

UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

First Semester Examination
Academic Session 2004/2005

October 2004

**IEK 309E - Chemodynamic
[Kimodinamik]**

Duration: 3 hours
[Masa: 3 jam]

Please check that this examination paper consists of THIRTEEN (13) pages of printed material before you begin the examination.

Sila pastikan bahawa kertas peperiksaan ini mengandungi TIGA BELAS (13) muka surat yang bercetak sebelum anda memulakan peperiksaan ini.]

Instructions: Answer any **FIVE** (5) from **SIX** (6) questions. Students are allowed to answer all questions in English OR Bahasa Malaysia OR combination of both.

[Arahan: Jawab mana-mana **LIMA** (5) daripada **ENAM** (6) soalan. Semua soalan boleh dijawab dalam Bahasa Inggeris ATAU Bahasa Malaysia ATAU kedua-duanya.]

1. The Henry's law constant for vinyl chloride ($A=CH_2CHCl$) at $25^\circ C$ has been reported to be 50, where H_A is defined as the concentration in air (mg A/L) @ $25^\circ C$, 760 mm Hg divided by concentration of A in water (mg A/L of water). The vinyl chloride appears to have a 50 times greater distribution in air than in water under equilibrium condition; however the dimensions on H_A hampers this interpretation.

- (a) Convert H_A to the partition coefficient given by $K_{A12}^* \equiv y_A^* / X_A^*$ to effect a realistic partitioning of A between phases in terms of molecules and or moles.
- (b) Obtain the equilibrium concentration of A in air in mg A/L @ $25^\circ C$, 760 mm Hg above a wastewater treatment vessel in which the aqueous phase concentration is 2.5 g/m^3 . (given that $\rho_{A2} H_A = \rho_A^* A_1$)

(100 marks)

1. Pemalar Hukum Henry untuk vinil klorida ($A=CH_2CHCl$) pada $25^\circ C$ telah dilaporkan sebagai 50, di mana H_A ditakrifkan sebagai kepekatan dalam udara (mg A/L) @ $25^\circ C$, 760 mm Hg di bahagikan dengan kepekatan A dalam air (mg A/L air). Vinil klorida di dapati mempunyai 50 kali ganda keterlarutan dalam udara berbanding dengan dalam air dalam keadaan keseimbangan; namun dimensi yang terkandung dalam H_A menghalang penterjemahan ini.

- (a) Tukarkan H_A kepada koefisien pemisahan yang diberikan oleh $K_{A12}^* \equiv y_A^* / X_A^*$ untuk memberi kesan pemisahan sebenar A antara fasa-fasa dalam segi molekul dan/atau mol.

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- (b) Perolehkan kepekatan keseimbangan A dalam udara dalam mg A/L @ 25°C ,
 760 mm Hg atas bekas rawatan air kumbah dalam fasa akueus berkepekatan
 2.5 g/m^3 . (diberikan $\rho_{A2}^0 H_A = \rho_{A1}^*$)

(100 markah)

2. Benzene was spilled on water to form a sea surface slicks. Assume that both the slick and the water underneath are perfectly still and that molecular diffusion is the only operative mass transfer mechanism. Calculate the benzene concentration in the water at each centimeter down to 10 cm underneath the slick after 24 hours diffusion time. Assume the water contained a background of 10 g/m^3 benzene prior to spill and is at 25°C and obeys the

Fick's Second Law expressed as:

$$(\rho_{A2} - \rho_{A2}^*) / (\rho_{A2}^0 - \rho_{A2}^*) = \operatorname{Erf}(z / \sqrt{4 D_{A2} t})$$

Where,

Diffusivity of Benzene $D_{Bz\text{H}_2\text{o}} = 1.02 \times 10^{-5} \text{ cm}^2/\text{s}$ at 293°K

$$\rho_{A2}^0 = 10 \text{ g/m}^3$$

Solubility of Benzene in H_2O at 25°C is $\rho_{A2}^* = 1780 \text{ g/m}^3$

Table of Error Function $\operatorname{Erf}(z)$ is as given in Table 1.

