

**GUJARAT TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY****BE - SEMESTER-III (NEW) EXAMINATION – SUMMER 2019****Subject Code: 2132102****Date: 07/06/2019****Subject Name: Metallurgical Thermodynamics****Time: 02:30 PM TO 05:00 PM****Total Marks: 70****Instructions:**

1. Attempt all questions.
2. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.
3. Figures to the right indicate full marks.

- Q.1** (a) What is Thermodynamics? Give importance of it. **03**  
 (b) Explain different kinds of systems in thermodynamics. **04**  
 (c) What is thermodynamic equilibrium? Compare extensive and intensive properties. **07**

- Q.2** (a) Explain energy is a state property. **03**  
 (b) State & Define 1st law of Thermodynamics & its significance. **04**  
 (c) Justify:  $C_p > C_v$ . **07**

**OR**

- (c) Compare and contrast Hess' law and Kirchhoff's law. **07**  
**Q.3** (a) What is heat capacity? And derive 1<sup>st</sup> law thermodynamics in terms of Enthalpy. **03**  
 (b) Calculate standard enthalpy change for the given reaction at 473 K. **04**  
 $\text{CO}_{(g)} + 1/2 \text{O}_{2(g)} = \text{CO}_{2(g)}$ . Given that standard enthalpy change of formation at 298 K EW -111 kJ/mol for  $\text{CO}_{(g)}$  and -394 kJ/mol for  $\text{CO}_{2(g)}$ . Molar heat capacity of  $C_p$  is as follows. For  $\text{CO}_{(g)} = 30.0 + 0.0041 T \text{ J/K.mol}$ ,  $\text{O}_{2(g)} = 28.5 + 0.0042 T \text{ J/K.mol}$ ,  $\text{CO}_{2(g)} = 44.2 + 0.0088 T \text{ J/K.mol}$ .  
 (c) Derive combined expression of 1st and 2nd law of thermodynamics in terms of internal energy, enthalpy, Helmholtz free energy and Gibb's free energy. **07**

**OR**

- Q.3** (a) Iron melts at 1536 °C at 1 atmospheric pressure and its heat of fusion is 14 kJ/mol. This is reversible process at constant temperature and pressure. Calculate the change of entropy at melting point of Iron **03**  
 (b) Calculate standard free energy change of reaction:  $\text{Ni}_{(s)} + 1/2 \text{O}_{2(g)} = \text{NiO}_{(s)}$ . At 600 K from following data:  $\Delta H_{298, \text{NiO}(s)} = -240.6 \text{ KJ/mol}$ ,  $S^\circ_{298, \text{Ni}(s)} = 29.8 \text{ J/K/mol}$ ,  $S^\circ_{298, \text{NiO}(s)} = 38.1 \text{ J/K/mol}$ ,  $S^\circ_{298, \text{O}_2(g)} = 206 \text{ J/K/mol}$ .  $C_{p, \text{Ni}(s)} = 25.23 + 43.7 \times 10^{-6} T^2 - 10^{-3} T \text{ J/K/mol}$ .  $C_{p, \text{O}_2(g)} = 30 + 4.2 \times 10^{-3} T - 1.67 \times 10^{-5} T^2 \text{ J/K/mol}$ ,  $C_{p, \text{NiO}(s)} = 54 \text{ J/K/mol}$ . **04**  
 (c) Discuss important features of Ellingham diagram. **07**

- Q.4** (a) Give Maxwell's relations. **03**  
 (b) State 0<sup>th</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> law of thermodynamics. **04**  
 (c) Explain Siver's and Raoult's law. **07**

**OR**

- Q.4** (a) Write formula for Mol fraction and give definition of Molality, Molarity and Normality **03**  
 (b) Explain fugacity, activity and mole fraction. **04**  
 (c) What is Free Energy? Explain concept of Gibb's Free Energy. **07**

- Q.5 (a) Define Atom fraction. Write conversion from weight % to atom % or vice-versa. **03**  
(b) Write a short note on Clausius-Clapeyron equation. **04**  
(c) Derive and explain Gibb's phase rule. **07**
- OR**
- Q.5 (a) Explain the function of slag **03**  
(b) Explain basicity index with suitable example. **04**  
(c) State and explain fugacity and activity. **07**

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