

lec 2 :

sphericity: $\Phi = \frac{\text{Surface area of sphere of same volume as particle}}{\text{Surface area of particle}}$

$$\Phi = \frac{6V_p}{sp(D_p)}$$

→ Surface area of sphere = πD_p^2

→ Volume of sphere = $\frac{1}{6} \pi D_p^3$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \pi D^3$$

$\Phi \rightarrow$ many crushed materials $\rightarrow 0.6 - 0.8$

$\Phi \rightarrow$ rounded $\rightarrow$ high 0.95

* Characterization of solid particles:

1) Shape 2) Size 3) density

→ For needle like particles D_p refer to thickness of the particle not length.

cylinder

Volume $\rightarrow \pi r^2 h$

Surface area $\rightarrow 2\pi R h + 2\pi R^2$

cuboid

Volume $\rightarrow l \times b \times h$

Surface area $\rightarrow 2(lb + lh + bh)$

cone

Volume $\rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3} R^2 h$

Surface area $\rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4} d^2 + \frac{\pi}{2} dL$

* Measuring Techniques

① Microscopy

optical $\rightarrow$ down to 5 μm

Electron $\rightarrow$ below "

→ قطر حجم جسم

* diameter used in microscopy

②

→ Sieving $> 50 \mu m$

③

→ Permeability methods

* Size of equivalent sphere For irregular shape:

① Volume diameter $d_v = \sqrt[3]{\frac{6V_p}{\pi}}$ → (حجم)

② Surface diameter $d_s = \sqrt{\frac{sp}{\pi}}$ → (سطح)

③ Surface volume diameter $d_{sv} = d_v^3 / d_s^2 \rightarrow$ (حجم/سطح)

④ Free falling diameter

⑤ projected area diameter d_p

$$\rightarrow \text{Projected area} \rightarrow \text{Area of circle} \rightarrow \frac{\pi d_p^2}{4}$$

① Equivalent circle diameter

قطر دائرة لها نفس حجم الجسيم

② Martin's diameter

خط في الجسيم، قطر الدائرة التي تغطي الجسيم

③ Feret's diameter

خطين متوازيين يمسان الجسيم

④ Shear diameter

* Static measurement:

قطر، الكثافة، الوزن، قطر من الجسيمات

* Sedimentation measurement

السرعة التي تنزل بها الجسيم في سائل معين

السرعة التي تنزل بها الجسيم في سائل معين

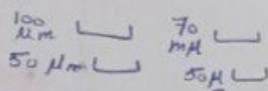
معادہ ۱۲

عدد الفحان
في اربعة

$$\frac{1}{\text{mesh}} - \text{wire thickness}$$

- العوامل المؤثرة على الانتخاب

ratios = 2 or $2^{1/2}$ or $2^{1/4}$
 $\downarrow$ $\downarrow$



- (+) retained by the sieve
- (-) pass through the sieve

* لو حینا عن حادّة -40° و 40° و 90° و 180° و 270° و 360° و 450° و 540° و 630° و 720° و 810° و 900° و 990° و 1080° و 1170° و 1260° و 1350° و 1440° و 1530° و 1620° و 1710° و 1800° و 1890° و 1980° و 2070° و 2160° و 2250° و 2340° و 2430° و 2520° و 2610° و 2700° و 2790° و 2880° و 2970° و 3060° و 3150° و 3240° و 3330° و 3420° و 3510° و 3600° و 3690° و 3780° و 3870° و 3960° و 4050° و 4140° و 4230° و 4320° و 4410° و 4500° و 4590° و 4680° و 4770° و 4860° و 4950° و 5040° و 5130° و 5220° و 5310° و 5400° و 5490° و 5580° و 5670° و 5760° و 5850° و 5940° و 6030° و 6120° و 6210° و 6300° و 6390° و 6480° و 6570° و 6660° و 6750° و 6840° و 6930° و 7020° و 7110° و 7200° و 7290° و 7380° و 7470° و 7560° و 7650° و 7740° و 7830° و 7920° و 8010° و 8100° و 8190° و 8280° و 8370° و 8460° و 8550° و 8640° و 8730° و 8820° و 8910° و 9000° و 9090° و 9180° و 9270° و 9360° و 9450° و 9540° و 9630° و 9720° و 9810° و 9900° و 9990° و 10080° و 10170° و 10260° و 10350° و 10440° و 10530° و 10620° و 10710° و 10800° و 10890° و 10980° و 11070° و 11160° و 11250° و 11340° و 11430° و 11520° و 11610° و 11700° و 11790° و 11880° و 11970° و 12060° و 12150° و 12240° و 12330° و 12420° و 12510° و 12600° و 12690° و 12780° و 12870° و 12960° و 13050° و 13140° و 13230° و 13320° و 13410° و 13500° و 13590° و 13680° و 13770° و 13860° و 13950° و 14040° و 14130° و 14220° و 14310° و 14400° و 14490° و 14580° و 14670° و 14760° و 14850° و 14940° و 15030° و 15120° و 15210° و 15300° و 15390° و 15480° و 15570° و 15660° و 15750° و 15840° و 15930° و 16020° و 16110° و 16200° و 16290° و 16380° و 16470° و 16560° و 16650° و 16740° و 16830° و 16920° و 17010° و 17100° و 17190° و 17280° و 17370° و 17460° و 17550° و 17640° و 17730° و 17820° و 17910° و 18000° و 18090° و 18180° و 18270° و 18360° و 18450° و 18540° و 18630° و 18720° و 18810° و 18900° و 18990° و 19080° و 19170° و 19260° و 19350° و 19440° و 19530° و 19620° و 19710° و 19800° و 19890° و 19980° و 20070° و 20160° و 20250° و 20340° و 20430° و 20520° و 20610° و 20700° و 20790° و 20880° و 20970° و 21060° و 21150° و 21240° و 21330° و 21420° و 21510° و 21600° و 21690° و 21780° و 21870° و 21960° و 22050° و 22140° و 22230° و 22320° و 22410° و 22500° و 22590° و 22680° و 22770° و 22860° و 22950° و 23040° و 23130° و 23220° و 23310° و 23400° و 23490° و 23580° و 23670° و 23760° و 23850° و 23940° و 24030° و 24120° و 24210° و 24300° و 24390° و 24480° و 24570° و 24660° و 24750° و 24840° و 24930° و 25020° و 25110° و

المادة 4: تم بطلان 4 من القوانين السابقة

$\frac{4.76}{mm} \rightarrow \text{dms}$

روز اولی در ماه

0.42

124 977

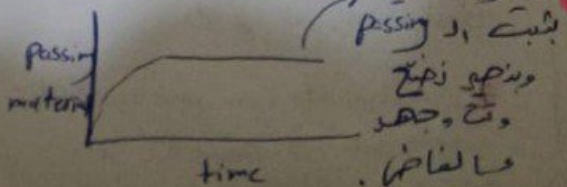
صنعتی بخشوں کا مل سے بننے پر 90%

$\rightarrow h = \frac{\text{wt of material which passes}}{\text{siving " " " capable}}$

" " " " capable of passing
max

$$\rightarrow \text{rate} = \frac{dw}{dt} = -kw$$

$$\ln \frac{w_2}{w_1} = -kt$$



Screening types

- ↳ wet
- ↳ dry

Permeability methods

$$\frac{-\Delta P}{\text{height} \leftarrow H} = \frac{180 (1-\varepsilon)^2}{\varepsilon^3} \frac{\mu u_0}{x^2}$$

* Sedimentation Pipette method

$$u = h / f$$

$$u = \frac{4}{3} \rho^2 (\rho_p - \rho_f) g$$

12000 18 H

अनुसू

Sto Ke's $\rightarrow Re < 0.3$

- * Size analysis by elutriation.

→ يمكن إزالتها بسهولة.

* coulter counter Electrozone
(1-1000 μ m)

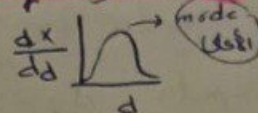
lec 3 :

mesh	screen opening	size range	mass retained	X
200	→ 74	0-74	$\frac{2}{200}$	$\frac{2}{\text{total}}$
100	→ 104	74-104		

$$\frac{\sum x}{\text{total}} = \frac{74 + 107}{2}$$

Smaller
passing through

Frequency curve



median
50%ile

$$X = n K d P_s$$

صبت، لنگل

Spher

$$k = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$V = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$

- *specific surface

$$a_{rel} = \frac{\text{Surface area}}{\text{Volume}}$$

$$= \frac{ad^2}{n+1}$$

$$\frac{5}{8} \text{ as } \sqrt{6}$$

$$= \frac{0}{ds}$$

3 → contin --

→ Volume mean diameter

$$d_v = \sum d \cdot x$$

(gives the specific momentum)

