

# Chap. 12 VLE AT LOW TO MODERATE PRESSURES

## 12. 1 The Nature of Equilibrium

## 12. 2 The Phase Rule. Duhem's Theorem

Phase Rule( )

(F)

N		π		PVT
T,	P	N-1		
		2+(N-1)π		
			(10.6)	(10.43)

$$\mu_i^\alpha = \mu_i^\beta = \dots = \mu_i^\pi \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, N) \quad (10.6)$$

$$\hat{f}_i^\alpha = \hat{f}_i^\beta = \dots = \hat{f}_i^\pi \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, N) \quad (10.43)$$

$$F = 2 + (N - 1)\pi - (\pi - 1)N = 2 - \pi + N \quad (F) \quad (2.11)$$

## Duhem's Theorem

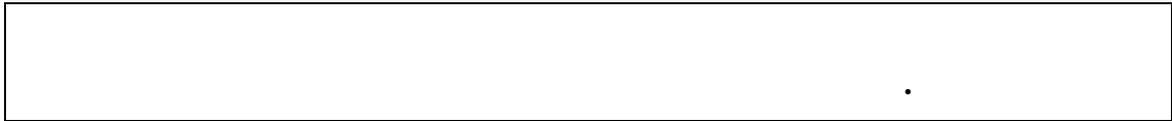
$$2 + (N-1)\pi + \pi = 2 + N\pi$$

가

$$(\pi-1)N + N = \pi N$$

$$2 + N\pi - \pi N = 2$$

Duhem



가 , F=0

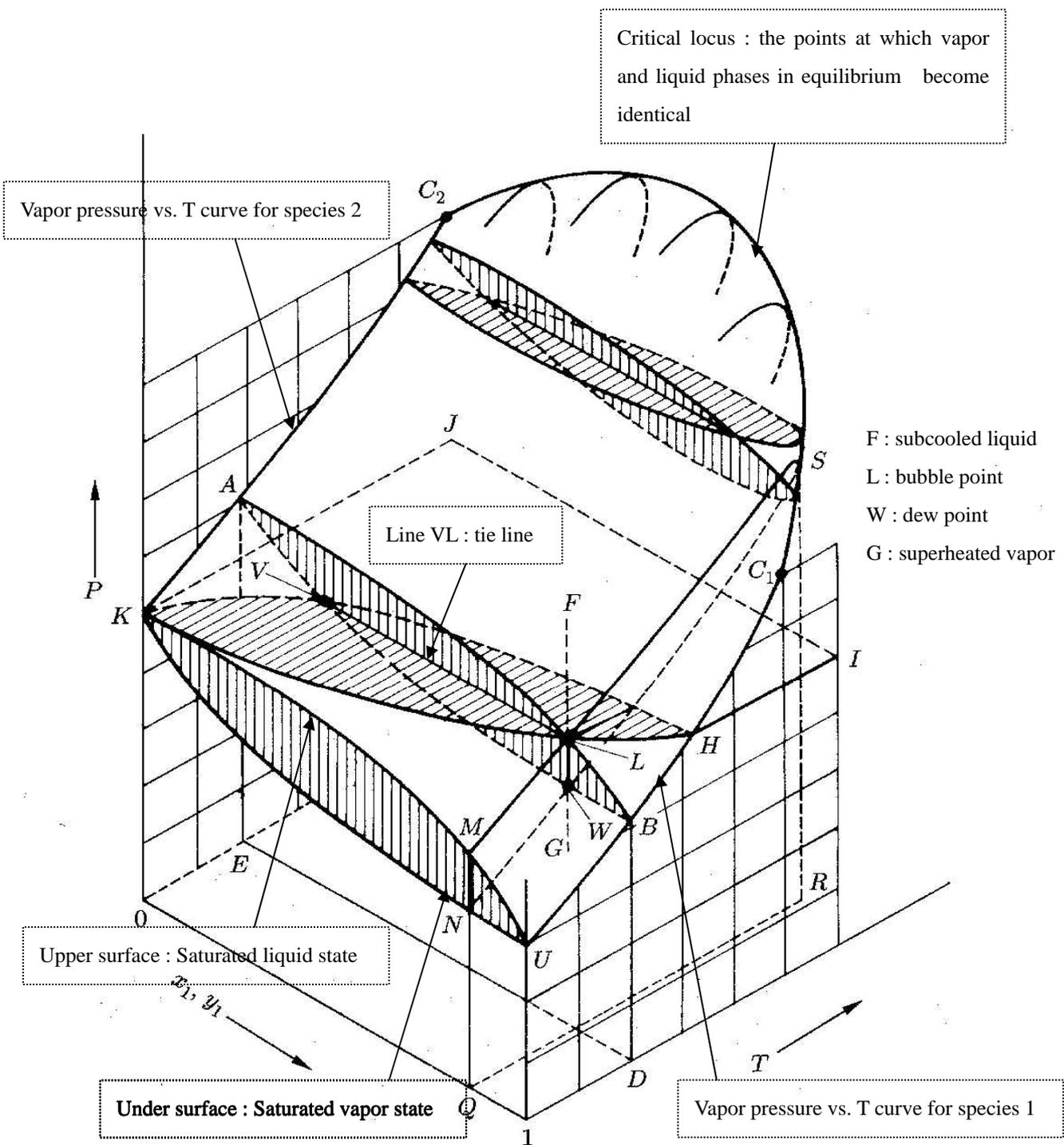
가 , F=1

## 12.3 VLE : Qualitative Behavior

$$F = 4 - \pi$$

3

12.1 VLE 3



**Figure 12.1:**  $PTxy$  diagram for vapor/liquid equilibrium.

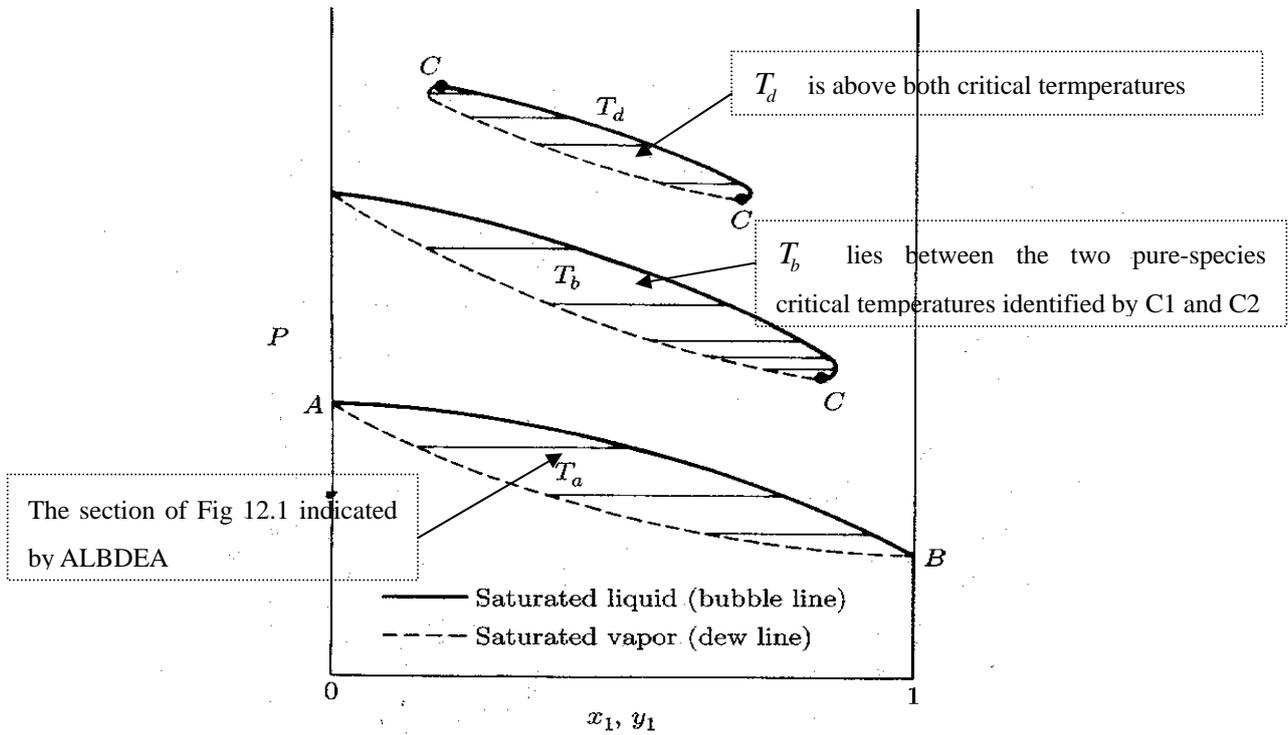


Figure 12.2:  $Pxy$  diagram for three temperatures.

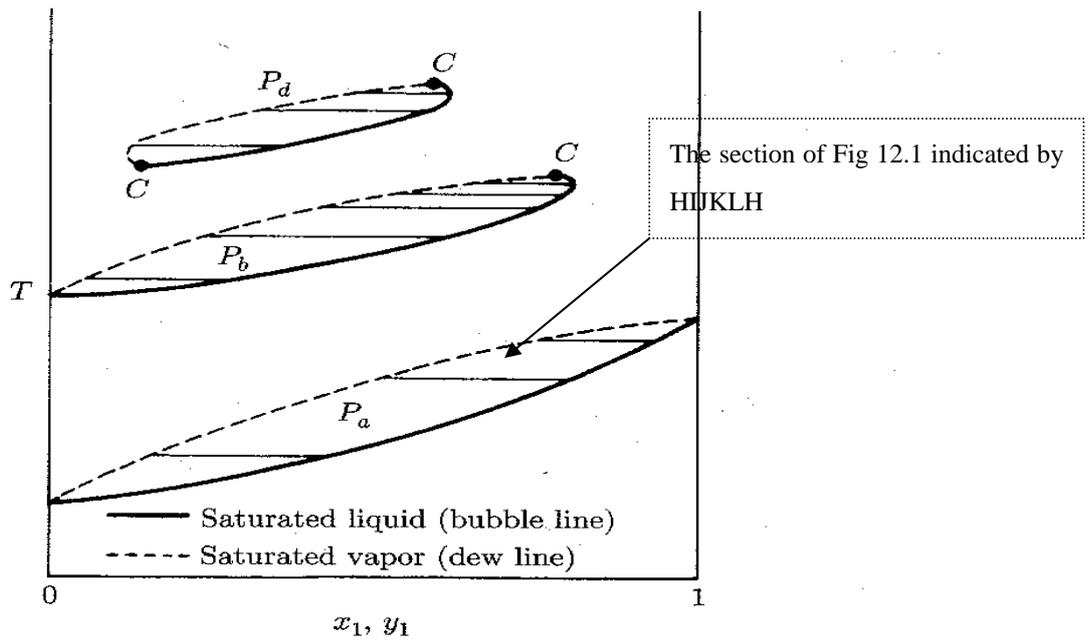


Figure 12.3:  $Txy$  diagram for three pressures.

