

UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

Peperiksaan Semester Pertama  
Sidang Akademik 2004/2005

Oktober 2004

**IEK 204 – Operasi Unit II**  
***[Unit Operations II]***

Masa: 3 jam  
*[Duration: 3 hours]*

Sila pastikan bahawa kertas peperiksaan ini mengandungi SEBELAS (11) muka surat yang bercetak sebelum anda memulakan peperiksaan ini.

*Please check that this examination paper consists of ELEVEN (11) pages of printed material before you begin the examination.*

**Arahan:** Jawab **EMPAT** (4) soalan sahaja.

**[Instructions:** Answer **FOUR** (4) questions only.]

1. (a) Secara ringkas terangkan kenapa anda perlu belajar mengenai Kejuruteraan Pemindahan Haba?  
(50 markah)
- (b) Suhu suatu muka papan gabus penebat haba (tebal 10 cm) ialah  $-12^{\circ}\text{C}$  dan di muka lain pula ialah  $21^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Jika kekonduksian haba purata gabus itu dalam julat suhu ini ialah  $0.042 \text{ W}/(\text{m}^{\circ}\text{C})$  maka kira kadar pemindahan haba melalui  $1 \text{ m}^2$  dinding tersebut.  
(20 markah)
- (c) Dinding suatu stor sejuk terdiri dari 11 cm bata di bahagian luar, 7.5 cm konkrit dan 10 cm gabus. Suhu purata dalam stor ialah  $-18^{\circ}\text{C}$  dan suhu purata di luar ialah  $18^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
- (i) Kira kadar pemindahan haba melalui dinding  
(ii) Suhu di antara muka gabus dengan konkrit.  
(30 markah)

1. (a) *Briefly discuss why must you learn about Engineering Heat Transfer?*  
(50 marks)
- (b) *A cork slab 10 cm thick has one face at  $-12^{\circ}\text{C}$  and the other at  $21^{\circ}\text{C}$ , if the mean thermal conductivity of cork in this temperature range is  $0.042 \text{ W}/(\text{m}^{\circ}\text{C})$ , what is the rate of heat transfer through  $1 \text{ m}^2$  of wall?*  
(20 marks)

(c) *A cold store has a wall comprising 11 cm of brick on the outside, then 7.5 cm of concrete and then 10 cm of cork. The mean temperature within the store is maintained at  $-18^{\circ}\text{C}$  and the mean temperature of the outside surface of the wall is  $18^{\circ}\text{C}$*

(i) *calculate the rate of heat transfer through the wall and the temperature at the interface between cork and concrete.*

(ii) *Determine also the temperature at the interface between the concrete and the cork layers.*

*The appropriate thermal conductivities are for brick, concrete and cork respectively 0.69, 0.76 and  $0.043 \text{ W}/(\text{m}^{\circ}\text{C})$ .*

(30 marks)

2. (a) Udara pada suhu  $20^{\circ}\text{C}$  dan tekanan  $14 \text{ kN}/\text{m}^2$  mengalir dengan halaju  $200 \text{ m/s}$  di atas suatu plat datar yang panjang  $L = 2 \text{ m}$ .

Plat itu dipanaskan dan ditetapkan pada suhu  $150^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Kira kadar pemindahan haba purata dari plat tersebut untuk seunit luas.

Data bagi udara:

$$k = 0.03 \text{ W}/(\text{m}^{\circ}\text{C})$$

$$\text{Pr} = 0.7$$

$$\mu = 2.11 \times 10^{-5} \text{ kg}/(\text{m}\cdot\text{s})$$

$$\rho = 0.14 \text{ kg}/\text{m}^3$$

Formula-formula yang mungkin diperlukan

$$\text{Nu}_L = 0.664 \text{ Re}_L^{1/2} \text{ Pr}^{1/3} \text{ untuk } \text{Re}_L < 500,000$$

$$\text{Nu}_L = \text{Pr}^{1/3} (0.037 \text{ Re}_L^{0.8} - 850) \text{ untuk } 500,000 < \text{Re}_L < 10^7$$

$$\text{Nu}_L = \frac{hL}{k}, \text{Re}_L = \frac{uL\rho}{\mu}$$

(50 markah)

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(b) Bincang secara ringkas

- (i) pemindahan haba perolakan tabii
- (ii) Nombor Nusselt

(10 markah)

(c) Suatu penyejat beroperasi pada tekanan atmosfera, memekatkan larutan dari 5% ke 20% pepejal pada kadar 1.25 kg/s. Haba spesifik larutan yang disuap ke penyejat ialah 4.18 kJ/kgK, suhu 295K. Pendidihan berlaku pada 380K. Stim tepu kering pada tekanan 240 kN/m<sup>2</sup> disuap ke kalandria dan kondensatnya keluar dari penyejat pada suhu kondensasi.

- (i) Jika koefisien pemindahan haba ialah 2.3 kW/m<sup>2</sup>K, cari luas penyejat untuk pemindahan haba.
- (ii) Berapakah kadar penggunaan stim?