→ mean Volume diameter

$$d_v = \sqrt[3]{\frac{\sum x}{\sum (x/d^3)}}$$

→ Surface mean diameter

$$d_s = \frac{1}{\sum (x/d)}$$

(gives specific surface area)

$$\frac{m^2}{kg} \text{ or } \frac{m^2}{m^3} \text{ or } \frac{1}{m}$$

→ mean Surface diam

$$d_s = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x/d)}{\sum (x/d^2)}}$$

→ length mean diam

$$d_L = \frac{\sum (x/d)}{\sum (x/d^2)}$$

→ mean length diam

$$d_L = \frac{\sum (x/d^2)}{\sum (x/d^3)}$$

lec 4 :

flowability → capability to flow

* Coarse particle → Good F.F
Free flowing

• poor flow (Agglomeration)

Fines $d_p < 10 \mu m$

Bulk density

$$P_b = \frac{m}{V_T} = \frac{m}{V_p + V_v} \quad / \quad P_t = \frac{m}{V_p}$$

$\downarrow$ bulk $\downarrow$ particle $\downarrow$ voidage $\downarrow$ true

$$\epsilon = \frac{V_T - V_p}{V_T} = 1 - \frac{V_p}{V_T} = 1 - \frac{P_b}{P_t}$$

→ Voidage (porosity)

Agglomeration

(التكتل)

- ① Mechanical inter locking (long and thin)
- ② Surface attraction
Surface forces like der wads' forces.
(for fine $< 10 \mu m$)
- ③ plastic welding
(irregular particle contact)
- ④ electro static attraction
(electrostatic charges may be built up)
- ⑤ moisture effect
- ⑥ Temperature changes.



angle of internal friction
 θ_r
repose angle

$$CCI = \frac{P_t - P_p}{P_t} \times 100\% \rightarrow \text{tapped density}$$

$$H.R = \frac{P_t}{P_p} \rightarrow \text{Hausner ratio}$$

Angle of repose
shape
very rounded
particle size

* بيت الشكل ← الشاير يربط زياده θ_r

* بيت size ← زياده الد rounded بيت θ_r

Mixing and Segregation

terms: concentration, density,
↓
Size.

Segregation for

Types of mixture:

- Perfect → غير قابل
- Random → عشوائي
- Segregating → unmixed

Mechanism of Segregation:

1) Trajectory Segregation

$$\text{limiting distance} = \frac{4Pp d^2}{M_{18}}$$

2) Segregation by percolation

3) Segregation by elutriation

4) rise of coarse particles on vibration

* Reduction of Segregation

- 1) make the size similar
- 2) Segregation is not serious problem if size < 30 μm
- 3) by addition liquid to reduce mobility of F.F particles
- 4) using ordered mixture

* Mechanisms of mixing:

- 1) convective
- 2) Diffusion
- 3) Shear

* Types of mixers:

- 1) Tumbling mixers →
 - V mixer
 - Double cone mixer
 - Cube mixer
 Dominant mechanism is diffusion
- 2) convective mixers
 - Ribbon blender
 - Nauta mixer
- 3) Fluidized bed mixer
- 4) High shear mixers

* Mixer Selection

كيف اختيار؟

→ F.F Powders

Segregation problem?

- No → Tumbler mixer
- yes → Ribbon "

→ cohesive powders
→ impact mixers
→ shear mixers

The degree of mixing:

$$* S_r^2 = p(1-p)/n$$

for completely random mix

$$* S_o^2 = p(1-p) \text{ at time zero}$$

for completely unmixed

$$b = \frac{S_r}{S} = \frac{S_o^2 - S^2}{S_o^2 - S_r^2}$$

→ = 0 (unmixed) $(S_o = S)$

→ = 1 completely randomized $[S = S_r]$

* S ← S (مقدار)

$$\text{actual } \left(\frac{\sum (x - \bar{x})^2}{N-1} \right)^{1/2}$$

True Standard deviation

$\bar{x}$ و μ كلاهما

μ

$$\sigma = \left(\frac{\mu(1-\mu)}{n} \right)^{1/2}$$

نصف (أقل)
فرق بين
توقع

$\mu \rightarrow$ نسبة
(P) في

$$\text{Mixing Index } I = \frac{6}{S}$$

يقرع
عن

mixing rate

$$\frac{dI}{dt} = K(1-I)$$

$$t_{12} = \frac{1}{K} \ln \left(\frac{1-I_1}{1-I_2} \right)$$

- 1) characteristic of the system
- 2) mixing unit used.

