

Liquid - Liquid Extraction

Note Title

11/21/2013

Extraction - Process where one or more solutes are removed from a liquid by transferring the solute to a second liquid

How is the process different with two liquids instead of a gas and a liquid?

- What characteristics must the liquids have?
- How might an extraction process couple with another separation process?
- What about interfacial contact? Why is this important?

Types of equipment (Fig. 13-2)

Equilibrium stages - straight forward
Efficiencies and hydrodynamics more difficult.

"Language"

Solute - material to be moved from one liquid phase to the other.

Diluent - Liquid in which the solute is initially dissolved.

Solvent - 2nd liquid used to extract the solute from the Diluent.

Raffinate - streams with high concentrations of Diluent

Extract - streams with high concentrations of Solvent

x = fraction in Raffinate

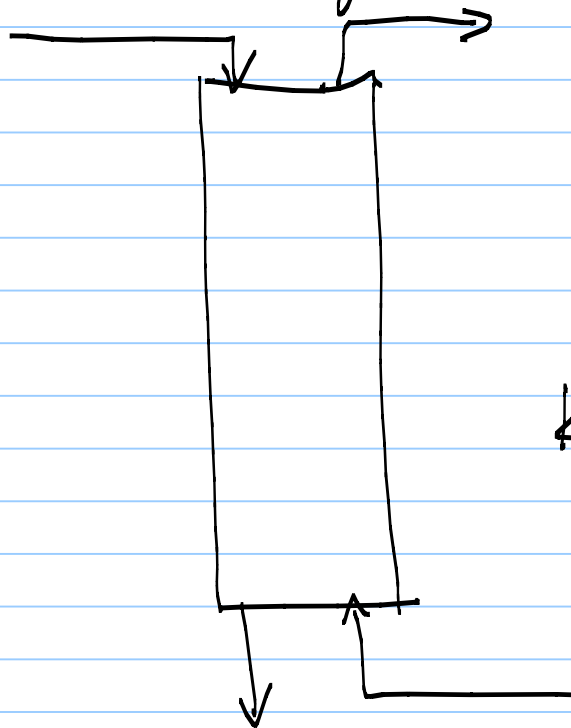
y = fraction in solvent

F_D = Diluent flow rate (constant)

F_S = Solvent flow rate (constant)

Assume:

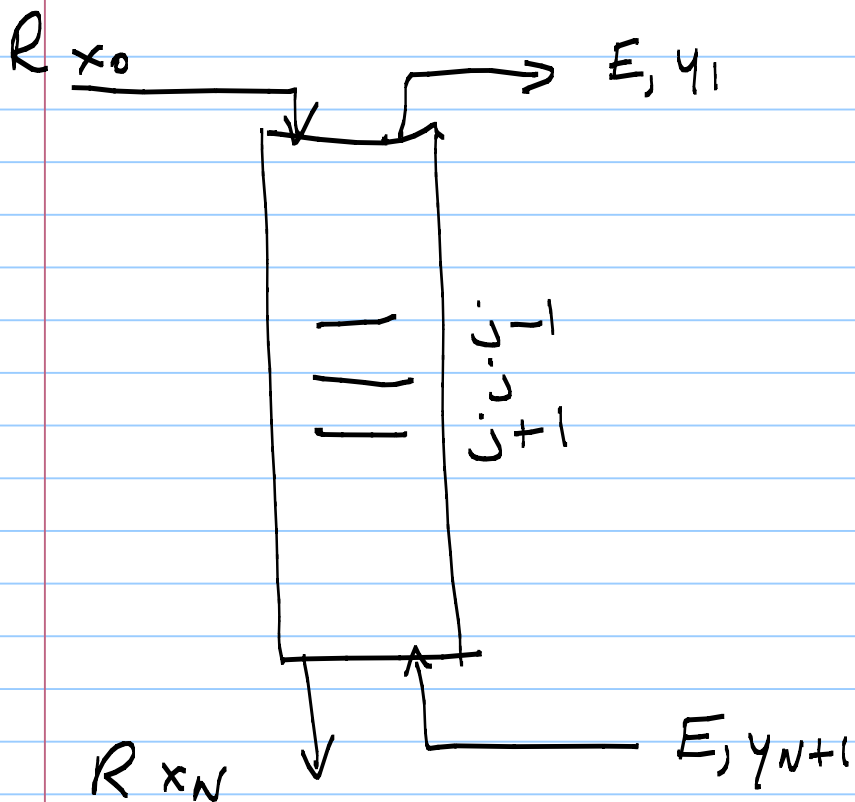
- D and S totally immiscible
- Dilute solution
- Const T & P
- ΔH_{mix} not important



Which stream goes up?

E or R?

$$K_d = \frac{y}{x}$$



Write a material balance for y_{j+1} (equilibrium stages)

McCabe Thiele analysis

K_D is often constant for dilute systems.

Kremser?

