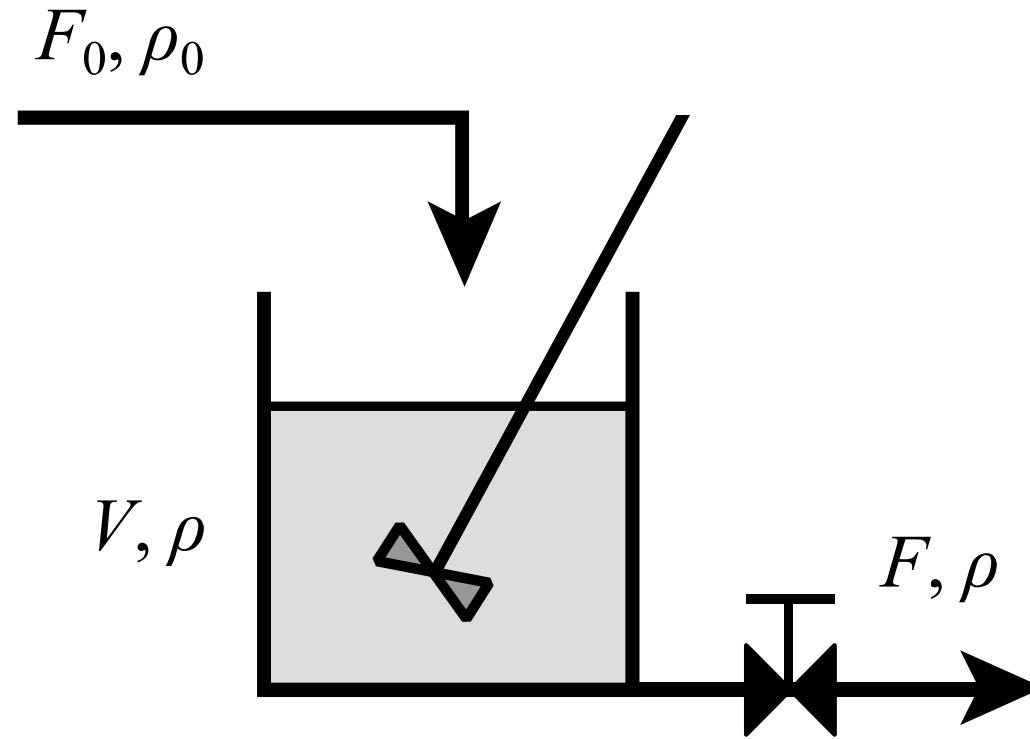


# Modelado Parte VII

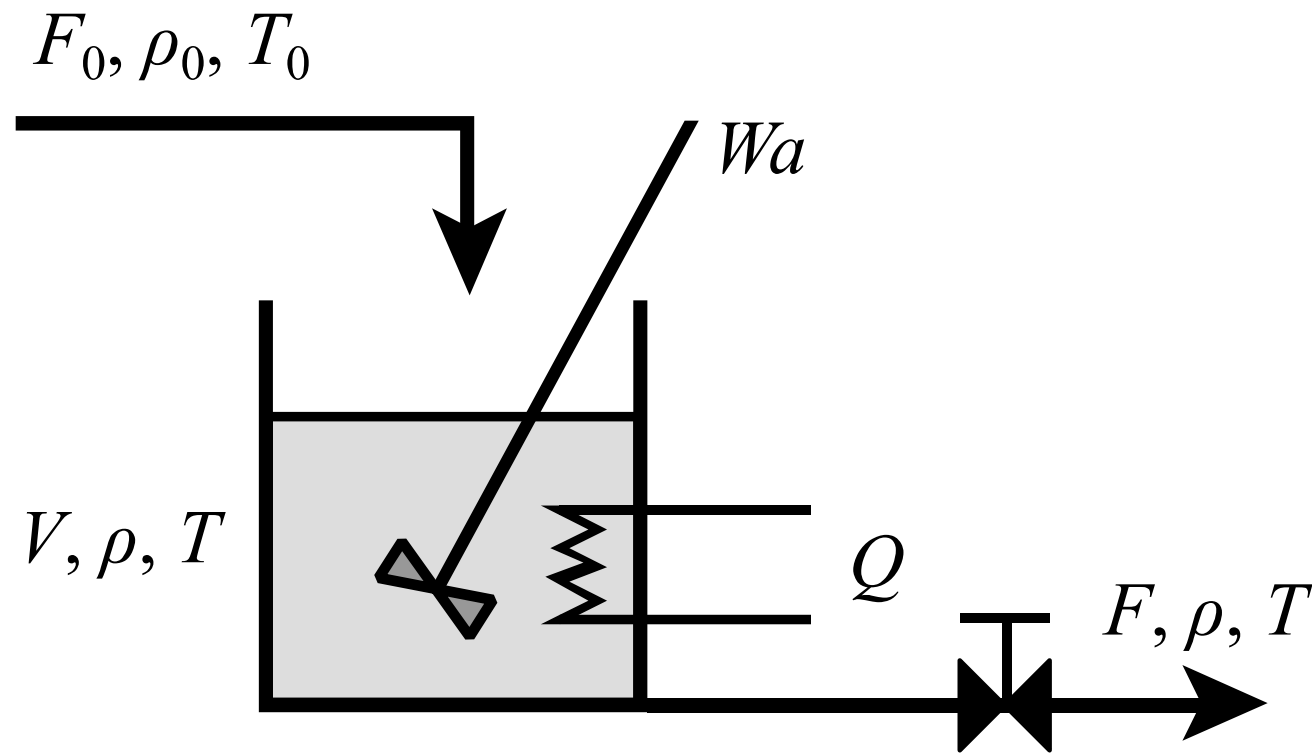
Enrique E. Tarifa, Facultad de Ingeniería, UNJu

