

افهم المبدأ ولا تحفظ الاسماء الاجهزة بس اعرف المبدأ و inlet & outlet
 اما عليك نقرأ يعني تفهم المبدأ فقط .

• mid. second. H.W. quizzes

25/9/2017

2 spherical: more easy equations & ideal system.

crushing: various shapes of particles.

You have to characterize the sample (1. composition (Pure or not)

① Particle size: range of size or average particle size or
 particle size distribution المنحنى
 "it is not a number"

② * nanoparticles: 10^{-9} m of particles.

↓ size of particles ↑ saving ↑ mechanical property
 لا يصعب اي فراغات ومرتبين الجزيئات

③ * difference between nanoscale and nanoparticles:

m	m^3
1-1000	- nanoparticle
- micro 1000 nano	- 1-100 nanometer.

nanoscale ←

* imbrination with
 particles of silver

nanoparticle distribution

Particle shape: • cylindrical particle → twisting, flipping, → forces
 at different pace → affect the velocity

• Fiber crossing mode

hopper

• ↑ surface area of particles ↑ conversion ↑ pure product
 whenever there is crushing there is screening with sieves

• mixing: not an easy process (liquid easier)

FIVE APPLE

plodrum

فيها خلط

ideal mixing process

الروية الخلطة (batch)

كل يوم تضاف في المزيج بس عموما

NO. Chapter # 1

3. sphere is the ideal situation. (the same shape all around).
if it differ there is shape factor → "sphericity" or "shape factor"
our reference is this

↓
spherical
↓
شبه كروي

• different orientation, different force balance affect.

• ↑ deviation of spherical ↑ orientation There will be problems

• equivalent, diameter sphere

مثال: مستطوي و كروي و مثلثي مع القوة

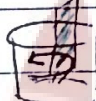
معاد في القطر. "normalization"

• surface area (مساحة السطح) $\uparrow$ ثم متوسط المساحة سطحية

مساحة السطح $\uparrow$

by an instrument $\uparrow$ by an instrument

d x-ray give average particle size Prows. اذا كان



تشتت الضوء بحسب حجمها الحجم

او صورة عنها بتزنا بحسب المساحة السطحية و متوسط معدل

e

P

منزل

هو حالة مطوية و موزونة في وعاء نفس الحجم نفس سرعة عند التزول

"water treatment"

السرعة تختلف حسب الشكل

length & time $\uparrow$ بعد معدل الوقاء الذي يجب ان يقع فيه

① sedimentation "mechanical" coagulation $\uparrow$ الترسيب الميكانيكي

precipitation adding 2 chemical & new ppt produced

"chemical" $A + b = C$

chemical agent

$A + b = Ab$ $\uparrow$ A من مادة غير

② SEM: scanning electron microscope (on surface)

TEM: Transition " " (between particles 3D)

أصدر

5

There is Porous ,

crystalline → ordered

~~amorphous~~ amorphousالفرق بينهم
في
التوازي- Fully crystalline material (e.g. ~~ساجيتي~~)

not ordered



is amorphous

not necessary linear but the bonds are same properties

* mixing → semicrystalline material (high force & deformation).

* cross linked material (e.g. rubber) → 3D cross linked

67

to have spherical shape you must do it — by chemical rxn.

sharp edges make problems

ممكن تلتصق مع جزيئة اخرى و
تكونوا جزيئة اخرى كبيرة

You must take spherical shapes. Try to normalize it.

9

for fine particles we make "Granulation" (تجسيم)

10imp11

Technique how to take samples. اقسّم الجسيمات ارباع ثم ربع و كى ٣ ارباع.

اى ان تحصل على ١٥٠ كغ ههول افضلهم.

في البيان مقسمة الى مربعات معروفة الحجم والوزن يوجد كاميرات وفيه الفرز.

if uniform shape particle it will go down by gravity.

12

close on sieve & vibration -

- الوزن قبل + الوزن بعد = وزن العينة

كيف بيك ارفق مساحة الفتحة ؟ ابعثنا بشي المناخل ← Mesh number

[↑ mesh ↓ opening عكسية]

You can skip any Mesh you don't need.

vibration ↑ probability.

13 [Efficiency of screening depends on material and machine.]

Also K

يمكن معرفة ذلك

• لا يتم اختيار الفتحة الدخ و زاوية الميلان المصح مستان
والاهتزاز.

• اذا اختلفت المادة (مثلاً تخزيناً و امسكت) (طوبه K سوف تختلف)
بالتالي يجب مراعاة طريقة التخزين.

14 volume convert area and statistical mathematics.

15

Peak of scattered light because of area of particle



You can get the area by calibration curve
and gives us the particle size

16 Concentrated sample

same as light but electrical field. electrolyte → ideal case

water will disturb the intensity of electrical field → go to
the calibration curve → get area → get size

• You must take moderate sample (not from top and not bottom).

• The trick you must take

اذا دخلت يمكن تخزين الهواء

representative sample.

"Sampling is an art"

17 You must know every weigh of every mesh

• take - w before + w after

Calibrate

take weight percent of the sample on every mesh. ??

• take average particle size from screen opening.

