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Name:	
Reg. No	

SIXTH SEMESTER B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, MARCH 2018 (CUCBCSS - UG)

CC15U CHE6 B11 - PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY III

Chemistry - Core Course

(2015 Admission)

Time: Three Hours

Maximum: 80 Marks

Section A

Answer in one word or sentence

Answer *all* questions. 1. The fraction of the total current carried by an ion is called ------

2. Faraday's second law of electrolysis is used to find out ------ of substances.

3. A calomel electrode is reversible with respect to ------

4. Quinhydrone is an equimolecular mixture of ------ and ------

5. The hydrolysed solution of copper sulphate is ------ in nature.

6. Vant Hoff's factor of Ca(NO₃)₂ is ------

7. The osmotic pressure of 5% solution of cane sugar at 15° C is ------

8. Calculate the miller indices of a plane which cut through the crystal axis at 6a, 3b, 3c.

9. Silicon doped with arsenic is ------ semiconductor.

10. ZnO is white when cold and yellow when heated. It is due to the development of ------

(10 x 1 = 10 Marks)

Section B

Answer any *ten* questions. Each question carries 2 marks.

- 11. Calculate the pH of 10^{-7} M of HCl solution.
- 12. Write down the Debye Huckel Onsagar equation and explain the terms.
- 13. State the Faraday's laws of electrolysis.
- 14. Write down the expression interplanar spacing in cubic unit cell.
- 15. What are the Bravais's lattices consistent with cubic unit cell? Calaculate the number of atoms in those unit cells.
- 16. What are reversible electrodes? Describe giving examples.
- 17. Calculate the emf of the cell Cd, $Cd^{2+} \parallel Cu^{2+}$, Cu E^0 (Cu²⁺,Cu) = 0.34V and E^0 (Cd²⁺, Cd) = -0.40 V.
- 18. State the Henderson equation.
- 19. Define Rault's law.
- 20. List out the different collegative properties exhibited by dilute solutions.
- 21. Write down the correct order of equivalent conductance of NaCl, KCl, and CsCl solutions at infinite dilution with reasons for the same.
- 22. What are the different classifications of liquid crystals?

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Section C

Answer any *five* questions. Each question carries 6 marks

- 23. Explain the moving boundary method for the determination of transport number.
- 24. The diffraction pattern for a cubic system was observed from (111), (200), (220), (311) and (222) planes. Identify the crystal system with suitable explanation.
- 25. Explain the pH determination using glass electrode.
- 26. A metallic element exist as a cubic unit cell with a = 2.85 Å, d = 7.20 gm/cm³. How many unit cells will be present in 100gm of the metal?
- 27. Derive the expression for the entropy change accompanying a cell reaction from the temperature coefficient of EMF.
- 28. Acetic acid associates to form double molecules. 1.65 g of acetic acid when dissolved in 100g of benzene raised the boiling point by 0.36 ^oC. Calculate Van't Hoff's factor and degree of association of acetic acid in benzene.
- 29. Calculate the pH of the solution obtained by mixing 6.0 g of acetic acid and 12.30 g of sodium acetate and making the volume of the solution to 500ml. K_a for acetic acid is $1.8*10^{-5}$.
- 30. Explain Frenkel and Schottky defects in crystal systems.

(5 x 6 = 30 Marks)

Section D

Answer any *two* questions. Each question carries 10 marks.

- 31. a) Derive the Bragg's equation.
 - b) Briefly explain the Rotating crystal method and Powder method for the determination of crystal structure.
- 32. Explain different type of conductometric titrations. What are the advantages of conductometic titrations ?
- 33. a) Explain non ideal solutions with positive and negative deviations.
 - b) 60.0 g of a solution containing 0.507 g of AgNO₃ was electrolysed between Ag electrodes. After the electrolysis 50.0 g of anodic solution was found to contain 0.520g of AgNO₃. A current of 2amp was passed for 50 seconds. Calculate the transport number of Ag and Nitrate ions.
- 34. Write short note on
 - a) Single electrode potentials.
- b) Concentration cells.
- c) Calomel electrode.
- d) Quinhydrone electrode.

(2 x 10 = 20 Marks)
