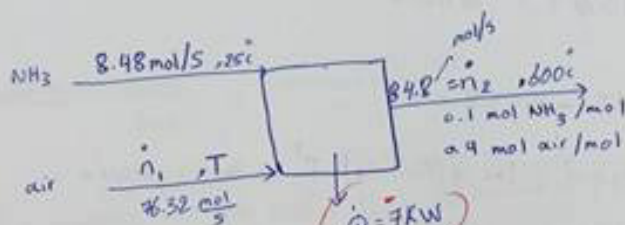


# Q1 (25 POINTS)

Ammonia gas ( $\text{NH}_3$ ) at  $25^\circ\text{C}$  at a rate of  $8.48 \text{ mol/s}$  and preheated air at temperature ( $T^\circ\text{C}$ ) are blended in a mixer unit to form a gas stream containing  $10.0 \text{ mol \% NH}_3$  at  $600^\circ\text{C}$ . The heat is lost from the mixer to its surroundings at a rate of  $7 \text{ kW}$ . Determine the temperature to which the air must be preheated.

Remark: For the  $C_p$  use only the first two terms ( $a$  and  $b$ ) of the polynomial of Table B.2



$$\begin{aligned} \dot{n}_1 &= 0.9 \dot{n}_2 \rightarrow \text{mole balance on air} \\ 8.48 + \dot{n}_1 &= \dot{n}_2 \rightarrow \text{overall mass balance} \\ 48 + 0.9 \dot{n}_1 &= \dot{n}_2 \Rightarrow 8.48 = 0.1 \dot{n}_2 \\ \dot{n}_2 &= 84.8 \text{ mol/s} \Rightarrow \dot{n}_1 = 76.32 \text{ mol/s} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta \dot{H} + \Delta \dot{E}_K + \Delta \dot{E}_P = \dot{Q} - \dot{W}$$

$\dot{W} = 0$  no moving part  
 $\Delta \dot{E}_K$  no acceleration  
 $\Delta \dot{E}_P$  no change in height

$$\dot{H} = \dot{Q} = 7 \text{ kW}$$

reference state for air inlet stream ( $g, T$ )  
 / / /  $\text{NH}_3$  inlet / ( $g, 25^\circ$ )

|     |                                     |       |             |
|-----|-------------------------------------|-------|-------------|
| NH3 | 8.48 $\frac{\text{mol}}{\text{s}}$  | 8.48  | $\hat{H}_1$ |
| air | 76.32 $\frac{\text{mol}}{\text{s}}$ | 76.32 | $\hat{H}_2$ |

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{H}_1 \text{ for } \text{NH}_3 &\rightarrow (g, 600^\circ) \\ \text{we go from } (g, 25^\circ) &\rightarrow (g, 600^\circ) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{H}_1 &= \int_{25^\circ}^{600^\circ} (35.15 \times 10^{-3} + 2.954 \times 10^{-5} T) dT \quad \text{from (B.2)} \\ &= 35.15 \times 10^{-3} (600 - 25) + \frac{2.954 \times 10^{-5}}{2} (600^2 - 25^2) \\ &= 20.125 + 5.31 = 25.435 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{mol}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\hat{H}_2 \text{ for air} \rightarrow (g, 600^\circ)$$

$$\text{we go from ref } (g, T) \rightarrow (g, 600^\circ)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{H}_2 &= \int_T^{600} (28.94 \times 10^{-3} + 0.4147 \times 10^{-5} T) dT \\ &= 28.94 \times 10^{-3} (600 - T) + \frac{0.4147 \times 10^{-5}}{2} (600^2 - T^2) \\ &= 17.4 - 28.94 T + 0.75 - 2.1 \times 10^{-6} T^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\dot{Q} = \Delta \dot{H} = \sum_{\text{out}} \dot{n} \hat{H} - \sum_{\text{in}} \dot{n} \hat{H}$$

$$7 \text{ kW} = (76.32 \hat{H}_2 + 8.48 \hat{H}_1) - (76.32 \times 0 + 8.48 \times 0)$$

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$$7 \text{ kW} = 1328 - 228 T + 57.2 + 1.6 \times 10^{-4} T^2 + 8.48 \times 25.435$$

→ solve for T

**Q2 (25 POINTS)**

On a rainy day in Amman, the outside air is 35 °F with a relative humidity of 80%. A 10 ft<sup>3</sup>/min of this moist air is heated in a home furnace to a comfortable 75 °F. Assume 1 atm total pressure. Use the psychometric chart to find the following:

1. Absolute humidity, relative humidity, wet bulb temperature, and dew point temperature of the heated air.
2. The heat requirement of the furnace in Btu/hr.

heated air is ~~75~~ 80 °F ~~80~~ hr = 80% 1 atm