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UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

Second Semester Examination  
Academic Session 2006/2007

April 2007

**KAT 241 – Analytical Chemistry II**  
**[Kimia Analisis II]**

Duration: 3 hours  
[Masa: 3 jam]

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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 sections 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) Why is a univalent ion selective electrode (ISE) more sensitive than a divalent ISE? Include suitable figure(s) in your answer.

(5 marks)

- (b) Describe how the response of an ISE is obtained.

(5 marks)

- (c) An Ca ISE gives the following response towards calcium solutions:

$[\text{Ca}^{2+}]/\text{mM}$	E vs SCE/mV
$1.01 \times 10^{-3}$	0.200
$1.2 \times 10^{-4}$	0.231
$9.99 \times 10^{-4}$	0.258
$1.17 \times 10^{-2}$	0.288
$1.1 \times 10^{-1}$	0.315
unknown	0.266

By using semi-log graph paper find the concentration of Ca in the unknown. Does the analysis obey Nernst? Give reason(s).

(10 marks)

2. (a) You are given an industrial wastewater sample which contains toxic metal ions as Cd, Pb and V. The classical polarography technique is chosen for the analysis of the water sample. Describe:

- (i) Procedure of the analysis.
- (ii) Plot I/E, if  $E_{1/2}$  of Cd, Pb and V are -0.40 V, -0.13 V and -0.26 V respectively.
- (iii) On the result.

(12 marks)

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- (b) What is pulse polarography technique? An analysis on an organic pollutant, nitrobenzene, in an environmental water sample using the latter has produced the following data:

Concentration of nitrobenzene added/mM	Peak current ( $I_p$ )/ $\mu\text{A}$
0	2.51
0.100	4.16
0.200	5.75
0.300	7.42
0.400	9.10

What is the concentration of nitrobenzene in the sample? What type of calibration technique being used?

(8 marks)

### SECTION B: CHROMATOGRAPHY

3. (a) For the analysis of organic using chromatography, high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) is more frequently used as compared to gas chromatography (GC). Elaborate on this. What are the steps taken if you want to proceed with your analysis using GC?
- (5 marks)
- (b) If you are asked to analyse halogenated insecticide, which GC detector will you use? Explain how the detector responds.
- (5 marks)
- (c) Ethanol and methanol is separated by a capillary column GC. Their retention times,  $t_R$ , are 370 s and 385 s. Their respective peak base widths,  $w_b$ , are 16.0 and 17.0 s. An unretained air peak has passed through the column in 10.0 s. Calculate:
- Efficiency or number of theoretical plates,  $N$ .
  - Separation factor,  $\alpha$ .
  - Retention factor,  $k$  of each compound and its mean value.
  - Resolution,  $R_s$ , of the column.

(10 marks)

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4. (a) Sketch GC chromatogram which shows a tailing, fronting and ideal peaks. Also draw their Langmuir plots. (5 marks)
- (b) Tailing will always result in peak overlapping which then reduces analytical performance. How do you overcome this problem? (5 marks)
- (c) What does the van Deemter equation mean? Using suitable plot explain how the performance of HPLC is better than that of GC. (10 marks)

### SECTION C: SPECTROSCOPY

5. (a) Describe the basic differences between the following:
- (i) Types of transitions in the molecule if irradiated with ultraviolet-visible and infrared radiation.
  - (ii) Single beam and double beam instruments for absorbance measurements.
  - (iii) Flame atomic emission and atomic absorption spectroscopy.
  - (iv) Photon detector and heat detector.
- (12 marks)
- (b) A solution is known to contain solely aspirin and caffeine. Your task as a chemist is to determine the concentration of both compounds in the solution. The ultraviolet-visible spectrum of the solution is recorded between the wavelengths of 205 and 300 nm. Caffeine is known to exhibit a  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  at 210 nm with a molar absorptivity of  $8510 \text{ L mol}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ . Aspirin is known to exhibit a  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  at 230 nm with molar absorptivity of  $6890 \text{ L mol}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ . The molar absorptivity for caffeine at 230 nm is  $2120 \text{ L mol}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ . The molar absorptivity for aspirin at 210 nm is  $5980 \text{ L mol}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ . The total absorbance for the caffeine and aspirin containing solution at 210 nm is found to be 1.15 and the total absorbance at 230 nm is to be 1.02 (using 1.00 cm cells). From this information, determine the concentrations of caffeine and aspirin within this solution. (8 marks)

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6. (a) Explain briefly the following statements:
- (i) Ultraviolet-visible absorption spectroscopy analyses are generally, but not always, carried out at wavelengths of maximum absorbance of the substance being determined.
  - (ii) Atomic emission spectra consist of discrete lines rather than broad bands.
  - (iii) Molecular fluorescence spectrum occurs at wavelengths that are longer than that of the excitation spectrum.
  - (iv) High temperature nitrous oxide-acetylene flames are sometimes required in atomic absorption spectroscopy.

