

Orbitals & electron spin

Question Paper 1

Level	Pre U
Subject	Chemistry
Exam Board	Cambridge International Examinations
Topic	Orbitals & electron spin-Atomic structure
Booklet	Question Paper 1

Time Allowed: 36 minutes

Score: /30

Percentage: /100

Grade Boundaries:

- 1 (a) Nitrogen and phosphorus are both found in Group 15.

Phosphorus forms more than one allotrope.

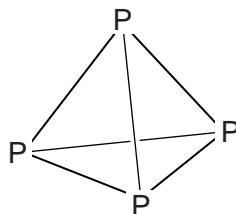
- (i) Draw a dot-cross diagram to show the bonding in nitrogen, N_2 . Show outer electrons only.

[1]

- (ii) What is meant by the term *allotrope*?

.....
 [1]

- (iii) White phosphorus is a solid and exists as P_4 molecules with a tetrahedral structure as shown.



Using the data in Table 1.1 work out the enthalpy change for the following conversion. Include a sign in your answer.

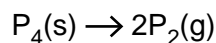


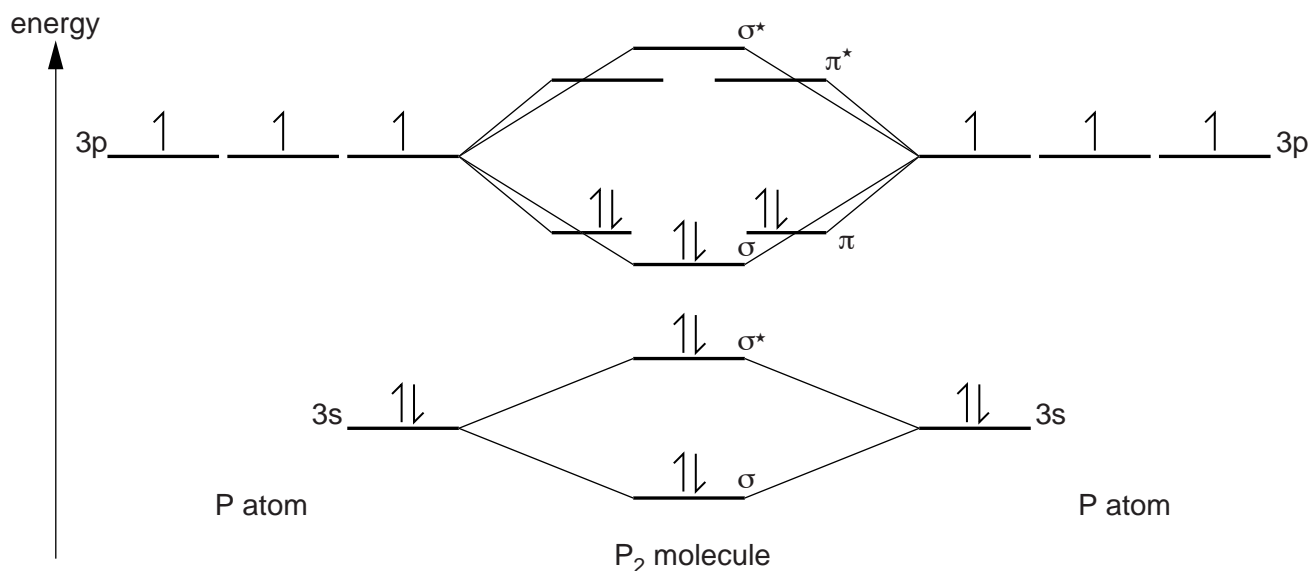
Table 1.1

	energy change / kJ mol^{-1}
P–P bond energy	198
P≡P bond energy	485
enthalpy of vaporisation of P_4	12

$$\Delta_r H^\ominus = \dots\dots\dots \text{kJ mol}^{-1} \quad [3]$$

sign

- (iv) Chemists have recently managed to prepare P_2 molecules in the solid state, trapped in an organic framework (reported in *Nature Chemistry*, 2010). The labelled molecular orbital diagram represents the bonding in P_2 , which has a bond order of 3.

