

BT209

# Bioreaction Engineering

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26/04/2023

Non ideal flow reactor  
(RTD)

# RTD of ideal CSTR

- In an **ideal CSTR (perfectly mixed)** the concentration of any substance in the **effluent stream is identical to the concentration throughout the reactor.**

A material balance on an **inert tracer** that has been injected **as a pulse** at time  **$t=0$**  into a CSTR yields for  **$t > 0$**

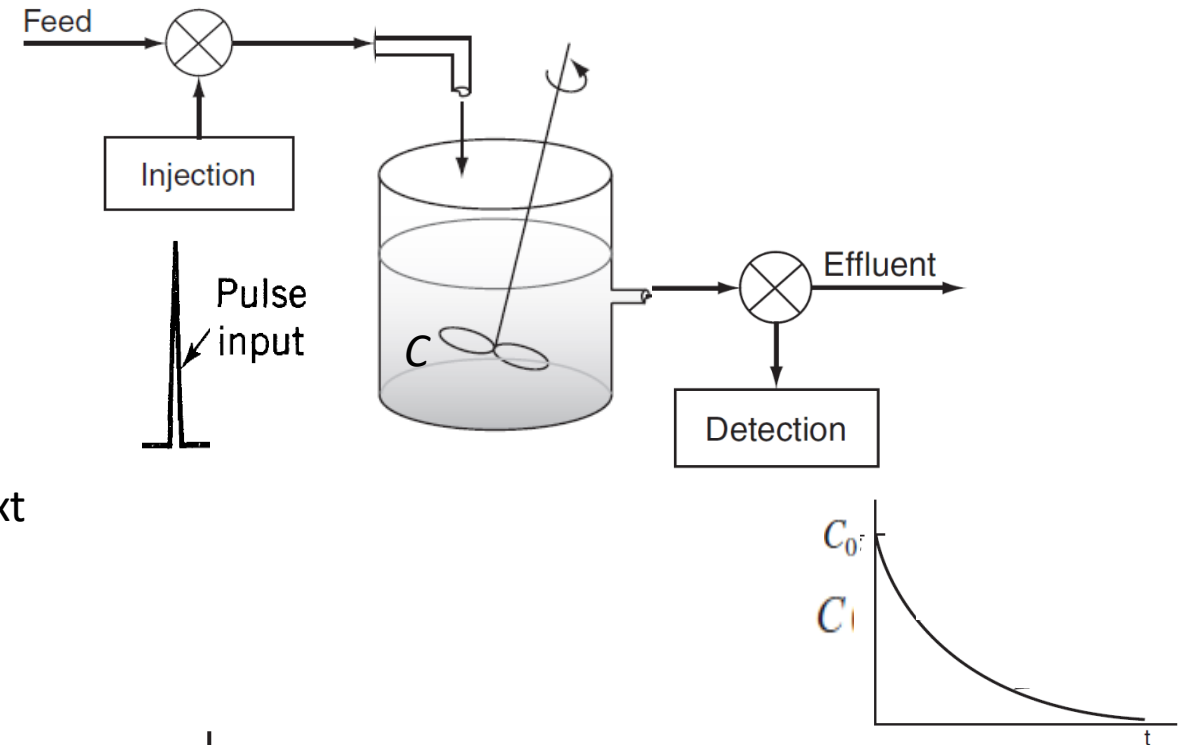
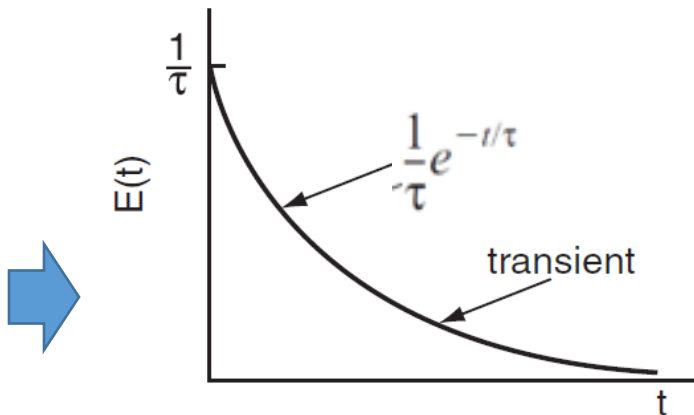
In - Out = Accumulation

