

## 14.4 Solid / Liquid Equilibrium(SLE)

$$\hat{f}_i^l = \hat{f}_i^s \quad (\text{all } i)$$

$$x_i \gamma_i^l f_i^l = z_i \gamma_i^s f_i^s \quad (\text{all } i)$$

$$x_i = z_i \quad i$$

$$x_i \gamma_i^l = z_i \gamma_i^s \psi_i \quad (\text{all } i) \quad (14.17)$$

$$\psi_i \equiv f_i^s / f_i^l \quad (14.18)$$

(14.18)

가

$$\frac{f_i^s(T, P)}{f_i^l(T, P)} = \frac{f_i^s(T, P)}{f_i^s(T_{m_i}, P)} \cdot \frac{f_i^s(T_{m_i}, P)}{f_i^l(T_{m_i}, P)} \cdot \frac{f_i^l(T_{m_i}, P)}{f_i^l(T, P)}$$

$$T_{m_i} \quad i \quad i$$

1

$$\psi_i = \frac{f_i^s(T, P)}{f_i^s(T_{m_i}, P)} \cdot \frac{f_i^l(T_{m_i}, P)}{f_i^l(T, P)} \quad (14.19)$$

$$(14.19) \quad \psi_i$$

(10.31)

$$\ln \phi_i = \frac{G_i^R}{RT}$$

$$\phi_i = f_i / P$$

$$\ln f_i = \frac{G_i^R}{RT} + \ln P$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial \ln f_i}{\partial T}\right)_P = \left[\frac{\partial(G_i^R/RT)}{\partial T}\right]_P = -\frac{H_i^R}{RT^2}$$

$$T_{m_i} \quad T$$

$$\frac{f_i(T, P)}{f_i(T_{m_i}, P)} = \exp \int_{T_{m_i}}^T -\frac{H_i^R}{RT^2} dT \quad (14.20)$$

(14.20)

(14.19)

$$-(H_i^{R,s} - H_i^{R,l}) = -[(H_i^s - H_i^{ig}) - (H_i^l - H_i^{ig})] = H_i^l - H_i^s$$

$$\psi_i = \exp \int_{T_{m_i}}^T \frac{H_i^l - H_i^s}{RT^2} dT \quad (14.21)$$

$$H_i(T) = H_i(T_{m_i}) + \int_{T_{m_i}}^T C_{P_i} dT$$

$$C_{P_i}(T) = C_{P_i}(T_{m_i}) + \int_{T_{m_i}}^T \left(\frac{\partial C_{P_i}}{\partial T}\right)_P dT$$

$$H_i(T) = H_i(T_{m_i}) + C_{P_i}(T_{m_i})[T - T_{m_i}] + \int_{T_{m_i}}^T \int_{T_{m_i}}^T \left(\frac{\partial C_{P_i}}{\partial T}\right)_P dT dT \quad (14.22)$$

(14.22)

(14.21)

$$\int_{T_{m_i}}^T \frac{H_i^l - H_i^s}{RT^2} dT = \frac{\Delta H_i^{sl}}{RT_{m_i}} \left(\frac{T - T_{m_i}}{T}\right) + \frac{\Delta C_{P_i}^{sl}}{R} \left[ \ln \frac{T}{T_{m_i}} - \left(\frac{T - T_{m_i}}{T}\right) \right] + I \quad (14.23)$$

I

$$I \equiv \int_{T_{m_i}}^T \frac{1}{RT^2} \int_{T_{m_i}}^T \int_{T_{m_i}}^T \left[ \frac{\partial(C_{P_i}^l - C_{P_i}^s)}{\partial T} \right]_P dT dT dT$$

$$(14.23) \quad \Delta H_i^{sl} \quad \Delta C_{P_i}^{sl}$$

(14.17), (14.21), (14.23)

(14.23)

