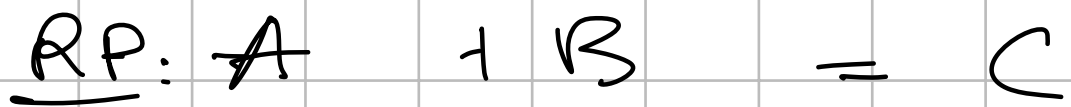


## Exercice 7 :



$$(E) \quad -F_{Ae} + F_{Be} = 0$$

$$(V') \quad F_A(v') = F_{Ae}(1-x(v')) \cdot F_{Be}(1-x(v')) \quad F_{Ae}x(v')$$

Bil sur A entre  $v'$  et  $v'+dv$

$$F_A(v') - \varphi dv = F_A(v'+dv)$$

$$\frac{dF_A(v')}{dv} = \varphi$$

$$\frac{F_{Ae} dx(v')}{v} = dv$$

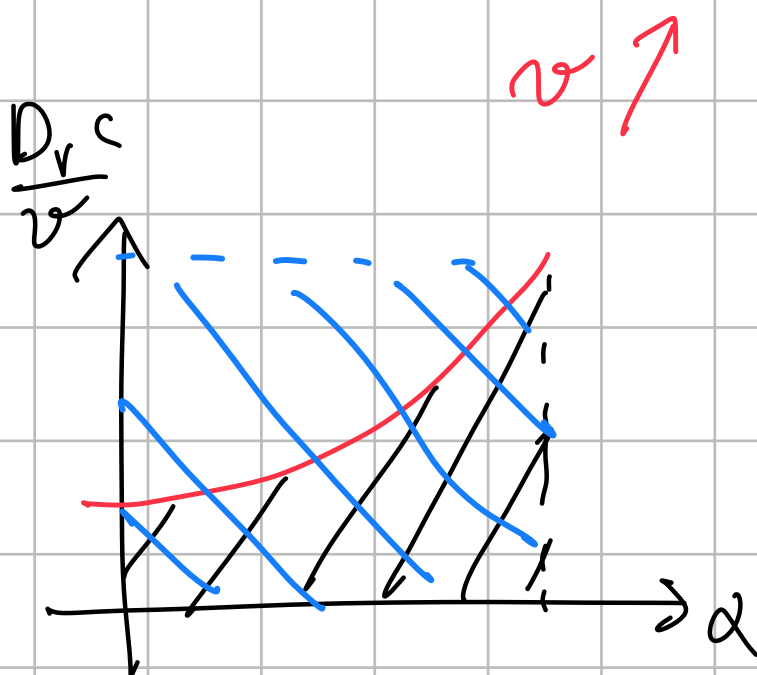
$$\Rightarrow V = \int_0^{\alpha_s} \frac{C_A e^{D_r x}}{v} dx$$

Pour un ROPA  $V = \frac{C_A e^{D_r \alpha_s}}{v}$

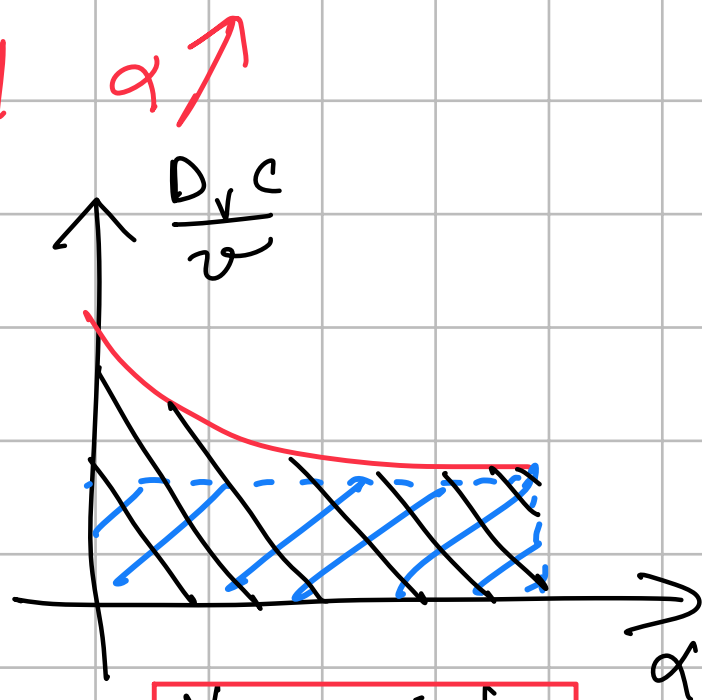
Dans le cas d'une réaction auto-catalytique.  
 $A + B \rightarrow C + D$

$\rightarrow v = k[A]$  (normale)

