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Question Paper Code: 31105

B.E. / B.Tech. DEGREE EXAMINATION, DEC 2020

First Semester

Computer Science and Engineering

01UCY105 - APPLIED CHEMISTRY

(Common to EEE, ECE, EIE, ICE and IT)

(Regulation 2013)

Duration: One hour		Maximum: 30 Marks				
	PART A - (6 x	1 = 6 Marks)				
(A	nswer any six of the	swer any six of the following questions)				
Anode of galvanic cell	is made up of					
(a) Zn	(b) <i>Cu</i>	(c) <i>Mg</i>	(d) Al			
Which of the following is to convert chemical energy into electrical energy						
(a) Electrode		(b) Electrolytic cell				
(c) Electrochemica	l cell	(d) Voltmeter				
3. Printed Circuit Board (PCB) and Microprocessor are fabricated by						
(a) Electroplating		(b) Photolithog	raphy			
(c) Adsorption		(d) Galvanisation	on			
	Anode of galvanic cell (a) Zn Which of the following (a) Electrode (c) Electrochemical Printed Circuit Board (1) (a) Electroplating	PART A - (6 x (Answer any six of the Anode of galvanic cell is made up of (a) Zn (b) Cu Which of the following is to convert chemic (a) Electrode (c) Electrochemical cell Printed Circuit Board (PCB) and Microproce (a) Electroplating	PART A - $(6 \times 1 = 6 \text{ Marks})$ (Answer any six of the following questions) Anode of galvanic cell is made up of (a) Zn (b) Cu (c) Mg Which of the following is to convert chemical energy into electrical equal (a) Electrode (b) Electrolytic (c) Electrochemical cell (d) Voltmeter Printed Circuit Board (PCB) and Microprocessor are fabricated by (a) Electroplating (b) Photolithog			

The substance which initiate a photochemical reaction but itself does not undergo any

(b) fluorescent

(c) sensitizer

(d) none of the above

chemical change is called

(a) Catalyst

5.	Which of the following metals could provide cathodic protection to iron: Al, Zn, Cu, Ni?								
	(a) Al and Zn	(b) Cu aı	nd Ni						
	(c) Cu	(d) All o	f the above						
6.	Why Iron is corroded faster than aluminium even though iron is placed below aluminium in electrochemical series								
	(a) form Non-Porous of(c) form mixed porous I		` '	(b) form Porous of Al₂O₃(d) None of the above					
7.	Freundlich adsorption isothe	rm relationsh	ip is						
	(a) $x/m = KP$	(b) $x/m =$	$= KP^n \qquad (c) x/$	$m = K(P)^{1/n}$	$(d) x_{\ell}$	m = K			
8.	What is the effect of adsorpt	ion with respe	ect to surface area	ı					
	(a) Greater the surface area, greater is the adsorption								
	(b) Lesser the surface area, greater is the adsorption								
	(c) Greater the surface area, lesser is the adsorption								
	(d) none of these								
9.	Chromospheres are responsi	ble for							
	(a) Colour of the compo(c) Loan pair of electron		• •	ation of salt rchoromic s					
10.	0. Which among the following is used to find the atomic structure of a crystal?								
	(a) XRD (c) AAS		(b) UV-Vi (d) Flame	sible photometry	y				
PART – B (3 x 8= 24 Marks)									
(Answer any three of the following questions)									
11.	What is the principle	underlying	conductometric	titration?	Explain	acid-base			

- se titrations conductometrically. (8)
- State Stark-Einstein law of photochemical equivalence. How quantum yield is 12. determined experimentally? Explain the conditions and causes for low and high quantum yield. (8)

13.	Distinguish between electroplating and electroless plating. Mention any	two				
	advantages of electroless plating.	(8)				
14.	Explain in detail the adsorption chromatography.					
15.	Explain briefly the principle, instrumentation and estimation of sodium by flam					
	photometry.	(8)				