

Name:	
Enrolment No:	

## UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES

**End Semester Examination, December 2018**

Programme Name: B.Tech CE+RP	Semester : V
Course Name : Petroleum Refining Technology	Time : 03 hrs.
Course Code : CHEG 437	Max. Marks: 100
Nos. of page(s) : 10	

**Instructions: (1) Assume suitable Data wherever necessary**

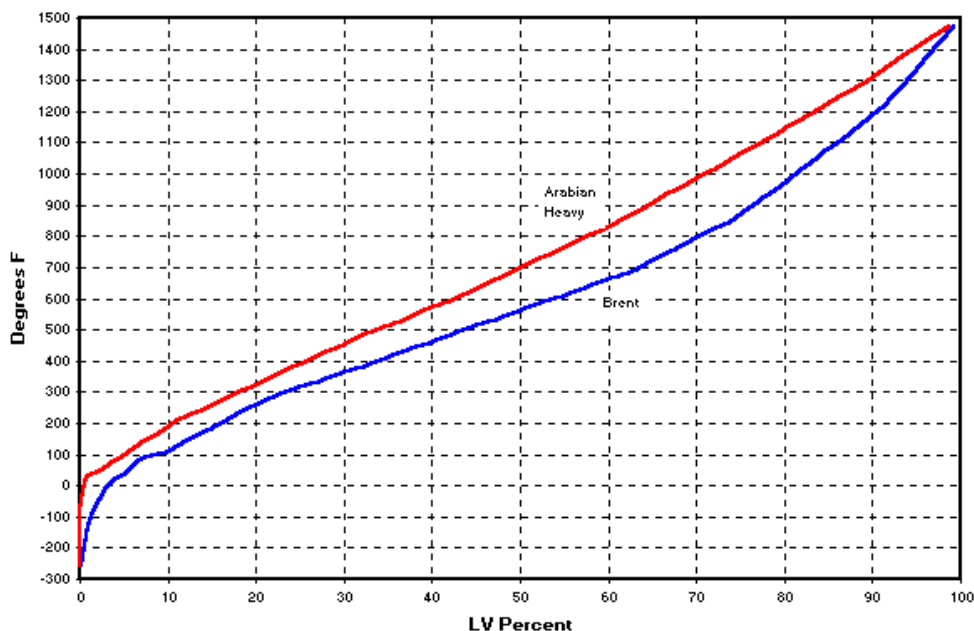
### SECTION A (Attempt all FIVE Questions)

S. No.		Marks	CO												
Q 1	<p>For the given ASTM distillation, data in the following table calculate the UOP K factor, average boiling point (VABP, MEABP, and MABP), Correlation index, molecular weight and comment on the result. <math>^{\circ}\text{API} = 23.5</math></p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: 20px; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Vol%</th> <th>T<math>^{\circ}\text{F}</math></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>10</td><td>652</td></tr> <tr><td>30</td><td>751</td></tr> <tr><td>50</td><td>835</td></tr> <tr><td>70</td><td>935</td></tr> <tr><td>90</td><td>1080</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Vol%	T $^{\circ}\text{F}$	10	652	30	751	50	835	70	935	90	1080	<b>10M</b>	<b>CO2</b>
Vol%	T $^{\circ}\text{F}$														
10	652														
30	751														
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90	1080														
Q 2	<p>Using the Wilson, Lobo, and Hottel Equation for a box-type heater, calculate the outlet temperature of petroleum stock in a furnace where it is fed at a rate of 1500 bbl/hr (sp.gr.0.8524) and is passed through heat exchangers before it is fed into radiant section of a box type heater at 200<math>^{\circ}\text{C}</math>. The pipe still heaters burns refinery off gas at a rate of 3250 kg/hr. The refinery off gas has a heating value of 11,300 Kcal/kg. In the radiant section of furnace, there is one row of tubes of 10 m long of 11.5 cm O.D. spaced at 2 O.D. The projected area of tubes is 155 sq meters. Air Fuel ratio is 25. Sp.heat of stock is 2.66 kJ/kg <math>^{\circ}\text{C}</math>, <math>\alpha = 0.88</math>.</p>	<b>10M</b>	<b>CO3</b>												
Q 3	<p>What is meant by overhead corrosion in crude distillation unit? Explain briefly what measures need to be taken to prevent the same?</p>	<b>10M</b>	<b>CO3</b>												
Q 4	<p>What are the different types of coking? Explain any one method of coking with a suitable diagram?</p>	<b>10M</b>	<b>CO4</b>												
Q 5	<p>Explain catalytic reforming process with reference to the following points only with a suitable diagram.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">a) Objective b) Feed stock c) Catalyst used d) Major Reactions e) Process Conditions</p>	<b>10M</b>	<b>CO4</b>												
Q 6	<p>What is the importance of cracking in refinery? Describe the process of hydrocracking in detail with suitable diagram?</p>	<b>10M</b>	<b>CO5</b>												

