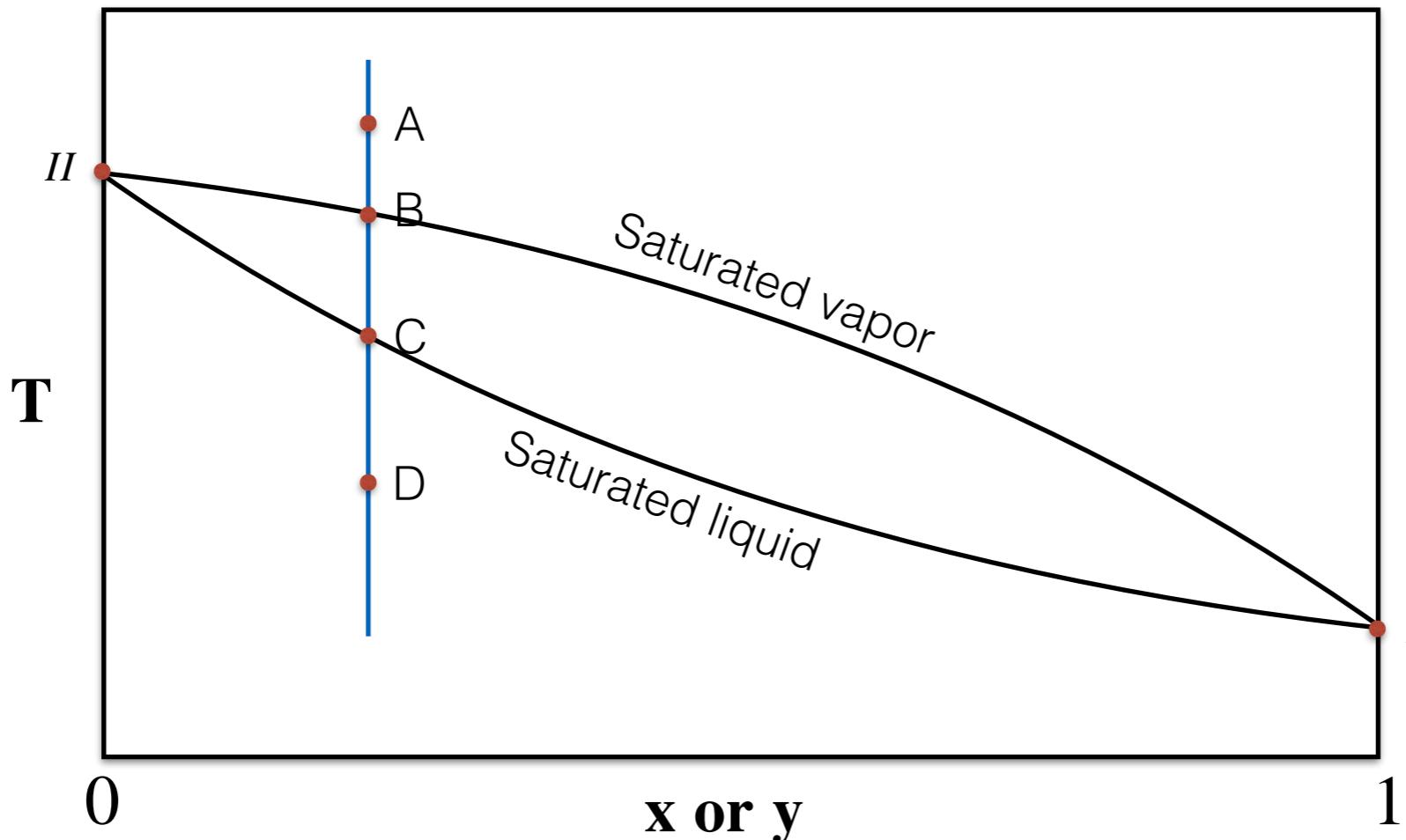


In-class quiz and exercise

Review quiz

Where is the dew point in the blue line

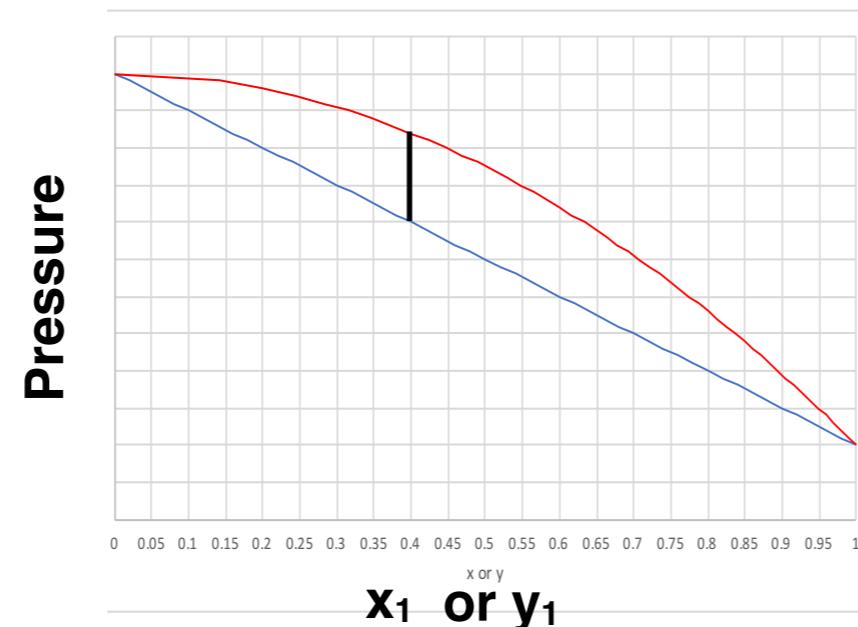
- A)
- B)
- C)
- D)



Review quiz

Why does the vertical line in the figure below not represent a tie line?

