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UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

Second Semester Examination  
2010/2011 Academic Session

April/May 2011

**KFT 232 – Physical Chemistry II**  
*[Kimia Fizik II]*

Duration: 3 hours  
*[Masa : 3 jam]*

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Please check that this examination paper consists of THIRTEEN pages of printed material before you begin the examination.

**Instructions:**

Answer any **FIVE** (5) questions with at least **ONE** question from Part B.

Answer each question on a new page.

You may answer either in Bahasa Malaysia or in English.

If a candidate answers more than five questions, only the answers to the first five questions in the answer sheet will be graded.

In the event of any discrepancies, the English version shall be used.

**Appendix:** Fundamental constants in physical chemistry.

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**PART A**Answer not more than **FOUR** questions.

1. (a) The molar heat capacity of one mole of an ideal gas is given by  $\overline{C}_p = a + bT + cT^2$  where a, b and c are constants. The gas was heated from 300 to 500 K at constant pressure.
- (i) Calculate w, q,  $\Delta U$  and  $\Delta H$  as a function of a, b and c for this process.
- (ii) If the process is an isochoric reversible process, calculate  $\Delta U$ , q and w.
- (10 marks)

- (b) According to Joule-Thomson experiment, show that

$$\left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial P}\right)_T = -\overline{C}_p \mu_{JT}$$

where  $\mu_{JT}$  is the Joule-Thomson coefficient. Calculate  $\Delta H$  if 1.0 mol of  $\text{CO}_2$  gas was compressed from 0 to 100 atm at 300 K, given that

$$\mu_{JT} / \text{K atm}^{-1} = 1.107 - 2.28 \times 10^{-3} P, \text{ and,}$$

$$\overline{C}_p / \text{J K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1} = 26.0 + 43.5 \times 10^{-3} T - 148.3 \times 10^{-7} T^2.$$

(10 marks)

2. (a) For the chemical reaction,  $\text{N}_2 + 3\text{H}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{NH}_3$ , the enthalpy and the free energy changes are  $-184.4$  and  $-62.0 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ , respectively, at 298 K. Calculate the free energy change at 500 K and show whether the reaction is spontaneous at this temperature by using Gibbs-Helmholtz equation.

(8 marks)

- (b) Derive the following equations:

(i)  $\left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial S}\right)_p \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial S}\right)_v = T^2$

(ii)  $\left(\frac{\partial A}{\partial T}\right)_v = \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial T}\right)_p$

(12 marks)

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3. (a) What are the values of the entropy change for the reversible cooling of 1.0 mol of  $O_2(g)$  from 298 K to  $O_2(l)$  at 90.19 K? Given that  $\Delta_{\text{vap}}H = 6.82 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$  at 90.19 K and  $\overline{C_p} = (7/2) R$  (8 marks)

- (b) For the liquid – gas phase equilibrium, derive the Clausius-Clapeyron equation shown below,

$$\frac{d \ln P}{dT} = \frac{\Delta_{\text{vap}} H}{RT^2}$$

Calculate the heat of vaporization and the vapour pressure of propene at 225 K from the following experimental data for the propene vapour pressure at different temperatures.

T/K	150	200	250	300
P/Torr	3.82	198	2074	10040

(12 marks)

4. (a) Consider a Carnot engine, represented in the figure below, operating between 500 and  $0^\circ \text{ C}$  using 1 mol of an ideal monatomic gas. If  $V_1 = 0.01 \text{ m}^3$  and  $V_2 = 0.1 \text{ m}^3$ , calculate:

- (i)  $V_3$  and  $V_4$ .
- (ii)  $q$ ,  $w$ , and  $\Delta U$  for each step.
- (iii)  $q$ ,  $w$  and  $\Delta U$  for the overall process, and,
- (iv) the efficiency of the engine.