$\rightarrow v = k[A][C]$  (auto catalysée)



$$V_{RP} < V_{ROPA}$$



$$V_{ROPA} < V_{RP}$$

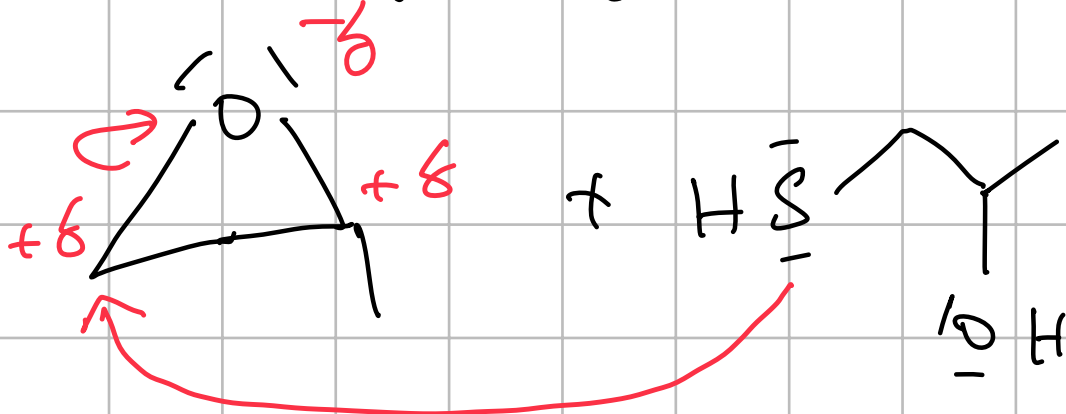
 RP

 ROPA

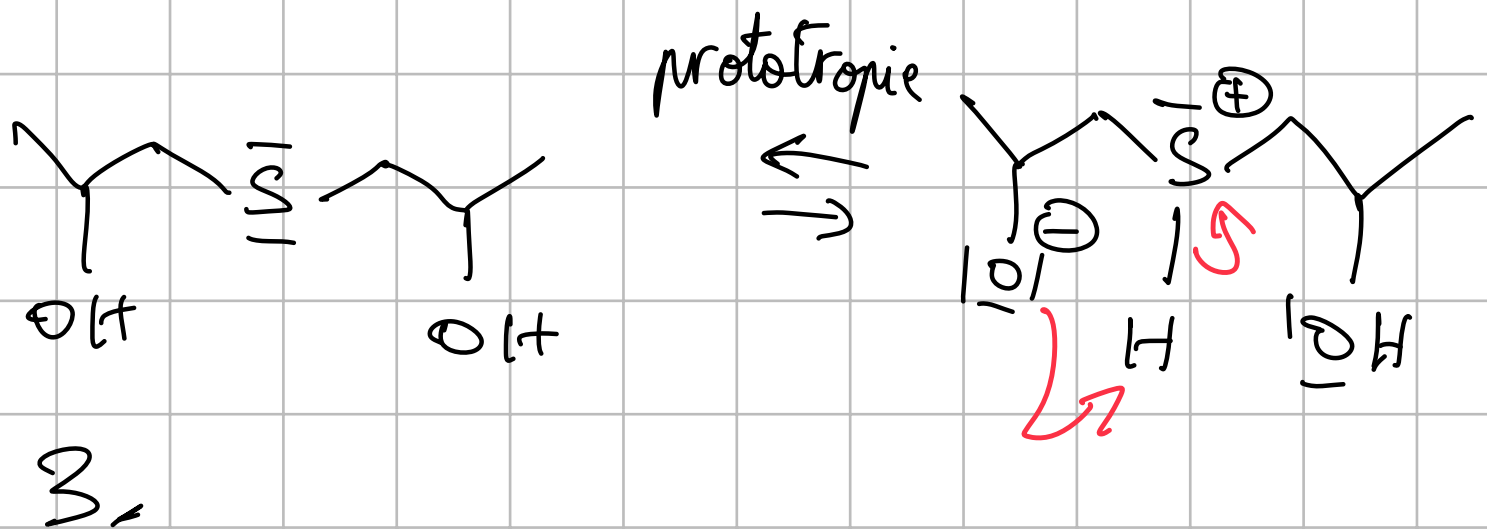
2. Mécanisme thiol sur époxyde :

$\chi(S) < \chi(O) \Rightarrow S$  est un meilleur nucléophile

⊕ effet stérique pour la régiosélectivité sur l'ouverture du cycle



↑ ↓ SN



Cas d'un ROPA : A limitant



$$E: F_{A,0} = C_{A,0} D_V \quad | \quad C_{B,0} D_V \quad | \quad C_{C,0} D_V$$

$$S: F_{A,S} = C_{A,0} D_V - \xi \quad | \quad C_{B,0} - \xi \quad | \quad C_{C,0} D_V + \xi = C_{C,S} D_V$$

$$F_{A,S} = F_{A,0} (1 - X_{AS})$$

$$C_{C,S} = C_{C,0} + C_{A,0} X_{AS}$$

Bilan de matière sur A :

$$D_E + D_P = D_S + \cancel{D_{Acc}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow F_{AE} - vV = F_{AS}$$

