

21CYB101J May 2023 - this is

Chemistry (SRM Institute of Science and Technology)



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B.Tech / M.Tech (Integrated) DEGREE EXAMINATION, MAY 2023 First and Second Semester

21CYB101J - CHEMISTRY

	21CYB101	J - CHENTS 120 2022-2023 onwards)	he handed
	(For the candidates admitted from	on the academic year 2022-2023 onwards, and the a	t should be
Note:		eet within first 40 miles	
(i)	Part - A should be answered in over to hall invigilator at the end of 40th m	inute.	. 75
(ii)	over to hall invigilator at the end of 40 th m Part - B and Part - C should be answered	in answer books	Max. Marks: 75
			co PO
Time: 3			Marks BL CO
	PART - A (20 × 1 =	= 20Marks)	1 1 1 1
	A	ICSLIGIE	
1	What is the Geometrical shape of K_4	$ Ni(CN)_4 ^?$	
1.	what is the Geometree	(B) Square planar	
	(A) Octahedral	(D) Trigonal Pyramidal	
	(C) Tetrahedral		1 1 1 1
•	The crystal field theory considers t	the metal-ligand bond to be a	
2.	bond.		
	(A) Covalent	(B) Ionic ·	
	(C) Polar	(D) Hydrogen	1 2 1 2
		1 1lav is	1 2 1 2
3.	The CFSE for a high spin d4 Octahed	(B) $-1.8\Delta oct$	
	(A) $-0.6\Delta oct$.	(D) $+1.2\Delta oct$	
	(C) $-1.6\Delta oct + P$		1 2 1 1
	In a period with increase in atomic	number the metallic character of	fan 1 2 1 .
4.	In a period with increase in atomic	c number, and	
	element:	d (B) Increases across period	and
	(11)	decrease in group	
	increase in group ·	d (D) Decreases across period	and
	(C) Increases across period and	decrease in group	
	increase in group		1 1 2 1
2	HASB principle was given by		1 1 2 1
5.	HASB principle was given by	(B) Arrhenius	
	(A) Lewis .	(D) Pearson	
	(C) Bransted		
	II 1 1 1 1 from operay A is express	ed	1 2 2 1
6.	Helmholtz free energy A is express	(B) $A = H + TS$	
	(A) A = U + TS	(D) $A = H - TS$.	
	(C) $A=U-TS$	(B) N=11 12	
	- 1 0.1 1 :11 box		1 1 2
7.	The anode of the galvanic cell has	(B) Negative polarity	
	(A) Positive polarity		
	(C) No polarity	(D) Neutral	

