

PRINCE OF SONGKLA UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

Final Examination : Semester II

Academic Year : 2005

Date : 24 February 2006

Time : 13.30 - 16.30

Subject : 230 - 432 Chemical Engineering Plant

Room : R300

Design

Student Name: Code :

Number of questions : 4

Time : 3 hours

Total marks : 80

Books and notes are not allowed

Calculators and writing in pencil are allowed.

Question	Full Marks	Marks Received
1	25	
2	18	
3	17	
4	20	
Total	80	

ทุจริตในการสอบโทษขั้นต่ำคือ ปรับตกในรายวิชาที่ทุจริต และพักการเรียน 1 ภาคการศึกษา

1. a) Estimate the fixed capital investment required in 2006 for a proposed hydrofluoric acid plant which has an annual capacity of 12×10^4 kg/yr. of 100% hydrofluoric acid, using the data provided in Table 1.

(5 marks)

Student Name: Code :

- b) A large company has a plan to build a chemical plant from its own money and does not want to borrow money from a bank. The project has details as follows. A piece of land is purchased at a cost of \$150,000 three years before the start-up of the plant. The plant is then constructed for three years before the start-up. The construction costs are \$250,000 for the first year, \$200,000 for the second year and \$100,000 for the third year. A working capital investment of \$250,000 is needed at the time when the plant starts operation. The estimated useful life of the plant is 10 years. Salvage value of the plant is \$100,000.

The plant begins operation at the fourth year of the project at 80% capacity. From the fifth year and thereafter the plant operates at 100% capacity. The estimated annual production costs and the sales revenue are \$420,000 and \$2,800,000, respectively at 100% capacity. The depreciation is a MACRS schedule as follows: 20%, 32%, 19.2%, 11.52%, 11.52% and 5.76%. The income tax rate is 35%.

Calculate the NPV of the project at 12% interest rate.

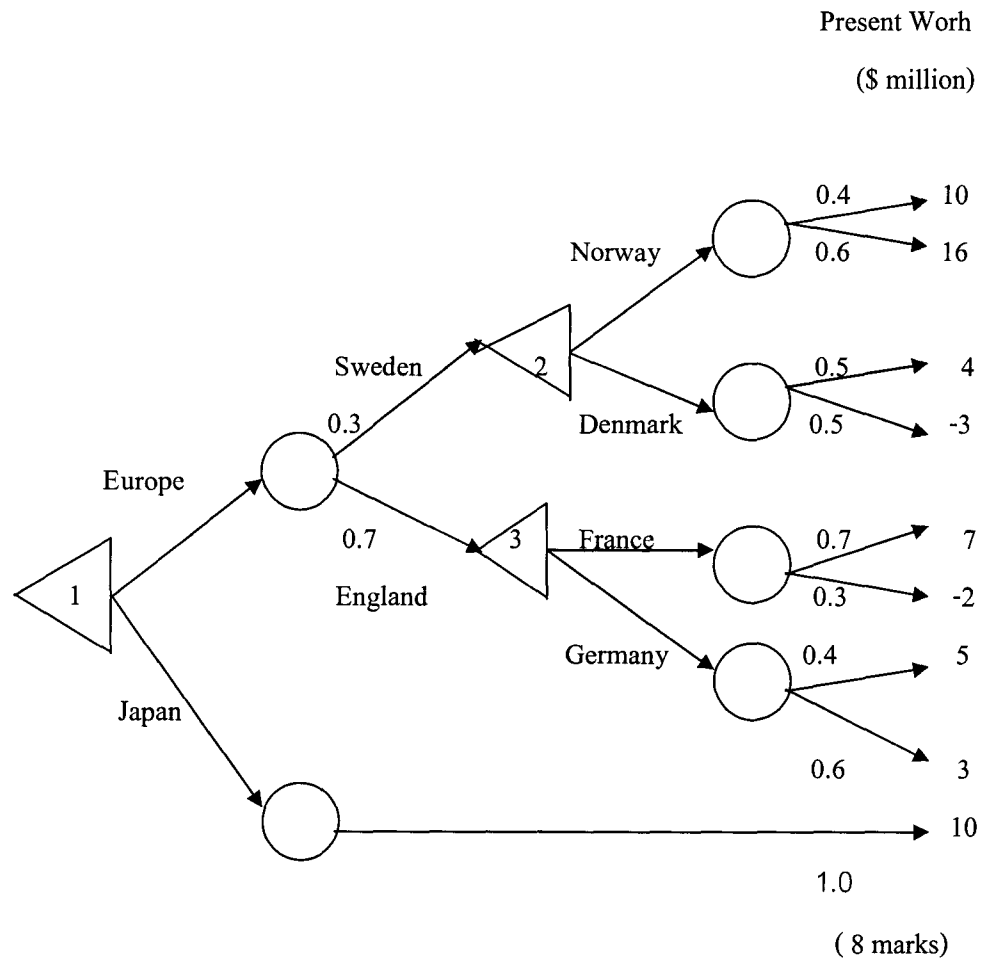
Calculate the %IRR of the project.

