

HCL-003-001537

Seat No.

Third Year B. Sc. (Sem. V) (CBCS) Examination October - 2017

IC - 501 : Dye - 1 & Petrochemicals

Faculty Code: 003 Subject Code: 001537

Time : $2\frac{1}{2}$ Hours]

[Total Marks: 70

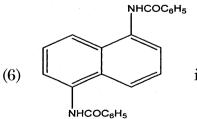
Instructions:

- (1) All questions are compulsory.
- (2) Figures to the right indicate maximum marks.
- (3) Draw labelled diagram wherever necessary.
- (4) Assume suitable data.
- (5) Question-1 carries 20 marks.
- (6) Question-2 and 3 carries 25 marks each
- 1 Answer the following questions.

20

- (1) Royal Purple or Tyrian purple is an example of ______ dye.
- (2) "Depth of the color depends on the length of conjugated chain" theory was given by ?
- (3) According to Molecular orbital theory which transition requires lowest energy?
- (4) Give the structure of H-acid.
- (5) Enlist various Effluent Treatment Plant equipments.

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is the structure of which dye?

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[Contd...

(7)	Give one function of dispersing agent.					
(8)	Caledone Jade Green can be prepared from ?					
(9)	Give one example of Acid dye.					
(10)	The first member of Disperse dye was introduced in which year ?					
(11)	Which solvent can be used for extraction of BTX ?					
(12)	Which raw material is used in the manufacturing of BisPhenol-A ?					
(13)	Which scrubbing liquid is used in hydrogen cyanide production?					
(14)	In manufacturing of ethylene oxide, catalyst is used.					
(15)	What is the purpose of methanator in SNG production?					
(16)	Enlist uses of styrene.					
(17)	In manufacturing of Cumene, Benzene and olefin stream are mixed in the ratio of					
(18)	Which catalysts are involved in the manufacturing of Glycerol?					
(19)	In manufacturing of acrylic acid, oxidation can be controlled by admission of					
(20)	Which unit process involved in the production of isobutanol?					
(a)	Answer any three:	6				
	(1) Write properties and uses of Toluene diisocynates.					
	(2) Draw process scheme for carbon monoxide					

- $\mathbf{2}$
 - production.
 - (3) Enlist properties and uses of methanol.
 - (4) Explain: VT dyes in brief.
 - (5) Define: (i) Disperse dye (ii) Reactive dye.
 - Explain: p-Amino azobenzene is yellow but in acidic solution it becomes violet.

- 9 (b) Answer any three: (1) Draw only process flow diagram of SNG production from naphtha. (2)Write a chemical reaction involved in iso-propanol. (3)Draw process flow diagram for manufacturing of Acrylonitrile. (4) Explain: Fuchsonimine is colorless but Doebner's violet is colourful. Give limitations of poor plant layout. (5)Give synthesis of Indanthrene Brown RRD. (c) Answer any two: 10 Explain manufacturing of Acetylene in detail. (1)(2)Give an account of Vinyl acetate monomer in detail. (3)Explain natural gas steam reforming for synthesis gas in detail. (4) Explain: Witt's Theory in detail. Explain: Manufacturing of Reactive Red in detail. (5)(a) Answer any three: 6 (1)Discuss ethylene glycol in brief.
- 3
 - (2)Write a chemical reaction and properties of Maleic anhydride.
 - Write a chemical reaction and uses of propylene oxide.
 - Explain: Ethylene is colourless but β -Carotene is Orange red.
 - (5) Define: (i) White dyes (ii) Pigment
 - Explain: Acid dyes in brief.

(b) Thiswer any unice .	(b)	Answer	any	three	:
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- (1) Write a chemical reaction for acetic acid.
- (2) Draw only process flow diagram for manufacturing of Adipic acid.
- (3) Write properties, chemical reaction and uses of Carbon disulphide.
- (4) Give synthesis of Thioindigo.
- (5) Give synthesis of Caledone Jade Green.
- (6) Give the synthesis of Disperse Red 4.

(c) Answer any two:

10

- (1) Discuss manufacturing of Caprolactum in detail.
- (2) Explain manufacturing of Ethylene in detail.
- (3) Explain : Manufacturing of Indanthrene Rubene-R in detail.
- (4) Explain: Valence Bond Theory in detail.
- (5) Give any two synthesis of Indigo.