

Mecanismos da combustão importantes

- Capítulo 5 e Capítulo 14 de:
Turns, SR; An Introduction to Combustion: Concepts and applications, McGraw Hill, 2ª ed., 2000

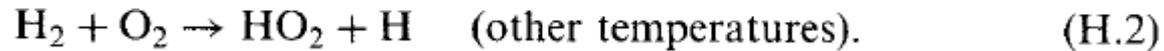
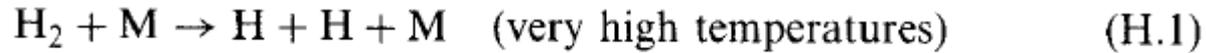
Algumas reações são importantes porque estão presentes na maioria das reações de combustão:

Exemplo: sistema de reações $\text{H}_2 - \text{O}_2$

É um sistema típico de reação em cadeia: produção de radicais reativos que em sequencia irão produzir novos outros radicais reativos.

Sistema H₂ - O₂

iniciação



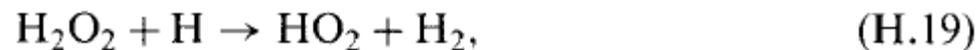
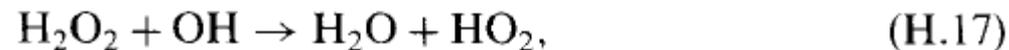
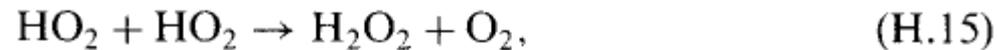
Reações de propagação em cadeia



Terminação da cadeia de reações



Reações que completam o mecanismo $\text{H}_2 - \text{O}_2$



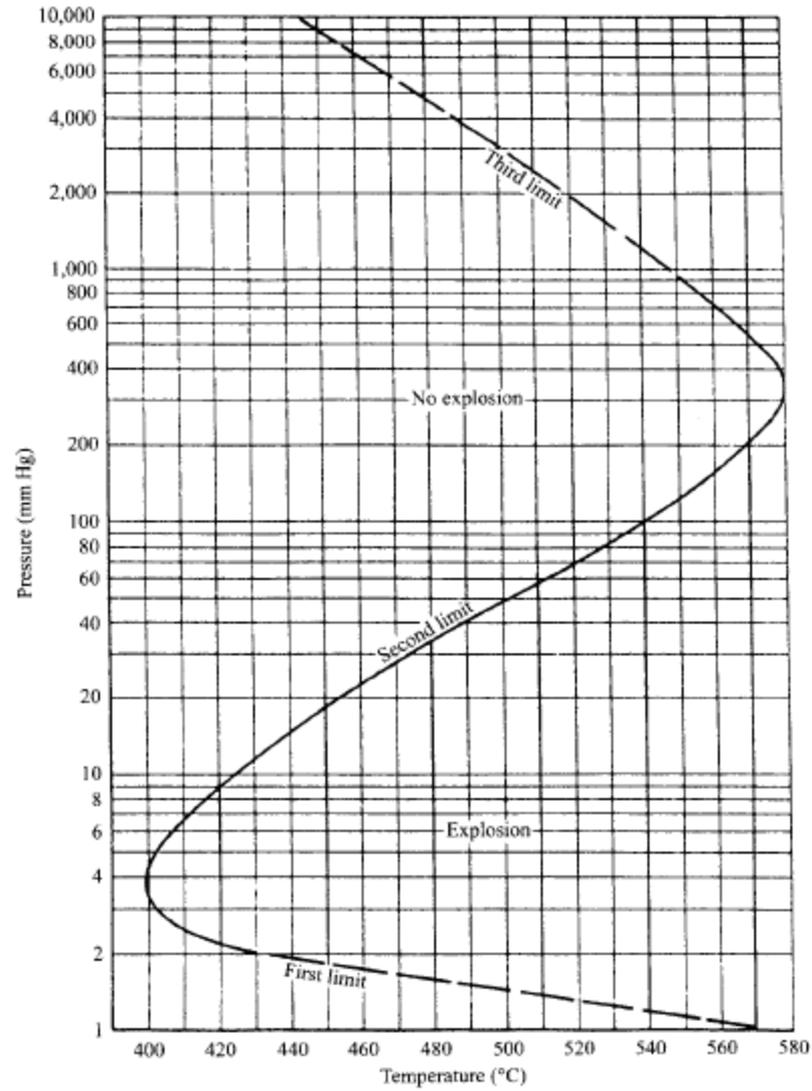


Figure 5.1 Explosion limits for a stoichiometric hydrogen-oxygen mixture in a spherical vessel.

