

Ideal Reaktor - Värmebalanser

Tors LV2

Reaktioner - endo- eller exoterma

Reaktionshastigheten påverkas av temperaturändringar

$$\dot{Q} = UA(T_a - T)$$

→

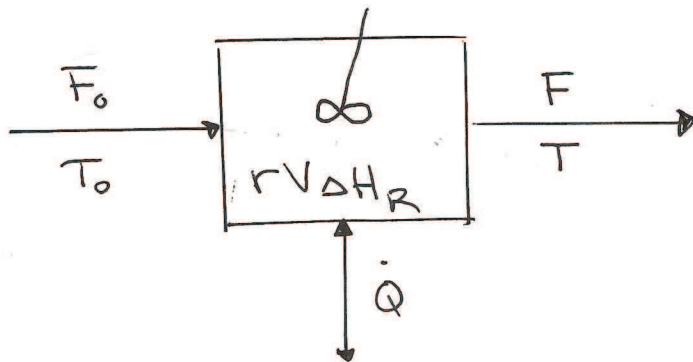
- U - total värmeöverf. koeff.
- A - värmeöverf. Area
- T_a = fluid temp.
- T - reaktor temp.

CSTR:

T_a kan variera ty

$$\dot{Q} = UA \Delta T_{lm} = UA \frac{\Delta T_{A1} - \Delta T_{A2}}{\ln\left(\frac{T_{A1} - T}{T_{A2} - T}\right)}$$

$$U = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{h} + \frac{1}{k} + \frac{1}{h}}$$



Värmebalans

$$\sum F_{i,0} \int_{T_{ref}}^{T_0} C_{p,i} dT - \sum F_i \int_{T_{ref}}^{T} C_{p,i} dT + rV(-\Delta H_R(T_{ref})) + \dot{Q} = \sum N_i \frac{dH}{dt}$$

$$T_{ref} = T:$$

$$\sum F_{i,0} \int_T^{T_0} c_{p,i} dT + rV(-\Delta H_R(T)) + \dot{Q} = \sum N_i \frac{dH}{dt}$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{UA \Delta T_{lm}} \quad \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{=0 \text{ vid steady-state}}$

Obs! Värmebalansen gäller för en tank reaktor (ideal)

Molbalans (för ideal tank):

$$F_{j,0} - F_j + (v_j r) V = 0 \rightarrow rV = \frac{X_j F_{j,0}}{(-v_j)}$$

För en batch reaktor gäller värmebalansen för en unsteady tank vid unsteady-state med ändringarna:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} F_{i,0} = F_i = 0 \\ \sum c_{p,i} N_i \frac{dT}{dt} = -rV \Delta H_R(T) + \dot{Q} \end{array} \right.$$

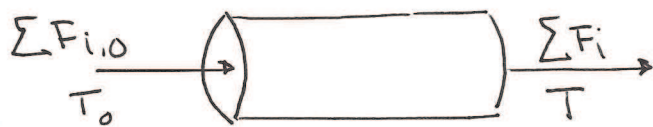
$$\rightarrow \frac{dT}{dt} = \frac{-rV \Delta H_R(T) + \dot{Q}}{\sum_i N_i c_{p,i}}$$

Tub reaktor:

$$\sum F_i \int_{T_{ref}}^T c_{p,i} dT - \sum F_i \int_{T_{ref}}^{T+dT} c_{p,i} dT - r \Delta H_R(T_{ref}) dV + d\dot{Q} = 0$$

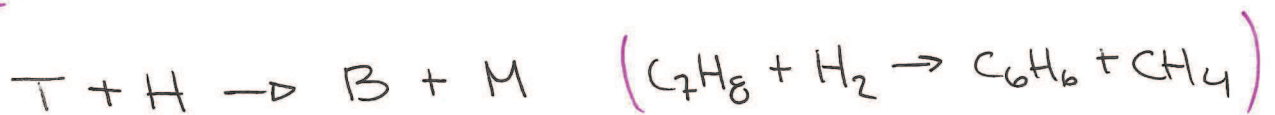
$$\sum F_i c_{p,i} \frac{dT}{dV} = r(-\Delta H_R(T)) + Ua(T_a - T)$$