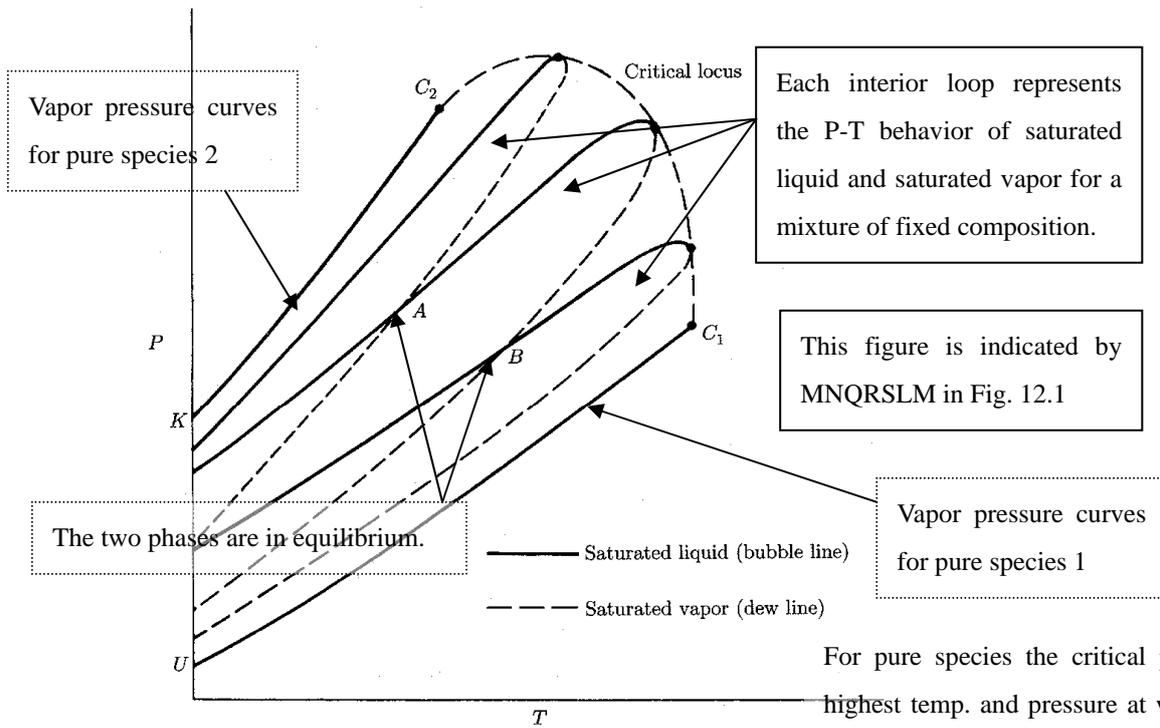


Figure 12.4: *PT* diagram for several compositions.

For pure species the critical point is the highest temp. and pressure at which vapor and liquid phase coexist, but for a mixture it is in general neither.

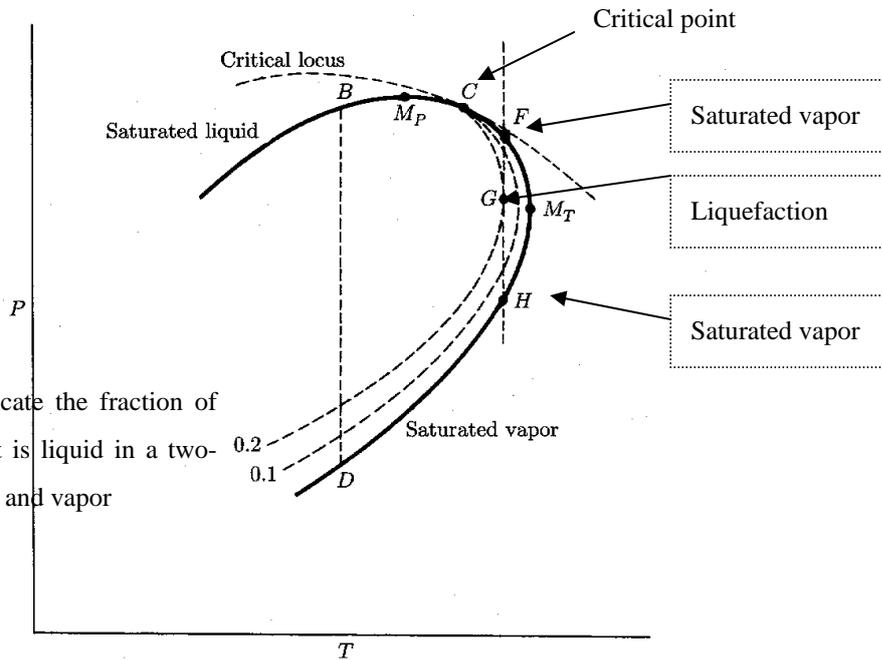


Figure 12.5: Portion of a *PT* diagram in the critical region.

(Retrograde condensation) : 가 F( )

G 가

H( )

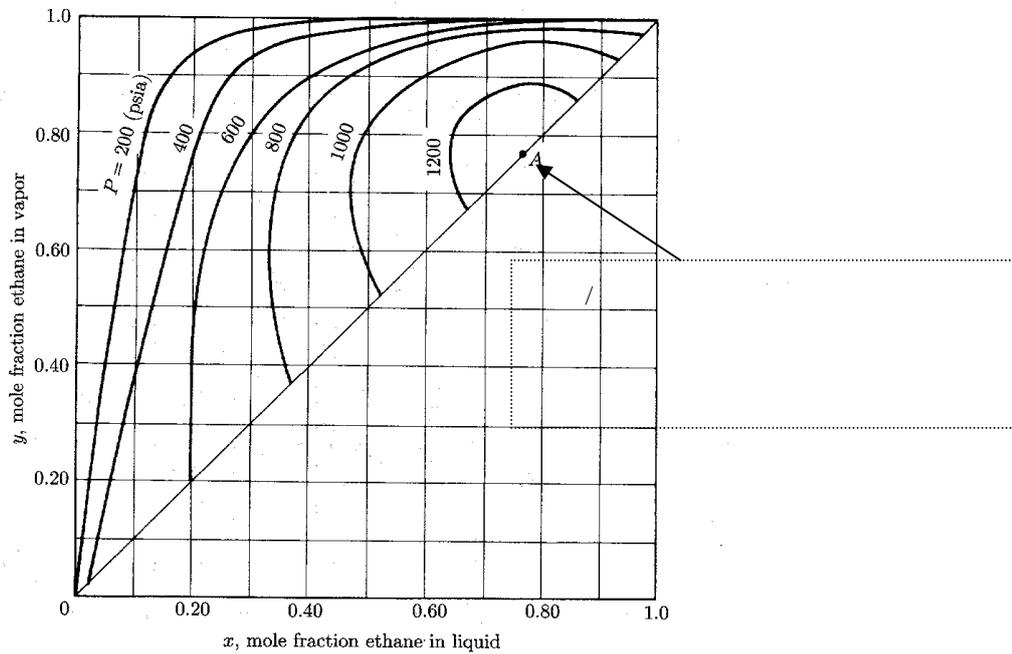


Figure 12.7:  $yx$  diagram for ethane/*n*-heptane. (Reproduced by permission from F. H. Barr-David, *AIChE J.*, vol. 2, p. 426-427, 1956.)

