

TF's name: \_\_\_\_\_ Your name: \_\_\_\_\_ Discussion Section: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Below is a plot of the first 10 ionization energies for a single atom in 3<sup>rd</sup> row of the periodic table. The x-axis shows which ionization (e.g. IE<sub>1</sub>, IE<sub>2</sub>, etc) and the y-axis gives how much energy in MJ/mol

a. What 3<sup>rd</sup> row element does the plot show?

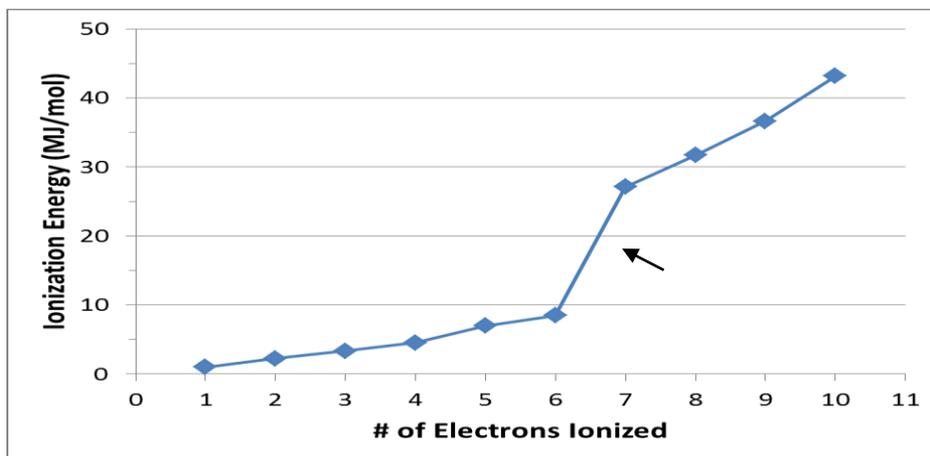
b. First ionization energy IE<sub>1</sub> is 10.36eV calculate Z<sub>eff</sub> for that element.

(Useful information: 1eV=1.6021766·10<sup>-19</sup>J; N<sub>A</sub> = 6.022140857 × 10<sup>23</sup>/mol;

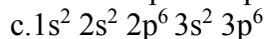
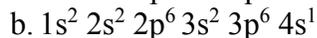
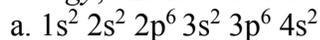
$$IE = E_{\infty} - E_{\text{initial}} = 2.179 \cdot 10^{-18} (\text{J}) \frac{Z_{\text{eff}}^2}{n^2} = 13.6 (\text{eV}) \frac{Z_{\text{eff}}^2}{n^2} = 1312 (\text{kJ/mol}) \frac{Z_{\text{eff}}^2}{n^2} \quad (\text{Answer: } 2.62)$$

c. The arrow points to the jump between the 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> ionization energy. Which of the following statements are true?

- The number of protons (Z) changed.
- The effective nuclear charge (Z<sub>eff</sub>) changed.
- The quantum number n of the electron that is ionized changed.
- The radius of the ion decreased



2. From the following neutral atom electron configurations, label the one with the highest *third ionization energy*, and lowest *third ionization energy*. Explain your answers.



3. Which one will have the greatest ionization energy? Na<sup>+</sup>, Ne, F<sup>-</sup>, O<sup>2-</sup>

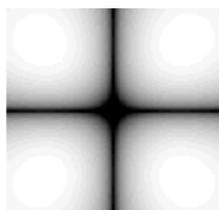
4. Write the ground state electron configuration for the following atoms and ions and determine if each is paramagnetic or diamagnetic: Al,  $\text{Al}^{3+}$ , V,  $\text{V}^{3+}$ .

5. Answer the following questions about manganese (Mn):

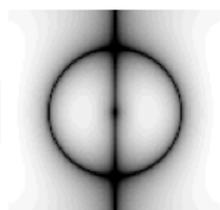
a. What is the electron configuration?

b. First ionization energy  $\text{IE}_1$  is 7.43eV calculate  $Z_{\text{eff}}$  for that element(Answer:2.96)

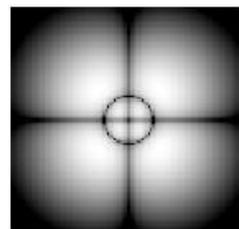
c. Circle the letters corresponding to the picture of **occupied** electron clouds. (Hint you need to know what are  $n$ ,  $l$ , and  $j$  for one electron in each of the occupied electron clouds?)



