



Date: 06-05-2025

Dept. No.

Max. : 100 Marks

Time: 01:00 PM - 04:00 PM

SECTION A

Answer ANY FOUR of the following

(4 x 10 = 40)

1. Explain the electronic configuration of 3d, 4d and 5d transition metal series. Account for the statement that the electronic structure for Ti^{3+} is $[Ar]3d^1$ and not $[Ar]4s^1$.
2. a) Rationalise that the atomic radii decrease very gradually from scandium to copper.
b) Name the coinage metals. (5+5)
3. a) Explain in detail how do you find out the oxidation states of the metals in each of the following ores.
(i) Ilmenite (ii) Magnetite.
b) Iron rusts neither in oxygen-free pure water nor in moisture-free pure oxygen – Reason out. (5+5)
4. Explain that transition metal ions are generally coloured due to presence of unpaired d-electrons.
5. Discuss the magnetic properties of transition metal ions.
6. a) Calculate the mass defect of oxygen atom, ${}_8O^{16}$ which has a mass of 15.994910 amu. Given that the mass of a neutron = 1.008665 amu, the mass of a proton = 1.007277 amu, and the mass of an electron = 0.0005486 amu.
b) State Fajan, Russel and Soddy's group displacement law. (5+5)
7. Write the characteristics of alpha and beta particles.
8. a) Radioactive actinium ${}_{89}Ac^{227}$ undergoes the series of disintegration leading to the formation of lead ${}_{82}Pb^{207}$. How many alpha particles are involved?
b) Write any five applications of Radio isotopes. (5+5)

SECTION B

Answer ANY THREE of the following

(3 x 20 = 60)

9. Write a note on Kroll's Process and Froth Flotation Process.
 10. a) Write a note on half-life of radioactive element.
b) Explain Stellar Energy. (10+10)
 11. a) Write a note on Ellingham Diagram and its uses.
b) Describes the metallurgical processes such as smelting and calcination. (10+10)
 12. a) Discuss the separation of lanthanides using solvent extraction method.
b) Explain lanthanide contraction. (10+10)
 13. Describe the uses of neutron activation analysis and radiopharmaceuticals.
 14. Define nuclear fission. Discuss the characteristic features of nuclear reactors
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