

# Chemical Reaction Engineering I



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# Chemical Reaction Engineering I

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\* يلي بيعزّى عن الكيميائين انو بدهننا الا scale up

\* ويللي بيعزّى عن باقي المهنات انو بتعامل مع مواد كيميائية

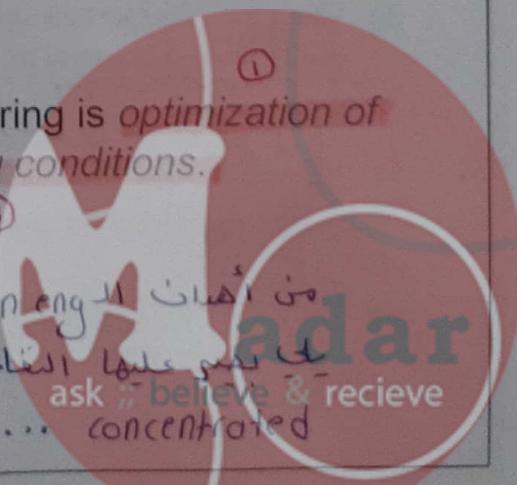
## What is chemical reaction engineering

A core course in all chemical engineering curriculums that distinguish chemical engineering students from other engineering majors and chemistry major.

It is the field that provides information for large scale productions of chemicals from lab scale.

الهدف الأكاديمي  
The [primary purpose] of chemical reaction engineering is *optimization of chemical reactors, feed composition and operating conditions.*

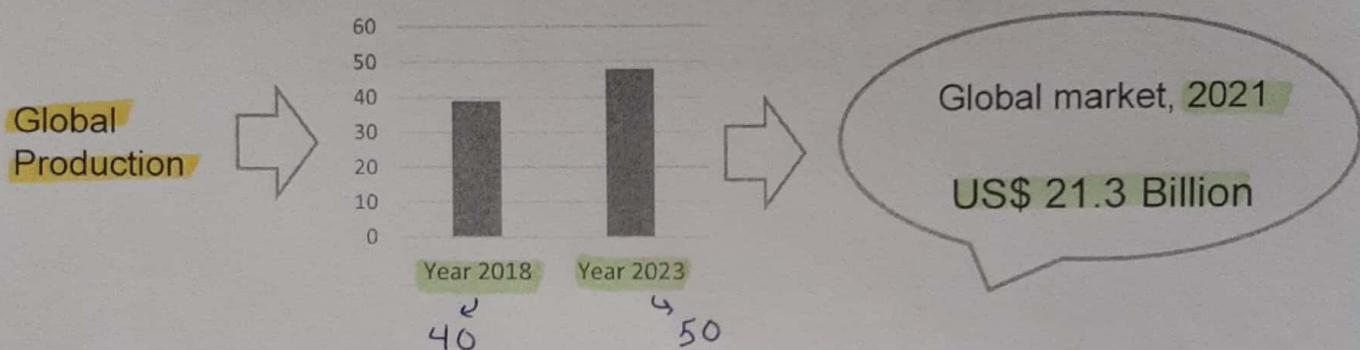
من اهم اهداف chemical reaction eng فحسن التحروف  
وـ pure دلنتبه اذا اعاده



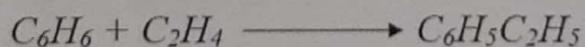
### Example 1.1

Ethyl benzene (EB) is an organic compound with the formula ( $C_6H_5CH_2CH_3$ ). It is mainly used as a chemical intermediate for the manufacture of:

- o Styrene monomer
- o Building block for many plastics.
- o Used as a solvent for coatings
- o Making of rubber and plastic wrap
- o Production of acetophenone, diethyl benzene, etc..

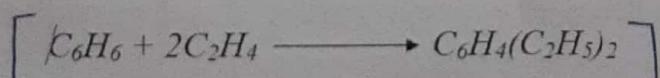


### Lab scale reaction



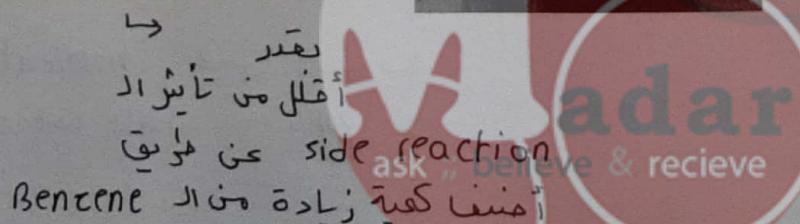
#### Reaction conditions:

- o This reaction is carried out at high temperatures (380 – 420 °C) and medium pressure (20 atm)
- o This reaction requires acidic catalyst like ZMS-5 zeolite
- o There are unimportant side reactions that takes place which results diethyl benzene as:



Therefore, excess benzene can minimize these side reactions.

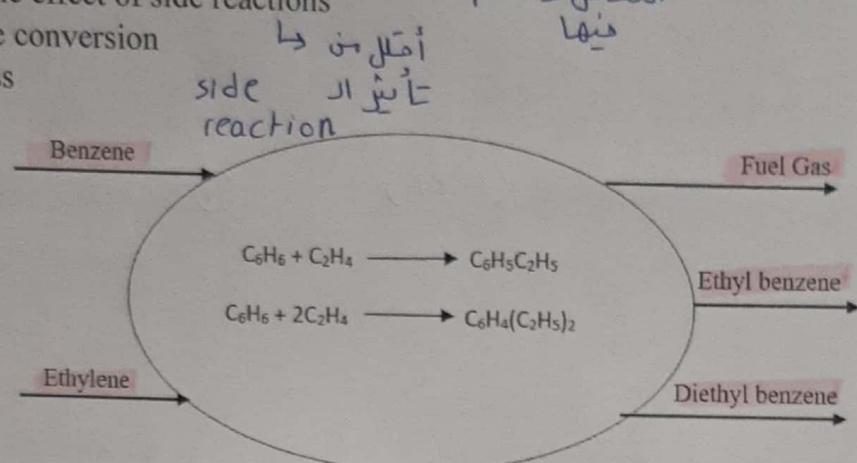
- o The reaction is exothermic



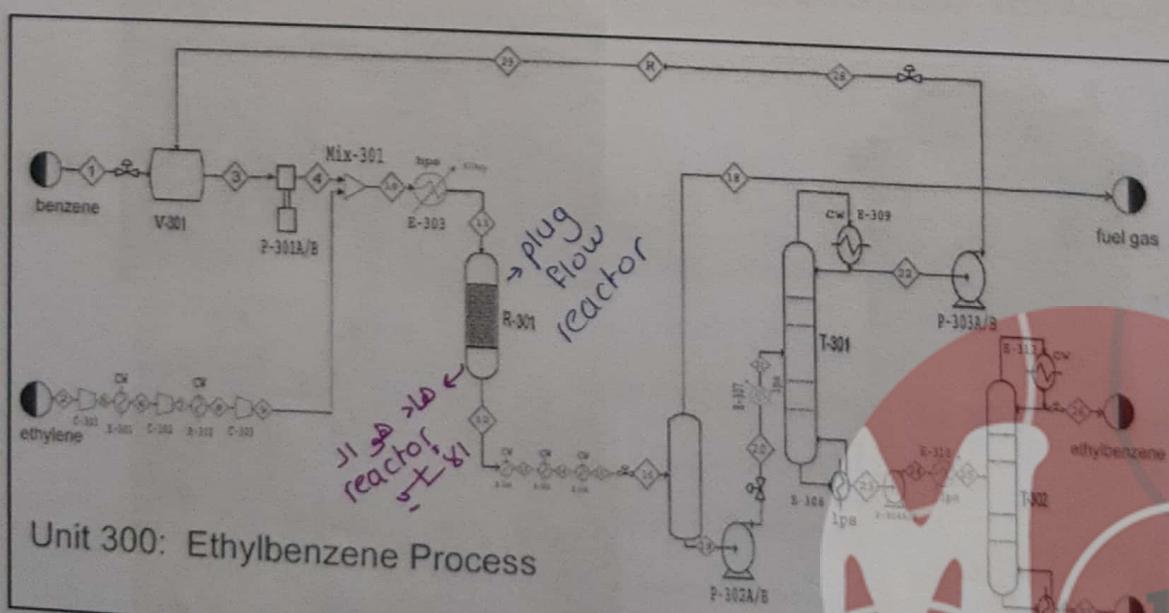
لشو يحتاجه بسائل عام

## Why large scale production?

- Achieve the desired production rate, hence the need for global consumption
- Continuous production rate
- Better controlling the reaction conditions → أحسن فردون  
المقاييس داعمها  
فيها
- Minimize the effect of side reactions
- Increase the conversion
- Safe process



## What is process for EB production?



Unit 300: Ethylbenzene Process

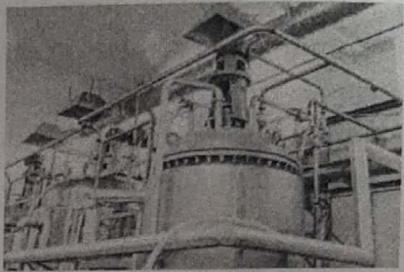
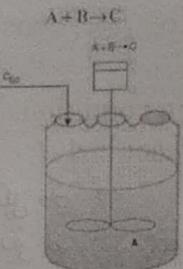
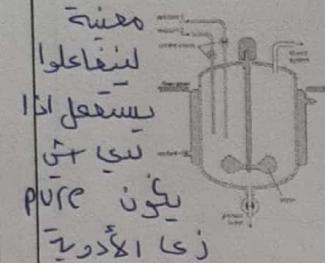
من استقرار بعض مواد منفعة  
دائمية يطلع النتائج مرة واحدة زى

### What type of reactor should be used?

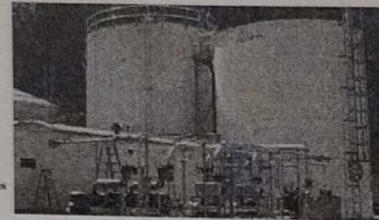
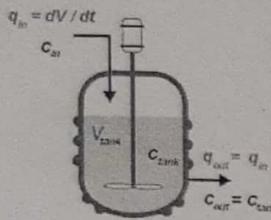
جهاز اى جهاز  
موارد تركهم ممهدة

bulite فكورة ما يكون هنا يابيكود

② Semi-batch reactor



③ Continuous stirred tank reactor (CSTR)

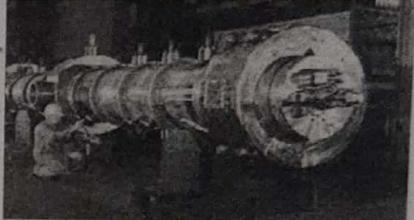
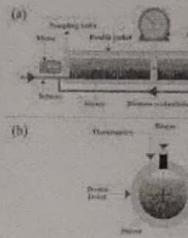


استقرار عدي  
product feed  
يصل و بفلو

يستفعل اذا بي

Perfect mix For reaction

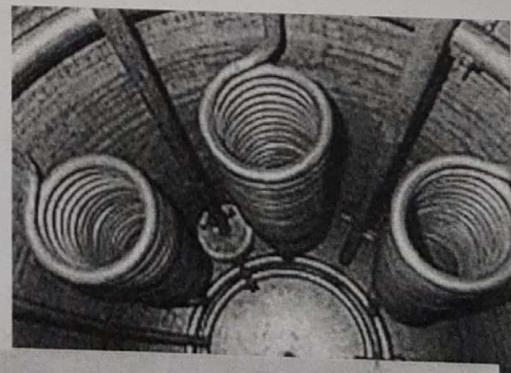
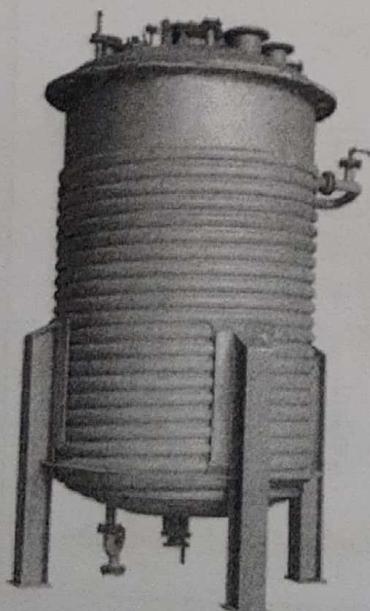
④ Plug flow reactor



بكون عدي زى  
pipe ديهو التعامل  
باعتال اسماق علان يتم

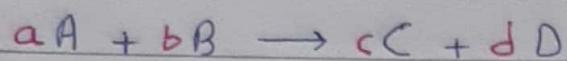
التعامل تحتاج اد  
لأنو plug Flow reactor  
ex. التعامل

### Industrial Reactors



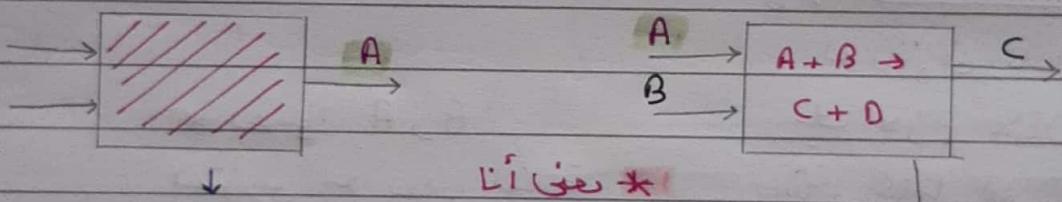
adar  
ask :: believe & recieve

## # Rate law :-



كلورات A و B  $\rightarrow$  كلورات C و D  $\downarrow$  Forward rxn. (irr. rxn)

يُمثل الـ Key comp. أو المقادمة الكبيرة أمثلة على المقادمة الكبيرة التي تسمى بالـ excess تكون



دَنَا نُوْمٌ هَذَا مُهِنْجٌ

تاتا هي unit هامة

بستان A يعني A احياناً مكان ثابٍ لـ plant في

سی اے اے سال تاہی A بتکون

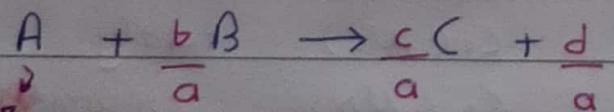
\* بعنوان

عَنْدِي plant

۷۰

D → unwanted product

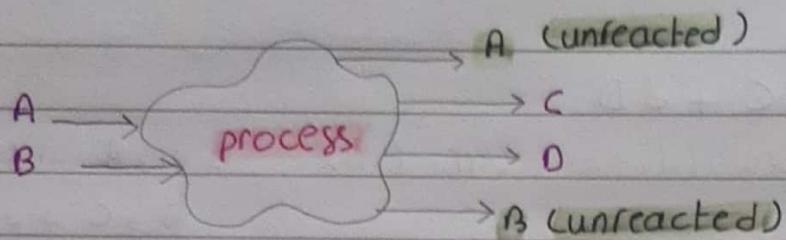
يُعنى بـ $\hat{A}$  حلوله أقصى  
من  $\lambda$  متر إمكان  
 $\max_C \hat{A}$  وتحصل على



## المحروقة ودانتا بيتاح هاي

الصورة ١٨ (أ) تدلّ على عدد موظّفٍ في الشركة.

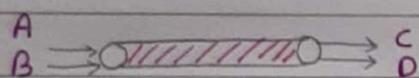
## Key component



\* ما هي اختلافات يفلع عندي مادة (unreacted)

1- أن يكون التفاعل reversible reaction (مستحب كل A و B يتغادروا و يتقولون C و D).

2- طبيعة ال reactor يلي يستخدم ما يكون فعال 100% ساتي A و B ما أخذت الوحدة الازم عذان يكتفى التفاعل.



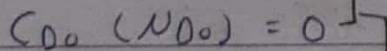
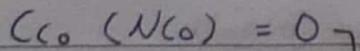
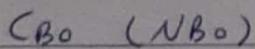
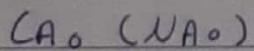
لـ لتفرون لكافه أو الفول

لي لازم عذان يهمو التفاعل  
بسكل كامل هو (3m) فعندها  
لو كان (1.5) ماراح يكون  
التفاعل فعال راح يكون لسا عندي  
A و B ما يتغادروا.

\* بجهلوا A و B

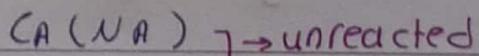
يعتزمو مع بعض لغاية  
ما يوصلو لنقطة معينة  
يتكون عنها D و C (يعني  
ترکيز A و B يكون يقل  
لهادي النقطة).

initial :-

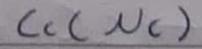


هادل 0 لـ لهم نواح  
وما عندي recycle ساتي  
مش موجودات بالبداية.

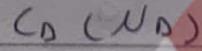
final :-



(B \text{ (NB)} ] التفاعل من



totally



consumed

كيف بني أعمى أديش (Flow rate) عدد مولات  $A$  أو  $(N_A)$  (flow rate) عدد مولات  $B$  ... يلي ملعت عندي؟! يعتقد على مفهوم  $\text{CB}$  conversion factor

$$\# \text{ conversion} = \frac{\text{No. of moles of A (key comp.) reacted}}{\text{initial No. of moles of A}}$$

$$X = \frac{(N_{A_0} - N_A)}{N_{A_0}}$$

الفرق بين عدد امولات الابتدائي  $N_{A_0}$  والنهائي  $N_A$  على key comp. يدل على  $X$  عدد امولات الابتدائي.

اعتب تكون

معروفة من الخبرة

متى  $\Rightarrow$  انت تكون عارف انو من البقرحة 80% كل من 100% منها 20% وصل  $D$  ما نقا علوا

مولات الناتجة

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

reactant الماء

$$N_B = N_{B_0} - \frac{b}{a} N_{A_0} X = N_{A_0} \theta_B - \frac{b}{a} N_{A_0} X = N_{A_0} (\theta_B - \frac{b}{a} X)$$

$$N_C = N_{C_0} + \frac{c}{a} N_{A_0} X = N_{A_0} (\theta_C + \frac{c}{a} X)$$

$$N_D = N_{D_0} + \frac{d}{a} N_{A_0} X = N_{A_0} (\theta_D + \frac{d}{a} X)$$

assume  $\Rightarrow$

$$\theta_B = \frac{N_{B_0}}{N_{A_0}} \rightarrow N_{B_0} = N_{A_0} \theta_B , \quad \theta_C = \frac{N_{C_0}}{N_{A_0}} , \quad \theta_D = \frac{N_{D_0}}{N_{A_0}}$$

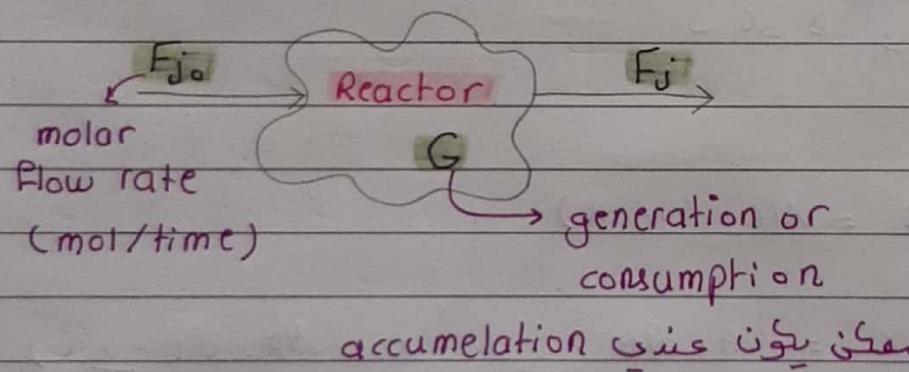
recycle تكون المهم  $\theta_D = \theta_C$  يساوى إذا كان عندي  $\theta_D & \theta_C$  \*

حصة

\* ليس يحتاج هاي الصوره على بدلالة  $\theta_D$  بتحتها ما أفعل تجبيه لل rate equa. عذان بتحبي اعادته أسهل ما ادخلها على داد عذان  $\theta_D$  مشتركة كلما راح تطلع برة التكامل هبتون صوره سهلة لحل.

\* هذا داد يجي حكتا عنو بس يكون في حال عندي conversion لا يعتمد على عدد الكوادت الابتدائي والنهائي.

\* في داد energy Balance ما يحتاج ادرس داد Batch system . isothermal system الحالات يتضمن على حرارة ثابتة



=> Material Balance :-

$$\text{moles (in)} - \text{moles (out)} + \text{Gen or cons} = \text{acc.}$$

$$F_{j0} - F_j + \int r_j dv = \frac{d(N_j)}{dt}$$

معدل تغير درجة التفاعل  
السنتي للحجم

معدل تغير عدد الكوادت  
السائلة للزمن

$$F_j = v c_j$$

$$\frac{\text{mol}}{\text{time}} = \frac{v \text{ mol}}{\text{time}} \times \frac{\text{mol}}{v \text{ vol}}$$

$$v_0 c_{j_0} - v c_j + \int r_j dv = \frac{d N_j}{dt}$$

↓  
يتغير وحدتها حسب

نوع التفاعل و التفاعل

$$\frac{\text{mol}}{\text{time} \cdot \text{vol}}$$

$$\frac{\text{mol}}{\text{time} \cdot \text{vol}} * \frac{\text{vol}}{\text{time}}$$

### \* Special case :- Batch reactor

$$\int r_j dv = \frac{d N_j}{dt}$$

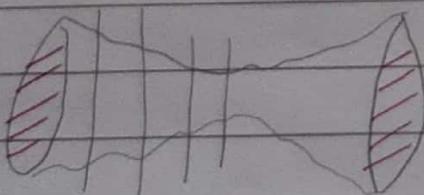
$$F_{j_0} = F_j = 0$$

لأنه بعد ما مفتوح كل اثنين جوا  
التفاعل يطرد عندي  $\text{in}$  ولا  $\text{out}$

### ⇒ Types of Batch reactor :-

1- constant  $V$

2- constant  $P \rightarrow$  Piston زี่ السيارة



هون مثلاً الجم يتغير مع  
ال length لهيد بحتاج  
آخذ تكامل لأن التفاعل في كل

منطقة يكون مختلف هامنابداً تفرض عنا  
التالي ما في داير سكامبل

▶ Subject:

## Rate law

11 / 10 / 2022

المعروف

$$r_j = \frac{dN_j}{dt}$$

معروفة  
من معادلة اد  
conversion

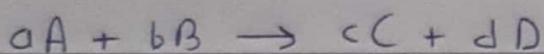
های کیف

آخرها



برجع للتفاعل بنجي

\* نتائج من انو التفاعل عنا  
يسمى elementary rxn



→ Forward rxn

Rate of rxn

$$\dot{r}_j = \frac{\text{reactant}}{\text{product}} \frac{dN_j}{dt} = K C_A^a C_B^b$$

يكفيه بهای الصورة بدلالة

اد C معرفة لا stoich. coeff

يdney ال rxn rate يتأثر

بهای ad stoich. coeff

$$\rightarrow \text{non-elementary} \Rightarrow \frac{c_c^2 C_0^{1.5}}{c_A} = r_j$$

↓ جزو \*

\* اهنا بعاده

بدنا نخون من

elementary rxn

- ① catalytic rxn.
- ② inzematic rxn.
- ③ polymerization rxn.
- ④ biological rxn.

$$C = \frac{N}{V} \rightarrow \dot{r}_j = \frac{1}{V} \frac{dN_A}{dt} = K C_A^a C_B^b$$



# معکن بکون عنی conversion rev rxn بمعنی امکنی حاصله ای دارد   
 لستکون  $\text{product} \rightarrow \text{unreacted}$  بکون  $70\% \rightarrow 30\%$  دارد   
 آن محدود بهایی دارد  $70\%$  و لهیث مابین این سعیم   
 Thermodynamic view  $\leftarrow$  i can go from  $0\%$  to  $70\%$ .   
 point view  $\leftarrow$  interaction between the reactant و لهیث

My target to have this rev rxn (moved towards the irr.) :-

لے سعیم ہن ٹوپی :-

معنی ارفع الحمارہ او اھلهم حسب حبیبة ال ②

\* يعني لو كان عندي gas phase (A) وعندني liquid phase (B) يعني لو زدت المكون A تجاهد يأثر على الـ B يعني لو زدت المكون A تجاهد يأثر على الـ B more reactants I am shifting towards the products

← مثلاً إذا كان عندي مبيعة التفاعل endothermic يعني الـ reactant بين الماء و نفسها ملتحمة بـ intermolecular bonds حرارة يتقدّد أكثر وهي مزدوجة انو كسر هاي الرابطة بين الجزيئات تكون أسمى وبالتالي يعم التفاعل.

## \* آئی تفاصیل مکفہ سُنْلیشِ :-

① أَدْبَسَ رَاحِيَهُ لِيَعْلَمَنِي product فِي النَّهَايَةِ .

٢) يختلف الناتجية (production rate) سرعة التفاعل

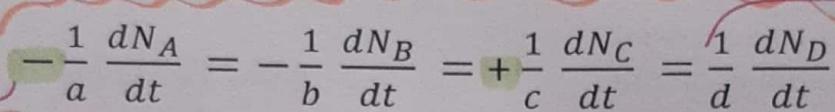
النسبة المئوية لـ (rate of rxn )

## Rate Laws

For a general chemical reaction:

$$[a A + b B \leftrightarrow c C + d D]$$

The rate of disappearance of the number of moles of **A** equals that of **B**, and equals the appearance of the number of moles of **C** and of **D** according to the expressions:

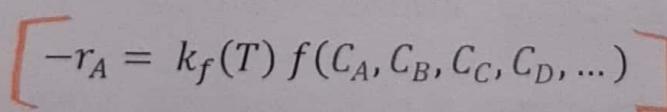


The rate of the chemical reaction with respect to species  $i$ ,  $r_i$ :

$$r_i = \frac{1}{V} \frac{dN_i}{dt} = \frac{\text{moles } i \text{ formed}}{(\text{volume of fluid}) (\text{time})}$$

لـ  $\text{NaOH}$  لو جبت تراكيز كسرة من  $\text{A}$  و  $\text{B}$  راح تكون التفاعل كثُر سُريع  $\Rightarrow$ .  
 يعني كل جزيء موجود بـ  $\text{B}$  و تقس الأثني لـ  $\text{B}$  ، فـ  $\text{NaOH}$  تخللهن مـ  $\text{Na}^+$   $\text{OH}^-$   $\Rightarrow$  التفاعلات تكون متعددة يعني الحاليل اكتملة مـ  $\text{Na}^+$   $\text{OH}^-$   $\Rightarrow$  إنها التفاعل بتكون أبطأ.

A rate law is an algebraic equation that relates  $-r_i$  to species concentrations.



$k_f(T)$  is the reaction rate constant.

- Species specific, therefore subscripted to reflect which species constant is making reference
  - NOT really a constant, but is not a function of concentrations
  - Described by kinetic theory of gases:

$$k_f(T) = A e^{-E_f/RT}$$

كبير في إن التفاعل يكون سرعـاً  
أو بطيءـاً

$E_a$  activation energy (J/mol)

$T$  = absolute temperature (K)

### \* Rate of rxn :-

- 1- rate of rxn is directly prop. with. concentration.
- 2- interactions between A & B → interaction  
يـ بـ يـ تـمـ بـيـنـ Aـ وـ Bـ طـاـبـيـكـونـ عـنـيـ بـ Aـ وـ Bـ & Aـ يـ تكونـ مـفـعـلـةـ الـتـقـاعـلـ أـسـعـ مـنـ لـوـكـانـ 1~mol~ لـ 1~mol~ دـالـفـعـاـدـمـاتـ يـكـونـ عـالـيـةـ .

### \* The rate of rxn is a function of :-

- 1- operating condition. ( مثل الحالة )
- 2- concentrations .
- 3- Identity of reaction .

2- Concentration → هو يـكـارـةـ عنـ rate of rxn  
conc. with respect to time  
مـعـدـلـ تـغـيـرـ إـلـىـ

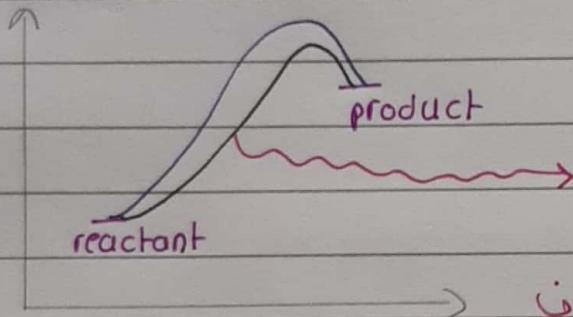
سـوـيـهـ كـمـوـنـاتـ مـعـدـلـ التـغـيـرـ إـلـىـ moles with respect to time

يعـنيـ لوـ جـبـتـ بـيـكـ مـعـنـىـ هـنـىـ 1Lـ وـعـيـتـ  
هـنـىـ 1mol~ of~ A~ وـنـقـسـ 10L~ of~ B~ وـتـفـاعـلـوـاـ وـجـبـتـ  
تـنـكـ سـعـةـ 10Lـ وـعـيـتـ هـنـىـ 10mol~ of~ A~ وـنـقـسـ الاـخـرىـ  
هـنـىـ rate of rxn~ لـهـاـدـ الـتـقـاعـلـ يـكـونـ مـسـاوـيـ لـلـسـيـكـ المـعـنـىـ ؟ـ Bـ  
نـفـعـ ،ـ بـعـدـ اـكـلـاتـ بـسـ يـتأـثـرـ بـاـرـ concـ 8ـ يـأـثـرـ بـعـدـ اـكـلـاتـ بـسـ يـتأـثـرـ بـاـرـ rate of rxn

3- identity of rxn  $\rightarrow$ 

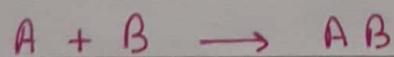
شو يلي بدل عيني تفاعلات  
بمعنى وثانية سرعة

\* اعادة A حينها جزيئات كل جزيئ منهن الو لترقى الى  
 بين جزيئات A هي 10 وبين جزيئات D هي 20  
 مبنية بعكس الثاني  $\rightarrow$   
 اذ 20 لأن اذ energy عالية بتكون اذ 10.



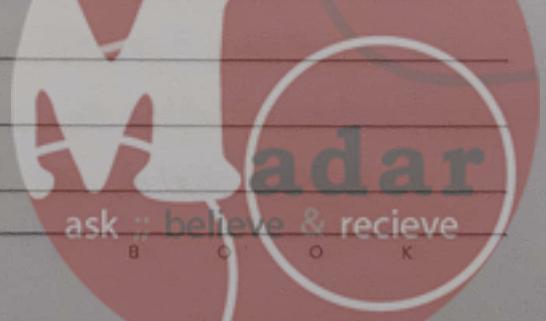
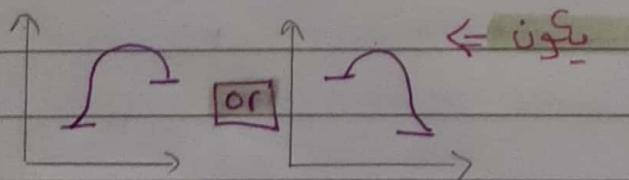
اذا  $E_a$  اكبر لأن  $E_f$  اقل  
يعني التفاعل اسرع ومحضه اون يتم  
بشكل اسرع لهيكل الهدف catalytic rxn  
منها تغير باد structure بعدها  
عذان تقل  $E_f$  ديمسرا التفاعل اسرع.

\* لما يحصل عنا تفاعل بين A و B راح ت تكون روابط وتنتج روابط جديدة  
يتكون أكثر stable



$\hookrightarrow$  stronger bond  $\rightarrow$  more stable compound

\* كل تفاعل له ترتيب مختلف حسب  
معنوي exo أو endo اذا



لغير من  $K=0.1$  يعني التفاعل يعني كم ممكن أزيد منه

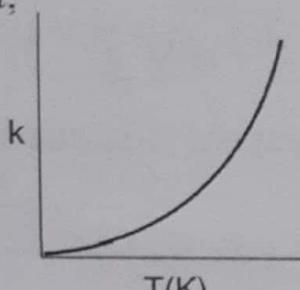
هذا التفاعل  $\text{H}_2 + \text{Br}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{HBr}$  عن طريق رفع الحرارة  
اذا التفاعل  $\text{endo}$  زيادة الـ  $\Delta$

ادا التفاعل endo زيادة اد  $\Delta H^\circ$  ينطوي التفاعل اسرع وار  $\Delta S^\circ$  بالعكس

## **Activation Energy:**

### *Arrhenius equation.*

$$k = A e^{-E/RT}$$



أختى In وخطى  $\rightarrow$   $T(K)$

العلاقة هي

$$\ln(k) = \ln(A) - \frac{E}{R} \left( \frac{1}{T} \right)$$

Form suggests a plot of  $\ln(k)$  vs  $(1/T)$

$$\text{slope} = -\frac{E}{R}$$

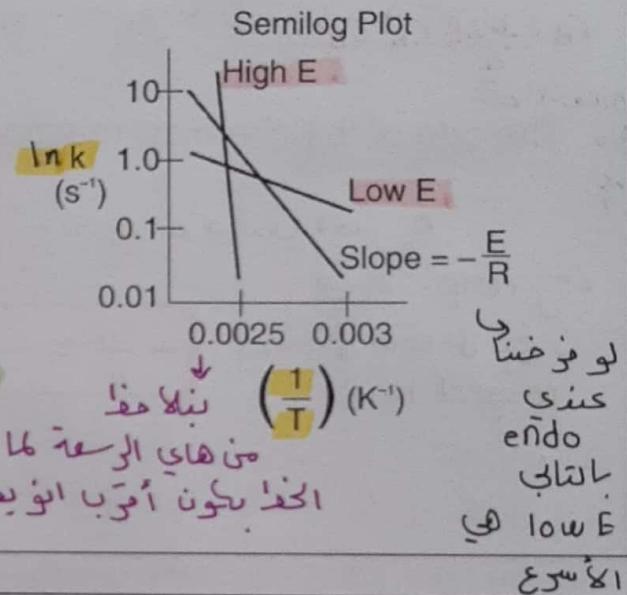
$$\text{Intercept} = \ln(A)$$

من هاي الرسعة ما E تكون حليلة  
الخدا يكون اقرب ابو يهود افقي وكمـا E عاليه الخدا هو يابن انو  
يكون ععودي .

Semilog Plot

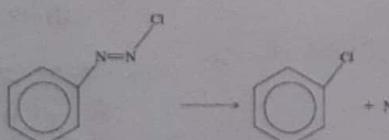
R = gas constant (8.314 J/mol·K, 1.987 cal/mol ·K)

$T$  = absolute temperature (K)



### **Example 2.1** Determination of the Activation Energy

Calculate the activation energy for the decomposition of benzene diazonium chloride to give chlorobenzene and nitrogen



$k$ ( $\text{s}^{-1}$ )	0.00043	0.00103	0.00180	0.00355	0.00717
$T$ (K)	313.0	319.0	323.0	328.0	333.0

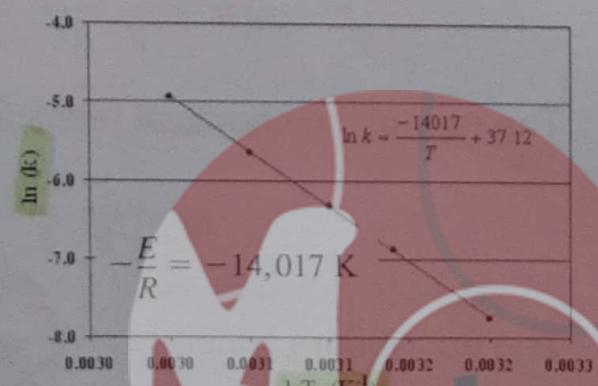
### Solution

$$\ln k_A = \ln A - \frac{E}{R} \left( \frac{1}{T} \right)$$

$$E = (14,017 \text{ K})R = (14,017 \text{ K})\left(8.314 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{mol} \cdot \text{K}}\right)$$

$$E = 116.5 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{mol}}$$

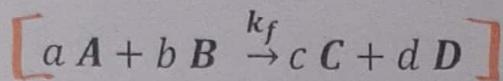
$$k = 1.32 \times 10^{16} \exp \left[ -\frac{14,017 \text{ K}}{\text{T}} \right]$$



ماخذ ایک لمحہ ۱/۱ و مرسوم راجیفوج  
ask : believe & receive  
خط مسند بحسب میل هنر اکٹا و موند جسے ہمیشہ

▷ elementary rxn  $\rightarrow$  conc سُرْعَةِ تَحْلِيْلٍ rate چ  
stoich. coeff مُوَقِّعٌ نِسْبَةِ مُكَوِّنٍ

### **Special Case 1: irreversible, homogeneous reaction**



The rate of the chemical reaction with respect to species **A**,  $r_A$ :

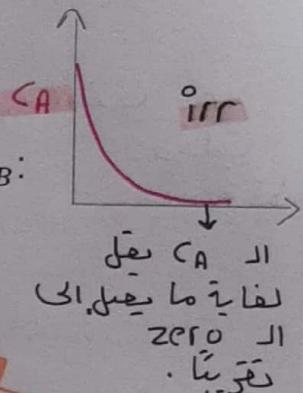
$$r_B = -\frac{b}{a} K_F C_A^a C_B^b \quad \text{لہوں اور} \quad r_A = -\frac{1}{V} \frac{dN_A}{dt} = -k_f C_A^a C_B^b$$

stoichiometry

The rate of the chemical reaction with respect to species  $B$ ,  $r_B$ :

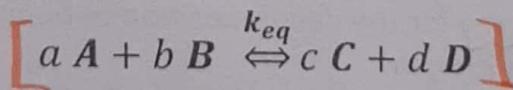
$$B \rightarrow \text{لوبى ابتر} \quad r_B = -\frac{1}{V} \frac{dN_B}{dt} = -k_f C_A^a C_B^b$$

كل التفاعل يكون  
respect to B



، Forward میںی reaction  
backward reaction  
→

### **Special Case 2: reversible, homogeneous reaction**



The rate of the chemical reaction with respect to species A,  $r_A$ :

$$r_A = -\frac{1}{V} \frac{dN_A}{dt} = -k_f C_A^a C_B^b + k_b C_C^c C_D^d$$

The rate of the chemical reaction with respect to species  $D$ ,  $r_D$ :

$$r_D = \frac{1}{V} \frac{dN_D}{dt} = k_f C_A^a C_B^b - k_b C_C^c C_D^d$$

## The equilibrium constant

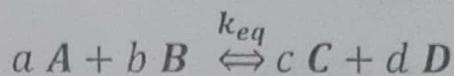
$$C + D \rightarrow A + B \quad \text{أمثل بـ} \quad K_{eq}$$

$I_{eq} = 1$  إذا تكون عندي تفاعل  $\leftrightarrow$  ما يكون

كلما كانت K<sub>f</sub> أكبر سأتمي keq دالتفاعل goes to forward believe direction A + B → C + D

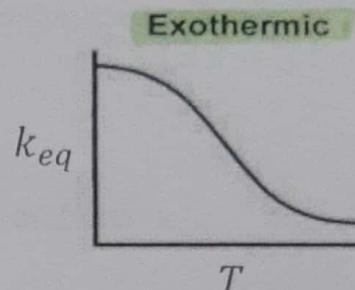
zero سطادی ایجاد کردن و رابطه بین آنها با سرعت واکنشات  
 rate of forward = rate of backward

Reversible, homogeneous reaction



At equilibrium,  $r_A = r_B = r_C = r_D = 0$ :

$$k_{eq} = \frac{k_f}{k_b} = \frac{c_C^c c_D^d}{c_A^a c_B^b}$$



Generally

$$k(T_0) = A e^{-E/RT_0} \quad \text{and} \quad k(T) = A e^{-E/RT}$$

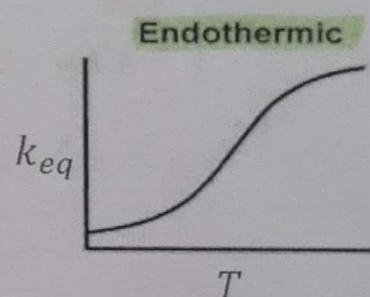
$\downarrow$

$k$  ليس ثابت  
refrance  
 $\downarrow$   
Temp

$$K_{eq}(T) = K_{eq}(T_1) \exp\left[\frac{\Delta H_{Rx}^\circ}{R}\left(\frac{1}{T_1} - \frac{1}{T}\right)\right]$$

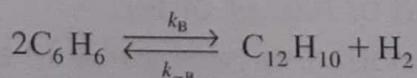
$\downarrow$   
أختنا در  
 بين ratio  
 $K(T)$  و  $K(T_0)$

$\downarrow$   
عکس مازنون اخواره  
کمتر ترید عکس  
مازد اند کمتر  
حساب در  $K_b$  دار  
اد  $K_{eq}$  اند

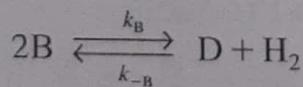


### Example 2.2 Reversible reaction

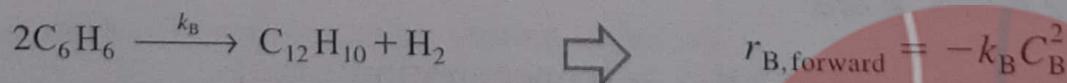
Consider the dehydrogenation reaction of benzene to produce Heptalene. What is the net rate of reaction?



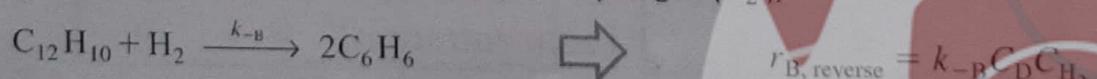
Solution



Benzene (B) is being depleted by the forward reaction

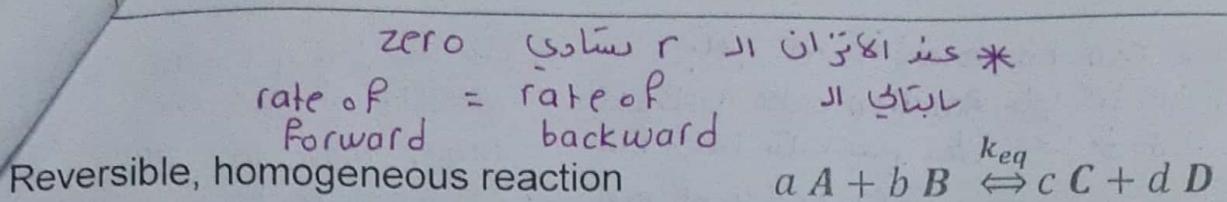


For the reverse reaction between heptalene (D) and hydrogen ( $H_2$ ),



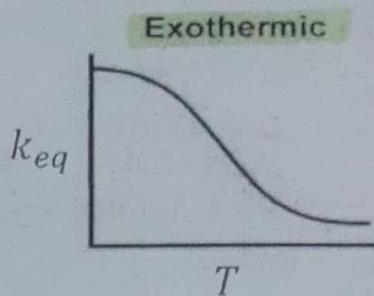
$$r_B \equiv r_{B, \text{net}} = r_{B, \text{forward}} + r_{B, \text{reverse}}$$

adar  
ask :: believe & receive



At equilibrium,  $r_A = r_B = r_C = r_D = 0$ :

$$k_{eq} = \frac{k_f}{k_b} = \frac{C_C^c C_D^d}{C_A^a C_B^b}$$



Generally

$$k(T_0) = A e^{-E/RT_0} \quad \text{and} \quad k(T) = A e^{-E/RT}$$

$k$  ليس  
عمر  
refrance

$$K_{eq}(T) = K_{eq}(T_1) \exp\left[\frac{\Delta H_{rx}^\circ}{R}\left(\frac{1}{T_1} - \frac{1}{T}\right)\right]$$

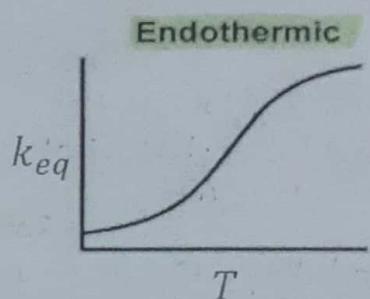
Temp

\* اختنا اد

بين ratio

$K(T)$  و  $K(T_0)$  و ملعتاتنا هي اعتماد

دك  
أي حرارة  
ثانية

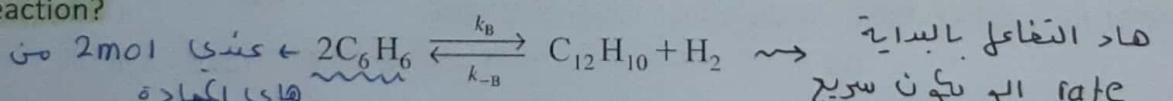


← كل ما زدت الحرارة  
ad تزداد بتسابي k\_F k\_eq

حساب ad k\_F دار س بالعكس \*

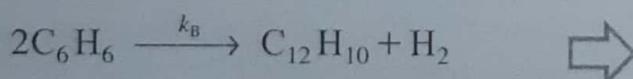
### Example 2.2 Reversible reaction

Consider the dehydrogenation reaction of benzene to produce Heptalene. What is the net rate of reaction?



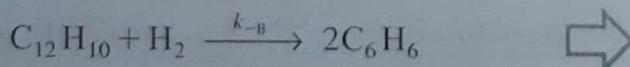
**Solution** هاي الاعادة  
تفاصلات  
reversible والتفاعل  
net rate = 0

Benzene (B) is being depleted by the forward reaction



$$r_{B, \text{forward}} = -k_F C_B^2$$

For the reverse reaction between heptalene (D) and hydrogen ( $H_2$ ),



$$r_{B, \text{reverse}} = k_B C_D C_{H_2}$$

$$r_B \equiv r_{B, \text{net}} = r_{B, \text{forward}} + r_{B, \text{reverse}}$$

عند اتزان  
هيا لها هيفه  
د هيا  
كان  
الها هيفه  
ذاته  
ذاته

net  
اد  
بكون 0

$$\Rightarrow r_{B, \text{net}} = -k_F C_B^2 + k_B C_D C_{H_2}$$

بس يعني task "believe & recieve"  
بس يعني task "believe & recieve"

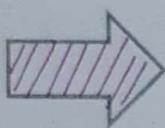
How fast the rxn to proceed بتبليغ دور عن السرعة  
Reaction order على كذا كان التعامل سرعة  
هذا وكذا حلت بهي بقى حتى موسمه د ↗

\* إذاً التفاعل فقط يتأثر بال identity of that rxn  
rather than the other  
external factor such as concentration → هنا يكون rxn أعلى مقارنة بـ other order of rxn.

## Reaction Order - zero order of rxn ↗

① elementary rxn =>  
stoich.  $-r_A = k C_A^\alpha C_B^\beta$

coeff order بعده conc اند  
عند conc بقدر rate اند  
أرفع الا وآثره هب حاجي د ↗



overall order =  $\alpha + \beta$

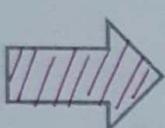
net order اند

$\beta + \alpha$  هو مجموع

of rxn

② non-elementary rxn =>

$$-r_A = \frac{k C_A}{1 + k' C_B}$$



Low  $C_B$ :  $n = 1$  (w.r.t. A)

High  $C_B$ :  $n_A = 1, n_B = -1$   
(apparent orders)

\* مثلاً كيبي دي أماندا

عند rate فعل سبع زي ما هو:

First order

① بمعنى A زاده له Feed عثان أهلل تأثير العامل  
ديكون اند C على باتي بجافها له اد order.

② بعمل B عند Feed باتي العامل يعني از rate

بسهاد داد A يعل لهيل معقم اد ستكون reactor

recycle

A is pure لو يدخل

عند reactant A سهادي اد B منز

يعني ما عندي B بالبداية خبكون الـ

order of rxn ١، ما يابش الـ

ستكون بيهري في تأثير للععامل يعني از

بل

هي rate of rxn اد  
conc اد Function  
with respect to time  
product with respect اد  
to time

## Units of reaction constants

The unit of the reaction constant depends on the order of reaction  
whether is it zero, first, second or higher order.

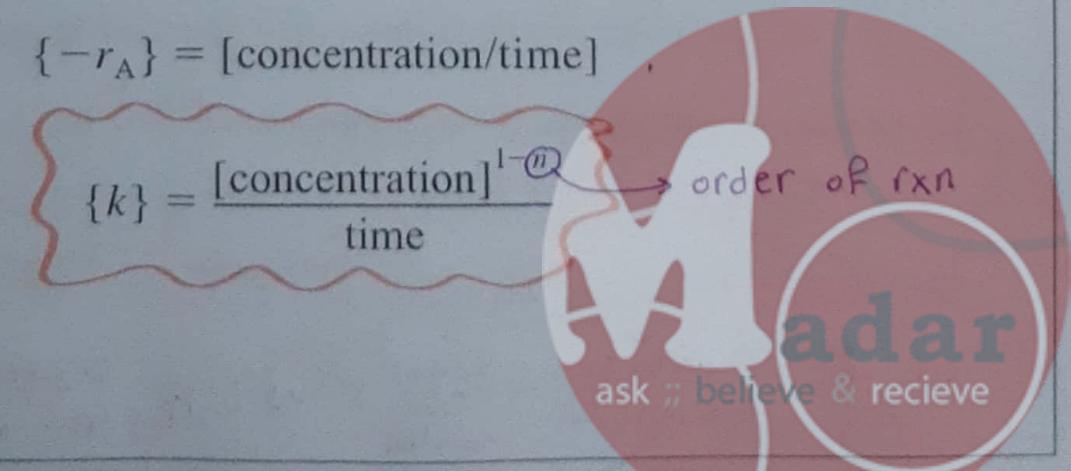
A → Products

سشكل عام اد  
rate const. اد units  
مختلفة حسب جبيعة اد  
... zero, First

with an overall reaction order  $n$ . The units of rate,  $-r_A$ , and the specific reaction rate,  $k$  are

$$\{-r_A\} = [\text{concentration}/\text{time}]$$

$$\{k\} = \frac{[\text{concentration}]}{\text{time}}^{1-n}$$



\* ٦٤ يكون التفاعل (non-elementary) متشعّبًا وله مثلاً  $n=1.5$  له هيكل عاشر أفلح وحدة  $K$  بحسب المقادير العامة

### Example 2.3 Reaction order and unit of reaction constant

What is the unit of zero order, first order, second order, and third order reaction?

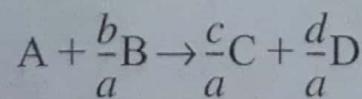
#### Solution

- ① Zero-order ( $n = 0$ ):  $-r_A = k_A$ ;  $\{k\} = \text{mol/dm}^3/\text{s}$
- ② First-order ( $n = 1$ ):  $-r_A = k_A C_A$ ;  $\{k\} = \text{s}^{-1}$
- ③ Second-order ( $n = 2$ ):  $-r_A = k_A C_A^2$ ;  $\{k\} = \text{dm}^3/\text{mol}/\text{s}$
- ④ Third-order ( $n = 3$ ):  $-r_A = k_A C_A^3$ ;  $\{k\} = (\text{dm}^3/\text{mol})^2/\text{s}$

#### Key reactant

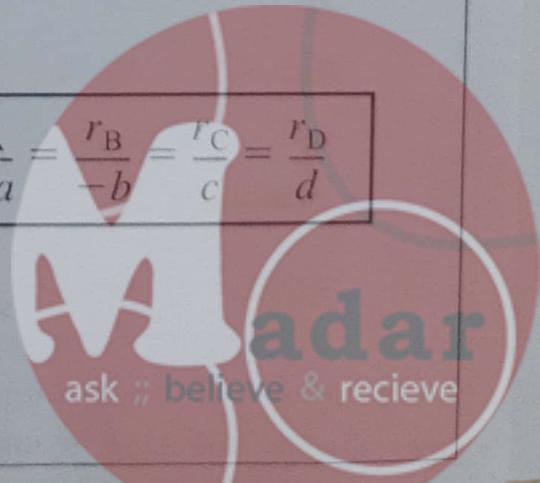
The reaction equation  $aA + bB \rightarrow cC + dD$

can be written in terms of a key reactant such as  $A$  as



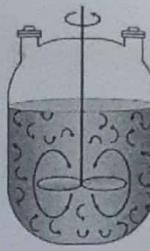
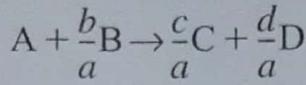
The relative rates of reaction can be written either as

$$\frac{-r_A}{a} = \frac{-r_B}{b} = \frac{r_C}{c} = \frac{r_D}{d} \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{r_A}{-a} = \frac{r_B}{-b} = \frac{r_C}{c} = \frac{r_D}{d}$$



## Key reactant and reaction conversion

If the reaction takes place in a batch vessel and reactant A is the basis of calculation



- $N_{A0}$  is the number of moles of A initially present in the reactor
- $N_A$  is the number of moles of A left after the reaction

Then, the number of moles of A consumed during reaction with B to form C and D is

$$N_{consumed} = N_{A0} - N_A$$

$N_A \ll N_{A0}$   
علاقة بين  $N_A$  و  $N_{A0}$   
 $N_A$  أقل بكثير من  $N_{A0}$

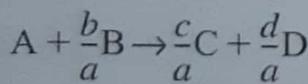
The reaction conversion,  $x$  is the ratio of the number of moles of A consumed to that initially presented.

conversion  
with respect to  
key component

$$x = \frac{N_{consumed}}{N_{A0}} = \frac{N_{A0} - N_A}{N_{A0}}$$

\* specially if I have flow reaction or reactant are flowing & product are flowing with the process & the process is cont, so I should get a total number of mole & compare it with product or unreacted material.

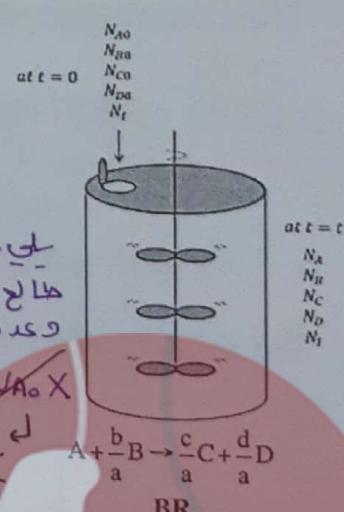
## Relating conversion to number of moles of other species in reactor



$$x = \frac{N_{consumed}}{N_{A0}} = \frac{N_{A0} - N_A}{N_{A0}}$$

Species	Initially (mol)	Change (mol)	Remaining (mol)
A	$N_{A0}$	$-(N_{A0}X)$	$N_A = N_{A0} - N_{A0}X$
B	$N_{B0}$	$-\frac{b}{a}(N_{A0}X)$	$N_B = N_{B0} - \frac{b}{a}N_{A0}X$
C	$N_{C0}$	$\frac{c}{a}(N_{A0}X)$	$N_C = N_{C0} + \frac{c}{a}N_{A0}X$
D	$N_{D0}$	$\frac{d}{a}(N_{A0}X)$	$N_D = N_{D0} + \frac{d}{a}N_{A0}X$
I (inerts)	$N_{I0}$	-	$N_I = N_{I0}$
Totals	$N_{T0}$		$N_T = N_{T0} + \left(\frac{d}{a} + \frac{c}{a} - \frac{b}{a} - 1\right)N_{A0}X$

stoich. coeff مجموع ادوات

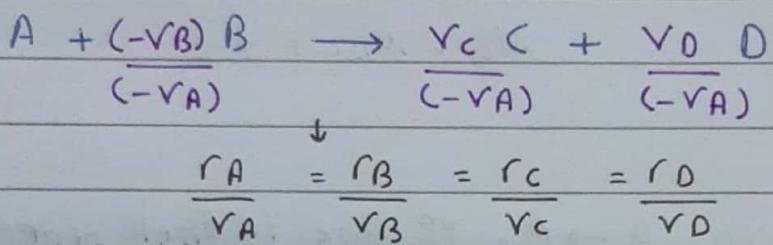
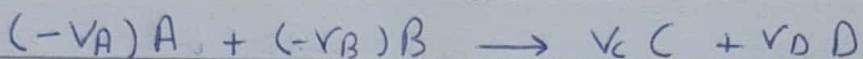


مكسي كي ابرد على او  
reactor خاصه اذ اكان  
material اذ سهل او  
highly exo

الشكل كثيف كثيرة من اعلى وتحاليف  
الشكل كثيف كثيرة من اعلى وتحاليف  
the dilute the rxn & allow the gas to proceed slowly  
of the rxn to proceed slowly

## # Extent of reaction :-

↳ معنٰى تغير عدد الجزيئات  
with respect to there  
stoich. coeff.



$$\xi = \frac{dN_i}{v_i} = \frac{N_i - N_{i_0}}{v_i} \rightarrow \text{reactant}$$

↓ + → product

$$\rightarrow N_i = N_{i_0} + v_i \xi$$

$$\xi = \frac{N_{A_0} X}{v_{key}} \rightarrow \text{conversion المُحْلَّى}$$

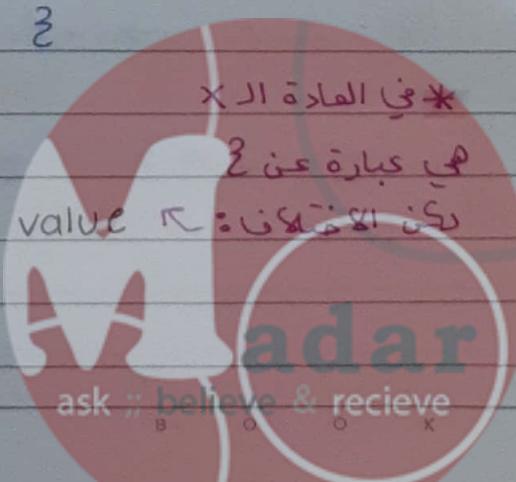
. ξ = محـ دـ

This can also be written in terms of a molar flow as,  $\dot{n}_i = \dot{n}_{i_0} + v_i \xi$ .

## # Extent of rxn :- → معنٰى التـ خـ دـ

$\downarrow$   
related the  
conc. with respect  
to the initial value

$\downarrow$   
ما يـ هـ فـ اـ دـ  
initial value



$$\dot{Z} = \frac{dN_i}{V_i} = \frac{N_i - N_{i0}}{V_i}$$

$$x_i = \frac{-dN_i}{N_{i0}} = \frac{N_{i0} - N_i}{N_{i0}}$$

$$NA = NA_0 - NA_0 x$$

$$NA = NA_0 - \dot{Z}$$

$$NB = NB_0 - b/a NA_0 x$$

$$NB = NB_0 - b \dot{Z}$$

$$NC = NC_0 + c/a NA_0 x$$

$$NC = NC_0 + c \dot{Z}$$

$$ND = ND_0 + d/a NA_0 x$$

$$ND = ND_0 + d \dot{Z}$$

### # Example (2.4) :-

Consider this simple rxn  $A \rightarrow B$ , if this is first order, then the rate can be given by  $\Rightarrow$

$$-r_i = k C_i$$

$C_i$  is the concentration of  $i$  & can be related to the number of moles  $N_i$  by

$$N_i = C_i V$$

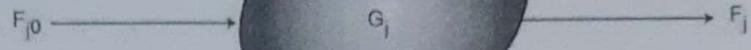
For constant volume reactor,  $V$ , or, to the molar flow rate  $\dot{n}_i$ , by

$$\dot{n}_i = C_i V \rightarrow -r_i = \frac{k}{V} \dot{n}_i$$

$$\dot{n}_i = \dot{n}_{i0} + v_i \dot{Z} \rightarrow -r_i = \frac{k}{V} (\dot{n}_{i0} + v_i \dot{Z})$$



## The general mole balance equation



$$\begin{bmatrix} \text{Rate of flow of } j \text{ into the system (moles/time)} \\ - \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} \text{Rate of flow of } j \text{ out of the system (moles/time)} \\ + \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \text{Rate of generation of } j \text{ by chemical reaction within the system (moles/time)} \\ = \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \text{Rate of accumulation of } j \text{ within the system (moles/time)} \\ = \end{bmatrix}$$

In      -      Out      +      Generation      =      Accumulation      Reactor  $\frac{\text{moles}}{\text{time}}$  =  $\frac{\text{moles}}{\text{time} \cdot \text{volume}}$   
 $F_{j0}$       -       $F_j$       +       $G_j$       =       $\frac{dN_j}{dt}$       كن يعنى

هاد يعني  
نسبة اد  
reactor

$$G_j = \int^V r_j dV$$

وهذا يعني اد

الثانية

كن يعنى

$$G_j = r_j \cdot V$$

اد reactant Tubular reactor

$$F_{j0} - F_j + \int^V r_j dV = \frac{dN_j}{dt}$$

دخلت اكبر عالي سباقى التفاعل يكون سرع بعمل مكمل بس يتحول اد A واد B د 0 د 0  
يعنى اد rate الهم بيس يقل بالتربيع حتى آخر level بعد الا reactor اى اتساى اطلع اد  
product عدو يعني اد rate وصل د 0 او وصلات لاكتزان او اى وفقط التفاعل بهاي الحالة  
اد rate يقل مع الزمان لهيكل على عل volume راح يكون عندي حجم مختلفة للا rate علان هيد  
بنفعن تكميل ، التكميل كأنه اد average of control rate of rxn within the hole control volume.

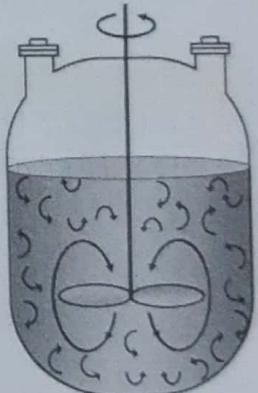
## Batch reactor

اد العادة اد process الكيميائية (استعمالات الكيميائية)  
بنعتبرها steady state

$$F_{j0} = F_j = 0$$



$$F_{j0} - F_j + \int^V r_j dV = \frac{dN_j}{dt}$$



اد اكدر بكون موجود بس بار

If the reaction mixture is perfectly mixed there is no variation  
in the rate of reaction throughout the reactor volume

steady state  $\leftarrow$  zero

$$\left[ \frac{dN_j}{dt} = r_j V \right]$$

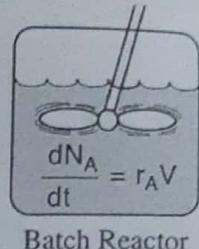


\*وسائلِ شوِ الزمنِ بای جیکاچه لحقِ اُمّتِ الترکیزِ ۱۰٪

$$\frac{1}{K} \int_{NA_1}^{NA_0} \frac{1}{NA} dNA \rightarrow \frac{1}{K} \ln \frac{NA_0}{NA_1} \rightarrow 0.1 NA_0 \rightarrow \text{دبنکل} >$$

### Example 2.4 Estimation of reaction time in batch reactor

consider the isomerization of species A in a batch reactor. As the reaction proceeds, the number of moles of A decreases, and the number of moles of B increases. What is the time needed to decrease the concentration of A from  $N_{A_0}$  to  $N_A$ ?

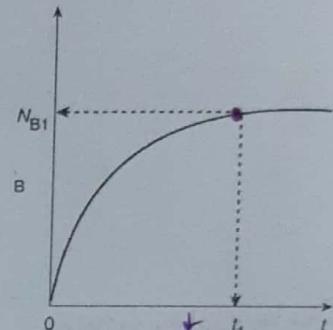
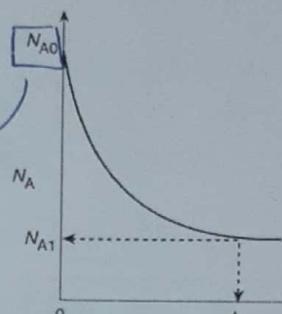


### Solution



$$\frac{dN_A}{dt} = r_A V \quad \Rightarrow \quad dt = \frac{dN_A}{r_A V}$$

$$t_1 = \int_{N_{A1}}^{N_{A0}} \frac{dN_A}{-r_A V} \quad \text{أي بذلت من } N_{A0} \text{ دفع الزمن بذلت نقل ناتج exponentialy بنتكل معندي } -r_A = KCA \quad N_{A1} \rightarrow \text{ما وصلت } V = N_A / CA$$



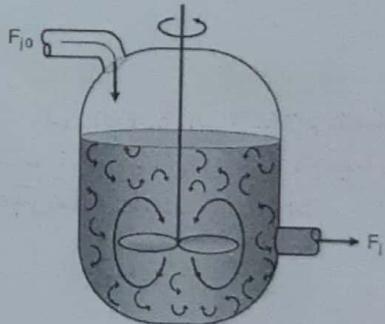
operating cost

عندی <sup>in</sup> بستک مسقی out

## Continuous-Stirred Tank Reactor (CSTR)

أنا ادار (CSTR) I am controlling  
هذا ازمن بسطل سمعق  
اذن اهمي ادار Flow rate volume

$$F_{j0} - F_j + \int^V r_j \, dV = \frac{dN_j}{dt}$$



CSTR operated at a steady state and constant volume

$$F_{j0} - F_j + \int^V r_j \, dV = \frac{dN_j}{dt} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{dN_j}{dt} = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \int^V r_j \, dV = Vr_j$$

$$V = \frac{F_{j0} - F_j}{-r_j}$$

← اجم الازم لغول عدد اگران من  
with respect  $\rightarrow F_j \leftarrow F_{j0}$   
reaction  $\rightarrow$  مسنه هنال

هو المكون الذي يكون موجهاً لهاد المفعول لهيل بار  
we need to find , what is the  $\leftarrow$  CSTR

معنی دار  $\frac{dx}{dt}$  variation volume  
 مع الزمن دار  $\frac{dx}{dt}$  rate of rxn  
 معنی دار  $\frac{dx}{dt}$  rate of rxn  
 هدایتی دار  $\frac{dx}{dt}$  design  
 هدایتی دار  $\frac{dx}{dt}$  لحیل کان بار  
 هدایتی دار  $\frac{dx}{dt}$  Batch  
 هدایتی دار  $\frac{dx}{dt}$  conversion  
 هدایتی دار  $\frac{dx}{dt}$  controlling the feed flowrate &  
 هدایتی دار  $\frac{dx}{dt}$  product flowrate  $\rightarrow$  receive  
 هدایتی دار  $\frac{dx}{dt}$   $\rightarrow$   $\frac{dx}{dt}$   $\rightarrow$   $\frac{dx}{dt}$   $\rightarrow$   $\frac{dx}{dt}$

required size (volume) for that reactor to achieve conversion based on  $F_1 F_2$ .

