



THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA  
B. Sc. & B. Ed. DEGREE/STAND ALONE  
COURSES IN SCIENCE 2008/2009 – Level 5  
ASSIGNMENT TEST I (NBT)  
CHU3127/CHE5127 – Organometallic Chemistry



DURATION : 1.5 hours

DATE : 9<sup>th</sup> September 2008

TIME : 3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

Select the **most correct answer** to each question given below. Mark a cross (X) over the most suitable answer on the given answer script. Any answer with more than one cross will not be counted and 1/5th of the mark will be deducted for each **incorrect** answer.

**PART A (60 marks)**

- The possible coordination mode(s) of cyclobutene ( $C_4H_6$ ) is/are?  
1)  $\eta^1$  only.                      2)  $\eta^2$  only.  
3)  $\eta^4$  only.                      4)  $\eta^2$  and  $\eta^4$  only.
- Consider the following organic ligands,  
(i) ethyl                      (ii)  $\pi$ -allyl                      (iii)  $=CH_2$   
The possible *monohapto* ligands are  
1) (i) and (ii) only.                      2) (i) and (iii) only.  
3) (ii) and (iii) only.                      4) (i), (ii) and (iii).
- The IUPAC name of  $[NiCl(\eta^2-C_2H_4)(\eta^3-C_3H_5)]$  is  
1) Nickel chloroethyleneallyl  
2) Chloro( $\eta^2$ -ethene)( $\eta^3$ -allyl)nickel  
3) Trihaptoallylchlorodihaptoethenenickel  
4) ( $\eta^3$ -Allyl)chloro( $\eta^2$ -ethene)nickelate
- The **strongest**  $\sigma$ -donor ligand among the following ligands is  
1)  $PEt_3$     2)  $PCl_3$     3)  $PPh_3$     4)  $PF_3$
- According to ionic model, which one of the following is **not** a 4e-donor ligand?  
1)  $\eta^3-C_3H_5^-$     2)  $\eta^5-Cp^-$     3)  $\eta^4$ -cyclobutadiene ( $C_4H_4$ )    4)  $\eta^3$ -cyclopropenyl
- What is the **Valence Electron Count (VEC)** of Ni in  $[NiCl(\eta^2-C_2H_4)(\eta^3-C_3H_5)]$ ?  
(Atomic number of Ni is 28)  
1) 14    2) 16    3) 18    4) 33
- An  $L_2X$  type ligand is  
1)  $\eta^3-C_3H_3^-$     2) cyclopentadiene ( $C_5H_6$ )    3)  $\eta^4-C_4H_4$     4)  $\eta^5-C_5H_5^-$

8. The **coordination number** of Ni in  $[\text{NiCl}(\eta^2\text{-C}_2\text{H}_4)(\eta^3\text{-C}_3\text{H}_5)]$  is  
1) 3      2) 4      3) 5      4) 6

9. Consider the following statements about carbenes.

- (i) Carbene ligand is a *monohapto* ligand.
- (ii) In Schrock carbenes, the carbene carbon is nucleophilic.
- (iii) Carbene ligand is a 2e-donor.

The **correct** statements are

- 1) (i) & (ii) only.
- 2) (i) & (iii) only.
- 3) (ii) & (iii) only.
- 4) (i), (ii) & (iii).

10. According to the ionic model, the **d<sup>n</sup> electron configuration** and the **oxidation number** of nickel in  $[\text{NiCl}(\eta^3\text{-C}_3\text{H}_5)(\text{PPh}_3)]$  (atomic number of Ni is 28) are

- 1)  $d^{10}, +1$
- 2)  $d^8, +1$
- 3)  $d^8, +2$
- 4)  $d^{10}, +2$

11. Consider the following statements about  $[\text{PdCl}(\eta^3\text{-C}_3\text{H}_5)(\text{PPh}_3)]$  (Group number of Pd is 10),

- (i) It shows the square-planar geometry.
- (ii) It gives geometrical isomers.
- (iii) It is a coordinatively unsaturated compound.

