

2017

LearnElement

جزوه

کتاب

نمونه سوال

پروژه

آیین نامه

استاندارد



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Rxn: Reaction
Rxr: Reactor

Princ of 10 / Wid of 3 / Princ of 7 *

* Reference : 1) Levenspiel , Last Edition , Reactor Design

2) S. Fogler : Elements of chemical Rxn. Eng ;

3) Introduction to chemical Rxn Engineering and Rxr. Design
by Hills Jr.s , J. Wiley

TA " d₁ d₂ d₃ d₄ " : d₁ E₁ : d₂ *

TA " d₅ d₆ " : d₅ E₂

TA " d₇ d₈ d₉ d₁₀ " : d₇ E₃

d₁₁ d₁₂

1, 2, 3

2 2, 3, 4, 6, 13, 18, 19, 20

3 1-6; 8-16, 14, 20, 29, 30

x_j : $\frac{d}{dx} \rho_{j+1}$

r_j : $\frac{d}{dx} \rho_j$

v : $\frac{d}{dx} \rho_j$

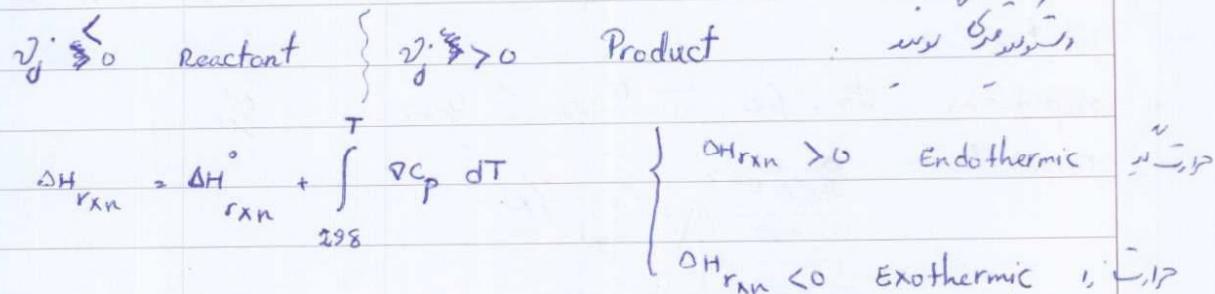
η : $\frac{d}{dx} \rho_j$

Engg of ρ_j : $\frac{d}{dx} \rho_j$, $\frac{d}{dx} \rho_{j+1}$ *

$\frac{d}{dx} \rho_j$

* نش : هر کار بخوبی نش : از این دلایلی شکی ؟ پایه های خود میرا بخوبی نمایند و لذت داشته باشند
حال طرف حفظ میگردید و لذت داشت بخوبی بخوبی بخوبی داشت ؛ حفظ سه روز بعد آنچه زیر
بدهیم داشت و آنچه نمیخواست داشت بر این قویت سه میلیونی داشت ؛ حفظ بخوبی علاوه بر این داده های
برخی تعدادی از نوشته های از این دلایل

فالنس (الستيوريدي) : عدد درجات حرارة دلالة حرارة دلالة فالنس

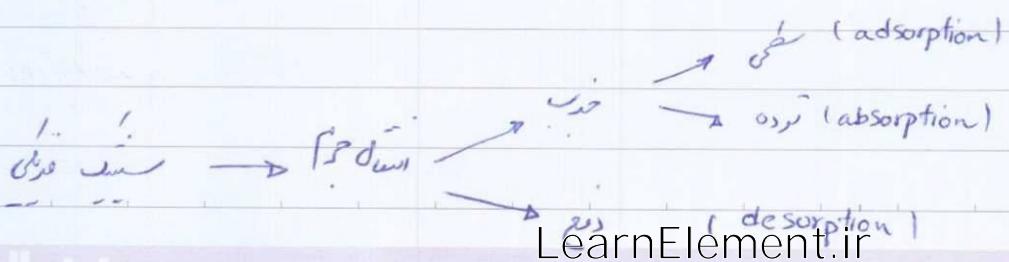
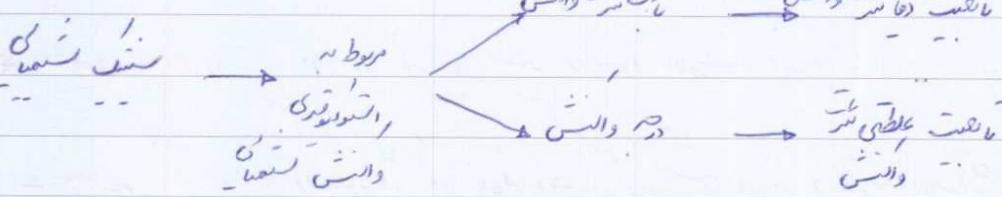
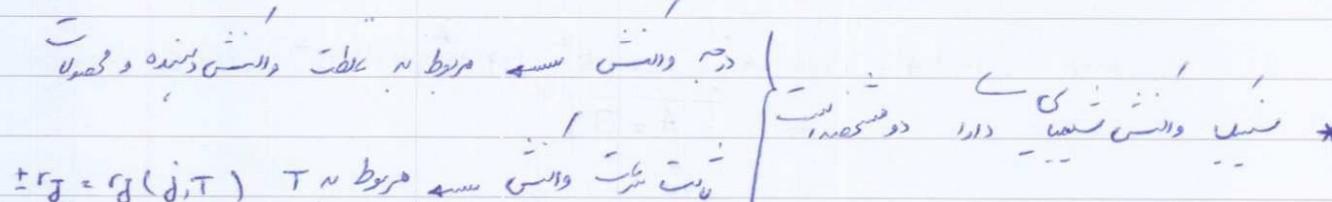


ناتج من تغير درجة حرارة دلالة فالنس ΔH° :

هذا يعني أن درجة حرارة دلالة فالنس هي مقدار التغير في درجة حرارة دلالة فالنس

$$\Delta G_{rxn}^{\circ} = \sum_{i=\text{product}} n_i G_{rxn,i}^{\circ} + \sum_{j=\text{reactant}} n_j G_{rxn,j}^{\circ}$$

$$\Delta H_{rxn}^{\circ} - T\Delta S_{rxn}^{\circ} = \Delta G_{rxn}^{\circ} = S_{rxn}^{\circ} G_s^{\circ} + rG_e^{\circ} - aG_A^{\circ} = -RT \ln(K)$$



$\text{حرس} \rightleftharpoons \text{جزء}$

$\text{جزء} \rightleftharpoons \text{جزء}$

$\text{جزء} \rightleftharpoons \text{جزء} + \text{جزء}$

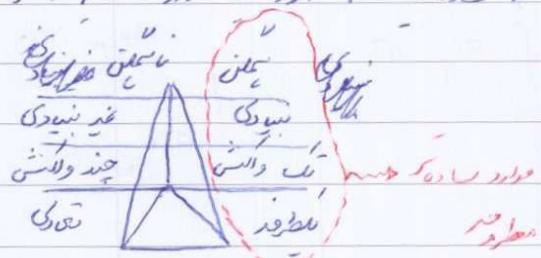
جزء

نحوه دالس و مضر می

initiation

propagation: $\text{جزء} + \text{جزء} \rightarrow \text{جزء}$

Termination



نهاد دالس خود سی نیزه: (1) صفت پرستی دالس نیزه سی نیزه مطابق شود

(2) صفت نیزه سی پایلی کمتر خود دالس و اندیزه (نورهای اندیزه)

نحوه تعداد

$$\sum |v_n| r_j = \sum |v_p| p_j$$

نحوه دالس

$$A \rightleftharpoons B \rightarrow \begin{cases} A \rightleftharpoons A^* \\ A^* \rightleftharpoons B^* \\ B^* \rightleftharpoons B \end{cases}$$

$$\text{نحوه } 1 - 11 A + 1 - 11 A^* + 1 - 1 B^* = (11) A^* + (11) (B^*) + (11) B$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{A \rightleftharpoons B}$$

* دالس همچنین: فقط درین قارصت تعداد دالس همچنین

$T, C_j, D_{AB}, H, k, C_p, \dots$

دارد: در دو قارصت نیزه دالس صفات میگیرد

* دالس همچنین: دالس هم در گذشتگرها در چیزی دیگر داشته باشد و دالس هم در دو قارصت

دارد

عوایض

عوایض

مکان

- Most gas phase reaction (رجی)
- Fast reaction

مکان

- Oil cracking (چربی کشیدن)
- Converting SO_2 to SO_3

(چربی کشیدن)

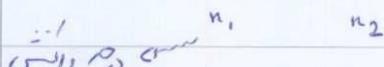
- Most liquid phase reactions

- Colloid systems

متغیر درجه حریق سیستم

I - دالتش می خواهد این را بگزیند هر دالتش بی دلس نماید بسته، حریق در

II - خود دلس نماید پس از خود دلس زریب با خود خود را به وقوع قیسند و زریب از دلش دالتش



دلش بگزیند نماید اند.

در دالتش می خواهد این را بگزیند درجه حریق سیستم بگزیند بسته

دو دلش بگزیند مرتبت بگزیند هر دلش دلس نماید

$$\pm r_j = r_j(T, C_j)$$

LHS

RHS

$$r_j = \frac{\partial \text{حریق}}{\partial C_j}$$

مکانی نمایند

$$V_{\text{fluid}} = V_{r_{xx}} (1 - \epsilon)$$

دالش

ϵ : دلخواهی
دالش

(\dot{N}_{prod})

$e=0$

* دالسی گعن

$$V_{\text{Fluid}} = V_{\text{ext}} = V$$

$$r_i = \frac{1}{V} \frac{dN_i}{dt}$$

[+] moles of i formed
(time) (volume of fluid)

**

دالسی گعن کے دلایا جاتا ہے کہ میری مونوکلیم میں

$$V = V_0 + V_{\text{ext}}$$

گریب

مطحی ہے اور دلایا جاتا ہے کہ دلایا جاتا ہے اور میری دالسی سیدھی شد کہ خارجہ گھنی ہے

$$\text{LHS} = r_j = \frac{1}{V} \frac{dN_j}{dt}$$

$$r_{j3} = \frac{1}{w_s} \frac{dN_j}{dt}$$

$$r_{j4} = \frac{1}{s_s} \frac{dN_j}{dt}$$

$$r_{j5} = \frac{1}{V_s} \frac{dN_j}{dt}$$

$$r_{j1} = \frac{1}{v_{rxr}} \frac{dN_j}{dt}$$

بر مساحتی ممکن نه دارم :

$$r_{j2} = \frac{1}{v_{fluid}} \frac{dN_j}{dt}$$

$$\text{if } v_{rxr} = v_{fluid} \Rightarrow$$

$$r_{j1} = r_{j2}$$

$$w_s r_{j3} = s_s r_{j4} = v_s r_{j5} = V r_{j1} = V r_{j2}, \frac{dN_j}{dt}$$

: نصل دو *

دسته اندیشه : عدد دهی در مدل والسن تحریه کرده خود را در واحد دیجیتی نمود.

$$n_j > 0 \quad \text{لطف} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} n_j < 0 \\ \text{والست} \end{array} \right.$$



$$n_A^j = -a ; n_B^j = +b ; n_C^j = +c$$

دسته اندیشه : خوبی : برخلاف خوبی بودن طریق درست روش والسن

آن خوبی : مجموع شرایط خوبی

* اگر دسته اندیشه خوبی را حساب خود زیر قدر مطلق فاصله استرسکرچ است آن والسن ساده باشد

خوبی بود.

$$E_j \left\{ \begin{matrix} x_j \\ c_j \end{matrix} \right\} \left\{ \begin{matrix} b \\ p_j \end{matrix} \right\} \rightarrow \text{نحوه درود: بین دو محدوده محدوده دارد}$$

$$r_A = f_1(c_{feed}, P, T) = f_1(P, T, c_{feed})$$

دستگاه محدود شود

ار در شرط دهد که c_j خود را داشته باشد:

$$r_j = f_2(c_j, T) = f_2(T) \frac{c_j}{k}$$

دستگاه محدود داشته باشد

* در صورت داشتن نسبت خود را داشته باشد

* داشتنی خود را داشته باشد

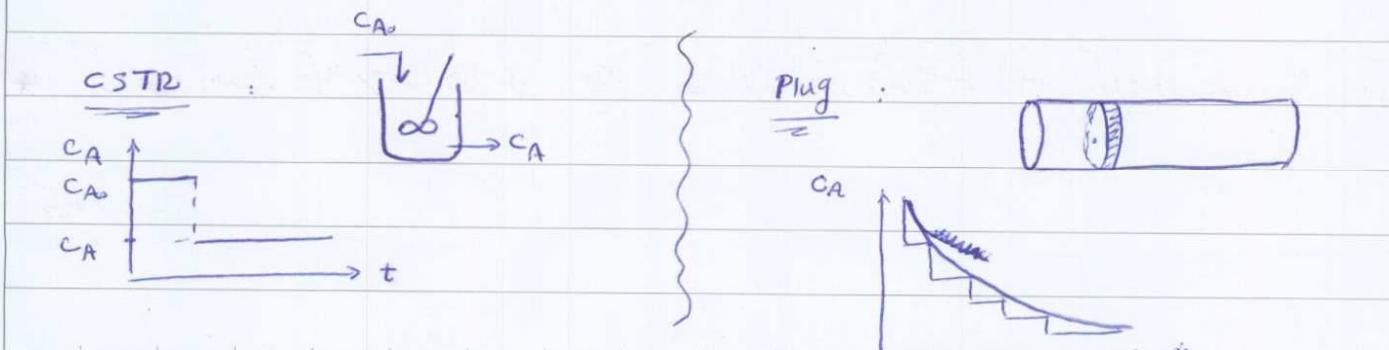


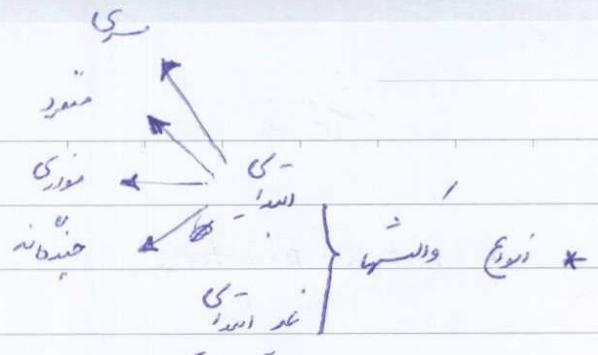
ار داشته باشد

"دستگاه" است.