**SECTION B (Attempt any TWO questions)**

Q 7 For the Arabian Heavy crude oil whose TBP curve (Vol% distilled Vs Temperature °F) is given below, estimate the TBP of products (Kerosene and LGO). The cut range for kerosene is 375°F to 480°F and cut range for LGO is 480°F to 610°F.

**Brent and Arabian Heavy TBP Curves**



**20 M**

**CO3**

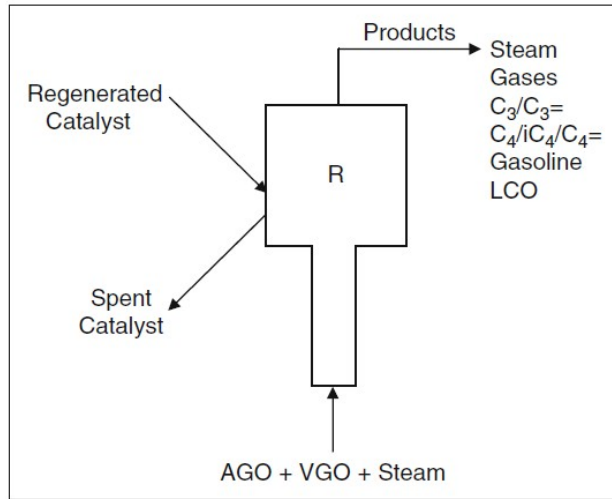
Q 8 a) Explain the following: **8M**

- i. Role of FCC in refinery
- ii. Modes of Fluidization
- iii. FCC catalyst

b) A feed of 20,000 BPD of AGO (650–850°F) having an API of 24 and a sulphur content of 0.2 wt%, is mixed with another of feed of 15,000 BPD of VGO (850–1050°F) that has an API of 15 and a sulphur content of 0.35 wt%. They are used as a feed to FCC unit. Estimate the feed properties and Use the FCC correlations given in Appendix to calculate the yield of products from FCC. Assume a conversion of 75 LV%. **12M**

**20 M**

**CO4**



Reactor input and output streams

Q 9 a)With the help neat process flow diagram, describe the solvent dewaxing process?  
**10M**  
 b)Make a comparison between the various hydro conversion processes and reactor technology used.**10M**

