

Extractor Líquido-Líquido

Prof.: Dr. Alejandro S. M. Santa Cruz

J.T.P.: Dr. Juan Ignacio Manassaldi

J.T.P.: Ing. Amalia Rueda

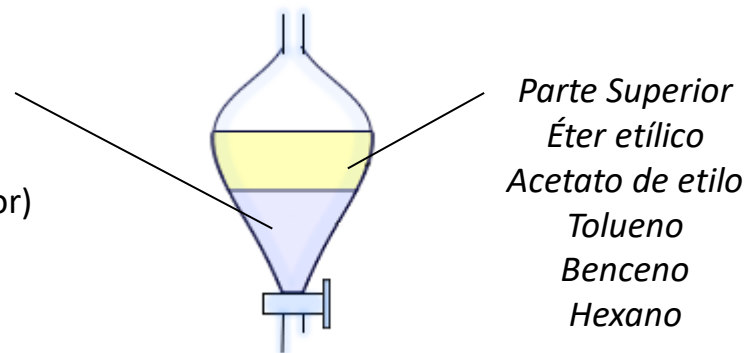
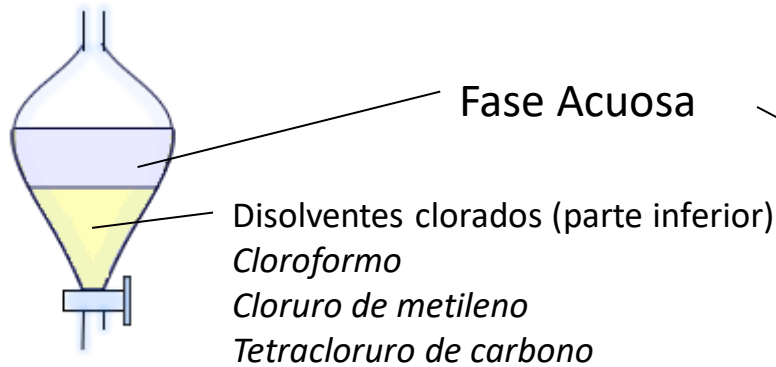
Se puede definir como la transferencia de una sustancia B desde una "fase líquida A" a otra "fase líquida C" inmiscibles entre si. El reparto de esta sustancia entre las fases A y C viene dado por

$$K = \frac{C_A}{C_C}$$

Donde:

- C_A y C_C son las concentraciones de B en las respectivas fases.
- K el coeficiente de reparto.
- A y C son dos líquidos inmiscibles.
- B es miscible en ambas fases

En el laboratorio, esta operación se suele realizar entre una disolución acuosa (fase acuosa) y otro disolvente inmiscible con el agua (fase orgánica) con la ayuda de un embudo de decantación. La posición relativa de ambas fases (arriba o abajo) depende de la relación de densidades.



A continuación se explica como se separan yodo (I_2) del anión yoduro (I^-) que están formando una disolución acuosa (Erlenmeyer de la derecha coloreado), mediante la extracción del yodo (I_2) hacia la fase orgánica de cloruro de metileno (Cl_2CH_2) (Erlenmeyer de la izquierda transparente).



