

Introdução à Engenharia Química e Bioquímica

Aula 12
MIEQB
ano lectivo de 2020/2021

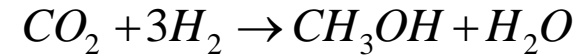
Sumário da aula

Balanços materiais a processos com reacção

- Conversão global e por passe
 - Purga
-

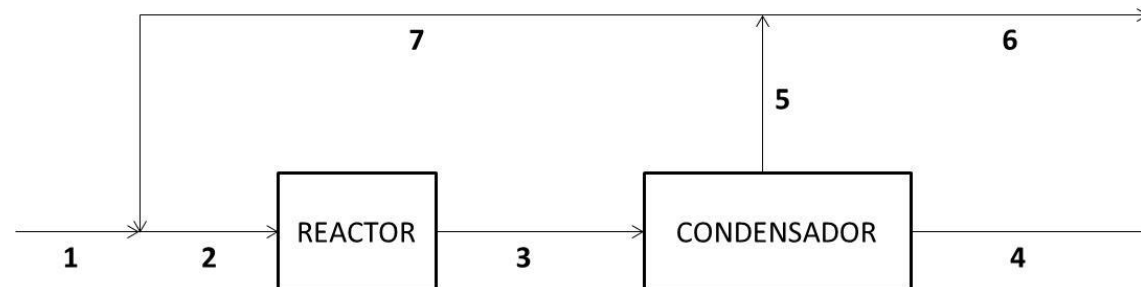
Problema 4.8

Produz-se metanol na reacção do dióxido de carbono com hidrogénio:

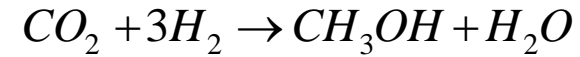


A alimentação fresca ao processo contém hidrogénio, dióxido de carbono e 0.40% molar de inertes (I). O efluente do reactor passa para um condensador onde se remove completamente todo o metanol e água formados na reacção. Os reagentes não convertidos na reacção e o inerte são reciclados de volta ao reactor (correntes 5 → 7 → 2) após purga. A alimentação ao reactor contém 28% mole CO_2 , 70% mole H_2 e 2% mole de inertes. A conversão por passe do hidrogénio é de 60%.

- Efectue o balanço material ao processo para uma base de cálculo à sua escolha;
- Calcule a razão de purga e a razão de reciclo;
- Calcule a conversão global do hidrogénio;
- Para uma produção de metanol de 155 kmol.h^{-1} calcule o consumo de matéria prima requerido.

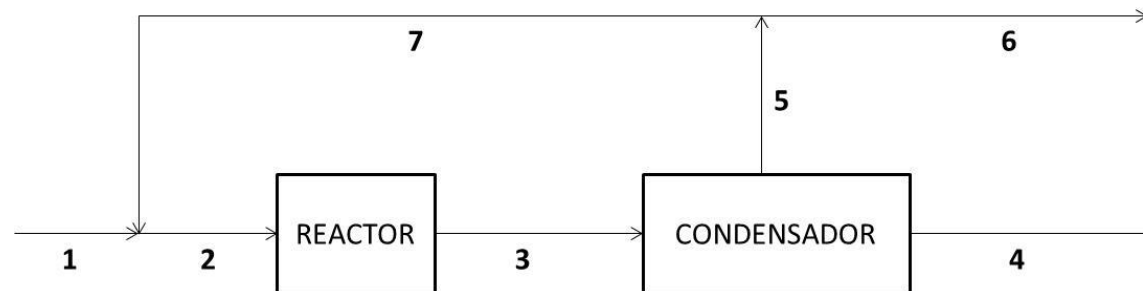


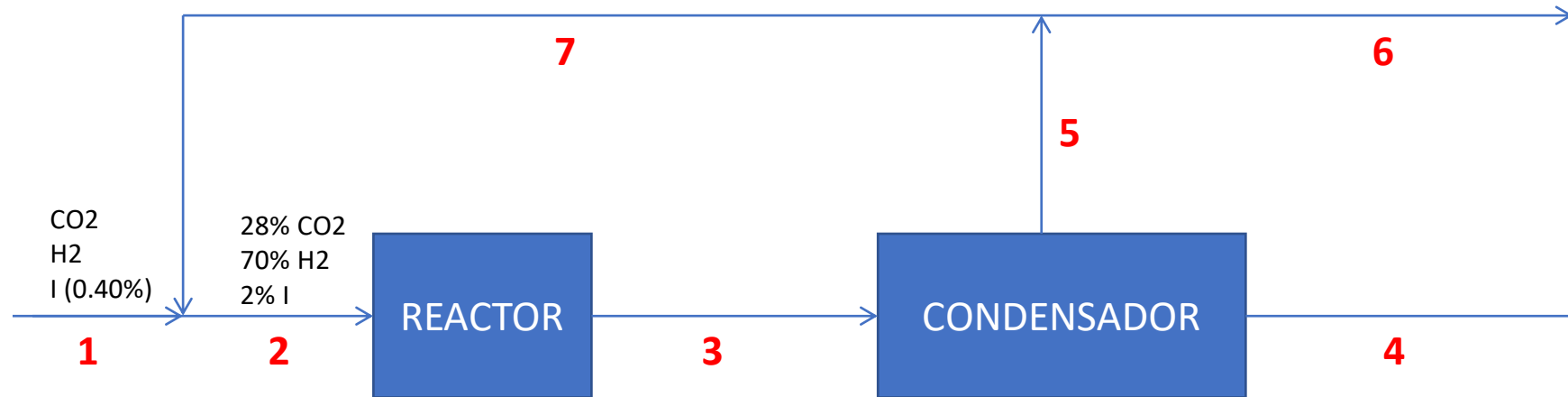
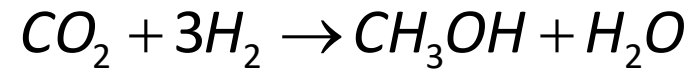
Produz-se metanol na reacção do dióxido de carbono com hidrogénio:

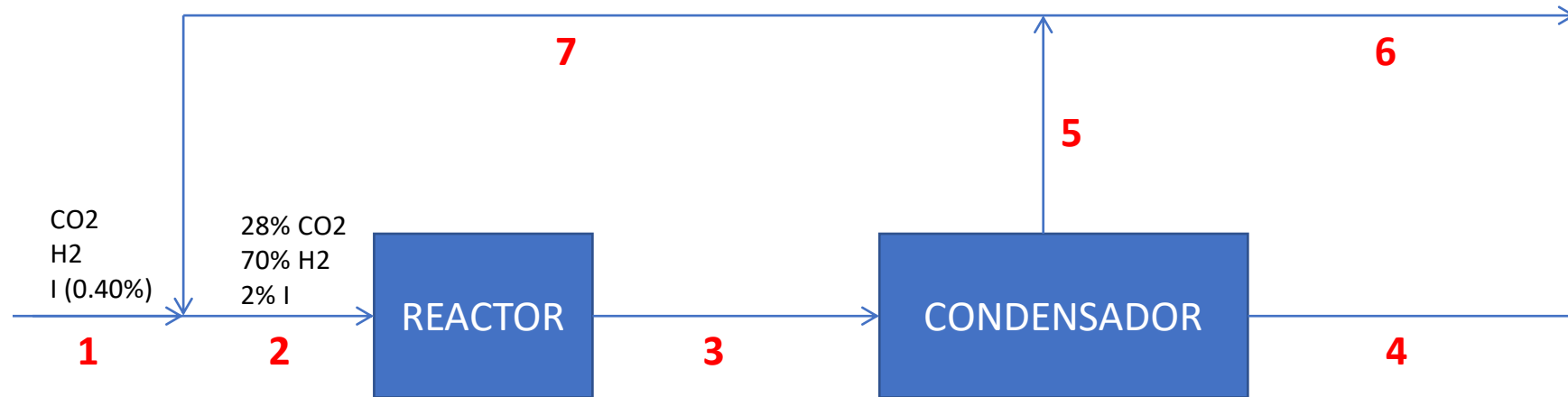
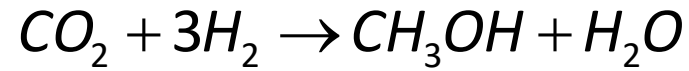


A alimentação fresca ao processo contém hidrogénio, dióxido de carbono e 0.40% molar de inertes (I). O efluente do reactor passa para um condensador onde se remove completamente todo o metanol e água formados na reacção. Os reagentes não convertidos na reacção e o inerte são reciclados de volta ao reactor (correntes 5 → 7 → 2) após **purga**.

A alimentação ao reactor contém 28% mole CO_2 , 70% mole H_2 e 2% mole de **inertes**. A **conversão por passe** do hidrogénio é de 60%.

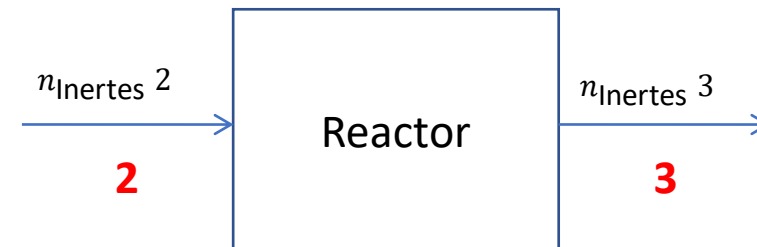




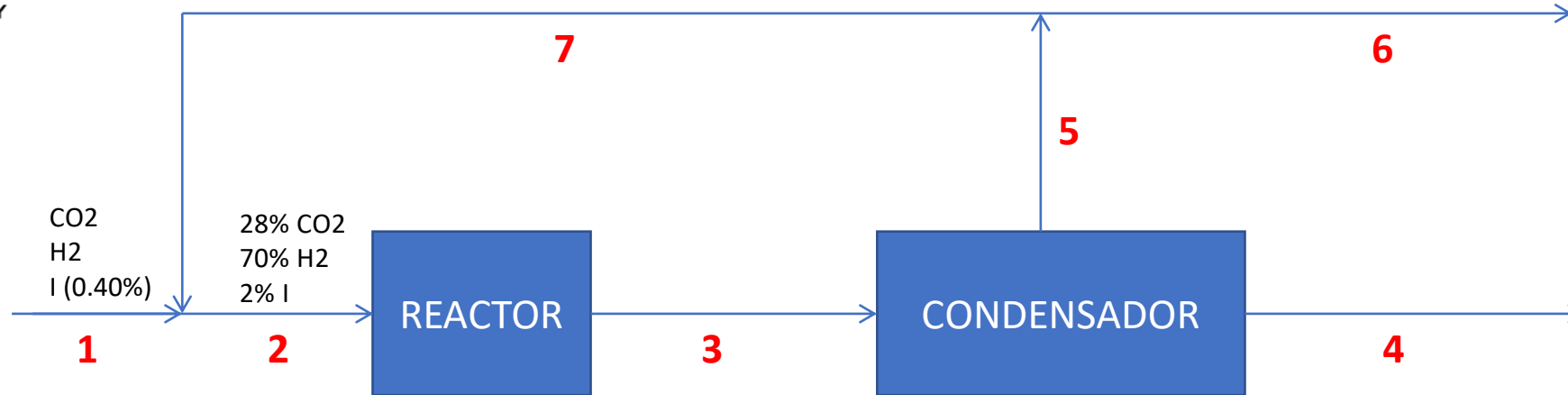


Inertes: substâncias que não participam na reacção;

Ou seja, não são reagentes nem produtos de reacção.



o nº de moles de inertes que entra no reactor =
nº de moles que sai
Atenção não são as composições!