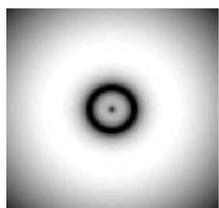
A



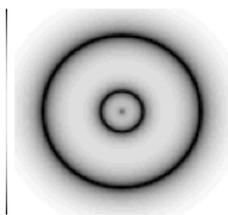
B



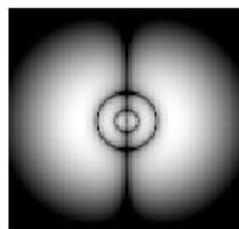
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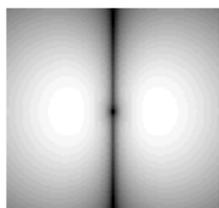
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E



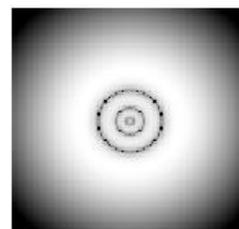
F



G

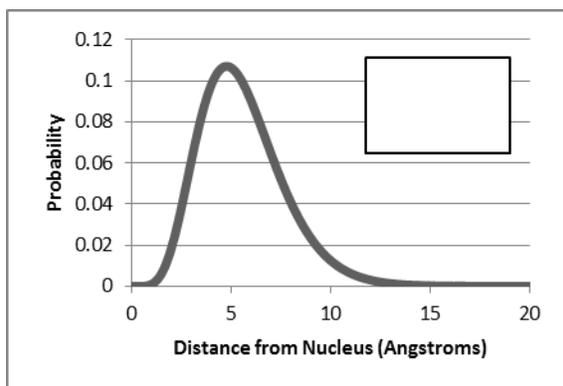
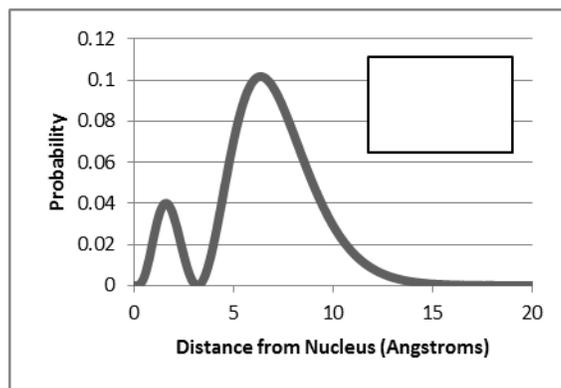
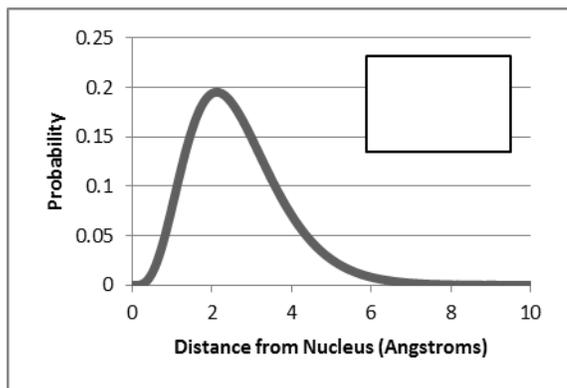
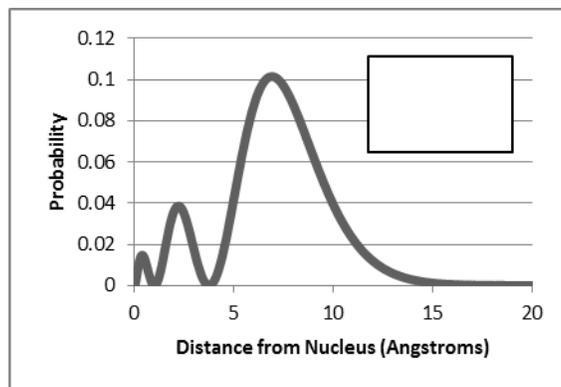
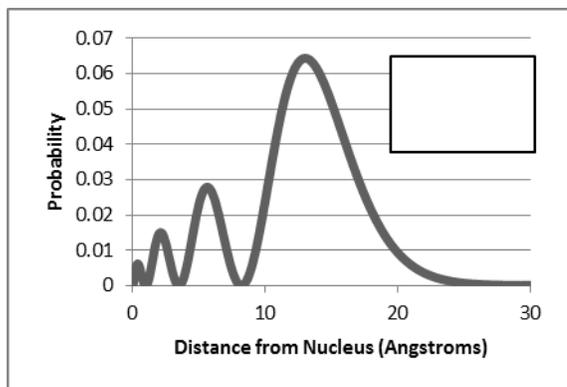
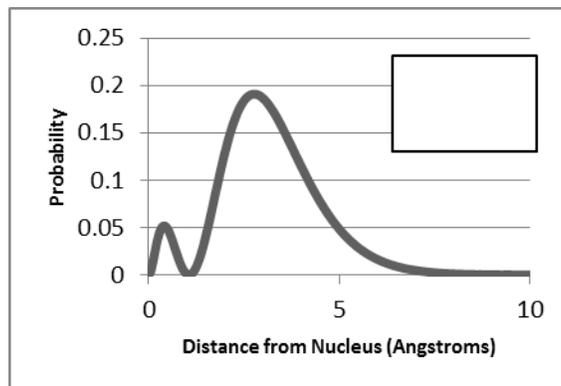
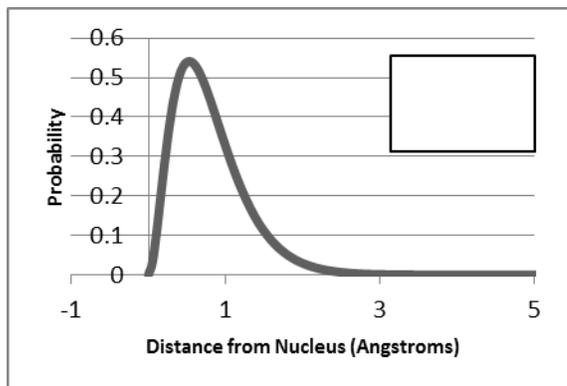