Otros equipos

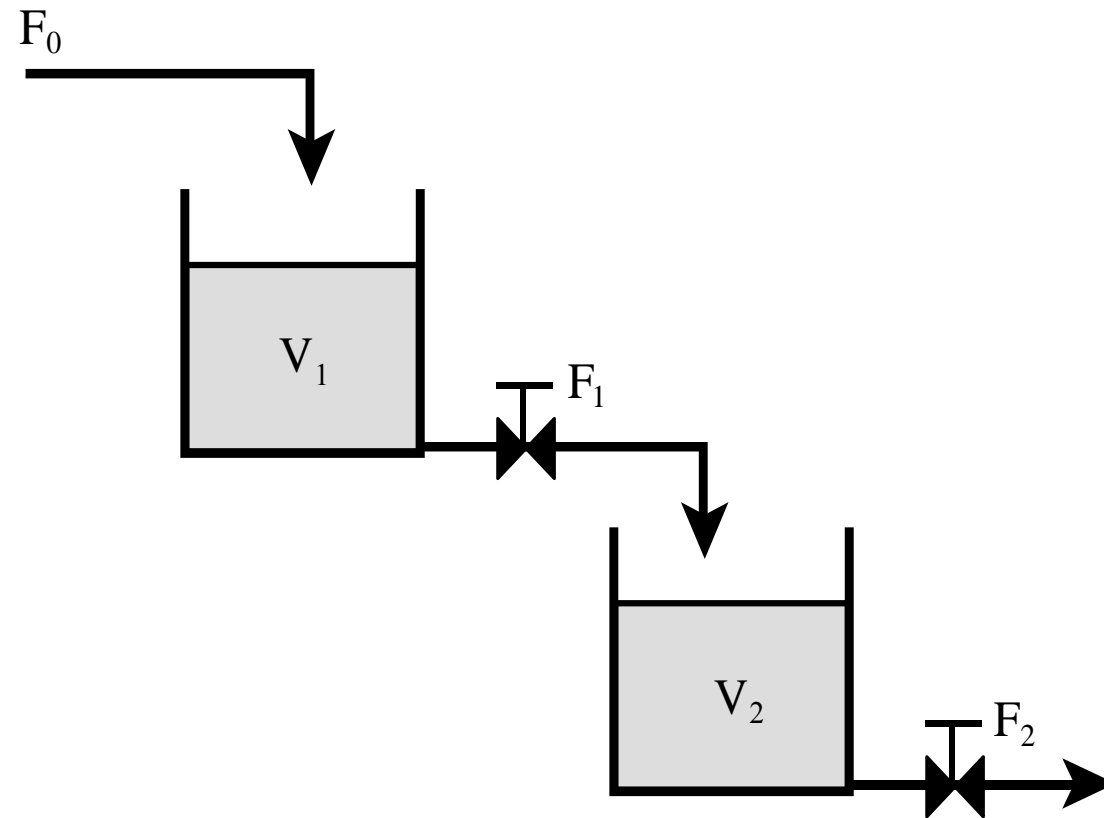
# Tanque con descarga gravitatoria



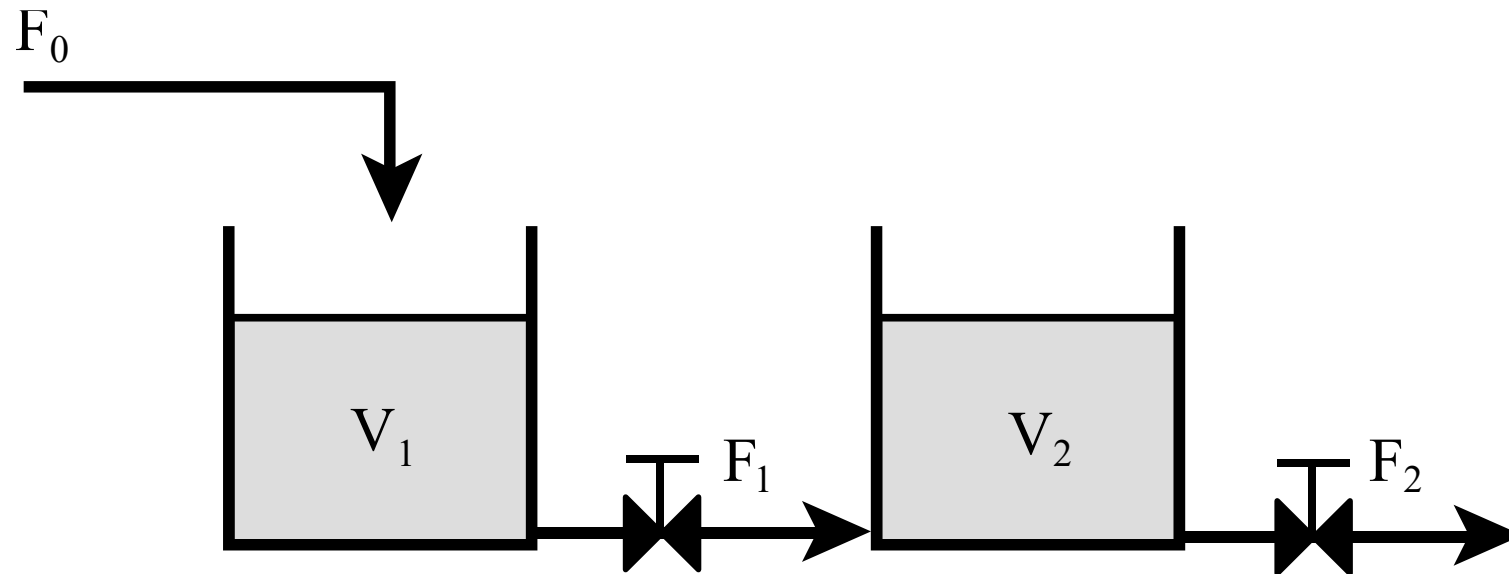
# Tanque calefaccionado



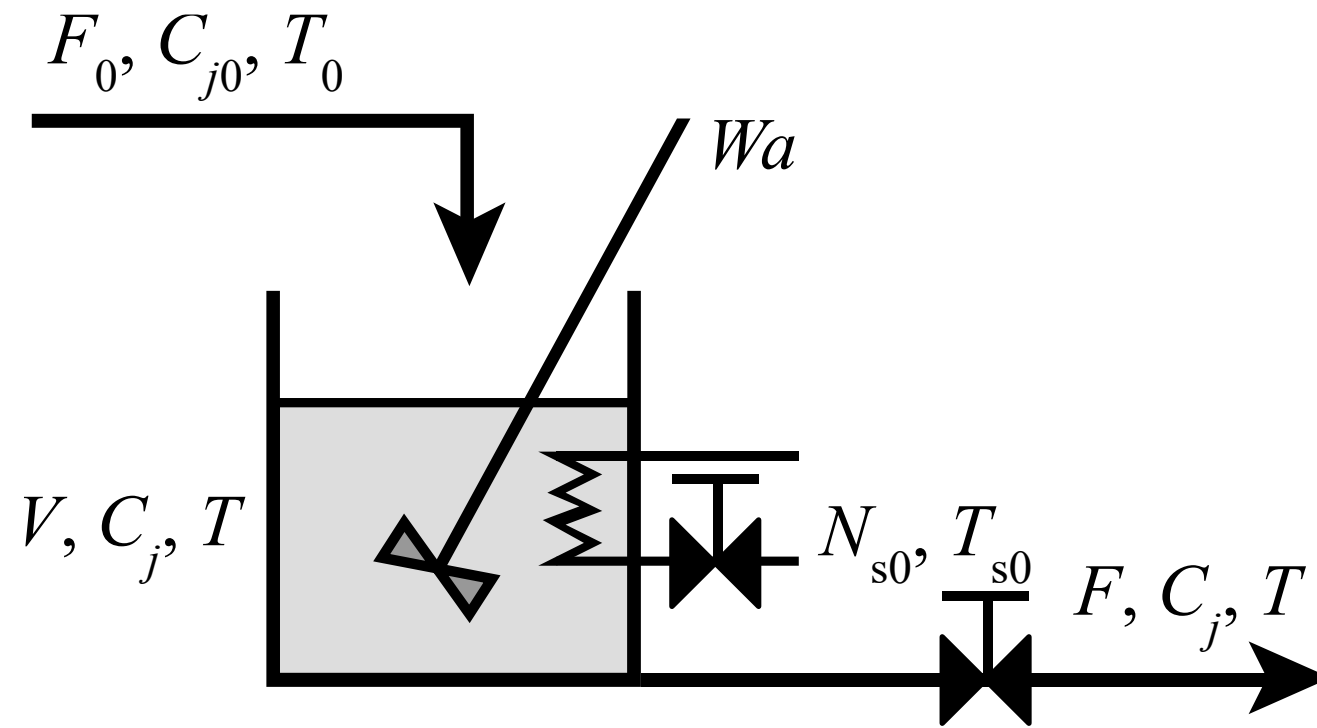
# Tanques en serie no interactiva



