
UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

First Semester Examination
2011/2012 Academic Session

January 2012

KIT 253 – Chemical Engineering Thermodynamics
[Termodinamik Kejuruteraan Kimia]

Duration : 3 hours
[Masa : 3 jam]

Please check that this examination paper consists of TWELVE pages of printed material before you begin the examination.

Instructions:

Answer any **FIVE** (5) questions. If a candidate answers more than five questions only the first five questions in the answer sheet will be graded.

You may answer the questions either in Bahasa Malaysia or in English.

In the event of any discrepancies, the English version shall be used.

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Answer any **FIVE** (5) questions.

1. A certain elastic balloon supports an internal pressure equal to $P_0 = 100$ kPa until the balloon becomes spherical at a diameter of $D_0 = 1$ m. At beyond 1 m, the pressure inside the balloon follows this equation:

$$P = P_0 + C(1-x^6)x; x = D_0/D$$

because of the offsetting effects of balloon curvature and elasticity. This balloon contains helium gas at 250 K and 100 kPa with a 0.4 m^3 volume. The balloon is heated until the volume reaches 2 m^3 . During the process the maximum pressure inside the balloon is 200 kPa. Given R for helium is $2.07703 \text{ kJ kg}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$.

- (i) What is the temperature inside the balloon when pressure is maximum?
- (ii) What are the final pressure and temperature inside the balloon?
- (iii) Determine the work and heat transfer for the overall process.

(20 marks)

2. (a) P-V-T data for several organic liquids were measured by Gibson and Loeffler. The following formulas apply for aniline:

Molar volume as a function of temperature at $P = 1$ bar (298-358K)

$$V_m = a + bT + cT^2 + dT^3$$

where the parameters have the values

$$a = 69.2870 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ mol}^{-1}$$

$$c = -1.0443 \times 10^{-4} \text{ cm}^3 \text{ K}^{-2} \text{ mol}^{-1}$$

$$b = 0.0885 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$$

$$d = 1.9400 \times 10^{-7} \text{ cm}^3 \text{ K}^{-3} \text{ mol}^{-1}$$

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Molar volume as a function of pressure at $T = 298.15 \text{ K}$ (1-1000 bar):

$$V_m = e - f \ln(g + P/\text{bar})$$

where the parameter values are

$$e = 156.8120 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ mol}^{-1} \quad f = 8.5834 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ mol}^{-1} \quad g = 2006.60$$

Use these equations to calculate values of χ_v (volume expansivity), β_T (isothermal compressibility) and $(\partial p/\partial T)_v$ for aniline at $T = 298.15 \text{ K}$ and $P = 1.000 \text{ bar}$.

(10 marks)

- (b) At $P = 1 \text{ atm}$, the molar heat capacity at constant pressure of aluminum is given by

$$C_{p,m} = a + bT$$

where the constants have the values

$$a = 20.6700 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1} \quad b = 0.0124 \text{ J K}^{-2} \text{ mol}^{-1}$$

Calculate the quantity of electrical work needed to heat 2 mol of aluminum from 300 K to 400 K at 1 atm in an adiabatic enclosure.

(10 marks)

3. An ideal gas, initially at $30 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ and 100 kPa , undergoes the following cyclic process in a closed system:

In mechanically reversible processes, it is compressed adiabatically to 500 kPa , then cooled at a constant pressure of 500 kPa to $30 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ and finally expanded isothermally to its original state.

Calculate Q , W , ΔU , and ΔH for each step of the process and for the cycle, given $C_p = (7/2)R$ and $C_v = (5/2)R$.

(20 marks)

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4. (a) Five kilograms of liquid carbon tetrachloride undergo a mechanically reversible isobaric change of state at 1 bar during which the temperature changes from 0 °C to 20 °C. Determine ΔV , W , Q , ΔH , and ΔU . The properties for liquid carbon tetrachloride at 1 bar and 0 °C, may be assumed independent of temperature.

