

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY <u>DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED CHEMISTRY</u> <u>BACHELOR OF SCIENCE HONOURS DEGREE</u> <u>SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATIONS – AUGUST 2014</u> <u>ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY II – SCH 2106</u> <u>TIME: 3 HOURS</u>

## **INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Answer <u>FOUR</u> questions out of <u>FIVE</u> questions provided. <u>Requirements:</u> Calculator, Graph Paper and Standard electrode tables.

- 1. (a) What do you understand by a liquid- junction potential? Explain how it develops?
  - (b) Calculate the equilibrium constant for the reaction  $2MnO_4^- + 3Mn^{2+} + 2H_2O \Leftrightarrow 5MnO_2(s) + 4H^+$ [15]
  - (c) Describe three mechanisms by which electricity is transported through an electrochemical cell.
    [5]
- 2. (a) Define the following
  - (i) Absorbance[2](ii) Transmittance[2]
  - (iii) Beer Lambert's Law [2]
  - (b) What are the limitations of Beer Lambert's Law? [10]
  - (c) A solution containing a complex formed between Bi(III) and thiourea has a molar absorptivity of  $9.32 \times 10^3 \text{ L.cm}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$  at 470nm.
    - (i) What is the absorbance of a  $6.24 \times 10^{-5}$  M solution of the complex in a 1.00 cm cell?
    - (ii) What is the percentage transmittance of the solution described in (i)?
    - (iii) What is the molar concentration of the complex in a solution that has the absorbance described in (i) when measured at 470 nm in a 5.00 cm cell?

[9]

- 3. (a) Why is atomic emission more sensitive to flame instability than atomic absorption?
  - [7] Draw a diagram illustrating the main parts of an atomic absorption spectrophotometer. [8] (c) What processes occur to produce light emission from the flame when a solution containing sodium ions is presented to the instrument? [10]
    - 4. (a) Briefly, but informatively define the following electrochemical terms;
      - **Ohmic Potential** (i)
      - (ii) Salt Bridge

(b)

- (iii) Electrolytic Cell
- Galvanic Cell (iv)
- [10] **Electrode Potential** (v)
- (b) The molar extinction coefficient ( $\epsilon$ ) of compound riboflavin is 4.7x10<sup>3</sup> Litre/cm/Mole. If the absorbance reading (A) at 350 nm is 1.09 using a cell of 1.25 cm, what is the concentration of compound riboflavin in sample? [5]
- (c) Calculate the thermodynamic cell potential for the following cell and indicate whether, as written, it is a galvanic or electrolytic cell.

Pt  $|UO_2^{2+}(7.93 \times 10^{-3}M), U^{4+}(6.37 \times 10^{-2}M), H^{+}(1.16 \times 10^{-3}M)||$  Fe<sup>3+</sup>(0.003876 M),  $Fe^{2+}(0.1134 \text{ M})$  Pt [10]

- 5. (a) Define the following:
  - (i) Ground state
  - (ii) Continuous spectra
  - (iii) Resonance fluourescence
  - (iv) Molar absorptivity
  - (v) Relaxation

[10]

(b) Describe in detail the transitions that are responsible for absorption by:

(i)	lanthanide and actinide.	[5]
(ii)	Elements of the first and second transition metal series.	[5]
(c) Using examples explain how conjugation affects absorption.		[5]

## End of question Paper!!!