

# INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT

## CHEMISTRY DEPARTMENT

### QUESTION BANK

#### Electrochemistry

1. Define the term – Electrode potential? 1
2. Define the term – standard electrode potential? 1
3. Single electrode potential cannot be determined. Why? 1
4. What is SHE? What is its electrode potential? 1
5. What does the positive value of standard electrode potential indicate? 1
6. What would happen if Nickel spatula is used to stir a solution of  $\text{CuSO}_4$ ?  
 $E^0 \text{Cu}^{2+} / \text{Cu} = 0.34 \text{ V}$ ,  $E^0 \text{Ni}^{2+} / \text{Ni} = -0.25 \text{ V}$ ? 1
7. Write Nernst equation for a Daniel cell? 1
8. What do you understand by the term- conductivity? 1
9. How is molar conductance related to conductivity of an electrolyte? 1
10. Write an expression relating cell constant and conductivity? 1
11. What do you understand by strong and weak electrolytes? 1
12. State Kohlrausch's Law? 1
13. How many faradays are needed to reduce 3g mole of  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$  to Cu metal? 1
14. Give the reaction taking place in lead storage battery when it is on charging? 1
15. What are fuel cells? 1
16. What is the electrolyte used in a dry cell? 1

17. What is an electrochemical series? How does it predict the feasibility of a certain redox reaction? 2
18. How is standard electrode potential of a cell related to :- 2
- Equilibrium constant?
  - Gibbs free energy change.
19. The conductivity of an aqueous solution of NaCl in a cell is  $92 \Omega^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$  the resistance offered by this cell is  $247.8 \Omega$ . Calculate the cell constant? 2
20. The molar conductivity of  $0.1 \text{ M CH}_3\text{COOH}$  solution is  $4.6 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ mol}^{-1}$ . What is the conductivity and resistivity of the solution? 2
21. The conductivity of metals decreases while that of electrolytes increases with increases in temperature. Why? 2
22. The measured resistance of a cell containing  $7.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ M}$  solution of KCl at  $25^\circ\text{C}$  was  $1005 \Omega$  calculate, 2
- Specific conductance and
  - Molar conductance of the solution. Cell Constant =  $1.25 \text{ cm}^{-1}$
23. How is Limiting molar conductivity related to 2
- degree of ionization and
  - dissociation constant
24. State Faraday's Laws of electrolysis? 2
25. How many gram of chlorine can be produced by the electrolysis of molten NaCl with a current of 1 amp for 15 min? 2
26. How many electrons flow when a current of 5 amps is passed through a solution for 193 sec. Given  $F = 96500 \text{ C}$ .  $N_A = 6.002 \times 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}$ ? 2
27. Silver is deposited on a metallic vessel by passing a current of 0.2 amps for 3 hrs. 2

Calculate the weight of silver deposited.

(At mass of silver = 108 amu,  $F = 96500 \text{ C}$ ?)

28. Name the cell used for low current devices like hearing aids, watches etc. Also give the half cell reactions for such a cell? 2
29. Rusting of iron is quicker in saline water than in ordinary water. Explain? 2
30. Enlist the factors affecting corrosion? [ 2
31. What do you mean by primary and secondary battery? 2
32. Explain construction and working of standard Hydrogen electrode? 3
33. What is the cell potential for the cell at  $25^\circ\text{C}$  3
- $\text{Cr} / \text{Cr}^{3+}(0.1 \text{ M}) \parallel \text{Fe}^{2+} (0.01\text{M}) / \text{Fe}$
- $E^0_{\text{Cr}^{3+}/\text{Cr}} = -0.74\text{V}$  ;  $E^0_{\text{Fe}^{2+}/\text{Fe}} = -0.44\text{V}$ .
34. Calculate  $\Delta G^0$  for the reaction at  $25^\circ$  3
- $\text{Zn} (\text{s}) / \text{Zn}^{2+} (0.0004\text{M}) \parallel \text{Cd}^{2+} (0.2\text{m}) / \text{Cd} (\text{s})$
- $E^0_{\text{Zn}^{2+}/\text{Zn}} = -0.763\text{V}$  ,  $E^0_{\text{Cd}^{2+}/\text{Cd}} = -0.403\text{V}$  ,  $F=96500 \text{ C Mol}^{-1}$  ,  $R = 8.314 \text{ J/K}$ .
35. Calculate Equilibrium constant  $K$  for the reaction at  $298\text{K}$  3
- $\text{Zn} (\text{s}) + \text{Cu}^{2+} (\text{aq}) \rightarrow \text{Zn}^{2+} (\text{aq}) + \text{Cu}$
- $E^0_{\text{Zn}^{2+}/\text{Zn}} = -0.076\text{V}$  ;  $E^0_{\text{Cu}^{2+}/\text{Cu}} = +0.34\text{V}$ .
36. For what concentration of  $\text{Ag}^+ (\text{aq})$  will the emf of the given cell be zero at  $25^\circ\text{C}$  , if the concentration of  $\text{Cu}^{2+} (\text{aq})$  is  $0.1 \text{ M}$  ? 3
- $\text{Cu} (\text{s}) / \text{Cu}^{2+} (0.1\text{M}) \parallel \text{Ag}^+ (\text{aq}) / \text{Ag} (\text{s})$
- $E^0_{\text{Ag}^+ / \text{Ag}} = +0.80\text{V}$ ;  $E^0_{\text{Cu}^{2+} / \text{Cu}} = 0.34 \text{ V}$
37. Calculate the standard free energy change for the cell- reaction. 3
- $\text{Fe}^{2+} (\text{aq}) + \text{Ag}^+ (\text{s}) \rightarrow \text{Fe}^{3+} (\text{aq}) + \text{Ag} (\text{s})$

How is it related to the equilibrium constant of the reaction?

$$E^0_{\text{Fe}^{3+}/\text{Fe}^{2+}} = +0.77\text{V}, E^0_{\text{Ag}^+/\text{Ag}} = +0.08\text{V} \quad F = 96500 \text{ C/mol.}$$

38. Predict the products of electrolyzing of the following

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(a) A dil. Solution of  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  with Pt. electrode

(b) An aqueous solution of  $\text{AgNO}_3$  with silver electrode