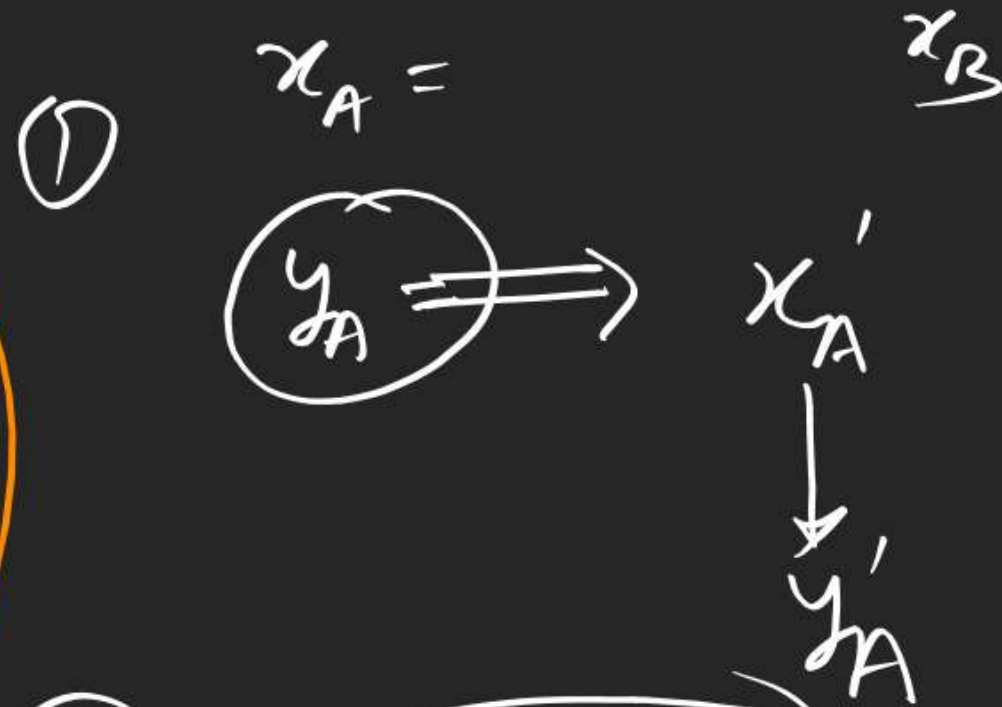


$S = \text{II}$   
1, 2, 12

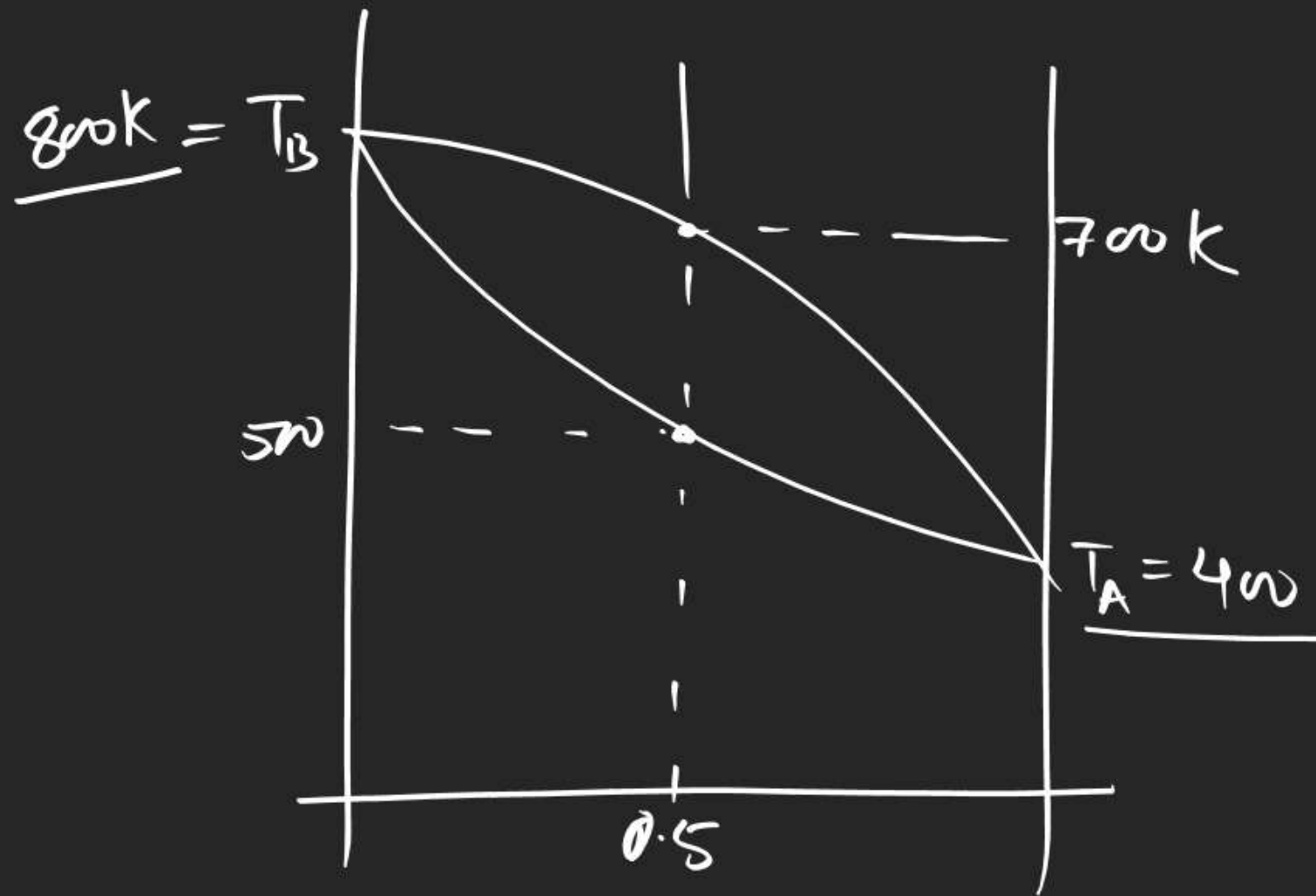


② 0.5 atm

90°C = b.p.

$$P_{\text{ext}} = P_{\text{vap}} = P_r$$

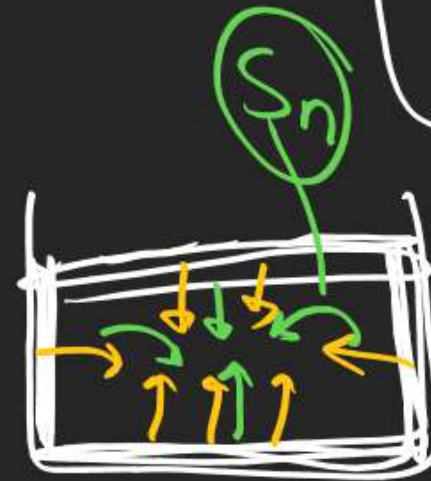
$$P_T = 380 \text{ torr} = x_A P_A^0 + x_B P_B^0$$



Zn - Cd  
450K      350K

400K

Zn - Sn  
50% 50% by mass alloy



Zone refining

## Solution of solid in liq:- (Colligative properties)

in general solids are non-volatile ( $\text{vap. pr} = 0$ )

Certain properties of a solution containing non-volatile solute in liquid depends only on no. of moles of non-volatile solute and is independent of its nature, are called colligative properties.

# ① Relative lowering in vap pr $\rightarrow$

$P_0$  = vapour pressure of pure solvent

$P_T = P_S =$  " " of solution

$P_0 - P_S$  = lowering in vapour pressure

$\frac{P_0 - P_S}{P_0}$  = Relative lowering in vap pr.

$$P_T = \underline{X_A} \underline{P_A^0} + \underline{X_B} \underline{P_B^0}$$



$$P_T = X_A P_A^0 + \cancel{X_B P_B^0} \quad \text{Solute}$$

$$P_s = (1 - \chi_{\text{solute}}) P_0$$

$$P_s = P_0 - \chi_{\text{solute}} P_0$$

$$\frac{P_0 - P_s}{P_0} = \chi_{\text{solute}} = \frac{n}{n+N}$$

$$\text{molality} = \frac{n}{\text{mass of solvent (gm)}} \times 1000$$

$$\frac{n+N}{n} - 1 = \frac{P_0}{P_0 - P_s} - 1$$

$$\frac{N}{n} = \frac{P_s}{P_0 - P_s}$$

$$\frac{P_0 - P_s}{P_s} = \frac{n}{N} = \frac{n}{W/M} = \left( \frac{n}{W} \times 1000 \right) \frac{M}{1000}$$

