

UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

**Peperiksaan Semester Kedua
Sidang Akademik 1992/93**

April 1993

IKK 200/4 - PENGANTAR OPERASI PEMINDAHAN

Masa : [3 jam]

Sila pastikan bahawa kertas soalan ini mengandungi **SEMBILAN (9)** mukasurat (termasuk lampiran) yang bercetak sebelum anda memulakan peperiksaan ini.

Jawab **LIMA (5)** soalan. Semua soalan mesti dijawab di dalam Bahasa Malaysia.

1. Penghasilan suatu gas pengeluar berkomposisi (% mol)

CH_4 1.6%; CO 28.0%; CO_2 4.4%;

H_2 1.9%; N_2 56.0%; H_2O 8.1%

memerlukan

- (a) Udara kering,
- (b) Arang kok yang mengandungi 60% berat karbon, lembap, oksigen, dan abu,
- (c) 0.2 kg stim/kg arang kok.

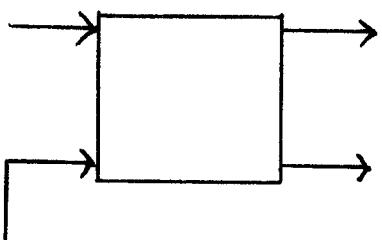
Apakah analisis arang kok yang digunakan itu?

(100 markah)

2. Tindakbalas batu kapur taktulen dengan asid sulfurik 73.5% menghasilkan gas dan kek seperti berikut:

Batu Kapur

CaCO_3
Lengai



Gas

CO_2
 H_2O

Asid 1000 kg

H_2SO_4 73.5%
 H_2O 26.5%

Kek

| | |
|-------------------------|--------|
| CaSO_4 | 86.54% |
| CaCO_3 | 3.11% |
| H_2SO_4 | 1.35% |
| H_2O | 6.23% |
| Lengai | 2.77% |

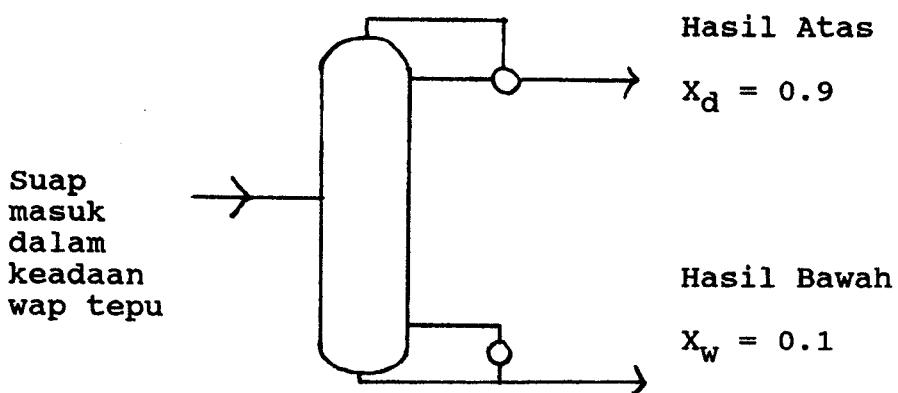
Dengan menggunakan 1000 kg larutan asid sebagai dasar penghitungan, tentukan

- (a) Darjah penyempurnaan tindakbalas.
- (b) Analisis gas-gas terpecah.

(Berat atom Ca = 40, C = 12, H = 1, O = 16, S = 32)

(100 markah)

3. Penyulingan sesuatu sistem binari ideal memberikan:



Kalau nisbah refluks ialah 2 kali nilai minimum dan silangan di antara garis q dengan lengkungan keseimbangan ialah (0.2, 0.4), melalui kaedah pengiraan, tentukan persamaan untuk garis operasi bawah.

(100 markah)

4. Methyl alkohol mengalir di dalam bahagian dalam paip satu penukar haba jenis kembar (double pipe exchanger), disejukkan menggunakan air yang mengalir di bahagian jaket. Paip dalam, diperbuat dari 1 in (25 mm) jadual 40 besi keluli. Kekonduksian terma keluli ialah 26 Btu/ft $^{\circ}$ F (45 W/m $^{\circ}$ C). Pekali pemindahan haba dan faktor cemaran adalah seperti di jadual 1.

