

INDEX NO:

UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

Second Semester Examination
2011/2012 Academic Session

June 2012

KTT 111 – Inorganic Chemistry I
[Kimia Takorganik I]

Duration : 3 hours
[Masa : 3 jam]

Please check that this examination paper consists of THIRTY THREE pages of printed material before you begin the examination.

Instructions:

Section A: (40 marks) comprising 40 multiple-choice questions (MCQ), has to be answered within the first hour of the examination on the OMR answer sheet provided. The completed OMR answer sheet will be collected 1 hour after the commencement of the examination.

Section B: (60 marks) consists of essay-type questions. Answer any **THREE** (3) questions. If a candidate answer more than three question only the first three questions in the answer sheet will be graded.

Answer each question on a new page.

You may answer the questions either in Bahasa Malaysia or in English.

In the event of any discrepancies, the English version shall be used.

Appendix: Table of relative atomic mass and physical constants.

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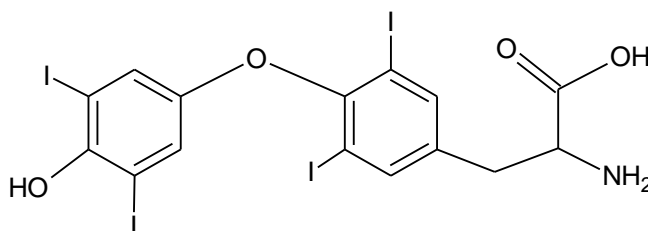
Section B (60 marks)**[TIME: 2 HOURS]**Answer any **THREE** (3) questions.

1. (a) In 1957, the French physician Jean Sterne published the first clinical trial of metformin as a treatment for diabetes. It was introduced to the United Kingdom in 1958, Canada in 1972, and the United States in 1995. Metformin is now believed to be the most widely prescribed antidiabetic drug in the world. In the United States alone, more than 48 million prescriptions were filed in 2010. A qualitative chemical analysis showed metformin to consist of carbon, hydrogen and nitrogen only. A sample of metformin of mass 0.5256 g was used in a combustion analysis. The complete combustion yielded 0.7161 g of CO_2 , 0.4026 g of H_2O and 0.9357 g of NO_2 . In a separate analysis using a mass spectrometer, the molecular ion was detected at m/e 129.1.

- (i) What is the empirical formula of metformin?
- (ii) What is its molecular formula?
- (iii) Metformin is usually available in 500 mg oral tablets. If a patient took one tablet after breakfast and the diffusion efficiency of metformin into the blood stream is only 65%, determine the molar concentration of metformin in the patient's body after allowing for equilibration in the blood system of the patient. Assume the blood volume of the patient to be 4.82 L.

(10 marks)

- (b) The thyroid gland produces hormones that help regulate the body temperature, metabolic rate, reproduction, synthesis of red blood cells and more. Iodine must be present in the diet to produce these thyroid hormones. Iodine deficiency leads to sluggishness and weight gain, and can cause severe problems in the development of a foetus. One of the thyroid hormones is thyroxine, which has the chemical formula $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{11}\text{I}_4\text{NO}_4$.

Thyroxine, $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{11}\text{I}_4\text{NO}_4$

- (i) What mass of thyroxine can be produced from 325 mg of iodine atoms?
- (ii) How many molecules of thyroxine would have been made in (i) above?

