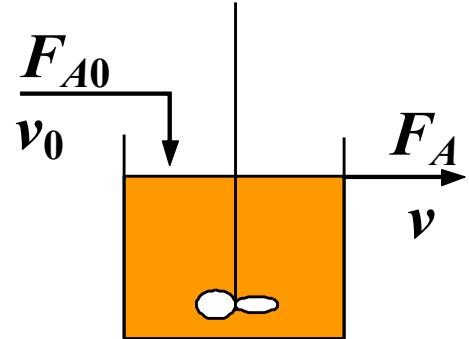
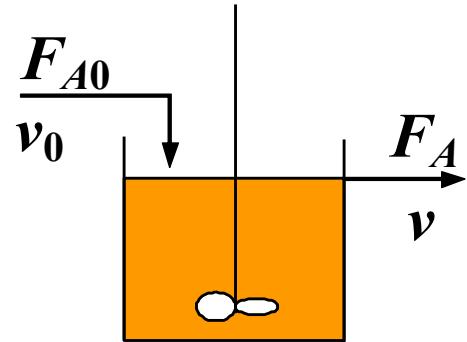


# Dimensionamento de reactores *CSTR* (caso isotérmico)



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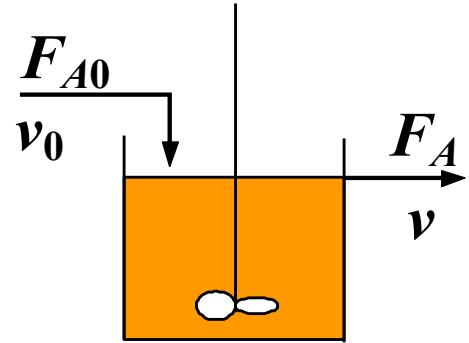
Balanço molar:



# Dimensionamento de reactores *CSTR* (caso isotérmico)

Balanço molar:

$$F_{A0} - F_A + r_A V = 0$$

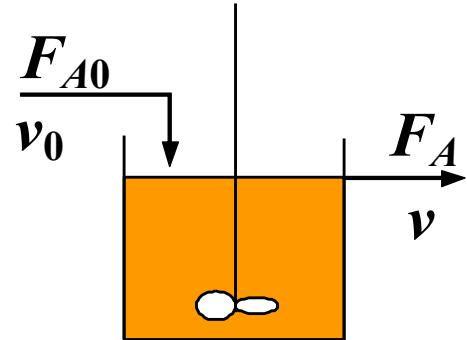


# Dimensionamento de reactores *CSTR* (caso isotérmico)

Balanço molar:

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$$F_A = F_{A0} (1 - X)$$



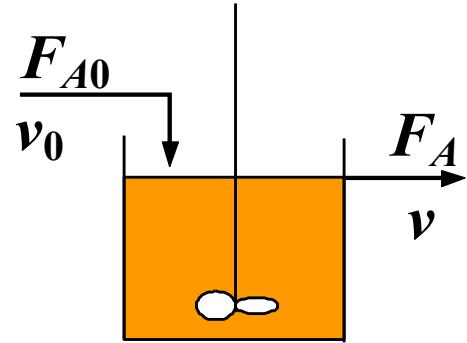
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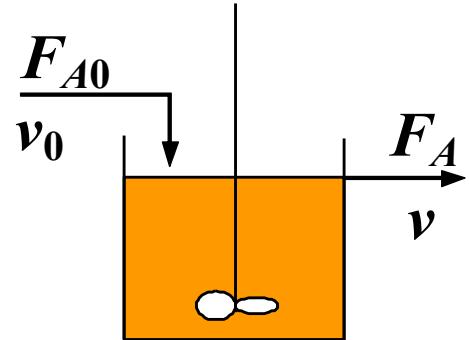
Balanço molar:

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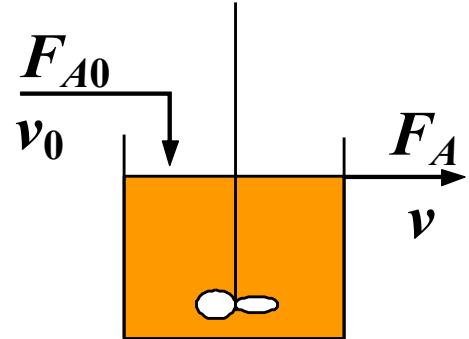
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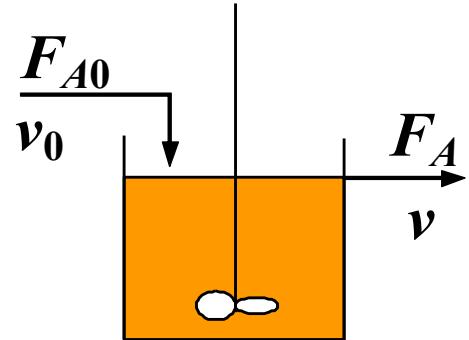
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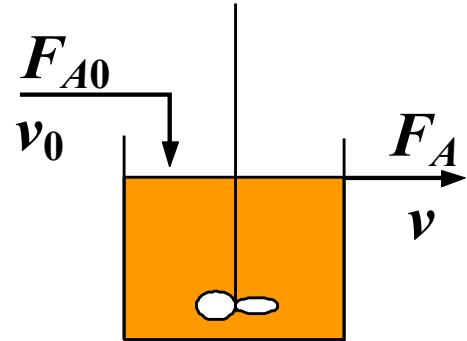
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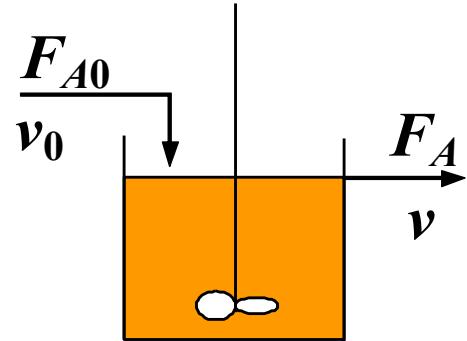
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## (caso isotérmico)

Balanço molar:

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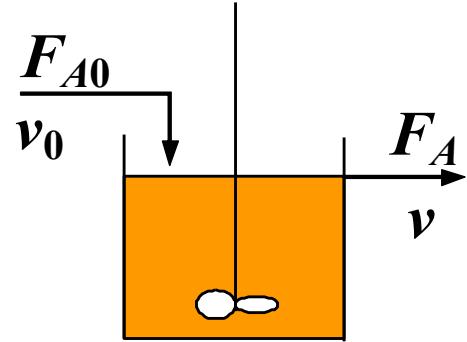
$$F_A = F_{A0} (1 - X)$$

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## (caso isotérmico)

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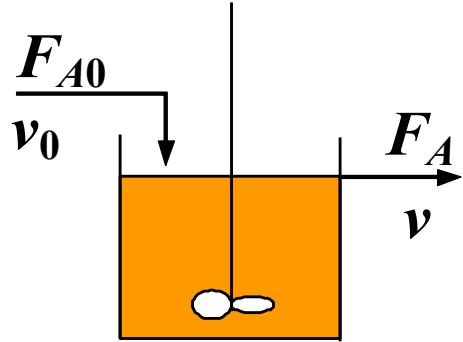
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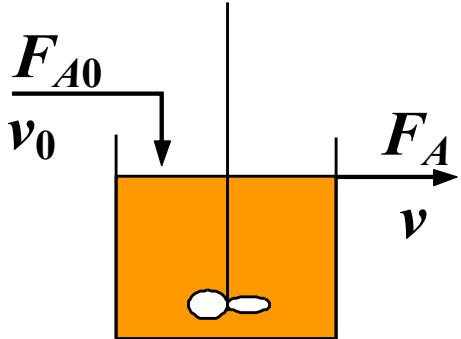
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## **Lei cinética**

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Exemplo: reacção de 1<sup>a</sup> ordem

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Reacção em fase líquida

## Lei cinética

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Reacção em fase líquida    Reacção em fase gasosa com  $b = 1$

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## Lei cinética

Exemplo: reacção de 1<sup>a</sup> ordem       $A \rightarrow bB$

Caudal volumétrico constante:  $v = v_0$

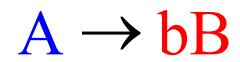
Reacção em fase líquida    Reacção em fase gasosa com  $b = 1$  ( $\delta = 0$ )

$$-r_A = k C_A$$

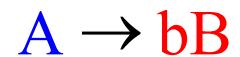
$$\therefore -r_A = k \frac{F_A}{v} = k \frac{F_A}{v_0} = k \frac{F_{A0}(1-X)}{v_0} = k C_{A0}(1-X)$$

$$\tau = \frac{\cancel{k} C_{A0} X}{\cancel{k} C_{A0}(1-X)} = \frac{X}{k(1-X)}$$

$$\boxed{\therefore X = \frac{\tau k}{1 + \tau k}}$$

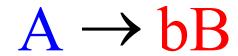


Caudal volumétrico variável:  $v \neq v_0$



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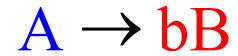
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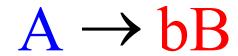
$$v = v_0 (1 + \epsilon X) \frac{T}{T_0} \frac{P_0}{P}$$



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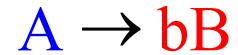
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$$v = v_0 (1 + \varepsilon X) \frac{T}{T_0} \frac{P_0}{P} \quad \varepsilon = y_{A0} \delta \quad \delta = -1 + b$$

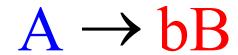


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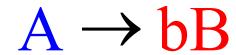


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Reactor isotérmico e isobárico:  $T = T_0$

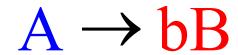


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Reactor isotérmico e isobárico:  $T = T_0$   $P = P_0$

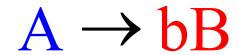


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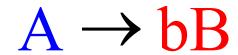
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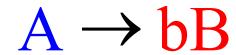
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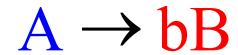
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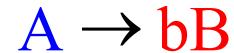
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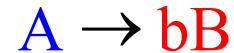
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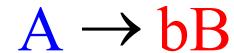
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$$\therefore -r_A = k C_A = k \frac{F_A}{v} = k \frac{F_{A0} (1 - X)}{v_0 (1 + \varepsilon X)} = k C_{A0} \frac{(1 - X)}{(1 + \varepsilon X)}$$

$$\tau = \frac{C_{A0} X}{-r_A} = \frac{C_{A0} X}{k C_{A0} \frac{(1 - X)}{(1 + \varepsilon X)}}$$



Caudal volumétrico variável:  $v \neq v_0$

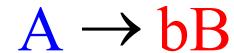
**Reacção em fase gasosa com  $b \neq 1$  ( $\delta \neq 0$ )**

$$v = v_0 (1 + \varepsilon X) \frac{T}{T_0} \frac{P_0}{P} \quad \varepsilon = y_{A0} \delta \quad \delta = -1 + b$$

Reactor isotérmico e isobárico:  $T = T_0$        $P = P_0$        $\therefore v = v_0 (1 + \varepsilon X)$

$$\therefore -r_A = k C_A = k \frac{F_A}{v} = k \frac{F_{A0} (1 - X)}{v_0 (1 + \varepsilon X)} = k C_{A0} \frac{(1 - X)}{(1 + \varepsilon X)}$$

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Caudal volumétrico variável:  $v \neq v_0$

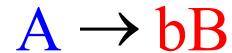
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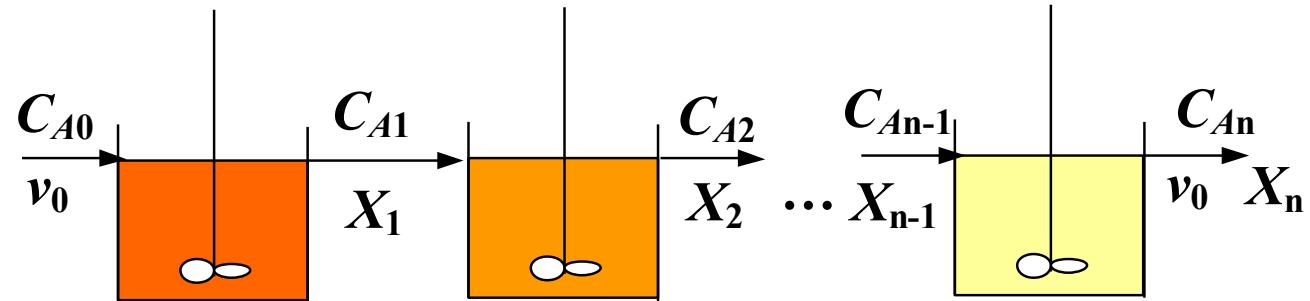
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## Exemplo

$$\tau = \frac{C_{A0} X}{-r_A} = \frac{C_{A0} X}{k C_{A0} \frac{(1 - X)}{(1 + \varepsilon X)}} = \frac{X}{k \frac{(1 - X)}{(1 + \varepsilon X)}} = \frac{X (1 + \varepsilon X)}{k (1 - X)}$$

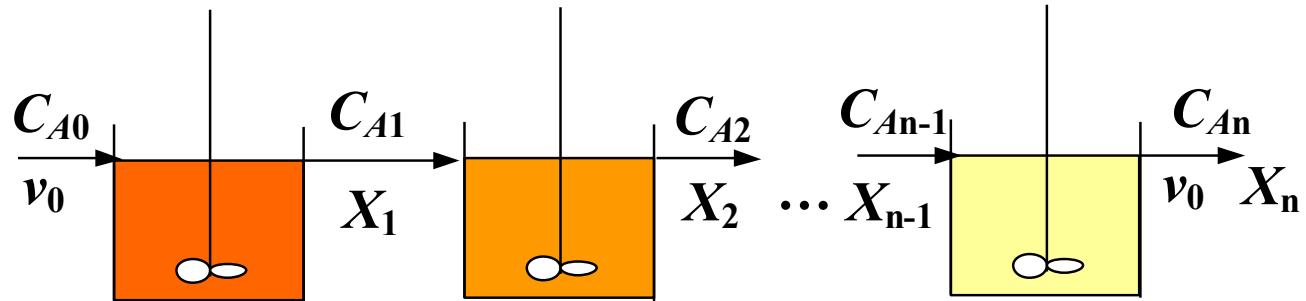
# Associação em série de reactores *CSTR*

Caudal volumétrico constante



# Associação em série de reactores CSTR

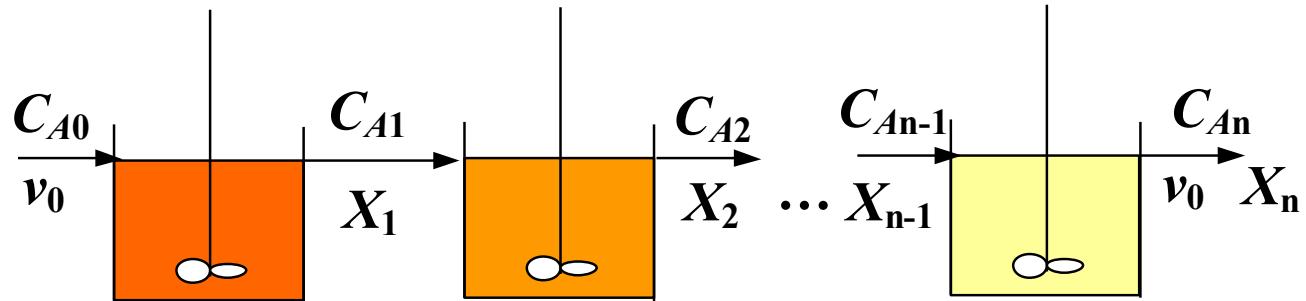
Caudal volumétrico constante



Cinética de 1<sup>a</sup> ordem

# Associação em série de reactores CSTR

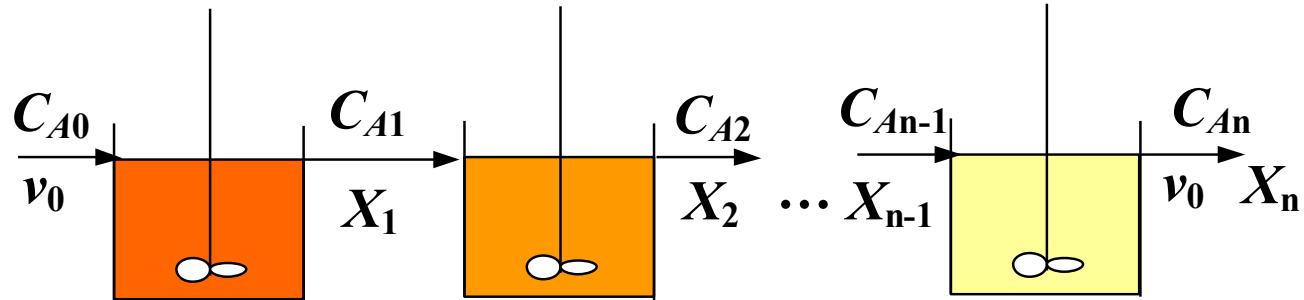
Caudal volumétrico constante



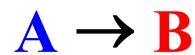
Cinética de 1<sup>a</sup> ordem      $\text{A} \rightarrow \text{B}$

