NCERT Solutions for Class 11

Physics

Chapter 12 - Kinetic Theory

1. Calculate the fraction of molecular volume to the actual volume occupied by oxygen gas at STP. Consider taking the diameter of an oxygen molecule to be 3 Å.

Ans:

The diameter of an oxygen molecule is given as: $d = 3\dot{A}$

Radius, $r = \frac{d}{2} = \frac{3}{2} = 1.5\dot{A} = 1.5 \times 10^{-8}\text{cm}$

At STP, the actual volume occupied by 1 mole of oxygen gas is given as: 22400cm^3.

The molecular volume of oxygen gas is given as: $V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3.N_A$

Where, N_A is Avogadro's number: 6.023×10^{23} molecules / mole. Hence:

$V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3.N_A$

$\Rightarrow \frac{4}{3} \times 3.14 \times \left(1.5 \times 10^{-8}\right)^3 6.023 \times 10^{23}$

$\Rightarrow 8.51\text{cm}^3$

Therefore, the molecular volume of one mole of oxygen gas will be 8.51cm^3.

Now, the ratio of the molecular volume to the actual volume of oxygen can be given as:

$\frac{V_{molar}}{V_{actual}} = \frac{8.51}{22400} = 3.8 \times 10^{-4}$

2. The volume which is occupied by 1 mole of any (ideal) gas at standard temperature and pressure (STP: 1 atmospheric pressure, 0^0C) is molar volume. Show that it is 22.4 liters.

Ans:

The ideal gas equation is:

$PV = nRT$

R is the universal gas constant, $R = 8.314 Jmol^{-1}K^{-1}$

n is the number of moles, $n = 1$

T is standard temperature, $T = 273K$

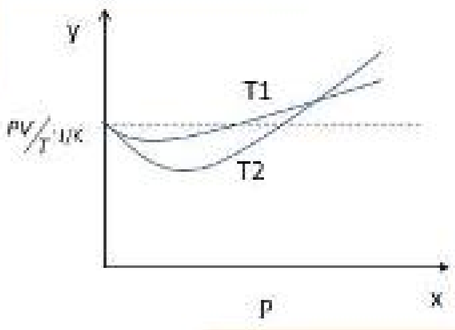
P is standard pressure, $P = 1atm = 1.013 \times 10^5 Nm^{-2}$

$$\therefore V = \frac{nRT}{P}$$

$$V = \frac{1 \times 8.314 \times 273}{1.013 \times 10^5} = 0.0224m^3 = 22.4litres$$

So, we can say that the molar volume of a gas is 22.4 liters at STP.

3. The diagram below shows a plot of PV/T versus P for $1.00 \times 10^{-3} Kg$ oxygen gas at two different temperatures.



a) What does the dotted plot signify?

Ans:

In the graph, the dotted plot signifies the ideal behavior of the gas, i.e., the ratio $\frac{PV}{T}$ is equal. μR is a constant quality.

μ is the number of moles

R is the universal gas constant

It is independent on the pressure of the gas.

b) Which is true: $T_1 > T_2$ or $T_1 < T_2$?

Ans:

In the given graph, the dotted plot represents an ideal gas. At temperature T_1, the curve of the gas is very closer to the dotted plot than for the curve of the gas at temperature T_2. The behavior of a real gas approaches ideal gas when its temperature increases. Therefore, $T_1 > T_2$ is true.

c) $\frac{PV}{T}$ value, where the curves meet on the y-axis is?

Ans:

The ratio $\frac{PV}{T}$ for the meeting of two curves is μR. So, the ideal gas equation is,

$PV = \mu RT$

Where P is the pressure

T is the temperature

V is the volume

μ is the number of moles

R is the universal constant

The molecular mass of oxygen=32.0g

Mass of oxygen $= 1 \times 10^{-3} kg = 1g$

$R = 8.314 Jmol^{-1}K^{-1}$

$\therefore \frac{PV}{T} = \frac{1}{32} \times 8.314 = 0.26 JK^{-1}$

The value of the ratio

So, the value of the ratio $\frac{PV}{T}$, where the curves meet on the y-axis, is $0.26 JK^{-1}$

d) Will we be getting the same value of PV/T at the point where the curves meet on the y-axis, if for 1.00×10^{-3}Kg of hydrogen we get similar plots? Mass of hydrogen that produces the same value of PV/T (for a low-pressure high-temperature region of the plot) if it is not the case? (Molecular mass of $H_2 = 2.02u, O_2 = 32.0u$, and $R = 8.314 Jmol^{-1}K^{-1}$)

Ans:

If a similar plot for 1.00×10^{-3}Kg of hydrogen, then we won't get the same value of PV/T at the point where the curves meet the y-axis. Since the molecular mass of hydrogen (2.02 u) is not the same as that of oxygen (32.0 u).

