# M. Sc. Chemistry Examination, 2022

(4th Semester)

#### **INORGANIC CHEMISTRY SPECIAL**

#### PAPER - XIII-I

Time: Two hours Full Marks: 50

#### Use a separate answer script for each Unit.

## **UNIT: I-4131**

## (Answer All Questions)

- 1. Find out the splitting of  ${}^{2}D$  state under  $O_{\rm h}$  symmetry.
- 2. Evaluate the symmetries of IR and Raman vibrations of CH<sub>4</sub>.
- 3. Construct the correlation diagram of d<sup>2</sup> system under O<sub>h</sub>.
- 4. Show that in  $[CoCl_4]^{2-}$ ;  ${}^4A_2 \rightarrow {}^4T_2$  transition is electronically forbidden whereas  ${}^4A_2 \rightarrow {}^4T_1$  transition is electronically allowed.

#### Partial Character table for O

О	Е	8C <sub>3</sub>	6C' <sub>2</sub>	6C <sub>4</sub>	$3C_2 = \left(C_4\right)^2$
A <sub>1</sub>	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1
$A_2$	+1	+1	-1	-1	+1
Е	+2	-1	0	0	+2
T <sub>1</sub>	+3	0	-1	+1	-1
T <sub>2</sub>	+3	0	+1	-1	-1

#### Character table for T<sub>d</sub> point group

	E	8C <sub>3</sub>	3C <sub>2</sub>	6S <sub>4</sub>	6σ <sub>d</sub>		
A <sub>1</sub>	1	1	1	1	1		2 2 2 x +y +z
A <sub>2</sub>	1	1	1	-1	-1		
E	2	-1	2	0	0		$(2z^2 - x^2 - y^2, x^2 - y^2)$
T <sub>1</sub>	3	0	-1	1	-1	$(R_x, R_y, R_z)$	
T <sub>2</sub>	3	0	-1	-1	1	(x, y, z)	(xy, xz, yz)

[ Turn over

# Character table for $D_{4h}\,$ point group

D <sub>4h</sub>	E	2C <sub>4</sub> (z)	C <sub>2</sub>	2C' <sub>2</sub>	2C"2	i	2S <sub>4</sub>	$\sigma_{_{h}}$	2σ <sub>ν</sub>	2σ <sub>d</sub>
A <sub>1g</sub>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
A <sub>2g</sub>	1	1	1	-1	-1	1	1	1	-1	-1
B <sub>1g</sub>	1	-1	1	1	-1	1	-1	1	1	-1
B <sub>2g</sub>	1	-1	1	-1	1	1	-1	1	-1	1
Eg	2	0	-2	0	0	2	0	-2	0	0
A <sub>1u</sub>	1	1	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
A <sub>2u</sub>	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	1
B <sub>1u</sub>	1	-1	1	1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	1
B <sub>2u</sub>	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1
Eu	2	0	-2	0	0	-2	0	2	0	0

# Character table for C<sub>2v</sub> point group

	E	C <sub>2</sub> (z)	σ <sub>γ</sub> (xz)	σ <sub>γ</sub> (yz)	linear, rotations	quadratic
$A_1$	1	1	1	1	z	$x^2, y^2, z^2$
A <sub>2</sub>	1	1	-1	-1	Rz	хy
$\mathbf{B_1}$	1	-1	1	-1	x, R <sub>y</sub>	xz
B <sub>2</sub>	1	-1	-1	1	y, R <sub>x</sub>	yz

O <sub>h</sub>	D <sub>4h</sub>	C <sub>2v</sub>
A <sub>1g</sub>	A <sub>1g</sub>	A <sub>1</sub>
A <sub>2g</sub>	B <sub>1g</sub>	A <sub>2</sub>
<b>E</b> g	A <sub>1g</sub> + B <sub>1g</sub>	A <sub>1</sub> + A <sub>2</sub>
T <sub>1g</sub>	A <sub>2g</sub> + E <sub>g</sub>	A <sub>2</sub> + B <sub>1</sub> + B <sub>2</sub>
T <sub>2g</sub>	B <sub>2g</sub> + E <sub>g</sub>	A <sub>1</sub> + B <sub>1</sub> + B <sub>2</sub>

#### **UNIT: I-4132**

- 5. Consider a tetrahedral complex compound,  $[NiCl_4]^{2-}$ :
  - a) Determine the LGOs of the terminal atoms using projection operator method.
    (Character Table may be consulted). Write Mulliken notation of the valence AOs of metal atom and draw a qualitative molecular orbital energy level diagram of a tetrahedral complex.

- b) Why is s-p mixing important in H<sub>2</sub>O molecule? Justify your arguments in the light of group theory.
- c) Predict the geometry of CH<sub>2</sub> and NH<sub>2</sub> in their ground and first excited states with the aid of appropriate Walsh diagram.
- d) How do the relativistic effects cause the stabilization of valence s and p AOs, while destabilization of d and f orbitals in case of heavier transition elements.
- e) Explain the following phenomena (any two):

 $3\times2$ 

- i) Aurophilicity
- ii) Gold can form stable auride ion.
- iii) The Au(III) complexes are more common unlike Ag(III) species.