12.7

가 x1-y1

. y1=x1=0

y1=x1=1

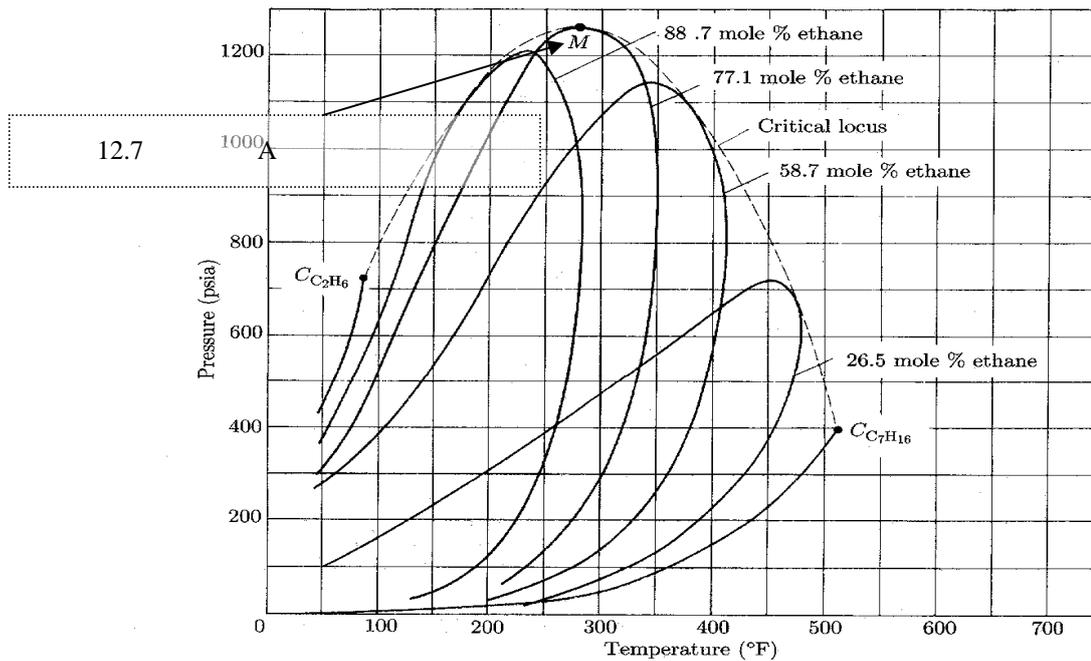
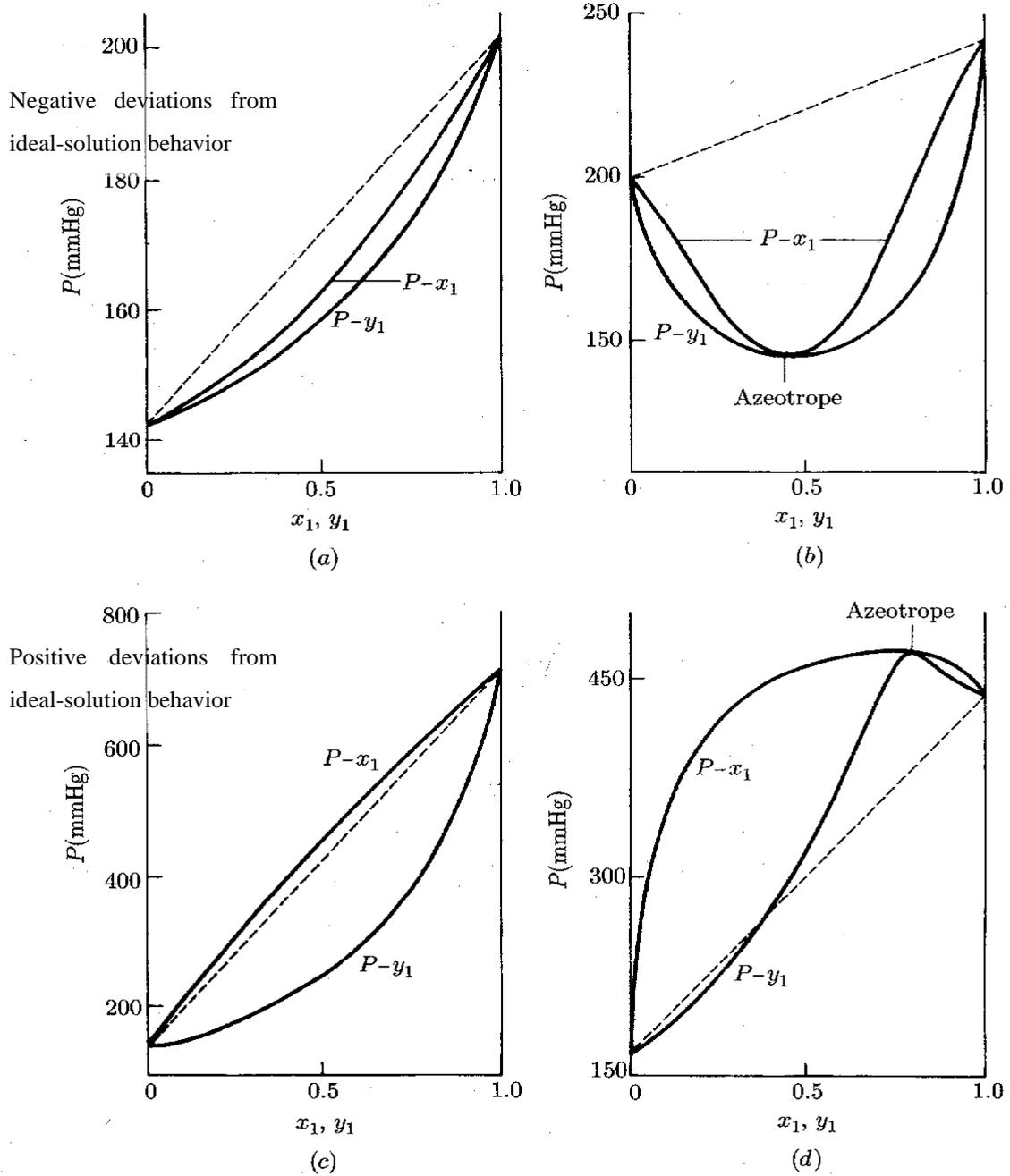


Figure 12.6:  $PT$  diagram for ethane/*n*-heptane. (Reproduced by permission from F. H. Barr-David, *AIChE J.*, vol. 2, pp. 426-427, 1956.)



