

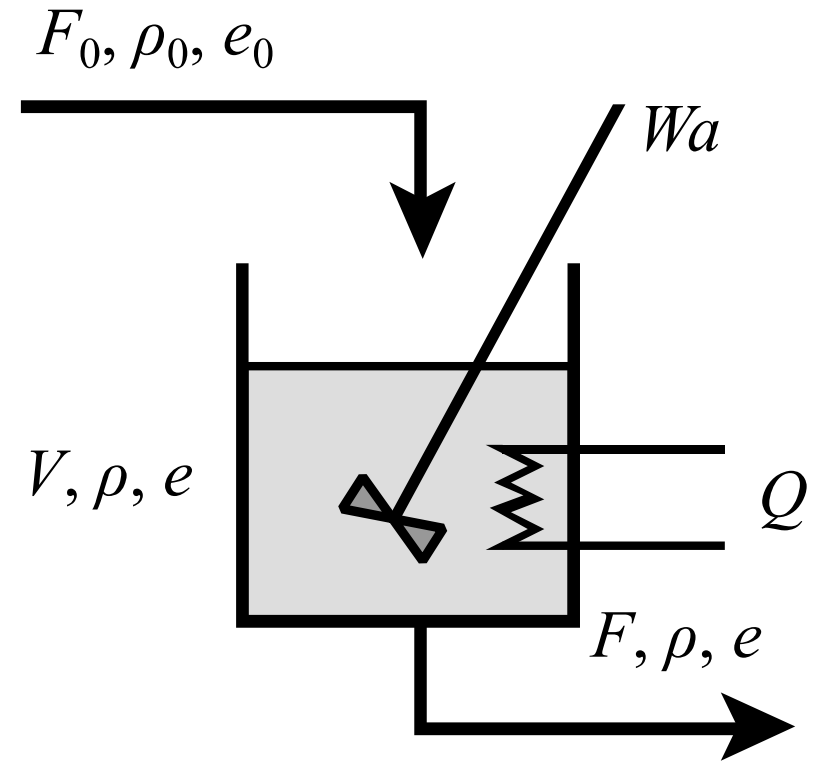
Fundamentos Parte III

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Balance de energía

Balance de energía

- {vel. de acumulación de energía} = {velocidad de entrada de energía} - {velocidad de salida de energía}
- No existe generación.
- [energía]/[tiempo]: J/h
- Un único balance por volumen de control.



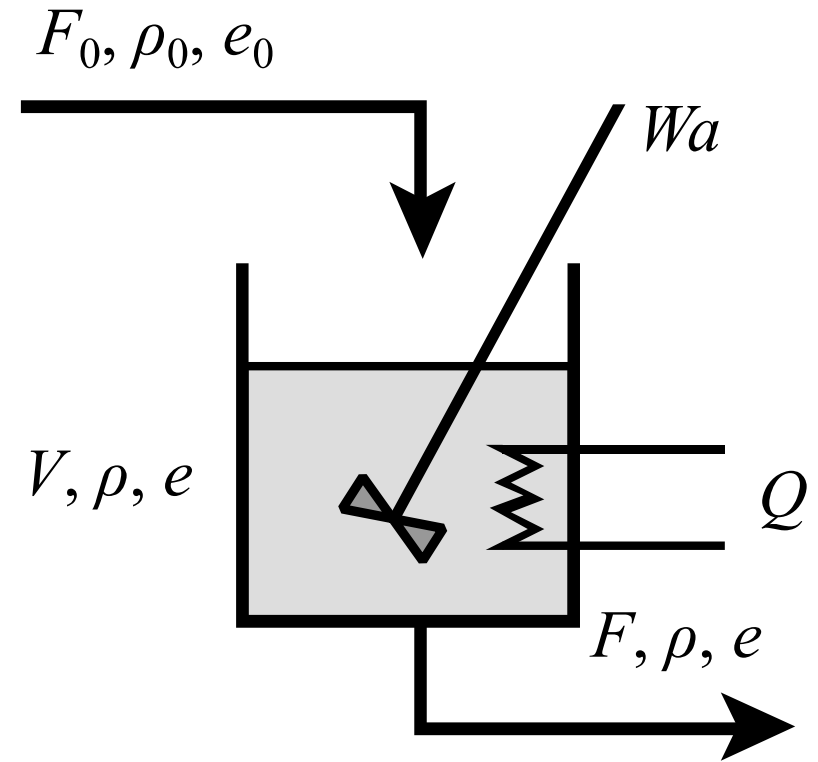
Balance de energía

- {vel. de acum.} $= \frac{d(V \rho e)}{dt}$
- {vel. de entrada} $= F_0 \rho_0 e_0 + Q + Wn$
- {vel. de salida} $= F \rho e$