Given: $\chi_v = 1.2 \times 10^{-3} K^{-1}$, $C_p = 0.84 kJ kg^{-1} K^{-1}$ and $\rho = 1590 kg m^{-3}$.

(10 marks)

- (b) Describe the similarities and differences between a refrigerator and a heat pump.

(3 marks)

- (c) A household refrigerator with a coefficient of performance (COP) of 1.2 removes heat from the refrigerated space at a rate of $65 kJ min^{-1}$. Determine,

(i) The electric power consumed by the refrigerator.

(ii) The rate of heat transfer to the kitchen air.

(7 marks)

5. (a) For an ideal gas, prove that:

$$\frac{\Delta S}{R} = \int_{T_0}^T \frac{C_V}{R} \frac{dT}{T} + \ln \frac{V}{V_0}$$

(5 marks)

- (b) (i) With the aid of examples, explain the difference between a state function and a path function.

(ii) A frictionless piston and cylinder was employed to heat and compress one gram mole of gas at a temperature and pressure of 298 K and 1 bar respectively. Two different paths were employed for the gas to achieve a final temperature and pressure of 623 K and 10 bars. The various paths are illustrated in Figure 1. For the above system,

I. Describe the process for Path A and B.

II. Demonstrate that entropy is a state function.

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Assume that the gas is an ideal gas with a C_p value of $38 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$.

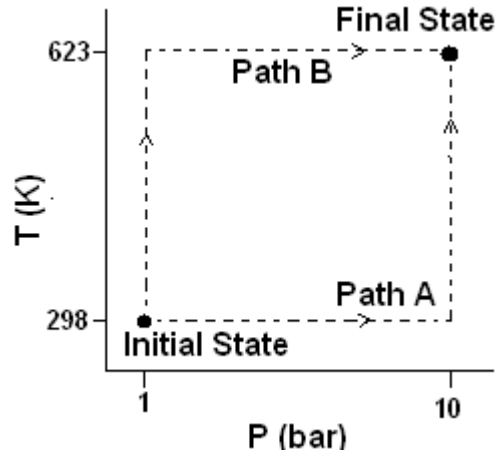


Figure 1

(15 marks)

6. (a) Using the T-S diagram, discuss the effect of subcooling in the condenser and superheating in the evaporator on the efficiency of the Rankine power generation cycle.

(8 marks)

- (b) Steam enters a turbine of a power plant operating on a Rankine cycle at a temperature of 600°C and exits at a pressure of 30 kPa . The boiler has a pressure of 5000 kPa . Calculate;

- (i) The quality of the exhaust steam from the turbine
 (ii) The thermal efficiency of the cycle

(12 marks)

7. (a) Define the terms fugacity and fugacity coefficient. (4 marks)
- (b) Using the data from steam tables,
- (i) Calculate the ideal gas molar Gibbs free energy at a temperature and pressure of 300 °C and 0.01 MPa respectively.
- (ii) Calculate the fugacity and fugacity coefficient of H₂O at a temperature of 300 °C for a pressure of 8 MPa. (14 marks)
- (c) Explain why a pressure of 0.01 MPa is employed for the calculations of the ideal gas molar Gibbs free energy in (b) instead of higher pressures such as 6 MPa. (2 marks)

TERJEMAHAN

Arahan:

Jawab **LIMA** (5) soalan. Jika calon menjawab lebih daripada lima soalan hanya lima soalan pertama mengikut susunan dalam skrip jawapan akan diberi markah.

Anda dibenarkan menjawab soalan ini sama ada dalam Bahasa Malaysia atau Bahasa Inggeris.

Sekiranya terdapat sebarang percanggahan pada soalan peperiksaan, versi Bahasa Inggeris hendaklah digunapakai.

Jawab **LIMA** (5) soalan.

