

Practical Problem I
(23 blue points, 23 red points)

DETERMINATION OF FATTY ACIDS

The starch and phenolphthalein indicator are shared between three students. They should be returned immediately after use, and should be handed to the referees to be exchanged if they become contaminated.

A mixture of an unsaturated monoprotic fatty acid and an ethyl ester of a saturated monoprotic fatty acid has been dissolved in ethanol (2.00 mL of this solution contain a total of 1.00 g acid plus ester). By titration the acid number¹⁾, the saponification number²⁾ and the iodine number³⁾ of the mixture shall be determined. The acid number and the saponification number shall be used to calculate the number of moles of free fatty acid and ester present in 1.00 g of the sample. The iodine number shall be used to calculate the number of double bonds in the unsaturated fatty acid.

Note: The candidate must be able to carry out the whole exam by using the delivered amount of unknown sample (12 mL). There will be no supplementation.

- 1) Acid number: The mass of KOH in milligram that is required to neutralize *one* gram of the acid plus ester.
- 2) Saponification number: The mass of KOH in milligram that is required to saponify *one* gram of the acid plus ester.
- 3) Iodine number: The mass of iodine (I) in g that is consumed by 100 g of acid plus ester.

Atomic masses:

I = 126.90	O = 16.00
K = 39.10	H = 1.01

1) Determination of the acid number.

Reagents and Apparatus: Unknown sample, 0.1000 M KOH, indicator (phenolphthalein), ethanol/ether (1:1 mixture), buret (50 mL), erlenmeyer flasks (3 x 250 mL), measuring cylinder (100 mL), graduated pipette (2 mL), funnel.

Procedure: Pipet out aliquotes (2.00 mL) from the unknown mixture into erlenmeyer flasks (250 mL). Add first ca.100 mL of an ethanol/ether mixture (1:1) and then add the indicator (5 drops). Titrate the solutions with 0.1000 M KOH. Calculate the acid number.

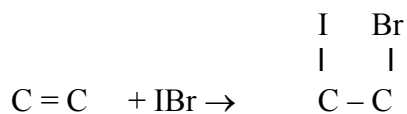
2) Determination of the saponification number.

Reagents and Apparatus: Unknown sample, 0.5000 M KOH in ethanol, 0.1000 M HCl, indicator (phenolphthalein), volumetric flask (50 mL), round bottom flask (250 mL), Liebig condenser, buret (50 mL), erlenmeyer flasks (3 x 250 mL), volumetric pipette (25 mL), volumetric pipette (10 mL), graduated pipette (2 mL), funnel, glass rod. The round bottom flask and Liebig condenser are to be found in the fume hoods.

Procedure: Pipet out a 2.00 mL aliquote of the unknown sample into a round bottom flask (250 mL) and add 25.0 mL 0.5000 M KOH/EtOH. Reflux the mixture with a heating mantle for 30 min in the fume hood (start the heating with the mantle set to 10, then turn it down to 5 after 7 min.). Bring the flask back to the bench and cool it under tap water. Transfer quantitatively the solution to a 50 mL volumetric flask and dilute to the mark with a 1:1 mixture of ethanol/water. Take out aliquots of 10 mL and titrate with 0.1000 M HCl using phenolphthalein as indicator (5 drops). Calculate the saponification number.

3) Determination of the iodine number.

In this experiment iodobromine adds to the double bond.



The Hanus solution (IBr in acetic acid) is added in excess. After the reaction is complete, excess iodobromine is reacted with iodide forming I_2 , $\text{IBr} + \text{I}^- \rightarrow \text{I}_2 + \text{Br}^-$, which in turn is determined by standard thiosulphate titration.

Warning: Be careful when handling the iodobromine solution. Treat any spill immediately with thiosulphate solution.

Reagents and Apparatus: Unknown sample, 0.2000 M Hanus solution, dichloro-methane, 15% KI solution in distilled water, distilled water, 0.2000 M sodium thiosulfate, starch indicator, erlenmeyer flasks (3 x 500 mL), buret (50 mL), graduated pipette (2 mL), measuring cylinders (10 and 100 mL), volumetric pipette (25 mL), aluminium foil.