(14.23)

$$\psi_i = \exp \frac{\Delta H_i^{sl}}{RT_{m_i}} \left( \frac{T - T_{m_i}}{T} \right) \quad (14.24)$$

$$(14.24) \quad \gamma_i^l \quad \gamma_i^s$$

가

I. 가

1

II. 가

$$z_i \gamma_i^s = 1$$

### Case I

(14.17)

$$x_1 = z_1 \psi_1 \quad (14.25a)$$

$$x_2 = z_2 \psi_2 \quad (14.25b)$$

2 (14.25)

$$x_1 = \frac{\psi_1(1-\psi_2)}{\psi_1-\psi_2} \quad (14.26)$$

$$z_1 = \frac{1-\psi_2}{\psi_1-\psi_2} \quad (14.27)$$

$$\psi_1 = \exp \frac{\Delta H_1^{sl}}{RT_{m_1}} \left( \frac{T - T_{m_1}}{T} \right) \quad (14.28a)$$

$$\psi_2 = \exp \frac{\Delta H_2^{sl}}{RT_{m_2}} \left( \frac{T - T_{m_2}}{T} \right) \quad (14.28b)$$

(14.25)

14.13

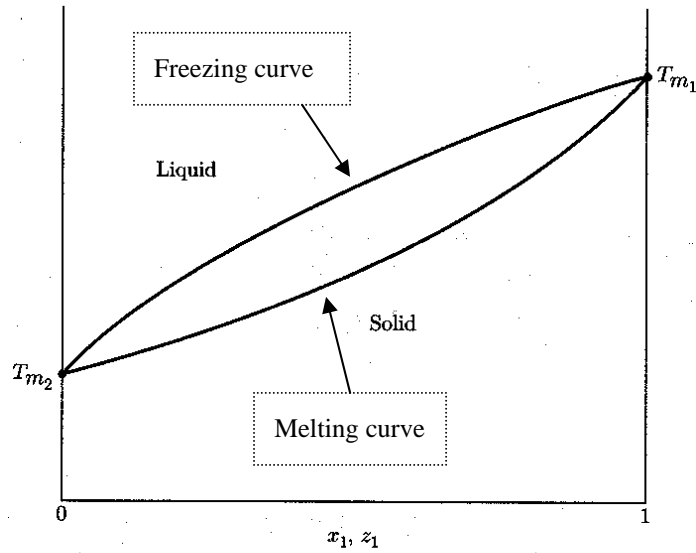


Figure 14.13:  $Txz$  diagram for Case I (ideal liquid and solid solutions).

### Case II

(14.17)

$$x_1 = \psi_1 \quad (14.29)$$

$$x_2 = \psi_2 \quad (14.30)$$

$$\psi_1 \quad \psi_2$$

$$\psi_1 + \psi_2 = 1 \quad x_1 + x_2 = 1 \quad 3 \text{ 가}$$

$$1. \quad (14.29) \quad (14.28a)$$

$$x_1 = \exp \frac{\Delta H_1^{sl}}{RT_{m_1}} \left( \frac{T - T_{m_1}}{T} \right)$$

$$1 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad x_1 = x_{1e}$$

$$T = T_e \quad 14.14 \quad I$$

$$BE \quad x_1 \quad 1$$

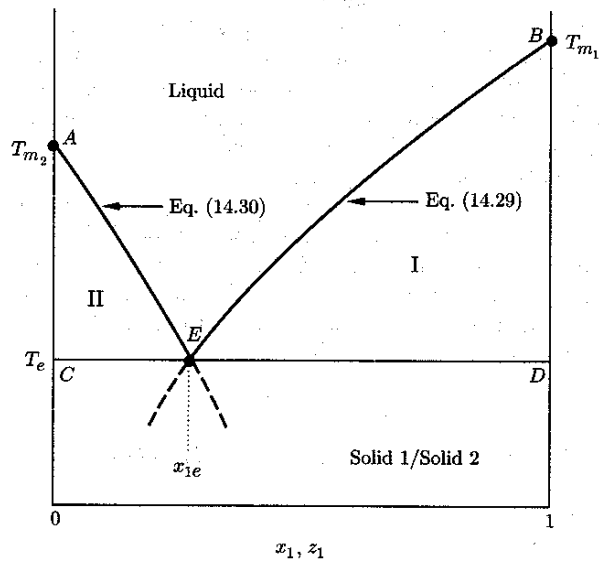


Figure 14.14:  $Txz$  diagram for Case II (ideal liquid solution; immiscible solids).

