Birla Institute of Technology & Science Pilani, Pilani Campus First Semester, 2023-2024

Date: December 15, 2023 Duration: 60 min. CHEM F111: General Chemistry CLOSED BOOK (PART A)

ID No.:

Name:

Q1 Marks	Q2 Marks	Total	Recheck request, if any

Instructions to the students:

- This part (PART A) should be answered in the space provided below each question.
- Rough work can be done in the blank space provided at the end of the questions or at the back side of the answer sheet provided for solving PART B.
- Rough work should not be done in the question/answer area. Do not use pencil.
- As soon as you submit this answer script (PART A), you can collect the Open Book (PART B) materials.

Q1. (a). Consider the three species $[FeCl_4]^{2-}$, $[CoCl_4]^{2-}$ and $[NiCl_4]^{2-}$. Write separately for each one of the species, whether their structures are distorted or regular. Identify the species that will have maximum distortion. Justify your answer briefly. [Element (Atomic Number): Fe (26), Co (27), Ni (28)] [3+1=4]

Q1. (b). What kind of spinel structure (normal/inverse) will be adopted by $CoFe_2O_4$? Justify your answer with calculations. Write all the cations present in this solid and their corresponding site geometry (octahedral, tetrahedral *etc.*). [Element (Atomic Number): Fe (26), Co (27)] [4+1=5]

Q1. (c). The high resolution electronic spectrum of aqueous solution of $TiCl_3$ shows a broad absorption peak at around 20300 cm⁻¹ with a shoulder (the absorptions are of low intensity). Mention the transitions in terms of initial and final orbitals through an energy level diagram and explain. [Element (Atomic Number): Ti (22)] [4]

Q1. (d). Consider the ¹H NMR spectrum of benzyl alcohol (C₆H₅CH₂OH). The spectrum was recorded using CCl₄ as solvent and TMS as the reference compound. The absorption occurs at $\delta = 2.4$ for the OH proton; (i). Calculate the difference in the frequency of absorption in Hz between OH and TMS signals in a 60 MHz spectrometer, and (ii). if the resonance frequency difference between CH₂ and TMS signals in a 300 MHz spectrometer is 1380 Hz, what will be the δ value for CH₂ proton? [2+2=4]

Q1. (e). How many signals are expected in the proton decoupled ¹³C NMR spectra of methyl *ortho-*, *meta-* and *para-*chlorobenzoate (o-, m- & p- Cl-C₆H₄-COOCH₃)? [3]

Rough Work

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Q2. (a). If viewing through C2-C3 bond, the following three staggered conformers (I-III) of a specific stereoisomer of 2,3-butanediol are possible, then



(i). Determine the absolute configuration at the two chiral centres (C2 & C3) for the given stereoisomer. [1+1]

(ii). Given that a gauche OH-OH interaction energy is 1.6 kJ/mol, a gauche Me-Me interaction energy is 3.6 kJ/mol, and a gauche Me-OH interaction energy is 2.0 kJ/mol. Using these given interaction energy values only, and ignoring all other effects, determine which one of the above three conformers (I, II or III) is more stable by individually calculating energies of all the conformers (in kJ/mol). [1+1+1+1]

Q2. (b). A pure sample of the (+) enantiomer of a compound **X** shows a specific rotation $[\alpha]_D$ of 42°. What would be the observed rotation α if a solution of this sample is made by dissolving 0.250 g in 2.0 mL of acetontirile and is placed in a 5 cm cell of a polarimeter? [2]

Q2. (c). From the two compounds (Y-Z) given below, which one of the them will undergo faster base-mediated deprotonation from the available sp^3 -hydridized carbon. Explain the rejection and acceptance in no more than two sentences with the help of supporting structures. [3]



Q2. (d). Draw the missing structures of major product/reactants (with correct stereochemistry, wherever applicable) in the boxes provided for the following chemical reactions. (No partial marks will be granted if the stereochemistry is incorrect) [6x1.5=9]



Rough Work