Reacção elementar:

Reacção elementar:

A equação estequiométrica descreve quais e qual o número de moléculas que colidem (ou formam o complexo activado) dando origem ao produto.

Reacção elementar:

A equação estequiométrica descreve quais e qual o número de moléculas que colidem (ou formam o complexo activado) dando origem ao produto.

$$aA + bB \longrightarrow cC$$

Reacção elementar:

A equação estequiométrica descreve quais e qual o número de moléculas que colidem (ou formam o complexo activado) dando origem ao produto.

$$aA + bB \longrightarrow cC$$

Reacção elementar:

A equação estequiométrica descreve quais e qual o número de moléculas que colidem (ou formam o complexo activado) dando origem ao produto.

$$aA + bB \longrightarrow cC$$

$$r_A = \frac{1}{V} \frac{dN_A}{dt}$$

Reacção elementar:

A equação estequiométrica descreve quais e qual o número de moléculas que colidem (ou formam o complexo activado) dando origem ao produto.

$$aA + bB \longrightarrow cC$$

$$r_A = \frac{1}{V} \frac{dN_A}{dt}$$
 $r_B = \frac{1}{V} \frac{dN_B}{dt}$

Reacção elementar:

A equação estequiométrica descreve quais e qual o número de moléculas que colidem (ou formam o complexo activado) dando origem ao produto.

$$aA + bB \longrightarrow cC$$

$$r_A = \frac{1}{V} \frac{dN_A}{dt}$$
 $r_B = \frac{1}{V} \frac{dN_B}{dt}$ $r_C = \frac{1}{V} \frac{dN_C}{dt}$

$$aA + bB \longrightarrow cC$$

$$aA + bB \longrightarrow cC$$

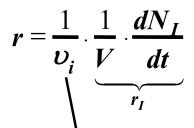
$$aA + bB \longrightarrow cC$$

$$r = \frac{1}{v_i} \cdot \frac{1}{V} \cdot \frac{dN_I}{dt}$$

$$aA + bB \longrightarrow cC$$

$$r = \frac{1}{v_i} \cdot \frac{1}{V} \cdot \frac{dN_I}{dt}$$

$$aA + bB \longrightarrow cC$$



$$aA + bB \longrightarrow cC$$

$$r = \frac{1}{v_i} \cdot \frac{1}{V} \cdot \frac{dN_I}{dt} = \frac{1}{-a} \cdot \frac{1}{V} \cdot \frac{dN_A}{dt}$$

$$aA + bB \longrightarrow cC$$

$$r = \frac{1}{v_i} \cdot \frac{1}{V} \cdot \frac{dN_I}{dt} = \frac{1}{-a} \cdot \frac{1}{V} \cdot \frac{dN_A}{dt}$$

$$aA + bB \longrightarrow cC$$

$$r = \frac{1}{\upsilon_{i}} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{1}{V} \cdot \frac{dN_{I}}{dt}}_{r_{I}} = \underbrace{\frac{1}{-a}}_{-a} \underbrace{\frac{1}{V} \cdot \frac{dN_{A}}{dt}}_{r_{A}} = \underbrace{\frac{1}{-b} \cdot \frac{1}{V} \cdot \frac{dN_{B}}{dt}}_{l}$$

$$aA + bB \longrightarrow cC$$

$$r = \frac{1}{v_i} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{1}{V} \cdot \frac{dN_I}{dt}}_{r_I} = \underbrace{\frac{1}{-a}}_{-a} \underbrace{\frac{1}{V} \cdot \frac{dN_A}{dt}}_{r_A} = \underbrace{\frac{1}{-b} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{1}{V} \cdot \frac{dN_B}{dt}}_{r_B}}_{r_B}$$

$$aA + bB \longrightarrow cC$$

$$r = \frac{1}{v_i} \cdot \frac{1}{V} \cdot \frac{dN_I}{dt} = \frac{1}{-a} \cdot \frac{1}{V} \cdot \frac{dN_A}{dt} = \frac{1}{-b} \cdot \frac{1}{V} \cdot \frac{dN_B}{dt} = \frac{1}{c} \cdot \frac{1}{V} \cdot \frac{dN_C}{dt}$$

$$aA + bB \longrightarrow cC$$

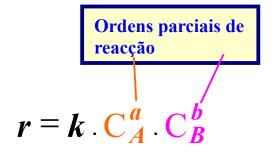
$$r = \frac{1}{v_i} \cdot \frac{1}{V} \cdot \frac{dN_I}{dt} = \frac{1}{-a} \cdot \frac{1}{V} \cdot \frac{dN_A}{dt} = \frac{1}{-b} \cdot \frac{1}{V} \cdot \frac{dN_B}{dt} = \frac{1}{c} \cdot \frac{1}{V} \cdot \frac{dN_C}{dt}$$