# Associação em série de reactores CSTR

Caudal volumétrico constante



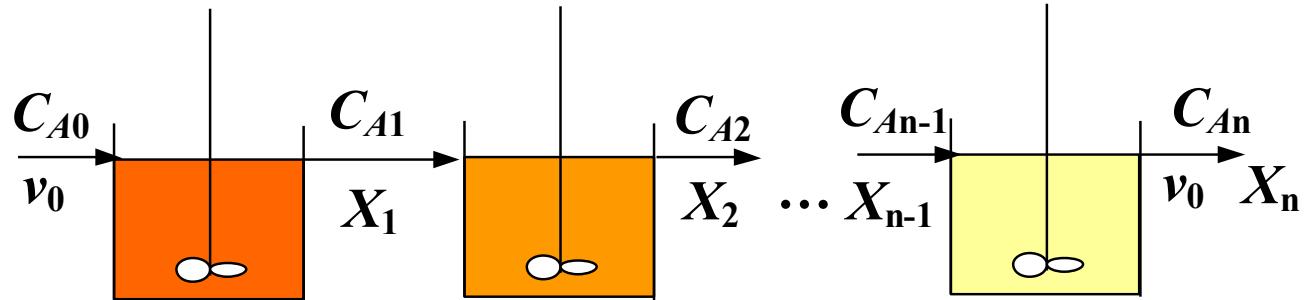
Cinética de 1<sup>a</sup> ordem



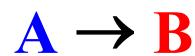
Lei cinética:

# Associação em série de reactores CSTR

Caudal volumétrico constante



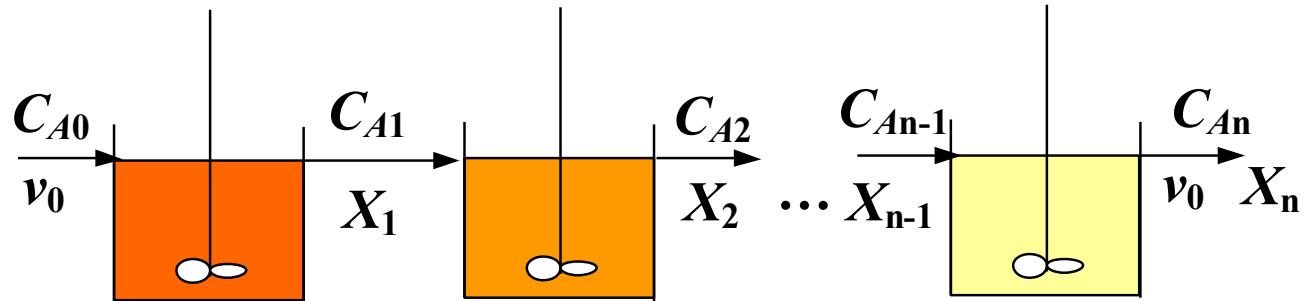
Cinética de 1<sup>a</sup> ordem



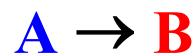
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# Associação em série de reactores CSTR

Caudal volumétrico constante



Cinética de 1<sup>a</sup> ordem

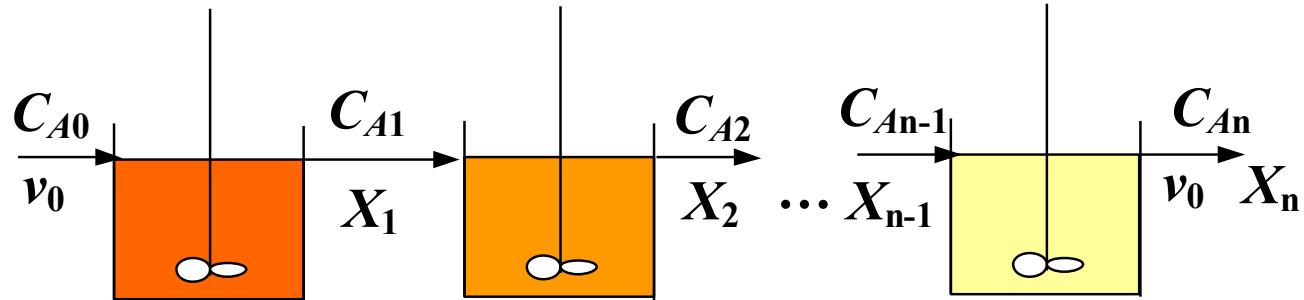


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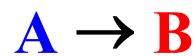
Balanços molares:

# Associação em série de reactores CSTR

Caudal volumétrico constante



Cinética de 1<sup>a</sup> ordem



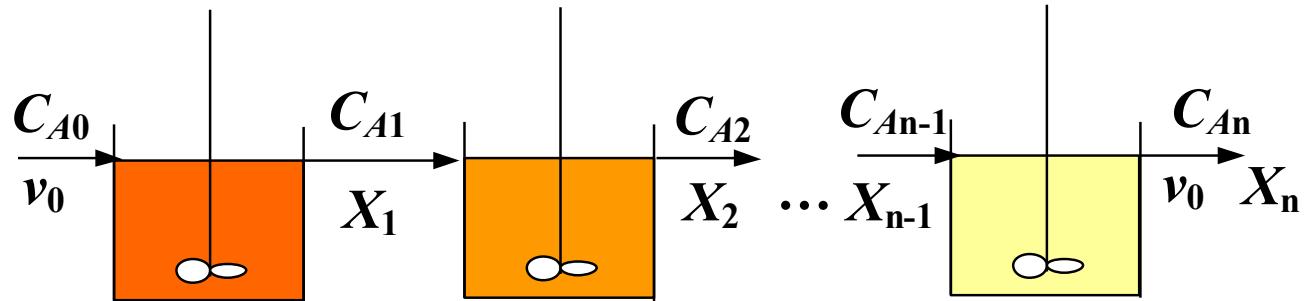
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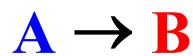
Reactor 1:

# Associação em série de reactores CSTR

Caudal volumétrico constante



Cinética de 1<sup>a</sup> ordem



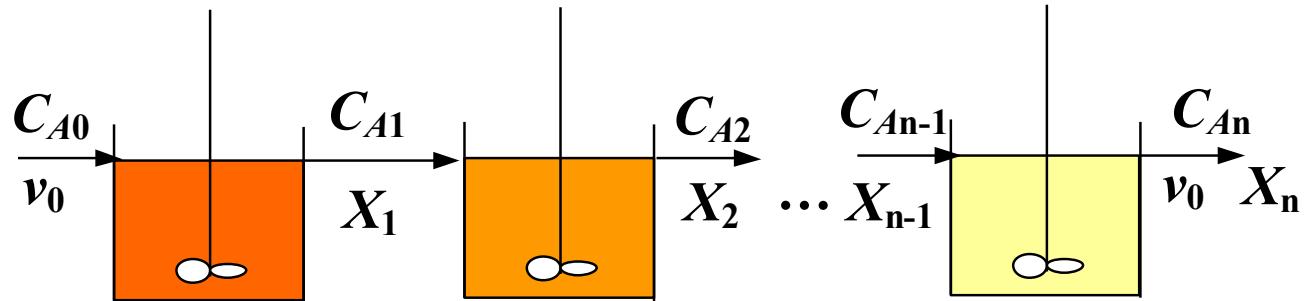
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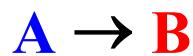
$$\text{Reactor 1: } \tau_1 = \frac{C_{A0} X_1}{-r_{A1}}$$

# Associação em série de reactores CSTR

Caudal volumétrico constante



Cinética de 1<sup>a</sup> ordem



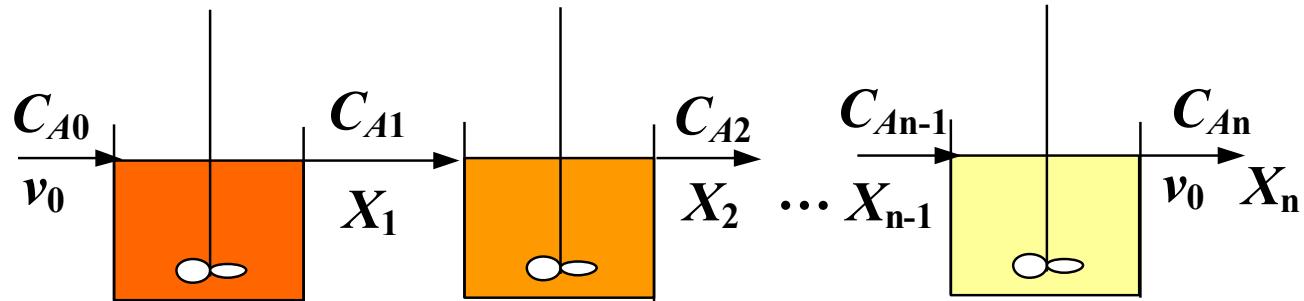
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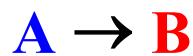
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# Associação em série de reactores CSTR

Caudal volumétrico constante



Cinética de 1<sup>a</sup> ordem



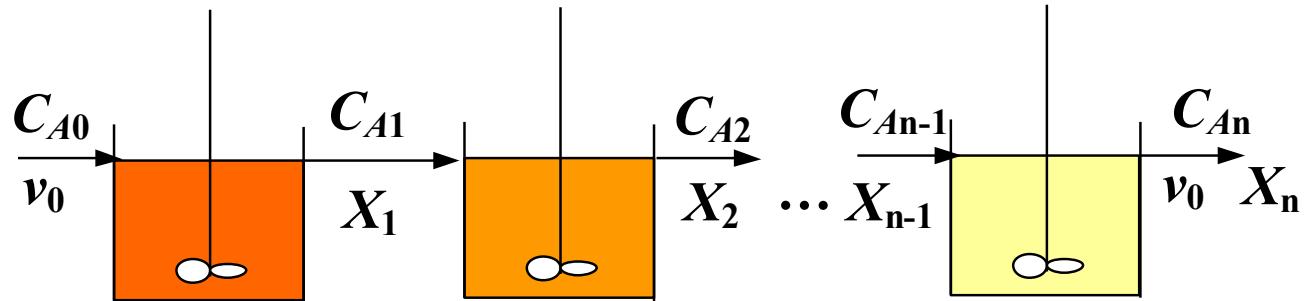
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# Associação em série de reactores CSTR

Caudal volumétrico constante



Cinética de 1<sup>a</sup> ordem



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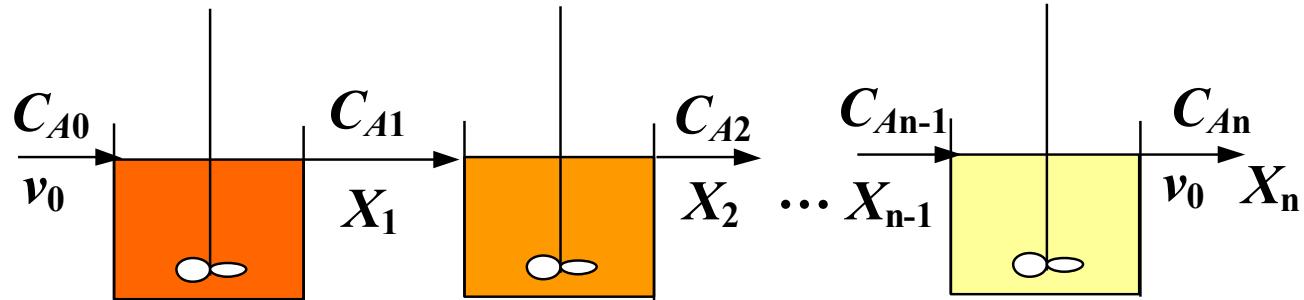
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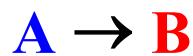
Reactor 2:

# Associação em série de reactores CSTR

Caudal volumétrico constante



Cinética de 1<sup>a</sup> ordem



Lei cinética:  $-r_A = k C_A$

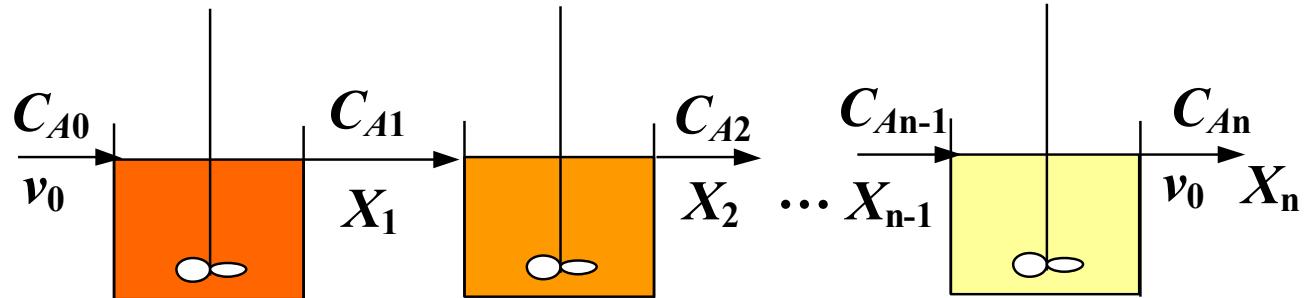
Balanços molares:

$$\text{Reactor 1: } \tau_1 = \frac{C_{A0} X_1}{-r_{A1}} = \frac{C_{A0} - C_{A1}}{k C_{A1}} \quad \therefore \quad C_{A1} = \frac{C_{A0}}{1 + k \tau_1}$$

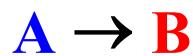
$$\text{Reactor 2: } \tau_2 = \frac{C_{A1} X_2}{-r_{A2}}$$

# Associação em série de reactores CSTR

Caudal volumétrico constante



Cinética de 1<sup>a</sup> ordem



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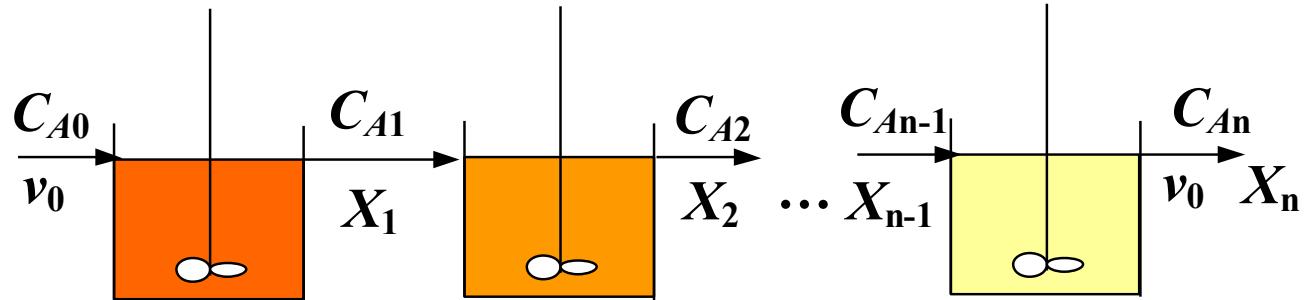
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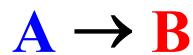
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# Associação em série de reactores CSTR

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Cinética de 1<sup>a</sup> ordem



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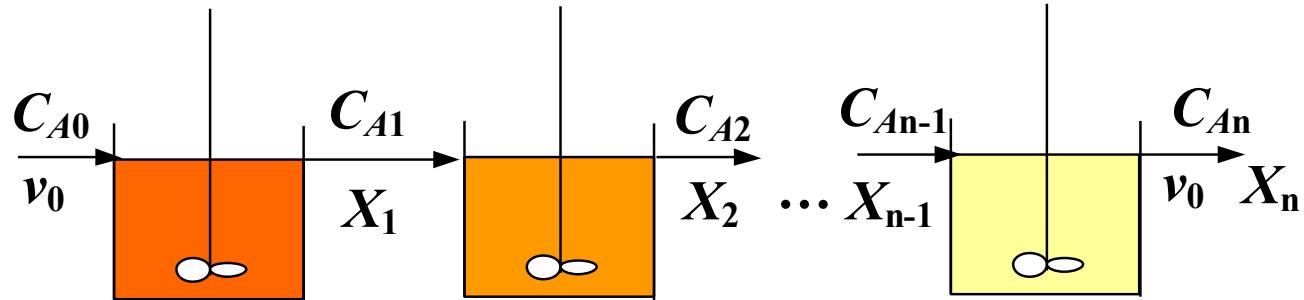
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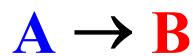
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# Associação em série de reactores CSTR