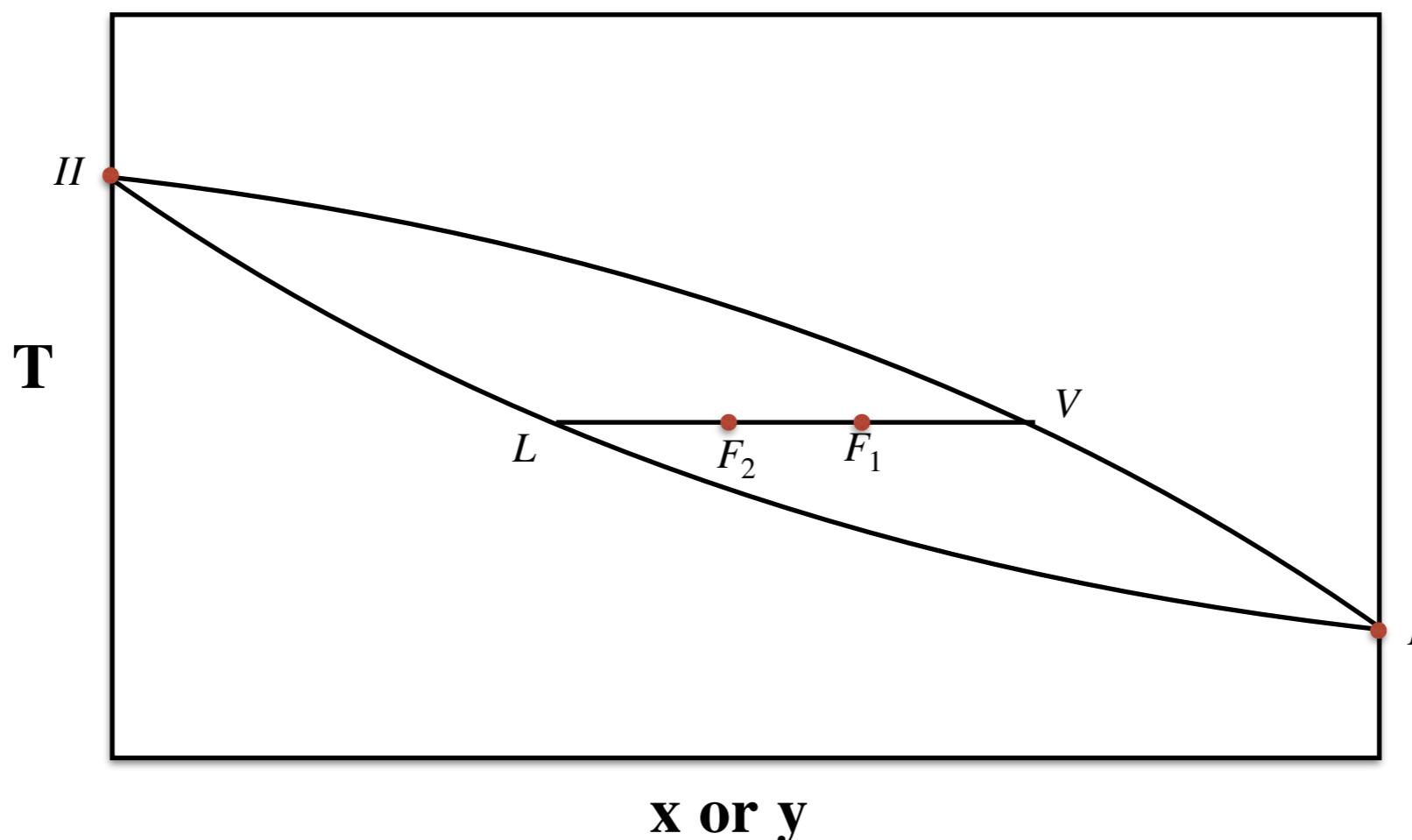
- A) It is a tie line but for mechanical equilibrium.
- B) For phase equilibrium, tie line can only be drawn in T-x-y diagram.
- C) For phase equilibrium, pressure must be equal in two phases.
- D) None of the above.



Review quiz

Study the scenario. Which of the following is true

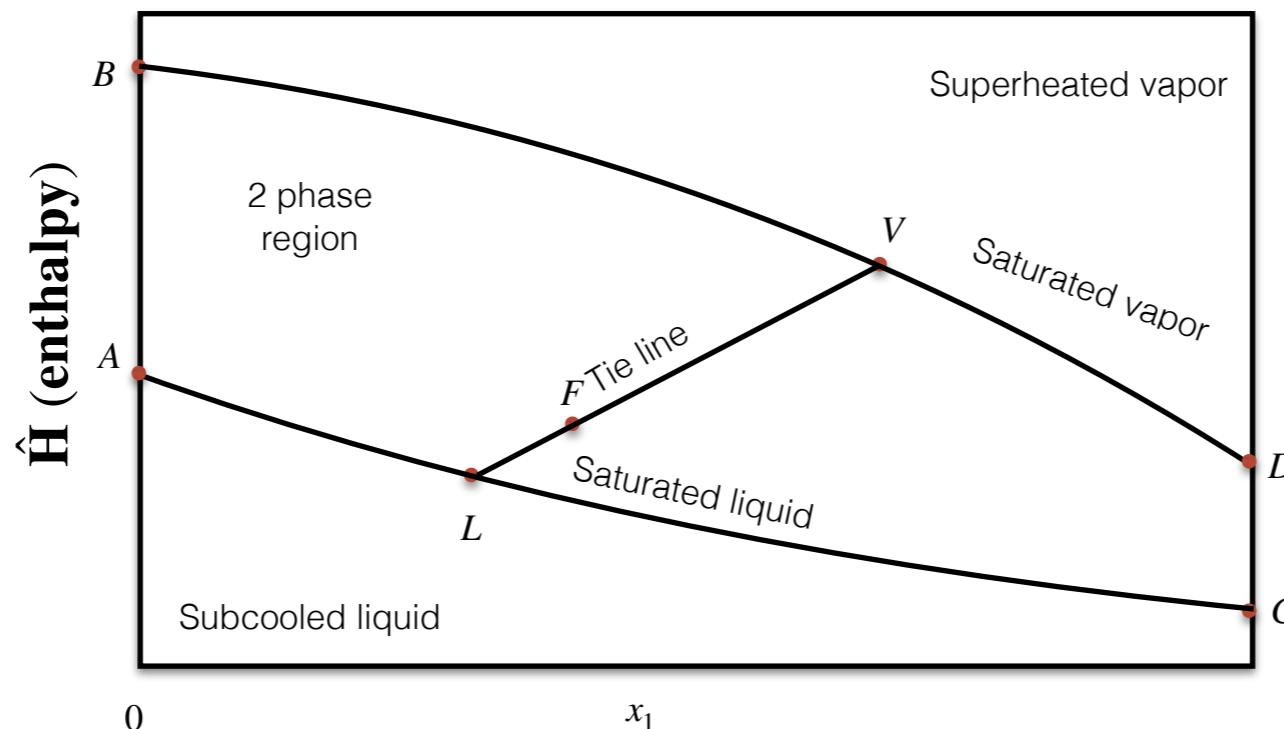
- a. F1 and F2 will lead to same amount of saturated liquid
- b. F1 and F2 will lead to same amount of saturated vapor
- c. F2 will lead to more saturated liquid than F1
- d. F2 will lead to more saturated vapor than F1