\* داخل عندي Flow rate A و B اختلفوا وأخذوا متحدة  
بعدن طلبو فبنكون هاد الزمن هواد space time سفال بس  
متحدة مكونهم داخل هاد CSTR هاد هواد

The molar flow rate  $F_j$  is just the product of the concentration of species j and the volumetric flow rate  $v$

$$F_j = C_j \cdot v$$

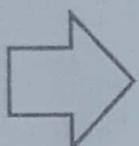
$$F_j = C_j \cdot v$$

$$\frac{\text{moles}}{\text{time}} = \frac{\text{moles}}{\text{volume}} \cdot \frac{\text{volume}}{\text{time}}$$

هاد اكعادله بحسب منها د volume  
order لا ي ↗

بعا ايز عندي steady state  
(معدل تغير عدد اكونات بالسبة  
للزمن) بتن اذ نزيد بـ  $\rightarrow$   
ار Flow rate ما بين از  
in وار out راح يرتفع  
مسواها داخل الر reactor  
وينزل يعني هبار  
بس احنا بغيره كذا يق ان التفاعل  
انو عنا steady state

$$V = \frac{F_{j0} - F_j}{-r_j}$$



$$V = \frac{v_0 C_{A0} - v C_A}{-r_A}$$

$v_0 = V$   
system under  
constant level in  
the reactor

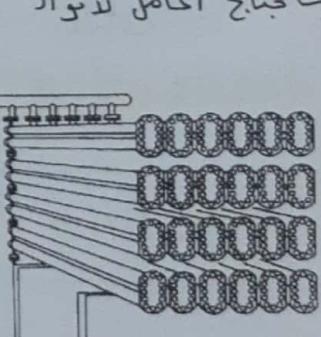
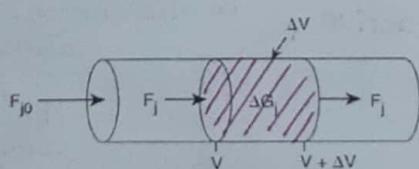
$$\frac{V}{v_0} = \frac{\text{time}}{\text{space time}} \quad \leftarrow \quad -r_A$$

الزمن بي مغزون اد  
reactor  
يختلف مع بعض داخل او  
out conversion

عندی conc. عالي مع الزمن هاد او product لا conc. عالي مع الزمن هاد او product لا conc. يقل لقابل او conc. variation  
داح يزيد ساتي عنا reactant لا conc. variation  
لهيلت يحتاج اكمال لذنواد conc. سعو مع او volume  
volume سعو مع او rate

### Tubular Reactor (PFR)

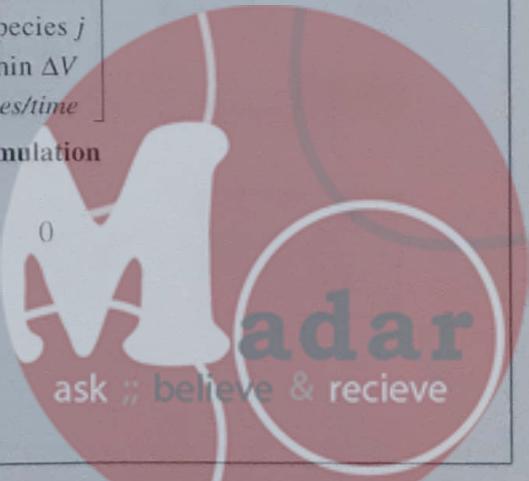
$$F_{j0} - F_j + \int^V r_j dV = \frac{dN_j}{dt}$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} \text{Molar flow} \\ \text{rate of species } j \\ \text{In at } V \\ \text{moles/time} \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} \text{Molar flow} \\ \text{rate of species } j \\ \text{Out at } (V + \Delta V) \\ \text{moles/time} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \text{Molar rate of} \\ \text{Generation} \\ \text{of species } j \\ \text{within } \Delta V \\ \text{moles/time} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \text{Molar rate of} \\ \text{Accumulation} \\ \text{of species } j \\ \text{within } \Delta V \\ \text{moles/time} \end{bmatrix}$$

In      -      Out      +      Generation      =      Accumulation

$$F_{jV} - F_{j|V+\Delta V} + r_j \Delta V = 0$$



SIZE أي واحده له First order أو zero لو كان التعامل أكبر من

1<sup>st</sup> order

$$r_A = -K C_A$$

zero order

$$-r_A = K$$

$$V = V_0 \frac{(C_{A_0} - C_A)}{K C_A}$$

$$V = V_0 \frac{(C_{A_0} - C_A)}{K}$$

$$C_A = C_{A_0}(1 - X)$$

$$= V_0 \frac{C_{A_0} X}{K}$$

$$= C_{A_0} - C_{A_0} X$$

$$\Rightarrow C_{A_0} - C_A = C_{A_0} X$$

$$\text{for } X = 0.7$$

$$V = 0.7 L$$

$$V = \frac{V_0 C_{A_0} X}{K C_{A_0}(1 - X)}$$

$$\text{assume } \rightarrow C_{A_0} = 1 \text{ mol/L}$$

$$V = \frac{V_0}{K} \frac{X}{1 - X}$$

$$V_0 = 1 \text{ L/min}$$

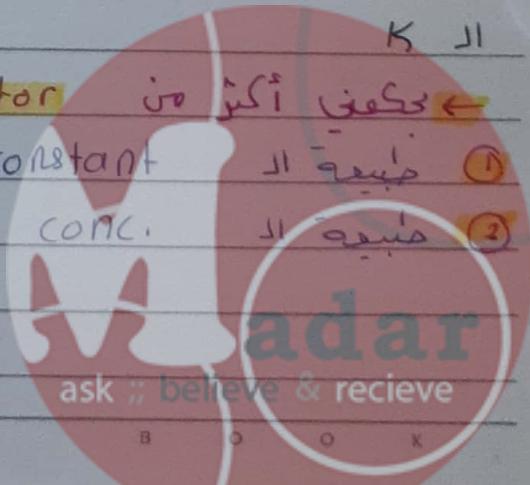
$$K = 1$$

$$\text{For } X = 0.7$$

$$V = \frac{0.7}{0.3} = 2.33 L$$

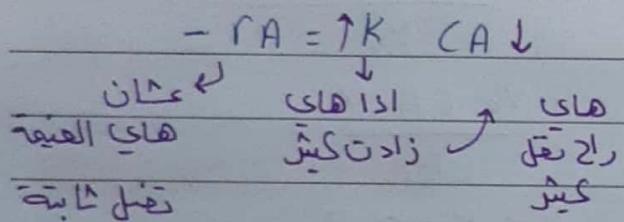
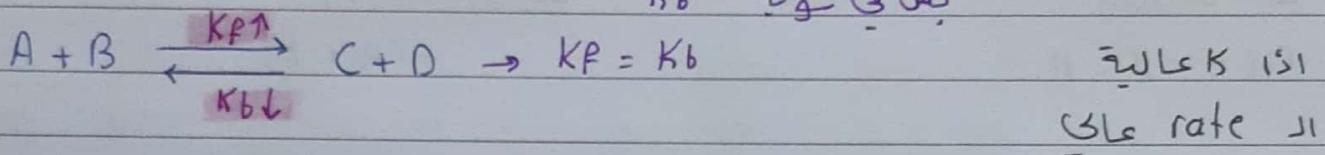
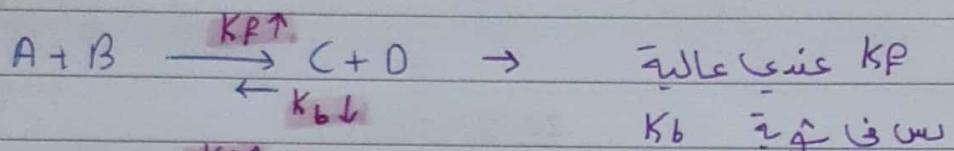
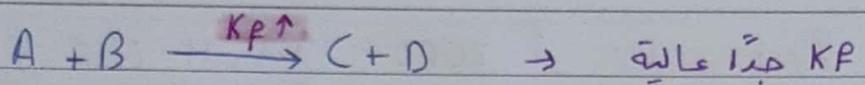
zero order  $\rightarrow$  first order  $\rightarrow$  rate depends on concentration

- factor  $\rightarrow$  rate constant  $K$   
 rate constant  $\rightarrow$  طبيعة الـ ①  
 conc.  $\rightarrow$  طبيعة الـ ②



► Subject: Rate Flow

18 / 10 / 2022



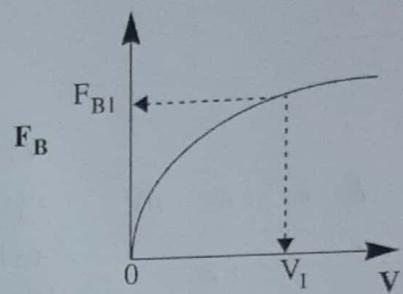
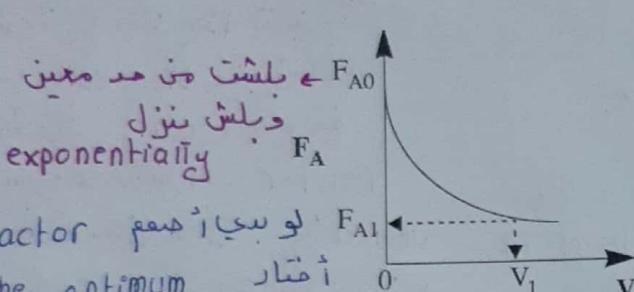
S I G M A N O T E



$$F_j|_V - F_j|_{V+\Delta V} + r_j \Delta V = 0$$

Dividing by  $\Delta V$  and rearranging  $\Rightarrow \left[ \frac{F_j|_{V+\Delta V} - F_j|_V}{\Delta V} \right] = r_j$

$$\frac{dF_j}{dV} = r_j \quad \Rightarrow \quad V = \int_{F_A}^{F_{A0}} \frac{dF_A}{-r_A}$$



reactor size Based on my optimum conversion , not necessary all the time the x 100% is the optimum

is optimum  $\rightarrow 85\%$  after  $80\%$  مثلاً على مساحة متساوية  $\rightarrow$  أقل تكلفة操業費

يمكن ان يكون هنالك catalyst على مساحة متساوية

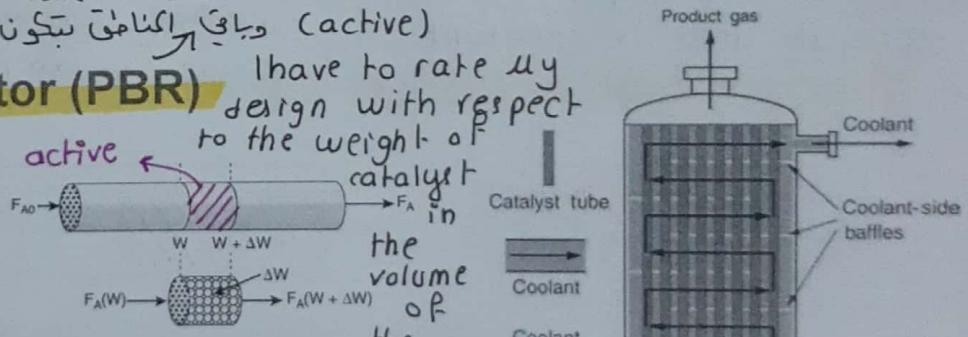
فقط على مساحة reactor

ويكون الناتج الناتج ناتج انتشار

active (active)  $\rightarrow$  الناتج يكون غير نشطة (inactive)

I have to rate my design with respect to the weight of catalyst in the reactor

$$F_{j0} - F_j + \int_V^V r_j dV = \frac{dN_j}{dt}$$



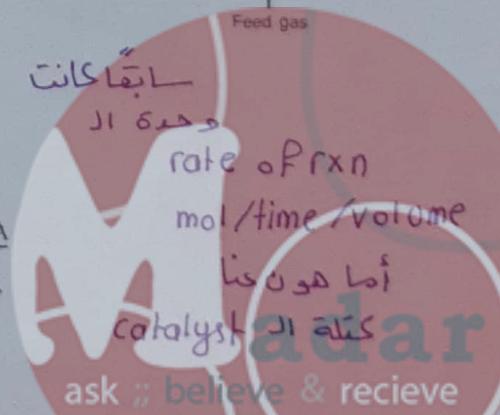
In - Out + Generation = Accumulation reactor

$$F_{A(W)} - F_{A(W+\Delta W)} + r'_A \Delta W = 0$$

$$(r'_A) \Delta W \equiv \frac{\text{moles A}}{(\text{time})(\text{mass of catalyst})} \cdot (\text{mass of catalyst}) \equiv \frac{\text{moles A}}{\text{time}}$$

$$\frac{dF_A}{dW} = r'_A$$

$$\Rightarrow W = \int_{F_{A0}}^{F_A} \frac{dF_A}{r'_A} = \int_{F_{A0}}^{F_{A0}} \frac{dF_A}{-r'_A}$$



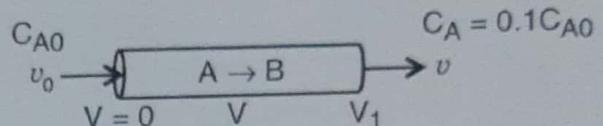
نی اتکل اد <sup>conc</sup>  
وکٹسی د 10% د دیش اد  
بی محتاجه اذ کان عنی volume  
first order

### Example 2.5 Sizing of reactors

The bellow reaction is first order in A,  $-r_A = k C_A$ , and is carried out in a tubular reactor in which the volumetric flowrate,  $v = 10 \text{ L/min}$ , is constant, i.e.,  $v_0 = v$ . What will be the volume of this reactor to reduce the initial concentration to 10%?

$$k = 0.23 \text{ min}^{-1}$$

Solution



$$\frac{dF_A}{dV} = r_A \quad \text{and} \quad -r_A = kC_A$$

$$\frac{dF_A}{dV} = \frac{d(C_A v)}{dV} = \frac{d(C_A v_0)}{dV} = v_0 \frac{dC_A}{dV} = r_A \quad \Rightarrow \quad -\frac{v_0 dC_A}{dV} = -r_A = kC_A$$

$$-\frac{v_0}{k} \int_{C_{A0}}^{C_A} \frac{dC_A}{C_A} = \int_0^V dV$$

$$V = \frac{v_0}{k} \ln \frac{C_{A0}}{C_A}$$



$$V = \frac{10 \text{ dm}^3/\text{min}}{0.23 \text{ min}^{-1}} \ln \frac{C_{A0}}{0.1C_{A0}} = \frac{10 \text{ dm}^3}{0.23} \ln 100 = 200 \text{ dm}^3$$

لو حکینا بنا

$$C_A = C_{A0}(1-x)$$

و بتعملما بالفانون بی مطلع دیغونه اذ  
conversion





$\theta_i \rightarrow$  ratio of initial reactant with respect to that of A or product

conc اوسیانواد  
أو تراکیز اکواد  
علو تراکیز اکواد سبی داخل  
او The concentration of A becomes  
reactor

The concentration of B becomes

molar flow rate

$$\text{Where: } \Theta_i = \frac{F_{i0}}{F_{A0}} = \frac{C_{i0}V_0}{C_{A0}V_0} = \frac{C_{i0}}{C_{A0}} = \frac{y_{i0}}{y_{A0}}$$

## # For liquid Systems

If Inert material exists then

$$C_A = \frac{F_A}{V} = \frac{F_{A0}(1-X)}{V_0} = C_{A0}(1-X)$$

$$C_B = \frac{N_B}{V} = \frac{N_{A0}}{V_0} \left( \Theta_B - \frac{b}{a} X \right) = C_{A0} \left( \Theta_B - \frac{b}{a} X \right)$$

$$\delta = \frac{d}{a} + \frac{c}{a} - \frac{b}{a} - 1$$

$$C_B = \frac{N_B}{V}$$

$$C_B = \frac{F_B}{V}$$

$$\text{نفس اعلاه}$$

$$F_A = F_{A0}(1-X)$$

$$F_B = F_{A0}(\Theta_B - b/a X)$$

$$F_C = F_{A0}(\Theta_C + c/a X)$$

$$F_D = F_{A0}(\Theta_D + d/a X)$$

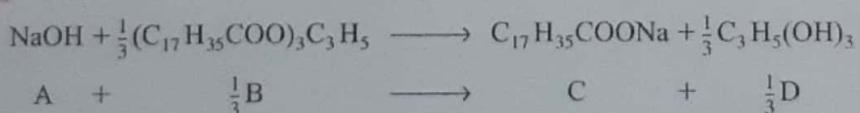
$$F_I = F_{A0}\Theta_I$$

$$\text{total Flow rate} \rightarrow F_T = F_{T0} + \delta F_{A0}X$$

بكل الأدوات بعد ترتيب المقادير  
الـ reactor سواد منتجات متعددة أو نواتج لهيكل معين  
الـ total (عني بالمعنى جهاز يعطي ناتج ممكناً من  
product و reactant).

### Example: Liquid Systems

Consider the liquid phase reaction below; what is the concentration of each species in term of conversion



Solution

The concentration of each species are

$$C_A = \frac{N_A}{V} = \frac{N_A}{V_0} = \frac{N_{A0}(1-X)}{V_0} = C_{A0}(1-X)$$

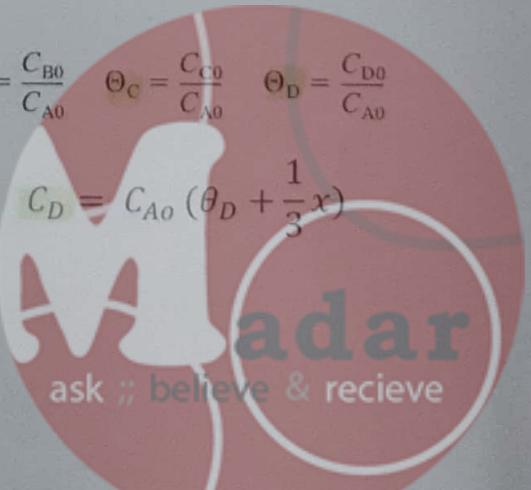
$$\Theta_B = \frac{C_{B0}}{C_{A0}} \quad \Theta_C = \frac{C_{C0}}{C_{A0}} \quad \Theta_D = \frac{C_{D0}}{C_{A0}}$$

$$C_B = C_{A0} \left( \theta_B - \frac{1}{3}X \right) \quad C_C = C_{A0} \left( \theta_C + X \right)$$

$$C_D = C_{A0} \left( \theta_D + \frac{1}{3}X \right)$$

$$C_{Inert} = C_{A0} \left( \theta_{Inert} \right)$$

مذکور  
مذکور  
مذکور  
مذکور



## # For gas phase Systems

معلمات  
catalytic rxn  $\rightarrow$  gas phase  
هذا يدل على خلوها من تأثيرات  
concentration على عناصر  
ما يكون عندي عناصر

The reaction takes place in tubular or packed bed reactor. This will lead to variation volumetric flowrate of the total species with distance from the inlet of the reactor. The volumetric flowrate is related to total molar flowrates, pressure and temperature according

volumetric flow rate at any distance in that reactor with

$$\dot{V} = V_0 \frac{F_T}{F_{T_0}} \frac{P_0}{P} \frac{T}{T_0}$$

\* متغيرات ابتدائية  
المعادلة :-

respect to Therefore, the concentration of species A at these conditions can be expressed by

initial volumetric flow rate.

$$C_A = F_A / \dot{V} = \frac{F_A}{V_0} \left( \frac{F_T}{F_{T_0}} \right) \left( \frac{P_0}{P} \right) \left( \frac{T_0}{T} \right)$$

assume vapor in sys  
يعرف انه ideal gas

محتوى وعمليات ابتدائية ترتب  
المعادلة :-

$$* C_A = F_A / \dot{V} = C_{T_0} \frac{F_A}{F_T} \left( \frac{P_0}{P} \right) \left( \frac{T_0}{T} \right)$$

$P_0 V_0 = n_0 R T_0$   
يعني أي  $\rightarrow P V = n R T$   
نقطة مثلاً التعامل

conc بعد اد conversion

Flow rate

الاحتياطي

$$\dot{V} = V_0 \frac{n}{n_0} \frac{T}{T_0} \frac{P_0}{P}$$

$$\dot{V} = V_0 \frac{F}{F_0} \frac{T}{T_0} \frac{P_0}{P}$$

For species B

$$* C_B = C_{T_0} \left( \frac{F_B}{F_T} \right) \left( \frac{P_0}{P} \right) \left( \frac{T_0}{T} \right)$$

اد يتغير  $F_T$  اد  
مع اد  $X$

يعدنا بمعنى  
المعادلة يدخلنا  $\rightarrow$   
اد conversion كان

The total molar flow rate is:

$$F_T = F_{T_0} + F_{A_0} \delta X$$

Substitute  $F_T$  gives:

لوزدن اد  $X$  اد  
راح يزيد .

$$\dot{V} = V_0 \left( \frac{F_{T_0} + F_{A_0} \delta X}{F_{T_0}} \right) \frac{T}{T_0} \frac{P_0}{P} = V_0 \left( 1 + \frac{F_{A_0}}{F_{T_0}} \delta X \right) \frac{T}{T_0} \frac{P_0}{P}$$

mole fraction  
initially ( $y_{A_0}$ )

$$= V_0 \left( 1 + y_{A_0} \delta X \right) \frac{T}{T_0} \frac{P_0}{P} = V_0 (1 + \varepsilon X) \frac{T}{T_0} \frac{P_0}{P}$$

Where  $\varepsilon = y_{A_0} \delta$   
هذا اعادلة  
volumetric  
Flow rate ; believe & receive  
كثرة ( )

لوزدن اد  $X$  ما ازيد  
حساب اد  $(T_0)$  اد راح  
يزيد لا في الفار راح يتمدد جوا،  
المقادير ابتدائية راح تقوب لمعرف  
بالنهاي يقل جوها على حساب اد

\* هدف اول CA نقل افضل ما يمكن داخل reactor بطيئاً ينبع من سرعة Factor بطيئه ينبع من سرعة CA = 0 يعني ادنى مسافة بدلها آخذ مسافة مولية :- لوزن ادنى CA راح يزيد يعني ادنى pressure drop بنزك اذا علاه او لا بطيئ من مشكلة ad بطيئه pressure drop [فقط]

اد خلايا احتمالات  $C_A = \frac{F_A}{v} = \frac{F_{A0}(1-X)}{v_0(1+\epsilon X) \frac{T}{T_0} \frac{P}{P_0}} = \frac{C_{A0}(1-X) T_0 P}{(1+\epsilon X) T P}$  packing اد خلايا احتمالات catalyst ملحتها بعيدة عن بعض اد كبرتها بحيث ad flow يحيط اسهل هذا على حساب ادنى conversion size كانت اد  $\Delta z$

اد خلايا احتمالات  $C_B = \frac{F_B}{v} = \frac{F_{A0} \left( \Theta_B - \frac{b}{a} X \right)}{v_0(1+\epsilon X) \frac{T}{T_0} \frac{P}{P_0}} = \frac{C_{A0} \left( \Theta_B - \frac{b}{a} X \right) T_0 P}{(1+\epsilon X) T P}$  conversion على حساب ادنى  $\Delta z$   $\Theta_B + \frac{c}{a} X$

اد خلايا احتمالات  $\text{If } -r_A = k C_A C_B$  surface area contact with catalyst  $\Delta z$   $\text{BFR design}$   $\text{If } -r_A = k_A C_{A0}^2$   $\left( \frac{(1-X)}{(1+\epsilon X)} \left( \frac{\Theta_B - \frac{b}{a} X}{(1+\epsilon X)} \left( \frac{P}{P_0} \frac{T_0}{T} \right)^2 \right) \right)$   $\text{عمر مبكرة راح}$   $\text{يزيد سالب ادنى } -r_A \text{ product بزيادة } P \text{ يزيد (كل واحد يخلي على الثاني).}$   $\text{اخلاصه :-}$

1 زاده اد pressure drop ينزيد اد  $P$  (total) يعني  $A$  رادت معناها التفاعل ينبع اياه مانفاعل بالوقت اكتناس.

2 تقليل اد pressure drop راح يقل  $P$  لكن ينفع بعد اد  $\Delta z$   $\text{surface area}$  كانت افضل من اول هانه اد  $\Delta z$  يعني  $CA$  زاد  $\Delta z$  مانفاعل مانعول. \* يعني الحالين زاد اد  $CA$  حيث تو العرض :-

I should design a proper weight of catalyst to have packing in that reactor to get an optimum conversion.

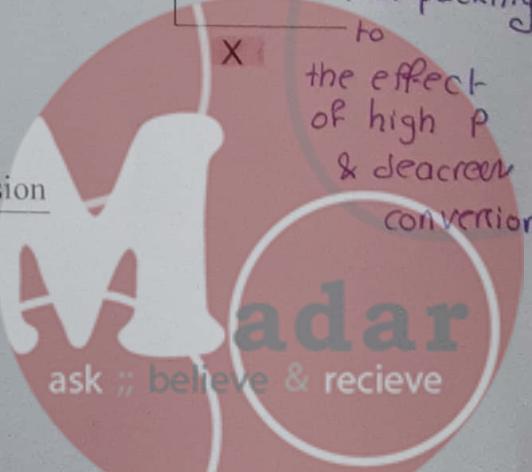
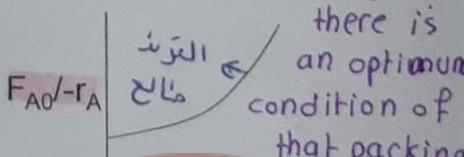
$$\delta = \frac{d}{a} + \frac{c}{a} - \frac{b}{a} - 1$$

$$\delta = \frac{\text{change in total number of moles}}{\text{mole of A reacted}}$$

$$\epsilon = \left( \frac{d}{a} + \frac{c}{a} - \frac{b}{a} - 1 \right) \frac{F_{A0}}{F_{T0}} = y_{A0} \delta$$

$$\epsilon = \frac{\text{change in total number of moles for complete conversion}}{\text{total number of moles fed to the reactor}}$$

This gives



$$-r_A = K_F C_A^2 - K_b C_B \rightsquigarrow \text{at equi.} \rightarrow r = 0$$

$$-r_A = K_F C_A^2 - \frac{K_F}{K_c} C_B \quad K_F C_A^2 = K_b C_B$$

$$\# -r_A = K_F \left[ C_A^2 - \frac{C_B}{K_c} \right] \quad \begin{matrix} \text{نقويـن} \\ \frac{K_F}{K_b} = k_c = \frac{C_B}{C_A^2} \\ K_b = K_F / k_c \end{matrix}$$

### Example:

Calculate the equilibrium conversion ( $X_{ef}$ ) for gas phase reaction in a flow reactor

Consider the following elementary reaction  $2A \leftrightarrow B$

Where  $K_c = 20 \text{ dm}^3/\text{mol}$  and  $C_{A0} = 0.2 \text{ mol/dm}^3$ .

Calculate the equilibrium conversion for both a batch reactor ( $X_{eb}$ ) and a flow reactor ( $X_{ef}$ ). (1) (2)

Solution:

$$-r_A = k_A \left[ C_A^2 - \frac{C_B}{K_c} \right] \quad \left[ A \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} B \right]$$

Species	Fed	Change	Remaining
A	$F_{A0}$	$-F_{A0}X$	$F_A = F_{A0}(1-X)$
B	0	$+F_{A0}X/2$	$F_B = F_{A0}X/2 \rightsquigarrow \theta_B = 0$
(total)	$F_{T0} = F_{A0}$		$F_T = F_{A0} - F_{A0}X/2$

$$\downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad y_A = 1$$

لو كانت B موجودة بالبداية ومتى نفس A \*  
تسارى نفس مسب حيقـة A وادـ B إذاً حيقـة A يـ راح تـ هـ مـ مـ

دادـ بـ إذاً ما كانتـ اـ دـ  $F_B$  معـ رـ فـ اـتـ بـ سـ اـ دـ Pـ وـ دـ A

معـ رـ فـ اـتـ دـ هـ دـ gas phase ، بـ قـ دـ اـ طـ لـ عـ اـ دـ Fـ منـ اـ دـ آـ دـ A

$$\text{منـ اـ دـ } n = \frac{PV}{RT} \quad \leftarrow (PV = nRT) \quad \text{ideal gas}$$

ادـ دـ سـ كـ دـ دـ منـ اـ دـ آـ دـ A

total molar flow rate

A	$F_{A0}$	$-F_{A0}X$	$F_A = F_{A0}(1-X)$
B	0	$F_{A0}X/2$	$F_B = F_{A0}X/2$

Stoichiometry:

① Gas isothermal  $T = T_0 \rightarrow \frac{T}{T_0}$

② Gas isobaric  $\frac{P}{P_0}$

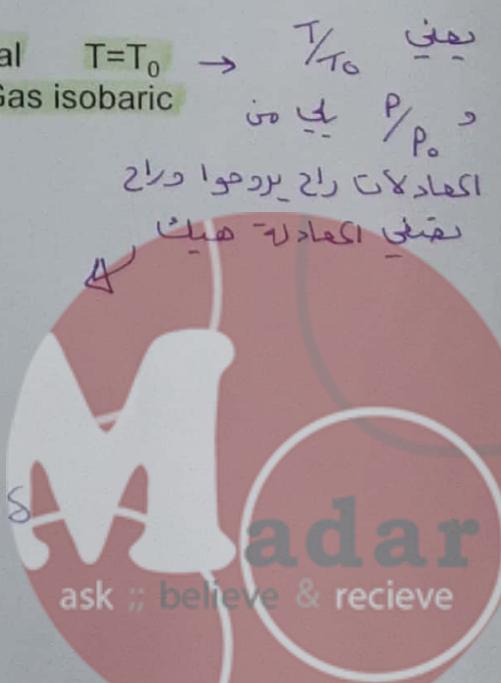
$$P = P_0$$

$$v = v_0 (1 + \varepsilon X)$$

$$C_A = \frac{F_{A0}(1-X)}{v_0(1+\varepsilon X)} = \frac{C_{A0}(1-X)}{(1+\varepsilon X)}$$

$$C_B = \frac{F_{A0}X/2}{v_0(1+\varepsilon X)} = \frac{C_{A0}(1-X)}{2(1+\varepsilon X)}$$

$$\downarrow y_{A0}$$



البداية لسا التفاصيل \*

ما كان داعياً للأذى بوصول  
الأذى بحسب حله وقت التفاعل

يُعنى بالبداية كان يعني  
هيئة لـ ٢٨ قلت قلت  
لغاية ما و هي لـ ٣٥

$$-r_A = k_A \left[ \left( \frac{C_{A0}(1-X)}{1+\varepsilon X} \right)^2 - \frac{C_{A0}X}{2(1+\varepsilon X)K_C} \right]$$

عومنا  $CA$   
 بمعادلة  $\leftarrow$   
 $CB$  ينبع منها  
 بعدها  $X$   
 انتقال

Pure A  $\rightarrow y_{A0}=1$ ,  $C_{A0}=y_{A0}P_0/RT_0$ ,  $C_{A0}=P_0/RT_0$

$$\varepsilon = y_{A0} \delta = (1) \left( \frac{1}{2} - 1 \right) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

② At equilibrium:  $-r_A = 0$

$$2K_C C_{A0} = \frac{X_e(1+\varepsilon X_e)}{(1-X_e)^2} \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{های اکسیژن} \\ \text{همکار} \end{array}$$

-<sup>o</sup> Up to 1 conversion per visit for \*

$$2K_C C_{A0} = 2 \left( 20 \frac{dm^3}{mol} \right) \left( 0.2 \frac{mol}{dm^3} \right) = 8$$

$$X = 100\%, \text{ مصل} f$$

حصارِ اکفادِ نہ جاہزہ

هذا يعني ثابت على الا  
نهاية condition  $\varepsilon = y_{A0}\delta = 1\left(\frac{1}{2} - 1\right) = -\frac{1}{2}$   
أي، ماقول للتفاوض ( $T, p$ ) معنى

\*Note →

For irr rx

max value of  $P$

$$\text{conversion} = 1$$

$$8.5X_e^2 - 17X_e + 8 = 0$$

\* بِلَادِهِ كَمَانُ النَّوْ  
reactor الْجَنِيَّةِ

Flow:  $X_{ef} = 0.757$  Re-call

Batch:  $X_{sh} = 0.70$

## سلیمان

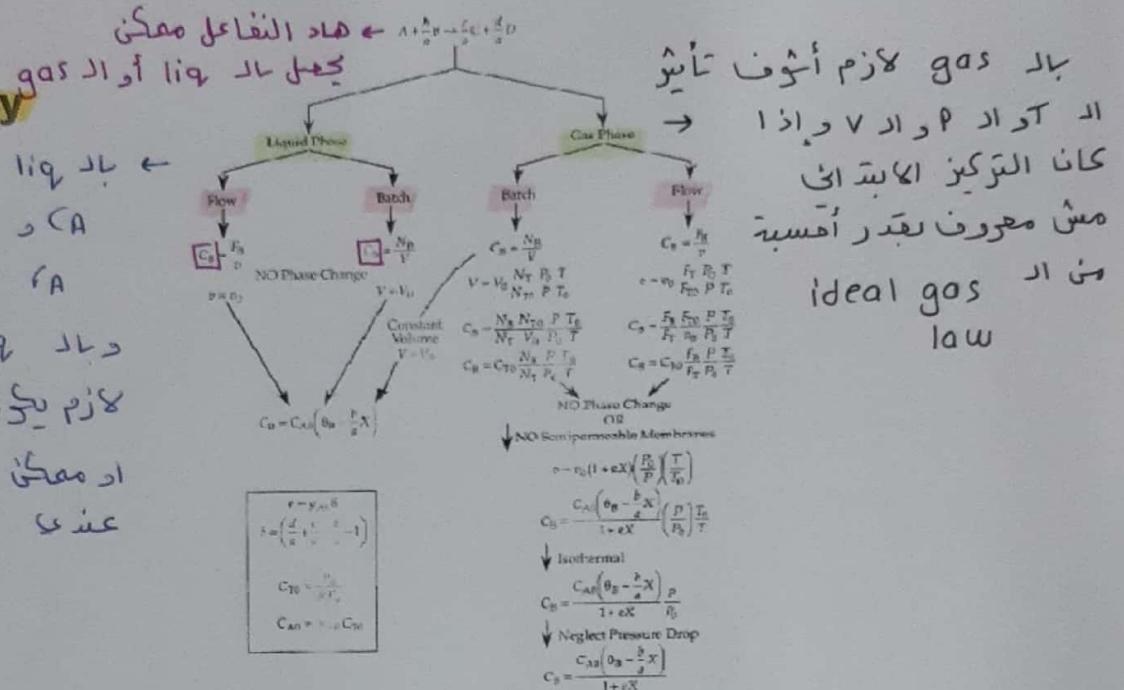
↳ the max conversion can be shown below

الثوابت المترادفة  
 identity of rxn (equilibrium const.)

ask :: believe  
condition ::

adar

ask ; believe  
condition



# Stoichiometry in liquid and gas systems

## Examples & Damköhler Number

Last lecture dealt with the relation between number of moles, concentration or molar flowrate of each species that taken out of the reactor as a function of conversion. In this lecture, some examples will be presented for each reactor.

To summarize what was presented last time, the table aside shows the relations mentioned above.

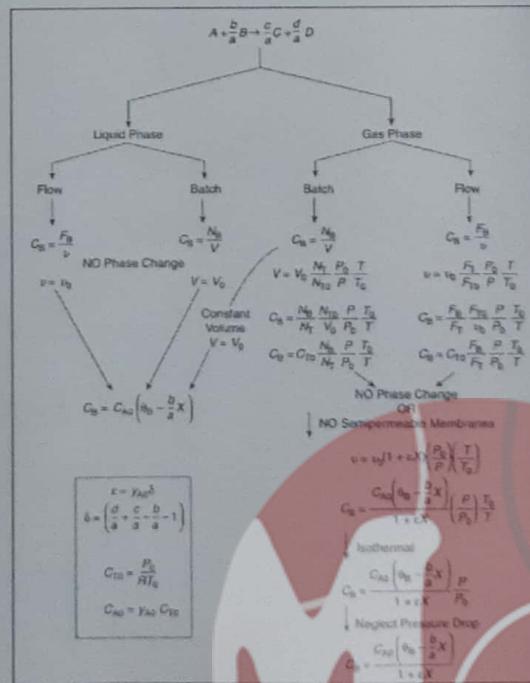


Figure 4-3: Explaining concentration as a function of conversion

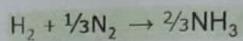
adar  
ask :: believe & receive

أبعادها لاتوراج تستند  
molar flow rate  
مقدار ملابد

### Example

The formation of ammonia is to be carried out isothermally at 227°C in packed bed reactor and with a pressure of 16.4 atm. This is an isobaric (constant pressure) flow system with equimolar feeds of N<sub>2</sub> & H<sub>2</sub>. Assume the gas mixture behaves like an ideal gas.

$$F_{A0} = F_{B0}$$



### Solution

The variation in molar flowrate for the reactant and product species across the reactor is listed in the Table below

Compound	Symbol	In	Change	Out
H <sub>2</sub>	A	F <sub>A0</sub>	-F <sub>A0</sub> X <sub>A</sub>	F <sub>A0</sub> -F <sub>A0</sub> X <sub>A</sub>
N <sub>2</sub>	B	F <sub>B0</sub> =F <sub>A0</sub>	-(1/3F <sub>A0</sub> X <sub>A</sub> )	F <sub>A0</sub> -(1/3F <sub>A0</sub> X <sub>A</sub> )
NH <sub>3</sub>	C	0	2/3F <sub>A0</sub> X <sub>A</sub>	2/3F <sub>A0</sub> X <sub>A</sub>
Total		2F <sub>A0</sub>	-2/3F <sub>A0</sub> X <sub>A</sub>	F <sub>A0</sub> (2-2/3X <sub>A</sub> )

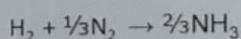
\* نوحالنا بالسوايد دخل عنا بـ  $\frac{2}{3}$  و A بـ  $\frac{1}{3}$  و بـ  $\frac{2}{3}$  مدين اد :-  $y_A$

$$y_A = \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{\frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\delta = \nu_c + \nu_b - 1 = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{3} - 1$$

$$\rightarrow \delta = -\frac{2}{3}$$

Equimolar feeds of N<sub>2</sub> & H<sub>2</sub> →  $F_{B0} = F_{A0}$



$$y_{A0} = \frac{x}{2x} = \frac{1}{2}$$

لأنه  
equimolar

$$\varepsilon = \delta y_{A0} = \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = -\frac{1}{3} = \varepsilon$$

$$C_{A0} = \frac{N_{A0}}{V} = \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{volume}} = \frac{F_{A0}}{v_0}$$

عزيز ماحكينا

If you don't have  $F_{A0}$  or  $v_0$

من معروفي لا

And do have P & T

T دارد P جسيب

من اد CA<sub>0</sub> اد

ideal  
gas  
law

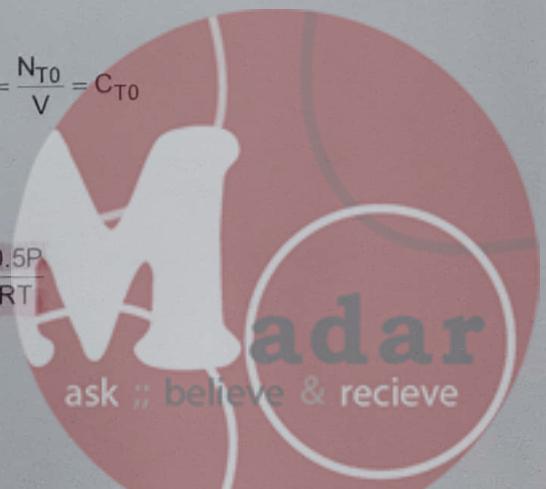
N<sub>2</sub> & H<sub>2</sub> are equimolar in the feed: →

$$N_{A0} = \frac{1}{2}N_{T0}$$

$$\rightarrow C_{A0} = \frac{N_{A0}}{V} = \frac{0.5N_{T0}}{V} = \frac{0.5P}{RT}$$

Then relate P&T to C<sub>A0</sub>:

$$PV = N_{T0}RT \rightarrow \frac{P}{RT} = \frac{N_{T0}}{V} = C_{T0}$$



$\frac{z}{z_0} \rightarrow$  ratio of compressibility factor  
for the inlet feed &  
reactant

$$P = 16.4 \text{ atm}$$
$$T = 227^\circ\text{C} = 500 \text{ K}$$

$$\rightarrow C_{A0} = \frac{16.4 \text{ atm}}{2 \left( \frac{0.082 \frac{\text{atm} \cdot \text{L}}{\text{mol} \cdot \text{K}}}{\text{500 K}} \right)} \rightarrow C_{A0} = 0.2 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{L}}$$

\* اذا ماعنا ideal بيتكون اكبر او اقل من 1

What are the concentrations of  $\text{H}_2$ ,  $\text{N}_2$ , and  $\text{NH}_3$  when  $\text{H}_2$  is 60% consumed?

$$C_j = \frac{C_{j0} + v_j C_{A0} X_A}{1 + \varepsilon X_A} \left( \frac{P}{P_0} \right) \left( \frac{T_0}{T} \right) \left( \frac{Z_0}{Z} \right)$$

↓      ↓      ↓

isothermal    isobaric    ideal

$$\rightarrow C_j = \frac{C_{j0} + v_j C_{A0} X_A}{1 + \varepsilon X_A}$$

$$X_A = 0.6 \quad \varepsilon = -\frac{1}{3} \quad C_{A0} = 0.2 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{l}} = C_{B0} \quad C_{C0} = 0$$

$$C_{H_2} = \frac{0.2 - 1(0.2)(0.6)}{1 + (-1/3)(0.6)} = 0.1 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{L}}$$

$$C_{\text{NH}_3} = \frac{0 + (2/3)(0.2)(0.6)}{1 + (-1/3)(0.6)} = 0.1 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{L}}$$

$$C_{N_2} = \frac{0.2 + (-1/3)(0.2)(0.6)}{1 + (-1/3)0.6} = 0.2 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{L}}$$

ومن هاي العيّم يعتر أهعب اد conversion راح يكون (50%) يعني هذا التفاعل يلي جبار جوا هاد اد reactor volume مهين أطانا .  $50\% = x$  لوبي  $x=35\%$  شو لازم أختر لأحقق هاد الآشي ؛- بسي أفلل اد volume ، التراكيز صالحاد داخل لي تأعد يتغير هو اجمي اد احفلت اد volume ما بيقو contact بهاي اد space لا حصل على  $50\% = x$  لوكان اد reactor أكبر راح تحصل conversion أكبر ، واد length diameter عوامل مهمة ، فائنا كابادي أختر أو أزير اد volume عدان أعمق  $\times$  أعلى عنى حراريف : ① إما بزياد اد length على حاب اد diameter اد ② بزياد اد diameter على حاب اد length ، بالحالين يحقق نفس اد volume ، أي حالة أعمق ؛ اذا التفاعل كان يعني ادار rate ضيق يحصل استعمل longer tube حتى أخفق أنو أو هرورفت كافي للتفاعل انه يكفل بسهولة بس هاد على حاب اد pressure drop (ادر pressure drop ) مشكلة فلان بتلاح أفللها عن طريق زيادة اد catalyst ، أو ازيد Damköhler Number اد diameter شوي متغيرة اد ارفع الحرارة .

A Damköhler number (Da) is a useful ratio for determining whether diffusion rates or reaction rates are more ‘important’ for defining a steady-state chemical distribution over the length and time scales of interest.

$$Da = \frac{\text{Reaction rate}}{\text{Diffusion rate}} = \frac{\text{Diffusion time}}{\text{Reaction time}}$$

$$Da = \frac{-r_{A0}V}{F_{A0}} = \frac{\text{Rate of reaction at entrance}}{\text{Entering flow rate of A}} = \frac{\text{"A reaction rate"}}{\text{"A convection rate"}}$$

$$Da = k C_o^{n-1} \tau$$

- $K$  = kinetics reaction rate constant
  - $C_0$  = initial concentration
  - $n$  = reaction order
  - $\tau$  = mean residence time or space time

[2] لو كان التفاعل سريع جدًا الأحسن أنو أكبر اد diameter و أقل اد length . contacte هاد أسهل لـ control بـي أقل اد length اـن اـقل اـد

\* لو بي أعمل زيادة لل short بـي أركب parallel tube كيس وبتوزيع عليهم و بـي كلها تـمـلـيـنا نفس اـد conv. بحيث كلها تـمـلـيـنا نفس الوقت .

\* يعني عندى أكثر من design بـيـعـيـني بـار packing ⑤ D ③ P ① production rate ⑥ L ④ T ②

ما أغير V اـد P يتغير ↗



\* ملائكون عندي feed داخل reactor أو tubeler reactor سواد مع بعضه .  
يمكن يكون خلاط مخلطة well-mixed مع بعضه .  
لو كان عندي catalyst فيه tubeler reactor على نوعين :-

① واحد منهم كان يعني catalyst dense ما يسع بعده ، و reactant (powder) rigid catalyst

② زي هم هيغير مثل الفول بالطابي او بفرخلاط ال voidage يبعون او catalyst voidage

\* أنت أفضل mix ، اكاله الأولى ملائكون او اكاله الثانية catalyst packed

علية؟!

ملائكون او voidage عاليه أحسن ، مع انت ملائكون او voidage عاليه او movement of rxn (from diffusion p.v) ينقل لائق عندي او surface area ينتقل لكن دار contact يبيهم اكاله الأخرى تكون أفضل لائق عملية او دار mixing

\* إذا عملية الا mixing أفضل راح تكون فرمدة المقاييس او مع بعضه أفضل وراح يتم conversion factor يؤمن ، دار diffusion يؤمن ، دار التفاعل أسرع دهذا مينج ، بينما بأداء حالة او دار rxn له علامات بقى ، دار rxn و دار P ، N ، T ، C برمته له علامات بقى

How fast these reactants get into a contact with each other , so in order to compare the x with respect to the rate of rxn as well as diffusion

من هون اجا او  
Damköhler number.



$\frac{z_1}{z_2}$  → ratio of compressibility factor  
for the inlet feed &  
reactant

$$\frac{z}{z_0} = 1 \rightarrow \text{For ideal}$$

\* اداً ماعنا ideal تكون أكراً و أقل من 1

$$P = 16.4 \text{ atm}$$

$$\rightarrow C_{A0} = \frac{16.4 \text{ atm}}{2 \left( \frac{0.082 \frac{\text{atm} \cdot \text{L}}{\text{mol} \cdot \text{K}}}{\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}} \right) 500 \text{ K}} \rightarrow C_{A0} = 0.2 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{L}}$$

What are the concentrations of H<sub>2</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>, and NH<sub>3</sub> when H<sub>2</sub> is 60% consumed?

$$X_A = 0.6 \quad \varepsilon = -\frac{1}{3} \quad C_{A0} = 0.2 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{l}} = C_{B0} \quad C_{C0} = 0$$

$$C_{H_2} = \frac{0.2 - 1(0.2)(0.6)}{1 + (-1/3)(0.6)} = 0.1 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{L}}$$

$$C_{\text{NH}_3} = \frac{0 + (2/3)(0.2)(0.6)}{1 + (-1/3)(0.6)} = 0.1 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{L}}$$

$$C_{N_2} = \frac{0.2 + (-1/3)(0.2)(0.6)}{1 + (-1/3)0.6} = 0.2 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{L}}$$

ومن هاي القيمة بعدد أسباب لا conversion راح يكون (50%) يعني هذا التفاعل في حسار هو reactor هاد اد  $x$  لوبى 35% = 50% مبين أطانا volume of reactor شو لازم أكبر لامحق هاد الاشي :- بي أقلل اد volume ، الزاكبرن ما الها جمل بي تأعد بتغير هو الجم اذ احالت اد volume مابيتو للا contact بهما اد space لا جهل على 50% =  $x$  ، لو كان اد reactor اكبر راح تحصل conversion أكبر ، اد diameter واد length عوامل مهمة ، فائنا كابدي أكبر او أزيد اد volume عدان أعمق  $\times$  أعلى عندي هنارين :- ① إما بزيادة length على حساب اد diameter اد ② بزيادة اد diameter على حساب اد length ، بالحالين يحقق نفس اد volume ، أي حالة أفضل :- ] اذا التفاعل كان يعني أو اد rate ضيق يفضل استعمل longer tube حتى أحسن أنو أو هزوفت كافي للتفاعل انه يكفل بسهولة بس هاد على حساب اد pressure drop (او pressure drop ) مشكلة فائنا يحتاج أفلها عن طريق زيادة اد partial catalyst ، أو أزيد اد diameter شوي متغيرة او ارفع الحرارة .

Damköhler Number

A Damköhler number (Da) is a useful ratio for determining whether diffusion rates or reaction rates are more ‘important’ for defining a steady-state chemical distribution over the length and time scales of interest.

$$\text{identity of } \xleftarrow{\text{reactor}} \text{ is } Da = \frac{\text{Reaction rate}}{\text{Diffusion rate}} = \frac{\text{Diffusion time}}{\text{Reaction time}}$$

کلما کان اد reaction time حلالیل وار

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

في مفاعلات الـ *rate* لها  
عالي و مفاعلات حليل

$$Da = \frac{-r_{A0}V}{F_{A0}} = \frac{\text{Rate of reaction at entrance}}{\text{Entering flow rate of A}} = \frac{\text{"A reaction rate"}}{\text{"A convection rate"}}$$

لزيادة الـ Da بـ ٣٠%

diff rate عاید وار  
علی راح یکون اد Da  
reach to maximum  
value

$$Da = k C_o^{n-1} \tau$$

- $K$  = kinetics reaction rate constant
- $C_0$  = initial concentration
- $n$  = reaction order
- $t$  = mean residence time or space time

$\Delta a \rightarrow 0.001$  greater than 10  
reaction rate

function of  $C$  &  $I$   $\rightarrow$  reach  $2^{nd}$  order

→ space time ask the believe for <sup>those</sup> reactant to resides within that reactor to contact with each other

المسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

\* For 1<sup>st</sup> order irreversible rxn =>

$$Da = -\frac{r_{A_0} V}{F A_0} = \frac{K C_{A_0} V}{V_0 C_{A_0}} = \tau \underbrace{K}_{V/V_0}$$

أو مبتداة

بنهاية

$$Da = K C_0^{1-1} \tau = K \tau$$

\* For 2<sup>nd</sup> order irreversible rxn =>

$$Da = -\frac{r_{A_0} V}{F A_0} = \frac{K C_{A_0}^2 V}{V_0 C_{A_0}} = \tau K C_{A_0} \rightarrow Da = K C_0^{2-1} \tau = \tau K C_{A_0}$$

$$\text{if } Da < 0.1 \rightarrow x < 0.1$$

$$\text{if } Da > 10 \rightarrow x > 0.9 \rightarrow$$

بيان التغير  
variation of conversion  
within 0.1 & 0.9



هذا اكتشاف عثان مخلي ملامة

اد دا مع وار

### Example

sizing of reactor

Consider the following second order reaction takes place in a tubular reactor at isothermal condition. What will be the volume of this reactor if (a) is a liquid phase (b) gas phase reaction is considered.

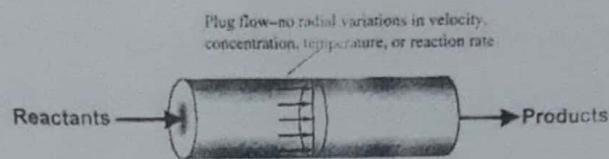


Figure 1-9 (Revisited) Tubular reactor.

### Solution

(a) Liquid phase reaction



Liquid Phase  $v = v_0$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad V = F_{A0} \int_0^X \frac{dX}{-r_A}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad -r_A = k C_A^2$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad C_A = C_{A0} (1 - X)$$

بنفوذن ② - ③  $\rightarrow$   
و بعدين - ①  $\rightarrow$

$$\frac{dX}{dV} = \frac{kC_A^2}{F_{A0}} \quad \rightsquigarrow$$

$$V = \frac{F_{A0}}{kC_{A0}^{1/2}} \int_0^X \frac{dx}{(1-X)^2} = \frac{v_0}{kC_{A0}} \left( \frac{X}{1-X} \right)$$

$$(\tau = V/v_0)$$

$$X = \frac{(\tau k C_{A0})}{1 + \tau k C_{A0}} = \frac{Da_2}{1 + Da_2}$$

لے اد  $\times$  تغير مع اد  
حب هاي اکعاده

$X = 0.1$  لو كانت مختبره سالتي اکعاده راح يروح ويكون  $Da_2 = 0.1$

ادا كانت  $Da_2 = 10$  کيسه منڪ هون اد  $X = 1$  conversion يعنی زیادة اد  $Da_2$  راح تزید اد

# كييف معكنا ازيد ادا  $\times$  ، بي ازيد ادا  $Da_2$  عن طريق :-

۱ می ازید اد (AO)

٢) يدی ازید  $\Delta$  که الومت الازم للعنقاءلات لتقليل هوا ال reactor ( $V_0/V_r$ ) يعني بدي

• Feed to volumetric flow rate or اقصى حجم المنشآت size of reactor ازيد اد

\* لغرض عنا Reactor بعمل علیه ( $A_0 \& V_0 \& F_{A_0}$ ) وبی ازید اد عنان آشخ  
ار product اکفلوب لغرضی ( $B$ )، اوله ایش لازم ائلی اد factor مولی کفایه کی  
ائلی اد reactant توخت راحتها لیق السقایل دتلقی مع بعثت حتی تمهینی اد  
اذاً حتی ائلیها توخت راحتها معنایا فی عدی size کسح حکومه بـ  
حتی نه هل داخل السقایل ساتایی بـ اهمیت اد volumetric flow rate لغرض کسح حکومه بـ  
معین مثی 3m مول اد reactor هندی اهل اد volumetric flow rate هنی ازید الوت للعملاط  
للغسل موا یعنی السقایل راح یستهی بدل ما یدخل وهذا یؤثر علی اد yield وبطریه غیر مبتداً  
یؤثر علی اد profit

$$X = \frac{V/V_0 \cdot KCA_0}{1 + V/V_0 \cdot KCA_0}$$

لعنِ زیاده اد ۷ هون راح تزید البسط  
دبر منو بلزید المقام بس معکن یکون اد کا قلیل  
سابتایی الجزویی هنر ۷ یکون هنلیل ماالو هیفه بس  
یکی بالبسط له هیفه سابتایی بقدر ازید اد conversion

\* حيث مت أربعاء وأقتلوا هـ ٢٧ هـ أزيد البسط ومت العكس :-

للتعرف على اد product يعني هو امكى طافه ، ثم اوى ازيد اد ٧ وكم اد ٧  
 reactor size راح تقل  $\times$  راح اخون تقليل اد  $\times$  بى اكبر اد series  
 راح ازيد اد ٧ سانتاى راح نقل  $\times$  راح اخون تقليل اد  $\times$  بى اكبر اد reactor size  
 يعني ادفع ثق capital investment reactor لامطا اكبر من مع بعض  
 حتى ابغ اد  $\times$  الكلوب على اد العاى بى دى دايه الا cost عكل اد reactor هدول تكون  
 عاليه بس بالقابل قاعدة بجمل profit عاليه من بيع اكتبه سانتاى زيادة اد size على حساب  
 اد ٧ العالية عدان ابغ اد product الكلوب .

[2] لو كان السوق نايم وأنتا عندي مصنع وتحتاج أشتري product بالسنة ما راح أبيع منه كمثر ، وبالتالي بقى لك الـ ٧٠٠ دينار (in order to maintain the desired conv.) size

يعني حب العرض والقلب يقرر أهل اد plant على هوا القلب وعوامل ثانية مهفة منها اد  $\frac{1}{x}$  & utility cost مثل ثانى لمقرن  $\frac{1}{x}$  باهت هن البث بي أبني محسن دالبث بجهيني ربا  $21\%$  هل أشتري اد plant و أكبر اد  $22\%$  وأررخ  $x$  على ماب اد  $x$  ولا أفلل اد  $x$  وأفلل اد  $x$  وأمسئ مطوة بخطوة  $10\%$  بعسي مطوة بخطوة  $\frac{1}{x}$

بس انتي بحاج لالعبار واد و راح يزير اد × يرجونو التركيز عامل  
in order to mantain my profit واد و راح يزير اد × يرجونو التركيز عامل  
as much as possible



\* هل مترددي ما يكون عالي او eff تكون عاليه ؟

عندى حالين ideal اما ad CSTR أو PFR ، لا يمكن تكبيه العملية أفعى على أي واحد معنوم ideal ، معنون يكون عندى deviations from CSTR  $\leftarrow 10\%$ . effect يعني PFR  $\leftarrow 10\%$  ، ومحلى الفنى CSTR  $\leftarrow 90\%$ .

\* ٦٦ ازيد ٧ نزيد \*

وهاد يتوزع على ad profit

هذا ad ، إذاً وجود ad

non-ideality effect  $\leftarrow 10\%$ .

لل reactor بالذاتي ad eff تقل

$$Da = \frac{\text{reaction rate}}{\text{diffusion rate}} \rightarrow \text{rate of rxn}$$

إذا كان المقاول ما يحتاج mixing يعني

ad rxn قادر يتم تحليلاً هذا المقاول السريع

جداً ما يحتاج diffusion المقاول لوكان

مقابل بطيء يحتاج mixing ويحتاج

لتحقيق (معنى مشدداً) ad diffusion  $\leftarrow$  غيره

متناهٍ منح حسب جائعة ad reactor وار

\* أنتا بالنهاية ما يعني

عمل واحد الحال يعني ad Da  $\rightarrow$  ratio كلما ارتفعت على مكان أحسن

\* هل ٦٦ يكون ad عالي او product يكون حليلاً ؟

نعم ، لأن ٦٦ يكون حجم ad reactor على ذاته يعني أدنى لفته وهذا يكون أكثر من يعني

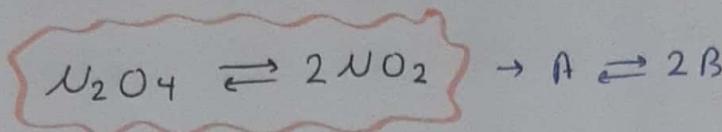
يصله ، ad  $\times$  ما لها علاقة بـ ad production rate

يعني معنون معاوين كل واحد حجم بفتحه كميات مختلفة لكن يكون الهم



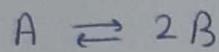
## # Example :-

The rev gas phase decomposition of  $N_2O_4$  to  $NO_2$  is to be carried out isothermally at 340 K & P of 202.6 kPa (2 atm) [this P is for inlet feed]. The concentration equilibrium constant  $K_C = 0.1 \text{ mol/L}$



(a) Calculate the  $X_{eq}$  of  $N_2O_4$  in a constant volume %.  
 ↳ conversion at equ  
 of Batch reactor %

In Batch reactor :-



$$N_A = N_{A_0} (1 - x) \rightarrow \text{نقدر ابیر عن} \quad \text{ناتیجہ اکامہ ۸۵}$$

$$N_B = N_A \cdot (\theta_B + 2X)$$

$$N_T = N_{T_0} + N_{A_0} \times$$

also

$$C_A = C_{A_0}(1-x) \quad , \quad C_B = 2C_{A_0}x$$

$$C_{A_0} = \frac{y_{A_0} P_0}{R T_0} = \frac{(1)(202.6)}{(8.314)(340)} = 0.071 \text{ mol/L}$$

$$K_C = \frac{C_B^2}{C_A} = \frac{(2(C_A_0 \times e)^2)}{C_A_0(1-x)} = \frac{4(C_A_0 x e^2)}{1 - x e} = 0.1$$

$$\therefore X_{eq} = 0.44 \text{ (44%)} \rightarrow \text{هاد هو اکبر}$$

لغير أهلها من هاد القاعل مار conversion

## Batch reactor

لعني، ٤٥ ماراح اعملها

دستورات غیر بار reactor را امکن نمی باشد. ۴۴٪

(b) Calculate the equilibrium conversion of  $N_2O_4$  in a flow reaction :-

In the flow reactor  $V = V_0(1 + \varepsilon X)$

$$C_A = \frac{F_A}{V} = \frac{F_{A_0}(1 - X)}{V_0(1 + \varepsilon X)}$$

$$C_A = C_{A_0} \frac{(1 - X)}{(1 + \varepsilon X)} \quad C_B = \frac{2 C_A X}{1 + \varepsilon X}$$

$$K_C = \frac{C_B^2}{C_A} = \frac{4 C_{A_0} X_e^2}{(1 - X_e)(1 + \varepsilon X_e)} = 0.1$$

For  $\varepsilon = y_{A_0} \delta = (1)(2-1) = 1$

\*  $X_e \leftarrow$  تفعلي لتفاعل  
ـ لتفاعل معين اثنين  
ـ يلعب دوراً

$\therefore X_e = 0.51$  (51%)  $\rightarrow$   $X_e$  اعتماداً على flow reactor  
أكبر من  $X$  لأن بعد Batch residence time distribution

(c) what will be the rate for this reaction in batch & flow :-

ـ حكينا جمل من دين امت  $\Rightarrow$   $-r_A = k_A F \left[ C_A F - \frac{C_B^2}{K_C} \right]$

For batch  $\rightarrow$

$$-r_A = k_A \left[ C_A - \frac{C_B^2}{K_C} \right] = k_A \left[ C_{A_0}(1 - X) - \frac{4 C_{A_0}^2 X^2}{K_C} \right]$$

For flow  $\rightarrow$

$$-r_A = k_A \left[ \frac{C_{A_0}(1 - X)}{1 + \varepsilon X} - \frac{4 C_{A_0}^2 X^2}{K_C (1 + \varepsilon X)^2} \right]$$



(d) Determine the CSTR volume necessary to achieve 80% of the equilibrium conversion if  $F_A = 3 \text{ mol/min}$ ,  $k_{AP} = 0.5 \text{ /min}$

$$X = 80\% \text{ of } X_{eq}$$

$$X = 0.8(0.51) = 0.4$$

$$-r_A = k_{AP} \left[ \frac{C_{A_0}(1-X)}{(1+\varepsilon X)} - \frac{4 C_{A_0}^2 X^2}{K_C (1+\varepsilon X)^2} \right]$$

$$= 0.5 \left[ \frac{0.071(1-0.4)}{(1+0.4)} - \frac{4(0.071)^2(0.4)^2}{0.1(1+0.4)^2} \right] = 0.0070 \text{ mol/dm}^3/\text{min}$$

$$V = \frac{F_{A_0} X}{-r_A} = \frac{3 * 0.4}{0.0070} = 171 \text{ dm}^3 = 0.171 \text{ m}^3$$



# Collection and analysis of Rate Data

In this class we will study the determination rate order and constant using:

- 1. Method of Excess (initial rate method)
- 2. Method of half-lives
- 3. Integral Method
- 4. Differential Method

decay of uranium

order text

متوافق أو جد

order ليمث نسخ

های التکنیک لیغز

order

\* كل وحدة من

هذه الما تقييمات ورا

كلي عن كل وحدة كي

أدادها وكيف تستخدم.

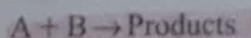
های  
امثل  
method  
accurately

## 1. Method of Excess (isolation method)

لی بفرموده هناریا میکنون زیاده  
rate of rxn ما بیوئی و اد  
نیفی هو

This method assumes one reactant as limiting and considers the other reactants are in excess. Therefore, these excess reactants will constantly affect the rate of reaction. Therefore, the whole terms related to these excess reactants' concentration are constant. Hence, the rate of reaction is the only function of the concentration of the limiting reactant with its stoichiometric power. As a result, the rate constant and stoichiometric power will be determined. Then the procedure is repeated, but their corresponding coefficients will be determined for the other reactants that were considered in excess.

To illustrate this, let us assume the following reaction with its rate law



$$-r_A = k_A C_A^a C_B^b$$

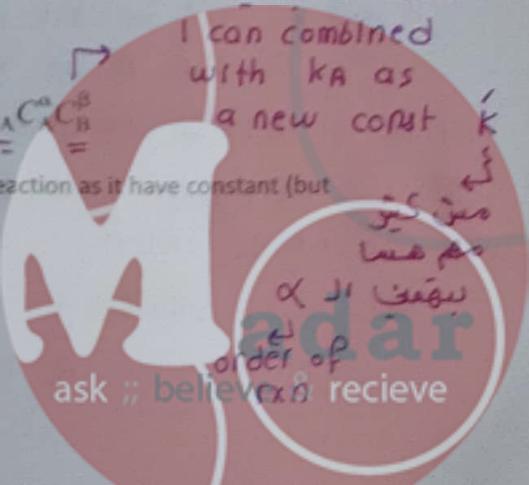
excess  
constant

I can combined  
with  $k_A$  as  
a new const  $K$

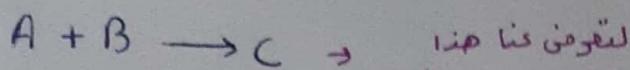
First, we will assume B is in excess, therefore, it will not affect the rate of reaction as it have constant (but not varied) effect. Therefore, the rate of reaction becomes:

$$-r_A = k' C_A^a$$

لی المقادره لو مسله  
linear



## 1- Method of excess :-



لتقويم هنا هذا

التفاعل وبدنا نطلع الا

order of reaction ونعرف اد rate of reaction

باجيتو كج

بنختار ترتكيز من  
Reactant اد يكون

limiting دالثاني excess

وينفع الترتكيز عند اكتر من زمان

وارد excess بفضل ثابت ما

. rate اد يأثر على اد

T

$C_{A0}$

$C_{B0}$

$$-r_A = \frac{dC_A}{dt} = \frac{\Delta C_A}{\Delta t}$$

0

1

10

✓

1

X

10

✓

2

X

10

✓

3

X

10

✓

4

X

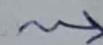
10

✓

لـ راح تغير هتغها  
عند كل زمان

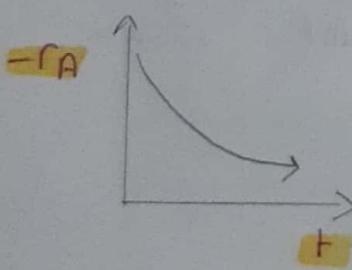
براح تقل  
مثلاً مادي  
excess لـ لها

بنأخذ  $\frac{\Delta C_A}{\Delta t}$   
الفروقات ويسخسم



\* تغير اد conc من عالي  
with respect to A  
يقل ومعكى يهلى الى اد zero  
أدى ينزل لمقدمة بسيء ايها مثلاً  
اد 40% أو 30% وبعددين اوقف  
اد rxn .

\* راح يهسز عندي نفسمان بـ  
with respect to  $-r_A$   
time



حدرت أوجده علاقة بين  
اد  $r_A$  واد  $t$   
ويعذر أوجده علاقه دالثانية  
conc بين اد  $r_A$  واد  
with respect to conce  
of A .

