

MAASAI MARA UNIVERSITY

REGULAR UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS 2021/2022 ACADEMIC YEAR THIRD YEAR FIRST SEMESTER

SCHOOL OF PURE APPLIED AND HEALTH SCIENCES BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN CHEMISTRY

COURSE CODE: CHE 3120

COURSE TITLE: SURFACE AND COLLOIDAL

CHEMISTRY

DATE: 8TH APRIL, 2022 TIME: 0830-1030

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. Answer Question **ONE** and any other **TWO** questions.

2. All Examination Rules Apply.

QUESTION ONE (30MKS)

- a) Define the following terms as used in surface chemistry.
 - i) Adsorption
 - ii) Adsorbate
 - iii) Adsorbent (3mks)
- **b)** Calculate the height of liquid A that must have risen in a capillary tube of radius 0.2 mm. The surface tension of the the liquid is 0.023 NM⁻¹ at 20 °C with density of 800 KgM⁻³. **(3mks)**
- c) Describe the process of capillary zone electrophoresis (4mks)
- **d)** The surface tension of CHCl₃ at 20 °C is 0.03 NM⁻¹. The densities of water and CHCl₃ are 1000 KgM⁻³ and 1600 KgM⁻³ respectively. If the rise of CHCl₃ and water in a capillary tube of certain diameter is 2 cm and 10 cm respectively;
 - (i) Calculate the surface tension of water (4mks)
 - (ii) Calculate the radius of the tube (2mks)
- e) Define the following terms:
 - i) A sol
 - ii) An aerosol
 - iii) An emulsion (3mks)
- f) Explain two characteristics of polymers. (4mks)
- g) Describe the methods used to form colloidal dispersions in extrinsic colloids **(4mks)**
- h) State the two factors influencing the properties of a polymer. (2mks)
- i) Define the term polymer morphology. (1mk)

QUESTION TWO (20MKS)

- a) Derive the Langmuir adsorption isotherm for adsorption with dissociation. **(4mks)**
- b) A surface quarter-covered by a gas when the pressure is two atmosphere. The simple Langmuir isotherm for adsorption without dissociation applies.
 - i) What is K/atm
 - ii) What pressure gives 75% coverage (4mks)
- c) Explain what is meant by:
 - i) Polymer rheology
 - ii) Shear
 - iii) Vitrification
 - iv) Colloids. (4mks)

d) Briefly explain the four phenomena that affect electro-migration (8mks)

QUESTION THREE (20MKS)

- a) The pressure of Nitrogen required for adsorption of 1.0 cm³g⁻¹ (25 °C, 1.103 bar) of a gas on graphitised carbon black are 24 Pa at 77,5 K and 290 Pa at 90.1 K. Calculate the enthalpy of adsorption at this fraction of surface coverage. (3mks)
- b) Distinguish between Lyophobic and Lyophilic solutions. (2mks)
- c) State any three classifications of detergents. (3mks)
- d) Describe the measurement of viscosity using the falling sphere method (3mks)
- e) The sedimentation of bovine serum albumin (BSA) was monitored at 25 °C. The initial radius of the solute surface was 5.50 cm and during centrifugation at 56850 rotations per minute is receded as follows:

t/s	0	500	1000	2000	3000	4000	5000
r/cm	5.50	5.55	5.60	5.70	5.80	5.91	6.01

Calculate the sedimentation coefficient. (7mks)

f) Define sedimentation and state how it can be accelerated (2mks)

QUESTION FOUR (20MKS)

- a) What is intrinsic viscosity (2mks)
- b) State and explain any two methods of formation of colloids. (4mks)
- c) Describe electrophoresis (3mks)
- d) Describe the role of soap in cleaning and state the disadvantage of hard water in cleaning using soap (5mks)
- e) State any two methods of producing powders. (2mks)
- f) According to Eley-Rideal mechanism, a gaseous molecule B collides with another molecule A adsorbed on the surface and the rate of product formation is proportional to the partial pressure P_B of the non-adsorbed gas and to the extent of coverage θ_A of the adsorbed gas A. Derive the expression;

Rate of product formation = $\frac{kkP_AP_B}{1+kP_A}$ and show that the rate is first order at high pressure and second order at low pressure. **(4mks)**