

Reattori di tipo diverso disposti in serie

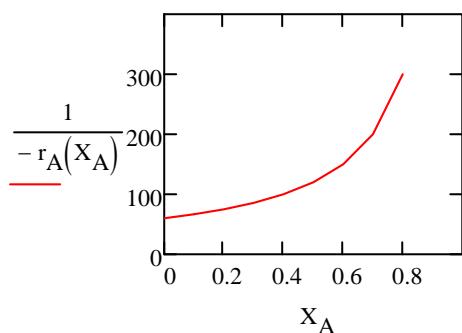
Una reazione singola in fase liquida deve essere condotta in DUE reattori ideali isotermi disposti in serie. Uno di questi è un CSTR di tempo di riempimento noto, l'altro deve essere un PFR. Sono note la concentrazione iniziale del reagente A e il grado di conversione finale desiderato. Determinare la disposizione ottimale (tempo di riempimento totale minimo) per diversi ordini di reazione (1, 2 e 0.5).

$$C_{A0} := 1 \cdot \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{m}^3} \quad \tau_{\text{CSTR}} := 20 \cdot \text{s} \quad X_2 := 0.8$$

CASO I : Reazione del primo ordine

$$k := 1 \cdot \frac{1}{\text{min}} \quad r_A(X_A) := -k \cdot [C_{A0} \cdot (1 - X_A)]^1$$

$$X_A := 0, 0.1 \dots X_2$$



X _A	$\frac{1}{-r_A(X_A)}$
0	80
0.1	100
0.2	125
0.3	150
0.4	175
0.5	200
0.6	225
0.7	250
0.8	275

Schema A CSTR seguito dal PFR

$$\frac{\tau_{\text{CSTR}}}{C_{A0}} = \frac{X_1}{-r_A(X_1)} = \frac{X_1}{k \cdot C_{A0} \cdot (1 - X_1)}$$

$$X_1 := \frac{k \cdot \tau_{\text{CSTR}}}{1 + k \cdot \tau_{\text{CSTR}}} = 0.25$$

$$\frac{\tau_{\text{PFR}}}{C_{A0}} = \int_{X_1}^{X_2} \frac{1}{-r_A(X_A)} dX_A = -\frac{1}{k \cdot C_{A0}} \cdot \ln \left(\frac{1 - X_2}{1 - X_1} \right)$$

$$\tau_{\text{PFR}} := \frac{1}{k} \cdot \ln \left(\frac{1 - X_2}{1 - X_1} \right) = 79.305 \text{ s}$$

Schema B PFR seguito dal CSTR

$$\frac{\tau_{\text{CSTR}}}{C_{A0}} = \frac{X_2 - X_1}{k \cdot C_{A0} \cdot (1 - X_2)}$$

$$X_1 := X_2 - (1 - X_2) \cdot k \cdot \tau_{\text{CSTR}} = 0.733$$

$$\frac{\tau_{\text{PFR}}}{C_{A0}} = -\frac{1}{k \cdot C_{A0}} \cdot \ln(1 - X_1)$$

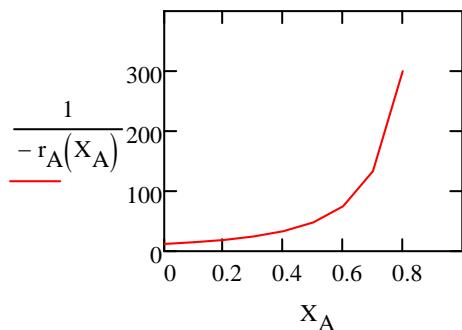
$$\tau_{\text{PFR}} := \frac{1}{k} \cdot \ln(1 - X_1) = 79.305 \text{ s}$$

Quindi: per reazioni del **primo** ordine **la disposizione è indifferente** (CSTR seguito da PFR o PFR seguito da CSTR)

