



ESCOLA POLITÉCNICA DA UNIVERSIDADE DE SÃO PAULO

- PQI 3203 Fenômenos de Transporte I

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ESCOLA POLITÉCNICA DA UNIVERSIDADE DE SÃO PAULO

Aula 15.5 – Equações para leitos

PQI 3203 Fenômenos de Transporte

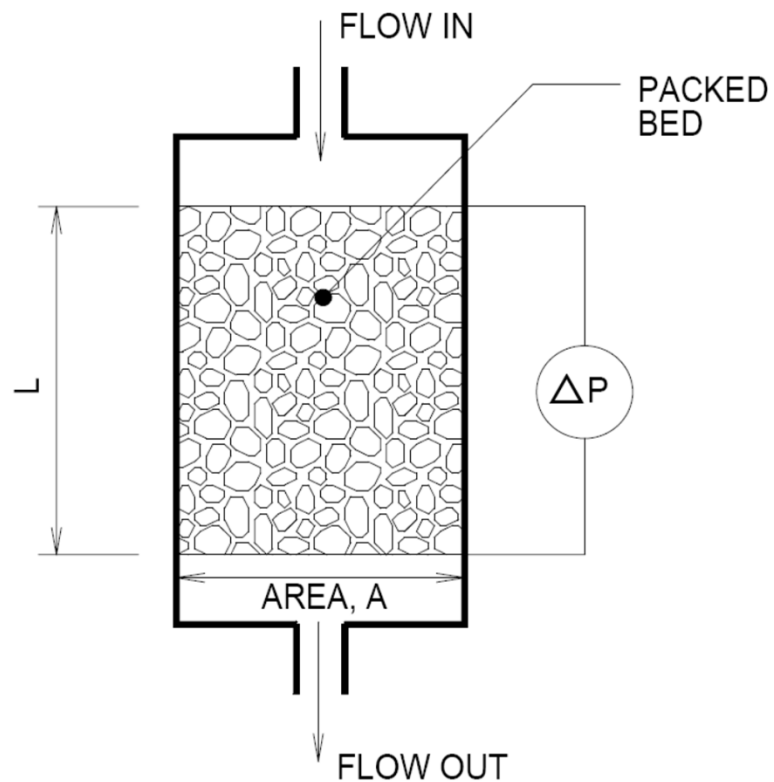


Equações para perda de carga

1. D'Arcy
2. Ergun
3. Outras



D'Arcy - Permeabilidade (1830)



$$\frac{Q}{A} = \frac{k}{\mu} \left(\frac{P_0 - P_L}{L} \right)$$

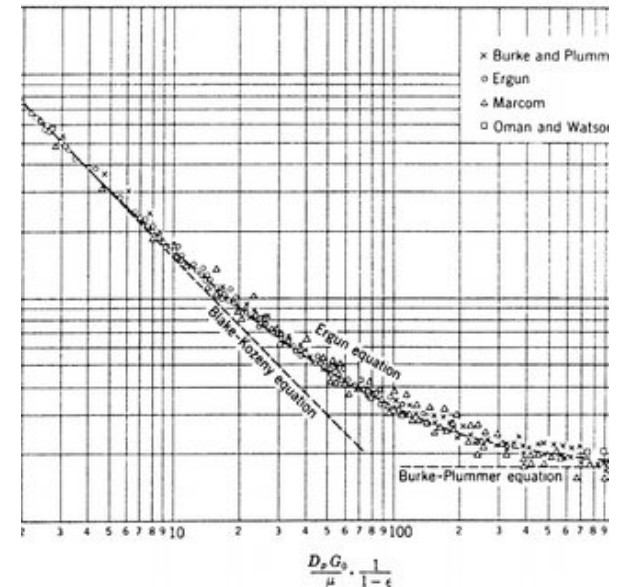


Ergun

$$\frac{-\Delta\mathcal{P}}{L} = \frac{150 \mu q (1 - \varepsilon)^2}{(\psi D_P)^2 \varepsilon^3} + \frac{1.75 \rho q^2 (1 - \varepsilon)}{\psi D_P \varepsilon^3}$$

$q = Q / \text{área do tubo}$, q é a velocidade dita superficial

$$\text{Fluxo} = G = \rho \cdot q$$



Ergun

$$\frac{-\Delta\mathcal{P}}{L} = \frac{150 \mu q (1 - \varepsilon)^2}{(\psi D_p)^2 \varepsilon^3} + \frac{1.75 \rho q^2 (1 - \varepsilon)}{\psi D_p \varepsilon^3}$$

- Ou

- $$\frac{-\Delta\mathcal{P}}{\rho q^2} \frac{\psi D_p}{L} \frac{\varepsilon^3}{(1 - \varepsilon)} = \frac{150(1 - \varepsilon)}{\rho q \psi D_p / \mu} + 1.75$$



Ergun

- $$\frac{-\Delta\mathcal{P}}{\rho q^2} \frac{\psi D_P}{L} \frac{\varepsilon^3}{(1-\varepsilon)} = \frac{150(1-\varepsilon)}{\rho q \psi D_P / \mu} + 1.75$$

