

TIME: 9.00 a.m.- 10.00 a.m.



THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA B. Sc. DEGREE PROGRAMME 2019/2020 CYU5300/CMU3122 – ORGANOMETALLIC CHEMISTRY ASSIGNMENT TEST-I (NBT)

DATE: 10th August 2019

 $\overline{\text{Duration}} = 1 \text{ h}$

| ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS Mark a cross (X) over the Engl given answer script. Any answer | ish letter that corre | | | er on the |
|---|--|---|--|--|
| PART A (45 marks) | | | | |
| Consider the following organ (i) cyclobutene The <i>dihapto</i> ligand/s is/are (iii) only. (ii) and (iii) only. | (ii) vinyl b) (i) and (ii) only | ·. (| c) (i) and (iii) c | only. |
| 2. Which one is the most likely a) $[(\eta^1 - C_3H_5)Mn(CO)$ b) $[Ni(PEt_3)_3] + Phl$ c) $[Os(CO)_5] + I_2 - d$ $[HMn(CO)_5] + CF$ e) $[Ni(PEt_3)_3] + IFC$ | $ \begin{array}{ccc} $ | Mn(CO)4] + (Et3)2] + PEt3 CO CF2CF2H)(CO) | ds] | |
| 3. Consider the following stater (i) MeCHO and MeNO (ii) Ar and HCl are isoe (iii) NO ⁺ and N ₂ are iso The correct statement/s is/ar a) (iii) only d) (ii) & (iii) only | O are not isoelectron electronic. electronic. e b) (i) & (ii) only | | (iii) only | |
| 4. An L_3 type ligand is a) η^4 -C ₆ H ₆ b) η^2 -C | C ₆ H ₆ c) cyclope | entadienyl | d) η ⁶ -C ₇ H ₈ | e) η ³ -C ₃ H ₅ - |
| 5. The IUPAC name of [CoF(C a) (η⁶-benzene)carbonylfl b) Carbonylfluorophenylc c) (η⁶-Benzene)carbonylf d) (Hexahaptobenzene)car e) Fluorocarbonyl(η⁶-benzene) | uorocobaltate obalt luorocobalt rbonylcobalt fluorid | le | | |
| 6. What is the Valence Electro (Group number of Rh is 9) | n Count (VEC) of | Rh in [RhΙ(η¹- | C5H5)(η ⁶ -C6H6) |]? |
| a) 16 b) 17 | c) 18 | d) 21 | e) 15 | |
| 7. According to the covalent m a) σ–allyl b) benz | | nor ligand is d) π–allyl | e) C ₄ H. | 4 |

| 8. According to the ionic mode in [CoCl(η^5 -C ₅ H ₅)(η^3 -C ₅ H ₅) a) 6, +2 b) 6, +3 | s)] (Group numbe | r of Co is 9) | are | on number of Co |
|---|--|--|--|-----------------|
| a) 0, +2 0) 0, +3 | 6) 7, +1 | d) /, +2 | e) /, +3 | |
| 9. Consider the following states (i) It has 3 geometrica (ii) It does not show of (iii) It is a coordinative The correct statement/s is/a a) (iii) only. | al isomers. Applical isomerism. Bely saturated compare b) (i) & (ii) only | pound. | i)] (Group no. o i) & (iii) only. | f Fe = 8). |
| d) (ii) & (iii) only. | e) (i), (ii) & (iii) | | | |
| The correct statement/s | on is enhanced by e eliminated must lace. ninates ethane slow CH ₂ PPh ₂ is a bide is/are b) (i) & (ii) only | t always be i wer than [Po entate ligand c) (i) & | In the <i>cis</i> -position $Me_2(PPh_3)_2$]. | ons before |
| <i>a)</i> (<i>n) a</i> (<i>m</i>) only | c) (1); (11) the (111) | | | |
| 11. The strongest σ-donor ligan | | | | |
| a) NMe ₃ b) CO | c) BMe ₃ | d) CHCl ₃ | e) PF ₃ | |
| 12. What is not true about dini a) It can act as a dihapi c) It can act as a bridgi e) It is a weak π-accept | to ligand. | | as a 4e-donor. ter σ-donor than | a CO. |
| 13. Consider the complex ion [F is true about the above com a) It is a tetrahedral co b) The oxidation numb c) The plane of CF₂=C d) It is not symmetrica e) All the above staten | plex? (Group nun omplex. per of Pt is $+3$. CF_2 is perpendicul ıl. | nber of Pt is | 10) | ving statements |
| 14. What is not true about the c a) It can act as a monod b) It cannot act as a 3e c) Carbene carbon is <i>sp</i> d) It can form a metal c e) It can form Fischer c | lentate ligand. donor. ² hybridized. arbon double bon | | | |
| 15. Which is not an oxidative a a) $[Fe(CO)_5] + 2 CF_2 = C$ b) $[Pt(PEt_3)_3] + PhI \rightarrow$ c) $[MeMn(CO)_5] + CO$ d) $[Ni(PEt_3)_3] + IFC = C$ e) $2[Co(CN)_5]^3 + H_2$ | $F_2 \rightarrow [(OC)_4F]$ $P_1(P_1)(I)(PE_1$ $P_2(P_2) \rightarrow [N_1](P_2)$ $P_2(I) \rightarrow [N_1](P_2)$ | Fe(C ₄ F ₈)] + S ₂] + PEt ₃ e)(CO) ₅] Et ₃) ₂ (CF=CF | | |