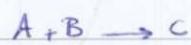


Reactors : Batch - CSTR - Plug





Molecularity \rightarrow در واسطه تحریر نیست و مولکول تحریر نیست و مولکول تحریر دارد.



$$-r_A = k c_A c_B$$

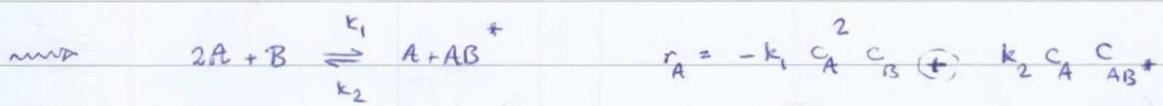
ست

$$r_A = \frac{1}{V} \frac{dN_A}{dt} = f(c, T) ; r_A [=] \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{m}^3 \cdot \text{s}} \text{ or } \frac{\text{J}}{\text{mol}}$$



$$r_C = -k_2 c_B$$

ست



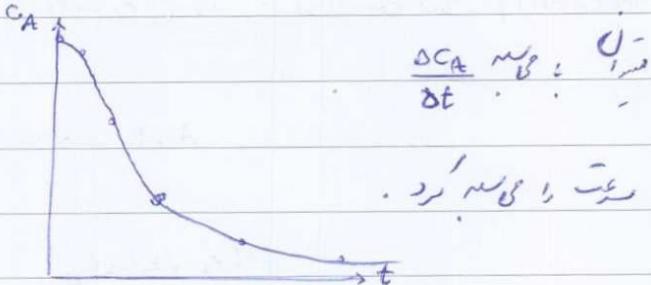
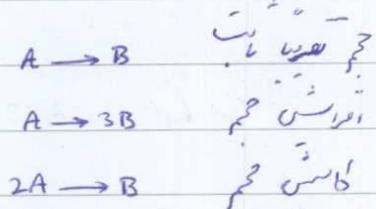
$$r_B = -\frac{1}{2} k_1 c_A^2 c_B^2 \quad ; \quad k_2 c_A c_{AB}^*$$

جواب داده شده است و مولکول تحریر نیست.

* Batch Reactors :

$$-r_A = -\frac{1}{V} \frac{d(C_A V)}{dt}$$

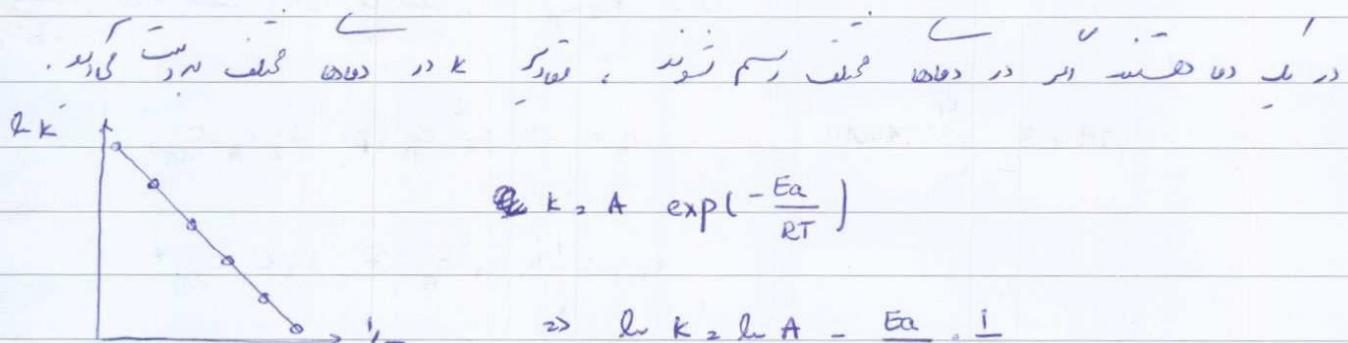
constant volume Batch Reactor



$$\bar{r} = k C_A^n \rightarrow \ln(-\bar{r}) = \ln k + n \ln C_A$$

$$\ln\left(-\frac{dC_A}{dt}\right) = \ln k + n \ln C_A$$

هذا ينطبق على جميع التفاعلات التي تمت في المنشآت الكيميائية.



$$k = A \exp\left(-\frac{E_a}{RT}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln k = \ln A - \frac{E_a}{R} \cdot \frac{1}{T}$$

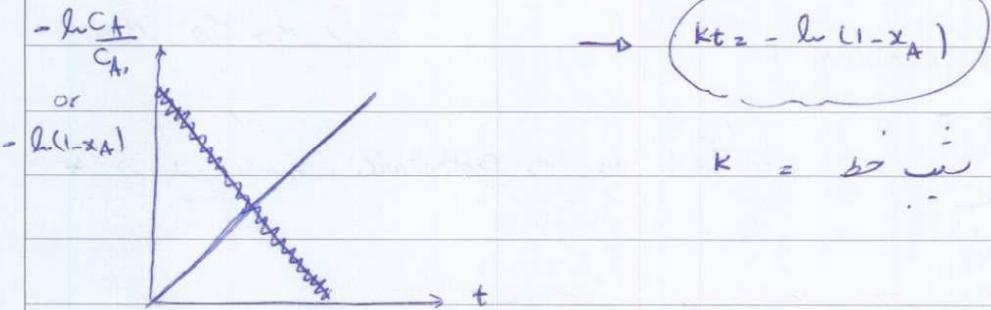
$$x_A = \frac{N_{A_0} - N_A}{N_{A_0}} = \frac{C_{A_0} - C_A}{C_{A_0}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{C_A}{C_{A_0}} = 1 - x_A$$

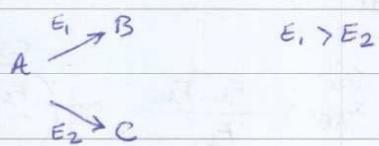
$$-r_A = k C_A = \frac{dC_A}{dt}$$

: دلایل *

$$\int_0^t dt = - \int \frac{dx_A}{kC_A} \Rightarrow kt = -\ln \frac{C_A}{C_{A_0}} = -\ln(1-x_A)$$

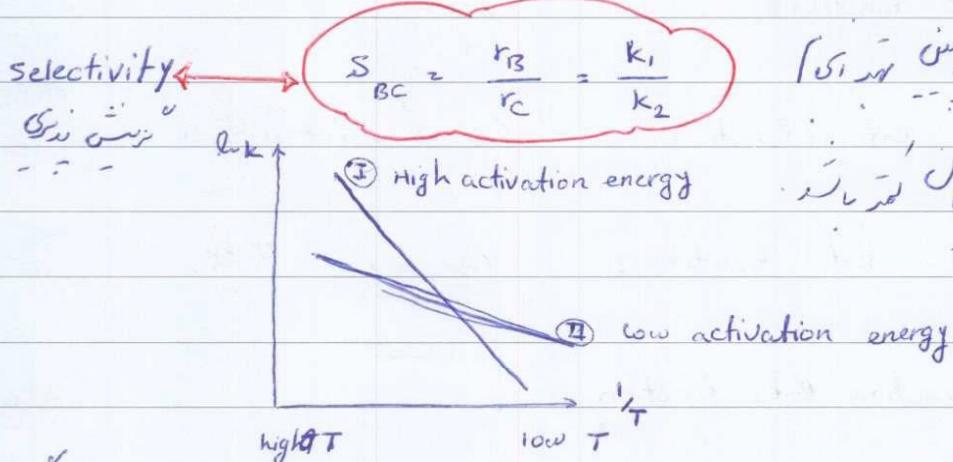


Design of Ideal Homogeneous Reactors : Isothermal



$$r_B = k_1 C_A$$

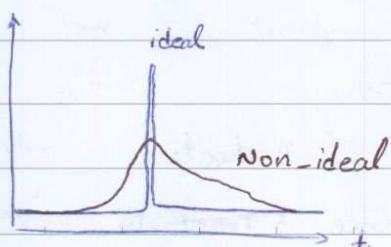
$$r_C = k_2 C_A$$

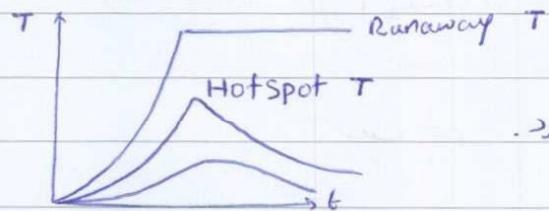
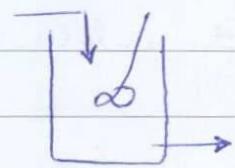


جیزیت دارای دو نوع است . یکی میان درجات حرارتی داشته باشد و دیگری ندارد .

(PFR) Plug Flow و (BFR) Batch

جیزیت ایدهالی دارد . PFR دارای میان درجات حرارتی داشته باشد .





now $\dot{Q}_w > 0$: CSTR will *

$\rightarrow \dot{Q}_w > 0$ Exothermic \rightarrow *



Design Equation : $-r_A = -\frac{1}{V} \frac{d}{dt} (\bar{C}_A V) \stackrel{N_A}{=} ; N_A = N_{A_0}(1-x_A)$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{at } V=0 : x_A=0 \\ -r_A = F_{A_0} \frac{dx_A}{dt} \end{array} \right\} \text{PFR}$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} -r_A = \frac{N_{A_0}}{V} \frac{dx_A}{dt} \\ \frac{F_{A_0} - F_{AE}}{V} = -r_{AE} ; x_{AE} = \frac{F_{A_0} - F_{AE}}{F_{A_0}} \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \text{Batch Reactors : } x_A=0$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{CSTR} \\ \frac{F_{A_0} x_{AE}}{V} = -r_{AE} \end{array} \right\}$

rate functions :

a) Heat Transfer Rate function :

b) Mass Transfer Rate function :

c) Chemical Reaction Rate function

.....



symbol

Definition

units

C_i concentration of component mol/m^3

F_i molar flowrate of component mol/s

N_i number of mole component mol

V volumetric flow rate m^3/s

$+ r_i$ rate of formation of products $\text{mol/m}^3 \cdot \text{s}$

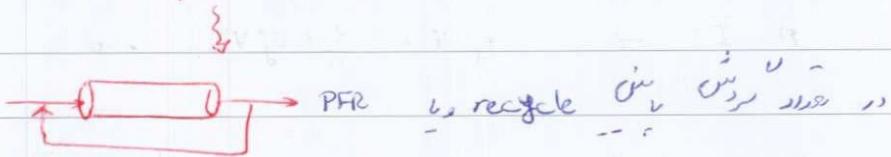
$-r_i$ rate of disappearance of reactants $\text{mol/m}^3 \cdot \text{s}$



$$\frac{-r_A}{1} = \frac{+r_B}{2}$$



Batch - PFR - CSTR - Recycle reactors



$d_{\text{out}} \text{ CSTR} \approx (d_{\text{in}})^n$ (for n = 0.5)

fractional conversion in PFR \approx fractional conversion in CSTR

Symbol	Definition	Units
t	time of reaction in Batch reactors	s
V	Volume of reactor	m ³
x	Fractional conversion	-

$$x_A = \frac{N_{A0} - N_A}{N_{A0}}$$

or

$$x_A = \frac{F_{A0} - F_A}{F_{A0}}$$

$$x_{AE} = \frac{F_{Ae} - F_{AE}}{F_{Ae}}$$

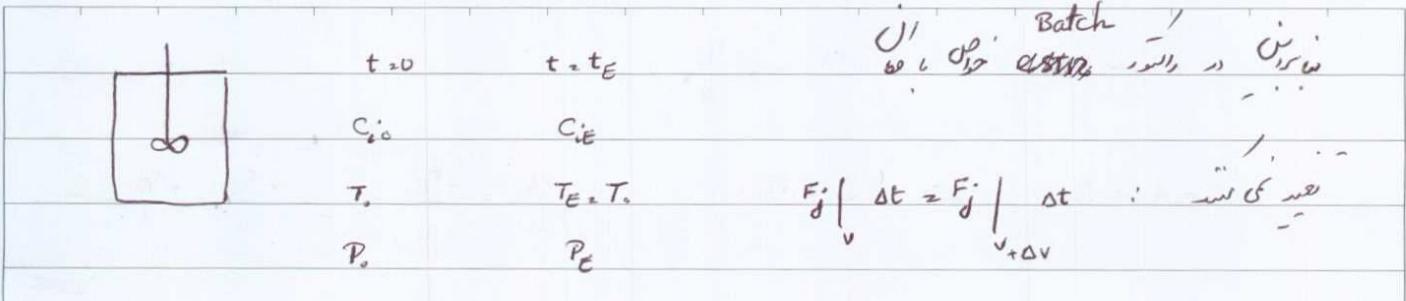
component j (Product)

$$F_j \Big|_V \xrightarrow{\Delta V} F_j \Big|_{V+\Delta V}$$

Δt

$$F_j \Big|_V \Delta t - F_j \Big|_{V+\Delta V} \Delta t + r_j \Delta V \Delta t = (c_j \Delta V) - (c_j \Delta V)_{\text{true}}$$

(I)



$\text{# (I)} \Rightarrow r_j v = \frac{d}{dt} (C_j v) \rightsquigarrow r_j = \frac{1}{v} \frac{d}{dt} (C_j v)$ for reactant A

for reactant A

$$-r_A = -\frac{1}{v} \frac{d}{dt} (C_A v)$$

$$N_A = C_A v$$

$$-r_A = -\frac{1}{v} \frac{dN_A}{dt}$$

$$N_A = N_{A0} \cdot x_A$$

$$-r_A = \frac{N_{A0}}{v} \frac{dx_A}{dt}$$

Ex:



(a) $T = 100^\circ\text{C}$ (isothermal) $\rightarrow k = 1.0 \times 10^{-5} \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{mol s}}$

after 500 s

$$x_{AE} = ?$$

$$-r_A = k C_A C_B$$

$$; N_{A0} = 0.05 \text{ mol}, N_{B0} = 0.2 \text{ mol}$$

A) CVBR, B) JVBR

$$V = 0.001 \text{ m}^3$$

$$V = V_0 (1 + 0.002t)$$

$$V = 0.001 \text{ m}^3$$

A)

$$-r_A = \frac{N_{A0}}{V} \frac{dx_A}{dt}$$

$$\text{at } t = 0 : x_A = 0$$

$$\text{at } t = 500 : x_{AE} = ?$$

$$k C_A C_B = \frac{N_{A0}}{V} \frac{dx_A}{dt} \Rightarrow k \frac{N_A}{V} \frac{N_B}{V} = \frac{N_{A0}}{V} \frac{dx_A}{dt}$$

$$N_A = N_{A0} (1 - x_A)$$



component

initially

no. of moles at anytime

A

$$N_A.$$

$$N_A = N_{A_0} (1 - X_A)$$

B

$$N_{B_0}$$

$$N_B = N_{B_0} - (N_A - N_A) = N_{B_0} - N_A \cdot X_A$$

C

$$0$$

$$N_C = N_{C_0} + (N_A - N_A) = N_{C_0} + N_A \cdot X_A$$

total

$$N_{A_0} + N_{B_0}$$

$$N_{B_0} + N_A \cdot (1 - X_A)$$

$$\Rightarrow k \frac{N_A \cdot (1 - X_A)}{V} \cdot \frac{(N_{B_0} - N_A \cdot X_A)}{V} = \frac{N_A}{V} \frac{dX_A}{dt}$$

$$\Rightarrow k \frac{\frac{N_A^2}{V}}{V^2} (1 - X_A) \left(\frac{N_{B_0}}{N_A} - X_A \right) = \frac{N_A}{V} \frac{dX_A}{dt}$$

$$V = \text{constant} \Rightarrow k \frac{N_A \cdot (1 - X_A) \left(\frac{N_{B_0}}{N_A} - X_A \right)}{V} = \frac{dX_A}{dt}$$

$$\int_{0}^{500} \frac{k N_A}{V} dt = \int_{0}^{X_{AE}} \frac{dX_A}{\left(1 - X_A\right) \left(\frac{N_{B_0}}{N_A} - X_A\right)}$$

$$B) \int_{0}^{500} \frac{k N_A}{V \cdot (1 + 0.002t)} dt = \int_{0}^{X_{AE}} \frac{dX_A}{\left(1 - X_A\right) \left(\frac{N_{B_0}}{N_A} - X_A\right)}$$

$$* \int \frac{dx}{(ax+b)(px+q)} = \frac{1}{bp-aq} \ln \left(\frac{px+q}{ax+b} \right)$$

$$A) \frac{\frac{N_A}{V} k t_E}{\left(\frac{N_{B_0}}{N_A} - 1 \right)} = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{N_{B_0}}{N_A} - 1 \right)} \ln \left(\frac{\frac{N_{B_0}}{N_A} - X_A}{1 - X_A} \right) \Big|_0^{X_{AE}}$$

$$\left(\frac{N_{B_0}}{N_A} - 1 \right) \frac{N_A}{V} k t_E = \ln \frac{\frac{N_{B_0}}{N_A} - X_{AE}}{1 - X_{AE}} - \ln \frac{N_{B_0}}{N_A} = \ln \left(\frac{1 - \frac{N_A}{N_{B_0}} X_{AE}}{1 - X_{AE}} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow 0.75 = \ln \frac{1 - 0.25 X_{AE}}{1 - X_{AE}} \dots \Rightarrow X_{AE} = 0.598$$

$$B) X_{AE} = 0.476$$

$A \rightarrow 3B$; VVBR: ex

$$-r_A = k C_A^2$$

$$k = 1.0 \times 10^{-5} \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{mol.s}}$$

Feed: Pure A: $C_{A_0} = 50 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{m}^3}$

$$-r_A = \frac{N_{A_0}}{V} \frac{dx_A}{dt}$$

$$\rightarrow k C_A^2 = \frac{N_{A_0}}{V} \frac{dx_A}{dt} \Rightarrow k \left(\frac{N_A}{V} \right)^2 = \frac{N_{A_0}}{V} \frac{dx_A}{dt}$$

$$k \left(\frac{N_A (1-x_A)}{V} \right)^2 = \frac{N_{A_0}}{V} \frac{dx_A}{dt}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{k N_A (1-x_A)^2}{V^2} = \frac{N_{A_0}}{V} \frac{dx_A}{dt}$$

$$\frac{k N_{A_0}}{V} (1-x_A)^2 = \frac{dx_A}{dt}$$

Component initially at any time in term of x_A

A

N_{A_0}

N_A

$$N_A = N_{A_0} (1-x_A)$$

B

0

$$N_B = \frac{N}{N_{B_0}} + 3(N_{A_0} - N_A)$$

$$N_B = 3 N_{A_0} x_A$$

total

$$N_{t0} = N_{A_0}$$

$$N_{tE} = N_{A_0} (1+2x_A)$$

from: $V_i = \frac{N_{t0} R T_0}{P_0}$

$$V = \frac{N_{tE} R T}{P}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{V}{V_i} = \frac{N_{tE}}{N_{t0}} \Rightarrow V = V_i \left(\frac{N_{tE}}{N_{t0}} \right)$$

$$V = V_i \cdot \frac{N_{A_0} (1+2x_A)}{N_{A_0}} \Rightarrow V = V_i (1+2x_A)$$

$$V = V_i \cdot \frac{N_{A_0} (1+2x_A)}{N_{A_0}} \Rightarrow V = V_i (1+2x_A)$$

$$\frac{k' N_A \cdot (1-x_A)^2}{V \cdot (1+2x_A)} = \frac{dx_A}{dt} \rightarrow k C_{A_0} \frac{(1-x_A)^2}{1+2x_A} = \frac{dx_A}{dt}$$

$$t_E \quad 0.5$$

$$\int_0^{t_E} k C_{A_0} dt = \int_0^{0.5} \frac{1+2x_A}{(1-x_A)^2} dx_A$$

$$k C_{A_0} \cdot t_E = \left. \frac{3}{1-x_A} + 2 \ln(1-x_A) \right|_0^{0.5}$$

$$\dots \rightarrow t_E = 3227 \text{ s}$$

Ex:



gas phase ; isothermal 700 K

$$-r_A = k C_A^2$$

ideal gas ; $P_{t_1}=100 \text{ kPa} \rightarrow P_{t_2}=150 \text{ kPa}$

Feed is pure A ; $t=30 \text{ min} \rightarrow k=?$

CVBR

$$-r_A = \frac{N_{A_0}}{V} \frac{dx_A}{dt}$$

$$k C_A^2 = \frac{N_{A_0}}{V} \frac{dx_A}{dt} \rightarrow k \left(\frac{N_A}{V} \right)^2 = \frac{N_{A_0}}{V} \frac{dx_A}{dt}$$

$$k \frac{N_{A_0} (1-x_A)^2}{V^2} = \frac{N_{A_0}}{V} \frac{dx_A}{dt}$$

$$k \frac{N_{A_0}}{V} \int_0^{30 \text{ min}} dt = \int \frac{dx_A}{(1-x_A)^2}$$

Comp.

initially

@ anytime

in terms of x_A

A	N_{A_0}	N_A	$N_{A_0} (1-x_A)$
B	-	$\cancel{N_{B_0}} + (N_{A_0} - N_A)$	$N_{A_0} x_A$
C	-	$\cancel{N_{C_0}} + (N_{A_0} - N_A)$	$N_A x_A$
total	N_{A_0}	0	$N_{A_0} (1+x_A)$

$$N_{t_0} = N_{A_0} = \frac{P_0 V_0}{RT}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{P_E}{P_0} = \frac{N_A E}{N_{A_0}} = 1 + x_{AE} = 1.5$$

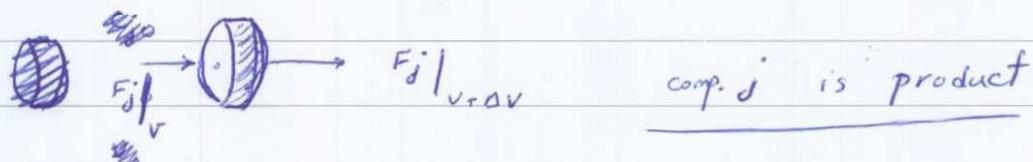
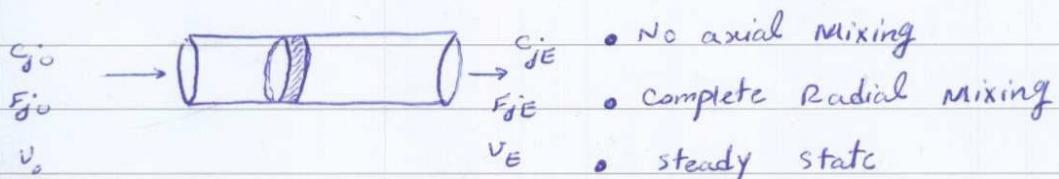
$$N_{t_E} = N_{A_0} (1+x_A) = \frac{PV}{RT}$$

$$k = 3.23 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^3/\text{mol.s}$$

↑
m³/mol.s

$$k = \frac{V}{N_{A_0} t_E} \int \frac{1}{(1-x_A)^2} dx_A = 1$$

* Plug Flow Reactors :



$$\text{Mass Balance : } \frac{F_j|_v}{v} - \frac{F_j|_{v+dv}}{v+dv} + r_j dv = (c_j dv)_{\text{exit}} - (c_j dv)_{t=0}$$

$$\Rightarrow r_j = \frac{F_j|_{v+dv} - F_j|_v}{dv} \Rightarrow r_j = \frac{dF_j}{dv} \quad @ v=0 : F_j = F_{j0}$$

$dv \rightarrow 0$

PFR results \Rightarrow $x_A = \frac{F_{A0} - F_A}{F_{A0}}$ $\rightarrow F_A = F_{A0}(1 - x_A)$

and $-r_A = F_{A0} \frac{dx_A}{dV}$ $@ V=0 : x_A = 0$

Ex : PFR $4 \text{ PH}_3 \rightarrow \text{P}_4 + 6 \text{ H}_2$

Gas phase / isothermal 925 K

constant $P = 4.6 \text{ atm}$

$$F_{A0} = 1.2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol/s}$$

$$-r_A = k C_{\text{PH}_3}^4 ; k = 2.8 \times 10^{11} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

What will happen if we increase k ?



m/s

$$-r_A = F_{A_0} \frac{dx_A}{dV}$$

$$k C_A = F_{A_0} \frac{dx_A}{dV} \quad \Rightarrow \quad k \frac{F_A}{P_0 V} = F_{A_0} \frac{dx_A}{dV}$$

$$k F_{A_0} (1-x_A) = F_{A_0} \frac{dx_A}{dV}$$

by Oji
2/02/21

molar flow
rate inlet any Point in terms of x_A

A	F_{A_0}	F_A	$F_{A_0} (1-x_A)$
---	-----------	-------	-------------------

B	0	$F_{B_0} + \frac{1}{4}(F_{A_0} - F_A)$	$\frac{1}{4} F_{A_0} x_A$
---	---	--	---------------------------

C	0	$F_{C_0} + \frac{3}{2}(F_{A_0} - F_A)$	$\frac{3}{2} F_{A_0} x_A$
---	---	--	---------------------------

total	$F_{A_0} (1 + \frac{3}{4} x_A)$
-------	---------------------------------

$$C_A = \frac{F_A}{F_t} C_t = \frac{F_A (1-x_A)}{F_A (1 + \frac{3}{4} x_A)} C_t = \frac{1-x_A}{1 + \frac{3}{4} x_A} \frac{P}{RT}$$

$$C_t = C_{t_0} = \frac{P_0}{RT_0} = C_{A_0}$$

$$\Rightarrow C_A = C_{A_0} \left(\frac{1-x_A}{1 + \frac{3}{4} x_A} \right) \quad \varepsilon = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$k C_A = F_{A_0} \frac{dx_A}{dV} \Rightarrow k C_{A_0} \frac{1-x_A}{1 + \frac{3}{4} x_A} = F_{A_0} \frac{dx_A}{dV}$$

$$k \left(\frac{P_0}{RT_0} \right) \left(\frac{1-x_A}{1 + \frac{3}{4} x_A} \right) = F_{A_0} \frac{dx_A}{dV}$$

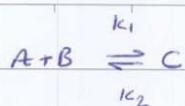
$x_A = 0.8$

$$\Rightarrow \int dV = \left(\frac{F_{A_0}}{k} \right) \left(\frac{RT_0}{P_0} \right) \int \frac{1 + 0.75 x_A}{1 - x_A} dx_A$$

$$\Rightarrow V = \frac{R F_{A_0} T_0}{k P_0} \left[-\frac{3}{4} x_A - (1 + \frac{3}{4}) \ln(1 - x_A) \right]_0^{0.8}$$

$$V = 15673 \text{ cm}^3 = 1.567 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}^3$$

Ex :



$$-r_A = k_1 c_A c_B - k_2 c_C$$

$T = 300 \text{ K}$, $k_1 = 5 \times 10^{-5} \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{mol.s}}$; plug flow reactor; constant pressure

$$k_2 = 7 \times 10^{-5} \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{mol.s}} ; V = 0.0045 \text{ m}^3$$

$$c_{A_0} = 50 \text{ mol/m}^3 ; v_s = 5 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^3/\text{s} ; P_2$$

$$c_{B_0} = 50 \text{ mol/m}^3 ; x_{AE} = ?$$

a) Liquid Phase : b) Gas Phase.