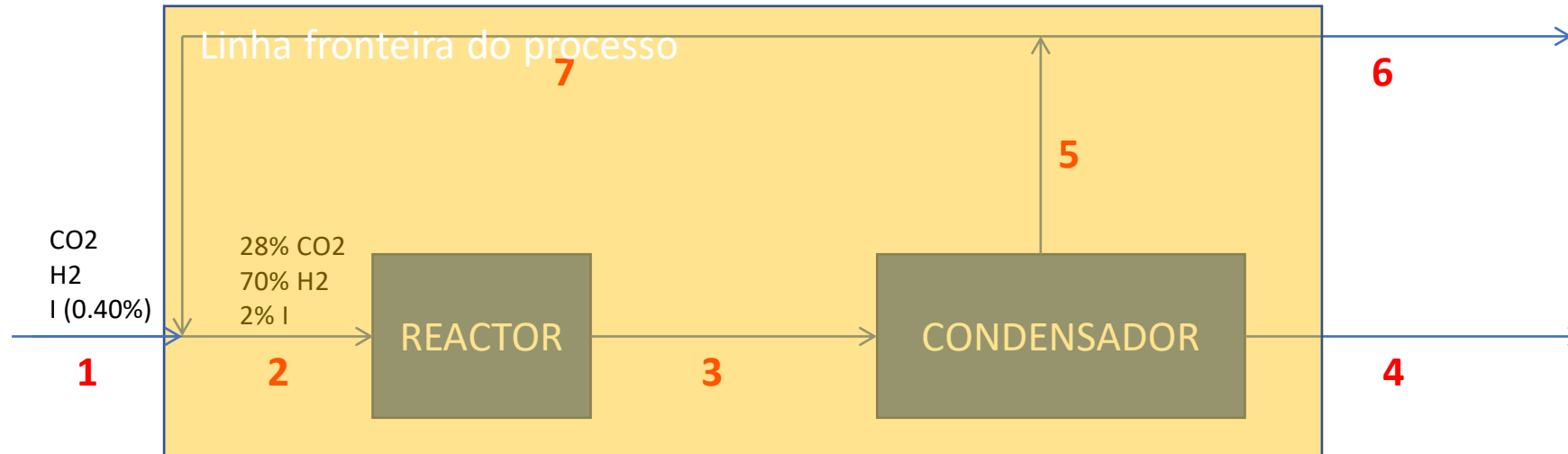


$$\%Convers\tilde{a}o = \left(\frac{N_0 - N_f}{N_0} \right) \times 100$$

N_0 - designa o número de moles do reagente limitante inicialmente presentes

N_f - designa o número de moles final do reagente limitante

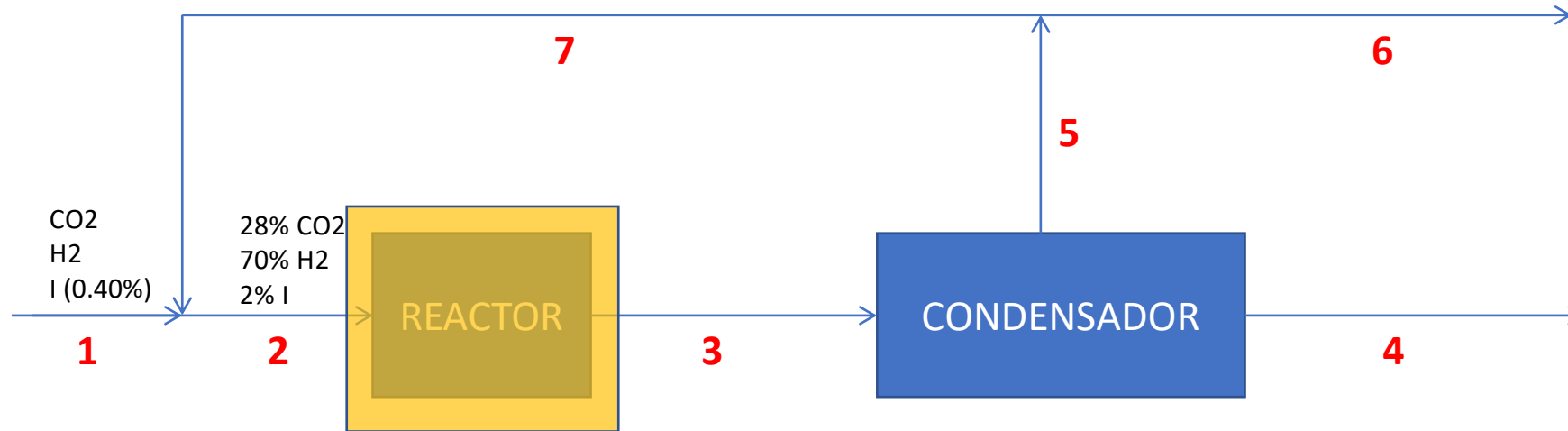
Na análise de reactores químicos envolvendo a separação dos produtos de reacção e o reciclo dos reagente não consumidos, usam-se duas definições de conversão da reacção



$$\text{Conversão global} = \frac{\text{entrada de r.l. no processo} - \text{saída de r.l. do processo}}{\text{entrada de r.l. no processo}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Conversão global} = \frac{n_{r.l. \text{ em } 1} - (n_{r.l. \text{ em } 4 \text{ e } 6})}{n_{r.l. \text{ em } 1}} \times 100$$

r.l. = reagente limitante

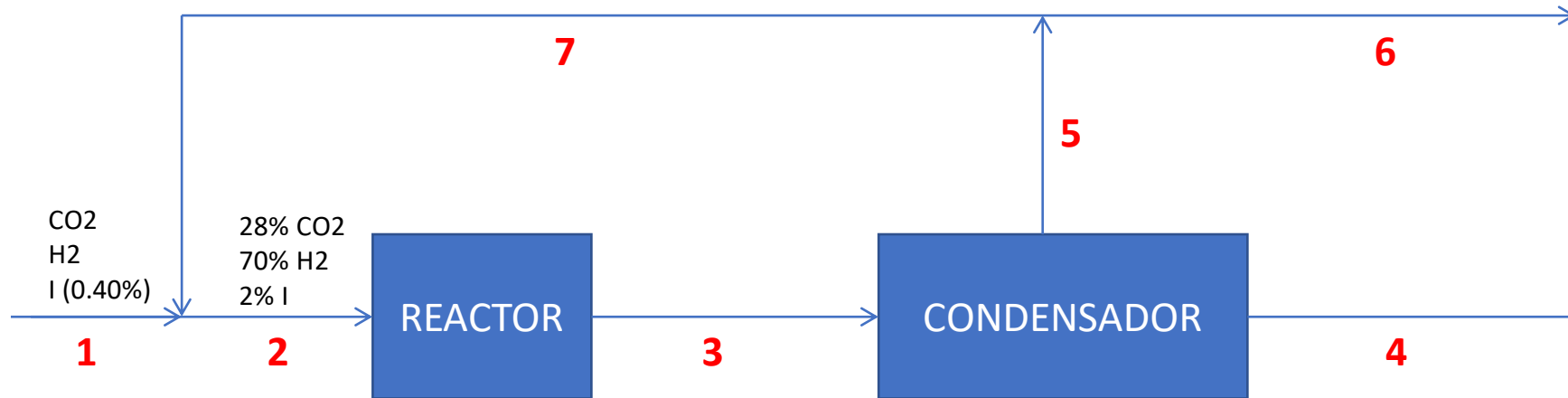


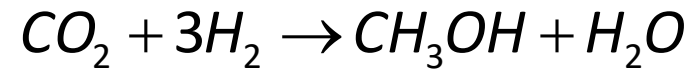
$$\text{Conversão por passe} = \frac{\text{entrada de r.l. no reactor} - \text{saída de r.l. do reactor}}{\text{entrada de r.l. no reactor}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Conversão por passe} = \frac{n_{r.l. \text{ em } 2} - n_{r.l. \text{ em } 3}}{n_{r.l. \text{ em } 2}} \times 100$$

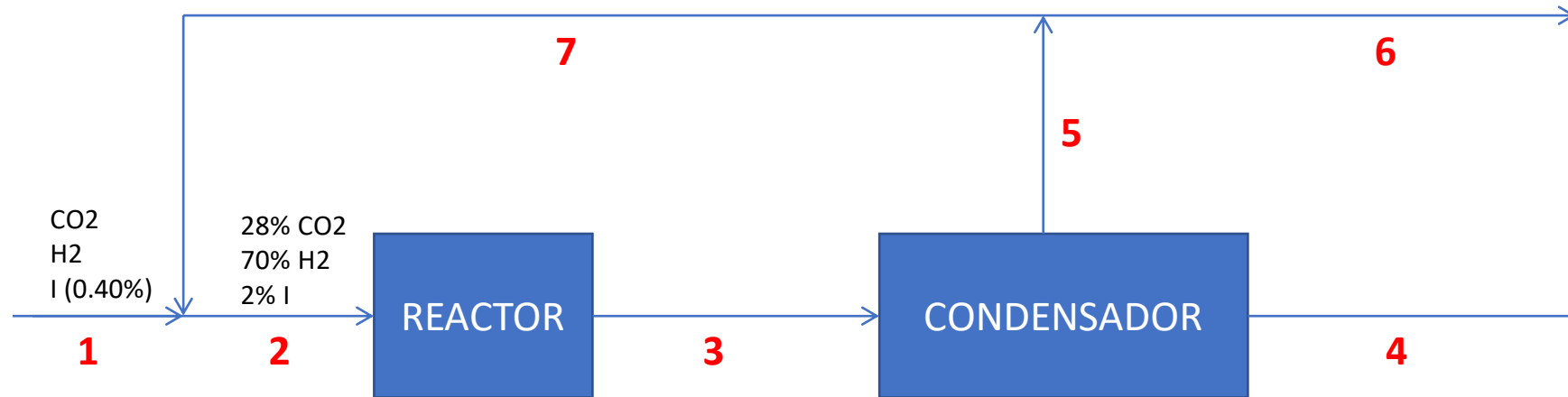
r.l. = reagente limitante

%Conversão por passe H_2 = 60%

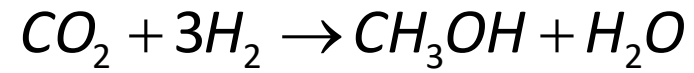
[illegible]



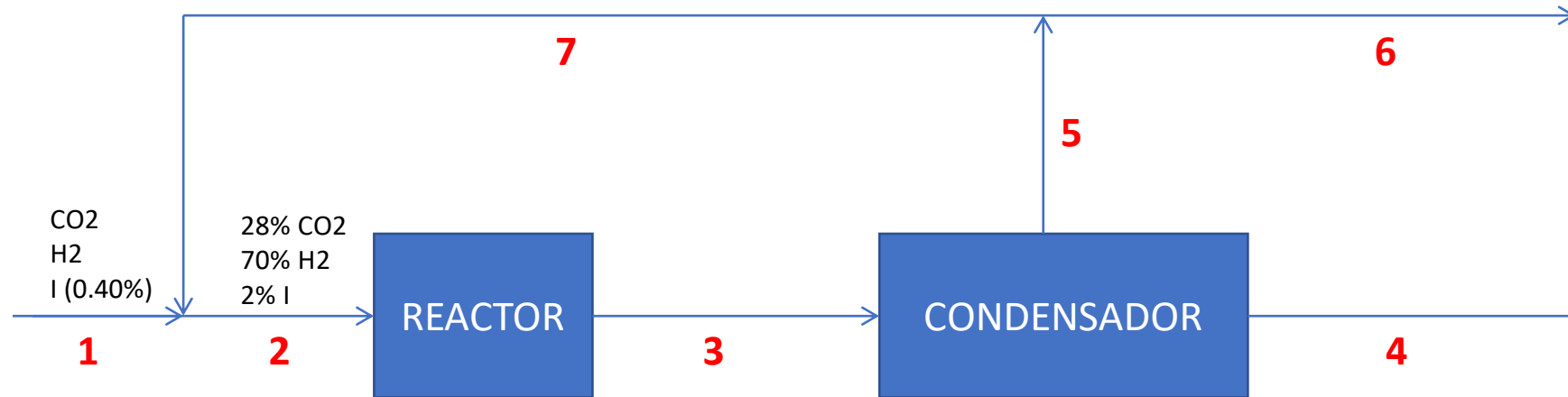
%Conversão por passe $\text{H}_2 = 60\%$



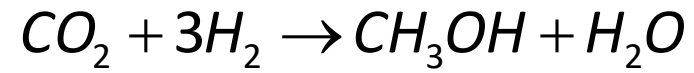
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CO2							
H2							
inertes							
CH3OH							
H2O							
total							



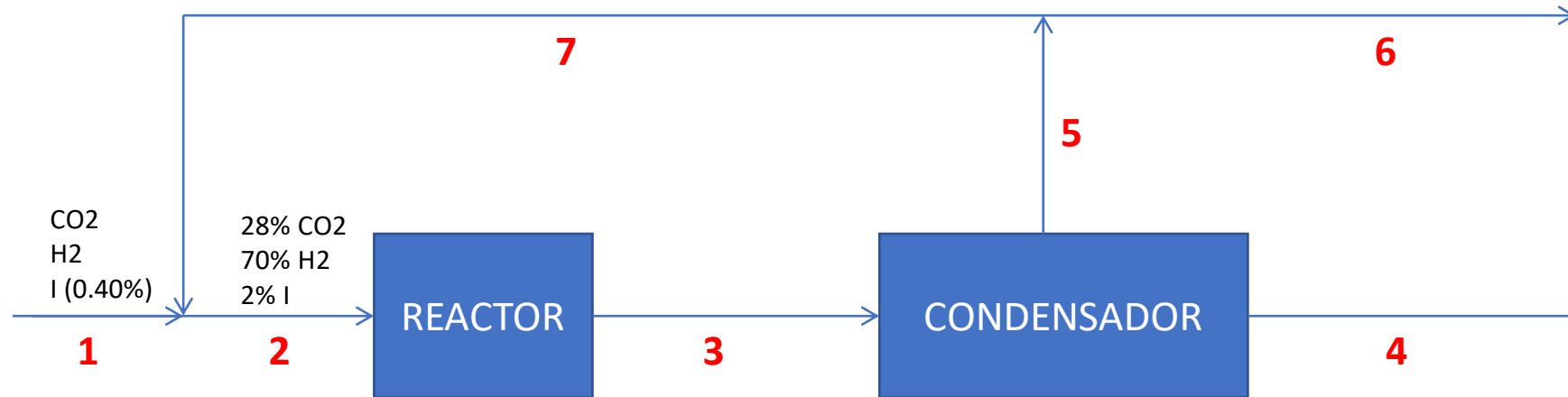
%Conversão por passe $\text{H}_2 = 60\%$