$$\frac{P_0 - P_s}{P_s} = m \times \frac{M_{\text{solvent}}}{1000}$$

for a dilute sol<sup>n</sup>

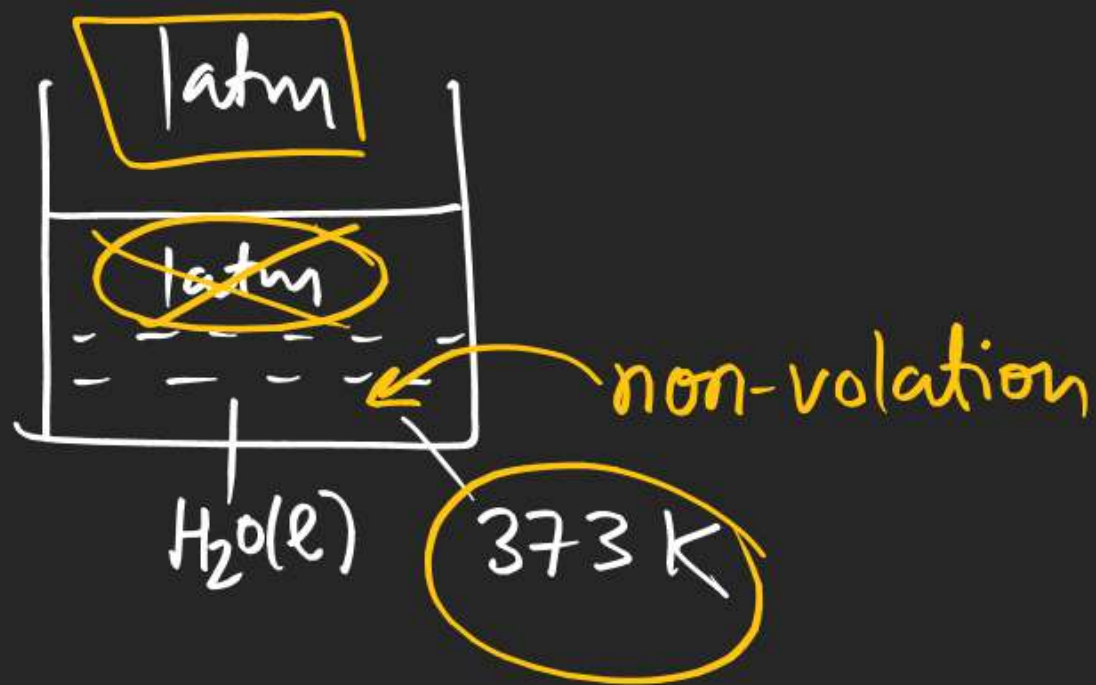
$$\frac{P_0 - P_s}{P_0} = \frac{n}{\cancel{n} + N} = \frac{n}{N}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{P_0 - P_s}{P_0} = m \times \frac{M_{\text{solvent}}}{1000}}$$