ع 4 إلى 5 في الرقم

18

27 ✓ وزن قيد (seive) بعد (seive مع الجزيئات المتراكمة على) = A

First two columns are standard (1+2+4)

* mass Fraction = A / $\frac{\text{الوزن الكلي}}{\text{للعينه}}$ [experimentally]

* in the pan (silt) يكون في ستوي جزيئات (seive المتروكة)

19 ✓

20 ✓

no. of Particles, Volume, mass يكون بنا
or Percentage
of no. of particles.

22 ✓
23 ✓
24 ✓

23 ✓ surface area of the sample.

24 ✓ a another Factor for sphericity (For cubic $a=1$)

27 ✓

Find A_w D_s D_n D_w D_v N N_w and the last two column.

28 ✓ H.w

By hand then program it in excel (You have on week)

Third column programmed.

End of Chapter 1

ask ; believe & recieve

2 • irregular → Physical interaction.

• spherical → normally.

• Design of silo differ according to size, shape, chemical properties.

→ voidage ≠ porosity

الفراغ

الفراغات الموجودة

الفراغات بين الجزيئات حالة صلبة مسامية

in certain volume.

داخل حيزية واحدة.

layer porosity

الفراغات الموجودة بين

الجزيئات لها ترتيباً

في حجم محدد

حجم فراغ الموجود في الحجم

على الحجم الكلي.

(Bulk من مغطاة مثل Bulk)

(Voidage as porosity).

symmetrical

isometric chemical structure gives physical shape

[cis-trans]

low

voidage

branching long

تفرع طويل، وهذا ممكن.

Fiber, long structure or plates orientation affect voidage

3 ✓ agglomeration — solid status (كجسد) Powder لها تجمعة تحت (كجسد)

liquid status adding liquid on solid

كبرن المساحة السطحية وإتبات لكنها ناشئة من جسد.

✓ agglomeration.

segregation Flow → Particles

و، في حالات الانوية.

ثم مع بعض وتباعد

in two cases particles making cluster.

السطح / اللزج / الشحنة التي على
كمية عالية /
معدل تفرع، زيادة عن
السطح / اللزج / الشحنة التي على

4

لما يكون السار مع 50% على الأقل من Fiber و remainder كل المواد

polymer (plastic) / زياد المواد وتنزل في افعال -

1. physically

2. charges different with another particles.

Force weak. / surface attraction with van der Waals ^{بسبب ما يجذب فيها}

خطو حين (مراحلتين) للتشد : elastic region - يرجع بها من الشكل الاصل اذا اقلنت [extension] (نصفنا انظر عن الحالة) plastic region - اذا تركت القوة الماسة تستود ولا ترجع لشكلها الاصل .
elastic → same in compression
give welding ← plastic

(في معظم المصناعات ما يفرق الشكل)

4. electrostatic charge ^{مصدر للشحارة}

منقيصا مشان ما يصير حريق

Flammability range → ^{يعتمد على الفرق على}

انما مفتوحة - حريق
مغلقة - انفجار

any organic material ^{قابلية للاحتراق}
spark ^{توجد}

5. 6. ^{مشان هذا} Saylo في خارج المصنع مشان ما تتأثر .
فيه درجاة حرارة عالية

softening may do attractive agglomeration

لما بيتا بسحب من Saylo يكون في vibrators مشان يحرك كل cluster
اقل من كل اقوى السعة .

5

Plow ^{يتقطع}
نسب اقوى

6

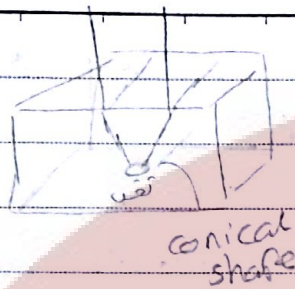
Testing experiment to know how to design Saylo

الراوية التي تظلي راحة ان smoothly الجري راج يفرص حلاله يكون ما يكون هناك

Friction ^{الاحتكاك}

7

✓



الغارة الى تولد والادارة interface between

الى حبات صغيرة

angle > angle of friction - to have no friction
if less that it will stuck.

9/10/2017

9/10/11

① weight of hopper • bridge → ميزان

weight net of hopper • Time

mass flow rate ← الوزن الذي فقعه hopper في زمن معين

② belt conveyor

time → distance & speed

$$\frac{\text{weight}}{\text{time}} = mv$$

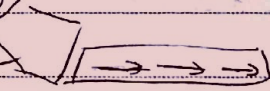
weight →

take average value ← error في الحالتين السابقتين يوجد

• Force = ma & time

$$mv / \text{time} = mv$$

(hopper)
diaphragm



13

according to the sensitivity of particle we choose the method.

(Pipe → Fluid duct duct → gases)

"ventilation air system" نظام تهوية نافذة مكيف نقل ماء، غاز

• gravity chutes & ducts with big diameter dimension ملزوني
cost of energy is zero افعي.

ما يوزن لعودة صيانة بطرس.

• Belt conveyor % أحسن واحد الى يكون inclined بهو يحتاج اكل دفقة

The best way

الكرة بتفرك بسبب الامتكاك

موجود في معظم الصناعات (يعرط الجزيئات لها وزن مشابه ما تظن)

• SCREW conveyor %

there is shear force

عاني ان انكسرة في صناعات معينة

• Bucket %

You need motor system

vibrating inclined

bigger particle size.

Screening ← مزيج على حاج

والحس مزيج

m.f.m's → I don't want screening

pneumatics → الهواء يسحبها و يودعها داخل ducts لكان آخر

End of 2

SLIDE # 3

الصناعات الكيميائية و البترولية

2. physical mixing → no fluid Just particles.

