

II Semester M.Sc. Examination, June 2015 (2010-2011 and Onwards) (NS) CHEMISTRY

C - 203: Physical Chemistry - II

ime: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 80

Instruction: Answer question number 1 and any five of the remaining.

Answer any ten of the following :

(10×2=20)

- a) What is chemical potential ? Explain.
- b) Calculate the mole-fraction of two components present in a solution having 58.5 g of NaCl and 1000 g of water.
- c) Distinguish the terms fugacity and activity. hithz
- d) What is ensemble averaging ? Explain.
- e) What is the necessity of theories of heat capacity of solids?
- f) Explain the term microscopic reversibility.
- g) What are the conceptual points of Debye Huckel Theory?
- h) Define concentration over potential.
- i) What are the importance of exchange current density?
- j) What are the characteristics of hydrogen electrode?
- k) Distinguish between semiconductor and conventional electrodes.
- I) The corrosion of a metal cannot take place in vacuum, Explain.
- 2. a) Explain the measurement of partial molar volume by any one method.
 - b) Distinguish between ideal and non-ideal solutions.

(6+6=12)

- a) Define the term activity. Explain the determination of activity coefficient from EMF measurements.
 - b) Explain canonical, grand canonical and microcanonical ensembles.

(6+6=12)



- 4. a) Derive the expression for translational partition functions.
 - b) What is Debye characteristic temperature? Calculate the heat capacity of diamond at 1100 K, θ_D = 1860 K.
 - c) What are the limitations of Einstein theory of heat capacity of solids?

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- 5. a) Explain Stern model for electrical double layer.
 - b) Derive Lippmann equation.
 - c) Write table equation and explain its significance.

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- 6. a) Obtain the expression for Butler-Volmer equation.
 - b) Describe the quantum aspects of charge transfer at electrode solution interface

(6+6=12 1. Answ

- 7. Write a note on :
 - i) Ilkovic equation.
 - ii) Corrosion monitoring.
 - iii) Effect of light at semiconductor-solution interface.

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