## **CHP-411 Surface Chemistry and Electrochemistry**

Item Text	Option Text 1	Option Text 2	Option Text 3	Option Text 4
In one of the Debye-Huckel postulates only between ions are considered	van der Waal's forces	coulombic forces	atomic forces	molecula r forces
If there is a difference in the in diferent regions of the electrolyte, diffusion occurs	pressure	temperature	density	concentr ation of ions
If there are differences in at varios points in the electrolyte conduction of charge in the direction of field takes place	electrostatic potential	concentratio n of ions	pressure	density
Both diffusion and conduction are processes	reversible	irreversible	equilibrium	pseudo equilibriu m
D = UabskT is the relation	Einstein	Debye- Huckel	Fick's first law	Nernst
Positive ion + electron -> D, this reaction is called reaction	de- electronation	electronation	reversible	heat of combusti on
The potential developed when a metal rod is dipped in a solution of unit activity or 1M is known as	Zeta potential	Standard electrode potential	Electrokinetic potential	applied potential
A fraction of the total potential difference which is completely withing the liquid phase is called potential	Zeta	Standard electrode	reversible	irreversib le
potential is developed at the junction of two solutions because of difference in the speed of ions moving across the boundary	Zeta	Electrokineti c	Liquid junction	Reductio n
theory does not take into account that the properties of the double layer change with electrolyte concentration and temperature	The Debye- Huckel	The Helmhotlz	The Gouy- Chapman diffuse-layer	Stern adsorptio n
In theory, ions are considered as point charges	The Gouy- Chapman diffuse-layer	The Stern adsorption	The Helmholtz	Eley and Evans
The difference of potential which causes the current to flow from an electrode at a higher potential to an electrode at a lower potential is known as force	driving	reversible	irreversible	electrom otive

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theory combines Helmholtz and Gouy-Chapman model	Stern	Debye-	Eley and Evans	Bernal
	adsorption	Huckel		
When, one term in Butler-Volmer equation maybe neglected in	eta = 75mV	eta < 70mV	eta > 70mV	eta =
comparison to another				50mV
If the reactants are stored outside the system the electrochemical system said	open system	closed	isolated system	electrode
to be		system		system
The open electrochemical system with external fuel storage is known as	battery	fuel cell	electrolytic cell	electroch
				emical
				cell
The closed "one-shot" electrochemical systems with internal stocks of	fuel cells	electrolytic	primary	electroch
reactants are known as		cells	batteries	emical
				cells
If the temperature of operation of cell is below degree celcius, the device	100	150	200	250
is called a low-temperature fuel cell				
If the temperature of operation of cell is above degree celcius, the device	500	150	200	100
is called a high-temperature fuel cell				
The thickness of entire hydrogen-oxygen fuel cell is about mm	1	2	1/2	3/4