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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكرو فيلم



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جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

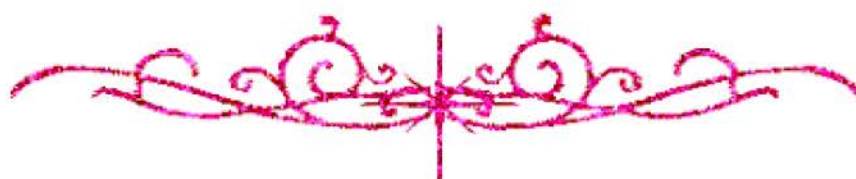
قسم

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بالرسالة صفحات لم ترد بالأصل



WALL-SOLUTION MASS TRANSFER IN AGITATED VESSELS

A Thesis

**Submitted to the Faculty of Engineering,
University of Alexandria**

In Partial Fulfilment of
The Requirements For The Degree of
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IN
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By

Ahmed Hassan Mohamed El-Shazli

1995

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We certify that we have read this thesis, and in our opinion it is fully adequate, in scope and quality as a dissertation for the degree of master of science.

Exam. Committee:-

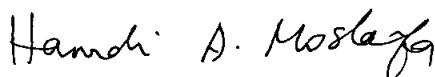
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CONTENTS

	Page
LIST OF SYMBOLS	1
CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION	3
CHAPTER II: THEORETICAL PART	5
II.1 Some Fluid Dynamic aspects of agitated vessels	5
II.2 Theories of Mass Transfer	35
II.3 Literature Survey	45
II.4 The Phenomena of Drag Reduction and the Possibility of its Application in Agitated Vessels	53
II.5 Aim of the Present Work	79
CHAPTER III: EXPERIMENTAL PART	80
III.1 Apparatus	80
III.2 Procedure	82
CHAPTER IV: RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	85
IV.1 Mass Transfer in the Blank Solution	85
IV.2 Local Distribution of the Mass Transfer Coefficient at the Transfer Surface	93
IV.3 Effect of Drag Reducing Polymers on the Mass Transfer Coefficient	94
IV.4 Conclusions	97
CHAPTER V: APPENDICES	99
CHAPTER VI: REFERENCES	130
SUMMARY	136
ARABIC SUMMARY	139

LIST OF SYMBOLS

Symbol	Name	Units
A	Surface area	cm^2
C	Concentration of ferricvanide ions	mole/cm^3
C_{Ai}	Concentration of species A at the interface	mole/cm^3
C_{Ao}	Bulk Concentration of species A.	mole/cm^3
d	Impeller diameter	cm
d_e	Equivalent diameter of rectangular vessel	cm
d_t	Tank diameter	cm
D_v	Diffusion coefficient	cm^2/s
D_{AB}	Diffusion coefficient for solute A diffusing in mixture of A and B	cm^2/s
E	Height of impeller above vessel floor	cm
f	Friction factor	dimensionless
F	Faraday's constant	96500 coulomb
g_c	Newton's law proportionality factor	$\text{cm}.\text{g}/\text{N}.\text{S}^2$
g	Gravitational acceleration	cm/s^2
h	Heat transfer coefficient	$\text{W}/\text{m}^2.\text{C}^0$
H	Depth of liquid in vessel	cm
J	Width of baffles	cm
K_L, K_T	Constant	
K	Mass transfer coefficient	cm/s
L	Length of impeller blades	cm
N_{Aav}	Molal flux of solute A	$\text{moles}/\text{cm}^2.\text{s}$

P	Power consumption	W
r	Radius of Impeller	cm
S	Fractional surface renewal rate	s ⁻¹
t	Time	s
U	Bulk average velocity	cm/s
U _t	Fluctuating velocity at time t	cm/s
V	Linear solution velocity ($\omega.r$)	cm/s
W	Impeller width	cm
ω	Rotational speed	r.p.s
Nu	Nusselt number	dimensionless
Re	Reynolds number	dimensionless
Pr	Prandtle number	dimensionless
St	Stanton number	dimensionless
Sh	Sherwood number	dimensionless
Sc	Schmidt number	dimensionless
T	Temperature	°C
I _L	Limiting current	amp.
Z	Numbers of electrons involved in the reaction	

Greek Symbols

μ	Absolute viscosity	gm/cm.s
ρ	Density of solution	gm/cm ³
τ_i	Shear stress at the interface	N/cm ²
τ_w	Wall shear stress	N/cm ²


CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Agitated vessels are used widely in chemical engineering practice to effect processes such as liquid-liquid extraction, dissolution and crystallization of salts, ore leaching, mixing, chemical and biochemical reactions, etc. One of the most important design parameters of agitated vessels is the heat and mass transfer coefficients from the wall of the vessel to the agitated solution. By far, cylindrical agitated vessels have received most of the attention in heat and mass transfer studies, scant attention was given to other geometries of agitated vessels such as the rectangular geometry which is used frequently in practice. The object of the present work is to study the rate of mass transfer between agitated solutions and the walls of rectangular vessels. The study of mass transfer from the vessel wall to the agitated solution is essential for predicting the rate of diffusion controlled processes which might take place at the vessel wall e.g biochemical reactions taking place at a layer of immobilized enzyme fixed to the wall of the agitated vessel, electrochemical reactions taking place at an electrode fixed to the wall of the vessel. Besides, the present work is of importance to designing batch dialyzers involving two rectangular compartments divided by a membrane. The present work is also useful for predicting the rate of diffusion controlled corrosion of rectangular agitated vessels where the rate of corrosion is limited by the diffusion of dissolved oxygen to the vessel wall in the pH range 4-10. In

addition, by virtue of the analogy between heat and mass transfer, the present mass transfer study can serve to predict rates of heat transfer from the wall of the vessel to agitated solutions during heating or cooling. The study  was carried out using an electrochemical technique which involved measuring the limiting current of the cathodic reduction of potassium ferricyanide. The technique is widely used to study solid-liquid mass transfer in view of its simplicity and accuracy.