

# TAMIBIA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FACULTY OF HEALTH AND APPLIED SCIENCES

## **DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL AND APPLIED SCIENCES**

QUALIFICATION: BACHELOR OF SCIENCE	
QUALIFICATION CODE: 07BOSC	LEVEL: 6
COURSE NAME: INORGANIC CHEMISTRY	COURSE CODE: ICH602S
SESSION: NOVEMBER 2019	PAPER: THEORY
DURATION: 3 HOURS	MARKS: 100

FIRST OPPORTUNITY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER						
EXAMINER(S)	DR EUODIA HESS					
MODERATOR:	PROF HABAUKA KWAAMBWA					

	INSTRUCTIONS
1.	Answer ALL the questions.
2.	Write clearly and neatly.
3.	Number the answers clearly.
4.	All written work must be done in blue or black ink and sketches can
	be done in pencil.
5.	No books, notes and other additional aids are allowed.

# **PERMISSIBLE MATERIALS**

Non-programmable Calculators

### **ATTACHMENTS**

List of Useful Constants Periodic Table

**THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF 5 PAGES** (Including this front page, list of useful constants and Periodic Table)

QUESTION 1:	[20]
a) The frequency of radiation used in all microwave ovens sold in the US is 2.45 GHz. What is the wavelength (in meters) of this radiation? How much longer or shorter is this than the wavelength of orange light (625 nm)?	(3)
b) Calculate the energies of the $n=1$ and $n=2$ states of the hydrogen atom in joules per atom and in kJ per mole.	(8)
c) Calculate the de Broglie wavelength of the "particle" in the following two cases: i) A 25.0 g bullet traveling at 612 m/s ii) An electron (mass = $9.109 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$ ) moving at 63.0 m/s	(2) (2)
d) Identify the subshell in which electrons with the following quantum numbers are found: i) $n = 4$ , $l = 2$ ii) $n = 6$ , $l = 0$	(2)
e) Write a set of quantum numbers for each of the electrons with an $n$ of 4 in a Se atom.	(3)
QUESTION 2:  2.1. For the following compounds:  i) PF <sub>5</sub> ii) SF <sub>4</sub> iii) BHCl <sub>2</sub> iv) I <sub>3</sub> -	<b>[30]</b> (20)
<ul> <li>a) Draw the LEWIS structures below the molecular formula.</li> <li>b) Determine both electron-domain (ED) and molecular geometry.</li> <li>c) Determine whether bond angles are ideal (90°, 109.5°, 120°, 180°) or distorted due to lone pair – bonding pair repulsion.</li> <li>d) From the overall molecular geometry and the presence and arrangement of polar bonds (if a determine if a molecule is polar.</li> </ul>	ny),
<ul> <li>2.2 Predict the geometries of the following species:</li> <li>a) AlCl<sub>3</sub></li> <li>b) ZnCl<sub>2</sub></li> <li>c) [ZnCl<sub>2</sub>]<sup>2-</sup></li> <li>d) SO<sub>2</sub></li> </ul>	(4)
2.3 Determine the hybridization state of the central (underlined) atom in each of the following: a) $\underline{Be}H_2$ b) $\underline{P}F_3$ c) $\underline{aluminium}$ iodide	(6)

QUESTION 3:	[40]
<ul> <li>3.1 Give the formulas of the following coordination complexes:</li> <li>a) A Ni<sup>2+</sup> ion is bound to two water molecules and two bidentate oxalate ions.</li> <li>b) A Co<sup>3+</sup> ion is bound to one chloride ion, one ammonia molecule, and two bidentate ethylenediamine (en) molecules.</li> <li>c) Pentaamminechlorocobalt(III) chloride</li> </ul>	(6)
<ul> <li>3.2 In each of the following coordination complexes, determine the metals oxidation number and coordination number.</li> <li>a) [Co(en)<sub>2</sub>(NO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>]Cl</li> <li>b) Pt(NH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>(C<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>)</li> <li>c) Pt(NH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>4</sub></li> <li>d) [Co(NH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>5</sub>Cl]SO<sub>4</sub></li> </ul>	(8)
3.3 Name the following compounds:  a) [Cu(NH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>4</sub> ]SO <sub>4</sub> b) K <sub>2</sub> [CoCl <sub>4</sub> ]  c) Co(phen) <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> d)[Co(en) <sub>2</sub> (H <sub>2</sub> O)Cl]Cl <sub>2</sub>	(8)
<ul> <li>3.4 For which of the following compounds or complex do isomers exist? If isomers are possible, identify the type of isomerism (structural, geometric or optical).</li> <li>a) [Co(NH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>]<sup>+</sup></li> <li>b) Pt(NH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>C(N)<sub>2</sub> (square-planar)</li> <li>c) K<sub>3</sub>[Fe(C<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>)<sub>3</sub>]</li> <li>d) Zn(NH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (tetrahedral)</li> </ul>	(8)
3.5 For each of the following complex ions give the oxidation number of metal ion, depict low-spin or high-spin configurations, give the number of unpaired electrons in each state and tell whether or not its paramagnetic or diamagnetic. <ul> <li>a) [Ru(H<sub>2</sub>O)<sub>6</sub>]<sup>2+</sup></li> <li>b) [Ni(NH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>6</sub>]<sup>2+</sup></li> </ul>	(6)
3.6 An aqueous solution of $[Fe(H_2O)_6]^{2+}$ is light blue-green. Do you expect the d <sup>6</sup> Fe <sup>2+</sup> ion to ave a high- or low-spin configuration? How would you test your prediction experimentally?	(4)
QUESTION 4:	[20]
4.1 What type of intermolecular forces exist between the following pairs: a) HBr and $H_2S$ b) $Cl_2$ and $CBr$	(2)
4.2 Gold crystallizes in a cubic close-packed structure (fcc unit cell) and has a density of 19.3 g/cm <sup>3</sup> . Calculate the atomic radius of gold in picometers.	(10)
1.3 You put 925 mL of water in a pan at 100 °C, and the water slowly evaporates. How much energy is transferred as heat to vaporize all the water? (Density of water at 100 °C = 0.958 g/mL; $\Delta H_{vap}^{0}$ for water = +40 kJ/mol)	(4)

