

KATHMANDU UNIVERSITY  
End Semester Examination [C]  
June/July, 2023

Marks Scored:

Level : B.Tech.  
Year : II

Course : ENVE 204  
Semester : I

Exam Roll No. :

Time: 30 mins.

F. M. : 10

Registration No.:

Date

30 JUN 2023

SECTION "A"

[20Q.  $\times$  0.5 = 10 marks]

Encircle the most appropriate answer.

- Convert 0.01 gmol/mL.min to its equivalent in lbmol/.L.day.  
a. 0.75                      b. 8.82                      c. 12.12                      d. 31.72
- How many significant figures does the number 0.00035 have?  
a. 1                              b. 2                              c. 3                              d. 4
- Consider the equation  $D \text{ (ft)} = 2\exp(-3t)$ , where  $t$  is time. What is the dimension of the constant 3?  
a. 1/time                      b. Time                      c. Length/time                      d. Mass
- What is the volume occupied by 100 kg of blood? The specific gravity of blood is 1.06?  
a. 0.011                      b. 0.017                      c. 0.094                      d. 0.18
- How many moles of oxygen atom are present in the 10 gm of CO?  
a. 0.36                      b. 1.37                      c. 0.84                      d. 2.55
- A liquid that is almost entirely water is reported to contain 200 ppm of blue dye. What is the mass fraction of water in the liquid?  
a.  $1.99 \times 10^{-4}$                       b.  $1.99 \times 10^{-6}$                       c. 0.9299                      d. 0.9998
- In \_\_\_\_\_ processes, the feed is charged into a vessel at the beginning of the process and the vessel contents are removed sometime later?  
a. Batch                      b. Semi batch                      c. Continuous                      d. Semi continuous
- Suppose 2 kg/min of benzene, 1 kg/min of toluene and 2 kg/min of water are mixed. What is the mass fraction of benzene in the output?  
a. 0.25                      b. 0.5                      c. 0.4                      d. 1
- 100 mol/h of methane is burned with 1000 mol/h of air in a combustion reactor. Calculate the % excess air used in the combustion process?  
a. 5%                      b. 10%                      c. 7%                      d. 15%
- For the problem described in question 9, what is the stoichiometric amount of oxygen needed for the combustion reaction?  
a. 166 mol/h                      b. 260 mol/h                      c. 200 mol/h                      d. 450 mol/h
- 1 g-mol of ideal gas occupies \_\_\_\_\_ at standard temperature and pressure?  
a. 22.415 m<sup>3</sup>                      b. 22.415 L                      c. 359.05 ft<sup>3</sup>                      d. 380 ft<sup>3</sup>

12. In one process, the off gas analyzes 10% CO<sub>2</sub>, 10% O<sub>2</sub> and 80% N<sub>2</sub>. If the temperature and pressure are 25 C and 101 kPa respectively, what is the partial pressure of oxygen?  
a. 10.1 mm Hg      b. 10.1 kPa      c. 80.8 kPa      d. 7.65 atm
13. Which of the following is **NOT** an equation of state?  
a. Peng-Robinson      b. Benedict-Webb-Rubin  
c. Soave-Redlich-Kwong      d. Soave-Watson-Schrodinger
14. Gibbs phase rule is concerned with \_\_\_\_\_  
a. Intensive properties of the system  
b. Extensive properties of the system  
c. Both intensive and extensive properties of the system  
d. Non equilibrium systems
15. At bubble point, the \_\_\_\_\_ of the vapor is equal to the \_\_\_\_\_ of the volatile liquid.  
a. Boiling point, condensation point      b. Bubble point, dew point  
c. Partial pressure, vapor pressure      d. Partial pressure, bubble pressure
16. If the partial pressure of a vapor in equilibrium with a gas mixture containing a single condensable component is equal to the vapor pressure of the pure component at system T, any attempt to increase the partial pressure will lead to \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Sublimation      b. Boiling      c. Condensation      d. Saturation
17. \_\_\_\_\_ Law is often applied to solutions of non-condensable gases.  
a. Raoult's      b. Henry's      c. Hess's      d. Antoine's
18. Which of the following is an extensive variable?  
a. Pressure      b. Volume      c. Density      d. Specific volume
19. 120 kg of wet solids are to be dried from 20% to 10% moisture by weight. The mass of moisture to be removed in kg is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. 8.88      b. 10.00      c. 10.67      d. 15.45
20. The higher the vapor pressure at a given temperature, the greater the \_\_\_\_\_ of the species at that temperature.  
a. Critical temperature      b. Triple point  
c. Volatility      d. Latent heat

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F. M. : 40

SECTION "B"

Attempt ALL questions.