$$-r_A = F_A \cdot \frac{dx_A}{dV}$$

$$k_1 c_A c_B - k_2 c_C = F_A \cdot \frac{dx_A}{dV}$$

$\Sigma c_i \stackrel{U}{=} \Sigma j$

a) liquid phase) $k_1 \frac{F_A}{V} \cdot \frac{F_B}{V} - k_2 \frac{F_C}{V} = F_A \cdot \frac{dx_A}{dV} ; V = V_s = \text{constant}$

Comp. inlet any Point in terms of x_A

A	F_{A_0}	F_A	$F_{A_0}(1-x_A)$
---	-----------	-------	------------------

B	$F_{B_0} = F_{A_0}$	$F_{A_0} - (F_{A_0} - F_A) = F_A$	$F_A \cdot (1-x_A)$
---	---------------------	-----------------------------------	---------------------

C	-	$F_C = (F_{A_0} - F_A) =$	$F_A \cdot x_A$
---	---	---------------------------	-----------------

total		$F_A \cdot (1-x_A)^2$
-------	--	-----------------------

a) $k_1 \frac{F_{A_0}(1-x_A)}{V_s} \cdot \frac{F_A(1-x_A)}{V_s} - k_2 \frac{F_A x_A}{V_s} = F_{A_0} \frac{dx_A}{dV}$

$$k_1 c_A^2 (1-x_A)^2 - k_2 x_A c_A = V_s \frac{dx_A}{dV}$$

$$k_1 c_A \cdot (1-x_A)^2 - k_2 x_A = V_s \frac{dx_A}{dV}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^{V_R} \frac{dv}{V_s} = \int_0^{x_{AE}} \frac{dx_A}{k_1 c_A (1-x_A)^2 - k_2 x_A}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{V}{V_0} = \int_0^{x_{AE}} \frac{dx_A}{k_1 c_A \cdot (1-x_A)^2 - k_2 c_A} \quad \text{dijis n' 200 m/s}$$

4 ny R, k

$$x_{AE} = 0.6786$$

$$b) \text{ in gas phase} : c_A = \frac{F_A}{V}$$

$$c_A = \gamma_A c_t = \frac{F_A}{F_t} c_t = \frac{F_A \cdot (1-x_A)}{F_A \cdot (2-x_A)} \cdot \frac{P_0}{RT}$$

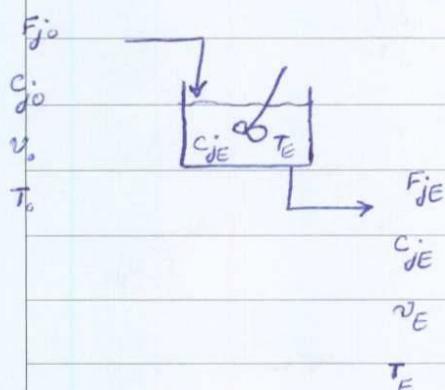
$$c_t = c_{t_0} + c_{A_0} + c_{B_0} = 2c_{A_0}$$

$$\Rightarrow c_A = \left(\frac{1-x_A}{1-\frac{1}{2}x_A} \right) c_{A_0} ; \quad c_B = c_A$$

$$c_c = \frac{x_A}{1-\frac{1}{2}x_A} c_{A_0}$$

$$\frac{V}{V_0} = \int_0^{x_{AE}} \frac{dx_A}{k_1 c_A \cdot \left(\frac{1-x_A}{1-\frac{1}{2}x_A} \right)^2 - k_2 c_{A_0} \left(\frac{x_A}{1-\frac{1}{2}x_A} \right)} \rightarrow x_{AE} = 0.798$$

* Continuous Stirred Tank Reactors (CSTR) :



$V = V_E$ is constant \Rightarrow

$T_s = T_E$: isothermal \Rightarrow

constant P : in out \Rightarrow

Due to steady state

$$F_j \int_v^{\infty} dt - F_j \int_{v+\Delta v}^{\infty} dt + r_j \Delta v / \Delta t = (c_j \Delta v) \Big|_{t+\Delta t} - (c_j \Delta v) \Big|_t$$

$\rightarrow F_{d0} - F_{dE} + r_j v = 0$

$$\Rightarrow r_j = \frac{F_{dE} - F_{d0}}{v}$$

outflow rate

$$-r_{AE} = \frac{F_{A0} - F_{AE}}{v}$$

outflow A sp

$$x_{AE} = \frac{F_{A0} - F_{AE}}{F_{A0}}$$

$$\Rightarrow -r_{AE} = \frac{F_{A0} x_{AE}}{v}$$

$$\frac{c_{A0} v x_{AE}}{v} = -r_{AE}$$

outflow : 2

$$\frac{c_{A0} x_{AE}}{2} = -r_{AE}$$



$$-r_A = k c_A c_B ; k = 1.15 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mol}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

CSTR ; isothermal @ 20°C ; $v = 5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$

$$x_{AE} = 0.5 \Rightarrow v = ?$$

$$c_{A0} = 100 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{m}^3} ; c_{B0} = 200 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{m}^3}$$

$$-r_{AE} = \frac{F_{A0} x_{AE}}{v} = k c_A c_B = k c_{AE} c_{BE}$$

motor flow at inlet at exit at exit in terms of x_{AE}

A	F_{A0}	F_{AC}	$F_{A0}(1-x_{AE})$
B	F_{B0}	$F_{BE} = F_{B0} - (F_{A0} - F_{AE})$	$F_{B0} - F_{A0} x_{AE}$
C	-	$F_C = F_{C0} + (F_{A0} - F_{AE})$	$F_{A0} x_{AE}$
Total			

$$\text{Eq. 1} \quad C_{AE} = \frac{F_{AE}}{V_E} = \frac{F_A \cdot (1-x_{AE})}{V} = C_{A_0} \cdot (1-x_{AE})$$

$$C_{BE} = \frac{F_{BE}}{V_E} = \frac{F_{B_0} - F_A \cdot x_{AE}}{V} = C_{B_0} - C_{A_0} \cdot x_{AE}$$

$$\frac{F_A \cdot x_{AE}}{V} = k \cdot C_{A_0} \cdot (1-x_{AE}) \cdot (C_{B_0} - C_{A_0} \cdot x_{AE})$$

$$\Rightarrow V = 2.9 \text{ m}^3$$



Gas Phase; $-r_A = k C_A^2$; CSTR

Isothermal at $k = 4.045 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^3/\text{mol.s}$

constant P ; Feed is Pure A, $C_{A_0} = 50$

$$V = 5 \text{ m}^3; V = 8 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

$$x_{AE} = ?$$

$V \neq V_E$: i.e. $V > V_E$

comp.	inlet	exit	in terms of x_{AE}
A	F_{A_0}	F_{AE}	$F_{A_0} \cdot (1-x_{AE})$
B	-	$F_{B_0} + \frac{1}{3} (F_{A_0} - F_{AE})$	$\frac{1}{3} F_{A_0} \cdot x_{AE}$
total	F_{A_0}		$F_{A_0} \cdot (1 - \frac{2}{3} x_{AE})$

$$\frac{F_A \cdot x_{AE}}{V} = -r_{AE} = k C_{AE}^2 = \frac{C_{A_0} V \cdot x_{AE}}{V}$$

or $A \propto C_{A_0}$

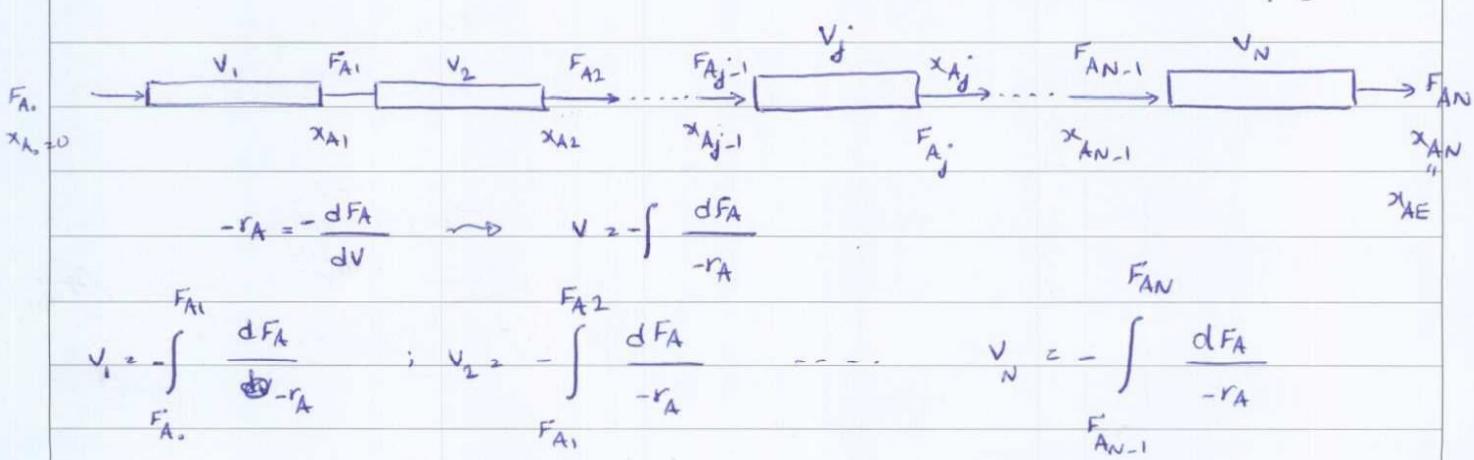
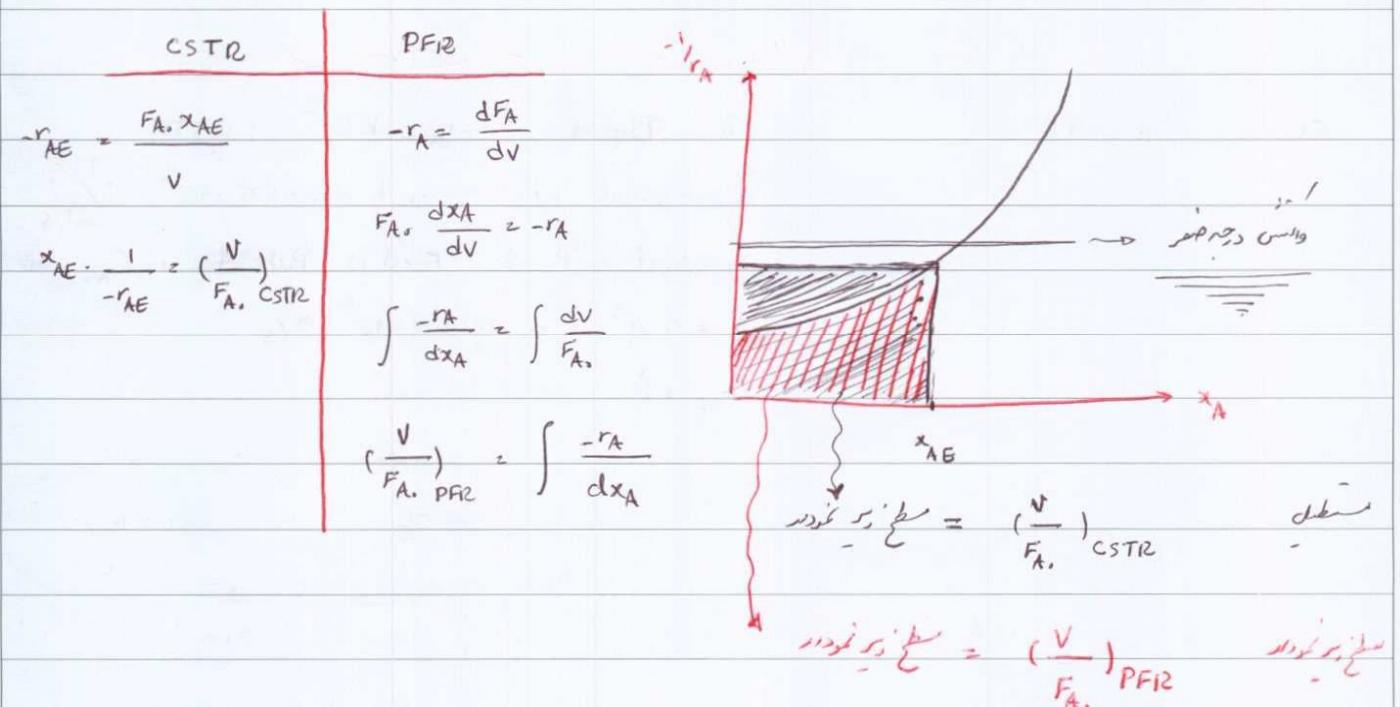
$$* \quad C_{AE} = \frac{F_{AE}}{F_{tE}} \cdot \frac{P_E}{RT_E} = \frac{F_A \cdot (1-x_{AE})}{F_A \cdot (1 - \frac{2}{3} x_{AE})} \cdot \frac{P_{tE}}{RT_{tE}}$$

$$C_{AE} = \frac{1-x_{AE}}{1 - \frac{2}{3} x_{AE}} \cdot C_{A_0}$$

$$\frac{C_{A_0} \cdot V \cdot x_{AE}}{V} = k \left(\frac{1-x_{AE}}{1-\frac{2}{3}x_{AE}} \right)^2 C_{A_0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{V}{k C_{A_0} V} = \frac{(1-x_{AE})^2}{x_{AE} (1-\frac{2}{3}x_{AE})} \rightarrow x_{AE} = 0.585$$

■ single reaction ; Multiple Reactor :



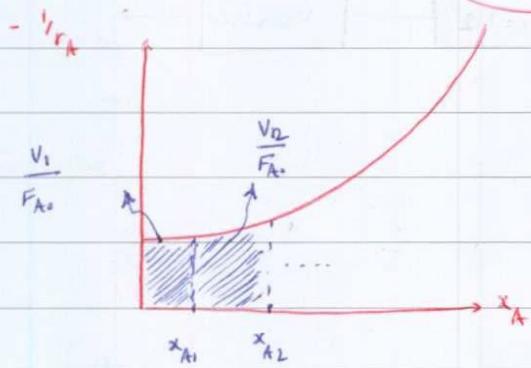
$$V_T = V_1 + V_2 + \dots + V_j + \dots + V_N = - \int_{F_{A_0}}^{F_{A_N}} \frac{dF_A}{-r_A}$$