\* نفق الترتكيز للعنى معكى اد rate يقل للعنى او للوحى او اوى من العنى ، تغير اد  
linear order of rxn  $\downarrow$  علاقه بـ rate of rxn

=  
\* ادا لو كان  $C_A^1$  يعني اد  $C_A$  مثل للعنى مثلاً واد  $r_A$  مثل للعنى يعني نفس اد  
diff ratio  $\downarrow$   $C_A^2$  لو  $C_A$  بـ ذات للعنى دالثانية بـ لها تقل للربح لهىك هنا  
with respect to A = order . (حيث أتا بـ تكون حدرت أوجده اد order of rxn )

\* بعددين يعني أشت ترتكيز A (in excess) واعيد هار بـ B (in excess) يعني أوجدت اد order A وعدها داد B  
بن اد  $r_A$  واد  $r_B$  يعني أوجدت اد order A وعدها داد B

over all  $\rightarrow$  order

ماحصل جعهم

Where the concentration of B at any time is assumed to equal its initial concentration;  $C_B \approx C_{B0}$

Therefore, the rate of reaction becomes

$$-r_A = k' C_A^\alpha$$

Where

$$\left[ k' = k_A C_B^\beta \approx k_A C_{B0}^\beta \right] \rightarrow$$

نقدر من كـ أوجـ دـ كـ  
 $k' = K C_B$   
 دهـ كـ اـ تـ لـ قـ فـ مـ نـ مـ  
 خطـ سـ هـ مـ اـ دـ  
 intercept  
 slope  
 منـ هـ مـ مـ  
 10 mol/L

Having the natural log of rate of reaction versus that of concentration of A yields a straight line with a slope of  $\alpha$  and intercept of  $\ln k'$  as

$$\ln r_A = \ln k' + \alpha \ln C_A \quad \text{slope} \\ \text{Intercept} \leftarrow$$

Similarly, to obtain the stoichiometric coefficient of B, the reactant A is considered in excess and concentration of B is varied as

$$-r_A = k'' C_B^\beta$$

Where

$$\left[ k'' = k_A C_A^\alpha \approx k_A C_{A0}^\alpha \right]$$

\* المـ عـ لـ حـ وـ اـ بـ يـ  
 مـ عـ لـ هـ اـ دـ A بـ عـ يـ  
 مـ رـ ةـ حـ اـ نـ يـ دـ B

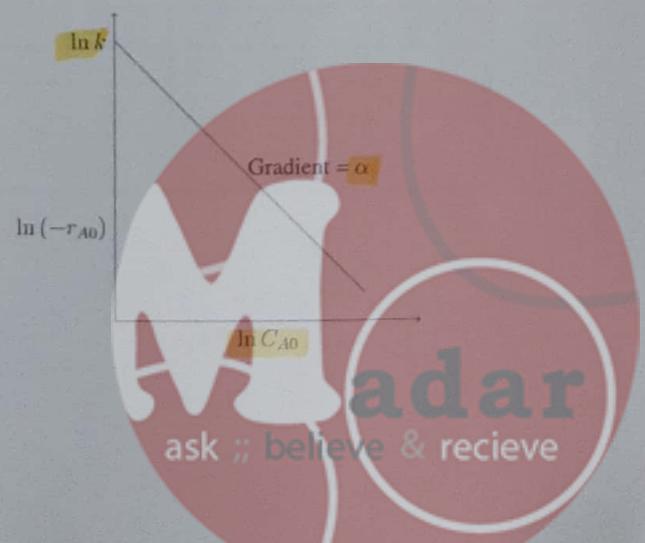
Once and are determined, the rate constant,  $k_A$  the can be calculated from the measurement of  $-r_A$  at known concentrations of A and B

$$\left[ k_A = \frac{-r_A}{C_A^\alpha C_B^\beta} = \frac{(dm^3/mol)^{\alpha+\beta-1}}{s} \right]$$

$$-r_A = k_A C_A^\alpha C_B^\beta$$

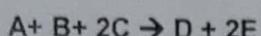
If the rate law is,  $-r_A = k C_A^\alpha$  then a plot of  $\ln(-r_{A0})$  against  $\ln C_{A0}$

اسم ذاتي، الـ هـ  
 Method of  
 initial concentration



### Example

Given the following data for variation of concentration of species with the rate of their reaction.  
Determine the order of reaction using the initial rate method.

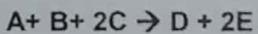


← عملت بتجربة كنت  
أعثر تركيز اد A وأثبت  
ترابيز اسماي  
دأرجيداد  $r_A$

Experiment	[A] mol dm <sup>-3</sup>	[B] mol dm <sup>-3</sup>	[C] mol dm <sup>-3</sup>	Rate mol dm <sup>-3</sup> s <sup>-1</sup>
1	0.1	0.5	0.25	0.1
2	0.2	0.5	0.25	0.2
3	0.1	1.0	0.25	0.4
4	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.1

\* عسان أوجداد كل reactant order  
كل هرة بغیر وحدة (لي بي اوجدها اد rate) او بثبات الثانيات .

### Solution



In order to calculate the order for a particular reactant it is easiest to compare two experiments where **only that reactant** is being changed

For reactant A compare between experiments **1 and 2**

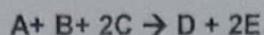
- For reactant A as the concentration **doubles** (B and C staying constant) so does the rate. Therefore the order with respect to reactant A is **first order**

For reactant B compare between experiments **1 and 3**:

- As the concentration of B **doubles** (A and C staying constant) the rate **quadruples**. Therefore the order with respect to B is **2nd order**

- 
- ① If conc is doubled and rate stays the same: order= 0
  - ② If conc is doubled and rate doubles: order= 1
  - ③ If conc is doubled and rate quadruples : order= 2

Experiment	[A] mol dm <sup>-3</sup>	[B] mol dm <sup>-3</sup>	[C] mol dm <sup>-3</sup>	Rate mol dm <sup>-3</sup> s <sup>-1</sup>
1	0.1	0.5	0.25	0.1
2	0.2	0.5	0.25	0.2
3	0.1	1.0	0.25	0.4
4	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.1



For reactant C compare between experiments 1 and 4:

- As the concentration of C doubles  
(A and B staying constant) the rate stays the same.  
Therefore the order with respect to C is zero order.

ما يغير rate

conc مع تغير rate  
 تكون هنا

zeroth order

\* The overall rate equation is  $r = k[A][B]^2$

Experiment	[A] mol dm <sup>-3</sup>	[B] mol dm <sup>-3</sup>	[C] mol dm <sup>-3</sup>	Rate mol dm <sup>-3</sup> s <sup>-1</sup>
1	0.1	0.5	0.25	0.1
2	0.2	0.5	0.25	0.2
3	0.1	1.0	0.25	0.4
4	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.1

The reaction is 3rd order overall and the unit of the rate constant is  $\frac{L^6}{mol^2 \cdot s}$

\* ليس بس واحيأنا method of excess  
عثان أثبتت reactant وأخيراً الباقى ما يغير تأثير هذه الكي، فإذاً إذاً مهليتو  
إذاً هنفتو معنها ما الوتأثر على ادار rxn بس اذاً بلشت برلين هكيل من A  
دشبت برلين B و B بالخبرتين وغيرها هناك هاي بسعتها أو initial rate method  
method of excess بعفي هاي الـ initial conc نبتدر تعبيتها صلوما كان  
تحتوى special case (بس التبستان هم نفس التكيني) لا يجا ادار rate of rxn

## 2. Method of half-lives

$$-\frac{dC_A}{dt} = -r_A = kC_A^\alpha$$

Integrating the design equation with  $C_A = C_{A0}$  when  $t = 0$  yields:

$$t = \frac{1}{k(\alpha-1)} \left( \frac{1}{C_A^{\alpha-1}} - \frac{1}{C_{A0}^{\alpha-1}} \right)$$

$$t = \frac{1}{kC_{A0}^{\alpha-1}(\alpha-1)} \left[ \left( \frac{C_{A0}}{C_A} \right)^{\alpha-1} - 1 \right]$$

\* كانت زل ادار للعنصر هاي هي ادار method of half lives يعني لو كان عندي 10 نزلت لـ 5 ، الزمن اللازم للتزلاها هو ادار time of half lives  
وأهنا بتنا بوجوده

We then use the definition of half-life,  $t = t_{1/2}$  when  $C_A = 1/2C_{A0}$

$$\int_{C_A=0}^{C_A=C_{A0}/2} -\frac{dC_A}{KCA^\alpha} = \int_0^t dt$$

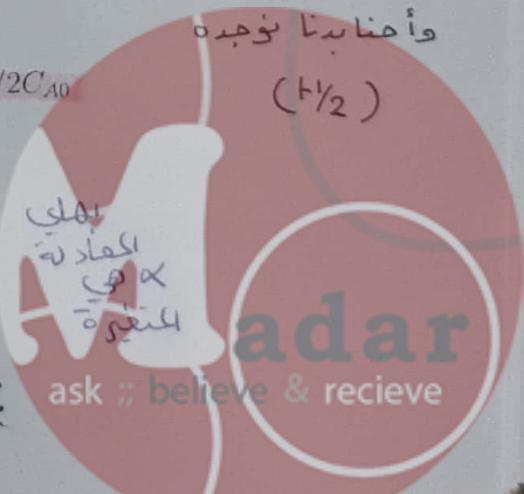
ومنها يوجد الزمن اللازم ونقارن ما بين القارب

general  
order  
of rxn

$$t_{1/2} = \frac{2^{\alpha-1} - 1}{k(\alpha-1)} \frac{1}{C_{A0}^{\alpha-1}}$$

معنها  
أو ينتدر  
نقطتها من ادار  
intercept

الثاني  
من ادار  
slope



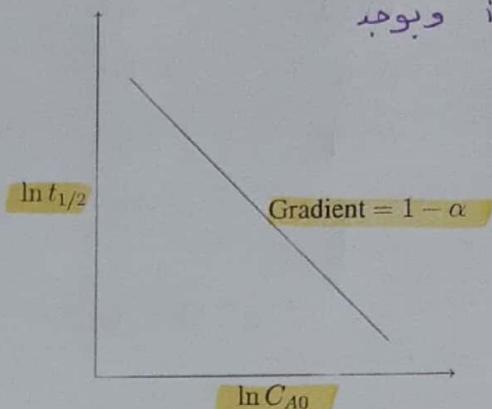
## ١٤٢ مساعدة حفظية

$$t_{1/2} = \frac{2^{\alpha-1} - 1}{k(\alpha-1)C_{A0}^{\alpha-1}} \quad \rightarrow \quad \ln t_{1/2} = \ln \frac{2^{\alpha-1} - 1}{k(\alpha-1)} + (1-\alpha) \ln C_{A0}$$

↑ intercept      ↓ slope

Plotting  $\ln t_{1/2}$  against  $\ln C_{A0}$  gives a line with a slope equal to  $(1-\alpha)$

نوجد أنه  
أد  $\alpha$  ونفعونها بار  
وبوجد intercept K



### Example

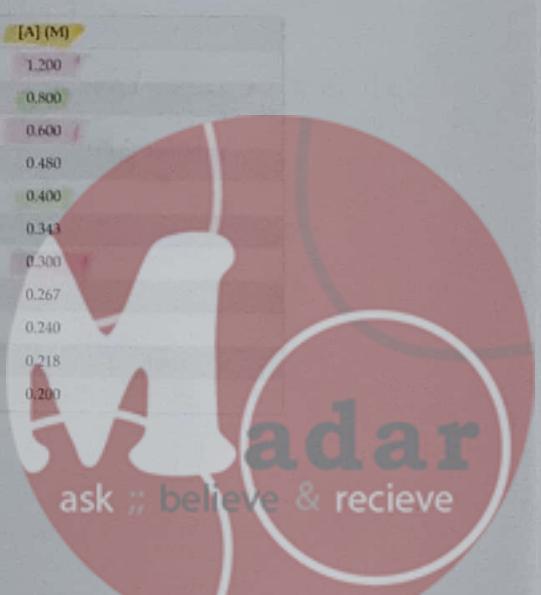
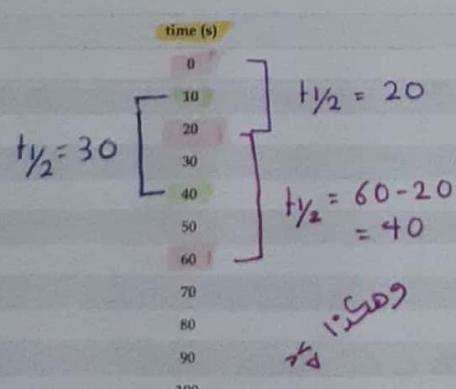
Based on the following concentration data as a function of time, determine the behavior of the half-life as the reaction progresses. Use this information to determine if the following reaction is 0 order, 1 order, or 2 order in A. Also, use the data to estimate the rate constant for the reaction.

\* من هي العيتم  
بدي كل مرة أويجد  
 $t_{1/2}$

with respect to  
initial conc

عبرسم كل ٥٠ ث دار  
initial conc مع الا

$t_{1/2}$



### Solution

If the original concentration is taken as 1.200 M, half of the original concentration is 0.600 M. The reaction takes 20 seconds to reduce the concentration to half of its original value. If the original concentration is taken as 0.800 M, it clearly takes 30 seconds for the concentration to reach half of that value. Based on this methodology, the following table is easy to generate:

$[A]_0$ (M)	1.200	0.800	0.600	0.400
$t_{1/2}$ (s)	20	30	40	60

The rate constant can be calculated using any of these values:

$$k = \frac{1}{[A]t_{1/2}} = \frac{1}{(0.8 M)(30 s)} = 0.0417 M^{-1} s^{-1}$$

ذی ماحکینا بتل  
بھیو عنڈی جدھل  
من CAو یہی اُتا جددھا  
وار  $\frac{1}{2}^{+}$  برسعهم  
دسوچھ دار

assume the order of rxn first  
 Rate of rxn دمت اور دینه ایشان اکھار لے دینے والا  
 CA as a function of t و پنځلې تغیر عن اور  
 A as a function of conc اور کانت میں  
 order method

لاین فیت هر راه اگرچه ②  
 در  $1^{st}$  و  $2^{nd}$  و اولین و دومین معادله  
 داشتوف اند data بیان معرفتهای هم این هستند  
 بهای اکاره the best linear line  
 بتکون هایی هی اند  $n$   
 بیان معرفتهایی هی من

The integral method is the quickest method to use to determine the rate law if the order turns out to zero, first, or second order. This method uses a trial-and-error procedure to find the reaction order. The reaction order is assumed (guessed) in a combined batch reactor mole balance and the equation is integrated as a concentration versus time

First assume a zero-order reaction,  $r_A = -k$ , and the combined rate law and mole balance is  $\frac{dC_A}{dt} = -k$

Integrating with  $C_A = C_{A0}$  at  $t = 0$ , we have

$$C_1 \equiv C_{\infty} - k t$$

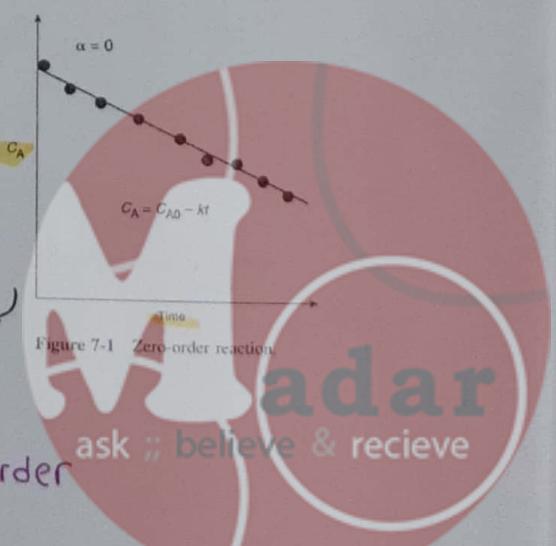
$$\hookrightarrow \text{slope} = -k$$

zeroth order هون آتا هز جنت

وَمُلْعِنُ الْفَقَادِ حَلَا مَعْنَاهَا حَلَّهُ صَح

وَمُلْعِنًا لِلْعَادِ هَذَا مَعْنَاهُ حَسْنٌ وَّ  
وَبِوْجَدِكَ ، أَمَا إِذَا طَلَعَ فِيهِ الْخَوَافِ بِي أُخْرَفِ

## higher order



### #Example:

السؤال هاد ينقدر بوجدار  
لأنه بدون مانع منها  
عن طبيعة ارسم العلاقة بين  
 $\ln t_{1/2}$  و

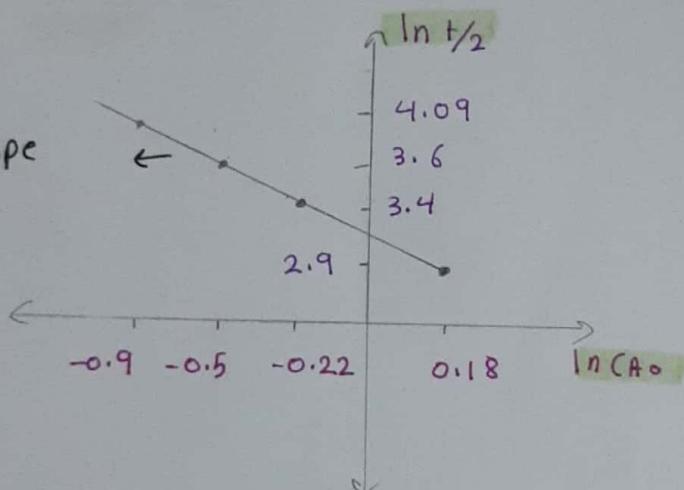
$C_A$	$\ln C_A$	$t_{1/2}$	$\ln t_{1/2}$
1.2	0.18	20	2.9
0.8	-0.22	30	3.4
0.6	-0.5	40	3.6
0.4	-0.9	60	4.09



نأخذ  
النقطتين في  
مقدار  
الفرق بين  
الوقت

$$\text{slope} = \frac{2.9 - 4.09}{0.18 + 0.9} = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$$

$$= -1$$



$$\text{slope} = 1 - \alpha$$

$$-1 = 1 - \alpha \rightarrow \alpha = 2$$

↓  
overall  
order

له ولذلك  
نحسب كم مقدار

intercept



(2)

### First-order reaction

Now assume a first-order reaction with rate equation of

$$-\frac{dC_A}{dt} = kC_A$$

The integration of this equation

with the limit  $C_A = C_{A0}$  at  $t = 0$  gives

$$\ln \frac{C_{A0}}{C_A} = kt$$

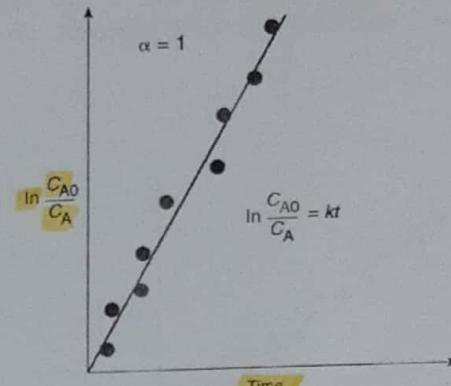


Figure 7-2 First-order reaction.

\* A plot of  $\ln \frac{C_{A0}}{C_A}$  with time yield a

\* straight line with slope of  $k$

**مسقى كل النقاط تقع على استقامه وحدة بين نسبة المقادير تكون حكمة - حبتور نجت**

**أما لو كلهم موق الخطا أو كلهم مت تكون فيه error**  $\rightarrow$  كل نقطة يتكون اثنان يعني او  $net = 0$  error

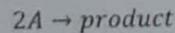
**او methods في جمل يوجد او order ومنها ad K هون اثنا بعده من ad order وبناء عليه يوجد ad K**

**in Reality**  $\rightarrow$  لغرض طارعت على  $1^{st}$  order احتمال النقاط تت الخطا ومارعت  $2^{nd}$  كانت non-elementary rxn موق الخطا ، معنها ad order.

(3)

### Second-order reaction

Now assume a second-order reaction with type of



The rate equation is

$$-\frac{dC_A}{dt} = kC_A^2$$

with the limit  $C_A = C_{A0}$  at  $t = 0$  gives

$$\frac{1}{C_A} - \frac{1}{C_{A0}} = kt$$

\* A plot of  $\frac{1}{C_A}$  with time yield a straight

\* line with slope of  $k$

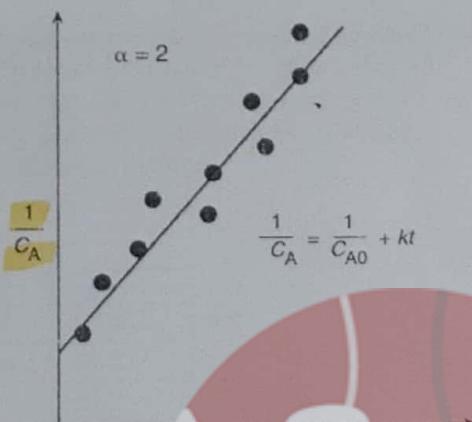


Figure 7-3 Second-order reaction.

adar  
ask :: believe & receive

#### 4. Differential Method

In this method here we consider a reaction carried out isothermally in a constant-volume batch reactor and the concentration of A, is recorded as a function of time. By combining the mole balance with the rate law given by

$$-\frac{dC_A}{dt} = k_A C_A^\alpha$$

اعتبر من  $\ln$  للعزمين \*

If the natural logarithmic is taken for the above equation we get

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

Or in difference form

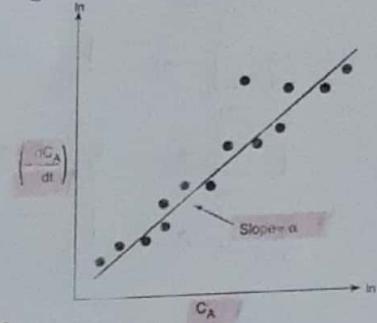
$$\ln\left(\frac{\Delta C_A}{\Delta t}\right) = \ln k_A + \alpha \ln C_A$$

بيانات های اکتمانی ←  
بعد معلم ←

The slope of a plot of  $\ln\left(\frac{\Delta C_A}{\Delta t}\right)$  as a function of  $\ln C_A$  yields the slope  $\alpha$  and intercept  $\ln k_A$ . Then the reaction order  $\alpha$  will be defined.

و باخذ المعرفتين على  $\Delta t$  و  $C_A$  و باخذ المعرفتين على  $\Delta t$  و  $C_A$

+  $C_A$   $\Delta C/\Delta t$   $\ln C_A$



ساخته  
لغاية  $C_A$

$\ln \Delta C/\Delta t$

\* و نتقبل العلامة

و يوجد  $\alpha$

0	$C_{A0}$	✓	✓
1	$C_{A1}$	✓	✓
5	$C_{A2}$	✓	✓
7	$C_{A3}$	✓	✓
13	$C_{A4}$	✓	✓

#### Example

Liquid phase reaction between trimethylamine(A) and n-propyl bromide (B) was studied by Winkler & Hinshelwood. The results at 139.4°C are shown below. Initial solutions of A and B in benzene is 0.1 molar each, were mixed and placed in constant temperature bath. After certain times, they were cooled to stop the reaction. Determine the first order and second order specific rates,  $k_1$  and  $k_2$ , assuming the reaction is irreversible. Use integration and differential methods.

$$\frac{\Delta C_A}{\Delta t} = \frac{C_{Ai-1} - C_{Ai}}{\Delta t}$$

$$= \frac{X C_{A0}}{\Delta t}$$

Run	t, min	x (%)
1	13	11.2
2	34	25.7
3	59	36.7
4	120	55.2

لو أعملا  
إيهما ينفع  
أو conc  
أو x نفس

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \frac{X_i C_{A0}}{\Delta t} = \frac{C_{A0} - C_{A1}}{\Delta t}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \frac{X C_{A1}}{\Delta t} = \frac{C_{A1} - C_{A2}}{\Delta t}$$



## # Example :

assume  $C_{A_0} = 10$ ,  $A \rightarrow B$

$$r = K C_A^\alpha = -\frac{dC_A}{dt}$$

$$\ln \frac{\Delta C_A}{\Delta t} = \ln K + \alpha \ln C_A$$

$$C_A = C_{A_0} - C_{A_0} X$$

$$X_1 C_{A_0} = C_{A_0} - C_A = \Delta C_{A_1}$$

$$X_2 C_{A_1} = C_{A_1} - C_{A_2} = \Delta C_{A_2}$$

$$X_3 C_{A_2} = C_{A_2} - C_{A_3} = \Delta C_{A_3}$$

$$\ln \frac{X C_A}{\Delta t} = \ln K + \alpha \ln [C_{A_0}(1-X)]$$

ممكن اعمل هاد المسوال \*

بالكثير من طرقية ، يقدر أثبت

$(C_{A_0} = 10)$  وكل اشي استقله  
معنويون *with respect* لهابي الفريقة

أدخل هدة أكبش  $C_{A_0}$  إنها  $C_A$  السابقة.

$$X = \frac{C_{A_0} - C_A}{C_{A_0}}$$

\* بهذا اكتحال راح نستغل  
على اشي  $C_{A_0}$  في اد  $C_A$   
السابقة .

$$\begin{array}{cccc} t & C_A & X & \frac{C_{A_0} - C_A}{C_{A_0}} \\ & & & \ln(X C_A) / \Delta t \\ & & & \ln(C_{A_0}(1-X)) \end{array}$$

0	10	$\rightarrow 0.2$	$\rightarrow \ln(2/2)$	$\rightarrow \ln[10(1-0.2)]$
2	8	$\rightarrow 0.125$	$\rightarrow \ln[0.125 * \frac{8}{10}]$	$\rightarrow \ln[8(1-0.125)]$
3	7	$\rightarrow 0.43$	$\rightarrow \ln[0.43 * \frac{7}{10}]$	$\rightarrow \ln[7(1-0.43)]$
5	4	$\rightarrow 0.25$	$\rightarrow \ln[0.25 * \frac{4}{10}]$	$\rightarrow \ln[4(1-0.25)]$
7	3			

$\ln[C_{A_0}(1-X)]$  دبرسم مع  $\ln(X C_A / \Delta t)$

$\ln K$  دبوجد  $\alpha$  د

هابي الفريقة بخل فيها ادا عنا conversion



### # Example :

إذا أردنا \*

$$\ln \frac{\Delta C}{\Delta t} = \ln k + \alpha \ln C_A$$

t	C <sub>A</sub>	X	$\Delta C / \Delta t$	$\ln \Delta C / \Delta t$	$\ln C_A$
0	10				
2	8	→ 2	→ 2/2	✓	$\ln 8$
3	7	→ 1	→ 1/1	✓	$\ln 7$
5	4	→ 3	→ 3/2	✓	$\ln 4$
7	3	→ 1	→ 1/2	✓	$\ln 3$

حيثنا هون باهذا اد  
الاهمية CA

### # Example :

$$C_{A_0} = 10 \quad A \rightarrow B$$

t	C <sub>A</sub>	$\Delta C / \Delta t$	$\ln \Delta C / \Delta t$	$\ln C_A$
0	10	$(10-8)/2 = 1$	$\ln 1$	$\ln 8$
2	8	$(8-6)/(3-2) = 2$	$\ln 2$	$\ln 6$
3	6	$(6-3)/(4-3) = 3$	$\ln 3$	$\ln 3$
4	3			

\*  $\ln C_A / \Delta t \approx \ln C_A$  وبنجده

استدمنا  $C_A$  من  $\ln C_A / \Delta t$  التعامل مع  $C_A$  كان ضار لهيث بناهذا اد  
الاهمية (  $\ln C_A$  ) مابيغفل  $\ln C_A$  forward diff  $\ln C_A$   $\ln C_A$  backward  $\ln C_A$



## # Example :-

بهدال السؤال يعني  $x$

$$C_{A_0} = 10 \text{ دار}$$

$$\ln \Delta C_A / \Delta t = \ln k + \alpha \ln C_A$$

$$\ln \frac{C_{A_0}x}{\Delta t} = \ln k + \alpha \ln [C_{A_0}(1-x)]$$

$$y = c + \alpha z \rightarrow$$

يعني  $y$  مع  $z$  و  $\alpha$  مترادف

\* يكون يعني 4 أورك بخاري مختلفه - كل وحدة امتحنتي  $x$  و  $C_0$   
إلهام فاصحة - وأما المثال السابقة كانت  
بحسبة درجة دار  $C_{A_0}$  لها 10  
لعني ما بعد أورس دار  
معدل تغير دار conc. with respect to time  
لخبرية درجة (الفرق بين هذين المثالين)

$$t \quad x \quad ((C_{A_0}x) / \Delta t)$$

$$0 \quad 0 \quad -$$

$$2 \quad 0.2 \quad (10)(0.2)/2 = 1 \quad \ln 1 \quad \ln [10(1-0.2)] = \ln 8$$

$$3 \quad 0.4 \quad (10)(0.4)/(3-2) = 4 \quad \ln 4 \quad \ln [10(1-0.4)] = \ln 6$$

$$4 \quad 0.7 \quad (10)(0.7)/1 = 7 \quad \ln 7 \quad \ln [10(1-0.7)] = \ln 3$$

## # Example :-

نفس المثال يعني جبل بيس  
هون كل مرة راح تأخذ  $C_{A_0}$   
السابقة

$$\ln \Delta C / \Delta t = \ln k + \alpha \ln C_A$$

$$\ln \frac{x(C_{A_{\text{initial}}})}{\Delta t} = \ln k + \alpha \left[ \frac{C_{A_{\text{initial}}} (1-x)}{z} \right]$$

$z$  مع  $y$  مترادف  
 $\alpha$  مترادف

$t$	$x_i$	$C_{A_0}$	$y$	$z$
0	0	10	$\ln(0.2 \times 10 / 2)$	$\ln(10(1-0.2))$
2	0.2	8	$\ln(0.25 \times 8 / 1)$	$\ln(8(1-0.25))$
3	0.25	6	$\ln(0.5 \times 6 / 4)$	$\ln(6(1-0.5))$
4	0.5	-	$\ln(0.5 \times 6 / 4)$	$\ln(6(1-0.5))$

- ① variation of number of mole with respect to time.
- ② if I have constant volume, variation of concentration with respect to time.
- ③ variation of molar flow rate with respect to time.

## Comparison between reactors

بيان تقارير  
From variation  
of rate with  
 $X$   
ونسخة اجزاء على  
ومنها اختيار  
cSTR أو Batch  
وغيرهم ...

In this class we will study the determination rate order and constant using:

1. Graphical interpretation of reactor sizing
2. Reactors in series

Note: Part of this topic is obtained from lecture notes of professor Özlem Keskin - Koç University, Turkey  
[http://home.ku.edu.tr/~okeskin/ChB1502/chb1\\_502.htm](http://home.ku.edu.tr/~okeskin/ChB1502/chb1_502.htm)

لو زادت الـ area شوكلة الجم بلكمونع ، أو حتى أعلى هل أعمل  
ـ design الـ area يتحدد بأصغر conversion .

I have to decrease time based on a given volume & given initial number of moles.

-: Batch design العوامل التي تؤثر على الـ

① initial number of mole .

② volume

③ type of that rate of rxn (  $\propto$  )

### ① Batch Reactor

$$\frac{dN_A}{dt} = \frac{d[N_{A0}(1 - X_A)]}{dt} = -N_{A0} \frac{dX_A}{dt}$$

$$(-r_A)V = N_{A0} \frac{dX_A}{dt}$$

\* design equation :

$$t = N_{A0} \int_0^{X_A} \frac{(dX_A)}{(-r_A)V}$$

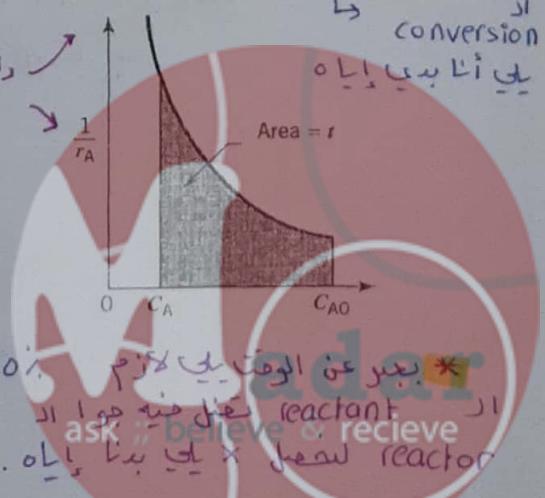
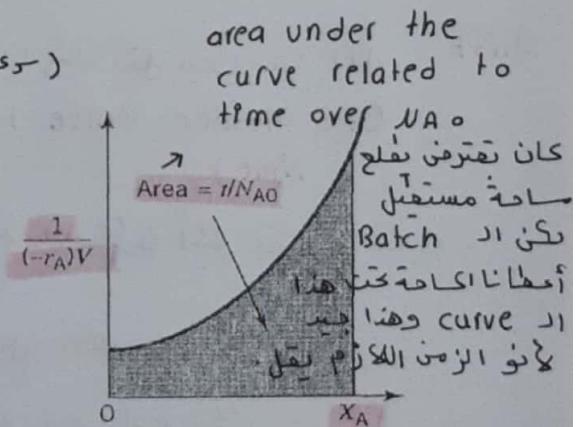
to proceed from

$$x = 0 \text{ up to } t = C_{A0} \int_0^{X_A} \frac{dX_A}{-r_A} = - \int_{C_{A0}}^{C_A} \frac{dC_A}{-r_A}$$

final conversion

ـ يعني إيه .

يعني حدين بي وقت لأعمل منه  
at given volume of reactor ( 5L, 1L, ... )



\* Batch reactor is good in term of obtaining the time required to achieve that desired conversion in a short period of time.

يتحكم بالـ  $C_{A_0}$  زاد بدبي وقت أكثر لأتميل على × بدبي .إيه

لهينك الا initial concentration بـ Batch reactor

لولشت بالـ reactant يكونوا dilute الزمرة راح يكون متبلاً جداً .

لكن لو كان التركيز لا reactant على ، إذا بدبي وقت أهلو .

\* If I have a high concentration reactants at the beginning I should increase the volume of the reactor to achieve that target time for required conversion .

يعني إذا زدت الـ  $C_{A_0}$  هي أهافد على اد time في بدبي .إيه  
إنه يكون أقل ما يمكن بدبي أزيد الـ volume لأتميل على الزمرة  
في إيه لأتميل لـ conversion معين .

ما يقدر كثير ألب هنـه وأعـنـه لـ<sup>نـوـبـكـونـ عـلـحـابـ شـفـلـاتـ</sup> الـ volume <sup>الـ ثـانـيـةـ</sup>

shift إذا رفعت الـ C مداخل التكامل لازم يقل ، وإذا بدبي إيه يقل يعني بدبي أقل (to lower value to maintain my desired target  $\leftarrow$  conversion time )

إذا ارتفع  $C_{A_0}$  اد × متبلاً ، إذا نزلت  $C_{A_0}$  اد × راح تكون أكبر عند زمن معين .

إذا بدبي واحد يكون الـ  $C_{A_0}$  على جداً وأتميل  $x=100\%$  .

إذا  $C_{A_0}$  يقل ، التكامل يرتفع  
واد + يقبل ثابت پـ .

راحت أدخل الـ reactor  
 $\downarrow$   
as diluted as possible





\* سُوَّ العَلَادَةِ بِسِنِ الْأَدَمِ

بكونه متساوياً  $\Rightarrow$  they are the same  
ـ: Time and volume هما متساويان  $\Rightarrow$  if you know one you can find the other  
ـ: volumetric flowrate  $\rightarrow$  مقدار الماء في الثانية  $\rightarrow$  space time  $\rightarrow$  time  $\rightarrow$  volume

$$\text{volumetric flow rate} = \frac{V_0}{V} \cdot \text{volume}$$

Function of (L)

\* ليس اد Flow reactor هنا  $\times$  أحياناً أعلم اد

ـ: Reactor  $\rightarrow$  reacts  $\rightarrow$  time  $\rightarrow$  volume  $\rightarrow$  time  $\rightarrow$  reaction rate  
ـ: لغرضي مني زمن سعين ، بدبي أريح  $\rightarrow$   $V_0$  يزيد تدفق  $\rightarrow$  time  $\rightarrow$  time  
ـ: بالتالي يزيد اد reaction time  $\rightarrow$  time  $\rightarrow$  time  $\rightarrow$  reaction rate  
ـ: time  $\rightarrow$  I am limited the volume of reactor  
ـ: time  $\rightarrow$  to maintain the  $x$ )



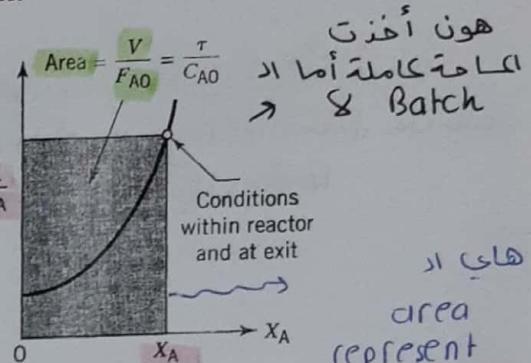
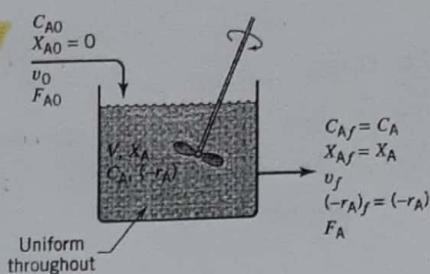
## ② Continuous Stirred Tank Reactor (CSTR)

$$F_{A0}X_A = (-r_A)V$$

$$\tau = \frac{1}{s} = \frac{V}{v_0} = \frac{VC_{A0}}{F_{A0}} = \frac{C_{A0}X_A}{-r_A}$$

$$\frac{V}{F_{A0}} = \frac{\tau}{C_{A0}} = \frac{\Delta X_A}{-r_A} = \frac{X_A}{-r_A}$$

های عباره عن اد  
نکامل سالانی  $\left[ \frac{V}{F_{A0}} = \frac{\Delta X_A}{(-r_A)_f} \right]$   
ماده کامل  
مستقیل کامله  
های اد  
حت الحفظ  
 $\frac{V}{F_{A0}} = \frac{X_A}{-r_A} = \frac{C_{A0} - C_A}{C_{A0}(-r_A)}$



های اد  
area represent the volume

و هاد الکلی مو منح دنا حم کیر سالانی cost  
حالیه کت تکلیعه، مکاره پیا خذ صنف اجم  
بعن اد زدن معین او صنف الرزیں  
عند جم معین .

\* جیسا تو بی جنی لا CSTR احن من اد

Batch

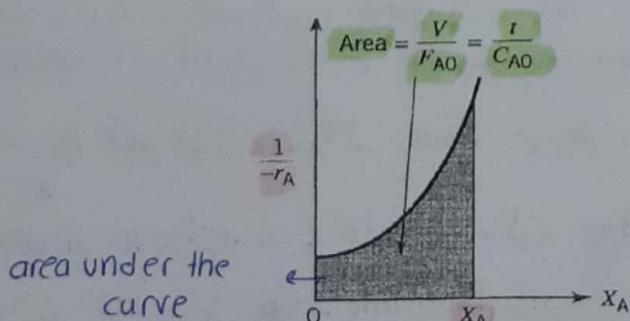
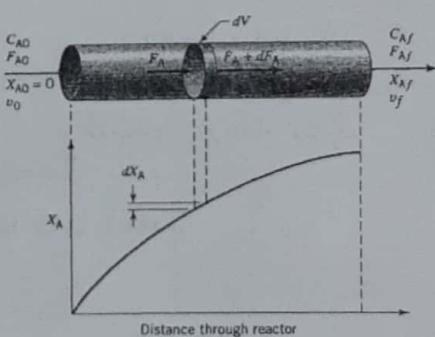
① بقدر ادکم باد molar flow rate  
ما بایی بایی و هن عدان امافه ای علی اکلوبه اند ای .

+ of CSTR  $\leftarrow$  perfect mixing ②  
mixing ماء ند Batch عدان اد Batch  
اما اد CSTR عنه بالاتانی فرمه نه التفاعل اترع ما بایکی .

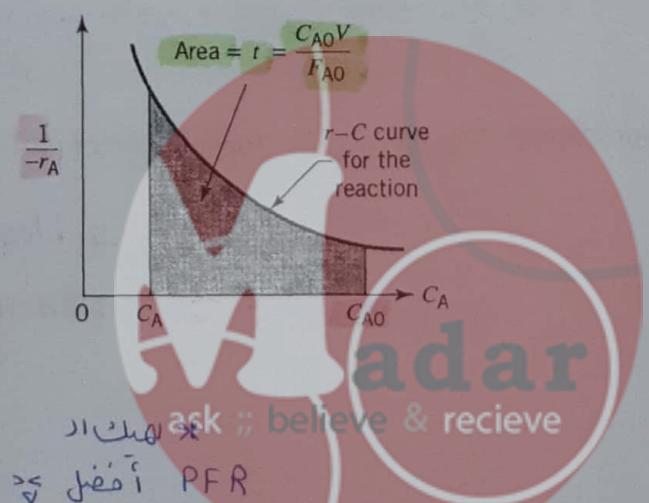
## ③ Plug Flow Reactor (PFR)

$$\frac{V}{F_{A0}} = \frac{\tau}{C_{A0}} = \int_0^{X_{Af}} \frac{dX_A}{-r_A}$$

$$\tau = \frac{V}{v_0} = \frac{VC_{A0}}{F_{A0}} = C_{A0} \int_0^{X_{Af}} \frac{dX_A}{-r_A}$$



ادتی اد  
volume required to achiev desired  
conversion of PFR less than CSTR



## Holding Time and Space Time for Flow Reactors ↴ PFR

$$\tau = \left( \frac{\text{time needed to treat one reactor}}{\text{volume of feed}} \right) = \frac{V}{v_0} = \frac{C_{A0}V}{F_{A0}}, \quad [\text{hr}]$$

لَمْ أَمَا هَادِ الْوَهْنُ عَذَانٌ  
كُلَّ بَيْكِيْ دَفْلِ يَقْلُع

$$\bar{t} = \left( \begin{array}{l} \text{mean residence time} \\ \text{of flowing material} \\ \text{in the reactor} \end{array} \right) = C_{A0} \int_0^{X_A} \frac{dX_A}{(-r_A)(1 + \epsilon_A X_A)}, \quad [\text{hr}]$$

**الزمن اللازم**  $\rightarrow$   
**مجموعة كلها تفلع مع بعض**

## \* CSTR کما مختصر جم اد

**بِكُونِ عَنْدِيْ فَرْحَةٌ أَمْهَلْ ×**

## اُنفلو، کلمازدت جم اور CSR

(non-ideal) يكون بمثابة

$x = 0.4$  و  $F_{A1}$  و  $F_{A0}$  reactor دلایل این است.

دخلت  $F_A$  إلى reactor ثانٍ نفس جم اخوذل د  $x=0.4$   
دخلعت عند  $x=0.8$  يعني  $F_A$  دار reactor الثاني بمقدار  $(x=0.4)$  كفرق

## Reactors in Series

موجعات  
material balance

على أول reactor

الآن تَفْلِحُ عَنْدِي

design equation

٦

حل

$$\text{In} - \text{Out} + \text{Generation} = 0$$

$$F_{A0} - F_{Al} + r_{Al}V_l = 0$$

$$\rightarrow V_1 = \frac{F_{A0}X_1}{-r_{A1}}$$

$$(2) \quad F_{A2} \quad X_2 = 0.8$$

$$\text{In} - \text{Out} + \text{Generation} = 0$$

$$\text{Reactor 2: } F_{A1} = F_{A2} + r_{A2}V_2 = 0$$

$$F_{A2} = F_{A0} - F_{A0} X_2$$

$$\rightarrow V_2 = \frac{F_{A1} - F_{A2}}{-r_{A2}} = \frac{(F_{A0} - F_{A0}X_1) - (F_{A0} - F_{A0}X_2)}{-r_{A2}}$$

$$\text{هي على المثان} \quad \therefore V_2 = \frac{F_{A0}}{-r_{A2}}(X_2 - X_1)$$

## لای معاویہ

↳ difference  
in conversion

بخاری

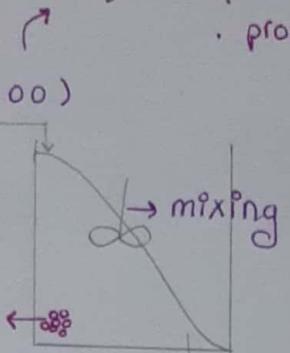
ask :: believe & receive

## \* Holding time & space time for flow reactor :-

### ① CSTR =>

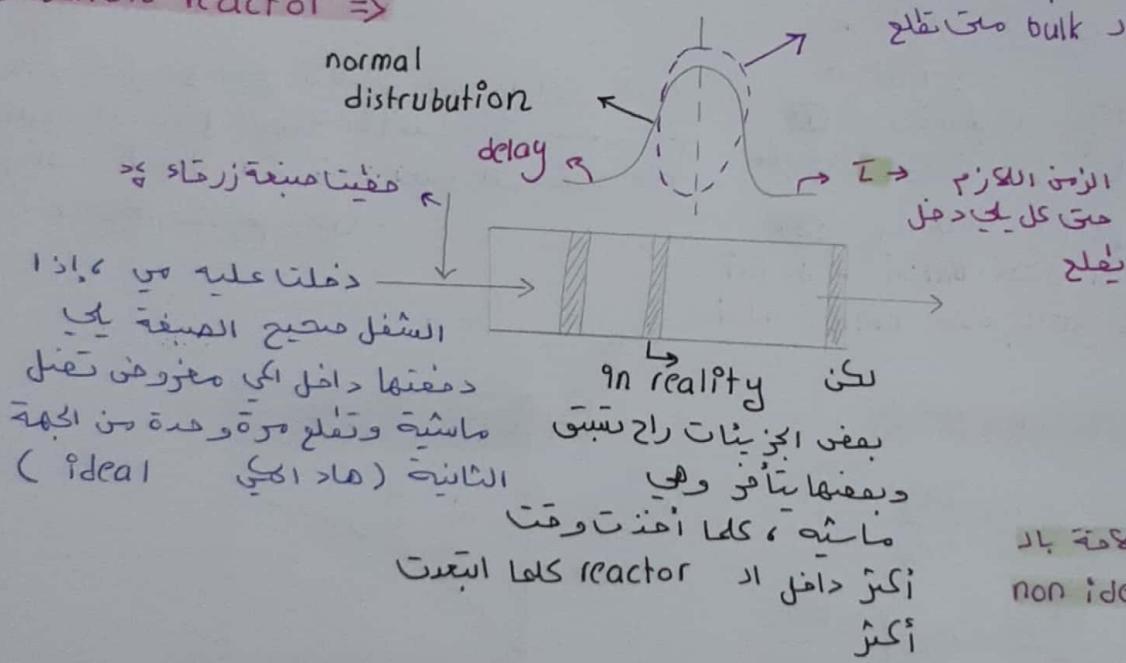
عندی  $1000 \text{ جزيء من A}$  دخل من دفلوا مبتدأ وملح  $600 \text{ جزيء ملارهم تفاعل وملحوظ}$  مع اد product

هو اد الزمن اللازم  $A$  لاد تفلي من هون وتفلي من الجهة الثانية  
product



هون هنا  $120 \text{ جزيء مثلاً تجربة}$   
الزاوية دار  $\theta$  شعال بلف بالتفى  
وهای الجزيئات بلف بعکانها

### ② Batch reactor =>



الزمن اللازم للجموعة  $\rightarrow$   
كلها تفلي مع بعض، وعادهم عن آخر  
جزيء ملخ وأول جزيء دار bulk من تفلي  
وهيكت  $\rightarrow$

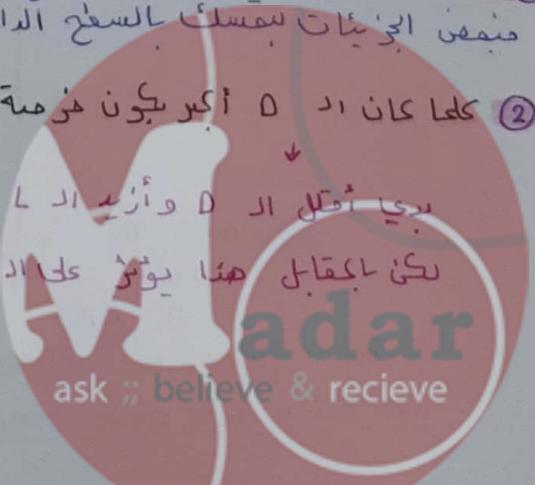
البداية بمسير  
highly concentrated  
بعدين بسلق dilated  
شوي ثوي ما يقبل

\* هذا الاختلاف له علاقة بـ  
non ideality of reactor  
مثل :-

ا تو معكى يكون عنا loggers داخل اد لما اجيب ماسورة تكون خشناء من هو ا  
فينهي الجزيئات بيسلك بالسعف الداخلي هن هوا لهيكت بتتأثر .

(turbulence) (عندی  $\approx$  radial direction flow ا تو يكون خشناء لا)

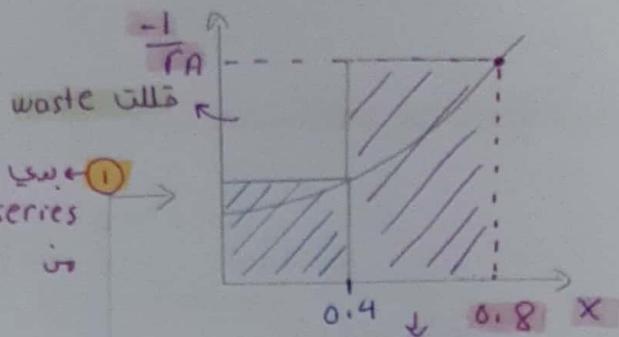
reactor لـ ideality لـ  
pressure drop لـ Flow rate دار



## \* Reactors in series :-

### □ CSTR :

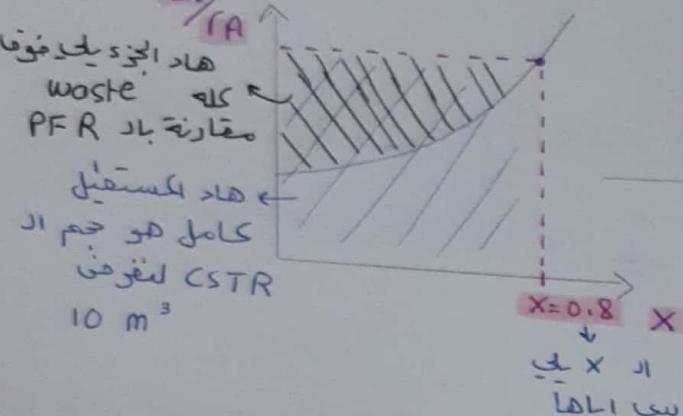
بسي افضل 0.4 دخل 0.4 و الثاني افضل 0.8 دخل 0.8



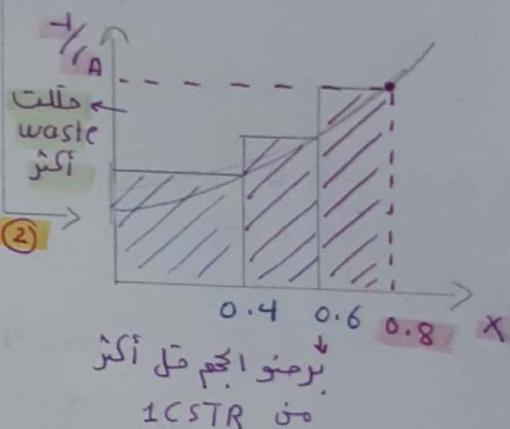
اد 2 مع volume

بعض افضل من

1CSTR



بسي افضل 0 من 0 0.4 ← 0.4  
0.6 ← 0.4  
0.8 ← 0.6

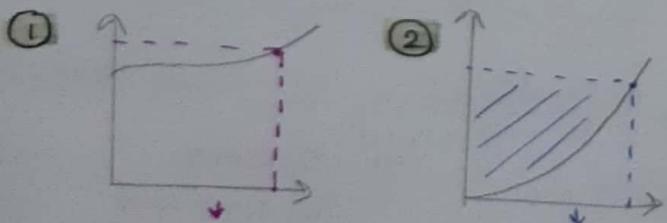


برمنوا اجمي كل اكبر من

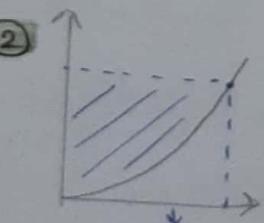
\* يعني لو هنليت افضل (أصغر) اد CSTR وأهمهم in series بعد كير لغزون 10000 . PFR راح يسلك سلك اد

° Number of = 1 PFR  
CSTR in series

min (x) كيف معنكي اد ب لهم بحيث يعفيوني في in series PFR مع CSTR اربط \*

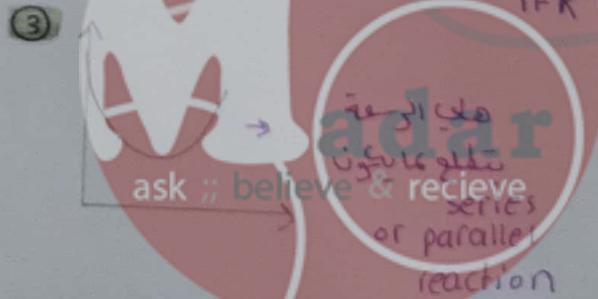


هون نفس ال  
volume  
يعني لو يلشت اد  
CSTR



لو هنليت  
كل ليت موفقا  
لكون waste

rate of reaction  
و max (x)  
يعتمد على جسيمة اد  
و CSTR هي اللي يحدد مين افضل ادل



مثال ٦.١ مكعبات دلليات في سلسلة (CSTRs in series)  $\rightarrow$   $x = 0.8$

لما تم تطبيق المكعبات في سلسلة، تم الحصول على 40% تحويل في المكعب الأول، ونحتاج إلى تحويل إضافي 40% في المكعب الثاني لتحقيق تحويل إجمالي 80%.

**Solution**

X	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8
$(F_{A0}/-r_A)(m^3)$	0.89	1.09	1.33	2.05	3.54	5.06	8.0

$$(F_{A0}/-r_A)$$

- ① For Reactor 1, we observe from Table that when  $X = 0.4$ , then

$$\left(\frac{F_{A0}}{-r_{A1}}\right)_{X=0.4} = 2.05 \text{ m}^3$$

$$V_1 = \left(\frac{F_{A0}}{-r_{A1}}\right)_{X_1} X_1 = \left(\frac{F_{A0}}{-r_{A1}}\right)_{0.4} X_1 = (2.05)(0.4) = 0.82 \text{ m}^3 = 820 \text{ dm}^3$$

معنى ما يعنيه هذا؟  
مكعب يكون معنده علاقه الى  $r_A$  وار  $X$   
وهي  $F_{A0}$  ، اوريكليل عندي  
وأعرف شو First order  
اكماده دار  $C_A$  معطاه ادعا  
بعينها يعني تكون بعي  
استعملها

X	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8
$(F_{A0}/-r_A)(m^3)$	0.89	1.09	1.33	2.05	3.54	5.06	8.0

- ② For Reactor 2, when  $X_2 = 0.8$ , then  $\left(\frac{F_{A0}}{-r_A}\right)_{X=0.8} = 8.0 \text{ m}^3$

بلطفنا من

$$x = 0.4$$

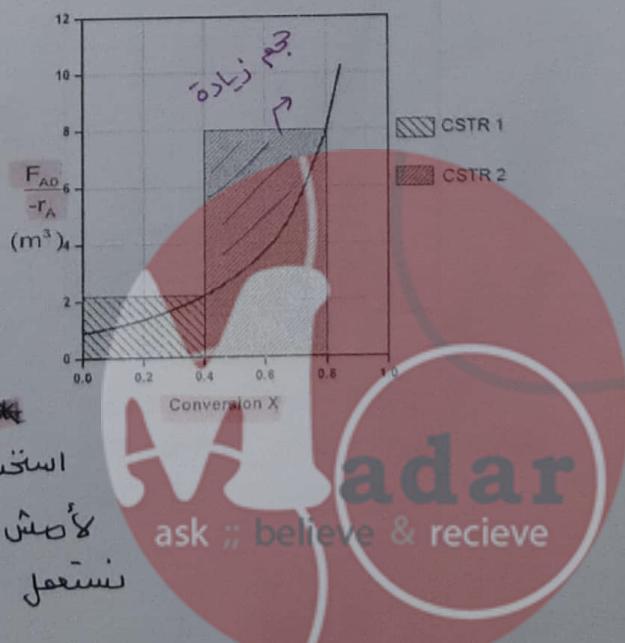
وأنهى عند

$$x = 0.8$$

$$V_2 = \left(\frac{F_{A0}}{-r_{A2}}\right)(X_2 - X_1)$$

$$V_2 = (8.0 \text{ m}^3)(0.8 - 0.4) = 3.2 \text{ m}^3 = 3200 \text{ dm}^3$$

3 أضعاف متعادل انو يعني نفس الا last conversion للأول



الفرق بين المكعبتين يعطى 0.4 فهل ابني feasible؟  
استخدم او reactor الثاني يعني نفس X واأخرب 5 أضعاف؟  
لا أصل sharp لا أصل لا يعني كثير  
نستعمل PFR (عثان نقل او volume)

$$V = V_1 + V_2 = 0.82 \text{ m}^3 + 3.2 \text{ m}^3 = 4.02 \text{ m}^3 = 4020 \text{ dm}^3$$

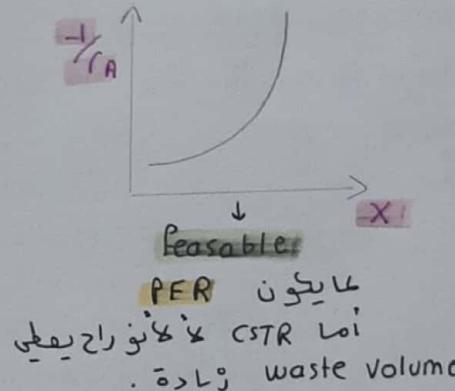
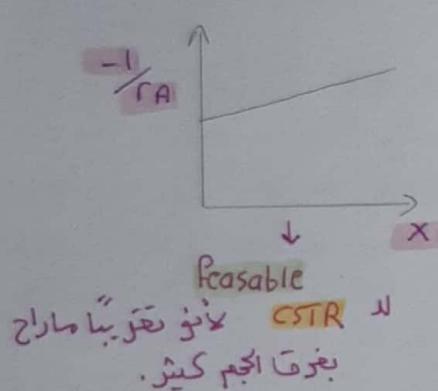
By comparison, the volume necessary to achieve 80% conversion in one CSTR is

$$V = \left( \frac{F_{A0}}{-r_{A1}} \right) X = (8.0)(0.8) = 6.4 \text{ m}^3 = 6400 \text{ dm}^3$$

له أكثر من  $\times 10$  متر مكعب من الـ reactor الأول لو أعطاني 0.4

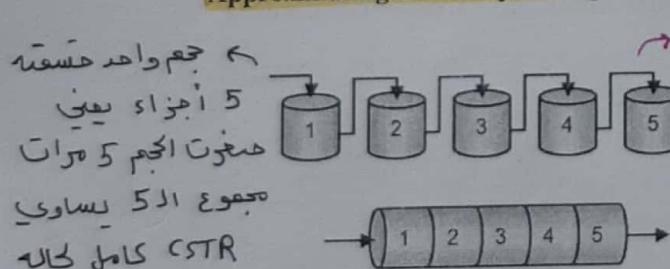
يعني اد كاملا area

so one CSTR is not feasible to do the job if that rate of reaction is going exponentially with conversion.



راح ملقي كيف يقدر  
أربط أكثر من reactor  
in series مع بعض  
حيث يعني  
max conv with min volume

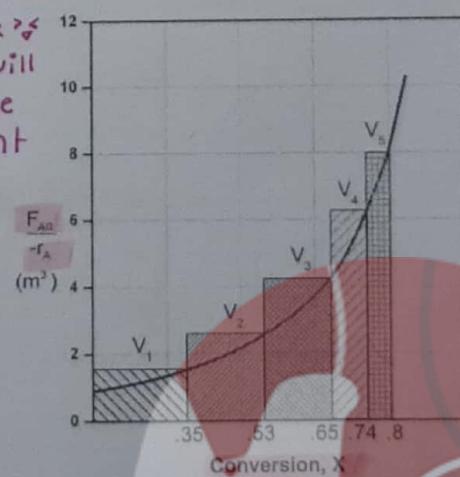
#### Approximating a PFR by a Large Number of CSTRs in Series



the volume  
decreases & X will  
be more efficient

A one PFR can be modeled by a large number of CSTRs

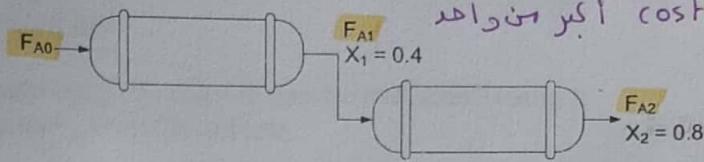
CSTR واحد ايجي  
infinit number  
CSTR معنى 10 او 15 not real  
PFR - بغير عده



لو كان PFR area all area above the curve will be saved ask :: believe & recieve

طابيك نوا اثنين اد  
أكبر من واحد cost

## 2. PFR in Series

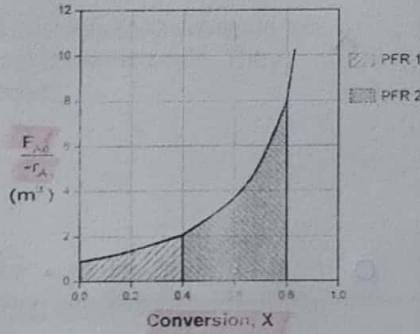


$$\int_0^{X_2} F_{A0} \frac{dX}{-r_A} = \int_0^{X_1} F_{A0} \frac{dX}{-r_A} + \int_{X_1}^{X_2} F_{A0} \frac{dX}{-r_A}$$

ـ التكاملين بدجهم من  $0 \rightarrow X_2$  التالى راح يرجع  
series للتكامل الاخير يعني ما اباع

كافي عامل  
كافي عامل IPFR

A one PFR has a similar conversion as large number of small PFRs, as well as the total sizes of the small PFRs equals that of one large PFR

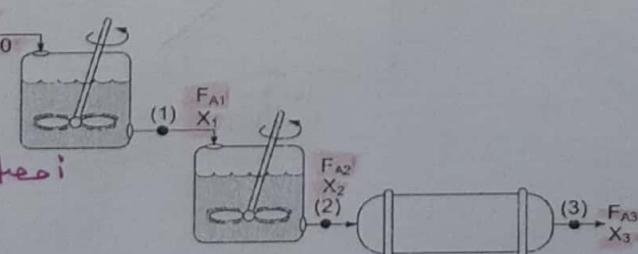


- 8 series PFR يكونوا

للتقومن عنا السقاعل A  $\rightarrow$  B  $\rightarrow$  C مسے ادا فلت الموارد لکل ال دس ل 25°C راح تنفع  
C desired ال مباشرة بس أتا يحتاج B في ال  
undesired يعنى ال reactor عند تفاعلين الأول  
يحتاج حرارة ونفسه هو قادر يمفي حرارة لما هذ احصل بدو  
يغير زيادة الموارد على ال exo وهذا لصالح اذا فلت الموارد  
25°C 80°C reactor كامل يكون عند حرارة ثابتة لهيل هون  
لازم اركب 2 reactor واحد حرارة 80°C والباقي 25°C عمان اخغنا  
انو مثلًا 70% بود B و 30% أو أقل بود C لازم احسن مدر  
to min unwanted product (C) & mantain my desired product as much as possible.

## Combinations of CSTRs and PFRs in Series

ـ كيف معنک  
أعمل هاي ال  
عثان combination  
highest conver. due  
& min size



ـ اجمع الكللي

ـ مامن جمع كل ال  
3 volume

Reactor 1:

$$V_1 = \frac{F_{A0} X_1}{-r_{A1}}$$

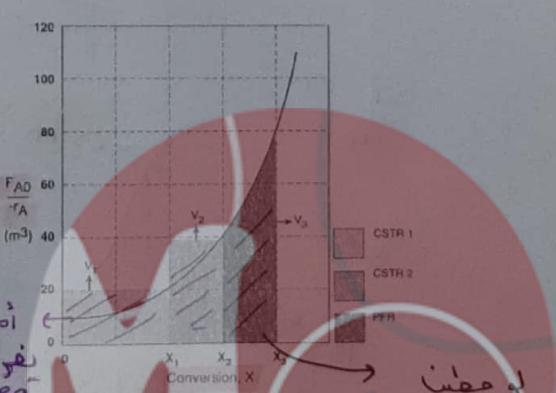
Reactor 2:

$$V_2 = \frac{F_{A0}(X_2 - X_1)}{-r_{A2}}$$

Reactor 3:

$$V_3 = \int_{X_2}^{X_3} \frac{F_{A0}}{-r_A} dX$$

ـ running area مش كيزفاردة ادار PFR احسن لكن من ثانية  
Fixed capital investment ال reactor  
ـ يقدر املاً PFR وهو الافضل بس هاد على حساب ال  
cost



ـ لو هفين CSTR هون  
ـ باهشة الكثيارة في لأن ال  
ـ ask believe & receive  
ـ حايد بياخذ area من  
ـ محتاجها ويفها بار design بيعنى

$$r_A = F(C_A) = F(x)$$

التابع بعد از

$$-\frac{F_{A_0}}{r_A} \text{ vs } x$$

\* Example :

$$r_A = K C_A = K C_{A_0} (1 - x)$$

$$r_A = 1 - x$$

assume =>

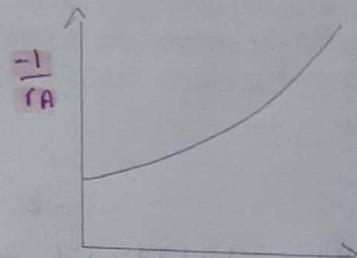
$$k = 1$$

$$C_{A_0} = 1$$

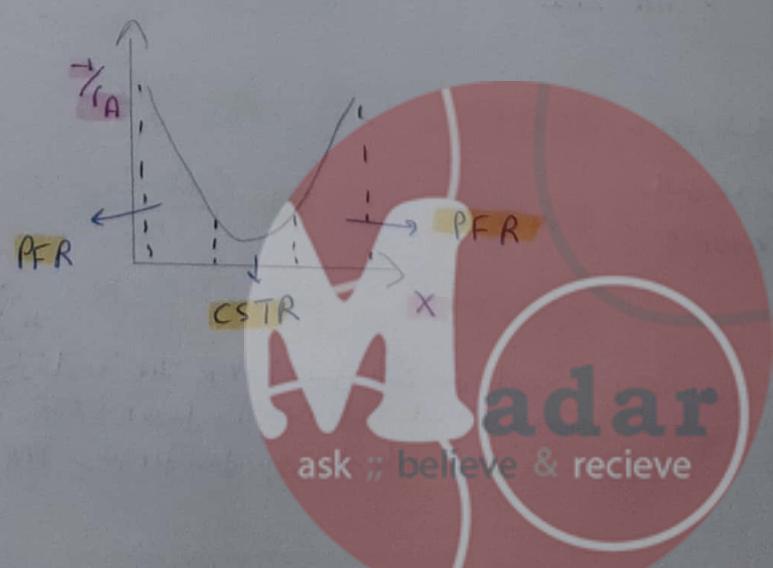
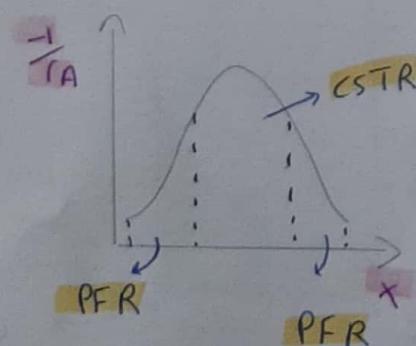
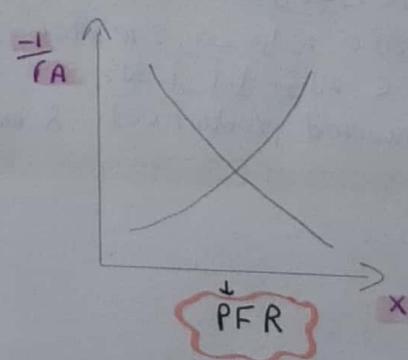
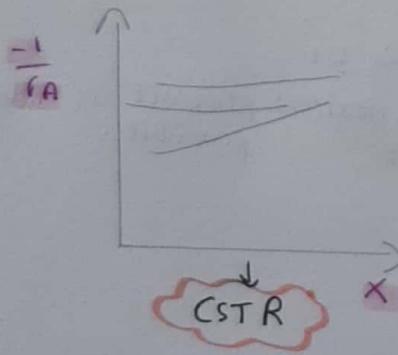
$$F_{A_0} = 1$$

X	0	0.1	0.4 ..
r_A	1	0.9	0.6 ..
$\frac{1}{r_A}$	1	1.1	1.66 ..