(100 marks)

2. Benzena ditumpahkan ke atas permukaan air untuk membentuk satu lapisan permukaan. Andaikan lapisan dan air di bawahnya adalah kaku dan hanya sebaran molekul merupakan mekanisme pemindahan jisim operatif. Kirakan kepekatan benzena dalam air pada setiap sentimeter sehingga 10 cm di bawah lapisan permukaan selepas 24 jam masa sebaran berlalu. Andaikan air mengandungi sebanyak 10 g/m^3 benzena yang sedia ada sebelum tumpahan pada 25°C dan mematuhi Hukum Kedua Fick yang diungkapkan:

$$(\rho_{A2} - \rho_{A2}^*) / (\rho_{A2}^0 - \rho_{A2}^*) = \operatorname{Erf}(z / \sqrt{4} \vartheta_{A2} t)$$

Dimana,

Diffusiviti Benzena $\vartheta_{BzH_2O} = 1.02 \times 10^{-5} \text{ cm}^2/\text{s}$ pada 293°K

$$\rho_{A2}^0 = 10 \text{ g/m}^3$$

Keterlarutan Benzene dalam H_2O pada 25°C adalah $\rho_{A2}^* = 1780 \text{ g/m}^3$

Fungsi Kesilapan $\operatorname{Erf}(z)$ diberikan dalam Jadual 1.

(100 markah)

3. Derive the differential equation that describes the desorption in a plug flow basin for an idealized mixing model. Assume that the elemental fluid holds to their position and do not mix with elements in front and back. The concentration of A falls continuously from the high X_{A1} at inlet to the low of X_{A2} at the outlet. Show the differential equation describing the material balance on component A over an elemental volume ΔV . Refer to Figure 1.

(100 marks)

3. Terbitkan persamaan pembezaan yang menerangkan nyahserapan dalam basin aliran tersumbat untuk model percampuran yang paling baik. Andaikan bendalir asas tidak berganjak daripada posisinya dan juga tidak bercampur dengan elemen-elemen di hadapan dan juga di belakang. Kepekatan A menurun berterusan dari tahap tinggi X_{A1} pada inlet ke tahap rendah X_{A2} pada outlet.

Tunjukkan persamaan pembezaan yang menerangkan keseimbangan jisim komponen A di atas isipadu asas ΔV . Rujuk Rajah 1.

(100 markah)

4. Intergrate the result of equation derived in question 3 and state the boundary condition to achieve Fraction desorbed in plug flow equation as below.

$$F_p = 1 - \exp(-K_{A2} a_v V / W_B)$$

And the Desorption rate is,

$$W_{Ao} = W_B X_{A1} F_p$$

Using the above equation compute the fraction of ethanol and phenol at 25° C from the basin containing 50E6 gal with a flow of 10E6 gal / day given that the average mass transfer coefficient is 1.37 lb mol / h ft³.

(100 marks)

...6/-

4. Kamirkan hasil persamaan yang diterbitkan dalam soalan 3 dan nyatakan keadaan sempadan untuk mencapai pecahan nyahserap dalam persamaan aliran tersumbat seperti di bawah:

$$F_p = 1 - \exp(-\frac{1}{2} K_{A2} a_v V / W_B)$$

Kadar nyahserap adalah:

$$W_{Ao} = W_B X_{A1} F_p$$

Dengan menggunakan persamaan di atas, kirakan pecahan etanol dan fenol pada $25^\circ C$ dari basin yang mengandungi $50E6$ gal dengan aliran $10E6$ gal / hari dan purata koefisien pemindahan jisim 1.37 lb mol / h ft 3 .

(100 markah)

5. Determine the maximum allowable ultimate oxygen demand (UOD) in the effluent entering the stream if the DO concentration is to equal or exceed 5 mg/L. Assume the effluent DO is equal to the stream's DO saturation concentration. Refer to Figure 2 the problem data statements.

Given that $K_r = K_d = K_N = 0.4$ / day @ $28^\circ C$

$$K_a = 0.8 \times (1.024) T^{(T-20)}$$

The DO saturation concentration can be define as;

$$\ln C_{sf} = -139.34 + 1.575 E5/T - 6.642E7/T^2 + 1.243E10/T^3 - 8.62E11/T^4$$

Where C_{sf} = Freshwater DO saturation in mg/L at 1 atm

T = Temp in $^\circ K$

Ln is natural logarithm.

