University of Mumbai Online Examination 2020

Program: BE Chemical Engineering Curriculum Scheme: Revised 2012 Examination: Third Year Semester V Course Code: CHC502 Course Name: Mass Transfer Operation I

Time: 1 hourMax. Marks: 50Note to the students:- All Questions are compulsory and carry equal marks .

Q1.	Solutes like water will diffuse through oxygenated polymers like cellulose		
Q1.	acetate		
Option A:	By forming hydrogen bonds with the polymer		
Option B:	By dissolving in the polymer		
Option C:	By plasticizing the polymer		
Option D:	By reverse osmosis		
Ans:			
Q2.	Following is one of the mechanism of diffusion through metal crystals		
Option A:	Vacancy Mechanism		
Option B:	Knudsen diffusion		
Option C:	Hydrodynamic flow		
Option D:	Dissolution mechanism		
Ans:			
Q3.	Knudsen diffusion occurs through		
Option A:	Polymers		
Option B:	Crystalline solids		
Option C:	Porous solids		
Option D:	Liquids		
Ans:			
Q4.	Hydrodynamic flow of gases through porous solids is due		
Option A:	Gravity		
Option B:	Concentration gradient		
Option C:	Temperature gradient		
Option D:	Pressure gradient		
Ans:			
Q5.	Diffusion through solids occurs in operations		
Option A:	Where there is contact of solid and liquid		
Option B:	When there is contact between one liquid with another liquid.		
Option C:	When there is contact between a gas and a liquid		
Option D:	There are no operations in chemical engineering, which involves diffusion in		
	solid phase.		
Ans:			
06			
Q6.	Spray tower is a operation.		
Option A:	stagewise contact		
Option B:	continuous		

Option C:	batch	
Option D:	semi-batch	
Ans:	semi-batch	
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Q7.	Find the rate of non-diffusing solute, if the mole fraction of the gas phase is 0.5	
×,.	and diffusing rate is 100 moles/hr.	
Option A:	200 moles/hr	
Option B:	100 moles/hr	
Option C:	75 moles/hr	
Option D:	50 moles/hr	
Ans:		
Q8.	In a closed system the concentration of the two phases at the interphase	
Option A:	changes continuously	
Option B:	becomes zero	
Option C:	never changes	
Option D:	increases till the driving force becomes zero	
Ans:		
Q9.	A binary mixture of oxygen and nitrogen with partial pressures in the ratio 0.21 and 0.79 is contained in a vessel at 300K. If the total pressure of the mixture is 1	
	x 10^5 N/m ² , find molar fraction of nitrogen.	
Option A:	0.13	
Option B:	0.21	
Option C:	0.23	
Option D:	0.79	
Ans:		
Q10.	Following theory is applicable to interphase mass transfer	
Option A:	Film theory	
Option B:	Two-film theory	
Option C:	Penetration theory	
Option D:	Surface renewal theory	
Ans:		
Q11.	In sparged vessels, the sparger can be simple open tube	
Option A:	if the vessel diameter is less than 0.3 m	
Option B:	if the vessel diamter is more than 0.3 m	
Option C:	if the vessel diamter is more than 1 m	
Option D:	if the vessel diamter is less than 1 m	
Ans:		
Q12.	Dumping in tray towers occurs	
Option A:	If the gas flow rates are very low	
Option B:	If the gas flow rates are very high	
Option C:	Dumping is not related to gas flow rate	
Option D:	If the liquid is not able to drain down	
Ans:		
Q13.	In packed columns	
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Option A:	The gas and liquid phases are contacted in a stagowise manner		
Option A: Option B:	The gas and liquid phases are contacted in a stagewise manner		
1	There is not a direct contact between gas and liquid phases		
Option C:	The gas and liquid phases are contacted in a continuous manner manner		
Option D:	Gas experiences negligible pressure drop		
Ans:			
Q14.	In gas absorption, the stripping factor is defined as-		
Option A:	Ratio of slope of the operating line to the slope of equilibrium curve		
Option B:	Ratio of slope of the equilibrium curve to the slope of the operating line		
Option D:	Product of the slope of the operating line and that of the equilibrium curve		
Option D:	Ratio of the liquid flow rate to the gas flow rate.		
Ans:			
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Q15.	Gas absorption is used for		
Option A:	Separating the components of a liquid solution		
Option B:	Separating the components from a mixture of gases		
Option C:	Separating components of a solid mixture.		
Option D:	Purifying liquid solution		
Ans:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Q16.	The liquid used on gas absorption is called as		
Option A:	Solvent		
Option B:	Entrainer		
Option C:	Solute		
Option D:	Solution		
Ans:			
Q17.	HETP stands for		
Option A:	Height equilibrium with pressure.		
Option B:	Heat equivalent to a theoretical plate.		
Option C:	Height equivalent to a theoretical plate.		
Option D:	Heat transfer by a plate		
Ans:			
010			
Q18.	When, $H1 = Total heat of air entering the coil (heating or cooling)$		
	H2 = Total heat of air leaving the coil (heating or cooling) H2 = Total heat of air at the and of the process (hyperdiffection or		
	H3 = Total heat of air at the end of the process (humidification or dehumidification) then, the sensible heat factor $(H2 - H1) / (H3 - H1)$ represents		
Option A:	the process of cooling and humidification		
Option B:	cooling and dehumidification		
Option B: Option C:	heating and humidification		
Option D:	heating and dehumidification		
Ans:			
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Q19.	When the rate of evaporation of water is zero, the relative humidity of the air is		
Option A:	0%		
Option B:	100%		
Option D: Option C:	50%		
Option D:	unpredictable		
Ans:			
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Q20.	What is the temperature at which the water vapour in the mixture of water vapour in air, starts condensing called?	
Option A:	condensation temperature	
Option B:	dew point temperature	
Option D:	vaporization temperature	
Option D:	saturation temperature	
Ans:		
Alls.		
Q21.	The temperature of air recorded by thermometer when the bulb is covered by a cotton wick saturated by water is called as	
Option A:	dry bulb temperature	
Option B:	wet bulb temperature	
Option C:	stream temperature	
Option D:	psychrometric temperature	
Ans:		
Q22.	If the equilibrium vapour pressure is lower than pure liquid pressure then the moisture content is	
Option A:	Bound moisture	
Option B:	Unbound moisture	
Option C:	Equilibrium moisture	
Option D:	Critical	
Ans:		
Q23.	The substance moisture exerts equilibrium vapour pressure equals to vapour pressure of liquid is	
Option A:	Bound moisture	
Option B:	Unbound moisture	
Option C:	Equilibrium moisture	
Option D:	Critical	
Ans:		
Q24.	The method of drying by conduction through materials are done by	
Option A:	Direct driers	
Option B:	Indirect driers	
Option C:	Tray driers	
Option D:	Rotary	
Ans:		
Q25.	The substance like food stuff, pharma products are dried by drying.	
Option A:	Direct	
Option B:	Indirect	
Option C:	Freeze	
Option D:	Spray drying	
Ans:		

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Question	Correct Option
	(Enter either 'A' or 'B' or 'C' or 'D'
Q1.	A
Q2.	A
Q3.	С
Q4	D
Q5	A
Q6	В
Q7	D
Q8.	С
Q9.	D
Q10.	В
Q11.	A
Q12.	A
Q13.	С
Q14.	В
Q15.	В
Q16.	A
Q17.	С
Q18.	С
Q19.	В
Q20.	В
Q21.	В
Q22.	A
Q23.	В
Q24.	В
Q25.	С