INDUSTRIAL STOICHIOMETRY (BIOT 2102)

Time Allotted : 3 hrs

Full Marks: 70

 $10 \times 1 = 10$

Figures out of the right margin indicate full marks.

Candidates are required to answer Group A and <u>any 5 (five)</u> from Group B to E, taking <u>at least one</u> from each group.

Candidates are required to give answer in their own words as far as practicable.

Group – A (Multiple Choice Type Questions)

1. Choose the correct alternative for the following:

(i)	Which of the following does the conc(a) Conservation of mass(c) Conservation of momentum	cept of material balance based upon? (b) Conservation of energy (d) Conservation of Volume		
(ii)	For a gaseous mixture, composition of equal to their composition	the components in volume percent is		
	(a) in weight % (b) in mole %	(c) both (d) none		
(iii)	When temperature of the vapour liquid but less than its dew point, then it is a	mixture is more than its bubble point		
	(a) subcooled liquid mixture	(b) saturated liquid mixture		
	(c) Equilibrium vapour liquid mixture	(d) Saturated vapour mixture		
(iv)	A reaction is as follows.			
	A +2B -> 3C			
	If 2 moles of A and 4 moles of B entered t be formed?	the system, how many of moles of C will		
	(a) 2 (b) 4 (c) 6	(d) 8		
(v)	A vapor whose partial pressure is less called a vapor.	than its equilibrium vapor pressure is		
	(a) Saturated	(b) Unsaturated		
	(c) Supersaturated	(d) subcooled		
(vi)	There were 15 moles of a substance pres added to it and a reaction occurred so th	ent initially in a system, 25 moles were nat its moles are reduced by 50%, what		

are the final moles of a substance in the system?(a) 10(b) 15(c) 20(d) 40

(vii)	A flue gas mixture has the following molar composition of CO_2 = 10%, H ₂ O= O_2 = 20% and N ₂ = 45%. What will be the molar composition of O_2 in the dr gas?				
	(a) 26.67%	(b) 20%			
	(c) 13.33%	(d) Cannot be determined			
(viii)	Ideal liquid solution follows				
	(a) Henry's law	(b) Boyle's Law			
	(c) Charles' Law	(d) Raoult's Law			
(ix)	When the temperature of a binary mixture is less than its bubble point then(a) Saturated liquid mixture(b) Equilibrium vapour liquid mixture(c) Saturated vapour mixture(d) Subcooled liquid mixture				

(x) Calculate the degree of reduction of sucrose
(a) 4
(b) 6
(c) 2
(d) none of the above.

Group - B

2. (a) Use the following data to predict the equation of best fit straight line by Least Square Analysis.

Х	0	1	2	3	4
у	1	5	10	22	38

(b) Define (i) absolute error (ii) relative error.

9 + 3 = 12

- In 1000 ft³ of a mixture of H₂, N₂ and CO₂ at 250°F, the partial pressure are 0.26 atm, 0.32 atm and 1.31 atm respectively. Assuming ideal gas behaviour, find
 - i) lb mole of H₂
 - ii) mole fraction of H_2
 - iii) pressure fraction of H₂
 - iv) partial volume of H₂
 - v) volume fraction of H_2
 - vi) weight of H₂
 - vii) Average molecular weight of gas mixture
 - viii) Weight fraction of H₂
 - ix) Density of gas mixture (Kg/m³)

2 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 2 + 2 = 12

Group – C

4. (a) A weak H₂SO₄ contains 12.43% acid and rest water. If 200 kg of an H₂SO₄ solution containing 77.7% H₂SO₄ (and rest water) is mixed with the other solution mentioned and the final acid is 18.63% H₂SO₄, how many Kg of weak acid is being mixed?

- (b) Define the following terms:
 - (i) Limiting reactant
 - (ii) Excess reactant
 - (iii) %Selectivity
 - (iv) Percentage yield

4 + (2 + 2 + 2 + 2) = 12

5. Determine the slope of the vapour pressure curve of water at 32°F and at an interval of 5°F from 35°F to 60°Fby graphical differentiation method. The vapour pressure of water at different temperatures have been given below:

Temperature (°F)	32	35	40	45	50	55	60	65
Vapor pressure (psi)	0.089	0.100	0.122	0.147	0.178	0.214	0.256	0.306
								12

Group – D

6. (a) Combustion of solid wastes produces a flue gas of the following composition: $CO_2=9\%$, CO=2%, $O_2=7\%$ and $N_2=82\%$. Find the difference in enthalpies for this gas between the bottom and the top of the stack if the temperature of the gas at the bottom is 600K and that at the top is 375K. The heat capacities of the gas are:

CO: C_p = 26.586+ 7.582×10⁻³T- 1.12×10⁻⁶T² CO₂: C_p = 26.540+ 42.454×10⁻³T- 14.298×10⁻⁶T² O₂: C_p = 25.74+ 12.987×10⁻³T- 3.864×10⁻⁶T² N₂: C_p = 27.03+ 5.815×10⁻³T- 0.289×10⁻⁶T² where C_p is in KJ/(Kmol.K) and T is in K.

(b) Explain vapour-liquid equilibrium of a binary mixture of n-pentane and n-hexane with the help of a phase diagram.

9 + 3 = 12

- 7. (i) Calculate the heat of formation of liquid 1,3-butadiene, where the heats of combustion of 1,3-butadiene, carbon and hydrogen are -2522.1KJ/mol, -393.51KJ/mol and -241.82KJ/mol respectively.
 - (ii) Water from a tank at a height Z_1m from the ground is pumped with a velocity U_1m/s into a reactor containing $CaCO_3$ resulting in an exothermic reaction. The product is transferred into a reservoir at a height Z_2m from the ground at a velocity of U_2m/s . Balance the energy components considering a steady flow process.

6 + 6 = 12

Group – E

8. (a) The maximum growth yield coefficient for *Bacillus subtilis* growing on methanol is 0.4g cells/g methanol. The heat of combustion of cells is 21kJ/g cells and for methanol it is 7.3kCal/g. Determine the metabolic heat generated by the cells per unit mass of methanol consumption.

(b) Derive an energy balance equation for production of citric acid by *Aspergillus niger* in a continuous stirred tank reactor.

7+5 = 12

9. Steam is used to heat nutrient medium in a continuous flow process. Saturated steam at 150°C enters a coil on the outside of the heating vessel and is completely condensed. Medium enters the vessel at 15°C and leaves at 44°C. Heat losses from the jacket to the surroundings are estimated as 0.22KW. If the flow rate of medium is 3250kg/h and the heat capacity is $C_p=0.9Cal/(g.°C)$, how much steam is required?

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Department & Section	Submission Link				
ВТ	https://classroom.google.com/c/MjQwNjIyMDI5NzU3/a/Mjc1NTE3MDQ5NTIx/details				