

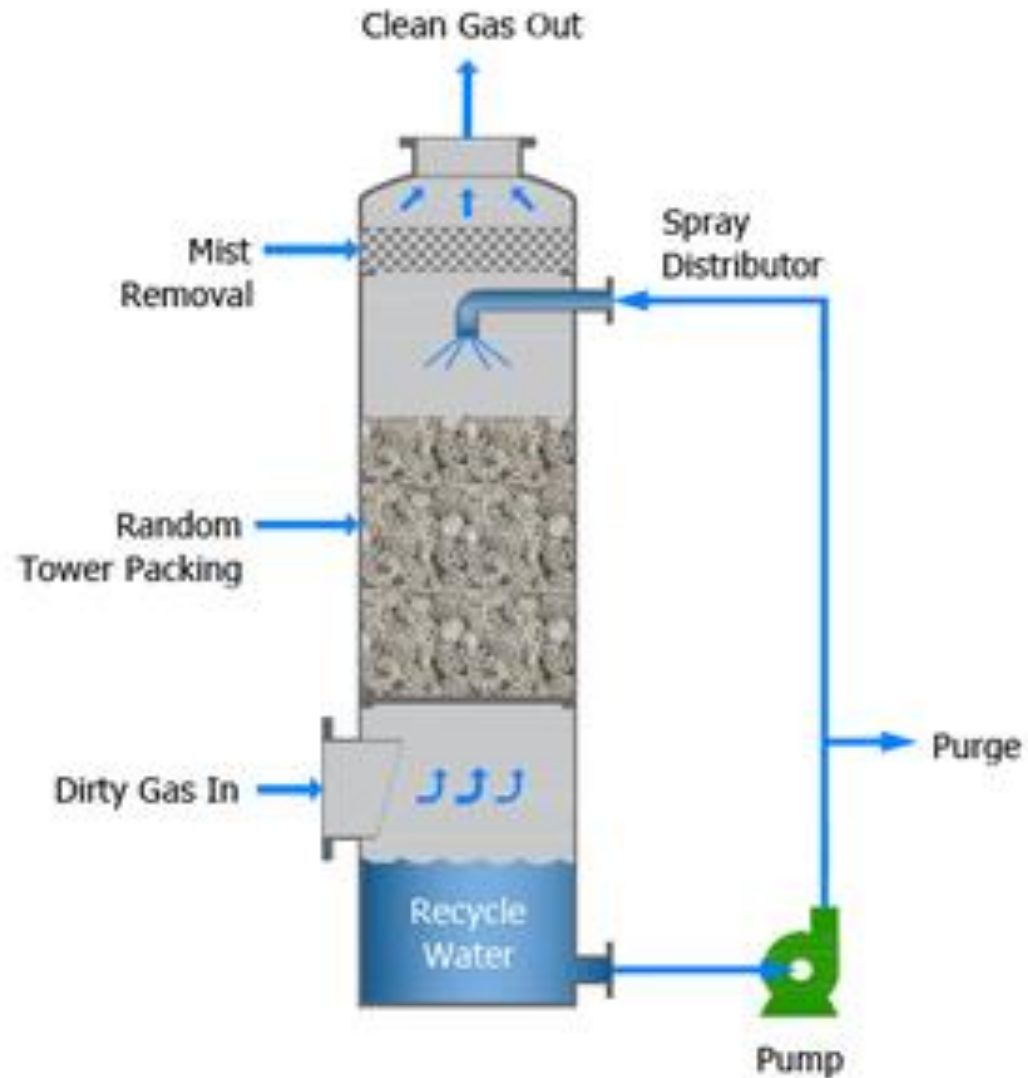
PQI – 3303 – Fenômenos de Transporte III

Aula 8 - Absorção - Desabsorção

José Luís de Paiva

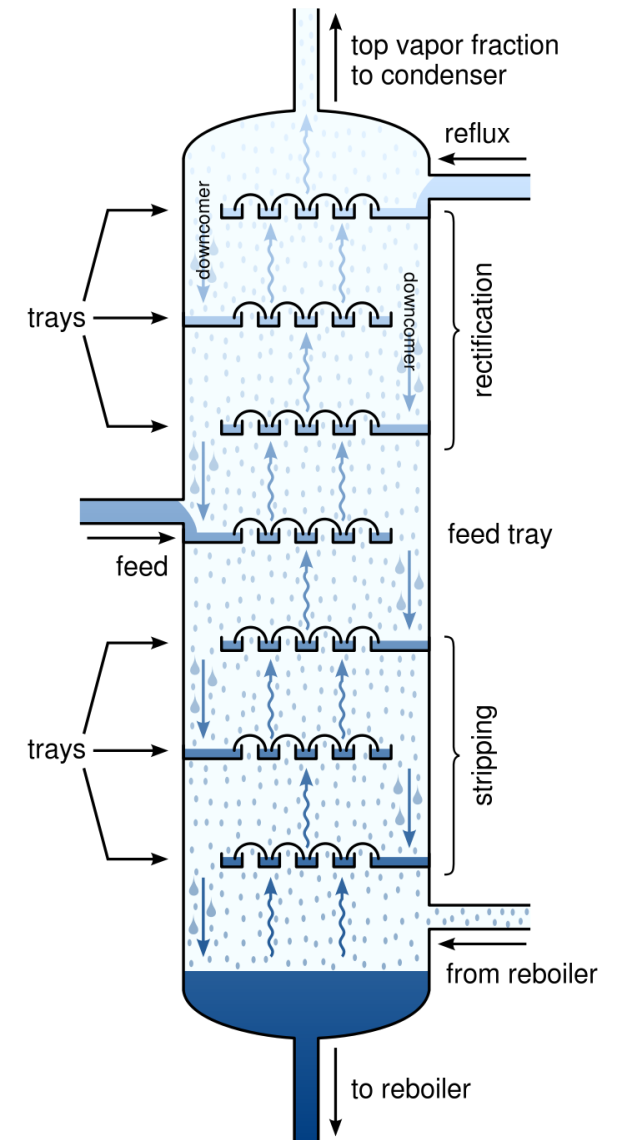
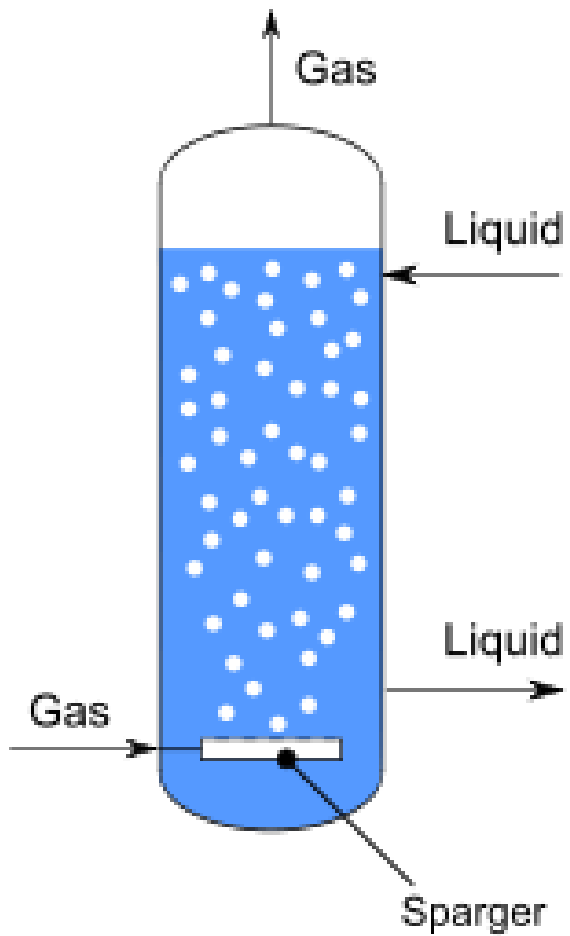
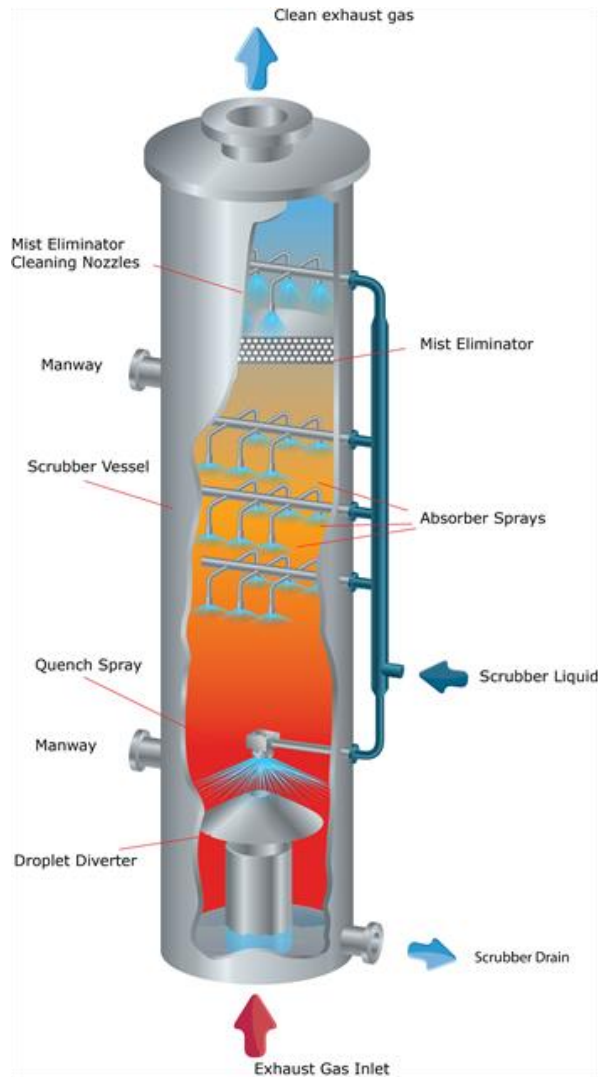
Departamento de Engenharia Química da EPUSP

ABSORÇÃO E DESABSORÇÃO (DESSORÇÃO)

