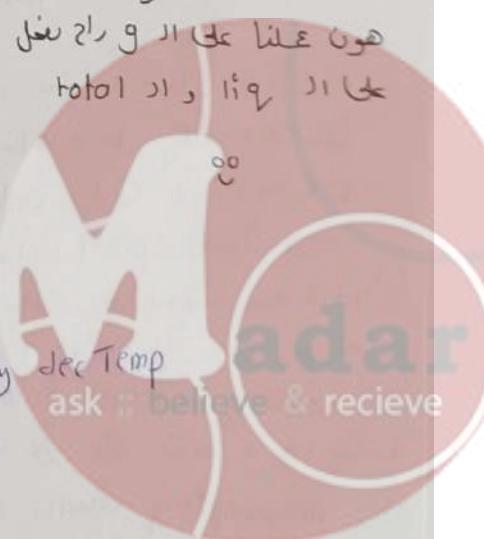
يعاشه نفمان بار  $dt$  وهاد يعني جني الغاز يبرد سبيحة

cooling tower exchange of water ad

hum cooling ليصل سباده ad

of body of g by dec Temp ask believe & recieve

ad in دار out لهاد الغاز على بنات ad



عندInterface energy trans  $\rightarrow$  اتم  $\rightarrow$  طاقة بين ادوار

## **Envelope II:**

$$\text{Rate enthalpy in} = (L' + dL')C_{A,L}(t_L + dt_L - t_0) + (-G'_S dY')C_{A,L}(t_L - t_0)$$

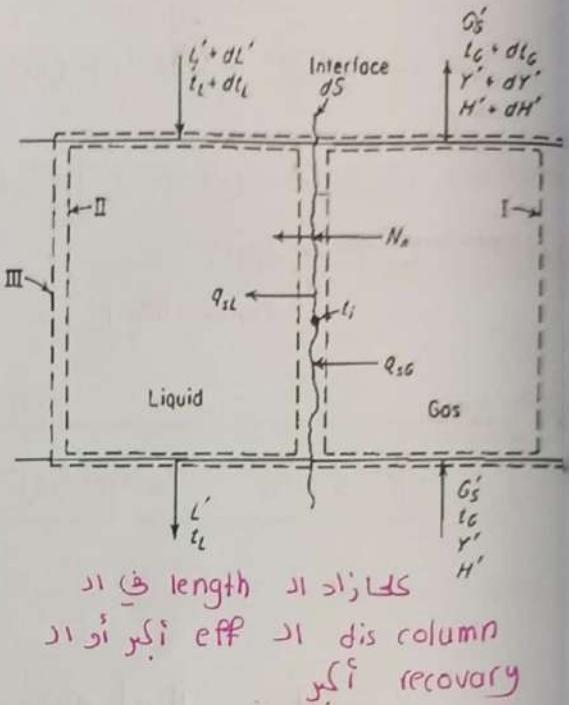
$$\text{Rate enthalpy out} = L' C_{A,L} (t_L - t_0)$$

$$\text{Rate out} = \text{rate in} + \text{heat-transfer rate}$$

$$L' C_{A,L}(t_L - t_0) = (L' + dL') C_{A,L}(t_L + dt_L - t_0) - \\ (G'_S \, dY') C_{A,L}(t_i - t_0) + h_L a_H(t_i - t_L) \, dZ$$

the second-order differential  $dY'/dt_L$  ignored.

$$L' C_{A_i L} dt_L = (G'_S C_{A_i L} dY' - h_L a_H dZ)(t_i - t_L)$$



\* کما یتیغت امکن اکثر کھا برداست اکثر دلیل بھی اکی تسبیر او یعنی مخلیہ اپنے حوارہ لکھا ہے۔  
 ① ازمع اد tower h لازم کھارزاداد tower length لازم کھا صادر contact اکثر وبرداست  
 امکن اکثر ( contact ین اد و ادار اکبر یعنی tower عالی )

the capacity of that air to accomodate water diff between inlet air H & outlet .  $\Delta$  inlet Air نکن امسکله اد sat. همچون طالع موری اد  
عات اار air داصلد  $\Delta$  عاسیه کما کان اد effect of driving force جایی هن ار  
to accomodate diff in T عات tower ند humi لد air متبلی باذ بحتاج ازید اد required .

عند الأردن أو cooling tower يكون أكثر من ٣٠ بالسعودية ، العواد رجب مختاراً  $\leftarrow$   
 من eff لأن در درiving f مطلقة هي الجبل في بالنسبة له humi

عندى optimum level stages عثان يكون cooling tower مفهال بعدر ازفهاد 4 أملواه او 5 يكى بتوصل لمرحلة no longer h يكون eff ، اى تا خاصه بدخل dry air على contact hump من 50 درجات 20% يكى انتا همارت 55% (همار اكتير) باءل مع وارتقت الا extra fixed capital انت مايطلب اكتير ) 100% اكتير اسابع ما فيه حاجة investment على اى مثل مسكند منه لهيلك يوضع ارت cooling tower لدر معين يلي استغنى منه الرفوة بتعت الجو لي دافل بغير اتنلها د zero بس هاد cooling tower eff لا على وعادة الهوار الكريود بيهذه ويسخدمه دى ما هو ، اذا دار can't cont to max dis required بترلواها للصفر باللحى ما يترل اهلى من 35 لهيلك the pumping water more than

Real case , L & g at the same time

Part III:

$$\text{Rate enthalpy in} = G'_S H' + (L' + dL') C_{A,L} (t_L + dt_L - t_0)$$

$$\text{Rate enthalpy out} = L' C_{A,L} (t_L - t_0) + G'_S (H' + dH')$$

Rate in = rate out (adiabatic operation)

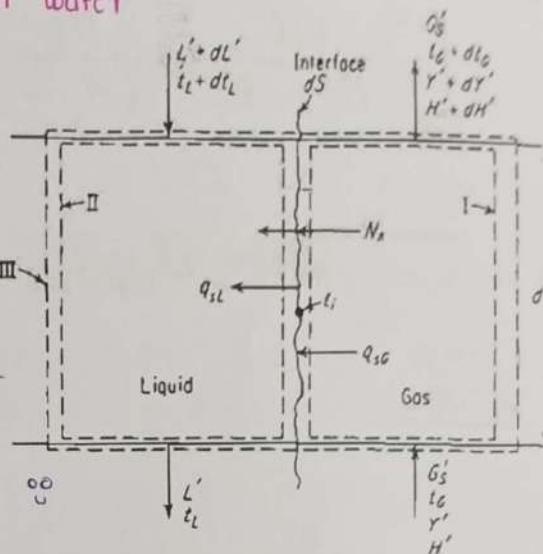
$$+ (L' + dL') C_{A,L} (t_L + dt_L - t_0) = L' C_{A,L} (t_L - t_0) + G'_S (H' + dH')$$

$$\cancel{\frac{dL}{dt_L} dt_L = G'_S \{ C_S dt_G + [C_A (t_G - t_0) - C_{A,L} (t_L - t_0) + \lambda_0] dY' \}}$$

specific heat  
water  $\approx$   
liq phase  $\approx$

represent water

mass of  
water per  
mass of  
dry gas  $\approx$



level in pure L  $\rightarrow$  \*

عن ملء في دايموند  $1\text{m}^3$

size دايموند  $10\text{m}^3$  و  $1\text{m}^3$

و لا يناسب not feasible

بسفي سطح feasible

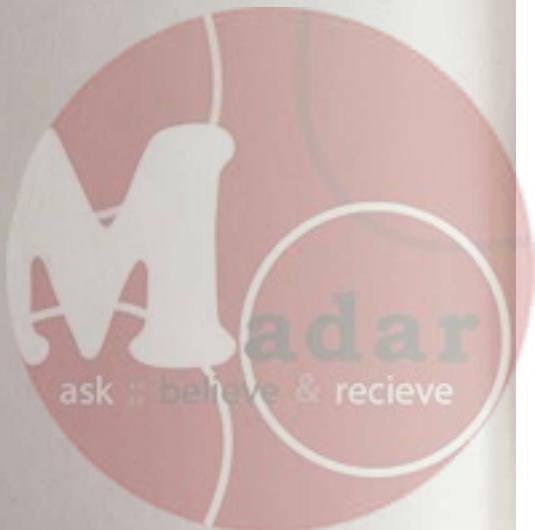


## Water cooling with air

$$\int_{H'_1}^{H'_2} \frac{dH'}{H'_i - H'} = \frac{k_Y a}{G'_S} \int_0^Z dZ = \frac{k_Y a Z}{G'_S}$$

$$\int_{H'_1}^{H'_2} \frac{dH'}{H'_i - H'} = \frac{H'_2 - H'_1}{(H'_i - H')_{av}} = N_{tG}$$

$$Z = H_{tG} N_{tG}$$



## **Topic 3.5. Design of cooling tower**

Last lecture

- ✓ Psychrometric (humidity) terminology
- ✓ Plot processes on a psychrometric chart and analyze processes

This lecture

- ✓ humidity of mixed streams
- ✓ Gas-liquid contact operation

The content of this topic was obtained from notes of Professor Zayed Hammouri, ChE-UoJ



## Fundamental relations for adiabatic operations

$$N_A M_A a_M \, dZ = - G'_S \, dY' = M_A F_G \left( \ln \frac{1 - \bar{p}_{A,i}/p_t}{1 - p_{A,G}/p_t} \right) a_M \, dZ$$

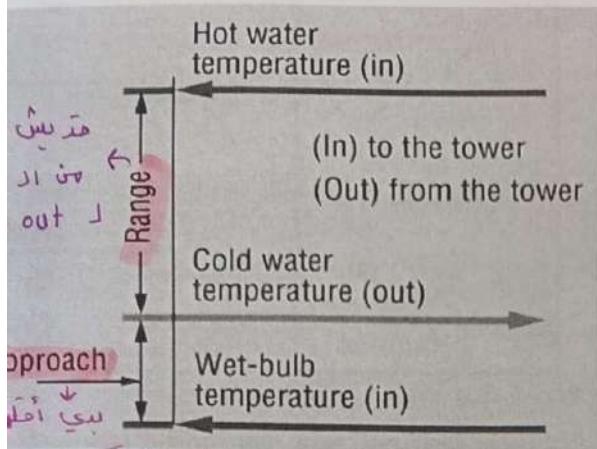
gas  $\rightsquigarrow$  ①  $- G'_S C_S \, dt_G = h'_G a_H (t_G - t_i) \, dZ$

liq  $\rightsquigarrow$  ②  $L' C_{A,L} \, dt_L = (G'_S C_{A,L} \, dY' - h_L a_H \, dZ)(t_i - t_L)$

gas & liq sys  $\rightsquigarrow$  ③  $L' C_{A,L} \, dt_L = G'_S \{ C_S \, dt_G + [C_A(t_G - t_0) - C_{A,L}(t_L - t_0) + \lambda_0] \, dY' \}$



## Performance parameters in cooling towers



that can be achieve

$$\text{Effectiveness} = \frac{\text{Range}}{\text{Range} + \text{Approach}} \times 100$$

↑

ما بحمل

$\text{app} = \frac{\text{out} - \text{in}}{\text{out} - \text{wet}} \times 100\%$

کامله همای

range بی بی اور جملہا فی ار ت، para cooling tower هے اہمیت \*

اد بی اور جملہا لائبرڈ درجہ حرارة معنی لہا دا ایک بی بی دی ار dew point ذر اور wet temp ایکان (water air sys)، مٹلک واحد 35 تریخا د eff د واحد تریخا د 20 بیٹھ اور eff صارت احسن بی بی بعکم بار contact کیا کان water وار air دین ار contact external سہل لیتھر د ایک بستخرا د اسکے سرست متو ات ایک بیٹھ تکون سہل لیتھر د ایک بستخرا د اسکے سرست surface

\* Factors → بی بستخوا بار

app

① surface area.

② ratio of flow rate of g & L (4/6)

③ Inlet gas & L Temp.



- There is no driving force for mass transfer in the liquid phase, since water is a pure liquid.

1

- The humidity driving force in the gas phase is at  $s_0/d$

$$\Delta H = (H_i - H_G) \quad \text{kg } H_2O/\text{kg dry air}$$

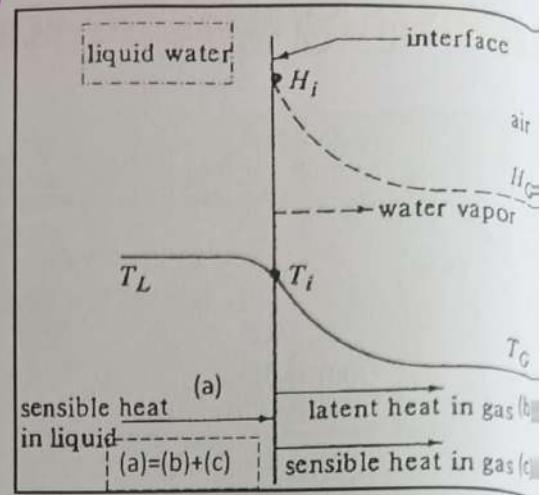
②

- The temperature driving force is column

$$\Delta T_t = T_t - T_i \quad \text{in the liquid phase}$$

and

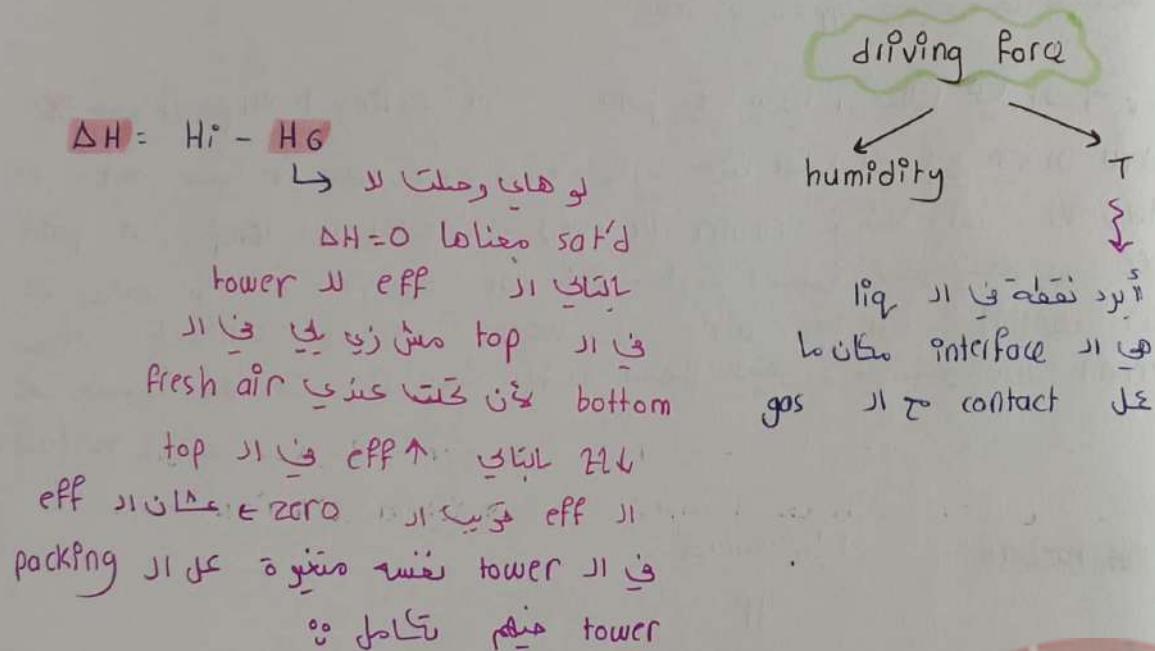
$$\Delta T_G = T_i - T_G \quad \text{in the gas phase.}$$



Temperature and humidity (concentration) profiles at the top of the cooling tower

- Latent heat leaves the interface in the water vapor, diffusing to the gas phase.

- The sensible heat flow from the liquid to the interface equals the sensible heat flow in the gas plus the latent heat flow in the gas



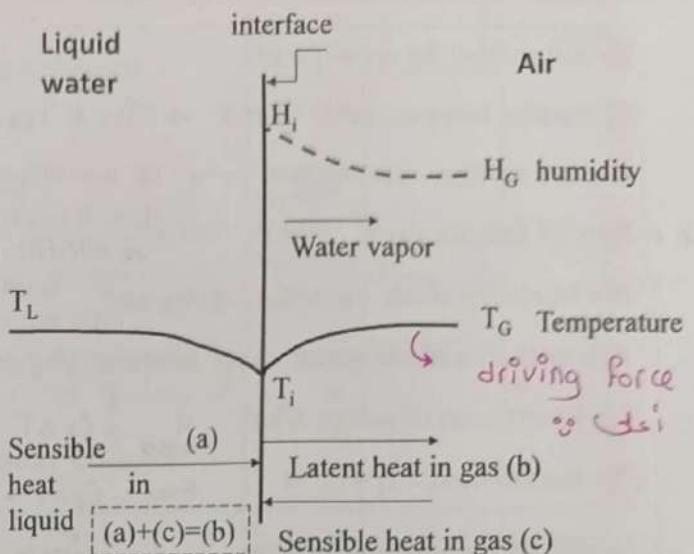
can accomodate لما العاز ت تكون حماره عاليه \*

أعـلـى دـالـفـازـ الدـاخـلـ بـمـارـةـ سـارـدـةـ اـدـ humiـty

نحوه این است که از این دو عوامل می‌توان یکی را برای تحریک گاز در یک سیستم مورد بررسی قرار داد.

➤ In the lower part of the tower,

- The bulk water temperature ( $T_L$ ) may be below the dry bulb temperature ( $T_G$ ).
- Then, the direction of sensible heat flow is reversed.



Temperature and humidity (concentration) profiles at the bottom of the cooling tower

\* At top diff in humidity equal zero , At bottom  
diff in T equal zero

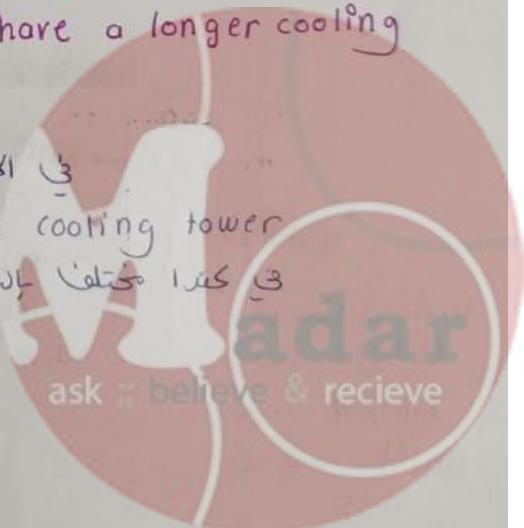
اد Temp النازل ابرد من الداخل اد driving F  
عد آخر نقطة دار interface مبار هو يب

وحدة بقلل اد eff في اد top وحدة بقللها في اد سطح bottom في بنتهاها مع eff 2 factor معنينا اد محدود اد compination في

→ optimum length of tower, not necessarily have a short cooling tower an eff & not necessarily have a longer cooling tower an eff, for my cond

في الأردن اد

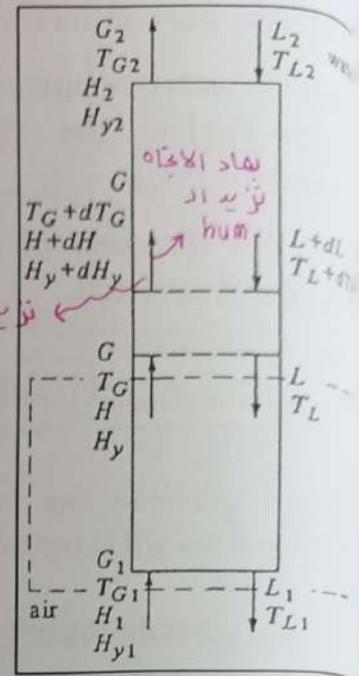
2.5m الارتفاع يكون 3.6m في السعودية cooling tower في كلها مختلفة باراتي حسب اد conditions اد الهواء ورطوبة بوتير % .



\* الـ  $q_{\text{liq}}$  داصل و ملائم ببعض اد  $\dot{V}$  flowrate لأن نسبة معجزة انتقلت للغاز  
بنقدور بفعلاً ، او  $G$  الداصل .  $G$  معجزة تكون أصل مابعثي عذان اد  $N_{\text{eff}}$   
tower تكون أكبر مابعثي داصل بد  $G$  ثابتة و طالع بد  $G$  آخواً ، بالمعنى عنديا  $w$   
من اد  $q_{\text{liq}}$  و حيث اد  $G$  تزيد في احتفاظ  $G$  .

### **Continuous countercurrent adiabatic water cooling**

$L$  = water flow, kg water/s·m<sup>2</sup> مقدار آب  
 $T_L$  = water temperature, °C or K  $\rightarrow T_{L1} < T_{L2}$  از داخل صیغه  
 $G$  = dry air flow rate, kg/s·m<sup>2</sup>  $\rightsquigarrow$  no water بنظر  
 $T_G$  = air temperature, °C or K  $\rightsquigarrow$  سطح اتکار آب در این دراز  
 $H$  = Humidity of air, kg water/kg dry air\*  $\rightsquigarrow$   $T_G$  در chart بلطفاً عدد ۱۰۰٪ و نیکو.  
 $H_y$  = enthalpy of air-water vapor mixture, J/kg dry air عمل کوچله  
 $\lambda_o$  = latent heat of water, J/kg عمل در  
 $c_s$  = humid heat =  $c_L + c_G * H$  مابعد هوا  
 $H_{gas} = C_p \Delta T + \lambda$  بمسیر column useless



The enthalpy,  $H$ , given by:

$$\text{Enthalpy Function of } H_y = c_s(T - T_o) + H\lambda_o$$

$$= (1.005 + 1.88H)10^3(T - 0) + 2.501 \times 10^6 H$$

THE

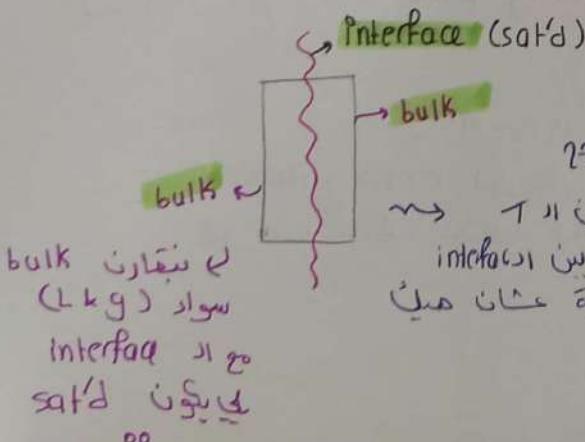
\*Humidity, H can be retrieved from the humidity chart

\* سو اور length یہ ممکن اُو حلہ لاوجہ مولہ اور USE lens :-

کھا کانت اور driving force لا جہ الداخلا وار جہ عذ ائی سوچ عاسی اور  
trans of max بیوں اعلیٰ ساری اور degree of cooling اعلیٰ ساری پستوچہ و مکان  
ما فیار column اور driving force اعلیٰ مائیکنی ساری ای اور eff اعلیٰ مائیکنی

فی اد eff میں منینہ لآن اور اد لا water وصلت مکملہ  
بانہ ما بتزید اکٹھن ہیک دی اد Top اور eff میں منینہ اور جنم air  
ومندر level معین no longer to accomidate W باتی الپرید عن کافی

لما قوّى كافٌ ولا قتٌ كافيٌ يعني في مكان باللغة  
 تكون  $\times \text{max}^0$



اد driving F بين اد 27  
 اذا بدي احكي gas و بين اد 1  
 اذا بدي احكي ٦٩ (بين اد ١)  
 و اد bulk تكون متعددة عثان هيئ  
 عنا متكامل ٩٠

لأن سنته اي يساوي const  
باتايى هعمل :

### Assumptions

- i. Flow rate of gas and liquid water is assumed constant since only a small water evaporated (1-5%).

- ii.  $c_L$  is assumed constant at  $c_L = 4.187 \times 10^3 \text{ J/kg}\cdot\text{K}$

الجارة في نفسها اد بوا واد gas راحت اللي ينبع من تغير دافع

- Perform the energy/heat balance:

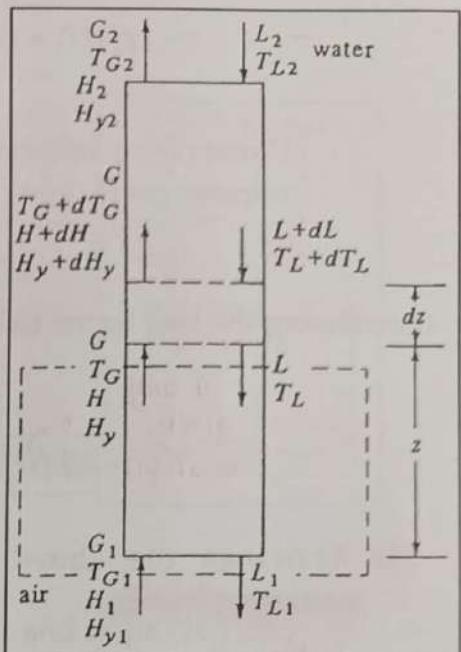
$$\text{Heat emitted} = \text{Heat absorbed}$$

حرارة عالية راح يبرد وبنفس الوقت اد دخل حرارة عالية دنزل اد

هي وماري vap سخوت فيها mok

- i) Heat balance for dashed line box making a heat balance for the  $dz$  column height :

- Total sensible heat transferred from bulk fluid to interface;



$$Lc_L dT_L = G dH_y = h_L a dz (T_L - T_i)$$

بدي diff change

area per unit volume of backing

convective flux of heat

$$Lc_L dT_L = G dH_y = h_L \cdot a \cdot dz (T_L - T_b)$$

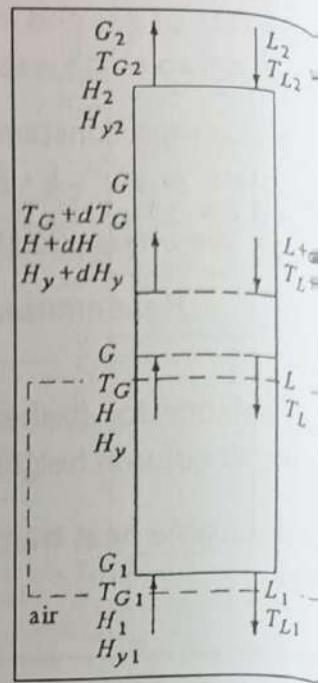
## Liquid phase volumetric heat transfer coefficient

$$a = A/V \text{ (m}^2/\text{m}^3\text{)}$$

Considering the two terms to left, Integration

$$G(H_y - H_{y1}) = Lc_L(T_L - T_{L1})$$

at any given location       $\rightarrow$  Known      inlet over all heat transfer coefficient      second tank adiabatic condition



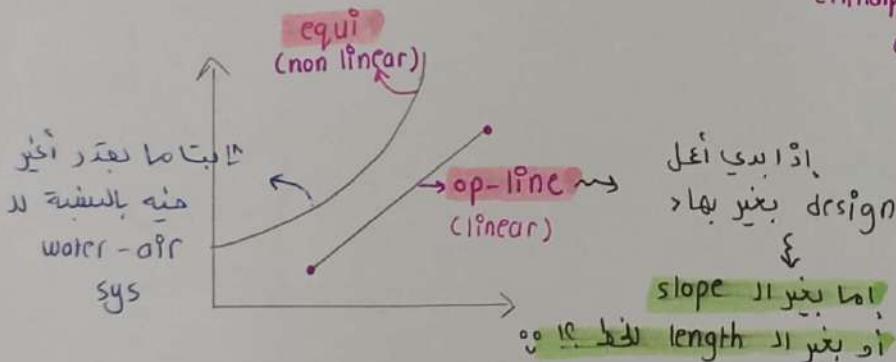
Rearrange the above Eq. to have the following operating line Eq.:  $y = mx + c$

$$H_y = \left( H_{yl} - T_{Ll} \frac{Lc_L}{G} \right) + \frac{Lc_L}{G} T_L$$

↳ linear

(enthalpy at any given location within the column)  $\stackrel{\circ}{\circ}$

وَ \* at any given  $T$   
 sat'n بِرْجَمَةٍ اد  
 enthalpy وَ بِسُقُوفٍ اد  
 chart دِرْجَاتٍ اد



[2] ار slope (٦٪) کھاکات عالیہ ار eff مش منصہ کا یوں ۱ کیڑہ وسی  
اورد الفاز الطالع اد ۲٪ مثل کیڑ بعنی پسیح سلسوہ دبھیر sat لعن slope  
اکبر سائی بیکون اتوب لا equi ایقی ار eff دین ار equi دار op مکھ  
قلیل دار eff د بنغا لو اد ۷ امبل راح خنسر بیس امی تطلع خریزرن اد  
کھاکان ایکد عن اد equi امبل لان ار eff ار length و احیتنا امک .

When plotted on a chart of  $H_y$  versus  $T_L$ , this Equation is a straight line

$$\text{Intercept} = H_{y1} - T_{L1} \frac{Lc_L}{G} ; \quad \text{Slope} = \frac{Lc_L}{G}$$

عند خط مستقيم

هذا في

يُدعى

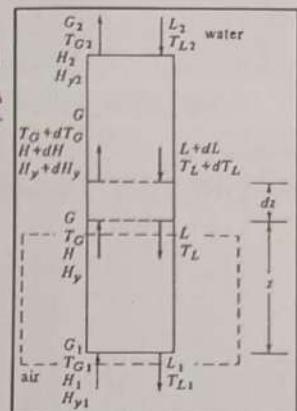
eff

$(L/G)$

⇒ QIB

Also, making an overall heat balance over both ends of the tower,

$$G(H_{y2} - H_{y1}) = Lc_L(T_{L2} - T_{L1})$$



draw the operating line we need either two points or one point and slope ( $Lc_L/G$ ).