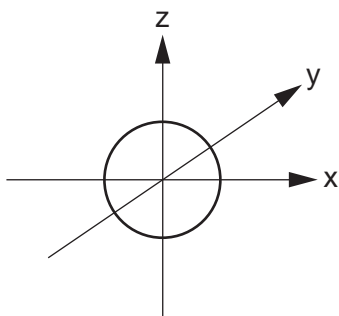


Using similar techniques P_2^{2+} and P_2^+ were also trapped and characterised.

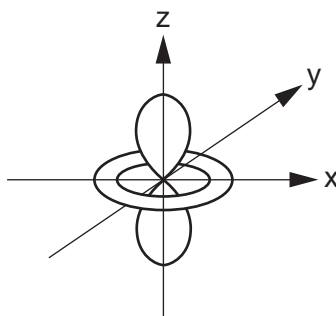
Using the molecular orbital diagram or otherwise, give the bond order in these species.

Bond order in $P_2^{2+} = \dots\dots\dots$ Bond order in $P_2^+ = \dots\dots\dots$ [2]

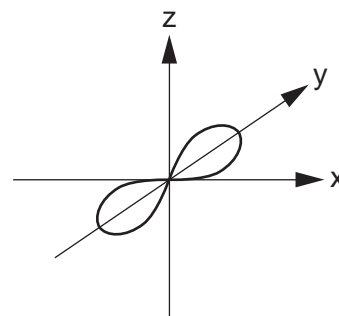
2. (a) (i) Sketches of the shapes of the atomic orbitals from the s, p and d subshells are shown below, in random order. Label **each** orbital using labels such as p_x , d_{xy} , etc.



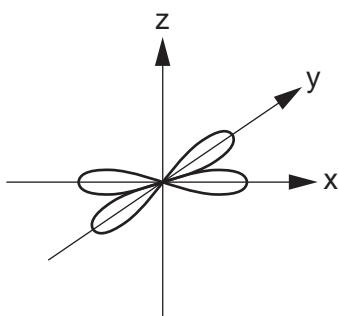
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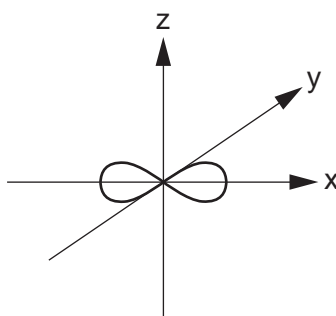
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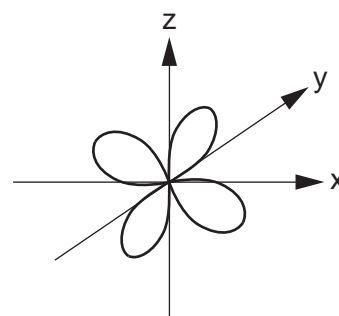
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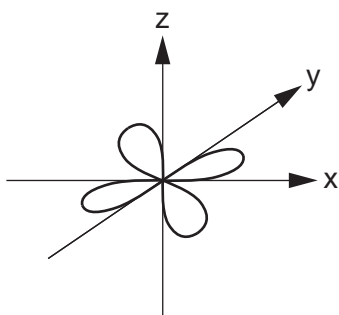
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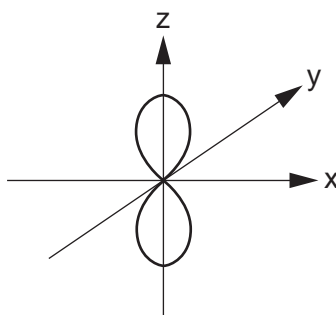
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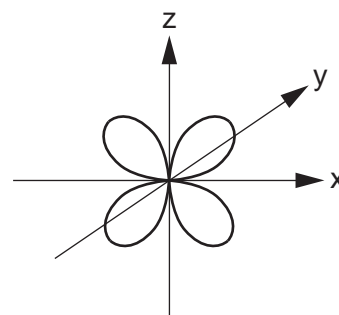
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.....