H



I

- a. For the pictures below fill in the empty boxes with corresponding names of the orbitals( 1s,2s,3s, 4s, 2p,3p,3d)
- b. Use the radial probability densities below (electron cloud cross section below ) to **estimate** the size of an atom of Mn. (Look at the x axis)(Answer:  $\approx 30\text{\AA}$ )



6. Rank the following in terms of increasing ionization energy: Na, Li, B, N, Ne

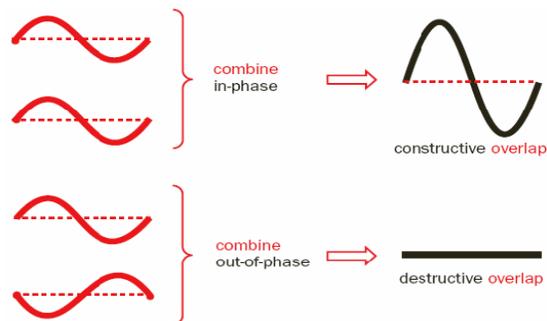
7. Rank the following in terms of increasing ionization energy:  $\text{Li}^+$ ,  $\text{B}^+$ ,  $\text{N}^+$ ,  $\text{Ne}^+$ ,  $\text{Na}^+$

### Things you should know when you leave Discussion today

- **Atomic Orbital** (s, p, d, f) vs. **Molecular Orbital** ( $\sigma$ ,  $\sigma^*$ , NB,  $\pi$ ,  $\pi^*$ ,  $\pi_{\text{nb}}$ )

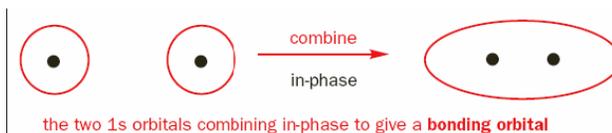
a. **Total Number of MO = Total Number of AO**

