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UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

Supplementary Semester Examination  
Academic Session 2010/2011

June 2011

**IEK 101 – CHEMICAL PROCESS CALCULATIONS**  
**[PENGHITUNGAN PROSES KIMIA]**

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

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

Answer **FIVE** questions. All questions can be answered in Bahasa Malaysia OR English.

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

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

*Jawab **LIMA** soalan. Semua soalan boleh dijawab dalam Bahasa Malaysia ATAU Bahasa Inggeris.*

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

**State your basis and assumptions for each question.**

1. (a) 10.000 g of  $\text{CCl}_4$  is dissolved in 25.000 g of water to form an aqueous solution. The density of this solution at  $30^\circ\text{C} = 1.173 \text{ g/cm}^3$ . Calculate the concentration of  $\text{CCl}_4$  in:

- (i) Wt % (2 marks)
- (ii) Molarity (M) (2 marks)
- (iii) Mole fraction (X) (2 marks)
- (iv) Molality (m) (2 marks)
- (v) Parts per million (ppm) (2 marks)

[Atomic weight of C = 12.01115; Cl = 35.453; H = 1.00797; O = 15.9994]

- (b) Convert the following to the desired units, given that  $\rho_{\text{air}} = 1.27 \text{ kg/m}^3$ ;  $\text{MW}_{\text{air}} = 29 \text{ g/gmol}$ ; the density of water at  $4^\circ\text{C}$  is  $1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$  and  $g = 32.174 \text{ ft/s}^2$ :

- (i)  $2.7 \text{ N/m}^2$  to  $\text{lb}_f/\text{ft}^2$  (at the surface of the earth)
- (ii)  $1.52 \text{ J}$  to  $\text{Btu}$
- (iii)  $24 \text{ g/L}$  to  $\text{lb}_m/\text{ft}^3$
- (iv)  $30 \text{ gmol NaCl}$  to  $\text{lbmol}$
- (v) sp. gr.  $\text{CH}_4(\text{g}) = 0.5537(20^\circ\text{C}/4^\circ\text{C})$  to  $\text{lb}_m/\text{ft}^3$

(10 marks)

2. In a tissue paper machine shown in Figure 1, stream N contains 85% fiber. Find,

- (a) the unknown fiber values in the effluent stream in kg. (6 marks)
- (b) the unknown fiber values after the mixer in kg. (7 marks)
- (c) the unknown fiber values in the new pulp stream in kg. (7 marks)

All values in Figure 1 are in kg.

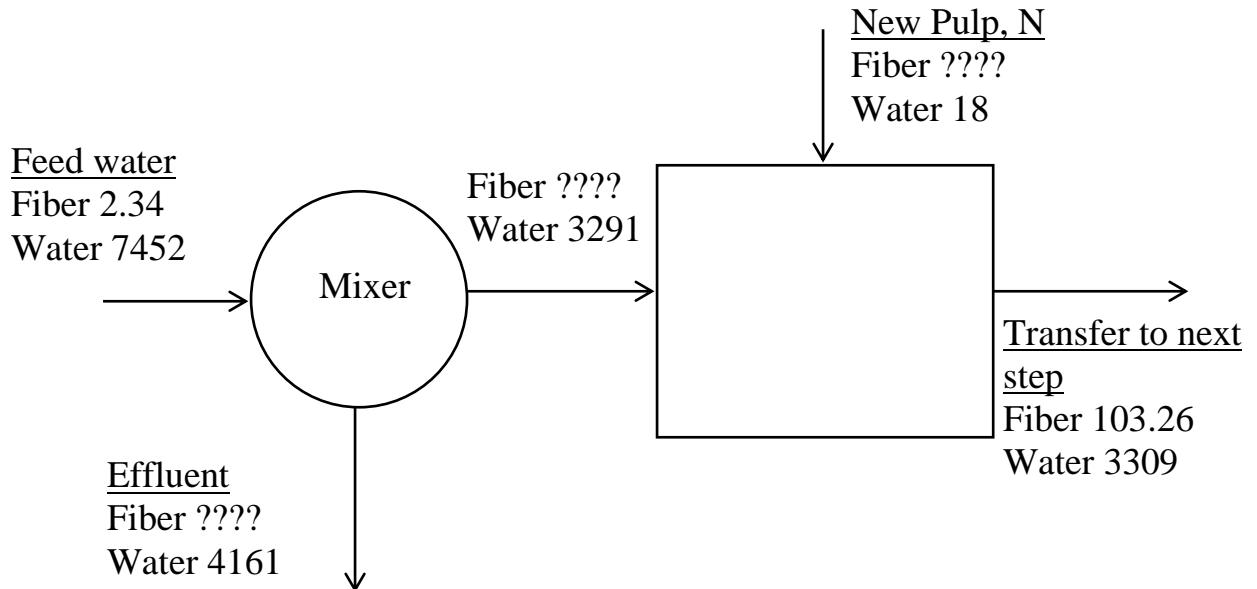
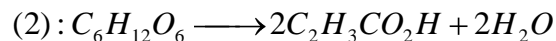
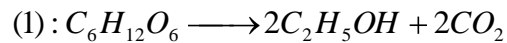