(10 marks)

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- (b) At 30 °C and 1 atm, the molar volume of a solution mixture consisting of benzene and cyclohexane is expressed by the following equation:

$$V_m = 109.4 - 16.8 X_B - 2.64 X_B^2$$

where  $V_m$  is the average molar volume of solution ( $\text{cm}^3 \text{mol}^{-1}$ ) and  $X_B$  is the mole fraction of benzene. Determine:

- (i) The partial molar volumes of benzene and cyclohexane when the mixture contains 0.6 mole fraction of benzene.
- (ii) The volume of solution consisting of 5 mol of pure liquid benzene and 3 mol of pure liquid cyclohexane.

(10 marks)

5. (a) Ethanol and methanol form a very nearly ideal solution. The vapour pressure of methanol is 88.7 Torr and that of ethanol is 44.5 Torr at 20 °C.

- (i) Calculate the mole fraction of methanol and ethanol in a solution obtained by mixing 100 g of each.
- (ii) Calculate the partial pressure and the total vapour pressure.
- (iii) Calculate the mole fraction of methanol in the vapour.

(10 marks)

- (b) The fugacity for a van der Waals gas is given by

$$\ln f = \ln \left( \frac{nRT}{V - nb} \right) + \frac{nb}{V - nb} - \frac{2an}{RTV}$$

At what pressure is the standard state of argon if  $a = 1.363 \text{ atm dm}^6 \text{ mol}^{-2}$  and  $b = 0.03219 \text{ dm}^3 \text{ mol}^{-1}$ ?

(10 marks)

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**PART B**Answer at least **ONE** question.

- 6 (a) The solubility,  $S$ , for the sparingly soluble salt,  $[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_6]^{3+} [\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]^{3-}$  in the presence of various concentrations of  $\text{KNO}_3$ ,  $m$ , was obtained at  $25^\circ\text{C}$ .

$S \times 10^5/\text{mol kg}^{-1}$	2.900	3.308	3.586	4.080
$m \times 10^4/\text{mol kg}^{-1}$	0	5	10	20

Calculate the solubility product of the salt and the mean ionic activity coefficients of the  $[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_6]^{3+}$  and  $[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]^{3-}$  ions at each concentration. Compare these mean ionic activity coefficients with the values calculated by using the Debye-Hückel limiting law.

Given: Debye-Hückel constant,  $A = 0.5091 \text{ kg}^{1/2} \text{ mol}^{-1/2}$

(12 marks)

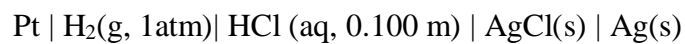
- (b) The rates of ionic reactions in solution are proportional to the concentrations of activated complexes. Derive an equation relating the logarithm of the rate constant to the ionic strength and the charge numbers,  $Z_A$  and  $Z_B$ , of the ions, A and B, respectively.
- (8 marks)
7. (a) Consider the following cell with transference at  $25^\circ\text{C}$ :

- (i) Derive an expression for the emf of this cell with transference.
- (ii) Calculate the emf of this cell at  $25^\circ\text{C}$ , if the transference number of  $\text{Na}^+$  ion is 0.40 for  $\text{NaCl}$  solutions and the mean ionic activity coefficients for 0.1 m and 0.001 m  $\text{NaCl}$  solutions are 0.60 and 1.0, respectively.
- (iii) Calculate the emf of this cell without transference.

(12 marks)

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(b) The emf of the cell



measured between 0 and 90 °C is as follow:

$$E/\text{V} = 0.35510 + 0.3422 \times 10^{-4}T - 3.2347 \times 10^{-6} T^2$$

where T is the temperature in °C. Write the cell reaction and calculate  $\Delta G$ ,  $\Delta H$  and  $\Delta S$  for the cell reaction at 50 °C.

