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UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

Second Semester Examination  
Academic Session 2006/2007

April 2007

**KFT 131 – Physical Chemistry I**  
**[Kimia Fizik I]**

Duration: 3 hours  
[Masa : 3 jam]

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Please check that this examination paper consists of THIRTEEN pages of printed material before you begin the examination.

**Instructions** : Answer **FIVE** (5) questions. Section A is **COMPULSORY**. Answer any **TWO** (2) questions from Section B. All questions carry the same marks. You may answer a question either in Bahasa Malaysia or in English.

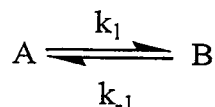
**Appendix:** Fundamental Constants in Physical Chemistry

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## SECTION A

Answer ALL questions.

1. (a) Consider the opposing reactions



both of which are first order. If the initial concentrations of A and B are  $[A]_0$  and zero, respectively, and the concentration of B is  $x$  after time  $t$ , integrate the rate expression. Express  $k_{-1}$  in terms of the equilibrium constant,  $K$ .

(10 marks)

- (b) The following total pressure measurements as a function of time were obtained for the dimerization of 1,3-butadiene ( $C_4H_6$ ) under constant volume conditions at 326 °C.

t/min	0	3.25	12.18	24.55	42.50	68.05
P/Torr	632.0	618.5	584.2	546.8	509.3	474.6

Determine the order of the reaction and evaluate the rate constant.

(10 marks)

2. (a) State the Hess's law. By using the law, suggest a practicable method for determining the enthalpy of formation,  $\Delta_f H^\circ$  of gaseous CO at 25 °C.

(8 marks)

- (b) A sample of sucrose,  $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$  weighing 0.1328 g was burnt to completion in a bomb calorimeter (at constant volume) at 25 °C and the heat evolved was measured to be 2.186 kJ.

(i) Calculate  $\Delta U$  and  $\Delta H$  for the combustion of sucrose.

(ii) Calculate  $\Delta_f H$  for the formation of sucrose.

Given: At 25 °C, the enthalpy of formation of  $CO_2(g)$  and  $H_2O(l)$  is -393.51 and -285.83  $\text{kJ mol}^{-1}$ , respectively.

(12 marks)

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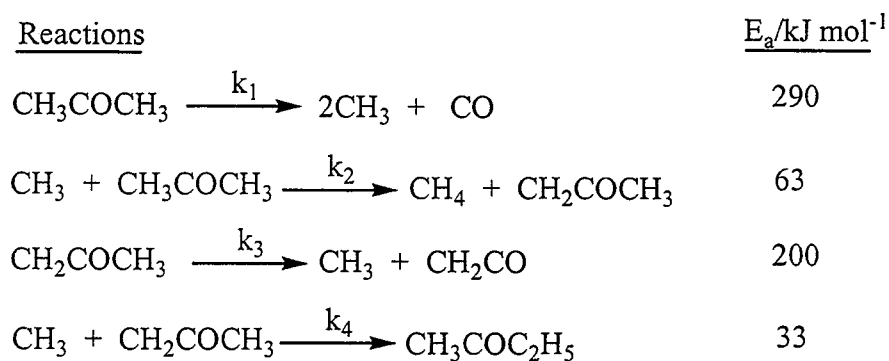
-3-

3. (a) What is the total kinetic energy of 0.50 mol of a perfect monatomic gas confined to  $8.0 \text{ dm}^3$  at 200 kPa?  
(3 marks)
- (b) The collision diameter of Ar is  $3.84 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m}$  at 101.325 kPa. Its mean speed is  $474.6 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ . Calculate for Ar
- the number density,
  - the mean free path,
  - the collision frequency, and
  - the collision density.
- (10 marks)
- (c) Write the expression for the diffusion coefficient of a perfect gas. Based on this expression, explain the following statements about the diffusion properties of gases:
- Gas molecules diffuse more slowly with increasing pressure.
  - Molecules in a hot sample diffuse more quickly than those in a cool sample (for a given concentration gradient).
  - The diffusion rate is greater for small molecules than for large molecules.