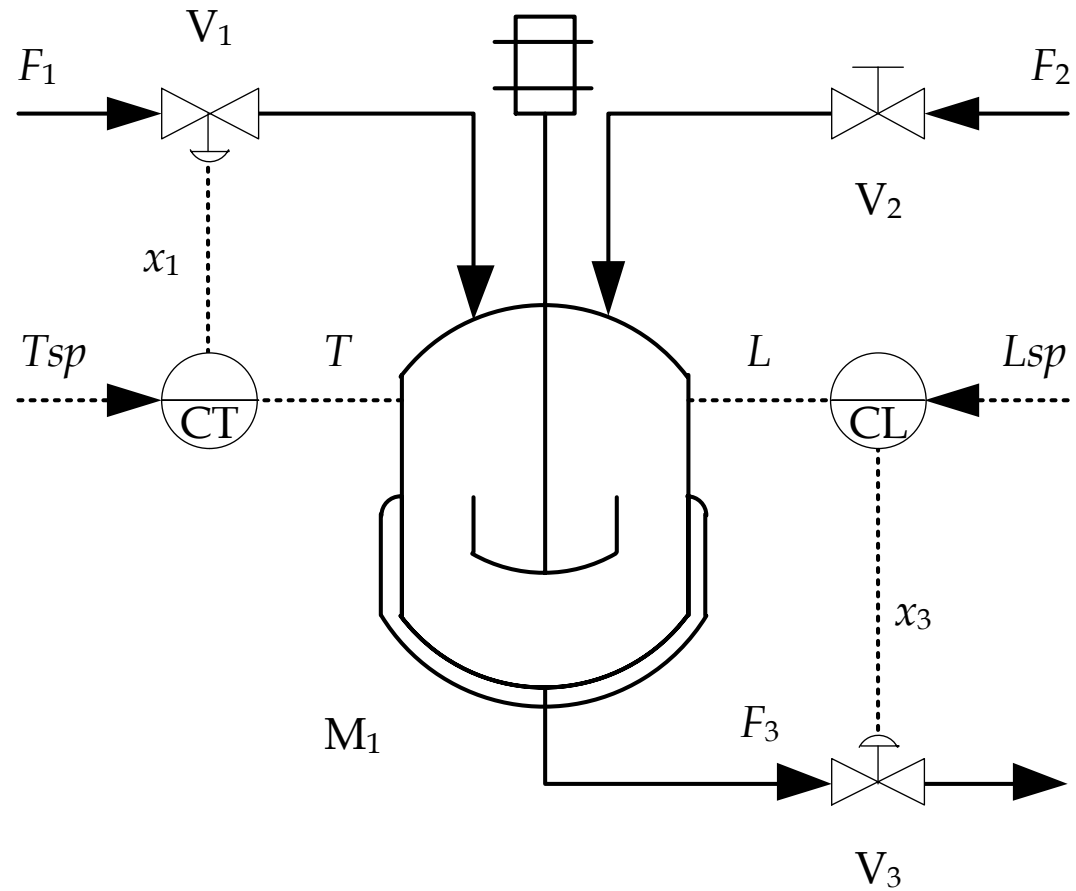
# Tanques en serie interactiva



# Reactor CSTR

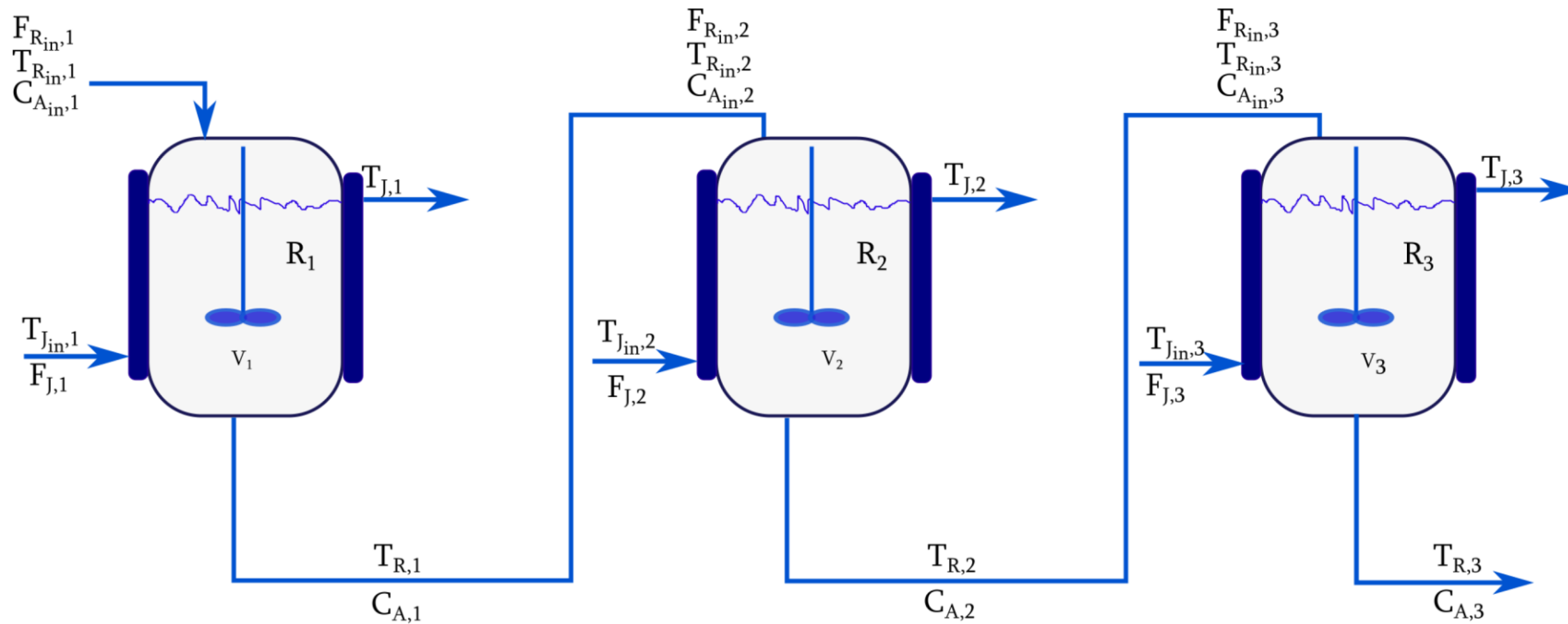


# Reactor con control



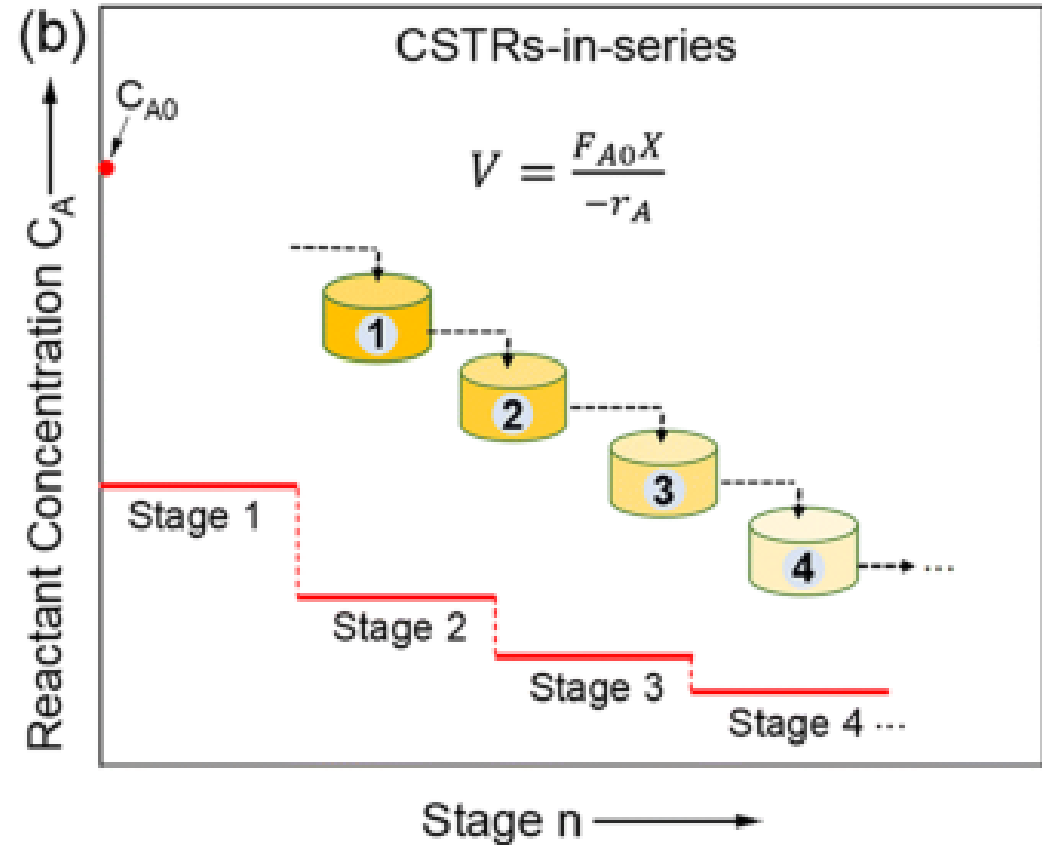
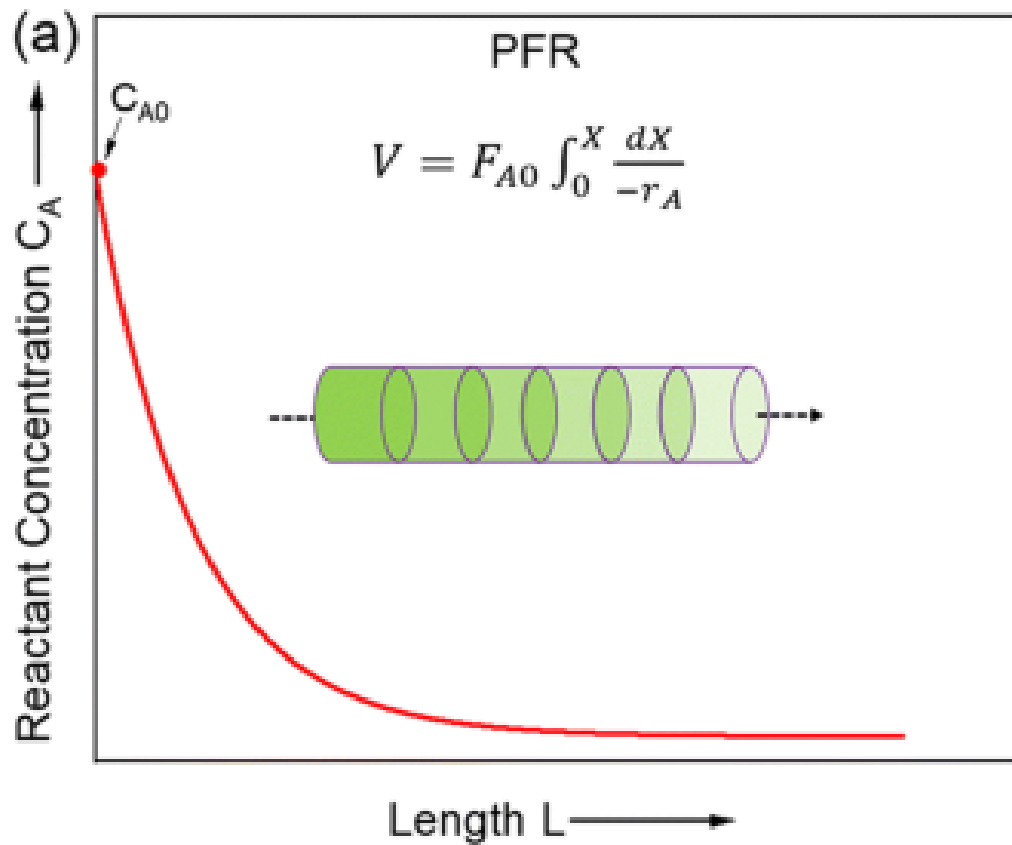