**Figure 12.9:**  $Pxy$  diagrams at constant  $T$ . (a) Tetrahydrofuran(1)/carbon tetrachloride(2) at  $30^{\circ}\text{C}$ ; (b) chloroform(1)/tetrahydrofuran(2) at  $30^{\circ}\text{C}$ ; (c) furan(1)/carbon tetrachloride(2) at  $30^{\circ}\text{C}$ ; (d) ethanol(1)/toluene(2) at  $65^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Dashed lines:  $Px$  relation for ideal liquid solutions.

(Azeotrope) : (a)

가

가

## 12.4 The Gamma/Phi Formulation of VLE

$$\hat{f}_i^v = \hat{f}_i^l \quad (10.47) \quad (10.89)$$

$$y_i \hat{\phi}_i P = x_i \gamma_i f_i \quad (A)$$

v l  
gamma/phi

$$(A)$$

$$y_i \Phi_i P = x_i \gamma_i P_i^{sat} \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, N) \quad (12.1)$$

where

$$\Phi_i \equiv \frac{\hat{\phi}_i}{\phi_i^{sat}} \exp \left[ -\frac{V_i^l (P - P_i^{sat})}{RT} \right]$$

Poynting factor 1 가  
Antoine

Virial equation

2

가

## 12.5 Dewpoint and Bubblepoint Calculation

가  
4 가

**BUBL P : Calculate {yi} and P, given {xi} and T**

**DEW P : Calculate {xi} and P, given {yi} and T**

**BUBL T : Calculate {yi} and T, given {xi} and P**

**DEW T : Calculate {xi} and P, given {yi} and T**

$$(12.1) \quad (12.2)$$

$$\Phi_i = \Phi(T, P, y_1, y_2, \dots, y_{N-1})$$

$$\gamma_i = \gamma(T, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{N-1})$$

$$P_i^{sat} = f(T)$$

(12.1)

가

$$y_i = \frac{x_i \gamma_i P_i^{sat}}{\Phi_i P} \quad (12.9)$$

$$x_i = \frac{y_i \Phi_i P}{\gamma_i P_i^{sat}} \quad (12.10)$$

$$\sum_i y_i = 1, \quad \sum_i x_i = 1$$

$$1 = \sum_i \frac{x_i \gamma_i P_i^{sat}}{\Phi_i P}$$

$$P = \sum_i \frac{x_i \gamma_i P_i^{sat}}{\Phi_i}$$

$$1 = \sum_i \frac{y_i \Phi_i P}{\gamma_i P_i^{sat}} \quad (12.11)$$

$$P = \frac{1}{\sum_i y_i \Phi_i / \gamma_i P_i^{sat}} \quad (12.12)$$

# BUBL P

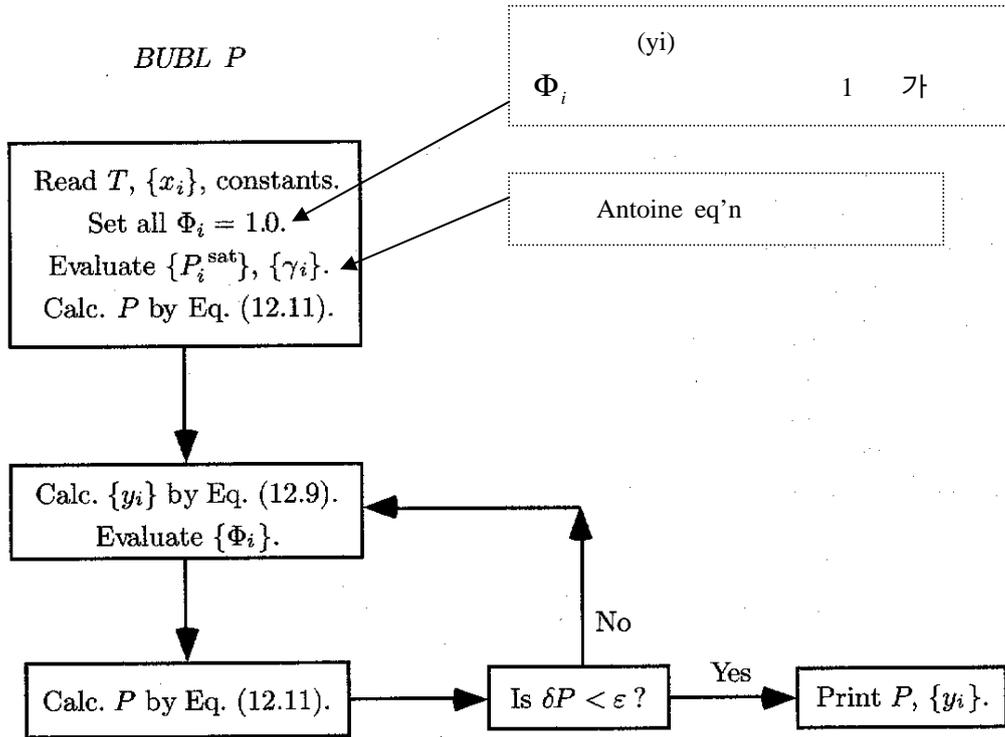


Figure 12.12: Block diagram for the calculation BUBL P.