(7 marks)

**SECTION B**Answer any **TWO** questions.

4. Consider the following proposed mechanism for the thermal decomposition of acetone:



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- (a) Show that the rate of formation of  $\text{CH}_4$  is first order with an overall rate constant given by  $k = (k_1 k_2 k_3 / k_4)^{1/2}$ . Assume that  $k_1$  is very small. (10 marks)
- (b) What is the overall activation energy for the reaction? (10 marks)
5. One mole of an ideal gas initially at 10.0 atm and 298.0 K is allowed to expand against a constant external pressure of 2.0 atm to a final pressure of 2.0 atm. At the final state, the temperature of the gas falls to 253.2 K.
- (a) Construct a reversible path consisting of a reversible isothermal expansion followed by a reversible adiabatic expansion to connect the initial and final states. Show this path on a P-V diagram. (5 marks)
- (b) Determine the volume of the gas at the end of the isothermal expansion (at the beginning of the reversible adiabatic expansion). Assume that  $C_V = 3R/2$ . (5 marks)
- (c) Calculate  $q$ ,  $w$ ,  $\Delta U$  and  $\Delta H$  for the reversible path mentioned in (a). (10 marks)
- 6 (a) State the Principle of Corresponding States. Methane ( $\text{CH}_4$ ) has a critical pressure of 46.4 bar and a critical temperature of 190.6 K. Calculate the reduced temperature and reduced pressure at  $T = -44.28^\circ\text{C}$  and  $P = 69.6$  bar. Then using **FIGURE 1** to obtain the compressibility factor, find the molar volume,  $V_m$  of this gas. Compare the  $V_m$  value so found with that calculated from the perfect gas equation. How many percent is the difference?

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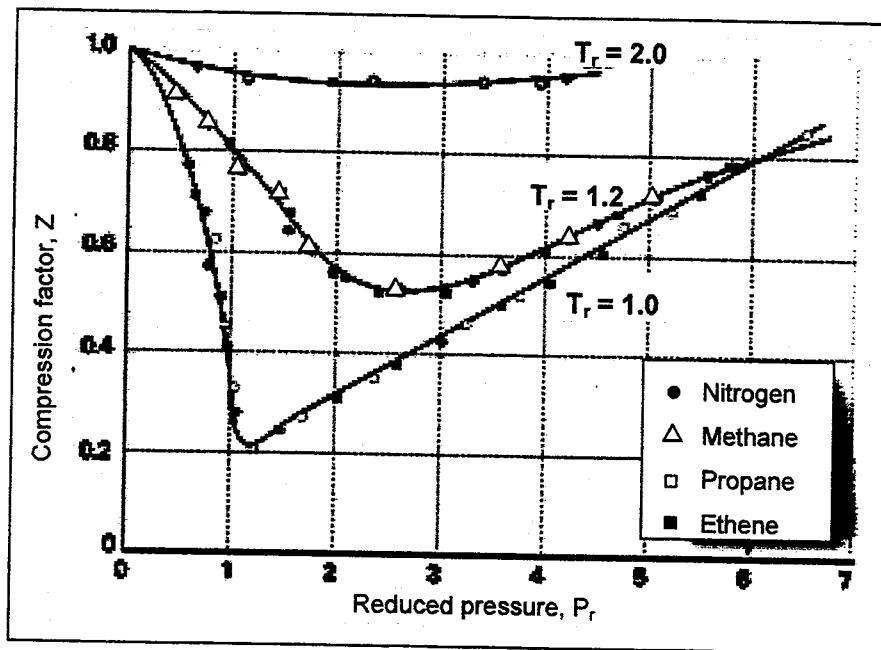


FIGURE 1: Compression factor versus reduced pressure for four gases.

(9 marks)

- (b) Explain how the compression factor of a gas varies with pressure and describe how it reveals information about intermolecular interactions in real gases.

(6 marks)

- (c) Define collision flux.

A solid surface with dimensions  $2.55 \times 3.00$  mm is exposed to He gas at 90 Pa and 500 K. How many collisions do the He atoms make with this surface in 15 s?

(5 marks)

7. (a) (i) With the aid of a diagram, describe clearly how the viscosity of a fluid arises. Then write the expression for the flux of property involved in this phenomenon. What does the negative sign in the equation indicate?
- (ii) Prove that  $\eta = \rho D$  where all the symbols have the usual meaning.

