**R07** 

Set No. 2

Time: 3 hours

Code No: 07A50803

Max Marks: 80

#### Answer any FIVE Questions All Questions carry equal marks \*\*\*\*

- 1. For steady flow through a heat exchanger at approximately atmospheric pressure, determine the final temperature when 2500KJ of heat is added to 15mol of i-butene initially at  $260^{\circ}$ C [16]
- 2. Derive  $\ln \frac{f}{f^{sat}} = \frac{V^l}{RT}$  (p-p<sup>sat</sup>) where f= fugacity of liquid at given pressure P. write the assumption used. 16
- 3. (a) Under what conditions a solution behaves ideally? How it is different from ideal gas model? Discuss the validity of Lewis Randall rule.
  - (b) What is excess property? Derive the relationship between excess Gibbs energy and activity coefficient. Derive Lewis Randall rule from that. [6+10]
- (a) What are the usual standard states employed in the study of chemical reaction 4. equilibrium? How do they differ from the standard states used in the study of phase equilibrium?
  - (b) The equilibrium constant for the reaction  $2\mathrm{H}_{2}\mathrm{O}_{(g)} \longrightarrow 2\mathrm{H}_{2(g)} + \mathrm{O2}_{(g)}$ At 2000 K and 1 atm is given by  $K_p = 6.45 \times 10^{-8}$ . Determine the partial pressure of  $O_2$  if water vapor at 2000 K and 1 atm is allowed to come to equilibrium. [6+10]
- 5. (a) Discuss the use of Pitzer's correlations to estimate vapor-liquid equilibrium state.
  - (b) Briefly explain the flash calculations and VLE using Redlich-Kwong equation of state. [6+10]

6. Prove Cpm 
$$= \frac{\int_{T_1}^{T_2} CpdT}{T_2 - T_1}$$
 [16]

- 7. An example of a partially miscible system is diethyl ether & water. At  $60^{\circ}$ C ether dissolves to the extent of 0.9 mole% in water and water dissolves to the extent of 6.7mole% in ether. The vapor pressures of ether and water at  $60^{\circ}$ C are 2.27 bar and 0.2 bar respectively. Construct y-x diagram for this system at a constant temperature of  $60^{\circ}$ C. Assume Henry's law is followed by each component at concentrations below the lower solubility limit and that Raoult's law is followed at concentrations above the upper solubility limit. [16]
- 8. Wilson's parameters for the system chloroform (1) methanol (2) at 35 oC are given by  $(\lambda_{12} - \lambda_{11}) = -1.552 \frac{kJ}{molK}$  and  $(\lambda_{12} - \lambda_{22}) = 7.559 \frac{kJ}{molK}$

Code No: 07A50803

**R**07

## Set No. 2

Estimate the VLE data for the system at 35oC

if  $V_1^L = 80.67 x 10^{-6} \frac{m^3}{mol}$  and  $V_2^L = 40.73 x 10^{-6} \frac{m^3}{mol}$ 

Vapor pressures are calculated from the Antonie equation  $\log_{10}^{p} = A - \frac{B}{t+C}$ , where P is in Torr and t is in<sup>0</sup>C whose constants are given as follows:



**R07** 

Set No. 4

Time: 3 hours

Code No: 07A50803

Max Marks: 80

#### Answer any FIVE Questions All Questions carry equal marks \*\*\*\*\*

- 1. (a) What do you understand by standard free energy change? How is equilibrium constant 'K' related to standard free energy change?
  - (b) Determine the equilibrium constant at  $25^{\circ}$ C for the reaction

 $\mathrm{CH}_{4(g)} + \,\mathrm{H}_2\mathrm{O}_{(l)} \,\rightarrow\, \mathrm{CO}_{(g)} \,+\, 3\mathrm{H}_{2(g)}$ Data:

Component	$\Delta G^0_{f(298)}$ , K cal/g-mol	
$CO_{(g)}$	-32.81	[6_10]
$CH_{4(g)}$	-12.14	[0+10]
$H_2O_{(l)}$	-56.7	

