



First Semester Examination  
2019/2020 Academic Session

December 2019 / January 2020

**EMH 332 – Applied Thermodynamics  
[Termodinamik Gunaan]**

Duration : 3 hours  
[Masa : 3 jam]

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Please check that this paper contains **EIGHT [8]** printed pages including appendix before you begin the examination.

[*Sila pastikan bahawa kertas soalan ini mengandungi **LAPAN [8]** mukasurat bercetak beserta lampiran sebelum anda memulakan peperiksaan.*]

**INSTRUCTIONS** : Answer **ALL FIVE [5]** questions.  
[*ARAHAN* : Jawab **SEMUA LIMA [5]** 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.*]

**Note: Psychrometric Chart and Properties Tables are given in the Appendix.**  
Carta Psikrometri dan Jadual-jadual sifat diberikan dalam lampiran.

1. [a] For a steady flow taking place in an adiabatic mixing section, show that the temperature of mixing for any other ideal gases is given as:

Bagi aliran mantap yang berlaku di dalam bahagian campuran adiabatik, tunjukkan bahawa suhu campuran bagi semua gas unggul diberikan sebagai:

$$T = \frac{\sum m_i c_{pi} T_i}{\sum m_i c_{pi}}$$

(30 marks/markah)

- [b] A rigid vessel contains a gas mixture at 1 atm and 27°C contains 2 kmol CO<sub>2</sub> and 3 kmol of air. The volumetric analysis of air can be taken as 79% N<sub>2</sub> and 21% O<sub>2</sub>. The molar masses of carbon, oxygen and nitrogen are 12 kg/kmol, 32 kg/kmol and 28 kg/kmol. The universal gas constant, R = 8.3145 kJ/kmol.K; and 1 atm = 101.325 kPa.

Sebuah kebuk tegar mengandungi campuran gas pada 1 atm dan 27°C, mengandungi sebanyak 2 kmol CO<sub>2</sub> dan 3 kmol udara. Analisis volumetri untuk udara boleh di ambil sebagai 79% N<sub>2</sub> dan 21% O<sub>2</sub>. Jisim molar bagi karbon ialah 12 kg/kmol, oksigen 32 kg/kmol dan nitrogen 28 kg/kmol. Pemalar gas unggul, R= 8.3145 kJ/ kmol.K dan 1 atm = 101.325 kPa.

**Calculate:**

Kirakan:

- (i) The masses of O<sub>2</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>, CO<sub>2</sub>, and the total mass.

Jisim bagi O<sub>2</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>, CO<sub>2</sub>, dan jumlah jisim.

(20 marks/markah)

- (ii) The percentage of carbon content by mass.

Peratus kandungan karbon secara jisim.

(10 marks/markah)

- (iii) The mixture molar mass and specific gas constant.

Jisim molar campuran dan pemalar spesifik gas.

(20 marks/markah)

- (iv) The specific volume of the mixture.

Isipadu spesifik bagi campuran.

(20 marks/markah)

2. [a] With the aid of T-S diagram, explain the appearance of water droplets on the surface of cold glass filled by ice cubes.

Dengan bantuan gambarajah T-S, terangkan kewujudan titisan air yang terjadi pada permukaan gelas sejuk yang diisi dengan kiub ais.

(20 marks/markah)

- [b] Cooling coil is tested at ambient temperature of  $25^{\circ}\text{C}$  and 80% relative humidity. Use the attached psychrometric chart to calculate:

Gegelung penyejukan diuji pada suhu persekitaran  $25^{\circ}\text{C}$  dan 80% kelembapan relatif. Dengan menggunakan carta psikrometri yang disertakan, kirakan:

- (i) The coil temperature in which the water vapor will start to condense on the coil surface.

Suhu gegelung wap air apabila wap air berkenaan mula memeluwap pada permukaan gegelung.

(20marks/markah)

- (ii) Specific heat absorbed by the cooling coil.

Haba tentu yang diserap oleh gegelung penyejukan.

(20 marks/markah)

- [c] Two air streams are mixed steadily and adiabatically. The first stream at  $15^{\circ}\text{C}$  and 70% relative humidity enters at a rate of  $200 \text{ m}^3/\text{min}$ , while the second stream at  $25^{\circ}\text{C}$  and 80% relative humidity enters at a rate of  $50 \text{ m}^3/\text{min}$ . Assuming that the mixing process occurs at a pressure of 1 atm.