(6 marks)

- (c) Ozone, O_3 , is a very powerful oxidising agent, and can be used to treat water to kill bacteria and make it safe to drink. One of the problems with this method of purifying water is that any bromide ion (Br^-) present in the water will be oxidised to bromate (BrO_3^-) ion. The bromate ion has been proven to cause cancer in test animals. Assuming that ozone is reduced to water, write a balanced chemical equation for the reaction. (Assume the reaction takes place in acid solution). (4 marks)
2. (a) Oxygen atoms are smaller than nitrogen atoms, yet oxygen has a lower first ionisation energy than nitrogen. Explain. (3 marks)
- (b) Beryllium atoms are larger than boron atoms, yet boron has a lower first ionisation energy than beryllium. Explain. (3 marks)
- (c) The energy needed to ionise an atom of an element X when it is in its most stable state is 500 kJ mol^{-1} . However, if an atom of X is in its lowest excited state, only 120 kJ mol^{-1} is needed to ionise it. What is the wavelength of the radiation emitted when an atom of X undergoes a transition from the lowest excited state to the ground state? (6 marks)
- (d) Suppose an atom in an excited state can return to the ground state in two steps. It first falls to an intermediate state, emitting radiation of wavelength λ_1 and then to the ground state, emitting radiation of wavelength of λ_2 . The same atom can return to the ground state in one step, with the emission of radiation of wavelength, λ . How is λ_1, λ_2 and λ related? (8 marks)
3. (a) The radioactive isotope $^{90}_{38}\text{Sr}$ can accumulate in the bones, where it replaces calcium. It emits a high-energy beta particle, which eventually can cause cancer.
- (i) What is the product of the decay of $^{90}_{38}\text{Sr}$?
- (ii) How long will it take for a 0.10 mg sample of $^{90}_{38}\text{Sr}$ to decay to where only $2.5 \times 10^{-2} \text{ mg}$ was left? The half-life of $^{90}_{38}\text{Sr}$ is 25 years. (4 marks)

(b) A team in Germany reported the element, ${}_{114}^{282}\text{X}$, which according to theory, should be more stable than other super heavy elements. The reaction involves bombarding ${}^{208}\text{Pb}$ with a lighter isotope. Two neutrons are also produced during the process.

- (i) Give the temporary IUPAC name and symbol for the element X.
- (ii) Write the complete isotope notation of the lighter element.
- (iii) Write the balanced equation for this nuclear transformation.

(6 marks)

(c) A silver coin was irradiated with neutrons to convert some of the silver-107 to silver-108 which is radioactive. The decay of this isotope was followed with a Geiger counter, producing the counts per minute (cpm) as shown:

| Time (min) | Recorded cpm |
|------------|--------------|
| 0 | 1784 |
| 1 | 1232 |
| 2.33 | 880 |
| 3.5 | 656 |
| 4.5 | 554 |
| 5.5 | 342 |
| 6.5 | 266 |

The coin was removed from the counter, a background radiation of 27 cpm was measured. Plot the data to determine the half-life of the silver-108.

(10 marks)

4. (a) Draw all possible Lewis structures of carbonate, CO_3^{2-} ion. Using the Valence Bond (VB) theory, explain the resonance in CO_3^{2-} ion.

(10 marks)

- (b) Draw a Born-Haber diagram and label the enthalpies involved for the formation of CaF_2 from their respective elements at standard states.

Use the data given in the Table below. The heat of formation of CaF_2 and CaI_2 is 741 and 536 kJ mol^{-1} , respectively. Calculate the lattice energy of CaF_2 . If the lattice energy of CaI_2 is 1905 kJ mol^{-1} , find the value of heat of sublimation ($\Delta H_{\text{sublimation}}$) of iodine.

TABLE

| | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Calcium | |
| Ionisation Energy: 1 st | 590 kJ mol^{-1} |
| 2 nd | 1146 kJ mol^{-1} |
| 3 rd | 4912 kJ mol^{-1} |
| Heat of Atomisation | 192 kJ mol^{-1} |
| Fluorine | |
| Electron Affinity | 328 kJ mol^{-1} |
| Bond Energy | 159 kJ mol^{-1} |
| Iodine | |
| Electron Affinity | 295 kJ mol^{-1} |
| Bond Energy | 151 kJ mol^{-1} |

(10 marks)

5. (a) X-ray diffraction study reveals that the structure of solid NO_2 is planar. Using the concept of electron domain in the Valence Shell Electron Pair Repulsion (VSEPR) theory, explain the planarity in solid NO_2 .

