

BVRIT HYDERABAD College of Engineering for Women
Department of Basic Sciences and Humanities
Name of the Activity: *creative drawing charts*

Subject Name: Chemistry

Faculty Name: Ms.B.Anna Tanuja Safala

Topic: Applications and Importance of Chemistry

Date of Conduction: 25.07.18

Class / Year / Semester: IT /I Year /I Sem

Write Up:

We remember 20% what we HEAR

We remember 30% what we SEE

We remember 50% what we SEE & HEAR

We remember 90% what we SAY & DO

As to inculcate Attention, Interest, recalling of knowledge, development of scientific attitude, to save time and effort charts and model preparation are acting major role. In the process of learning charts, Models are creative communication. Representation of subject through charts and models gives everyone a clear understanding, facilitating teamwork and communication, keeping everyone on the same page.

Students are overcome stage fear, motivated towards concepts and actively participated in group discussion and Chart making.



Name of the Activity: *creative model preparation*

Subject Name: Chemistry

Faculty Name: Ms.B.Anna Tanuja Safala

Topic: Pi (π) molecular orbital of Benzene and Butadiene and Drinking water treatment

Date of Conduction: 15.09.18



Name of the Activity: **Case Study**

Subject Name: Chemistry

Faculty Name: Ms.B.Anna Tanuja Safala

Topic: Disadvantages of Hard water in different industries

Date of Conduction: 24.08.18

Before the commencement of Water Technology topic work was assigned to students to collect different effects of hard water in industries and to write a case study

Industrial Affects Of
Hard Water

Done By:-
N. Pravalika
IT

vi) Dyeing mill in Thailand.

vii) boiler tube rupture.
viii) explosion in Thailand.

x) Fire-workers working for an explosion in Singapore.

Scale of rusted tube
Surface of water tube

Failure of pressure steel tube -
As shown in figure the outer diameter of all cases of the tube are shown of given respectively. The fracture size of the tubes, whether type, and whether the full, near, or opposite ends to a diameter, of our healthy tubes.
Visual examination showed a noticeable degree of corrosion of the water surface, leading to a rough area in the vicinity of rupture.
Microstructural examination of a cross section through the wall, as shown in Fig 8(b), revealed distribution of corrosion products throughout the thickness, leading to the presence of localized scale layer of concentration of chloride at the interface between scale of metal at the base of corrosion pits, as also noted from microstructural examination. The absorption of water into corrosion (oxidation), desiccation and intergranular cracking, was observed in this case.
In fact, the conclusion that the tube had failed because of scaling damage involving the formation of residual stress with the carbon in steel leading to these.