(ستاهم)

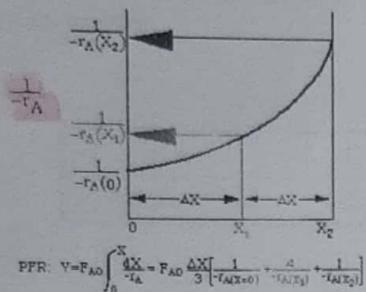


PFR & CSTR هو في بعد استخدم



## Numerical Evaluation of Integrals

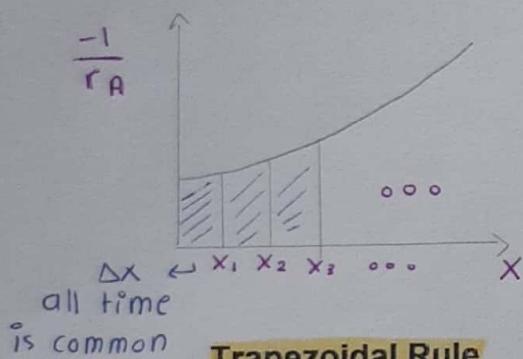
The integral to calculate the PFR volume can be evaluated using a method such as Simpson's One-Third Rule.



**NOTE:** The intervals ( $\Delta x$ ) shown in the sketch are not drawn to scale. They should be equal.

Simpson's One-Third Rule is one of the most common numerical methods. It uses three data points. Other numerical methods for evaluating integrals are;

1. Trapezoidal Rule (uses two data points)
2. Simpson's Three-Eighth's Rule (uses four data points)

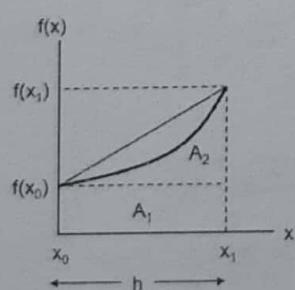


$$V = -F_{AO} \int \frac{dx}{r_A}$$

$$\frac{1}{r_A_1} x_1 + \frac{1}{r_A_2} x_2 + \dots$$

$$I = \frac{\Delta x}{2} [f(a) + f(b) + 2f(x_i)]$$

L, Trapezoidal rule



$$\int_{x_0}^{x_1} f(x) \cdot dx = \frac{1}{h} [f(x_0) + f(x_1)]$$

$$A_1 = f(x_0) \cdot h$$

$$A_2 = \frac{[f(x_1) - f(x_0)] \cdot h}{2}$$

$$A = A_1 + A_2$$

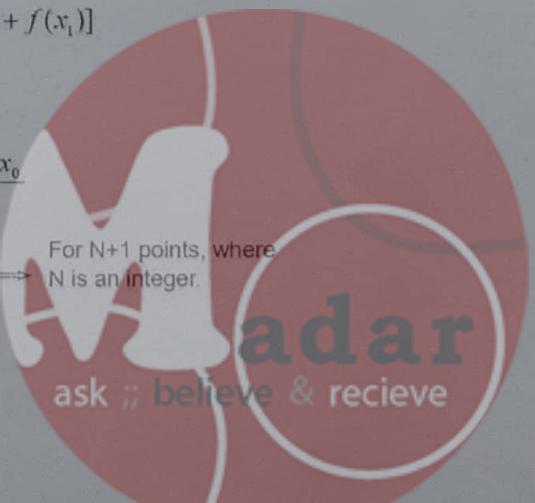
$$= h \cdot \left[ f(x_0) + \frac{f(x_1) - f(x_0)}{2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{h}{2} \cdot [f(x_0) + f(x_1)]$$

### Five Point Quadrature formula:

$$\int_{x_0}^{x_4} f(x) \cdot dx = \frac{h}{3} \cdot (f_0 + 4f_1 + 2f_2 + 4f_3 + f_4) \quad \text{where } h = \frac{x_4 - x_0}{4}$$

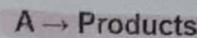
$$\int_{x_0}^{x_6} f(x) \cdot dx = \frac{3h}{8} \cdot (f_0 + 3f_1 + 3f_2 + 2f_3 + 3f_4 + 3f_5 + 2f_6 \dots) \implies \text{For } N+1 \text{ points, where } N \text{ is an integer.}$$



reactor size or افقع اد بدي من اد data Numerical based on rate of rxn as a function of conversion

P

**Example:** Consider the liquid phase reaction;



which is to take place in a PFR. The following data was obtained in a batch reactor.

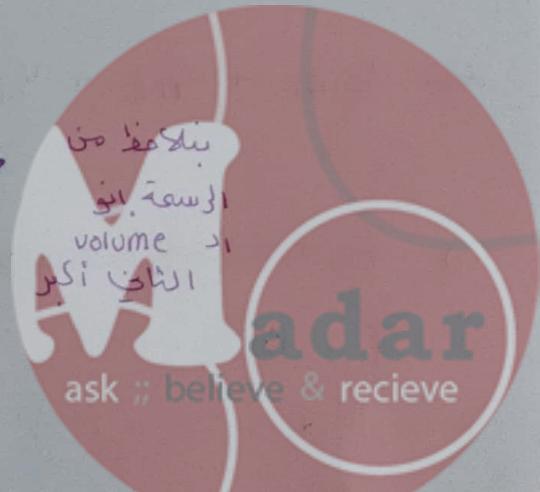
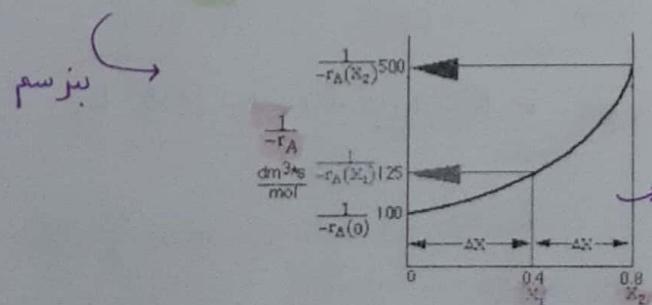
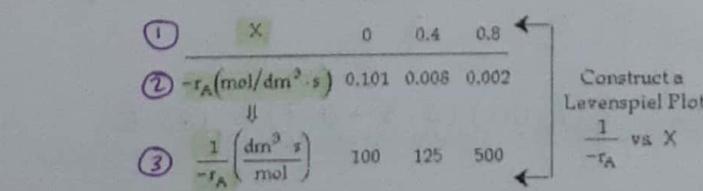
X	0	0.4	0.8
$-r_A(\text{mol}/\text{dm}^3\text{s})$	0.01	0.008	0.002

اچالس راح  $\rightarrow$   
يڪلوي نفنس اد  
conversion (0.4)  
بع مس راح بکون  
الهم نفس اد volume

If the molar feed of A to the PFR is 2 mol/s, what PFR volume is necessary to achieve 80 % conversion under identical conditions as those under which the batch data was obtained?

$F_{A0} = 2 \text{ mol/s}$ , fed to a plug flow reactor

$$\text{PFR : } V = F_{A0} \int_0^X \frac{1}{-r_A} dX \quad \text{Thus one needs } (1/r_A) \text{ as a function of } X.$$



↑ تجاري  
Trapezoidal

For Simpson's three point formula we have:

$$PFR : V = F_{A0} \int_0^X \frac{dX}{-r_A} = F_{A0} \cdot \frac{\Delta X}{3} \left[ \frac{1}{-r_A(X=0)} + \frac{4}{-r_A(X_1)} + \frac{1}{-r_A(X_2)} \right]$$

$$PFR : V = F_{A0} \int_0^{0.8} \frac{dX}{-r_A} = 2 \frac{mol}{s} \cdot \left\{ \frac{0.4}{3} [100 + 4 \cdot (125) + 500] \frac{dm^3 s}{mol} \right\} = 293 dm^3$$

To reach 80 % conversion your PFR must be  $293.3 dm^3$ .

### Sizing in PFR

**Example:** Determine the volume in PFR to achieve a 80 % conversion.

$$\text{For PFR: } F_{A0} \cdot \frac{dX}{dV} = -r_A$$

$$\text{Rearranging: } V = F_{A0} \cdot \int_0^{0.8} \frac{dX}{-r_A} = \int_0^{0.8} \frac{F_{A0}}{-r_A} \cdot dX$$

Let's numerically evaluate the integral with trapezoidal rule

$$\int_0^{0.8} \frac{F_{A0}}{-r_A} \cdot dX \Rightarrow f(X) = \frac{F_{A0}}{-r_A} \Big|_{X=0} = 0.89$$

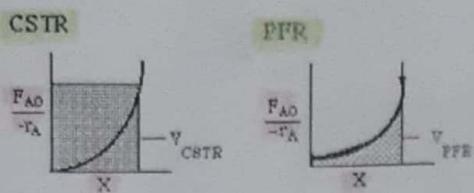
$$f(X) = \frac{F_{A0}}{-r_A} \Big|_{X=0.8} = 8.0$$

$$V = \frac{0.8}{2} \cdot (0.89 + 8.0) = 8.89 \cdot 0.4 = 3.556 m^3$$

With five point quadrature  $V = 2.165 m^3$



## Comparing CSTR & PFR Sizing

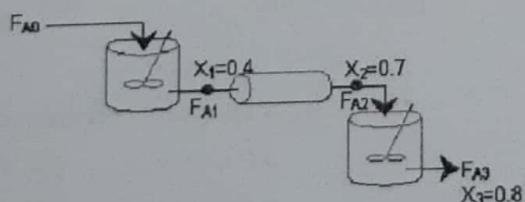


#  $V_{CSTR} > V_{PFR}$  for the same conversion and rxn conditions.

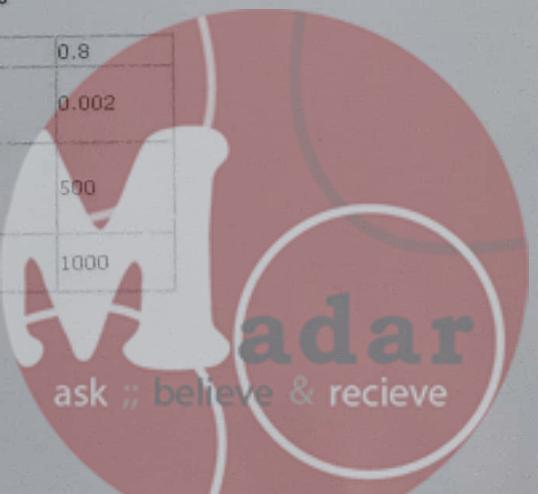
The reason is that CSTR always operates at lowest rxn rate. PFR starts at a high rate, then gradually decreases to the exit rate.

### Reactors in Series: CSTR – PFR – CSTR

Using the data in the table, calculate the reactor volumes  $V_1$ ,  $V_2$  and  $V_3$  for the CSTR/PFR/CSTR reactors in series sequence along with the corresponding conversion.



X	0	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8
$-r_A \left( \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{dm}^3 \cdot \text{s}} \right)$	0.010	0.0091	0.008	0.005	0.002
$(1/-r_A) \left( \frac{\text{dm}^3 \cdot \text{s}}{\text{mol}} \right)$	100	110	125	200	500
$F_{A0}/-r_A \left( \text{dm}^3 \right)$	200	220	250	400	1000

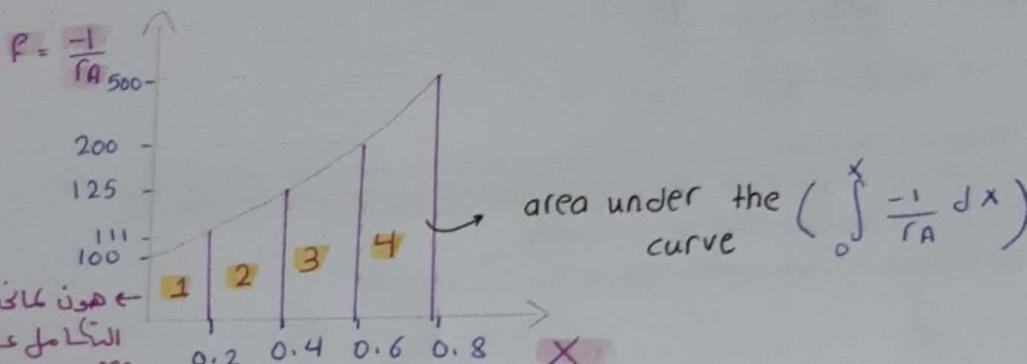


#Example %

$$PFR \rightsquigarrow V = F_{A_0} \int_0^X \frac{-1}{r_A} dx$$

X	0	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8
$-r_A$	0.01	0.009	0.008	0.005	0.002
$\frac{-1}{r_A}$	100	111	125	200	500

\* كلما زدت عدد النقاط  
بين أول نقطة وآخر نقطة  
كلما كان اقل ادق (كلما زاد  
عدد نقاط او integration  
كلما تزفهم على الا  
بالنهاية حصلنا على  
exactly accurate  
volume of the reactor



هون لما نحسب  
التكامل عند اول  
area على بناهه 100  
و 111 في زاده اد  
average من جمهه area  
دهه ثانية خبلفو ايفعن  
ورفسن اكفي بباقي areas

$$A_1 = \frac{100 + 111}{2} (0.2)$$

$$A_3 = \frac{125 + 200}{2} (0.2)$$

$$A_2 = \frac{111 + 125}{2} (0.2)$$

$$A_4 = \frac{200 + 500}{2} (0.2)$$

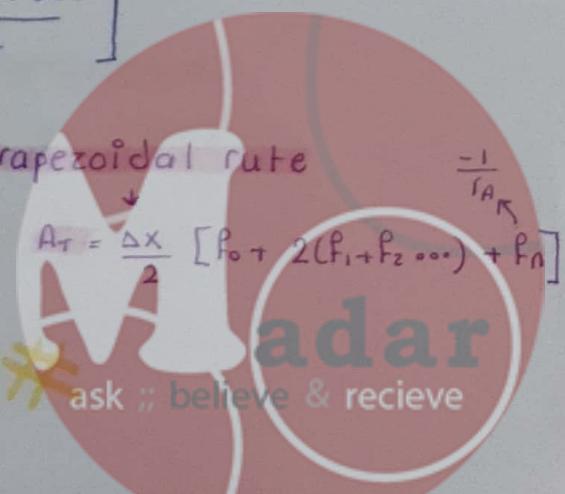
$$A_T = A_1 + A_2 + A_3 + A_4$$

$$= 0.2 \left[ \frac{100 + 111}{2} + \frac{111 + 125}{2} + \frac{125 + 200}{2} + \frac{200 + 500}{2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{0.2}{2} [100 + 2(111 + 125 + 200) + 500] \rightsquigarrow \text{trapezoidal rule}$$

$$= 147.2 \text{ dm}^3 \text{ mol}^{-1}$$

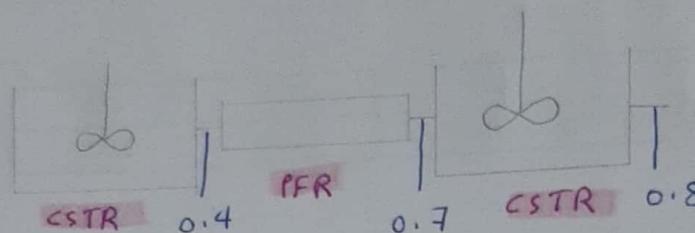
$$V = F_{A_0} * \int_0^X \frac{-1}{r_A} dx = 2 * (147.2) = 294.4 \text{ dm}^3$$



## # Example 8

Reactor in series (CSTR & PFR & CSTR)

X	0	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8
$\frac{FA_0}{-r_A}$	200	220	250	400	600	1000



CSTR داعم بار  
يستخدم  $\frac{FA_0}{-r_A}$  حيث

عند آخر نقطة لا  $X$  من أول نقطة  
لأنه CSTR يكون well mixed  
يعني  $X_{in}$  نفس  $X_{out}$  يلي  
طابعه أماناً PFR يكون سكامل

$$① V_{CSTR\ 1} = \frac{FA_0 X}{-r_A} = (250)(0.4) = 100 \text{ L}$$

$$② V_{PFR} = \int_{0.4}^{0.7} \frac{FA_0}{-r_A} dx = \int_{0.4}^{0.6} \frac{FA_0}{-r_A} dx + \int_{0.6}^{0.7} \frac{FA_0}{-r_A} dx$$

$$= \frac{\Delta x_1}{2} [f_{01} + 0 + f_{n1}] + \frac{\Delta x_2}{2} [f_{02} + 0 + f_{n2}] \\ = \frac{(0.6 - 0.4)}{2} [250 + 400] + \frac{(0.7 - 0.6)}{2} [400 + 600] = 115 \text{ L}$$

$$③ V_{CSTR\ 2} = \frac{FA_0 (X_{out} - X_{in})}{-r_A} = (1000)(0.8 - 0.7) = 100 \text{ L}$$

$$V_t = V_{CSTR\ 1} + V_{PFR} + V_{CSTR\ 2} = 100 + 115 + 100 = 315 \text{ L}$$

① CSTR + CSTR + CSTR

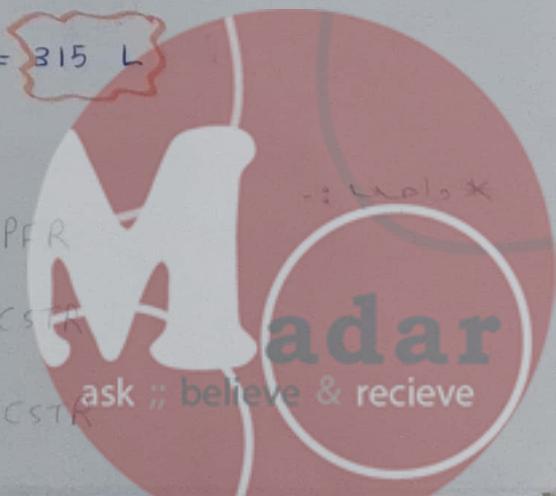
④ CSTR + PFR + PFR

② PFR + PFR + PFR

⑤ PFR + PFR + CSTR

③ CSTR + CSTR + PFR

⑥ PFR + CSTR + CSTR



## Isothermal parallel CSTRs and PFR

\* يحتاج أسلوب reactor to parallel flow rate في أن الدخل عالي جداً وجسم اد CSTR وهو متغير فما يتحقق بعمل اد على اد based على desired conversion ، عدي معنوي Feed داخل reactor طالع product under steady state condition ، يتحقق عادي time distribution ماراج يكون كاف لآن اد size لازم يكون أكبر لو كان اد residence time distribution عادي له سبب يتحقق او نفس اد inlet flow rate دوك واحد أدخله على CSTR

\* هل هنا راح يؤثر على اد × هنا لو كان CSTR كام :  
ماراج يحيى اشي كام × راح ينقسم اد Flow لمتسعين متساوين كل اد CSTR ليه موقف راح يكون identical للثاني ونفس التفاعل يحيى داد Feed واحد composition نفسه على اد نفس اد × هيفا لو خلينا أددخلنا اد Feed على CSTR واحد باتي اد rate نفسه لو يتغير أي واحد من الفروض الا × راح تتغير .

### Performance of Isothermal parallel CSTRs

\* In designing a CSTR reactor in parallel, the inlet molar flowrates of feed will be divided equally to the number of reactors that are connected in parallel.

\* Also, the exit conversion for each reactor is similar to that for all reactors. In addition, the rate of reaction is the same for all reactors.

$$\rightarrow X_1 = X_2 = X_3 = \dots = X_n$$

$$r_{A1} = r_{A2} = r_{A3} = \dots = r_{An}$$

and

$$V_i = \frac{F_{Ao,i} X_i}{-r_{A,i}}$$

Substitute for  $V_i = \frac{V}{n}$  and  $F_{Ao,i} = \frac{F_{Ao}}{n}$

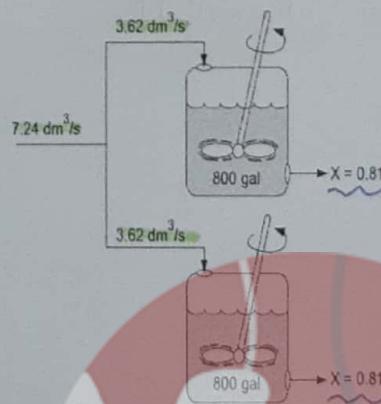
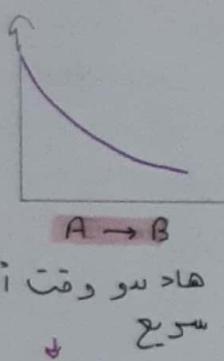
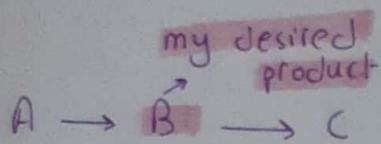


Figure E5-2.2 CSTRs in parallel.

**adar**  
ask :: believe & receive

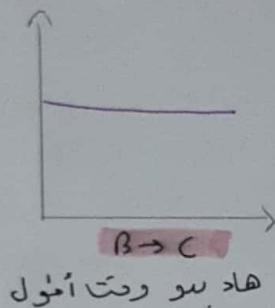
مُبَعِّدَةِ ارْتِكَابِ الْعَوْنَى  
needed to be carried out in a short period of time rather than longer period of time therefore, I need to have that reactor as small as possible to reaction to proceed fastly & I get the product, otherwise

مُكَثَّفٌ يُرْجَحُ اِذْنَهُ ثَانِيَةً لَا اُدْسَوِّلُ اِذْنَهُ كَانَ عَنِّي more residence time distribution between reactant & product within the reactor.



هاد بسو وقت اقل لآن سريع

B بي إيه لهيلك سبي  
أعلى التفاعل سرعة مثل  
الثاني يبلش نيشفل



هاد بسو وقت اطول

reactor مَا يَكُونُ لِإِنْ كَيْسَ يَعْنِي هَذِهِ Flow rate كَيْسَ عَنْدَ Residance time معين

$$t = \frac{V}{V_0} \rightarrow \text{كلما زاد اذن و عند } t \text{ زاد } V_0$$

يزيد بالتالي وقت اطول لـ reaction سيفـر ، لهيلك ايجـا مـا يـكون اـذـن reaction صغير دار كـبير صـغير دـار

صـغير دـار حـسيـن إـذـن Flow rate

I will have shorter residence time between the reactant & product so therfor I can get my desired product.

adar  
ask :: believe & recieve

$$V_i = \frac{F_{A0,i} X_i}{-r_{A,i}} \quad \leftrightarrow \quad \frac{V}{n} = \frac{F_{A0}}{n} \frac{X}{-r_A} \quad \text{or} \quad V = F_{A0} \frac{X}{-r_A}$$

### In conclusion

For a system of CSTRs that are connected in parallel, the conversion from one reactor is the same as the overall conversion from all reactors.  $\rightarrow$  CSTR  $\rightarrow$  دفعه از نفس CSTR in parallel واحد

بس النهاية ابو يكون على هنبي امسفها على اكتر من reactor  $\rightarrow$  Flow rate على نفس CSTR  $\rightarrow$  diff. flow rate

*3 reactors*  $\rightarrow$   $V_T = V_1 + V_2 + V_3$

$$= \frac{F_{A01} X_1}{-r_{A1}} + \frac{F_{A02} X_2}{-r_{A2}} + \frac{F_{A03} X_3}{-r_{A3}}$$

$$X_1 = X_2 = X_3 = X \quad \& \quad r_{A1} = r_{A2} = r_{A3} = r_A$$

$$V_T = \frac{X}{-r_A} [F_{A01} + F_{A02} + F_{A03}]$$

~~so~~  $\frac{F_{A0T} X}{-r_A} = \frac{F_{A0T} X}{-r_A}$  ~~#~~

### Performance of PFRs in series

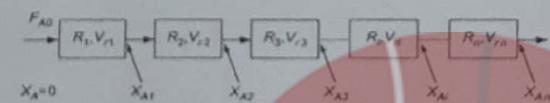
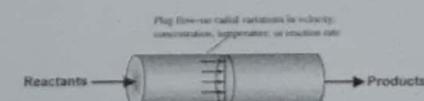
The differential form of the PFR design equation where no catalyst is placed inside the reactor:

$$F_{A0} \frac{dX}{dV} = -r_A$$

Consider  $n$  plug flow reactors in series. For the  $i^{th}$  reactor, its volume  $V_{ri}$  is obtained as

$$\frac{V_{ri}}{F_{A0}} = \int_{X_{A(i-1)}}^{X_{Ai}} \left( \frac{1}{-r_A} \right) dX_A$$

where  $X_{Ai}$  is the conversion of  $A$  in the stream leaving reactor  $i$

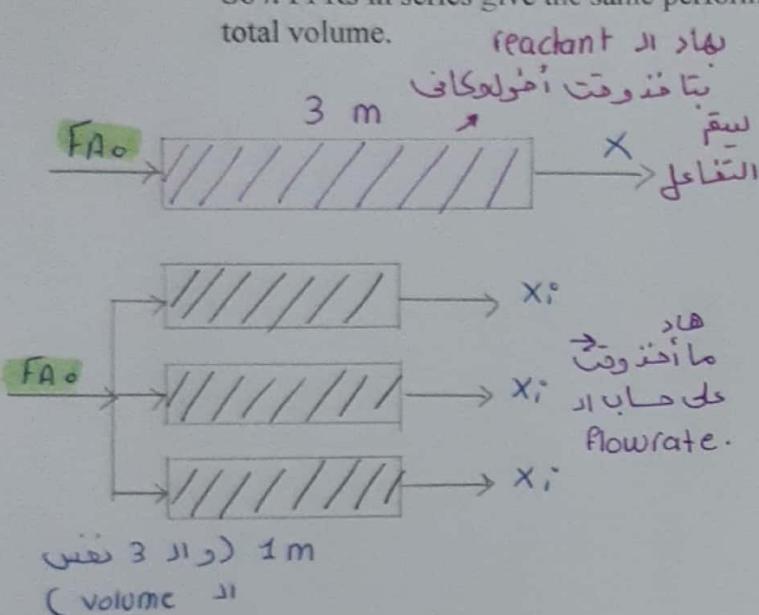


The combined volume of all the reactors in the group  $V_r$  (total) is given by

$$V_r(\text{total}) = \sum_{i=1}^n V_i = F_{A0} \left\{ \int_0^{X_{A1}} \frac{dX_A}{-r_A} + \dots + \int_{X_{A(i-1)}}^{X_{Ai}} \frac{dX_A}{-r_A} + \dots + \int_{X_{A(n-1)}}^{X_{An}} \frac{dX_A}{-r_A} \right\} = F_{A0} \int_0^{X_{An}} \frac{dX_A}{-r_A}$$

### In conclusion

So  $n$  PFRs in series give the same performance as a single PFR of the same total volume.



\* إدا اد  $F_A$  نفسه حمل على كل واحد من ادار 3 لي يحت اد  $X$  لي يتطلع من موق بسكون لا ساري  $x$  لأن اد مختلف .

\* أما إدا اد  $F_A$  لي في موق انقسمت لعدم متسارعه لـ كل واحد ساتي أخذوا الوقت الباقي للتفاعل وحملت  $X$ .  
 $\therefore [X = x_i]$

### Performance of PFRs in parallel

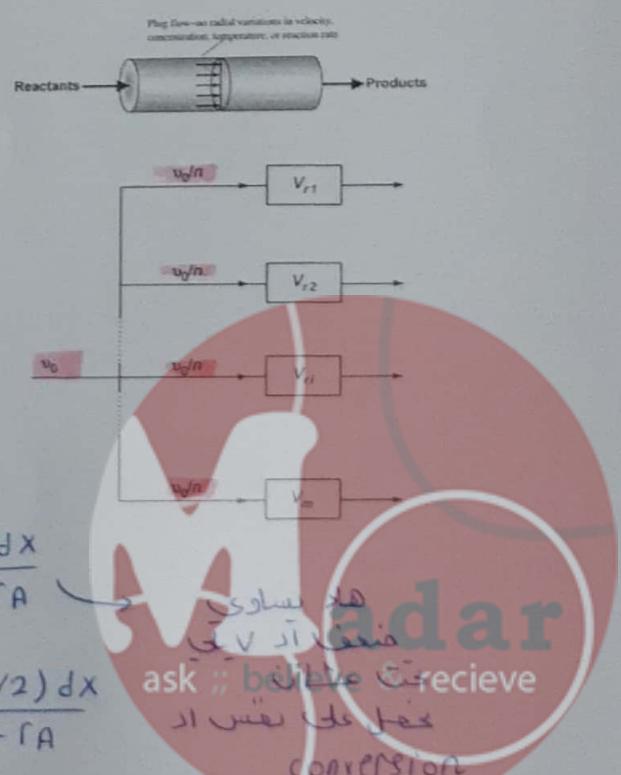
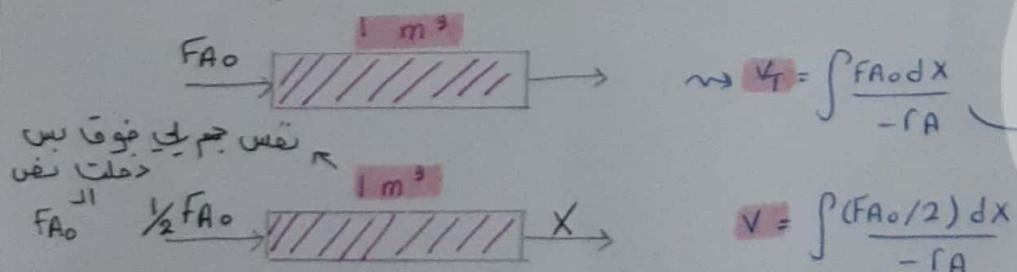
عسان يكون ال conversion

If  $V_{r1} = V_{r2} = \dots = V_r$

If the flow is split equally between each reactor volume

\* Then the conversion for each reactor will be the same.

Only the inlet flowrate will be split. Hence, the outlet product rate is decreased too. Multiple reactors in series are used if the feed flowrate is high and more reactors are needed to do the job.



## Topic 8

### Pressure drop in reactors

\* مایکون عن Friction اور PFR ، کتاب فیزیک اور PBR میکون عن

shear stress pressure drop اور based کات سخنر حسب اور velocity باریکی اور

\* if I have this reaction to some packed in PFR اور PBR اور  
takes place within that reactor the design equation ① PFR  $\rightarrow$  with respect to volume , ② PBR with respect to the weight of catalyst .

اکھاد یہا عبارہ عن Function of C  $\leftarrow$  rate اور Function of X وہذا اور  
Function of C  $\leftarrow$  rate وہذا اور Function of X  $\leftarrow$  rate کل سعدنا ہوں based on gas flow

\* اور P و X بینو بینو میں اور انتی ہائی

اکھاد ہے حتی مانعدر خلما ڈالما بنتا معاونہ ٹائیڈ ڈھنہ

مع ہائی اکھاد ہے تکون بچھ مابین اور X وار P حتی ینتلو اور

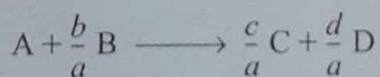
ordinary differential equation مع بعثی

### Pressure drop in reactors

For gas-phase reactions, pressure drop can affect the concentration of the species in the reactor and hence the conversion according

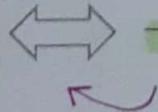


PFR



$$\textcircled{1} \quad F_{A0} \frac{dX}{dV} = -r_A$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad F_{A0} \frac{dX}{dW} = -r'_A$$



$$-r_A = k_A C_A^\alpha C_B^\beta$$

$$\longleftrightarrow$$

$$C_i = C_{A0} \left( \frac{\Theta_i + v_i X}{1 + \varepsilon X} \right) \frac{P T_0}{P_0 T}$$

Isothermal  
 $T_0/T = 1$

PBR

where  $\Theta_i = \frac{F_{i0}}{F_{A0}}$ ,  $\varepsilon = y_{A0}\delta$ , and  $v_i$  is the stoichiometric coefficient

rate of change of C هو جو عومنا راح بطلع اور Function of X with respect to volume or w it is a function

2 dependent variable with respect to one independent .

adar

ask :: believe & recieve

١ طبيعة ال packing  
ما كان (Pore) أصغر تكون اد  
packing على وكمان pressure drop  
أكبر اد pressure drop أقل بـ بـ سانية  
pressure drop

\* The pressure drop is affected by the following:

① Type of packing

٢ اهـ مـ اهـ مـ  
Type of species in reactor  
reactant (viscous or not)

viscous  
or not  
polar  
or non polar  
hydroxil  
or not →  
كـهاـ سـبـبـ دـرـرـ

③ Diameter and length of the reactor

اهـ اـتـارـ

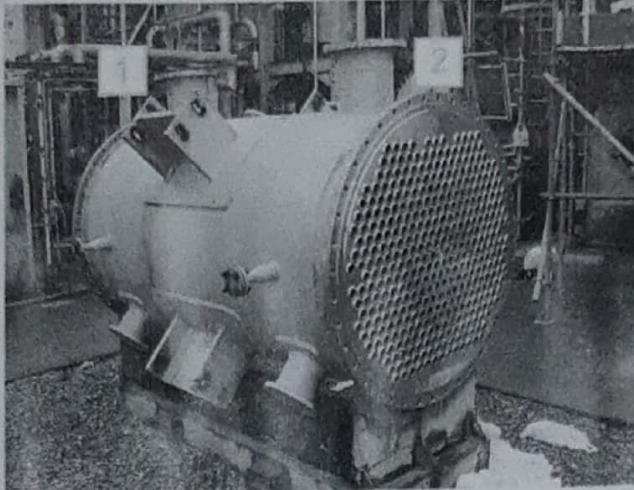
L & D

مـ كـونـ اـد~

D → 1 in & L = 3 m ] هـيـ  
or D → 3 in & L = 1 m ] لاـهـيـ

concentration ، يـقـلـ اـدـ Xـ دـبـاـقـاـبـلـ بـزـيـدـ اـدـ Lـ يـعـنـيـ بـزـيـدـ اـدـ conversion

هـادـ بـتـكـونـ مـنـ جـمـعـوـةـ مـنـ اـد~ tubes  
وـبـدـخـلـ اـد~ Feedـ مـعـ هـايـ اـد~ tubesـ وـبـفـلـعـ  
مـنـ اـكـهـ اـثـاـنـهـ وـهـايـ اـد~ tubesـ مـعـاـظـمـ  
ـبـ اـسـهـ اـلـيـهـ اـد~ shellـ cooingـ يـقـوـ مـنـ خـلاـلـهـ ماـيـسـ  
ـاـد~ tubesـ

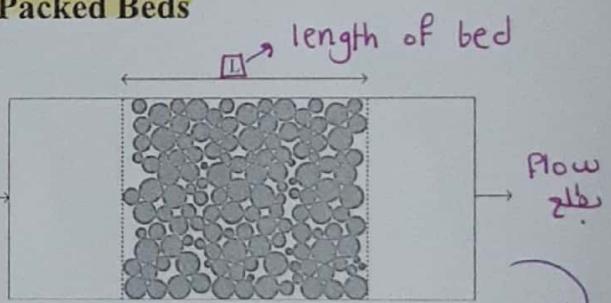


\* based on each individual reaction there is a combination of D & L that gives a max conversion & min pressure drop.

### Theoretical Basis of Fluid Flow through Packed Beds

For a flow through a bed:

The volume rate of flow is directly proportional to the pressure drop and inversely proportional to the thickness of the bed



سرية هذا ادـ ستـأـتـ بـجـامـلـينـ :

١ هل عندـيـ اـدـ لـهـ لـوـ  
pressure drop اـدـ لـهـ لـوـ  
flow اـدـ لـهـ لـوـ pressure drop  
عـاصـرـةـ اـدـ بـلـلـ عـاصـرـةـ اـدـ flow  
B is termed the permeability coefficient for the bed

٢ اـدـ سـوـلـ اـدـ عـلـمـةـ بـرـدـ اـدـ  
هـادـ كـانـ عـقـيـدـ اـدـ عـلـمـةـ بـرـدـ اـدـ  
Darcy's law ask : tieger & tieger

← مـيـزـ Darcy's law  
↓ general equation

Flow على حـلـيلـ جـداـ و  
Permeability مـلـيلـةـ يـهـ

The resistance to flow arises mainly from viscous drag  
ـسـعـاحـيـةـ اـلـسـعـاـ اـبـوـ يـغـنـىـ  
ـوـمـاـيـغـنـىـ اـد~ Flow

$$u = K \frac{(-\Delta P)}{l}$$

$$u = B \frac{(-\Delta P)}{\mu l}$$

adar

- different momentum بیانیه از tube فرود Flow در

within that tube ← ③

based on + ۱۵ وادی از

based on inlet & mom. in  
flow

$\sigma$  shear stress  $\tau$

based on exist flow ← mom. out

### The momentum balance

**مُعَدِّلِي اَعْلَم** = *rate momentum IN – rate of momentum OUT*  
*+ sum of forces acting on the system =*

mom balance accumulation shell رهیکی اکسٹنکشن اسے اونے بھول دے thick هتھا ملے اد

velocity 1. Rate of momentum in across cylindrical surface =  $(2\pi r L) \tau$

1. Rate of momentum in across cylindrical surface =  $(2\pi r L) \tau_{rzr}$

2. Rate of momentum in across cylindrical surface =  $(2\pi r L) \tau_{rzr}$

2. Rate of momentum out across cylindrical surface =  $(2\pi r L) \tau_{rz}|_{r+\Delta r}$

3. Rate of momentum in across annular surface at  $z = 0$  is

$$\frac{dC_0}{dz} = - \left( 2\pi r \Delta r \right) u_z (\rho u_z) \Big|_{z=0}$$

4. Rate of momentum out across annular surface at  $z = L$ , is

area of 4. Rate of momentum out across annular surface at  $z = L$  is  
$$(2\pi A_p)(\rho_0 - \rho_L)$$

**cross flow**  $(2\pi r \Delta r u_z)(\rho u_z)|_{z=1}$

5. Pressure force acting on system =  $(2\pi r \Delta r)(P_0 - P_L)$

 initial exposure

pressure

The general momentum balance equation

\* کل اور general equilibrium

$$(2\pi rL) \left( \tau_{r_2} \Big|_r - \tau_{r_2} \Big|_{r+\Delta r} \right) + (2\pi r \Delta r u_z) \left( \rho u_z \right)_{z=0} - (2\pi r \Delta r u_z) \left( \rho u_z \right)_{z=L} + (2\pi r \Delta r) (P_0 - P_L) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{d}{dr}(r\tau_{rz}) = \frac{(P_0 - P_L)}{L} r$$

$$\text{Function } \leftarrow \tau_{rz} = \left[ \frac{(P_0 - P_L)}{2L} \right] r + \frac{C_1}{r} \quad \therefore C_1 = 0$$

r at the  
center of  
that tube

the boundary condition at  $r = 0$ ,  $\tau_{rz} = 0$

$$\tau = 0 \quad \text{the shear stress} \quad \tau_{rz} = -\mu \frac{du_z}{dr}$$

(max velocity)

يبساري ←  
هندل اكماد ليس يبعض  
ويحصل على اكماده - يلي بالسلك ايد  
الثاني ↗ as

$\tau_{rz} = \frac{(P_0 - P_L)}{2L} r$

ادار  
ask :: believe & receive

بمسا  
هدى  
و سعاده

Substitute the shear stress in momentum equation

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{du_z}{dr} = \frac{(P_0 - P_L)}{2\mu L} r \quad \begin{matrix} \nearrow \\ \text{velocity profile} \\ \text{هي نفسها در} \\ \text{velocity بحسب darcy} \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \nearrow \\ \text{large scale} \end{matrix}$$

Integrate the above equation

$$\rightarrow u_z = \frac{(P_0 - P_L)}{4\mu L} r^2 + C_2$$

B. C. at  $r = R, u_z = 0$

$$\rightarrow C_2 = -\frac{(P_0 - P_L)}{4\mu L} R^2$$

$$u_z = \frac{(P_0 - P_L)}{4\mu L} R^2 \left( 1 - \left( \frac{r}{R} \right)^2 \right) \rightarrow u \text{ Function of } r \& L \& \Delta P$$

The average velocity

$$u = \frac{\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R r u_z dr d\theta}{\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R r dr d\theta} \rightarrow \bar{u} = \frac{\Delta p d_t^2}{32 \mu L} \rightarrow \text{Function of } \Delta P \& L$$

Rearranging equation

$$\frac{\Delta p}{L} = \frac{32 \mu u}{d_t^2}$$

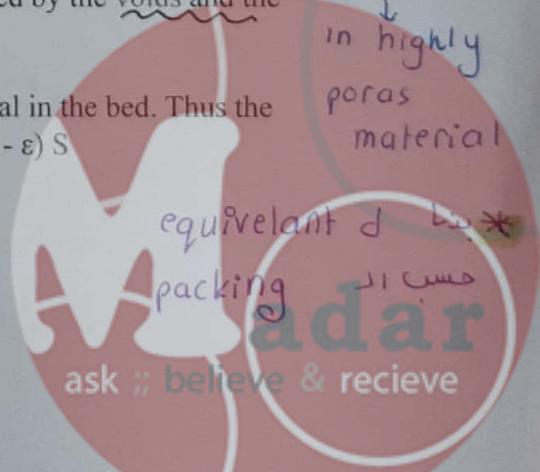
Hagen-Poiseuille equation

$\hookrightarrow$  darcy نفس  
نفس (large scale) بس

Considering a unit volume packed bed, the volumes occupied by the voids and the solid particles are  $\varepsilon$  and  $(1-\varepsilon)$  respectively

Let  $S$  is the surface area per unit volume of the solid material in the bed. Thus the total surface area (SB) in a packed bed of unit volume is  $(1 - \varepsilon) S$

$$SB = (1 - \varepsilon) S$$



\* design equation  $\rightarrow$  function of rate of change of  $X$   
 Function of ( $T$  &  $P$  &  $X$ )  $\rightarrow$  dependent vari. على متغير  
 with respect to the  $L$  of tube or  $w$   
 within that tube  $\rightarrow$   $w$  متغير

For random packing, this is equal to four times the volume occupied by the fluid divided by the surface area of particles in contact with the fluid.

The equivalent diameter is

$$d_e = \frac{4\epsilon}{(1-\epsilon)S}$$

① The velocity of the fluid becomes

$$u_f = \frac{\Delta P}{32\mu L} \left( \frac{16\epsilon^2}{(1-\epsilon)^2 S^2} \right)$$

② The average velocity through the pore channels ( $u_f$ ) is defined as the superficial velocity ( $u$ ) divided by the porosity of the bed

$$u = \frac{\Delta P}{2\mu L} \left( \frac{\epsilon^3}{(1-\epsilon)^2 S^2} \right)$$

الآن  $X$  هو Function بار و في عددي conc. reaction rate متساوية دار بدل ، بدل خلوبي اشي راح يقل ، ما بدل لازم طبيعة دار pressure drop يلي هو ادا

الهدف بتا يوجد متغير معدل تغير  $X$  تابعه  $u$  يعني pressure drop change want to include the effect of pressure drop in overall  $X \rightarrow L$  مقادره معادلة  $L$  دخليه ال  $u$  تغير

هادي المقادير الثانية هي  
أحياناً من الاستحقاقات  
لي علناها مثل

### Ergun equation

$$\frac{dP}{dz} = - \frac{G}{\rho g_c D_p} \left( \frac{1-\phi}{\phi^3} \right) \left[ \frac{150(1-\phi)\mu}{D_p} + 1.75G \right]$$

Function of  $G$  and  $D_p$  &  $\phi$  &  $\mu$

mom. Balance  $\rightarrow$   $P$  function of  $Z$

هاد الجزو من المقادير له علاقة بـ  $P$  identity

$P$  = pressure,  $\text{lb}_f/\text{ft}^2$  or (kPa)

$\phi$  = porosity =  $\frac{\text{volume of void}}{\text{total bed volume}}$  = void fraction

$z$  = length down the packed bed of pipe, ft or (m)

$u$  = superficial velocity = volumetric flow rate  $\div$  cross-sectional area of pipe,  $\text{ft}/\text{h}$  or (m/s)

$G = \mu u$  = superficial mass velocity,  $(\text{lb}_m/\text{ft}^2 \cdot \text{h})$  or  $(\text{kg}/\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{s})$

$\mu$  = viscosity of gas passing through the bed,  $\text{lb}_m/\text{ft} \cdot \text{h}$  or  $(\text{kg}/\text{m} \cdot \text{s})$

$D_p$  = diameter of particle in the bed, ft or (m)

$g_c = 32.174 \text{ lb}_m \cdot \text{ft}/\text{s}^2 \cdot \text{lb}_f$  (conversion factor)  
 $= 4.17 \times 10^8 \text{ lb}_m \cdot \text{ft}/\text{h}^2 \cdot \text{lb}_f$

(Recall that for the metric system  $g_c = 1.0$ )

$1 - \phi = \frac{\text{volume of solid}}{\text{total bed volume}}$

$\rho$  = gas density,  $\text{lb}_m/\text{ft}^3$  or  $(\text{kg}/\text{m}^3)$

I have to have a relation between this density & constant density at the beginning in order to eliminate this effect.

لابد و زادت ادا راح يزيد ويعدل طبقة turbulent laminar ask :: believe & receive

PBR is operated at steady state, the mass flow rate at any point down the reactor,  $\dot{m}$  (kg/s), is equal to the entering mass flow rate,  $\dot{m}_0$  (i.e., equation of continuity)

$$\dot{m}_0 = \dot{m} \rightarrow [\rho_0 v_0 = \rho v] \text{ in term of } \rho, \rho \text{ & volumetric flow rate}$$

$$v = v_0 \frac{P_0}{P} \left( \frac{T}{T_0} \right) \frac{F_T}{F_{T0}} \rightarrow \rho = \rho_0 \frac{v_0}{v} = \rho_0 \frac{P}{P_0} \left( \frac{T_0}{T} \right) \frac{F_{T0}}{F_T} \rightarrow \rho \text{ at any given location within that tube}$$

Combining Equations

$$\frac{dP}{dz} = - \frac{G}{\rho_0 g_c D_p} \left( \frac{1-\phi}{\phi^3} \right) \left[ \frac{150(1-\phi)\mu}{D_p} + 1.75G \right]$$

مُعَوِّضَةٌ

$$\frac{dP}{dz} = - \underbrace{\frac{G(1-\phi)}{\rho_0 g_c D_p \phi^3} \left[ \frac{150(1-\phi)\mu}{D_p} + 1.75G \right]}_{\beta_0} \frac{P_0}{P} \left( \frac{T}{T_0} \right) \frac{F_T}{F_{T0}}$$

isothermal

تساوي المقادير

Function of  $x$  &  $P$

rate of change of pressure with respect to the length of that reactor, change with  $X$  &  $P$  &  $T$

$\times \rightarrow F_T = F_0$  جنبه من اراد

$$\hookrightarrow F_T = F_0 (1 - \boxed{x})$$

راح ندرج های  
design اکعاد نجاد

لتجدد  $x$

as a function of rate

$$\frac{dP}{dz} = - \underbrace{\frac{G(1-\phi)}{\rho_0 g_c D_p \phi^3} \left[ \frac{150(1-\phi)\mu}{D_p} + 1.75G \right]}_{\beta_0} \frac{P_0}{P} \left( \frac{T}{T_0} \right) \frac{F_T}{F_{T0}}$$

بسفنا اکعاد رہے

Simplifying yields

PFR عربنا خبار  
PBR اما بار  $\frac{dP}{dz}$

$$\frac{dP}{dz} = - \beta_0 \frac{P_0}{P} \left( \frac{T}{T_0} \right) \frac{F_T}{F_{T0}}$$

$$\frac{dP}{dx} \text{ تسلیم کیا}$$

$$\beta_0 = \frac{G(1-\phi)}{\rho_0 g_c D_p \phi^3} \left[ \frac{150(1-\phi)\mu}{D_p} + 1.75G \right] \left( \text{e.g., } \frac{\text{kPa}}{\text{m}}, \frac{\text{atm}}{\text{ft}} \right)$$

SI unit



for PBR ::

The catalyst weight

$$W = \frac{\text{cross section area}}{(1 - \phi) A_c} \times \rho_c \times \text{length}$$

مِنْ كُلِّ ارْبَعَةِ عَوْنَانِ مُعَطَّيَاتِ ادَّرْ (مَا بَنَاهُنَّ) عَلَى الْفُوْدِ (الْمَطْوِدِ)

The bulk density

$$\rho_b = \rho_c (1 - \phi)$$

$$\frac{dP}{dW} = -\frac{\beta_0}{A_c(1 - \phi)\rho_c} \frac{P_0}{P} \left( \frac{T}{T_0} \right) \frac{F_T}{F_{T0}}$$

Further simplification yields

$$\frac{dP}{dW} = -\frac{\alpha}{2} \frac{T}{T_0} \frac{P_0}{[P/P_0]} \left( \frac{F_T}{F_{T0}} \right)$$

لَمْ يَقْدِرْ بِغَرَبٍ عَنِ الْأَعْدَالَةِ عَمَانَ

as a fraction of pressure.

Let  $p = (P / P_0)$



$$\frac{dp}{dW} = -\frac{\alpha}{2p} \frac{T}{T_0} \frac{F_T}{F_{T0}}$$

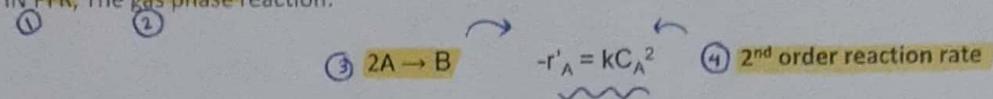


$$\alpha = \frac{2\beta_0}{A_c \rho_c (1 - \phi) P_0}$$



### Example 8.1 Design of an isothermal PFR with pressure drop

IN PFR, The gas phase reaction:



The design equation for an isothermal ideal gas phase reaction with  $\Delta P$  is

$$F_{A0} \frac{dX_A}{dW} = -r'_A$$

This equation requires to substitute the concentration in the rate expression by

$$C_A = \frac{C_{A0}(1-X_A)}{1+\varepsilon X_A} \left( \frac{P}{P_0} \right)$$

To yield

$$\frac{dX_A}{dW} = \frac{k(C_{A0}^2)}{F_{A0}} \frac{(1-X_A)^2}{(1+\varepsilon X_A)^2} \left( \frac{P}{P_0} \right)^2$$

بعذر شاكل های اکناده کارها  
بسی اندیجه و مسخر

\* جینا معادله اد  
و عومنتها  
معادله اد  
فلح عومنتها  
design equation

$X$  &  $P$   
variable  
تنفس مع اد  $W$

- \* This equation has two dependent variables ( $X_A$  and  $P$ ) and one independent variable ( $W$ ). Therefore another coupling equation that contains these dependent variables in the right hand side and rate of change of pressure in left hand side should be included to obtain these variables as a function of weight of catalyst. Ergun Equation is used to relates  $P$  to  $W$  as

$$\frac{dP}{dW} = -\frac{\alpha}{2} \left( \frac{T}{T_0} \right) \left( \frac{P_0}{(P/P_0)} \right) (1+\varepsilon X_A)$$

As differential form of pressure drop in PBR:

This equation can be simplified to:

$$\frac{dy}{dW} = -\frac{\alpha}{2y} (1+\varepsilon X_A) \left( \frac{T}{T_0} \right)$$

$$y = \frac{P}{P_0}$$

$$\varepsilon = \frac{N_{Tf} - N_{T0}}{N_{T0}} = \delta y_{A0}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{2\beta_0}{A_c \rho_c (1-\phi) P_0}$$



$(1-\phi)$ : fraction of solid in bed =  $\frac{\text{volume of solid}}{\text{total bed volume}}$

$A_c$ : cross-sectional area

$\rho_c$ : particle density

$\beta$ : constant for each reactor, calculated using a complex equation that depends on properties of bed (gas density, particle size, gas viscosity, void volume in bed, etc)

$\alpha$ : constant dependant on the packing in the bed

[ Simultaneously solve  $dX_A/dW$  and  $dP/dW$  (or  $dy/dW$ ) using Polymath or analytically after simplification as shown in the next slide ]

### Analytical Solutions to $P/P_0$

Sometimes  $P/P_0$  can be calculated analytically. When  $T$  is constant and  $\varepsilon = 0$ :

ببساطة للحساب

$$\frac{dy}{dW} = -\frac{\alpha}{2y} \left( \frac{T}{T_0} \right) \underbrace{(1 + \beta X_A)}_{1} \quad \rightarrow \frac{dy}{dW} = -\frac{\alpha}{2y} \quad \text{Evaluate}$$

final

← To pressure change

$$\rightarrow 2ydy = -\alpha dW \quad \rightarrow \int_{P_0}^P 2ydy = -\alpha \int_0^W dW \quad \rightarrow y^2 \Big|_1^P = -\alpha W$$

initial ← From no pressure change

$$\begin{matrix} P \\ P_0 \end{matrix} = y$$

$$\begin{matrix} P \\ P_0 \end{matrix} = 1$$

packed داھل ار \*

laminar بیوئن ار

dominance هو ار

pressure کايو في

drop عالي

لهیک  $\propto$  لازم تکون  
معینہا کیسٹ مغیرہ عیان  
ماتیکون کت الجزر سالب

Only for isothermal rxn where  $\varepsilon=0$

ادار  
ask :: believe & recieve  
Flow 10, 20 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

## Pressure Drop Example

This **gas phase** reaction is carried out **isothermally** in a **PBR**. Relate the catalyst weight to  $X_A$

GAS PHASE:



$$-r'_A = kC_A^2$$

**2nd order reaction rate**

$$F_{A0} \frac{dX_A}{dW} = -r'_A$$

$$C_A = \frac{C_{A0} - C_{A0}X_A}{1 + \alpha X_A} \left( \frac{P}{P_0} \right) \left( \frac{T_0}{T} \right) \quad \Rightarrow \quad C_A = C_{A0} (1 - X_A) \left( \frac{P}{P_0} \right)$$

لیک فارم میکنی بخون \*

$$\varepsilon = \frac{N_{Tf} - N_{T0}}{N_{T0}} = \frac{1-1}{1} = 0$$

و بخون کن حاچان  
pressure اد لیکان

حلیله ه و کان عای جهاد اتای مانع  
drop و کله راح یقشی شوی شوی  
within that bed

$$\varepsilon = 0 \text{ and isothermal, so: } \frac{P}{P_0} = \sqrt{1 - \alpha W} \quad \text{Plug into } C_A \rightarrow \quad C_A = C_{A0} - C_{A0}X_A \sqrt{1 - \alpha W}$$

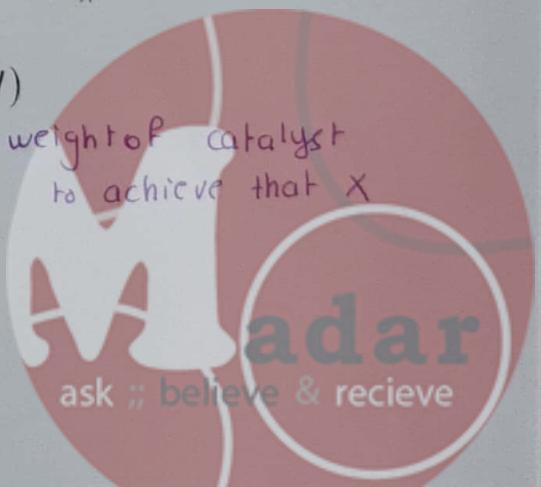
Plug into PBR design equation:

$$F_{A0} \frac{dX_A}{dW} = kC_A^2 \rightarrow F_{A0} \frac{dX_A}{dW} = k(C_{A0} (1 - X_A) \sqrt{1 - \alpha W})^2$$

Simplify, integrate, and solve for  $X_A$  in terms of  $W$  or  $W$  in terms of  $X_A$ :

$$\begin{aligned} & \rightarrow F_{A0} \frac{dX_A}{dW} = kC_{A0}^2 (1 - X_A)^2 (1 - \alpha W) \\ & \text{Final } X \quad \leftarrow \quad \rightarrow \frac{F_{A0}}{kC_{A0}^2} \int_0^{X_A} \frac{dX_A}{(1 - X_A)^2} = \int_0^W (1 - \alpha W) dW \end{aligned}$$

Final weight of catalyst to achieve that  $X$



$$\rightarrow \frac{F_{A0}}{kC_{A0}^2} \int_0^{X_A} \frac{dX_A}{(1-X_A)^2} = \int_0^W (1-\alpha W) dW$$

$$\text{Solve for } X_A \rightarrow \left( \frac{X_A}{1-X_A} \right) = W \left( 1 - \frac{\alpha W}{2} \right) \left( \frac{k C_{A0}}{v_0} \right)$$

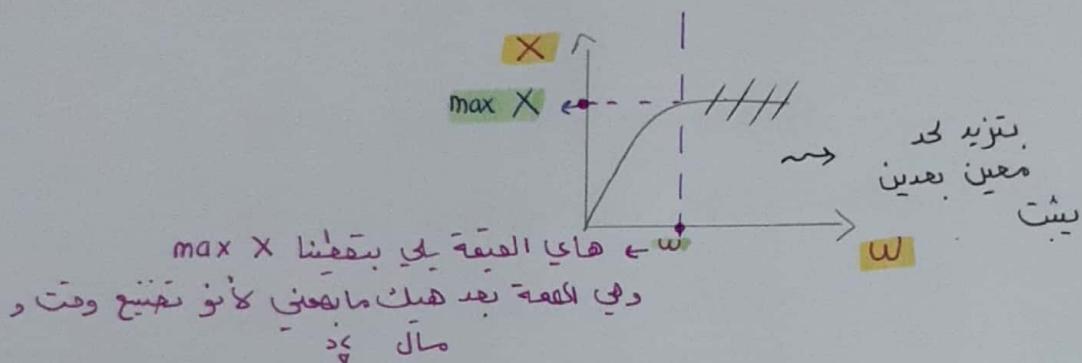
$$\rightarrow X_A = W \left( 1 - \frac{\alpha W}{2} \right) \left( \frac{k C_{A0}}{v_0} \right) - W \left( 1 - \frac{\alpha W}{2} \right) \left( \frac{k C_{A0}}{v_0} \right) X_A$$

$$\rightarrow X_A + W \left( 1 - \frac{\alpha W}{2} \right) \left( \frac{kC_{A0}}{v_0} \right) X_A = W \left( 1 - \frac{\alpha W}{2} \right) \left( \frac{kC_{A0}}{v_0} \right)$$

$$\rightarrow X_A = \frac{\left(1 - \frac{\alpha W}{2}\right) \left(\frac{kC_{A0}}{v_0}\right)}{1 + \left(1 - \frac{\alpha W}{2}\right) \left(\frac{kC_{A0}}{v_0}\right)}$$

$$\rightarrow W = \frac{1 - \sqrt{1 - \left( \frac{2v_0\alpha}{kC_{A0}} \right) \left( \frac{X_A}{1-X_A} \right)}}{\alpha}$$

رِبَادْ وَمَوْلَادْ



### Example 8.2 Calculating Pressure Drop in a Packed Bed

Plot the pressure drop in a 60-ft length of  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch schedule 40 pipe packed with catalyst pellets  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch in diameter. There is  $104.4 \text{ lb}_m/\text{h}$  of gas passing through the bed. The temperature is constant along the length of pipe at  $260^\circ\text{C}$ . The void fraction is 45% and the properties of the gas are similar to those of air at this temperature. The entering pressure is 10 atm.

### Solution

$$1\frac{1}{2}\text{-inch schedule 40 pipe} \rightarrow A_c = 0.01414 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\frac{P}{P_0} = \left(1 - \frac{2\beta_0 L}{P_0}\right)^{1/2} \quad \beta_0 = \frac{G(1-\phi)}{g_c \rho_0 D_p \Phi^3} \left[ \frac{150(1-\phi)\mu}{D_p} + 1.75G \right]$$

$$G = \frac{\dot{m}}{A_c} \quad \rightarrow \quad G = \frac{104.4 \text{ lb}_m/\text{h}}{0.01414 \text{ ft}^2} = 7383.3 \frac{\text{lb}_m}{\text{h} \cdot \text{ft}^2}$$



For air at 260°C and 10 atm



$$\mu = 0.0673 \text{ lb}_m/\text{ft} \cdot \text{h}$$

$$\rho_0 = 0.413 \text{ lb}_m/\text{ft}^3$$

$$D_p = 1/4 \text{ in.} = 0.0208 \text{ ft}, \phi = 0.45 \text{ and}$$

$$g_c = 4.17 \times 10^8 \frac{\text{lb}_m \cdot \text{ft}}{\text{lb}_f \cdot \text{h}^2}$$

$$v_0 = \frac{\dot{m}}{\rho_0} = \frac{104.4 \text{ lb}_m/\text{h}}{0.413 \text{ lb}_m/\text{ft}^3} = 252.8 \text{ ft}^3/\text{h} (7.16 \text{ m}^3/\text{h})$$

$$\beta_0 = \frac{G(1-\phi)}{g_c \rho_0 D_p \phi^3} \left[ \frac{150(1-\phi)\mu}{D_p} + 1.75G \right]$$

$$\beta_0 = \left[ \frac{7383.3 \text{ lb}_m/\text{ft}^2 \cdot \text{h}(1-0.45)}{(4.17 \times 10^8 \text{ lb}_m \cdot \text{ft}/\text{lb}_f \cdot \text{h}^2)(0.413 \text{ lb}_m/\text{ft}^3)(0.0208 \text{ ft})(0.45)^3} \right] \times \left[ \frac{150(1-0.45)(0.0673 \text{ lb}_m/\text{ft} \cdot \text{h})}{0.0208 \text{ ft}} + 1.75(7383.3) \frac{\text{lb}_m}{\text{ft}^2 \cdot \text{h}} \right]$$

design For catalytic reactor (مُفتوح) راح بنسأدنى 3 اسْتَاد design equation بار  
or design reactor  $\Rightarrow$

①  $X$  as a function of  $w$ .

②  $T$  as a function of  $w$  (exo & endo).

③  $P$  as a function of  $w$ .

$$\beta_0 = 0.01244 \frac{\text{lb}_f \cdot \text{h}}{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lb}_m} \left[ \overbrace{\frac{266.9}{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lb}_m}}^{\text{Term 1}} + \overbrace{\frac{12,920.8}{\text{ft}^2 \cdot \text{h}}}^{\text{Term 2}} \right] \frac{\text{lb}_m}{\text{ft}^2 \cdot \text{h}} = 164.1 \frac{\text{lb}_f}{\text{ft}^3}$$

$$\beta_0 = 164.1 \frac{\text{lb}_f}{\text{ft}^3} \times \frac{1 \text{ ft}^2}{144 \text{ in.}^2} \times \frac{1 \text{ atm}}{14.7 \text{ lb}_f/\text{in.}^2}$$

$$\frac{1 \text{ atm}}{\text{ft}} = 333 \frac{\text{kPa}}{\text{m}}$$

$$\boxed{\beta_0 = 0.0775 \frac{\text{atm}}{\text{ft}} = 25.8 \frac{\text{kPa}}{\text{m}}}$$

$$\frac{P}{P_0} = \left( 1 - \frac{2\beta_0 L}{P_0} \right)^{1/2}$$

$$P = \frac{P}{P_0} = \left( 1 - \frac{2\beta_0 L}{P_0} \right)^{1/2} = \left( 1 - \frac{2 \times 0.0775 \text{ atm}/\text{ft} \times 60 \text{ ft}}{10 \text{ atm}} \right)^{1/2} = 0.265$$

26%  $\rightarrow$  75%  $\rightarrow$  100% دُرْجَة

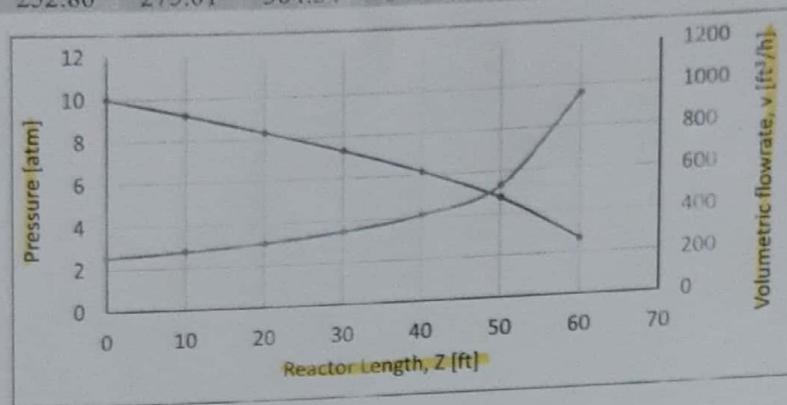
pressure at a given information  
ask "believe & recieve"

$$P = 0.265P_0 = 2.65 \text{ atm} (268 \text{ kPa}) \rightarrow \Delta P = P_0 - P = 10 - 2.65 = 7.35 \text{ atm} (744 \text{ kPa})$$

for the case  $\epsilon = 0$  and  $T = T_0$   $\rightarrow v = v_0 \frac{P_0}{P}$

$z \text{ (ft)}$	0	10	20	30	40	50	60
$p/p_0$	1.00	0.92	0.83	0.73	0.62	0.47	0.26
$p$	10.00	9.19	8.31	7.31	6.16	4.74	2.65
$v \text{ (ft}^3/\text{h)}$	252.80	275.01	304.34	345.62	410.10	532.95	955.49

بلغت من  
النهاية 100 %  
261.