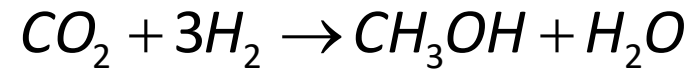
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CO2	✓						
H2	✓						
inertes	✓						
CH3OH	0						
H2O	0						
total							



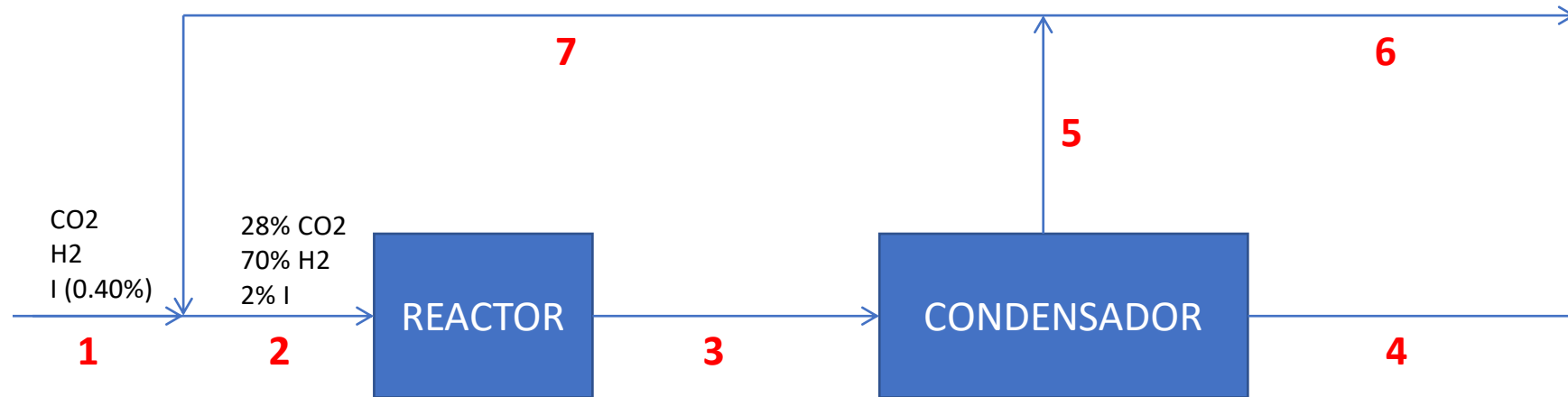
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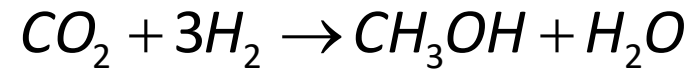
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CO2	✓	✓					
H2	✓	✓					
inertes	✓	✓					
CH3OH	0	0					
H2O	0	0					
total							



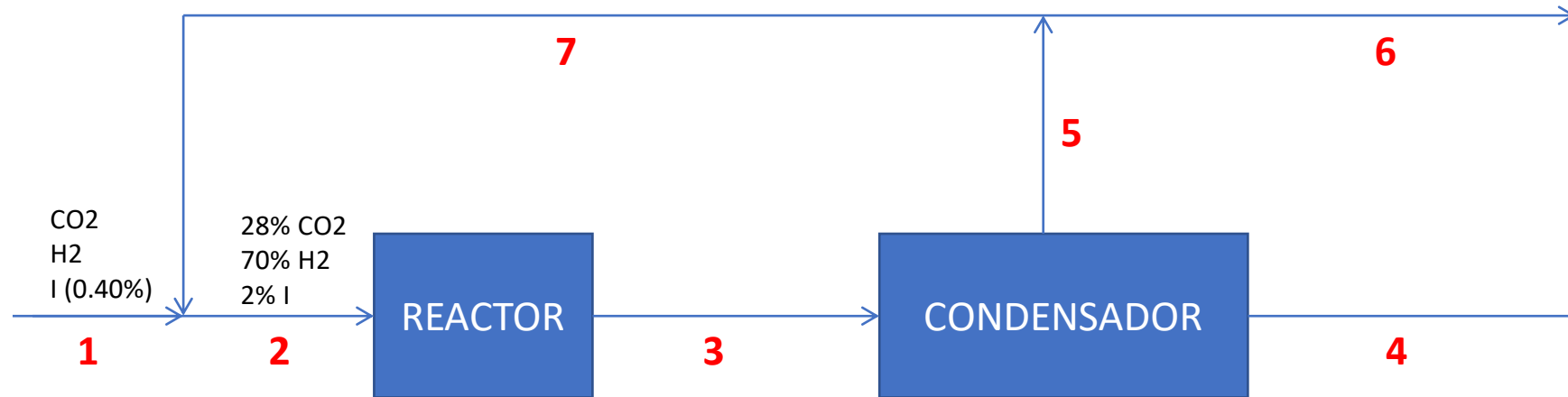
%Conversão por passe $\text{H}_2 = 60\%$



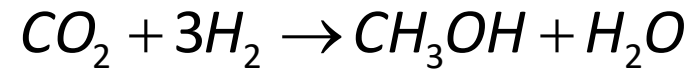
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CO2	✓	✓	✓				
H2	✓	✓	✓				
inertes	✓	✓	✓				
CH3OH	0	0	✓				
H2O	0	0	✓				
total							



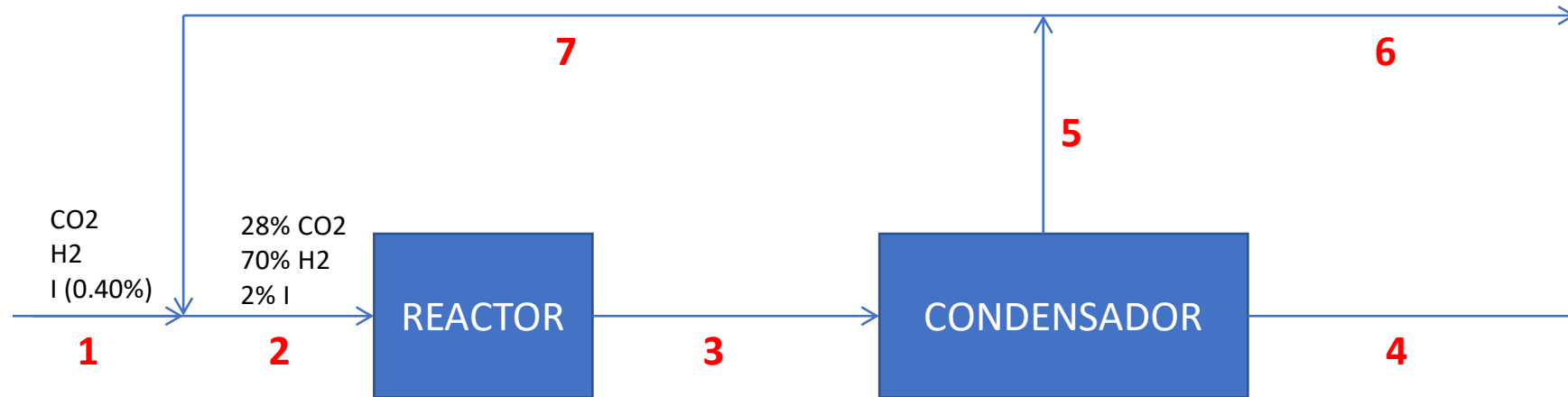
%Conversão por passe $\text{H}_2 = 60\%$



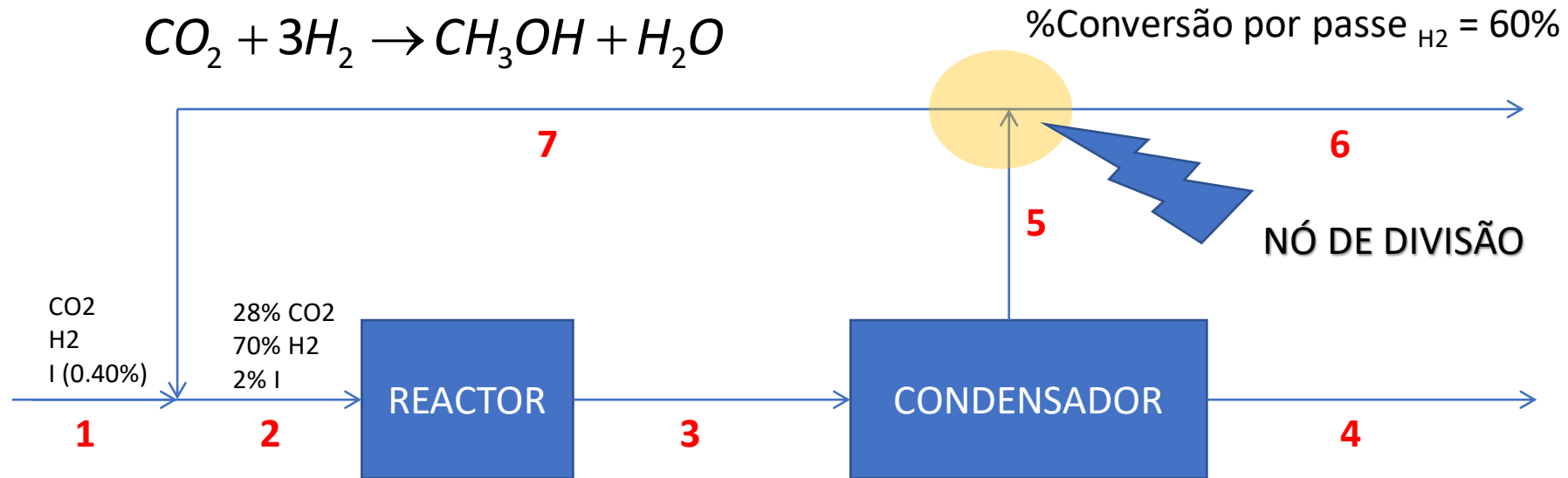
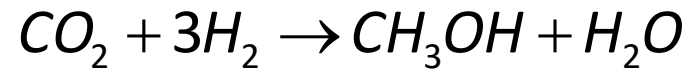
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CO2	✓	✓	✓	0			
H2	✓	✓	✓	0			
inertes	✓	✓	✓	0			
CH3OH	0	0	✓	✓			
H2O	0	0	✓	✓			
total							



%Conversão por passe $\text{H}_2 = 60\%$



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CO2	✓	✓	✓	0	✓		
H2	✓	✓	✓	0	✓		
inertes	✓	✓	✓	0	✓		
CH3OH	0	0	✓	✓	0		
H2O	0	0	✓	✓	0		
total							

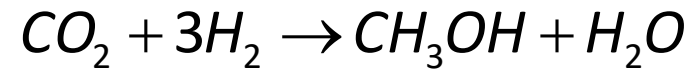


	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CO ₂	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	✓
H ₂	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	✓
inertes	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	✓
CH ₃ OH	0	0	✓	✓			
H ₂ O	0	0	✓	✓			
total							

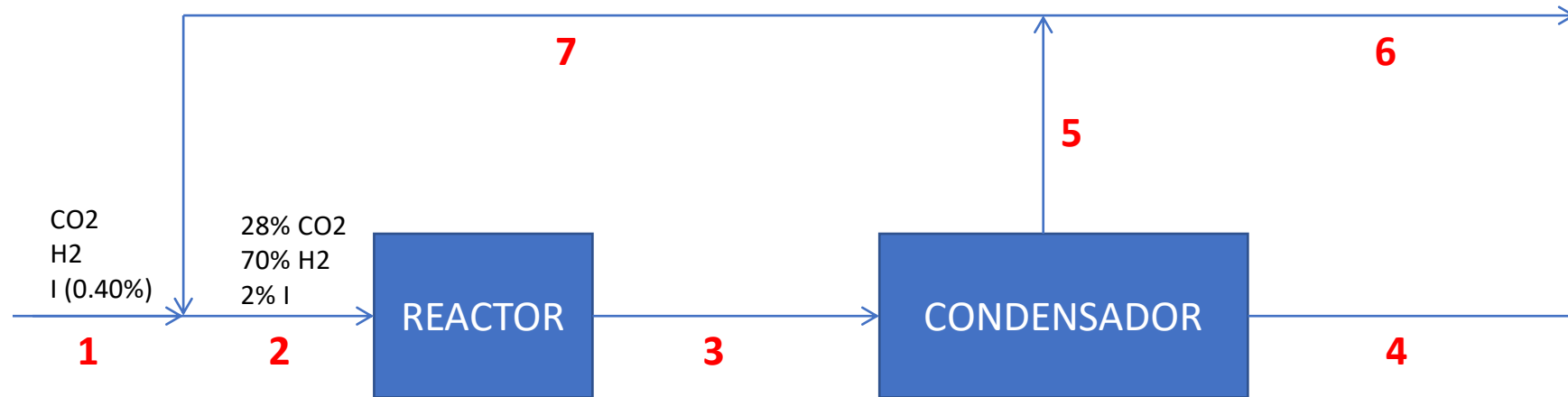
$(x_{\text{CO}_2})_5 = (x_{\text{CO}_2})_7 = (x_{\text{CO}_2})_6$

