
UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

Second Semester Examination
2015/2016 Academic Session

June 2016

EKC 111 – Mass Balance
[Imbangang Jisim]

Duration : 3 hours
[Masa : 3 jam]

Please ensure that this examination paper contains SEVEN printed pages before you begin the examination.

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

Instruction: Answer **ALL** questions.

Arahan: Jawab **SEMUA** soalan.]

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].*

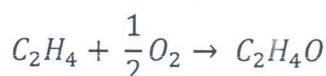
Answer ALL questions.

1. *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* is a species of yeast commonly used in fermentation. It has been widely used in baking and brewing processes. In most cases, *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* requires carbon, nitrogen and phosphorus sources to grow. In a process to grow *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, glucose ($C_6H_{12}O_6$) and maltose ($C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$) were added in the substrate as the carbon source. Ammonium sulfate ($(NH_4)_2SO_4$) and dipotassium phosphate (K_2HPO_4) were added as the nitrogen and phosphorus sources, respectively. The yeast cells were grown in a 500 L bioreactor with the substrate composition shown in Table Q.1.

Table Q.1.

Component	mg/L
$C_6H_{12}O_6$	9000
$C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$	5700
$(NH_4)_2SO_4$	1320
K_2HPO_4	350

- [a] Calculate the average molecular weight of the substrate using the mole fraction method. [8 marks]
- [b] Calculate the carbon/nitrogen/phosphorus (C/N/P) mass ratio in the substrate fed to the bioreactor. [6 marks]
- [c] Determine the amount of dipotassium phosphate consumed if 45 g/L of yeast is produced in the bioreactor. Assume the yeast cells contain 0.1 wt % P. [5 marks]
- [d] Assume it is decided to use urea (CH_4N_2O) as the nitrogen source instead of ammonium sulfate. If 30.0 wt % urea aqueous solution with a specific gravity of 1.32 is used, calculate the required volume of the urea aqueous solution that need to be added to the bioreactor in order to maintain the C/N/P ratio calculated in part [b]. [6 marks]
2. A gaseous mixture consists 40 mol % ethylene (C_2H_4) and 60 mol % oxygen is fed to a catalytic reactor for the manufacture of ethylene oxide (C_2H_4O). The 500 L catalytic reactor operates at 55°C and 35 atm. The outcome shows that 35 % of the ethylene initially in the reactor is converted to ethylene oxide.



- [a] Based on the given assumption, calculate,
- [i] the amount of ethylene oxide produced in kg.
 - [ii] the total number of mol in the reactor at the end of the reaction.
 - [iii] the final pressure of the reactor.

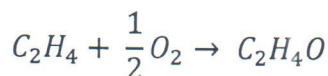
Jawab SEMUA soalan.

- 'Saccharomyces cerevisiae' merupakan spesis yis yang biasa digunakan dalam penapaian. Ia telah digunakan secara meluas dalam proses pembuatan kek dan minuman. Dalam kebanyakan kes, Saccharomyces cerevisiae memerlukan sumber karbon, nitrogen dan fosforus untuk tumbesaran. Dalam suatu proses pertumbuhan 'Saccharomyces cerevisiae', glukosa ($C_6H_{12}O_6$) dan maltosa ($C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$) telah ditambah dalam substrat sebagai sumber karbon. Amonium sulfat ($(NH_4)_2SO_4$) dan fosfat dipotasium (K_2HPO_4) telah digunakan sebagai sumber nitrogen dan fosforus. Sel-sel yis telah dikultur di dalam bioreaktor 500 L dengan komposisi substrat yang ditunjukkan dalam Jadual S.1.

Jadual S.1.

Komponen	mg/L
$C_6H_{12}O_6$	9000
$C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$	5700
$(NH_4)_2SO_4$	1320
K_2HPO_4	350

- [a] Kirakan berat molekul purata substrat tersebut dengan menggunakan kaedah pecahan mol. [8 markah]
 - [b] Kirakan nisbah jisim karbon/nitrogen/fosforus (C/N/P) di dalam substrat bagi bioreaktor tersebut. [6 markah]
 - [c] Tentukan jumlah fosfat dipotasium yang digunakan jika 45 g / L yis dihasilkan dalam bioreaktor tersebut. Andaikan sel-sel yis mengandungi 0.1 % berat P. [5 markah]
 - [d] Anggap ia diputuskan untuk menggunakan urea (CH_4N_2O) sebagai sumber nitrogen dan bukannya ammonium sulfat. Sekiranya, larutan akues urea 30.0 % berat dengan graviti tentu 1.32 digunakan, kirakan isipadu larutan akues urea yang perlu ditambah ke dalam bioreaktor tersebut untuk mengekalkan nisbah C/N/P yang dikirakan di bahagian [b]. [6 markah]
- Campuran gas yang mengandungi 40 mol % etilena (C_2H_4) dan 60 mol % oksigen disuap ke dalam reaktor pemangkin bagi penghasilan etilena oksida (C_2H_4O). Reaktor pemangkin berisipadu 500 L tersebut beroperasi pada 55 °C dan 35 atm. Hasil tindakbalas menunjukkan bahawa 35% daripada etilena yang pada mulanya terdapat di dalam reaktor ditukarkan kepada etilena oksida.