Dua arus udara bercampur secara mantap dan adiabatik. Arus pertama pada  $15^{\circ}\text{C}$  dan kelembapan relatif 70% masuk pada kadar  $200 \text{ m}^3/\text{min}$ , sementara arus kedua pada  $25^{\circ}\text{C}$  dan kelembapan relatif 80% masuk pada kadar  $50 \text{ m}^3/\text{min}$ . Dengan mengandaikan bahawa proses campuran berlaku pada tekanan 1 atm.

**Calculate:**

Kirakan:

- (i) The specific humidity of the mixture.

Kelembapan spesifik untuk campuran.

(10 marks/markah)

- (ii) The relative humidity of the mixture.

Kelembapan relatif untuk campuran.

(10 marks/markah)

- (iii) The dry bulb temperature of the mixture.

Suhu bebuli kering campuran.

(10 marks/markah)

- (iv) The volume flow rate of the mixture.

Kadar aliran isipadu campuran.

(10 marks/markah)

3. [a] Calculate the temperature at which 50% of hydrogen gas ( $H_2$ ) dissociates into hydrogen (H) at the pressure of 1.91 bar.

*Kirakan suhu bagi 50% gas hidrogen ( $H_2$ ) terurai kepada hidrogen pada tekanan 1.91 bar.*

**(30 marks/markah)**

- [b] An unknown hydrocarbon is burnt at atmospheric pressure with dry air. The volumetric analysis of the products on dry basis is 11%  $CO_2$ , 1% CO, 3%  $O_2$  and 85%  $N_2$ .

*Suatu hidrokarbon yang tidak diketahui dibakar pada tekanan atmosfera dengan udara kering. Analisis volumetri bagi produk berasaskan kekeringan ialah 11%  $CO_2$ , 1% CO, 3%  $O_2$  dan 85%  $N_2$ .*

**Calculate:**

*Kirakan:*

- (i) **Theoretical air-fuel ratio.**

*Nisbah teori udara-bahan api.*

**(20 marks/markah)**

- (ii) **Actual air-fuel ratio.**

*Nisbah sebenar udara-bahan api.*

**(20 marks/markah)**

- (iii) **Dew-point temperature of gas products.**

*Suhu titik embun produk-produk gas.*

**(20 marks/markah)**

- (iv) **Amount of greenhouse emissions in kg/kg fuel.**

*Amaun emisi rumah-hijau dalam kg/kg bahan api.*

**(10 marks/markah)**

4. [a] Explain the effects of compression ratio, engine speed, cylinder size, and stroke/bore ratio on the engine friction.

*Terangkan kesan-kesan nisbah mampatan, halaju enjin, saiz silinder dan nisbah lejang/jara ke atas geseran enjin.*

**(30 marks/markah)**

- [b] Some generalized full load design data for naturally aspirated four-stroke direct injection (DI) diesel engines is given in Table 4 b:

*Data reka bentuk untuk sebuah enjin diesel empat lejang suntikan terus sedutan tabii ketika beban puncak diberikan dalam Jadual 4 b:*

**Table 4 b**  
*Jadual 4 b*

No.	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Brake specific fuel consumption (kg/MJ)</b> <i>Penggunaan bahan api spesifik brek (kg/MJ)</i>	<b>0.068</b>	<b>0.063</b>	<b>0.061</b>	<b>0.064</b>	<b>0.076</b>
<b>Brake mean effective pressure (bar)</b> <i>Tekanan berkesan min brek (bar)</i>	<b>7.24</b>	<b>8.00</b>	<b>8.08</b>	<b>7.70</b>	<b>6.93</b>
<b>Volumetric efficiency (%)</b> <i>Kecekapan isipadu (%)</i>	<b>89.8</b>	<b>88.3</b>	<b>82.1</b>	<b>77.7</b>	<b>76.2</b>
<b>Air-fuel ratio</b> <i>Nisbah udara-bahan api</i>					
<b>Brake specific air consumption (kg/MJ)</b> <i>Penggunaan udara spesifik brek (kg/MJ)</i>					

**Complete the table by calculating.**  
*Lengkapkan jadual dengan mengira.*

- (i) The air-fuel ratio.  
*nisbah udara-bahan api.* (45 marks/markah)

(ii) The brake specific air consumption.  
*penggunaan udara spesifik brek.* (15 marks/markah)

**The ambient pressure is 1.05 bar and the ambient temperature is 17°C.**

Tekanan persekitaran ialah 1.05 bar dan suhu persekitaran ialah 17°C.

- (iii) Explain the trend of air-fuel ratio and brake specific air consumption for the design data from no. 1 to no. 5.