- Methane is burned with air in a continuous steady state combustion reactor to yield a mixture of  $\text{CO}_2$ ,  $\text{CO}$  and  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . The feed to the reactor contains 7.8 mole%  $\text{CH}_4$ , 19.4%  $\text{O}_2$  and 72.8%  $\text{N}_2$ . The percentage conversion of methane is 90% and the gas leaving the reactor contains 8 mole  $\text{CO}_2$ /mol  $\text{CO}$ .
  - Write the balanced chemical reactions for the process. [1]
  - Calculate the molar composition of the product stream. [3]
  - Calculate the extent of reactions for both the reactions. [2]

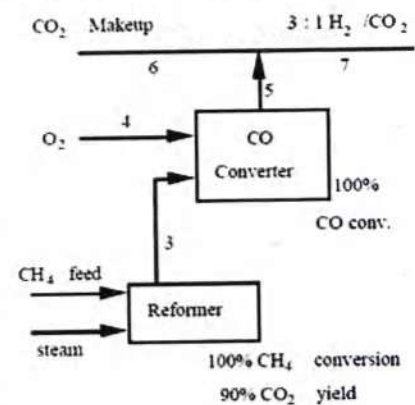
- A process for natural gas reforming is shown below. The chemical reactions involved are:
 
$$\text{CH}_4 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{CO}_2 + 4\text{H}_2 \quad (\text{main reformer reaction})$$

$$\text{CH}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{CO} + 3\text{H}_2 \quad (\text{side reformer reaction})$$

$$2\text{CO} + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{CO}_2 \quad (\text{CO converter reaction})$$

20% excess steam based on the first reaction is sent to the reformer. The  $\text{CH}_4$  feed contains 2% nitrogen as an impurity. Find

- Moles of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  sent to the reformer [1]
- The composition of stream 3 [3]
- Amount of makeup  $\text{CO}_2$  [2]



- Liquid propane ( $\text{C}_3\text{H}_8$ ) enters a combustion chamber at  $25^\circ\text{C}$  at a rate of 0.05 kg/min where it is mixed and burned with 50 percent excess air that enters the combustion chamber at  $7^\circ\text{C}$ . An analysis of the combustion gases reveals that all the hydrogen in the fuel burns to  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  but only 90 percent of the carbon burns to  $\text{CO}_2$ , with the remaining 10 percent forming  $\text{CO}$ . If the exit temperature of the combustion gases is 1500 K, determine
  - the mass flow rate of air [2]
  - $\Delta H$  of the reaction [4]

The following data table is provided.

Species	$H_f$ (kJ/kmol)	$H_{280 \text{ K}}$ (kJ/kmol)	$H_{298 \text{ K}}$ (kJ/kmol)	$H_{1500 \text{ K}}$ (kJ/kmol)
$\text{C}_3\text{H}_8$ (l)	-118910	-	-	-
$\text{O}_2$	0	8150	8682	49292
$\text{N}_2$	0	8141	8669	47073
$\text{CO}_2$	-393520	-	9364	71078
$\text{CO}$	-110530	-	8669	47517
$\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (g)	-241820	-	9904	57999

