Set No - 1

# I B. Tech I Semester Regular Examinations Feb./Mar. - 2014 ENGINEERING CHEMISTRY

(Common to CE,ME,CSE,PCE,IT,Chem E,Aero E,AME,Min E,PE,Metal E)

Time: 3 hours Max. Marks: 70

Question Paper Consists of **Part-A** and **Part-B**Answering the question in **Part-A** is Compulsory,
Three Questions should be answered from **Part-B** 

## **PART-A**

- 1.(a) Discuss (i) p-type doped conducting polymers (ii) phosphate conditioning (iii) antiknocking agents
  - (b) Write a note on protection (against corrosion) of a metal by metallic coatings.
  - (c) A 0.1 M KCl solution, whose specific conductance is 0.01571 mho cm<sup>-1</sup>, has a conductance of 0.014 mho. When the same conductivity cell is used a 0.1 M chloroacetic acid solution has a conductance of 7.84 x 10<sup>-3</sup> mho. If the ionic conductance of ClCH<sub>2</sub>COO<sup>-</sup> and H<sup>+</sup> are 59.8 and 449.8 mhocm<sup>2</sup>equiv.<sup>-1</sup>, find the degree of dissociation of chloroacetic acid.

[12+4+6]

## **PART-B**

- 2.(a) Describe cold and hot lime soda processes with a neat diagram.
  - (b) A sample of water on analysis has been found to contain the following in ppm: Ca  $(HCO_3)_2 = 4.86$ ; Mg  $(HCO_3)_2 = 5.84$ , CaSO<sub>4</sub> = 6.8, MgSO<sub>4</sub> = 8.4. Calculate the temporary and permanent hardness of water.
  - (c) Discuss (i) stereospecific polymers (ii) mechanical properties of polymers

[6+4+6]

- 3.(a) What is ion-selective electrode? Explain its working.
  - (b) Discuss potentiometric titrations.
  - (c) Write notes on (i) Refining of petrol (ii) reforming

[6+4+6]

- 4.(a) Explain the factors effecting the rate of corrosion.
  - (b) Write notes on Electroplating
  - (c) Discuss (i) bullet proof plastics (ii) green house effects

[6+4+6]

- 5.(a) Explain compounding and vulcanization of rubber.
  - (b) What is copolymerization. Give any two examples.
  - (c) Write notes on (i) caustic embrittlement (ii) galvanizing

[7+3+6]

- 6.(a) Write notes on (i) LPG (ii) diesel knocking (iii) Ni-Cd battery
  - (b) A sample of coal was found to contain the following constituents: C = 81%; O=7%; S=2%; N=5.5% and ash=4.5%. Calculate the minimum amount of air required for complete combustion of 1 kg of coal.
  - (c) Explain break-point chlorination of water.

[9+4+3]

- 7.(a) Write any four applications of carbon nanotubes.
  - (b) Explain the working of photovoltaic cells with a neat sketch.
  - (c) Write notes on (ii) Impressed current cathodic protection (ii) galvanic cell

[5+5+6]

**Set No - 2** 

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**PART-A** 

1.(a) Name the various fractions obtained during fractional distillation of crude oil and indicate their boiling point ranges and uses of various fractions.

(b) The ion conductance of H<sup>+</sup> and butyrate ions are 339.8 and 30.6 Scm<sup>2</sup> equiv<sup>-1</sup> respectively. When same conductance cell is employed 0.1 M KCl and 0.1 M butyric acid recorded conductances of 1.3 x 10<sup>-2</sup> and 5.25 x 10<sup>-4</sup> Scm<sup>2</sup> respectively. If the conductivity of the above KCl solution is 0.0121 S cm<sup>-1</sup>, calculate the degree of dissociation of butyric acid.

(c) Write notes on (i) turbine deposits (ii) Anodized coatings (iii) Solar reflectors

[6+7+9]

#### **PART-B**

- 2.(a) Describe (i) zeolite process (ii) Priming and foaming
  - (b) Calculate the amount of lime and soda required for the softening of 150 liters of water, which is analyzed as: temporary hardness = 20 ppm; permanent hardness = 15 ppm; permanent Mg hardness = 10 ppm.
  - (c) Discuss the preparation of Bakelite and Thiokol and mention their uses.

[6+4+6]

- 3.(a) Explain with neat diagrams the working of (i) glass electrode (ii) concentration cell (iii) Lechlanche cell
  - (b) Describe any one method of catalytic cracking process for obtaining gasoline.

[10+6]

- 4.(a) Explain electrochemical corrosion.
  - (b) Explain galvanizing and tinning.
  - (c) Describe any two methods of synthesis in green chemistry.

[6+4+6]

- 5.(a) Describe with neat sketches, any two moulding techniques of plastics.
  - (b) What are the drawbacks of natural rubber.
  - (c) What are the different constituents of paints and give their function.
  - (d) Write notes on caustic embrittlement.

