

단위 조작

Unit operation

제 13 장. 막분리 공정

13.1 막분리 공정?

13.2 액체투과 막공정 (liquid membrane)

13.3 기체투과 막공정 (gas membrane)

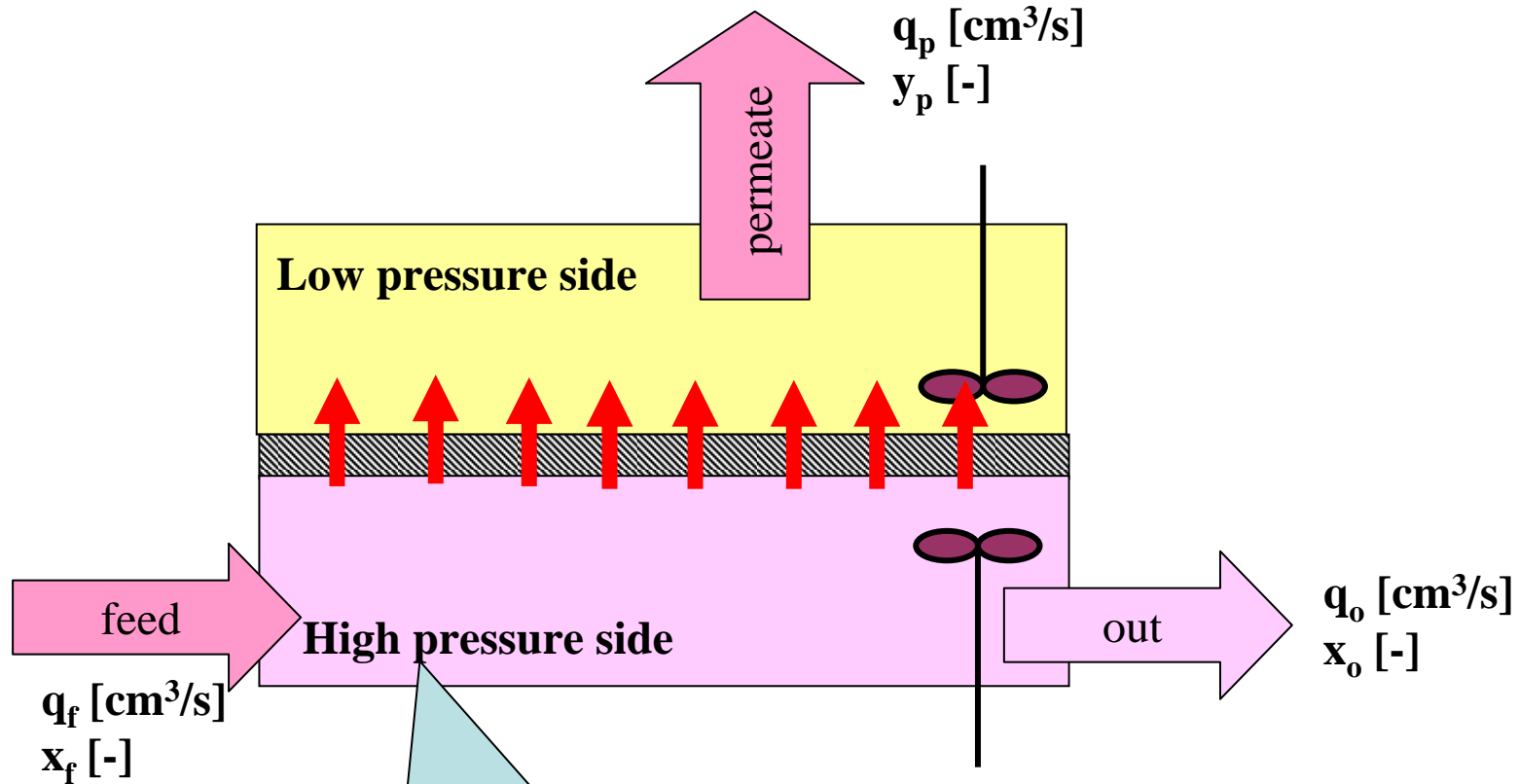
13.4 기체 투과막 모델: 완전혼합모델

13.6 기체 투과막 교차흐름 모델:교차흐름모델

13.9 역삼투압 막공정 (reverse osmosis membrane)

13.11 한외 여과막 공정 (ultra-filtration membrane)

13.4 막분리: 완전혼합모델 1/4

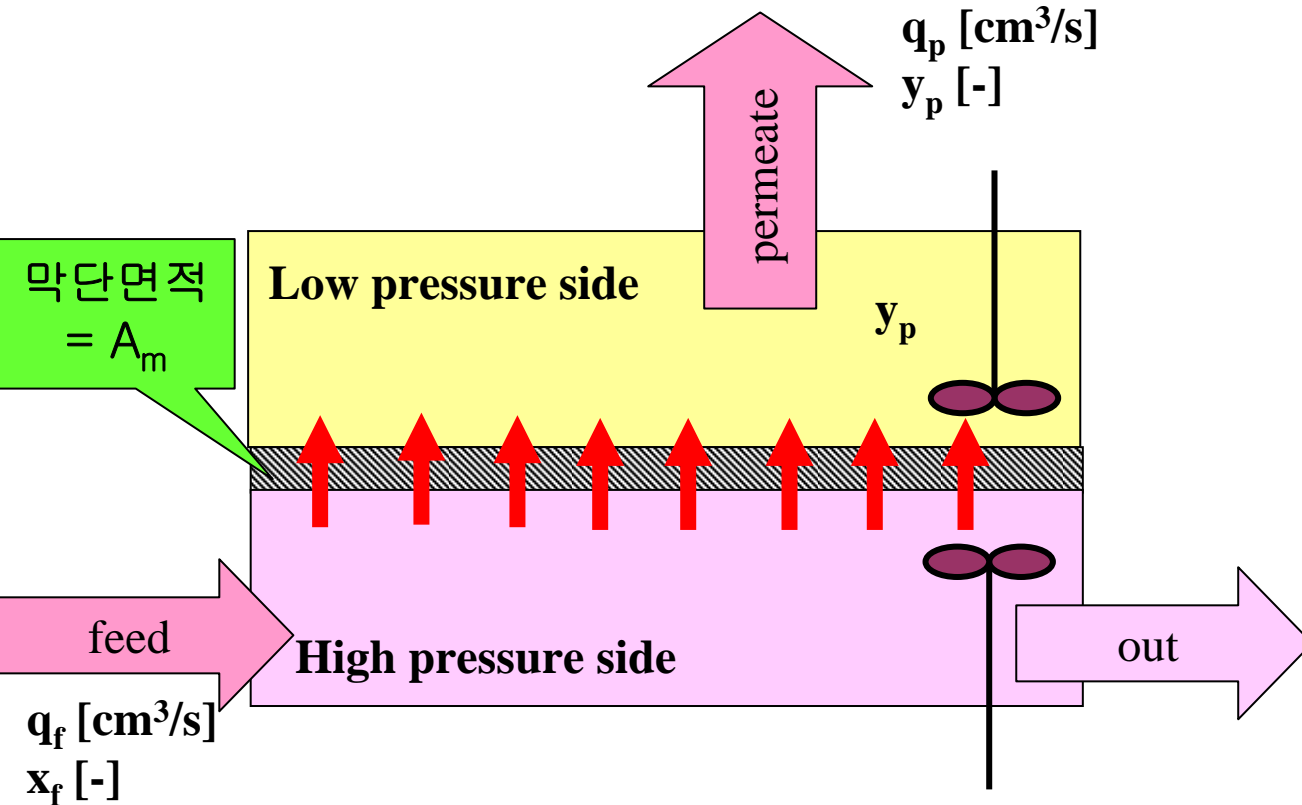


$$q_f = q_o + q_p$$

$$q_f \cdot x_f = q_o \cdot x_o + q_p \cdot y_p$$

가정: 막을 중심으로 양쪽면에서의 용액의 농도는 충분히 혼합되었으므로, 모든 범위에서 일정하다 (완전 혼합되었다고 가정함)

