
UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

Second Semester Examination
Academic Session 2007/2008

April 2008

KAT 241 – Analytical Chemistry II
[Kimia Analisis II]

Duration : 3 hour
[Masa : 3 jam]

Please check that this examination paper consists of **TEN** printed pages before you begin the examination.

Instructions:-

This question paper has **SEVEN (7)** questions and **THREE (3)** sections.

Answer **FIVE (5)** questions only with **AT LEAST ONE** from each section.

Answer each question on a new page.

You may answer either in Bahasa Malaysia or in English.

If a candidate answers more than five questions, only the answers to the first five questions in the answer sheet will be graded.

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Section A (Electrochemistry)

1. (a) Explain why does potentiometric analysis only deal with free ions, preferably monovalent? (6 marks)
- (b) How do you evaluate the performance of an ion selective electrode? (6 marks)
- (c) The following are potential measurements of calcium standard solutions in a potentiometric analysis;

[Ca ²⁺] (mM)	E vs. SCE (mV)
0.00001	0.20
0.0001	0.23
0.00099	0.26
0.016	0.29
0.11	0.32
sample	0.22

Use the semi-log graph paper to plot the calibration curve and then determine the concentration of Ca in the sample. Does the analysis obey Nernst? Explain.

(8 marks)

2. (a) What makes a Hg electrode superior to solid electrodes in voltammetric analysis? What are the weaknesses of Hg electrode and ways to overcome them?

(6 marks)

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- (b) Supposing you are analysing trace amounts of nickel, cobalt and vanadium in a plating solution high in copper content. What polarographic technique would you use to have good results? Draw a possible polarogram for this analysis. The redox couples (and E° vs. SCE) for the respective metals are Cu^{2+}/Cu (0.337 V), Ni^{2+}/Ni (-0.250 V), $\text{V}^{3+}/\text{V}^{2+}$ (-0.255 V) and Co^{2+}/Co (-0.277 V).

(6 marks)

- (c) In a polarographic analysis, cadmium(II) is reduced at half potential, $E_{1/2}$, -0.605 V vs. SCE. A 0.850 g ore sample containing cadmium is dissolved in acid and diluted to 250 mL. The measured diffusion current, I_d , is 9.61 μA . The following are readings for standard cadmium solutions;

$[\text{Cd}^{2+}]$ (mM)	I_d (μA)
0.5	4.12
1.0	8.26
2.0	16.56

Draw the polarogram for the above analysis within the potential range of +0.5 and -2.0 V vs. SCE. Calculate the percentage of Cd in the ore sample. (Relative atomic mass, Cd = 112.41)

(8 marks)

Section B (Spectroscopy)

3. (a) For the analysis of a blue solution using molecular absorption spectrometry a light of orange colour is used. Why?
- (b) Why is aluminum hydroxyquinolate best analysed using fluorometry and not ultraviolet-visible spectrometry? Elucidate your answer using the structural formula of the complex.
- (c) The molar absorptivity, ϵ , of tetracycline (X) drug at λ_{max} 254 nm and 267 nm are 1.6×10^4 and $1.9 \times 10^4 \text{ cm}^{-1}\text{mol}^{-1}\text{L}$ respectively. The ϵ of its hydrolysed product, epitetracycline (Y), at the respective λ_{max} are 1.6×10^4 and $1.5 \times 10^4 \text{ cm}^{-1}\text{mol}^{-1}\text{L}$ respectively. What is the ratio of X to Y if the absorbances (A) of the mixture at the respective λ_{max} are 0.402 and 0.432? Assuming the path length of the cell is 1 cm.

(8 marks)

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4. (a) Briefly state why spectrofluorometry is more sensitive than ultraviolet-visible spectrometry? Give an example of fluorescence analysis based on the quenching of intensity.
(5 marks)
- (b) Infrared spectrometry is more suitable for qualitative and not quantitative analysis. Why?
(5 marks)
- (c) Describe three (3) types of interference in atomic spectroscopy. Explain how these interferences can be overcome?
(7 marks)
- (d) Why is the internal standard method often employed in plasma emission spectrometry?
(3 marks)
5. (a) Draw block diagrams identifying each of the major components and their respective function of the following types of instruments used for optical spectroscopy:
(i) atomic emission
(ii) atomic absorption
(10 marks)
- (b) Why is it so critically important to control flame temperature in flame atomic absorption spectroscopy?
(5 marks)
- (c) Why is atomic emission more sensitive to flame stability than atomic absorption.
(5 marks)

Section C (Chromatography)

