

**SULIT**

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Second Semester Examination  
Academic Session 2020/2021

July 2021

**EBB 160/3 – Kimia Fizikal Bahan Kejuruteraan**  
**[Physical Chemistry of Engineering Materials]**

Duration : 3 hours  
[Masa : 3 jam]

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Please ensure that this examination paper contains TWELVE (12) printed pages before you begin the examination.

*[Sila pastikan bahawa kertas peperiksaan ini mengandungi DUA BELAS (12) muka surat yang bercetak sebelum anda memulakan peperiksaan ini.]*

**Instructions :** Answer **FIVE (5)** questions. **Part A is COMPULSORY.** Answer **TWO (2)** questions from PART B. All questions carry the same marks.

**Arahan :** Jawab **LIMA (5)** soalan. **Bahagian A WAJIB dijawab.** Jawab **DUA (2)** soalan dari BAHAGIAN B. Semua soalan membawa jumlah markah yang sama.]

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

*[Sekiranya terdapat sebarang percanggahan pada soalan peperiksaan, versi Bahasa Inggeris hendaklah digunakan].*

**PART A / BAHAGIAN A**

- (1). (a) Using an appropriate diagram, briefly explain the difference between the work done by a system during a multi-stage irreversible and reversible expansion.

*Menggunakan diagram yang bersesuaian, terangkan secara ringkas perbezaan antara kerja yang dilakukan oleh sistem semasa pengembangan berbilang bagi peringkat berbalik dan tidak berbalik*

(6 marks/markah)

- (b) A system moves from state A to state B as shown in Figure 1. When the system takes path 1, 500 J of heat flow into the system and 200 J of work done by the system.

*Suatu sistem bergerak dari keadaan A ke keadaan B seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam Rajah 1. Apabila sistem mengambil jalan 1, 500 J haba mengalir ke dalam sistem dan 200 J kerja dilakukan oleh sistem.*

- (i) Calculate the change of the internal energy.

*Kirakan perubahan tenaga dalaman.*

(2 marks/markah)

- (ii) If the system takes path 2, 100 J of work is done by the system. How much heat flows into the system.

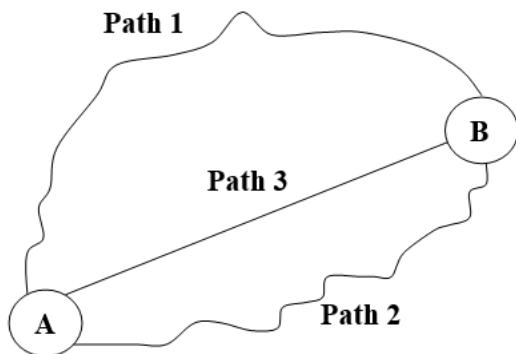
*Jika sistem tersebut mengambil jalan 2, 100 J kerja dilakukan oleh sistem. Berapa banyak haba mengalir ke dalam sistem.*

(2 marks/markah)

- (iii) Now the system returns from state B to state A via path 3. 100 J of work is done on the system. Calculate the heat flow.

*Sekarang sistem tersebut kembali dari keadaan B kepada keadaan A melalui jalan 3. 100 J kerja dilakukan ke atas sistem. Kirakan aliran haba.*

(2 marks/markah)



**Figure 1 / Rajah 1**

- (c) Calculate the standard heat of formation of PbO from Pb and O<sub>2</sub> at 227°C from the following data:

*Kira haba piawai bagi pembentukan PbO dari Pb dan O<sub>2</sub> pada 227°C daripada data berikut:*

$$\Delta H_{298}^{\circ} (\text{PbO}) = -219.24 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

$$C_p (\text{PbO}) = 44.35 + 16.74 \times 10^{-3} T \text{ J/K/mol}$$

$$C_p (\text{Pb}) = 23.56 + 9.75 \times 10^{-3} T \text{ J/K/mol}$$

$$C_p (\text{O}_2) = 29.96 + 4.184 \times 10^{-3} T - 1.67 \times 10^5 T^{-2} \text{ J/K/mol}$$

(8 marks / markah)

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- (2). (a). Define the molar conductivity ( $\lambda$ ) of an electrolyte and specify the units.

*Takrifkan kekonduksian molar ( $\lambda$ ) suatu elektrolit dan nyatakan unitnya.*

(2 marks/markah)

- (b). The limiting molar conductivities of NaI,  $\text{NaCH}_3\text{CO}_2$  and  $\text{Mg}(\text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2)_2$  are  $12.69 \text{ mS m}^2 \text{ mol}^{-1}$ ,  $9.10 \text{ mS m}^2 \text{ mol}^{-1}$ ,  $18.78 \text{ mS m}^2 \text{ mol}^{-1}$ , respectively at  $25^\circ\text{C}$ . Estimate the limiting molar conductivity of  $\text{MgI}_2$  at this temperature.

