

Su transferência de massa.

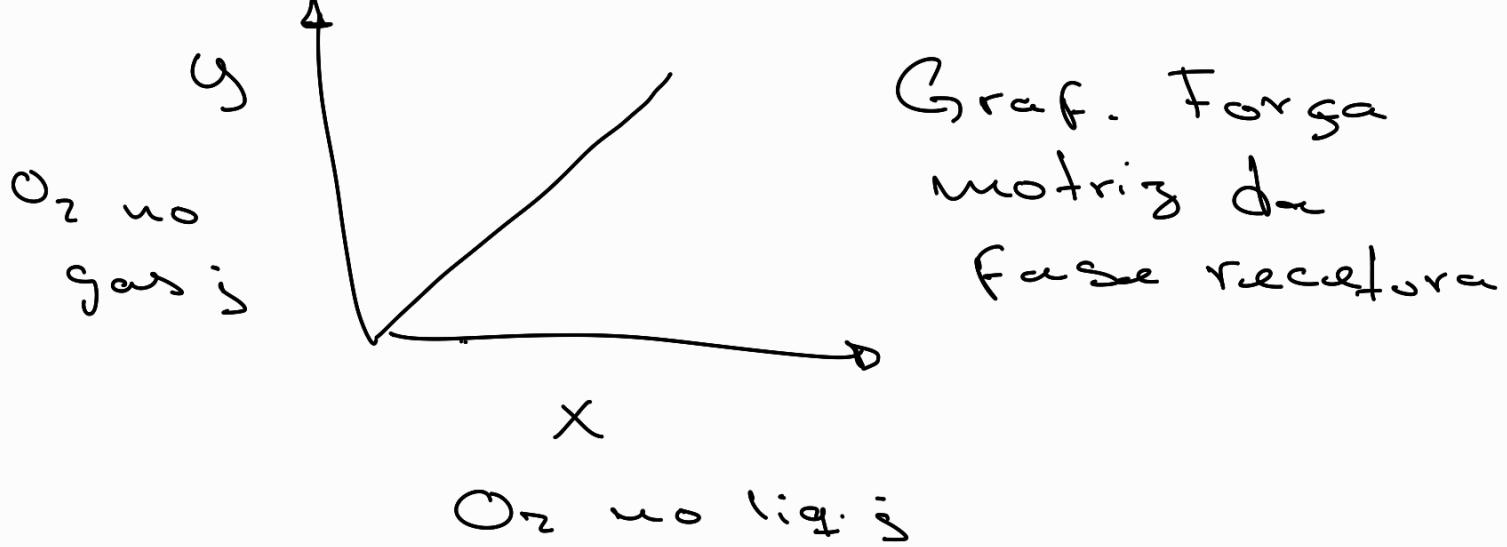
Difusão: Dar-se para anular o gradiente de concentração.

Movimento individual dos moléculas (Não há pacotes de fluido)

Convecção: Pacotes de fluido a movimentar-se (Mistura dum café)

transferência de massa

entre fases: É dada pela afinidade entre os componentes e depende da temperatura



extender o vapor \rightarrow Superfície específica
sol \rightarrow Pressão de vapor da H_2O maior

Baixa humidade \rightarrow

• Concentração massica: $P_A = \frac{m_A}{V}$

$$P = \sum_i P_i$$

• Concentração molar:

$$C_A = \frac{P_A}{MM_A} = \frac{n_A}{V} = \frac{P_A}{RT}$$

• Frações molar:

$$x_A = \frac{C_A}{C} \quad y_A = \frac{C_A}{c}$$

$$y_A = \frac{P_A / RT}{P / RT} = \frac{P_A}{P}$$

$$\underbrace{\qquad}_{T = 273\text{ K}} \quad \underbrace{\qquad}_{P = 1,5 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}} \quad \underbrace{\qquad}_{}$$

$$O_2 = 7\% \quad CO = 10\% \quad CO_2 = 15\%$$

$$N_2 = 68\%$$

a) Comp. massica \rightarrow base de cálculo
 $\rightarrow (P)$

b) Massa específica da mistura

$$\hookrightarrow \underline{\underline{\mu}} \quad \overline{M} = \underline{\underline{P}} \overline{M}$$

$$\bar{M} = \sum x_i M_i$$

comp. molar

Velocidade media massica :

$$V = \frac{\sum_i^u P_i V_i}{\sum_i^u P_i} = \frac{\sum_i^u P_i V_i}{P}$$

→ concentração massica total

Velocidade media molar :

$$N = \frac{\sum_i^u c_i V_i}{C}$$

→ concentração molar total

$$(v_i - v) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Velocidade de i} \\ \text{relativa} \end{array} \right\}$$

lei de Fick (Velocidade media molar)

$$J_A = - D_{AB} \nabla C_A$$

→ coef. de difusão

→ depende do ambiente em que está a acontecer e a determinada temperatura

Sist. unidimensional

$$J_{A,z} = - D_{AB} \frac{dC_A}{dz}$$

→ Usando apenas uma coordenada especial

Sist. Isobárico e Isotérmico

$$J_{A,z} = - C D_{AB} \frac{\delta y_A}{\delta z}$$

Fluxo massico (molar) de i

$$J_{A,z} = C_A (V_{A,z} - V_z)$$

→ Velocidade media molar

$$C_A V_{A,z} = - c D_{AB} \frac{\delta g_A}{\delta z} + g_A (C_u V_{A,z} + C_B V_{B,z})$$

Sistema binário (A + B)

$$N_{A,z} = - c D_{AB} \frac{\delta g_A}{\delta z} + g_A (N_{A,z} + N_{B,z})$$

Contributo
de movimento
dos fluxos

Fluxo molar da
especie A relativo

$$D = f(P, T, \text{natur. comp.})$$

Valores típicos

$$\text{gas: } (1 \times 10^{-5} - 1 \times 10^{-1}) \frac{m^2}{s}$$

$$\text{liq: } (0,5 \times 10^{-9} - 2 \times 10^{-9}) \frac{m^2}{s}$$

$$\text{sol: } (1 \times 10^{-21} - 1 \times 10^{-12}) \frac{m^2}{s}$$

Énergia de Hidratação de Iões

→ Parceiros da difusão

$$V_i = -U_i (\nabla \mu_i + z_i F \nabla \psi)$$

↓ ↓

Potencial químico CTT
 de Faraday

Carga do Ião

Potencial eleostático

→ mobilidade do Ião

$$U_i = \frac{1}{6\pi \eta R_o} : \text{propriedade física}$$

do Ião

Raio efetivo
(efeito de solvatação)

Distância radial
onde a atração eletrostática do Ião é efetiva

$$\boxed{D_i = U_i RT}$$

Relação de Stokes-Einstein

$$D_{K^+} > D_{Na^+} > D_{Li^+}$$

Porque a densidade eletrônica é menor no litio do que Na^+ e K^+

orden de grandeza de $D_i \approx 10^{-5} \text{ cm}^2/\text{s}$

→ O que faz que o líquido retém mais H_2O a sua volta.

Fluxo do Ião

Soluções diluídas:

$$\boxed{a_i = c_i}$$

- $J_i = D_i \nabla c_i \Rightarrow$ Lei de Fick não considera o efeito eletrostático.

Oge. Nernst-Planck

$$- J_i = D_i \left(\nabla c_i + c_i z_i \frac{F \cdot \nabla \psi}{R T} \right) \Rightarrow$$

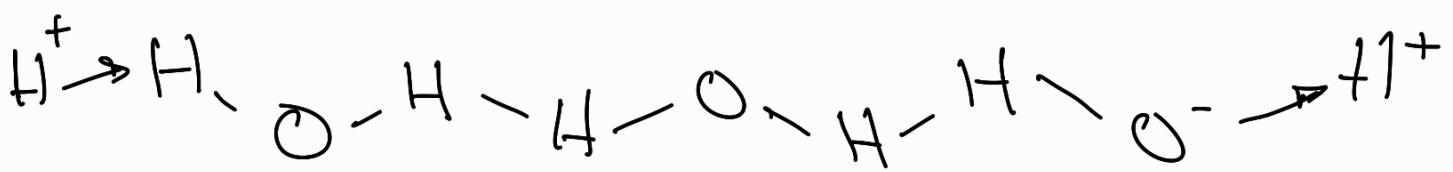
$\hookrightarrow \text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$

$\frac{\text{s}}{\text{s}}$

Considera o efeito eletrostático

H^+ e OH^- : têm o maior coef. de difusão, porque a transferência destes íões é praticamente

Instâncias, porque as moléculas de H_2O estão fortes interligadas:



$E_x:$ $D_{\text{NaCl}} = ?$

$$D_{\text{Cl}^-} > D_{\text{Na}^+}$$

$$C_{\text{Na}^+} = C_{\text{Cl}^-} \Rightarrow \bar{J}C_{\text{Net}} = \bar{J}C_{\text{Cl}^-}$$

Fluxo de Iões

\rightarrow densidade de corrente

$$\bar{J}_1 - \bar{J}_2 = \frac{i}{|z|F}$$

Módulo da \rightarrow
carga iônica

\rightarrow Ctt
de Faraday

1: Cátions

2: aníons

Aplicando a eq Nernst-Planck

$$\bar{J}_1 = - \frac{2D_1 D_2}{D_1 + D_2} \bar{J}C_1 + \frac{i}{|z|} \frac{D_1}{D_1 + D_2}$$

- Se vās høyre currente $i=0$

$$J_1 = - \frac{z D_2 D_1}{D_1 + D_2} J_{C_1} = - D \nabla C_1 = - D J_{C_2} = J_2$$

$$D = \frac{z}{\frac{1}{D_2} + \frac{1}{D_1}}$$

- Se a sl. for bunnen agitata $\nabla C = 0$

$$Ex: D_{H^+} = 9,31 \times 10^{-5} \frac{cm^2}{s}$$

$$D_{Cl^-} = 2,03 \times 10^{-5} \frac{cm^2}{s}$$

$$D = \frac{2}{\frac{1}{D_1} + \frac{1}{D_2}} \Rightarrow D_{HCl} = \frac{2}{\frac{1}{D_{Cl^-}} + \frac{1}{D_{H^+}}} = 3,3 \times 10^{-5} \frac{cm^2}{s}$$

~~o iões mais leves dominam~~

D_{HCl} mais próximo a D_{Cl^-}

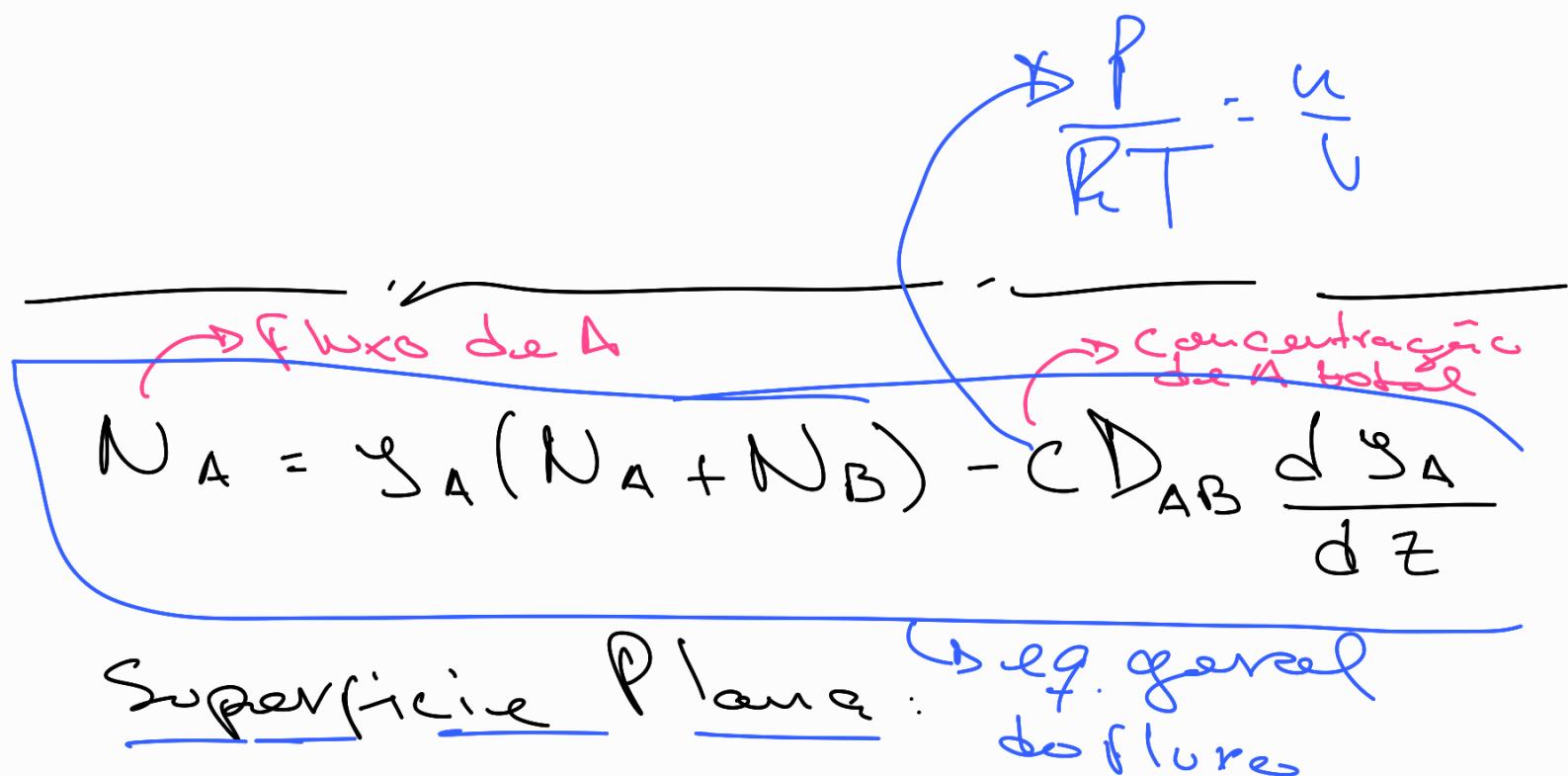
Electrolitos fortes não (1:1)

$$z_1 c_1 + z_2 c_2 = 0$$

$$z_1 j_1 + z_2 j_2 = 0$$

$$-J_1 = D \nabla C_1 = \left(\frac{D_2 D_1 (z_1^2 C_2 + z_2^2 C_1)}{D_1 z_1^2 C_1 + D_2 z_2^2 C_2} \right) \nabla C_1$$

$$J_1 = J_2 = \dots$$

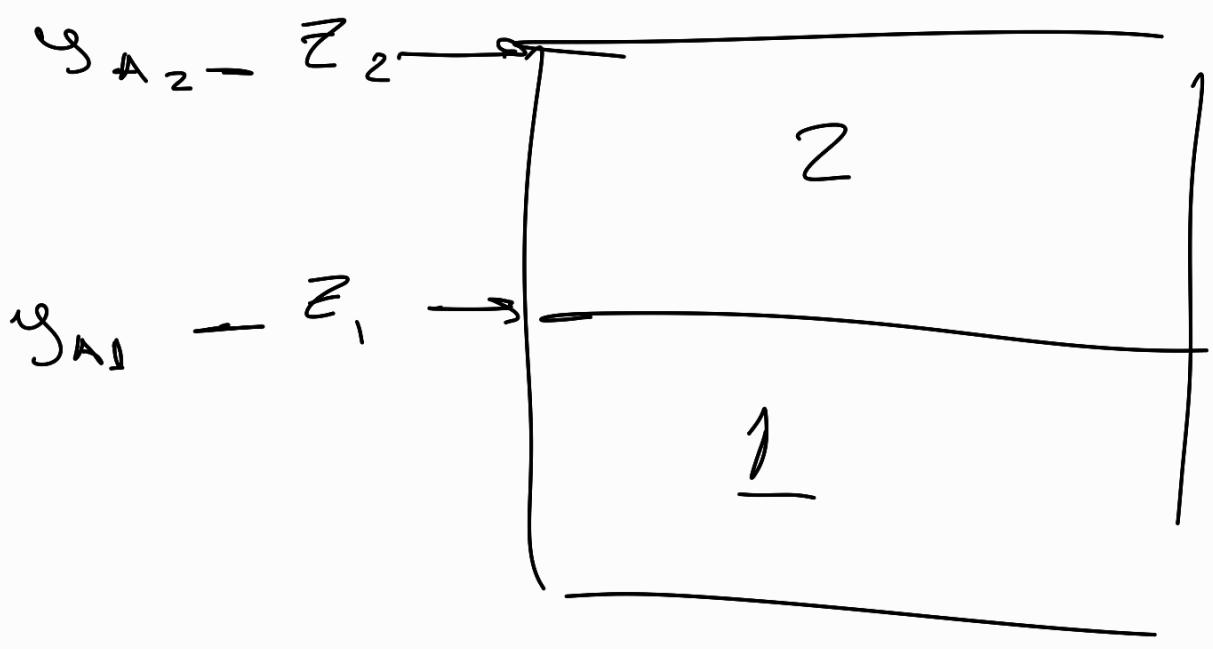


$$N_{A1} \cdot S_1 = N_{A2} \cdot S_2 \quad (\text{Sem. reagão})$$

N_A = at-e ao longo de zz

C.f. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} z = z_1 \Rightarrow g_A = g_{A1} \\ z = z_2 \Rightarrow g_A = g_{A2} \end{array} \right.$