Procedure: Pipet out aliquotes (1.00 mL) of the unknown mixture into erlenmeyer flasks (500 mL) and add 10 mL of dichloromethane. With a pipet add 25.0 mL Hanus solution, cover the opening with aluminium foil and place your labelled flasks in the dark in the cupboard (under the fume hood) for 30 min. with occasionally shaking. Add 10 mL of the 15% KI solution, shake thoroughly and add 100 mL of dist. water. Titrate the solution with 0.2000 M sodium thiosulphate until the solution turns pale yellow. Add starch indicator (3 mL) and continue titration until the blue colour entirely disappears.
Calculate the iodine number.

4) Use the results from 1) 2) and 3) to:

- i) Calculate the amount of ester (in mol) in 1 g of the acid plus ester
- ii) Calculate the number of double bonds in the unsaturated acid

Practical Problem II
(17 blue points, 17 red points)

**VOLUMETRIC DETERMINATION OF BROMIDE BY BACK-TITRATION WITH
THIOCYANATE AFTER PRECIPITATION WITH SILVER IONS IN EXCESS**

Moments worth considering:

- The candidates must consider the number of significant figures that will be reasonable in the results.
- The candidates must be able to carry out the whole analysis by using the delivered portions of silver nitrate and potassium thiocyanate. Supplementation of these two solutions will not be available.
- Only *one* 25 mL pipette will be at disposal for each candidate.

Principle

Bromide is precipitated as silver bromide after a known amount of silver ions has been added in excess.



The excess of silver ions is titrated with thiocyanate with a known concentration, after a previous standardization of the thiocyanate solution.

During the titration of the following reaction takes place, resulting in the precipitation of silver thiocyanate:



Fe(III) is added as indicator producing a red-coloured ion at the equivalence point:



a)

Procedures

Every candidate has got a 0.5 liter brown bottle with screw cap, containing about 0.08 M of a potassium thiocyanate solution, *and* also a 0.25 liter brown bottle with screw cap, containing the silver nitrate solution. The concentration of this solution is 0.1000 M. The exact concentration of the KSCN solution is to be determined by the candidates.

i) Determination of bromide in the unknown sample solution

Fill the 250 mL volumetric flask containing the bromide sample solution to the mark with water.

Transfer three 25.00 mL portions (pipette) of the sample solution to three erlenmeyer flasks. Add about 5 mL of 6 M nitric acid (measuring cylinder) to each flask.

Transfer 25.00 mL (pipette) of the accurately known silver solution and about 1 mL of iron(III) indicator (ind.) (measuring cylinder) to each solution.

Titrate the contents of the three aliquotes with the potassium thiocyanate solution. The end-point of the titration is detected when the solution (including the precipitate) becomes permanently *very faint* brownish. It is important to shake the contents vigorously near the end-point and rinse the walls of the flask with water. The colour should be stable for at least one minute.

ii) Standardization of the potassium thiocyanate solution:

Transfer 25.00 mL (pipette) of the silver nitrate solution to an erlenmeyer flask, add about 5 mL of 6 M nitric acid and about 1 mL of the iron(III) indicator solution and about 25 mL of water (use measuring cylinders for these solutions).

Titrate the contents with the thiocyanate solution and determine the end-point according to the instruction given in the "Determination" procedure.

Atomic mass: Br = 79.90

b)

Exercise

At the equivalent point the solution is saturated with respect to both AgBr and AgSCN. Find the molar concentration of free (unprecipitated) Br⁻ in this solution:

$$K_{\text{sp}}(\text{AgBr}) = 5.00 \cdot 10^{-13} \quad K_{\text{sp}}(\text{AgSCN}) = 1.00 \cdot 10^{-12}$$

Ignore the effect of pH and Fe(III) species.

Note: On the answer sheet, not only the required final results shall be given, but also exemplifications of how the calculations are carried out.

THEORETICAL PROBLEM No 1

(9 blue points, 8 red points)

Lactic acid is formed in the muscles during intense activity (anaerobic metabolism). In the blood, lactic acid is neutralized by reaction with hydrogen carbonate. This will be illustrated by the following calculations:

Lactic acid written HL is monoprotic, and the acid dissociation constant is $K_{\text{HL}} = 1.4 \cdot 10^{-4}$.

The acid dissociation constants for carbonic acid are: $K_{\text{a1}} = 4.5 \cdot 10^{-7}$ and $K_{\text{a2}} = 4.7 \cdot 10^{-11}$.