(100 marks)
... 7/-

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5. Tentukan kehendak oksigen terakhir maksimum yang dibenarkan dalam satu aliran effluen yang memasuki sungai jika kepekatan DO adalah sama atau melebihi 5mg/L. Andaikan effluen DO adalah sama dengan kepekatan DO sungai tersebut. Rujuk kepada Rajah 2 untuk mendapatkan penyataan data masalah.

Diberi $t Kr = Kd = K_N = 0.4 / \text{day}$ @ $28^\circ C$

$$Ka = 0.8 \times (1.024) T^{(T-20)}$$

Kepekatan tepu DO boleh ditakrifkan sebagai;

$$\ln C_{sf} = -139.34 + 1.575 E5/T - 6.642E7/T^2 + 1.243E10/T^3 - 8.62E11/T^4$$

Dimana C_{sf} = DO air tawar tpu dalam mg/L pada 1 atm

T = Suhu in $^\circ K$

\ln adalah logarithma semula jadi.

(100 markah)

6. A point source ($K=0.3/\text{day}$) and a more refractory ($K=0.1/\text{day}$) distributed source such as a landfill having BOD₅ enters the stream. For the distributed source, assume that 36 in of rainfall within the area is expected and that the effective runoff coefficient is 0.1 and that the average BOD₅ concentration in the runoff is 12000 mg/L. Determine the resulting BOD₅ concentration profile in the stream. For the detail data refer to Figure 3.

Given that:

$$\begin{aligned} S &= S_o \exp(j_1 x) & x \leq 0 \\ S &= S_o \exp(j_2 x) & x \geq \end{aligned}$$

Where:

$$j_1 = U(1+\alpha)/2E$$

$$j_2 = U(1-\alpha)/2E$$

$$S_o = W/Q\alpha$$

$$U = Q/A$$

And $\alpha = \sqrt{(1 + 4KE/U^2)}$

(100 marks)

6. Satu titik sumber ($K=0.3/\text{day}$) dan satu titik sebaran yang lebih refraktori ($K=0.1/\text{day}$) seperti kawasan timbunan sampah mempunyai BOD_5 yang memasuki sungai. Untuk sumber sebaran, andaikan 36 in hujan dalam kawasan dijangkakan dan koefisien larian yang berkesan adalah 0.1 dan purata kepekatan BOD_5 dalam larian adalah 12000mg/L . Tentukan profil kepekatan BOD_5 yang terhasil dalam sungai tersebut. Untuk data yang terperinci rujuk kepada Rajah 3.

Diberi:

$$S = S_o \exp(j_1 x) \quad x \leq 0$$

$$S = S_o \exp(j_2 x) \quad x \geq$$

Dimana:

$$J_1 = U(1+\alpha)/2E$$

$$J_2 = U(1-\alpha)/2E$$

$$S_o = W/Q\alpha$$

$$U = Q/A$$

$$\text{Dan} \quad \alpha = \sqrt{1 + 4KE/U^2}$$

(100 markah)

MATHEMATICAL TABLE

Table 1 The Error Function

ϕ	erf ϕ	ϕ	erf ϕ
0	0.0	0.85	0.7707
0.025	0.0282	0.90	0.7970
0.05	0.0564	0.95	0.8209
0.10	0.1125	1.0	0.8427
0.15	0.1680	1.1	0.8802
0.20	0.2227	1.2	0.9103
0.25	0.2763	1.3	0.9340
0.30	0.3286	1.4	0.9523
0.35	0.3794	1.5	0.9661
0.40	0.4284	1.6	0.9763
0.45	0.4755	1.7	0.9838
0.50	0.5205	1.8	0.9891
0.55	0.5633	1.9	0.9928
0.60	0.6039	2.0	0.9953
0.65	0.6420	2.2	0.9981
0.70	0.6778	2.4	0.9993
0.75	0.7112	2.6	0.9998
0.80	0.7421	2.8	0.9999