Figure 1

3. A solution composed of 50% ethanol, 10% methanol, and 40% water is fed at the rate of 100 kg/h into a separator that produces one stream at the rate of 60 kg/h with the composition of 80% ethanol, 15% methanol, and 5% water, and a second stream of unknown composition. Calculate the composition (in %) of the three compounds in the unknown stream and its flowrate in kg/h. (20 marks)
4. In the anaerobic fermentation of grain, a type of yeast digests glucose from plants to form the products ethanol and propionic acid by the following overall reactions:



In an open flow reactor, 3000 kg of a 10% glucose/water solution flow in. During fermentation, 150 kg of carbon dioxide are produced together with 100 kg of unreacted glucose.

- (a) Sketch the process using a block diagram with appropriate labels.

(2 marks)

- (b) Choose a suitable basis. (2 marks)
- (c) Conduct a degree of freedom analysis. (4 marks)
- (d) Derive a material balance equation for each species involved. (8 marks)
- (e) Calculate the extent of reaction for each chemical reaction equation. (2 marks)
- (f) Determine the amount of each component of the output stream in kgmol. (2 marks)

Assume that none of the glucose is assimilated into the bacteria.

5. (a) A cook is cooking beef soup in a pan that is
- (i) uncovered
  - (ii) covered with a light lid
  - (iii) covered with a heavy lid.

For which case will the cooking time be the shortest? Why?

Explain your answer and draw relevant phase diagrams to back-up your explanation

(2 marks)

- (b) Complete Table 1 below for H<sub>2</sub>O. Re-draw the table in your answer script.

Table 1

Temp(°C )	Pressure (kPa)	$v$ (m <sup>3</sup> /kg)	x (quality)	Phase Description
400		0.175		
200		0.005		
300	900			

(8 marks)

...5/-

- (c) 1 kg of H<sub>2</sub>O is contained in a cylinder-piston device which is initially at 1.10 MPa and 300°C. It is then cooled at constant pressure until half of its mass condenses.
- What is the initial phase of the H<sub>2</sub>O?
  - What is its initial enthalpy?
  - What is the change in volume during the process?
  - What is its final condition and final temperature ?
  - Sketch the process on a T-v diagram in relations to the saturation lines.

(10 marks)

6. (a) A tank contains a mixture of gases. The composition of the tank is as follows : 10.0% H<sub>2</sub>, 40.0% CH<sub>4</sub>, 30.0% CO and 20.0% CO<sub>2</sub>. What is the average molecular weight of the gas?

(4 marks)

- (b) A gaseous mixture has the following composition ( in mole percent):

Methane CH <sub>4</sub>	20
Ethylene, C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	30
Nitrogen N <sub>2</sub>	50

at 90 atm pressure and 100 °C. Calculate the volume per mole using ideal gas law.

(4 marks)

- (c) Determine the specific volume of superheated vapor (H<sub>2</sub>O) at 10 MPa and 400°C using
- ideal gas equation
  - steam table
  - generalized compressibility charts

Which method gives the most accurate value? Determine the error involved in the other two methods.

Sketch a T-v diagram indicating the location of this superheated vapour with respect to saturation lines.