: مجموع حجم اجزای خروجی برابر با مجموع حجم واردات است $\Rightarrow dV_{out} = -dV_{in}$

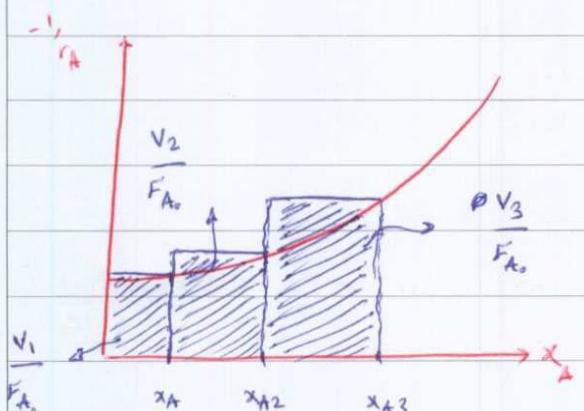
$$x_{A_j} = \frac{F_{A_0} - F_{A_j}}{F_{A_0}} \quad \Rightarrow \quad F_{A_j} = F_{A_0} (1 - x_{A_j})$$

$$V_1 = F_{A_0} \int_{x_{A_0}=0}^{x_{A_1}} \frac{dx_A}{-r_A}, \quad V_2 = F_{A_0} \int_{x_{A_1}}^{x_{A_2}} \frac{dx_A}{-r_A}, \dots, \quad V_N = F_{A_0} \int_{x_{A_{N-1}}}^{x_{A_N}} \frac{dx_A}{-r_A}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_T = V_1 + V_2 + \dots + V_N = F_{A_0} \int_0^{x_{AE}} \frac{dx_A}{-r_A}$$



$$\frac{V_1 + V_2}{F_{A_0}} = \int_0^{x_{AE}} \frac{dF_A}{-r_A}$$

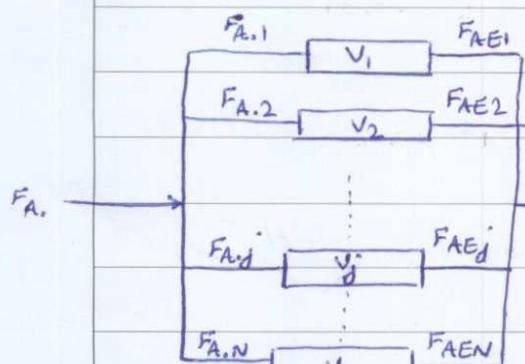


: $\frac{V_1 + V_2}{F_{A_0}}$ CSTR $\frac{V_3}{F_{A_0}}$ \Rightarrow $\frac{V_1 + V_2 + \rho V_3}{F_{A_0}}$

CSTR $\frac{V_1 + V_2 + \rho V_3}{F_{A_0}}$ \Rightarrow $\frac{V_1 + V_2 + \rho V_3}{F_{A_0}}$

$\frac{V_1 + V_2 + \rho V_3}{F_{A_0}}$ \Rightarrow $\frac{V_1 + V_2 + \rho V_3}{F_{A_0}}$

PFR \rightarrow x_{AE}

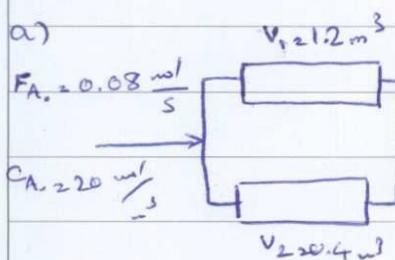


$$F_{AEj} = - \int_{V_j}^{V_0} \frac{dF_A}{-r_A} = F_{A,j} \int_{V_j}^{V_0} \frac{dx_A}{-r_A}$$

$$\frac{V_2}{V_1} = n \rightarrow \frac{F_{A,2}}{F_{A,1}} = n$$

$$\frac{F_{A,j}}{F_{A,1}} = \frac{V_j}{\sum V_j}$$

Ex : $A \rightarrow B$ liquid Phase ; $-r_A = kC_A$; $k = 1.3 \times 10^{-3} \text{ l/mol s}$

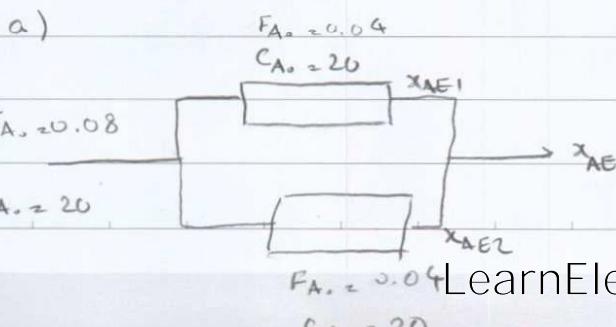


c) optimum split.

$$-\frac{dF_A}{dv} = -r_A = kC_A = kC_{A,1}(1-x_A) \Rightarrow F_{A,1} \frac{dx_A}{dv} = kC_{A,1}(1-x_A)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{kC_{A,1}}{F_{A,1}} \int_v^V dv = \int_0^{x_{AE}} \frac{dx_A}{1-x_A}$$

$$\frac{kC_{A,1} \cdot V}{F_{A,1}} = - \ln(1-x_A) \Rightarrow x_{AE} = 1 - \exp\left(-\frac{kC_{A,1} \cdot V}{F_{A,1}}\right)$$



diz: : $x_{AE1} = \frac{F_{A0}}{F_{A0}} \cdot 1 - \exp \left(\frac{-1.3 \times 10^{-3} \times 20 \times 1.2}{0.04} \right) = 0.5416$

sonr: : $x_{AE2} = 1 - \exp \left(\frac{-1.3 \times 10^{-3} \times 20 \times 0.4}{0.04} \right) = 0.2229$

$$x_{AE} = \frac{F_{A0} \cdot (1 - (x_{AE1} + x_{AE2}))}{F_{A0}} = \dots = 0.3850$$

* $F_{AE1} = F_{A0} \cdot (1 - x_{AE1})$

c) optimum CSTR:

Optimum condition: $\frac{V_1}{V_2} = \frac{F_{A0,1}}{F_{A0,2}} = 3$

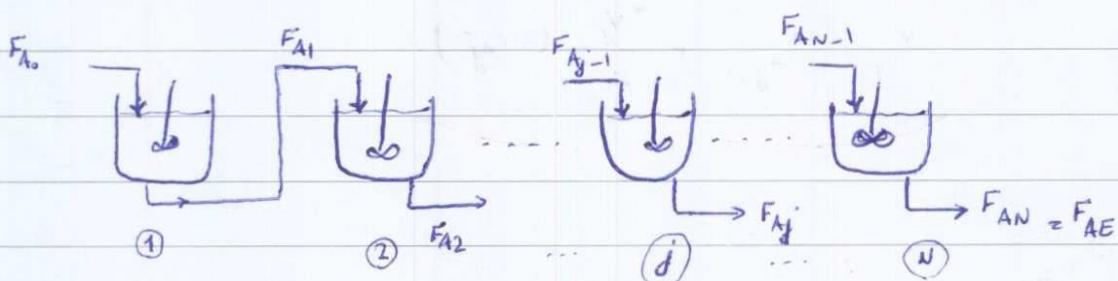
$$x_{AE1} = 1 - \exp \left(\frac{-kC_{A0}V_1}{F_{A0}} \right) = 0.4055 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow x_{AE} = 0.4055$$

$$x_{AE2} = 1 - \exp \left(\frac{-kC_{A0}V_2}{F_{A0}} \right) = 0.4055$$

b)

dew p? : $x_{AE} = 1 - \exp \left(\frac{-kC_{A0}V_t}{F_{A0}} \right) = 0.4055$

* CSTR Reactors in Series :



reactor ① : $\frac{F_{A0} - F_{A1}}{V_1} = -r_{A1}$

reactor ② : $\frac{F_{A1} - F_{A2}}{V_2} = -r_{A2}$

$$\text{reactor } j : \frac{F_{A_{j-1}} - F_{A_j}}{V_j} = -r_{A_j}$$

$$\text{reactor } N : \frac{F_{A_{N-1}} - F_{A_N}}{V_N} = -r_{A_N}$$

که در اینجا می‌بینیم که در هر دو رکتور از مذکور شده، مقدار r_A مثبت است.

$$x_{A_1} = \frac{F_{A_0} - F_{A_1}}{F_{A_0}}$$

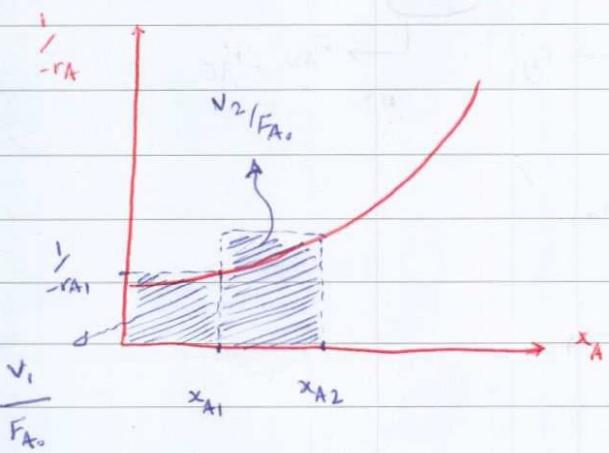
$$\cancel{x_{A_j}} = \cancel{\frac{F_{A_{j-1}} - F_{A_j}}{F_{A_{j-1}}}} \Rightarrow \cancel{F_{A_j} = F_{A_{j-1}} + x_{A_j} r_{A_j}}$$

$$x_{A_j} = \frac{F_{A_0} - F_{A_j}}{F_{A_0}} \Rightarrow F_{A_j} = F_{A_0} (1 - x_{A_j})$$

$$F_{A_{j-1}} = F_{A_0} (1 - x_{A_{j-1}})$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{F_{A_0} (x_{A_j} - x_{A_{j-1}})}{V_j} = -r_{A_j}$$

$$\Rightarrow x_{A_j} = x_{A_{j-1}} + \frac{V_j}{F_{A_0}} (-r_{A_j})$$



in glas doorgang

$$\frac{F_{A_0} - F_{A1}}{V_1} = -r_{A1} = k C_{A1} = k \frac{F_{A1}}{V_1}$$

$$\Rightarrow F_{A_0} - F_{A1} = F_{A1} \frac{k V_1}{V_1}$$

$$\Rightarrow F_{A_0} = F_{A1} \left(1 + k \frac{V_1}{V_1}\right) ; \quad \Sigma_i = \frac{V_1}{V_1}$$

$$F_{A_1} = \frac{F_{A_0}}{1 + k \Sigma_i}$$

$$F_{A_j} = \frac{F_{A_0} - 1}{1 + k \Sigma_j} ; \quad \Sigma_j = \frac{V_j}{V_j}$$

$$\frac{F_{AN}}{F_{A_0}} = \frac{F_{A1}}{F_{A_0}} \cdot \frac{F_{A2}}{F_{A1}} \cdots \frac{F_{AN}}{F_{AN-1}} = \frac{1}{(1 + k \Sigma_1)(1 + k \Sigma_2) \cdots (1 + k \Sigma_N)}$$

Liquid Phase - Equal size

$$\Rightarrow \Sigma_1 = \Sigma_2 = \cdots = \Sigma_N$$

$$x_{AE} = \frac{F_{A_0} - F_{AE}}{F_{A_0}} = \frac{F_{A_0} - F_{AN}}{F_{A_0}} = 1 - \frac{F_{AN}}{F_{A_0}} = 1 - \frac{1}{(1 + k \Sigma)^N}$$

$$x_{AE} = 1 - \frac{1}{(1 + k \Sigma)^N}$$

ویرایشی دارای $\zeta_t = N \gamma$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{F_{A_0}}{F_{AN}} = \left(1 + \frac{k \zeta_t}{N} \right)^N$$

$$\frac{F_{A_0}}{F_{AN}} = 1 + N \left(\frac{k \zeta_t}{N} \right) + \frac{N(N-1)}{2!} \left(\frac{k \zeta_t}{N} \right)^2 + \dots$$

$$\frac{F_{A_0}}{F_{AN}} = 1 + k \zeta_t + \frac{(k \zeta_t)^2}{2!} + \frac{(k \zeta_t)^3}{3!}$$

$$\frac{F_{A_0}}{F_{AN}} = \exp(k \zeta_t) \Rightarrow \frac{F_{AN}}{F_{A_0}} = \exp(-k \zeta_t)$$

$$x_{AE} = 1 - \exp(-k \zeta_t)$$

ویرایشی PFR ویرایشی CSTR می‌باشد

ویرایشی CSTR می‌باشد

ویرایشی PFR ویرایشی CSTR می‌باشد

ویرایشی CSTR ویرایشی PFR می‌باشد

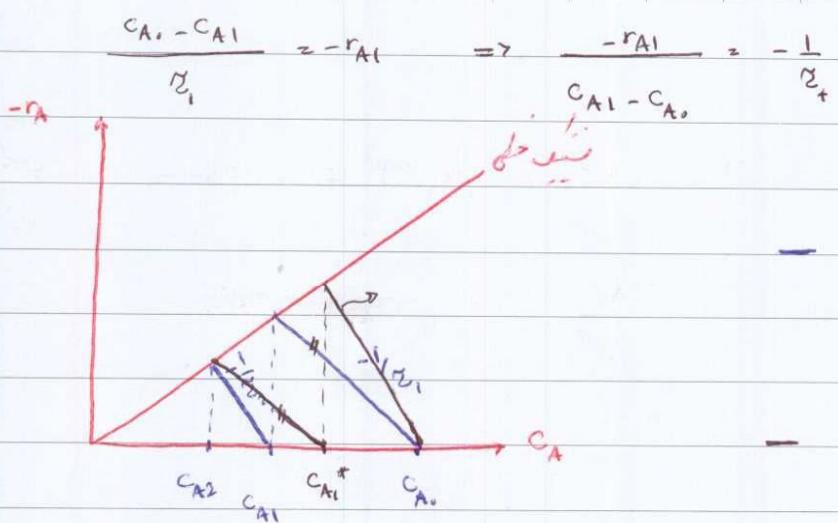
$$* \frac{F_{A_0} - F_{A_1}}{V_1} = -r_{A_1}$$