DEW P

DEW P

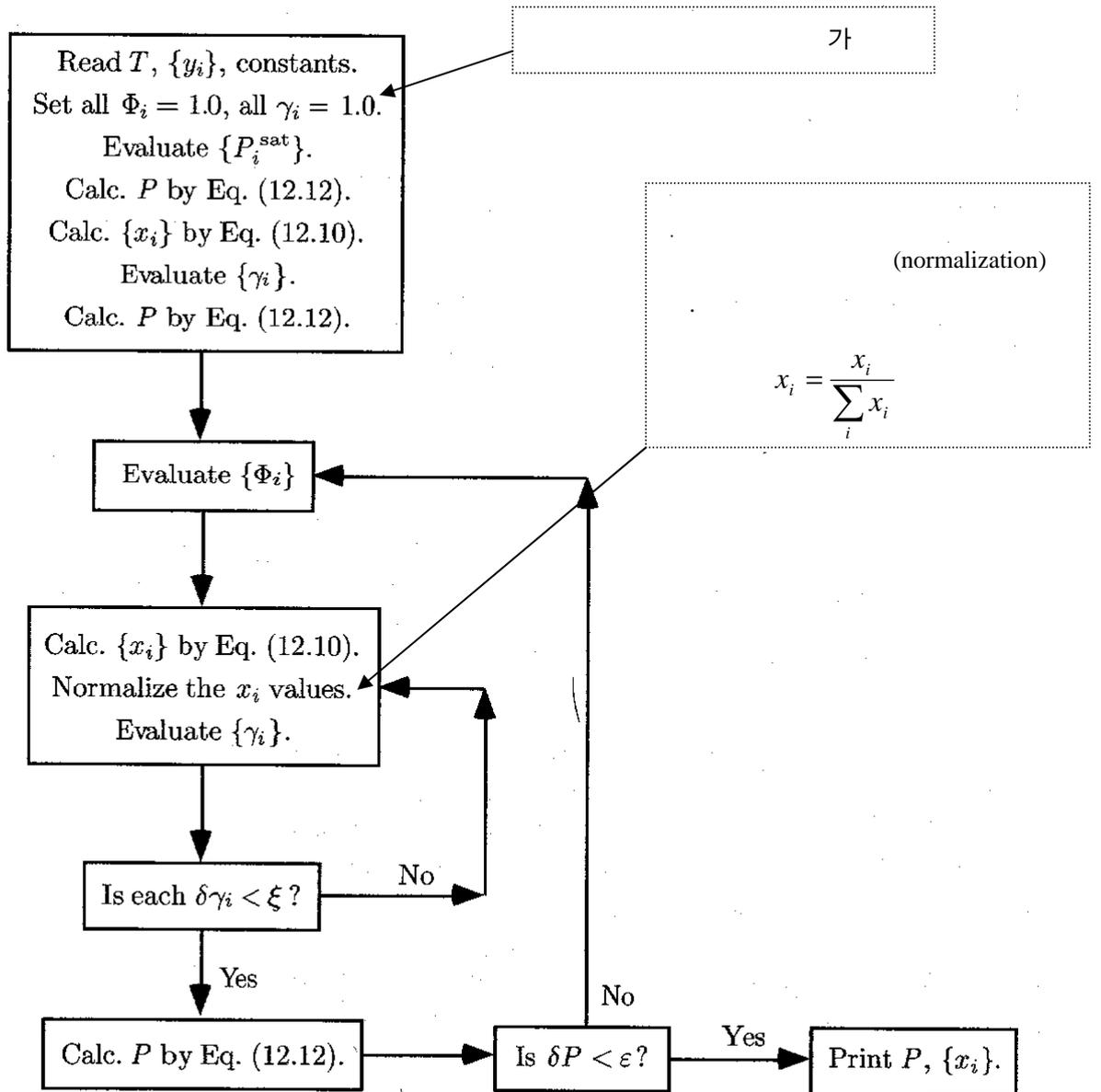


Figure 12.13: Block diagram for the calculation DEW P.

BUBL T DEW T

(12.11)

(12.12)

( )

( )

$$P_j^{sat} = \frac{P}{\sum_i (x_i \gamma_i / \Phi_i) (P_i^{sat} / P_j^{sat})} \quad (12.13)$$

and

$$P_j^{sat} = P \sum_i \frac{y_i \Phi_i}{\gamma_i} \left( \frac{P_j^{sat}}{P_i^{sat}} \right) \quad (12.14)$$

Antoine

$$T = \frac{B_j}{A_j - \ln P_j^{sat}} - C_j \quad (12.15)$$

P

$$T_i^{sat} = \frac{B_j}{A_j - \ln P} - C \quad (12.16)$$

## BUBL T

BUBL T

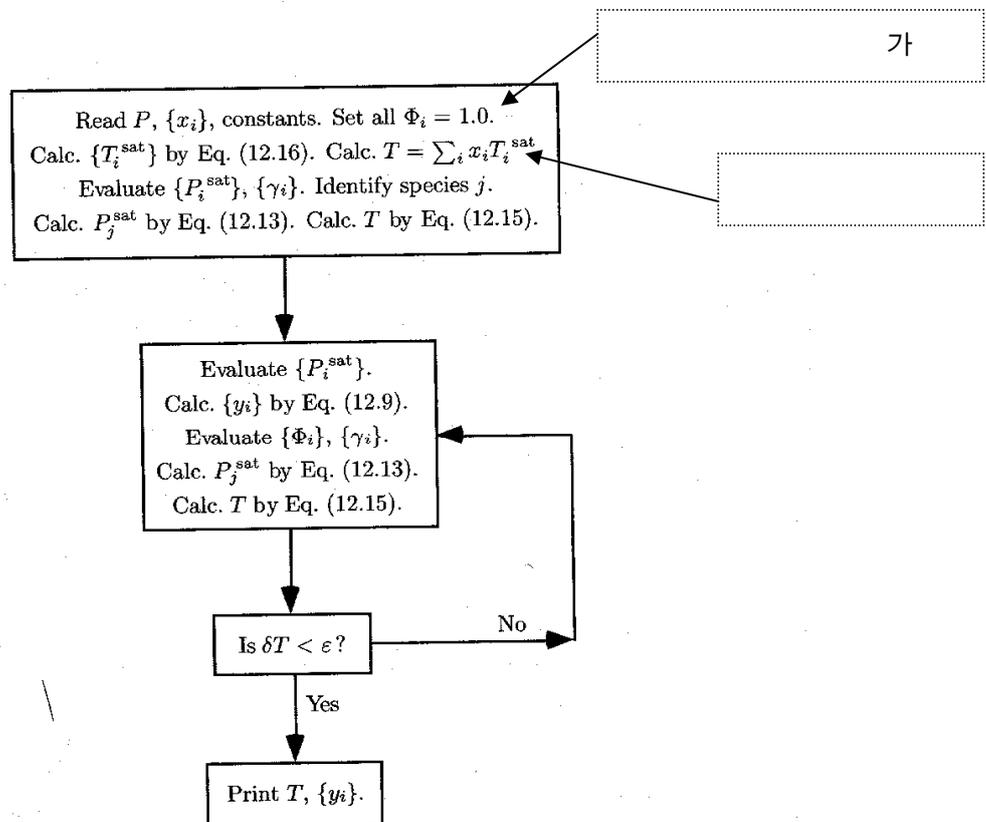


Figure 12.14: Block diagram for the calculation BUBL T.