(12 marks)

**Nyatakan semua dasar pengikraan dan angkapan anda.**

1. (a) 10.000 g  $\text{CCl}_4$  dilarutkan dalam 25.000 g air untuk membentuk satu larutan akuas. Ketumpatan larutan ini pada  $30^\circ\text{C} = 1.173 \text{ g/cm}^3$ . Kirakan kepekatan  $\text{CCl}_4$  dalam:

- |                             |            |
|-----------------------------|------------|
| (i) Berat %                 | (2 markah) |
| (ii) Molariti (M)           | (2 markah) |
| (iii) Pecahan mol (X)       | (2 markah) |
| (iv) Molaliti (m)           | (2 markah) |
| (v) Bahagian per juta (ppm) | (2 markah) |

[Berat atom C = 12.01115; Cl = 35.453; H = 1.00797; O = 15.9994]

(b) Tukar yang berikut di bawah kepada unit yang dikehendaki. Diberi bahawa  $\rho_{\text{udara}} = 1.27 \text{ kg/m}^3$ ;  $MW_{\text{udara}} = 29 \text{ g/gmol}$ ; ketumpatan air pada  $4^\circ\text{C}$  ialah  $1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$  dan  $g = 32.174 \text{ ft/s}^2$ :

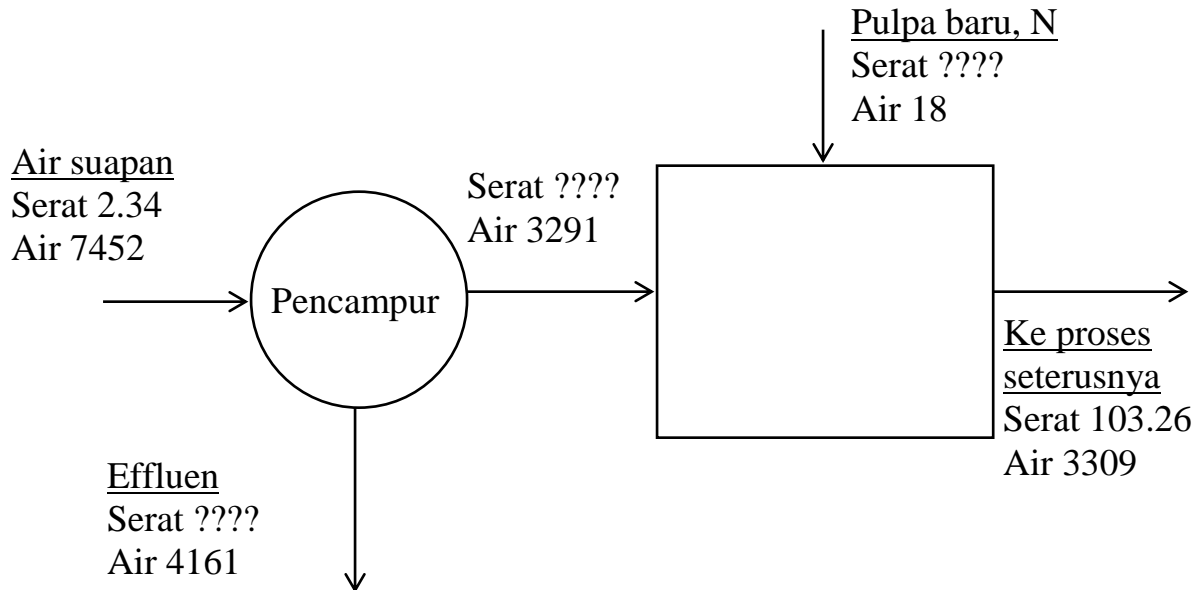
- |   |
|---|
| (i) $2.7 \text{ N/m}^2$ ke $\text{lb}_f/\text{ft}^2$ (pada permukaan bumi)                                  |
| (ii) $1.52 \text{ J}$ ke $\text{Btu}$   |
| (iii) $24 \text{ g/L}$ ke $\text{lb}_m/\text{ft}^3$   |
| (iv) $30 \text{ gmol NaCl}$ ke $\text{lbmol}$   |
| (v) sp. gr. $\text{CH}_4(\text{g}) = 0.5537(20^\circ\text{C}/4^\circ\text{C})$ ke $\text{lb}_m/\text{ft}^3$ |

(10 markah)

2. Rajah 1 menunjukkan suatu mesin yang menghasilkan kertas tisu. Aliran N mengandungi 85% serat. Carikan

- |  |            |
|--|------------|
| (a) nilai serat untuk aliran efluen dalam kg.            | (6 markah) |
| (b) nilai serat untuk aliran selepas pencampur dalam kg. | (7 markah) |
| (c) nilai serat untuk aliran pulpa baru dalam kg.        | (7 markah) |

Semua nilai di dalam Rajah 1 adalah dalam kg.

