

[A-19]

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

**PS04CANC02: ELECTRO ANALYTICAL METHODS**

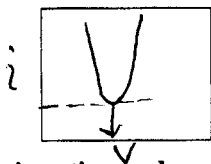
Note: Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Total Marks: 70

Q. 1 Select the correct answer:

(08)

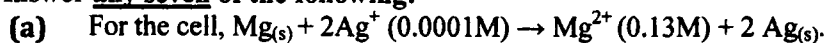
- [1] The emf of the cell  $\text{Ti} / \text{Ti}^+ (0.001\text{M}) // \text{Cu}^{+2} (0.01\text{M}) / \text{Cu}$  is 0.83 V. The cell emf can be increased by  
 (a) Increasing concentration of  $\text{Ti}^+$  (b) Increasing concentration of  $\text{Cu}^{+2}$   
 (c) Increasing concentration of  $\text{Ti}^+$  and  $\text{Cu}^{+2}$  (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  $\text{CuSO}_4$  solution for 380 second. The copper deposited is ( $\text{Cu} = 63.5$ )  
 (a) 0.3250 (b) 0.635  
 (c) 6.35 (d) 3.175
- [5] What is the  $\text{P}^{\text{H}}$  of a solution having  $\text{H}^+$  ion concentration of  $3.3 \times 10^{-11}$   
 (a) 10.48 (b) 8.5  
 (c) 8.4815 (d) 6.4
- [6] When  $\text{P}^{\text{H}}$  of a solution decreases, its  $\text{H}^+$  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  $E^0_{\text{cell}} = 3.17 \text{ v}$ .

(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 :  $E^0_{\text{cell}} = 0.46 \text{ v}$ , 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 liquid junction potential. (Reversible to Cation and Reversible to anion) **(06)**

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

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

**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  $1.0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ M}$  **(06)**

$\text{Pb}^{+2}$  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)**