*Terangkan pola untuk nisbah udara-bahan api dan penggunaan udara spesifik brek pada data reka bentuk uji dari nombor 1 ke nombor 5.*

**(10 marks/markah)**

5. [a] Draw a p-V diagram for a four-stage compression process and label salient points in the diagram. List THREE (3) advantages of multi-stage compression.

*Lukis gambarajah p-V untuk proses mampatan empat-peringkat dan label titik-titik penting pada gambarajah p-V. Senaraikan TIGA (3) kelebihan proses pemampatan berbilang-peringkat.*

(30 marks/markah)

- [b] A four-stage compressor operates between limits of 1 bar and 112 bar. The index of compression in each stage is 1.28. The temperature at the start of compression in each stage is 32°C and the intermediate pressures are chosen so that the work is divided equally among the stages. Neglecting clearance volume.

*Sebuah pemampat empat-peringkat beroperasi pada had-had tekanan 1 bar dan 112 bar. Indeks mampatan untuk setiap peringkat ialah 1.28. Suhu pada permulaan proses mampatan untuk setiap peringkat ialah 32°C dan tekanan perantaraan dipilih supaya kerja mampatan yang diperlukan diagihkan secara sama untuk semua peringkat. Dengan mengabaikan isipadu kelegaan.*

**Calculate:**

*Kirakan:*

- (i) The temperature at delivery from each stage.

*Suhu penghantaran untuk setiap peringkat.*

(15 marks/markah)

- (ii) The volume of free air delivered per kWh at 1.013 bar and 15°C.

*Isipadu udara bebas yang dihantar untuk setiap kWh pada 1.013 bar dan 15°C.*

(35 marks/markah)

- (iii) The isothermal efficiency.

*Kecekapan isoterma.*

(20 marks/markah)