Måste användas om icke-adiab.



$$\sum F_{i,0} \int_{T_{ref}}^{T_0} C_{p,i} dT = \sum F_i \int_{T_{ref}}^{T_i} C_{p,i} dT + \frac{X_j F_{j,0}}{(-\nu_j)} (-\Delta H_R(T_{ref})) = 0$$

Ex. Icke-isoterma Reaktorer



$\Delta H_R = -58.97 \text{ kJ/md}$ exoterm pga negativ

$C_{p, \text{gas}} = 151 \text{ J/md}\cdot\text{K}$ konstant värme konst.

T:H = 1:1 md

$F_{T,0} = 1000 \text{ md/h}$

$T = 700 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ (973 K)

$P_{\text{tot}} = 40 \text{ atm}$ konstant

$X_T = 0.5$

$K = 1.1 \cdot 10^7 \exp\left(-\frac{E}{RT}\right)$, $E = 213 \text{ kJ/md}$

(a) om en adiabatisk tubreaktor används, vilken volym på reaktorn krävs?

$$\frac{dF_T}{dV} = r_T \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} F_T = F_{T,0} - X_T F_{T,0} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\rightarrow -F_{T,0} \frac{dX_T}{dV} = K C_H^{0.5} C_T$$

$$\int_0^V dV = F_{T,0} \int_0^{0.5} \frac{dX_T}{K C_H^{0.5} C_T} \quad \left\{ K = k(T) \text{ dvs ej konst!} \right\}$$

$$C_H = y_H \frac{P}{RT} = \frac{F_H}{F_{tot}} \cdot \frac{P}{RT} = \frac{F_{H,0} - F_{H,0} X}{2 F_{H,0}} \cdot \frac{P}{RT} =$$

fkn. av utbytet
konst. = F_{H,0} + F_{T,0}

$$C_H = (1 - X_T) \frac{P}{2RT}$$

$$C_T \equiv C_H \quad \text{ty 1:1 förhållande!}$$

$$\rightarrow V = F_{T,0} \int_0^{0.5} \frac{dX_T}{A \exp\left(-\frac{E}{RT}\right) (1 - X_T)^{0.5} \cdot \left(\frac{P}{2RT}\right)^{1.5}}$$

Behöver ett förhållande mellan temperatur och utbyte
 \rightarrow värmebalans!

VB:

$$\sum F_{i,0} \int_{T_{ref}}^{T_0} C_{p,i} dT - \sum F_i \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_{p,i} dT + \frac{X_T F_{T,0}}{(-V_T)} (-\Delta H_R) = 0$$

adiabatisk!
 \downarrow

$$\underbrace{F_{tot,0}}_{2F_{T,0}} C_p (T_0 - T_{ref}) - F_{tot,0} C_p (T - T_{ref}) + X_T F_{T,0} (-\Delta H_R) = 0$$

$$\cancel{2F_{T,0} C_p (T_0 - T_{ref})}$$

$$\cancel{2F_{T,0}} C_p (T_0 - T) + X_T \cancel{F_{T,0}} (-\Delta H_R) = 0$$

$$T = \frac{x_T(-\Delta H_R)}{2C_p} + T_0 \quad \text{in i integralen!}$$

$$V = F_{T,0} \int_0^{0.5} I(x_T) dx_T \dots$$

(b) Om vi istället använder en adiabatisk tank, blir volymen större eller mindre?

$$F_{T,0} - F_T + rV = 0$$

$$x_T F_{T,0} - K C_H^{0.5} C_T V = 0$$

$$V = F_{T,0} \frac{x_T}{K C_H^{0.5} C_T}$$

integral
Samma som i (a)!

$$V = F_{T,0} (I(x=0.5))$$