$$aA + bB \longrightarrow cC$$

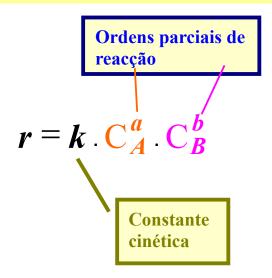
$$aA + bB \longrightarrow cC$$

$$r = k \cdot \frac{C_A^a}{A} \cdot \frac{C_B^b}{A}$$

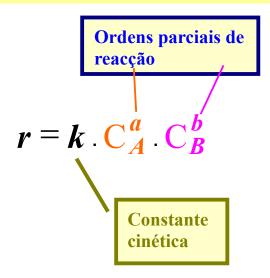
$$aA + bB \longrightarrow cC$$



$$aA + bB \longrightarrow cC$$

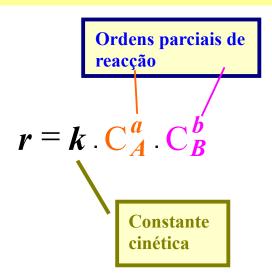


$$aA + bB \longrightarrow cC$$



As ordens parciais de reacção são iguais aos valores absolutos dos coeficientes estequiométricos dos reagentes respectivos.

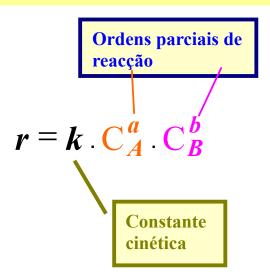
$$aA + bB \longrightarrow cC$$



As ordens parciais de reacção são iguais aos valores absolutos dos coeficientes estequiométricos dos reagentes respectivos.

Ordem global de reacção:

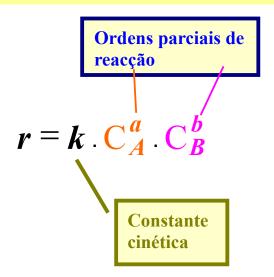
$$aA + bB \longrightarrow cC$$



As ordens parciais de reacção são iguais aos valores absolutos dos coeficientes estequiométricos dos reagentes respectivos.

Ordem global de reacção: n = a + b

$$aA + bB \longrightarrow cC$$



As ordens parciais de reacção são iguais aos valores absolutos dos coeficientes estequiométricos dos reagentes respectivos.

Ordem global de reacção: n = a + b

A ordem global de reacção é coincidente com a molecularidade (número de moléculas reagentes que colidem para formar o produto).

• O mecanismo reaccional é composto de vários passos elementares.

• O mecanismo reaccional é composto de vários passos elementares.

A equação estequiométrica é apenas o resultado da soma das equações estequiométricas que descrevem os diferentes passos elementares.

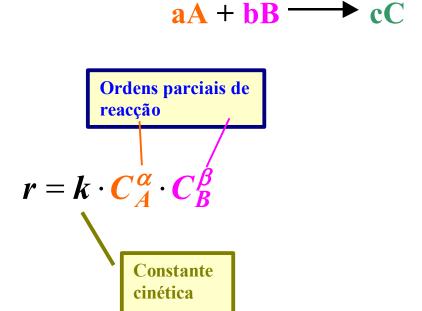
• O mecanismo reaccional é composto de vários passos elementares.

A equação estequiométrica é apenas o resultado da soma das equações estequiométricas que descrevem os diferentes passos elementares.

$$aA + bB \longrightarrow cC$$

• O mecanismo reaccional é composto de vários passos elementares.

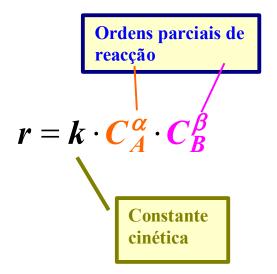
A equação estequiométrica é apenas o resultado da soma das equações estequiométricas que descrevem os diferentes passos elementares.



• O mecanismo reaccional é composto de vários passos elementares.

A equação estequiométrica é apenas o resultado da soma das equações estequiométricas que descrevem os diferentes passos elementares.

$$aA + bB \longrightarrow cC$$



Ordem global de reacção:

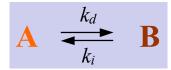
$$n = \alpha + \beta$$

Reacções reversíveis:

Reacções não elementares - pelo menos constituídas por dois passos elementares: a reacção directa e a reacção inversa.

Reacções reversíveis:

Reacções não elementares - pelo menos constituídas por dois passos elementares: a reacção directa e a reacção inversa.