6. (a) What are the purpose of the mobile phase and stationary phase in chromatography. Give the separation process for GC.
(5 marks)

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- (b) Two compounds were separated on a column and produced Gaussian shaped peaks. The detector measured the absorbance at 254 nm. The sample contained equal moles of the two compounds A and B. Compound A ($\epsilon_{254} = 2.26 \times 10^4 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$) has a peak height $h = 128 \text{ mm}$ and half width $w_{1/2} = 10.1 \text{ mm}$. Compound B ($\epsilon_{254} = 1.68 \times 10^4 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$) and half width $w_{1/2} = 7.6 \text{ mm}$. What is the peak of B in mm?
(5 marks)
- (c) Draw a block diagram of a gradient elution HPLC. Be sure to label all of the parts.
(6 marks)
- (d) Nonpolar aromatic compounds were separated by HPLC on an octadecyl (C18) bonded phase. The eluent was 65 (v/v)% methanol in water. How would the retention times be affected if 90% methanol were used instead?
(4 marks)
7. (a) Substances A and B were found to have retention times of 5.4 and 13.3 min, respectively, on a 25.7 cm column. An unretained sample of air passed through the column in 3.1 min. The widths of the peak bases were 0.41 and 1.07 min. Calculate the:
- (i) column resolution
 - (ii) the average number of plates in the column
 - (iii) the height equivalent of a theoretical plate (HETP)
- (14 marks)
- (b) List and discuss two variables that lead to zone broadening.
(6 marks)

TERJEMAHAN

Arahan:-

Kertas soalan ini mengandungi **TUJUH** soalan dan **TIGA** bahagian.

Jawab **LIMA** (5) soalan sahaja dengan **SEKURANG-KURANG SATU** daripada setiap bahagian.

Jawab setiap soalan pada muka surat yang baru.

Anda boleh menjawab sama ada dalam Bahasa Malaysia atau Bahasa Inggeris.

Jika calon menjawab lebih daripada lima soalan, hanya lima soalan pertama mengikut susunan dalam skrip jawapan akan diberi markah.

Bahagian A (Elektrokimia)

1. (a) Terangkan mengapa analisis potensiometri hanya melibatkan ion bebas, terutama ion monovalen?
(6 markah)
- (b) Bagaimana anda menilai prestasi suatu elektrod pemilih ion?
(6 markah)
- (c) Berikut adalah bacaan keupayaan larutan piawai kalsium dalam suatu analisis potensiometri;

[Ca ²⁺] (mM)	E vs. SCE (mV)
0.00001	0.20
0.0001	0.23
0.00099	0.26
0.016	0.29
0.11	0.32
sampel	0.22

Gunakan kertas graf semi-log bagi melakarkan keluk tentukan dan seterusnya tentukan kepekatan Ca dalam sampel. Apakah analisis ini menurut Nernst? Terangkan.

(8 markah)

2. (a) Apakah yang membuatkan elektrod Hg lebih hebat daripada elektrod pepejal lain dalam analisis voltametri? Apakah kelemahan elektrod Hg dan cara mengatasinya?
(6 markah)
- (b) Katakan anda sedang menganalisis sejumlah surih nikel, kobal dan vanadium dalam suatu larutan saduran yang tinggi kandungan kuprumnya. Apakah teknik polarografi yang akan anda gunakan bagi mendapat keputusan yang baik? Lukis suatu polarogram yang sesuai bagi analisis ini. Gandingan redoks (dan E^o vs. SCE) bagi logam berkenaan ialah Cu²⁺/Cu (0.337 V), Ni²⁺/Ni (-0.250 V), V³⁺/V²⁺ (-0.255 V) dan Co²⁺/Co (-0.277 V)

(6 markah)

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- (c) Dalam suatu analisis polarografi, kadmium(II) diturunkan pada keupayaan setengah, $E_{1/2} = -0.605 \text{ V vs. SCE}$. Suatu 0.850 g sampel bijih yang mengandungi kadmium telah dilarutkan dalam asid dan dicairkan kepada 250 mL. Arus bauran, I_d , yang disukat ialah $9.61 \mu\text{A}$. Berikut adalah bacaan larutan piawai kadmium;

$[\text{Cd}^{2+}] \text{ (mM)}$	$I_d \text{ (}\mu\text{A)}$
0.5	4.12
1.0	8.26
2.0	16.56

Lakarkan polarogram di atas dalam julat keupayaan $+0.5$ dan -2.0 V vs. SCE . Kirakan peratusan Cd dalam sampel bijih. (JAR, $C_d = 112.41$)

(8 markah)

Bahagian B (Spektroskopi)

3. (a) Bagi analisis suatu larutan biru menggunakan spektrometri penyerapan molekul suatu cahaya berwarna jingga digunakan. Mengapa?

