



## SECOND YEAR SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATION IN SCIENCE-2013/2014 (OCTOBER/NOVEMBER' 2016)

## CH 205 BORON CHEMISTRY AND SILICATES

(PROPER)

Inswer all questions

Time: ONE Hour

. a) State the 'Wade's rule'

(10 Marks)

b) Discuss the type of bonding and structure of the following boron compounds using Wade's rules

i. B<sub>4</sub>H<sub>10</sub>

ii. B<sub>4</sub>H<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup>

(30 Marks)

c) Write a plausible product for the interaction of  $Li[B_{10}H_{13}]$  with  $Al_2(CH_3)_6$ ? Give reason(s).

(10 Marks)

d) A boron-based compound is composed of boron, carbon, chlorine, and oxygen with the molecular formula of the B<sub>4</sub>CCl<sub>6</sub>O. Spectral measurements indicate the molecule has two types of B atoms, with tetrahedral and trigonal planar geometry in a ratio of 1:3 respectively. These spectra show the presence of a CO triple bond.

Suggest a possible structure for the above molecule.

(30 Marks)

Contd

e) How would be the following transformations be effected through organo-met intermediate(s)?

ii. 
$$H_3C$$
  $C=C$   $CH_3$   $CH_3$   $CH_3$ 

 a) Derive the possible "styx" number for B<sub>5</sub>H<sub>9</sub> and draw the most possible schem diagram(s) corresponding "styx" number.

b) Explain the type of bonding and structure of the following carboranes compounds
Wade's rules

i. CB<sub>5</sub>H<sub>9</sub>

ii. C<sub>3</sub>B<sub>3</sub>H<sub>7</sub>

c) i. List the structural types of silicates.

(20 N

 $(20 \, \text{N})$ 

 $(20 \, \text{N})$ 

(10)

- ii. Classify the following silicates into different structural types and describe their structure.
  - I. Diopside (CaMg(SiO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>)
  - II. Beryl (Be<sub>3</sub>Al<sub>2</sub>Si<sub>6</sub>O<sub>18</sub>)
  - III. Talc (3MgO.4SiO<sub>2</sub>.H<sub>2</sub>O)
  - IV. Kaolin (Al<sub>2</sub>(OH)<sub>4</sub>Si<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>)
  - V. Thortveitite (Sc<sub>2</sub>Si<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub>)

(30 Marks)

- ) Show by means of equations how the following transformations could be effected via organometalic intermediates
  - i. B<sub>2</sub>H<sub>6</sub> → B<sub>3</sub>N<sub>3</sub>H<sub>6</sub>
- ii. R<sub>3</sub>B → O=B-C(R)<sub>3</sub>

(20 Marks)

End of paper