

**NATIONAL OPEN UNIVERSITY OF NIGERIA**

**UNIVERSITY VILLAGE, PLOT 91 CADASTRAL ZONE, NNAMDI AZIKIWE EXPRESS WAY, JABI - ABUJA.**

**FACULTY OF SCIENCES**

**DEPARTMENT OF PURE AND APPLIED SCIENCES**

**NOVEMBER2018, SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATION**

**COURSE CODE: CHM 391**

**COURSE TITLE: PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY V – INORGANIC ANDANALYTICAL**

**CREDIT UNIT: TWO (2)**

**TIME: 2 HOURS**

**INSTRUCTION: Question one is compulsory. Answer question one andany other three**

**questions.**

**QUESTIONONE**

1ai. Enumerate the experimental procedure of determination of functional groups present in an organic sample. (5marks)

1aii) State the kind ofmolecules that absorb infrared radiation.(1 mark)

1bi. Mention the significant difference between potentiometric titration and classical titration.

(3 marks).

1bii)If the values presented in the table below were obtained when 100 ml of a water sample was titrated with 0.04 M H2SO4,determine the total alkalinity of this water sample.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| NO of titration  | Volume of sample (mL)  | Initial burette reading  | Final burette reading  | Volume of Sulphuric (mL)  |
| 1  | 100  | 0.00  | 6.40  | 6.40  |
| 2  | 100  | 0.00  | 6.50  | 6.50  |
| 3  | 100  | 0.00  | 6.50  | 6.50  |

(5 marks)

1ci)Mention the uses of the following:

1. Gravimetric analysis
2. Potentiometric titration
3. UV- Visible spectroscopy
4. Colorimetry
5. Infrared spectroscopy
6. Atomic absorption spectroscopy (6 marks)

1cii) What are the sources of acidity in a water body and why is it necessary to determine acidity of a water sample.(5 marks)

**QUESTION TWO**

2a. The concentration of an organic compound is to be determined using UV-visible spectrophotometer, if the wavelength of maximum absorption (λ max) of this organic compound is unknown, use the information provided below to obtain the wavelength of maximum (λ max) at which the determination will be carried out.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Absorbance(s) of the organic compound | Wavelengths of absorption of the organic compound (nm)  |
| 0.100 | 360 |
| 0.110 | 380 |
| 0.120 | 400 |
| 0.125 | 420 |
| 0.130 | 440 |
| 0.160 | 460 |
| 0.165 | 480 |
| 0.400 | 500 |
| 0.60 | 520 |
| 1.00 | 540 |
| 1.10 | 560 |
| 0.80 | 580 |
| 0.40 | 600 |
| 0.10 | 620 |
| 0.11 | 640 |
| 0.12 | 660 |

(12 marks)

2b. Differentiate between qualitative analytical groups and groups of the periodic table**.**

(3 marks**)**

**QUESTION THREE**

3a) Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS) was used to determine the concentration of chromium in an imported rice sample, in the course of the analysis, standard solutions of chromium were prepared and their absorbance read at 550nm, producing the data below. Use this data to determine the concentration of chromium in the rice sample whose absorbance is 0.60.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Standard  | Concentration (mol/L) | Absorbance  |
| 1  | 0.00008  | 0.124  |
| 2  | 0.00016  | 0.239  |
| 3  | 0.00040  | 0.614  |
| 4 | 0.00080  |  |

(11 marks)

3b) Outline the procedure of determination of concentration of an analyte by colorimetry.

 (4 marks)

**QUESTION FOUR**

4a) Outline and explain briefly the steps involved in gravimetric analysis.(12 marks )

4b) How would you set the absorbance of UV-Visible spectrophotometer at zero (0)?

 (3 marks)

**QUESTION FIVE**

5a) Use the table of characteristic infrared absorption bands of organic functional groups provided to identify the functional groups present in an organic molecule whose IR spectrum appear below.

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**CHARACTERISTIC INFRARED ABSORPTION BANDS OF FUNCTIONAL GROUPS**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Class of compounds | Absorption cm-1 | Intensity | Assignment |
| Alkanes and AkylsAlkenesAlkynesEthersAldehydesCarboxylic acidsAlcohols | 2850 – 30001450 – 14701370 – 13901365 +1395Two bands715 - 7253020-31401640-1670910+990Two bands885-895665-730960-980790-8403265-33352100-2140610-7002190-22601085-11501020-1075 and1200-1275(Two bands)2700-27251720-17401685-171011002500-35001710-17151680-17103300 – 34001125 - 1205 | ssmmww-mvw-mm+ssm-s, broadsssmsvw-wsmmssms bends, broads, broads, broadm - s | C – H stretchC- H bendCH2, C – H bend-CH(CH3)3 bend-(CH2)n bend=C-H StretchC=C Stretch=C-H bend=C-H bend=C-H bend=C-H bend=C-H bend=C-H StretchC=C Stretch=C-H bendC=C StretchC-O-C Stretch=C-O-C sym and asym stretchH-C=O StretchC=O StretchC=O StretchC-C-C bendingO-H StretchC=O StretchC=O StretchO – H stretchC –O stretch |

**Intensity abbreviations**: vw = very weak, w = weak, m = medium, s = strong, vs = very strong

(101/2 marks)

5b) Deduce from the identified functional groups what class of organic compound it is whose IR spectrum appear in 5a above.(41/2 marks**)**