We have:

$$\therefore \frac{PV}{T} = 0.26JK^{-1}$$

$R = 8.314Jmol^{-1}K^{-1}$

Molecular mass M of $H_2 = 2.02u$

$PV = \mu RT$ at constant temperature

$$\mu = \frac{m}{M}$$

m is the mass of H_2

$$m = \frac{PV}{T}\times\frac{M}{R} = \frac{0.26\times2.02}{8.31} = 6.3\times10^{-2}g = 6.3\times10^{-5}kg$$

Hence, 6.3×10^{-2}g of H_2 will get the same value of $\frac{PV}{T}$

4. A 30 liters oxygen cylinder has an initial gauge pressure of 15 atm and a temperature of 27^0C . The gauge pressure drops to 11 atm, and its temperature drops to 17^0C when some oxygen is withdrawn from the cylinder. Estimate the mass of oxygen taken out of the cylinder ($R = 8.314Jmol^{-1}K^{-1}$, the molecular mass of $O_2 = 32u$).

Ans:

The volume of oxygen, $V_1 = 30\text{litres} = 30\times10^{-3}\,m^3$

Gauge pressure, $P_1 = 15\text{atm} = 15\times1.013\times10^5\,Pa$

Temperature, $T_1 = 27^0C = 300K$

Universal gas constant, $R = 8.314\,Jmol^{-1}K^{-1}$

Consider the initial number of moles of oxygen gas in the cylinder be n_1

The gas equation is given as:

$$P_1V_1 = n_1RT_1$$

$$\therefore n_1 = \frac{P_1V}{RT_1} = \frac{15.195\times10^5\times30\times10^{-3}}{8.314\times300} = 18.276$$

But $n_1 = \frac{m_1}{M}$

Where,

$m_1 =$ the initial mass of oxygen

$M =$ The molecular mass of oxygen=32g

$$\therefore m_1 = n_1M = 18.276\times32 = 584.84g$$

The pressure and temperature reduce after some oxygen is withdrawn from the cylinder.

Volume, $V_2 = 30\text{litres} = 30\times10^{-3}\,m^3$

Gauge pressure, $P_2 = 11\text{atm} = 11\times1.013\times10^5\,Pa$

Temperature, $T_2 = 17^0C = 290K$

Let consider n_2, the number of moles of oxygen left in the cylinder.

The gas equation is given as:

$$P_2V_2 = n_2RT_2$$

$$\therefore n_2 = \frac{P_2V_2}{RT_2} = \frac{11.143\times10^5\times30\times10^{-3}}{8.314\times290} = 13.86$$

But, $n_2 = \frac{m_2}{M}$

Where,

The remaining mass of oxygen in the cylinder is m_2

$\therefore m_2 = n_2 M = 13.86 \times 32 = 443.52g$

So, the mass of oxygen taken out is:

The initial mass of oxygen in the cylinder – Final mass of oxygen in the cylinder

$\Rightarrow m_1 - m_2 = 584.84 - 443.522 = 141.32g = 0.141kg$

0.141kg of oxygen is hence taken out of the cylinder.

5. An air bubble which is having a volume $1.0cm^3$ rises from the bottom of a lake 40 m deep at a temperature of 12^0C. When it reaches the surface, which is at a temperature of 35^0C, to what volume does it grow?

