

---

UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

First Semester Examination  
Academic Session 2009/2010

November 2009

**IEK 212 – Process Heat Transfer**  
***[Pemindahan Haba Proses]***

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

---

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

*[Sila pastikan bahawa kertas peperiksaan ini mengandungi TIGA BELAS muka surat yang bercetak sebelum anda memulakan peperiksaan ini.]*

**Instructions:** Answer **FIVE (5)** out of six questions. You may answer the question either in Bahasa Malaysia or in English.

**Arahan:** *Jawab **LIMA (5)** daripada enam soalan. Anda dibenarkan menjawab soalan sama ada [untuk KBI] dalam Bahasa Malaysia atau Bahasa Inggeris.*

In the event of any discrepancies, the English version shall be used.

*[Sekiranya terdapat sebarang percanggahan pada soalan peperiksaan, versi Bahasa Inggeris hendaklah diguna pakai].*

...2/-

1. (a) 50-cm diameter pipeline in the Arctic carries hot oil at 40°C and is exposed to a surrounding temperature of -20°C. A special powder insulation 5 cm thick surrounds the pipe and has a thermal conductivity of 8 mW/m.°C. The convection heat-transfer coefficient on the outside of the pipe is 12 W/m<sup>2</sup>.°C. Estimate the energy loss from the pipe per meter of length.

(30 marks)

- (b) A hot steam pipe having an inside surface temperature of 250°C has an inside diameter of 8.0 cm and a wall thickness of 5.5 mm. It is covered with a 9.0-cm layer of insulation having  $k = 0.50$  W/m.°C, followed by a 4.0-cm layer of insulation having  $k = 0.25$  W/m.°C. Calculate the heat loss per meter of length. Assume  $k = 47.0$  W/m.°C for the metal pipe. The outside temperature of the outer layer is 30°C.

(70 marks)

2. (a) Carbon tetrachloride flowing at 19,000 kg/h is to be cooled from 85 to 40°C using 13,500 kg/h of cooling water at 20°C. The film coefficient for carbon tetrachloride, outside the tubes, is 1,700 W/m<sup>2</sup>.°C. The wall resistance is negligible due to very thin metal wall. The film coefficient on the water side is 11,000 W/m<sup>2</sup>.°C. If the flow is countercurrent, what area is needed?

(70 marks)

- (b) In a 2-4 heat exchanger, the temperature data are  $T_{ca} = 70^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $T_{cb} = 120^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $T_{ha} = 240^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $T_{hb} = 120^\circ\text{C}$ . What is the correct mean temperature difference in this exchanger?

$$Z = (T_{ha} - T_{hb}) / (T_{cb} - T_{ca}), \quad \eta_H = (T_{cb} - T_{ca}) / (T_{ha} - T_{ca})$$

(30 marks)

3. An organic liquid is flowing at 1.2 m/s through a 73-mm-ID steel pipe ( $k_m = 46$  W/m. $^{\circ}$ C). The thickness of the pipe is 5.3 mm. The liquid is being heated by steam condensing at 120 $^{\circ}$ C outside the pipe. The steam side heat-transfer coefficient is 13 kW/m $^2$ . $^{\circ}$ C. The temperature of the liquid at a certain point of the pipe is 45 $^{\circ}$ C ( $\rho = 878$  kg/m $^3$ ,  $\mu = 2.2 \times 10^{-3}$  kg/m.s,  $k = 0.135$  W/m. $^{\circ}$ C,  $c_p = 4,175$  J/kg. $^{\circ}$ C). At 120 $^{\circ}$ C,  $\mu_w = 1.87 \times 10^{-3}$  kg/m.s.

(a) What is the overall heat-transfer coefficient at this point based on the inside area of the pipe?

(b) What is the heat flux at this point based on the outside area of the pipe?

(100 marks)

4. Water at a rate of 18,000 kg/h at 20 $^{\circ}$ C flows through a rectangular duct of 7 cm x 4 cm and is being heated to 130 $^{\circ}$ C. The wall of the duct is maintained at 150 $^{\circ}$ C throughout. The heat capacity and thermal conductivity of water can be taken as  $c_p = 4.18$  J/g. $^{\circ}$ C and  $k = 0.673$  W/m. $^{\circ}$ C, respectively. Assuming  $L/D > 50$ , estimate

(a) the heat-transfer coefficient;

(b) the required length of the duct.