[توقع كسر] خاصة اذا كانوا أنوية اذا صار قاعل كيميائي هذه مشقة

• gases, liquids → You can mix easily.

انما قس (سائل) (كثافة)

viscosity, "ideal" بسهولة

• Deviation when mixing solid chemical particles.

• maybe all three methods to gather.

• as engineer we don't care about mechanism but we decide the unit.

3. it is statistical indicators → deviation → error
variance % (deviation (standard))²

But we have optimum mixing.

4. optimum time for mixing.

when you mix more → you segregate [convection → diffusion → shear → segregation]

different(s) distributions → S

Two extreme cases: S_0^2 S_0^2

randomly

By experiments.

mix.

Time at the end

Optimum.

لذا في الامتحان ما حد ستوي الطريقة استخدم الطريقة الاولى (b)

S is function of time $\rightarrow b$ is function of time

S_r, S_o is constant

$\uparrow$ standard deviation $\rightarrow$ efficiency

11/10/2017

$\uparrow S^2 \rightarrow$ efficiency of mixing "b" $\rightarrow$ optimum time

كل ما الزمن زاد عن optimum time $\leftarrow$ يزيد الانحراف

الزيادة متعكس، حساسية طاقة (كهرباء)

الخلطة موصلة ما بدنا

"S" ممكن يكون توكيز مادة في عينة ما في كل زمن

9. you can calculate c for system you use it for a long time (experimentally)

it will keep using the same system (same conditions)

امكان ما نضبط نظام عينة في كل فترة زمنية فقط نحسب

c ومنتشوف قيمة b

How
question
in slide 6

ما نضبط
Smooth
قيمة في السلاسل حاسب
نضبط أكثر

ask ; believe & recieve

- 1 1. how to separate
2. how to separate between particles
- 2 * high Temp. $\rightarrow$ fast rate of evaporation $\rightarrow$ تنفجارية التبخير $\rightarrow$ بورة الانفجارية
تكون الهواء
you have to filter this particles from the air
معظم المصانع تبع الانفجارات عمودية مستان السفيد من الهواء الساخن و الجارية
ان هذا ليس المشكلة وليس الى اعراضها
"End of pipe technique" $\rightarrow$ "Cleaner Production"
- speed of settling of particles will differ (because of density, forces affecting)
 - magnetic / electrical field.
- 3 ✓ interested ① Fluid $\rightarrow$ treatment (معالجة المياه) نفس الطريقة
② solid particles $\rightarrow$ تجمع الملوثات لانزاح بمسحات مختلفة
السائل
Thickner
- clear sol. $\rightarrow$ no solid particles, لا يعني انه شفاف او مائي
- 4 ✓ j $\rightarrow$ Forces, Re no. interested in 2 regions (there is more regions)
 $L_s = 0.5$ low Re, slow (stagnant stream)
 $L_s = 1$ movement stream.
For sedimentation, depending on P speed of settling will differ.
- 6 * أسهل وأول طريقة من الانواع
✓ First unit $\rightarrow$ settling tank.
هذه باثري او مستطيل له مدخل واحد ومخرجين
↓ density ↑ distance to make settling down.
✓ يجب ان يحقق شرط :-
✓ سرعة الجزيئات في settling أكبر من سرعة moving fluid
من صلا (التحكم في width & height
✓ بعد فترة تتراكم الجزيئات نفج value [10-20% solid] "sludge"
والمعتاد 5%.

7

✓ تصفية الجزيئات بالخطان ← sieve drum #2

8 cyclone at high height.

15/10/2017

ازالة الجزيئات الصلبة من اي غاز

when drying → fine particles

من اجل اجبار الهواء

✓ removal efficiency 90 - 99% تصفية الهوامد الجزيئات

✓ اذا بدل الغاز (الهواء) ماء ← يصبح اسمه hydrocyclone بيفلج

→ wet particles 70% clean water upper

30% water with solid particles

• ان الهواء ليس clean بروج على cyclone آخر in series

• You can get fine particles and recycle it again

✓ Depends on ¹ particle size ² density

if it is so fine

→ depends on centrifugal force & gravity

• if the liquid is oily (الزيت) → bubbles and buoyance on surface → we can not use this unit.

• you can change the design to be effective (to fit the purpose).

9

✓ اسطوانتين داخل بعض على شكل منادى الى هوا الى فحات اعمق من

الى برا و انتاج قل من الجميع او مخلقة "centrifugal" بفلج

مثال: في مصانع الورق / محطات اعادة تدوير البلاستيك أو فوسفات / مصانع الاسمنت، الفوسفات

500 Ton/day مبللة بالماء تنقى الورق الهوامد الصلبة تبقى عالقة.

material recovery facility - clean (dry)

wet waste سمار

dry waste → MRF

نقر 60% واساني مجموعهم صخر Trummel

10. ✓ For oily particles or low density. or the particle buoyance.

• محطات تنقية المياه، معالجة النفايات

✓ Diffused air Flotation ~ compressor → Pipes ممتدة

• ممتدة الممتدة بين الخزانات حسب الكثافة.

✓ oil & fine particles → cluster (matrix) will be at the top.

• في محطات التنقية السائل السطواني يحتوي على كاشطات على السطح من الماء

أضرب أي شيء oily يخرج من Fluid

• Daff → Flotation tank.