Diberi bahawa untuk Paip 1 in Jadual 40

$$D_i = 1.049 \text{ in} \quad D_o = 1.315 \text{ in}, \quad x_w = 0.133 \text{ in}$$

Jadual 1

| | Pekali Pemindahan haba | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|------------------|
| | Btu/ft $^{\circ}$ F | W/m $^{\circ}$ C |
| Pekali Alkohol h_i | 180 | 1020 |
| Pekali Air h_o | 300 | 1700 |
| Faktor Cemaran dalaman h_{di} | 1000 | 5680 |
| Faktor Cemaran Luar h_{do} | 500 | 2240 |

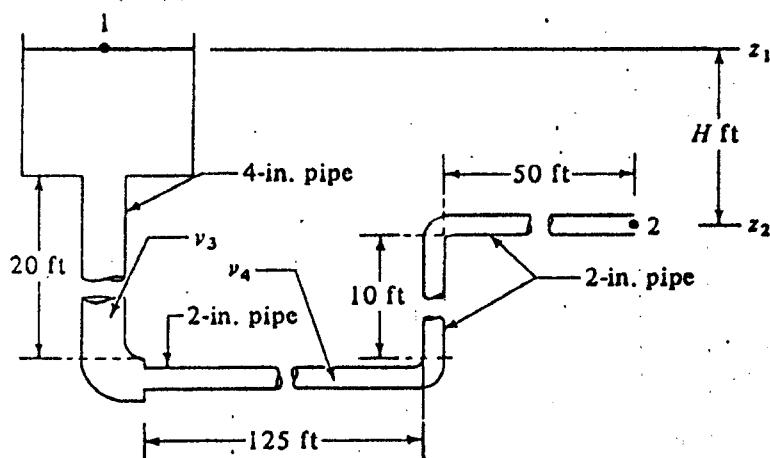
- (a) Terbitkan persamaan Log Luas Purata bagi sistem pemindahan haba secara songsang.
- (b) Gunakan persamaan yang diterbitkan untuk mencari Log Garis Rentas Purata.
- (c) Kirakan berapakah jumlah pemindahan haba keseluruhan berdasarkan luas luar paip bahagian dalam.

(100 markah)

5. Satu tangki menyimpan air di dataran tinggi pada suhu 82.2°F seperti ditunjukkan dalam gambarajah. Adalah diharapkan, kadar discas pada titek 2 ialah $0.223 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$. Berapakah ketinggian permukaan air, H , dalam meter, yang terkandung di dalam tangki relatif kepada titek discas. Paip yang digunakan ialah jenis keluli jadual 40. Gunakan jadual kehilangan kepada faktor geseran.

