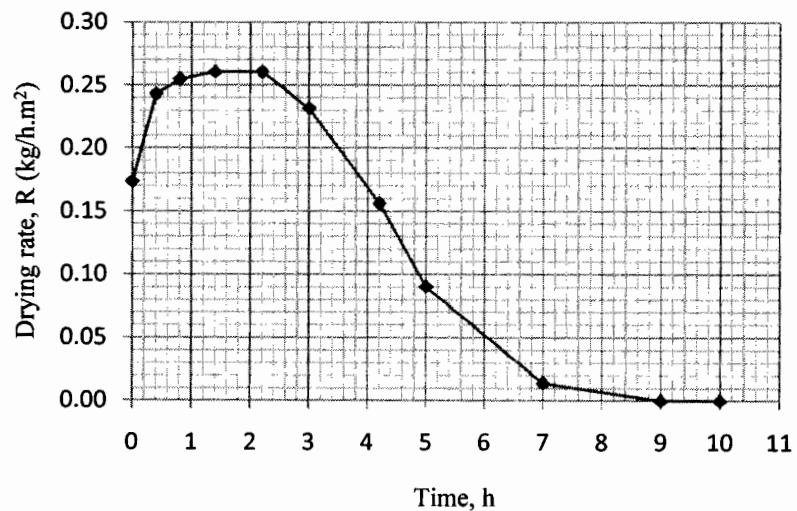
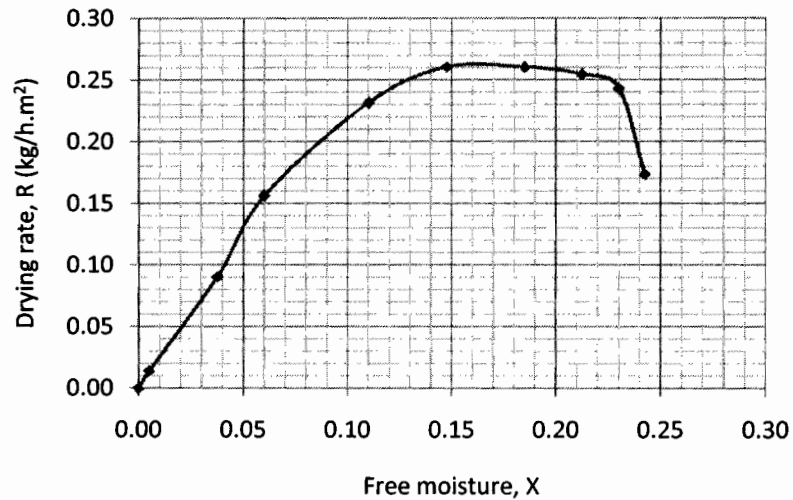




1. (20 points), A filter cake 0.6 m square and 0.05 m thick is dried with hot air at inlet temperature of 70°C and wet – bulb temperature of 26.7°C. The air flow parallel with both sides of the cake. From the experimental results, drying rate plots with time (in hour) and with free moisture (X) are shown below,



- 1.1. (2 points), what is the lowest value of the initial free moisture content of the solid that causes no constant rate period?



1.2. (7 points), determine mass of dry-solid by using information obtained from the figures

1.3. (4 points), determine initial percentage of moisture in solid (dry basis) if equilibrium moisture content is 0.008 and determine moisture in kg if dry solid is 4 kg

1.4. (7 points), drying rate in a falling rate period is assumed proportional to the free moisture content,  $R = aX$ , estimate the value of  $a$  if the solid is dried from 15.5% to 4.5% moisture (dry basis) and equilibrium moisture content is 0.008

Name ..... Student ID .....

2. (25 points), Adsorption on BPL-carbon is used to treat an airstream containing 360 ppm of n-butanol at 25°C, 0.95 atm. Molecular weight of n-butanol is 74.12 g/mol and its density at 20°C is 0.81 g/cm<sup>3</sup>.

2.1. (4 points), calculate density at its normal boiling point, 117.7°C

2.2. (9 points), how much is gram of n-butnaol adsorbed on 1 gram of BPL-carbon, if vapor pressure of n-butanol at 25°C is 7 mmHg?

2.3. (8 points), determine solute feed rate per unit area of BPL-carbon if a superficial velocity is 55 cm/s

2.4. (4 points), estimate ideal adsorption time for 10 cm bed length if bulk density is 0.45 g/cm<sup>3</sup>

crystallizer. The solubility of  $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$  at  $80^\circ\text{C}$  is 120 g/100 g of free  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , and at  $25^\circ\text{C}$  is 40 g/100 g of free  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . Molecular weight of  $\text{CuSO}_4$  is 159.61 g/mol.

3.1. (13 points), how much solution must be fed to produce 100 kg of crystals  $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ?



3.2. (7 points), what rate of production in  $\text{kg/h.m}^3$  is needed if rate of nucleation is  $1.473 \times 10^9$  nuclei/ $\text{h.m}^3$ , geometry constant (a) is 0.2, the density of crystal is  $2,300 \text{ kg/m}^3$  and designed crystal size is 1.4 mm?