Example 1:

A feed of 100 kg/min of a 1.2 wt% mixture of acetic acid in water is to be extracted with 1-butanol at 1 atm and 26.7 °C. Desired outlet stream = 0.1 wt% acetic acid.

Assume dilute.

$$K_D = \frac{y}{x} = 1.613 \quad (\text{Table 13-3})$$

Determine

1) Minimum Extract flow rate

2) Number of equilibrium stages
at $\left(\frac{R}{E}\right) = 0.8 \left(\frac{R}{E}\right)_{\max}$

(Does this act like absorption or stripping column?)

$$\begin{aligned} R &= 100 \text{ kg/min} \\ D &= 98.8 \text{ kg/min} \\ E &= ? \end{aligned}$$

$$x_0 = 0.012 \text{ wt}$$

$$x_N = 0.001 \text{ wt}$$

$$y_{N+1} = 0$$

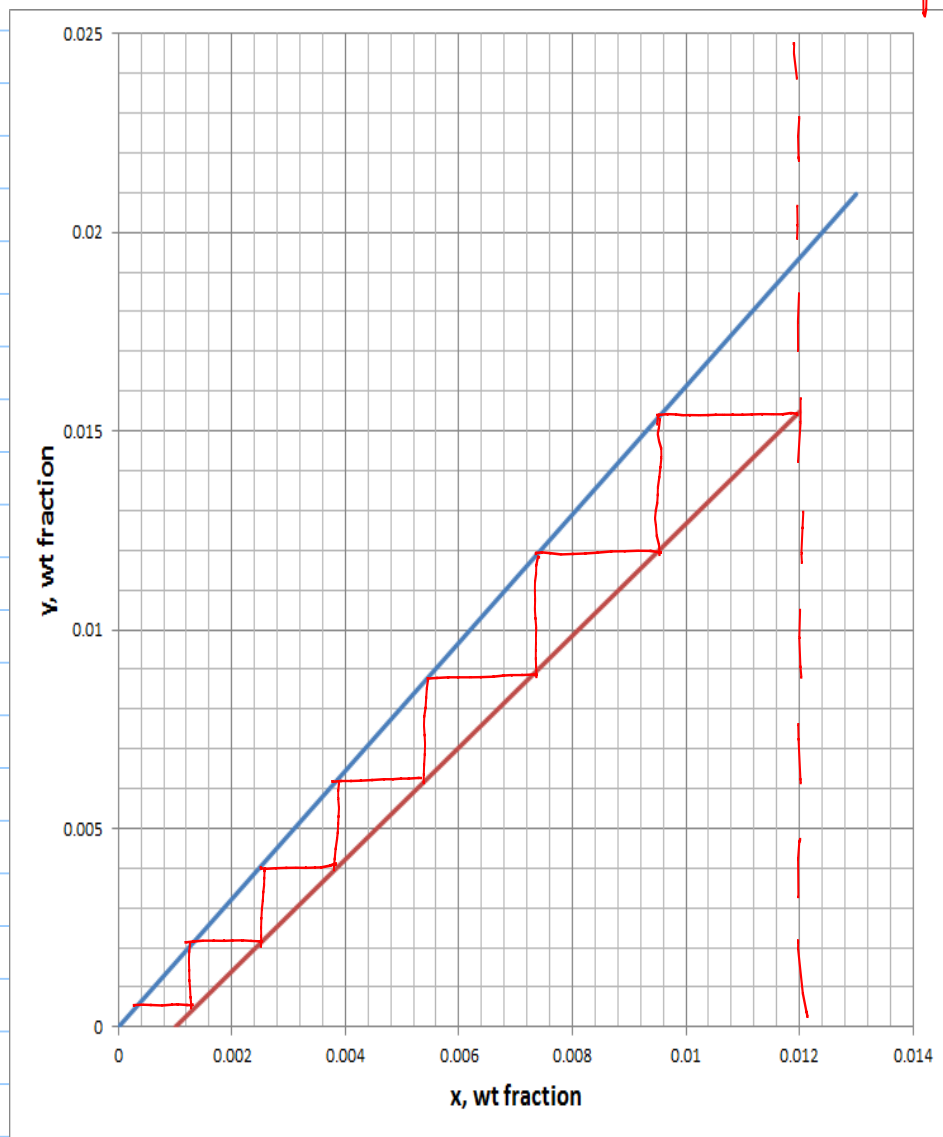
For minimum flow

$$y = 1.613 x \quad y_{1,eq} = 0.019356$$

$$\left(\frac{R}{E}\right)_{\max} = \frac{0.019356 - 0}{0.012 - 0.001} = 1.760$$

$$\left(\frac{R}{E}\right) = 0.8 (1.760) = 1.41$$

Look at
end point



$$E_{min} = 56.8 \text{ kg/min}$$

$$E = 71.0 \text{ kg/min}$$

$$\left(\frac{R}{1.5}\right) = 1.41 = \frac{y_1 - 0}{0.012 - 0.001} \quad y_1 = 0.0155$$

Trays?