#### 22PCHCT1003

# SHRIMATHI DEVKUNVAR NANALAL BHATT VAISHNAV COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (AUTONOMOUS)

(Affiliated to the University of Madras and Re-accredited with 'A+' Grade by NAAC) Chromepet, Chennai — 600 044.

M.Sc. - END SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS NOVEMBER - 2022 SEMESTER - I

## 22PCHCT1003 - Chemical Kinetics and Thermodynamics

Total Duration: 2 Hrs 30 Mins. Total Marks: 60

### Section A

Answer any **SIX** questions  $(6 \times 5 = 30 \text{ Marks})$ 

- 1. Describe collision theory of reaction rates. What are the advantages of activated complex theory over collision theory?
- 2. Explain the graphical method to determine the fugacity of real gases.
- 3. How will you verify Onsager's reciprocal relationship?
- 4. Four distinguishable molecules are distributed in energy levels  $E_1$  and  $E_2$  with degeneracy of 2 and 3 respectively. Calculate number of micro states, with 3 molecules in energy level  $E_1$  and one molecule in energy level  $E_2$ .
- 5. Explain Lindemann mechanism for uni-molecular reactions.
- 6. What are partial molar quantities? Deduce the Gibbs Duhem equation and mention its applications.
- 7. State Dulong Petit law and explain the Einstein model for the heat capacity of solids
- 8. Compare and distinguish between Maxwell- Boltzmann, Fermi-Dirac and Bose-Einstein Statistics.

### Section B

#### Part A

Answer any **TWO** questions  $(2 \times 10 = 20 \text{ Marks})$ 

- 9. (i) Describe the concept of the kinetics of reactions in solutions.
  - (ii) Illustrate the following factors
    - a) Dielectric constant
      - b) primary salt effect.
- 10. What are characteristics of Enzyme catalysed reaction? Discuss in detail Michaelis and Menten treatment of Enzyme-catalysed reaction.

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- 11. Justify your answer, how mole fraction relates with partial pressure of a component in a liquid mixture?
- 12. Explain how the entropy production associates with heat flow in irreversible thermodynamic processes.

## Part B

Compulsory question  $(1 \times 10 = 10 \text{ Marks})$ 

13. How will you relate thermodynamic quantities with partition functions and derive thermodynamic quantities in terms of partition functions.

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