

Engineering Chemistry 3(2+1)

Theory-

Phase rule and its application to one and two component systems. Fuels: classification. calorific value. Colloids: classification. properties. Corrosion: causes. types and method of prevention. Water: temporary and permanent hardness. disadvantages of hard water, scale and sludge formation in boilers, boiler corrosion. Analytical methods like thermo-gravimetric. polarographic analysis. nuclear radiation. detectors and analytical applications of radioactive materials. Enzymes and their use in the manufacturing of ethanol and acetic acid by fermentation methods. Principles of food chemistry. Introduction to lipids, proteins, carbohydrates, vitamins, food preservatives, colouring and flavouring reagents of food. Lubricants: properties. mechanism. classification and tests. Polymers. types of polymerization. properties. uses and methods for the determination of molecular weight of polymers. Introduction to IR spectroscopy.

Practical-

Determination of temporary and permanent hardness of water by EDTA method: Estimation of chloride in water: Estimation of dissolved oxygen in water: Determination of BOD in water sample: Determination of COD in water sample: Estimation of available chlorine in bleaching powder: Determination of viscosity of oil: Estimation of activity of water sample: Estimation of alkalinity of water sample: Determination of carbonate and non- carbonate hardness by soda reagent: Determination of coagulation of water and chloride ion content: Determination of specific rotation of an optically active compound: Determination of λ_{max} and verification of Beer Lambert Law: Determination of calorific value of fuel: Identification of functional groups (alcohol, aldehyde, ketones, carboxylic acid and amide) by IR: Chromatographic analysis: Determination of molar refraction of organic compounds.

Suggested Readings-

- Jain P L and Jain M. 1994. Engineering Chemistry. Danpat Rai publishing company Pvt. Ltd., Delhi.