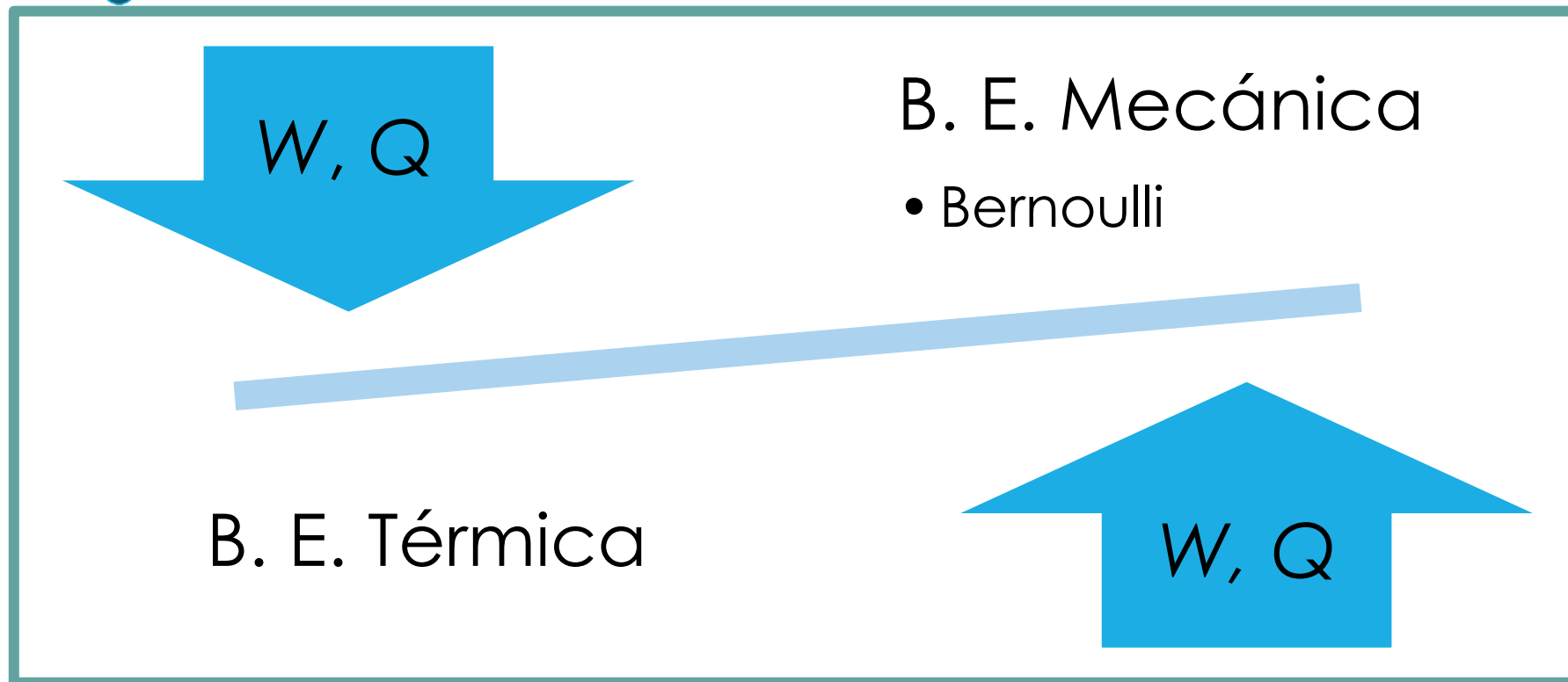
$$\frac{d(V \rho e)}{dt} = F_0 \rho_0 e_0 + Q + Wn - F \rho e$$

$$e = u + \cancel{ek} + ep$$

$$ek = \frac{1}{2} v^2, \quad ep = gy$$



Energía mecánica y térmica



Balance de energía total

Balance de energía

$$Wn = F_0 P_0 + Wa - FP$$

$$f_v = P A v = PF$$

$$h = u + \frac{P}{\rho}$$

$$\frac{d(VP)}{dt} = \cancel{V \frac{dP}{dt}} + \cancel{P \frac{dV}{dt}}$$

$$\frac{d(V \rho u)}{dt} = F_0 \rho_0 u_0 + Q + Wn - F \rho u$$

$$\frac{d(V \rho u)}{dt} = F_0 \rho_0 \left(u_0 + \frac{P_0}{\rho_0} \right) + Q + Wa - F \rho \left(u + \frac{P}{\rho} \right)$$

