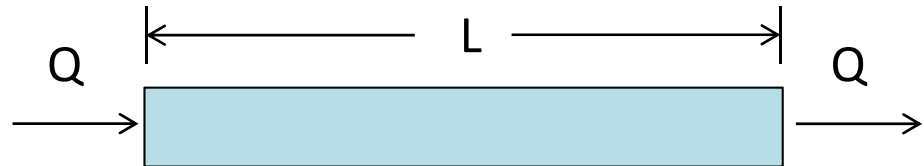


Reactors II

Today's lecture

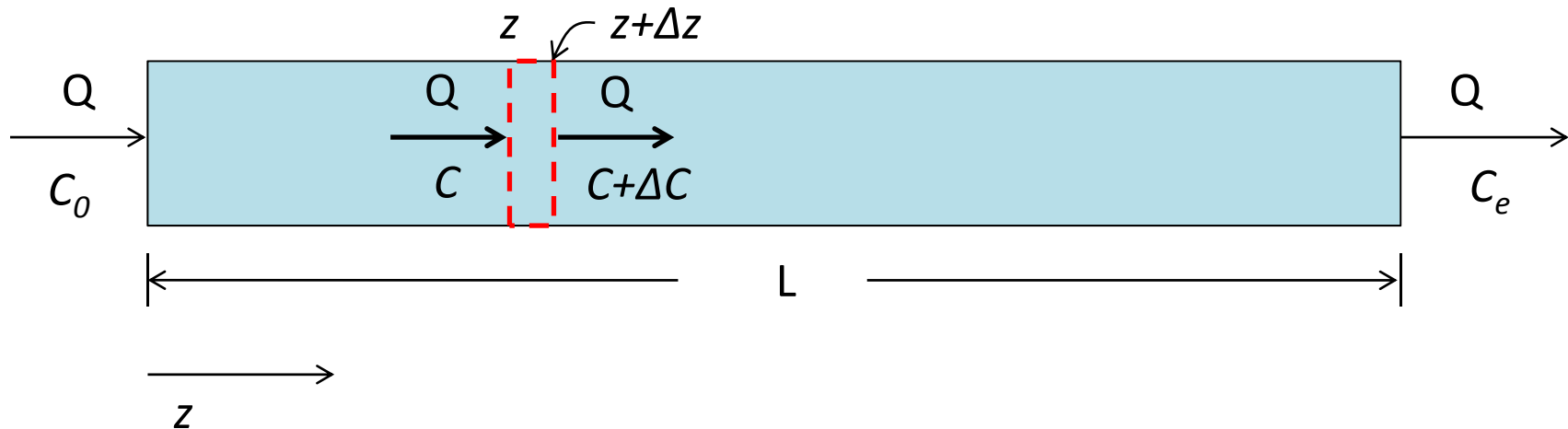
- Plug flow reactor
 - Concept
 - PFR analysis for 1st order reaction
 - PFR analysis for Monod kinetics

Reactor analysis: PFR



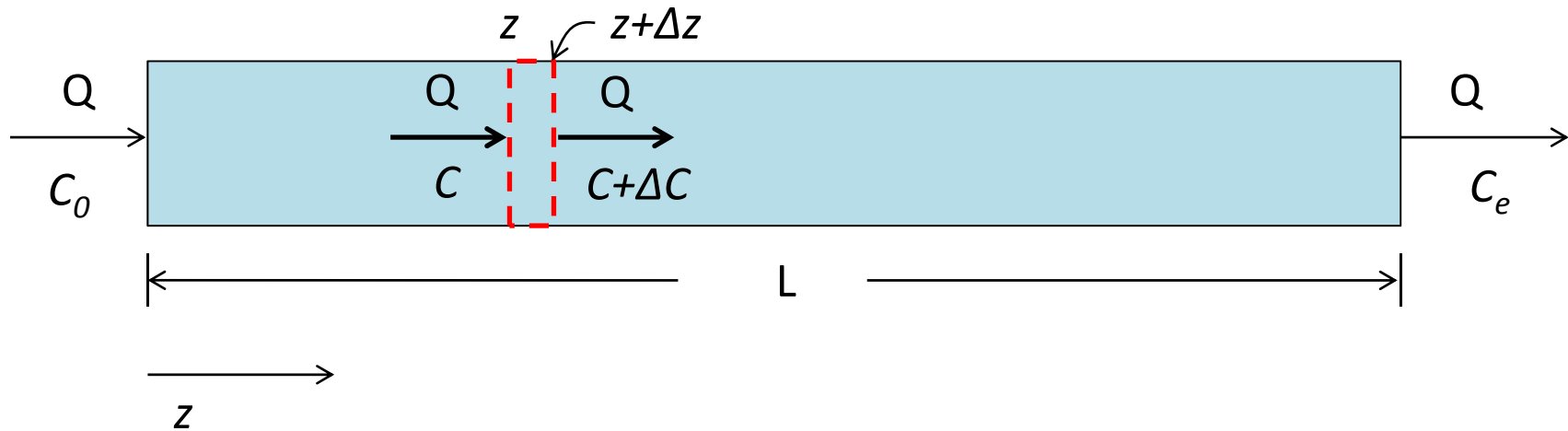
- Plug flow reactor (PFR)
 - assumption: no mixing in the direction of flow & completely mixed in the direction perpendicular to the flow
 - reactors get close to PFR as the length gets longer than the width and depth (e.g., rivers)

