

SULIT



Second Semester Examination
2024/2025 Academic Session

July/August 2025

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

Duration : 3 hours
[Masa : 3 jam]

Please ensure that this examination paper contains ELEVEN (11) printed pages before you begin the examination.

[Sila pastikan bahawa kertas peperiksaan ini mengandungi SEBELAS (11) 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 digunapakai].

Should any candidate be caught cheating or in possession of materials not authorised to be brought into the Examination Hall during the examination, appropriate disciplinary action will be taken against the candidate concerned. In the event a candidate is found guilty of cheating, he/she can be expelled from the University.

[Sekiranya seseorang calon didapati meniru/menipu ataupun mempunyai bahan-bahan yang tidak dibenarkan dibawa ke dalam Dewan Peperiksaan semasa peperiksaan diadakan, tindakan disiplin yang sewajarnya akan dikenakan terhadap calon berkenaan. Jika seseorang calon didapati bersalah meniru/menipu beliau boleh disingkir dari Universiti.]

PART A / BAHAGIAN A

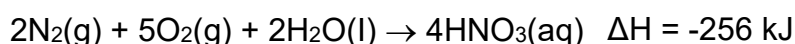
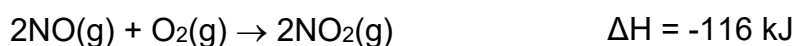
- (1). (a). Using an appropriate diagram, briefly explain the difference between the work done by a system during a multi-stage irreversible and reversible expansion.

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

(4 marks/markah)

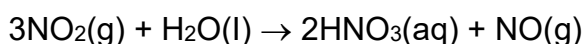
- (b). Given the following information:

Diberikan maklumat seperti berikut:



Calculate the enthalpy change for the reaction below:

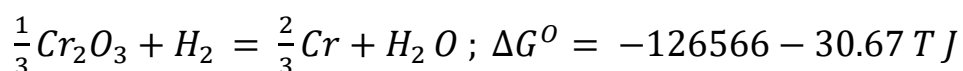
Kira perubahan entalpi bagi tindak balas di bawah:



(6 marks/markah)

- (c). Determine which metal has the greater probability of oxidation in steam at 1100 K and 1 atm pressure based on the following data:

Tentukan logam manakah yang mempunyai kebarangkalian yang lebih besar untuk berlaku pengoksidaan dalam wap pada 1100 K dan tekanan 1 atm berdasarkan data seperti berikut:



(6 marks/markah)

...3/-

- (d). Clearly explain this statement using your own words. Support your answer by providing an appropriate example.

Terangkan dengan jelas pernyataan ini menggunakan perkataan anda sendiri. Sokong jawapan anda dengan menyediakan contoh yang sesuai.

“The enthalpy of an element, by convention is taken to be zero at the reference temperature (usually 298 K), providing the element is in its normal physical state under the conditions considered”.

“Entalpi bagi suatu unsur, mengikut kebiasaannya diambil sebagai sifar pada suhu rujukan (biasanya 298 K), dengan syarat unsur itu berada dalam keadaan fizikal yang biasa di bawah syarat yang dipertimbangkan”.

(4 marks/markah)

- (2). (a). Sketch a graph to show the change of hydrogen in the kinetics curves for the reaction of oxygen with hydrogen to form water: $\text{O}_2(\text{g}) + 2\text{H}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow 2\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{g})$.

Lakarkan graf untuk menunjukkan perubahan hidrogen dalam lengkungan kinetik bagi sesuatu tindakbalas oksigen bersama hidrogen untuk membentuk air: $\text{O}_2(\text{g}) + 2\text{H}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow 2\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{g})$.

(2 marks/markah)

- (b). A scientist conducts an experiment to determine the rate of the following reaction: $\text{N}_2(\text{g}) + \text{O}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow 2\text{NO}(\text{g})$. If the initial concentration of N_2 was 0.500 mol/L and the concentration of N_2 was 0.450 mol/L after 0.100 s, what is the rate of the reaction?

Seorang saintis menjalankan satu eksperimen untuk menentukan kadar tindakbalas berikut: $N_2(g) + O_2(g) \rightarrow 2NO(g)$. Jika kepekatan asal N_2 adalah 0.500 mol/L dan kepekataannya selepas 0.100 s adalah 0.45 mol/L , apakah kadar tindakbalasnya.

