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Finding batch extractive distillation product sequence

from thermodynamic insights

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Motivations:

- \checkmark Few papers have been devoted on the effect of $K_i=1$ and $\alpha_{i,j}=1$ on the design of homogeneous extractive distillation
- ✓ The product sequence are classically determined by computing the extractive profile map at given F/V and total reflux ratio.
- \checkmark Separation low α **AB** mixture always considered as a simple case: Light (resp. Heavy) component is the first top (bottom) cut.
- ✓ Influence of K_i =1 and $\alpha_{i,i}$ = 1 on the separation of low α binary mixture (diagram 0.0-1) has not be studied so far.

Objectives: to study the role of unidistribution (K_i =1) and univolatility lines ($\alpha_{i,j}$ =1) along with the residue curve map on feasibility of batch homogeneous extractive distillation process. \rightarrow New general feasibility criterion.

Separation of Close Boiling Mixture. Ternary Diagram 0.0-1: Residue Curve Map + (K_i=1 and $a_{i,j}=1$) (A>B>E: A more volatile than B more volatile than E)

Case I: Heavy Entrainer: E(sn)

Case II: Ligth Entrainer: E(un)





General Feasibility Criterion

"existence of the residue curve connecting E to A or B following a decreasing (T_{dec}) (resp. increasing (T_{inc}) temperature direction inside the region where A or B are the most (resp. the less) volatile component of the mixture. A or B can be recovered as first distillate (resp. bottom) product using a heavy (resp. ligth) entrainer in the rectifying (resp. stripping) batch column"





CONCLUSIONS

- * Combined analysis of the residue curve map and the univolatility lines is essential for determining the original component to be drawn as the first product cut.
 - * α_{AB} determines the existence of the limiting values for the entrainer flowrate. Separation of A or B depends on the location of the still composition.
- Existence of α_{AB} in low volatility binary mixture allows the separation of the saddle original component (B in Case I and A in Case II) as first product cut.An unexpected result before this study...