

U.S.N.

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

Autonomous Institute Affiliated to VTU

June 2025 Semester End Main Examinations

Programme: B.E.

Semester: III

Branch: Chemical Engineering

Duration: 3 hrs.

Course Code: 23CY3ESMCA / 22CY3ESMCA

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.

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| 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) | Discuss the importance of the radius ratio in crystal structure. Obtain the limiting radius ratio for coordination number 3. | CO2 | PO2 | 7 |
| | | b) | Discuss the linear combination of atomic orbitals (LCAO). What are the conditions for the combination of atomic orbitals to form molecular orbitals? | CO1 | PO1 | 7 |
| | | c) | What are secondary bonds? Explain intra-molecular and inter-molecular hydrogen bonding with an example. | CO2 | PO2 | 6 |
| | | | OR | | | |
| | 2 | a) | What is lattice energy? Derive Born-Landé equation for the calculation of lattice energy of solids. | CO1 | PO1 | 7 |
| | | b) | Discuss (i) ion-dipole, and (ii) dipole – induced dipole interactions with examples. | CO2 | PO2 | 7 |
| | | c) | Which has a longer bond: O_2^{-1} or O_2 ? Explain your response using molecular orbital theory. | CO1 | PO1 | 6 |
| | | | UNIT - II | | | |
| | 3 | a) | Deduce Bragg's law for diffraction of X-ray by crystals. Justify that visible light cannot be used for diffraction of crystals. | CO2 | PO2 | 7 |
| | | b) | Discuss metal excess defects in crystals. How does it differ from the Frenkel defect? | CO2 | PO2 | 7 |
| | | c) | A beam of X-rays of wavelength 0.71 \AA is diffracted by (1 0 0) plane of rock salt (FCC) with lattice constant of 2.4 \AA . Find the glancing angle for the first-order diffraction. | CO2 | PO2 | 6 |
| | | | OR | | | |
| | 4 | a) | Elaborate on edge and screw dislocations. | CO1 | PO1 | 7 |
| | | b) | Discuss the construction and working of transmission electron microscope. | CO1 | PO1 | 7 |
| | | c) | Determine the miller indices for the planes that intersect the crystallographic axis at the distances (2a, 3b, -2c) and (2a, b, ∞ c). | CO2 | PO2 | 6 |
| | | | UNIT - III | | | |
| | 5 | a) | Explain the reactant and product selectivity of zeolite catalysts using relevant examples. | CO3 | PO3 | 7 |

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| | b) | Give examples of bifunctional catalysts. Explain the role of bifunctional catalyst in steam reforming. | CO3 | PO3 | 7 |
| | c) | Describe the mechanism of an acid-catalyzed reaction with a relevant example. | CO1 | PO3 | 6 |
| | | OR | | | |
| 6 | a) | Explain the role of catalysts in catalytic converters. | CO3 | PO3 | 7 |
| | b) | What are organometallic catalysts? Explain the mechanism of the catalytic alkene isomerization reaction. | CO1 | PO1 | 7 |
| | c) | What properties make zeolites suitable for catalytic applications? Discuss. | CO2 | PO2 | 6 |
| | | UNIT - IV | | | |
| 7 | a) | Explain the lead-tin phase diagram. What is the eutectic point? | CO1 | PO1 | 7 |
| | b) | What is Nernst distribution law? Discuss any three applications. | CO2 | PO2 | 7 |
| | c) | State the Gibbs phase rule. Explain (i) Eutectic mixture and, (ii) Eutectic reaction. | CO1 | PO1 | 6 |
| | | OR | | | |
| 8 | a) | Describe the phase diagram of single-component iron. What is a triple point? | CO1 | PO1 | 7 |
| | b) | What are azeotropes? Explain (i) low boiling, and (ii) high boiling azeotropes with examples. | CO2 | PO2 | 7 |
| | c) | Elaborate on steam distillation. What are its applications? | CO3 | PO3 | 6 |
| | | UNIT - V | | | |
| 9 | a) | Explain the manufacturing, composition, and applications of soda glass. | CO3 | PO3 | 7 |
| | b) | Explain thin film and thick film lubrication. | CO1 | PO1 | 7 |
| | c) | Discuss the composition and applications of any two copper alloys. | CO3 | PO3 | 6 |
| | | OR | | | |
| 10 | a) | What is viscosity index? An oil of unknown viscosity index has a viscosity of 70 Pa.s at 210 °F and 580 Pa.s at 100 °F. The high-viscosity index standard (i.e., Pennsylvanian oil) has a viscosity of 70 Pa.s at 210 °F and 600 Pa.s at 100 °F. The low-viscosity index standard (Gulf oil) has a viscosity of 70 Pa.s at 210 °F and 700 Pa.s at 100 °F. Calculate the viscosity index of the unknown oil. | CO2 | PO2 | 7 |
| | b) | Elaborate on the composition and applications of (i) borosilicate glass, and (ii) optical glass. | CO3 | PO3 | 7 |
| | c) | Discuss the role of various elements found in steel. | CO1 | PO1 | 6 |