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## Appendix 1

*Lampiran 1*

Psychrometrics

6.11

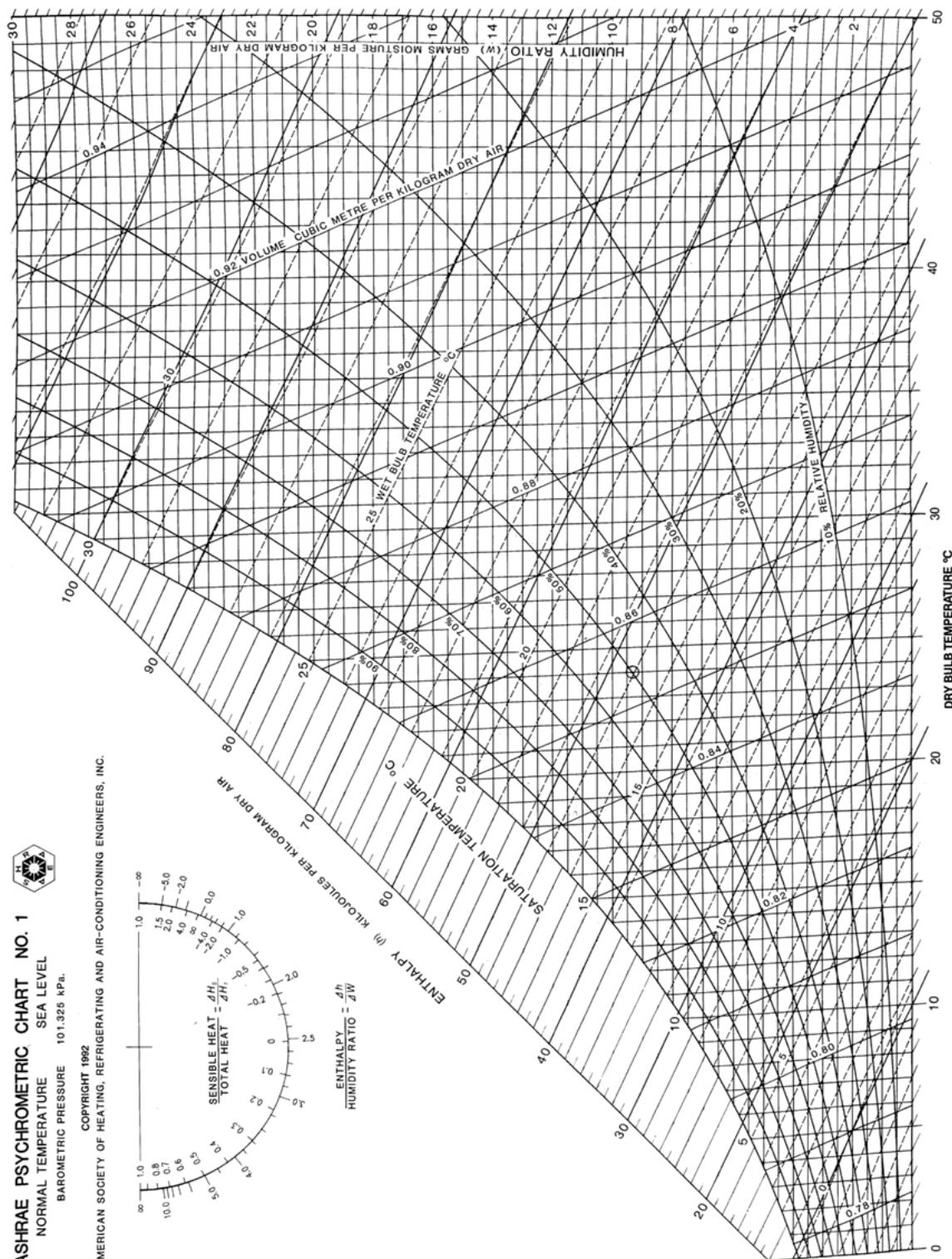


Fig. 1 ASHRAE Psychrometric Chart No. 1

**Appendix 2**  
*Lampiran 2*

Natural logarithms of the equilibrium constant  $K_p$

The equilibrium constant  $K_p$  for the reaction  $\nu_A A + \nu_B B \rightleftharpoons \nu_C C + \nu_D D$  is defined as  $K_p = \frac{P_C^{\nu_C} P_D^{\nu_D}}{P_A^{\nu_A} P_B^{\nu_B}}$

Temp., K	$H_2 \rightleftharpoons 2H$	$O_2 \rightleftharpoons 2O$	$N_2 \rightleftharpoons 2N$	$H_2O \rightleftharpoons H_2 + \frac{1}{2}O_2$	$H_2O \rightleftharpoons \frac{1}{2}H_2 + OH$	$CO_2 \rightleftharpoons CO + \frac{1}{2}O_2$	$\frac{1}{2}N_2 + \frac{1}{2}O_2 \rightleftharpoons NO$
298	-164.005	-186.975	-367.480	-92.208	-106.208	-103.762	-35.052
500	-92.827	-105.630	-213.372	-52.691	-60.281	-57.616	-20.295
1000	-39.803	-45.150	-99.127	-23.163	-26.034	-23.529	-9.388
1200	-30.874	-35.005	-80.011	-18.182	-20.283	-17.871	-7.569
1400	-24.463	-27.742	-66.329	-14.609	-16.099	-13.842	-6.270
1600	-19.637	-22.285	-56.055	-11.921	-13.066	-10.830	-5.294
1800	-15.866	-18.030	-48.051	-9.826	-10.657	-8.497	-4.536
2000	-12.840	-14.622	-41.645	-8.145	-8.728	-6.635	-3.931
2200	-10.353	-11.827	-36.391	-6.768	-7.148	-5.120	-3.433
2400	-8.276	-9.497	-32.011	-5.619	-5.832	-3.860	-3.019
2600	-6.517	-7.521	-28.304	-4.648	-4.719	-2.801	-2.671
2800	-5.002	-5.826	-25.117	-3.812	-3.763	-1.894	-2.372
3000	-3.685	-4.357	-22.359	-3.086	-2.937	-1.111	-2.114
3200	-2.534	-3.072	-19.937	-2.451	-2.212	-0.429	-1.888
3400	-1.516	-1.935	-17.800	-1.891	-1.576	0.169	-1.690
3600	-0.609	-0.926	-15.898	-1.392	-1.088	0.701	-1.513
3800	0.202	-0.019	-14.199	-0.945	-0.501	1.176	-1.356
4000	0.934	0.796	-12.660	-0.542	-0.044	1.599	-1.216
4500	2.486	2.513	-9.414	0.312	0.920	2.490	-0.921
5000	3.725	3.895	-6.807	0.996	1.689	3.197	-0.686
5500	4.743	5.023	-4.666	1.560	2.318	3.771	-0.497
6000	5.590	5.963	-2.865	2.032	2.843	4.245	-0.341

Saturation Steam Table

Sat.	
Temp., <i>T</i> °C	press., <i>P<sub>sat</sub></i> kPa
35	5.6291
40	7.3851
45	9.5953
50	12.352
55	15.763
60	19.947