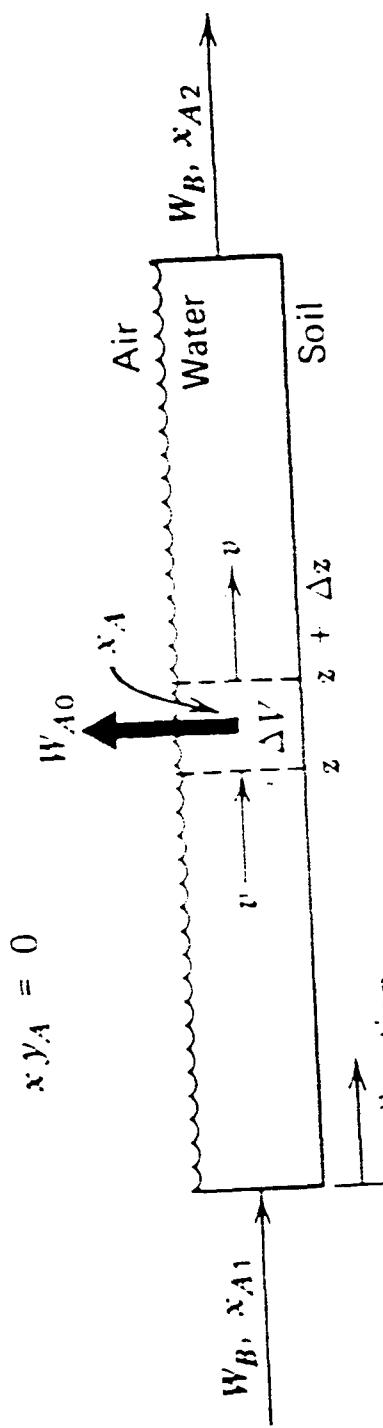


Figure 1 Desorption from plug flow basin.

DATA

$Q_e = 4 \text{ MGD}$	Altitude of stream = 6000 ft
CBOD5 = 30 mg/l, $f = 2.0$	
NH ₃ -N = 10 mg/l	
$Q_u = 20 \text{ cfs}$	$T = 28^\circ\text{C}, U = 0.5 \text{ fps}$
$c_u = c_s$	$K_a \text{ (meas.)} = 0.80/\text{day} @ 20^\circ\text{C} \text{ (base } e\text{)}$
$L_u = 0$	From calibration of BOD data
$N_u = 0$	

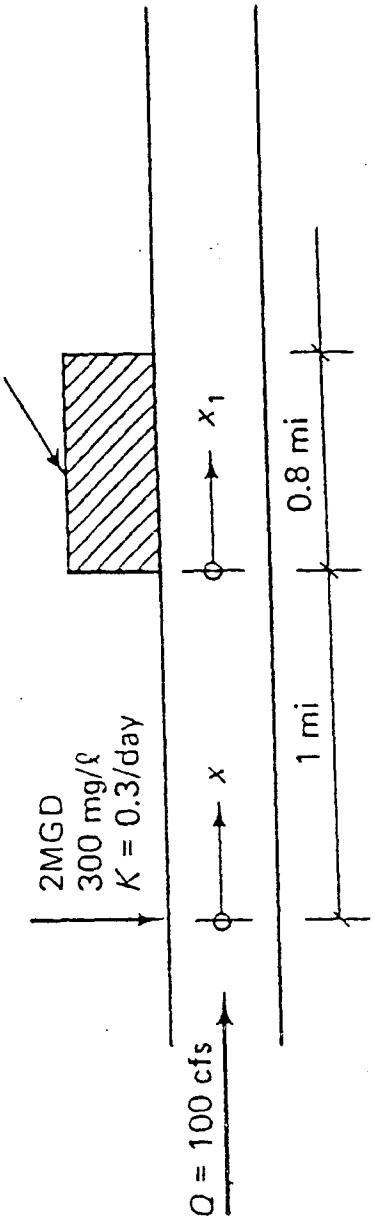
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} K_r = K_d = 0.40/\text{day} @ 28^\circ\text{C} \\ K_n = 0.40/\text{day} @ 28^\circ\text{C} \end{array} \right.$$

FIGURE 3

DATA

100 acre landfill
 $K = 0.1/\text{day}$

2MGD
300 mg/l
 $K = 0.3/\text{day}$



$A(\text{MW}) = 1000 \text{ ft}^2$
 $E = 2 \text{ mi}^2/\text{day}$