13.4 막분리: 완전혼합모델 2/4



투과율: θ

$$q_f = q_o + q_p$$

$$1 = \frac{q_o}{q_f} + \frac{q_p}{q_f}$$

$$1 = \frac{q_o}{q_f} + \theta$$

$$q_f \cdot x_f = q_o \cdot x_o + q_p \cdot y_p$$

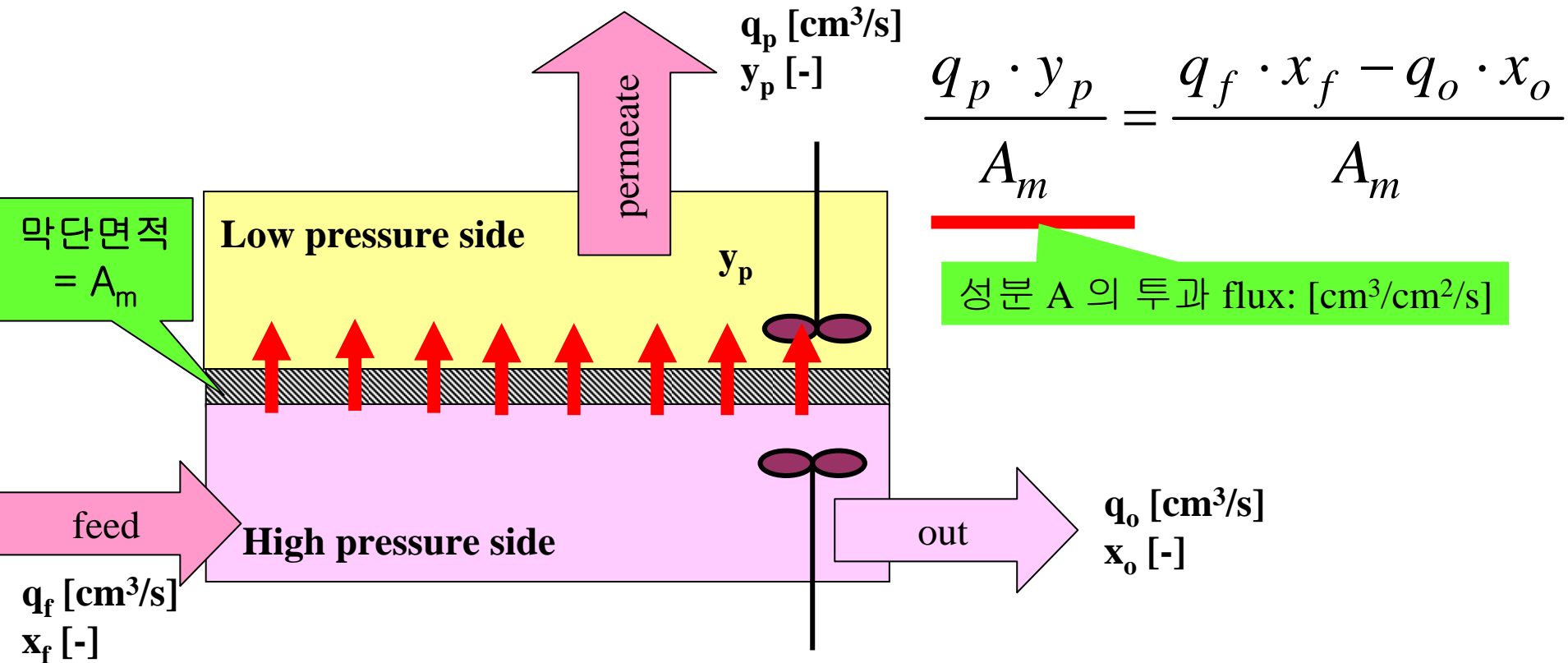
$$q_p \cdot y_p = q_f \cdot x_f - q_o \cdot x_o$$

$$\frac{q_p \cdot y_p}{A_m} = \frac{q_f \cdot x_f - q_o \cdot x_o}{A_m}$$

성분 A 의 투과량: [cm³/s]

성분 A 의 투과 flux: [cm³/cm²/s]

13.4 막분리: 완전혼합모델 3/4



$$\frac{q_p \cdot y_p}{A_m} = \frac{q_f \cdot x_f - q_o \cdot x_o}{A_m}$$

$$N_A = \frac{q_p y_p}{A_m} = D_{AM} \frac{dc_A}{dz}$$

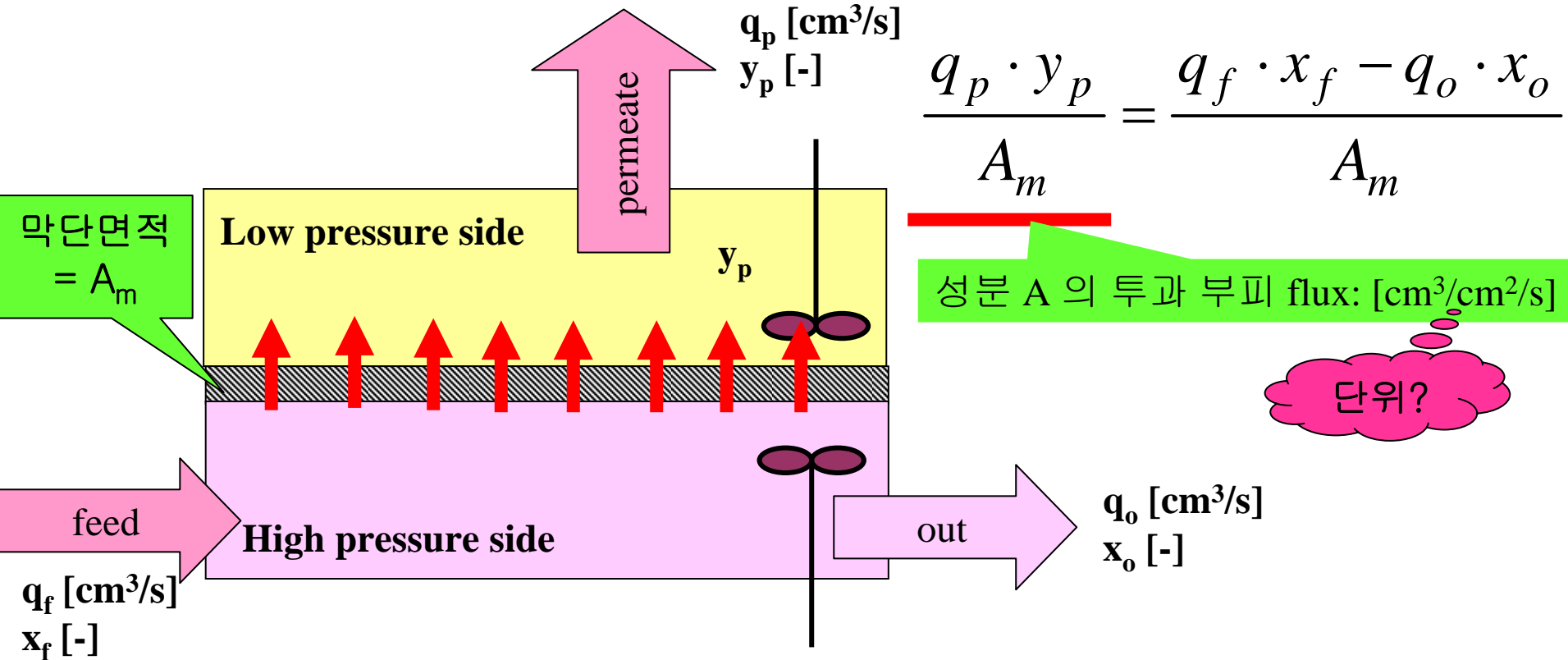
$$N_M \equiv D_{AB} \frac{dc_A}{dz} = \frac{D_{AB}}{L} (c_{1is} - c_{2is})$$

K' : 평형계수
평형분배 계수

$$c_{1is} = K' \cdot c_{1i}$$

$$c_{2is} = K' \cdot c_{2i}$$

13.4 막분리: 완전혼합모델 4/4



$$\frac{q_p \cdot y_p}{A_m} = \frac{q_f \cdot x_f - q_o \cdot x_o}{A_m}$$

성분 A 의 투과 부피 flux: [cm³/cm²/s]

단위?

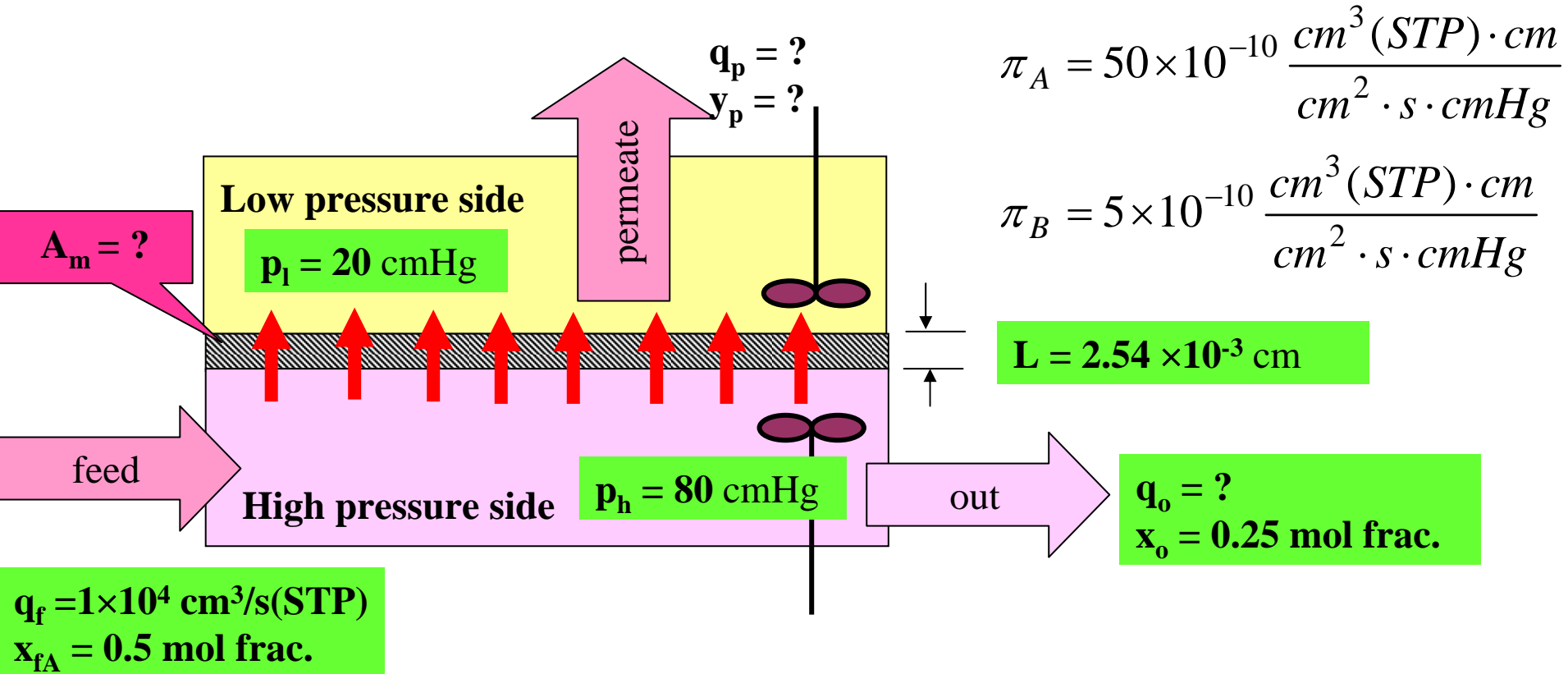
$$N_A = \frac{q_p y_p}{A_m} = D_{AM} \frac{dc_A}{dz} \left[\frac{m^3}{m^2 s} \right]$$