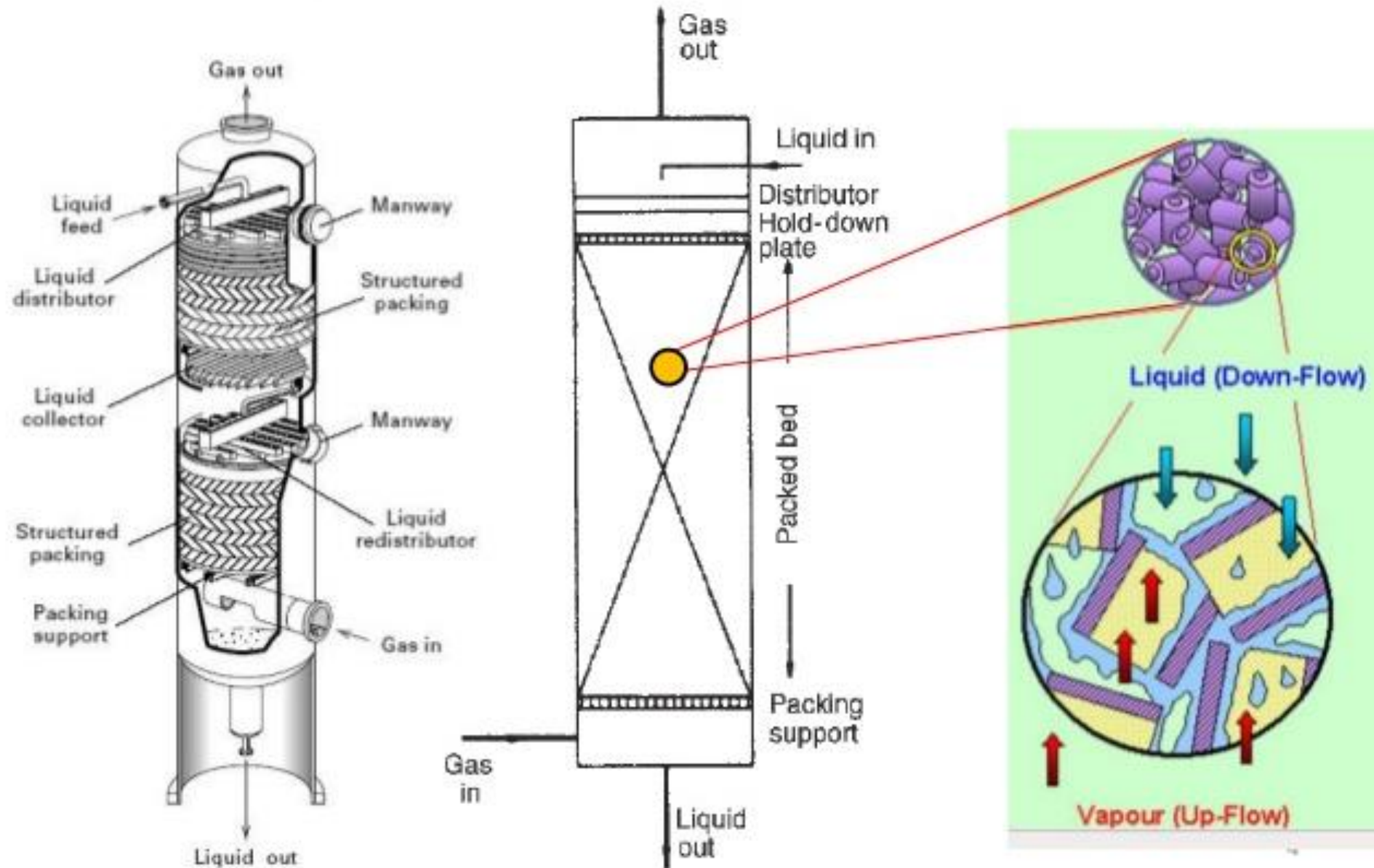


Branch Packed Towers for gas absorption

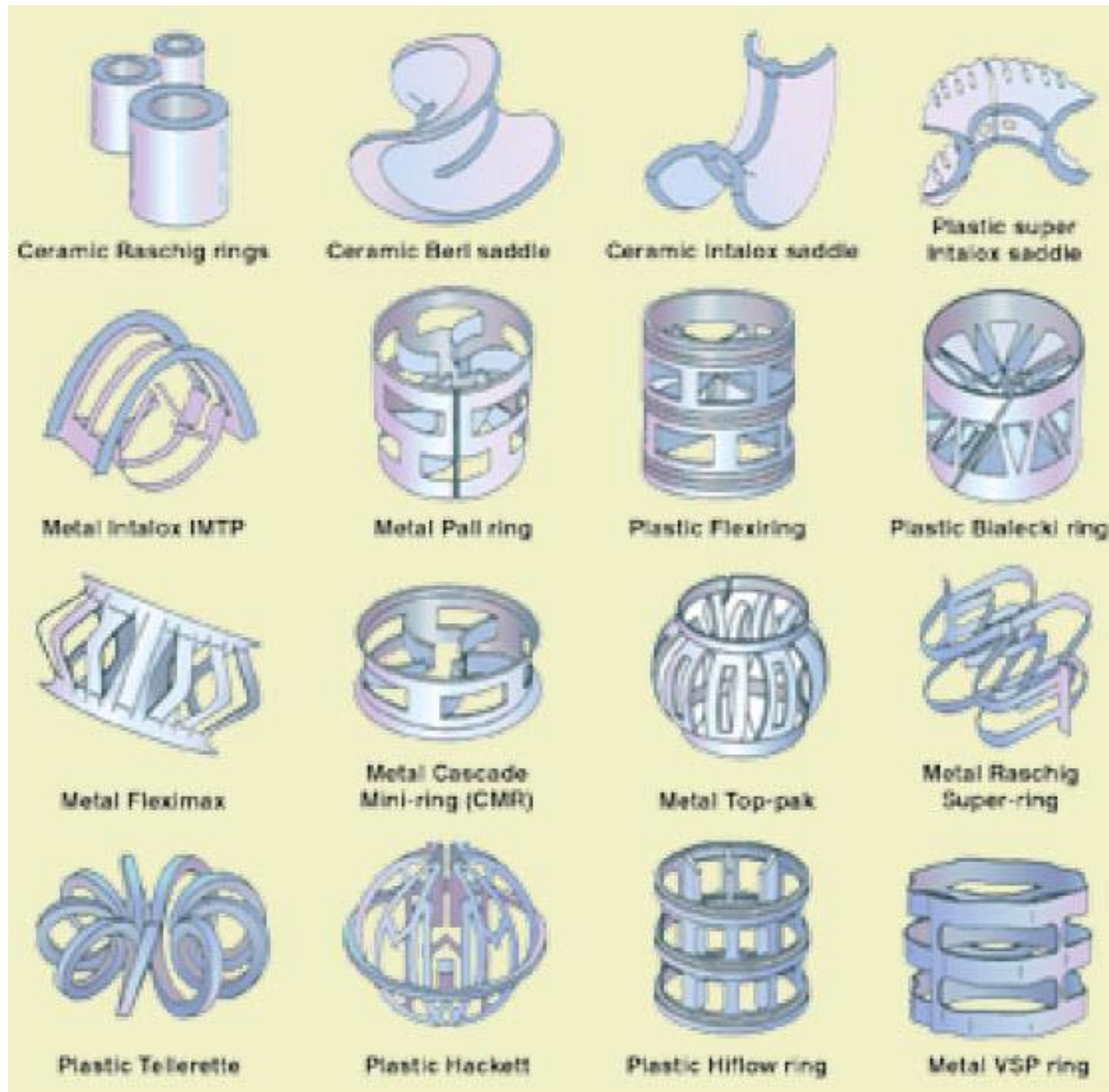
COLUNA SPRAY, PRATOS E BORBULHAMENTO



COLUNA RECHEADA – RANDOMICO E ESTRUTURADO



COLUNA RECHEADA – RANDOMICO E ESTRUTURADO

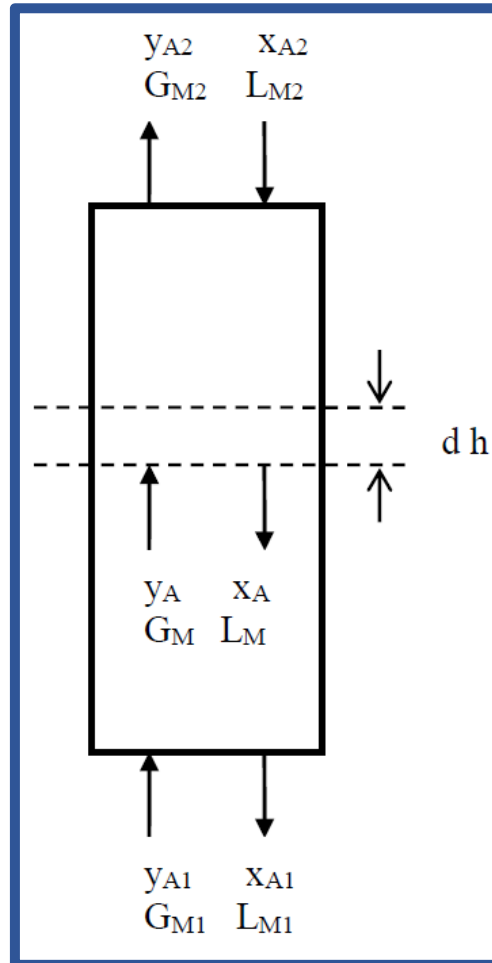
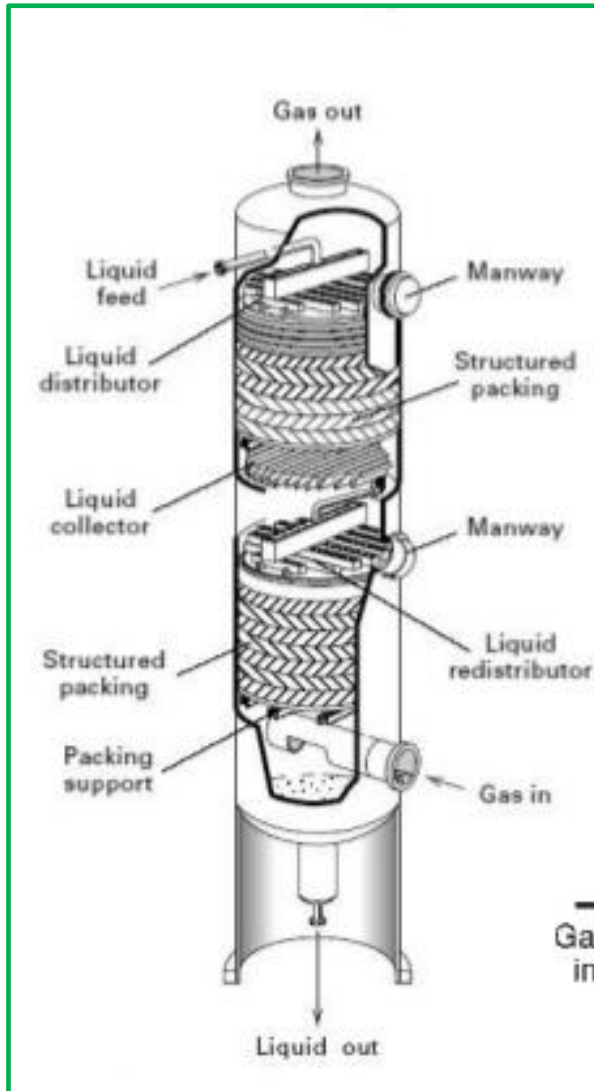


Absorção Gasosa

- Absorção gasosa é uma operação de separação que envolve a transferência de um ou mais componentes de uma fase gasosa para um solvente líquido.
- Exemplos clássicos são: absorção de cloro em água e absorção de amônia em água.
- O processo de transferência de massa no sentido inverso – da fase líquida para a gasosa – é denominado “stripping” ou “desorption” (desabsorção).

