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3.2 Continuity Equation and Diffusion Equation
3.2.1 Continuity Equation; 3.2.2 Diffusion Equation in Terms of Mass Fraction; 3.2.3 Diffusion Equation in Terms of Mole Fraction; 3.3 Equation of Motion and Energy Equation; 3.3.1 The Equation of Motion (Navier-Stokes Equation); 3.3.2 The Energy Equation; 3.3.3 Governing Equations in Cylindrical and Spherical Coordinates; 3.4 Some Approximate Solutions of the Diffusion Equation; 3.4.1 Film Model [6]; 3.4.2 Penetration Model; 3.4.3 Surface Renewal Model; Example 3.1; Solution; 3.5 Physical Interpretation of Some Important Dimensionless Numbers
3.5.1 Reynolds Number; 3.5.2 Prandtl Number and Schmidt Number; 3.5.3 Nusselt Number; 3.5.4 Sherwood Number; 3.5.5 Dimensionless Numbers Commonly Used in Heat and Mass Transfer; Example 3.2; Solution; 3.6 Dimensional Analysis; 3.6.1 Principle of Similitude and Dimensional Homogeneity; 3.6.2 Finding Dimensionless Numbers and Pi Theorem; References; 4 Mass Transfer in a Laminar Boundary Layer;
4.1 Velocity Boundary Layer; 4.1.1 Boundary Layer Equation; 4.1.2 Similarity Transformation; 4.1.3 Integral Form of the Boundary Layer Equation; 4.1.4 Friction Factor
4.2 Temperature and Concentration Boundary Layers
4.2.1 Temperature and Concentration Boundary Layer Equations; 4.2.2 Integral Form of Thermal and Concentration Boundary Layer Equations; Example 4.1; Solution; 4.3 Numerical Solutions of the Boundary Layer Equations;
4.3.1 Quasi-Linearization Method; 4.3.2 Correlation of Heat and Mass Transfer Rates; Example 4.2; Solution; 4.4 Mass and Heat Transfer in Extreme Cases; 4.4.1 Approximate Solutions for Mass Transfer in the Case of Extremely Large Schmidt Numbers
4.4.2 Approximate Solutions for Heat Transfer in the Case of Extremely Small Prandtl Numbers [6]

Sommario/riassunto

This didactic approach to the principles and modeling of mass transfer as it is needed in modern industrial processes is unique in combining a step-by-step introduction to all important fundamentals with the most recent applications. Based upon the renowned author's successful new modeling method as used for the O-18 process, the exemplary exercises included in the text are fact-proven, taken directly from existing chemical plants. Fascinating reading for chemists, graduate students, chemical and process engineers, as well as thermodynamics physicists.