4.4 Diethyl ether is a volatile, highly flammable organic liquid that is used mainly as a solvent. The vapour pressure of diethyl ether is 401 mmHg at 18 °C. Calculate the vapour pressure at 32 °C ( $\Delta H_{vap} = 26.0 \text{ kJ/mol}$ ).

(4)

### **END OF EXAMINATION**

### **USEFUL CONSTANTS:**

Gas constant, R =  $8.3145 \text{ J} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} = 0.083145 \text{ dm}^3 \cdot \text{bar} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} = 0.08206 \text{ L atm mol}^{-1} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} = 0.08206 \text{ L}$ 

 $1 \text{ Pa} \cdot \text{m}^3 = 1 \text{ kPa.L} = 1 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m} = 1 \text{ J}$ 

1 atm = 101 325 Pa = 760 mmHg = 760 torr

Avogadro's Number,  $N_A = 6.022 \times 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}$ 

Planck's constant,  $h = 6.626 \times 10^{-34} \text{ Js}$ 

Speed of light,  $c = 2.998 \times 10^8 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ 

# PERIODIC TABLE OF THE ELEMENTS

_								_			_			_					
18	<b>He</b> 4.00260	10	Ne	20.179	18	Ar	39.948	36	Kr	83.8	54	Xe	131.29	98	Rn	(222)	118	Uuo	
	17	6	Ŧ	18.9984	17	ū	35.453	35	Br	79.904	53	_	126.9	85	At	(210)			
	16	80	0	15.9994	16	Ø	32.06	34	Se	-	52	Te	127.6	84	Po	(506)	116	Unh	
	15	7	Z	14.0067	15	Д	30.9738	33	As	74.9216	51	Sp	121.75	83	Bi	208.908			
	14	9	ပ	12.011	14	Si	28.0855	32	g		20	Sn	118.69	82	Pb	207.2	114	Und	
	13	5	B	10.81	13	A	26.9815 28.0855	31	E	69.72	46	In	114.82	81	E	204.383			
							12	30	Zn	65.38	48	S	112.41	80	Hg	_	112	Unb	(569)
							11	29	Cn	63.546	47	Ag	107.868	16	Au Hg	196.961	1111	Unn	(272)
							10	28	Ż	58.69	46	Pd	106.42	78	Pt	195.08	110	Umn	(595)
							6	27	ට	58.9332	45	Rh	102.906	11	ľ	192.22	109	M	(268)
							∞	56	Fe	55.847	44	Ru	101.07	92	ő	190.2	108	Hs	(265)
							7	25	Mn	54.9380	43	Tc	(86)	75	Re	186.207	107	Bh	(264)
						,	9	24	Ċ	51.996	42	Mo	95.94		×	183.85	106	S	(263)
							5	23	>	50.9415 51.996	41	ĝ	92.9064	. 73	Ta	180,948	105	Dp	(262)
							4	22	Ľ	47.88	40	Z	91.2	72	Hſ	178,49	104	Rf	(261)
							3	21	Sc	44.9559	39	>	88.9059	71	7	174.967	103	Ľ	(260)
	2	4	Be	9.01218	12	Mg	24.305	20	రొ	40.08	38	Sr	87.62	99	Ba	137.33	88	Ra	226.025
-[-	<b>H</b> 1.00794	3		6.941	=	8Z	22.9898 24.305	19	¥	39.0983	37	Rb	85.4678	55	ర	132.905	87	FI	(223)

20	ΛP	3.04	02	S <sub>o</sub>	(65
		4 17	⊢		
69	Tm	_	101	Md	(258)
89		167.26	100	Fm	(257)
29	Dy Ho	161.930	66	Es	(252)
99	Dy	162.50	86	C	(251)
65	Gd Tb	158.925	26	Bk	(247)
64	Gd	157.25	96	Cm	(247)
63	Eu	151.96	95	Am	(243)
62		150.36		Pu	
19	Pm		93	Z	237.048
09	PN	144.24	92	Þ	238.029
29	Pr	40.908	91	Pa	231.036
28	రి	140.12	06	Th	232.038
27	La	138.906	68	Ac Th Pa U Np	227.028
Canthanides:			Actinides:		