$$A_m = q_p y_p \frac{(1/k_{c1} + 1/\pi_M + 1/k_{c2})}{(q_o x_o - q_p y_p)}$$

$$N_A = \frac{1}{(1/k_{c1} + 1/\pi_M + 1/k_{c2})} (q_o x_o - q_p y_p)$$

$$N_A = \frac{\pi_A}{L} (p_h \cdot x_o - p_l \cdot y_p)$$

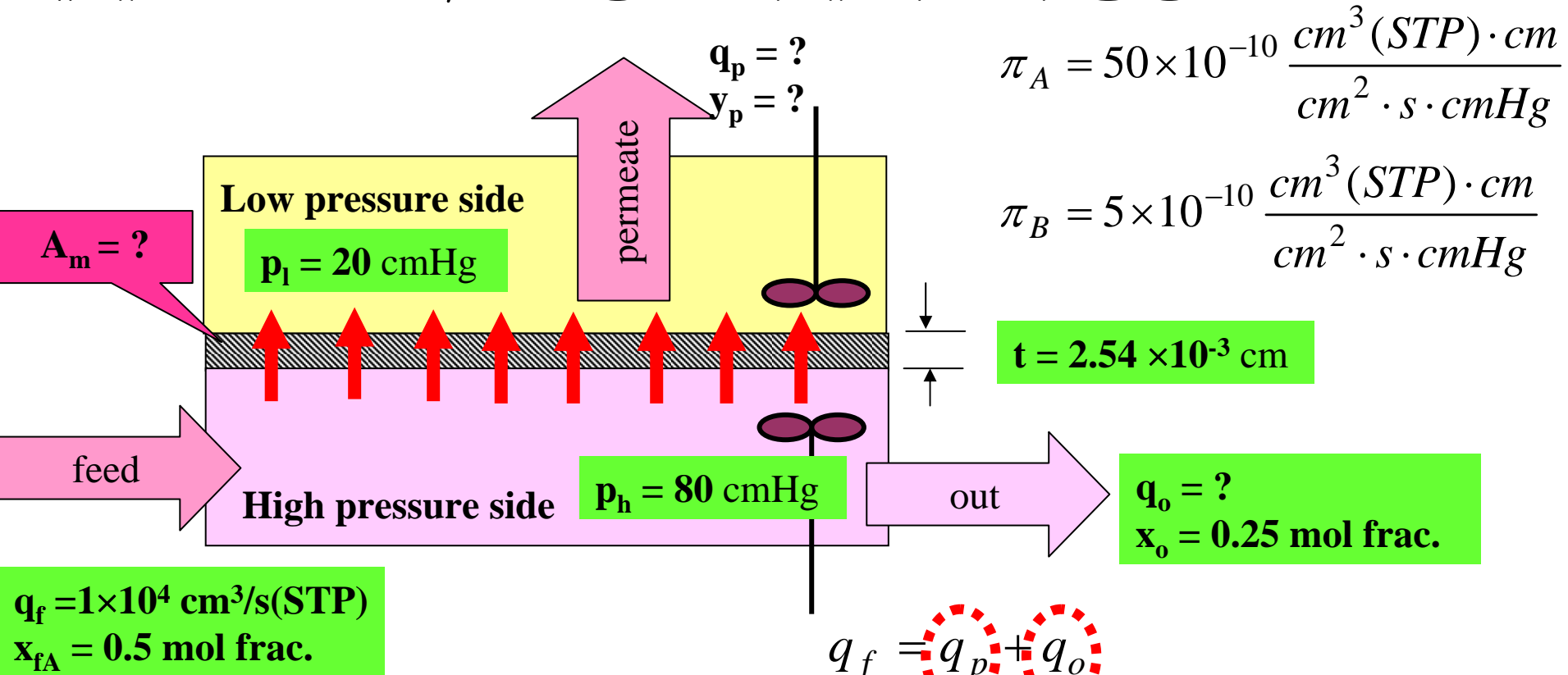
예제 13.4-1: A/B 2성분 기체 막분리 공정



$y_p = ?$
 $\theta = q_p / q_f = ?$
 $A_m = ?$

- 세워야 할 식:
1. 총괄물질수지식
 2. 성분물질수지식
 3. 투과도를 이용한 물질전달식

예제 13.4-1: A/B 2성분 기체 막분리 공정



- 세워야 할 식:
1. 총괄물질수지식
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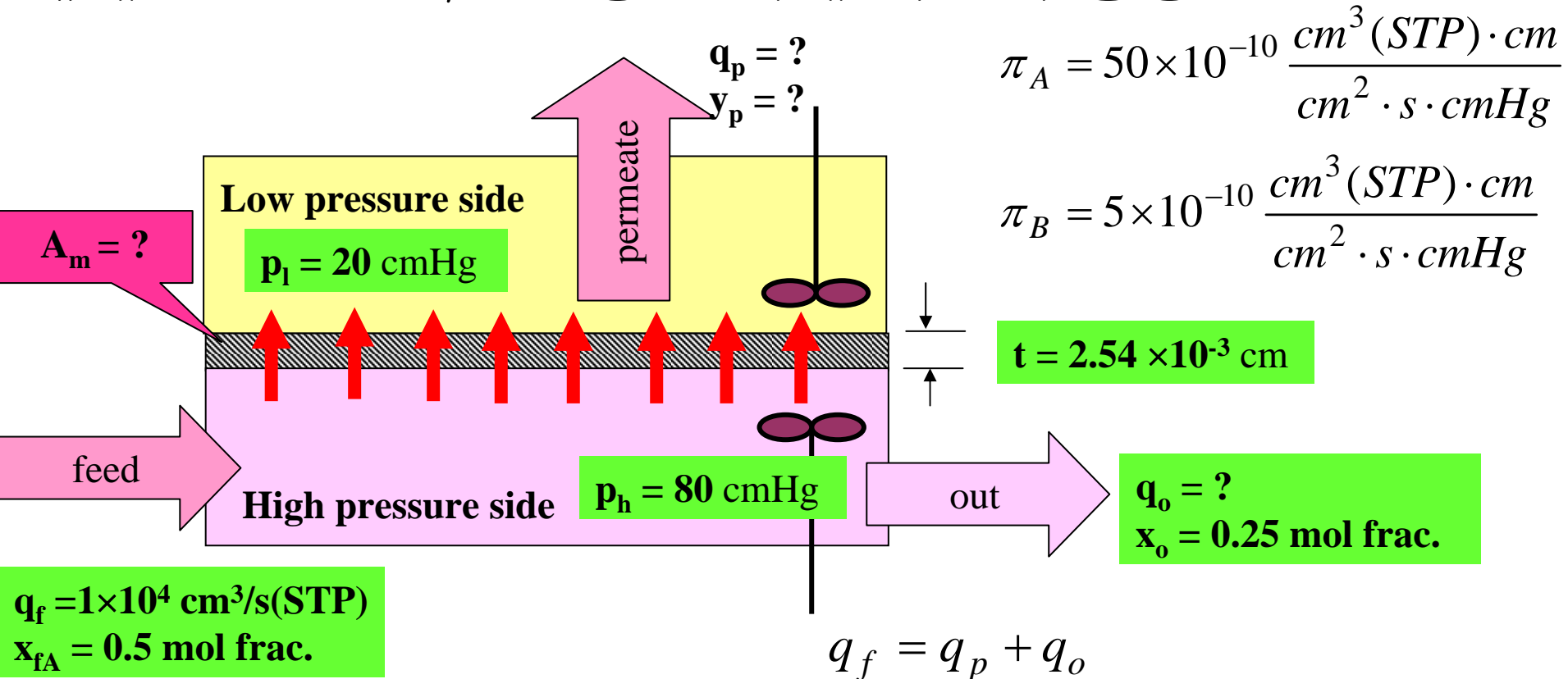
$$q_f = q_p + q_o$$

$$q_f x_f = q_p y_p + q_o x_o$$

$$N_A = \frac{q_p y_p}{A_m} = \frac{\pi_A}{L} (p_h x_o - p_l y_p)$$

$$N_B = \frac{q_p (1 - y_p)}{A_m} = \frac{\pi_B}{L} (p_h (1 - x_o) - p_l (1 - y_p))$$