2. (14.30) (14.28b)  $x_2 = 1 - x_1$

$$x_1 = 1 - \exp \frac{\Delta H_2^{sl}}{RT_{m_2}} \left( \frac{T - T_{m_2}}{T} \right) \quad (14.32)$$

1 가 가 14.14 II

3. (14.29) (14.30)

$$\exp \frac{\Delta H_1^{sl}}{RT_{m_1}} \left( \frac{T - T_{m_1}}{T} \right) = 1 - \exp \frac{\Delta H_2^{sl}}{RT_{m_2}} \left( \frac{T - T_{m_2}}{T} \right) \quad (14.33)$$

1 2

/ /

### 14.5 Solid/Vapor Equilibrium(SVE)

3

PT

VLE

( / )

$P^{sat}$

1

2 가

1

2

가

2

1

$$y_1$$

2

1

$$\hat{f}_1^s = \hat{f}_1^v \tag{10.41}$$

$$f_1^s = \phi_1^{sat} P_1^{sat} \exp \frac{V_1^s (P - P_1^{sat})}{RT} \tag{10.47}$$

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

$$y_1 = \frac{P_1^{sat}}{P} F_1 \tag{14.34}$$

$$F_1 \equiv \frac{\phi_1^{sat}}{\hat{\phi}_1} \exp \frac{V_1^s (P - P_1^{sat})}{RT} \tag{14.35}$$

(14.34)  $F_1$  1  $F_1$  1 가  $y_1 \approx P_1^{sat} / P$  (enhancement factor)

### Estimation of Solid Solubility at High Pressure

$P_1^{sat}$  / 가

1

$\hat{\phi}_1$

$\hat{\phi}_1^\infty$   $P_1^{sat}$

Poynting factor  $P - P_1^{sat}$  factor 가  
P 가  
(14.35)

$$F_1 = \frac{1}{\hat{\phi}_1^\infty} \exp \frac{PV_1^s}{RT} \quad (14.36)$$

$$P_1^{sat} \quad V_1^{sat} \quad \hat{\phi}_1^\infty$$

SRK PR  
Wong/Sandler mixing rule (14.37) (14.38)  
가

Wong/Sandler mixing rule

가

$$a(T) = \sum_p \sum_q y_p y_q a_{pq}(T) \quad (14.37)$$

$$b = \sum_p y_p b_p \quad (14.38)$$

$$(14.38) \quad b_p \quad p \quad (14.37) \quad a_{pq}$$

$$a_{pq} = (1 - l_{pq})(a_p a_q)^{1/2} \quad (14.39)$$

$$l_{pq}$$

$$l_{pq} = l_{qp}, \quad l_{pp} = l_{qq}$$

$$(14.37) \quad (14.38)$$

$$\bar{a}_i = -a + 2 \sum_p y_p a_{pi} \quad (14.40)$$

$$\bar{b}_i = b_i \quad (14.41)$$

$$(13.38) \quad \text{SRK} \quad \text{PR} \quad \hat{\phi}$$

$$\ln \hat{\phi}_1 = \frac{b_i}{b} (Z - 1) - \ln \frac{(V - b)Z}{V} + \frac{a/bRT}{\epsilon - \sigma} \left( \frac{2 \sum_p y_p a_{pi}}{a} - \frac{b_i}{b} \right) \ln \frac{V + \sigma b}{V + \epsilon b} \quad (14.42)$$