$$\frac{d(V \rho h)}{dt} - \frac{d(VP)}{dt} = F_0 \rho_0 h_0 + Q + Wa - F \rho h$$

$$\frac{d(V \rho h)}{dt} = F_0 \rho_0 h_0 + Q + Wa - F \rho h$$

Estado de referencia

$$\frac{d(V \rho h)}{dt} = F_0 \rho_0 h_0 + Q + Wa - F \rho h$$

$$V \rho \frac{dh}{dt} + h \frac{d(V \rho)}{dt} = F_0 \rho_0 h_0 + Q + Wa - F \rho h$$

$$-hr \left\{ \frac{d(V \rho)}{dt} = F_0 \rho_0 - F \rho \right\}$$

$$h_1 - h_0 = \int_{T_0}^{T_1} Cp(T) dT \quad V \rho \frac{dh}{dt} + (h - hr) \frac{d(V \rho)}{dt} = F_0 \rho_0 (h_0 - hr) + Q + Wa - F \rho (h - hr)$$

$$hr = h$$

$$V \rho \frac{dh}{dt} = F_0 \rho_0 (h_0 - h) + Q + Wa$$

$$V \rho Cp \frac{dT}{dt} = F_0 \rho_0 Cp_0 (T_0 - T) + Q + Wa$$

Análisis dinámico cualitativo

- Estado estacionario:
 - $dT/dt = 0$
- Disminuye F_0 :
 - Aumenta $T(+)$.

$$V \rho C_p \frac{dT}{dt} = F_0 \rho_0 C_{p_0} (T_0 - T) + Q + W a = 0$$

The diagram illustrates a seesaw with a blue block on the left and a red block on the right. A red arrow points left from the blue block, and a red > 0 is below it. Above the blue block is a bracket labeled < 0 . Above the red block is a bracket labeled > 0 .

Análisis dinámico cualitativo

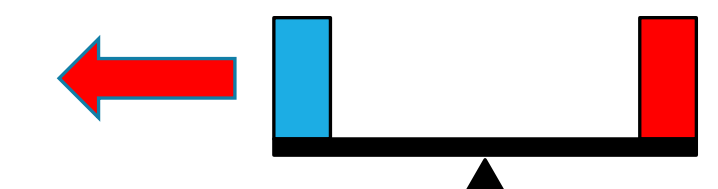
- Estado estacionario:
 - $dT/dt = 0$
- Aumenta x , dado $F_0 = kx$:
 - Disminuye $T(-)$.

$$V \rho C_p \frac{dT}{dt} = F_0 \rho_0 C_{p_0} (T_0 - T) + Q + W a = 0$$

The diagram illustrates the signs of the terms in the energy balance equation using a seesaw. The equation is $V \rho C_p \frac{dT}{dt} = F_0 \rho_0 C_{p_0} (T_0 - T) + Q + W a = 0$. The terms are grouped by brackets and labeled with their signs: $V \rho C_p \frac{dT}{dt}$ is labeled < 0 , $F_0 \rho_0 C_{p_0} (T_0 - T)$ is labeled < 0 , and $Q + W a$ is labeled > 0 . A red arrow points from the < 0 label to the left, indicating a decrease in temperature.

Análisis dinámico cualitativo

- Estado estacionario:
 - $dT/dt = 0$
- Disminuye F , dado $\frac{dV}{dt} = F_0 - F$:
 - No cambia $T(0)$.

$$V \rho C_p \frac{dT}{dt} = F_0 \rho_0 C_{p_0} (T_0 - T) + Q + W a = 0$$


The diagram illustrates a balance scale with a blue block on the left pan and a red block on the right pan. A red arrow points from the right side towards the left side, indicating a shift in equilibrium. The equation above the diagram is annotated with brackets and signs:

- A bracket under $V \rho C_p \frac{dT}{dt}$ is labeled $= 0$.
- A bracket under $F_0 \rho_0 C_{p_0} (T_0 - T)$ is labeled < 0 .
- A bracket under $Q + W a$ is labeled > 0 .

