Seat number

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- 2 Give the equation for the entropy change accompanying conversion of one crystalline phase to another crystalline phase.
- 3 Write a brief note on physical significance of entropy.
- 4 What is meant by mechanism of reaction? Explain equilibrium approximation.
- 5 Discuss the effect of catalyst on reaction rate.
- 6 Define:- (1) Threshold energy (2) Activated complex.
- 7 Differentiate between dark (thermal) reaction and photochemical reaction.
- 8 Calculate the energy of one Einstein in erg/mole for radiation having wave length 3000 A^0 .
- 9 Discuss the factors affecting on quantum yield (ϕ).
- 10 Define:- (1) Sorption (b) Desorption.
- 11 Name the factors affecting on adsorption and discuss any one.
- 12 Explain adsorption isotherm.

Q-4 Answers any <u>four</u> questions from the followings.

- 1 What is a cyclic process? Discuss Carnot cycle in details.
- Temperature of 1 mol of an ideal gas is increased from 100 K to 300 K. Calculate the change in entropy at constant volume and constant pressure.
 (R = 1.987 cal/(deg.mol) and C_V = 1.5R)
- 3 Derive the well known Eyring question for the rate constant for simple bimolecular gaseous reaction using activated complex theory.
- 4 The decomposition of ozone gas $2O_3 \rightarrow 3O_2$ obeys the following rate law.

 $Rate = \frac{-d[O_3]}{dt} = \frac{[O_3]^2}{[O_2]}$. Show that the following mechanism is consistent with the rate law

mentioned above.

Step: 1 $O_3 < \dots > O_2 + O$ (fast equilibrium)

Step: 2 $O + O_3 - 2O_2$ (slow)

- 5 Write a note on fluorescence and explain its characteristics with examples.
- 6 For a photochemical reaction A----> B, by absorption of 6.62×10^7 erg energy of radiation having wave length $3600A^0$, 1.0×10^5 mole B is formed. Find out quantum yield (ϕ) for reaction.
- 7 Differenciate between Physisorption and Chemisorption.
- 8 Discuss Freundlich adsorption isotherm. Give its limitations.



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