4. Methane (CH<sub>4</sub>) is burned with 25% excess air in a furnace operating at a pressure of 101 kPa. It is known that only 85% of the carbon burned to CO<sub>2</sub> with the remaining carbon forming CO. Determine the dew point temperature of the flue gas. [6]
5. Saturated steam at 1 atm and at a rate of 1150 kg/hr is mixed with superheated steam available at 400 °C and 1 atm to produce superheated steam at 300 °C. The mixing unit operates adiabatically. Calculate
- The amount of 300 °C superheated steam produced. [4]
  - The volumetric flow rate of 400 °C superheated steam needed. [2]
6. Acetylene is produced from methane in the reaction
- $$2\text{CH}_4(\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{C}_2\text{H}_2(\text{g}) + 3\text{H}_2(\text{g})$$
- An undesired side reaction is
- $$\text{C}_2\text{H}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow 2\text{C}(\text{s}) + \text{H}_2(\text{g})$$
- Methane is fed to the reactor at 1000 °C at the rate of 10 mol CH<sub>4</sub>/s. Heat is transferred to the reactor at a rate of 975 kW. The product temperature is 1500 °C and the fractional conversion of methane is 0.6. Determine
- The product component flow rates [5]
  - Yield of acetylene [2]
  - The reactor efficiency which is define as the ratio of actual acetylene yield /acetylene yield with no side reaction. [3]

The following information is given.

Component	C <sub>p</sub> (kJ/mol.°C)
CH <sub>4</sub> (g)	0.079
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>2</sub> (g)	0.052
H <sub>2</sub> (g)	0.031
C (s)	0.022

### Tables and Charts:

Compound	Formula	Mol. wt.	State	$\Delta\hat{H}_f^\circ$ (kJ/g mol)	$\Delta\hat{H}_c^\circ$ (kJ/g mol)
Acetic acid	CH <sub>3</sub> COOH	60.05	l	-486.2	-871.69
			g		-919.73
Acetaldehyde	CH <sub>3</sub> CHO	40.052	g	-166.4	-1192.36
Acetone	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>6</sub> O	58.08	aq, 200	-410.03	
			g	-216.69	-1821.38
Acetylene	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>2</sub>	26.04	g	226.75	-1299.61
Ammonia	NH <sub>3</sub>	17.032	l	-67.20	
			g	-46.191	-382.58
Methane	CH <sub>4</sub>	16.041	g	-74.84	-890.4
Methyl alcohol	CH <sub>3</sub> OH	32.042	l	-238.64	-726.55
			g	-201.25	-763.96
Methyl chloride	CH <sub>3</sub> Cl	50.49	g	-81.923	-766.63 <sup>†</sup>
Methyl cyclohexane	C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>14</sub>	98.182	l	-190.2	-4565.29
			g	-154.8	-4600.68

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TABLE A-2 Properties of Saturated Water (Liquid-Vapor): Temperature Table