Reacções reversíveis:

Reacções não elementares - pelo menos constituídas por dois passos elementares: a reacção directa e a reacção inversa.

$$\mathbf{A} \stackrel{k_d}{\rightleftharpoons} \mathbf{B}$$

A velocidade de formação de A na reacção global é igual à soma das velocidades de formação de A em todos os passos elementares:

Reacções reversíveis:

Reacções não elementares - pelo menos constituídas por dois passos elementares: a reacção directa e a reacção inversa.

$$\mathbf{A} \stackrel{k_d}{\rightleftharpoons} \mathbf{B}$$

A velocidade de formação de A na reacção global é igual à soma das velocidades de formação de A em todos os passos elementares:

$$r_A = r_{Ad} + r_{Ai}$$

$$\mathbf{A} \stackrel{k_d}{\longleftarrow} \mathbf{B}$$

$$r_A = r_{Ad} + r_{Ai}$$

$$\mathbf{A} \quad \xrightarrow{k_d} \quad \mathbf{B}$$

$$\mathbf{r}_A = \mathbf{r}_{Ad} + \mathbf{r}_{Ai}$$

$$r_d = \frac{r_{Ad}}{v_d}$$

$$\mathbf{A} \stackrel{k_d}{\longleftarrow} \mathbf{B}$$

$$\mathbf{r}_A = \mathbf{r}_{Ad} + \mathbf{r}_{Ai}$$

$$r_d = \frac{r_{Ad}}{v_d} = \frac{r_{Ad}}{-1}$$

$$\mathbf{A} \stackrel{k_d}{\longleftarrow} \mathbf{B}$$

$$\mathbf{r}_A = \mathbf{r}_{Ad} + \mathbf{r}_{Ai}$$

$$r_d = \frac{r_{Ad}}{v_d} = \frac{r_{Ad}}{-1}$$
 \therefore $r_{Ad} = -r_d$

$$r_{Ad} = -r_{d}$$

$$\mathbf{A} \stackrel{k_d}{\rightleftharpoons} \mathbf{B}$$

$$\mathbf{r}_A = \mathbf{r}_{Ad} + \mathbf{r}_{Ai}$$

$$r_d = \frac{r_{Ad}}{v_d} = \frac{r_{Ad}}{-1}$$
 \therefore $r_{Ad} = -r_d$

$$r_{Ad} = -r_{d}$$

$$r_i = \frac{r_{Ai}}{v_i}$$

$$\mathbf{A} \stackrel{k_d}{\rightleftharpoons} \mathbf{B}$$

$$\mathbf{r}_A = \mathbf{r}_{Ad} + \mathbf{r}_{Ai}$$

$$r_d = \frac{r_{Ad}}{v_d} = \frac{r_{Ad}}{-1}$$
 \therefore $r_{Ad} = -r_d$

$$r_{Ad} = -r_d$$

$$r_i = \frac{r_{Ai}}{v_i} = \frac{r_{Ai}}{+1}$$

$$\mathbf{A} \stackrel{k_d}{\rightleftharpoons} \mathbf{B}$$

$$\mathbf{r}_A = \mathbf{r}_{Ad} + \mathbf{r}_{Ai}$$

$$r_d = \frac{r_{Ad}}{v_d} = \frac{r_{Ad}}{-1}$$
 \therefore $r_{Ad} = -r_d$

$$r_{Ad} = -r_{a}$$

$$r_i = \frac{r_{Ai}}{v_i} = \frac{r_{Ai}}{+1}$$
 \therefore $r_{Ai} = +r_i$

$$r_{Ai} = + r$$

$$\mathbf{A} \stackrel{k_d}{\rightleftharpoons} \mathbf{B}$$

$$\mathbf{r}_A = \mathbf{r}_{Ad} + \mathbf{r}_{Ai}$$

$$r_d = \frac{r_{Ad}}{v_d} = \frac{r_{Ad}}{-1}$$
 \therefore $r_{Ad} = -r_d$

$$\therefore \quad \mathbf{r}_{Ad} = -\mathbf{r}_{d}$$

$$r_i = \frac{r_{Ai}}{v_i} = \frac{r_{Ai}}{+1}$$
 $\therefore r_{Ai} = +r_i$

$$. \quad \mathbf{r}_{Ai} = + \mathbf{r}_{i}$$

$$r_A = -r_d + r_i$$

$$\mathbf{A} \stackrel{k_d}{\rightleftharpoons} \mathbf{B}$$

$$\mathbf{r}_A = \mathbf{r}_{Ad} + \mathbf{r}_{Ai}$$

$$r_d = \frac{r_{Ad}}{v_d} = \frac{r_{Ad}}{-1}$$
 \therefore $r_{Ad} = -r_d$