✓ ↑ air pumped ↑ efficiency but we don't do that

✓ "sludge" → كد طينية قابلة

أن تكون conditioner (مركب) للتربة

11. ✓ inside Flotation tank → bubbles.

ask ; believe & recieve

hp = 760w. Tensor $\rightarrow$ 9D vector $\rightarrow$ coordinate $\rightarrow$ 3D

vector $\rightarrow$
coordinate $\rightarrow$ 3D

15/10/2027

NO. chapter # 2

2. ✓ size reduction by crushers.

✓ compressive strength ~~X~~ or Tensile force:

✓ Brittleness : المادة تنكسر بعين تكسر

✓ Toughness, hardness مَرِيَّةُ قُوَّةِ التَّحَدُّ قَبْلَ الْكَسْرِ

مقاومة الخش
قياسه السطح
فقط للسطح .

- ✓ $\uparrow$ surface area $\uparrow$ efficiency of rxn $\uparrow$ conversion of chemicals

- heat and noise and vibration ← waste energy

but no alternative way. زحل crusher, ليزر

23/10/2017

3 • behavior of extension of deformation

Particles fracture (breakage)

✓ You can know the type of material.

- mix of energy & entropy $\rightarrow$ plastic

entropic effect just
most ductile & elastic

المطبخة والزيّة مثل ما يكون في dead corners لوصفها مستعملان يجمع 4

• प्रति प्रति

↳ shear :

→ Impact = ^{contain} point of ^{the} ^{relationship} ^{between} ^{the} ^{variables} ^{and} ^{the} ^{condition}

↳ compression:

Force surface $\geq$ surface of the sample

shear & compression = 1.522 ~~2.5~~ in/dia

✓ elastic region :

it takes its original dimension

✓ in plastic region $\rightarrow$ deformation $\rightarrow$ springing back

- ✓ You must exceed elastic region and plastic to make Failure.
✓ نقطة الكسر ← yield point σ_y σ_{yL}
to have deformation

نسبة القوة والسمك للآلة (أو حجم)

✓ اختلاف في قيمة P

- ✓ F_c depends on the property of machine & material ✓

✓ الطاقة اللازمة حتى اكسر الجزيئات من L_1 إلى L_2
From screening.

✓ Batch

continuous ← after

- ✓ Power with "power in order to select the crusher" ✓

IMP.

P_{old}
new P

$m^o = 2m^o$ ← زيادة المقياس

P/m
على مقياس

2 unknowns → 2 equations

m^o is increased by 50% →
decreased → 50

إذا زادت m يجب أن
تقل P أو العكس
ناتجة

إذا كان 100

or reverse back → find L_2 ?

- 8 ✓ always $L_1 > L_2$

we don't care about L_1, L_2 we care about the ratio

$$\ln \frac{50}{25} = \ln \frac{200}{100}$$

- 9 ✓ E_i weight index

✓ c every time is totally different - $C = K P^E$

10

E مقياس C مقياس

which one I will choose $P = -1, -2, -1.5$?

- choose the higher power

- you can give it to another foreign company to tell you what is the power.

- 13 hardness $\rightarrow$ for surface
 structure $\rightarrow$ mechanical properties (toughness, brittleness, ...)

return to slide 3:-

Area under the curve $\rightarrow$ toughness

hardness $\rightarrow$ قسوة المادة

3. $\uparrow$ moisture : $\downarrow$ crushing there will be bending before crushing

You must have min. moisture

material drying.

4. You must exceed the breaking point

Force of crusher $>$ Force of resisting.

5. bulk

عند تفريغ الكيس سوف يكون هناك أجزاء مكسورة (امتثال الجزيئات)

forms plane destruction $\rightarrow$ this phenomenon is friability

You must choose the appropriate crusher when there is friability

6. 2 reason - moisture

$\uparrow$ Temp & friction $\rightarrow$ there will be softening

7. نقص الماء

The reason that is the surface of particle

moisture عند وجود الرطوبة تكون السطوح فيها رطوبة وعلو

metallic $\rightarrow$ lead $\rightarrow$ metallic

يكون هناك مقاومة عند النقل في المصنع رطوبة السطوح، رطوبة آخر الوقت

وانه لو كانت السطوح في الماء يضاف الاثر

14 how to measure hardness?

3

تقاس السطح وليس البنية الداخلية

- hardness of particle $>$ hardness of machine $\rightarrow$ scratch & erode on the surface of the crusher. (You must choose another material of machine).

1. ~~Talc~~ Talc → ابين $\rightarrow$ smaller particle size than clay

من التيتانيوم اكسيد

2. كتر بطلع في الصانع

Diamond → موجود على السطح لا machine وينبع البخار والحرارة

26 ~~ف~~

اذا كان هناك سائل قابلة للاشتعال في ظروف معينة هوة closed system اذا لا يوجد قطر اذا اردنا N_2 /

. You can make modification to get the required particle size in continuous process.

27

1. يحبس سطح ثابت والآخر متحرك

2. very sensitive system (sensitive material) / للجزيئات الهشة
ultrasonic (you can hear the sound).

