**Registration Number:** 

Date & session:



# ST JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY, BENGALURU-27 M.Sc. (CHEMISTRY) – I SEMESTER SEMESTER EXAMINATION: OCTOBER 2023

(Examination conducted in November /December 2023)

<u>CH 7122 – INORGANIC CHEMISTRY - I</u> (For current batch students only)

Time: 2 Hours Max Marks: 50

This paper contains TWO printed pages and THREE parts.

### **PART-A**

### Answer any EIGHT of the following questions.

 $[8 \times 2 = 16]$ 

- 1. What are the expected changes in bond order and bond distance that accompany the following ionization processes? (i)  $O_2 \rightarrow O_2^+ + e^-$  (ii)  $N_2 + e^- \rightarrow N_2^-$
- 2. Use the concept in valence bond theory to explain why PF<sub>5</sub> is a stable molecule, while NF<sub>5</sub> is not.
- 3. Sketch the projection representation of unit cell of CsCl.
- 4. Write the Kapustinskii equation and explain the terms.
- 5. What is Frenkel defect? Cite an example.
- 6. What are graphite intercalation compounds? Give an example.
- 7. Give the classification of phosphazenes with an example each.
- 8. Arrange the following in the increasing order of basic strength. Give reason.

(i) NH<sub>3</sub> (ii) NMe<sub>3</sub> (iii) NF<sub>3</sub>

9. Calculate the enthalpy of formation of the adduct BF<sub>3</sub>-NH<sub>3</sub>. The given parameters are in kJmol<sup>-1</sup>: For BF<sub>3</sub>, E<sub>a</sub>=2.00, C<sub>a</sub>=1.69 and R<sub>a</sub>=0.91.

For NH<sub>3</sub>,  $E_b$ =0.69,  $C_b$ =2.71 and  $T_b$ =11.59.

10. Why does a strong inorganic acid like HNO<sub>3</sub> act as a base in non-aqueous solvent HF? Give the equation for this reaction.

#### **PART-B**

#### Answer any TWO of the following questions.

 $[2 \times 12 = 24]$ 

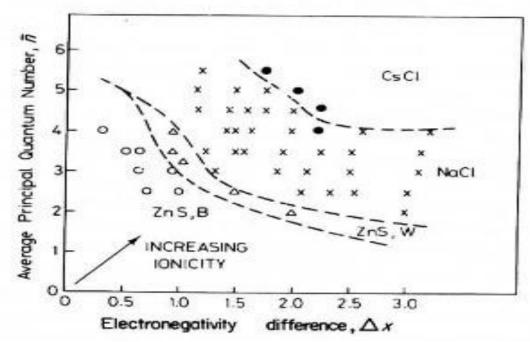
- 11. a) Describe the bonding in ICI (iodine chloride) using a suitable molecular orbital energy level diagram. Give its molecular electron configuration and magnetic property.
  - b) Why does CsF react with Lil to give CsI and LiF?
  - c) What are supercritical fluids (SCF)? Mention any two properties of SCF. (6+3+3)
- 12. a) How are higher boranes prepared by pyrolysis method?
  - b) White phosphorus catches fire spontaneously in air while red phosphorus does not. Explain based on their structures.
  - c) Calculate ' $\alpha$ ' and ' $\beta$ ' for B<sub>5</sub>H<sub>9</sub>. Obtain its STYX number.
  - d) Compare the structure and bonding in benzene and borazine.

(3+3+3+3)

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- 13. a) Describe non-close packed structures in metals.
  - b) Give three criteria for the formation of substitutional solid solutions.
  - c) (i) Predict the type of crystal structure that should be expected for magnesium sulfide, MgS, using the structural map given below.
    - (ii) What is the coordination number of Mg in MgS?

Atomic number: Mg = 12, S = 16; Electronegativity values: Mg = 1.3, S = 2.6.



d) Estimate the lattice enthalpy of sodium chloride.

Given: 
$$A = 1.748$$
, and  $d = r(Na+) + r(Cl-) = 283 pm$ .

(3+3+3+3)

#### **PART-C**

## Answer any TWO of the following questions.

 $[2 \times 5 = 10]$ 

14. a) The length of the side of the sodium chloride unit cell is 566 pm. (3+2)Calculate the density of sodium chloride in g/cm<sup>-3</sup>.

Atomic mass: Na = 22.99 amu, Cl = 35.45 amu. Avogadro number =  $6.023 \times 10^{23} \text{mol}^{-1}$ .

- b) Predict the value of atomic radius of potassium if its metallic radius is 235 pm.
- 15. A carborane is obtained when two B-H units of B<sub>6</sub>H<sub>10</sub> are replaced by isoelectronic carbon atoms. (i) Arrive at its molecular formula and (ii) draw the structure.
- 16. a) Complete the following reactions.

Identify the acid in the reactants of each of the reactions. Give reasons.

- MgO + SiO<sub>2</sub>  $\rightarrow$
- (ii)  $Cu^{2+}_{(aq)} + 4 NH_3 \rightarrow$ (iii)  $NH_4^+ + S^{2-} \rightarrow$
- b) Predict the structure of SOF<sub>4</sub>. Justify your answer. (3+2)

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