$$\overline{0} - \overline{vC} = \overline{V \frac{dC}{dt}}$$

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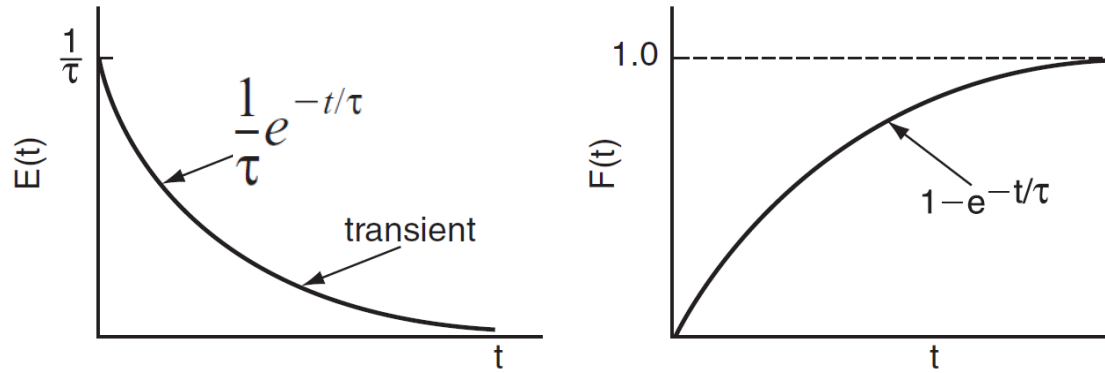
$$C(t) = C_0 e^{-t/\tau}$$

$$E(t) = \frac{C(t)}{\int_0^\infty C(t) dt} = \frac{C_0 e^{-t/\tau}}{\int_0^\infty C_0 e^{-t/\tau} dt} = \frac{e^{-t/\tau}}{\tau}$$



# Cont.

**F-curve of ideal CSTR:**  $F(t) = \int_0^t E(t) dt = 1 - e^{-t/\tau}$



**Mean residence time of ideal CSTR:**  $t_m = \int_0^{\infty} tE(t) dt = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{t}{\tau} e^{-t/\tau} dt = \tau$

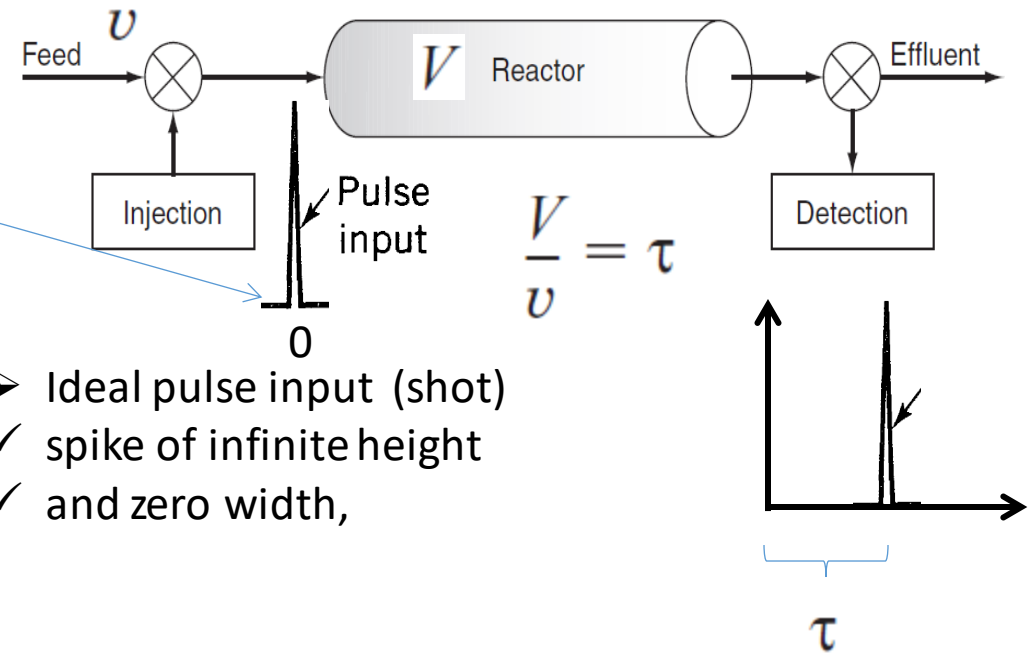
# RTD of ideal PFR

- In ideal PFR, all the atoms leaving the reactor have spent precisely the same amount of time within the reactors.
- For pulse input of tracer, the tracer outlet concentration distribution will be same as input pulse (spike of infinite height and zero width) but the spike occur at  $t=\tau$
- The RTD function in such a case is a spike of infinite height and zero width, whose area is equal to 1