(10 marks)

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**UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA**  
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**General data and fundamental constants**

Quantity	Symbol	Value	Power of ten	Units
Speed of light	$c$	2.99792458	$10^8$	$\text{m s}^{-1}$
Elementary charge	$e$	1.602176	$10^{-19}$	C
Faraday constant	$F=N_Ae$	9.64853	$10^4$	$\text{C mol}^{-1}$
Boltzmann constant	$K$	1.38065	$10^{-23}$	$\text{J K}^{-1}$
Gas constant	$R=N_Ak$	8.31447		$\text{J K}^{-1} \text{mol}^{-1}$
		8.31447	$10^{-2}$	$\text{L bar K}^{-1} \text{mol}^{-1}$
		8.20574	$10^{-2}$	$\text{L atm K}^{-1} \text{mol}^{-1}$
		6.23637	10	$\text{LTorr K}^{-1} \text{mol}^{-1}$
Planck constant	$H$	6.62608	$10^{-34}$	J s
	$\hbar = h/2\pi$	1.05457	$10^{-34}$	J s
Avogadro constant	$N_A$	6.02214	$10^{23}$	$\text{mol}^{-1}$
Standard acceleration of free fall	$G$	9.80665		$\text{m s}^{-2}$

**Conversion factors****Useful relation****Unit relations**

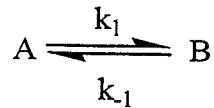
1 eV	$1.60218 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$ $96.485 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$	2.303 RT/F = 0.0591 V at 25 °C	Energy	$1 \text{ J} = 1 \text{ kg m}^2 \text{ s}^{-2}$ = 1 A V s
	$8065.5 \text{ cm}^{-1}$		Force	$1 \text{ N} = 1 \text{ kg m s}^{-2}$
1 cal	4.184 J		Pressure	$1 \text{ Pa} = 1 \text{ N m}^{-2}$ = $1 \text{ kg m}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-2}$ = $1 \text{ J m}^{-3}$
1 atm	101.325 kPa 760 Torr			
$1 \text{ cm}^{-1}$	$1.9864 \times 10^{-23} \text{ J}$		Charge	$1 \text{ C} = 1 \text{ A s}$
$1 \text{ \AA}$	$10^{-10} \text{ m}$		Potential difference	$1 \text{ V} = 1 \text{ J C}^{-1}$ = $1 \text{ kg m}^2 \text{ s}^{-3} \text{ A}^{-1}$
1 L atm	101.325 J			

**Atomic Weights**

Al	26.98	C	12.01	Fe	55.85	P	30.97
Sb	121.76	Cs	132.92	Kr	83.80	K	39.098
Ar	39.95	Cl	35.45	Pb	207.2	Ag	107.87
As	74.92	Cr	51.996	Li	6.941	Na	22.99
Ba	137.33	Co	58.93	Mg	24.31	S	32.066
Be	9.012	Cu	63.55	Mn	54.94	Sn	118.71
Bi	208.98	F	18.998	Hg	200.59	W	183.84
B	10.81	Au	196.97	Ne	20.18	Xe	131.29
Br	79.90	He	4.002	Ni	58.69	Zn	65.39
Cd	112.41	H	1.008	N	14.01		
Ca	40.078	I	126.90	O	15.999		

**BAHAGIAN A**Jawab **SEMUA** soalan.

1. (a) Pertimbangkan tindak balas berbalik



Kedua-dua tindak balas bertertib pertama. Jika kepekatan awal bagi A dan B masing-masing ialah  $[A]_0$  dan sifar dan kepekatan B ialah  $x$  selepas masa  $t$ , kamirkan ungkapan kadar. Ungkapkan  $k_{-1}$  di dalam sebutan pemalar keseimbangan,  $K$ .

(10 markah)

- (b) Penyukatan tekanan jumlah sebagai fungsi masa telah diperoleh untuk pendimeran 1,3-butadiena (
- $C_4H_6$
- ) di bawah keadaan isipadu tetap pada
- $326\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
- .

t/min	0	3.25	12.18	24.55	42.50	68.05
P/Torr	632.0	618.5	584.2	546.8	509.3	474.6

Tentukan tertib tindak balas dan kirakan pemalar kadar.

(10 markah)

2. (a) Nyatakan hukum Hess. Dengan menggunakan hukum Hess, cadangkan suatu kaedah yang dapat dilaksanakan untuk menentukan entalpi pembentukan
- $\Delta_f H^\circ$
- bagi gas CO pada
- $25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
- .