Ans:

The volume of the air bubble, $V_1 = 1.0cm^3 = 1.0 \times 10^{-6} m^3$

The bubble rises to height, $d = 40m$

The temperature at a depth of 40m, $T_1 = 12^0C = 285K$

The temperature is $T_2 = 35^0C = 308K$, at the surface of the lake

On the surface of the lake the pressure,

$P_2 = 1atm = 1 \times 1.013 \times 10^5 Pa$

The pressure at the depth of 40m, $P_1 = 1atm + d\rho g$

Where,

ρ is the density of water $= 10^3 kgm^{-3}$

g is the acceleration due to gravity $= 9.8ms^{-1}$

$\therefore P_1 = 1.013 \times 10^5 + 40 \times 10^3 \times 9.8 = 493300Pa$

We have: $\frac{P_1V_1}{T_1} = \frac{P_2V_2}{T_2}$

V_2 is the air bubbles volume when it reaches the surface

$$V_2 = \frac{P_1V_1T_2}{T_1P_2} = \frac{493300 \times 1.0 \times 10^{-6} \times 308}{285 \times 1.013 \times 10^5} = 5.263 \times 10^{-6} m^3 = 5.263cm^3$$

The volume of air bubble becomes $5.263cm^3$ when it reaches the surface.

6. Determine the total number of air molecules (that includes oxygen, nitrogen, water vapor, and other constituents) in a room of capacity $25.0m^3$ at a temperature of (27^0C) and 1atm pressure.

Ans:

The volume of the room, $V = 25.0m^3$

The temperature of the room, $T = 27^0C = 300K$

Pressure in the room, $P = 1atm = 1 \times 1.1013 \times 10^5 Pa$

The ideal gas equation:

$PV = K_BNT$

Where,

K_B is Boltzmann constant, $K_B = 1.38 \times 10^{-23} m^2kgs^{-2}K^{-1}$

Number of air molecules in the room be N.

$$N = \frac{PV}{k_BT} = \frac{1.013 \times 10^5 \times 25}{1.38 \times 10^{-23} \times 300} = 6.11 \times 10^{26} \text{molecules}$$

The total number of air molecules is 6.11×10^{26}

7. Find out the average thermal energy of a helium atom at the following cases:

i. Room temperature (27^0C)

Ans:

At room temperature, $T = 27^0C = 300K$

Average thermal energy $= \frac{3}{2}kT$

Where k is Boltzmann constant $= 1.38 \times 10^{-23} m^2kgs^{-2}K^{-1}$

$$\therefore \frac{3}{2}kT = \frac{3}{2} \times 1.38 \times 10^{-38} \times 300 = 6.21 \times 10^{-21} J$$

So, the average thermal energy is $\left(27^{\circ}C\right)$is 6.21×10^{-21}J

ii. **The temperature on the sun's surface** $(6000K)$

Ans:

On the surface of the sun, $T = 6000K$

Average thermal energy $= \frac{3}{2}kT = \frac{3}{2}\times1.38\times10^{-38}\times6000 = 1.241\times10^{-19}$J

Hence, the average thermal energy is 1.241×10^{-19}J

iii. At a temperature of 10 million kelvin (the typical core temperature in the case of a star).

Ans:

At temperature, $T = 10^{7}K$

Average thermal energy $= \frac{3}{2}kT = \frac{3}{2}\times1.38\times10^{-23}\times10^{7} = 2.07\times10^{-16}$J

Hence, the average thermal energy is 2.07×10^{-16}J .

8. Three vessels all of the same capacity have gases at the same pressure and temperature. It consists of neon which is monatomic, in the first one, the second contains diatomic chlorine, and the third contains uranium hexafluoride (polyatomic).

a) Do you think all the vessels contain an equal number of respective molecules?

Ans:

Yes. The same number of the respective molecules is there in all the vessels.

They have the same volume since the three vessels have the same capacity.

All gases are of same pressure, volume, and temperature.

Avogadro's law states the three vessels consist of an equal number of molecules. This equals Avogadro's number, $N = 6.023\times10^{23}$.

b) Is in all three cases, the root mean square speed of molecules the same? If it is not the case, in which case is v_{rms} the largest?

Ans:

No. Neon has the largest root-mean-square speed.

The root mean square speed v_{rms} of gas of mass m, and temperature T, is given by the relation:

$$v_{rms} = \sqrt{\frac{3kT}{m}}$$

Where k is Boltzmann constant

k and T are constants for the given gases.

v_{rms} only depends on the mass of the atoms, i.e.,

$$v_{rms} \alpha \sqrt{\frac{1}{m}}$$

So, in the three cases, the root-means-square speed of the molecules is not the same.

