Name:

Enrolment No:



UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES Online End Semester Examination, May 2021

Course: Petrochemical Process Technology

Program: B.Tech (CE+RP)

Course Code: CHCE 3012P

Time 03 hrs.
Max. Marks: 100

Semester: VIII

se Code: CHCE 3012P Max. Marks: 100				
tions: Question Paper contains 2 Pages				
SECTION A 6 X5 = 30 Marks				
S. No. Marks CO				
	Marks	CO		
petrochemical industries.	5	CO1		
Name the steps of mechanism of steam cracking and of them which steps result in olefins.	5	CO2		
What is autothermal reforming?	5	CO3		
What are engineering resins? Give any two examples.	5	CO4		
Give any two important drivers for integration of petroleum refining with petrochemical production.	5	CO5		
Name the methods of separation of para and meta xylene mixture and of them which is more economical?	5	CO3		
SECTION B $5 \times 10 = 50 \text{ M}$	arks			
Scan and upload				
Vinyl acetate is polymerized by anionic addition polymerization using n-butyl lithium as initiator which ionizes to 100%. The propagation rate constant is 1.98 X 10 ⁻⁶ L.mol ⁻¹ s ⁻¹ . Calculate the initial concentration of initiator to achieve 90% completion of polymerization in 45 minutes.	10	CO2		
With the help of flow diagram, describe the process of manufacture of any one aromatic derivative.	10	CO3		
Draw and explain the hot section of the naphtha cracker plant.	10	CO3		
Name any two important elastoners and explain the manufacture of any one of them with the help of process flow diagram.	10	CO4		
Draw the integration of petroleum refining to polyester fibers production, capturing all the intermittent involved	10	CO5		
	arks			
Scan and upload				
(a) Draw the process flow diagram of steam reformer with post reformer and explain the process in detail.	12	CO3		
(b) What are the sources of Sulphur in NG and petroleum? How is it converted to elemental Sulphur?	8	CO5		
	SECTION A Type the answer Give any one advantage and disadvantage each of natural gas and naphtha as feedstock for petrochemical industries. Name the steps of mechanism of steam cracking and of them which steps result in olefins. What is autothermal reforming? What are engineering resins? Give any two examples. Give any two important drivers for integration of petroleum refining with petrochemical production. Name the methods of separation of para and meta xylene mixture and of them which is more economical? SECTION B Scan and upload Vinyl acetate is polymerized by anionic addition polymerization using n-butyl lithium as initiator which ionizes to 100%. The propagation rate constant is 1.98 X 10° L.mol°¹s⁻¹. Calculate the initial concentration of initiator to achieve 90% completion of polymerization in 45 minutes. With the help of flow diagram, describe the process of manufacture of any one aromatic derivative. Draw and explain the hot section of the naphtha cracker plant. Name any two important elastoners and explain the manufacture of any one of them with the help of process flow diagram. Draw the integration of petroleum refining to polyester fibers production, capturing all the intermittent involved SECTION C 1 X 20 = 20 M Scan and upload (a) Draw the process flow diagram of steam reformer with post reformer and explain the process in detail. (b) What are the sources of Sulphur in NG and petroleum? How is it converted to	SECTION A Type the answer SECTION A Type the answer Give any one advantage and disadvantage each of natural gas and naphtha as feedstock for petrochemical industries. Name the steps of mechanism of steam cracking and of them which steps result in olefins. What is autothermal reforming? 5		

(Or) (a) Draw the process flow diagram of catalytic reforming and explain the	12	CO3
conversion of naphtha to aromatics. (b) How is nitric acid traced to petrochemical origin? How is nitric acid produced?	8	CO5