$$\text{Diberi } \rho_{\text{air}} = 60.53 \text{ lbm/ft}^3$$

$$\mu_{\text{air}} = 2.33 \times 10^{-4} \text{ lbm/ft s}$$

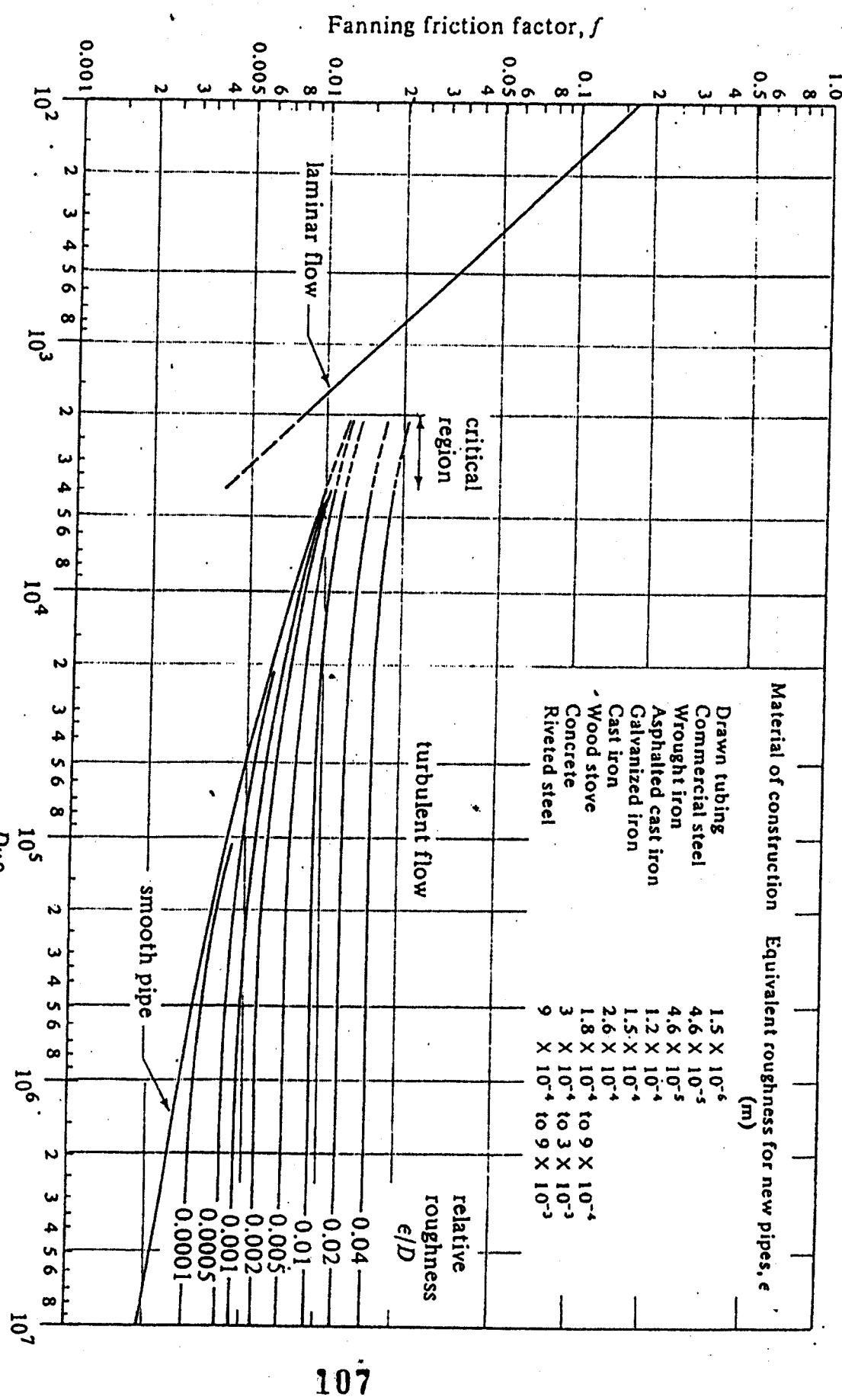


(100 markah)

6. Adalah dicadangkan di dalam satu kilang pemprosesan kimia, untuk mengepam 10000 kg/h toluene pada suhu 114°C dan 1.1 atm absolute dari satu pengulang didih (reboiler) turus penyulingan kepada unit penyulingan kedua tanpa mendinginkan toluene terlebih dahulu sebelum ia masuk ke dalam pam. Kiranya kehilangan geseran pada talian antara pengulang didih dan pam ialah 7 kN/m^2 dan ketumpatan toluene ialah 866 kg/m^3 . Berapa tinggi di atas pamkah patut paras cecair di dalam pengulang didih perlu dikekalkan supaya menghasilkan Net Sedutan kepala (NPSH) 2.5 m.

(100 markah)

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*Friction Loss for Turbulent Flow Through
Valves and Fittings*

IKK 200/4

| <i>Type of Fitting or Valve</i> | <i>Frictional Loss, Number of Velocity Heads, K_f</i> | <i>Frictional Loss, Equivalent Length of Straight Pipe in Pipe Diameters, L/D</i> |
|---------------------------------|---|---|
| Elbow, 45° | 0.35 | 17 |
| Elbow, 90° | 0.75 | 35 |
| Tee | 1 | 50 |
| Return bend | 1.5 | 75 |
| Coupling | 0.04 | 2 |
| Union | 0.04 | 2 |
| Gate valve | | |
| Wide open | 0.17 | 9 |
| Half open | 4.5 | 225 |
| Globe valve | | |
| Wide open | 6.0 | 300 |
| Half open | 9.5 | 475 |
| Angle valve, wide open | 2.0 | 100 |
| Check valve | | |
| Ball | 70.0 | 3500 |
| Swing | 2.0 | 100 |
| Water meter, disk | 7.0 | 350 |

