

### CH301 More Problems to think about

Rank the following in order of increasing crystal lattice energy:

Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, LiCl, Na<sub>2</sub>O

LiCl < Na<sub>2</sub>O < Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>

+1/-1 < +1/-2 < +3/-2

Which of the following are ionic compounds

NO, Cl<sub>2</sub>, NaI, LiCl, CaCl<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>3</sub>Cl, CCl<sub>4</sub>

Use the bond enthalpies in the text to calculate how much energy is either (absorbed or released) for the following reaction



Break two C-H bonds and a Cl-Cl  
Form two C-Cl bonds and a H-H bond  
You do the math

Rank the following in terms of largest dipole

HF, HI, H<sub>2</sub>

H<sub>2</sub> no dipole < HI < HF  
(electronegativity difference larger than size difference)

Which of the following has a dipole (there may be more than one)

CH<sub>4</sub>, CHCl<sub>3</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>O, H<sub>2</sub>S, NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>, CO<sub>3</sub><sup>2-</sup>

the other three have a symmetry that cancels their polar bonds

For each of the following draw a Lewis Dot structure, give the electron and molecule geometry from VSEPR, identify

the hybridization of the central atom, and give the number of sigma and pi bonds.

CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, AlH<sub>3</sub>, I<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>, NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>, PCl<sub>5</sub>

CO<sub>2</sub>

Linear, Linear, 180°, sp, 2 sigma bonds, 2 pi bonds

CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>

Tetrahedral, tetrahedral, 109.5, sp<sup>3</sup>, 4 sigma bonds

AlH<sub>3</sub>

Trigonal planar, trigonal planar, 120°, sp<sup>2</sup>, 3 sigma bonds

I<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>

Trigonal bipyramid, linear, 180°, dsp<sup>3</sup>, 2 sigma bonds

C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>

Trigonal planar (both Cs), trigonal planar (both Cs), 120° (both Cs), sp<sup>2</sup> (both Cs), 3 sigma, 1 pi

NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>

Trigonal planar, trigonal planar, 120°, sp<sup>2</sup>, 3 sigma, 1 pi

PCl<sub>5</sub>

Trigonal bipyramid, trigonal bipyramid, 90°, 120°, 180°, dsp<sup>3</sup>, 5 sigma

Identify the formal charges on each atom in

AlH<sub>3</sub>, NH<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup>, SCN<sup>-</sup>

AlH<sub>3</sub>

Zero on all atoms

NH<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup>

N -1

H 0

SCN<sup>-</sup>

S 0

C 0

N -1

For N<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> do you think the structure with two double bonds or one single and one triple bond will contribute more to the true structure? Why?

The one with two double bonds has a formal charge of -1 on two of the N's at the ends and +1 in the middle, the one with a triple bond has a formal charge of -2 on one end and +1 in the middle. The one with only ±1 will contribute more.

Based on MO theory answer the following

Between F<sub>2</sub>, F<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup>, and F<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup> which do you think would have the highest bond order, strongest bond, longest bond length. Which (if any) would be paramagnetic?

F<sub>2</sub> has a bond order of 1

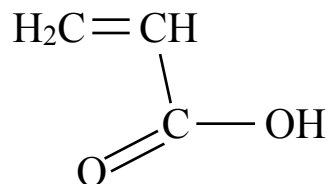
Adding an electron will add to an anti-bonding orbital and decrease the bond order to 0.5

Removing an electron will remove from an anti-bonding orbital and increase the bond order to 1.5

Therefore F<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup> will have the highest bond order and strongest bond  
F<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup> will have the weakest bond and therefore the longest bond.

Both F<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup> and F<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup> will have an odd number of electrons and thus 1 unpaired electron. Both will be paramagnetic.

In the following compound identify the bond angles and hybridization around each of the carbon atoms (note that lone pair electrons are not shown).



All the carbons will be sp<sup>2</sup> and have angles of 120°.