$$* \frac{F_{A_1} - F_{A_2}}{V_2} = -r_{A_2}$$

● Liquid Phase : $v_1 = v_2 = \dots = v_N$

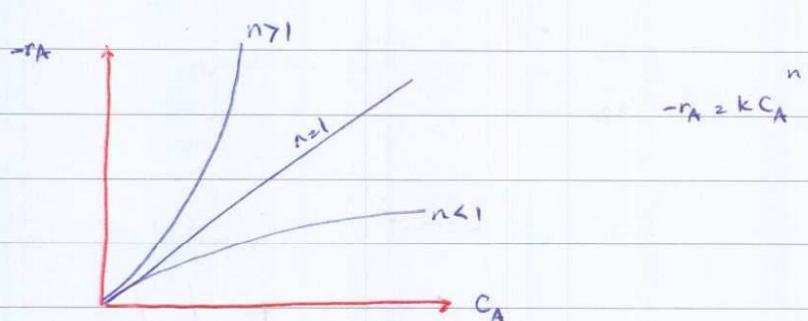
$$\frac{v_1}{V_1} (C_{A_0} - C_{A_1}) = -r_{A_1}$$

$$\frac{v_2}{V_2} (C_{A_1} - C_{A_2}) = -r_{A_2}$$

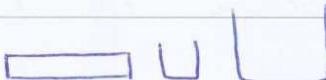


\xrightarrow{n} CSTR یعنی
جای اول

\xrightarrow{n} CSTR یعنی
جای دوم



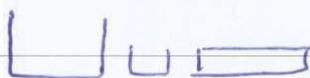
a) $n > 1$, $E_A > 0$



b) $n < 1$, $E_A > 0$

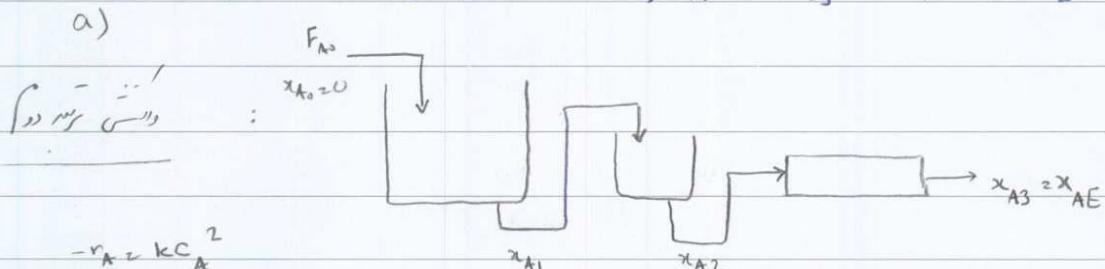
معنی

c) $n < 1$ or $(n > 1, E_A < 0)$



Ex : Large CSTR : $V = 2 \text{ m}^3$, Small CSTR : $V = 1 \text{ m}^3$

PFR : $V = 1 \text{ m}^3$; $F_{A_0} = 1 \text{ mol/s}$; $c_{A_0} = 1 \text{ mol/m}^3$; $k = 1 \text{ m}^2/\text{mol.s}$



$$-r_A = k c_A^2$$

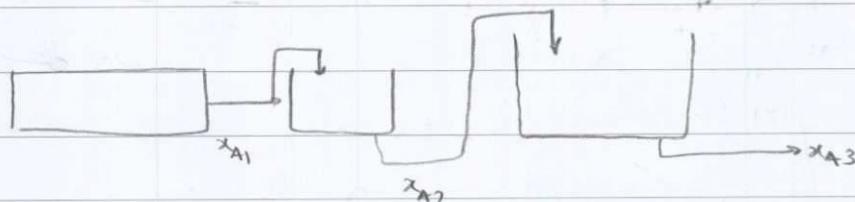
$$\frac{F_{A_0} (x_{A_1} - 0)}{V} = k c_{A_0}^2 (1 - x_{A_1})^2$$

$$\rightarrow x_{A1} = 0.5$$

$$F_{A_0} (x_{A2} - x_{A1}) = k c_{A_0}^2 (1-x_{A2})^2 \rightarrow x_{A2} = 0.63397$$

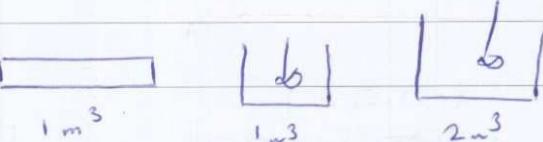
$$V_{PF12} = \frac{F_{A_0}}{k c_{A_0}} = \int_{x_{A2}}^{x_{A3}} \frac{dx_A}{(1-x_A)^2} \Rightarrow x_{A3} = 0.732$$

b)



$$x_{A1} = 0.5 \rightarrow x_{A2} = 0.63397 \rightarrow x_{A3} = 0.7545$$

Ex : comparison a)

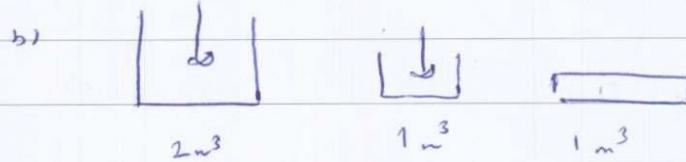


Liquid Phase

$$-r_A = k c_A$$

$$F_{A_0} = 1 \text{ mol/s} ; C_{A_0} = 1 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{m}^3}$$

$$k = 1 \text{ (s)}^{-1}$$



b)

$$\frac{F_{A_0} (x_{A1} - x_{A2})}{V_{large}} = k_1 c_{A_0} (1-x_{A1})$$

$$\frac{F_{A_0} (x_2 - x_1)}{V_{small}} = k_2 c_{A_0} (1-x_{A2})$$

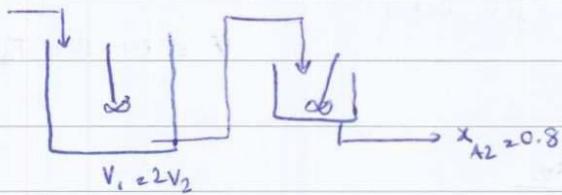
$$V_{PF12} = \frac{F_{A_0}}{k c_{A_0}} \int_{x_{A2}}^{x_{A3}} \frac{dx_A}{1-x_A} = -\ln(1-x_A)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x_{A1} = 0.66666 \\ x_{A2} = 0.83333 \\ x_{A3} = 0.93868 \end{array} \right\}$$

$A \rightarrow 3B$; Gas Phase; Ideal Gas; two BCSTRs

Comp.	initial	final
A	F_{A0}	$F_{A0}(1-x_A)$
B	0	$3F_{A0}x_A$
tot	F_{A0}	$F_{A0}(1+2x_A)$

$$V_{\text{Large}} = 2V_{\text{Small}} \Rightarrow -r_A = kC_A$$

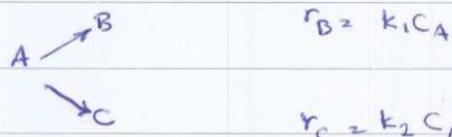


Process using dimensions, so order $\frac{1}{j}$ because of $\frac{1}{j}$

$$\frac{F_{A0}(x_{A1} - x_{A2})}{V_1} = k C_{A0} \left(\frac{1-x_{A1}}{1+2x_{A1}} \right) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{x_{A1} - x_{A0}}{2(x_{A2} - x_{A1})} = \frac{(1-x_{A1})(1+2x_{A2})}{(1+2x_{A1})(1-x_{A2})} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} x_{A2} = 0.8$$

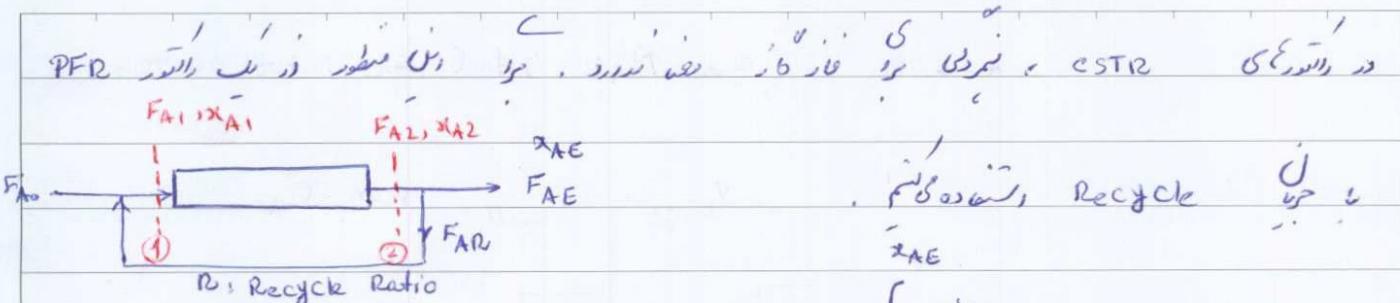
$$x_{A1} = \dots$$

* Multiple Reactions:



$$\text{S}_{BC} = \frac{r_B}{r_C} = \frac{k_1 C_A}{k_2 C_A^2} = \frac{k_1}{k_2} \frac{1}{C_A}$$

So d_{BC} is $\frac{1}{C_A}$ in PFR or CSTR

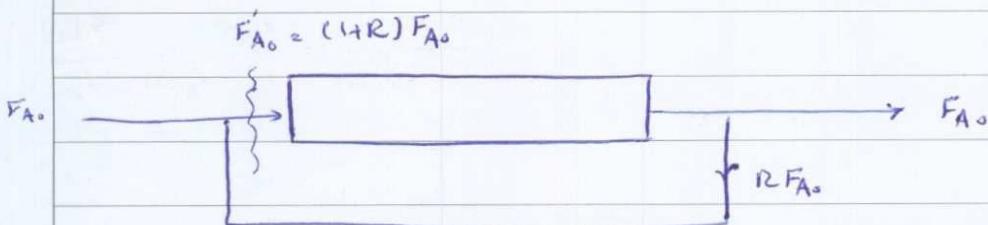


$$V = (1+R) F_{A0} \int \frac{dx_A}{-r_A}$$

$$\frac{R}{R+1} x_{AE}$$

$$R = \frac{F_{A2}}{F_{AE}}$$

$$x_{AE} = \frac{F_{A0} - F_{AE}}{F_{A0}}$$



$$-\frac{dF_A}{dV} = -r_A$$

$$x_A = \frac{F_{A0}' - F_A}{F_{A0}'} \Rightarrow F_A = F_{A0}' (1-x_A)$$

$$\} \Rightarrow$$

$$V = F_{A0}' \int_{x_{A1}}^{x_{A2}} \frac{dx_A}{-r_A}$$

$$F_{A1} = F_{A12} + F_{A0} = R F_{AE} + F_{A0} = R F_{A0} (1-x_{AE}) + F_{A0}$$

$$x_{A12} = \frac{F_{A0}' - F_A}{F_{A0}'}$$

$$F_{A1} = F_{A0}' (1+x_{A1}) = (1+R) F_{A0} (1-x_{A1})$$

$$\} \Rightarrow$$

$$1 + R - R x_{AE} = 1 + R - R x_{A1} - x_{A1}$$

$$\Rightarrow x_{A1} = x_{AE} \left(\frac{R}{R+1} \right)$$

with $R = 0$:

$$V = (1 + R) F_{A0} \int_{x_{A1}}^{x_{AE}} \frac{dx_A}{-r_A}$$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} R=0 \rightarrow \\ R \rightarrow \infty \rightarrow \end{array} \right.$

$$V = F_{A0} \int_{x_{A1}}^{x_{AE}} \frac{dx_A}{-r_A} \rightarrow PFR$$

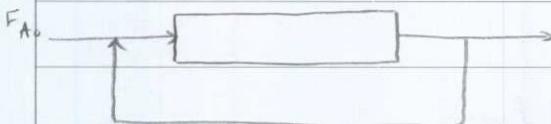
$$V = \frac{(R+1) F_{A0}}{-r_{AE}} \int_{x_{A1}}^{x_{AE}} dx_A \Rightarrow V = \frac{F_{A0} x_{AE}}{-r_A} \text{ CSTR}$$

Ex : $-r_A = kC_A$; $R = 3$; $x_{AE} = 0.7$

Now we have to find x_{AE} at $R = 3$

Ex : $A \rightarrow B + C$; Gas Phase; Feed is Pure A; $k = 0.05 \text{ s}^{-1}$

$$V_R = 2 \text{ m}^3; \text{ Constant } P, T; v = 0.2 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$



$$\text{if } R = 5 \rightarrow x_{AE} = ?$$

$$V = (R+1) F_{A0} \int_{x_{A1}}^{x_{AE}} \frac{dx_A}{-r_A}$$

Comp. Feed into reactor at any point

A	F_{A0}	$F_{A0}(1+R)(1-x_{A1})$	$F_{A0}(1+R)(1-x_{A1})$
---	----------	-------------------------	-------------------------

B	0	$F_{A0}(R+1)x_{A1}$	$F_{A0}(1+R)x_{A1}$

C	0	$F_{A0}(R+1)x_{A1}$	$F_{A0}(1+R)x_{A1}$

tot	F_{A0}		$F_{A0}(1+R)(1+x_{A1})$

$$C_A = f_A \quad C_t = \frac{F_A \cdot (1+R) \cdot (1-x_A)}{F_A \cdot (1+R) \cdot (1+x_A)} \quad C_t' = \frac{1-x_A}{1+x_A} \quad C_t$$

$$N_0 \int_{x_{A1}}^{x_{AE}} \frac{1}{1-x_A} dx_A$$

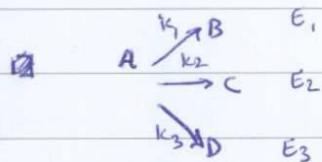
$$N = (1+R) F_A \cdot \frac{1}{1-x_A} \left[-x_A - 2 \ln(1-x_A) \right] \Big|_{x_{A1}}^{x_{AE}} \frac{R}{R+1} x_{AE}$$

$$\frac{v_k}{N \cdot (R+1)} = \frac{2 \ln \frac{1 - (\frac{R}{R+1}) x_{AE}}{1 - x_{AE}}}{1 + R}$$