**20 M**

**CO5**

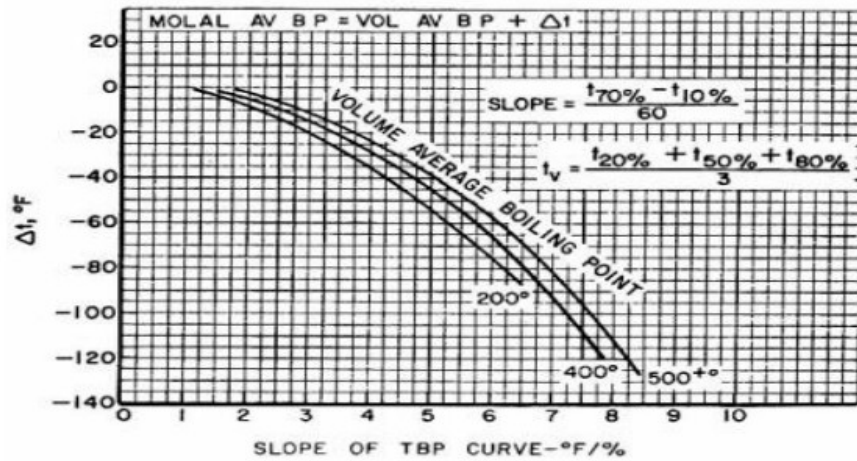


Fig. 10 Molal average boiling point of petroleum fractions

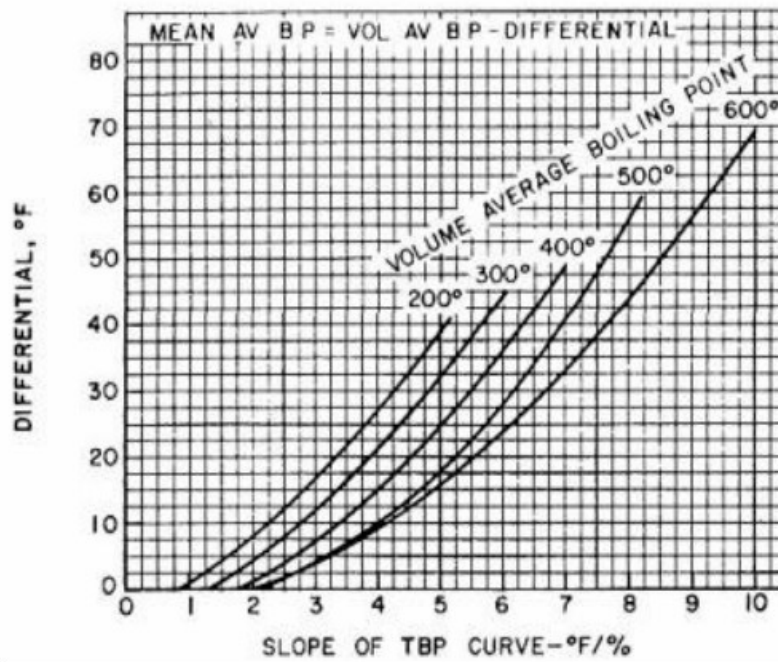
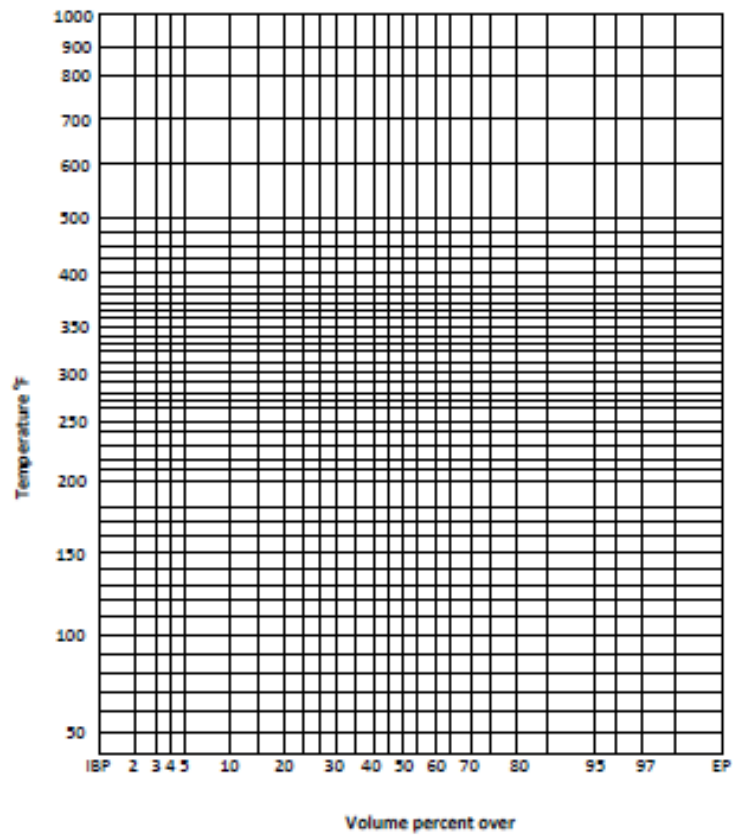