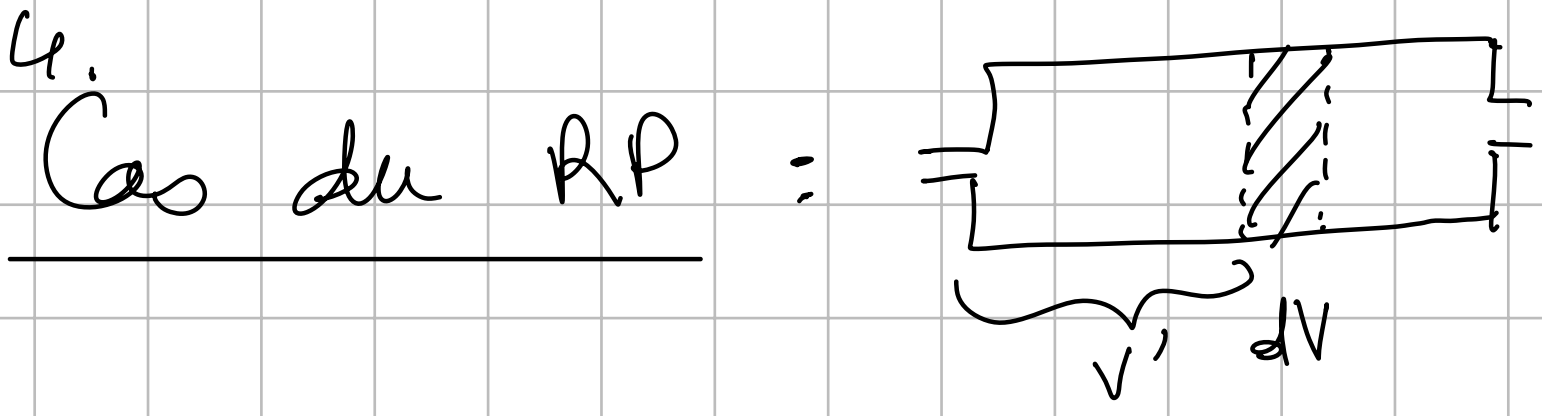
$$\Rightarrow V = \frac{F_{AS} - F_{AE}}{v}$$

Or  $v = k C_{AS} C_C$  car elle est catalysée par C

$$v = k \left( C_A (1 - X_{AS}) \right) \times \left( C_{C_0} + C_{A_0} X_{AS} \right)$$

$$\text{d'où } V = \frac{D_V C_{AE} (X_{AS})}{k C_{AE} (1 - X_{AS}) (C_{C_0} + C_{A_0} X_{AS})}$$

AN :  $V = 16,5 \text{ m}^3$



E:  $a D_v \quad | \quad b D_v \quad | \quad c D_v$

$v'$ :  $a D_v (1 - \chi_a(v')) \quad | \quad b D_v - a D_v \chi_a(v') \quad | \quad c D_v - a D_v \chi_a(v')$

Bilan de matière en A en  $v'$  et  $(v'+dv)$

$$\underbrace{a D_v (1 - \chi_a(v'))}_{F_A(v')} - r dV = F_A(v'+dv)$$

Après un DL de  $F_A(v')$  au 1er ordre en  $\frac{dv}{v'}$ ,

$$r = \frac{d F_A(v')}{d v}$$

$$\text{d'où } r = a D_V \frac{dX_A(v')}{dV}$$

On sépare les variables,

$$dV = \frac{a D_V dX_A(v')}{r}$$

Or on rappelle

$$r = k a (1 - X_a(v)) (C_0 + a X_a(v))$$

On intègre,

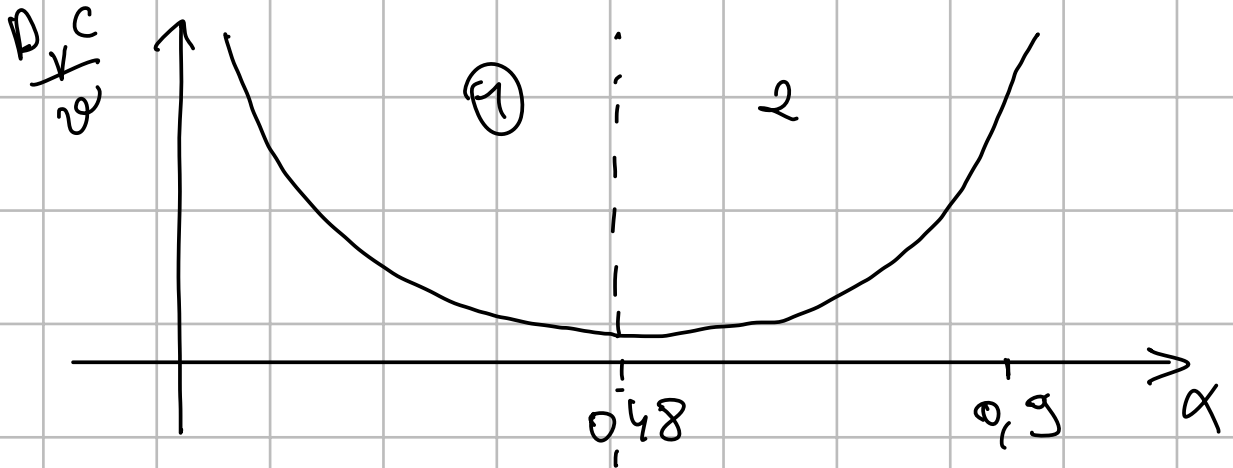
$$\int_0^{V_F} dV = \int_0^{X_{a,f}} \frac{D_V dX_A}{k (1 - X_a) (C + a X_a)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow V_F &= \frac{D_V}{k} \times \frac{1}{(a+c)} \left( \frac{1}{1-X_{a0}} + \frac{a}{c+aX_a} \right) dX_a \\ &= \frac{D_V}{k(a+c)} \left[ \ln(1-X_a) + \ln(c+aX_a) \right]_0^{X_{a,f}} \end{aligned}$$