$$\dot{r}_{Ad} = -r_d$$

$$r_i = \frac{r_{Ai}}{v_i} = \frac{r_{Ai}}{+1}$$
 $\therefore r_{Ai} = +r_i$

$$. \quad \mathbf{r}_{Ai} = + \mathbf{r}_{i}$$

$$r_A = -r_d + r_i$$

$$\mathbf{A} \xrightarrow{k_d} \mathbf{B}$$

$$\mathbf{A} \stackrel{k_d}{\rightleftharpoons} \mathbf{B}$$

$$\mathbf{r}_A = \mathbf{r}_{Ad} + \mathbf{r}_{Ai}$$

$$r_d = \frac{r_{Ad}}{v_d} = \frac{r_{Ad}}{-1}$$
 \therefore $r_{Ad} = -r_d$

$$\therefore \quad \mathbf{r}_{Ad} = -\mathbf{r}_{d}$$

$$r_i = \frac{r_{Ai}}{v_i} = \frac{r_{Ai}}{+1}$$
 $\therefore r_{Ai} = +r_i$

$$\mathbf{r}_A = -\mathbf{r}_d + \mathbf{r}_i$$

$$\mathbf{A} \xrightarrow{k_d} \mathbf{B} \qquad \mathbf{r_d} = \mathbf{k_d} \ \mathbf{C_A}$$

$$r_d = k_d C_A$$

$$\mathbf{A} \stackrel{k_d}{\rightleftharpoons} \mathbf{B}$$

$$\mathbf{r}_A = \mathbf{r}_{Ad} + \mathbf{r}_{Ai}$$

$$r_d = \frac{r_{Ad}}{v_d} = \frac{r_{Ad}}{-1}$$
 \therefore $r_{Ad} = -r_d$

$$\therefore \quad \mathbf{r}_{Ad} = -\mathbf{r}_{d}$$

$$r_A = -r_d + r_i$$

$$r_i = \frac{r_{Ai}}{v_i} = \frac{r_{Ai}}{+1}$$
 \therefore $r_{Ai} = +r_i$

$$\dot{r}_{Ai} = + r_i$$

 $\mathbf{A} \stackrel{k_d}{\longrightarrow} \mathbf{B} \qquad \mathbf{r_d} = \mathbf{k_d} \; \mathbf{C_A}$

$$r_d = k_d C_A$$

 $\mathbf{B} \xrightarrow{k_i} \mathbf{A}$

$$\mathbf{A} \stackrel{k_d}{\rightleftharpoons} \mathbf{B}$$

$$\mathbf{r}_A = \mathbf{r}_{Ad} + \mathbf{r}_{Ai}$$

$$r_d = \frac{r_{Ad}}{v_d} = \frac{r_{Ad}}{-1}$$
 \therefore $r_{Ad} = -r_d$

$$\therefore \quad \mathbf{r}_{Ad} = -\mathbf{r}_d$$

$$r_A = -r_d + r_i$$

$$r_i = \frac{r_{Ai}}{v_i} = \frac{r_{Ai}}{+1}$$
 $\therefore r_{Ai} = +r_i$

$$\therefore \quad \mathbf{r}_{Ai} = + \mathbf{r}$$

$$\mathbf{A} \stackrel{k_d}{\longrightarrow} \mathbf{B} \qquad r_d = k_d C_A$$

$$r_d = k_d C_A$$

$$\mathbf{B} \xrightarrow{k_i} \mathbf{A} \qquad \mathbf{r_i} = \mathbf{k_i} \; \mathbf{C_B}$$

$$r_i = k_i C_B$$

$$\mathbf{A} \stackrel{k_d}{\rightleftharpoons} \mathbf{B}$$

$$\mathbf{r}_A = \mathbf{r}_{Ad} + \mathbf{r}_{Ai}$$

$$r_d = \frac{r_{Ad}}{v_d} = \frac{r_{Ad}}{-1}$$
 \therefore $r_{Ad} = -r_d$

$$\therefore \quad \mathbf{r}_{Ad} = -\mathbf{r}_d$$

$$r_i = \frac{r_{Ai}}{v_i} = \frac{r_{Ai}}{+1}$$
 $\therefore r_{Ai} = +r_i$

$$\therefore \quad \mathbf{r}_{Ai} = + \mathbf{r}$$

$$A \xrightarrow{k_d} B \qquad r_d = k_d C_A$$

$$\mathbf{B} \xrightarrow{k_i} \mathbf{A} \qquad \mathbf{r_i} = \mathbf{k_i} \; \mathbf{C_B}$$

$$r_i = k_i C_B$$

$$\mathbf{r}_A = -\mathbf{k}_d \; \mathbf{C}_A + \mathbf{k}_i \; \mathbf{C}_B$$

 $r_A = -r_d + r_i$

$$\mathbf{A} \stackrel{k_d}{\longleftarrow} \mathbf{B}$$

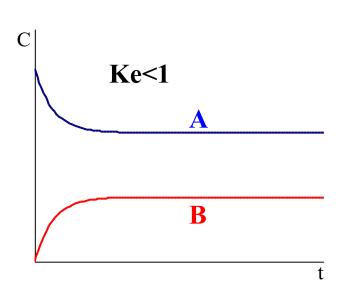
$$\mathbf{r}_A = -\mathbf{k}_d \; \mathbf{C}_A + \mathbf{k}_i \; \mathbf{C}_B$$