Calor de reacción en un sistema con parámetros concentrados

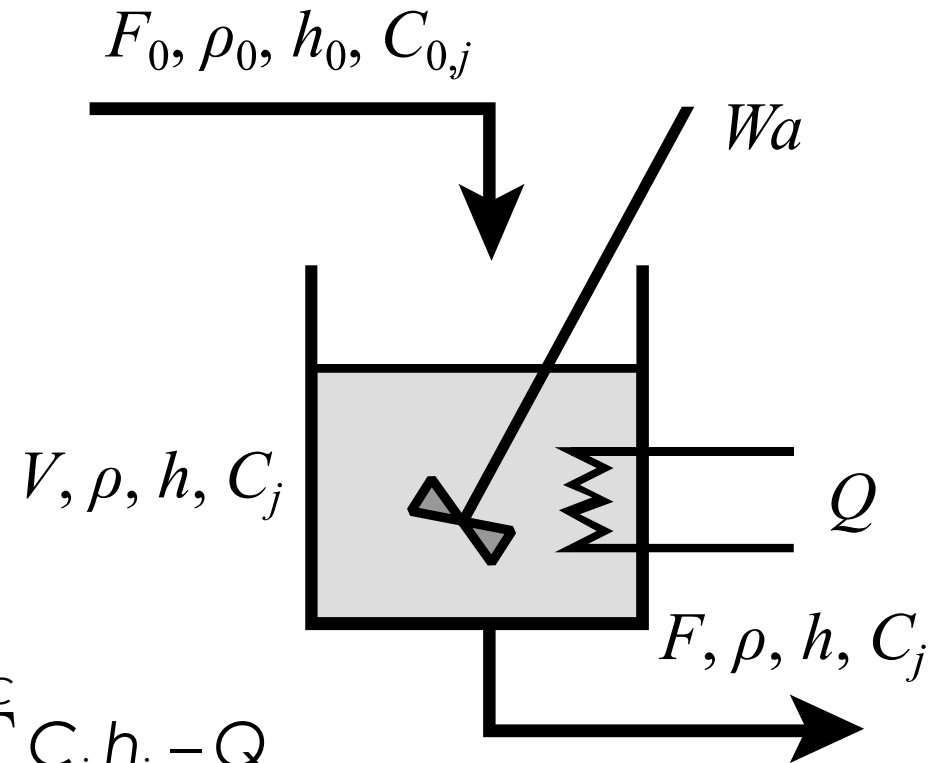
Solución ideal

- {vel. de acum.} $= \frac{d}{dt} (V C_A h_A + V C_B h_B)$
- {Vel. de acum.} $= \frac{d}{dt} (V (C_A h_A + C_B h_B))$
- {Vel. de acum.} $= \frac{d}{dt} \left(V \sum_{j=1}^{NC} C_j h_j \right)$

Calor de reacción

- {vel. de acum.} $= \frac{d}{dt} \left(v \sum_{j=1}^{NC} C_j h_j \right)$
- {vel. de entrada} $= F_0 \sum_{j=1}^{NC} C_{0,j} h_{0,j} + Wa$
- {vel. de salida} $= F \sum_{j=1}^{NC} C_j h_j + Q$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(v \sum_{j=1}^{NC} C_j h_j \right) = F_0 \sum_{j=1}^{NC} C_{0,j} h_{0,j} + Wa - F \sum_{j=1}^{NC} C_j h_j - Q$$



Derivada de un producto

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d}{dt} \left(v \sum_{j=1}^{NC} C_j h_j \right) \\&= \frac{d}{dt} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{NC} v C_j h_j \right) \\&= \sum_{j=1}^{NC} v C_j \frac{dh_j}{dt} + \sum_{j=1}^{NC} h_j \frac{d(v C_j)}{dt} \\&= v \sum_{j=1}^{NC} C_j \frac{dh_j}{dt} + \sum_{j=1}^{NC} h_j \frac{d(v C_j)}{dt}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d}{dt} (v (C_A h_A + C_B h_B)) \\&= \frac{d}{dt} (v C_A h_A + v C_B h_B) \\&= \left(v C_A \frac{dh_A}{dt} + h_A \frac{d(v C_A)}{dt} \right) + \left(v C_B \frac{dh_B}{dt} + h_B \frac{d(v C_B)}{dt} \right) \\&= v \left(C_A \frac{dh_A}{dt} + C_B \frac{dh_B}{dt} \right) + \left(h_A \frac{d(v C_A)}{dt} + h_B \frac{d(v C_B)}{dt} \right)\end{aligned}$$