- Constructive and destructive interference (in phase and out-of-phase interaction)

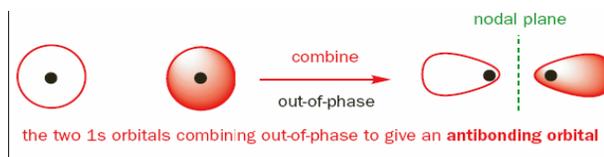


a. Sigma bond is achieved by head-on-overlap

b. **Bonding MO** ( $\sigma$ ,  $\pi$ ) - Constructive interference in phase interaction

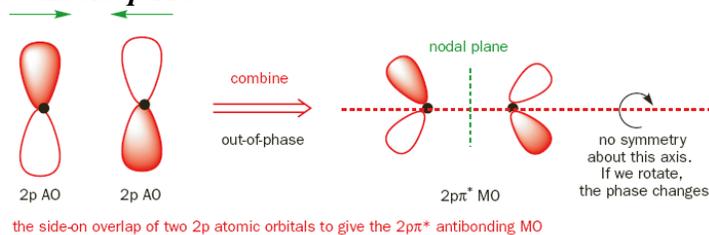


c. **Antibonding MO** ( $\sigma^*$ ,  $\pi^*$ ) - Destructive interference out-of-phase interaction

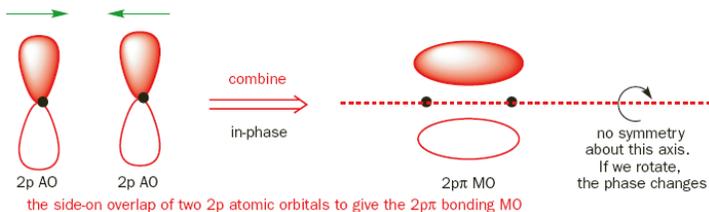


d.  $\pi$  formed from side-by-side overlap of available  $p$  AO

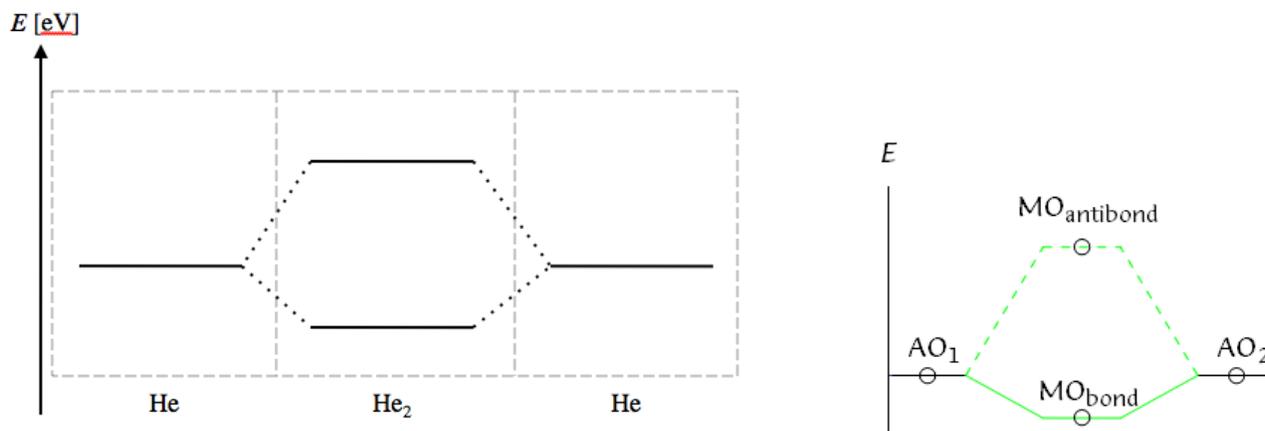
- $\pi^*$  is out-of-phase overlap of available  $p$  AO



- $\pi$  is in-phase side-by-side overlap of available  $p$  AO



1. Draw correlation diagram for  $\text{He}_2^+$ : Keep in mind that:  $1\sigma^*$  is more unstable than  $1\sigma$  is stable.



