# **Academic Course Description**

# BHARATH UNIVERSITY

Faculty of Engineering and Technology

Department of Mechanical Engineering

BCH101 - ENGINEERING CHEMISTRY I FIRST Semester, 2015-16 (ODD Semester)

# Course (catalog) description

The purpose of this course is to develop a strong foundation in the principles and methods to understand the properties in of the surface phenomenon, phase rule and alloys, advanced Engineering materials, fuels and analytical techniques.

# Compulsory/Elective course: Elective course : Compulsory for All first year students

Credit & Contact hours : 3 & 45 Course Coordinator : MS.Madhubala Instructors :

Instructors

Name of the	Class	Office	Office	Email (domain:@	Consultation
instructor	handling	location	phone	bharathuniv.ac.in	
Dr. A. Manikandan	First Year B.Tech, Students	First year Block		Chemistryhod2017@ gmail.com	9.00 - 9.50 AM
Faculties of chemistry Department	First Year B.Tech, Students	First year Block		Chemistryhod2017@ gmail.com	9.00 - 9.50 AM

# **Relationship to other courses:**

Pre –requisites :+2 level chemistry

Assumed knowledge	: The students will have a chemistry, physics and mathematics
	background obtained at a higher secondary (or equivalent) level.
Following courses	: Chemistry II, Physics Chemistry Lab

### **Syllabus Contents**

### UNIT I WATER TECHNOLOGY

Introduction-Characteristics : Hardness of water – types - temporary and permanent hardness - estimation by EDTA method Alkalinity – types of alkalinity - Phenolphthalein and Methyl orange alkalinity - determination –Domestic water treatment – disinfection methods (Chlorination, Ozonation , UV treatment) Boiler feed water – requirements – disadvantages of using hard water in boilers Internal conditioning (Calgon Conditioning method) – External conditioning – Demineralization process – Desalination and Reverse osmosis.

#### **UNIT II POLYMERS**

Introduction-Polymers- definition – polymerization – degree of polymerization - types of polymerization – Addition polymerization and Condensation polymerization – Mechanism of Polymerization - free radical polymerization mechanism only, Plastics: Classification – thermoplastics and thermosetting plastics – difference between thermoplastics and thermosetting plastics - preparation, properties and uses of PVC, Teflon, nylon-6,6, PET, Rubber :Types – drawbacks of natural rubber -vulcanization of rubber - properties and uses of vulcanized rubber Synthetic rubbers – butyl rubber and SBR

### UNIT III ELECTRO CHEMISTRY

Introduction CELLS: types of Electrochemical cells , Electrolytic cells – Reversible and irreversible cells EMF – measurement of EMF– Single electrode potential – Nernst equation Reference electrodes : Standard Hydrogen electrode -Calomel electrode Ion selective electrode :Glass electrode and measurement of pH using Glass electrode Electrochemical series – significance Titrations :Potentiometer titrations (redox -  $Fe^{2+}vs$  dichromate titrations) Conduct metric titrations (acid-base – HCI vs, NaOH titrations)

## UNIT IV CORROSION AND CORROSION CONTROL

Introduction: Chemical corrosion Definition - Chemical Corrosion - Electrochemical corrosion – different types – galvanic corrosion – differential aeration corrosion – mechanism of Chemical and Electrochemical corrosion factors influencing corrosion control – sacrificial anode and impressed cathodic current methods – Protective coatings :Paints– constituents of the paint and their functions Metallic coatings – electroplating of Gold and electro less plating of Nickel.

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**UNIT V NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND STORAGE DEVICES 9** Introduction : Nuclear fission and nuclear fusion reactions – differences between nuclear fission and nuclear fusion reactions – nuclear chain Reactions – nuclear energy critical mass - super critical mass - sub - critical mass - Light water nuclear reactor for power generation (block diagram only) – breeder reactor Solar energy conversion – solar cells – wind energy Fuel cells – hydrogen – oxygen fuel cell Batteries :Primary and secondary Batteries – differences between Primary and secondary Batteries Secondary batteries :Lead–acid storage battery –working –uses Nickel–cadmium battery - working –uses Solid – state battery : Lithium battery

# **TEXT BOOKS:**

- 1. P.C.Jain and Monica Jain, "Engineering Chemistry" Dhanpat Rai Pub, Co., New Delhi (2002).
- 2. S.S. Dara "A text book of engineering chemistry" S.Chand & Co.Ltd., New Delhi (2006).
- 3. P. J. Lucia, M. Subhashini, "Engineering Chemistry, Volume 1", Crystal Publications, Chennai, (2007).