Caudal volumétrico constante



Cinética de 1<sup>a</sup> ordem



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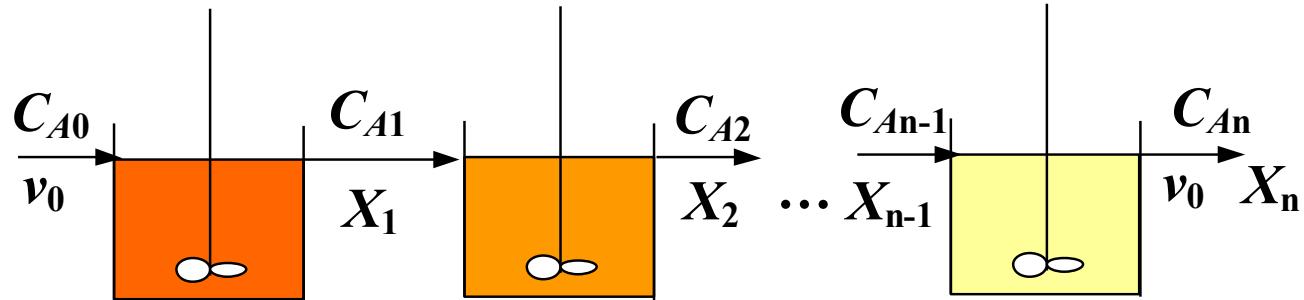
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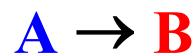
Reactor  $n$ :

# Associação em série de reactores CSTR

Caudal volumétrico constante



Cinética de 1<sup>a</sup> ordem



Lei cinética:  $-r_A = k C_A$

Balanços molares:

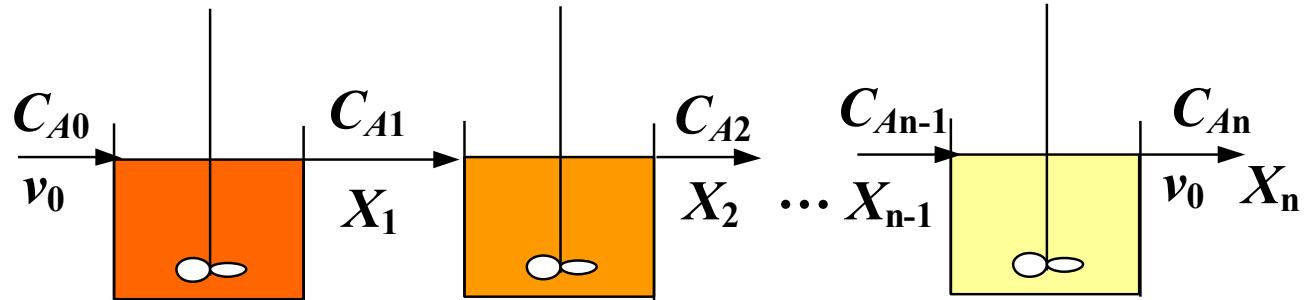
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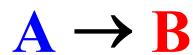
Reactor n:  $\tau_n = \frac{C_{A(n-1)} X_n}{-r_{An}}$

# Associação em série de reactores CSTR

## Caudal volumétrico constante



Cinética de 1<sup>a</sup> ordem



Lei cinética:  $-r_A = k C_A$

Balanços molares:

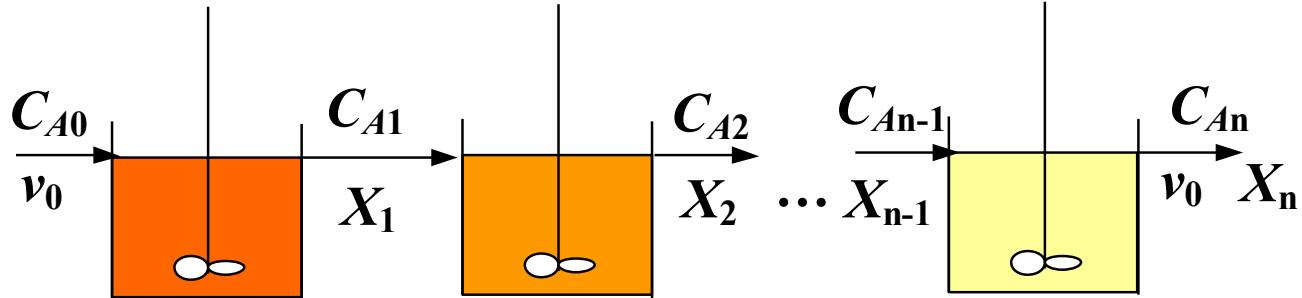
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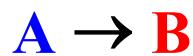
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# Associação em série de reactores CSTR

## Caudal volumétrico constante



Cinética de 1<sup>a</sup> ordem



Lei cinética:  $-r_A = k C_A$

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**Reactores iguais:**

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Reactor 2:

**Reactores iguais:**  $\tau_1 = \tau_2 = \dots = \tau_n = \tau$

Reactor 1:  $C_{A1} = \frac{C_{A0}}{1 + k\tau}$

Reactor 2:  $C_{A2} = \frac{C_{A1}}{1 + k\tau}$

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**Reactor n:**

$$\therefore C_{An} = \frac{C_{A0}}{(1 + k\tau)^n}$$

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**Reactor n:**

$$\therefore C_{An} = \frac{C_{A0}}{(1 + k\tau)^n}$$

$$X_n = 1 - \frac{C_{An}}{C_{A0}}$$

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**Reactor n:**

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$$\therefore C_{An} = \frac{C_{A0}}{(1 + k\tau)^n}$$

$$X_n = 1 - \frac{C_{An}}{C_{A0}} = 1 - \frac{(1 + k\tau)^n}{C_{A0}}$$

$$X_n = 1 - \frac{1}{(1 + k\tau)^n}$$

## Cinética de 2<sup>a</sup> ordem



## Cinética de 2<sup>a</sup> ordem



Lei cinética:

## Cinética de 2<sup>a</sup> ordem      A + B → C

Lei cinética:       $-r_A = k C_A C_B$

## Cinética de 2<sup>a</sup> ordem



Lei cinética:  $-r_A = k C_A C_B$        $\therefore -r_A = k C_{A0}^2 (1 - X)(\theta_B - X)$

## Cinética de 2<sup>a</sup> ordem



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Balanço molar

## Cinética de 2<sup>a</sup> ordem



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Balanço molar

Reactor 1:

## Cinética de 2<sup>a</sup> ordem



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Balanço molar

Reactor 1:

$$\tau_1 = \frac{C_{A0} X_1}{k C_{A0}^2 (1 - X_1)(\theta_B - X_1)}$$

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$$\tau_1 = \frac{C_{A0} X_1}{k C_{A0}^2 (1 - X_1)(\theta_B - X_1)}$$

$$\therefore \tau_1 k C_{A0} X_1^2 - (1 + \tau_1 k C_{A0} \theta_B + \tau_1 k C_{A0}) X_1 + \tau_1 k C_{A0} \theta_B = 0$$

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Reactor 2:

## Cinética de 2<sup>a</sup> ordem



Lei cinética:  $-r_A = k C_A C_B$        $\therefore -r_A = k C_{A0}^2 (1 - X)(\theta_B - X)$

Balanço molar

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$$\tau_1 = \frac{C_{A0} X_1}{k C_{A0}^2 (1 - X_1)(\theta_B - X_1)}$$

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$$\tau_2 = \frac{C_{A0} (X_2 - X_1)}{k C_{A0}^2 (1 - X_2)(\theta_B - X_2)}$$

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Lei cinética:  $-r_A = k C_A C_B$        $\therefore -r_A = k C_{A0}^2 (1 - X)(\theta_B - X)$

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Exemplo

$$\therefore \tau_2 k C_{A0} X_2^2 - (1 + \tau_2 k C_{A0} \theta_B + \tau_2 k C_{A0}) X_2 + (\tau_2 k C_{A0} \theta_B + X_1) = 0$$

$$\therefore X_2 = \frac{(1 + \tau_2 k C_{A0} \theta_B + \tau_2 k C_{A0}) \pm \sqrt{(1 + \tau_2 k C_{A0} \theta_B + \tau_2 k C_{A0})^2 - 4\tau_2 k C_{A0}(X_1 + \tau_2 k C_{A0} \theta_B)}}{2 \tau_2 k C_{A0}}$$

# Associação em série de reactores CSTR

# Associação em série de reactores CSTR

Método gráfico

# Associação em série de reactores CSTR

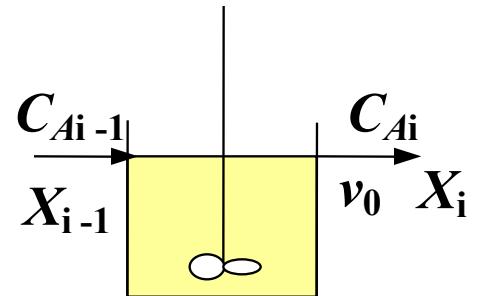
Método gráfico

Equação de balanço molar para o reactor i:

# Associação em série de reactores CSTR

Método gráfico

Equação de balanço molar para o reactor i:

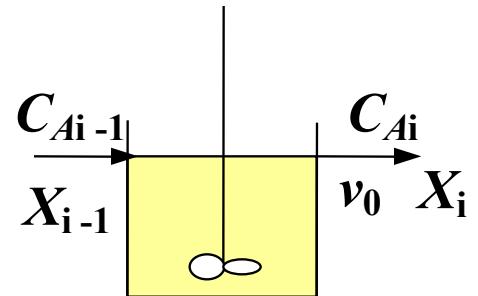


# Associação em série de reactores CSTR

## Método gráfico

Equação de balanço molar para o reactor i:

$$F_{Ai-1} - F_{Ai} + r_{Ai} V = 0$$



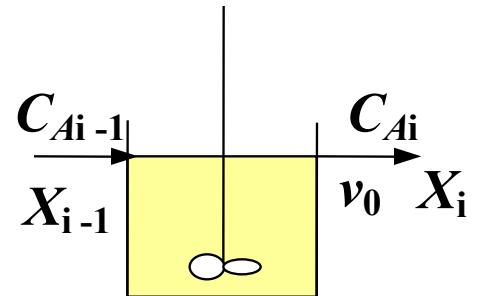
# Associação em série de reactores CSTR

## Método gráfico

Equação de balanço molar para o reactor i:

$$F_{Ai-1} - F_{Ai} + r_{Ai} V = 0$$

$$C_{Ai-1} v_0 - C_{Ai} v_0 + r_{Ai} V = 0$$



# Associação em série de reactores CSTR

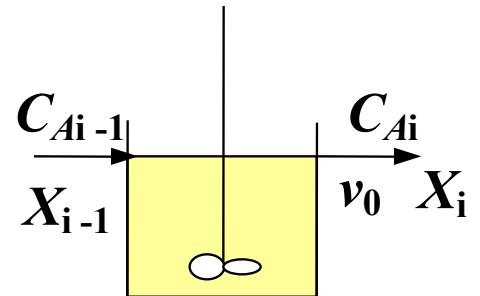
## Método gráfico

Equação de balanço molar para o reactor i:

$$F_{Ai-1} - F_{Ai} + r_{Ai} V = 0$$

$$C_{Ai-1} v_0 - C_{Ai} v_0 + r_{Ai} V = 0$$

$$C_{Ai-1} - C_{Ai} + r_{Ai} \frac{V}{v_0} = 0$$



# Associação em série de reactores CSTR

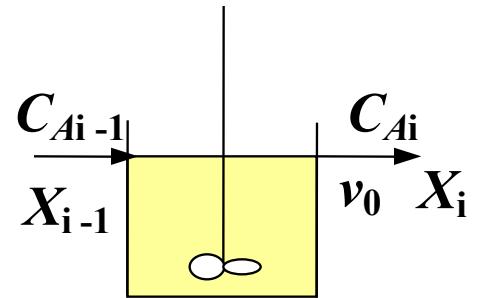
## Método gráfico

Equação de balanço molar para o reactor i:

$$F_{Ai-1} - F_{Ai} + r_{Ai} V = 0$$

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$$-r_{Ai} = -\frac{1}{\tau_i} C_{Ai} + \frac{C_{A(i-1)}}{\tau_i}$$



$$C_{Ai-1} - C_{Ai} + r_{Ai} \frac{V}{v_0} = 0$$

# Associação em série de reactores CSTR

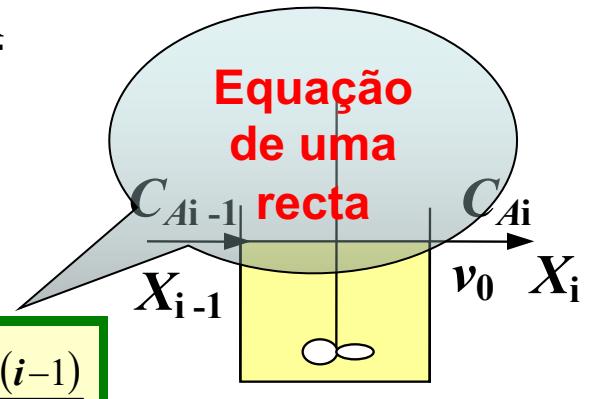
Método gráfico

Equação de balanço molar para o reactor i:

$$F_{Ai-1} - F_{Ai} + r_{Ai} V = 0$$

$$C_{Ai-1} v_0 - C_{Ai} v_0 + r_{Ai} V = 0$$

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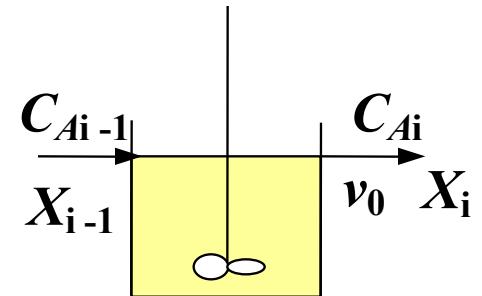
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## Método gráfico

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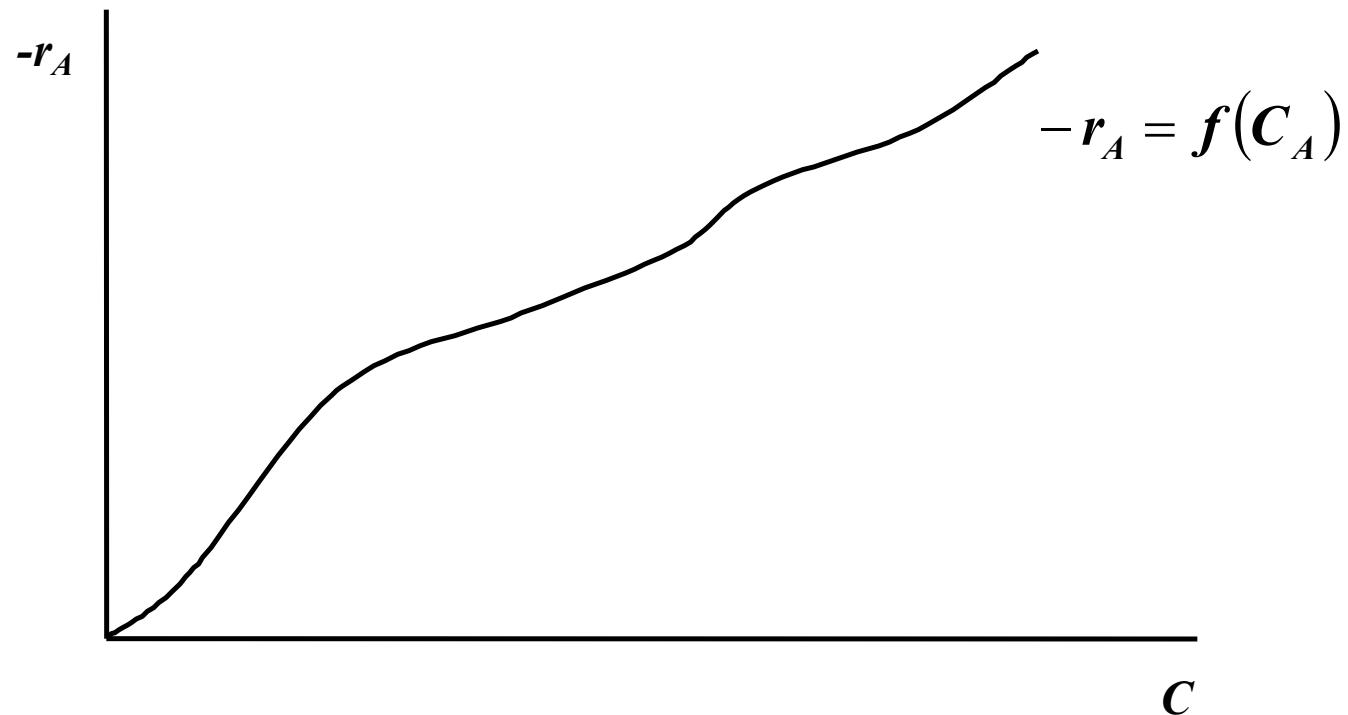
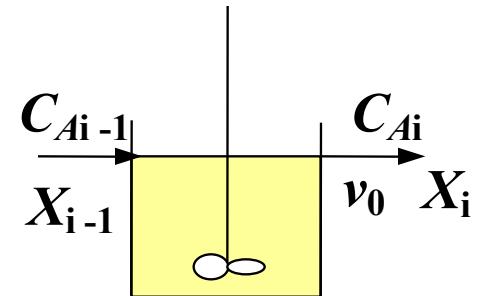