예제 13.4-1: A/B 2성분 기체 막분리 공정



$q_f = 1 \times 10^4 \text{ cm}^3/\text{s}(\text{STP})$
 $x_{fA} = 0.5 \text{ mol frac.}$

$$\pi_A = 50 \times 10^{-10} \frac{\text{cm}^3(\text{STP}) \cdot \text{cm}}{\text{cm}^2 \cdot \text{s} \cdot \text{cmHg}}$$

$$\pi_B = 5 \times 10^{-10} \frac{\text{cm}^3(\text{STP}) \cdot \text{cm}}{\text{cm}^2 \cdot \text{s} \cdot \text{cmHg}}$$

$t = 2.54 \times 10^{-3} \text{ cm}$

$q_o = ?$
 $x_o = 0.25 \text{ mol frac.}$

$$q_f = q_p + q_o$$

$$q_f x_f = q_p y_p + q_o x_o$$

$$N_A = \frac{q_p y_p}{A_m} = \frac{\pi_A}{L} (p_h x_o - p_l y_p)$$

$$N_B = \frac{q_p (1 - y_p)}{A_m} = \frac{\pi_B}{L} (p_h (1 - x_o) - p_l (1 - y_p))$$

- 세워야 할 식:
1. 총괄물질수지식
 2. 성분물질수지식
 3. 투과도를 이용한 A 물질 전달식
 4. 투과도를 이용한 B 물질 전달식

예제 13.4-1: A/B 2성분 기체 막분리 공정

- 세워야 할 식:
1. 총괄물질수지식
 2. 성분물질수지식
 3. 투과도를 이용한 A 물질전달식
 4. 투과도를 이용한 B 물질전달식

$$N_A = \frac{q_p y_p}{A_m} = \frac{\pi_A}{L} (p_h x_o - p_l y_p)$$

$$N_B = \frac{q_p (1 - y_p)}{A_m} = \frac{\pi_B}{L} (p_h (1 - x_o) - p_l (1 - y_p))$$

$$\frac{N_A}{N_B} = \frac{y_p}{(1 - y_p)} = \frac{\pi_A}{\pi_B} \frac{(p_h x_o - p_l y_p)}{(p_h (1 - x_o) - p_l (1 - y_p))}$$

$$\frac{y_p}{(1 - y_p)} - \frac{\pi_A}{\pi_B} \frac{(p_h x_o - p_l y_p)}{(p_h (1 - x_o) - p_l (1 - y_p))} = 0$$

$$q_f = q_p + q_o$$

$$q_f x_f = q_p y_p + q_o x_o$$

$$1 = \theta + \frac{q_o}{q_f} \rightarrow \frac{q_o}{q_f} = 1 - \theta$$

$$x_f = \theta \cdot y_p + (1 - \theta) \cdot x_o$$

- $y_p = ?$
- $\theta = q_p / q_f = ?$
- $A_m = ?$

예제 13.4-1: A/B 2성분 기체 막분리 공정

$$\frac{y_p}{(1-y_p)} - \frac{\pi_A}{\pi_B} \frac{(p_h x_o - p_l y_p)}{(p_h(1-x_o) - p_l(1-y_p))} = 0$$

$$\frac{\pi_A}{\pi_B} = 10, x_o = 0.25$$

$$p_h = 80, p_l = 20$$

Solution 2: MS Excel 사용

- 값 지정: π_A/π_B , x_o , p_h , p_l
- 변수 지정: y_p
(변수의 초기값은 0.5)
- 함수계산: 윗식
- 도구>해찾기>지정값
- 실행

Solution 1: Sharp 전자계산기 (EL9900)

- 2ndF + SOLVER → Method-Newton → enter
- $a/(1-a)-10(80*0.25-20*a)/(80*0.75-20*(1-a))$ → enter
- Solver: Newton → A=0.5 → enter
- 2ndF + EXE
- Newton solver, start=0.5, step=0.001 → enter
- 2ndF + EXE
- A=0.6035

Solution 3: 근의 공식

- 윗식을 통분하여 정리
- 2차식이 나오면
근의 공식에 대입하여
해를 구함

예제 13.4-1: A/B 2성분 기체 막분리 공정

- 세워야 할 식:
1. 총괄물질수지식
 2. 성분물질수지식
 3. 투과도를 이용한 A 물질전달식
 4. 투과도를 이용한 B 물질전달식

$$\frac{y_p}{(1-y_p)} - \frac{\pi_A}{\pi_B} \frac{(p_h x_o - p_l y_p)}{(p_h(1-x_o) - p_l(1-y_p))} = 0$$

$y_p = 0.6035$
 $\theta = q_p/q_f = ?$
 $A_m = ?$

$$q_p = \theta \cdot q_f = 7072.1 \frac{cm^3}{s}$$

$$N_A = \frac{q_p y_p}{A_m} = \frac{\pi_A}{L} (p_h x_o - p_l y_p)$$

$$q_f = q_p + q_o$$

$$q_f x_f = q_p y_p + q_o x_o$$

$$1 = \theta + \frac{q_o}{q_f} \rightarrow \frac{q_o}{q_f} = 1 - \theta$$

$$x_f = \theta \cdot y_p + (1 - \theta) \cdot x_o$$

$$x_f = \theta \cdot y_p + (1 - \theta) \cdot x_o$$

$$\theta = \frac{x_f - x_o}{y_p - x_o} = \frac{0.5 - 0.25}{0.6035 - 0.25} = 0.707$$

$$A_m = \frac{q_p y_p}{\frac{\pi_A}{L} (p_h x_o - p_l y_p)} = \frac{7072.1 \times 0.6035}{\frac{50 \times 10^{-10}}{2.54 \times 10^{-3}} (80 \times 0.25 - 20 \times 0.6035)}$$

$$= 2.734 \times 10^8 cm^2 (= 2.734 \times 10^4 m^2)$$

13.9 – 13.11

분리막을 이용한 실제 공정들

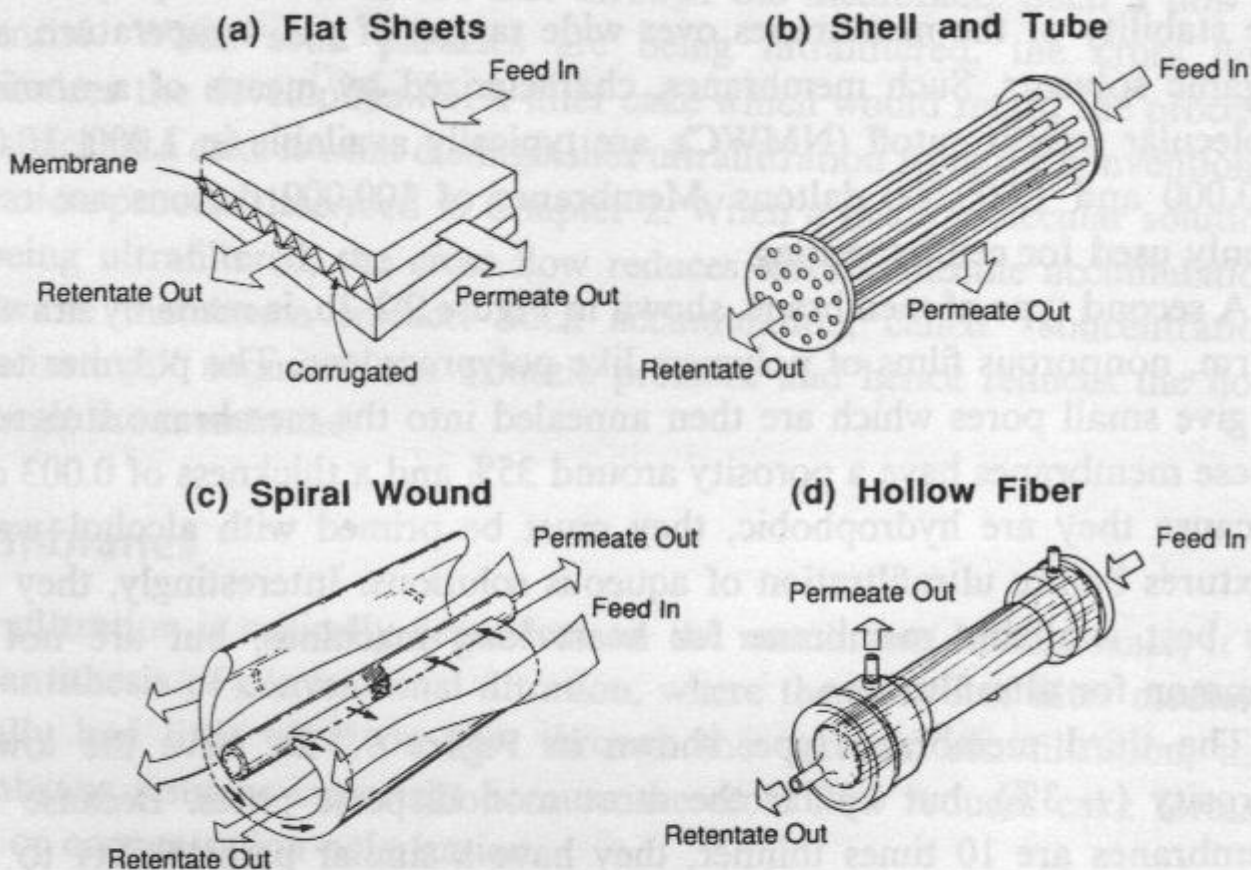


Figure 9.2-3. Membrane geometries for ultrafiltration. The flat sheet geometry gives the lowest flux per volume but is easiest to repair. The hollow fiber geometry yields the highest flux per volume, but is hardest to clean and repair. The other two geometries are intermediate.