Condições fronteira



$$\Theta = \frac{N_A + N_B}{N_A}$$

Pegando na eq. geral e substituindo Θ :

$$= \Theta \cdot N_A$$

$$N_A - g_A(N_A + N_B) = -cD_{AB} \frac{dg_A}{dz}$$

$$N_A - g_A \Theta N_A = -cD_{AB} \frac{dg_A}{dz}$$

$$N_A(1 - g_A \Theta) = -cD_{AB} \frac{dg_A}{dz}$$

$$\int_{z_1}^{z_2} N_A dz = \int_{\frac{g_A \Theta - 1}{g_A \Theta}}^{\frac{g_A \Theta}{g_A \Theta - 1}} \frac{cD_{AB}}{g_A} dg_A$$

$$N_A(z_2 - z_1) = \frac{c D_{AB}}{\Theta} \ln \left(\frac{g_{A_2}\Theta - 1}{g_{A_1}\Theta - 1} \right)$$

$$N_A = \frac{c D_{AB}}{\Theta(z_2 - z_1)} \ln \left(\frac{g_{A_2}\Theta - 1}{g_{A_1}\Theta - 1} \right)$$

Superficie cilindrica:

$$N_{A,r} = c \cdot \Theta r$$

$$N_{A,r} = N_{A_1} \cdot r_1 \Rightarrow N_A = \frac{r_1 \cdot N_{A_1}}{r}$$

c.f.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} r : r_1 \Rightarrow g_A = g_{A_1} \\ r : r_2 \Rightarrow g_A = g_{A_2} \end{array} \right.$$

Fazes iguais que se planas

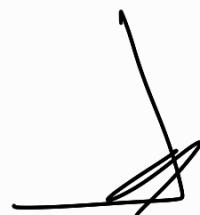
Superficie esférica:

$$Sfera = 4\pi r^2$$

$$N_A \cdot r^2 = \text{cte}$$

$$N_A \cdot r^2 = N_{A1} r_1^2$$

$$N_A = N_{A1} r_1 \frac{1}{r^2}$$



CF } Igual a
cilíndricas

17/03/23

Difusión en Estados Estacionarios

Ex:

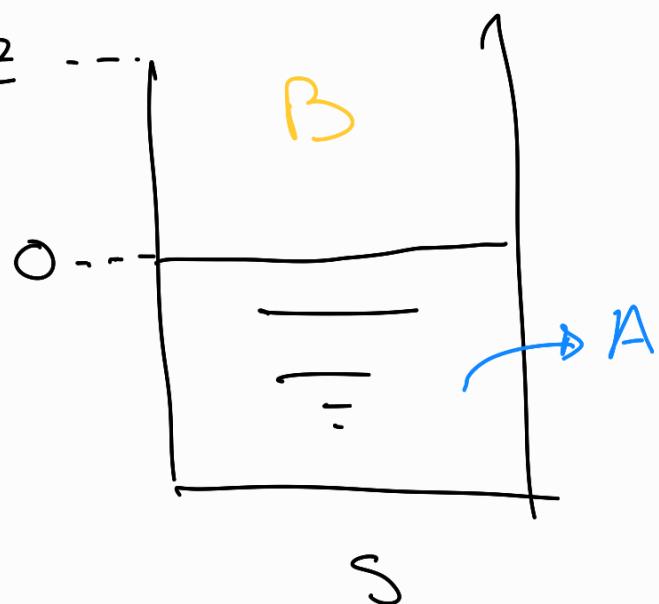
A difunde numa camada em Reposo de um comprimento B de espessura Z .

A pressão parcial de A num dos lados da camada é P_{A1} e no outro lado $P_{A2} < P_{A1}$.

Mostrar que o fluxo máximo possível de A através dessa camada é dada por:

$$N_{AB\max} = \frac{DP}{RTZ} \ln \left(\frac{P}{P - P_{A1}} \right)$$

Sofar: A: H_2O Z ...
B: Ar



Eq. de conservação

$$(N)(S) = \text{ctte} \quad \text{se} \quad S = \text{ctte} \Rightarrow N_A = \text{ctte}$$

Eq. cinética:

$$N_A = - C D \frac{dy_A}{dz} + y_A (N_A + N_B)$$

O porque
não está
o movimen-
to. se

A se move-
ta em B

$$N_A(1 - y_A) = - CD \frac{dy_A}{dz}$$

$$N_A \int_0^z dz = - CD \int_{y_{A_2}}^{y_{A_1}} \frac{1}{1 - y_A} dy_A$$

$$P_A = y_A \cdot P$$

$$P = P_{\text{total}}$$

Não é
mesmo nesse.
seu valor depende
se queremos
pressão ou
y_A

$$\frac{P}{RT}$$

$$N_A(z - 0) = (CD) \ln \left(\frac{1 - y_{A_2}}{1 - y_A} \right)$$

$$N_A = \frac{P D}{R T Z} \ln \left(\frac{P - P_{A2}}{P - P_{A1}} \right)$$

○ → Para o fluxo ser máximo a pressão do componente A no fim é muito baixa ($P_{A2} \rightarrow 0$) para ter a força motriz máxima

$$N_A = \frac{P \cdot D}{R \cdot T \cdot Z} \cdot \ln \left(\frac{P}{P - P_{A1}} \right)$$

1. Moldear-se naftaleno sob a forma dum cilindro de R_2 que se deixou sublimar no ar em repouso.

Mostre que a velocidade de sublimação é dada por:

$$Q = \frac{2 \pi L D P}{R T} \left(\ln \left(\frac{1 - g_{A2}}{1 - g_{A1}} \right) \right) \left/ \ln \left(\frac{R_2}{R_1} \right) \right.$$

Sendo g_A a fração molar correspondente a pressão de vapor de naftaleno

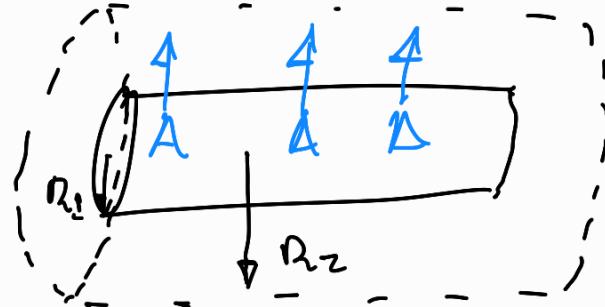
e dar a fração molar correspondente a R_2 .

Explique o que sucede à velocidade de sublimação quando R_2 se torna muito grande

2. E se a geometria for estreita?

R#1:

A: Nafaleno B: Ar



Eg. Conservação:

$$N_A \cdot S = ctt = N_A \cdot 2\pi r h = Q$$

Eg. cinética:

$$N_{A,r} = -cD \frac{dy_A}{dr} + y_A(N_{A,r} + N_{B,r})$$

$$N_{A,r}(1-y_A) dr = -cD dy_A$$

$$N_{A,r} dr = -cD \left\{ \frac{dy_A}{1-y_A} \right\}_{y_{A2}=y_A^*}$$

$$\int_{R_1}^{R_2} \frac{Q}{2\pi r L} dr = cD \ln \left(\frac{1-y_{A2}}{1-y_A^*} \right)$$

$$\frac{Q}{2\pi L} \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \frac{dr}{r} = cD \ln \left(\frac{1-y_{A2}}{1-y_A^*} \right)$$

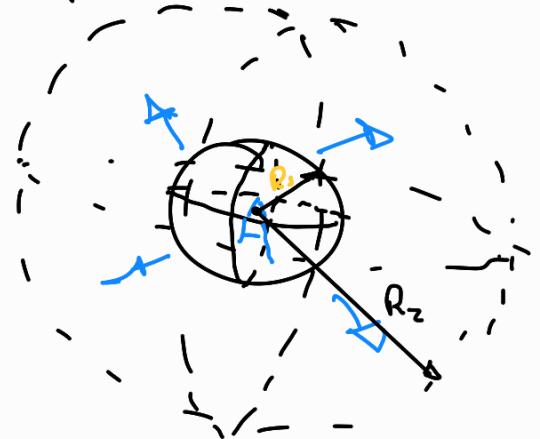
$$\frac{Q}{2\pi L} \ln \left(\frac{R_2}{R_1} \right) = cD \ln \left(\frac{1-y_{A2}}{1-y_A^*} \right)$$

$$Q = \frac{PD 2\pi L}{R \cdot T \cdot \ln \left(\frac{R_2}{R_1} \right)} \cdot \ln \left(\frac{1-y_{A2}}{1-y_A^*} \right)$$

$\boxed{R_2 \rightarrow \infty \quad Q \rightarrow 0}$

Porque
o ar não
difunde
está a
servir como
meio

#? A: N_{Af} farrente B: Ar



Eq. Conservações:

$$N_A \cdot S = ctt = N_{Ar} 4\pi r^2 = Q_A$$

Eq. cinéticas:

$$N_{Ar} = -cD \frac{dy_A}{dr} + y_A(N_{Ar} + N_{Br})$$

Porque
O ar não
difunde
está a
servir como
meio

$$N_{Ar}(1-y_A) dr = -cD dy_A$$

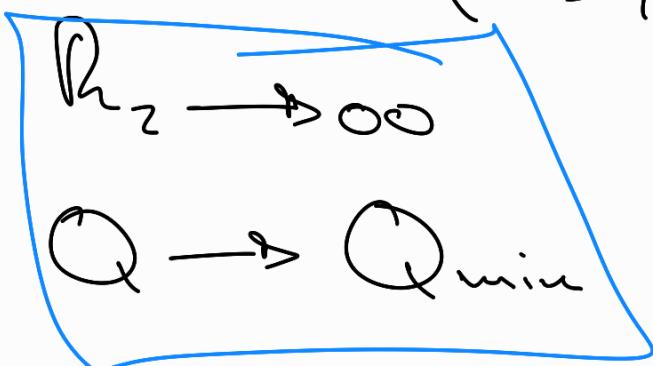
$$N_{Ar} dr = -cD \left\{ \frac{y_{Az}}{y_A} - \frac{dy_A}{1-y_A} \right\}$$

$$\int_{R_1}^{R_2} \frac{Q}{4\pi r^2} dr = CD \ln \left(\frac{\frac{1 - g_{A2}}{1 - g_A^*}}{} \right)$$

$$\frac{Q}{4\pi} \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \frac{dr}{r^2} = CD \ln \left(\frac{\frac{1 - g_{A2}}{1 - g_A^*}}{} \right)$$

$$\frac{Q}{4\pi} \left(\frac{1}{R_2} - \frac{1}{R_1} \right) = CD \ln \left(\frac{\frac{1 - g_{A2}}{1 - g_A^*}}{} \right)$$

$$Q = \frac{PD2\pi L}{R \cdot T \cdot \ln \left(\frac{R_2}{R_1} \right)} \cdot \ln \left(\frac{\frac{1 - g_{A2}}{1 - g_A^*}}{} \right)$$



Um tubo com 1 cm de diâmetro e 20 cm de comprimento está cheio com uma mistura de CO₂ e H₂ a uma pressão total de 2 atm e a uma temperatura de 0°C. O coeficiente de difusão do CO₂ – H₂ nestas condições é 0.275 cm² /sec. Se a pressão parcial do CO₂ for 1.5 atm num dos lados do tubo e 0.5 atm no outro extremo, calcule a velocidade de difusão para:

i) Contradifusão equimolar ($N_{CO_2} = -N_{H_2}$)

ii) A seguinte relação entre os fluxos $N_{H_2} = -0.75 N_{CO_2}$

$$R_i = 0.5 \text{ cm}$$

$$P = 2 \text{ atm}$$

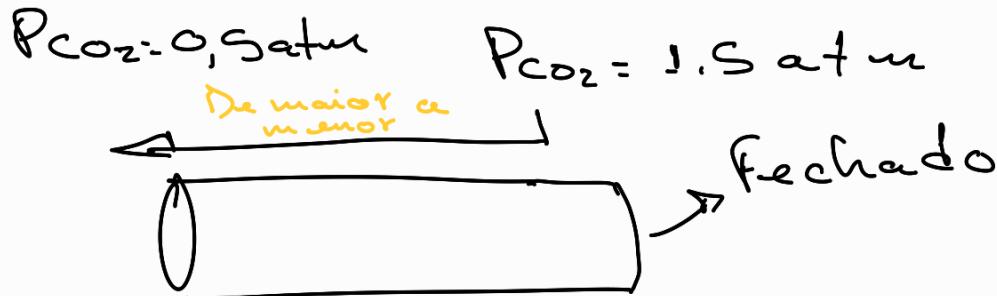
$$L = 20 \text{ cm}$$

$$T = 0^\circ\text{C}$$

$$D_{CO_2-H_2} = 0.275 \frac{\text{cm}^2}{\text{s}} \quad P_{CO_2} = 1.5 \text{ atm}$$

$$P_{CO_2} = 0.5 \text{ atm}$$

$$Q = ?$$



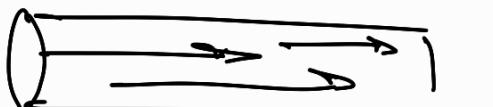
$$P_{H_2} = 1.5 \text{ atm} \quad P_{H_2} = 0.5 \text{ atm}$$

