

BT-303 (Biochemical Engineering)

End-Semester Examination

Date: 22.11.2023

Total Marks: 40

Duration: 3 h

Q1: (a) Gas-liquid mass transfer is of great importance in bioprocessing because of the requirement oxygen in aerobic cell cultures. Let us assume that A is transferred from the gas phase into the liquid phase. The concentration of A in the liquid is C_{AL} in the bulk and C_{ALI} at the interface. In the gas, the concentration is C_{AG} in the bulk and C_{AGI} at the interface.

Establish the following ^{C_{AG}} expression of rate of mass transfer of A :

$$N_A = k_L a (C_{AL}^* - C_{AL})$$

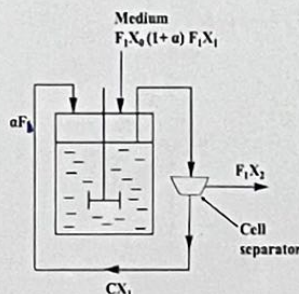
Show all the steps clearly. Make proper assumption.

(b) How do you define (with equation) maximum biomass concentration (x_{max})?

(c) What is $(k_L a)_{crit}$?

Marks: 6+2+2=10

Q2: In a chemostat with cell recycle as shown in the figure, the feed flow rate and the culture volumes are $F = 100$ ml/h and $V = 1000$ ml, respectively. The system is operated under glucose limitation and the yield coefficient $Y_{x/s} = 0.5$ g cells/g substrate. Glucose concentration in the feed is $S_0 = 10$ g glucose/l. The kinetic constant of the organisms are $\mu_{max} = 0.2$ h⁻¹, $K_s = 1$ g/l. The value of C is 1.5 and the recycle ratio is $\alpha = 0.7$. The system is at steady state.



- Find the substrate concentration in the recycle stream (S).
- Find the specific growth rate of the organism (μ_{net})
- Find the cell concentration (biomass) in the recycle stream.
- Find the cell concentration in the centrifuge effluent (X_2).

Marks: 2.5x4=10

Q3: For immobilized enzyme catalysed reaction, effect of external mass transfer resistance play a crucial role.

- (a) Define Damkohler number (D_a). Explain the criteria for diffusion limited regime and reaction limited regime.
- (b) What is the effectiveness factor? Explain its physical significance. Explain the changes happens in effectiveness factor and observed reaction rate (\bar{v}) when $D_a \rightarrow 0$ and D_a is very large

Marks: 4+6=10

Q4: For an enzyme catalysed reaction derive the expression for rate of reaction (v) for uncompetitive and non-competitive reactions. Show each step of derivation.

Marks: 5+5=10

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