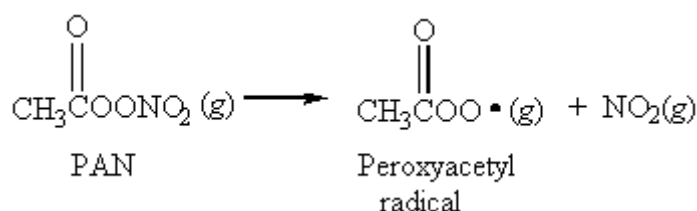
(2 marks/markah)

- (c). In the reaction $H_2O_2(aq) \rightarrow H_2O(l) + \frac{1}{2} O_2(g)$, the initial concentration of H_2O_2 is 0.2546 mol/L , and the initial rate of reaction is $9.32 \times 10^{-4} \text{ M s}^{-1}$. Calculate the concentration of $[H_2O_2]$ at $t = 35 \text{ s}$.

Dalam tindakbalas $H_2O_2(aq) \rightarrow H_2O(l) + \frac{1}{2} O_2(g)$, kepekatan asal of H_2O_2 adalah 0.2546 mol/L , dan kadar tindakbalas awalnya adalah $9.32 \times 10^{-4} \text{ M s}^{-1}$. Kirakan kepekatan $[H_2O_2]$ at $t = 35 \text{ s}$.

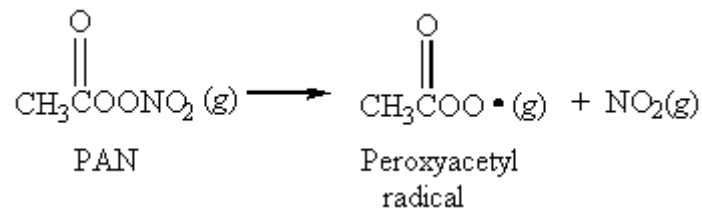
(6 marks/markah)

- (d). The smog constituent peroxyacetyl nitrate (PAN) dissociates into peroxyacetyl radicals and $NO_2(g)$ in a **first order** reaction with a half-life of 32 minutes.



If the initial concentration of PAN in an air sample is $2.7 \times 10^{15} \text{ molecules/L}$, determine the concentration 2.24 hour, later.

Komposisi smog peroksiasetil nitrat (PAN) mengurai kepada radikal peroksiasetil and $NO_2(g)$ dalam sesuatu tindakbalas tertib pertama dengan separa hayat 32 minit.

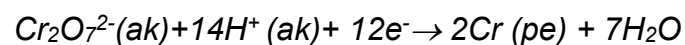
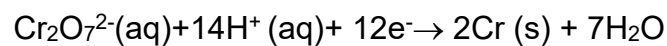


Jika kepekatan awal PAN dalam sesuatu sampel udara adalah 2.7×10^{15} mol/L, hitungkan kepekataannya selepas 2.24 jam kemudian.

(10 marks/markah)

- (3). (a). Chromium metal can be electroplated from a water solution of potassium dichromate and the reduction half reaction is

Logam Kromium boleh disadurkan daripada larutan air kalium dikromat dan tindakbalas penurunan separa adalah



- (i) Calculate how many grams of chromium will be plated by 1.00×10^4 C. Given atomic weight of Cr is 52.

Kira berapa gram kromium yang akan tersadur pada 1.00×10^4 C. Diberi berat atom Cr ialah 52.

(3 marks/markah)

- (ii). Estimate how long will it take to plate one gram of chromium using a current of 6.00 A

Anggarkan berapa lama diperlukan untuk membakar satu gram kromium menggunakan arus 6.00 A

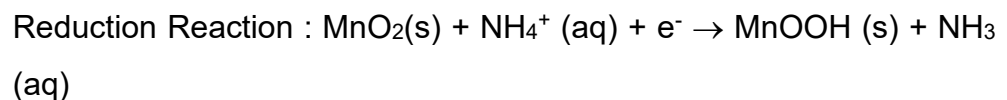
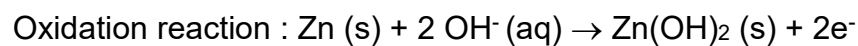
(3 marks/markah)

- (iii). If the applied voltage is 4.5V, calculate how many kilowatt hours of electric energy are required to plate 1.00 g of Cr. ($1\text{kWh}=3.60\times 10^6\text{J}$)

Jika voltan yang digunakan ialah 4.5V, kira berapa kilowatt jam tenaga elektrik diperlukan untuk menyadur 1.00 g Cr. ($1\text{kWh} = 3.60\times 10^6\text{J}$)

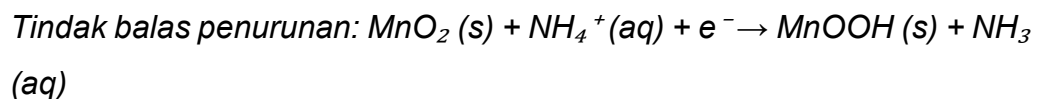
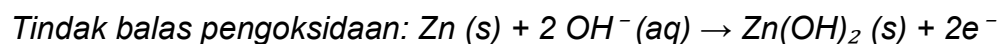
(4 marks/markah)

- (b). A dry cell involves reaction at one electrode in which Zn (s) is oxidized to $\text{Zn}(\text{OH})_2$, at another electrode MnO_2 reduced to $\text{MnOOH}(\text{s})$ in the presence of NH_4Cl generating NH_3 (aq).