가

1

2

$$\ln \hat{\phi}_1^\infty = \frac{b_1}{b_2} (Z_2 - 1) - \ln \frac{(V_2 - b_2)Z_2}{V_2} + \frac{a_2/b_2RT}{\epsilon - \sigma} \left( 2(1 - l_{12}) \left( \frac{a_1}{a_2} \right)^{1/2} - \frac{b_1}{b_2} \right) \ln \frac{V_2 + \sigma b_2}{V_2 + \epsilon b_2} \quad (14.43)$$

14.15

35°C

300 bar

(1)

(2)

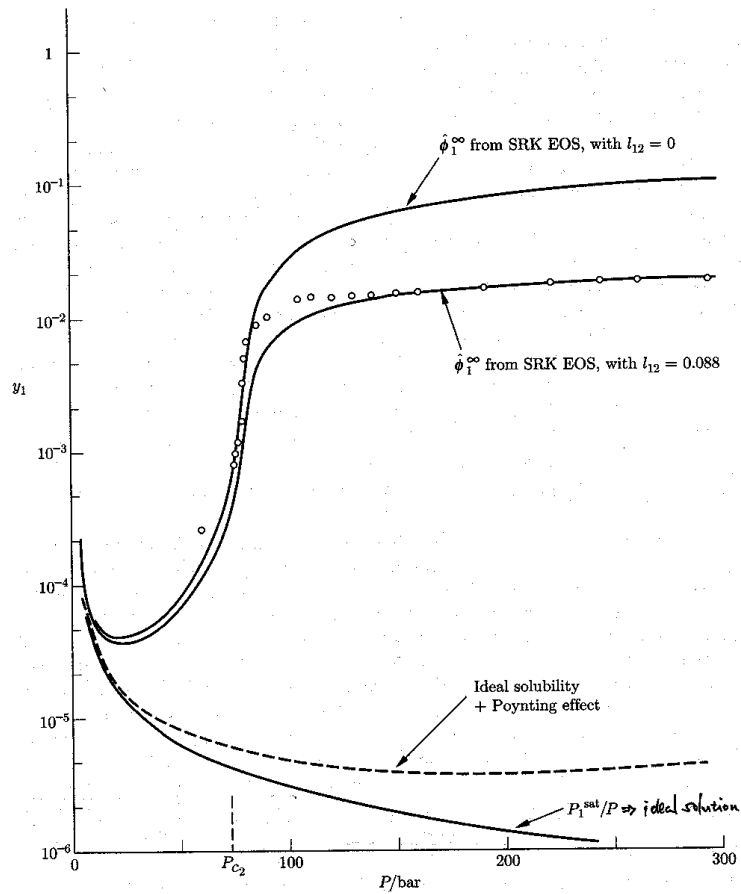


Figure 14.15: Solubility of naphthalene(1) in carbon dioxide(2) at 35°C. Circles are data. Curves are computed from Eqs. (14.34) and (14.36) under various assumptions.



## 14.6 Equilibrium Adsorption of Gases on Solids

- 
- 1.
  2.
    - : ,
    - : ,

- 
- 1.
  2. , , , 가

- 
1. : , ,
  2. :
  - 3.

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/ .

가 . 가

가 . 가

J. W. gibbs 가

1. 가 가 / .
2. , 가 .

PVT (10.2)

$$d(nG) = (nV)dP - (nS)dT + \sum_i \mu_i dn_i$$

Π,

a

$$d(nG) = (na)d\Pi - (nS)dT + \sum_i \mu_i dn_i \quad (14.44)$$

n

A

$$, a \equiv A/n$$

1

가

, 가

가

/

$$F = N - \pi + 3 = N - 2 + 3 = N + 1$$

2

T P,

2

T n

(10.8)

