PG (CBCS) EVEN SEMESTER EXAMINATION, 2023

CHEMISTRY

4th Semester

Course No.: CHMCC - 403 (A) (Inorganic Chemistry-IV)

Full Marks: 70 Pass Marks: 28

Time: 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions
(Answer five questions, selecting one from each unit)

UNIT-I

- 1. (a) Furnish two synthetic routes to Metal-butadiene complex. Illustrate the structure and bonding in Metal-butadiene complexes. 2+3=5
 - (b) Complete the following reactions (Give structures).

 $3\times1=3$

(i)
$$\int_{\text{Fe}(CO)_4}^{t_{H_{N_0}}} C \frac{\text{MeCOCI/AICI}_3}{\text{Fe}(CO)_4}$$

(iii)
$$\begin{array}{c|c} & C_2H_4 \\ \hline & Na/Hg \end{array} \hspace{-0.5cm} \hspace{-0.5c$$

(Turn Over)

- (c) Discuss different factors affecting the back donation in metal-alkene organometallic complexes. 4
- (d) Write the applications of alkyne complexes in
 - (i) Pauson-Khand reaction
 - (ii) [2+2+2] cycloaddition reaction
- 2. (a) Show two synthetic strategies to obtain for ferrocene.

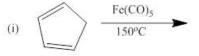
 Describe the structure and bonding in ferrocene complexes.

 2+3=5
 - (b) Explain the use of Cp₂Fe/Cp₂Fe⁺ couples in biosensors.

3

(c) Complete the following reactions

2



(d) Describe the synthesis of cyclooctatetraenyl complexes.

2

(e) Show the mechanism for isotactic synthesis of propylene using bent sandwich bis indenyl ansa-metallocene catalyst.

UNIT-II

3. (a) Which excited state is responsible for ligand photosubstitution reaction in metal complexes? Discuss

UNIT-V

- 9. (a) What is crystal engineering? What is the need to study crystal engineering?
 - (b) Discuss the following terms with example.

(i) Building block

- (ii) Supramolecular synthon
- (iii) Secondary building unit
- (c) Briefly discuss the crystal packing in the compound $[Ag_2(4,4'-bpy)_2](BF_4)_2$. 2H₂O 3
- (d) Resorcinol forms polymorphic crystals by changing temperature. Explain.
- (e) Pyrazine-2-carboxamide crystal can be bent and the bending is strongly anisotropic. Explain.
- 10. (a) Describe the following terms used in crystallization.

 $3 \times 2 = 6$

3

- (i) Nucleation
- (ii) Supersaturation
- (iii) Crystal growth
- (b) Define coordination polymer. Classify coordination polymer based on dimensionality and their molecularity.

3

- (c) Find out the Wells symbol and point symbol of a square net.
- (d) Briefly discuss the Kitagawa classification of porous coordination polymer.

- (b) Write a brief account on radioimmunoassay. 3
- (c) Describe the Szillard-Chalmers neutron capture reaction and separation of radioisotopes. 7
- 6. (a) Illustrate ion-exchange method. Describe the application of ion-exchange technique in lanthanides, actinides and transition metal ion separation. 2+5=7
 - (b) Furnish an example of isotope exchange reaction. Derive the rate of a chemical exchange reaction assuming an equilibrium condition. 1+6=7

UNIT-IV

- 7. (a) "Co(III) centre (low spin) is kinetically inert, but the Co-C bond is labile in different enzymatic reactions effected by vitamin B₁₂" Explain.
 - (b) What are the cytochromes? How do you classify the cytochromes on the basis of porphyrin ring and spectral data. 2+5=7
 - (c) Comment on important structural features of carboxypeptidase-A (CPA) 3
- 8. (a) What is superoxide dismutase (SOD)? Comment on the structure forming role of Zn²⁺ in Cu, Zn-SOD. Discuss the mechanism of Cu, Zn-SOD activity. 1+2+4=7
 - (b) Discuss the structure and activity of carbonic anhydrase.

 Name the potential inhibitors towards carbonic anhydrase.

 6+1=7

- explaining two examples, the nature of such an excited state in photochemistry. 1+3=4
- (b) Write the products and comment. 3x2=6

- (c) Explain 'Thexi' state and its relevance in photochemistry of metal complexes.
- 4. (a) Write short notes on. 2x3=6
 - (i) Non-radiative transition
 - (ii) Triboluminescence
 - (b) Explain the product formation of photochemical reaction $[Co(NH_3)N_3]^{2+}$ in aqueous solution when irradiated with energies (hv) in the ligand-field and charge-transfer region
 - (c) Furnish a short account of actinometry citing one suitable example.

UNIT-III

5. (a) What is isotropic tracer method? Give the limitations of radioactive tracer methods. 1+3=4

(Turn Over)