**1. Draw the equilibrium curve:** the enthalpy of saturated air versus the dew temperature  $T_L$  using:

$$H_{yi} = c_s(T_L - T_0) + H_i \lambda_0$$

where the  $T_0$  is the base temperature:  $T_0 = 0^\circ\text{C}$  :  $\lambda_0 = 2502.3 \text{ kJ/kg water}$

$T_0 = 32^\circ\text{F}$  :  $\lambda_0 = 1075.8 \text{ Btu/lbm water}$

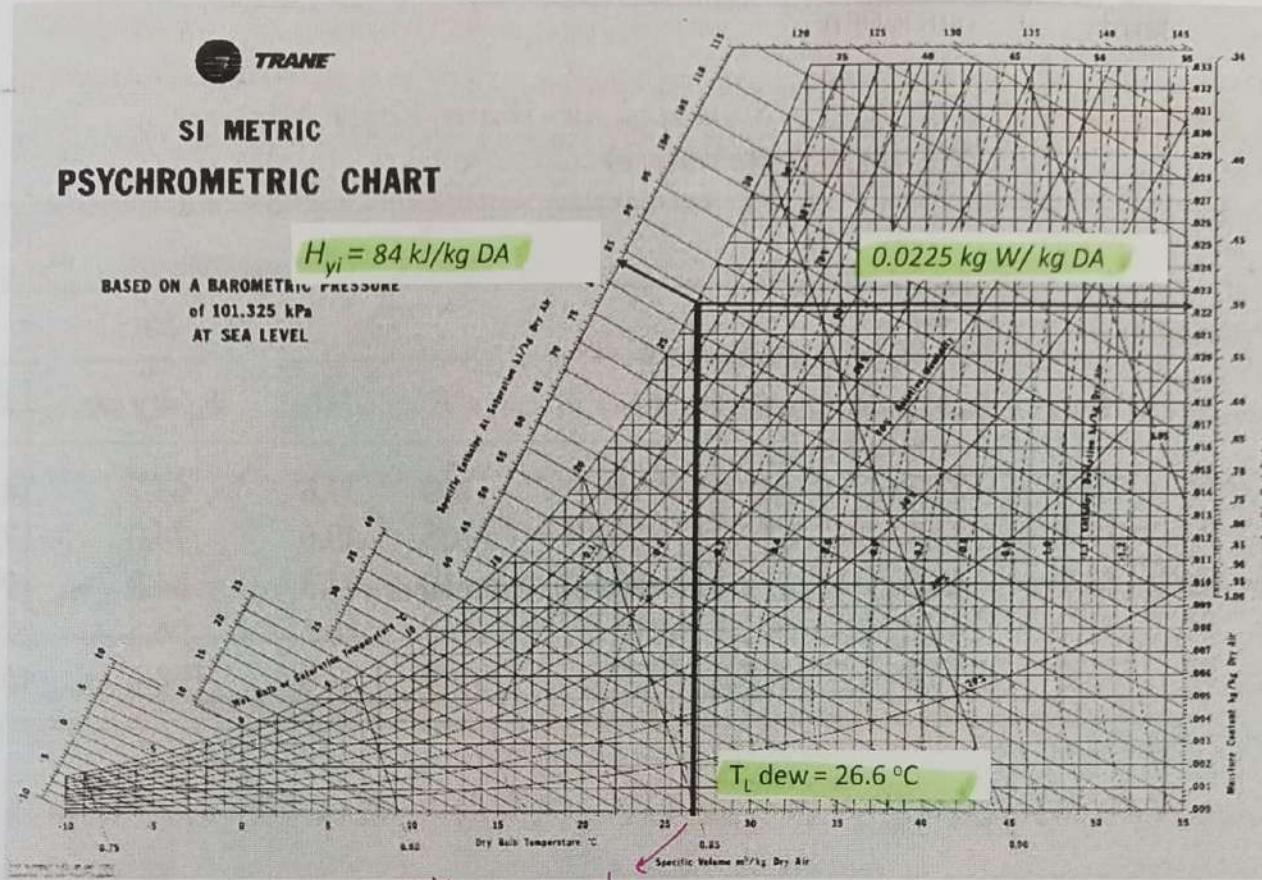
$$\begin{aligned} c_s &= 1.005 + 1.88H_i; \text{kJ/(kg dry air.K)} \\ &= 0.24 + 0.45H_i; \text{btu/(lbm dry air.}^\circ\text{F)} \end{aligned}$$

→ Enthalpy;  $H_{yi} = (1.005 + 1.88 H_i) \times 10^3 (T - 0) + 2.501 \times 10^6 H_i \text{ J/kg}$

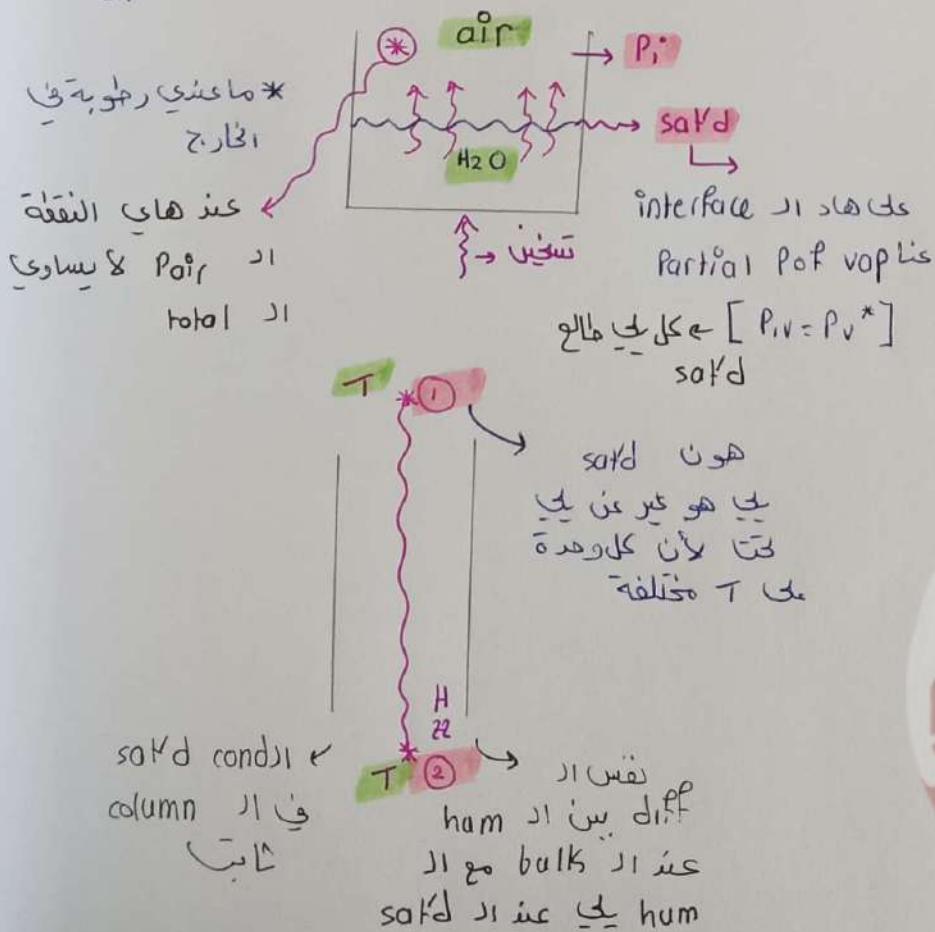
$H_i$  is the saturated humidity picked up from the psychrometric chart at  $T_L$ .



interface اینتریفیس   
saturation سaturación



$$P_{of} = P_{total} \xrightarrow{\text{gas}} * P_{atm}$$



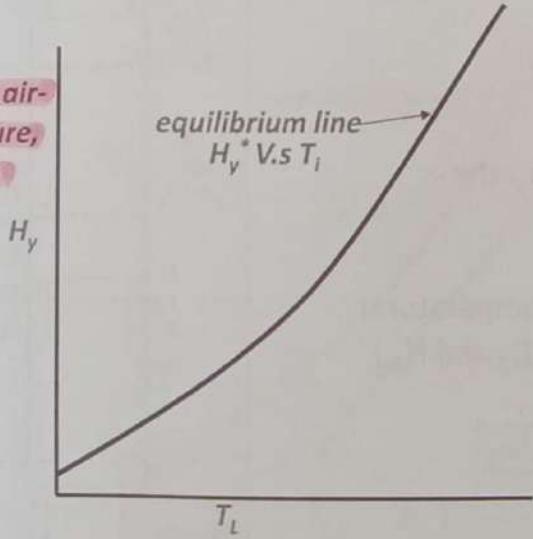
فی حال دنات سخن  
chart اور correlation

TABLE 10.5-1. Enthalpies of Saturated Air-Water Vapor Mixtures  
(0°C Base Temperature)

$H_1$				$H_2$			
$T_L$		btu		$J$		btu	
°F	°C	lb <sub>m</sub>	dry air	kg	dry air	lb <sub>m</sub>	dry air
60	15.6	18.78		$43.68 \times 10^3$		100	37.8
80	26.7	36.1		$84.0 \times 10^3$		105	40.6
85	29.4	41.8		$97.2 \times 10^3$		110	43.3
90	32.2	48.2		$112.1 \times 10^3$		115	46.1
95	35.0	55.4		$128.9 \times 10^3$		140	60.0



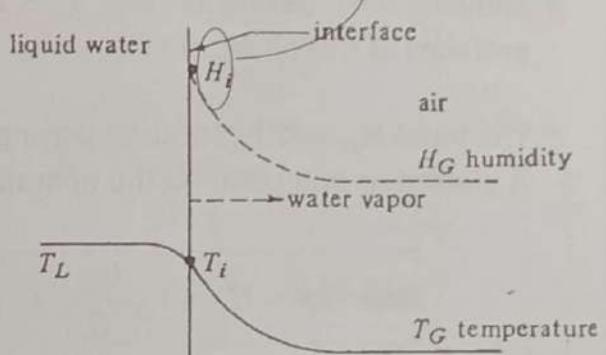
Properties of air-water mixture,  
kg dry



Liquid temperature  $^{\circ}C$

gas  $\pi$

$$H_{yi} = c_s(T_i - T_0) + H_i \lambda_0$$



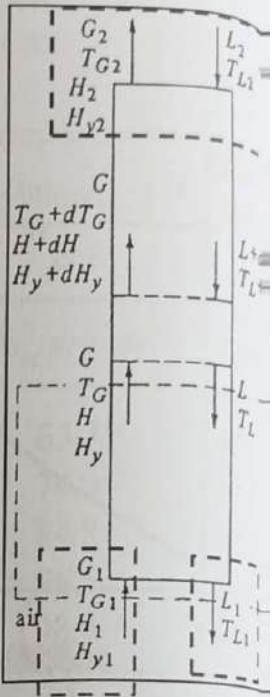
### ➤ Draw the operating line Equation

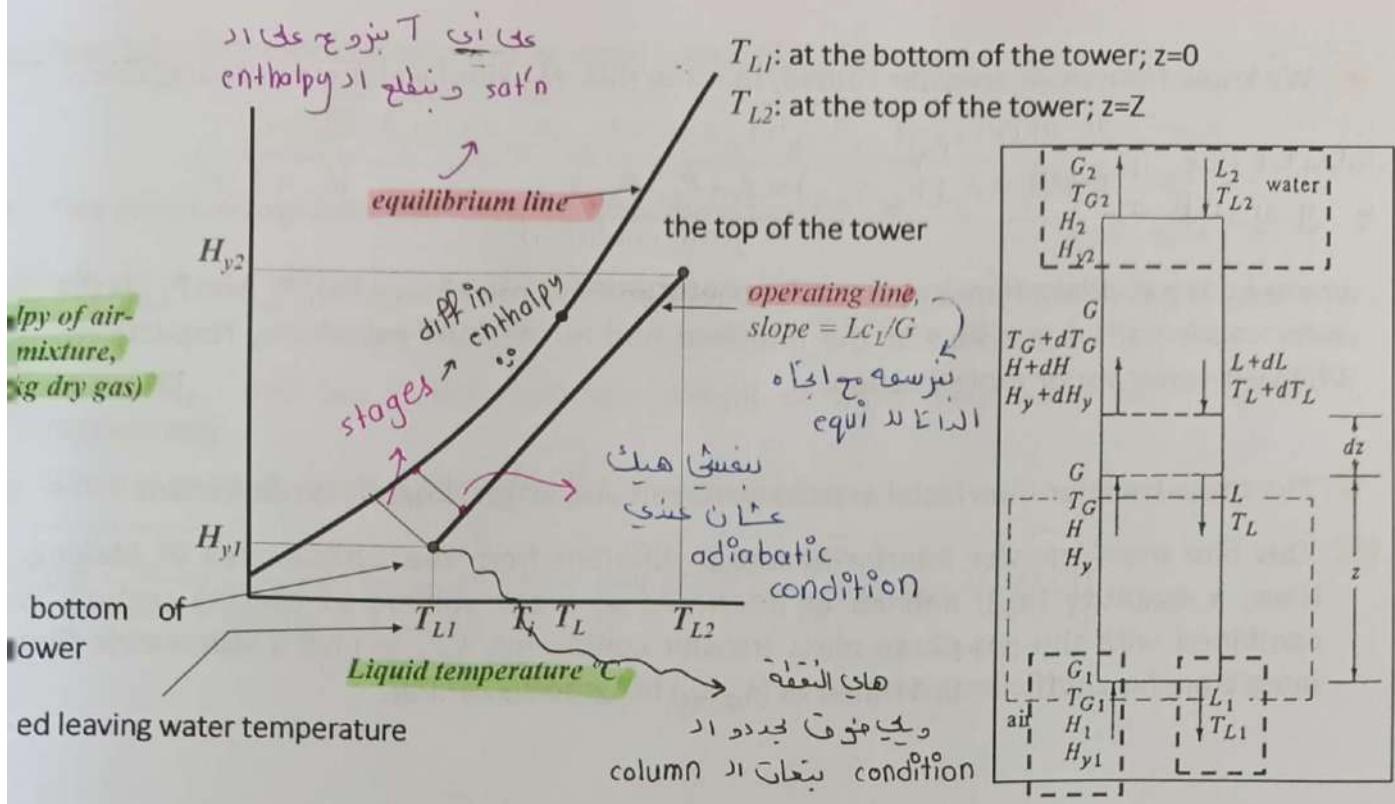
$$H_y = (H_{y1} - T_{L1} \frac{Lc_L}{G}) + \frac{Lc_L}{G} T_L$$

- Knowing the entering air conditions  $T_{G1}$  and  $H_1$ , the enthalpy of this air  $H_{y1}$  is calculated
- The point  $H_{y1}$  and  $T_{L1}$  (desired leaving water temperature) is plotted as one point on the operating line ( $T_{L1}$  and  $H_{y1}$ )

$$\text{Intercept} = H_{y1} - T_{L1} \frac{Lc_L}{G} ; \quad \text{Slope} = \frac{Lc_L}{G}$$

- Knowing  $T_{G2}$  and  $H_2$ , the enthalpy of this air  $H_{y2}$  can be also calculated and the point ( $T_{L2}$  and  $H_{y2}$ ) is plotted as a second point on the operating line

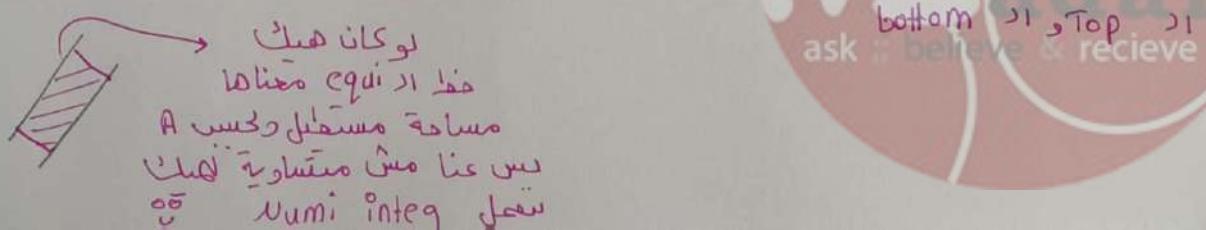




\* عشان أرسم اد line of op اد بحتاج نفقطن نقطه البداية  $(T_{L1}, H_{y1})$  ونقطه النهاية  $(T_{L2}, H_{y2})$  إذا معروفات ، أهياً عندي ايامهم وبسي اعرف اد length وعشان  $T_{L2}$  مش معروفة ولي في معروف هو اد length بهاي اخاه عشان أرسم بي نقطه البداية مع slope ، عشان أرسم يا بي نقطتين يا بعي نقطه مع slope و.

\* الفرق بين أي نقطتين على ادار ad cooling eff متحفظ حسب اد cooling eff اد cooling water اد water column في اد top عاليه ، عليه اد يعتقد على حد سطح هي تسفل هن اد  $\Delta q$  اد gas صعب اد  $\Delta q$  انتقل كلها انتقلت عيه هي اد  $\Delta q$  في اد top اد gas عكاش عندي اد cooling اد  $\Delta q$  اد  $\Delta q$  كلية جداً ما فيه driving force للغاز بين في اد  $\Delta q$  لأن اد  $\Delta q$  مش مسوب عي bottom (eff ↓) (gas phase resis ↑) cooling eff بالباقي ماخذه

الفار داخل بخاره عاليه و  $\Delta q$  كلية بالباقي هتره على انه يسوعب عيه هي كبيرة منته بالباقي اد driving F باد و عاليه ، اد  $\Delta q$  اد لوبي مثلثه أنزل بخاره من 45 در 15 در اما تطلع هن ادار tower وهي راسله اد  $\Delta q$  يلي بيها بالباقي اد driving F بين اد  $\Delta q$  داد target T at end و داد driving F يعني اد driving F من اد  $\Delta q$  ليخير اما كلية (eff ↓) (liq phase resi ↑)



- We know from mass transfer course, that the flux,  $N_A$ , kmol water evaporating/s.m<sup>-2</sup> at sat'n

flux اماكن Flux در در  $N_A = k_y(y_{A,i} - y_{A,G}) = k_G(P_{A,i} - P_{A,G})$  at given condition

$$k_y = k_G P$$

where  $k_G$  is gas-phase film mass transfer coefficient in kgmol/(s.m<sup>2</sup>.Pa),  $P_{A,i}$  and  $P_{A,G}$  is water vapor partial pressure at the interface and in the bulk gas-phase, respectively. While  $y$  is water vapor mole fraction.

- The mass-transfer interfacial area between air and water droplets is not known.
- This film mass-transfer interfacial area is different from the surface area of packing. Here, a quantity ( $a_M$ ), defined as interfacial area per volume of packing section combined with the gas-phase mass transfer coefficient,  $k_G$ , to give a **volumetric mass transfer coefficients** defined as ( $k_G a_M$ ) in kgmol/(s.m<sup>3</sup>.Pa).

نسبة اهلي على انتقال من اد بول اد في اد تعيين  
على اد flux على دهداد اد تعيين على اد  
interface هي سبب عذر لحي على اد driving F  
at the body of gas mole fraction نا with respect  
اذا كان كبير اد على .

على اد top ملائمه يخرج من اي وظيفة من الغاز سابطي الغاز  
(y<sub>A,i</sub> - y<sub>A,G</sub>) driving at top  
heat & becomes zero zero flux تكون سابطي اد mass transfer  
2phase بين اد



- Now the volumetric diffusion rate of water vapor,  $N_{A,vol}$  is:

$$N_{A,vol} = k_y a_M (y_{A,i} - y_{A,G}) = k_G a_M (P_{A,i} - P_{A,G}) \rightarrow \text{بی اعیس کتابے} \rightarrow N_A \text{ اے نہیں اے اے} \rightarrow$$

- The relationship between humidity and mole fraction is:

*H دلیل ڈیفیوڈنگ کے لئے*

$$y = \frac{H / M_A}{1 / M_B + H / M_A} \quad \text{میٹریک اے ڈیفیوڈنگ کے لئے} \rightarrow \text{اے اے اے اے جھار} \rightarrow$$

- where  $M_A$  and  $M_B$  is the molecular weight of water vapor and air, respectively.

- Since  $H$  is small, an approximation of the relationship is:

$$y \approx \frac{M_B H}{M_A} \quad \left[ N_{A,vol} = k_y a_M (y_{A,i} - y_{A,G}) \right] \rightarrow N_{A,vol} = \frac{M_B}{M_A} k_y a_M (H_i - H_G)$$

↓  
based on volumetric  
flowrate



$H_i$  is the humidity of the gas at the interface in kg water/kg dry air, and  
 $H_G$  is the humidity of the gas in the bulk gas phase in kg water/kg dry air

Note that

$$M_B k_y a_M = k_H a_M$$



يقدر اعلى

عکسی از

یک انتقال هر از

علایق - سینی از درجه

enthalpy

یک انتقال من انتقال هرگز از

این یک بخوبی

$$k_G a_M [=] \text{kgmol}/(\text{s} \cdot \text{m}^3 \cdot \text{Pa})$$

$$k_H a_M [=] \text{kg}/(\text{s} \cdot \text{m}^3)$$

$$k_y a_M [=] \text{kgmol}/(\text{s} \cdot \text{m}^3)$$



بی اربیا  
المقادیر تار

$$Lc_L dT_L = GdH_y = h_L \cdot a \cdot dz (T_L - T_i) \quad dQ$$

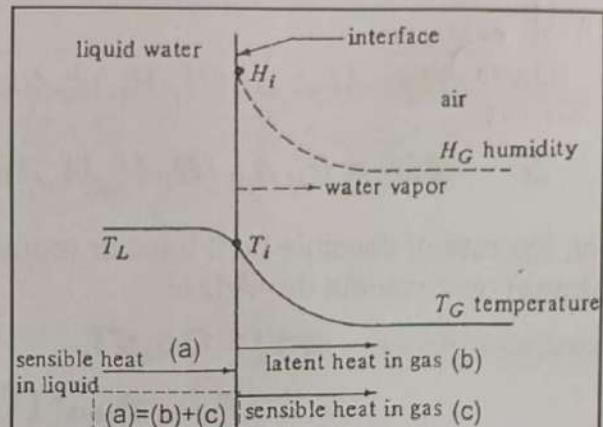
Liquid phase volumetric heat transfer coefficient

$a = A/V \text{ (m}^2/\text{m}^3\text{)}$

Temperature and concentration profiles

- The sensible heat flow from the liquid to the interface = the sensible heat flow in the gas + the latent heat flow in the gas

$$(a) = (b) + (c)$$



➤ The latent heat in the water vapor being transferred over volume  $dv = Adz$  height column is:

$$\text{mass flux} \rightarrow dQ_A = N_{A,\text{vol}} \lambda_0 M_A dV \rightarrow \text{mole per unit volume per unit time}$$

$$dV = dz A \rightarrow N_{A,\text{vol}} = M_B k_y a_M (H_i - H_G) / M_A \rightarrow \text{total mole} * \lambda_0$$

$\downarrow$   
function of  
diff. btwn  
gas & interface

$$dQ_A = M_B k_y a_M (H_i - H_G) \lambda_0 Adz$$

or  $dQ_A = k_H a_M (H_i - H_G) \lambda_0 Adz$

$\downarrow$   
 $\downarrow$   
 $\downarrow$   
total moles  
 $\times \lambda_0$   
 $\downarrow$   
total area

➤ Further, the rate of sensible heat transfer (**convective heat transfer rate in gas phase**) over volume  $dv = Adz$  is:

$$dq_s = G c_s dT_G$$

$$= h_G \cdot a_{H,G} \cdot (T_i - T_G) \cdot dz$$

\* The diff change in energy between two diff location within that tower



ما علاوة :-

① diff in  $T$  & length.

② Func of mass flux coeff  $k$

مقدمة اعلى سخونه  $\lambda$  مخصوصاً كل سائل ماء  
منه يختلف على نفس درجة سخونه كل سائل  
على البترول غير عن درجة الماء.



کا اول ما یحمل الهواء بـ  $\lambda$  ملیلہ دھواڑہ عالیہ وار  $q_i$  بارہ سبکہ حلیل  
 Full said معناها اد ادار diff عالیہ اد بکون حلیل لایا الهوا دیجیر  
 $\cdot H_{li} \text{ اور } H_g$  no longer exchange sensi &  $\lambda$  باسی ای باسی with water

$$\text{total energy} \quad \text{related to } \lambda$$

$$dQ = dQ_\lambda + dq_s \quad \text{related to sensible heat}$$

$$dq = \frac{dQ}{A} = [M_B k_y a_M (H_i - H_G) \lambda_0 + h_G a_{H,G} (T_i - T_G)] dz$$

✓ Keep in mind that

$$dq = h_L a_{H,L} (T_L - T_i) dz \rightarrow \begin{matrix} \text{sensible heat} \\ \text{ماں نی} \\ \lambda \end{matrix}$$

➤ It is found that for water vapor-air mixture the experimental value of which is called the **psychrometric ratio** is closed to **humid heat**  $c_s$ :

$$(h_G a_{H,G} / M_B k_y a_M)$$

$$c_s \approx \frac{h_G a_{H,G}}{M_B k_y a_M} \xrightarrow{k_y = k_G P} c_s \approx \frac{h_G a_{H,G}}{M_B P k_G a_M} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{heat} \\ \text{ماں نی} \\ \text{ratio of} \\ \text{heat \& mass} \end{matrix} \quad \text{(Lewis relation)}$$



- Using the above Lewis relation:

$$dq = [M_B k_y a_M (H_i - H_G) \lambda_0 + h_G a_{H,G} (T_i - T_G)] dz$$

بی احتی های  
with respect to  
العادات  
to ref point  
0 درجات C  
( 25C )

$$c_s \approx \frac{h_G a_{H,G}}{M_B P k_G a_M}$$

$$dq = M_B P k_G a_M [H_i \lambda_0 + c_s T_i - (c_s T_G + \lambda_0 H_G)] dz$$

- Adding and subtracting  $c_s T_0$  inside the bracket of the above Eq.:

$$dq = M_B P k_G a_M [c_s (T_i - T_0) + H_i \lambda_0 - (c_s (T_G - T_0) + \lambda_0 H_G)] dz$$

↓  
enthalpy of  
water at interface  
(sensi & 2)

{  
enthalpy at  
bulk in gas  
phase (sensi & 2)

اذا الفرق بين اد اسنسی داد  
heat trans كبير في عددي bulk  
امثل cooling باتئی



$$H_y = c_s(T_G - T_0) + \lambda_0 H_G \quad \text{Enthalpy of water vapor-air mixture at } T_G$$

$$H_{yi} = c_s(T_i - T_0) + H_i \lambda_0 \quad \text{Enthalpy of water vapor-air mixture at } T_i$$

$$\rightarrow dq = M_B P k_G a_M [H_{yi} - H_y] dz$$

But

$$dq = G dH_y$$

$$\rightarrow Z = \frac{G}{M_B P k_G a_M} \int_{H_{y1}}^{H_{y2}} \frac{dH_y}{H_{yi} - H_y} \quad \text{Design Eq. of the cooling tower}$$

حصلنا وأعدنا ترتيب  
العادلة مثان إكمال.



$$Z = \frac{G}{\underbrace{M_B P k_G a_M}_{\text{HTU}}} \int_{H_{y1}}^{H_{y2}} \frac{dH_y}{H_{yi} - H_y} \equiv (\text{HTU})(\text{NTU})$$

HTU ≡ Height of a transfer unit  
 NTU ≡ Number of transfer units

- The enthalpy,  $H_{yi}$ , at the interface temperature  $T_i$  is determined from:

$$dq = M_B P k_G a_M [H_{yi} - H_y] dz$$

$$dq = h_L a_{H,L} (T_L - T_i) dz$$

$$\frac{H_{yi} - H_y}{T_i - T_L} = - \frac{h_L a_{H,L}}{M_B P k_G a_M}$$



distillation column height  $\downarrow$  eff↑  $\downarrow$  length  $\downarrow$  HTU  $\downarrow$  \*  
 عدد اد trays هو NTU و مسافة بين علی tray و انتهایه هو  
 $\downarrow$  length eff↑  $\downarrow$  stages مکانیکا کاری اد HTU

HTU  $\downarrow \rightarrow$  G↓

↳ gas flow rate  
 minimal

بعضی ار حملی size ار  $K_G$ ,  $P$ , عوامل

عوامل factor

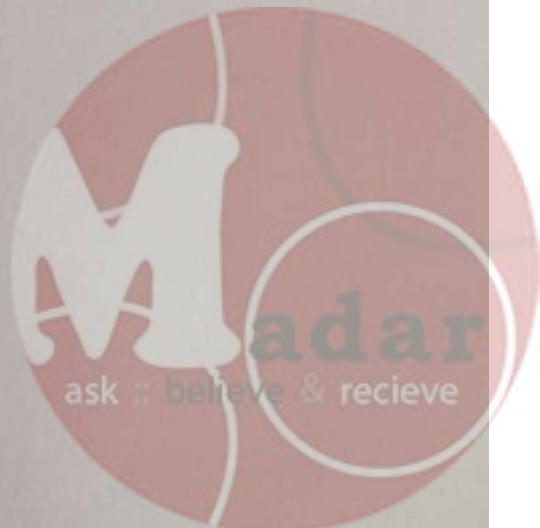


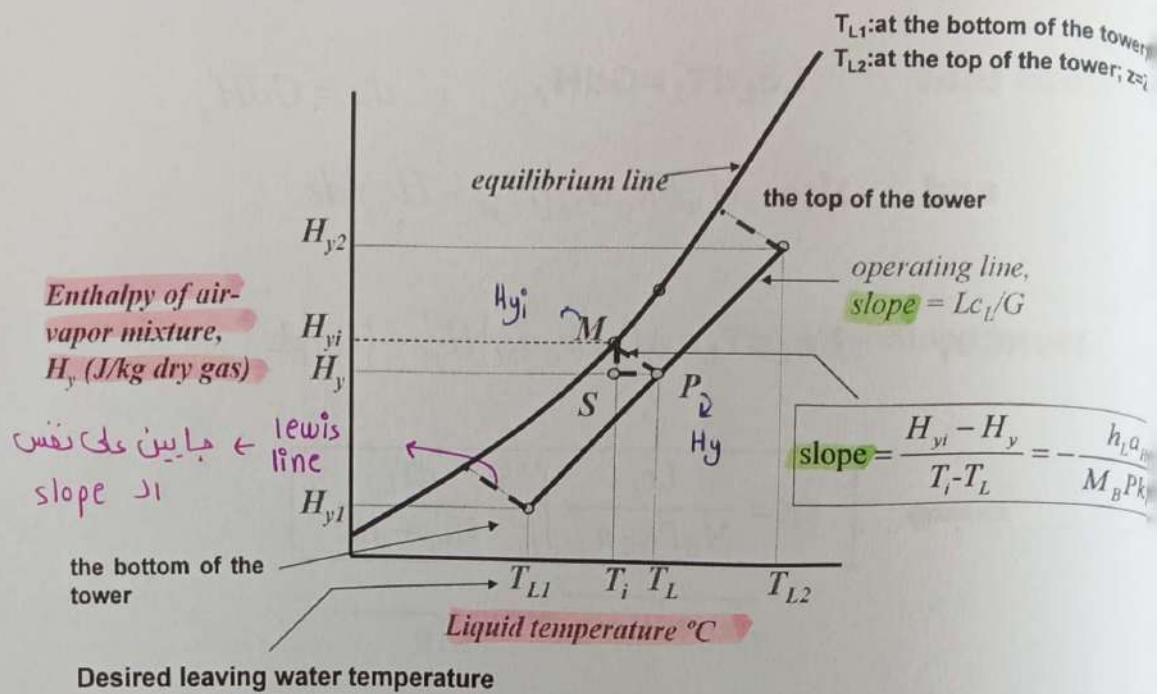
**Note that**  $\mathbf{Lc_L dT_L = GdH_y}$ ,  $dq = GdH_y$

**and**  $dq = M_B P k_G a_M [H_{yi} - H_y] dz$

**Hence,**  $\mathbf{Lc_L dT_L = M_B P k_G a_M [H_{yi} - H_y] dz}$

$$\rightarrow z = \underbrace{\frac{Lc_L}{M_B P k_G a_m}}_{\text{HTU}} \int_{T_{L1}}^{T_{L2}} \underbrace{\frac{dT_L}{H_{yi} - H_y}}_{\text{NTU}}$$





## Design procedure of water cooling tower using film mass transfer

coefficients data *أمثلة على برمجات وبيانات* *وهي تكون عبارة عن* *مخطط أو جدول أو* *مخطط أو جدول أو*

### 1. Draw the equilibrium curve:

The enthalpy of saturated air  $H_y$  is plotted versus  $T$  on an  $H$  versus  $T$  plot. This enthalpy is calculated using the equation

$$H_{yi} = (1.005 + 1.88 H_i) \times 10^3 (T - 0) + 2.501 \times 10^6 H_i \quad \text{J/kg air}$$

is the saturated humidity picked up from the psychrometric chart for a given temperature.

### 2. Draw the operating line:

Use the operating line equation (enthalpy vs Temp)

$$H_y = (H_{y1} - T_{L1} \frac{Lc_L}{G}) + \frac{Lc_L}{G} T_L$$

and/or the overall steady-state heat balance over the entire cooling tower:

$$G(H_{y2} - H_{y1}) = Lc_L(T_{L2} - T_{L1})$$

op line *خط الميل*  
نفخة *نفخة* *أو نفحة*  
slope *ميل*



$H_{y1}$  and  $H_{y2}$  is the gas mixture enthalpy at  $T_{G1}$  and  $T_{G2}$ , respectively.

→ To draw the operating line we need either two points or one point and slope ( $Lc_L/G$ ).

محدد نقطة على او  
equi

ومنها يرسم هرموط

الخطوط

### 3. Draw lines with slope: (Lewis relation)

$$\frac{H_{yi} - H_y}{T_i - T_L} = - \frac{h_L a_{H,L}}{M_B P k_G a_M} = \text{Slope} = \frac{H_{y1} - H_{y1}}{T_{i1} - T_{L1}} = \frac{H_{y2} - H_{y2}}{T_{i2} - T_{L2}}$$

محددات

- Select some value of  $T_i$  and read  $H_{yi}$  from the equilibrium curve.
- Select some value of  $T_L$  and calculate  $H_y$  from the above equation.
- Draw a line pass through the points  $(T_i, H_{yi})$  and  $(T_L, H_y)$  this line must have slope  $-h_L a_{H,L}/(M_B P k_G a_M)$ .
- At 6 to 8 locations, draw parallel lines (slope=  $-h_L a_{H,L}/(M_B P k_G a_M)$ ) from  $T_{L1}$  to  $T_{L2}$  to get enthalpies  $H_{yi}$  from equilibrium curve.



الخطوط هنول علاج ایان

عدد هم اکبر در A سکون

ادقا (مساحتی کوچکی لازمه)

عندی نکامف )



### Calculate the number of transfer units (NTU):

Use Enthalpy vs.  $T_L$  graph to find the driving force  $H_{y_1}-H_y$  for various  $T_L$  value from  $T_{L1}$  to  $T_{L2}$ .

Calculate  $1/(H_{y_1}-H_y)$  for various  $T_L$  value from  $T_{L1}$  to  $T_{L2}$ .