$(x_{\text{H}_2})_5 = (x_{\text{H}_2})_7 = (x_{\text{H}_2})_6$

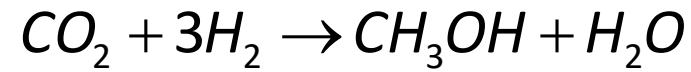
$(x_{\text{inertes}})_5 = (x_{\text{inertes}})_7 = (x_{\text{inertes}})_6$



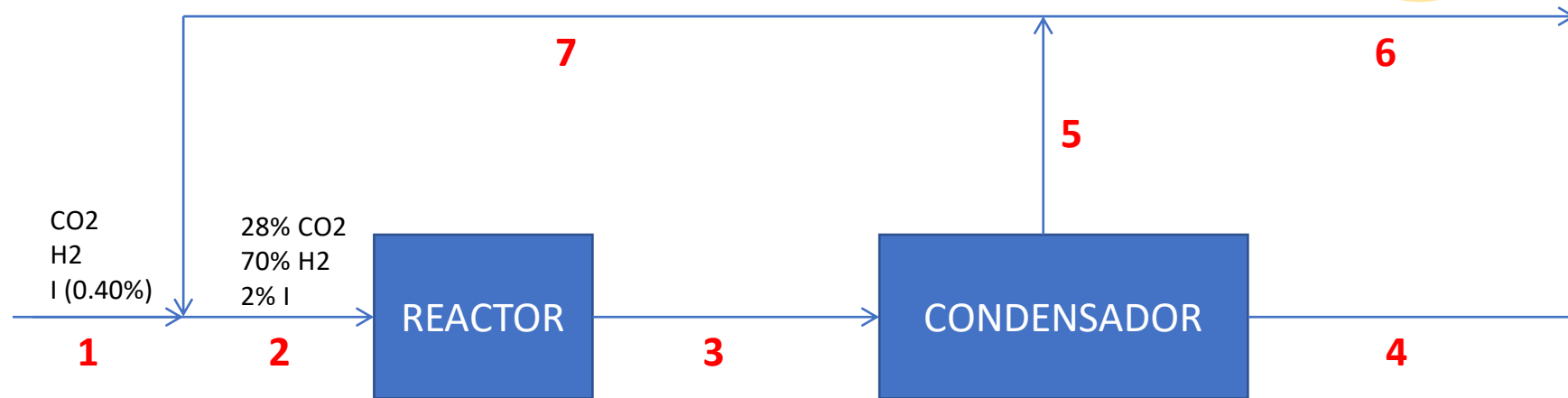
%Conversão por passe $\text{H}_2 = 60\%$



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CO2	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	✓
H2	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	✓
inertes	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	✓
CH3OH	0	0	✓	✓	0	0	0
H2O	0	0	✓	✓	0	0	0
total							



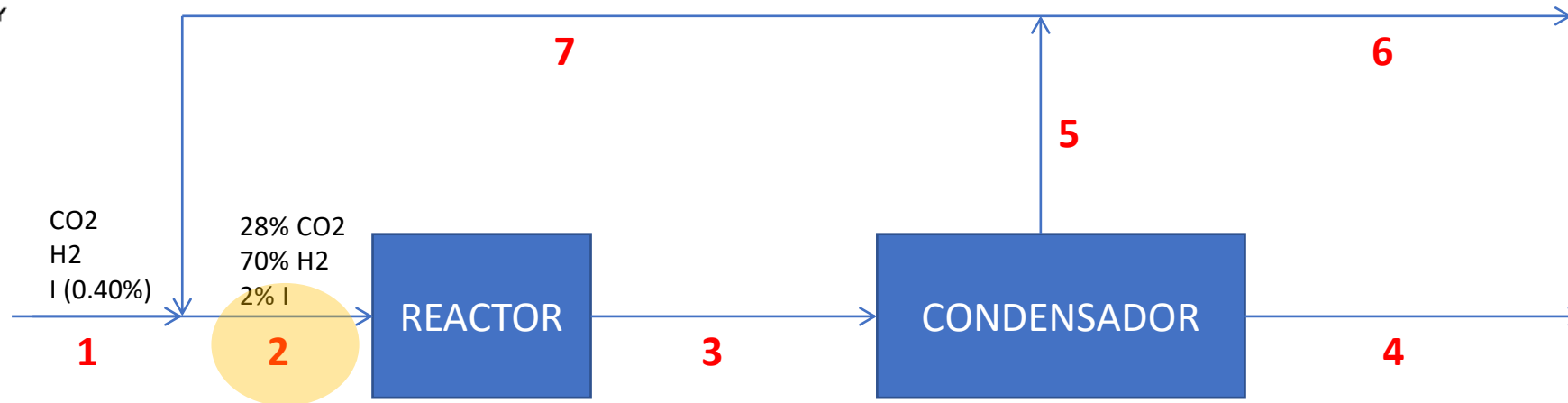
%Conversão por **passo** H_2 = 60%



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CO ₂						✓	✓
H ₂	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	✓
inertes	✓						
CH ₃ OH	0						
H ₂ O	0	0	✓	✓	0	0	0
total							

Por onde começamos???

Onde colocamos a base de cálculo?

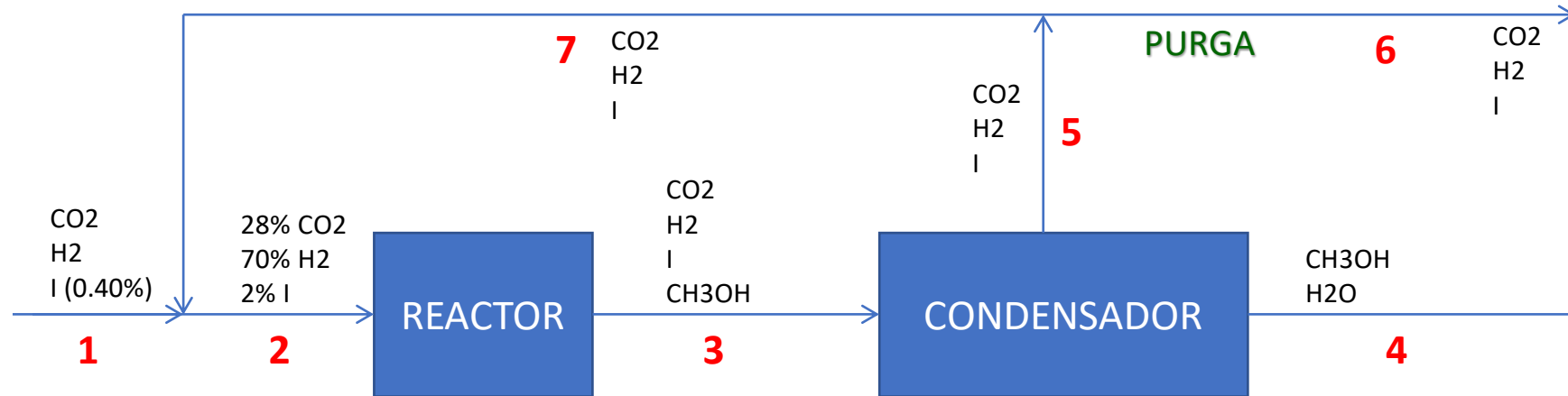


$$\text{Convers\~ao global} = \frac{n_{\text{H}_2} \text{ em } 1 - n_{\text{H}_2} \text{ em } 6}{n_{\text{H}_2} \text{ em } 1} \times 100$$

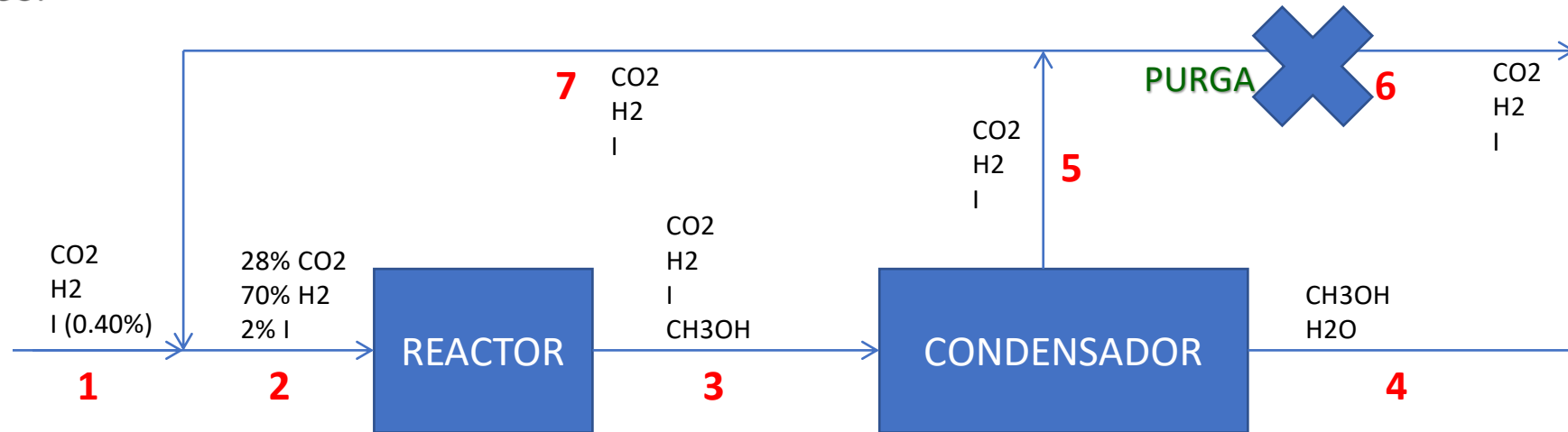
%Convers\~ao por passe _{H₂} = 60%

$$\text{Convers\~ao por passe} = \frac{n_{\text{H}_2} \text{ em } 2 - n_{\text{H}_2} \text{ em } 3}{n_{\text{H}_2} \text{ em } 2} \times 100$$

=> Na corrente 2 !



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CO_2	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	✓
H_2	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	✓
inertes	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	✓
CH_3OH	0	0	✓	✓	0	0	0
H_2O	0	0	✓	✓	0	0	0



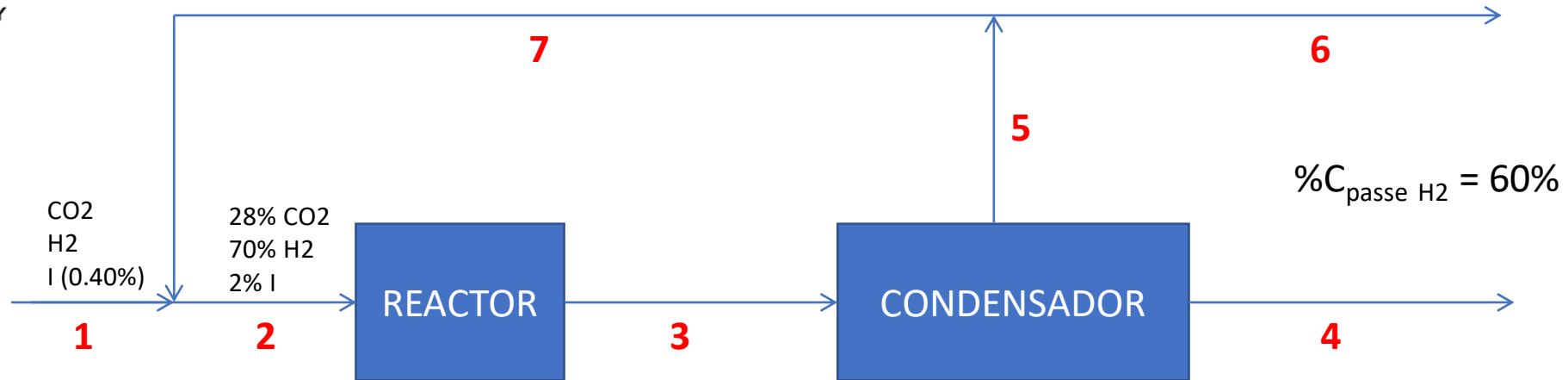
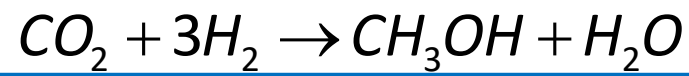
E se não existisse a corrente 6?

=> O inerte ia acumular no sistema não sendo possível atingir o estado estacionário

=> Eventualmente, ou o inerte, em concentrações mais elevadas, passaria a participar na reacção; ou, aumentando desproporcionadamente a pressão, ocorreria risco de explosão!

