

**UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA**

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

**Jun 1993**

**IKK 203/4 - OPERASI UNIT I**

**Masa : [3 Jam]**

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Sila pastikan bahawa kertas soalan ini mengandungi LAPAN (8) mukasurat (termasuk Lampiran) yang bercetak sebelum anda memulakan peperiksaan ini.

Jawab 4 dari 5 soalan. Semua soalan mesti dijawab di dalam Bahasa Malaysia.

1. Adalah dicadangkan di dalam satu kilang pemprosesan kimia, untuk mengepam 10000 kg/h toluene pada suhu  $114^{\circ}\text{C}$  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  $7 \text{ kN/m}^2$  dan ketumpatan toluene ialah  $866 \text{ kg/m}^3$ . Berapa tinggi di atas pamkah patut paras cecair di dalam pengulang didih perlu dikekalkan supaya menghasilkan Net Sedutan kepada (NPSH) 2.5 m.

(100 markah)

2. Air disimpan di dalam takungan terletak di tempat yang tinggi. Untuk menjanakan tenaga, air dialirkan dari takungan melalui bebuluh besar kepada satu turbin dan selepas itu melalui bebuluh yang serupa saiznya. Pada satu titek bebuluh 89.5 m di atas turbin, meter tekanan menunjukkan 172.4 kPa dan pada takat 5 m di bawah turbin tekanannya ialah 89.6 kPa. Kadar aliran air ialah  $0.8 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$ . Kuasa keluaran dari aci turbin ialah 658 kw. Ketumpatan air ialah  $1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ . Kalauolah efisiensi turbin dalam menukar tenaga mekanik dari bendalir ke aci turbin ialah  $n_t = 0.89$ . Kirakan berapakah kehilangan geseran di dalam turbin dalam J/Kg.

(100 Markah)

3. Satu tangki berukuran garis rentas 1.25 m dan tingginya 1.85 m diisi dengan susu getah ke tahap 1.25 m berkelikatan 10 Poise dan berketumpatan  $754 \text{ kg/m}^3$ . Tangki yang digunakan tidak bersetekat. Sejenis kipas tiga-bilah berukuran rentas 0.3 m dipasangkan di dalam tangki 0.3 m daripada dasar. Kiranya kuasa motor yang sedia ada ialah 10 hp. Pastikan adakah kuasa motor ini mencukupi untuk mengaduk pada kecepatan 1000 revolusi/min.

(100 markah)

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diberi } \rho_{\text{air}} &= 60.53 \text{ lbm/ft}^3 \\ \mu_{\text{air}} &= 2.33 \times 10^{-4} \text{ lbm/ft s} \end{aligned}$$

(100 markah)

5. Air pada suhu  $68^{\circ}\text{F}$  dipam pada kadar malar  $5 \text{ ft}^3/\text{min}$  keatas satu penjerap dari satu tangki yang berada di atas dataran rendah. Titik discas paip ialah 15 kaki di atas dataran dan air didiscas dengan menggunakan paip 2" Sch 40. Jika kehilangan geseran boleh dianggarkan pada  $0.8 \text{ ft lbf/lbm}$ , ditakat manakah pada tangki pembekal mestilah air dikekalkan kiranya pam dapat memberi kuasa nett  $1/8\text{hp}$ .