www.ugr.es/~quioired

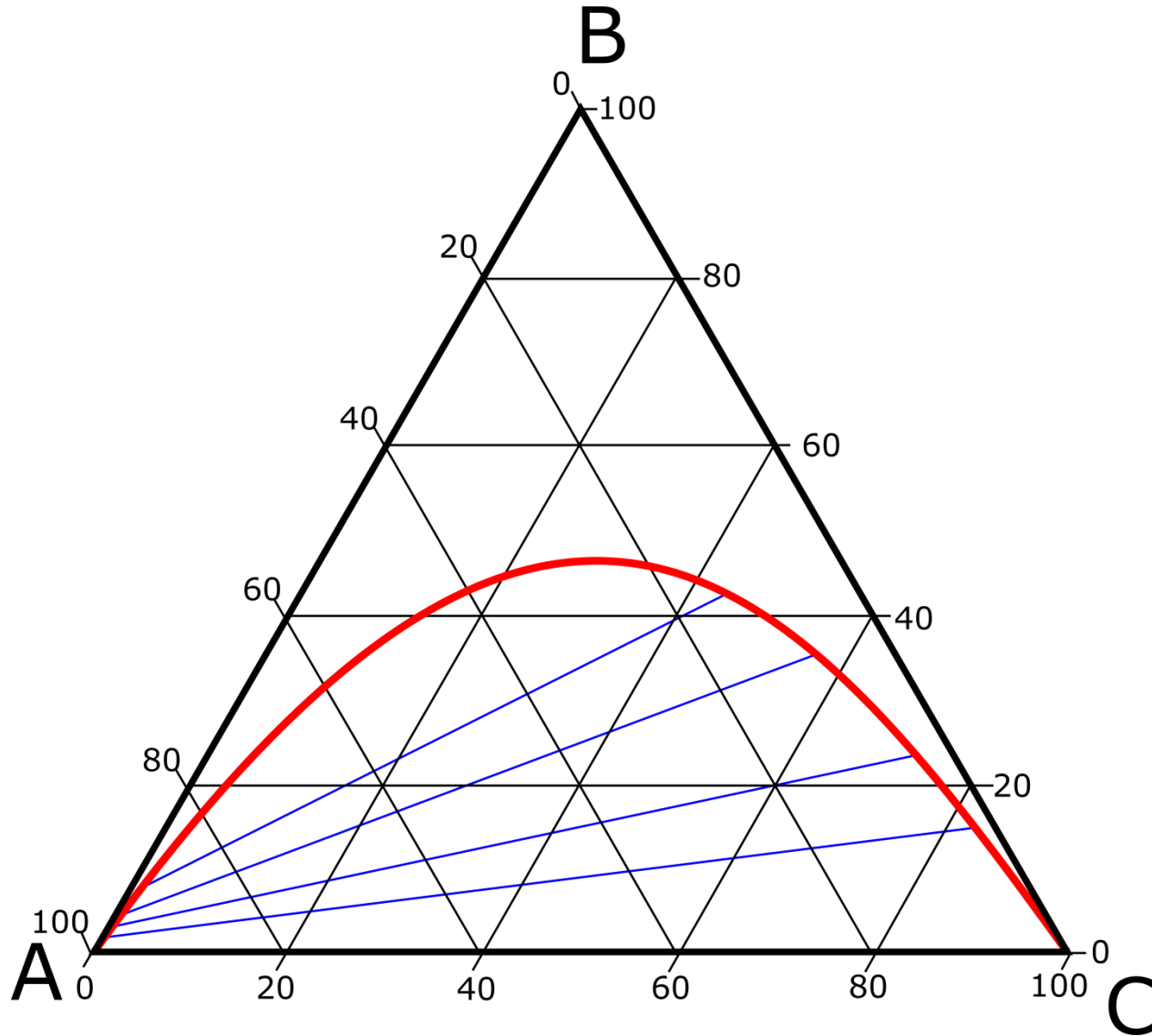
Extracción

Líquido-

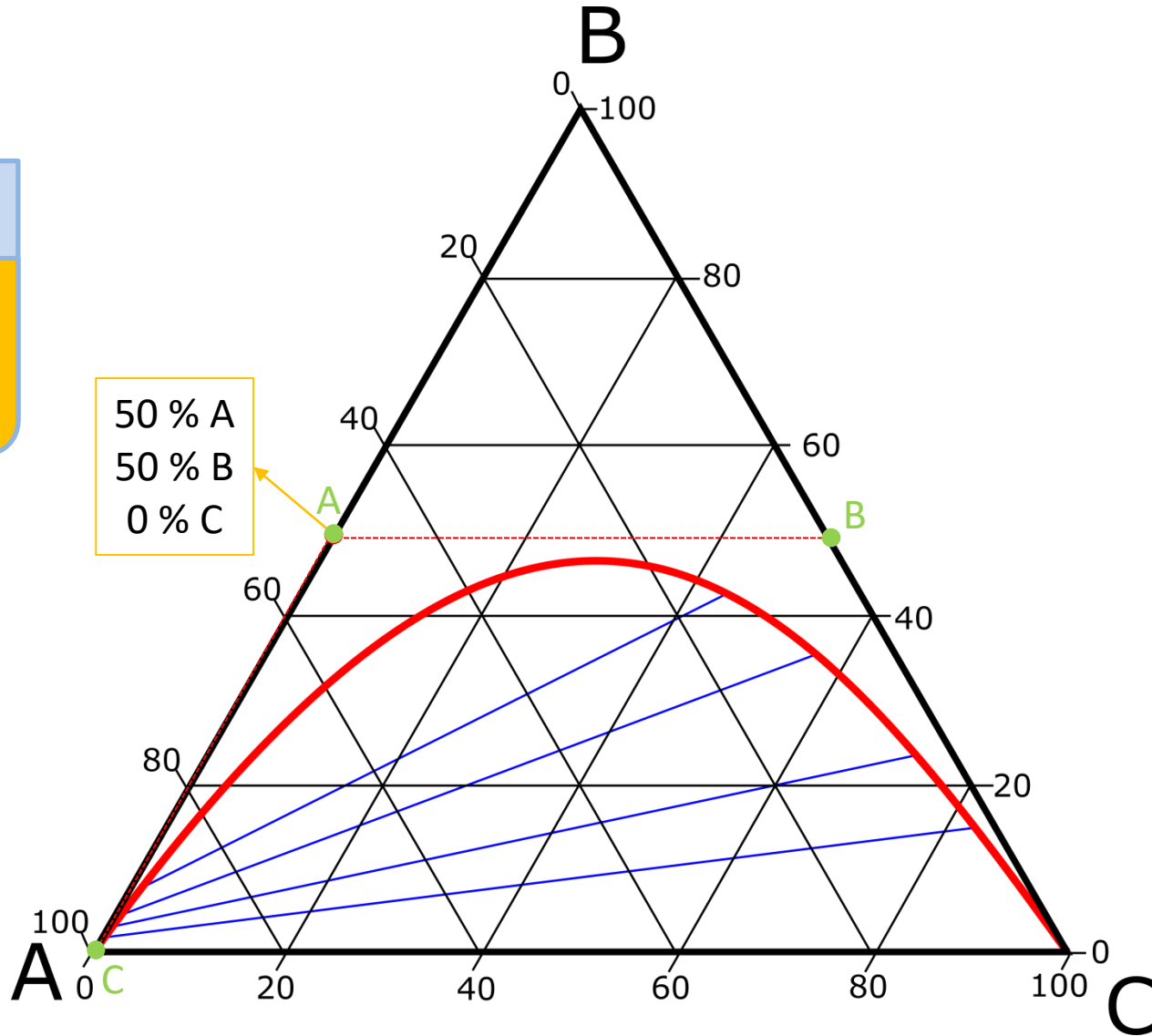
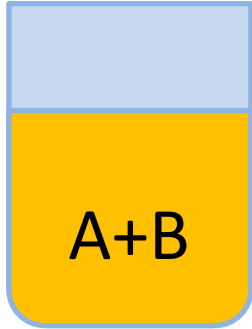
Líquido