Fig.11 Mean average boiling point of petroleum fractions



A		B		C		D		E	
T (°F)	Δ (°F)	T (°F)	Δ (°F)	T (°F)	Δ (°F)	T (°F)	Δ (°F)	T (°F)	Δ (°F)
126.4	-41.1	413.2	-18.9	476.5	-7.0	470.5	2.6	504.8	-13.3
316.4	-2.1	421.7	-20.2	453.4	-6.1	482.5	1.7	208.6	-6.6
324.1	-3.6	432.0	-21.6	460.3	-7.4	494.5	0.8	222.3	-8.0
334.4	-5.4	442.3	-22.3	471.4	-9.0	513.4	-1.1	236.0	-8.9
343.0	-7.0	455.1	-21.6	480.8	-10.5	531.3	-3.4	258.2	-11.0
351.5	-8.4	466.3	-20.3	490.2	-11.9	545.9	-4.8	280.5	-12.2
360.1	-10.0	474.8	-19.1	498.8	-13.5	559.6	-7.1	307.9	-14.7
369.5	-11.5	486.8	-17.5	515.1	-16.3	572.4	-9.0	328.4	-15.9
378.1	-13.0	495.4	-16.7	521.9	-17.9	589.6	-12.2	345.5	-17.3
385.8	-14.4	504.8	-15.6	531.3	-19.7	601.5	-14.3	367.0	-19.3
395.2	-15.9	516.8	-14.8	543.3	-21.9	612.7	-16.4	386.6	-20.7
404.6	-17.5	555.8	-4.5	550.2	-23.9	622.1	-18.5	406.3	-22.4
		363.5	-5.6	559.6	-25.6	628.9	-20.4	426.9	-23.5
		371.2	-6.1	565.6	-27.7	637.5	-22.0	446.6	-24.9
		380.7	-7.3	576.7	-30.5	646.1	-23.7	466.3	-26.6
		390.1	-8.2	584.4	-32.3	652.9	-25.7	486.0	-28.2
		396.9	-8.9	593.0	-34.2	659.8	-27.2	504.8	-29.5
		402.9	-9.6	639.2	-40.5	666.6	-29.2	522.8	-30.7
		409.8	-10.5			672.6	-30.7	544.2	-32.6
		417.5	-11.2			682.0	-32.7	565.6	-34.2
		428.6	-12.8			688.9	-35.1	585.3	-35.8
		437.2	-13.8					602.4	-37.0
		444.9	-15.1					620.4	-38.6
		455.1	-16.8					648.6	-40.6
		454.3	-17.0					662.3	-41.6
		464.6	-18.2					677.7	-42.8
		474.8	-20.3					690.6	-43.9
		481.7	-21.7						
		488.5	-23.3						
		496.2	-25.4						
		504.8	-27.5						
		511.6	-29.3						
		519.3	-31.2						
		524.5	-32.6						
		532.2	-34.4						
		543.9	-37.7						
		553.6	-39.8						
		560.4	-41.7						
		569.0	-43.9						
		578.4	-45.4						
		587.0	-45.8						
		599.0	-45.4						
		615.2	-42.1						
		628.1	-37.9						
		640.9	-35.1						
		652.1	-33.0						

End point correlation data presented by Good, Connel et. al. Data sets represent fractions whose cut point starts at 200 °F TBP or lower (Set A); 300 °F (Set B); 400 °F (Set C); 500 °F (Set D); 90% vol temperature of the cut Vs. 90 % vol TBP cut for all fractions (Set E).



: Probability chart developed by Thrift for estimating ASTM temperatures from any two known values of ASTM temperatures.