# DEW T

## DEW T

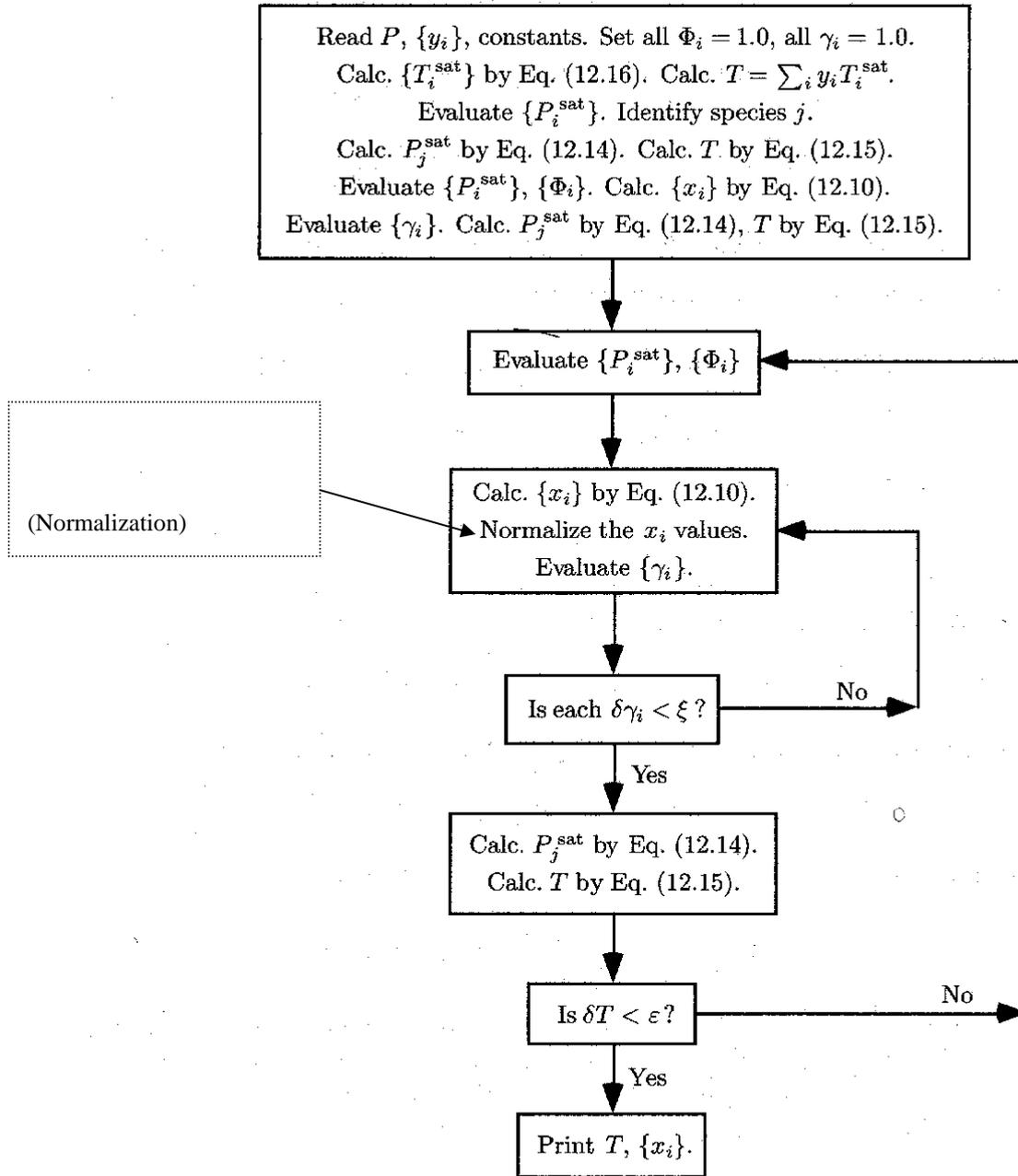


Figure 12.15: Block diagram for the calculation DEW T.





$$K_i = \frac{y_i}{x_i} = \frac{\gamma_i P_i^{sat}}{\Phi_i P} \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, N) \quad (12.32)$$

Flash

$$\frac{\gamma_i - \gamma_{i,dew}}{\gamma_{i,bubl} - \gamma_{i,dew}} = \frac{\hat{\phi}_i - \hat{\phi}_{i,dew}}{\hat{\phi}_{i,bubl} - \hat{\phi}_{i,dew}} = \frac{P - P_{dew}}{P_{bubl} - P_{dew}}$$

and

$$\frac{V-1}{0-1} = \frac{P - P_{dew}}{P_{bubl} - P_{dew}} \quad \text{or} \quad V = \frac{P_{bubl} - P}{P_{bubl} - P_{dew}}$$

