Roll No. Total No. of Pages: 03

Total No. of Questions: 09

B.Tech. (Chemistry Groups) (2018 Batch) (Sem.-1,2) CHEMISTRY-I

Subject Code: BTCH-101-18 M.Code: 75343

Time: 3 Hrs. Max. Marks: 60

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

- SECTION-A is COMPULSORY consisting of TEN questions carrying TWO marks each.
- 2. SECTION B & C. have FOUR questions each.
- 3. Attempt any FIVE questions from SECTION B & C carrying EIGHT marks each.
- 4. Select atleast TWO questions from SECTION B & C.

SECTION-A

1. Answer briefly:

- a) What are the important features of crystal field theory?
- b) Can oxidation state be negative? Discuss.
- c) What is the difference between conduction band and valence band?
- d) Why is fluorescence so sensitive?
- e) Give one main point of difference between wet and dry corrosion.
- f) Write the transition state for the following $S_N 2$ reaction:

$$(CH_3)_3N + (CH_3)_3S^+ \rightarrow (CH_3)_4N^+ + (CH_3)_2S$$

- g) Why d and f orbitals show poor shielding effect?
- h) How do vander Waals interactions occur?
- i) The following compounds show only one signal in ¹H NMR. Write their structural formula.

 C_5H_{12} C_2H_6O

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j) Indicate R or S configuration at stereogenic center(s). Assign priorities to each group.

$$HO \longrightarrow H$$
 H_3C $H \longrightarrow OH$ $Br \longrightarrow H$ CH_3

SECTION-B

- 2. a) Obtain the time-dependent Schrodinger wave equation for a particle. (6)
 - b) Give the physical meaning of wave function. (2)
- 3. a) What is crystal field theory? How does this theory account for the fact that $[CoF_6]^{3-}$ is paramagnetic but $[Co(NH_3)_6]^{3+}$ is diamagnetic though both are octahedral. (6)
 - b) Discuss the role of doping on the band structure of solids. (2)
- 4. a) Why is UV-Visible spectroscopy called electronic spectroscopy? Explain various types of transitions for organic molecules that take place in UV-Visible range. (5)
 - b) How is fluorescence used in medicine? What is the unit of fluorescence intensity?

(3)

5. a) Derive the van der Waals equation for describing P-V-T relationship in real gases.

(5)

b) The van der Waals constants of a gas are: $a = 0.751 \text{ dm}^6 \text{ atm mol}^{-2} \text{ and } b = 0.0226 \text{ dm}^3 \text{ mol}^{-1}$. Calculate critical constants. (3)

SECTION-C

6. a) Calculate the standard free energy change (ΔG°) of the reaction :

$$CO(g) + \frac{1}{2} O_2(g) \rightarrow CO_2(g)$$
 $\Delta H^{\circ} = -282.84 \text{ kJ}$

The standard entropy of $CO_2(g)$, CO(g) and $O_2(g)$ are 213.80,197.90 and 205.01 J K⁻¹ mol⁻¹, respectively. Is this reaction feasible at standard state? (4)

b) What advantages does the use of "ion-exchange resin" provide over "zeolite process" for softening of hard water? (4)

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- 7. a) Discuss the molecular geometries of the following:
 - i) BCl₃
 - ii) PCl₅

(Atomic number:
$$B = 5$$
, $P = 15$) (4)

- b) What is effective nuclear charge? Which element has the highest effective nuclear charge? (2)
- c) What is ionization energy? Which elements have the highest ionization energy?

(2)

- 8. a) Discuss isomerism in transitional metal complexes. (5)
 - b) The following compound has only one stereogenic center. Why then does it have four stereoisomers? Explain. (3)

- 9. a) Explain $S_N 2$ mechanism by taking an example of alkyl halide as a substrate. (4)
 - b) Write short notes on the following organic reactions:
 - i) Oxidation reactions
 - ii) Ring opening reactions (4)



NOTE: Disclosure of Identity by writing Mobile No. or Making of passing request on any page of Answer Sheet will lead to UMC against the Student.

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