**Bond Order:**

$$B.O. = \left[ \frac{(\# \text{ of } e \text{ in filled bonding orbitals}) - (\# \text{ of } e \text{ in filled antibonding orbitals})}{2} \right]$$

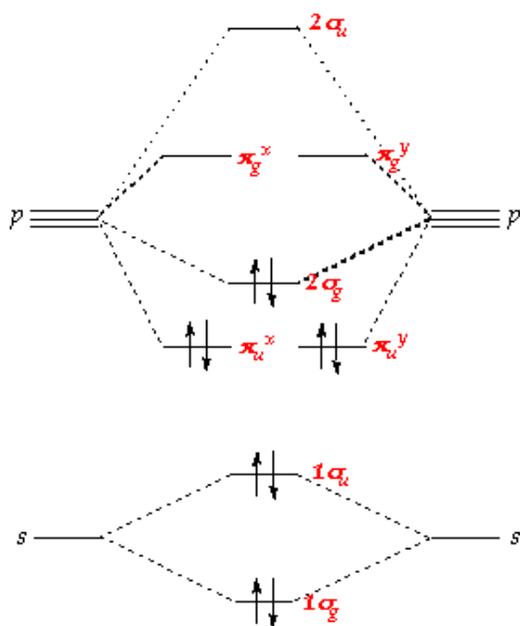
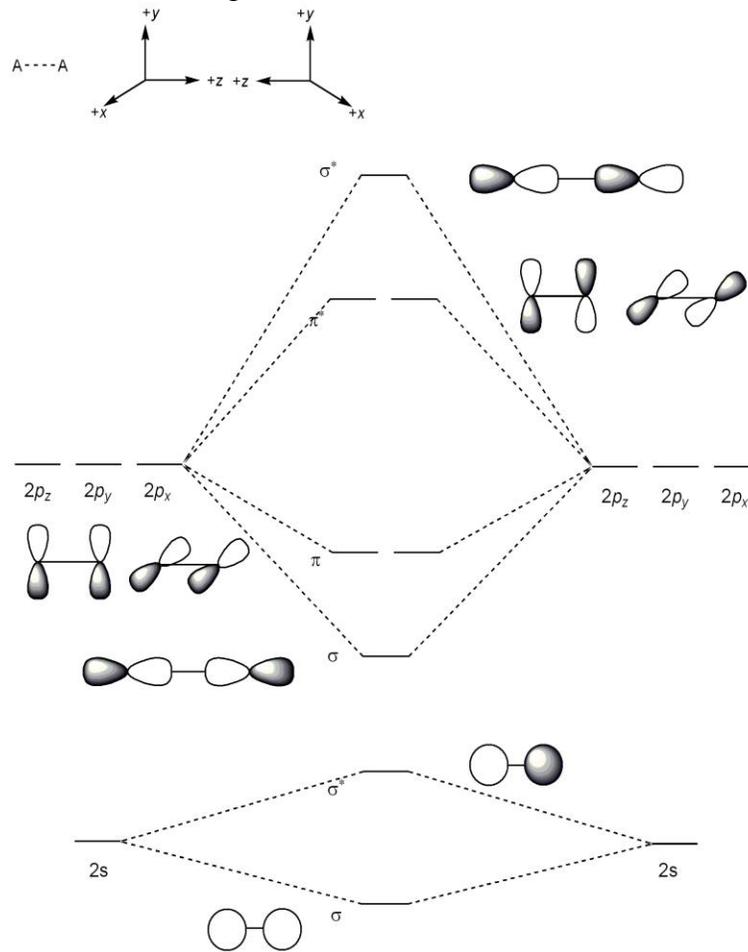
**or**

$$B.O. = (\# \text{ of filled bonding orbitals}) - (\# \text{ of filled antibonding orbitals})$$