in co	orrosion, as a result of decay, the	ie meta	als are NOT converted into				
(A)	Oxides	(B)	Hydroxides	1	,		
(C)	Peroxides					2	
Chir	ral molecules which are non -	super	imposable mirror images of each	1	2	,	
(A)	Enantiomers	(B)	Diastereomers			*	
(C)	Meso compounds	(D)	Racemic Mixture				
The	potential energy of n-butane is	minim	um for				
				1	3	3	
(C)	Eclipsed conformation -	(D)	Ganche				
Whi poly	ch of the following is an imerisation?	nitiato	r molecule in the free radical	1	3	3	
(A)	Benzoyl Peroxide	(B)	Sulphuric acid				
(C)	Potassium permanganate						
(A)	Metamerism	type of (B)	f isomerism does it show? Positional isomerism	1	2	3	
(C)	Functional isomerism	(D)	Chain Isomersim				
The	strength of the polymer increas			1	2	4	
(C)	No change	(D)	Slightly decrease				
				1	1	4	
0.000		330.000					
(C)	Cellulose	(D)	RNA				
				1	2	4	1
(C)	Same as elastomers	(D)	More than fibers				
		or Nylo	on – 6:6 is 50°C, which is higher	1	3	4	1
(A)	Vander Waals forces						
(C)		(D)	Intra-molecular hydrogen bonding				
) (:-	imum internlener energing requir	ed for	Bragg's diffraction is	1	2	5	1
			12				
			A STATE OF STATE OF	1	2	5	1
		(P)	Nernet alower				
	(A) (C) Chir othe (A) (C) The (A) (C) Whi (A) (C) Inter (A) (C) Glass than (A) (C) The (A) (C) (C) The (A) (C) (C) The (A) (C) (C) (C) (C) (C) (C) (C) (C) (C) (C	(A) Oxides (C) Peroxides Chiral molecules which are non – other are called. (A) Enantiomers (C) Meso compounds The potential energy of n-butane is (A) Skew conformation (C) Eclipsed conformation Which of the following is an inpolymerisation? (A) Benzoyl Peroxide (C) Potassium permanganate A compound with the same molect alcohol and the other is ether, what (A) Metamerism (C) Functional isomerism The strength of the polymer increas (A) Decreases (C) No change Which of the following is NOT a nat (A) Rayon (C) Cellulose Intermolecular forces of thermoplas (A) More than elastomers (C) Same as elastomers Glass transition temperature (Tg) for than polyethylene due to (A) Vander Waals forces (C) Inter-molecular hydrogen bonding	(A) Oxides (C) Peroxides (D) Chiral molecules which are non – super other are called. (A) Enantiomers (B) (C) Meso compounds (D) The potential energy of n-butane is minim (A) Skew conformation (B) (C) Eclipsed conformation (D) Which of the following is an initiator polymerisation? (A) Benzoyl Peroxide (C) Potassium permanganate (D) A compound with the same molecular for alcohol and the other is ether, what type of (A) Metamerism (B) (C) Functional isomerism (D) The strength of the polymer increases with (A) Decreases (B) (C) No change (D) Which of the following is NOT a natural properties (A) Rayon (B) (C) Cellulose (D) Intermolecular forces of thermoplastic polymerism (A) More than elastomers (B) (C) Same as elastomers (D) Glass transition temperature (Tg) for Nylothan polyethylene due to (A) Vander Waals forces (B) (C) Inter-molecular hydrogen bonding Minimum interplanar spacing required for (A) λ/4 (C) 4λ (D) The source for XPS is (A) Mercury – arc (B)	Chiral molecules which are non – super imposable mirror images of each other are called. (A) Enantiomers (B) Diastereomers (C) Meso compounds (D) Racemic Mixture The potential energy of n-butane is minimum for (A) Skew conformation (B) Staggered conformation (C) Eclipsed conformation (D) Ganche Which of the following is an initiator molecule in the free radical polymerisation? (A) Benzoyl Peroxide (B) Sulphuric acid (C) Potassium permanganate (D) Chromium oxide A compound with the same molecular formula exists in two forms one is alcohol and the other is ether, what type of isomerism does it show? (A) Metamerism (B) Positional isomerism (C) Functional isomerism (D) Chain Isomersim The strength of the polymer increases with in molecular weight (A) Decreases (B) Increases (C) No change (D) Slightly decrease Which of the following is NOT a natural polymer? (A) Rayon (B) Starch (C) Cellulose (D) RNA Intermolecular forces of thermoplastic polymers are (A) More than elastomers (B) Between elastomers and fibers (C) Same as elastomers (D) More than fibers Glass transition temperature (Tg) for Nylon – 6:6 is 50°C, which is higher than polyethylene due to (A) Vander Waals forces (B) Covalent bonding Minimum interplanar spacing required for Bragg's diffraction is (A) 2/4 (B) 2/2 The source for XPS is (A) Mercury – arc (B) Nernst glower	(A) Oxides (B) Hydroxides (C) Peroxides (D) Carbonates (D) Carbona	(A) Oxides (B) Hydroxides 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	(A) Discrete (B) Hydroxides (C) Peroxides (D) Carbonates (D) Carbonates (D) Carbonates (D) Carbonates (C) Peroxides (D) Carbonates (D) Racemic Mixture (C) Meso compounds (D) Racemic Mixture (C) Meso compounds (D) Racemic Mixture (C) Eclipsed conformation (D) Ganche (C) Potassium permanganate (D) Chromium oxide (C) Potassium permanganate (D) Chromium oxide (C) Potassium permanganate (D) Chromium oxide (C) Potassium permanganate (D) Chain Isomerism (D) Slightly decrease (D) Slightly decrease (D) RNA Intermolecular forces of thermoplastic polymers are (A) More than elastomers (D) More than fibers (C) Same as elastomers (D) More than fibers (C) Same as elastomers (D) More than fibers (C) Inter-molecular hydrogen bonding (D) Intra-molecular hydrogen bonding (D) Intra-molecular hydrogen bonding (D) Intra-molecular hydrogen bonding (E) Alacemic Mixture (D) Alacemic M

	to tensile force?	2 9	
	(A) there is no force between the (B) there seems to be a repulsive molecules (C) there seems to be force between the molecules		
	force between the molecules between the molecules		
20.	Usually stronger constituent of a composite in (A) Matrix	1 5	1
	(C) Both are of equal strength (B) Reinforcement (D) Can't define		
	PART – B (5 × 8 = 40 Marks) Answer ALL Questions	ы. со	PO
21. a.i.	Explain briefly about high spin and low spin complexes with examples.	3 1	1
ii.	Give the differences between hard and soft acids.	2	1 1
b.	Write short notes on structural isomerism in coordination compounds. Give examples.	2	1 1
22. a.	With appropriate examples, elucidate how Nernst equation can be applied in a redox reaction and in an acid-base reaction.	3	2 1
h	With proper equations constant	8 3	2 1
	response equations compare dry and wet corrosion.		
23. a.	Explain Cahn-Ingold prelog priority rules to determine R/S configuration on a chiral center taking an example.	8 4	3 2
	(OR)		
b.	Sketch the potential energy diagram and explain in detail the conformational analysis of n-butane.	8 2	3 2
24. a.i.	Give the differences between thermoplastic and thermosets.	4 1	4 1
ii.	How polyurethane is prepared? Give its properties and uses.	4 1	4 1
	(OR)		
b.	Write a short note on conducting polymer. Explain n and p doping in conducting polymer.	8	2 4 1
25. a.	Explain Bragg's law with a neat diagram.	8	2 5
	(OR)		September 1
b.i.	Define the terms	1	1 5
	Elastic body Plastic body		
	3) Elasticity		

ii.	Write the various engineering applications of composites.		1	5	1	
	PART – C (1 × 15 = 15 Marks) Answer ANY ONE Question	Marks	BL	co	РО	
26.	Give a neat sketch of Pourbaix diagram and explain all the significant features.	15	3	2	1	
27.i.	Explain the stereochemistry of SN1 mechanism.	5	3	3	2	
ii.	Discuss about the principle and instrumentation of XPS.	10	3	5	5	1

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