The mass of neon is the smallest among neon, chlorine, and uranium hexafluoride and so possesses the largest root mean square speed.

9. Calculate the temperature at which the root mean square speed of an argon atom in a gas cylinder is equal to the RMS speed of a helium gas atom at -20^0C? (atomic mass of Ar = 39.9 u, of He = 4.0 u)

Ans:

The temperature of the helium atom, $T_{He} = -20^0C = 253K$

The atomic mass of argon, $M_{Ar} = 39.9u$

The atomic mass of helium, $M_{He} = 4.0u$

Let, $(v_{rms})_{Ar}$ be the rms speed of argon.

Let, $(v_{rms})_{He}$ be the rms speed of helium.

Argon as an rms speed of,

$$\left(v_{rms}\right)_{Ar} = \sqrt{\frac{3RT_{Ar}}{M_{Ar}}} \quad ......(i)$$

Where,

R is the universal gas constant

T_{Ar} is the temperature of argon gas

Helium has an rms speed of,

$$\left(v_{rms}\right)_{He} = \sqrt{\frac{3RT_{He}}{M_{He}}} \quad ......(ii)$$

It is given that:

$$\left(v_{rms}\right)_{Ar} = \left(v_{rms}\right)_{He}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{3RT_{Ar}}{M_{Ar}}} = \sqrt{\frac{3RT_{He}}{M_{He}}}$$

$$\frac{T_{Ar}}{M_{Ar}} = \frac{T_{He}}{M_{He}}$$

$$T_{Ar} = \frac{T_{He}}{M_{He}} \times M_{Ar} = \frac{253}{4} \times 39.9 = 2523.675 = 2.52 \times 10^3 K$$

Argon atom is at a temperature of $2.52 \times 10^3 K$

10. Find out the collision frequency and also the mean free path of a nitrogen molecule in a cylinder containing nitrogen at 2.0 atm and temperature 17^0C. The nitrogen molecule has a radius of roughly $1.0\overset{0}{A}$. How collision time is related with the time the molecule moves freely between two successive collisions (Molecular mass of $N_2 = 28.0u$).

Ans:

Mean free path $= 1.11 \times 10^{-7} m$

Collision frequency $= 4.58 \times 10^9 s^{-1}$

Successive collision time $\approx 500 \times$ collision time

The pressure inside the cylinder containing nitrogen, $P = 2.0atm = 2.026 \times 10^5 Pa$

Temperature inside the cylinder, $T = 17^0C = 290K$

The radius of nitrogen molecule, $r = 1.0\overset{0}{A} = 1\times10^{10}m$

Diameter, $d = 2\times1\times10^{10} = 2\times10^{10}m$

Molecular mass of nitrogen, $M = 28.0g = 28\times10^{-3}kg$

For the nitrogen, root mean square speed is,

$$v_{rms} = \sqrt{\frac{3RT}{M}}$$

Where,

$R = 8.314mole^{-1}K^{-1}$, is universal gas constant

$$\therefore v_{rms} = \sqrt{\frac{3\times8.314\times290}{28\times10^{-3}}} = 508.26ms^{-1}$$

The mean free path (l) is,

$$l = \frac{kT}{\sqrt{2}\times d^2\times P}$$

Where,

$k = 1.38\times10^{-23}kgm^2s^{-2}K^{-1}$ is the Boltzmann constant

$$\therefore l = \frac{1.38\times10^{-23}\times290}{\sqrt{2}\times3.14\times\left(2\times10^{-10}\right)^2\times2.026\times10^5} = 1.11\times10^{-7}m$$

$$\text{Collision frequency} = \frac{v_{rms}}{l} = \frac{508.26}{1.11\times10^{-7}} = 4.58\times10^9s^{-1}$$

The collision time is given as:

$$T = \frac{d}{v_{rms}} = \frac{2\times10^{-10}}{508.26} = 3.93\times10^{-13}s$$

Between successive collisions, the time taken is

$$T' = \frac{l}{v_{rms}} = \frac{1.11\times10^{-7}m}{508.26ms^{-1}} = 2.18\times10^{-10}s$$

$$\therefore \frac{T'}{T} = \frac{2.18\times10^{-10}}{3.93\times10^{-13}} = 500$$

For successive collisions, the time taken is 500 times the time taken for a collision.