Diberi, bahawa

$$\eta_{\text{Wp}} = -w_s - h_{fs}$$

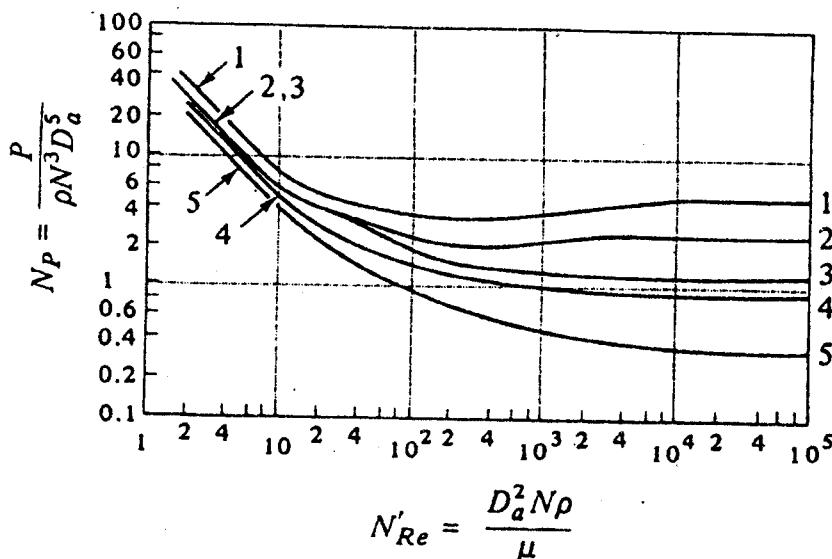
(100 markah)

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$$N_p = \frac{P}{\rho N^3 D_a^5} \quad (\text{SI})$$

$$N_p = \frac{P g_c}{\rho N^3 D_a^5} \quad (\text{English})$$

where  $P$  — power in J/s or W. In English units,  $P = \text{ft} \cdot \text{lb}_f/\text{s}$ .



*Power correlations for various impellers and baffles (see Fig. 3.4-3c for dimensions  $D_a$ ,  $D_i$ ,  $J$ , and  $W$ ).*

*Curve 1.* Flat six-blade turbine with disk (like Fig. 3.4-3 but six blades);  $D_a/W = 5$ ; four baffles each  $D_i/J = 12$ .

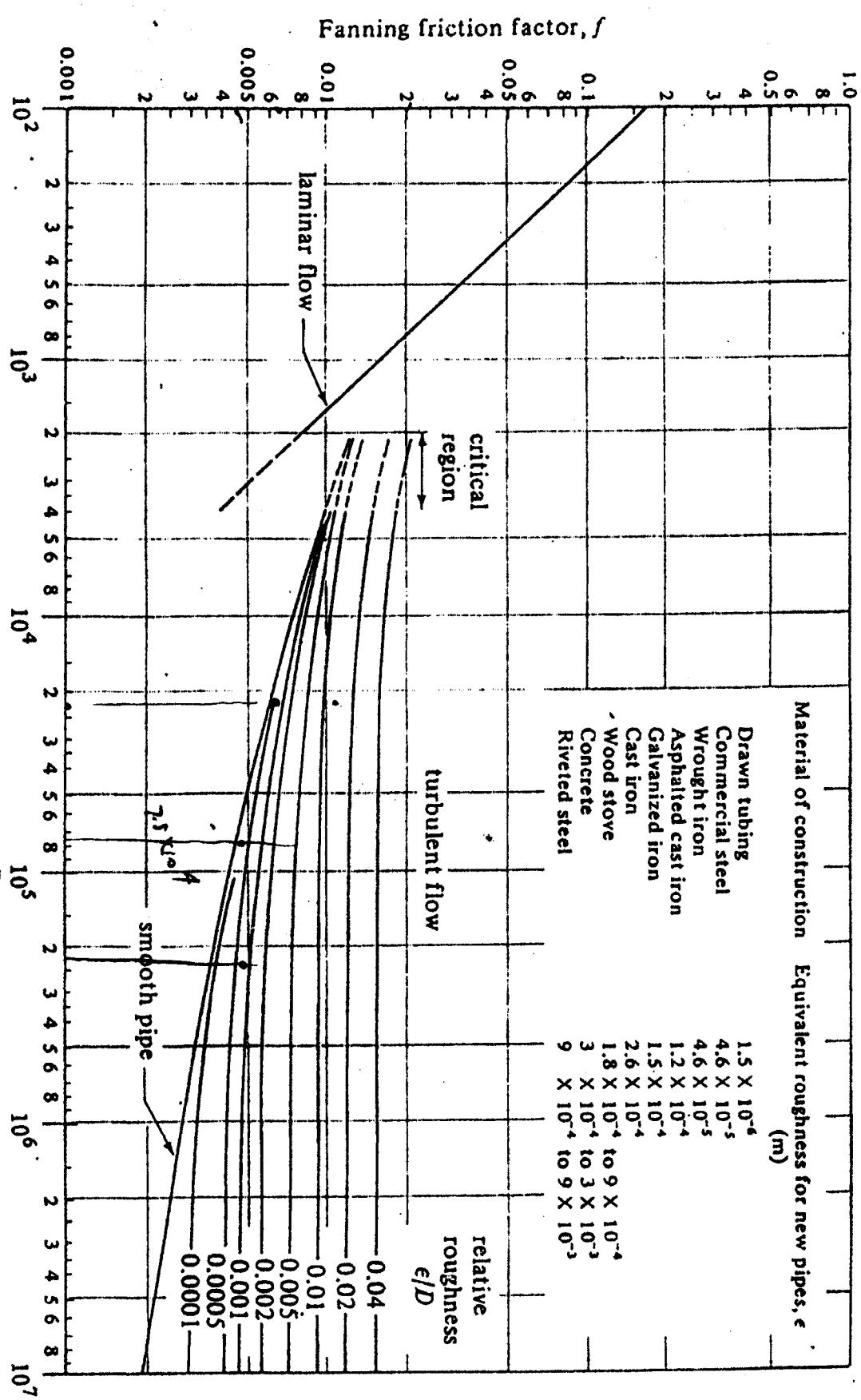
*Curve 2.* Flat six-blade open turbine (like Fig. 3.4-2c);  $D_a/W = 8$ ; four baffles each  $D_i/J = 12$ .

