# LOYOLA COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), CHENNAI - 600 034



## **B.Sc.** DEGREE EXAMINATION - **CHEMISTRY**

### FIFTH SEMESTER - NOVEMBER 2018

## CH 5506 - TRANSITION ELEMENTS AND NUCLEAR CHEMISTRY

| Date: 30-10-2018  | Dept. No. | Max. : 100 Marks |
|-------------------|-----------|------------------|
| Time: 09:00-12:00 |           | 1                |

### Part - A

# **Answer all the questions**

 $10 \times 2 = 20$ 

- 1. Highlight any two unique properties of first row transition elements with an example.
- 2. Give the name and electronic configuration of the lanthanide that is radioactive.
- 3. What are the isotopes used as nuclear fuels?
- 4. Write the IUPAC name of the following complexes: i) K<sub>3</sub>[Fe(CN)<sub>6</sub>] ii) [Cu(NH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub>]SO<sub>4</sub>
- 5. What is linkage isomerism? Cite an example.
- 6. What is EDTA? Give the chemical formula.
- 7. The relative atomic mass of copper is 63.5. Calculate the percentage of the isotope of 29Cu<sup>63</sup> and 29Cu<sup>65</sup> present in it.
- 8. What is Geiger-Nuttal law?
- 9. What are fissile and fertile isotopes? Give an example for each.
- 10. What is the role of Tc<sup>99m</sup> in radiopharmaceuticals?

#### Part - B

### Answer any eight questions

 $8 \times 5 = 40$ 

- 11. Discuss the properties of exhibiting variable oxidation state and catalytic properties of first row transition elements with suitable examples.
- 12. How is uranium extracted from its ores?
- 13. Discuss any five common properties of Fe, Co and Ni group elements.
- 14. How are individual lanthanides separated by ion exchange chromatographic method?
- 15. Discuss the stereo isomerism exhibited by 4 and 6 coordinated complexes.
- 16. Calculate EAN for i) K<sub>4</sub>[Fe(CN)<sub>6</sub>] ii)  $[Cr(NH_3)_6]^{3+}$
- 17. Calculate CFSE for d<sup>4</sup>, low spin octahedral and d<sup>7</sup> tetrahedral complexes.
- 18. Write a brief note on radioactive group displacement law.
- 19. Explain the nuclear fusion and fission reactions with suitable examples.
- 20. Describe the principles and applications of Neutron Activation Analysis.
- 21. How is the activity of radioisotope measured by using GM counters?
- 22. Describe the principle involved in radio-carbon dating.

# Part - C

### **Answer any four questions**

 $4 \times 10 = 40$ 

23. Write a brief note on i) the toxicity of Cd and Pb ii) biological role of any one zinc containing enzyme. (5+5)

- 24. a) What is lantanide contraction? Discuss its consequences in affecting the properties of other elements. b) How are carbides classified? Give chemical equations to support the classifications.
- 25. How does valence bond theory explain the geometry of diamagnetic, K<sub>4</sub>[Fe(CN)<sub>6</sub>] and paramagnetic, $K_4[Fe(CI)_6]$ ?
- 26. How do d-orbitals of metal ion split up in forming octahedral complexes?
- 27. Describe the working principle of nuclear reactor.
- 28. i) Discuss in detail any three factors affecting nuclear stability of the nucleus. ii)The observed mass of  $_{26}$ Fe $^{56}$  is 55.9375amu. The mass of proton and neutron are 1.00732 and 1.00866 amu respectively. Calculate the binding energy per nucleon in Mev. (4)

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