

U.S.N.

B.M.S. College of Engineering, Bengaluru-560019

Autonomous Institute Affiliated to VTU

January / February 2025 Semester End Main Examinations**Programme: B.E.****Semester: III****Branch: Chemical Engineering****Duration: 3 hrs.****Course Code: 19CY3DCMCA****Max Marks: 100****Course: Materials Chemistry and Applications**

Instructions: 1. Answer any FIVE full questions, choosing one full question from each unit.
2. Missing data, if any, may be suitably assumed.

Important Note: Completing your answers, compulsorily draw diagonal cross lines on the remaining blank pages. Revealing of identification, appeal to evaluator will be treated as malpractice.			UNIT - I	CO	PO	Marks
	1	a)	What is lattice energy? Derive Born-Lande equation for the calculation of lattice energy of solids.	CO1	PO1	7
		b)	Discuss the molecular orbital theory. Elaborate on the formation of N ₂ molecule on the basis of MOT.	CO1	PO1	7
		c)	What is hydrogen bonding? Discuss Inter- and Intra-molecular hydrogen bonding with examples.	CO1	PO1	6
			OR			
	2	a)	What are dispersion (London) intermolecular forces? Discuss why Cl ₂ is a gas, Br ₂ is a liquid and I ₂ is a solid.	CO1	PO1	7
		b)	Explain the band theory of solids. On the basis of band theory discuss the conductivity in semiconductors.	CO1	PO1	7
		c)	Calculate the minimum values of radius ratio for coordination number 3.	CO1	PO1	6
			UNIT - II			
	3	a)	What are stoichiometric crystals? Explain the various defects in stoichiometric crystals.	CO1	PO1	7
		b)	X-rays with wavelength 1.54 Å are reflected from the (1 1 0) planes of a cubic crystal with unit cell dimensions a = 6 Å. Calculate the Braggs' angle, θ for the first order reflection.	CO2	PO2	7
		c)	What is neutron diffraction? List out the differences between X-ray and neutron diffraction.	CO2	PO2	6
			OR			
	4	a)	What are miller indices? Compute the miller indices for a plane intersecting at x = 1/4 a, y = 2b, and z = 1/2 c.	CO2	PO2	7
		b)	Derive Braggs' equation for diffraction of X-rays by crystals.	CO1	PO1	7
		c)	List out the differences between SEM and TEM.	CO2	PO2	6

		UNIT - III			
5	a)	Discuss the mechanism of an acid catalyzed reaction by taking a suitable example.	CO1	PO1	7
	b)	Explain the reactant and the product selectivity of zeolite catalysts with suitable examples.	CO3	PO3	7
	c)	Differentiate catalytic poisons from inhibitors with appropriate examples.	CO1	PO1	6
		OR			
6	a)	What is steam reforming? Explain the role catalyst in steam reforming.	CO2	PO2	7
	b)	Write the general formula of zeolites. Discuss a method of preparation of zeolites.	CO1	PO1	7
	c)	Discuss the functions of catalytic converter used in automobiles.	CO3	PO3	6
		UNIT - IV			
7	a)	The dissociation of NH_4Cl in a closed vessel is represented by following equilibrium, $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl(s)} \rightleftharpoons \text{NH}_4\text{Cl(g)} \rightleftharpoons \text{NH}_3\text{(g)} + \text{HCl(g)},$ Identify number of phases and components.	CO1	PO1	7
	b)	Discuss isothermal transformation (TTT) curves for eutectoid steel.	CO2	PO2	7
	c)	State Gibbs phase rule. Discuss: (i) triple point, and (ii) eutectic system.	CO1	PO1	6
		OR			
8	a)	Explain the single component iron phase diagram.	CO1	PO1	7
	b)	What are ferrous alloys? Explain the properties and applications of the common ferrous alloys.	CO2	PO2	7
	c)	What is condensed phase rule? Explain its significance.	CO1	PO1	6
		UNIT - V			
9	a)	What are ceramics? What are the raw materials used for the manufacturing of ceramics?	CO2	PO2	7
	b)	Outline the composition and applications of (i) polycarbonate glass, and (ii) optical glass.	CO1	PO1	7
	c)	Discuss the classifications of lubricants with examples.	CO1	PO1	6
		OR			
10	a)	Discuss the manufacturing of soda glass.	CO1	PO1	7
	b)	Discuss the mechanism of action of lubricants.	CO2	PO2	7
	c)	Outline the general properties and applications of ceramics.	CO1	PO1	6
