## B.Tech 2nd Semester Exam., 2021

( New Course )

## **CHEMISTRY**

Time: 3 hours

Full Marks: 70

## Instructions:

- (i) The marks are indicated in the right-hand margin.
- (ii) There are **MINE** questions in this paper.
- (iii) Attempt FIVE questions in all.
- (iv) Question No. 1 is compulsory.
  - 1. Answer any seven questions in brief: 2×7=14
    - (a) State de Broglie's principle.
    - (b) What is an orbital?
    - (c) What are the shapes of BF<sub>3</sub> and ClF<sub>3</sub> molecules?

(d) Out of NH<sub>3</sub>, PH<sub>3</sub>, AsH<sub>3</sub> and SbH<sub>3</sub>, which possesses largest bond angle? Give reason.

- (e) Out of Cr<sup>2+</sup> and Cr<sup>3+</sup>, which one is stable in aqueous solution?
- (f) Cu<sup>+</sup> is colourless but Cu<sup>2+</sup> is coloured. Why?
- (g) What is selection rule?
- (h) A gas expands against vacuum. What is the work done on it?
- (i) What is the condition for a reaction to be in equilibrium?
- (j) The presence of CO<sub>2</sub> in boiler feed water should be avoided. Why?
- 2. (a) A water sample had the following constituents per litre:

$$CaCO_3 = 160 \text{ mg}$$

$$MgHCO_3 = 150 mg$$

$$CaSO_4 = 136 \text{ mg}$$

$$MgSO_4 = 120 \text{ mg}$$

$$NaCl = 10 mg$$

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Calculate the quantity of temporary and permanent hardness in the water sample. Calculate the quantity of lime (78% purity) and soda (92% purity) required for softening of 25 million litre of above water sample.

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(b) In an experiment to determine the hardness of a sample of water, 50 mL of N/50 Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> solution was added to 200 mL of water sample. After complete precipitation of insoluble carbonate, the unreacted Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> was titrated against N/50 H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> solution, when 20 mL of acid was required. Calculate the hardness and comment on the nature of hardness so determined.

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3. (a) Write short notes on the following: 10

[i] Photoelectric effect

- (ii) Heisenberg's uncertainty principle
- (b) How many photons of light having a wavelength of 3000 Å are necessary to provide 1 J of energy?

$$(h = 6.626 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J-s})$$

( Turn Over )

4. (a) Explain the behaviour of CO as ligand with different metal ions using molecular orbital theory.

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b) Draw the MO energy-level diagram for NO molecule. Using this diagram, calculate and explain bond order and magnetic behaviour of (i) NO, (ii) NO<sup>+</sup> and (iii) NO<sup>-</sup>.

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5. (a) Which type of electronic transition(s) is/are observed in UV-visible spectrum of aniline in the range 200 nm to 900 nm? Justify your answer with suitable figure. https://www.akubihar.com

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(b) The internuclear distance of NaCl is 2·36 × 10<sup>-10</sup> m. Calculate the reduced mass and moment of inertia of NaCl. (Atomic mass of Cl = 35 × 10<sup>-3</sup> kg mol<sup>-1</sup> and Na = 23 × 10<sup>-3</sup> kg mol<sup>-1</sup>)

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(c) Calculate the force constant for CO, if it absorbs at  $2 \cdot 143 \times 10^5 \text{ m}^{-1}$ . (Atomic mass of  $C = 12 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg mol}^{-1}$  and  $O = 16 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg mol}^{-1}$ )

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6. (a) How many types of <sup>1</sup>H NMR signals are expected for (i) CH<sub>3</sub>COOCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub> and (ii) CH<sub>3</sub>CHCl<sub>2</sub>? Mention the relative intensity ratio for the signal(s) observed for (i) and (ii).

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(i) Optical isomerism of lactic acid

(ii) Optical isomerism of tartaric acid

(b) 0.6 mol of NH<sub>3</sub> at 25 °C occupies a volume of 3 dm<sup>3</sup>. Calculate the pressure using van der Waals equation  $(a = 0.417 \text{ N m}^4 \text{ mol}^{-2})$  and  $b = 0.037 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3 \text{ mol}^{-1}$ .

Compare the above result with the pressure calculated using ideal gas equation.

- 7. (a) 7 mol of a monatomic ideal gas are compressed reversibly and adiabatically. The initial volume is  $15 \,\mathrm{dm^3}$  and the final volume is  $9 \,\mathrm{dm^3}$ . The initial temperature is  $27 \,^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$ . (i) What would be the final temperature in this process? (ii) Calculate w, q and  $\Delta U$  for the process. Given,  $C_v = 20 \cdot 91 \,\mathrm{J \, K^{-1} \, mol^{-1}}$  and  $\gamma = 1 \cdot 4$ .
  - (b) Write a cell representation (in proper cell representation) whose cell reaction is AgCl → Ag<sup>+</sup> + Cl<sup>-</sup>, using the following standard electrode potentials at 298 K :

$$E_{AgCl/Ag, Cl^-}^{\circ} = 0.22 \text{ V}$$

$$E_{Ag^+/Ag}^{\circ} = 0.80 \text{ V}$$

Calculate  $E^{\circ}$  of the cell. Calculate solubility product (or solubility constant) of AgCl and its solubility at 298 K.

(b) Differentiate between the following:

8. (a) Write notes on the following:

(i) Enantiomers and Diastereomers

(ii) Racemic mixture and Mesocompounds

9. (a) Explain the following:

(i) Trichloroacetic acid is stronger acid than acetic acid.

(ii) The amino group in aniline is o- and p-directing but nitro group is m-directing.

(b) Arrange the following carbocations in order of increasing stability with suitable reasons:

 $C_6H_5CH_2^{\dagger}$ ,  $(CH_3)_3C^{\dagger}$ ,  $(C_6H_5)_2CH^{\dagger}$ ,  $CH_3CH_2^{\dagger}$ 

(Turn Over)

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(c) Write short notes on the following: 4

- (i) Markownikoff's rule
- (ii) Kharasch's rule

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