*Kekonduksian molar terhad bagi NaI,  $\text{NaCH}_3\text{CO}_2$  dan  $\text{Mg}(\text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2)_2$  adalah  $12.69 \text{ mS m}^2 \text{ mol}^{-1}$ ,  $9.10 \text{ mS m}^2 \text{ mol}^{-1}$ ,  $18.78 \text{ mS m}^2 \text{ mol}^{-1}$ , masing-masing pada suhu  $25^\circ\text{C}$ . Angarkan kekonduksian molar had  $\text{MgI}_2$  pada suhu ini.*

(6 marks/markah)

- (c). The values of  $\Delta/S \text{ cm}^2 \text{ mol}^{-1}$  at  $18^\circ\text{C}$  are 124.25, 118, and 106.6 for  $\text{NH}_4 \text{NO}_3$ ; 234, 228, and 213 for KOH; and 123.7, 118.2 and 104.8 for  $\text{KNO}_3$  at 0.001 M, 0.01M and 0.1M, respectively.

*Nilai  $\Delta / S \text{ cm}^2 \text{ mol}^{-1}$  pada suhu  $18^\circ\text{C}$  ialah 124.25, 118, dan 106.6 untuk  $\text{NH}_4 \text{NO}_3$ ; 234, 228, dan 213 untuk KOH; dan 123.7, 118.2 dan 104.8 untuk  $\text{KNO}_3$  masing-masing pada 0.001 M, 0.01M dan 0.1M.*

- (i). Determine  $\Delta_o$  for these substances

*Cari  $\Delta_o$  untuk bahan-bahan ini*

(4 marks/markah)

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- (ii). Calculate  $\Delta_o$  for  $\text{NH}_3$  (aq). (Note that  $\text{NH}_3$  can be written as  $\text{NH}_4\text{OH}$  for these calculations)

*Hitung  $\Delta_o$  untuk  $\text{NH}_3$  (aq). (Perhatikan bahawa  $\text{NH}_3$  boleh ditulis sebagai  $\text{NH}_4\text{OH}$  untuk pengiraan ini)*

(4 marks/markah)

- (iii). Given  $\Delta / (\text{S cm}^2 \text{ mol}^{-1}) = 28.0, 9.6$  and  $3.3$  at  $0.001\text{M}$ ,  $0.01\text{M}$  and  $0.1\text{M}$ , respectively for  $\text{NH}_3$  (aq), Calculate  $\alpha$  for these concentrations and give comment.

*Diberi  $\Delta / (\text{S cm}^2 \text{ mol}^{-1}) = 28.0, 9.6$  dan  $3.3$  pada  $0.001\text{M}$ ,  $0.01\text{M}$  dan  $0.1\text{M}$ , masing-masing untuk  $\text{NH}_3$  (aq), Hitung  $\alpha$  untuk kepekatan tersebut dan berikan komen.*

(4 marks/markah)

- (3). (a). Define Reaction Kinetics.

*Takrifkan Kinetik Tindakbalas*

(4 marks/markah)

- (b). In a second order reaction the half-life was found to be 30 minutes when the concentration was  $0.1 \text{ M}$ . Estimate the rate constant.

*Dalam sesuatu tindakbalas tertib kedua, hayat separa didapati sebagai 30 minit semasa kepekatannya berada pada  $0.1\text{M}$ . Anggarkan pemalar kadar.*

(8 marks/markah)

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- (c). The gas-phase reaction  $2\text{N}_2\text{O}_5 \rightarrow 4 \text{NO}_2 + \text{O}_2$  , kinetics was found as:

$$k = 2.05 \times 10^{13} \exp(-24.65 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}/\text{RT}) \text{ s}^{-1}$$

*Sesuatu tindakbalas fasa gas  $2\text{N}_2\text{O}_5 \rightarrow 4 \text{NO}_2 + \text{O}_2$  , kinetiknya didapati sebagai:*

- (i). Find the values of A, Frequency factor constant and  $E_a$  , Activation energy.