Calculate the minimum mass of reactants (Zn, MnO_2 , NH_4Cl , OH^-) for the dry cell if it is to generate 0.01A for 10 hours 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 respectively.

Sel kering melibatkan tindakbalas pada satu elektrod di mana Zn (s) dioksidakan kepada $\text{Zn}(\text{OH})_2$, manakala pada elektrod yang lain MnO_2 diturunkan kepada $\text{MnOOH}(\text{s})$ dengan kehadiran NH_4Cl yang menghasilkan $\text{NH}_3(\text{aq})$.



Kira jisim minimum reaktan (Zn, MnO_2 , NH_4Cl , OH^-) untuk sel kering ini jika ia menjana 0.01A selama 10 jam bagi tindak balas berikut. Diberi berat atom bagi Zn, Mn, O, N, H, dan Cl masing-masing ialah 65.37, 54.94, 16, 14.01, 1.01, dan 35.45.

(10 marks/markah)

PART B / BAHAGIAN B

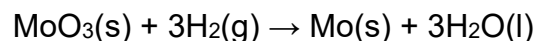
- (4). (a). Explain the concept of Hess's Law and discuss its significance in thermodynamics.

Terangkan konsep Hukum Hess dan bincangkan kepentingannya dalam termodinamik.

(4 marks/markah)

- (b). Calculate the standard free energy change of the reaction at 727 °C and 1 atm pressure:

Kirakan perubahan tenaga bebas piawai bagi tindakbalas berikut pada 727 °C dan tekanan 1 atm:



Given / Diberi:

$$\Delta G^\circ_{727} (\text{MoO}_3) = -502,080 \text{ J/mol}$$

$$\Delta G^\circ_{727} (\text{H}_2\text{O}) = -190,372 \text{ J/mol}$$

Explain the possibility of reducing MoO_3 by H_2 at 727 °C and 1 atm pressure.

Terangkan kemungkinan untuk menurunkan MoO_3 oleh H_2 pada 727 °C dan tekanan 1 atm.

(10 marks/markah)

- (c). Iron (Fe) undergoes a phase transformation from α -iron (body-centered cubic, BCC) to γ -iron (face-centered cubic, FCC) at 1390 K. The enthalpy change (ΔH_t) for this transformation has been measured as +13.8 kJ/mol.

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Besi (Fe) bertukar daripada besi fasa α (struktur kubik berpusat jasad BCC) kepada besi fasa γ (struktur kubik berpusat, muka FCC) pada suhu 1390 K. Haba transformasi (ΔH_t) bagi proses ini telah diukur iaitu +13.8 kJ/mol.

- (i). Calculate the entropy change of the system (iron).

Kirakan perubahan entropi dalam sistem tersebut (besi).

(2 marks/markah)

- (ii). Calculate the entropy change of the surroundings.

Kirakan perubahan entropi persekitaran.

(2 marks/markah)

- (iii). Calculate the total entropy change of the universe (system + surroundings).

Kirakan jumlah perubahan entropi semesta (sistem + persekitaran).

(2 marks/markah)

- (5). (a). List down the linear equations of INTEGRATED RATE LAWS for zero, first and second order reactions.

Senaraikan persamaan linear HUKUM KADAR BERSEPADU untuk tindakbalas tertib sifar, pertama dan kedua.

(3 marks/markah)

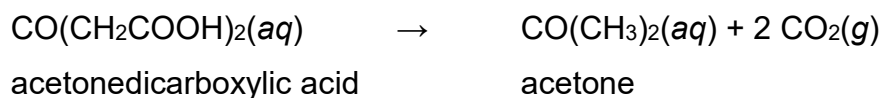
- (b). The rate constant for decomposition of N_2O_5 at 45°C is $5.0 \times 10^{-4} \text{ s}^{-1}$. If activation energy of this reaction is 102 kJmol⁻¹ at 45°C, calculate the collision frequency of the reaction at 45°C.