Perform graphical or numerical integration to calculate NTU:

$$\text{NTU} = \int_{H_{y_1}}^{H_{y_2}} \frac{dH_y}{H_{y_1} - H_y}$$

### Calculate the height of a transfer unit (HTU):

$$\text{HTU} = \frac{G}{M_B P k_G a_M}$$

Calculate the height of the cooling tower:  $Z = (\text{HTU})(\text{NTU})$



### Example 3.5.1 Effectiveness of a cooling tower

A packed countercurrent water-cooling tower using gas flow rate of  $1.356 \text{ kg dry air/(s.m}^2\text{)}$  and water rate of  $1.356 \text{ kg/(s.m}^2\text{)}$ . The water is cooled from  $43.3$  to  $29.4^\circ\text{C}$ . The entering air at  $29.4^\circ\text{C}$  has a temperature of  $23.9^\circ\text{C}$ . The gas film mass-transfer coefficient is estimated as  $1.207 \times 10^{-7} \text{ kg m}^{-2}\text{ s}^{-0.5}$ . The term  $h_L a_{HL}/M_B P k_G a_M$  has a value of  $41.87 \text{ kJ/(kg.K)}$ . The tower operates at  $1 \text{ atm}$ . Calculate the approach, the tower effectiveness, and the height of the packed tower.

## Solution

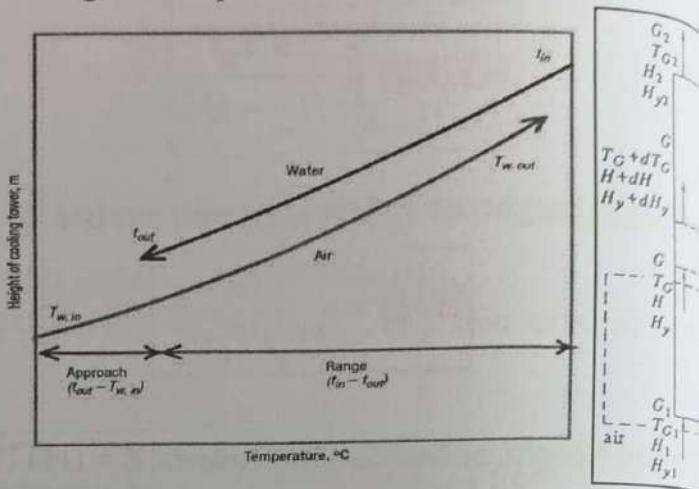
$$G = L = 1.356 \text{ kg/(s.m}^2\text{)} \quad \rightarrow \text{given}$$

$$k_G a_M = 1.207 \times 10^{-7} \text{ kmol/(s.m\textsup3)}$$

$$\text{Range} = T_{L2} - T_{L1} = 43.3 - 29.4 = 13.9 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$\text{Approach} = T_{L1} - T_{WB,1} = 29.4 - 23.9 = 5.5 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$$

Effectiveness =  $100 \times \text{Range} / (\text{Range} + \text{Approach})$



↓  
 عان یون اد  
 مخزن eff(100%) tower  
 14.9 ← (13.9 + 5.5) یون diff یون  
 ↓  
 max diff temp can  
 be used

برداشت از procedure هست بحسب این

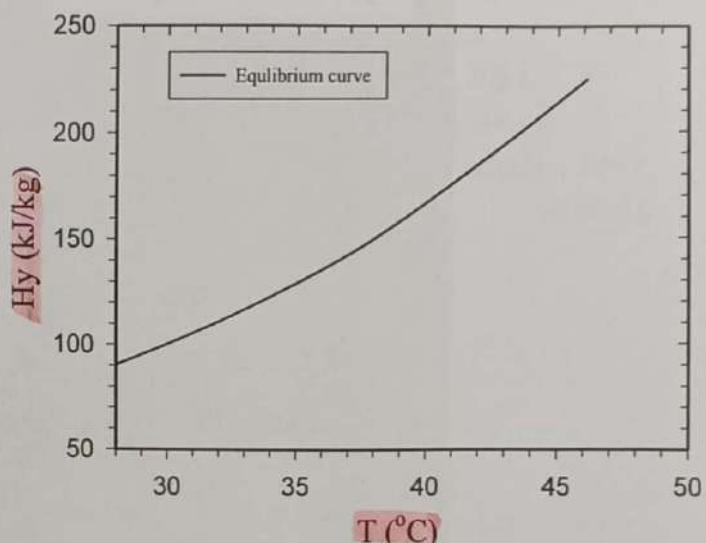
tower (z)

### Height of the packed tower.

**Draw the equilibrium curve:** use saturated humidity curve in the psychrometric chart and enthalpy Eq. to get:

$$H_{y1} = (1.005 + 1.88 H_i) \times 10^3 (T - 0) + 2.501 \times 10^6 H_i \quad \text{J/kg air}$$

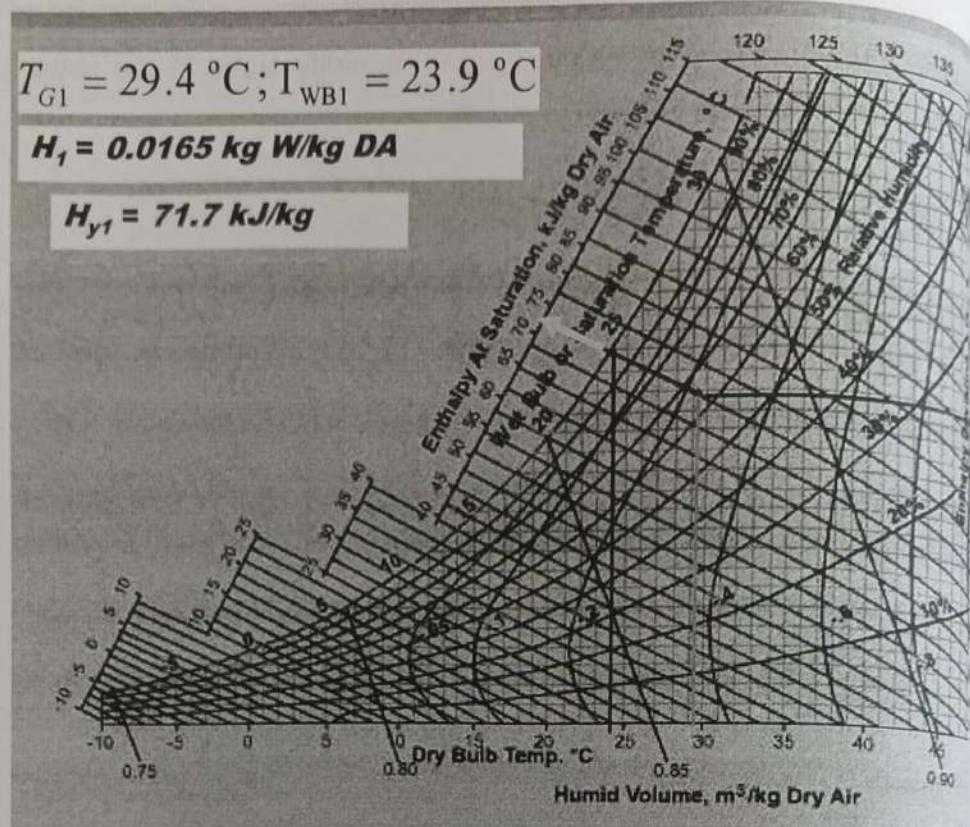
$T_L$	$H_{y1}$ , kJ/kg
15.6	43.7
26.7	84.0
29.4	97.2
32.2	112.1
35.0	128.9
37.8	148.2
40.6	172.1
43.3	197.2
46.1	224.5



جبار هم مختفی نه  
و بی اگر اد  $H$  یا  
table او chart یا  
( $Hy$  vs  $T$ ) اور معادله و برسی



2. Draw the operating line:



equilibrium operating line starts at diff. ad. NTU area by curve \*

→ operating line ←  
at start air is known condition (Dry bulb)  
slope with leaving condition.

هون بدئاً حسب نقطة البداية  
واليهاية .



Draw the operating line:

$$c_s = 1.005 + 1.88H_1 = 1.005 + 1.88(0.0165) = 1.036 \text{ kJ/(kg dry air.K)}$$

$$H_{y1} = c_s(T_{G1} - T_0) + H_1 \lambda_0 = 1.036(29.4 - 0) + (0.0165)(2502.3) = 71.7 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

↓ latent

بعون  
معين  
مطرد لفوج  
 $H_{y1}$

Apply overall steady-state heat balance over the entire cooling to get  $H_{y2}$ :

$$G(H_{y2} - H_{y1}) = Lc_L(T_{L2} - T_{L1}) \rightsquigarrow$$

عذان أرجو  
احتاج  $H_{y2}$   
أتومن باد  
overall heat  
balance

$$G = L = 1.356 \text{ kg/(s.m}^2\text{)}$$

$$c_L = 4.187 \text{ kJ/(kg.K)}$$

$$T_{L1} = 29.4 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

$$T_{L2} = 43.3 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

$$H_{y1} = 71.7 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$H_{y2} = 129.9 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

We have two points enough to draw the operating line:

$$(T_{L1}, H_{y1}) = (29.4 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}, 71.7 \text{ kJ/kg}) \quad (T_{L2}, H_{y2}) = (43.3 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}, 129.9 \text{ kJ/kg})$$

حيث معلمات على  
نقطة البداية و النهاية  
باتجاه يغادر أرض



## حسابي ارسم المخطط بي العنف

### 3. Draw lines with constant slope:

or example,

سي أخذ من حرارة وأوجد  $H$  عندها  
من اد equi<sup>o</sup>  
(at interface)

at  $T_i = 35^\circ\text{C}$ , from the equilibrium curve  $H_{yi} = 128.9 \text{ kJ/kg}$ .

at  $T_L = 36^\circ\text{C}$ , calculate  $H_y$  from:

$$\frac{H_{yi} - H_y}{T_i - T_L} = \frac{128.9 - H_y}{35 - 36} = -\frac{h_L a_{H,L}}{M_B P k_G a_M} = -41.87 \text{ kJ/(kg.K)}$$

عذان أطلع النقفة

الثانية بعومن

بهای اقعاده

بکر هاد اکی

لدد من

النظام

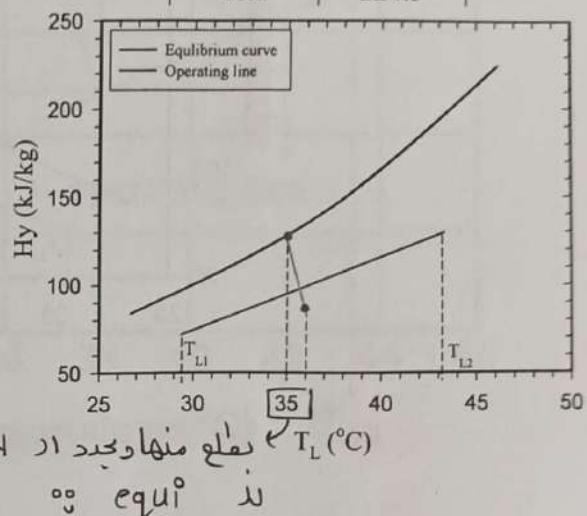
وبطاع

جموعه معلوماً.

Draw a line passes through the points

$(35^\circ\text{C}, 128.9 \text{ kJ/kg})$  and  $(36^\circ\text{C}, 87.03 \text{ kJ})$ .

$T_L$	$H_{yi} \text{ kJ/kg}$
15.6	43.7
26.7	84.0
29.4	97.2
32.2	112.1
35.0	128.9
37.8	148.2
40.6	172.1
43.3	197.2
46.1	224.5

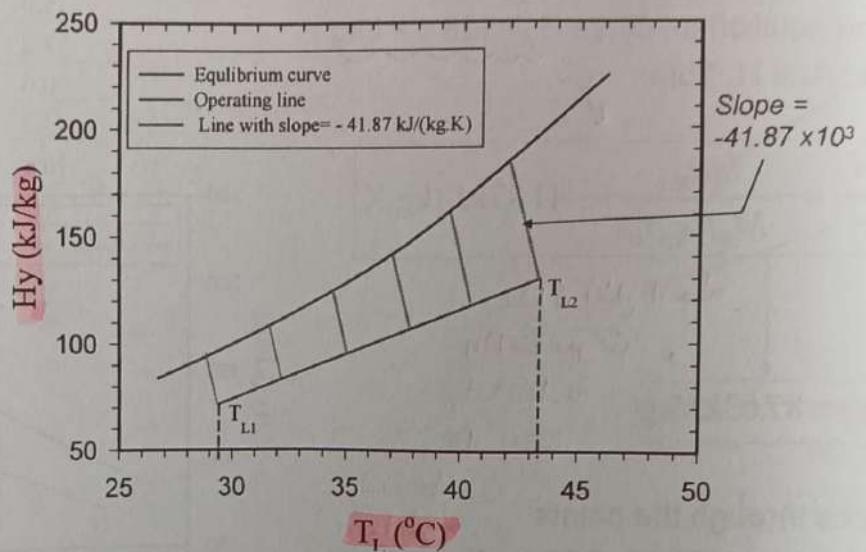


كل كانت المسافة بين كل خط و الثاني أقل سنتي  
أخطأ أصل وار  $\uparrow$  eff و length  $\downarrow$  eff و  $\uparrow$  length  
أكبر و  $\downarrow$  eff او اذا بتساعد نفس اد eff راح تأخذ  
أطول .



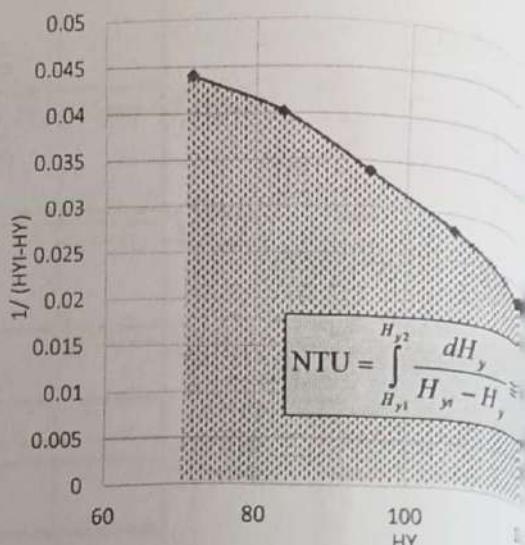
#### 4. Calculate the number of transfer units (NTU):

- At 6 to 8 locations, draw parallel lines as shown below from  $T_{L1}$  to  $T_{L2}$  to read enthalpies  $H_y$  from equilibrium curve



#### 4. Calculate the number of transfer units (NTU):

$H_{yi}$ (kJ/kg)	$H_y$ (kJ/kg)	$H_{yi} - H_y$ (kJ/kg)	$1/(H_{yi} - H_y)$ ; (kg/kJ)
94.4	71.7	22.7	0.0441
108.4	83.5	24.9	0.0402
124.4	94.9	29.5	0.0339
141.8	106.5	35.3	0.0283
162.1	118.4	43.7	0.0229
184.7	129.9	54.8	0.0182



- Using Trapezoidal rule of numerical integration:

$$NTU = \int_{H_{y1}}^{H_{y2}} \frac{dH_y}{H_{yi} - H_y} \approx 1.82$$

$$Z = \underbrace{\frac{G}{M_B P k_G a_M}}_{HTU} \int_{H_{y1}}^{H_{y2}} \underbrace{\frac{dH_y}{H_{yi} - H_y}}_{NTU} \equiv (HTU)(NTU)$$

نبار عن اد

area

area (ا)

(NTU) نبار عن اد

كافي أحذت اكافة

كت تلخني يلي هي

التكامل ومحترتها باد اد

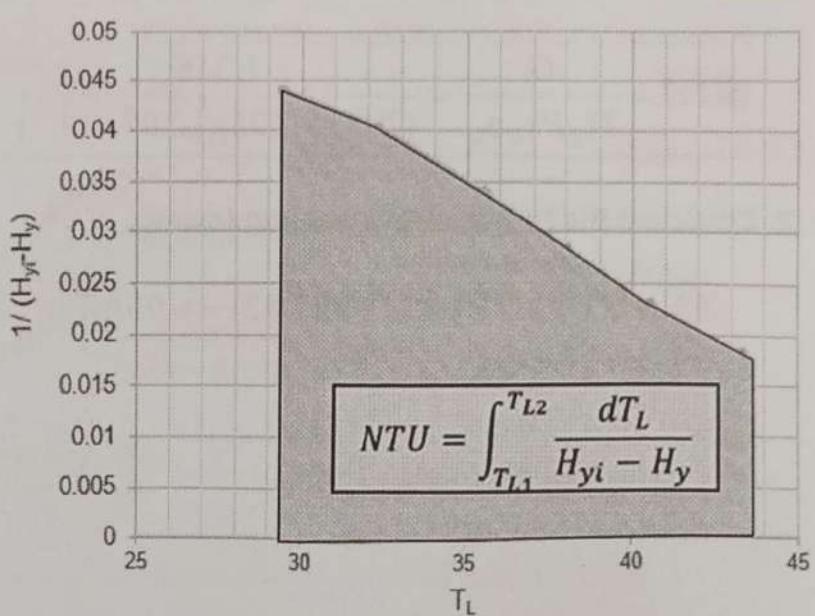
اكافه بين اد segments

oo



$$z = \frac{Lc_L}{M_B P k_G a_m} \int_{T_{L1}}^{T_{L2}} \frac{dT_L}{H_{yi} - H_y}$$

$$HTU = \frac{Lc_L}{M_B P k_G a_m}$$



**5. Calculate the height of a transfer unit (HTU):**

$$\text{HTU} = \frac{G}{M_B P k_G a_M} = \frac{1.356}{(29)(101325)(1.207 \times 10^{-7})} = 3.82 \text{ m}$$

**6. Calculate the height of the cooling tower:**

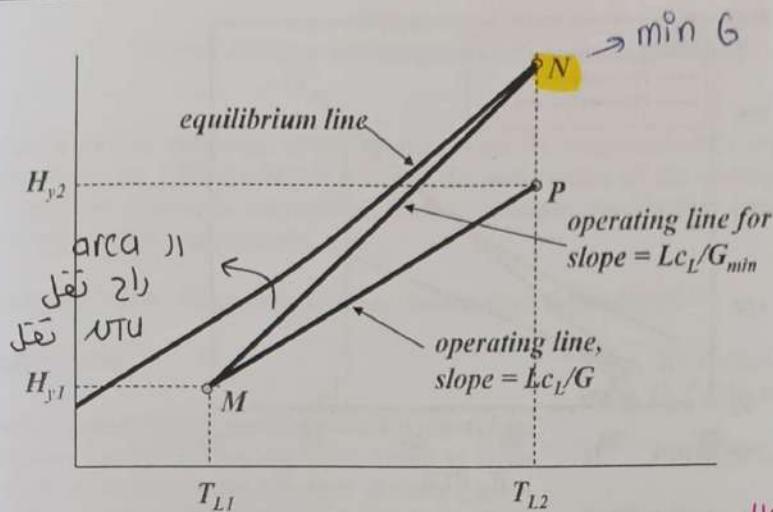
$$Z = (\text{HTU})(\text{NTU}) = (3.82)(1.82) = 6.96 \text{ m}$$



حدیث افضل حیة د 6  
to do the job better

minimum air flow gives maximum slope of the operating line Eq.

$$H_y = (H_{y1} - T_{L1} \frac{Lc_L}{G}) + \frac{Lc_L}{G} T_L \rightarrow \text{Slope}_{\max} = \frac{Lc_L}{G \min}$$



G↓, slope ↑

كلما تغيرت عدد G↓ كان الميل ↑

يزيد (طبعاً) الميل ↓ ← نهاية

ما يزيد الميل ↓ مع الميل المترافق مع الميل المترافق ↓

مع الميل المترافق ↓

عند هاي النقطه

اد dew T بمحض

T of exit L

باتاري هاي اد max diff

in Temp

$\frac{L}{G \downarrow}$ , slope ↑

saving energy معنی 6

اد افعية الهواء of blowing of air

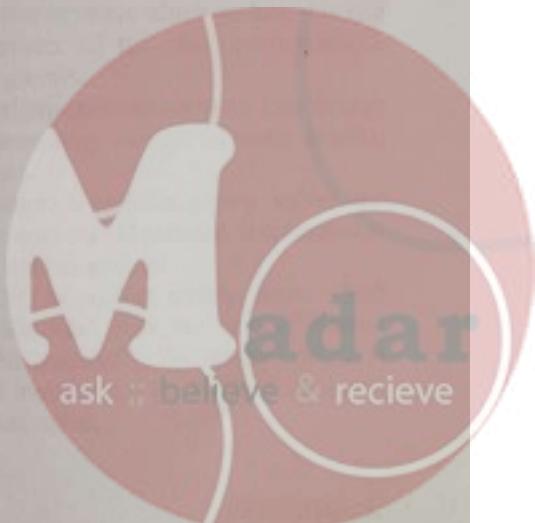
الاصل ميله دار هي ميله باتاري هاد

cooling دا good air

6 سختما طوكان اد دا د air الداخلي

عالي زي نظام اد اد ، كل احفلت اد دا

اد air الساحل اد دا هفان اكتر باتاري length . باتاري



▪ Minimum value of air flow  $G_{\min}$ :

- For actual cooling towers, a value of air flow rate greater than  $G_{\min}$  must be used.
- A reasonable value of  $G$  is  $(1.3-1.5) \times G_{\min}$ .

**Example:** Find the minimum air flow for previous example

$$\text{Slope}_{\max} = \frac{H_{y2} - H_{y1}}{T_{L2} - T_{L1}}$$

نقطة اسلام

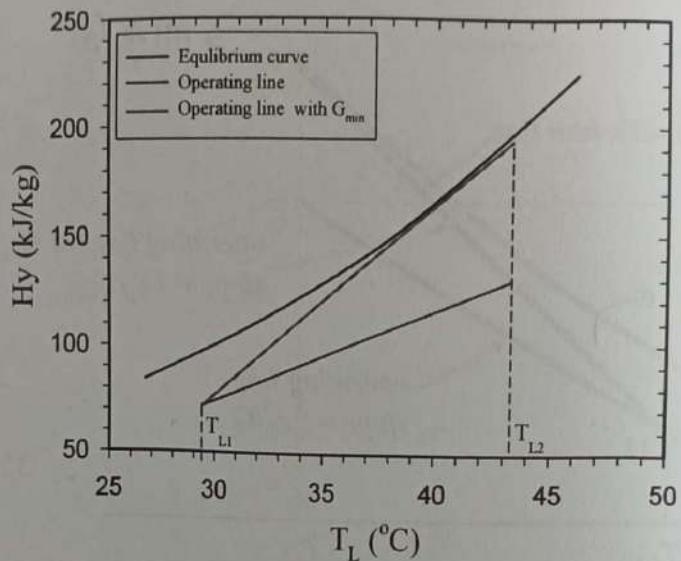
$$= \frac{194 - 71.7}{43.3 - 29.4}$$

$$= 8.8 \text{ kJ/(kg.K)}$$
  

$$\text{Slope}_{\max} = \frac{Lc_L}{G_{\min}}$$
  

$$G_{\min} = \frac{Lc_L}{\text{Slope}_{\max}}$$

$$= 0.64 \text{ kg/(s.m}^2)$$



Factor بخوبی داشته باشید

و جدید داده باشید

HTU و منها بطلع از

مساحت اکفاد لای اسایق

tower را در ز دیوار دار

60



## Topic 4.1. Drying

### This lecture

- ✓ Overview and definitions
- ✓ Drying applications



التعريفات أو المدخلات أو داخل air interface عبارة عن solid و water موجودة بين  
الثوابط أو المدخلات أو داخل air particle نفسها يتكون مسبقة باد heat & mass trans based on diff of  
**Definitions**  $T \& \mu \rightarrow$  driving force تختلف على solid Body هناك انتقال الحراري في air

## Definitions

\* ما يتغلب على ار  
\* *humid* هو اين  
يتغلب على اد  
مع drying  
اختلافات بسيطة ::

**Drying:** is a mass transfer process consisting of the removal of water or another solvent by evaporation from a solid, semi-solid, or liquid.

- It is a physical change that occurs when moisture is lost from a substance. *drying*
  - A gas stream such as air applies the heat by convection and carries away the vapor as humidity *جفاف اجباري* *Forced conv.*
  - Other possibilities are vacuum drying, where heat is supplied by conduction or radiation (or microwaves)



\* الـ *solid* يشكل عام معنـى يكون زـيـنـةـاـ لـوـجـبـتـهاـ وـهـيـنـاـ هـيـاـ رـاحـ سـعـحـ مـلـسـطـشـةـ زـيـنـةـاـ لـفـارـةـ بـتـشـرـبـ هـيـ رـفـعـتـ حـرـارـةـ اـمـ بـتـغـلـلـ لـفـارـةـ رـاحـيةـ مـقـارـنـةـ مـعـ فـارـةـ dryـ مـالـعـةـ مـنـ الـبـرـونـ تـكـنـ ماـهـنـهـاـ هـيـ مـعـنـاهـاـ عـيـةـ اـمـ اـكـوـبـودـةـ فـيـ لـفـارـةـ adsorbed waterـ ،ـ مـعـنـىـ أـجـبـتـ لـفـارـةـ وـأـعـلـمـهـاـ دـ beakerـ وـأـمـسـبـ عـلـيـهـاـ هـيـ لـفـايـةـ مـسـوـىـ قـطـعـ لـفـارـ جـبـوـ اـقـعـ لـفـارـهـنـهـ هـيـ وـمـوـلـيـهـاـ فـيـ هـيـ bondedـ دـاخـلـ لـفـارـنـقـسـهـ ..

\* الارمل هفته في beaker و مفتي عليه هي دمو ليه هي هي لو زليه راح ينزل منه هي un Bounded يعني عليه او eff او drying او solid او Bonded او بعيت اد امكيناً فيها Bonded rather than unBonded lam lossar و bonded و بعيت اسلف drying معناها unbonded free w وبعدين بعيت phys. sep لماد او solid شان اسئل او centrifuge , filtration بعد ما ازيل ما يقدر اسئله بار phys sep دى ( centrifuge ) ما يقدر اسئله بار phys sep دى ( filtration ) امكيناً بعمل موجود داخل هاد او solid يكى ما يقدر اسئله بار في to removal of drying حرق لامينه لازالة هاي امكيناً هي اد w from bonded solid

## Classification of drying

### Natural drying

Natural drying occurs when a solid-solvent system is exposed to the sun leading to the transport of solvent from solid to ambient.

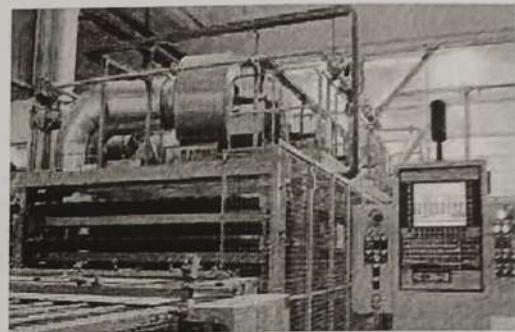


Utah's Great Salt Lake is drying out

### Artificial drying

Solvent is removed from the solid by means of mechanical, Infrared or dielectric, or Chemical drying methods.

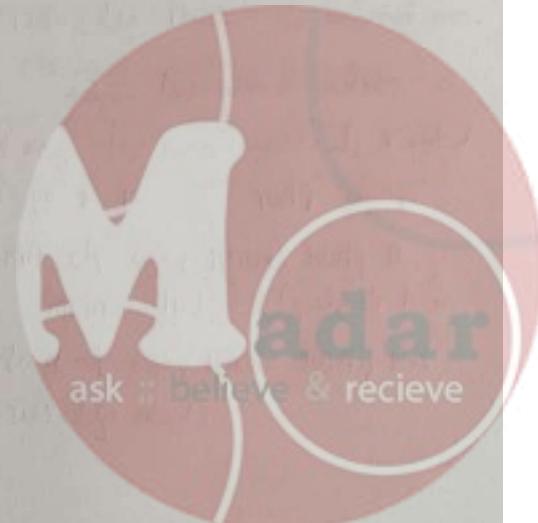
↳ drying based on man



های اج بیمه کاری پردازی کهنه هایی داری

Drying of ceramic

ری تجیف بعید، و مکانات البحر است بعلو  
atm مفتوحة د و کار زاده bond علی sol'n of salt د pumping  
معکن forced natural conv ماخیه  
بگامه کهان استخوا اکثر بعیندی  
natural هو actually بس Partially forced  
(↑ eff↑) ②، (↑ eff ↓ atm) humidity ① های اج د 2 factors



نقدرت سطح بار continuous  
ادیبک عینه بسیله بتعلیل و هدایا flow  
بک اکایات بتعلیلها اویو control  
age of drying

## **Advantage and disadvantage of drying**

## 1. Natural drying

### ○ Advantage

- No cost
  - Natural method

## Disadvantage

- Uncontrolled method
  - The process takes a long time
  - This method requires a large area

## 2. Artificial drying

### o Advantage

- Controlled process  
done whenever it ne
  - It takes a short time

### ○ Disadvantage

- Costly and need a lot of initial investment

التجاركية هي  $\text{NaCl}$ ,  $\text{KCl}$ ,  $\text{MgCl}_2$ ,  $\text{NaNO}_3$ ،  
 ما يغيره  $\text{KCl}$  بغير  $\text{sharp}$  على أ ما د  
 و  $\text{MgCl}_2$  رئي التراب و معكفي يغير مسلكة الگاسردم  
 اىي يتغير الملاحة وبليس ستكون ال  $\text{solid}$  هاد او  $\text{solid}$   
 او  $\text{layer}$  له مختلفة و من مستوى وهذا نتيجة  $\text{NaCl}$   
 sharp والباقي تراب  $\text{MgCl}_2$  يتغير الاتجاه بعض ويس  
 توصل لعون تكون قاسية و معكفي تكسر المعاواد ساتي هاي  
 uncontrollable لأنك معمدار  $\text{KCl}$  وملع  $\text{NaCl}$  انت مني فعه.

لوبی امپفیا (Pharmaceutical) ای وحدہ استخدم ہو اور Phor سنس پسختا (pharmaceutical) ای وحدہ استخدم ہو اور designer کے لئے quality cost ہمچلک اور cost دار ہے ① اور quality cost دار ہے ②

بعدین کفف لو استخدمنت Artificial phos charge داچهير solution و تفهیل لورڈت ترکیز واحد هن هدرد اور chemi سام و لو عللت Natural هج اخراړه هج الزړت بروجنو دهیزهر و اړه metal زې اړ steel هج الزړن اړ بطلعه هن

\* معيار الأспект والموسيقى الفوسيات

drying proc Lds

## Application of drying

- Application of drying

  1. Pharmaceutical حليب البودرة و المسكرات  
و التورن ملبيكس هاد كله  
↓ drying
  2. Biological materials, including foods and milk يتعفن اذا اهتمرت رطوبة لأن البكتيريا  
يختبر تتفق لهيكليها
  3. Crops, grains, and cereal products drying
  4. Lumber, pulp, and paper products
  5. Catalysts بعثينة الورقة  
حتى أهولها لورقة
  6. Detergents بر من هاد drying

المساحيق ↓  
المنظفات

الفحص ::

- Drying can be expensive, especially when large amounts of water, must be evaporated.

- Therefore, it is important, before drying, to remove as much moisture as possible by mechanical means such as filtration; settling; and centrifugation.