(12 marks)

- (b) The calcium in a tablet sample was determined by atomic absorption spectroscopy method. A 0.5133 g of the sample was dissolved and diluted to 1 litre. Four aliquot samples contained 5.00 mL each was diluted to 50 mL after adding 0, 1.00, 2.00 and 3.00 mL of standard calcium solution with concentration of  $0.500 \text{ mg mL}^{-1}$ . The absorbance of the four solutions was shown below. Calculate the number of milligrams and the percentage of calcium in the original sample.

Volume of aliquot, mL	Volume of standard Ca solution added, mL	Absorbance
5.00	0	0.310
5.00	1.00	0.475
5.00	2.00	0.640
5.00	3.00	0.805

(8 marks)

7. (a) What is the method for quantitative analysis used in infrared spectroscopy? Explain how this method can be used to determine the total content of a compound. What is the main problem of using this method for quantitative analysis?

(6 marks)

- (b) Suppose that a solution had a fluorescence intensity of 28 (in arbitrary units) in a 1.00 cm cell when the incident radiant power was  $P_0$ . What fluorescence intensity would the solution have in a 5.00 cm cell if the incident radiant power were decreased by 30 %?

(5 marks)

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**BAHAGIAN A: ELEKTROKIMIA**

1. (a) Mengapakah suatu elektrod pemilih ion (ISE) univalen itu lebih peka berbanding dengan suatu ISE dwivalen? Sertakan jawapan anda dengan gambarajah yang sesuai.

(5 markah)

- (b) Jelaskan bagaimana gerak balas suatu ISE diperolehi.

(5 markah)

- (c) Suatu ISE kalsium telah menghasilkan gerak balas terhadap larutan kalsium seperti berikut:

$[Ca^{2+}]/mM$	E vs SCE/mV
$1.01 \times 10^{-5}$	0.200
$1.2 \times 10^{-4}$	0.231
$9.99 \times 10^{-4}$	0.258
$1.17 \times 10^{-2}$	0.288
$1.1 \times 10^{-1}$	0.315
anu	0.266

Dengan menggunakan graf semi-log dapatkan nilai kepekatan Ca dalam larutan anu. Apakah analisis di atas menurut Nernst? Berikan sebab.

(10 markah)

2. (a) Anda diberikan suatu sampel air buangan industri yang mengandungi beberapa ion logam toksik seperti Cd, Pb dan V. Teknik polarografi klasik telah dipilih untuk analisis sampel air ini. Jelaskan:

- (i) Prosedur analisis.
- (ii) Plot I/E, jika  $E_{1/2}$  masing-masing Cd, Pb dan V ialah -0.40 V, -0.13 V dan -0.26 V.
- (iii) Pendapat anda tentang hasil analisis.

(12 markah)

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- (b) Apakah teknik polarografi denyut? Suatu analisis pencemar organik, nitrobenzena, dalam sampel air persekitaran menggunakan teknik ini telah menghasilkan data di bawah:

Kepekatan nitrobenzena ditambah/mM	Arus puncak ( $I_p$ )/ $\mu$ A
0	2.51
0.100	4.16
0.200	5.75
0.300	7.42
0.400	9.10

Apakah kepekatan nitrobenzena dalam sampel? Nyatakan teknik tentukan yang telah digunakan.

(8 markah)

### **BAHAGIAN B: KROMATOGRAFI**

3. (a) Bagi analisis bahan organik menggunakan kromatografi, kromatografi cecair prestasi tinggi (HPLC) lebih banyak digunakan berbanding kromatografi gas (GC). Jelaskan kenyataan ini. Apakah langkah anda sekiranya ingin juga meneruskan analisis sampel yang ada dengan GC?
- (5 markah)
- (b) Sekiranya anda dikehendaki menganalisis suatu racun serangga perosak berhalogen, apakah pengesanan GC yang digunakan? Nyatakan bagaimana gerak balas pengesanan ini.
- (5 markah)
- (c) Etanol dan metanol telah dipisahkan menggunakan GC turus rerambut. Masa penahanan,  $t_R$ , masing-masing adalah 370 s dan 385 s. Kelebaran dasar puncak,  $w_b$ , masing-masing adalah 16.0 s dan 17.0 s. Satu puncak udara yang tidak ditahan telah melalui turus dalam masa 10.0 s. Kira:
- Kecekapan atau bilangan plat teori,  $N$ .
  - Faktor pemisahan,  $\alpha$ .
  - Faktor penahanan,  $k$ , masing-masing dan puratanya.
  - Bezajelas turus,  $R_s$ .