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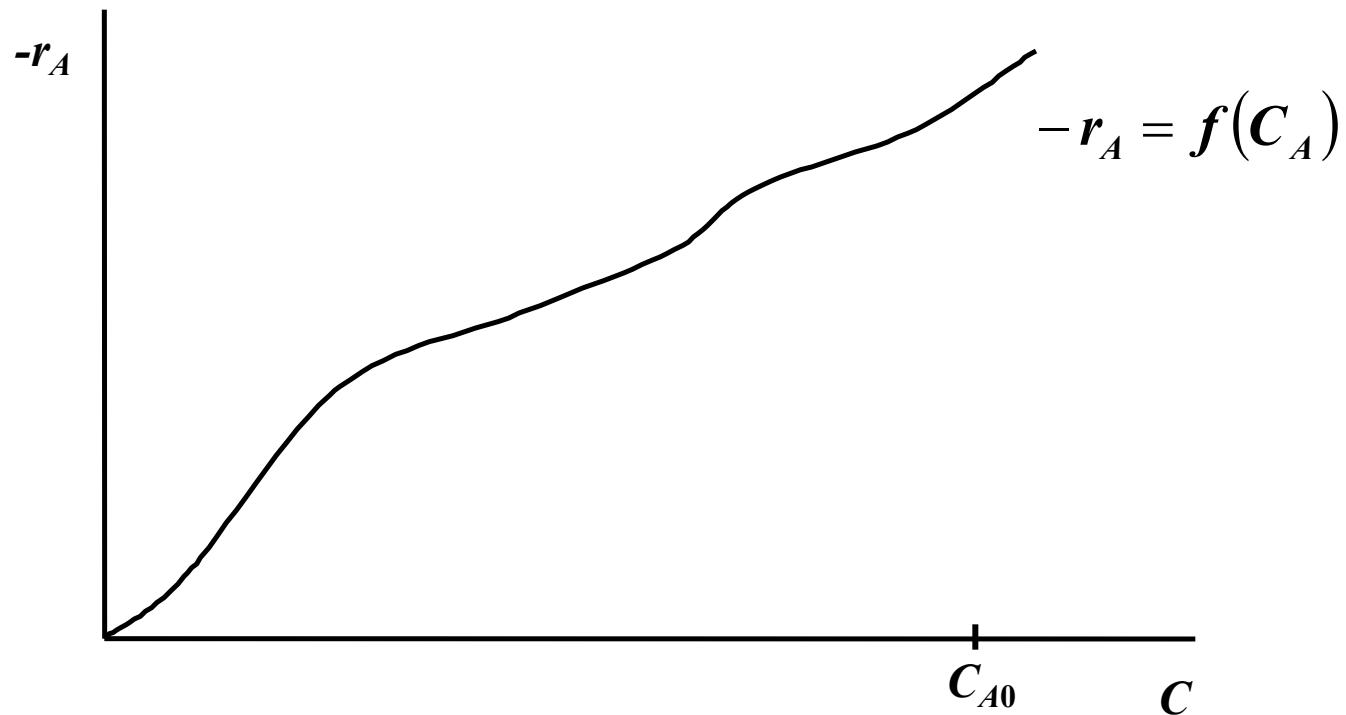
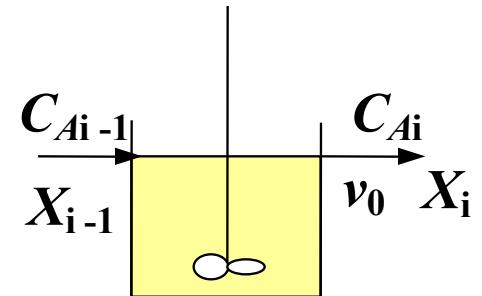


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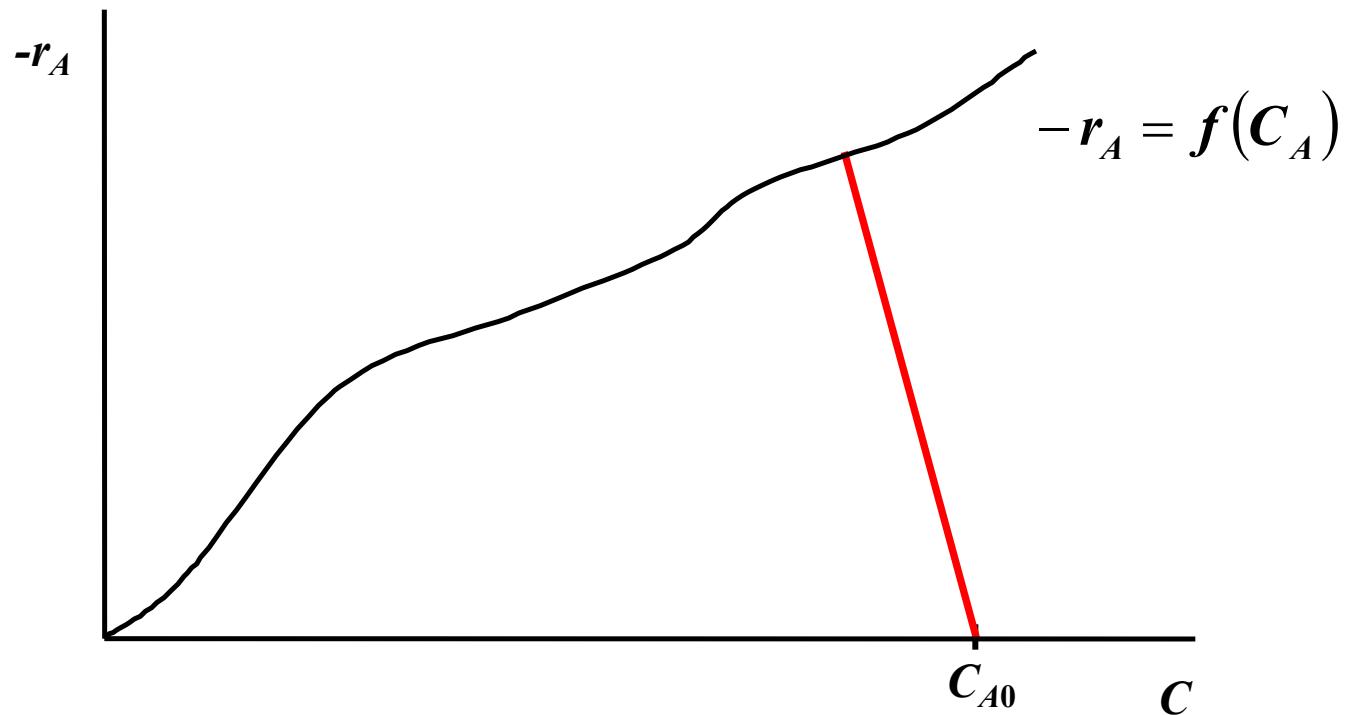
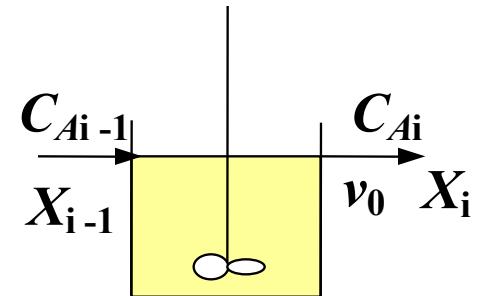


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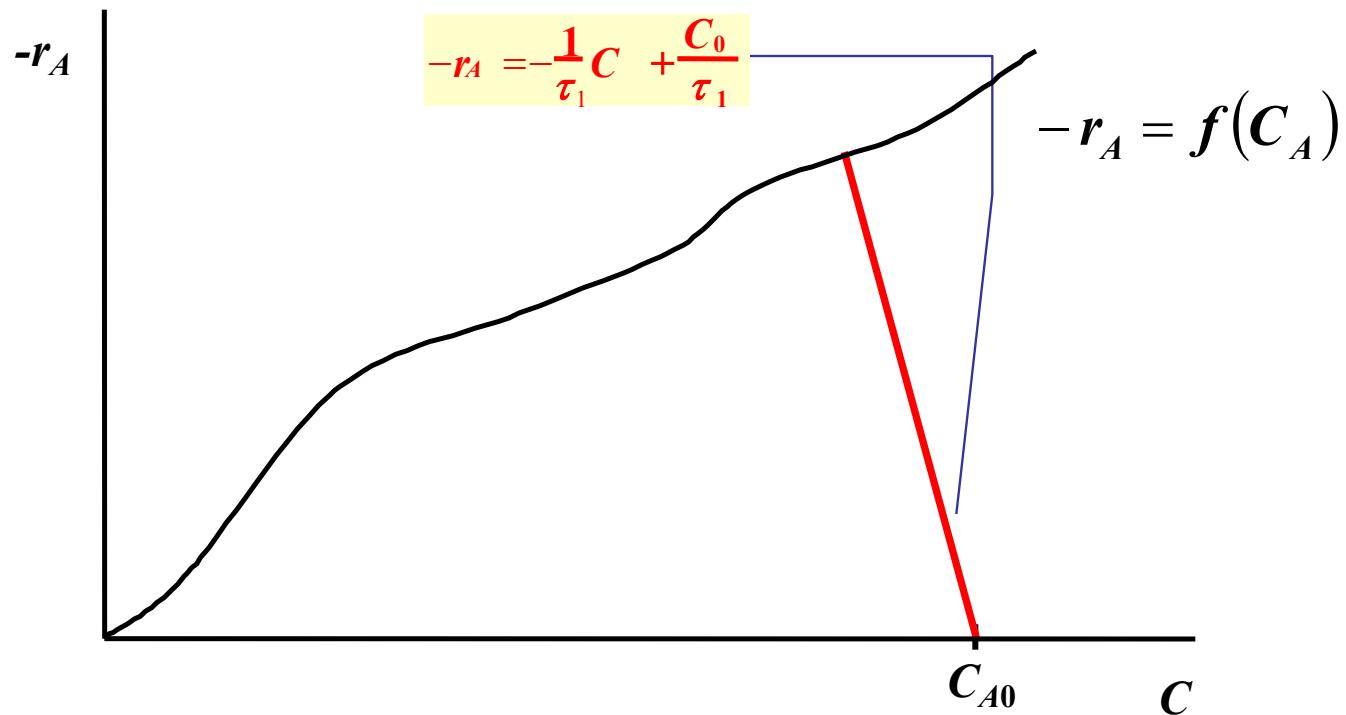
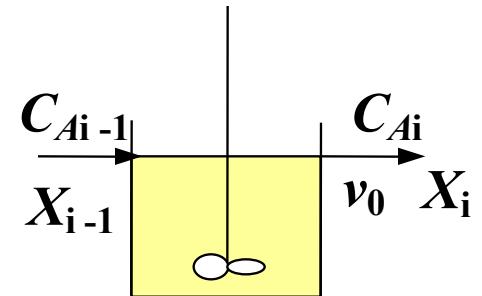


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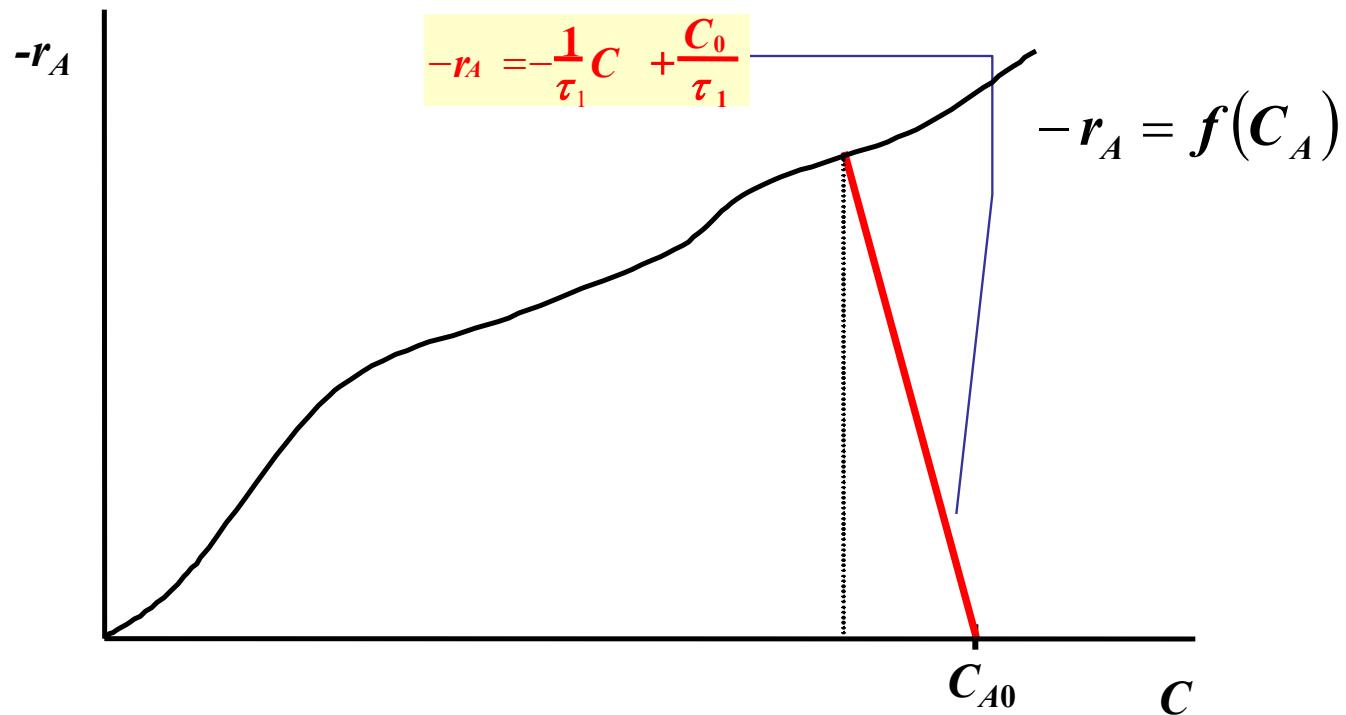
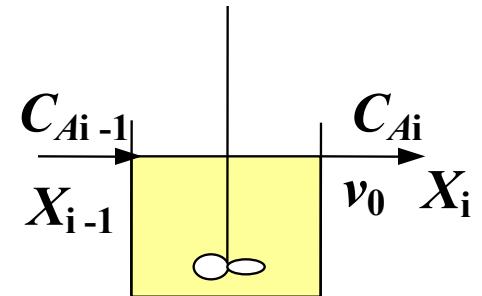


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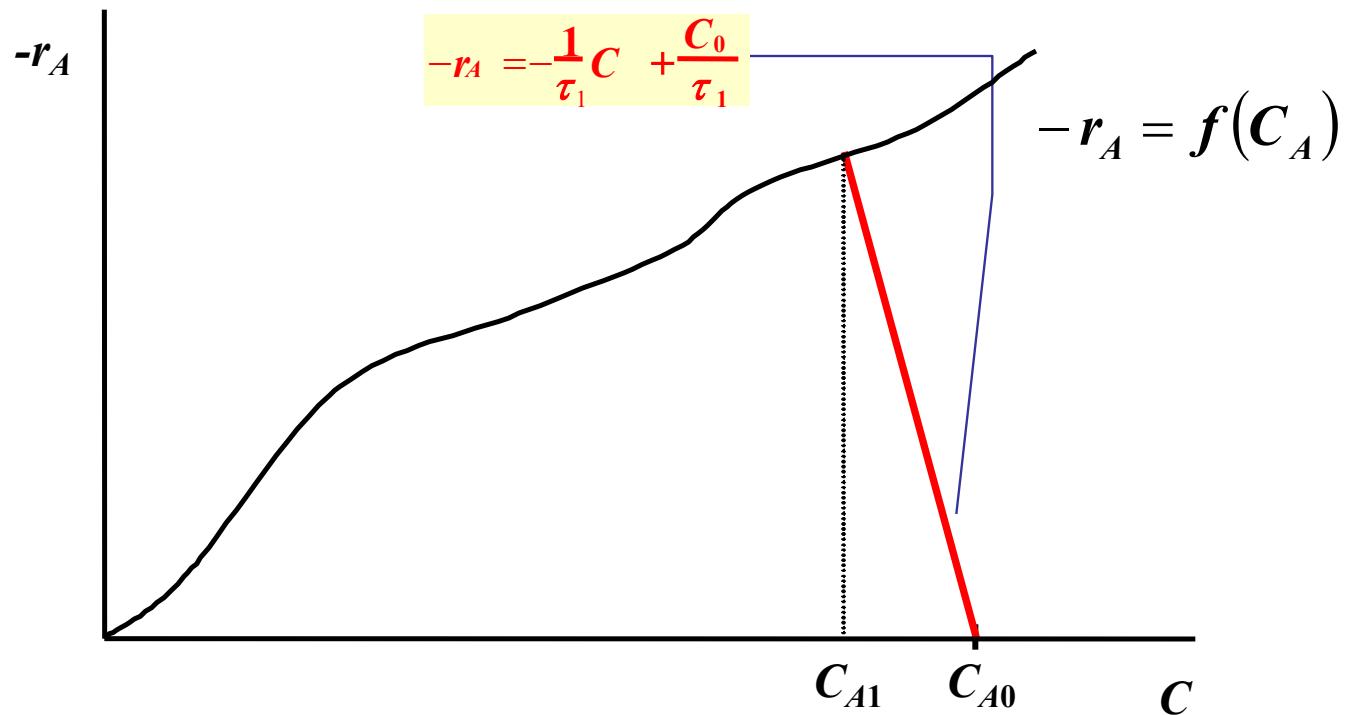
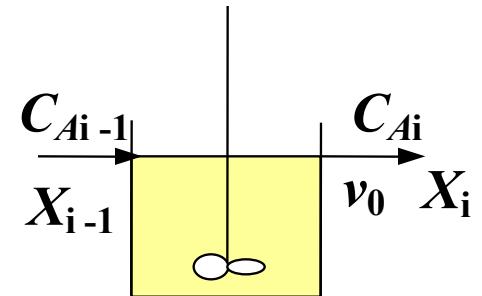