D'où

$$V_F = 9,4 \text{ m}^3$$

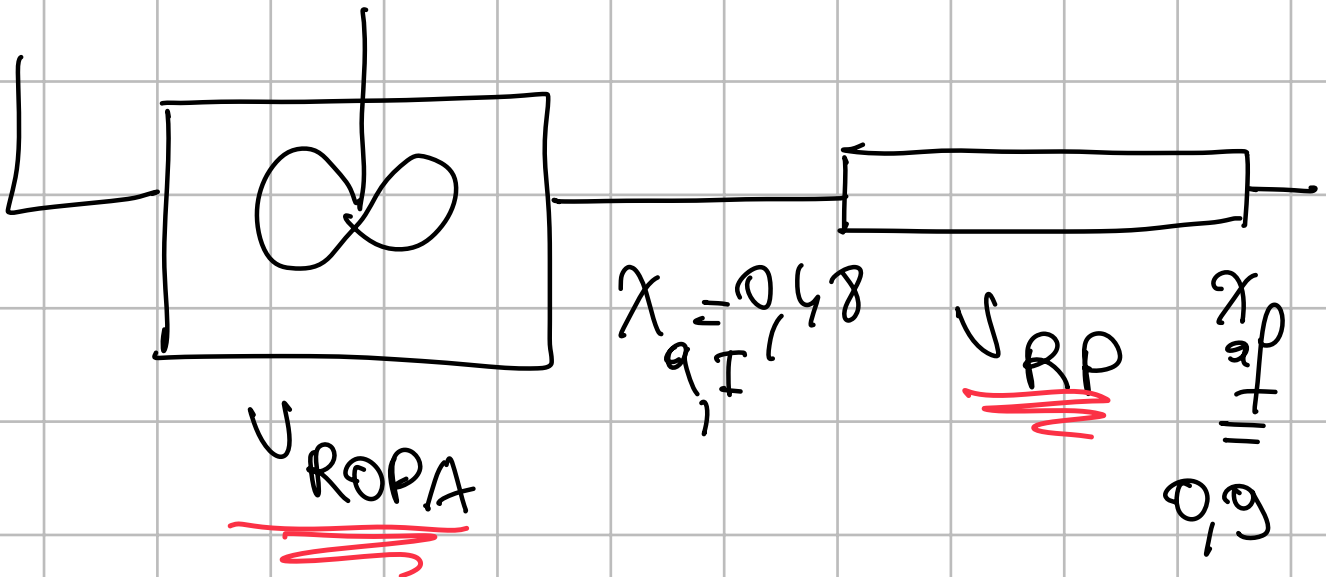
5. Dans le cas suivant :



domaine ① : on utilise un ROFA

domaine ② : on utilise un RP

6. ROFA et RP en série



Donc

$$V_{ROPA} = \frac{D_v \alpha_F}{k (1 - \chi_{a,I}) (c + \alpha \chi_{a,I})}$$

$\chi_a = 0,48$

$$= 3,1 \text{ m}^3$$

$$V_{RP} = \frac{D_v}{k(a+c)} \left[ \ln(1 - \chi_a) + \ln(c + \alpha \chi_a) \right]_{\chi_{a,I}}^{\chi_{a,f}}$$

$$= \frac{D_v}{k(a+c)} \left[ \ln \frac{(1 - \chi_{a,f})}{(1 - \chi_{a,I})} + \ln \frac{c + \alpha \chi_{a,f}}{c + \alpha \chi_{a,I}} \right]$$