All carbon dioxide remains dissolved during the reactions.

- a) Calculate pH in a $3.00 \cdot 10^{-3}$ M solution of HL.
- b) Calculate the value of the equilibrium constant for the reaction between lactic acid and hydrogen carbonate.
- c) $3.00 \cdot 10^{-3}$ mol lactic acid (HL) is added to 1.00 L of 0.024 M solution of NaHCO_3 (no change in volume, HL completely neutralized).
 - i) Calculate the value of pH in the solution of NaHCO_3 before HL is added.
 - ii) Calculate the value of pH in the solution after the addition of HL.
- d) pH in the blood of a person changed from 7.40 to 7.00 due to lactic acid formed during physical activity. Let an aqueous solution having pH = 7.40 and $[\text{HCO}_3^-] = 0.022$ M represent blood in the following calculation. How many moles of lactic acid have been added to 1.00 L of this solution when its pH has become 7.00?
- e) In a saturated aqueous solution of $\text{CaCO}_3(\text{s})$ pH is measured to 9.95. Calculate the solubility of calcium carbonate in water and show that the calculated value for the solubility product constant K_{sp} is $5 \cdot 10^{-9}$.
- f) Blood contains calcium. Determine the maximum concentration of "free" calcium ions in the solution (pH = 7.40, $[\text{HCO}_3^-] = 0.022$ M) given in d).

THEORETICAL PROBLEM No 2

(7 blue points, 6 red points)

Nitrogen in agricultural materials is often determined by the Kjeldahl method. The method involves a treatment of the sample with hot concentrated sulphuric acid, to convert organically bound nitrogen to ammonium ion. Concentrated sodium hydroxide is then added, and the ammonia formed is distilled into hydrochloric acid of known volume and concentration. The excess hydrochloric acid is then back-titrated with a standard solution of sodium hydroxide, to determine nitrogen in the sample.

- a) 0.2515 g of a grain sample was treated with sulphuric acid, sodium hydroxide was then added and the ammonia distilled into 50.00 mL of 0.1010 M hydrochloric acid. The excess acid was back-titrated with 19.30 mL of 0.1050 M sodium hydroxide. Calculate the concentration of nitrogen in the sample, in percent by mass.
- b) Calculate the pH of the solution which is titrated in a), when 0 mL, 9.65 mL, 19.30 mL and 28.95 mL of sodium hydroxide has been added. Disregard any volume change during the reaction of ammonia gas with hydrochloric acid. K_a for ammonium ion is $5.7 \cdot 10^{-10}$.
- c) Draw the titration curve based on the calculations in b).
- d) What is the pH transition range of the indicator which could be used for the back titration.
- e) The Kjeldahl method can also be used to determine the molecular weight of amino acids. In a given experiment, the molecular weight of a naturally occurring amino acid was determined by digesting 0.2345 g of the pure acid, and distilling the ammonia into 50.00 mL of 0.1010 M hydrochloric acid. A titration volume of 17.50 mL was obtained for the back titration with 0.1050 M sodium hydroxide. Calculate the molecular weight of the amino acid based on one and two nitrogen groups in the molecule, respectively.

THEORETICAL PROBLEM No. 3

(26.5 blue points, 9 red points)

Sulphur forms many different compounds with oxygen and halogens (sulphur as the central atom). These compounds are mainly molecular, and many are easily hydrolysed in water.

- a) Write Lewis structures for the molecules SCl_2 , SO_3 , SO_2ClF , SF_4 , and SBrF_5 .
- b) Carefully draw the geometries of the same 5 molecules. (Disregard small deviations from "ideal" angles.)
- c) A compound, consisting of sulphur (one atom per molecule), oxygen and one or more of the elements F, Cl, Br, and I, was examined. A small amount of the substance reacted with water. It was completely hydrolyzed without any oxidation or reduction, and all reaction products dissolved. 0.1 M solutions of a series of test reagents were added to separate, small portions of a diluted solution of the substance.

Which ions are being tested for in the following tests:

- i) Addition of HNO_3 and AgNO_3 .
- ii) Addition of $\text{Ba}(\text{NO}_3)_2$.
- iii) Adjustment to $\text{pH} = 7$ with NH_3 and addition of $\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2$.