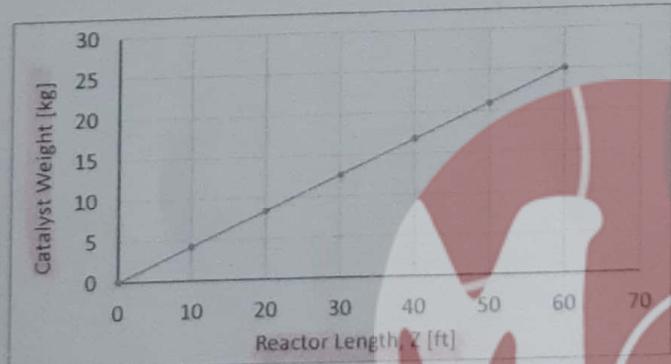
design equ. لـ  $\alpha$   $\rightarrow$   $\alpha = f(z)$   
 $\alpha$  as a function  $\rightarrow$   $\alpha = f(z)$   
 $\alpha$  دينار  $\rightarrow$  دينار  $\rightarrow$  Ergun equation

For  $\rho_c = 120 \text{ lb}_m/\text{ft}^3$

$$\alpha = \frac{2\beta_0}{\rho_c(1-\phi)A_cP_0} = \frac{2(0.0775)\text{atm}/\text{ft}}{120 \text{ lb}_m/\text{ft}^3(1-0.45)(0.01414\text{ft}^2)10 \text{ atm}}$$

$$\alpha = 0.0165 \text{ lb}_m^{-1} = 0.037 \text{ kg}^{-1}$$

$$p = \frac{P}{P_0} = (1 - \alpha W)^{1/2}$$



adar  
ask :: believe & receive

conversion بقدر اعومنا كل اد variables بدلانه اد single rxn هـ

$r_A \rightarrow$  function of conc of All species in the reactor

لما يكون عندي 2 reaction اذ انکر ما يقدر اسقفل اد روتا نفخت اد

شو طبيعة اد parallel كيف اربط تفاعل الثاني \*

rate of change of molar flowrate instead of  $x$  with respect to  $w$

دستو العلاقة شهم و هو انتاجه اد yield يبي بين بايه من conversion reactions مجموعه اد yield ، كيف معنی ارفع اد yield و اد desired product للـ

## Topic 9. Multiple Reactions

In this class we will study the types of multiple reactions and provide the algorithm that being used for determination the rate and flowrates of the exit species from different types of reactors:

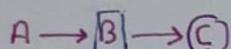
### 1 - Parallel reactions :-

Kind of series more than one reaction are going on the same time  $A \rightarrow B$

$C \rightarrow D + F$ , more than one reaction

معكى تكون طبيعة هاي اد بعضى اد reactions معنی اد سقافل مع بعضى reactions within the different reactions if the species  $\leftarrow$  complex rxn are not reacting with each other among the different reactions we have parallel rxn (complex يكون mix rxn اذ)

### 2- series reactions :-



my desired product

I have to min  $c$  & max  $B$

inst. reaction

that it is fast going on

no need to consider that

### Types of multiple reactions

Multiple reactions are classified into four different types:

1. Parallel reactions
2. Series reactions
3. Independent reactions
4. Complex reactions

### 3- Independent rxn :-

$A + B \rightarrow C \rightsquigarrow$  بعضاً وتتفاوت products

for these rxn in design we will use flow rate instead of  $x$  and conc  $\rightarrow$  مابحتاج  $x$  لآنوما، او معنی اد we can't relate  $x$  of  $\leftarrow$  multi rxn the first rxn to the  $x$  of second rxn or third rxn

For these reaction, in design we will use molar flow rates and concentrations and we will not use conversion!

Consequently for each of these reactions there is one or more products is/are needed and the yield from the process will be obtained. Therefore we will study

كيف هاد التفاعل يكون

1. Selectivity of reaction
2. Yield from the reactor and process

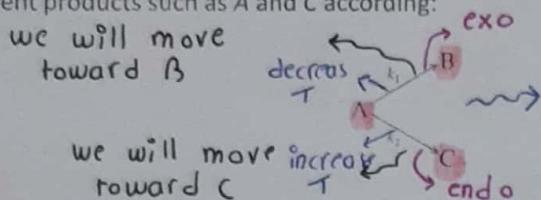
selective toward my desired product  
ask "believe & reviewed"

من هنا المتعلق  
we will consider  
Two topics:

\* If have parallel rxn ( $A \rightarrow B$ ) & ( $A \rightarrow C$ ) بنفس الوقت  
حسب درجة الحرارة  $\Delta K$  تتغير مع

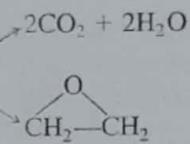
## 1. Parallel Reactions (competing reactions)

Parallel reactions are reactions where the reactant is consumed by two different reaction pathways to form different products such as A and C according:



to control the السبب في يختلئ this because the type of rxn that take place within that rxn, I wast my resorse, my

For example, in order to produce ethylene oxide from ethylene, an oxidation reaction takes place between ethylene and oxygen. The stoichiometric ratio between ethylene and oxygen is the factor to either produce ethylene oxide or to have complete burn of ethylene to carbon dioxide and water. Therefore, a parallel reaction takes place here, one leads to a desired product (ethylene oxide) and the other leads to undesired product CO<sub>2</sub>.



\* كل reaction له مسلسلة المراحل بما هي كالتالي :

$\text{CH}_2$  های اکمادله بعنی ایاهانقی لست  
one of the factors will be the factor لفوت

run this rxn under limited condition

(بدي اهنيف الا  $O_2$  سوي سوي (dose) مثلثه وحدة

لو هاد التفاعل لي كت  $\Delta H < 0$  ، على اد  $3m$  راح اعمل على  $B$  ، لو

فليت الغول راح امهمل على  $O_2$

(مادة مابعد إياتها) ، يؤثر في

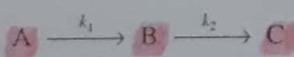
operating condition  $T_k p$

## 2 Series Reactions (

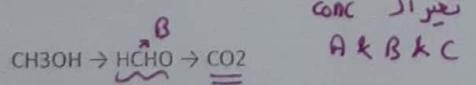
إذا هدلت أنيكم بهذا المُقْتَل  
 toward my desired product  
 هنـت يـكون حلـيـت المسـكـلة (المـقـتـلـ سـرـيجـ)  
 ما أـخـلـيـت limiting تـكـفـيـة الـO~2 يـكـونـ يـبـعـيـ  
 المـقـتـلـ ، إذا فـلـيـت المـقـتـلـ يـفـعـيـ ، الـO~2  
 يـكـونـ أـخـلـيـت ، إذا تـفـاقـلـ معـ الـO~2  
 at low conc. of O~2 اـرـجـعـتـ كـمـيـةـ الـO~2 رـاحـ يـكـونـ  
 product want  $\leftarrow \text{H}_2\text{O} \& \text{CO}_2$

## 2. Series Reactions (consecutive reactions)

This type of multiple reactions happened when a reaction produces a product such as  $B$  and this product (either unstable or affected by other factors or species) is further converted to another product such as  $C$  according:

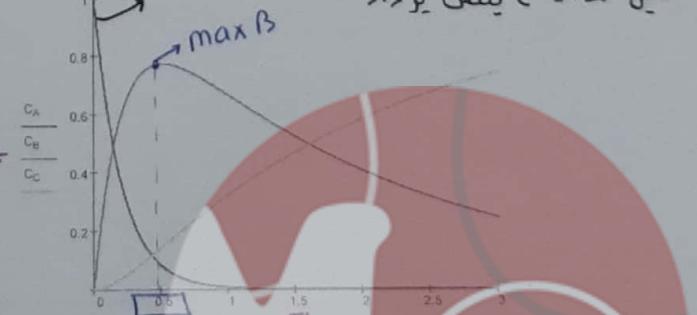


An example is the oxidation of methanol, where the desired formaldehyde is readily degraded to carbon dioxide



Here the desired product is the formaldehyde, B ( $\text{HCHO}$ ) and it is desired the amount of this product as maximum as possible as shown in the figure

\* اور Factor اور لخند سٹو اور  
desired compar to  
undesired

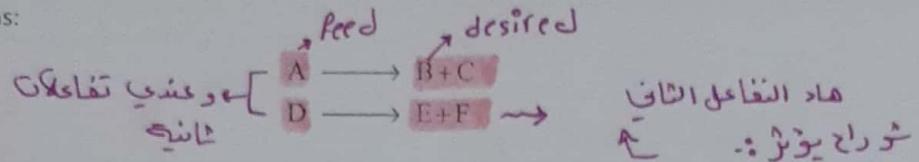


لوبسي اشفل هاد التفاعل in Batch شو افضل زمن بعمل عندو من B اي افضل وقت عند ( $t=0.5$ ) نهن ساية لوميلتو اكتر بربط اد CSTR askm besceny & receive with respect to volume

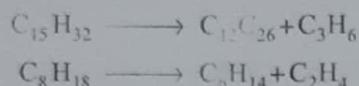
- \* هاد الاتي يوزر على اد *yield* يعني كيف ؟
- اد volume يعني كان معمم لهاد التفاعل انقسم بعض لآن هذو منه همار للتفاعل الثانى دبالتاي انا بحتاج جم ، اهنا في لهاد التفاعل يمكن .
  - لتفهم فن مسلسلة بأجمل راج تفلح عندى مجموعة product فحتاج extra sep. leg. عمان أعمل اد من اد undesired desired .

### 3. Independent Parallel Reactions

These reactions occur in reactor at the same time but neither the products nor the reactants react with each other as:



An example is the cracking of crude oil to form gasoline, where two of the many reactions occurring are



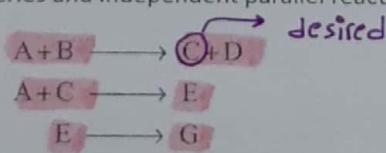
Here more than one material reacts on the surface of catalyst at the same time. Suppose we need to produce  $C_6H_{14}$  from  $C_8H_{18}$ , unfortunately, other reaction such as the first one takes place on the surface of the catalyst. Why don't we need that, because this first reaction consumes the active surface of the catalyst and hence reduces the yield of the second reaction.

\* اذا بسي اسقفي و عن اد *min separator* داعل *max min* للتفاعل condition (P & T & K) *indirectly* هاد يوزر على التفاعل  
يعني بدل ما اعمل  $B$  من  $90\%$  ويفلح معن  $30\%$  من  $E$  من  $10\%$  *max*  
باقي اد  $\times$  دعك اد  $B$  من  $50\%$  وافلح  $\times$  داعل  $E$  من  $50\%$   
 $0.05\%$  بقل اد condition على ايكيل بجيث افقن اد  
اد  $\times$  بيو $3\%$  ادا ازتر بجيث اهل *extra effort* بعد مايسن التفاعل للفضل .

أسوء اسبي دع

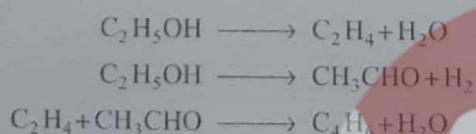
### 4. Complex Reactions

These reactions are combination of series and independent parallel reactions as:



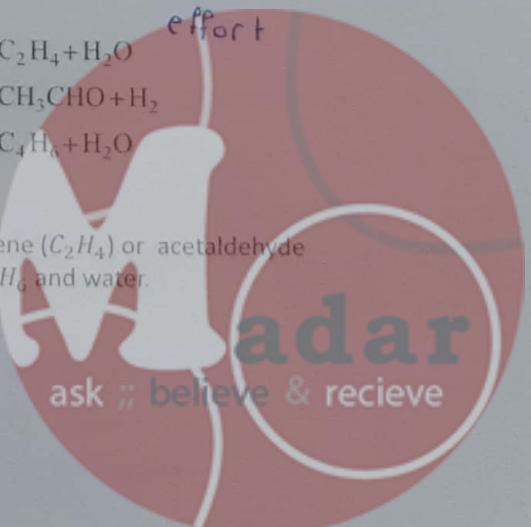
\* المهم يلي بتنا نوصلله =>

How to get the max conversion with min effort



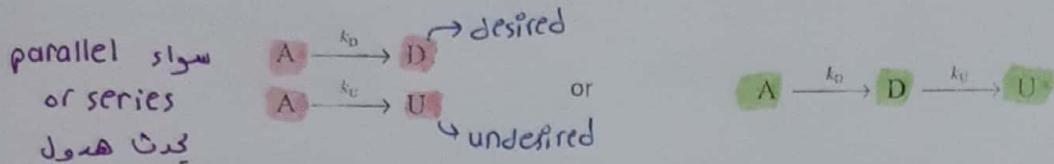
An example is a combination of parallel and series reactions is the formation of butadiene from ethanol:

Here ethanol is reacted in two parallel reactions to produce either ethylene ( $C_2H_4$ ) or acetaldehyde  $CH_3CHO$  where both products further reacted to produce butadiene  $C_4H_6$  and water.



## Desired and Undesired Reactions

Regardless what type of reaction is (parallel, series, independent or complex, there is one reaction is needed while other reactions are not needed. The needed one lead to a desired reaction while the other reactions produces unwanted products as shown in the reactions



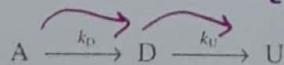
التفاعلين Therefore, it is needed to maximize the desired product and minimize the underside product.

∴

The selectivity of these reaction give indication what is the ratio between the rates of these reactions, the extent of these reactions or the number of moles of these reactions according

## Selectivity of reactions

across the whole process  
نفث ایکی بانسبة د دیلڈ



لختی

① Instantaneous selectivity

$$S_{D/U} = \frac{r_D}{r_U} = \frac{\text{rate of formation of D}}{\text{rate of formation of U}}$$

اد د ہونا ہے ratio میں  
التفاعل السریع للباعی، فی حال  
کان السریع ہواد دیلڈ  
desired

بعضی هاد

② Overall selectivity

reactor ہے مالع من اد دیلڈ

target ہے اد دیلڈ  
operating cond. ہے اد دیلڈ

رالٹائی لختی ممینہ

برفع اد د ہے  
معکن علی بعد

reactor 5 steps ہواد د

برمع پڑک لائی تغیرت اد د  
conc

$$S_{D/U} = \frac{F_D}{F_U} = \frac{\text{Exit molar flow rate of desired product}}{\text{Exit molar flow rate of undesired product}}$$

لو کانت سرعة (D → U)  
متبللة و سرعة (A → D)

کبیرہ راح یکون عندي S

عالیہ ماراج یاحق اد د سچوں

د د لائی تغیری

ask believe & receive

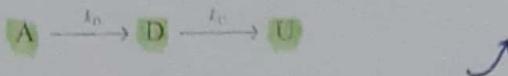
const. بتوں اد د  
اویمعنی آخر اد د  
ratio  
U with respect to D د exit mols

$$S_{D/U} = \frac{N_D}{N_U}$$

adar

الإجمالي للمنتج أو المنتج المنتهية هو مجموع المنتجات A و B ، مع A كالم المنتهية لـ B و B كالم المنتهية لـ A .

## **Yield of reactions**



⇒ Similarly, the yield is defined as the ratio of the reaction rate of a given product to the reaction rate of the key reactant A (*Instantaneous yield based on reaction rates*) as

- ① Instantaneous yield based on reaction rates

$$Y_D = \frac{r_D}{-r_A}$$

1 yield view مراحله از حسب از molar point view.

⇒ The *overall yield*,  $\tilde{Y}_D$ , is based on mole or molar flow rates and defined as the ratio of moles of product formed at the end of the reaction to the number of moles of the key reactant, A

### ② Overall yield based on moles

#### **For a batch system**

$$\tilde{Y}_D = \frac{N_D}{N_{A0} - N_A}$$

flow of D  
دید بین مطلع من  
with respect  
لیلی مقابله

## 2 For flow system

$$\tilde{Y}_D = \frac{F_D}{F_{A0} - F_A}$$

initial molar flow      ↓  
flow of A reacted (consumed)

\* لغرض حل المسألة نتعال على  $A$  من  $10 \text{ mol}$  ونطلع  $L_i$  من  $2 \text{ mol}$  هذين منها  
 I have to max the  $c_u & c_D$  طبعاً  
 Flowrate of  $D$  with respect to  $8 \text{ mol}$   
 من  $10, 8, 2$

## Summary: Selectivity and Yield

$A \rightarrow D$  (desired)

## Selectivity

$$S_{DU} = \frac{r_D}{r_H}$$

### Overall

$A \rightarrow U$  (undesired)

## 2 Yield

$$\gamma_D = \frac{r_D}{-r_A}$$

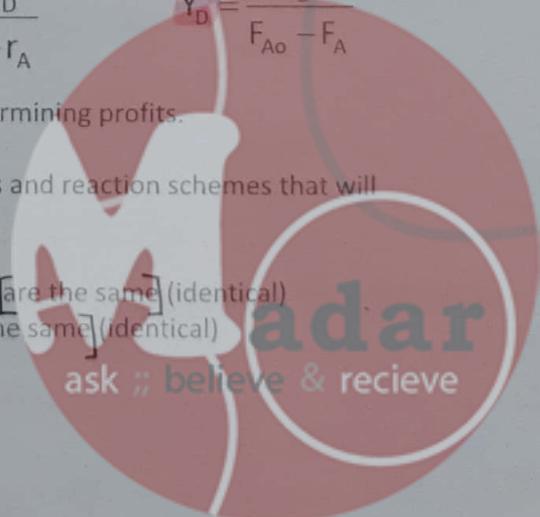
$$\tilde{Y}_D = \frac{F_D}{F_{Ao} - F_A}$$

The *overall* selectivity,  $\tilde{S}$ , and yields,  $\tilde{Y}$ , are important in determining profits.

The instantaneous selectivity give insights in choosing reactors and reaction schemes that will help maximize the profit.

For CST  
البيكولونا نفس  
البيكولونا عذبة  
perfect mixing

اد PFRI نفس ایضاً ما یکنوا تهییت لایه هایی برای کنترل انتخابی





\* ليس ما استخدم PFR من غير dilution :-

mixing وختى PFR وختى stoich راه ييلش سخول لـ U لأن الا مكايكون راه ييلش سخول reactor ومعكى سخول reactant ماءد بعسي smoothly جوا در تركيزها 10 هنال ثوابتى سخول من 10 در ساتي الا لـ U حيل الا A ، لو كان CSTR د product راه يعمل dilution لا 4 دينيل 6 البائي صار dilution يعنى حللت التركيز conc of A بعد عدد المولات عن بعضها بميسير A تكون نقشى دراها A ثانية هاي الا أكثر ساتي تكون لـ U أما الا PFR الا A تكون نقشى دراها A cross section داخل الا tube يلى مسيت تركيزها ما زال عالي داخل هاي الا A كل هاد حتى أحافظ على حوتات الا A واحت دراها A حوتات الا D وهى 1 كل هاد حتى أحافظ على التركيز عالي .

pressure diff لهاي الا

\* داعياً عنا reactants





### Case 4 :-

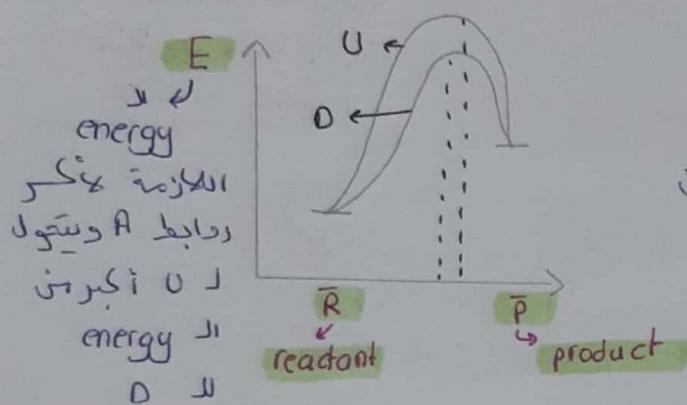
$$S = e^{\frac{E_{Au} - E_0}{RT}}$$

\* اذا كان او

$$E_u > E_0$$

يلى باد راح يهسوس (+)

باتاى او S راح تكون (+)



$$S \uparrow, E_{Au} \uparrow$$

عالیہ مانسینہ لہ  
D، اسہل یکوں  
D بی افرا ٹابق  
داحد دی  
حللت T ادا راح یزید  
دارد S تزید.

\* بهای احالة

بدی اصلل الحارہ علان

او S دھنل عالیہ، اذا

حللت T ادا راح یزید  
دارد S تزید.

### Case 3 :-

$$E_0 > E_u$$

$$S = e^{-\frac{\text{value}}{T}} = \frac{1}{e^{\frac{\text{value}}{T}}}$$

+ اذا زدت T

(value / T) راح بیقل

باتاى او e بیقل داد

$$\frac{1}{e^{\text{value}/T}}$$

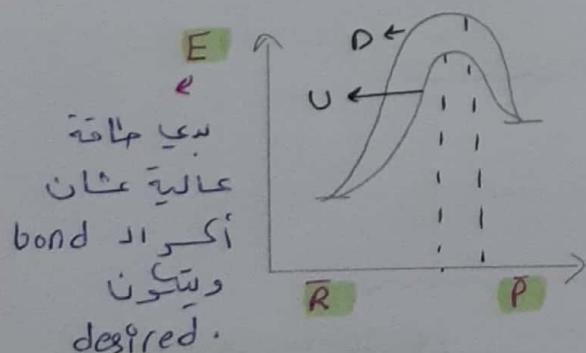
$$T \uparrow, S \uparrow$$

دلسکن ممیح لوحلت

الحارہ راح بیقل او S

\* اذا زدت او T

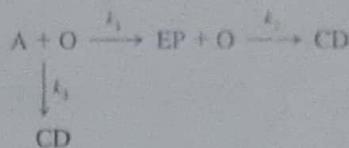
بتزید S.



برفع اد S عن طريق ازدياد  
البسط و احتل المقام .

### Instantaneous Selectivity

$$S_{DU} = \frac{r_D}{r_U}$$



لتعرف اد S في case first order اخترناها السؤال  
في الـ case first order بقدر افرجها عامل مشترك  
وأسيلها من المعادلة لكن ما لها تأثير  
اما لو كان 80%  $C_O$

$$S_{D/U} = \frac{r_{EB}}{r_{CD}} = \frac{k_1 C_A C_O - k_2 C_{EB} C_O}{k_2 C_{EP} C_O + k_3 C_A C_O}$$

### Instantaneous Yield

$$Y_D = \frac{r_D}{-r_A}$$

$$\begin{aligned} -r_A &= k_1 C_A C_O + k_3 C_A C_O \\ r_{EB} &= k_1 C_A C_O - k_2 C_{EB} C_O \\ r_{CD} &= k_2 C_{EP} C_O + k_3 C_A C_O \end{aligned}$$

$$Y_D = \frac{r_{EB}}{-r_A} = \frac{k_1 C_A C_O - k_2 C_{EB} C_O}{k_1 C_A C_O + k_3 C_A C_O}$$

عن اد O<sub>2</sub> راح تتوزع بين التقليعين

واحد 60% والثاني 20% دعنا 20%  
نافق يعني معن نفس النسبة بالباقي  
ما يقدر أصعب، هون السؤال

excess

In all cases above the concentration of oxygen can be omitted as it is in excess.

\* لازم نعمل deviation لـ S بالنسبة لهاي اد S بدلالة اد T  
وأساليها بالمحض (المستحب الاولى تابي محض يعني

optimum C & optimum T  $\rightsquigarrow$  optimum S

(optimum condition to get the max Y as well as the max S

\* مرات ادا اد S حقيقة ايجادي اد S راح يزيد والعكس صحيح (بدي  
10000 ton/day 100% S بـ 1ton ا لوبيعة مقابل اد  
10000 و 1% ، بالهاد يفترض بعلبة امتقاد  
you should optimize your profit based on the operating conditions .

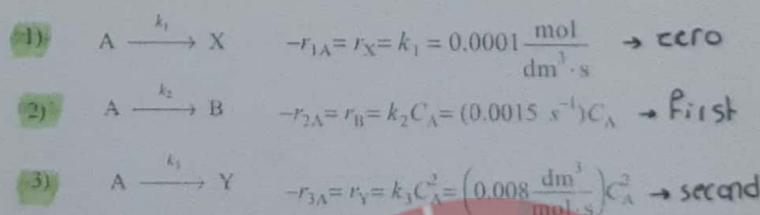
EXAMPLE 9.2 Maximizing the Selectivity for the Famous Trambouze Reactions

Reactant A decomposes by three simultaneous reactions to form three products, one that is desired, B, and two that are undesired, X and Y. These gas-phase reactions, along with the appropriate rate laws, are called the Trambouze reactions (AIChE J., 5, 384).

بدي اعرف الا  
max S  
can be  
achieved

The specific reaction rates are given at 300 K and the activation energies for reactions (1), (2), and (3) are  $E_1 = 10,000$  kcal/mole,  $E_2 = 15,000$  kcal/mole, and  $E_3 = 20,000$  kcal/mole.

\* How, and under what conditions (e.g., reactor type(s), temperature, concentrations), should the reaction be carried out to maximize the selectivity of species B for an entering concentration of species A of 0.4 M and a volumetric flow rate of 2.0 dm<sup>3</sup>/s?



براعة هادي  
التعاملات

بنفس كلها تزداد

لتحت تزداد

→ أصعب واحد دينه أسرع واحد بورفت الكرارة سوي

ada  
ask :: believe & recieve

### \* Example 9.1 :-

$$S = \frac{K_1 C_A - K_2 C_E B}{K_2 C_E B + K_3 C_A} \quad \text{run at } T \downarrow \& \text{high } E_{EB}$$

\* اذا زدت البسط :-

إذا زدت البسط يعني بي  $K_2$  تكون أصل ما يجيء متأخثاً أصلها، أما بقلل إد  $K_2$  أو إد  $C_{EB}$  هي إد  $D$  يعني، إفي أصل  $\parallel C_{EB}$  هي تكون ما فعلت إشي بالتالي بي أصل إد  $K_2$  عاً أصل إد  $K_2$  عاً كنسلت تأثير هاد التفاصيل  $(D \rightarrow O^{K_2} + EP)$

$$K_2 \propto C \frac{-E_{CB}}{RT} \rightarrow \text{exp.} \cdot \text{هاداد} \xrightarrow{\text{بی احتل}}$$

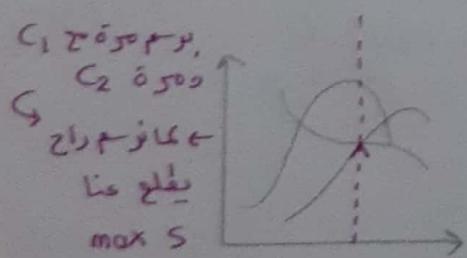
decrease عثان امثله سی ازید لکام بی ازید لکام اما بزید E او بعکل اد T  $\rightarrow \frac{1}{e^{\frac{E_{CB}}{RT}}}$

\* إذا بدأ أحتل المقام : -  
بدأ أحتل الـ  $k_3(A)$  يعني يكفي لعثت ثابت  $\lambda$  كي  $A + O \xrightarrow{k_3} CD$  !

لوكانت  $k_3$  راح ي تكون عندي لـ كيف بدئي أحملعه = > [2]

$$k_1 \propto e^{-E_1/RT} \quad \xrightarrow{\text{غدان تزید کردن}} \quad \text{سها تزید کردن}$$

\* زی ما هو دافعه موئی فـ الکارلہ البسٹا بـ جـ زـ لـ کـ وـ رـ اـ



we can found optimum T

you have to optimize your process based on the max S

جواب ایسا کیا کہ  $\max_{\text{کام}} \text{asked believe} & \text{receive}$   
 S as a function of  $\lambda$  دیکھو rate  
 $\text{const} \leftarrow E \Rightarrow T \& C_1$

optimum value of conc of A that given max S

لأنه عدي أكثر من تفاعل سعال باهض

تركيز A ارتفع وبعد حين تزال (أكتر من)  $\sum r_j$  ((undesired))

### Solution :

#### Instantaneous Selectivity

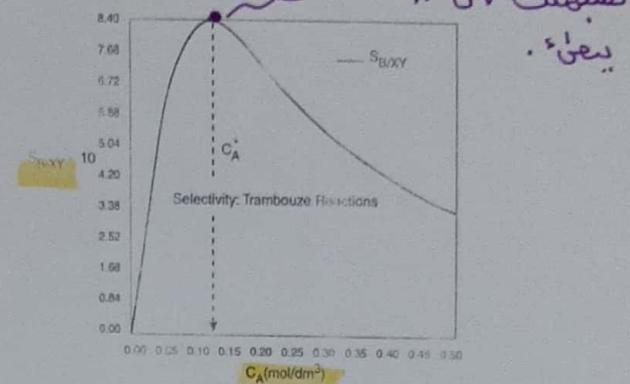
$$s_i = \frac{r_i}{\sum r_j}, \quad j = 1, \dots, \text{all products of interest}$$

The instantaneous selectivity of species B with respect to species X and Y is

$$S_{B/XY} = \frac{r_B}{r_X + r_Y} = \frac{k_2 C_A}{k_1 + k_3 C_A^2}$$

When we plot  $S_{B/XY}$  vs.  $C_A$ , we see that there is a maximum

To find the maximum,  $C_A^*$ , we differentiate  $S_{B/XY}$  with respect to  $C_A$ , set the derivative to zero, and solve for  $C_A^*$ . That is



$$\frac{dS_{B/XY}}{dC_A} = 0 = \frac{k_2 [k_1 + k_3 C_A^{*2}] - k_2 C_A^* [2k_3 C_A^*]}{[k_1 + k_3 C_A^{*2}]^2} \implies C_A^* = \sqrt{\frac{k_1}{k_3}} = \sqrt{\frac{0.0001 \text{ (mol/dm}^3 \cdot \text{s})}{0.008 \text{ (dm}^3/\text{mol} \cdot \text{s})}} = 0.112 \text{ mol/dm}^3$$

مشتق المادلة في  
with respect  
موف  
to conc

يعني إذا بستكل  
غير مبكر يتأثر بخاروة

optimum c  
to get max S

T مش

\* إذا عدي  $\leftarrow$  مش هندرى ← multiple reaction

to introduce the feed as concentrated as possible, don't introduce the feed as diluted as possible, not necessarily we should check before you introduce the feed what is the c should be introduce to get your desired product as max as possible.

Therefore, to maximize the selectivity  $S_{B/XY}$ , we want to carry out our reaction in such a manner that the CSTR concentration of A is always at  $C_A^*$ . The corresponding selectivity at  $C_A^*$  is

$$S_{B/XY} = \frac{k_2 C_A^*}{k_1 + k_3 C_A^{*2}} = \frac{k_2 \sqrt{\frac{k_1}{k_3}}}{k_1 + k_1} = \frac{k_2}{2\sqrt{k_1 k_3}} = \frac{0.0015}{2[(0.0001)(0.008)]^{1/2}}$$

$$S_{B/XY} = 0.84$$



as a function of  $T$  ← سنا در  $S$  →

Maximize the selectivity with respect to temperature

From previous part we had

$$S_{B/XY} = \frac{r_B}{r_X + r_Y} = \frac{k_2 C_A^*}{k_1 + k_3 C_A^*} \quad \text{and} \quad C_A^* = \sqrt{\frac{k_1}{k_3}}$$

Substitute the second term in the first one

$$S_{B/XY} = \frac{k_2 C_A^*}{k_1 + k_3 C_A^{*2}} = \frac{k_2 \sqrt{\frac{k_1}{k_3}}}{k_1 + k_3} = \frac{k_2}{2\sqrt{k_1 k_3}} \quad \text{or} \quad S_{B/XY} = \frac{A_2}{2\sqrt{A_1 A_3}} \exp\left[\frac{\frac{E_1 + E_3 - E_2}{2}}{RT}\right]$$

desired ↗

Case 1: If  $\frac{E_1 + E_3}{2} < E_2$  Run at as high a temperature as possible with existing equipment and watch out for other side reactions that might occur at higher temperatures

Case 2: If  $\frac{E_1 + E_3}{2} > E_2$  Run at low temperatures but not so low that a significant conversion is not achieved

→ راح يعمر اد  
(-) e سالنی

عند الحرارة  
المطلوبة اد

راح نقل للهيلث بزير

حرارة عمان ازيد اد

بزير حرارة ↗  
حت اكسرا در  $E_2$  على ماب

$$\frac{E_1 + E_3}{2}$$

\* بتعارن  $E_2$  مع جموع اد  $E$

كل اد  $E$  يعفي مجموعه  $E_3 = E_2$  و  $E_1$   
أكبر من  $E_2$  ،  $E_1$  بتعارن مع  $E_1 = \frac{1}{2}E_2$   
 $E_3$  يعفي  $E_1$  power ملأ  $E_1$  عيسكه .

For the activation energies given in this example

$$\frac{E_1 + E_3}{2} - E_2 = \frac{10,000 + 20,000}{2} - 15,000 = 0$$

So the selectivity for this combination of activation energies is independent of temperature!

What is the conversion of A in the CSTR?

$$\chi^* = \frac{C_{A0} - C_A^*}{C_{A0}} = \frac{0.4 - 0.112}{0.4} = 0.72$$



راحتی عن ادریس design reaction in series کیا نظر  
ار مختلف عن ار single ات احیاناً تعین دکار  
ار multiple desired product

## **Topic 10. Multiple Reactions Reactor selection and Design**

In this class we will study the types of reactors needed to run multiple reactions and their design;

الدوريات جندي انته للحساير في معكى اهسراها . ← safety Factor لأن يوملاً انفتر در reactor راح اهسرا ملابس ①

شو العوامل يحي سلامة بالـ safety .  
 جبيعة اد reaction اذا كان اندو او exo بدي اهسيف side reaction  
 لو كان PFR بدخله على more than 1 inlet و الثاني بدخل 1 side  
 على ادار inlet dose بحسب بسيطة بحيث اهدر اوككم بالـ Feed يلي داخل ، مابقدر استخدم  
 runaway & overshooting so we راح يمطر exo لكان ويكون  
 have a problem

converion SL safety ← Temp ④  
ر X يشكل غير ممتاز بستة على 50 °C

**كُفْ أَحْكَمْ سَاحِرَةً :-**

کیفیت اکٹم باجوارہ :-  
اذاً عندی بیون PFR      In term of heat exchange  $\rightarrow$  CSTR  $\rightarrow$  PFR

## Reactor Selection and Operating Conditions

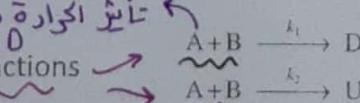
\* Reactor Selection will be based on:

heating & cooling media

1. Safety
  2. Selectivity
  3. Yield
  4. Temperature control
  5. Cost

عاده اد CSTR أرخص من ال PFR باتاي لما يكون cost (5)  $\leftarrow$  Multi rxn باتاي أكبر من CSTR راح ينفعو ، لو كان جبعة التناول اد x ماكتاحها كثيـر . 70% مثلاً باخذ مجموعة CSTR على التوالى بدل

→ تأثير الكرة والمنفعة لا يحصل إلا



$$\text{اذا اخراج } \rightarrow \text{ واحد داخل راح shift لعنهه } \text{ يفعل}$$

Consider two simultaneous reactions

وَالثَّانِي بَعْدَ

$$(k_1/k_2) \rightarrow \infty$$

دال تواري اد د ask believe & receive endo از بدي اخباره

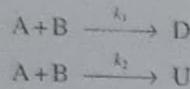
\* عنا أكثر من عامل يتحكم بنفس الوقت

selection by  
reactor

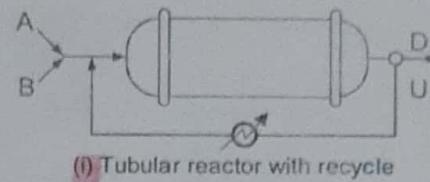
small CSTRs are better than 1 PFR

ما يكون highly exo ①  
أو كلام في order to get the dilution for react  
هزمه التفاعل الثنائي أنه يحصل هنكون زدت اد داد U ، زيادة الحرارة يتعلل (K<sub>1</sub>/K<sub>2</sub>)

### Case 1: If the reactions are highly exothermic



$$S_{DU} = \frac{r_D}{r_U} = \frac{k_1}{k_2} C_A^{\alpha_1-\alpha_2} C_B^{\beta_1-\beta_2}$$

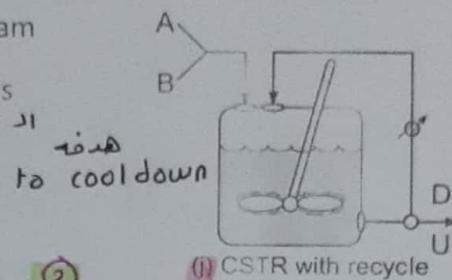


① First choice is to used reactors with recycle stream

② If the Desired is exothermic and the Undesired is endothermic use recycle stream → ~~recycle~~ اد داد

③ If the Desired is endothermic and Undesired is exothermic

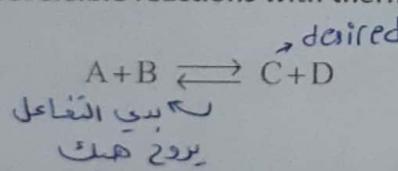
اد اهالات الحرارة ربي التفاعلين  
اد خلية يشنق براحته د يطلع اد D  
لأنه لوردت A الا يقل داد endo د يطلع  
الحرارة ما راح يشنق عان داد exo ملأ أهال بكون  
شفال منبع .



زديدة الحرارة معناته  
ماينفتر اد reactor دي  
اعل recycle  
يعنى اهل ال recycle اول دا خرولا  
بعض التفاعل .

لو كان C هو الا desired يحيى تكون داعياً مع هذا اد  
اد A دخلت reactor و B على اد reactor وبي اسجع C من  
can basing through the membrane reactor اد . recycle desired  
gases from lateral side of reactor while the othe reactants stile with  
product continue shift للتفاعل باتجاه  
more C is produced

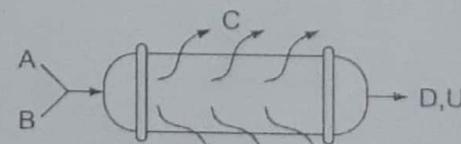
### Case 2: For reversible reactions with thermodynamically limited $\xrightarrow{x_{eq}}$



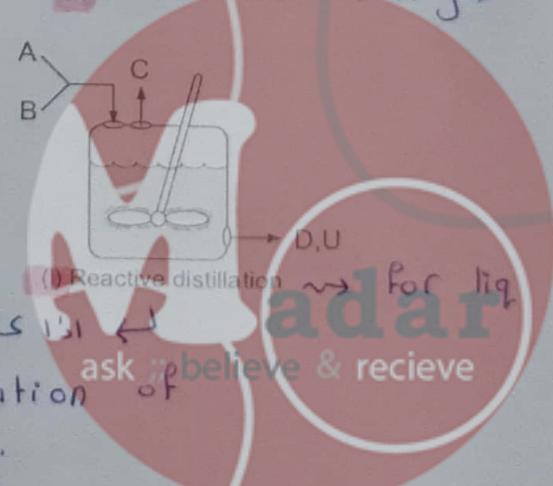
If the equilibrium lies far to the left (reactant side):

① Use membrane reactor for limited gas-phase reactions

② Use reactive distillation reactor for liquid-phase reactions when one of the products has a higher volatility (e.g., C) than the other species in the reactor.



For gas



For liq adar

ask of believe & recieve

Reactive distillation  
in order to limitation  
equil rxn .

### Example 11.2 Choice of Reactor and Conditions to Minimize Unwanted Products

عنصر التفاعل

حسب

البيئة بعدها

اما او

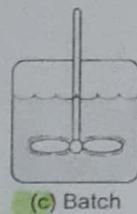
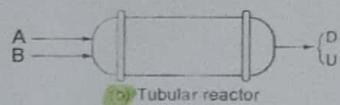
دعا

Given the following parallel reactions. Find all possibilities of configuration and pathways to increase the selectivity of the desired product.

**Solution**

**Case 1:**  $\alpha_1 > \alpha_2$ ,  $\beta_1 > \beta_2$ . Let  $a = \alpha_1 - \alpha_2$  and  $b = \beta_1 - \beta_2$

$$S_{D/U} = \frac{r_D}{r_U} = \frac{k_1}{k_2} C_A^{\alpha_1 - \alpha_2} C_B^{\beta_1 - \beta_2} \Rightarrow S_{D/U} = \frac{r_D}{r_U} = \frac{k_1}{k_2} C_A^a C_B^b$$



(c) Batch

To maximize the ratio  $\frac{r_D}{r_U}$ , maintain the concentrations of both A and B as high as possible:  
Use: A tubular reactor, A batch reactor, or High pressures (if gas phase), and reduce inert

$B \rightarrow A \rightarrow C$   
أو  $A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C$

batch or PFR

لأن من حلبي أدخل A دار

بتراتيز عاليه حتى أطلع د

دراي.

**Case 2:**  $\alpha_1 > \alpha_2$ ,  $\beta_1 < \beta_2$ . Let  $a = \alpha_1 - \alpha_2$  and  $b = \beta_2 - \beta_1$

$$S_{D/U} = \frac{r_D}{r_U} = \frac{k_1}{k_2} C_A^{\alpha_1 - \alpha_2} C_B^{\beta_1 - \beta_2} \Rightarrow S_{D/U} = \frac{r_D}{r_U} = \frac{k_1 C_A^a}{k_2 C_B^b}$$

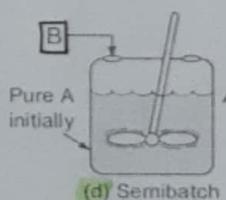
To maximize the ratio  $\frac{r_D}{r_U}$ , the concentration of A should be high and the concentration of B is low, Use:

A semi-batch reactor in which B is fed slowly into a large amount of A

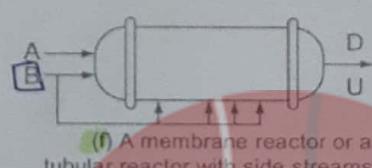
A membrane reactor or a tubular reactor with side streams of B continually fed to the reactor

A series of small CSTRs with A fed only to the first reactor and small amounts of B fed to each reactor. In this way, B is mostly consumed before the CSTR exit stream flows into the next reactor

دبي أزيد تركيز لا  
وأقل اد



هوندخل A  
مرة واحدة ولا  
شوي شوي  
(doses)



(f) A membrane reactor or a tubular reactor with side streams

B هادي  
total  
درعها  
عليهم .



ask :: believe & recieve

sys of CSTR  
in series

وأروع اد ب على المفحة (١/٣)

A  $\leftarrow$  أدخل  
بتراتيز عاليه دار  
B  $\leftarrow$  دار  
in a low dose  
بهاد اكاله زدت اد  
وحللت اد

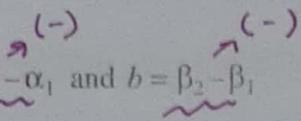
adar

زيادة التراكيز ممكن من هنا في بقى التراكيز ينحو

as diluted as possible

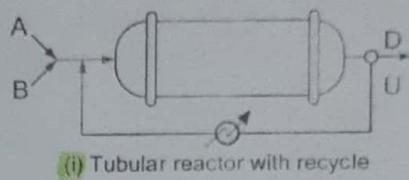
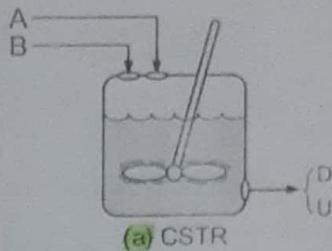
ادخل ادبلت وادخل recycle

feed



$$S_{D/U} = \frac{r_D}{r_U} = \frac{k_1}{k_2} C_A^{\alpha_1 - \alpha_2} C_B^{\beta_1 - \beta_2} \Rightarrow S_{D/U} = \frac{r_D}{r_U} = \frac{k_1}{k_2} C_A^a C_B^b$$

The reaction should be carried out at low concentrations of A and of B. Use:



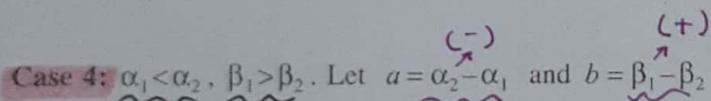
(b) Tubular reactor with recycle

جخار ابي

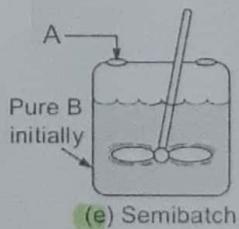
- A CSTR
- A tubular reactor in which there is a large recycle ratio
- A feed diluted with inert.
- Low pressure (if gas phase).

لواحدتها فلزار ٣ خدر

أي رهدة من هدر لا ٤  
أحسن .

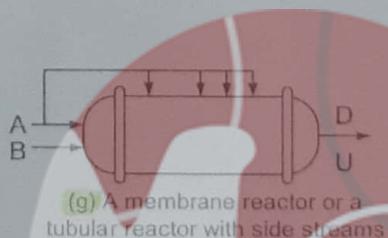


$$S_{D/U} = \frac{r_D}{r_U} = \frac{k_1}{k_2} C_A^{\alpha_1 - \alpha_2} C_B^{\beta_1 - \beta_2} \Rightarrow S_{D/U} = \frac{r_D}{r_U} = \frac{k_1 C_B^b}{k_2 C_A^a}$$



To maximize the selectivity, run the reaction at high concentrations of B and low concentrations of A. Use

- A semi-batch reactor with A slowly fed to a large amount of B
- A membrane reactor or a tubular reactor with side streams of A
- A series of small CSTRs with fresh A fed to each reactor.



(g) A membrane reactor or a tubular reactor with side streams

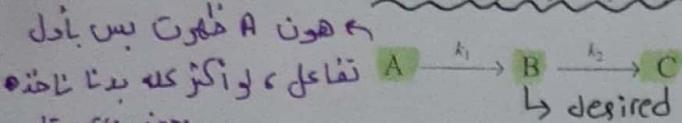
عكس Cas 2 بقى اثير B واقل  
A مدخل ادبلت A اثير A  
ask :: believe & recieve

adar

يُبيِّنُ أَسْتُوْنْ حَدِيقَةُ الـ size أو حَدِيقَةُ الـ conc. أَحْصَلْ عَلَى  $\max Y \leq 5$  بِذَاتِهِ الـ Multi rxn \* بِذَاتِهِ الـ flow reactor أَدْعُدَ المُكَوَّاتُ أَوْ أَدْعُدَ molar flowrate لـ  $X$  لِهَادِ التَّقَاعُلِ هَذَا

## Design of a batch reactor for a series of reactions

The bellow elementary liquid-phase series reaction is carried out in a batch reactor.

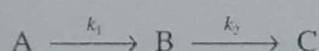


\* جندی اونف کیف اچعم هاد الا reactor لیعلی  $\max B$

**٤٦** The reaction is heated very rapidly to the reaction temperature, where it is held at this temperature until the time it is quenched.

- ٤) بذراً**

  - a) Plot and analyze the concentrations of species A, B, and C as a function of time.
  - b) Calculate the time to quench the reaction when the concentration of B will be a maximum.
  - c) What are the overall selectivity and yields at this quench time?



$$(1) \text{ Reaction 1} \quad A \xrightarrow{k_1} B \quad -r_{1A} = k_1 C_A$$

$$(2) \text{ Reaction 2} \quad B \xrightarrow{k_2} C \quad -r_{2B} = k_2 C_B$$

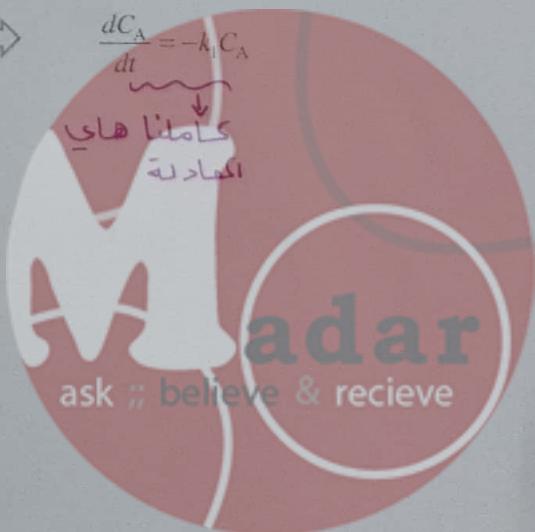
## 1. Mole Balances:

### 2A. Mole Balance on A:

$$\left[ r_{1A} = -k_1 C_A \quad \frac{dC_A}{dt} = r_A \right] dt \Rightarrow$$

Integrating with the initial condition  $C_A = C_{A0}$  at  $t = 0$

$$*\ln \frac{C_A}{C_{A0}} = -k_l t \quad \text{iff} \quad C_A = C_{A0} e^{-k_l t}$$





as a function of  $t$

$$\text{function of } t \quad \textcircled{1} \quad C_A = C_{A0} e^{-kt}$$

$$② C_B = k_1 C_{A0} \left[ \frac{e^{-k_1 t} - e^{-k_2 t}}{k_2 - k_1} \right]$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad C_C = \frac{C_{A0}}{k_2 - k_1} [k_2 [1 - e^{-k_1 t}] - k_1 [1 - e^{-k_2 t}]]$$

جیو یاڈ Optimum Yield

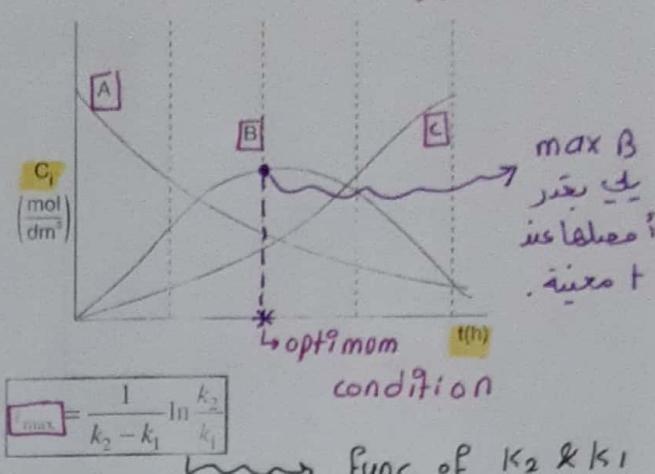
$$\frac{dC_B}{dt} = 0 = \frac{k_1 C_{A0}}{k_2 - k_1} \left[ -k_1 e^{-k_1 t} + k_2 e^{-k_2 t} \right]$$

with respect to t

لشقا بـ) وبـا وـيـهـا فـي  
الصـفـرـ

$$\boxed{C_A} = C_{A0} \left[ \frac{k_1}{k_2} \right]^{\frac{k_1}{k_2 - k_1}}$$

$$C_B = \frac{k_1 C_{A0}}{k_2 - k_1} \left[ \left( \frac{k_1}{k_2} \right)^{\frac{k_1}{k_2 - k_1}} - \left( \frac{k_1}{k_2} \right)^{\frac{-k_1}{k_2 - k_1}} \right]$$



\* لو كان تأثير المواردة معروفة وار  $E$  عارضهم هل يقدر أتبني التفاعل لأي اتجاه راح يجعل shift :-

- إذا كان التفاعل الآلي،  $\beta$ ، له ترتيب امتحل، !؟! يعتقد على أي تفاعل هو اد

ـ اذا كان التفاعل الاول ،  $\beta$  راح يقل بالتالي بعى ومت اهلو لاؤ محلر B جبهد shift للبعين .  
ـ اذا الاول endo والثانی exo ، فذلك واحد اكتر بعى بالثاني .

٢٠١٣)، وانتهى في ٥٢٠١٤، ملتفاً مع القيادة التقليلية ببطل يكون والثاني يسمى بزيد.

لے ادا عرختم بقدر اعترف اد yield ویڈا عرفتا،) بقدر اعترف اد ۵  
هون بھعٹا اد ۲ & overall ۵

**Evaluate:** Substituting for  $C_{A0} = 2 \text{ mol/dm}^3$ ,  $k_1 = 0.5\text{h}^{-1}$ , and  $k_2 = 0.2\text{h}^{-1}$  the concentrations as a function of time are

$$C_A = 2 \text{ mol/dm}^3 (e^{-0.5t})$$

$$C_B = \frac{2(\text{mol/dm}^3)}{(0.2 - 0.5)} (0.5) [e^{-0.5t} - e^{-0.2t}]$$

$$C_B = 3.33 \left( \text{mol/dm}^3 \right) \left[ e^{-0.2t} - e^{-0.5t} \right]$$

$$C_C = 2 \text{ mol/dm}^3 - 2(\text{mol/dm}^3)e^{-0.5t} - 3.33 \text{ mol/dm}^3 [e^{-0.2t} - e^{-0.5t}]$$

$$t_{\max} = \frac{1}{0.2 - 0.5} \ln \frac{0.2}{0.5} = \frac{1}{0.3} \ln \frac{0.5}{0.2}$$

$$t_{\max} = 3.05 \text{ h}$$

The time to quench the reaction is at 3.05 h.

At  $t_{\max} = 3.05$  h, the concentrations of A, B, and C are

محتسباً أرجمنا

$$C_B \rightarrow C_A \\ C_C \rightarrow$$

$$C_A = 2 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{dm}^3} \left[ \left( \frac{0.5}{0.2} \right)^{\frac{(0.5)}{0.2-0.5}} \right] = 0.44 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{dm}^3}$$

$$C_B = 2 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{dm}^3} \frac{(0.5)}{(0.2-0.5)} \left[ \left( \frac{0.5}{0.2} \right)^{\frac{0.5}{0.2-0.5}} - \left( \frac{0.5}{0.2} \right)^{\frac{0.2}{0.2-0.5}} \right]$$

$$C_B = 1.07 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{dm}^3}$$

$$C_{A0} = C_A + C_B + C_C =$$

يقدر ملحوظها من هاد القائمة  
أداً ملحوظة  $C_A$  و  $C_B$  أو بعوض

مبشرة على معادلة اد

بالمالبس نفس

الجواب

The concentration of C at the time we quench the reaction is

$$C_C = C_{A0} - C_A - C_B = 2 - 0.44 - 1.07 = 0.49 \text{ mol/dm}^3$$

The overall selectivity and yield at the reaction quench time.

أحسن من 1

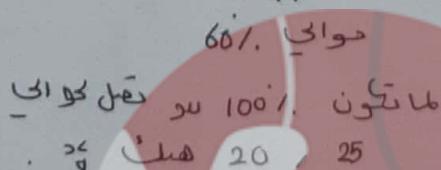
The selectivity is

$$\bar{S}_{B/C} = \frac{C_B}{C_C} = \frac{1.07}{0.49} = 2.2$$

The yield is

$$\bar{Y}_B = \frac{C_B}{C_{A0} - C_A} = \frac{1.07}{2.0 - 0.44} = 0.69$$

يس لـ من منحة حواي  
A على مول من 60%.  
B من 2 mol من  
3 mol يغطي total



# Isothermal Reactor design (Molar flow approach)

نحوه اند ای داد  
molar flowrate

بل اد دا مانعیل

design  
reactor

This approach of reactor design is used when we do have more than one reaction that takes place in the reactor, or for membrane reactors or even at unsteady state operation. Therefore, it is not convenient to express the design in term of conversion. For example, if we have two reactions are takes place inside the reactor, so if we consider the approach of conversion; which conversion should we choose? The one that is for the first reaction or that is for the second one or both?

Therefore, the upcoming approach is helpful for these cases. The algorithm aside summarizes the topics being covered in this chapter.

بی ای ایت ایکلیٹر نو

$F_A$  داد سرانه اد

دنس ای ایت د ب و د د  
4 variable لایاتی دیتا  
(Molar flowrate approach)

لایاتی دیتا 4 معادلات

عیان کلم و فلخ اد

molar flowrate  
for A, B, C and D



## 1. Mole balances:

CSTR

$$V = \frac{F_{A0} - F_A}{-r_A}$$

$$V = \frac{F_{B0} - F_B}{-r_B}$$

$$V = \frac{F_{C0} - F_C}{-r_C}$$

$$V = \frac{F_{D0} - F_D}{-r_D}$$

PFR

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

$$\frac{dF_B}{dV} = r_B$$

$$\frac{dF_C}{dV} = r_C$$

$$\frac{dF_D}{dV} = r_D$$

PBR

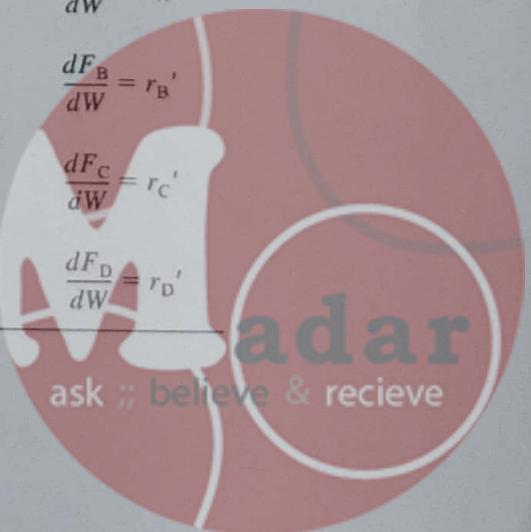
$$\frac{dF_A}{dW} = r_A'$$

$$\frac{dF_B}{dW} = r_B'$$

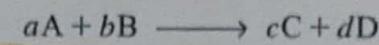
$$\frac{dF_C}{dW} = r_C'$$

$$\frac{dF_D}{dW} = r_D'$$

لے دیا سنتھل ایکلیٹر  
اڈھنیتی بینت اد  
مش المقادرات دی دیکھنے دی



حيث كل منها ينتمي إلى أحد المكونات  $r_A$  أو  $r_B$   
 لدينا 4 مرواء بذاته  $r_A$  و  $r_B$  و  $r_C$  و  $r_D$



## 2. Rates:

Rate Law

key component

$$-r_A' = k_A C_A^\alpha C_B^\beta$$

Relative Rates

$$\frac{r'_A}{-a} = \frac{r'_B}{-b} = \frac{r'_C}{c} = \frac{r'_D}{d}$$

then

$$r'_B = \frac{b}{a} r'_A \quad r'_C = -\frac{c}{a} r'_A \quad r'_D = -\frac{d}{a} r'_A$$

+ ينبعون من المقادير  
لي في الجدول.

بعد ما حلناه rate بذاته، التركيز معنى يكون  
أو  $P \& T \& C$  Function بذاته، يعني إذا ما

إذا ما كان isobaric يعني  $P$  له ثابت يعني معادلة هي  $P = f(T, C)$   
بالناتي صار هنا 5 معادلات، 4 لـ design ووحدة لـ  $P$ ، بذاتها مع بعض لنؤخذ

$$F_D \text{ و } F_C \text{ و } F_B \text{ و } F_A$$

## 3. Stoichiometry:

Concentrations

$$C_A = C_{T_0} \frac{F_A T_0}{F_T T} p \quad C_B = C_{T_0} \frac{F_B T_0}{F_T T} p$$

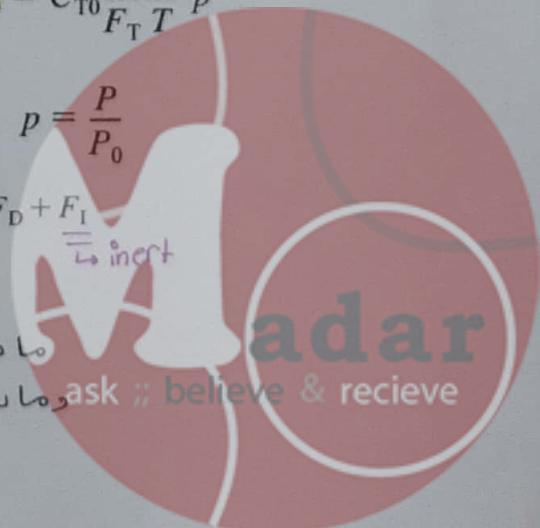
$$C_C = C_{T_0} \frac{F_C T_0}{F_T T} p \quad C_D = C_{T_0} \frac{F_D T_0}{F_T T} p$$

$$\frac{dp}{dW} = \frac{-\alpha}{2p} \frac{F_T}{F_{T_0}} \frac{T}{T_0}, \quad p = \frac{P}{P_0}$$

$$\text{Total molar flow rate: } F_T = F_A + F_B + F_C + F_D + F_I$$

\* ليس ما حلينا على  $\alpha$  مبتداً :

ما يقدر لأن  $\alpha$  يتوزع أولاً  $A$  يستهلك بالتفاعل الأول والثالث  
وما يُعرف بمتغير النسبة كل تفاعل له مبتداً يتعامل معه



بی ادج عل هنعل و موجدار  
molar flowrates

#### 4. Combine:

- ① Appropriate reactor mole balance on each species →
- ② Rate law
- ③ Concentration for each species
- ④ Pressure-drop equation

#### 5. Evaluate:

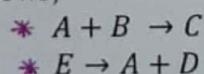
1. Specify and enter parameter values:  $k_A, C_{T0}, \alpha, \beta, T_0, a, b, c, d$
2. Specify and enter entering molar flow rates:  $F_{A0}, F_{B0}, F_{C0}, F_{D0}$ , and final volume,  $V_{\text{final}}$

#### 6. Use an ODE solver.

Many times we will let the ODE solver replace **Step 4, Combine.**

### Design of Isothermal PFR Reactor having several gas phase reactions

Suppose we have two parallel reactions take place in a PFR. Then the design of this reactor should be conducted as follows;



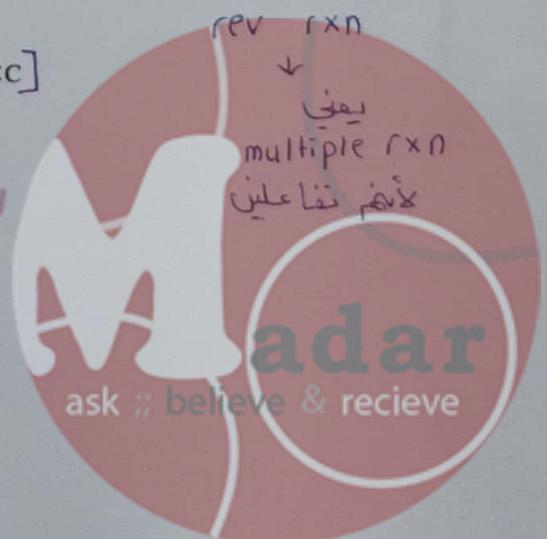
1. Writing the design equation for each species in reactor in term of molar flowrate for that targeted species.