13.9 역삼투압 공정

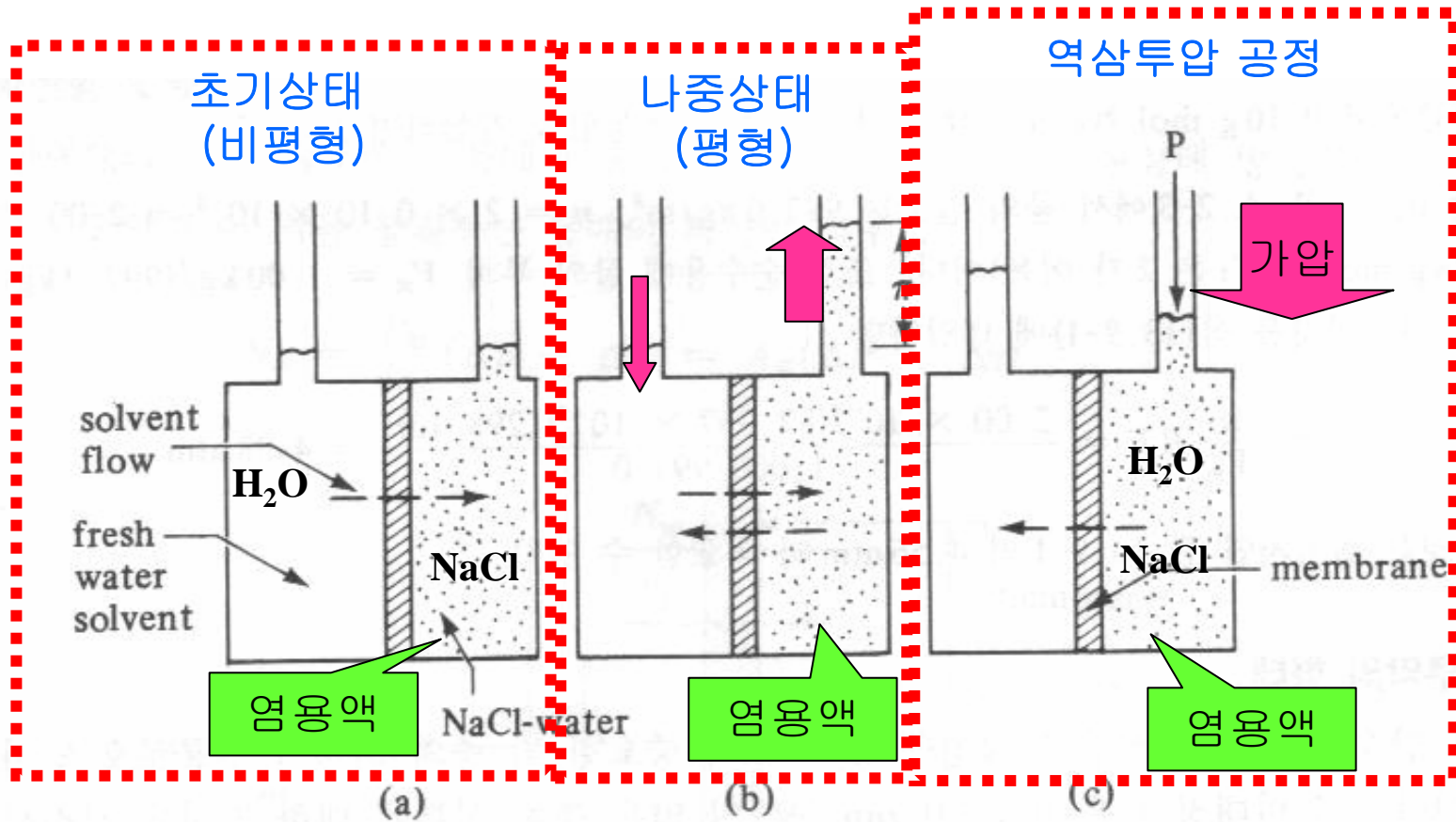


FIGURE 13.9-1. Osmosis and reverse osmosis: (a) osmosis, (b) osmotic equilibrium, (c) reverse osmosis.

역삼투압공정의 응용: 열적/화학적 불안정한 제품의 분리

- 1) 해수의 담수화, 2) 과일 주스와 우유의 농축,
- 3) 유장 (cheese whey) 으로부터 단백질의 회수, 4) 효소농축

예제 13.9-1 염용액의 삼투압 계산

$T=25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$,
 $s=0.1\text{ mol_NaCl}/1000\text{ g_H}_2\text{O}$
삼투압 $\pi=?$

용질 이온의 총몰수

$$\pi = \frac{n}{V_{\text{solvent}}} RT$$

$$R = 0.082 \frac{\text{atm} \cdot \text{l}}{\text{mol} \cdot \text{K}}$$

$$V_{\text{solvent}} = 1000\text{ g} \cdot \frac{\text{l}}{997\text{ g}} = 1.003\text{ l}$$

$$T = 298.15\text{ K}$$

$$n = 0.1\text{ mol}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \pi &= \frac{0.2\text{ mol}}{1.003\text{ l}} \cdot \frac{0.082\text{ atm} \cdot \text{l}}{\text{mol} \cdot \text{K}} \cdot 298.15\text{ K} \\ &= 4.88\text{ atm} \end{aligned}$$

역삼투압의 flux 식

확산형 모델:
$$N_A = D_{AM} \frac{dc_A}{dz}$$

$$= \frac{\pi_M}{L} (c_{A1} - c_{A2})$$

$$N_A = \frac{\pi_{PM}}{L} (p_h x_o - p_l y_p)$$

$$N_A = \frac{\pi_w}{L} (\Delta P - \Delta \pi_o)$$

Question:

What is the unit of π_w/L ?

