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			Reg. No. :											
			Ouestion	Paper	Cod	le: I	U 7C	CO2						
			2											
		B.E./B.	Tech. DEGREE	EEXAM	INAT	TION	I, NC	OV 2	024					
			Sever	nth Seme	ester									
			Bio	technolo	gy									
		21U	BT702 - DOWN	NSTREA	AM PI	ROC	ESS	ING						
			(Regul	lations 2	021)									
Dur	ation:	Three hours							Max	imuı	m: 10	0 Ma	arks	
			PART A - (1	0 x 2 =	20 Ma	arks)								
1.	What is cell permeabilization and give example?								CO1-U					
2.	Outline the DSP steps in citric acid manufacture.							CO2-App						
3.	Define Darcy's Law.							CO1-U						
4.	What is relative centrifugal force (RCF)? Find G- factor of the centrifuge with an effective diameter of 30 cm and rotating at a speed of 50 rotation per sec.						n	CO2-App						
5.	What do you meant by Binodal curve? State its significance.							CO1-U						
6.	What is "salting out" and "Chatropic agent"?							CO1-U						
7.	Classify different chromatographic techniques.							CO1-U						
8.	Comment on the significance of resolution in chromatogram.							CO2-App						
9.	Give the expression for crystal growth.							CO1-U						
10.). What is meant by primary and secondary nucleation?							CC	CO1-U					
11.	(a)	Explain the character bioseparation process.	PART – I eristics and fe Or	B (5 x 16 atures	6= 801 of fei	Mark rmen	s) tatio	n b	roth	in	CO1	. - U	((16)
	(b)	Describe the cell dist with suitable example	ruption for proc	luct rele	ase b	y ch	emic	al m	netho	ods	CO1	-U	((16)
12.	(a)	Determine the positio volumetric flow rate of and explain the different	n of particular of feed in a dise ent types of cent	particles c type c rifuge.	as a entrifi	func uge v	tion vith	of ti the c	me a liagr	and am	CO2	!-App) ((16)

(b) The specific resistance of the cake of biomass was found to vary with CO2-App (16) pressure drop as follows. Find the compressibility of the cake.

Pressure drop (kN/m^2)	330	134.3	46.1	21.1
Cake resistance $(m/kg) \ge 10^{11}$	3.56	2.16	1.45	1.07

13. (a) Demonstrate the principle and procedure in microfiltration and CO2-App (16) ultrafiltration.

Or

(b) The fermentation broth of 1000 litres containing 0.25 g/l of the antibiotic CO2-App (16) was mixed with 1.5 kg of an adsorbent in a batch reactor and allowed to equilibrate. The values of K and n are 0.188 and 0.2 respectively. The isotherm is given as,

$y (mg / cm^{-3})$	0.3	0.12	0.04	0.018	0.006	0.001
q (mg/g)	0.15	0.12	0.095	0.08	0.06	0.045

Calculate the percent solute adsorbed.

14. (a) If the protein of interest is stable at pH 5.5 and the isoelectric point of CO3-Ana (16) the protein is 7.1, then which type of ion exchange chromatography can be adopted to purify the protein. Justify with reason. Also explain in detail about the principle, matrix used, application of the same type of chromatography.

Or

- (b) It is decided to separate mixer of proteins containing Albumin (66 kDa), CO3-Ana (16) papin (12 kDa), Ovalbumin (46 kDa), Chtmotrypsin (37 kDa), trypsin (22 kDa), plaminogen (95 kDa) using chromatography. Give the expected order of elution and explain the basic principles behind in the chromatography?
- 15. (a) Explain with neat block diagram about freeze drying process. CO1 -U (16) Or
 - (b) Discuss the theory of batch Crystallization process. CO1 -U (16)