

## Chapter 4 (Batch-to-Continuous)

Roman symbol	Definition	Units	Comments
$a$	surface area per unit volume	$\text{m}^2/\text{m}^3$	
$A$	area	$\text{m}^2$	
$A/V$	surface area of heat transfer to reaction volume	$1/\text{m}$	
$c$	molar concentration	$\text{mol}/\text{m}^3$	
$d$ or $D$	inner tube diameter	$\text{m}$	
$D_{ax}$	axial dispersion coefficient	$\text{m}^2/\text{s}$	
$D_m$	mass diffusivity	$\text{m}^2/\text{s}$	sometimes also $D$
$E$	activation energy	$\text{J}/\text{mol}$	
$E_{aj}$	activation energy of reaction $j$	$\text{J}/\text{mol}$	
$\Delta H_{rj}$	heat or enthalpy of reaction $j$	$\text{J}/\text{mol}$	negative for exothermic reactions, positive for endothermic reactions
$k$	reaction rate constant at temperature $T$	variable	units depend on the reaction order
$k_0$	reaction rate constant at a reference temperature $T_0$	variable	units depend on the reaction order
$k_L$	gas/liquid mass transfer coefficient	$\text{m}/\text{s}$	
$k_s$	liquid/solid mass transfer coefficient	$\text{m}/\text{s}$	
$k_L a$	volumetric mass transfer coefficient for gas/liquid	$1/\text{s}$	
$k_s a$	volumetric mass transfer coefficient for liquid/solid	$1/\text{s}$	
$k_1$	reaction rate constant of forwards reaction	variable	units depend on the reaction order
$k_{-1}$	reaction rate constant of reverse reaction	variable	units depend on the reaction order
$K$	equilibrium constant at temperature $T$		
$K_0$	equilibrium constant at a reference temperature $T_0$		
$L/D$	length to internal tube diameter ratio		
$p$	pressure	$\text{Pa}$	
$p_c$	critical pressure	$\text{Pa}$	
$P$	power	$\text{W}$	
$P/V$	mixing power to volume ratio	$\text{W}/\text{m}^3$	
$R$	universal gas constant	$\text{J}/\text{K}/\text{mol}$	equal to $8.314 \text{ J}/\text{K}/\text{mol}$
$Re$	Reynolds number		
$t$	time	$\text{s}$	

$t_r$	reaction time	s	
$t_{mx}$	mixing time	s	
$T$	temperature	°C or K	
$T_c$	critical temperature	°C or K	
$T_p$	process temperature	°C or K	
$T_b$	boiling point temperature of solvent	°C or K	
$TMR_{ad}$	time to maximum rate under adiabatic conditions	s	
$\Delta T_{ad}$	adiabatic temperature rise	°C or K	
$U$	overall heat transfer coefficient	W/m <sup>2</sup> /K	
$U_V$	overall specific heat transfer coefficient	W/m <sup>3</sup> /K	
$V$	volume	m <sup>3</sup>	
$V_i$	molar volume of species $i$	m <sup>3</sup> /mol	
$V_r$	reaction volume	m <sup>3</sup> /mol	
$\Delta V_r$	volume of reaction	m <sup>3</sup> /mol	
$\Delta V_{sol}$	volume of dissolution	m <sup>3</sup> /mol	
$V^\ddagger$	volume of the transition state	m <sup>3</sup> /mol	
$\Delta V_1^\ddagger$	activation volume; change in volume between reactant(s) and transition state	m <sup>3</sup> /mol	sometimes written as $\Delta V^\ddagger$
$\Delta V_{-1}^\ddagger$	change in volume between transition state and product(s)	m <sup>3</sup> /mol	
$x_s$	solubility	g/g or mol/mol	
Greek symbols	Definition	Units	Comments
$\dot{\gamma}(r, z)$	shear rate	1/s	
$\varepsilon$	specific power dissipation	W/m <sup>3</sup>	
$\varepsilon_r$	dielectric constant		also known as relative permittivity and sometimes written as $\varepsilon$
$\mu$	dynamic viscosity	Pa s	
$\nu$	kinematic viscosity	m <sup>2</sup> /s	
$\rho$	density	kg/m <sup>3</sup>	
$\sigma^2(\dot{\gamma})$	variance in the shear rate	1/s <sup>2</sup>	
$\sigma^2(\varepsilon)$	variance in the specific power dissipation	W <sup>2</sup> /m <sup>6</sup>	
Abbreviation	Definition		
COBR	continuous oscillatory baffled reactor		
CSTR	continuous stirred tank reactor		
DIBAL	diisobutylaluminum hydride		
HETP	height equivalent of a theoretical plate		
HEX	heat exchanger reactor		
RSR or RS-SDR	rotor-stator spinning disk reactor		
RTD	residence time distribution		
SC	supercritical		

SCF	supercritical fluid
SN1	nucleophilic substitution of type 1
SDR	spinning disk reactor
TF-SDR	thin-film spinning disk reactor
TS	transition state