Calor de reacción

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(V \sum_{j=1}^{NC} C_j h_j \right) = F_0 \sum_{j=1}^{NC} C_{0,j} h_{0,j} + Wa - F \sum_{j=1}^{NC} C_j h_j - Q$$

$$V \sum_{j=1}^{NC} C_j \frac{dh_j}{dt} + \sum_{j=1}^{NC} h_j \frac{d(V C_j)}{dt} = F_0 \sum_{j=1}^{NC} C_{0,j} h_{0,j} + Wa - F \sum_{j=1}^{NC} C_j h_j - Q$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^{NC} h_j \left\{ \frac{d(V C_j)}{dt} = F_0 C_{0,j} + \alpha_j r V - F C_j \right\}$$

$$- \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^{NC} h_j \frac{d(V C_j)}{dt} = F_0 \sum_{j=1}^{NC} h_j C_{0,j} + V r \sum_{j=1}^{NC} \alpha_j h_j - F \sum_{j=1}^{NC} h_j C_j \right\}$$

$$\Delta H = \sum_{j=1}^{NC} \alpha_j h_j$$

$$V \sum_{j=1}^{NC} C_j \frac{dh_j}{dt} = F_0 \sum_{j=1}^{NC} C_{0,j} (h_{0,j} - h_j) + V r (-\Delta H) + Wa - Q$$

$$\Delta H = \Delta H_r + \int_{Tr}^T \Delta C_p(\xi) d\xi \quad \Delta C_p(T) = \sum_{j=1}^{NC} \alpha_j C_{p_j}(T)$$

Ley de Kirchhoff

Calor de reacción

$$V \sum_{j=1}^{NC} C_j \frac{dh_j}{dt} = F_0 \sum_{j=1}^{NC} C_{0,j} (h_{0,j} - h_j) + V r (-\Delta H) + W a - Q$$

$$h_1 - h_0 = \int_{T_0}^{T_1} C_p(T) dT$$

$$V \sum_{j=1}^{NC} C_j C_{p,j} \frac{dT}{dt} = F_0 \sum_{j=1}^{NC} C_{0,j} C_{p,j} (T_0 - T) + V r (-\Delta H) + W a - Q$$

$$C_p = \sum_{j=1}^{NC} x_j C_{p,j}$$

$$V C C_p \frac{dT}{dt} = F_0 C_0 C_{p,0} (T_0 - T) + V r (-\Delta H) + W a - Q$$

