

B.E.C.E. 4th Year EXAMINATION, 2023
(2nd Semester)

SUBJECT: **ADVANCED ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING (HONS.)**

Full Marks 100

Time: Three hours

Use a separate Answer-Script for each part

No. of Questions	Part I(60Marks for This Part)	Marks																								
	<p>Answer all the questions. Assume any data if not provided. All the drawings should be in pencil.</p> <p>Section-A (CO1)</p> <p>Q1. Differentiate between</p> <p>(i) Reaeration constant and deoxygenation constant</p> <p>(ii) Point of confluence and critical point in oxygen sag curve</p> <p>(iii) Zone of degradation and zone of recovery</p> <p>(iv) Quality based map and use based map</p> <p>(v) Water famine countries and water stressed counties</p>	2×5																								
Q2. (a)	<p>An industry discharges 10³ cum/day of sewage into an adjacent river whose minimum flow rate is 19×10³ cum/day. Find out the degree of treatment of sewage required to satisfy river water quality for propagation of wild life and fisheries. Given</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Parameters</th> <th>River water</th> <th>Sewage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Flow Rate (Cum/day)</td> <td>19×10³</td> <td>10³</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Temperature (°C)</td> <td>22.6</td> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BOD₅ at 20°C (mg/L)</td> <td>2</td> <td>1250</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DO (mg/L)</td> <td>5.6</td> <td>0.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>K₁ at 20°C (/day)</td> <td>0.35</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>K₂ at 20°C(/day)</td> <td>0.55</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cs (mg/L) at 24°C</td> <td>8.35</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Parameters	River water	Sewage	Flow Rate (Cum/day)	19×10 ³	10 ³	Temperature (°C)	22.6	50	BOD ₅ at 20°C (mg/L)	2	1250	DO (mg/L)	5.6	0.6	K ₁ at 20°C (/day)	0.35		K ₂ at 20°C(/day)	0.55		Cs (mg/L) at 24°C	8.35		8
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(b)	<p>Write with justification that ‘the DO concentration obtained from Streeter Phelp’s Equation for a river is an approximate value’.</p> <p>Section-B (CO2)</p>	2																								
Q3. (a)	<p>Write three significant differences between physical adsorption and chemical adsorption. With neat sketch explain the 4 mechanisms of adsorption. Define breakpoint for column adsorption.</p>	3+(1+4) +2																								
(b)	<p>Mark the most appropriate one: (i) Entropy change for adsorption is negative/zero/positive. (ii)An adsorption process is always exothermic/ always endothermic/ either of these two.</p>	1×2																								
(c)	<p>Discuss the effects of (i) particle size and porosity (ii) rate of adsorption and (iii)</p>	1×3																								

[Turn over

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Part I(60Marks for This Part)

No. of Questions		Marks												
	concentration of feed on the thickness of mass transfer zone.													
Q3. (d)	A treated wastewater with a flowrate of 500L/min is to be treated with activated carbon to reduce the concentration of pollutant from 5mg/L to 1mg/L. The Freundlich adsorption isotherm equation is $q_e=150C_e^{0.5}$. Determine the annual cost requirement to treat the wastewater by the adsorption process assuming cost of adsorbent Rs 500/kg and density 450g/L.	5												
Q4.(a)	Write short note on: Dispersion number; plug flow reactor; Non stirred type reactor; radial flow agitator; half-life for 2 nd order reaction	2×5												
(b)	Mark the most appropriate one: (i) Wastes with higher K values and 1 st order reactions are removed better in _____ PFR/CSTR (ii) For same size or detention time, plugflow reactor/complete mixing reactor show lesser efficiency.	1×2												
(c)	1,3-Butadiene (CH ₂ =CH—CH=CH ₂ ; C ₄ H ₆) is a volatile and reactive organic molecule used in the production of rubber. Above room temperature, it reacts slowly to form products. Concentrations of C ₄ H ₆ as a function of time at 326°C are listed in the following table. Determine the reaction order (among 1 st and 2 nd) and rate of reaction graphically for the experimental data obtained from a batch reactor.	8												
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Time (s)</th> <th>C₄H₆ (mol/L)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>1.72×10^{-2}</td> </tr> <tr> <td>900</td> <td>1.43×10^{-2}</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1800</td> <td>1.23×10^{-2}</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3600</td> <td>9.52×10^{-3}</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6000</td> <td>7.30×10^{-3}</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Time (s)	C ₄ H ₆ (mol/L)	0	1.72×10^{-2}	900	1.43×10^{-2}	1800	1.23×10^{-2}	3600	9.52×10^{-3}	6000	7.30×10^{-3}	
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B.E. CIVIL ENGINEERING FOURTH YEAR SECOND SEMESTER – 2023**SUBJECT: ADVANCED ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING(HONS.) (CE/PC/H/T/423)****Time: 3 hours****Full Marks : 100****Instructions: Use Separate Answer scripts for each part.****Part - II (40 Marks)**

Sl. No.	Question	CO	Marks
1	What is the unit of AQI? Which criteria air pollutants does not have any breakpoint for calculating Indian AQI?	[C04]	[1+2]
2	Answer any five : A) What are the different types of Bio-Medical waste and what are the different treatment & disposal options used for them? B) Write a short note on the classification of E-waste. C) How Bio-Medical Waste can be disposed? D) How Bio-Medical Waste can be transported and stored? E) Write down about the hazard due to improper disposal of E-waste. F) Briefly discuss about the methods of E-waste estimation.	[CO3]	[5 x 7 =35]
3	What are the sources of Bio-Medical Wastes?	[CO3]	[2]