The **correct** statements are

- 1) (i) & (ii) only.
- 2) (i) & (iii) only.
- 3) (ii) & (iii) only.
- 4) (i), (ii) & (iii).

12. Which one of the following ligands is **not isoelectronic** with  $\text{CN}^-$ .

- 1)  $\text{HC}\equiv\text{CH}$
- 2)  $\text{C}\equiv\text{O}$
- 3)  $\text{NO}$
- 4)  $\text{NO}^+$

13. Consider the following statements.

- (i) CO stabilises metal centres in higher oxidation states.
- (ii) CO is a good  $\pi$ -acceptor ligand.
- (iii) The back bonding increases the M-CO bond strength.

The **correct** statement/s is/are

- 1) (ii) only.
- 2) (i) & (iii) only.
- 3) (ii) & (iii) only.
- 4) (i), (ii) & (iii).

14. What is **not true** about  $\text{PMe}_3$ ?

- 1) It is a good  $\sigma$ -donor.
- 2) It is a 2e donor.
- 3) It is a better  $\pi$ -acceptor than  $\text{PF}_3$ .
- 4) It stabilises the metal centres in higher oxidation states.

15. Which one of the following statements is **not true** about Fischer carbenes?

- 1) Hetero-atoms are attached to the carbene carbon.
- 2) Carbene carbon contains a  $-\delta$  charge.
- 3) Carbene carbon is readily attacked by nucleophiles.
- 4) Metal is in a low oxidation state.

16. What is **not true** about the **dinitrogen** ligand?

- 1) It is isoelectronic with  $\text{CN}^-$ .
- 2) It can act as a terminal ligand
- 3) It can act as a bridging ligand
- 4) It cannot act as a *dihapto* ligand

17. Consider the following statements,

- (i) Isocyanides ( $\text{RN}\equiv\text{C}$ ) are stronger  $\pi$ -acceptors than CO.
- (ii) CO is a stronger  $\pi$ -acceptor than  $\text{PMe}_3$ .
- (iii)  $\text{PF}_3$  is stronger  $\pi$ -acceptor than  $\text{PMe}_3$ .

The correct statement/s is/are

- 1) (i) only.
- 2) (i) & (ii) only.
- 3) (ii) & (iii) only.
- 4) (i) (ii) & (iii) only.

18. Due to **back donation** in metal carbonyls,

- 1) the bond strength of  $\text{C}\equiv\text{O}$  is increased.
- 2) M-CO bond order is decreased.
- 3) the M-CO bond length is decreased.
- 4) the  $\sigma$ -character of the M-CO bond is increased.

19. According to the **Ionic Model**, what is the **oxidation number** of Co in

$[\text{CoCl}(\eta^1\text{-C}_3\text{H}_5)(\eta^2\text{-C}_2\text{H}_4)(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)]$  (atomic number of Co is 27) ?

- 1) 1
- 2) 2
- 3) 3
- 4) 4.

20.  $[(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)_4\text{Cr}_2(\mu\text{-CO})_2]$  is a **coordinatively saturated** complex. Which one of the following statements is **true** about the above complex? (Group number of Cr is 6)

- 1) Each chromium centre has 16 valence electrons.
- 2) This is not a symmetrical molecule.
- 3) There is a no Cr-Cr bond.
- 4) Each chromium centre has one bridging carbonyl ligands.

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**B.Sc. DEGREE PROGRAMME 2008/2009**  
**CHU3127/CHE5127 – ORGANOMETALLIC CHEMISTRY- LEVEL 5**  
**ASSIGNMENT TEST I - MCQ TEST**



MCQ ANSWER SHEET: Mark a cross (X) over the most suitable answer.

Name: - .....

Reg.No/Index No.