Quioired 2004

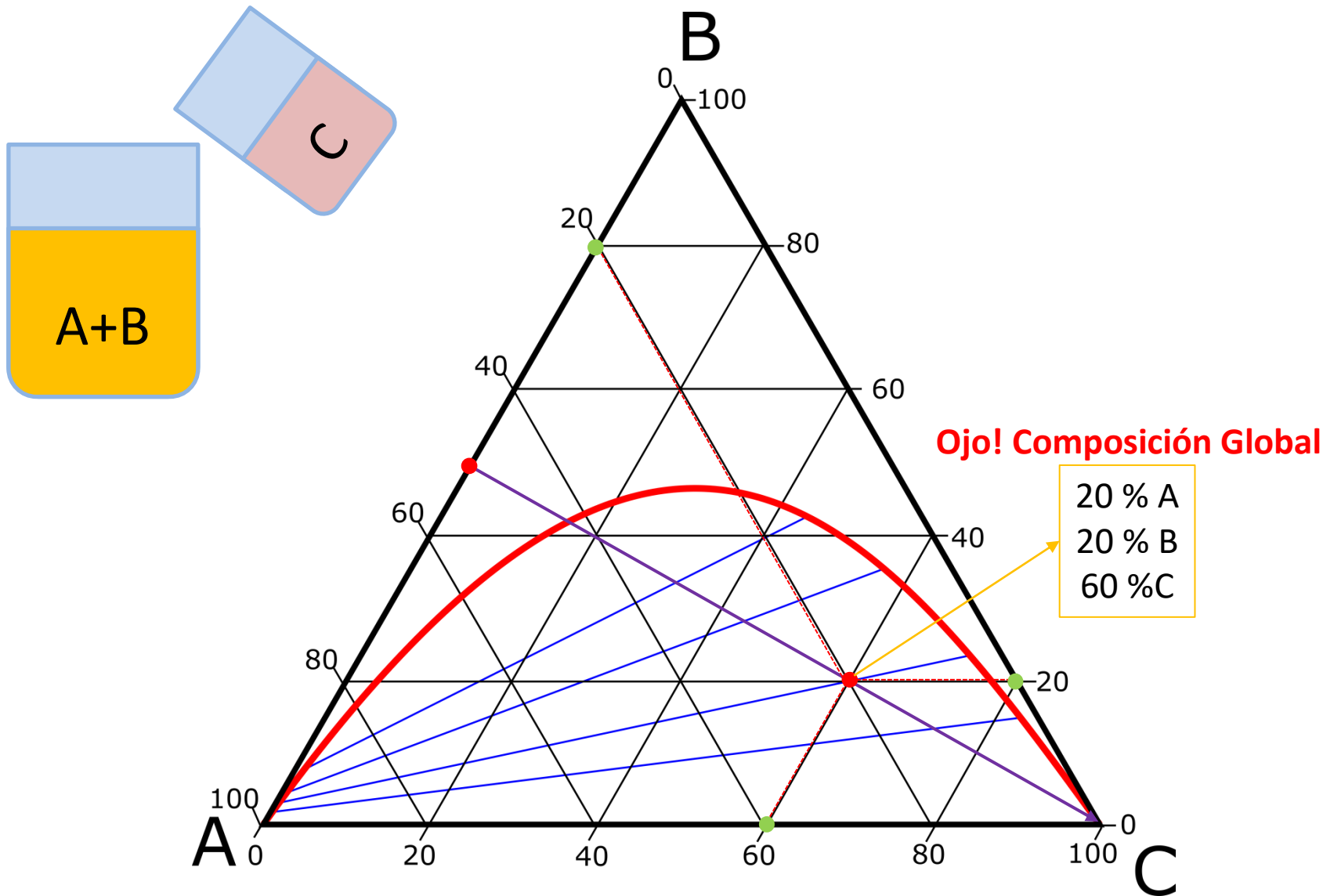
Diagrama Triangular

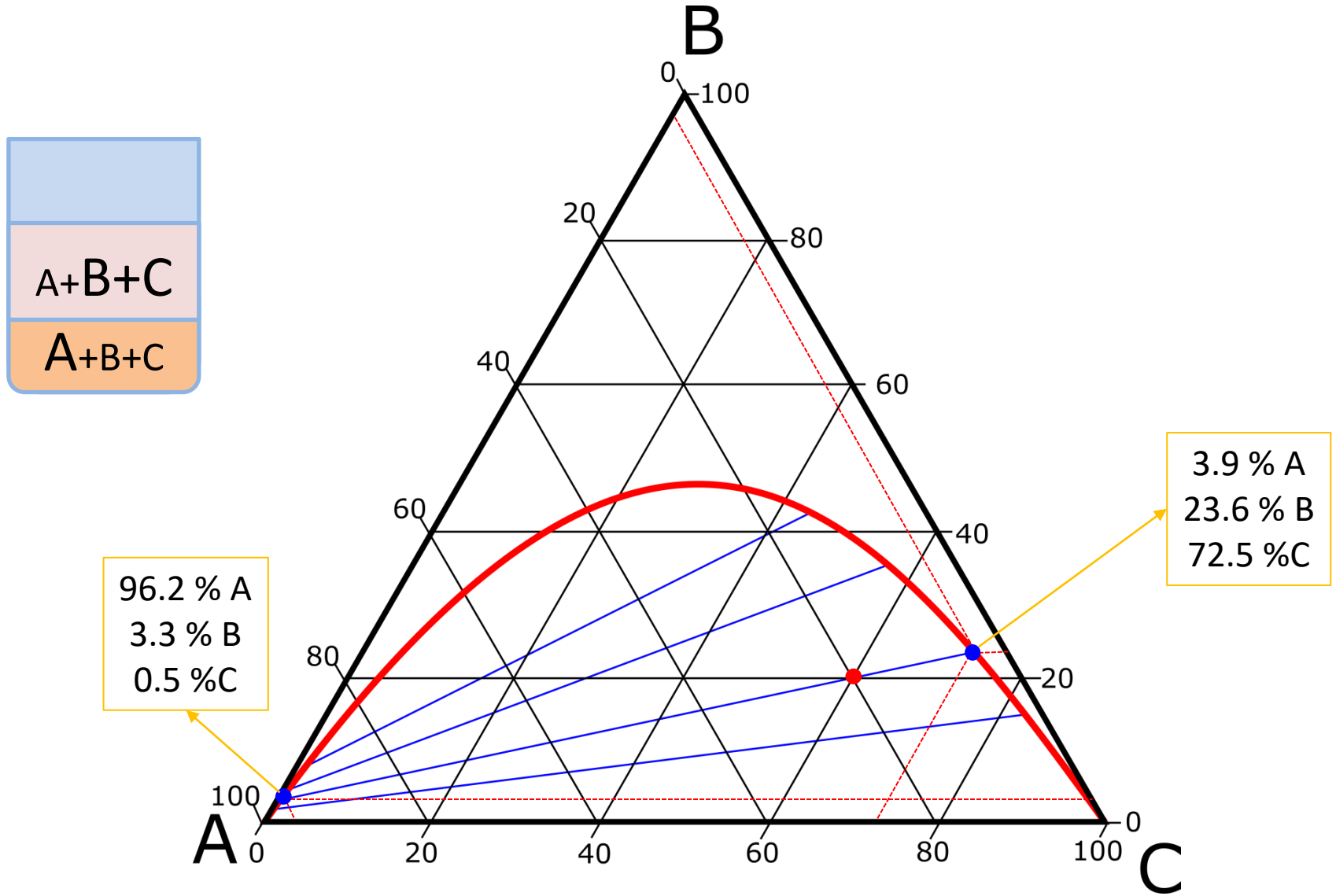


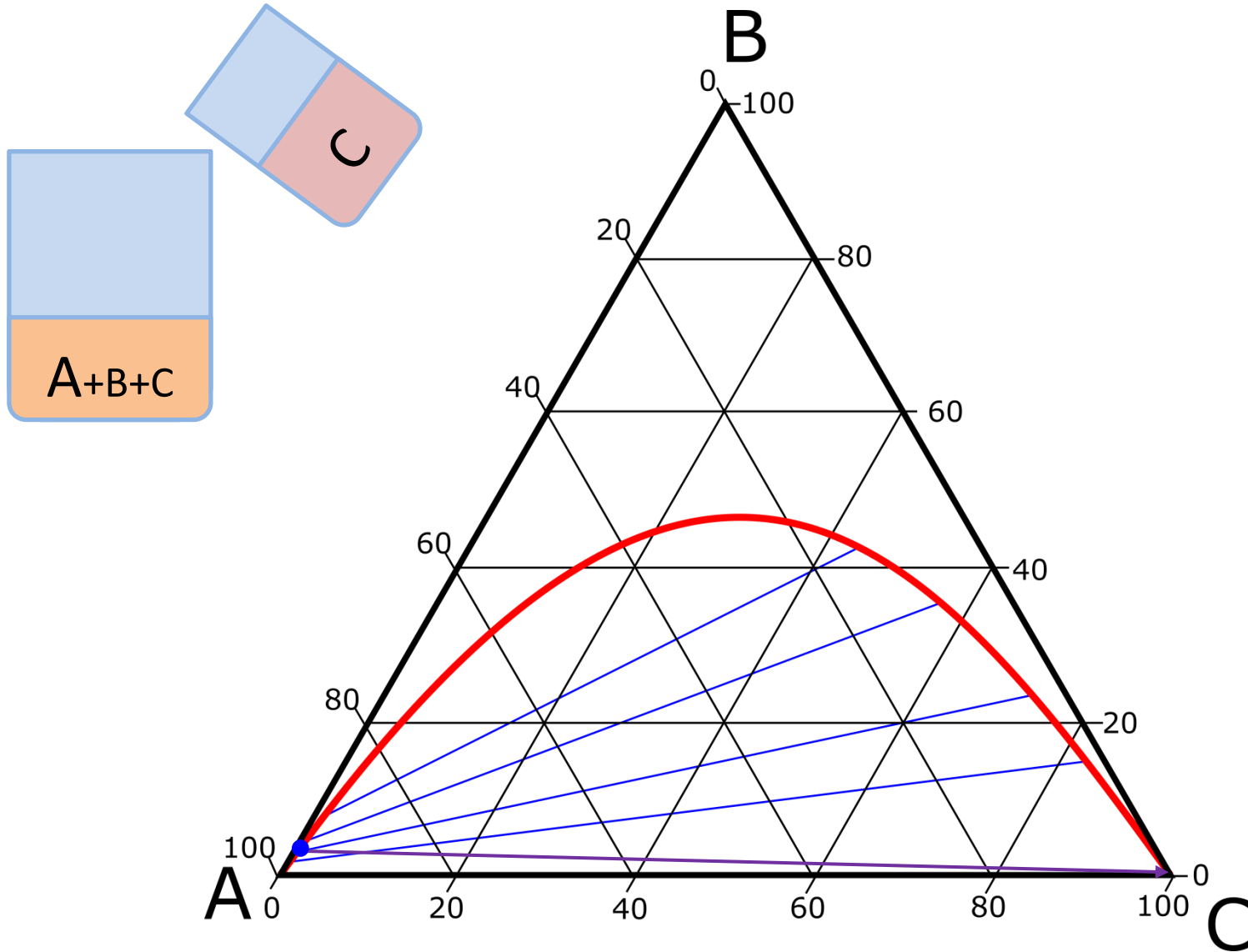
Mezcla A + B (a extraer)

