

### (Fall 2001Midterm)

An ideal gas mixture was put together by mixing the contents of three vessels, each containing a single component ideal gas at the specified temperature and pressure listed below.

| Vessel number | Component in the vessel | Molar Mass, (kg/kmol) | Volume of the vessel, (m <sup>3</sup> ) | Temperature, (°C) | Pressure, (kPa) |
|---------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|---|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1             | CH <sub>4</sub>         | 16                    | 0.85                                    | 0                 | 800             |
| 2             | CO <sub>2</sub>         | 44                    | 0.30                                    | 25                | 400             |
| 3             | N <sub>2</sub>          | 28                    | 0.35                                    | 35                | 600             |

The mixed gas was transferred to a fourth container whose volume was known to be 1.0 m<sup>3</sup>. The mixture was then heated to a temperature of 400 K. Calculate the following for this mixture:

- Number of moles of each component in the mixture.(4.5 points)
- Mass of each component in the mixture.( 4.5 points)
- Mass fraction of CO<sub>2</sub> in the mixture.(2 points)
- Mole fraction of CH<sub>4</sub> in the mixture. (2 points)
- Pressure of the mixture after heating to 400 K. (4 points)
- Partial pressure of CH<sub>4</sub> after heating to 400 K (3 points)

# CHAPTER 5

## FOUNT - SOLUTIONS

$$a) \quad n_{CH_4} = \frac{PV}{RT} = \frac{(800 \text{ kPa})(0.85 \text{ m}^3)}{(8.314 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kmol K}})(273.15 \text{ K})} = 0.299 \text{ kmol} \\ = \boxed{299 \text{ mol}}$$

$$n_{CO_2} = \frac{PV}{RT} = \frac{(400 \text{ kPa})(0.30 \text{ m}^3)}{(8.314 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kmol K}})(298.15 \text{ K})} = 0.0484 \text{ kmol} \\ = \boxed{48.4 \text{ mol}}$$

$$n_{N_2} = \frac{PV}{RT} = \frac{(600 \text{ kPa})(0.35 \text{ m}^3)}{(8.314 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kmol K}})(308.15 \text{ K})} = 0.08197 \text{ kmol} \\ = \boxed{81.97 \text{ mol}}$$

$$b) \quad m_{CH_4} = 299 \text{ mol} \times 16 \text{ g/mol} = \boxed{4784 \text{ g}}$$

$$m_{CO_2} = 48.4 \text{ mol} \times 44 \text{ g/mol} = \boxed{2130 \text{ g}}$$

$$m_{N_2} = 81.97 \text{ mol} \times 28 \text{ g/mol} = \boxed{2295 \text{ g}}$$

$$c) \quad \omega_{CO_2} = \frac{m_{CO_2}}{m_{tot}} = \frac{2130 \text{ g}}{4784 \text{ g} + 2130 \text{ g} + 2295 \text{ g}} \\ = \boxed{0.231}$$

$$d) \quad y_{CH_4} = \frac{n_{CH_4}}{n_{tot}} = \frac{299 \text{ mol}}{299 \text{ mol} + 48.4 \text{ mol} + 81.97 \text{ mol}} \\ = \boxed{0.696}$$

e)

$$P_{\text{mix}} = \frac{n_{\text{tot}} R T}{V}$$

$$= \frac{(429 \text{ mol}) \left( 8.314 \frac{\text{kPa m}^3}{\text{kmol K}} \right) (400 \text{ K}) \left( \frac{1 \text{ kmol}}{1000 \text{ mol}} \right)}{(1 \text{ m}^3)}$$

$$= \boxed{1427 \text{ kPa}}$$

f)

$$\bar{P}_{\text{CH}_4} = y_{\text{CH}_4} \times P_{\text{tot}}$$

$$\bar{P}_{\text{CH}_4} = (0.696) (1427 \text{ kPa})$$

$$= \boxed{993 \text{ kPa}}$$