For example, for the following reaction  $[A + 2B \rightleftharpoons C]$

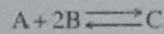
the design equations are:

$$\frac{dF_A}{dV} = r_A, \quad \frac{dF_B}{dV} = r_B, \quad \frac{dF_C}{dV} = r_C$$

لـ 3 مواد بالـ 3 معادلات  
مـ design مـ هـ تـ مـ خـ لـ وـ دـ بـ نـ مـ نـ عـ فـ اـ دـ



2. The second step is to obtain the rate of reaction for the limiting reactant. Suppose for the above example the key reactant is  $A$ , then for the equilibrium reaction



$C$  دلfunc های اکملانه  
سنتی بدلی اوجدار  $C$  علان  
 $r_B$  دمنها اوجدار  $r_A$  اوجدار  
 $r_C$

$$-r_A = k_A \left( C_A C_B^2 - \frac{C_C}{K_C} \right)$$

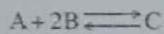
To substitute in the design equations aside, we need to relate the rate of reaction of each species to that of  $A$  as

$$\frac{r_A}{v_A} = \frac{r_B}{v_B} = \frac{r_C}{v_C} = \dots = \frac{r_i}{v_i}$$

For our example, this relation becomes

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

3. This leads to a relation between the rates of each species to be used in the design equation as



$$r_B = 2r_A, r_C = -r_A$$

4. Now, write the concentrations in terms of molar flow rates

- For gas phase reaction  $C_i = C_{T_0} \frac{F_i T_o}{F_T T} \frac{P}{P_o}$

Whereas for species **A**, **B** and **C**

$$C_A = C_{T_0} \frac{F_A T_o}{F_T T} \frac{P}{P_o}$$

$$C_B = C_{T_0} \frac{F_B T_o}{F_T T} \frac{P}{P_o}$$

$$C_C = C_{T_0} \frac{F_C T_o}{F_T T} \frac{P}{P_o}$$

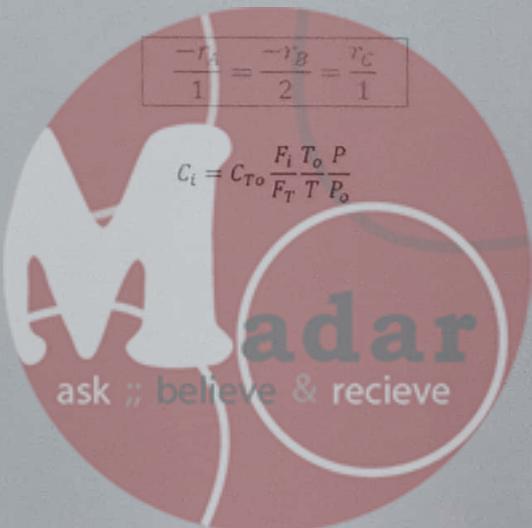
بسنك

معدل دفعه من  
rate حمادل اد

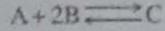
$$\frac{-r_A}{1} = \frac{-r_B}{2} = \frac{r_C}{1}$$

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

$$C_i = C_{T_0} \frac{F_i T_o}{F_T T} \frac{P}{P_o}$$



The total molar flow rates in the above equation is estimated as



$$F_T = F_A + F_B + F_C$$

$$\frac{dF_A}{dV} = r_A, \quad \frac{dF_B}{dV} = r_B, \quad \frac{dF_C}{dV} = r_C$$

Now substitute in the rate equation to get

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

كل وحدة من اد  
rate of rxn  
function

of molar  
Flowrate of

all species

$$-r_A = k_A \left[ \left( C_{To} \frac{F_A T_o P}{F_T T P_o} \right) \left( C_{To} \frac{F_B T_o P}{F_T T P_o} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{K_C} \left( C_{To} \frac{F_C T_o P}{F_T T P_o} \right) \right]$$

$$-r_B = 2 k_A \left[ \left( C_{To} \frac{F_A T_o P}{F_T T P_o} \right) \left( C_{To} \frac{F_B T_o P}{F_T T P_o} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{K_C} \left( C_{To} \frac{F_C T_o P}{F_T T P_o} \right) \right]$$

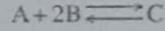
$$r_C = k_A \left[ \left( C_{To} \frac{F_A T_o P}{F_T T P_o} \right) \left( C_{To} \frac{F_B T_o P}{F_T T P_o} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{K_C} \left( C_{To} \frac{F_C T_o P}{F_T T P_o} \right) \right]$$

$$C_i = C_{To} \frac{F_i T_o P}{F_T T P_o}$$

بنو من هدول  
design equ



• Then, the rate of molar flow rate for each species



محتويات 4 لیٹر  
(A, B, C, P)

$$\frac{dF_A}{dV} = -k_A \left[ \left( C_{To} \frac{F_A T_o P}{F_T T P_o} \right) \left( C_{To} \frac{F_B T_o P}{F_T T P_o} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{K_C} \left( C_{To} \frac{F_C T_o P}{F_T T P_o} \right) \right]$$

د معاذ 3  
برنا معاذه ر  
P

$$\frac{dF_B}{dV} = -2k_A \left[ \left( C_{To} \frac{F_A T_o P}{F_T T P_o} \right) \left( C_{To} \frac{F_B T_o P}{F_T T P_o} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{K_C} \left( C_{To} \frac{F_C T_o P}{F_T T P_o} \right) \right]$$

محون راح تغيره اد  
isobaric

$$\frac{dF_C}{dV} = k_A \left[ \left( C_{To} \frac{F_A T_o P}{F_T T P_o} \right) \left( C_{To} \frac{F_B T_o P}{F_T T P_o} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{K_C} \left( C_{To} \frac{F_C T_o P}{F_T T P_o} \right) \right]$$

$$P/P_o = 0$$

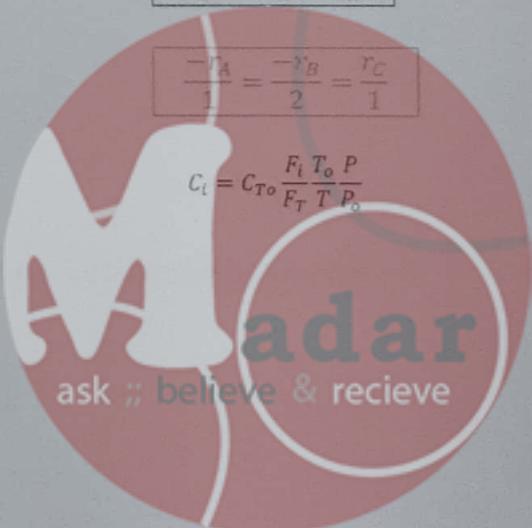
$$F_T = F_A + F_B + F_C$$

$$\frac{dF_A}{dV} = r_A, \quad \frac{dF_B}{dV} = r_B, \quad \frac{dF_C}{dV} = r_C$$

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

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

$$C_i = C_{To} \frac{F_i T_o P}{F_T T P_o}$$



These four design equations, having six dependent variables,  $F_A$ ,  $F_B$ ,  $F_C$ ,  $F_T$ ,  $T$  and  $P$ . Therefore, we need six equations to be solved simultaneously to get these variables. Here we have four equations, thus we need two more equations: the pressure equation (Ergun equation) and the heat equation.

$$\frac{dF_A}{dV} = -k_A \left[ \left( C_{To} \frac{F_A T_o P}{F_T T P_o} \right) \left( C_{To} \frac{F_B T_o P}{F_T T P_o} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{K_C} \left( C_{To} \frac{F_C T_o P}{F_T T P_o} \right) \right]$$

$$\frac{dF_B}{dV} = -2k_A \left[ \left( C_{To} \frac{F_A T_o P}{F_T T P_o} \right) \left( C_{To} \frac{F_B T_o P}{F_T T P_o} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{K_C} \left( C_{To} \frac{F_C T_o P}{F_T T P_o} \right) \right]$$

$$\frac{dF_C}{dV} = k_A \left[ \left( C_{To} \frac{F_A T_o P}{F_T T P_o} \right) \left( C_{To} \frac{F_B T_o P}{F_T T P_o} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{K_C} \left( C_{To} \frac{F_C T_o P}{F_T T P_o} \right) \right]$$

$$F_T = F_A + F_B + F_C$$

For isothermal condition (where we did not study the non-isothermal condition yet), Also for a plug flow reactor where there is no catalyst to have a pressure drop, we can neglect the term for pressure and the design equations become

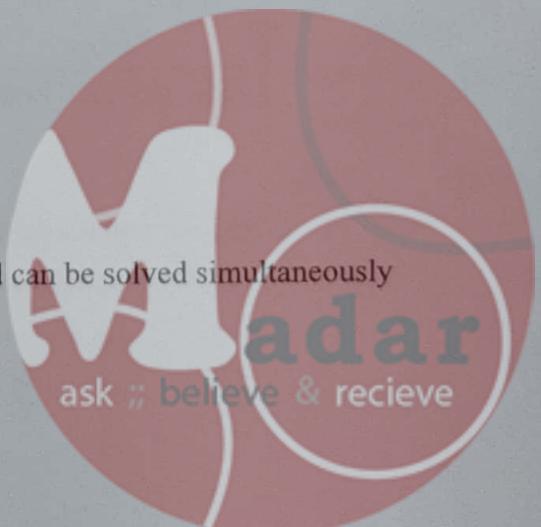
$$\frac{dF_A}{dV} = -k_A \left[ \left( C_{To} \frac{F_A}{F_T} \right) \left( C_{To} \frac{F_B}{F_T} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{K_C} \left( C_{To} \frac{F_C}{F_T} \right) \right]$$

$$\frac{dF_B}{dV} = -2k_A \left[ \left( C_{To} \frac{F_A}{F_T} \right) \left( C_{To} \frac{F_B}{F_T} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{K_C} \left( C_{To} \frac{F_C}{F_T} \right) \right]$$

$$\frac{dF_C}{dV} = k_A \left[ \left( C_{To} \frac{F_A}{F_T} \right) \left( C_{To} \frac{F_B}{F_T} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{K_C} \left( C_{To} \frac{F_C}{F_T} \right) \right]$$

$$F_T = F_A + F_B + F_C$$

These equations reduce to four dependent variables and can be solved simultaneously to obtain these variables. POLYMATH can do the job



\* كيف بذنا نستخدم الـ polymath

### 1 linear equation :-

مثال :-

$$\begin{aligned}x_1 - x_2 &= 0 \\3x_1 + 2x_2 &= 10\end{aligned}$$

1- programs (البرمجة).

2- solving linear equation.

3- matrix بفتح زر  
variable بعيي اد

4- ينفع run ، يتحقق  
على المهم .

### 2 non linear equation :-

$$x^2 + 5x + 6$$

1- programs

2- non-linear

3- initial guess  $\rightarrow$  2.5  
(done)

4- max و min سط  
value لسفر من 0 to 10  
· solve و يتحقق

### 3 differential equation :- (زي يجي علينا)

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + y = 0, \quad y(1) = 5$$

1- programs

2- diff.

3-  $\square \square \square \rightarrow$  بالزاده  
يسعى لهم

4- يطلع مكان ينفع  
initial value والبداية  
Final value والنهاء  
· run

fitting بقدر اعلم  
curve دنفع احلى .



For **packed bed catalytic reactor** where a pressure drop takes place in an isothermal reactor, the design equation will be written in term of weight of catalyst

$$\frac{dF_A}{dW} = -k_A \left[ \left( C_{T_0} \frac{F_A P}{F_T P_o} \right) \left( C_{T_0} \frac{F_B P}{F_T P_o} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{K_C} \left( C_{T_0} \frac{F_C P}{F_T P_o} \right) \right]$$

$$\frac{dF_B}{dW} = -2k_A \left[ \left( C_{T_0} \frac{F_A P}{F_T P_o} \right) \left( C_{T_0} \frac{F_B P}{F_T P_o} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{K_C} \left( C_{T_0} \frac{F_C P}{F_T P_o} \right) \right]$$

$$\frac{dF_C}{dW} = k_A \left[ \left( C_{T_0} \frac{F_A P}{F_T P_o} \right) \left( C_{T_0} \frac{F_B P}{F_T P_o} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{K_C} \left( C_{T_0} \frac{F_C P}{F_T P_o} \right) \right]$$

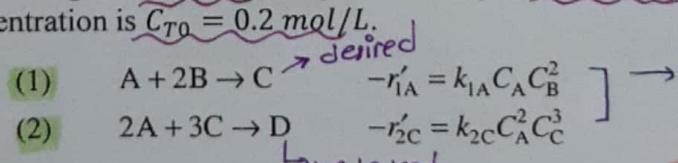
$$F_T = F_A + F_B + F_C$$

PBR بی معاویه pressure drop

$$\frac{dp}{dW} = \frac{\beta_o}{A_c(1-\phi)\rho_c} \frac{p_o}{p} \frac{F_T}{F_{T_0}}$$

### Example 11.1 Multiple Gas-Phase Reactions in a PBR

The following complex gas-phase elementary reactions take place isothermally in a PBR. The feed is equimolar in A and B with  $F_{A0} = 10 \text{ mol/min}$  and the volumetric flow rate is  $100 \text{ L/min}$ . The catalyst weight is  $1,000 \text{ kg}$ , the pressure drop is  $\alpha = 0.0019 \text{ kg}^{-1}$ , and the total entering concentration is  $C_{T_0} = 0.2 \text{ mol/L}$ .



$$k_{1A} = 100 \left( \frac{\text{dm}^9}{\text{mol}^2 \cdot \text{kg-cat} \cdot \text{min}} \right) \text{ and } k_{2C} = 1,500 \left( \frac{\text{dm}^{15}}{\text{mol}^4 \cdot \text{kg-cat} \cdot \text{min}} \right)$$

حسب جملة  
التفاعلية على  
optimum

location  
within that  
catalyst-

بمطابقة  
the

highest  
S of C to

\* Show how the values of  $F_A$ ,  $F_B$ ,  $F_C$ ,  $F_D$ ,  $y$ , and  $S_{C/D}$  varies with catalyst weight, W

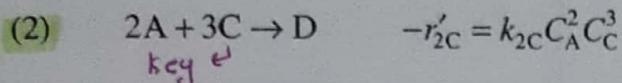
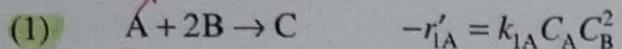
لابد من اعف سو افضل و 1000kg  
highest Se راج يعطيها ask :: believe & recieve

بنتا نسوف ما  
كيف كل همدة بتخادر

adar R

نعلم معادلة او  
كل تفاعل  $\rightarrow$

### Solution Key



### 1. Mole Balances

وبالتالي معادلات

$$(1) \quad \frac{dF_A}{dW} = r'_A \quad \left( F_{A0} = 10 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{min}} \right) \quad W_f = 1,000 \text{ kg}$$

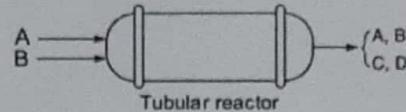
كل داين او  
مادة

$$(2) \quad \frac{dF_B}{dW} = r'_B \quad \left( F_{B0} = 10 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{min}} \right)$$

معادلات 4

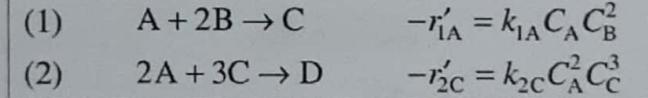
$$(3) \quad \frac{dF_C}{dW} = r'_C$$

$$(4) \quad \frac{dF_D}{dW} = r'_D$$



A من التفاعلين ، B من الاول ، C تفاعلين  
و D من الثاني

### 2. Rates



بنفسها كل تفاعل علان يعرف او

### Net Rates

$$(5) \quad r'_A = r'_{1A} + r'_{2A}$$

$$(6) \quad r'_B = r'_{1B}$$

$$(7) \quad r'_C = r'_{1C} + r'_{2C}$$

$$(8) \quad r'_D = r'_{2D}$$

### Relative Rates

$$\text{Reaction 1: } A + 2B \rightarrow C \quad \left[ \frac{r'_{1A}}{-1} = \frac{r'_{1B}}{-2} = \frac{r'_{1C}}{1} \right]$$

$$(11) \quad r'_{1B} = 2 r'_{1A}$$

$$(12) \quad r'_{1C} = -r'_{1A}$$

### Rate Laws

$$(9) \quad r'_{1A} = -k_{1A} C_A C_B^2$$

$$(10) \quad r'_{2C} = -k_{2C} C_A^2 C_C^3$$

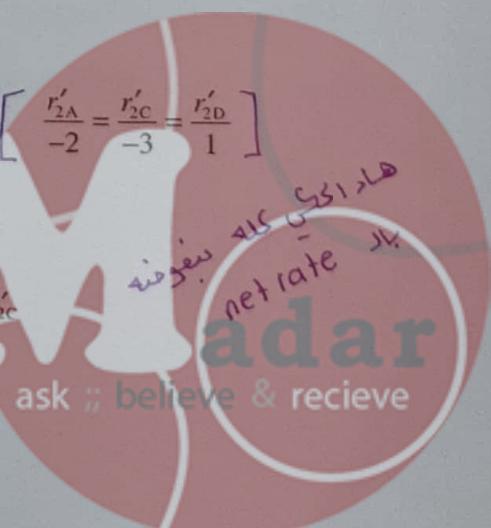
### Reaction 2: $2A + 3C \rightarrow D$

$$\left[ \frac{r'_{2A}}{-2} = \frac{r'_{2C}}{-3} = \frac{r'_{2D}}{1} \right]$$

$$(13) \quad r'_{2A} = \frac{2}{3} r'_{2C}$$

$$(14) \quad r'_{2D} = -\frac{1}{3} r'_{2C}$$

زي ماحكينا  
وبالتالي  
كل معادلة حسب  
كل تفاعل او



net rate  
relative rates

adar  
ask :: believe & recieve

The net rates of reaction for species A, B, C, and D are

$$\begin{aligned}r'_A &= r'_{1A} + r'_{2A} = -k_{1A}C_A C_B^2 - \frac{2}{3}k_{2C}C_A^2 C_C^3 \\r'_B &= r'_{1B} = -2k_{1A}C_A C_B^2 \\r'_C &= r'_{1C} + r'_{2C} = k_{1A}C_A C_B^2 - k_{2C}C_A^2 C_C^3 \\r'_D &= r'_{2D} = \frac{1}{3}k_{2C}C_A^2 C_C^3\end{aligned}$$

(1)	$A + 2B \rightarrow C$	$-r'_{1A} = k_{1A}C_A C_B^2$
(2)	$2A + 3C \rightarrow D$	$-r'_{2C} = k_{2C}C_A^2 C_C^3$

→   
 relative rate  
 معنی مانند بسط پیافی دارد  
 coeff می‌باشد

**Selectivity**  
(Overall selectivity)

$$\tilde{S}_{C/D} = \frac{F_C}{F_D}$$

Note that: at  $W = 0$ ,  $F_D = 0$  causing  $S_{C/D}$  to go to infinity.  
Therefore, this selectivity is set  $S_{C/D} = 0$  at  $W = 0$  and calculate its value at higher catalyst mass

لابد نظر من انفه ۰ ساله  
و بعد خاتمة بليسو يزيلو

### 3. Stoichiometry Isothermal $T = T_0$

$$(16) \quad C_A = C_{T0} \left( \frac{F_A}{F_T} \right) p$$

$$(17) \quad C_B = C_{T0} \left( \frac{F_B}{F_T} \right) p$$

$$(18) \quad C_C = C_{T0} \left( \frac{F_C}{F_T} \right) p$$

$$(19) \quad C_D = C_{T0} \left( \frac{F_D}{F_T} \right) p$$

$$(20) \quad \frac{dp}{dW} = -\frac{\alpha}{2p} \left( \frac{F_T}{F_{T0}} \right)$$

$$(21) \quad F_T = F_A + F_B + F_C + F_D$$

نهایی بستگیها علیاً  
اکتملاً آنها من (16 و 20)

### 4. Parameters

$$(22) \quad C_{T0} = 0.2 \text{ mol/dm}^3$$

$$(23) \quad \alpha = 0.0019 \text{ kg}^{-1}$$

$$(24) \quad v_0 = 100 \text{ dm}^3/\text{min}$$

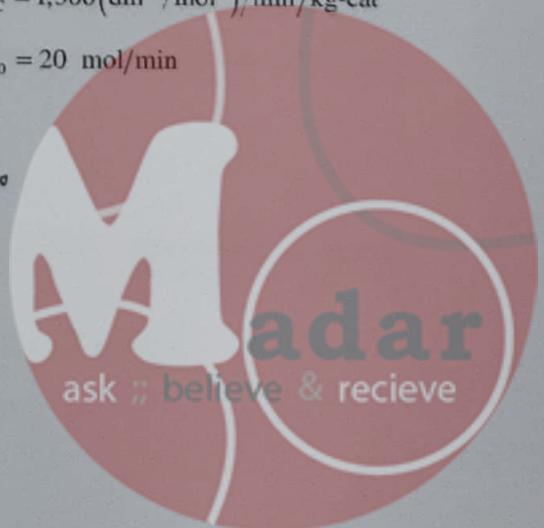
$$(25) \quad k_{1A} = 100 (\text{dm}^3/\text{mol})^2/\text{min/kg-cat}$$

$$(26) \quad k_{2C} = 1,500 (\text{dm}^{15}/\text{mol}^4)/\text{min/kg-cat}$$

$$(27) \quad F_{T0} = 20 \text{ mol/min}$$

بعض عوامل

من المدخل



جذع کلی \*

- polymath

Differential equations

- 1  $d(F_a)/d(W) = r_a$
- 2  $d(F_c)/d(W) = r_c$
- 3  $d(F_b)/d(W) = r_b$
- 4  $d(F_d)/d(W) = r_d$
- 5  $d(p)/d(W) = -(\alpha/(2^*p)) * (F_t/F_t0)$
- 6  $F_t = F_a + F_b + F_c + F_d$
- 7  $Ct0 = 0.2$
- 8  $v = 100$
- 9  $Cd = Ct0^*(F_d/F_t)^*p$
- 10  $k2c = 1500$
- 11  $Cb = Ct0^*(F_b/F_t)^*p$
- 12  $k1a = 100$
- 13  $Cc = Ct0^*(F_c/F_t)^*p$
- 14  $Ca = Ct0^*(F_a/F_t)^*p$
- 15  $r2c = -k2c^*Ca^2^*Cc^3$
- 16  $r2a = 2/3^*r2c$
- 17  $Scd = \text{if}(W > 0.0001) \text{then}(F_c/F_d) \text{else}(0)$
- 18  $Ft0 = 20$
- 19  $\alpha = 0.0019$
- 20  $r1a = -k1a^*Ca^*Cb^2$
- 21  $r1c = -r1a$
- 22  $r2d = -1/3^*r2c$
- 23  $r2d = r2d$
- 24  $r1b = 2^*r1a$
- 25  $r1a = r1a + r2a$
- 26  $r1b = r1b$

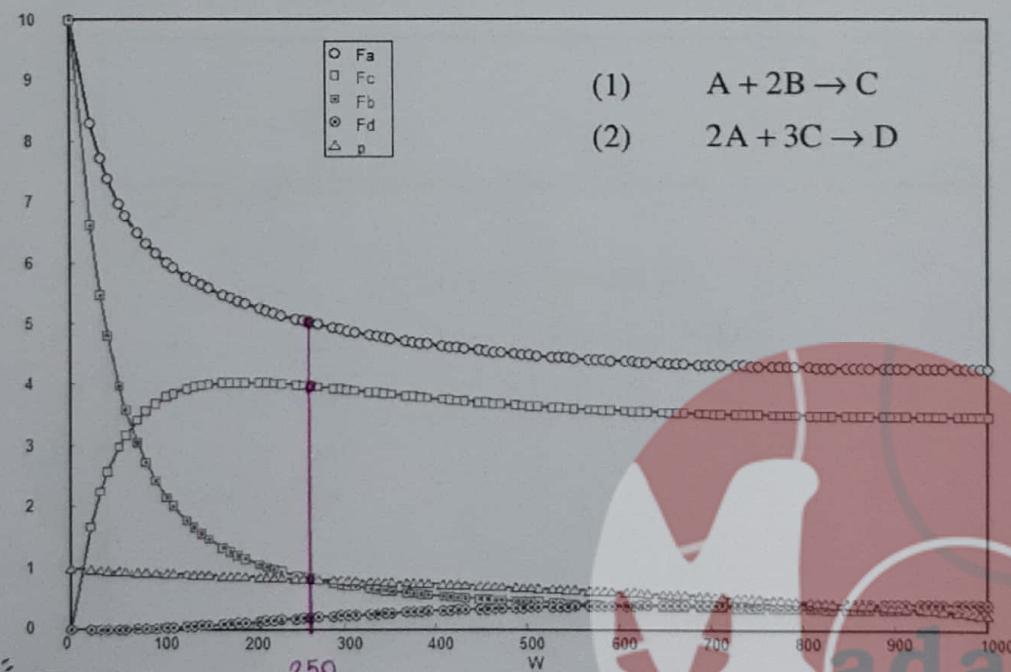
Explicit equations

- 1  $F_t = F_a + F_b + F_c + F_d$
- 2  $Ct0 = 0.2$
- 3  $v = 100$
- 4  $Cd = Ct0^*(F_d/F_t)^*p$
- 5  $k2c = 1500$
- 6  $Cb = Ct0^*(F_b/F_t)^*p$
- 7  $k1a = 100$
- 8  $Cc = Ct0^*(F_c/F_t)^*p$
- 9  $Ca = Ct0^*(F_a/F_t)^*p$
- 10  $r2c = -k2c^*Ca^2^*Cc^3$
- 11  $r2a = 2/3^*r2c$
- 12  $Scd = \text{if}(W > 0.0001) \text{then}(F_c/F_d) \text{else}(0)$
- 13  $Ft0 = 20$
- 14  $\alpha = 0.0019$
- 15  $r1a = -k1a^*Ca^*Cb^2$
- 16  $r1c = -r1a$
- 17  $r2d = -1/3^*r2c$
- 18  $r2d = r2d$
- 19  $r1b = 2^*r1a$
- 20  $r1a = r1a + r2a$
- 21  $r1b = r1b$

Calculated values of DEQ variables

Variable	Initial value	Minimal value	Maximal value	Final value
1 alpha	0.0019	0.0019	0.0019	0.0019
2 Ca	0.1	0.0257858	0.1	0.0257858
3 Cb	0.1	0.0020471	0.1	0.0020471
4 Cc	0	0	0.0664046	0.0211051
5 Cd	0	0	0.0057647	0.0026336
6 Ct0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
7 Fa	10.	4.293413	10.	4.293413
8 Fb	10.	0.3408417	10.	0.3408417
9 Fc	0	0	4.038125	3.514068
10 Fd	0	0	0.4385037	0.4385037
11 Ft	20.	8.586827	20.	8.586827
12 Ft0	20.	20.	20.	20.
13 k1a	100.	100.	100.	100.
14 k2c	1500.	1500.	1500.	1500.
15 p	1.	0.2578577	1.	0.2578577
16 r1a	-0.1	-0.1	-1.081E-05	-1.081E-05
17 r1b	-0.2	-0.2	-2.161E-05	-2.161E-05
18 r1c	0.1	1.081E-05	0.1	1.081E-05
19 r2a	0	-0.0022091	0	-6.251E-06
20 r2c	0	-0.0033136	0	-9.376E-06
21 r2d	0	0	0.0011045	3.125E-06
22 ra	-0.1	-0.1	-1.706E-05	-1.706E-05
23 rb	-0.2	-0.2	-2.161E-05	-2.161E-05
24 rc	0.1	-0.0015019	0.1	1.429E-06

Variation of  
molar  
flowrates and  
pressure drop  
with weight  
of catalyst

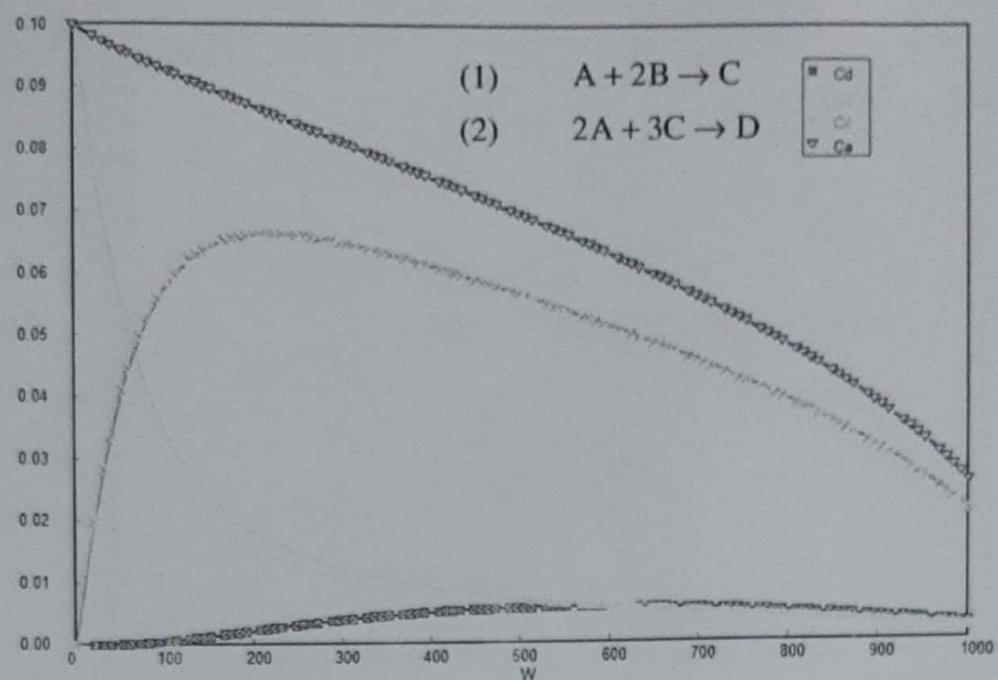


بعد های بیش ترینیتی  
ویسوس Gas waste als  
air

adhar  
ask :: believe & receive  
نیز نیز  
Fa  
Fc

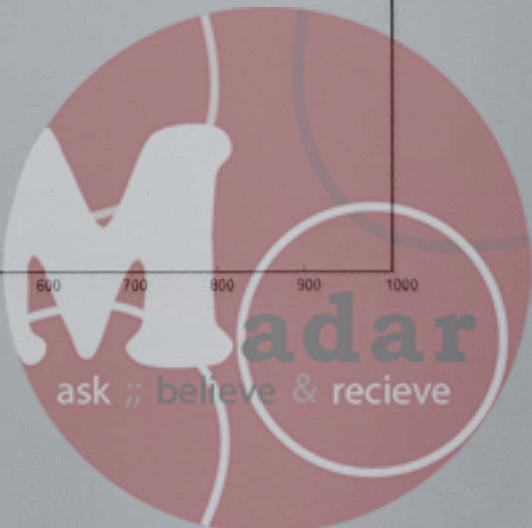
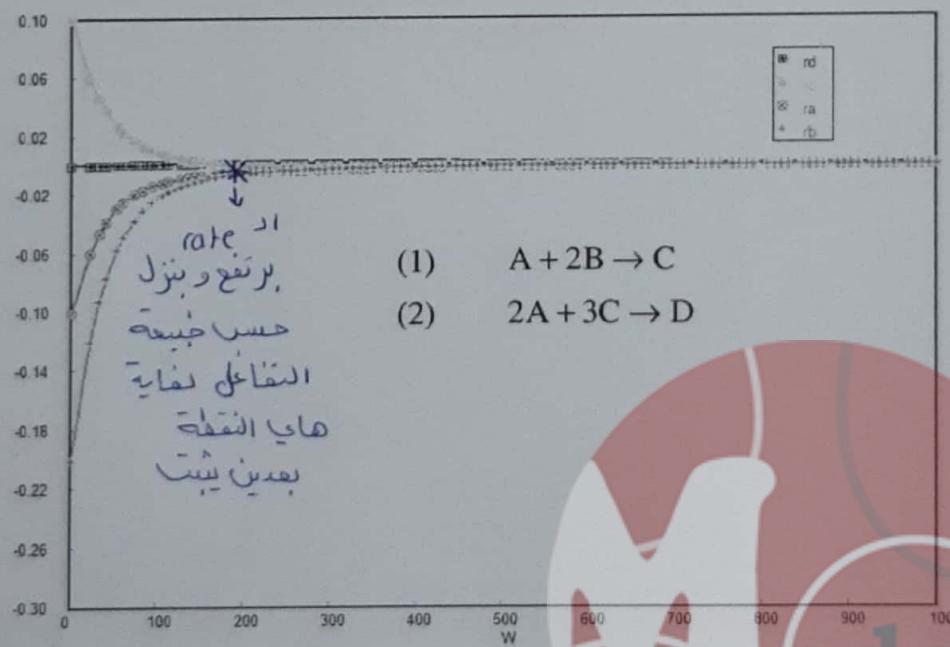
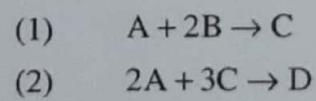
Variation of concentrations with weight of catalyst

برهن تجزيء دسته



Variation of reaction rates with weight of catalyst

برفع دینز  
حس جبعة  
التفاعل نهاية  
هاد النهاية  
بعدين يشت



Variation of reaction selectivity with weight of catalyst

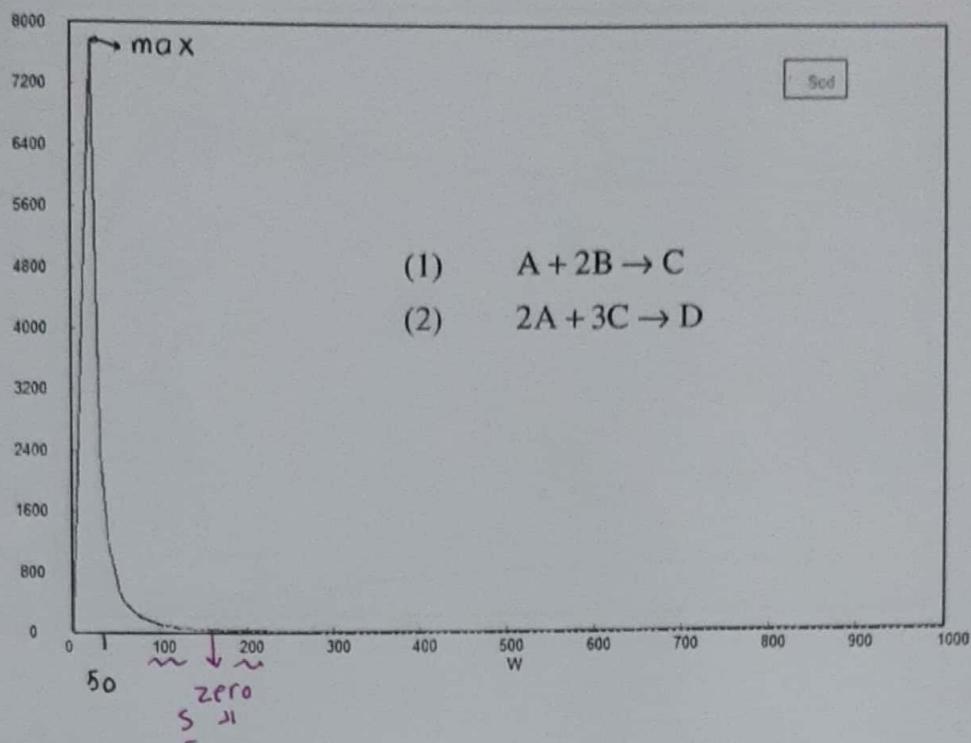
max در سیماع ل د  
50 تقریباً عند دار value  
بعدین پسز ل د zero

کل داد product بعد دار  
100 و 150 تقریباً بتوول  
undesired  $\leftrightarrow$  D

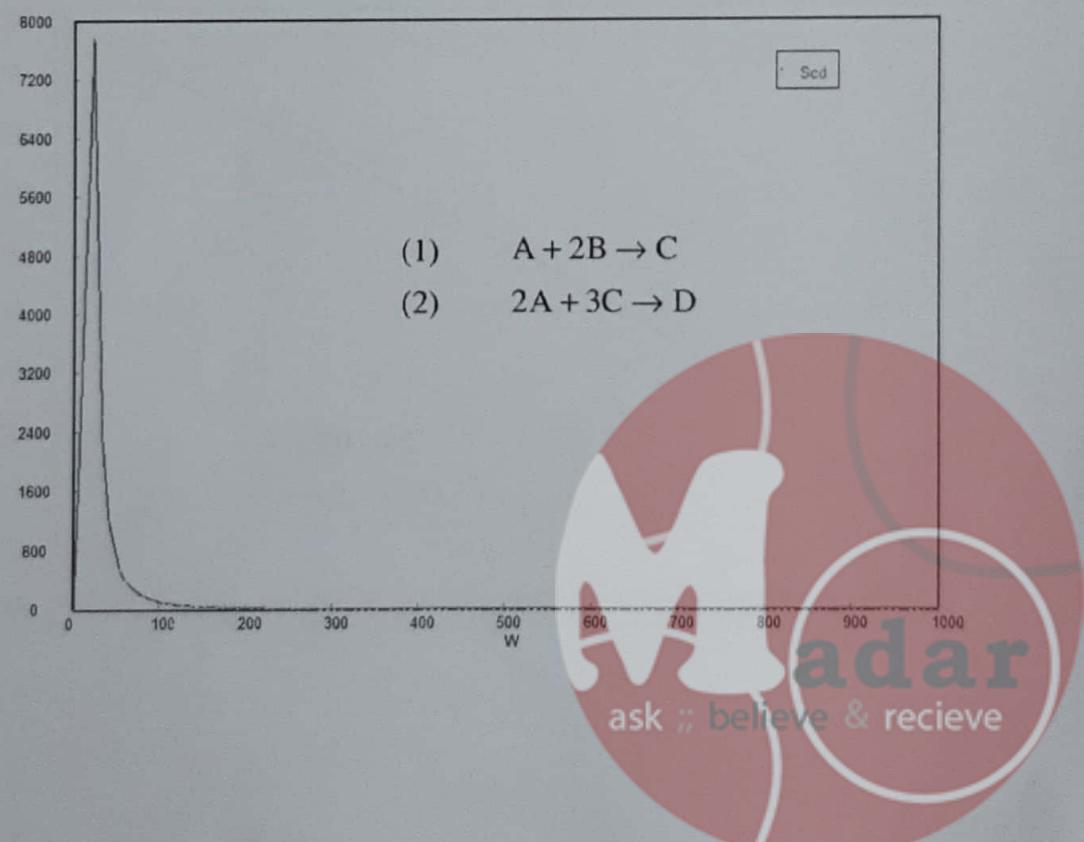
\* یعنی کثرة دار  $\Rightarrow$  افضل دار  
عوامل دا  $\times$  س factor  
S دا

we have to optimize  $w$

to get max  $S \times X$

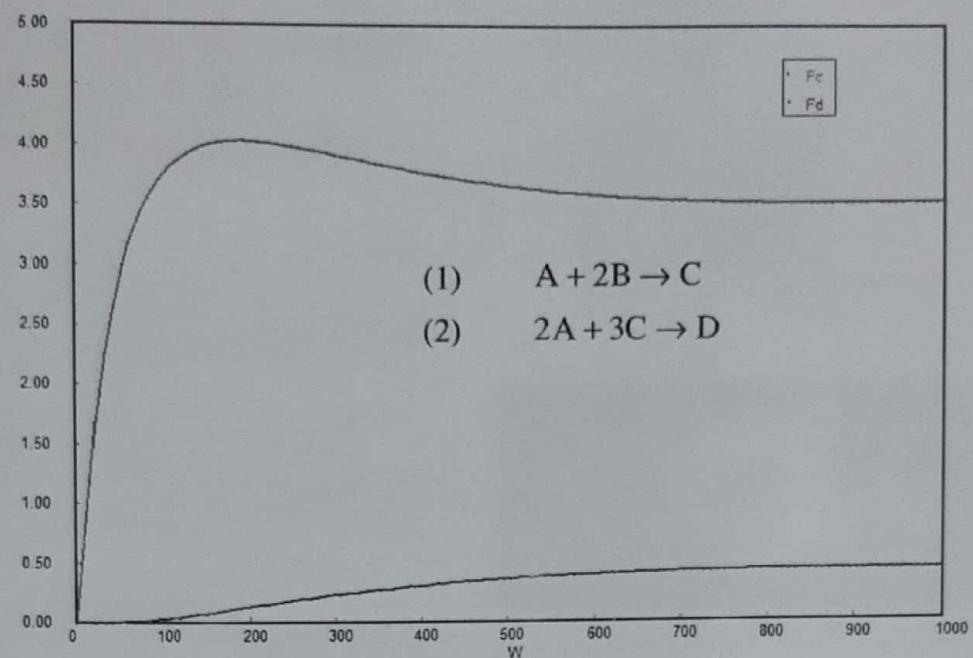


Variation of reaction selectivity with weight of catalyst



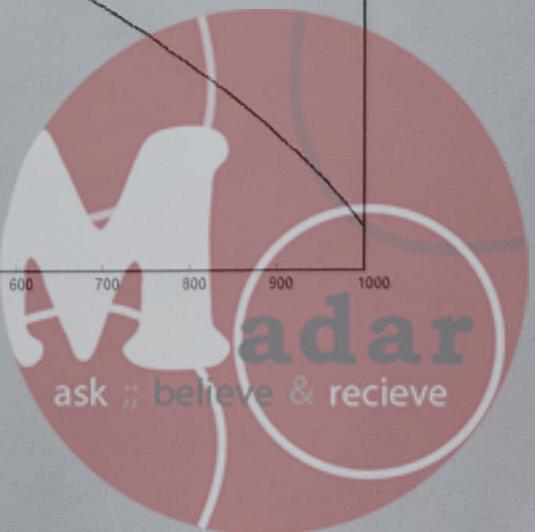
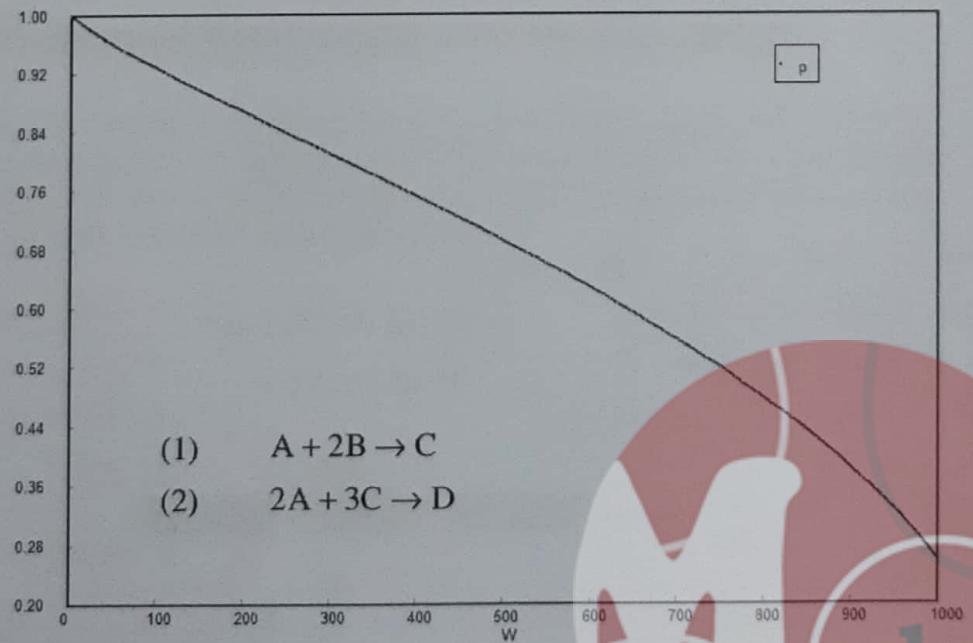
Variation of flowrate of desired C and non-desired D with weight of catalyst

$\downarrow \text{جذب D} \downarrow \text{جذب C}$



Variation pressure drop with weight of catalyst

pressure drop ينبع من ارتفاع length بسبب ارتفاع packing





membran

هو

backed

$H_2$  من

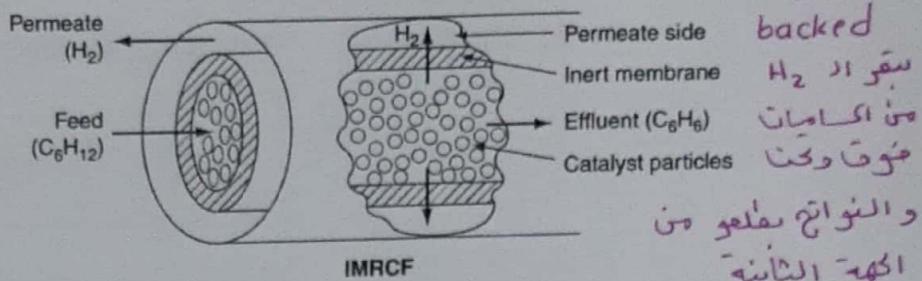
الكاملات

موقت ومت

والنواتج يطلعون من

الأجهزة الثانية

Here we have three components A, B and C and we need to write the design equation (mass balance) for each of these components.



For component A and C the mass balance is written as before, because these enter the reactor for one side and leaves from the exist side.

عندى 3 مواد بالثاني 3 معادلات  
وC نفس المعادلات  
يطلع H2 من A راح يفعل  
عليها

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

$$\frac{dF_C}{dV} = r_C$$

However, for component B ( $H_2$ ) we have side withdrawal and the mass balance becomes mass balance

$$\left[ \begin{array}{c} \text{In} \\ \text{by flow} \end{array} \right] - \left[ \begin{array}{c} \text{Out} \\ \text{by flow} \end{array} \right] - \left[ \begin{array}{c} \text{Out} \\ \text{by diffusion} \end{array} \right] + [\text{Generation}] = [\text{Accumulation}]$$

يطلع H2 من H2 مع النواتج بين الكمية  
أذكى يطلع من الكاملات  
by diffusion

I have to choose lateral volume  
(area  $\geq$ ) based

على كل واحد يلي عندى مواد

reactor



$$\left[ \begin{array}{c} \text{In} \\ \text{by flow} \end{array} \right] - \left[ \begin{array}{c} \text{Out} \\ \text{by flow} \end{array} \right] - \left[ \begin{array}{c} \text{Out} \\ \text{by diffusion} \end{array} \right] + [\text{Generation}] = [\text{Accumulation}]$$

$$\overbrace{F_{B|_V}} - \overbrace{F_{B|_{V+\Delta V}}} - \overbrace{\overbrace{R_B \Delta V}^{\text{molar flux}}} + \overbrace{r_B \Delta V} = 0$$

هذا هو الفرق  
PFR دار  
membrane

$$\frac{dF_B}{dV} = r_B - R_B$$

Where

$$R_B = W_B a = k'_c a (C_B - C_{BS}) \quad (\text{mol/m}^3/\text{s}),$$

$$W_B = k'_c (C_B - C_{BS}) \quad (\text{mol/m}^2\cdot\text{s})$$

$$a = \frac{\text{Area}}{\text{Volume}} = \frac{\pi D L}{\frac{\pi D^2}{4} L} = \frac{4}{D} \quad (\text{m}^2/\text{m}^3)$$

Where  $R_B$  is the molar flow of B out through the membrane per unit volume of the reactor,  $k'_c$  is the overall mass transfer coefficient in  $\text{m/s}$  and  $C_{BS}$  is the concentration of B in the sweep gas channel ( $\text{mol/m}^3$ )

Assuming the concentration in the sweep gas is essentially zero as it flushed out ( $C_{BS} \approx 0$ ), we obtain

$$R_B = k'_c \Delta C$$

الفرق دار

outside دار inside conc

$C_{BS} \approx 0$   
دار

يعرفها

إذا ماكينا  
يعرف build up

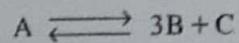
بسبيها بالثاني

$R_B = k'_c C_B$

adar

ask :: believe & receive

The rate of reaction of the equilibrium reaction aside is



$$-r_A = k \left( C_A - \frac{C_B C_C}{K_C} \right)$$

The relation between the rate of each species is shown

$$r_B = -3r_A \quad r_C = -r_A$$

$$\frac{-r_A}{1} = \frac{r_B}{3} = \frac{r_C}{1}$$

For the case of constant temperature and pressure, we have for **isothermal operation**, and **no pressure drop**. Thus

$$C_A = C_{T_0} \frac{F_A}{F_T}$$

$$C_B = C_{T_0} \frac{F_B}{F_T}$$

$$C_C = C_{T_0} \frac{F_C}{F_T}$$

$$F_T = F_A + F_B + F_C$$

Here we have **four equations with four unknowns**  $F_A, F_B, F_C$  and  $F_T$ . These equation can be solved by polymath.

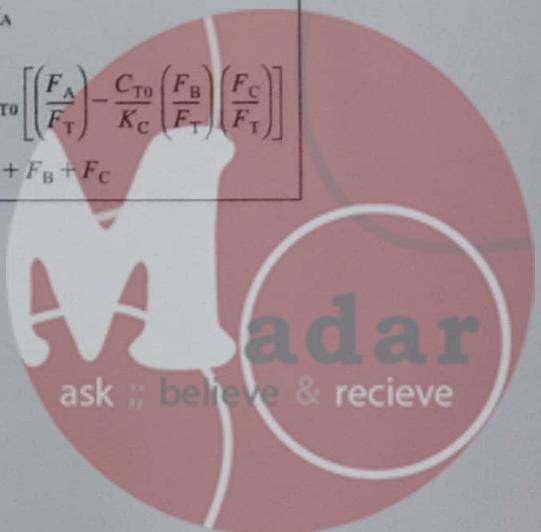
$F_T$  عدی ۴ مجهول الی  
العادلة ذاتی تقدر اغترهم

مجهول ۳

$(dF_B/dV)_{r_A}$  مجموع معادلة الـ  
mass transfer ذاتی مابدا تاشر ند  
AFR دلیسا

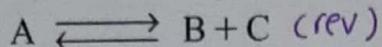
Flux بهی اعلی و بهی  
کاریاد در کیس  
B لـ shift  
out side.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dF_A}{dV} &= r_A \\ \frac{dF_B}{dV} &= -r_A - k_C C_{T_0} \left( \frac{F_B}{F_T} \right) \\ \frac{dF_C}{dV} &= -r_A \\ -r_A &= k C_{T_0} \left[ \left( \frac{F_A}{F_T} \right) - \frac{C_{T_0}}{K_C} \left( \frac{F_B}{F_T} \right) \left( \frac{F_C}{F_T} \right) \right] \\ F_T &= F_A + F_B + F_C \end{aligned}$$



### Example 11.2 Reversible reaction in a membrane reactor

Consider the below reaction takes place in membrane reactor:



The equilibrium constant for this reaction is quite small at  $227^\circ\text{C}$  (e.g.,  $K_C = 0.05 \text{ mol}/\text{dm}^3$ ).

The membrane is permeable to B (e.g.,  $\text{H}_2$ ) but not to A and C. Pure gaseous A enters the reactor at  $8.2 \text{ atm}$  and  $227^\circ\text{C}$  ( $C_{T0} = 0.2 \text{ mol}/\text{dm}^3$ ) at a molar flow rate of  $10 \text{ mol}/\text{min}$ . The rate of diffusion of B out of the reactor per unit volume of reactor,  $R_B$ , is proportional to the concentration of B (i.e.,  $R_B = K_C C_B$ ).

$$C_{T0} = \frac{P_0}{RT_0}$$

$k_C$  هله هنیه  
تو گزیده کار  
کار داد

- Perform differential mole balances on A, B, and C to arrive at a set of coupled differential equations to solve.
- Plot and analyze the molar flow rates of each species as a function of reactor volume.
- Calculate the conversion of A at  $V = 500 \text{ dm}^3$ .

**Additional information:** Even though this reaction is a gas-solid catalytic reaction, we will use the bulk catalyst density in order to write our balances in terms of reactor volume rather than catalyst weight (recall  $-r_A = -r'_A \rho_b$ ). For the bulk catalyst density of  $\rho_b = 1.5 \text{ g}/\text{cm}^3$  and a 2-cm inside-diameter tube containing the catalyst pellets, the specific reaction rate,  $k$ , and the transport coefficient,  $k_C$ , are  $k = 0.7 \text{ min}^{-1}$  and  $k_C = 0.2 \text{ min}^{-1}$ , respectively.

#### Solution

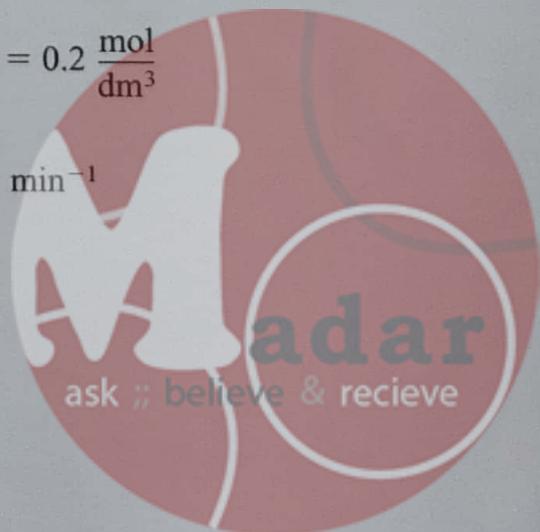
$$C_{T0} = \frac{P_0}{RT_0} = \frac{830.6 \text{ kPa}}{[8.314 \text{ k Pa} \cdot \text{dm}^3/(\text{mol} \cdot \text{K})] (500 \text{ K})} = 0.2 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{dm}^3}$$

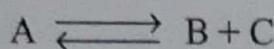
$$k = 0.7 \text{ min}^{-1}, K_C = 0.05 \text{ mol}/\text{dm}^3, k_C = 0.2 \text{ min}^{-1}$$

$$F_{A0} = 10 \text{ mol}/\text{min}$$

$$F_{B0} = F_{C0} = 0$$

لیست





عومنا  $\frac{dF_A}{dV} = r_A$

$$-r_A = k \left( C_A - \frac{C_B C_C}{K_C} \right)$$

$$\frac{dF_B}{dV} = r_B - R_B$$

$$\frac{r_A}{-1} = \frac{r_B}{1} = \frac{r_C}{1}$$

$$\frac{dF_C}{dV} = r_C$$

$$R_B = k_C C_B$$

entering conditions.

$$V = 0: \quad F_A = F_{A0}, \quad F_B = 0, \quad F_C = 0$$

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

$$\frac{dF_B}{dV} = -r_A - k_C C_{T0} \left( \frac{F_B}{F_T} \right)$$

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

$$-r_A = k C_{T0} \left[ \left( \frac{F_A}{F_T} \right) - \frac{C_{T0}}{K_C} \left( \frac{F_B}{F_T} \right) \left( \frac{F_C}{F_T} \right) \right]$$

$$F_T = F_A + F_B + F_C$$

- \* The equations above were solved using polymath to obtain  $F_A$ ,  $F_B$ ,  $F_C$  and  $F_T$  as shown bellow:

#### Differential equations

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

$$2 \frac{d(F_B)}{d(V)} = -r_A - k_C C_{T0} \left( \frac{F_B}{F_T} \right)$$

$$3 \frac{d(F_A)}{d(V)} = r_A$$

$$4 F_t = F_A + F_B + F_C$$

$$5 k_C = 0.05$$

$$6 C_{T0} = 0.2$$

$$7 k = 0.7$$

$$8 F_t = 10$$

$$9 r_A = -k C_{T0} \left( \frac{F_A}{F_t} \right) + C_{T0} k_C \left( \frac{F_B}{F_t} \right) \left( \frac{F_C}{F_t} \right)$$

$$10 F_A = 0.2$$

$$11 F_B = 0.14$$

$$12 F_C = 0.64$$

$$13 V = 500$$

$$14 F_t = 1.0$$

$$15 C_{T0} = 0.2$$

$$16 k = 0.7$$

$$17 k_C = 0.05$$

$$18 r_A = -0.14$$

$$19 F_B = 0.14$$

$$20 F_C = 0.64$$

$$21 F_t = 1.0$$

Calculated values of DEQ variables

Variable	Initial value	Minimal value	Maximal value	Final value
1 $C_{t0}$	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
2 $F_A$	10.	6.992259	10.	6.992259
3 $F_B$	0	0	1.68084	0.8622268
4 $F_C$	0	0	3.007741	3.007741
5 $F_t$	10.	10.	11.68084	10.86223
6 $k$	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
7 $K_C$	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
8 $k_C$	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
9 $r_A$	-0.14	-0.14	-0.0022019	-0.0022019
10 $V$	0	0	500.	500.

أعلى هنقة كانت موجودة

فيها المادة خلال التفاعل

at any location

what the max

product can

be achieved

ـ دخلت  $F_b$   
ـ وار 0.6  
ـ لها 0.8  
ـ دخلت الماء

ـ سائل ابتدائي  
ـ اختر بود من  $B$   
ـ مطلع من  $A$

ـ وهيت ينكون  
ـ اكبر كمية  
ـ كانت موجودة فيها

ـ ميز ناتيسيها وين  
ـ ملائكة خلال التفاعل

ـ ask :: believe & receive  
ـ هو يطلب لي كل معناها

ـ هاي اد  
ـ يجري  
ـ product

ـ اسياه .

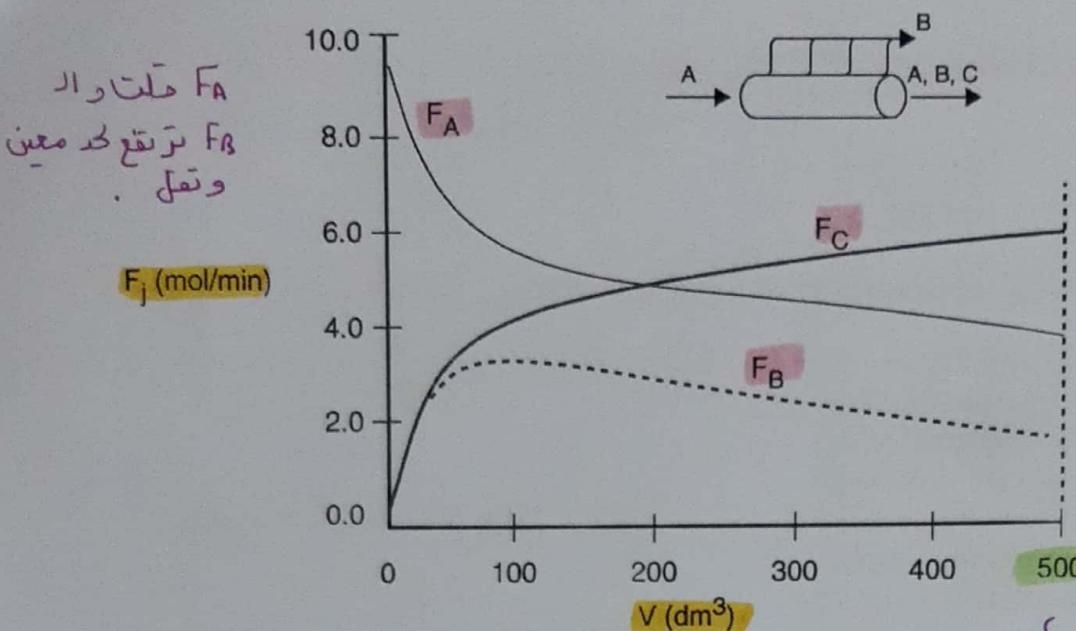


Figure E6-2.1 Polymath solution.

\* اذا حاكم size معين من الماء  
على ازداد هاده size كل ازداد  
معاري اكتر شو اعمل :-

عند هاي العقيمه تكون عندى  
 $\max S$   
 $(C/B \text{ ratio})$

مش كافية حق امثلع ال  
 $\max \text{ ratio of } C \text{ to } B$   
يعني ساعدى  $B$ .

بدي امثلع  $C$  و  $B$  less  $C$  بقلل ال  
diameter و  $L$  ثابت بهاي

الحانه تكون اعييٰت مفردة للتفاعل يكون  $C$  و  $B$  بسيطها  
بس هاد على حساب  $\Delta P$  (راح يزيد) سبتي تأثير عكي على اراد

- (c) From Figure E6-2.1, we see that the exit molar flow rate of A at  $500 \text{ dm}^3$  is 4 mol/min, for which the corresponding conversion is

\* عذان اعرف اد  
optimum  $D$  &  $L$

$$x = \frac{F_{A0} - F_A}{F_{A0}} = \frac{10 - 7}{10} = 0.3$$

يحيى بحتاجهم لا فعل  $S$

بنتا بجوب اكتر من  $D$  و  $L$  و يطلع

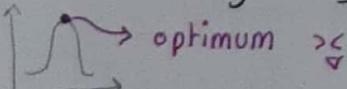
هيتم د  $S$  د اربع اختر وهكذا

و ارسم اد  $S$  مع اد  $D$  و اد  $L$

و من اد  $S$  احصد اد  $D$

design و هلا هو اد

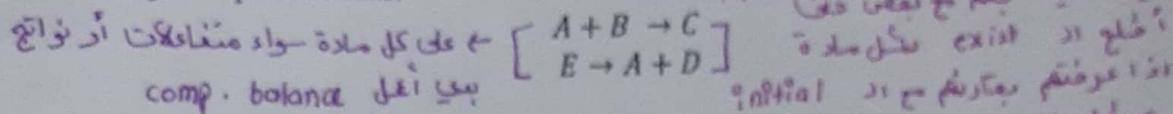
optimum



Multi rxn میباشد ایکون متنی  $v = F_{AO} X / RA$  و ad factor لیکن CSTR میباشد  
design of plating rate of rxn بسیار ساده است اگر  $v$  باشد A و B  
in molar flow I have to assume volume then reactor is  $v$  and  
calculate the molar flowrate for each species (rating step rather than  
design step )

Design of Isothermal, Liquid-phase CSTR for multiple reactions

Consider the following multiple reactions:



The mole balance for each individual species,  $i$ , in the reactor is written in the form

$$F_{10} - F_1 = -r_i V = V \sum_{j=1}^q -r_{ij} = V \cdot f_i(C_1, \dots, C_N)$$

↑ اداة المقادمة موجو  
لارجع كم

$$F_{j_0} - F_j = -r_j V = V \cdot f_j(C_1, \dots, C_N)$$

$$\text{highly non linear } F_{N0} - F_N = -r_N V = V \cdot f_N(C_1, \dots, C_N)$$

طائفة تأسيس إكوارة

كل مادة بكتابها معاشرة

## و جسبا ر X و بیشوف ها هوار

اد desired بی بی بایا او که بعدی ایند ۷ عکان مروه

optimization tech keep looping

the target volume  
based on required X

**Example 11-3** Multiple liquid-Phase Reactions in a CSTR

The following complex liquid-phase elementary reactions take place isothermally in a 2,500 L CSTR. The feed is equimolar in A and B with  $F_{A0} = 200 \text{ mol/min}$  and the volumetric flow rate is 100 L/min. The total entering concentration is  $C_{T0} = 0.2 \text{ mol/L}$ .

\* ملحوظ جداً أحد الـ reaction key comp

دیکونوا مخالفات عن بعض

لابد من تفاصيلها

the rate component

with respect to office  
Find the cor

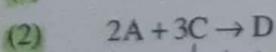
based on

the sto  
cepp



$$-r'_{\text{IA}} = k_{\text{IA}} C_{\text{A}} C_{\text{B}}^2 \rightarrow$$

هاد منش  
هاد total  
پس للتفاصل



$$-r'_{2C} = k_{2C} C_A^2 C_C^3$$

الثانية relation بكل صادرة عن معايير أعلى

$$k_{1A} = 10 \left( \frac{dm^3}{mol} \right)^2 / min \text{ and } k_{2C} = 15 \left( \frac{dm^3}{mol} \right)^4 / min$$

Find the concentrations of A, B, C, and D exiting the reactor, along with the exiting overall selectivity,  $S_{C/D}$ .

~~based on  
rate of 100.~~

## Solution

Liquid-Phase CSTR:  $v = v_0$

### Mole Balances

له فلور عدي  
معادلات 4  
د 4 مواد

comp (عذنا)  
كل Balance  
كل مادة ) .

$f(C_A) = v_0 C_{A0} - v_0 C_A + r_A V$   
بسهولة  
فـ  $r_A$   
نوعها  
يـ  $F_{AO}$   
 $f(C_B) = v_0 C_{B0} - v_0 C_B + r_B V$   
بسهولة  
فـ  $r_B$   
نوعها  
يـ  $F_A$   
 $f(C_C) = -v_0 C_C + r_C V$   
بسهولة  
فـ  $r_C$   
نوعها  
يـ  $F_C$   
 $f(C_D) = -v_0 C_D + r_D V$   
بسهولة  
فـ  $r_D$   
نوعها  
يـ  $F_D$

ما هي لهم  
اما لو كان عنـا  
كان لهم نواجـ سـ بـ اـ كـ اـ رـ اـ دـ اـ

لو  $P(A)$  كانت

CSTR معادلة

فـ  $r_A$

فـ  $r_B$

فـ  $r_C$

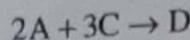
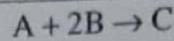
فـ  $r_D$

معادلة

نعتبرها هـ فـ وـ تـ زـ لـ لـ عـ اـ دـ اـ

الـ اـ مـ لـ يـ وـ نـ فـ سـ

اـ كـ يـ لـ كـ لـ اـ كـ اـ دـ اـ



Key components

$$r'_{1A} = -k_{1A} C_A C_B^2$$

$$r'_{2C} = -k_{2C} C_A^2 C_C^3$$

صـ دـ اـ دـ  
رـ اـ تـ  
لـ لـ قـ اـ عـ اـ لـ

وـ هـ وـ هـ  
سـ اـ سـ اـ  
لـ كـ لـ لـ

$$\frac{r'_{1A}}{-1} = \frac{r'_{1B}}{-2} = \frac{r'_{1C}}{1}$$

$$\frac{r'_{2A}}{-2} = \frac{r'_{2C}}{-3} = \frac{r'_{2D}}{1}$$

ـ سـ هـ لـ كـ لـ . A

ـ سـ هـ لـ كـ لـ . B

ـ تـ سـ هـ لـ كـ لـ . C

ـ تـ سـ هـ لـ كـ لـ . D

ـ Aـ اـ لـ تـ قـ اـ عـ اـ دـ اـ

ـ keyـ يـ هـ يـ اـ دـ اـ

ـ الـ هـ لـ كـ لـ اـ كـ اـ دـ اـ

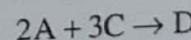
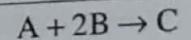
ـ اـ لـ كـ لـ اـ دـ اـ

ـ Aـ بـ الـ قـ عـ اـ دـ اـ

ـ keyـ يـ هـ يـ اـ دـ اـ

$$\frac{r'_{2A}}{-2} = \frac{r'_{2C}}{-3} \Rightarrow r'_{2A} = \frac{2}{3} r'_{2C}$$

$$\begin{aligned} r'_A &= r'_{1A} + r'_{2A} = -k_{1A} C_A C_B^2 - \frac{2}{3} k_{2C} C_A^2 C_C^3 \\ r'_B &= r'_{1B} = -2k_{1A} C_A C_B^2 \quad \text{بعـ سـ تـ قـ اـ عـ اـ دـ اـ} \\ r'_C &= r'_{1C} + r'_{2C} = k_{1A} C_A C_B^2 - k_{2C} C_A^2 C_C^3 \quad \text{بعـ سـ تـ قـ اـ عـ اـ دـ اـ} \\ r'_D &= r'_{2D} = \frac{1}{3} k_{2C} C_A^2 C_C^3 \quad \text{ـ اـ لـ اـ ثـ اـ دـ اـ} \end{aligned}$$



$$v_0 = 100 \text{ dm}^3/\text{min}$$

$$k_{1A} = 10 \left( \text{dm}^3/\text{mol} \right)^2/\text{min}$$

$$k_{2C} = 15 \left( \text{dm}^3/\text{mol} \right)^4/\text{min}$$

$$V = 2,500 \text{ dm}^3$$

$$C_{A0} = 2.0 \text{ mol/dm}^3$$

$$C_{B0} = 2.0 \text{ mol/dm}^3$$

\* كل تـ قـ اـ عـ اـ دـ اـ  
ـ keyـ يـ هـ يـ اـ دـ اـ

\* عـ اـ دـ اـ يـ اـ خـ اـ تـ اـ رـ اـ يـ مـ اـ دـ اـ سـ يـ إـ يـ ا~ هـ ا~ تـ كـ ا~ د~

\* keyـ يـ هـ يـ اـ دـ اـ

\* الثـ ا~ د~ ا~

adar  
ask :: believe & recieve

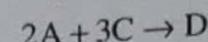
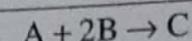
P عوشتنا معادلیت دار  
وطبع عنا معادلیت غیر خطیة بخالم  
→ polymath.

$$f(C_A) = v_0 C_{A0} - v_0 C_A - \left( k_{1A} C_A C_B^2 - \frac{2}{3} k_{2C} C_A^2 C_C^3 \right) V$$

$$f(C_B) = v_0 C_{B0} - v_0 C_B - (2k_{1A} C_A C_B^2) V$$

$$f(C_C) = -v_0 C_C + (k_{1A} C_A C_B^2 - k_{2C} C_A^2 C_C^3) V$$

$$f(C_D) = -v_0 C_D + \left( \frac{1}{3} k_{2C} C_A^2 C_C^3 \right) V$$



### Nonlinear equations

$$1 f(C_A) = v^* C_{A0} - v^* C_A + r_a * V = 0$$

$$2 f(C_B) = v^* C_{B0} - v^* C_B + r_b * V = 0$$

$$3 f(C_C) = -v^* C_C + r_c * V = 0$$

$$4 f(C_D) = -v^* C_D + r_d * V = 0$$

Calculated values of NLE variables

Variable	Value	f(x)	Initial Guess
1 Ca	0.5326529	-3.979E-13	2.
2 Cb	0.0848008	8.527E-14	1.
3 Cc	0.1929784	-7.354E-13	1.
4 Cd	0.2548737	2.345E-13	0.1

Results

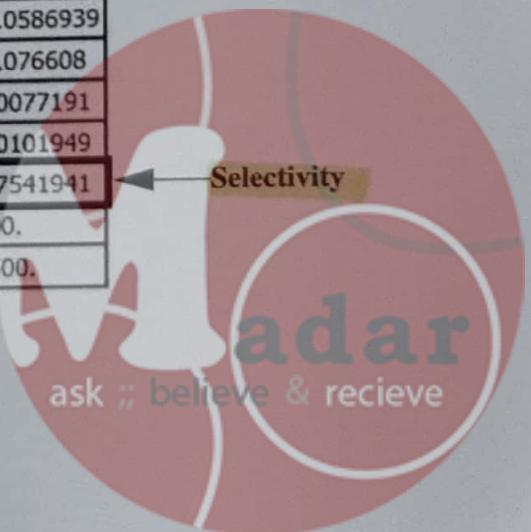
The exit concentrations are  $C_A = 0.53$  M,  $C_B = 0.085$  M,  $C_C = 0.19$  M, and  $C_D = 0.25$  M with  $S_{C/D} = 0.75$ . The corresponding conversion of A is

$$X = \frac{C_{A0} - C_A}{C_{A0}} = \frac{2 - 0.533}{2} = 0.73$$

	Variable	Value
1	Cao	2.
2	Cbo	2.
3	k1a	10.
4	k2c	15.
5	r1a	-0.038304
6	r1b	-0.076608
7	r1c	0.038304
8	r2a	-0.0203899

9	r2c	-0.0305848
10	r2d	0.0101949
11	ra	-0.0586939
12	rb	-0.076608
13	rc	0.0077191
14	rd	0.0101949
15	Scd	0.7541941
16	v	100.
17	V	2500.

