



# **MURANG'A UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY**

## **SCHOOL OF PURE, APPLIED AND HEALTH SCIENCES**

**DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL AND BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES**

**UNIVERSITY ORDINARY EXAMINATION**

**2021/2022 ACADEMIC YEAR**

**THIRD YEAR FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION FOR, BACHELOR OF  
SCIENCE IN INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY**

**ACH315: FLUID FLOW, HEAT AND MASS TRANSFER**

**DURATION: 2 HOURS**

**Instructions to candidates:**

1. Answer question One and Any Other Two questions.
2. Mobile phones are not allowed in the examination room.
3. You are not allowed to write on this examination question paper.

## SECTION A: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION

### QUESTION ONE (30 MARKS)

Useful constants

Specific heat of water,  $C_w=4187 \text{ J/kg } ^\circ\text{C}$

Boltzmann's constant,  $B= 1.38 \times 10^{-23} \text{ J/K}$

Stefan- Boltzmann Constant,  $\sigma = 5.67 \times 10^{-8} \text{ Wm}^{-2}\text{K}^{-4}$

1 atm = 101300 Pa

Gas constant,  $R= 8.314 \text{ J/K mol}$

Density of water  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Gravity strength  $g = 9.8 \text{ N/Kg}$

Latent heat of vaporization of water  $L_z = 2430 \text{ KJ/kg}$

1. a). Define coefficient of viscosity and hence write its dimensional formula. (3 marks)
- b) Liquids have a constant density while gases don't. Explain. (2 marks)
- c) Show that the pressure due to static liquid column is directly proportional to the column height. (4 marks)
- d) Calculate the Reynolds number,  $R_e$  for oil flowing in a circular pipe. The diameter of the pipe is 50 mm, the density of the oil is  $920 \text{ kg/m}^3$ , the volumetric oil flow rate is 56 L/min and the dynamic viscosity of the oil is  $40 \times 10^{-3} \text{ pa.S}$ . (3 marks)
- e) A garden hose has an inside diameter of 12 mm, and water flows through it at 2.5m/s.
  - i) What nozzle diameter is needed for the water to emerge at 10m/s? (2 marks)
  - ii) At what rate does water leave the nozzle in litres/second? (1 mark)
- f) Explain two mechanisms which heat transfer through conduction is accomplished. (2 marks)
- g) i) State Graham's law of diffusion. (1 mark)
  - ii) From a certain apparatus, the diffusion rate of hydrogen - atomic number = 1 and mass number = 2 – has an average of  $28.7 \text{ cm}^3/\text{S}$ ; the diffusion of another gas under the same conditions is measured to have an average rate of  $7.2 \text{ cm}^3/\text{S}$ . Calculate the atomic mass of the gas. (3 marks)

h) Calculate the difference in level between mercury surfaces inside the tube of radius  $r = 20$  mm and outside. (The surface tension of mercury,  $\sigma = 5.47 \times 10^{-2}$  N/m and density  $\rho = 13600$  kg/m<sup>3</sup> and angle of contact of mercury with clean glass  $\Theta = 130^\circ$ ). (3 marks)

i) A mass of 12 g of ice at 0°C were added to 100 g of water at 30°C. The final temperature was 20° C. Calculate the specific heat latent heat of the ice. (3 marks)

j) Helium, He gas is contained in a pipe at a temperature of 298 K and 1 atm total pressure which is constant throughout. Calculate the concentration of the gas in Kgmol/m<sup>3</sup> (3marks)

## SECTION B – ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION

### QUESTION TWO (20 MARKS)

a). Define the following terms as they are applied in mass transfer. (6 marks)

i) Adsorption (1 marks)

ii) Humidification (1 mark)

iii) Distillation (1 mark)

iv) Extraction (1 mark)

v) Leaching (1 mark)

b) State the first law of diffusion. (4 marks)

c) A mixture of He and N<sub>2</sub> gas contained in a pipe at a temperature of 298K and 1 atm total pressure which is constant throughout. At one end of the pipe at point 1, the partial pressure of He is  $P_{A1} = 0.6$  atm and at the other end of the pipe which is 0.2 m from end one has a partial pressure  $P_{A2} = 0.2$  atm. Calculate the flux of Heat steady state if coefficient of diffusion  $D_{AB} = 0.687 \times 10^{-4}$  m<sup>2</sup>/s of the He – N<sub>2</sub> mixture. (7 marks)

d) A pure nitrogen carrier gas flows parallel to a surface f area  $A = 0.6$ m<sup>2</sup> of a liquid acetone in an open tank. The acetone temperature is maintained at 290 K. If the average mass transfer coefficient,  $K_c$  for the acetone into the nitrogen stream is 0.0324 m/s, determine the total rate of acetone released in the units of kg.mol/s given that acetone exerts a vapour pressure of 161mmHg or  $2.148 \times 10^4$  pa. (7 marks)

### QUESTION THREE (20 MARKS)

a). State

i) Pascal's principle (1 mark)

ii) Archimede's principle (1 mark)

iii) A hydraulic lift has pistons with diameters 8 cm and 36 cm respectively. If a force of 825N is exerted at the input piston, what maximum mass can be lifted by the output piston<sup>2</sup>. (3 marks)

b) A businessman purchases a "gold" crown at a black market. After he gets home, he hangs it from a spring scale and finds its weight to be 7.84 N. He then weights the crown while immersed in water and now the scale read 6.86 N. Given that the density of pure gold  $\rho_{\text{gold}} = 19.3 \times 10^3 \text{ kg/m}^3$ , determine whether the crown was made of pure gold? (5 marks)

c) Water flows at a velocity of 5 m/s through a hose pipe whose inner diameter is 20 mm.

i) find the rate of water though the hose pipe in litres per minutes. (2 marks)

ii) Find the force needed to hold the nozzle. (3 marks)

d) Water flows inside a horizontal pipe of non-uniform cross-section area. It is observed that pressure of 10 mmHg exists at a point where the velocity is 20 m/s. Find the pressure in mmHg at the point where the velocity is 20 m/s. (5 marks)

### QUESTION FOUR (20 MARKS)

a). i) Define the term heat capacity and state the SI unit. (2 marks)

ii) A block of metal of mass 0.2kg and temperature 100 ° C is placed in water of mass 0.4 kg and temperature 20 °C. If the final temperature of water is 24 °C, calculate the specific heat capacity of the metal. (Neglect heat absorbed by the container) (3 marks)

b) The wall of a house, 7 m wide and 6 m high is made from 0.3 m, thick brick with conduction coefficient  $K= 0.6 \text{ W/mk}$ . The surface temperature on the inside of the wall is 16 °C and that on the outside is 6 °C. Find the heat flux though the wall and the total rate of heat loss through the wall. (5marks)

c) An average person generates heat at the rate of 120 W when at rest. At what rate must water evaporate from his body to completely get rid of this energy? (6 marks)

d) During one cycle, heat engine extracts  $2.0 \times 10^3 \text{ J}$  of energy from a hot reservoir and transfers  $1.5 \times 10^3 \text{ J}$  to a cold reservoir.

i. Find the thermal efficiency of the engine. (2 marks)

ii. How much work does this engine do in one cycle? (1 mark)

iii. How much power does the engine generate if it goes through four cycles in 2.5 seconds? (2 marks)