
UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

Second Semester Examination
2015/2016 Academic Session

June 2016

EKC 108 – Physical and Analytical Chemistry
[Kimia Fizik dan Kimia Analisis]

Duration : 3 hours
[Masa : 3 jam]

Please ensure that this examination paper contains NINE printed pages and ONE printed page of Appendix before you begin the examination.

[Sila pastikan bahawa kertas peperiksaan ini mengandungi SEMBILAN muka surat yang bercetak dan SATU muka surat Lampiran sebelum anda memulakan peperiksaan ini.]

Instruction: Answer **ALL** questions.

Arahan: Jawab **SEMUA** soalan.]

In the event of any discrepancies, the English version shall be used.

[Sekiranya terdapat sebarang percanggahan pada soalan peperiksaan, versi Bahasa Inggeris hendaklah diguna pakai].

...2/-

Answer ALL questions.

1. [a] [i] List 3 basic parts of any spectrophotometer and what are their functions?
[3 marks]
- [ii] What is a blank in spectrophotometry? What purpose does it serve?
[2 marks]
- [b] [i] The following table lists the molar absorptivities for the complexes of magnesium and barium at selected wavelengths. Determine the optimum wavelengths for analysis of a mixture of magnesium and barium.

Table Q.1.[b].[i]

Wavelength (nm)	ϵ_{Mg}	ϵ_{Ba}
595	11900	7100
600	15500	7200
607	18300	7400
611	19300	6900
614	19300	7000
620	17800	7100
626	16300	8400
635	10900	9900
641	7500	10500
645	5300	10000
650	3500	8600
655	2200	6600
658	1900	6500
665	1500	3900
670	1500	2800
680	1800	1500

[5 marks]

- [ii] The chromium in an aqueous sample was determined by pipetting 10.0 mL of the unknown into each of five 50.0 mL volumetric flasks as shown in Table Q.1.[b].[ii]. Various volumes of a 12.2 ppm *Cr* standard were added to the flasks and the solutions diluted to volume. What is the concentration of *Cr* in the original sample? Use technique of least square method to solve this.

Jawab SEMUA soalan.

1. [a] [i] Senaraikan 3 bahagian asas dalam spektrofotometer dan nyatakan fungsinya? [3 markah]
- [ii] Apakah yang dimaksudkan sebagai sampel 'blank' dalam spektrofotometri? Apakah kegunaannya? [2 markah]
- [b] [i] Jadual berikut menyenaraikan keserapan molar bagi kompleks magnesium dan barium pada panjang gelombang yang terpilih. Tentukan panjang gelombang optimum untuk analisa bagi campuran magnesium dan barium.

Jadual S.1.[b].[i]

Panjang Gelombang (nm)	ϵ_{Mg}	ϵ_{Ba}
595	11900	7100
600	15500	7200
607	18300	7400
611	19300	6900
614	19300	7000
620	17800	7100
626	16300	8400
635	10900	9900
641	7500	10500
645	5300	10000
650	3500	8600
655	2200	6600
658	1900	6500
665	1500	3900
670	1500	2800
680	1800	1500

[5 markah]

- [ii] Kromium dalam sampel akues ditentukan dengan memasukkan 10.0 mL larutan yang belum dikenalpasti ke dalam lima kelalang volumetrik 50.0 mL dengan menggunakan pipet seperti yang ditunjukkan di dalam Jadual S.1.[b].[ii]. Pelbagai isipadu larutan piawai 12.2 ppm Cr telah ditambahkan ke dalam kelalang-kelalang tersebut dan kemudian dilarutkan untuk mencapai isipadu kelalang. Apakah kepekatan Cr dalam sampel yang asal? Gunakan teknik kaedah kuasa dua terkecil untuk menyelesaikannya.

Table Q.1.[b].[ii]

Unknown sample, mL	Standard, mL	Absorbance
10.0	0.0	0.201
10.0	10.0	0.292
10.0	20.0	0.378
10.0	30.0	0.467
10.0	40.0	0.544

[15 marks]

2. [a] How do gas-liquid and gas-solid chromatography differ? [2 marks]
- [b] Describe the principle on which each of the following gas chromatography (GC) detectors are based: [10 marks]
- [i] thermal conductivity
 - [ii] flame ionization
 - [iii] electron capture
 - [iv] thermionic
 - [v] photoionization
- [c] Describe the fundamental difference between adsorption and partition chromatography. [3 marks]
- [d] From distribution studies, species SF and SSF are known to have water/hexane partition coefficients of 7.05 and 8.24 ($K = [C]_{H_2O} / [C]_{hex}$). The two species are to be separated by elution with hexane in a column packed with silica gel containing adsorbed water. The ratio V_S / V_M for the packing is 0.523. [10 marks]
- [i] Calculate the capacity factor for each solute.
 - [ii] Calculate the selectivity factor.
 - [iii] How many plates are needed to provide a resolution of 1.5.
 - [iv] What is the length of the column needed if the plate height of the packing is 2.2×10^{-3} cm?
 - [v] If a flow rate of 7.1 cm/min is employed, how long will it take to elute the two species?

