Chemical Reaction Engineering

ChEE 420

The University of Arizona Prof. Suchol Savagatrup

Midterm Exam 1

September 29th, 2020

Problem 1	(/30)
Problem 2	(/35
Problem 3	(/35
Total	(/100)

Exam Rules:

- 1. This exam is open book and open notes.
- 2. You may use a calculator, no other electronic devices.
- 3. You will have 75 minutes to work on the exam.
- 4. Write only on one side of the papers. Extra paper is available.
- 5. Box your final answers.
- 6. Write you name on every page that you wish to be graded
- 7. Must show work to receive full credit.
- 8. Turn off cell phones and any device that makes noise.
- 9. All work must be your own. No talking during the exam.

DO NOT OPEN THE EXAM UNTIL YOU ARE INSTRUCTED TO DO SO.

Name: _____

Potentially Useful Equations, Constants, Integrals

Constants

$$R = 8.314 \frac{J}{mol \cdot K}$$

$$R = 0.082 \frac{atm \cdot L}{mol \cdot K}$$

Equations

$$k(T) = Aexp\left(-\frac{E}{RT}\right)$$

$$k(T) = k(T_1) \exp\left[\frac{E}{R}\left(\frac{1}{T_1} - \frac{1}{T}\right)\right]$$

$$P_i = C_iRT$$

$$P_{Total}V = N_{Total}RT$$

$$C_i = \frac{N_i}{V} = \frac{F_i}{v}$$

$$K_C = \frac{k_f}{k_r}$$

Useful Integrals in Reactor Designs

$$\int_0^x \frac{dx}{1-x} = \ln \frac{1}{1-x}$$

$$\int_{x_1}^{x_2} \frac{dx}{(1-x)^2} = \frac{1}{1-x_2} - \frac{1}{1-x_1}$$

$$\int_0^x \frac{dx}{(1-x)^2} = \frac{x}{1-x}$$

$$\int_0^x \frac{dx}{1+\varepsilon x} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \ln(1+\varepsilon x)$$

$$\int_0^x \frac{(1+\varepsilon x)dx}{1-x} = (1+\varepsilon)\ln \frac{1}{1-x} - \varepsilon x$$

$$\int_0^x \frac{(1+\varepsilon x)dx}{(1-x)^2} = \frac{(1+\varepsilon)x}{1-x} - \varepsilon \ln \frac{1}{1-x}$$

$$\int_{0}^{x} \frac{dx}{1-x} = \ln \frac{1}{1-x}$$

$$\int_{0}^{x} \frac{dx}{(1-x)^{2}} = \frac{1}{1-x_{2}} - \frac{1}{1-x_{1}}$$

$$\int_{0}^{x} \frac{dx}{(1-x)^{2}} = \frac{1}{1-x_{2}} - \frac{1}{1-x_{1}}$$

$$\int_{0}^{x} \frac{dx}{(1-x)^{2}} = \frac{1}{1-x_{2}} - \frac{1}{1-x_{1}}$$

$$\int_{0}^{x} \frac{dx}{(1-x)^{2}} = \frac{x}{1-x}$$

$$\int_{0}^{x} \frac{dx}{(1-x)^{2}} = \frac{1}{1-x} \ln \left(1 + \varepsilon x\right)$$

$$\int_{0}^{x} \frac{dx}{1+\varepsilon x} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \ln(1+\varepsilon x)$$

$$\int_{0}^{x} \frac{dx}{1+\varepsilon x} = (1+\varepsilon) \ln \frac{1}{1-x} - \varepsilon x$$

$$\int_{0}^{x} \frac{dx}{(1-x)^{2}} = (1+\varepsilon) \ln \frac{1}{1-x} - \varepsilon \ln \frac{1}{1-x}$$

$$\int_{0}^{x} \frac{dx}{(1-x)^{2}} = \frac{1}{1-x} \ln \left(\frac{q}{p} - \frac{x-p}{x-q}\right) \quad for \quad b^{2} > 4ac$$

$$\int_{0}^{x} \frac{(1+\varepsilon x)dx}{(1-x)^{2}} = \frac{(1+\varepsilon)x}{1-x} - \varepsilon \ln \frac{1}{1-x}$$
Where p and q are the roots of the equation.
$$ax^{2} + bx + c = 0 \quad i.e., p, q = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^{2} - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$\int_{0}^{x} \frac{a+bx}{c+gx} dx = \frac{bx}{g} + \frac{ag-bc}{c} \ln \frac{c+gx}{c}$$

Name:	

Problem 1a: Residence time in a PFR (6 points)

You have two PFR reactors with the following reactions:

Reactor 1: $A \rightarrow B$ Reactor 2: $A \rightarrow 2C$

Both are isothermal, isobaric, and irreversible gas-phase reactions. Assume that the rates of reaction for both are identical $(-r_A = k_A C_A)$ with the same value of the rate constants. Temperature and pressure are kept constant and identical in both reactors. The inlet molar flowrate of A (F_{A0}) and the inlet volumetric flowrate (v_0) are identical. Both reactors have the same total volume (V). Only A is fed into both reactors.

Will the outlet molar flowrate (F_A) from reactor 1 be larger, equal, or smaller than that of reactor 2? Justify your answer in 1-2 sentences. Response without justification will not receive credit.

Hint: Recall that inside a PFR, the residence time can be expressed as $\tau = \frac{v}{v_0}$ for constant volumetric flow rate and $\tau = \int_0^V \frac{dV}{v}$ for varying volumetric flow rate.

Problem 1b: Levenspiel Plot (6 points)

The following irreversible, liquid-phase reaction $(A + B \rightarrow C + D)$ is carried out in two separate steady-state reactors, a PFR and a CSTR. Both reactors achieve the same conversion $(X_{PFR} = X_{CSTR})$. The Levenspiel plot for this reaction is given below. Is it possible to have a scenario where the volume of the aforementioned CSTR is greater than the volume of the aforementioned PFR (i.e., $V_{CSTR} > V_{PFR}$)?

Respond with yes or no <u>and</u> a short justification or a qualitative graph. Reponses that guess the correct answer without justification will not receive credit.