[6+4+3+3]

- 6.(a) Define calorific value, HCV and LCV. Calculate the gross and net calorific value of coal having the following compositions C = 83%; H = 10%; S = 1%, N = 3%, Ash = 3%. Latent heat of steam = 587 cal/g.
  - (b) Discuss (i) applications of Kohlrausch law (ii) scales and sludges

[10+6]

- 7.(a) Write notes on (i) deterioration of cement concrete (ii) Types of Liquid crystals (iii) Need of green chemistry
  - (b) Explain (i) electrochemical cell (ii) metal cladding

[10+6]

Set No - 3

## I B. Tech I Semester Regular Examinations Feb./Mar. - 2014 **ENGINEERING CHEMISTRY**

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Time: 3 hours Max. Marks: 70

> Question Paper Consists of Part-A and Part-B Answering the question in **Part-A** is Compulsory, Three Questions should be answered from Part-B

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## **PART-A**

- 1.(a) Write notes on (ii) CNG (ii) properties of Thiokol (iii) phosphate coatings
  - (b) Explain the mechanism of setting and hardening of cement.
  - Calculate the amount of lime (84% pure) and soda (92% pure) required for softening 10, 000 litres of water containing the following salts per litre:  $Ca(HCO_3)_2 = 40.5 \text{ mg}; Mg(HCO_3)_2 = 36.5 \text{ mg}; MgSO_4 = 30 \text{ mg}; CaSO_4 = 34 \text{ mg};$  $CaCl_2 = 27.75$  mg and NaCl = 10 mg. Also calculate the temporary hardness and permanent hardness of the water sample.

[7+6+9]

### **PART-B**

- 2.(a) Describe with neat sketch ion exchange process of softening of water.
  - Write notes on (i) scales and sludges (ii) tacticity (b)
  - What is condensation polymerization? Explain with example. (c)

[6+8+2]

- Describe the construction and working of hydrogen-oxygen fuel cell. 3.(a)
  - At 25 °C, the equivalent conductivities at infinite dilution of HCl, CH<sub>3</sub>COONa and NaCl (b) are 428.03, 93.3, and 125.78 ohm<sup>-1</sup>cm<sup>2</sup> equiv<sup>-1</sup> respectively. Calculate the equivalent conductance of acetic acid at infinite dilution
  - (c) Discuss the ultimate analysis of coal

[7+3+6]

- 4.(a) Discuss the mechanism of dry corrosion. Explain the role of oxide film in dry corrosion.
  - Explain the importance of design and selection of materials in controlling corrosion. (b)
  - (c) Describe any two preparation methods for carbon nanotubes with neat sketch diagrams.

[6+4+6]

- 5.(a)Explain free radical mechanism of addition polymerization.
  - (b) Write the preparation and uses of (i) PVC (ii) Bakelite
  - Write notes on (i) Reverse Osmosis (ii) anodic and cathodic inhibitors

[4+6+6]

6. Write notes on (i) refining (ii) octane number (iii) antiknocking agents (iv) cold lime soda process (v) calomel electrode

[16]

- 7.(a)Write any four applications of (i) green chemistry (ii) liquid crystals (iii) fullerenes
  - (b) Write notes on (i) drying, semidrying and nondrying oils (ii) Kohlrausch law

[10+6]

Set No - 4

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Question Paper Consists of **Part-A** and **Part-B** Answering the question in **Part-A** is Compulsory, Three Questions should be answered from **Part-B** 

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### **PART-A**

- 1.(a) Write notes on (i) breakpoint chlorination (ii) ionic liquids as green solvents for green synthesis (iii) electroless plating
  - (b) A sample of coal containing 93% C; 5% H; 2% ash. When this coal was tested in the laboratory for its calorific value in the bomb calorimeter, the following data was obtained: Weight of coal burnt = 0.95 g; Weight of water taken = 600g water equivalent of bomb and calorimeter = 2,000 g, rise of temperature = 2.84°C; Cooling correction = 0.02°C; Fuse wire correction = 12.0 cal; acid correction = 55 cal. Calculate the net and gross calorific value of the coal in cal/g. (Assume the latent heat of condensation of steam as 580 cal/g)
  - (c) Compare galvanic series with electrochemical series.

[12+5+5]

### **PART-B**

- 2.(a) Write notes on (i) demineralization process (ii) sterilization of water
  - (b) A sample of water contains the following dissolved salts per litre:  $Mg(HCO_3)_2 = 25 \text{ mg}$ ;  $MgCl_2 = 28 \text{ mg}$ ;  $CaSO_4 = 24 \text{ mg}$ ;  $CaCl_2 = 84 \text{ mg}$ . Calculate the temporary and permanent hardness.
  - (c) Discuss the physical and mechanical properties of polymers.

[6+4+6]

- 3.(a) What are secondary batteries? Give an example and explain its construction and working.
  - (b) Describe conductometric titrations of acids and bases.
  - (c) Write notes on (i) petrol knocking and diesel knocking (ii) characteristics of a good fuel.

[5+5+6]

- 4.(a) Discuss on differential aeration corrosion
  - (b) Write notes on (i) Pilling- Bed worth rule (ii) passivity (iii) solar cells (iv) chemical vapour deposition method of CNTs

[4+12]

- 5.(a) Write notes on (i) stereospecific polymers (ii) Injection moulding (iii) vulcanization
  - (b) Explain (i) metal cladding (ii) calgon and phosphate conditioning

[10+6]

- 6.(a) Describe moving bed catalytic cracking method with a neat labeled diagram.
  - (b) Write notes on flue analysis and its significance.
  - (c) Explain how specific and equivalent conductances of a strong electrolyte vary with dilution.
  - (d) Discuss boiler corrosion.

[6+4+3+3]

Set No - 4

- 7.(a) Write notes on (i) applications of liquid crystals (ii) any one method of green synthesis (iii) fiber reinforced plastics
  - (b) Discuss sacrificial anodic protection method.
  - (c) Calculate the emf of the following cell:  $Z_{n}(s)/Z_{n}^{2+}(0.1 \text{ M})//Cu^{2+}(1.50 \text{M})/Cu(s)$  at  $25^{\circ}\text{C}$ .  $E^{\circ}_{Z_{n}2+/Z_{n}(s)} = -0.76 \text{ V}$  and  $E^{\circ}_{Cu2+/Cu(s)} = +0.34 \text{ V}$ .

[10+3+3]