막투과도

삼투압

외부에서 가해
준 역삼투압

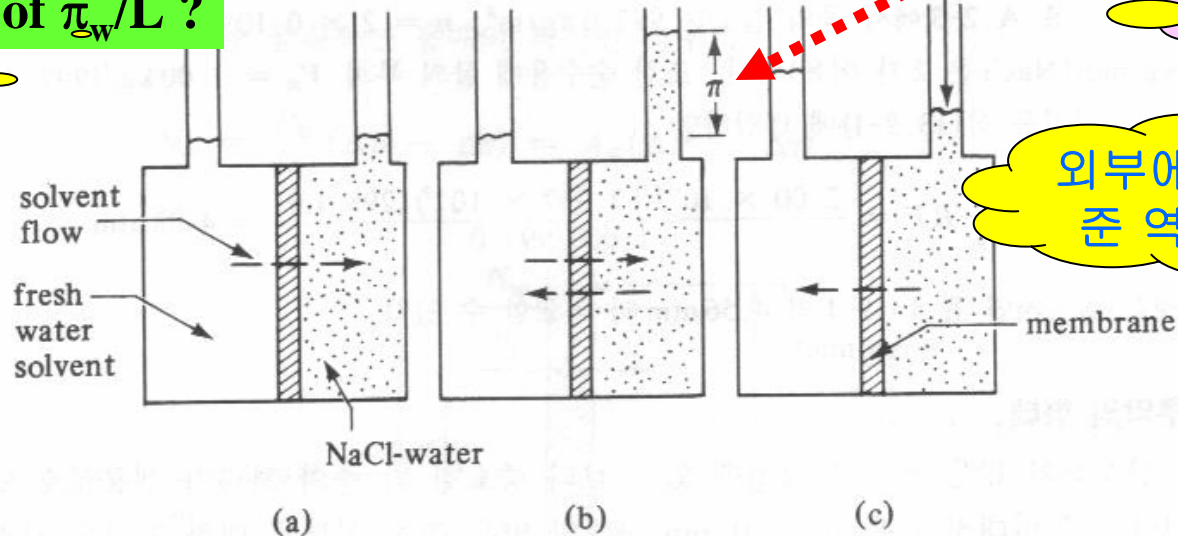
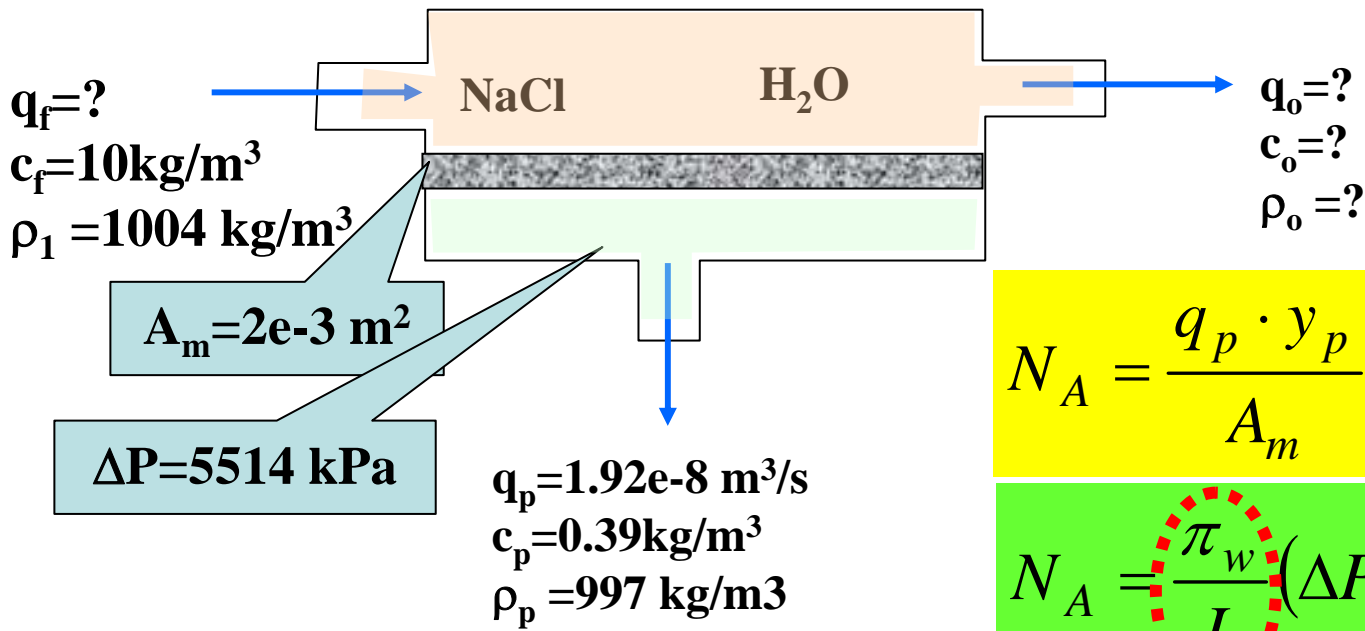


FIGURE 13.9-1. Osmosis and reverse osmosis: (a) osmosis, (b) osmotic equilibrium, (c) reverse osmosis.

예제 13.9-2 막투과도의 실험적 결정 (1/3)



$$N_A = \frac{q_p \cdot y_p}{A_m} = \frac{q_f \cdot x_f - q_o \cdot x_o}{A_m}$$

$$N_A = \frac{\pi_w}{L} (\Delta P - \Delta \pi_o)$$

Question:

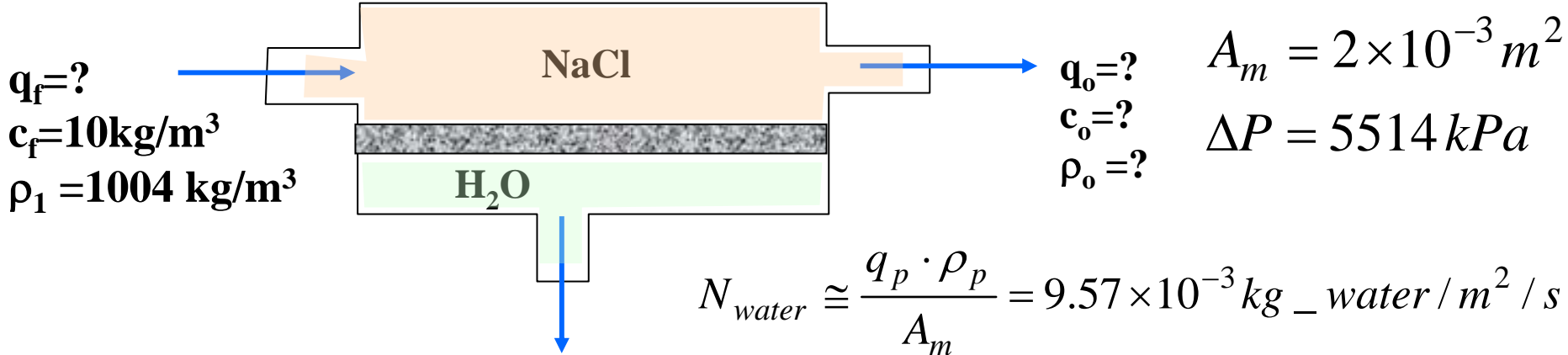
**Osmosis pressure (π_1, π_2)
in the both sides ?**

→ See Table 13.9-1 (p856)

$$N_{water} \cong \frac{q_p \cdot \rho_p}{A_m} = 9.57 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg}_{water} / \text{m}^2 / \text{s}$$

$$N_{salt} = \frac{q_p \cdot c_p}{A_m} = 3.74 \times 10^{-6} \text{ kg}_{NaCl} / \text{m}^2 / \text{s}$$

예제 13.9-2 막투과도의 실험적 결정 (2/3)



$q_p = 1.92 \times 10^{-8} \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$
 $c_p = 0.39 \text{ kg/m}^3$
 $\rho_p = 997 \text{ kg/m}^3$

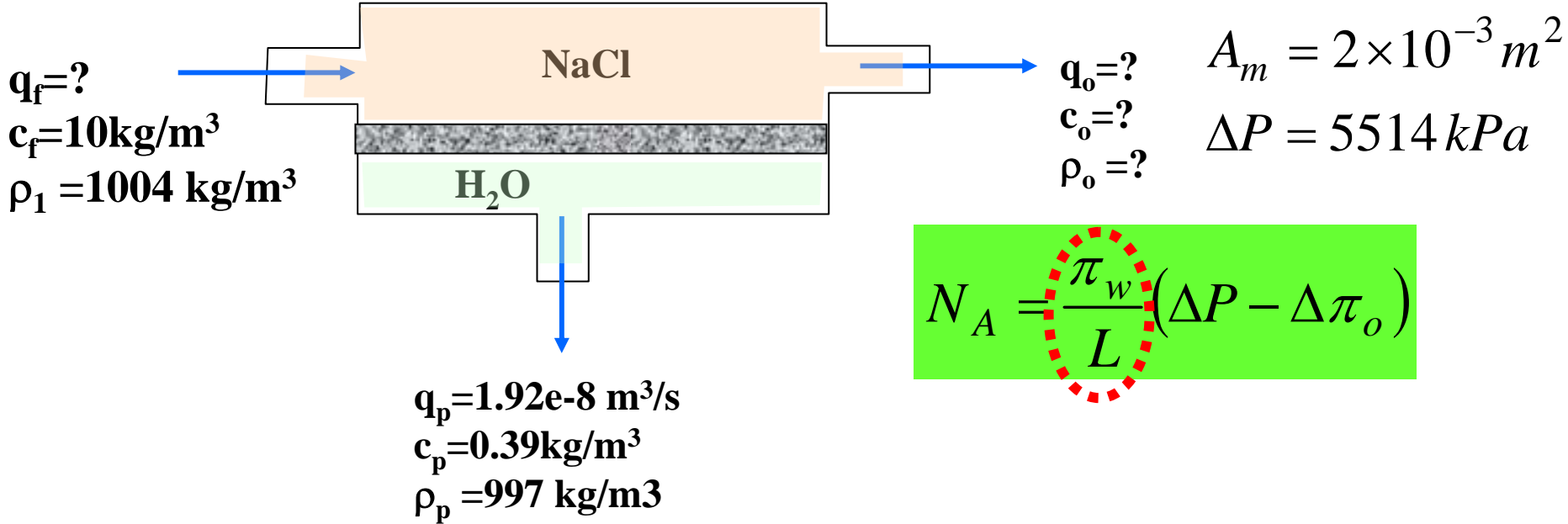
$$N_A = \frac{\pi_w}{L} (\Delta P - \Delta \pi_o)$$

$\pi_1 = 7.8 \text{ atm}$
 $\text{salt mol 용해도} = \frac{\text{mol}_{NaCl}}{\text{kg}_{H_2O}}$
 $= \frac{10 \text{ kg/m}^3}{(1004 - 10) \text{ kg/m}^3} \cdot \frac{1000 \text{ mol}}{58.45 \text{ kg}} = 0.172 \frac{\text{mol}_{NaCl}}{\text{kg}_{H_2O}}$

