



Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro
COPPE – Programa de Engenharia Química

COQ 790 – ANÁLISE DE SISTEMAS DA ENGENHARIA QUÍMICA

AULA 1:

*Dinâmica de Processos e o Paradigma do Estado
Estacionário*

Aula 1: Dinâmica de Processos e o Paradigma do Estado Estacionário

Exemplo motivador: A equação logística (popularizada na década de 1970)

Usada por entomólogos e ictiólogos

$$x_{k+1} = \lambda x_k (1 - x_k)$$

- equação discreta
- relacionada com a dinâmica de populações
- x representa a população de espécies da geração k
- λ representa a descendência de uma dada geração



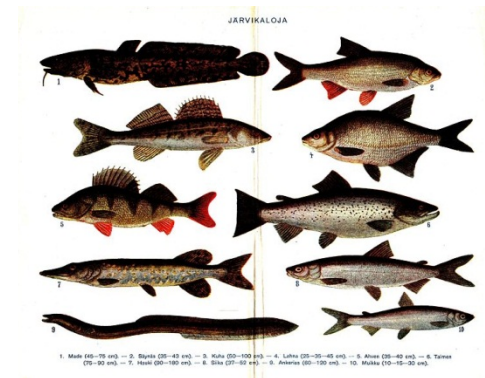
Dado um valor de λ e um tamanho de população inicial, *iteramos*:

