## Bihar Engineering University, Patna B.Tech 1<sup>st</sup> Semester Exam-2022

Course: B.Tech. Code: 100103

Subject: Chemistry

Time: 03 Hours Full Marks: 70

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<i>(i)</i>		marks are indicated in the right-hand margin.						
(ii)		e are NINE questions in this paper.						
	(iii) Attempt FIVE questions in all.							
(iv)	. ~							
(v)	Symu	ools used (if any) have their usual meanings.						
Q.1	Answer any seven of the following: [2							
	(a)	What is the designation of the orbital having $n = 4$ and $l = 3$ ?						
	(b)	Write the ground state electronic configuration of N <sub>2</sub>						
	(c)	Which of Cr <sup>+</sup> or Cu <sup>+</sup> is expected to be coloured?						
	(d)	Arrange molecular species $N_2$ , $N_2^+$ , $N_2^-$ and $N_2^{2-}$ in increasing order of stability.						
	(e)	Out of Cr <sup>2+</sup> and Cr <sup>3+</sup> , which one is stable in aqueous solution?						
,	(f)	What is the direction of a reaction when $\Delta G = 0$ ?						
	(g)	A gas expands against vacuum. What is the work done on it?						
	_(h)	What is the condition for a reaction to be in equilibrium?						
	(i)	Which of the following is not a nucleophile?						
		$H_2O$ , $BF_3$ , $NH_3$ , $OH^-$	della					
	(j)	A reaction has $\Delta H < 0$ and $\Delta S < 0$ . At what temperature the forward reaction proce	ed?					
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2.2	(a)	At what temperature will water boil when the applied pressure is 528 mm of Hg? (Latent heat of vaporisation of water = 545.5 cal/g)	[4]					
	(p)	Explain dual nature of light and give one example (property/experiment) in favour of its particle nature and wave nature.	[4]					
	(c)	The equilibrium constants for the reaction $H_2(g) + S(s) \leftrightharpoons H_2S(g)$ are 18.5 at 925K and 9.25 at 1000 K. Calculate standard enthalpy of the reaction. Also	[6]					
	3	calculate $\Delta G^{\circ}$ and $\Delta S^{\circ}$ at 925 K.						
0.3	∕(a)	Which of the following two molecules has a higher bond length?  (i) O <sub>2</sub>	[6]					
		(ii) $O_2^+$						
		(iii) $0\frac{2}{2}$						
		Explain using molecular orbital theory.						
	(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> .	[8]					
04	(2)	Coloulete the fragment (in He and annih afficially affi	, CAT					
<i>9.4</i>	(a)	Calculate the frequency (in Hz and cm <sup>-1</sup> ) of O – H bond, if the force constant and reduced mass of the atom pair are 770 N m <sup>-1</sup> and 1.563x10 <sup>-27</sup> kg respectively.	[4]					
	(b)	Microwave spectrum of gaseous HCl molecule exhibits a series of equally spaced lines with interspacing of 20.7 cm <sup>-1</sup> . Calculate the inter-nuclear distance of HCl	[4]					

molecule.

	(c) E	xplain geo ith an exar	metrical isomerism and optical isomerism for transition metal complex mple for each.	[6]
Q.5	(a) ( f	Calculate	the force constant of CO molecule, if its fundamental vibrational is 2140 cm <sup>-1</sup> . (At. Mass of carbon = $1.99 \times 10^{-26}$ kg and O = $2.66 \times 10^{-26}$	[4]
	(b) <i>A</i>	At what fi esonate in	requency shift from TMS, would a group of nuclei with $\delta = 1.00$ an NMR spectrometer operating at 500 MHz?	[4]
	(c) I	·low many (i)	<sup>1</sup> H NMR signals are there in the following? CH <sub>3</sub> —CH <sub>3</sub>	[6]
		"(ii) "(iii)	CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CL	
		(iv)	CH <sub>3</sub> —CHCL—CH <sub>3</sub>	
		(v)	$C_6H_5CH_3$	
		(vi)	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	
Q.6		van der W Compare t	$H_3$ at 300 K occupy a volume of $5x10^{-3}$ m <sup>3</sup> . Calculate the pressure using Vaals equation (a = 0.417 Nm <sup>4</sup> mol <sup>-2</sup> and b = 0.037x10 <sup>-3</sup> m <sup>3</sup> mol <sup>-1</sup> ). he above result with the pressure calculated using ideal gas equation.	[5]
	(b)		t notes on the following:	[9]
		(i) (ii)	Magnetic resonance imaging Fingerprint region in infrared spectroscopy	
		(iii)	Different types of electronic excitations	
Q.7			e principle for lime soda process for softening of hard water.	[2]
	(b)	of hard	e the amount of lime and soda required for the softening of a million litres water containing $CaCo_3 = 25$ ppm, $MgCO_3 = 144$ ppm, $CaCl_2 = 111$ ppm, $95$ ppm, $Na_2SO_4 = 15$ ppm, $Fe_2O_3 = 25$ ppm.	[6]
	(c)	The hard zeolite s	lness of 50000 litres of water sample was removed by passing it through a oftener. The softener then required 200 L of NaCl solution, containing of NaCl for regeneration. Calculate the hardness of the sample of water.	[6]
Q.8	(a)-	Write no	ites on the following:	[8]
	1 1 1	(i)	Optical isomerism of lactic acid	` .
	41.5	(ii)	Optical isomerism of tartaric acid	
	(b)	Differen (i)	tiate between the following:	[6]
		(i) (ii)	Enantiomers and diastereomers Racemic mixture and meso-compounds	
Q.	9 (a)		ne product for the following reactions together with reaction mechanism:	[7]
		(i)	$2CH_3COCH_3 + 0H^- \rightarrow$	
	(b)	(ii) Write s	$CH_3CH_2OH$ ( heated with $H_2SO_4$ ) $\rightarrow$	
	(b)	write s	hort notes on the following: Steric effects	[7]
		(ii)		