

**NMAM INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, NITTE**

(Section: A-E)

(An Autonomous College under VTU, Belgaum)

**II Sem B.E. (Credit System) Mid Semester Examinations – II April 2009****CY110 – ENGINEERING CHEMISTRY**

Marks: 30

Note: Answer any ONE question from each Part.

**Part-I**

- a) Give the construction and working of  $H_2-O_2$  fuel cell. (5)
- b) Write notes on (i) Sacrificial anode (ii) Pitting corrosion (5)
- c) What is metal finishing? Mention the technological importance of metal finishing. (5)

a) Indicate the advantages of fuel cells. Explain the construction and working of  $CH_3OH-O_2$  fuel cell

b) Explain the effect of the following factors on the rate of corrosion

- (i) Nature of corrosion product (ii) Humidity.

c) Explain the anodizing of aluminium.

**Part- II**

a) Explain the method of determination of alkalinity by indicators method. (6)

Desalination? Discuss the purification of water by reverse osmosis process. (5)

Calculate the COD of the effluent sample when  $25\text{ cm}^3$  of the effluent requires  $10.5\text{ cm}^3$

of  $0.005\text{ M K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$  for complete oxidation. (4)

Explain the method of determining sulphate content in water by gravimetric method. (5)

Describe the hot-lime soda process for softening of hard water. (7)

$20\text{ cm}^3$  of a sample of COD analysis was reacted with  $10\text{ cm}^3$  of  $0.25\text{ N K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$  required  $6.5\text{ cm}^3$  of  $0.10\text{ N FAS}$  solution.  $10\text{ cm}^3$  of same  $K_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$  and  $20\text{ cm}^3$  of distilled water under the same condition as the sample requires  $26.0\text{ cm}^3$  of  $0.10\text{ N FAS}$ .

What is the COD of the sample? (3)