| (Following Paper ID a | and Roll No. | to be | filled | l in | your | Ans | wer | Boo | ok) |
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| <b>PAPER ID: 9603</b> | Roll No.     |       |        |      |      |     | I   |     |     |

# B. Tech.

(SEM. I) ODD SEMESTER THEORY EXAMINATION 2012-13

### **ENGINEERING CHEMISTRY**

Time: 3 Hours

Total Marks: 100

Note: Attempt all questions. All questions carry equal marks.

### SECTION-A

1. Attempt all ten parts. Each part carries equal marks.

 $(10 \times 2 = 20)$ 

- (i) Explain why Teflon is highly chemical resistant.
- (ii) Low density and high density polythene differ in density. Why?
- (iii) 3.12 g of coal was kjeldahlized and NH<sub>3</sub> gas thus evolved was absorbed in 50 ml of 0.1 N H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. After absorption, the excess of acid required 12.5 ml of 0.1 N NaOH for neutralization. Calculate the % age of nitrogen in given coal sample.
- (iv) Giving example differentiate between intra- and inter molecular hydrogen bondings.
- (v) Calculate the number of atoms per unit cell in SC, BCC and FCC.
- (vi) Arrange the following molecules/ions in order of their increasing bond length; O<sub>2</sub>, O<sub>2</sub><sup>1-</sup>, O<sub>2</sub><sup>2-</sup>.
- (vii) Write down the chemical unit of Nylon and Polystyrene.
- (viii) Explain why methyl amine is a stronger base than ammonia.

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- (ix) Why is TMS used as a standard reference in NMR spectroscopy?
- (x) Why can human beings digest starch but not cellulose although both are made up of D(+) glucose?

### SECTION-B

- 2. Attempt any three parts of the following:  $(3\times10=30)$ 
  - (a) (i) With the help of molecular orbital diagram, explain why hydrogen forms diatomic molecule, while helium remains monoatomic.
    - (ii) What is spin-spin coupling? Explain the NMR spectrum of CH<sub>3</sub> CH<sub>2</sub> OH molecule.
  - (b) (i) Describe the structure of Graphite. How it acts as conductor of electricity?
    - (ii) Describe preparation, properties and application of (i) Buna-S, (ii) Nylon 6,6.
  - (c) (i) Explain the order and stability of primary, secondary and tertiary carbocations.
    - (ii) How many NMR signals do you expect from each of the following compounds?(i) CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>Br, (ii) CH<sub>3</sub>OCH<sub>3</sub>.
  - (d) (i) Calculate the NCV and GCV of coal having the following compositions; C = 85%, H = 8%, S = 1%, N = 2% and ash = 4%. (Latent heat of water vapour = 587 cal/g).
    - (ii) Explain Relative configuration. What are the drawbacks of this system of configuration assignment?
  - (e) (i) What is biogas? How biogas is produced? With the help of a diagram, explain the process of biogasification.
    - (ii) The specific rate constant for the decomposition of formic acid is  $5.5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ sec}^{-1}$  at 413 K. Calculate the specific rate constant at 458 K if the energy of activation is  $2.37 \times 10^4 \text{ cal mol}^{-1}$ .

## SECTION—C

**Note :** Attempt all five questions. Each question carries equal marks.  $(5 \times 10=50)$ 

- 3. Attempt any one part of the following:
  - (a) (i) What are the organometallic compounds? Give the preparation and applications of Grignard reagent.
    - (ii) Explain sacrificial anodic and impressed cathodic protection method for prevention of corrosion.
  - (b) What do you mean by the term titrimetric analysis? How is the completion of reaction indicated in titrations? Discuss the titrimetric analysis of: NaOH against oxalic acid.
- 4. Attempt any **one** part of the following:
  - (a) Discuss the mechanism of Hoffmann rearrangement and Cannizzaro reaction.
  - (b) Define and explain the terms involved in phase rule. Draw a neat labeled phase diagram of water system and explain the areas and curves in it. What is the significance of the triple point and metastable curve in this system?
- 5. Attempt any one part of the following:
  - (a) Predict the number and draw all the possible stereoisomers for the following:

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- (b) Predict the hybridization and shape of the following compounds on the basis of VSEPR theory: SO<sub>2</sub>, PCl<sub>5</sub>, NH<sub>3</sub> and XeO<sub>4</sub>.
- 6. Attempt any one part of the following:
  - (a) Differentiate between Enantiomers and Diastereoisomers. Which of the following compounds are optically active and why? Allenes, n-butanol, n-propanol and 2-chlorobutane.
  - (b) With the help of data given show that decomposition of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> in aqueous solution is of first order.

Time (min.)

0 10 20 30

Volume of KM<sub>n</sub>O<sub>4</sub> required

to decompose H2O2 (ml)

12.5 25.0 20.0 15.7

- 7. Attempt any one part of the following:
  - (a) (i) Explain why an underground iron pipe is connected through an insulated wire to a block of zinc metal.
    - (ii) A compound having molecular formula  $C_{10}H_{14}$  gave the following set of <sup>1</sup>H NMR data:  $\delta$  7.10 (5H, singlet),  $\delta$  2.44 (2H, doublet),  $\delta$  1.88 (1 H, multiplet),  $\delta$  0.86 (6H, doublet). Assign the structure to this compound giving explanation.
  - (b) (i) Show how does  $S_N^2$  reaction gives rise to inverted product. Discuss the energy profile of such a reaction.
    - (ii) An edge of cubic cell of NaCl crystal is  $6.5 \times 10^{-8}$  cm. Assuming that four molecules of NaCl are associated per unit cell, calculate its density. (Avogadro's number =  $6.023 \times 10^{23}$ ).

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