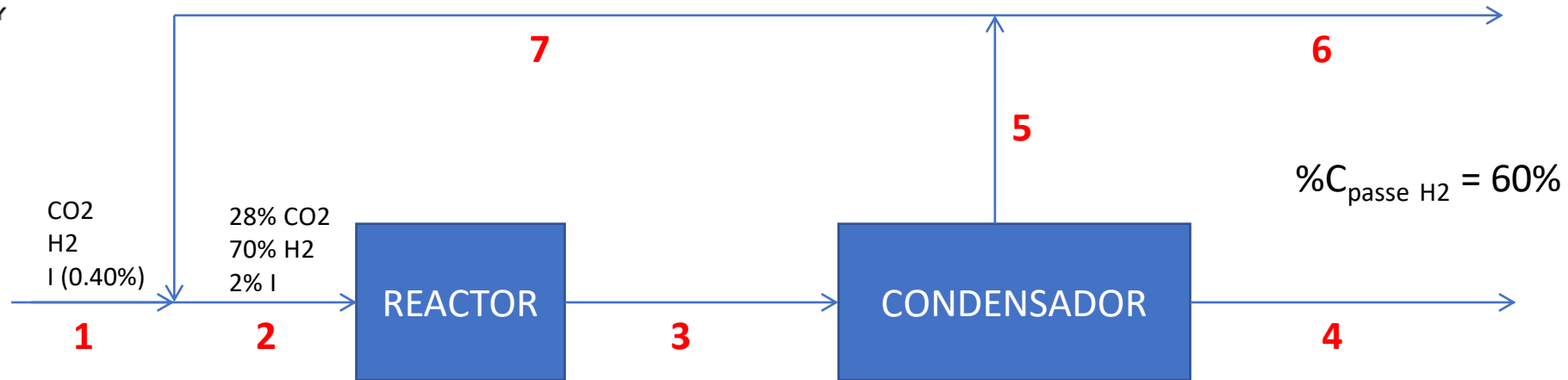
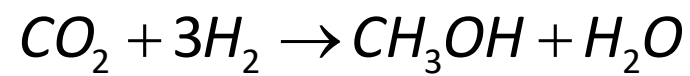
Solução?

=> Efectuar a purga da corrente de reciclo!



Consideremos como base de cálculo a entrada de 100 kmol/h de moles totais na corrente 2.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CO ₂				0			
H ₂				0			
inertes				0			
CH ₃ OH	0	0			0	0	0
H ₂ O	0	0			0	0	0
total		100					

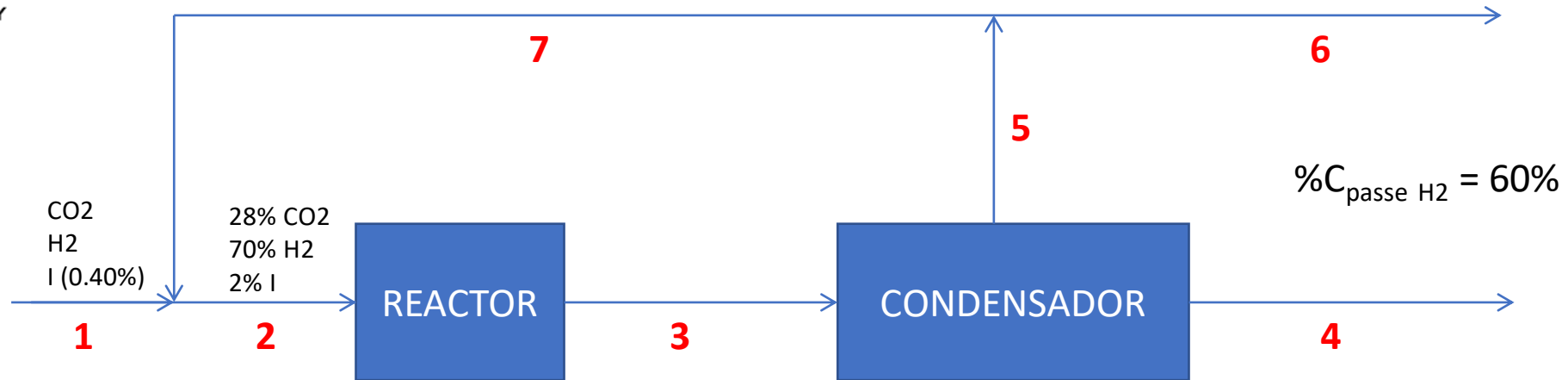


Consideremos como base de cálculo a entrada de 100 kmol/h de moles totais na corrente 2.



28_kmol/h_CO₂
70_kmol/h_H₂
2_kmol/h_inertes

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CO ₂				0			
H ₂				0			
inertes				0			
CH ₃ OH	0	0			0	0	0
H ₂ O	0	0			0	0	0
total		100					

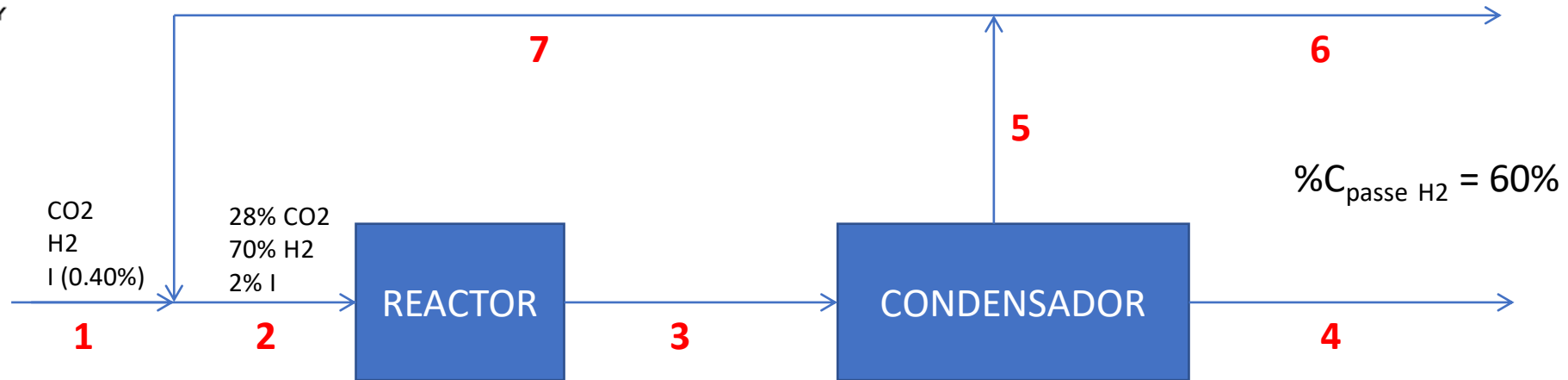
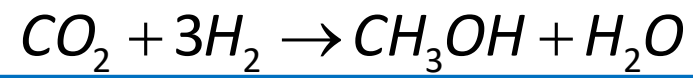


Consideremos como base de cálculo a entrada de 100 kmol/h de moles totais na corrente 2.

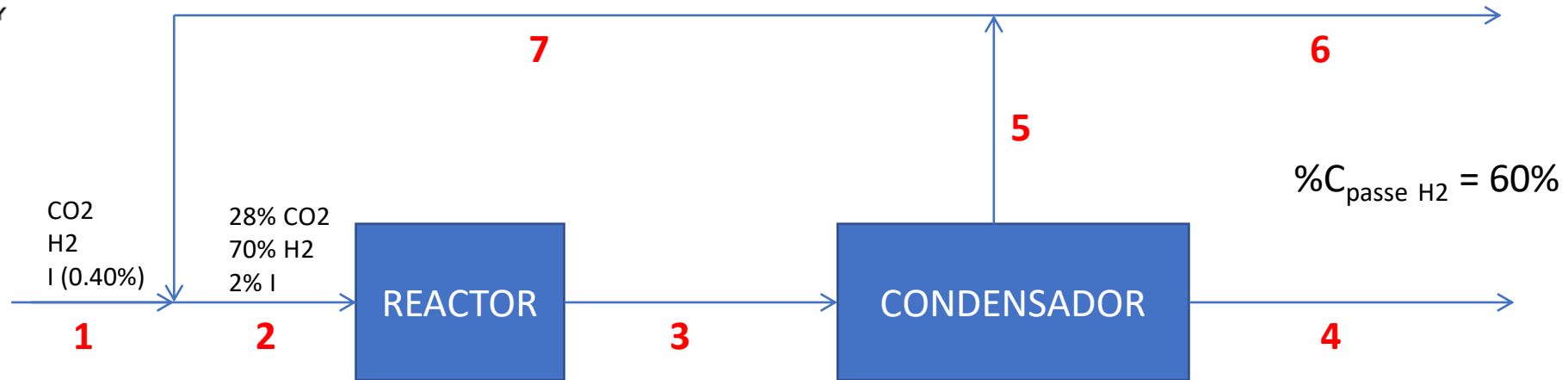
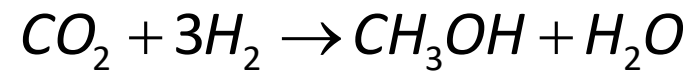
↓

28_kmol/h_CO₂
70_kmol/h_H₂
2_kmol/h_inertes

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CO ₂		28		0			
H ₂		70		0			
inertes		2		0			
CH ₃ OH	0	0			0	0	0
H ₂ O	0	0			0	0	0
total		100					

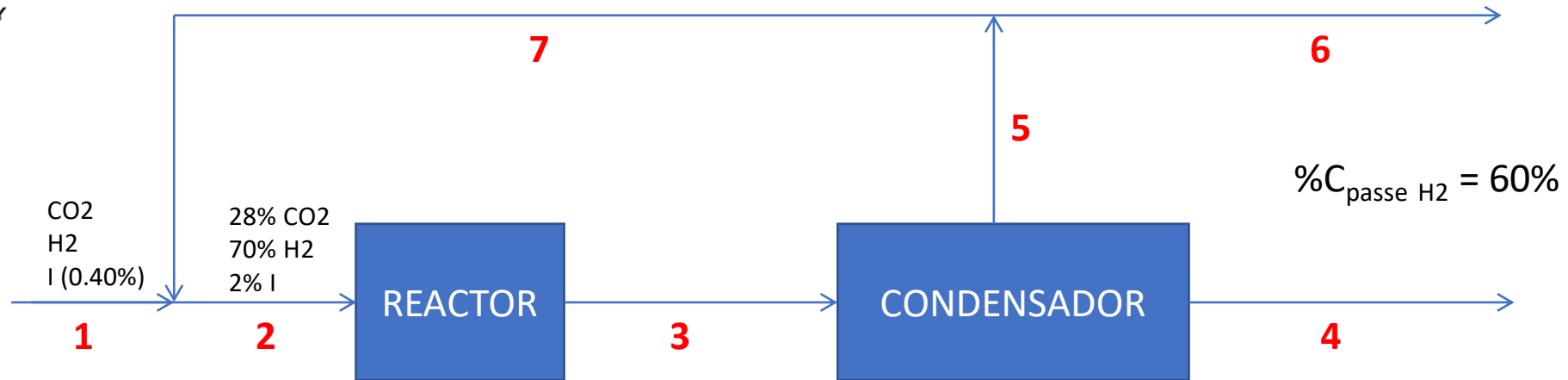
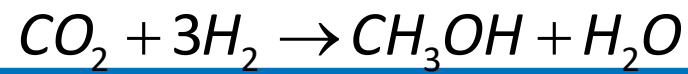


	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CO ₂		28		0			
H ₂		70		0			
inertes		2	2	0			
CH ₃ OH	0	0			0	0	0
H ₂ O	0	0			0	0	0
total		100					



%Conversão por passe do hidrogénio = 60%

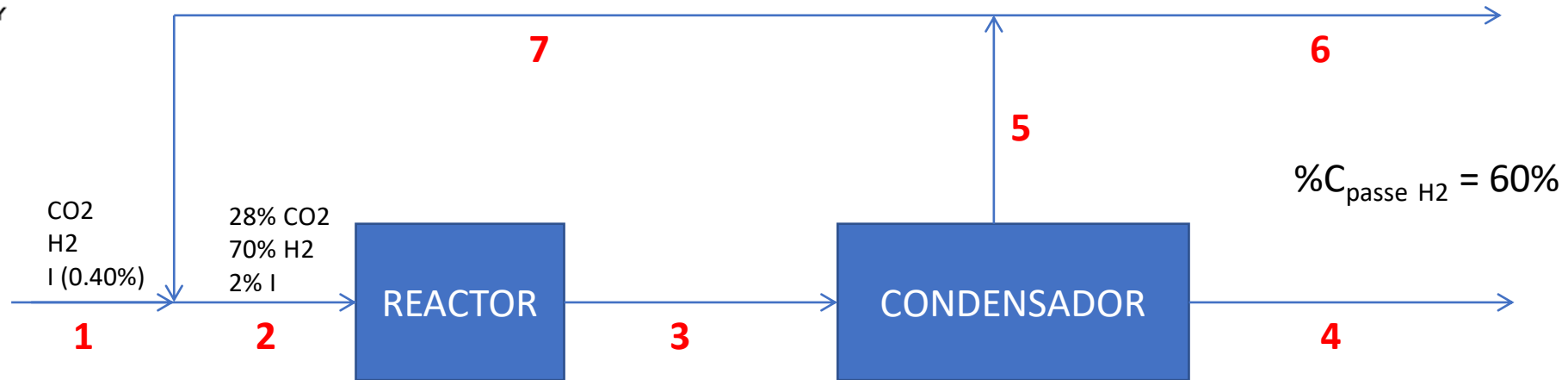
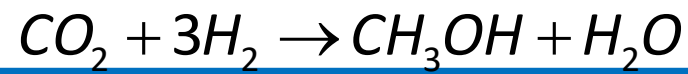
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CO ₂		28		0			
H ₂		70		0			
inertes		2	2	0			
CH ₃ OH	0	0			0	0	0
H ₂ O	0	0			0	0	0
total		100					



