2018

M.Sc.

Part-I Examination

CHEMISTRY

PAPER—III

Full Marks: 100

Time: 4 Hours

The figures in the right-hand margin indicate full marks.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

Illustrate the answers wherever necessary.

(Inorganic)

Answer any five questions,
taking at least two from Group-A and B
and five from Group-C.

Group-A

1. (a) Write down the name of three essential and three beneficial metals? Discuss the biological function of them.

3+6

- (b) Write down the active site structure of transferrin and desceribe the effect pH on chelate ring of it.
- (c) Discuss the formation of hematin and cite how hematin formation can be prevented?
- 2. (a) How will you determine the composition of complex by Job's method?
 - (b) Derive ground state term symbols for d³, d⁶ and d⁰ electronic configuration? Explain hole formalism or hole equivalency theorem.
 - (c) Draw the orgel diagram for Ni²⁺ octahedral system showing all transitions?
- 3. (a) Following the 18e rule as a guide, determine the 'x' in the following complexes.
 - (i) [(CO)₃ Ni Co(CO)₃]^x
 - (ii) IrBr₂ (CO)_n (PPh₃)₂ (CH₃)₃
 - (iii) $[(Cp)_3 \text{ Ni}_3(\mu^3 CO)_3]^x$ (has 3 Ni Ni bond)

- (iv) $[(\eta^5 Cp) (CO)_2 Fe(phC_2H)]^x$
- (b) Predict the M if it is a first row transition element and $[M(\eta^3 Cp) (CO)_5]$ is a stable compound. 2
- (c) From the given below complexes which one have shortest M N bond
 - (i) $[(\eta^3 \text{allyl}) \text{ Ru } (CO)_2 \text{ (NO)}].$
 - (ii) $[(\eta^5 Cp) Ru (CO)_2 NO]$?

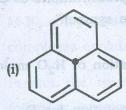
Explain with reason (all these complexes are thermodynamically stable) 5

(d) The metal cluster [Ru₃(CO)₁₋₀(PPh₃)₂] is stable. Which among the following cluster will be the actual structure of molecule? Justify your answer.

- 4. (a) How could you measure the fluxionality of $(\eta^1 Cp)_2$ $(\eta^5 Cp)_2$ Ti and Ru $(\eta^4 C_8 H_8)$ (CO)₃ molecules?
 - (b) What happened to v_{co} when CO gets coordinated to BH₃ or Ni(CO)₃?

- (c) Arrange the following in the decreasing order of back donation [Cr(CO)₆], [Ti(CO)₆]²⁻, [Mn(CO)₆]⁺, [Ir(CO)₆]³⁺ If cis-cyclooctene and trans-cyclooctene olefin is bind to Cr then which of them will from the stronger complex and why?
- (d) The C C bond distance (1.37Å) in K[PtCl₃ (C₂H₄)] is slightly longer than in the free ethylene (1.34Å) Explain.
- Prove that C₃ axis is collinear and coexist with C₉ axis? Write down the all symmetry elements present in CH₄ molecule indicating where they are passing from.
 - (b) If in a molecule has $C_4(x)$ axis and the $C_2(y)$ axis then what will be the single step symmetry operation?

(c) Find out the point group for the following molecules.



(Continued)



(iii) Ferrocene (staggered)

(iv) B₂H₆

(v) P₂O₆⁴

(vi) NO₂+.

Group-B

- 6. (a) State 'rearrangement theorem'.
 - (b) Find all the irreducible representations of C_{3v} point group giving the Mullikans symbol.
 - (c) Find the matrix representation of H₂O molecule. 5
 - (d) Write Hermann-Mauguin notation for D_{3h}, C_{3v}, D₂ and Td point group.

- (e) Justify that it is not possible to consider a crystal withC₅ axis of rotation.
- 7. (a) Derive an expression for conditional stability constant in terms of EDTA. What are the limitations of using EDTA as complexing agent? What is the principle of spectro-photometric determination of end point in complexometric titrations?

 3+3+2
 - (b) What are the factors affecting stability of Metal-Ligand Complexes? Explain with the help of a suitable example, the masking-demasking method of estimating different ions in a mixture by titrating against EDTA.
- 8. (a) What do you mean by homoleptic complex? Why V (CO)₆ readily reacts with Na? 2+2
 - (b) Although N₂ and CO are isoelectronic molecules but
 M-N₂ complexes are much weaker compare to M-CO complexes-explain.
 - (c) Predict the missing reagents or products for the following reaction.

