

## NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY <u>DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED CHEMISTRY</u> <u>BACHELOR OF SCIENCE HONOURS DEGREE</u> <u>SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATIONS – AUGUST 2010</u> <u>REACTOR TECHNOLOGY – SCH 4208</u> <u>TIME: 3 HOURS</u>

## **INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES** Answer <u>all</u> questions.

1. (a)		For a non-catalytic reaction of particles with surrounding fluid, describe with the aid of a diagram.	
		(ii) shrinking core model	[20]
	(b)	List five examples in which the reacting particle change in size as the reac proceeds.	tion [5]
2.	(a)	With the aid of diagram, explain the characteristics of a the following reac (i) tubular reactor	tors
		(ii) continuous stirred tank reactor	[10]
	(b)	List the advantages and disadvantages of the reactors in question 2 (a).	[10]
	(c)	What are the disadvantages of a batch reactor?	[5]
3.	(a)	Using suitable examples where possible, explain why it is of utmost importance ascertain the exact nature and amount of by-products formed in a reaction designing a reactor.	rtance to when [13]
	(b)	Explain the three reasons why a semi-batch reactor may be a suitable choic chemical reactor.	ce for a [12]
4.	(a)	Explain two complicating factors that must be accounted for in heterogeneous	
		non-catalytic systems but not considered in homogenous systems.	[10]
	(b)	For each of the following cases, list 3 industrial reactions in which the soli	id
		(i) does not change appreciably in size during the reaction	
		(ii) change appreciably in size during the reaction	[12]
	(c)	State the material balance of an ideal batch reactor for an element of the re	eactor. [3]

## END OF QUESTION PAPER!!!