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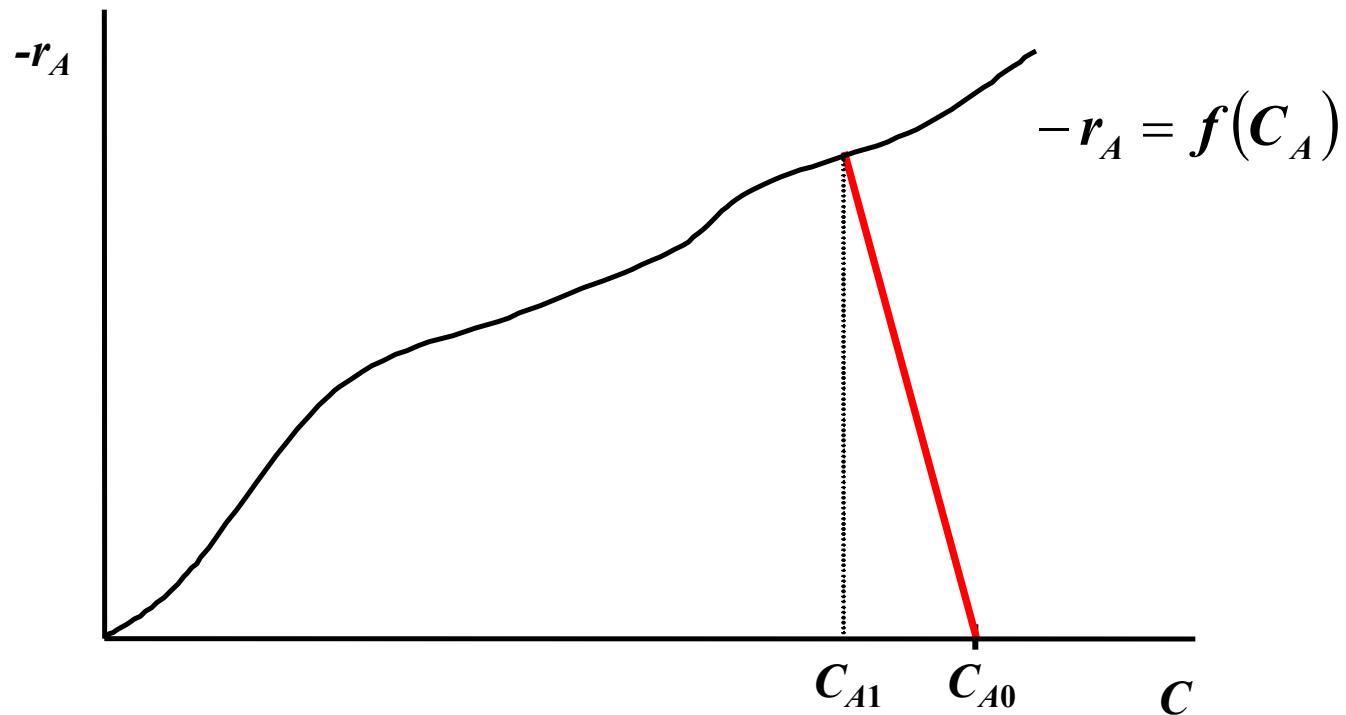
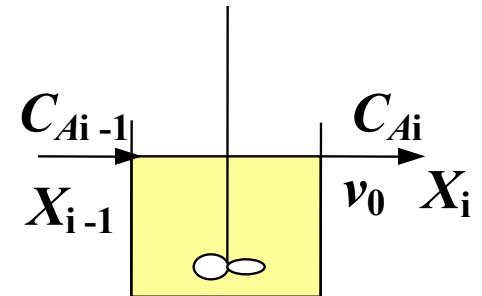


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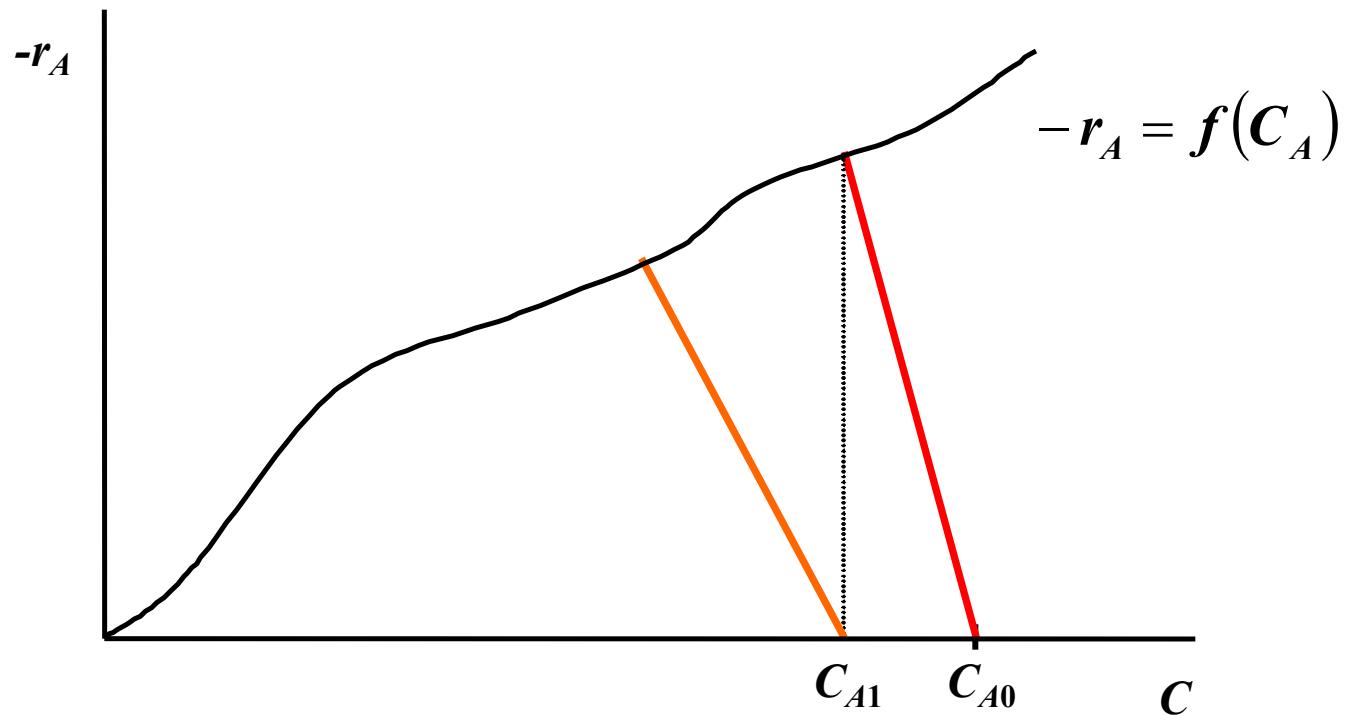
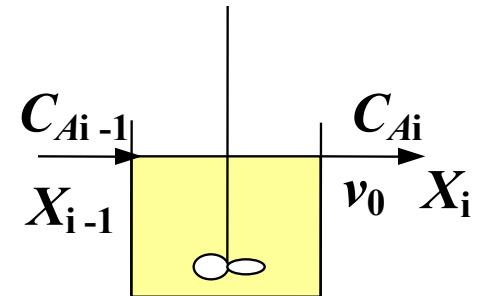


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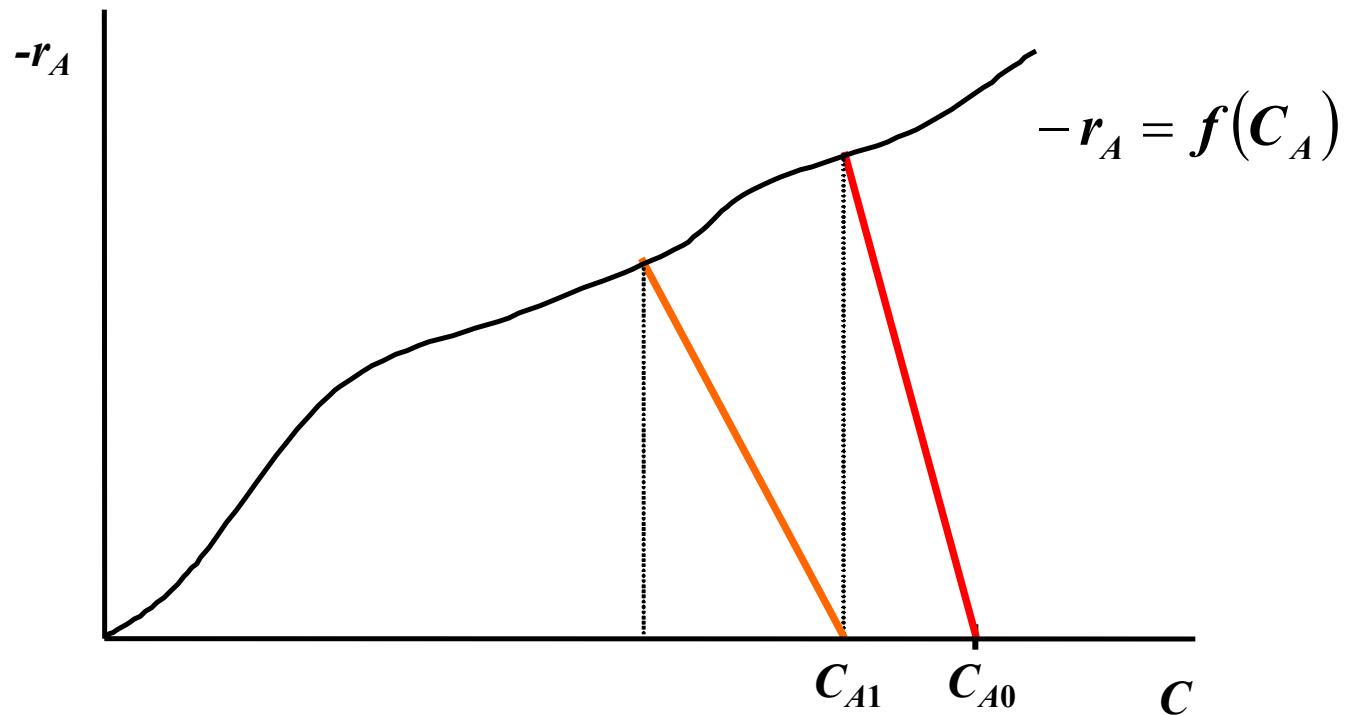
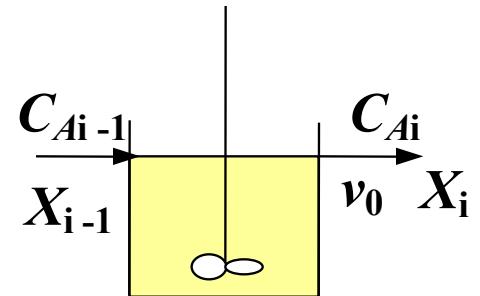


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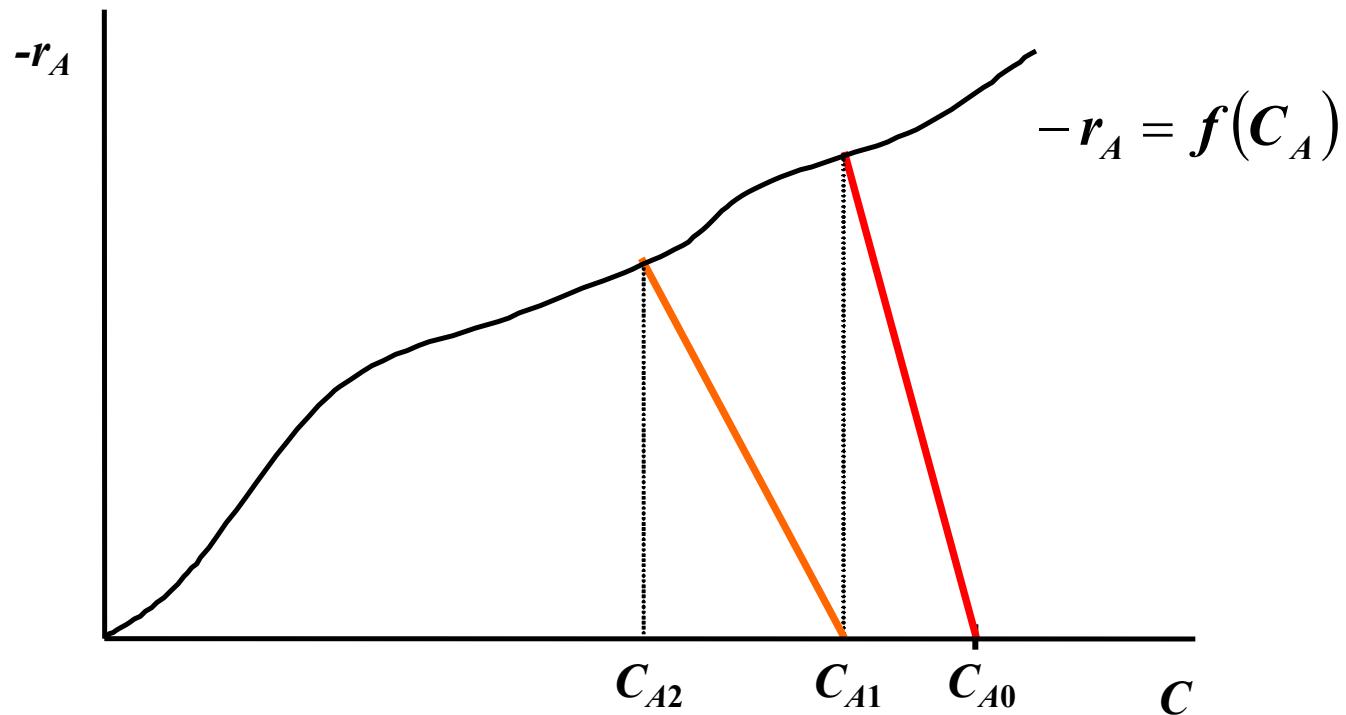
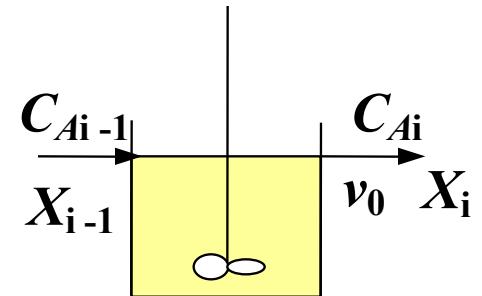