# Tren de reactores

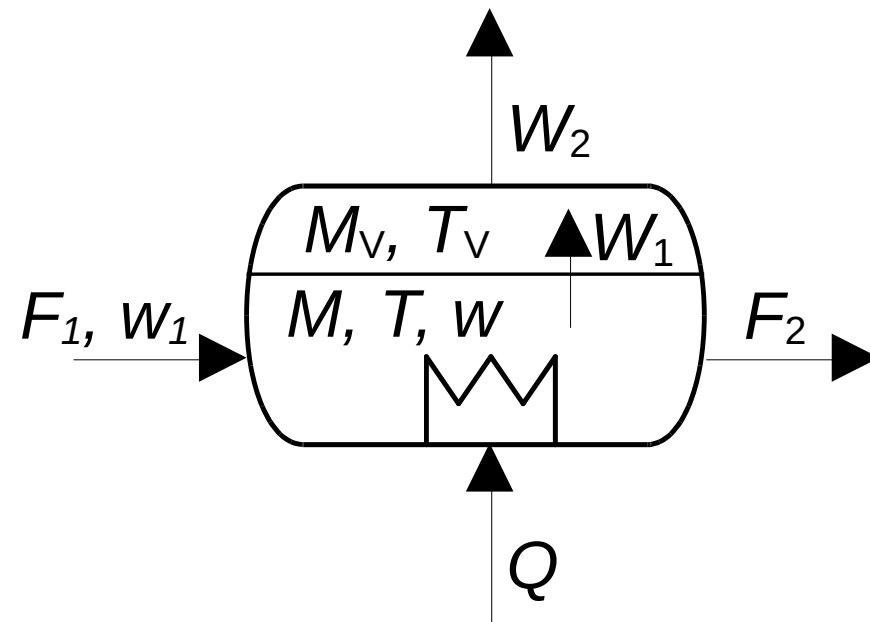


Del equipo  $i$ , salen las corrientes  $i$ .

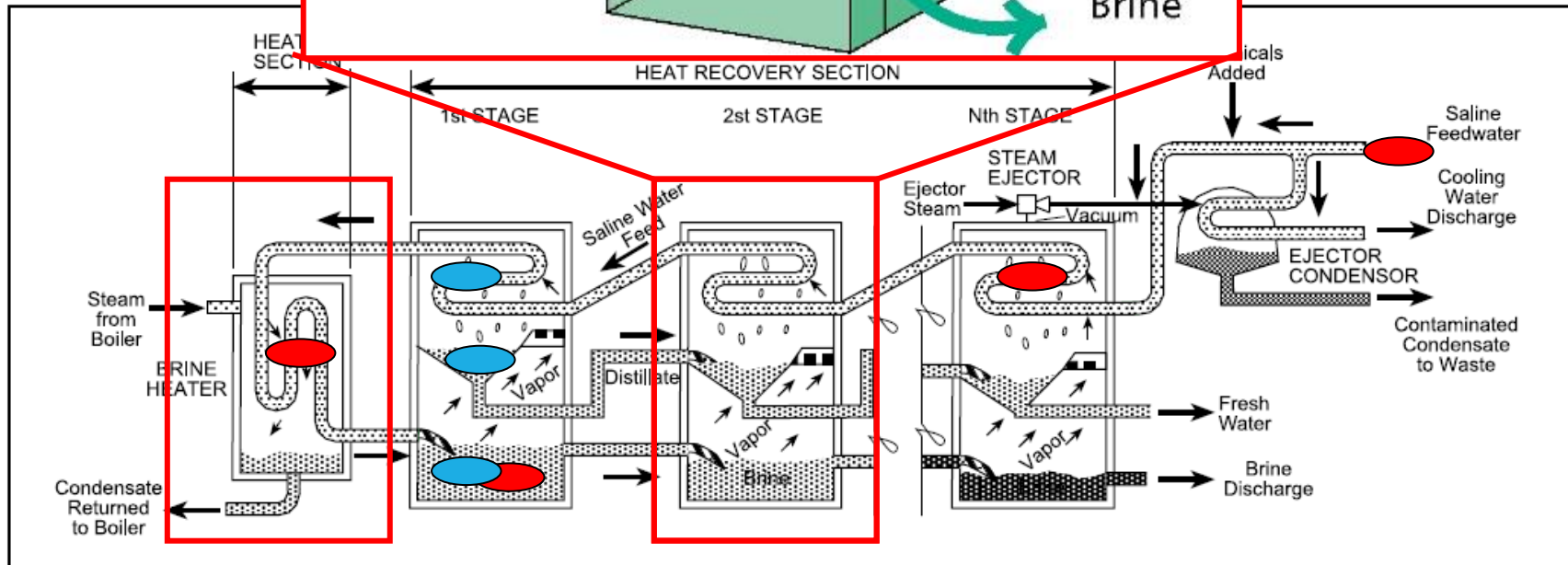
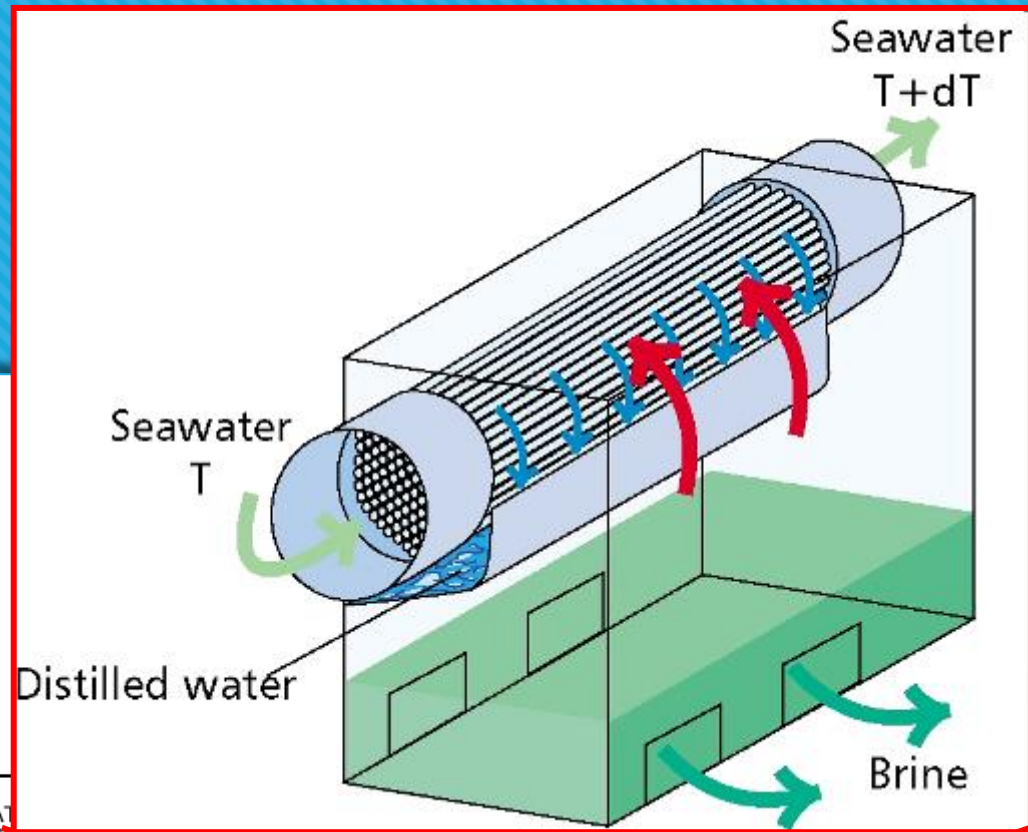
# Reactor tubular