(8 markah)

- (b) Satu sampel sukrosa,
- $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$
- , yang jisimnya
- $0.1328\text{ g}$
- dibakar dengan sempurna di dalam sebuah kalorimeter bom (pada isipadu tetap) pada
- $25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
- dan haba yang dibebaskan adalah
- $2.186\text{ kJ}$
- .

(i) Kirakan  $\Delta U$  dan  $\Delta H$  bagi pembakaran sukrosa.(ii) Kirakan  $\Delta_f H^\circ$  bagi pembentukan sukrosa.

Diberi: Pada  $25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ , entalpi pembentukan bagi  $CO_2(g)$  dan  $H_2O(c)$  masing-masing adalah  $-393.51$  dan  $-285.83\text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ .

(12 markah)

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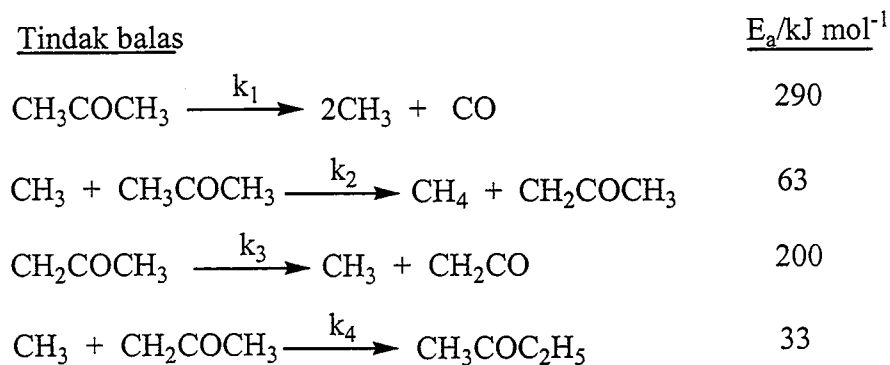
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3. (a) Berapakah jumlah tenaga kinetik bagi 0.50 mol suatu gas monatom sempurna yang terkurung di dalam isipadu  $8.0 \text{ dm}^3$  pada 200 kPa?  
(3 markah)
- (b) Garis pusat perlanggaran bagi Ar ialah  $3.84 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m}$  pada 101.325 kPa. Laju puratanya ialah  $474.6 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ . Kiralah bagi Ar  
(i) ketumpatan bilangan,  
(ii) laluan bebas min,  
(iii) frekuensi perlanggaran, dan  
(iv) ketumpatan perlanggaran.  
(10 markah)
- (c) Tuliskan ungkapan pekali pembauran bagi suatu gas sempurna. Berdasarkan ungkapan ini, jelaskan pernyataan-pernyataan di bawah berkenaan sifat-sifat pembauran gas:  
(i) Molekul gas membaaur lebih perlahan dengan pertambahan tekanan.  
(ii) Molekul-molekul di dalam sampel yang panas membaaur lebih cepat daripada molekul-molekul di dalam sampel yang sejuk (bagi suatu kecerunan kepekatan tertentu).  
(iii) Kadar pembauran adalah lebih besar bagi molekul kecil berbanding molekul besar.  
(7 markah)

**BAHAGIAN B**

Jawab sebarang DUA soalan.