\*لیش اد drying غایی ۰۰

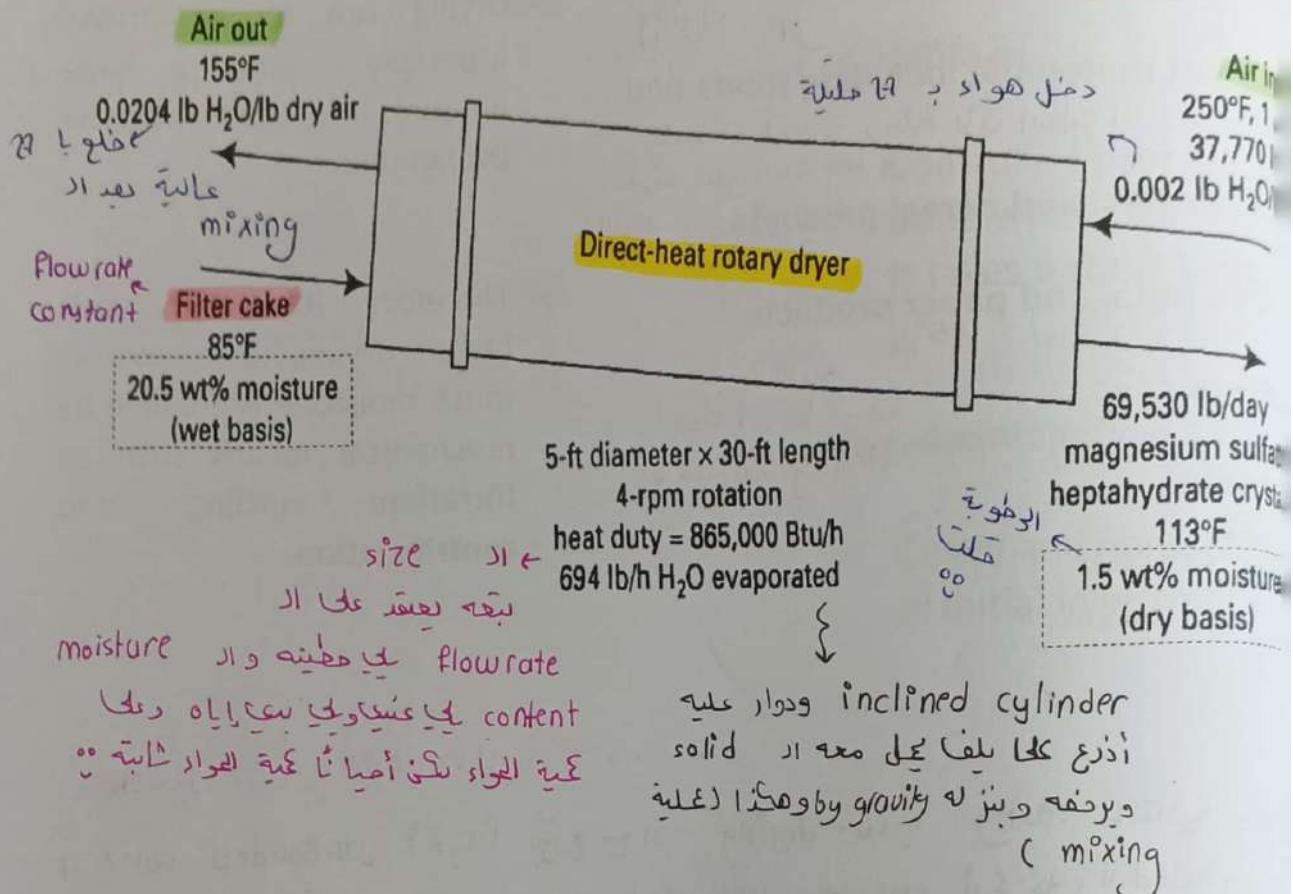
اد costly unBonded water اهياناً بروح معاد drying دهای بالاتی بدی bonded مانع های اد unbonded و بی بس ارگوندی اد Mech work بس اهياناً بسکون هجیر مستخدم اد drying للجهین لأن اذ اعلت Filtration نه product ضربه هن لو فی .

اللیکھ ملورید و برکتھ ساٹھ رہیں ڈا جبکھے ہی بچیر ہوت وجیت اڑل المی و لان  
انکھ نفسہ ملورید راج یتزلج اکھ ، عکھا کانت اد solid ہوئیہ ہن اد Fluid  
کھا کانت بحتاج مستعمل Bonded & unBonded procees total dry نشیل اد  
(cent. , filtration) ویکھا کان (solid) water باری ساھونہ نشیل اد Free water بار (

لوجينا بطارية و حتى الفود يحيى منها و مفاصلاً هنـا امير لونها اسود و من الوقت  
 يغير على السطح اثنـا اسود هاد امـير nano Material الاـصـالـهـاـ اـمـيلـ منـ اـمـيرـ هـيـكـ تـلـفـوـ  
 دـأـنـاـ بـيـ هـادـ اـرـ Product وـجـيـتـ زـلـيـتـ اـمـيرـ يـيـعـىـ السـطـحـ اـنـكـ معـ اـمـيرـ بـالـاـيـ  
 دـرـ nano. mat حتى لو يـعمـلـ Filtration راح يـسـكـ الفلـترـ ( كلـاـ كانـ اـدـ اـمـيرـ  
 اـمـيرـ الفلـترـ اـسـهـلـ ) وـهـادـ يـيـكـيـ اـدـ dryinـ عـاـيـ كـمـ

میں سائیف ایک بس میں موجودہ

**Industrial example:** Drying of magnesium sulfate heptahydrate filter cake



### **Difference between drying and evaporation**

### Drying

Removal of relatively small amounts of water from solids

In most cases, involves the removal of water at temperatures below its boiling point

Water is usually removed by circulating air over the material in order to carry away the water

## Evaporation

- Removal of large amounts of water from solutions.
  - The removal of water by boiling a solution.
  - Water is removed from the material as pure water vapor mixed with other gases.  
y of water

flux بار کنا نو محل طریقہ اور evap اُمادار  
 from جایی منش جائی  
 repulsion of w from the body of water  
 to other phax  
 على حرارة عالية بمیسر bubbles  
 B.p اُمادار بخوبی على حرارة بت اور drying \*

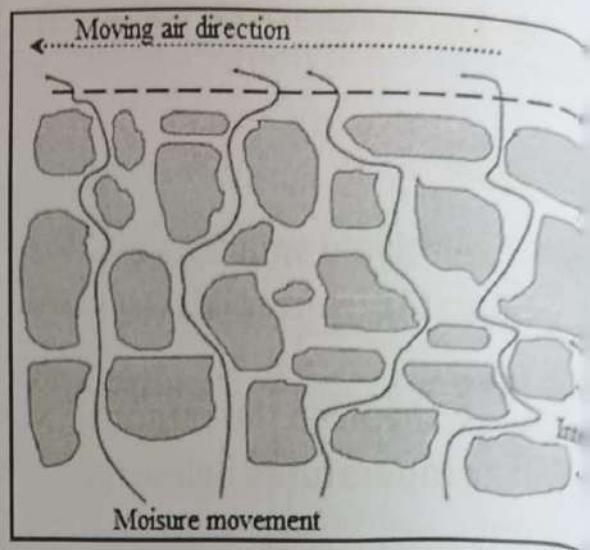
الطبقة محفوظة (كما في صورة كيك وعالي جسيمات)  $\Rightarrow$  solid  
dryng rate يعتمد على طبيعة المادة اذا فيها رطوبة عالية ولا حلية الحرارة او  
Free water porosity ماء في دهنة ، مما يزيد المادة Paste في الكيك والبعض ماعني  
باتي اذا زدت او drying rate او زدت او  $\Delta$  المواد راح يزور حول الفحص ولاحظ  
ارتفاع حرارة ويغير سخون الوسط ويحل في مكان يلي بتغير ويغير circulation او  
للي ين أو center ليوصل ما كان بالسوبر الاصamine يلي تعيون بعض اي بهدل المتفقة  
باتي راح يزور ، معناها الريدة المكافحة نوعين  $\Rightarrow$  ① او pore channel مفتوحة واد Flux على  
لك هي او condition معناها يلي بعض من المتفقة بعده من المتفقة خلفه ② يكون  
lower T الساتي more cont high flow rate lower T or low flow rate & moderate T

## 4 steps كل وحدة لها 4 خطوات

### Drying mechanism

The mechanisms of water transfer in the product during the drying process can be summarized as follows:

1. Liquid movement by capillary force.
2. Diffusion of liquids, caused by a concentration gradient.
3. Diffusion of liquids, which are absorbed in layers at the surfaces of solid components of the solid.
4. Water vapor diffusion in air spaces within the solid is caused by vapor pressure gradients.



هذا ينطوي على مراحل متعددة  
الخطوة الأولى: التبخر (diffusion of water vapor) من سطح الماء إلى الهواء.  
الخطوة الثانية: نقل الماء من الماء إلى الماء (diffusion of liquid water).  
الخطوة الثالثة: نقل الماء من الماء إلى الماء (diffusion of liquid water).  
الخطوة الرابعة: نقل الماء من الماء إلى الماء (diffusion of liquid water).

1) one channel لغرض عناصرها متساوية  
filled with water zero و هي  
capillary force by driving force لازم تكون  
movement eff العمل للهي من هاي النقطة لنقطة  
ما فيها هي .

2) channel channel مدار عنصر في كل اد  
صادر عنها نفس التركيز بعد حين بحسب  
gradual conc by driving force ← in eff  
channel اد

3) هذا مواد ذات الفعالية مختلفة ادى  
منها بأول جعل بين بس جلدي رطوبة و  
solid driving force

الخطوة الأولى: التبخر (diffusion of water vapor) من سطح الماء إلى الهواء.  
الخطوة الثانية: نقل الماء من الماء إلى الماء (diffusion of liquid water).  
الخطوة الثالثة: نقل الماء من الماء إلى الماء (diffusion of liquid water).  
الخطوة الرابعة: نقل الماء من الماء إلى الماء (diffusion of liquid water).

4) اولاً solid ذات التوكيل هنا  
كثيرة و معتبرة كلها نفس  
الstruder يعني صادر بين  
channel والثانية ماعنى ذات  
ذى التوكيل .

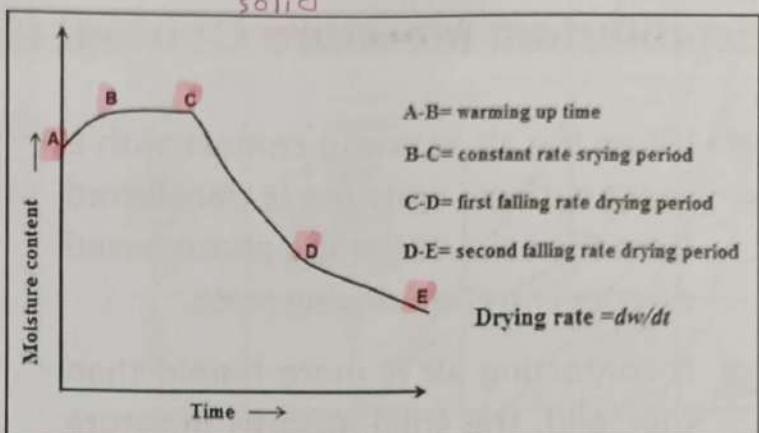
کیمی اور moisture content کا solid و liquid تغیرات کا time بھی بڑی ترین بڑی تغیرات conc کی جو اس کا time میں بتائی جائے۔

## Phases of drying

#### The initial warm-up period

### Constant drying rate period

### Falling drying rate period



There are 4 resistances to heat transfer in drying:

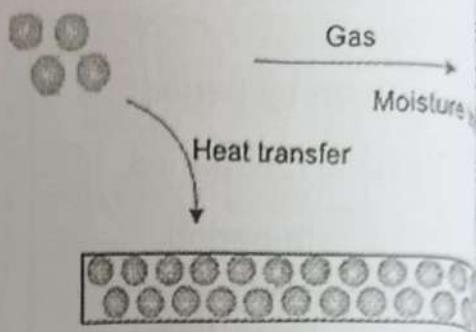
1. Resistance to external heat transfer
  2. Resistance to internal heat transfer
  3. Resistance to external mass transfer
  4. Resistance to internal mass transfer

\* ليس dynamic equilibrium  $\Rightarrow$  لأن air يغير المكونات ولا هي دلالة على انتشار air علىأخذ  
طاقة ينبع منها حركة air تغير air لا air هذة air علىأخذ  
حركة أكبر ماردة متلبية ، ولكن زاد air لذا air changes زاد له يك dynamic

## Equilibrium Moisture Content (EMC) of Materials

- When the air gets into contact with a moist surface, moisture is transferred from the solid to the gas phase based on concentration driving force.
  - If contacting air is more humid than the solid, the solid absorbs moisture from the air until equilibrium is attained.
  - When a wet solid containing moisture is brought into contact with air having a constant humidity  $H$  and temperature, and for sufficient exposure, the solid will attain a definite **equilibrium moisture content**

*Flushing due (EUC)  $\Rightarrow$  shift left  $\Rightarrow$   $P_A^{sat} = p_A$*



\* فی اد distillation کان عذیٰ equi بین اد solute می اد liq و ad vap کیہے بتھو اد solute می اد liq لا vap معتفق علیٰ ہد بھیں اد ratio پسند بتھل علیہ اد removal سفالہ می اد liq لا eos کد معین و تبیث نفسها فی اد extraction

فی از extraction عنزی solvent مفہیت علیہ داٹی لا سٹیل solute هن ار  
اکھل دیلاتی ار solvent بتووڑع ین ار 2 solvent ملی مدرہ کل  
واحد منہم اے سچل solute لو مفہیت unit 100 هن هاد ار solute دی  
دھو مدرہ 50 وخت solvent دا مدرہ علی الکل 25 هاد معکن سچل لغایہ  
30 بیعنی ار 100 جزو منها راج نہ 50 دی ما فدر ار 50 سچل راج نہ 25  
مسح مدرہ سچل ساحل.

\* از  $\text{equi}^*$  معنی ثابت است که  $P_A = P_B$  نباید  $\text{equi}^*$  باشد اما صار اد  $\text{dynami equi}$  از این امر بزرگتر است.

**Equilibrium moisture content** is the lowest moisture content obtainable by a solid at equilibrium under the drying conditions.

Expressed on a dry basis (kg of water per kg dry solid) i.e. kg W/kg dry solid.

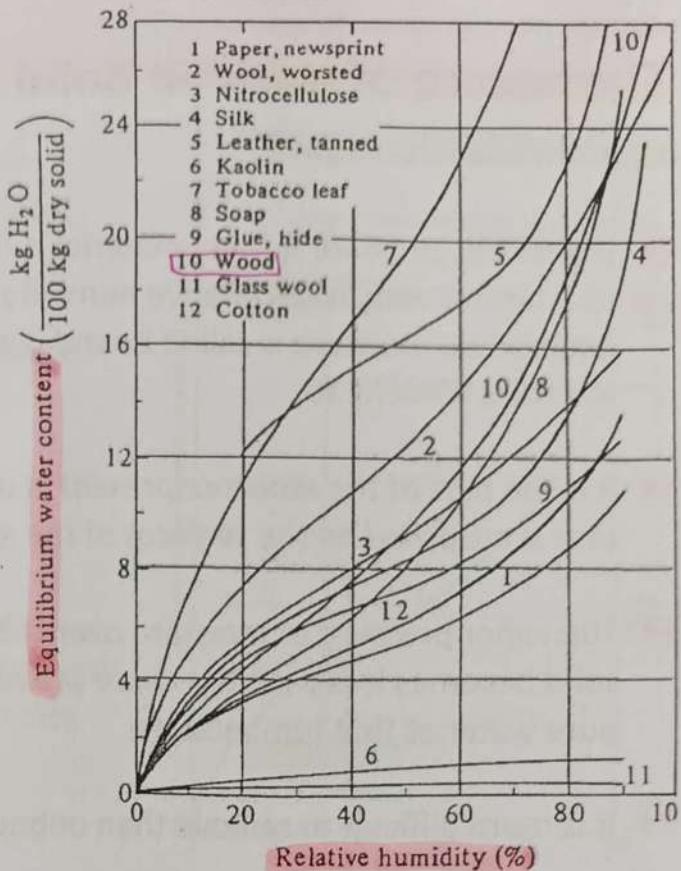
The lowest moisture content depends on

- Structure of the solid
  - Temperature of the gas
  - Moisture content of the gas.

• varies greatly with the type of material for any given % relative humidity.

Decreases with an increase in temperature

It may change with temperature.



diff equi low diff s his

data based on diff RH

Wood → ۱۰ سین ۴۰٪

moisture content of soil is 6% if water is in contact with soil.

\* میں ہم اور ہم ادا کار solid ہیں جیسا کہ ملکیتیہ بیوں اور air اور RH پر۔  
 سچھل کو محیں حسب الگویہ بعدین بیٹھل دھاد لے علامہ ب۔ اور Mat نفسها، جو اور  
 اور forces کی ماسکے اکیں > اصل اکنٹب اکٹر ہن موہ اور air کی قابوں جسکھا  
 پسجھا، کیا اور forces سے مساعد ہوں وصل نہ equilibrium ہای اور driving forces میں اکھروں تھرا۔

water → Bounded  
→ unBounded

## The nature of water in solid material

### ○ Bound moisture (XB)

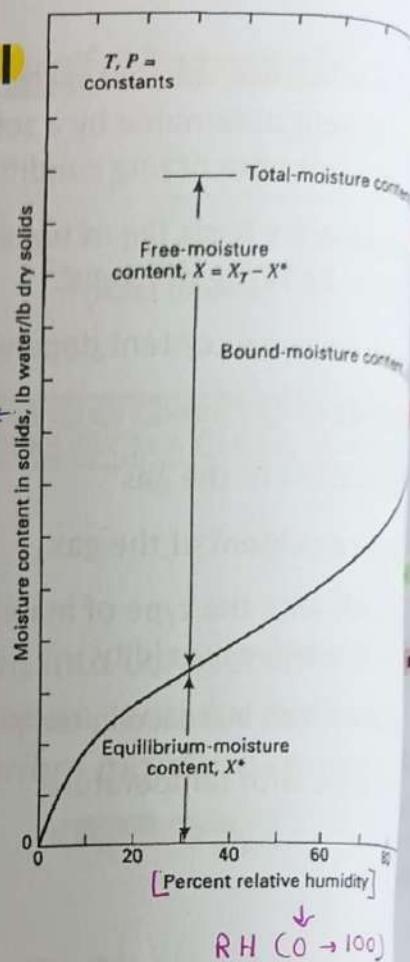
- If the EMC curve for a given material is continued to intersect with 100% relative humidity line, this equilibrium moisture is called bound water with moisture content XB

نسبة الرطوبة

- It is the part of the moisture present in a wet solid that is adsorbed on the surfaces of the solid

- The vapor pressure of moisture over this moist solid becomes less than the vapor pressure of pure water at that temperature

- It is more difficult to remove than unbound water.



\* عکان سلاید محفوظه کان علیها صوره خاره . . . .  
size 20  
→ جنبه اعاده هل می همio hetero ولا همio homo بینی اد  
رلا رحده کبره وحده صغيره ، لوکانت وحده کبره وحده صغيره و بدی اجهفم علی  
نفس اد rate المعتبره بعف اسرع ، لغزش هاد در Material کان  
(بینی مع اکواره ) ادل ما بقفت الفعل المعتبره والکبره هدت wet باستای مع الوحت  
الصغيره بس ایا معناها در quality تغیرات و نفس الایی للغاز .

\* لیں هنیه خار تشقق و خار لا : . (لیکی تشقق لسبس ۰ = < )

equi contacting لیں removal of water سریع ، حصار علیها سریع جدا اد drying rate  
ین السطح اخارجي للغاز و المواد ، لیکان اد میکان اد hetro هاد بینی  
زخم عالی دهد میکنیا هاد اد water و بینی flux عالی داریو ایا مش میکنیا هاد ایا  
و بینیها علی اد surface ، لایکاره نکون عالیه هو لین الغاز و هنها علیها هدیه کبره مع اکواره  
العالیه علیها ایک راح نتولو اد vap و بینی میکنیا فقاویه ، فقاویه مع فقاویه بهمیو expansion  
لیکی بینیتیقی . . . .

2) حینا particles کیویه و particles مش کافی بینی  
rate of drying particles کابو particle کابو  
کیویه و بینیها من solid میکنیتیقی . . . .

→ In Conclusion :

① we should have a rate of drying (مت میکنیا ایک ثانیه )

② T of mat diff.

\* Factor => rate of drying / homo & hetero of solid  
mois cont

## The nature of water in solid materia

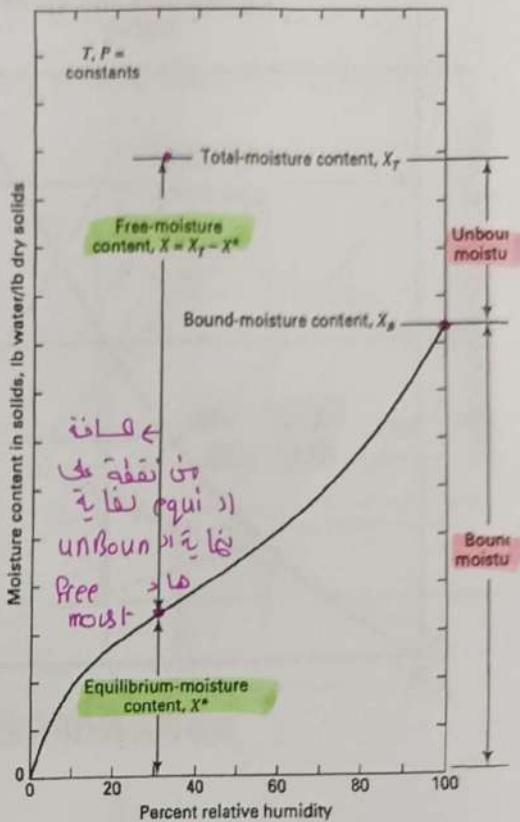
### **Unbound moisture**

When the solid material contains more water than indicated by the intersection with the line  $HR=100\%$ .

The moisture in the solid exerts a vapor pressure equivalent to that of the free liquid.

### Free moisture (X)

The moisture above the equilibrium moisture content. This is the moisture that can be removed by drying under given percent relative humidity.

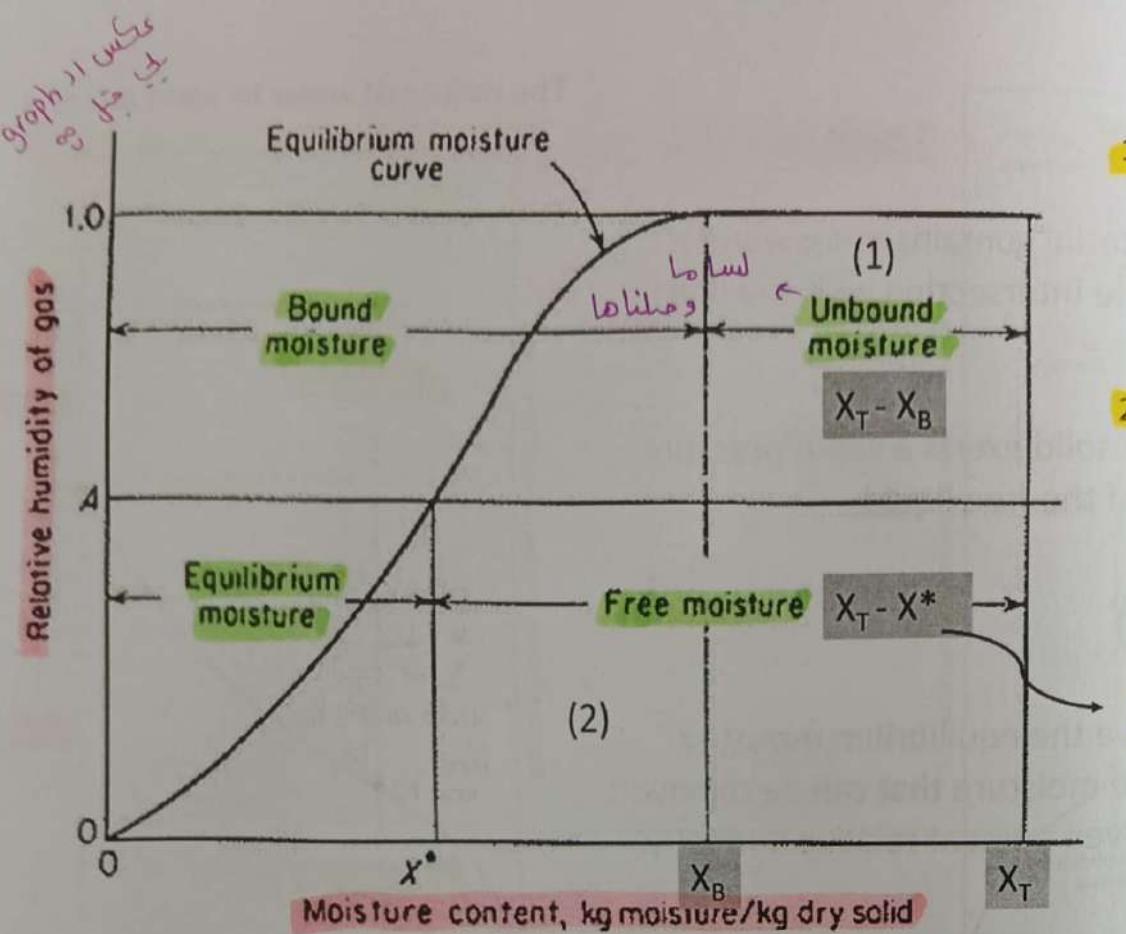


لغاية مانومند (RH100) (٠) (عند ارطاف Moist و لغاية های انتقالی بگوئی عزیزی ار  
unBound بی خدر استنای ) ، هم موقت های انتقالی رطایع هون عدی ار Bounded

اد **Free moist** بتوں اکر مائیکن ہے RTI قلیہ لئے اور Bounded بتوں خلیلہ

- هـ استنطاع مثالية ولا عاليـة RH%

١٥) استعملت على RH عاديّة ماراج أستيل إلعايم (unbounded saturation) أو (sat) أو على من الماء removal driving force أو eff بمعنى على ١٠٠٪، أو Free water بمعنى على RH مثل (zero)، عسان أستيل على الماء راح ستيلا إلعايم على ١٠٠٪، بينما على الماء يكون جاف راح يدخل لاعقات أو (voids) ويفعل الماء موزع (disperse).

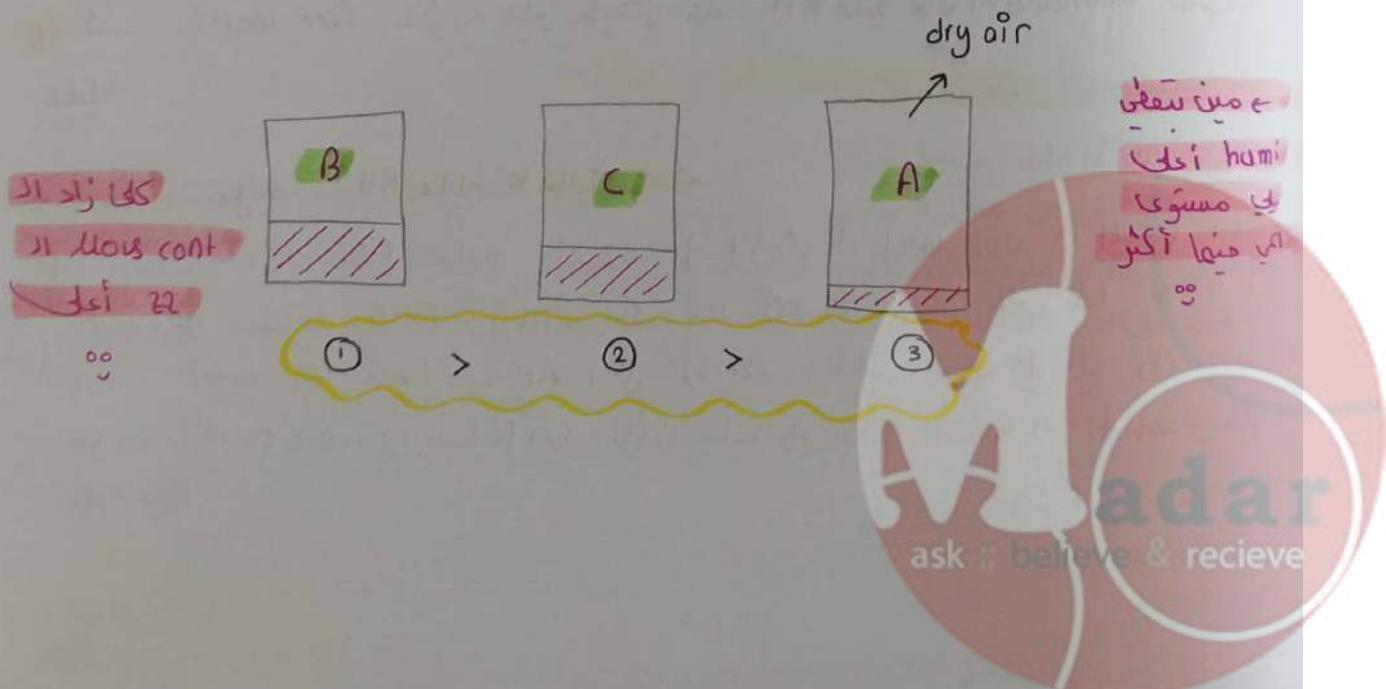


1. The moisture solid exerts pressure equal to that of the liquid
  2. the vapor pressure of the solid is less than the vapor pressure of water

o Only free moisture can be removed under a given set of conditions

متلا لغزه هنار solid و ar solid بحفل اد 100% و انا هجيما  
 150 بعفي ار 50 و 100 عاملين Bonded ، لغزه هنار equi  
 کان 30% مفناها ار 70% بلي هنلو هم ماديده ار equi هفک هاد ادions  
 بغير رس اسیل 30 رس لغزه هنار condition air معکن اسیل اعلى

۲۶ RH زادت تزیید معها در equi ۱۱۳۱ \*



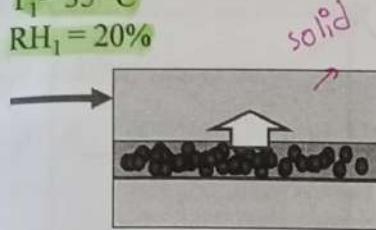
## characteristics of Drying Air

The air that is capable of carrying moist from solid for drying should have the following characteristics:

- A moderately high dry-bulb temperature
- A low relative humidity (RH)
- A high convective air velocity.

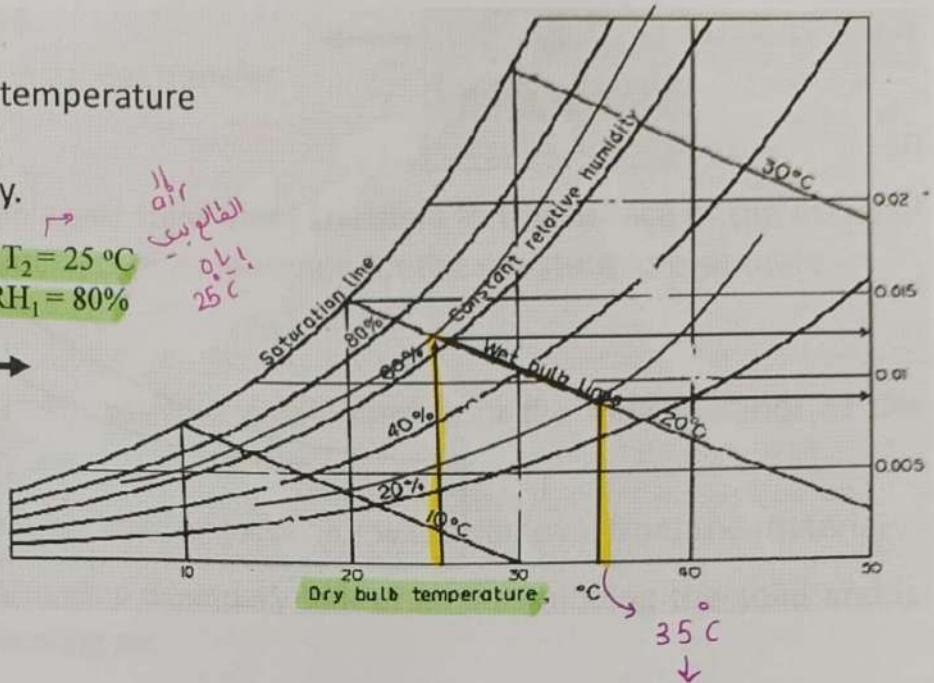
$$T_1 = 35^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$\text{RH}_1 = 20\%$$



Air:  $T_2 = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$   
 $\text{RH}_1 = 80\%$

الهواء بـ  
 25°C  
 80%



Assumption:

poration surface is a liquid film  
 constant wet-bulb temperature  
 process

\* Factor that affect drying rate :-

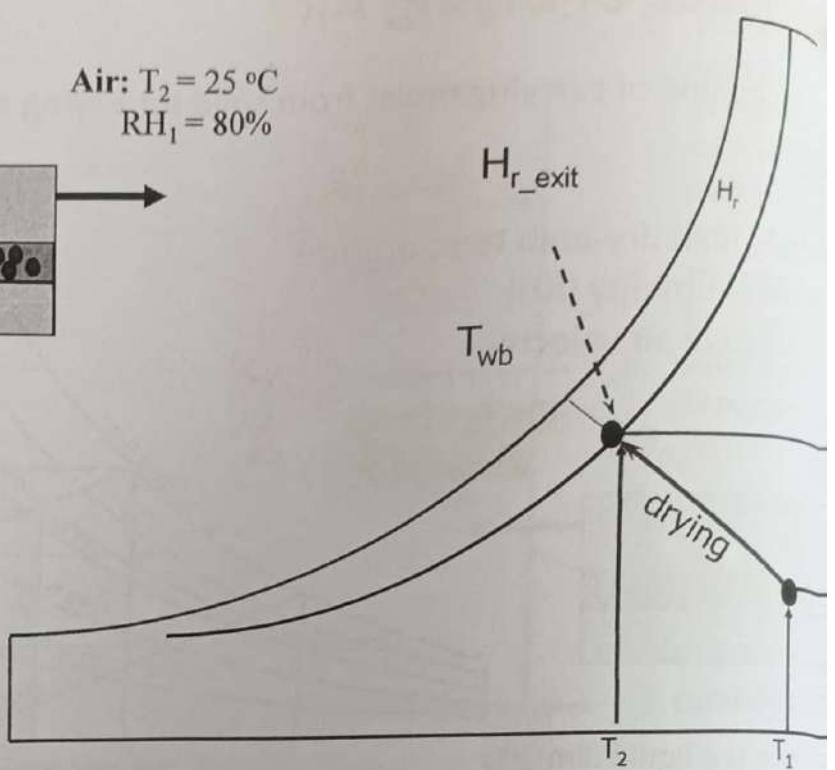
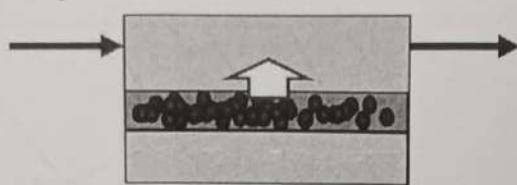
- ①  $\text{RH} \downarrow$ .
- ② conve. air flow  $\uparrow$ .
- ③ moderate high bulb T.