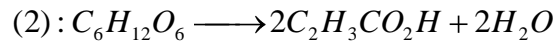
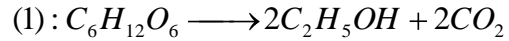


**Rajah 1**

3. Satu larutan yang terdiri daripada 50% etanol, 10% metanol dan 40% air dimasukkan pada kadar 100 kg/h ke dalam suatu pemisah dengan dua aliran keluar. Aliran pertama keluar pada kadar 60 kg/h dengan komposisi 80% etanol, 15% metanol dan 5% air. Komposisi aliran keluar yang kedua tidak diketahui. Kira komposisi (dalam %) ketiga-tiga komponen dan kadar alir (dalam unit kg/h) aliran kedua.

(20 markah)

4. Dalam satu penapaian bijiran secara anerobik, sejenis yis menguraikan glukosa daripada tumbuhan untuk membentuk etanol dan asid propenoik dengan mematuhi persamaan-persamaan kimia di bawah:



Larutan berjisim 3000 kg yang mengandungi 10% glukosa/air mengalir masuk ke dalam suatu reaktor aliran terbuka. Dalam proses penapaian tersebut, 150 kg gas karbon dioksida telah dibebaskan bersama dengan 100 kg glukosa yang tidak bertindakbalas.

- (a) Lakar dan labelkan satu gambarajah blok yang mewakili proses tersebut. (2 markah)
- (b) Pilih asas pengiraan yang sesuai. (2 markah)
- (c) Lakukan analisis darjah kebebasan. (4 markah)
- (d) Terbitkan persamaan-persamaan imbalan bahan untuk setiap spesies yang terlibat. (8 markah)
- (e) Kirakan had tindakbalas untuk setiap tindakbalas kimia. (2 markah)
- (f) Kirakan jumlah kgmol setiap komponen di dalam aliran keluar reaktor tersebut. (2 markah)

Anggap bahawa glukosa tidak diserap oleh bakteria.



5. (a) Seorang tukang masak sedang memasak sup daging di dalam periuk yang:

- (i) tidak bertutup
- (ii) bertutup dengan penutup yang ketat
- (iii) bertutup dengan penutup yang berat

Dalam kes yang manakah masa memasak paling singkat? Kenapa?  
Terangkan jawapan anda dan lukis gambajah fasa yang sesuai untuk menguatkan lagi penerangan anda.

(2 markah)

(b) Lengkapkan Jadual 1 di bawah bagi  $H_2O$ . Lukis semula jadual ini dalam skrip jawapan anda

Jadual 1

Suhu( $^{\circ}C$ )	Tekanan (kPa)	$v$ ( $m^3/kg$ )	$x$ (kualiti)	Penerangan Fasa
400		0.175		
200		0.005		
300	900			

( 8 markah)

(c) 1 kg  $H_2O$  terkandung dalam alat silinder-piston yang pada mulanya pada 1.10 MPa dan  $300^{\circ}C$ . Ia kemudiannya disejukkan pada tekanan malar sehingga separuh daripada jisimnya terpeluwap.

- (i) Apakah fasa permulaan  $H_2O$  tersebut?
- (ii) Apakah entalpi permulaan?
- (iii) Apakah perubahan isipadu semasa proses ini?
- (iv) Apakah keadaan dan suhu akhir  $H_2O$ ?
- (v) Lakarkan proses ini dalam gambarajah T-v merujuk kepada garisan tepu.

(10 markah)

6. (a) *Satu tangki mengandungi satu campuran gas. Komposisi tangki ialah 10.0% H<sub>2</sub>, 40.0% CH<sub>4</sub>, 30.0% CO and 20.0% CO<sub>2</sub>. Apakah purata jisim molekul bagi campuran gas tersebut?*

*(4 markah)*

- (b) *Satu campuran gas mempunyai komposisi berikut (dalam peratusan mol):*

<i>Metana CH<sub>4</sub></i>	<i>20</i>
<i>Etana, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub></i>	<i>30</i>
<i>Nitrogen N<sub>2</sub></i>	<i>50</i>

*pada tekanan 90 atm dan 100°C. Hitung isipadu per mol menggunakan hukum gas unggul*

*(4 markah)*

- (c) *Tentukan isipadu spesifik bagi wap panas lampau (H<sub>2</sub>O) pada 10 MPa dan 400°C menggunakan:*

- (i) persamaan gas unggul*
- (ii) jadual stim*
- (iii) carta kebolehmampatan teritlak*

*Kaedah manakah akan memberi nilai yang paling jitu? Tentukan ralat dalam dua kaedah lain tersebut.*

*Lakarkan satu gambar rajah T-v yang menunjukkan lokasi wap panas lampau merujuk keada garisan tepu.*

*(12 markah)*