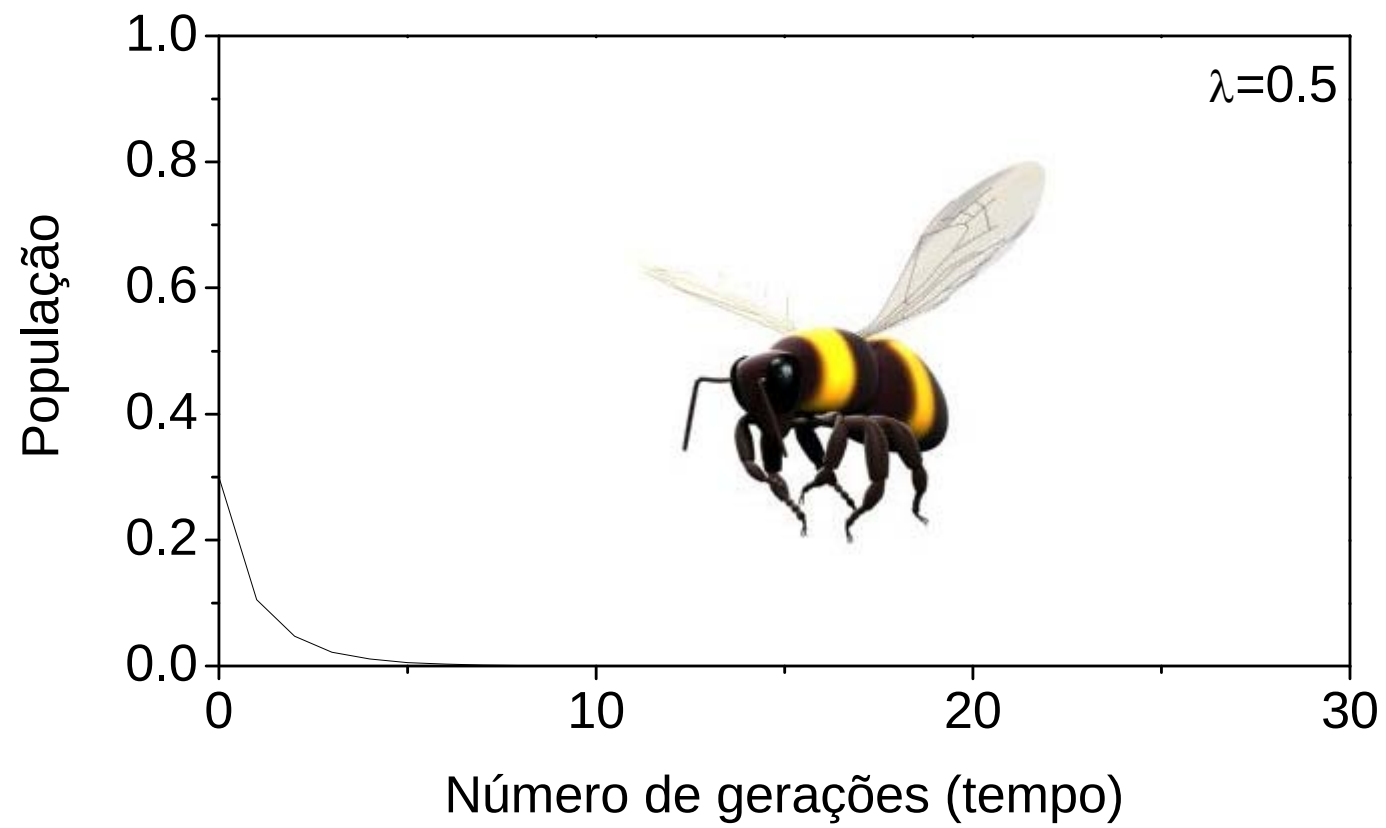
$$x_1 = \lambda x_0 (1 - x_0)$$

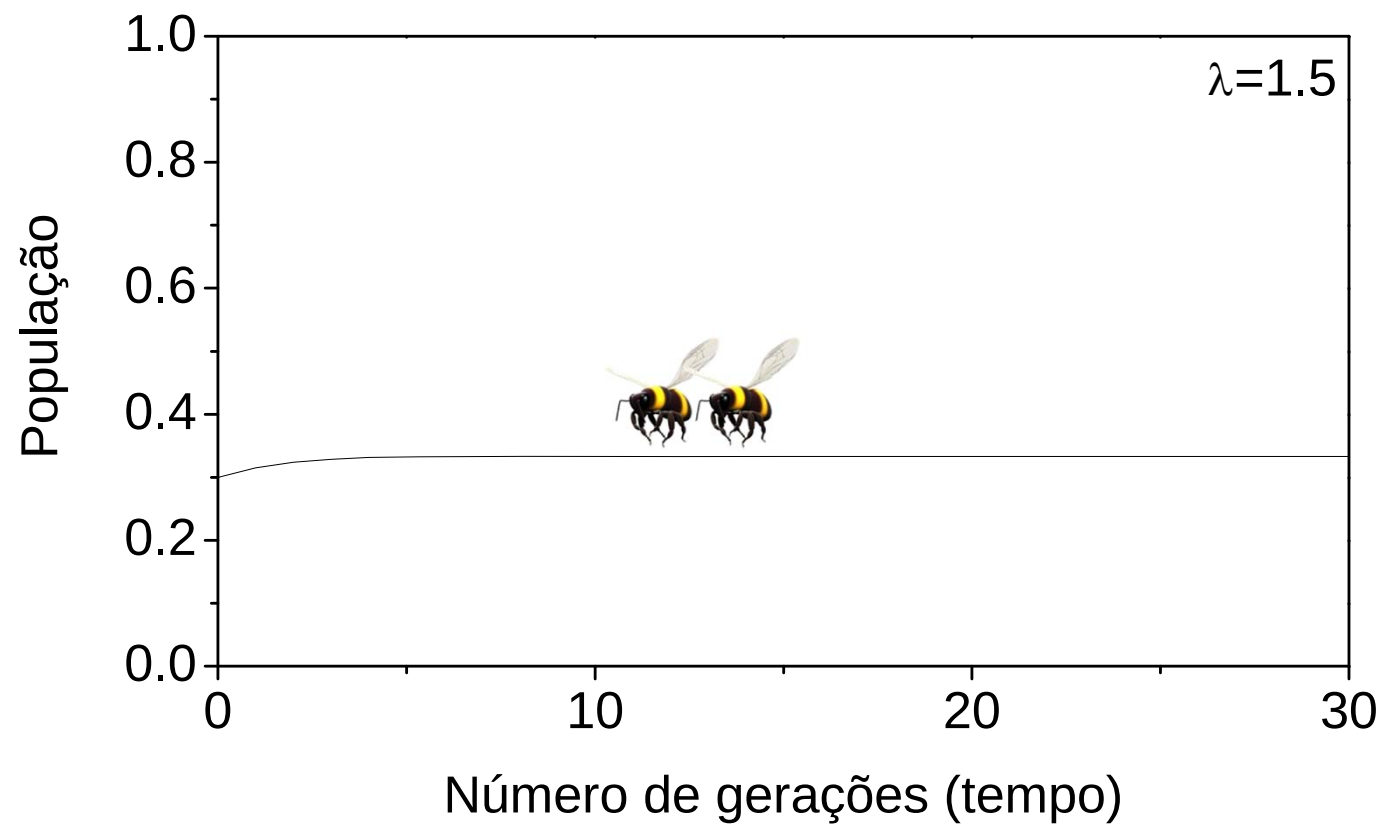
$$x_2 = \lambda x_1 (1 - x_1)$$

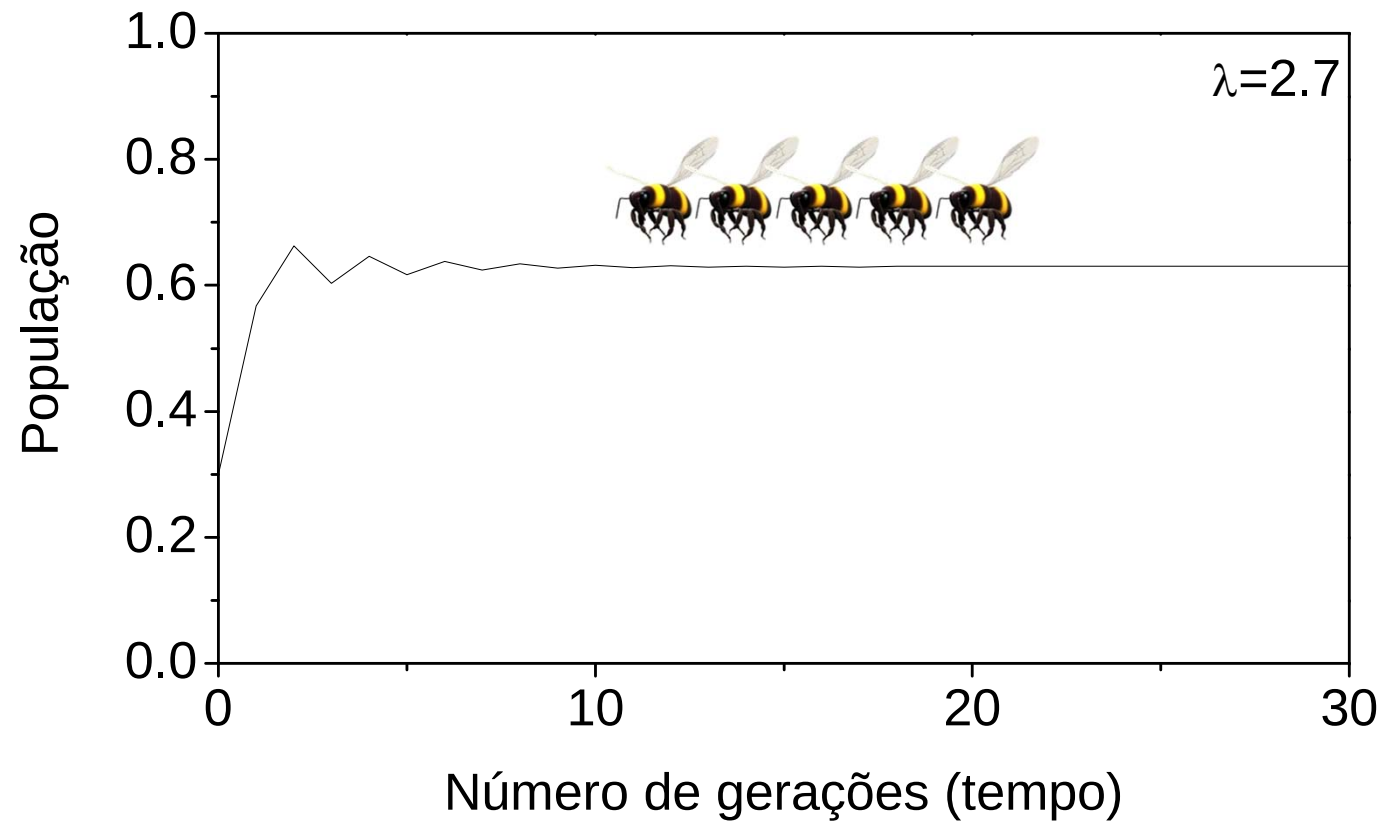
⋮

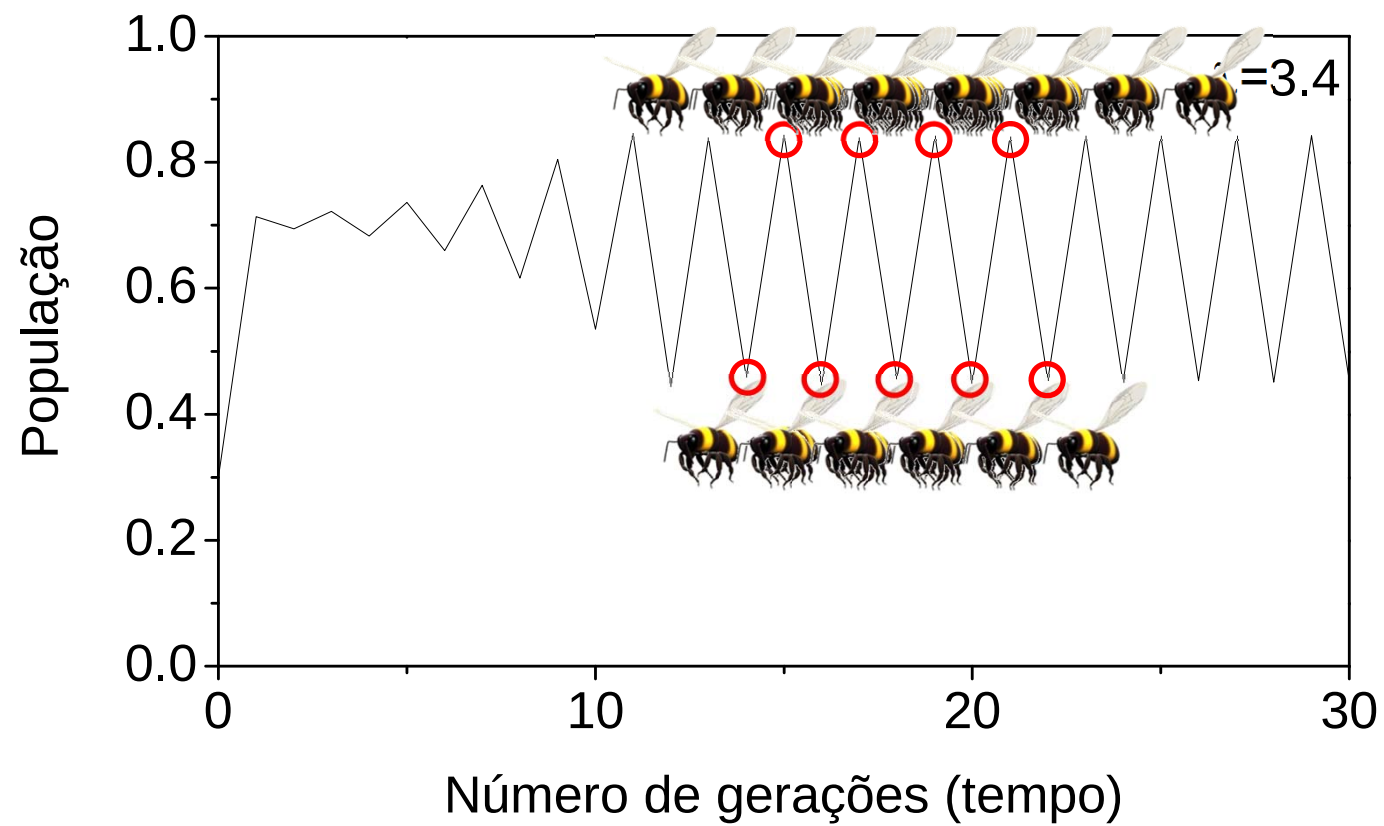
$$x_{N+1} = \lambda x_N (1 - x_N)$$

