University of Mumbai Online Examination 2020

Program: BE Chemical Engineering Curriculum Scheme: Revised 2016 Examination: Fourth Year Semester VII

Course Code: CHC 702 Course Name: Process Engineering

Time: 1 Hour Max. Marks: 50

Note to the Students: All Questions are compulsory and carry equal marks.

Q.1.	Patent protection lasts for years from the filing date of the patent.		
Option A:	5 years		
Option B:	10 years		
Option C:	15 years		
Option D:	20 years		
Q.2.	Fluctuation in the operating conditions of the process can be avoided by adding proper		
	system to the process.		
Option A:	Utility		
Option B:	Piping		
Option C:	Control		
Option D:	Separation		
Q.3.	P&ID stands for		
Option A:	Process and Instrumentation diagram		
Option B:	Process and Information diagram		
Option C:	Piping and Information diagram		
Option D:	Piping and Instrumentation diagram		
Q.4.	What is capacity of pump means?		
Option A:	Flow rate of fluid created by pump		
Option B:	Total head		
Option C:	Power of the pump		
Option D:	Efficiency of the pump		
Q.5.	Find the outlet temperature of gas from a compressor if its inlet temperature is 26.7 °C, specific		
	heat ratio 1.31 and compression ratio is 4.01		
Option A:	150°C		
Option B:	110°C		
Option C:	143.3°C		
Option D:	149.5°C		
Q.6.	For safe operation of the pump important requirement is		
Option A:	(NPSHA) _A ≥ (NPSHA) _R		
Option A:	(Nrona)A < (Nrona)B		

Option B:	$(NPSHA)_A < (NPSHA)_R$	
Option C:	$(NPSHA)_A = 0$	
Option D:	$(NPSHA)_A (NPSHA)_R = 0$	
орион В.		
Q.7.	(NPSH) _A should be greater than zero to avoid	
Option A:		
Option B:	Cavitation	
Option C:	Weeping	
Option D:	Priming	
Q.8.	Find the pressure drop due to fitting with K factor (equivalent number of velocity head) 0.24 for a	
Option A:	fluid with density 1.609 kg/m³ and velocity 20 m/s flowing in pipe. : 77.25 pa	
Option B:	80 Pa	
Option C:	84.69 Pa	
Option C:	71.35 Pa	
орион D.	/1.55 1 a	
Q.9.	While designing distillation column, vapor liquid equilibrium (VLE) data can be generated using	
Option A:	Boyle's law	
Option B:	Charles' law	
Option C:	Raoult's law	
Option D:	Henry's law	
-		
Q.10.	In distillation operation, due to low value for vapour velocity, liquid rain down through perforations; this phenomenon is known as	
Option A:	Flooding	
Option B:	Entrainment	
Option C:	Channeling	
Option D:	Weeping	
Q.11.	A saturated liquid containing components P, Q, R and S with 40, 10, 25 and 25 mole% respectively is fractionated in distillation column. The average relative volatilities of P, Q, R and S with respect to heavy key component in mixture are 2, 1.6, 1 and 0.6 respectively. The value of constatnt in Underwood's equation is 1.2. Then identify the feed condition.	
Option A:	Saturated vapor	
Option B:	Partialy vaporized	
Option C:	Saturated liquid	
Option D:	Cold liquid	
Q.12.	Increase in number of trays in distillation column	
Option A:	Increases reflux ratio	
Option B:	Decreases reflux ratio	
Option C:	Does not affect reflux ratio	
Option D:	Increases or decreases reflux ratio	
Q.13.	If recovery of light key component in distillate is 0.9, then recovery of lighter than light key	
	component in distillate will be	
Option A:	More than 0.9	
-	2	

Option B:	Less than 0.9	
Option C:	Equal to 0.9	
Option D:	Equal to 0	
option 2:		
Q.14.	As per thumb rule, absorption factor for key component is generally taken as	
Option A:	1	
Option B:	1.25	
Option C:	1.4	
Option D:	0.75	
Q.15.	If flow rate of solvent required in absorber is 14 mol/s, vapour pressure of key component to be	
	absorbed is 0.5 bar, operating pressure in column is 10 bar, and absorption factor for key component	
	is 1.4, then flow rate of gaseous feed entering the absorber will bemol/s.	
Option A:	100	
Option B:	200	
Option C:	50	
Option D:	150	
0.11		
Q.16.	To increase the absorption factor, (where, $G = gas$ flow rate, $S = solvent$ flow rate):	
Option A:	Increase both 'G' and 'S'	
Option B:	Decrease both 'G' and 'S'	
Option C:	Increase 'S' and decrease 'G'	
Option D:	Increase 'G' and decrease 'S'	
0.17	Taskuisally, the absorption equation is apposite to	
Q.17.	Technically, the absorption operation is opposite to operation.	
Option A:	Stripping	
Option B: Option C:	Flash	
Option C.	Distillation	
Option D.	Adsorption	
Q.18.	Pick out the wrong statement:	
Option A:	A catalyst is specific in reaction	
Option B:	A catalyst ideally remains unchanged in chemical composition at the end the reaction	
Option C:	A catalyst initiates a reaction	
Option D:	A catalyst does not alter the final position of equilibrium in a reversible reaction	
1	1	
Q.19.	In gas – liquid reactor, equilibrium conditions at interface can be described by	
Option A:	Boyle's Law	
Option B:	Henry's law	
Option C:	Raoult's ;aw	
Option D:	Charle's law	
Q.20.	As a safety factor one should choose the vessel (Gauge) pressure to be percent higher than	
	the actual processes pressure from mass and energy balance.	
Option A:	10	
Option B:	20	
Option C:	50	
Option D:	90	
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Q.21. Option A:	Choose correct one For fixed number of compressors, it can be shown that the minimum work occurs when all		
Option A:			
O .: D	For fixed number of compressors, it can be shown that the minimum work occurs when all compression ratios are equal.		
Option B:	1 1		
Option C:	For different number of compressors, it can be shown that the minimum work occurs when all compression ratios are equal.		
Option D:	For fixed number of compressors, it can be shown that the maximum work occurs when all compression ratios are equal		
Q.22.	If a process equipment has base cost (BC) of Rs. 200000, material & pressure factor of 1, and module factor of 4.23, then what is the present bare module cost (BMC) of this equipment if present and base cost index value are 359 and 115 respectively?		
Option A:	Rs. 846000		
Option B:	Rs. 2640991		
Option C:	Rs. 500000		
Option D:	Rs. 489256		
Q.23.	MPF is		
Option A:	Module pressure factor		
Option B:	Material and pressure factor		
Option C:	Modular pressure function		
Option D:	Material pressure function		
Q.24.	Stirred tank reactors can be operated in		
Option A:	Batch mode only		
Option B:	Semi batch mode only		
Option C:	Continuous mode only		
Option D:	Batch, semi batch or continuous mode		
Q.25.	Heating and cooling utility requirement of process can be evaluated by carrying out around/of the process.		
Option A:	Material balance		
Option B:	Safety analysis		
Option C:	Energy balance		
Option D:	D: Cost estimation		

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Question	Correct Option
1	D
2	С
3	D
4	A
5	C
6	A
7	В
8	A
9	С
10	D
11	D
12	В
13	A
14	С
15	В
16	С
17	A
18	С
19	В
20	C
21	A
22	В
23	В
24	D
25	C