

This question paper contains 6 printed pages.

7646

Your Roll No

M.Tech / II SEM.

J

**CHEMICAL SYNTHESIS AND PROCESS
TECHNOLOGIES**

Paper - 202

(Solution Chemistry & Catalysis in Chemical Synthesis)

Time 3 hours

Maximum Marks 70

*(Write your Roll No on the top immediately
on receipt of this question paper)*

Use separate answer scripts for Section A & Section B.

SECTION A

*Attempt three questions in all, including Q No 1 which is a compulsory question Q No 1 carry 11 marks and rest of the questions carry 12 marks each
Use of Scientific Calculator is allowed*

- 1 a) Define ϕ , α_c & \bar{n} for the following reaction
- $$\text{Cu}^{2+} + 4\text{NH}_3 \rightleftharpoons [(\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_4)]^{2+}$$
- which takes place in various steps Derive a relation between these functions. 03
- b) (i) Define masking
(ii) Why conditional stability constants are more important than stoichiometric stability constants in complexometric titrations 03
- c) Small amounts of Magnesium are to be determined complexometrically in the presence of large amounts of

PTO

Zinc The titration is performed with EDTA at pH = 10 with Eriochrome black T as indicator after the Zinc has been masked by means of "tetren" (tetraethylene pentamin = T) added in approx 0.1 M excess

Estimate the accuracy of visual titration in

(a) 10^{-2} M Mg in the presence of 0.1 M Zn

(b) 10^{-3} M Mg in the presence of 0.1 M Zn

Given $\log \alpha_{y(H)} = 0.5$, $\log \alpha_{Zn(T)} = 14.0$

$\log K_{ZnY} = 16.5$, $\log K_{MgY} = 8.7$,

$pMg_{trans} = 5.4$

05

- 2 a) What do you understand by back titrations When it is necessary. 04

Show that

$$T.E = \frac{[M_{II}L]}{[M_I L][M_{II}]K_{M_{II}L}} - \frac{[M_{II}]K_{M_{II}L}}{[M_I L]K_{M_I L}} - \frac{[M_{II}]}{[M_I L]}$$

- b) What is the most suitable conc. of added Mg y when titrating calcium in 10^{-3} M conc with EDTA at pH=10 using EBT as an indicator Given that

$\log K_{CaY} = 10.2$, $\log K_{MgY} = 8.2$,

$pM_{trans} = 5.4$, $pCa_{eq} = 6.6$

04

- c) What do you understand by metallochromic indicators ? Prove that

$$pM'_{trans} = \log K_{M'I'}$$

04

- 3 a) Calculate the conditional stability constant of calcium complex with EDTA at pH = 10 Given that

$\log K_{CaEDTA} = 10.7$ The protonation constants of EDTA are

$$\begin{aligned} \log K_1(H) &= 10.34, \log K_2(H) = 6.24, \\ \log K_3(H) &= 2.75, \log K_4(H) = 2.07 \end{aligned} \quad 04$$

- b) A metal ion M^{n+} has been estimated spectrophotometrically using legend L according to the following reaction



Using Job's method of continuous variation, show that, in a plot of absorbance (A) of the complex Vs mole fraction of legend (x), the maximum into the plot

corresponds to $\frac{x_{\max}}{1 - x_{\max}} = \frac{n}{m}$ 04

- c) The formation of the 1, 10 - phenanthroline complex of cadmium is investigated by the polarographic method. The total conc. of cadmium and the concentration of supporting electrolyte, KNO_3 , are constant, whereas the concentration of 1, 10 - phenanthroline is varied. All the solution contain 40% ethanol and the pH is 6.6.

$$T_{\text{cal}} = 2 \times 10^{-4} \text{M} \text{ \& } T_{\text{KNO}_3} = 10^{-1} \text{M.}$$

Protonation constant of 1, 10 - phenanthroline

$$\log k = 4.95$$

The half wave potentials measured against SCE and determined from the polarograms, the wave heights in mm, are as follows .

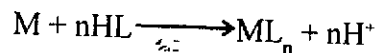
T(phen)M	$E_{1/2}(V)$	id(mm)
0	-0.591	170
10^{-3}	-0.745	135
2×10^{-3}	-0.790	122
4×10^{-3}	-0.822	120
10×10^{-3}	-0.862	113
20×10^{-3}	-0.895	113

P.T.O.

Determine the composition & stability constant of the complex formed

04

- 4 a) The complexation reaction



which occurs in stepwise manner has been investigated by pH Metric method. If T_L & T_M are total ligand conc & total metal conc resp, show that

$$pL = \log \left[\frac{1 + B_1^H [H^+]}{T_L - n T_M} \right]$$

04

- b) In the solvent extraction technique for the determination of the stability constants of the complex. Show that

$\log g = \log \alpha_c + \log \beta_c \beta_N^{++} (C - N) \log L$
in the presence of large excess of ligand, where g the distribution ratio of metal in two phases, β_N & β_c are overall formation constants for ML_N & ML_C complexes respectively

Calculate the % of metal (M) present as free ion and as thiocyanato and hydroxo complexes in solution which is 0.1M potassium thiocyanate and contains a small concentration of M, at pH 7 as well as at pH 9. The overall stability constants are as follows -

For Thiocyanato complexes,

$$\log \beta_1 = 1.2, \log \beta_2 = 1.6 \text{ \& } \log \beta_3 = 1.8$$

For Hydro complexes

$$\log \beta_1 = 4.6$$

04

SECTION - B*Attempt all questions*

- 1 Explain the following by taking suitable examples $3 \times 3 = 9$
- Generation of coordinatively unsaturated metal centre is an important step in catalysis
 - σ - and π -bonding is essential for transition metal ions to act as good catalyst
 - Tolman parameters to measure the electronic and steric effects.
- 2 Attempt any two of the following: $2 \times 5 = 10$
- Suggest a catalyst and explain the catalytic cycle involved in the conversion of allyl alcohol into propionaldehyde
 - Discuss the mechanism of catalytic conversion of ethylene to acetaldehyde using PdCl_2 as a catalyst
 - Discuss the mechanism of heterogeneously catalyzed Fischer-Tropsch reaction
3. Explain any two of the following: $2 \times 5 = 10$
- Explain hydroformylation of alkene with mechanism and suitable example
 - What do you understand by the term stereo regular polymerization? Discuss the catalytic cycle of Zeigler-Natta stereo regular polymerization of propylene.
 - Explain the mechanism of hydrocyanation reaction of propene using Ni-catalyst.

4 Write the product for the following reactions