(7 marks)

- (a) The cubic close-packed (ccp) and the hexagonal close-packed (hcp) are two close packing arrangements. Draw the ccp and hcp structures. If the ccp and hcp are made of identical spheres of radius r , prove that the ccp is more compact than the hcp.

(13 marks)

APPENDIX:

Table of relative atomic mass and physical constants

| Atomic No. | Symbol | Name | Atomic Wt | | Atomic No. | Symbol | Name | Atomic Wt |
|------------|-----------|-------------|---------------|--|------------|------------|---------------|--------------|
| 89 | Ac | Actinium | [227] | | 42 | Mo | Molybdenum | 95.94(2) |
| 13 | Al | Aluminium | 26.981538(2) | | 60 | Nd | Neodymium | 144.24(3) |
| 95 | Am | Americium | [243] | | 10 | Ne | Neon | 20.1797(6) |
| 51 | Sb | Antimony | 121.760(1) | | 93 | Np | Neptunium | [237] |
| 18 | Ar | Argon | 39.948(1) | | 28 | Ni | Nickel | 58.6934(2) |
| 33 | As | Arsenic | 74.92160(2) | | 41 | Nb | Niobium | 92.90638(2) |
| 85 | At | Astatine | [210] | | 7 | N | Nitrogen | 14.0067(2) |
| 56 | Ba | Barium | 137.327(7) | | 102 | No | Nobelium | [259] |
| 97 | Bk | Berkelium | [247] | | 76 | Os | Osmium | 190.23(3) |
| 4 | Be | Beryllium | 9.012182(3) | | 8 | O | Oxygen | 15.9994(3) |
| 83 | Bi | Bismuth | 208.98038(2) | | 46 | Pd | Palladium | 106.42(1) |
| 107 | Bh | Bohrium | [264] | | 15 | P | Phosphorus | 30.973761(2) |
| 5 | B | Boron | 10.811(7) | | 78 | Pt | Platinum | 195.078(2) |
| 35 | Br | Bromine | 79.904(1) | | 94 | Pu | Plutonium | [244] |
| 48 | Cd | Cadmium | 112.411(8) | | 84 | Po | Polonium | [209] |
| 55 | Cs | Cesium | 132.90545(2) | | 19 | K | Potassium | 39.0983(1) |
| 20 | Ca | Calcium | 40.078(4) | | 59 | Pr | Praseodymium | 140.90765(2) |
| 98 | Cf | Californium | [251] | | 61 | Pm | Promethium | [145] |
| 6 | C | Carbon | 12.0107(8) | | 91 | Pa | Protactinium | 231.03588(2) |
| 58 | Ce | Cerium | 140.116(1) | | 88 | Ra | Radium | [226] |
| 17 | Cl | Chlorine | 35.453(2) | | 86 | Rn | Radon | [222] |
| 24 | Cr | Chromium | 51.9961(6) | | 75 | Re | Rhenium | 186.207(1) |
| 27 | Co | Cobalt | 58.933200(9) | | 45 | Rh | Rhodium | 102.90550(2) |
| 29 | Cu | Copper | 63.546(3) | | 37 | Rb | Rubidium | 85.4678(3) |
| 96 | Cm | Curium | [247] | | 44 | Ru | Ruthenium | 101.07(2) |