1. Sebiji belon anjal dapat menyokong tekanan dalaman yang bersamaan dengan $P_0 = 100$ kPa sehingga belon tersebut menjadi sfera dengan garis pusatnya $D_0 = 1$ m. Pada keadaan yang melebihi garis pusat tersebut, tekanan dalaman belon tersebut akan mematuhi persamaan berikut:

$$P = P_0 + C(1-x^6)x; x = D_0/D$$

disebabkan oleh kesan-kesan pengimbangan kelengkungan dan keanjalan belon. Belon tersebut mengandungi gas helium pada 250 K, 100 kPa dan berisipadu 0.4 m^3 . Belon tersebut dipanaskan sehingga isipadunya mencapai 2 m^3 . Semasa proses ini berlaku, tekanan maksimum di dalam belon adalah 200 kPa. Diberi nilai R bagi gas helium ialah $2.07703 \text{ kJ kg}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$.

- (i) Berapakah suhu di dalam belon apabila tekanan adalah maksimum?
- (ii) Berapakah tekanan dan suhu akhir di dalam belon?
- (iii) Tentukan kerja dan pemindahan haba bagi keseluruhan proses tersebut.

(20 markah)

2. (a) Data P-V-T bagi beberapa cecair organic telah disukat oleh Gibson dan Loeffler. Rumus-rumus berikut digunakan bagi anilin:

Isipadu molar sebagai fungsi bagi suhu pada $P = 1$ bar (298-358K)

$$V_m = a + bT + cT^2 + dT^3$$

dengan nilai parameter-parameter tersebut adalah

$$a = 69.2870 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ mol}^{-1}$$

$$c = -1.0443 \times 10^{-4} \text{ cm}^3 \text{ K}^{-2} \text{ mol}^{-1}$$

$$b = 0.0885 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$$

$$d = 1.9400 \times 10^{-7} \text{ cm}^3 \text{ K}^{-3} \text{ mol}^{-1}$$

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Isipadu molar sebagai fungsi bagi tekanan pada $T = 298.15 \text{ K}$ (1-1000 bar):

$$V_m = e - f \ln(g + P/\text{bar})$$

$$e = 156.8120 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ mol}^{-1} \quad f = 8.5834 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ mol}^{-1} \quad g = 2006.60$$

Gunakan rumus ini untuk mengira nilai bagi χ_v (pengembangan isipadu), β_T (ketermampatan isoterma) dan $(\partial p/\partial T)_v$ bagi anilin pada $T = 298.15 \text{ K}$ dan $P = 1.000 \text{ bar}$.

(10 markah)

- (b) Pada $P = 1 \text{ atm}$, muatan haba molar aluminium pada tekanan malar diberikan sebagai

$$C_{p,m} = a + bT$$

dengan nilai-nilai pemalar adalah

$$a = 20.6700 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1} \quad b = 0.0124 \text{ J K}^{-2} \text{ mol}^{-1}$$

Kiralah kuantiti kerja elektrik yang diperlukan untuk memanaskan 2 mol aluminium dari 300 K ke 400K pada 1 atm dalam keadaan adiabatik.

(10 markah)

3. Suatu gas unggul, yang mulanya pada $30 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ dan 100 kPa , melalui proses kitaran dalam sistem tertutup berikut:

Dalam proses mekanikal balik, ia dimampatkan secara adiabatik kepada 500 kPa , kemudian disejukkan pada tekanan malar 500 kPa kepada $30 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, dan akhirnya dikembangkan secara isoterma ke keadaan asal.

Kiralah Q , W , ΔU , dan ΔH bagi setiap langkah proses dan kitaran di atas. Diberi $C_p = (7/2)R$ dan $C_v = (5/2)R$.

(20 markah)

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4. (a) Lima kilogram cecair karbon tetraklorida melalui proses mekanikal berbalik dengan perubahan keadaan isobarik pada 1 bar ketika suhu berubah dari 0 °C kepada 20 °C. Tentukan nilai-nilai ΔV , W , Q , ΔH , dan ΔU . Sifat bagi cecair karbon tetraklorida pada 1 bar dan 0 °C, bolehlah dianggap bebas dari pengaruh suhu:

Diberi: $\chi_v = 1.2 \times 10^{-3} K^{-1}$, $C_p = 0.84 kJ kg^{-1} K^{-1}$ dan $\rho = 1590 kg m^{-3}$.