$\pi_2 = 0.32 \text{ atm}$
 $\text{salt mol 용해도} = \frac{\text{mol}_{NaCl}}{\text{kg}_{H_2O}}$
 $= \frac{0.39 \text{ kg/m}^3}{(997 - 0.39) \text{ kg/m}^3} \cdot \frac{1000 \text{ mol}}{58.45 \text{ kg}} = 0.007 \frac{\text{mol}_{NaCl}}{\text{kg}_{H_2O}}$

$$\Delta \pi_{osmosis} = \pi_1 - \pi_2 = 7.48 \text{ atm} \frac{101.3 \text{ kPa}}{1 \text{ atm}} = 757.7 \text{ kPa}$$

예제 13.9-2 막투과도의 실험적 결정 (3/3)



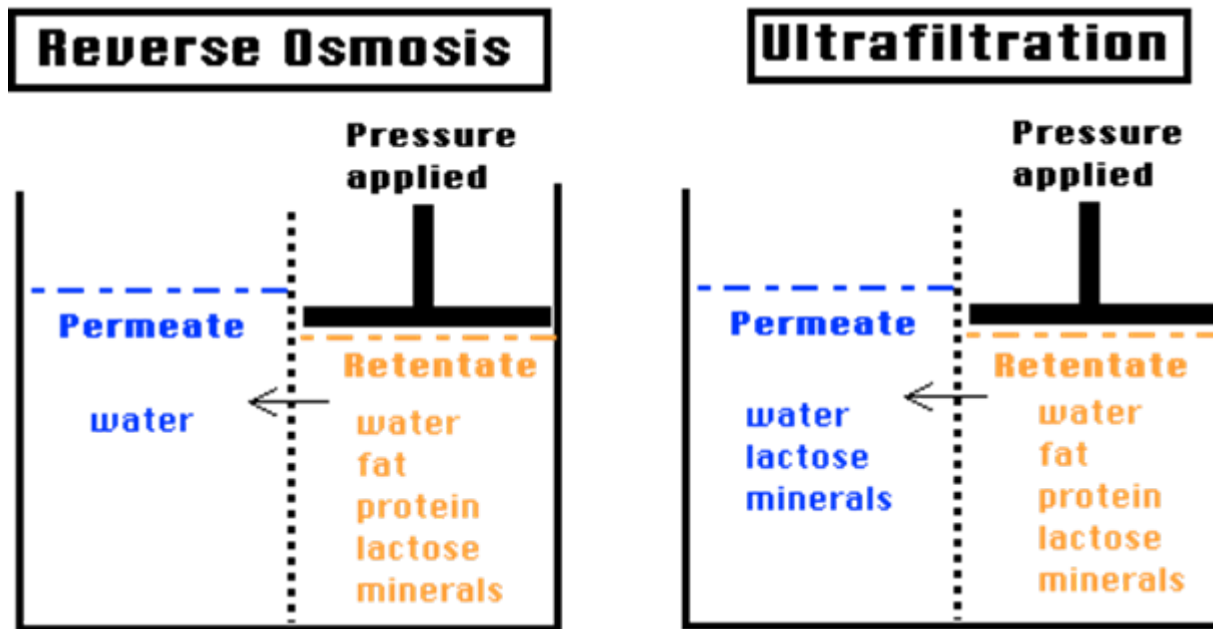
$$N_A = \frac{\pi_w}{L} (\Delta P - \Delta \pi_o)$$

$$\frac{\pi_w}{L} = \frac{N_{water}}{(\Delta P - \Delta \pi_o)} = \frac{9.57 \times 10^{-3} \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^2 \text{s}}}{(54.42 - 7.48) \text{ atm}} = 2.04 \times 10^{-4} \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{atm} \cdot \text{m}^2 \text{s}}$$

역삼투압공정에서 용질은 투과되지 않아야 하고, 이러한 용질배제율 (R) 은 다음과 같이 구한다.

$$R = \frac{c_f - c_p}{c_f} = \frac{10 - 0.39}{10} = 0.961$$

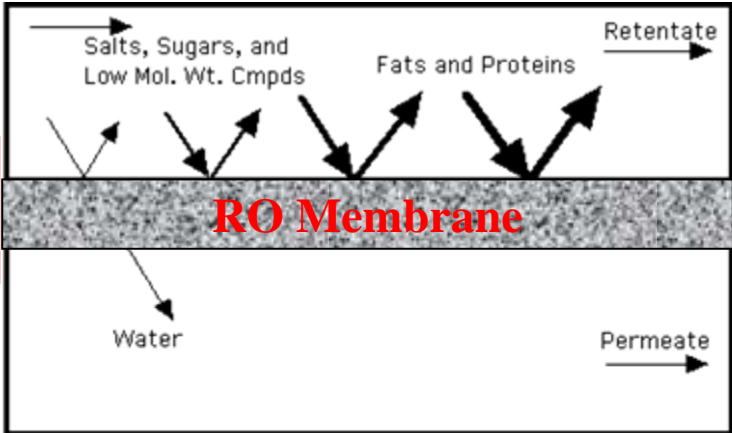
13.11 한외여과막 공정 (ultra-filtration membrane process)



역삼투압공정 (Reverse Osmosis):
막의 세공이 매우 작아서 물만 투과함

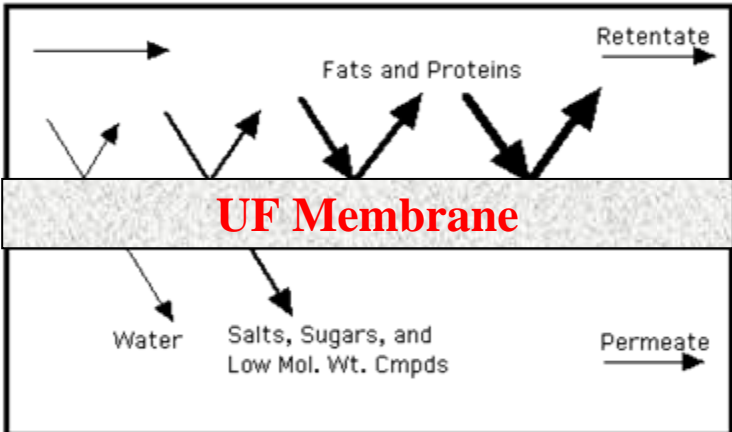
한외여과막 공정 (UF):
막의 세공이 상대적으로 커서
물과 약간 큰 분자도 투과함

