
UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

Peperiksaan Kursus Semasa Cuti Panjang
Sidang Akademik 2006/2007

Jun 2007

KAT 241 – Analytical Chemistry II
[Kimia Analisis II]

Duration: 3 hours

Masa: 3 jam

Please check that this examination paper consists of TWELVE of printed material before you begin the examination.

Read all instructions carefully before you begin.

Answer any **FIVE** questions.

This paper consists of seven questions in three sections (**SECTIONS A, B AND C**), answer at least **ONE** question from each section and beginning the answers to each question on a new page.

Only the first five questions answered in the answer book will be marked.

You may answer the question either in Bahasa Malaysia or in English.

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SECTION A: ELECTROCHEMISTRY

1. (a) Explain why electrochemical analysis by potentiometric technique is more favorable than voltammetric technique. What are the disadvantages of the potentiometric technique?

(10 marks)

- (b) Describe the term TISAB solution. Why are CDTA and NTA necessary in the TISAB solution 'cocktail' for the potentiometric analysis of fluoride ion?

(10 marks)

2. (a) (i) Write down a cell scheme for a glass electrode?

(3 marks)

- (ii) Why is soft glass being used as the glass electrode membrane?

(3 marks)

- (iii) Why is a glass electrode only suitable to be used at $3 < \text{pH} < 9$?

(4 marks)

- (b) (i) Define selectivity coefficient, K_{pot} , of an ion selective electrode (ISE). What does it mean if the K_{pot} of a chloride ISE is 0.2 in OH^- solution and 0.002 in Br^- solution?

(3 marks)

- (ii) The following data indicate the current readings, I , for each applied potential, E , in a voltammetric analysis of a heavy metal.

- (iii)

E/volt (vs SCE)	-0.395	-0.406	-0.415	-0.422	-0.431	-0.445
$I/\mu\text{A}$	0.48	0.97	1.46	1.94	2.43	2.92

The diffusion current, I_d , value is $3.24 \mu\text{A}$ and it is a 2 electron redox reaction. What is $E_{1/2}$ value of this electrode process and show whether it is reversible or otherwise?

(7 marks)

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SECTION B: CHROMATOGRAPHY

3. (a) Describe the following gas chromatographic terminologies;

- (i) Head space
- (ii) Dead volume
- (iii) Theoretical plate
- (iv) Tailing

(10 marks)

(b) High performance liquid chromatographic analysis is the complement of the gas chromatographic (GC) analysis. Discuss.

(10 marks)

4. (a) Describe the differences in physical characteristics between capillary and compact columns. Compare their advantages and disadvantages.

(10 marks)

(b) Why is a sampling technique, sometimes, being carried out in a GC analysis? Describe the two sampling techniques used.

(10 marks)

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SECTION C: SPECTROSCOPY

5. (a) A coloured substance, X has an absorption maximum at 400 nm. A solution containing 2.00 mg X per liter has an absorbance of 0.840 using a 2.00 cm cell. The relative molecular weight of X is 150.
- (i) Calculate the absorptivity of X at 400 nm.
 - (ii) Calculate the molar absorptivity of X at 400 nm.
 - (iii) How many milligrams of X are contained in 25.0 mL of a solution giving an absorbance of 0.250 at 400 nm when measured with a 1.00 cm cell?
 - (iv) How many ppm of X are in the solution of part (iii)?

(8 marks)

- (b) Explain why a UV absorption spectrum contains broad bands and an atomic absorption spectrum consists of very narrow lines?

(4 marks)

- (c) State the necessary criteria for absorption to occur in the infrared region. What types of molecular vibration are associated with infrared absorption?

(4 marks)

- (d) By using an appropriate diagram, describe briefly the process of UV molecular fluorescence.

(4 marks)

6. (a) An unknown amount of riboflavin (20 tablets) was dissolved in exactly 1.0 liter of distilled water. One milliliter of this solution was diluted to 1.0 liter and its fluorescence measured (42.0 arbitrary units). A standard containing 9.05 mg L⁻¹ riboflavin has a fluorescence intensity of 32.0 arbitrary units. Calculate the average amount (in mg) of riboflavin in each tablet.