12.18

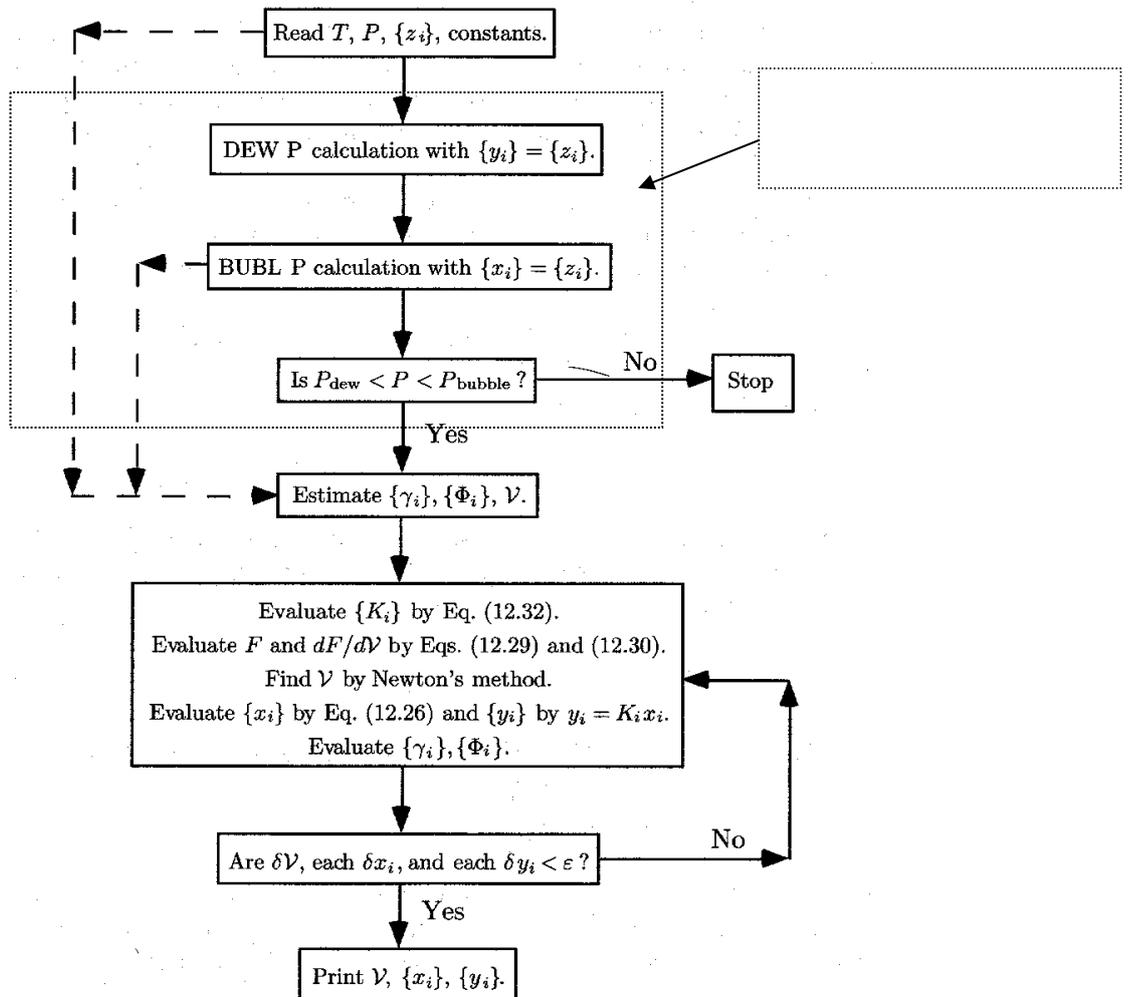


Figure 12.18: Block diagram for a  $P, T$ -flash calculation.

## 12.7 solute(1) / Solvent(2) systems

Gamma/phi

1

가

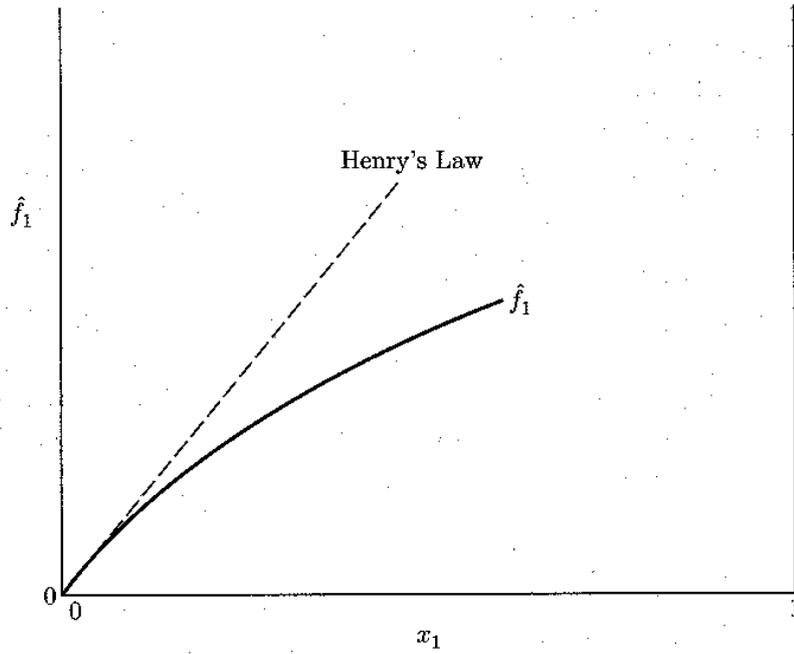


Figure 12.19: Plot of solute fugacity  $\hat{f}_1$  vs.  $x_1$ .

12.19

가

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가

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$$k_1 \equiv \lim_{x_1 \rightarrow 0} \frac{\hat{f}_1}{x_1} \quad (12.33)$$

$$\lim_{x_1 \rightarrow 0} \gamma_1 = \lim_{x_1 \rightarrow 0} \frac{\hat{f}_1}{x_1 f_1} = \frac{1}{f_1} \lim_{x_1 \rightarrow 0} \frac{\hat{f}_1}{x_1} = \frac{k_1}{f_1}$$

$$f_1 = \frac{k_1}{\gamma_1^\infty} \quad (12.34)$$

$$\hat{f}_1^l = \hat{f}_1^v = \hat{f}_1$$

$$\gamma_1 \equiv \frac{\hat{f}_1}{x_1 f_1} = \frac{y_1 P \hat{\phi}_1}{x_1 f_1} = \frac{y_1 P \hat{\phi}_1 \gamma_1^\infty}{x_1 k_1} \quad (12.35)$$

BUBL P 1( )

$$y_1 = \frac{x_1 (\gamma_1 / \gamma_1^\infty) k_1}{\hat{\phi}_1 P} \quad (12.36)$$

2( )

$$y_2 = \frac{x_2 \gamma_2 P_2^{sat}}{\Phi_2 P} \quad (12.37)$$

$$y_1 + y_2 = 1$$

$$P = \frac{x_1 (\gamma_1 / \gamma_1^\infty) k_1}{\hat{\phi}_1 P} + \frac{x_2 \gamma_2 P_2^{sat}}{\Phi_2 P} \quad (12.38)$$

<< >>

$$\hat{f}_1^l = \hat{f}_1^v = \hat{f} = y_1 P \hat{\phi}_1$$

1

$$\frac{\hat{f}_1}{x_1} = P \hat{\phi}_1 \frac{y_1}{x_1}$$

1 0 가

$$k_1 = P_2^{sat} \hat{\phi}_1^\infty \lim_{x_1 \rightarrow 0} \frac{y_1}{x_1}$$

$y_1 / x_1$   $y_1 / x_1$   $x_1$  0