1)
$$SB/x = \frac{r_B}{r_X} = \frac{k_3 C_A}{k_1 C_A^{1/2}} = \frac{k_2}{k_1} \frac{c_A^{1/2}}{s}$$

2)
$$SB/Y = \frac{r_B}{r_Y} = \frac{k_2 c_A}{k_3 c_A^2} = \frac{k_2}{k_3 c_A} \sum_{k_3 k_3 k_4}^{k_4 k_5 k_5}$$

b) volume of first reactor

> we need to maximize SB/XY .

Max SB, XY = 10 @ CA = 0.04 mol/din

So a CSTR should be used with exit concentration of CA*

$$C = \frac{C_X}{C_X} \Rightarrow C_X^+ = 0.007 \quad \frac{mol}{dm^3}$$

$$(a) \qquad \times = C_{A0} - C_{A}$$

$$C_{A0} = 0.74 0.75$$

mole balance: dx/dv = FAo/-rA

$$V = \begin{bmatrix} 0.99 & dx \\ - r_A \end{bmatrix} \times 10 \times 0.162 = \frac{92.8}{10.74} dm^3$$

t)

E₂ is the smallest activation energy the ν \rightarrow higher selectivity at lower temp. -ve ν \rightarrow r_B decreases \rightarrow production of B \downarrow

Need to compromise between high Selectivity and production.

We need expressions for k_1 , k_2 , and k_3 -Ei/RT $k_i = Ai e$

Constant given temperature T = 300 K $A_1 = \frac{0.004}{\text{exp} \left[\frac{-20000}{1.98 (300)} \right]} = 1.49 \times 10^{12}$

Similarly,

A2 = 5.79 × 106

A3 = 1.798 × 1021

Mole balance of species A $V = \frac{F_{AO} - F}{-r_{A}}$ $V = \frac{3 (C_{AO} - C_{A})}{-r_{A}}$

:
$$T = \frac{C_{AO} - C_{A}}{k_{1} C_{A}^{1/2} + k_{2} C_{A} + k_{3} C_{A}^{2}} - C$$

Mole balance on other species

Fi = er G = riV

Ci = Tri

> We can solve this system of nonlinear equations numerically.