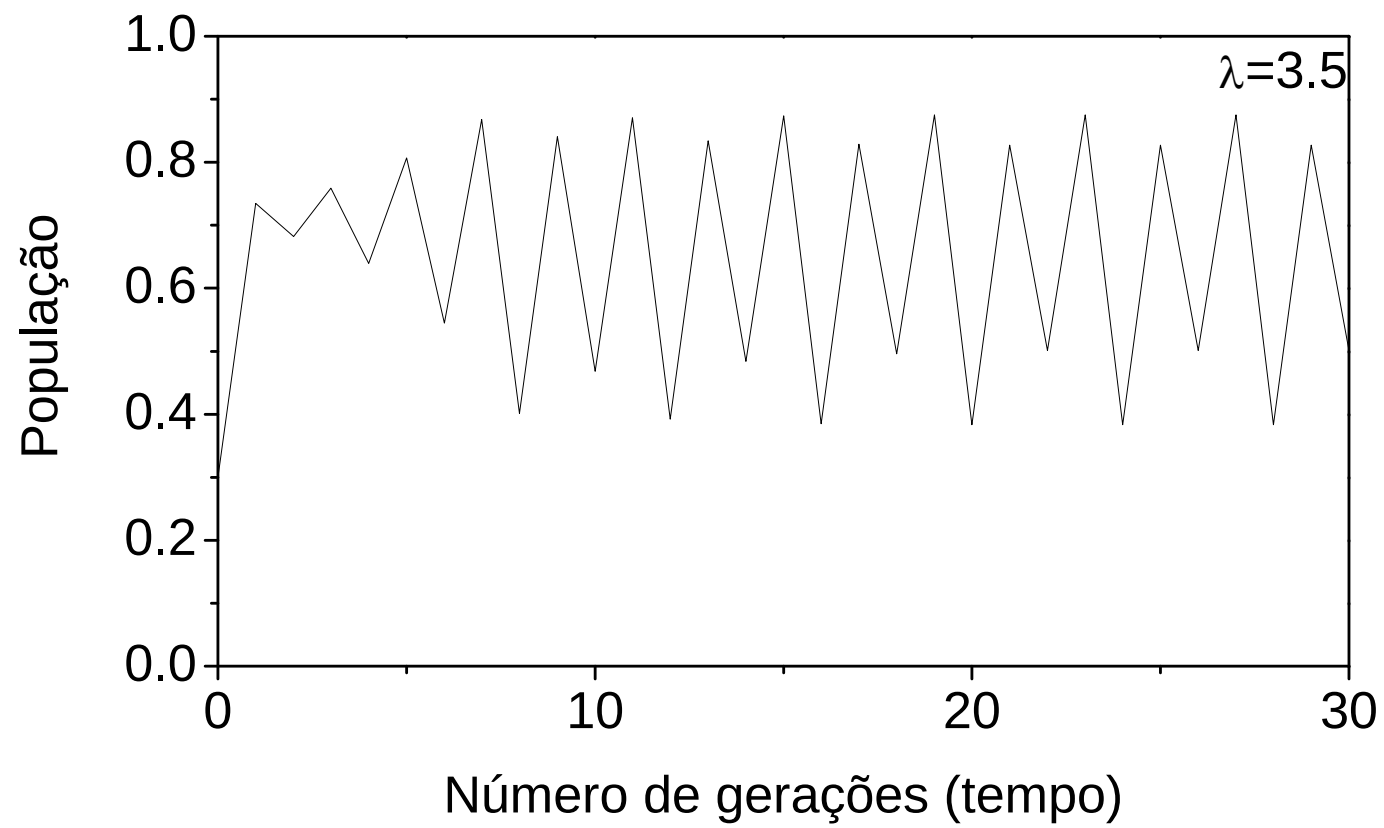


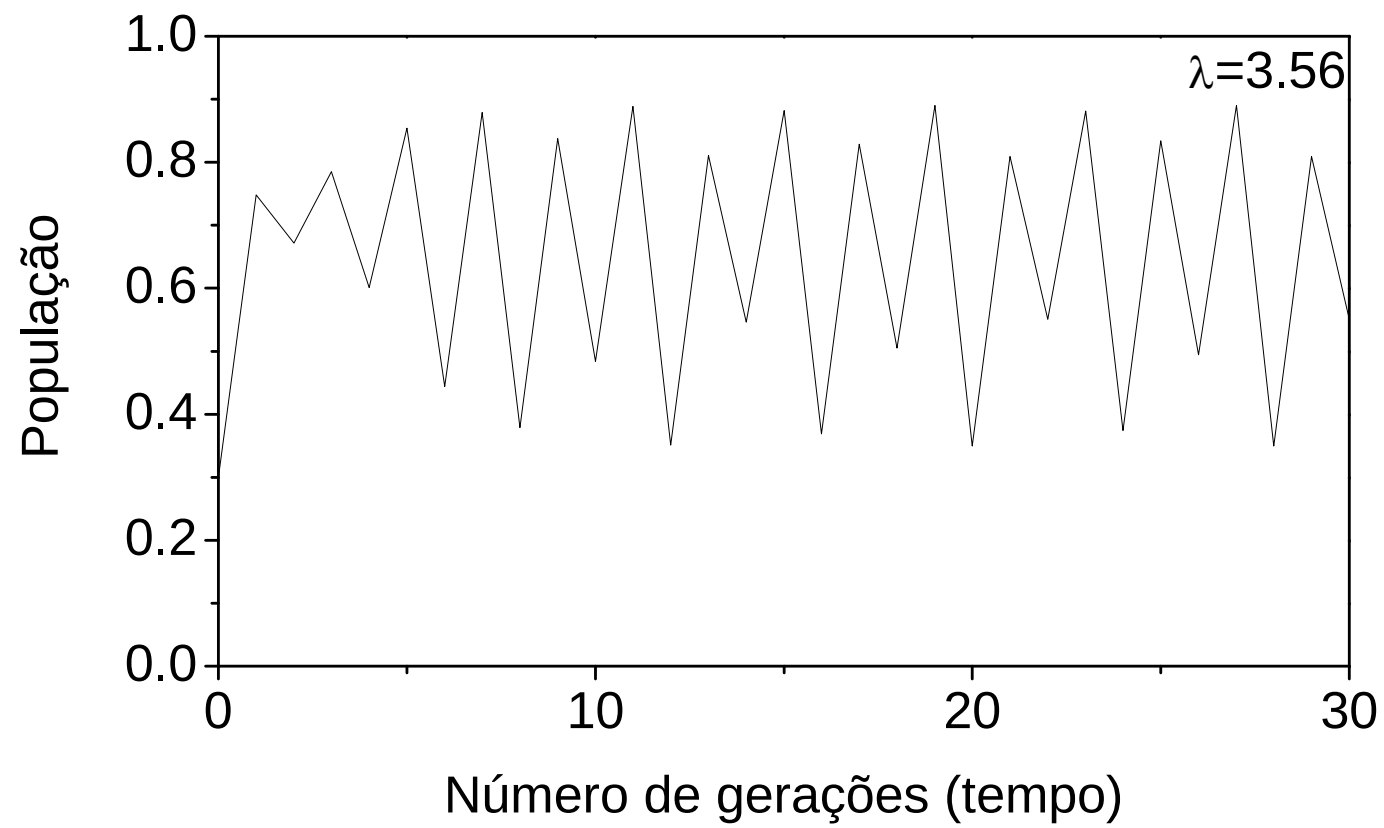


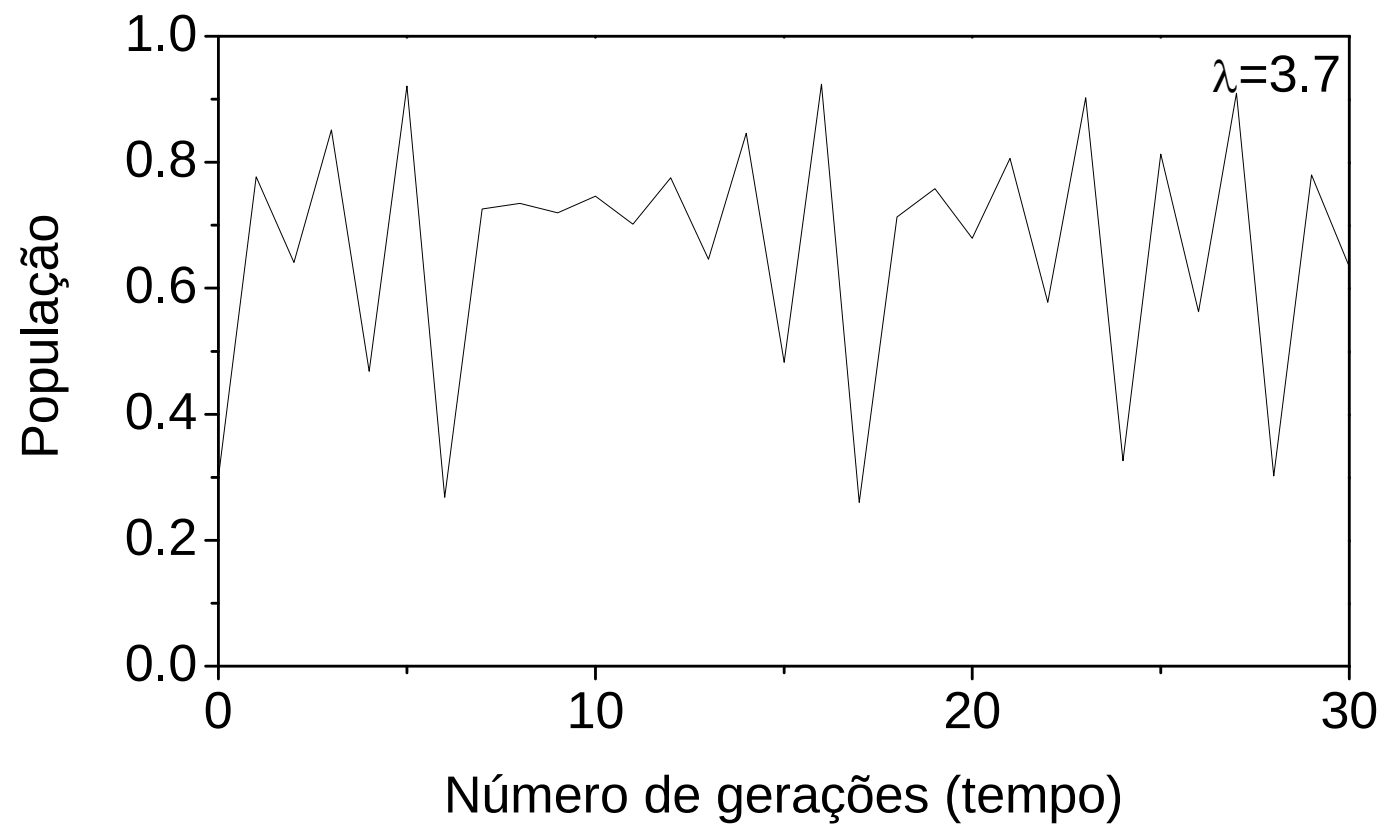


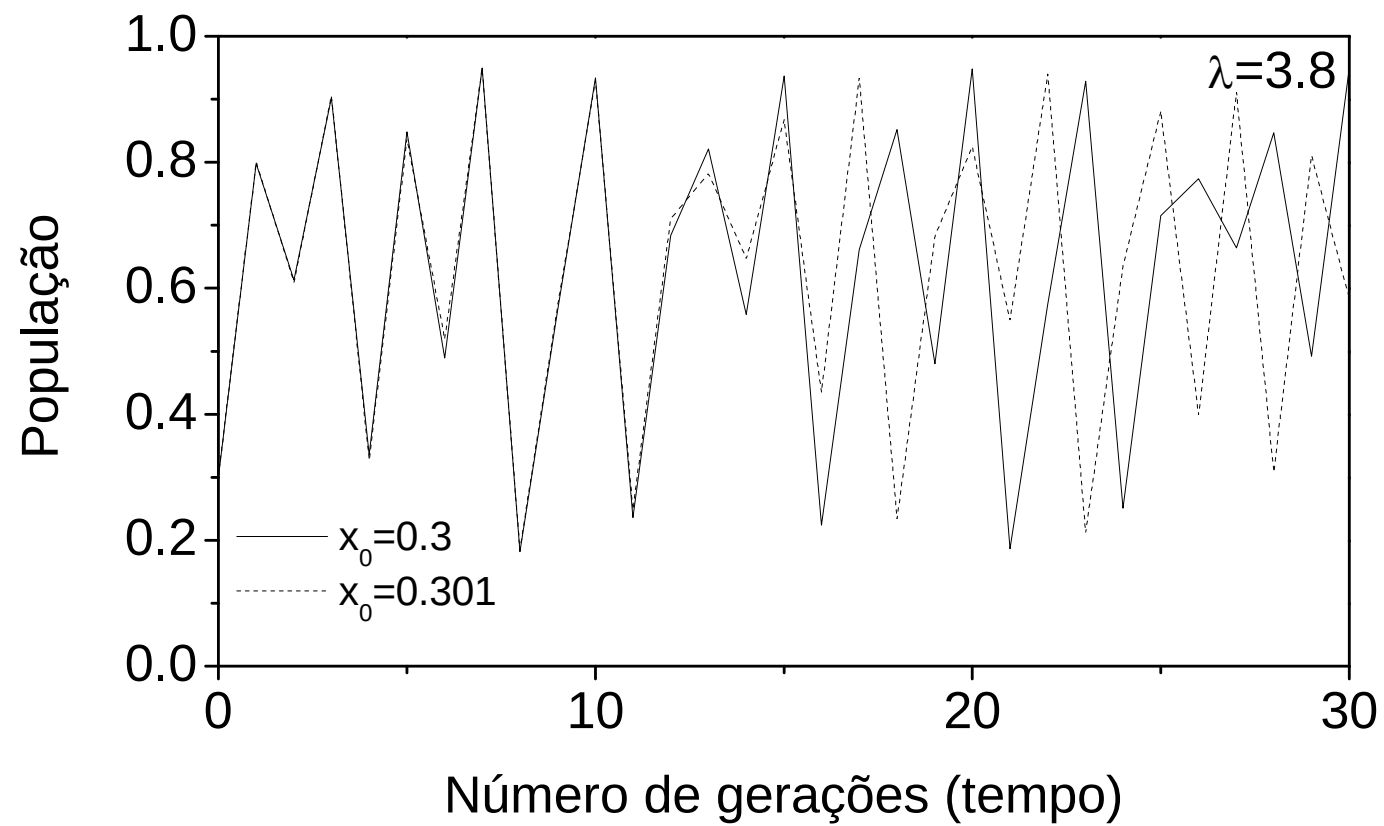


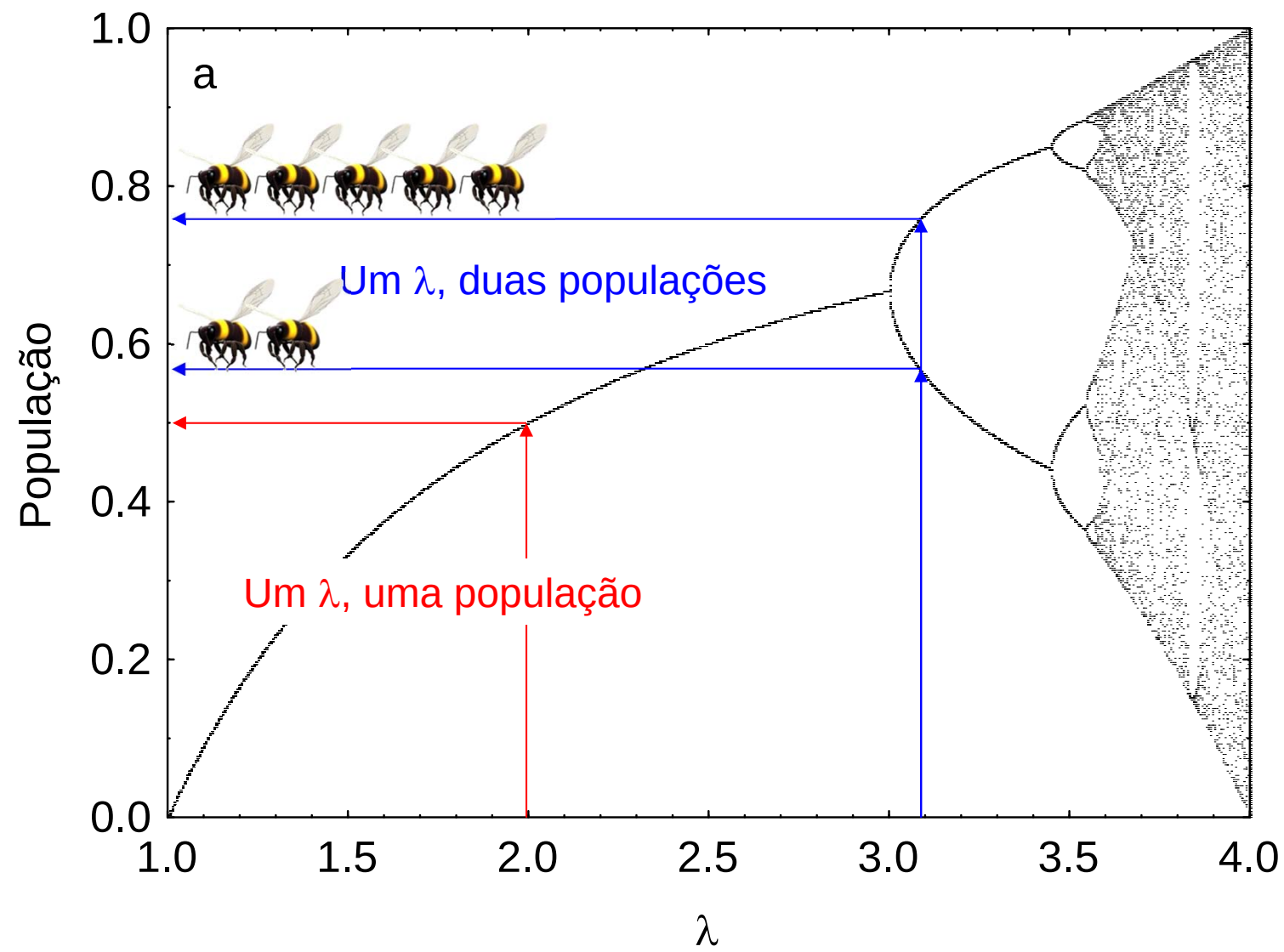


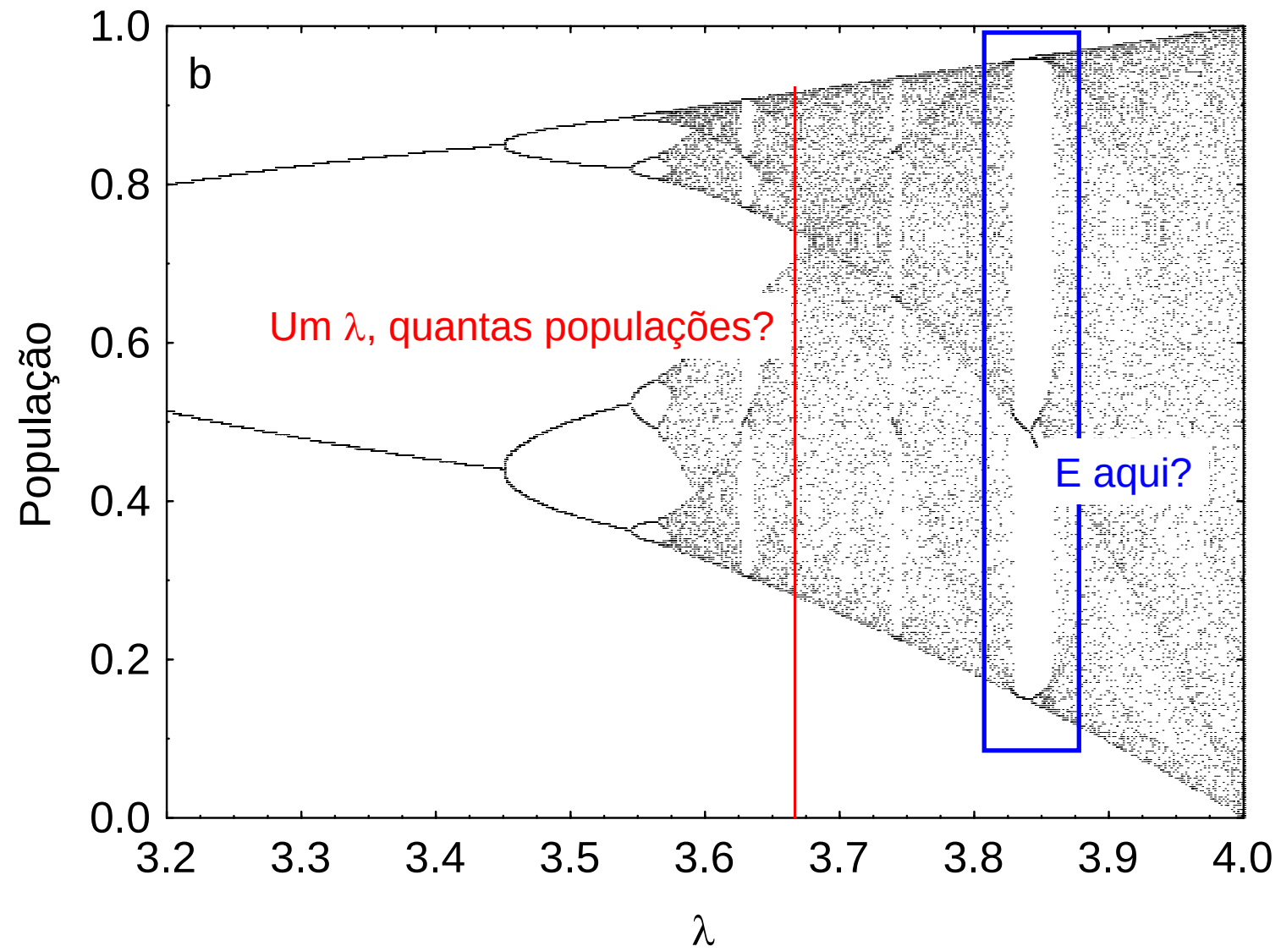












Confirmação experimental?