*Curve 3.* Six-blade open turbine but blades at  $45^\circ$  (like Fig. 3.4-2d);  $D_a/W = 8$ ; four baffles each  $D_i/J = 12$ .

*Curve 4.* Propeller (like Fig. 3.4-1); pitch =  $2D_a$ ; four baffles each  $D_i/J = 10$ ; also holds for same propeller in angular off-center position with no baffles.

*Curve 5.* Propeller; pitch =  $D_a$ ; four baffles each  $D_i/J = 10$ ; also holds for same propeller in angular off-center position with no baffles.

[Curves 1, 2, and 3 reprinted with permission from R. L. Bates, P. A. Fondy, and R. R. Corpstein, *Ind. Eng. Chem. Proc. Des. Dev.*, 2, 310 (1963). Copyright by the American Chemical Society. Curves 4 and 5 from J. H. Rushton, E. W. Costich, and H. J. Everett, *Chem. Eng. Progr.*, 46, 395, 467 (1950). With permission.]



$$\text{Reynolds number, } N_{Re} = \frac{\rho D v}{\mu}$$

Friction factors for fluids inside pipes. [Based on L. F. Moody, Trans. A.S.M.E., 66, 671, (1944); Mech. Eng. 69, 1005 (1947). With permission.]

*Friction Loss for Turbulent Flow Through  
Valves and Fittings*

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<i>Type of Fitting or Valve</i>	<i>Frictional Loss, Number of Velocity Heads, K<sub>f</sub></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<sub>1</sub>)*

<i>Type of Fitting or Valve</i>	<i>Frictional Loss, Number of Velocity Heads, K<sub>f</sub>, 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

1 micron =  $10^{-6}$  m =  $10^{-6}$  cm =  $10^{-7}$  mm =  $1\text{ }\mu\text{m}$  (micrometer)

1 Å (angstrom) =  $10^{-10}$  m =  $10^{-4}$  μm

1 mile = 5280 ft

1 m = 3.2808 ft = 39.37 in.