| 105 | Db | Dubnium | [262] | | 104 | Rf | Rutherfordium | [261] |
| 66 | Dy | Dysprosium | 162.500(1) | | 62 | Sm | Samarium | 150.36(3) |
| 99 | Es | Einsteinium | [252] | | 21 | Sc | Scandium | 44.955910(8) |
| 68 | Er | Erbium | 167.259(3) | | 106 | Sg | Seaborgium | [266] |
| 63 | Eu | Europium | 151.964(1) | | 34 | Se | Selenium | 78.96(3) |
| 100 | Fm | Fermium | [257] | | 14 | Si | Silicon | 28.0855(3) |
| 9 | F | Fluorine | 18.9984032(5) | | 47 | Ag | Silver | 107.8682(2) |
| 87 | Fr | Francium | [223] | | 11 | Na | Sodium | 22.989770(2) |
| 64 | Gd | Gadolinium | 157.25(3) | | 38 | Sr | Strontium | 87.62(1) |
| 31 | Ga | Gallium | 69.723(1) | | 16 | S | Sulfur | 32.065(5) |
| 32 | Ge | Germanium | 72.64(1) | | 73 | Ta | Tantalum | 180.9479(1) |
| 79 | Au | Gold | 196.96655(2) | | 43 | Tc | Technetium | [98] |
| 72 | Hf | Hafnium | 178.49(2) | | 52 | Te | Tellurium | 127.60(3) |
| 108 | Hs | Hassium | [277] | | 65 | Tb | Terbium | 158.92534(2) |
| 2 | He | Helium | 4.002602(2) | | 81 | Tl | Thallium | 204.3833(2) |
| 67 | Ho | Holmium | 164.93032(2) | | 90 | Th | Thorium | 232.0381(1) |
| 1 | H | Hydrogen | 1.00794(7) | | 69 | Tm | Thulium | 168.93421(2) |
| 49 | In | Indium | 114.818(3) | | 50 | Sn | Tin | 118.710(7) |
| 53 | I | Iodine | 126.90447(3) | | 22 | Ti | Titanium | 47.867(1) |
| 77 | Ir | Iridium | 192.217(3) | | 74 | W | Tungsten | 183.84(1) |
| 26 | Fe | Iron | 55.845(2) | | 112 | Uub | Ununbium | [285] |
| 36 | Kr | Krypton | 83.798(2) | | 116 | Uuh | Ununhexium | |
| 57 | La | Lanthanum | 138.9055(2) | | 119 | Uun | Ununnilium | [281] |
| 103 | Lr | Lawrencium | [262] | | 118 | Uuo | Ununoctium | |
| 82 | Pb | Lead | 207.2(1) | | 114 | Uuq | Ununquadium | [289] |
| 3 | Li | Lithium | [6.941(2)] | | 111 | Uuu | Unununium | [272] |
| 71 | Lu | Lutetium | 174.967(1) | | 92 | U | Uranium | 238.02891(3) |
| 12 | Mg | Magnesium | 24.3050(6) | | 23 | V | Vanadium | 50.9415(1) |
| 25 | Mn | Manganese | 54.938049(9) | | 54 | Xe | Xenon | 131.293(6) |
| 109 | Mt | Meitnerium | [268] | | 70 | Yb | Ytterbium | 173.04(3) |
| 101 | Md | Mendelevium | [258] | | 39 | Y | Yttrium | 88.90585(2) |
| 80 | Hg | Mercury | 200.59(2) | | 30 | Zn | Zinc | 65.409(4) |
| | | | | | 40 | Zr | Zirconium | 91.224(2) |