متغير 35 ملء  
 عند 10 20٪ دمسيت  
 على مفتوح او مسقى  
 80٪ دمسيت  
 متغير اجراء الجديدة



Air:  $T_1 = 35^\circ\text{C}$   
 $\text{RH}_1 = 20\%$

Air:  $T_2 = 25^\circ\text{C}$   
 $\text{RH}_1 = 80\%$



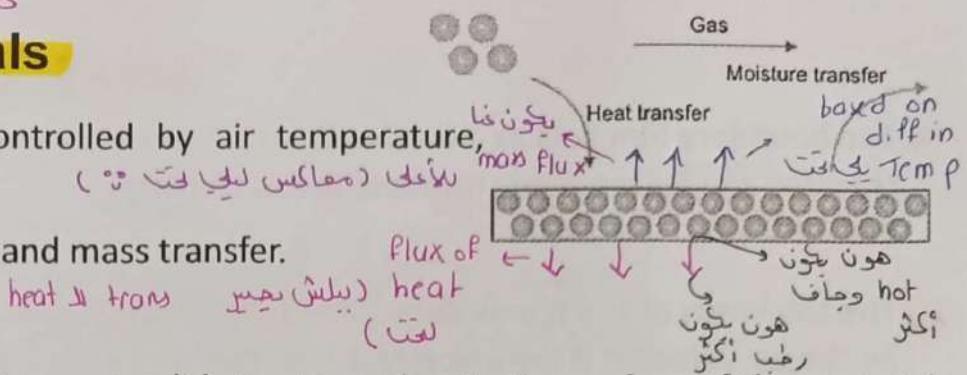
کف اد drying یافت ::

# Writing Fundamentals

The rate of drying is controlled by air temperature, humidity, & air velocity. (معدل تجفيف الماء يتأثر بـ)

Drying involves both heat and mass transfer.

## Heat transfer:



When hot air is blown over a wet solid: Heat transfers to the surface of the material in order to provide the latent heat of evaporation for the moisture to evaporate.

## Mass transfer:

- ① A water vapor pressure gradient is established from the moist interior of the wet surface to the dry air.
  - ② This gradient provides the “driving force” for water removal from the material
  - ③ Diffusion of water through a boundary film of air surrounding the solid and is carried away by the moving air.

\* We have to have convective air flow passing over that wet solid so heat & mass transfer.

لـ vapor ، الگاره بـ liquid احتـ جـنـ المـوـادـ نـفـسـهـ تـقـلـ جـدـاـ اـدـ solid حـسـبـ اـدـ sensible heat وـ trans heat اـدـ Top اـدـ عـلـةـ اـدـ liq دـخـولـهاـتـ

## ① Pressure gradient $\Rightarrow$

مما تتيح الموارد التي يحيط بهنفداً  
expansion بـ pores اكي

اذا اعندت دناتاجهور بـ  $P$  اد بـ  $P$  بـ  $V$  وحيث متعطـا أقل ابتدـاـي  $P$  انتـهـاـي  $P$

③ diffusion within pores (flux)  $\Rightarrow$

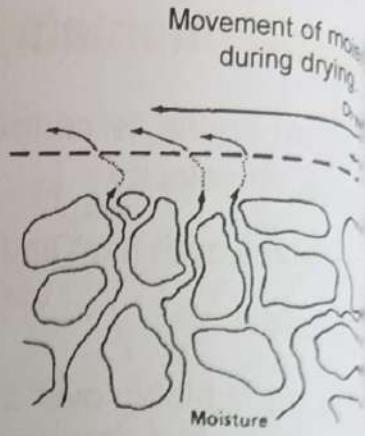
film (حیثیت سطحی) اور surface (مکانیزم سطحی)

الflowrate الماء في film

راح يصعب جزو منه دياخذه ، مثلاً لو عندي  
محن فيه هي ومحروقة لفتحها عليه جزو من الفحوات  
راح تطلع مع الهواء  $\text{cond}_{\text{at}}$  ما يستوفها بدي  
film على الثاني او shear

راح يقل بزیادة air flow لا air إذا  
ملتا معناها حبار عندى حاجة الهارج لو منها  
سي اثنى لعومن التفسر لهيل تغير  $\times$  plus للأعلى

- The boundary film acts as a barrier to both **heat transfer** and **water vapor removal** (mass transfer) during drying.
- The **thickness** of the film is determined primarily by the **air velocity**; if the velocity is **low**, the boundary film is **thicker**.
- This reduces the **heat transfer coefficient** and consequently the **rate of removal** of water vapor.
- Water vapor leaves the surface of the solid and increases the humidity of the surrounding air, causing a reduction in the water vapor pressure gradient and the rate of drying.
- The faster the air, the thinner the boundary film, hence the faster the rate of removal.



(↑) Flux لایه جلویی همچو اینجا همچو Boundary Film میگردد \*

drying rate increasing with decreasing boundary layer

Film

{

عکس از air flow در زیر  
پرسه از Flux فیلم surface  
که Fluxout میگردد وقتی  
more flux

→ I have to optimize max flow rate

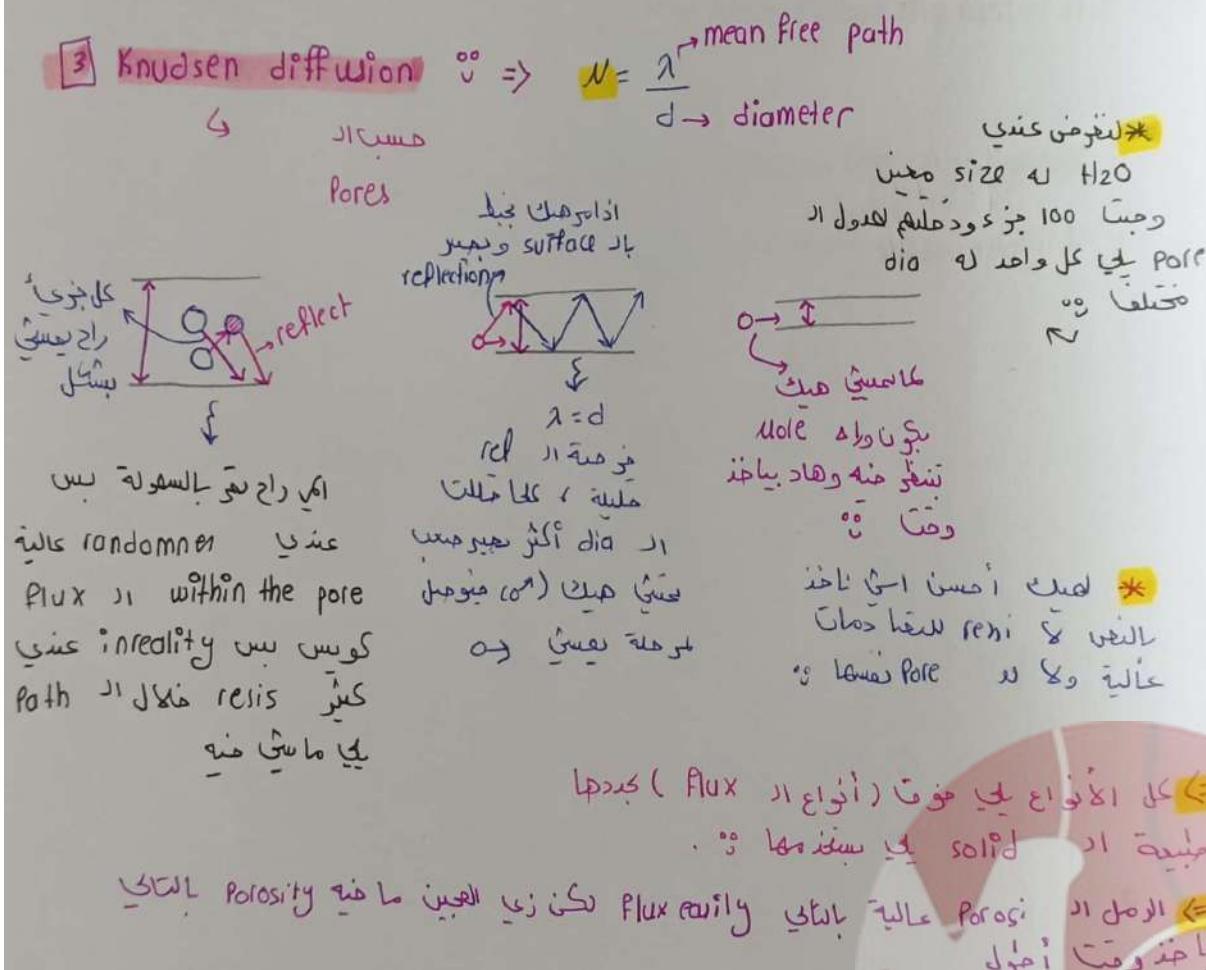
of air based on required drying rate :-



⇒ Flux از نوع ار solid میخواهد دل  
هذا يعني هايب اذن نوع حسب اد solid  
لي يفمن منه

Transport of moisture within the solid may occur by any one or more of the following mechanisms of mass transfer:

- **Liquid diffusion**, if the wet solid is at a temperature below the boiling point of liquid
- **Vapor diffusion**, if the liquid vaporizes within the material
- **Knudsen diffusion**, if drying takes place at very low temperatures and pressures in freeze drying
- **Surface diffusion** (possible although not proven)
- **Hydrostatic pressure differences**, when internal vaporization rates exceed vapor transport through the solid to the surroundings
- **Combinations of the above mechanisms**



→ In Conclusion :-

We have diff flux based on diff mat if  
mean diff treat for drying :-

① conv flow of air (تعبي الهواء)

② T

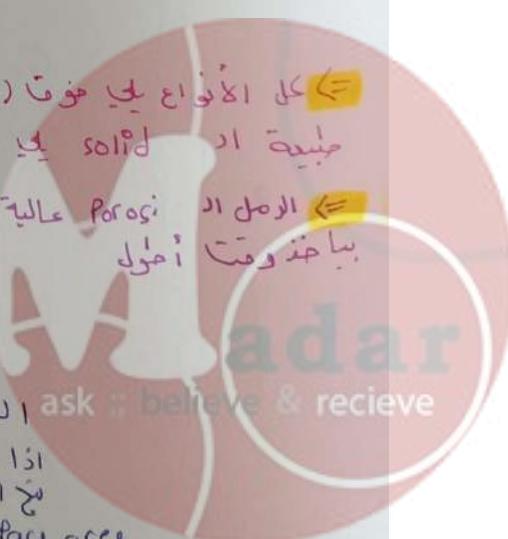
③ exposed surface area

الجنبة ما ياخرو

اذا كان اد thick

مع الوعاء حلليل وار

عاليه surface area



## Drying mechanisms

### Mass transfer

- ▶ Bring liquid from interior of product to surface
- ▶ Vapourization of liquid at/near the surface
- ▶ Transport of vapour into the bulk gas phase
  - ▶ Key point: heat to vapourize the liquid is adiabatically provided by the air stream. Air is cooled as a result of this evaporation
  - ▶ The  $\Delta H_{vap}$  is a function of the temperature at which it occurs:
    - ▶ 2501 kJ/kg at 0°C
    - ▶ 2260 kJ/kg at 100°C
    - ▶ Linearly interpolate over this range (small error though)

### Heat transfer from bulk gas phase to solid phase:

- ▶ portion of it used to vapourize the liquid (latent heat)
- ▶ portion remains in the solid as (sensible heat)

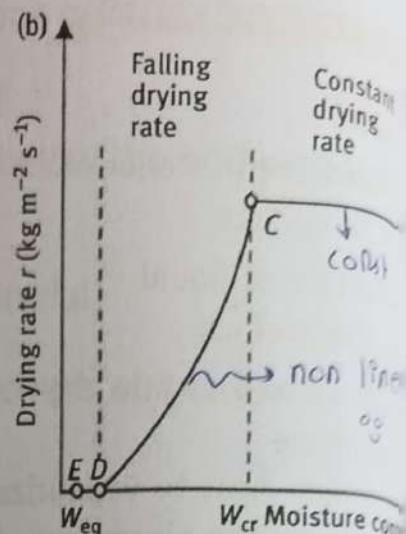
الحرارة في حاد  
يأخذها دماغ  
من الهواء ليخرج ابر  
بقياد  
ار  
لا يسخن بسخن  
حرارة تكون  
لأنه sensible  
subcooling °



**Three regions can be observed:**

### 1. Initial drying period AB

- The liquid in the solid has a lower temperature and it needs some time to get its stationary drying state
- The mass transfer rate adjusts to the heat transfer rate and the wet surface reaches the wet bulb temperature  $T_{wb}$



### 2. Constant drying period BC

The surface of the solid is initially very wet and a continuous film of water exists on the drying surface.

This water is entirely unbound and acts as if the solid were not present. The evaporation rate is controlled by the heat transfer rate to the wet surface

نها سخن ای جل ما سخن بینخته  $\leftarrow (A \text{ or } A' \rightarrow B\right)$  \*

بیلسن ریجیر evop degree  $\rightarrow$  solid در هون ماندی

لیکن در لیq و solid و مایل عین (B) هون وصلات removal

لورجه اکاره بیسخ عندها و بلشت اد گ تکون یه eff (C  $\leftarrow B$ )

بیون const اد (C) دی آمر نصفه باد un Ron free water اد بیخو سخن

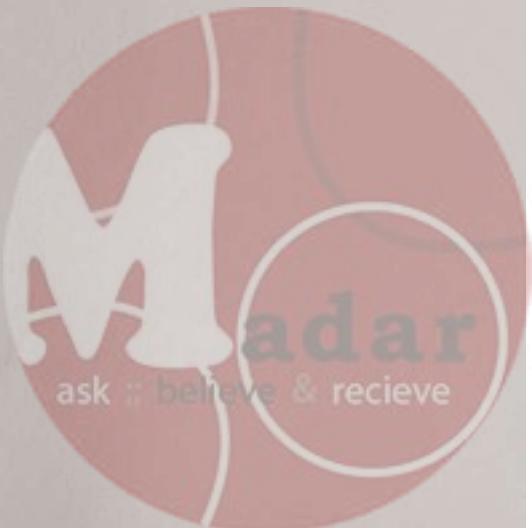
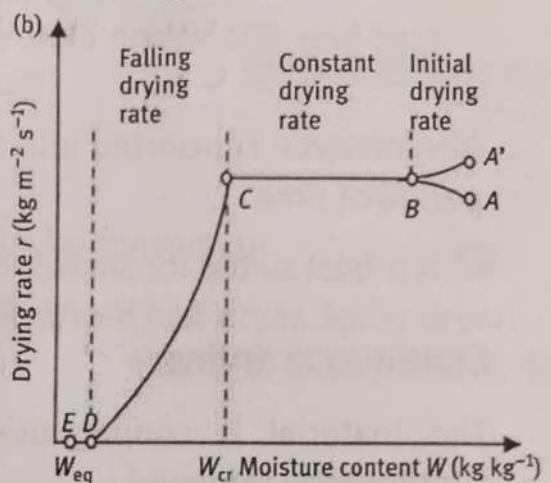
السخن من الداعل و سلسل Bonded و میزداد اد drying



### 3. Falling drying period CD

- Occurs when the moisture content is reduced below a critical value,  $W_{cr}$
- The surface of the solid dries out and a further decrease of the free moisture content starts taking place in the interior of the porous solid
- In this period, the velocity of the carrier gas is less important because the transport of the moisture from within the solid to the outer surface
- The drying rate is controlled by the internal material moisture transport and decreases with decreasing moisture content

Three regions can be observed:



## Classification of drying operations

زب ملاظت ایکٹھے جو انہیں مبتداً و پس

### Batch drying:

The material is inserted into the drying equipment and drying proceeds over a period of time

- It is best suited for small lots and for use in single-product

ستخدم لایخنچے

جوں ملیں

### Continuous drying:

high بینی

or large scale (higher yield)

The material is continuously added to the dryer and the dried product is continuously removed.

- Optimum operation of most continuous dryers is at design rate and stage
- Continuous dryers are unsuitable for short operating runs in multiplants

From controlling P.v ۰۹

controlled ایکسیمی Batch در

کلما بتتعجز باللئی non در ۷۷ در intlet airfsl contin در

Batch در تاریخ مقارنے تاریخ uncontrolled



## Classification of drying operations

Drying processes can also be classified to the physical conditions used to add heat and remove water vapor *\* From operation P.v :-*

I have to blow a lot  
of air to effect  
of conve.

### Convection drying:

The heat of hot gas is supplied to the material surface by convection

(Batch dryer, Belt dryer, Rotary dryer, Flash dryer, Fluidized bed dryer, Spray dryer)

ری گا امکن جاں بالعزم

و سخن عن طریق اکبریہ

The heat is supplied to the wet material by conduction from the heated surface as bands, plates, cylinders, or the dryer wall

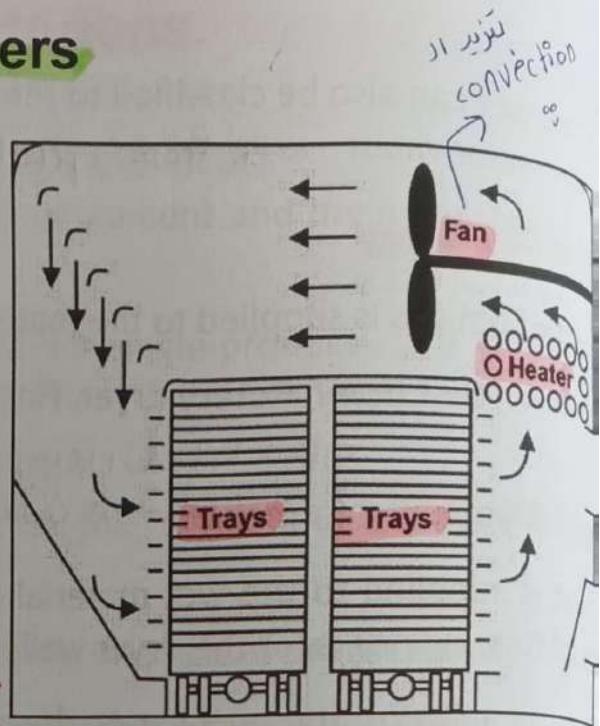
(Rotary and agitator dryers, Vacuum dryers, Fluid bed dryers)



## Convective dryers: Batch dryers

- Large objects are placed on shelves or stacked in piles
- Unless the material is dusty, gas is recirculated through an internal heater
- These dryers are economical only for single-product rates of less than 500 tons/year.

هندو<sup>۵۵</sup>



اول این من اکتب بذ حل على معینة هادا air بذ عمله على heater لزير او air circulation کی سب لوا، لایذ حل على ad heater بھیر cir back و پر على ادار trays و فی منه بر مح و ہو بذ لکت او air(out) ::

\* لیڈ دج جزو عن الماء الرطب :-

to mantain homo of product

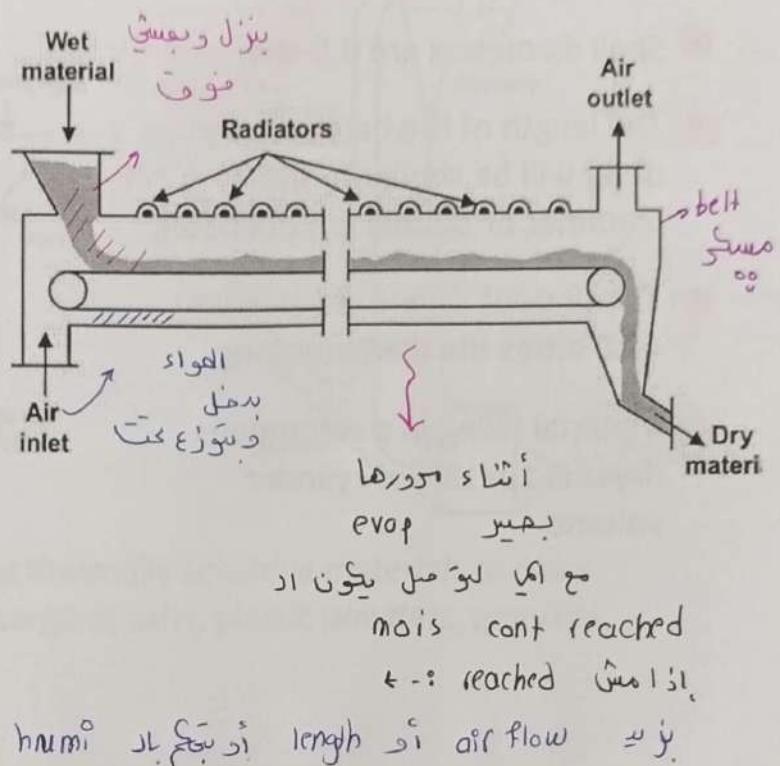
وعیان او بکون بھیئہ و

smooth



## Convective dryers: Belt dryers

- A moist solid is placed on the belt through the opening of the dryer. At the end of this chamber, the material falls from the belt into a chute for further processing.
- It can be co-current or counter-current.
- Centrifugal or axial flow blowers are used to aerate the moist materials

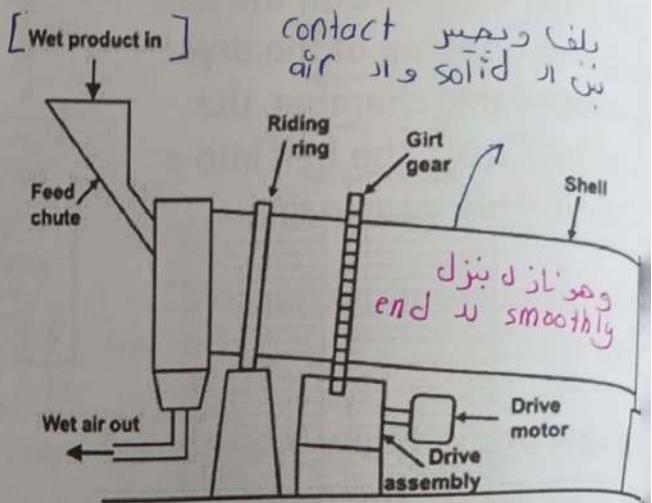


\* لورڈ ار belt flow rate دار مھیٹ راح یتشفق  
لائٹ بھیل جی اکٹ جی حاجتها لانتعالها جیفن ار  
Temp زیادہ ار flowrate منٹ حیار، سائباتی بقدر ازید ار  
ذو اد length بس زیادہ ار Temp جوں حد معن مولن یتشفق، لیک  
اھسنٹ حیار زیادہ اد length (و)



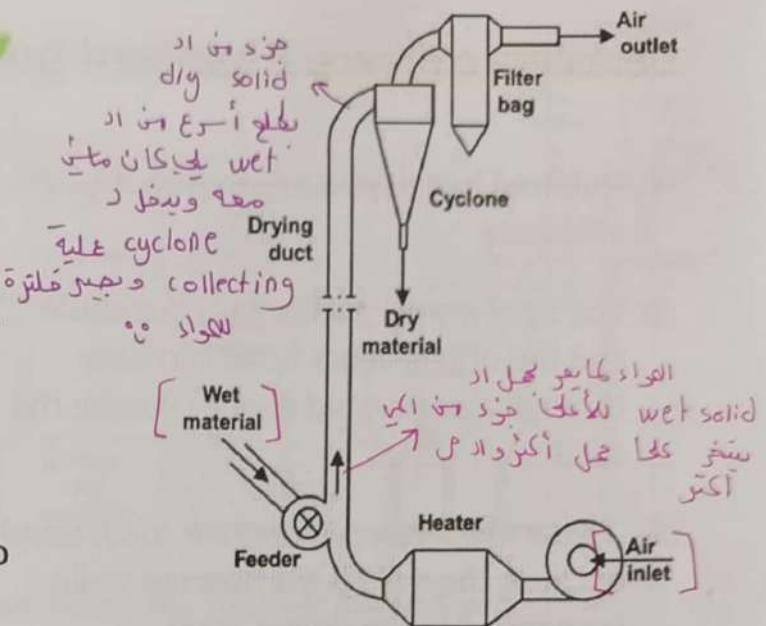
## Conductive dryers: **Rotary dryers**

- Shell diameters are 0.5–6 m.
- The length of the batch rotary dryer will be similar to the diameter or double the diameter.
- Continuous dryers are at least 4-10 times the diameter long
- Material filling in a continuous dryer is 10–18% of cylinder volume



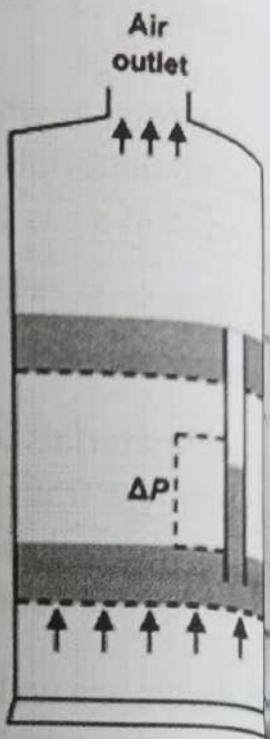
## Contact dryers: Flash dryers

- A vertical tube in which granular or pulverized materials are dried while suspended in a gas or air stream
- The available drying time is only a few seconds
- Only fine materials with high rates of heat and mass transfer or coarser products with only surface moisture to be removed are used in such dryers
- Flash dryers are well suited for drying thermally sensitive materials and are widely used for drying organic and inorganic salts, plastic powders, granules, foodstuffs

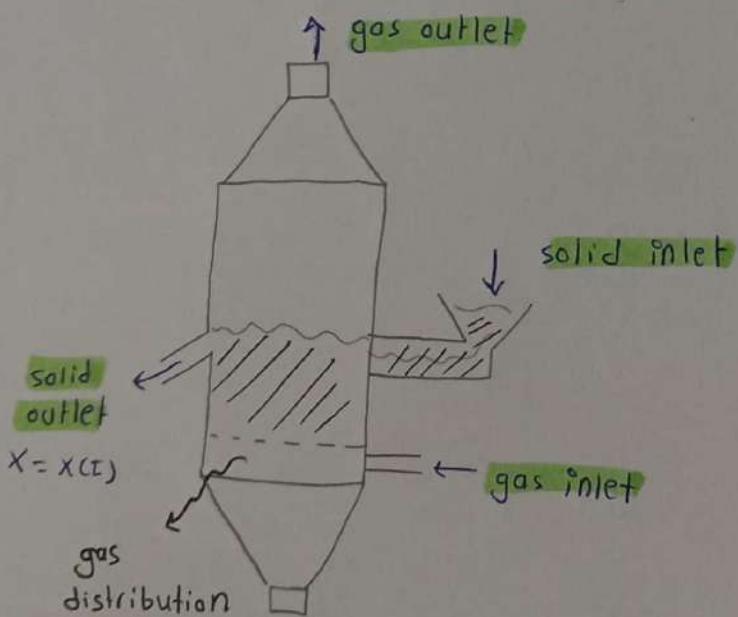


## Convection dryers: **Fluidized bed dryers**

- Fluidized bed dryers have a high drying efficiency
  - The solid moves horizontally in a chute and the drying agent flows vertically through a perforated floor to fluidize the solid
  - These machines can operate continuously because the solid is transported while suspended in the drying agent



\* دیگر مرور از این اد cylinder این اد steel بگویی متفق بحث پسخنچه عالی دیگر معاو دیگر مرور از این اد circulation این اد solid و همی wet داخل این الوسط وجود نماییله بعمل آید اد solid و همی wet اشتباه این اد dry فار و این برتر قدر این اد wet بیرون علیه عمل اد wet اشتباه این اد dry فار و این برتر قدر این اد wet بیرون نت کل حل اد dried و همی علیه مستقره .



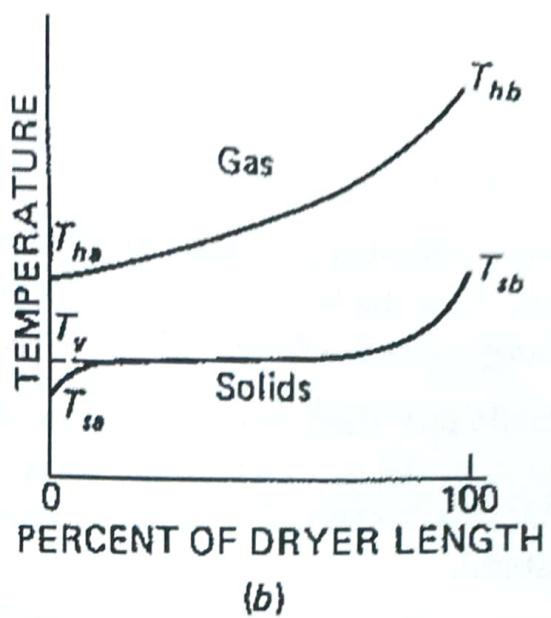
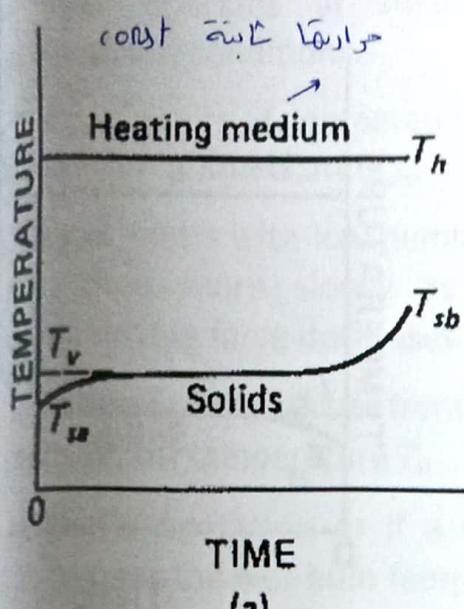
## **Topic 4.2. Fundamentals of Drying**

**This lecture**

- ✓ Overview and definitions
- ✓ Drying applications



## TEMPERATURE PATTERNS IN DRYERS



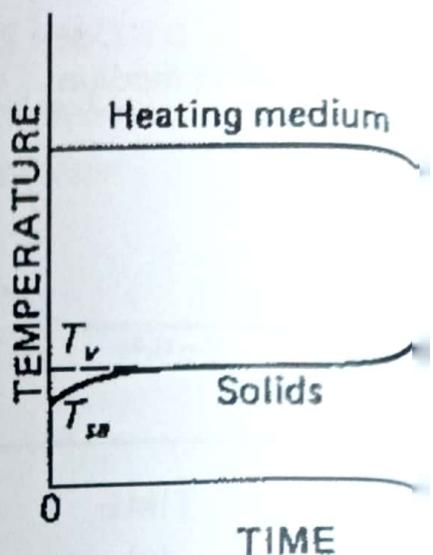
(a) batch dryer

(b) continuous countercurrent adiabatic dryer



## Batch Dryer

- The heating medium is at constant temperature
- The temperature of the wet solids rises quickly from its initial value  $T_{sa}$  to the vaporization temperature  $T_v$ .
- If the dryer operates **non-adiabatically** with no sweep gas,  $T_v$  is the boiling point of the liquid at the pressure inside the dryer.  $\rightarrow$   $T_v = T_{wb}$  اداً هاد اد  
اداً هاد اد
- For **adiabatic operation** or If a sweep gas is used,  $T_v$  is at or near the wet-bulb temperature,  $T_{wb}$  of the gas (adiabatic-saturation temperature for air-water system).
- Drying occurs at  $T_v$  for a considerable period



\* الهواء يدخل على heater بلف دبدين يرجع يطلع ، اذاً هاد اد  
 heater يمر منه المواد وبخذه نفس الحرارة وبهذا ويفعل circulation  
 حتى انتهاء الثانية يعني const heating media يبلش بخاره حلية  
 ثم من حواره او evaporation وبالتالي يأخذ وقت ليسخن الحرارة لا  
 بعدها يثبت عليه البخار solid based على باد Free water  
 (un-Bounded water) وبالتالي يتعمل ثابتة وبعدها بعد ما يحضر اكي الكمية  
 بين الغراغات باد او ادار Free water على على السفح زيدة يبلش البخار  
 من اد ك دفته من اد نفسها يبلش ترتفع حرارة او حفظ يعلن  
 لا  $T_b$  يبلش بـ  $T_a$  لا



## Continuous Dryer

### TEMPERATURE PATTERNS IN DRYERS

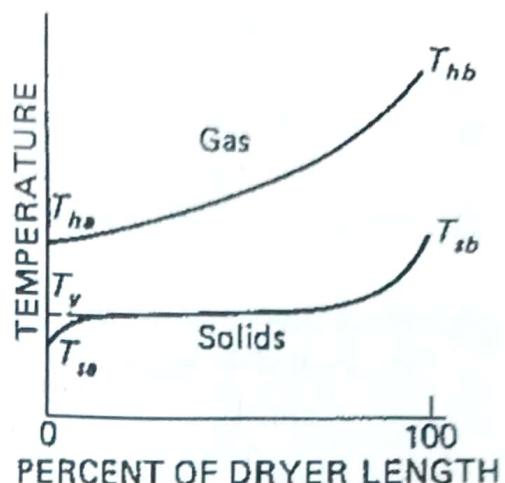
Dryer operates at steady-state, adiabatic, counter-current conditions.