Oxidação do CO

Principais
reações



Influencia
do H



complementar



Oxidação de hidrocarbonetos

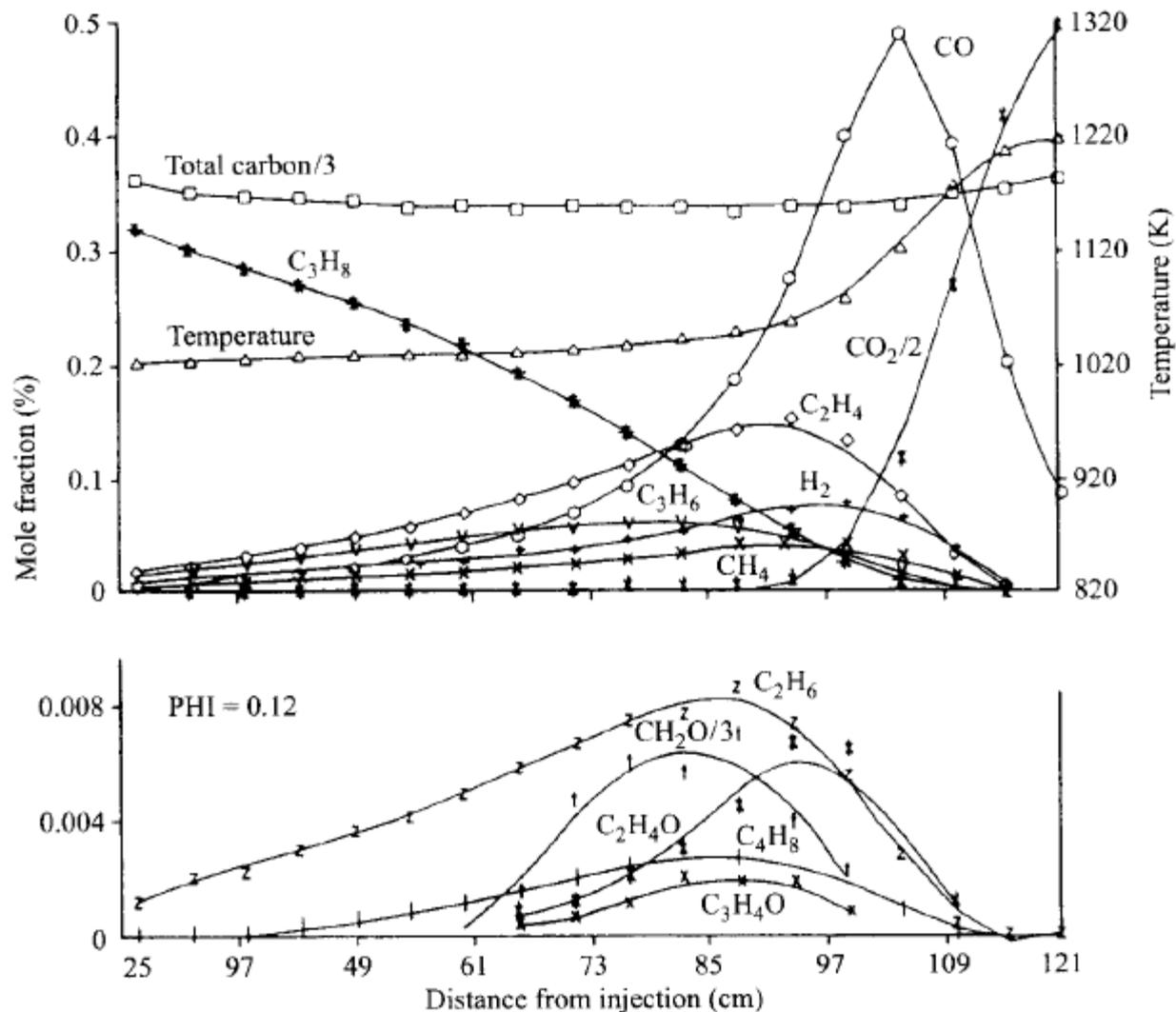
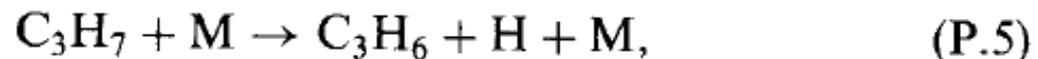
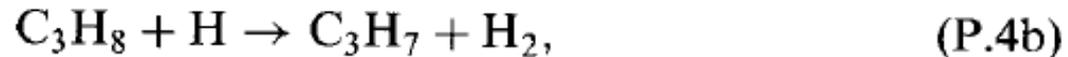
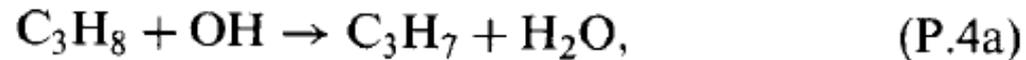
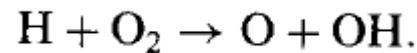
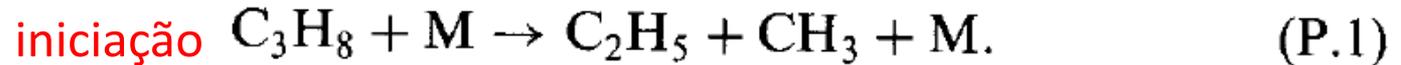
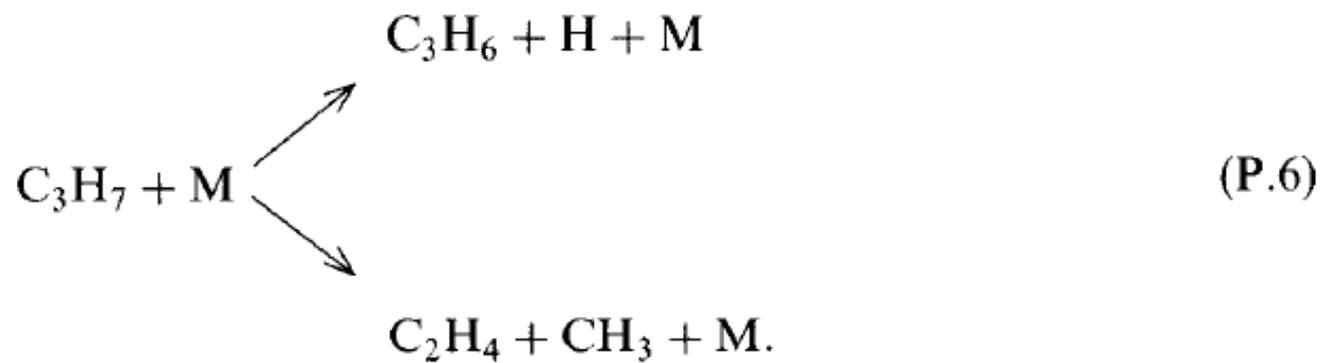