- [a] Berdasarkan andaian yang diberikan, kirakan,
 - jumlah etilena oksida yang dihasilkan dalam unit kg.
 - jumlah bilangan mol yang terdapat di dalam reaktor pada akhir tindak balas.
 - tekanan akhir reaktor.

Assume (i) all reactants and products are in the gaseous state, (ii) the temperature and volume of the reactor remain the same throughout the reaction, and (iii) the gas mixture behaves ideally.

[16 marks]

- [b] In reality, the gas mixture is compressible and behaving non-ideally, estimate the initial mass of the gas mixture fed to the reactor using the compressibility chart.

[9 marks]

3. [a] Briefly explain the following processes:

- [i] Batch
- [ii] Continuous
- [iii] Steady State

[6 marks]

- [b] An experiment on the growth rate of certain organism requires an environment of humid air enriched in oxygen. Three input streams (stream A, B and C) fed into an evaporation chamber to produce an output stream with the desired composition. The detail of input streams are:

- i. Stream A: Liquid water fed at the rate of $20 \text{ cm}^3/\text{min}$
- ii. Stream B : Air
- iii. Stream C: Pure oxygen with molar flowrate one-fifth of the molar flowrate of stream B.

The output gas is analysed and is found to contain 1.5 mol% water.

Calculate:

- [i] Mole flowrate (in mol/min) for stream A, B and C.
- [ii] Composition and mole flowrate of oxygen in the output gas stream.

[14 marks]

- [c] In the concentration process of fruit juice, a fresh extracted and strained juice containing 7.08 wt% solids is fed to a vacuum evaporator. In the evaporator, water is removed and the solids content increased to 58 wt% solids. For 1000 kg/h entering the vacuum evaporator, calculate the amount of the outlet streams of the concentrated juice and water.

[10 marks]

Andaikan (i) semua bahan tindak balas dan produk berada dalam keadaan gas, (ii) suhu dan isipadu reaktor kekal sama sepanjang tindak balas, dan (iii) campuran gas tersebut berkelakuan unggul.

[16 markah]

- [b] Pada hakikatnya campuran gas tersebut boleh dimampat dan berkelakuan tidak unggul, anggarkan jisim awal campuran gas di dalam reaktor tersebut dengan menggunakan carta kebolehmampatan.

[9 markah]

3. [a] Huraikan secara ringkas proses-proses berikut:

- [i] Kelompok
- [ii] Berterusan
- [iii] Keadaan mantap

[6 markah]

- [b] Suatu ujikaji bagi kadar tumbesaran bagi sesuatu organisma memerlukan persekitaran yang lembab dan oksigen berlebihan. Tiga aliran masuk (aliran A, B dan C) disuapkan ke dalam sebuah kebuk penyejatan untuk menghasilkan aliran yang mengandungi komposisi yang dikehendaki. Butiran aliran-aliran masuk adalah:

- i. Aliran A: Cecair air disuapkan pada kadar aliran $20 \text{ sm}^3/\text{min}$
- ii. Aliran B: Udara
- iii. Aliran C: Oksigen tulen dengan kadar aliran molar sebanyak satu perlima kadar aliran molar aliran B.

Aliran gas keluar dianalisa dan didapati mengandungi 1.5 % molar air.

Kirakan:

- [i] Kadar aliran molar (dalam mol/min) bagi aliran-aliran A, B dan C.
- [ii] Komposisi dan kadar aliran molar bagi oksigen dalam aliran gas keluar.

[14 markah]

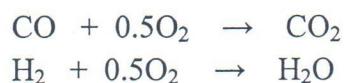
- [c] Dalam proses pemekatan jus oren, jus penyarian segar dan saringan mengandungi 7.08 % berat pepejal disuapkan ke dalam suatu penyejat vakum. Dalam penyejat, air disingkirkan dan kandungan pepejal meningkat kepada 58 % berat pepejal. Untuk 1000 kg/jam suapan yang memasuki penyejat vakum, kirakan jumlah aliran keluar jus pekat dan air.

[10 markah]

4. A fuel gas is burned with 20 mol% excess air. The combustion of CO is only 98% complete. Calculate the moles of each component in the exit gas if the fuel gas inlet is 100 kgmol.

Given:

- i. Combustion reaction is:



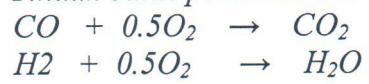
- ii. The composition (mol %) of the inlet fuel gas is 3.1% H₂, 27.2% CO, 5.6% O₂ and 63.6% N₂.

[20 marks]

4. Suatu gas bahan api dibakar dengan 20 % molar udara berlebihan. Pembakaran CO hanya 98 % lengkap. Kirakan molar bagi setiap komponen dalam aliran keluar gas sekiranya aliran masuk bahan api adalah 100 kgmol.

Diberi:

i. Tindak balas pembakaran:



ii. Komposisi (% molar) bagi aliran bahan api masuk adalah 3.1 % H_2 , 27.2 % CO, 5.6 % O_2 , 63.6 % N_2 .

[20 markah]

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