

**B.E. (Chemical) 1<sup>st</sup> year, semester 1**

**(Chemistry -1) BS 103**

**MST 1**

**Max. Marks:25**

**Time 1h**

- Q1 (a) Why is the electron wave called a standing wave? (2)  
(b) What does the symbol  $\Psi^2$  stand for. Why is  $\Psi^2$  used instead of  $\Psi$ . (2)  
(c)  $\Psi$  for a standing wave is defined by the following equation

$$\Psi = A \sin \frac{2\pi x}{\lambda} \text{ along the x-axis. Formulate Schrodinger Wave equation from this. (8)}$$

**(CO4 Get an introductory idea of quantum mechanics as applied to structure of atom )**

- Q2. (1). Define the following;  
(a) Electrochemical equivalent  
(b) Transport number  
(c) Ionic mobility  
(d) Equivalent conductance  
(e) Activity coefficient (5)

(2). In a cell containing a solution of silver nitrate, a certain amount of current was passed for 3h. If 60.8 g of silver was deposited, calculate the current strength. (4)

(3). Specific conductance of a saturated aqueous solution of AgCl at 25<sup>0</sup> C is  $3.41 \times 10^{-6}$  ohm<sup>-1</sup> cm<sup>-1</sup>. Specific conductance of water is  $1.60 \times 10^{-6}$  ohm<sup>-1</sup> cm<sup>-1</sup>. Determine the solubility of AgCl in water. Ionic conductance of Ag<sup>+1</sup> and Cl<sup>-1</sup> is 60.3 and 78.0 ohm<sup>-1</sup> cm<sup>2</sup>. (4)

**( CO1 Learn the principles and application of electrochemical processes )**