Absorção Gasosa

Esquema da coluna de absorção - contracorrente



G - vazão molar do gás, kmol/s

L - vazão molar de líquido, kmol/s

G_M - fluxo molar de gás, kmol/(m² s)

L_M - fluxo molar de líquido, kmol/(m² s)

x_A - fração molar do soluto A na fase líquida

y_A - fração molar do soluto A na fase gasosa

h - altura da coluna

Balanço de Massa - Absorção monocomponente

$$d(G_M y_A) = d(L_M x_A)$$

O fluxos molares G_M e L_M podem ser expressos pelos respectivos fluxos molares de inertes G_M' e L_M' , conforme as expressões:

G - vazão molar do gás, kmol/s

L - vazão molar de líquido, kmol/s

G_M - fluxo molar de gás, kmol/(m² s)

L_M - fluxo molar de líquido, kmol/(m² s)

x_A - fração molar do soluto A na fase líquida

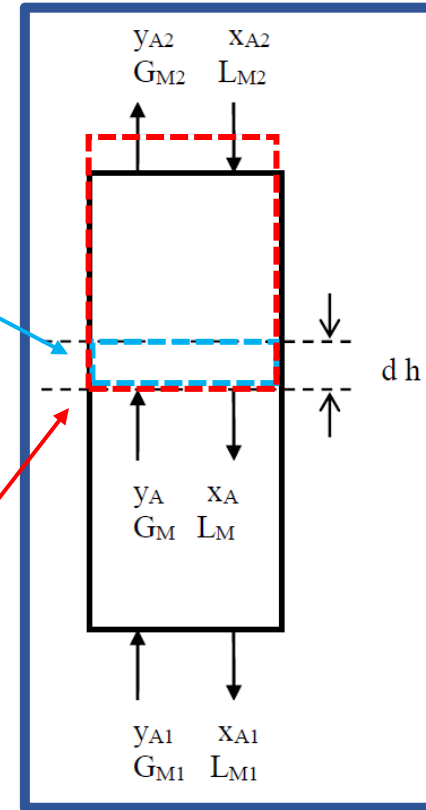
y_A - fração molar do soluto A na fase gasosa

h - altura da coluna

$$G_M = \frac{G_M'}{1 - y_A} ; \quad L_M = \frac{L_M'}{1 - x_A}$$

$$d\left(\frac{y_A G_M'}{1 - y_A}\right) = d\left(\frac{x_A L_M'}{1 - x_A}\right)$$

$$G_M' \frac{dy_A}{(1 - y_A)^2} = L_M' \frac{dx_A}{(1 - x_A)^2}$$



Integrando-se a equação (4) ao longo da coluna, do topo até uma altura genérica, resulta:

$$G_M' \left[\frac{y_A}{1 - y_A} - \frac{y_{A2}}{1 - y_{A2}} \right] = L_M' \left[\frac{x_A}{1 - x_A} - \frac{x_{A2}}{1 - x_{A2}} \right]$$

Balanço de Massa - Absorção monocomponente

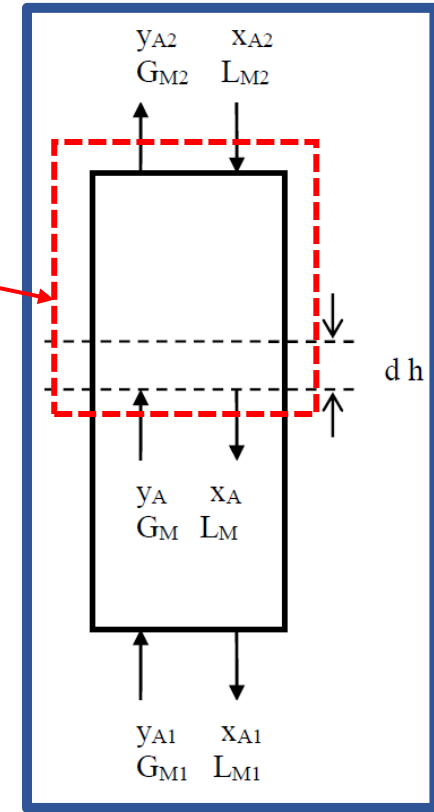
Linha de operação

$$G_M' \left[\frac{y_A}{1-y_A} - \frac{y_{A2}}{1-y_{A2}} \right] = L_M' \left[\frac{x_A}{1-x_A} - \frac{x_{A2}}{1-x_{A2}} \right]$$

No caso de sistemas diluídos, tem-se : $G_M' \cong G_M$, $L_M' \cong L_M$, $1-y_A \cong 1$, $1-x_A \cong 1$

$$G_M (y_A - y_{A2}) = L_M (x_A - x_{A2})$$

$$y_A = \frac{L_M}{G_M} (x_A - x_{A2}) + y_{A2}$$



G - vazão molar do gás, kmol/s

L - vazão molar de líquido, kmol/s

G_M - fluxo molar de gás, kmol/(m² s)

L_M - fluxo molar de líquido, kmol/(m² s)

x_A - fração molar do soluto A na fase líquida

y_A - fração molar do soluto A na fase gasosa

h - altura da coluna

Balanço de Massa - Absorção monocomponente

Linha de operação

$$G_M(y_A - y_{A2}) = L_M(x_A - x_{A2})$$
$$y_A = \frac{L_M}{G_M}(x_A - x_{A2}) + y_{A2}$$

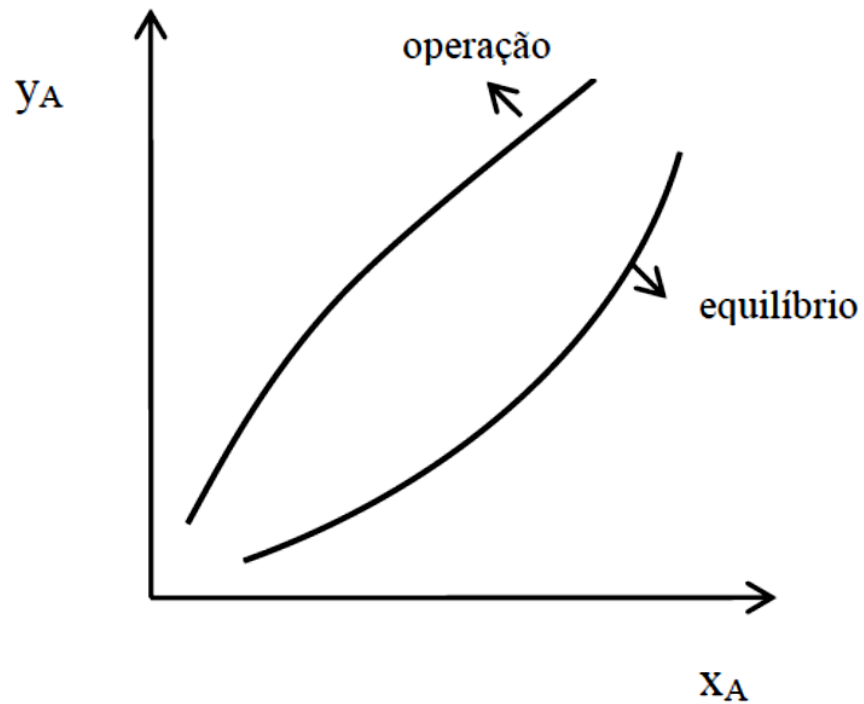
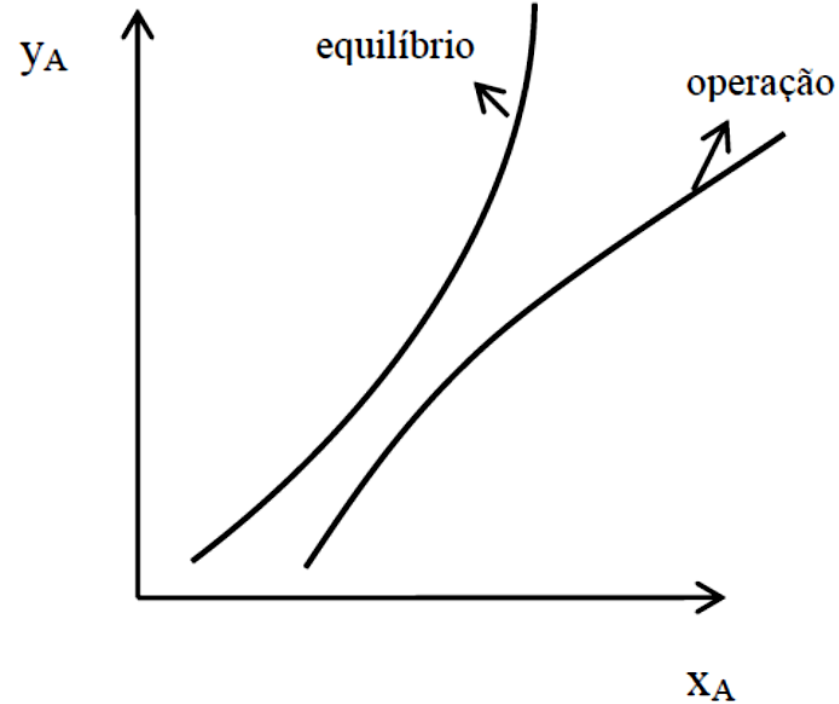
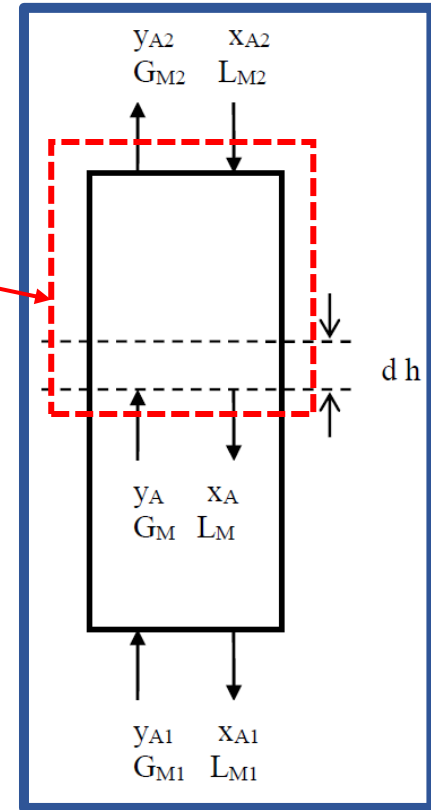


Figura 2 : a) Absorção



b) "Stripping"



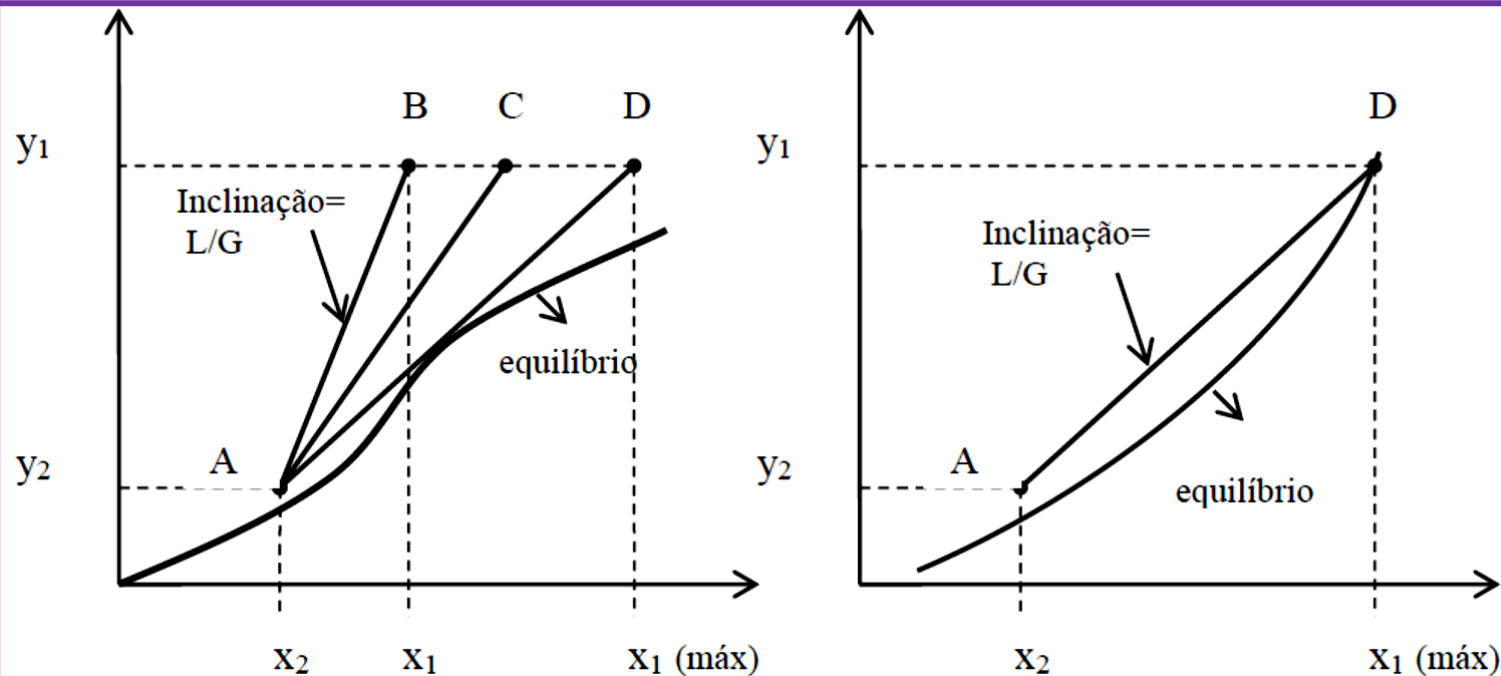
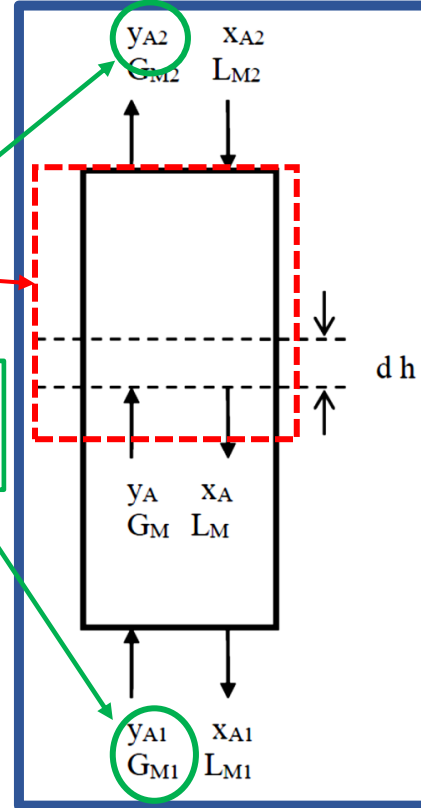
Balanço de Massa - Absorção monocomponente