- Onde: fator de fricção e Reynolds para a partícula

- $$f_p = \frac{-\Delta\mathcal{P}}{\rho q^2} \frac{\psi D_P}{L} \frac{\varepsilon^3}{(1-\varepsilon)} \quad Re_{leito} = \frac{\rho q \psi D_P}{\mu (1-\varepsilon)} \quad f_p = \frac{150}{Re_{leito}} + 1.75$$



Ergun

- Ergun

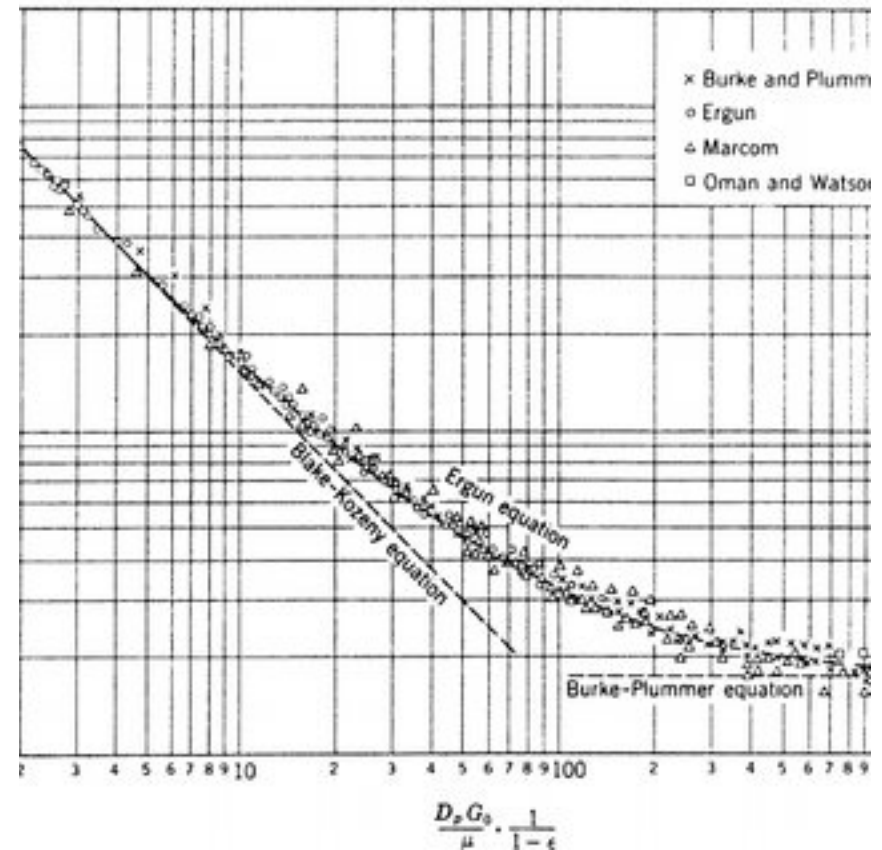
$$\frac{-\Delta\mathcal{P}}{L} = \frac{150 \mu q (1 - \varepsilon)^2}{(\psi D_p)^2 \varepsilon^3} + \frac{1.75 \rho q^2 (1 - \varepsilon)}{\psi D_p \varepsilon^3}$$

- Ou

$$\frac{-\Delta\mathcal{P} \psi D_p}{\rho q^2 L} \frac{\varepsilon^3}{(1 - \varepsilon)} = \frac{150(1 - \varepsilon)}{\rho q \psi D_p / \mu} + 1.75$$

- Onde

$$f_p = \frac{-\Delta\mathcal{P} \psi D_p}{\rho q^2 L} \frac{\varepsilon^3}{(1 - \varepsilon)} \quad Re_{leito} = \frac{\rho q \psi D_p}{\mu (1 - \varepsilon)} \quad f_p = \frac{150}{Re_{leito}} + 1.75$$



Outras relações para perda de carga

- Tallmadge (1970) $0,1 < Re < 10^5$

Nemec e Levec (2005)

$$f = \frac{150}{N_{Re}} + \frac{4,2}{N_{Re}^{1/6}}$$
$$\frac{\Delta P}{L} = \frac{150 (1 - \varepsilon)^2}{\emptyset^3 \varepsilon^3} \frac{\mu \cdot u}{(d_p \emptyset)^2} + \frac{1,75 (1 - \varepsilon) \rho_f \cdot u^2}{\emptyset^3 \varepsilon^3 d_p \cdot \emptyset}$$

- Gibilaro e Waldram (1985)

$$\frac{\Delta P}{L} = 17,3 \cdot \frac{\mu \cdot u}{d_p^2} \cdot \frac{(1 - \varepsilon)}{\varepsilon^{4,8}} + 0,366 \cdot \frac{\rho_f \cdot u^2}{d_p} \cdot \frac{(1 - \varepsilon)}{\varepsilon^{4,8}}$$



Conclusões

- Perda de carga em leito fixo
- Regimes laminar e turbulento
- Fluidodinâmica através de leito sólido



Bibliografia

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