

UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

Peperiksaan Semester Kedua
Sidang Akademik 1997

Februari 1998

EKC 270 : Kaedah Pengiraan Dalam Kejuruteraan Kimia

Masa: [3 jam]

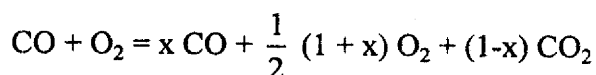
ARAHAN KEPADA CALON:

Sila pastikan soalan peperiksaan ini mengandungi **SEMBILAN (9)** mukasurat bercetak dan **SATU (1)** mukasurat lampiran sebelum memulakan peperiksaan.

Kertas soalan ini mengandungi **LIMA (5)** soalan.

Jawab mana-mana **EMPAT (4)** soalan.

1. Satu campuran semolar karbon monoksida dan oksigen mencapai keseimbangan pada 300 K dan tekanan 5 atm. Persamaan tindakbalas kimianya ialah:-



Persamaan keseimbangan kimia untuk menentukan pecahan CO yang tinggal, yang dinamakan x, ditulis sebagai:

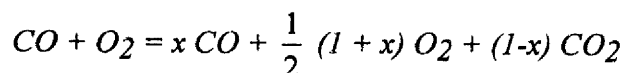
$$K_p = \frac{(1-x)(3+x)^{1/2}}{x(x+1)^{1/2} P^{1/2}}; 0 < x < 1$$

di mana $K_p = 3.06$ ialah pemalar keseimbangan pada keadaan di atas (300 K dan $P = 5$ atm)

Tentukan nilai bagi x dengan menggunakan kaedah Newton. Gunakan $\epsilon = 0.001$ dan $x^{(0)} = 0.50$ sebagai tekaan pertama.

(25 markah)

1. *An equimolar mixture of carbon monoxide and oxygen attains equilibrium at 300 K and 5 atm pressure. The actual chemical reaction is written as :*



The chemical equilibrium equation to determine the fraction of the remaining CO, namely x, is written as :

$$K_p = \frac{(1-x)(3+x)^{1/2}}{x(x+1)^{1/2} P^{1/2}}; 0 < x < 1$$

where $K_p = 3.06$ is the equilibrium constant at the above conditions (300 K and $P = 5$ atm).

Determine the value of x by Newton's method. Use $\epsilon = 0.001$ and $x^{(0)} = 0.50$ as your initial guess.

(25 marks)

2. Untuk sesuatu jenis algae tumbuh di dasar tangki air; bekalan oksigen yang minimum diperlukan. Tangki berkenaan sedalam 2 meter dan mempunyai permukaan 30 m^2 . Bekalan minima ini ialah 0.01 kmol O_2 bagi setiap jam perluas setiap m^2 luas permukaan.

[a] Terbitkan operasi bagi fluk jisim untuk oksigen menggunakan imbalan jisim.

(10 markah)

[b] Anggarkan kadar resapan oksigen daripada permukaan dasar tangki, (tangki tersebut terletak di luar; jadi andaikan tekanan 1 atm dan 15°C). Adakah anda akan jangka pertumbuhan algae menjadi satu masalah?

(10 markah)

[c] Bincangkan secara kualitatif, jika tangki berkenaan dikacau, bagaimanakah kesannya ke atas pengiraan anda.

(5 markah)

2. *In order for a certain type of algae to grow on the bottom of a water tank a minimum supply of oxygen is required. The tank is 2 meters deep and 30 m^2 of surface area. This minimum supply is 0.01 kmol of O_2 per hour per m^2 of surface area.*

[a] *Derive the operation for mass flux of oxygen using a mass balance.*

(10 marks)

[b] *Estimate the rate of diffusion of O_2 from the surface to the bottom of the tank, (the tank is outdoors so assume a pressure of 1 atm and 15°C). Do you expect algae growth to be a problem ?*

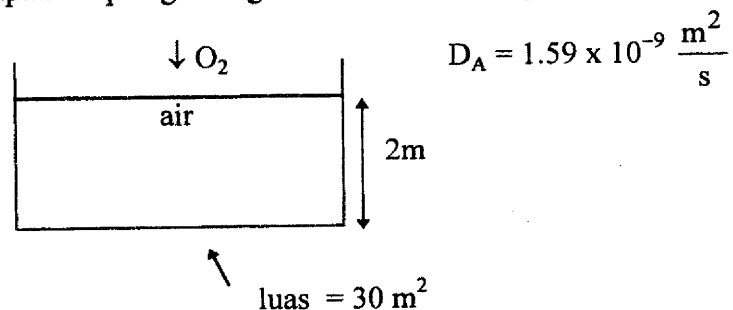
(10 marks)

[c] *Discuss qualitatively if the tank was stirred, how this would affect your solution ?*

