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## SARDAR PATEL UNIVERSITY

## B.Sc. (Semester - V) Examination

## **Physical Chemistry** US05CCHE05

Date: -20/11/2019

Time: 10.00am to 1.00pm

Total Marks: 70 Day: - Wednesday

Note: - 1. Figure to the right indicate full marks.

1.	Choose the correct option and rew	rite the sentence.	[10
1.	Radiomicrometer is the type of	·	
	(a) Filter	(c) Detector	
	(b) Source of light	(d) Monochromator	
2.	Luminescence due to chemical react	ion is known as	
	(a) Incandescence	(c) Chemilunescene	
	(b) Cathodluminscence	(d) Grothuss Draper law	
3.	If the number of atoms per unit in a	crystal is 2, the structure is	
	(a) Simple cubic	(c) Face centered cubic	
	(b) Body centered cubic	(d) None	
4.	In the Bragg's equation for diffraction	n of X-rays, n represents for	
	(a) Avogadro's number	(c) Quantum number	
	(b) An Integer	(d) Moles	
5.	In a face centered cubic cell,an atom	at the face contributes to the unit	
	cell .	•	
	(a) 1 part (b) 1/2 part	(c) 1/4 part (d) 1/8 part	
6.	Natural rubber is basically a polyme	er of	
	(a) Propylene	(c) Isoprene	
	(b) Ethylene	(d) Propane	
7.	A common catalyst used in addition	polymer is	
•	(a) Nickel (b) Y-zeolite (c) Zi	egler-Natta Catalyst (d) Platifium	
8.	The raw material used for the manu	ıfacture of polyester are	
	(a) Vinyl Chloride	(c) Urea+ Formaldehyde	
	(b) Glycol + Terephthalic acid	(d) Phenol+ Formaldehyde	
9.	. Mark houwink Sakurada equation		
	(a) $[\eta] = kM^{\alpha}$	(c) $\eta$ red= $\eta_{sp}$ / c	
	(b) $\eta = \eta / \eta_0$	(d) $\eta_{sp} = \eta_{rel-1}$	
10	. In Emulsion polymerization, the ini	tiator is	
	* * _ * _ * _ * _ * _ * _ * _ * _ *	(c) Soluble on monomer	
	(a) Soluble in water	(d) Insoluble in both	

Q.2		Answer the following. [Any Ten]	[20]
	1.	Write the characteristics of any two the phenomenon of	[]
		fluorescence.	
	2.	Explain the function of Reaction cell in the instrument.	
	. 3.	State Beer's law and Stark-Einstein law of photochemical equivalence.	
	4.	Give the axial ratio, crystal angles and examples for Cubic and Hexagonal crystal system.	
	5.	Define: (a) Unit Cell (b) Body Centered Unit Cell	
	6.	Define: (a) Ionic Radius (b) Axis of Symmetry	
	7.	Write the salient features of anionic polymerization.	
	8.	Calculate the molecular mass of polypropylene molecule containing 4000 repeat units.	
	9.	Distinguish between HDPE and LDPE.	
	10.	Write the formula for different types of viscosity.	
	11.	Write a short note on Viscosity Average Molecular Weight.	
	12.	Define: (a) Polydispersity (b) Tyndall Effect	
Q.3	(a)	What is Quantum yield? Explain the reasons of high and low quantum yield as well as explain the factors affecting quantum yield.	[05]
	(b)	For the photochemical reaction, $B \to C$ , $1.0 \times 10^{-5}$ mole of B was formed on absorption of $6.62 \times 10^{7}$ ergs at $3600A^{\circ}$ . Calculate quantum yield[ Given : $h = 6.62 \times 10^{-27}$ erg.sec, $C=3.0\times10^{10}$ cm/sec]	[05]
		[0R]	
Q.3	(a)	Define Photochemical reaction. Give some examples of photochemical reactions.	[05]
	(b)	Calculate the energy in calories per mole or per Einstein for radiations of wavelength $1000\text{A}^{\circ}$ . [Given: h = $6.62 \times 10^{-27}\text{erg.sec}$ , C=3.0X10 <sup>10</sup> cm/sec, N=6.623X10 <sup>23</sup> molecule/mol, 1 cal=4.18X10 <sup>7</sup> erg)	[05]
Q.4.	(a)	Discuss how many types of unit cell. Discuss the density of crystal is determine from the Powder method.	[05]
	(b)	What are the miller indices for planes with the following	[05]
		intercepts each expressed in terms of the unit cell dimensions? (1) $[1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}]$ (2) $[6a, 3b, 3c]$ (3) $[2a, 3b, c]$ (4) $[2,-3,-3]$ (5) $[\infty, 1, \frac{2}{3}]$ [OR]	. ,
Q.4.	(a)	Define crystal lattice energy. Derive an equation to determine the	[05]
		crystal lattice energy based on columbic forces.	- 1
	(b)	Silver metal crystallize in cubic system. The molecular weight of the metal is 107.9 gm/mol. The unit length and density of the crystals are 0.414nm and 10.10gm/cm³ respectively. Calculate the type of cubic crystal.	[05]



Describe kinetics of Free radical chain polymerization.  (b) What is co-polymer? Give the classification of co-polymer.  [OR]  Discuss the mechanism and Kinetics of cationic polymerization.				
Describe kinetics of Free radical chain polymerization.  (b) What is co-polymer? Give the classification of co-polymer.  [OR]  Q.5 (a) Discuss the mechanism and Kinetics of cationic polymerization.  Define Branched polymer. Give the classification of branched polymer.  Write the principal, draw the sketch and describe the dilute solution viscosity method for the determination of molecular weight of polymer.  [OR]  Discuss Membrane Osmometry method for the determination of				
Describe kinetics of Free radical chain polymerization.  (b) What is co-polymer? Give the classification of co-polymer.  [OR]  2.5 (a) Discuss the mechanism and Kinetics of cationic polymerization.  Define Branched polymer. Give the classification of branched polymer.  Write the principal, draw the sketch and describe the dilute solution viscosity method for the determination of molecular weight of polymer.  [OR]  Discuss Membrane Osmometry method for the determination of	).5	(a)	Explain mechanism of free-radical chain polymerization.	[05]
Q.5 (a) Discuss the mechanism and Kinetics of cationic polymerization.  (b) Define Branched polymer. Give the classification of branched polymer.  Write the principal, draw the sketch and describe the dilute solution viscosity method for the determination of molecular weight of polymer.  [OR]  Discuss Membrane Osmometry method for the determination of	Q.U	, ,	Describe kinetics of Free radical chain polymerization.	[05]
solution viscosity method for the determination of molecular weight of polymer.  [OR]  Discuss Membrane Osmometry method for the determination of	2.5	(a)	[OR] Discuss the mechanism and Kinetics of cationic polymerization. Define Branched polymer. Give the classification of branched	[05] [05]
Discuss Membrane Osmometry method for the determination of	Q.6		solution viscosity method for the determination of molecular weight of polymer.	[10]
	Q.6		Discuss Membrane Osmometry method for the determination of	[10]

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