4. Pertimbangkan mekanisme yang berikut yang dicadangkan oleh penguraian termal bagi aseton:



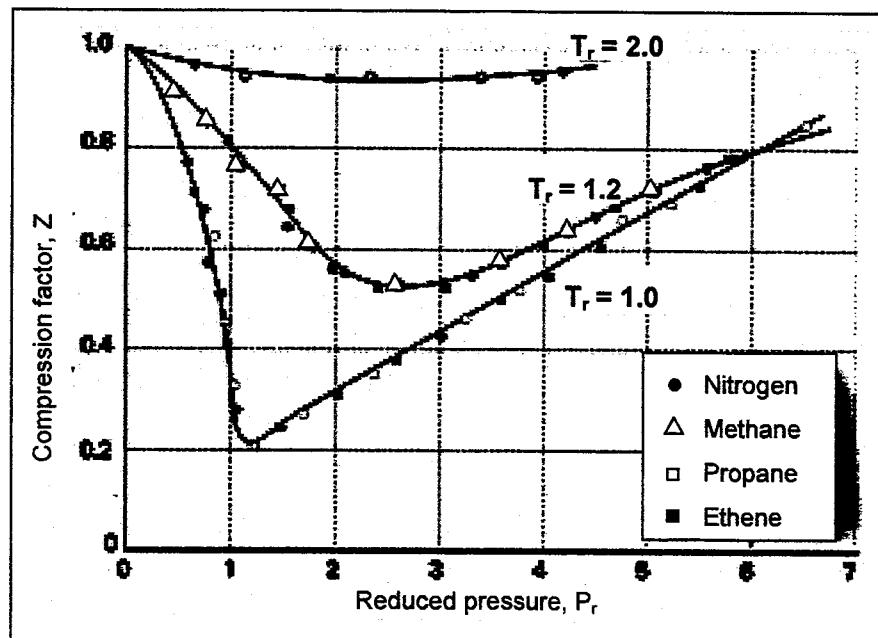
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-11-

- (a) Tunjukkan bahawa kadar pembentukan  $\text{CH}_4$  ialah tertib pertama dengan pemalar kadar keseluruhan,  $k = (k_1 k_2 k_3 / k_4)^{1/2}$ . Anggapkan bahawa  $k_1$  adalah sangat kecil. (10 markah)
- (b) Kirakan tenaga pengaktifan keseluruhan bagi tindak balas ini. (10 markah)
5. Satu mol gas unggul pada 10.0 atm dan 298.0 K dikembangkan terhadap tekanan luar yang tetap pada 2.0 atm sehingga tekanan akhir mencapai 2.0 atm. Pada keadaan akhir, suhu gas telah menurun kepada 253.2 K.
- (a) Binakan satu lintasan yang mengandungi satu pengembangan isothermal berbalik diikuti dengan satu pengembangan adiabatik berbalik untuk menghubungkan keadaan awal dan akhir. Tunjukkan lintasan ini pada rajah P-V. (5 markah)
- (b) Tentukan isipadu gas itu pada akhir pengembangan isothermal (pada awal pengembangan adiabatik berbalik). Andaikan bahawa  $C_V = 3/2 R$ . (5 markah)
- (c) Kirakan  $q$ ,  $w$ ,  $\Delta U$  dan  $\Delta H$  bagi lintasan berbalik tersebut di (a). (10 markah)
6. (a) Nyatakan Prinsip Keadaan Sepadan.  
Metana ( $\text{CH}_4$ ) mempunyai tekanan genting 46.4 bar dan suhu genting 190.6 K. Hitung suhu terturun dan tekanan terturunnya pada  $T = -44.28 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  dan  $P = 69.6 \text{ bar}$ . Kemudian dengan menggunakan **GAMBARAJAH 1** untuk mendapatkan faktor keternampatan, carilah isipadu molar,  $V_m$  bagi gas ini.  
  
Bandingkan nilai  $V_m$  yang diperolehi itu dengan nilai yang dikira daripada persamaan gas sempurna. Berapa peratuskah perbezaannya?

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GAMBARAJAH 1: Faktor keternampatan melawan tekanan terturun bagi empat gas.

(9 markah)

- (b) Terangkan bagaimana faktor keternampatan gas berubah dengan tekanan dan perihalkan bagaimana ia menyerlahkan maklumat mengenai interaksi antaramolekul di dalam gas sah.

(6 markah)

- (c) Takrifkan fluks perlanggaran.

Suatu permukaan pepejal yang berdimensi  $2.55 \times 3.00$  mm didedahkan kepada gas He pada 90 Pa dan 500 K. Berapa banyakkah perlanggaran yang dibuat oleh atom He ini dengan permukaan tersebut dalam masa 15 saat?

(5 markah)

7. (a) (i) Dengan bantuan gambarajah, perihalkan dengan jelas bagaimana kelikatan suatu bendalir terjadi. Kemudian tuliskan ungkapan bagi fluks sifat yang terlibat dalam fenomena ini. Apakah yang ditunjukkan oleh tanda negatif di dalam persamaan itu?
- (ii) Buktikan bahawa  $\eta = \rho D$  di mana kesemua simbol mempunyai makna yang lazim.

(10 marks)

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