* الزمن اللازم
عند I_2 و I_1

IF The sample is unmixed

$$I_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$$

lec 6:

crushing, comminution, grinding

العملية

* Mechanism of crushing:

- 1) compression $\rightarrow$ for coarse size about 3 mm
- 2) Impact $\rightarrow$ general (coarse, medium, fine)
- 3) Attrition or rubbing (fine)
- 4) cutting

Force	principle	example of equipment
①	Nutcracker	crushing rolls
②	Hammer	Hammer mill
③	File	Disc attrition mill
④	Scissor	Rotary knife cutter

Stressing Mechanism:

- ① stress between two surfaces at low velocity (crushing, attrition)
- ② " single surface at high velocity (Impact, attrition)

* How does the crushing take place?

- 1) cracks
- 2) opening cracks
- 3) applied enough force.

* Factors to choice machine:

- 1) Stressing mechanism
- 2) size of feed and product
- 3) Material properties
- 4) carrier medium
- 5) mode of operating
- 6) capacity

* Material properties

- 1) Hardness
- 2) melting point
- 3) Moisture content
- 4) Explosion limit

* Mohs scale

at Hardness
1-Tak
10-Diamond

Mode of operation

- $\rightarrow$ Batch
- $\rightarrow$ continuous.

Crushing process in an inefficient operating

10% power is usually

Energy utilization:

- To produce elastic deformation
- " " inelastic "
- In Friction
- " noise
- Heat and vibration

Methods of operating crushers

- Free crushing
 - continuous, low Rate
 - Short residence time
 - low degree of crushing
 - High capacity
 - low energy consumption

→ choke feeding (Batch)
 feed is used

* Grinding circuits:

- open circuit
- closed

wet ← water

dry ←

	Feed size	Product size
coarse crushers	1500 - 40 mm	50 - 5 mm
Intermediate crushers	50 - 5 mm	5 - 0.1 mm
Fine crushers	5 - 2 mm	2 - 0.1 mm
colloid mills	0.2 mm	down to 0.01 μm

coarse crusher

- 1) Jaw crusher
- 2) Gyratory crusher

Intermediate crusher

- 1) crushing rolls
- 2) Hammer mill
- 3) pin mill

Fine crushers:

- 1) Roller mill
- 2) Ball mill
- 3) pendulum mill

* Advantages of wet grinding

- 1) reduce power consumption
- 2) Increase the capacity
- 3) The solid are more easily handled

Energy input

$$* P = 2 \text{ (power)}$$

$$E = c \left(\frac{1}{L_2} - \frac{1}{L_1} \right) \quad \text{Rittinger's law}$$

$C = \frac{K_R P}{\rho_c} \rightarrow$ crushing strength of the material

constant $\frac{m^4}{kg}$

fine & coarse

$$* P = 1$$

$$E = c \ln \left(\frac{L_1}{L_2} \right) \quad \text{Kick's law}$$

$$C = K_k \rho_c$$

$\frac{m^2}{kg}$

fine & coarse

* 2.1 P
1.5

$$W = \frac{N \cdot m}{s}$$

$$w = \frac{d}{s} = \frac{N \cdot m}{s}$$

$$E = E_i \sqrt{\frac{100}{L_2}} \left[1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{q}} \right]$$

$$q = L_1 / L_2$$

E_i = work index

Bond's law
العملية

يستخدم
طاقة لأجل
الأجسام

$$W = 10 W_i \left[\frac{1}{L_2^{1/2}} - \frac{1}{L_1^{1/2}} \right]$$

W = required work Kw.h/ton

L_1 / L_2 = size in μm

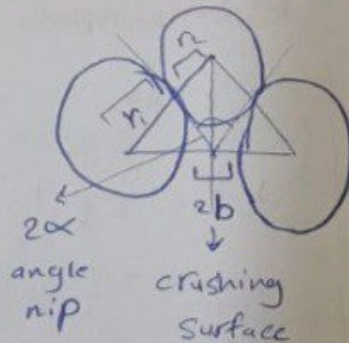
W_i = work index Kw.h/ton

Crushing Rolls :