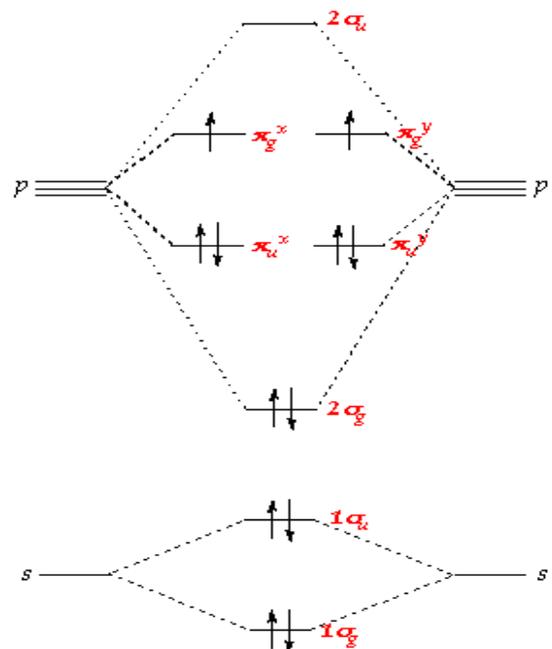
- What is the bond order of  $\text{He}_2^+$ ?
- Put in the order of increasing bond length  $\text{H}_2$ ;  $\text{H}_2^+$  and  $\text{He}_2^+$ . (hint : find the bond orders for all the molecules or molecular ions)

2. (at Home) Draw the correlation diagram for the HeH molecule. Which molecule or molecular ion will have the shortest bond  $\text{HeH}^{3+}$ ,  $\text{HeH}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{HeH}^+$ , HeH,  $\text{HeH}^-$ ?

- General MO Correlation Diagram for second row in the Periodic table.



1 x Nitrogen Atomic Orbital      Nitrogen Molecular Orbital      1 x Nitrogen Atomic Orbital



1 x Oxygen Atomic Orbital      Oxygen Molecular Orbital      1 x Oxygen Atomic Orbital

1. Draw two AO energy diagrams for the atoms in  $O_2^-$  one atom on the left and one atom on the right, leaving space in the middle. Draw a picture of each AO. Draw the MO energy diagram and pictures of the resulting MOs in between and fill them with the electrons for the molecule.
  - a. Draw the MO diagram(hint : count how many AO you start with and how many valence electrons you have)
  - b. Calculate the bond order.
  - c. Is  $O_2^-$  diamagnetic or paramagnetic?
  - d. Write the molecular electron configuration.
  - e. If an electron is removed, will this make the bond longer or shorter?
  
2. (At home on a separate piece of paper) Draw two AO energy diagrams for the following atoms in [ $C_2$ ,  $N_2$ ,  $O_2$ ,  $F_2$ ,  $F_2^+$ ,  $F_2^-$ ], one atom on the left and one atom on the right, leaving space in the middle. Draw a picture of each AO. Draw the MO energy diagram and pictures of the resulting MOs in between and fill them with the electrons for the molecule.
  - a. Calculate the bond order for each molecule.
  - b. Discuss which of the molecular orbitals are responsible for single, double bonds, etc.
  - c. Discuss the relative length, reactivity and 'strength' of these bonds.
  - d. What are the magnetic properties of these molecules? (Which one is diamagnetic and which one is paramagnetic.)

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**Final Exam OPTIONAL review session's schedule:**

**Friday December 15.**

**Session 1 10am-11:50pm**

**Session2 1pm -2:50pm**

- 1. Exam1 , Exam 2, / Chapter2,3,4,5/ Dimensional analysis/ Stoichiometry/ Limiting Reagent / MS/IR / Intermolecular Forces/ CAS 203**
- 2. Chapter 6 /Vapor pressure/Gas phase verses Liquid phase verses solid phase/ Chemical reactions/Precipitation Reaction & Solubilit/ Acid-base, Redox /Molar calculations / $\Delta_{\text{vap}}H$ ,  $\Delta_{\text{fus}}H$ / Heat capacity/Solubility of Ionic compounds/ CAS 214**
- 3. Chapter 8/ Light and 1 electron system / emission /absorption/ Energy of a photon/ KE/ Ionization/Hydrogen Family Album /Multi-electron Atoms / Quantum Numbers / Electron Configuration/ Trends/ Shielding/ CAS 211**
- 4. MOs Chapter 10/ Multi-electron Atoms Lewis Structures / FC/ ON / Electron Configuration/ Trends/ Shielding/ CAS 224**
- 5. Chapter 7/Enthalpy/ First law/ calorimeter/ Exam 3 CAS 201**