Roll #:	CHM102A	Name:	Answer Key	Sect.:	CHM

Q. No.	1	2	3	Total
Marks Scored:				
Out of	5	10	5	20

CHM102A: GENERAL CHEMISTRY, 2016-17(Semester-II)

QUIZ-2

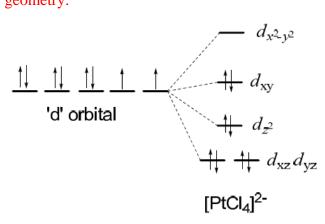
Date: 08/04/2017 Time: 08:30-09:00 Total Marks: 20

Instructions:

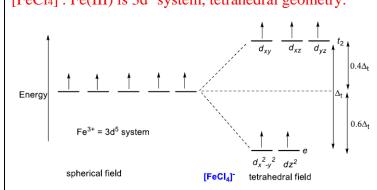
Mobile phones or any other digital gadgets are absolutely **NOT** allowed during the examination. Sharing calculator is not allowed. Please write your answers in provided space in the question paper. Use extra sheets or backside of the question paper for doing any rough work.

1. (a) Show the crystal field splitting diagram with appropriate labelling of d-orbitals and filling of d-electrons for (i) [PtCl₄]²⁻ and (ii) [FeCl₄]⁻. [2+2 marks]

[PtCl₄]²⁻: Pt(II) is 5d⁸ system, square planar [FeCl₄]⁻: Fe(III) is 3d⁵ system, tetrahedral geometry.

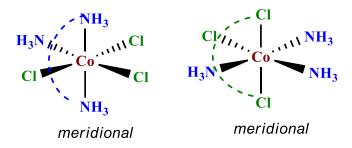


[correct splitting & labelling of d-orbital= 1 mark correct filling of electrons = 1 mark]



[correct splitting & labelling of d-orbital = 1 mark] correct filling of electrons = 1 mark]

(b) Draw the structure of mer-[Co(NH₃)₃Cl₃]. [1 mark]



[Correct drawing for mer-isomer = 1 mark]

2. (a) Determine whether Jahn-Teller distortion (J-T distortion) and orbital contribution towards effective magnetic moment (μ_L) is possible for following complexes. [6 marks]

Complexes	Electronic configuration in	J-T distortion	Orbital
	terms of t _{2g} and e _g notation	(Yes/No)	contribution (μ_L)
			(Yes/No)
[Co(NH ₃) ₆]Cl ₂	$t_{2g}{}^5e_g{}^2$	Yes	Yes
[Ni(H ₂ O) ₆]Cl ₂	$t_{2g}^6 e_g^2$	No	No
[Cr(H ₂ O) ₆]Cl ₂	$t_2g^3e_g^1$	Yes	No

[Each correct electronic configuration. = 1 mark, each correct Y/N option = 0.5 mark]

(b) Calculate effective magnetic moment (μ_{S+L}) for a free Cu²⁺ ion. [2 marks]

$$Cu^{2+} = d^9$$
 system

$$\boldsymbol{L} = \Sigma m_1 = (2 \times 2) + (2 \times 1) + (2 \times 0) + (2 \times -1) + (1 \times -2)$$

$$S = 1/2$$

Here L = 2, S = 1/2

$$\mu_{L+S} = [L(L+1) + 4S(S+1)]^{1/2} = [(2 \times 3) + (4 \times 1/2 \times 3/2)]^{1/2} = (9)^{1/2} = 3.0 \text{ B.M.}$$

Ans: 3.0 B.M.

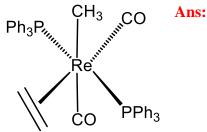
[Correct calculation of L and S = 1 mark, correct calculation for $\mu_{L+S} = 1$ mark, if no unit present for μ_{L+S} , deduct 0.5 mark]

(c) Mention which of the following statement(s) are TRUE for Hemoglobin (Hb) and/or myoglobin (Mb). [2 marks]

- (i) Iron(III) in deoxymyoglobin is in a high-spin state.
- (ii) Iron(III) in oxymyoglobin is in a low-spin state. TRUE
- (iii) Distal histidine residue reduces the affinity of CO binding to Mb. TRUE
- (iv) Dioxygen present in oxymyoglobin as peroxide form.

[Each TRUE option = 1 mark]

3. (a) Show the electron count around central metal in following complex. [2 marks]



Oxidation state/ionic method:	Neutral method:
$Re(+1) = 6 e^{-}$	$Re = 7 e^{-}$ (Re in group 7 in PT)
$2 \text{ PPh}_3 = 2 \text{ x } 2 = 4 \text{ e}^{-1}$	$2 \text{ PPh}_3 = 2 \text{ x } 2 = 4 \text{ e}^-$
2 terminal CO = $2 \times 2 = 4 e^{-}$	2 terminal CO = $2 \times 2 = 4 e^{-1}$
$CH_3^- = 2 e^-$	$CH_3^- = 1 e^-$
$CH_2=CH_2=2 e^{-}$	$CH_2=CH_2=2 e^{-}$
$Total = 18 e^{-}$	$Total = 18 e^{-}$

[Electron count for ALL the ligands and metal centre needed to arrive the total electron count of 18 e and full mark, any wrong deduction = 0 mark]

b) Match the following metal carbonyls with their corresponding C-O stretching frequencies (ν_{CO}) from the following ν_{CO} values: 1747, 1860, 2000 and 2098 cm⁻¹. [2 marks]

Metal carbonyls	ν _{CO} (cm ⁻¹)
[Mn(CO) ₆] ⁺	2098
[V(CO) ₆] ⁻	1860
[Cr(CO) ₆]	2000
[Ti(CO) ₆] ²⁻	1747

[Each correct matching of vco value = 0.5 mark; * No explanation required]

Explanation: As the electron density on the metal increases, more electron density is pumped into the π^* anti-bonding orbital of CO, this reduces the C-O bond order or bond strength and having lower vco stretching frequency.

(c) Which among the following compounds will not undergo oxidative addition of methyl iodide?

(i)
$$[Ir(PPh_3)_2(CO)Cl]$$
 (ii) $[RhI_2(CO)_2]^-$ (iii) $(\eta^5-Cp)_2Ti(Me)Cl$ [1 mark]

Ans: $(\eta^5$ -Cp)₂Ti(Me)Cl.

[Correct answer = 1 mark, * No explanation required]

Explanation: As titanium is already in its highest oxidation state of +4 and therefore no d-electrons present for further oxidation necessary in oxidative addition.

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