Linha de operação

$$y_A = \frac{L_M}{G_M} (x_A - x_{A2}) + y_{A2}$$

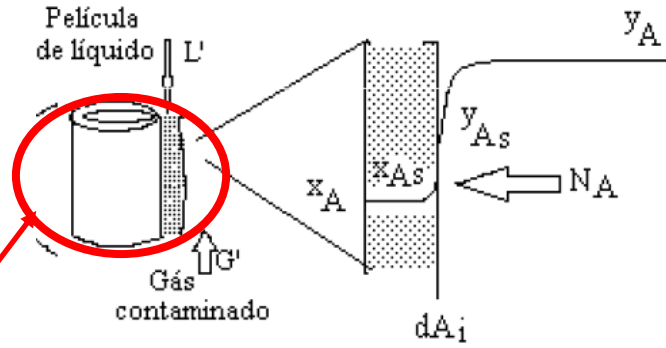
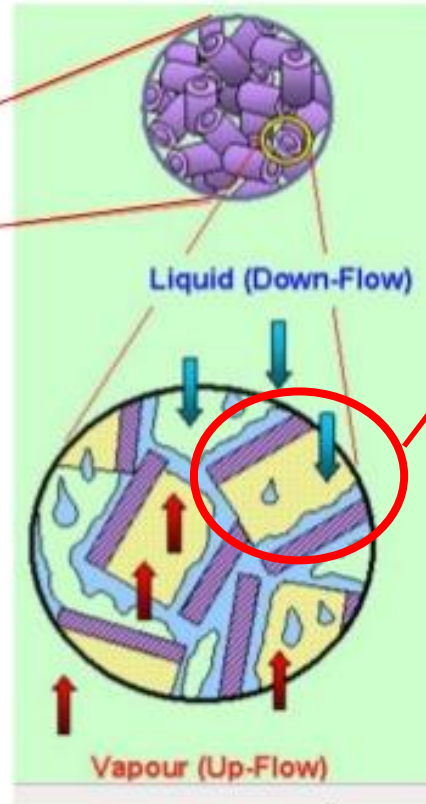
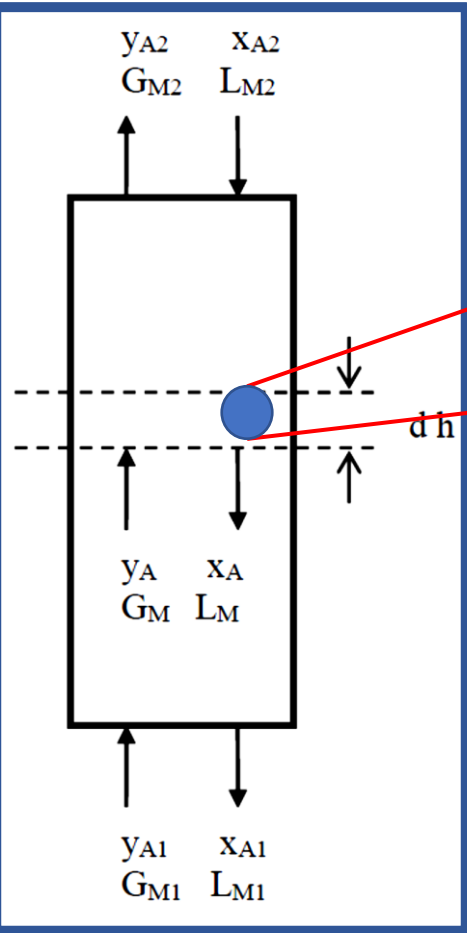
No projeto de absorvedores, a vazão de gás G , as composições do gás y_{A1} , y_{A2} e a composição do líquido alimentado x_{A2} são geralmente conhecidas.

A especificação da vazão de líquido é um parâmetro a ser definido no projeto, e o seu valor é limitado pela relação $(L/G)_{\min}$, conforme ilustrado na figura 3 pela reta AD. No caso da operação de "stripping" a limitação é expressa por um valor de $(L/G)_{\max}$, de forma análoga.



Relação (L/G) para absorção

Fluxo de Transporte de Massa - Absorção monocomponente



$$-d(Gy_A) = N_A dA_i$$

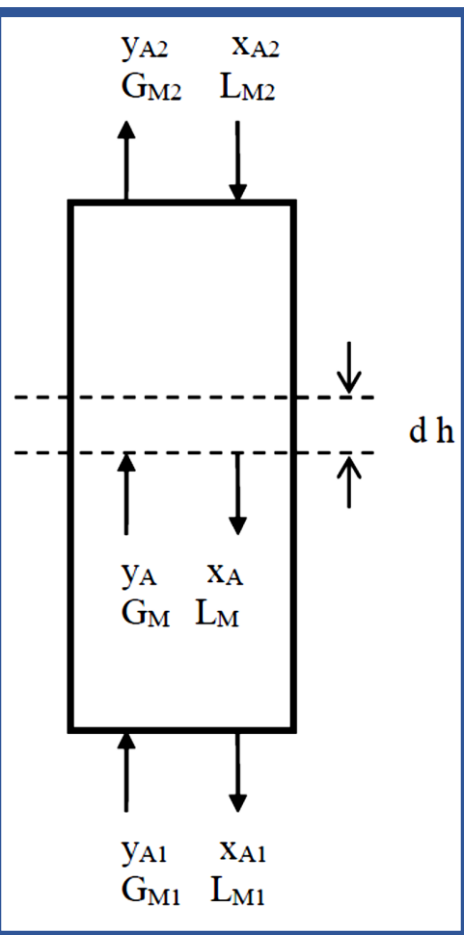
$$dA_i = adV = aAdh$$

$$d(G_M y_A) = G_M dy_A + y_A dG_M = dG_M$$

$$dG_M = G_M \frac{dy_A}{1 - y_A}$$

$$dh = -\frac{G_M dy_A}{N_A a (1 - y_A)}$$

Fluxo de Transporte de Massa - Absorção monocomponente

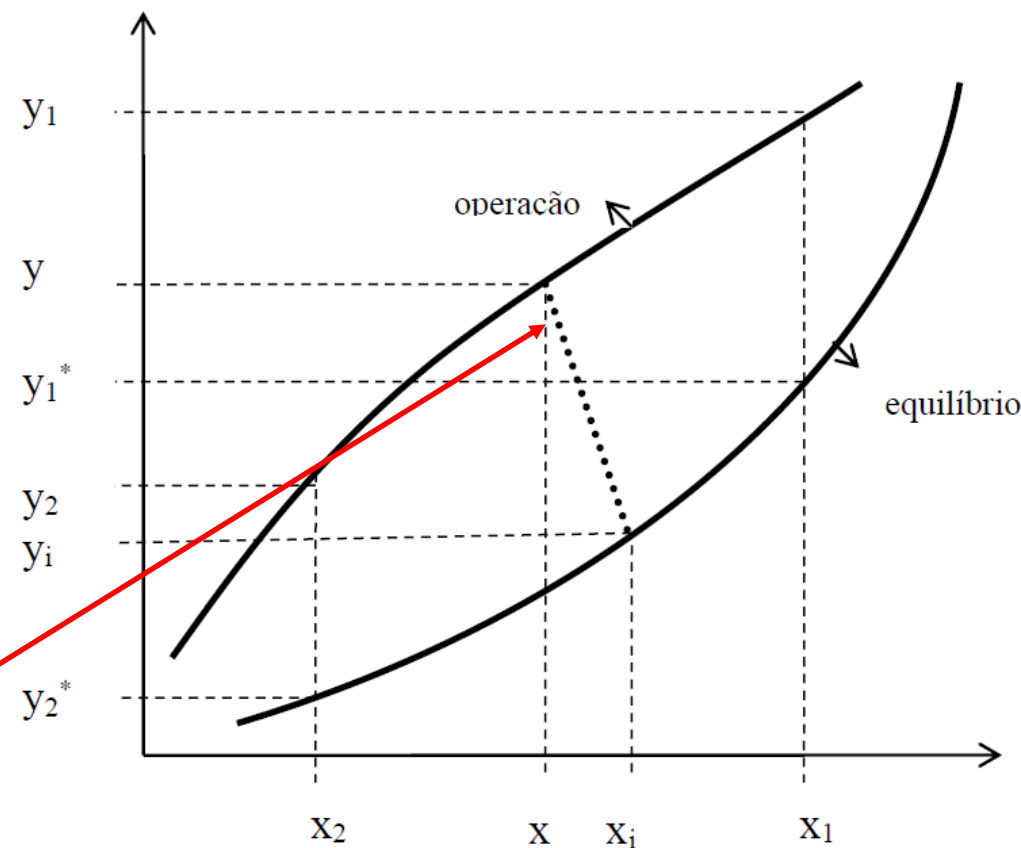
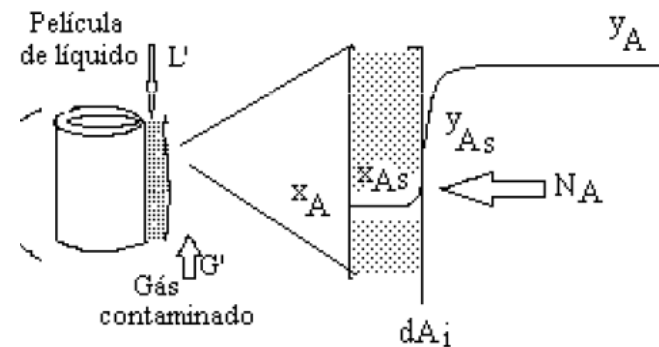