# Computer usage: Yes

## **Professional component**

General	-	10%
Basic Sciences	-	80%
Engineering sciences & Technical arts	-	10%
Professional subject	-	0%

# Broad area: Water Technology, Polymer, Electrochemistry, Corrosion and Corrosion control, Non-Conventional Energy Sources and Storage Devices

# **Test Schedule**

S. No.	Test	Tentative Date	Portions	Duration
1	Cycle Test-1	February 2 <sup>nd</sup> week	Session 1 to 14	2 Periods
2	Cycle Test-2	March 2 <sup>nd</sup> week	Session 15 to 28	2 Periods
3	Model Test	April 2 <sup>nd</sup> week	Session 1 to 45	3 Hrs
5	University	TBA	All sessions / Units	3 Hrs.
	Examination			

# Mapping of Instructional Objectives with Program Outcome

To enhance the fundamental knowledge in Chemistry and its applications relevant to various streams of Engineering and Technology. This course emphasizes:		Correlates to program outcome		
		М	L	
Understand about the gaseous properties in solid of the surface phenomenon.	a,e	g.i	k	
Understand the principle and properties of the phase rule and alloys.	с	e,j	b.h	
Acquire Knowledge on instruments involved in the analytical techniques	d	b	i	
Acquire Knowledge on fuels	а	c,m	d,f	
To Understand the impact of Advanced Engineering materials in technical uses		g	b,c	

H: high correlation, M: medium correlation, L: low correlation

# Draft Lecture Schedule

Session	Topics	Problem solving (Yes/No)	Text / Chapter
	UNIT -I : WATE	R TECHNOLOGY	
1.	INTRODUCTION TO WATER	No	
	TECHNOLOGY		
2.	HARDNESS - TYPES ,	No	
	EXPRESSION UNITS		
3.	ESTIMATION OF HARDNESS	YES	
4.	ESTIMATION OF	Yes	
	ALKALINITY		
5.	DOMESTIC WATER	Yes	
	TREATMENT		
6.	BOILER TROUBLES	No	[T1, R2]
7.	INTERNAL & EXTERNAL	Yes	
	CONDITIONING		

8.	DESALINATION	Yes	
9.	REVERSE OSMOSIS	Yes	
	UNIT II: POLYME	ERS - 9 HRS	
10.	INTRODUCTION & CLASSIFICATION	No	
11.	TERMS & DEFINITION	Yes	
12.	TYPES OF POLYMERISATION	Yes	
13.	FREE RADICAL MECHANISM	No	[72, 52]
14.	PLASTICS - TYPES, PVC, TEFLON	Yes	—— [T2, R2]
15.	INTRODUCTION & CLASSIFICATION	YES	
16.	TERMS & DEFINITION	YES	
17.	TYPES OF POLYMERISATION	No	
18.	FREE RADICAL MECHANISM	No	
	UNIT III: ELECTROCH	EMISTRY - 9 HI	RS
19.	INTRODUCTION TO ELECTROCHEMISTRY	No	
20.	ELECTROCHEMICAL CELL – DEFINITION	No	
21.	NERNST EQUATION - DERIVATION	No	
22.	EMF MEASUREMENTS – POGENDROFF	No	[T3, R32]
23.	WORKING HYDROGEN , CALOMEL ELECTRODE	No	
24.	ELECTROCHEMICAL SERIES & APPLICATIONS	Yes	
25.	DETERMINATION OF Ph, ION SELECTIVE	No	
26.	POTENTIOMETRIC TITRATIONS	No	
27.	CONDUCTOMETRIC TITRATIONS	No	

