OSF – Colson Exercises: Particulate Solids

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Conteúdo

Questão 1

The size analysis of a powdered material on a weight basis is represented by a straight line from 0% weight at $1\,\mu\mathrm{m}$ particle size to 100% weight at $101\,\mu\mathrm{m}$ particle size. Calculate the mean surface diameter of the particles constituting the system.

Resposta

$$d_s = \left(\sum x_i/d_i\right)^{-1} = \left(\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{d_{(x)}}\right)^{-1};$$

$$d_{(x)} = (d_{(1)} - d_{(0)})\,x + d_{(0)} = (101-1)\,x + 1 = 100\,x + 1 \implies$$

$$\implies d_s = \left(\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{d_{(x)}}\right)^{-1} = \left(\int_0^1 \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{100\,x+1}\right)^{-1} =$$

$$= \left(\int_1^{101} \frac{\mathrm{d}(100\,x+1)/100}{100\,x+1}\right)^{-1} = \left(\frac{\Delta \ln(100\,x+1)}{100}\right)^{-1} =$$

$$= \frac{100}{\ln(101/1)} \cong 21.668\,\mu\mathrm{m}$$

Questão 2

The equations giving the number distribution curve for a powdered material are $\mathrm{d}n/\mathrm{d}d = d$ for the size range $(0 \to 10)\ \mu\mathrm{m}$ and $\mathrm{d}n/\mathrm{d}d = 1\,\mathrm{E}^5/d^4$ for the size range $(10 \to 100)\ \mu\mathrm{m}$. Sketch the number, surface, and weight distribution curves. Calculate the surface mean diameter for the powder.
Explain briefly how the data for the construction of these curves would be obtained experimentally.

Resposta

(i) Trace the graph $n \times d$

$$n(d) = \begin{cases} \mathrm{d}n/\mathrm{d}d = d & (0 \to 10)\ \mu\mathrm{m} \\ \mathrm{d}n/\mathrm{d}d = 1\,\mathrm{E}^5/d^4 & (10 \to 100)\ \mu\mathrm{m} \end{cases} =$$

$$= \begin{cases} n = \int d\ \mathrm{d}d = d^2/2 + C_0 & (0 \to 10)\ \mu\mathrm{m} \\ n = \int 1\,\mathrm{E}^5\ \mathrm{d}d/d^4 = -1\,\mathrm{E}^5/3\,d^3 + C_1 & (10 \to 100)\ \mu\mathrm{m} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} d = n = 0 \implies 0 = 0^2/2 + C_0 \implies C_0 = 0 \\ d = 10\ \mu\mathrm{m} \implies \begin{cases} n = 10^2/2 = 50 \implies \\ \implies 50 = -1E^5/3 * 10^3 + C_1 \implies \\ \implies C_1 = 50 + \frac{1\,\mathrm{E}^5}{3*10^3} \cong 83.333 \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

$d(\mu\mathrm{m})$	n	$d(\mu\mathrm{m})$	n
0.0	0.00	10.0	50.00
2.5	3.13	32.5	528.13
5.0	12.50	55.0	1512.5
7.5	28.13	77.5	3003.13
10.0	50.00	100.0	500.00

(ii) Traçar gráfico $(s, x) \times d$

$$s_i = \frac{n_i\, d_i^2}{\sum_j n_j\, d_j^2} \implies s(d) = \sum_0^d s_i;$$

$$x_i = \frac{n_i\, d_i^3}{\sum_j x_j\, d_j^3} \implies x(d) = \sum_0^d x_i;$$

$$n_i = \Delta n_{(d)}\Big|_{i-1}^{i}$$

Das equações de n e d, conseguimos n_i que são usadas para encontrar s_i e x_i que são usados para encontrar s e x, então é so plotar em d

(iii) Surface mean diameter:

$$d_s/\mu\mathrm{m} =$$

$$= \frac{\sum n_i\, d_i^3}{\sum n_i\, d_i^2} = \frac{\sum \left(\frac{x_i}{d_i^3\, \rho_s\, \ddot{k}}\right) d_i^3}{\sum \left(\frac{x_i}{d_i^3\, \rho_s\, \ddot{k}}\right) d_i^2} = \frac{\rho_s\, \ddot{k}}{\rho_s\, \ddot{k}} \frac{\sum x_i}{\sum x_i/d_i} = \frac{\sum x_i}{\sum x_i/d_i} = \frac{1}{\sum x_i/d_i} =$$

$$= \frac{\int d^3\ \mathrm{d}n}{\int d^2\ \mathrm{d}n} =$$

$$= \frac{\int_0^{10} d^3\ \mathrm{d}n + \int_{10}^{100} d^3\ \mathrm{d}n}{\int_0^{10} d^2\ \mathrm{d}n + \int_{10}^{100} d^2\ \mathrm{d}n} =$$

$$= \frac{\int_0^{10} d^3\,(d\ \mathrm{d}d) + \int_{10}^{100} d^3\,(1\,\mathrm{E}^5\ \mathrm{d}d/d^4)}{\int_0^{10} d^2\,(d\ \mathrm{d}d) + \int_{10}^{100} d^2\,(1\,\mathrm{E}^5\ \mathrm{d}d/d^4)} =$$

$$= \frac{\int_0^{10} d^4\ \mathrm{d}d + 1\,\mathrm{E}^5 \int_{10}^{100} \mathrm{d}d/d}{\int_0^{10} d^3\ \mathrm{d}d + 1\,\mathrm{E}^5 \int_{10}^{100} \mathrm{d}d/d^2} =$$

$$= \frac{\Delta(d^5/5)\big|_0^{10} + 1\,\mathrm{E}^5\ \Delta \ln d\big|_{10}^{100}}{\Delta(d^4/4)\big|_0^{10} + 1\,\mathrm{E}^5\, \Delta(-d^{-1})\big|_{10}^{100}} =$$

$$= \frac{10^5/5 + 1\,\mathrm{E}^5\ \ln 10}{10^4/4 + 1\,\mathrm{E}^5(10^{-1} - 100^{-1})} \cong$$

$$\cong 21.762$$

Questão 3

The fineness characteristic of a powder on a cumulative basis is represented by a straight line from the origin to 100% undersize at a particle size of $50\ \mu\text{m}$. If the powder is initially dispersed uniformly in a column of liquid, calculate the proportion by mass which remains in suspension in the time from commencement of settling to that at which $40\ \mu\text{m}$ particle falls the total height of the column. It may be assumed that Stokes' law is applicable to the settling of the particles over the whole size range.

body