CASO II : Reazione del secondo ordine

$$k := 5 \cdot \frac{m^3}{mol \cdot min} \quad r_A(X_A) := -k \cdot [C_{A0} \cdot (1 - X_A)]^2$$

$$X_A := 0, 0.1 .. X_2$$



$X_A =$	$\frac{1}{-r_A(X_A)} =$
0	12.0 $\frac{m^{3.0} \cdot s}{mol}$
0.1	14.8
0.2	18.7
0.3	24.5
0.4	33.3
0.5	48.0
0.6	75.0
0.7	133.3
0.8	300.0

Stima iniziale dei parametri $X_1 := 0.4$ $\tau_{PFR} := 100 \cdot s$

Schema A CSTR seguito dal PFR

$$\text{Given} \quad \frac{\tau_{CSTR}}{C_{A0}} = \frac{X_1}{-r_A(X_1)} \quad \frac{\tau_{PFR}}{C_{A0}} = \int_{X_1}^{X_2} \frac{1}{-r_A(X_A)} dX_A \quad 0 < X_1 < X_2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ \tau_{PFR} \end{pmatrix} := \text{Minerr}\left(X_1, \frac{\tau_{PFR}}{s}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 0.469 \\ 37.387 \end{pmatrix} \quad \tau_{PFR} := \tau_{PFR} \cdot s = 37.387 \text{ s}$$

Schema B PFR seguito dal CSTR

$$\text{Given} \quad \frac{\tau_{CSTR}}{C_{A0}} = \frac{X_2 - X_1}{-r_A(X_2)} \quad \frac{\tau_{PFR}}{C_{A0}} = \int_0^{X_1} \frac{1}{-r_A(X_A)} dX_A \quad 0 < X_1 < X_2$$

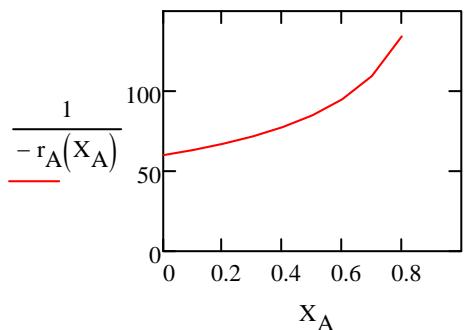
$$\begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ \tau_{PFR} \end{pmatrix} := \text{Minerr}\left(X_1, \frac{\tau_{PFR}}{s}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 0.733 \\ 33 \end{pmatrix} \quad \tau_{PFR} := \tau_{PFR} \cdot s = 33 \text{ s}$$

Quindi: per reazioni di ordine **superiore** al primo conviene mettere **prima il PFR** (la concentrazione media è più **alta** possibile)

Caso III : Reazione di ordine n = 0.5

$$k := 1 \cdot \left(\frac{m^3}{mol} \right)^{-0.5} \cdot \frac{1}{min} \quad r_A(X_A) := -k \cdot [C_{A0} \cdot (1 - X_A)]^{0.5}$$

$$X_A := 0, 0.1 .. X_2$$



$$X_A = \frac{1}{-r_A(X_A)} =$$

0	60.0
0.1	63.2
0.2	67.1
0.3	71.7
0.4	77.5
0.5	84.9
0.6	94.9
0.7	109.5
0.8	134.2

Stima iniziale dei parametri $X_1 := 0.4$ $\tau_{PFR} := 100 \cdot s$

Schema A CSTR seguito dal PFR

Given $\frac{\tau_{CSTR}}{C_{A0}} = \frac{X_1}{-r_A(X_1)}$ $\frac{\tau_{PFR}}{C_{A0}} = \int_{X_1}^{X_2} \frac{1}{-r_A(X_A)} dX_A \quad 0 < X_1 < X_2$

$$\begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ \tau_{PFR} \end{pmatrix} := \text{Minerr}\left(X_1, \frac{\tau_{PFR}}{s}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 0.282 \\ 47.99 \end{pmatrix} \quad \tau_{PFR} := \tau_{PFR} \cdot s = 47.99 \text{ s}$$