11. A 1-meter narrow bore that is kept horizontally (and closed at one end) contains a 76 cm long mercury thread, which traps a 15 cm column of air. Suppose the tube is kept vertically with its open end at the bottom, what will happen?

Ans:

Length of the narrow bore, L=1m=100cm

Length of the mercury thread, l=76cm

Air column's length between mercury and the closed-end, $l_a = 15\text{cm}$

The air space occupied by mercury length: 100 – (76 + 15) = 9 cm

Hence, the total length of the air column=15+9=24cm

Let us consider as a result of atmospheric pressure, h cm of mercury flow out.

In the bore, length of air column =24+h cm

Mercury column's length = 76 -h cm

Initial pressure, $P_1 = 76\text{cm}$ of mercury

Initial volume, $V_1 = 15\text{cm}^3$

Final pressure, $P_2 = 76 - (76 - h) = h\,\text{cm}$ of mercury

Final volume, $V_2 = (24 + h)\text{cm}^3$

Temperature here is constant

$\therefore P_1V_1 = P_2V_2$

$76 \times 15 = h(24 + h)$

$\Rightarrow h^2 + 24h - 1140 = 0$

$$\therefore h = \frac{-24 \pm \sqrt{24^2 + (4 \times 1 \times 1140)}}{2 \times 1} = 23.8\text{cm or } -47.8\text{cm}$$

Height cannot be negative.

So, 23.8 cm of mercury will flow out.

52.2cm of mercury will remain in the bore.

The length is,

24 + 23.8 = 47.8 cm

12. The diffusion rate of hydrogen has an average value of $28.7 cm^3 s^{-1}$ from a certain apparatus. Under the same condition, the diffusion of another gas is measured to have an average rate of $7.2 cm^3 s^{-1}$. Identify the gas.

(Hint: Use Graham's law of diffusion $R_1/R_2 = (M_2/M_1)^{1/2}$, where R_1, R_2 are diffusion rates of gases 1 and 2, and M_1 and M_2 their respective molecular masses.)

Ans:

Rate of diffusion of hydrogen, $R_1 = 28.7 cm^3 s^{-1}$

Rate of diffusion of another gas, $R_2 = 7.2 cm^3 s^{-1}$

From Graham's Law, we have:

$$\frac{R_1}{R_2} = \sqrt{\frac{M_2}{M_1}}$$

Where,

M_1 is the molecular mass of hydrogen=2.020g

M_2 is the unknown gas's molecular mass

$$\therefore M_2 = M_1\left(\frac{R_1}{R_2}\right)^2 = 2.02\left(\frac{28.27}{7.2}\right)^2 = 32.09g$$

Since 32g is the molecular mass, the unknown gas is oxygen.

13. Gas in equilibrium will have uniform density and pressure throughout its volume A gas column under gravity, for example, does not have a uniform density (and pressure). The density decreases with height. The precise dependence is given by the law of atmospheres

$$n_2 = n_1 \exp\left[-mg\left(h_2 - h_1\right)/kBT\right]$$

Where n_2, n_1 is number density at heights h_2, h_1 respectively.

The sedimentation equilibrium,

$$n_2 = n_1 \exp\left[-mgN_A(\rho-\rho')(h_2-h_1)/\rho RT\right]$$

Where ρ is the density of the suspended particle, and ρ' that of the surrounding medium. (N_A **is Avagadro's number, and R the universal gas** constant)

(Hint: Apparent weight can be found by using Archimedes principle)

Ans:

According to the law of atmosphere, we have:

$$n_2 = n_1 \exp\left[-mg(h_2-h_1)/kBT\right] \quad ....(i)$$

n_2, n_1 is number density at heights h_2, h_1 respectively.