(20 marks)

Answer to Question 1

Student Name: Code :

2. a) A Thai chemical company has developed a new process for manufacture of a natural product. The company has a plan to license its technology to Europe and Japan. The decision tree diagram shows probabilities and present worth of the markets. Which market should the company give license to?



Student Name: Code :

- b) A sugar refinery has four alternatives to select an evaporator. Cost estimates for the four types are given in the table below. The company policy has been set to use 12% rate of return. Determine which evaporator type offers the best economic choice.

(Do not use capitalized cost method because there are different annual operating costs)

	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4
Purchased cost, \$	5500	7800	9500	13000
Annual operating costs, \$	3300	2800	2500	1800
Salvage value, \$	500	700	800	1100
Life, years	8	8	8	8

(10 marks)

Answer to Question 2

Student Name: Code :

3. a) The annual fixed cost, C_F and the annual operating cost, C_A for operation of a liquid-phase mixed flow reactor in \$/year can be expressed as a function of conversion, X_A as given below.

$$C_F = \frac{40,000}{(1 - X_A)^2} + 300,000$$

$$C_A = 250,000 \left(\frac{1 - X_A}{X_A} \right)$$

The reactor volume, V in m^3 is given as

$$V = \frac{1}{0.6(1 - X_A)^2}$$

Estimate the Optimum conversion and reactor volume.

(12 marks)

- b) Sodium hydroxide is normally produced and stored and transported as 50-70 wt% liquid. Suggest the materials of construction for handling and storage of this chemical for the followings: storage tank, pump, piping, and gasket.

(5 marks)

Student Name: Code :

4. a) A sieve-tray distillation column for separation of a mixture has flows and property profiles of the mixture on tray number 3 as shown below. Assume that tray spacing is 0.61 m, foaming factor is 1.0 and $A_h/A_a > 0.1$. The surface tension for the mixture is 5 dyne/cm. Use $A_d/A = 0.2$. Estimate the column diameter at this tray location.

If there is high liquid entrainment, suggest two ways for changes of the column design.

Conditions at tray number 3:

	Liquid	Vapour
Mass flow (kg/hr)	9800	1.850×10^4
Molecular Weight	22.30	22.24
Temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)	45	47
Density (kg/m^3)	500	25
Viscosity (cP)	0.2756	9.219×10^{-3}
Vapour pressure (kPa)	-----	1700

(15 marks)

- b) Propane and methane have the lower flammability limit, LFL values at 2.2 and 5.0 mol% in air, respectively. If the working environment in a factory contains a propane-butane mixture at 4.6 mol% in air and the mixture consists of propane 40 mol% and methane 60 mol%, determine whether it is safe for the workers.

Note: the LFL for a mixture can be estimated from:

$$LFL_{\text{mix}} = \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{y_i}{LFL_i}}$$

where y_i = mole fraction of component i

(5 marks)

----- End of Examination Questions

Examination Data Sheets (6 pages)

Student Name Code

Table 1 Capital cost data for chemical and petroleum processing plants (2006)[†]

Product or process	Process	Typical plant size	Fixed-capital investment, million \$	Power factor [‡] for specified process plant
		10³ kg/yr (10³ ton/yr)		
Acetic acid	CH ₃ OH and CO—catalytic	9 × 10 ³ (10)	8	0.68
Acetone	Propylene-copper chloride catalyst	9 × 10 ⁴ (100)	33	0.45
Ammonia	Steam reforming	9 × 10 ⁴ (100)	29	0.53
Ammonium nitrate	Ammonia and nitric acid	9 × 10 ⁴ (100)	6	0.65
Butanol	Propylene, CO, and H ₂ O—catalytic	4.5 × 10 ⁴ (50)	48	0.40
Chlorine	Electrolysis of NaCl	4.5 × 10 ⁴ (50)	33	0.45
Ethylene	Refinery gases	4.5 × 10 ⁴ (50)	16	0.83
Ethylene oxide	Ethylene—catalytic	4.5 × 10 ⁴ (50)	59	0.78
Formaldehyde (37%)	Methanol—catalytic	9 × 10 ³ (10)	19	0.55
Glycol	Ethylene and chlorine	4.5 × 10 ³ (5)	18	0.75
Hydrofluoric acid	Hydrogen fluoride and H ₂ O	9 × 10 ³ (10)	10	0.68
Methanol	CO ₂ , natural gas, and steam	5.5 × 10 ⁴ (60)	15	0.60
Nitric acid (high-strength)	Ammonia—catalytic	9 × 10 ⁴ (100)	8	0.60
Phosphoric acid	Calcium phosphate and H ₂ SO ₄	4.5 × 10 ³ (5)	4	0.60
Polyethylene (high-density)	Ethylene—catalytic	4.5 × 10 ³ (5)	19	0.65
Propylene	Refinery gases	9 × 10 ³ (10)	4	0.70
Sulfuric acid	Sulfur—contact catalytic	9 × 10 ⁴ (100)	4	0.65
Urea	Ammonia and CO ₂	5.5 × 10 ⁴ (60)	10	0.70
		10³ m³/day (10³ bbl/day)		
Alkylation (H ₂ SO ₄)	Catalytic	1.6 (10)	23	0.60
Coking (delayed)	Thermal	1.6 (10)	31	0.38
Coking (fluid)	Thermal	1.6 (10)	19	0.42
Cracking (fluid)	Catalytic	1.6 (10)	19	0.70
Cracking	Thermal	1.6 (10)	6	0.70
Distillation (atm.)	65% vaporized	16 (100)	38	0.90
Distillation (vac.)	65% vaporized	16 (100)	23	0.70
Hydrotreating	Catalytic desulfurization	1.6 (10)	3.5	0.65
Reforming	Catalytic	1.6 (10)	34	0.60
Polymerization	Catalytic	1.6 (10)	6	0.58

[†]Adapted from K. M. Guthrie, *Chem. Eng.*, 77(13): 140 (1970); and K. M. Guthrie, *Process Plant Estimating, Evaluation, and Control*, Craftsman Book Company of America, Solana Beach, CA, 1974. See also J. E. Haselbarth, *Chem. Eng.*, 74(25): 214 (1967), and D. E. Drayer, *Petro. Chem. Eng.*, 42(5): 10 (1970).

[‡]These power factors apply within roughly a 3-fold ratio extending either way from the plant size as given.

สมการสำหรับการคำนวณ Diameter of a Distillation Column.

Souders and Brown ได้ศึกษาการ entrainment ของ liquid ซึ่งเกิดจากการถูกพาขึ้นในรูปแบบ suspended droplets โดย rising vapour โดยศึกษาจาก commercial columns และเสนอว่า flooding velocity,

$$U_f = C \left(\frac{\rho_L - \rho_V}{\rho_V} \right)^{1/2} \quad \text{---- (1)}$$

โดย C = capacity parameter of Souders and Brown

และ

$$C = \left(\frac{4d_p g}{3C_D} \right)^{1/2} \quad \text{---- (2)}$$

โดย d_p = droplet diameter

C_D = drag coefficient

ค่าของ C จะต้องได้จากการทดลองจริงกับ column โดย C จะเพิ่มขึ้นเมื่อ surface tension เพิ่มขึ้น และเมื่อ tray spacing เพิ่มขึ้น

U_f ที่ใช้ในสมการ (1) นี้ based on entire column cross-sec area, A

Fair ได้พัฒนา correlation นี้ใหม่ให้ดีขึ้น โดยใช้ net vapour flow = $(A - A_d)$

นั่นคือ A_d หนึ่งตัวไม่ได้ใช้เพราะเป็นส่วนที่รับ liquid ใน downcomer จาก plate บน

Fair ได้ plot, C_F , ในรูป $C_F = f(\text{tray spacing}, F_{LV})$

โดย

$$F_{LV} = \left(\frac{LM_L}{VM_V} \right) \left(\frac{\rho_V}{\rho_L} \right)^{0.5} \quad \text{และ L และ V อยู่ในรูป molal units}$$

F_{LV} เรียกว่า "kinetic energy ratio"

และ C_F เรียกว่า Souders and Brown factor

ดังในรูป

4

ค่าของ C ในสมการ มีความสัมพันธ์กับ C_F ในรูป

$$C = F_{ST} F_F F_{HA} C_F \quad \text{----- (3)}$$

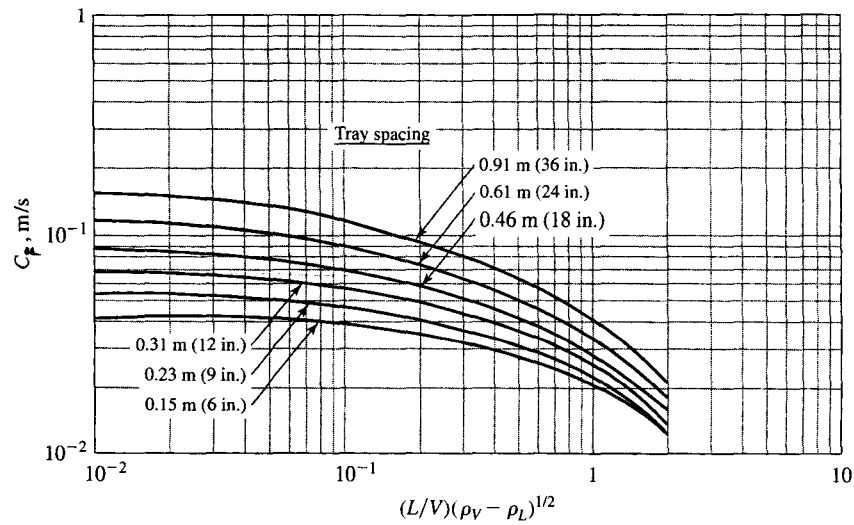
โดย F_{ST} = surface tension factor = $(\sigma/20)^{0.2}$

F_F = foaming factor = 1.0 for nonfoaming systems

F_{HA} = hole area factor = 1.0 for $A_h/A_a > 0.10$

A_h = vapour hole area

σ = liquid surface tension, dynes/cm



Entrainment flooding capacity

ค่าของ C ในสมการ มีความสัมพันธ์กับ C_F ในรูป

$$C = F_{ST} F_F F_{HA} C_F \quad \text{----- (3)}$$

โดย F_{ST} = surface tension factor = $(\sigma/20)^{0.2}$

F_F = foaming factor = 1.0 for nonfoaming systems

F_{HA} = hole area factor = 1.0 for $A_h/A_a > 0.10$

A_h = vapour hole area

σ = liquid surface tension, dynes/cm

จากค่าของ C_F ซึ่งอ่านได้จากรูป จะสามารถคำนวณหา C ได้โดยสมการ (3)

แล้วคำนวณ U_f ได้จากสมการ (1)

ค่า gas velocity ที่ใช้คำนวณ column diameter จะใช้ 85% of flooding velocity นั่นคือ $0.85 U_f$

molal vapour flow rate, $V \left(\frac{\text{moles}}{\text{hr}} \right)$ มีความสัมพันธ์กับ flooding velocity โดยสมการ

$$V = (0.85 U_f) (A - A_d) \frac{\rho_v}{M_v} \quad \text{--- (4)}$$

โดย M_v = mol.wt. of vapour

และ A = total column cross-sectional area

$$A = \frac{\pi D^2}{4}$$

ดังนั้นจะได้ว่า

$$\text{column diameter, } D = \left[\frac{4VM_v}{0.85 U_f \pi \left(1 - \frac{A_d}{A} \right) \rho_v} \right]^{0.5} \quad \text{--- (5)}$$

Oliver เสนอว่าค่า A_d/A สามารถ estimate ได้จากค่าของ F_{LV} ในรูปของ C_F vs F_{LV} ดังนี้

$$A_d/A = 0.1 \text{ ถ้า } F_{LV} \leq 0.1$$

$$A_d/A = 0.1 + \frac{(F_{LV} - 0.1)}{9} \quad \text{ถ้า } 0.1 \leq F_{LV} \leq 1.0$$

$$A_d/A = 0.2 \text{ ถ้า } F_{LV} \geq 1.0$$