Data untuk - stim pada 240 kN/m<sup>2</sup>:

$$T = 399 \text{ K}, \lambda = 2185 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

- stim pada tekanan atmosfera, 101.3 kN/m<sup>2</sup>

$$\lambda = 2257 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

(40 markah)

2. (a) Air at 20°C and at a pressure of 14 kN/m<sup>2</sup> flows at 200 m/s over a flat plate, length L = 2 m.  
The plate is heated and maintained at 150°C. Calculate the average heat transfer rate from the plate per unit area.

Data for air:

$$\begin{aligned}k &= 0.03 \text{ W/(m}^\circ\text{C)} \\Pr &= 0.7 \\ \mu &= 2.11 \times 10^{-5} \text{ kg/(m.s)} \\ \rho &= 0.14 \text{ kg/m}^3\end{aligned}$$

Given

$$Nu_L = 0.664 Re_L^{1/2} Pr^{1/3} \text{ for } Re_L < 500,000$$

$$Nu_L = Pr^{1/3} (0.037 Re_L^{0.8} - 850) \text{ for } 500,000 < Re_L < 10^7$$

$$NuL = \frac{hL}{k}, Re_L = \frac{uL\rho}{\mu}$$

(50 marks)

- (b) Briefly discuss

- (i) Natural convection heat transfer  
(ii) Nusselt number

(10 marks)

(c) *An evaporator, working at atmospheric pressure, is to concentrate a solution from 5% to 20% solids at a rate of 1.25 kg/s. The solution which has a specific heat of 4.18 kJ/kg K is fed to the evaporator at 295 K and boils at 380 K. Dry saturated steam at 240 kN/m<sup>2</sup> is fed to the calandria and the condensate leaves at the temperature of the condensing steam*

(i) *If the heat transfer coefficient is 2.3 kW/m<sup>2</sup>K, what is the required area of heat transfer surface.*

(ii) *How much steam is required?*

*Data for steam at 240 kN/m<sup>2</sup>:*

$$T = 399 \text{ K}, \lambda = 2185 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

*- Steam at atmospheric pressure, 101.3 kN/m<sup>2</sup>  
 $\lambda = 2257 \text{ kJ/kg}$*

*(40 marks)*

3. (a) Untuk suatu jasad yang secara relatifnya dianggap kecil (1) dalam persekitaran (2) yang seragam suhunya maka persamaan pertukaran haba bersih boleh ditulis seperti berikut jika persekitaran (2) dianggap sebagai jasad hitam.

$$Q_{12} = \sigma A_1 \epsilon_1 (T_1^4 - T_2^4)$$

(i) Buktikan persamaan tersebut bermula dengan

$$Q_{12} = Q_{1-2} - Q_{2-1}$$

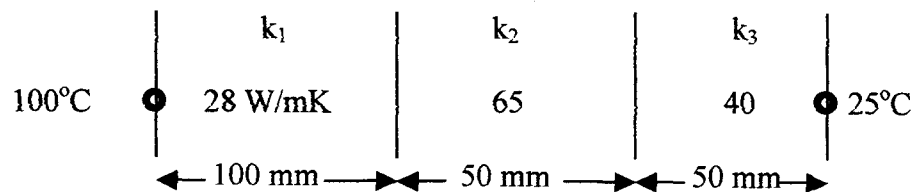
(30 markah)

- (ii) Kira pemindahan haba bersih ke sebuku roti ( $T_1 = 100^\circ\text{C}$ ) yang terletak di dalam ketuhar pada suhu dinding seragam ( $T_2 = 180^\circ\text{C}$ ), jika persamaan tadi boleh digunakan.

Diberi  $\epsilon_1 = 0.85$   
 $A_1 = 0.065 \text{ m}^2$   
 $\sigma = 5.67 \times 10^{-8} \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}^4$   
 $K = ^\circ\text{C} + 273$

(35 markah)

- (b) Suatu blok komposit terdiri dari tiga bahan yang berbeza seperti yang ditunjuk di bawah. Kira kadar pemindahan haba mantap melalui blok itu.



(35 markah)

3. (a) For a relatively small body (1) in surroundings (2) that are at a uniform temperature, the net heat exchange when considering the surroundings as a black body is given by

$$Q_{12} = \sigma A_1 \epsilon_1 (T_1^4 - T_2^4)$$

- (i) Prove this equation starting from

$$Q_{12} = Q_{1-2} - Q_{2-1}$$

(30 marks)

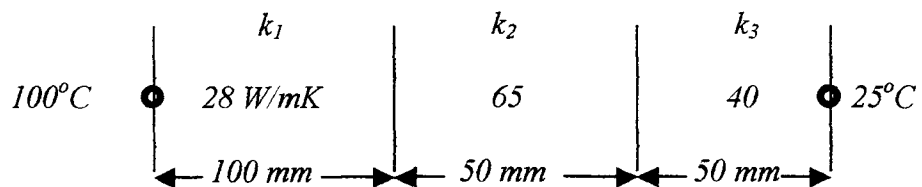
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- (ii) Calculate the net heat transfer to a loaf of bread ( $T_1 = 100^\circ\text{C}$ ) in an oven at a uniform wall temperature ( $T_2 = 180^\circ\text{C}$ ) if the above equations hold.