$r_1 \rightarrow$ رول 1

$r_2 \rightarrow$ رول 2

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{(r_1 + b)}{(r_2 + r_1)}$$



2α
angle
nip

crushing
surface

Ball mill

angular velocity $w_c = \omega$

$$mg \cos \alpha = \frac{m u^2}{R - r}$$

Centrifugal
force

$$u = 2\pi N(R - r)$$

لو جازيها
نقدر

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{4\pi^2 N^2 (R - r)}{g}$$

$$\cos \alpha \leftarrow \alpha = 0 \leftarrow w_c = 1$$

$$N_c = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{g}{R - r}}$$

$$N_c = \frac{w_c}{2\pi}$$

$w_c [=]$ rad/time

$N_c [=]$ rev/time

* How to calculate mass flow rate (actual)

$\rightarrow$ cross sectional area = $2b \times$ working face of the roll $\rightarrow$ بالعرض

$\rightarrow$ volumetric flowrate = area $\times$ سرعة $\rightarrow$ بالارتفاع

$\rightarrow$ mass flow rate

$$\text{the actual throughput} = \dot{V} \times \text{density} \rightarrow m^3/s$$

↓
mass
الوزن

$$= kg/s$$

the optimum
speed

لو جازيها
نقدر
 w_c

mass rate
ratio

$$F_E - F_B - F_D = 0 \rightarrow \text{acceleration}$$

Lec 7

$$F_D = F_E - F_B = mg \left(1 - \frac{\rho_f}{\rho_p} \right)$$

Sphere

$$m = \text{Volume} \times \rho_p$$

$$\frac{\pi}{6} d^3$$

$$F_D = \frac{\pi}{6} d^3 \rho_p g \left(1 - \frac{\rho_f}{\rho_p} \right) = \frac{\pi}{6} d^3 g (\rho_p - \rho_f)$$

$$F_D = 3\pi \mu u d \rightarrow \text{For Stokes}$$

$$3\pi \mu u d = \frac{\pi}{6} d^3 \rho_p g \left(1 - \frac{\rho_f}{\rho_p} \right)$$

$$u = \frac{d^2 g (\rho_p - \rho_f)}{18 \mu}$$

terminal velocity

* تناسب مع مربع القطر

Prag regime

regime

اشتقاق مهم جدًا تكرر أكثر من مرة مبدئياً بنشتق u

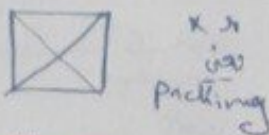
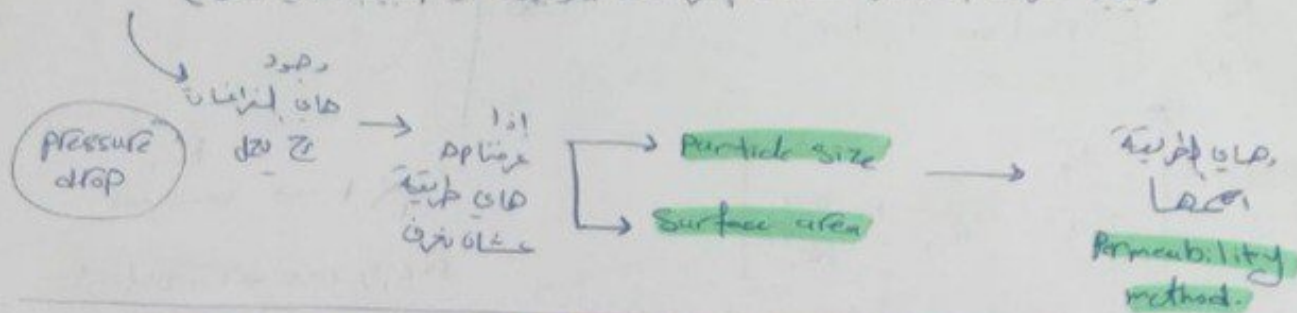
(Terminal velocity)

بعدها بنطبق عليها بنحسبها، بعدها بتأكد من الفرض بـ Re لأنه هذا

الاشتقاق بناءً على فرض laminar.

lec 9:

Flow of fluids through granular beds and packed columns.
(تدفق السوائل في أسرّة الجزيئات، وفي أعمدة التعبئة)



Types of packing:

- Raschig rings (distillation)
- Structured packing
 - distillation
 - absorption
 - cooling
 - reactors
- pull rings
- Saddles

* Darcy's law and permeability:

$$\frac{-\Delta P}{L} \propto u$$

$$\Phi / A$$

$$\therefore u = -K \frac{\Delta P}{L} = -\frac{B}{\mu} \frac{\Delta P}{L}$$

B: permeability coef. (m²)
(ثابت)

$$* SB = \frac{\text{Surface area}}{\text{Volume}} \left[\frac{m^2}{m^3} \right]$$

