

**BIRLA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, MESRA, RANCHI  
(MID SEMESTER EXAMINATION)**

CLASS: IMSC  
BRANCH: CHEMISTRY

SEMESTER: II  
SESSION: SP/2019

SUBJECT: CH107 PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY II (CHEMICAL THERMODYNAMICS & ITS APPLICATIONS)

TIME: 2 HOURS

FULL MARKS: 25

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. The total marks of the questions are 25.
  2. Candidates may attempt for all 25 marks.
  3. Before attempting the question paper, be sure that you have got the correct question paper.
  4. The missing data, if any, may be assumed suitably.
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- Q1 (a) State 1st law of thermodynamics and derive the internal energy function from it. [2]  
(b) 5 mole of an ideal gas at 300 K and 10 bar expands isothermally against a constant pressure of 1 bar. Find out the values of W, Q,  $\Delta U$  and  $\Delta H$ . [3]  
What would be the values of W and  $\Delta H$  if same state change occurs isothermally and reversibly?
- Q2 (a) Show that Joule-Thomson experiment is an isoenthalpic process. [2]  
(b) For the reaction [3]  
$$\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{g}) \longrightarrow \text{H}_2(\text{g}) + \frac{1}{2}\text{O}_2(\text{g})$$
$$\Delta H^\circ = 242 \text{ kJ/mol at } 290 \text{ K. Find } \Delta H^\circ \text{ at } 310 \text{ K.}$$
Assume  $C_p$  values remains constant over the temperature range and are given by  $C_p$   
( $\text{H}_2\text{O}, \text{g}$ ) = 35.5;  $C_p$  ( $\text{H}_2, \text{g}$ ) = 28.8 and  $C_p$  ( $\text{O}_2, \text{g}$ ) = 29.1 all in units of J/K/mol
- Q3 (a) Show that a cyclic process must consist of isothermal and adiabatic processes to produce net work in the surrounding. [2]  
(b) Calculate the entropy change of 5 mol of water for the following changes [3]  
$$\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{liq}, 110^\circ\text{C}) \longrightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{vapor}, 110^\circ\text{C})$$
(Given,  $C_{p,\text{liq}} = 75.291 \text{ J/K/mol}$ ,  $C_{p,\text{vap}} = 33.57 \text{ J/K/mol}$  and heat of vaporization is 40.69 kJ/mol)
- Q4 (a) What is Clausius inequality and proves it. [2]  
(b) Proves that, [3]  
$$\left[ \frac{d(\Delta G/T)}{dT} \right]_p = - \frac{\Delta H}{T^2}$$
- Q5 (a) Isothermal free expansion of an ideal gas must be adiabatic- Justify or criticize. [2]  
(b) Prove that  $\left( \frac{dS}{dV} \right)_T = \frac{\alpha}{\beta}$  where  $\alpha$  is the coefficient of expansion and  $\beta$  is the coefficient of compressibility. [3]

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