(8 marks)

## APPENDIX

UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA  
School of Chemical Sciences

## General data and fundamental constants

Quantity	Symbol	Value	Power of ten	Units
Speed of light	$c$	2.99792458	$10^8$	$\text{m s}^{-1}$
Elementary charge	$e$	1.602176	$10^{-19}$	C
Faraday constant	$F=N_Ae$	9.64853	$10^4$	$\text{C mol}^{-1}$
Boltzmann constant	$k$	1.38065	$10^{-23}$	$\text{J K}^{-1}$
Gas constant	$R=N_Ak$	8.31447		$\text{J K}^{-1} \text{mol}^{-1}$
		8.31447	$10^{-2}$	$\text{L bar K}^{-1} \text{mol}^{-1}$
		8.20574	$10^{-2}$	$\text{L atm K}^{-1} \text{mol}^{-1}$
		6.23637	10	$\text{LTorr K}^{-1} \text{mol}^{-1}$
Planck constant	$h$	6.62608	$10^{-34}$	J s
	$\hbar = h/2\pi$	1.05457	$10^{-34}$	J s
Avogadro constant	$N_A$	6.02214	$10^{23}$	$\text{mol}^{-1}$
Standard acceleration of free fall	$g$	9.80665		$\text{m s}^{-2}$

Conversion factors		Useful relation	Unit relations	
1 eV	$1.60218 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$ $96.485 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$	$2.303 \text{ RT/F}$ $= 0.0591 \text{ V at } 25^\circ \text{C}$	Energy	$1 \text{ J} = 1 \text{ kg m}^2 \text{ s}^{-2}$ $= 1 \text{ A V s}$
	$8065.5 \text{ cm}^{-1}$		Force	$1 \text{ N} = 1 \text{ kg m s}^{-2}$
1 cal	4.184 J		Pressure	$1 \text{ Pa} = 1 \text{ N m}^{-2}$ $= 1 \text{ kg m}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-2}$ $= 1 \text{ J m}^{-3}$
1 atm	101.325 kPa 760 Torr		Charge	$1 \text{ C} = 1 \text{ A s}$
$1 \text{ cm}^{-1}$	$1.9864 \times 10^{-23} \text{ J}$		Potential difference	$1 \text{ V} = 1 \text{ J C}^{-1}$ $= 1 \text{ kg m}^2 \text{ s}^{-3} \text{ A}^{-1}$
$1 \text{ \AA}$	$10^{-10} \text{ m}$			
1 L atm	101.325 J			

## Atomic Weights

Al	26.98	C	12.01	Fe	55.85	P	30.97
Sb	121.76	Cs	132.92	Kr	83.80	K	39.098
Ar	39.95	Cl	35.45	Pb	207.2	Ag	107.87
As	74.92	Cr	51.996	Li	6.941	Na	22.99
Ba	137.33	Co	58.93	Mg	24.31	S	32.066
Be	9.012	Cu	63.55	Mn	54.94	Sn	118.71
Bi	208.98	F	18.998	Hg	200.59	W	183.84
B	10.81	Au	196.97	Ne	20.18	Xe	131.29
Br	79.90	He	4.002	Ni	58.69	Zn	65.39
Cd	112.41	H	1.008	N	14.01		
Ca	40.078	I	126.90	O	15.999		

## TERJEMAHAN

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### **Arahan:**

Jawab **LIMA** (5) soalan sahaja dengan sekurang-kurangnya **SATU** soalan daripada Bahagian B.

Jawab setiap soalan pada muka surat yang baru.

Anda dibenarkan menjawab soalan ini sama ada dalam Bahasa Malaysia atau Bahasa Inggeris.

Jika calon menjawab lebih daripada lima soalan, hanya lima soalan pertama mengikut susunan dalam skrip jawapan akan diberi markah.

Sekiranya terdapat sebarang percanggahan pada soalan peperiksaan, versi Bahasa Inggeris hendaklah diguna pakai.

**Lampiran:** Pemalar asas dalam kimia fizik.



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**BAHAGIAN A**Jawab tidak lebih daripada **EMPAT** soalan.

1. (a) Muatan haba molar bagi satu mol gas unggul ialah  $\overline{C}_p = a + bT + cT^2$  dengan a, b dan c adalah pemalar.