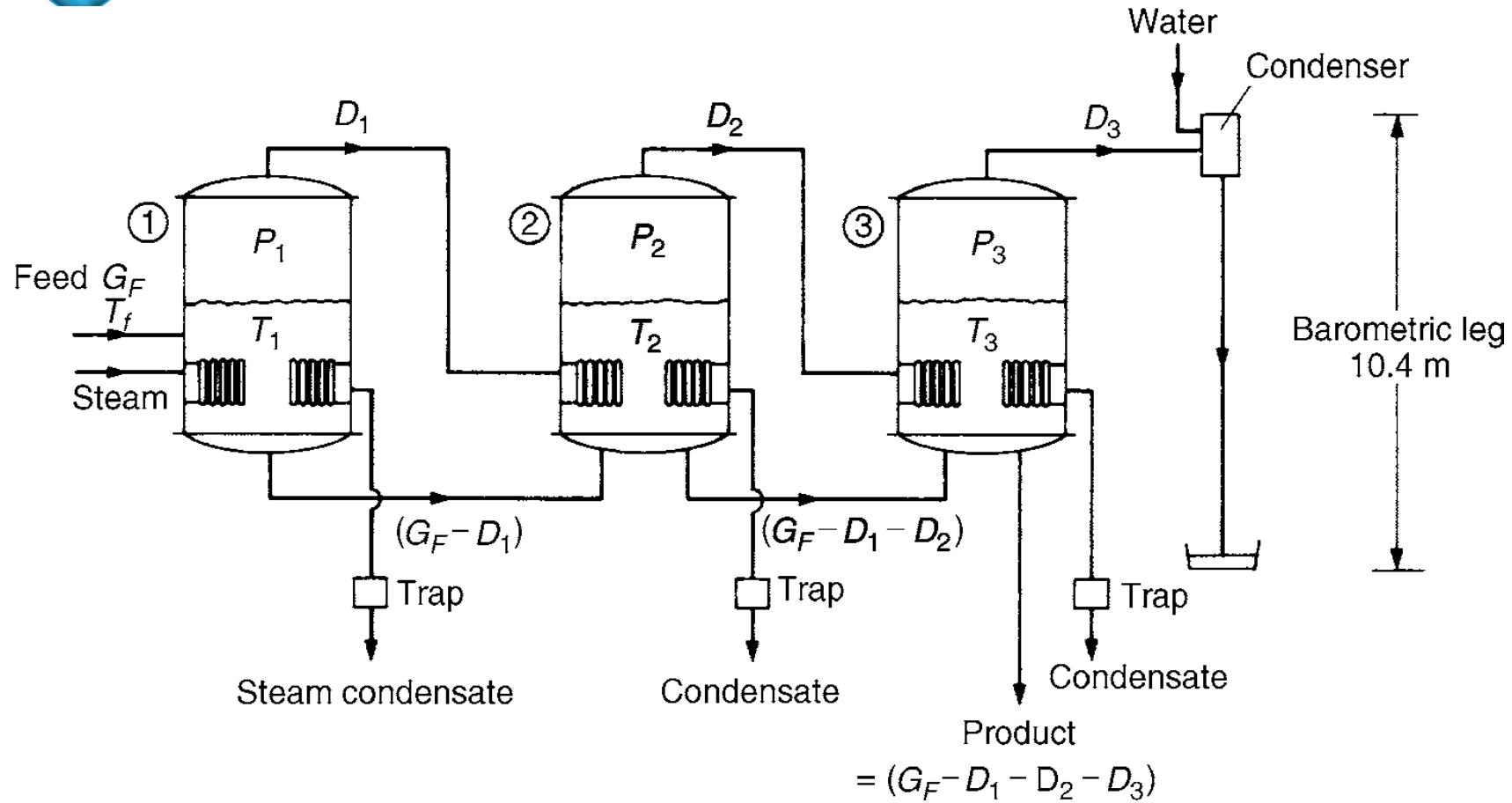
# Evaporación



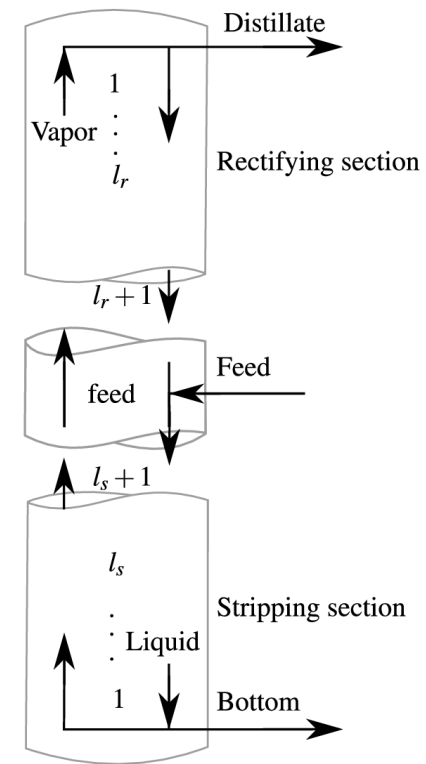
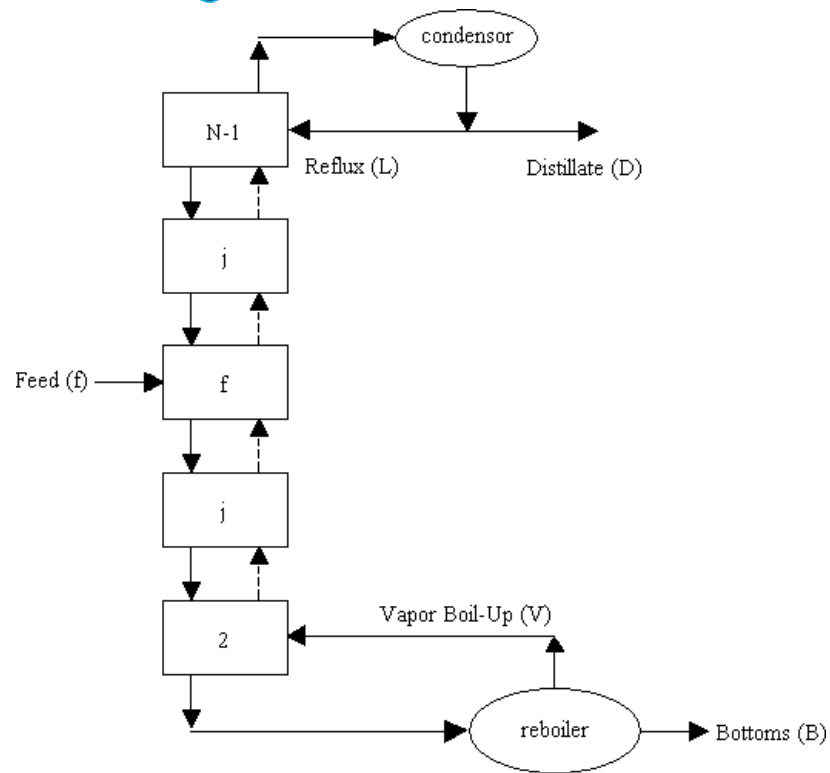
# Desalador