Schema B PFR seguito dal CSTR

Given $\frac{\tau_{CSTR}}{C_{A0}} = \frac{X_2 - X_1}{-r_A(X_2)}$ $\frac{\tau_{PFR}}{C_{A0}} = \int_0^{X_1} \frac{1}{-r_A(X_A)} dX_A \quad 0 < X_1 < X_2$

$$\begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ \tau_{PFR} \end{pmatrix} := \text{Minerr}\left(X_1, \frac{\tau_{PFR}}{s}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 0.651 \\ 49.101 \end{pmatrix} \quad \tau_{PFR} := \tau_{PFR} \cdot s = 49.101 \text{ s}$$

Quindi: per reazioni di ordine **inferiore** al primo conviene mettere **prima il CSTR** (la concentrazione media è più **bassa** possibile)

Una reazione singola in fase liquida deve essere condotta in **TRE** reattori ideali isotermi disposti in serie. Due di questi sono CSTR, uno è un PFR.

Per porre correttamente il problema occorre notare che, note la cinetica e le condizioni di alimentazione, il sistema ha **sei** incognite (le tre conversioni in uscita e i tre volumi/tempi di riempimento), ed è possibile scrivere **tre** equazioni (le tre equazioni di progetto del sistema). Occorre dunque saturare **tre** gradi di libertà.

Siano determinate dall'esterno: la conversione finale, il tempo di riempimento di uno dei due CSTR e il tempo di riempimento del PFR.

Sono dunque incognite: le due conversioni intermedie e il tempo di riempimento del secondo CSTR.

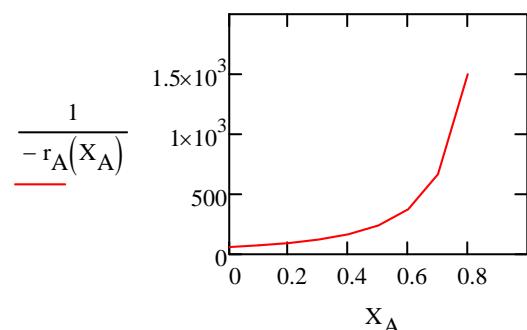
Determinare la disposizione migliore (quella che minimizza il tempo di riempimento totale) per una cinetica del secondo ordine.

$$C_{A0} := 1 \cdot \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{m}^3} \quad \tau_{\text{CSTR1}} := 50 \cdot \text{s} \quad \tau_{\text{PFR}} := 30 \cdot \text{s} \quad X_3 := 0.8$$

$$k := 1 \cdot \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{mol} \cdot \text{min}}$$

$$r_A(X_A) := -k \cdot [C_{A0} \cdot (1 - X_A)]^2$$

$$X_A := 0, 0.1 .. X_3$$



$$X_A = \begin{array}{l} 0 \\ 0.1 \\ 0.2 \\ 0.3 \\ 0.4 \\ 0.5 \\ 0.6 \\ 0.7 \\ 0.8 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{1}{-r_A(X_A)} = \begin{array}{l} 60.0 \\ 74.1 \\ 93.7 \\ 122.4 \\ 166.7 \\ 240.0 \\ 375.0 \\ 666.7 \\ 1.5 \cdot 10^3 \end{array} \frac{\text{m}^3 \cdot \text{s}}{\text{mol}}$$

Stima iniziale delle incognite

$$X_1 := 0.2 \quad X_2 := 0.2 \quad \tau_{\text{CSTR2}} := 1000 \cdot \text{s}$$

Schema A: CSTR1 + PFR + CSTR2

Given

$$\frac{\tau_{\text{CSTR1}}}{C_{A0}} = \frac{X_1}{-r_A(X_1)} \quad \frac{\tau_{\text{PFR}}}{C_{A0}} = \int_{X_1}^{X_2} \frac{1}{-r_A(X_A)} dX_A \quad \frac{\tau_{\text{CSTR2}}}{C_{A0}} = \frac{X_3 - X_2}{-r_A(X_3)}$$

