## ERQ I – Teste 2023.2 Resolução

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## Conteúdo

Questão 1	2	Questão 2	3

# Questão 1

- A *⇒* B
- $C_{pA} = C_{pB} = 5 \text{ cal/mol K}$ •  $C_{pI} = 12 \, \text{cal/mol K}$
- fase gásosa
- Reator tubular adiabático
- A (10%)
- $T_0 = 200 \, ^{\circ}\text{C} = 473.15 \, \text{K}$

- $v_0 = 10 \,\mathrm{dm}^3/\mathrm{s} = 600 \,\mathrm{L/min}$
- gráfico  $X \times T$

•  $k_{d(473 \text{ K})} = 1.17 \,\text{min}^{-1}$ 

•  $K_{e(473 \text{ K})} = 40$ 

•  $Ea = 20 \, \text{kcal/mol}$ 

•  $R = 1.987 \, \text{cal mol}^{-1} \, \text{K}^{-1}$ 

T(K)

470 520 570 620 670 720 770 820 870 920 970 1020

Endotermica/exotermica Resposta

Q1 a.

### Exotérmica pois $X \propto T^{-1}$ ou seja diminui conforme a temperatura almenta.

Calor de reação

0 =

Resposta

Q1 b.

# $\Delta H_R : K_{e(T)} = \overline{K_{e(T_R)}} \exp\left(-\frac{\Delta H_R}{R} (T^{-1} - \overline{T_R^{-1}})\right) \implies$

 $\cong -14.701 \, \text{kcal/mol}$ 

 $\implies \Delta H_R = \frac{-R}{(T^{-1} - T_P^{-1})} \ln \frac{K_{e(T)}}{K_{e(T)}};$ 

$$K_{e(T)}: K_{e(T)} = \frac{p_{pB}}{p_{pA}} = \frac{C_{pB}RT}{C_{pA}RT} = \frac{C_{pA_0}X}{C_{pA_0}(1-X)} = \frac{1}{1/X-1} \implies X = \frac{1}{1+1/K_e} \implies X = 0.5 \begin{cases} K_e = 1\\ T \cong 619 \text{ K} \end{cases}$$

Q1 c. 
$$\frac{X_{eq} \wedge T_{eq}}{\text{Resposta}}$$

 $\therefore \Delta H_R = \frac{-R}{(T^{-1} - T_R^{-1})} \ln \frac{K_{e(T)}}{K_{e(T_R)}} \cong \frac{-1.987}{(619^{-1} - 473^{-1})} \ln \frac{1}{40} \cong$ 

$$X_{(520 \text{ K})} = \frac{(C_{pA} + \theta_I C_{pI})(T - T_0)}{-\Delta H_R} = \frac{(C_{pA} + \frac{Y_{I0}}{Y_{A0}} C_{pI})(T - T_0)}{-\Delta H_R} \cong \frac{(5 + \frac{0.9}{0.1} 12) (520 - 473)}{14.701 \text{ F}^3} \cong 0.360$$

Resposta

$$\cong rac{\left(5+rac{0.9}{0.1}\,12
ight)\left(520-473
ight)}{14.701\,\mathrm{E}^3}\cong 0.360$$
  $\begin{cases} X_0=0; & T_0=473 \ X_1\cong 0.360; & T_1=520 \end{cases}$   $egin{aligned} oldsymbol{X}_{eq}\cong \mathbf{0.79} & \wedge & oldsymbol{T}_{eq}\cong \mathbf{546}\,\mathrm{K} \end{cases}$  Q1 d.

$$V = \int_0^X \frac{F_{A0} \, dX}{-r_A} = \int_0^X \frac{C_{A0} \, v_0 \, dX}{-r_A};$$

 $-\overline{r_A} = k(C_A - \overline{C_B/K_e}) =$ 

$$= k \left( \left( \frac{C_{A0}(1-X)}{1+\varepsilon X} \frac{T_0}{T} \right) - \left( \frac{C_{A0}X}{1+\varepsilon X} \frac{T_0}{T} \right) / K_e \right) =$$

$$= k \left( \frac{C_{A0}(1-X(1-1/K_e))}{1+\varepsilon X} \frac{T_0}{T} \right) =$$

Volume do reator para  $X_1 = 95\% X_e$ 

$$= k \left( \frac{C_{A0}(1 - X(1 - 1/K_e))}{1 + y_{A0} \delta X} \frac{T_0}{T} \right) =$$

$$= k \left( \frac{C_{A0}(1 - X(1 - 1/K_e))}{1 + y_{A0} (1 - 1) X} \frac{T_0}{T} \right) =$$

$$= k C_{A0}(1 - X(1 - K_e)) \frac{T_0}{T} \Longrightarrow$$

$$\Longrightarrow V = \int_0^X \frac{C_{A0} v_0 dX}{k C_{A0}(1 - X(1 - K_e)) \frac{T_0}{T}} =$$

$$= \int_0^X \frac{v_0 dX}{k (1 - X(1 - K_e)) \frac{T_0}{T}} =$$

$$= \int_0^{.95*.79} \frac{600 dX}{k (1 - X(1 - K_e)) \frac{473}{T}} =$$

$$\cong \int_0^{0.7505} \frac{1.268 dX}{k (1 - X(1 - K_e))/T}$$

 $\cong 473 + X 130.094;$ 

Simpson:

$$k_{(T)} = k_{(T_R)} \exp\left(-\frac{Ea}{R}(T^{-1} - T_R^{-1})\right) =$$

 $f(X) = \frac{1.268 \text{ d}X}{k(1 - X(1 - K_c))/T};$ 

 $T: X = \frac{(C_{pA} + \theta_I C_{pI})(T - T_0)}{-\Delta H_R} \implies$ 

$$\cong 1.17 \exp\left(-\frac{20 E^{3}}{1.987} (T^{-1} - 473^{-1})\right) \cong$$

$$\cong 1.17 \exp\left(-10.064 E^{3} (T^{-1} - 473^{-1})\right);$$

$$K_{e(T)} = K_{e(T_{R})} \exp\left(-\frac{\Delta H}{R} (T^{-1} - T_{R}^{-1})\right) \cong$$