Research News

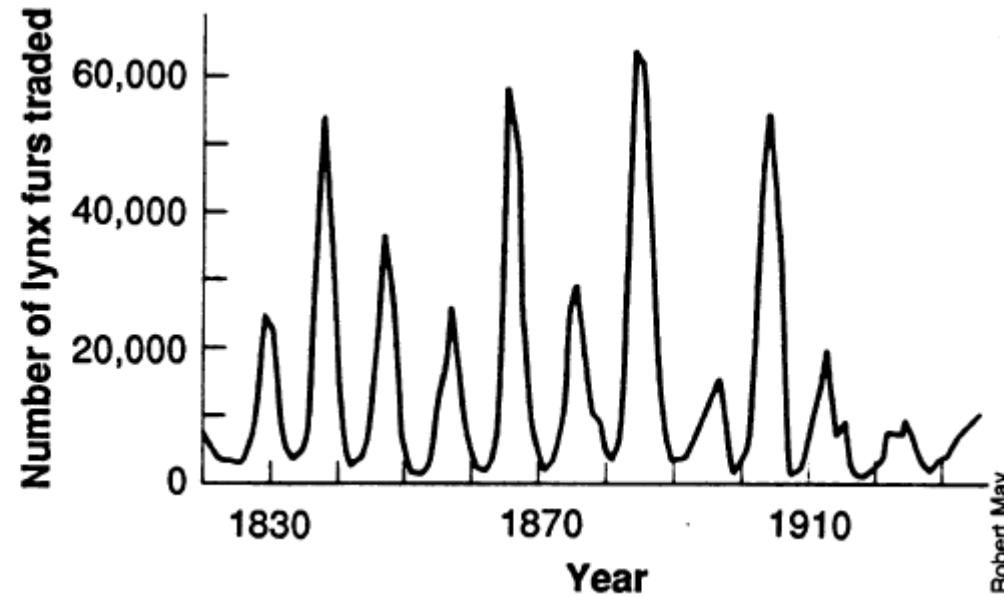
Ecologists Flirt with Chaos

The jury is still out on whether biological populations exhibit chaos, but the search for this unusual type of order is leading to new ways of thinking about ecology

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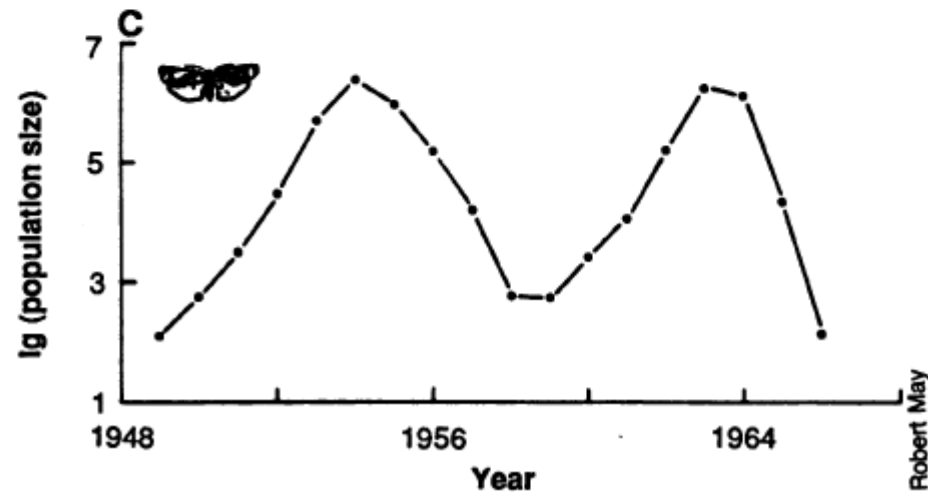
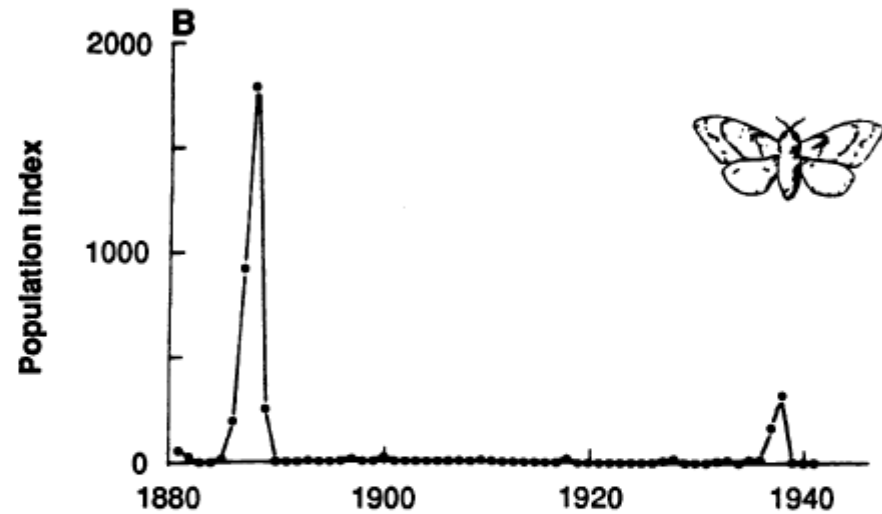
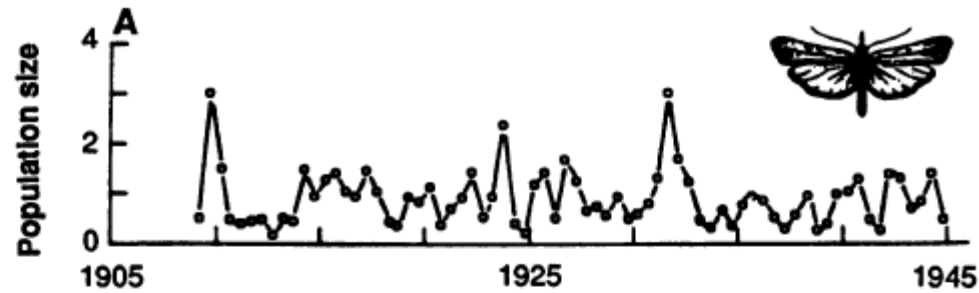
SCIENCE, VOL. 243

Canadian lynx populations fluctuated dramatically between 1820 and 1930, hitting peaks every 9 to 10 years and then dropping sharply.



Moth populations

show a variety of behaviors: (A) The moth, *Chilo suppressalis*, in Japan fluctuates around an average value that remains approximately constant; (B) the large pine moth, *Dendrolimus pini*, in Germany keeps a low population density except for occasional big outbreaks; and (C) the larch budmoth, *Zeiraphera diniana*, in Switzerland oscillates by four orders of magnitude with an approximate 10-year cycle.



Bicho-da-farinha (*Tenebrio molitor*)



Science 17 January 1997

Vol. 275 no. 5298 pp. 389-391

DOI: 10.1126/science.275.5298.389

Chaotic Dynamics in an Insect Population

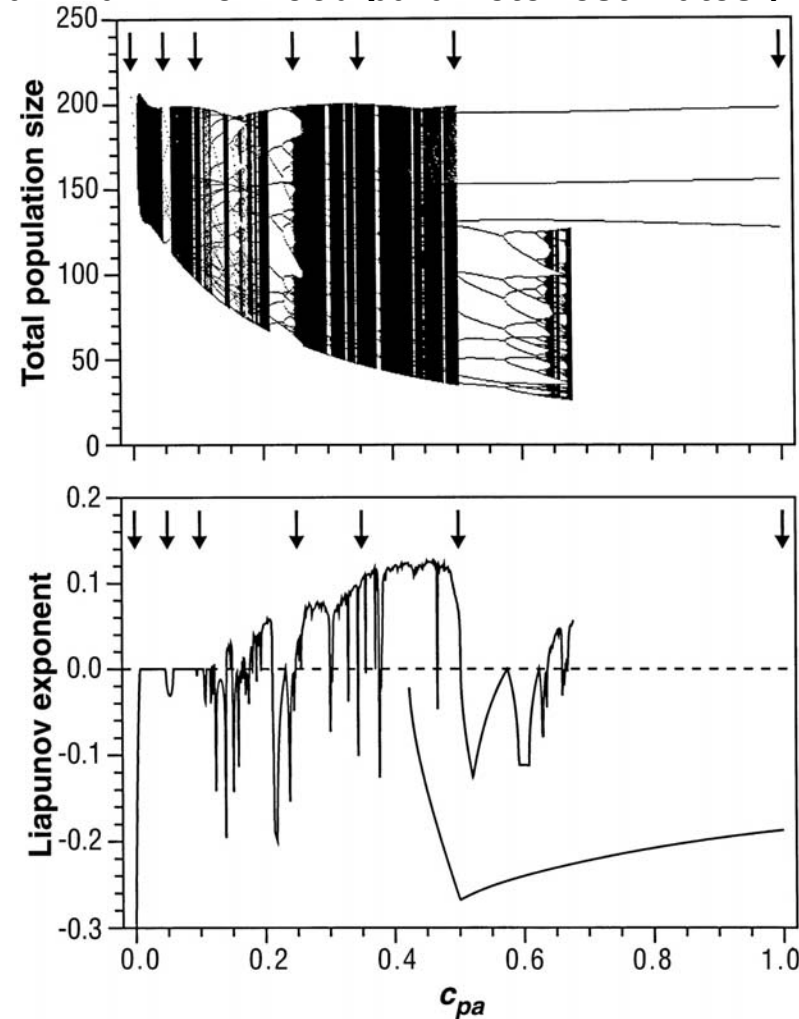
R. F. Costantino, R. A. Desharnais, J. M. Cushing, Brian Dennis

$$L_{t+1} = bA_t \exp(-c_{el}L_t - c_{ea}A_t + E_{1t})$$

$$P_{t+1} = L_t(1 - \mu_l) \exp(E_{2t})$$

$$A_{t+1} = [P_t \exp(-c_{pa}A_t) + A_t(1 - \mu_a)] \exp(E_{3t})$$

Fig. 1. Bifurcation diagram for total population numbers (L-stage + P-stage + A-stage) and the Liapunov exponents computed using the deterministic skeleton (Eq. 1 with $\Sigma = 0$) and the maximum likelihood parameter estimates (15).



$$|\delta x(t)| \approx e^{\lambda t} |\delta x(0)|$$

R F Costantino et al. Science 1997;275:389-391



Fig. 2. Time-series data for one replicate from the control and each of the experimental treatments.

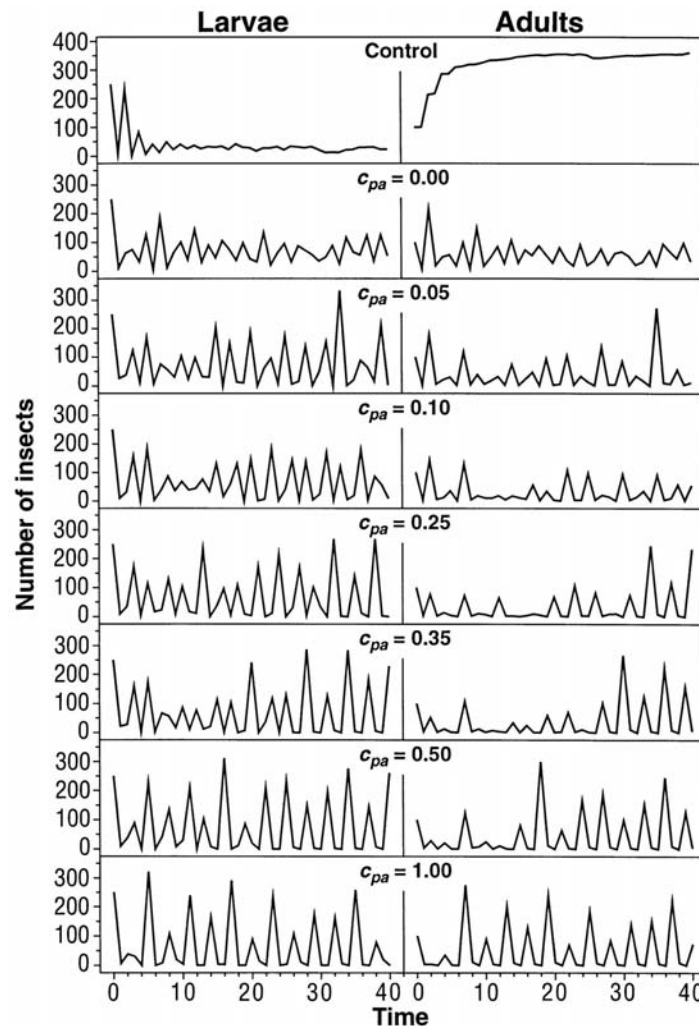
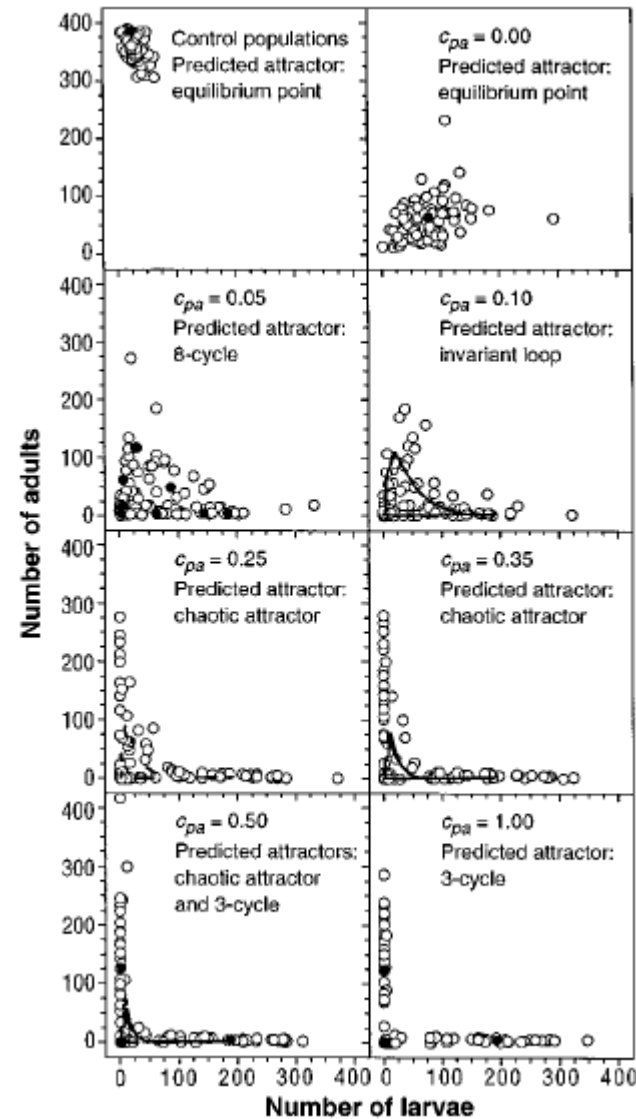
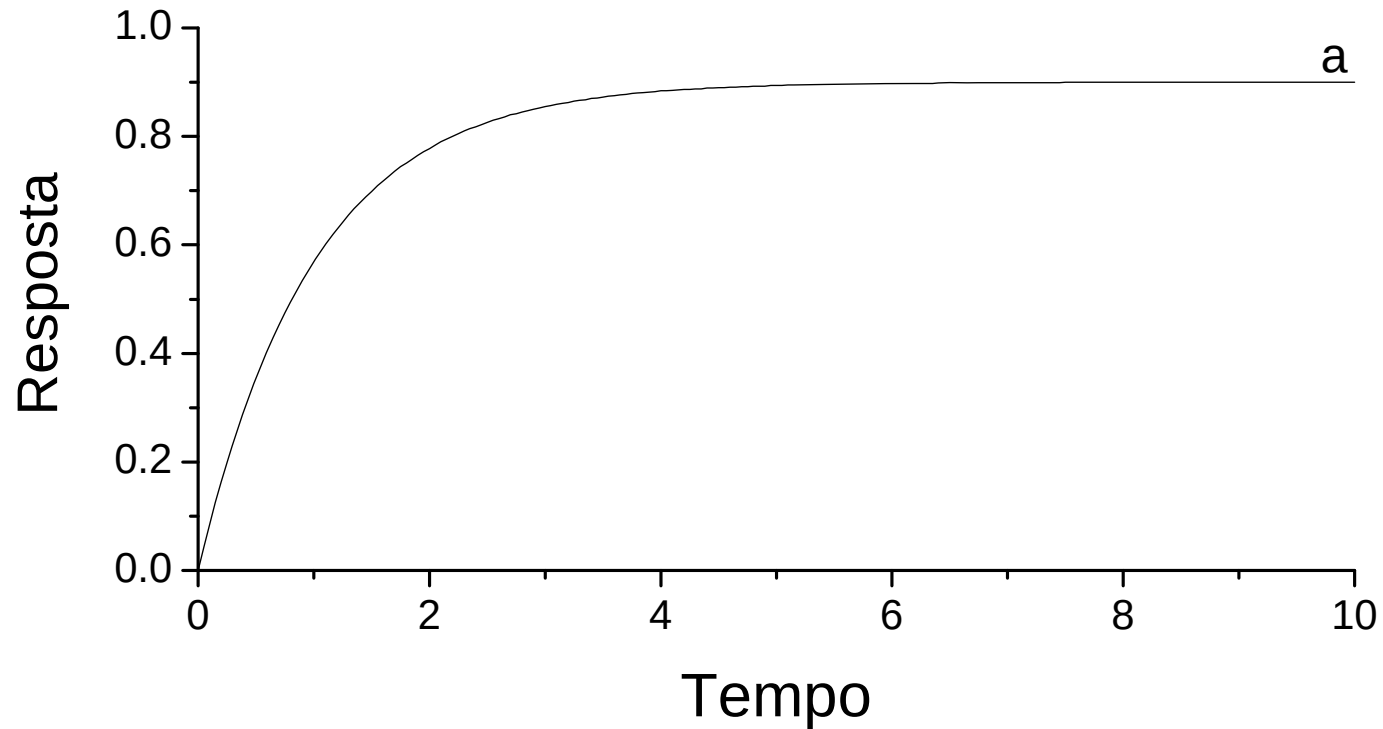