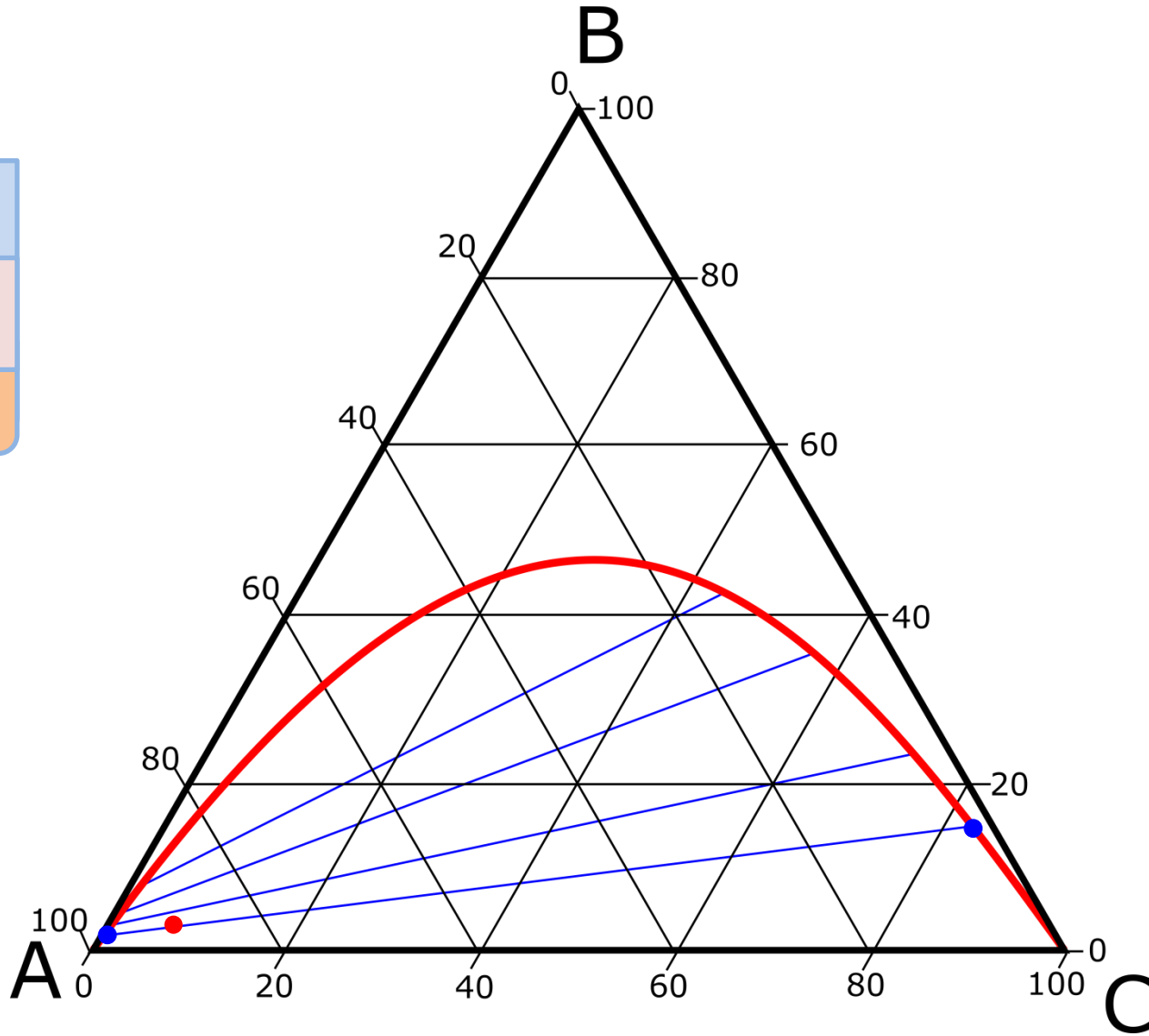
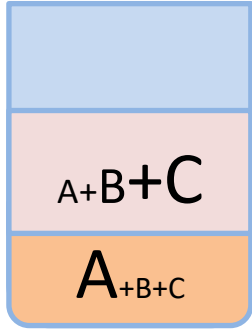


