

# RAJARATA UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA FCULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCES

B.Sc. Second year Semester II Examination – April /May 2016 CHE 2103 –Analytical Chemistry I

Answer both questions.

Time: 1 hour

The use of non-programmable calculator is permitted.

- 1). (a) Give the correct answer to the correct number of significant figures of the following:
  - (i)  $\frac{12.34}{6.29}$
  - (ii)  $0.00402 \times 13.00 \times 4306$
  - (iii)  $\log (4.000 \times 10^{-5})$
  - (b) Calculate the standard deviation and coefficient of variation for the following set of data: 0.812, 0.792, 0.794 and 0.900.
  - (c) What is the absolute uncertainty in the following calculation?

$$(6.0 \pm 0.2) \div (47.3 \pm 1.0)$$

(d) The following results were obtained for the determination of P (ppm) in blood serum: 4.40, 4.42, 4.60, 4.48, and 4.50. Determine whether the 4.60 ppm result is an outlier or should be retained at the 95% confidence level.

Hint:- rejection quotient, Q values are given in the following table:

Number of Observation	90% confidence	95% confidence
3	0.941	0.970
4	0.765	0.829
5	0.642	0.710
6	0.560	0.625

- (e) A sample of pure Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>, weighing 0.3542 g is dissolved in 50.0 mL of water and titrated with a solution of HCl using methyl orange as an indicator. A volume of 30.23 mL of HCl solution is required to reach the end point. Calculate the concentration of HCl.

  (The molar mass of Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> is 106.0 g mol<sup>-1</sup>).
- (f) (a) Define the following terms:
  - (i) Gravimetric factor
  - (ii) Nucleation.
  - (b) A sample of iron ore is dissolved in acid and precipitated as Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>.xH<sub>2</sub>O. Then the precipitate is filtered, washed and ignited to Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, find the gravimetric factor to calculate the percentage of iron in the sample.
- (g) A mixture containing only Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> weighs 2.019 g. When heated under a stream of H<sub>2</sub>, Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> is unchanged, but Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> is converted into metallic Fe plus H<sub>2</sub>O (g). If the residue weighs 1.774 g, what is the weight percent of Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> in the original mixture? (The molar masses of Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, and Fe are 101.96, 159.69 and 55.85 g mol<sup>-1</sup> respectively)
- (h) Write down a charge balance expression and a mass balance expression for an aqueous solution of MgCO<sub>3</sub>.
- (i) Calculate the pH of a solution made by mixing 50 mL of 0.1 mol  $L^{-1}$  NH3 and 50 mL of 0.040 mol  $L^{-1}$  HCl. The  $K_b$  of NH<sub>3</sub> is 1.8 x 10<sup>-5</sup> and  $K_w$  is 1.0 x 10<sup>-14</sup>.
- Draw the titration curves to show the changes in sharpness of the endpoint for 100 mL of 0.1 mol  $L^{-1}$  solutions of weak acids of different  $K_a$  values  $(1 \times 10^{-3}, 1 \times 10^{-5}, 1 \times 10^{-7}, 1 \times 10^{-7}, 1 \times 10^{-9})$  versus 0.1 mol  $L^{-1}$  NaOH.

 $(10 \times 12 \text{ marks} = 120 \text{ marks})$ 

## 2). Answer either part (A) or part (B)

### Part (A)

Answer all parts.

(a) (i) What is meant by the term determinate error and briefly explain the different types of determinate errors and give at least two reasons to occur in each type of determinate error.

(15 marks)

- (b) Define the following terms:
  - (i) Coefficient of variation
  - (ii) Range.

(10 marks)

- (c) The percentage of diver's blood alcohol level was measured 4 times and the following results were obtained: 0.078, 0.081,0.082 and 0.080. Calculate the
  - (i) Mean blood alcohol level and the standard deviation,
  - (ii) Confidence interval at 90% and 99% .95/

Hint:- the t values are given in the table below:

Degree of freedom	90% confidence	95% confidence
3	2.353	5.841
4	2.132	4.604
5	2.015	4.032

(30 marks)

(d) A mixture weighing 7.290 mg contained only cyclohexane, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>12</sub>, and oxirane, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>O. When the mixture was analyzed by combustion analysis, 21.999 mg of CO<sub>2</sub> was produced. Find the weight percent of oxirane in the mixture. (The molar masses of C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>12</sub>, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>O, and CO<sub>2</sub> are 84.159, 44.053 and 44.010 g mol<sup>-1</sup> respectively).

(20 marks)

### Part (B)

Answer all parts.

(a) Calculate the pH at 0.0, 10.0, 20.0, 25.0, 49.50, 49.0, 50.0, 50.1, 51.0 and 60.0 mL of titrant in the titration of 50.0 mL of 0.100 M acetic acid with 0.100 M NaOH. Construct the titration curve for this titration and predict the suitable indicator. Explain your answer.
 (K<sub>a</sub> value for acetic acid is 1.76 × 10<sup>-5</sup>)

(40 marks)

- (b) (i) Give the steps in systematic approach in equilibrium calculations.
  - (ii) Calculate the pH of 0.1 mol L<sup>-1</sup> Na<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> solution, using systematic equilibrium method. Express your answer with correct significant figures, [The ionization constant values of phosphoric acid ( $K_{a1}$ ,  $K_{a2}$ , and  $K_{a3}$ ) and water ( $K_w$ ) are given below: $K_{a1} = 7.1 \times 10^{-3}$ ,  $K_{a2} = 6.3 \times 10^{-8}$ ,  $K_{a3} = 4.2 \times 10^{-13}$ ,  $K_w = 1.0 \times 10^{-14}$ ]

(40 marks)

# Periodic table of the elements

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