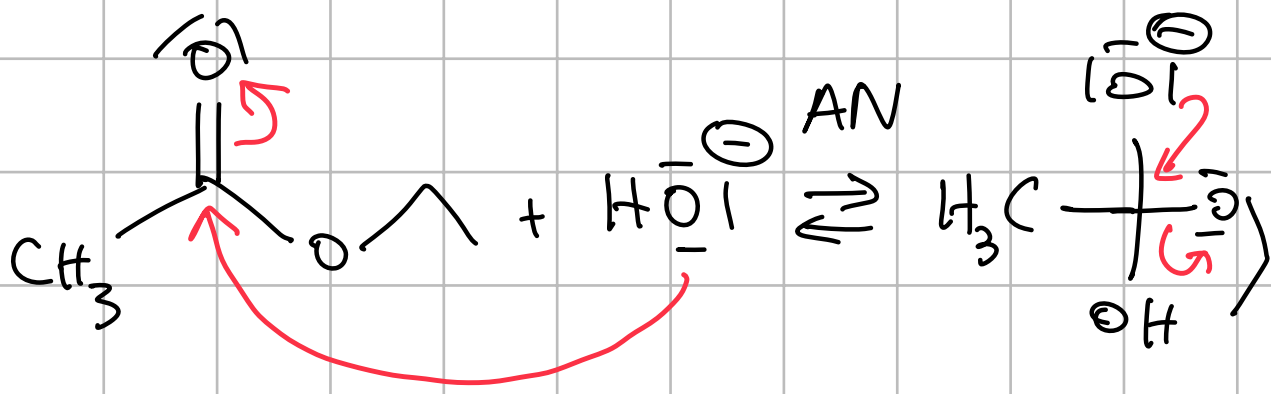
$$= 3,7 \text{ m}^3$$

$$V_{ROPA} + V_{RP} = 6,8 \text{ m}^3 <$$

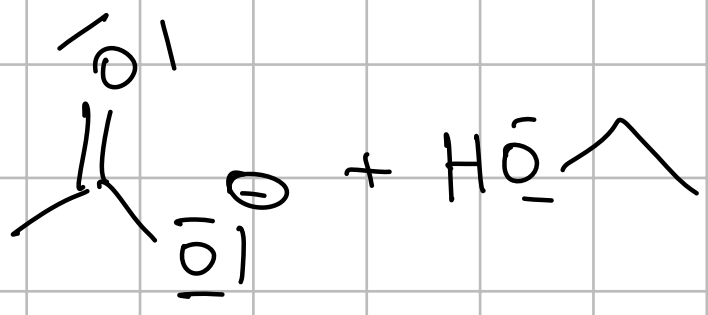
inf { 9,4 ; 11,4 }

# Exo 5:

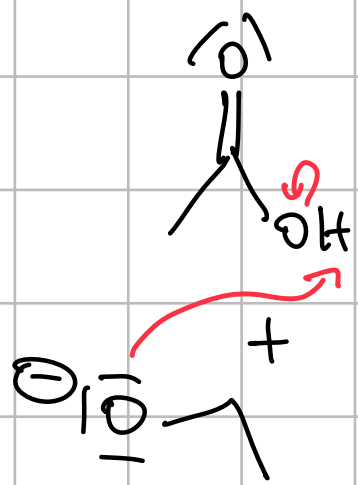
1.