De maior a menor

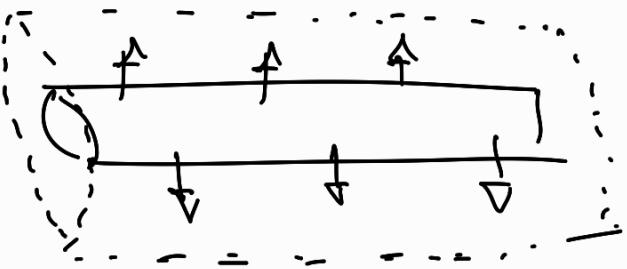
$N_{CO_2} = -N_{H_2}$

Geometria plana

Neste exercício



Geometria cilindro ↴



$$N_{CO_2} = -CD \frac{dy_{CO_2}}{dz} + (\cancel{N_{CO_2}} + \cancel{N_{H_2}})$$

$$N_{CO_2} \int_0^L dz = -\frac{PD}{RT} \int_{y_{CO_2} = \frac{0,5}{2}}^{y_{CO_2} = \frac{1,5}{2}} dy_{CO_2}$$

$$N_{CO_2} \cdot L = -\frac{P}{RT} \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{3}{4} \right)$$

$$N_{CO_2} = \left(\frac{(2 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa})(0,275 \times 10^{-1} \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{s}})}{(273 \text{ K}) (8,314 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{mol} \cdot \text{K}})} \right) \frac{(0,75 - 0,25)}{20 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}}$$

$$= 6,05 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$Q = N_{CO_2} \cdot \pi r^2 = 1,75 \times 10^{-7} \text{ mol s}^{-1}$$

ii)

$$N_{CO_2} = -CD \underbrace{\frac{dy_{CO_2}}{dz}}_{(N_{CO_2} + N_{H_2})} + \overbrace{1 - 0,75 N_{CO_2}}$$

$$N_{CO_2} \int_0^L dz = -\frac{PD}{RT} \int_{y_{CO_2} = \frac{1.5}{2}}^{y_{CO_2} = \frac{0.5}{2}} \frac{1}{1 - 0.25 y_{CO_2}} dy_{CO_2}$$

$$N_{CO_2} \cdot L = - \frac{PD_{H_2}}{RT} \left(\frac{1 - (0.25)(0.25)}{1 - (0.25)(0.75)} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{(-0.25)}$$

$$N_{CO_2} = \left(\frac{(2 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa})(0.275 \times 10^{-1} \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{s}})}{(273 \text{ K})(8.314 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{mol} \cdot \text{K}})} \right) \left(\frac{1 - (0.25)(0.25)}{1 - (0.25)(0.75)} \right) \left(\frac{1 - (0.25)(0.25)}{(2 \times 10^{-2})(0.25)} \right)$$

$$= \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$Q = N_{CO_2} \cdot \pi r^2 \cdot \text{mol} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\quad} \xrightarrow{\quad} = \xrightarrow{\quad} \xrightarrow{\quad} \rightarrow$$

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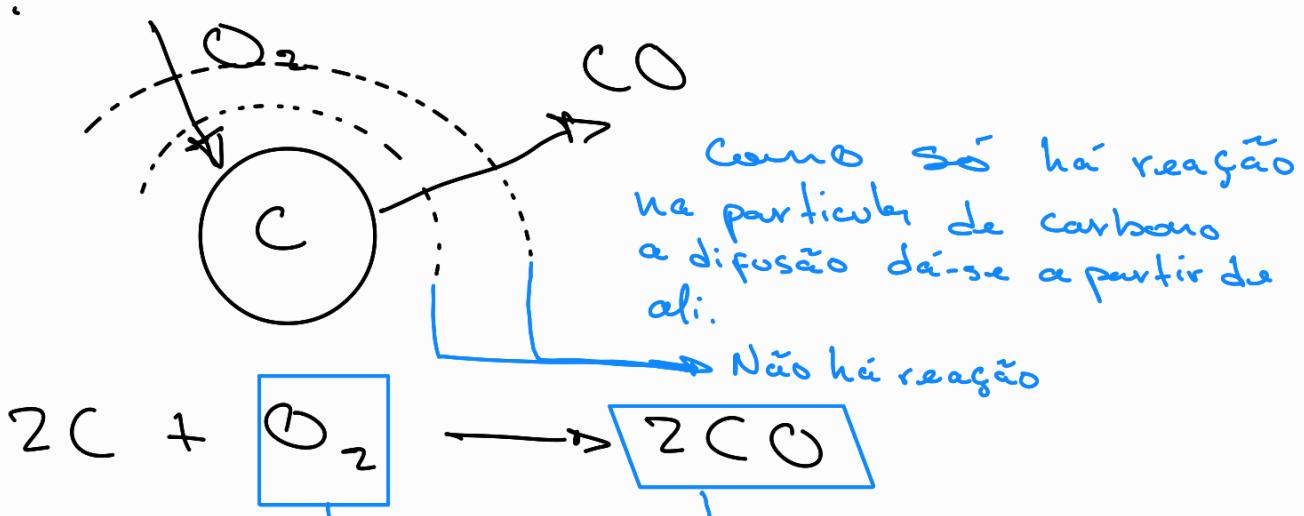
Catalise heterogênea

→ Envolve em enginos, carvão, ...

Catalise homogênea (Mais complexo)

→ Catalisador dissolvido

Ex:



$$N_A \cdot 4\pi r^2 = cA + e$$

$$N_{CO_r} = -2N_{O_{2r}}$$

$$N_{A_r} = y_A(N_A + N_B) - cD_{AB} \frac{dy_A}{dr}$$

$$N_{O_{2r}} = y_{O_2}(N_{O_2} + N_{CO}) - cD_{O_2-CO} \frac{dy_{O_2}}{dr}$$

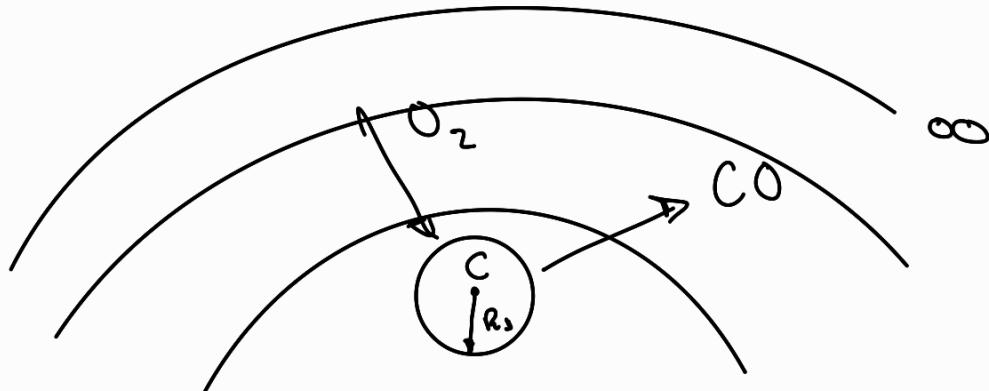
$\omega = Q$: Velocidade

Se a reação é instantânea

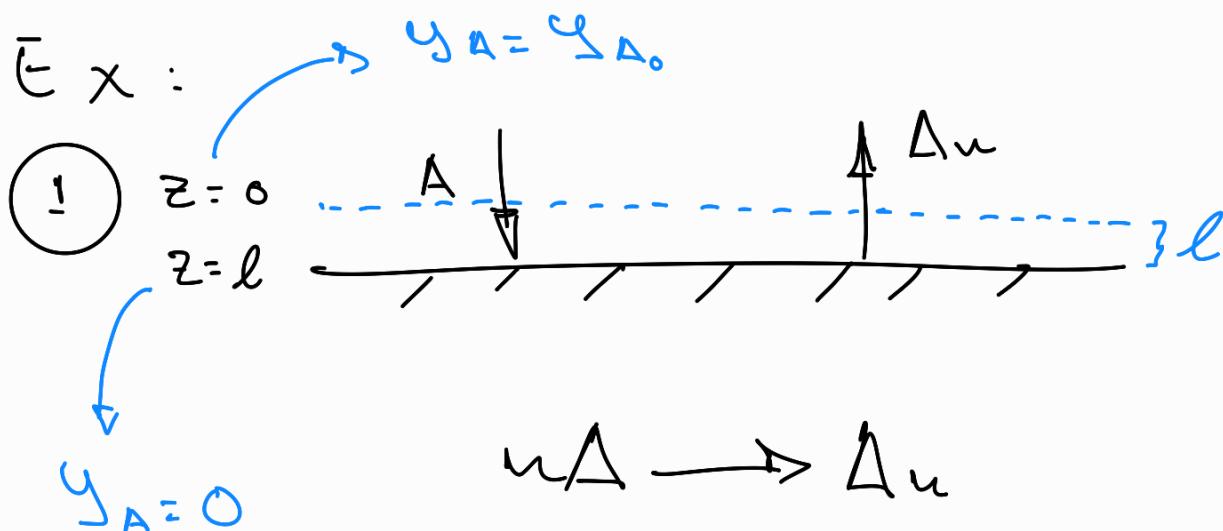
$$r = R_1 \quad y_{O_2} = 0$$

$$r = \infty$$

$$y_{O_2} = 0,21$$
 [composição do ambiente]



Ex:



$$N_{A_z} = y_A (N_{A_z} + N_{\Delta u_z}) - c D_{A-A_u} \frac{dy_A}{dz}$$

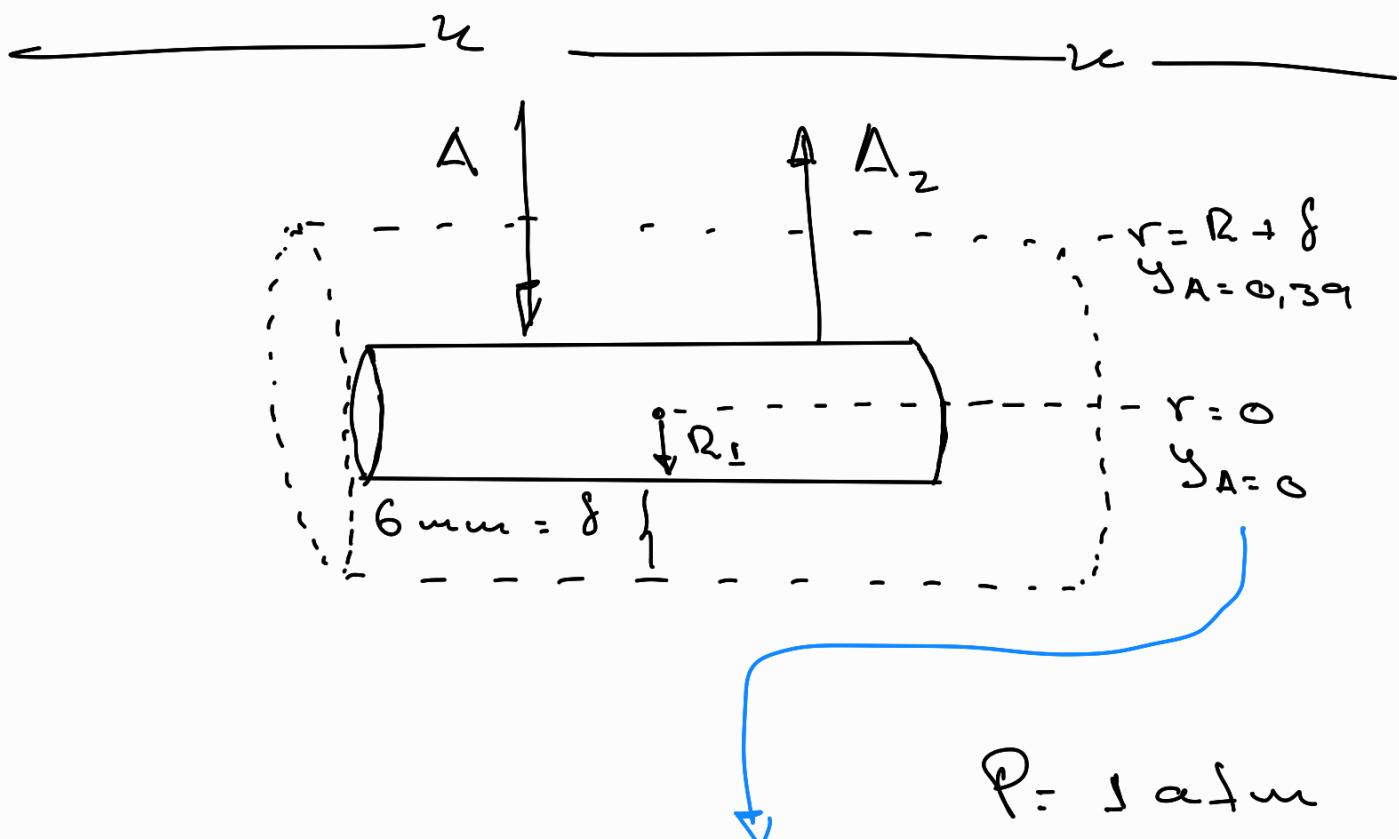
$$N_{\Delta u} = - \frac{1}{n} N_A$$

Relações do fluxo (fazer sempre)

$$N_A - y_A N_\Delta \left(1 - \frac{1}{n} \right) = - c D_{A-Au} \frac{dy_A}{dz}$$

$$N_A \left(1 - y_A \left(1 - \frac{1}{n} \right) \right) = - c D_{A-Au} \frac{dy_A}{dz}$$

$$N_n = \frac{P}{RTl \left(1 - \frac{1}{n} \right)} \cdot D_{A-Au} \cdot \ln \left(\frac{1}{1 - y_A \left(1 - \frac{1}{n} \right)} \right)$$



Reação Isotárea $T = 50^\circ\text{C}$

$$P_A = 0,39 \text{ atm}$$

$$P_A = y_A \cdot P_t$$

$$y_A = \frac{P_A}{P_t} = \frac{0,39}{1} = 0,39$$

$$N_{A_r} \times r = N_{A_1} \cdot R_1 \rightarrow \text{Superfície cilíndrica}$$

$$Q = N_{A_1} \cdot 2\pi r l \rightarrow E_g \cdot \text{Velocidade}$$

$$N_{A_r} = y_A (N_{A_r} + N_{A_{2r}}) - c D_{A-A_2} \frac{dy_A}{dr}$$

$$N_{A_{2r}} = - \frac{1}{2} N_{A_r}$$

lei de difusão

Relações de fluxos

$$N_{Ar} = \frac{N_A \cdot R_1}{r}$$

$$N_{Ar} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} y_A \right) = - c D_{A-A_2} \frac{dy_A}{dr}$$

$$N_A \cdot R_1 \int_{R_1}^{R_1 + \delta} \frac{dr}{r} = - \frac{P}{RT} \int_0^{0,39} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2} y_A} dy_A$$

$$N_A = \frac{-P}{R \cdot T \cdot R_1} \cdot \ln \left(\frac{1 + \frac{1}{2}(0,39)}{1} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{\ln \left(\frac{R_1 + \delta}{R_1} \right)}$$

24/03/23

Difusão em Estado pseudo-Estacionário

Geometria Plana

$$N_A = f(z) = f(t)$$

$$z = g(t) \xrightarrow{\text{Período}}$$

Velocidade

$$Q_A = - C_{AL} \frac{dV}{dt}$$

Volume

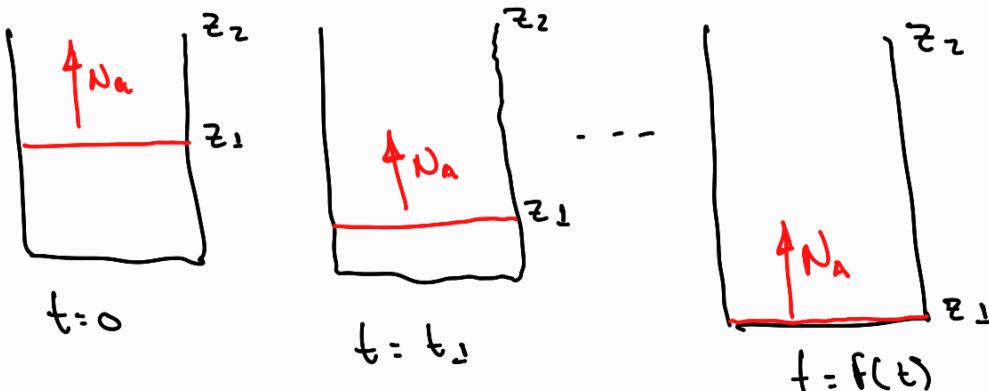
$$N_A = C_{AL} \frac{dz}{dt}$$

$$Q_A : \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{s}} = \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{m}^3} \cdot \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{s}} \cdot \frac{dV}{dt}$$

$$N_A = \frac{Q_A}{S} : \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{s}}$$