(5 marks)

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- (b) A solution containing two absorbing species, A and B, was analyzed spectrometrically at two wavelengths. The absorbance of the mixture at wavelength 1 was 1.024 and at wavelength 2 was 0.218. The absorptivity of species A was $11,020 \text{ L g}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ at wavelength 1 and $557 \text{ L g}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ at wavelength 2. The absorptivity of species B was $538 \text{ L g}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ at wavelength 1 and $9,785 \text{ L g}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ at wavelength 2. The path length of the cell was 1.00 cm. Calculate the concentration of species A and B in that solution.

(8 marks)

- (c) Compare flame emission and atomic absorption spectrophotometry with respect to:
- Basic principles.
 - Instrumentation.
 - Elements that can be determined.

(7 marks)

7. (a) Explain briefly the following statements:

- Molecular fluorescence spectrum occurs at wavelengths that are longer than that of the excitation spectrum.
- High temperature nitrous oxide-acetylene flames are sometimes required in atomic absorption spectroscopy.

(6 marks)

- (b) State whether the following statements are right or wrong. Give the reasons.

- Spectrofluorometry has a greater sensitivity than ultraviolet-visible absorption spectrophotometry.
- The absorbance of Ca^{2+} in water is greater than the absorbance of Ca^{2+} at the same concentration in the ethanol using atomic absorption spectrophotometry.

(8 marks)

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BAHAGIAN A: ELEKTROKIMIA

1. (a) Terangkan mengapa analisis elektrokimia dengan teknik potensiometri lebih digemari berbanding teknik voltammetri? Apakah kelemahan-kelemahan yang ada pada teknik potensiometri?

(10 markah)

- (b) Jelaskan maksud sebutan larutan TISAB? Mengapa CDTA dan NTA perlu dalam 'cocktail' larutan TISAB bagi analisis potensiometri ion fluorida?

(10 markah)

2. (a) (i) Tuliskan suatu skema sel elektrod kaca?

(3 markah)

- (ii) Mengapakah kaca lembut digunakan sebagai membran elektrod kaca?

(3 markah)

- (iii) Mengapakah suatu elektrod kaca hanya sesuai digunakan pada $3 < \text{pH} < 9$ sahaja?

(4 markah)

- (b) (i) Takrifkan pekali kepilihan, K_{pot} suatu elektrod pemilih ion (ISE)? Apakah yang dimaksudkan dengan jika nilai K_{pot} suatu ISE klorida ialah 0.2 dalam larutan OH^- manakala dalam larutan Br^- ialah 0.002?

(3 markah)

- (ii) Data berikut menunjukkan bacaan arus, I , bagi setiap keupayaan yang dibekalkan, E , dalam analisis voltammetri suatu logam berat.

E/volt (vs SCE)	-0.395	-0.406	-0.415	-0.422	-0.431	-0.445
$I/\mu\text{A}$	0.48	0.97	1.46	1.94	2.43	2.92

Nilai arus bauran, I_d , ialah $3.24 \mu\text{A}$ dan persamaan redoks melibatkan 2 elektron. Apakah nilai $E_{1/2}$ tindakbalas ini dan tunjukkan samada proses elektrod berbalik atau sebaliknya?

(7 markah)

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BAHAGIAN B: KROMATOGRAFI

3. (a) Jelaskan maksud sebutan bagi kromatografi gas dibawah;

- (i) Ruang kepala
- (ii) Isipadu mati
- (iii) Plat teori
- (iv) Ekoran

(10 markah)

(b) Analisis kromatografi cecair prestasi tinggi adalah pelengkap kepada analisis kromatografi gas (GC)? Bincangkan.

(10 markah)

4. (a) Nyatakan perbezaan sifat fizikal antara turus rerambut dengan turus terpadat. Bandingkan kelebihan dan kekurangan masing-masing.