## ② Elevation in boiling point:->

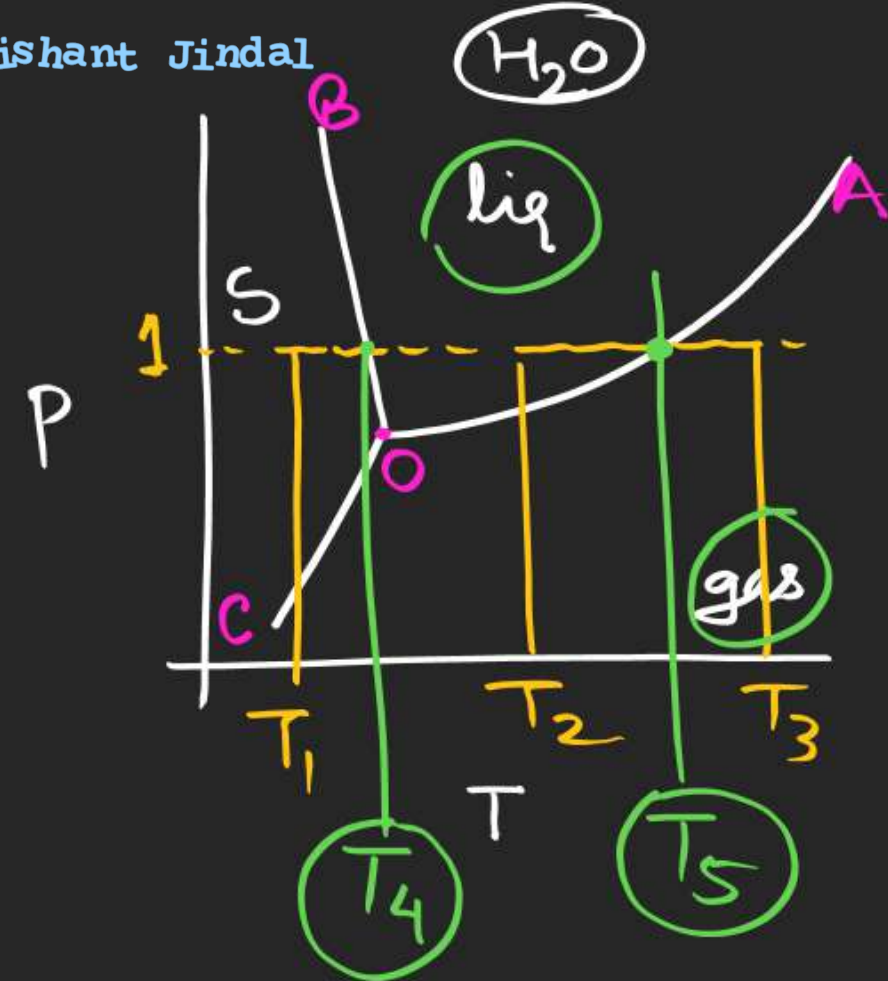
for B.pt  $p_{\text{ext}} = \text{vap. pr}$

at 373 K  $\text{vap pr} = 1 \text{ atm}$



due to add<sup>n</sup> of  
non-volatile solute  
vap. pr of solvent  
decreases, therefore  
b. pt increases.



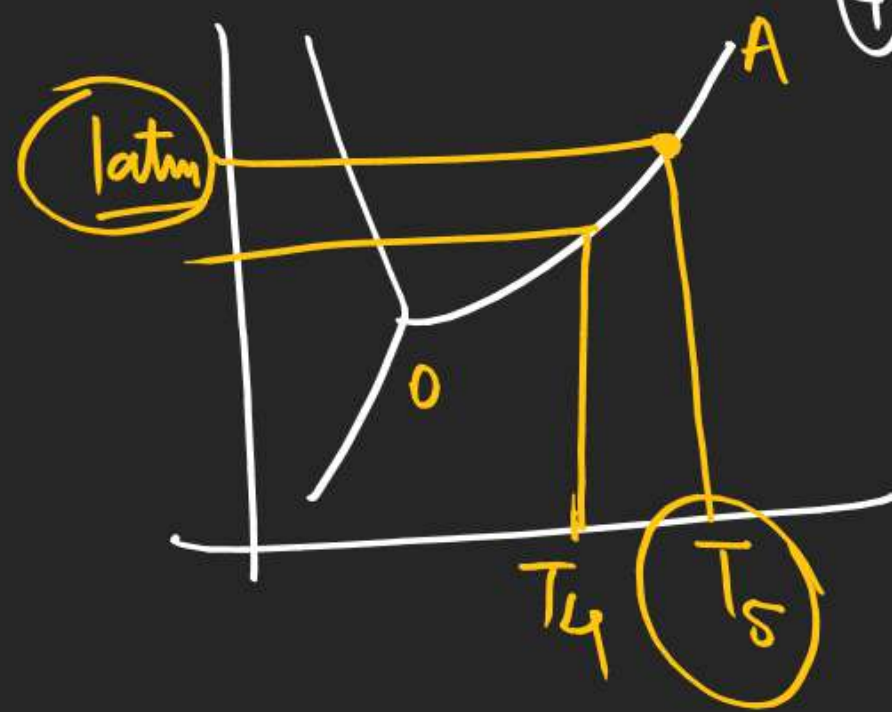


① Phase diagram tells us about the physical state of a substance at given ' $T$ ' & ' $P$ '

