11819 3 Hours / 70 Marks

Seat No.

Instructions:

- (1) All Questions are *compulsory*.
- (2) Answer each next main Question on a new page.
- (3) Illustrate your answers with neat sketches wherever necessary.
- (4) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
- (5) Assume suitable data, if necessary.
- (6) Use of Non-programmable Electronic Pocket Calculator is permissible.
- (7) Mobile Phone, Pager and any other Electronic Communication devices are not permissible in Examination Hall.

Marks

1. Attempt any FIVE of the following:

10

- (a) Define natural and synthetic polymer.
- (b) Enlist any two organic and inorganic polymer.
- (c) Define homopolymer and copolymer.
- (d) Define addition and condensation polymerization.
- (e) Determine the molecular weight of R $(CH_2 CH_2)_{700}$ R
- (f) Define glass transition temperature.
- (g) List any two antioxidants with their structure.

2. Attempt any THREE of the following:

12

- (a) Compare thermoplastics and thermosetting plastics based on their properties.
- (b) Illustrate termination step by disproportion and coupling with suitable example.
- (c) Explain the concept of chain transfer in polymerization.
- (d) Explain the importance of polymer molecular weight.

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Attempt any THREE of the following:		12
(a)	Describe with neat sketch random copolymer and alternate copolymer.	
(b)	Explain cationic polymerization with suitable example.	
(c)	Explain the reason for polymer being known as a polydispersed system.	
(d)	Describe anionic polymerization with suitable examples.	
Atte	empt any THREE of the following:	12
(a)	Explain step polymerization with example.	
(b)	Compare bulk and suspension polymerization technique with respect to its salient features.	
(c)	For number average molecular weight, show that $\overline{M}_n = \sum n_i m_i / \sum n_i$	
(d)	Explain the relation of melting point and glass transition temperature of symmetrical and asymmetrical polymer.	
(e)	Describe mechanical degradation of polymer. State the example for the same where it is advantageous.	
Atte	empt any TWO of the following:	12
(a)	Classify the polymers with suitable examples.	
(b)	Explain Co-ordination polymerization with respect to initiation, propagation	
	and termination steps.	
(c)	Explain effect of plasticizer on glass transition temperature with figure.	
Atte	empt any TWO of the following:	12
(a)	Compare solution and emulsion polymerization technique. (any six points)	
(b)	If a polymer sample has the population as under	
	05 molecules of molecular weight each = 8000	
	10 molecules of molecular weight each = 5000	
	10 molecules of molecular weight each = 7000	
	10 molecules of molecular weight each = 12,000	
	05 molecules of molecular weight each = 15,000	
	weight.	
(c)		
	(11) Kandom polymer degradation	
	(a) (b) (c) (d) Atte (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) Atte (a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	 (a) Describe with neat sketch random copolymer and alternate copolymer. (b) Explain cationic polymerization with suitable example. (c) Explain the reason for polymer being known as a polydispersed system. (d) Describe anionic polymerization with suitable examples. Attempt any THREE of the following: (a) Explain step polymerization with example. (b) Compare bulk and suspension polymerization technique with respect to its salient features. (c) For number average molecular weight, show that M̄_n = Σn_im_i/Σn_i (d) Explain the relation of melting point and glass transition temperature of symmetrical and asymmetrical polymer. (e) Describe mechanical degradation of polymer. State the example for the same where it is advantageous. Attempt any TWO of the following: (a) Classify the polymers with suitable examples. (b) Explain Co-ordination polymerization with respect to initiation, propagation and termination steps. (c) Explain effect of plasticizer on glass transition temperature with figure. Attempt any TWO of the following: (a) Compare solution and emulsion polymerization technique. (any six points) (b) If a polymer sample has the population as under 05 molecules of molecular weight each = 8000 10 molecules of molecular weight each = 5000 10 molecules of molecular weight each = 7000 15 molecules of molecular weight each = 10,000 10 molecules of molecular weight each = 12,000 05 molecules of molecular weight each = 15,000 Calculate the number average molecular weight and weight average molecular weight.