* e → Voidage

* (1-e) → Solid

$$S \text{ for sphere} = \frac{6}{d}$$

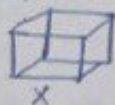
* SB ≠ S

$$SB = S(1-e)$$

e و B متغيران

→ Volume of free space

$$e X^3$$



→ area

$$= e X^2$$

$$\rightarrow \Phi = u_c X^2$$

superficial velocity

$$u_i = \frac{\Phi}{\text{area}} = \frac{u_c X^2}{e X^2} = \frac{u_c}{e}$$

$$u_i = \frac{u_c}{e} \rightarrow u_i \text{ السرعة الحقيقية}$$

السرعة الحقيقية بوجود فراغات

Carman-Kozeny equation:

$$u = \frac{1}{K'} \frac{e^3}{S^2(1-e)^2} \times \frac{-\Delta P}{\mu L}$$

Specific

For spherical

* K' depends on:

- Porosity
- particle shape

$$= 5 \text{ for sphere}$$

$$u = \frac{1}{180} \frac{e^3 d^2}{(1-e)^2} \times \frac{-\Delta P}{\mu L}$$

Surface area / Volume

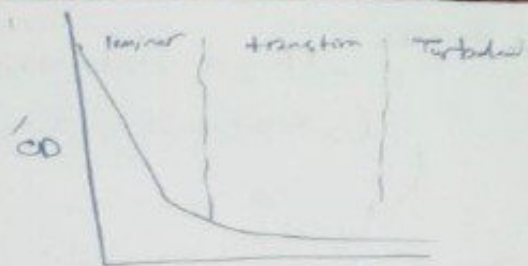
* K' spherical

lec 8: (Surface mean dia) ds كوس متوسط

* $CD = \frac{R_e}{P u_i^2}$ (friction factor)

* **Carman** : $\frac{R_e}{P u_i^2} = \frac{5}{Re_1} + \frac{0.4}{Re_1^{0.1}}$

$R_e = \frac{\dot{G} \rightarrow (kg/m^2 s) = P u}{S(1-e)M}$ mass velocity



$Re_1 < 1 \rightarrow$ laminar

$Re_1 > 100 \rightarrow$ turbulent

في Re_1 $\dot{G}$ $\rightarrow$ laminar

term $\dot{G}$ $\rightarrow$ $\frac{R}{P u_i^2} = \frac{5}{Re_1}$

turbulent $\dot{G}$ $\rightarrow$ $\frac{R}{P u_i^2} = \frac{0.4}{Re_1^{0.1}}$

$\frac{R}{P u_i^2} = \frac{0.4}{Re_1^{0.1}}$

* wall effect

$f_w = \left(1 + \frac{0.55 S_c}{S}\right)^2$ for container
for particle

correction factor

Monteney

* **Ergun equation**: $\frac{R_e}{P u_i^2} = 4H Re_1^{-1} + 0.29$

$\frac{R_e}{P u_i^2} = 4H Re_1^{-1} + 0.29$

* $\frac{R}{P u_i^2} = \frac{e^3}{S(1-e)} + \frac{-\Delta P}{L P u_c^2}$

طريقة
Carman

packed bed	packed column
① Single flow ② small packing ③ laminar ④ packing density (solid)	① Two (liquid & gas) ② large ③ Turbulent

$M = \text{fraction}$
(20)

$\dot{G} = \frac{P}{S}$

Procedure

① $P = \frac{P u_i}{R T}$

② $Re_1 = \frac{\dot{G}}{S(1-e)M}$ $S = 6/d$

③ $\frac{R}{P u_i^2} = \frac{5}{Re_1} + \frac{0.4}{Re_1^{0.1}}$

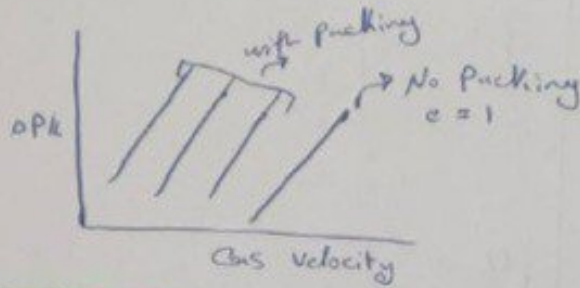
$R/P u_i^2$

④ $\frac{R}{P u_i^2} = \frac{e^3}{S(1-e)} + \frac{-\Delta P}{L P u_c^2}$

PP
N/m²

average

* Flow Through packed towers:



packing is
 $dp \propto L^2$
 $dp \propto L$
 $dp \propto L^2$

Types of towers:

① Dry tower $\rightarrow$ no dp due to
 Carman or Ergun

② wet drained tower $L=0 \rightarrow dp, \text{ due to } \text{fluid resistance}$

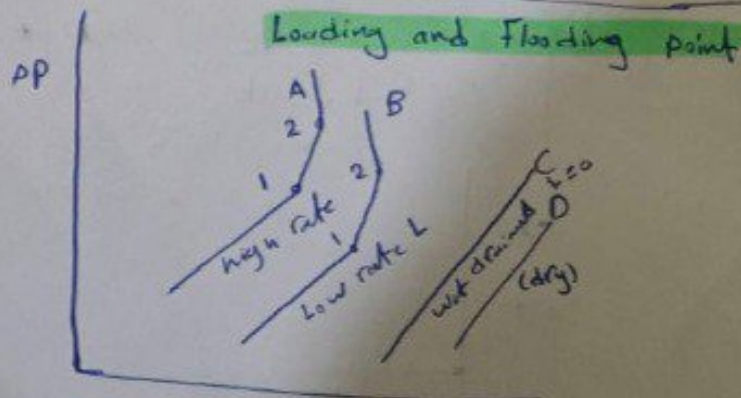
$$\Delta P_w = \left(1 + \frac{K_1}{d_n}\right) \Delta P_d \rightarrow \text{dry}$$

d_n : Size of Solids

K_1 : constant $\rightarrow$ Driven Solids = 5.5, $d_n = 100 \text{ mm}$
 Raschig rings = 3.3

③ Irrigated tower $L > 0 \rightarrow \text{wet solids}$

$$-\Delta P_i = \left(1 + \frac{KL}{d_n}\right) \Delta P_d$$



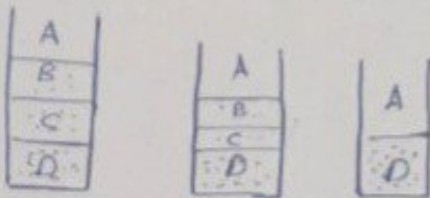
1 $\rightarrow$ d_n $\rightarrow$ loading point

2 $\rightarrow$ d_n $\rightarrow$ Flooding point

* dp $\propto$ G^2
 $G \propto L$

$\rightarrow$ for constant gas velocity $\uparrow dp$ as $\uparrow L$.

lec 10 : Sedimentation



رأى في وقت
الوقت بختين B
(C)

Time →

A: clear liq.

B: constant composition zone (uniform concentration)

C: variable composition (transition)

D: Sediment (coarse solids)

→ We have two types: (Particle size)

Type 1: عذبة 4 مناطق

Type 2: عذبة 6 مناطق

في A, C, D ← ليس في B

The range of particle size is wide.

في منطقة B تكون موجودة

لما يكون عذبة جزيئات موجودة

مربطة مع بعضها لما يكون

Range كبيرة يعني ذلك

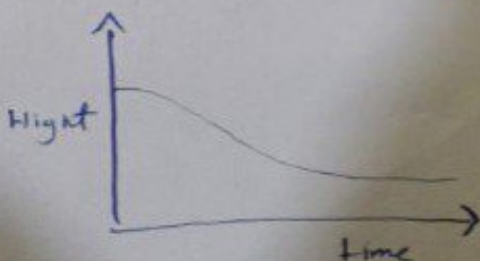
في B

→ Suspension can also be divided into:

→ Bluge line settling (concentrated)

→ selectivity settling (dilute)

* critical settling point → only A and D



مع الوقت يصر صخر المنطقة
D قبل ارتفاعها

→ effective viscosity and density

$$\mu_c, \rho_c$$

في وقت التفتت

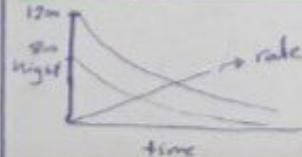
في وقت التفتت

$$u_c = \frac{e^2 d^2 (\rho_s - \rho) g}{18 \mu} + 10^{-1.82(1-e)}$$

في وقت التفتت
في وقت التفتت
في وقت التفتت

* Main factor which effect Sedimentation:

① Height of Suspension (No effect of sedimentation rate)



