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SECOND SEMESTER B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL/MAY 2013

(CCSS)

Chemistry

CH2 CO3—PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY

Time: Three Hours Maximum: 30 Weightage

Section A							
I.		Answer all the <i>twelve</i> questions. Each question carries a weightage of ¼. This section contains multiple choice, fill in the blanks and one word answer type questions.					
	1	Which among the following has the highest frequency?					
		(a)	Radio waves		(b)	Micro waves.	
		(c)	UV.		(d)	IR.	
	2	2 The number of modes of vibration possible for a linear triatomic molecule is ———.					
4	3 Among the following which is microwave active?						
		(a)	H ₂ .	*	(b)	N ₂ .	
		(c)	O ₂ .		(d)	HCl.	
	4	4 What is the number of atoms per unit cell of crystal with bcc?					
	5	To wh	ich type of Bra	vais lattice does	Na C	belong?	
	6	³¹ P ₁₅	and $^{32}P_{16}$ are.				
		(a)	Isotopes.		(b)	Isobars.	
		(c)	Isotones.		(d)	Isomers.	
	7	Give an example for an isotropic substance.					
	8	The rate constant K of a reaction is 2×10^{-5} s ⁻¹ . The order of the reaction is					
	9	Energy corresponding to one mole of photons is called					
	10	If t $\frac{1}{2}$ of a radioisotope is 3.465×10^3 years, what will be its decay constant?					
	11	For a	third order rea	ction, concentrat	ion is	expressed in moles litre ⁻¹ and time in seconds.	

What will be the unit of its rate constant K?

- 12 For a chemical change $X \to Y$, it is found that the rate of the reaction is doubled when concentration of X is doubled. The order of the reaction is:
 - (a) 1.

(b) 2

(c) 3.

(d) 0.

 $(12 \times \frac{1}{4} = 3 \text{ weightage})$

Section B

- II. Answer all the nine questions. Each question carries a weightage of 1.
 - 13 Calculate the wave number of an electromagnetic radiction of wavelength 4000 ${\mathring{A}}$.
 - 14 State Frank-Condon principle.
 - 15 If the intercepts of a crystal plane are $\frac{a}{2}$, b and $\frac{c}{2}$, what are its Miller indices?
 - 16 Distinguish between rate and rate constant of a reaction.
 - 17 State law of photochemical equivalence.
 - 18 Define binding energy.
 - 19 What is nuclear fission?
 - 20 Quantum yield of H₂— Cl₂ reaction is abnormally high. Why?
 - 21 Write Bragg equation. Explain the terms.

 $(9 \times 1 = 9 \text{ weightage})$

Section C

- III. Answer any five questions. Each question carries a weightage of 2.
 - 22 Outline the principles of IR spectroscopy.
 - 23 Give an account of pewder method of crystal study.
 - 24 What are liquid crystals? Name the different types. Give one example for each.
 - 25 Briefly explain the principles of Aston's mass spectrograph.
 - 26 Explain intermediate compound formation theory.
 - 27 Distinguish between order and molecularity.
 - 28 Derive integrated rate equation for a first order reaction. Explain the terms.

 $(5 \times 2 = 10 \text{ weightage})$

Section D

- IV. Answer any two questions. Each question carries a weightage of 4.
 - 29 (a) What do you mean by the following in NMR spectroscopy?
 - (i) Chemical shift.
 - (ii) TMS

Give the advantages of using TMS.

- (b) The NMR spectrum of an isomer of ${\rm C_4~H_9~Br}$ consists of a single sharp line. Identify the isomer.
- 30 Give a brief account of different types of defects found in crystals.
- 31 (a) Discuss Collision theory of reaction rate.
 - (b) Write Arrhenius equation for reaction rate. Explain the terms.

 $(2 \times 4 = 8 \text{ weightage})$