Regla de mezcla

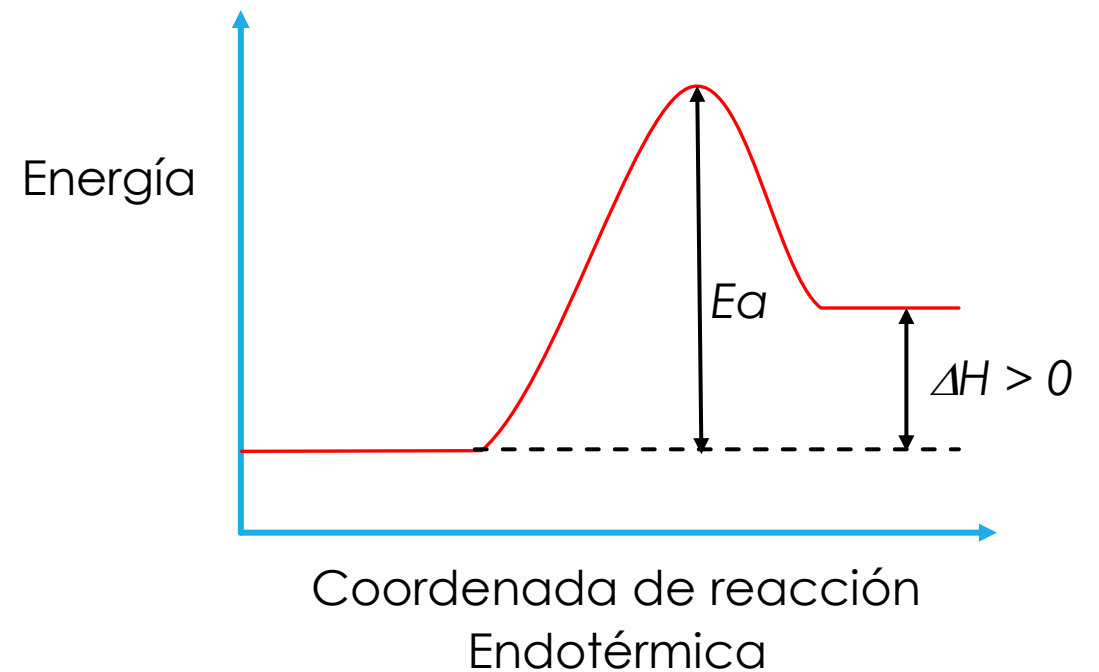
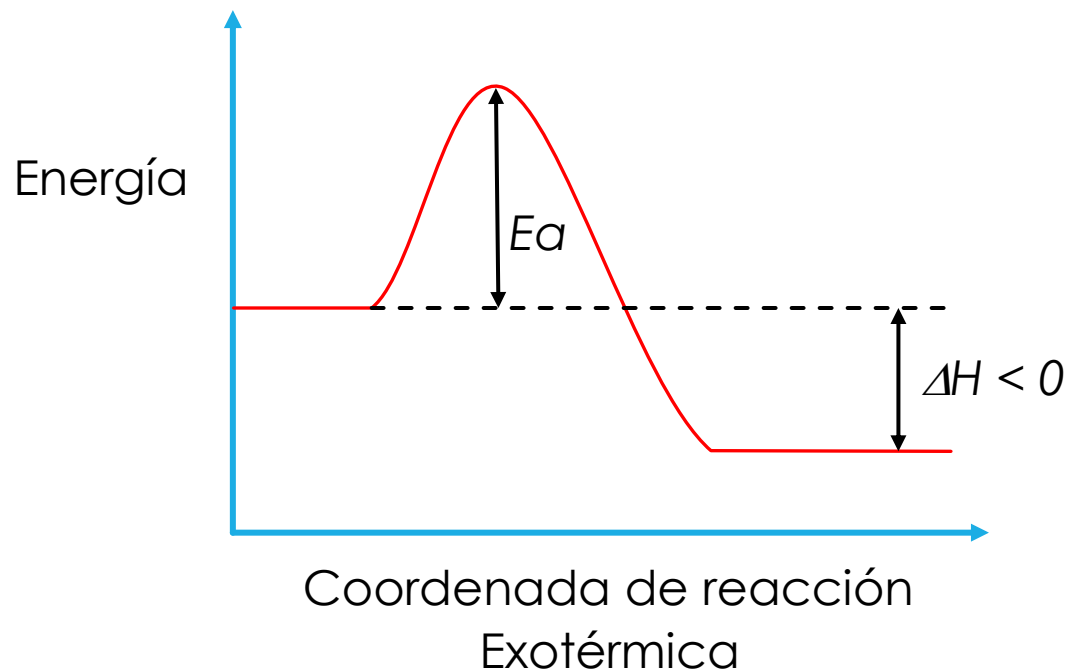
$$V \rho C_p \frac{dT}{dt} = F_0 \rho_0 C_{p,0} (T_0 - T) + V r (-\Delta H) + W a - Q$$

$$C_j = x_j C$$

$$V \rho C_p \frac{dT}{dt} = \sum_{\forall i \in E} F_i \rho_i C_{p,i} (T_i - T) + V \sum_{\forall k \in R} r_k (-\Delta H_k) + W a - Q$$

Calor de reacción

$$V \rho C_p \frac{dT}{dt} = \sum_{\forall i \in E} F_i \rho_i C_{p_i} (T_i - T) + V \sum_{\forall k \in R} r_k (-\Delta H_k) + W a - Q$$



Plantea el balance de energía para un reactor tanque agitado continuo.

Claro, vamos a plantear el **balance de energía para un reactor tanque agitado continuo (CSTR)**, uno de los balances fundamentales en ingeniería química para el diseño, operación y control de reactores.

✓ **Hipótesis típicas:**

- Fluido **incompresible**
- No hay cambios en la energía cinética ni potencial
- Reactor **perfectamente agitado** (temperatura uniforme en el tanque)
- Intercambio de calor con una **camisa o serpentín** a través de un flujo de calor Q
- Puede haber una o más reacciones exotérmicas o endotérmicas

