M.E. Metallurgical Engineering First Year First Semester Examination 2024 SUBJECT: PHYSICO CHEMICAL PRINCIPLES OF METALLURGICAL PROCESSES

Time: Three Hours Full Marks: 100

(Answer any three from Q 1 to Q4 and any two from Q5 to Q7)

- Q1. (a) What is the Ellingham Diagram? What is the basis of drawing this diagram? What do we understand from this diagram?

 3+2+3 = 8
- (b) What differences do we observe when the relevant data are plotted in the Ellingham diagram for the reactions: (i) $C + O_2 = CO_2$ and (ii) $2C + O_2 = 2CO$ and why?
- (c) Find the relationship for the oxygen pressure in equilibrium with a metal oxide at any temperature T. What do you understand from this relationship?

 4+2 = 6
- (d) State the Free Energy criterion for equilibrium and spontaneous processes.

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- Q2. (a) For the reaction: aA + bB = cC = dD find the relationship connecting standard free energy change with equilibrium constant.
- (b) Derive Gibbs-Helmholtz relationship.

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- (c) Define C_p and C_v . For a chemical reaction derive the relationship for obtaining the change in enthalpy at higher temperature from the value at lower temperature. 2+3 = 5
- (d) The standard free energies of formation of Cu2O (s) and CuO (s) are as follows:

Cu₂O (s) = 2Cu (s) +
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
 O₂ (g), $\Delta G_T^o = 40,500 + 3.92\text{T logT} - 29.5\text{ T cal},$
CuO (s) = Cu (s) + $\frac{1}{2}$ O₂ (g), $\Delta G_T^o = 37,725 + 5.01\text{T logT} - 36.9\text{ T cal}.$

Find which oxide would form when oxygen at 20 mm Hg pressure is passed over pure copper at 900°C.

- Q3. (a) What is known as "activity" of a component in a solution? How this activity is related to its chemical potential?
- (b) What is known as 'ideal solution?" State the law applicable for ideal solution? 2+2 = 4
- (c) Under what conditions a solution becomes non-ideal? How the law applicable for ideal solution is modified in case of non-ideal solution?

 3+2 = 5
- (d) What is known as partial molar free energy? Discuss how the partial molar free energy of the components in case of a binary solution of A and B having X_A mole fraction of A can be obtained.
- Q4. (a) What is the purpose of roasting in case of hydrometallurgical processes? Name different types of roasting processes.

 3+2 = 5
- (b) Distinguish between 'roasting" and 'calcination" processes.

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(c) Taking any one example discuss the "predominance are diagram" and its utility.

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- Q5. (a) State the advantages and disadvantages of hydrometallurgical processes for metal extraction.
- 5
- (b) Give a general flow sheet showing various steps for hydrometallurgical extraction of metals.
- 7
- (c) Discuss with necessary figures the kinetic steps involved in a general leaching process leaching. How can you accurately determine the rate controlling step in a leaching process?

- Q6. (a) Give an account of metallic reduction for recovery of metal values from leached solution.
- (b) What are the ores from which aluminium is extracted? Discuss in detail the steps involved for extraction of aluminium from its ore.

 2+12 = 14
- Q7. (a) What is known as electrometallurgy? What is the difference between electro-winning and electro-refining processes? What is the theoretical cell voltage for electro-refining process? Explain whether this theoretical cell voltage is sufficient for electro-refining of metals?

 3+4+3+2 = 12
- (b) Discuss the processes involved in the extraction of gold from its ore.

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