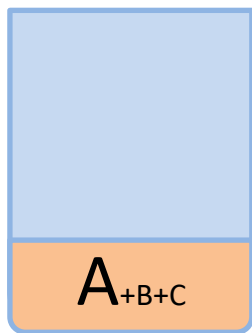
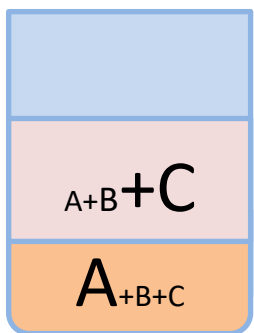
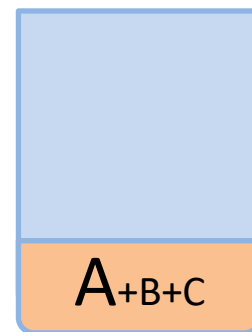
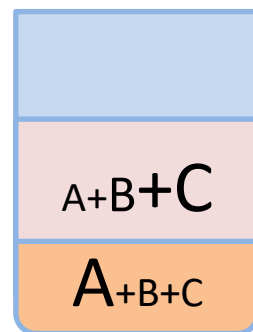
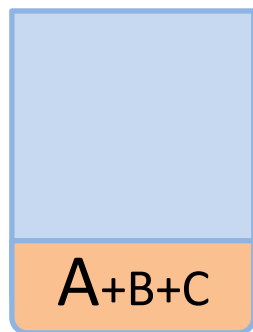
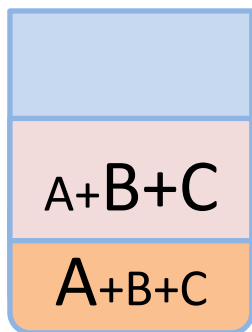
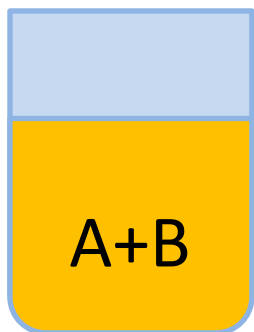
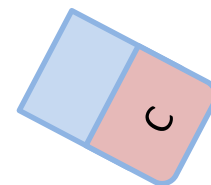
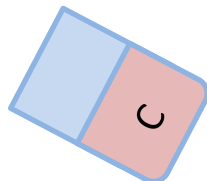
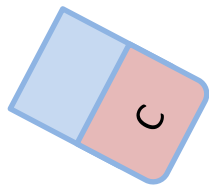
Agrego solamente C