(10 markah)

- (b) Terangkan persamaan dan perbezaan antara peti ais dan pam haba.

(3 markah)

- (c) Sebuah peti ais rumah yang mempunyai pekali prestasi (COP) sebanyak 1.2 membuang haba dari kawasan sejuk pada kadar $65 kJ min^{-1}$. Tentukan,

(i) Kuasa elektrik yang digunakan oleh peti ais

(ii) Kadar pemindahan haba ke udara dapur.

(7 markah)

5. (a) Bagi suatu gas unggul, buktikan bahawa:

$$\frac{\Delta S}{R} = \int_{T_0}^T \frac{C_V}{R} \frac{dT}{T} + \ln \frac{V}{V_0}$$

(5 markah)

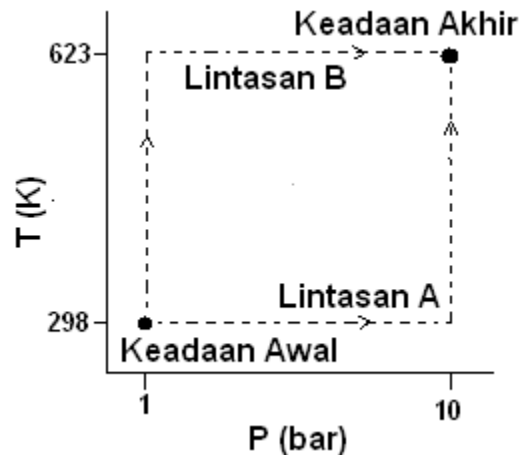
- (b) (i) Dengan bantuan beberapa contoh, terangkan perbezaan antara fungsi keadaan dan fungsi lintasan.

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- (iii) Sebuah piston dan silinder tanpa geseran telah digunakan untuk memanaskan dan memampatkan satu mol gas pada suhu dan tekanan 298 K dan 1 bar masing-masing. Dua lintasan yang berbeza telah digunakan agar gas tersebut mencapai suhu dan tekanan akhir iaitu 623 K dan 10 bar. Lintasan – lintasan tersebut digambarkan di dalam Rajah 1. Bagi sistem diatas,

- I. Terangkan proses bagi Lintasan A dan B.
- II. Tunjukkan bahawa entropi adalah fungsi keadaan.

Anggap bahawa gas tersebut merupakan gas unggul dengan nilai $C_p = 38 \text{ J mol K}^{-1}$.



Rajah 1

(15 markah)

6. (a) Dengan menggunakan Rajah T-S, bincangkan kesan bawah-penyejukan pada kondensor dan pemanasan-lampau pada alat pembebas haba terhadap keberkesanan kitaran kuasa Rankine.

(8 markah)

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- (b) Wap memasuki suatu turbin di dalam suatu loji janakuasa yang beroperasi menggunakan kitaran Rankine pada suhu $600\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ dan keluar pada tekanan 30 kPa . Dandang mempunyai tekanan 5000 kPa . Kira:
- (i) Kualiti stim yang keluar dari turbin.
 - (ii) Kecekapan kitaran
- (12 markah)
7. (a) Berikan definisi fugasiti dan pekali fugasiti.
- (4 markah)
- (b) Menggunakan data daripada jadual stim,
- (i) Kirakan tenaga bebas Gibbs bagi molar gas unggul pada suhu dan tekanan $300\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ dan 0.01 MPa masing-masing.
 - (ii) Kira fugasiti dan pekali fugasiti bagi H_2O pada suhu $300\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ untuk tekanan sebanyak 8 MPa .
- (14 markah)
- (c) Terangkan mengapa tekanan 0.01 MPa digunakan bagi pengiraan tenaga bebas Gibbs bagi molar gas unggul dalam (b) dan bukannya tekanan yang tinggi seperti 6 MPa .
- (2 markah)

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