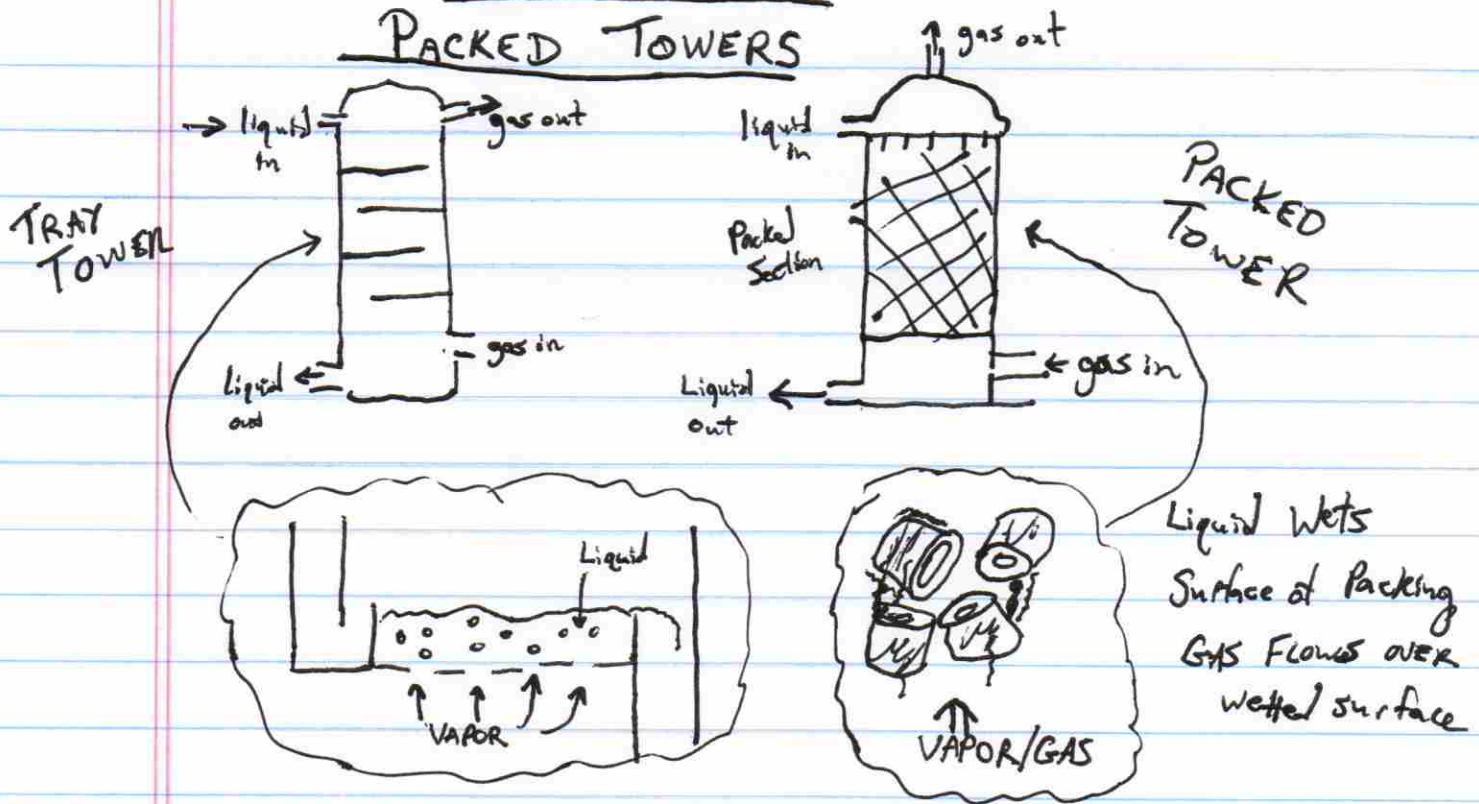
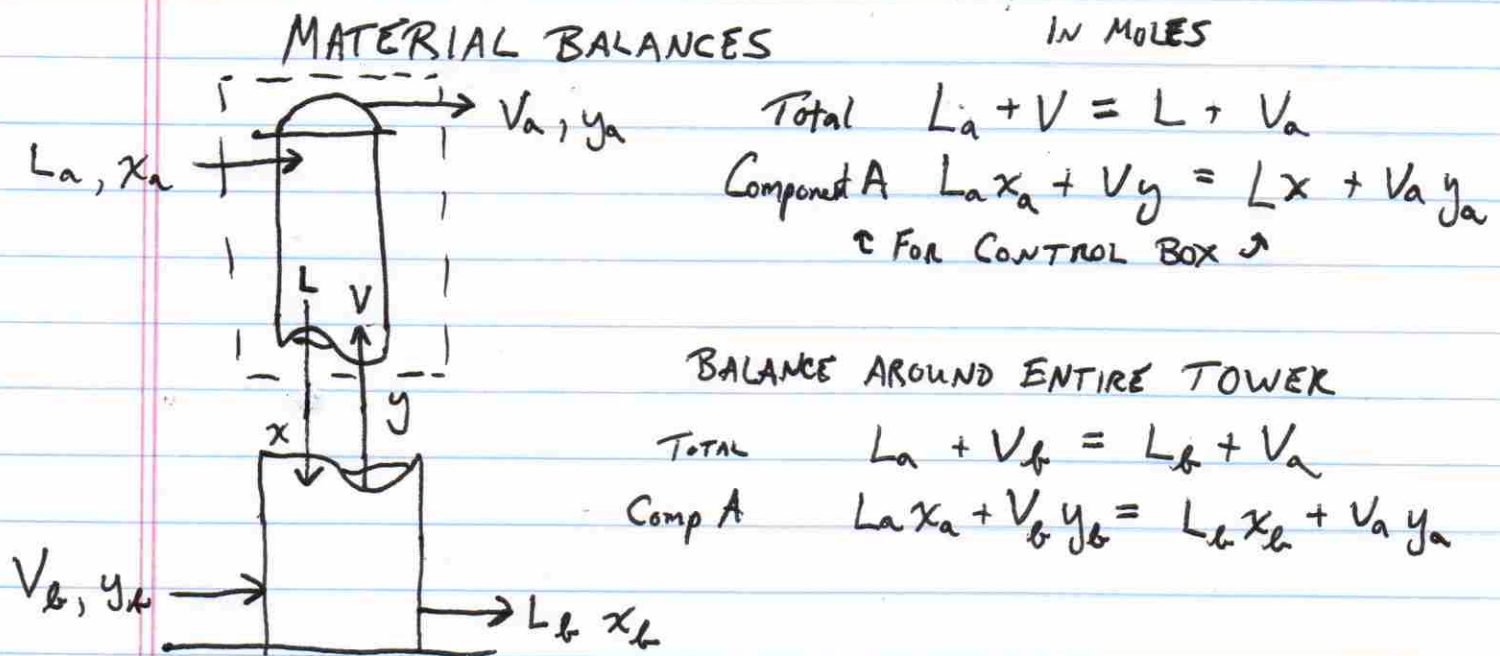


PACKED TOWERS

- GAS CONTACTS LIQUID, MASS TRANSFER OCCURS
- WE NEVER DISCUSSED MASS TRANSFER RATES WHEN DEALING WITH TRAY TOWERS BUT WILL GO ON AND ON ABOUT IT IN PACKED TOWER - WHAT'S UP WITH THAT?
- IDEAL PLATES ASSUMED MASS TRANSFER RATE UNDER PROCESS CONDITIONS WAS FAST ENOUGH THAT EQUILIBRIUM BETWEEN LIQUID AND GAS STREAMS WAS REACHED AT EACH PLATE
- PLATE EFFICIENCY IS AN INDICATION OF HOW MASS TRANSFER RATES LIMIT THE ABILITY TO REACH EQUILIBRIUM AT EACH STAGE

IN PACKED TOWER - THERE ARE NO DISCRETE INTERVALS TO ASSUME AN EQUILIBRIUM HAS BEEN REACHED

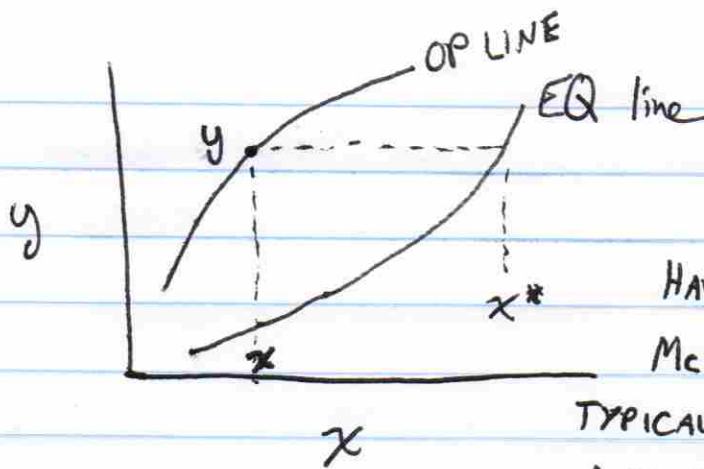
SO WE NEED TO DETERMINE MASS TRANSFER RATES AND INTEGRATE THE EXPRESSIONS.
(LISTEN CLOSELY AND YOU CAN HEAR ELOY SIGHING...)