#### A.1-4 Mass

1 lb<sub>m</sub> = 453.59 g = 0.45359 kg

1 lb<sub>m</sub> = 16 oz = 7000 grains

1 kg = 1000 g = 2.2046 lb<sub>m</sub>

1 ton (short) = 2000 lb<sub>m</sub>

1 ton (long) = 2240 lb<sub>m</sub>

1 ton (metric) = 1000 kg

#### A.1-5 Standard Acceleration of Gravity

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

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

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

$g_r$  (gravitational conversion factor) =  $32.1740 \text{ lb}_m \cdot \text{ft/lb}_r \cdot \text{s}^2$   
=  $980.665 \text{ g}_m \cdot \text{cm/g}_r \cdot \text{s}^2$

#### A.1-6 Volume

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

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

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

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

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

$$1 \text{ m}^3 = 264.17 \text{ U.S. gal}$$

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

$$1 \text{ U.S. gal} = 4 \text{ qt}$$

$$1 \text{ U.S. gal} = 37854 \text{ L (liter)}$$

$$1 \text{ U.S. gal} = 3785.4 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$1 \text{ British gal} = 1.20994 \text{ U.S. gal}$$

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

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

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

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

$$1 \text{ g/cm/s}^2 = 2.2481 \times 10^{-6} \text{ lb}_r$$

#### A.1-7 Force

$$1 \text{ bar} = 1 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa (pascal)} = 1 \times 10^5 \text{ N/m}^2$$

$$1 \text{ psia} = 1 \text{ lb}_r/\text{in.}^2$$

$$1 \text{ psia} = 2.0360 \text{ in. Hg at } 0^\circ\text{C}$$

$$1 \text{ psia} = 2.311 \text{ ft H}_2\text{O at } 70^\circ\text{F}$$

$$1 \text{ psia} = 51.715 \text{ mm Hg at } 0^\circ\text{C} (\rho_{H_2} = 13.5955 \text{ g/cm}^3)$$

$$1 \text{ atm} = 14.696 \text{ psia} = 1.01325 \times 10^5 \text{ N/m}^2 = 1.01325 \text{ bar}$$

$$1 \text{ atm} = 760 \text{ mm Hg at } 0^\circ\text{C} = 1.01325 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$$

$$1 \text{ atm} = 29.921 \text{ in. Hg at } 0^\circ\text{C}$$

$$1 \text{ atm} = 33.90 \text{ ft H}_2\text{O at } 4^\circ\text{C}$$

#### A.1-8 Pressure

$$1 \text{ bar} = 1 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa (pascal)} = 1 \times 10^5 \text{ N/m}^2$$

$$1 \text{ psia} = 1 \text{ lb}_r/\text{in.}^2$$

$$1 \text{ psia} = 2.0360 \text{ in. Hg at } 0^\circ\text{C}$$

$$1 \text{ psia} = 2.311 \text{ ft H}_2\text{O at } 70^\circ\text{F}$$

$$1 \text{ psia} = 51.715 \text{ mm Hg at } 0^\circ\text{C} (\rho_{H_2} = 13.5955 \text{ g/cm}^3)$$

$$1 \text{ atm} = 14.696 \text{ psia} = 1.01325 \times 10^5 \text{ N/m}^2 = 1.01325 \text{ bar}$$

$$1 \text{ atm} = 760 \text{ mm Hg at } 0^\circ\text{C} = 1.01325 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$$

$$1 \text{ atm} = 29.921 \text{ in. Hg at } 0^\circ\text{C}$$

$$1 \text{ atm} = 33.90 \text{ ft H}_2\text{O at } 4^\circ\text{C}$$

#### A.1-9 Power

$$1 \text{ hp} = 0.74370 \text{ kW}$$

$$1 \text{ hp} = 550 \text{ ft-lb/s}$$

$$1 \text{ hp} = 0.7068 \text{ btu/s}$$

$$1 \text{ watt (W)} = 14.340 \text{ cal/min}$$

$$1 \text{ btu/h} = 0.29307 \text{ W (watt)}$$

$$1 \text{ J/s (joule/s)} = 1 \text{ W}$$

#### A.1-10 Heat, Energy, Work

$$1 \text{ J} = 1 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m} = 1 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^2/\text{s}^2$$