A conversão de H_2 é de 60%: $(n_{\text{H}_2})_{\text{convertidas}} = 0,6 * 70 = 42 \text{ kmol/h}$

$$(n_{\text{H}_2})_3 = 70 - 42 = 28 \text{ kmol/h}$$

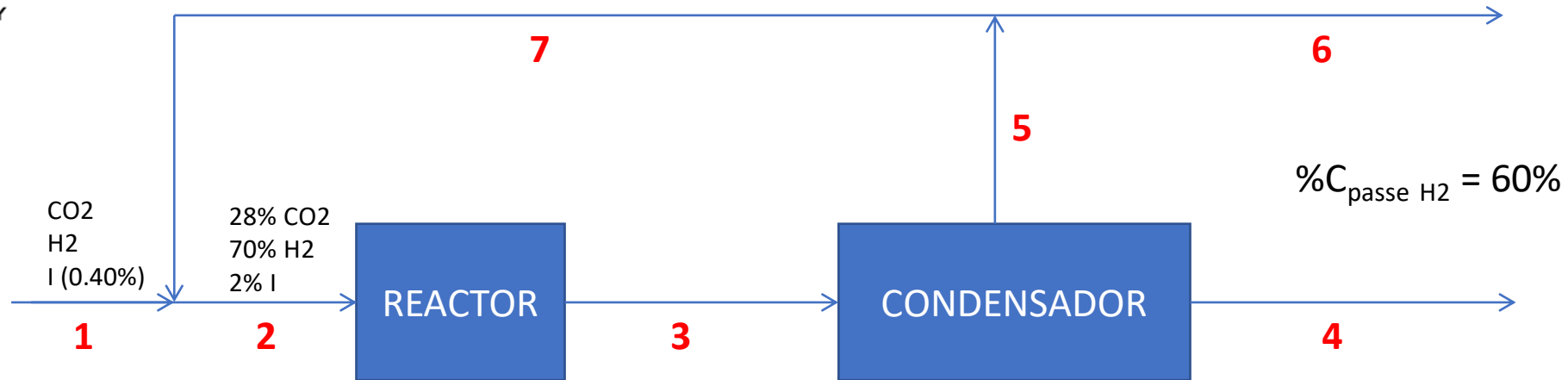
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CO2		28		0			
H2		70		0			
inertes		2	2	0			
CH3OH	0	0			0	0	0
H2O	0	0			0	0	0
total		100					



A conversão de H₂ é de 60%: $(n_{\text{H}_2})_{\text{convertidas}} = 0,6 * 70 = 42 \text{ kmol/h}$

$$(n_{\text{H}_2})_3 = 70 - 42 = 28 \text{ kmol/h}$$

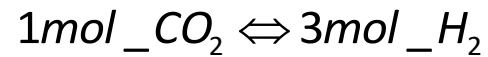
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CO ₂		28		0			
H ₂		70	28	0			
inertes		2	2	0			
CH ₃ OH	0	0			0	0	0
H ₂ O	0	0			0	0	0
total		100					



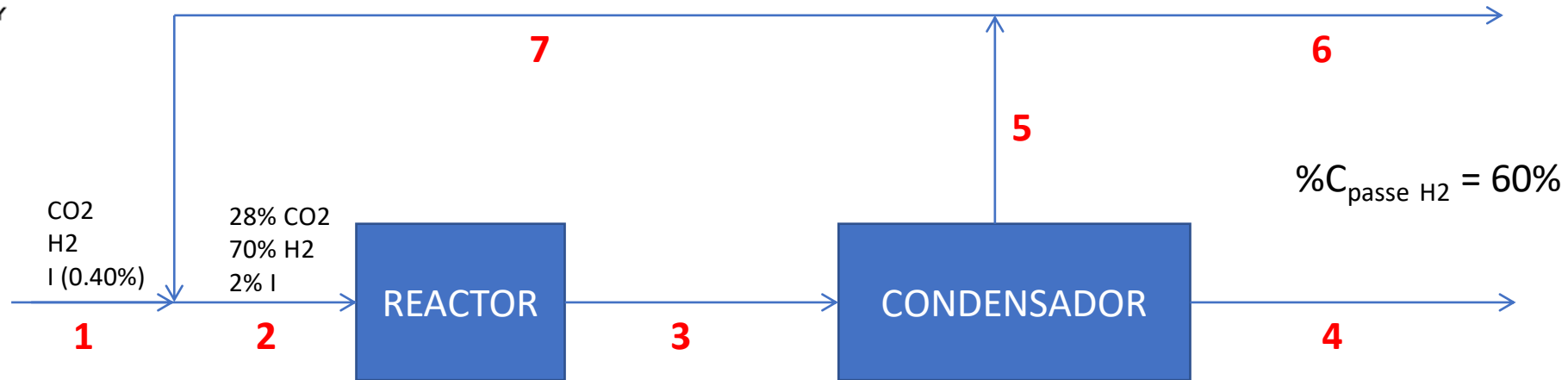
A conversão de H₂ é de 60%: $(n_{H_2})_{convertidas} = 0,6 * 70 = 42_kmol/h$

$$(n_{H_2})_3 = 70 - 42 = 28_kmol/h$$

A conversão de CO₂ será então:



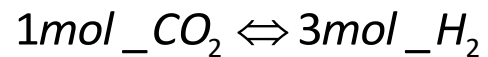
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CO ₂		28		0			
H ₂		70	28	0			
inertes		2	2	0			
CH ₃ OH	0	0			0	0	0
H ₂ O	0	0			0	0	0
total		100					



A conversão de H₂ é de 60%: $(n_{H_2})_{convertidas} = 0,6 * 70 = 42_kmol/h$

$$(n_{H_2})_3 = 70 - 42 = 28_kmol/h$$

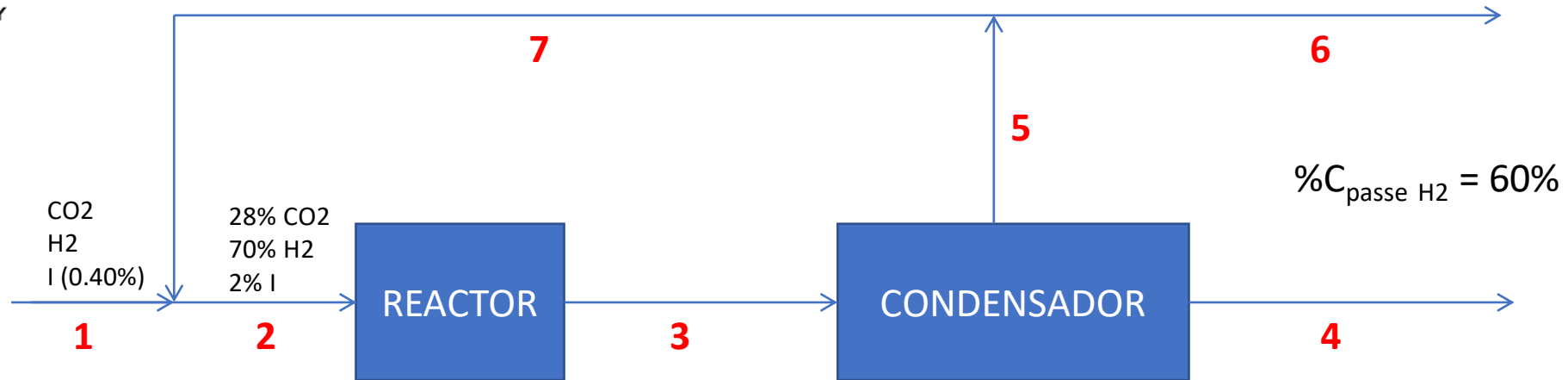
A conversão de CO₂ será então:



$$(n_{CO_2})_{convertidas} = \frac{42}{3} = 14_kmol/h$$

$$(n_{CO_2})_3 = 28 - 14 = 14_kmol/h$$

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CO2		28	14	0			
H2		70	28	0			
inertes		2	2	0			
CH3OH	0	0			0	0	0
H2O	0	0			0	0	0
total		100					

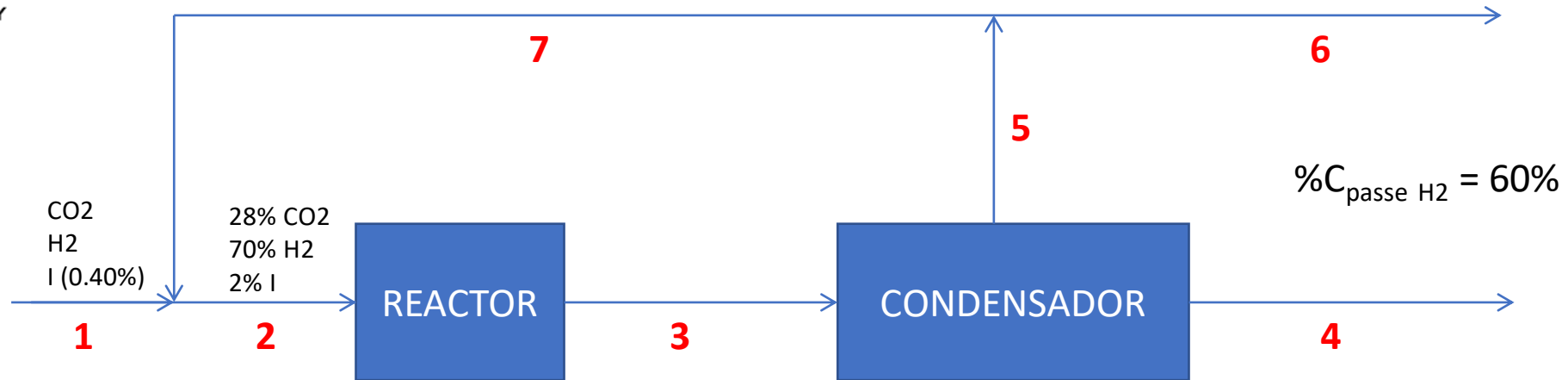
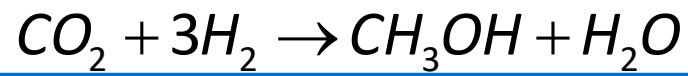


Se são convertidas 14 kmol/h de dióxido de carbono, então são gerados:

$$(n_{\text{CH}_3\text{OH}})_{\text{geradas}} = 14 \text{ kmol/h} = (n_{\text{CH}_3\text{OH}})_3$$

$$(n_{\text{H}_2\text{O}})_{\text{geradas}} = 14 \text{ kmol/h} = (n_{\text{H}_2\text{O}})_3$$

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CO2		28	14	0			
H2		70	28	0			
inertes		2	2	0			
CH3OH	0	0			0	0	0
H2O	0	0			0	0	0
total		100					

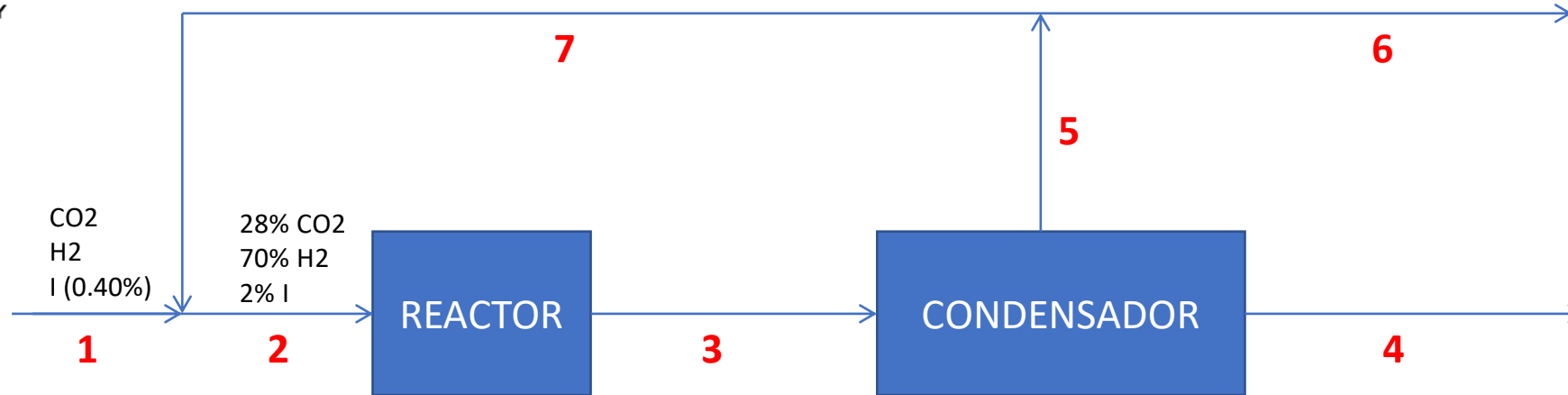
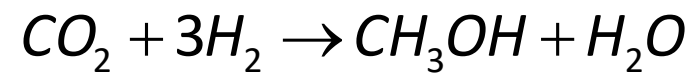


