Name- Surname .Student Code.

## Prince of Songkla University <br> Faculty of Engineering

Mid-term Examination: $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester
Date: $6^{\text {th }}$ October 2015
Subject: 231-436 Com App for Chem Eng

Academic Year: 2015
Time: $9.00-12.00$
Room: Com 1

## ทุจริตในการสอบ โทษขั้นต่ำ คือ ปรับตกในรายวิชาที่ทุจริต และพักการเรียน 1 ภาค การศึกษา

- อนุญาตให้นำเอกสาร ตำรา และ พจนานุกรมอิเล็กโทรนิก เข้าห้องสอบได้
- ปิดการรับ-ส่งสัญญานโทรศัพท์มือถือ ทุกรุ่นในห้องสอบ
- ห้ามหยิบยืมเอกสาร จากผู้อื่น
- เขียนชื่อ และรหัสทุกหน้า
- กรณีกระดาษคำตอบไม่พอให้ใช้ด้านหลังได้
- ใช้ดินสอทำข้อสอบได้
- ข้อสอบมีทั้งหมด 4 ข้อ ( 12 หน้า รวมปก)

| ข้อ | คะแนนเต็ม | คะแนนที่ได้ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 40 |  |
| 2 | 40 |  |
| 3 | 45 |  |
| 4 | 40 |  |
|  | 165 |  |

รศ.ดร. ลือพงศ์ แก้วศรีจันทร์
ผู้ออกข้อสอบ

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1. a (20 points): In a gas-separation plant, the feed-to-butane splitter has the following constituents:

| Component | Mole $\%$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{C}_{3}$ | 1.9 |
| $i-\mathrm{C}_{4}$ | 51.5 |
| $n-\mathrm{C}_{4}$ | 46.0 |
| $\mathrm{C}_{5}+$ | 0.6 |
| Total | 100 |

The flow rate is 5804 kg mol/day. If the overhead and the bottoms streams from the butane splitter have the following compositions. What are the rates of the overhead and bottoms streams in $\mathrm{kg} \mathrm{mol} /$ day

|  | Mole \% |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Component | Overhead | Bottoms |
| $\mathrm{C}_{3}$ | 3.4 | - |
| $i-\mathrm{C}_{4}$ | 95.7 | 1.1 |
| $n-\mathrm{C}_{4}$ | 0.9 | 97.6 |
| $\mathrm{C}_{5}+$ | - | 1.3 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 |

(a) Set up linear equation:
(b) Put the variables into POLYMATH linear equation solver


- Overhead flow rate $=$
- Bottoms flow rate $=$

1. b (20 points): A polymer blend is to be formed from the three compounds whose compositions and approximate formulas are listed in the table. Determine the percentages of each compound $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}$, and C to be introduced to the mixture to achieve the desired composition

|  | Compound (\%) |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Composition | A | B | C | Desired mixture |
| $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{4}\right)_{\mathbf{x}}$ | 25 | 35 | 55 | 30 |
| $\left(\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{6}\right)_{\mathbf{x}}$ | 35 | 20 | 40 | 30 |
| $\left(\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{8}\right)_{\mathbf{x}}$ | 40 | 45 | 5 | 40 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Put the variables into POLYMATH linear equation solver


- Percentage of $\mathrm{A}=$
- Percentage of $\mathrm{B}=$
- Percentage of $\mathrm{C}=$

How would you decide to blend compounds $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{C}$ and $\mathrm{D}\left[\left(\mathrm{CH}_{4}\right)_{\mathrm{x}}=10 \%\right.$, $\left(\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{6}\right)_{\mathrm{x}}=30 \%,\left(\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{8}\right)_{\mathrm{x}}=60 \%$ ] to achieve this desired mixture

Give the answer and explanation
$\qquad$
2. ( 40 points) A well-mixed tank of initially 300 kg of pure water needs to replace with brine solution. At time zero a brine solution ( $20 \%$ salt by weight) is being filled with an inlet flow of $0.85 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{hr}$ at the same time the outlet flow of the brine solution from the tank is $0.65 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{h}$. (1) What is the total weight and concentration of the brine in the tank after the opening of the valves for 10 and 15 hours? (2) At what time the weight per cent brine in the tank reach $2.9 \%$ ? (3) At what time the weight of solution in the tank will be equal to 315 kg ?
Assume no overflow from the tank since the volume of the tank is very large.


Note: At $\mathbf{t}=\mathbf{0}$, there is no brine in the tank, Two valves opened at time zero
2.1 Fill the blanks of Initial value, Final value and put Differential equations and Explicit equations (do not forget comments!)

## COrdinay Difierential Lquation Solver



-What is the total weight and concentration of the brine in the tank after the opening of the valves for 10 hours and 15 hours?

## Solution

| Time $(\mathrm{hr})$ | Total weight $(\mathrm{kg})$ | Brine concentration $(\%)$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 10 |  |  |
| 15 |  |  |

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-Calculate the time that the weight per cent brine in the tank is $2.90 \%$ and the time that the total weight of the solution in the tank is 315.0 kg by mean of the following windows.


