

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

00810

**Term-End Examination  
June, 2013**

**BAS-002 : APPLIED CHEMISTRY**

*Time : 3 hours*

*Maximum Marks : 70*

**Note :** *Attempt any seven questions. All the questions carry equal marks. Use of scientific calculator is permitted.*

1. (a) How are the chemical elements classified on the basis of their electronic configurations ? Enumerate the main characteristics of any one class of elements. 6
- (b) What is ionization potential ? What are the factors on which it depends ? 4
2. (a) Write short notes on the following : 5
  - (i) Electron affinity
  - (ii) Electronegativity.
- (b) What is the cause of hardness of water and how it can be removed ? What are the reasons for which we do not want to use it in industry or in our day to day work. 5

3. (a) (i) Justify the position of hydrogen in the periodic table on the basis of its configuration. 5
- (ii) What is the mass ratio of the isotopes of hydrogen? Which isotope does not contain neutrons and which is radioactive?
- (iii) Why do we call hydrogen a 'green fuel'?
- (b) (i) Why boron and aluminium tend to form co-valent compounds? 5
- (ii) Why does carbon show catenation but silicon does not?
4. (a) Explain Le Chatelier's principle? What does the equilibrium constant  $K < 1$  indicate? 5
- (b) For the reaction  $\text{N}_2(\text{g}) + 3\text{H}_2(\text{g}) \rightleftharpoons 2\text{NH}_3(\text{g})$  at 400K,  $K_p = 41$  5
- Find the value of  $K_p$  for each of the following reactions at same temp.
- (i)  $2\text{NH}_3(\text{g}) \rightleftharpoons \text{N}_2(\text{g}) + 3\text{H}_2(\text{g})$
- (ii)  $\frac{1}{2} \text{N}_2(\text{g}) + \frac{3}{2} \text{H}_2(\text{g}) \rightleftharpoons \text{NH}_3(\text{g})$
- (iii)  $2\text{N}_2(\text{g}) + 6\text{H}_2(\text{g}) \rightleftharpoons 4\text{NH}_3(\text{g})$
5. (a) What is the difference between Galvanic cell and Electrolytic cell? Explain the function of salt bridge in an Electrochemical cell. 5

- (b) What do you understand by Normal Hydrogen Electrode ? Give its construction and working. 5
6. (a) Define Kohlrausch's Law. How can it be used to find the degree of dissociation of a weak electrolyte ? 5
- (b) Which type of metal can be used in cathodic protection of Iron against rusting and why ? 2
- (c) What is fuel cell ? State two advantages of  $H_2-O_2$  fuel cell over ordinary cell. 1+2=3
7. (a) The paramagnetic character in 3d transition series elements increases upto  $M_n$  and then decreases. Explain why ? 3
- (b) Give the expression for  $K_p$  for the oxidation reaction ( $SO_2$  to  $SO_3$ ) in the process of  $H_2SO_4$  production. 2
- (c) What do you understand by the fixation of  $N_2$  ? Describe two methods for the fixation of  $N_2$  ? 5
- 8 (a) Explain the following terms : 2x3=6
- (i) Quantum Number
- (ii) Schrodinger Equation
- (iii) Screening Constant

- (b) Calculate the energies for  $n = 1$  and  $n = 2$  states of a particle of mass  $= 9.108 \times 10^{-31}$  confined to a one - dimensional box of length 0.1 mm. 4
9. (a) Describe the reactions usually taking place during production of molten iron from it's ore, in a Blast Furnace 5
- (b) Describe the following in brief : 5
- (i) Ion exchange resins
  - (ii) Solvent extraction
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