Se são convertidas 14 kmol/h de dióxido de carbono, então são gerados:

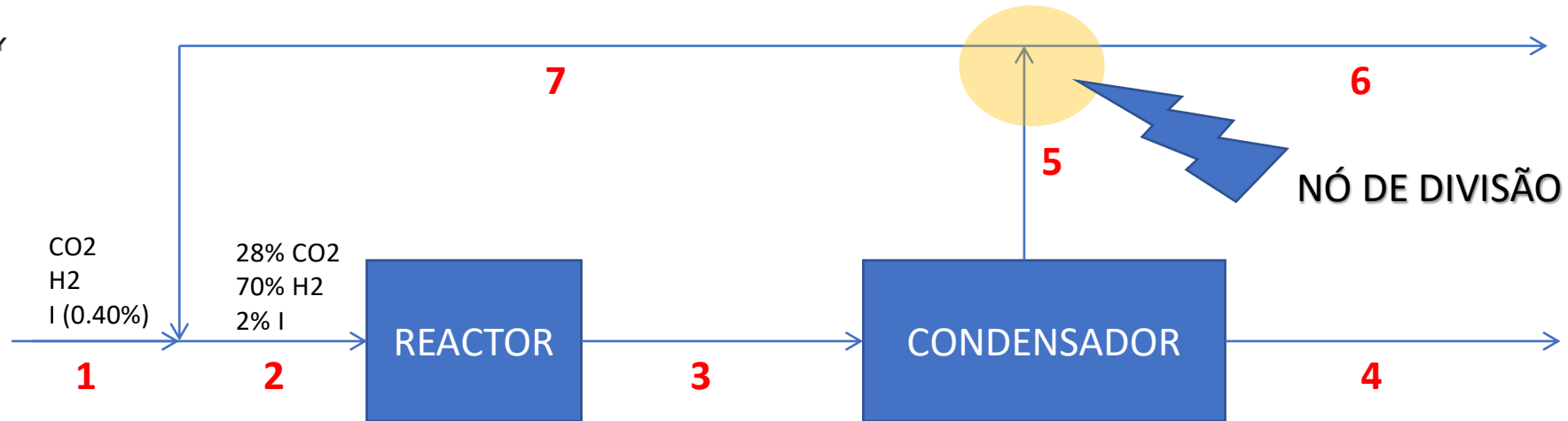
$$(n_{CH_3OH})_{geradas} = 14 \text{ kmol/h} = (n_{CH_3OH})_3$$

$$(n_{H_2O})_{geradas} = 14 \text{ kmol/h} = (n_{H_2O})_3$$

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CO2		28	14	0			
H2		70	28	0			
inertes		2	2	0			
CH3OH	0	0	14		0	0	0
H2O	0	0	14		0	0	0
total		100					



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CO ₂		28	14	0	14		
H ₂		70	28	0	28		
inertes		2	2	0	2		
CH ₃ OH	0	0	14	14	0	0	0
H ₂ O	0	0	14	14	0	0	0
total		100	72	28	44		



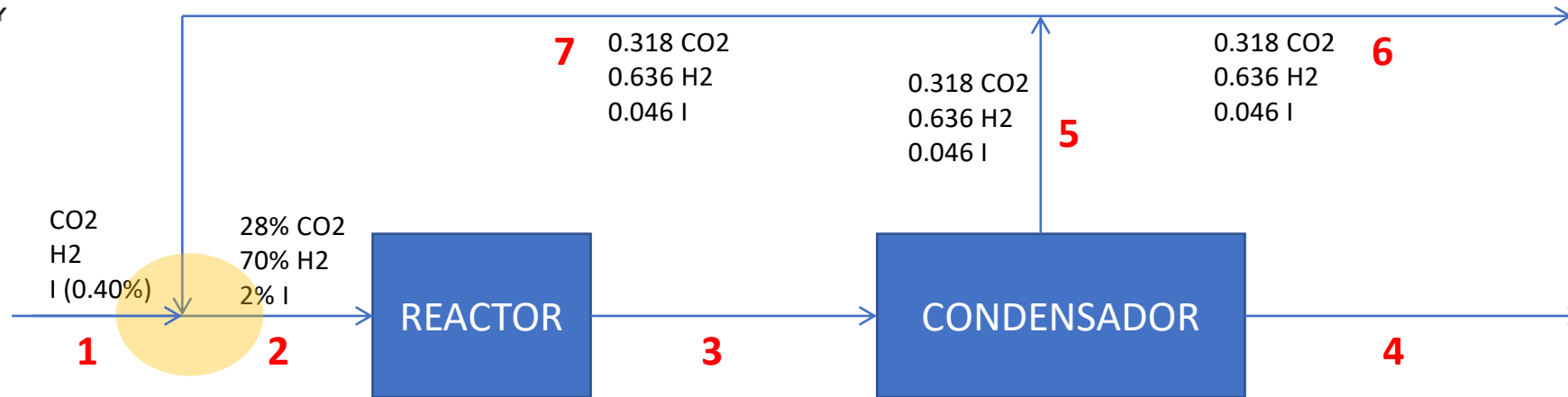
Caracterização das correntes 5, 6 e 7:

$$(x_{CO_2})_5 = (x_{CO_2})_7 = (x_{CO_2})_6 = 14/44 = 0,318$$

$$(x_{H_2})_5 = (x_{H_2})_7 = (x_{H_2})_6 = 28/44 = 0,636$$

$$(x_{inertes})_5 = (x_{inertes})_7 = (x_{inertes})_6 = 2/44 = 0,046$$

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CO ₂		28	14	0	14		
H ₂		70	28	0	28		
inertes		2	2	0	2		
CH ₃ OH	0	0	14	14	0	0	0
H ₂ O	0	0	14	14	0	0	0
total		100	72	28	44		



Balanço material ao NÓ DE ADIÇÃO (1+7=2)

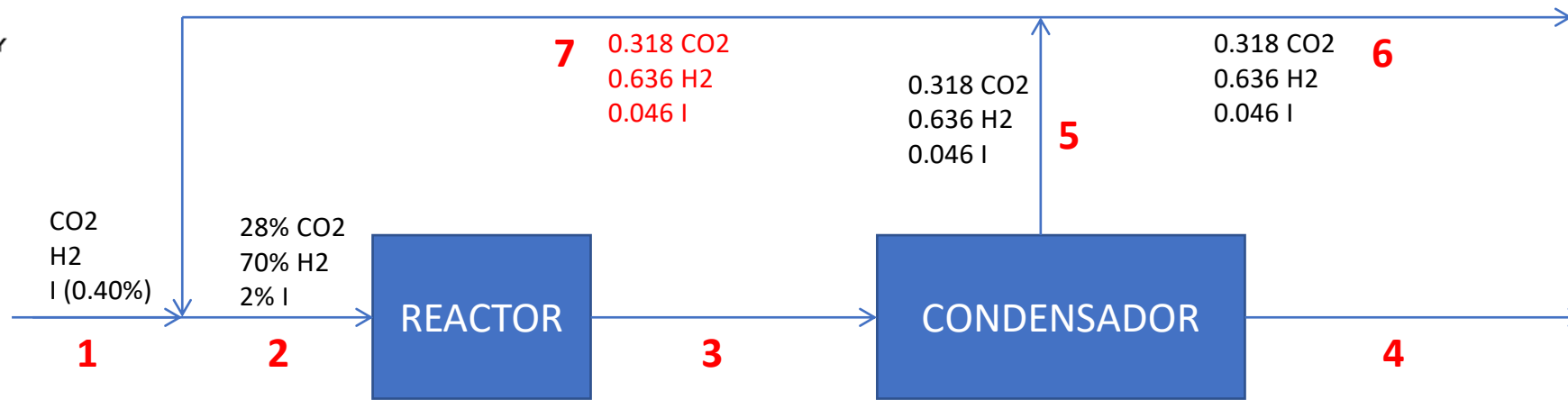
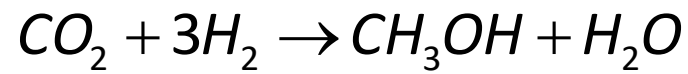
$$\begin{cases} n_1 + n_7 = n_2 = 100 \\ (x_{inertes})_1 \times n_1 + (x_{inertes})_7 \times n_7 = 0.02 \times 100 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} n_1 + n_7 = 100 \\ 0.004 \times n_1 + 0.046 \times n_7 = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$n_1 = 61,9 \text{ kmol/h}$$

$$n_7 = 38,1 \text{ kmol/h}$$

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CO2		28	14	0	14		
H2		70	28	0	28		
inertes		2	2	0	2		
CH3OH	0	0	14	14	0	0	0
H2O	0	0	14	14	0	0	0
total	61.9	100	72	28	44		38.1

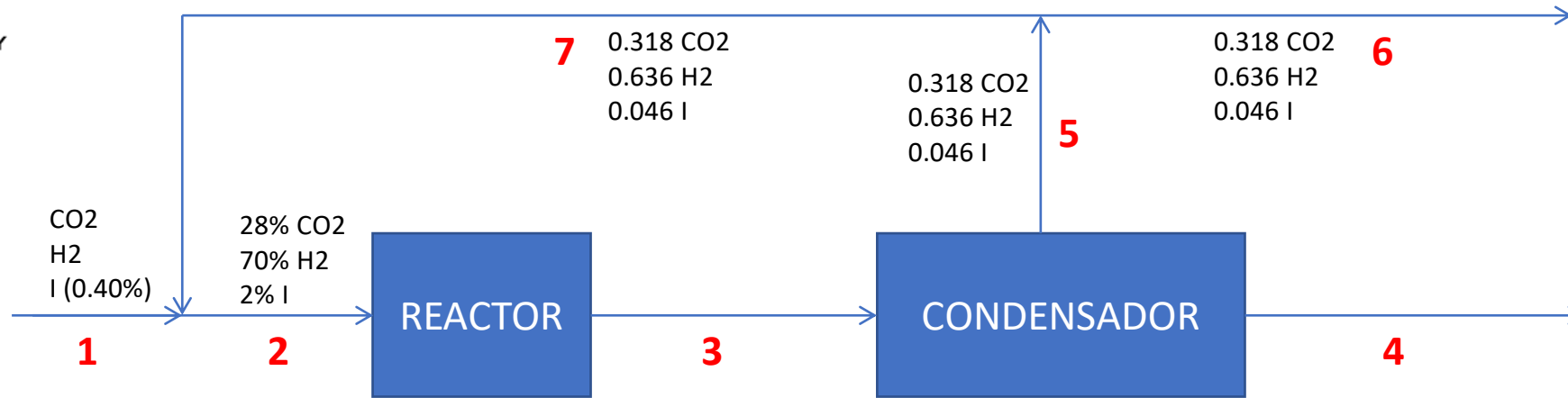
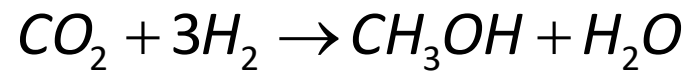


- Sabendo a composição da corrente 7 e as moles totais calculam-se as parciais.