$$\mathbf{A} \xrightarrow{k_d} \mathbf{B} \qquad \mathbf{r_A} = -k_d C_A + k_i C_B$$

$$\mathbf{A} \stackrel{k_d}{\rightleftharpoons} \mathbf{B} \qquad \mathbf{r}_A = -k_d C_A + k_i C_B$$

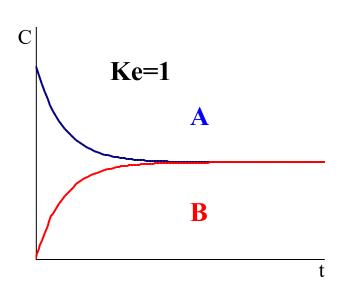
$$r_A = -r_d + r_i = 0$$

$$\mathbf{A} \xrightarrow{k_d} \mathbf{B} \qquad \mathbf{r_A} = -k_d C_A + k_i C_B$$



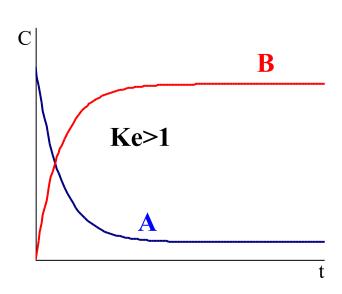
$$r_A = -r_d + r_i = 0$$

$$\mathbf{A} \xrightarrow{k_d} \mathbf{B} \qquad \mathbf{r_A} = -k_d C_A + k_i C_B$$



$$r_A = -r_d + r_i = 0$$

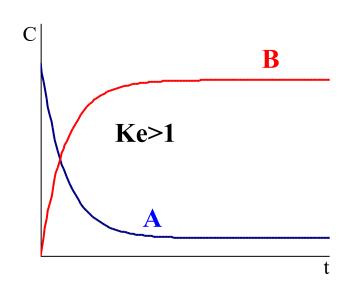
$$\mathbf{A} \xrightarrow{k_d} \mathbf{B} \qquad \mathbf{r_A} = -k_d C_A + k_i C_B$$



$$r_A = -r_d + r_i = 0$$

$$\mathbf{A} \stackrel{k_d}{\rightleftharpoons} \mathbf{B}$$

$$\mathbf{r}_A = -k_d C_A + k_i C_B$$

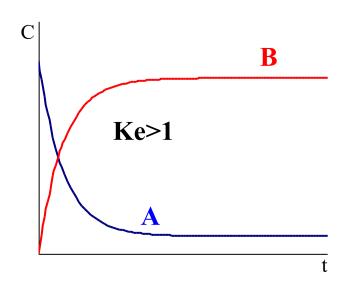


$$r_A = -r_d + r_i = 0$$

$$\therefore -k_d C_A + k_i C_B = 0$$

$$\mathbf{A} \stackrel{k_d}{\rightleftharpoons} \mathbf{B}$$

$$\mathbf{r}_A = -k_d C_A + k_i C_B$$

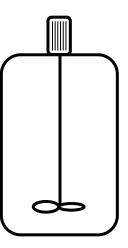


$$\mathbf{r}_A = -\mathbf{r}_d + \mathbf{r}_i = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\therefore -k_d C_A + k_i C_B = 0$$

$$\therefore K_c = \frac{C_B}{C_A} = \frac{k_d}{k_i}$$

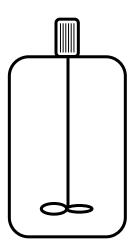
Reactor Batch



Reactor Batch

Balanço molar

$$r_A V = \frac{dN_A}{dt}$$



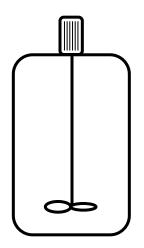
Reactor Batch

Balanço molar

$$r_A V = \frac{dN_A}{dt}$$

Estequiometria:

$$N_A = N_{A0} \left(1 - X \right)$$



Reactor Batch

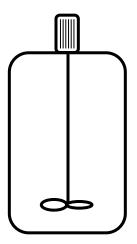
Balanço molar

$$r_A V = \frac{dN_A}{dt}$$

Estequiometria:

$$N_A = N_{A0} \left(1 - X \right)$$

$$\therefore r_A V = -N_{A0} \frac{dX}{dt}$$



Reactor Batch

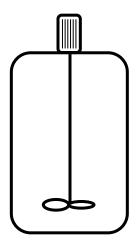
Balanço molar

$$r_A V = \frac{dN_A}{dt}$$

$$\boldsymbol{N_A} = \boldsymbol{N_{A0}} \left(1 - \boldsymbol{X} \right)$$

Estequiometria:
$$N_A = N_{A0} (1 - X)$$

$$\therefore r_A V = -N_{A0} \frac{dX}{dt} \qquad \therefore dt = \frac{N_{A0}}{V} \cdot \frac{dX}{-r_A}$$



