## 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.

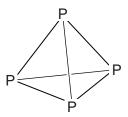
Phosphorus forms more than one allotrope.

(i) Draw a dot-cross diagram to show the bonding in nitrogen, N<sub>2</sub>. Show outer electrons only.

(ii) What is meant by the term allotrope?

[1]

(iii) White phosphorus is a solid and exists as P<sub>4</sub> 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.

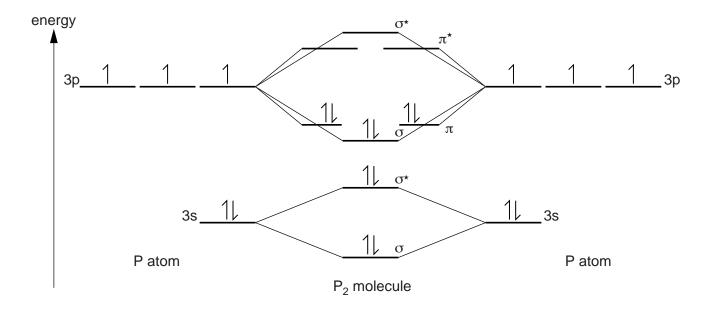
$$P_4(s) \longrightarrow 2P_2(g)$$

Table 1.1

	energy change/kJ mol <sup>-1</sup>
P–P bond energy	198
P=P bond energy	485
enthalpy of vaporisation of P <sub>4</sub>	12

$$\Delta_{r}H^{\Theta} = \dots kJ \,\text{mol}^{-1}$$
 [3] sign

(iv) Chemists have recently managed to prepare P<sub>2</sub> 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<sub>2</sub>, 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.

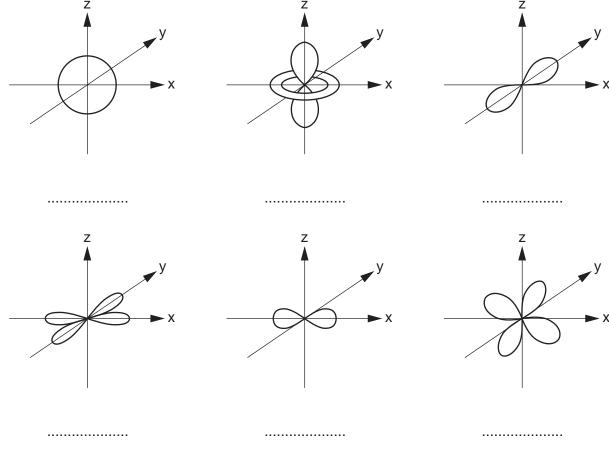
Bond order in 
$$P_2^{2+} = \dots$$
 Bond order in  $P_2^{+} = \dots$  [2]

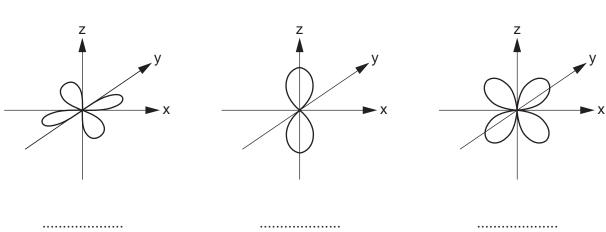
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(b)	Car	bon and silicon are both members of Group 14.	
	(i)	What is meant by the term first ionisation energy?	
			••
	<i>(</i> 11)		3]
	(ii)	Explain why the first ionisation energy of silicon is lower than that of carbon.	
		[	3]
(iii)	(iii)	State the type of covalent bond typically seen in	
		• single bonds,	
		additional bonds in a multiple bond	1]
(	(iv)	Carbon readily forms multiple bonds with itself, while silicon does not form thes bonds so easily.	e
		The first compound containing a Si=Si double bond was synthesised in 1972. On such compound contains the following percentages by mass.	е
		C 41.3% H 10.3%	
		Find the empirical formula of this compound and draw a possible structure, give that it contains only one Si=Si double bond.	n

empirical formula ......[3] structure

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.



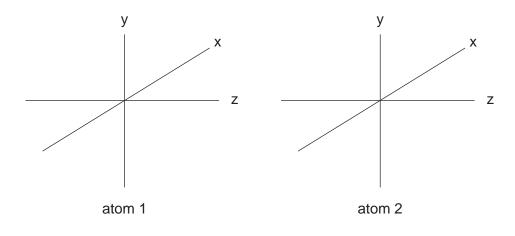


(ii) There are two elements in the first row of the d block whose gaseous atoms have all their 3d orbitals fully occupied. Name the two elements.

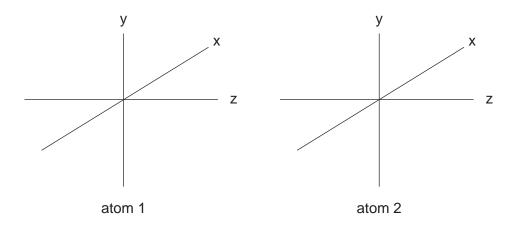
..... and ..... [2]

[5]

- (b) When the atomic orbitals from two atoms overlap a chemical bond may result. The p orbitals can overlap to form sigma  $(\sigma)$  or pi  $(\pi)$  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  $(\sigma)$  bond.



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



[1]

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(c)	usir	ansition metal atoms such as chromium sometimes form bonds between themselves ing their d orbitals. A compound containing a chromium-chromium quintuple bond e. with a bond order of 5) was recently reported ( <i>Nature Chemistry</i> , 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 ( $\sigma$ ) bond.		
		[1]		
	(iii)	i) The d orbitals of one chromium atom can overlap with d orbitals of the same typ on another chromium atom to form pi $(\pi)$ bonds and delta $(\delta)$ bonds. While a single sigma $(\sigma)$ bond involves the overlap of two orbital lobes in total, and a single pi $(\tau)$ bond four lobes, a single delta $(\delta)$ 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 $(\pi)$ bonds, and two different d orbitals that could be involved in delta $(\delta)$ bonds.		
		οi (π):		
		delta $(\delta)$ : and		
		[Total: 13]		