usn 1

First/Second Semester B.E. Degree Examination, December 2011 Engineering Chemistry

Max. Marks:100 Time: 3 hrs. Note: 1. Answer any FIVE full questions, choosing at least two from each part. 2. Answer all objective type questions only on OMR sheet page 5 of the answer booklet. 3. Answer to objective type questions on sheets other than OMR will not be valued. PART - A Choose your answers for the following: (04 Marks) 1 The reference electrode used in measurement of standard reduction potential is i) A) Standard calomel electrode B) Hydrogen electrode D) Standard hydrogen electrode C) Ag-Agcl electrode When the concentration of chloride ions in Ag-Agcl electrode increases, the potential ii) of the electrode B) Decreases A) Increases C) Does not change D) None of these Nernsts equation is based on iii) A) Thermodynamic principle B) An equation for redox potential C) Increase in the free energy of the system. D) None of the above In a Galvanic cell oxidation takes place at iv) A) Electrolyte B) Cathode C) Anode D) Salt bridge What are concentration cells? Derive an expression for the EMF of a concentration cell. (05 Marks) c. Define standard electrode potential. Explain the origin of electrode potential. (06 Marks) An electro chemical cell is formed from nickel and lead electrodes having 0.01m NiSO₄ and 0.5m PbSO₄ Electrolytes. The standard electrode potentials of Ni and Pb electrodes are -0.24V and -0.13V respectively. Write the cell scheme, cell reaction and calculate EMF of the cell at 298 K. (05 Marks) 2 Choose your answers for the following: (04 Marks) Cycle life is applicable only to A) Primary batteries B) Secondary batteries C) Reserve batteries D) All the above The electrolyte used in z_n – air battery is ii) A) aq H₂SO₄ B) Conc.KCl C) Aq.KOH D) Aq.Hcl EMF of a battery depends on iii) A) Standard electrode potential B) Temperature C) Reaction quotient D) All the above

C) They produce current at low cost

B) They are eco friendly

D) All the above

	b. c.							
	d.	What are fuel cells? Describe the construction and	l working of CH₃OH – O₂ fuel c	ell. (06 Marks)				
3	a.	Choose your answers for the following:	,	(04 Marks)				
		i) At high hydrogen over voltage, the rate of corrosion						
		A) Increases	B) Decreases					
		C) Increases initially and then decreases	D) Remains un changed					
		ii) Metal iron is coated with zinc metal to prev						
		A) Anodic coating	B) Cathodic coating					
		C) Inorganic coating	D) Painting					
		iii) In corrosion, the gas which is produced in a						
		A) Hydrogen	B) Oxygen					
		C) Nitrogen	D) Carbon dioxide					
		iv) The type of corrosion occuring in wire fend						
,		A) Galvanic corrosion	B) Inter – granular corrosion					
	L	C) Differential aeration corrosion	D) Water – line corrosion					
	D.	Discuss: i) Stress corrosion						
		i) Stress corrosionii) Water line corrosion.		(06 Marks)				
	•	,	rate of corrosion:	(UU IVIAI KS)				
	C.	i. Explain the influence of following factors on the rate of corrosion:i) Nature of corrosion product; ii) Anodic and cathodic area.						
	А	Describe the following process: i) Galvanising		(04 Marks) (06 Marks)				
	u.	Describe the following process . 1) Garvanising	, ii) i iiiiiiig.	(00 Maiks)				
4	a.	Choose your answers for the following:		(04 Marks)				
		i) In electroplating, the article to be plated is						
		A) Remove grease	B) Increase rate of plating					
		C) Remove oxide scale	D) Get a bright deposit					
		ii) The decomposition potential is equal to						
		A) Back EMF	B) Cell voltage					
		C) Current density	D) None of the above					
		iii) Brightners are added to plating bath in order	er to					
		A) To get uniform deposit						
		B) Make grain size of the deposit smaller than λ of light						
		C) To get thick deposit						
		D) Remove colour						
		iv) Which of the following is essential in elec-						
		A) Oxidising agent	B) Reducing agent					
	1.	C) Anode	D) Electrical energy					
	b.	6 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -						
	C.	Discuss the influence of the following in electroplating bath solution. (04 Marks)						
	d.	What is electroless plating? Explain electroless p	lating of nickel, with relavent re	actions.				