Time for $2.9 \%$ Salt
Time for total weight $=315.0 \mathrm{~kg}$

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3. (45 points) Experimental measurements of the density of benzene vapor at 563.15 K are given in the table and the figure below. Using (i) the van Der Waals equation of state: $\left(P+\frac{a}{v^{2}}\right)(v-b)=R T$, determine parameter $a$ and $b$ by nonlinear regression method; (ii) the Redlich-Kwong equation of state: $P=\frac{R T}{v-B}-\frac{A}{T^{\frac{1}{2}} v(v+B)}$, determine parameter $A$ and $B$ by nonlinear regression method and (iii) the virial equation of state : $\frac{P v}{R T}=1+\frac{C}{v}+\frac{D}{v^{2}}$, determine parameter $C$ and $D$ by multiple linear regression method.

| $\boldsymbol{P}$ <br> $(\mathbf{a t m})$ | $\boldsymbol{v}$ <br> $\left(\mathbf{c m}^{\mathbf{3}} / \mathbf{\text { mole } )}\right.$ | $\boldsymbol{P}$ <br> $(\mathbf{a t m})$ | $\boldsymbol{v}$ <br> $\left(\mathbf{c m}^{\mathbf{3}} \mathbf{\text { mole } )}\right.$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 30.64 | 1114 | 38.39 | 771 |
| 31.60 | 1067 | 40.04 | 707 |
| 32.60 | 1013 | 41.79 | 646 |
| 33.89 | 956 | 43.59 | 591 |
| 35.17 | 900 | 45.48 | 506 |
| 36.63 | 842 | 47.07 | 443 |
|  |  | 48.07 | 386 |

3.1 Calculate $R T$ for this problem

|  | value | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $R$ |  |  |
| $R^{*} \boldsymbol{T}$ |  |  |

3.2 Write down model equations and initial guesses of the following (Note: try to use method of mrgmin instead of $L-M$ )

|  | model equations | Initial <br> guess | Regression results |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Van Der Waals |  | $\mathrm{a}=$ <br> $\mathrm{b}=$ |  |
| Redlich-Kwong |  | $\mathrm{A}=$ |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{B}=$ |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{b}=$ |  |
| $R^{2}=$ |  |  |  |

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3.3 Name column 3, 4, 5...and fill in the values of row 07 (at 38.39 atm and 771 $\mathrm{cm}^{3} / \mathrm{mol}$ ) for each column (only three degits needed).

3.4 Show mathematical formula used for each column

| Column | Name | mathematical formula |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 03 |  |  |
| 04 |  |  |
| 05 |  |  |
| 06 |  |  |
| 07 |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

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3.5 Show the window of multiple linear regression and selected independent variable and dependent variable.

## Data Table


Data Iable Regression Analysis Prepare Graph
3.5 Show your results of $C, D$ and $R^{2}$ after regression

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4. a ( 15 points) A spherical tank of oil has 6 feet in diameter. An operator suggests the owner to put a 8 feet ruler as a dipstick to measure the level of oil and also can calculate the remaining volume of the oil in the tank (as shown in the figure). The volume of the oil left in the tank is

$$
V=\pi h^{2}(3 r-h) / 3
$$

Where, $r$ is the radius of the tank. Calculate $h$ in which the volume of the oil is $2 / 3$ of the total volume ( $V_{\text {Tot }}$ )


Figure Oil in a spherical storage tank

Use Polymath to calculate ' $h$ ' by filling in the following window:

## Solve with:

satenewt -V Corments

$\qquad$

4. b (25 points) A 100 kg mole of feed gas with the following molar composition is burned with $50 \%$ excess air in a furnace. What is the composition of the flue gas by mole percent?
$\mathrm{CH}_{4}: 60 \% ; \mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{6}: 20 \% ; \mathrm{CO}: 5 \% ; \mathrm{O}_{2}: 5 \% ; \mathrm{N}_{2}: 10 \%$

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathrm{CH}_{4}+2 \mathrm{O}_{2} & \leftrightarrow \mathrm{CO}_{2}+2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O} \\
\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{6}+7 / 2 \mathrm{O}_{2} & \leftrightarrow 2 \mathrm{CO}_{2}+3 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O} \\
\mathrm{CO}+1 / 2 \mathrm{O}_{2} & \leftrightarrow \mathrm{CO}_{2}
\end{aligned}
$$

Mole fractions of $\mathrm{O}_{2}$ and $\mathrm{N}_{2}$ in air are 0.21 and 0.79 , respectively.
Use Polymath to calculate moles of ' $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ and $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ ' by filling in the following window:
Solve with:


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(Problem 4b continued)
Solve with:
$\square \nabla$ Comments


Fill in the moles and molar percentage of the following gases in the table

|  | Reactants |  |  | Products |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| substance | moles | mass <br> $(\mathrm{kg})$ | $\%$ mole | moles | mass <br> $(\mathbf{k g})$ | \% mole |
| $\mathrm{N}_{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{O}_{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{CH}_{4}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{6}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CO |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |

