

SDM College of Engineering and Technology

Department of Chemical engineering

The department assesses the learning levels of the students and conducts special programmes for slow learners.

Students at Chemical Engineering represent a combination of bright students and average students. To help them to cope up with the new learning environment, a number of measures are taken by the department for their betterment.

Parents are invited in the middle of semester to interact with concerned course instructors/mentor to discuss the progress of their wards. Mentor-mentee relationship is followed in the department. The mentor maintains a Students' Record, to keep track of the records of the mentees. This is to help and to identify the slow learners from each batch of each year and every course. During the pandemic period slow learners were motivated and focused to concentrate on important questions in the entire respective subject and special hours were allotted through online mode. Each type of students has different learning attitudes and learning habits. The objective of such assessment process of the learning levels of the students is to identify the factors affecting the student's performance.

Every course instructor/mentor maintains a Students' record. Following records are to be maintained by Course Instructor/mentor of each class: (i) Student Information record (ii) Marks Statement (Internal Assessment and Semester End Exams) (iii) List of slow learners of their batch. (iv) Remedial measures are taken and details (circulars and notices) (v) Records of activities.

SDM College of Engineering and Technology, Dharwad.

Department of Chemical Engineering

Circular

20/04/2021

All the faculty members are asked to submit the list of slow learners those who scored (below 10) in internal tests to the concerned class advisors for the special coaching classes that are planned to be conducted from 03/05/2021 to 29/06/2021.

Class advisors are requested to submit the consolidated slow learners based on the previous Internal Assessment, Attendance, Assignments/quizzes.

On the day of coaching classes, the faculties should,

1. Coach the important questions to the students and should conduct the class test.
2. Provide the supplementary study Materials.
3. Pay individual attention to the slow learners.
4. The Attendance should be submitted to the HoD after the coaching class.
5. Create ability in the students to answer the questions in class.
6. To create general awareness amongst students about their improved performance in academics.
7. To Increase attentiveness in class.



H.O.D.

Department of Chemical Engineering
SDM College of Engg & Technology,
Dharwad-580 002

SDM COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY, DHARWAD
Department of Chemical Engineering

Academic Year: 2020-21

TIME TABLE (EVEN SEMESTER)

Class: IV Sem

Lab Batches: B1(2SD17CH002 to 2SD19CH009) B2(2SD19CH010 to 2SD19CH028)

Class Room: 16

Days	8-00am to 9-00am	9-00am to 10-00 am	10-00am to 10-30am	10-30am to 11-30 am	11-30am to 12-30 pm	12-30pm to 1-30 pm	1-30 pm to 2-30 pm	2-30 pm to 3-30 pm	3-30pm to 4-30 pm
Monday		PHT	TEA BREAK	ET&M	CRE-I	CET	LUNCH BREAK	Introductory Project	
Tuesday		EM-IV		PHT	CET	CRE-I		CET(SLC)	CRE-I(SLC)
Wednesday	ET&M	PCE		PHT	EM-IV	CRE-I			
Thursday	PHT	CET		← CM&S/FM Lab (B1 / B2) →					
Friday	PCE	CET		EM-IV	CRE-I	ET&M			
Saturday	← CM&S/FM Lab (B2 / B1) →			PCE					

NOTE: This time table will be in force from 15-03-2021

Course Code	Course Title	Credits	Course Instructor
18UMAC400	Engineering Mathematics - IV	3	Prof. Shreekant Kanguri
18UCHC400	Process Heat Transfer	4	Prof. Shivanand. Y.A
18UCHC401	Chemical Reaction Engineering-I	4	Prof. Shivanand. Y.A
18UCHC402	Chemical Engineering Thermodynamics	4	Dr. Rashmi. S.H
18UCHC403	Pollution Control Engineering	3	Dr. Lokeshwari N
18UCHC404	Energy Technology and Management	3	Prof. Kirankumar Rathod
18UHL405	Computational Methods & Simulation Laboratory	1.5	Prof. Kirankumar Rathod
18UHL406	Fluid Mechanics Laboratory	1.5	Dr. Rashmi. S.H/ Dr. Lokeshwari N
18UHL407	Introductory Project	1	Prof. Shivanand. Y.A/ Dr. Keshava Joshi
Total Credits offered		25	

- SLC - Slow learner classes


Staff In charge


HOD


Dean (AP)

SDM COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY, DHARWAD
Department of Chemical Engineering

Academic Year: 2020-21

TIME TABLE (EVEN SEMESTER)


Class: VI Sem Lab Batches: B1(2SD17CH007 to 2SD18CH011) B2(2SD18CH012 to 2SD18CH031) Class Room: Dept. seminar Hall

Days	8-00am to 9-00am	9-00am to 10-00 am	10-00am to 10-30am	10-30am to 11-30 am	11-30am to 12-30 pm	12-30pm to 1-30 pm	1-30 pm to 2-30 pm	2-30 pm to 3-30 pm	3-30pm to 4-30 pm
Monday		TP	TEA BREAK	← CED-II →		OE	LUNCH BREAK	← Minor Project - 2 →	
Tuesday		OE		← CED-II →		MT-II(SLC)		← MT/CRE Lab (B1 / B2) (2.00pm to 5.00pm) →	
Wednesday		MT-II		TP	CT	Minor Project - 2		OE	Minor Project - 2
Thursday		TP		MT-II	PU&IS			← MT/CRE Lab (B1 / B2) (2.00pm to 5.00pm) →	
Friday		CT		MT-II	PU&IS	TP(SLC)		← Soft Skills/Aptitude →	
Saturday		MT-II		CT	PU&IS				

NOTE: This time table will be in force from 15-03-2021

Course Code	Course Title	Credits	Course Instructor
18UCHC600	Mass Transfer - II	4	Dr. Keshava Joshi
18UCHC601	Chemical Equipment Design - II	4	Dr. Keshava Joshi
18UHL602	Mass Transfer Laboratory	1.5	Prof. S.S. Inamdar/Dr. Keshava Joshi
18UHL603	Chemical Reaction Engineering Laboratory	1.5	Prof. Ashoka. H.S/Prof. Shivanand. Y.A
18UHL604	Minor Project - 2	2	Prof. Ashoka. H.S
18UHUL605	Soft Skills/Aptitude	1	
18UCHE606	Transport Phenomena (Elective)	3	Dr. Lokeshwari N
18UCHE607	Catalyst Technology (Elective)	3	Prof. Ashoka. H.S
18UCHE608	Plant Utilities and Industrial Safety(Elective)	3	Prof. S.S. Inamdar
18UCHO613	Biology for Engineers (Open Elective)	3	Prof. Kirankumar Rathod
Total Credits offered		26	

- SLC – Slow learner classes


Staff In charge


HOD


Dean (AP)

SDM College of Engineering and Technology, Dharwad.

Department of Chemical Engineering

Numericals solved for slow learners

Sem: IV

Sub: Chemical Engineering Thermodynamics

1. How many degrees of freedom has each of the following systems?

- i) Liquid water in equilibrium with its vapor
 - ii) Liquid water in equilibrium with a mixture of water vapor and nitrogen
- A liquid solution of alcohol in water in equilibrium with its vapor

2. Liquid water at 180°C and 1002.7 kPa has an internal energy (on an arbitrary scale) of 762 kJ/kg and a specific volume of 1.128 cm³/g.

i) What is its enthalpy?

ii) The water is brought to the vapor state at 300°C and 1500 kPa, where its internal energy is 2784.4 kJ/kg and its specific volume is 169.7 cm³/g. Calculate ΔU and ΔH for the process.

3. Calculate ΔU , ΔH , W and Q for the following processes:

i) An ideal gas is expanded from 5 bar to 4 bar isothermally at 600 K.

ii) An ideal gas contained in a vessel of 0.1 m³ capacity is initially at 1 bar and 298 K. It is heated at constant volume to 400 K. Assume $C_p = 30$ J/mol K.

4. An ideal gas undergoes the following reversible processes:

i) From an initial state of 343 K and 1 bar it is compressed adiabatically to 423 K

ii) It is then cooled to 343 K at constant pressure

iii) Finally, it is expanded to its original state isothermally.

Calculate ΔU , ΔH , Q and W for each step as well as for the entire cycle.

Assume $C_v = (3/2)R$.

5. Calculate ΔU and ΔH for 1 kg of water when it is vaporized at the constant temperature of 100°C and the constant pressure of 101.325 kPa. The specific volumes of liquid and vapour water at these conditions are 0.00104 and 1.673 m³/kg. For this change, heat in the amount of 2256.9 kJ is added to the water.

6. An ideal gas undergoes the following reversible processes:

(i) From an initial state of 343 K and 1 bar it is compressed adiabatically to 423 K.

(ii) It is then cooled to 343 K at constant pressure.

(iii) Finally it is expanded to its original state isothermally.

Calculate ΔU , ΔH , W and Q for each step. Assume $C_v = (3/2)R$.

7. An ideal gas which was initially at 1 bar and 280 K is compressed to 5 bar and 280 K by two different reversible processes:

- i) Cooling at constant pressure followed by heating at constant volume
- ii) Heating at constant volume followed by cooling at constant pressure

For each of the above paths, determine the conditions at the intermediate state and ΔU , ΔH , Q and W . The heat capacities are $C_V = 20.786 \text{ kJ/kmol.K}$ and $C_P = 29.1 \text{ kJ/kmol.K}$

8. Determine the molar volume of gaseous methane at 300 K and 600 bar by the following methods:

- i) Using the ideal gas equation
- ii) Using the van der Waals equation given that $a = 0.2285 \text{ N m}^4/\text{mol}^2$; $b = 4.27 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^3/\text{mol}$
- iii) Using the Redlich – Kwong equation given that $T_C = 191.1 \text{ K}$ and $P_C = 46.4 \text{ bar}$.

9. The standard heat of combustion of graphite at 298 K is -393.778 kJ/mol . Determine the heat of combustion at 800 K. The heat capacities in J/mol K are:

Carbon: $11.19 + 1.096 \times 10^{-2} T - 4.894 \times 10^{-5} T^2$

Oxygen: $34.62 + 1.08 \times 10^{-3} T - 7.859 \times 10^{-5} T^2$

Carbon dioxide: $43.29 + 1.147 \times 10^{-2} T - 8.185 \times 10^{-5} T^2$

10. A nuclear power plant generates 750 MW; the reactor temperature is 315°C and a river with water temperature of 20°C is available.

- i) What is the maximum possible thermal efficiency of the plant, and what is the minimum rate at which heat must be discarded to the river?
- ii) If the actual thermal efficiency of the plant is 60 % of the maximum, at what rate must heat be discarded to the river, and what is the temperature rise of the river if it has a flow rate of $165 \text{ m}^3\text{s}^{-1}$?

11. The work output from a Carnot engine operating between two thermal reservoirs at 500 K and 300 K respectively, is utilized by a Carnot refrigeration machine for absorbing heat at the rate of 4 kJ/s from a cold room at 270 K and discarding heat to the surroundings at 300 K. Determine the quantity of heat absorbed by the engine at 500 K. If the COP of the refrigerator and the efficiency of the engine are two-third of the ideal values, what is the quantity of heat absorbed by the engine at 500 K ?

Attendance sheet for Slow Learner Classes

Slow learner classes.
IV Sem. CRE-I 2020-21.