[10 marks]

Jadual S.1.[b].[ii]

Sampel belum dikenalpasti, mL	Piawai, mL	Keserapan
10.0	0.0	0.201
10.0	10.0	0.292
10.0	20.0	0.378
10.0	30.0	0.467
10.0	40.0	0.544

[15 markah]

2. [a] Bagaimanakah kekromatografan gas cecair dan gas pepejal berbeza? [2 markah]
- [b] Terangkan prinsip setiap pengesanan kekromatografan gas (GC) berikut berdasarkan:
- [i] pengalir terma
 - [ii] pengionan bernyala
 - [iii] penangkapan elektron
 - [iv] ion haba
 - [v] fotopengionan
- [10 markah]
- [c] Terangkan perbezaan asas antara kekromatografan penjerapan dan sekatan. [3 markah]
- [d] Daripada kajian agihan, spesis SF dan SSF diketahui mempunyai pekali petakan air/heksana sebanyak 7.05 dan 8.24 ($K = [C]_{H_2O} / [C]_{hex}$). Kedua-dua spesis akan dipisahkan secara elutan dengan heksana ke dalam turus yang dimampatkan dengan gel silika yang mengandungi air terserap. Nisbah V_S / V_M bagi kemampatan ialah 0.523.
- [i] Kirakan faktor muatan bagi setiap bahan larut.
 - [ii] Kirakan faktor kememilihan.
 - [iii] Berapa banyakkah plat yang diperlukan bagi mendapatkan peleraian dengan 1.5.
 - [iv] Berapakah panjang turus yang diperlukan sekiranya tinggi plat bagi penyendat ialah 2.2×10^{-3} sm?
 - [v] Sekiranya kadar aliran sebanyak 7.1 sm/min digunakan, berapa lamakah masa yang diperlukan untuk mengelut kedua-dua spesis tersebut?

[10 markah]

3. Hydrogen gas is placed inside a piston at 350 K and 70 bars. Given,

Van der Waal,

$$\left(P + \frac{a}{V_m^2} \right) (V_m - b) = RT$$

where,

$$a = 0.2476 \text{ L}^2\text{bar.mol}^{-2},$$

$$b = 0.02661 \text{ L}^2\text{bar.mol}^{-2},$$

$$R = 0.083145 \text{ L.bar.mol}^{-1}.\text{K}^{-1} = 1.987 \text{ cal.mol}^{-1}.\text{K}^{-1}$$

Papay,

$$Z = 1 - \frac{P_{\text{pr}}}{T_{\text{pr}}} \left[0.3648758 - 0.04188423 \left(\frac{P_{\text{pr}}}{T_{\text{pr}}} \right) \right]$$

where,

$$P_{\text{pr}} = P/P_{\text{pc}}, T_{\text{pr}} = T/T_{\text{pc}}$$

$$P_{\text{pc}} = \sum y_i P_{\text{ci}}, \text{ and } T_{\text{pc}} = \sum y_i T_{\text{ci}}$$

$$\text{Given, } T_c = 33.2 \text{ K}, P_c = 13.0 \text{ bars}$$

Calculate,

- [a] compressibility factor based on the volume obtained from Van der Waal equation.

[6 marks]

- [b] minimum volume using Papay equation.

[10 marks]

- [c] work, w (kJ/mol), for the hydrogen expansion from the minimum volume calculated in part [b] to the initial condition at 350 K and 70 bars. Show an appropriate diagram.

[4 marks]

- [d] heat, q (kJ/mol), for the hydrogen expansion from the minimum volume. Assuming the gas behaves ideally.

[2 marks]

- [e] entropy change, ΔS , for the hydrogen expansion from the minimum volume. State the reversibility of the process.