(10 markah)

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4. (a) Lakarkan kromatogram dalam GC yang menunjukkan puncak-puncak ekor, depan dan unggul. Lakarkan juga plot Langmuir masing-masing. (5 markah)
- (b) Ekoran selalu menghasilkan pertindihan puncak yang mengurangkan prestasi analisis. Bagaimanakah cara anda mengatasi masalah ini? (5 markah)
- (c) Jelaskan apakah yang dimaksudkan dengan persamaan van Deemter. Dengan lakaran keluk yang sesuai nyatakan bagaimana prestasi HPLC lebih baik daripada GC. (10 markah)

### **BAHAGIAN C: SPEKTROSKOPI**

5. (a) Terangkan perbezaan asas di antara perkara-perkara berikut:
- (i) Jenis peralihan dalam molekul jika disinari sinaran ultralembayung-nampak dan inframerah.
  - (ii) Peralatan alur tunggal dan dua alur bagi pengukuran keserapan.
  - (iii) Spektroskopi pemancaran atom nyala dan spektroskopi penyerapan atom.
  - (iv) Pengesan foton dan pengesan haba.
- (12 markah)
- (b) Suatu larutan diketahui mengandungi hanya aspirin dan kafeina. Anda sebagai seorang ahli kimia dikehendaki menentukan kepekatan kedua-dua sebatian ini dalam suatu larutan. Spektrum ultralembayung-nampak bagi larutan direkodkan di antara panjang gelombang 205 dan 300 nm. Kafeina diketahui memberikan  $\lambda_{\max}$  pada 210 nm dengan keterserapan molar  $8510 \text{ L mol}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ . Aspirin diketahui memberikan  $\lambda_{\max}$  pada 230 nm dengan keterserapan molar  $6890 \text{ L mol}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ . Keterserapan molar bagi kafeina pada 230 nm adalah  $2120 \text{ L mol}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ . Keterserapan molar bagi aspirin pada 210 nm adalah  $5980 \text{ L mol}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ . Keserapan total bagi larutan yang mengandungi kafeina dan aspirin pada 210 nm adalah 1.15 dan keserapan total pada 230 nm adalah 1.02 (menggunakan sel 1.00 cm). Daripada keterangan ini, tentukan kepekatan kafeina dan aspirin dalam larutan tersebut. (8 markah)

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6. (a) Terangkan secara ringkas berhubung dengan kenyataan-kenyataan berikut:
- (i) Analisis menggunakan spektroskopi ultralembayung-nampak biasanya, tetapi tidak semestinya dibuat pada panjang gelombang keserapan maksimum bagi bahan yang ditentukan.
  - (ii) Spektrum pemancaran atom mengandungi garis-garis yang terpisah dan bukannya jalur yang lebar.
  - (iii) Spektrum pendarfluor molekul berlaku pada panjang gelombang yang lebih panjang jika dibandingkan dengan spektrum pengujaaan.
  - (iv) Suhu nyala nitrus oksida-asetilena yang tinggi kadang-kadang diperlukan dalam spektroskopi penyerapan atom.

(12 markah)

- (b) Penentuan kalsium di dalam suatu sampel tablet dilakukan dengan menggunakan kaedah spektroskopi penyerapan atom. Seberat 0.5133 g sampel dilarutkan dan dicairkan kepada 1 liter. Empat alikuot sampel yang mengandungi 5.00 mL setiap satunya dicairkan kepada 50.00 mL selepas penambahan 0, 1.00, 2.00 dan 3.00 mL larutan piawai kalsium yang berkepekatan 0.500 mg mL<sup>-1</sup>. Keserapan bagi empat larutan ini adalah seperti di bawah. Kira bilangan miligram dan peratus kalsium di dalam sampel asal.

Isipadu alikuot, mL	Isipadu larutan piawai Ca yang ditambah, mL	Keserapan
5.00	0	0.310
5.00	1.00	0.475
5.00	2.00	0.640
5.00	3.00	0.805

(8 markah)

7. (a) Apakah nama kaedah bagi analisis kuantitatif menggunakan spektroskopi inframerah? Terangkan bagaimana kaedah ini dapat digunakan bagi menentukan jumlah kandungan sesuatu sebatian. Apakah satu masalah utama apabila menggunakan kaedah ini bagi analisis kuantitatif?

(6 markah)

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- (b) Katakan suatu larutan mempunyai keamatan pendarfluor 28 (unit arbitrari) dalam sel 1.00 cm apabila kuasa sinaran tuju adalah  $P_0$ . Berapakah keamatan pendarfluor larutan dalam sel 5.00 cm jika kuasa sinaran tuju telah dikurangkan sebanyak 30 %?  
(5 markah)
- (c) Lakarkan susunan komponen spektrofotometer penyerapan atom pengatoman elektroterma. Terangkan mengapa pengatom elektroterma dapat meninggikan kepekaan dalam spektroskopi penyerapan atom.  
(5 markah)
- (d) Terangkan mengapa:
- (i) Spektrofluorometri lebih peka jika dibandingkan dengan spektroskopi penyerapan molekul.
  - (ii) Kaedah piawai dalaman dapat memperbaiki kepresisan pengukuran pemancaran atom.

(4 markah)

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