(100 marks)

5. A shell-and-tube heat exchanger with 890-mm ID contains 830 tubes with 19-mm OD and 3.66 m long on a 25-mm square pitch. Standard 25% baffles are spaced 305 mm apart. Liquid benzene at an average bulk temperature of 15.6 $^{\circ}$ C is being heated in the shell side of the exchanger at the flow rate of 45,400 kg/h. If the outside surfaces of the tubes are at 60 $^{\circ}$ C, estimate the individual heat-transfer coefficient of the benzene. For benzene at 15.6 $^{\circ}$ C,  $c_p = 0.477$  Wh/kg. $^{\circ}$ C,  $k = 0.1592$  W/m. $^{\circ}$ C,  $\mu = 2.52$  kg/m.h. For benzene at 60 $^{\circ}$ C,  $\mu_w = 1.368$  kg/m.h.

$$\text{Donohue equation: } h_o D_o / k = 0.2 (D_o G_e / \mu)^{0.6} (c_p \mu / k)^{0.33} (\mu / \mu_w)^{0.14}$$

$$S_b = f_b (\pi D_s^2 / 4) - N_b (\pi D_o^2 / 4), \quad f_b = 0.1955$$

$$S_c = P D_s (1 - D_o / p) \quad G_e = (G_b G_c)^{1/2}$$

(100 marks)

6. A continuous single-effect evaporator concentrates a salt solution from 1.0 wt% to 2.5 wt%. The feed rate of the salt solution is 9,100 kg/h. It enters the evaporator at 38°C ( $c_{pf} = 4.14 \text{ kJ/kg}\cdot\text{°C}$ ). The vapor space of the evaporator is at 101.325 kPa, corresponding to a boiling point of water of 100°C and an enthalpy of 2,257 kJ/kg. and the steam supplied is saturated at 143.3 kPa ( $T_s = 110^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $\lambda_s = 2,230 \text{ kJ/kg}$ ). The overall heat-transfer coefficient is  $1,710 \text{ W/m}^2\cdot\text{°C}$ . Determine

- (a) the heat-transfer area required;
- (b) the steam consumption;
- (c) the economy.

$$q = m_s \lambda_s = m_f c_{pf} (T - T_f) + (m_f - m) \lambda$$

(100 marks)

1. (a) Satu garispaip di Arctic yang mempunyai diameter 50 cm membawa minyak panas pada  $40^{\circ}\text{C}$  didedahkan kepada keliling yang bersuhu  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Satu penebat serbuk istimewa yang mempunyai ketebalan 5 cm membalut paip tersebut dan mempunyai kekonduktifan terma  $8 \text{ mW/m}^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Pekali pemindahan-haba olakan di luar paip ialah  $12 \text{ W/m}^2\text{.}^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Anggar kerugian tenaga dari paip setiap meter panjang paip.

(30 markah)

- (b) Satu paip stim panas yang mempunyai suhu permukaan dalam  $250^{\circ}\text{C}$  mempunyai diameter dalam 8.0 cm dan ketebalan dinding 5.5 mm. Ianya diliputi dengan selapisan penebat yang mempunyai ketebalan 9.0 cm dan  $k = 0.50 \text{ W/m}^{\circ}\text{C}$ , diikuti dengan selapisan penebat lain yang mempunyai ketebalan 4.0 cm dan  $k = 0.25 \text{ W/m}^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Hitung kerugian haba setiap meter panjang paip. Anggapkan  $k = 47.0 \text{ W/m}^{\circ}\text{C}$  bagi paip logam. Suhu di luar lapisan ialah  $30^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

(70 markah)

2. (a) Karbon tetraklorida yang mengalir pada 19,000 kg/h akan disejukkan dari 85 hingga  $40^{\circ}\text{C}$  dengan menggunakan 13,500 kg/h air penyejuk pada  $20^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Pekali filem untuk karbon tetraklorida di luar tiub-tiub ialah  $1,700 \text{ W/m}^2\text{.}^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Rintangan daripada dinding boleh diabaikan oleh kerana dinding logam terlalu nipis. Pekali filem di sisi air ialah  $11,000 \text{ W/m}^2\text{.}^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Jika aliran adalah aruslawan, apakah nilai luas yang dikehendaki?

