



Name :

Roll No. :

Invigilator's Signature :

CS/B.Tech/CHE(OLD)/SEM-4/CHE-404/2013

2013

ENERGY SOURCES AND THEIR UTILIZATION

Time Allotted : 3 Hours

Full Marks : 70

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

GROUP – A

(Multiple Choice Type Questions)

1. Choose the correct alternatives for any *ten* of the following :

10 × 1 = 10

- i) Blue gas is nothing but
 - a) Producer Gas
 - b) Blast Furnace gas
 - c) Water gas
 - d) Hydrogen.
- ii) The variation of rank of coal with depth can be explained by
 - a) Temperature gradient
 - b) Pressure gradient
 - c) Hilt's law
 - d) None of these.
- iii) Octane number is a measure of anti-knocking property of
 - a) Gasoline
 - b) Diesel oil
 - c) Kerosene
 - d) Fuel oil.



- iv) A renewable source of energy is
 - a) Coal
 - b) Petroleum
 - c) Solar energy
 - d) None of these.
- v) The aerial oxidation of coal during its storage is called
 - a) Carbonization
 - b) Spontaneous ignition
 - c) Weathering
 - d) None of these.
- vi) Nuclear fuels are used in a nuclear reactor as
 - a) Control rod
 - b) Fuel rod
 - c) Dust
 - d) Lump.
- vii) The principal component of coke oven gas is
 - a) Methane
 - b) Carbon Monoxide
 - c) Hydrogen
 - d) Nitrogen.
- viii) Catalyst used in catalytic cracking
 - a) Vanadium pentoxide
 - b) Silica alumina
 - c) Silica gel
 - d) None of these.
- ix) In Orsat apparatus, CO_2 in flue gas determined by absorbing in
 - a) Alkalyne Pyrogallol solution
 - b) KOH solution
 - c) Ammoniacal Cuprous chloride solution
 - d) Bromine water.
- x) The process used for direct hydrogenation of coal is called
 - a) Bergius process
 - b) Fischer-Tropsch Process
 - c) Koppers-Totzek Process
 - d) Lurgi Process.

In Pursuit of Knowledge and Excellence

- a) aerobic b) anaerobic
- c) both (a) and (b) d) none of these.

(Short Answer Type Questions)

Answer any *three* of the following. $3 \times 5 = 15$

2. Why simple washing cannot separate inherent mineral water from coal ?
3. Why is cloud point of a particular oil sample always greater than pour point ?
4. What are the difference between carbonization and combustion of coal ?
5. What do you mean by ignition delay ?
6. What are the objectives of reforming process ?



GROUP – C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

Answer any *three* of the following. $3 \times 15 = 45$

7. a) What are the advantages of fluidized bed catalytic cracking process over fixed bed catalytic cracking process ? 5
- b) Define wobble index and its importance ? 5
- c) How is water gas differing from carbureted water gas ? 5
8. a) Why is the diameter of atmospheric distillation column uniform but the diameter of vacuum distillation column is not uniform ?
- b) What is the basic principle of photovoltaic cell ?
- c) What is the basic principle of a solar cell ?
9. a) Why is gaseous fuel better than liquid fuel with respect to pollution ? $7\frac{1}{2}$
- b) How can the nuclear fission reaction be controlled in a nuclear reactor ? $7\frac{1}{2}$
10. a) What do you mean by stand alone and building integrated system for the use of photovoltaic cell ? $7\frac{1}{2}$
- b) Which type of geothermal power plant is best ? $7\frac{1}{2}$

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