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Branch :- CSE - I
Subject :- chemistry

No. of sheets :- 4

Assignment - 2

1. Give the Applications of Insulators
2. Explain any two factors effecting corrosion
3. What is Galvanic corrosion?
4. Define complexometric titration.
5. Define Electroplating
6. Write notes on constituents of paints.

(1) Applications:-

Used for insulation in Transformers, condensors, capacitors, generators, etc...
Air acts as an insulator blw overhead transmission lines

(2) (1) Position of the metal in the galvanic serise.

The metals present higher in the series are more corroded than the metals present at the bottom. The higher the metal in the galvanic series the greater will be the rate of corrosion.

(2) Purity of the metal:-

Impure metals are more corroded than pure metals has the purity of the metal decreases rate of corrosion increases.

Galvanic corrosion:-

When two metals are kept in contact and jointly exposed to moist corrosive Environment

The metal present in higher in the galvanic series acts as anode and gets oxidised. where as the metal present lower in the series act as cathode and gets reduced. This type of corrosion is called Galvanic corrosion.

Ex:- A zinc copper couple zinc act as anode and corroded cu act as cathode and gets protected.

① Complexometric titrations:-

complexometric titration is a form of the volumetric analysis in which the formation of a corroded complex is used to indicate the end point of a titration. They are particularly useful for determination of mixture of different metal ions in a solution.

Electroplating:-

The process of coating base metal with a thin layer of protective metal through a process of electrolysis is called Electroplating

⇒ The process takes place on operator is known as electrolytic bath.

) constituent of a paint:-

① Pigment:-

This is the main constituent of the paint which gives desired colour to the paints. It also improve the physical and chemical properties and corrosion resistanc

Ex:- Be, zn salts white.

② Binder:- It binds all the ingredients of the pain together. It forms cross linked polymers on during which makes a continuous film. It improves the strength of the paint adension, cohension and flexib lity of the paint.

Ex:- acrolylis, epoxy resins, alkyde etc..