(10.12)

$$nG = \sum_i n_i \mu_i$$

(14.44)

$$(nS)dT - (na)d\Pi + \sum_i n_i d\mu_i = 0$$

$$SdT - ad\Pi + \sum_i x_i d\mu_i = 0$$

Gibbs/Duhem

$$-ad\Pi + \sum_i x_i d\mu_i = 0 \quad (const \ T) \quad (14.45)$$

$$\mu_i = \mu_i^g$$

$$\mu_i^g$$

가

$$d\mu_i = d\mu_i^g$$

(10.28)

$$d\mu_i^g = RT d \ln y_i P$$

$$-\frac{a}{RT} d\Pi + d \ln P + \sum_i x_i d \ln y_i = 0 \quad (\text{const } T) \quad (14.46)$$

### Pure-Gas Adsorption

, P

, n

(14.46)

$$\frac{a}{RT} d\Pi = d \ln P \quad (\text{const } T) \quad (14.47)$$

$$z \equiv \frac{\Pi a}{RT} \quad (14.48)$$

$$dz = \frac{\Pi}{RT} da + \frac{a}{RT} d\Pi \quad (14.47)$$

(14.48)

$$-d \ln P = z \frac{da}{a} - dz$$

$$a = A/n, \quad da = -A da/n^2$$

$$-d \ln P = -z \frac{dn}{n} - dz$$



$$n = \left( \frac{m-n}{m} \right) kP$$

n

$$n = \frac{mP}{\frac{m}{k} + P} \quad (14.50)$$

$$n = \frac{kbP}{b+P} \quad (14.51)$$

$$P \rightarrow \infty \quad n \rightarrow m$$

가 Langmuir (14.50)

$$\theta \quad 1-\theta$$

$$\theta \equiv \frac{n}{m} \quad \text{and} \quad 1-\theta \equiv \frac{m-n}{m}$$

