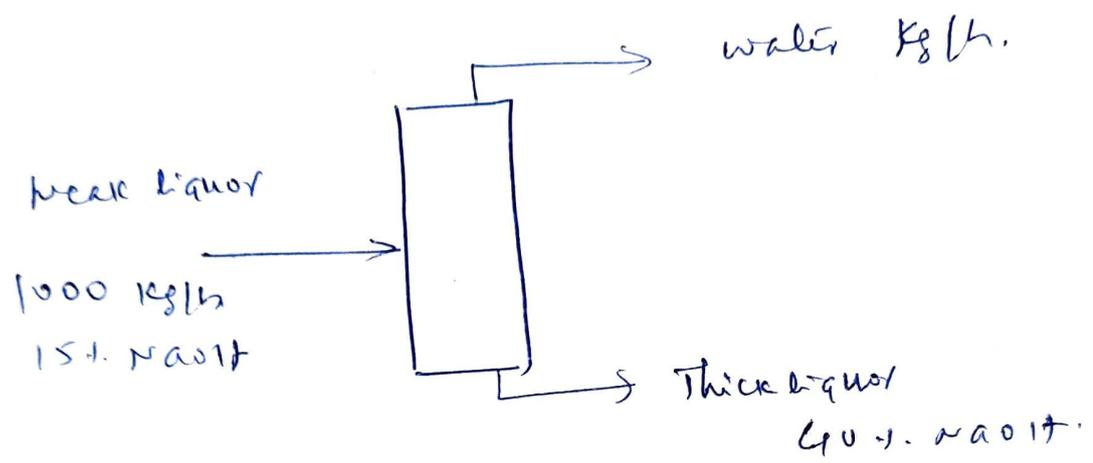


- (3.1) A single Effect Evaporator is fed with 1000 kg/h of weak liquor containing 15% caustic by weight and is concentrated to get thick liquor containing 40% by weight caustic (NaOH). Calculate
- (a) kg/hr of water evaporated and
  - (b) kg/h of thick liquor obtained



Basis: 1000 kg/hr of weak liquor.

Let  $x$  and  $y$  be the kg of water vaporised and thick liquor obtained

Overall balance  
 $1000 = x + y$

NaOH balance

$$1000 \times 0.15 = (0) x + 0.4 y.$$

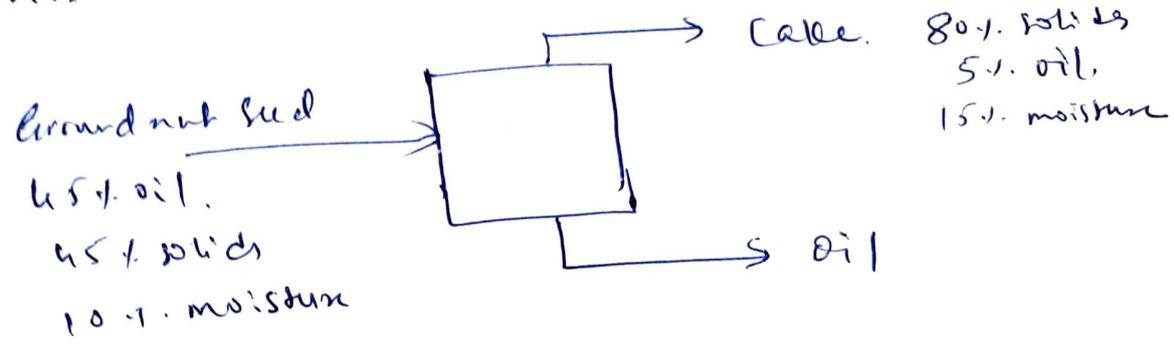
$$y = 375 \text{ kg/hr}$$

$$x + y = 1000$$

$$x = 1000 - 375$$

$$x = 625 \text{ kg/hr.} \quad \text{water vaporised.}$$

② The groundnut seeds containing 45% oil and 45% solids are fed to Expeller, the cake coming out of expeller is found to contain 80% solids and 5% oil. Find the percentage recovery of oil.



for: Basis

100 kg groundnut seeds.

Solids balance

$$100 \times 0.45 = x \times 0.8$$

$$x = 56.25 \text{ kg}$$

$$x + y = 100$$

$$y = 100 - 56.25$$

$$y = 43.75 \text{ kg}$$

Let x and y be the kg of cake and oil respectively

$$\begin{array}{r} 100.00 \\ - 56.25 \\ \hline 43.75 \end{array}$$

Oil balance

~~$$100 \times 0.45 = 56.25 \times 0.05 + 43.75 \times 0.05$$~~

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Oil in the cake} &= 56.25 \times 0.05 \\ &= 2.8125 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Oil in feed} = 100 \times 0.45 = 45 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Oil recovered} = 45 - 2.8125$$