Hot gas enters at temperature,  $T_{hb}$  and the hot air leaves at temperature  $T_{sb}$ .

Cold gas enters with low humidity; it cools rapidly and then more slowly as the temperature difference driving force decreases.

Solids are quickly heated from temperature  $T_{sa}$  to a final temperature  $T_v$ .

Adiabatic operation or If a sweep gas is used, or near the wet-bulb temperature,  $T_{wb}$  of the adiabatic-saturation temperature for air-water



عاده بعواده cont current  
حرمه السخن او در مراحل السخن  
پسپر های اصلیه بگون او و دامن حرارة عاليه  
اشاره به الرطان او و راح پرود لآن دملي همی و باشی  
more humidity water اذای عدی  
based على علیه نقصان های اکراره للفارز  
او او  $T_g$  بگشت نمل علیه نقصان های اکراره للفارز  
عکس او بیمود (من) curve او  
hum is flash out بینا هناث او بیمود  
overall it is flushed out نکن circulation  
وبناءً على های اصلیه کندی  
سو اکثار لای بیکم على درجه و نفل دفع لحدول اکثار لای و نفل  
، rate of drying



الجارة في حاد العمار يعطيها  
ويعطيها التي في حوت اد

## HEAT TRANSFER IN DRYER: Calculation of heat duty

1. Heat the feed (solids and liquid) to the vaporization temperature.
2. Vaporize the liquid.
3. Heat the solids to their final temperature.
4. Heat the vapor to its final temperature.

جهاز يجلس السخن °°

$$\frac{q_T}{m_s} = c_{ps}(T_{sb} - T_{sa}) + X_a c_{pL}(T_v - T_{sa}) + (X_a - X_b)\lambda$$

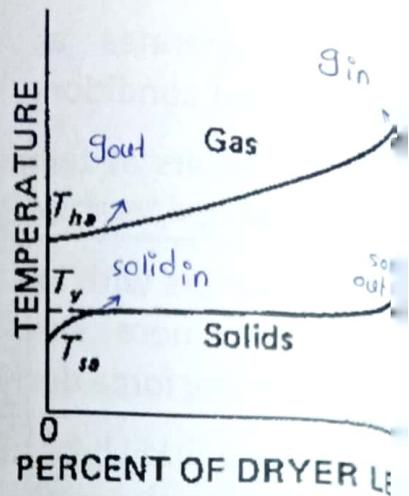
$$+ X_b c_{pL}(T_{sb} - T_v) + (X_a - X_b)c_{pv}(T_{va} - T_v)$$

↑ initial heating of liq ↑ vaporization of liq

↑ heating of water ↑ heating of water

solid from  $T_v$  in gas from  $T_v$

to  $T_{sb}$  to  $T_{va}$



$T_{sa}$  = feed temperature  
 $T_v$  = vaporization temp  
 $T_{sb}$  = final solids temp  
 $T_{va}$  = final vapor temp  
 $\lambda$  = heat of vaporizati

هون بعادي اكحنة  
 اد solid حاد ساخنه  
 حرارة اكثربعادي  
 مقطفها ملعت لاسبي  
 gain more heat  
 heat اكثربعادي  
 water بعولي د



heat transferred to the solids, liquid, and vapor:

$$q_T = UA \overline{\Delta T}$$

$\hookrightarrow$  log mean temp

$U$  = overall coefficient

$A$  = heat-transfer area

$\overline{\Delta T}$  = average temperature difference

area is not known due to the variable porosity of the solids

$Ua$  = volumetric heat-transfer coefficient, Btu/ft<sup>3</sup>·h·°F or W/m<sup>3</sup>·°C

$V$  = dryer volume, ft<sup>3</sup> or m<sup>3</sup>

$$q_T = UaV \overline{\Delta T}$$

$a$  is the heat-transfer area  
per unit dryer volume

$$\overline{\Delta T} = \overline{\Delta T_L} = \frac{(T_{hb} - T_{wb}) - (T_{ha} - T_{wa})}{\ln[(T_{hb} - T_{wb})/(T_{ha} - T_{wa})]}$$

for the system water-air  $T_{wb} = T_{wa}$

design equ  $\leftarrow q = U A \Delta T$

فمثلاً بنت دا جا ان دا جل عندي heat exchanger

hot او co-current ممکن بیرون cold و hot stream

دا جل بجواره عایشه دار cold خلیله دمایخ دار hot عراوه

اعلی هن او cold او cold بحرارة اعلى معناته دار

ما  $T_{hot}$  كانت الفرق بين او  $T_{cold}$  دار driving force

او  $\Delta T_{diff}$  دعون نفس اخي دار  $\Delta T_{log}$  دعون نفس اخي دار

•  $\Delta T_{log}$  من متادعا لهنث

$A \rightarrow$  area of solu  $\rightarrow$  area منش ادار

لباقي force يار exposed

we have to cons area per unit

volume of solid to account for the

effect of porosity

لابد لـ design equ

in term of  $UaV \Delta T$

$\frac{area}{volum}$

$\times volum \rightarrow exposed$

adad

ask believe achieve

نفس أول محادلة

For a continuous adiabatic dryer the heat balance over gas phase  $\rightarrow$  gain by gas at the

$$q_T = \dot{m}_g(1 + \mathcal{H}_b)c_{sb}(T_{hb} - T_{hg})$$

$\dot{m}_g$  = mass rate of dry gas

$\mathcal{H}_b$  = humidity of gas at inlet

$c_{sb}$  = humid heat of gas at inlet hum

In an adiabatic dryer  $T_v$  is the wet-bulb temperature of the gas and  $T_{hb}$  and  $T_{ha}$  are inlet and exit gas temperatures

## Calculation of heat transference coefficient

To get local h we  
need to know number  
(n+)

For a heat transfer from a gas to a single or isolated spherical particle

$$\frac{h_o D_p}{k_f} = 2.0 + 0.60 \left( \frac{D_p G}{\mu_f} \right)^{0.50} \left( \frac{c_p \mu_f}{k_f} \right)^{1/3}$$

↓                  ↗ Re                  ↗ Pr                  → turbulent

\* **بما انه عندي ار g/m<sup>3</sup> او 22 مكيله وار**  
ار 22 نه هبارت انك تاري كل ما معي الغاز لاما  
اذا حمار humidity n buildup  
exist gas n final hum ar we have to copy

local heat trans  $\propto$  related 2 resis وحدة resis هذی هدیه عنی h عایی که اکان اد heat  $\propto$  trans هذی هدیه عنی h عایی که اکان اد coeff mass trans  $\propto$  resis هذی هدیه عنی h عایی که اکان اد و  $\propto$  L يکون ازع، و عنی h عایی که اکان اد surface  $\propto$  flux of water from body of s هذی هدیه عنی h عایی که اکان اد rate هذی هدیه عنی h عایی که اکان اد همول اد  $\propto$  mass trans coeff we need to figure out local "ازع" drying هذی هدیه عنی h عایی که اکان اد

$h \& k$  &  $l$  give ratio between them

دھناد بھیجی عن اور indication of drying rate

humid air absor ریا dryer نا design نا  
 number of trans اندیش امکان بسته بود جدار  
 چون نفس اندیش امکان بسته بود جدار  
 unit



## TRANSFER UNITS

adiabatic dryers, especially rotary dryers, are conveniently rated in terms of the number of heat-transfer units they contain. One heat-transfer unit is the section in which temperature change in one phase equals the average driving force (temperature difference) in that section.

$$N_t = \ln \frac{T_{hb} - T_{wb}}{T_{ha} - T_{wb}}$$

$$N_t = \frac{T_{hb} - T_{ha}}{\overline{\Delta T}}$$

$$\overline{\Delta T} = \overline{\Delta T_L} = \frac{(T_{hb} - T_{wb}) - (T_{ha} - T_{wa})}{\ln[(T_{hb} - T_{wb})/(T_{ha} - T_{wa})]}$$

the system water-air  $T_{wb} = T_{wa}$    $N_t = \ln \frac{T_{hb} - T_{wb}}{T_{ha} - T_{wb}}$

$N_t = \int \frac{dT_h}{T_h - T_s}$

$T_{hb} \rightarrow \text{solid}$   
 $T_{ha} \leftarrow \text{gas}$



عکیل اکبر بھٹا ہے اور ملٹ جانگار بھٹا ہے اور  
 $m_s(X_a - X_b)$  طبقہ میں  $v_{op}$  کے طبقہ میں ہے

## MASS TRANSFER IN DRYER:

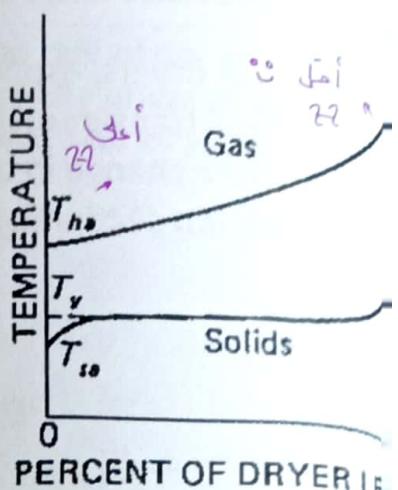
Vapor mass is transferred from the surface of the solid to the gas and sometimes through interior channels of the solid.

The resistance to mass transfer, not heat transfer, may control the drying rate.

$x_a \rightarrow$  حدیث عکیل  
 Per unit mass  
 of dry solid

The average rate of mass transfer  $\dot{m}_v$

غیر ارادی میں محتا باد سے ملٹ  $\dot{m}_v = \dot{m}_s(X_a - X_b)$  diff moisture content



If the gas enters at humidity  $\mathcal{H}_b$ , the exit humidity  $\mathcal{H}_a$

$X_a > X_b$

$$\mathcal{H}_a = \mathcal{H}_b + \frac{\dot{m}_s(X_a - X_b)}{\dot{m}_g} = \mathcal{H}_b + \frac{\dot{m}_v}{\dot{m}_g}$$

عکیل اکبر نے اس سلسلہ کا حکایت کیا  
(22) path

dry bond gas



أحياناً يتناقض مثيل سرعة التجفيف  
أو drying per unit على جودة  
هاد المنتج.

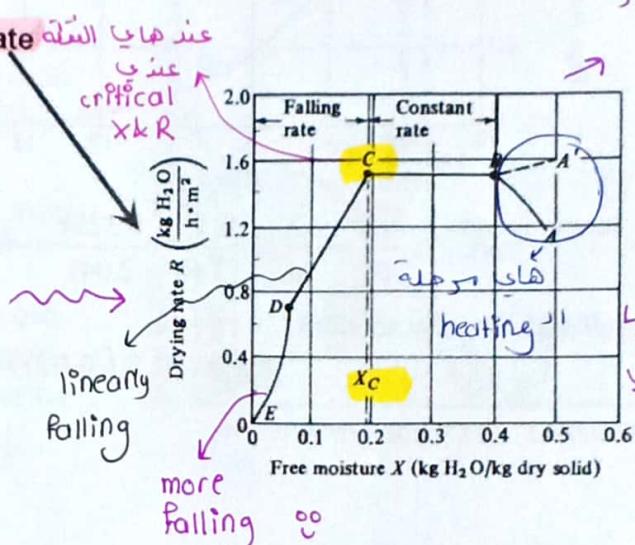
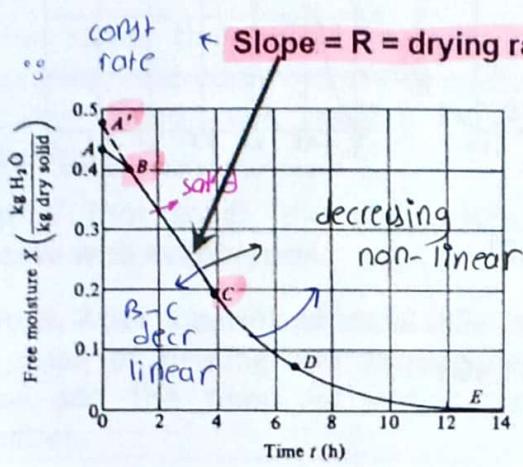
### Rate of drying

**Evaporation rate:** is the amount of solvent evaporated from solid per unit time and area

$$R = -\frac{L_s}{A} \frac{dX}{dt}$$

mass of water evaporated  
(surface area exposed for drying)(time)

mass of dry solids  $X$ : is the free moisture content     $A$ : is the surface area exposed for drying

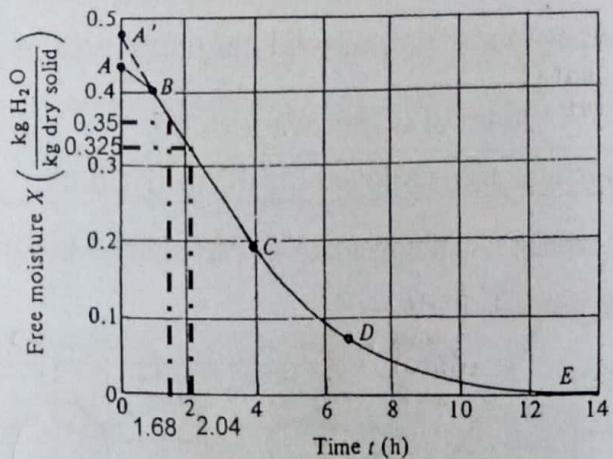


في المختبر نجده Pan منها solid د salt وهي وبيطنه على حبيباته واللحاء  
 يوزنا ويفقلي وزن مع الزمان وينتزع  
 هواء ويتغير لفيس مع الزمن هذين يتغير  
 حرارة الميزان فنادع برسول بيلس يوزن  
 عالي بعدين بيلس يقول لأن هذين هما اقرب  
 بحر «وزن الميزان - وزن ار ٥٠١٩»  
 dry في أثنا مارقة

هاد راح سیاوه اکی بی  
کامنا مو ہو رہا ॥

لیکن  $B-C$  های لینفیتی ها باید بایکوں اور مش راج پیسروں امیں لینے کا بھی تجھے اگر ملتا ہے تو bond based on disillusion اور bounded تجھے بھی تھے۔

های انداده نه  
مداده دار  
Falling rate

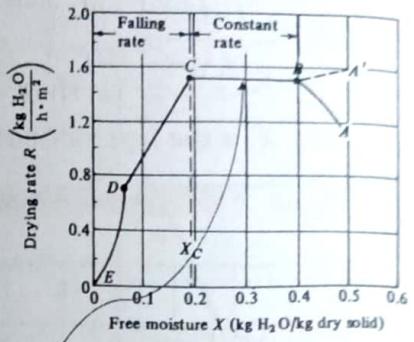


$$\frac{dX}{dt} = \frac{\Delta X}{\Delta t} = \frac{(0.35 - 0.325)}{(1.68 - 2.04)} = -0.07$$

$$L_s/A = 21.5 \text{ kg dry solid/m}^2$$

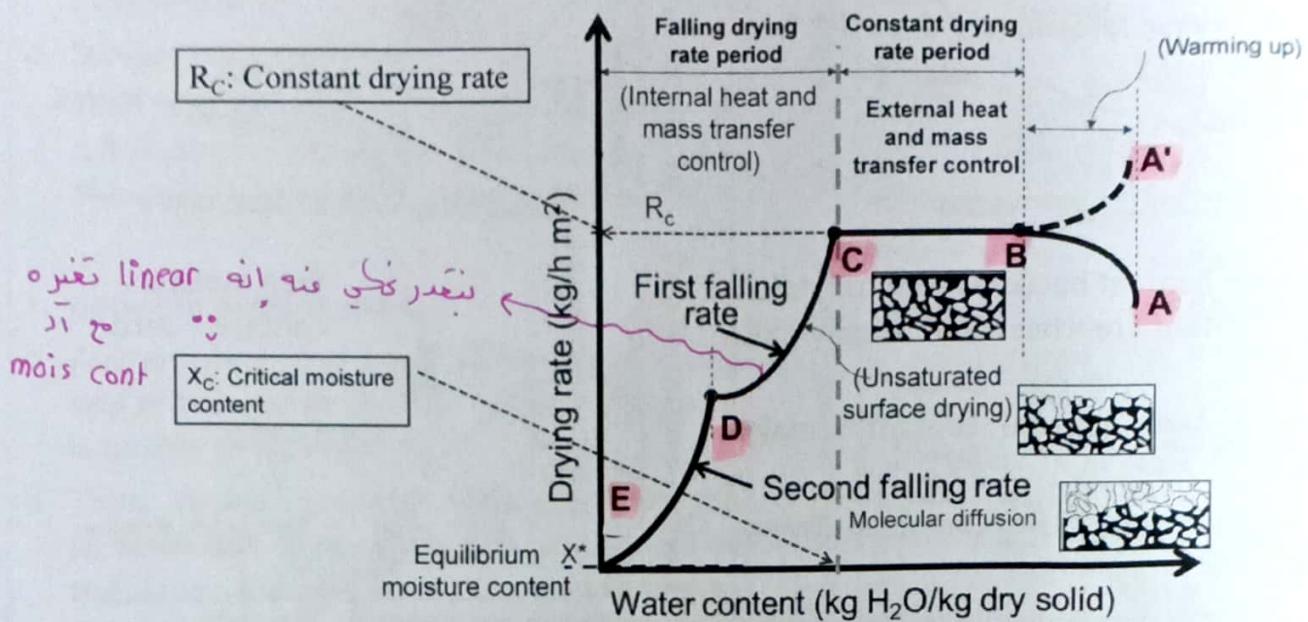
$$R = -21.5 (-0.07) = 1.493$$

$$R = -\frac{L_s}{A} \frac{dX}{dt}$$



2 factor مبنی بر سرعت خشکی و درجه حریق  
 related to heat & mass  $\leftarrow$  internal mass trans.  
 for پوره و باتاناتی  
 based on surface & molecular diffusion  
 و نسبتی نکن اثایی نمیسر first falling rate

### Resistances affecting drying



علیه اد سرعت خشکی و درجہ حریق  $\leftarrow$   $B \leftarrow A$  ①  
 باتاناتی بیلسی اد و مران اد بزیه اکاره نعمل لنتقیة  
 بیٹھ بیلسی اد وریج ۰۰

Pore بیتھ اد سرعت خشکی و درجہ حریق  $\leftarrow C \leftarrow B$  ②  
 باتاناتی بیلسی اد و باتاناتی علیه ایستگی های unBounded عنده based on driving force  
 بین امراد (اد ۰۰ لکوار) دار ۰۰ عنده اد ۰۰ بیتھها هو ار بیکھا دهای  
 time per unit A سرعت خشکی و درجہ حریق  $\leftarrow$  const drying rate

for a given mix of solid mixture

const سرعت خشکی و درجہ حریق  $\leftarrow$  بین ۰۰ و ۰۰ معدن ایستگی های  $\leftarrow$  const

خانه ماحنیه resis بیعیق هاد اد water اد بیلخ اد اد  
 و باتاناتی علیه ایستگی مستدریه  $\leftarrow$  ایٹھ ثابتہ ۰۰

کا عمل عنده لنتقیة C سرعت خشکی و درجہ حریق  $\leftarrow C$  ③  
 based on molecular diff or capillary  $\leftarrow$  solid

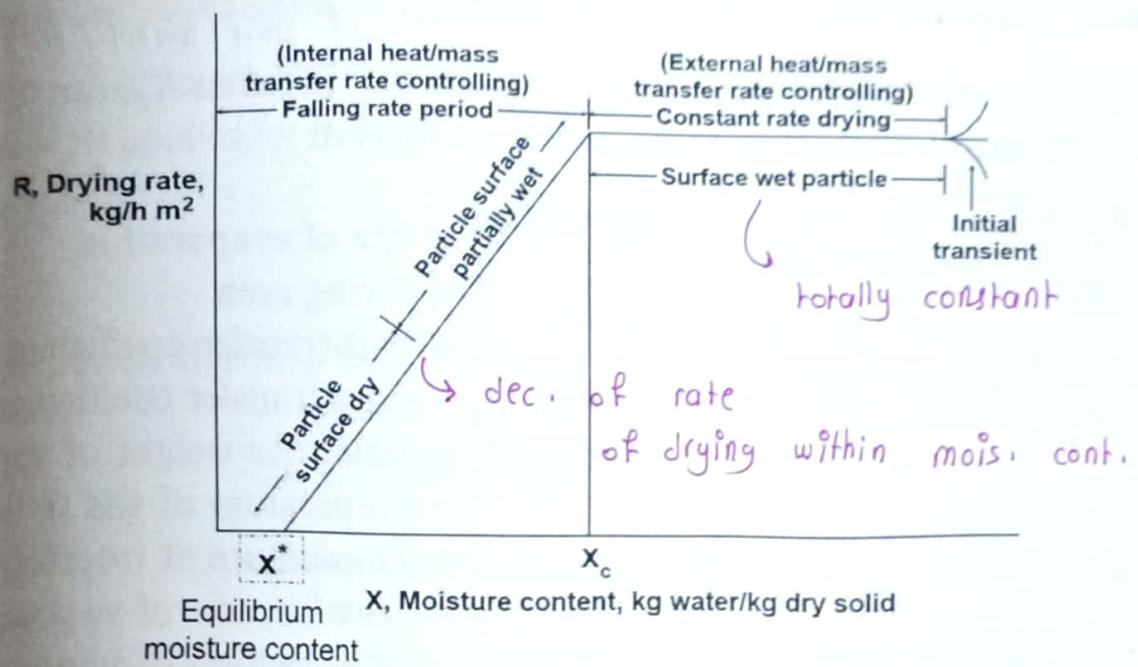
اید بیل جو اد driving force  $\leftarrow$  voidage عنده ۱۰ قفع صلصاله علی وحدة علی سکل sphere علی وحدة  
 و ایشانه voidage های لی طبعت. بین اد هاد لغایه اد C

چو جو اد مخلعت اید بین العوایفات بیها بیلسی تطلع اید من اد particle نفسیه خروج اید  
 non-linear بیکون particle نقسیه بیکون  $\leftarrow$  Ratio بین اد mass

cont دار dry rate مع الزمن فی البداية اد dry rate عالیه نکن مع الزمن بیلسی  
 قص اد اد rate لا drying rate علیه اید بیلخ اد بیکون اقل خانه ایشان

اید جملت مکملت کھا تقل علیه اید کھا حمار هنعب تطلعها حق اهل کھله اد  
 totally dry (R=0) بیعی اد free w particle بیکون کھا و بیلسی تطلع

۰۰ critical mois cont diffusion بیکون اد بیکون بیکون particle نفسیه اد



Typical textbook batch drying rate curve under constant drying conditions





دی جو اسکرپٹ

heat transfer

تھیں اسکرپٹ  
اسکرپٹ کا سامان  
اسکرپٹ کا سامان  
اسکرپٹ کا سامان  
اسکرپٹ کا سامان

### The heat transfer coefficients can be estimated:

- For air flowing parallel with the surface of a solid (based on the properties of air at 95°C; it applies for Reynolds numbers between 2600 and 22,000)

$$h_y = 8.8G^{0.8}/D_e^{0.2}$$

\* the max velocity of air is  $G = \delta V$   
velocity of air

- For a perpendicular flow to the surface, at air velocities between 0.9 and 4.5 m/s,

$$h_y = 24.2G^{0.37}$$

$h_y$  = heat-transfer coefficient, W/m<sup>2</sup>-°C

$G$  = mass velocity, kg/s-m<sup>2</sup>

$D_e$  = equivalent diameter of the airflow channel, m

The coefficients for the above equation in English units, with  $h$  in Btu/ft<sup>2</sup>-h-F,  $G$  in lb/ft<sup>2</sup>-h, and  $D_e$ , in ft, the coefficient 8.8 becomes 0.01 and 24.2 becomes 0.37, respectively.

لے دو

ستھالم میں امور

english unit °F



معدل معنوج من محتوى دهونات الهواء ، البتر بحسب مقدار محتوى air و hum در اجل ::

### Example 4.2.1 Drying rate during the constant-rate period

A filter cake 24 in. (610 mm) square and 2 in. (51 mm) thick, supported on a screen, is dried both sides with air at a wet-bulb temperature of 80°F (26.7°C) and a dry-bulb temperature of (48.9°C). The air flows parallel with the faces of the cake at a velocity of 3.5 ft/s (1.07 m/s). density of the cake is 120lb/ft<sup>3</sup> (1922 kg/m<sup>3</sup>). The equilibrium-moisture content is negligible. the conditions of drying the critical moisture is 9% dry basis. Equivalent diameter De is equal ft.  $\lambda_i = 1049 \text{ Btu/lb}$ . Air density  $\rho = 0.068 \text{ lb/ft}^3 = 1.096 \text{ kg/m}^3$  at 120 F.

- (a) What is the drying rate during the constant-rate period?
- (b) How long would it take to dry this material from an initial moisture content of 20% (dry basis) to a final moisture content of 10%?

### Solution

The interface temperature  $T_i$  is the wet-bulb temperature of the air, 80°F.

The mass velocity of the air is  $G = \rho v$

$$G = 0.068 \times 3.6 \times 3600 \frac{\text{s}}{\text{h}} = 863 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^3 \cdot \text{h}}$$

correlation

حسب

const. rate  
هذا يكانت  
8% بستطلاع  
د 9 د 20  
بعدن const  
8 د 9 د  
for other rate  
of drying  
وو



rate of water removal

$$h_y = 0.01 G^{0.8} / De^{0.2} \quad \rightarrow \quad h = 0.01 \times 863^{0.8} / 2^{0.2} = 1.94 \text{ Btu/ft}^2 \cdot \text{h}^{-0.2} \text{F}$$

a) The drying rate during the constant-rate period,  $R_c$

$$R_c = \frac{\dot{m}_v}{A} \quad \dot{m}_v = \frac{h_y(T - T_d)A}{\lambda_i} \quad \rightarrow \quad R_c = \frac{1.94(120 - 80)}{1049} = 0.074 \text{ lb/ft}^2 \cdot \text{h}$$

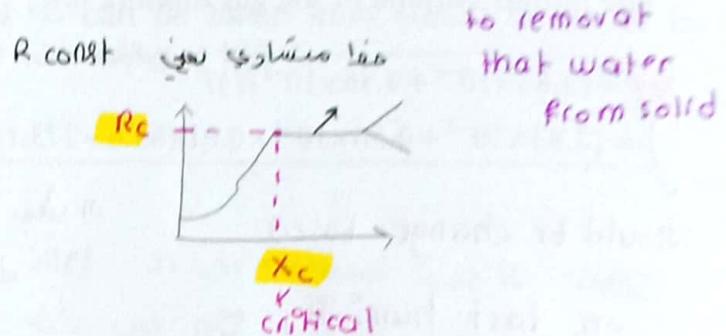
b) Since drying is from both faces, The dried area  $A$  is  $2 \times \left(\frac{24}{12}\right)^2 = 8 \text{ ft}^2$ .

The rate of drying  $\dot{m}_v$

$$\dot{m}_v = 0.074 \times 8 = 0.59 \text{ lb/h}$$

The volume of the cake is  $(24/12)^2 \times (2/12) = 0.667 \text{ ft}^3$ , and the mass of bone-dry solids is  $120 \times 0.667 = 80 \text{ lb}$ . The quantity of moisture to be vaporized is  $80(0.20 - 0.10) = 8 \text{ lb}$ . Drying time  $t_T$  is therefore  $8/0.59 = 13.5 \text{ h}$ .

$$\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ \frac{1b}{\text{ft}^2 \cdot \text{h}} \rightarrow \text{lb}^2 \rightarrow \frac{1b}{\text{h}} \rightarrow \frac{1b}{\text{lb/h}} \\ \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\ \boxed{R \rightarrow A \rightarrow m \rightarrow t} \end{array}$$



### Example 4.2.2 Constant drying rate using heat transfer equations

An insoluble wet granular material is dried in a pan of 0.457 by 0.457 m and 25.4 mm deep. The material is 25.4 mm deep in the pan, and the sides and bottom can be considered to be insulated. Heat transfer is by convection from an air stream flowing parallel to the surface at a velocity of 0.6 m/s. The air is at 65.6 °C and has a humidity of 0.010 kg water/kg dry air. Estimate the rate of drying for constant-rate period.

#### Solution

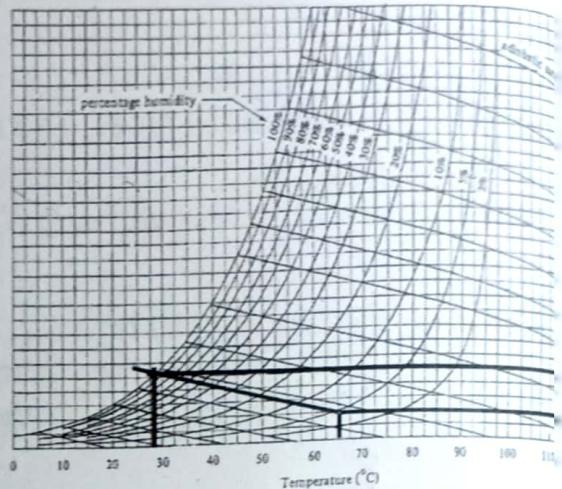
من همچوں بقدر افلاج اور

chart  $\infty$

Entering air at  $T = 65.6$  °C.  $H = 0.010$  kg water/kg dry air.