PART - B

5	a.	Choose your answers for the following: (04 Marks) The process of breaking down hydrocarbons of higher molecular weight into lighter					
		hydrocarbons is known as					
		A) Refining	B) Reforming				
		C) Isomerization	D) Cracking				
		ii) The octane number of a fuel is a measure of					
		A) Its ability to resist anti knocking					
		B) Inability to offer resistance for knocking	g				
		C) Its ability to resist knocking					
		D) None of the above.					
		iii) The addition of TEL to gasoline is					
		A) Decreases the octane number					
		B) Increases the octane number					
		C) Decreases the cetane number					
		D) Increases the cetane number					
		,	B) n – type junction				
		A) p - n junction	D) None of the above				
	L	C) p - type junction What is referring of netroleum? Give any four re	•	(06 Marks)			
		What is reforming of petroleum? Give any four re					
	C,	Discuss the following: i) Power alcohol; ii) Bi		(06 Marks)			
	d.	On burning 0.85×10^{-3} kg of a solid fuel in a bomb calorimeter, the temperature of 2.1 kg					
		water is raised from 24°C to 27.6°C. The water equivalent of calorimeter and latent heat of steam are 1.1 kg and 2454 kJ/kg respectively. Specific heat of water is 4.187 kJ/kg. If the					
			_	-			
		fuel contains 2% hydrogen, calculate its gross and	i net calornic values.	(04 Marks)			
			•				
6	a.	Choose your answers for the following:		(04 Marks)			
	٠.,	i) Flame photometer is based on		(04 Maries)			
		A) Atomic absorption	B) Molecular absorption				
		C) Atomic emission	D) All the above				
		ii) Condensed phase rule for a two component	•				
		$A \setminus D \setminus D = C \setminus C$	B) $P + F = C - 2$				
		A) $P+F=C+3$ C) $P+C=F+1$	D) $P + F = C + 1$				
		,	· ·				
		iii) At eutectic point the composition of lead ar					
		A) Lowest melting point	B) Highest melting point				
		C) Lowest boiling point	D) Highest boiling point				
		iv) The filter used in copper colorimetry is	·				
		A) 420 nm	B) 520 nm				
		C) 620 nm	D) 320 nm				
	L	State of the Circumstance		C 11-			
	b.	State phase rule. Give phase diagram of water sy	ystem and explain application of	•			
	-	to water system.		(06 Marks)			
	C.	Explain the application of phase-rule to lead silve	•	(06 Marks)			
	d.	Give the components of the instruments required	i for potentiometry. Explain an	application			
		of potentiometry.	1	(04 Marks)			

7	a.	Choose your answers for the following:			(04 Marks)				
		i) Kevlar is a							
		A) Polyur	•	Polycarbonate	C) Polysty	rene	D) Polyamide		
		ii) Which one	is a conducting						
		A) Aniline	.,	Pyrrole	C) Poly ac	etylene	D) Acetylene		
		,	nolecular weight polymers will have					*	
		A) Low T		High Tg	C) Modera		D) No T	g	
		iv) The polymer widely used in making inner tubes of tyre is							
		A) Neopro			B) Butyl r				
		, .	- butadiene rubb		D) Natura			_	
	b.	b. What are polymers? Discuss the free radical mechanism of polymerization of ethylene.							
	_	0' - 1 1		-4:	1.1	::\ T		(05 Marks)	
		Give the synthesis and an application of i) Silicone rubber; ii) Teflon. What are the deficiencies of natural rubber? Explain vulcanization of rub					(06 Marks)		
	d.	what are the der	iciencies of natu	rai rubber? Expla	ın vulcanız	ation of rut	ober.	(05 Marks)	
8	a.	Choose your ans	swers for the foll	lowing ·		•		(04 Marks)	
•	ш.				ned by			(04 1/14/145)	
		 i) Chloride content of water sample is determined by A) Colorimetric method B) Argentometric method 					ethod		
		,	NS method	· •	D) Gravin				
		ii) As the temperature increases, the amount of dissolved oxygen of water sample					ole		
		A) Increas	_	,	B) Decrea				
		C) Has no	effect		D) None o	f the above	е		
	-	iii) Reverse osmosis is a method of getting pure water from							
		A) Sewag	e water		B) Industr	ial waste w	vater		
		C) Sea wa	ter	•	D) River v	vater			
				s of water using I	EDTA titran	t involves		 	
		A) Neutra	lisation reaction		B) Redox 1	eaction			
		,	tation reaction		D) Compl				
	b.	b. How is alkalinity of water caused? Explain the method of determination of alkalinity.				ity.			
	_					(06 Marks)			
		Describe electro						(06 Marks)	
	d. 25 CC of waste water was mixed with 25 CC of K ₂ Cr ₂ O ₇ , acidified and refluxed. T								
	unreacted K ₂ Cr ₂ O ₇ required 8.2 CC of 0.2N FAS. In a blank titration 25 CC of K ₂ Cr ₂ C								
		acidified required 16.4 CC of same FAS. Calculate COD of waste water. (04 Ma					(04 Marks)		