The weight of the particle in the gas column is mg

Density of the medium= ρ'

Density of the suspended particle = ρ

Mass of one suspended particle = m'

Mass of the medium displaced = m

Volume of a suspended particle= V

The weight of the suspended particle is given from Archimedes' principle as:

Displaced medium's weight-Suspended particle's weight = $mg - m'g$

$$\Rightarrow mg - m'g$$

$$\Rightarrow mg = V\rho'g = mg\left(\frac{m}{\rho}\right)\rho'g$$

$$mg\left(1-\frac{\rho'}{\rho}\right) \quad ......(ii)$$

Gas constant, $R = k_B N$

$$k_B = \frac{R}{N} \quad .....(iii)$$

substituting in the equations we get:

$$n_2 = n_1 \exp\left[-mg(h_2 - h_1)/k_B T\right]$$

$$\Rightarrow n_1 \exp\left[-mg\left(1-\frac{\rho'}{\rho}\right)(h_2 - h_1)\frac{N}{RT}\right]$$

$$\Rightarrow n_1 \exp\left[-mg(\rho-\rho')(h_2 - h_1)\frac{N}{RT\rho}\right]$$

14. Observe the below table showing the densities of some solids and liquids. Determine the size of their atoms:

Substance	Atomic Mass (u)	Density ($10^3\,Kgm^{-3}$)
Carbon (diamond)	12.01	2.22
Gold	197.00	19.32
Nitrogen (liquid)	14.01	1.00
Lithium	6.94	0.53
Fluorine (liquid)	19.00	1.14

[Hint: Atoms are tightly packed in a solid or liquid phase. Use the known **value of Avogadro's number. You shouldn't take the actual numbers you** obtain for various atomic sizes too literally. Due to the crudeness of the tight packing approximation, the results only indicate that atomic sizes are in the range of a few $\overset{0}{A}$].

Ans:

Substance	Radius (Å)
Carbon (diamond)	1.29
Gold	1.59
Nitrogen (liquid)	1.77
Lithium	1.73
Fluorine (liquid)	1.88

Atomic mass of a substance=M

Density of the substance= ρ

Avogadro's number = $N = 6.023\times10^{23}$

Volume of each atom $=\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$

Volume of N number of molecules $=\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 N$ .....(i)

Volume of one mole of a substance $=\frac{M}{\rho}$ ....(ii)

$$\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 N=\frac{M}{\rho}$$

$$\therefore r=\sqrt[3]{\frac{3M}{4\pi\rho N}}$$

For Carbon:

$M=12.01\times10^{-3}\text{kg}$

$\rho=2.22\times10^{3}\text{kgm}^{-3}$

Radius is,

$$\therefore r=\left(\frac{3\times12.01\times10^{-3}}{4\pi\times2.22\times10^{3}\times6.023\times10^{23}}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}=1.29\dot{A}$$

For gold:

$M=197.00\times10^{-3}\text{kg}$

$\rho=19.32\times10^{3}\text{kgm}^{-3}$

Radius is,

$$\therefore r=\left(\frac{3\times197\times10^{-3}}{4\pi\times19.32\times10^{3}\times6.023\times10^{23}}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}=1.59\dot{A}$$

For liquid nitrogen:

$M = 14.01 \times 10^{-3}\,kg$

$\rho = 1.00 \times 10^{3}\,kgm^{-3}$

Radius is,

$$\therefore r = \left(\frac{3 \times 14.01 \times 10^{-3}}{4\pi \times 1.00 \times 10^{3} \times 6.023 \times 10^{23}}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} = 1.77\,\mathring{A}$$

<u>For lithium:</u>

$M = 6.94 \times 10^{-3}\,kg$

$\rho = 0.53 \times 10^{3}\,kgm^{-3}$

Radius is,

$$\therefore r = \left(\frac{3 \times 6.94 \times 10^{-3}}{4\pi \times 0.53 \times 10^{3} \times 6.023 \times 10^{23}}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} = 1.73\,\mathring{A}$$

<u>For liquid fluorine:</u>

$M = 19.00 \times 10^{-3}\,kg$

$\rho = 1.14 \times 10^{3}\,kgm^{-3}$

Radius is,

$$\therefore r = \left(\frac{3 \times 19 \times 10^{-3}}{4\pi \times 1.14 \times 10^{3} \times 6.023 \times 10^{23}}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} = 1.88\,\mathring{A}$$