3. TNT وفجرها الفوسيلات / المخر الفوري

3. cooling shredding by crushers اطاران عجلات السيارة
او جازوشة او قطعة

• حرارة الشفرة بتغير عالية → softening → shear force without crushing

تقوم بخفض درجة الحرارة $\rightarrow$ liquid N_2 ($-180^\circ C$) يمكن ان يسهل في تصنيع

cooling chelling (same as cooling) for plate الجزء الصلبة به متحرك ب cooling

بعد ان تتحرك by conduc. يتم تبريد النظام وبالتالي طرح ترفع طبقة by heat والعاية 40°C

تكون fixed

← مياه الشرب البلاستيكية (سعرها أصبح رخيص) أصبح يصنع من مواد معادلة تدهورها كان قبل

من polymer لكن ما يجير لانه الانسان يتعامل معها

• من الزاوية dead zone يكون هناك شكل سائل يتبين انها recycled

عمله أصبح طحين بعد ان لا نستطيع تمييزها

289 to increase the size of particles.

eg. الحبيبات (البيلا) eg.

high pressure $\rightarrow$ passes through 1-2 mm ϕ nozzle high velocity $\rightarrow$ يكون في العقاب هواء by gravity ينزل $\rightarrow$ توتر سطحي عالي
ساخته حتى 200°C هبة أصلاً مكونة من الماء + بلاستيك $\rightarrow$ سطحه بدرجة $\rightarrow$ smoothly
super heating & very fast vaporization

في هذه الحالة فراغ في البروتين نتيجة لذلك يتم كبح الهواء لفترة وبأفنديه

جميعها من خلالها $\rightarrow$ D of nozzle indicate the particle size.

ألمة رافعة

الحصة

30 (2) bigger diameter with the same concept.

$\uparrow$ particle size $\downarrow$ Temp. of air $\rightarrow$ ممتصة أكثر

(3) bulk of particles & behavior like a fluid if the particles have velocity

blades in the form of particles.

الشيء بالتفصيل بعينه

$\downarrow$ يتحرك بقوة

(4) plastic, نزع اللصقة

extruders الاستدارة فوق screw أو D أكبر ب micrometer $\rightarrow$ mixing melting

there is heaters $\rightarrow$ Temp. $>$ Temp. melting of plastic

لف screw $<$ 200 rpm يتم دفن molten plastic $\rightarrow$ gate يغلق في قناة مائية $\rightarrow$ عم للبوليمر $\rightarrow$ يصبح حبيبات $\rightarrow$ يتم رفعه على بكر

لا يفصل بكرة بل يذهب إلى آلة $\rightarrow$ how to increase particle size

تحويل إلى شفرة بتلف تقطع الضغط على شكل حبيبات عند اللقطة هو الذي يحدد الحجم سرعة اللقطة تبع الشفرة حديد ذلك

عند اللونين يتم إضافة بوردو اللون ثم ملئها و اكمل العملية

Pug mill

مصانع لتكسير الترسب حسب ضغط أو gate في نفس المبدأ هوارد
 with the same concept (هوارد بارر)

سحق كلزونة بين مساحين لا في ريدر piston

اختلاف درجات الحرارة

31 (5)

crystallization excess solute in solvent (supersaturation)

"bottom up" → chemistry

"Top down" → crushing.

chemical system

Physical / mechanical process

(6) e.g. الأمثلة

You can't say that these processes are insufficient
 من غير كافي

End of chapter.

For thermal process → high consumption of fuels

تراكم 10 slides

ask ; believe & recieve

1 Fluid mechanics

You need to correlate expressions because there is particles in the fluid. - homogeneous & system

storage area

تخزين سرعة الجزيئات في سرعة المائع

dialy storage area

eg ---, sayla هو اسم جهاز يتم إلقاء جزيئات فيه

2 ✓ There is one force dominating the forces and it influence the behaviour of the particles.

✓ centrifugal force or gravity force.

what about nanoforce, electric, magnetic force.

13/11/2017

✓ buoyancy x external (opposite)

✓ drag x flow motion (opposite)

if there is electrical field & the particle is conductive (or magnetic) there will be another force. "new science"

3 ✓ (drag force is) $\rightarrow$ minimized $\rightarrow$ توفير طاقة $\rightarrow$ القوة

✓ $\uparrow$ area $\uparrow$ pressure $\uparrow$ friction $\uparrow$ drag force $\uparrow$ flow rate

✓ symmetry, sphericity, regularity are factors also.

4 ✓ $\uparrow F_b$ F_d $\downarrow$ flow $\rightarrow$ توفير طاقة الجريان

5 ✓ $v_p = v_{fluid}$

7 ✓ if the external force is ~~not~~ centrifugal not gravitational

8 ✓ Terminal settling velocity. max. settling velocity.

liquid & air contain particles.

sedimentation

90% in planets there is settling tank.

✓ $\frac{V}{v} = \text{time}$ must be enough to reach bottom of the tank.

✓ distance $\rightarrow$ you know the settling tank with certain particle size

الظروف circumstances

NO.

✓ it is ^{min} max. time $\rightarrow$ max. velocity

- At certain Temp. of Fluid (if it changes ~~the~~ time will change).

- C_D drag coefficient $\rightarrow$ from Re no.

- if you know physical properties & motion of fluid (C_D value) you can calculate u_L

- max. ~~at~~ settling velocity applied by, ... : intermenal

10 - 1 rpm $\rightarrow$ rad/min.

11 ✓ the particle has the same velocity of the fluid.

✓ ~~the~~ Rheology is talking about very viscous fluid symbols used.

eg melting plastic.