Write the equations for the possible reactions in the tests:

- iv) Addition of KMnO_4 followed by $\text{Ba}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ to an acid solution of the substance.
- v) Addition of $\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2$.

- d) In practice, the tests in c) gave the following results:
 - i) A yellowish precipitate
 - ii) No precipitate
 - iii) No visible reaction
 - iv) The main features were that the characteristic colour of permanganate disappeared, and a white precipitate was formed upon addition of $\text{Ba}(\text{NO}_3)_2$
 - v) No precipitate

Write the formulas of the possible compounds, taking the results of these tests into account.

- e) Finally, a simple quantitative analysis was undertaken:
7.190 g of the substance was weighed out and dissolved in water to give 250.0 cm^3 solution. To 25.00 cm^3 of this solution, nitric acid, and enough AgNO_3 to secure complete precipitation, was added. The precipitate weighed 1.452 g after washing and drying.

Determine the formula of the compound.

- f) Write the equation describing the reaction of the substance with water.

If you have not arrived at a formula for the compound, use SOCIF.

THEORETICAL PROBLEM No. 4

(21 blue points, 8 red points)

Platinum(IV) oxide is not found in the nature, but can be prepared in a laboratory. Solid platinum(IV) oxide is in equilibrium with platinum metal and oxygen gas of 1 atm ($= 1.01325 \cdot 10^5$ Pa) at 650 °C.

- a) This suggests that the conditions on the Earth, when the minerals we know were formed, were:

[1] $p_{O_2} = 1$ atm, $t = 650$ °C; [2] $p_{O_2} < 1$ atm, $t < 650$ °C; [3] $p_{O_2} > 1$ atm, $t < 650$ °C; [4] $p_{O_2} < 1$ atm, $t > 650$ °C; [5] $p_{O_2} > 1$ atm, $t > 650$ °C

Mark the most probable alternative [1] – [5] on the answer sheet. Please note, the marking of only one alternative will be accepted.

- b) What are ΔG and K_p for the formation of platinum(IV) oxide at 1 atm oxygen pressure and 650 °C?

The preparation of platinum(IV) oxide involves boiling of a solution which contains hexachloroplatinate(IV) ions with sodium carbonate. In this process $PtO_2 \cdot nH_2O$ is formed and this is in turn converted to platinum(IV) oxide upon subsequent filtering and heat treatment. In the following we assume $n = 4$.

$PtO_2 \cdot 4H_2O$ or $Pt(OH)_4 \cdot 2H_2O$ can be dissolved in acids and strong bases.

- c) Write the balanced equations for the preparation of platinum(IV) oxide according to the procedure given above.
- d) Write the balanced equations for the dissolution of $PtO_2 \cdot 4H_2O$ in both hydrochloric acid and sodium hydroxide.

Platinum is mainly found in the nature as the metal (in mixture or in alloying with other precious metals). Platinum is dissolved in aqua regia under the formation of hexachloroplatinate(IV) ions. Aqua regia is a mixture of concentrated hydrochloric and nitric acids in proportion 3 : 1, and of the nitrosylchloride (NOCl) and the atomic chlorine which are formed upon the mixing. The latter is believed to be the active dissolving component.

The hexachloroplatinate(IV) ions can be precipitated as diammonium hexachloroplatinate(IV) and by thermal decomposition of this compound, finely powdered platinum and gaseous products are formed.

- e) Write the balanced equations for the formation of aqua regia and its reaction with platinum.
- f) Write the balanced equation of the thermal decomposition of diammonium

hexachloroplatinate(IV) at elevated temperature.

From diammonium hexachloroplatinate(IV) we can prepare $\text{Pt}(\text{NH}_3)_2\text{Cl}_2$ which occurs in *cis* ($\Delta H^\circ_{\text{f}} = -467.4 \text{ kJ/mol}$, $\Delta G^\circ_{\text{f}} = -228.7 \text{ kJ/mol}$) and *trans* ($\Delta H^\circ_{\text{f}} = -480.3 \text{ kJ/mol}$, $\Delta G^\circ_{\text{f}} = -222.8 \text{ kJ/mol}$) form.

- g) The occurrence of the isomers shows that $\text{Pt}(\text{NH}_3)_2\text{Cl}_2$ has
[1] linear [2] planar [3] tetrahedral [4] octahedral geometry.