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Pemalar kadar untuk penguraian N_2O_5 pada $45^\circ C$ adalah $5.0 \times 10^{-4} s^{-1}$. Sekiranya tenaga pengaktifan untuk tindakbalas ini adalah $102 kJmol^{-1}$ at $45^\circ C$, kirakan kekerapan pelanggaran tindakbalas pada $45^\circ C$.

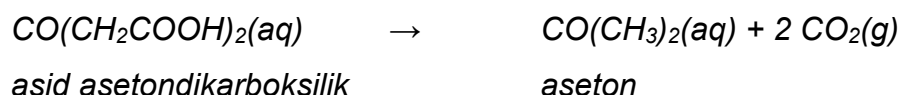
(7 marks/markah)

- (c). Rate constants for the first-order decomposition of acetonedicarboxylic acid



are $k = 4.75 \times 10^{-4} s^{-1}$ at 293 K and $k = 1.63 \times 10^{-3}$ at 303 K. Calculate the activation energy, E_a , for this reaction.

Pemalar kadar untuk penguraian asid asetondikarboksilik tertib pertama



adalah $k = 4.75 \times 10^{-4} s^{-1}$ pada 293 K dan $k = 1.63 \times 10^{-3}$ pada 303 K.

Kirakan tenaga pengaktifan, E_a , untuk tindakbalas ini.

(10 marks/markah)

- (6). (a). Derive an equation that explains the relationship between the electromotive force (emf) of an electrochemical cell and the spontaneity of the chemical reaction. Explain when the reaction will be spontaneous, in equilibrium and nonspontaneous.

Terbitkan persamaan yang menerangkan hubungan antara daya elektromotif (emf) sel elektrokimia dan tindakbalas spontan kimia. Jelaskan bila tindakbalas akan menjadi spontan, dalam keseimbangan dan tidak spontan.

(5 marks/markah)

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- (b). For the cell $\text{Ag} \mid \text{AgBr(s)} \mid \text{Br}^-(a=0.34), \text{Fe}^{3+}(a=0.1), \text{Fe}^{2+}(a=0.02) \mid \text{Pt}$ given that the standard half-cell reduction potentials are 0.0713 V for $\text{AgBr} \mid \text{Ag}$ and 0.771 V for $\text{Fe}^{3+} \mid \text{Fe}^{2+}$

Bagi sel $\text{Ag} / \text{AgBr(pe)} / \text{Br}^-(a=0.34), \text{Fe}^{3+}(a=0.1), \text{Fe}^{2+}(a=0.02) / \text{Pt}$, diberikan bahawa keupayaan penurunan separa sel piawai ialah 0.713 V bagi AgBr / Ag dan 0.771 V bagi $\text{Fe}^{3+} / \text{Fe}^{2+}$.

- (i). Provide the equations and half-cell potentials for the aforementioned reaction.

Berikan persamaan dan keupayaan separa sel bagi tindakbalas tersebut

(3 marks/markah)

- (ii). Calculate E° and E for the cell for this reaction.

Kirakan E° and E bagi sel untuk tindakbalas ini.

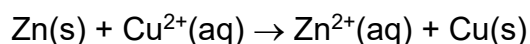
(5 marks/markah)

- (iii). Determine is this reaction spontaneous under standard conditions or is an outside source of energy required for it to proceed.

Tentukan sama ada tindakbalas ini adalah spontan di bawah keadaan standard, atau sumber tenaga luar perlu untuk diteruskan?

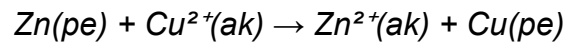
(2 marks/markah)

- (c). The chemical reaction for Daniell cell is



Given $\Delta G^\circ_{298}/(\text{kJ mol}^{-1}) = 0$ for Zn(s) and Cu(s) , -147.06 for $\text{Zn}^{2+}(\text{aq})$, and 65.49 for $\text{Cu}^{2+}(\text{aq})$, calculate the cell potential and discuss the possibility of the spontaneous reaction happen under standard conditions.

Tindak balas kimia bagi sel Daniell ialah



Diberikan bahawa $\Delta G^{\circ}_{298}/(\text{kJ mole}^{-1}) = 0$ bagi Zn(pe) dan Cu(pe), -147.06 bagi $\text{Zn}^{2+}(\text{ak})$, dan 65.49 bagi $\text{Cu}^{2+}(\text{ak})$, hitungkan keupayaan sel dan bincangkan kemungkinan tindak balas spontan berlaku di bawah keadaan piawai.

(5 marks/markah)

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