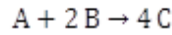


**Problema.** In un reattore batch da laboratorio, di volume  $V$ , si introducono  $n_{A0}$  moli di composto A e  $n_{B0}$  moli di composto B, e si fa avvenire la reazione irreversibile, NON elementare, in fase gas:



La reazione viene condotta a volume costante, e a temperatura costante  $T$ , mentre si registra la storia di pressione,  $P(t)$ .

1. Calcolare l'evoluzione della concentrazione del componente A,  $C_A(t)$ ;
2. Stimare la velocità di scomparsa del componente A,  $-r_A = -\frac{dC_A}{dt}$ ;
3. Nell'ipotesi che la relazione cinetica sia del tipo:  $-r_A = kC_A^a C_B^b$ , stimare le costanti cinetiche (o loro opportune combinazioni);
4. Proporre poi il modello che consente di descrivere l'evoluzione della storia di pressione.

**Dati.**  $T = 400 \text{ K}$ ,  $n_{A0} = 1 \text{ mole}$ ,  $n_{B0} = 2 \text{ moli}$ , storia di pressione:

$t, \text{s}$	0	60	120	180	240	300	360	420	480	540
$P, \text{kPa}$	100.0	108.0	115.0	120.2	124.5	128.0	130.1	131.8	132.8	133.2

$$i := 0..9 \quad R := 8.314 \cdot \frac{\text{J}}{\text{mol} \cdot \text{K}} \quad \text{kPa} := 10^3 \cdot \text{Pa} \quad n_{A0} := 1 \quad n_{B0} := 2 \quad T := 400 \cdot \text{K} \quad n_0 := n_{A0} + n_{B0}$$

$$t_{\text{exp}_i} := i \cdot 60 \cdot \text{s}$$

$$t_{\text{exp}_i} =$$

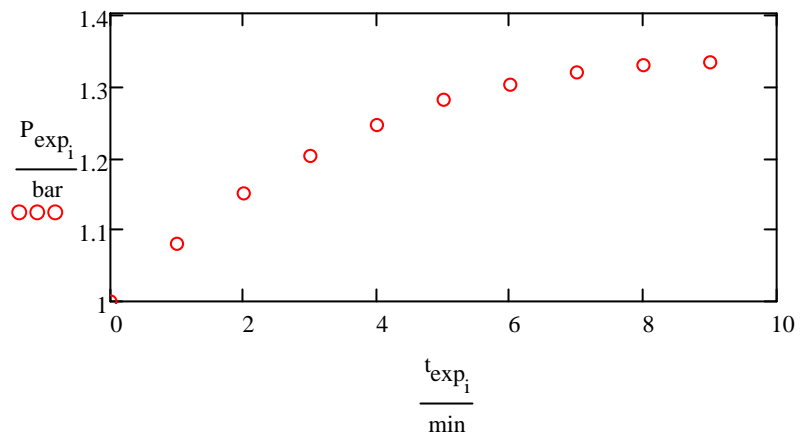
0
60
120
180
240
300
360
420
480
540

$$P_{\text{exp}_i} :=$$

100.0
108.0
115.0
120.2
124.5
128.0
130.1
131.8
132.8
133.2

$$P_{\text{exp}} := P_{\text{exp}} \cdot \text{kPa}$$

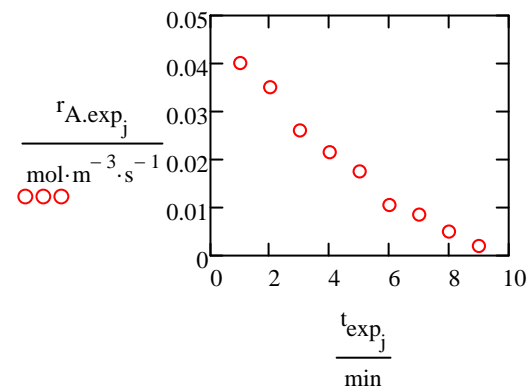
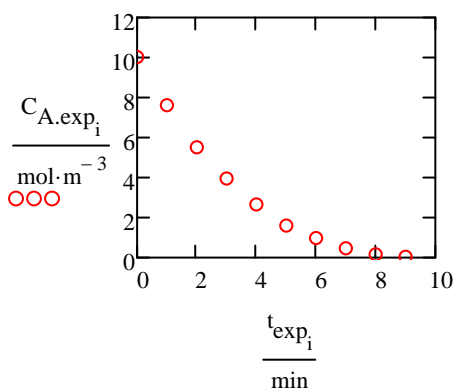
$$y_{A0} := \frac{n_{A0}}{n_0} = 0.333$$



