Mass transfer II **2024, Feb** 

## 1. Liquid-liquid extraction: Counter current operation [Location of delta point]

**EXAMPLE 8.4** (Multistage countercurrent extraction) It is planned to extract diphenyl hexane (DPH) from a solution in docosane (A) using 'pure' furfural (B) as the solvent. The feed enters the extractor cascade at a rate of 2000 kg/h with 45% DPH (C) that has to be reduced to 4% in the final raffinate. The solvent rate is 2500 kg/h. Determine the number of theoretical stages required. Extraction is to be carried out at 45°C. Several compositions on the extract and the raffinate arms and the tie-line data in mass% of the components at 45°C are given below. Equilibrium data 84.0 96.0 67.0 52.5 32.6 21.3 13.2 7.7 4.4 2.6 1.5 1.0 0.7 B: 4.0 5.0 7.0 30.0 40.0 10.0 20.0 50.0 60.0 70.0 80.0 90.0 99.3 C: 48.7 0 11.0 26.0 37.5 47.4 46.8 42.3 35.6 27.4 18.5 9.0 0.0 Tie-line data Extract (Furfural) phase, mass% Raffinate (Docosane) phase, mass% A C 1.1 10.0 89.1 9.8

Step 1. Draw the ternary phase diagram in right angles triangle coordinate. And draw the three tie lines. [10]

2.2

6.8

73.6

52.3

24.2

40.9

Step 2. Mention the feed and the solvent point on the diagram. [5]

24.5

42.6

Step 3. Locate M and Rn, and calculate the slope of M and Rn. [7]

Step 4. Locate the d E1. [5]

85.2

69.0

43.9

Step 5. Join Rn and E. [3]

Step 6. Find the equation of RnS and FE1. [7]

4.8

6.5

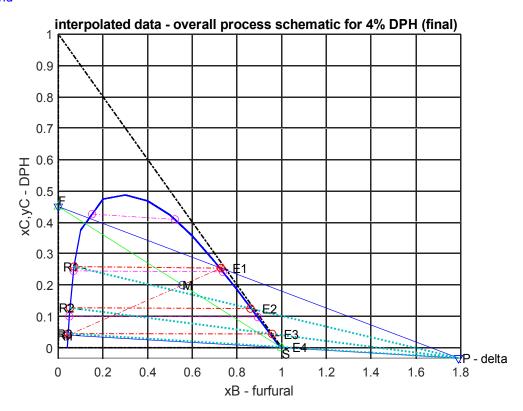
13.3

Step 7. Locate the delta point, trough solving the eqn of st line for RnS and FE1. [6]

Step 8. Locate R1 through calculating the slope of the tie line, calculate the composition and flow rate of the first stage. [7]

Home work: Write down the specific steps (point 1, point 2.....) for constructing the stages in LLE for a multistage countercurrent operation and create a flowchart for along with the code in MATLAB. 10

```
Step 1: B = [0.04\ 0.05\ 0.07\ 0.1\ 0.2\ 0.3\ 0.4\ 0.5\ 0.6\ 0.7\ 0.8\ 0.9\ 0.993\ 1]; C = [0\ 0.11\ 0.26\ 0.375\ 0.474\ 0.487\ 0.468\ 0.423\ 0.356\ 0.274\ 0.185\ 0.09\ 0.001\ 0]; A = 1 - B - C; tiexc = [0.1\ 0.245\ 0.426]; tiexb = [0.048\ 0.065\ 0.133]; tieyc = [0.098\ 0.242\ 0.409]; tieyb = [0.891\ 0.736\ 0.523]; lt = length(tiexc); slope\_tie = zeros(1,lt); for\ i = 1:lt slope\_tie(i) = .... end
```



```
Interpolation of points for LLE curve, Use B and C [ solvent and solute level] to interpolate the points in between the given points.

B1 = zeros(1,10001);
C1 = zeros(1,10001);

for i = 1:10001;
B1(i) = ......
C1(i) = interp1(..., .....);
end
```

```
Known variables including final raffinate condition:

S =
F =
xbf =
xcf =
ybs =
ycs =
xcm =
```

```
Finding the intersection of RnS and FE1

slope1 = (E1y - 0.45)/(.....);
%[line FE1]
slope2 = (Rendy - 0)/.....;
% [line RnS]
syms x y
[delx, dely] = vpasolve( eqn 1......, eqn 2....., rang);
plot([Rendx delx],[Rendy dely],'bv-','linewidth',0.5)
```

```
Locating Ri from the slope of the tie line [just for stage 1]
syms x y
  [Rx(count), Ry(count)] = vpasolve([...eqn 1 , eqn 2.....[x,y], [0 0.3; 0 0.49]);
plot([Ex(count) Rx(count)],[Ey(count) Ry(count)],'o-.','Color',[1,0,0],'linewidth',0.75)
```

```
Locating tie lines through Ei points

Ri = 1;
count = 1;
Ex(1) = E1x;
Ey(1) = E1y;

if ((0 < Ey(count)) && (Ey(count) <= 0.098));
    slope = 0 + (Ey(count) - 0)*slope_tie(1)/(0.098);

elseif((0.098 < Ey(count)) && (Ey(count) <= 0.242));
    slope = slope_tie(1) + (Ey(count) - 0.098)*(slope_tie(2)-slope_tie(1))/(0.242 - 0.098);

...[complete the elsif statements according to given tie line]......
end
```