

**GUJARAT TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY****BE - SEMESTER– I & II (NEW) EXAMINATION – WINTER 2019****Subject Code: 3110001****Date: 02/01/2020****Subject Name: Chemistry****Time: 10:30 AM TO 01:00 PM****Total Marks: 70****Instructions:**

1. Attempt all questions.
2. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.
3. Figures to the right indicate full marks.

		Marks
<b>Q.1</b>	(a) Define hardness of water and differentiate between temporary and permanent hardness	<b>03</b>
	(b) Explain the principle of UV-VIS spectroscopy and list down main components of UV-VIS spectrophotometer.	<b>04</b>
	(c) Distinguish between addition and condensation polymerization and explain the mechanism of free radical addition polymerization.	<b>07</b>
<b>Q.2</b>	(a) Draw a well labeled diagram of fractional distillation of crude petroleum showing its various fractions.	<b>03</b>
	(b) Answer the following (i) CFC's (Chlorofluro Carbons) are considered very stable. Draw the Lewis dot structure of $\text{CF}_2\text{Cl}_2$ and explain for their stability. (ii) Giving reason, arrange the following elements in increasing order of electro negativity: C, F, N, O	<b>04</b>
	(c) What do you understand by 'wet or electrochemical corrosion'? Explain mechanism of electrochemical corrosion.	<b>07</b>
<b>OR</b>		
	(c) (i) Explain how corrosion control can be brought about by the cathodic protection. (ii) Alloying is done to improve usefulness of metals. Justify the statement.	<b>07</b>
<b>Q.3</b>	(a) Outline the applications of nanotechnology in catalysis	<b>03</b>
	(b) State Lambert and Beer's law and deduce its mathematical expression.	<b>04</b>
	(c) Differentiate between proximate and ultimate analysis of coal and explain proximate analysis giving its significance.	<b>07</b>
<b>OR</b>		
<b>Q.3</b>	(a) What are the effects of nanoscale dimension on mechanical and optical properties of material?	<b>03</b>
	(b) Write a brief note on interaction of electromagnetic radiation with matter.	<b>04</b>
	(c) (i) Octane number is used to predict about the efficiency of gasoline. Comment on it. (ii) Define calorific values of a fuel. Distinguish between gross and net calorific value and give relation between these two.	<b>07</b>
<b>Q.4</b>	(a) What do you infer by following terms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quantum dots</li> <li>• Fullerenes</li> <li>• Carbon nanotube</li> </ul>	<b>03</b>

- (b) Answer the following: 04  
 (i) Distinguish between hard acid/base and soft acid/base. Classify following as hard acid/base or soft acid/base:  $\text{Li}^+$ ,  $\text{SCN}^-$ ,  $\text{Al}^{3+}$ ,  $\text{Sn}^{4+}$ ,  $\text{Au}^+$ ,  $\text{Pt}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{F}^-$ ,  $\text{OH}^-$   
 (ii) Which atom has smaller atomic radii: Be (atomic number = 4) or F (atomic number = 9). Give reason.
- (c) Explain ethanol production using fermentation technology with a neat and labeled process flow diagram, showing all the steps involved. 07
- OR**
- Q.4** (a) Give an outline of Bottom up approach of synthesis of nanomaterial 03  
 (b) Answer the following: 04  
 (i) Based on their positions in the periodic table, predict which has the smallest first ionization energy: Li, Cs, N, F, I.  
 (ii) write coordination number and shape of  $[\text{Ni}(\text{CN})_4]^{2-}$   
 (iii) Categorize following solids as covalent, ionic or metallic solids. KF, Dry ice, Sand, Iodine, Diamond, Graphite.  
 (iv) In your words give reason, why ionic compounds are hard but brittle .
- (c) (i) Discuss the role of biotechnology in food industry and medicines 07  
 (ii) Give examples of following:  
 • A microorganism used as biofertilizer  
 • A biosurfactant  
 • Organism used in acetic acid production.
- Q.5** (a) Differentiate between ferrous and nonferrous alloys. 03  
 (b) What are the draw backs of natural rubber? How are its properties improved? 04  
 (c) Give a comparative account of Zeolite process and Ion exchange process used for softening of water. 07  
 Calculate temporary and permanent hardness in ppm, for a water sample, one litre of which show following result on analysis:  $\text{Mg}(\text{HCO}_3)_2 = 36.5$  mg,  $\text{Ca}(\text{HCO}_3)_2 = 40.5$  mg,  $\text{NaCl} = 16.7$  mg,  $\text{CaSO}_4 = 17$  mg, and  $\text{MgSO}_4 = 15$  mg.
- OR**
- Q.5** (a) Answer the following: 03  
 (i) State Pilling bedworth rule and describe its significance.  
 (ii) The Copper equipment should not possess a iron nail in it. Give reason  
 (b) Explain the preparation, properties and any one specific use of the following polymers:- 04  
 (a) Buna-S rubber  
 (b) Nylon-2-nylon-6  
 (c) Write principle of softening of hard water by Lime soda process. 07
- Calculate the quantities (in Kg) of lime and soda required to soften 50,000 liters of hard water containing the following salts:-  $\text{MgCl}_2 = 95$  PPM;  $\text{Mg}(\text{HCO}_3)_2 = 146$  PPM;  $\text{CaSO}_4 = 136$  PPM;  $\text{Ca}(\text{HCO}_3)_2 = 162$  PPM. Assume that the lime used is only 85% pure and soda is only 95% pure.
- (Given: Atomic mass of Ca = 40; Mg = 24; H = 1; O = 16; S = 32; C = 12; Cl = 35.5).

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