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**Question Paper Code: 59903**

B.E./B.Tech. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOV 2018

Elective

Chemical Engineering

15UCH903 - PETROLEUM REFINERY ENGINEERING

(Regulation 2015)

Duration: Three hours

Maximum: 100 Marks

Answer ALL Questions

PART A - (10 x 1 = 10 Marks)

1.  $C_nH_{2n}$  is the general formula for CO1-R

(a) Olefins                      (b) Naphthenes                      (c) Both (a) and (b)                      (d) Neither (a) nor (b)
2. Carbon percentage (by weight) in crude petroleum may be about CO1- R

(a) 65                      (b) 75                      (c) 85                      (d) 95
3. Which of the following fractions of a crude oil will have the maximum gravity API (i.e. °API) ? CO2- R

(a) Atmospheric gas oil                      (b) Diesel                      (c) Gasoline                      (d) Vacuum gas oil
4. Flash point of atmospheric distillation residue is determined by \_\_\_\_\_ apparatus. CO2- R

(a) Abel.                      (b) Cleveland (open cup type)

(c) Pensky-Martens (closed cup type).                      (d) none of these.
5. In catalytic cracking, the CO3-R

(a) Gasoline obtained has a very low octane number

(b) Pressure & temperature is very high

(c) Gasoline obtained has very high aromatic content

(d) Gasoline obtained has very high amount of gum

6. Pressure & temperature maintained in catalytic cracking is about CO3- R  
 (a) 2 atm & 500°C (b) 10 atm & 500°C (c) 30 atm & 200°C (d) 50 atm & 750°C
7. Solvent used in duo-sol extraction for lube oil upgradation is a CO4- R  
 mixture of  
 (a) Propane & liquid sulphur dioxide. (b) Methyl ethyl ketone & glycol.  
 (c) Phenol & furfural (d) Propane & phenol-cresol mixture.
8. Which of the following tests is not done for transformer oil ? CO4- R  
 (a) Copper strip corrosion test. (b) Flash point and acid value  
 (c) Aniline point (d) Dielectric strength
9. Pour point and freezing point is equal for CO5- R  
 (a) Diesel (b) Water (c) Petrol (d) Crude petroleum
10. Which of the following has maximum hydrogen/carbon ratio (by CO5- R  
 weight)?  
 (a) Naphtha (b) Gasoline (c) Diesel (d) Fuel oil

PART – B (5 x 2= 10 Marks)

11. List the important products obtained from petroleum refinery. CO1- R
12. Give the general properties of naphthenes. CO2- R
13. Recall the meaning of latent heat of vaporisation and give its formula CO3- R
14. Define softening point and penetration index. CO4- R
15. List out any four pollution causing gases in refineries CO5- R

PART – C (5 x 16= 80 Marks)

16. (a) Discuss about various organic theories in petroleum formation. CO1-U (16)  
 Or  
 (b) What are the various compositions of petroleum and discuss CO1-U (16)  
 about their properties?
17. (a) Enumerate the important test methods for LPG and gasoline CO2-U (16)  
 Or  
 (b) What are the different additives used in gasoline and diesel oils CO2-U (16)

18. (a) With a neat flow sheet explain the principle and working of Visbreaking process. CO3- U (16)

Or

(b) Describe the houdry fixed bed catalytic cracking process with a neat diagram. CO3- U (16)

19. (a) What is MEROX Sweetening process. Explain the treatment process of MEROX sweetening for treating LPG, gasolines and kerosenes. CO4- U (16)

Or

(b) With a neat flow sheet describe the principle and working of Furfural extraction process for treating crudes. CO4- Ana (16)

20. (a) Derive the basic material and energy balance equations involved in petroleum refinery operations. CO5- U (16)

Or

(b) Explain the various sources and causes of pollution in refineries. Enumerate any three pollution control techniques used in refinery operations. CO5- U (16)