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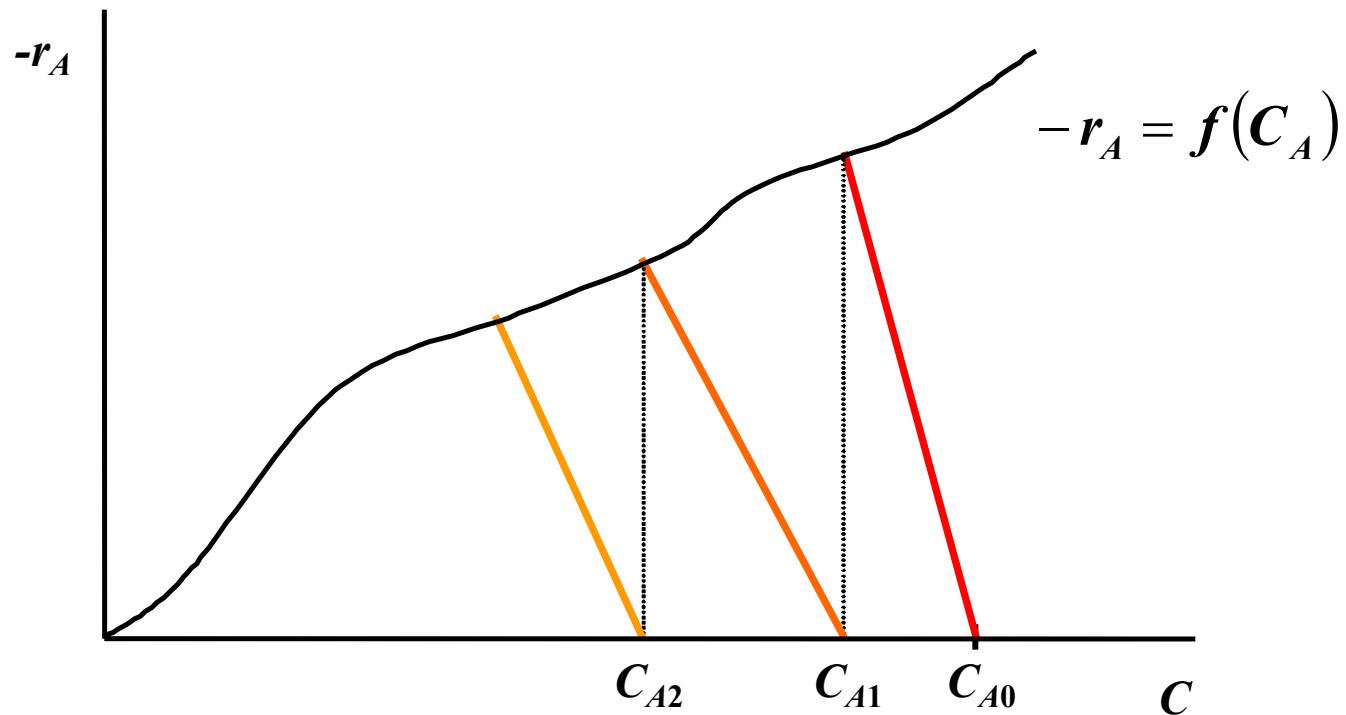
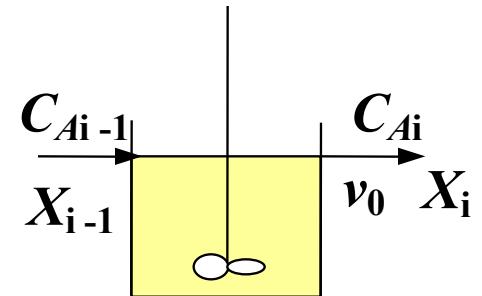


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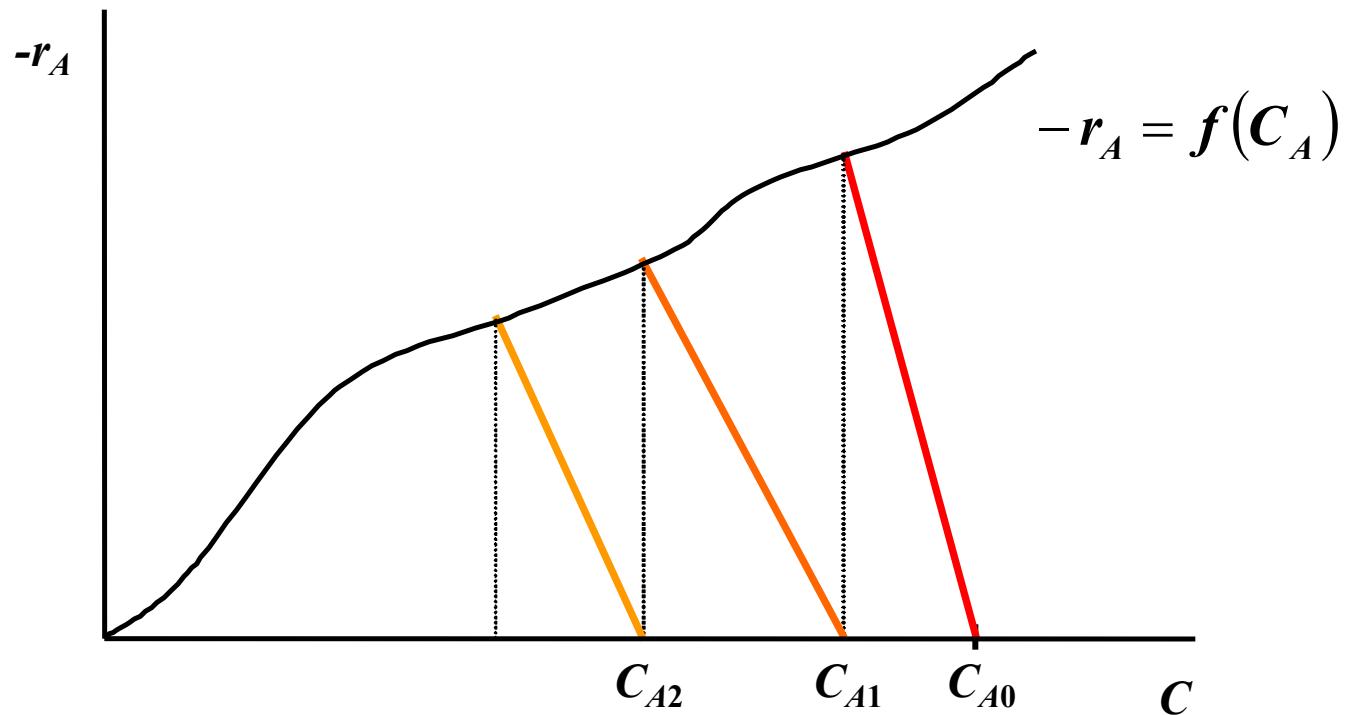
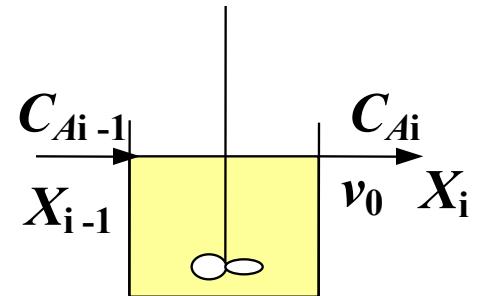


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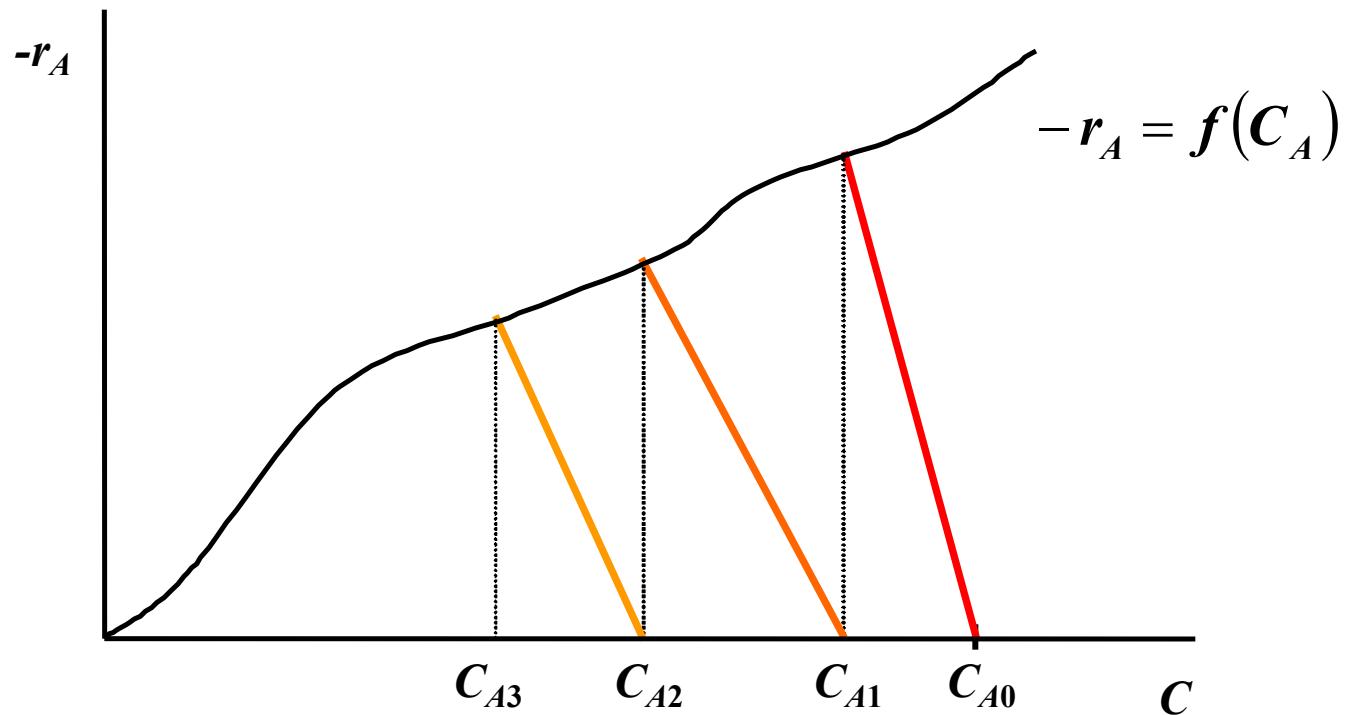
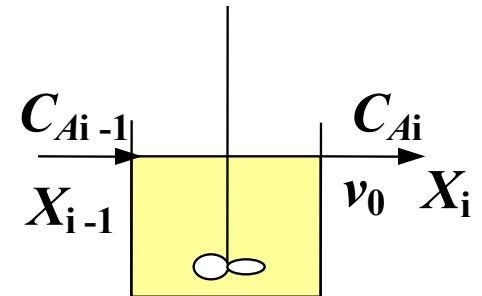


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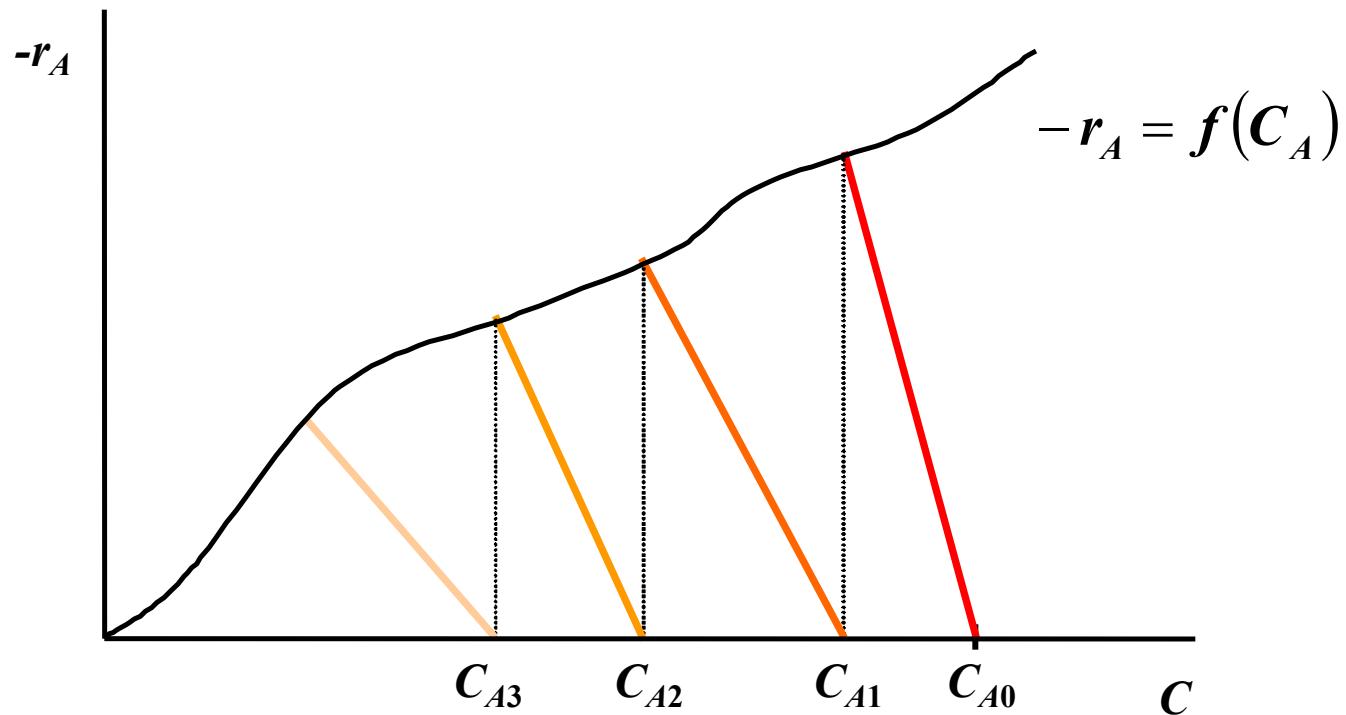
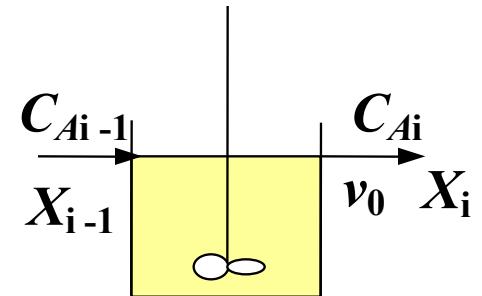


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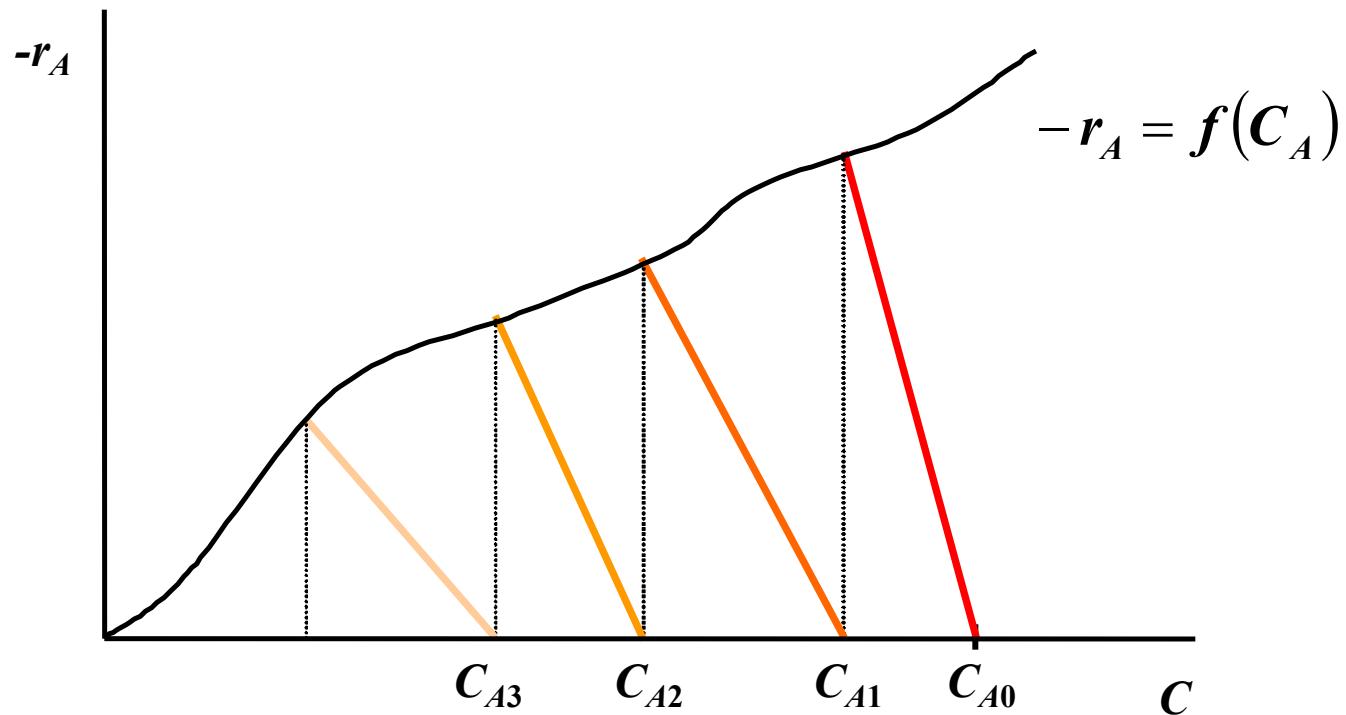
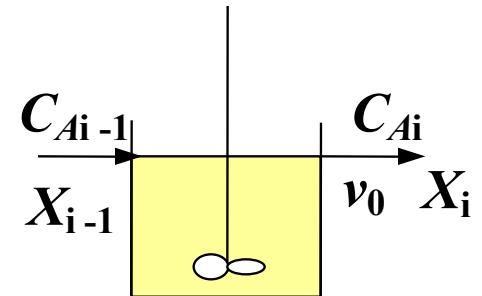


