B 255A4 Total Pages: 3

Registe	r No.:	Name:			
	A FFILIA	GITS COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING (AUTO ATED TO APJ ABDUL KALAM TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY, THIRUVANA OND SEMESTER B.TECH DEGREE EXAMINATION (Supplementary)	NTHAPU	RAM)	
Course	e Code	e: 20CYT100			
Course Name:		e: Engineering Chemistry			
Max. Marks:		: 100	Duratio	n: 3 Hours	
		PART A			
		(Answer all questions. Each question carries 3 marks)			
				CO	
1.	What	is cathodic protection and suggest two methods by which it can be done.		[1]	
2.	Write any three differences between galvanic series and electrochemical series.			[1]	
3.	Explain the principle of IR spectroscopy.				
4.	Calculate the wavenumber of stretching vibration of C=C bond, given that force constant $k=11\times10^5$ gs ⁻² , atomic mass of carbon=12 amu and 1 amu= 1.67×10^{-24} g.				
5.	Define retention factor. What is its significance?				
6.	What are nanomaterials? Write any two applications of nanomaterials.				
7.	Draw the enantiomers of 2-hydroxypropanoic acid using Fischer projection formulae.				
8.	How are copolymers classified?				
9.	Differentiate between temporary hardness and permanent hardness.			[5]	
10.	How	ultraviolet light is helpful for cleaning swimming pools?		[5]	
		PART B			
		(Answer one full question from each module, each question carries 14 mar	ks)		
		MODULE I			
			СО	Marks	
11.	a)	Define single electrode potential. Derive Nernst equation for single electrode potential. What are the applications of Nernst equation?	[1]	(10)	
	b)	Explain the construction of glass electrode with the help of a labelled diagram.	[1]	(4)	

OR

			СО	Marks				
12.	a)	Explain the construction, working and applications of Lithium- ion battery.	[1]	(10)				
	b)	Write any four types of electrodes along with their electrode representations.	[1]	(4)				
MODULE II								
			co	Marks				
13.	a)	State and explain Beer-Lambert's Law. Explain the various types of electronic transitions possible during UV-Visible spectroscopy. Give examples of compounds in which these electronic transitions are found.	[2]	(9)				
	b)	Explain the instrumentation of UV-Vis spectrometer. List any two applications of UV-Vis spectroscopy.	[2]	(5)				
		OR						
			со	Marks				
14.	a)	Define spin-spin splitting. Compare the ¹ H NMR spectra of 1-chloropropane [CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂ Cl] and 2-chloropropane [(CH ₃) ₂ CHCl].	[2]	(9)				
	b)	Define chemical shift. Explain the factors affecting chemical shift.	[2]	(5)				
		MODULE III						
			co	Marks				
15.	a)	Explain the principle, instrumentation and applications of TGA.	[3]	(8)				
	b)	Briefly explain the procedure for identification of components of a mixture by thin layer chromatography.	[3]	(6)				
OR								
			CO	Marks				
16.	a)	Suggest and explain the principle and instrumentation of a fast chromatographic technique that can be used for the separation of non-volatile organic compounds from a mixture.	[3]	(10)				
	b)	Explain any one method for the preparation of nanomaterials.	[3]	(4)				
MODULE IV								
			CO	Marks				
17.	a)	Define isomerism. Explain structural isomers with suitable examples.	[4]	(10)				
	b)	Explain the conformational analysis of ethane molecule with the help of energy level diagram?	[4]	(4)				

OR

			CO	Marks				
18.	a)	Explain the preparation, properties and applications of Kevlar and ABS polymer.	[4]	(10)				
	b)	Detail the working of OLED. Give any two advantages of OLED.	[4]	(4)				
	MODULE V							
			co	Marks				
19.	a)	Detail the principle and procedure for the estimation of hardness of water using EDTA method.	[5]	(10)				
	b)	Why CaCO ₃ is taken as a standard to express degree of hardness?						
		Calculate the CaCO ₃ equivalent hardness of a hard water sample	[5]	(4)				
		containing 272 mg of CaSO ₄ per litre.						
OR								
			CO	Marks				
20.	a)	Describe the aerobic and anaerobic processes involved in secondary	[5]	(10)				
		sewage treatment with the help of labeled diagrams.						
	b)	Explain disinfection by chlorination. Define breakpoint chlorination.	[5]	(4)				