$$= 42.1875 \text{ kg}$$

45 kg —

42.1875 kg ✓

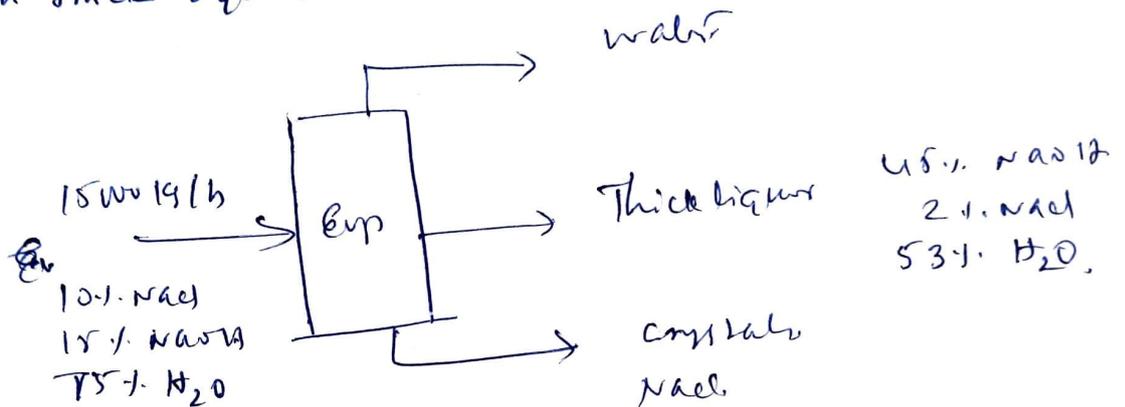
100 kg —

$$100 \times 42.1875$$

$$= \frac{45}{100} \times 42.1875 = 93.75\%$$

③ An Evaporator is fed with 15000 kg/h of a soln containing 10% NaCl, 15% NaOH and rest water. In operation water is evaporated and NaCl is precipitated as crystals. The thick liquor leaving the evaporator contains 45% NaOH, 2% NaCl and rest water. Calculate.

- kg/h of water evaporated
- kg/h salt precipitated
- kg/h thick liquor



Soln. 15000 kg/h = 6000

~~NaCl balance~~  
 Let  $x, y, z$  be the kg/h of water, thick liquor and crystals resp.

NaCl balance  
 $0.1 \times 15000 = (0) x + 0.02 \times y + (1) z$

$$0.02y = 1500$$

$$y = 5000 \text{ kg/h.}$$

$$0.02y + z = 1500$$

$$0.02 \times 5000 + z = 1500$$

$$100 + z = 1500$$

$$z = 1400 \text{ kg/hr.}$$

$$x + y + z = \frac{75000 \text{ kg}}{15000 \text{ kg}}$$

NaOH balance

$$15000 \times 0.15 = (0) x + 0.45 y + (0) z$$

$$2250 = 0.45 y$$

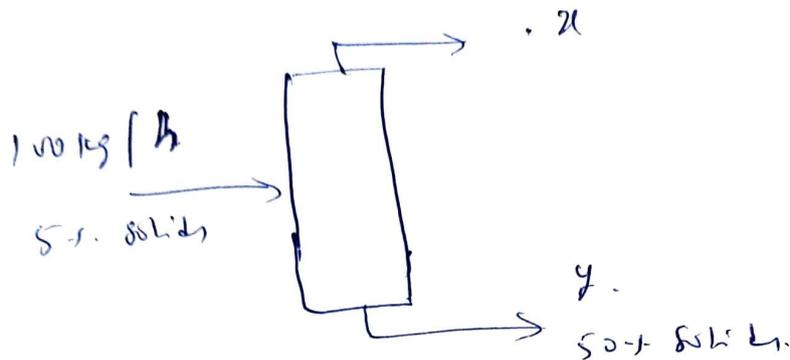
$$y = 5000 \text{ kg/h.}$$

$$x + y + z = 15000$$

$$x = 8000 \text{ kg/hr.}$$

$$\underline{x + y + z = 15000} \quad \underline{z = 15000} -$$

- (4) An evaporator system concentrating a weak liquor from 5% to 50% solids handles 100 kg of solids per hour. If the same system is to concentrate a weak liquor from 4% to 30%. Find the capacity of the system in terms of solids that can be handled per hour assuming water evaporation capacity to be same in both the cases.



Let  $x, y$  be the kg/h of water evaporated and thick liquor.

Solids balance.

$$0.05 \times 2000 = 0.5y + 0.5x$$

100 kg solids

$$0.05x = 100$$

$$y = \frac{100}{0.5}$$

$$x = 2000 \text{ kg/hr}$$

$$y = 200 \text{ kg/hr thick liquor.}$$

$$x + y = 2000$$

$$x = 2000 - 200$$

$$= 1800 \text{ kg/hr}$$

$$x = 1800 \text{ kg/h}$$

1800 kg/h water evaporated

Call: II

If water evaporation capacity is the same let  $x_1$  and  $y_1$  be the quantity of ~~thick liquor~~ thin liquor entering and thick liquor leaving