$$\begin{aligned}\epsilon_1 &= 0.85 \\ A_1 &= 0.065 \text{ m}^2 \\ \sigma &= 5.67 \times 10^{-8} \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}^4 \\ K &= ^\circ\text{C} + 273\end{aligned}$$

(35 marks)

- (b) A composite block of material made up from three different solids has the configuration shown below. Calculate the steady state transfer of heat through the block.



(35 marks)

4. (a) Minyak mengalir masuk ke dalam alat penukar haba aliran songsang satu laluan. Kadar aliran minyak ialah  $3 \text{ kg/s}$  dan suhu masuknya  $410 \text{ K}$ . Minyak itu perlu disejukkan sehingga suhu menjadi  $350 \text{ K}$ . Air pada kadar  $3 \text{ kg/s}$  dan suhu  $280 \text{ K}$  digunakan untuk proses penyejukan.

Kira luas permukaan alat penukar haba jika koefisien keseluruhan pemindahan haba ialah  $230 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ .

Diberi

Haba spesifik air  $4187 \text{ J/kg K}$   
Haba spesifik minyak  $1880 \text{ J/kg K}$

(40 markah)

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(b) Satu gelung penyejuk (cooling coil) yang terdiri daripada suatu tiub panjang dipasang di dalam suatu reaktor. Isi reaktor akan ditetapkan pada suhu 350 K dengan menggunakan aliran air di dalam gelung. Suhu salur masuk dan salur keluar air penyejuk masing-masing ialah 280 K dan 320 K.

(i) Kira suhu salur keluar air sekiranya panjang tiub dijadikan 3 kali panjang asal?

Anggapkan koefisien keseluruhan pemindahan haba adalah malar sepanjang tiub dan tidak bersandarkan suhu air.

Diberi

Haba spesifik air = 4187 J/kg.K.

(60 markah)

4. (a) *Oil flows through a single flow counter current heat exchanger. Oil flowrate is 3 kg/s and the inlet temperature is 410 K. The oil has to be cooled to 350 K. Water at 3 kg/s and 280 K is used for the cooling process.*

*Calculate the heat transfer area if the overall heat transfer coefficient is 230 W/m<sup>2</sup>K.*

*Given:*

*Specific heat of water is 4187 J/kg K*

*Specific heat of oil is 1880 J/kg K*

(40 marks)

- (b) *A tubular cooling coil is fixed to a reactor. The reactor is kept at 350 K by flowing cooling water through the coil. The cooling water enters the coil at 280 K and exits at 320 K.*
- (i) *Calculate the exit temperature of the cooling water if the length of the tube is lengthened 3 times the original.*

*The overall heat transfer coefficient can be considered constant over the whole length of the cooling coil and is independent of the water temperature.*

*Given:*

*Specific heat of water = 4.187 kJ/kg K*

*(60 marks)*

5. Air pada kadar 4.0 kg/s dipanaskan dari suhu 37.8°C ke 54.4°C di dalam suatu alat penukar haba jenis petala-tiub. Di bahagian petala, air dalam satu laluan digunakan sebagai bendalir pemanas pada kadar 2 kg/s. Air pemanas masuk ke alat tersebut pada suhu 93.3°C. koefisien keseluruhan pemindahan haba ialah 1419 W/m<sup>2</sup> °C. Halaju purata air dalam tiub (garis pusat 1.91 cm) ialah 0.37 m/s.

Disebabkan oleh ruang yang terhad, panjang tiub tidak boleh melebihi 2.44m maka kira

- (a) Bilangan laluan tiub  
(b) Bilangan tiub  
(c) Panjang tiub sebenar

Diberi

Haba spesifik air, 4187 J/kg.K. Ketumpatan air, 1000 kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Faktor pembetulan, F, untuk sistem ini ialah 0.88.

(100 markah)

5. *Water at a rate of 4 kg/s is heated from 37.8°C to 54.4°C in a shell-and-tube heat exchanger. On the shell side one pass is used with water as the heating fluid flowing at 2 kg/s entering at 93.3°C. The overall heat-transfer coefficient is 1419 W/m<sup>2</sup> °C and the water velocity in the 1.91 cm diameter tubes is 0.37 m/s.*

*Due to space limitations, the tube length must not be longer than 2.44 m.*

*Calculate:*

- (a) Number of tube passes*
- (b) Number of tubes per pass*
- (c) Length of the tubes*

*Given:*

*Specific heat of water, 4187 J/kg K*

*Water density, 1000 kg/m<sup>3</sup>*

*Correction factor, F for this system, 0.88*

*(100 marks)*