Secção \rightarrow

$$\text{gas B} \rightarrow N_B = 0$$



$$\bar{N}_{A_2} = C_f t e$$

$$\bar{N}_{A_2} = g_A (\bar{N}_{A_z} + \bar{N}_{B_z}) - C D_{AB} \cdot \frac{dy_A}{dz} \quad \leftarrow$$

Integração como estado estacionário
e fica:

$$\bar{N}_{A_2} = \frac{CD_{A_2}}{z} \ln \left(\frac{1 - y_{A_2}}{1 - y_{A_1}} \right)$$

t calcula-se formando uma base de cálculo $b = 1 \text{ m}^2$

logo $N_A: \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{s}} \cdot \cancel{\text{m}^2} = \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{s}}$

$$t = N_A \cdot \left(\frac{1}{N_A \cdot A} \right) : (s)$$

Cálculo de tempo no estado estacionário

Logo para estado pseudo-estacionário: $\bar{N}_{A_2} = C_{AL} \frac{dz}{dt}$ então fica:

$$C_{AL} \frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{CD_{AB}}{z} \ln \left(\frac{1 - y_{A_2}}{1 - y_{A_1}} \right)$$

$$C_{AL} \int_{z_{t_0}}^{z_t} z dz = CD_{AB} \ln \left(\frac{1 - y_{A_2}}{1 - y_{A_1}} \right) \int_{t=0}^{t=t}$$

$$C_{AL} \left(\frac{z^2}{2} \right)_{z_{t_0}}^{z_t} = C D_{AB} l_n \left(\frac{1 - y_{Az}}{1 - y_{A1}} \right) t$$

$$\frac{t = C_{AL} \left(\frac{z_t - z_{t_0}}{2} \right)}{C D_{AB} l_n \left(\frac{1 - y_{Az}}{1 - y_{A1}} \right) t}$$

$\xrightarrow{\quad}$ 1 m³ de H₂O \rightarrow 1 ton de H₂O
 $= 10^6$ g de H₂O

$$C_{AL} = \frac{10}{18} = 5.56 \times 10^3 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{m}^3}$$

massa molar \rightarrow Porque é S.I.

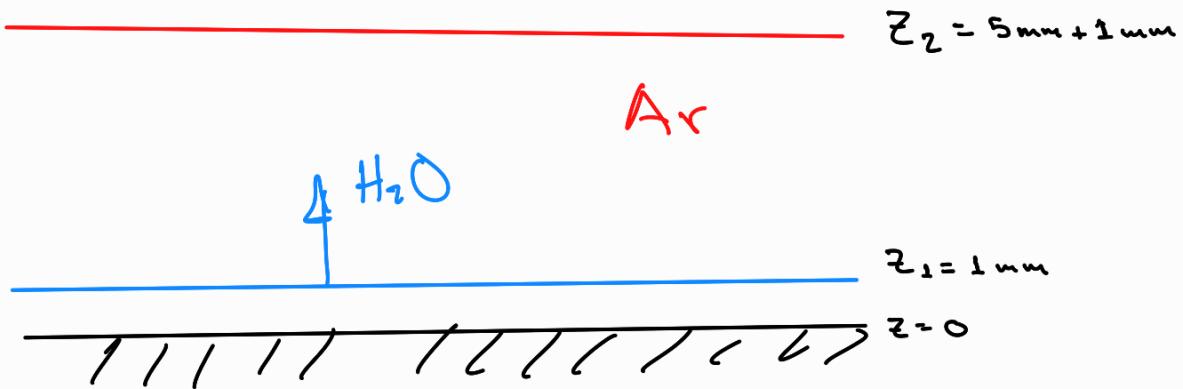
Geometria esférica

1º Resol Vemos como estado estacionário e o fluxo (\bar{W}_A) fica:

Declarar depois...



Ex: (slides)



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} z = z_1 \rightarrow y_{A_1} = \frac{P_A}{P_t} = \frac{P_A^*}{P} = \underline{\underline{0,0234}} \\ z = z_2 \rightarrow y_{A_2} = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

\bar{N}_{A_2} = Cte porque geometria plana a seção é cte o fluxo é cte.

\bar{N}_{A_1} : cte o fluxo pela seção

$$N_A \cdot r = \bar{N}_{A_1} \cdot r_1$$

$$N_A \cdot r^2 = \bar{N}_{A_1} \cdot r_1^2$$

$N_{B=0}$

$$N_A = g_A(N_A + \cancel{N_B^0}) - \frac{P D_{AB}}{RT} \frac{\partial g_A}{\partial z}$$

$$N_A = \frac{P D_{AB}}{R T (z_2 - z_1)} \times \ln \left(\frac{1}{1 - g_A^*} \right)$$

Estado estacionario

$$Q_A = -C_{AL} \frac{dV}{dt}, \text{ frazendo } z_2 - z_1 = \delta$$

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = -S \frac{d\delta}{dt}$$

Logo :

$$Q_A = C_{AL} \cdot S \frac{d\delta}{dt}$$

Cerro :

$$N_A = \frac{Q_A}{S}$$

Vem:

$$N_A = C_{AL} \cdot \frac{\delta \dot{S}}{\delta t}$$

$$C_{AL} \frac{\delta \dot{S}}{\delta t} = \frac{P D_{AB}}{R T S} \cdot \ln \left(\frac{1}{1 - y_A^*} \right)$$

$$\delta \cdot dS = \frac{P D_{AB}}{R T C_{AL}} \cdot \ln \left(\frac{1}{1 - y_A^*} \right) dt$$

$$\begin{cases} t = t_0 \rightarrow \delta_0 = 5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m} \\ t = t \rightarrow \delta_t = 6 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m} \end{cases}$$

$$\int_{\delta_0}^{\delta_t} \delta \cdot dS = \frac{P D_{AB}}{R T C_{AL}} \ln \left(\frac{1}{1 - y_A^*} \right) dt$$

$$t = \left(\frac{\delta_t^2}{2} - \frac{\delta_0^2}{2} \right) \cdot \frac{R \cdot T \cdot C_{AL}}{P \cdot D_{AB}} \cdot \frac{1}{\ln \left(\frac{1}{1 - y_A^*} \right)}$$

Substituindo valores

$$t = 11435,9 \text{ s} \xrightarrow{\quad} t = 3 \text{ h } 19 \text{ min}$$

28/03/23

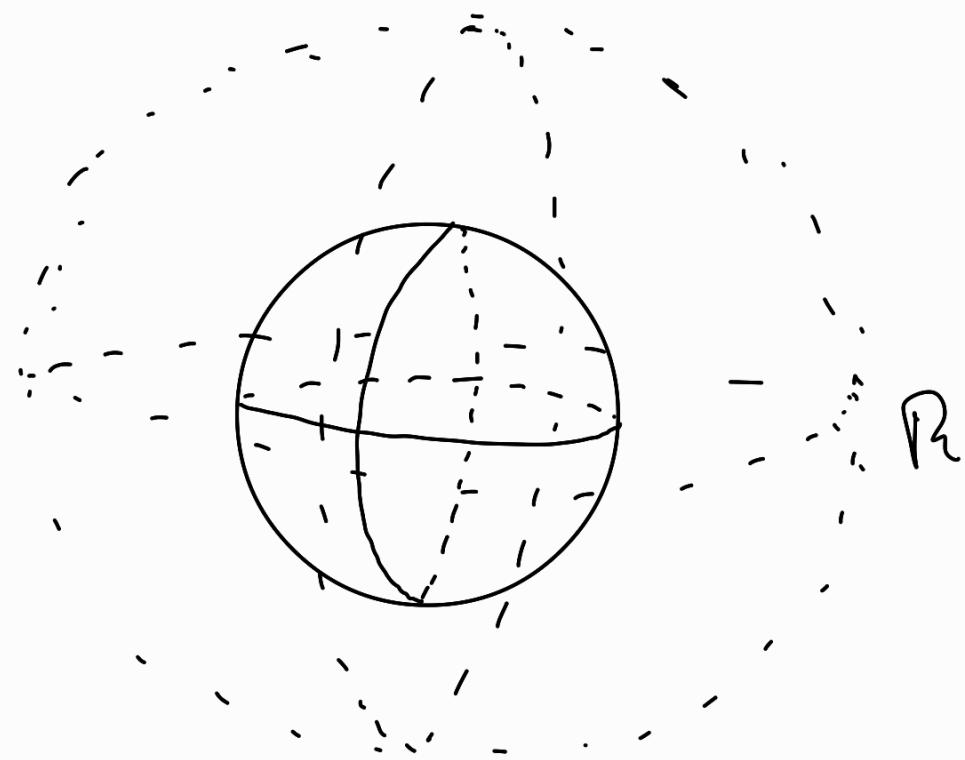
2 ..

$$D_i = 1 \text{ cm} \quad \text{Ar} \quad T = 318 \text{ K}$$

$$P^*(\text{naft}) = 0,106 \text{ atm} : 0,106 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$$

$$P(\text{naft}) = 1190 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}$$

$$D_{\text{naft-av}} = 6,9 \times 10^{-7} \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{s}}$$



$$N_A \cdot r^2 = N_{A_r} \cdot R_1^2$$

$$Q = N_{A_r} \cdot 4\pi r^2 \Rightarrow N_{A_r} = \frac{Q}{4\pi r^2}$$

$$R_o : R_1 \rightarrow g_{\text{naf}} = \frac{0,106 \times 10^6}{1 \times 10^6}$$

$$R_f : \infty \rightarrow g_{\text{naf}} = 0$$

$$N_{\text{naf},r} = g_{\text{naf}} \left(\bar{N}_{\text{naf}} + \cancel{\bar{N}_{\text{ar},r}}^0 \right) - CD_{\text{naf},av} \frac{dy_A}{dr}$$

$$N_{\text{naf},r} (1 - g_A) = - \frac{PD}{RT} \frac{dy_A}{dr}$$

$$\frac{Q}{4\pi} \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \frac{dr}{r^2} = - \frac{PD}{RT} \int_{g_A^*}^0 \frac{dy_A}{(1 - g_A)}$$

$$\frac{Q}{4\pi} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2} \right) = - \frac{PD}{RT} \ln \left(\frac{1}{1 - g_A^*} \right)$$

$$\frac{Q}{4\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{R_1} = \frac{PD}{RT} \ln \left(\frac{1}{1 - g_A^*} \right)$$

$Q = - \frac{P}{Mw} \frac{dV}{dt}$

Volume

Com e g a é s t a d o
p s e u d o - e x t r i m o r i o

Sempre
assim

$$= - \frac{P}{Mw} \cdot 4\pi R_1^2 \cdot \frac{dR_1}{dt}$$

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = \left(\frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 \right)' \frac{dR_1}{dt}$$

Substituindo na eq:

$$- \frac{P R_1}{Mw} \cdot \frac{dR_1}{dt} = \frac{PD}{RT} \ln \left(\frac{1}{1 - g_A^*} \right)$$

$$-\frac{P}{MM} \int_{R_1=0}^0 R_1 dR_1 = \frac{PD}{RT} \ln \left(\frac{1}{1-y_A^*} \right) \int_0^t dt$$

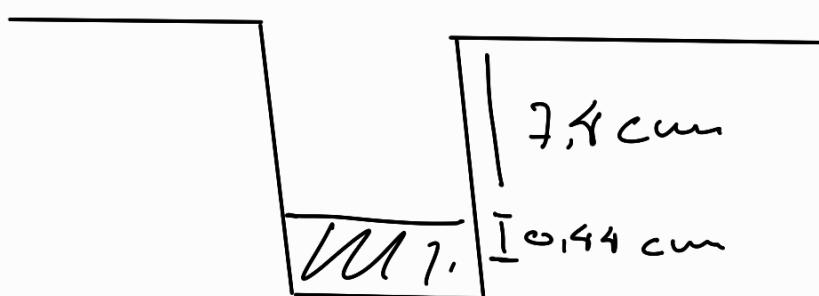
$$t = \frac{(P)(R_1)^2 RT}{(MM)(P)(D) \cdot \ln \left(\frac{1}{1-y_A^*} \right)}$$

$$t = \frac{(1170)(0.5 \times 6^{-2})^2 (8.314)(318)}{(2) \frac{(128 \times 10^{-3})(1 \times 10^5)(6.9 \times 10^{-7})}{\ln \left(\frac{1}{1-0.10c} \right)}}$$

$$t = 38070 \text{ s} \rightarrow 10.57 \text{ h}$$

3..
calcular de Arnold

av ->



$$T = 298 \text{ K}$$

$$P = 1 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$$

$$P_{\text{CHCl}_3} = 1.485 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{cm}^3} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ kg}}{1000 \text{ g}} \cdot \frac{(100 \text{ cm})^3}{(1 \text{ m})}$$

$$P_{\text{CHCl}_3}^* = 200 \text{ mmHg}$$

$$N_A = C \ddot{t} + e$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} z_2 = 7.4 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m} \rightarrow y_A = 0 \\ z_1 = 0 \rightarrow y_A^* = \frac{200}{760} = 0,263 \end{array} \right.$$

$$N_A = y_A (N_A + N_B^*) - CD \frac{dy_A}{dz}$$

$$N_A (1 - y_A) = - \frac{PD}{RT} \frac{dy_A}{dz}$$

$$N_A \int_C^{z_2} dz = \frac{PD}{RT} \ln \left(\frac{1}{1 - y_A^*} \right)$$

$$N_A = \frac{PD}{RTz} \ln \left(\frac{1}{1 - y_A^*} \right)$$

$$N_A = C_{AL} \frac{dz}{dt}$$

→ Consegna stato
pseudo-extensivo

$$C_{AL} \frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{PD}{RTz} \ln \left(\frac{1}{1-y_A^*} \right)$$

$$C_{AL} \int_{z_i}^{z_f} z dz = \frac{PD}{RT} \ln \left(\frac{1}{1-y_A^*} \right) \int_0^t dt$$

$$\frac{C_{AL}}{2} (z_f^2 - z_i^2) = \frac{PD \ln \left(\frac{1}{1-y_A^*} \right)}{RT} t$$

$$z_i = 7,4 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}$$

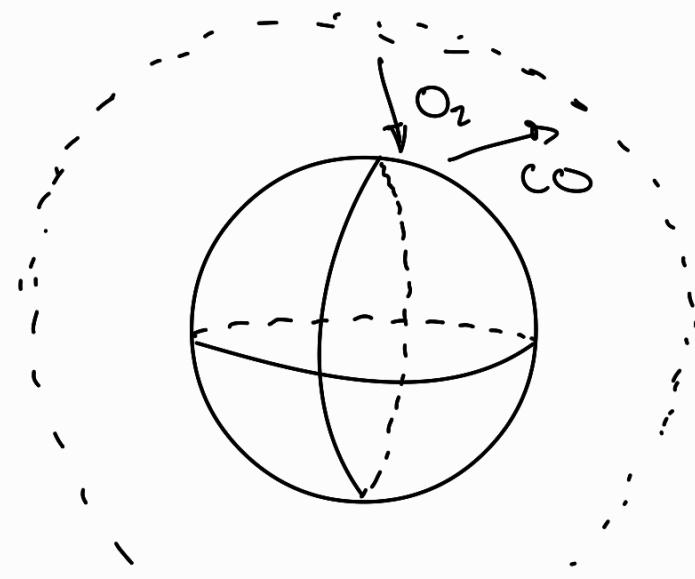
$$z_f = z_i + \underbrace{\Delta z}_{0,44} = 7,84 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}$$

$$P = \frac{\frac{1485 \times 10^3}{119,9 \times 10^3} \left((7,84 \times 10^{-2})^2 - (7,4 \times 10^{-2})^2 \right) (8,314) (298)}{2 (1 \times 10^5) \ln \left(\frac{1}{1-0,22} \right) \cdot (36000)}$$

$$= 9,6229 \times 10^{-5} \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{s}}$$

↓ TPC

5..

