Processes, Driving Forces & Steady State Fluxes

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Heat flux due to temperature difference

Room air 25°C

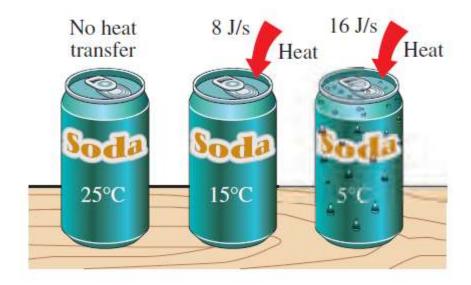
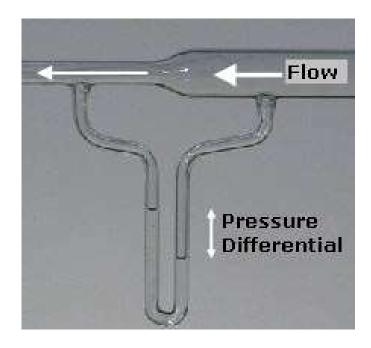


FIGURE 2-15

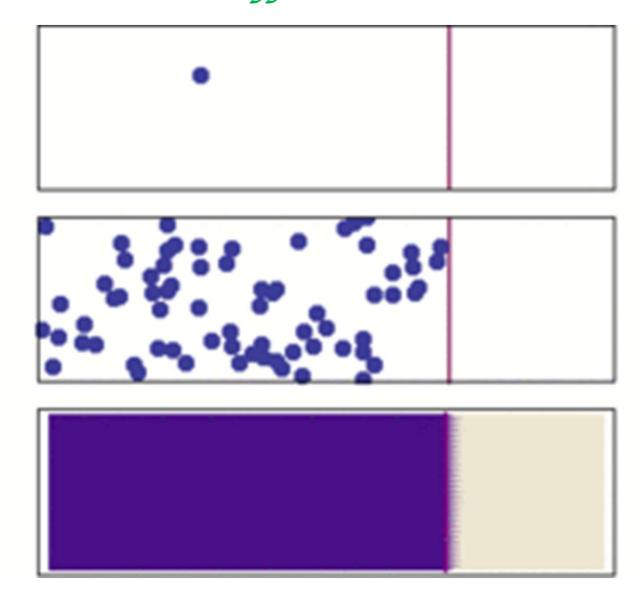
Temperature difference is the driving force for heat transfer. The larger the temperature difference, the higher is the rate of heat transfer.

Momentum flux/fluid flow due to pressure difference

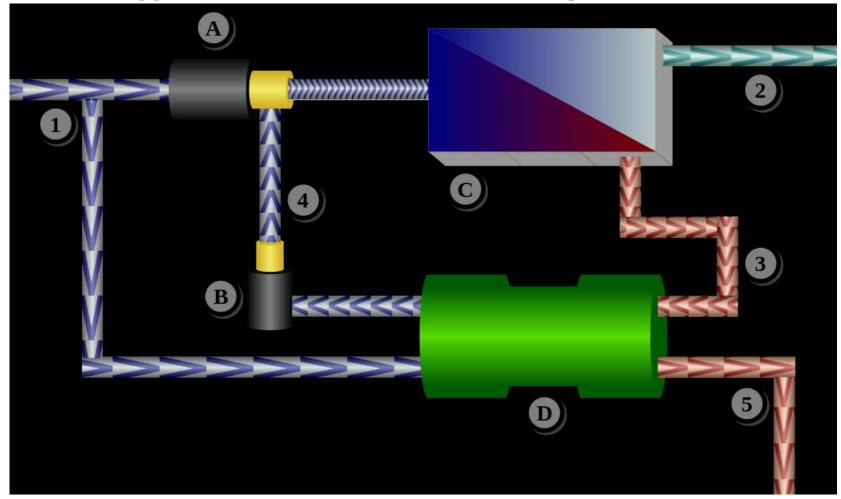


https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pressure_head

Mass flux due to difference in concentration

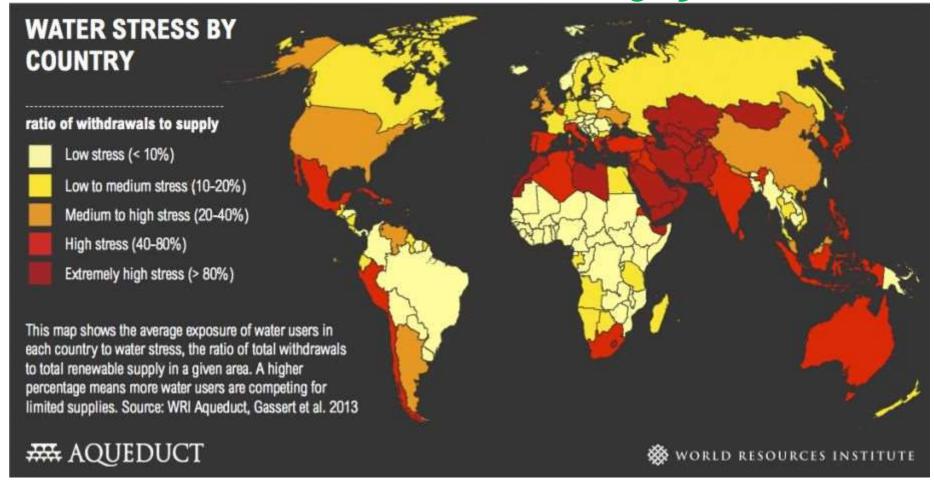


Reverse Osmosis Desalination: Mass flux due to difference in "chemical potential"



- 1: Sea water inflow, 2: Fresh water flow (40%), 3: Concentrate flow (60%),
- 4: Sea water flow (60%),5: Concentrate (drain),A: Pump flow (40%),
- B: Circulation pump, C: Osmosis unit with membrane, D: Pressure exchanger https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reverse_osmosis

Clean water: Grand challenge problem



Smalley's top ten ventures to save the world

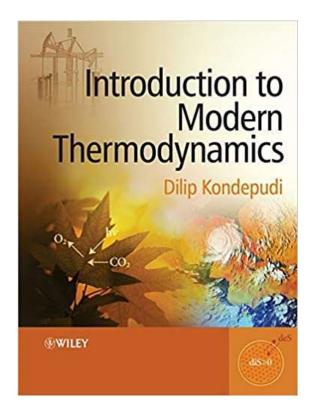
- 10. Population 9. Democracy 8. Education 7. Disease
- 6. Terrorism and War 5. Poverty 4. Environment 3. Food
- 2. Water 1. Energy!!!

TD driving forces is indicate a lack of equilibrium & leads to fluxes

- Heat flux due to temperature difference driving force/lack of thermal equilibrium
- Momentum flux/fluid flow due to "pressure difference"
- Mass flux due to difference in "chemical potential"
- Constant driving force → steady state flux
- Both steady and unsteady processes can be described via relationships involving fluxes to macroscopic variables like T, P...

Flow Processes are not in TD equilibrium

- Steady-flow conditions ~ turbines, pumps, boilers, condensers, and heat exchangers or power plants or refrigeration systems
- TD of steady states will not be discussed here



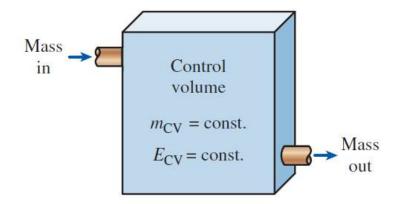


FIGURE 1-33

Under steady-flow conditions, the mass and energy contents of a control volume remain constant.

Fig: C & B: TD