*Friction Loss for Laminar Flow Through Valves
and Fittings (K_l)*

| <i>Type of Fitting or Valve</i> | <i>Frictional Loss, Number of Velocity Heads, K_f, Reynolds Number</i> | | | | | |
|---|--|-----|-----|-----|------|-----------|
| | 50 | 100 | 200 | 400 | 1000 | Turbulent |
| Elbow, 90° | 17 | 7 | 2.5 | 1.2 | 0.85 | 0.75 |
| Tee | 9 | 4.8 | 3.0 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 1.0 |
| Globe valve | 28 | 22 | 17 | 14 | 10 | 6.0 |
| Check valve, swing | 55 | 17 | 9 | 5.8 | 3.2 | 2.0 |

$$\begin{aligned}
 1 \text{ micron} &= 10^{-6} \text{ m} = 10^{-4} \text{ cm} = 10^{-3} \text{ mm} = 1 \mu\text{m} \text{ (micrometer)} \\
 1 \text{ \AA (angstrom)} &= 10^{-10} \text{ m} = 10^{-4} \mu\text{m} \\
 1 \text{ mile} &= 5280 \text{ ft} \\
 1 \text{ m} &= 3.2808 \text{ ft} = 39.37 \text{ in.}
 \end{aligned}$$

A.1-4 Mass

$$1 \text{ lb}_m = 453.59 \text{ g} = 0.45359 \text{ kg}$$

$$1 \text{ lb}_m = 16 \text{ oz} = 7000 \text{ grains}$$

$$1 \text{ kg} = 1000 \text{ g} = 2.2046 \text{ lb}_m$$

$$1 \text{ ton (short)} = 2000 \text{ lb}_m$$

$$1 \text{ ton (long)} = 2240 \text{ lb}_m$$

$$1 \text{ ton (metric)} = 1000 \text{ kg}$$

A.1-5 Standard Acceleration of Gravity

$$g = 9.80665 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$g = 980.665 \text{ cm/s}^2$$

$$g = 32.174 \text{ ft/s}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 g_e \text{ (gravitational conversion factor)} &= 32.1740 \text{ lb}_m \cdot \text{ft/lb}_t \cdot \text{s}^2 \\
 &= 980.665 \text{ g}_m \cdot \text{cm/g}_t \cdot \text{s}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

A.1-6 Volume

$$1 \text{ L (liter)} = 1000 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$1 \text{ in.}^3 = 16.387 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$1 \text{ ft}^3 = 28.317 \text{ L (liter)}$$

$$1 \text{ ft}^3 = 0.028317 \text{ m}^3$$

$$1 \text{ ft}^3 = 7.481 \text{ U.S. gal}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 1 \text{ m}^3 &= 1000 \text{ L (liter)} \\
 1 \text{ U.S. gal} &= 4 \text{ qt} \\
 1 \text{ U.S. gal} &= 3.7854 \text{ L (liter)} \\
 1 \text{ U.S. gal} &= 3785.4 \text{ cm}^3 \\
 1 \text{ British gal} &= 1.20094 \text{ U.S. gal} \\
 1 \text{ m}^3 &= 264.17 \text{ U.S. gal}
 \end{aligned}$$

103

A.1-7 Force

$$1 \text{ g} \cdot \text{cm/s}^2 \text{ (dyn)} = 10^{-5} \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m/s}^2 = 10^{-5} \text{ N (newton)}$$

$$1 \text{ g} \cdot \text{cm/s}^2 = 7.2330 \times 10^{-5} \text{ lb}_m \cdot \text{ft/s}^2 \text{ (poundal)}$$

$$1 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m/s}^2 = 1 \text{ N (newton)}$$

$$1 \text{ lb}_t = 4.4482 \text{ N}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 1 \text{ g} \cdot \text{cm/s}^2 &= 2.2481 \times 10^{-6} \text{ lb}_t \\
 1 \text{ psia} &= 1 \text{ lb}_t/\text{in.}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

A.1-8 Pressure

$$\begin{aligned}
 1 \text{ bar} &= 1 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa (pascal)} = 1 \times 10^5 \text{ N/m}^2 \\
 1 \text{ psia} &= 2.0360 \text{ in. Hg at } 0^\circ\text{C} \\
 1 \text{ psia} &= 2.311 \text{ ft H}_2\text{O at } 70^\circ\text{F} \\
 1 \text{ psia} &= 51.715 \text{ mm Hg at } 0^\circ\text{C} (\rho_{Hg} = 13.5955 \text{ g/cm}^3) \\
 1 \text{ atm} &= 14.696 \text{ psia} = 1.01325 \times 10^5 \text{ N/m}^2 = 1.01325 \text{ bar} \\
 1 \text{ atm} &= 760 \text{ mm Hg at } 0^\circ\text{C} = 1.01325 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa} \\
 1 \text{ atm} &= 29.921 \text{ in. Hg at } 0^\circ\text{C} \\
 1 \text{ atm} &= 33.90 \text{ ft H}_2\text{O at } 4^\circ\text{C}
 \end{aligned}$$

