

[A-22]

SARDAR PATEL UNIVERSITY  
M. Sc. (Semester -IV) Examination  
Saturday, 25<sup>th</sup> APRIL 2015  
10.30 a.m. to 01.30 p.m.

## PS04CPHC03: ELECTRO ANALYTICAL METHODS

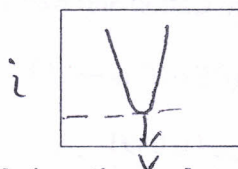
Note: Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Total Marks: 70

## Q.1 Select the correct answer:

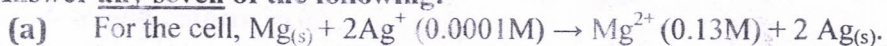
(08)

- [1] The emf of the cell  $Tl / Tl^+ (0.001M) // Cu^{+2} (0.01M) / Cu$  is 0.83 V. The cell emf can be increased by  
(a) Increasing concentration of  $Tl^+$  (b) Increasing concentration of  $Cu^{+2}$   
(c) Increasing concentration of  $Tl^+$  and  $Cu^{+2}$  (d) None
- [2] If a salt bridge is removed from the two half cells, the voltage  
(a) Drops to zero (b) Does not change  
(c) Increases slowly (d) Increases Rapidly
- [3] The number of coulombs required for the deposition of 107.80 gms of silver is  
(a) 96500 (b) 10,000  
(c) 48250 (d) 93000
- [4] A current of 2.6 ampere was passed through  $CuSO_4$  solution for 380 second. The copper deposited is ( $Cu = 63.5$ )  
(a) 0.3250 (b) 0.635  
(c) 6.35 (d) 3.175
- [5] What is the  $P^H$  of a solution having  $H^+$  ion concentration of  $3.3 \times 10^{-11}$   
(a) 10.48 (b) 8.5  
(c) 8.4815 (d) 6.4
- [6] When  $P^H$  of a solution decreases, its  $H^+$  ion concentration  
(a) Decreases (b) Increases  
(c) Remains constant (d) Increases rapidly
- [7] The two Pt electrodes filled in the conductance cell are 1.5 cm apart, having cross sectional area of each electrode is  $0.75\text{cm}^2$ . The cell constant value is  
(a)  $1.25\text{ cm}^{-1}$  (b)  $0.5\text{ cm}^{-1}$   
(c)  $2.0\text{ cm}^{-1}$  (d)  $0.2\text{ cm}^{-1}$
- [8] For the following amperometric curve



- (a) sample is active and reagent is inactive  
(b) sample and reagent is both  
(c) sample and reagent both inactive  
(d) sample is inactive and reagent is active

Q. 2 Answer any seven of the following: (14)



Calculate  $E_{\text{cell}}$  if  $E_{\text{cell}}^0 = 3.17 \text{ v}$ .

- (b) State Faraday's laws of electrolysis.
- (c) Differentiate between Galvanic and electrolytic cell.
- (d) State forces apply on electrode surface during electrolysis in polarography. How these forces can be minimize?
- (e) Using  $\Delta E = q + w$ , Obtain  $\Delta G = W_{\text{electrical}}$
- (f) A solution of  $\text{P}^{\text{H}} = 9$  is one thousand times as basic as solution. Calculate the  $\text{P}^{\text{H}}$  of the solution.
- (g) Obtain  $\text{P}^{\text{H}} = -\log K_a$  for monobasic weak acid.
- (h) A solution containing 0.25 gms of  $\text{Cu}^{+2}$  requires 20 minutes for complete deposition of Copper at 1.25 A. Calculate coulomb requires for the deposition. ( $\text{Cu} = 63.54, F = 96500$ )
- (i) Calculate equilibrium constant for the reaction :  $\text{Cu}_{(s)} + 2\text{Ag}^+_{(\text{aq})} \rightarrow \text{Cu}^{2+} + 2\text{Ag}_{(s)}$   
(Given :  $E_{\text{cell}}^0 = 0.46 \text{ v}$ , where  $E_{\text{cell}} = 0$ )

Q. 3

- (a) Discuss factors affecting  $\text{P}^{\text{H}}$  measurement with glass electrode. (06)

Why calibration of glass electrode is required ?

- (b) Calculate  $\text{P}^{\text{H}}$  during the titration of 50 ml of 0.05 M HCl with 0.1 M NaOH at different addition of NaOH solution. i.e. 0.0 ml, 10 ml, 25 ml, and 25.5 ml. (06)

OR

- (b) Discuss hydrogen electrode and antimony electrode. (06)

Q.4 (a) Outline electrochemical cell. Discuss electrolytic concentration cell without and with (06)

liquid junction potential. (Reversible to Cation and Reversible to anion)

- (b) Obtain the relations: (i)  $\Delta H = nF [ T (\partial E / \partial T)_P - E ]$  (ii)  $E^0 = RT/nF \ln K$  and (06)

$$\text{(iii) } \log K_{\text{sp}} = E_{\text{cell}}^0 / 0.0591$$

OR

- (b) For a cell  $\text{Zn} / \text{ZnCl}_{2(\text{aq})} / \text{AgCl}_{(s)} / \text{Ag}$ , the emf is 1.02V at  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$  and 1.0196 V at  $1^{\circ}\text{C}$ . (06)

Write down cell reaction and calculate  $\Delta G$ ,  $\Delta S$  and  $\Delta H$  for the reaction. ( $F = 98485$ )

**Q.5 (a)** Write down mathematical form of Kohlrausch's law of independent migration of Ions. Discuss its applications. (06)

**(b)** State advantages and disadvantages of high frequency conductance method. (06)

**OR**

**(b) (i)** A 0.180 grams of organic acid was titrated coulometrically with  $\text{OH}^-$  ions (06)

Produced in 5 minutes by constant current of 0.514 ampere. Calculate the mass of the acid ( $n = 1$ , and  $F = 96500$ )

**(ii)** Calculate equivalent conductance of acetic acid at infinite dilution if ionic conductance's at  $25^\circ\text{C}$  for  $\text{HCl} = 349.8$ ,  $\text{NaCl} = 126.4$ , and  $\text{NaAc} = 91.00$

**Q.6 (a)** The diffusion current of  $\text{Pb}^{+2}$  in an unknown solution is  $5.6 \mu\text{A}$ . 1 ml of  $1.0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ M}$   $\text{Pb}^{+2}$  solution is added to 10 ml of unknown solution and the diffusion current of the  $\text{Pb}^{+2}$  is increased to  $12.0 \mu\text{A}$ .

What is the concentration of  $\text{Pb}^{+2}$  in the unknown solution.

**(b)** P- Phylene diamine, present in 0.488 mM concentration and having an applied (06)

current of  $29.0 \mu\text{A}$ , had transition time of 76.8 second. What is the electron change

Involved if the electrode had surface area of  $1.72 \text{ cm}^2$  and  $D = 0.92 \times 10^{-5}$  ( $F = 96500$  and  $\pi = 3.14$ )

**OR**

**(b) (i)** Discuss current sample and cyclic voltametry. (03)

**(ii)** State applications of amperometry. (03)