Mark the correct alternative of [1] – [4] on the answer sheet.

- h) Is the [1] *cis* or [2] *trans* form the thermodynamic more stable?

Platinum is used as a catalyst in modern automobiles. In the catalyst carbon monoxide ($\Delta H^\circ_{\text{f}} = -110.5 \text{ kJ/mol}$, $\Delta G^\circ_{\text{f}} = -137.3 \text{ kJ/mol}$) reacts with oxygen to carbon dioxide ($\Delta H^\circ_{\text{f}} = -393.5 \text{ kJ/mol}$, $\Delta G^\circ_{\text{f}} = -394.4 \text{ kJ/mol}$).

- i) Is the reaction spontaneous at 25 °C? [1] yes or [2] no.

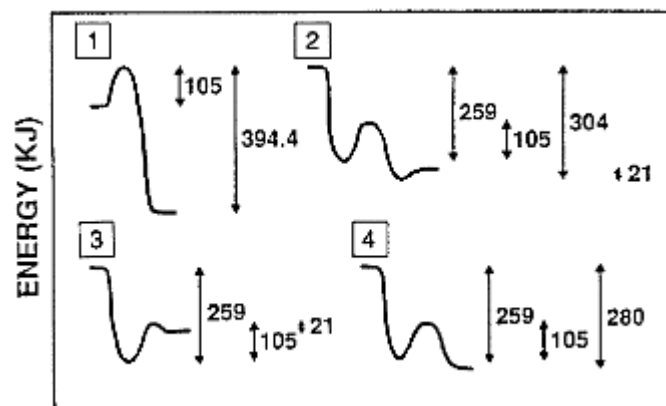
Is the reaction [1] endo- or [2] exothermic?

Calculate ΔS° for the reaction. Establish whether the entropy of the reaction system [1] increases or [2] decreases.

- j) Establish an expression for the temperature dependence of the equilibrium constant in this case.

The overall catalytic reaction is simple, whereas the reaction mechanism in the homogeneous phase is very complicated with a large number of reaction steps, and the course is difficult to control owing to a distinct chain character. With platinum as catalyst the significant reaction steps are: (i) Adsorption of CO and adsorption/dissociation of O_2 ($\Delta H = -259 \text{ kJ per mol CO} + \text{O}$), (ii) their activation ($105 \text{ kJ per mol CO} + \text{O}$) and (iii) the reaction to and the desorption of CO_2 ($\Delta H = 21 \text{ kJ per mol CO}_2$).

A one-dimensional energy-diagram for the platinum catalyzed oxidation of carbon monoxide to dioxide can be represented as:



k) Mark the correct alternative of [1] – [4] on the answer sheet.

THEORETICAL PROBLEM No 5

(10 blue points, 8 red points)

There is only one correct answer to each question

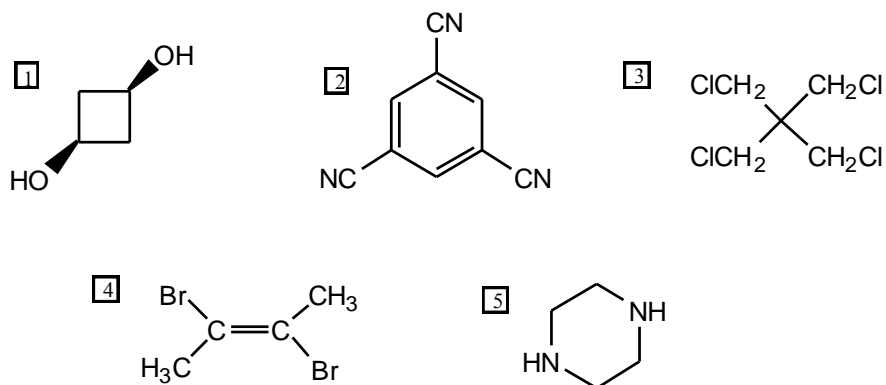
- a) What is the correct systematic name (IUPAC name) for the compound below?
 $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CHCH}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3)(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3)$

- 1: 3-Isopropylhexane
- 2: 2-Methyl-3-propylpentane
- 3: Ethyl isopropyl propyl methane
- 4: 3-Hexylpropane
- 5: 3-Ethyl-2-methylhexane