*Cari nilai A, Pemalar faktor kekerapan dan  $E_a$  , Tenaga Pengaktifan.*

- (ii). Calculate k for 0°C, if R is given as 1.987 cal/mol-K

*Hitungkan k bagi 0°C, jika R diberi sebagai 1.987 cal/mol-K*

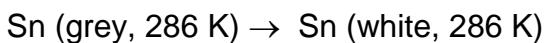
**(8 marks/markah)**

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**PART B / BAHAGIAN B**

- (4). (a) Briefly explain the importance of Clausius-Clapeyron equation.  
*Terangkan secara ringkas kepentingan persamaan Clausius-Clapeyron.*  
(4 marks/markah)
- (b) Tin (Sn) transforms from grey to white tin at 286 K. The heat of transformation ( $\Delta H_t$ ) has been measured as 2.1 kJ/mol.

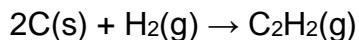
*Timah (Sn) bertukar dari kelabu ke timah putih pada 286 K. Haba transformasi ( $\Delta H_t$ ) telah diukur iaitu 2.1 kJ/mol.*



- (i). Calculate the entropy change of the system (Tin).  
*Kirakan perubahan entropi dalam sistem tersebut (Timah).*  
(3 marks/markah)
- (ii). Calculate the entropy change of the surroundings.  
*Kirakan perubahan entropi persekitaran.*  
(3 marks/markah)
- (iii). Calculate the total entropy change of the universe (system + surroundings).  
*Kirakan perubahan entropi keseluruhan semesta (sistem + persekitaran)*  
(4 marks/markah)

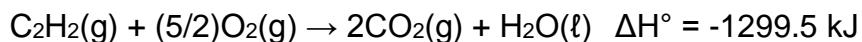
- (c). Calculate the enthalpy for this reaction:

*Kirakan entalpi untuk tindakbalas berikut:*



Given the following thermochemical equations:

*Diberikan persamaan termokimia seperti berikut:*



(6 marks/markah)

- (5). (a). Briefly explain the types of thermodynamic systems. Give ONE example for each type of the system.

*Terangkan secara ringkas jenis-jenis sistem termodinamik. Berikan SATU contoh bagi setiap jenis sistem.*

(6 marks/markah)

- (b). Chromium and carbon in stainless steel form chromium carbide at 600°C. Show by thermodynamic calculation which of the metals among Si, Ti, and V should be alloyed to stainless steel so as to prevent the formation of chromium carbide.

*Kromium dan karbon hadir dalam keluli tahan karat membentuk kromium karbida pada 600°C. Tunjukkan melalui pengiraan termodinamik yang mana satukah antara logam-logam Si, Ti dan V yang perlu dialoikan kepada keluli tahan karat bagi menghalang pembentukan kromium karbida.*

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Given / Diberi:



$$\Delta G^\circ = -87,027 - 16.74T \text{ J}$$



$$\Delta G^\circ = -53,430 - 6.95 T \text{ J}$$



$$\Delta G^\circ = -83,680 - 6.69 T \text{ J}$$



$$\Delta G^\circ = -188,280 + 11.71 T \text{ J}$$

(4 marks/markah)

- (c). One mole of supercooled liquid copper crystallizes to solid copper spontaneously at a constant temperature of 1000 K. Calculate the heat released during this process. The following thermodynamics informations are given about copper:

*Satu mol cecair super-dingin kuprum menghablur kepada pepejal kuprum secara spontan pada suhu tetap 1000 K. Kirakan haba yang dibebaskan semasa proses tersebut. Maklumat termodinamik mengenai kuprum adalah seperti berikut:*

The melting point of copper (at 1 atm) / *Takat lebur kuprum (pada 1 atm)* = 1356 K

The latent heat of fusion at 1356 K / *Haba pendam pelakuran pada 1356 K* = 13 kJ/mol

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The heat capacity of solid copper at 1 atm / *Kapasiti haba kuprum pepejal pada 1 atm* =  $22.6 - 6.3 \times 10^{-3} T \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$

The heat capacity of the super-cooled copper melt / *Kapasiti haba cecair super-dingin kuprum* =  $31.4 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$

(10 marks/markah)

- (6). (a). Solvation for salt in water needs energy to separate the ions in salt lattice. With the aid of diagram explain why the polarity of water is useful for solvation process of NaCl salt. Based on this concept, explain why the hydration shell of sodium larger than potassium

*Pelarutan garam di dalam air memerlukan tenaga untuk memisahkan ion dari kekisi garam. Dengan bantuan gambarajah yang sesuai, terangkan mengapa kekutuhan air adalah penting dalam proses pelarutan garam NaCl. Berdasarkan konsep ini, jelaskan mengapa cengkerang penghidratan natrium lebih besar daripada kalium*