□ Mathematically, this spike is represented by the **Dirac delta function**:

$$E(t) = \delta(t - \tau)$$

← spike occur at  $t=\tau$



- Ideal pulse input (shot)
- ✓ spike of infinite height
- ✓ and zero width,

## PROPERTY

Area under the curve:  $\int_0^{\infty} \delta(t - t_0) dt = 1$

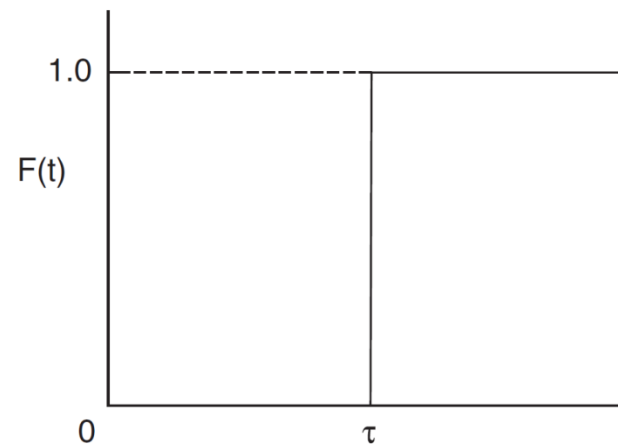
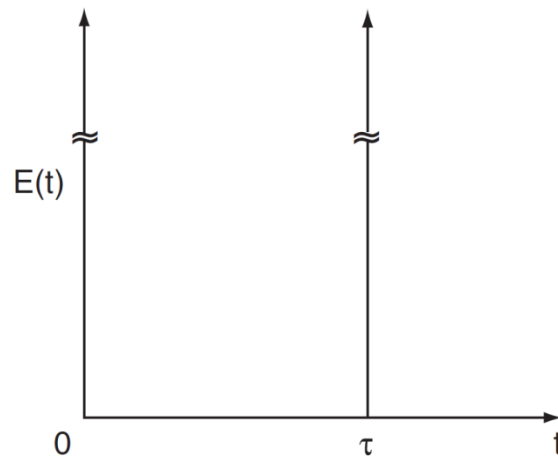
Any integration with a  $\delta$  function:  $\int_0^{\infty} \delta(t - t_0) f(t) dt = f(t_0)$

