

GUJARAT TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY**BE - SEMESTER-VI(NEW) EXAMINATION – WINTER 2022****Subject Code:3160501****Date:13-12-2022****Subject Name:Mass Transfer Operations II****Time:02:30 PM TO 05:00 PM****Total Marks:70****Instructions:**

1. Attempt all questions.
2. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.
3. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
4. Simple and non-programmable scientific calculators are allowed.

MARKS

- Q.1** (a) Define: 1) Humid Volume 2) Humid heat 3) Lewis Relation **03**
- (b) Explain effect of temperature on adsorption with one example. **04**
- (c) A mixture of benzene and toluene containing 60 mole% benzene is to be separated to give a product of 95 mole% benzene and bottom product containing 10 mole% benzene. The feed enters a column at its bubble point. It is proposed to operate the column with reflux ratio of 2.5. Calculate number of theoretical plates needed by McCabe-Thiele method and position of feed plate. The vapor liquid equilibrium data are given as below: **07**

x	0	0.05	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5
y	0	0.13	0.21	0.375	0.5	0.6	0.7

x	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0
y	0.77	0.83	0.9	0.95	1.0

- Q.2** (a) Explain constant pressure equilibria with neat sketch. **03**
- (b) Explain feed tray location in distillation operation. **04**
- (c) A liquid mixture containing 40 mole% methanol and 60 mole% water is fed to the differential distillation at atmospheric pressure with 60 mole% of the liquid is distilled. Find the composited distillate and the residue. Equilibrium Data: **07**

x	0.05	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5
y	0.27	0.42	0.57	0.66	0.73	0.78

OR

- (c) A liquid mixture containing 60 mole% acetone (1), 40 mole% water (2) at 1 atm pressure is differentially distilled to vaporize 30 mole% of the feed. Compute the composition of composite distillate and residue. The VLE data are: **07**

x	0.01	0.05	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.5
y	0.253	0.625	0.755	0.815	0.839	0.849

x	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.95
y	0.859	0.874	0.898	0.935	0.963

- Q.3** (a) Define: 1) Relative saturation 2) Percentage saturation 3) Dew point **03**
 (b) Explain principle and applications of steam distillation. **04**
 (c) Derive equation for Adiabatic Saturation Curve. **07**

OR

- Q.3** (a) Discuss range and approach with reference to cooling tower. **03**
 (b) Explain Azeotropic distillation. **04**
 (c) Explain the various types of cooling towers and discuss their selection criteria. **07**

- Q.4** (a) List assumptions of McCabe-Thiele method and its limitations. **03**
 (b) Compare and contrast physical adsorption and chemisorptions. **04**
 (c) Explain Ion Exchange and describe techniques and applications of ion exchange and list out the factors on which rate of ion exchange is dependent. **07**

OR

- Q.4** (a) Define: 1) Total reflux ratio 2) Minimum reflux ratio 3) Quantity 'q'. **03**
 (b) Explain in brief on Pressure Swing Adsorption (PSA). **04**
 (c) Explain Freundlich equation. Derive the relation for single stage adsorption using the Freundlich equation. **07**

- Q.5** (a) List types of distillation operation. **03**
 (b) Explain rate of drying curve with neat diagram. **04**
 (c) A 100 kg batch of granular solid containing 30% moisture is to be dried in a tray dryer to 16% moisture by passing a current of air at 350 K across its surface at a velocity of 1.8 m/s. If the constant rate of drying under these conditions is $0.7 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg/m}^2\text{s}$ and the critical moisture content is 15%. Calculate the drying time. **07**

OR

- Q.5** (a) Draw schematic diagram of conventional fractionating column. **03**
 (b) Explain principle and working of fluidized bed drier with neat sketch. **04**
 (c) A 50 kg batch of granular solid containing 25% moisture is to be dried in a tray dryer to 12% moisture by passing a current of air at 363 K across its surface at a velocity of 1.8 m/s. If the constant rate of drying under these conditions is $0.0008 \text{ kg/m}^2\text{s}$ and the critical moisture content is 10%. Calculate the drying time. The surface area available for drying is 1.0 m^2 . **07**
