

**University of Kentucky**  
**Chemical & Materials Engineering Department**

**CME 550: Chemical Reactor Design**  
**Homework 1**

Due at *beginning* of class on Friday, September 2, 2005  
Partial credit will be given in ½-point increments.

- 1) [1 pt] Levenspiel (OL) Chapter 1 problem 1.3 (p. 8)
- 2) [2 pt] In a catalytic flow reactor, CO and H<sub>2</sub> are converted to CH<sub>3</sub>OH.
  - a. If 1000 kg/h of CO is fed to the reactor, containing 1200 kg of catalyst, and 14% of the CO reacts, what is the rate of methanol production per gram of catalyst ( $r'_{\text{methanol}}$ )?
  - b. If the catalyst has 55 m<sup>2</sup>/g surface area, calculate the rate per m<sup>2</sup> of catalyst ( $r''_{\text{methanol}}$ ).
- 3) [1 pt] OL problem 2.1 (p. 33)
- 4) [2 pt] The rate law for the reaction  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{Br}_2 + 3 \text{KI} \rightarrow \text{C}_2\text{H}_4 + 2 \text{KBr} + \text{KI}_3$  in an inert solvent, which can be written as  $\text{A} + 3\text{B} \rightarrow \text{products}$ , has been found to be  $(-r_A) = k_A[\text{A}][\text{B}]$ , with the rate constant  $k_A = 1.34 \text{ L mol}^{-1} \text{ h}^{-1}$  at 74.9 °C.
  - a. What is the order of the reaction with respect to A, with respect to B, and overall?
  - b. For the rate of disappearance of KI ( $-r_B$ ), what is the rate constant  $k_B$ ?
  - c. At what rate is KI being used up when the concentrations are  $[\text{A}] = 0.022$  and  $[\text{B}] = 0.22 \text{ mol / L}$ ?
- 5) [1 pt] OL 2.3
- 6) [1 pt] OL 2.9
- 7) [2 pt] OL 2.11