- Corrente 7

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} n_{\text{CO}_2_7} = 0.318 \times 38.1 = 12.1 \text{ kmol} \\ n_{\text{H}_2_7} = 0.636 \times 38.1 = 24.2 \text{ kmol} \\ n_{\text{I}_7} = 0.046 \times 38.1 = 1.8 \text{ kmol} \end{array} \right.$$

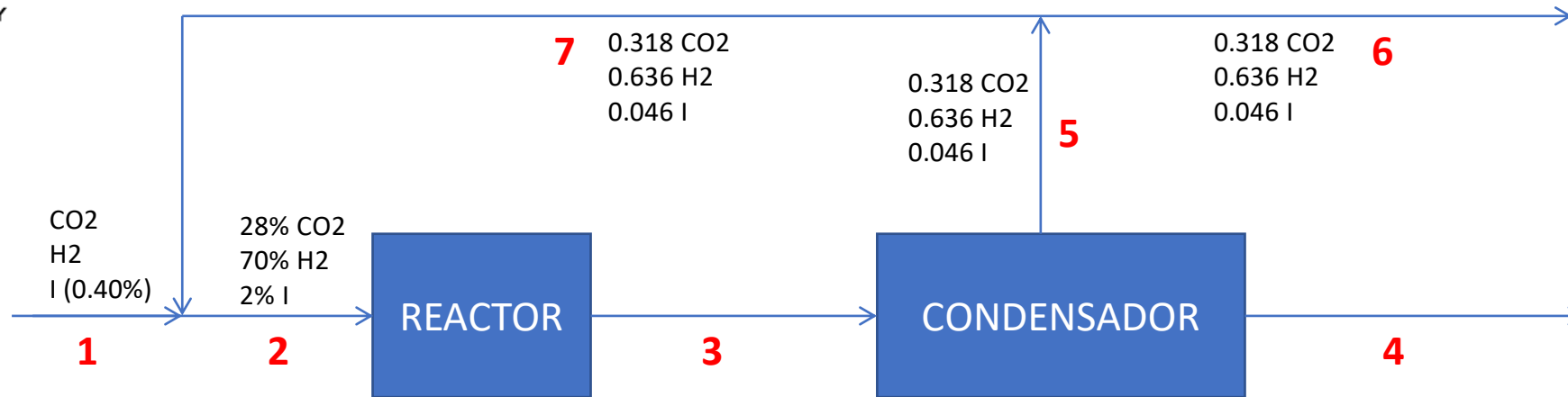
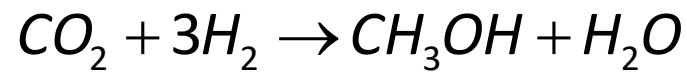
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CO2		28	14	0	14		12.1
H2		70	28	0	28		24.2
inertes		2	2	0	2		1.8
CH3OH	0	0	14	14	0	0	0
H2O	0	0	14	14	0	0	0
total	61.9	100	72	28	44		38.1



- **Corrente 1**

$$\begin{cases} n_{CO_2_1} = n_{CO_2_2} - n_{CO_2_7} = 28 - 12.1 = 15.9 \text{ kmol} \\ n_{H_2_1} = n_{H_2_2} - n_{H_2_7} = 70 - 24.2 = 45.8 \text{ kmol} \\ n_{I_1} = n_{I_2} - n_{I_7} = 2 - 1.8 = 0.2 \text{ kmol} \end{cases}$$

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CO2	15.9	28	14	0	14		12.1
H2	45.8	70	28	0	28		24.2
inertes	0.2	2	2	0	2		1.8
CH3OH	0	0	14	14	0	0	0
H2O	0	0	14	14	0	0	0
total	61.9	100	72	28	44		38.1



$$n_5 = n_6 + n_7$$

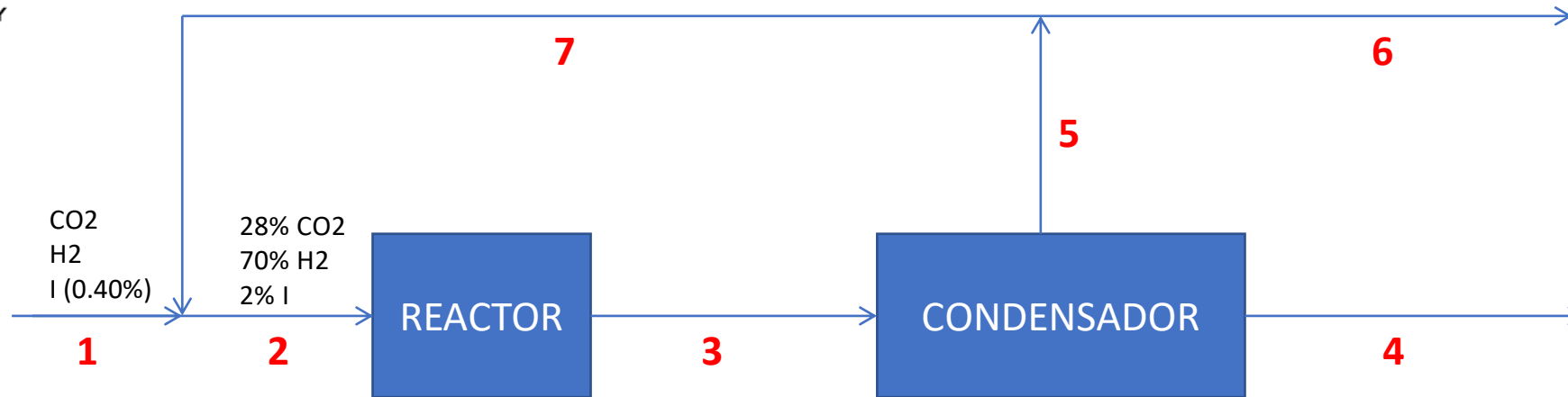
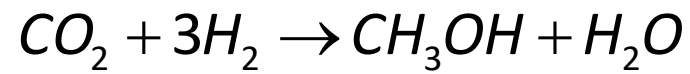
$$n_6 = n_5 - n_7 = 5.9 \text{ kmol}$$

$$n_{I_6} = 0.046 \times 5.9 = 0.2 \text{ kmol}$$

$$n_{H2_6} = 0.636 \times 5.9 = 3.8 \text{ kmol}$$

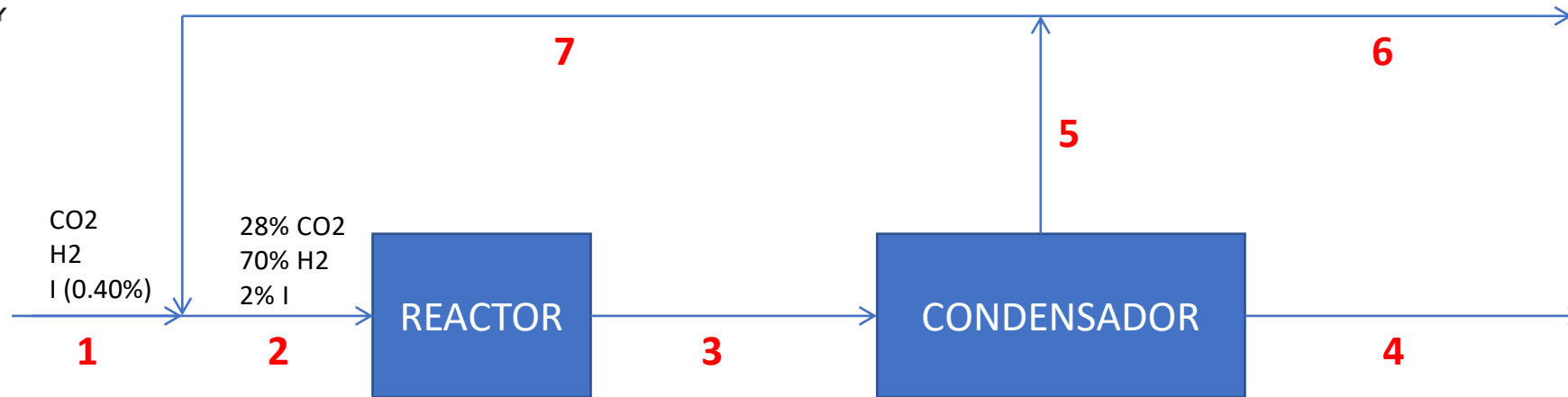
$$n_{CO2_6} = 0.318 \times 5.9 = 1.9 \text{ kmol}$$

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CO ₂	15.9	28	14	0	14		12.1
H ₂	45.8	70	28	0	28		24.2
inertes	0.2	2	2	0	2		1.8
CH ₃ OH	0	0	14	14	0	0	0
H ₂ O	0	0	14	14	0	0	0
total	61.9	100	72	28	44	5.9	38.1



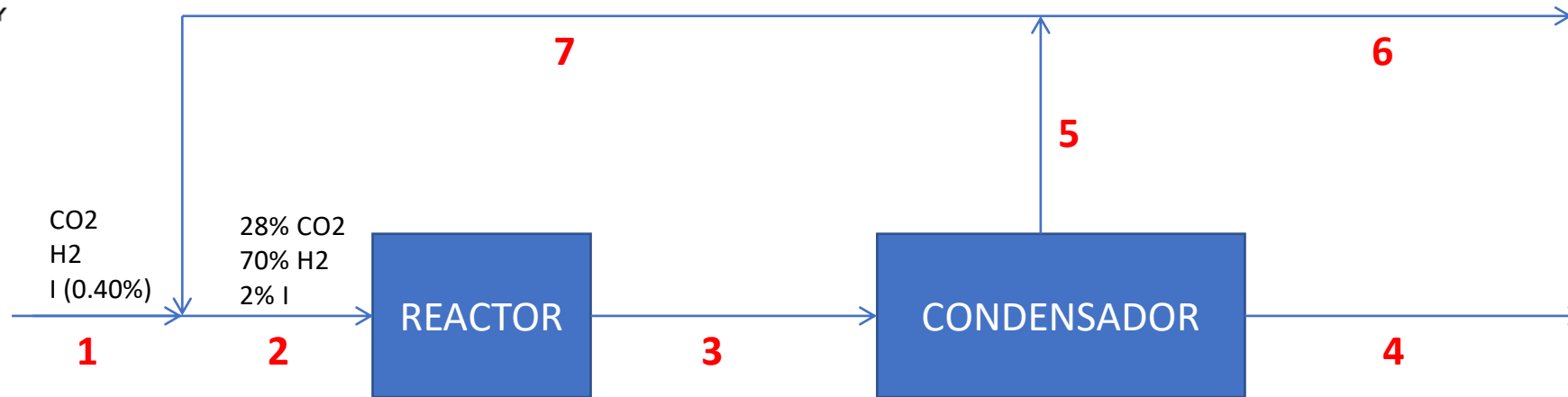
a) Balanço material

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CO2	15.9	28	14	0	14	1.9	12.1
H2	45.8	70	28	0	28	3.8	24.2
inertes	0.2	2	2	0	2	0.2	1.8
CH3OH	0	0	14	14	0	0	0
H2O	0	0	14	14	0	0	0
total	61.9	100	72	28	44	5.9	38.1



b) $Raz\tilde{a}o_purga = \frac{n_6}{n_5} = \frac{5.9}{44} = 0.13$ $Raz\tilde{a}o_reciclo = \frac{n_7}{n_1} = \frac{38.1}{61.9} = 0.62$

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CO2	15.9	28	14	0	14	1.9	12.1
H2	45.8	70	28	0	28	3.8	24.2
inertes	0.2	2	2	0	2	0.2	1.8
CH3OH	0	0	14	14	0	0	0
H2O	0	0	14	14	0	0	0
total	61.9	100	72	28	44	5.9	38.1



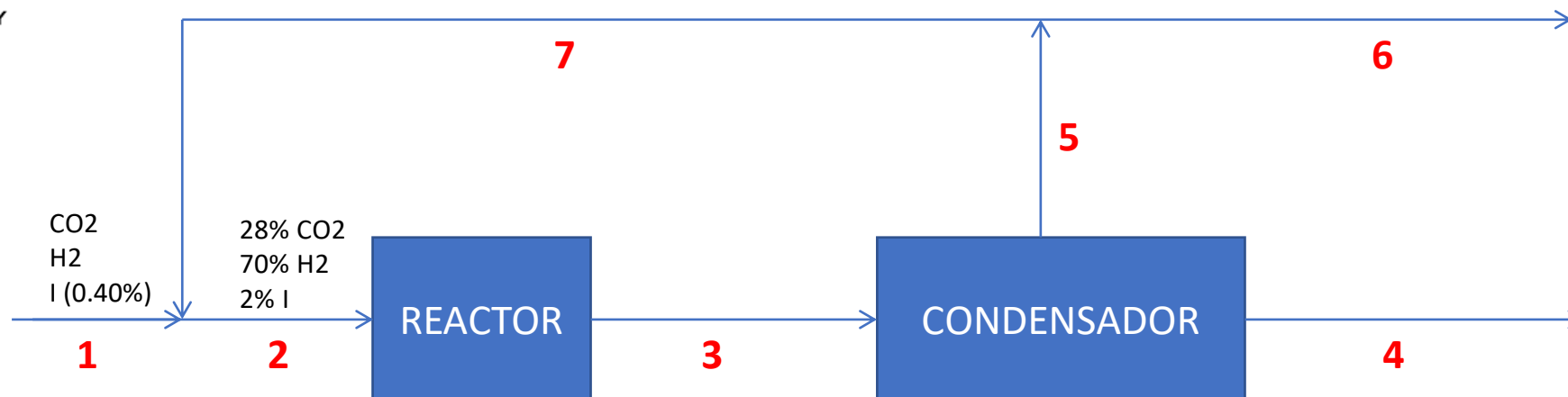
c)

$$Convers\tilde{a}o\ global = \frac{n_{H_2}\ em\ 1 - n_{H_2}\ em\ 6}{n_{H_2}\ em\ 1} \times 100$$

$$X_{global} = \frac{45.8 - 3.8}{45.8} \times 100$$

$$X_{global} = 91.7\%$$

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CO2	15.9	28	14	0	14	1.9	12.1
H2	45.8	70	28	0	28	3.8	24.2
inertes	0.2	2	2	0	2	0.2	1.8
CH3OH	0	0	14	14	0	0	0
H2O	0	0	14	14	0	0	0
total	61.9	100	72	28	44	5.9	38.1



d)

Para 61.9 kmol/h em 1 → Produz-se 14 kmol/h de metanol em 3 e 4

Para BC 155kmol/h de metanol em 3 e 4?

155 kmol/h metanol — x

14 kmol metanol ——— **61.9 kmol**

➔ **Consomem-se 685 kmol/h de matéria prima em 1**

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CO2	15.9	28	14	0	14	1.9	12.1
H2	45.8	70	28	0	28	3.8	24.2
inertes	0.2	2	2	0	2	0.2	1.8
CH3OH	0	0	14	14	0	0	0
H2O	0	0	14	14	0	0	0
total	61.9	100	72	28	44	5.9	38.1