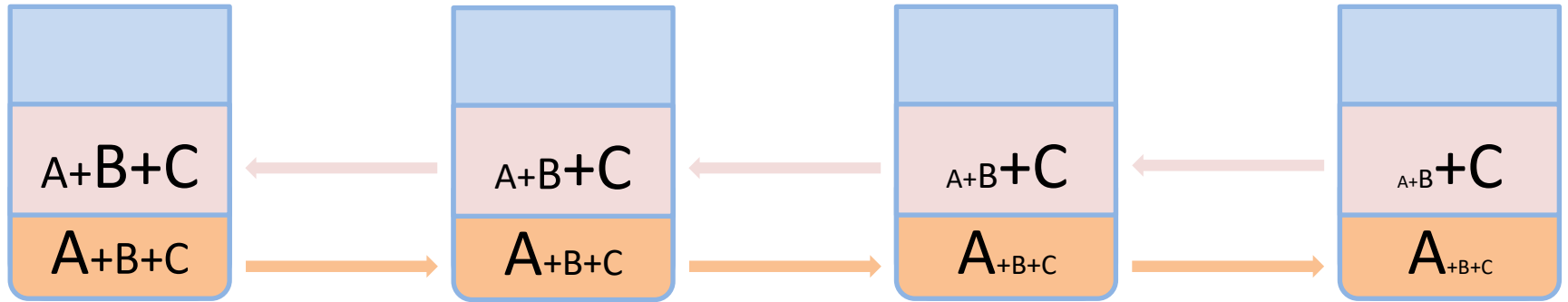








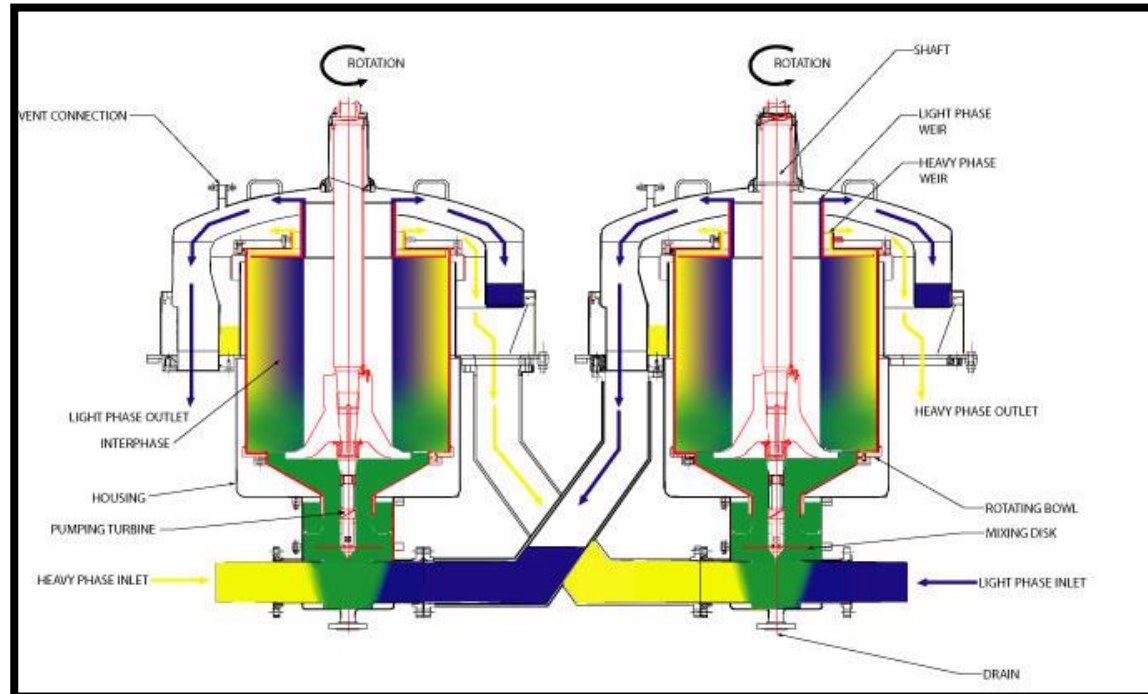




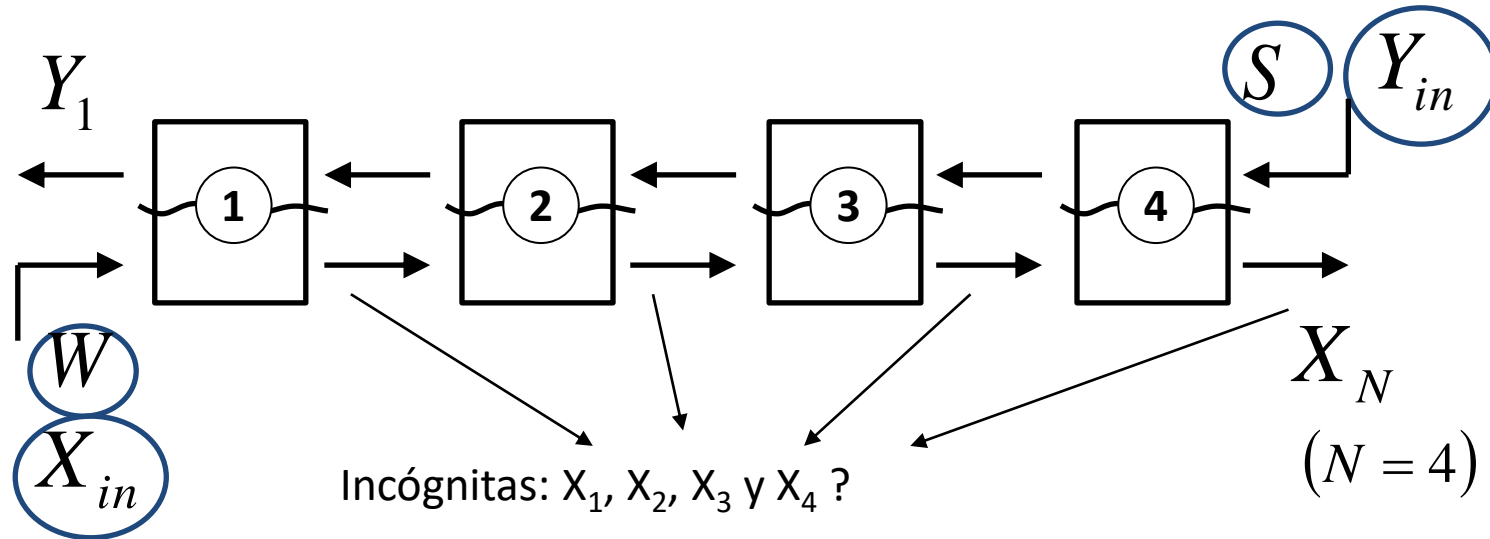
Planta piloto de extracción por solvente a escala de banco, usada para un programa de investigación sobre la extracción a contracorriente continua de metales preciosos.



Fuente: <http://www.sxkinetics.com/spanish/index.sp.htm>



Sistema extracción Líquido-Líquido Multietapa en contracorriente

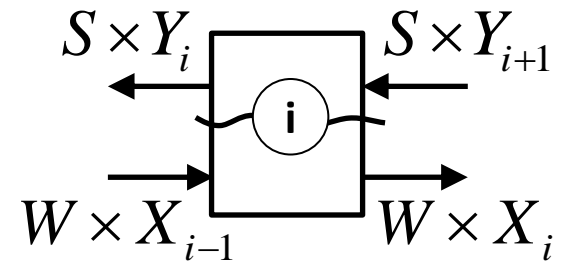


W [kg/h] = Corriente acuosa que contiene un soluto disuelto de composición X [kgsol/kgw]

S [kg/h] = Corriente de solvente, composición del soluto Y [kgsol/kgs]

Balance de masa en la etapa i:

$$WX_{i-1} + SY_{i+1} = WX_i + SY_i$$



Mediante la relación de equilibrio

$$Y_i = KX_i$$

Combinando estas dos expresiones

$$WX_{i-1} + SKX_{i+1} = WX_i + SKX_i = (W + SK)X_i$$

Dividiendo por W y reordenando

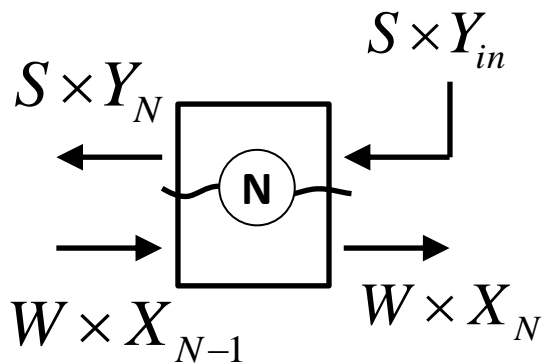
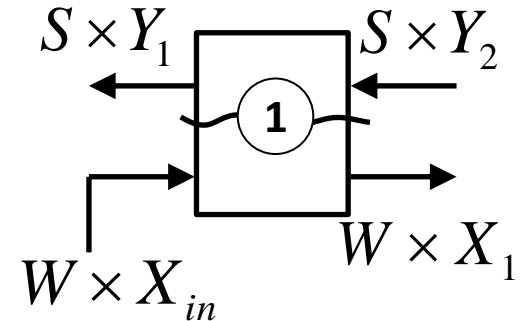
$$X_{i-1} - \left(1 + \frac{SK}{W}\right)X_i + \frac{SK}{W}X_{i+1} = 0$$

Etapa 1:

$$WX_{in} + SKX_2 = (W + SK)X_1$$

Dividiendo por W y reordenando

$$-\left(1 + \frac{SK}{W}\right)X_1 + \frac{SK}{W}X_2 = -X_{in}$$



Etapa N:

$$WX_{N-1} + SY_{in} = (W + SK)X_N$$

Dividiendo por W y reordenando

$$X_{N-1} - \left(1 + \frac{SK}{W}\right)X_N = -\frac{S}{W}Y_{in}$$

Etapas 1:

$$-\left(1 + \frac{SK}{W}\right)X_1 - \frac{SK}{W}X_2 = -X_{in}$$

Etapas i:

$$X_{i-1} - \left(1 + \frac{SK}{W}\right)X_i + \frac{SK}{W}X_{i+1} = 0$$

Etapas N:

$$X_{N-1} - \left(1 + \frac{SK}{W}\right)X_N = -\frac{S}{W}Y_{in}$$

$$\chi \equiv \frac{SK}{W}$$

Etapas 1: $-(1 + \chi)X_1 + \chi X_2 = -X_{in}$

Etapas i: $X_{i-1} - (1 + \chi)X_i + \chi X_{i+1} = 0$

Etapas N: $X_{N-1} - (1 + \chi)X_N = -\chi \frac{Y_{in}}{K}$

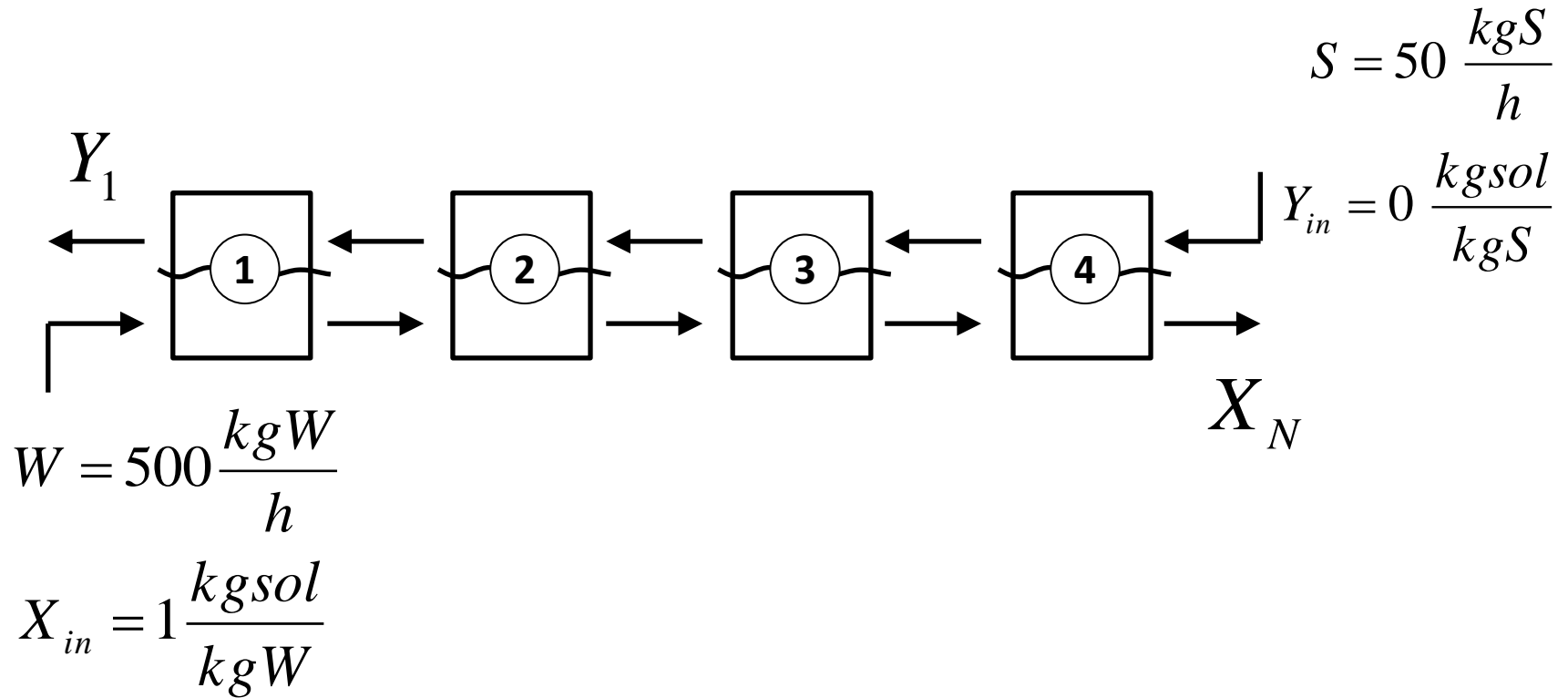
Para N=4 (cuatro etapas)

$$\begin{pmatrix} -(1 + \chi) & \chi & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -(1 + \chi) & \chi & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -(1 + \chi) & \chi \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -(1 + \chi) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \\ X_3 \\ X_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -X_{in} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -\chi \frac{Y_{in}}{k} \end{pmatrix}$$

Para N etapas:

$$\begin{pmatrix}
 -(1+\chi) & \chi & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\
 1 & -(1+\chi) & \chi & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\
 0 & 1 & -(1+\chi) & \chi & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\
 0 & 0 & 1 & -(1+\chi) & \chi & 0 & \dots & 0 \\
 \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\
 0 & \ddots & \ddots & 0 & 1 & -(1+\chi) & \chi & 0 \\
 0 & \ddots & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -(1+\chi) & \chi \\
 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -(1+\chi)
 \end{pmatrix}
 \begin{pmatrix}
 X_1 \\
 X_2 \\
 \vdots \\
 \vdots \\
 \vdots \\
 X_{n-2} \\
 X_{n-1} \\
 X_n
 \end{pmatrix}
 =
 \begin{pmatrix}
 -X_{in} \\
 0 \\
 0 \\
 \vdots \\
 \vdots \\
 0 \\
 0 \\
 -\chi \frac{Y_{in}}{k}
 \end{pmatrix}$$

Matriz Tridiagonal



$$\chi \equiv \frac{SK}{W} = \frac{50 \frac{kgS}{h} 5}{500 \frac{kgW}{h}} = 0.5$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -(1+\chi) & \chi & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -(1+\chi) & \chi & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -(1+\chi) & \chi \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -(1+\chi) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \\ X_3 \\ X_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -X_{in} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -\chi \frac{Y_{in}}{k} \end{pmatrix}$$

chi = 0.5; ← $\chi = \frac{SK}{W}$

n=4;

a=-(1+chi)*diag(ones(1,n),0)

a=a+diag(ones(1,n-1),-1)

a=a+chi*diag(ones(1,n-1),1)

b=zeros(n,1);

b(1)=-1;

x=a\b;

$$\begin{pmatrix} -(1+\chi) & \chi & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -(1+\chi) & \chi & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -(1+\chi) & \chi \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -(1+\chi) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \\ X_3 \\ X_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -X_{in} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -\chi \frac{Y_{in}}{k} \end{pmatrix}$$

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x=a\b;

$$\begin{pmatrix}
 -(1+\chi) & \chi & 0 & 0 \\
 1 & -(1+\chi) & \chi & 0 \\
 0 & 1 & -(1+\chi) & \chi \\
 0 & 0 & 1 & -(1+\chi)
 \end{pmatrix}
 \begin{pmatrix}
 X_1 \\
 X_2 \\
 X_3 \\
 X_4
 \end{pmatrix}
 =
 \begin{pmatrix}
 -X_{in} \\
 0 \\
 0 \\
 -\chi \frac{Y_{in}}{k}
 \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$\begin{pmatrix} -(1+\chi) & \chi & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -(1+\chi) & \chi & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -(1+\chi) & \chi \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -(1+\chi) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \\ X_3 \\ X_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -X_{in} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -\chi \frac{Y_{in}}{k} \end{pmatrix}$$

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b=zeros(n,1);

b(1)=-1;

x=a\b;

$-(1+\chi) * \text{diag}(\text{ones}(1,n),0)$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -(1+\chi) & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -(1+\chi) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -(1+\chi) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -(1+\chi) \end{pmatrix}$$

$a = -(1+\chi) * \text{diag}(\text{ones}(1,n),0)$

$a = a + \text{diag}(\text{ones}(1,n-1),-1)$

$a = a + \chi * \text{diag}(\text{ones}(1,n-1),1)$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -(1+\chi) & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -(1+\chi) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -(1+\chi) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -(1+\chi) \end{pmatrix}$$

`-(1+chi)*diag(ones(1,n),0)`

$$\begin{pmatrix} -(1+\chi) & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -(1+\chi) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -(1+\chi) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -(1+\chi) \end{pmatrix}$$

`diag(ones(1,n-1),-1)`

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

`a=-(1+chi)*diag(ones(1,n),0)`

`a=a+diag(ones(1,n-1),-1)`

`a=a+chi*diag(ones(1,n-1),1)`

$$\begin{pmatrix} -(1+\chi) & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -(1+\chi) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -(1+\chi) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -(1+\chi) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$-(1+\chi) * \text{diag}(\text{ones}(1,n),0)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -(1+\chi) & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -(1+\chi) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -(1+\chi) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -(1+\chi) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{diag}(\text{ones}(1,n-1),-1)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\chi * \text{diag}(\text{ones}(1,n-1),1)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & \chi & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \chi & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \chi \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a = -(1+\chi) * \text{diag}(\text{ones}(1,n),0)$$

$$a = a + \text{diag}(\text{ones}(1,n-1),-1)$$

$$a = a + \chi * \text{diag}(\text{ones}(1,n-1),1)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -(1+\chi) & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -(1+\chi) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -(1+\chi) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -(1+\chi) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -(1+\chi) & \chi & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -(1+\chi) & \chi & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -(1+\chi) & \chi \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -(1+\chi) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \\ X_3 \\ X_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -X_{in} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -\chi \frac{Y_{in}}{k} \end{pmatrix}$$

chi = 0.5;

n=4;

a=-(1+chi)*diag(ones(1,n),0)

a=a+diag(ones(1,n-1),-1)

a=a+chi*diag(ones(1,n-1),1)

b=zeros(n,1);

b(1)=-1;

x=a\b;