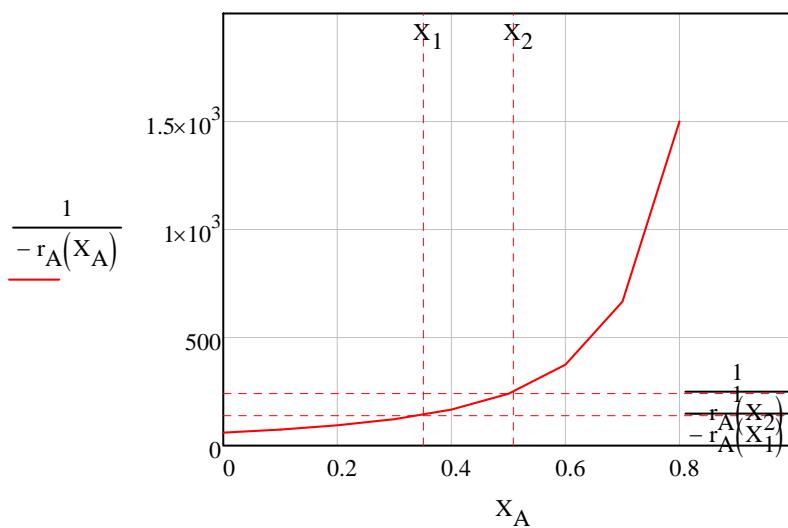
$$0 < X_1 < X_2 < X_3$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \\ \tau_{\text{CSTR2}} \end{pmatrix} := \text{Minerr}\left(X_1, X_2, \frac{\tau_{\text{CSTR2}}}{\text{s}}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 0.351 \\ 0.51 \\ 434.994 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A := \begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \\ \tau_{\text{CSTR2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\tau_{\text{CSTR2}} := \tau_{\text{CSTR2}} \cdot \text{s}$$

$$\tau_{\text{CSTR2}} = 434.994 \text{ s}$$



Schema B: CSTR1 + CSTR2 + PFR

Given

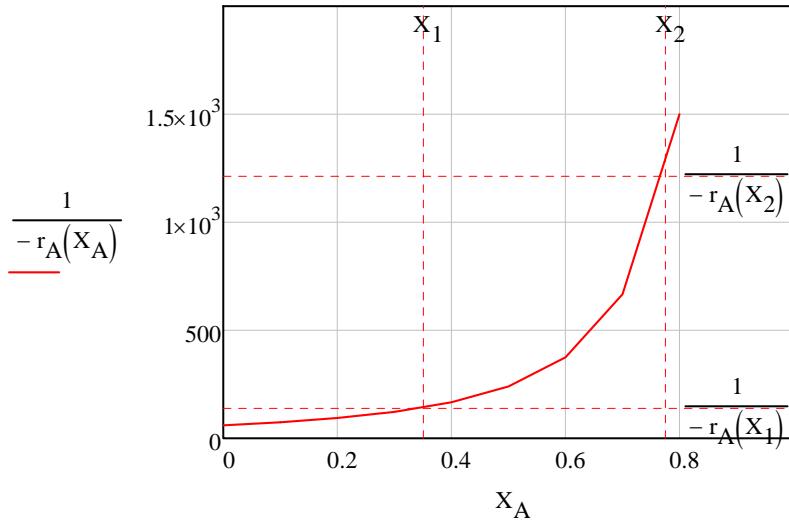
$$\frac{\tau_{\text{CSTR1}}}{C_{A0}} = \frac{x_1}{-r_A(x_1)} \quad \frac{\tau_{\text{PFR}}}{C_{A0}} = \int_{x_2}^{x_3} \frac{1}{-r_A(x_A)} dx_A \quad \frac{\tau_{\text{CSTR2}}}{C_{A0}} = \frac{x_2 - x_1}{-r_A(x_2)}$$