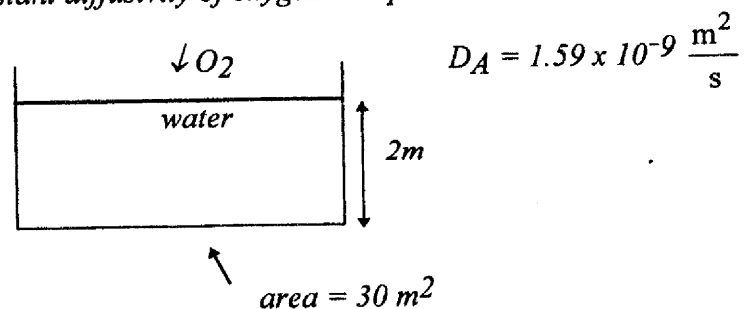
(5 marks)

Andaian:

- Kepekatan O_2 dalam air di atas tangki adalah tepu pada suhu dan tekanan yang diberi (lebih kurang $0.316 \times 10^{-4} \text{ kmol } O_2/\text{m}^3 \text{ air}$)
- Kepekatan O_2 pada dasar tangki adalah sifar oleh kerana algae akan menggunakan setiap O_2 yang mencecah dasar tangki dengan segera.
- Abaikan pertumbuhan algae pada sisi dinding dalam tangki tersebut.
- Andaikan proses berkenaan berada pada keadaan mantap.
- Andaikan resapan tetap bagi oksigen di dalam air sebagai:

Assumptions :

- *the concentration of O_2 in water at the top of the tank is saturated at the given temperature and pressure (this is about $0.316 \times 10^{-4} \text{ kmol } O_2/\text{m}^3 \text{ of water}$)*
- *the concentration of O_2 is zero at the bottom of the tank since the algae will use any O_2 that reaches the bottom of the tank instantaneously.*
- *ignore any algae growth on the side walls of the tank.*
- *assume that the process is at steady state.*
- *assume a constant diffusivity of oxygen in liquid water as :*



3. Gas A meresap ke dalam liang sfera mungkin berbentuk pelet, dan tindakbalas heterogen bertertib-pertama berlaku untuk menghasilkan produk B. Persamaan kebezaan bagi kepekatan gas adalah seperti berikut:

$$\frac{d^2 C_A}{dr^2} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{dC_A}{dr} - B^2 C_A = 0$$

di mana : $B^2 = k a/D_A$

dan keadaan-keadaan sempadan adalah:

$$\begin{aligned} 1) \quad C_A &= C_A^* & \text{at } r = R \\ 2) \quad \frac{dC_A}{dr} &= 0 & \text{at } r = 0 \end{aligned}$$

- [a] Dengan menggunakan data berikut, terbitkan “molekul” bagi sistem tersebut, berdasarkan kepada kaedah kebezaan terhingga;

$$\begin{aligned} B^2 &= 10. \\ R &= 1.0 \\ C_A^* &= 0.01 \end{aligned}$$

(10 markah)

- [b] Gunakan $\Delta r = \frac{R}{4}$ sebagai langkah jejaring anda, dan gunakan “algoritma Thomas” untuk menyelesaikan persamaan matrik akhir menggunakan matrik “tridigonal”. (Sila lihat lampiran bagi formulasi “algoritma Thomas”).

(10 markah)

- [c] Bandingkan penyelesaian numerikal dengan penyelesaian tepat diberi sebagai;

$$\frac{C_A(r)}{C_A^*} = \frac{R}{r} \cdot \frac{\sinh(Br)}{\sinh(BR)}, \text{ dan anggarkan peratus ralat.}$$

(5 markah)

3. Gas A is diffusing into a spherical porous catalyst pellet and a first-order heterogeneous reaction takes place to yield a product B. The differential equation for the gas concentration is as follows :

$$\frac{d^2 C_A}{dr^2} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{dC_A}{dr} - B^2 C_A = 0$$

where : $B^2 = k a/D_A$

and the boundary conditions are :

$$\begin{aligned} 1) \quad C_A &= C_A^* \quad \text{at } r = R \\ 2) \quad \frac{dC_A}{dr} &= 0 \quad \text{at } r = 0 \end{aligned}$$

- [a] Using the following data, derive the "molecule" of the system, based on finite difference method.

$$\begin{aligned} B^2 &= 10. \\ R &= 1.0 \\ C_A^* &= 0.01 \end{aligned}$$

(10 marks)

- [b] Use $\Delta r = \frac{R}{4}$ as your mesh step, and use "Thomas algorithm" to solve the final matrix equation with tridiagonal matrix. (See the appendix for "Thomas algorithm" formulation).

(10 marks)

- [c] Compare the numerical solution with the exact solution, given as:

$$\frac{C_A(r)}{C_A^*} = \frac{R}{r} \cdot \frac{\sinh(Br)}{\sinh(BR)}, \text{ and estimate the error percent.}$$

(5 marks)

4. Anggapkan tindakbalas mengikut tertib kedua berlaku di dalam liang sfera mungkin berbentuk pelet dan proses bergantung kepada masa (tidak berada di dalam keadaan mantap). Persamaan yang terlibat dalam tindakbalas ini ialah:

$$PDE : \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} - \beta^2 u^2$$

$$BC's : u = u^* \text{ pada } r = R$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} = 0 \text{ pada } r = 0 \quad (t > 0)$$

$$IC : u = 0 \text{ pada } t = 0; 0 \leq r \leq R$$

- [a] Terbitkan “molekul” bagi sistem berkenaan berdasarkan: formulasi “Crank-Nicholson”.
(15 markah)

- [b] Dengan menggunakan “molekul” kepada titik jejaring di atas, anda akan perolehi satu set persamaan algebra tak lurus. Cadangkan satu kaedah untuk menyelesaikan set persamaan tersebut dan sebutkan persamaan asas bagi kaedah ini.
(5 markah)

- [c] Bincangkan dengan ringkas pada keadaan yang mana anda perlu gunakan formulasi Crank-Nicholson dan bila anda perlu gunakan kaedah SOR.
(5 markah)

4. Consider a spherical porous catalyst pellet in which a second-order reaction takes place, and the process is time dependent (not at steady state). The governing equations are :

$$PDE : \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} - \beta^2 u^2$$

$$BC's : u = u^* \text{ at } r = R$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} = 0 \text{ at } r = 0 \quad (t > 0)$$

$$IC: u = 0 \text{ at } t = 0; 0 \leq r \leq R$$

- [a] Derive the "molecule" of this system based on : "Crank - Nicholson" formulation. (15 marks)
- [b] Having applied the above "molecule" to the mesh points, you will have a set of nonlinear algebraic equations. Suggest a method to solve this set of equations, and state the basic equation of this method. (5 marks)
- [c] Discuss briefly under what conditions we should use the Crank Nicholson formulation and when we should use the SOR method. (5 marks)

5. Sistem parabola diberikan seperti tersebut:

$$PDE: u_t = u_{xx} - 4u_x + 2u \quad (0 < x < 1; t > 0)$$

$$BC's: u(0,t) = 0 \\ u(1,t) = 1 \quad (t > 0)$$

$$IC: u(x, 0) = e^x \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1$$

- [a] Kenalpastikan sebutan-sebutan sepadan bagi:
olakan, punca, resapan dan penumpukan. (5 markah)
- [b] Tukarkan sistem tersebut kepada satu sistem yang tidak mempunyai sebutan bagi olakan dan punca. (5 markah)
- [c] Jadikan keadaan sempadan bagi sistem berkenaan di dalam bahagian (b) homogen. (5 markah)
- [d] Cadangkan satu teknik untuk menyelesaikan sistem bagi bahagian (c), dan terangkan teknik berkenaan di dalam beberapa ayat. (5 markah)

[e] Tunjukkan secara skema titik kelakuan sistem:

$u(x,t)$ sebagai fungsi x dan t .

(5 markah)

5. Consider the following parabolic system :

$$\text{PDE : } u_t = u_{xx} - 4u_x + 2u \quad (0 < x < 1; t > 0)$$

$$\text{BC's : } u(0,t) = 0$$

$$u(1,t) = 1 \quad (t > 0)$$

$$\text{IC : } u(x, 0) = e^x \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1$$

[a] Identify the terms corresponding to :

convection, source, diffusion, and accumulation.

(5 marks)

[b] Convert the system into one without the convection and source terms.

(5 marks)

[c] Make the boundary conditions of the system in part (b) homogeneous.

(5 marks)

[d] Suggest a technique to solve the system in part (c), and explain the technique in a few sentences.

(5 marks)

[e] Schematically show the system behaviour :

$u(x, t)$ as a function of x and t .

(5 marks)

Appendix : "Thomas Algorithm"

- For the following general matrix equation :

B_1	C_1	O	O	O
A_2	B_2	C_2	O	O
O	A_3	B_3	C_3	O
O	O	\dots	A_i	B_i
			\dots	C_i
O	O		A_N	B_N

Tridiagonal matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} U_1 \\ U_2 \\ U_3 \\ \vdots \\ U_i \\ \vdots \\ U_N \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} D_1 \\ D_2 \\ D_3 \\ \vdots \\ D_i \\ \vdots \\ D_N \end{pmatrix}$$

- Define : $B'_1 = B_1$; $D'_1 = D_1$
- Then, recurrently calculate the following equations in increasing order of i until $i = N$ is reached :

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{For } i = 2, N \\ B'_i = B_i - \frac{A_i}{B'_{i-1}} C_{i-1} \\ D'_i = D_i - \frac{A_i}{B'_{i-1}} D'_{i-1} \\ \text{Continue} \end{array} \right.$$

- Then, the unknowns are found as :

$$u_N = D'_N / B'_N$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{For } i = N-1, 1, -1 \text{ (decreasing order of } i) \\ u_i = (D'_i - C_i U_{i+1}) / B'_i \\ \text{Continue} \end{array} \right.$$