$$dh = -\frac{G_M dy_A}{N_A a (1 - y_A)}$$

$$N_A = K_y (y_A - y_A^*)$$

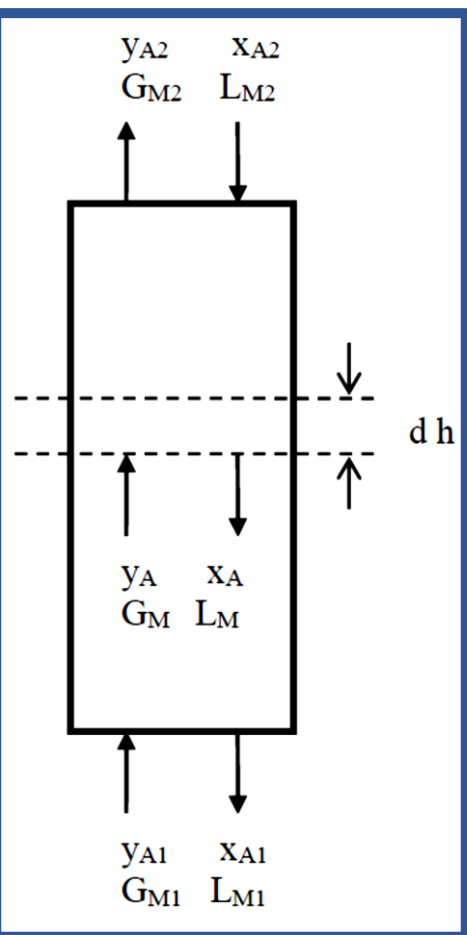
$$dh = -\frac{G_M dy_A}{K_y a (y_A - y_A^*) (1 - y_A)}$$

$$\int_0^h dh = -\int_{y_1}^{y_2} \frac{G_M y_{B, LN}^* dy_A}{K_y a y_{B, LN}^* (y_A - y_A^*) (1 - y_A)}$$



$$N_A = k_y (y_A - y_{Ai}) = k_x (x_{Ai} - x_A) \rightarrow -\frac{y - y_i}{x - x_i} = \frac{k_x}{k_y}$$

Fluxo de Transporte de Massa - Absorção monocomponente



$$\int_0^h dh = - \int_{y_1}^{y_2} \frac{G_M y_{B,LN}^* dy_A}{K_y a y_{B,LN}^* (y_A - y_A^*) (1 - y_A)} = h = N_{OG} H_{OG}$$

$$N_{OG} = \int_{y_2}^{y_1} \frac{y_{B,LN}^* dy_A}{(y_A - y_A^*) (1 - y_A)} \quad H_{OG} = \frac{G_M}{K_y a y_{B,LN}^*}$$

Aproximando-se a média logarítmica $y_{B,LN}^*$ pela aritmética,

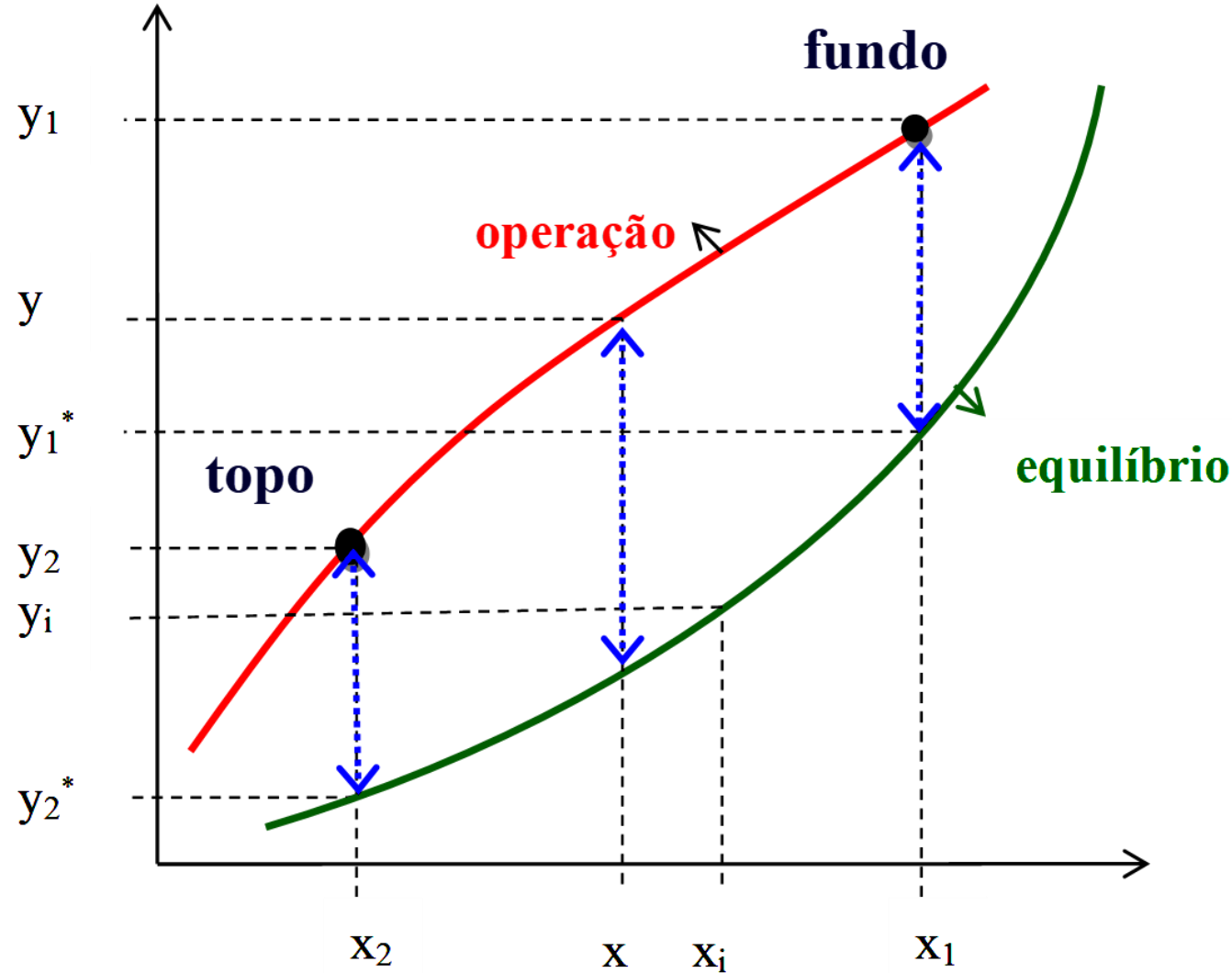
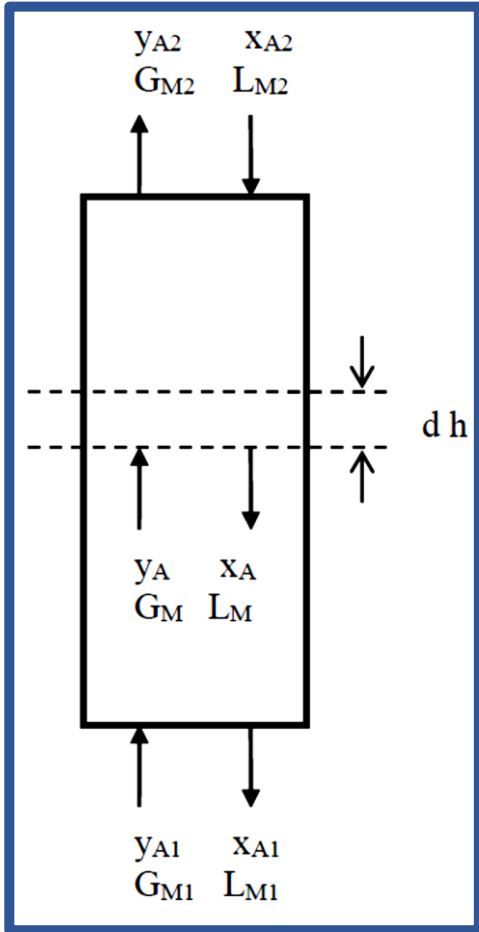
$$y_{B,LN}^* = (1 - y_A)_{LN}^* \cong \frac{(1 - y_A) + (1 - y_A)^*}{2}$$

$$N_{OG} = \int_{y_2}^{y_1} \frac{[(1 - y_A) + (1 - y_A)^*] dy_A}{2(y_A - y_A^*)(1 - y_A)} \longrightarrow N_{OG} = \int_{y_2}^{y_1} \frac{dy_A}{(y_A - y_A^*)} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{1 - y_2}{1 - y_1} \right)$$

No caso de sistemas diluídos

$$N_{OG} = \int_{y_2}^{y_1} \frac{dy_A}{(y_A - y_A^*)}$$

Fluxo de Transporte de Massa - Absorção monocomponente



$$h = N_{OG} H_{OG}$$

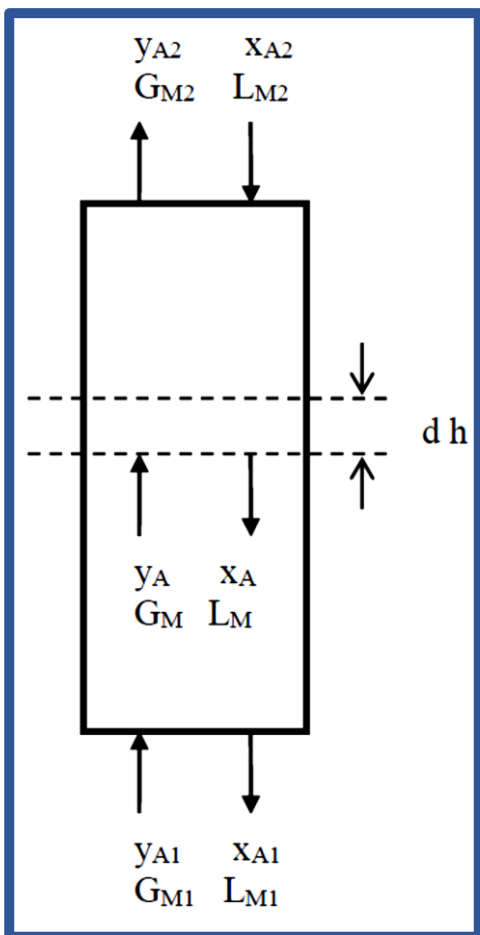
sistemas diluídos

$$N_{OG} = \int_{y_2}^{y_1} \frac{dy_A}{(y_A - y_A^*)}$$

$$H_{OG} = \frac{G_M}{K_y a y_{B, LN}^*}$$

Fluxo de Transporte de Massa - Absorção monocomponente

No caso de sistemas diluídos



$$N_{OG} = \int_{y_2}^{y_1} \frac{dy_A}{(y_A - y_A^*)}$$

$$h = N_{OG} H_{OG}$$

$$H_{OG} = \frac{G_M}{K_y a y_{B, LN}^*}$$

relação de equilíbrio $y_A^* = mx_A + b$

linha de operação

$$y_A = \frac{L_M}{G_M} (x_A - x_{A2}) + y_{A2}$$

$$N_{OG} = \frac{y_{A1} - y_{A2}}{\frac{(y_A - y_A^*)_1 - (y_A - y_A^*)_2}{\ln[(y_A - y_A^*)_1 / (y_A - y_A^*)_2]}}$$

Fluxo de Transporte de Massa - Absorção monocomponente

No caso de sistemas diluídos

linha de operação

$$y_A = \frac{L_M}{G_M}(x_A - x_{A2}) + y_{A2}$$

$$N_{OG} = \frac{y_{A1} - y_{A2}}{\frac{(y_A - y_A^*)_1 - (y_A - y_A^*)_2}{\ln[(y_A - y_A^*)_1 / (y_A - y_A^*)_2]}}$$

