

UG 4th Semester Examination - 2025 (Under NCCF)**Award: - B.Sc****Discipline : Chemistry****Course Type : MJ****Course Code : BSCCEMMJ402****Course Name : Physical Chemistry-II****Full Marks : 35(Regular)****Time - 2 hours****1. Answer any five questions:****1×5=5**

- Give expression of relative lowering of vapour pressure.
- Partial molar temperature is irrelevant: Justify.
- Define Le-Chatellier's principle.
- What are the thermodynamic criteria for a solution to be ideal ?
- Give expression of Joule Thomson coefficient.
- Give expression of Van't Hoff isochore.
- Define thermodynamic probability and mention its minimum value.
- What is molal elevation constant ?

2. Answer any five questions:**5×2=10**

- What do you mean by entropy ?
- Define inversion temperature.
- In order to increase the efficiency of a Carnot engine would you increase the temperature of the source or decrease the temperature of the sink.
- One mole of He and one mole of Hydrogen, are mixed at constant temperature. What will be the entropy change ?
- Plot Carnot cycle in a P-T diagram, labelling the steps.
- Show that the osmotic pressure equation is equivalent to ideal gas equation.
- Evaluate the value of K_b for water mentioning its unit.
- Why is the existence of Helium at a higher percentage in the upper atmosphere observed than that near the surface of earth?

3. Answer any two questions for the students appearing for their regular courses:**5×2=10**

- Establish the relation $\left[\delta(G/T) / \delta T \right]_p = -H/T^2$.
 - Calculate the entropy change when 10gm of Neon is heated from 27°C to 227°C at constant volume. ($C_v = 3$ cal/ mole). 3+2
- Deduce the expression of pressure and internal energy in terms of partition function. 2½+2½
- Show that Joule Thomson expansion is an isenthalpic process.
 - A 0.1 (M) NaCl solution is found to be isotonic with 1.1% urea (mol wt 60). Calculate degree of dissociation of NaCl. 3+2
- Derive osmotic pressure equation from thermodynamic consideration. 5

4. Answer any one question:

10×1=10

- a) For a Van der waals' gas, show that Joule Thomson coefficient

$$\mu = 1/C_p[(2a/RT) - b].$$

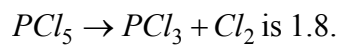
Comment on the condition when

- i) $2a/RT > b$ and
ii) $2a/RT < b$
b) i) Establish the Van't Hoff equation

5+5

$$d \ln K_p / dT = \Delta H / RT^2$$

- ii) Calculate the pressure in atmosphere necessary to obtain a 50% dissociation of PCl_5 at 25°C ,
The equilibrium constant for the reaction.



6+4

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