Two properties: elasticity & ~~القوة اللاصقة~~ viscous force

✓ very high friction force because of viscosity "creeping flow"

✓ Re no. 4 regions $\leftarrow$ very low stagnant "stocks"

B region $>100 <1000$ between

& Newton's region high value

✓ stagnant $\rightarrow$ $\uparrow$ friction

✓ $\uparrow$ Re $\rightarrow$ drag force

12 ✓ min. Re $\rightarrow$ stagnant

✓ $\uparrow$ Re $\rightarrow$ eddies as result of drag force

✓ 37.7 $\rightarrow$ dead zones eddies 2 directions of fluid

voltesees.

سحب
force
-ve system
حوالات
سحب الموائع

13 ✓ all because we need C_D

✓ relation between Re & drag coefficient

✓ You can plot relationship $Re \rightarrow u$ $\uparrow$ Re $\rightarrow R'$

14 ✓ drag coefficient for particles friction factor for fluid.

(*) if you need u you must know Re no. then you calculate the velocity the region and so on to get the right answer.

15/11/2017

15 ✓ region a is very slow velocity.

16 ✓ region b is same as a + expression (because of flattening because of non viscous effect (drag force))

18 ✓ constant relation. region c

✓ region d step change but it still constant relation.

✓ Almost our design on a or c region.

✓ You must know Re number.

✓ if Re, u are not known By trial and error.

19 You must differentiate between S_{fluid} & S_{solid} .

✓ You equal between F in previous and gravity force. So easily

✓ you calculate u . drag force

✓ max. settling velocity you can get in settling (acceleration = 0)

✓ Free settling with no deviation
أو وجود انعطاف الحركة

22 calculating the velocity of A & B in a given density of fluid to make separation -

• You will study how will it separate, it occurs because of different settling velocity.

Do it as exercise --- يتم الوصول إلى هذه العلاقة من خلال التجربة السابقة

23 dimensionless ← number بلا وحدة

✓ interpolation when you have 2 digits (e.g. 4.83)

if you don't have time do not do interpolation.

✓ There is imaginary numbers if there is another effect (eg electric, ...)

✓ Be careful to units.

26 ✓ if there is sphericity.

• sphericity (أو غير كروي) drag force حركي

① ✓ ↓ sphericity → moving to an insphere particle (even regular or not)

✓ low R_e → not big effect of sphericity

② ✓ deviation most on Newton's region because of sphericity.

✓ you need correction factor

28 ✓ K' → shape factor (given in the question)

27 ✓ You have to solve it as spherical, before ~~to~~ inverse $\log R_e$ make a correction the continue.

End of Chapter.

Imp's

25% Percent of marks on ch #3

ask ; believe & recieve

20/11/2017

ملف أو Fixed bed

NO.

multi Fixed bed

Very important

"Flow through granular beds and packed column"

for spherical

for a height : layers of bed

✓ contact between Particles and layers of it

"Fixed system" no free motion → packed (stagnant).

① between particles there is voidage, Fluid Flow between this space and contact with the surface of the particles.

✓ Purpose : increasing surface area to make good chemical rxn, mixing, ... (contact between 2 different

materials to react)

✓ ↑ surface area ↑ Temp. ↑ conversion of rxn (Kinetic of rxn).

(increasing efficiency of rxn) in a small volume

✓ - ↑ surface area ↑ probability to contact ↑ rxn conversion

small industry (< 50 employee)

medium industry (50 - 250)

large industry (> 250)

granular bed, siltner, sand filter, ...

✓ adsorption, absorption are different

granular bed.

✓ II) gas → down to up liquid → up to down (gravity)

liquids are solvent for some materials of gas.

⑨ gases as a result of combustion pass through granular bed with from above liquid solvent to SO_2 , CO_2 , NO_2 the outlet liquid takes the hazardous gases and the outlet gas is not hazardous.

→ adsorption solid particle taking from liquid or gas.

absorption
سائل
من الغاز

✓ Particles → Por rxn →
absorption

✓ * efficiency reaches 99%

⊗ Petroleum will filtrate into the ground
granular bed.

⊗ المياه الجوفية، صناعة الشراب 90% استرات المياه لطبقات الأرض كيف
تكون نظيفة؟ من التربة granular bed استرات طبقة تتكون
من مواد غير عضوية هذه المواد تغلغل المياه ويقتطع مادة التربة
عند حركتها (الطبقات) تقوم بحبس المواد التي تنتقل من المواد السائلة

3 ✓ not necessary spherical particles maybe it's cubic or irregular
✓ channel between particles but not straight forward which is
good, I don't need shortcut

✓ size of liquid particles < space of porous material.

4 ✓ I want Flow rate? calculate velocity x Area.

✓ Not the same flow rate because there is resistances (friction)

✓ $P_{in} > P_{out}$ (driving force) Flow out < Flow in.

✓ u_c : average: average for all path way (every path way have
different velocity because of different frictions, ...)

I'm interested on u_c (average flow rate after the layer).

✓ ↑ thickness ↑ resistance ↓ u_c

✓ B: permeability constant انفاذية $K = B/\mu$

↑ μ ↑ friction ↓ u_c ↑ B ↑ u_c

✓ B equals to multi constants. You use this equation everywhere

... ، ...