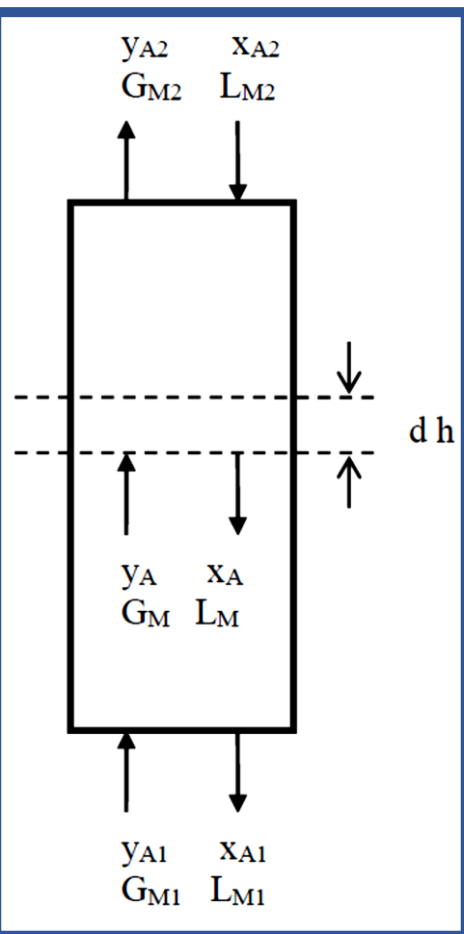
Muitas soluções diluídas seguem a lei de Henry.

$$y_A^* = mx_A$$

λ é o fator de absorção,

$$\lambda = \frac{L_M}{mG_M}$$

$$N_{OG} = \frac{\ln \left[\frac{y_{A1} - mx_{A2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{\lambda} \right) + \frac{1}{\lambda}}{y_{A2} - mx_{A2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{\lambda} \right) + \frac{1}{\lambda}} \right]}{1 - \frac{1}{\lambda}}$$



Fluxo de Transporte de Massa - Absorção monocomponente

Cálculo do H_{OG}

$$H_{OG} = \frac{G_M}{K_y a y_{B,LN}^*}$$

$$\frac{1}{K_y a} = \frac{1}{k_y a} + \frac{m}{k_x a}$$

$$\frac{G_M}{K_y a y_{B,LN}^*} = \frac{G_M}{k_y a y_{B,LN}^*} \frac{y_{B,LN}}{y_{B,LN}} + \frac{G_M m}{k_x a y_{B,LN}^*} \frac{L_M}{L_M} \frac{x_{B,LN}}{x_{B,LN}}$$

$$H_G = \frac{G_M}{k_y a} \frac{1}{y_{B,LN}}$$

$$H_L = \frac{L_M}{k_x a} \frac{1}{x_{B,LN}}$$

$$H_{OG} = H_G \frac{y_{B,LN}}{y_{B,LN}^*} + \left(\frac{G_M m}{L_M} \right) H_L \frac{x_{B,LN}}{y_{B,LN}^*}$$

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$$H_{OG} = H_G + \left(\frac{G_M m}{L_M} \right) H_L$$

$$H_G = \frac{G_M}{k_y a}$$

$$H_L = \frac{L_M}{k_x a}$$

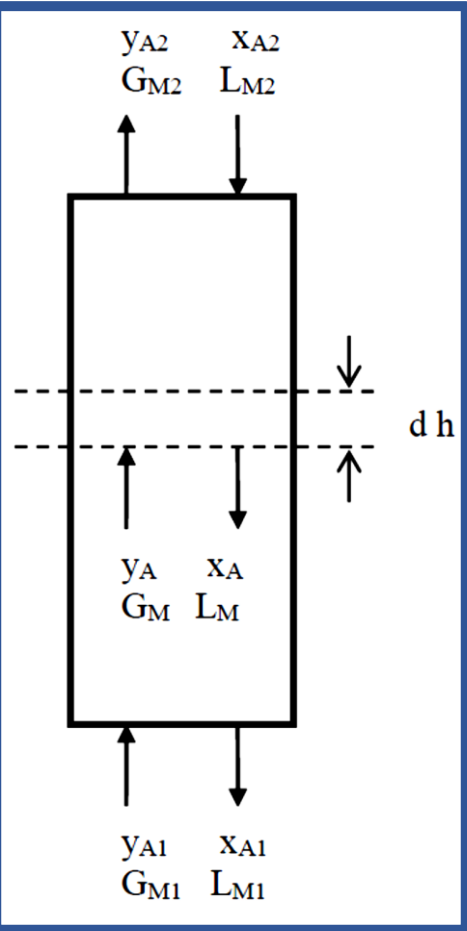
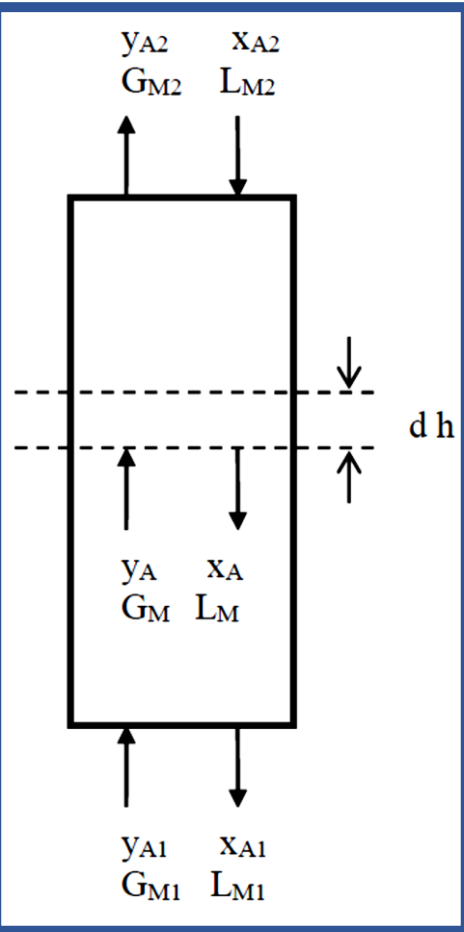


TABLE 5-24 Mass-Transfer Correlations for Packed Two-Phase Contactors—Absorption, Distillation, Cooling Towers, and Extractors (Packing Is Inert) (Continued)

Situation	Correlations	Comments E = Empirical, S = Semiempirical, T = Theoretical	References°																														
E. Absorption and distillation, countercurrent gas-liquid flow, random and structured packing. Determine H_L and H_G	$H_G = \left(\frac{0.226}{f_p} \right) \left(\frac{N_{Sc}}{0.660} \right)^b \left(\frac{G_x}{6.782} \right)^{-0.5} \left(\frac{G_y}{0.678} \right)^{0.35}$ $H_L = \left(\frac{0.357}{f_p} \right) \left(\frac{N_{Sc}}{372} \right)^{0.5} \left(\frac{G_x/\mu}{6.782/0.0008937} \right)^{0.3}$ Relative transfer coefficients [91], f_p values are in table: <table><tr><th>Size, in.</th><th>Ceramic Raschig rings</th><th>Ceramic Berl saddles</th><th>Metal Pall rings</th><th>Metal Intalox</th><th>Metal Hypac</th></tr><tr><td>0.5</td><td>1.52</td><td>1.58</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td></tr><tr><td>1.0</td><td>1.20</td><td>1.36</td><td>1.61</td><td>1.78</td><td>1.51</td></tr><tr><td>1.5</td><td>1.00</td><td>—</td><td>1.34</td><td>—</td><td>—</td></tr><tr><td>2.0</td><td>0.85</td><td>—</td><td>1.14</td><td>1.27</td><td>1.07</td></tr></table> Norton Intalox structured: 2T, $f_p = 1.98$; 3T, $f_p = 1.94$.	Size, in.	Ceramic Raschig rings	Ceramic Berl saddles	Metal Pall rings	Metal Intalox	Metal Hypac	0.5	1.52	1.58	—	—	—	1.0	1.20	1.36	1.61	1.78	1.51	1.5	1.00	—	1.34	—	—	2.0	0.85	—	1.14	1.27	1.07	[S] H_G based on NH_3 absorption data (5–28B) for which $H_{G, \text{base}} = 0.226$ m with $N_{Sc, \text{base}} = 0.660$ at $G_{x, \text{base}} = 6.782$ kg/(sm²) and $G_{y, \text{base}} = 0.678$ kg/(sm²) with 1½ in. ceramic Raschig rings. The exponent b on N_{Sc} is reported as either 0.5 or as 2/3. $f_p = \frac{H_G \text{ for } \text{NH}_3 \text{ with } 1\frac{1}{2} \text{ Raschig rings}}{H_G \text{ for } \text{NH}_3 \text{ with desired packing}}$ H_L based on O_2 desorption data (5-24-A). Base viscosity, $\mu_{\text{base}} = 0.0008937$ kg/(ms). H_L in m. $G_y < 0.949$ kg/(sm²), $0.678 < G_x < 6.782$ kg/(sm²). Best use is for absorption and stripping. Limited use for organic distillation [156].	[66] p. 686, 659 [138] [156]
Size, in.	Ceramic Raschig rings	Ceramic Berl saddles	Metal Pall rings	Metal Intalox	Metal Hypac																												
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1.5	1.00	—	1.34	—	—																												
2.0	0.85	—	1.14	1.27	1.07																												

