BIRLA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENCE, PILANI

First Semester 2022-2023(5-11-2022)

Mid-Semester Test PART A: (CB) 32 marks, suggested time 50 min

Course No. : CHE F422Total time: 90 minCourse Title: PETROLEUM REFINING TECHNOLOGYTotal Marks: 50Name:ID:

<u>INSTRUCTIONS:</u> 1. Answer all questions of Part A on the question paper itself, and <u>only</u> in the space provided just under the question (<u>otherwise It will not be evaluated</u>), <u>ANSWER TO THE POINT.</u>

2. Part B must be answered in supplementary answer booklet provided <u>only</u> after Part A is submitted. Part B is OB, notes/print out of graphs are allowed.

4. Exam malpractice will immediately be communicated to AUGSD

Q1[1+1+2]. (a) name the 'sub-class of compounds' to which compound in Figure below belongs. Name the crude fraction to which it might belong. If we cannot *directly* detect this compound in a particular crude, how else might we predict its presence?



Q2[2+2]. The data obtained from laboratory equipment (a) is used for design of industry scale (b). What justification is there for basing the design of (b) on the data from (a)? How many trays might be needed to get 'exact' distillation in (b) as in (a) Justify graphically?



Q3[3+1]. If only four hydrocarbons (of sufficiently differing molecular weight) were mixed, draw the resulting **TBP and** ASTM boiling point curves on same graph (qualitatively). State the reason why *this* TBP curve is different from that of a typical whole crude TBP curve.

Q4[4]. Imagine this scenario: In another galaxy recently discovered, scientists found a new planet ' Ω ', appearing on the surface (biosphere & atmosphere) as similar to earth in every way. Scientists were able to estimate Katagenesis data on planet Ω as given below. Does the organic theory (currently held on our planet) hold as the explanation for this scenario also? Justify for or against with reasoning.



Q5[4] (a) Once oil is confirmed to exist by a drill bore test, which exploration method/s can estimate the <u>'quantity'</u> of oil present and based on what?

Q6[2+2]. Name the two factors that Packie related to the 'F-factor' of a section in distillation tower (F-factor for a section = Reflux × number of trays) Briefly explain *How* each factor will vary with F and give the reason *why* in each case.

Q7. [8] Two crudes were recently drilled at different locations in your state. The only information we have about them is as follows:

Crude name	TBP curve can be approximated to a straight line (except for 2% extremes). Slope (°C / %)	t50% °F
А	7	550
В	10	505

Which would be better/ easier to refine? Give your point wise analysis as a refiner. Comparing the two crudes comment qualitatively on i) API of first three cuts ii) gasoline yield iii)middle distillates yield iv) bottom product API

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Mid-Semester Test PART B: (OB) 18 marks, suggested time 40 min

Course Title: PETROLEUM REFINING TECHNOLOGY	Total Marks: 50	
	Total Marks. 50	_

Instructions: After you submit part A, Answer Part B only in the booklet provided, Name all data sources.

Show all calculations.

Q1. For the following crude (Table-1) the whole crude API is 31.6°. Taking cut range as 200° F find (all symbols have their usual meaning):

- (a) Find ASTM (5-95) Gap in °F for the **first 2 cut sections** given in Table 2 and check for separation criteria. If criteria is *not* satisfied, comment on what can be done [8+2]
- (b) Convert the ASTM (5-95) Gap for the **first 2 cuts** into TBP overlaps and report values. Plot the TBP data and the TBP overlaps on same graph by assuming that the overlaps are symmetric about the TBP cut temperatures [8]

Table-1

Vol. %	0	5	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80
TBP, ° F	-130	148	213	327	430	534	639	747	867	1013
Table-2										

Tuble 2			
Sl. No	Cut Section	TBP Cut Temperatures for section in ° F	'F' for section
1	LN-HN	200	30
2	HN-LD	350	28
3	LD-HD	500	8
4	HD-AGO	600	5.6
5	AGO-Bottoms	800	4

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