- 2. Determine expressions for  $G^R$ ,  $H^R$  and  $S^R$  implied by the equation of state  $P = \frac{RT}{V-b} \exp\left(\frac{-a}{VRT}\right)$  where a and b are functions of composition only. [16]
- 3. (a) Define standard heat of formation? Why is it important? Discuss it with an example. Why the concept of standard heat of combustion has been introduced
  - (b) The gross heating value of n- butane gas at  $25^{\circ}$ C is 2880.44kJ/mol. Calculate the standard enthalpy of its formation at 298.15K  $\Delta H_{f298}^0$  (CO<sub>2</sub>)(g) = -393.978kJ  $\Delta H_{f298}^0$  (H<sub>2</sub>O)((l)= -285.9kJ Data:  $\Delta HC^0 C_2 H_2(g) = -1299.61 \, kJ/mol$  $\Delta HC^0 C_3 H_8(c) = -2204.0 \, kJ/mol$  $\Delta HC^0 CO(q) = -282.9 \, kJ/mol$ [6+10]
- 4. A rigid vessel contains 50 kg of saturated liquid water and 4.3 kg of saturated vapor. The system pressure is at 10KPa. What is the minimum amount of heat needed to evaporate all the liquid (Use steam table) [16]
- 5. Calculate the fugacity of liquid water at  $30^{\circ}$ C and at the following pressure
  - (a) saturation pressure.
  - (b) 10 bar (c) 100 bar. Data: At  $30^{\circ}$ C, saturation pressure =0.0424 bar Sp.vol of liquid water at saturation  $=0.001004 \text{m}^3/\text{kg}$ [16]
- 6. (a) Write the equation which define property change of mixing of volume, enthalpy entropy and Gibbs free energy entropy relation of change of mixing.

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Code No: 07A50803

### $\mathbf{R07}$

# Set No. 4

- (b) Derive the relation ship for determineing change in Gibbs free energy of an ideal solution. [12+4]
- 7. Show that Wilson activity coefficient model cannot predict the existence of two liquid phases for any values of its parameters. [16]
- 8. The excess Gibbs energy for a binary system is given by  $\frac{G^E}{RT} = 0.45x_1x_2$ . The pure component vapor pressures are given by:

$$\ln \frac{P_1^{sat}}{kPa} = 14.39 - \frac{2795.8}{t/0C^{+230}}$$
 and  $\ln \frac{P_2^{sat}}{kPa} = 16.59 - \frac{3644.2}{t/0C^{+239}}$ 

Obtain pressure - composition diagram for this system at 60°C. [16]

**R07** 

Set No. 1

Time: 3 hours

Code No: 07A50803

Max Marks: 80

#### Answer any FIVE Questions All Questions carry equal marks \*\*\*\*

- 1. Derive the Henry's from Lewis Randall rule. Write the condition in which Henry's law is applicable. [16]
- 2. (a) Write the general equation for determining the fugacity of a component in a gaseous mixture. Show that component fugacity is directly proportional to its mole fraction if this mixture is assumed to be an ideal solution.
  - (b) The Henry's law constant for energy in water at 298K is  $4.4X10^{4}$  bar. Estimate the solubility (in mass unit) of oxygen in water at 298K for a partial pressure of oxygen at 0.25 bars. [8+8]
- 3. Determine expressions for  $G^R$ ,  $H^R$  and  $S^R$  implied by the three-term virial equation in volume. [16]
- 4. (a) Discuss how free energy change of reaction indicates the feasibility of reaction?
  - (b) The water gas reaction is represented by the equation.

 $H_2O_{(g)} + CO_{(g)}$ 

At  $127^{\circ}$ C. Find the value of Kp. The Gibbs free energy of formation at  $127^{\circ}$ C are as follows:

-35.01 K cal/mol for CO -94.33 K cal/mol for CO<sub>2</sub> -53.22 K cal/mol for H<sub>2</sub>O Also comment on feasibility of the reaction. [4+12]

- 5. Explain LLE with the help of temperature-composition diagrams. Explain the terms island, upper and lower consulate temperatures, critical solution temperature and binodal curves. 16
- 6. The enthalpy of a binary liquid solution of species 1 and 2 at fixed T and P is represented by the following equation  $H=400x_1+600x_2+x_1x_2(40x_1+20x_2)$  where H is in J/mol. Determine expressions for  $\overline{H}_1$  and  $\overline{H}_2$  as function of  $x_1$ ,  $H_1$  and  $H_2$  and numerical values for the partial enthalpies at infinite dilution  $(\bar{H}_1^{\infty}, \bar{H}_2^{\infty})$ . 16
- 7. Test whether the following Isobaric VLE data for the system acetone (1) carbon tetrachloride (2) at 450 Torr is thermodynamically consistent.