# Cont..

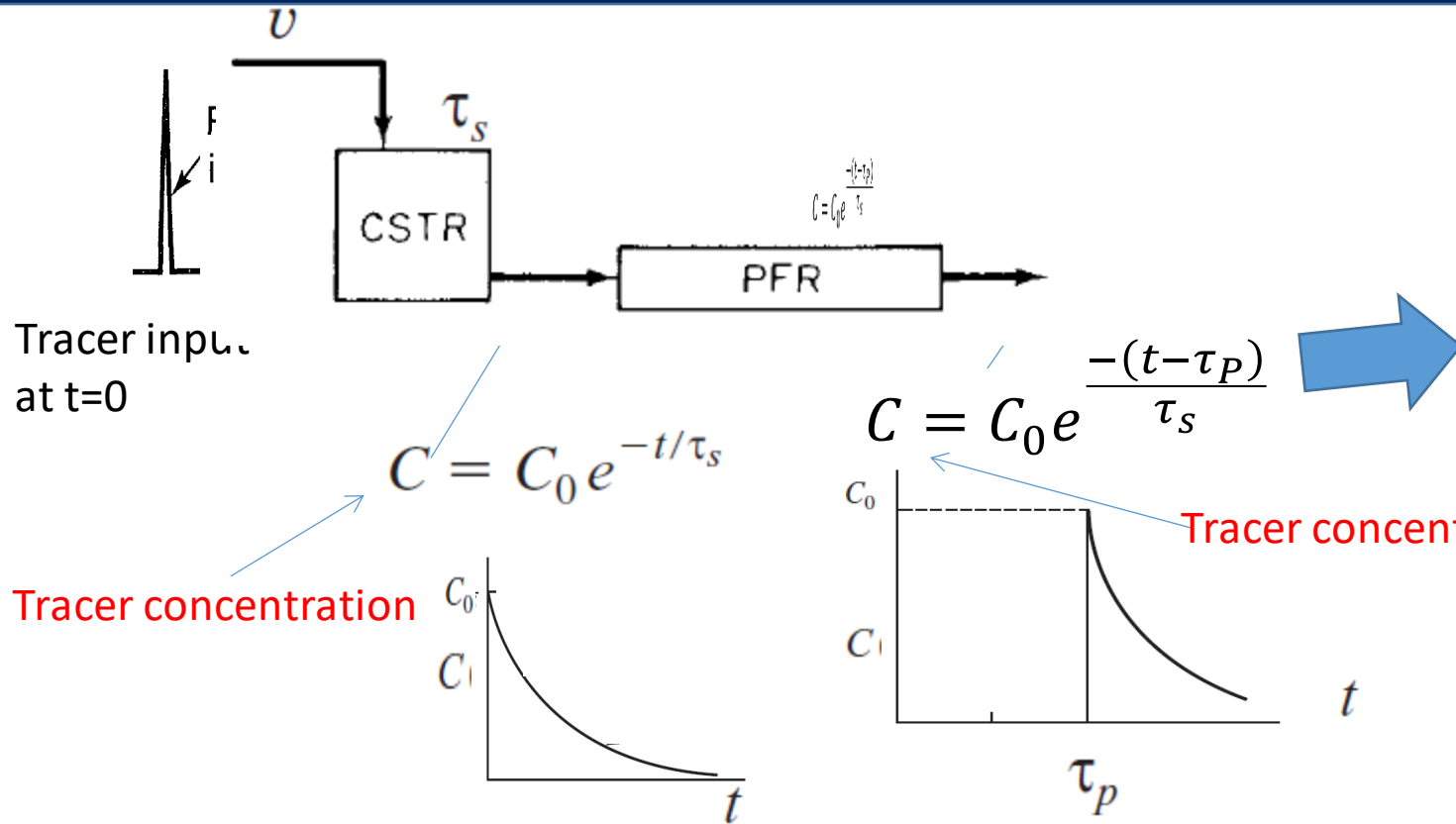
**Mean residence time of ideal PFR:**  $t_m = \int_0^{\infty} tE(t) dt = \int_0^{\infty} t \delta(t - \tau) dt = \tau$