STUDENTS' COURSE RECORDS: Continuous Internal Evaluation									
Sl No	USN	NAME	Continuous Internal Evaluation (CIE)					GRADE	SIGN
			IA-I (20)	IA-II (20)	IA-III (20)	CTA (10)	CIE (50)		
55	25D17CH002	Amitabh Joshi	19	14	17	36	-	36	<i>[Signature]</i>
56	25D17CH011	Narasangouda P.	17	AB	12	29	-	29	<i>[Signature]</i>
57	25D17CH015	Priyanka M	18	12	AB	30	-	30	<i>[Signature]</i>
58	25D19CH017	Praveen Tuppad.	-	10	07	17	08	20	<i>[Signature]</i>
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64									
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STUDENTS' COURSE RECORDS											
Month	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	.	
Date	14	11	18	25	28	15	22	23	27		
Class No →	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11
Sl. No ↓											
55	1	2	2	3	4	5	5	6	7		
56	0	1	2	3	3	4	4	5	6		
57	1	2	3	3	4	5	5	6	7		
58											
59											
60											
61											
62											
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64											
65											

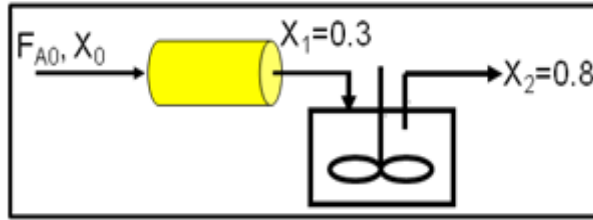
Theory/Numericals solved for slow learners in the class

Sem: IV

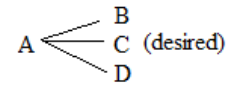
Sub: Chemical Reaction Engineering-I

1. Interpretation of batch Reactor data- theory with numerical problems.
 - a) At 380°C, the half-life period for the first order decomposition of H₂O₂ is 360 min. the energy of activation of the reaction is 200kJ mol⁻¹, Calculate (i) rate constant at 450°C and (ii) the time required for 75% decomposition at 450°C.
 - b) The rate law for the reaction, 2Cl₂O → 2Cl₂ + O₂ at 200°C is found to be :
rate=k[Cl₂O]²
 - (a)How would the rate change if [Cl₂O] is reduced to one-third of its original value?
 - (b)How should the [Cl₂O] be changed in order to double the rate?

2. Reactor designs- Batch, PFR,CSTR advantages and disadvantages with features, design equation. Problems.
 - a) The elementary, irreversible liquid-phase reaction A + B → C is carried in a CSTR (original reactor) and the conversion of 70% is achieved. You have two new reactors that are each exactly half the size of the original CSTR to replace the original CSTR. If the two new reactors are used in series and the feed conditions remain identical to those for the original reactor, total conversion achieved in the 2-reactor chain.
 - b) Calculate the reactor volumes shown below for the reaction data in the table when the molar flow rate is 52 mol/min. -r_A is in terms of mol/m³.s



3. Multiple reactions theory and derivation with problems.



- a) Liquid reactant A ($C_{A0}=2$) decomposes as per the reactions with $r_B = 1$, $r_C = 2C_A$, $r_D = C_A^2$. Determine maximum concentration of desired product that can be obtained in MFR
- b) $A \rightarrow B$ reaction is carried in two reactors. Calculate the volume of reactors for the configuration where PFR with conversion of 30% is followed by MFR with 80% conversion of A connected in series. The molar flow rate is 52 mol/min. Following are conversion and rate data obtained in the laboratory.
4. Revision and clearing doubts in the class.

Slow Learner Classes 2019-20

Slow Learner Classes
III Sem Particulate Technology
Academic Year 2019-20

STUDENTS' COURSE RECORDS: Continuous Internal Evaluation

Sl No	USN	NAME	Continuous Internal Evaluation (CIE)						
			IA-I (30)	IA-II (30)	IA-III (30)	CTA (20)	CIE (50)	GRADE	SIGN
1	2SD18CH002	Anusha Raichur	09	06	10	07	26		Prashanth
2	2SD18CH020	Namrata Badigannaval	08	12	13	08	33		Prashanth
3	2SD18CH021	Praksha Bafna	09	13	14	08	35		Prashanth
4	2SD18CH023	Priyanka Kurdikeri	06	12	07	08	27		Prashanth
5	2SD18CH025	Shashank Baligar	Ab	07	09	08	24		Prashanth
6	2SD18CH003	Affasab Waghmare	09	04	13	08	30		Prashanth
7	2SD17CH007	Mahadevi Bijali	06	Ab	09	07	22		Prashanth
8	2SD17CH023	Venkatesh Rayala	06	08	08	07	23		Prashanth
34									

