

Cheatsheet: Convective Mass Transfer

Q1: Interfacial equilibrium

$$K = \frac{[\text{Conc. at gas side}]}{[\text{Conc. at liquid side}]} = \frac{c_i}{c_{Li}}$$

Example:

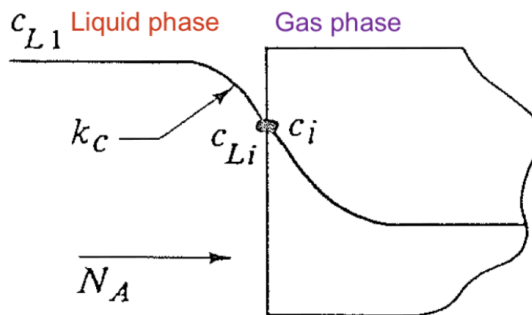
1. Henry's Law $p_A = H x_A$

2. Solubility (in liquid / solid)

$$c_A = S p_A / 22.414 \quad (S \text{ unit: } m_3 \text{ at S.T.P})$$

3. Equilibrium diagram (see later topics)

Interfacial Mass Transfer



Q1: Interfacial concentration c_{Li}, c_i

Q2: Mass balance / Fluxes across interface

Q2: Flux equation in convective regime

$$N_A = k_c (c_{L,b} - c_{Li})$$

Mass balance = Flux matching
- applicable to 2-phase M.T. / cooling

$$N_A|_{\text{liq}} = N_A|_{\text{gas}}$$

$$k_{c,\text{liq}} (c_{L,b} - c_{L,i}) = k_{c,\text{gas}} (c_{g,i} - c_{g,b})$$

Gas phase

$$\begin{aligned} k'_c c_T &= k'_c \frac{p_T}{RT} = k_c \frac{p_{Bm}}{RT} \\ &= k'_G p_T = k_G p_{Bm} \\ &= k'_y = k_y y_{Bm} \\ &= k_c y_{Bm} c_T = k_G y_{Bm} p_T \end{aligned}$$

- p : total pressure
- p_{Bm} : log-mean partial pressure of inert B
- y_{Bm} : log-mean mole fraction of B
- $c_T = p_T / (RT)$

Liquid phase

$$\begin{aligned} k'_c c &= k'_L c = k_L x_{Bm} c \\ &= k'_x \frac{\rho}{M} = k_x x_{Bm} \end{aligned}$$

- ρ : liquid density
- M : molecular weight
- x_{Bm} : log-mean mole fraction of solvent B

Naming Convention and Units

- Superscript: EMCD $k'_{\text{driving force}}$; Convective / stagnant $k_{\text{driving force}}$

Phase / Driving force	Concentration c_A	Partial pressure p_A	Mole fraction (gas y_A , liquid x_A)
Gas phase	k_c, k'_c	k_G, k'_G	k_y, k'_y
Liquid phase	k_c, k'_c	-	k_x, k'_x
Liquid (alt. form)	k_L, k'_L	-	-
Unit of k	$m \cdot s^{-1}$	$\frac{\text{kg mol}}{\text{s} \cdot \text{m}^2 \cdot \text{Pa}}$	$\frac{\text{kg mol}}{\text{s} \cdot \text{m}^2 \cdot \text{mol frac}}$

EMCD / Dilute

Gases: $N_A = k'_c (c_{A1} - c_{A2}) = k'_G (p_{A1} - p_{A2}) = k'_y (y_{A1} - y_{A2})$

Liquids: $N_A = k'_c (c_{A1} - c_{A2}) = k'_L (c_{A1} - c_{A2}) = k'_x (x_{A1} - x_{A2})$

Stagnant film

Gases: $N_A = k_c (c_{A1} - c_{A2}) = k_G (p_{A1} - p_{A2}) = k_y (y_{A1} - y_{A2})$

Liquids: $N_A = k_c (c_{A1} - c_{A2}) = k_L (c_{A1} - c_{A2}) = k_x (x_{A1} - x_{A2})$

Theory 1: Thin film theory

$$N_A = \frac{D_{AB}}{\delta_f} (c_{A,i} - c_{A,b})$$

Theory 2: Penetration theory

$$N_A = \sqrt{\frac{4D_{AB}}{\pi t_L}} (c_{A,s} - c_{A,b})$$

Theory 3: Boundary layer theory

$$N_A = 0.664 D_{AB} / L N_{Sc}^{1/3} N_{Re}^{1/2} (c_{A,s} - c_{A,b})$$

Practical: use cheatsheet for scaling