

08/12/2020

Autor: Gustavo Leus Rodrigues Caldas
APÊNDICE

Encontrando o modelo em espaços de estado da forma:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\underline{x}} = \underline{A} \underline{x} + \underline{B} \underline{u} + \underline{\Gamma} \underline{d} \\ \underline{y} = \underline{C} \underline{x} \end{cases}$$

Então para o caso do reator de Van de Vusse:

$$\underline{A} = \begin{bmatrix} \left. \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial C_A} \right|_{EE} & \left. \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial C_B} \right|_{EE} & \left. \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial T} \right|_{EE} \\ \left. \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial C_A} \right|_{EE} & \left. \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial C_B} \right|_{EE} & \left. \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial T} \right|_{EE} \\ \left. \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial C_A} \right|_{EE} & \left. \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial C_B} \right|_{EE} & \left. \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial T} \right|_{EE} \end{bmatrix}$$

Em que: $\frac{dC_A}{dt} = f_1$; $\frac{dC_B}{dt} = f_2$ e $\frac{dT}{dt} = f_3$

E o subscripto E corresponde ao valor no EE:

$$\left. \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial C_A} \right|_{EE} = -\frac{F_E}{V} - K_1(T_E) - 2C_{A,E} K_3(T_E)$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial C_B} \right|_{EE} = 0$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial T} \right|_{EE} = -\frac{E_1 K_1(T_E) C_{A,E}}{R(T_E + 273.15)^2} - \frac{E_3 K_3(T_E) C_{A,E}^2}{R(T_E + 273.15)^2} \quad (1)$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial A} \right|_{EE} = K_1(T_E)$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial C_B} \right|_{EE} = -\frac{F_e}{V} - K_2(T_E)$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial T} \right|_{EE} = \frac{-E_2 K_2(T_E) C_B}{R(T+273.15)^2}$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial A} \right|_{EE} = \frac{1}{\rho C_p} \left[K_1(T_E) (-\Delta H_{RAB}) + 2(A_E K_3(T_E) (-\Delta H_{RAD})) \right]$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial C_B} \right|_{EE} = \frac{1}{\rho C_p} \left[K_2(T_E) (-\Delta H_{RBC}) \right]$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial T} \right|_{EE} = \frac{1}{\rho C_p} \left[\frac{(-\Delta H_{RAB}) K_1(T_E) C_{AE} E_1}{R(T+273.15)^2} + \right.$$

$$\left. + \frac{(-\Delta H_{RBC}) K_2(T_E) C_{BE} E_2}{R(T+273.15)^2} + \frac{(-\Delta H_{RAD}) K_3(T_E) C_{AE}^2 E_3}{R(T+273.15)^2} \right] +$$

$$- \frac{F_e}{V} - \frac{K_W A_R}{\rho C_p V}$$

②

Matriz B, considerando $\frac{F}{V} = f_v$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} \left. \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial f_v} \right|_{EE} & \left. \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial T_K} \right|_{EE} \\ \left. \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial f_v} \right|_{EE} & \left. \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial T_K} \right|_{EE} \\ \left. \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial f_v} \right|_{EE} & \left. \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial T_K} \right|_{EE} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial f_v} \right|_{EE} = C_{A0} - C_{AE} ; \quad \left. \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial T_K} \right|_{EE} = 0$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial f_v} \right|_{EE} = -C_{BE} ; \quad \left. \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial T_K} \right|_{EE} = 0$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial f_v} \right|_{EE} = T_0 - T_E ; \quad \left. \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial T_K} \right|_{EE} = \frac{k_w A_R}{\rho C_p V}$$