Reactor Batch

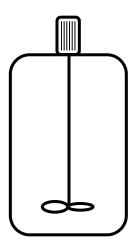
Balanço molar

$$r_A V = \frac{dN_A}{dt}$$

$$\boldsymbol{N_A} = \boldsymbol{N_{A0}} \left(1 - \boldsymbol{X} \right)$$

Estequiometria:
$$N_A = N_{A0} (1 - X)$$

$$\therefore r_A V = -N_{A0} \frac{dX}{dt} \quad \therefore dt = \frac{N_{A0}}{V} \cdot \frac{dX}{-r_A}$$



Lei cinética

Reacção de 1^a ordem, Volume constante:

Reactor Batch

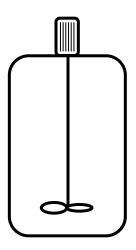
Balanço molar

$$r_A V = \frac{dN_A}{dt}$$

$$\boldsymbol{N_A} = \boldsymbol{N_{A0}} \left(1 - \boldsymbol{X} \right)$$

Estequiometria:
$$N_A = N_{A0} (1 - X)$$

$$\therefore r_A V = -N_{A0} \frac{dX}{dt} \qquad \therefore dt = \frac{N_{A0}}{V} \cdot \frac{dX}{-r_A}$$



Lei cinética

Reactor Batch

Balanço molar

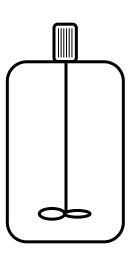
$$r_A V = \frac{dN_A}{dt}$$

$$\boldsymbol{N}_{A} = \boldsymbol{N}_{A0} \left(1 - \boldsymbol{X} \right)$$

Estequiometria:
$$N_A = N_{A0} (1 - X)$$

$$\therefore r_A V = -N_{A0} \frac{dX}{dt} \qquad \therefore dt = \frac{N_{A0}}{V} \cdot \frac{dX}{-r_A}$$

$$dt = \frac{N_{A0}}{V} \cdot \frac{dX}{-r_A}$$



Lei cinética

$$\stackrel{k}{\longrightarrow}$$

$$-r_A = k C_A$$

Reactor Batch

Balanço molar

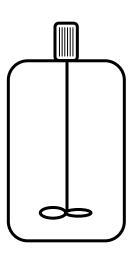
$$r_A V = \frac{dN_A}{dt}$$

$$\boldsymbol{N_A} = \boldsymbol{N_{A0}} \left(1 - \boldsymbol{X} \right)$$

Estequiometria:
$$N_A = N_{A0} (1 - X)$$

$$\therefore r_A V = -N_{A0} \frac{dX}{dt} \qquad \therefore dt = \frac{N_{A0}}{V} \cdot \frac{dX}{-r_A}$$

$$dt = \frac{N_{A0}}{V} \cdot \frac{dX}{-r_A}$$



Lei cinética

$$\xrightarrow{k}$$

$$-r_A = k C_A$$

$$\therefore dt = \frac{N_{A0}}{V} \cdot \frac{dX}{k C_A}$$

Reactor Batch

Balanço molar

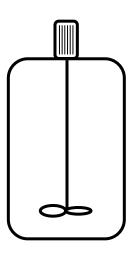
$$r_A V = \frac{dN_A}{dt}$$

$$\boldsymbol{N_A} = \boldsymbol{N_{A0}} \left(1 - \boldsymbol{X} \right)$$

Estequiometria:
$$N_A = N_{A0} (1 - X)$$

$$\therefore r_A V = -N_{A0} \frac{dX}{dt} \qquad \therefore dt = \frac{N_{A0}}{V} \cdot \frac{dX}{-r_A}$$

$$dt = \frac{N_{A0}}{V} \cdot \frac{dX}{-r_A}$$



Lei cinética

$$A \xrightarrow{k} B$$

$$-r_A = k C_A$$

$$\therefore dt = \frac{N_{A0}}{V} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{dX}{k C_A}}_{-r_A}$$

Reactor Batch

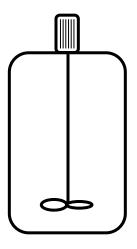
Balanço molar

$$r_A V = \frac{dN_A}{dt}$$

$$N_A = N_{A0} \left(1 - X \right)$$

Estequiometria:
$$N_A = N_{A0} (1 - X)$$

$$\therefore r_A V = -N_{A0} \frac{dX}{dt} \quad \therefore \quad dt = \frac{N_{A0}}{V} \cdot \frac{dX}{-r_A}$$
Lei cinética



