STELLA MARIS COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS) CHENNAI-86 (For candidates admitted during the academic year 2011–2012)

SUBJECT CODE: 11CH/PC/PC34

M.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2012 BRANCH IV- CHEMISTRY THIRD SEMESTER

COU PAPI	RSE : CORE ER : ADVANCED PHYS	REG SICAL CHEMISTRY	.NO
TIM	E : 30 MINUTES		MAX.MARKS: 20
Answ	SE ver all the questions:	ECTION – A	(20x1=20)
I	Choose the correct answer:		
1.	The number of ways of distrib (a) 4 (b) 9	uting two indistinguishatic) 3	able objects in two boxes is (d) 6
2.	symmetric are called	gral spin require their	r overall wave functions to be tions (d) Photons
3.	In a bimolecular reaction, the solution is calledeffe (a) primary isotope (c) secondary kinetic salt	ct.	nt,k2, with ionic strength of the b) secondary isotope d) primary kinetic salt effect
4.	The unit of rate of chemical reaction at the electrode surface is (a) mol m^2 s ⁻² (b) mol m^{-2} s ⁻² (c) mol m^{-2} s ⁻¹ (d) mol ² m^{-2} s ⁻¹		
5.	The relation between the charwas derived by (a) Tafel (b) Gibb		and the composition of a surface ins (d) Langmuir
II	Fill in the blanks:		
6.	The number of system in a particular state is called		
7.	¹⁹ F nucleus is a		
8.	A reaction which proceeds at an accelerating rate is called		
9.	Electrodes that have high exchange current density for a given reaction are said to be		
10	Dadsorption isoth process.	erm is quite successfu	ul to explain the chemisorption

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III State whether the following statements are true or false:

- 11. A process which proceeds spontaneously in an isolated system with a decreasing entropy is called a fluctuation.
- 12. Pressure of a electron gas is one-third of the electron density.
- 13. If the activation entropy is positive, the activated complex is more disordered in comparison with the reactants.
- 14. The efficiency of the fuel cell is increased by the use of porous electrode.
- 15. Physical adsorption is characterized by high heats of adsorption.

IV. Match the following:

- 16. Lagrange's undetermined multiplier, β =
- 17. Dissipation function
- 18. Lindemann's theory
- 19. Gouy-Chapman
- 20. Langmuir-Hinshelwood

- (a) unimolecular reactions
- (b) electrical double layer
- (c) 1/kT
- (d) surface catalysed reactions
- (e) $T\theta$



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COURSE : CORE

PAPER : ADVANCED PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY

TIME : 2½ HOURS MAX.MARKS : 80

SECTION - B (5 x 8 = 40)

Answer any five questions:

- 1. (a) What is partition function? Give its significance.
 - (b) Calculate the translational partition function for oxygen molecule at $27^{\circ}C$ and at latm.
- 2. Derive the expression for entropy in terms of partition function.
- 3. Discuss the effect of temperature on reaction rate.
- 4. Write notes on potential energy surfaces.
- 5. The cell Zn(Hg)/ZnSO₄. $7H_2O/Hg_2SO_4(s)$, Hg(sat.), has a temperature coefficient of -0.00148VK⁻¹ at 308K. Calculate ΔG , ΔH and ΔS at 308K at which the cell emf is 1.4062V.
- 6. Explain the Guoy-Chapmann model of electrical double layer.
- 7. Explain the Eley-Rideal mechanism of surface reactions.

 $SECTION - C (2 \times 20 = 40)$

Answer any two questions:

- 8. a) Derive the expression for translational partition function. (6)
 - b) Compare Boltzmann, Bose-Einstein and Fermi-Dirac Statistics. (10)
 - c) Calculate the Fermi energy of Silver, whose density is 10.5X10³ Kgm⁻³, its atomic weight is 107 and the number of free electrons per cubic meter is 5.86 X 10⁻²⁸. (4)
- 9. (a) Write the Onsager reciprocity relation. How is it proved by using the principle of microscopic reversibility? (7)
 - (b) Write down the mechanism of H_2 -Br₂ reaction and derive the rate expression for it. (7)
 - (c) Calculate the free energy of activation of a reaction at 300K if $k = 1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol dm}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$. (6)

(5)

10. (a) Derive Butler-Volmer equation for an electrode process involving one electron			
transfer.	(8)		
(b) Explain the working of Hydrogen-Oxygen fuel cell.	(7)		
(c) 1 gram of charcoal adsorbs 100mL of $0.5 \text{M CH}_3 \text{COOH}$ to form a monolayer and			
thereby the molarity of CH ₃ COOH reduces to 0.49. Calculate the surface area of			

the charcoal adsorbed by each molecule of acetic acid. Surface area of charcoal

is $3.01 \times 10^2 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$.