Figure 5.2 Species mole fractions and temperature as functions of distance (time) for the oxidation of propane in a steady-flow reactor.

Possíveis reações da oxidação do propano





Taxa de reação para oxidação de hidrocarbonetos

$$\frac{d[C_xH_y]}{dt} = -A \exp(-E_a/R_u T) [C_xH_y]^m [O_2]^n \quad (5.2)$$

[=] gmol/cm³-s,

Table 5.1 Single-step reaction rate parameters for use with Eqn. 5.2 (Adapted from Ref. [6])

Fuel	Pre-exponential Factor, A^a	Activation Temperature, E_a/R_u (K)	m	n
CH ₄	$1.3 \cdot 10^8$	24,358 ^b	-0.3	1.3
CH ₄	$8.3 \cdot 10^5$	15,098 ^c	-0.3	1.3
C ₂ H ₆	$1.1 \cdot 10^{12}$	15,098	0.1	1.65
C ₃ H ₈	$8.6 \cdot 10^{11}$	15,098	0.1	1.65
C ₄ H ₁₀	$7.4 \cdot 10^{11}$	15,098	0.15	1.6
C ₅ H ₁₂	$6.4 \cdot 10^{11}$	15,098	0.25	1.5
C ₆ H ₁₄	$5.7 \cdot 10^{11}$	15,098	0.25	1.5
C ₇ H ₁₆	$5.1 \cdot 10^{11}$	15,098	0.25	1.5
C ₈ H ₁₈	$4.6 \cdot 10^{11}$	15,098	0.25	1.5
C ₈ H ₁₈	$7.2 \cdot 10^{12}$	20,131 ^d	0.25	1.5
C ₉ H ₂₀	$4.2 \cdot 10^{11}$	15,098	0.25	1.5
C ₁₀ H ₂₂	$3.8 \cdot 10^{11}$	15,098	0.25	1.5
CH ₃ OH	$3.2 \cdot 10^{12}$	15,098	0.25	1.5
C ₂ H ₅ OH	$1.5 \cdot 10^{12}$	15,098	0.15	1.6
C ₆ H ₆	$2.0 \cdot 10^{11}$	15,098	-0.1	1.85
C ₇ H ₈	$1.6 \cdot 10^{11}$	15,098	-0.1	1.85
C ₂ H ₄	$2.0 \cdot 10^{12}$	15,098	0.1	1.65
C ₃ H ₆	$4.2 \cdot 10^{11}$	15,098	-0.1	1.85
C ₂ H ₂	$6.5 \cdot 10^{12}$	15,098	0.5	1.25

^aUnits of A are consistent with concentrations in Eqn. 5.2 expressed in units of gmol/cm^3 , i.e., $A[=]$ (gmol/cm^3)^{1-m-n}/s.

^b $E_a = 48.4$ kcal/gmol.

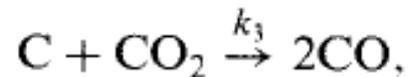
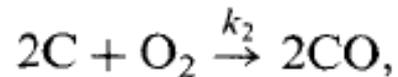
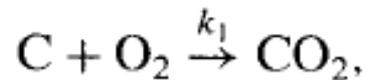
^c $E_a = 30$ kcal/gmol.

^d $E_a = 40$ kcal/gmol.

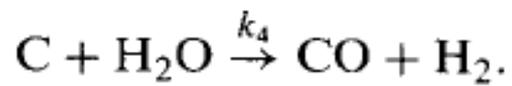
Reações heterogêneas

- São reações entre um gás e um sólido.
- Ocorrem na superfície do sólido
- O gás necessita ser adsorvido pela superfície sólida

Reações globais com Carbono



reação de Boudouard



reação do gás d'água