

JAYPEE UNIVERSITY OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY, WAKNAGHAT

TEST -2 EXAMINATION- 2025

B.Tech. -V Semester (BT/BI)

COURSE CODE (CREDITS): 18B11BT511

MAX. MARKS: 25

COURSE NAME: Bioprocess Engineering

COURSE INSTRUCTORS: Dr. Saurabh Bansal

MAX. TIME: 1 Hour 30 Min

*Note: (a) All questions are compulsory.*

*(b) The candidate is allowed to make Suitable numeric assumptions wherever required for solving problems*

Q. No.	Question	CO	Marks
Q1 a)	What do you understand by mixing? Why mixing is important in a bioprocess?	I	2
Q1 b)	List the different mixing Equipments used in a fermenter along with their primary function.	I	3
Q2 a)	Two organisms have the same D-value at a given temperature, but organism A has a higher z-value than B. Which organism is more sensitive to changes in temperature and why?	II	1
Q2 b)	You must sterilize a heat-sensitive enzyme solution. Choose between sterile filtration (0.22 $\mu\text{m}$ ) and autoclaving. Explain your decision with suitable reasons.	II	1
Q3	A fermentation process shows reduced product yield at higher agitation speeds. Can you propose the possible reasons related to mixing and shear? Also suggest possible solution for each reason.	II	2
Q4	Why is fed-batch culture preferred for secondary metabolite production?	III	1
Q5	Differentiate between: a) Axial and Radial Flow Impellers b) Fed-batch Culture and Chemostat	III	2+2
Q6	For a fed-batch system, assume at $t = 0$ , $V = 100$ l, $X = 2$ g/l, $\mu = 1$ h <sup>-1</sup> , $S_0 = 4$ g/l, and $S = 0.01$ g/l. $V$ is increased at a constant rate such that	III	2+1

	<p><math>dV/dt = 20 \text{ l/h} = F</math> (or flow rate) and <math>X</math> is constant at all times.</p> <p>a) Derive a formula to relate <math>\mu</math> to <math>V</math> and <math>dV/dt</math>.</p> <p>b) What is <math>\mu</math> at <math>t = 5 \text{ h}</math>?</p>		
Q7	<p>A fermentation broth is subjected to a sterilization cycle in a batch process. The broth is heated from <math>100 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}</math> to <math>121 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}</math> over 30 minutes, held at <math>121 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}</math> for 15 minutes, and then cooled back to <math>100 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}</math> over 17 minutes. Other information given as: The Del factor for heating from <math>100^\circ\text{C}</math> to <math>121^\circ\text{C}</math> at <math>1 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}/\text{min}</math> is 0.050. The Del factor for cooling from <math>121^\circ\text{C}</math> to <math>100^\circ\text{C}</math> at <math>1 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}/\text{min}</math> is 0.080. The Del factor during the holding phase at <math>121^\circ\text{C}</math> is 15.0 (since it's constant temperature for 15 min). Assume that Del factors scale linearly with the rate of temperature change. Calculate the adjusted Del factor for the heating and cooling phase.</p>	IV	2
Q8	<p>Which system is consumed less mixing power: Gassed and Ungassed fluid? Why?</p>	IV	2
Q9	<p>A fermentation broth with viscosity 100 centipoise and density <math>1000 \text{ kg m}^{-3}</math> is agitated in a <math>2.7 \text{ m}^3</math> baffled tank using a Rushton turbine with diameter 0.5 m and stirrer speed <math>2 \text{ s}^{-1}</math>. Estimate the mixing time.</p>	IV	2
Q10	<p>With the increase volume of medium what will happen generally to the following while keeping other factors constant:</p> <p>a) Del factor</p> <p>b) Mixing time</p>	IV	2