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[5]

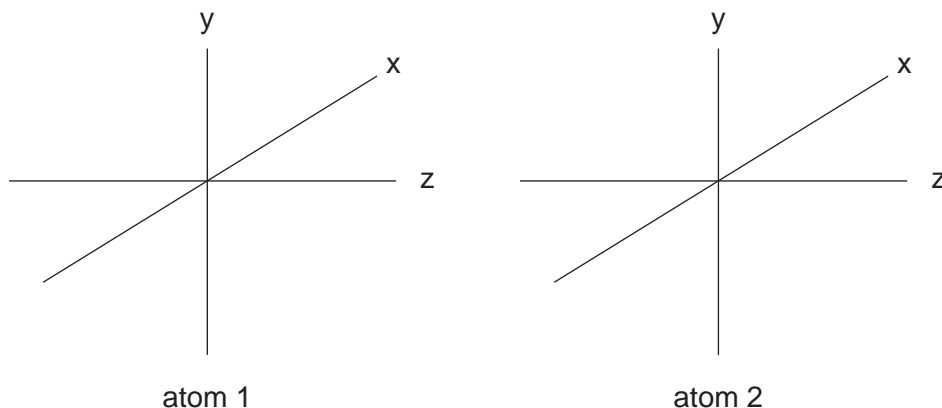
- (ii) There are two elements in the first row of the d block whose gaseous atoms have all their 3d orbitals fully occupied. Name the two elements.

..... and

[2]

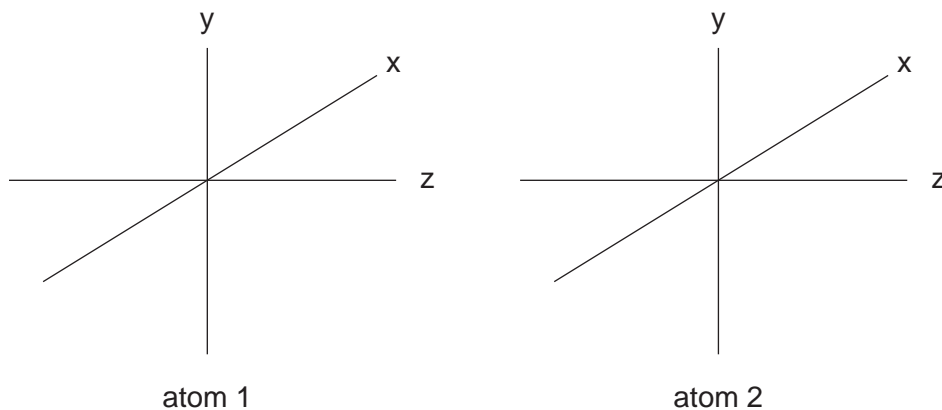
(b) When the atomic orbitals from two atoms overlap a chemical bond may result. The p orbitals can overlap to form sigma (σ) or pi (π) bonds. When two atoms overlap the z-axis is used to define the internuclear axis.

(i) On the diagram below draw two p orbitals (one orbital on each atom) that could overlap to produce a sigma (σ) bond.



[1]

(ii) On the diagram below draw two p orbitals (one orbital on each atom) that could overlap to produce a **single** pi (π) bond.



[1]

(c) Transition metal atoms such as chromium sometimes form bonds between themselves using their d orbitals. A compound containing a chromium-chromium quintuple bond (i.e. with a bond order of 5) was recently reported (*Nature Chemistry*, 2009).

(i) Complete the electron configuration of a chromium atom in the gas phase.

[Ar] [1]

(ii) The z-axis is used to define the internuclear axis of a chemical bond. Suggest which atomic d orbital can overlap with the same orbital on another atom to form a single sigma (σ) bond.

..... [1]

(iii) The d orbitals of one chromium atom can overlap with d orbitals of the same type on another chromium atom to form pi (π) bonds and delta (δ) bonds. While a single sigma (σ) bond involves the overlap of two orbital lobes in total, and a single pi (π) bond four lobes, a single delta (δ) bond involves the overlap of eight lobes in total. When two atoms overlap the z-axis is used to define the internuclear axis.

Suggest two different d orbitals that could be involved in pi (π) bonds, and two different d orbitals that could be involved in delta (δ) bonds.

pi (π): and

delta (δ): and [2]

[Total: 13]