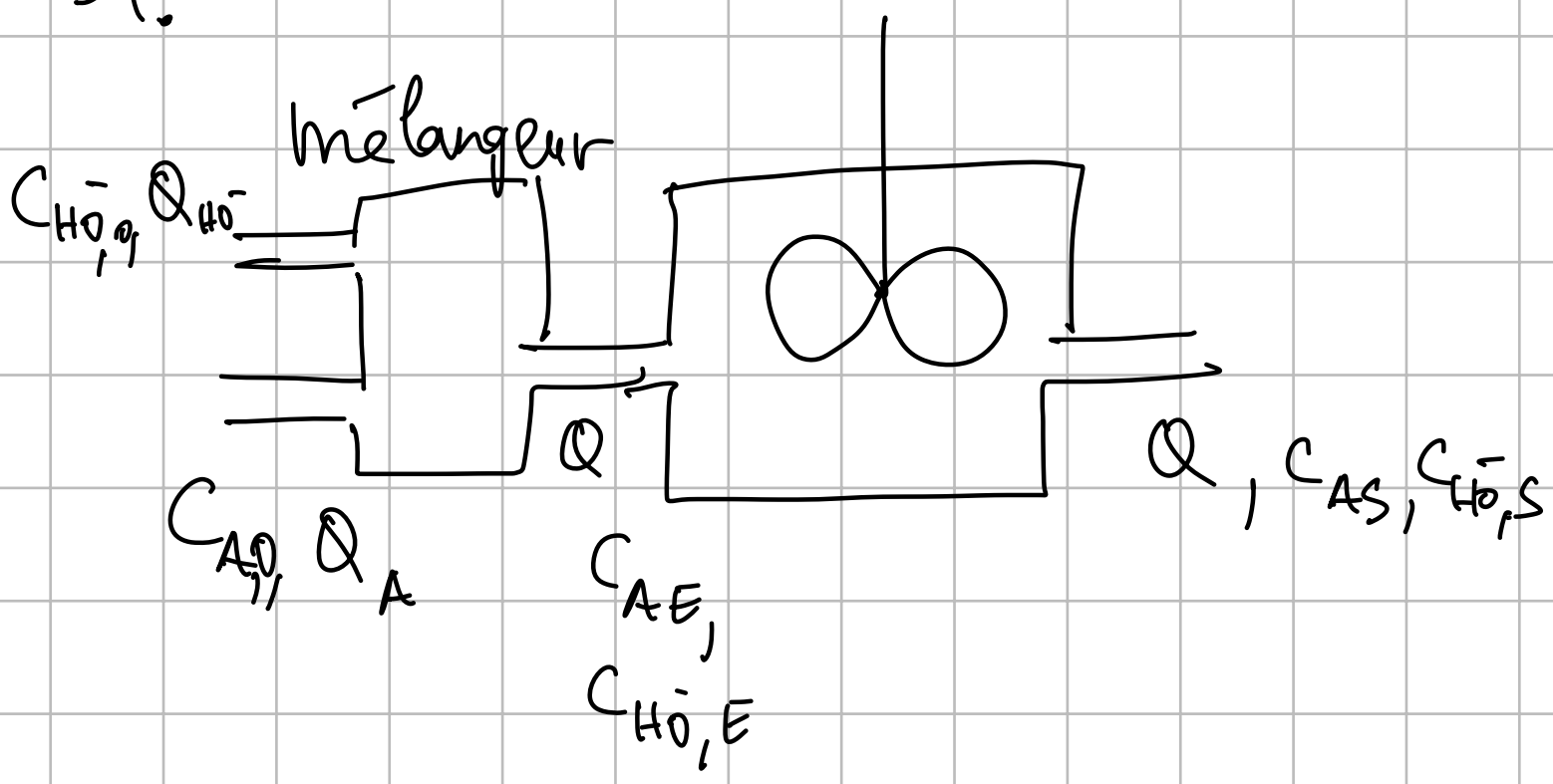
↑ ↓ E



A/B



1.



$$Q = Q_A + Q_{\text{HO}^-}$$

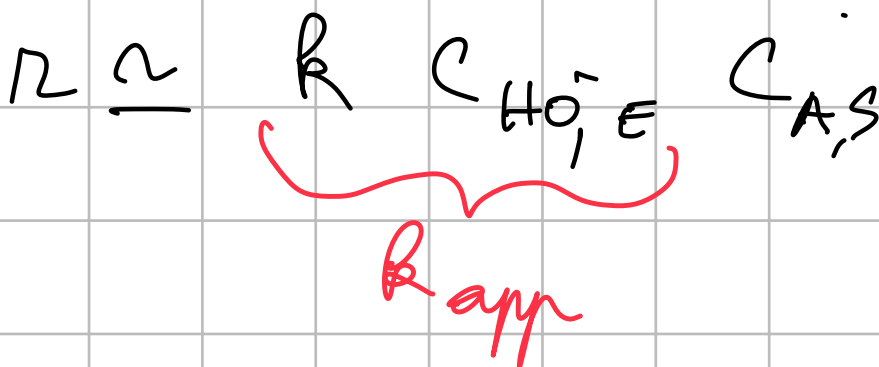
Conservation en quantité de H

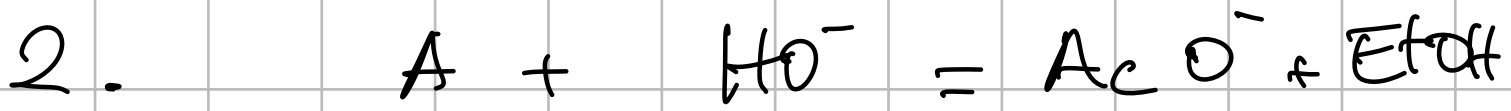
$$C_A Q_A = C_{AE} Q$$

$$\text{D'où } C_{AE} = C_{A,0} \frac{Q_A}{Q} = 2 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ mol.l}^{-1}$$

$$C_{\text{HO}^-} = C_{\text{HO}^-,0} \frac{Q_{\text{HO}^-}}{Q} = 9 \cdot 10^{-1} \text{ mol.l}^{-1}$$

$C_{\text{HO}^-} \gg C_A \Rightarrow$  dégénérescence de l'ordre par rapport à  $\text{HO}^-$





$$\begin{array}{l} E \\ S \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} Q C_{AE} \\ Q C_{AE}(1-X_S) \\ = F_{A,S} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \quad \Bigg| \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array}$$