Gas ini dipanaskan daripada 300 kepada 500 K pada tekanan tetap.

- (i) Kirakan w, q,  $\Delta U$  dan  $\Delta H$  sebagai satu fungsi a, b dan c untuk proses ini.
- (ii) Jika proses ini ialah proses berbalik isokorik, kirakan  $\Delta U$ , q dan w.

(10 markah)

- (b) Mengikut eksperimen Joule-Thomson, tunjukkan bahawa

$$\left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial P}\right)_T = -\overline{C}_p \mu_{JT}$$

dengan  $\mu_{JT}$  ialah pekali Joule-Thomson. Kirakan perubahan entalpi jika 1.0 mol gas CO<sub>2</sub> dimampatkan daripada 0 kepada 100 atm pada 300 K. Diberikan:

$$\mu_{JT} / \text{K atm}^{-1} = 1.107 - 2.28 \times 10^{-3} P, \text{ dan,}$$

$$\overline{C}_p / \text{J K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1} = 26.0 + 43.5 \times 10^{-3} T - 148.3 \times 10^{-7} T^2.$$

(10 markah)

2. (a) Bagi tindak balas kimia,  $\text{N}_2 + 3\text{H}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{NH}_3$   
Perubahan entalpi dan tenaga bebas masing-masing ialah -184.4 dan -62.0 kJ mol<sup>-1</sup> pada 298 K. Kirakan perubahan tenaga bebas pada 500 K dan tunjukkan sama ada tindak balas spontan atau tidak pada suhu ini dengan menggunakan persamaan Gibbs-Helmholtz .

(8 markah)

- (b) Terbitkan persamaan yang berikut:

(i)  $\left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial S}\right)_P \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial S}\right)_V = T^2$

(ii)  $\left(\frac{\partial A}{\partial T}\right)_V = \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial T}\right)_P$

(12 markah)

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3. (a) Apakah nilai perubahan entropi untuk penyejukan berbalik bagi 1.0 mol  $O_2(g)$  daripada 298 K kepada  $O_2(C)$  pada 90.19 K?

Diberi :  $\Delta_{\text{vap}}H = 6.82 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$  pada 90.19 K dan  $\overline{C_p} = (7/2) R$

(8 markah)

- (b) Bagi keseimbangan fasa gas-cecair, terbitkan persamaan Clausius-Clapeyron yang ditunjukkan berikut:

$$\frac{d \ln P}{dT} = \frac{\Delta_{\text{vap}} H}{RT^2}$$

Kirakan haba pengwapan dan tekanan wap propena pada 225 K daripada data eksperimen yang berikut untuk tekanan wap propena pada suhu yang berbeza:

T/K	150	200	250	300
P/Torr	3.82	198	2074	10040

(12 markah)

4. (a) Pertimbangkan satu enjin Carnot yang beroperasi antara 500 dan 0 °C dengan menggunakan 1 mol gas unggul monatom. Jika  $V_1 = 0.01 \text{ m}^3$  dan  $V_2 = 0.1 \text{ m}^3$ , kirakan

- (i)  $V_3$  dan  $V_4$
- (ii)  $q$ ,  $w$ , dan  $\Delta U$  untuk setiap langkah
- (iii)  $q$ ,  $w$  dan  $\Delta U$  untuk proses keseluruhan dan
- (iv) kecekapan enjin.



(10 markah)

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- (b) Pada 30 °C dan 1 atm, isipadu molar bagi campuran larutan mengandungi benzene dan sikloheksana diungkapkan dengan persamaan yang berikut:

$$V_m = 109.4 - 16.8 X_B - 2.64 X_B^2$$

dengan  $V_m$  ialah isipadu molar purata bagi larutan ( $\text{cm}^3 \text{mol}^{-1}$ ) dan  $X_B$  ialah pecahan mol benzene. Tentukan:

- (i) Isipadu molar separa benzene dan sikloheksana apabila campuran mengandungi 0.6 pecahan mol benzene
- (ii) Isipadu larutan mengandungi 5 mol cecair benzene tulen dan 3 mol cecair sikloheksana tulen.