Ansatz:

$$x_{AE} = 0.29$$

R	5	0	∞
x_{AE}	0.29	0.3942	0.2807



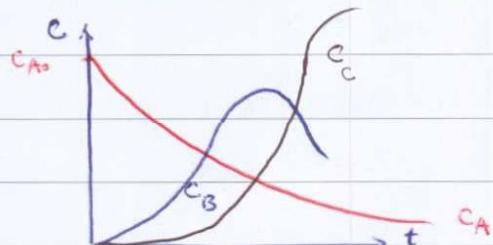
C: Wähle das

a) $E_2 > E_1, E_3 \rightarrow \text{High T}$

b) $E_2 < E_1, E_3 \rightarrow \text{Low T}$

c) $E_1 < E_2 < E_3 \rightarrow \text{Something between}$

Batch Reactor



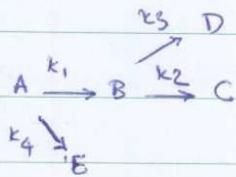
mit $t \rightarrow \infty$ geht $c_B \rightarrow 0$
und $c_C \rightarrow 0$



$$-r_A = -\frac{1}{V} \cdot \frac{d}{dt}(C_A V)$$

~~for PFR~~

$$-r_A = \frac{N_{A0}}{V} \cdot \frac{dx_A}{dt}$$



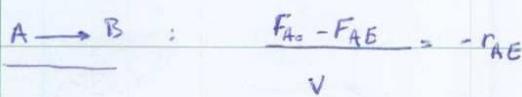
$$-\frac{dc_A}{dt} = (k_1 + k_4)c_A$$

$$\frac{dc_B}{dt} = k_1 c_A - (k_2 + k_3)c_B$$

$$\frac{dc_D}{dt} = k_2 c_B ; \quad \frac{dc_E}{dt} = k_4 c_A$$

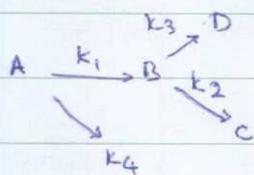
For PFR it is Σ for Batch Σ over Σ over Σ

Ans



; CSTR Σ

$$\frac{c_{A0} - c_{AE}}{\Sigma} = -r_{AE} = k_1 c_{AE}$$



$$\frac{c_B - c_{BE}}{\Sigma} = -k_1 c_{AE} + (k_2 + k_3) c_{BE}$$

$$\frac{c_{A0} - c_{AE}}{\Sigma} = k_4 c_{AE} \dots \dots$$

$$\frac{c_{BE}}{\Sigma} = k_1 c_{AE} - (k_2 + k_3) c_{BE} \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$\frac{c_{CE}}{\Sigma} = \frac{k_2}{k_4} c_{BE}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \rightarrow c_{BE} = \frac{k_1 \Sigma c_{A0} - (k_2 + k_3) \Sigma c_{BE}}{1 + (k_1 + k_4) \Sigma}$$



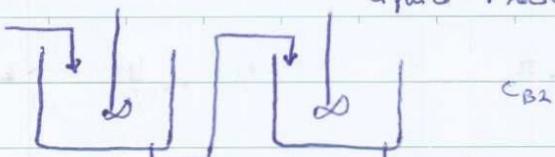
$$k_1 = k_2 = 0.5 \text{ hr}^{-1}$$

$$C_{A0} = 6 \text{ mol/m}^3$$

$$V_1 = 500 \text{ m}^3$$

C_{A1}

Liquid Phase; d_1, z_1



Ex ***

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{C_{A0} - C_{A1}}{Z} = k_1 C_{A1} \\ \frac{C_{B1}}{Z} = k_1 C_{A1} - k_2 C_{B1} \\ \frac{C_{C1}}{Z} = k_2 C_{B1} \end{array} \right\} ; \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{C_{A1} - C_{A2}}{Z} = k_2 C_{A2} \\ \frac{C_{B1} - C_{B2}}{Z} = -k_1 C_{A2} + k_2 C_{B2} \\ \frac{C_{C1} - C_{C2}}{Z} = -k_2 C_{B2} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$V_1 = V_2, \text{ Liquid Phase} \Rightarrow Z_1 = Z_2$$

$$\Rightarrow C_{B1} - C_{B2} = -k_1 Z \frac{C_{A0}}{2} + k_2 Z C_{B2} \Rightarrow C_{B1} + k_1 Z C_{A2} = C_{B2} (1 + k_2 Z)$$

$$C_{A1} = \frac{C_{A0}}{1 + k_1 Z}$$

$$; C_{B1} (1 + k_1 Z) = k_1 Z C_{A1} \Rightarrow C_{B1} = \frac{k_1 Z C_{A1}}{1 + k_2 Z}$$

$$\Rightarrow C_{B1} = \frac{k_1 Z C_{A0}}{(1 + k_2 Z)(1 + k_1 Z)}$$

$$C_{A2} = \frac{C_{A1}}{1 + k_1 Z} = \frac{C_{A0}}{(1 + k_1 Z)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{k_1 Z C_{A1}}{(1 + k_1 Z)(1 + k_2 Z)} + \frac{k_1 Z C_{A0}}{(1 + k_1 Z)^2} = C_{B2} (1 + k_2 Z) ; k_1 = k_2$$

$$C_{B2} = \frac{2k_1 Z C_{A0}}{(1 + k_1 Z)^3} \rightarrow \frac{dC_{B2}}{dZ} = \frac{2k_1 C_{A0} (1 + k_1 Z)^3 - 2k_1^2 Z C_{A0} (1 + k_1 Z)^2}{(1 + k_1 Z)^6}$$

$$\Rightarrow Z_{opt} = \frac{1}{2k_1} \approx 1 \text{ hr}$$

$$\Rightarrow V = 500 \text{ m}^3$$

1) Indirect measurement of reaction rate

: $\frac{dF_A}{dt}$ or $\frac{dC_A}{dt}$ *

2) Direct

: $\frac{dC_A}{dt}$ or $\frac{dC_E}{dt}$; Batch or PFR (1)

: $\frac{dC_A}{dt}$ or $\frac{dC_E}{dt}$; Batch or PFR

$$\frac{F_{A_0} - F_{AE}}{V} = -r_{AE}$$

$$= \frac{-E}{RT}$$

$$-r_A = k C_{AE} = k e^{-\frac{E}{RT}} C_{AE}$$

$$-r_{AE} = k C_{AE}^n C_{BE}^m \rightarrow \ln(-r_A) = \ln k + n \ln C_{AE} + m \ln C_{BE}$$

multiple Linear Regression

$$y = a_0 + a_1 x_1 + a_2 x_2$$

$$\frac{F_{A_0} - F_{AE}}{W} = -r_{AE} = k C_{A,\text{avg}} \rightarrow C_{A,\text{avg}} = \frac{C_{A_0} + C_{AE}}{2}$$

Ex : $A \rightarrow 4R$; $W = 0.01 \text{ kg}$; $F_{A_0} = 2 \text{ mol/hr}$; differential reactor;

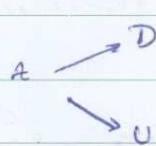
First order;

Feed is Pure A;

$$-r_A' = \frac{F_{A_0} - F_{AE}}{W}$$

Run #	$C_{A_0} (\text{mol/lit})$	$C_{AE} (\text{mol/lit})$
1	0.100	0.084
2	0.08	0.069
3	0.06	0.054
4	0.04	0.037
	0.02	0.0192

Comp.	inlet	@ any Point	in terms of x_A		
A	F_{A_0}	F_A	$F_A \cdot (1-x_A)$		
R	C_A	$4x_A F_A$	$4x_A F_A$		
to +	F_{A_0}	$F_A + 4x_A F_A$	$F_A \cdot (1+3x_A)$		
$C_{AE} = \frac{1-x_A}{1+3x_A} C_{A_0}$		$\Rightarrow x_{AE} = \frac{1 - \frac{C_{AE}}{C_{A_0}}}{1 + 3 \frac{C_{AE}}{C_{A_0}}}$			
Run #	C_A	C_{AE}	x_{AE}	$-r_A = \frac{\text{vol hr/kg cata.}}{}$	$C_{A,\text{avg}}$
1	0.10	0.084	0.0455	9.09	0.092
2	0.08	0.069	0.0383	7.66	0.0745
3	0.06	0.054	0.0270	5.41	0.057
4	0.04	0.037	0.0199	3.97	0.0365
5	0.02	0.0192	0.0103	2.06	0.0196



$$r_D = k_1 C_A^{\alpha_1}$$

$$r_U = k_2 C_A^{\alpha_2}$$

$$\rightarrow -r_A = k_1 C_A^{\alpha_1} + k_2 C_A^{\alpha_2}$$

* Selectivity :

$$S_{DU} = \frac{r_D}{r_U} = \frac{k_1 C_A^{\alpha_1}}{k_2 C_A^{\alpha_2}}$$

$$\text{if } \alpha_1 > \alpha_2 \Rightarrow S_{DU} = \frac{k_1}{k_2} C_A^{(\alpha_1 - \alpha_2)}$$

in PFR the flow is plug flow

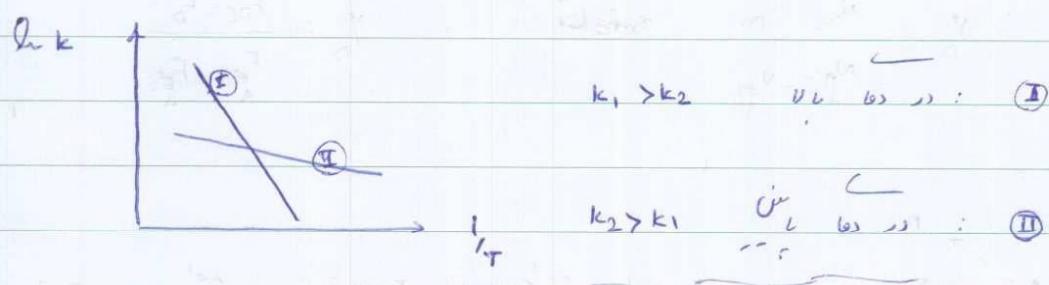
in CSTR the flow is mixed

b) $\alpha_1 < \alpha_2$; $S_{D_u} = \frac{k_1}{k_2} \cdot \frac{1}{C_A^{\alpha_2 - \alpha_1}}$

، In CSTR under same condition, the rate is the same as in the batch

Recycle

c) $\alpha_1 = \alpha_2$ \rightarrow $r_D = r_U$



$$r_D = k_1 C_A^{\alpha_1} C_B^{\beta_1}$$

$$r_U = k_2 C_A^{\alpha_2} C_B^{\beta_2}$$

d) $\alpha_1 > \alpha_2$; $\beta_1 > \beta_2$

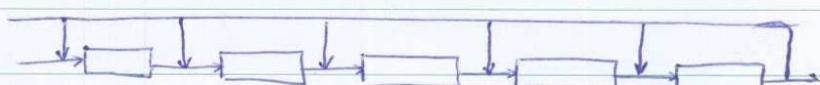
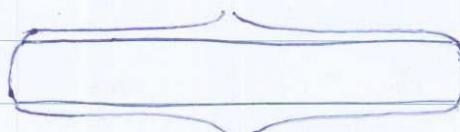
b) $\alpha_1 > \alpha_2$; $\beta_1 < \beta_2$:
، معاصر معه فوجي بـ B

، نسبت نسبت

c) $\alpha_1 < \alpha_2$; $\beta_1 < \beta_2$:

، درجه حرارة ثابت

d) $\alpha_1 < \alpha_2$; $\beta_1 > \beta_2$



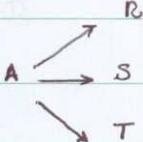
in PFR, Batch, $\frac{S}{S_{DU}}$ \rightarrow (selectivity)

$$\text{with } S_{DU} = \frac{r_D}{r_U}; \quad \frac{\tilde{S}_{DU}}{S_{DU}} = \frac{\frac{N_{DE} - N_{DO}}{N_{UE} - N_{UO}}}{\frac{N_{DE} - N_{DO}}{N_{UE} - N_{UO}}} = \frac{F_{DE}}{F_{UE}} \downarrow \text{Batch}$$

■ Yield (%) :

$$Y_D = \frac{r_D}{-r_A} \quad \text{Batch}$$

Average : $\tilde{Y}_D = \frac{\frac{N_{DE} - N_{DO}}{N_{AE} - N_{AO}}}{\frac{N_{DE} - N_{DO}}{N_{UE} - N_{UO}}} \quad \text{Batch} ; \quad \tilde{Y}_D = \frac{F_{DE} - F_{DO}}{F_{UE} - F_{AO}}$

Ex ;  $r_R = 1 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{m}^3 \cdot \text{hr}}; r_S = 2 C_A \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{m}^3 \cdot \text{hr}}; r_T = C_A^2 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{m}^3 \cdot \text{hr}}$

$$-r_A = 1 + 2C_A + C_A^2 = (1 + C_A)^2$$

Feed is Pure A ; $C_{AO} = 2 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{m}^3}$; Liquid Phase

a) $\tilde{Y}_{S, \text{max}}$ in a CSTR ; $\gamma = ?$

b) $C_{SE, \text{max}}$ in a CSTR ; $\gamma = ?$

c) \tilde{Y}_S in a PFR ; $C_{AE} = 0,1 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{lit}}$

a) $-r_{AE} = \frac{F_{A0} - F_{AE}}{V} = (1 + C_{AE})^2 \rightarrow \frac{C_{A0} - C_{AE}}{2} = (1 + C_{AE})^2$

$$-r_{RE} = \frac{F_{R0} - F_{RE}}{V} = \frac{C_{R0} - C_{RE}}{2} \rightarrow r_{RE} = \frac{C_{RE}}{2} = 1$$

$$\frac{F_{SE}}{V} = r_{SE} = \frac{C_{SE}}{2} = 2 C_{AE} \quad ; \quad r_{TE} = \frac{C_{TE}}{2} = C_{AE}^2$$

$$\tilde{y}_s = \frac{F_{SE}}{F_{A_0} - F_{AE}} = \frac{2C_{AE} \nu}{\sqrt{(1+C_{AE})^2}} = \frac{2C_{AE}}{(1+C_{AE})^2}$$

optimum $\rightarrow \frac{d\tilde{y}_s}{dC_{AE}} = \frac{2(1+C_{AE})^2 - 4C_{AE}(1+C_{AE})}{(1+C_{AE})^4} = 0 \Rightarrow C_{AE} = 1 \text{ mol/m}^3$

a) $C_{AE} = 1 \text{ mol/m}^3 : \tilde{y}_s = \frac{2(1)}{(1+1)^2} = 0.5 \text{ mol/m}^3$

$\Rightarrow \Sigma = 0.25 \text{ hr}$

b) $\tilde{y}_s = \frac{F_{SE}}{F_{A_0} - F_{AE}} = \frac{2C_{AE}}{(1+C_{AE})^2} \nu = \frac{C_{SE} \nu}{\nu(C_{A_0} - C_{AE})}$

$$\Rightarrow C_{SE} = \frac{2C_{AE}(C_{A_0} - C_{AE})}{(1+C_{AE})^2}$$

$$\frac{dC_{SE}}{dC_{AE}} = 0 \rightarrow C_{AE} = 0.5 \text{ mol/m}^3$$

$$C_{SE} = 0.667 \text{ mol/m}^3 \rightarrow \Sigma = 0.667 \text{ hr}$$

$$\tilde{y}_s = \frac{2(0.5)}{(1+0.5)^2} = 0.444$$

c) $\tilde{y}_s = \frac{F_{CE}}{F_{A_0} - F_{AE}} ; -r_A = -\frac{dF_A}{dV} = (1+C_A)^2$

$$\rightarrow -r_A \frac{dC_A}{dV} = (1+C_A)^2 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \Rightarrow \end{array} \right.$$

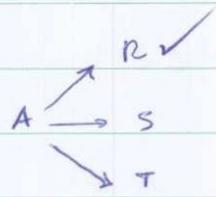
$$-\frac{dF_S}{dV} = -r_S = -r_A \frac{dC_S}{dV} = -2C_A$$

$$\frac{dC_A}{dC_S} = \frac{(1+C_A)^2}{-2C_A} \Rightarrow dC_S = \frac{-2C_A}{(1+C_A)^2} dC_A$$

$$\int_{C_A}^{C_{AE}} \frac{-2CA}{(1+C_A)^2} dC_A = \int_{C_{SE}}^{C_{SE}} dC_{SE} \quad \rightarrow C_{SE} = 0.855$$

$$\tilde{Y}_S = 0.450 \text{ mol S}$$

Ex:



$$r_{12} = k_1 C_A$$

$$r_{13} = k_2 C_A$$

$$r_T = k_3 C_A$$

$$k_1 = A_1 \exp\left(-\frac{E_1}{RT}\right)$$

$$k_2 = A_2 \exp\left(-\frac{E_2}{RT}\right)$$

$$A_1 = 1.0 \times 10^5 \text{ s}^{-1} ; A_2 = 1.0 \times 10^4 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$A_3 = 3.0 \times 10^{+4} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$k_3 = A_3 \exp\left(-\frac{E_3}{RT}\right)$$

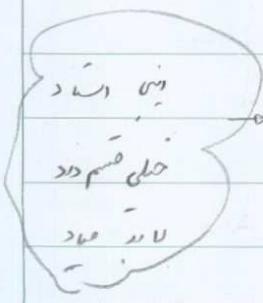
$$\frac{E_1}{R} = 800 \text{ K} ; \frac{E_2}{R} = 600 \text{ K} ; \frac{E_3}{R} = 1000 \text{ K}$$

$$\tilde{Y}_R = \frac{F_{RE}}{F_{A_0} - F_{AE}}$$

$$R: \quad -r_A = \frac{F_A - F_{AE}}{V} = (k_1 + k_2 + k_3) C_{AE}$$

$$R: \quad \frac{F_{R_0} - F_{RE}}{V} = -r_{RE} \Rightarrow \frac{F_{RE}}{V} = r_{RE} = k_1 C_{AE}$$

$$R: \quad \tilde{Y}_R = \frac{A_1 e^{-\frac{E_1}{RT}}}{A_1 e^{-\frac{E_1}{RT}} + A_2 e^{-\frac{E_2}{RT}} + A_3 e^{-\frac{E_3}{RT}}}$$



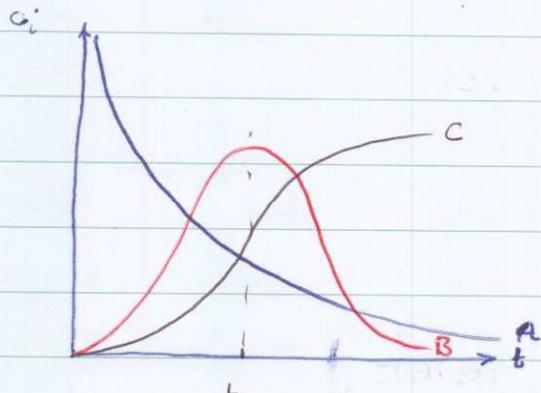
$$\frac{d\tilde{Y}_R}{dT} = 0$$

$$T_{opt} = \frac{E_3 - E_2}{R \ln \left[\frac{A_3}{A_2} \left(\frac{E_3 - E_1}{E_1 - E_2} \right) \right]}$$

$$T_{opt} = 364 \text{ K}$$



\therefore ~~if $k_2 < k_1$~~ *



Feed: Pure A ; liquid Phase
first order ; PFR

$$-\frac{dF_A}{dv} = -r_A = k_1 C_A$$

$$\frac{dF_B}{dv} = r_B = k_1 C_A - k_2 C_B$$

$$\frac{dF_C}{dv} = r_C = k_2 C_B$$

$$\rightarrow F_A = C_A v = C_A v_0 \quad (\text{constant density})$$

$$\Rightarrow -v_0 \frac{dC_A}{dv} = k_1 C_A \rightarrow - \int \frac{dC_A}{k_1 C_A} = \frac{1}{v_0} \int dv = \frac{v}{v_0} = \Sigma$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln \frac{C_A}{C_{A_0}} = -k_1 \Sigma$$

in terms of Σ :

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{dC_A}{d\Sigma} = k_1 C_A \\ \frac{dC_B}{d\Sigma} = k_1 C_A - k_2 C_B \xrightarrow{C_A = C_{A_0} e^{-k_1 \Sigma}} \frac{dC_B}{dt} = -k_2 C_B + k_1 C_{A_0} e^{-k_1 \Sigma} \\ \frac{dC_C}{d\Sigma} = k_2 C_B \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{ODE} \quad \frac{dy}{dx} + P(x)y = Q(x) \quad \rightarrow \quad y e^{\int P(x) dx} = \int Q(x) e^{\int P(x) dx} dx + C$$

$$C_B e^{k_2 \Sigma} = \int k_1 C_{A_0} e^{-k_1 \Sigma} e^{+k_2 \Sigma} d\Sigma + C$$

$$C_B e^{k_2 z} = \int C_{A_0} k_1 e^{(k_2 - k_1)z} dz + C$$

$$C_B e^{k_2 z} = \frac{k_1 C_{A_0}}{k_2 - k_1} e^{(k_2 - k_1)z} + C$$

$\textcircled{2} \quad z=0 \rightarrow C_2 = \frac{-k_1 C_{A_0}}{k_2 - k_1}$

$$\Rightarrow C_B = \frac{k_1 C_{A_0}}{k_1 - k_2} e^{-k_2 z} (1 - e^{(k_2 - k_1)z})$$

$$C_B = \frac{k_1 C_{A_0}}{k_1 - k_2} (e^{-k_2 z} - e^{-k_1 z})$$

$$C_A = C_{A_0} e^{-k_1 z}$$

$$C_C = C_{A_0} - C_A - C_B$$

$$\frac{dC_B}{dz} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{k_1 C_{A_0}}{k_1 - k_2} (-k_2 e^{-k_2 z} + k_1 e^{-k_1 z}) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{k_1}{k_2} = e^{(k_1 - k_2)z}$$

$$z_{opt} = \frac{\ln k_1 / k_2}{k_1 - k_2}$$

. firs, C_B is black when z_{opt} \rightarrow



CSTR ;

$$\rightarrow \frac{F_{A_0} - F_{AE}}{V} = -r_{AE} = k_1 C_{AE}$$

$$\frac{C_{A_0} - C_{AE}}{\Sigma} = k_1 C_{AE} \rightarrow C_{AE} = \frac{C_{A_0}}{1 + k_1 \Sigma}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{F_{B_0} - F_{BE}}{V} = -r_{BE} = k_1 C_{AE} - k_2 C_{BE}$$

$$\frac{C_{BE}}{\Sigma} = k_1 C_{AE} - k_2 C_{BE} = \frac{k_1 C_{A_0}}{1 + k_1 \Sigma} - k_2 C_{BE}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{C_{BE}}{\Sigma} = \frac{k_1 \Sigma C_{A_0}}{(1 + k_1 \Sigma)(1 + k_2 \Sigma)}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{dC_{BE}}{d\Sigma} = 0$$

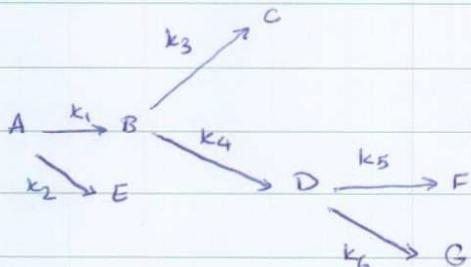
$$\dots \Rightarrow 1 + (k_1 + k_2) \Sigma + k_1 k_2 \Sigma^2 = (k_1 + k_2) \Sigma + 2 k_1 k_2 \Sigma^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \Sigma_{opt} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{k_1 k_2}}$$

, 0.6931 hr Σ PFR Σ_{opt} min ... , k_2, k_1 i Σ' Σ : Σ'

Σ' 0.7071 hr Σ CSTR

: $\Sigma_{opt} - \Sigma'$ Σ Σ' *



PFR, first order, liquid phase

$$-\frac{dF_A}{dV} = -r_A = (k_1 + k_2) C_A$$

ODE

using odes *

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} -\frac{dC_A}{dz} = (k_1 + k_2)C_A \\ \frac{dC_B}{dz} = k_1 C_A - (k_3 + k_4)C_B \\ \frac{dC_C}{dz} = k_3 C_B \\ \frac{dC_D}{dz} = k_4 C_B - (k_5 + k_6)C_D \\ \frac{dC_E}{dz} = k_2 C_A \\ \frac{dC_F}{dz} = k_5 C_D \\ \frac{dC_G}{dz} = k_6 C_D \end{array} \right.$$

* @ $z=0 \rightarrow C_A = C_{A_0} \rightarrow C_{B_0} = C_{C_0} = \dots = C_{G_0} = 0$

$$k_1 = 1 \text{ hr}^{-1}; k_2 = 0.2 \text{ hr}^{-1}; k_3 = 0.3 \text{ hr}^{-1}; k_4 = 0.5 \text{ hr}^{-1}; k_5 = 0.1 \text{ hr}^{-1}; k_6 = 0.2 \text{ hr}^{-1}$$

$$C_{A_0} = 1 \text{ mol/l}$$

PFR : z_{opt}	1.0	3.0
$C_{B, \max}$	0.37	0.263
$C_{D, \max}$		

: $\int_{0}^{z_{opt}} dZ \rightarrow \text{min}$ ←

... by Network

: d_{out} d_{in}

* CSTR, liquid Phase,

$$\frac{F_{A_0} - F_{AE}}{V} = -r_{AE}$$

$$\frac{C_{A_0} - C_{AE}}{\Sigma} = (k_1 + k_2) C_{AE}$$

$$\frac{C_{BE}}{\Sigma} = k_1 C_{AE} - (k_3 + k_4) C_{BE}$$

$$\frac{C_{CE}}{\Sigma} = k_3 C_{BE}$$

$$\frac{C_{DE}}{\Sigma} = k_4 C_{BE} - (k_5 + k_6) C_{DE}$$

$$\frac{C_{EE}}{\Sigma} = k_2 C_{AE}$$

$$\frac{C_{FE}}{\Sigma} = k_5 C_{DE}$$

$$\frac{C_{GE}}{\Sigma} = k_6 C_{DE}$$

$$\Rightarrow C_{AE} = \frac{C_{A_0}}{1 + (k_1 + k_2)\Sigma} ; \quad C_{BE} = \frac{k_1 \Sigma C_{A_0}}{[1 + (k_1 + k_2)\Sigma][1 + (k_3 + k_4)\Sigma]}$$

$$C_{CE} = \frac{k_1 k_3 C_{A_0} \Sigma^2}{[1 + (k_1 + k_2)\Sigma][1 + (k_3 + k_4)\Sigma]} ; \quad C_{DE} = \frac{k_1 k_4 C_{A_0} \Sigma^2}{[1 + (k_1 + k_2)\Sigma][1 + (k_3 + k_4)\Sigma][1 + (k_5 + k_6)\Sigma]}$$

$$* \frac{dC_{BE}}{d\Sigma} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Sigma_{\text{opt}} = \frac{1}{(k_1 + k_2)(k_3 + k_4)}$$

$$* \frac{dC_{DE}}{d\Sigma} = 0 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \Sigma_{\text{opt}}$$

$$\underline{\text{CSTR}} : \quad \Sigma_{\text{opt}} = 1.0266 ; \quad C_{BE,\text{max}} = 0.25255$$

$$\Sigma_{\text{opt}} = 3.188 ; \quad C_{DE,\text{max}} = 0.1516$$

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