(10 markah)

(b) Mengapakah teknik pensampelan digunakan dalam analisis GC? Jelaskan dua teknik pensampelan yang digunakan.

(10 markah)

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BAHAGIAN C: SPEKTROSKOPI

5. (a) Suatu bahan berwarna, X mempunyai penyerapan maksimum pada 400 nm. Suatu larutan yang mengandungi 2.00 mg X per liter memberikan keserapan 0.840 apabila menggunakan sel 2.0 cm. Jisim molekul relatif X adalah 150.
- (i) Kira kedayaserapan X pada 400 nm.
 - (ii) Kira keterserapan molar X pada 400 nm.
 - (iii) Berapa miligram X yang terkandung di dalam 25.0 mL larutan yang memberikan keserapan 0.250 pada 400 nm apabila diukur menggunakan sel 1.00 cm?
 - (iv) Berapa ppm X yang terdapat di dalam larutan bahagian (iii)?
- (8 markah)
- (b) Jelaskan mengapa spektrum penyerapan ultralembayung (UV) adalah jalur yang lebar dan spektrum penyerapan atom adalah terdiri daripada garis yang sangat sempit?
- (4 markah)
- (c) Nyatakan kriteria-kriteria yang diperlukan bagi berlakunya penyerapan di dalam kawasan inframerah. Apakah jenis-jenis getaran molekul yang dihubungkan dengan penyerapan inframerah?
- (4 markah)
- (d) Dengan menggunakan gambarajah yang sesuai, terangkan secara ringkas proses pendarfluor molekul UV.
- (4 markah)
6. (a) Suatu jumlah riboflavin yang tidak diketahui (20 kapsul) dilarutkan di dalam 1.0 liter air suling. Satu mililiter larutan ini dicairkan kepada 1.0 liter dan pendarfluornya diukur (42.0 unit arbitrari). Suatu piawai yang mengandungi 9.05 mg L⁻¹ riboflavin mempunyai keamatan pendarfluor 32.0 unit arbitrari. Kira jumlah purata (dalam mg) riboflavin di dalam setiap kapsul.

(5 markah)

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- (b) Suatu larutan yang mengandung dua spesies, A dan B yang menyerap, telah dianalisis secara spektrofotometri pada dua panjang gelombang. Kecerahan campuran pada panjang gelombang 1 adalah 1.024 dan pada panjang gelombang 2 adalah 0.218. Kedayaserapan spesies A ialah $11,020 \text{ L g}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ pada panjang gelombang 1 dan $557 \text{ L g}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ pada panjang gelombang 2. Kedayaserapan spesies B ialah $538 \text{ L g}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ pada panjang gelombang 1 dan $9,785 \text{ L g}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ pada panjang gelombang 2. Panjang laluan sel ialah 1.00 cm. Kira kepekatan spesies A dan B dalam larutan tersebut.

(8 markah)

- (c) Bandingkan spektrofotometri pemancaran nyala dan penyerapan atom berdasarkan:

- (i) Prinsip asas.
- (ii) Peralatan.
- (iii) Unsur yang dapat ditentukan.

(7 markah)

7. (a) Terangkan secara ringkas berhubung dengan kenyataan-kenyataan berikut:

- (i) Spektrum pendarfluor molekul berlaku pada panjang gelombang yang lebih panjang jika dibandingkan dengan spektrum pengujaan.
- (ii) Suhu nyala nitrus oksida-asetilena yang tinggi kadang-kadang diperlukan dalam spektroskopi penyerapan atom.

(6 markah)

- (b) Nyatakan sama ada kenyataan di bawah benar atau salah. Berikan alasan anda.

- (i) Spektrofluorometri lebih sensitif jika dibandingkan dengan spektrofotometri penyerapan ultralembayung-nampak.
- (ii) Kecerahan Ca^{2+} pada kepekatan yang sama dalam air adalah lebih tinggi berbanding dengan kecerahan Ca^{2+} dalam kehadiran etanol dengan menggunakan spektrofotometri penyerapan atom.

(8 markah)

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