Temp. °C	Specific Volume m <sup>3</sup> /kg		Internal Energy kJ/kg		Enthalpy kJ/kg		Entropy kJ/kg · K		Temp. °C
	Sat. Liquid $v_f \times 10^3$	Sat. Vapor $v_g$	Sat. Liquid $u_f$	Sat. Vapor $u_g$	Sat. Liquid $h_f$	Sat. Vapor $h_g$	Sat. Liquid $s_f$	Sat. Vapor $s_g$	
01	1.002	206.136	0.00	2375.3	0.01	2501.3	2501.4	0.0000	9.1562
4	1.001	157.232	16.77	2380.9	16.78	2491.9	2508.7	0.0610	9.0514
5	1.001	147.120	20.97	2382.3	20.98	2489.6	2510.6	0.0761	9.0257
6	1.001	137.734	25.19	2383.6	25.20	2487.2	2512.4	0.0912	9.0003
8	1.002	120.917	33.59	2386.4	33.60	2482.5	2516.1	0.1212	8.9501
10	1.004	106.379	42.00	2389.2	42.01	2477.7	2519.8	0.1510	8.9008
11	1.004	99.857	46.20	2390.5	46.20	2475.4	2521.6	0.1658	8.8765
12	1.005	93.784	50.41	2391.9	50.41	2473.0	2523.4	0.1806	8.8524
13	1.007	88.124	54.60	2393.3	54.60	2470.7	2525.3	0.1953	8.8285
14	1.008	82.848	58.79	2394.7	58.80	2468.3	2527.1	0.2099	8.8048
15	1.009	77.926	62.99	2396.1	62.99	2465.9	2528.9	0.2245	8.7814
16	1.011	73.333	67.18	2397.4	67.19	2463.6	2530.8	0.2390	8.7582
17	1.012	69.044	71.38	2398.8	71.38	2461.2	2532.6	0.2535	8.7351
18	1.014	65.038	75.57	2400.2	75.58	2458.8	2534.4	0.2679	8.7123
19	1.016	61.293	79.76	2401.6	79.77	2456.5	2536.2	0.2823	8.6897
20	1.018	57.791	83.95	2402.9	83.96	2454.1	2538.1	0.2966	8.6672
21	1.020	54.514	88.14	2404.3	88.14	2451.8	2539.9	0.3109	8.6450
22	1.022	51.447	92.32	2405.7	92.33	2449.4	2541.7	0.3251	8.6229
23	1.024	48.574	96.51	2407.0	96.52	2447.0	2543.5	0.3393	8.6011
24	1.027	45.883	100.70	2408.4	100.70	2444.7	2545.4	0.3534	8.5794
25	1.029	43.360	104.88	2409.8	104.89	2442.3	2547.2	0.3674	8.5580
26	1.032	40.994	109.06	2411.1	109.07	2439.9	2549.0	0.3814	8.5367
27	1.035	38.774	113.25	2412.5	113.25	2437.6	2550.8	0.3954	8.5156
28	1.037	36.690	117.42	2413.9	117.43	2435.2	2552.6	0.4093	8.4946
29	1.040	34.733	121.60	2415.2	121.61	2432.8	2554.5	0.4231	8.4739
30	1.043	32.894	125.78	2416.6	125.79	2430.5	2556.3	0.4369	8.4533
31	1.046	31.165	129.96	2418.0	129.97	2428.1	2558.1	0.4507	8.4329
32	1.050	29.540	134.14	2419.3	134.15	2425.7	2559.9	0.4644	8.4127
33	1.053	28.011	138.32	2420.7	138.33	2423.4	2561.7	0.4781	8.3927
34	1.056	26.571	142.50	2422.0	142.50	2421.0	2563.5	0.4917	8.3728
35	1.060	25.216	146.67	2423.4	146.68	2418.6	2565.3	0.5053	8.3531
36	1.063	23.940	150.85	2424.7	150.86	2416.2	2567.1	0.5188	8.3336
38	1.071	21.602	159.20	2427.4	159.21	2411.5	2570.7	0.5458	8.2950
40	1.078	19.523	167.56	2430.1	167.57	2406.7	2574.3	0.5725	8.2570
45	1.099	15.258	188.44	2436.8	188.45	2394.8	2583.2	0.6387	8.1648

TABLE A-4 Properties of Superheated Water Vapor

T °C	v m <sup>3</sup> /kg	u kJ/kg	h kJ/kg	s kJ/kg·K	p = 0.06 bar = 0.006 MPa (T <sub>sat</sub> = 36.16°C)			
					v m <sup>3</sup> /kg	u kJ/kg	h kJ/kg	
Sat.	23.739	2425.0	2567.4	8.3304	4.526	2473.0	2631.4	7.7158
80	27.132	2487.3	2650.1	8.5804	4.625	2483.7	2645.6	7.7564
120	30.219	2544.7	2726.0	8.7840	5.163	2542.4	2723.1	7.9644
160	33.302	2602.7	2802.5	8.9693	5.696	2601.2	2800.6	8.1519
200	36.383	2661.4	2879.7	9.1398	6.228	2660.4	2878.4	8.3237
240	39.462	2721.0	2957.8	9.2982	6.758	2720.3	2956.8	8.4828
280	42.540	2781.5	3036.8	9.4464	7.287	2780.9	3036.0	8.6314
320	45.618	2843.0	3116.7	9.5859	7.815	2842.5	3116.1	8.7712
360	48.696	2905.5	3197.7	9.7180	8.344	2905.1	3197.1	8.9034
400	51.774	2969.0	3279.6	9.8435	8.872	2968.6	3279.2	9.0291
440	54.851	3033.5	3362.6	9.9633	9.400	3033.2	3362.2	9.1490
500	59.467	3132.3	3489.1	10.1336	10.192	3132.1	3488.8	9.3194