A.1-9 Power

$$\begin{aligned}
 1 \text{ hp} &= 0.74570 \text{ kW} \\
 1 \text{ hp} &= 550 \text{ ft} \cdot \text{lb}_f/\text{s} \\
 1 \text{ hp} &= 0.7068 \text{ btu/s}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 1 \text{ watt (W)} &= 14.340 \text{ cal/min} \\
 1 \text{ btu/h} &= 0.29307 \text{ W (watt)} \\
 1 \text{ J/s (joule/s)} &= 1 \text{ W}
 \end{aligned}$$

A.1-10 Heat, Energy, Work

$$\begin{aligned}
 1 \text{ J} &= 1 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m} = 1 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^2/\text{s}^2 \\
 1 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^2/\text{s}^2 &= 1 \text{ J (joule)} = 10^7 \text{ g} \cdot \text{cm}^2/\text{s}^2 \text{ (erg)} \\
 1 \text{ btu} &= 1055.06 \text{ J} = 1.05506 \text{ kJ} \\
 1 \text{ btu} &= 252.16 \text{ cal (thermochemical)} \\
 1 \text{ kcal (thermochemical)} &= 1000 \text{ cal} = 4.1840 \text{ kJ} \\
 1 \text{ cal (thermochemical)} &= 4.1840 \text{ J} \\
 1 \text{ cal (IT)} &= 41.868 \text{ J} \\
 1 \text{ btu} &= 251.996 \text{ cal (IT)} \\
 1 \text{ btu} &= 778.17 \text{ ft} \cdot \text{lb}_r \\
 1 \text{ hp} \cdot \text{h} &= 0.7457 \text{ kW} \cdot \text{h} \\
 1 \text{ hp} \cdot \text{h} &= 2544.5 \text{ btu} \\
 1 \text{ ft} \cdot \text{lb}_r &= 1.35582 \text{ J} \\
 1 \text{ ft} \cdot \text{lb}_r/\text{lb}_m &= 2.9890 \text{ J/kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

A.1-11 Thermal Conductivity

$$\begin{aligned}
 1 \text{ btu/h} \cdot \text{ft} \cdot {}^\circ\text{F} &= 4.1365 \times 10^{-3} \text{ cal/s} \cdot \text{cm} \cdot {}^\circ\text{C} \\
 1 \text{ btu/h} \cdot \text{ft} \cdot {}^\circ\text{C} &= 1.73073 \text{ W/m} \cdot \text{K}
 \end{aligned}$$

A.1-12 Heat-Transfer Coefficient

$$\begin{aligned}
 1 \text{ btu/h} \cdot \text{ft}^2 \cdot {}^\circ\text{F} &= 1.3571 \times 10^{-4} \text{ cal/s} \cdot \text{cm}^2 \cdot {}^\circ\text{C} \\
 1 \text{ btu/h} \cdot \text{ft}^2 \cdot {}^\circ\text{F} &= 5.6783 \times 10^{-4} \text{ W/cm}^2 \cdot \text{C} \\
 1 \text{ btu/h} \cdot \text{ft}^2 \cdot {}^\circ\text{C} &= 5.6783 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \text{K} \\
 1 \text{ kcal/h} \cdot \text{m}^2 \cdot {}^\circ\text{F} &= 0.2048 \text{ btu/h ft}^2 \cdot {}^\circ\text{F}
 \end{aligned}$$

A.1-13 Viscosity

$$\begin{aligned}
 1 \text{ cp} &= 10^{-2} \text{ g/cm} \cdot \text{s (poise)} \\
 1 \text{ cp} &= 2.4191 \text{ lb}_t/\text{ft} \cdot \text{h} \\
 1 \text{ cp} &= 6.7197 \times 10^{-4} \text{ lb}_m/\text{ft} \cdot \text{s} \\
 1 \text{ cp} &= 10^{-3} \text{ Pa} \cdot \text{s} = 10^{-3} \text{ kg/m} \cdot \text{s} = 10^{-3} \text{ N} \cdot \text{s/m}^2 \\
 1 \text{ cp} &= 2.0886 \times 10^{-5} \text{ lb}_t \cdot \text{s}/\text{ft}^2 \\
 1 \text{ Pa} \cdot \text{s} &= 1 \text{ N} \cdot \text{s/m}^2 = 1 \text{ kg/m} \cdot \text{s} = 1000 \text{ cp}
 \end{aligned}$$