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	Marks
Part A	
Part B	
Total %	

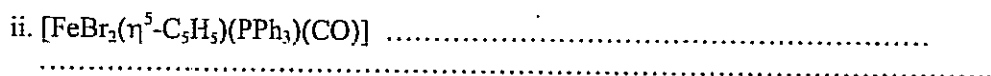
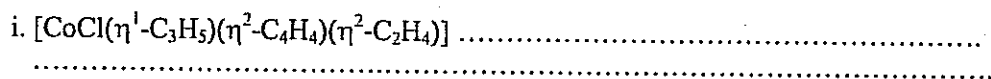
FOR EXAMINER'S USE	
Unanswered	
Correct Answers	
Wrong Answers	
Total	

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| 1. <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; text-align: center;"><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr></table>  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 2. <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; text-align: center;"><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr></table>  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 3. <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; text-align: center;"><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr></table>  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
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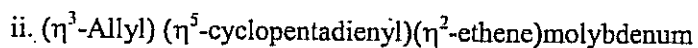
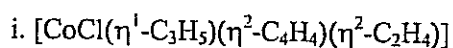
**Part B (40 marks)**

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

1. (a) Give IUPAC names for the following complexes.



(b) Draw the structures of the following complexes.



(c) (i) Determine the VEC of cobalt in  $[\text{CoCl}(\eta^3\text{-C}_3\text{H}_5)(\eta^2\text{-C}_2\text{H}_4)]$  using **ionic model**.  
(Indicate your break down; Group number of Co is 9)

(ii) Determine the VEC of iron in  $[\text{FeBr}(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)(\text{PPh}_3)(\text{CO})]$  using **covalent model**.  
(Indicate your break down; Group number of Fe is 8)

(d) Draw the **structure** of the following **coordinatively saturated complex**  
 $[(\eta^6\text{-C}_6\text{H}_6)_2\text{Co}_2(\mu\text{-CO})_2]$ .

2. (a) Determine the **coordination number** of Mn in  $[(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Mn}(\text{CO})_3]$ .

(b) What is meant by " **$\alpha$ -agostic interaction**"? Draw the structure of  $[\text{TiCl}(\text{=CH}_2)(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)_2]$ , indicating the  $\alpha$ -agostic interaction.

(c) Arrange  $\text{NO}^+$ ,  $\text{CN}^-$  and  $\text{CO}$  in the order of increasing  $\pi$ -acceptability.  
.....

(d) (i) Give the relationship between the shape of the **M-NO** fragment and the number of electrons donated by the NO ligand.

(ii) Deduce the **coordination geometry** of the **Mn-NO** fragment in the 18e-complex  $[\text{Mn}(\text{NO})(\text{CO})_4(\text{PPh}_3)]$ .

(e) Draw and identify the two **geometrical isomers** of  $[\text{FeBr}_3(\text{PPh}_3)_3]$ .

ASSIGNMENT TEST 1 (NBT) - ANSWER GUIDE

CHU 3127 / CHE 5127

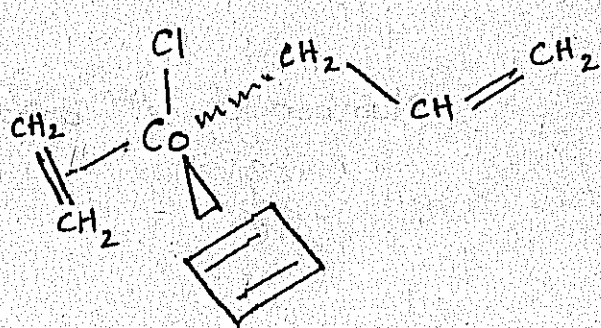
PART (A)

- |         |         |         |         |         |         |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (2)  | 2. (2)  | 3. (3)  | 4. (1)  | 5. (2)  | 6. (2)  |
| 7. (4)  | 8. (2)  | 9. (4)  | 10. (3) | 11. (2) | 12. (3) |
| 13. (3) | 14. (3) | 15. (2) | 16. (4) | 17. (3) | 18. (3) |
| 19. (3) | 20. (3) |         |         |         |         |