Review quiz

Which of the following represents enthalpy of vaporization of pure component I

- a. The line LV
- b. The line that connects CD
- c. The line that connects AB
- d. The line that connects VD

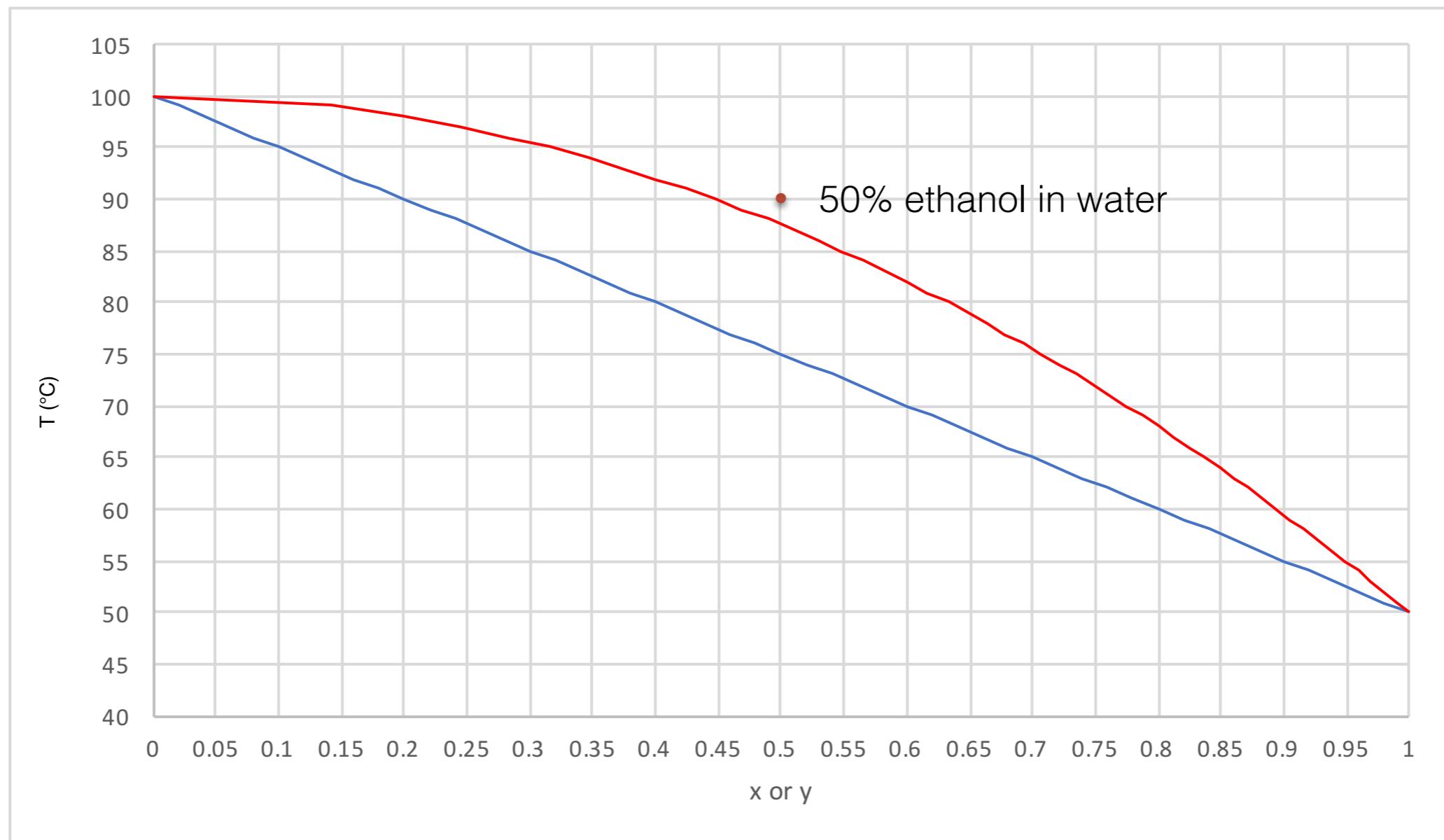


x_1 or y_1

Review quiz

To increase the concentration of biofuel in a solution that contains 50% biofuel in water at 90 °C (see red point in the plot below), you would need to

- a. Heat the solution above 100 °C (water boiling point).
- b. Heat the solution above the boiling point of biofuel.
- c. Cool the solution to 60 °C
- d. Cool the solution to 80 °C