5 ○ volume total - volume of spheres = voidage

✓ الفرق بين volume total و volume of spheres = voidage
Porosity: من الفراغ بين الجزيئات
① مجموعة من الجزيئات متفرقة - spaces is porosity -
make a granular bed.

within the particle
من داخل: حبة البوشار و حبة لسانه

6 من كتابين السلاية التي يجب .
 50 Surface area من حجم من المادة

✓ S_p Particle
 ✓ S_b bed

✓ $S = A_v$

specific surface area of the particles

7 ✓ 1. You must know the shape of particle

✓ 2. calculate ϵ

✓ 3. calculate a_v or a as the question -

✓ if non spherical you must find d_p .

8 ✓ $P_{overall} < P_{particles}$
 bed
 ↓
 because there is voidage.

✓ * mass of bed = mass of particles
 even not the same volume.

negligible weight of voidage.

✓ * يمكن حساب أشكال المواد في الفراغ / المساحة
 ...، فجوة

22/11/2017

10 ✓ Applicable for multi fields.

✓ tortuous, channel, tube, pathway, zigzag : كلها أشكال للمجرى
 زغزغ

✓ u_L → for a streamline flow in the channel

u_c → average velocity of Σu_L

✓ min. $l' =$ length of the bed (thickness)

$l' \geq$ thickness of the bed



✓ $\frac{d^3 m^2}{K}$ permeability = b back on to drag equation.

12 ✓ otherwise you calculate it - S قيمة K'' قيمة

✓ granular bed → spheres

✓ • B : ring, any hollow particle even though pyramid.

↳ whenever you design a bed you must calc. AP to know if it is in the region or not.

$Re \rightarrow U_c \rightarrow 4.16 \text{ or } 4.20 \rightarrow \Delta P \text{ on } U_c$ / is it valid or not in the range of Re number.

21. ✓ This figure bring it in exam (إذا أخذنا $k=5$ particles 5 هو سيكس particles).

1.5m قطر و 90m طولیة

↳ absorption column

② maybe this unit is exothermal rxn. $\rightarrow$ high Temp.

- * liquid to absorb diffused from gas, wetting of particles $\rightarrow$ soluble $\rightarrow$ absorption.

② in mass course you decide what is $L, L', \Delta P$.
based on particle shape you decide S .

24 ✓ To make homogeneous distribution & equalize as fast *
at flow rate . لا يسهل توزيعه في كل جزء وجزء.

✓ - disadvantages :

dry = qat'ir dō, liquid usao
↑↑↑ qat'ir nū

ثمة ارتفاع $\rightarrow \uparrow DP \rightarrow$ انخفاض قابلية انصاف $liquidity$

FIVE APPLE

"Placing Point"

Done

NO. _____

The plate help us to avoid that point.

29 - You should control ΔP by flow rates of liquids & gas.

- increase flow rate to exceed loading point but do not exceed Flooding point.

dry $\leftarrow x$ is not
Flooding $\leftarrow y$ is not

- Hold-up:

how to control the level of liquid to build certain thickness to reach perfect ΔP hold-up.

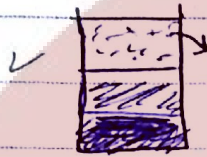
29 In Exam:
dry to high liquid what is the relation
high liquid & I want to shut-down what is the relation

ask ; believe & receive

New section 8 Sedimentation

29/11/2017

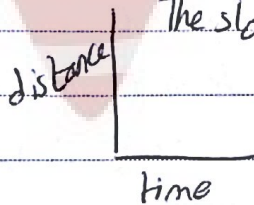
2. ~~daily~~ there is sedimentation unit every week, it is cheap (physical tank) very efficient unit. ~~high~~ optimized cost and maintenance.



clear solution does not mean transparent but it less than the lower layer having suspension.

- ③ settling depends on weigh of particles, S , ρ_p , the force influencing, viscosity.

3. At certain time there height of layer A (height of A at every time) The slope of linear relation is the max. velocity $\Rightarrow$ terminal velocity.



5. You can design your settling tank

$$\text{Velocity} \times \text{Area} \rightarrow \text{volumetric flow rate} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{time} = \frac{\text{Volume}}{Q} \\ \text{to have settling} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\text{Volume} \rightarrow \text{Area} \times \text{depth}$$

- ③ time must be sufficient to make settling of the particles to reach the depth of tank.

graduating cylinder (experiment)

6. When you do your experiment min. must ~~be~~ = 5 because if you make just 1 there will not be linearity relationship because of error so you make at least 5 $\rightarrow$ Take average then plot it.
- ✓ experiments give us the true results because theoretically is idealized.

9. (Fluid, Particle, moving of both) stagnant $\leftarrow$ settling

- ③ height must be bigger or equal to optimum depth if larger more than optimum depth there is no effect how it is large] For continuous process.

batch غير مستمر على الزمن

FIVE APPLE

② Settling tanks is so good, no controlling (if you don't add chemicals...)

✓ $\uparrow$ initial concentration $\rightarrow$ $\uparrow$ friction, $\downarrow$ rate of settling
collision
 $\uparrow$ resistance $\uparrow$ drag force

also $\uparrow$ displacement $\uparrow$ buoyancy force

↳ shape of vessel:

- Bullets $\rightarrow \uparrow$ sedimentation.

