## Prince of Songkla University Faculty of Engineering

Mid-term Examination: 1<sup>st</sup> Semester Date: 6<sup>th</sup> 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 ดำรา 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 %
C <sub>3</sub>	1.9
i-C <sub>4</sub>	51.5
n-C <sub>4</sub>	46.0
C <sub>5</sub> +	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 kg mol/day

	Mole %		
Component	Overhead	Bottoms	
C <sub>3</sub>	3.4	-	
i-C <sub>4</sub>	95.7	1.1	
n-C <sub>4</sub>	0.9	97.6	
C <sub>5</sub> +	-	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 =

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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 A, B, and C to be introduced to the mixture to achieve the desired composition

	Compound (%)			
Composition	Α	В	C	Desired mixture
(CH <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>x</sub>	25	35	55	30
$(C_2H_6)_x$	35	20	40	30
$(C_3H_8)_x$	40	45	5	40
Total	100	100	100	100

Put the variables into POLYMATH linear equation solver



- Percentage of A =
- Percentage of B =
- Percentage of C =

How would you decide to blend compounds A, B, C and D [(CH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>x</sub> = 10 %,  $(C_2H_6)_x = 30 \%$ ,  $(C_3H_8)_x = 60 \%$ ] to achieve this desired mixture

Give the answer and explanation

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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 kg/hr at the same time the outlet flow of the brine solution from the tank is 0.65 kg/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.





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# 2.1 Fill the blanks of **Initial** value, **Final** value and put **Differential** equations and **Explicit** equations (do not forget comments!)

🕃 Ordinary Differenti	al Equations Solver	in film, statistic a second		
Indep Var It	Initial Value	*		
Solve with   RKF45 🔄	Final Value	V		
<u>T</u> able <u>G</u> raph	<u>R</u> eport 🔽 Comments			
Add <u>D</u> E <u>A</u> dd EE	Remove Edit			
Differential equations /	/ explicit equations	Initial value	Comments	
1			•	
2				
<u>3</u> Y tours			.•	
<u> </u>				
6				
7				
8				1
9				<u>•</u>
Differential Equations: 2 A	uxiliary Equations: 1			i. It

-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?

### <u>Solution</u>

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Time (hr)	Total weight (kg)	Total weight (kg)	
10			
15			
the second second	· • • ·		

-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.

Regression Analysis Graph	Regression A <u>n</u> alysis <u>G</u> raph
Dependent var Independent var	Dependent var Independent var
Interpolation Differentiation Integration	Interpolation Differentiation Integration
Indep variable value	Indep variable value
Calculated value	Calculated value
Solve with BATINT	Solve with BATINT

Time for 2.9 % Salt

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Time for total weight = 315.0 kg

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:  $(P + \frac{a}{v^2})(v - b) = RT$ , determine parameter *a* and *b* by nonlinear regression method; (ii) the Redlich-Kwong equation of state:  $P = \frac{RT}{v - B} - \frac{A}{T^{\frac{1}{2}}v(v + B)}$ , determine parameter *A* and *B* by nonlinear regression

method and (iii) the virial equation of state :  $\frac{Pv}{RT} = 1 + \frac{C}{v} + \frac{D}{v^2}$ , determine parameter *C* and *D* by multiple linear regression method.

P (atm)	v (cm <sup>3</sup> /mole)	P (atm)	v (cm <sup>3</sup> /mole)
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 RT for this problem

	value	Unit
R		
<i>R</i> * <i>T</i>		

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	Regression results
		guess	
Van Der Waals		a =	a =
		b =	b =
			$R^2 =$
Redlich-Kwong		A=	A =
		B=	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  $cm^3/mol$ ) for each column (only three degits needed).

39 D	ata Tal	ble				 			
ROC	07 : COO	5 =							
		1		1	1.		C08	C09	
01	30.64	1114							
02	31.60	1067							
03	32.60	1013							
04	33.89	956							
05	35.17	900							
06	36.63	842							
07	38.39	771			Ĺ				
08	40.04	707							
09	41.79	646							
10	43.59	591							
11	45.48	506							
12	47.07	443							
13	48.07	386							
14									تے
•						 	 		<u>&gt;</u>
Dat	a <u>T</u> able	Regression	A <u>n</u> alysis	Prepare <u>G</u> raph		 	 		

3.4 Show mathematical formula used for each column

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Column	Name	mathematical formula
03		
04		
05	<u> </u>	
06		
07		

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

🖗 Data Table			
Linear & Polynomial	Multiple linear	Nonlinear	[ <u>G</u> raph
	····		∫⊤ Residu <u>a</u> ls
Depende	ent Variable		<u>R</u> eport
Independ	dent Variables		Column
∫‴ Thro	ugh origin		

Data <u>I</u>able Regres<u>s</u>ion A<u>n</u>alysis Prepare <u>G</u>raph

3.5 Show your results of C, D and  $R^2$  after regression

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

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

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



Figure Oil in a spherical storage tank.

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

Solve with:	
safenewt 🛨 🔽 Comments	
Add <u>NLE Add EE Gernove Edit 2 V A</u>	
Implicit equations / explicit equations	

	(continue)
1	Implicit equations / explicit equations

	value	Unit
r		
h		
V <sub>Tot</sub>		
V		

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?

CH<sub>4</sub>: 60 %; C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>6</sub>: 20 %; CO: 5 %; O<sub>2</sub>: 5 %; N<sub>2</sub>: 10 %

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

Mole fractions of  $O_2$  and  $N_2$  in air are 0.21 and 0.79, respectively.

Use Polymath to calculate moles of 'CO<sub>2</sub> and  $H_2O$ ' by filling in the following window:



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	(Problem 4b continued)
Solve with:	
Implicit equations / explicit equations	

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

	Reactants			Products			Reactants Prod		
substance	moles	mass (kg)	% mole	moles	mass (kg)	% mole			
N <sub>2</sub>									
O <sub>2</sub>									
CO <sub>2</sub>									
H <sub>2</sub> O									
CH <sub>4</sub>									
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>6</sub>									
СО									
Total									