3 (Sem-5/CBCS) CHE HE 4/HE 5/HE 6

2023

CHEMISTRY

(Honours Elective)

Answer the Questions from any one Option.

OPTION-D

(Novel Inorganic Solids)

Paper: CHE-HE-5046

OPTION-E

(Polymer Chemistry)

Paper: CHE-HE-5056

OPTION-F

(Instrumental Methods of Chemical Analysis)

Paper: CHE-HE-5066

Full Marks: 60

Time: Three hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

OPTION-E

(Polymer Chemistry)

Paper: CHE-HE-5056

- Answer the following questions: $1 \times 7 = 7$
 - Which of the following is not a (a) polymer?
 - (i) Sucrose
 - (ii) Enzyme
 - (iii) Cellulose
 - (iv) Nucleic acid
 - (b) Functionality of phenol is
 - (i) one
 - (ii) two
 - three (iii)
 - four (iv)
 - Tubeless tyres are co-polymers of (c) isoprene and
 - (i) neoprene
 - isobutylene (ii)
 - (iii) PAN
 - (iv) silicones
 - Which of the following polymers can (d) have strong intermolecular forces?
 - Nylon (i)
 - Polystyrene (ii)
 - Rubber (iii)
 - (iv) Polyesters

- (e) The WLF Equation is:
 - (i) a combination of Voigt and Maxwell models that describes creep
 - (ii) a four-parameter model for stress relaxation
 - (iii) an expression for the shift factor that is used in the time-temperature superposition principle
 - (iv) the relationship between intrinsic viscosity and molecular weight
- (f) Polypropylene produced commercially using a Ziegler-Natta catalyst is predominantly
 - (i) atactic
 - (ii) isotactic
 - (iii) syndiotactic
 - (iv) None of the three
- (g) For a polymer to be completely miscible with a solvent at a given temperature (i.e. form a single-phase mixture at all compositions)
 - (i) the free energy change ΔGm must be negative and the second derivative of the free energy (with respect to composition) must be positive
 - (ii) ΔGm must be positive and the second derivative negative
 - (iii) ΔGm must be negative and the second derivative must also be negative
 - (iv) they must both be positive

- 2. Answer the following questions: 2×4=8
 - (a) Why does polymers do not have sharp melting point?
 - (b) Differentiate between rubbers and plastics on the basis of intermolecular forces.
 - (c) Can nucleic acids, proteins and starch be considered as step growth polymers?
 - (d) A particular sample of polymer has 100 chains with molecular weight 1000, 200 chains with molecular weight 10000, and 200 chains with molecular weight 100000. Calculate the polydispersity of the sample.
- 3. Answer **any three** of the following questions: $5 \times 3 = 15$
 - (a) Explain Flory-Huggins theory and enlist the assumptions.
 - (b) Bring out the differences between chain growth and step growth polymerization.
 - (c) Discuss the various factors which affect the crystallinity of polymers with suitable examples.
 - (d) Write short notes on:
 - (i) Living radical polymerization
 - (ii) Biodegradable polymer

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- (e) Explain the mechanism of anionic polymerization with suitable examples.
- 4. Answer **any three** of the following questions: $10 \times 3 = 30$
 - weight and weight-average molecular weight of polymer? Derive an expression for it. Define degree of polymerisation and polydispersity index of a polymer sample. Draw the molecular weight distribution curves of three hypothetical polymer samples having same number-average molecular weight, but different polydispersities. 2+3+2+3=10
 - (b) Define glass transition temperature (T_g) and melting temperature (T_m) for polymers. What is the interrelationship between these two parameters? Explain with suitable diagram the dilatometric method for the determination of Tg in polymers. 2+2+6=10
 - (c) Describe the structure of Ziegler-Natta catalyst used in co-ordination polymerization of olefins. Write the mechanism of polymerization of olefins when Ziegler-Natta catalyst is used. How is it different from polymerization of olefins using free radical initiators?

2+5+3=10

- (d) What do you mean by chain transfer in polymerization process? Derive an expression for kinetics of chain polymerization. Write a note on kinetic chain length in free radical polymerization. 2+5+3=10
- (e) What are the different kinds of polymerization techniques? Citing advantages and limitations, describe the bulk and solution polymerization technique.

 2+4+4=10
- (f) Write the differences between thermosetting and thermoplastics. Discuss preparation, properties and uses of following polymer molecules (any two)
 - (i) Polyethylene
 - (ii) Synthetic rubber
 - (iii) Polycarbonates 2+4+4=10