From psychrometric chart:

- The wet bulb temperature is:  $T_w = 28.9$  °C
- The saturated humidity at  $T_w$  is:  $H_w = 0.026$  kg water/kg dry air.
- The humid volume of the gas mixture is



$$v_H = (2.83 \times 10^{-3} + 4.56 \times 10^{-3} H)T$$

$$= (2.83 \times 10^{-3} + 4.56 \times 10^{-3} \times 0.01)(65.6 + 273.15) = 0.974 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg dry air}$$

should be change based

on last humidity  $\infty$

مقلوبہ بعیی اور  
density

Take basis **1 kg dry gas**  $\xrightarrow{25^\circ\text{C}}$ , Entering air at  $T = 65.6^\circ\text{C}$ .  $H = 0.010 \text{ kg}$   
 $\rightarrow 0.01 \text{ kg water} \rightarrow 1.01 \text{ kg mixture.}$

The humid volume of the gas mixture per kg dry gas

$$v_H = (2.83 \times 10^{-3} + 4.56 \times 10^{-3} H)T = 0.974 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg dry air}$$

$$v = 0.974 \frac{\text{m}^3 \text{ mixture}}{\text{kg dry air}} \frac{1 \text{ kg dry air}}{1.01 \text{ kg mixture}} = 0.964 \frac{\text{m}^3 \text{ mixture}}{\text{kg mixture}}$$

$$\rho = 1/v = 1.037 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} \quad G = \rho u = (1.037)(6.1) = 6.3257 \text{ kg}/(\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{s}) = 22772 \text{ kg}/(\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{h})$$

$$h_c = 0.0204 G^{0.8} = 0.0204(22772)^{0.8} = 62.45 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{C}$$

The latent heat of vaporization,  $\lambda_w$ , at  $T_w = 28.9^\circ\text{C}$  can be taken from steam tables or by interpolation using  $\lambda_w = 2501 \text{ kJ/kg}$  at  $0^\circ\text{C}$  and  $\lambda_w = 2260 \text{ kJ/kg}$  at  $100^\circ\text{C}$ .  
Interpolation  $\lambda_w = 2431 \text{ kJ/kg}$ .

steam table

°°

In reality میں اسے inlet کیا جاتا ہے اور اسے outlet کہا جاتا ہے اور اسے بس لانے اور اسے بس لانے کیلئے  
نیکو دستیاب نہیں بلکہ اسے تسبیر کیا جائے اور اسے بس لانے کیلئے اسے بس لانے کیلئے



$$R_c = \frac{\dot{m}_v}{A} \quad \dot{m}_v = \frac{h_y(T - T_i)A}{\lambda_i}$$

$$R_c = h_c(T - T_w)/\lambda_w = (62.45)(65.6 - 28.9)/(2431 \times 10^3)$$
$$= 9.428 \times 10^{-4} \text{ kg water vapor/(s.m}^2\text{)} = 3.39 \text{ kg water vapor/(h.m}^2\text{)}$$

The total drying rate  $= R_c A = (3.39)(0.457^2) = 0.708 \text{ kg water vapor/h}$

$\downarrow$   
exposed area  
from the top



## of drying for nonporous solids based on diffusion (non const)

ing that the moisture is flowing by diffusion through the nonporous solid. moisture distribution in a solid giving a falling-rate curve

$$\frac{X^*}{X_1} = \frac{X}{X_1} = \frac{8}{\pi^2} \left( e^{-a_1 \beta} + \frac{1}{9} e^{-9a_1 \beta} + \frac{1}{25} e^{-25a_1 \beta} + \dots \right)$$

$$\beta = D'_v t_T / s^2 ] \rightarrow \text{function of } \theta \& \text{ time}$$

$$= (\pi/2)^2$$

= average total moisture content at time  $t_T$  h

= average free-moisture content at time  $t_T$  h

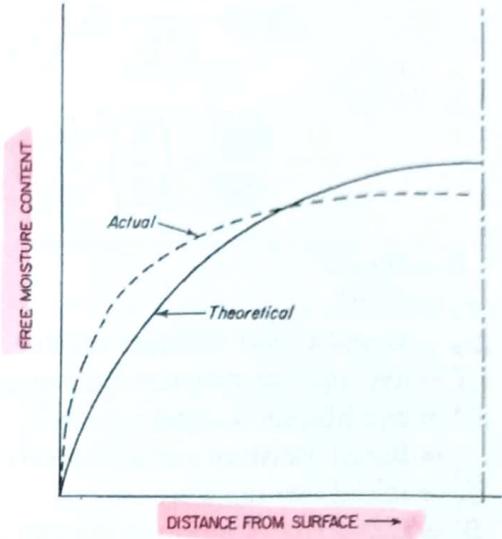
= equilibrium-moisture content

= initial moisture content at start of drying when  $t = 0$

= initial free-moisture content

= diffusivity of moisture through solid

= one-half slab thickness



جیں کا مکانیکی میں \*

کا نیمیر عینی

بی جایی میں جو اے

non falling بھی بلشنا ہے ملے اے Particle

. ° const جو میں تھیں

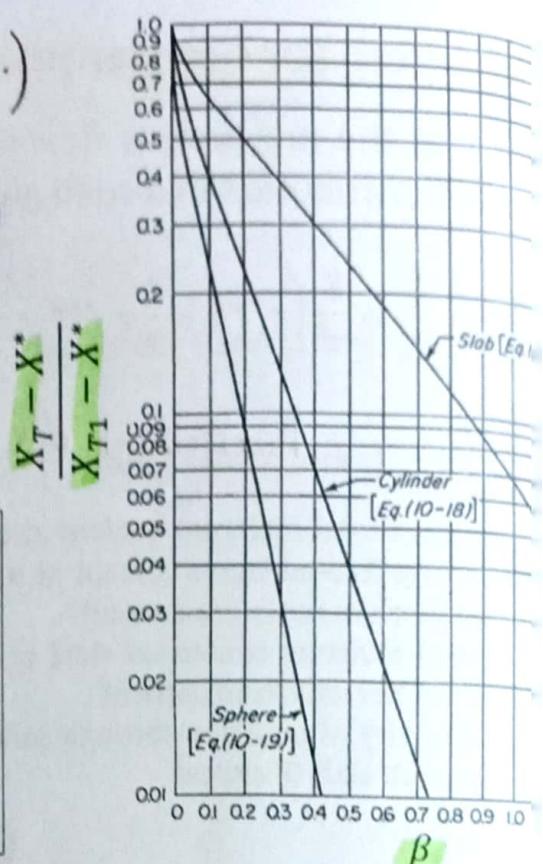


$$\frac{X_T - X^*}{X_{T1} - X^*} = \frac{X}{X_1} = \frac{8}{\pi^2} \left( e^{-a_1 \beta} + \frac{1}{9} e^{-9a_1 \beta} + \frac{1}{25} e^{-25a_1 \beta} + \dots \right)$$

When  $\beta$  is greater than about 0.1

$$t_T = \frac{4s^2}{\pi^2 D'_v} \ln \frac{8X_1}{\pi^2 X} \quad \xrightarrow{\text{to}} \begin{array}{l} \text{time } t \\ \text{remove} \\ \text{moist cont} \\ X_2 \rightarrow X_1 \text{ in} \\ [\beta > 1] \end{array}$$

$$-\frac{dX}{dt} = \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2 \frac{D'_v}{s^2} X$$



$$\beta = D'_v t_T / s^2$$

$$a_1 = (\pi/2)^2$$

$X_T$  = average total moisture content at time  $t_T$  h

$X$  = average free-moisture content at time  $t_T$  h

$X^*$  = equilibrium-moisture content

$X_{T1}$  = initial moisture content at start of drying when  $t = 0$

$X_1$  = initial free-moisture content

$D'_v$  = diffusivity of moisture through solid

$s$  = one-half slab thickness

يسخدم امداده او اد  
 بناء على اد  $\beta$  chart  
 trial & error  $\Rightarrow$



### **Example 4.2.3 Drying rate for falling rate period (nonporous solid)**

A piece of wood 25.4 mm thick is dried from an initial moisture content of 25% to a final moisture of 5% using air of negligible humidity.

If the diffusion coefficient of water within the wood,  $D'_v$ , is  $8.3 \times 10^{-6} \text{ cm}^2/\text{s}$ , how long should it take to dry the wood?

#### **Solution**

The one-half thickness of the piece is

$$s = \frac{25.5/10}{2} = 1.27 \text{ cm}$$

Free  
air جو ای  
moist  
ہے

$$t_T = \frac{4s^2}{\pi^2 D'_v} \ln \frac{8X_1}{\pi^2 X} \quad \text{Diagram: A rectangular block with diagonal hatching on the left side and an arrow pointing outwards from the right side.} \quad t_T = \frac{4(12.7/10)^2 \ln [(8 \times 0.25)/(\pi^2 \times 0.05)]}{\pi^2 (8.3 \times 10^{-6}) \times 3600} = 30.6 \text{ h}$$



### Example 4.2.4. Drying rate for falling rate period (nonporous solid)

A piece of wood 25.4 mm thick is dried from an initial moisture content of 25% to a final moisture of 5% using air of negligible humidity.

If the diffusion coefficient of water within the wood,  $D'_v$  is  $8.3 \times 10^{-6} \text{ cm}^2/\text{s}$ , how long should it take to dry the wood?

#### Solution

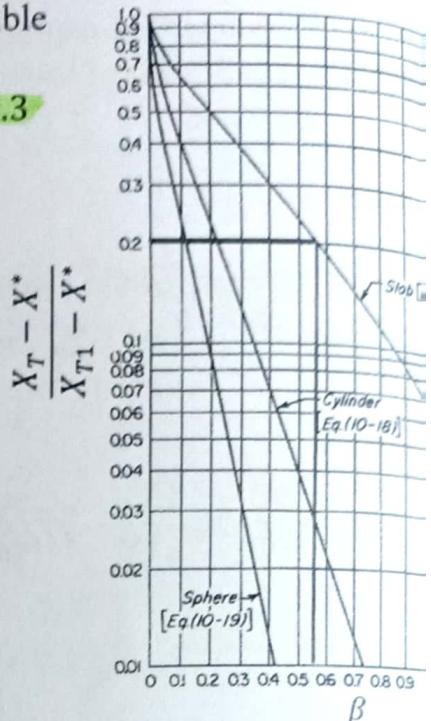
From graph at  $\frac{X_T}{X_{T_1}} = \frac{5}{25} = 0.2$ , the value of  $\beta$  is 0.57

The one-half thickness of the piece is

$$s = \frac{25.5/10}{2} = 1.27 \text{ cm}$$

$$t_T = \frac{4s^2}{\pi^2 D'_v} \ln \frac{8X_1}{\pi^2 X}$$

$$t_T = \frac{4(12.7/10)^2 \ln [(8 \times 0.25)/(\pi^2 \times 0.05)]}{\pi^2 (8.3 \times 10^{-6}) \times 3600} = 30.6 \text{ h}$$



نفس اکمال اساقی سی هون اسقفلما در  
سوپا سوپا دینامیک ح دفا در chart  
slab °°



## Falling rate of drying (non-linear)

### Rate of drying for porous solids based on diffusion

Moisture flows through porous solids by capillarity and to some extent by surface diffusion. The distribution of free moisture content is concave up followed by inflection point then down.

porous material contains a complicated network of interconnecting pores and channels, the cross sections of which vary greatly.

$$R = -\frac{dm_v}{A dt} = -\frac{m_s}{A} \frac{dX}{dt}$$

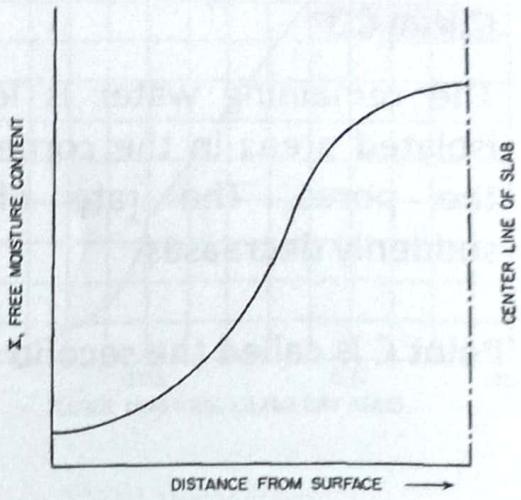
*non linear*

*YWL جملہ کی*  
*کوئی*  
*کوئی*  
*کوئی*  
*کوئی*

*max of solid*

$$t_T = \frac{m_s}{A} \int_{x_2}^{x_1} \frac{dX}{R}$$

*different in  
mois content*



the falling-rate period, when diffusion controls,  $R$  is linear in  $X$ , with many porous solids, during the falling-rate period

$$R = aX + b$$

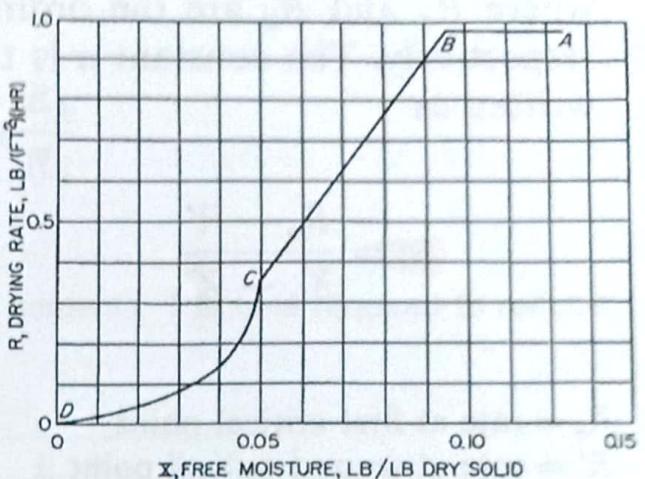
where  $a$  and  $b$  are constants

$$R = -\frac{L_s}{A} \frac{dX}{dt}$$

$$dR = a dX$$

time required in the falling-rate period

$$t_f = \frac{m_s}{aA} \int_{R_2}^{R_1} \frac{dR}{R} = \frac{m_s}{aA} \ln \frac{R_1}{R_2}$$



$$R = aX + b \rightarrow \text{linear}$$

$$R = \frac{L_s}{A} \frac{dX}{dt} \rightarrow \int dt = \frac{L_s}{A} \int \frac{dX}{R}$$

$$t = \frac{L_s}{A} \int \frac{dX}{ax+b} \xrightarrow{\substack{\text{slope} \\ \downarrow}} \text{intercept}$$

$$t = \frac{L_s}{A} \int \frac{dX}{\frac{R_c - R_i}{X_c - X_i} X + b}$$

لـ  $L_i$  نـ  $R_i$  نـ  $X_i$  نـ  $X_c$



$$t_f = \frac{m_s}{aA} \int_{R_2}^{R_1} \frac{dR}{R} = \frac{m_s}{aA} \ln \frac{R_1}{R_2}$$

where  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  are the ordinates for the initial and final moisture respectively. The constant  $a$  is the slope of the rate-of-drying curve and written as

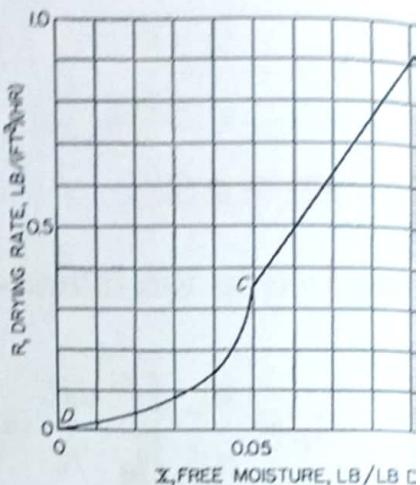
$$a = \frac{R_c - R'}{X_c - X'}$$

$R_c$  = rate at first critical point

$R'$  = rate at second critical point

$X_c$  = free-moisture content at first critical point

$X'$  = free-moisture content at second critical point



$$\int_{R_2}^{R_1} \frac{dR}{R} = \frac{m_s}{aA} \ln \frac{R_1}{R_2}$$

$$a = \frac{R_c - R'}{X_c - X'}$$

$$t_f = \frac{m_s(X_c - X')}{A(R_c - R')} \ln \frac{R_1}{R_2}$$

Time can be presented in term of moisture contents. The time required to reduce from  $X_c$  to some moisture content  $X$  is :

$$-\frac{L_s}{A} \int_{X_c}^X \frac{dX}{R} \quad \boxed{R = R_c X / X_c} \xrightarrow{\text{Integrate}} t = -\frac{L_s}{A} \frac{X_c}{R_c} \ln \left( \frac{X}{X_c} \right)$$



### **Example 4.2.5. Estimation of drying rate**

Assume that the drying rate varies linearly through the whole falling-rate period

$$X_1 = 0.38 \text{ kg H}_2\text{O/kg dry solid} \quad X_2 = 0.04 \text{ kg H}_2\text{O/kg dry solid}$$

$$X_c = 0.195 \text{ kg H}_2\text{O/kg dry solid} \quad R_c = 1.51 \text{ kg H}_2\text{O/(m}^2\text{.h)}$$

$$L_s / A = 21.5 \text{ kg dry solid/m}^2$$

**Calculate the time required for this drying.**

### Solution

$$t \approx -\frac{L_s}{A} \left[ \frac{X_c - X_1}{R_C} + \int_{X_c}^{X_2} \frac{dX}{R} \right] = -\frac{L_s}{A} \left[ \frac{X_c - X_1}{R_C} + \frac{X_c}{R_C} \ln \left( \frac{X_2}{X_c} \right) \right] = 7.03 \text{ h}$$

totally وحدة 2 period عندي  
const دائمة Falling

\*  $x_i \rightarrow x_c \rightsquigarrow$  بمعنى عليها توازن

\*  $x_c \rightarrow x_{final} \rightsquigarrow$  ينحدر عليها هو اين  
ar Falling rate

### Example 4.2.6. Numerical estimation of drying rate

A batch of wet solid whose drying rate curve is represented aside, is to be dried from a free moisture content of 0.38 to 0.04 kg H<sub>2</sub>O/kg dry solid. The weight of dry solid is 399 kg and the top drying surface area is 18.58 m<sup>2</sup>.

Calculate the time required for this drying.

**Solution**  $X_1 = 0.38 \text{ kg H}_2\text{O/kg dry solid}$

$X_2 = 0.04 \text{ kg H}_2\text{O/kg dry solid}$

$$L_s / A = 399 / 18.58$$

$$= 21.5 \text{ kg dry solid/m}^2$$

(CB) ملاحظة مستعمل يعتمد

term

اولاً على من لا يكاد يهتم

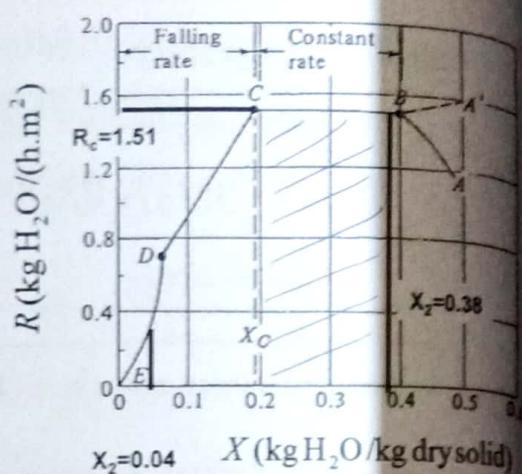
مع

$$t = -\frac{L_s}{A} \int_{X_1}^{X_2} \frac{dX}{R} = -\frac{L_s}{A} \left[ \int_{X_1}^{X_c} \frac{dX}{R_c} + \int_{X_c}^{X_2} \frac{dX}{R} \right] = -\frac{L_s}{A} \left[ \frac{X_c - X_1}{R_c} + \int_{X_c}^{X_2} \frac{dX}{R} \right]$$

From drying rate curve:

$$X_c = 0.195 \text{ kg H}_2\text{O/kg dry solid}$$

$$R_c = 1.51 \text{ kg H}_2\text{O/(m}^2.\text{h)}$$



num. integration

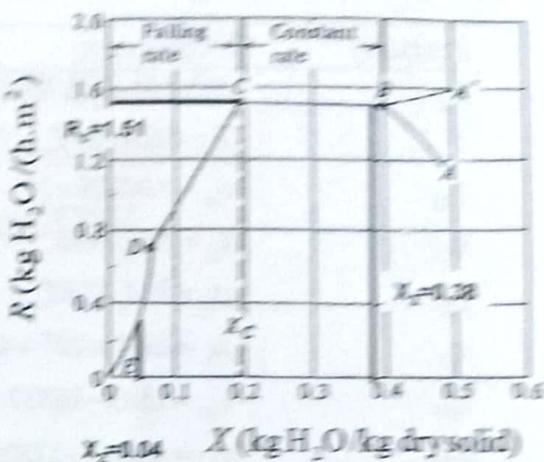
oo



$\int_{X_c=0.195}^{X_2=0.04} \frac{dX}{R}$  can be integrated numerically or graphically. To perform this, read values of R and calculate  $1/R$ :

X	R	1/R	X	R	1/R
0.195	1.51	0.663	0.065	0.71	1.41
0.150	1.21	0.826	0.050	0.37	2.70
0.100	0.90	1.11	0.040	0.27	3.70

Using Trapezoidal rule:  $\int_{X_c=0.195}^{X_2=0.04} \frac{dX}{R} \approx -0.189$



Finally the drying time is:

$$t = -21.5 \left[ \frac{0.195 - 0.38}{1.51} - 0.189 \right] = 6.7 \text{ h}$$



## **Topic 4.3. Continuous Drying**

This lecture

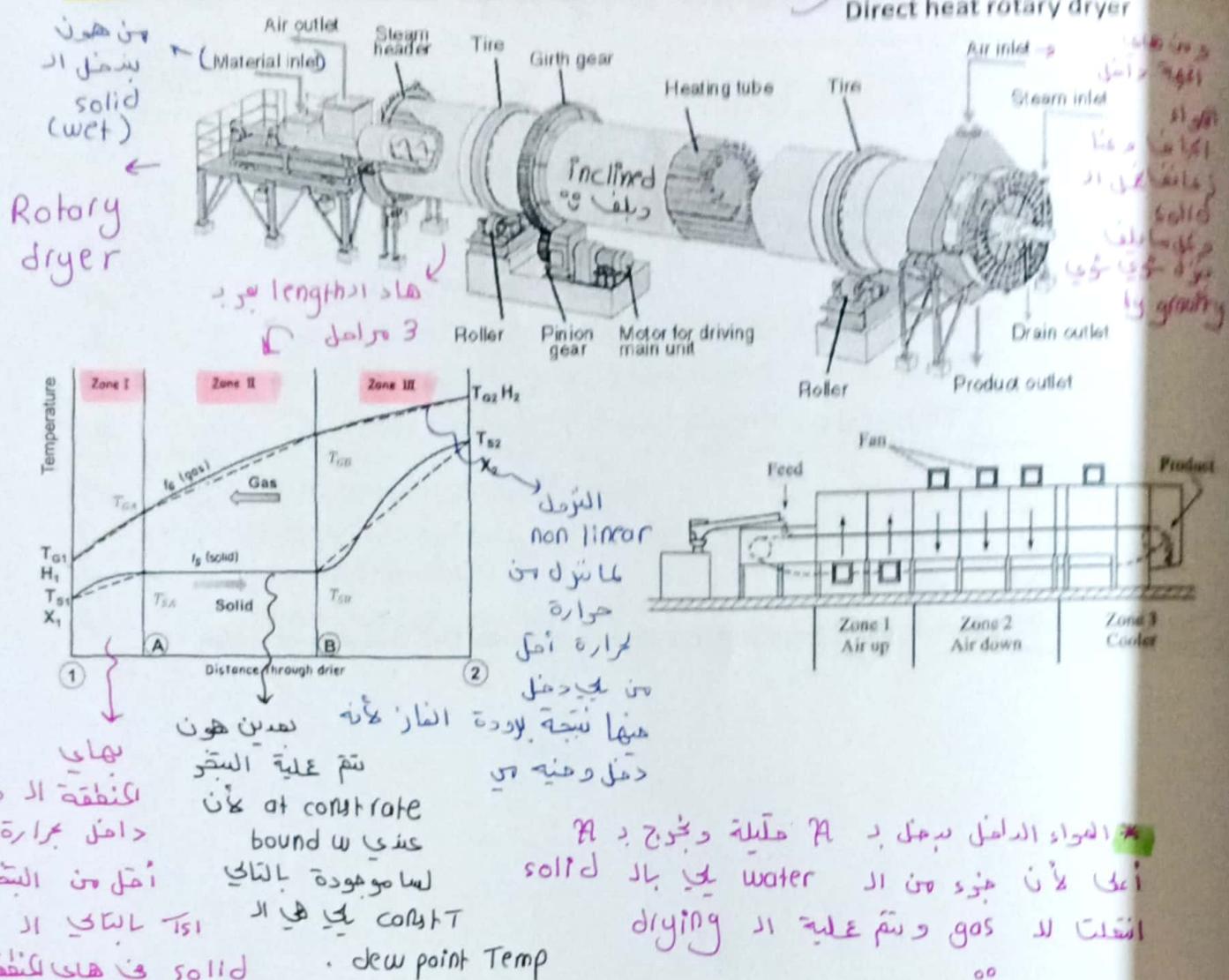
- ✓ Overview and definitions
- ✓ Continuous Drying

This topic was obtained from the notes of professor Zayed Hamamreh, ChE-University of Jordan



يُبَرِّدُ أو solid فيدخل سطحه من الأجهزة الثانية.

## TEMPERATURE PATTERNS IN DRYERS



\* نبی اُنگرِ اڈ length

ثـ. rotary dryer II

mois cont <sup>1</sup> vises

دَسْنَةُ الْمَدِيْنَةِ

( هو ماضی عو ار

• آنچه از

zone 2 دهارة عاليه بعض

كل العزوف مطبقة إيه يسئللي هي نكّن عيّة أكّي الكهودة

جَلْبَةِ dīvānī F

و من اد solid و ملحوظ

عاليٍّ ما يكون له Potential عاليٍّ انه يُشيل

وهدان عایی اند پوتین Potin ask believe are

وهدات عی پوتین Potin ask believe red عای میانها ار Flux بی تین سوال at larg

عای معنایها در Flux بیانی سمعان

losses ، اخساعه حديد مایه راه سخن

و يشع حرارة لبرة بس هون

راج نظر

مَهَارَةُ الْكِ

## Balances for countercurrent continuous dryers

G: Mass flow rate of dry air

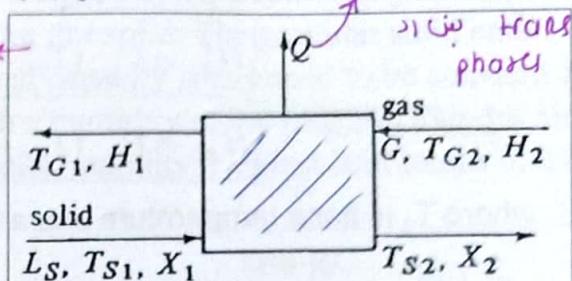
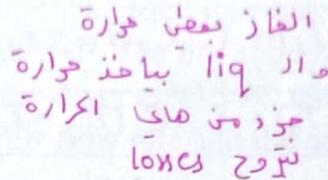
$L_s$ : Mass flow rate of dry solid

X: Free moisture content.

H: Humidity

$T_s$ : Wet solid temperature

$T_G$ : dry gas temperature



#### **Steady-state material balance on the moisture:**

$$L_S(X_1 - X_2) = G(H_1 - H_2)$$

### - Steady-state heat balance on dryer:

$$L_s(H'_{s1} - H'_{s2}) = G(H_{y1} - H_{y2}) + Q$$

$H'_{S1}$  and  $H'_{S2}$  : Enthalpies of wet solid in kJ/kg dry solid at  $T_{S1}$  and  $T_{S2}$ , respectively

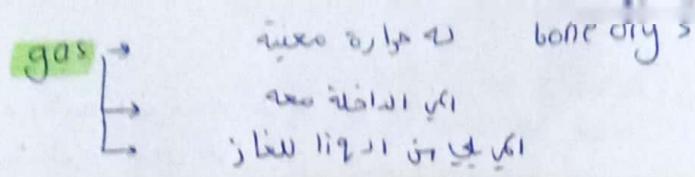
$H_{v1}$  and  $H_{v2}$ : Enthalpies of humid air in kJ/kg dry air at  $T_{G1}$  and  $T_{G2}$ , respectively.

\* لا يُعرف كم الفلاحي لازم أمرها لتشغل أي مساحة تزداد  
amount هاي بعدها تكون هذه المساحة  
من صيغة لقيمة دار . design of gas

\*بعاً إن الأنماط دليلٌ أن معنِّيه راح يطلع بـ ٢٤ أعلى حدٍ بـ ١٩ للفناز الطالع  
إذا طلع gas دـ ٢٩ sokd على رعنـا وـ length يبلغ وـ dryer معناها  
من الرعنـا ولا حينـز ما كان سـفـالـجـادـأ سيـ طـلـعـ وـ gas على وـ ٤٧ حوـيـةـهـ  
١٩ sokd

at the end of that exit

## Flow rate & gas



- Heat capacity of dry solid ( $C_{ps}$ ) and heat capacity of liquid water ( $C_L \equiv 4.187 \text{ kJ/kg.K}$ ) can be used to calculate the enthalpy of wet solid at inlet and outlet:

$$H'_{s1} = C_{ps}(T_{s1} - T_0) + X_{r,1}C_L(T_{s1} - T_0)$$

$$H'_{s2} = C_{ps}(T_{s2} - T_0) + X_{r,2}C_L(T_{s2} - T_0)$$

where  $T_0$  is base temperature has a convenient value of  $0^\circ\text{C}$

- The enthalpy of humid gas at inlet and outlet can be calculated from (See humidification handout):

$$H_{y1} = c_{s1}(T_{G1} - T_0) + \lambda_0 H_1$$

$$c_{s1} = 1.005 + 1.88H_1$$

$$H_{y2} = c_{s2}(T_{G2} - T_0) + \lambda_0 H_2$$

$$c_{s2} = 1.005 + 1.88H_2$$

$$\lambda_0 = 2501 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

humid heat

- Adiabatic drying:  $Q = 0$



inlet داد  
out داد مسکله میگیری  
G & H out صورتات و ابایی  
مغزونات

### Example 4.3.1 Drying rate during the constant-rate period

A continuous countercurrent dryer is being used to dry 453.6 kg dry solid/h containing 0.04 kg total moisture/kg dry solid to a value of 0.002 kg total moisture/kg dry solid. The granular solid enters at 26.7 °C and is to be discharged at 62.8 °C. The dry solid heat capacity is assumed to be constant at 1.465 kJ/(kg.K). Heating air enters the dryer at 93.3 °C with a humidity of 0.01 kg H<sub>2</sub>O/kg dry air and leaves at 37.8 °C. Calculate the air flow rate and the outlet humidity. Neglect heat losses in the dryer.

#### Solution

$$L_s = 453.6 \text{ kg dry solid/h}; Q=0$$

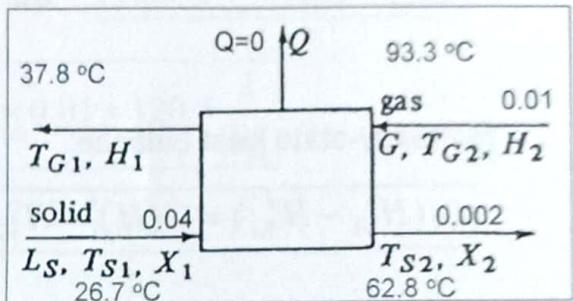
$$X_{T,1} = 0.04 \text{ kg H}_2\text{O/kg dry}$$

$$X_{T,2} = 0.002 \text{ kg H}_2\text{O/kg dry}$$

$$T_{S,1} = 26.7^\circ\text{C}; T_{S,2} = 62.8^\circ\text{C}$$

$$T_{G,1} = 37.8^\circ\text{C}; T_{G,2} = 93.3^\circ\text{C}; H_2 = 0.01 \text{ kg H}_2\text{O/kg dry air}$$

$$C_{ps} = 1.465 \text{ kJ/(kg.K)}$$



sat'd hum داد و دیوار آف دارد این اند air Temp داد \*  
اگر معنایها اینها بیش بیش  
دیوار اند اینها اند اینها اند اینها اند  
لا کیمی ملیل کن هاد معنایه بیز دهن اند اینها اند  
و اند اگر بیش اند اینها اند اینها اند  
to remove off بیش سفال اینها اند اینها اند  
dryer میش سفال اینها اند اینها اند  
دیوار بیش بیش بیش بیش بیش بیش  
the exact water

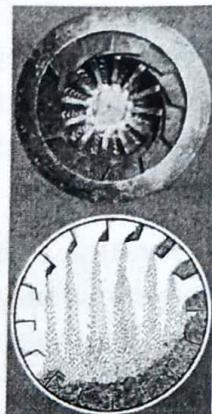
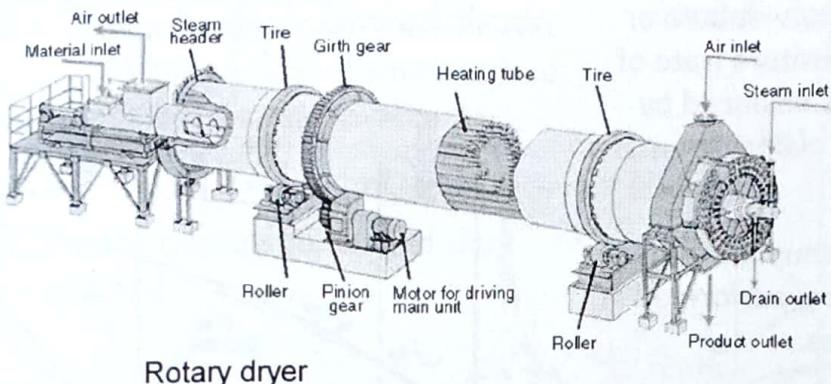
vers length is need for  $L_s \leftarrow \uparrow G \leftarrow$   
dryer دیوار هاد میه زنده اند اینها اند  
cost دیوار هاد میه زنده اند اینها اند  
دیوار بیش بیش بیش بیش بیش  
length دیوار هاد میه زنده اند اینها اند  
pumping دیوار هاد میه زنده اند اینها اند  
fixed capital invest دیوار هاد میه زنده اند اینها اند

fixed invest دیوار اینها اند optimum  
cost of manifacter دیوار اینها اند



design of counter current continuous dryers

## Analysis and design of countercurrent continuous dryers

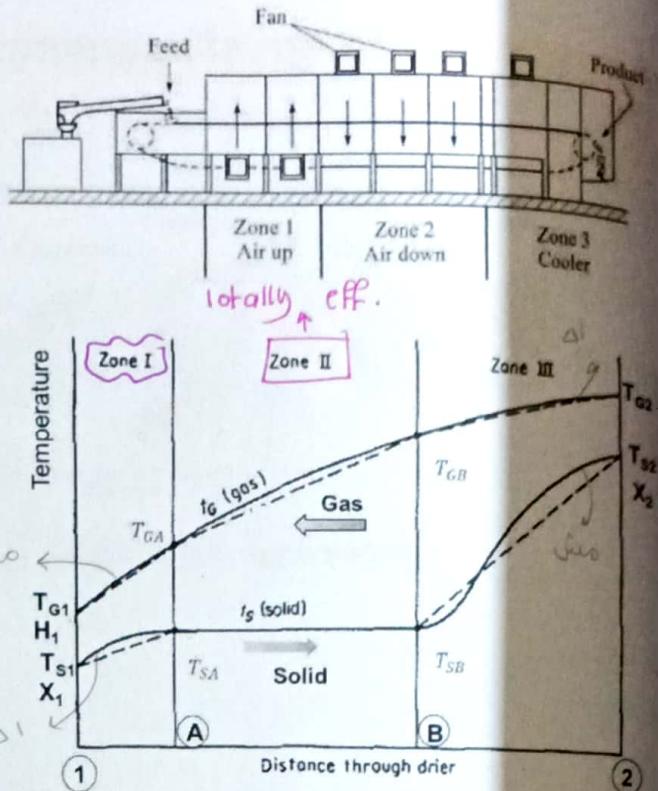


Rotary dryer



### Zone I (1 → A: Preheat zone):

- The solid is heated up to the wet bulb or adiabatic saturation temperature (rate of heat transfer to the solid is balanced by the heat requirements for evaporation of moisture).
- Little evaporation occurs, thus this zone is usually ignored when drying performed at relatively low temperatures.
- The whole surface of the solid remains moist over zone I (as it happens during the constant rate drying period in a batch equipment).



