# CH0401 Process Engineering Economics

Lecture 1d

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Depreciation and Depletion

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## **Introduction – Time Value of Money**

Equivalence



Equations for economic studies



Amortization



**Depreciation and Depletion** 

### Amortization

Amortization is a generic term which describes the equivalence of a capital sum over a period of time, although in accounting it has more restricted meaning. In an industrial company it may be considered as a program or policy whereby the owners (stock-holders) of the company have their investment of depreciable capital protected partly against loss.

In general, **Amortization** (or **amortization**) is the process of decreasing, or accounting for, an amount over a period. Amortization of a loan with four different repayment mode is used as an example from the next slide onwards.

### Four plans for repayment of \$5000 in 5 years with interest at 8%

Plan 1: At end of each year pay 1000 Principal plus interest due

Plan 2: Pay interest due at end of each year and principal at end of 5 years

Plan 3: Pay in five equal end of year payments

Plan 4: Pay principal and interest in one payment at end of 5 years

### Process Engineering Economics – Amortization

(a)	(b)	(C)	(d)	(e)	(f)
	Amount Owed	Interest owed for	Total owed at	Principal	Total
	at beginning of	that year	end of year	Payment	End of year
Year	year	8% x (b)	(b) + (c)		Payment
Plan 1: At e	nd of each year pay	\$ 1000 Principal plus	interest due		
1	\$5,000	\$400.00	\$5,400.00	\$1,000	\$1,400.00
2	\$4,000	\$320.00	\$4,320.00	\$1,000	\$1,320.00
3	\$3,000	\$240.00	\$3,240.00	\$1,000	\$1,240.00
4	\$2,000	\$160.00	\$2,160.00	\$1,000	\$1,160.00
5	\$1,000	\$80.00	\$1,080.00	\$1,000	\$1,080.00
		\$1,200	-	\$5,000	\$6,200.00

### Process Engineering Economics – Amortization

(a)	(b)	(C)	(d)	(e)	(f)		
	Amount Owed	Interest owed for	Total owed at	Principal	Total		
	at beginning of	that year	end of year	Payment	End of year		
Year	year	8% x (b)	(b) + (c)		Payment		
Plan 2: Pay	Plan 2: Pay intrest due at end of each year and principal at end of 5 years						
1	\$5,000	\$400.00	\$5,400.00	\$0	\$400.00		
2	\$5,000	\$400.00	\$5,400.00	\$0	\$400.00		
3	\$5,000	\$400.00	\$5,400.00	\$0	\$400.00		
4	\$5,000	\$400.00	\$5,400.00	\$0	\$400.00		
5	\$5,000	\$400.00	\$5,400.00	\$5,000	\$5,400.00		
		\$2,000	-	\$5,000	\$7,000.00		

### Process Engineering Economics – Amortization

(a)	(b)	(C)	(d)	(e)	(f)
	Amount Owed	Interest owed for	Total owed at	Principal	Total
	at beginning of	that year	end of year	Payment	End of year
Year	year	8% x (b)	(b) + (c)		Payment
Plan 3: Pay	in five equal end of y	ear payments			
1	\$5,000	\$400.00	\$5,400.00	\$852	\$1,252.28
2	\$4,148	\$331.82	\$4,479.53	\$920	\$1,252.28
3	\$3,227	\$258.18	\$3,485.44	\$994	\$1,252.28
4	\$2,233	\$178.65	\$2,411.81	\$1,074	\$1,252.28
5	\$1,160	\$92.76	\$1,252.29	\$1,160	\$1,252.28
		\$1,261	-	\$5,000	\$6,261.40

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
	Amount Owed	Interest owed for	Total owed at	Principal	Total
	at beginning of	that year	end of year	Payment	End of year
Year	year	8% x (b)	(b) + (c)		Payment
Plan 4: Pay	principal and interest	in one payment at en	d of 5 years		
1	\$5,000	\$400.00	\$5,400.00	\$0	\$0
2	\$5,400.00	\$432.00	\$5,832.00	\$0	\$0
3	\$5,832.00	\$466.56	\$6,298.56	\$0	\$0
4	\$6,298.56	\$503.88	\$6,802.44	\$0	\$0
5	\$6,802.44	\$544.20	\$7,346.64	\$5,000	\$7,347
		\$2,347	-	\$5,000	\$7,346.64



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### **Introduction – Time Value of Money**





Equations for economic studies



Amortization



Depreciation and Depletion

#### Depreciation

Depreciation has many meanings, but only two are discussed in our syllabus loss of value of capital with the time when equipment wears out or becomes obsolete. the systematic allocation of costs of an asset that produces an income from operations.

In short, depreciation may be considered as a cost for protection of depreciating capital without interest over a period, which the capital (asset or equipment) is used.

### Process Engineering Economics – **Depreciation**

#### **Depreciation- Methods**

- 1. Straight Line method
- 2. Fixed Percentage (or) Declining Balance
- 3. Sinking fund
- 4. Sum-of-the-years' digits method



#### 2. Fixed Percentage or Declining Balance Method

 $A_D$  = Depreciation factor (*f*) × Book value at the beginning of the year

$$f = 1 - \sqrt[n]{\frac{L}{P}}$$

Where, f = depreciation rate (or) depreciation factor expressed in percentage; L = salvage value or scrap value; P = principal/ original sum or fixed capital investment;  $B_v =$  book value at the end or beginning of the year; n = total number of life service

#### **3. Sinking Fund Method**



#### 3. Sinking Fund Method



#### **3. Sinking Fund Method**



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