# Associação em série de reactores CSTR

## Método gráfico

Equação de balanço molar para o reactor i:

$$-r_{Ai} = -\frac{1}{\tau_i} C_{Ai} + \frac{C_{A(i-1)}}{\tau_i}$$

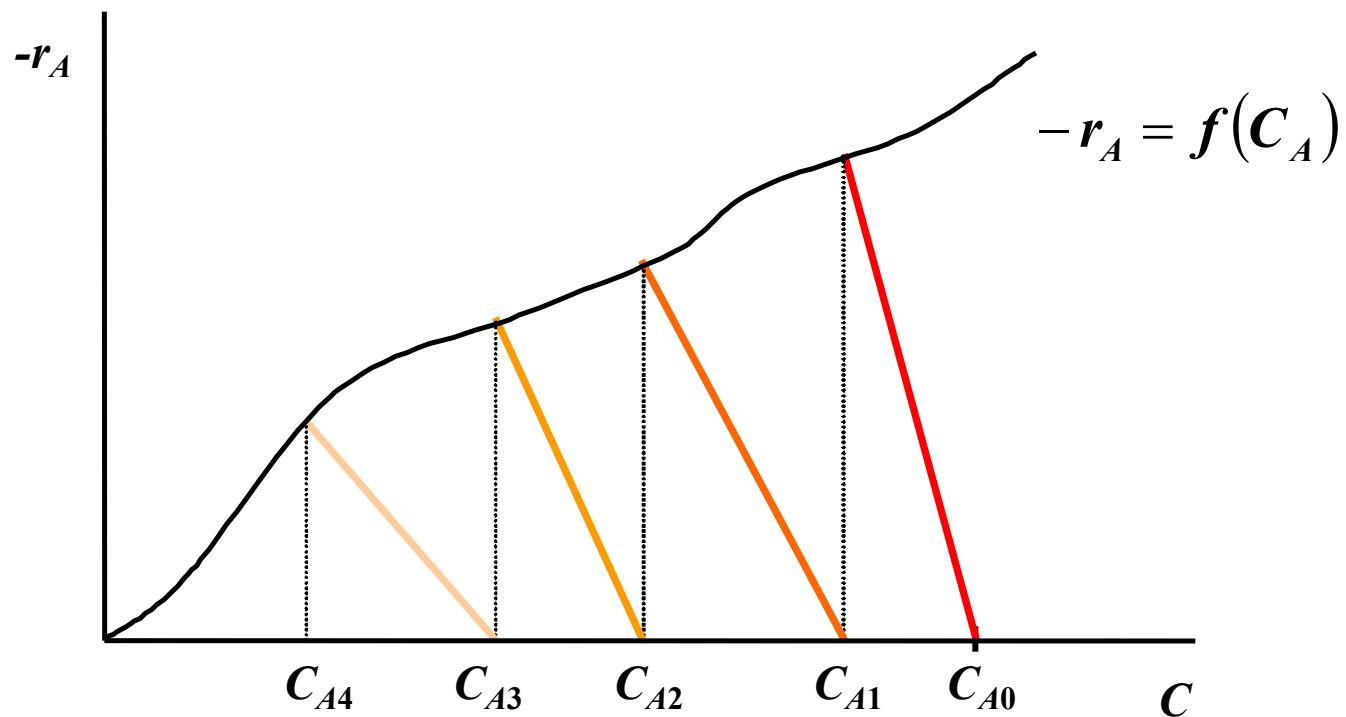
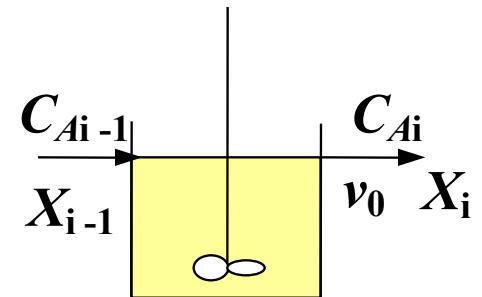


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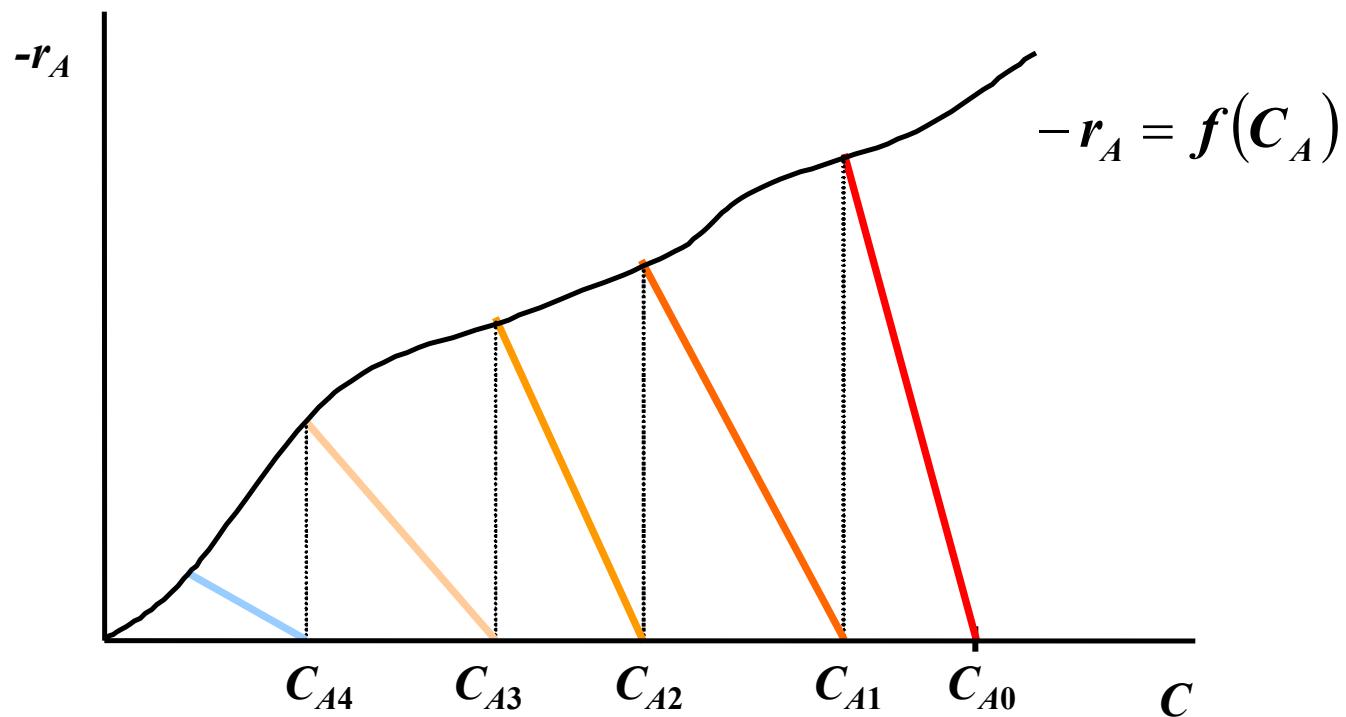
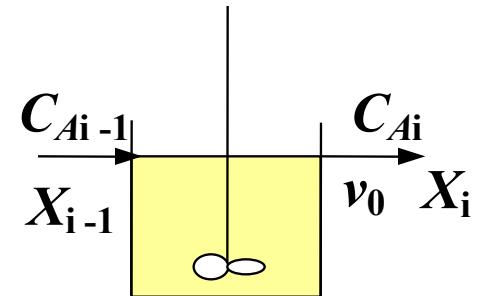


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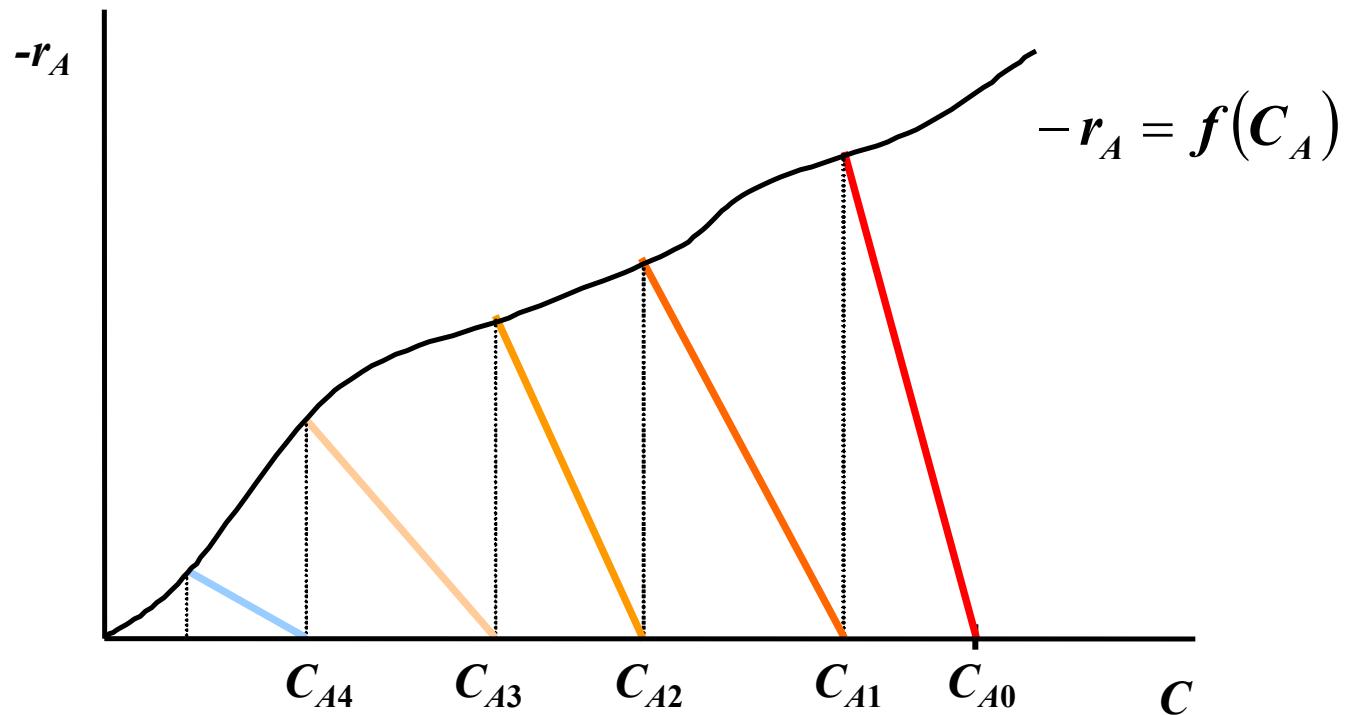
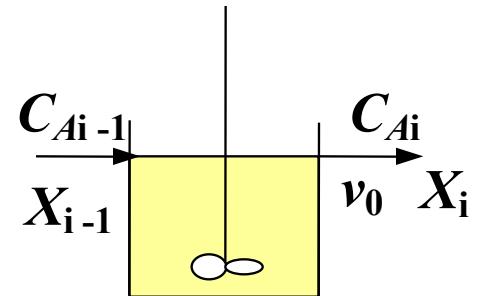


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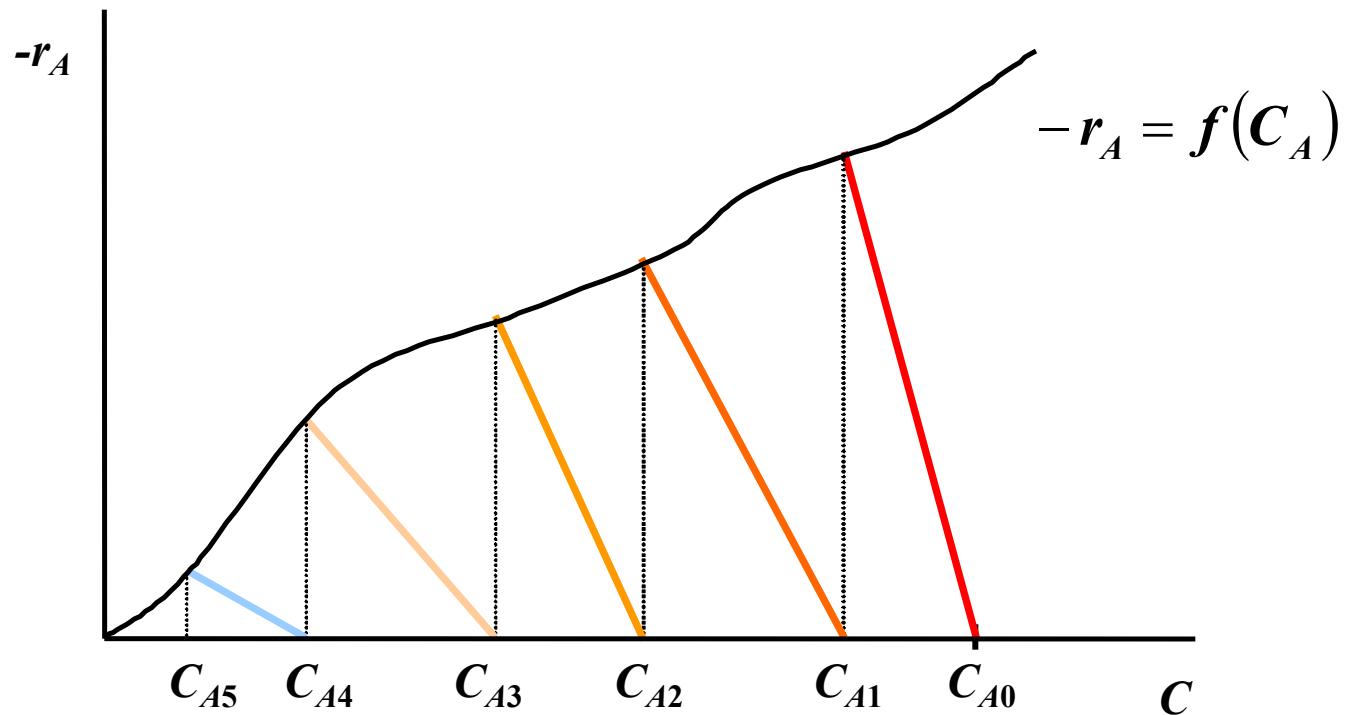
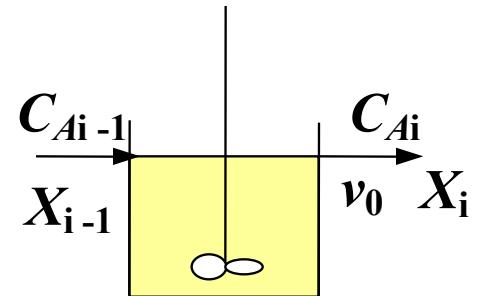


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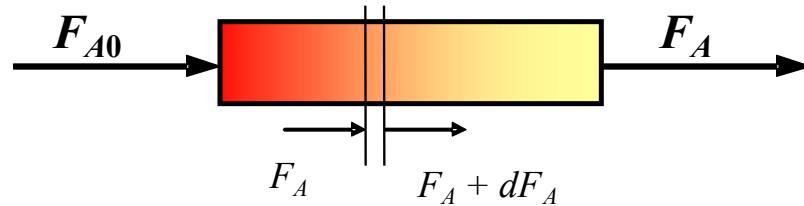


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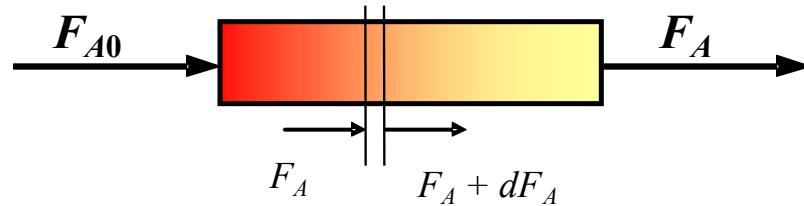
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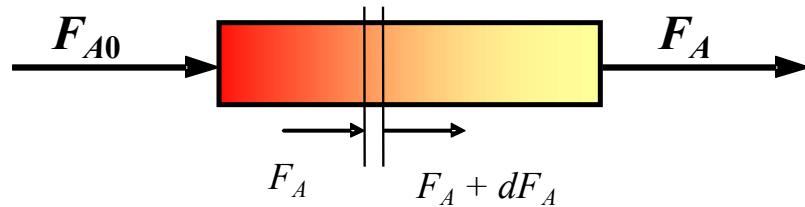
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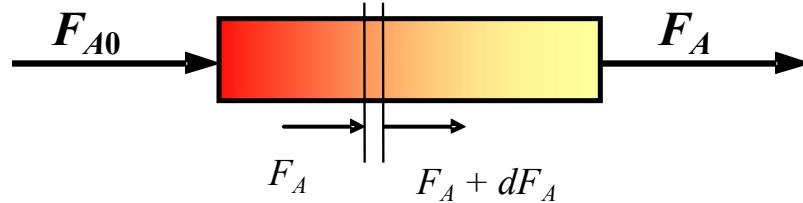