Selectivity



adar  
ask :: believe & receive



بلجع lis  
of ordinary diff equations  
poly math. بحلتم على ادار

### Differential equations

- 1  $d(Nb)/d(t) = rb * V$
- 2  $d(Na)/d(t) = ra * V + Fao$
- 3  $d(Nd)/d(t) = rd * V$
- 4  $d(Nc)/d(t) = rc * V$
- 5  $V = Vo + vo * t$
- 6  $Ca = Na/V$
- 7  $Cb = Nb/V$
- 8  $r1a = -k1a * Ca * Cb^2$
- 9  $Cc = Nc/V$
- 10  $r1b = 2 * r1a$
- 11  $rb = r1b$
- 12  $r2c = -k2c * Ca^2 * Cc^3$
- 13  $Fao = 3$
- 14  $ra = 2/3 * r2c$
- 15  $r2d = -1/3 * r2c$
- 16  $r1c = -r1a$
- 17  $rd = r2d$
- 18  $ra = r1a + r2a$
- 19  $Cd = Nd/V$
- 20  $rc = r1c + r2c$
- 21  $Scd = \text{if}(t > 0.0001) \text{then}(Nc/Nd) \text{else}(0)$

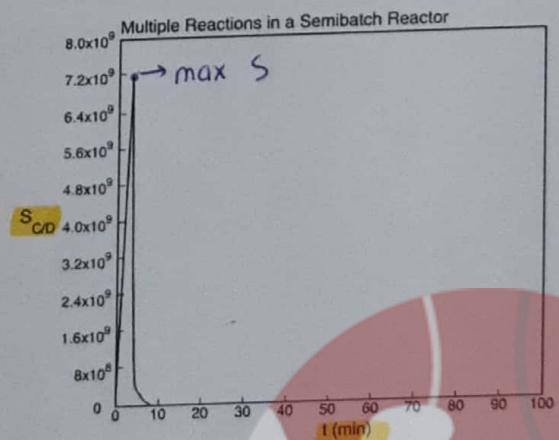
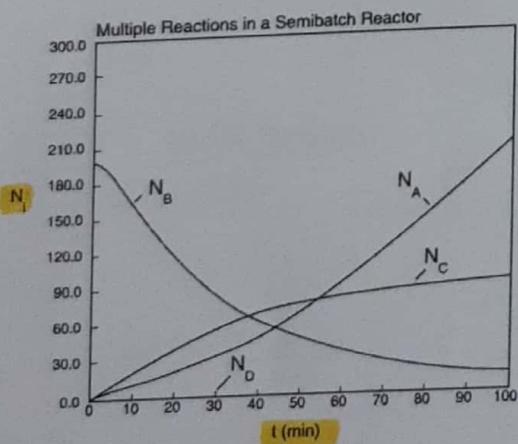
Variable	Initial value	Final value
1 Ca	0	0.1034461
2 Cb	0.2	0.0075985
3 Cc	0	0.0456711
4 Cd	0	0.0001766
5 Fao	3.	3.
6 k1a	10.	10.
7 k2c	15.	15.
8 Na	0	206.8923
9 Nb	200.	15.197
10 Nc	0	91.34215
11 Nd	0	0.3531159
18 ra	0	-6.992E-05
19 rb	0	-0.0001195
20 rc	0	4.444E-05
21 rd	0	5.097E-06
22 Scd	0	258.6747
23 t	0	100.
24 V	1000.	2000.
25 vo	10.	10.
26 Vo	1000.	1000.

\* لو ادار A دار B داخليات للتفاعل بخط F<sub>B0</sub> و F<sub>A0</sub> at unss نطلع حد يس الزمن يبي محتاجه لا زمان ولا يقدر steady state

لـ يعي ادار X ييت ادار S تثبت

CSTR نتجز مع ادار

sem & Batch نتجز مع الزمن



- $N_A \leftarrow$  يزيد مع الزمن لأنها اعتمنا بعنصر A للتفاعل
- $N_B \leftarrow$  أثنا كانت موجودة وبلاشت تقل لأنها تفاعلات مع A
- $N_C \leftarrow$  يبلش يزيد
- $N_D \leftarrow$  يترزز بس بشكل حكيل مقارنة بـ
- هاد بالنسبة لزمن كلهم بتعنور \*

اد S دخلت عن 5 min و بعد 10 min تزلت للسيرو و بعده بي اسلف ادار reactor لغاية 5 min و اعقبها واربع اسلف ادار ask believe & recieve

5 min cycle

\* بشكل عام كل اد design يلي علناه لهسا هو iso اد non تكون معادلة rate of reaction const variation of T with conver. وحدة يتوصف اد K راح نفعها لكاربة ديهير عنا مجموعة معادلات وهاد الهدف من اد Topic

# Steady State Non-isothermal reactor Design

$$-r_A = K C_A^\alpha C_B^\beta \quad \text{---*}$$

$$K = A e^{-E/RT} \leftarrow K$$

جبل کنائج بترادر آ ثابتہ  
رسانی در اینکے دور کی ←  
اد x دار sizing

It will shift the required size of reactor on a value when it was isothermal to another optimum value at given non isothermal

وهي ادار value لعتقد اذا size shifting للبيعن ادار  
بزيز داذا لليسار يعلن حسب احتجاجية  
التفاعل اذا endo او exo

### Isothermal and non-isothermal reactions

Because most reactions we not carried out isothermally, we now focus on heat effect in chemical reactors.

The basic design equations, rate laws, and stoichiometric relationships discussed early for isothermal reactor design are still valid for the design of non-isothermal reactors.

The major difference lies in the method of evaluating the design equation when temperature varies along the length of a PFR or when heat is added/removed from a CSTR.

To identify the additional information necessary to design non-isothermal Reactors, let us check the example bellow:

### Example 12.1:

Calculate the reactor volume necessary for 70% conversion:



The reaction is exothermic and the reactor is operated adiabatically. As a result temperature will increase with conversion down the length of the reactor.



$$Q = 0$$

no heat transfer  
to the Boundary  
of that reactor

ما في بين اد  
reactor وار  
اكيط volume

### Solution

#### 1. Mole Balance (design equation):

$$\frac{dX}{dV} = \frac{-r_A}{F_{A0}}$$

#### 2. Rate Law:

$$-r_A = k C_A$$

Recalling the Arrhenius equation,

we know that  $k$  is a function of temperature,  $T$ .

$$k = k_1 \exp\left[\frac{E}{R}\left(\frac{1}{T_1} - \frac{1}{T}\right)\right]$$

عواملها بعادلة اد  
رسكلاما دن منتها بار

so we have  
build up of  
heat within  
reactor

design equation

#### 3. Stoichiometry (liquid phase): $v = v_0$

$$C_A = C_{A0}(1-X)$$

تفويت

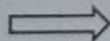
#### 4. Combining:

$$\text{rate } \rightarrow -r_A = k_1 \exp\left[\frac{E}{R}\left(\frac{1}{T_1} - \frac{1}{T}\right)\right] C_{A0}(1-X)$$

Function of  $T \propto X \rightarrow$  From C

Combining the above Equations and canceling the entering concentration,  $C_{A0}$ , yields

$$\frac{dX}{dV} = \frac{k(1-X)}{v_0}$$



$$\frac{dX}{dV} = k_1 \exp\left[\frac{E}{R}\left(\frac{1}{T_1} - \frac{1}{T}\right)\right] \frac{1-X}{v_0}$$

لذا ببنتا الحرارة نقدر فرم  
منطق بين اد  $X$  دار  $V$  وبغير اكوارة  
وبرم منطق ذاتي وهذا ويسوف  
أحسن حرارة عند  $X$  عنا أو أحسن  $X$   
عند حرارة لها

trial & error

وهاد هو على كثیر  
هيدنا جنب معادلة  
ثابتة زجي مثلث  $(dT/dV)$   
كان يمدو

معادلش  
جيولين وخلهم  
مع بعض

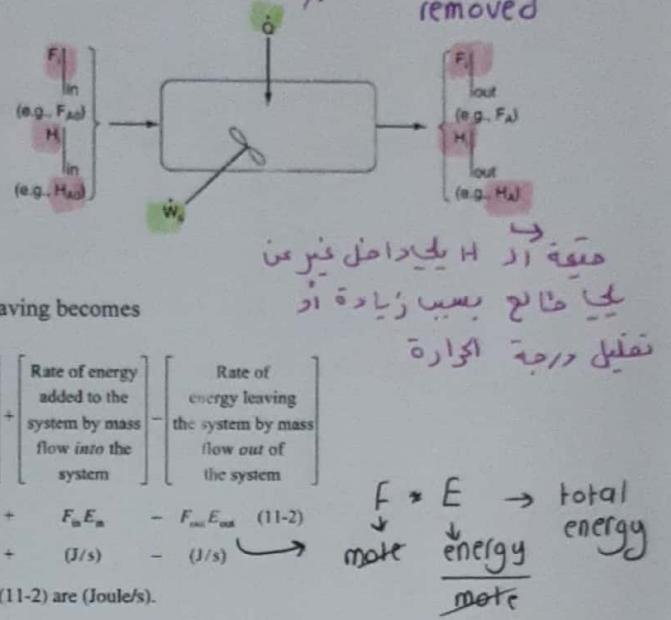
ada

ask :: believe & recieve

This ordinary differential equation estimates the variation of conversion as a function of volume of reactor, however, we do have another dependent variable (Temperature) that varies with volume of reactor. Therefore, how to get an expression of variation of reactor temperature as a function of volume?

heat added & work removed  
(+)

وختا  $Q$  اور  $W$  اما  
اویم added removed



## The Energy Balance

Consider the schematic diagram for a representative reactor where the feed to this reactor is  $F_{i(\text{IN})}$  enters with energy  $H_{i(\text{IN})}$  and the products leave with  $F_{i(\text{OUT})}$  and energy  $H_{i(\text{OUT})}$ . Heat is added to the reactor or removed (based on if the reaction is endothermic or exothermic, respectively), and a work is added to the reactor (as in the case of flow work or mechanical work).

The energy balance for the case of only one species entering and leaving becomes

$$\begin{aligned} \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{Rate of} \\ \text{accumulation} \\ \text{of energy} \\ \text{within the} \\ \text{system} \end{array} \right] &= \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{Rate of flow} \\ \text{of heat to} \\ \text{the system} \\ \text{from the} \\ \text{surroundings} \end{array} \right] - \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{Rate of work} \\ \text{done by} \\ \text{the system} \\ \text{on the} \\ \text{surroundings} \end{array} \right] + \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{Rate of energy} \\ \text{added to the} \\ \text{system by mass} \\ \text{flow into the} \\ \text{system} \end{array} \right] - \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{Rate of} \\ \text{energy leaving} \\ \text{the system by mass} \\ \text{flow out of} \\ \text{the system} \end{array} \right] \\ \text{Energy balance} &\quad \frac{dE_m}{dt} = Q - W + F_i E_i - F_{i\text{out}} E_{i\text{out}} \quad (11-2) \end{aligned}$$

Typical units for each term in Equation (11-2) are (Joule/s).

$\frac{F * E}{\text{mole}}$   $\rightarrow$  total energy

\* سو انواع اور (E) energy

کامیکون عنا جای بطاقة معینہ رکسرت ازابطة اور internal energy (u) عایس جدیں بالاتی بنسکس ایجزی 2 molecules وہاد مثل ایسٹار النزوی انکسارہ بعیی energy حالیہ .

internal (u) بسیار most dominant.

- ① . Flow velocity  $\rightarrow$  Kinetic energy
- ② . potential energy
- ③ . electrical energy
- ④

The unsteady-state energy balance for an open well-mixed system that has  $n$  species, each entering and leaving the system at its respective molar flow rate  $F_i$  (moles of i per time) and with its respective energy  $E_i$  (joules per mole of i), is

$$\frac{d\hat{E}_{\text{sys}}}{dt} = Q - \dot{W} + \sum_{i=1}^n E_i F_i \Big|_{\text{in}} - \sum_{i=1}^n E_i F_i \Big|_{\text{out}}$$

هذا الصيغة العامة general form of energy around any system.

The work term,  $\dot{W}$ , into flow work and other work  $\dot{W}_s$ . The term  $\dot{W}_s$ , often referred to as the shaft work, could be produced from such things as a stirrer in a CSTR or a turbine in a PFR. Flow work is work that is necessary to get the mass into and out of the system.

work هنا نوعین هن اور  $(\dot{W}_s)$  shaft work بیاناتی منسوب mixing و momod الامثلیات فی ار پروا نسخہ

[Rate of flow work]

$$\dot{W} = - \sum_{i=1}^n F_i P \tilde{V}_i \Big|_{\text{in}} + \sum_{i=1}^n F_i P \tilde{V}_i \Big|_{\text{out}} + \dot{W}_s$$

where  $P$  is the pressure (Pa) [ $1 \text{ Pa} = 1 \text{ Newton/m}^2 = 1 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{m/s}^2/\text{m}^2$ ] and  $\tilde{V}_i$  is the specific molar volume of species  $i$  ( $\text{m}^3/\text{mol of } i$ ).

بسیط CSTR لیں ایسی بالاتی بعیی mixing - PFR میں ایسی اور work موجود بھل اکثر اور ask :: believe & recieve  $\dot{W}_s$

Substituting the work equation into the energy equation and grouping terms, we have

$$\frac{d\hat{E}_{sys}}{dt} = \dot{Q} - \dot{W}_s + \sum_{i=1}^n F_i(E_i + P\bar{V}_i) \Big|_{in} - \sum_{i=1}^n F_i(E_i + P\bar{V}_i) \Big|_{out}$$

حسب ادوارد  
 مولر ٩٠٪  
 مادا خالق القوى  
 حمل مباردة H

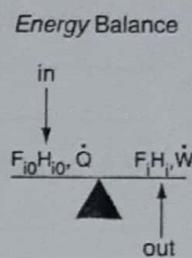
The energy  $E_i$  can be approximated by the internal energy ( $U_i$ ) other forms of energy are negligible compared to internal energy, substitute in the above equation and re-arrange

$$\dot{Q} - \dot{W}_s + \sum_{i=1}^n F_{i0}H_{i0} - \sum_{i=1}^n F_iH_i = \frac{d\hat{E}_{sys}}{dt}$$

Where the subscript "0" represent the inlet conditions, and

$$F_iH_i = F_i(U_i + P\bar{V}_i)$$

Convention
<u>Heat Added</u>
$\dot{Q} = +10\text{J/s}$
<u>Heat Removed</u>
$\dot{Q} = -10\text{J/s}$
<u>Work Done by System</u>
$\dot{W}_s = +10\text{J/s}$
<u>Work Done on System</u>
$\dot{W}_s = -10\text{J/s}$

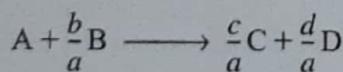


\* ليس مواد بخاخ تكون هنا : inert

- ① لنفرض التفاعل endo وعمل inert كميات كبيرة وهذه هادرج بساعي التفاعل  
إنه يفعل (indirectly affect).
- ② إذا كان ما أدخل عليه كبيرة جداً (exo inert)  
slowly under my control ينزل في reactor مثله يستعمل dilution بمجرد بخاخ على دار

If the following reaction takes place inside the reactor

$$\dot{Q} - \dot{W}_s + \sum_{i=1}^n F_{i0}H_{i0} - \sum_{i=1}^n F_iH_i = \frac{d\hat{E}_{sys}}{dt}$$



The inlet and outlet summation terms in the energy equation are expanded to

In:  $\sum H_{i0}F_{i0} = H_{A0}F_{A0} + H_{B0}F_{B0} + H_{C0}F_{C0} + H_{D0}F_{D0} + H_{I0}F_{I0}$

Out:  $\sum H_iF_i = H_AF_A + H_BF_B + H_CF_C + H_DF_D + H_I F_I$

Where the subscript I represents inert species. Expressing the molar flow rates in terms of conversion for incompressible fluids we get

طابعون  
compressible  
راح تغير معادلة  
F\_A  
راح يكون هنـم  
وهيـت . P

$$F_A = F_{A0}(1-X)$$

$$F_B = F_{A0}\left(\Theta_B - \frac{b}{a}X\right)$$

$$F_C = F_{A0}\left(\Theta_C + \frac{c}{a}X\right)$$

$$F_D = F_{A0}\left(\Theta_D + \frac{d}{a}X\right)$$

$$F_I = \Theta_I F_{A0}$$

بنوع من  
هدول بعـادـةـاتـ  
in دارـاـتـ out  
ask :: believe & recieve

Substitute these symbols for the molar flow rates into the energy equations

$$\dot{Q} - \dot{W}_s + \sum_{i=1}^n F_{i0} H_{i0} - \sum_{i=1}^n F_i H_i = \frac{d\hat{E}_{sys}}{dt}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^n F_{i0} H_{i0} - \sum_{i=1}^n F_i H_i &= F_{A0} [(H_{A0} - H_A) + (H_{B0} - H_B)\Theta_B \\ &\quad + (H_{C0} - H_C)\Theta_C + (H_{D0} - H_D)\Theta_D + (H_{I0} - H_I)\Theta_I] \\ &\quad - \underbrace{\left( \frac{d}{a} H_D + \frac{c}{a} H_C - \frac{b}{a} H_B - H_A \right) F_{A0} X}_{\Delta H_{Rx}} \end{aligned}$$

Heat of reaction at temperature  $T$

$$\Delta H_{Rx}(T) = \frac{d}{a} H_D(T) + \frac{c}{a} H_C(T) - \frac{b}{a} H_B(T) - H_A(T)$$

Combining some of the terms in the energy equations above and assume steady-state condition, we get

$$\dot{Q} - \dot{W}_s + F_{A0} \sum_{i=1}^n \Theta_i (H_{i0} - H_i) - \Delta H_{Rx}(T) F_{A0} X = 0$$

steady state condition

$\Delta H$  of formation ① & 2  $\Delta H$  هي عبارة عن حاصل جمع تكوت علىها او على اد reaction على اد standard condition هاد الاختلاف يعني يكون عندي change مختلفة energy

The molal enthalpy of species  $i$  at a particular temperature and pressure,  $H_i$ , is usually expressed in terms of an *enthalpy of formation* of species  $i$  at some reference temperature  $T_R$ ,  $H_i^\circ(T_R)$ , plus the change in enthalpy,  $\Delta H_{Qi}$ , that results when the temperature is raised from the reference temperature,  $T_R$ , to some temperature  $T$

*enthalpy of Formation*  
 $H_i = H_i^\circ(T_R) + \Delta H_{Qi}$  *gas element* لا تكون حبيبة مفتر.

When No phase change exists  $\Delta H_{Qi} = \int_{T_1 \rightarrow \text{ref Temp}}^{T_2} C_{P_i} dT$

Combine the above terms to have

$$H_i(T) = H_i^\circ(T_R) + \int_{T_R}^T C_{P_i} dT$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_i - H_{i0} &= \left[ H_i^\circ(T_R) + \int_{T_R}^T C_{P_i} dT \right] - \left[ H_i^\circ(T_R) + \int_{T_{i0}}^{T_{i0}} C_{P_i} dT \right] \\ &= \int_{T_{i0}}^T C_{P_i} dT = C_{P_i} [T - T_{i0}] \end{aligned}$$

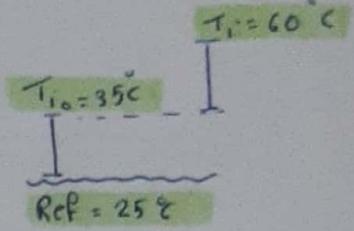
Standard condition

$H_i^\circ(T_R)$  يعني نفسه

لـ اداه او  $C_{P_i}$  كانت متغيرة بخط الاتصال  
بنؤمن هي بالعلاقة يعني بالطريق يعني مثل

ask :: believe & receive  
**adar**

جهاز مترافق مع  $T_{ref}$  و  $T_{inlet}$  إلى المفاعل



Substituting for  $H_i$  and  $H_{i0}$  yields

$$\dot{Q} - \dot{W}_s - F_{A0} \sum_{i=1}^n \Theta_i C_{P_i} [T - T_{i0}] - \Delta H_{Rx}(T) F_{A0} X = 0$$

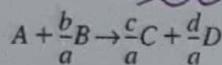
Also

$$\Delta H_{Rx}(T) = \frac{d}{a} H_D(T) + \frac{c}{a} H_C(T) - \frac{b}{a} H_B(T) - H_A(T)$$

Where the enthalpy of each species is given by

$$H_i(T) = H_i^\circ(T_R) + \int_{T_R}^T C_{P_i} dT = H_i^\circ(T_R) + C_{P_i}(T - T_R)$$

\* For the generic reaction



$$\Delta H_{Rx}(T) = \left[ \frac{d}{a} H_D^\circ(T_R) + \frac{c}{a} H_C^\circ(T_R) - \frac{b}{a} H_B^\circ(T_R) - H_A^\circ(T_R) \right] \\ + \left[ \frac{d}{a} C_{P_D} + \frac{c}{a} C_{P_C} - \frac{b}{a} C_{P_B} - C_{P_A} \right] (T - T_R)$$

له معنى يكون هنا 2 parallel rxn  
ويطلب هنا نسبت ها في الأجزاء التي تكون اد  $\Delta T$   
للتفاعلين نفسه وبنظره ويخرج باقي الکود جنسباً اذا  
product او reactant

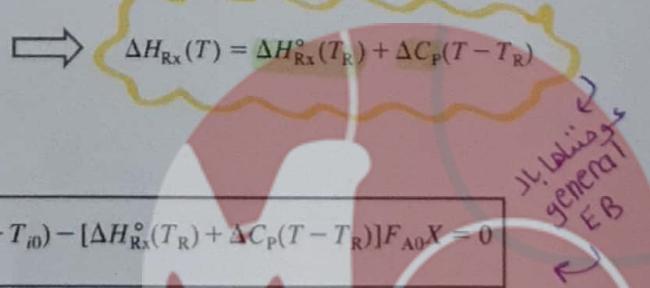
The heat of reaction at the reference temperature  $T_R$

$$\Delta H_{Rx}^\circ(T_R) = \frac{d}{a} H_D^\circ(T_R) + \frac{c}{a} H_C^\circ(T_R) - \frac{b}{a} H_B^\circ(T_R) - H_A^\circ(T_R)$$

Also

$$\Delta C_P = \frac{d}{a} C_{P_D} + \frac{c}{a} C_{P_C} - \frac{b}{a} C_{P_B} - C_{P_A}$$

$$\Delta H_{Rx}(T) = \left[ \frac{d}{a} H_D^\circ(T_R) + \frac{c}{a} H_C^\circ(T_R) - \frac{b}{a} H_B^\circ(T_R) - H_A^\circ(T_R) \right] \\ + \left[ \frac{d}{a} C_{P_D} + \frac{c}{a} C_{P_C} - \frac{b}{a} C_{P_B} - C_{P_A} \right] (T - T_R)$$



The Energy balance above in terms of mean or constant heat capacities

$$\dot{Q} - \dot{W}_s - F_{A0} \sum_{i=1}^n \Theta_i C_{P_i} (T - T_{i0}) - [\Delta H_{Rx}^\circ(T_R) + \Delta C_P (T - T_R)] F_{A0} X = 0$$

adiabatic

$Q = 0$

١٣٤ بتكون

across Boundary

$$Q = U A \Delta T$$

$$m c_p \Delta T$$

shaft work  
عادة بتكون صفر  
حسب اكالانة يعني  
بتكون صفر

across phase (مابين فازقين)

adar  
ask :: believe & receive

Standard **heats of formation**  
and standard **integral heats  
of solution** at infinite dilution  
(25°C, 1 atm)

\* If  $Q=0$ , heat related to the two factors :-

① heat related to the diff in flow يكون دافئ بخاره وطالع بخاره  
السابقة

② heat related to gen on the reaction في reactor يمكن أن يكون دافئ على الر ئاكتانت على 50KJ من وين  
اما هاد الغرق عندي heat of rxn 40KJ

$$0 = \text{heat gen} + \text{heat diff}$$

Neglecting  $\dot{W}_s$ , the energy balance becomes

$$\dot{Q} - F_{A0} \sum \Theta_i C_{P_i} (T - T_{i0}) - [\Delta H_{Rx}^\circ(T_R) + \Delta C_P(T - T_R)] F_{A0} X = 0$$

→ هدف لهم يلي بحدو  
اذا التفاعل  
عـالـيـاتـ الـمـعـارـفـ

$C_P, DCP \rightarrow$  هدول  
الم علامات بار  
 $\dots B, A$

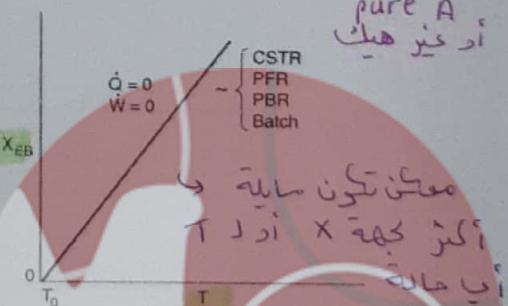
### Special Case 1: Adiabatic Operation

Function of Temp      linear equation

لہٹ الائچی \*

مائلہ میں

## Relationship between $X$ and $T$ for adiabatic exothermic reactions



١ اذا كان اقرب لـ X ، اي لعنتر بسيط باخارة يكفي اد X  
 اما تسلسل كثيف لعنتر فـ ابتعد عن انتشار unstable ask believe decide safety من ناحية يعني من ناحية -

٢ اذا اقرب لـ A ، من ناحية stability منع يمكن منع

\* بذات نتائج بين انه ليس ار  $T_{vsX}$  PFR  
 لأن ار CSTR عنا سماتي اد sys قادر على حفظ Totaly mixing مطلقاً desired X عند reactor علىها ، اد باختلاف اسماه PFR بذات المعرف اسماه مطلقاً داعشل اد  $F_{A0}X$  هو اد utilitite ثابت ماضيه اهيلك اد الوجه Factor يلي بعد ان تكون منه هو اد Tube

### Special Case 2: Variation of Temperature with conversion for Adiabatic Tubular Reactor

Rearranging the energy equation and write it in term

$$T = f(X)$$

$$\dot{Q} - \dot{W}_s - F_{A0} \sum_{i=1}^n \Theta_i C_{P_i} (T - T_{i0}) - [\Delta H_{Rx}^\circ(T_R) + \Delta C_p (T - T_R)] F_{A0} X = 0$$

$$T = \frac{X[-\Delta H_{Rx}^\circ(T_R)] + \sum \Theta_i C_{P_i} T_0 + X \Delta C_p T_R}{\sum \Theta_i C_{P_i} + X \Delta C_p} \rightarrow \text{linear equation}$$

### Special Case 3: CSTR with heat exchange

Assumption

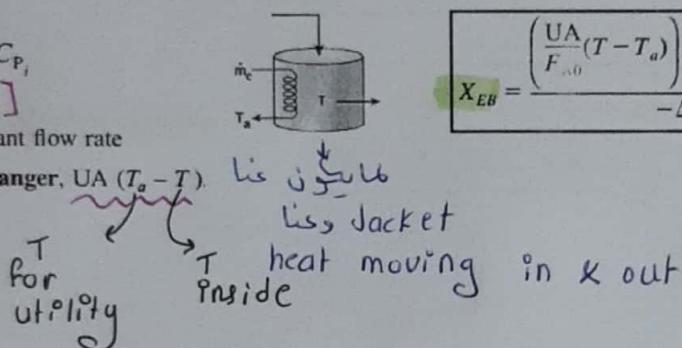
$$[\dot{W}_s = 0]$$

constant  $C_{P_i}$

$$[\Delta C_p = 0]$$

\* large coolant flow rate

heat exchanger, UA ( $T_a - T$ )



$$X_{EB} = \frac{\left( \frac{UA}{F_{A0}} (T - T_a) \right) + \sum \Theta_i C_{P_i} (T - T_0)}{-\Delta H_{Rx}^\circ}$$

### Special Case 4: Batch and semi-batch / unsteady CSTR with heat exchange

Batch

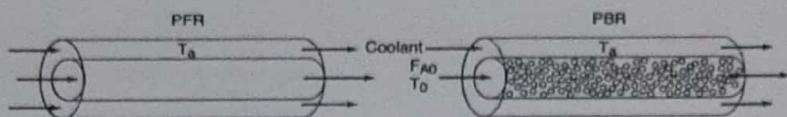
$$\frac{dT}{dt} = \frac{(r_A V)(\Delta H_{Rx}) - UA(T - T_a)}{\sum N_i C_{P_i}}$$

Semibatch or unsteady CSTR

$$\frac{dT}{dt} = \frac{\dot{Q} - \dot{W}_s - \sum_{i=1}^n F_{i0} C_{P_i} (T - T_{i0}) + [-\Delta H_{Rx}(T)] (-r_A V)}{\sum_{i=1}^n N_i C_{P_i}}$$

### Special Case 5: Plug flow (PFR) / Packed bed reactors (PBR) with heat exchange

Here we have differential change in temperature across the length of the reactor



$$\frac{dT}{dV} = \frac{(\text{Heat "generated"}) - (\text{Heat "removed"})}{\sum F_i C_{p_i}} = \frac{Q_s - Q_r}{\sum F_i C_{p_i}}$$

هایی کہا ابادہ حسیاً

energy Balance

PFR in terms of conversion

$$\frac{dT}{dV} = \frac{\frac{Q_s}{r_A \Delta H_{Rx}(T)} - \frac{Q_r}{Ua(T - T_a)}}{F_{A0}(\sum \Theta_i C_{p_i} + \Delta C_p X)} = \frac{Q_s - Q_r}{F_{A0}(\sum \Theta_i C_{p_i} + \Delta C_p X)}$$

PBR in terms of conversion

$$\frac{dT}{dW} = \frac{r'_A \Delta H_{Rx}(T) - \frac{Ua}{\rho_b}(T - T_a)}{F_{A0}(\sum \Theta_i C_{p_i} + \Delta C_p X)}$$

هایی هایی

function  
of  $T$  &  $X$  &  $P$

if I have  
gas phase.

rate of rxn

liq

function  
of  $X$  &  $T$

gas  
function of  
 $X k T$  &  $P$

$\Delta H_{Rx}$  function  
of  $T$

PBR in terms of molar flow rates

$$\frac{dT}{dW} = \frac{r'_A \Delta H_{Rx}(T) - \frac{Ua}{\rho_b}(T - T_a)}{\sum F_i C_{p_i}}$$

PFR in terms of molar flow rates

$$\frac{dT}{dV} = \frac{r_A \Delta H_{Rx}(T) - Ua(T - T_a)}{\sum F_i C_{p_i}} = \frac{Q_s - Q_r}{\sum F_i C_{p_i}}$$

For multiple reactions in a PFR  
( $q$  reactions and  $m$  species)

باخت

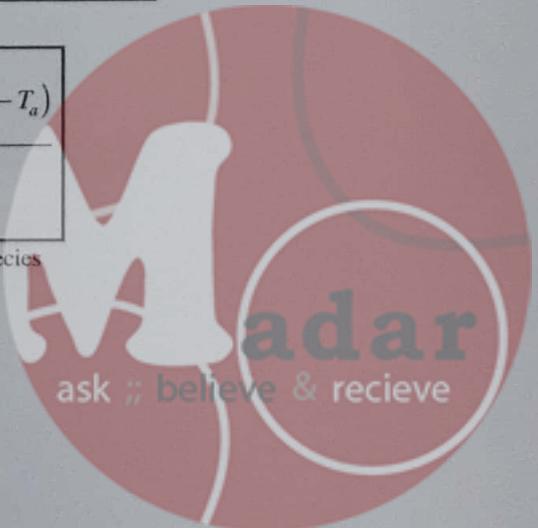
مجموع کل ار

$\Delta H$  مخترب در

کل تفاضل

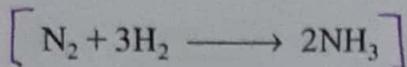
$$\frac{dT}{dV} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^q r_{ij} \Delta H_{Rxij} - Ua(T - T_a)}{\sum_{j=1}^m F_j C_{p_j}}$$

$i$  = reaction number,  $j$  = species



### Example 12.2: Heat of reaction

Calculate the heat of reaction for the synthesis of ammonia from hydrogen and nitrogen at  $150^{\circ}\text{C}$  in kcal/mol of  $\text{N}_2$  reacted and also in kJ/mol of  $\text{H}_2$  reacted.



#### Solution

- ① The enthalpies of formation at  $25^{\circ}\text{C}$  are

$$H_{\text{NH}_3}^{\circ}(T_R) = -11,020 \frac{\text{cal}}{\text{mol NH}_3}, H_{\text{H}_2}^{\circ} = 0, \text{ and } H_{\text{N}_2}^{\circ} = 0$$

For pure gases = 0

$$\Delta H_{\text{Rx}}^{\circ}(T_R) = 2H_{\text{NH}_3}^{\circ}(T_R) - 3H_{\text{H}_2}^{\circ}(T_R) - H_{\text{N}_2}^{\circ}(T_R)$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{Rx}}^{\circ}(T_R) = 2H_{\text{NH}_3}^{\circ}(T_R) - 3(0) - 0 = 2H_{\text{NH}_3}^{\circ} = 2(-11,020) \frac{\text{cal}}{\text{mol N}_2} \quad \#$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{Rx}}^{\circ}(298 \text{ K}) = -22.04 \text{ kcal/mol N}_2 \text{ reacted} = -92.22 \text{ kJ/mol N}_2 \text{ reacted}$$

$$C_{P_{\text{H}_2}} = 6.992 \text{ cal/mol H}_2 \cdot \text{K}$$

$$C_{P_{\text{N}_2}} = 6.984 \text{ cal/mol N}_2 \cdot \text{K}$$

$$C_{P_{\text{NH}_3}} = 8.92 \text{ cal/mol NH}_3 \cdot \text{K}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{② } \Delta C_P &= 2C_{P_{\text{NH}_3}} - 3C_{P_{\text{H}_2}} - C_{P_{\text{N}_2}} \\ &= 2(8.92) - 3(6.992) - 6.984 \\ &= -10.12 \text{ cal/mol N}_2 \text{ reacted} \cdot \text{K} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{Rx}}(T) = \Delta H_{\text{Rx}}^{\circ}(T_R) + \Delta C_P(T - T_R)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_{\text{Rx}}(423 \text{ K}) &= -22,040 + (-10.12)(423 - 298) \\ &= -23,310 \text{ cal/mol N}_2 = -23.31 \text{ kcal/mol N}_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{Rx}}^{\circ}(423 \text{ K}) = -23.3 \text{ kcal/mol N}_2 \times 4.184 \text{ kJ/kcal}$$

$$\boxed{\Delta H_{\text{Rx}}(423 \text{ K}) = -97.5 \text{ kJ/mol N}_2}$$





The heat of reaction based on the moles of  $H_2$  reacted is

$$\Delta H_{Rx}(423\text{ K}) = \frac{1\text{ mol } N_2}{3\text{ mol } H_2} \left( -97.53 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{mol } N_2} \right)$$

$$\Delta H_{Rx}(423\text{ K}) = -32.51 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{mol } H_2} \text{ at } 423\text{ K}$$

\* اقسامه من هادئ Topic

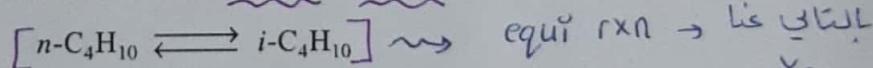
عندی energy balance يکی في المعادلة او general وأهمها مع اراده design eq واؤمل المقاديلين مع بعض موات تكون  $Q=0$ ، وموات او reactant و او product مع بعض بالاتالي يقدر اكتشاف تأثير او heat of rxn بمعنى هنا في energy balance بس او  $\Delta H_{Formation}$  بس او  $\Delta H_{rxn}$  وموات كل هذه تقييمات للenergy balance خداعاً يتزوج الهادئ التغير هنا في heat exchange case يتبعنا.

\* اذا او  $K_C$  زادت التفاعل راح يزورح لهناد product ، اذا اخيت الموارد بعمل shift reaction ، كيف بعي اعلى run للتفاعل داخل او reactor ، او  $x_{eq}$  طا ارفع الموارد بعمل ارفع  $x_{eq}$  يعني اكافحة من  $x_{eq}$  تزيد ، احياناً او  $x_{eq}$  يتعل على  $K_C$  معاكس تكون مائية design energy balance وعكسی على  $K_C$  معاكس تكون مائية smoothly بعدين نقل مع فقمان الموارد وزيادة الموارد energy راح تزيد او  $x_{eq}$  وحدة تزيد ووحدة بستخواك smoothly بعدين يتسلق نقل يعني بدنا max conversion او optimum value

بدی امارات بين او PFR و او CSTR  
او performance بدي اسوق او to achieve the  
desired conversion

### Example 12.3: Adiabatic Liquid-Phase reaction in PFR and CSTR

The isomerization of n-butane is an elementary reversible reaction that is carried out adiabatically in the liquid phase under high pressure using essentially trace amounts of a liquid catalyst. It gives a specific reaction rate of  $31.1 \text{ h}^{-1}$  at 360 K. The feed enters the reactor at 330 K.



- a. Calculate the PFR volume necessary to process 163 kmol/h at 95% of equilibrium conversion.
- b. Plot and analyze  $X$ ,  $X_e$ ,  $T$ , and  $-r_A$  down the length of the reactor.
- c. Calculate the CSTR volume for 40% conversion.

Additional information:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Delta H_{Rx}^\circ = -6900 \text{ J/mol n-butane}, \quad \text{Activation energy} = 65.7 \text{ kJ/mol} \\ K_C = 3.03 \text{ at } 60^\circ\text{C}, \quad C_{A0} = 9.3 \text{ mol/dm}^3 = 9.3 \text{ kmol/m}^3 \\ \text{Butane} \qquad \qquad \qquad i\text{-Pentane} \\ C_{P_{n-B}} = 141 \text{ J/mol} \cdot \text{K} \qquad \qquad C_{P_{i-P}} = 161 \text{ J/mol} \cdot \text{K} \\ C_{P_{n-B}} = 141 \text{ J/mol} \cdot \text{K} = 141 \text{ kJ/kmol} \cdot \text{K} \end{array} \right.$$



$$F_{A0} = 0.9 F_{T0} = (0.9) \left( 163 \frac{\text{kmol}}{\text{h}} \right) = 146.7 \frac{\text{kmol}}{\text{h}}$$

$$\sum \Theta_i C_{P_i} = C_{P_A} + \Theta_1 C_{P_1} = \left( 141 + \left( \frac{0.1}{0.9} \right) 161 \right) \text{J/mol}\cdot\text{K} = 159 \text{ J/mol}\cdot\text{K}$$

مُوَيِّب

$$T = T_0 + \frac{(-\Delta H_{rx}^\circ)X}{\sum \Theta_i C_{P_i}} \quad \Rightarrow \quad T = 330 + \frac{-(-6900)}{159} X$$

$$T = 330 + 43.4X \rightarrow \text{function of } X$$

$$k = k(T_1) e^{\left[ \frac{E}{R} \left( \frac{1}{T_1} - \frac{1}{T} \right) \right]} \quad \Rightarrow \quad k = 31.1 \exp \left[ \frac{65,700}{8.31} \left( \frac{1}{360} - \frac{1}{T} \right) \right] (h^{-1})$$

$$k = 31.1 \exp \left[ 7906 \left( \frac{T - 360}{360T} \right) \right] (h^{-1})$$

design eq

$$K_C = 3.03 \exp \left[ \frac{-6900}{8.31} \left( \frac{1}{333} - \frac{1}{T} \right) \right] \quad \Rightarrow \quad K_C = 3.03 \exp \left[ -830.3 \left( \frac{T - 333}{333T} \right) \right]$$

At equilibrium  $-r_A \equiv 0$

$$-r_A = k C_{A0} \left[ 1 - \left( 1 + \frac{1}{K_C} \right) X \right] \quad \Rightarrow \quad X_e = \frac{K_C}{1 + K_C}$$

$$X_e = \frac{K_C}{1 + K_C} = \frac{3.03 e^{\left[ -830.3 \left( \frac{T - 333}{333T} \right) \right]}}{1 + 3.03 e^{\left[ -830.3 \left( \frac{T - 333}{333T} \right) \right]}}$$

رسم معادلة او  $T$  على ملخص

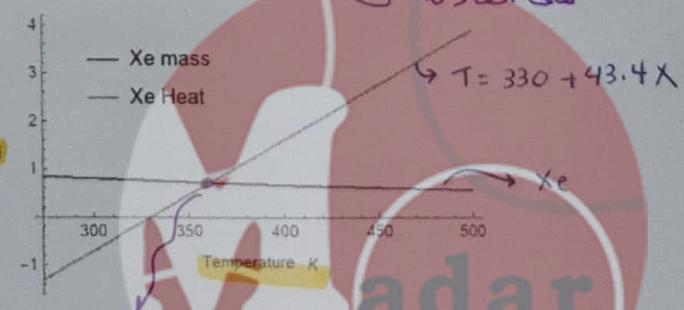
$x_{eq}$  معادلة او  $x_{eq}$

max equil  $X$  can be achieved from this rxn at this given  $T$

مشوار  $X$  يلي بدأنا إياها.

$$K_C = \frac{C_B}{C_A} = \frac{C_{A0} x_e}{C_{A0}(1 - x_e)}$$

$$x_e = \frac{K_C}{1 + K_C} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{طبع} \\ \text{نسبة ترتيب عناصر} \\ \text{هذا المقادير} \end{array}$$



adar

Substitute for T from energy equation into mass equation and solve for T, or perform a plot of  $X_e$  vs T yields the optimum value of T necessary to achieve equilibrium conversion:

$$T = 330 + 43.4X$$

$$X_e = \frac{K_c}{1 + K_c} = \frac{3.03 e^{-830.3 \left( \frac{T-333}{333T} \right)}}{1 + 3.03 e^{-830.3 \left( \frac{T-333}{333T} \right)}}$$

Nonlinear equations

$$1 f(T) = K_c/(1+K_c) - X_e = 0$$

Explicit equations

$$1 K_c = 3.03 \exp(-830.3 \cdot (T-333)/(333 \cdot T))$$

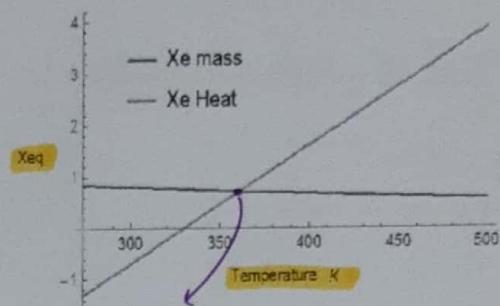
$$2 X_e = (T-330)/(43.3)$$

Calculated values of NLE variables

Variable	Value	f(x)	Initial Guess
1 T	360.923	-3.331E-16	400. ( 300. < T < 500. )

Variable	Value
1 Kc	2.498424
2 Xe	0.714157

مطابقاً لكل من اد  
polymath



عند هاي اد T  
يقي هي 360.923

عومننا معادله

$$T = 330 + 43.4X$$

(a) يقي بـ Xe مطابقاً بالطبع

بناءً عليها .

a. Volume of PFR at 95% of equilibrium conversion

$$X = 0.95 X_e = 0.95(0.714) = 0.68$$

reactor

على هاد اد X

عند اد 2

عند 0

$$T = 330 + 43.4X \Rightarrow k = 31.1 \exp\left[7906 \left(\frac{T-360}{360T}\right)\right] (h^{-1}) \Rightarrow K_c = 3.03 \exp\left[-830.3 \left(\frac{T-333}{333T}\right)\right]$$

$$\Rightarrow -r_A = k C_{A0} \left[ 1 - \left( 1 + \frac{1}{K_c} \right) X \right]$$

X	T (K)	k (h <sup>-1</sup> )	K <sub>c</sub>	X <sub>e</sub> $\hookrightarrow K_c/(1+K_c)$	-r <sub>A</sub> (kmol/m <sup>3</sup> ·h)	$\frac{F_{A0}}{-r_A}$ (m <sup>3</sup> )
0	330	4.22	3.1	0.76	39.2	3.74
0.2	338.7	7.76	2.9	0.74	52.8	2.78
0.4	347.3	14.02	2.73	0.73	58.6	2.50
0.6	356.0	24.27	2.57	0.72	37.7	3.88
0.65	358.1	27.74	2.54	0.718	24.5	5.99
0.7	360.3	31.67	2.5	0.715	6.2	23.29

The reactor volume for 70% conversion will be evaluated using the quadrature formulas. Because  $(F_{A0}/r_A)$  increases rapidly as we approach the adiabatic equilibrium conversion, 0.71, we will break the integral into two parts

$$V = \int_0^{0.7} \frac{F_{A0}}{-r_A} dX = \int_0^{0.6} \frac{F_{A0}}{-r_A} dX + \int_{0.6}^{0.7} \frac{F_{A0}}{-r_A} dX$$

$$V = \frac{3}{8} \times \frac{0.6}{3} [3.74 + 3 \times 2.78 + 3 \times 2.50 + 3.88] m^3 + \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{0.1}{2} [3.88 + 4 \times 5.99 + 23.29] m^3$$

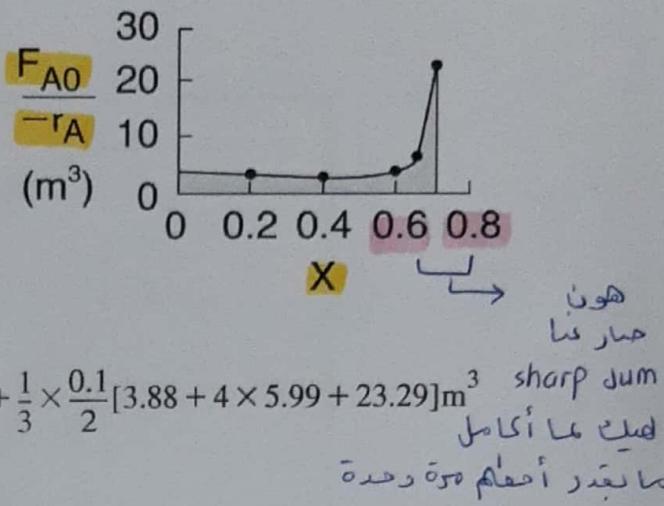
sharp sum p  
لائىلى كەد

\* نہیں CSTR میں داعیِ تغذیہ جملہ

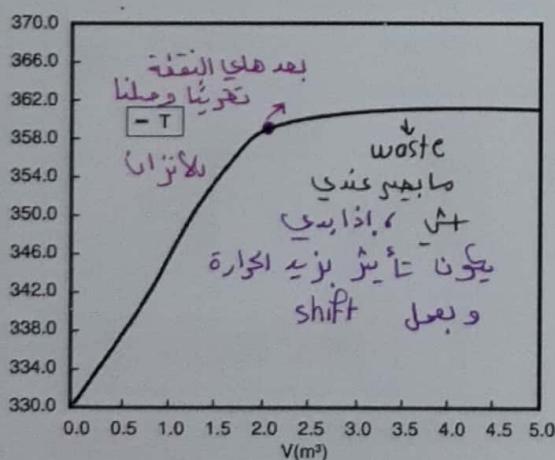
$$V = 2.60 \text{ } m^3$$

$$V = F_{A_0} \times 0.68$$

جـ - بـ  $\leftarrow$  بـ مـن بـاـكـادـيـة  
لـ حـلـعـتـ مـعـنا  
وـمـبـرـرـةـ بـوـدـ

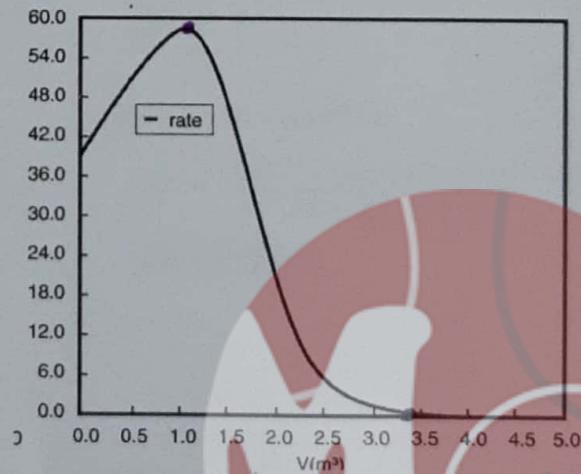


## Temperature vs. volume



↓  
ما نزيد اد ٧ صار build up لخوارة  
مستوى معين بعدين يشت يعني التفاعل  
رصل للأبر ان راحت على اد reactant

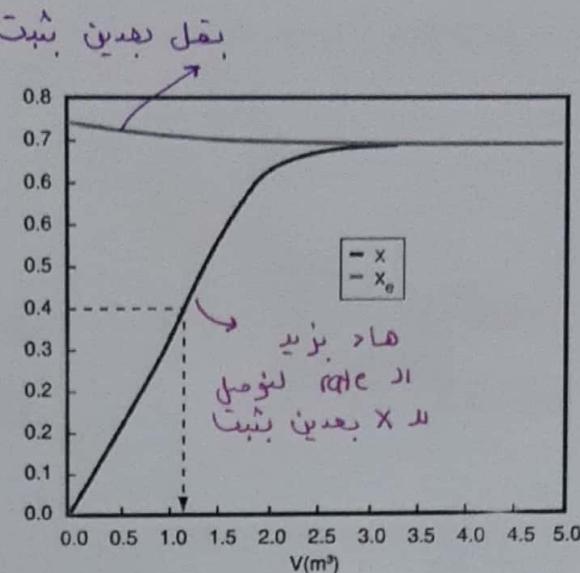
## Rate vs. volume



The logo for Wadad features a red speech bubble icon containing the letters 'w' and 'd'. To the right of the icon, the word 'Wadad' is written in a large, bold, black font. Below 'Wadad', the tagline 'ask, believe & receive' is written in a smaller, white, sans-serif font.

Conversion and equilibrium conversion vs. reactor volume

$x_e$  هون بعثتی از  
زید لغصل rate



**Part (c) CSTR Solution**

$$V = \frac{F_{A0}X}{-r_A}$$

$$V = \frac{F_{A0}X}{kC_{A0} \left[ 1 - \left( 1 + \frac{1}{K_C} \right) X \right]}$$

$$T = 330 + 43.4X$$

For 40% conversion

$$T = 330 + 43.4X$$

$$T = 330 + 43.4(0.4) = 347.3K$$

$$k = 14.02 \text{ h}^{-1}$$

$$K_C = 2.73$$

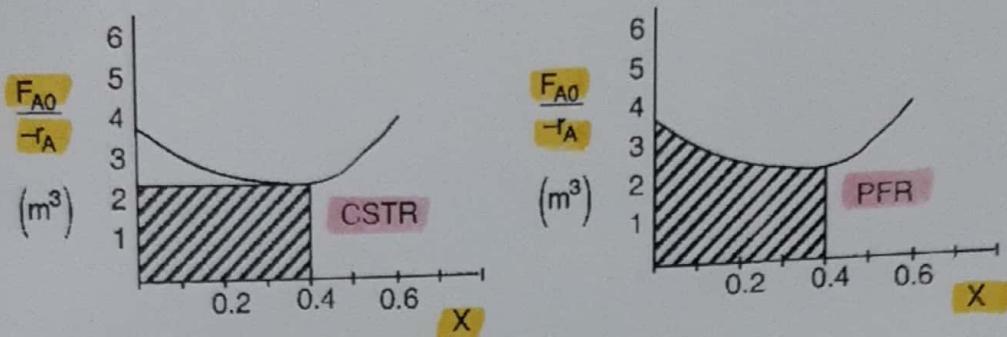
$$-r_A = 58.6 \text{ kmol/m}^3 \cdot \text{h}$$

$$V = \frac{(146.7 \text{ kmol butane/h})(0.4)}{58.6 \text{ kmol/m}^3 \cdot \text{h}}$$

$$V = 1.0 \text{ m}^3$$



Comparison between size of CSTR and PFR for the given rate of isomerization of n-butane



We see that the CSTR volume ( $1 \text{ m}^3$ ) to achieve 40% conversion in this adiabatic reaction is less than the PFR volume ( $1.15 \text{ m}^3$ ).

\* لو أخذنا بـ  $x = 0.6$  راح يطلع جم ال CSTR أبلر ، هنكتيف معكش أشفل ١٥٪  
بسفل لد CSTR ٠.٤ ومن ٠.٤ لد PFR ٠.٦

بنلاجفدا اور volume پر مطلع اکبر ہنار PFR  
 CSTR equi rxn لذن ہنا  
 لہیت اور CSTR احسن ہے perfect mixing

# Adiabatic operation & interstage cooling for non-isothermal reactors

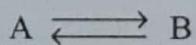
ما فيه  
الانتقال الحرارة  
across the  
boundary

In this topic we will study the following:

- Adiabatic operations
- Interstage cooling

## Adiabatic Equilibrium Conversion

Given the following first order reversible and exothermic reaction:

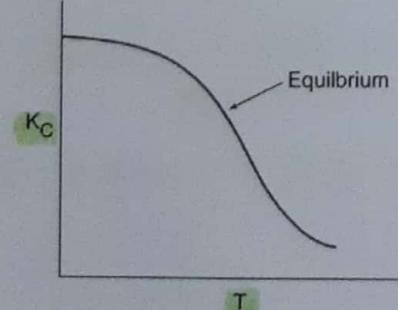


The equilibrium conversion:

$$X_e = \frac{K_c}{1+K_c} \rightarrow$$

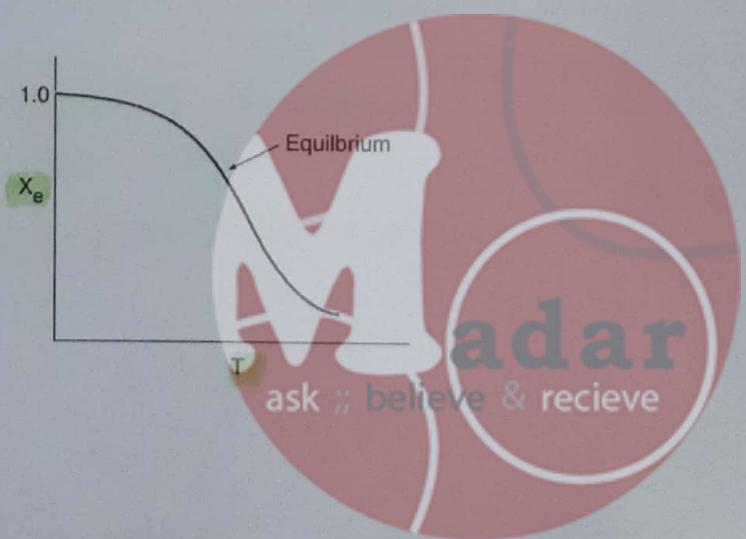
و مللت  $K_c$   
راج تقل اداء  $X_e$  و ارتفع  
 $X_e = \frac{1}{2}$  واحد اد  $K_c$

Therefore, for exothermic reactions, the equilibrium constant and conversion decrease with increasing temperature.



زيادة اكواره راج  
mifor 8image نعم  $\leftarrow \frac{1}{T} \propto K_c$

For  $K_c$



اد رجاءً مع زرادة الحالة design eqn  
مع زرادة اد ت راج تزير على اني اأسفل لـ energy balance

What is the maximum equilibrium conversion that can be achieved in an exothermic reaction carried out adiabatically?

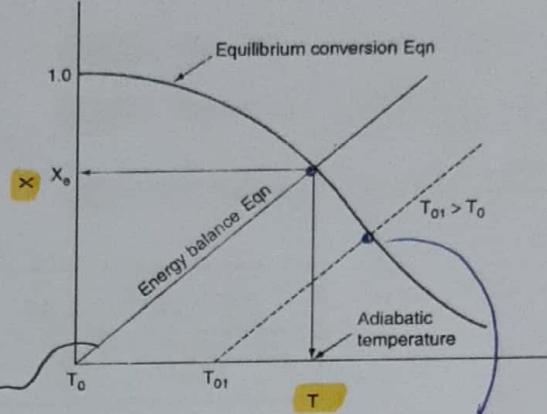
### Energy Balance

$$\dot{Q} - \dot{W}_s - F_{A0} \sum_{i=1}^n \Theta_i C_{P,i}(T - T_{i0}) - [\Delta H_{Rx}^\circ(T_R) + \Delta C_p(T - T_R)]F_{A0}X = 0$$

Function of  $T$   
linear equation

### Mass Balance

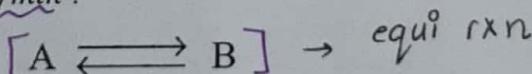
$$X_e = \frac{\sum \Theta_i C_{P,i}(T - T_0)}{-[\Delta H_{Rx}^\circ(T_R) + \Delta C_p(T - T_R)]}$$



يقسم اد لعدة reactors ، الاول راح يعطي  
نهاي النفقة (0) بقلاه بزيد ن flow  
صالع مبتقل اكواره وبرفع اسفل بترميج  
ويروح ازيد وهكذا ...

### Example 13.1: Adiabatic Equilibrium Temperature

For the elementary liquid-phase reaction takes place in an adiabatic CSTR, determine the adiabatic equilibrium temperature and conversion when pure A is fed to the reactor at a temperature of 300 K. What is the CSTR volume necessary to achieve 90% of the adiabatic equilibrium conversion for  $v_o = 5 \text{ L/min}$  ?



$r_A = 0$

يوجد  $K_c$  ومنها

يوجد  $X_e$  ومحبها 90% .

### Solution

$$H_A^\circ(298 \text{ K}) = -40,000 \text{ cal/mol}$$

$$H_B^\circ(298 \text{ K}) = -60,000 \text{ cal/mol}$$

$$C_{P,A} = 50 \text{ cal/mol} \cdot \text{K}$$

$$C_{P,B} = 50 \text{ cal/mol} \cdot \text{K}$$

$$K_e = 100,000 \text{ at } 298 \text{ K, } k = 10^{-3} \exp\left(\frac{E}{R}\left(\frac{1}{298} - \frac{1}{T}\right)\right) \text{ min}^{-1} \text{ with } E = 10,000 \frac{\text{cal}}{\text{mol}}$$

design  $r_A = 0$   
عليها رخص  $T$ ,  
energy Balance.



$X_e$  function of  $K_e$

$K_e$  function of  $T$

من اد  
EB

$$K_e = \frac{C_{Be}}{C_{Ae}}$$

$$C_A = C_{A0}(1-X)$$

$$C_b = C_{A0}X$$

liq phase



$$K_e = \frac{C_{A0}X_e}{C_{A0}(1-X_e)} = \frac{X_e}{(1-X_e)}$$



$$X_e = \frac{K_e(T)}{1+K_e(T)}$$

$$\Delta H_{Rx}^\circ = H_B^\circ - H_A^\circ = -20,000 \text{ cal/mol}$$

$$K_e(T) = 100,000 \exp\left[\frac{-20,000}{1.987}\left(\frac{1}{298} - \frac{1}{T}\right)\right]$$

$$K_e = 100,000 \exp\left[-33.78\left(\frac{T-298}{T}\right)\right]$$

عومناها فوق  
معادلة اد مح

دلي افلاط مهنا  
هني الاعداد

$$X_e = \frac{100,000 \exp[-33.78(T-298)/T]}{1 + 100,000 \exp[-33.78(T-298)/T]}$$

لدي اخير هنتم دادحسب  
دارفعهم

TABLE: EQUILIBRIUM CONVERSION AS A FUNCTION OF TEMPERATURE

$T(K)$	$K_e$	$X_e$	$k (\text{min}^{-1})$	های اد ک بستجها عنان اد design equation.
298	100,000.00	1.00	0.001	
350	661.60	1.00	0.012	
400	18.17	0.95	0.074	
425	4.14	0.80	0.153	
450	1.11	0.53	0.300	
475	0.34	0.25	0.541	
500	0.12	0.11	0.919	

$$X_e = \frac{100,000 \exp[-33.78(T-298)/T]}{1 + 100,000 \exp[-33.78(T-298)/T]}$$

لهمای معادله و بدنا معادله

ثانية سیبی هي من اد EB

لسان نقاومهم ح بعض و نطلع

بكلوب



**Energy Balance:**

$$X = \frac{\sum \Theta_i C_{P_i} (T - T_0)}{-(\Delta H_{Rx}^\circ (T_R) + \Delta C_P (T - T_R))}$$

$$\Delta C_P = C_{P_B} - C_{P_A} = 50 - 50 = 0 \text{ cal/mol} \cdot \text{K}$$

$$\rightarrow X_{EB} = \frac{\sum \Theta_i C_{P_i} (T - T_0)}{-\Delta H_{Rx}} = \frac{C_{P_A} (T - T_0)}{-\Delta H_{Rx}^\circ}$$

$$X_{EB} = \frac{50(T - 300)}{20,000} = 2.5 \times 10^{-3} (T - 300)$$

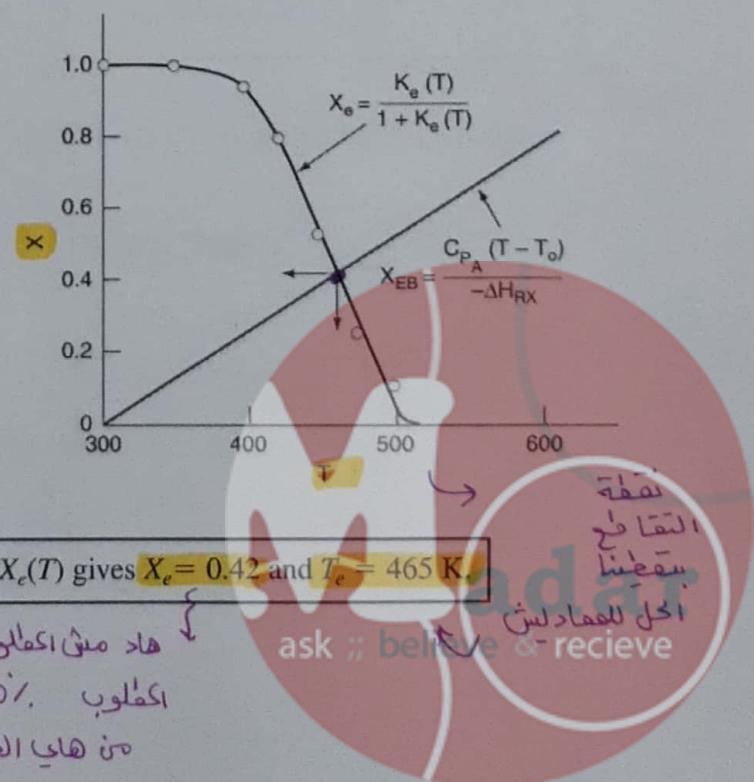
$T(K)$	300	400	500	600
$X_{EB}$	0	0.25	0.50	0.75

**Mass Balance (Design equation):**

$T(K)$	$K_e$	$X_e$	$k (\text{min}^{-1})$
298	100,000.00	1.00	0.001
350	661.60	1.00	0.012
400	18.17	0.95	0.074
425	4.14	0.80	0.153
450	1.11	0.53	0.300
475	0.34	0.25	0.541
500	0.12	0.11	0.919

**Energy Balance:**

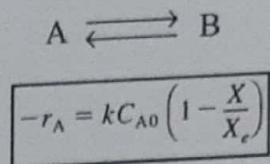
$T(K)$	300	400	500	600
$X_{EB}$	0	0.25	0.50	0.75



The intersection of  $X_{EB}(T)$  and  $X_e(T)$  gives  $X_e = 0.42$  and  $T_e = 465 \text{ K}$ .

هاد منش اكفالوب  
اكفالوب ٩٠%  
من هاي القيمة

Calculate the CSTR Volume to achieve 90% of the adiabatic equilibrium conversion corresponding to an entering temperature of 300 K.



$$V = \frac{F_{A0}X}{-r_A} = \frac{C_{A0}v_0 X}{kC_{A0}\left(1 - \frac{X}{X_e}\right)} = \frac{v_0 X}{k\left(1 - \frac{X}{X_e}\right)}$$

$$k = 10^{-3} \exp\left(\frac{E}{R}\left(\frac{1}{298} - \frac{1}{T}\right) \text{min}^{-1}\right) \Rightarrow k = \left(0.001 \exp\left[\frac{10,000}{1.987} \left(\frac{1}{298} - \frac{1}{T}\right)\right]\right) = 0.01 \exp\left[16.89\left(\frac{T-298}{T}\right)\right]$$

عليه لا يوجد اداء  $\rightarrow$  يلي بدبي أسلسل

at  $X = 0.9 X_e = 0.9(0.42) = 0.38$

عومنا بالعادلة نفتح  
اد EB وارجدة T

From the adiabatic energy balance, the temperature corresponding to  $X = 0.38$  is

$$T = T_0 + \left( \frac{-\Delta H_{Rx}}{C_{P_A}} \right) = 300 \text{ K} + \frac{20,000 \text{ cal}}{50 \frac{\text{cal}}{\text{molK}}} (0.38) = 452 \text{ K}$$

شوقي فلاح  
X بنزه لأن الحرارة

عالية بالتالي هار

shift to word the reactant.

بالنسبة لـ الفيجة تغيرت يعني مباروا أبعد عن  
نفحة التفاصح ، ملوك ما احنا ما منفحة لي جيل  
الاتزان منبع لأنو بعده ما بعد ما بعد أعمل T.

\* سأكون لك عنا لوبي أعمل  
ور PFR أسلسل بثت الحرارة ، أما لوبي  
cooling ٤٣ أعمل CSTR ، يعني أنه  
Macro . of PFR بعـ كل هـرة بـفعـ بـتـرـدـ  
to mantain temp of  
500 K .