$$0 < x_1 < x_2 < x_3$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \tau_{\text{CSTR2}} \end{pmatrix} := \text{Minerr}\left(x_1, x_2, \frac{\tau_{\text{CSTR2}}}{s}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 0.351 \\ 0.778 \\ 518.535 \end{pmatrix} \quad B := \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \tau_{\text{CSTR2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\tau_{\text{CSTR2}} := \tau_{\text{CSTR2}} \cdot s$$

$$\tau_{\text{CSTR2}} = 518.535 \text{ s}$$



Schema C: CSTR2 + CSTR1 + PFR

Given

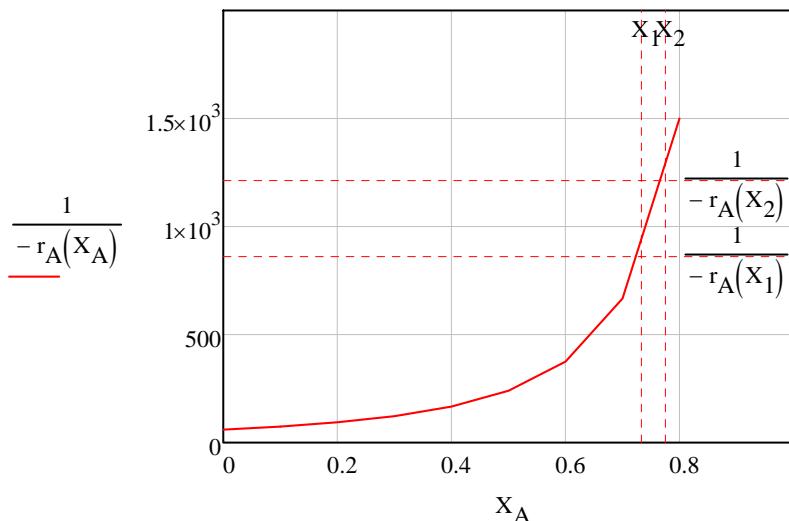
$$\frac{\tau_{\text{CSTR1}}}{C_{A0}} = \frac{x_2 - x_1}{-r_A(x_2)} \quad \frac{\tau_{\text{PFR}}}{C_{A0}} = \int_{x_2}^{x_3} \frac{1}{-r_A(x_A)} dx_A \quad \frac{\tau_{\text{CSTR2}}}{C_{A0}} = \frac{x_1}{-r_A(x_1)}$$

$$0 < x_1 < x_2 < x_3$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \tau_{\text{CSTR2}} \end{pmatrix} := \text{Minerr}\left(x_1, x_2, \frac{\tau_{\text{CSTR2}}}{s}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 0.737 \\ 0.778 \\ 637.163 \end{pmatrix} \quad C := \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \tau_{\text{CSTR2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\tau_{\text{CSTR2}} := \tau_{\text{CSTR2}} \cdot s$$

