

# 國立中央大學 110 學年度碩士班考試入學試題

所別： 化學工程與材料工程學系 碩士班 甲組(一般生)

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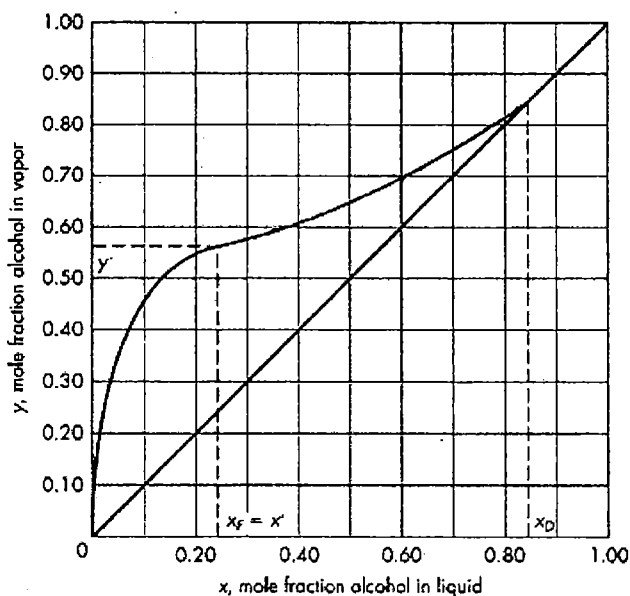
科目： 輸送現象與單元操作

本科考試可使用計算器，廠牌、功能不拘

\*請在答案卷(卡)內作答

※計算題需計算過程，無計算過程者不予計分

1. (20 %) Please explain each of the terms in the following (2 pts each).  
 (a) Reynold number, (b) molecular momentum flux, (c) Prandtl mixing length, (d) velocity potential, (e) Reynolds stress, (f) form drag, (g) fanning friction factor, (h) eddy diffusivity, (i) divergence of velocity, (j) creeping flow.
  
2. (8%) Introduce the following dimensionless terms into the Navior-Stokes equation:  
 $u^* = u/u_\infty$ , dimensionless velocity  
 $P^* = P/\rho u_\infty^2$ , dimensionless pressure  
 $t^* = t u_\infty/L$ , dimensionless time  
 $x^* = x/L$ , dimensionless distance  
 The operator  $\nabla$  may then written  $\nabla^*/L$ . Show that the Navior-Stokes equation becomes
 
$$\frac{Du^*}{Dt^*} = \frac{gL}{u_\infty^2} - \nabla^* P^* + \frac{1}{Re} \nabla^{*2} u^*$$
  
3. (7 %) A packed bed is composed of cylinders having a diameter  $D=0.02$  m and a length  $h=D$ . The bulk density of the overall packed bed is  $962$   $\text{kg/m}^3$  and the density of the solid cylinders is  $1600$   $\text{kg/m}^3$ .  
 (a) (2 pts) Calculate the void fraction  $\epsilon$ .  
 (b) (3 pts) Calculate the effective diameter  $D_p$  of the particles.  
 (c) (2 pts) Calculate the ratio of total surface area in the bed to total volume of bed in  $\text{m}^{-1}$
  
4. (10%) Please recreate the diagram provided below in your answer sheet, and draw the “minimum reflux ratio” and “minimum operating ratio” operating lines. Clearly label the two lines.



注意:背面有試題

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5. (25%) A pipeline transporting cold water is surrounded by stagnant air that is both hot and humid, and moisture continually diffuses to the cold surface of the pipe to form condensation. The condensed water forms a liquid film around the pipe, which drops off. At a distance of 10 cm from the exterior of the pipe, the relative humidity is constant, while close to the pipe the moisture content approaches the vapor pressure of water evaluated at the temperature of the pipe.
- Which coordinate system best describes this transfer process? List three major assumptions. (5 pts)
  - Provide the simplified form of the general differential equation for mass transfer in terms of the flux of water vapor,  $N_A$ . (5 pts)
  - What is the simplified form of Fick's flux equation for water vapor,  $N_A$ ? (5 pts)
  - Provide the simplified form of the general differential equation for mass transfer in terms of the concentration of water vapor,  $C_A$ ? (10 pts)
6. (30%) A team of engineers for a defense contractor are commissioned by the naval force of a global power to build a nuclear submarine. The specs for the submarine, as demanded by the navy in order to designate the submarine as the Los Angeles Class, is as follows,
- Weight: 7,000 tones (1 tone = 1,000 kg)
  - Top speed when submerged: 20 knots (~37 km/hr)
  - Acceleration from rest to top speed when submerged: 1 minute

It is also estimated that all the friction experienced by a submarine submerged in sea water is  $3.86 \times 10^6$  N. Moreover, such a submarine is conventionally propelled by a steam-driven turbine, with the high-pressure steam generated from a boiler heated by the nuclear reaction. Now, you are assigned the most critical part of the project – design the heat exchange system for the power generation system of the submarine – and need to determine the operation condition of the heat exchanger. Before that can be done, several other operation parameters have to be known in advance. (1) In the steady-state operation, steam leaving the turbine is condensed and recycled back to the boiler. For the sake of efficacy, steam from the outlet of the turbine is set to 1 bar and  $100^\circ\text{C}$ . Given the steam flow rate of 20 kg/s, determine the minimal temperature and pressure of steam entering the turbine (assuming entropy generation  $\dot{S}_{gen} = 0$ ). (4 pts) (2) Given that compressed water of  $100^\circ\text{C}$  and 10 MPa is steadily supplied to the boiler, determine the operation temperature of the boiler and the heat generation rate which must be achieved by the nuclear reaction to maintain the steady and saturated state of steam at the pressure determined in (1). (4 pts) (3) A temperature discrepancy thus exists between steam leaving the boiler and the one entering the turbine. Making up the discrepancy stands the reason for deploying a heat exchanger in between the boiler and the turbine. Determine the overall heat transfer rate of the heat exchanger. (4 pts) (4) You decide to employ a counterflow, concentric tube heat exchanger for the purpose. Given the condition that the cooling fluid – water – is at  $10^\circ\text{C}$  and the diameters of the outer annulus and inner tube are to be 45 cm and 25 cm, respectively, determine the respective convection heat transfer coefficients for cooling water and steam. (9 pts) (5) Explain the physical meanings of Reynolds and Nusselt numbers, which are relevant for addressing the question. (2 pts) (6) With the results of (4), determine the overall heat transfer coefficient and thereby the length of the heat exchanger to be built. (7 pts) (Important: Make every necessary assumption and give your reasoning. This will be taken into

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TABLE A.6 Thermophysical Properties of Saturated Water<sup>o</sup>

Table with 15 columns: Temperature, Pressure, Specific Volume, Heat of Vaporization, Specific Heat, Viscosity, Thermal Conductivity, Prandtl Number, Surface Tension, Expansion Coefficient, and Temperature. Rows list data for temperatures from 370K to 530K.

Saturated Steam: Pressure Table (Continued)

Table with 13 columns: Press. (kPa), Temp. (°C), Specific Volume (Sat. Liquid, Sat. Vapor), Internal Energy (Sat. Liquid, Evap., Sat. Vapor), Enthalpy (Sat. Liquid, Evap., Sat. Vapor), and Entropy (Sat. Liquid, Evap., Sat. Vapor). Rows list data for pressures from 1.00 kPa to 22.09 kPa.

ν̂ [=] m³/kg; Ū, Ĥ [=] J/g = kJ/kg; Š̂ [=] kJ/kg K

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