UNIT IV:	CORROSION AND CORROSION CO		
28.	INTRODUCTION -	No	
	CORROSION		
29.	TYPES OF CORROSION	YES	[T2, R3]
30.	ELECTROCHEMICAL	YES	
	CORROSION		
31.	FACTORS INFLUENCING	No	
	CORROSION		
32.	MODES OF CORROSION	Yes	
	CONTROL		
33.	TYPES OF INHIBITORS	Yes	
34.	PROTECTIVE COATING -	No	
	PAINTS		
35.	ELECTRO PLATING OF GOLD	No	
	OVER COPPER		
UNIT	V: NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY STORAGE DEVICES - 9 HRS		
<b>UNIT</b> 36.	STORAGE DEVICES - 9 HRS INTRODUCTION - NUCLEAR		
36.	STORAGE DEVICES - 9 HRS INTRODUCTION - NUCLEAR REACTION	No	
	STORAGE DEVICES - 9 HRS INTRODUCTION - NUCLEAR REACTION TYPES OF NUCLEAR		
36. 37.	STORAGE DEVICES - 9 HRS         INTRODUCTION - NUCLEAR         REACTION         TYPES OF NUCLEAR         REACTION	No	[T1, T2, R3]
36.	STORAGE DEVICES - 9 HRSINTRODUCTION - NUCLEARREACTIONTYPES OF NUCLEARREACTIONNUCLEAR ENERGY CRITICAL	No	
36. 37.	STORAGE DEVICES - 9 HRSINTRODUCTION - NUCLEARREACTIONTYPES OF NUCLEARREACTIONNUCLEAR ENERGY CRITICALMASS - SUPER CRITICAL MASS	No	
36. 37. 38.	STORAGE DEVICES - 9 HRSINTRODUCTION - NUCLEARREACTIONTYPES OF NUCLEARREACTIONNUCLEAR ENERGY CRITICALMASS - SUPER CRITICAL MASS- SUB – CRITICAL MASS	No No No	
36. 37.	STORAGE DEVICES - 9 HRSINTRODUCTION - NUCLEARREACTIONTYPES OF NUCLEARREACTIONNUCLEAR ENERGY CRITICALMASS - SUPER CRITICAL MASS- SUB - CRITICAL MASSLIGHT WATER NUCLEAR	No	
36. 37. 38.	STORAGE DEVICES - 9 HRSINTRODUCTION - NUCLEARREACTIONTYPES OF NUCLEARREACTIONNUCLEAR ENERGY CRITICALMASS - SUPER CRITICAL MASS- SUB – CRITICAL MASS- SUB – CRITICAL MASSLIGHT WATER NUCLEARREACTOR FOR POWER	No No No	
36. 37. 38. 39.	STORAGE DEVICES - 9 HRSINTRODUCTION - NUCLEARREACTIONTYPES OF NUCLEARREACTIONNUCLEAR ENERGY CRITICALMASS - SUPER CRITICAL MASS- SUB - CRITICAL MASS- SUB - CRITICAL MASSLIGHT WATER NUCLEARREACTOR FOR POWERGENERATION	No No No	
36. 37. 38.	STORAGE DEVICES - 9 HRSINTRODUCTION - NUCLEARREACTIONTYPES OF NUCLEARREACTIONNUCLEAR ENERGY CRITICALMASS - SUPER CRITICAL MASS- SUB - CRITICAL MASS- SUB - CRITICAL MASSLIGHT WATER NUCLEARREACTOR FOR POWERGENERATIONBREEDER REACTOR SOLAR	No No No	
36. 37. 38. 39.	STORAGE DEVICES - 9 HRSINTRODUCTION - NUCLEARREACTIONTYPES OF NUCLEARREACTIONNUCLEAR ENERGY CRITICALMASS - SUPER CRITICAL MASS- SUB - CRITICAL MASS- SUB - CRITICAL MASSLIGHT WATER NUCLEARREACTOR FOR POWERGENERATIONBREEDER REACTOR SOLARENERGY CONVERSION -	No No No	
36. 37. 38. 39.	STORAGE DEVICES - 9 HRSINTRODUCTION - NUCLEAR REACTIONTYPES OF NUCLEAR REACTIONNUCLEAR ENERGY CRITICAL MASS - SUPER CRITICAL MASS - SUB - CRITICAL MASSSUB - CRITICAL MASSLIGHT WATER NUCLEAR REACTOR FOR POWER GENERATIONBREEDER REACTOR SOLAR ENERGY CONVERSION – SOLAR CELLS – WIND ENERGY	No No No	
36. 37. 38. 39. 40.	STORAGE DEVICES - 9 HRSINTRODUCTION - NUCLEARREACTIONTYPES OF NUCLEARREACTIONNUCLEAR ENERGY CRITICALMASS - SUPER CRITICAL MASS- SUB - CRITICAL MASS- SUB - CRITICAL MASSILIGHT WATER NUCLEARREACTOR FOR POWERGENERATIONBREEDER REACTOR SOLARENERGY CONVERSION -SOLAR CELLS - WIND ENERGYFUEL CELLS	No No No No	
36. 37. 38. 39.	STORAGE DEVICES - 9 HRSINTRODUCTION - NUCLEAR REACTIONTYPES OF NUCLEAR REACTIONNUCLEAR ENERGY CRITICAL MASS - SUPER CRITICAL MASS - SUB - CRITICAL MASSSUB - CRITICAL MASSLIGHT WATER NUCLEAR REACTOR FOR POWER GENERATIONBREEDER REACTOR SOLAR ENERGY CONVERSION – SOLAR CELLS – WIND ENERGY	No No No	
36. 37. 38. 39. 40.	STORAGE DEVICES - 9 HRSINTRODUCTION - NUCLEAR REACTION1TYPES OF NUCLEAR REACTION1NUCLEAR ENERGY CRITICAL MASS - SUPER CRITICAL MASS - SUB - CRITICAL MASS1LIGHT WATER NUCLEAR REACTOR FOR POWER GENERATION1BREEDER REACTOR SOLAR ENERGY CONVERSION – SOLAR CELLS – WIND ENERGY FUEL CELLS1HYDROGEN – OXYGEN FUEL1	No No No No	
36. 37. 38. 39. 40.	STORAGE DEVICES - 9 HRSINTRODUCTION - NUCLEARREACTIONTYPES OF NUCLEARREACTIONNUCLEAR ENERGY CRITICALMASS - SUPER CRITICAL MASS- SUB - CRITICAL MASS- SUB - CRITICAL MASSILIGHT WATER NUCLEARREACTOR FOR POWERGENERATIONBREEDER REACTOR SOLARENERGY CONVERSION -SOLAR CELLS - WIND ENERGYFUEL CELLSHYDROGEN - OXYGEN FUELCELL BATTERIES PRIMARY	No No No No	