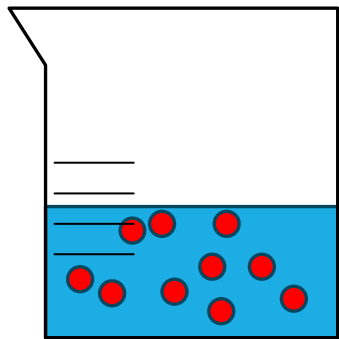
# Evaporador de efecto múltiple



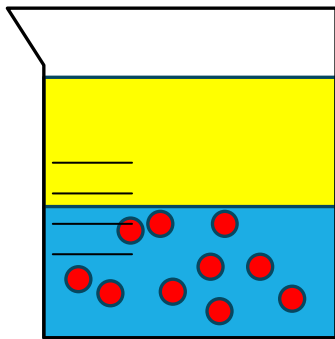
# Columna de destilación



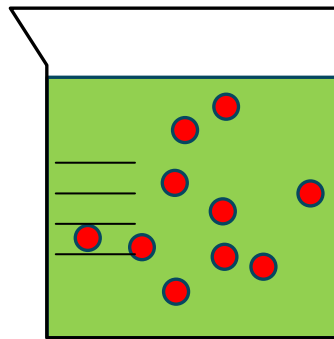
# Extracción por solvente



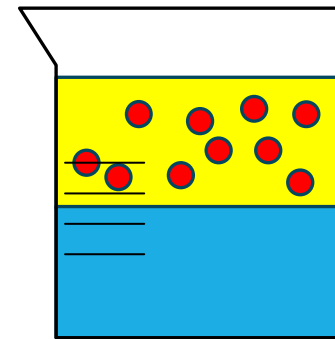
Solución original



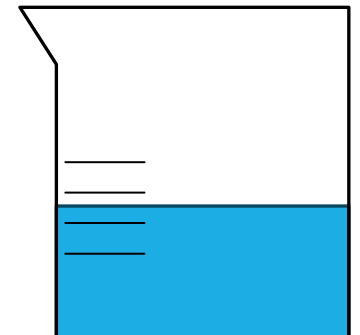
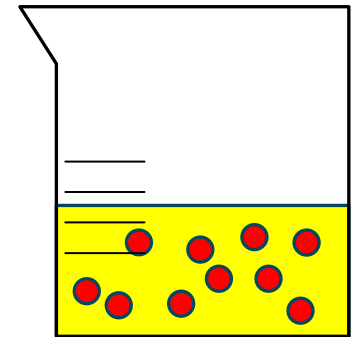
Agregado de solvente