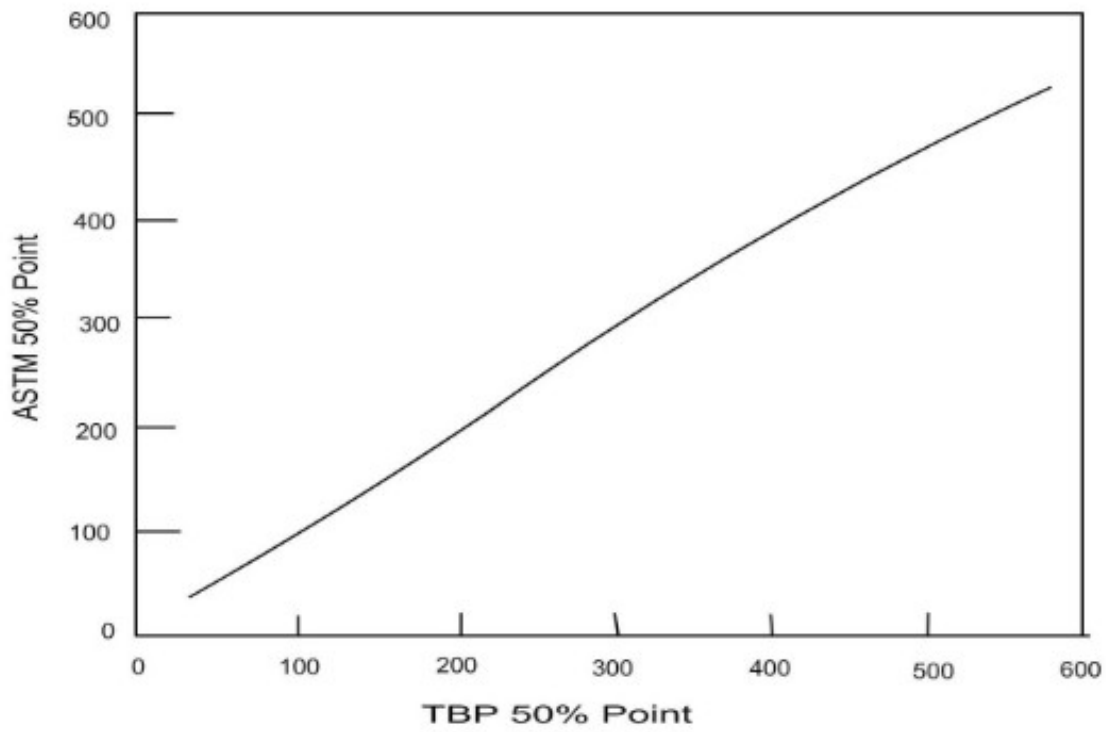


Segment of Distillation Curve, Volume Percent												ASTM 50 % to TBP 50 %	
0 to 10 %		10 to 30 %		30 - 50 %		50 - 70%		70 - 90%		90 - 100%		ASTM 50 % Temp (°F)	TBP 50 % Temp (°F)
ASTM ΔT (°F)	TBP ΔT (°F)	ASTM ΔT (°F)	TBP ΔT (°F)	ASTM ΔT (°F)	TBP ΔT (°F)	ASTM ΔT (°F)	TBP ΔT (°F)	ASTM ΔT (°F)	TBP ΔT (°F)	ASTM ΔT (°F)	TBP ΔT (°F)		
0.27	0.27	0.27	0.55	0.27	0.27	0.55	1.09	0.28	0.82	0.55	1.09	101.70	-9.87
1.37	4.37	2.74	4.64	1.93	4.89	3.58	8.16	4.13	7.34	6.32	7.61	141.50	-8.75
3.01	8.19	5.21	11.74	5.78	13.05	3.30	7.07	12.10	17.66	14.29	16.30	199.15	-7.62
6.03	13.92	10.14	20.74	10.45	18.21	7.97	12.50	17.87	25.00	22.26	26.08	258.17	-5.66
8.49	19.65	16.71	31.93	13.75	23.92	20.89	31.52	23.09	30.43	30.23	33.41	310.33	-4.26
11.23	25.11	21.10	38.76	18.70	30.44	29.14	42.12	28.31	36.95	36.00	39.66	359.75	-2.32
14.52	30.29	26.03	46.13	22.55	36.69	33.54	46.74	32.98	41.30	41.77	44.82	416.04	-0.10
18.08	36.57	29.59	51.04	27.22	42.94	38.21	52.99	39.03	48.09	46.16	50.25	464.10	2.11
22.19	42.85	33.15	56.50	31.62	48.10	45.35	59.50	43.97	54.07	51.11	54.87	501.18	4.05
27.12	49.95	38.36	62.24	36.02	53.81	53.32	67.65	51.12	61.40	55.23	60.31	553.37	7.35
30.96	55.14	42.74	66.61	40.14	58.70	58.82	73.36	59.36	69.00	59.08	63.84	595.95	10.37
35.07	60.33	46.83	72.07	44.53	63.04	64.86	79.88	64.30	73.08	65.12	70.90	631.67	13.38
39.73	66.61	50.69	75.90	48.93	67.12	71.45	85.31	69.52	78.51	69.52	75.24	685.26	18.31
43.56	71.79	54.52	80.26	53.52	73.91	77.22	90.47	76.12	83.30	73.37	81.50	725.13	22.96
47.12	76.44	58.90	84.09	60.47	78.79	87.11	98.88	83.26	91.27	78.04	88.83	755.39	27.33
50.69	81.35	63.01	88.19	65.14	83.41	92.88	104.59	90.95	98.88	82.99	96.44	787.03	32.51
56.16	87.90	68.49	92.29	69.81	87.49	99.20	110.02	96.45	102.68	85.74	101.88	818.68	38.23
61.10	93.09	72.05	95.84	74.48	91.83	105.79	116.54	98.92	105.94	89.32	108.40	847.60	44.50
66.03	99.65	75.34	98.57	80.25	96.99	113.76	123.60	104.69	111.10	92.34	114.38	869.64	49.67
