

**B.TECH. (AEROSPACE ENGINEERING)  
(BTAE)**

**Term-End Examination**

**June, 2012**

**00239**

**BAS-002 : APPLIED CHEMISTRY**

*Time : 3 hours*

*Maximum Marks : 70*

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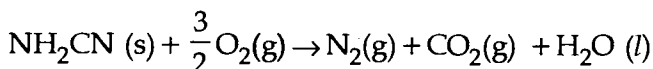
*Note : Answer seven questions in all. Question number 1 is compulsory. Use of calculator is allowed.*

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1. Define *any five* of the following : 5x2=10
- (a) Hess's Law
  - (b) Hund's rule
  - (c) Schottky defect
  - (d) Kohlraush law
  - (e) Free radical with an example
  - (f) Vulcanisation of isoprene
  - (g) Fuel cell
2. Answer *any two* of the following :
- (a) An alkane has molecular weight of 72 and 5  
monochlorination produces one compound  
only. What is the structure ?
  - (b) Draw and explain the nature of 5  
conductometric titration curve that you will  
get when NaOH is added to acetic acid.

- (c) What is the difference between thermosetting and thermoplastic polymers? Give one example for each. 5

3. (a) The reaction 5



was carried out in a bomb calorimeter. The heat released was  $743 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ . Calculate the value of  $\Delta H$  for the reaction at 300 K.

$$(R = 8.314 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kJ K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1})$$

- (b)  $\text{Cu}^+$  is not stable and undergoes disproportionation reaction. Calculate  $E^\circ$  for the disproportionation of  $\text{Cu}^+$ . 5

$$\left( E^\circ_{\text{Cu}^{2+}/\text{Cu}^+} = 0.163 \text{ V} ; E^\circ_{\text{Cu}^+/\text{Cu}} = 0.53 \text{ V} \right)$$

4. (a) The addition of 3g of a substance to 100 g  $\text{CCl}_4$  raises the boiling point of  $\text{CCl}_4$  by  $0.6^\circ\text{C}$ . If  $K_b$  for  $\text{CCl}_4$  is  $5.03 \text{ K kg mol}^{-1}$ . 5
- (i) Calculate the freezing point depression
- (ii) Calculate the relative lowering of vapour pressure
- (At. wt. :  $\text{Cl} = 35.5$  ;  $\text{C} = 12$ )

- (b) Chromium metal crystallises with a BCC lattice. The length of the unit cell edge is found to be 287 pm. Calculate : 5
- (i) the atomic radius and
- (ii) density of chromium in  $\text{g/cm}^3$ .
- (At.wt. : Cr = 51.99 Av. No. =  $6.023 \times 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}$ )
5. (a) How will you account for the ortho and para influence of  $\text{CH}_3$  group in toluene ? 5
- (b) Arrange the following carbonium ions in their decreasing order of stability. 3
- (i)  $\text{CH}_3 - \text{C}^+ \text{H}_2$  (ii)  $(\text{CH}_3)_2 \text{C}^+ \text{H}$
- (iii)  $(\text{CH}_3)_3 \text{C}^+$  (iv)  $\text{C}^+ \text{H}_3$
- (c) Teflon is an example of : 2
- (i) fiber
- (ii) elastomers
- (iii) thermoplastic polymer
- (iv) thermosetting polymer
6. (a) Draw PV Vs. P curve for a fixed mass of an ideal gas at two different temperatures,  $T_1$  and  $T_2$  ( $T_2 > T_1$ ). 4
- (b) 3.26 g of zinc on being treated with acid produces 1.12 lit. of hydrogen gas at N.T.P. Find out the relative equivalent weight of zinc. 4
- (c) Why ammonia is not dried by calcium chloride but is dried by quick lime ? 2

7. (a) Calculate the equivalent and molar conductance of aqueous  $\text{BaSO}_4$  solution at infinite dilution. 5

Given :  $\wedge_{\text{equ.}}^{\infty}$  for  $\frac{1}{2} \text{Ba}(\text{NO}_3)_2 = 135.04 \times 10^{-4} \Omega^{-1} \text{m}^2 \text{eq.}^{-1}$

$\wedge_{\text{equ.}}^{\infty}$  for  $\frac{1}{2} \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 = 429.6 \times 10^{-4} \Omega^{-1} \text{m}^2 \text{eq.}^{-1}$

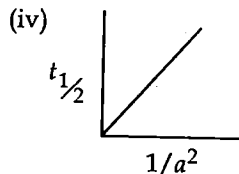
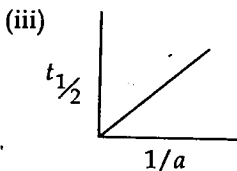
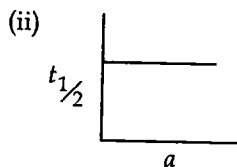
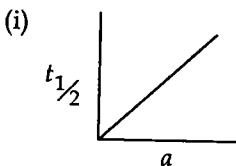
and  $\wedge_{\text{equ.}}^{\infty}$  for  $\text{HNO}_3 = 421.24 \times 10^{-4} \Omega^{-1} \text{m}^2 \text{eq.}^{-1}$

- (b) The bond enthalpies of  $\text{H}-\text{H}$ ,  $\text{Cl}-\text{Cl}$  and  $\text{H}-\text{Cl}$  are 435, 243 and 431  $\text{kJ mol}^{-1}$  respectively. Calculate the enthalpy of formation of  $\text{HCl}$  (g). 5

8. (a) Substance A reacts according to first order rate law with  $k = 5.0 \times 10^{-5} \text{s}^{-1}$ . 4

- (i) If initial concentration of A is 1.0 M, What is the initial rate and (ii) rate after 1.0 hour ?

- (b) Which curve represents a first order reaction ? 3



- (c) What are the differences between molecularity and order of a reaction ?  
Mention atleast three differences. 3
9. (a) What is Nernst equation ? How it helps in determining the equilibrium constant for a reaction :  $aA + bB \rightleftharpoons cC + dD$ . 4
- (b) Calculate  $\Delta E^\circ$  and K for the reaction : 4
- $$2 \text{Fe}^{3+} + 3\text{I}^- = 2 \text{Fe}^{2+} + \text{I}_3^-$$
- Given : (i)  $\text{Fe}^{3+} + e^- = \text{Fe}^{2+}$  ;  $E^\circ = 0.77/\text{V}$
- (ii)  $\text{I}_3^- + 2 e^- = 3\text{I}^-$  ;  $E^\circ = 0.536 \text{ V}$
- (c) For endothermic reaction where  $\Delta H$  represents the enthalpy of the reaction in  $\text{kJ mol}^{-1}$ , the minimum, value for the energy of activation will be : 2
- (i) less than  $\Delta H$       (ii) zero
- (iii) greater than  $\Delta H$       (iv) equal to  $\Delta H$
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