

**Question Number II (25 Marks ~ 30 minutes)**
**Part A (/12)**

A rigid container of 50 m<sup>3</sup> volume contains CO<sub>2</sub> gas (MW = 44 kg/kmol) at a temperature of 0°C and pressure of 101 kPa. Assume the CO<sub>2</sub> collision diameter is 3 Å and CO<sub>2</sub> behaves as an ideal gas.

a) What is the density of CO<sub>2</sub> gas? (/4)

$$P = ? \quad P_v = nRT \rightarrow \frac{n}{v} = \frac{P}{RT} \quad \left( \frac{\text{kmol}}{\text{m}^3} \right)$$

$$\frac{m}{v} = \frac{PM}{RT} = \frac{(101 \text{ kPa})(44 \text{ kg/kmol})}{(8.314)(273.15)} = \boxed{1.957 \text{ kg/m}^3}$$

b) What is the constant pressure specific heat capacity (C<sub>P</sub>) of the CO<sub>2</sub> gas at these conditions? (/2)

$$C_P = \frac{5}{2} R = \frac{5}{2} 8.314 = \boxed{20.785 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kmol K}}}$$

c) What is the thermal conductivity (k) of the CO<sub>2</sub> at these conditions? (/3)

$$k = \frac{C_v}{N_A \pi \sigma^2} \sqrt{\frac{RT}{\pi M}} \quad C_v = \frac{3}{2} R = 12.471 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kmol K}}$$

$$k = \frac{12.471 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kmol K}}}{(6.023 \times 10^{26} / \text{kmol})(\pi)(3 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m})^2} \sqrt{\frac{8314 \frac{\text{Pa m}^3}{\text{kmol K}} \cdot 273.15 \text{ K}}{\pi \cdot 44 \text{ kg/kmol}}}$$

$$k = 9.386 \times 10^{-6} \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{m s K}}$$

$$\boxed{k = 9.386 \times 10^{-6} \frac{\text{kW}}{\text{m K}}}$$

- d) What is the ratio of the viscosity ( $\mu$ ) of  $\text{CO}_2$  at these conditions ( $0^\circ\text{C}$  and pressure of 101 kPa) to the viscosity at the same pressure but an elevated temperature ( $20^\circ\text{C}$ )? (/3)

$$\mu = \frac{M}{N_A \pi \sigma^2} \sqrt{\frac{RT}{\pi M}}$$

①  $0^\circ\text{C}$  101 kPa

②  $20^\circ\text{C}$  101 kPa

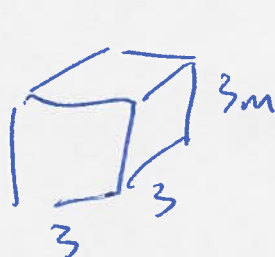
$$\frac{\mu_1}{\mu_2} = \frac{\frac{M}{N_A \pi \sigma^2} \sqrt{\frac{RT_1}{\pi M}}}{\frac{M}{N_A \pi \sigma^2} \sqrt{\frac{RT_2}{\pi M}}} = \frac{\sqrt{T_1}}{\sqrt{T_2}}$$

$$\frac{\mu_1}{\mu_2} = \frac{\sqrt{273.15}}{\sqrt{293.15}} = \boxed{0.965 = \frac{\mu_1}{\mu_2}}$$

## Part B (/13)

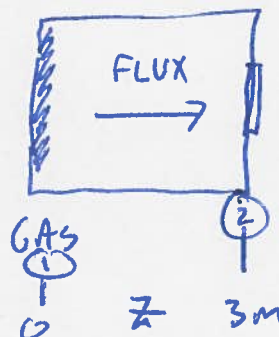
A closed standard house room (dimension H,W and L: 3m x 3m x 3m) initially holds fresh air at 23°C. You can assume that air is a single ideal gas component. One of the internal walls is coated with a substance that releases phosphine gas,  $\text{PH}_3$  (Molar mass  $M = 34 \text{ kg/kmol}$ ). The initial concentration of the gas source at the wall surface is measured to be 100 ppm (mg phosphine/L). The wall opposite the phosphine source has a window with a small crack such that the rate of phosphine leaking out of the room does not result in a buildup in the room.

- a) The diffusivity of phosphine gas in the air at room conditions is equal to  $D = 0.381 \text{ cm}^2/\text{s}$ . Calculate the initial flux of phosphine gas (away from the wall releasing the gas) ( $\text{kmol}/\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{s}$ ). (/6)



$$T = 23^\circ\text{C}$$

$$D = 0.381 \frac{\text{cm}^2}{\text{s}}$$



$$C_1 = 100 \text{ ppm} = 100 \frac{\text{mg}}{\text{L}}$$

$$C_2 = 0$$

$$J_A = -D \frac{dC}{dz} = (?)$$

$$C_1 = 100 \frac{\text{mg}}{\text{L}} \times \frac{1000 \text{ L}}{\text{m}^3} \times \frac{\text{g}}{1000 \text{ mg}} \times \frac{\text{kg}}{1000 \text{ g}} \times \frac{\text{kmol}}{34 \text{ kg}} = 2.94 \times 10^{-3} \frac{\text{kmol}}{\text{m}^3}$$

$$D = 0.381 \frac{\text{cm}^2}{\text{s}} \times \left( \frac{\text{m}}{100 \text{ cm}} \right)^2 = 3.81 \times 10^{-5} \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{s}}$$

$$j_A = -D \frac{dC}{dz} = -D \frac{\Delta C}{\Delta z} = -D \frac{C_2 - C_1}{\Delta z} =$$

$$J_A = \left( -3.81 \times 10^{-5} \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{s}} \right) \left( \frac{0 - 2.94 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kmol/m}^3}{3 \text{ m}} \right)$$

$$J_A = 3.735 \times 10^{-8} \frac{\text{kmol}}{\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{s}}$$

- b) If the leak in the window is blocked, assuming the initial rate remains constant, find the time in hours at which the concentration of the phosphine gas will become 0.3 ppm in the above mentioned room (3m x 3m x 3m). This concentration is the safe limit for domestic use of the room. (/7)

$$t = ?$$

$$C = 0.3 \text{ ppm}$$

$$C = 0.3 \times \frac{1000}{1000} \times \frac{1}{1000} \times \frac{1}{1000} \times \frac{1}{34} =$$

$$C = 8.82 \times 10^{-6} \frac{\text{kmol}}{\text{m}^3}$$

$$V = 3 \times 3 \times 3 = 27 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\text{SO } n = 8.82 \times 10^{-6} \frac{\text{kmol}}{\text{m}^3} \times 27 \text{ m}^3 = 2.382 \times 10^{-4} \text{ kmol released}$$

$$\text{FLUX} = 3.735 \times 10^{-8} \frac{\text{kmol}}{\text{m}^2 \text{ s}} = \frac{n}{A t}$$

$$A = 3 \text{ m} \times 3 \text{ m} = 9 \text{ m}^2$$

$$t = \frac{n}{A \cdot \text{FLUX}}$$

$$t = \frac{2.382 \times 10^{-4} \text{ kmol}}{(9 \text{ m}^2)(3.735 \times 10^{-8})} = \boxed{708.75 = t}$$

(11.8 min)