70.41	105.65	75.34	98.84	85.47	102.42	120.35	129.84	111.01	117.35	94.82	119.82	897.23	58.37
75.62	111.39	90.14	111.68	91.24	106.77	125.30	134.73	118.70	124.68	97.02	125.80		
81.37	117.94	94.23	115.23	95.36	110.84	131.07	140.17	125.57	131.47				
85.21	123.40	97.81	117.42	103.60	118.17	135.46	145.05	130.24	135.81				
89.04	128.04	102.47	122.06	108.54	122.52	140.68	149.40	137.11	143.96				
		106.85	125.62	114.59	127.95	144.81	154.56	142.60	148.85				
		110.41	128.90	120.63	133.38	150.58	161.08	147.00	153.47				
		114.79	132.43	127.23	139.90	157.72	167.33	150.30	156.73				
		119.45	137.09	131.35	143.43	162.39	173.85	153.87	160.80				
		124.93	141.74	137.12	149.68	167.62	182.00	156.34	163.79				
		129.32	146.11	143.44	156.47	172.29	187.98	159.92	168.41				
		133.15	150.20	148.11	160.81	175.31	191.78	163.76	171.67				
		138.90	155.39	153.05	166.52	179.43	196.13	167.61	177.65				
		144.38	160.58	158.27	173.04	178.06	198.31	170.63	182.00				
		150.14	167.41	162.67	177.93			175.03	187.43				
		155.34	173.96	166.79	183.09			178.33	191.51				
		160.82	180.52	169.54	186.89								
		166.03	187.07	174.22	192.87								
		172.60	194.99	176.97	197.22								
		179.45	203.45	179.71	200.21								

ASTM-TBP correlation data from Edmister method.



### TBP VS ASTM 50% B.P



Products	Correlation
Coke wt%	$0.05356 \times \text{CONV} - 0.18598 \times \text{API} + 5.966975$
LCO LV%	$0.0047 \times \text{CONV}^2 - 0.8564 \times \text{CONV} + 53.576$
Gases wt%	$0.0552 \times \text{CONV} + 0.597$
Gasoline LV%	$0.7754 \times \text{CONV} - 0.7778$
iC <sub>4</sub> LV%	$0.0007 \times \text{CONV}^2 + 0.0047 \times \text{CONV} + 1.40524$
nC <sub>4</sub> LV%	$0.0002 \times \text{CONV}^2 + 0.019 \times \text{CONV} + 0.0476$
C <sub>4</sub> <sup>=</sup> LV%	$0.0993 \times \text{CONV} - 0.1556$
C <sub>3</sub> LV%	$0.0436 \times \text{CONV} - 0.8714$
C <sub>3</sub> <sup>=</sup> LV%	$0.0003 \times \text{CONV}^2 + 0.0633 \times \text{CONV} + 0.0143$
HCO	$100 - \text{CONV} - (\text{LCO LV}\%)$