(i)
$$CrCl_3 + Al + 6CO \xrightarrow{?} Cr(CO)_6 + AlCl_3$$

(ii)
$$VCl_3 + 4Na + 6CO \xrightarrow{?} ? \xrightarrow{H_3PO_4} V(CO)_6$$

(iii) RhCl₃
$$3H_2O + CO \xrightarrow{?} ?$$

(iv)
$$RuO_2$$
.XH₂O + CO $\xrightarrow{?}$? + CO₂

- 9. (a) Define the common terms used in chromatography:
 - (i) Stationary phase
 - (ii) Mobile phase
 - (iii) Analyte
 - (iv) Elute.

- (b) A solute has a K_D between water and chloroform of 5.00. Suppose we extract a 50.00-mL sample of a 0.050 M aqueous solution of the solute with 15.00 mL of chloroform. What is the separation's extraction efficiency?
- (c) Write down the advantages of chromatography over other separation techniques.
- (d) What is role of precision in analysis?

 Define the all term listed bellow
 - (i) Standard deviation
 - (ii) Coefficient of variation
 - (iii) Variance.

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- 10. (a) Calculate the all possible STYX number and comment on plausible structure for B₃H₇ and B₃H₆⁺ molecule?
 - (b) Classify the following borons as closo, nido and arachno:

B₄H₈, C₄B₂H₆, B₂H₇, C₂B₇H₁₁.

2

- (c) Complete the following reactions:
 - (i) $B_4H_{10} + N(CH_3)_3 \rightarrow$
 - (ii) $B_5H_9 + Li(CH_3) \rightarrow$
 - (iii) $5K[B_9H_{14}] + 2 B_5H_9 \rightarrow$
 - (iv) $B_5H_9 + CH_3C1 \xrightarrow{AlCl_3} and casob arrive (a)$
 - (v) $B_{10}C_2H_{12} + 2LiC_4H_9 \rightarrow$
 - (vi) $Al_2(CH_3)_6 + 2[B_{11}H_{13}]^{2-} \triangle A$
 - (vii) $2C_4H_9Li + C_2H_2B_{10}H_{10} \rightarrow$
 - (viii) $2RMgBr + C_2H_2B_{10}H_{10} \rightarrow$
 - (ix) $Ph_3PAuCl + C_2RLiB_{10}H_{10} \rightarrow$
 - (x) $RC_2LiB_{10}H_{10} \xrightarrow{H_9Cl_2}$

9 standing to High Amount Group-C pourse stangelings

11. Answer any five questions:

- 5×5
- (a) Write down the active site structure of haemoglobin? What are the important functions of heme protein? Why color of blood is red?

- (b) 'All vibration modes present in water molecule are IR and Raman active' justify this statement. What is abliean group?
- (c) A metal forms two complexes in the same oxidation state. In one complex the magnetic moment is 4.9 BM another is 0.0 BM. Which of the following metal fit this description? Cr(III), Mn(II), Mn(III), Fe(II), Fe(III) and Co(II). What do you mean by picket fence models?
- (d) Write down the active site structure of carbonic anhydrase. Suggest a reaction mechanism of its enzymatic conversion of CO₂.
- (e) Write down the structural feature of cytochrome C?

 Explains the bioloical importance of this enzyme?
- (f) Given Δ_0 for H_2O is 13900 cm⁻¹ what would be the CFSE of $[Cr(H_2O)_6]^{2+}$ in high spin and low spin configuration? In terms of CFT explain why all six $Cu-OH_2$ distance in $[Cu(H_2O)_6]^{2+}$ are not equal?

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(g) What do you mean by crystal field stabilization energy (CFSE)? Explain the following facts that 10 Dq increases in the order [CrCl₆]³⁻ < [Cr(NH₃)₆]³⁺ < [Cr(CN)]3-.

A sectal forms two complexes in the same oxidation state, in one comple<u>e the</u> magnetic moment is 4.9-EM

this description 2.0.((ii), Mir(li), Ma(III), Re(II), Fe(III) and Coffin What do you mean by picket lenge

configuration? In territe of CFV capitain why all six