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -(1+\chi) & \chi & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -(1+\chi) & \chi & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -(1+\chi) & \chi \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -(1+\chi) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \\ X_3 \\ X_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -X_{in} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -\chi \frac{Y_{in}}{k} \end{pmatrix}$$

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b=zeros(n,1);

b(1)=-1;

x=a\b;

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -X_{in} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -(1+\chi) & \chi & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -(1+\chi) & \chi & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -(1+\chi) & \chi \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -(1+\chi) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \\ X_3 \\ X_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -X_{in} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -\chi \frac{Y_{in}}{k} \end{pmatrix}$$

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n=4;

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a=a+chi*diag(ones(1,n-1),1)

b=zeros(n,1);

b(1)=-1;

x=a\b;

= 0 ¿Por qué?

¡Ingresa Puro!

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -X_{in} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

¿Es la mejor forma de resolverlo?

NO, conviene utilizar el método de Thomas

$$\begin{pmatrix} -(1+\chi) & \chi & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -(1+\chi) & \chi & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -(1+\chi) & \chi \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -(1+\chi) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \\ X_3 \\ X_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -X_{in} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -\chi \frac{Y_{in}}{k} \end{pmatrix}$$

chi = 0.5;

n=4;

a=-(1+chi)*diag(ones(1,n),0)

a=a+diag(ones(1,n-1),-1)

a=a+chi*diag(ones(1,n-1),1)

b=zeros(n,1);

b(1)=-1;

x=Thomas(a,b);

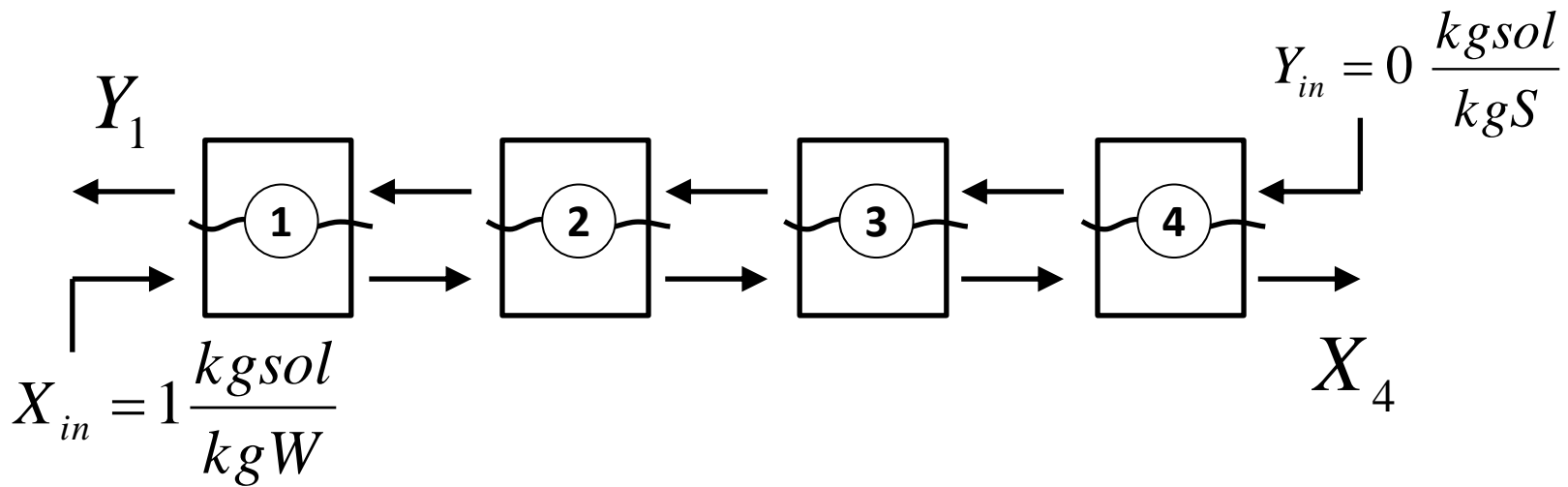
x =

0.9677419
0.9032258
0.7741935
0.5161290

--> y=K*x

y =

4.8387097
4.5161290
3.8709677
2.5806452

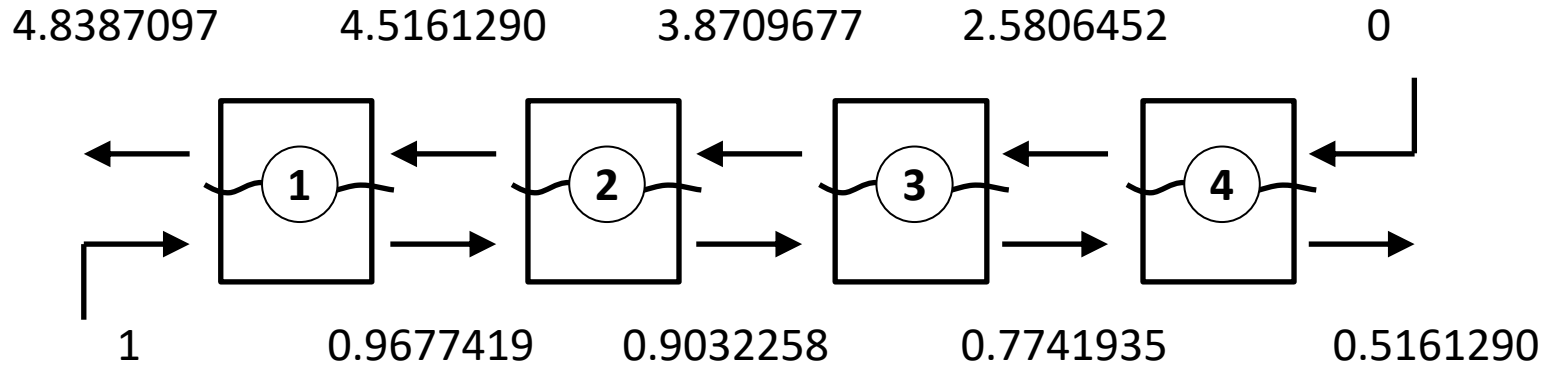


x =

0.9677419
0.9032258
0.7741935
0.5161290

y =

4.8387097
4.5161290
3.8709677
2.5806452



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0.9032258
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4.8387097
4.5161290
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2.5806452