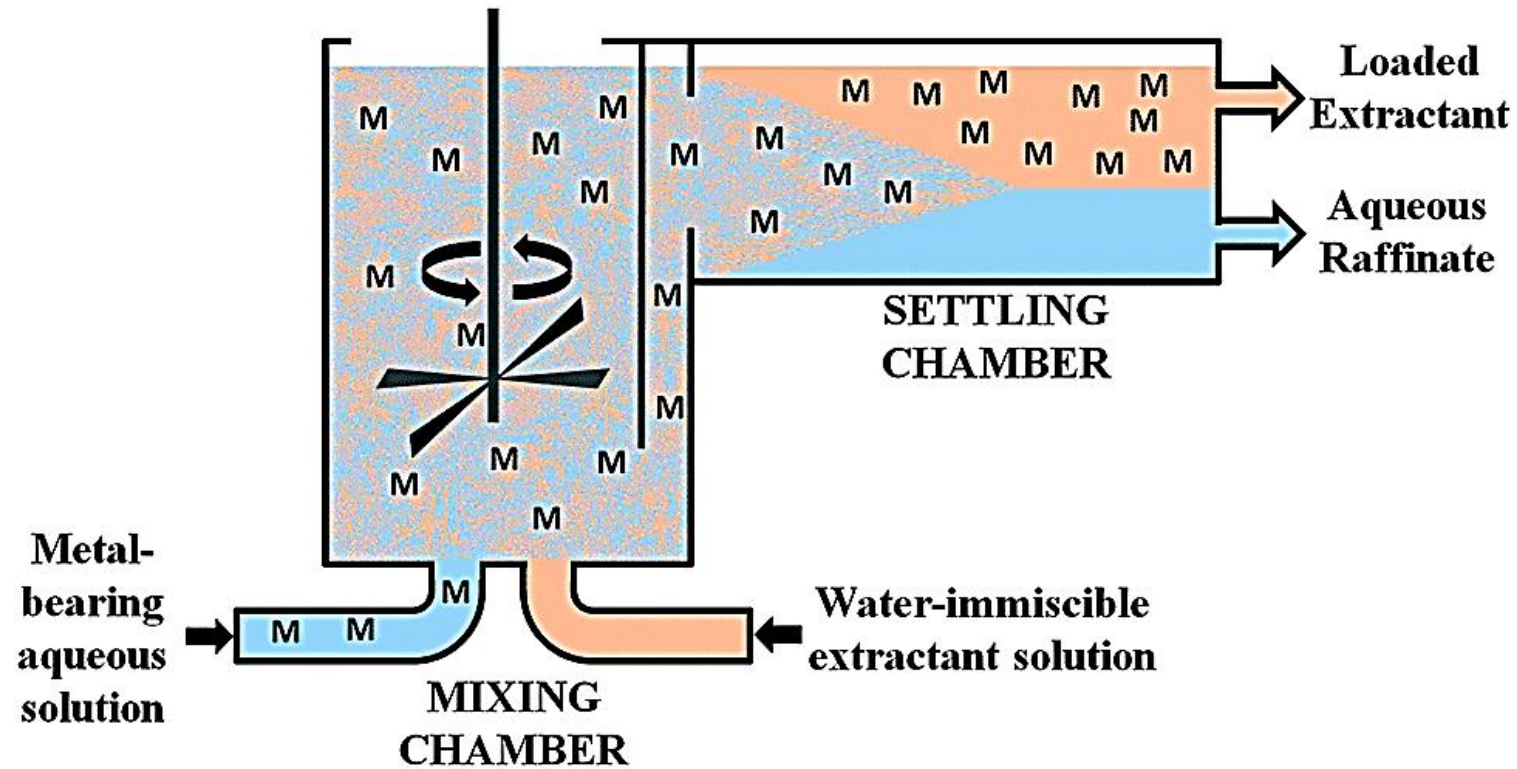
Mezclado



Decantación

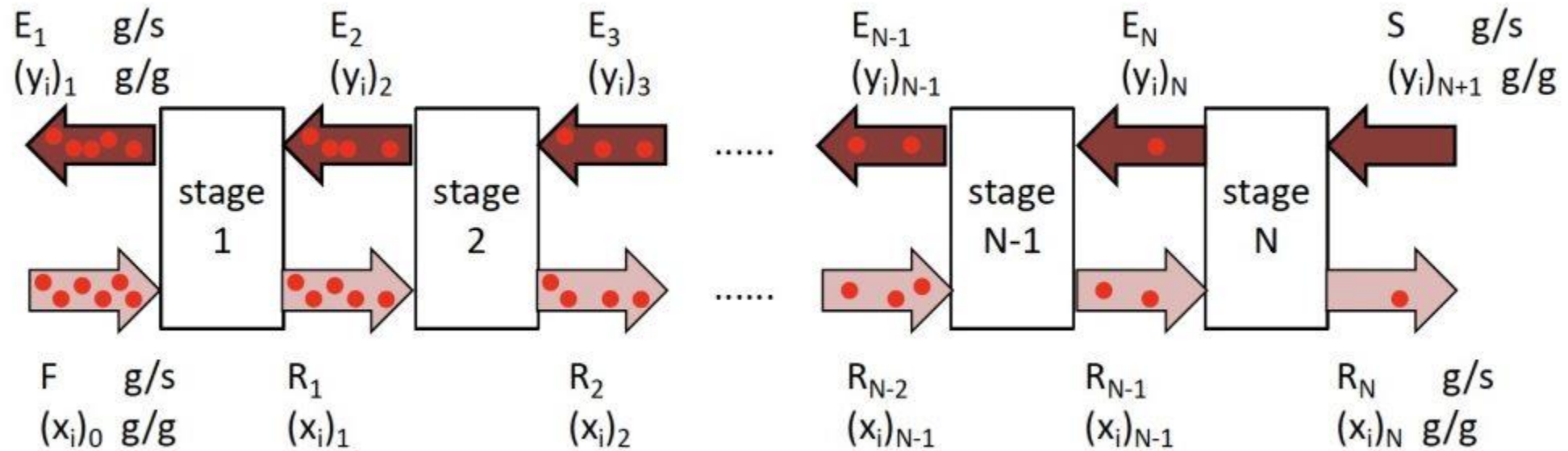


# Extracción por solvente



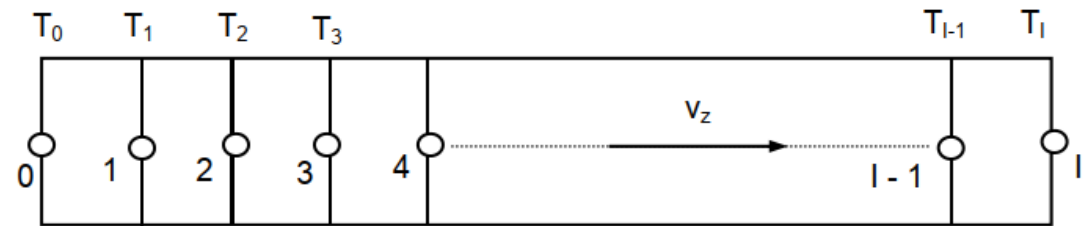


# Extracción líquido-líquido contracorriente



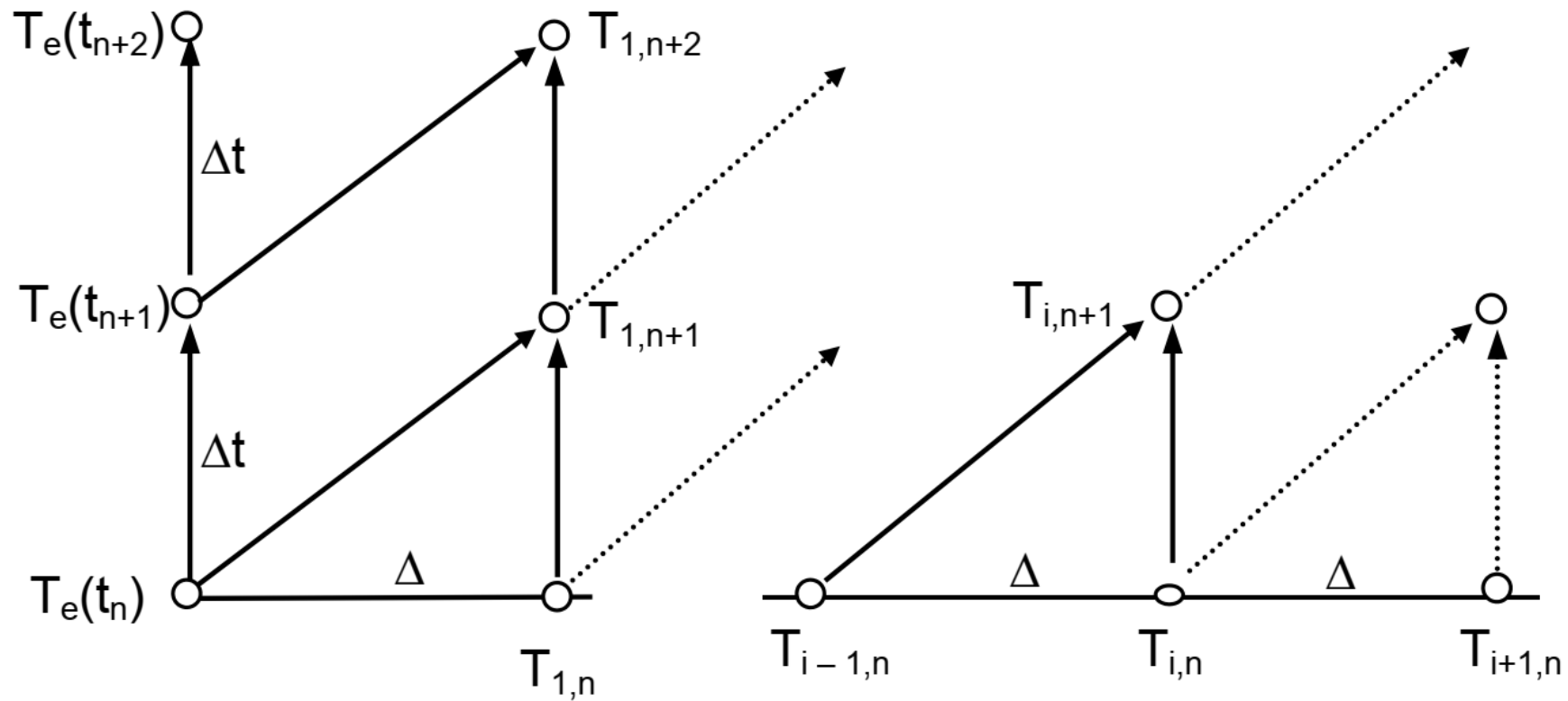
# Reactor tubular

- Perfil inicial, en  $t = 0$ :
  - $C_A(z, 0) = C_{A0}(z)$
- Condición de contorno,  $z = 0$ :
  - $C_A(0, t) = C_{Ae}(t)$



$$\frac{\partial C_A}{\partial t} = -v \frac{\partial C_A}{\partial z} - k_A C_A$$

# Discretización



# Reactor tubular

PDEs

$$\frac{\partial C_A}{\partial t} = -v \frac{\partial C_A}{\partial z} - k_A C_A$$

Diferencias finitas

$$\frac{C_{i,n+1} - C_{i,n}}{\Delta t} = -v \frac{C_{i,n} - C_{i-1,n}}{\Delta z} - k_A C_{i,n}$$

adelante

atrás

# Reactor tubular

Diferencias finitas

$$\frac{C_{i,n+1} - C_{i,n}}{\Delta t} = -v \frac{C_{i,n} - C_{i-1,n}}{\Delta z} - k_A C_{i,n}$$