$$\tau_{\text{CSTR2}} = 637.163 \text{ s}$$



Schema D: CSTR2 + PFR + CSTR1

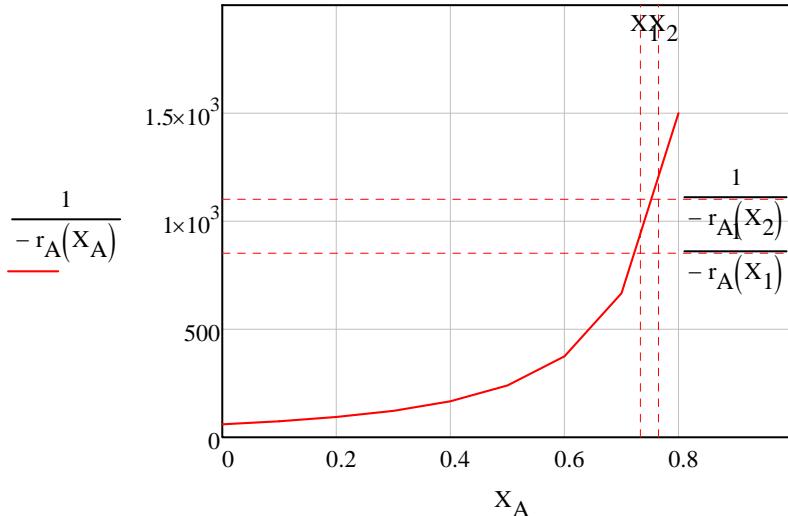
Given

$$\frac{\tau_{\text{CSTR1}}}{C_{A0}} = \frac{X_3 - X_2}{-r_A(X_3)} \quad \frac{\tau_{\text{PFR}}}{C_{A0}} = \int_{X_1}^{X_2} \frac{1}{-r_A(X_A)} dX_A \quad \frac{\tau_{\text{CSTR2}}}{C_{A0}} = \frac{X_1}{-r_A(X_1)}$$

$$0 < X_1 < X_2 < X_3$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \\ \tau_{\text{CSTR2}} \end{pmatrix} := \text{Minerr}\left(X_1, X_2, \frac{\tau_{\text{CSTR2}}}{s}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 0.736 \\ 0.767 \\ 632.755 \end{pmatrix} \quad D := \begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \\ \tau_{\text{CSTR2}} \end{pmatrix} \quad \tau_{\text{CSTR2}} := \tau_{\text{CSTR2}} \cdot s$$

$$\tau_{\text{CSTR2}} = 632.755 \text{ s}$$



Schema E PFR + CSTR1 + CSTR2

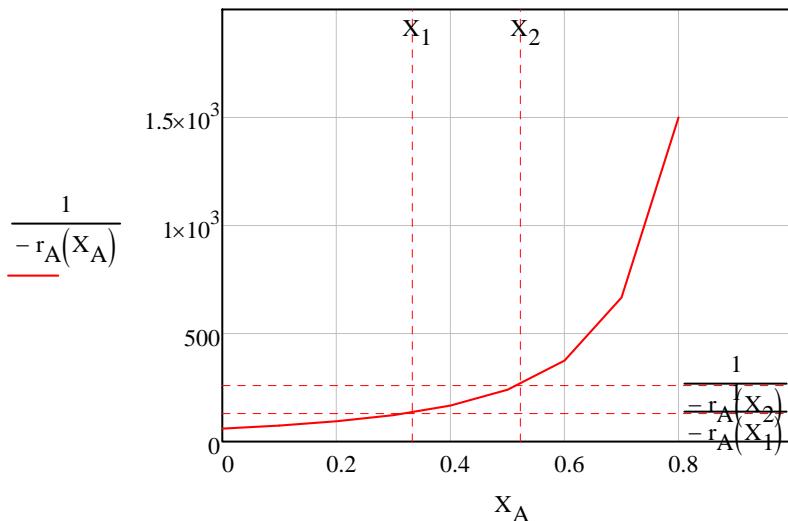
Given

$$\frac{\tau_{\text{CSTR1}}}{C_{A0}} = \frac{X_2 - X_1}{-r_A(X_2)} \quad \frac{\tau_{\text{PFR}}}{C_{A0}} = \int_0^{X_1} \frac{1}{-r_A(X_A)} dX_A \quad \frac{\tau_{\text{CSTR2}}}{C_{A0}} = \frac{X_3 - X_2}{-r_A(X_3)}$$

$$0 < X_1 < X_2 < X_3$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \\ \tau_{\text{CSTR2}} \end{pmatrix} := \text{Minerr}\left(X_1, X_2, \frac{\tau_{\text{CSTR2}}}{s}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 0.333 \\ 0.523 \\ 415.549 \end{pmatrix} \quad E := \begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \\ \tau_{\text{CSTR2}} \end{pmatrix} \quad \tau_{\text{CSTR2}} := \tau_{\text{CSTR2}} \cdot s$$