$$1 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^2/\text{s}^2 = 1 \text{ J (joule)} = 10^7 \text{ g} \cdot \text{cm}^2/\text{s}^2 (\text{erg})$$

$$1 \text{ btu} = 1055.06 \text{ J} = 1.05506 \text{ kJ}$$

$$1 \text{ btu} = 252.16 \text{ cal (thermochemical)}$$

$$1 \text{ kcal (thermochemical)} = 1000 \text{ cal} = 4.1840 \text{ kJ}$$

$$1 \text{ cal (IT)} = 4.1840 \text{ J}$$

$$1 \text{ cal (IT)} = 4.1868 \text{ J}$$

$$1 \text{ btu} = 251.996 \text{ cal (IT)}$$

$$1 \text{ btu} = 778.17 \text{ ft-lb}_r$$

$$1 \text{ hp} \cdot \text{h} = 0.74370 \text{ kW} \cdot \text{h}$$

$$1 \text{ hp} \cdot \text{h} = 2544.5 \text{ btu}$$

$$1 \text{ ft-lb}_r = 1.35582 \text{ J}$$

$$1 \text{ ft-lb}_r/\text{lb}_m = 2.9890 \text{ J/kg}$$

#### A.1-11 Thermal Conductivity

$$1 \text{ btu/h} \cdot \text{ft}^{-1} \cdot {}^\circ\text{F} = 1.3571 \times 10^{-4} \text{ cal/s} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2} \cdot {}^\circ\text{C}$$

$$1 \text{ btu/h} \cdot \text{ft}^{-1} \cdot {}^\circ\text{F} = 1.73073 \text{ W/m} \cdot \text{K}$$

#### A.1-12 Heat-Transfer Coefficient

$$1 \text{ btu/h} \cdot \text{ft}^{-2} \cdot {}^\circ\text{F} = 1.3571 \times 10^{-4} \text{ cal/s} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2} \cdot {}^\circ\text{C}$$

$$1 \text{ btu/h} \cdot \text{ft}^{-2} \cdot {}^\circ\text{F} = 5.6783 \times 10^{-4} \text{ W/cm}^{-2} \cdot {}^\circ\text{C}$$

$$1 \text{ kcal/h} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot {}^\circ\text{F} = 5.6783 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \text{K}$$

$$1 \text{ kcal/h} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot {}^\circ\text{F} = 0.2048 \text{ btu/h} \cdot \text{ft}^{-2} \cdot {}^\circ\text{F}$$

#### A.1-13 Viscosity

$$1 \text{ cp} = 10^{-2} \text{ g/cm} \cdot \text{s (poise)}$$

$$1 \text{ cp} = 2.4191 \text{ lb}_r/\text{ft} \cdot \text{h}$$

$$1 \text{ cp} = 6.7197 \times 10^{-4} \text{ lb}_m/\text{ft} \cdot \text{s}$$

$$1 \text{ cp} = 10^{-3} \text{ Pa} \cdot \text{s} = 10^{-3} \text{ kg/m} \cdot \text{s} = 10^{-3} \text{ N} \cdot \text{s/m}^2$$

$$1 \text{ cp} = 2.0886 \times 10^{-5} \text{ lb}_r \cdot \text{s}/\text{ft}^2$$

$$1 \text{ Pa} \cdot \text{s} = 1 \text{ N} \cdot \text{s/m}^2 = 1 \text{ kg/m} \cdot \text{s} = 1000 \text{ cp}$$