43.	USES NICKEL–CADMIUM	No
	BATTERY	
45.	STATE BATTERY : LITHI	No
	BATTERY	

H: high correlation, M: medium correlation, L: low correlation

# Draft Lecture Schedule Teaching Strategies

The teaching in this course aims at establishing a good fundamental understanding of the areas covered using:

- □ Formal face-to-face lectures
- □ Tutorials, which allow for exercises in problem solving and allow time for students to resolve problems in understanding of lecture material.
- □ Laboratory sessions, which support the formal lecture material and also provide the student with practical construction, measurement and brainstorming skills.
- □ Small periodic quizzes, to enable you to assess your understanding of the concepts.

# **Evaluation Strategies**

Cycle Test – I	-	5%
Cycle Test – II	-	5%
Model Test	-	10%
Attendance	-	5%
Seminar / Assignments /		
online tests / Quiz	-	5%
Final exam	-	70%

Prepared by: Dr. A. Manikandan, Associate Professor , Department of Chemistry

#### Addendum

# <u>ABET Outcomes expected of graduates of B.Tech / MECH / program by the time that they graduate:</u>

a) The ability to apply knowledge of mathematics, science, and engineering fundamentals.

b) The ability to identify, formulate and solve engineering problems.

c) The ability to design a system, component, or process to meet the desired needs within realistic constraints such as economic, environmental, social, political, ethical, health and safety, manufacturability, and sustainability.

d) The ability to design and conduct experiments, as well as to analyze and interpret data

e) The ability to use the techniques, skills, and modern engineering tools necessary for engineering practice.

f) The ability to apply reasoning informed by the knowledge of contemporary issues.

g) The ability to broaden the education necessary to understand the impact of engineering solutions in a global, economic, environmental, and societal context.

h) The ability to understand professional and ethical responsibility and apply them in engineering practices.

i) The ability to function on multidisciplinary teams.

j) The ability to communicate effectively with the engineering community and with society at large.

k) The ability in understanding of the engineering and management principles and apply them in project and finance management as a leader and a member in a team.

I) The ability to recognize the need for, and an ability to engage in life-long learning.

### **Program Educational Objectives**

**PEO1: PREPARATION:** 

Mechanical Engineering graduatesare enthusiastic to provide strong foundation in mathematical, scientific and engineering fundamentals necessary to analyze, formulate and solve engineering problems in the field of Mechanical Engineering.

#### **PEO2: CORE COMPETENCE:**

Mechanical Engineering graduates have competence to enhance the skills and experience in defining problems in the field of Mechanical Engineering and Technology design and implement, analyzing the experimental evaluations, and finally making appropriate decisions.

#### PEO3: PROFESSIONALISM:

Mechanical Engineering graduates made competence to enhance their skills and embrace new thrust areas through self-directed professional development and post-graduate training or education.

#### **PEO4: PROFICIENCY:**

Mechanical Engineering graduates became skilled to afford training for developing soft skills such as proficiency in many languages, technical communication, verbal, logical, analytical, comprehension, team building, inter personal relationship, group discussion and leadership skill to become a better professional.

#### PEO5: ETHICS:

Mechanical Engineering graduates are morally merged to apply the ethical and social aspects of modern Engineering and Technology innovations to the design, development, and usage of new products, machines, gadgets, devices, etc.

### BCH101 - ENGINEERING CHEMISTRY I

Course Teacher	Signature
Dr. A. Manikandan	

#### **Course Coordinator**

HOD/MECH

(Ms.Madhubala)