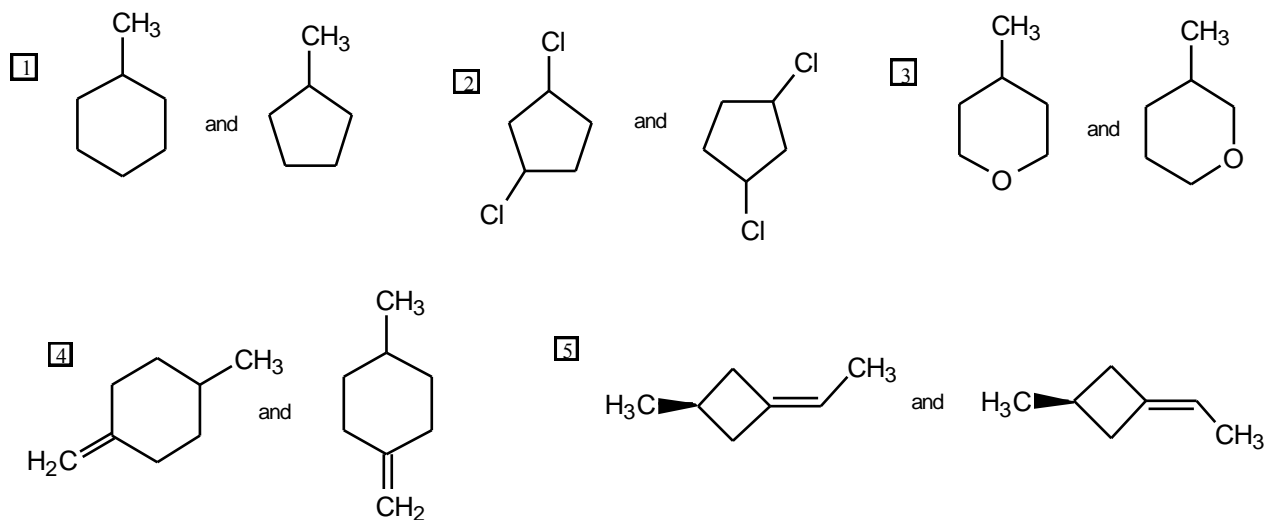
- b) How many isomers, including stereoisomers, containing only saturated carbon atoms, are there for C_5H_{10} ?

- 1: 4 isomers 2: 5 isomers 3: 6 isomers
- 4: 7 isomers 5: 8 isomers

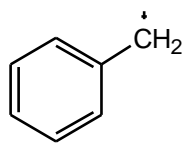
- c) Which one of the following compounds has a dipole moment significantly different from zero?



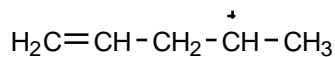
- d) Which of the following is a pair of structural isomers?



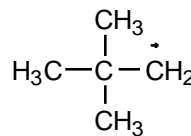
- e) Which of the following five options is the correct order of relative stabilities of cations a and b and c as written below (most stable first)?



a



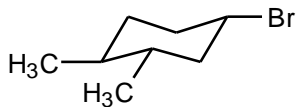
b



c

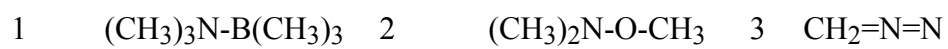
- 1: $a > b > c$ 2: $b > c > a$ 3: $c > a > b$
 4: $a > c > b$ 5: $b > a > c$

- f) What is the correct stereochemical description of the optically active compound drawn below?



- 1: $1R,3R,4R$ 2: $1R,3R,4S$ 3: $1R,3S,4R$ 4: $1S,3S,4R$ 5: $1S,3S,4S$

- g) All the molecules drawn below are neutral compounds. Which one does not contain a formal positive charge and a formal negative charge?



- h) Which one of the IR-spectra shown below does benzaldehyde give rise to? (spectra are not enclosed in this report)

THEORETICAL PROBLEM No 6

(18 blue points, 9 red points)

An optical active compound A ($C_{12}H_{16}O$) shows amongst other a strong IR-absorption at 3000-3500 cm^{-1} , and two medium signals at 1580 and 1500 cm^{-1} . The compound does not react with 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazine (2,4-D). Upon treatment with $I_2/NaOH$, A is oxidized and gives a positive iodoform reaction.