**Variance of ideal PFR:**  $\sigma^2 = \int_0^{\infty} (t - \tau)^2 \delta(t - \tau) dt = 0$

**F-curve of ideal PFR:**  $F(t) = \int_0^t E(t) dt = \int_0^t \delta(t - \tau) dt$



# RTD of ideal CSTR followed by ideal PFR

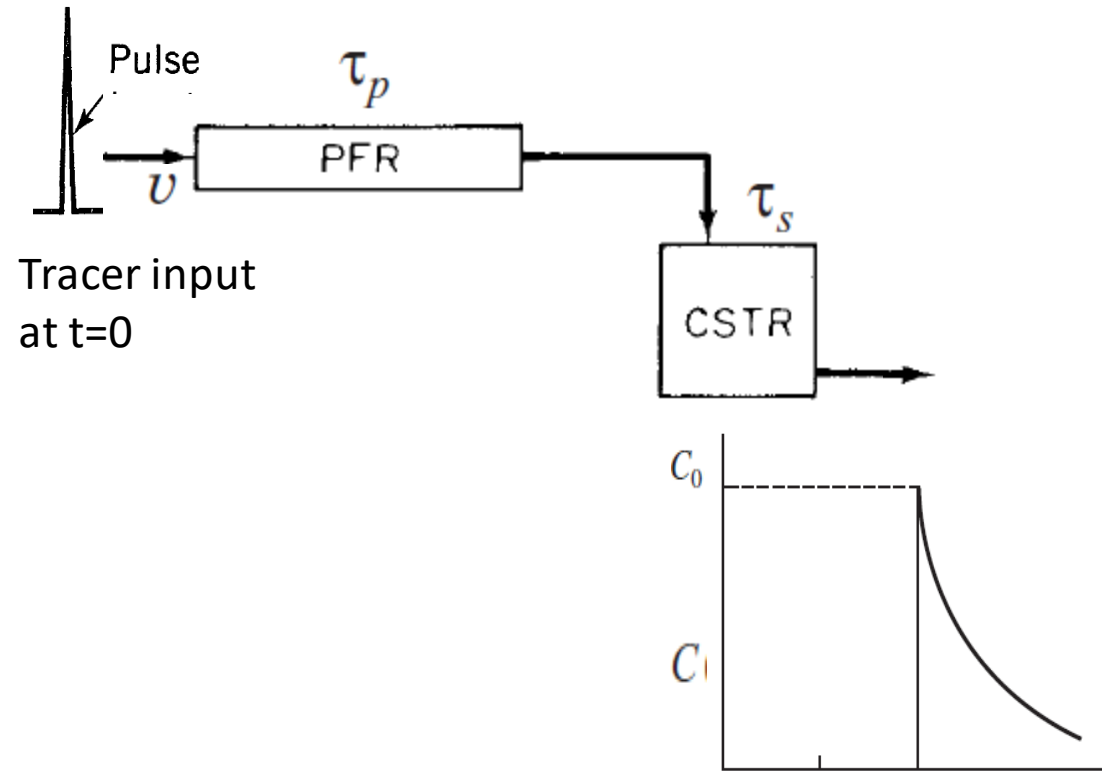


$$E(t) = \frac{C(t)}{\int_0^\infty C(t) dt} = \frac{C(t)}{\int_0^{\tau_p} C(t) dt + \int_{\tau_p}^\infty C(t) dt}$$

$$= \frac{C(t)}{0 + \int_{\tau_p}^\infty C(t) dt}$$

$$E(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < \tau_p \\ \frac{e^{-(t-\tau_p)/\tau_s}}{\tau_s} & t \geq \tau_p \end{cases}$$

# RTD of ideal PFR followed by ideal CSTR

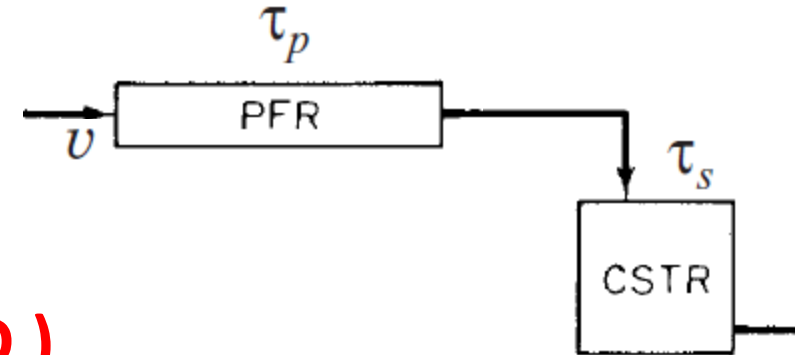
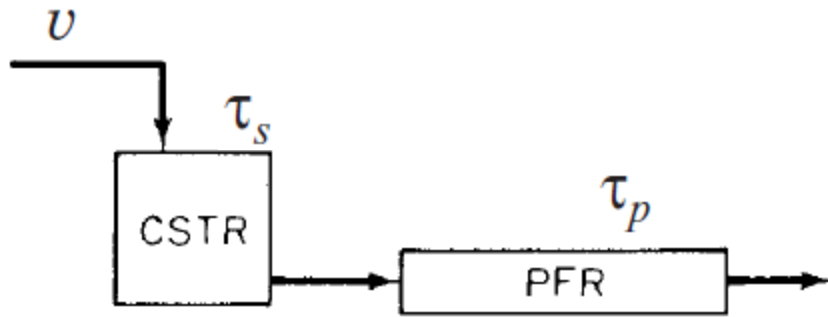


$$E(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < \tau_p \\ \frac{e^{-(t-\tau_p)/\tau_s}}{\tau_s} & t \geq \tau_p \end{cases}$$

(same RTD as CSTR  $\rightarrow$  PFR)

❑ RTD is specific to a reactor system but same RTD does not mean same reactor system

# Why mixing model?



(same RTD )

- ✓ Same RTD, but does not give same **conversion** for a reactant A (CHECK IT, Except 1<sup>st</sup> order)
  - The RTD is not a complete description of structure for a particular reactor or system of reactors
  - Mixing is another important parameter (late mixing, early mixing)
- Need mixing model to predict conversion or size of reactor apart from RTD and kinetics