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# B. Tech I Year (R09) Regular & Supplementary Examinations, May 2012 **ENGINEERING CHEMISTRY**

(Common to all Branches)

Time: 3 hours

Max Marks: 70

### Answer any FIVE questions All questions carry equal marks

- (a) What is the role of buffer solution in EDTA titrations? 1
  - (b) Write structure of EDTA and its reaction with calcium and magnesium.
    - (c) Calculate temporary and permanent hardness of water sample collected in Anantapur district. The analysis of water is as follows: Ca  $(HCO_3)_2 = 16.2ppm$ , Mg  $(HCO_3)_2 = 14.6ppm$ , CaSO<sub>4</sub> = 13.6, MgSO<sub>4</sub> = 12ppm, MgCl<sub>2</sub> = 9.5.
- 2 (a) Write a note on evolution hydrogen type of corrosion with mechanism.
  - (b) Write a note on Inhibitors.
- 3 Explain the following terms in detail:
  - (a) Polymer.
  - (b) Degree of polymerization.
  - (c) Functionality.
  - (d) Isoprene.
- ankercom Write short note on the following propellants: 4
  - (a) Initiative explosive.
  - (b) Low explosive.
  - (c) High explosive.
- (a) Discuss the titration curve obtain in conductometric titration of weak acid and strong base. 5
  - (b) What are the limitations of conductometric titrations?
- (a) What is a metastable equilibrium? Explain this state in water system. 6
  - (b) State the limitations of phase rule. Give applications of eutectics.
- (a) With a neat diagram describe the orsats gas analysis method. What are the special 7 precautions to be taken in the measurement?
  - (b) Define calorific values of a fuel. Distinguish gross and net calorific value of fuel.
- 8 (a) Outline the importance of refractories and their applications.
  - (b) Discuss the criteria of a good refractory material.



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- 1 (a) Explain the principle involved in the estimation of dissolved oxygen in water samples.
  - (b) Give detailed procedure for the determination of dissolved oxygen in water.
- 2 (a) Define the corrosion and explain with suitable examples.
  - (b) Write a note on evolution hydrogen type of corrosion with mechanism.
- 3 Write a brief account on the following:
  - (a) Tacticity of polymer.
  - (b) Functionality of polymer.
  - (c) Degree of polymerization.
- 4 Write a chemical equation of the following:
  - (a) When toluene reacts with 1:1 ratio of nitration mixture?
  - (b) When glycerol reacts with cool nitration mixture?
  - (c) When penta erithritol reacts with 3:1 ratio of nitration mixture?
- 5 Define the standard electrode potential. What are its applications?
- 6 (a) What is condensed system? Write the reduced phase rule equation.(b) Write short notes on freezing mixtures
- 7 (a) An oil analysis gave the following results. C=85%, H=12% and O=3%. Find the weight of minimum air required for burning of 1kg of the fuel.
  - (b) Write a note on synthetic petrol.
- 8 (a) Define refractory. Illustrate main objective of the refractory materials.
  - (b) What are the various applications of refractory materials?

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- 1 (a) What are the chemical reactions takes place in boiler corrosion?
  - (b) Write a note on scales and sludges in boilers.
- 2 (a) Explain the mechanism of dry corrosion.(b) Write a note on galvanic corrosion.
- 3 (a) Why natural rubber needs vulcanization?(b) Write short notes on compounding of rubber.
- 4 Explain the measurement and significance of the following properties of lubricant: (i) Viscosity. (ii) Flash point. (iii) Fire point.
- 5 (a) Write a note on conductivity cell.
  - (b) What is cell Constant? How is it determined?
- 6 (a) Explain how phase rule is helpful in studying heterogeneous equilibria. What do you understand the term degree of freedom?
  - (b) Define the eutectic point with suitable example.
- 7 (a) Describe the method of determination of calorific value of a gaseous fuel by Junker's gas calorimeter.
  - (b) On burning 0.85 g of a solid fuel in a bomb calorimeter, the temperature of 3500 g of water increased from 25.60 C to28.20 C. Water equivalent of calorimeter & latent heat of steam are 385 g & 587cal/g respectively. If the fuel contains 0.7% of hydrogen, calculate the gross & net calorific value.
- 8 (a) Distinguish between dry and wet process of cement.
  - (b) What is a hardening of cement? What are the different theories to explain the hardening of cement?

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- 1 (a) Explain the chemical reactions takes place in the determination of dissolved oxygen.
  - (b) Explain the possible combinations of ions causing alkalinity in water.
- 2 (a) Differentiate chemical and electrochemical corrosion.
  - (b) Explain rusting of iron with the help of electrochemical theory of corrosion.
- 3 (a) Why vulcanized rubber is superior to non-vulcanized rubber? Give an account of the application of vulcanized rubber.
  - (b) Write a note on compounding of rubber.
- 4 Write a short note on:
  - (a) Cloud point and pour point.
  - (b) Flash point and fire point.
  - (c) Viscosity of a lubricant.
- 5 (a) What is meant by galvanic cell? Explain.
  - (b) What is EMF of a cell? How it is measured experimentally?
- 6 (a) Define the terms: Phase, component and degree of freedom with suitable examples to each.(b) Discuss the application of phase rule to the system of water, vapor and ice.
- 7 What are the characteristics of metallurgical coke? Describe the manufacture of metallurgical coke by Ott Hoffman's method.
- 8 (a) Describe the classification and general properties of refractories.
  - (b) What is Seger cone number? What is its significance? Seger cone number of two refractory materials A and B are 12 and 35 respectively. Which of these refractories possess higher refractoriness?

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