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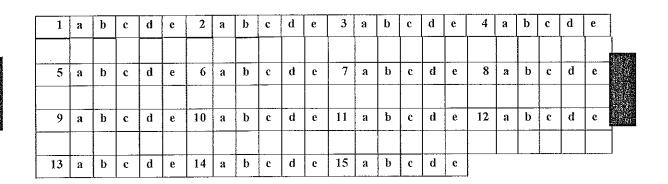
B.Sc. Degree Programme - Level 5

Assignment Test I - 2019/2020 CYU5300/CMU3122 - Organometallic Chemistry

MCQ Answer Sheet: Mark a cross (\times) over the English Letter that corresponds to the most suitable answer.

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| FOR EXAMINER'S USE ONLY | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Answers | No. | Marks | | | | | | | | | |
| Correct | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wrong | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | |



Part B (55 marks)

Answer all the questions in the space provided. Attached sheets will not be graded.

- 1. (a) Give the IUPAC name for [CoH(Br)(CH=CH₂)(η^5 -C₅H₅)].
 - (b) Draw the **structure** of [ReH(Br)(η^1 -CH₂CH=CH₂)(η^5 -C₅H₅)].

- (c) Determine the **VEC** of Re in [ReBr₂(Me)(η¹-CH₂CH=CH₂)(η⁵-C₅H₅)] (A) using **ionic model**. (Indicate your break down; Group number of Re is 7)
- (d) Determine the coordination number of Re in (A).
- (e) **Draw** the **structures** of the three **geometrical** isomers of [RuBr₂(dppe)(CO)₂] (B). dppe = PPh₂CH₂CH₂PPh₂ is a bidentate ligand.

(f) Oxidative addition of MeI is **more facile** to $[RhCl_2(PEt_3)_2]^-$ (**C**) than $[RhCl_2(CO)_2]^-$ (**D**). Briefly explain.

- (g) Write the molecular formulae or draw the structures of the major product of the following reactions using the hint given in brackets.
 - (i) trans-[IrCl(CO)(PPh₃)₂] + $O_2 \rightarrow$ (E) (oxidative addition)

(ii) cis-[PtCl(Et)(PMe₃)₂] $\xrightarrow{\Delta}$ (F) (β -H abstraction, 18e-complex)

(iii) trans-[IrCl(CO)(PPh₃)₂] + H-C \equiv C-H \rightarrow (G) (association, 18e-complex)

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Answer Guide ORGANOMETALLIC CHEMISTRY CYU5300 CAT-1 – 2019/2020

Part A - MCQ Answers

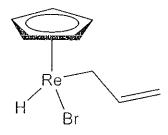
1. c 2. a 3. d 4. d 5. c 6. b 7. e 8. b

9. e 10. d 11. a 12. d 13. c 14. e 15. c

Part B

 a) Bromo(η⁵-cyclopentadienyl)(ethenyl)hydrocobalt or bromo(η⁵-cyclopentadienyl)hydrovinylcobalt

b)



- c) $2e (Re^{5+}) + 4e (2\times Br^{-}) + 2e (Me^{-}) + 2e (\eta^{1}-allyl) + 6e (Cp^{-}) = 16e$
- d) C.N = number of electron pairs donated 2 $(2xBr^-) + 1 (Me^-) + 1 (\eta^1-allyl) + 3 (\eta^5-Cp^-) = 7$

e) $Ph_{2} P CO P CO P Ru Br Ph_{2} Br Ph_{3} Br Ph_{4} Br Ph_{5} Br Ph_{5}$

- f) Both compounds are Rh(I) and square-planar;
 Electron donor ability PEt₃ > CO;
 Therefore, Rh(I) centre in (C) is electron richer than that of (D);
 thus, ability to undergo oxidative addition is (C) > (D).
- g)
 I. (E) = [IrCl(CO)(η^2 -O₂)(PPh₃)₂]
 - II. (F) = $[PtCl(H)(\eta^2-CH_2=CH_2)(PMe_3)_2]$
 - III. (G) = [lrCl(CO)(η^2 -HC=CH)(PPh₃)₂]