منه صنف ما لا من الحائز

10. Purpose: adding bonding chemical. -ve charged connected with two +ve particles (or more) $\rightarrow$ ↑ weight $\rightarrow$

↑ sedimentation. - معطر و 2 Chemicals و 2 فصل ارتفاع به

- Coagulation binding zone
- Floc growth zone
- Sludge zone

• Particles are not; qd

Imp. ~~*~~ Usually we do it when my target is the fluid not the solid.
e.g. treatment of water

e.g on chemicals (Aluminum sulfate)

○ من المصيح "كَلَّا" أي "لا" على النسخ (كَلَّا لا تَدْرِي) لا دَرِي

✓ - اکثر عامیہ طور پر sedimentation اور pH کا تغیر surface charge

repulse	attraction
بُطْحُو	تَبَرُّسَب

12 ✓ ↑ initial conc. → shifting upward (bifunctional)

B. Two units with different purpose^{lobb}, same geometry, operations

Clarifier & ~~sedimentation~~ Thickener ← All are sedimentation tanks
 ↓ purely solid particle from liquid (clear liquid)
 ↑ conc. of solid particles in fluid & ↓ fluid tank

4/12/2017

14 Any slurry $\rightarrow$ by thickener $\rightarrow$ then evaporation
 you make thickening $\rightarrow$ $\uparrow$ conc. then evaporation (تجفيف بالبخار)

e.g. الحليب المكثف

15 if your purpose is the top stream $\rightarrow$ clarifier
 Just difference in the name.

16 $\uparrow$ depth & enough time to settle down
 diameter

increasing the conc. of particles in the bottom stream.

17 $\checkmark$ Inlet of Feed $\rightarrow$ edge
 $\rightarrow$ top

$\checkmark$ 1 stream for feed
 $\checkmark$ mass ratio of solid to liquid is small

settling particles in bottom

To keep $\&$ The two parameters to a selective system $\rightarrow$ at top ~~high~~ clear soln.
 constant $\checkmark$ * Flux input must equal Flux output (معدل التدفق الداخل = معدل التدفق الخارج)
 $\checkmark$ Feed underflow

* You can't control the overflow because it is physical motion.

18 $\checkmark$ Underflow similar to settling velocity

19 in design is min. required area $\rightarrow$

هذا هو الحد الأدنى من المساحة المطلوبة $Q = C \cdot A \cdot v$
 area

area $\&$ depth

$\checkmark$ min. A for design $\rightarrow$ max. area by equation

20 but in the process you can't deal with concentration, use dimensionless parameters (Percentage)

كمية الصلب السائل تفوق عن كمية السائل في كمية السائل $\checkmark$

$\checkmark$ in process A is sufficient $\&$ C is low

20 $\checkmark$ Slurry low conc. of solid to liquid.

$\checkmark$ Sludge $\rightarrow$ high conc. of solid 30-40% in slurry

$\checkmark$ rough $\rightarrow$ 5%

$\checkmark$ sludge $\rightarrow$ three units to have it like wet cotton.

✓ Free settling velocity = sedimentation velocity = terminal velocity

✓ multiply A with safety factor

⊖ you go to the worst case not the optimum & you multiply with safety factor.

✓ basis 1 kg $\left(\frac{Y-U}{u_c} \right)$ varying in equ. of A

→ 2 parameters in design of thickener: Y & u_c
to have constant u_c → calculate max. A
answer 31.2 m^2

End of Chapter.

Filtration Ch. 7 included in exam even though Q_{max} is
Darcy equation.

* On wednesday second exam $\text{امتحان الاسبوع الثالث}$
From the first chapter.

ask ; believe & recieve

أفقد حياء من أجل صرق المحضر الزين

Filtration is Fixed bed.

NO. "Fluidisation"

11/12/2017

Fluidized bed rxn, heat, mass transfer, mixer, --

1 - Turbulent motion of particles (behave like a gas atom or flow)

Flow between 2 Trays

↑ contact area → mixing probability

↑ probability to contact between chemicals

2 - each particle is affected by different resultant forces.

— sieve → if there is volume (air) → motion of particles

— sieve change, if not → Fixed bed

Fluidization of particles

- The most efficient process you can use to combustion is Fluidized bed.

using fuel as particle to Fluidized system.

ما بعد الاحتراق يوجد مادة في شكل bed من حواد و sparks

"Combustors"

الاحتراق ماهر

في الامان بل ما اخط

الموة بتقدرى وزن الجزيئات

- spouting of particles when the bubble reaches the surface.

3 - Flow rate, if you know the area → it becomes velocity → you can calculate rate

4 ✓ You keep increasing the velocity then you decrease it gradually to insure if the min. point is shifted or not.

many trials to take the average value, it's not one shot forward.

6 ✓ ~~to~~ Polymer → petroleum plants.

changing gas particles to solid particles by Fluidized bed.

gas → liquid → solid

Fluidized bed. ~~gas~~ Fixed bed ~~gas~~

second: Fixed bed ~~gas~~ NO. 1 Page double site / bring figures

13/12/2017

- 10 - equal or more than the weight of fluidized bed.
- 11 - emp new porosity (when Δp & velocity are constant) different than previous porosity.
- 12 - min. Fluidizing porosity : two values 0.4 & 0.45 your velocity must be in this range after calculated by emp
- if you don't have value of emp use the both

Filtration 6-7 True & False.

Self study

- Filter is the same as Fixed bed but the aperture is smaller than the
- read the equipments. Particle you want to filtrate

ask :: believe & recieve