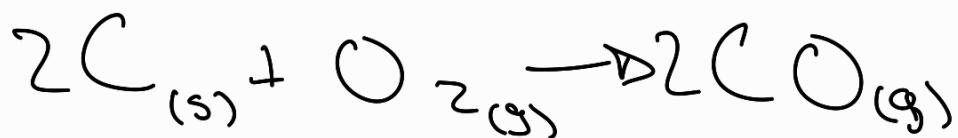


$$T = 1145 \text{ K}$$

$$P = 1 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$$

$$\rho_c = 1280 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}$$

$$D_i = 0,015 \text{ cm}$$



$$Q_{O_2} = N_{O_2} \cdot 4\pi r^2$$

Volumen
Intervall

$$N_{O_2} = - \frac{PD}{RT} \frac{dy_A}{dr} + y_A (N_{O_2} + N_{N_2} + N_{CO}) - 2N_{O_2}$$

$$-N_{O_2} = \frac{1}{2} N_{CO}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} R_0 = R_1 \rightarrow y_{O_2} = 0 \\ R_f = \infty \rightarrow y_{O_2} = 0,21 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{Reaktion} \\ \text{Terminator} \end{array}$$

$$N_{O_2} (1 + y_A) = - \frac{PD}{RT} \frac{dy_A}{dr}$$

$$\frac{Q_{O_2}}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{R_1}^{\infty} \frac{dr}{r^2} = - \frac{PD}{RT} \int_0^{0,21} \frac{1}{1 + y_A} dy_A$$

$$\frac{Q_{O_2}}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left(\cancel{\frac{1}{\infty}} - \frac{1}{R_1} \right) = \frac{PD}{RT} \ln (1.21)$$

$$Q_{O_2} = - \frac{1 \pi PD}{RT} R_1 \ln (1.21)$$

$$Q_C = - \frac{\rho}{Mw} \cdot \sqrt{\pi} R_1^2 \frac{dR_1}{dt}$$

$$\frac{Q_C}{2} = \frac{Q_{O_2}}{1}$$

$$Q_C = 2 Q_{O_2}$$

$$-\frac{\rho}{M} \cancel{\pi R^2}, \frac{dR_1}{dt} = 2 \left| \frac{\cancel{\pi P D R_1 \ln(1.2)}}{RT} \right)$$

$$-\frac{\rho}{M} \int_{R_{1,0}}^{R_{1,f}} dR_1 = \frac{2 PD}{RT} \ln(1.2) \int_0^t dt$$

$$\cancel{\frac{\rho}{M} \cdot (R_{1,0}^2 - R_{1,f}^2)} = \cancel{\frac{2 PD}{RT} \ln(1.2)} t$$

$$t = ? \Rightarrow R_{1,f} = 0$$

$$t = \frac{\rho \cdot R \cdot T (R_{1,0})^2}{4 \mu P D \ln(1.2)}$$

$$t = 0.7495 \Rightarrow 0.75 \text{ s}$$

b) O₂ puro $\rightarrow t_2 = 0,20 \text{ s}$

$$\frac{t_2}{t_1} = \frac{\ln(2)}{\ln(1.21)}$$

Assumindo
DO₂-mistura
 \approx DO₂-O₂

$$t_2 = 0,20 \text{ s}$$

14-04-23

Convecção

Análise dimensional e Correlações

$$N_A = K_C (C_{As} - C_A) \left(\frac{\text{mol}}{\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{s}} \right)$$

Concentração de
à ua superficie

$\left(\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \right)$

Coef. de transf.
de massa

Análise dimensional

Nº adimensionais: Servem para agrupar experiências com proprie-

fatores diferentes e classificar de
uma forma determinada.

Teorema de π Buckingham

$$l = n - k \quad \begin{matrix} \leftarrow n^{\circ} \text{ de dimensões} \\ \text{fundamentais} \end{matrix}$$
$$\begin{matrix} n \\ \text{n}^{\circ} \text{ de} \\ \text{grupos} \\ \text{adim.} \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \leftarrow n^{\circ} \text{ de} \\ \text{dimensões} \\ \text{derivadas} \end{matrix}$$

Para l^0 n = adim

$$\pi_1: D_a^a \cdot \rho^b D^c K_c$$

$$l = \left(\frac{L^2}{t}\right)^a \left(\frac{M}{L^3}\right)^b (L)^c \left(\frac{L}{t}\right)$$

$$L: 0 = 2a - 3b + c + 1$$

$$t: 0 = -a - 1$$

$$M: 0 = b$$

$$\pi_1 = \frac{K_c \cdot d}{D_{AB}} \quad K_c \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} \text{Sherwood}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\rho \cdot g \cdot d}{\mu} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} \text{Reynolds}$$

$$\frac{\mu}{\rho D_{AB}} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} \text{Schmidt}$$

\rightarrow Reynolds, Schmidt

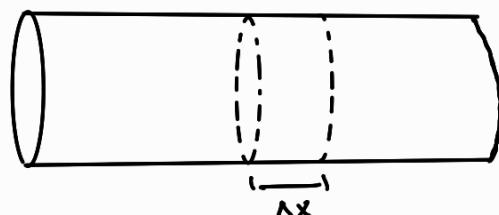
$Sh = \Psi(Re, Sc) \rightarrow$ transferência de massas

\hookrightarrow Gillian and Sherwood

$Nu = \Psi(Re, Pr) \rightarrow$ transferência de calor

$Re = \Psi(\phi, \epsilon/\epsilon_0) \rightarrow$ transferência de momento

Teor - Concentração



$$\frac{dC_a}{dx} = \frac{1}{d} \frac{K_c}{\mu} (C_{as} - C_{ao})$$

Integrando:

$$\ln \left(\frac{C_{as} - C_{ao}}{C_{as} - C_{al}} \right) = \frac{1}{d} \frac{K_c}{\mu} \cdot L$$

\rightarrow comprimento de saída

transferência lateral
 $A_s = 2\pi r L$

$$\omega = \nu \frac{\pi d^2}{4} (C_{AL} - C_{AO}) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Velocidade} \\ \text{de sublima-} \\ \text{ção} \end{array} \right. \left(\frac{\text{mol}}{\text{s}} \right)$$

$$\text{Ex: } \nu = \frac{\mu}{\rho} \text{ Viscosidade} \\ \text{cinemática}$$

$$Re = \frac{\nu d}{\nu} = 1016,6 \quad \cancel{x}$$

$$Sc = \frac{\nu}{D_{AB}} = 2,91 \quad \cancel{x}$$

$$Sh = \frac{K_c d}{D_{AB}} \Rightarrow K_c = \frac{D_{AB} Sh}{d} = \frac{D_{AB} (1.86(Re \cdot Sc \cdot \frac{d}{L}))^{1/3}}{d} = 1.3 \times 10^{-3} \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$

Regime
laminar

$$C_{AO} = 0$$

$$C_{AS} = C_A^* = \frac{P_A^*}{RT} = \frac{\frac{0,0209}{760} \times 10^5}{(8,314)(283,15)} = 1,17 \times 10^{-3} \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{m}^3} \quad \cancel{x}$$

$$\frac{C_{AS} - C_{AO}}{C_{AS} - C_{AL}} = e^{\frac{1}{d} \frac{K_c}{\nu} L}$$

$$C_{AS} - C_{AO} = e^{\frac{1}{d} \frac{K_c L}{\nu}} C_{AS} - e^{\frac{1}{d} \frac{K_c L}{\nu}} C_{AL}$$

$$C_{AL} = \frac{e^{\frac{1}{d} \frac{K_c L}{\nu}} C_{AS} - C_{AS} + C_{AO}}{e^{\frac{1}{d} \frac{K_c L}{\nu}}}$$

$$\omega = \nu \frac{\pi d^2}{4} \left(\frac{e^{\frac{1}{d} \frac{K_c L}{\nu}} (C_{AS} - C_{AS} + C_{AO}) - C_{AO}}{e^{\frac{1}{d} \frac{K_c L}{\nu}}} \right) =$$

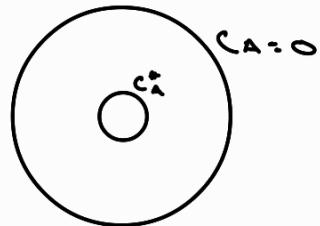
$$= 1,63 \times 10^{-7} \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{s}}$$

$\dot{E} \times 2.$

$$S_h = 196,8 \Rightarrow K_c = 2,36 \times 10^{-5} \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{s}}$$

$$R_{\text{re}} = 750$$

$$S_c = 1667$$



$$\omega = K_c (c_{A_s}^* - c_A) A \xrightarrow[4\pi r^2]{}$$

$$\omega = 5,66 \times 10^{-6} \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{s}}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} V = \frac{1}{2} \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 \cdot \rho \xrightarrow{\cancel{M}} = 2,54 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol}$$

$$t = \frac{\text{mol}}{\omega} = 45,7 \text{ s}$$

18/01/23

$$\frac{h}{\rho V_m C_p} = S_f = \frac{C_f}{2}$$

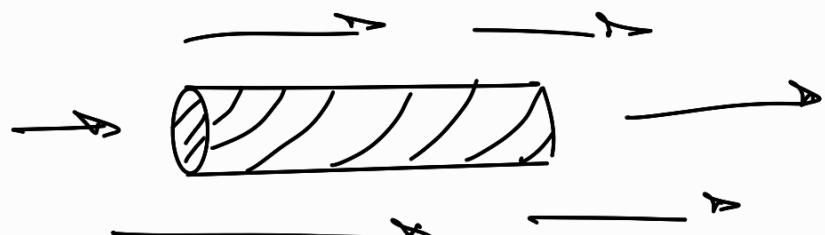
↗stanteen
 ↗coeff. de adi. ↗
 ↗

Chilton - Colburn

$$\Delta h = \frac{h}{\rho u_0 C_p} \cdot P_e^{2/3}$$

$$J_0 = \frac{K_c}{G_0}$$

Exercícios:



$N_u = \frac{h d}{K}$

(Coef. de transferência de calor)

Coeficiente térmico

$\rightarrow n^o$ Nusselt

\rightarrow Prandtl

$$Pr = \frac{\mu C_p}{\kappa} \quad Sc = \frac{\mu}{\rho D} \quad Re = \frac{\rho v d}{\eta}$$

a)

$$Re = \frac{(4000)(10)(1.5 \times 10^{-2})}{1 \times 10^{-3}} = 1.5 \times 10^5$$

$$N_u = (0.506 R^{0.5} + 0.00141 Re) Pr^{2/3} = 407.5 Pr^{2/3}$$

$$K_c = \frac{h \cancel{d}}{\rho \cancel{C_p}} \cdot \frac{Pr^{2/3}}{Sc^{2/3}} = \frac{N_u \cdot K}{d} \cdot \frac{\kappa}{\rho C_p} \cdot \frac{Pr^{2/3}}{Sc^{2/3}}$$

$$N_u = \frac{h d}{K} \quad h = \frac{N_u K}{d}$$

$$K_c = \frac{407.5 \cancel{Pr^{2/3}} \cancel{K} \cancel{Pr^{2/3}} \cancel{\mu}}{d \cdot \rho \cancel{C_p} \cancel{Sc^{2/3}}} \cdot \cancel{\mu}$$

$$K_c = \frac{(407.5) \mu}{d \rho Sc^{2/3}} = 3.72 \times 10^{-4} \frac{m}{s}$$

b) Cilindro vai dissolver-se

$$W = K_c \cdot A \cdot (C^* - C_0)$$

$\xrightarrow{\text{6000 mol/m}^3}$

$2\pi r(r+l)$ Área do cilindro

\hookrightarrow solubilidade do sal

\hookrightarrow ou $\pi dl + \frac{1}{2}\pi d^2$

$$W = (3,72 \times 10^{-4}) \left(5,07 \times 10^{-3} \right) \left(6000 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{m}^3} \right)$$

$$W = 1,1 \times 10^{-2} \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{s}}$$

c) Não, porque $S_c \neq 1$

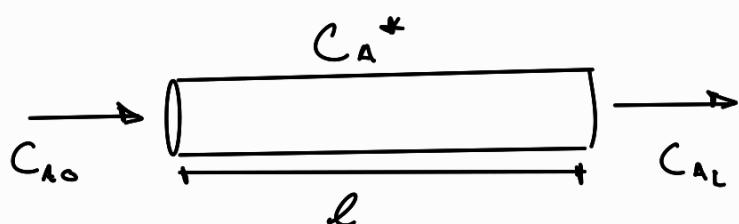
$$d) W = K_c \cdot \left(4 \left(2 \times 10^{-2} \right) \left(1,5 \times 10^{-2} \right) + 2 \left(1,5 \times 10^{-2} \right)^2 \right) \cdot 6000 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{m}^3}$$

$\bar{t} \times 2 :$

$$Nu = 0,023 Re^{0,8} Pr^{0,33}$$

para $Re > 10000$

$$Nu = 4,1 \text{, para } Re Pr \frac{d}{l} < 17$$



$$Re = 50172$$

a) $K_c = ?$

$$Nu = 0,023 \cdot Re^{0.8} \cdot Pr^{0.33}$$

$$Pr = \frac{\mu \cdot C_p}{k^*} = \frac{(1,74 \times 10^{-5})(1012)}{(0,0281)} = 0,7$$

$$Nu = (0,023)(50172)^{0.8}(0,7)^{0.33} = 117,8$$

$$h = \frac{Nu \cdot k^*}{d} \Rightarrow h = 118,3 \frac{W}{m^2 K}$$

$$Sc = \frac{\mu}{\rho D_{AB}} = \frac{1,74 \times 10^{-5}}{(1164)(6,2 \times 10^{-6})} = 2,41 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$K_c = \frac{h}{\rho \cdot C_p} \cdot \frac{Pr^{2/3}}{Sc^{2/3}} = 4,4 \times 10^{-2} \frac{W}{m \cdot K}$$

b) A Velocidade de sublimação e Concentração de A a seída:

$$\omega = ? \quad C_{AL} = ?$$

$$\frac{4}{5} \frac{K_c}{d} \cdot \frac{l}{d} = \ln \left(\frac{C^* - C_{AO}^0}{C^* - C_{AL}} \right)$$

$$e^{\frac{4K_c l}{5d}} = \frac{C^*}{C^* - C_{AL}}$$

$$C_{AL} = \frac{C^* (e^{\frac{4K_c l}{5d}} - 1)}{e^{\frac{4K_c l}{5d}}}$$

$$C^* = \frac{P^*}{RT} = \frac{\frac{4}{760} \times 10^5}{(8,314)(293,15)} = 0,22 \frac{mol}{m^3}$$

$$C_{AL} = 0,0824 \frac{mol}{m^3}$$

$C_{AL} < C^*$ surprise

$$\omega = \frac{\pi d^2}{4} (C_{AL} - C_{AO}^0)$$

$$\omega = (30) \frac{\pi}{4} (7.5 \times 10^{-2})^2 (0.0824) = 0,00121 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{s}}$$