Typical gas and solid temperature profiles in a countercurrent rotary drier

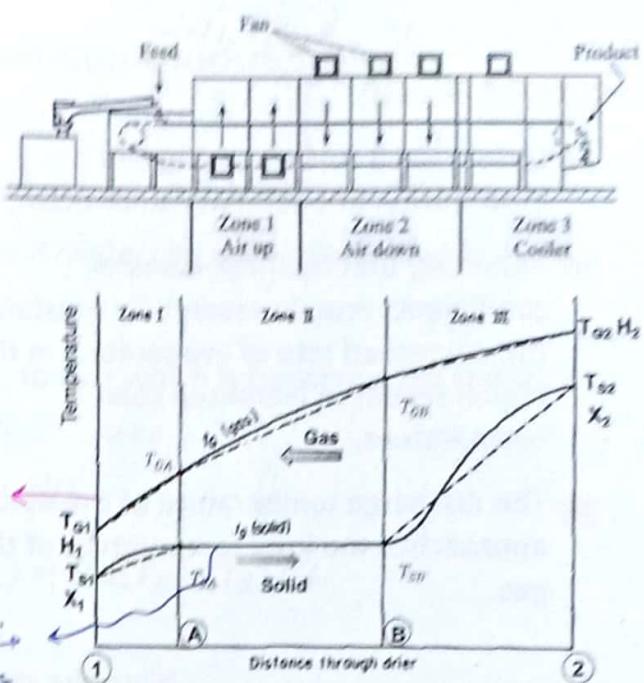
حرارة اد بكون solid  
كثير ملها يعني less dew point  
(dead zone) على السفنر dew و



$\rightarrow$  totally off

### **Zone II: $A \rightarrow B$ :**

- The equilibrium temperature of the solid remains substantially constant (at the wet bulb temperature of the air) while surface and unbound moisture are evaporated.
  - At point B, the critical moisture of the solid is reached

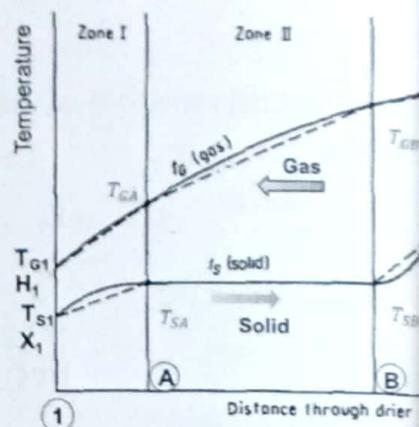
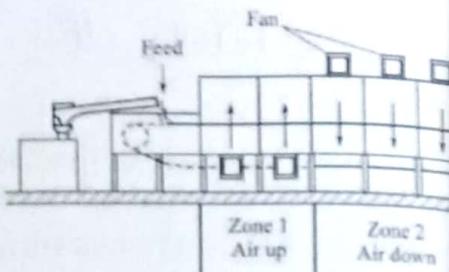


### Typical gas and solid temperature profiles in a countercurrent rotary dryer

Line 6:  $\dot{m}_d = \frac{\dot{m}_s}{1 - \alpha}$   
Line 7:  $\dot{m}_d = \dot{m}_s$

### Zone III, $B \rightarrow 2$ :

- Unsaturated surface drying and evaporation of bound moisture occur.
- Assuming that the heat-transfer coefficients remain essentially constant, the decreased rate of evaporation in this region results in increased solid temperature,
- The discharge temperature of the solid approaches the inlet temperature of the gas.



Typical gas and solid temperature  
countercurrent rotary



## Differential balances for countercurrent continuous dryers

## Assumptions:

- Adiabatic operation (the losses  $Q = 0.0$ )
  - Heat transfer only from the gas (by convection), and neglecting any indirect heat transfer between the solid and the drier itself

Then, the loss in heat from the gas is equal to  $dq_G$  to that which is transferred to the solid  $dq$  and the losses  $Q$ .

$$\text{lost} \leftarrow dq_G = \overset{\text{gain}}{\cancel{dq}} + \overset{\text{zero}}{\cancel{dQ}}$$

$$dq = U dS (T_G - T_S) = Ua(T_G - T_S) \, dZ$$

Where:

**U** = overall heat-transfer coefficient between gas and solid

$T_G - T_s$  = temperature difference for heat transfer

$S$  = interfacial surface/drier cross section

a = interfacial surface/drier volume

\* اولاً dryer بباره عن steel مایو المواد اساحتن اد راح بیکن ملائیکن دجیو solid علیه هاد اد solid راح با هذ هوا ره  
من اد steel نفسه و دس اونا هون محیر کل اکواره بخیر بایا هذ ها اد  
solid من مدور الفار by convection اینت اته اد conduct  
مطعن لآن ادریمال اولر اولر اد اگر و آسمهل لحسابات

$$q = h \Delta T$$

راح تكون امتحان  $\leftarrow q = -k dT / dx$   
 لهنك سلناها . ↓ ↓  
 cond conv

\* بخاری و dryer بغلب جو اور یعنی solid بغلب جو اور  
diff sig میں کل اور direct contact always

Also,  $dq_G = -G c_s dT_G$

For adiabatic process, the losses  $Q = 0.0 \rightarrow dq_G = dq + dQ \rightarrow dq_G = dq$

$$\rightarrow -G c_s dT_G = Ua(T_G - T_S) dZ$$

where

$dT_G$ : is the temperature drop experienced by the gas as a result of transfer of heat to the solid,

$c_s$ : is the humid heat.

$$dN_{tOG} = \frac{dT_G}{T_G - T_S} = \frac{Ua dZ}{G c_s}$$

- if the heat-transfer coefficient is constant, NTU is:

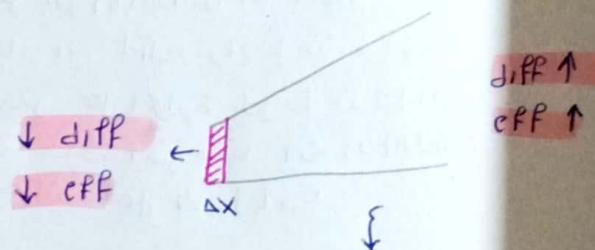
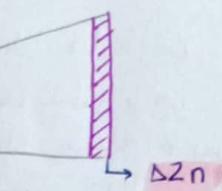
Where HTU:

$$H_{tOG} = \frac{G c_s}{Ua}$$

$$N_{tOG} = \frac{\Delta T_G}{\Delta T_m} = \frac{L}{H_{tOG}}$$

مُوَيْفِرٌ ۰۰

dryer جاف حساف  
small دلّي  
sig متسارع  
based على هاد  
على هاد  
العرقون يجبي  
طفنا 25  
هواد هو sig  
وريد هاد HtOG  
HtOG هواد  
وحاصل هنربهم هواد  
و 2



متاتي هنا  
eff & var  
هاد يؤدي (=) هنا  
يزداد eff ↑  
عن من هاد (=)

يعني اذا اخذت

كل هاد خلا اخذنا  
متاتي ادا موسيت اراد size يعني  
شيء على

\* كلها معموت العرقون معناتها الدقة  
او حسن كلها هل اراد HtOG كلها كانت  
الدقة احسن او بزيريو عدد اراد  
sig

HtOG ريادة عدد اراد HtOG وملة او  
exact به مللة ساردهه للكلي يعني  
lengths او exp data على 100%  
exp length او exact بطلع

adar ask :: believe & receive  
inf. no. of Transfer unit  
ideal or ←

where

$N_{tOG}$  = Number of heat-transfer units

$H_{tOG}$  = Length of heat-transfer unit

$\Delta T_G$  = change in gas temperature owing to heat transfer to solid only

$\Delta T_m$  = appropriate average temperature difference between gas and solid (Log mean average)

- o The volumetric heat transfer coefficient is calculated using the correlation

$$Ua \left( \frac{W}{m^3 \cdot K} \right) = 237 \frac{\dot{G}^{0.68}}{d}$$

where  $\dot{G} = G(1 + H)$

$\dot{G}$  = total gas mass flow rate (dry air + water vapor i.e. humidity) ( $\text{kg}/\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{s}$ ),

$d$  = dryer diameter (m)



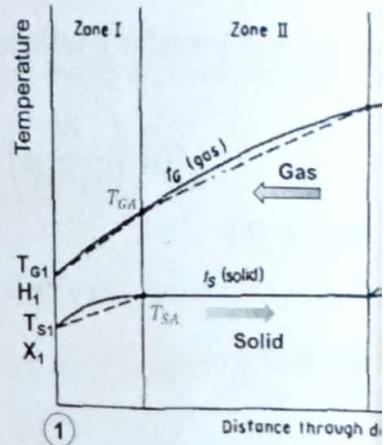
The total length of dryer is given by

$$\rightarrow L = N_{tOG} \times H_{tOG} = \frac{\Delta T_G}{\Delta T_m} \frac{G c_s}{Ua}$$

- For the zone II, for example, the number of heat transfer units is given by

$$(N_{tOG})_{II} = \frac{T_{GB} - T_{GA}}{(\Delta T_m)_{II}}$$

$$(\Delta T_m)_{II} = \frac{(T_{GB} - T_{SB}) - (T_{GA} - T_{SA})}{\ln \frac{(T_{GB} - T_{SB})}{(T_{GA} - T_{SA})}}$$



نقطة بواسطة هواء والملوّب  
التي تكون في طالع ما فوق  
عن 100°C

### Example 4.3.2 Drying rate for falling rate period (nonporous solid)

02/

A moist non-hygroscopic granular solid at 26 °C is to be dried from 20% initial moisture to 0.3% final moisture in a rotary dryer at a rate of 1500 kg/h. The hot air enters the dryer at 135 °C with a humidity of 0.015 and leaves at 60 °C. With condition that the temperature of the solid leaving the dryer must not exceed 100 °C and the air velocity must not exceed 1.5 m/s in order to avoid dust carry over.  $C_{ps} = 0.85 \text{ kJ/kg.K}$ . Find the diameter, length and other parameters of the dryer

### Solution

Solid contains 20% initial moisture:

Mass flow of dry solid:

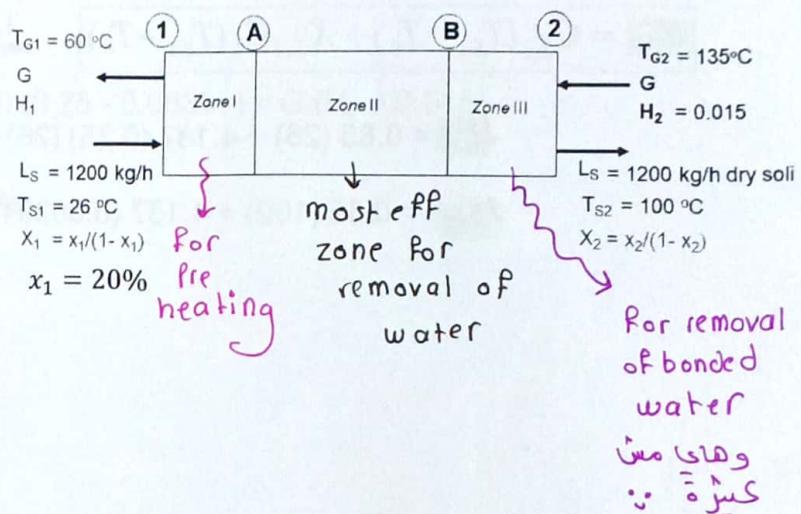
$$L_s = 1500 (1-0.2) = 1200 \text{ kg/h},$$

Moisture in the wet solid:

$$x_1 = 0.20/(1-0.20) = 0.25$$

Moisture in the dry solid:

$$x_2 = 0.003/(1-0.003) = 0.00301$$



$$\text{Water evaporated, } m_{w \text{ evaporated}} = L_s (X_1 - X_2) = 1200 (0.25 - 0.00301) = 296.4 \text{ kg}$$

Enthalpy of different streams (suppose ref temp = 0°C)

$$H'_{s1} = C_{ps}(T_{s1} - T_0) + X_{T,1}C_L(T_{s1} - T_0) \xrightarrow{T_0 = 0^\circ\text{C}} H'_{s1} = C_{ps}T_{s1} + X_{T,1}C_LT_{s1}$$

$$H'_{s2} = C_{ps}(T_{s2} - T_0) + X_{T,2}C_L(T_{s2} - T_0) \xrightarrow{T_0 = 0^\circ\text{C}} H'_{s2} = C_{ps}T_{s2} + X_{T,2}C_LT_{s2}$$

$$H'_{s1} = 0.85(26) + 4.187(0.25)(26) = 49.31 \text{ kJ/kg dry solid}$$

$$H'_{s2} = 0.85(100) + 4.187(0.00301)(100) = 86.2 \text{ kJ/kg dry solid}$$



$$c_{s2} = 1.005 + 1.88 H_2 = 1.005 + 1.88 (0.015) = 1.0332 \text{ kJ/kg dry air.K}$$

$$H_{y2} = c_{s2}(T_{G2} - T_0) + \lambda_0 H_2 = 1.0332 (135-0) + 0.015 (2500) = 177 \text{ kJ/kg DA}$$

$$c_{s1} = 1.005 + 1.88 H_1$$

$$H_{y1} = c_{s1}(T_{G1} - T_0) + \lambda_0 H_1 = (1.005 + 1.88 H_1) (60) + 2500 H_1 = 60.3 + 2613 H_1$$

• Steady-state moisture material balance:

$$L_s(X_1 - X_2) = G(H_1 - H_2) \rightarrow 1200 (0.25 - 0.00301) = G (H_1 - 0.015)$$

$$\rightarrow G H_1 - 0.015 G = 296.4 \text{ kg} \quad \text{Eq. (1)}$$



gas flowrate لیٹر هر سیکنڈ EB و UB لیٹر

size داری کے سائز اور مساحت اور میٹر 3 zones length وار dryer دار جیسے

total L دار یعنی اور 3 length کو جمع کرنا دار

وہاں اور قدرتی اور

dryer کے diameter size کو

$$\rightarrow 1200 (49.31 - 86.2) = G (60.3 + 2613 H_1 - 177) \quad \text{Eq. (2)}$$

- Solve Eqns. (1) and (2) simultaneously to get:

$$G = 10560 \text{ kg dry air/h} , H_1 = 0.04306 \text{ kg water/kg air}$$

ارجمندی اور  
H الداخلہ



دینا عرض اور diameter

diameter اور عرض اور volumetric flow rate

### Calculation of the shell diameter

$$v_{H2} > v_{HI}$$

Humid volume of the inlet gas ( $135^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $H_2 = 0.015$ ),  $v_{H2} = 1.183 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg dry air}$

Humid volume of the exit gas ( $60^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $H_1 = 0.04306$ ),  $v_{HI} = 1.008 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg dry air}$

### The maximum volumetric gas flow rate (this occurs at end 2)

$$G \cdot v_{H2} = (10,560)(1.183) = 12,490 \text{ m}^3/\text{h} \Rightarrow 3.47 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

assumption

diameter

\* Take the maximum superficial air velocity to be  $1.2 \text{ m/s}$  (this is 20% less than the maximum allowable velocity since part of the dryer is filled with the moving solid, and the entire cross-section is not available for gas flow).

$$(\pi d^2/4)(1.2) = 3.47 \Rightarrow d = 1.98 \text{ m}$$

للسؤال نفسه  
معنی سرعة  
استخدامها مثل  
ما هي

velocity وار  $v_H$   
مقطع اور cross section area  
tube رر

\* الهواء الداخل له  $v_H$  عنوان الطابع حسب اد  
هاد الهواء على اد inlet وار out humidity  
من اد بطلع اد chart

in اد 29 معنیان من السوال .  
out اد 29 بطلع اد chart حسبیانها في الاید اسابق .

ما عنی  $v_H$  اد consistency ave معنیها راح تاخذ عسان  
dryer اور length اور ونطلع اد design

flow rate اور  $G$  اور  $v_H$  اور  $v_{H2}$  اور  $v_{HI}$  بمعنیان اسکھیہ اور اکبر  
لانھا راح بھئی اور diameter اور tube اکبر اور  $v_{H2}$  بھئی اور  $v_{HI}$  بھئی

لو حکایت اور  $v_{HI}$  جسمی اور  $v_{H2}$  بھئی اسکھیہ اسکھیہ

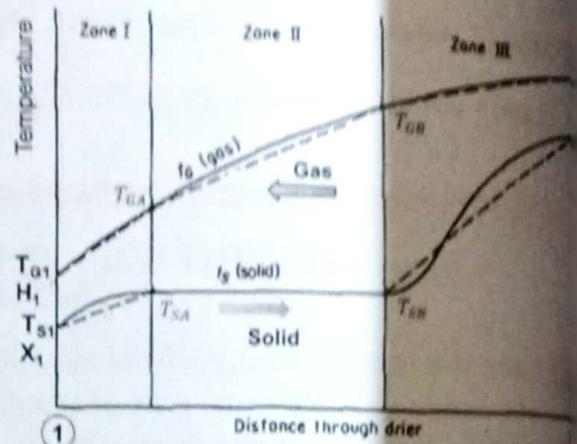
max اور min بھئی

ask :: believe & recieve

3 diff zone in length of drier  
 H<sub>to6</sub> > U<sub>to6</sub> > length of drier

### Calculation of the number of heat transfer units

- The dryer is considered to consist of three zones as shown in the Figure.
- The stage wise calculation of temperature and humidity or moisture content of the streams can be obtained by material and energy balance



- Zone III:** Only heating of the solid occurs in this zone; there is little water left for vaporization.
- At the boundary between zones III and II, the solid is at the wet-bulb temperature  $T_{SB}$ , of air at that location.

$H_{to6} \rightarrow$  Function of gas flow rate, humid heat & overall heat trans coeff.

$U_{to6} \rightarrow$  Function of diff in humidity or diff in Temp or diff in moisture content.



مختلط دارد این میکرو از  $T_{SB}$  و  $T_{DA}$  میگذرد  
 chart از این دو داشتی داریم که از آنها برای محاسبه  $T_{DB}$  و  $H$  میتوانیم  
 $T_{DB} \rightarrow T_{DB}$   
 $T_{DB} \rightarrow H$

Assume  $T_{SB} (= T_{SA} = T_{WB}) = 41^\circ\text{C}$  (at  $H = 0.015$  (inlet humidity, only heating in zone III, i.e.  $H = \text{constant}$  as solid in this zone doesn't have free moisture) and air temperature entering this zone is:

$$T_{DA} = 115^\circ\text{C}$$

$$H = 0.015 \text{ kg/kg DA}$$

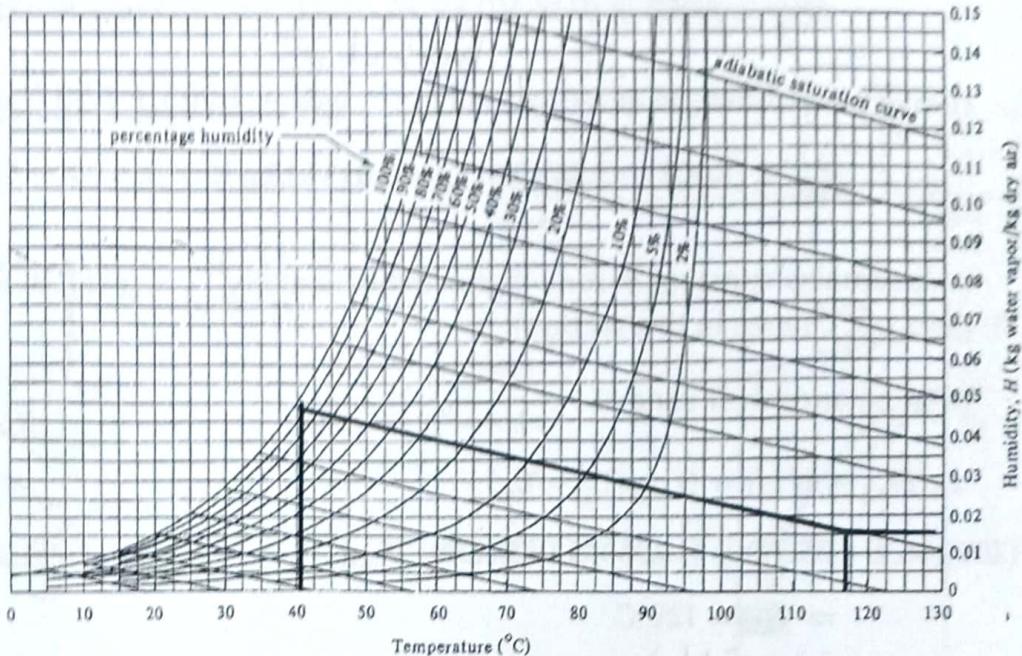
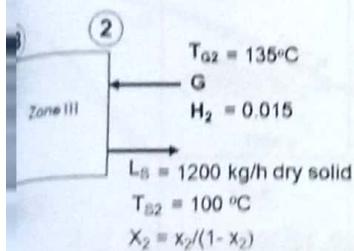


FIGURE 9.3-2. Humidity chart for mixtures of air and water vapor at a total pressure of 101.325 kPa (760 mm Hg). (From R. E. Treybal, Mass-Transfer Operations, 3rd ed. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1980. With permission.)

محدوده نوار  $T_6$  و  $T_{SB}$  دارد میتوانیم  
 نتیجه  $\Delta T_{DB}$  و  $H$  را محاسبه کنیم  
 خلاصه

يُرجَّع القيمة المُستَخْدَمة في EB إلى TGB لِإعادة حسابها  
 calculated value in EB, then TGB is used to recalculate it  
 لفافية ماتبعت

Enthalpy of the solid at the inlet to zone III  
 (Interface between II & III)

$$H'_{SB} = C_p S T_{SB} + X_{T,1} C_L T_{SB}$$

$$H'_{SB} = [0.85 + (0.00301)(4.187)](41 - 0) = 35.37 \text{ kJ/kg dry solid}$$

لـ  $H'$  هي  $H_B$

Humid heat of the gas entering zone III

$$c_{SB} = 1.005 + 1.88 H_B$$

$$c_{SB} = [1.005 + (1.88)(0.015)] = 1.033 \text{ kJ/kg·K}$$

(this remains constant in zone III, since the humidity does not change in this section).

Heat balance over zone III

$$L_s(H'_{S2} - H'_{SB}) = G c_{SB} (T_{G2} - T_{GB})$$

$$(1200)(86.2 - 35.37) = (10,560)(1.033)(135 - T_{GB})$$

$$\Rightarrow T_{GB} = 129^\circ\text{C}$$

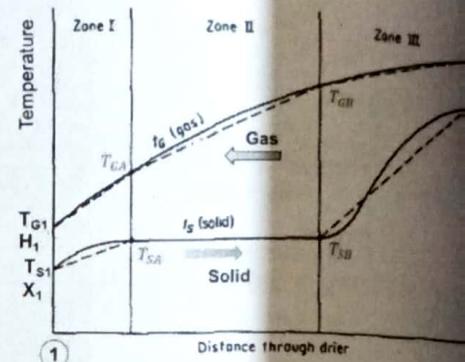
لـ  $T_{GB}$  هي درجة حرارة الغاز

chart هسا يرجع لا  $T_{GB}$

٢٥٠ درجة على نفس ار

$T_{SB} = 0.015$  وبقى  $0.015$

دورة



مقدمة في الـ  
مطابع بخار الماء

The wet bulb temperature of air entering zone II (129 °C and humidity of 0.015) is 41.3 °C.

This is fairly close to the guess value of 41 °C and  $T_{SB} (= T_{SA}) = 41$  °C is **not changed**.

at the boundary B,  $\Delta T_B = 129 - 41 = 88$  °C;

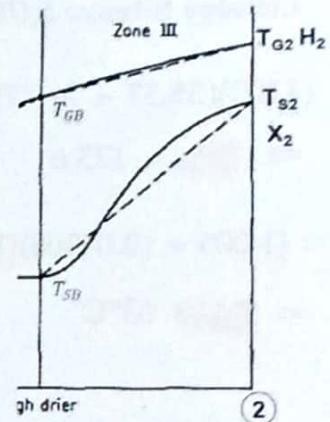
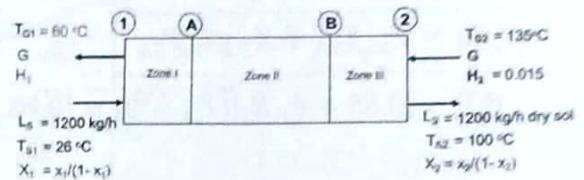
at end 2,  $\Delta T_2 = 135 - 100 = 35$  °C

$$\text{log mean temperature in zone III, } (\Delta T)_m = \frac{88 - 35}{\ln(88/35)} = 57.5 \text{ °C}$$

$$(N_{tOG})_{III} = \frac{T_{GB} - T_{GA}}{(\Delta T_m)_{III}}$$

$\Delta T_{log} \rightarrow$  field  
 $N_{tOG} \rightarrow$  Lines  
°°

$$\text{Number of heat transfer units, } (N_{tG})_{III} = \frac{T_2 - T_{GB}}{(\Delta T)_m} = \frac{135 - 129}{57.5} = 0.104$$



zone II جزء ثالث بين حبل ساخن وحبل سهل

ZONE I

**Zone II:** In order to calculate  $(N_{tG})_{II}$ , we need the value of  $T_{GA}$ . This can be obtained by heat balance.

$$H_{yB} = [1.005 + 1.88Y_B](129 - 0) + (2500)(H_B) = 170.8 \text{ kJ/kg. (since } H_B = 0.015)$$

$$H'_{sA} = C_p S T_{SA} + X_{T,B} C_L T_{SA}$$

$$H'_{sA} = [0.85 + c_{ps} X_1](T_{sA} - 0) = [0.85 + (4.187)(0.25)](41) = 77.77 \text{ kJ/(kg dry solid)}$$

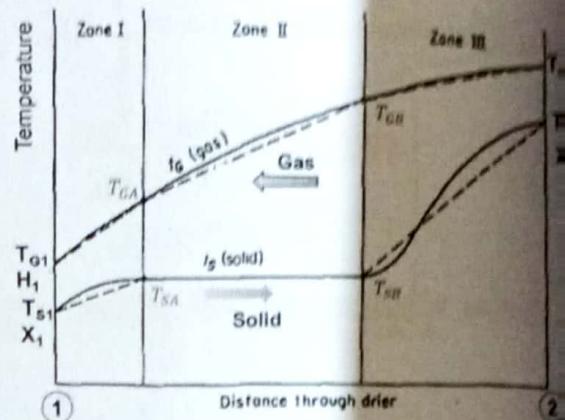
Enthalpy balance:  $L_s(H'_{sB} - H'_{sA}) = G(H_{yB} - H_{yA})$

$$(1200)(35.37 - 77.77) = (10,560)(170.8 - H_{yA})$$

$$\Rightarrow H_{yA} = 175.6$$

$$= [1.005 + (0.04306)(1.88)](T_{GA} - 0) + (0.04306)(2500)$$

$$\Rightarrow T_{GA} = 63^\circ\text{C}$$

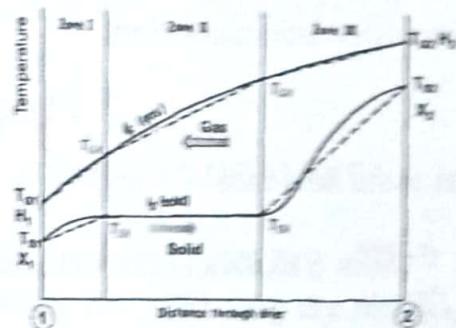


Temperature differences: At section A,  $(\Delta T)_A = 63 - 41 = 22^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $(\Delta T)_B = 88^\circ\text{C}$

$$(\Delta T)_m = \frac{88 - 22}{\ln(88/22)} = 47.6$$

Number of heat transfer units,

$$\begin{aligned} (N_{rG})_{II} &= \frac{T_{GB} - T_{GA}}{(\Delta T)_m} \\ &= \frac{129 - 63}{47.6} = 1.386 \end{aligned}$$



Zone I:  $(\Delta T)_I = 60 - 26 = 34^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $(\Delta T)_A = 22^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $(\Delta T)_m = \frac{34 - 22}{\ln(34/22)} = 27.5$

Number of heat transfer units,  $(N_{rG})_I = \frac{T_{GA} - T_{GI}}{(\Delta T)_m} = \frac{63 - 60}{27.5} = 0.109$



من هون بیست و نه در اکثر این  
لذا هنها در اکبر ما بیکن .

Total number of heat transfer units  $(N_{tG} = 0.104 + 1.386 + 0.109 = 1.53)$

Length of a transfer unit calculation

$$H_{tOG} = \frac{G c_s}{Ua}$$

Average gas mass flow rate

$G' \leftarrow$  بودهای علیان  
و  $U_a$  اعوف در

$$G' = [(10,560)(1.015) + (10,560)(1.04306)]/2 = 10,867 \text{ kg/h}$$

The gas mass flow rate,  $G' = (10,867/3600)/(\pi/4)(2)^2 = 0.961 \text{ kg/m}^2 \cdot \text{s}$

Volumetric heat transfer coefficient

$$U\bar{a} = \frac{237(G')^{0.67}}{d} = \frac{(237)(0.961)^{0.67}}{2} = 115 \text{ W/m}^3 \cdot \text{K}$$



$$\text{Humid heats at the ends: } c_{s2} = 1.005 + 1.88H_2$$

$$= 1.005 + 1.88 (0.015) = 1.0332 \text{ kJ/kg DA.K}$$

$$c_{s1} = 1.005 + 1.88H_1$$

$$= 1.005 + 1.88 (0.04306) = 1.083 \text{ kJ/kg DA.K}$$

Average humid heat

$$c_s = (1.033 + 1.083)/2 = 1.058 \text{ kJ/kg}\cdot\text{K} = 1058 \text{ J/(kg dry air)(K)}$$

$$H_{tOG} = \frac{G'c_s}{Ua} = \frac{(0.961)(1058)}{115} = 8.84 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Length of the dryer, } L = (N_{tG})(L_i) = (1.56)(8.84) = 13.8 \text{ m}$$

↗ for safety reason  
بنفسه من اما

Select a 2 m diameter, 15 m long dryer

15 °C