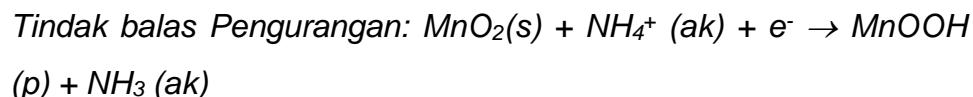
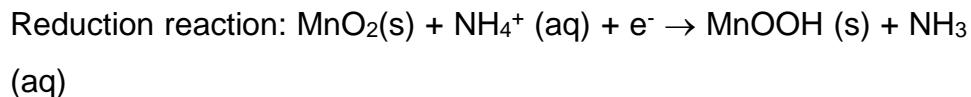
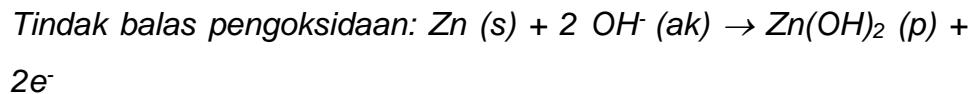
(8 marks/markah)

- (b). A dry cell involves reaction at one electrode in which Zn (s) is oxidized to Zn(OH)<sub>2</sub>, whereas at another electrode MnO<sub>2</sub> reduced to MnOOH(s) in the presence of NH<sub>4</sub>Cl generating NH<sub>3</sub> (aq). The reaction equation is given as follow:

*Suatu sel kering melibatkan tindak balas pada satu elektrod dimana Zn dioksidakan ke Zn (OH)<sub>2</sub>, manakala di elektrod lain MnO<sub>2</sub> diturunkan kepada MnOOH (s) dengan kehadiran NH<sub>4</sub>Cl lalu menghasilkan NH<sub>3</sub> (aq). Persamaan tindakbalas di beri seperti berikut:*

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Calculate the minimum mass of reactants (Zn, MnO<sub>2</sub>, NH<sub>4</sub>Cl, OH<sup>-</sup>) for the dry cell if it is to generate 0.01A for 10h for the following reactions? Given atomic weight of Zn, Mn, O, N, H, and Cl are 65.37, 54.94, 16, 14.01, 1.01, and 35.45 unit respectively

Kirakan jisim minimum reaktan (Zn, MnO<sub>2</sub>, NH<sub>4</sub>Cl, OH<sup>-</sup>) untuk sel kering jika ia menjana 0.01A selama 10 h untuk tindak balas tersebut? Diberi berat atom Zn, Mn, O, N, H, dan Cl adalah 65.37, 54.94, 16, 14.01, 1.01 dan 35.45, unit masing-masing

(12 marks/markah)

- (7). (a). For the reaction :  $2\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 (\text{aq}) \rightarrow 2\text{H}_2\text{O} (\text{l}) + \text{O}_2 (\text{g})$ , the initial concentration of the reactant is 0.5 M and its concentration after 5 minutes is 0.3 M. Calculate the rate of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> decomposition.

Untuk tindakbalas  $2\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 (\text{aq}) \rightarrow 2\text{H}_2\text{O} (\text{l}) + \text{O}_2 (\text{g})$ , kepekatan awal untuk bahan tindakbalas didapati 0.5M dan menjadi 0.3M selepas 5 minit. Kirakan kadar penyahkomposisi H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>.

(4 marks/markah)

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- (b). The rate constant for the decomposition of  $N_2O_5$  at  $45^\circ C$  is  $5.0 \times 10^{-4} s^{-1}$ . If activation energy of this reaction is  $102 \text{ kJmol}^{-1}$  at  $45^\circ C$ , calculate the collision frequency of the reaction at  $45^\circ C$ .

*Pemalar kadar untuk penyahkomposisi  $N_2O_5$  pada  $45^\circ C$  adalah  $5.0 \times 10^{-4} s^{-1}$ . Jika tenaga pengaktifan tindakbalas adalah  $102 \text{ kJmol}^{-1}$  pada  $45^\circ C$ , kirakan kekerapan pelanggaran tindakbalas pada  $45^\circ C$ .*

(8 marks/markah)

- (c). 75% of the first-order reaction was completed in 32 minutes. Estimate the time taken for 50% of the reaction to be completed ?

*75% daripada tindakbalas tertib pertama dilengkapkan dalam 32 minit. Anggarkan masa yang diambil untuk melengkapkan 50% tindakbalas yang sama.*

(8 marks/markah)

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