B. M zur A :

$$F_{AE} - rV = F_{AS}$$

$$rV = F_{AE} X_S$$

$$\Rightarrow V = \frac{F_{AE} X_S}{R_{app} C_{AS}}$$

$$= \frac{Q}{R_{app}} \frac{X_S}{(1-X_S)} = 3016 \cdot 10^3 \text{ L}$$

3. Pour un RP

Bilan de matière en A en V et V+dV

$$-r dV = Q_{A,E} \frac{dX_q(V)}{dV}$$

d'où

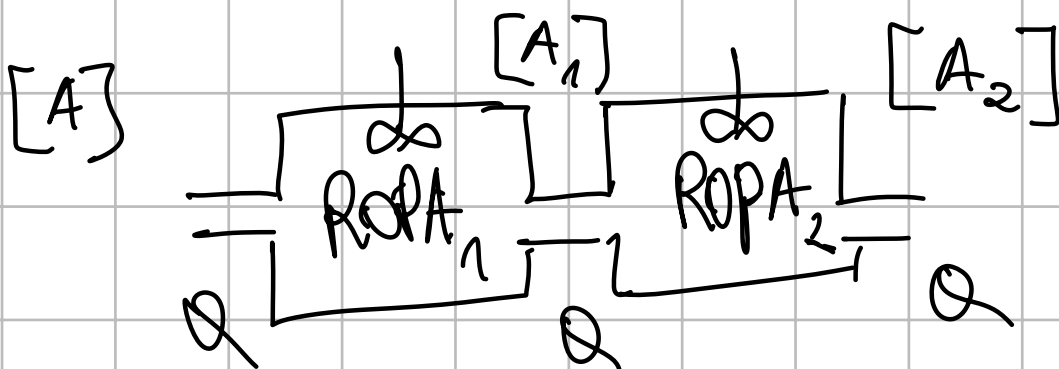
$$r dV = Q_{A,E} dX_q(V)$$

$$V = \int_0^{X_s} \frac{Q_{A,E}}{R_{app} (1 - X_a)} dX_q$$

$$= - \frac{Q_{A,E}}{R_{app}} \ln(1 - X_s)$$

AN:  $V = 476 \text{ L}$

4. On veut  $X_s = 0,95$  à la sortie de 2 ROPA



## B. 7. instantané sur A (ROPA 1)

$$D_e + D_p = D_S$$

$$\Rightarrow Q[A] - rV = Q[A_n] \quad \text{où } r = k_{app}[A_n]$$

$$[A] = [A_n] + \frac{V}{Q} k_{app} [A_n]$$

$$[A] = [A_n] \left( 1 + \frac{V}{Q} k_{app} \right)$$

## B. 7 sur le ROPA 2 :

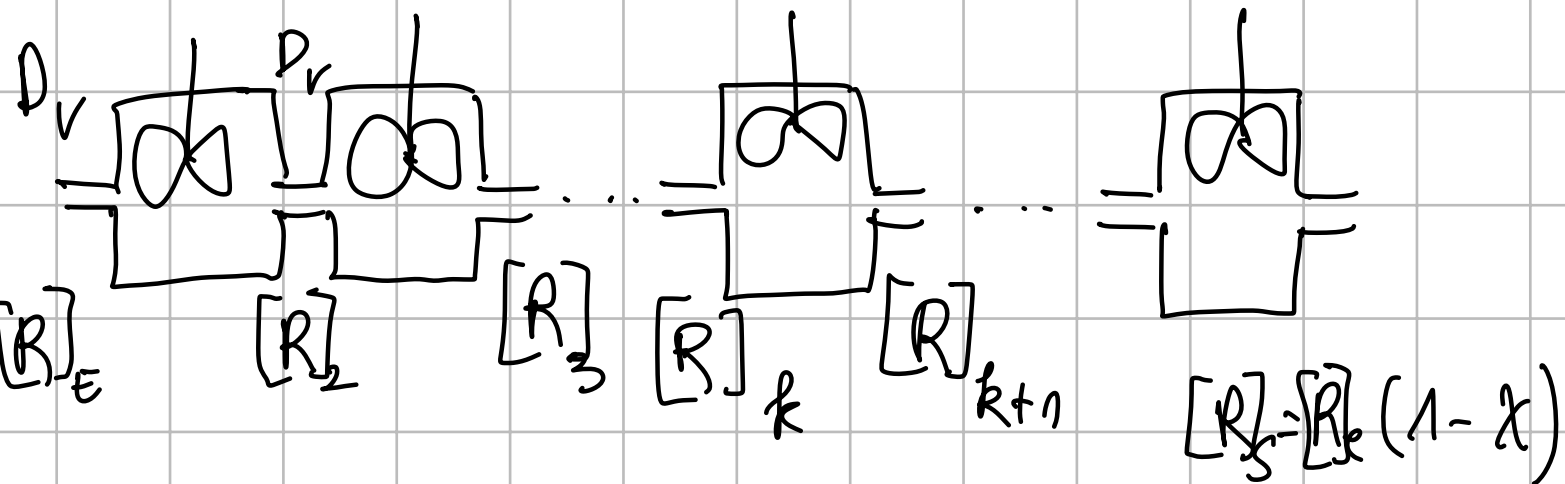
$$[A_1] = [A_2] \left( 1 + \frac{V}{Q} k_{app} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow [A] = [A_2] \left( 1 + \frac{V}{Q} k_{app} \right)^2$$

$$[A_2] = (1 - X_S)[A]$$

$$\text{Donc } V = \frac{Q}{k_{app}} \left( \sqrt{\frac{1}{1 - X_S}} - 1 \right) = \underline{551 \text{ L}}$$