From mass balance:

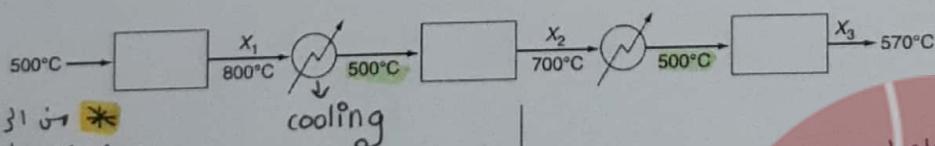
عن الحرارة في المسار أسلسل  
at  $T = 452 \text{ K}$   $X_e = 0.50$  and  $k = 0.322 \text{ min}^{-1}$

$$V = \frac{(0.38)(5 \text{ dm}^3/\text{min})}{0.322 \text{ min}^{-1} \left(1 - \frac{0.38}{0.50}\right)} = 24.5 \text{ dm}^3$$

at eq from mass balance

How to increase conversion for  
the exothermic reaction?  
فلحنا

Use series CSTRs with interstage cooling



$T_0 = 500^\circ\text{C}$  من الـ دـعة بـلسـنا من  
mass B طـلت اـذـنـا  
نـقـرـيا 760 وـاـدـ X أـقـلـ مـنـ 0.3

عـانـ هـيكـ بـرـهـادـ اـدـ  
Interstage cooling  
used for exothermic  
reversible reactions

الأـولـيـةـ يـكـ هيـ 500K يـكـ

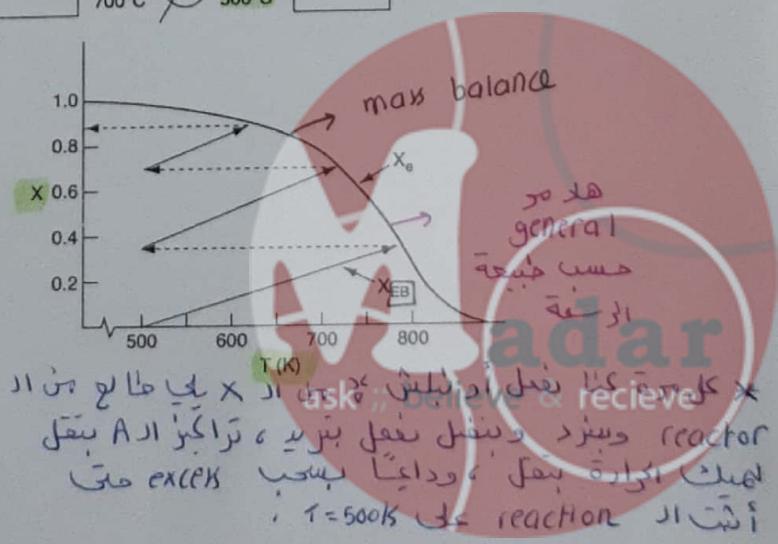
كـافـيـ بـلـشـتـ اـدـ EB عـندـ 500K معـلاـخـ يـكـ

انـهـيـتـ اـنـ دـيـ الاـقـلـ وـبـطـلـوـ بـتـغـيرـ حرـارـهـ اـدـ

max X تـقلـ بـرـبعـ أـبـرـ وـهـكـذا لـفـاـيـةـ ماـأـعـدـ

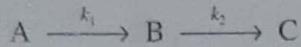
جـبـقاـهـادـ اـكـيـ اـذـ اـدـ max B رـيـ الرـعـةـ

إـذـ تـغـيـرـ مـعـكـ تـغـيـرـ (V, T, P)



## Design of a plug flow reactor (PFR) for a series of reactions

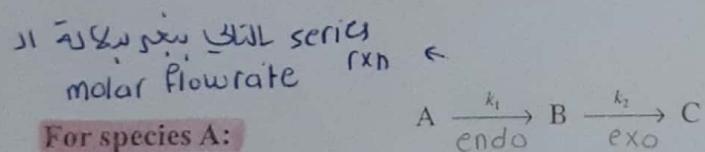
The below elementary liquid-phase series reaction is carried out in a batch reactor.



The reaction is heated very rapidly to the reaction temperature, where it is held at this temperature until the time it is quenched.

- a) Plot and analyze the concentrations of species A, B, and C as a function of time.
- b) Calculate the time to quench the reaction when the concentration of B will be a maximum.
- c) What are the overall selectivity and yields at this quench time?

\* تَحْدِيدُ الرَّآكُوتُرِ بِلِيغْلِي  
وَمِنْ هَذَا الْهَدْفُ مِنْ الرَّآكُوتُرِ  
الْمُتَسَلِّسلِ (PFR) مُعَذَّرِي أَنْهُ يَأْتِي  
بِأَكْبَرِ يَقْعِدَةٍ بِعَوْنَسِ الْأَوْبُورِ  
وَيَأْتِي بِأَكْبَرِ يَقْعِدَةٍ بِعَوْنَسِ الْأَوْبُورِ  
وَيَأْتِي بِأَكْبَرِ يَقْعِدَةٍ بِعَوْنَسِ الْأَوْبُورِ



For species A:

$$\frac{dF_A}{dW} = r_A^+ \quad \text{Rate of disappearance of A:} \quad -r_A^+ = k_1 C_A$$

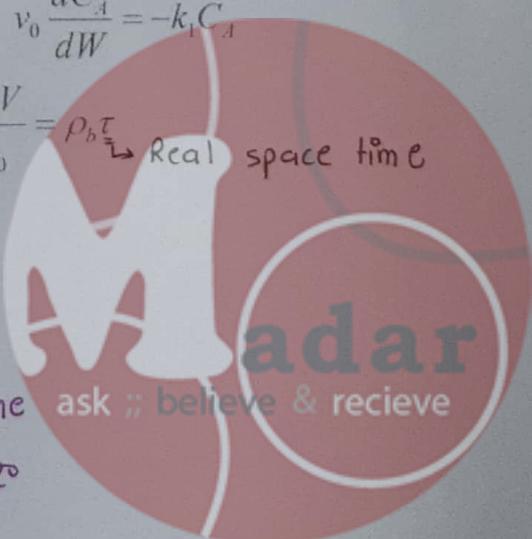
$$F_A = C_A v_0$$

Combine design with rate and stoichiometry equations:  $v_0 \frac{dC_A}{dW} = -k_1 C_A$

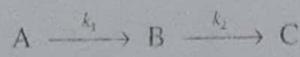
The space time related to mass of packing:  $\tau = \frac{W}{v_0} = \frac{\rho_b V}{v_0} = \rho_b \tau_{\text{real}}$

Integrating with  $C_A = C_{A0}$  at  $W = 0$   $C_A = C_{A0} e^{-k_1 \tau}$

هَذِهِ هِيَ بِعْقِدَةٌ  
وَمِنْهَا يَأْتِي  
الْمُنْتَهِيَّ بِالْمُنْتَهِيَّ  
وَمِنْهَا يَأْتِي  
الْمُنْتَهِيَّ بِالْمُنْتَهِيَّ



For species B:



$$C_A = C_{A0} e^{-k_1 \tau}$$

Design equation:

$$\frac{dF_B}{dW} = r_{Bnet}$$

Rate of B:

$$r_{Bnet} = k_1 C_A - k_2 C_B$$

↓ production      ↓ consumption

$$F_B = C_B v_0$$

Combine design with rate and stoichiometry equations:

$$v_0 \frac{dC_B}{dW} = k_1 C_A - k_2 C_B$$

Substituting for  $C_A$ , dividing  $v_0$  into W:

$$\frac{dC_B}{d\tau} + k_2 C_B = k_1 C_{A0} e^{-k_1 \tau}$$

Integrating

$$C_B = k_1 C_{A0} \frac{e^{-k_1 \tau} - e^{-k_2 \tau}}{k_2 - k_1}$$

\* How to max B & min C :-

ما أشتق المقادير  $(C_B)$  نسبة لـ  $\tau$  ونساوي المُشتق  
في المخرج هاد بمعطناه  $\tau$  optimum ، العلامة بـ  $\tau$   
وارد  $\tau$  تكون optimum  
\* إذا كان  $3in D$   $v_0$  ثابت وارد  $\tau$  أعمى  
max B حتى يغلي

\* ليس من optimum

لأن  $\tau$  بلعب دوره ، اذار  $D$

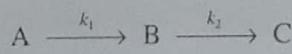
ار  $L$  ↑ عند  $\tau$  معين ذاتي اذ  $v_0$  يكون

كريح والعلوي صحيح اذا  $D \rightarrow v_0$  أبعدي

يعني لا اذ  $v_0$  Factor  $v_0$  Factor

لهيت بناءذ  $\tau$

For species B:



$$C_A = C_{A0} e^{-k_1 \tau}$$

Maximizing B lead derivation of  $C_B$  w.r.t  $\tau'$ :

$$\left[ \frac{dC_B}{d\tau'} = 0 \right] \Rightarrow \tau'_{opt} = \frac{1}{k_1 - k_2} \ln \frac{k_1}{k_2}$$

$$X_{opt} \leftarrow \text{إذا بفتح } w_{opt} \text{ يقدر أفلح} \quad \leftarrow \text{إذا بفتح } w_{opt} \text{ يقدر أفلح}$$

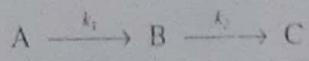
$$C_B = k_1 C_{A0} \frac{e^{-k_1 \tau'} - e^{-k_2 \tau'}}{k_2 - k_1}$$

$$X_{opt} = \frac{C_{A0} - C_A}{C_{A0}} = 1 - e^{-k_1 \tau'_{opt}}$$

$$X_{opt} = 1 - \exp \left[ - \ln \left( \frac{k_1}{k_2} \right)^{k_1/(k_1 - k_2)} \right] = 1 - \left( \frac{k_1}{k_2} \right)^{k_1/(k_2 - k_1)}$$



For species C:



$$C_A = C_{A0} e^{-k_1 t}$$

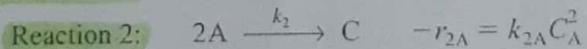
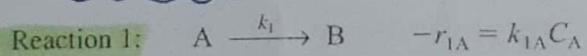
$$\frac{dC_C}{d\tau} = r_C = k_2 C_B = \frac{k_1 k_2 C_{A0}}{k_2 - k_1} [e^{-k_1 \tau} - e^{-k_2 \tau}]$$

$$C_B = k_1 C_{A0} \frac{e^{-k_1 \tau} - e^{-k_2 \tau}}{k_2 - k_1}$$

$$C_C = \frac{C_{A0}}{k_2 - k_1} [k_2 [1 - e^{-k_1 \tau}] - k_1 [1 - e^{-k_2 \tau}]] \iff C_C = C_{A0} - C_A - C_B$$

### Design of an isothermal, isobaric plug flow reactor (PFR) for a general multiple reactions

Consider the following parallel reactions:



Mole balances:

$$\frac{dF_A}{dV} = r_A \quad r_A = r_{1A} + r_{2A} = -k_{1A} C_A - k_{2A} C_A^2$$

$$\frac{dF_B}{dV} = r_B \quad r_B = r_{1B} = k_{1A} C_A$$

$$\frac{dF_C}{dV} = r_C \quad r_C = r_{2C} = \frac{1}{2} k_{2A} C_A^2$$

التفاعل الثالث

بـ سـقـتـهـ

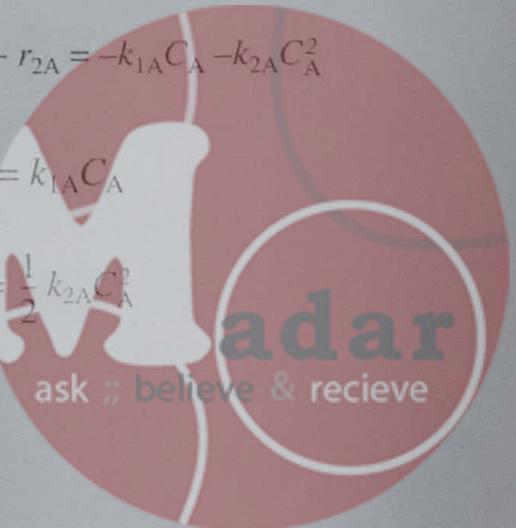
الـ تـفـاعـلـ اـخـدـولـ

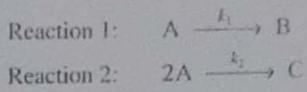
بـ نـقـتـةـ مـنـ

مـ حـارـاـتـ

فـيـ الـ كـمـادـيـنـ

coms





### Rate laws

$$r_{1A} = -k_{1A}C_A$$

$$r_{2A} = -k_{2A}C_A^2$$

### Relative rates

$$* \frac{r_{1A}}{-1} = \frac{r_{1B}}{1}; \quad r_{1B} = -r_{1A} = k_{1A}C_A$$

$$* \frac{r_{2A}}{-2} = \frac{r_{2C}}{1}; \quad r_{2C} = -\frac{1}{2} r_{2A} = \frac{k_{2A}}{2} C_A^2$$

### Net rates

$$r_A = r_{1A} + r_{2A} = -k_{1A}C_A - k_{2A}C_A^2$$

$$r_B = r_{1B} = k_{1A}C_A$$

$$r_C = r_{2C} = \frac{1}{2} k_{2A}C_A^2$$

$$\begin{matrix} F & \leftarrow \\ \frac{dF}{dv} & = r \\ \downarrow & \downarrow \\ C & \end{matrix}$$

لهیث بی امود اد C را فرآور  
الفعک عتک اهل برگاهه تی واجد.

### Stoichiometry

$$C_j = C_{T0} \left( \frac{F_j}{F_T} \right) \left( \frac{P}{P_0} \right) \left( \frac{T_0}{T} \right) \quad \longleftrightarrow \quad C_j = \frac{C_{A0}(\Theta_j + v_j X)}{1 + \varepsilon X} \left( \frac{P}{P_0} \right) \left( \frac{T_0}{T} \right)$$

TABLE 4-3 CONCENTRATIONS IN A VARIABLE-VOLUME GAS FLOW SYSTEM

$C_A = \frac{F_A}{v} = \frac{F_{A0}(1-X)}{v}$	$= \frac{F_{A0}(1-X)}{v_0(1+\varepsilon X)} \left( \frac{T_0}{T} \right) \frac{P}{P_0}$	$= C_{A0} \left( \frac{1-X}{1+\varepsilon X} \right) \frac{T_0}{T} \left( \frac{P}{P_0} \right)$
$C_B = \frac{F_B}{v} = \frac{F_{A0}[\Theta_B - (b/a)X]}{v}$	$= \frac{F_{A0}[\Theta_B - (b/a)X]}{v_0(1+\varepsilon X)} \left( \frac{T_0}{T} \right) \frac{P}{P_0} = C_{A0} \left( \frac{\Theta_B - (b/a)X}{1+\varepsilon X} \right) \frac{T_0}{T} \left( \frac{P}{P_0} \right)$	
$C_C = \frac{F_C}{v} = \frac{F_{A0}[\Theta_C + (c/a)X]}{v}$	$= \frac{F_{A0}[\Theta_C + (c/a)X]}{v_0(1+\varepsilon X)} \left( \frac{T_0}{T} \right) \frac{P}{P_0} = C_{A0} \left( \frac{\Theta_C + (c/a)X}{1+\varepsilon X} \right) \frac{T_0}{T} \left( \frac{P}{P_0} \right)$	
$C_D = \frac{F_D}{v} = \frac{F_{A0}[\Theta_D + (d/a)X]}{v}$	$= \frac{F_{A0}[\Theta_D + (d/a)X]}{v_0(1+\varepsilon X)} \left( \frac{T_0}{T} \right) \frac{P}{P_0} = C_{A0} \left( \frac{\Theta_D + (d/a)X}{1+\varepsilon X} \right) \frac{T_0}{T} \left( \frac{P}{P_0} \right)$	
$C_I = \frac{F_I}{v} = \frac{F_{A0}\Theta_I}{v}$	$= \frac{F_{A0}\Theta_I}{v_0(1+\varepsilon X)} \left( \frac{T_0}{T} \right) \frac{P}{P_0} = \frac{C_{A0}\Theta_I}{1+\varepsilon X} \left( \frac{T_0}{T} \right) \frac{P}{P_0}$	

## Isothermal and isobaric condition

$$C_j = C_{T0} \left( \frac{F_j}{F_1} \right)$$

$$C_A = C_{T0} \left( \frac{F_A}{F_T} \right)$$

$$C_B = C_{T0} \left( \frac{F_B}{F_T} \right)$$

$$C_C = C_{T0} \left( \frac{F_C}{F_T} \right)$$

$$F_1 = F_A + F_B + F_C$$

حلىناه  $\rightarrow$   
ندلاعه F اونينغير  
ندلاعه C

There are 7 unknowns ( $F_A$ ,  $F_B$ ,  $F_C$ ,  $C_A$ ,  $C_B$ ,  $C_C$ ,  $F_T$ ) with 7 equations that should be solved simultaneously to obtain the desired variables. Note: these equations can be reduced to 3 with 3 variables by implicitly inserting the concentration equations with the rate ones and substitute in the mole balance equations.

**Example 10.2** Parallel Reactions in a PFR

For the bellow gas-phase reactions that occur in a PFR, Pure A is fed at a rate of 100 mol/s, a temperature of 150 °C, and a concentration of 0.1 mol/dm<sup>3</sup>. Determine the molar flow rate profiles down the reactor if it is operated isothermally at 722 K and at 1 bar.

#### *Additional information*

$AH_{\text{rxn}} = -20,000 \text{ J/mol of A reacted in reaction 1}$

$$\Delta H_{\text{rxn A}} = -60,000 \text{ J/mol of A reacted in reaction 2}$$

$$k_{1A} = 10 \exp\left[\frac{E_1}{R}\left(\frac{1}{300} - \frac{1}{T}\right)\right] \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$E_s/R = 4000 \text{ K}$$

$$E_{\gamma}/R = 9000 \text{ K}$$

$$k_{2A} = 0.09 \exp\left[\frac{E_2}{R}\left(\frac{1}{300} - \frac{1}{T}\right)\right] \frac{\text{dm}^3}{\text{mol} \cdot \text{s}}$$

### Solution

$$\frac{dF_A}{dV} = -k_1 C_A - k_2 C_A^2$$

$$\frac{dF_B}{dV} = k_1 C_A$$

$$\frac{dF_C}{dV} = \frac{1}{2} k_2 C_A^2$$

$$\frac{dF_A}{dV} = -k_1 C_A - k_2 C_A^2$$

$$\frac{dF_A}{dV} = -k_1 C_{T0} \frac{F_A}{F_T} - k_2 \left( C_{T0} \frac{F_A}{F_T} \right)^2$$

$$\frac{dF_B}{dV} = k_1 C_A$$

$$\frac{dF_B}{dV} = k_1 C_{T0} \frac{F_A}{F_T}$$

$$\frac{dF_C}{dV} = \frac{1}{2} k_2 C_A^2$$

$$\frac{dF_C}{dV} = \frac{1}{2} k_2 \left( C_{T0} \frac{F_A}{F_T} \right)^2$$

$$F_T = F_A + F_B + F_C$$

There are 4 unknowns ( $F_A, F_B, F_C, F_T$ ) with 4 equations that should be solved simultaneously to obtain the desired variables. POLYMATH, MATHEMATICA, MATLAB, Numerical Techniques, etc.. can do the job.



# Heat transfer in Non-isothermal reactors

In this topic we will study the following:

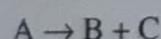
- The effect of heat exchange in non-isothermal reactors on conversion

بعض اسفلت  
نافر دامنة ازالة  
کت نفوف کیف  
کم heat  
و خوبی از بدل.

Q في الحرارة ينبع من البعد  
لهادار إذا exo jacket  
ديفلوها والمعنى صحيح إذا endo

## Heat transfer in non-isothermal CSTR

Suppose the below reaction takes place in a non-isothermal CSTR, where a heating/cooling utility is introduced into the jacket around the reactor.



The design equation

$$V = \frac{F_{A0}X}{-r_A(X, T)} \quad \text{مقدار} \quad \text{کم}$$

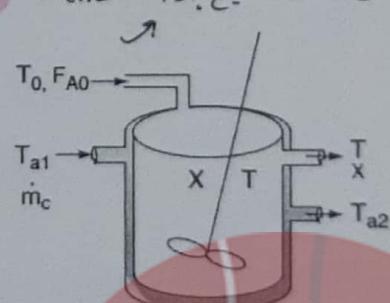
The energy equation

$$\dot{Q} - \dot{W}_s - F_{A0} \sum_{i=1}^n \Theta_i C_p(T - T_{i0}) - [\Delta H_{Rx}^\circ(T_R) + \Delta C_p(T - T_R)] F_{A0} X = 0$$

بدنا نطلع في دعامة منها

Where at this time  $\dot{Q}$  varies based on the heat generated or consumed within the reaction, i.e.  $\dot{Q} = f(T)$

$q = \downarrow A \Delta T$  طرت بين  
heat transfer const دار  
across boundary area دار  
الداخلية  
الخارجية  
هي  
Func. of volume



adar  
ask :: believe & receive

E.B بتنا نفعل sys ad across

→ cooling media

\* An energy balance on the heat-exchanger fluid entering and leaving the exchanger is

$$\left[ \begin{array}{c} \text{Rate of} \\ \text{energy} \\ \text{in} \\ \text{by flow} \end{array} \right] - \left[ \begin{array}{c} \text{Rate of} \\ \text{energy} \\ \text{out} \\ \text{by flow} \end{array} \right] - \left[ \begin{array}{c} \text{Rate of} \\ \text{heat transfer} \\ \text{from exchanger} \\ \text{to reactor} \end{array} \right] = 0$$

$$\dot{m}_c C_{P_c} (T_{a1} - T_R) - \dot{m}_c C_{P_c} (T_{a2} - T_R) - \frac{UA (T_{a1} - T_{a2})}{\ln [(T - T_{a1})/(T - T_{a2})]} = 0$$

Where  $C_{pc}$  is the heat capacity of the heat exchanger fluid and  $T_R$  is the reference temperature

However, the heat exchange by the utility fluid is

Substitute in the above  
energy balance

$$\dot{Q} = \dot{m}_c C_{P_c} (T_{a1} - T_{a2}) = \frac{UA(T_{a1} - T_{a2})}{\ln [(T - T_{a1})/(T - T_{a2})]}$$

\* مرات حتى أعمل ببساطة للفعادلة

cooling media ملائكون كمية اد

سریعه جدا دافل اور jacket مابلکت لکاره  
ترنخ لانه داعي energy اور flushing out اور

اذا كانت هاي احاجيه بيسقط وينتهي الـ exp

• • • •

\* راح اهزمني volume دا زجدا دا X بهدین  
بظلح A دمهنا بظلح ادا A دبریخ املح A وده  
trial error لفایه مه ما العیتم تثبت.

Solving for the exit temperature of the heat-exchanger fluid yields

$$T_{a2} = \overset{\rightarrow}{T} - (T - T_{a1}) \exp\left(\frac{-UA}{m_c C_p}\right)$$

Substitute for unknown  $T_{a2}$  in  $\dot{Q} = \dot{m}_c C_p (T_{a1} - T_{a2})$

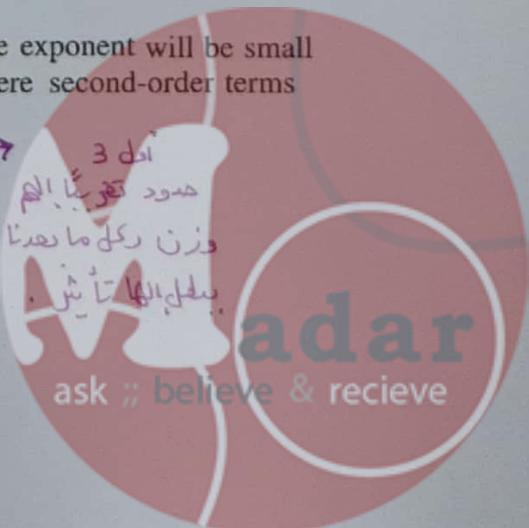
$$\dot{Q} = \dot{m}_c C_{p_c} \left\{ (T_{al} - T) \left[ 1 - \exp \left( \frac{-UA}{\dot{m}_c C_p} \right) \right] \right\}$$

For large values of the heat-exchanger fluid flow rate,  $m_c$ , the exponent will be small and can be expanded in a Taylor series ( $e^{-x} = 1 - x + \dots$ ) where second-order terms are neglected in order to give

$$\dot{Q} = \dot{m}_c C_{p_c} (T_{al} - T) \left[ 1 - \left( 1 - \frac{UA}{\dot{m}_c C_p} \right) \right]$$

$$\rightarrow \quad \dot{Q} = UA(T_a - T)$$

↳ Q function  
of T



\* The energy equation becomes

$$\dot{Q} - \dot{W}_s - F_{A0} \sum_{i=1}^n \Theta_i C_{P_i} (T - T_{i0}) - [\Delta H_{Rx}^\circ(T_R) + \Delta C_p(T - T_R)] F_{A0} X = 0$$

$$UA(T_a - T) - \dot{W}_s - F_{A0} \sum_{i=1}^n \theta_i C_{pi} (T - T_{i0}) - [\Delta H_{Rx}^\circ(T_R) + \Delta C_p(T - T_R)] F_{A0} X = 0$$

rearrange

$$X = \frac{UA(T - T_a) + \cancel{\dot{W}_s} + F_{A0} \sum_{i=1}^n \theta_i C_{pi} (T - T_{i0})}{-F_{A0} [\Delta H_{Rx}^\circ(T_R) + \Delta C_p(T - T_R)]}$$

← اعادة ترتيب المعادلة  
لتحوّل بعدها

Special Case:

No shaft work and  $\Delta C_p = 0$

إذا اراد حساب من يعنى  
اهداف اكاديمية

$$X = \frac{UA(T - T_a) + \sum \Theta_i C_{P_i} (T - T_{i0})}{[-\Delta H_{Rx}^\circ(T_R)]}$$

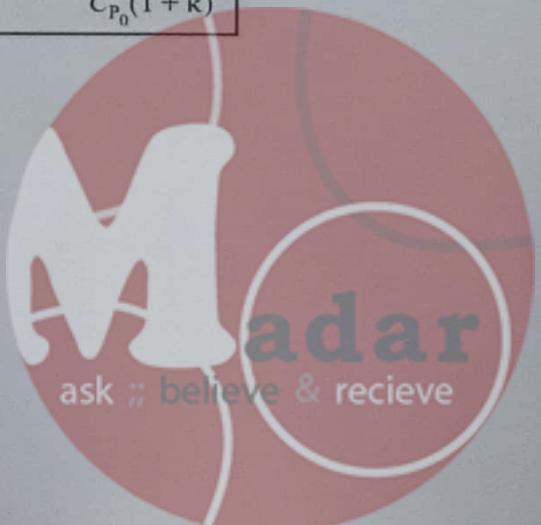
To further simplify, let  $\sum \Theta_i C_{P_i} = C_{P_0}$        $\kappa = \frac{UA}{F_{A0} C_{P_0}}$        $T_c = \frac{\kappa T_a + T_0}{1 + \kappa}$

$$X = \frac{\frac{UA}{F_{A0}}(T - T_a) + \sum \Theta_i C_{P_i} (T - T_{i0})}{[-\Delta H_{Rx}^\circ(T_R)]}$$



$$X = \frac{C_{P_0}(1 + \kappa)(T - T_c)}{-\Delta H_{Rx}^\circ}$$

$$T = T_c + \frac{(-\Delta H_{Rx}^\circ)(X)}{C_{P_0}(1 + \kappa)}$$



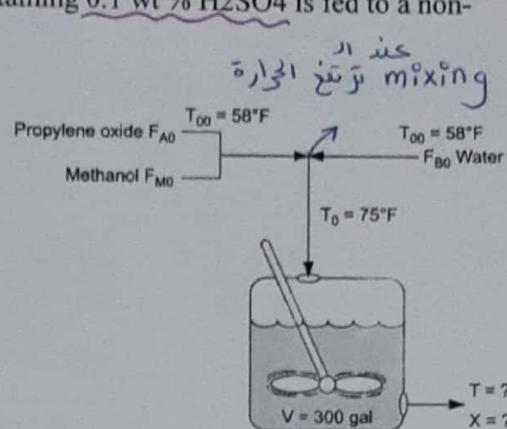


### Example 14.1: Production of Propylene Glycol in non-adiabatic CSTR

Propylene glycol is produced by the hydrolysis of propylene oxide according to the below reaction. If a feed of 43.04 lb-mol/h of propylene oxide (46.62 ft<sup>3</sup>/h), 71.87 lb-mol/h methanol (46.62 ft<sup>3</sup>/h), and 802.8 lb-mol/h water (233.1 ft<sup>3</sup>/h) containing 0.1 wt % H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> is fed to a non-isothermal, nonadiabatic CSTR.

The temperature of both feed streams is 58 F prior to mixing, but there is an immediate 17 F temperature rise upon mixing of the two feed streams caused by the heat of mixing. The entering temperature of all feed streams is thus taken to be 75 F.

Propylene oxide is a rather low-boiling-point substance. With the mixture you are using, you feel that you cannot exceed an operating temperature of 125 F, or you will lose too much oxide by vaporization through the vent system.



The reaction is first-order in propylene oxide concentration and apparent zero-order in excess of water with the specific reaction rate

$$k = A e^{-E/RT} = 16.96 \times 10^{12} (e^{-32,400/RT}) \text{ h}^{-1}$$

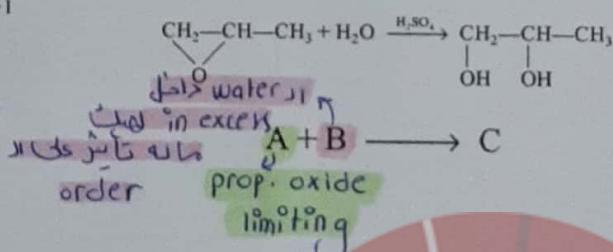
The units of  $E$  are Btu/lb-mol and  $T$  is in °R.

A is propylene oxide ( $C_{p_A} = 35 \text{ Btu/lb-mol} \cdot {}^{\circ}\text{F}$ )

B is water ( $C_{p_B} = 18 \text{ Btu/lb-mol} \cdot {}^{\circ}\text{F}$ )

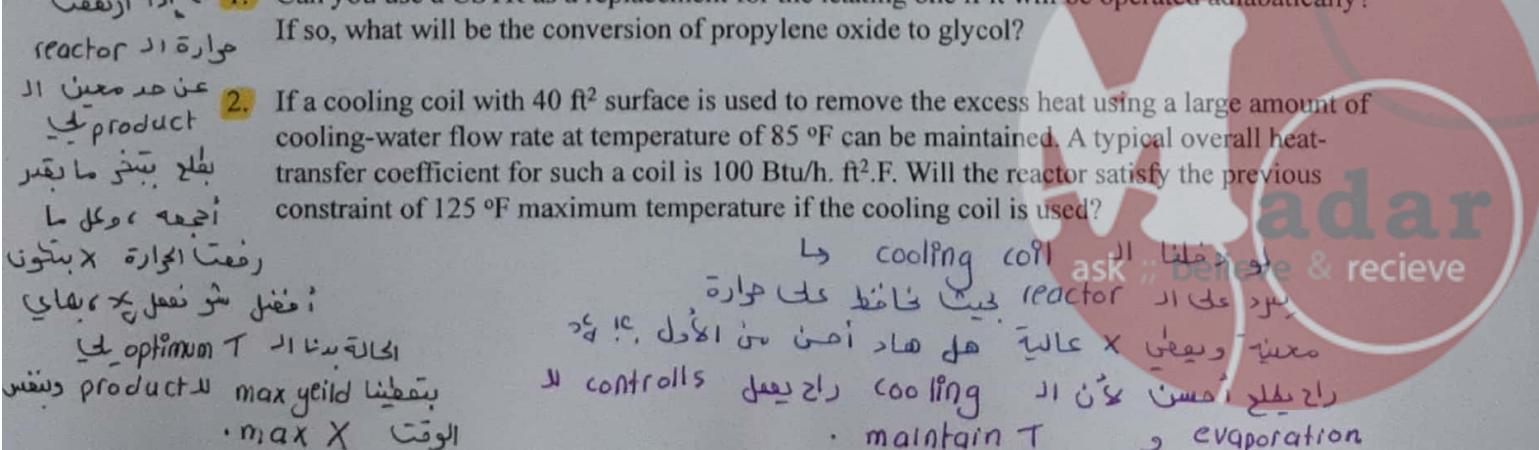
C is propylene glycol ( $C_{p_C} = 46 \text{ Btu/lb-mol} \cdot {}^{\circ}\text{F}$ )

M is methanol ( $C_{p_M} = 19.5 \text{ Btu/lb-mol} \cdot {}^{\circ}\text{F}$ )

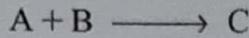


1. Can you use a CSTR as a replacement for the leaking one if it will be operated adiabatically? If so, what will be the conversion of propylene oxide to glycol?

2. If a cooling coil with 40 ft<sup>2</sup> surface is used to remove the excess heat using a large amount of cooling-water flow rate at temperature of 85 °F can be maintained. A typical overall heat-transfer coefficient for such a coil is 100 Btu/h. ft<sup>2</sup>.F. Will the reactor satisfy the previous constraint of 125 °F maximum temperature if the cooling coil is used?



### Solution



The design equation in terms of  $X$  is

$$V = \frac{F_{A0}X}{-r_A}$$

The reaction is predicted experimentally to be first-order in propylene oxide concentration and apparent zero-order in excess of water

$$-r_A = kC_A$$

$$k = 16.96 \cdot 10^{12} \exp[-32,400/R/T] \text{ h}^{-1}$$

$$(\text{liquid phase, } v = v_0): \quad C_A = C_{A0}(1 - X)$$



$$V = \frac{F_{A0}X}{kC_{A0}(1 - X)} = \frac{v_0X}{k(1 - X)}$$

Function of  $X$   
& indirectly function  
of  $T$

Solving for  $X$  as a function of  $T$  and recalling that  $\tau = V/v_0$  gives

$$X_{MB} = \frac{\tau k}{1 + \tau k} = \frac{\tau A e^{-E/RT}}{1 + \tau A e^{-E/RT}}$$

design equation

The energy balance for this adiabatic reaction

$$X = \frac{UA(T - T_a) + \dot{W}s + F_{A0} \sum_{i=1}^n \theta_i C_{pi}(T - T_{i0})}{-F_{A0} [\Delta H_{Rx}^\circ(T_R) + \Delta C_p(T - T_R)]}$$



$$X_{EB} = \frac{\sum \theta_i C_{pi}(T - T_{i0})}{-[\Delta H_{Rx}^\circ(T_R) + \Delta C_p(T - T_R)]}$$

Calculations:

$$v_0 = v_{A0} + v_{M0} + v_{B0}$$

$$= 46.62 + 46.62 + 233.1 = 326.3 \text{ ft}^3/\text{h}$$

$$V = 300 \text{ gal} = 40.1 \text{ ft}^3$$

الخط الميثانول، راج بوتول ملأ

أمسف، زباده مکاره بديش ایاها

معناها اتا بدي اسویلهام حل تقد

منه بالثاني بي ازدیر ار size



$$\tau = \frac{V}{v_0} = \frac{40.1 \text{ ft}^3}{326.3 \text{ ft}^3/\text{h}} = 0.123 \text{ h}$$

$$C_{A0} = \frac{F_{A0}}{v_0} = \frac{43.0 \text{ lb-mol/h}}{326.3 \text{ ft}^3/\text{h}} = 0.132 \text{ lb-mol/ft}^3$$

adar  
ask :: believe & recieve

$$\text{For methanol: } \Theta_M = \frac{F_{M0}}{F_{A0}} = \frac{71.87 \text{ lb-mol/h}}{43.0 \text{ lb-mol/h}} = 1.67$$

$$\text{For water: } \Theta_B = \frac{F_{B0}}{F_{A0}} = \frac{802.8 \text{ lb-mol/h}}{43.0 \text{ lb-mol/h}} = 18.65$$

$$X_{MB} = \frac{\tau k}{1 + \tau k} = \frac{\tau A e^{-E/RT}}{1 + \tau A e^{-E/RT}}$$

$$-r_A = k C_A$$

$$k = 16.96 \times 10^{12} \exp[-32,400/R/T] \text{ h}^{-1}$$

$$\rightarrow X_{MB} = \frac{(16.96 \times 10^{12} \text{ h}^{-1})(0.1229 \text{ h}) \exp(-32,400/1.987T)}{1 + (16.96 \times 10^{12} \text{ h}^{-1})(0.1229 \text{ h}) \exp(-32,400/1.987T)}$$

$$X_{MB} = \frac{(2.084 \times 10^{12}) \exp(-16,306/T)}{1 + (2.084 \times 10^{12}) \exp(-16,306/T)}, T \text{ is in } ^\circ\text{R}$$

- (b) Evaluating the energy balance terms  
 (1) Heat of reaction at temperature T

$$\Delta H_{Rx}(T) = \Delta H_{Rx}^\circ(T_R) + \Delta C_P(T - T_R)$$

$$\Delta C_P = C_{P_C} - C_{P_B} - C_{P_A} = 46 - 18 - 35 = -7 \text{ Btu/lb-mol/}^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\Delta H_{Rx} = -36,000 - 7(T - T_R)$$

- (2) Heat capacity term

$$\begin{aligned} \sum \Theta_i C_{P_i} &= C_{P_A} + \Theta_B C_{P_B} + \Theta_M C_{P_M} \\ &= 35 + (18.65)(18) + (1.67)(19.5) \\ &= 403.3 \text{ Btu/lb-mol} \cdot {}^\circ\text{F} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_0 &= T_{00} + \Delta T_{mix} = 58^\circ\text{F} + 17^\circ\text{F} = 75^\circ\text{F} \\ &= 535^\circ\text{R} \end{aligned}$$

$$T_R = 68^\circ\text{F} = 528^\circ\text{R}$$

الحرارة  
ارتفاع نسخة ار  
mixing

$$X_{EB} = -\frac{\sum \Theta_i C_{P_i} (T - T_{R0})}{\Delta H_{Rx}^\circ(T_R) + \Delta C_P(T - T_R)}$$



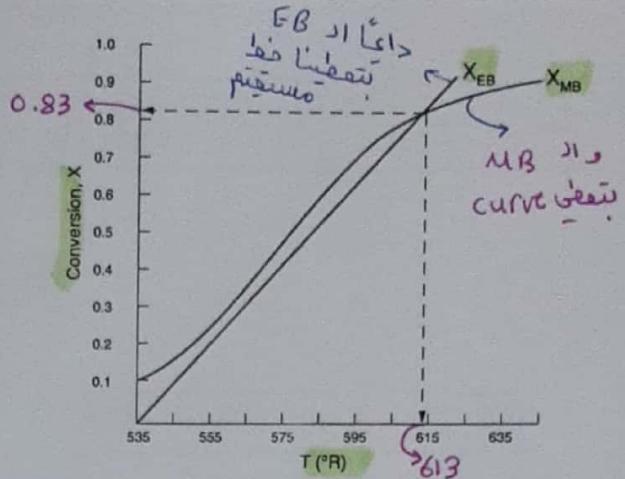
$$X_{EB} = \frac{(403.3 \text{ Btu/lb-mol} \cdot {}^\circ\text{F})(T - 535)^\circ\text{F}}{-[-36,400 - 7(T - 528)] \text{ Btu/lb-mol}}$$

$$X_{EB} = \frac{403.3(T - 535)}{36,400 + 7(T - 528)}$$



$$X_{MB} = \frac{(2.084 \times 10^{12}) \exp(-16,306/T)}{1 + (2.084 \times 10^{12}) \exp(-16,306/T)}, T \text{ is in } ^\circ R$$

$T$ ( $^{\circ}R$ )	$X_{MB}$ [Eq. (E12-3.10)]	$X_{EB}$ [Eq. (E12-3.14)]
535	0.108	0.000
550	0.217	0.166
565	0.379	0.330
575	0.500	0.440
585	0.620	0.550
595	0.723	0.656
605	0.800	0.764
615	0.860	0.872
625	0.900	0.980



Intersection point is at 83% conversion and 613 R. At this point, both the energy balance and mole balance are satisfied. Because the temperature must remain below 125 F (585 $^{\circ}$ R), we cannot use the 300-gal reactor as it is now

عند اد 585 بھی  
بتو و اهنا حلقت هنا المکاره  
613 باستکی طبع × منین سما  
جنه لاید یا استکی الطریقة یا معمق  
جنه غلط جنه امط jacket سرمه هن  
یا فف علی حواره آمل من 585

### Part b: using a cooling to remove excess heat

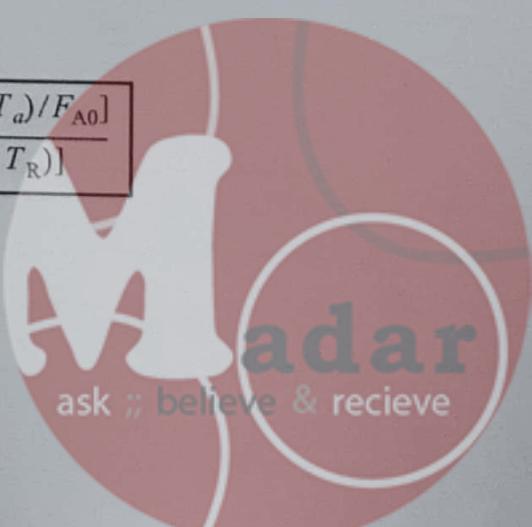
The **energy balance**

$$X = \frac{UA(T - T_a) + \dot{W}s + F_{A0} \sum_{i=1}^n \theta_i C_{pi}(T - T_{i0})}{-F_{A0} [\Delta H_{Rx}^o(T_R) + \Delta C_p(T - T_R)]}$$



$$X_{EB} = \frac{\sum \theta_i C_{pi}(T - T_0) + [UA(T - T_a)/F_{A0}]}{-[\Delta H_{Rx}^o(T_R) + \Delta C_p(T - T_R)]}$$

$$\frac{UA}{F_{A0}} = \left(100 \frac{\text{Btu}}{\text{h} \cdot \text{ft}^2 \cdot {}^{\circ}\text{F}}\right) \frac{(40 \text{ ft}^2)}{(43.04 \text{ lb-mol/h})} = \frac{92.9 \text{ Btu}}{\text{lb-mol} \cdot {}^{\circ}\text{F}}$$



Recall that the cooling temperature is

$$T_a = 85^\circ\text{F} = 545^\circ\text{R}$$

$$X_{EB} = \frac{403.3(T - 535) + 92.9(T - 545)}{36,400 + 7(T - 528)} \Leftrightarrow X_{MB} = \frac{(2.084 \times 10^{12}) \exp(-16,306/T)}{1 + (2.084 \times 10^{12}) \exp(-16,306/T)}, T \text{ is in } ^\circ\text{R}$$

### Nonlinear equations

$$1 f(T) = x \cdot 2.084e12 * \exp(-16306/T) / (1 + 2.084e12 * \exp(-16306/T)) = 0$$

$$2 f(x) = x \cdot (403.3 * (T - 535) + 92.9 * (T - 545)) / (36400 + 7 * (T - 528)) = 0$$

### Calculated values of NLE variables

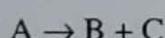
Variable	Value	f(x)	Initial Guess
1 T	563.6994	-4.519E-08	550.
2 x	0.3632108	1.864E-09	0

$$T = 564^\circ\text{R} \text{ and } X = 0.36$$

\* اَنْدَار PFR يختلف عن اَنْدَار CSTR هو بِحِسَابِهِ اَنَّهُ اَنْدَار tube معكَشِي اَوْ cooling media اَوْ اَنْدَار heating media داخِلَةٌ اَوْ co مُعَكَشِي اَوْ heating media ، مِثَلًاً اِذَا كَانَ co وَالْتَّفَاعُولُ exo ، اَوْ اَنْدَارِ مَا يَمْلِئُ فِي تَرَكِيزِ reagents ، عَلَى رَاهِ تَرَقِيقِ الْجَارَةِ وَبِعِدِينِ بِتَحْمِيلِ تَنْبِيذِ حَسْبِ تَرَكِيزِ reagents بالِتَّالِي عَنْدِي variation of T of rea. & prod jacket وَعَلَيْهِ السَّخِينُ وَالْبَرِدُ يَتَغَيَّرُ ، اِذَا كَانَتْ بِتَغَيُّرِ هَذِهِ مُعَقَّلَةٍ اَنَّهُ اَنْدَارِ jacket رَاهِ يَكُونُ فَقَالَ ، اِنَّ الْفَائِدَةَ يَسِّرُ فِي الْتَّفَاقِهِ لِيَ هِنَّا الْجَارَةُ اَرْتَفَقَتْ لِكَنْ لَا الْجَارَةُ تَنْزَلُ مَا يَأْتِيُهُ ثَانِيَةً ، عَادَةً الْجَارَةُ تَنْزَلُ مَا يَأْتِيُهُ time اَعْلَمُ بِهِ اَنْتَعَلَتْ وَارِدِيَّةً اَنْتَعَلَتْ

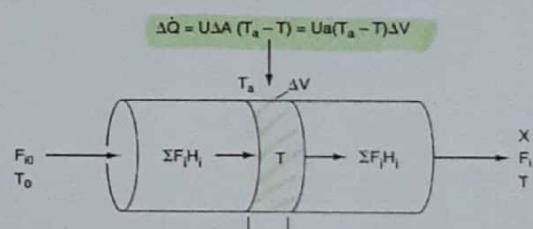
## Heat transfer in non-isothermal PFR

Heat transfer across the length of the PFR varies with reactor length and the type of the reaction.



The design equation

$$\frac{dF_i}{dV} = r_i = v_i(-r_A)$$



The energy equation

$$\dot{Q} - \dot{W}_s - F_{A0} \sum_{i=1}^n \Theta_i C_p i (T - T_{i0}) - [\Delta H_{Rx}^\circ(T_R) + \Delta C_p(T - T_R)] F_{A0} X = 0$$

Where at this time  $\dot{Q}$  varies based on the heat generated or consumed within the reaction, i.e.  $\dot{Q} = f(T)$

reactor distance ( $T_a$ ) عند اَيِّi colant media variation مُعَكَشِي اَوْ counter co سُواد يَتَغَيَّرُ ، سُواد co اوْ تَرَكِيزِ T\_a يَسْتَوِيُّ اَوْ function of Z relation بين T\_a و T يَدْعُو ، وَهُوَ الْمُدْرَفُ اَوْ PFR

ما يَنْتَهِي بِهِ نَفْوُنْ مَكَانِ Q لَمْ يَنْتَهِي

صَاحِدِينْ جَاءَتْ مَنْ اَدَدَ ما يَنْتَهِي بِهِ اَنْدَارِ ad مَكَارِمْ يَقْعُلُ اَنْدَارِ ask :: believe & receive مَكَارِمْ يَقْعُلُ اَنْدَارِ ask :: believe & receive اَوْ تَكَامِلُ وَيَتَلَقَّبُها Q

with respect to Z بذاتي نشست المقادير  
أو إذا كانت A داً مساحة بذاتي نشست cross section A  
with respect to volume بذاتي نشست حجم

\* Differentiate the energy equation w.r.t. volume, V عناوين بذاتي نشست مشتقه حسب

$$\dot{Q} - \dot{W}_s - F_{A0} \sum_{i=1}^n \Theta_i C_{pi}(T - T_{i0}) - [\Delta H_{Rx}^\circ(T_R) + \Delta C_p(T - T_R)] F_{A0} X = 0$$

متغيره

$$\frac{d\dot{Q}}{dV} - F_{A0} \sum_{i=1}^n \theta_i C_{pi} \frac{dT}{dV} - \left[ \Delta H_{Rx}^\circ(T_R) F_{A0} \frac{dX}{dV} + \left( \int_{T_R}^T \Delta C_p dT \right) F_{A0} \frac{dX}{dV} + F_{A0} X \Delta C_p \frac{dT}{dV} \right] = 0$$

اعادة Re-arrange

ترتيب كل اد

$$\frac{d\dot{Q}}{dV} - F_{A0} \left( \sum_{i=1}^n \theta_i C_{pi} + X \Delta C_p \right) \frac{dT}{dV} - \left[ \Delta H_{Rx}^\circ(T_R) + \left( \int_{T_R}^T \Delta C_p dT \right) \right] F_{A0} \frac{dX}{dV} = 0$$

دار على جهة  $\frac{dX}{dV}$

Substitute for the rate of reaction  $-r_A = F_{A0} \frac{dX}{dV}$

بعومن هابي  
في المقادير خوف

بعبرش  
أجيها مكتوب  
نكتها عباره عن اد  
rate

$$\frac{d\dot{Q}}{dV} - F_{A0} \left( \sum_{i=1}^n \theta_i C_{pi} + X \Delta C_p \right) \frac{dT}{dV} - \left[ \Delta H_{Rx}^\circ(T_R) + \left( \int_{T_R}^T \Delta C_p dT \right) \right] (-r_A) = 0$$

cooking بياخذها ادار  $\frac{d\dot{Q}}{dV} = \frac{d(\dot{m}C_p(T_a - T))}{dV} = Ua(T_a - T)$  عيه المخاره

هي نفسها عيه المخاره  
يلراج بعضها ادار  $\frac{dT}{dV} = \frac{Ua(T_a - T) + [-\Delta H_{Rx}^\circ(T_R) - (\int_{T_R}^T \Delta C_p dT)] (-r_A)}{F_{A0} (\sum_{i=1}^n \theta_i C_{pi} + X \Delta C_p)} = f(X, T, T_a)$   
وهي المخاره يلراج

across the wall تستعمل

We need to have a relation between  $T_a$  and  $T$

كتاب

بيان 3 معادلات

حددة هي ادار

EB اداري يتحقق

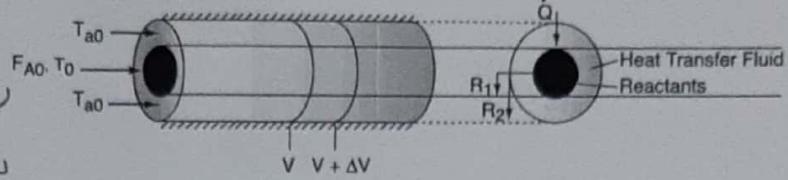
(dT/dV) ask :: believe & recieve

جacket على ادار EB

## Balance on the Heat-Transfer Fluid

### A. Co-current Flow

cooling داد Feed داد  
بنفس اتجاه داخلیں



$$\left[ \text{Rate of energy in at } V \right] - \left[ \text{Rate of energy out at } V + \Delta V \right] + \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{Rate of heat added} \\ \text{by conduction through} \\ \text{the inner wall} \end{array} \right] = 0$$

$$\dot{m}_c H_c|_V - \dot{m}_c H_c|_{V+\Delta V} + Ua(T - T_a)\Delta V = 0$$

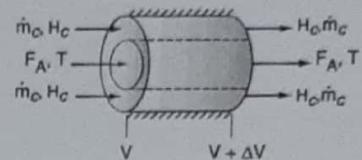
$$-\dot{m}_c \frac{dH_c}{dV} + Ua(T - T_a) = 0$$

$$\frac{dH_c}{dV} = C_{P_c} \frac{dT_a}{dV}$$



$$\frac{dT_a}{dV} = \frac{Ua(T - T_a)}{\dot{m}c_p} = f(T, T_a)$$

لے هیئت مبارہ  
معادلات بنخالہ  
مع بعضی بار  
poly.

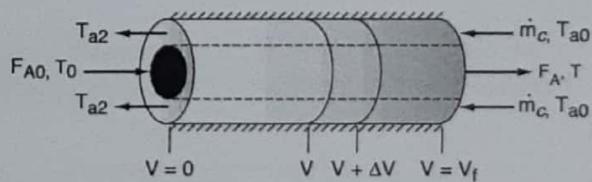


### B. Counter-current Flow

## Balance on the Heat-Transfer Fluid

$$\frac{dT_a}{dV} = \frac{Ua(T_a - T)}{\dot{m}c_p} = f(T, T_a)$$

بنفس اکعادیت دی  
فرق، سس مکسنا اور  
 $\Delta T$



Mole balance

$$\frac{dX}{dV} = \frac{-r_A}{F_{A0}} = f(X, T, p)$$

Pressure drop

$$\frac{dp}{dV} = -h(p, X, T)$$

lis كان دو pressure drop  $\frac{dp}{dz} = - \underbrace{\frac{G(1-\phi)}{\rho_0 g_c D_p \phi^3} \left[ \frac{150(1-\phi)\mu}{D_p} + 1.75G \right]}_{\beta_0} \frac{P_0}{P} \left( \frac{T}{T_0} \right) F_{T0}$   $\frac{F_T}{F_{T0}} = 1 + \varepsilon X$

محدود 4  
حالة

جع عي

Special case: For liquid-phase reactions, the rate is not a function of total pressure, the mole balance is

$$\frac{dX}{dV} = \frac{-r_A}{F_{A0}} = f(X, T)$$

### Design of non-isothermal PFR with heat exchange (conversion approach)

Suppose the following reversible reaction takes place in a plug flow reactor where the pressure drop is negligible. The cooling/heating utility flows co-current with the reaction effluents to the reactor::



1. Mole Balance:

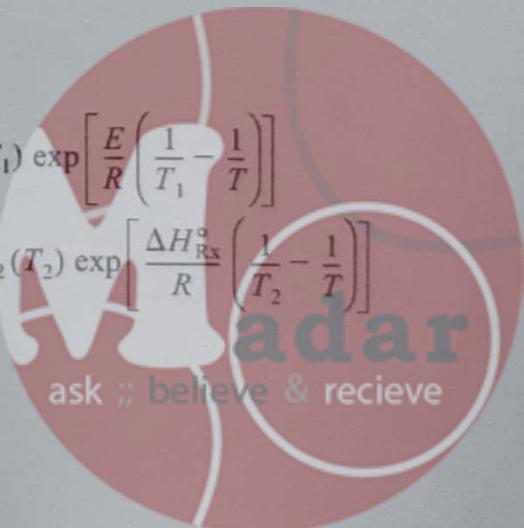
$$\frac{dX}{dV} = \frac{-r_A}{F_{A0}}$$

2. Rate Law:

$$-r_A = k_1 \left( C_A C_B - \frac{C_C^2}{K_C} \right)$$

$$k = k_1(T_1) \exp \left[ \frac{E}{R} \left( \frac{1}{T_1} - \frac{1}{T} \right) \right]$$
$$K_C = K_C(T_2) \exp \left[ \frac{\Delta H_{rx}^o}{R} \left( \frac{1}{T_2} - \frac{1}{T} \right) \right]$$

صلیبی  
جهیز



### 3. Stoichiometry (gas phase, no $\Delta P$ ): isobaric

$$C_A = C_{A0}(1-X) \frac{T_0}{T} \quad C_B = C_{B0}(\Theta_B - X) \frac{T_0}{T} \quad C_C = 2C_{A0}X \frac{T_0}{T}$$

### 4. Energy Balances:

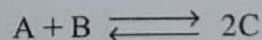
Reactor:  $\frac{dT}{dV} = \frac{Ua(T_a - T) + (-r_A)(-\Delta H_{Rx})}{F_{A0}[C_{P_A} + \Theta_B C_{P_B} + X \Delta C_p]}$

Co-current Coolant:  $\frac{dT_a}{dV} = \frac{Ua(T - T_a)}{\dot{m}_c C_{P_c}}$  العواملات  $\rightarrow$   
هدول بخلوج  $\rightarrow$   
بعض بقدرة اعلم  $\rightarrow$   
كل وحدة تزال  $\rightarrow$

- \* Three equations:  $\frac{dX}{dV}$ ,  $\frac{dT}{dV}$  and  $\frac{dT_a}{dV}$  are varies with the volume,  $V$  with three unknowns:  $X$ ,  $T$  and  $T_a$

### Design of non-isothermal PFR with heat exchange (molar flowrate approach)

Similar to the reversible reaction takes place in a plug flow reactor where the pressure drop is negligible. The cooling/heating utility flows either co-current or counter-current with the reaction effluents to the reactor::



1. Mole Balance:  $\frac{dF_A}{dV} = r_A$        $\frac{dF_B}{dV} = r_B$        $\frac{dF_C}{dV} = r_C$

2. Rate Law:  $-r_A = k_1 \left( C_A C_B - \frac{C_C^2}{K_C} \right)$

stoich حساب اد

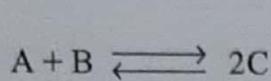
$r_C$  و  $r_B$  بحسب عمان  
زيارات العادل في بعد

$$k = k_1(T_1) \exp \left[ \frac{E}{R} \left( \frac{1}{T_1} - \frac{1}{T} \right) \right]$$

$$K_C = K_{C2}(T_2) \exp \left[ \frac{\Delta H_{Rx}^o}{R} \left( \frac{1}{T_2} - \frac{1}{T} \right) \right]$$

adar ask :: believe & receive

### 3. Stoichiometry (gas phase, no $\Delta P$ ):



\*  $r_B = r_A$

\*  $r_C = -2r_A$

$$-r_A = k_1 \left( C_A C_B - \frac{C_C^2}{K_C} \right)$$

$$C_A = C_{T0} \frac{F_A}{F_T} \frac{T_0}{T}$$

$$C_B = C_{T0} \frac{F_B}{F_T} \frac{T_0}{T}$$

$$C_C = C_{T0} \frac{F_C}{F_T} \frac{T_0}{T}$$

$$F_T = F_A + F_B + F_C$$

### 4. Energy Balances:

**Reactor:**

$$\frac{dT}{dV} = \frac{Ua(T_a - T) + (-r_A)(-\Delta H_{Rx})}{F_A C_{P_A} + F_B C_{P_B} + F_C C_{P_C}}$$

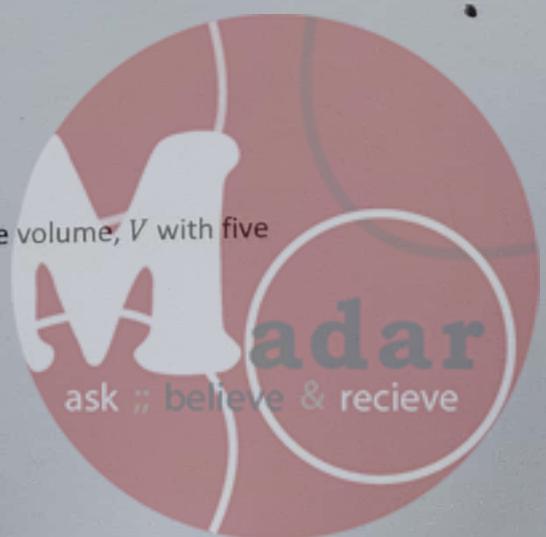
\* Co-current flow

$$\frac{dT_a}{dV} = \frac{Ua(T - T_a)}{\dot{m}_c C_{P_c}}$$

\* Countercurrent flow

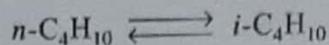
$$\frac{dT_a}{dV} = \frac{Ua(T_a - T)}{\dot{m}_c C_{P_c}}$$

\* Five equations:  $\frac{dF_A}{dV}$ ,  $\frac{dF_B}{dV}$ ,  $\frac{dF_C}{dV}$ ,  $\frac{dT}{dV}$  and  $\frac{dT_a}{dV}$  are varies with the volume,  $V$  with five unknowns:  $F_A$ ,  $F_B$ ,  $F_C$ ,  $T$  and  $T_a$



**Example 14.2: Isomerization of an exothermic reaction of n-butane to i-butane in non-isothermal, non-adiabatic PFR**

The isomerization of n-butane is an elementary, reversible and exothermic reaction that is carried out in the liquid phase PFR under high pressure using essentially trace amounts of a liquid catalyst. It gives a specific reaction rate of  $31.1 \text{ h}^{-1}$  at 360 K. The feed enters the reactor at 305 K. The coolant media enters at 315 K with  $\dot{m}_c = 500 \text{ kg/h}$  and heat capacity of  $C_{pc} = 28 \text{ kJ/kg.K}$

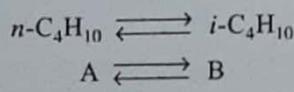


Additional information:

$\Delta H_{Rx} = -34,500 \text{ kJ/kmol}$	$Ua = 5,000 \text{ kJ/m}^3 \cdot \text{h} \cdot \text{K}$
$C_{A0} = 1.86 \text{ kmol/m}^3$	$F_{A0} = 14.7 \text{ kmol A/h}$
Butane	i-Pentane
$C_{P_{n-B}} = 141 \text{ J/mol} \cdot \text{K}$	$C_{P_{i-P}} = 161 \text{ J/mol} \cdot \text{K}$
$C_{P_{f-B}} = 141 \text{ J/mol} \cdot \text{K} = 141 \text{ kJ/kmol} \cdot \text{K}$	

\* لو كان هنا 2 parallel rxn  
 و الثاني U ثابت اي 2 xe يعني بذاته متصل اد  
 func of  $X_U \leftarrow r_U$  و func of  $X_D \leftarrow r_D$  Se  
 يطلع عندي علامة بين  $X_U$  و  $X_D$  هاي يعني منها بوحدة من المقادير  
 وينطبع معادلة بس بخلاف وحدة من اذ  $X$  اما بعده اد او د  
 تبعت اد ل

**Solution**



$$\frac{dX}{dV} = \frac{-r_A}{F_{A0}}$$

$$r_A = -k C_{A0} \left[ 1 - \left( 1 + \frac{1}{K_C} \right) X \right]$$

$$X_e = \frac{K_C}{1 + K_C}$$

$$\frac{dT}{dV} = \frac{r_A \Delta H_{Rx} - Ua(T - T_a)}{F_{A0} \sum \Theta_i C_{P_i}}$$

$$= \frac{r_A \Delta H_{Rx} - Ua(T - T_a)}{F_{A0} C_{P_0}}$$

Co-current Heat Exchange

$$\frac{dT_a}{dV} = \frac{Ua(T - T_a)}{\dot{m}_c C_{pc}}$$

$$k = 31.1 \exp \left[ 7906 \left( \frac{T - 360}{360T} \right) \right] \text{ h}^{-1}$$

$$K_C = 3.03 \exp \left[ -830.3 \left( \frac{T - 333}{333T} \right) \right]$$

↓

rev مابيكون

أول اتي بذاته

نفال اد xe حيث

ار x يعني مطالها ما يتحقق

max اد هي اد xe هي اد

### Differential equations

- 1  $d(T_a)/d(V) = U_a * (T - T_a)/m/C_p c$
- 2  $d(X)/d(V) = -r_a/F_a 0$
- 3  $d(T)/d(V) = ((r_a * \Delta H) - U_a * (T - T_a))/C_p o/F_a 0$

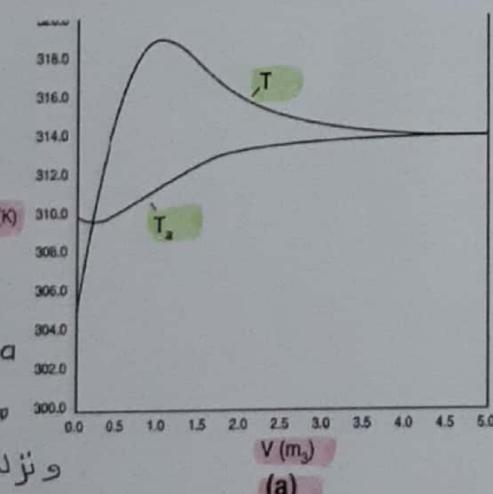
### Explicit equations

- 1  $C_p c = 28$
- 2  $m = 500$
- 3  $U_a = 5000$
- 4  $C_a 0 = 1.86$
- 5  $F_a 0 = 0.9 * 163 * .1$
- 6  $\Delta H = -34500$
- 7  $k = 31.1 * \exp((7906) * (T - 360) / (T * 360))$
- 8  $K_c = 3.03 * \exp((\Delta H / 8.314) * ((T - 333) / (T * 333)))$
- 9  $X_e = K_c / (1 + K_c)$
- 10  $r_a = -k * C_a 0 * (1 - (1 + 1 / K_c) * X)$
- 11  $C_p o = 159$
- 12  $\text{rate} = -r_a$

### Calculated values of DEQ variables

Variable	Initial value	Minimal value	Maximal value	Final value
1 $C_a 0$	1.86	1.86	1.86	1.86
2 $C_p c$	28.	28.	28.	28.
3 $C_p o$	159.	159.	159.	159.
4 $\Delta H$	-3.45E+04	-3.45E+04	-3.45E+04	-3.45E+04
5 $F_a 0$	14.67	14.67	14.67	14.67
6 $k$	0.5927441	0.5927441	63.21931	6.80861
7 $K_c$	9.512006	0.8200563	9.512006	2.641246
8 $m$	500.	500.	500.	500.
9 $r_a$	-1.102504	-24.31058	-0.1181808	-0.1181808
10 $\text{rate}$	1.102504	0.1181808	24.31058	0.1181808
11 $T$	305.	305.	372.0171	336.7102
12 $T_a$	315.	314.5286	335.6949	335.6949
13 $U_a$	5000.	5000.	5000.	5000.
14 $V$	0	0	5.	5.
15 $X$	0	0	0.7185996	0.7185996
16 $X_e$	0.9048707	0.4505664	0.9048707	0.7253687

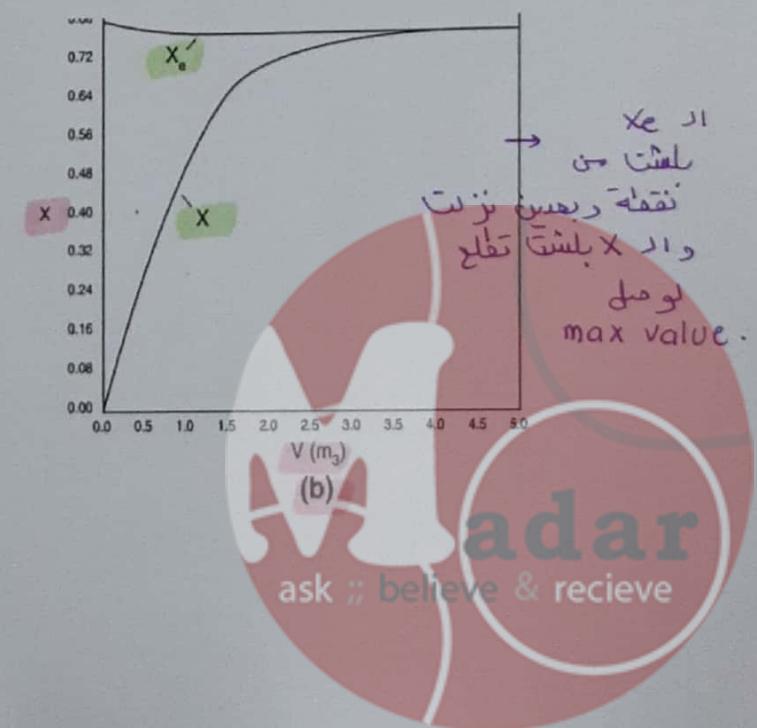
### Variation of T and X vs V in exothermic, non-isothermal, non-adiabatic isomerization reaction with co-current heat exchange



← سالبالية در  $T$   
بلشت ترتفع مع الدر  
volume  
عذن بلشت حدث  
التفاعل و الدر  
داخل cooling media  
distance 0 من 0

ونزلت هشوي بعددين  
بلشت ترتفع حتى تنتهي  
الحرارة و بيتت مهارات الدر  $T$   
نزل لأن حمار excess

الحراريت و حملو الدر  
energy gen.  
تقريبا عند 4.5 m<sup>3</sup> steady state

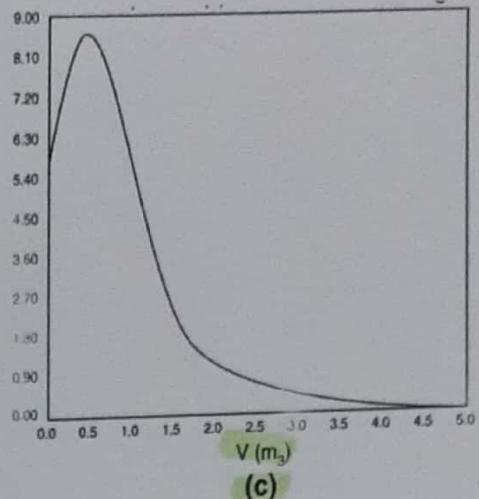


adar  
ask :: believe & receive

Effect of reactor volume on rate of isomerization of n-butane in exothermic, non-isothermal, non-adiabatic reaction with co-current heat exchange

$$-r_A \left( \frac{\text{kmol}}{\text{m}^3 \cdot \text{h}} \right)$$

بالتالي يرتفع rate بعد حين هلاك  
الReactant اسهمات ما ياخذ  
جوا لآن او product ، فلو بذلت نفع  
ستخار نفع تقر بذا عند  $1.5 \text{ m}^3$  لآن  
ابادياته waste



(c)

