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Determination of Required Mixing Time in an Agitated Batch Mixer Using Tracer Technique

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พิภพ ธรรมธารัย : การหาเวลาที่จำเป็นของการผสมในถังผสมที่มีการกวนแบบไม่ต่อเนื่องค้วย เทคนิคสารติคตาม (DETERMINATION OF REQUIRED MIXING TIME IN AN AGITATED BATCH MIXER USING TRACER TECHNIQUE) อ.ที่ปรึกษา : ผศ.คร.ศศิธร บุญ-หลง, ผศ.นเรศร์ จันทน์ขาว, 114 หน้า. ISBN 974-581-457-1

ในงานวิจัยนี้ได้ทาการหาเวลาที่จาเป็นของการผสมในถังผสมที่มีการกวนแบบไม่ต่อเนื่องด้วย เทคนิคสารติดตามทั้งชนิดที่เป็นสารรังสีและสารละลายอิเล็กโทรไลต์ โดยใช้ถังผสมที่มีสักส่วนตามมาตรฐาน ขนาดเส้นผ่านศูนย์กลางภายใน 24 ซม. และมีน้ำบรรจุอยู่สูง 24 ซม. เพื่อเปรียบเทียบผลที่ได้จากวิธีการ ทั้งสอง ตัวแปรที่สำคัญที่ใช้ในการศึกษาคือ ซนิดของใบกวนซึ่งเป็นแบบที่มีใบกวน 6 ใบ 3 ชนิดคือ แบบเปิด แบบติดบนจาน และแบบใบเอียง 45 องศา ความเร็วรอบของการกวน ในช่วง 200-400 รอบต่อนาที่ ตำแหน่งของใบกวน ที่ระยะความสูงจากกันถัง 1/2 และ 1/3 ของเส้นผ่านศูนย์กลางของถัง และอิทธิพล ของแผ่นกั้น

ในการวิจัยนี้พบว่า เวลาที่จำเป็นในการผสมในระบบคังกล่าวจากวิธีการทั้งสองมีแนวโน้มเหมือนกัน โดยค่าที่ได้จากวิธีการความนำไฟฟ้ามีค่าสั้นกว่าเล็กน้อย ระบบการผสมที่มีเวลาที่จำเป็นในการผสมสั้นที่สุดมี 3 แบบ คือ ถังผสมที่มีใบกวน 6 ใบแบบเปิด อยู่ที่ระยะความสูงเทนือกันถัง 1/2 และ 1/3 ของเส้นผ่าน ศูนย์กลางของถัง ความเร็วรอบในการกวน 400 รอบต่อนาทีและมีแผ่นกั้น อีกแบบหนึ่งคือถังกวนที่มีใบกวน 6 ใบ แบบติดตั้งบนจานอยู่ที่ระยะความสูง 1/3 ของเส้นผ่านศูนย์กลางของถัง ความเร็วรอบในการกวน 400 รอบต่อนาทีและมีแผ่นกั้น

นอกจากนี้ยังได้หาการหคลองใช้เหคนิคสารติคตามชนิคที่เป็นสารรังสีในการหาเวลาที่อยู่ในระบบ (residence time) ที่มีการไหลผ่านในสภาวะคงตัว (steady state continuous flow) ใน ถังผสมที่มีลักษณะคังกล่าวข้างต้นและในท่อทรงกระบอกอีกด้วย

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C016413 MAJOR CHEMICAL ENGINEERING

KEY WORD: MIXING TIME/BATCH MIXER/TRACER

PIPOP THAMTHARAI: DETERMINATION OF REQUIRED MIXING TIME IN AN AGITATED BATCH MIXER USING TRACER TECHNIQUE. THESIS ADVISOR: ASST.PROF. SASITHORN BOON-LONG, D. 3 ieme Cycle, ASST.PROF. NARES CHANKOW, M.Eng. 114 PP. ISBN 974-581-457-1

The required mixing time in a standard configuration tank was measured using tracer technique both the radioactive and conductivity methods. The mixer was a flat bottom cylindrical vessel with 24 cm inside diameter and was filled with water up to a height of 24 cm. The major parameters were: types of impeller (a 6 bladed open turbine, a 6 bladed disc turbine, and a 6 bladed 45 degree pitch turbine), rotation speeds of impeller (200 to 400 rpm), positions of impeller (at 1/2 and 1/3 tank's diameter above tank's bottom), and baffles.

The results obtained from both methods showed the same trend of required mixing time, but the conductivity method showed a little shorter required mixing time. There were three combinations in which the shortest required mixing time was obtained. They were mixers with 6 bladed open turbine located at 1/2 and 1/3 tank's diameter above tank's bottom, at speed of 400 rpm, and with baffles installed. The other was mixer with 6 bladed disc turbine located at 1/2 tank's diameter above tank's bottom.

Some additional works using radioactive tracer technique in determining residence time of steady state continuous flow were conducted. Two systems were used for the study, the continuous stirred tank and tubular vessel.

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NOMENCLATURE

| A | Interfacial area | $[cm^2]$ |
|-----------------|--|-------------------------|
| С | Concentration | [mole/cm ³] |
| C, | Representative concentration | [mole/cm ³] |
| C _m | Mean value of concentration | [mole/cm ³] |
| Cme | Time average of concentration | [mole/cm ³] |
| С | Concentration fluctuation | [mole/cm ³] |
| D _{ra} | Molecular diffusion coefficient | [cm/s] |
| De | Turbulence molecular diffusion coefficient | [cm/s] |
| f(r) | Correlation function defined by Eq. (2.2) | [-] |
| Ι, | Initial intensity of segregation | [-] |
| Is | Intensity of segregation | [-] |
| k _c | Mass transfer coefficient | [cm/s] |
| Ľ. | Length of space | [cm] |
| L_{D} | Width of concentration blotches | [cm] |
| L | Initial scale of solute lump | [cm] |
| Ls | Striation distance | [cm] |
| Lst | Duration time for concentration blotches | [s] |
| М | Mixing index | [-] |
| N _M | $(=\theta_{m},n)$ Dimensionless mixing time | [-] |
| N | Number of population | [-] |
| n | Rotational speed of impeller | [s ⁻¹] |
| Pe | (= Re Sc) Peclet number | [-] |
| Re | (= V _o L _o /レ) Renolds number | [-] |
| Re. | (= V _o L _o / _{V_t}) Turbulent Renolds number | [-] |

NOMENCLATURE (continue)

| Sc. | $(= \nu_{t}/D_{t})$ Turbulent Schmidth number | [-] |
|-------------------------|---|---------|
| Т | Duration time of observation | [s] |
| V | Flow velocity | [cm/s] |
| V _o | Representative flow velocity | [cm/s] |
| V | Fluctuation flow velocity | [cm/s] |
| X | Number of counts | [-] |
| $\overline{\mathtt{X}}$ | Mean value | [-] |
| x | Rectancular coordinate | [cm] |
| У | Rectancular coordinate | [cm] |
| Z | Rectancular coordinate | [-] |
| ν | Kinematic viscosity | [cm²/s] |
| $\nu_{\rm t}$ | Turbulent kinematic viscosity | [cm²/s] |
| 6 | Standard deviation | [-] |
| 6 . | Initial standard deviation | [-] |
| 6, | Concentration variance | [-] |
| 7c | Time constant for decay eddies | [-] |
| O _m | Mixing time | [s] |