


SUBJECT: ENGINEERING CHEMISTRY [CHM 1001]
REVISED CREDIT SYSTEM

Time: 3 Hours

Date: 25/04/2017

MAX. MARKS: 50

Instructions to Candidates:

- ❖ Answer ALL the questions.
- ❖ Write chemical equations, reactions or diagrams wherever necessary.

1A.	Give reasons for the following; i) Refractory materials are subjected for firing process during fabrication. ii) Some of the hexasubstituted benzene derivatives form discotic liquid crystals.	2
1B.	Write cell reaction and calculate the potential of Ag-Zn ($E^0_{Ag} > E^0_{Zn}$) cell at 298K, if the concentration of Ag^+ and Zn^{2+} are $5.2 \times 10^{-6} M$ and $1.3 \times 10^{-3} M$ respectively. E^0 of the cell at 298 K is 1.56 V. Calculate the change in Gibb's free energy for the reduction of a mole of Ag^+ .	3
1C.	Explain the determination of the decomposition potential of an electrolyte with a graph and write its significance. Describe the electroless plating process of copper on a polymer substrate.	5
2A.	Justify the statement; Liquid metal corrosion occurs only at higher temperatures. Explain why iron gets corroded in H_2S environment.	2
2B.	Write the anodic, cathodic reactions and calculate EMF of the following cell provided $E^0_{cell} = 2.01 V$, $[H^+]$ and $[SO_4^{2-}]$ are 0.1 M & 2.0 M respectively. $Pb/Pb^{2+}(H_2SO_4)/PbO_2(H_2SO_4)/Pb^{2+}$	3
2C.	Describe the construction and working of proton exchange membrane fuel cell. Write any two advantages and disadvantages of this fuel cell system.	5
3A.	Justify the following statements; i) Nylon-6,6 is flexible whereas Bakelite is rigid. ii) Nanomaterial has unique properties when compared with bulk materials.	2
3B.	The GCV of a bituminous coal is $36,000 kJ kg^{-1}$. An experiment was conducted by burning 0.83 g of this coal in bomb calorimeter having 1.2 kg of water. After the complete combustion, the temperature of the water rose by $3.92 ^\circ C$. Calculate the water equivalent of the calorimeter. Comment on the feasibility of calculating NCV from the data provided.	3
3C.	Describe the mechanism of caustic embrittlement of steel. Write salient features of pitting corrosion.	5

4A	Give reasons for the following; i) Polarization effect reduces the rate of corrosion. ii) Catalytic cracking is preferred over thermal cracking.	2								
4B	Write the principles and calculation steps involved in the estimation of carbon, nitrogen and sulphur present in a coal sample.	3								
4C	Describe the construction and working of Nicad and LiCuS cells. How are biomaterials classified based on materials used?	5								
5A	Give reason for the following; i) Calomel electrodes do not work at higher temperatures. ii) Kevlar composites are hard and tougher materials.	2								
5B	Calculate the number average and weight average molecular weights of $-\text{[C}_6\text{H}_5\text{-CH-CH}_2\text{]}_n$ from the following data; <table><tr><td>Degree of polymerization</td><td>Number of molecules</td></tr><tr><td>100</td><td>30</td></tr><tr><td>130</td><td>40</td></tr><tr><td>150</td><td>60</td></tr></table> Comment on the statement; Samples of polystyrene and poly(ethylene-styrene) copolymer had the same degree of polymerization, but differ in their molecular weights.	Degree of polymerization	Number of molecules	100	30	130	40	150	60	3
Degree of polymerization	Number of molecules									
100	30									
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5C	Explain the process of CVD technique used for the formation of thin films. Describe the pultrusion technique used for composite fabrication.	5								