(10 markah)

5. (a) Etanol dan metanol membentuk larutan yang amat menghampiri unggul. Tekanan wap metanol ialah 88.7 Torr dan yang bagi etanol ialah 44.5 Torr pada 20 °C.

- (i) Kirakan pecahan mol metanol dan etanol di dalam satu larutan yang diperoleh dengan mencampurkan 100 g setiap satu.
- (ii) Kirakan tekanan pecahan dan tekanan wap total.
- (iii) Kirakan pecahan mol metanol di dalam wap.

(10 markah)

- (b) Fugasiti bagi satu gas van der Waals diberi dengan

$$\ln f = \ln \left( \frac{nRT}{V - nb} \right) + \frac{nb}{V - nb} - \frac{2an}{RTV}$$

Pada apakah tekanan adalah keadaan piawai bagi argon jika  $a = 1.363 \text{ atm dm}^6 \text{ mol}^{-2}$  dan  $b = 0.03219 \text{ dm}^3 \text{ mol}^{-1}$ ?

(10 markah)

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**BAHAGIAN B**Jawab sekurang-kurangnya **SATU** soalan.

6. (a) Keterlarutan,  $S$ , bagi garam yang terlarut dengan sedikit,  $[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_6]^{3+}$   $[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]^{3-}$  dalam kehadiran pelbagai kepekatan  $\text{KNO}_3$ ,  $m$ , diperoleh pada  $25^\circ\text{C}$ .

$S \times 10^5/\text{mol kg}^{-1}$	2.900	3.308	3.586	4.080
$m \times 10^4/\text{mol kg}^{-1}$	0	5	10	20

Kirakan hasil darab keterlarutan garam dan pekali keaktifan ion min bagi ion  $[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_6]^{3+}$  dan  $[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]^{3-}$  pada setiap kepekatan. Bandingkan pekali keaktifan ion min ini dengan nilai yang dikira daripada hukum penghadan Debye-Hückel.

Diberi: Pemalar Debye-Hückel,  $A = 0.5091 \text{ kg}^{1/2} \text{ mol}^{-1/2}$

(12 markah)

- (b) Kadar tindak balas ion di dalam larutan berkadar dengan kepekatan kompleks yang diaktifkan. Terbitkan satu persamaan yang berhubung logaritma pemalar kadar kepada kekuatan ion dan bilangan cas,  $Z_A$  dan  $Z_B$ , masing-masing bagi ion A dan B.

(8 markah)

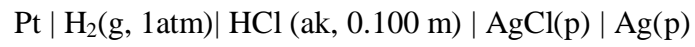
7. (a) Pertimbangkan sel dengan pindahan pada  $25^\circ\text{C}$ :

- (i) Terbitkan satu ungkapan emf bagi sel dengan pindahan.
- (ii) Kirakan emf sel ini pada  $25^\circ\text{C}$ , jika nombor pindahan bagi ion  $\text{Na}^+$  ialah 0.40 untuk larutan  $\text{NaCl}$  dan pekali keaktifan ion min bagi 0.1 m dan 0.001 m larutan  $\text{NaCl}$  masing-masing ialah 0.60 dan 1.0.
- (iii) Kirakan emf bagi sel ini tanpa pindahan.

(12 markah)

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(b) Emf sel



yang telah disukat di antara 0 dan 90 °C ialah seperti berikut:

$$E/V = 0.35510 + 0.3422 \times 10^{-4}T - 3.2347 \times 10^{-6} T^2$$

T ialah suhu dalam °C. Tulislah tindak balas sel keseluruhan dan kirakan  $\Delta G$ ,  $\Delta H$  and  $\Delta S$  bagi tindak balas sel pada 50 °C.

(8 markah)

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