3. Cálculo da Altura da Coluna

sistemas diluídos



$$h = N_{OG} H_{OG}$$

$$h = N_{OL} H_{OL}$$

$$h = N_G H_G$$

$$h = N_L H_L$$

$$N_{OG} = \int_{y_2}^{y_1} \frac{dy_A}{(y_A - y_A^*)}$$

$$N_{OL} = \int_{y_2}^{y_1} \frac{dx_A}{(x_A - x_A^*)}$$

$$N_G = \int_{y_2}^{y_1} \frac{dy_A}{(y_A - y_{Ai})}$$

$$N_L = \int_{y_2}^{y_1} \frac{dx_A}{(x_A - x_{Ai})}$$

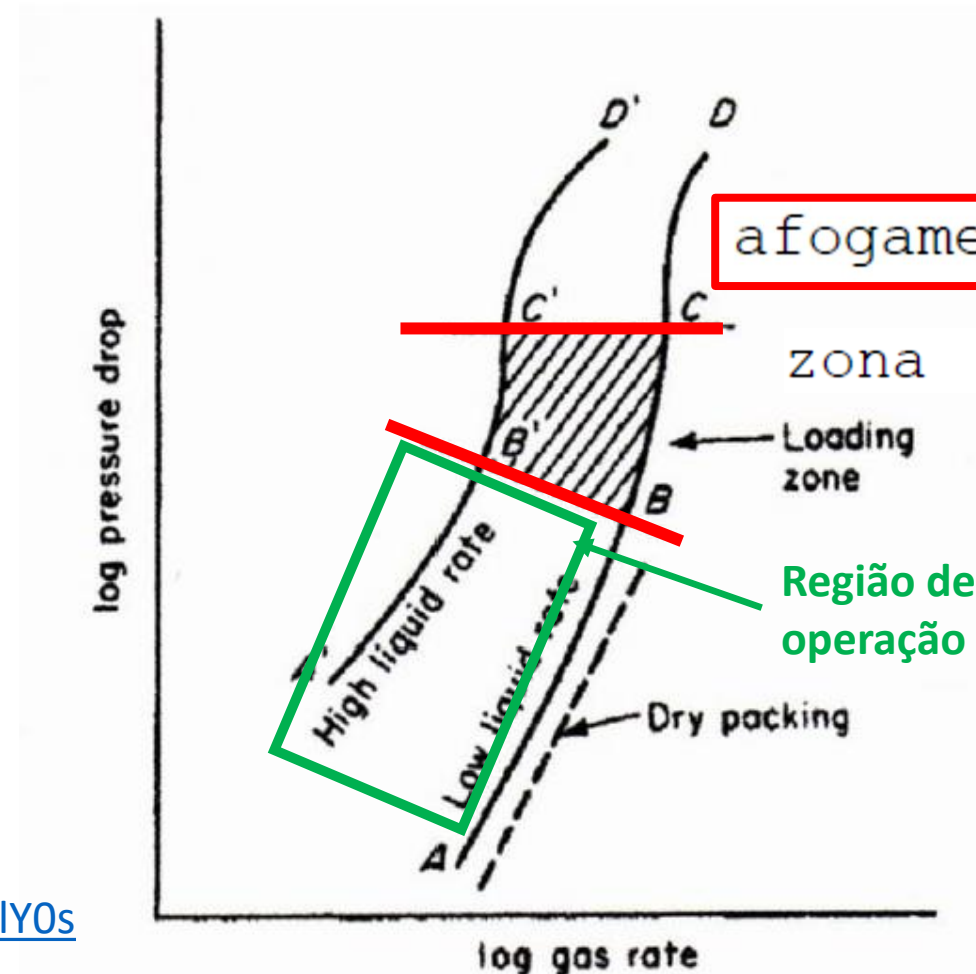
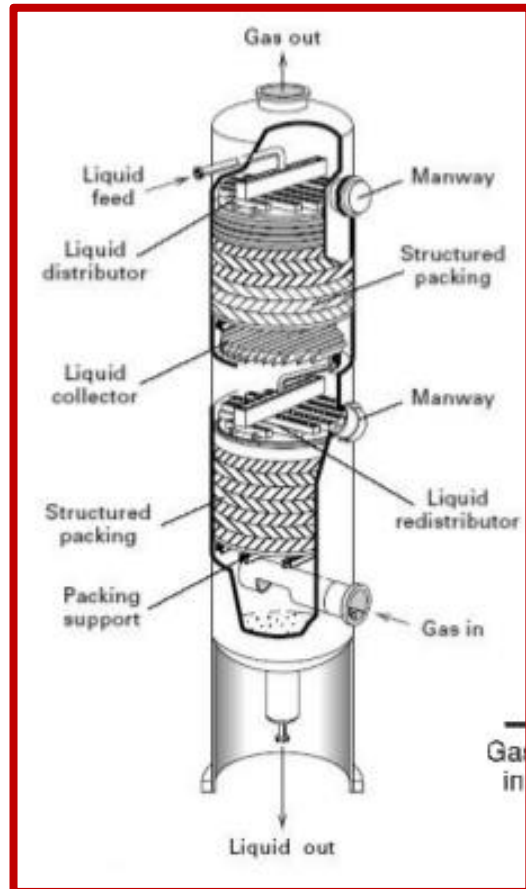
TABLE 5-24 Mass-Transfer Correlations for Packed Two-Phase Contactors—Absorption, Distillation, Cooling Towers, and Extractors (Packing Is Inert) (Continued)

Situation	Correlations	Comments E = Empirical, S = Semiempirical, T = Theoretical	References°																														
E. Absorption and distillation, countercurrent gas-liquid flow, random and structured packing. Determine H_L and H_G	$H_G = \left(\frac{0.226}{f_p}\right)\left(\frac{N_{Sc}}{0.660}\right)^b\left(\frac{G_x}{6.782}\right)^{-0.5}\left(\frac{G_y}{0.678}\right)^{0.35}$ $H_L = \left(\frac{0.357}{f_p}\right)\left(\frac{N_{Sc}}{372}\right)^{0.5}\left(\frac{G_x/\mu}{6.782/0.0008937}\right)^{0.3}$ Relative transfer coefficients [91], f_p values are in table: <table><tr><th>Size, in.</th><th>Ceramic Raschig rings</th><th>Ceramic Berl saddles</th><th>Metal Pall rings</th><th>Metal Intalox</th><th>Metal Hypac</th></tr><tr><td>0.5</td><td>1.52</td><td>1.58</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td></tr><tr><td>1.0</td><td>1.20</td><td>1.36</td><td>1.61</td><td>1.78</td><td>1.51</td></tr><tr><td>1.5</td><td>1.00</td><td>—</td><td>1.34</td><td>—</td><td>—</td></tr><tr><td>2.0</td><td>0.85</td><td>—</td><td>1.14</td><td>1.27</td><td>1.07</td></tr></table> Norton Intalox structured: 2T, $f_p = 1.98$; 3T, $f_p = 1.94$.	Size, in.	Ceramic Raschig rings	Ceramic Berl saddles	Metal Pall rings	Metal Intalox	Metal Hypac	0.5	1.52	1.58	—	—	—	1.0	1.20	1.36	1.61	1.78	1.51	1.5	1.00	—	1.34	—	—	2.0	0.85	—	1.14	1.27	1.07	[S] H_G based on NH_3 absorption data (5–28B) for which $H_{G,\text{base}} = 0.226$ m with $N_{Sc,\text{base}} = 0.660$ at $G_{x,\text{base}} = 6.782$ kg/(sm²) and $G_{y,\text{base}} = 0.678$ kg/(sm²) with 1½ in. ceramic Raschig rings. The exponent b on N_{Sc} is reported as either 0.5 or as 2/3. $f_p = \frac{H_G \text{ for } \text{NH}_3 \text{ with } 1\frac{1}{2} \text{ Raschig rings}}{H_G \text{ for } \text{NH}_3 \text{ with desired packing}}$ H_L based on O_2 desorption data (5-24-A). Base viscosity, $\mu_{\text{base}} = 0.0008937$ kg/(ms). H_L in m. $G_y < 0.949$ kg/(sm²), $0.678 < G_x < 6.782$ kg/(sm²). Best use is for absorption and stripping. Limited use for organic distillation [156].	[66] p. 686, 659 [138] [156]
Size, in.	Ceramic Raschig rings	Ceramic Berl saddles	Metal Pall rings	Metal Intalox	Metal Hypac																												
0.5	1.52	1.58	—	—	—																												
1.0	1.20	1.36	1.61	1.78	1.51																												
1.5	1.00	—	1.34	—	—																												
2.0	0.85	—	1.14	1.27	1.07																												

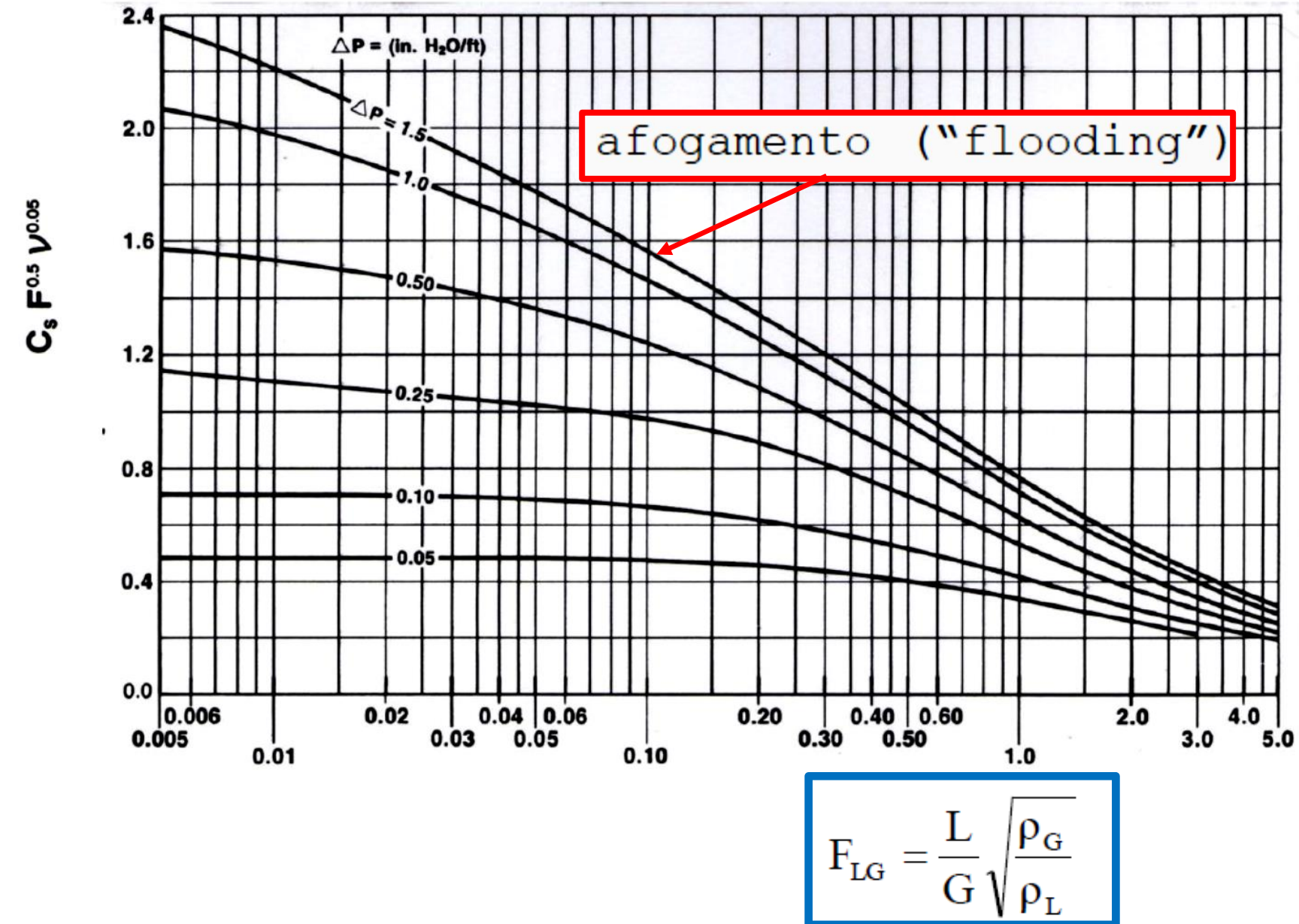
4. Hidrodinâmica - Coluna Recheada

Do ponto de vistas hidrodinâmico, as condições de "loading" e "flooding" representam limites da capacidade da coluna recheada.

maiores vazões de líquido, a retenção deste ("holdup") é maior,



4. Hidrodinâmica - Coluna Recheada



$$C_s = U_t \left(\frac{\rho_G}{\rho_L - \rho_G} \right)^{0.5}$$

G e L = fluxos mássicos (vazão mássica/área da secção da coluna) de gás e líquido, kg/(m² s)

ρ_G e ρ_L = respectivamente as densidades do gás e líquido, kg/m³

U_t = velocidade superficial do gás, ft/s

F_p := fator do recheio, ft⁻¹

v = viscosidade cinemática do líquido, cS [= cP/(g/cm³)]

$$F_{LG} = \frac{L}{G} \sqrt{\frac{\rho_G}{\rho_L}}$$

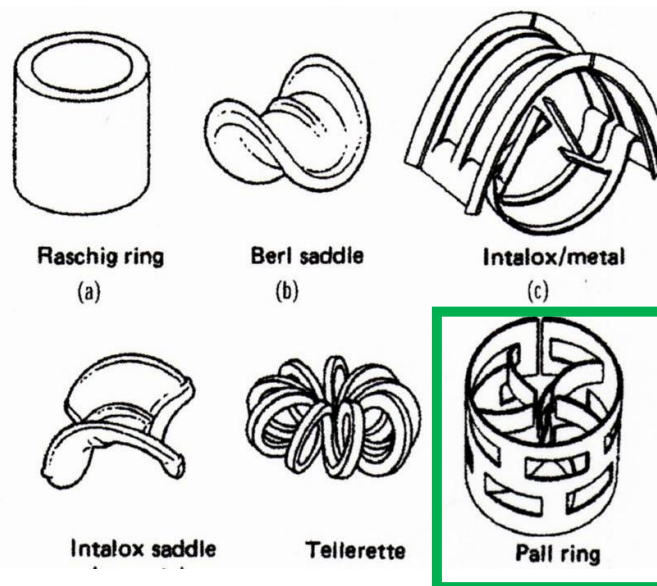
Figura 6 - Correlação generalizada de perda de carga