[3 marks]

3. Gas hidrogen diletakkan dalam ombok pada 350 K dan 70 bar. Diberikan,

Van der Waal,

$$\left(P + \frac{a}{V_m^2} \right) (V_m - b) = RT$$

di mana,

$$a = 0.2476 \text{ L}^2 \text{ bar} \cdot \text{mol}^{-2},$$

$$b = 0.02661 \text{ L}^2 \text{ bar} \cdot \text{mol}^{-2},$$

$$R = 0.083145 \text{ L} \cdot \text{bar} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \cdot \text{K}^{-1}$$

Papay,

$$Z = 1 - \frac{P_{\text{pr}}}{T_{\text{pr}}} \left[0.3648758 - 0.04188423 \left(\frac{P_{\text{pr}}}{T_{\text{pr}}} \right) \right]$$

di mana,

$$P_{\text{pr}} = P/P_{\text{pc}}, \quad T_{\text{pr}} = T/T_{\text{pc}}$$

$$P_{\text{pc}} = \sum y_i P_{\text{ci}}, \quad \text{dan} \quad T_{\text{pc}} = \sum y_i T_{\text{ci}}$$

Diberikan, $T_c = 33.2 \text{ K}$, $P_c = 13.0 \text{ bar}$

Kirakan,

- [a] faktor kemampatan berdasarkan isipadu yang diperolehi daripada persamaan Van der Wall. [6 markah]
- [b] isipadu minima menggunakan persamaan Papay. [10 markah]
- [c] kerja, w (dalam kJ/mol), bagi pengembangan hidrogen daripada isipadu minima yang dikira dalam bahagian [b] kepada keadaan awal pada 350 K dan 70 bar. Tunjukkan rajah yang bersesuaian. [4 markah]
- [d] haba, q (dalam kJ/mol), bagi pengembangan hidrogen daripada isipadu minima. Andaikan gas tersebut berlaku unggul. [2 markah]
- [e] perubahan entropi, ΔS , bagi pengembangan hidrogen daripada isipadu minima. Nyatakan kebolehbalikan proses ini. [3 markah]

4. Given liquid-vapor equilibrium data for benzene-toluene solution below,

Temp, °C = 120	Benzene	
Press, bar	Liquid	Vapor
1.34	0.000	0.000
1.51	0.136	0.200
1.68	0.262	0.363
2.22	0.587	0.711
2.7	0.850	0.912
2.85	0.927	0.961
2.98	1.000	1.000

$$W_{\text{benzene}} = 100.0 \text{ g}, MW_{\text{benzene}} = 78 \text{ g/mol},$$

$$W_{\text{toluene}} = 100.0 \text{ g}, MW_{\text{toluene}} = 92 \text{ g/mol},$$

$$\Delta_{\text{mix}}G = RT \sum_i n_i \ln x_i$$

- [a] Assuming the mixed solution behaves ideally, calculate $\Delta_{\text{mix}}G$, $\Delta_{\text{mix}}V$, $\Delta_{\text{mix}}H$ and $\Delta_{\text{mix}}S$.
[8 marks]
- [b] Calculate the activity coefficient of benzene and toluene at benzene liquid mole fraction of 0.850.
[8 marks]
- [c] Calculate $\Delta_{\text{mix}}G$ and $\Delta_{\text{mix}}S$ for the mixed solution using the activity coefficient calculated in part [b]. Explain your answer.
[5 marks]
- [d] Which solution shows less tendency to escape to the vapor phase?
[4 marks]

4. Diberikan data keseimbangan cecair-wap bagi cecair benzena-toluena di bawah,

Suhu, °C = 120	Benzena	
	Cecair	Wap
1.34	0.000	0.000
1.51	0.136	0.200
1.68	0.262	0.363
2.22	0.587	0.711
2.7	0.850	0.912
2.85	0.927	0.961
2.98	1.000	1.000

$$W_{\text{benzena}} = 100.0 \text{ g}, MW_{\text{benzena}} = 78 \text{ g/mol},$$

$$W_{\text{toluena}} = 100.0 \text{ g}, MW_{\text{toluena}} = 92 \text{ g/mol},$$

$$\Delta_{\text{mix}}G = RT \sum_i n_i \ln x_i$$

- [a] Andaikan larutan campuran berlaku unggul, kirakan $\Delta_{\text{mix}}G$, $\Delta_{\text{mix}}V$, $\Delta_{\text{mix}}H$ and $\Delta_{\text{mix}}S$ [8 markah]
- [b] Kirakan pekali aktiviti bagi benzena dan toluena pada nisbah mol larutan benzena 0.850. [8 markah]
- [c] Kirakan $\Delta_{\text{mix}}G$ dan $\Delta_{\text{mix}}S$ bagi larutan campuran menggunakan pekali aktiviti yang diperolehi dalam bahagian [b]. Terangkan jawapan anda. [5 markah]
- [d] Larutan manakah menunjukkan kurang kecenderungan untuk ke arah fasa wap? [4 markah]

Appendix

slope of regression line

$$m = \frac{\sum(x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sum(x_i - \bar{x})^2}$$

$$b = \bar{y} - m\bar{x}$$

Easier Form of Least Squares
Equations

$$m = \frac{\sum x_i y_i - [(\sum x_i \sum y_i)/n]}{\sum x_i^2 - [(\sum x_i)^2/n]}$$

- n is the number of data points