(6 markah)

- (b) Mengapakah aluminum hidroksikuinolinat lebih baik dianalisis dengan fluorometri berbanding spektrometri ultralembayung-nampak? Jelaskan jawapan anda menggunakan formula struktur kompleks ini.

(6 markah)

- (c) Keterserapan molar, ϵ , dadah tetrasiklina (X) pada $\lambda_{\text{maks}} 254 \text{ nm}$ dan 267 nm masing-masing ialah 1.6×10^4 dan $1.9 \times 10^4 \text{ cm}^{-1}\text{mol}^{-1}\text{L}$. Nilai ϵ bagi hasil hidrolisisnya, epitetrasiklina (Y), pada masing-masing λ_{maks} ialah 1.6×10^4 dan $1.5 \times 10^4 \text{ cm}^{-1}\text{mol}^{-1}\text{L}$. Apakah nisbah X terhadap Y jika keserapan (A) campuran pada masing-masing λ_{maks} ialah 0.402 dan 0.432? Dianggapkan jarak lintasan sel ialah 1 cm .

(8 markah)

4. (a) Dengan ringkas nyatakan mengapa spektrofotometri lebih peka daripada spektrometri ultralembayung-nampak? Berikan satu contoh analisis pendarfluor yang berasaskan pelindapan keamatan.
(5 markah)
- (b) Spektrometri inframerah lebih sesuai bagi analisis kualitatif dan tidak kuantitatif. Mengapa?
(5 markah)
- (c) Jelaskan tiga (3) jenis gangguan dalam spektroskopi atom. Terangkan bagaimana gangguan-gangguan ini dapat diatasi?
(7 markah)
- (d) Mengapakah kaedah piawai dalaman selalu digunakan dalam spektrometri pemancaran plasma?
(3 markah)
5. (a) Lukis gambarajah blok menandakan setiap komponen penting dan fungsi masing-masing bagi jenis-jenis peralatan menggunakan spektroskopi optic:
(i) Pemancaran atom
(ii) Penyerapan atom
(10 markah)
- (b) Mengapakah begitu penting sekali pengawalan suhu nyalaan dalam spektroskopi penyerapan nyala?
(5 markah)
- (c) Mengapakah pemancaran atom lebih sensitive terhadap kestabilan nyalaan berbanding penyerapan atom?
(5 markah)

Bahagian C (Kromatografi)

6. (a) Apakah kegunaan fasa gerak dan fasa pegun dalam kromatografi? Berikan proses pemisahan untuk GC.
(5 markah)

- (b) Dua sebatian telah dipisahkan menggunakan suatu turus dan menghasilkan puncak-puncak berbentuk Gaussian. Pengesanan menyukat keserapan pada 254 nm. Samplel yang mengandungi mol yang sama daripada dua sebatian A dan B. Sebatian A ($\epsilon_{254} = 2.26 \times 10^4 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$) mempunyai ketinggian puncak $h = 128 \text{ mm}$ dan setengah lebar puncak $w_{1/2} = 10.1 \text{ mm}$. Sebatian B ($\epsilon_{254} = 1.68 \times 10^4 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$) dan setengah lebar puncak $w_{1/2} = 7.6 \text{ mm}$. Apakah ketinggian puncak B dalam mm?
- (5 markah)
- (c) Lukislah gambarajah blok bagi suatu elusi kecerunan HPLC. Pastikan semua bahagian dilabel.
- (6 markah)
- (d) Sebatian aromatic nonpolar dipisahkan menggunakan HPLC dengan turus oktadesil (C18) fasa ikatan. Eluen adalah 65 (v/v)% methanol dalam air. Apakah agaknya masa-masa penahanan dipengaruhi jika 90% methanol digunakan sebagai gentian?
- (4 markah)
7. (a) Bahan-bahan A dan B didapati mempunyai masa-masa penahanan masing-masing 5.4 dan 13.3 min. dalam suatu turus 25.7 cm. Sampel udara yang tidak tertahan ialah 3.1 min. Lebar tapak puncak masing-masing ialah 0.41 dan 1.07 min. Kira
- (i) resolusi turus,
(ii) bilangan purata plat dalam turus dan
(iii) tinggi setara plat teori (HETP)
- (14 markah)
- (b) Senaraikan dan huraikan dua pemboleh-ubah yang mengakibatkan pelebaran zon.
- (6 markah)