CAN REARRANGE COMPONENT A BALANCE TO GET OPERATING LINE (SIMILAR TO WHAT WE HAVE

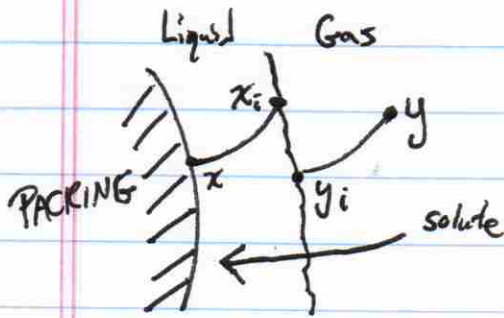
$$y = \frac{L}{V} x + \frac{V_a y_a - L_a x_a}{V}$$

ALREADY SEEN)



BECAUSE WE DON'T
HAVE DISCRETE STAGES
McCabe-Thiele Steps
TYPICALLY DON'T HAVE
ANY MEANING

ANALYSIS CAN BE DONE WITH ANY OF THE
FOUR RATE EQUATIONS



$$r = k_y a (y - y_i)$$

Gas Phase
Flow in gas phase
bulk to interface

$$r = k_x a (x_i - x)$$

Liquid Phase
Flow in liquid phase
interface to bulk

$$r = K_y a (y - y^*)$$

Overall flow ^{Gas} side

y = bulk gas composition
 y^* = gas composition which
is in EQ w/ bulk liquid
composition x

$$r = K_x a (x^* - x)$$

Overall Flow ^{Liquid} side

x^* = liquid composition which
is in EQ w/ bulk gas
composition y
 x = bulk liquid composition

$$a = \frac{\text{surface area}}{\text{volume}} = \frac{l^2}{l^3}$$

$$r = \frac{\text{rate of absorption}}{\text{unit volume}} = \frac{\text{mol}}{l^3 t}$$

$$K_a \frac{\text{mol}}{l^3 t \text{ mol fraction}}$$

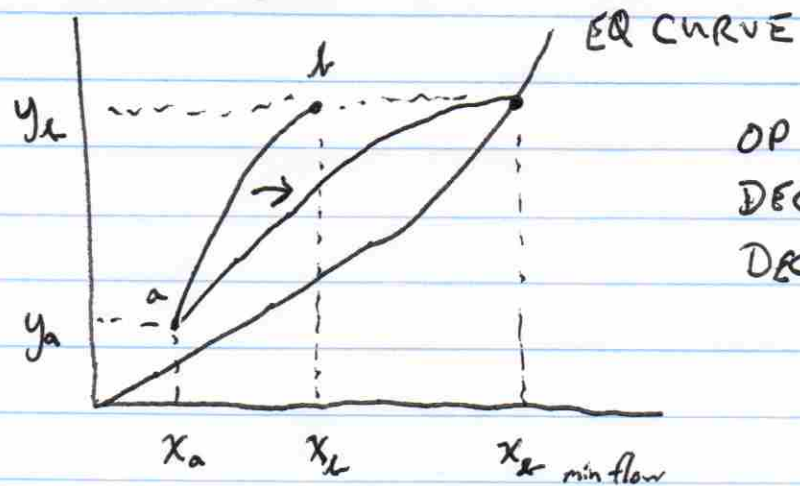
$$k_a \frac{\text{mol}}{l^3 t \text{ mol fraction}}$$

$$k \frac{\text{mol}}{l^3 t \text{ mol fraction}}$$

UNITS

Note: for gas and liquid phase
we need to calculate y_i or x_i

MINIMUM FLOW REQUIRED



OP LINE SLOPE
DECREASES WITH
DECREASING L

$$y_L = y_L^*(x_{L \text{ min flow}})$$

or $x_{L \text{ min}} = x^*(y_L)$