TABLE 14-13 Characteristics of Random Packings

Name	Size, mm, or no. (#)	Bed density,* kg/m ³	Area, m ² /m ³	% voids	Packing factor, m ⁻¹		Vendor
					Normal $F_p^\dagger$	Dry $F_{pd}^\dagger$	
Pall rings (also Flexi-rings, Ballast rings, P-rings)	16 25 38 50 90	510 325 208 198 135	360 205 130 105 66	92 94 95 96 97	256 183 131 89 59	262 174 91 79 46	Various
Intalox mini-rings (IMR) [also I-rings, AHPP, RSMR, MSR] [†]	25 40 50 70	223 153 166 141	206 151 98 60	98 97 98 98	105 [†] 79 59 39	— 85 56 —	Koch-Glitsch [Sulzer, A Rauschert
Nutter rings	#0.7 #1 #1.5 #2 #2.5 #3.0	177 179 181 144 121 133	226 168 124 96 83 66	98 98 98 98 98 98	— 98 79 59 52 43	128 89 66 56 49 36	Sulzer
Raschig Super-ring	#0.5 #0.7 #1 #1.5 #2 #3	275 185 220 170 155 150	250 175 160 115 98 80	98 98 98 98 99 98	— — 82 59 49 36	— — — — — —	Raschig
Cascade mini-rings (CMR)	#1 #1.5 #2 #2.5 #3 #4 #5	389 285 234 195 160 125 108	250 190 151 121 103 71 50	96 96 97 97 98 98 98	131 95 72 62 46 33 26 [†]	102 — 79 — 43 32 —	Koch-Glitsch
Fleximax	#300 #400	— —	141 85	98 98	85 56	— —	Koch-Glitsch
Jaeger Tripacks (Top-Pak)	#1 #2	223 170	118 75	96 98	85 46	— —	Raschig
VSP	25 50	352 296	206 112	98 96	105 [†] 69	— —	Raschig
Ralu-rings	25 38 50	310 260 200	215 135 105	98 97 98	157 [†] 92 [†] 66 [†]	— — —	Raschig
Hilflow	25 50	298 175	203 92	96 98	— 52	— —	Rauschert
Hy-Pak, K-Pak, AIPR	#1 #1.5 #2 #3	262 180 161 181	174 118 92 69	97 98 98 98	148 95 85 52	— — — —	Koch-Glitsch, Amisteco
Raschig rings (1/16 in wall)	19 25 50 75	1500 1140 590 400	245 185 95 66	80 86 92 95	722 472 187 105	— 492 223 —	Various
Ceramics							
Berl saddles	6 13 25 38 50	900 865 720 640 625	900 465 250 150 105	60 62 68 71 72	— 790 360 215 150	2950 900 308 154 102	Various
Intalox, Flexi-saddles, Torus-saddles, Novalex	6 13 25 50 75	864 736 672 608 576	984 623 256 118 92	65 71 73 76 79	— 660 302 131 72	2720 613 308 121 66	Various
Raschig rings	6 13 25 50 75	960 880 670 660 590	710 370 190 92 62	62 64 74 74 75	— 1900 587 213 121	5250 1705 492 230 —	Various
Pall ring	25 38 50 80	620 540 550 520	220 164 121 82	75 78 78 78	350 180 142 85 [†]	— — — —	Raschig

TABLE 14-13 Characteristics of Random Packings

Name	Size, mm, or no. (#)	Bed density,* kg/m ³	Area, m ² /m ³	% voids	Packing factor, m ⁻¹		Vendor
					Normal <i>F_p</i> [†]	Dry <i>F_{pd}</i> [†]	
Metals							
Pall rings (also Flexi-rings, Ballast rings, P-rings)	16	510	360	92	256	262	Various
	25	325	205	94	183	174	
	38	208	130	95	131	91	
	50	198	105	96	89	79	
	90	135	66	97	59	46	



4. Hidrodinâmica - Coluna Recheada

Name	Size or number	Area, m ² /m ³	% voids*	Packing factor, m ⁻¹		Vendor
				Normal $F_p^\dagger$	Dry $F_{pd}^\ddagger$	
Metals, corrugated sheets						
Mellapak	125Y	125	99	33		Sulzer
	170Y	170	99	39		
	2Y	223	99	46		
	250Y	250	98	66		
	350Y	350	98	75		
	500Y	500	98	112		
	750Y	750	97			
	125X	125	99	16		
	170X	170	99	20		
	2X	223	99	23		
250X	250	98	26			
500X	500	98	82			
Mellapak Plus	202Y		99			Sulzer
	252Y	250	98	39		
	352Y		98			
	452Y	350	98	69		
	752Y	500	98	131		
Flexipac	700Y	710	96			Koch- Glitsch
	500Y	495	97			
	1Y	420	98	98	(105)	
	350Y	350	98			
	1.6Y	290	98	59		
	250Y	250	99			
	2Y	220	99	49	(36)	
	2.5Y	150	99			
	3.5Y	80	99	30	(15)	
	4Y	55	99	23	(10.5)	
	1X	420	98	52		
	350X	350	98			
	1.6X	290	98	33		
	250X	250	99			
	2X	220	99	23		
	2.5X	150	99			
3X	110	99	16			
3.5X	80	99				
4X	55	99				
Flexipac High-capacity	700	710	96	223		Koch- Glitsch
	500Z	495	97			
	1Y	420	98	82		
	350Y	350	98			
	1.6Y	290	99	56		
	250Y	250	99			
2Y	220	99	43			
Intalox	1T	310	98	66		Koch-Glitsch
	1.5T	250	99			
	2T	215	99	56		
	3T	170	99	43		

*% voids vary with material thickness and values may not be consistent.

[†]Packing factors from Kister, *Distillation Design*, McGraw-Hill, 1992; Kister, Larson, and Gill, paper presented at the Houston AIChE Meeting, March 19–23, 1995; and Kister et al., in *Distillation 2007: Proceedings of Topical Conference*, AIChE Spring Meeting, Houston, Tex., April 22–26, 2007.

[‡]Dry packing factors from Robbins, *Chem. Eng. Prog.*, p. 87, May 1991.

[§]These packing factors supplied by the packing vendor.

[¶]These are expanded metal packings.

^{||}First figure is for hydrocarbon service, second figure for aqueous service.

Vendors: Sulzer Chemtech Ltd., Winterthur, Switzerland; Koch-Glitsch LLP, Wichita, Kansas; Raschig GmbH, Ludwigshafen/Rhein, Germany; Julius Montz GmbH, Hilden, Germany; Knit Mesh/Enhanced Separation Technologies, Houston, Texas; Kuhni Ltd., Allschwil, Switzerland.

TABLE 14-14 Characteristics of Structured Packings

Name	Size or number	Area, m ² /m ³	% voids*	Packing factor, m ⁻¹		Vendor
				Normal <i>F_p</i> [†]	Dry <i>F_{pd}</i> [‡]	
Metals, corrugated sheets						
Mellapak	125Y	125	99	33		Sulzer
	170Y	170	99	39		
	2Y	223	99	46		
	250Y	250	98	66		
	350Y	350	98	75		
	500Y	500	98	112		
	750Y	750	97			
	125X	125	99	16		
	170X	170	99	20		
	2X	223	99	23		
Flexipak	250X	250	98	26		Sulzer
	500X	500	98	82		



5. Absorção com reação química

Muitos processos de absorção de gases envolvem sistemas com reação química na fase líquida. O efeito da reação química pode produzir um aumento significativo na velocidade de absorção. O mecanismo que define a taxa de transferência de massa é bastante complexo e depende da relação entre a velocidade do processo difusivo na fase líquida e as velocidades das reações de consumo do soluto que ocorrem simultaneamente na fase.

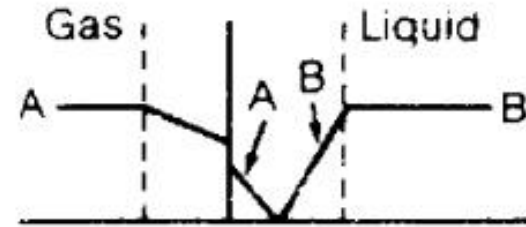
O efeito do incremento na velocidade de transferência de massa, devido à reação química, é descrito através do parâmetro denominado fator de aumento (Φ), sendo o fluxo de transferência de massa, N_A , expresso conforme por (Sherwood e Pigford, 1975).

$$N_A = \Phi k_L (\rho_{Ai} - \rho_A) \quad (46)$$

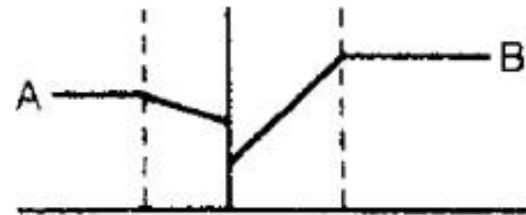
5. Absorção com reação química

Case

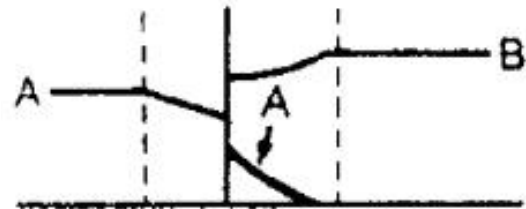
Interface



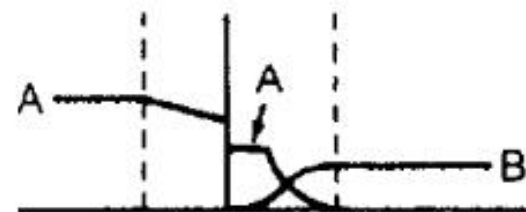
(i) Instantaneous reaction



(ii) Instantaneous reaction, excess B

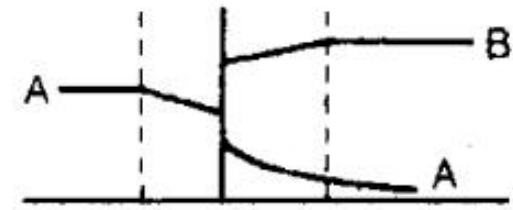


(iii) Fast reaction, excess B

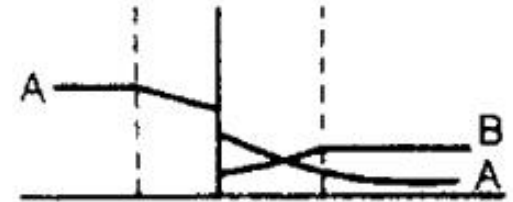


(iv) Fast reaction, shortage of B

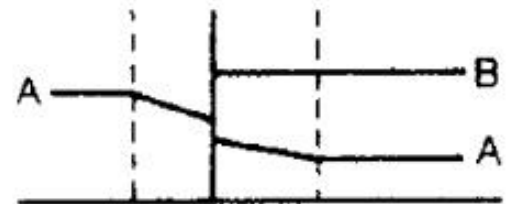
(v) Intermediate reaction, excess B



(vi) Intermediate reaction, shortage of B



(vii) Slow reaction, diffusional process



(viii) Extremely slow reaction



Aumento na velocidade de transferência de massa, devido à reação química, é descrito através do parâmetro denominado fator de aumento (ϕ), sendo o fluxo de transferência de massa, N_A :

$$N_A = \Phi k_L (\rho_{Ai} - \rho_A)$$

Fator de aumento para reação irreversível

