## Vivekananda College of Engineering & Technology, Puttur [A Unit of Vivekananda Vidyavardhaka Sangha Puttur @] Affiliated to VTU, Belagavi & Approved by AICTE New Delhi

CRM08

Rev 1.10

(B.5.)

-25/02/2021»

## CONTINUOUS INTERNAL EVALUATION - 2

Dept: B.S.	Sem / Div:I/D,E,F	Sub:Engineering Chemistry	S Code: 18CHE12
Date:04/03/2021	Time: 3:00-4:30	Max Marks: 50	Elective:N

Note: Answer any 2 full questions, choosing one full question from each part.

N	Questions	Marks	P.BT	COs
	PART A			
a E	xplain the gravimetric and colorimetric method for stimation of sulphate and fluoride in water respectively.	10	L2	CO4
b Explain electroplating of decorative and hard chromium with relevant chemical reactions.		8	L1. L2	CO2
re	) In COD determination, 25mL of an industrial effluent equired 12.5mL of 0.015M K <sub>2</sub> Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>7</sub> for complete		L1, L3	CO4
	OR			
		10	L1,	CO4
b What is electrolessplating? Explain eletrolessplating of nickel with relevant chemical reactions.		8	L1 L2	CO
c H	low are scale and sludge formed in boilers? Explain the auses of their formation. Mention their disadvantage.	7	L2	CO
	PART B			
Will	orking of PV Cell.  ) Mention any 3 differences between conventional cel		LI	
	a D iii ro oi a D iii	a Explain the gravimetric and colorimetric method for estimation of sulphate and fluoride in water respectively.  b Explain electroplating of decorative and hard chromium with relevant chemical reactions.  c i) Define BOD and COD.  ii) In COD determination, 25mL of an industrial effluent required 12.5mL of 0.015M K <sub>2</sub> Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>7</sub> for complete oxidation. Calculate COD.  OR  a Define demineralisation. Explain ion exchange process for softening of water.  b What is electrolessplating? Explain eletrolessplating of nickel with relevant chemical reactions.  c How are scale and sludge formed in boilers? Explain the causes of their formation. Mention their disadvantage.  PART B  a i) Define PV Cell. Explain principle, construction and working of PV Cell.	PART A  a Explain the gravimetric and colorimetric method for estimation of sulphate and fluoride in water respectively. b Explain electroplating of decorative and hard chromium with relevant chemical reactions. c i) Define BOD and COD. ii) In COD determination, 25mL of an industrial effluent required 12.5mL of 0.015M K <sub>2</sub> Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>7</sub> for complete oxidation. Calculate COD.  OR  a Define demineralisation. Explain ion exchange process for softening of water. b What is electrolessplating? Explain eletrolessplating of nickel with relevant chemical reactions. c How are scale and sludge formed in boilers? Explain the causes of their formation. Mention their disadvantage.  PART B  a i) Define PV Cell. Explain principle, construction and working of PV Cell. ii) Mention any 3 differences between conventional cell	a Explain the gravimetric and colorimetric method for estimation of sulphate and fluoride in water respectively.  b Explain electroplating of decorative and hard chromium with relevant chemical reactions.  c i) Define BOD and COD.  ii) In COD determination, 25mL of an industrial effluent required 12.5mL of 0.015M K <sub>2</sub> Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>7</sub> for complete oxidation. Calculate COD.  OR  a Define demineralisation. Explain ion exchange process for softening of water.  b What is electrolessplating? Explain eletrolessplating of nickel with relevant chemical reactions.  c How are scale and sludge formed in boilers? Explain the causes of their formation. Mention their disadvantage.  PART B  a i) Define PV Cell. Explain principle, construction and working of PV Cell.  ii) Mention any 3 differences between conventional cell

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b Write a short note on Power alcohol and Bio-diesel.	8	L2	COs
e Explain the synthesis of solar grade silicon by union carbide process.	7	L2	CO3
OR			
ai) Write a short note on unleaded petrol ii) A coal sample with Carbon 90%, Hydrogen 2% and ash 5% was subjected to combustion in a bomb calorimeter. Calculate the gross and net calorific values of the sample given that mass of coal sample taken is 0.95g mass of water taken in the calorimeter was 2000g and the water equivalent of the calorimeter was 700g. Initial temperature is 25°C and final temperature is 27.8°C.	10	L2, L3	CO3
b Define Knocking? Explain knocking of petrol engine, with relevant chemical reaction. Mention its ill effects and prevention methods.	8	L1, L2	CO3
c What are fuel cells. Explain the construction and working of methanol oxygen fuel cell.	7	L1, L2	CO3

Prepared by: Dr. Chethan P.D.

HOD: Prof. M. Ramanagea Balanth