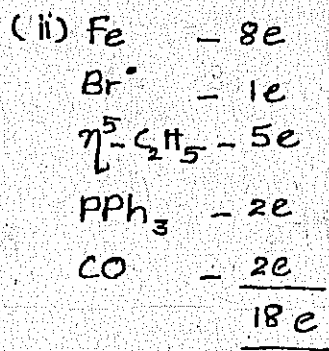
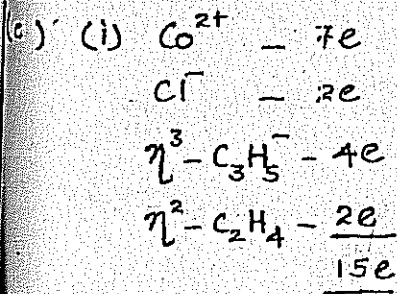
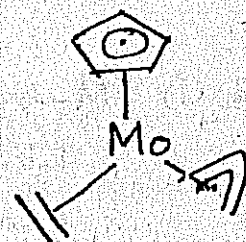
PART (B)

- (a) (i)  $(\eta^1\text{-allyl})\text{chloro}(\eta^4\text{-cyclobutadiene})(\eta^2\text{-ethene})\text{cobalt}$   
 (ii)  $\text{dibromocarbonyl}(\eta^5\text{-cyclopentadienyl})\text{triphenylphosphineiron}$

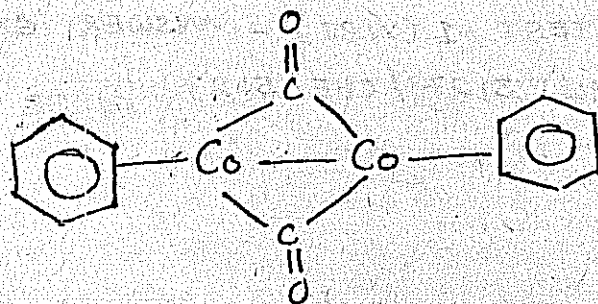
(b) (i)



(ii)

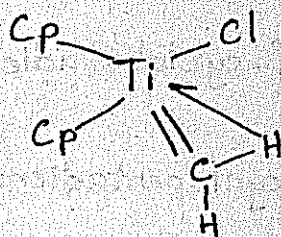


(d)



(2) (a)  $Mn^{2+}$  receives 12 electrons or 6 electron pairs from the ligands; therefore the coordination number = 6

(b) Weak interaction between a metal centre and a bonding electron pair of a C-H bond of an  $\alpha$ -carbon



(c)  $CN^- < CO < NO^+$

(d) (i) M-NO fragment

Linear

Bent

Number of  $e^{ns}$  donated by NO

3e

1e

(ii) If  $x$  = no. of electrons donated by NO

$$Mn = 7e$$

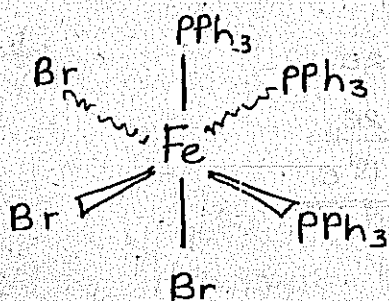
$$NO = xe$$

$$4 \times CO = 8e$$

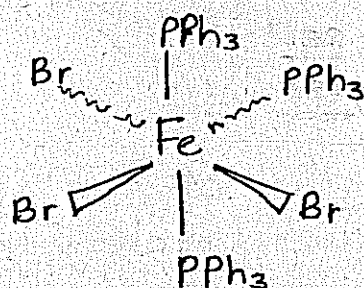
$$PPh_3 = \frac{2e}{}$$

$$17 + x = 18 \Rightarrow x = 1 \Rightarrow \text{bent}$$

(e)



fac-isomer



mer-isomer