가

$$kP \frac{m-n}{m} = k' \frac{n}{m}$$

n

$$n = \frac{kmP}{kP + k'} = \frac{mP}{\frac{1}{K} + P}$$

$$\text{가} \quad \theta \rightarrow 0 \quad n \rightarrow 0 \quad n \quad P$$

$$(14.47) \quad a=A/n$$

$$\frac{Ad\Pi}{RT} = nd \ln P$$

P=0

P=P

$$\frac{\Pi A}{RT} = \int_0^P \frac{n}{P} dP \quad (14.52)$$

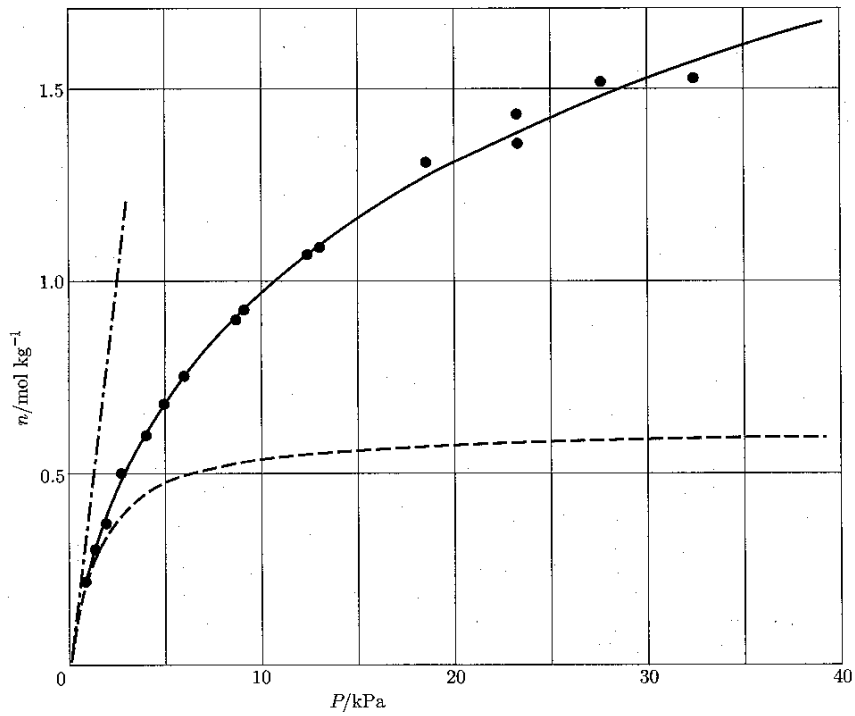


Figure 14.16: Adsorption isotherm for ethylene on a carbon molecular sieve at 50°C.  
 Legend: ● experimental data; ——— Toth equation; - - - Langmuir equation for  $n \rightarrow 0$ ; - · - · - Henry's law.

0 가

n 가 3

Toth

$$n = \frac{mP}{(b + P^t)^{1/t}} \quad (14.54)$$

### Heat of Adsorption

#### Clapeyron

2

$$\left( \frac{\partial P}{\partial T} \right)_n = \frac{\Delta H^{av}}{T \Delta V^{av}} \quad (14.56)$$

av

$$\Delta H^{av} = H^v - H^a \quad \text{isotheric}$$

Clausius/Clapeyron

가

가

(14.56)

$$\left(\frac{\partial \ln P}{\partial T}\right)_n = \frac{\Delta H^{av}}{RT^2}$$

(14.57)

14.16 50°C

가

n

P

T

(14.57)

$$\Delta H^{av} = 170 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

### Mixed-Gas Adsorption

gamma/phi

g

$$G_i^g = \Gamma_i^g(T) + RT \ln f_i^g \quad (14.58)$$

$$\mu_i^g = \Gamma_i^g(T) + RT \ln \hat{f}_i^g \quad (14.59)$$

(10.33) (10.48)

$$\lim_{P \rightarrow 0} \frac{f_i^g}{P} = 1 \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{P \rightarrow 0} \frac{\hat{f}_i^g}{y_i P} = 1$$

$$G_i = \Gamma_i(T) + RT \ln f_i \quad (14.60)$$

$$\mu_i = \Gamma_i(T) + RT \ln \hat{f}_i \quad (14.61)$$

$$\lim_{\Pi \rightarrow 0} \frac{f_i}{\Pi} = 1 \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{\Pi \rightarrow 0} \frac{\hat{f}_i}{x_i \Pi} = 1$$

(14.58)

(14.60)

/

$$\Gamma_i^g(T) + RT \ln f_i^g = \Gamma_i(T) + RT \ln f_i$$







$$k = \sum_i y_i k_i \quad (14.70)$$

$$x_i = \frac{y_i k_i}{\sum_i y_i k_i} \quad (14.71)$$

0

(10.82)

$$a = \sum_i x_i a_i^\circ$$

a  $a_i^\circ$

$$\frac{1}{n} = \sum_i \frac{x_i}{n_i^\circ}$$

$$n = \frac{1}{\sum_i (x_i / n_i^\circ)} \quad (14.72)$$

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. N+1                      가                      (14.68)      (14.72)

Langmuir                      가                      (14.51)

$$n_i^\circ = \frac{k_i b_i P_i^\circ}{b_i + P_i^\circ} \quad (A)$$

$$(14.53) \quad P_i^\circ$$

$$P_i^\circ = b_i \left( \exp \frac{\psi}{k_i b_i} - 1 \right) \quad (B)$$

$$\psi \equiv \frac{\Pi A}{RT}$$

1.  $\psi$  (14.69) (14.70)  $\psi$

$$\psi = P \sum_i y_i k_i$$

2. (B)  $P_i^o$

(A)  $n_i^o$

3.  $\psi$

$$\delta\psi = \frac{P \sum_i \frac{y_i}{P_i^o} - 1}{P \sum_i \frac{y_i}{P_i^o n_i^o}}$$

가

$\delta\psi$ 가

$$\psi = \psi + \delta\psi$$

4. (14.68)  $x_i$

$$x_i = \frac{y_i P}{P_i^o}$$

(14.72)