PFR, first-order reaction



- Take control volume as a thin plate perpendicular to the flow at $z=z$ with a dimension of Δz in z dir.

PFR, first-order reaction



$$C / C_0 = e^{-k\theta}$$



Same form as the batch reactor (why??)

PFR, first-order reaction



distance=0

time=0

$$C=C_0$$

distance=z

time=t

$$C=C_0e^{-kt}$$
$$=C_0e^{-kz/u}$$

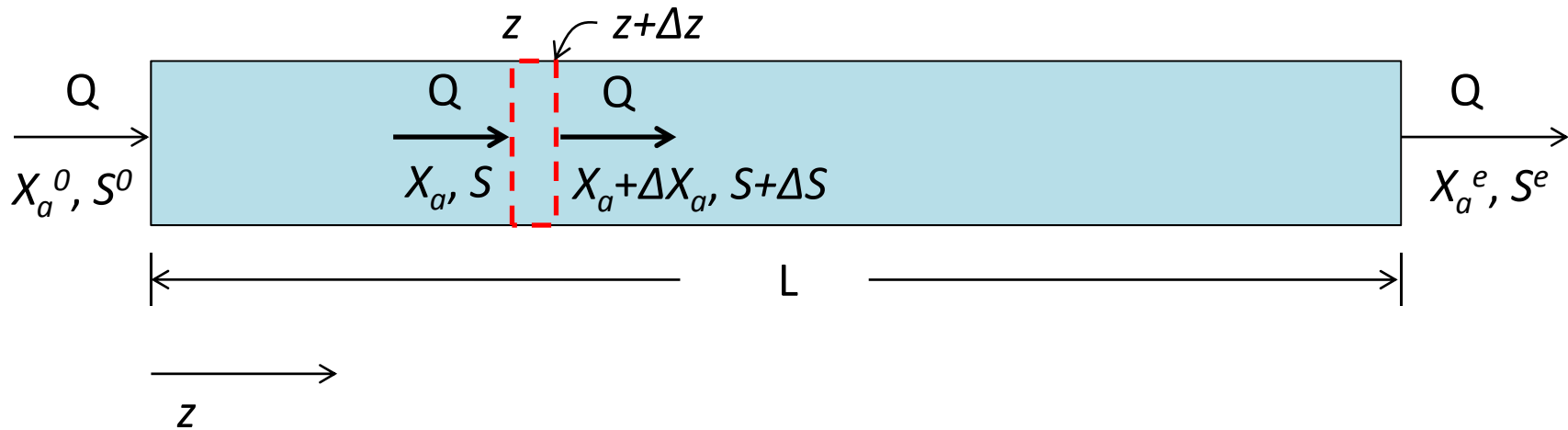
distance=L

time=θ

$$C=C_0e^{-kθ}$$
$$=C_0e^{-kL/u}$$

- We model plug flow reactor as a movement of a “plug”
- The plug has a cross sectional area same as the reactor dimension and an infinitesimal dimension in z-dir (a thin plate)
- Complete mixing within the plug → batch reactor moving in the direction of flow

PFR, Monod kinetics



$$u \frac{dS}{dz} = - \frac{\hat{q}S}{K + S} \left[X_a^0 + Y(S^0 - S) \right]$$