✓ **Balance de energía total (forma general):**

$$\rho C_p V \frac{dT}{dt} = FC_p(T_{in} - T) + Q + V \sum_j (-\Delta H_j) r_j$$

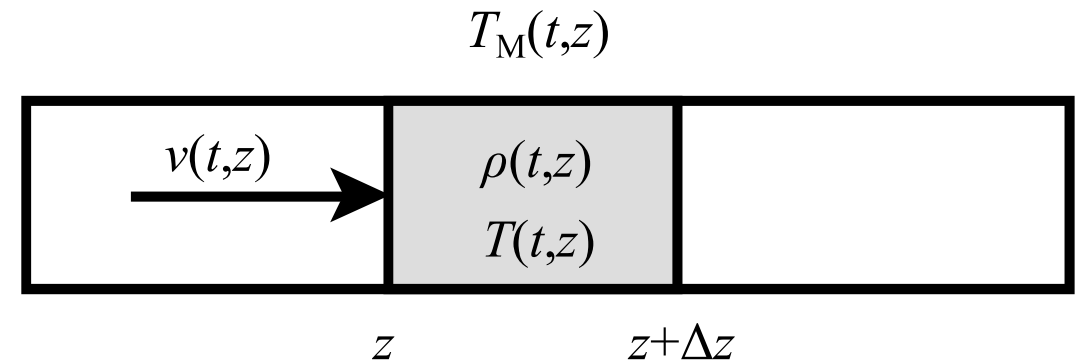
✓ **En estado estacionario:**

$$0 = FC_p(T_{in} - T) + Q + V \sum_j (-\Delta H_j) r_j$$

Balance de energía en un sistema con parámetros distribuidos

Balance de energía

- {vel. de acum.} $= \frac{\partial(A \Delta z \rho h)}{\partial t}$
- {vel. de entrada} $= v A \rho h|_z + A q|_z + \Delta Q$
- {vel. de salida} $= v A \rho h|_{z+\Delta z} + A q|_{z+\Delta z}$



$$\frac{\partial(A \Delta z \rho h)}{\partial t} = v A \rho h|_z + A q|_z + \Delta Q - v A \rho h|_{z+\Delta z} - A q|_{z+\Delta z}$$

$$\frac{\partial(\rho h)}{\partial t} = -\frac{v \rho h|_{z+\Delta z} - v \rho h|_z}{\Delta z} - \frac{q|_{z+\Delta z} - q|_z}{\Delta z} + \frac{1}{A} \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta z}$$

$$\Delta z \frac{\partial(\rho h)}{\partial t} = v \rho h|_z + q|_z + \frac{1}{A} \Delta Q - v \rho h|_{z+\Delta z} - q|_{z+\Delta z}$$

$$\cancel{\frac{\partial(\rho h)}{\partial t}} = -\frac{\partial(v \rho h)}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial q}{\partial z} + \frac{1}{A} \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} = 0$$

Variación de la propiedad intensiva

$$\frac{\partial(\rho h)}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial(v \rho h)}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial q}{\partial z} + \frac{1}{A} \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z}$$

$$\rho \frac{\partial h}{\partial t} + h \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = -h \frac{\partial(v \rho)}{\partial z} - v \rho \frac{\partial h}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial q}{\partial z} + \frac{1}{A} \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z}$$
$$-h \left\{ \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial(v \rho)}{\partial z} \right\}$$

$$\rho \frac{\partial h}{\partial t} = -v \rho \frac{\partial h}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial q}{\partial z} + \frac{1}{A} \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z}$$

$$\frac{dh}{dt} = \left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial T} \right)_P \frac{dT}{dt} = C_p \frac{dT}{dt}$$

$$\rho C_p \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = -v \rho C_p \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial q}{\partial z} + \frac{1}{A} \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z}$$

Plantea el balance de energía para un reactor tubular con flujo pistón.

✓ **Balance de energía diferencial (forma general)**

$$\rho C_p v \frac{dT}{dz} = \sum_j (-\Delta H_j) r_j + q(z)$$

* **Desglose:**

Término	Significado
$\rho C_p v \frac{dT}{dz}$	Cambio de energía sensible del fluido (transporte axial de energía)
$\sum (-\Delta H_j) r_j$	Calor generado o absorbido por las reacciones químicas
$q(z)$	Calor ganado o perdido con el entorno por transferencia

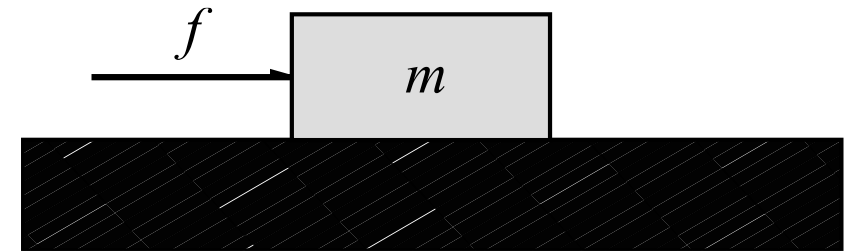
◆ Si hay una **camisa térmica a temperatura fija** T_c con coeficiente de transferencia U^{**} :

$$q(z) = \frac{UP}{A} (T_c - T)$$

Balance de cantidad de movimiento

Balance de cantidad de movimiento

- {vel. de acumulación de c. m.} =
 {velocidad de entrada de c. m.}
 +{fuerzas}
 -{velocidad de salida de c. m.}
- Las fuerzas generan c. m.
- [fuerza]: Newton
- Un único balance vectorial por volumen de control.



