

**FYUP-B.SC. (HONS.) CHEMISTRY PROGRAMME**  
**JAMIA HAMDARD**  
**V SEMESTER EXAMINATION DECEMBER 2024**  
**PAPER CODE: BCH DSC 503 TH**  
**TITLE: QUANTUM CHEMISTRY & ELECTROCHEMISTRY**  
 (Write your roll no. at the top immediately on receipt of this question paper)

Time: 2.5 Hours

Maximum Marks: 60

*Note: Attempt all the questions marks of each question given in parenthesis. All parts of a question must be attempted in continuation. Start answer of a fresh question on a new page. Cite examples and draw labelled diagrams wherever necessary.*

| SECTION A                                                                                                                                                                                    | BTL- | CLO | PLO |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|-----|-----|
| <b>Attempt <u>All</u> of the following:</b>                                                                                                                                                  |      |     |     |
| 1. The Debye-Huckel-Onsager treatment explains the conductance of electrolyte solutions and accounts for _____ interactions in solution.                                                     | 1/2  | 1/2 | 1/2 |
| 2. The _____ equation is a fundamental equation in quantum mechanics, which can be applied to a free particle or a particle-in-a-box, leading to a _____ of energy levels.                   | 1/2  | 1/2 | 1/2 |
| 3. What is degeneracy in quantum mechanics?                                                                                                                                                  | 1/2  | 1/2 | 1/2 |
| 4. The _____ model assumes fixed bond lengths and describes the rotational motion of diatomic molecules, with energy levels determined by the _____ equation in spherical polar coordinates. | 1/2  | 1/2 | 1/2 |
| 5. Show that the commutator $[x, \frac{\partial}{\partial x}] = -1$ .                                                                                                                        | 1/2  | 1/2 | 1/2 |
| 6. If $\hat{A}$ and $\hat{B}$ are two operators such that $[\hat{A}, \hat{B}] = 1$ , show that $[\hat{A}, \hat{B}^2] = 2\hat{B}$ .                                                           | 1/2  | 1/2 | 1/2 |
| 7. Show that $[\hat{A}, \hat{B}] = -[\hat{B}, \hat{A}]$                                                                                                                                      | 1/2  | 1/2 | 1/2 |
| 8. Show that $[\hat{A}^2, \hat{B}] = \hat{A}[\hat{A}, \hat{B}] + [\hat{A}, \hat{B}]\hat{A}$                                                                                                  | 1/2  | 1/2 | 1/2 |
| 9. Explain Heisenberg uncertainty principle.                                                                                                                                                 | 1/2  | 1/2 | 1/2 |
| 10. _____ represent the fraction of the total current carried by a specific ion in an electrolyte.                                                                                           | 1/2  | 1/2 | 1/2 |
| 11. Overpotentials are extra potentials required to drive an electrochemical reaction, and are related to _____ losses in the system.                                                        | 1/2  | 1/2 | 1/2 |
| 12. The exchange current density represents the current at equilibrium and is related to the rate of the _____ reaction.                                                                     | 1/2  | 1/2 | 1/2 |
| 13. The Lippmann equation relates surface excess charge to _____, and can be used to study the electrocapillarity of interfaces.                                                             | 1/2  | 1/2 | 1/2 |
| 14. The Hodges-Huxley equations are used to model the electrical activity of _____ cells.                                                                                                    | 1/2  | 1/2 | 1/2 |
| 15. _____ are used to detect the endpoint of a titration by measuring the _____ between two electrodes.                                                                                      | 1/2  | 1/2 | 1/2 |

**SECTION B**

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                        |     |       |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|-----|-------|
| <b>Attempt <u>any two</u> of the following:</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | <b>(2x10=20) Marks</b> |     |       |
| 1. Explain the Faradays laws of electrolysis and its applications? How do we measurement of conductivity for an electrolytic solution? A solution of $\text{CuSO}_4$ is electrolysed for 20 min with a current of 4.5 A. What is the mass of Cu deposited at the electrode? | 5/6                    | 5/6 | 5/6/7 |
| 2. How does the "Particle in a One-Dimensional Box" model illustrate the concept of quantized energy levels and their relationship to particle confinement within a limited space?                                                                                          | 5/6                    | 5/6 | 5/6/7 |

3. Find the expressions for the following operators: 5/6      5/6      5/6/7
- A.  $(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + x)^2$  B.  $(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} - x)^2$
- C.  $(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + x)((\frac{\partial}{\partial x} - x))$  D.  $(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} - x)((\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + x))$
4. Describe the thermodynamics of electrified interfaces and derive the Lippmann equation for electro-capillarity. How can surface excess be determined experimentally? 5/6      5/6      5/6/7

### SECTION C

**Attempt all questions**

**(5x5=25 Marks)**

III. Attempt the following: (5x5=25) 5/6      5/6      5/6/7

1. What is the Nernst equation and why is it important?

**OR**

Show that the commutator  $[\hat{X}^n, \hat{p}] = \frac{i\hbar}{2} n x^{n-1}$  where n is a positive integer.

2. How much silver (Ag) is deposited when a current of 2.0 A is passed through a solution of silver nitrate (AgNO<sub>3</sub>) for 30 minutes? (Given: Molar mass of Ag = 107.87 g/mol, n=1, Faraday constant F=96500 C/mol). 4/5/6      4/5/6      4/5/6

**OR**

Discuss the various postulates of quantum mechanics?

3. Derive the Butler-Volmer equation and explain its significance in electrochemical kinetics. How does the Tafel plot help in determining kinetic parameters? 5/6      4/5/6      5/6/7

**OR**

Indicate which of the following functions are acceptable as wave functions:

- (i)  $\psi = x$       (ii)  $\psi = x^2$       (iii)  $\psi = \sin x$   
 (iv)  $\psi = e^x$       (v)  $\psi = e^{-x}$       (vi)  $\psi = e^{-x^2}$  and  
 (iv)  $\psi = \tan x$

4. What is the structure of electrified interfaces? Discuss the Guoy-Chapman, Stern, and other advanced models used to describe it. 3/4/5      3/4/5/6      3/4/5

**OR**

Assuming that the ionic character in H-Br bond is 12%, calculate the fraction of the contribution of ionic character to the valence bond wave function.

5. Explain the Debye-Huckel-Onsager theory for electrolyte solutions and its extension. How does it account for ion-solvent interactions? 3/4/5      3/4/5      3/4/5

**OR**

What is the liquid junction potential, and how does it affect electrochemical measurements?

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