

Decomposition of H_2O_2 follows a first order reaction. In fifty minutes the concentration of H_2O_2 decreases from 0.5 M to 0.125 M in one such decomposition. When the concentration of H_2O_2 reaches 0.05 M, the rate of formation of O_2 will be :

- (1) $6.93 \times 10^{-2} \text{ M min}^{-1}$
- (2) $6.93 \times 10^{-4} \text{ M min}^{-1}$
- (3) 2.66 L min^{-1} at STP
- (4) $1.34 \times 10^{-2} \text{ M min}^{-1}$

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Concentration changes from 0.5 M to 0.25 M in one half-life and then from 0.25 M to 0.125 M in the next half-life.

$$\therefore 2T_{1/2} = 50 \text{ min.}$$

$$\text{Or, } T_{1/2} = 25 \text{ min.}$$

In the reaction $2H_2O_2 \rightarrow 2H_2O + O_2$,

$$-\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt}[H_2O_2] = \frac{d}{dt}[O_2]$$

$$\text{Or, } \frac{1}{2} k[H_2O_2] = \frac{d}{dt}[O_2]$$

$$\text{Or, } \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{0.693}{T_{1/2}} [H_2O_2] = \frac{d}{dt}[O_2]$$

$$\text{So, } \frac{d}{dt}[O_2] = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{0.693}{25} \times 0.05 = 6.93 \times 10^{-4}$$

Hence, Option (2).