(70 markah)

- (b) Di dalam satu penukar haba 2-4, data suhu ialah  $T_{ca} = 70^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $T_{cb} = 120^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $T_{ha} = 240^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $T_{hb} = 120^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Apakah nilai perbezaan suhu purata yang betul untuk penukar haba ini?

$$Z = (T_{ha} - T_{hb}) / (T_{cb} - T_{ca}), \quad \eta_H = (T_{cb} - T_{ca}) / (T_{ha} - T_{ca})$$

(30 markah)

3. Satu cecair organik mengalir pada 1.2 m/s menerusi satu paip keluli berdiameter 73 mm ( $k_m = 46 \text{ W/m}^\circ\text{C}$ ). Ketebalan paip ialah 5.3 mm. Cecair tersebut dipanaskan oleh stim yang mengkondensasi pada  $120^\circ\text{C}$  di luar paip. Pekali pemindahan-haba sisi stim ialah  $13 \text{ kW/m}^2\cdot^\circ\text{C}$ . Suhu cecair di lokasi tertentu paip ialah  $45^\circ\text{C}$  ( $\rho = 878 \text{ kg/m}^3$ ,  $\mu = 2.2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg/m}\cdot\text{s}$ ,  $k = 0.135 \text{ W/m}^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $c_p = 4175 \text{ J/kg}\cdot^\circ\text{C}$ ). Pada  $120^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $\mu_w = 1.87 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg/m}\cdot\text{s}$ .

(a) Apakah pekali pemindahan-haba keseluruhan pada lokasi ini berdasarkan luas dalaman paip?

(b) Apakah fluks haba pada lokasi ini berdasarkan luas luaran paip?

(100 markah)

4. Air pada kadar 18,000 kg/h pada  $20^\circ\text{C}$  mengalir menerusi satu salur segiempat tepat 7 cm x 4 cm dan dipanaskan hingga  $130^\circ\text{C}$ . Suhu dinding salur dikekalkan pada  $150^\circ\text{C}$ . Muatan haba dan kekonduktifan terma bagi air ialah masing-masing  $c_p = 4.18 \text{ J/g}\cdot^\circ\text{C}$  dan  $k = 0.673 \text{ W/m}^\circ\text{C}$ . Dengan menganggapkan  $L/D > 50$ , anggar

(a) pekali pemindahan-haba;

(b) panjang salur yang dikehendaki.

(100 markah)

5. Satu penukar haba kelompang dan tiub yang mempunyai diameter kelompang 890 mm mengandungi 830 tiub yang berdiameter luar (OD) 19 mm dan panjang tiub 3.66 m atas satu pic segiempat sama 25 mm. Sesekat piawai 25% diasingkan 305 mm satu sama lain. Benzena cecair pada suhu purata  $15.6^\circ\text{C}$  dipanaskan di sisi kelompang penukar tersebut pada kadar aliran 45,400 kg/h. Jika suhu di permukaan luar tiub ialah  $60^\circ\text{C}$ , anggar pekali pemindahan-haba bagi benzena. Untuk benzena pada  $15.6^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $c_p = 0.477 \text{ Wh/kg}\cdot^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $k = 0.1592 \text{ W/m}^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $\mu = 2.52 \text{ kg/m}\cdot\text{h}$ . Untuk benzena pada  $60^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $\mu_w = 1.368 \text{ kg/m}\cdot\text{h}$ .

Persamaan Donohue:  $h_o D_o / k = 0.2 (D_o G_e / \mu)^{0.6} (c_p \mu / k)^{0.33} (\mu / \mu_w)^{0.14}$

$$S_b = f_b (\pi D_s^2 / 4) - N_b (\pi D_o^2 / 4),$$

$$S_c = P D_s (1 - D_o / p)$$

$$f_b = 0.1955$$

$$G_e = (G_b G_c)^{1/2}$$

(100 markah)

6. Satu penyejat kesan-tunggal selanjur memekat satu larutan garam dari 1.0 wt% ke 2.5 wt%. Kadar suap larutan garam ialah 9,100 kg/h. larutan tersebut memasuki penyejat pada 38°C ( $c_{pf} = 4.14 \text{ kJ/kg.}^\circ\text{C}$ ). Ruang wap di dalam penyejat tersebut adalah pada 101.325 kPa, sepadan dengan takat didih air 100°C dan entalpi 2,257 kJ/kg, dan stim tepu dibekal pada 143.3 kPa ( $T_s = 110^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $\lambda_s = 2,230 \text{ kJ/kg}$ ). Pekali pemindahan-haba keseluruhan ialah 1,710  $\text{W/m}^2.^\circ\text{C}$ . Tentukan

(a) luas pemindahan-haba yang diperlu;

(b) penggunaan stim;

(c) Ekonomi.

$$q = m_s \lambda_s = m_f c_{pf} (T - T_f) + (m_f - m) \lambda$$

(100 markah)