Fig. 3. Phase-space graphs of the data for $t = 10$ to 40 (open circles) together with the deterministic model attractors (solid circles, points, or loops) shown projected onto the adult-larval plane.



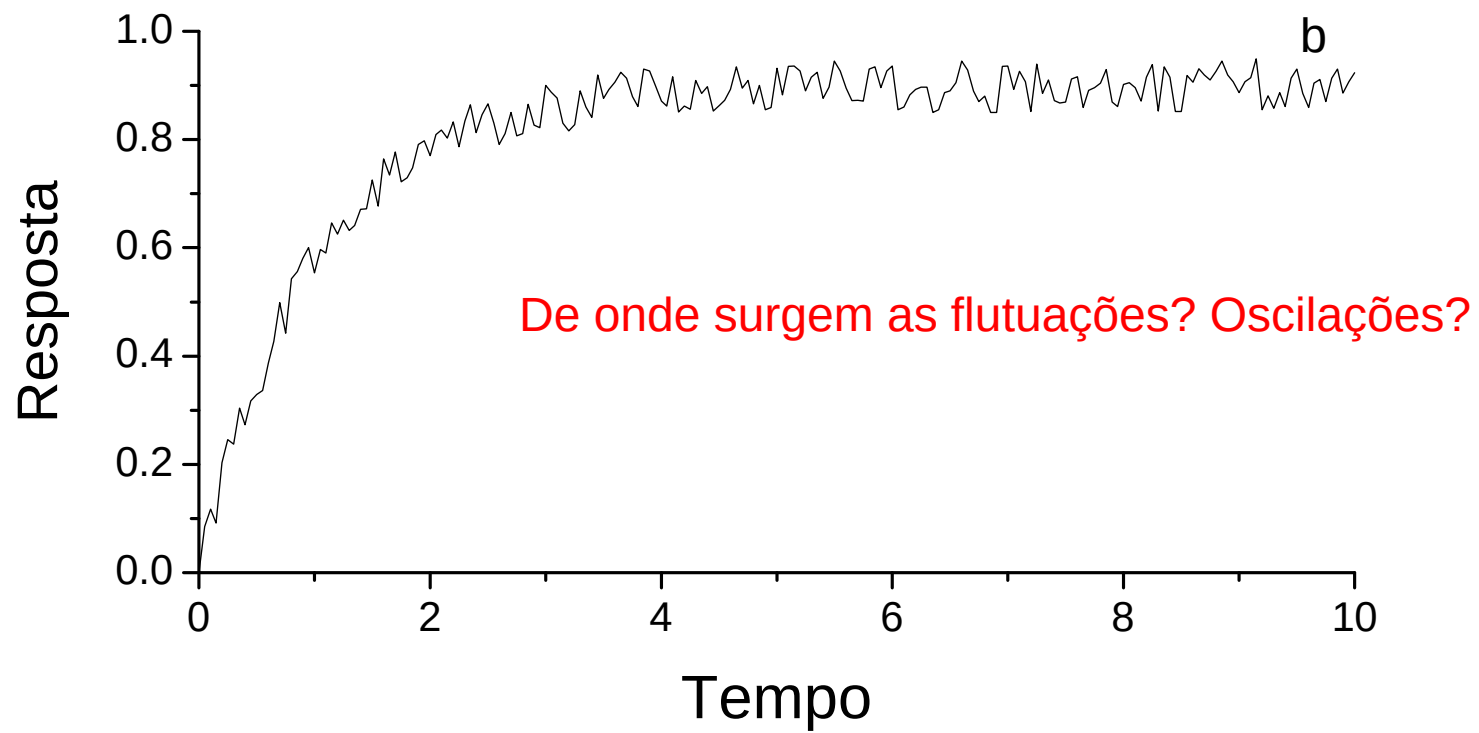
R F Costantino et al. Science 1997;275:389-391

O Paradigma do Estado Estacionário



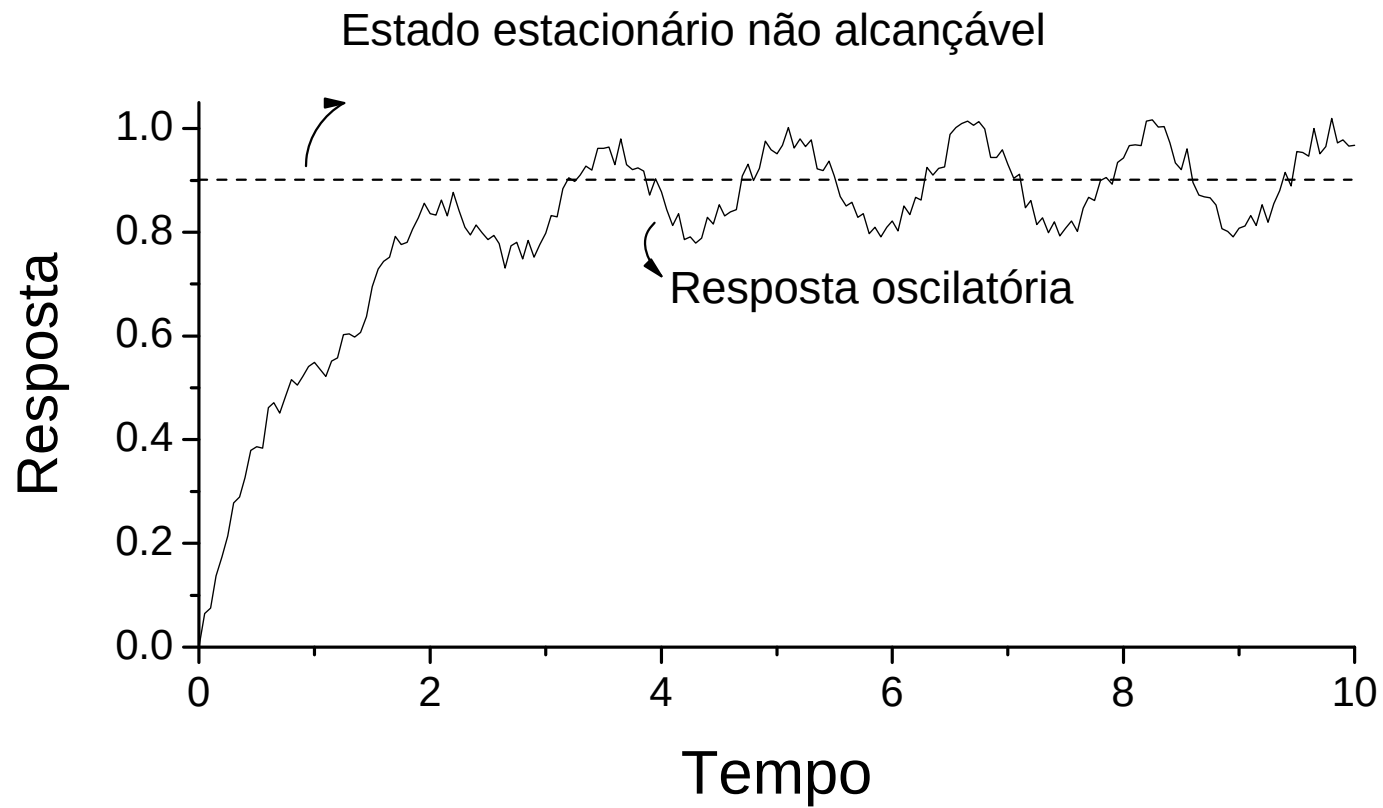
A formação básica típica do engenheiro químico: Pensamento mirando, e apenas enxergando, o **estado estacionário** *único*, *estável* e *ideal*.

O Mundo Real

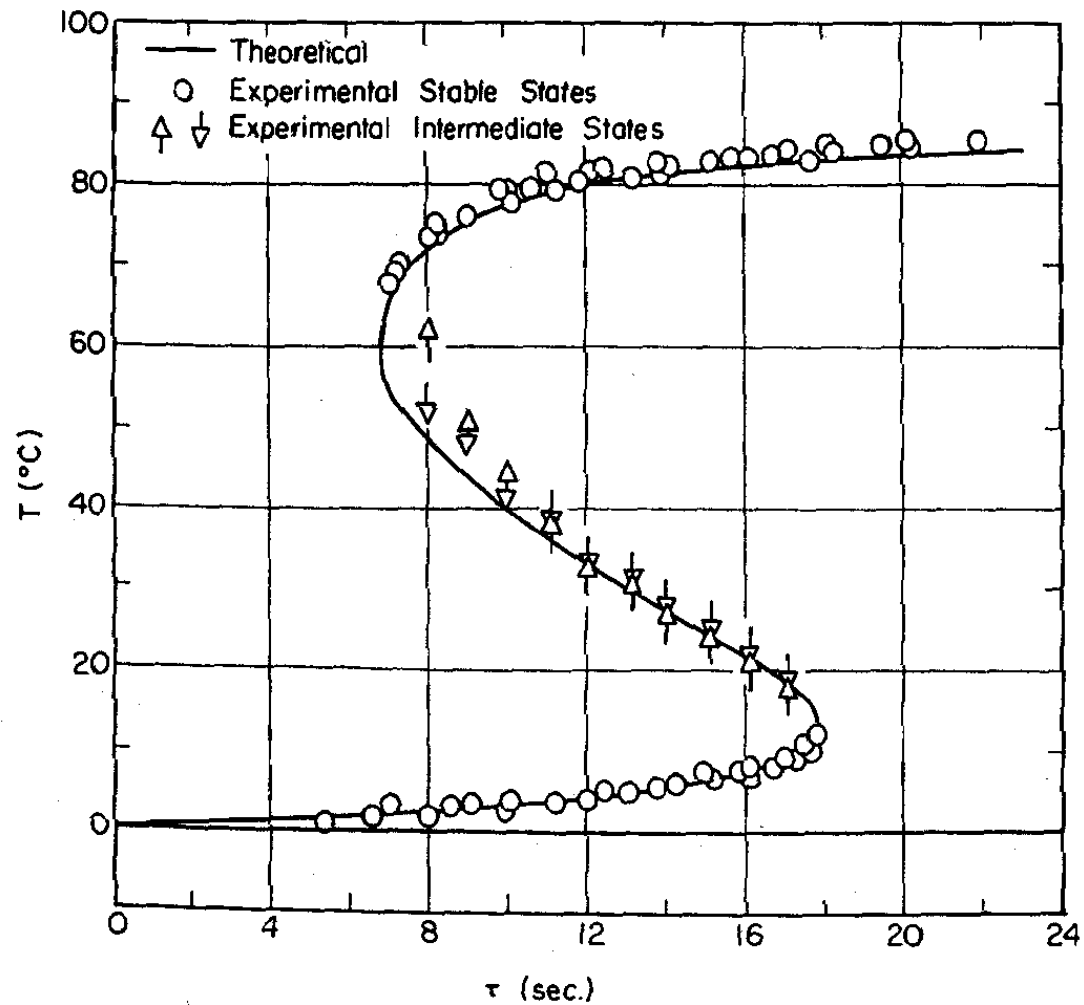


Processo com um único estado estacionário... ok!

