

Home assignment - 2020

Class - TDC Second Semester (generic)

Subject :- Chemistry

H.A-1

1. State the postulates of kinetic theory of gas.

From these postulates of kinetic theory derive the kinetic gas equation  $PV = \frac{1}{3} m N \bar{c}^2$

Where  $P$  = Pressure of the gas

$V$  = Volume of the gas

$m$  = mass of single molecule of gas

$N$  = Total number of gas molecules present in the container

$\bar{c}$  = Root mean square speed of the molecules.

(ଏକମଣତରଣୀୟ ଅଣୁଗଣଙ୍କ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସଂଖ୍ୟା  $N$  । (ଏକମଣତରଣୀୟ ଅଣୁଗଣଙ୍କ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ବସ୍ତୁତ୍ୱ  $mN$  । (ଏକମଣତରଣୀୟ ଅଣୁଗଣଙ୍କ ମାଧ୍ୟମକ ବସ୍ତୁତ୍ୱ  $m$  । (ଏକମଣତରଣୀୟ ଅଣୁଗଣଙ୍କ ମାଧ୍ୟମକ ବସ୍ତୁତ୍ୱ  $m$  । (ଏକମଣତରଣୀୟ ଅଣୁଗଣଙ୍କ ମାଧ୍ୟମକ ବସ୍ତୁତ୍ୱ  $m$  ।  $PV = \frac{1}{3} m N \bar{c}^2$

ପ୍ରତ୍ୟ  $P$  = (ଏକମଣତରଣୀୟ ଅଣୁଗଣଙ୍କ)

$V$  = (ଏକମଣତରଣୀୟ ଅଣୁଗଣଙ୍କ)

$m$  = (ଏକମଣତରଣୀୟ ଅଣୁଗଣଙ୍କ)

$N$  = (ଏକମଣତରଣୀୟ ଅଣୁଗଣଙ୍କ)

$\bar{c}$  = (ଏକମଣତରଣୀୟ ଅଣୁଗଣଙ୍କ)

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Home assignment - 2020  
Class :- TDC Second semester (Major)  
Subject :- Chemistry

HA-1

1. Define following thermodynamic terms  
(a) System (b) Surrounding (c) open system (d) closed system  
(e) Isolated system (f) State function (g) Path function  
(h) Extensive property (i) ~~isolated~~ Intensive property.
  2. Write Zeroth law of thermodynamics and first law of thermodynamics and its mathematical formulation.
  3. One mole of oxygen at 300 K expands isothermally from  $3 \text{ Nm}^{-2}$  to  $1 \text{ Nm}^{-2}$ . Assume that oxygen behaves ideally. Calculate W, if the expansion is (i) reversible and ii) Single step against a constant pressure of 1 atmosphere.
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HA-2

1. Define following terms associated with thermochemistry  
(a) Heat of reaction (b) Standard state (c) Enthalpy of formation of molecules (d) Enthalpy of formation of ions.  
(e) Enthalpy of combustion (f) Bond energy (g) Resonance energy
2. What do you mean by degree of freedom of a molecule. State the law of equipartition of energy. Express total energy of one mole  $\text{CO}_2$  molecules using this principle.
3. From the following thermochemical reactions, calculate the enthalpy change for the reaction  $3 \text{ C}_2\text{H}_2(\text{g}) = \text{C}_6\text{H}_6(\text{l})$  at 298K  
(i)  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6(\text{l}) + \frac{15}{2} \text{O}_2(\text{g}) = 3 \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l}) + 6 \text{CO}_2(\text{g}) \quad \Delta H_1^0 = -3267.70 \text{ kJ}$   
(ii)  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2(\text{g}) + \frac{5}{2} \text{O}_2(\text{g}) = 2 \text{CO}_2(\text{g}) + \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l}) \quad \Delta H_2^0 = -1299.55 \text{ kJ}$