## Exercice 6 :



Bilan instantané sur  $R$  dans dans  
le  $k$  ième réacteur

$$D_v [R]_k - r_R V = D [R]_{k+1}$$

Avec  $r_R = k' [R]_{k+1}$

$$D_v [R]_k = [R]_{k+1} (V k' + D_v)$$

$$\Rightarrow [R]_{k+1} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{k'}{D_V}} [R]_k$$

2) On sait que

$$[R]_s = (1 - \lambda) [R]_e$$

$$[R]_1 = [R]_e$$

$$[R]_2 = \frac{[R]_e}{\left(1 + \frac{k'}{D_V}\right)^2}$$

$$[R]_s = \frac{[R]_e}{\left(1 + \frac{k'}{D_V}\right)^n}$$

On pose  $u = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{R'V}{D_V}}$

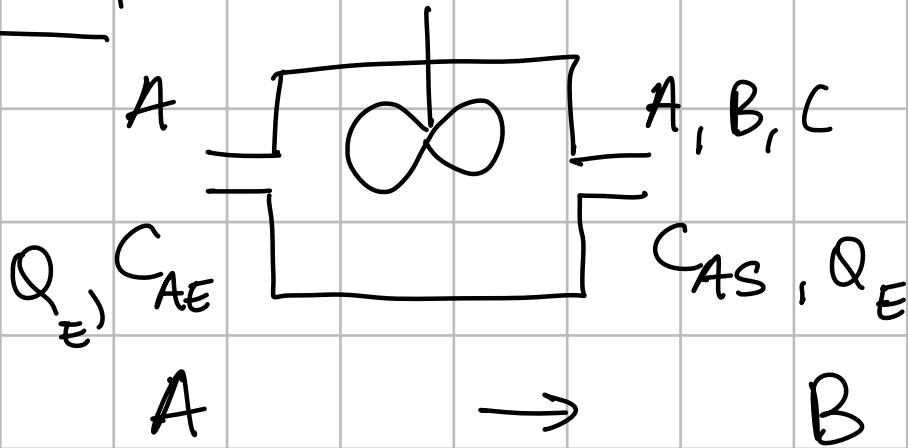
$$u^n = 1 - \alpha$$

d'où  $\alpha = 1 - u^n$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{R'V}{D_V}\right)^n}$$

Fin de ma contribution

# Exo 4 :



$$(E) F_{AE} = C_{AE} Q_E$$

$$0 \quad 0$$

$$(S) F_{AS} = Q_E C_{AE} - C_{AE} X_{AS}$$

$$C_{AE} X_{AS} Q_E$$

$$C_{AE} X_{AS} Q_E$$

$$\Rightarrow F_{AS} = C_{AE} Q_E (1 - X_{AS})$$
$$= F_{AE} (1 - X_{AS})$$

Bn over A :  $DE + DP = DS + \cancel{DA}$

$$\Rightarrow F_{AE} + rV = F_{AS}$$

$$F_{AE} + rV = F_{AE} (1 - X_{AS})$$

$$\Rightarrow rV = F_{AE} X_{AS}$$

$$\Rightarrow r = \frac{C_{AE} Q_E}{V} X_{AS}$$

$$\Rightarrow r = \frac{C_{AE}}{Q} X_{AS}$$

Or  $r = k C_{AS}^n$ ,  $C_{A,E} = \frac{F_{AE}}{Q} = 5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol.L}^{-1}$

D'où  $\ln(r) = \ln(k) + n \ln(C_{AS})$

$r$	$7,32 \times 10^{-5}$	$1,09 \times 10^{-4}$	$1,45 \times 10^{-4}$	$1,79 \times 10^{-4}$	$2,12 \times 10^{-4}$
$C_{AS}$	$1,19 \times 10^{-4}$	$1,78 \times 10^{-4}$	$2,36 \times 10^{-4}$	$2,92 \times 10^{-4}$	$3,46 \times 10^{-4}$

$$b = 0,995 \sim 1$$

$$a = \ln(k) = -0,53 \Rightarrow \cancel{k = 0,59 \text{ s}^{-1}}$$

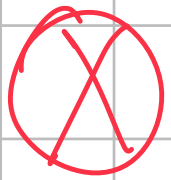
$$\underline{r = k C_{AS}}$$

3. Donc  $k C_{AS} = \frac{C_{AE} X_{AS} Q}{V}$

D'où  $\frac{k}{Q} (1 - X_{AS}) = \frac{X_{AS}}{V}$

$$V = \frac{Q}{R} \times \frac{X_A}{1 - X_{AS}}$$

$$V = 71,4 \text{ L}$$



Revoir valeurs numériques

