

$$\mu_{mA} = 1.0 \text{ h}^{-1}; \quad \mu_{mB} = 0.5 \text{ h}^{-1}$$

$$K_{SA} = K_{SB} = 0.01 \text{ g/l}$$

$$Y_{A/S} = Y_{B/S} = 0.5 \text{ g/g}$$

$$S_0 = 5 \text{ g/l}, \quad a = 10 \text{ cm}^2/\text{cm}^3$$

$$X_{BM}^{At} = 1 \times 10^{-4} \text{ g/cm}^2$$

$$k_{dB} = 0.5 \text{ h}^{-1}, \quad k_{aB} = 1000 \text{ cm}^3/\text{g-h}$$

- 16.3.** Organism *A* grows on substrate *S* and produces product *P*, which is the only substrate that organism *B* can utilize. The batch kinetics are

$$\frac{dX_A}{dt} = \frac{\mu_A S X_A}{K_s + S}$$

$$\frac{dX_B}{dt} = \frac{\mu_B P X_B}{K_p + P}$$

$$\frac{dP}{dt} = Y_{P/A} \frac{\mu_A S X_A}{K_s + S} - \frac{\mu_B P X_B}{Y_{X_B/P} (K_p + P)}$$

$$\frac{dS}{dt} = - \frac{\mu_A S X_A}{Y_{X_A/S} (K_s + S)} - \frac{Y_{P/A}}{Y_{P/S}} \frac{\mu_A S X_A}{(K_s + S)}$$

Assume the following parameter values:

$$\mu_A = 0.18 \text{ hr}^{-1}, \quad K_s = 0.42 \text{ g/l}, \quad \mu_B = 0.29 \text{ hr}^{-1}$$

$$K_p = 0.30 \text{ g/l}, \quad Y_{X_A/S} = 0.3 \text{ g/g}, \quad Y_{X_B/P} = 0.5 \text{ g/g}$$

$$Y_{P/S} = 1.0 \text{ g/g}, \quad Y_{P/A} = 4.0 \text{ g/g}, \quad S_0 = 10 \text{ g/l}$$

Determine the behavior of these two organisms in a chemostat. Plot *S*, *P*, *X<sub>A</sub>*, and *X<sub>B</sub>* versus dilution rate. Discuss what happens to organism *B* as the dilution rate approaches the washout dilution rate for organism *A*. (Courtesy of L. Erickson, from "Collected Coursework Problems in Biochemical Engineering," compiled by H. W. Blanch for 1977 Am. Soc. Eng. Educ. Summer School.)

- 16.4.** The BOD<sub>5</sub> value of a waste-water feed stream to an activated-sludge unit is *S*<sub>0</sub> = 300 mg/l, and the effluent is desired to be *S* = 30 mg/l. The feed flow rate is *F* = 2 × 10<sup>7</sup> l/day. For the recycle ratio of α = 0.5 and a steady-state biomass concentration of *X* = 5 g/l, calculate the following:
- Required reactor volume (*V*).
  - Biomass concentration in recycle (*X<sub>r</sub>*).
  - Solids (cells) residence time (*θ<sub>c</sub>*).
  - Hydraulic residence time (*θ<sub>H</sub>*).
  - Determine the daily oxygen requirement.

Use the following kinetic parameters:

$$\mu_m = 1.5 \text{ day}^{-1}, \quad K_s = 400 \text{ mg/l}$$

$$Y_{X/S}^M = 0.5 \text{ g dw/g BOD}, \quad k_d = 0.07 \text{ day}^{-1}$$