### $\mathbf{R07}$

# Set No. 1

[16]

Code No: 07A50803

$T(^{0}C)$	X	Y
55.29	0.0490	0.1890
49.50	0.1625	0.3930
46.26	0.2970	0.5150
44.06	0.4470	0.6100
43.05	0.5650	0.6770
42.42	0.6525	0.7280
41.92	0.7480	0.7840
41.54	0.8955	0.9015
41.53	0.9260	0.9220
41.46	0.9450	0.9450

The pure component vapor pressures are calculated by the following Antonie equations. log  $P_1^{sat}/_{Torr} = 7.117 - \frac{1210.595}{t/_0C^{+229.664}}$  and

$$\log \frac{P_2^{sat}}{T_{orr}} = 6.841 - \frac{1177.910}{t_{0}C^{+220.526}}$$

8. A heat exchanger is to be designed to raise the temperature of 10kmol/hr of ammonia from 300K to 400K. The inlet and exit pressure of ammonia in the heat exchangers are almost identical. Determine the amount of energy to be transferred to ammonia in the heat exchanger, if the isobaric molar heat capacity of ammonia is given by  $Cp=29.747+25.108X \ 10^{-3}T - 1.546X \ 10^{5}T^{-2}$  [16]

**R07** 

Set No. 3

Time: 3 hours

Code No: 07A50803

Max Marks: 80

[16]

#### Answer any FIVE Questions All Questions carry equal marks \*\*\*\*

1. The liquid phase in a binary system of species 1 and 2, exhibits partial miscibility. In the regions of miscibility, the excess Gibbs energy is expressed by the following equation:

 $\dot{G^E}/_{RT} = 2.25x_1x_2$ 

 $P_2^{sat}$ Given the vapor pressures of pure species are  $P_1^{sat} = 75kPa$ 110kPa . Making the usual assumption for low-pressure VLE, prepare a pressure-composition diagram for this system at a temperature of  $66^{\circ}$ C. 16

2. Estimate  $H^R$  and  $S^R$  for an equimolar mixture of methyl ethyl ketone (1) and Toluene (2) at  $50^{\circ}$ C and 25 kPa using van der Waals equation. The constants for van der Waals equation are (in SI units)

$$a_1 = 2.01 \times 10^6$$
  $b_1 = 0.1341$   
 $a_2 = 2.487 \times 10^6$   $b_2 = 0.149$ 

- [16](a) Define activity coefficient. Derive an equation which shows a solution depar-3.
- ture from its ideality.
  - (b) Derive the Lewis Randall rule and in turn Raults law. Why Raoult's law is valid for solvent. [8+8]
- 4. How fugacity of a compressed liquid is determined? What is the basic principle behind this. Derive the equation for them. 16
- (a) Write Gibbs Duhem equation at a constant temperature and pressure in terms 5. of fugacity. What are the limitations of this equation?
  - (b) Write the modified Raoult's law. Write the steps to calculate activity coefficient using experimental low pressure VLE isothermal data. [6+10]
- 6. For the binary system 1-Propanol (1) Water (2)  $V_1 = 75.14$  and  $V_2 = 18.07$  $cm^3mol^{-1}$ . The Wilson parameters are  $a_{12}=775.48$  and  $a_{21}=1351.9$  cal/mol. The pure component vapor pressures of 1-Propanol and water are given by the following Antonie equations.

$$\ln \frac{P_1^{sat}}{kPa} = 16.0962 - \frac{3448.66}{t_{0}C^{+204.09}} \text{ and } \frac{P_2^{sat}}{kPa} = 16.262 - \frac{3799.89}{t_{0}C^{+226.35}}$$

Prepare a T - xy diagram for P = 101.33 kPa.

### Code No: 07A50803

# Set No. 3

7. What is the temperature at which 50% of 1- butene may be dehydrogenated according to the following reaction, if the operating pressure is 2 atm and 15 moles of steam per mole of butadiene is supplied to the dehydrogenated tower  $C_4H_{8(g)} \rightarrow C_4H_{6(g)} + H_{2(g)}$ 

	1,3 - Butadiene	1-Butene	H2
$\Delta H^0_{f(298)}, \text{ cal/g-mol}$	26,330	-30	-
$\Delta G^0_{f(298)}, \text{ cal/g-mol}$	36,010	17,090	-
α	5.432	3.909	6.937
$\beta \ge 10^3$	53.224	62.848	-0.20 0
$\gamma \ge 10^6$	-17	-19.517	0.481

Re

[16]

8. Calculate the standard enthalpy change of 298.15K for the reaction of butane  $C_4H_{10}(g) + \frac{13}{2}O_2(g) \rightarrow CO_2 + 5H_2O(g)$  From the standard enthalpy of formation of the compounds at 298.15K  $\Delta H_{f298}^0$  (KJ) of  $C_4H_{10}(g)$ ,  $CO_2(g), H_2O(g)$  are respectively -74,943, -393.978 and -241.997. [16]