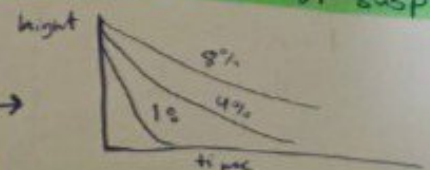
السرعة ثابتة، لكن مع الوقت في وقت التفتت

② Diameter of vessel:

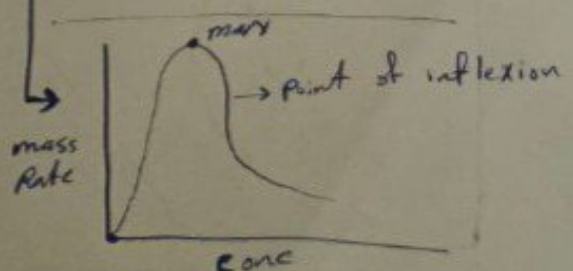
$\frac{D_c}{D_p} > 100 \rightarrow$ No effect on rate.

$\frac{D_c}{D_p} < 100 \rightarrow$ walls reduce rate

③ Concentration of suspension



* زيادة تركيز على (سرعة التفتت) ← Rate



* زيادة التركيز 8 وقت زيادة الكمية المترسبة
المطلوبة (لما تركيز فيه عند 8) بعدها
مع وقت النتيجة عكسية

* $\ln(H - H_\infty) - \ln(H_c - H_\infty) = -bt + \text{const}$

سواء $\leftarrow$ $\ln(H - H_\infty)$ $\leftarrow$ $\ln(H_c - H_\infty)$ $\leftarrow$ $-bt + \text{const}$

+ 20 $\ln(H - H_\infty)$ Linear *

Slope 1, 20 - b $\rightarrow$ $\ln$

④ Shape of vessel $\rightarrow$ little effect

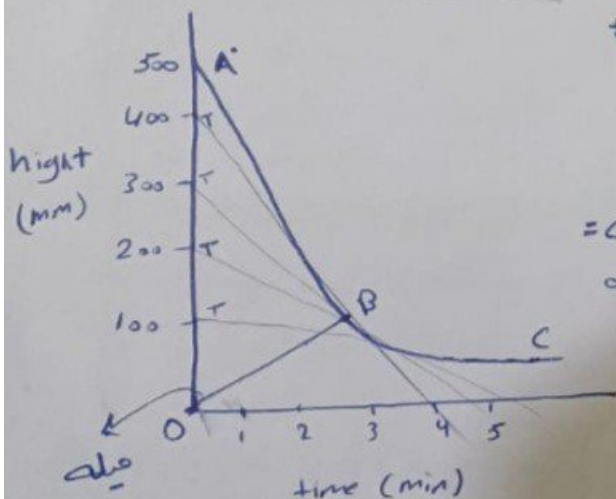
obstructed $\rightarrow$ $\ln$ of vessel

rate $\rightarrow$ $\ln$

Kynch theory:

$\rightarrow$ basic assumption:

- ① uniform concentration
- ② No wall effect
- ③ No differential settling
- ④ Sedimentation velocity = 0 at the bottom.



* How to find area?

① $\rightarrow$ $\ln$ of C_u/C_0 $\rightarrow$ $\ln$ of C_u/C_0 $\rightarrow$ $\ln$ of C_u/C_0

$= C_0 \left(\frac{OA}{OT} \right)$

H | C

u_c (mm/min) u_c (m/s)

flux $(C \times u_c)$ $\text{kg/m}^2 \cdot \text{s}$

$\left[\frac{1/C - 1/C_u}{u_c} \right]_{\text{max}}$

$\text{Area} = Q C_0 \left[\frac{1/C - 1/C_u}{u_c} \right]_{\text{max}}$

Cylinder $\rightarrow$ $\ln$ of C_u/C_0

* $V = C_0(u_c + u_w) +$

$A = \frac{Q_0(Y - U) C_p}{u_c \rho}$

$Y = \frac{1 - C_p}{C \rho_s}$

$U = \frac{1 - C_u}{C_u} + \frac{\rho}{\rho_s}$

* Depth of the thickener H_t :

$H_t = \frac{w t_R}{A \rho_s} \left(1 + \frac{\rho_s}{\rho} X \right)$

t_R : time

w : mass rate

X : mass ratio

* Take ratio

$H/D = 1.5$

for 19 m Height

$\ln$