Lei cinética

$$\mathbf{A} \xrightarrow{k} \mathbf{B}$$

$$-r_A = k C_A$$

$$\therefore dt = \frac{N_{A0}}{V} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{dX}{k C_A}}_{-r_A} = \frac{N_{A0}}{V} \cdot \frac{dX}{k \frac{N_A}{V}}$$

Reactor Batch

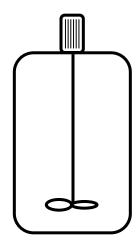
Balanço molar

$$r_A V = \frac{dN_A}{dt}$$

$$N_A = N_{A0} \left(1 - X \right)$$

Estequiometria:
$$N_A = N_{A0} (1 - X)$$

$$\therefore r_A V = -N_{A0} \frac{dX}{dt} \quad \therefore \quad dt = \frac{N_{A0}}{V} \cdot \frac{dX}{-r_A}$$
Lei cinética



Lei cinética

$$\mathbf{A} \xrightarrow{k} \mathbf{B}$$

$$-r_A = k C_A$$

$$\therefore dt = \frac{N_{A0}}{V} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{dX}{k C_A}}_{-r_A} = \frac{N_{A0}}{V} \cdot \frac{dX}{k \frac{N_A}{V}}$$

Reactor Batch

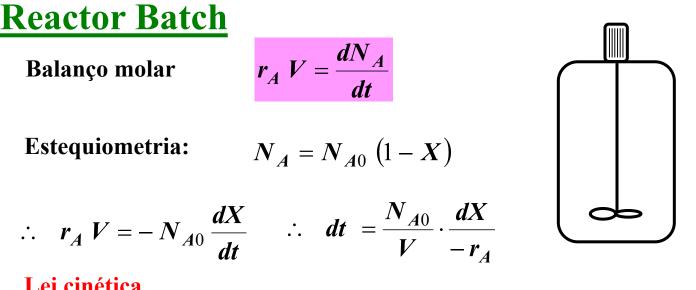
Balanço molar

$$r_A V = \frac{dN_A}{dt}$$

$$\boldsymbol{N_A} = \boldsymbol{N_{A0}} \left(1 - \boldsymbol{X} \right)$$

$$\therefore r_A V = -N_{A0} \frac{dX}{dt} \qquad \therefore$$

$$dt = \frac{N_{A0}}{V} \cdot \frac{dX}{-r_A}$$



Lei cinética

$$\mathbf{A} \xrightarrow{k} \mathbf{B}$$

$$-r_A = k C_A$$

$$\therefore dt = \frac{N_{A0}}{V} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{dX}{k C_A}}_{-r_A} = \frac{N_{A0}}{V} \cdot \frac{dX}{k \frac{N_A}{V}}$$

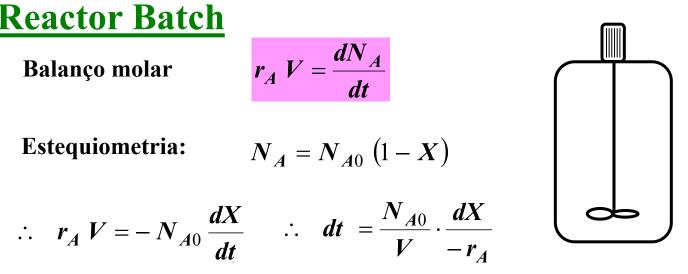
Reactor Batch

Balanço molar
$$r_A V = \frac{dN_A}{dt}$$

$$\boldsymbol{N_A} = \boldsymbol{N_{A0}} \left(1 - \boldsymbol{X} \right)$$

$$\therefore r_A V = -N_{A0} \frac{dX}{dt}$$

$$dt = \frac{N_{A0}}{V} \cdot \frac{dX}{-r_A}$$



Lei cinética

$$\mathbf{A} \stackrel{k}{\longrightarrow} \mathbf{B}$$

$$-r_A = k C_A$$

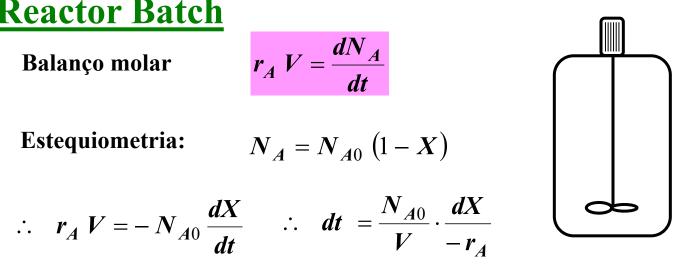
$$\therefore dt = \frac{N_{A0}}{V} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{dX}{k C_A}}_{-r_A} = \frac{N_{A0}}{V} \cdot \frac{dX}{k \frac{N_A}{V}} = N_{A0} \cdot \frac{dX}{k N_{A0} (1-X)}$$