STUDENTS' COURSE RECORDS:

Month	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Date	24	1	15	22	5	12	19																	
Class No	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11													
Sl. No	↓																							
26	A	1	2	3	4	5	6																	
27	1	2	3	4	5	6	7																	
28	1	2	3	4	5	6	7																	
29	1	2	3	4	5	6	7																	
30	1	A	2	3	4	5	6																	
31	1	2	3	4	5	6	A																	
32	1	2	A	3	4	5	6																	
33	1	2	3	A	4	5	6																	
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35																								

STUDENTS' COURSE RECORDS: Continuous Internal Evaluation

2019-20 1 Sub: Energy Technology
management
Slow Learner. ISUCHE 507.

Sl No	USN	NAME	Continuous Internal Evaluation (CIE)						
			IA-I (30)	IA-II (30)	IA-III (30)	CTA (20)	CIE (50)	GRADE	SIGN
51	2SD19CH006	Kranthi Kumar Bandi	09	18	16				Prashanth
52	2SD19CH003	N. Lakshmi	07	12	16				Prashanth
53	2SD19CH002	Manasi Padi	05	08	15				Prashanth
54									
55		Content deleted							
56									
57		① Wind energy conversion system							
58		a.1) write down principle of Energy conversion system.							
59		a.2) Explain wind energy conversion system with neat sketch.							
60									
61									
62		② Geothermal Energy conversion system							
63		a.1) How to convert Geothermal Energy?							
64		a.2) What are the advantages of GEA? Give advantages of GEA.							
65									
66									
67		③ Biomass Energy							
68		a.1) Explain Biomass of Bio-energy.							
69		a.2) How Biomass is converted to useful product.							
70									
71									

STUDENTS' COURSE RECORDS:

Month	09	10	10	10	10	10	11
Date	23	01	08	15	22	29	06
Class No	01	02	03	04	05	06	07
Sl. No	↓						
51	01	02	03	04	05	06	07
52	01	02	03	04	05	06	07
53	01	03	02	03	04	05	06
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Sub: Chemical Technology (15UC170)
 Slow learner - 2019-20

STUDENTS' COURSE RECORDS: Continuous Internal Evaluation

Sl No	USN	NAME	Continuous Internal Evaluation (CIE)					GRADE	SIGN
			IA-I (30)	IA-II (30)	IA-III (30)	CTA (20)	CIE (80)		
26	25D16C100	Abhishek. Goswami	01	15	12			Pass	
27	25D16C100	Afrin Ahammed	AB	15	15			Pass	
28	25D16C100	Amol Pawar	04	14	13			Pass	
29	25D16C100	Chaitanya	06	01	15			Pass	
30	25D16C100	Devash. Bhatnagar	AB	12	10			Pass	
31									
32		Questions & answers discussed							
33									
34		Q.1) How phosphoric acid is manufactured?							
35		process description. major energy problems							
36		Q.2) Explain manufacture of ammonia with neat flow diagram							
37		major energy problem.							
38		Q.4) what are the limitations of DAP manufacturing process?							
39									
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41									
42		Q.5) Write manufacturing process. use of catalyst.							
43									
44									
45		Q.6) What are the factors affecting the use of Bio-fertilizers?							
46									
47									
48		Q.7) How How soap is manufactured?							
49		what is the difference between soap & detergent.							
50									

STUDENTS' COURSE R

Month	10	10	10	10	10	11	11
Date	02	05	16	23	30	06	08
Class No →	01	02	03	04	05	06	07
Sl. No ↓							
26	01	02	AB	03	04	05	
27	01	02	03	04	AB	05	
28	01	02	03	04	05	06	
29	01	02	03	04	05	06	
30	AB	01	02	03	04	05	
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50							
Extra							