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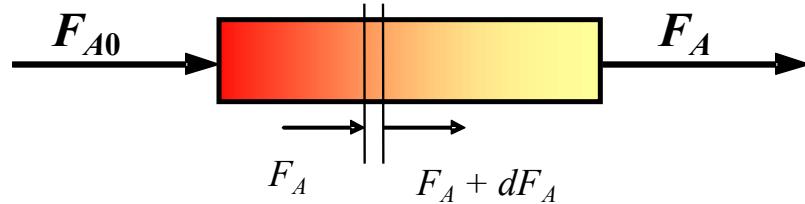


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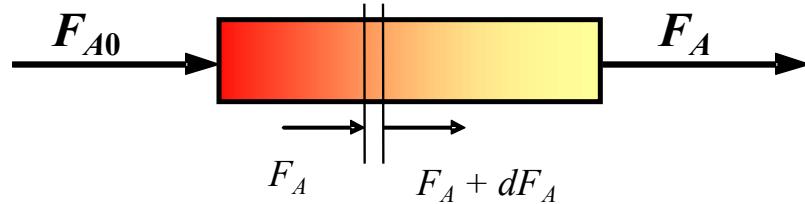


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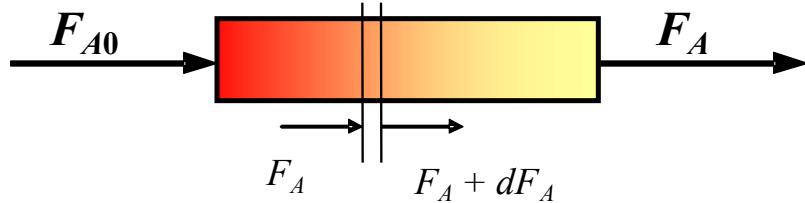
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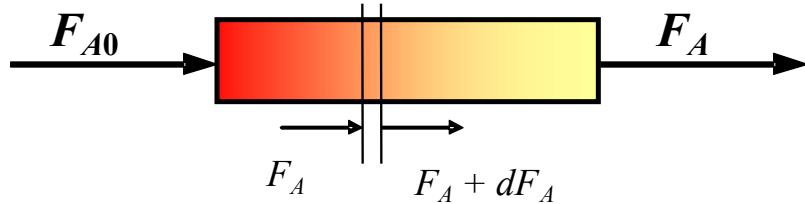
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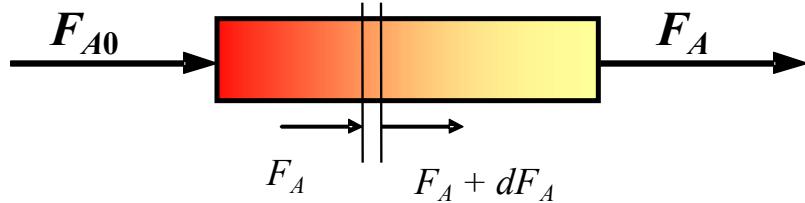
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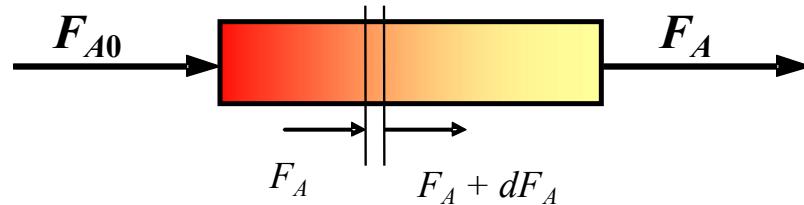
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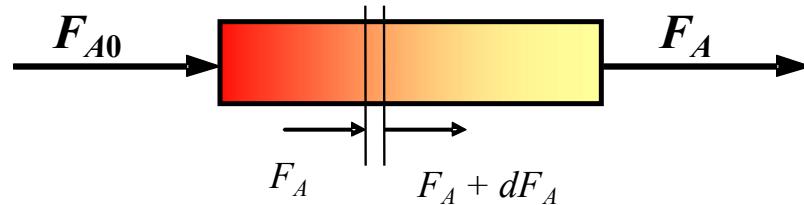
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$$\therefore V = \int_0^V dV = \frac{v_0}{k} \int_0^X \frac{1+\varepsilon X}{1-X} dX$$

$$\therefore V = \frac{v_0}{k} \left[ -\varepsilon X + (1+\varepsilon) \ln \frac{1}{1-X} \right]$$

**Lei cinética:**



**Caudal volumétrico variável (fase gasosa com  $b \neq 1$ ):**

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**Caudal volumétrico variável (fase gasosa com  $b \neq 1$ ):**

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**Operação isotérmica:**  $T = T_0$

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**Caudal volumétrico variável (fase gasosa com  $b \neq 1$ ):**

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**Caudal volumétrico variável (fase gasosa com  $\mathbf{b} \neq 1$ ):**

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**Operação isotérmica:**  $T = T_0$       **Reactor não isobárico**       $\frac{P}{P_0} = (1 - \alpha V)^{1/2}$

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**Operação isotérmica:**  $T = T_0$       **Reactor não isobárico**       $\frac{P}{P_0} = (1 - \alpha V)^{1/2}$

$$-r_A = k C_A$$

**Lei cinética:**



**Caudal volumétrico variável (fase gasosa com  $b \neq 1$ ):**

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$$-r_A = k C_A = k \frac{F_A}{v} = k \frac{F_{A0} (1 - X)}{v_0 (1 + \varepsilon X) \frac{P_0}{P}}$$

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**Caudal volumétrico variável (fase gasosa com  $b \neq 1$ ):**

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**Condensando lei cinética e equação de balanço molar:**

**Lei cinética:**



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**Condensando lei cinética e equação de balanço molar:**

$$dV = F_{A0} \frac{dX}{-r_A}$$

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$$dV = F_{A0} \frac{dX}{-r_A} = F_{A0} \frac{dX}{k C_{A0} \frac{1 - X}{1 + \varepsilon X} (1 - \alpha V)^{1/2}}$$

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**Condensando lei cinética e equação de balanço molar:**

$$dV = F_{A0} \frac{dX}{-r_A} = F_{A0} \frac{dX}{k C_{A0} \frac{1 - X}{1 + \varepsilon X} (1 - \alpha V)^{1/2}} = v_0 \frac{1 + \varepsilon X}{k (1 - X) (1 - \alpha V)^{1/2}} dX$$

$$dV = v_0 \frac{1+\varepsilon\,X}{k\,(1-X)(1-\alpha\,V)^{1/2}}\,dX$$

$$dV = v_0 \frac{1 + \varepsilon X}{k(1 - X)(1 - \alpha V)^{1/2}} dX$$

Antes de integrarmos devemos separar as variáveis:

$$dV = v_0 \frac{1 + \varepsilon X}{k(1 - X)(1 - \alpha V)^{1/2}} dX$$

Antes de integrarmos devemos separar as variáveis:

$$\therefore (1 - \alpha V)^{1/2} dV = \frac{v_0}{k} \frac{1 + \varepsilon X}{1 - X} dX$$

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Antes de integrarmos devemos separar as variáveis:

$$\therefore (1 - \alpha V)^{1/2} dV = \frac{v_0}{k} \frac{1 + \varepsilon X}{1 - X} dX \quad \therefore V = \int_0^V (1 - \alpha V)^{1/2} dV = \frac{v_0}{k} \int_0^X \frac{1 + \varepsilon X}{1 - X} dX$$

$$dV = v_0 \frac{1 + \varepsilon X}{k(1 - X)(1 - \alpha V)^{1/2}} dX$$

**Antes de integrarmos devemos separar as variáveis:**

$$\therefore (1 - \alpha V)^{1/2} dV = \frac{v_0}{k} \frac{1 + \varepsilon X}{1 - X} dX \quad \therefore V = \int_0^V (1 - \alpha V)^{1/2} dV = \frac{v_0}{k} \int_0^X \frac{1 + \varepsilon X}{1 - X} dX$$

$$\therefore \frac{2}{3\alpha} \left[ 1 - (1 - \alpha V)^{3/2} \right] = \frac{v_0}{k} \left[ -\varepsilon X + (1 + \varepsilon) \ln \frac{1}{1 - X} \right]$$

$$dV = v_0 \frac{1 + \varepsilon X}{k(1 - X)(1 - \alpha V)^{1/2}} dX$$

**Antes de integrarmos devemos separar as variáveis:**

$$\therefore (1 - \alpha V)^{1/2} dV = \frac{v_0}{k} \frac{1 + \varepsilon X}{1 - X} dX \quad \therefore V = \int_0^V (1 - \alpha V)^{1/2} dV = \frac{v_0}{k} \int_0^X \frac{1 + \varepsilon X}{1 - X} dX$$

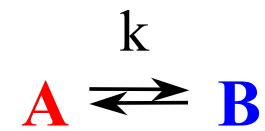
$$\therefore \frac{2}{3\alpha} \left[ 1 - (1 - \alpha V)^{3/2} \right] = \frac{v_0}{k} \left[ -\varepsilon X + (1 + \varepsilon) \ln \frac{1}{1 - X} \right]$$

$$\therefore V = \frac{1}{\alpha} \left\{ 1 - \left\{ 1 - \frac{3\alpha v_0}{2k} \left[ -\varepsilon X + (1 + \varepsilon) \ln \frac{1}{1 - X} \right] \right\}^{3/2} \right\}$$

# Reacções reversíveis

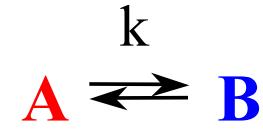
Lei cinética

Exemplo: reacção de 1<sup>a</sup> ordem reversível



Lei cinética

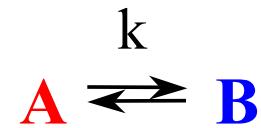
Exemplo: reacção de 1<sup>a</sup> ordem reversível



$$-r_A = k \left( C_A - \frac{C_B}{K_e} \right)$$

Lei cinética

Exemplo: reacção de 1<sup>a</sup> ordem reversível

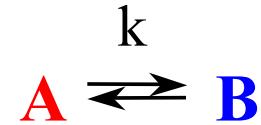


$$-r_A = k \left( C_A - \frac{C_B}{K_e} \right)$$

$$\therefore -r_A = k \left( \frac{F_A}{v} - \frac{F_B/v}{K_e} \right) = k \left( \frac{F_{A0}(1-X)}{v_0(1+\varepsilon X)\frac{T}{T_0}\frac{P_0}{P}} - \frac{\cancel{F_B/v}}{K_e} \right)$$

Lei cinética

Exemplo: reacção de 1<sup>a</sup> ordem reversível



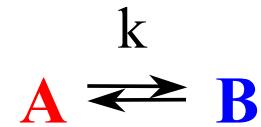
$$-r_A = k \left( C_A - \frac{C_B}{K_e} \right)$$

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Neste caso,  $\varepsilon = 0$  (pois  $\delta = 0$ )

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Exemplo: reacção de 1<sup>a</sup> ordem reversível



$$-r_A = k \left( C_A - \frac{C_B}{K_e} \right)$$

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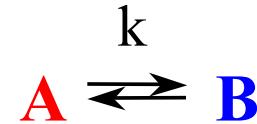
Neste caso,  $\varepsilon = 0$  (pois  $\delta = 0$ )

No caso de operação isotérmica e isobárica:

$$T = T_0 \text{ e } P = P_0$$

Lei cinética

Exemplo: reacção de 1<sup>a</sup> ordem reversível



$$-r_A = k \left( C_A - \frac{C_B}{K_e} \right)$$

$$\therefore -r_A = k \left( \frac{F_A}{v} - \frac{F_B/v}{K_e} \right) = k \left( \frac{F_{A0}(1-X)}{v_0(1+\varepsilon X)\frac{T}{T_0}\frac{P_0}{P}} - \frac{\cancel{F_B}/v_0(1+\varepsilon X)\frac{T}{T_0}\frac{P_0}{P}}{K_e} \right)$$

Neste caso,  $\varepsilon = 0$  (pois  $\delta = 0$ )

No caso de operação isotérmica e isobárica:

$$T = T_0 \text{ e } P = P_0$$

$$\therefore -r_A = k \left( \frac{F_{A0}(1-X)}{v_0} - \frac{F_{A0}X/v_0}{K_e} \right) = k \left( C_{A0}(1-X) - \frac{C_{A0}X}{K_e} \right)$$

$$\therefore -\textbf{\textit{r}}_A=\textbf{\textit{k}}\left(\frac{F_{A0}\left(1-X\right)}{v_0}-\frac{F_{A0}\,X}{K_e}\middle/v_0\right)=\textbf{\textit{k}}\left(C_{A0}\left(1-X\right)-\frac{C_{A0}\,X}{K_e}\right)$$

$$dV=F_{A0} \; \frac{dX}{-\textbf{\textit{r}}_A}$$

$$\therefore -r_A = k \left( \frac{F_{A0}(1-X)}{v_0} - \frac{F_{A0}X}{K_e} \right) = k \left( C_{A0}(1-X) - \frac{C_{A0}X}{K_e} \right)$$

$$\therefore -r_A = k C_{A0} \left( (1-X) - \frac{X}{K_e} \right)$$

$$dV=F_{A0}\;\frac{dX}{-r_A}$$

$$\therefore -r_A = k \left( \frac{F_{A0}(1-X)}{v_0} - \frac{F_{A0}X}{K_e} \right) = k \left( C_{A0}(1-X) - \frac{C_{A0}X}{K_e} \right)$$

$$\therefore -r_A = k C_{A0} \left( (1-X) - \frac{X}{K_e} \right)$$

**Condensando lei cinética e equação de balanço molar:**

$$dV = F_{A0} \frac{dX}{-r_A}$$

$$\therefore -r_A = k \left( \frac{F_{A0}(1-X)}{v_0} - \frac{F_{A0}X}{K_e} \right) = k \left( C_{A0}(1-X) - \frac{C_{A0}X}{K_e} \right)$$

$$\therefore -r_A = k C_{A0} \left( (1-X) - \frac{X}{K_e} \right)$$

**Condensando lei cinética e equação de balanço molar:**

$$dV = \cancel{C_{A0} v_0} \frac{dX}{k \cancel{C_{A0}} \left( (1-X) - \frac{X}{K_e} \right)}$$

$$dV = F_{A0} \frac{dX}{-r_A}$$

$$\therefore -r_A = k \left( \frac{F_{A0}(1-X)}{v_0} - \frac{F_{A0}X}{K_e} \right) = k \left( C_{A0}(1-X) - \frac{C_{A0}X}{K_e} \right)$$

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**Condensando lei cinética e equação de balanço molar:**

$$dV = \cancel{C_{A0} v_0} \frac{dX}{\cancel{k C_{A0}} \left( (1-X) - \frac{X}{K_e} \right)}$$

$$dV = F_{A0} \frac{dX}{-r_A}$$

$$\therefore dV = \frac{v_0}{k} \frac{dX}{1-X - \frac{X}{K_e}} = \frac{v_0}{k} \frac{dX}{\frac{(1-X)K_e}{K_e} - \frac{X}{K_e}} = \frac{v_0}{k} \frac{dX}{\frac{(1-X)K_e - X}{K_e}}$$

$$\therefore dV = \frac{v_0}{k} \frac{K_e dX}{K_e - X K_e - X} = \frac{v_0}{k} \frac{dX}{1 - X \frac{(K_e + 1)}{K_e}}$$

$$V = \frac{v_0}{k} \int_0^X \frac{dX}{1 - X \frac{(K_e + 1)}{K_e}} = \frac{v_0}{k} \frac{K_e}{K_e + 1} \ln \frac{1}{1 - X \frac{(K_e + 1)}{K_e}}$$

**Reactor tubular**

Não esquecer:

A conversão máxima é a conversão de equilíbrio (tende assimptoticamente para esse valor).

Neste exemplo :

$$K_e = \frac{C_{Be}}{C_{Ae}} = \frac{F_{Be}}{F_{Ae}} \cancel{\frac{v}{v}} = \frac{F_{Be}}{F_{Ae}} = \frac{F_{A0} X_e}{F_{A0} (1 - X_e)} = \frac{X_e}{(1 - X_e)}$$

$$\therefore X_e = \frac{K_e}{1 + K_e}$$