Reactor Batch

Balanço molar
$$r_A V = \frac{dN_A}{dt}$$

$$\boldsymbol{N_A} = \boldsymbol{N_{A0}} \left(1 - \boldsymbol{X} \right)$$

$$\therefore r_A V = -N_{A0} \frac{dX}{dt} \qquad \therefore dt =$$



Lei cinética

$$\mathbf{A} \stackrel{k}{\longrightarrow} \mathbf{B}$$

$$-r_A = k C_A$$

$$\therefore dt = \frac{N_{A0}}{V} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{dX}{k C_A}}_{-r_A} = \underbrace{\frac{N_{A0}}{V}}_{-r_A} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{dX}{k \frac{N_A}{V}}}_{-r_A} = N_{A0} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{dX}{k \underbrace{N_{A0} (1-X)}_{N_A}}}_{N_A}$$

Reactor Batch

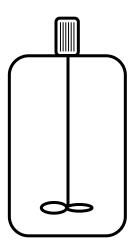
Balanço molar

$$r_A V = \frac{dN_A}{dt}$$

$$N_A = N_{A0} \left(1 - X \right)$$

Estequiometria:
$$N_A = N_{A0} (1 - X)$$

 $\therefore r_A V = -N_{A0} \frac{dX}{dt}$ $\therefore dt = \frac{N_{A0}}{V} \cdot \frac{dX}{-r_A}$
Lei cinética



Lei cinética

$$\mathbf{A} \stackrel{k}{\longrightarrow} \mathbf{B}$$

$$-r_A = k C_A$$

$$\therefore dt = \frac{N_{A0}}{V} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{dX}{k C_A}}_{-r_A} = \underbrace{\frac{N_{A0}}{V}} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{dX}{k \frac{N_A}{V}}}_{-r_A} = N_{A0} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{dX}{k \underbrace{N_{A0} (1-X)}}}_{N_A}$$

Reactor Batch

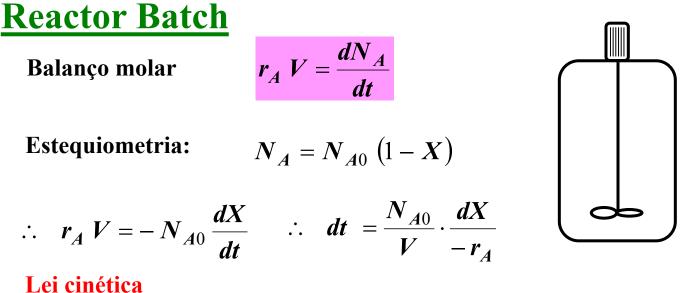
Balanço molar

$$r_A V = \frac{dN_A}{dt}$$

$$\boldsymbol{N_A} = \boldsymbol{N_{A0}} \left(1 - \boldsymbol{X} \right)$$

$$\therefore r_A V = -N_{A0} \frac{dX}{dt}$$

$$dt = \frac{N_{A0}}{V} \cdot \frac{dX}{-r_A}$$



Lei cinética

$$\xrightarrow{k}$$

$$-r_A = k C_A$$

$$\therefore dt = \frac{N_{A0}}{V} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{dX}{k C_A}}_{-r_A} = \frac{N_{A0}}{V} \cdot \frac{dX}{k \frac{N_A}{V}} = N_{A0} \cdot \frac{dX}{k \underbrace{N_{A0} (1 - X)}_{N_A}}$$

Reactor Batch

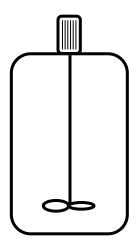
Balanço molar

$$r_A V = \frac{dN_A}{dt}$$

Estequiometria:

$$N_A = N_{A0} \left(1 - X \right)$$

$$\therefore r_A V = -N_{A0} \frac{dX}{dt} \qquad \therefore dt = \frac{N_{A0}}{V} \cdot \frac{dX}{-r_A}$$
Lei cinétice



Lei cinética

$$\mathbf{A} \stackrel{k}{\longrightarrow} \mathbf{B}$$

$$-r_A = k C_A$$

$$\therefore dt = \frac{N_{A0}}{V} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{dX}{k C_A}}_{-r_A} = \underbrace{\frac{N_{A0}}{V}}_{-r_A} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{dX}{k \frac{N_A}{V}}}_{-r_A} = \underbrace{N_{A0}}_{-r_A} = \underbrace{N_{A0}}_{-r_A}$$