SLOW LEARNERS (Extra classes)
2018-19 CPUS 15UCHC503

STUDENTS' COURSE RECORDS: Continuous Internal Evaluation										
Sl No	USN	NAME	Continuous Internal Evaluation (CIE)					GRADE	SIGN	
			IA-I (20)	IA-II (20)	IA-III (20)	CTA (10)	CIE (50)			
55	2SD16CH008	Chemaveerayya K	06	08	11		08	27	C	OK
56	022	Sneha Patil	09	15	13		08	36	B	OK
57	023	Suresh Gond	04	12	12		08	32	B	OK
58	003	Amol Pawar	09	10	10		09	29	C	OK
59										
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62										
63										

STUDENTS' COURSE RECORDS: Attendance															
Month	09	09	10	10	10	11									
Date	19	26	03	10	17	14									
Class No	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sl. No															
55	1	2	3	4	5	6									
56	1	2	3	4	5	6									
57	1	2	3	3	4	5									
58	1	2	3	4	5	6									
59															
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61															
62															
63															

QUESTIONS

ACADEMIC YEAR: 2018-19

SUB: CHEMICAL PLANT UTILITIES AND SAFETY

Code: 15UCHC503 Sem: V

- Highlight briefly on any five considerations to be made for the selection of an utility in a chemical plant.
- What are the reasons for a boiler to corrode? Further, interpret briefly on the methods used in the degasification of boiler feed water.
- With a neat flowsheet, explain the industry water circuit.
- Explain the use and distribution of steam citing direct applications and in process reactions.
- Citing chemical reactions, explain hot lime soda process used in the treatment of boiler feed water.
- Using a T-S diagram, show that the COP of a refrigerator depends only on the temperature levels and is independent of working fluid.
- Write on the refrigerants, the types and *any four* properties considered for their selection.
- Interpret briefly on *any four* factors that contribute to the special process hazards.
- Reproduce a neat sketch showing main parts of a reciprocating air compressor and giving *one line* importance of each component part.
- With a neat flow sheet labeling all the components, represent the process of dehydration of air by PSA. State *one line* importance of each component part used?
Case studies: Bhopal Gas tragedy, Flixborough disaster, Seveso disaster etc.

SLOW LEARNERS (Extra class)
(2018-19) BCE 15UCHC702

2:30-3:30 pm (Thursday)

STUDENTS' COURSE RECORDS: Continuous Internal Evaluation									
Sl No	USN	NAME	Continuous Internal Evaluation (CIE)					SIGN	
			IA-I (20)	IA-II (20)	IA-III (20)	CTA (10)	CIE (50)		GRADE
55	2SD15C11001	A. C. Varun Kumar	03	05	AB		0008	F	-
56	004	Akshata Naregal	04	09	08		0825	C	Amangal
57	16C46005	Santosh M	09	11	03		0828	C	Amangal
58	14C4013	Megha	06	05	0A		0920	E	(M)
59									
60									
61									

STUDENTS' COURSE RECORDS: Attendance														
Month	09	09	10	10	10	11	11							
Date	20	27	04	11	18	8	22							
Class No	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14
Sl. No														
55	0	0	1	2	3	4	5							
56	1	2	3	4	5	6								
57	1	2	3	4	5	6	7							
58	0	1	2	3	4	5	6							
59														
60														
61														
62														

QUESTIONS

ACADEMIC YEAR: 2018-19

SUB: BIOCHEMICAL ENGINEERING

Code: 15UCHC702 Sem: VII

Describe the following:

1. Cell structure (prokaryotes and eukaryotes) Figure
2. Cell fractionation technique
3. Control of microorganisms
4. Structure of DNA
5. Carbohydrates and lipids
6. Michaelis Menten kinetics
7. Evaluation of parameters
8. Inhibition kinetics
9. Immobilized enzyme technology
10. Monod's growth kinetics

