

**M. Sc. CHEMISTRY EXAMINATION, 2017**

( 4th Semester )

**ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY SPECIAL**

**PAPER - XVI-A**

Time : Two hours

Full Marks : 50

(25 Marks for each Unit)

Use a separate answerscript for each unit.

**UNIT – A- 4161**

1. a) What are Optoelectronic materials and where they are used ?
- b) What are the functionalized metal nanoparticles ? Explain the sensing properties of Au-nanoparticles for alkali metal ions.
- c) What are the different patterns of TEM studies and how it helps to understand the crystallinity of the samples ?
- d) What do you mean by elastic scattering and inelastic scattering of electrons during electro micrograph studies?
- e) Write the Scherrer's equation. How it relates to dislocation density of a particular sample ?

1+2+1  $\frac{1}{2}$  +1  $\frac{1}{2}$  +1

[ Turn over

[ 2 ]

2. a) What are wet and dry methods for the synthesis of nanomaterials ? How is it influence the properties of materials ?
- b) Define MEMs. What are the applications of MEMs ?
- c) What is the difference between SEM and TEM studies ?  
 $1 \frac{1}{2} + 1 \frac{1}{2} + 1$
3. a) Write the full form of common analytical tools used for the characterization of materials : (i) LVSEM ; (ii) EDX ; (iii) PXRD ; and (iv) DLS ; Mention the utility of these tools in the field of material characterization.
- b) Why electrochemical technique is called “green-method” for the synthesis of nano-materials ?
- c) Explain the mechanical ball milling process for the synthesis of nano structured materials. Give one example of it. Explain their catalytic behaviour towards hazardous chemicals.  
 $3+1+2=6$
4. a) Define Janus particle. How core-shell nanoparticles differ from an ordinary system ?
- b) Explain AFM technique and the choice of AFM tips for material characterization.
- c) What are Nano-Sensors ? Why most of the studies were donw with the help of Au NPs ?  
 $2+2+1 \frac{1}{2} = 5 \frac{1}{2}$

[ 5 ]

You are asked to determine the initial concentrations of A and B by following the rate of change of [R] with time, the initial condition is  $[A]_0 + [B]_0 \gg [R]_0$  and  $k_A, k_B$  are the second-order rate constants.

Show that the error associated with the determination of  $[A]_0$  or  $[B]_0$  will be minimum when  $[R]_0/[R]_t = e$ , where e is the base of the natural logarithm. 5

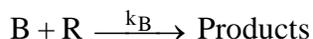
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**UNIT – A- 4162**

Answer *any five* questions

6. An analytical chemist prefers initial rate measurements for the determination of a species rather than going through the entire reaction. Comment. 5
7. Ce(IV) oxidation of  $\text{Fe}^{2+}$  is extremely fast but Ce(IV) oxidation of  $\text{Tl(I)}$  is extremely slow although both the redox reactions are thermodynamically favourable. Explain. 5
8. How will you determine trace of iodide present in a sample of NaCl ? Discuss in detail. 5
9. What are the basic differences between an enzyme and an inorganic catalyst ? What do you mean by inhibitor ? How does it work ? 5
10. With the initial condition  $[\text{A}]_0 \gg [\text{R}]_0$  you are following the kinetics of the following reaction
- $\text{A} + \text{R} \xrightarrow{k_A} \text{Products}$ , where  $k_A$  is the second-order rate constants. Write down the rate expression. What will be the analytical expression for observed rate ? Hence, how will you determine  $[\text{A}]_0$  ? 5
11. Consider the following parallel reactions :



[ 3 ]

5. a) What is “electron-beam” damage ? Why Au or Pt coatings are necessary for biological samples during SEM studies?
- b) Give two examples of each : (*any two*)
- i) Met-Cars.
  - ii) Metal-Chalcogenides thin-films.
  - iii) Nano-Clusters.

$$1\frac{1}{2} + 1 = 2\frac{1}{2}$$

[ Turn over