$$\tau_{\text{CSTR2}} = 415.549 \text{ s}$$



Schema F PFR + CSTR2 + CSTR1

Given

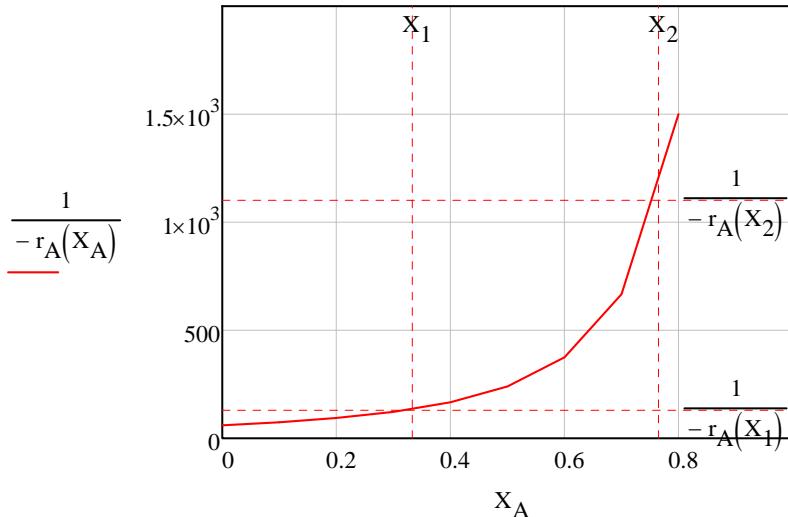
$$\frac{\tau_{\text{CSTR1}}}{C_{A0}} = \frac{x_3 - x_2}{-r_A(x_3)} \quad \frac{\tau_{\text{PFR}}}{C_{A0}} = \int_0^{x_1} \frac{1}{-r_A(x_A)} dx_A \quad \frac{\tau_{\text{CSTR2}}}{C_{A0}} = \frac{x_2 - x_1}{-r_A(x_2)}$$

$$0 < x_1 < x_2 < x_3$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \tau_{\text{CSTR2}} \end{pmatrix} := \text{Minerr}\left(x_1, x_2, \frac{\tau_{\text{CSTR2}}}{s}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 0.333 \\ 0.767 \\ 477.551 \end{pmatrix} \quad F := \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \tau_{\text{CSTR2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\tau_{\text{CSTR2}} := \tau_{\text{CSTR2}} \cdot s$$

$$\tau_{\text{CSTR2}} = 477.551 \text{ s}$$



$$\tau_{\text{CSTR1}} = 50 \text{ s} \quad \tau_{\text{PFR}} = 30 \text{ s}$$

Schema A : CSTR1 + PFR + CSTR2

Schema B : CSTR1 + CSTR2 + PFR

Schema C : CSTR2 + CSTR1 + PFR

Schema D : CSTR2 + PFR + CSTR1

Schema E : PFR + CSTR1 + CSTR2

Schema F : PFR + CSTR2 + CSTR1

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0.351 \\ 0.51 \\ 434.994 \end{pmatrix} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 0.351 \\ 0.778 \\ 518.535 \end{pmatrix} \quad C = \begin{pmatrix} 0.737 \\ 0.778 \\ 637.163 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} 0.736 \\ 0.767 \\ 632.755 \end{pmatrix} \quad E = \begin{pmatrix} 0.333 \\ 0.523 \\ 415.549 \end{pmatrix} \quad F = \begin{pmatrix} 0.333 \\ 0.767 \\ 477.551 \end{pmatrix}$$

Quindi la configurazione migliore è: **PFR, CSTR piccolo ($\tau = 50$ secondi) e CSTR grande ($\tau = 416$ secondi)**, sempre in modo da mantenere la concentrazione media più **alta** possibile (si tratta di una reazione del secondo ordine).

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