1. Sat = $\frac{C_{AL}}{C^*} \times 100 = 37,3\%$
 ↓
 % de saturação

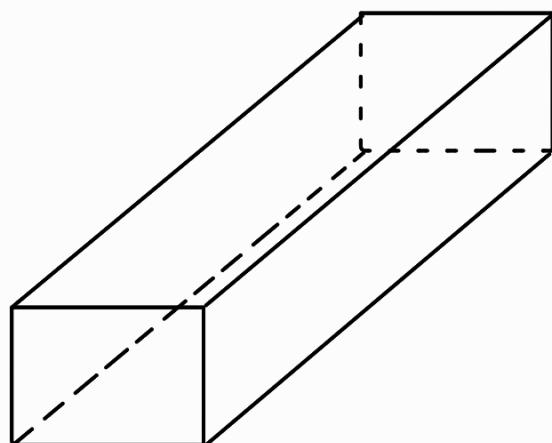
c) Não porque $S_c \neq 1$

d) ~~$C_0 \ell^2 + K_C A \ell dx (C^* - C) = (C + dC) \ell^2 \sigma$~~

$$K_C A \ell (C^* - C) dx = \ell^2 \sigma \cdot dC$$

$$\frac{K_C}{\ell \sigma} \int_0^L dx = \int_{C_{A0}}^{C_{AL}} \frac{dC}{(C^* - C)}$$

$$\frac{K_C}{\ell \sigma} \cdot \frac{L}{\sigma} = \ln \left(\frac{C^* - C_{A0}}{C^* - C_{AL}} \right)$$



transferência de massa
entre fases

Coef. individuais de transferência de massa $\rightarrow \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{s} \cdot \text{Pa}}$

$$N_{AZ} = K_G (P_{AG} - P_{Ai}) \rightarrow (\text{Pa})$$

$$N_{AZ} = K_L (C_{Ai} - C_{AL}) \rightarrow \left(\frac{\text{mol}}{\text{m}^3} \right)$$

$$N_{A2} = K_x (x_{Ai} - x_A)$$

$\xrightarrow[\frac{m^2 \cdot s}{m}]$

$$\rightarrow K_L \cdot C_L$$

Fluxo é igual a Coef. de transf de massa vezes a força motriz (Força motriz pode ser: ΔC , ΔP , Δx).

$K_x = K_L \cdot C_L$

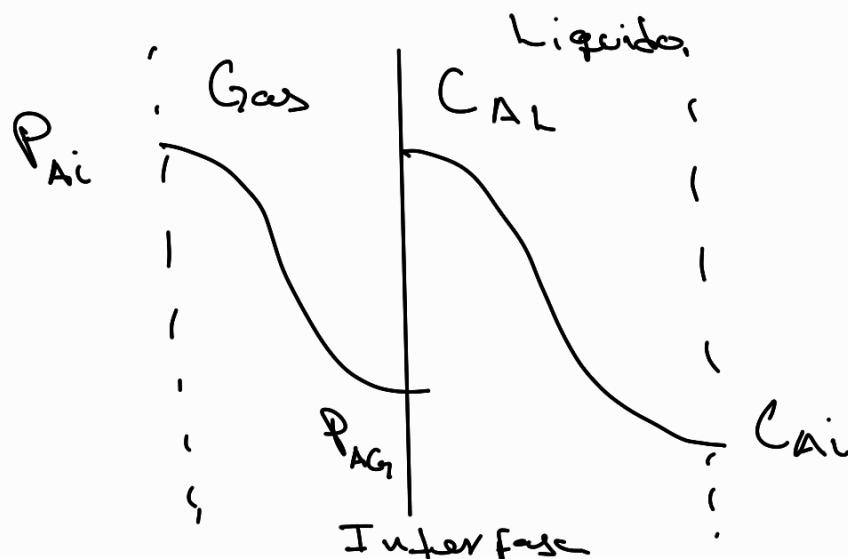
$$x_A = \frac{C_A}{C_L}$$

$$N_{A2} = K_G (P_{AG} - P_{Ai})$$

$K = \frac{m}{s}$

$$N_{A2} = K_G (C_{AG, RT} - C_{Ai, RT})$$

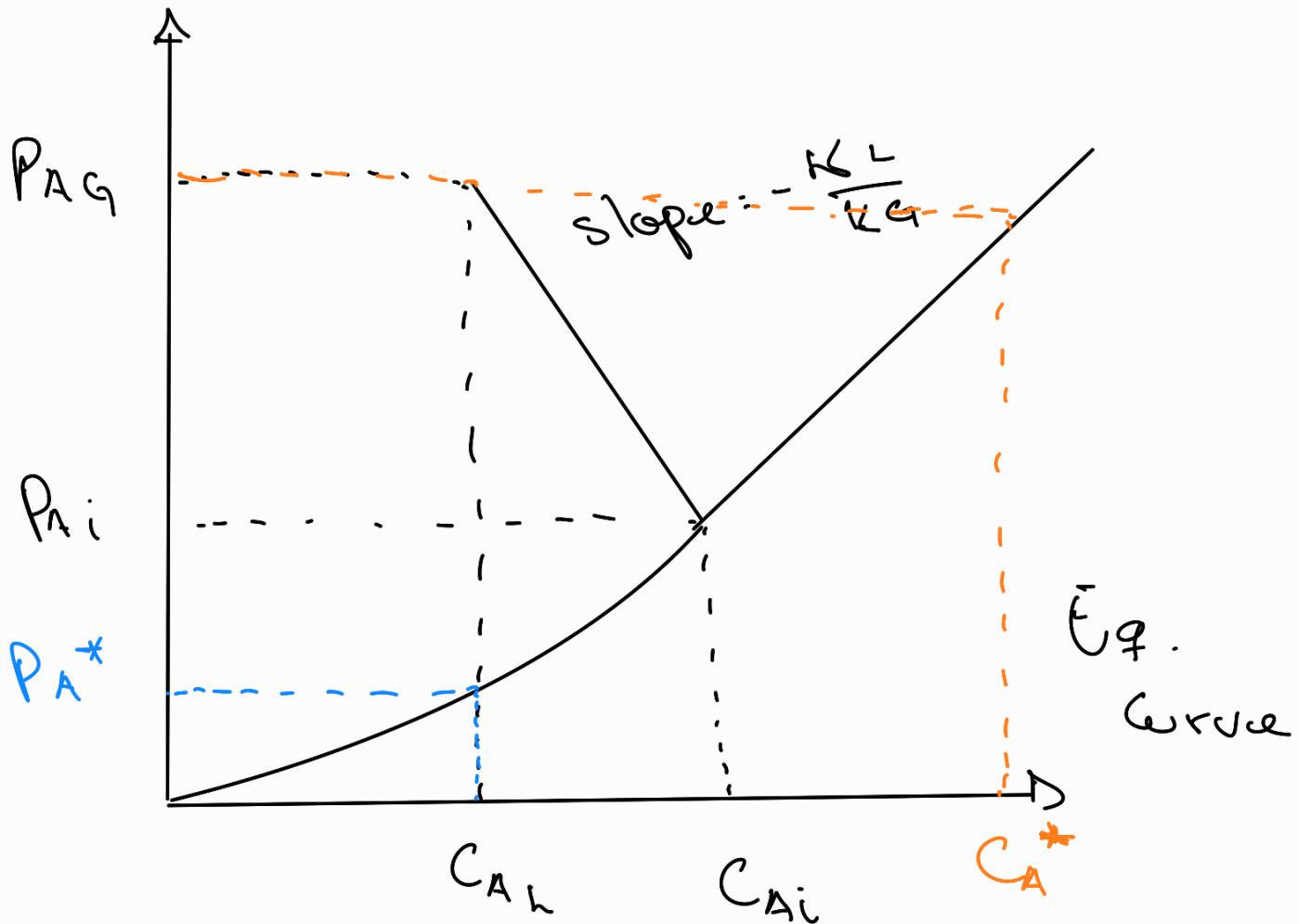
:::



$$N_{A\bar{z}} = K_g (y_A - y_{Ai})$$

$$K_y = K_g P$$

$$K_c = K_g R T$$



$$-\frac{K_L}{K_g} = \frac{P_{A,G} - P_{Ai}}{C_{AL} - C_{Ai}}$$

Coef. Global de massa entre fases

$$N_{A2} = K_G (P_{AG} - P_A^*) \rightarrow \text{equil. com } C_{AL}$$

$$N_{A2} = K_L (C_A^* - C_{AL})$$

Na curva para P_A^* pegar em C_{AL} e vamos até a curva de equilíbrio

Para C_A^* é igual mas pegar em P_{AG}

$$P_A^* = H X_A$$

lei da Henry $m = \frac{H}{C_L}$

$$P_{Ai} = m C_{Ai}$$

$$P_{AG} = m C_A^*$$

$$P_A^* = m C_{AL}$$

$$\frac{1}{K_G} = \frac{(P_{AG} - P_{Ai})}{N_{A2}} + \frac{m (C_{AL} - C_{Ai})}{N_{A2}}$$

\hookrightarrow Resistencia
global

\hookrightarrow Resistencia

de fase gaseosa

Resistencia
de fase liquida

$$\text{or}$$

$$\frac{1}{K_G} = \frac{1}{K_G} + \frac{m}{K_L} \rightarrow \frac{1}{K_L}$$

m \hookrightarrow pluscula

$$m \ll \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{K_G} \approx \frac{1}{K_G}$$

\hookrightarrow minuscula
 \hookrightarrow minuscula

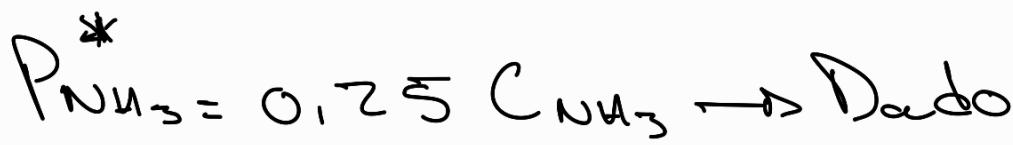
$$\frac{1}{K_L} = \frac{1}{K_L} + \frac{1}{m K_G}$$

$$m \gg \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{K_L} \approx \frac{1}{K_L}$$

Ex: slide

$$T = 60^\circ C \quad P = 3 \text{ atm}$$

$$K_L = 1,1 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{h}} \quad K_G = 0,25 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{h} \cdot \text{atm}}$$



$$P_{\text{NH}_3} = 0,25 C_{\text{NH}_3}^*$$

a) $K_g = K_G P = 0,25 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{h} \cdot \text{atm}} \cdot (3 \text{ atm})$

$$= \frac{3}{4} \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{h}} \quad \downarrow = 0,75$$

b) $K_c = K_g R T = 0,25 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{h} \cdot \text{atm}} \cdot 0,082 \frac{\text{atm dm}^3}{\text{mol K}}$

$$(273,15 + 60) \text{ K} \cdot \left(\frac{1 \text{ m}}{10 \text{ dm}} \right)^3$$
$$= 6,83 \times 10^{-3} \frac{\text{m}}{\text{h}}$$

c) $\frac{1}{K_G} = \frac{1}{K_L} + \frac{m}{K_L}$

$$K_G = \left(\frac{1}{0,25} + \frac{0,25}{1,1} \right)^{-1}$$

$$= 0,236 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{h} \cdot \text{m}^2 \cdot \text{atm}}$$

d) $K_y = K_G \cdot P = \frac{(0,236)_{\text{mol}}}{\text{h} \cdot \text{m}^2 \cdot \text{atm}} (3)_{\text{atm}}$

$$= 0,71 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{h} \cdot \text{m}^2}$$

e) $K_L = \left(\frac{1}{K_L} + \frac{1}{m K_G} \right)^{-1}$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{1,1} + \frac{1}{(0,25)(0,25)} \right)^{-1} = 0,059 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{h}}$$

f) $P_{NH_3} = 0,03 \text{ atm}$

$$C_{AL} = 0,05 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{m}^3}$$

$$N_A = K_G (P_{AG} - P_A^*) = K_L (C_A^* - C_{AL})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 0,236 \left(0,03 - \frac{0,03}{0,25} (0,05) \right) \\
 &= 4,13 \times 10^{-3} \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{m}^2} \\
 &\quad \xrightarrow{\text{O,05a} \left(\frac{0,03}{0,25} - 0,05 \right)} \\
 &\quad \xrightarrow{4,13 \times 10^{-3} \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{m}^2}}
 \end{aligned}$$

g) $C_{Ai} = ? \quad P_{Ai} = ?$

$$\dot{N}_A = K_G (P_{AG} - P_{Ai})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{Ai} &= P_{AG} - \frac{\dot{N}_A}{K_G} = 0,03 - \frac{4,13 \times 10^{-3}}{0,25} \\
 &= 0,01348 \text{ atm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$0,01348 = 0,25 C_{Ai}$$

$$C_{Ai} = 0,054 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{m}^3}$$

~~#~~ C_{Ai} tem de ser sempre menor que o C_{AL} .

$$h) \quad \% \text{ resist. fase gaseosa} = \frac{\frac{1}{K_G}}{\frac{1}{K_L}} \times 100$$

$$= 94,4\% \quad \cancel{J}$$

$$\% \text{ resist. da fase liquida} = \frac{\frac{1}{K_L}}{\frac{1}{K_G}} \times 100$$

$$= 5,36\% \quad \cancel{J}$$

∴ É um gás muito solúvel.
 Maior %. de resistência de
 fase gaseosa maior solubilidade
 na fase líquida e viceversa.