T °C	v m <sup>3</sup> /kg	u kJ/kg	h kJ/kg	s kJ/kg·K	p = 0.10 bar = 0.010 MPa (T <sub>sat</sub> = 99.63°C)			
					v m <sup>3</sup> /kg	u kJ/kg	h kJ/kg	
Sat.	2.365	2494.5	2660.0	7.4797	1.694	2506.1	2675.5	7.3594
100	2.434	2509.7	2680.0	7.5341	1.696	2506.7	2676.2	7.3614
120	2.571	2539.7	2719.6	7.6375	1.793	2537.3	2716.6	7.4668
160	2.841	2599.4	2798.2	7.8279	1.984	2597.8	2796.2	7.6597
200	3.108	2659.1	2876.7	8.0012	2.172	2658.1	2875.3	7.8343
240	3.374	2719.3	2955.5	8.1611	2.359	2718.5	2954.5	7.9949
280	3.640	2780.2	3035.0	8.3162	2.546	2779.6	3034.2	8.1445
320	3.905	2842.0	3115.3	8.4504	2.732	2841.5	3114.6	8.2849
360	4.170	2904.6	3196.5	8.5828	2.917	2904.2	3195.9	8.4175
400	4.434	2968.2	3278.6	8.7086	3.103	2967.9	3278.2	8.5435
440	4.698	3032.9	3361.8	8.8286	3.288	3032.6	3361.4	8.6636
500	5.095	3131.8	3488.5	8.9991	3.565	3131.6	3488.1	8.8342

Temp. °C	Entropy kJ/kg·K	Enthalpy kJ/kg	Internal Energy kJ/kg	Specific Volume m <sup>3</sup> /kg	Specific Volume		Temp. °C
					Liquid	Vapor	
50	8.0763	209.33	2443.5	1.0121	12.032	1.0121	50
55	7.9913	230.23	2450.1	1.0146	9.568	1.0146	55
60	7.9096	251.13	2456.6	1.0172	7.671	1.0172	60
65	7.8310	272.02	2463.1	1.0199	6.197	1.0199	65
70	7.7553	292.98	2469.6	1.0228	5.042	1.0228	70
75	7.6824	313.90	2475.9	1.0259	4.131	1.0259	75
80	7.6122	334.86	2482.2	1.0291	3.407	1.0291	80
85	7.5445	355.84	2488.4	1.0325	2.828	1.0325	85
90	7.4791	376.85	2494.5	1.0360	2.361	1.0360	90
95	7.4159	397.88	2500.6	1.0397	1.982	1.0397	95
100	7.3549	418.94	2506.5	1.0435	1.673	1.0435	100
110	7.2387	461.30	2518.1	1.0516	1.210	1.0516	110
120	7.1296	503.50	2529.3	1.0603	0.8919	1.0603	120
130	7.0269	546.02	2539.9	1.0697	0.6885	1.0697	130
140	6.9299	588.74	2550.0	1.0797	0.5089	1.0797	140
150	6.8379	631.68	2559.5	1.0905	0.3928	1.0905	150
160	6.7502	674.86	2568.4	1.1020	0.3071	1.1020	160
170	6.6663	718.33	2576.5	1.1143	0.2428	1.1143	170
180	6.5857	762.09	2583.7	1.1274	0.1941	1.1274	180
190	6.5079	807.62	2590.0	1.1414	0.1565	1.1414	190
200	6.4323	852.45	2595.3	1.1565	0.1274	1.1565	200
210	6.3585	897.76	2599.5	1.1726	0.1044	1.1726	210
220	6.2861	943.62	2602.4	1.1900	0.08619	1.1900	220
230	6.2146	990.12	2603.9	1.2088	0.07158	1.2088	230
240	6.1437	1037.3	2604.0	1.2291	0.05976	1.2291	240
250	6.0730	1085.4	2602.4	1.2512	0.05013	1.2512	250

TABLE A-2 (Continued)