Mas instável!!!!!!!!!!



Exemplos da EQ

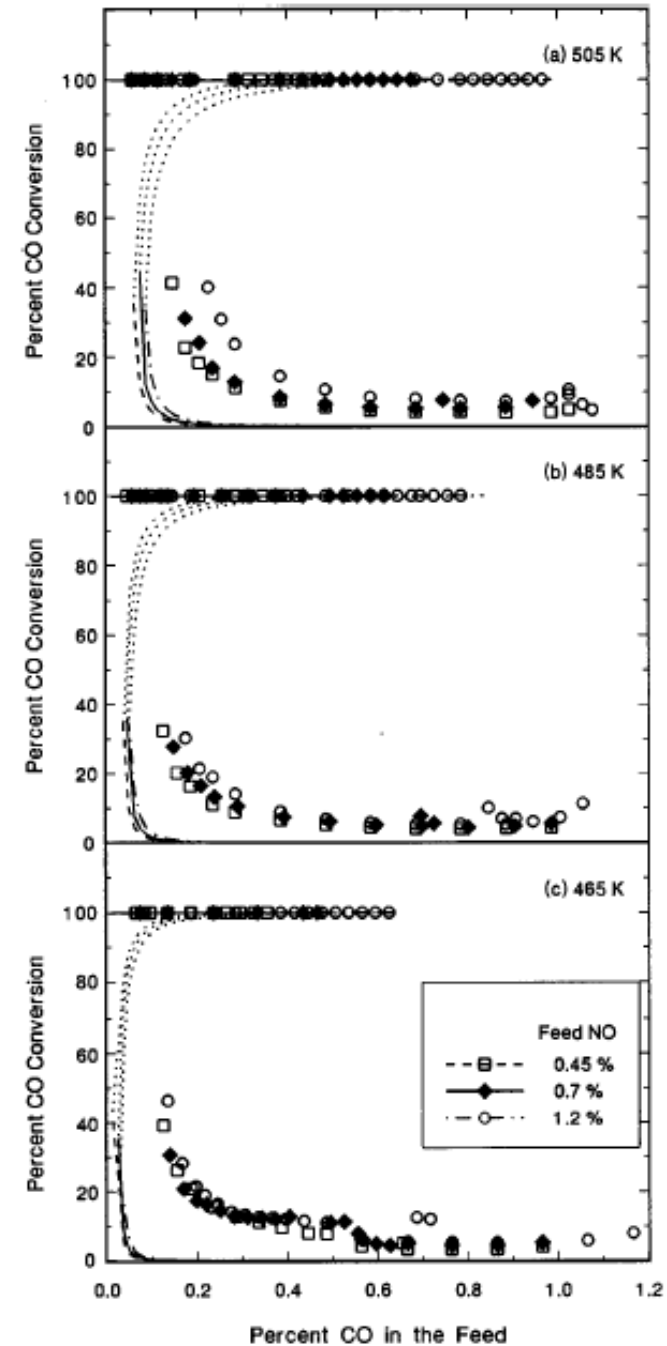


Vejtasa, S. A. e Schmitz, R. A., An Experimental Study of Steady State Multiplicity and Stability in an Adiabatic Reactor, *American Institute of Chemical Engineers Journal*, v. 16, n. 3, pp. 416-419, 1970.



Redução do NO sobre
catalisador Pt/Al₂O₃

Sadhankar, R. R. e Lynch, D. T., NO Reduction
by CO over Pt/Al₂O₃ Catalyst: Reaction Kinetics
and Experimental Bifurcation Behavior, v. 36, n.
11, pp. 4609-4619, 1997.



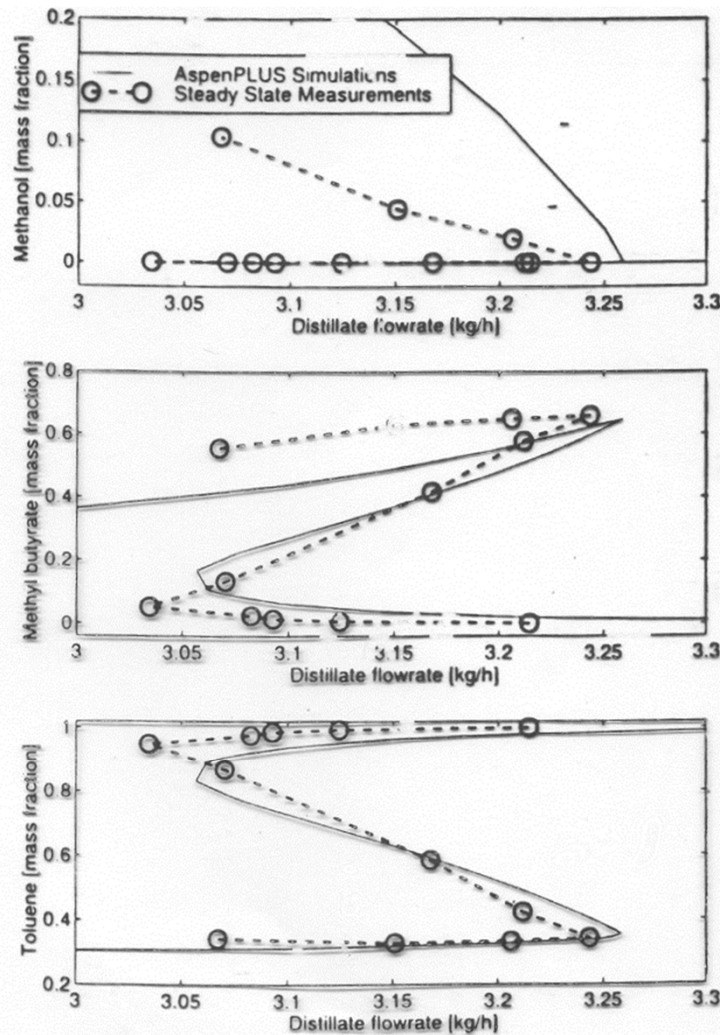


Figure 18. Measured and simulated (Aspen Plus) steady-state bottoms compositions.

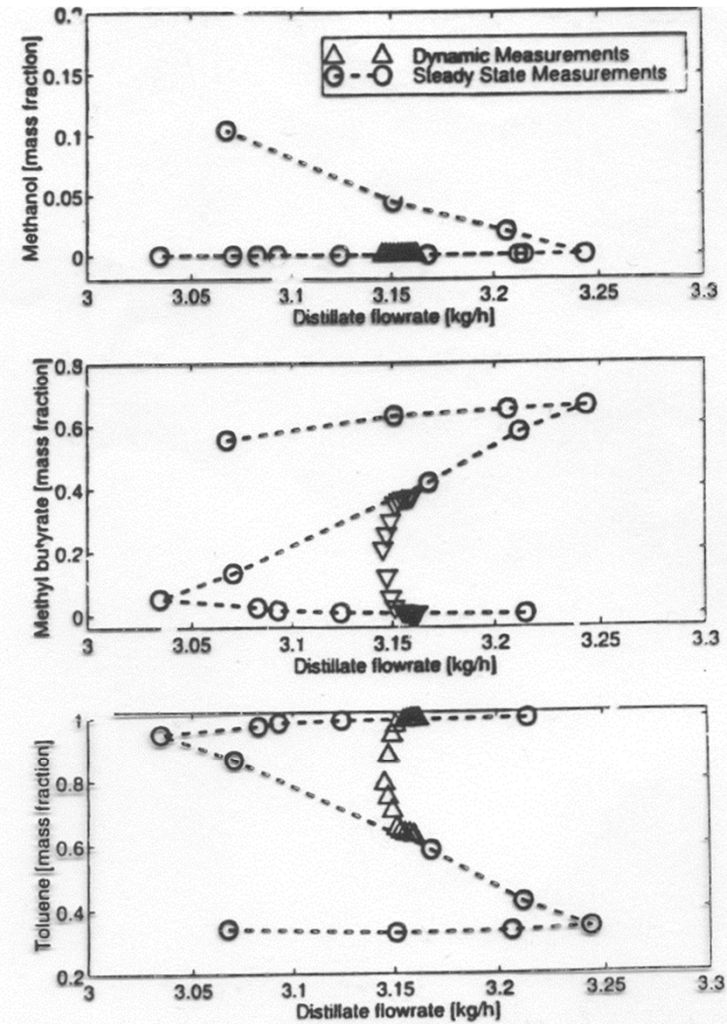
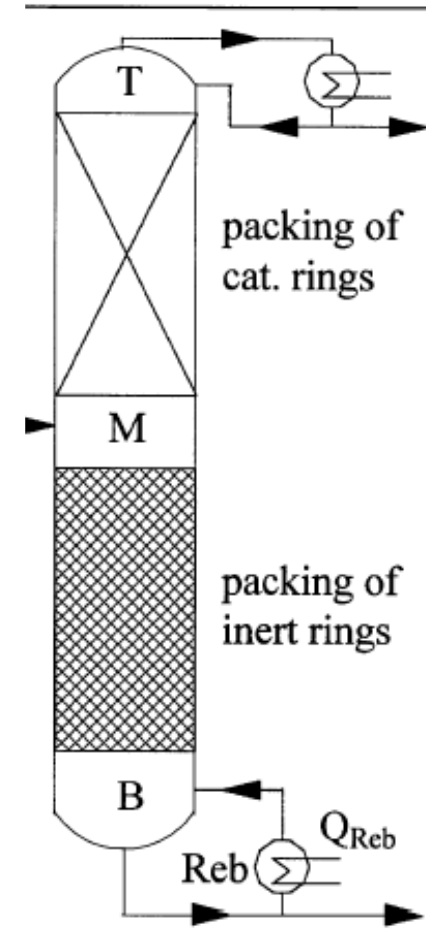
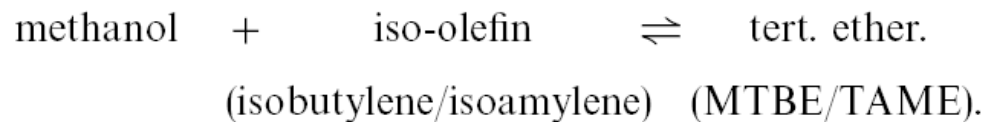


Figure 19. Measured steady-state bottoms compositions together with the measured bottoms compositions during the transient process.

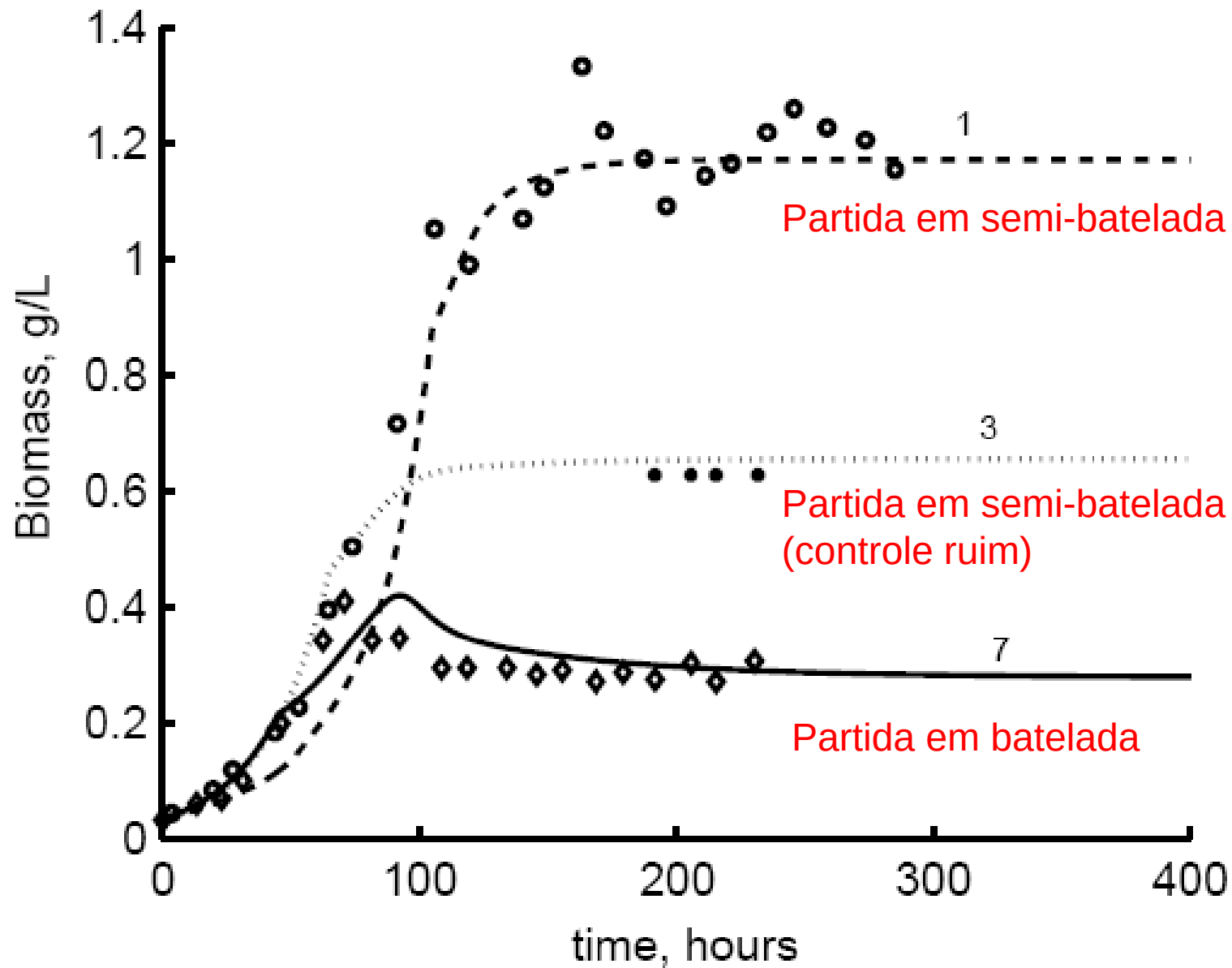
Dorn, C., Guttinger, T. E., Wells, G. J., Morari, M., Kienle, A., Klein, E. e Gilles, E. D., Stabilization of an Unstable Distillation Column, Industrial and Engineering Chemistry Research, v. 37, n. 2, pp. 506-515, 1998.