Ozonolysis of A (a. O_3 ; b. Zn, H^+) gives B ($C_9H_{10}O$) and C ($C_3H_6O_2$). Both B and C give precipitation when treated with 2,4-D, and only C gives positive reaction with Tollens reagent. Nitration of B (HNO_3/H_2SO_4) may give two mono-nitro compounds D and E, but in practical work only D is formed.

Acidification followed by heating of the product formed by the Tollens reaction on C gives compound F ($C_6H_8O_4$). The compound gives no absorption in IR above 3100 cm^{-1} .

- a) Based on the above information draw the structure formula(e) for the compounds A–F and give the overall reaction scheme, including the (2,4-D) and the products of the Tollens and iodoform reactions.
- b) Draw C in an R-configuration. Transform this into a Fischer projection formula and state whether it is a D or L configuration.

THEORETICAL PROBLEM No 7

(5 blue points, 5 red points)

- a) When an ideal, monatomic gas expands reversibly from a volume V_1 to a volume V_2 , a work

$$w = -\int_{V_1}^{V_2} P dV$$

is performed on the system by the surroundings. In this equation, w is the work and P is the pressure of the gas.

Determine the performed work when one mole ideal gas expands isothermally from $V_1 = 1.00 \text{ dm}^3$ to $V_2 = 20.0 \text{ dm}^3$ at the temperature $T = 300.0 \text{ K}$.

Given: The gas constant $R = 8.314 \text{ J K}^{-1}\text{mol}^{-1}$.

- b) Determine how much heat must be added to the gas during the process given under a).
- c) The gas will perform less work in an adiabatic expansion than in an isothermal expansion. Is this because the adiabatic expansion is characterized by (check the square you think is most important).

- 1: The volume of the gas is constant
- 2: The expansion is always irreversible
- 3: No heat is supplied to the gas

- d) The cyclic process shown schematically in Figure 1 shows the four steps in a refrigeration system with an ideal gas as working medium. Identify the isothermal and adiabatic steps in the process. Here, T_H and T_C represent high and low temperature, respectively. Specify for each step whether it is adiabatic or isothermal.

Fig. 1 (not reproduced in this report shows a Carnot cycle)

THEORETICAL PROBLEM No 8

(9 blue points, 7 red points)

Avogadro's Number: $6.022 \cdot 10^{23}$

a) An atom of ^{238}U disintegrates by a series of α -decays and β^- -decays until it becomes ^{206}Pb , which is stable.

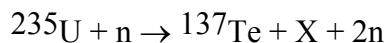
i) How many α -decays and how many β^- -decays does an atom starting as ^{238}U undergo before it becomes stable ?

ii) One of the following ten nuclides is formed from a series of disintegrations starting at ^{238}U . Which one ?

^{235}U , ^{234}U , ^{228}Ac , ^{224}Ra , ^{224}Rn , ^{220}Rn , ^{215}Po , ^{212}Po , ^{212}Pb , ^{211}Pb .

b) In a thermal neutron-induced fission process, ^{235}U reacts with a neutron and breaks up into energetic fragments and (normally) 2-3 new neutrons.

We consider one single fission event:



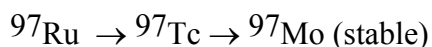
Identify the fragment X.

c) The half-life of ^{238}U is $4.5 \cdot 10^9$ years, the half-life of ^{235}U is $7.0 \cdot 10^8$ years
Natural uranium consists of 99.28 % ^{238}U and 0.72 % ^{235}U

i) Calculate the ratio in natural U between the disintegration rates of these two uranium isotopes.

ii) A mineral contains 50 weight percent uranium. Calculate the disintegration rate of ^{238}U in 1.0 kg of this mineral.

d) We have the following radioactive sequence:



Half-lives: ^{97}Ru : 2.7 days ; ^{97}Tc : $2.6 \cdot 10^6$ years

At $t = 0$, a radioactive source containing only ^{97}Ru has a disintegration rate of $1.0 \cdot 10^9$ Bq.

i) What is the total disintegration rate of the source at $t = 6.0$ days ?

ii) What is the total disintegration rate of the source at $t = 6000$ years