Name:

Enrolment No:



UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES

End Semester Examination, August 2020

Programme Name: B.Tech(CE+RP)

e: B.Tech(CE+RP) Semester
: Petrochemical Process Technology Time

Course Name : Petrochemical Process Technology : 03 hrs Course Code : CHEG 432 : Max. Marks : 100

Nos. of page(s) : 3 Instructions :

SECTION A

10 X 1.5 = 15 Marks

: VIII

Just enter only the answer to fill into the blanks

S. No.		Marks	CO
Q 1	process is used for the separation of olefin from paraffin.	1.5	CO1
Q 2	Mass of naphtha required is than methanol to form same mass of olefins.	1.5	CO1
Q 3	Increase in initiator concentration in free radical addition polymerization, results in in the degree of polymerization.	1.5	CO2
Q 4	Stereo-regular polymers are obtained byaddition polymerization.	1.5	CO2
Q 5	Shell and tube heat exchanger used as reactor for urea production, in which the compressed NH ₃ and CO ₂ enters the side of the heat exchanger.	1.5	CO3
Q 6	1-butene is separated from 2-butene and isobutene by	1.5	CO3
Q 7	is one of the monomer for the manufacture of epoxy resin.	1.5	CO4
Q 8	Butyl rubber is produced by copolymerizing isobutylene with small amount of	1.5	CO4
Q 9	In Nelson Diaphragm cell process, NaOH produced is contaminated by	1.5	CO5
Q 10	Fuel oil fetches price which is than price of crude oil.	1.5	CO5
	SECTION B 10 X 1.5	= 15 Mar	ks
	Choose the correct answer		
Q 11	Which one of the following is the first generation petrochemical?		
	(a) Styrene (b) 1,3-Butadiene (c) Acrylonitrile (d) Low Density Polyethylene	1.5	CO1
Q 12	According to 2017 data, what is the percentage of petroleum consumed for petrochemical production?	1.5	CO1

	(a) 1% . (b) 90% (c) 50% (d) 14%		
Q 13	For a given hydrocarbon, its relative reaction rates of decompositions (r_1/r_2) is		
	(a) $A_1/A_2 e^{(E_2 - E_1)/RT}$ (b) $A_1/A_2 e^{(E_1 - E_2)/RT}$	1.5	CO2
	(c) $A_2/A_1 e^{(E_1 - E_2)/RT}$ (d) $A_2/A_1 e^{(E_1 - E_2)/RT}$		
Q 14	Among the propagation reactions of free radical formed in steam cracking, which is the		
	most favored under high temperatures?		
	(a) Isomerization (b) Decomposition	1.5	CO2
	(c) Substitution (d) Addition		
Q 15	Among the following C ₈ aromatic pairs which is not possible to be separated by		
	fractional distillation.	1.5	CO3
	(a) o-xylene and p-xylene (b) o-xylene and m-xylene	1.5	003
	(c) m-xylene and p-xylene (d) ethyl benzene and o-xylene		
Q 16	Name the process by which di-olefins are selectively hydrogenated to mono olefins by		
	liquid phase catalytic hydrogenation in LAB production?	1.5	CO3
	(a) DeFine (b) Detal	1.5	COS
	(c) Pacol (d) Detal-Plus		
Q 17	Polycarbonate is produced by		
	(a) Solution polymerization (b) Bulk polymerization	1.5	CO4
	(b) Emulsion polymerization (d) Interfacial polymerization		
Q 18	Which of the following is an engineering resin?		004
	(a) Polypropylene (b) Polyethylene	1.5	CO4
0.10	(c) Nylon – 6 (d) Polystyrene		
Q 19	Methyl ethyl ketone is derived from		
	(a) n-butylene (b) isobutylene	1.5	CO5
	(c) ethylene (d) propylene		
Q 20	Oxidation of sulphur dioxide to sulphur trioxide is catalyzed by		
	(a) Pt-Rh (b) Ni (c) V_2O_5 (d) Pt-Re	1.5	CO5
	SECTION-C 10 X 1.5 = 15 Marks		
	Identify the following statements as TRUE or FALSE		
Q 21	Upgradation of steam cracking furnace is an important development in petrochemical	1 5	CO1
	industries.	1.5	CO1
Q 22	UOP started the world first plant for the manufacture of ammonia.	1.5	CO1
Q 23	Henningen and Bundgard-Nielson Model of catalytic reforming does not take into	1.5	CO2
Q 24	account the differences in the behavior of five and six membered cycloalkanes. In steam cracking, ease of C-C cleavage increases as one move towards the center of	1.5	CO2
		4 =	$\alpha \alpha \alpha$

Q 25	Molten salt is used as heat transfer fluid in transferring the heat of reaction from the reactor in phthalic anhydride production.	1.5	CO3
Q 26	Smaller steam reformers use rectangular furnace and larger steam reformers use cylindrical furnace.	1.5	CO3
Q 27	Emulsion SBR is produced by free radical addition polymerization.	1.5	CO4
Q 28	Phenol: Formaldehyde ratio is 1:2 in the manufacture of Novolac.	1.5	CO4
Q 29	One of the source of HCl gas required for producing hydrochloric acid is as a byproduct in the manufacture of vinyl chloride.	1.5	CO5
Q 30	Vinyl acetate is derived from propylene.	1.5	CO5
	SECTION D 8 X 5 = 40 Marks Give Short answers	•	
Q 31	Give any two important criteria in choosing the feedstock for the manufacture of first generation petrochemicals.	5	CO1
Q 32	How does anionic addition polymerization yield polymer of high and uniform molecular weight?	5	CO2
Q 33	Calculate the mole fraction of the unreacted monomer styrene left after 30 minutes during its anionic addition polymerization with n-butyl lithium as initiator of initial concentration 0.002 moles liter ⁻¹ and propagation rate constant is 5.7 liter mole ⁻¹ min ⁻¹ .	5	CO2
Q 34	How to decrease the carbon formation in steam reforming which deactivates the catalyst?	5	СОЗ
Q 35	Name a process each and reactants involved for the manufacture of acetic acid and methyl methacrylate.	5	CO3
Q 36	What is the innovation in the Asahi/Chi Mei Process of manufacture of polycarbonate.	5	CO4
Q 37	How does Dual process of manufacture of soda ash mitigate the problem of global warming?	5	CO5
Q 38	Give any four drivers for integration of petroleum refinery with petrochemicals operations.	5	CO5
	SECTION E 1 X 15 = 15 Marks Give Detailed Answer	•	
Q 39	(a) Name the five steps involved in the steam reforming and one objective of each of them.	8	CO3
	(b) Give the manufacturing steps of any one method of manufacturing styrene-butadiene rubber. (Or)	7	CO4
	(a) Give the steps involved in the catalytic reforming of naphtha.	8	CO3
	(b) Describe the manufacturing steps of acrylic fiber.	7	CO4