$$C_{A,\text{exp}_i} := \frac{P_{\text{exp}_0} \cdot (y_{A0} + 1) - P_{\text{exp}_i}}{R \cdot T}$$

$$j := 1..9$$

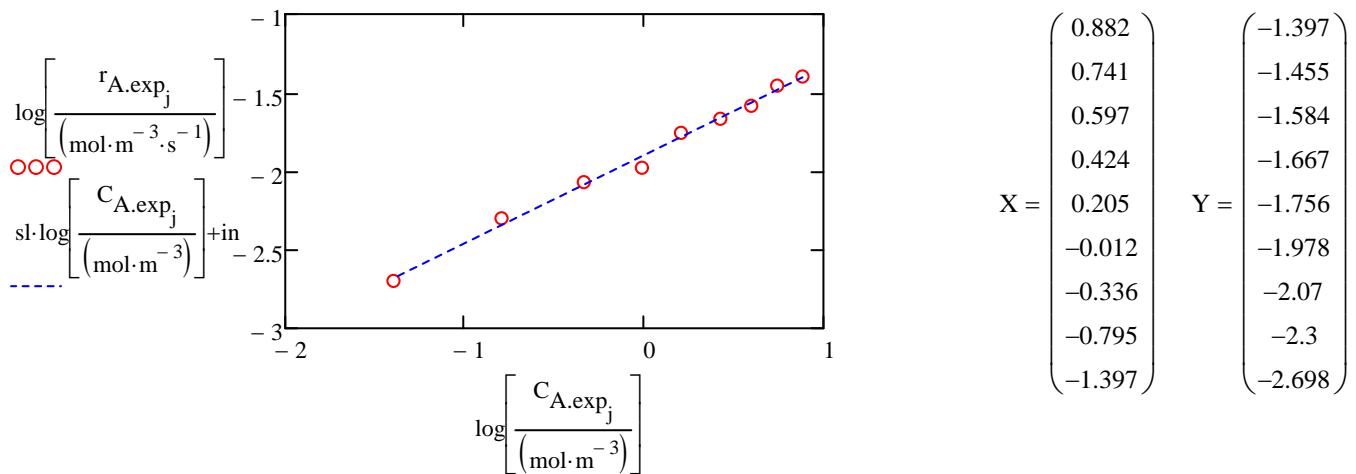
$$r_{A,\text{exp}_j} := -\frac{C_{A,\text{exp}_j} - C_{A,\text{exp}_{j-1}}}{t_{\text{exp}_j} - t_{\text{exp}_{j-1}}}$$



$$X_{j-1} := \log\left(\frac{C_{A.exp_j}}{\text{mol}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}}\right) \quad Y_{j-1} := \log\left(\frac{r_{A.exp_j}}{\text{mol}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}}\right)$$

$$sl := \text{slope}(X, Y) = 0.561 \quad in := \text{intercept}(X, Y) = -1.897$$

$$\text{corr}(X, Y)^2 = 0.993 \quad 10^{in} = 0.013$$



$$n^\circ = a + b = sl \quad k^\circ := 10^{in} = 0.013$$

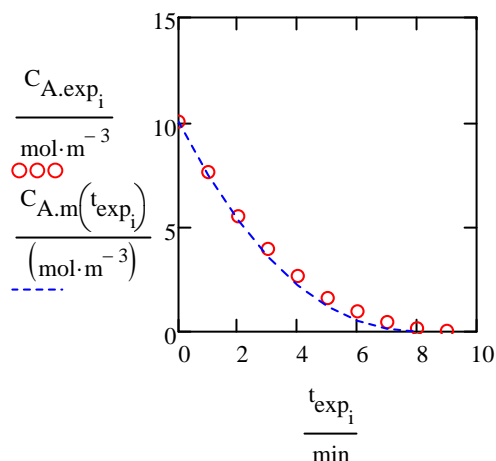
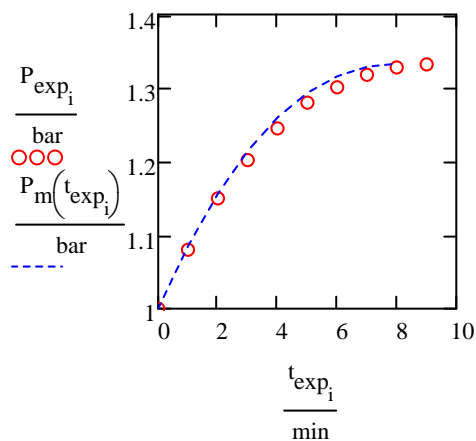
$$k^\circ = 2^b \cdot k = 10^{in} \quad n^\circ := sl = 0.561 \quad m^\circ := 1 - n^\circ = 0.439$$