Reverse Osmosis



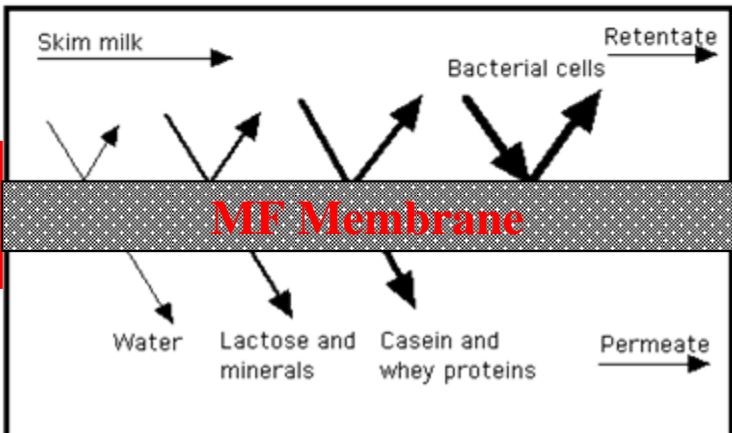
막 세공이 가장 작다

Ultrafiltration



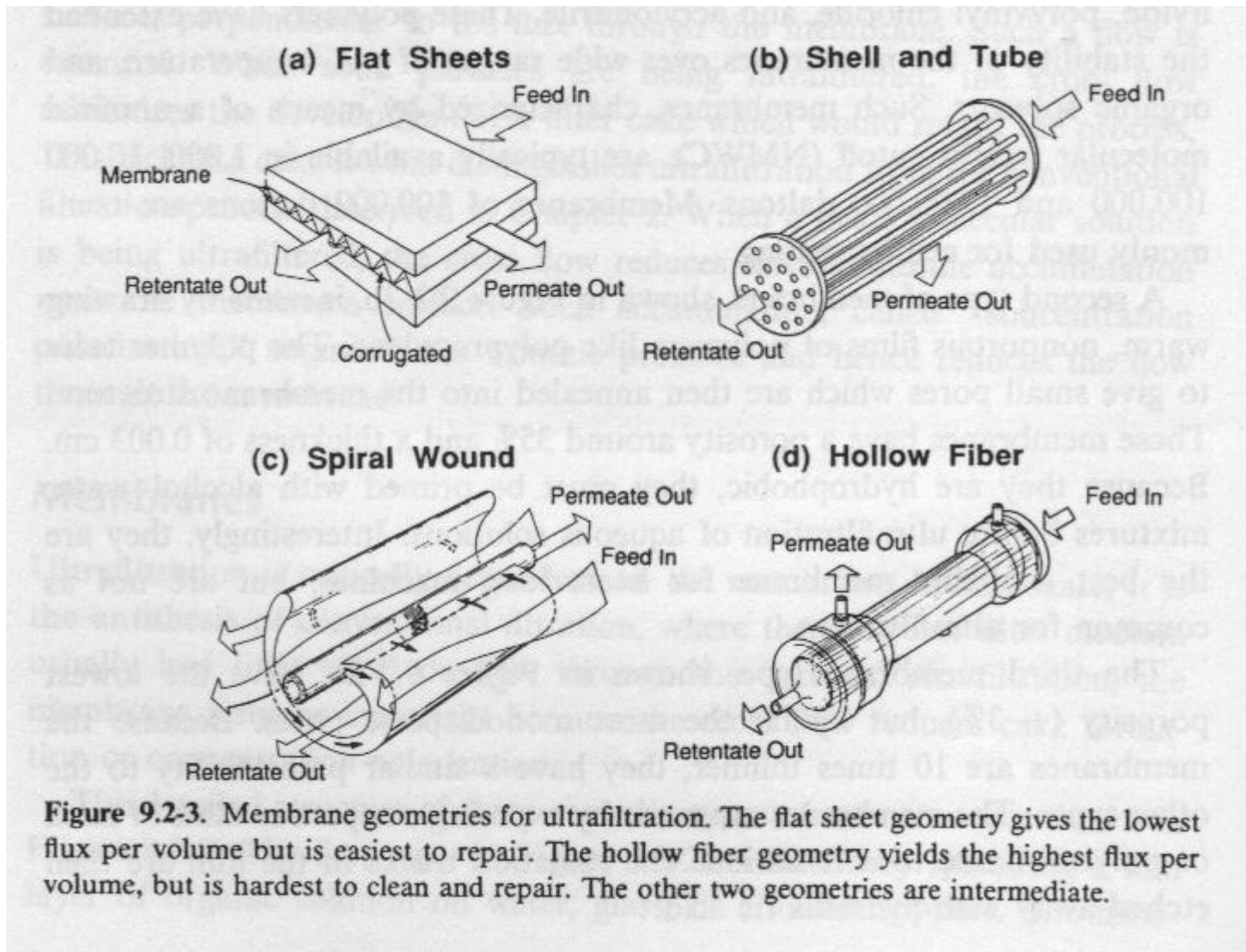
막 세공이 약간 크다

Microfiltration

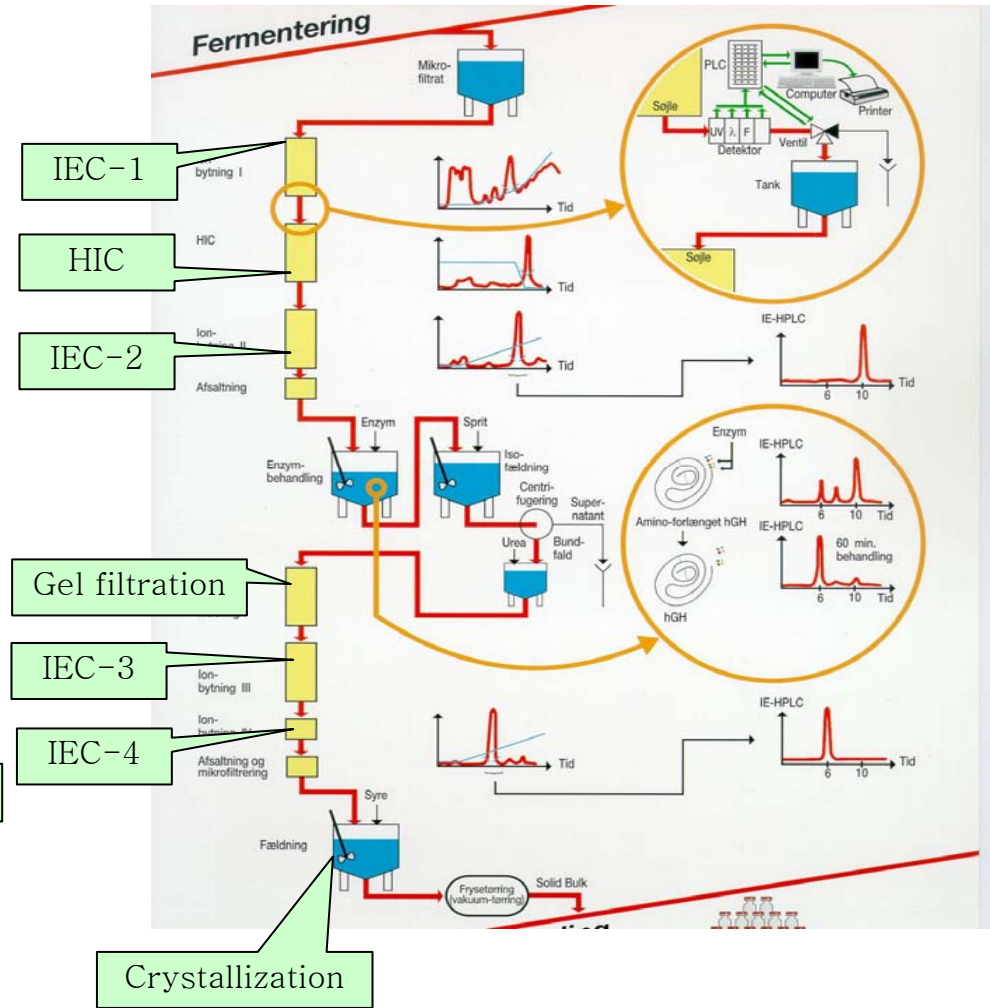
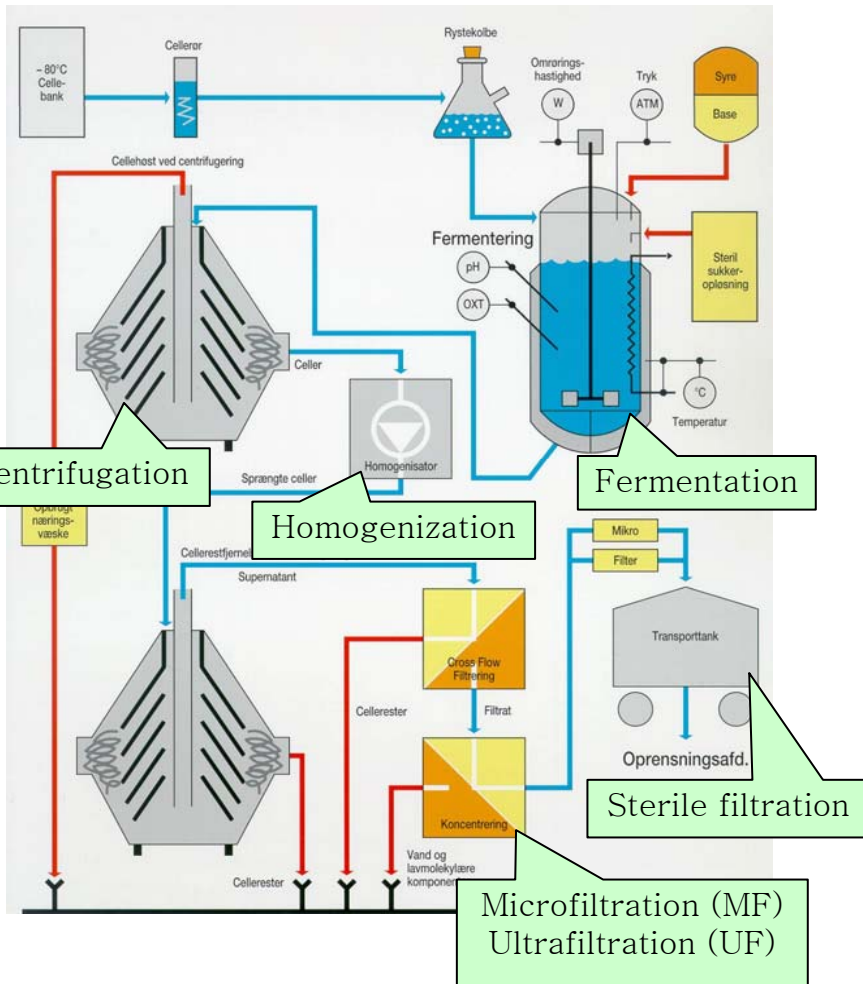


막 세공이 가장 크다

13.11 한외여과막 공정 (ultra-filtration membrane process)



인간성장호르몬 (hGH, 191 amino acids, 22.125kDa, pI=4.9)의 발효, 분리, 정제과정



Production, recovery and purification of a human growth hormone (hGH) through *E. coli* in NovoNordisk A/S (Novo Nordisk, internal report, Denmark, 2003).

과제 7

- 13.2-1
- 13.2-2
- 13.4-2
- 13.9-2
- 13.11-1: 유입액속의 어느 단백질의 질량분율은 0.009 이고, ultrafiltration 공정의 압력차는 5psi 다. 물에 대한 막투과도는 $1.37 \times 10^{-2} \text{ kg}/(\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{s} \cdot \text{atm})$ 이다. 용액내 물의 막전달 플럭스를 예측하시오.
단, 단백질의 농도가 매우가 낮기 때문에 삼투압차는 없는 것으로 하고, 물의 밀도는 1 kg/l 로 한다. 단위환산은 부록 A1. 929-930쪽 참조.

힘든 강의 수강하시느라 고생하셨습니다!

Thank you for your attending of my lecture.