



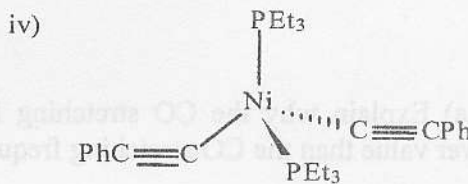
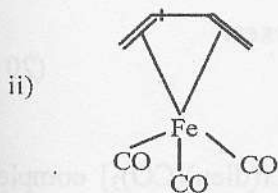
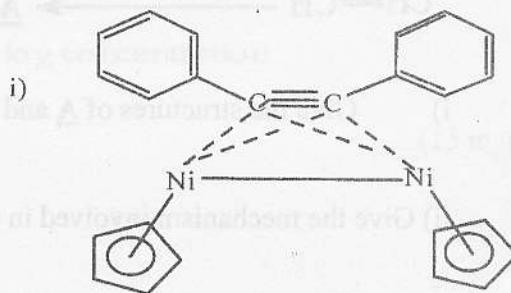
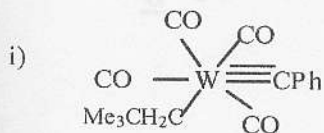
EASTERN UNIVERSITY, SRI LANKA
THIRD EXAMINATION IN SCIENCE – 2003/2004
SECOND SEMESTER
(June/July-2005)

CH 305 ORGANOMETALLIC AND NON-AQUEOUS SOLVENTS

Answer all questions

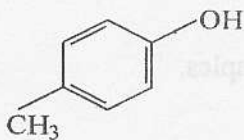
Time: One hour

1) a) Indicate the monohapto, dihapto, trihapto, tetrahapto and pentahapto ligands present in the following organometallic compounds.

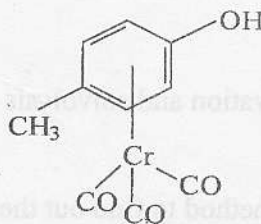


(20 marks)

b) pKa value of A is 11.25 whereas that of B is 7.35. Explain this observation.



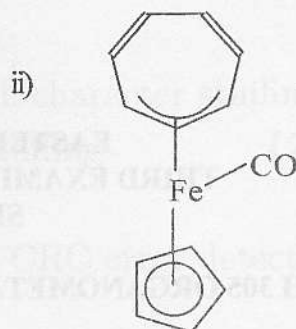
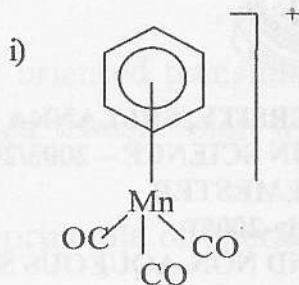
A



B

(15 marks)

c) Give the systematic names of the following organometallic compounds.



(15 marks)

d)



i) Give the structures of A and B.

(10 marks)

ii) Give the mechanism involved in the conversion of A to B.

(20 marks)

e) Explain the bonding in transition metal π -allyl complexes.

(20 marks)

2) a) Explain why the CO stretching frequency in $[\text{Cr}(\text{dien})(\text{CO})_3]$ complex shows a lower value than the CO stretching frequency in $\text{Cr}(\text{CO})_6$.

(20 marks)

b) Using ^1H NMR spectroscopy, explain how you would differentiate σ -bonded and π -bonded cyclopentadienyl ligand.

(15 marks)

c) Explain solvation and solvolysis with examples.

(15 marks)

d) Propose a method to find out the pK value of HCl in water.

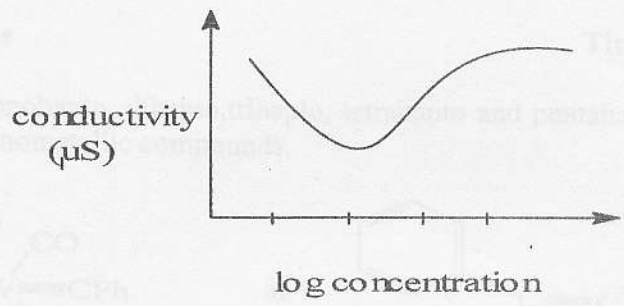
(15 marks)

e) What type of chemical bonding involved in the following solvation process?

- i) Dissolution of naphthalene in benzene.
- ii) Dissolution of AgCl in NH₃.
- iii) Dissolution of BaCl₂ in water
- iv) Dissolution of sugar molecules in water.

(20 marks)

f) Variation of the conductivity of a solution containing Na in liq. NH₃ is given below. Explain the graph.



(15 marks)