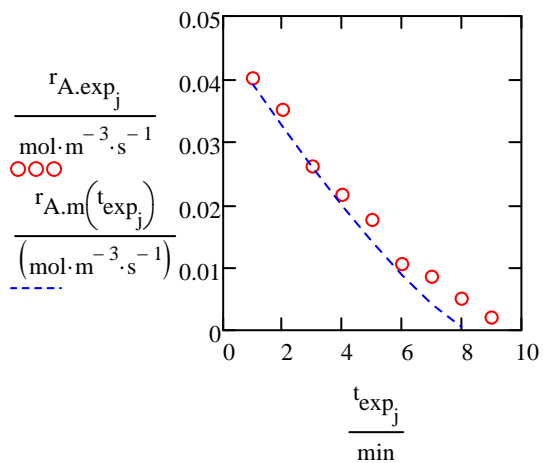
Modello cinetico completo

$$P_m(t) := P_{exp0} \cdot (1 + y_{A0}) - Pa \cdot \exp\left[\ln\left[\left(\frac{P_{exp0}}{Pa}\right) \cdot y_{A0}\right]^{m^\circ} - m^\circ \cdot k^\circ \cdot \left(\frac{R \cdot T}{J}\right)^{m^\circ} \cdot \frac{t}{s}\right]^{\frac{1}{m^\circ}}$$

$$C_{A.m}(t) := \frac{1}{R \cdot T} \cdot P_{exp0} \cdot \left[ y_{A0} - \left( \frac{P_m(t)}{P_{exp0}} - 1 \right) \right]$$

$$r_{A.m}(t) := k^\circ \cdot \left( \frac{J}{\text{mol} \cdot R \cdot T} \right)^{n^\circ} \cdot \left[ \frac{P_{exp0} \cdot (1 + y_{A0}) - P_m(t)}{Pa} \right]^{n^\circ} \cdot \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{m}^3 \cdot \text{s}}$$





$C_{A.exp_i} =$

10.023254
7.617673
5.512790
3.949162
2.656162
1.603721
0.972256
0.461070
0.160372
0.040093

$\cdot \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{m}^3}$

$r_{A.exp_i} =$

0.0000000
0.0400930
0.0350814
0.0260605
0.0215500
0.0175407
0.0105244
0.0085198
0.0050116
0.0020047

$\cdot \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{m}^3 \cdot \text{s}}$

Metodo completo (ottimizzazione non lineare)

$$SSE(k, a, b) := \sum_{j=1}^9 \left[ \frac{r_{A.exp_j}}{\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-3} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}} - k \cdot \left[ \frac{C_{A.exp_j}}{(\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-3})} \right]^a \cdot \left( \frac{2}{1} \cdot \frac{C_{A.exp_j}}{\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}} \right)^b \right]^2$$

Stima iniziale dei parametri (valori inventati)

$b := 0.3$

In realtà, avendo già operato l'ottimizzazione lineare dobbiamo ipotizzare solo b, e si ha che

$a := n^\circ - b = 0.261$

$k := k^\circ \cdot 2^{-b} = 0.01$

$SSE(k, a, b) = 1.168 \times 10^{-5}$

Given  $SSE(k, a, b) = 0$

$$\begin{pmatrix} k \\ a \\ b \end{pmatrix} := \text{Minerr}(k, a, b) = \begin{pmatrix} 0.01 \\ 0.276 \\ 0.307 \end{pmatrix}$$

Questa procedura consente al software di minimizzare la somma degli errori quadratici (SSE)

$SSE(k, a, b) = 1.029 \times 10^{-5}$

$a + b = 0.583$        $n^\circ = 0.561$

$2^b \cdot k = 0.012$        $k^\circ = 0.013$