Calculo alternativo

$$\% \text{ resist. na fase gaseosa} = \frac{P_{AG} - P_{Ai}}{P_{AG} - P_A^*} \times 100$$

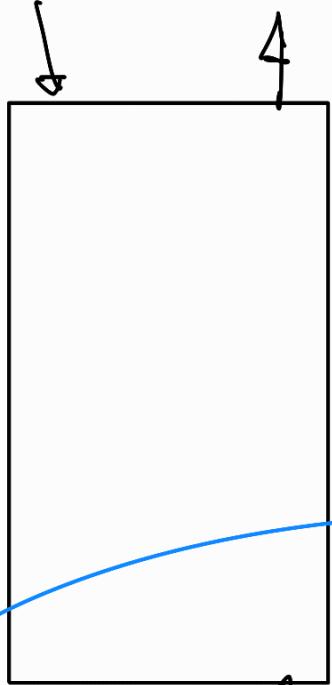
$$= \frac{0,03 - 0,0134}{0,03 - (0,25)(0,05)} \times 100 = 94,85\%$$

12-05-23

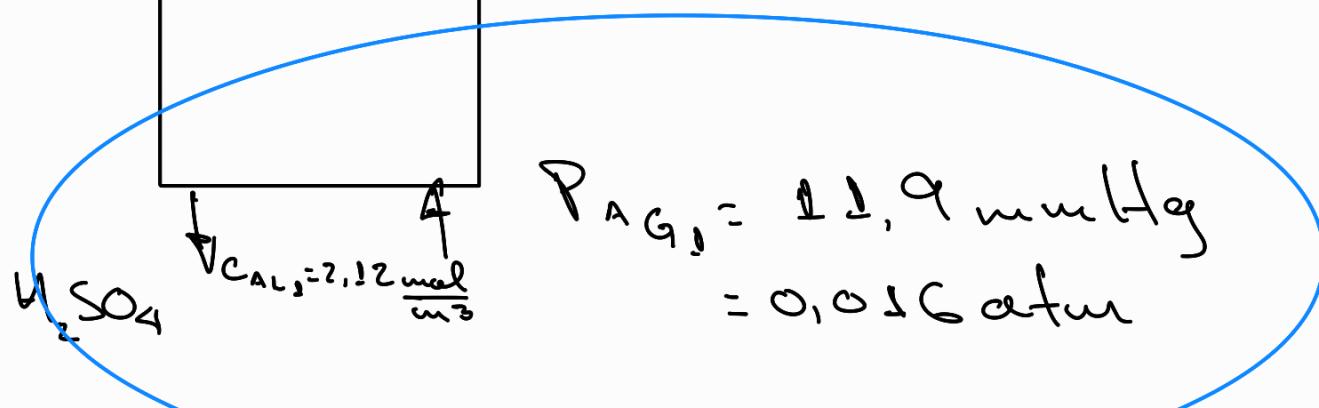
Transferenz

Die massen surface forces

$$C_{AL_2} = 18 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{m}^3}$$



$$P_{AG_2} = 2,4 \text{ mmHg}$$



$$P_{AG_1} = 11,9 \text{ mmHg} \\ = 0,016 \text{ atm}$$

A = Vaper de H_2O

$$\kappa_G = 2,09 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{h} \cdot \text{m}^2 \cdot \text{atm}}$$

$$\kappa_L = 0,068 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{h}}$$

$$\kappa_G (P_{AG} - P_{Ai}) = \kappa_L (C_{AL} - C_{Ai})$$

$$-\frac{K_L}{K_G} = \frac{P_{AG} - P_{Ai}}{C_{AL} - C_{ALi}}$$

$$\frac{P_{AG} - C_0}{C_{AL} - C_{AL0}} = -\frac{K_L}{K_G} \Rightarrow C_{AL0} = 2.6 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{m}^3}$$

Meter no gráfico para inferir ceter com P_{AG1} e C_{AL1}

$$P_{Ai} = 0,0099 \text{ atm}$$

$$C_{Ai} = 7,31 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{m}^3}$$

tiradas do gráfico

~~Não~~ Inicials nem finais, é o topo da coluna em a base da coluna



TPC: fag er på ca 0 fepe

a) $W_A = N_A \cdot A$ $\rightarrow 1 \text{ m}^2$

$$N_A = K_G (\overset{\checkmark}{P_{\Delta G}} - \overset{\checkmark}{P_{Ai}}) = 0,013 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{m}^2}$$

$$W_A = 0,013 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{h}}$$

b) $\% \text{ rest. fæste gasser} = \frac{\frac{1}{K_G}}{\frac{1}{K_G}} = \frac{\overset{\checkmark}{P_{\Delta G}} - \overset{\checkmark}{P_{Ai}}}{\overset{\checkmark}{P_{\Delta G}} - \overset{\checkmark}{P_A}} \times 100$

$$\% \text{ " } = 63 \% \text{ græfiro}$$

c) $P_{Ai} = 0,0099 \text{ atm}$

$$c_{Ai} = 7,31 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{m}^3}$$

d) $\% \text{ rest. fæste gær} = \frac{\frac{1}{K_G}}{\frac{1}{K_G}} = 0,63$

$$\% \text{ resist} = \frac{\frac{1}{K_L}}{\frac{1}{K_L}} = 0,37$$

2..

$$P_{AG} = 100 \text{ mmHg}$$

$$C_{AL} = \frac{1 \text{ kg}}{m^3} = 1 \frac{g}{L}$$

$$0,8 = \frac{C_{Ai} - C_{AL}}{C_A^* - C_{AL}}$$

i) a) $C_{Ai} \xrightarrow{\text{Interfazis}} = 1,62 \frac{g}{L}$

ii) b) $C_A^* = 1,773 \frac{g}{L} \xrightarrow{\text{Graficamete}}$

$$0,2 = \frac{P_{AG} - P_{Ai}}{P_{AG} - P_A^*}$$

$P_A^* = ?$ Interpoler e logo

Calcular o P_{dei}

①

16-05-23

Ser as resistências são iguais

$$\frac{\frac{1}{N_{GSO_2}}}{\frac{1}{K_{GSO_2}}} = 0,5$$

$$K_G = AD_G^\alpha \quad ?$$

$\underbrace{\qquad\qquad\qquad}_{\text{coef. de difusão}}$

$$SO_2 : 1,536 = A \cdot 0,041^\alpha$$

$$NH_3 : 2,276 = A \cdot 0,083^\alpha$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{1,536}{2,276}\right) = \ln\left(\frac{A}{A}\right) + \alpha \ln\left(\frac{0,041}{0,083}\right)$$

$$\alpha = 0,5576$$

Encontrados mediante os cálculos que não vi, porque cheguei tarde

2..

$$Sh = 0,023 \cdot Re^{0,8} \cdot Sc_g^{0,44}$$

$$N_A = K_L (C_{Ai} - C_{Al}) = K_L \cdot \rho_L \left(x_{Ai} - x_A \right)$$

\downarrow

$$\left(\frac{P}{\mu} \right)_{H_2O}$$

$$N_A = K_G (P_{AG} - P_{Ai}) = \underbrace{K_G R T}_{K_{Gc}} (C_{AG} - C_{Ai})$$

$\frac{\text{mol}}{\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{s} \cdot \text{Pa}}$

$$\frac{1}{K_{Gc}} = \frac{1}{K_{Gc}} + \frac{10^5 H}{K_L C_L R T}$$

a) $K_{Gc \text{ NH}_3} = ?$ $K_{Gc \text{ NH}_3^-} = ?$
 $K_L \text{ NH}_3 = ?$

$$Sh = \frac{K_{Gc} \cdot d}{D_G}$$

$$Re = \frac{\rho * v * d}{\mu}$$

$$* P V = n R T \Rightarrow P V M_{ar} = M_{ar} R T$$

$$\frac{M_{ar}}{V} = \frac{P M_{ar}}{R T} = \rho_{ar}$$

$$M_{ar} = (0.79)(28) + (0.21)(32) \\ = 29 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$\rho_{ar} = 5.95 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$R_e = \frac{(5.95)(0.4)(30 \times 10^{-3})}{1.84 \times 10^{-5}} = 3880 \cancel{\text{}}$$

$S_{C_G} \rightarrow$ Pela tabela do exercício

$$Sh = (0.023)(3880)^{0.8} (0.6)^{0.44} = 13.65$$

$$S_{C_G} = \frac{el}{\rho D_G} \Rightarrow D_G = \frac{1.84 \times 10^{-5}}{5.95(0.6)}$$

$$D_G = 5.15 \times 10^{-6}$$

$$K_{GC} = \frac{Sh D_G}{d} : \frac{(13.65)(5.16 \times 10^{-6})}{30 \times 10^{-3}}$$

$$= 2,35 \times 10^{-3} \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$

$$K_L \propto \sqrt{D_L}$$

$$K_{L O_2} = 0,2 \times 10^{-3} \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$

$$K_{L NH_3} = a \cdot \sqrt{D_{L NH_3}}$$

$$K_{L O_2} = a \cdot \sqrt{D_{L O_2}}$$

Proportionalidade

$$\frac{K_{L NH_3}}{K_{L O_2}} = \frac{\sqrt{D_{L NH_3}}}{\sqrt{D_{L O_2}}} \rightarrow 1,6 \times 10^{-9} \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{s}}$$

$$\rightarrow 0,2 \times 10^{-3} \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \rightarrow 2,1 \times 10^{-9} \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{s}}$$

$$K_{L NH_3} = 1,75 \times 10^{-4} \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$

$$K_G = \left(\frac{1}{K_{G NH_3}} + \frac{10^5 H}{K_{L NH_3} C_L R T} \right)^{-1}$$

\rightarrow Sempre mais pequenos do que $K_G \rightarrow$ minúsculo

$$K_G = 2,3 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m/s}$$

3..

Caudal molar gás (G)

a) $G = 0,5 \frac{K_{molar}}{s} \rightarrow K_G = ?$

$$K_G = A \cdot Re_G^{0,8} \rightarrow P = c + \epsilon$$

$$(0,73) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A \\ S_h \end{array} \right. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A = c + \epsilon \\ A = c + \epsilon \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned} c &= c + \epsilon && \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{so varien} \\ \text{Velocidade} \end{array} \right. \\ \epsilon &= c + \epsilon && \downarrow \end{aligned}$$

Logo:

$$K_G = A' G^{0,8}$$

Variar a
Velocidade
é variar o
caudal

$$\frac{1}{K_G} = \frac{1}{A' G^{0,8}} + \frac{H}{K_L} = B$$

et+e tambem

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{8,4 \times 10^{-5}} = \frac{1}{A' (0,04)^{0,8}} + B \\ \\ \frac{1}{1 \times 10^{-4}} = \frac{1}{A' (0,1)^{0,8}} + B \end{array} \right.$$

$$\frac{1}{A'} = 279,2 \quad B = 8,24 \times 10^3$$

$$A' = 3,58 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$Sh = 0,023 \quad Re^{0,8} \quad Sc^{0,44}$$

$$K_G = A \quad Re_{G}^{0,8}$$

$$K_G = \left(\frac{1}{(3,58 \times 10^{-3}) (0,5)^{0,8}} + 8,24 \times 10^3 \right)$$

$$K_G = 1,15 \times 10^{-4} \frac{\text{kmol}}{\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{s} \cdot \text{Pa}}$$

$$K_G = A' G^{0,8} = (3,58 \times 10^{-3}) (0,5)^{0,8} = 206 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$\frac{\text{kmol}}{\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{s} \cdot \text{Pa}}$$

$$\frac{H}{K_L} = 8.24 \times 10^3 \Rightarrow K_L = \frac{20}{8.24 \times 10^3} =$$

$$= 2.42 \times 10^{-3} \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$

19/05/23

Eq. de conservação

$$U_A = -K C_A$$

$$\frac{\partial N_{A_2}}{\partial z} = -K_1 C_A$$

$$N_{A_2} = -D_{AB} \frac{d C_A}{d z}$$

$$D_{AB} \cdot \frac{d^2 C_A}{d z^2} = K_1 C_A$$

EDO 2º orden e fatorado

$$a = \sqrt{K_1 / D_{AB}}$$

$$C_A = A e^{az} + B e^{-az}$$

$z=0$

$C_A = C_{A0}$

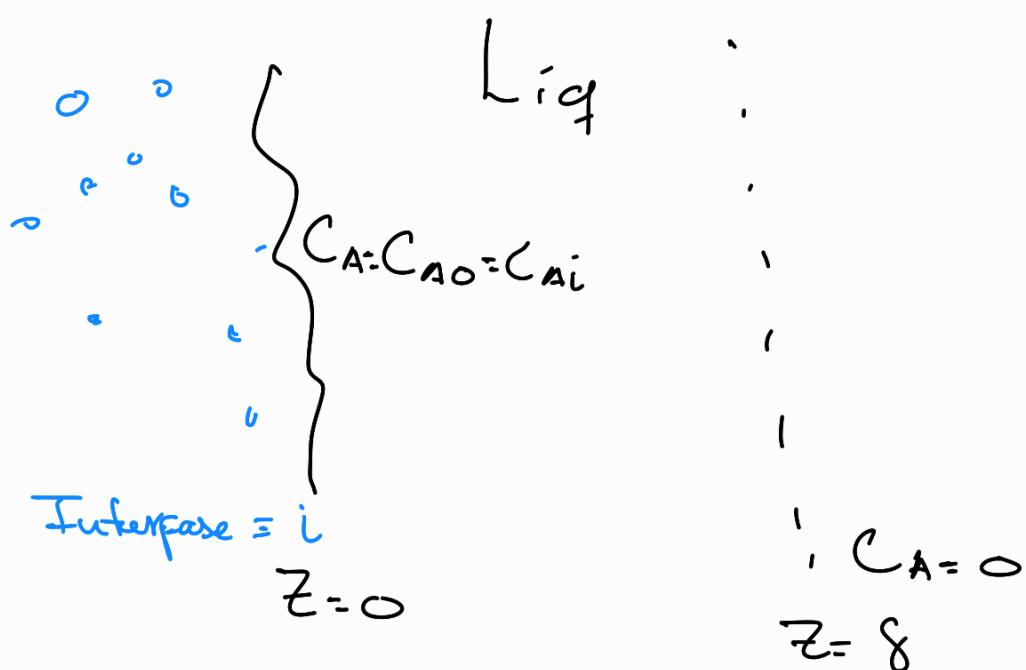
$\operatorname{Sech} x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$

 $z = \delta$

$C_A = C_{A\delta} = 0$

$$C_A = C_{A0} \frac{\operatorname{Sech} [\alpha(\delta - z)]}{\operatorname{Sech} (\alpha\delta)}$$

Dif. com reação química
homogênea de 1º orden



$$N_{A_2} = \frac{D_{AB} \cdot C_{A0} \cdot \alpha}{t \operatorname{sech}(\alpha \delta)}$$

$$aS \equiv n^{\circ} \text{ de Hafta} = Ha$$

$$Ha^2 = \frac{s^2 / D_A}{1/K_1} = \frac{t_D}{t_R}$$

$$N_{A2} = \frac{D_{AB} C_{A0}}{s} \frac{Ha}{\tanh(Ha)}$$

Cte. cinética da reação

$$N_A = K_L \frac{a \cdot S}{\tanh(aS)} \cdot (C_{Ai} - 0)$$

faz um novo

K_L cineto, mas com o fator da reação

- $Ha > 3 \rightarrow$ Reação rápida
 $N_A = K_L Ha C_{Ai} \quad \tanh(Ha) \rightarrow 1$
- $Ha < 0,2 \rightarrow$ Reação lenta

$$N_a = K_i \cdot C_{ai} \quad \frac{H_a}{\tan \text{hl} H_a} \rightarrow 1$$

a) $\frac{K}{K^0} = f_a$

$\bar{F} \times :$

Atte de Henry: relaciona a pressão com concentrações.

$$P_A^* = 0,5 C_A$$

$$P_A = 0,5 C_A^*$$

$$K_G = 0,3 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{m}^3 \cdot \text{h} \cdot \text{atm}}$$

$$K_L = 0,25 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{h}}$$

$$Y_A = 0,07 \Rightarrow P_{A,G} = 0,07 \text{ atm}$$

$$X_A = 0 \Rightarrow C_{A,L} = 0 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{m}^3}$$

a) $K_i = ?$

$$\frac{1}{K_i} = \frac{1}{K_L} + \frac{1}{A \cdot K_G}$$

$$K_L = 0,034 \frac{m}{h}$$

b) $N_A = ?$

$$N_A = K_L (C_A^* - C_{AL})$$

$$C_A^* = \frac{0,07}{0,5} = 0,14 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{m}^3}$$

$$N_A = (0,094)(0,14) = 0,013 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{h.m}^2}$$

$$N_A = K_L (C_{Ai} - C_{AL})$$

$$C_{Ai} = 0,062 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{m}^3}$$

$$P_{Ai} = \overbrace{H}^{0,5} C_{Ai} = 0,026 \text{ atm}$$

$$\text{c)} \quad \% \text{ resistencia}_{\text{transf. líq.}} = \frac{\frac{1}{K_L}}{\frac{1}{K_L}} = 37,6\%$$

$$\% \text{ resistencia}_{\text{transf. gels}} = 100 - 37,6 = 62,4\%$$

$$d) \text{Se } H_a > 3 \quad D = 2 \times 10^{-5} \frac{\text{cm}^2}{\text{s}}$$

~~$\text{Entw Na} = K_L^o H_a C_{\text{ai}}$~~ $K_L = 30 \text{ s}^{-1}$

$$K_L^o = 0,25 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{h}} = \frac{D}{\delta}$$

$$\delta = 3 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}$$

$$H_a = \sqrt{\frac{K_L}{D}} \cdot \delta = 3,6$$

$$\text{Logo } K_L = K_L^o \cdot H_a \Rightarrow (0,25)(3,6)$$

$$K_L = 0,9 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{h}}$$

~~\downarrow~~

K_L global con reagād

$$K_L = \left(\frac{1}{K_h} + \frac{1}{A K_G} \right)^{-1} = 0,129 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{h}}$$

\downarrow
0,9

$$\% \text{ resistencia} = \frac{\frac{1}{0,9}}{\frac{1}{0,129}} = 14,3 \%$$

transf. lig

$$\therefore \text{ " } \\ \text{ " } \text{gas} = 85,6\%$$

$$N_A = K_G (P_{AG} - P_{Ai}) \xrightarrow{\text{H}_2C_{Ai}}$$

$$N_A = K_L (C_{Ai} - C_{AL})$$

$$N_A = K_G (P_{AG} - P_A^*) \xrightarrow{\text{H}_2C_{AL}}$$

$$C_A^{\text{critica}} = \sqrt{\frac{D_A}{D_B} \cdot \frac{K_G}{K_L} \cdot P_{AG}} \left(\frac{\text{mol}}{\text{dm}^3} \right)$$

$$N_A = K_G (P_{AG} - P_{Ai})$$

Pela reação
imediata,
na interface
a pressão parcial
é zero.