Physical constants:

| | |
|--|---|
| 1 amu = 1.6606×10^{-24} g | 1 electron volt = 1.6022×10^{-19} J = 96.485 kJ mol ⁻¹ . |
| N _A = 6.022×10^{23} particles mol ⁻¹ | π = 3.1416 |
| R = 0.08206 L atm mol ⁻¹ K ⁻¹ = 1.987 cal mol ⁻¹ K ⁻¹ = 8.3145 J mol ⁻¹ K ⁻¹ = 8.3145 kPa dm ³ mol ⁻¹ K ⁻¹ | R _H = 1.0968×10^5 cm ⁻¹ (Rydberg constant) |
| h = 6.6262×10^{-34} J s. = 6.6262×10^{-27} erg s. | |
| c = 2.9979×10^8 m s ⁻¹ . | |
| e = 1.60219×10^{-19} coulomb | |

TERJEMAHAN

Sila pastikan bahawa kertas peperiksaan ini mengandungi TIGA PULUH TIGA muka surat bahan bercetak.

Arahan:

Bahagian A: (40 markah) mengandungi 40 soalan berbentuk objektif (MCQ), perlu dijawab dalam masa 1 jam pertama di dalam borang jawapan OMR yang disediakan. Borang OMR akan dikutip satu jam selepas peperiksaan bermula.

Bahagian B: (60 markah) mengandungi soalan bertulis. Jawab **TIGA** (3) soalan. Jika calon menjawab lebih daripada tiga soalan, hanya tiga soalan pertama mengikut susunan dalam skrip jawapan akan diberi markah.

Jawab setiap soalan pada muka surat yang baru.

Anda dibenarkan menjawab soalan ini sama ada dalam Bahasa Malaysia atau Bahasa Inggeris.

Sekiranya terdapat sebarang percanggahan pada soalan peperiksaan, versi Bahasa Inggeris hendaklah digunapakai.

Appendix: Jadual jisim atom relatif dan data pemalar fizikal.

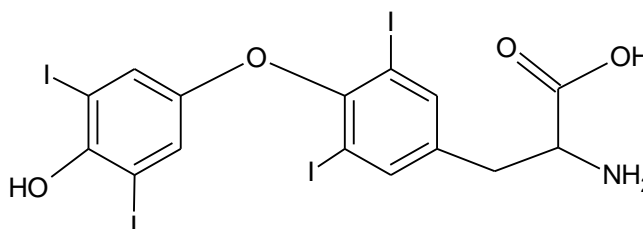
Bahagian B (60 markah)**[MASA: 2 JAM]**Jawab **TIGA** (3) soalan.

1. (a) Pada tahun 1957, pakar perubatan Perancis, Jean Sterne telah melakukan percubaan klinikal pertama menggunakan metformin sebagai rawatan untuk diabetis. Penggunaan metformin sebagai rawatan untuk diabetis telah di perkenalkan ke United Kingdom pada 1958, Kanada 1972 dan Amerika Syarikat pada tahun 1995. Metformin kini dipercayai menjadi ubat antidiabetik yang paling banyak digunakan seluruh dunia. Pada tahun 2010 di Amerika Syarikat sahaja lebih daripada 48 juta priskripsi telah dikeluarkan untuk ubat ini. Satu analisis kualitatif menunjukkan metformin terdiri daripada karbon, hidrogen dan nitrogen sahaja. Satu sampel metformin, 0.5256 g telah digunakan dalam analisis pembakaran. Pembakaran yang lengkap telah menghasilkan 0.7161 g CO₂, 0.4026 g H₂O dan 0.9357 g NO₂. Dalam analisis yang berasingan menggunakan spektrometer jisim, ion molekul m/e 129.1 telah dikesan.

- (i) Apakah formula empirik bagi metformin?
- (ii) Apakah formula molekulnya?
- (iii) Metformin biasanya diperolehi dalam bentuk pil oral 500 mg. Jika seorang pesakit makan sebiji pil selepas sarapan pagi dan jika kecekapan pembauran metformin ke dalam saluran darah ialah hanya 65 %, tentukan kepekatan molar metformin di dalam badan pesakit apabila keseimbangan telah dicapai dalam sistem saluran darah pesakit tersebut. Andaikan isipadu darah pesakit itu adalah 4.82 L.

(10 markah)

- (b) Kelenjar tiroid menghasilkan hormon yang membantu mengawal suhu badan, kadar metabolisme, pembiakan, sintesis sel darah merah dan banyak lagi. Iodin mesti hadir dalam pemakanan untuk menghasilkan hormon tiroid. Kekurangan iodin membawa kepada kelembapan dan kenaikan berat badan, dan boleh menyebabkan masalah yang teruk dalam tumbesaran janin. Salah satu hormon tiroid ialah tiroksina, yang mempunyai formula kimia C₁₅H₁₁I₄NO₄.