Un bloque

- {vel. de acum.} $= \frac{d(mv)}{dt}$

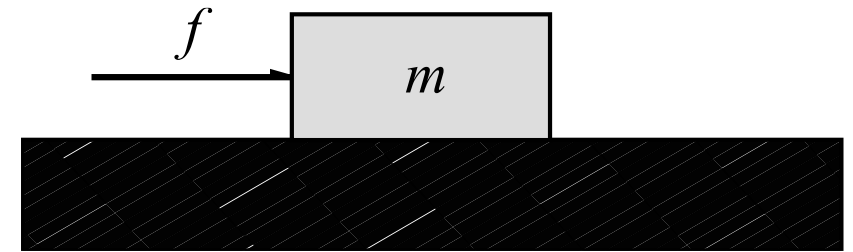
- {vel. de entrada} $= 0$

- {vel. de gener.} $= f$

- {vel. de salida} $= 0$

$$\frac{d(mv)}{dt} = f$$

$$f = ma$$



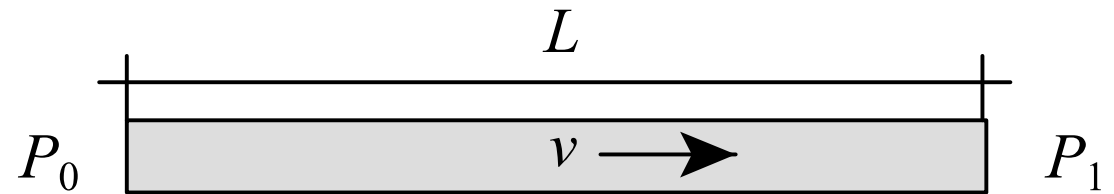
Una tubería

- {vel. de acum.} $= \frac{d(AL\rho v)}{dt}$

- {vel. de entrada} $= Av\rho v|_0$

- {vel. de gener.} $= AP_0 - AP_1 - fr$

- {vel. de salida} $= Av\rho v|_L$



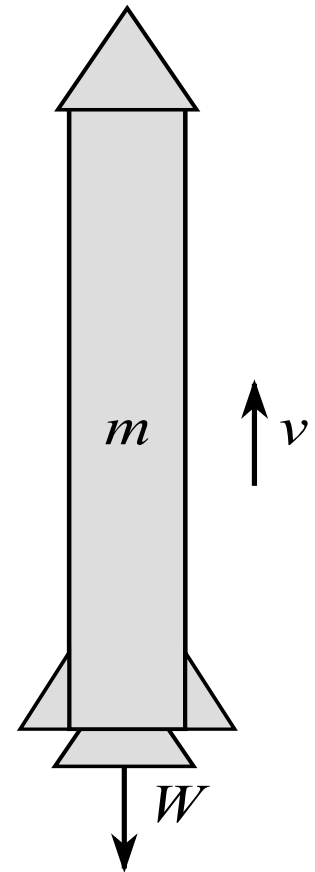
$$\frac{d(AL\rho v)}{dt} = Av\rho v + AP_0 - AP_1 - fr - Av\rho v$$

$$\rho \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{P_0 - P_1}{L} - \frac{fr}{AL}$$

Una cohete

- {vel. de acum.} $= \frac{d(mv)}{dt}$
- {vel. de entrada} $= 0$
- {vel. de gener.} $= -gm$
- {vel. de salida} $= Wv_g$

$$\frac{d(mv)}{dt} = -Wv_g - gm$$



Variación de la propiedad intensiva

$$\frac{d(mv)}{dt} = -W v_g - gm$$

$$m \frac{dv}{dt} + v \frac{dm}{dt} = -W v_g - gm$$

$$-v \left\{ \frac{dm}{dt} = -W \right\}$$

$$m \frac{dv}{dt} = -W (v_g - v) - gm$$

$$m \frac{dv}{dt} = -W v_g^* - gm$$