$\bar{E} \times :$

$$K_G = 0,03 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{h} \cdot \text{m}^2 \cdot \text{atm}}$$

$$y_A = 0,1$$

$$C_{AL} = 10 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{L}} \Rightarrow X_A = \frac{\frac{10}{64} \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{dm}^3} \frac{1000, \text{dm}^3}{1 \text{m}^3}}{\frac{1000}{18 \times 10^{-3} \text{m}^3} \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{m}^3}}$$

$$\frac{K_G}{K_g} = 0,6 = \frac{K_g}{K_G} \quad X_A = 2,8 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$y_A^* = 10 X_A \quad \text{linha de equilíbrio}$$

em termos de composições moleculares

H para concentrações e pressões

$$K_g = K_G \cdot P = 0,03 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{h} \cdot \text{m}^2}$$

$$\text{a) } N_A = K_g (y_A - y_A^*)$$

$$= 0,03 (0,1 - (10)(2,8 \times 10^{-3}))$$

$$= 2,16 \times 10^{-3} \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{h} \cdot \text{m}^2}$$

$$b) K_g = \frac{0,03}{0,6} \cdot 0,05 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{h} \cdot \text{m}^2}$$

$\frac{K_g}{K_x}$ \rightarrow decline

$$\frac{\frac{K_g}{K_x}}{\frac{1}{K_g}} = 0,4 \Rightarrow K_x = \frac{K_g \cdot 0,4}{0,1}$$

$$K_x = \frac{(0,03)(10)}{0,1}$$

$$K_x = 0,75 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{h} \cdot \text{m}^2}$$

$$c) N_A = K_g (y_A - y_{Ai})$$

$$y_{Ai} = 0,057$$

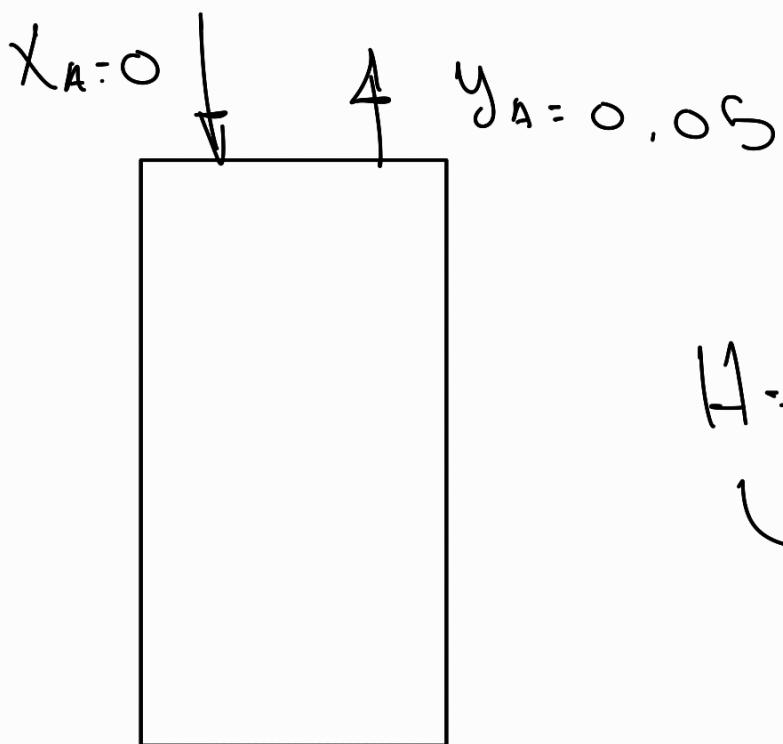
$$x_{Ai} = \frac{0,057}{0,1} = 0,0057$$

$$x_{NaOH}^{\text{crit}} = \sqrt{\frac{D_A}{D_B} \frac{K_g}{K_x} y_A}$$

coeff. esteq

$$C_{NaOH}^{\text{crit}} = x_{NaOH}^{\text{crit}} \cdot C_L$$

26-05-23



$$P = 1 \text{ atm}$$

$$H = 1,5 \text{ atm} \rightarrow P_A^*$$

$$\hookrightarrow P_A = H \cdot x_A$$

$$\hookrightarrow y_A^* \cdot P = H \cdot x_A$$

$$\hookrightarrow y_A^* = 1,5 \cdot x_A$$

$$K_g = 5 \times 10^{-5} \frac{\text{kmol}}{\text{s} \cdot \text{m}^2}$$

$$0,2 = \frac{K_g}{K_y} \quad \frac{1}{K_y} = \frac{1}{K_g} + \frac{m}{K_x}$$

a) $K_g = ?$

$$0,2 = \frac{m \cdot K_y}{K_x} \text{ mit } \frac{\frac{m}{K_x}}{\frac{1}{K_g}}$$

$$K_x = 9,38 \times 10^{-5} \frac{\text{kmol}}{\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{s}}$$

$$0,2 = \frac{\frac{1}{Kg}}{\frac{1}{K_g}} \Rightarrow Kg = 2,5 \times 10^{-4} \frac{Nm}{m^2 \cdot s}$$

b) $N_a = K_g (y_A - y_{Ai})$

$$N_a = K_x (x_{Ai} - x_A)$$

$$K_g (\overset{\vee}{y_A} - \overset{\vee}{y_{Ai}}) = K_x (\overset{\vee}{x_{Ai}} - \overset{\vee}{x_A}) \rightarrow 0$$

m x_{Ai}
 " "
 1.5

$$x_{Ai} = 2,67 \times 10^{-2}$$

$$y_{Ai} = m x_{Ai} = 4 \times 10^{-2}$$

c) $N_a = (9,38 \times 10^{-5}) / (2,67 \times 10^{-3} - 0)$

$$= 2,5 \times 10^{-7} \frac{Nm}{m^2 \cdot s}$$

ee

$$N_a = K_g (y_A - y_A) \rightarrow m x_A^0$$

$$N_a = 2.5 \times 10^{-7} \frac{\text{kmol}}{\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{s}}$$

- d) Sim, porque a resistência na fase líq. é unida devedor
- e) Amina em água para adsorção de CO_2

$$\frac{K_x}{K_x^0} = \zeta = \frac{H_a}{\tanh(H_a)} \approx H_a$$

Círculo azul: superando que tem de ser menor 1
 seta: reação acide-base é sempre rápido

$\tanh(\zeta) \approx 1$

$$H_a^2 = \frac{s^2}{D_A} \cdot K_L \xrightarrow{\text{ctt cinética}}$$

Lembmando o modelo do filme $\Rightarrow K_L^0 = \frac{D}{s}$

$$K_x^o \rightarrow K_L^o = K_x^o / C_L$$

$$\frac{1}{J/m} \quad \frac{\frac{K_{inel}}{s \cdot m^2}}{\frac{m^3}{K_{inel}}}$$

$$K_L^o = \frac{9.38 \times 10^{-5} \times 18}{1000} = 1.7 \times 10^{-6} \frac{1}{m}$$

$$f = \frac{D}{K_L^o} \Rightarrow f_a^2 = \left(\frac{D_A}{K_L^o} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{K_L^o}{D_A}$$

$$K_L = \frac{f_a^2 \cdot K_L^o}{D_A} = 0.03468 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

2..

$$g_A^* = 0.75 \times x_A$$

$$x_A = 0.9$$

$$K_g = 2 \frac{m}{h \cdot m^2}$$

$$y_A = 0.45$$

$$0.7 : \frac{\frac{1}{K_g}}{\frac{1}{K_g}}$$

$$a) K_g = 1,4 \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{h} \cdot \text{m}^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b) N_A &= K_g (y_A - y_{Ai}) \\ &= (1,4) \underbrace{(0,45 - (0,75)(0,9))}_{0,675} \end{aligned}$$

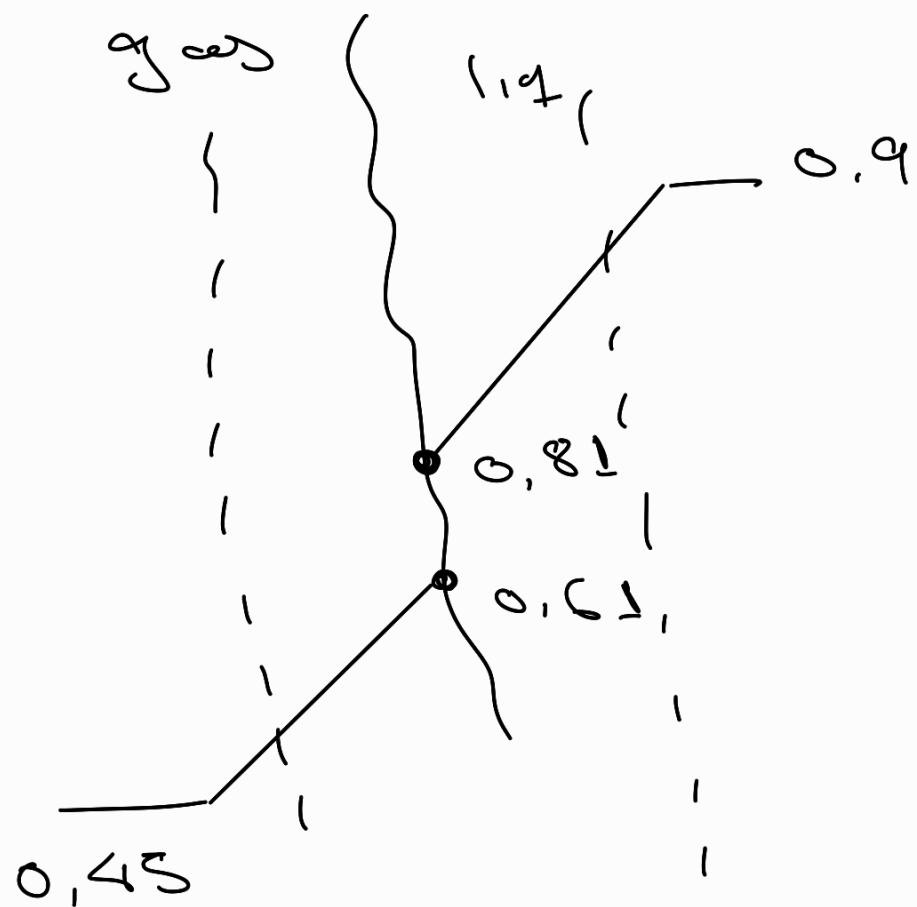
$$N_A = -0,315 \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{h} \cdot \text{m}^2}$$

O fluxo é negativo porque
a transferência de massa é
do líquido para gás

$$c) -0,315 = K_g (y_A - y_{Ai})$$

$$y_{Ai} = 0,61$$

$$x_{Ai} = \frac{y_{Ai}}{0,75} = 0,81$$



3...

$$\frac{1}{K_{G,a}} = \frac{1}{K_G a} + \frac{1}{C_L K_a}$$

$$0.066 \quad 0.085$$

$$K_{la} = 3.96 \times 10^{-5} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

Calculo numérico

Ciencias de materiales

Operaciones sólido-liquido.

30-05-23

C_{A_0} é à entrada do tubo

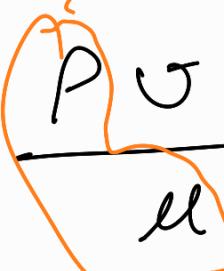
C_{A_L} é à saída de qualquer outro ponto que seja a entrada

$$C_{A_S} \equiv C^* = \frac{P^*}{RT}$$

$$\gamma \cdot \text{Sal} = \frac{C_{A_L}}{C_{A_S^*}}$$

$$Re = \frac{\rho U d}{\mu} = \frac{\rho d}{\eta}$$

viscosidade cinemática



e) $\Delta P = f \cdot C_f \cdot \frac{L}{D} \frac{U^2}{2g}$

II.

$$P_{AG} = 125 \text{ mmHg}$$

$$C_{AL} = 14 \text{ mM}$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{K_L}}{\frac{1}{K_L}} : 0,8$$

a) $P_a^* =$ Interpolación como
 $C_a^* =$ a feedback

$$P_a^* = 34,10 \text{ mmHg}$$

$$C_a^* = 28,5 \text{ mM}$$

b)

$$O,2 = \frac{P_{AG} - P_{Ai}}{P_{AG} - P_a^*}$$

$$P_{Ai} = (O,2)(125 - 34,1) + 125$$

$$= 106,8 \text{ mmHg}$$

$$G_18 = \frac{C_{A_i} - C_{A_L}}{C_A^* - C_{A_L}}$$

$$C_{A_i} = 25,6 \text{ mM.}$$

↓
↓

c) K_G ? $\Rightarrow K_G = 3,3 \times 10^{-5} \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{h.m}^2 \text{mmHg}}$

$$G_12 = \frac{\frac{1}{K_G}}{\frac{1}{K_G}} \Rightarrow K_G = (G_12)(3,3 \times 10^{-5}) \\ = 6,6 \times 10^{-5} \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{h.m}^2 \text{mmHg}}$$

d) $N_A = K_G (P_{AG} - P_{Ai})$

ou

$$N_A = K_G (P_{AG} - P_A^*)$$

$$N_A = 6 \times 10^{-3} \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{h.m}^2 \text{mmHg}}$$

f) Sim porque o 80% da resistência
está na fase líquida

e) Pressão de vapor aumenta com a temperatura

$$N_A = K_G (P_{AG} - P_A^*)$$

↑ aumenta
↓ aumenta
a const de Henry
 $\hookrightarrow M = \frac{P_A^*}{P_+}$
que é diger
aumenta
 P_A^*