Encontramos com os 3 pontos de X os valores para T,  $k_{(T)}$ ,

 $\implies T = T_0 - \frac{X \Delta H_R}{C_{nA} + \theta_L C_{nL}} \cong 473 - \frac{-X 14.701 E^3}{5 + \frac{.9}{1} 12} \cong$ 

$$h = \frac{0.7505}{2} = 0.37525 \begin{cases} X_0 = 0 \\ X_1 = 0.37525 \\ X_2 = 0.7505 \end{cases}$$

 $\cong 40 \exp\left(\frac{14.701 \,\mathrm{E}^3}{1.987} \,(T^{-1} - 473^{-1})\right) \cong$ 

$$(X_2 = 0.7505)$$

$$\therefore V = \frac{h}{2} (f_{(X_0)} + 4 f_{(X_1)} + f_{(X_2)})$$

 $K_{e(T)}$  que podem ser usados para encontrar f(X) que finalmente são usados para encontrar V Q1 e.

Resposta

$$Y_{A0}: -X_{(T)} \Delta H_R = (C_{pA} + \theta_I C_{pI}) (T - T_0) =$$

$$= \left(C_{pA} + \frac{Y_{I0}}{Y_{A0}} C_{pI}\right) (T - T_0) =$$

 $Y_{A0}$  para  $X_{eq} = 90\%$ 

$$= \left(C_{pA} + \frac{1 - Y_{A0}}{Y_{A0}} C_{pI}\right) (T - T_0);$$

$$T_{eq} \cong 473 + 0.9 * 130.094 \cong 590.085 \implies$$

$$\implies Y_{A\,0} = \left(1 + rac{rac{-X_{(T)}\;\Delta H_R}{T - T_0} - C_{p\,A}}{C_{p\,I}}
ight)^{-1} =$$

 $= \left(1 + \frac{\frac{0.9 * 14.701 \,\mathrm{E}^3}{590.085 - 473} - 8}{12}\right)^{-1} \cong 0.103$ 

### Questão 2

• A → B

· CSTR não adiabático

•  $V = 6 \, \text{m}^3$ 

· Em estado estacionário

•  $v_0 = 6 \, \text{L/min} = 360 \, \text{L/h}$ 

•  $Y_{A0} = 0.1$ 

•  $\Delta H_R = -100.7 \,\mathrm{kJ/mol}$ 

•  $C_{pA} = C_{pB} = 34.6 \,\mathrm{J/mol}\,\mathrm{K}$ 

•  $C_{pI} = 75.4 \,\mathrm{J/mol}\,\mathrm{K}$ 

•  $R = 8.314 \,\mathrm{I} \,\mathrm{mol}^{-1} \,\mathrm{K}^{-1}$ 

•  $C_{A0} = 1 \, \text{M}$ 

•  $T_0 = 298 \, \text{K}$ 

•  $k_{(298 \text{ K})} = 0.0227 \,\text{h}^{-1}$ 

• com parede envolvida até 85% com agua a  $100\,^{\circ}\text{C} = 373\,\text{K}$ 

Q2 a.

### Equações das curvas

#### Resposta

$$G_{(T)} = -\Delta H_R X$$

$$X: r_{(T)} = G_{(T)} = \frac{Ua}{F_{A0}} (T - T_0) + \sum_{i} \theta_i Cp i (T - T_0) =$$

$$= \frac{\left(\frac{Q^i}{T_0 - T}\right)}{F_{A0}} (T - T_0) + \frac{1 - Y_{A0}}{Y_{A0}} C_{pB} (T - T_0) =$$

$$= \frac{-Q^i}{C_{A0} v_0} + (1/Y_{A0} - 1) C_{pA} X (T - T_0) \implies$$

$$\implies X = \frac{G_{(T)} + \frac{Q^i}{C_{A0} v_0}}{(1/Y_{A0} - 1) C_{pA} (T - T_0)} \implies$$

$$\implies G_{(T)} =$$

$$= -\Delta H_R \left(\frac{Q^{\cdot}}{C_{A_0} v_0}\right) \left( (1/Y_{A_0} - 1) C_{pA} (T - T_0) + \Delta H_R \right)^{-1} =$$

$$= -100.7 \,\mathrm{E}^3 \left(\frac{Q^{\cdot}}{1 * 360}\right) \left( (1/0.1 - 1) 1 (T - 298) - 100.7 \,\mathrm{E}^3 \right)^{-1} \cong$$

$$\cong \frac{-31.080 \, Q^{\cdot}}{T - 11.487 \,\mathrm{E}^3}$$

Por não conseguir calcular  $Q^{\cdot}$  deixei como variável, se mostra necessário uma vez que a equação final deve ser uma reta,  $Q^{\cdot} \propto T^2$  o que nao verificou

Q2 d.

Ea usando gráfico