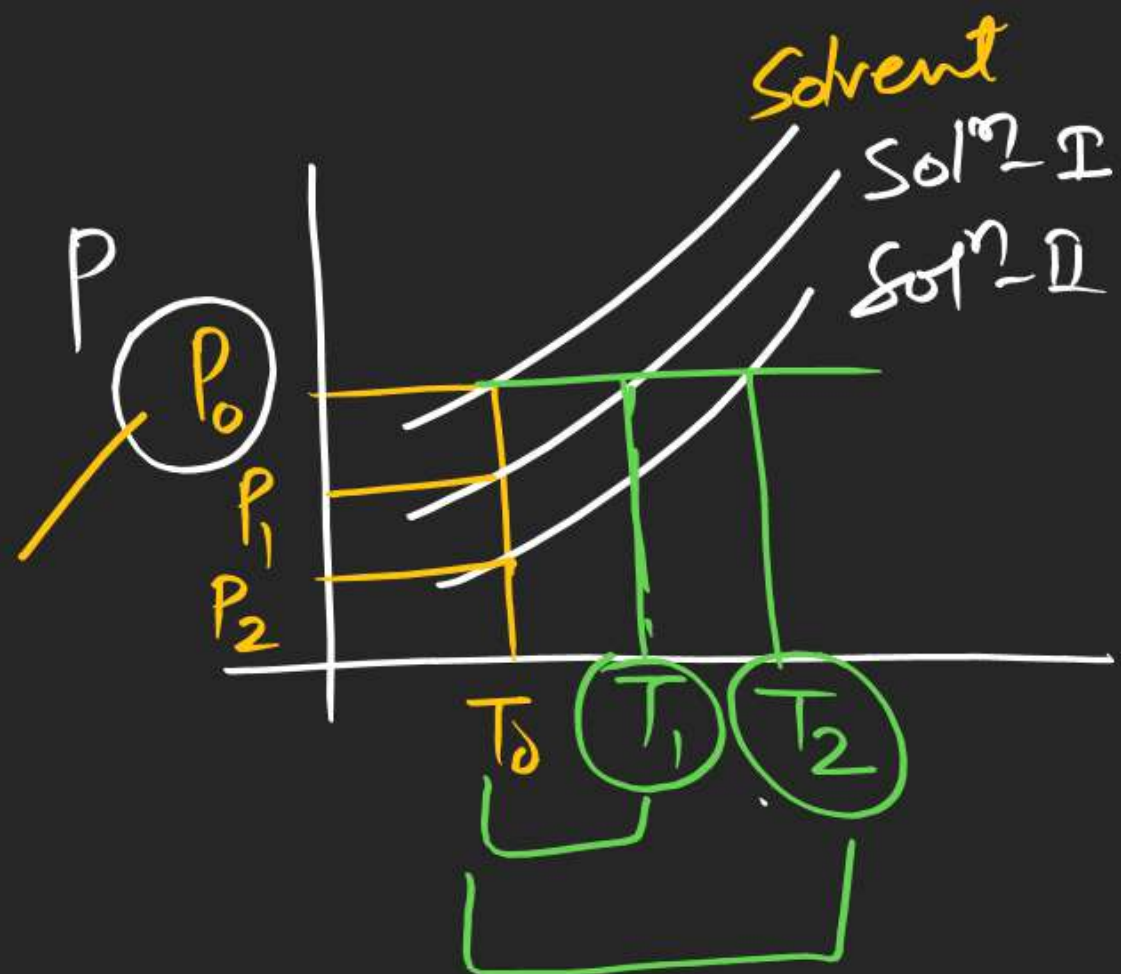
② OA curve  $\rightarrow$  about variation b.pt with ' $P$ '  
 OB  $\parallel \rightarrow$  " " " m.pt "  
 OC  $\parallel \rightarrow$  " " " Sub pt "

③ Point 'O'  $\rightarrow$  Triple point

④ OA Curve tells us about variation of vap. pr of liq with ' $T$ '  
 OC  $\parallel \parallel \parallel \parallel \parallel$  " Solid with  $T$







0-I	23 - 29
S-I	14 - 20