Destilação reativa para a produção de combustíveis de éter como TAME e MTBE:

The ethers MTBE and TAME are produced according to the generalized reaction scheme (Eq. (1)) where an iso-olefin (IO), reacts with methanol (MeOH) to form tertiary ethers like MTBE and TAME in a reversible, exothermic reaction:

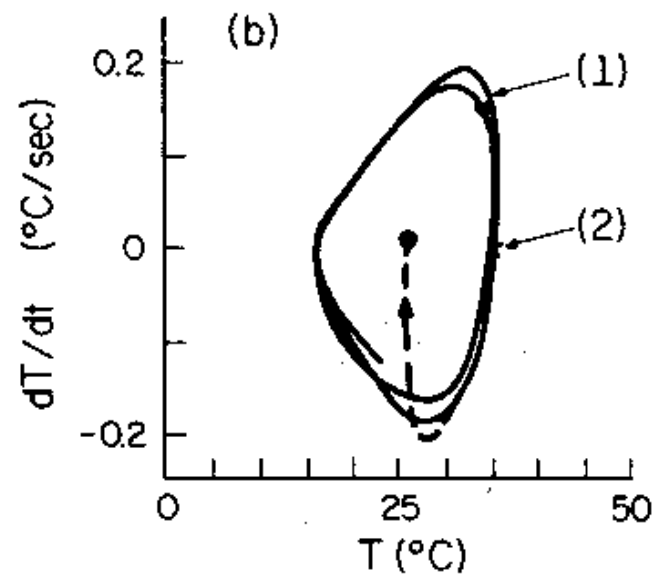
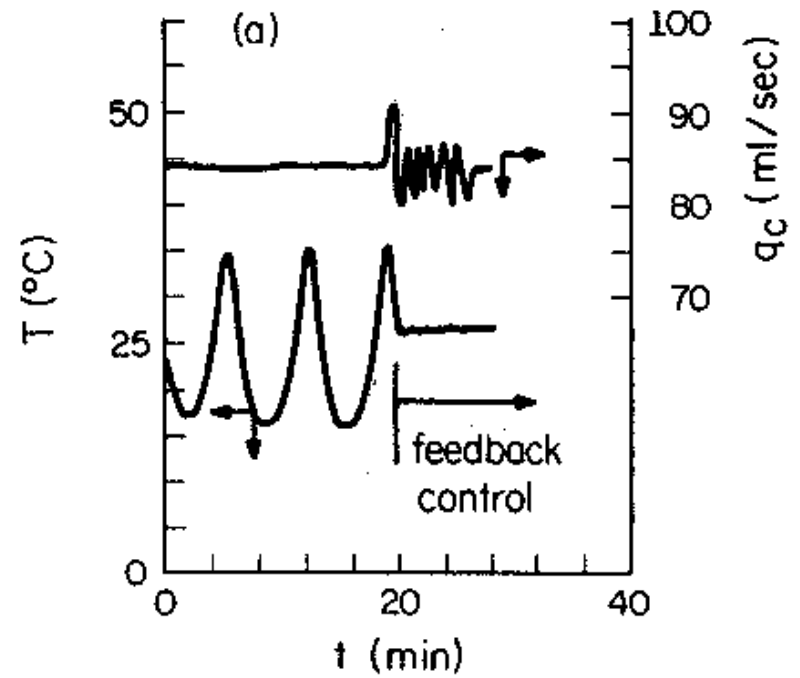


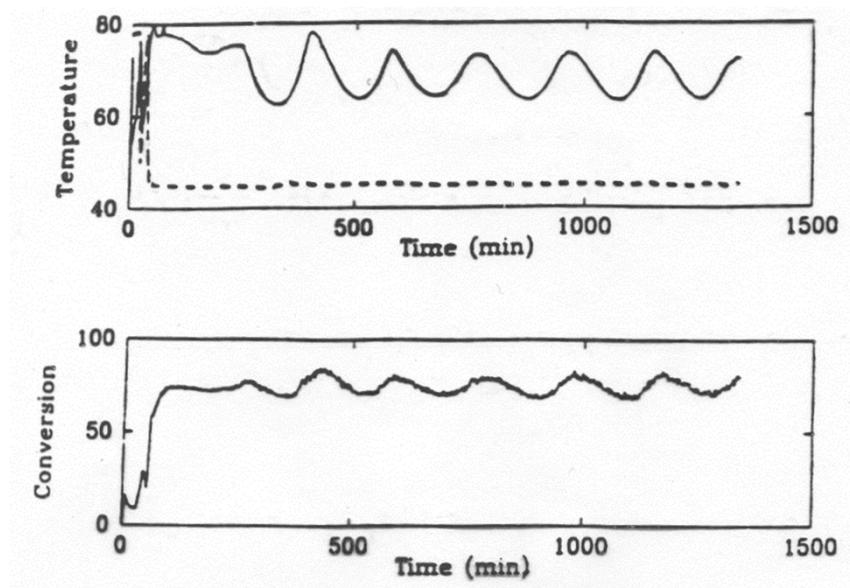
Mohl, K. D., Kienle, A., Gilles, E. D., Rapmund, P., Sundmacher, K. e Hoffman, U., Steady-State Multiplicities in Reactive Distillation Columns for the Production of Fuel Ethers MTBE and TAME: Theoretical Analysis and Experimental Verification, *Chemical Engineering Science*, v. 54, n. 8, pp. 1029-1043, 2003.



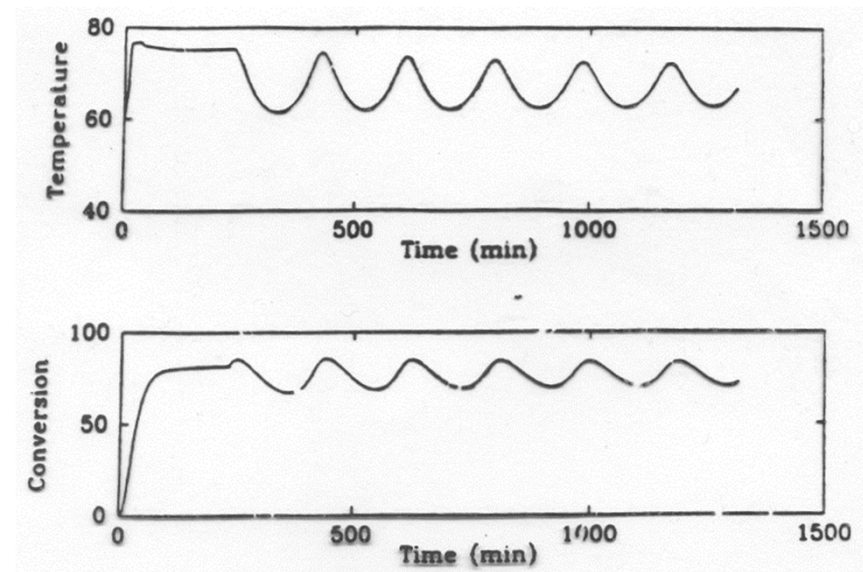
Namjoshi, A., Kienle, A., e Ramkrishna, D., Steady-State Multiplicity in Bioreactors: Bifurcation Analysis of Cybernetic Models, v. 58, n. 3-6, 793-800, 2003.

Chang, M. e Schmitz, R. A., An Experimental Study of Oscillatory States in a Stirred Reactor, *Chemical Engineering Science*, v. 30, n. 1, pp. 21-34, 1975.



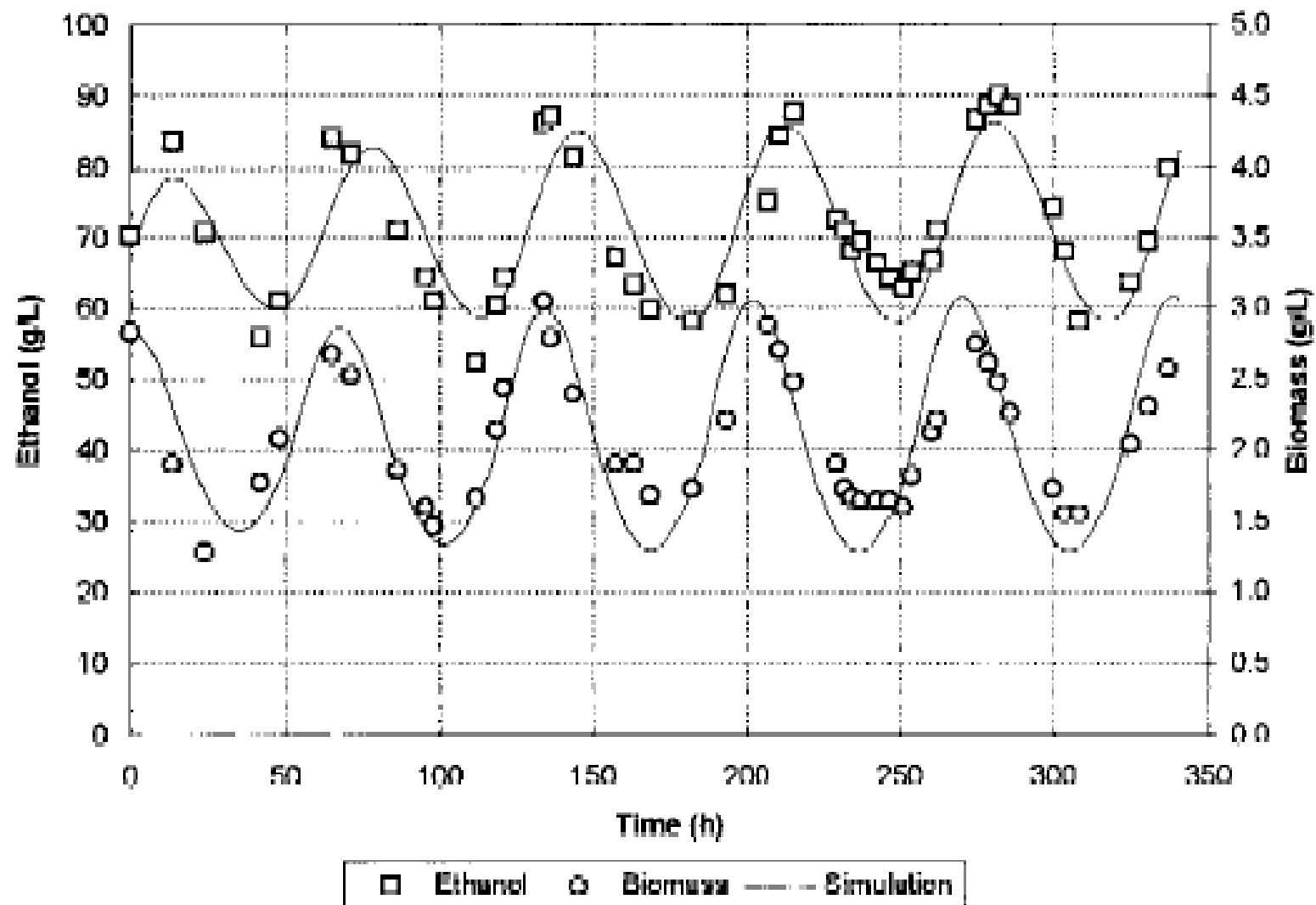


Experimentos...