Review quiz

How should mass balance for component 1 look like

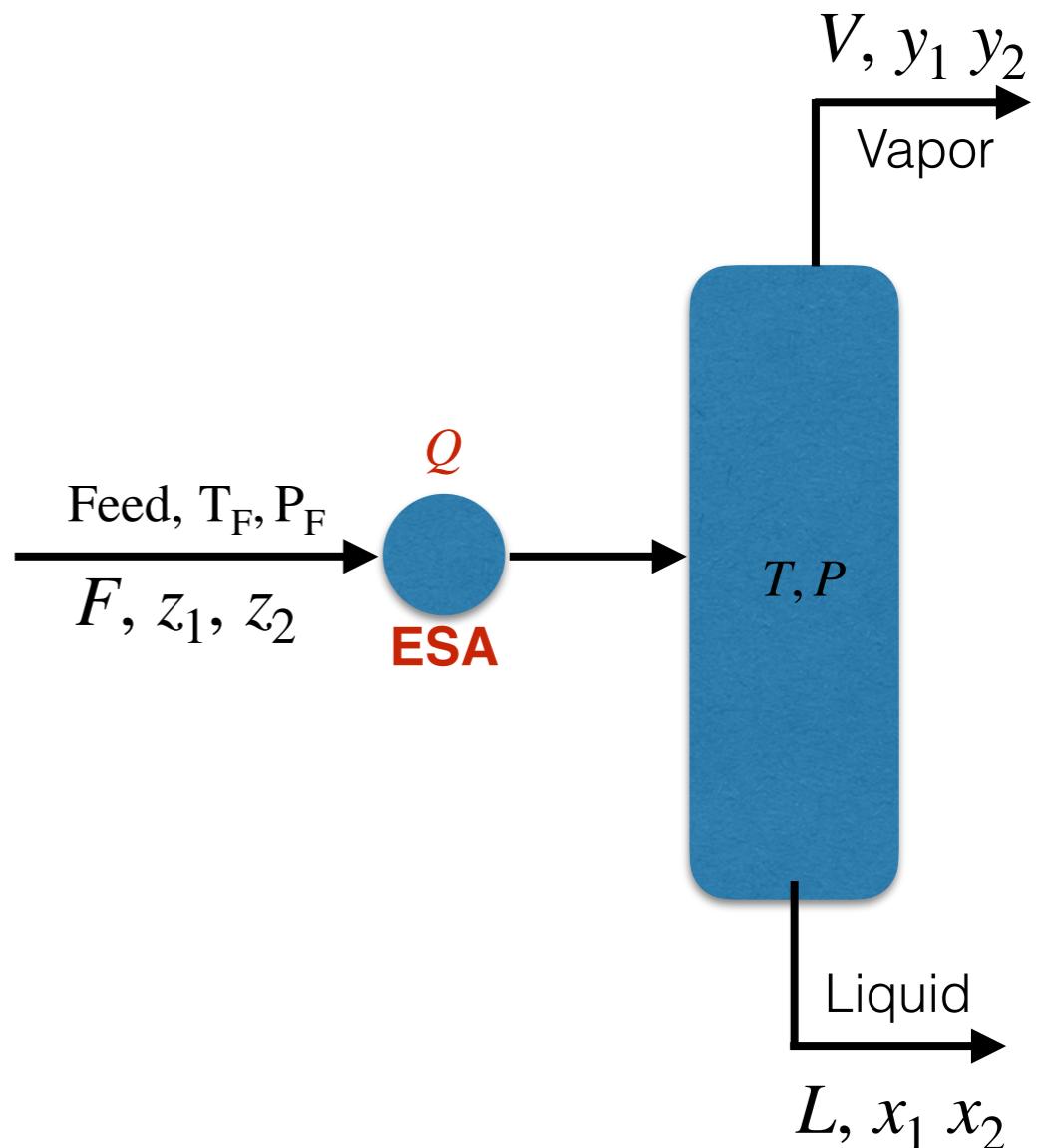
A) $Fz_1 = Lx_1 + Vy_1$

B) $Fz_1 = Ly_1 + Vx_1$

C) $F = L + V$

D) $Fz_1 = L + V$

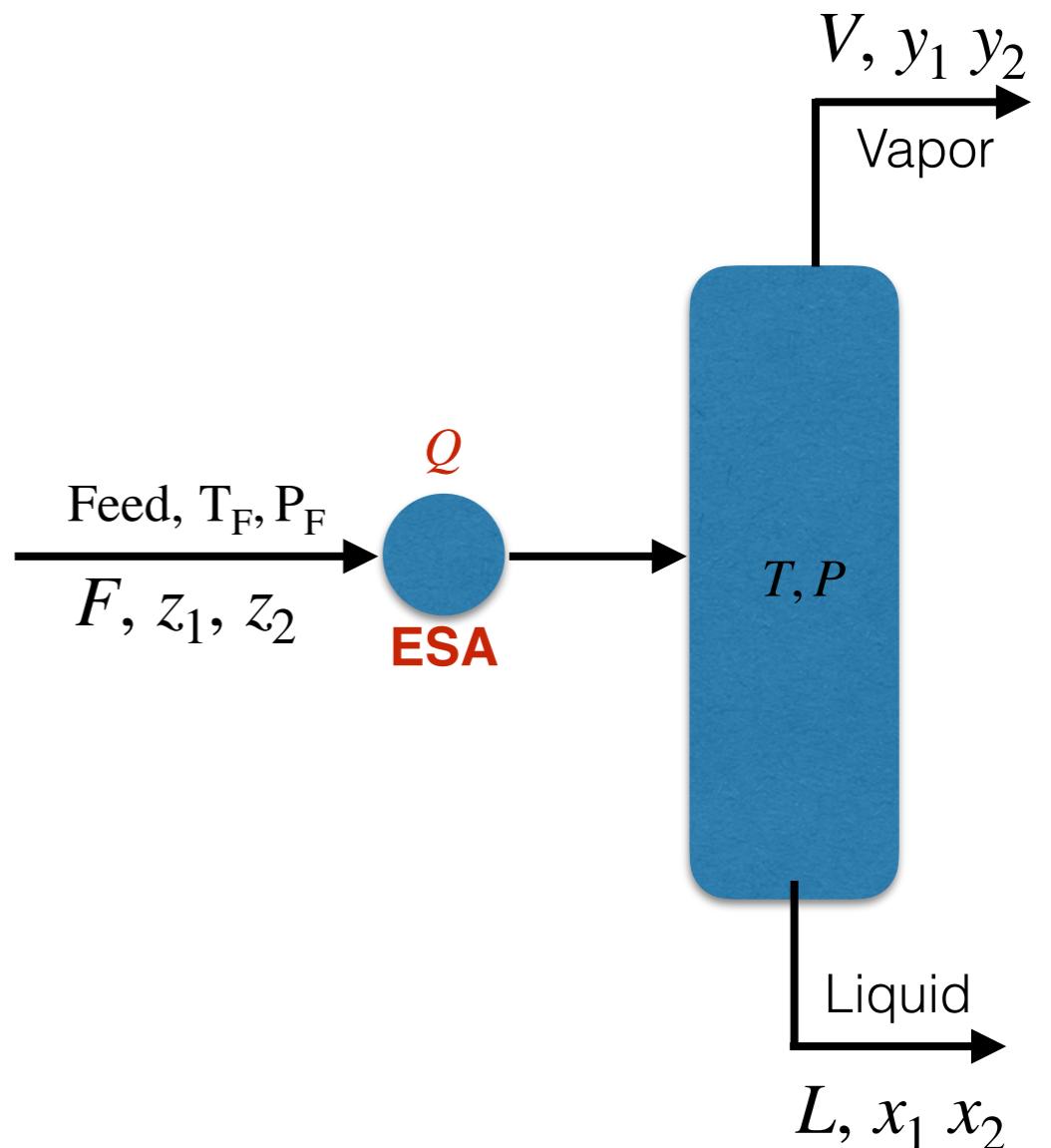
$$Q = Lh_L + Vh_v - Fh_F$$



Review quiz

What should be the expression for the energy input

- A) $Q = Lh_L + Vh_v$
- B) $Q = Lh_L + Vh_v - Fh_F$
- C) $Q = h_L + h_v - h_F$
- D) $Q = h_L + h_v - h_F + RT_F$



Review quiz

What is the correct definition of relative volatility α_{12}

A) $\alpha_{12} = k_2/k_1$

B) $\alpha_{12} = \frac{y_1 x_2}{y_2 x_1} + 1$

C) $\alpha_{12} = \frac{P_1^{\text{sat}}}{P_2^{\text{sat}}}$ assuming Raoult's law is valid

D) None of the above

Review quiz

Generally, we can write $y_1 = k_1 x_1$. However, k_1 is a function of temperature.

Is the following equations also a function of temperature for ideal solution ?

$$x_1 = \frac{y_1}{\alpha_{12}(1 - y_1) + y_1}$$

$$y_1 = \frac{\alpha_{12}x_1}{(1 - x_1 + \alpha_{12}x_1)}$$

- A) Yes, they are function of temperature.
- B) No, they are independent of temperature

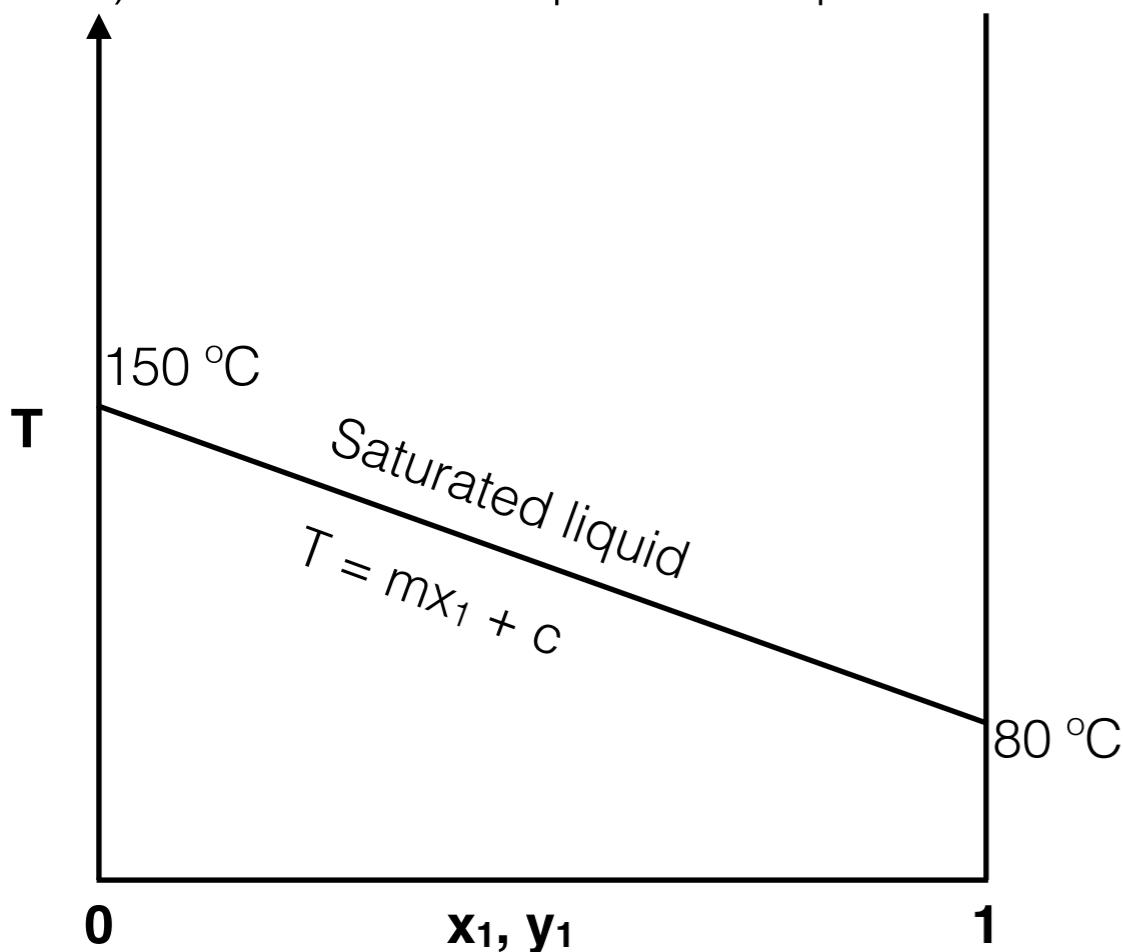
In-class exercise problem

Consider a two-component ideal solution with boiling point of component 1 and 2 being 80 and 150 °C, respectively. In the T-x-y plot (plotted for more volatile component), the saturated liquid line is a straight line described by $T = mx_1 + c$

- 1) Calculate m and c.
- 2) You are separating this binary component in a flash column at 115 °C with feed flow rate of 100 moles/second and z_1 of 0.6. Given that it is a ideal solution, relatively volatility is constant and has value of 2. Calculate liquid and vapor composition.
- 3) Also calculate liquid and vapor flow rates.

Consider a two-component ideal solution with boiling point of component 1 and 2 being 80 and 150 °C, respectively. In the T-x-y plot (plotted for more volatile component), the saturated liquid line is a straight line described by $T = mx_1 + c$

- 1) Calculate m and c.
- 2) You are separating this binary component in a flash column at 115 °C with feed flow rate of 100 moles/second and z_1 of 0.6. Given that it is a ideal solution, relatively volatility is constant and has value of 2. Calculate liquid and vapor composition.
- 3) Also calculate liquid and vapor flow rates.



1) We have a straight line with values known at $x_1 = 0$ and 1

At $x_1 = 0, T = 150$ °C

At $x_1 = 1, T = 80$ °C

$$T = -70x_1 + 150$$

2) At $T = 115$ °C, $x_1 = (150-115)/70 = 0.5, x_2 = 0.5$

$$y_1 = \frac{\alpha_{12}x_1}{(1 - x_1 + \alpha_{12}x_1)} = 0.67, \quad y_2 = 0.33$$

$$3) \quad \frac{L}{V}(\alpha_{12} - 1)x_1^2 + \left(\frac{L}{V} - \frac{F}{V}(\alpha_{12} - 1)z_1 + \alpha_{12} \right)x_1 - \frac{F}{V}z_1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{L}{V} * 0.25 + \left(\frac{L}{V} - \frac{F}{V}0.6 + 2 \right)0.5 - \frac{F}{V}0.6 = 0$$

$$F = L + V \quad \frac{F}{V} = \frac{L}{V} + 1$$

Lets call L/V as r

$$\Rightarrow r * 0.25 + (r - (r + 1)0.6 + 2)0.5 - (r + 1)0.6 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 0.25r + (0.4r + 1.4)0.5 - 0.6r - 0.6 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 0.25r + 0.2r + 0.7 - 0.6r - 0.6 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -0.15r + 0.1 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow r = \frac{L}{V} = 0.67$$

$$\Rightarrow V = \frac{F}{1.67} = 60 \text{ moles/s}, \quad L = 40 \text{ moles/s}$$