

國立成功大學  
110學年度碩士班招生考試試題

編 號： 78

系 所： 化學工程學系

科 目： 無機化學及分析化學

日 期： 0203

節 次： 第 2 節

備 註： 可使用計算機

※ 考生請注意：本試題可使用計算機。請於答案卷(卡)作答，於本試題紙上作答者，不予計分。

Inorganic Chemistry and Analytical Chemistry (total points: 100)

Part I: Inorganic Chemistry (total points: 50)

1. Based on the electronegativity values of elements in periodic table, please use the Pauling equation to calculate the % ionic character of (a) CsCl; (b) KF; (c) MgS; and (d) LiBr (10 pts)
2. NaCl has the AX crystal structure: anions form the face-centered cubic (FCC) crystal structure with cations occupied all the octahedral site of FCC structure. Please calculate the density of NaCl based on this crystal structure. (lattice constant of NaCl = 5.638 Å) (8 pts)
3. Give the ground-state electron configurations of the oxygen molecule, O<sub>2</sub>, the superoxide ion, O<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup>, and the peroxide ion, O<sub>2</sub><sup>2-</sup> (6 pts)
4. Draw the models of the following molecules and determine the point group of the following molecules: (a) Phenanthrene; (b) Fe(CN)<sub>6</sub>; (c) 1-Chloronaphthalene; (d) PtCl<sub>4</sub><sup>-</sup> (10 pts)
5. Give the valence electron count at the metal center for the following metal complexes, and indicate whether they obey the Effective atomic number (EAN) rule or not? (a) Ni(NH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>6</sub><sup>2+</sup>; (b) Ni(CO)<sub>6</sub>; (c) Co(NH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>6</sub><sup>3+</sup>; (d) Fe(CN)<sub>6</sub><sup>4-</sup> (10 pts)
6. The rate of reaction of O<sub>2</sub> with trans-IrX(CO)(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> in benzene decreasing in the order of X = NO<sub>2</sub> > I > ONO<sub>2</sub> > Br > Cl > N<sub>3</sub> > F explain this observation. (6pts)

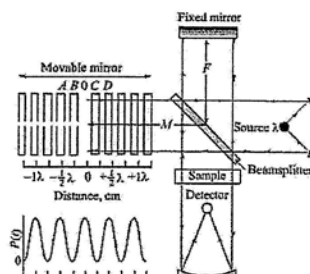
Part II: Analytical Chemistry (total points: 50)

7. when highly concentrated silver nitrate solution is added drop by drop into a solution mixture with 0.05M Cl<sup>-</sup>, 0.04 M Br<sup>-</sup>, and 0.03 M I<sup>-</sup>, which type of ions will precipitate first? Why? Show all calculation if necessary. (K<sub>sp</sub> of AgCl = 1.8×10<sup>-10</sup> AgBr = 5.0×10<sup>-13</sup> AgI = 8.3 × 10<sup>-17</sup>. (10 pts)

8. (a) the right hand side figure show the schematic representation of a Michelson interferometer. Please show the relationship between the optical frequency of the radiation ( $\nu$ ) and the interferogram

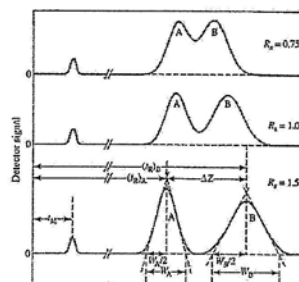
(f) is  $f = \frac{2V_m}{c} \nu$  (5 pts)

Here  $V_m$ : the constant velocity of the mirror and  $c$  is the velocity of light.  $2(M-F)$  in the figure is termed the retardation  $\delta$ , and  $\lambda$  is the wavelength of the source light.



- (b) Calculate the frequency range of a modulated signal from a Michelson interferometer with a mirror velocity of 0.15 cm/s for visible radiation of 700 nm and infrared radiation of 16 $\mu$ m. (5 pts)

9. The resolution of a chromatographic column is a quantitative measure of its ability to separate analytes A and B. On the basis of the terms given in the right hand side of figure, (a) define the resolution of a column (4 pts); (b) if substance A and B have retention times of 16.32 and 17.58 min, respectively, on a 30.0-cm column. The peak widths (at base for A and B are 1.10 and 1.25 min), respectively. Calculate (i) the column resolution and (ii) length of column required to achieve a resolution of 1.9. (6 pts)



10. A chemist performs a colorimetric assay that selectively measures copper. A 10.0 mL portion of the original sample gives an absorbance reading of 0.450 and a 10.0 mL portion of the same sample that has been spiked with 10.00 mL of  $2.00 \times 10^{-2}$  M copper solution gives an absorbance of 0.650. What is the concentration of copper in the original sample? (10 pts)
11. Briefly describe or define: (a) resonance fluorescence; (b) Vibrational relaxation; (c) quantum yield; (d) Stokes shift; (e) internal conversion. (10 pts)