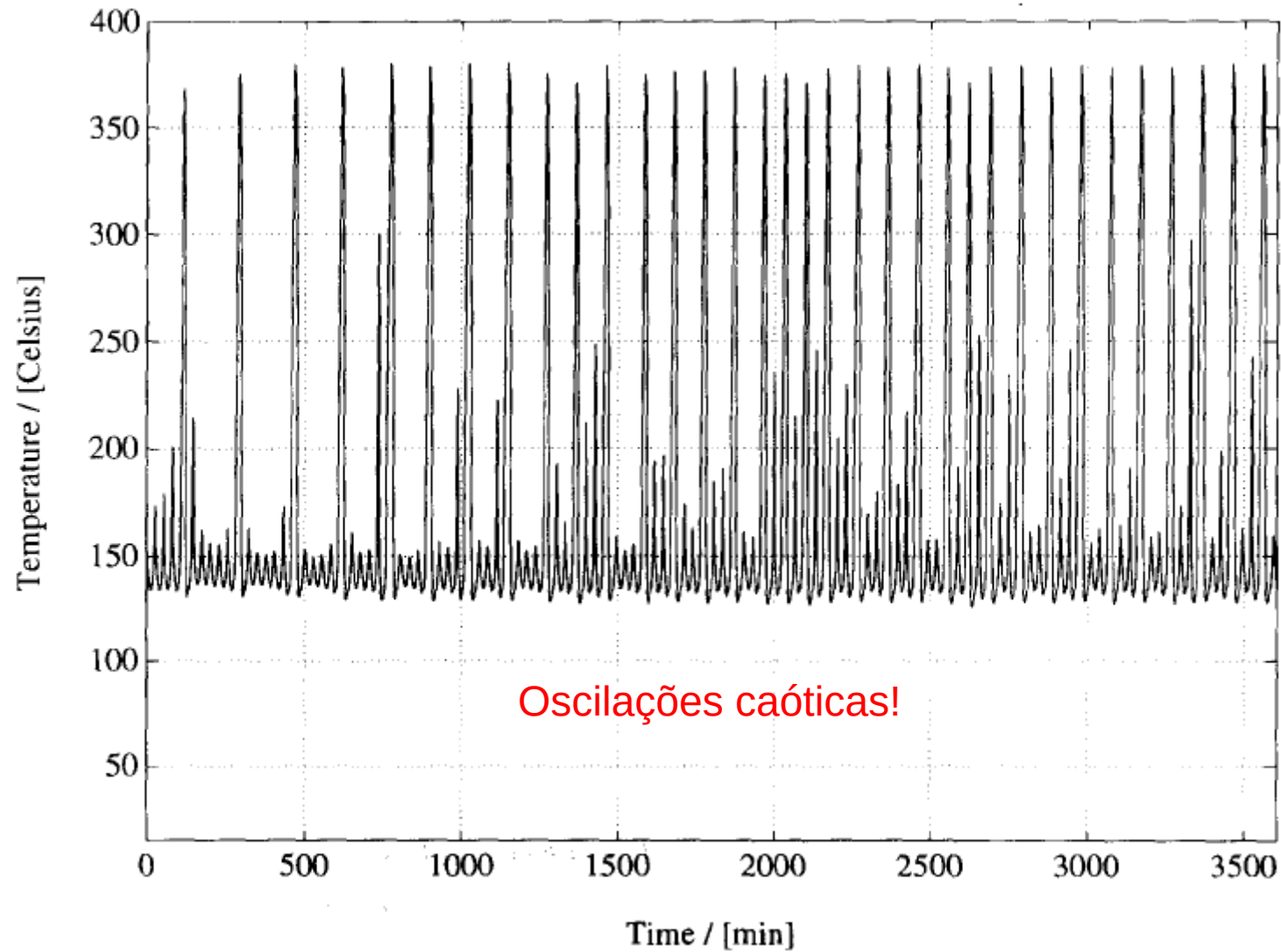


Simulação...

Teymour, F. e Ray, W.H. The dynamic behavior of continuous polymerization reactors —V. Experimental investigation of limit-cycle behavior for vinyl acetate polymerization, Chemical Engineering Science, v. 47, n. 15/16, pp. 4121-4132, 1992.



Daugulis, A. J., McLellan, P. J., Li, J., Experimental Investigation and Modeling of Oscillatory Behavior in the Continuous Culture of *Zymomonas mobilis*, Biotechnology and Bioengineering, v. 56, n. 1, pp. 99-105, 1997.



Kienle, A., Lauschke, G., Gehrke, V., Gilles, E. D., On the Dynamics of the Circulation Loop Reactor: Numerical Methods and Analysis, *Chemical Engineering Science*, v. 50, n. 15, pp. 2361-2375, 1995.

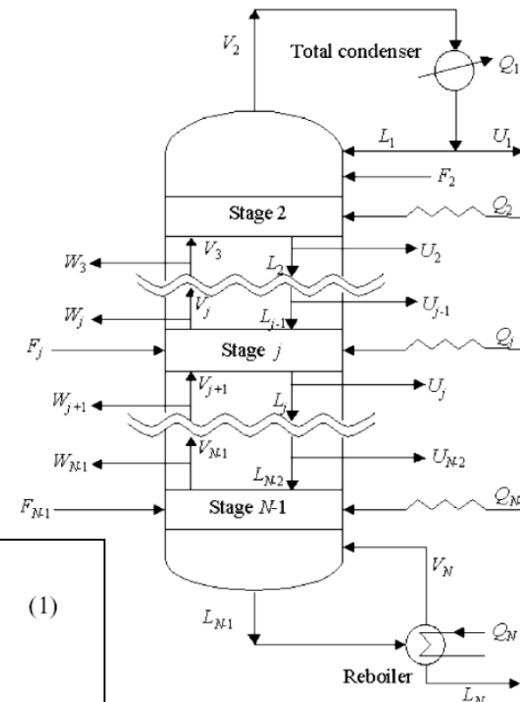
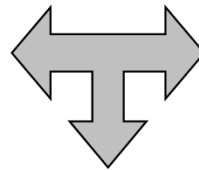
Resumindo...

Os resultados acima comprovam de maneira inequívoca que processos químicos e bioquímicos podem apresentar comportamento estacionário e dinâmico muito mais rico que estados estacionários isolados. Algumas perguntas surgem naturalmente neste ponto:

- Como podemos investigar de maneira sistemática a dinâmica não linear de processos químicos e bioquímicos?
- Como a segurança de uma planta e a qualidade de seus produtos são afetadas quando a dinâmica não linear de um processo não é levada em consideração?
- Que vantagens podemos tirar destes tipos de respostas?

Antes de tudo, um **modelo matemático** confiável para o processo é necessário. Assim, os próximos passos apresentam conceitos e métodos para um investigador desenvolver modelos matemáticos para processos químicos e bioquímicos. Nas aulas seguintes, ferramentas de análise dinâmica não linear para responder às perguntas acima são introduzidas.

A Necessidade por Modelos Matemáticos: Representação da realidade



- 1) Overall material balance at stage j :

$$L_{j-1} + V_{j+1} + F_j - (L_j + U_j) - (V_j + W_j) = 0, \quad (1)$$

- 2) Material balance for component i at stage j :

$$L_{j-1}x_{i,j-1} + V_{j+1}y_{i,j+1} + F_jz_{i,j} - (L_j + U_j)x_{i,j} - (V_j + W_j)y_{i,j} = 0 \quad (2)$$

- 3) VLE relationship for component i at stage j :

$$K_{i,j}x_{i,j} - y_{i,j} = 0 \quad (3)$$

- 4) Stoichiometric constraint at stage j :

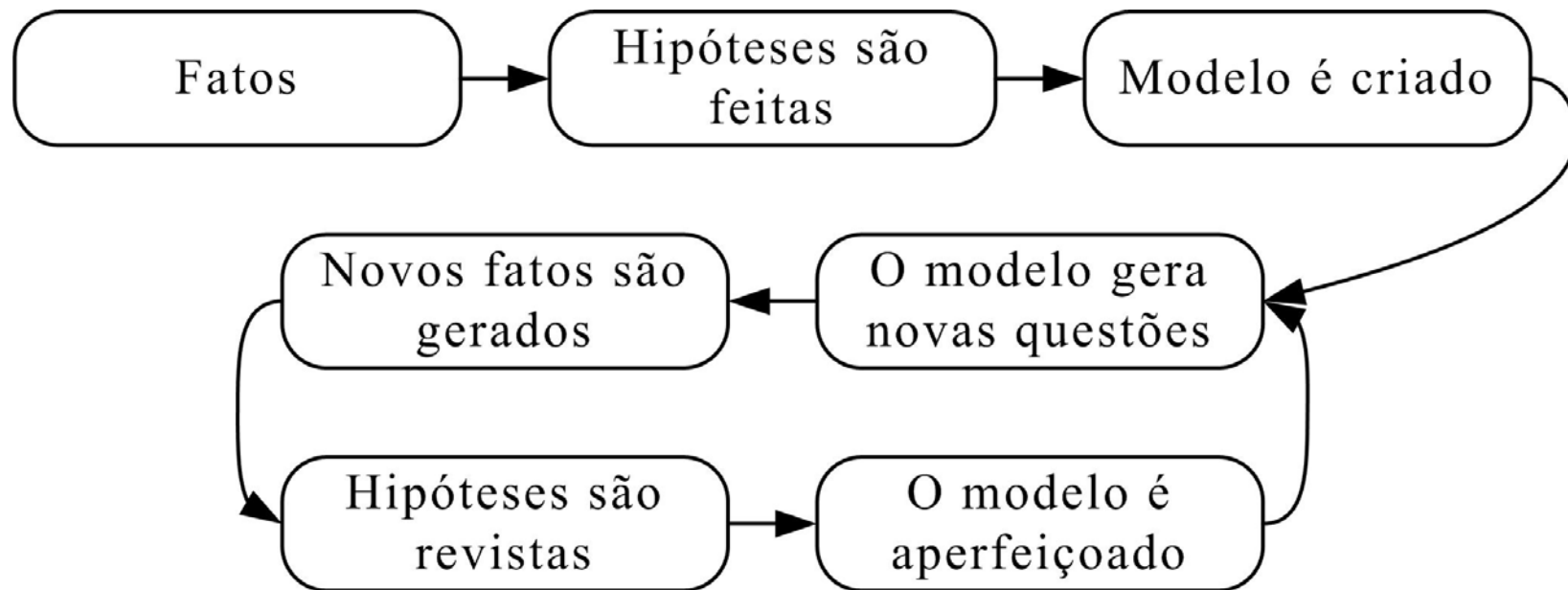
$$\sum_{i=1}^c (x_{i,j} - y_{i,j}) = 0 \quad (4)$$

- 5) Energy balance around stage j :

$$L_{j-1}h_{L,j-1} + V_{j+1}h_{V,j+1} + F_jh_{F,j} - (L_j + U_j)h_{L,j} - (V_j + W_j)h_{V,j} - Q_j = 0 \quad (5)$$

Llano-Restrepo, M. e Aguilar-Arias, J., Modeling and Simulation of Saline Extractive Distillation Columns for the Production of Absolute Ethanol, *Computers and Chemical Engineering*, v. 27, n. 4, pp. 527-549, 2003.

A Necessidade por Modelos Matemáticos: O Conceito de Modelagem



- Lógica da modelagem, segundo Russell e Denn:

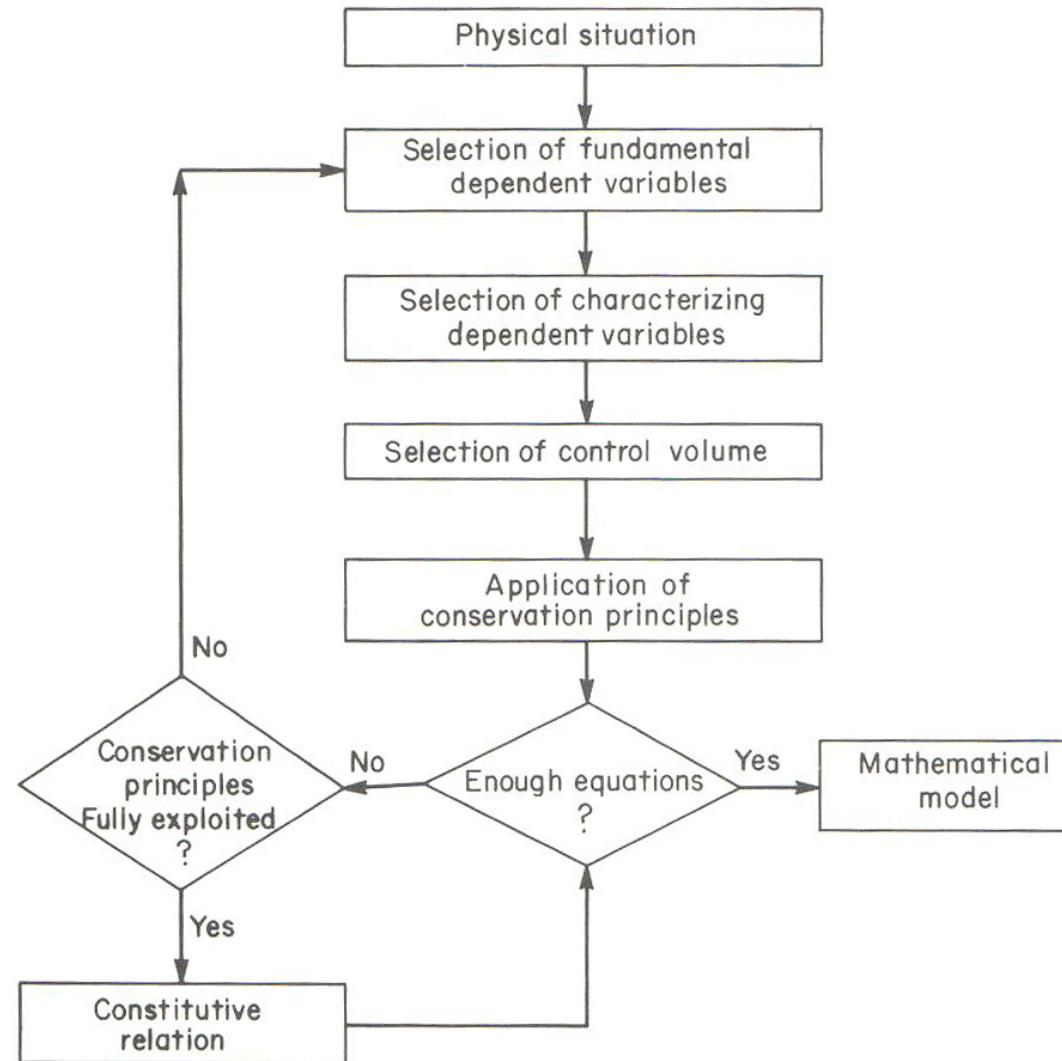


FIG. 3.3.
*Model development flow diagram
(after Russell and Denn, 1972).*

- Julgamento de um modelo, segundo Aris:

