## Vivekananda College of Engineering & Technology, Puttur

[A Unit of Vivekananda Vidyavardhaka Sangha Puttur ®]
Affiliated to VTU, Belagavi & Approved by AICTE New Delhi

a

CRM08

Rev 1.11

<Basic Science>

<04/04/22>

## CONTINUOUS INTERNAL EVALUATION - 3

Dept: Chemistry	Sem / Div: I/D,E, F	Sub: Engg.Chemistry	S Code:21CHE12
Date: 06/04/2022	Time:3:00-4:30pm	Max Marks: 40	Elective:N

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

Qì	1	Questions	Marks	RBT	CO's				
PART A									
1		Explain the synthesis of Paracetamol by conventional and green route from phenol.	8	L2	CO4				
		Explain the construction and working of photovoltaic cells.	8	L2	CO4				
		Describe the hydrogen production by photo electrocatalytic method.	4	L2	CO4				
OR									
2	a	Briefly explain any six basic principles of green chemistry.	8	L1	CO4				
		Explain the following i) Microwave synthesis ii) Solven free reaction	t 8	L2	CO4				
	00000	Describe the construction and working of Methanol - Oxygen fuel cell.	4	L2	CO4				
PART B									
3 8	555555 E	Explain the theory, instrumentation and applications of flame photometry.	of 8	L2	CO5				
1	b	Explain the Principle behind the variation of	of 8	L	COS				

Page: 1 / 2

	(a) Strong acid Vs Strong base (b) Mixture of strong acid+ weak acid Vs Strong base				
	С	Define the following units of standard solution.  i) Molarity ii) Normality iii) ppm iv) Mole fraction	4	L1	CO5
		OR			
4	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	Write the principles and requirement of titrimetric analysis.	8	L1/ L2	CO5
		i) Define biological oxygen demand and chemical oxygen demand ii) 100 ml of a sample of water required 18 ml of 0.01 M EDTA. In another experiment, 100 ml of the same sample of water was gently boiled and the precipitate was removed by filtration. The filtrate required 9.0 ml of 0.01 M EDTA. Calculate total and permanent hardness	8		CO5
	10	Explain the sources and effects of i)Nitrogen Oxides ii) Sulphur Oxides	4	L1/ L2	CO5
L	1			24	

Prepared by:

Dr. Chethan P.D.

HOD: Prof. M. Ramanandal Kamath