# Data for Tutorial 4

## March 7, 2018

### 1 Problem 1:

You and your friend have an assignment from your boss to analyze how fast a secret chemical *A* can react into another secret chemical *B*.

$$A \rightarrow B$$

You and your buddy have run an experiment for the reaction in a batch reactor and got this data points below. We assume your friend likes Python as much as you do and as a good friend he has imported everything into Python arrays.

You know that time\_array corresponds to time and  $C_A$ \_array to  $C_A(t)$ . You also know that it is the first order reaction, i.e:

$$-r_A = kC_A$$
  
Now  $\frac{dC_A}{dt} = -kC_A$  and the solution is  $C_A(t) = C_{A0} \cdot e^{-kt}$ 

Your boss says that you and your friend need to give him a reaction constant k otherwise your whole company won't be able to deliver a new product and will experience significant difficulties (especially after the recent tax reform). You suspect  $C_{A0} = 10$  moles, but it would be nice to check that as well.

What should we do?

#### **1.1 Problem 2:**

Fitting another function:

$$dC_A/dt = -k$$

The exact solution here would be

$$C_A = C_{A0} - kt$$

Our Experimental data is:

```
import numpy as np
                         , 0.30612245, 0.6122449 , 0.91836735, 1.2244898 ,
time_array = np.array([ 0.
       1.53061224, 1.83673469, 2.14285714, 2.44897959, 2.75510204,
       3.06122449, 3.36734694, 3.67346939, 3.97959184, 4.28571429,
       4.59183673, 4.89795918, 5.20408163, 5.51020408, 5.81632653,
       6.12244898, 6.42857143, 6.73469388, 7.04081633, 7.34693878,
       7.65306122, 7.95918367, 8.26530612, 8.57142857, 8.87755102,
       9.18367347, 9.48979592, 9.79591837, 10.10204082, 10.40816327,
      10.71428571, 11.02040816, 11.32653061, 11.63265306, 11.93877551,
      12.24489796, 12.55102041, 12.85714286, 13.16326531, 13.46938776,
      13.7755102 , 14.08163265 , 14.3877551 , 14.69387755 , 15.
                                                                  ])
C_A_array = np.array([10.07639696, 9.91832079, 9.88786894, 9.86452614, 9.94122765,
       9.84390408, 9.67133 , 9.83831594, 9.85882335, 9.80157275,
       9.84539316, 9.55091516, 9.61587477, 9.66549779, 9.49617392,
       9.55431562, 9.35852625, 9.49039332, 9.38783532, 9.44147304,
       9.40256963, 9.29987479, 9.14910022, 9.40193543, 9.15306236,
       9.35110886, 9.21753824, 9.04908686, 9.23874406, 9.02922114,
       9.01426505, 9.07687961, 9.03789781, 8.74373902, 8.93811106,
       8.89792648, 8.92497756, 8.9052101, 8.69154187, 8.83577787,
       8.6515694, 8.8865218, 8.43442155, 8.63970657, 8.5779596,
       8.6386648, 8.64805349, 8.37248495, 8.60161561, 8.64226331])
```

We need to find C\_A0 and k?

#### Problem 3:

Your boss asked you to try another reaction and get parameters from there.

$$2A - > B$$

Your boss told you that it is probably a second order reaction  $-r_A = k[C_A]^2$ .

Your friend has helped you out with the design equation and the exact solution for the current system:

```
dC_A/dt = -kC_A = -kC_A^2
```

The exact solution here would be

$$1/C_A = kt + 1/C_{A0}$$

Your friend suggested that it would be better to plot  $1/C_A$  instead of  $C_A$ . You think it is a great idea. Conveniently, your data is presented in the neccesseary format:

Time:

```
, 0.41666667, 0.83333333, 1.25
time_array = array([ 0.
                                                            , 1.66666667,
      2.08333333, 2.5 , 2.91666667, 3.33333333, 3.75
      4.16666667, 4.583333333, 5. , 5.41666667, 5.833333333,
      6.25 , 6.66666667, 7.083333333, 7.5 , 7.91666667,
      8.33333333, 8.75 , 9.16666667, 9.58333333, 10.
  and 1/C_A(time):
```

Your task is to find parameters k and  $C_A 0$  from the experimental data.