

B. Sc. Chenisty B.Se. - I SEMESTER

Physical Chemistry-I (BCHT-DS-101)

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Max. Marks:75

Instructions:

- 1. It is compulsory to answer all the questions (1.5 marks each) of Part -A in short.
- 2. Answer any four questions from Part -B in detail.
- 3. Different sub-parts of a question are to be attempted adjacent to each other.

PART-A

- Q1 (a) How does viscosity vary with temperature? (1.5)

 (b) Calculate the translational kinetic energy of 3 moles of an ideal gas at 300K. (1.5)

 (c) Calculate the vibrational and rotational degree of freedom for C₂H₄. (1.5)

 (d) Explain diagrammatically how the molecular velocities changes with increase (1.5) in temperature.

 (e) Define Guldberg's rule and Troton's rule. (1.5)

 (f) Define Bravais lattices. How many Bravais lattices present in orthorhombic (1.5) crystal.

 (g) Calculate the hydrogen ion concentration in mole per litre of solution whose (1.5) pH is 6.4.
 - (h) Calculate the solubility in gram per litre of Al(OH) $_3$ in water at 25 $^{\circ}$ C if (1.5) K_{sp} =8.5×10- 32 .
 - (i) Crystal plane cut through the crystal area at (3a, 2b, c) and (a, 2b, c). What are (1.5) their Miller indices?
 - (j) Both NaCl and KCl have similar structure, yet their X-ray diffraction pattern are (1.5) different, Explain.

PART-B

- Q2 (a) Derive the relation between mean free path and coefficient of viscosity of gas. (10) Explain the effect of temperature and pressure on coefficient of viscosity of gas.
 - (b) What is boyle temperature? Using van der Waals equation, derive the expression for Boyle temperature in terms of van der Waals constants.
- Q3 (a) Explain the 'term viscosity' and 'coefficient of viscosity'. Discuss at least one method for measurement of viscosity of liquid.
 - (b) Define buffer capacity and buffer range. Derive the expression for pH of acidic (10) buffer and basic buffer using Henderson-Hasslbalch equation.
- Q4 Derive Bragg's equation for X-ray diffraction by crystal. Write down (15) significances and applications of Bragg's equation.

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