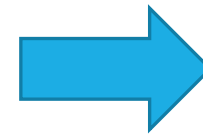
Solución

$$C_{i,n+1} = \left( v \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta z} \right) C_{i-1,n} + \left( 1 - \left( k_A + \frac{v}{\Delta z} \right) \Delta t \right) C_{i,n}$$

# Reactor tubular

Condición de estabilidad

$$C_{i,n+1} = \left( v \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta z} \right) C_{i-1,n} + \underbrace{\left( 1 - \left( k_A + \frac{v}{\Delta z} \right) \Delta t \right)}_{\geq 0} C_{i,n}$$

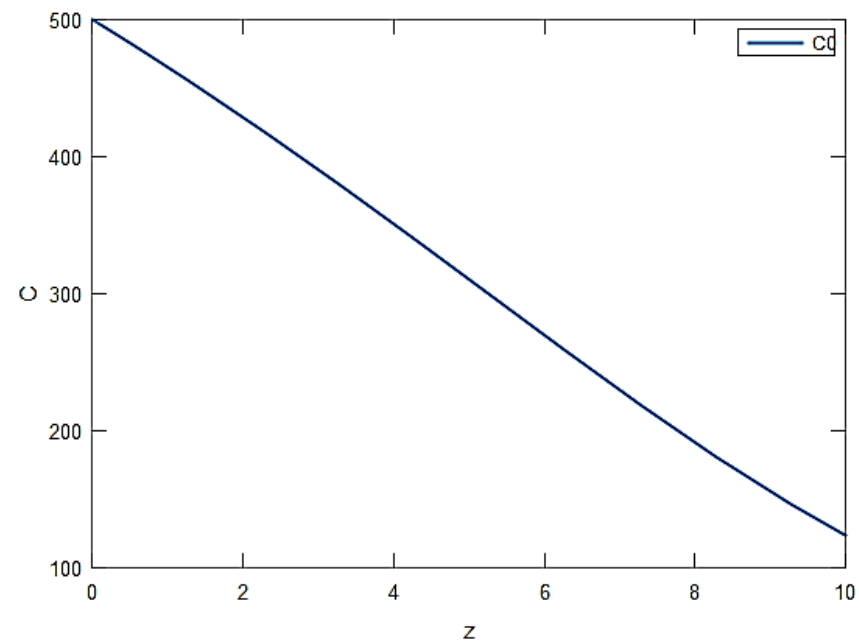


Paso máximo

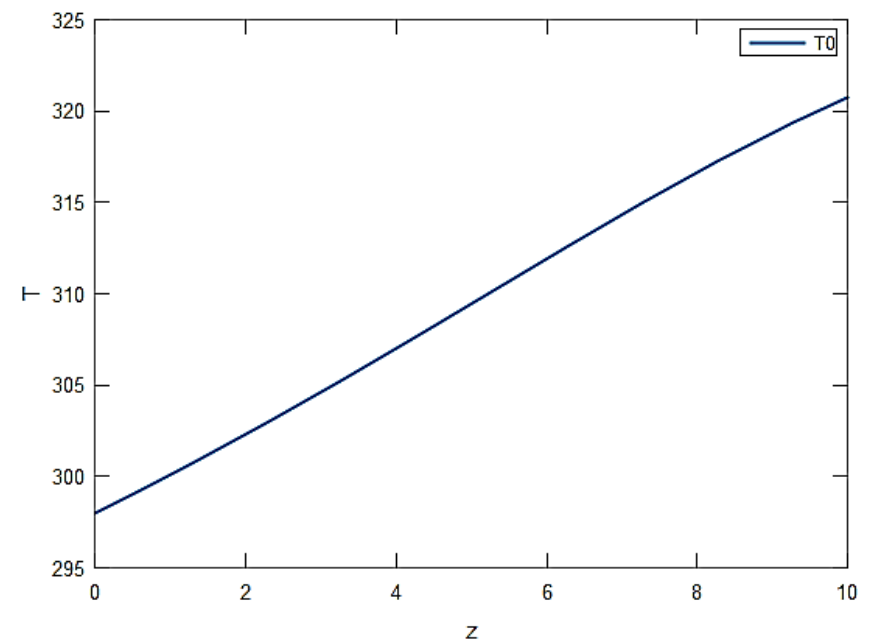
$$\Delta t_{\max} = \frac{1}{k_A + \frac{v}{\Delta z}}$$

# GNU Octave

## Perfil inicial de $C$

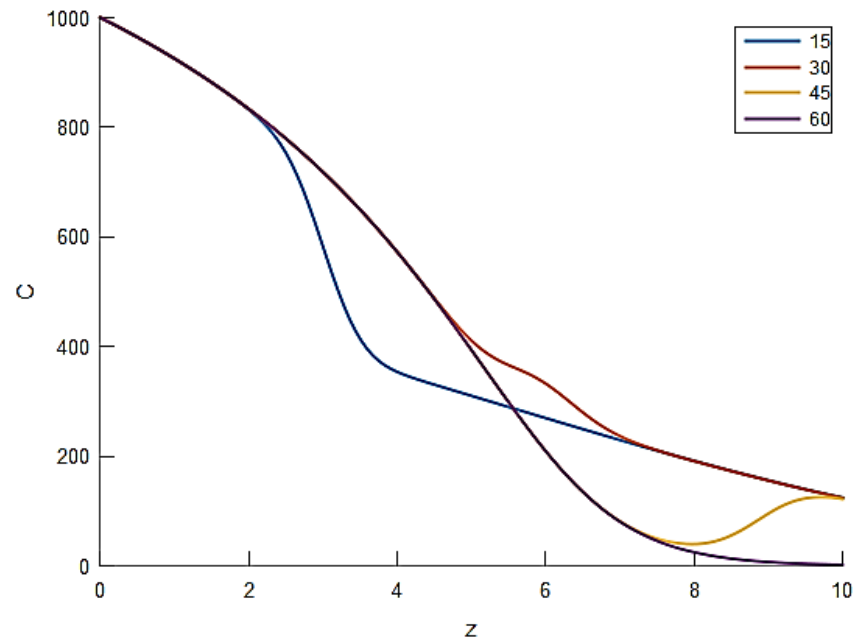


## Perfil inicial de $T$

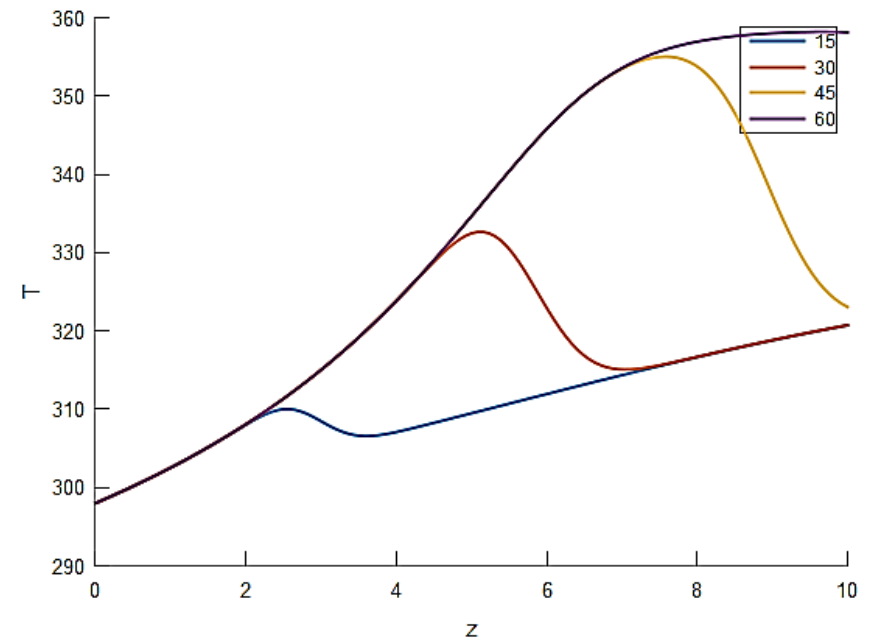


# GNU Octave

## C en el tiempo



## T en el tiempo



reactor\_tubular\_Octave.m