Tiroksina, C₁₅H₁₁I₄NO₄

- (i) Berapakah jisim tiroksin yang boleh dihasilkan daripada 325 mg atom iodin?
- (ii) Berapakah bilangan molekul tiroksina yang telah dihasilkan dalam (i) di atas?

(6 markah)

- (c) Ozon, O_3 , merupakan agen pengoksidaan yang amat kuat, dan boleh digunakan untuk merawat air untuk membunuh bakteria dan membolehkannya selamat untuk diminum. Salah satu masalah dengan kaedah penulenan air ini adalah apabila ion bromida (Br^-) hadir dalam air, ia akan dioksidakan kepada ion bromat (BrO_3^-). Ion bromat telah dibuktikan boleh menyebabkan kanser pada haiwan. Dengan mengandaikan bahawa ozon diturunkan kepada air, tulis persamaan kimia seimbang bagi tindak balas ini. (Andaikan tindak balas berlaku dalam larutan asid).

(4 markah)

2. (a) Atom oksigen adalah lebih kecil daripada atom nitrogen, namun oksigen mempunyai tenaga pengionan pertama yang lebih rendah daripada nitrogen. Terangkan.

(3 markah)

- (b) Atom berilium adalah lebih besar daripada atom boron, namun boron mempunyai tenaga pengionan pertama yang lebih rendah daripada berilium. Terangkan.

(3 markah)

- (c) Tenaga yang diperlukan untuk mengion atom unsur X apabila ia berada dalam keadaan yang paling stabil adalah 500 kJ mol^{-1} . Walau bagaimanapun, jika atom X berada dalam keadaan teruja terendah, hanya 120 kJ mol^{-1} diperlukan untuk mengion. Apakah panjang gelombang bagi sinaran yang dipancarkan apabila satu atom X beralih dari keadaan teruja terendah ke keadaan asas?

(6 markah)

- (d) Katakan atom pada keadaan teruja boleh kembali ke keadaan asas dalam dua langkah. Mula-mula ia jatuh ke keadaan perantaraan dan memancarkan sinaran dengan panjang gelombang λ_1 dan kemudian jatuh ke keadaan asas, dengan memancarkan sinaran dengan panjang gelombang λ_2 . Atom yang sama boleh kembali ke keadaan asas dalam satu langkah, dengan pemancaran sinaran dengan panjang gelombang, λ . Apakah hubungan di antara λ_1 , λ_2 dan λ ?

(8 markah)

3. (a) Isotop radioaktif $^{90}_{38}\text{Sr}$ boleh berkumpul di tulang dan menggantikan kalsium. Ia memancarkan zarah beta yang bertenaga tinggi yang boleh mengakibatkan kanser.
- (i) Apakah hasil penyusutan $^{90}_{38}\text{Sr}$?
- (ii) Berapa lamakah suatu sampel 0.10 mg $^{90}_{38}\text{Sr}$ akan mengambil untuk menyusut kepada 2.5×10^{-2} mg? Setengah hayat bagi $^{90}_{38}\text{Sr}$ adalah 25 tahun.
- (4 markah)
- (b) Satu pasukan dari Jerman telah melaporkan penemuan unsur $^{282}_{114}\text{X}$, yang mengikut teori, adalah lebih stabil daripada unsur super berat yang lain. Tindak balas tersebut melibatkan penembakan ^{208}Pb dengan suatu isotop ringan. Dua neutron juga dibebaskan dalam proses tersebut.
- (i) Berikan nama dan simbol sementara IUPAC bagi unsur X.
- (ii) Tulis simbol yang lengkap bagi isotop yang ringan tersebut.
- (iii) Tulis persamaan yang seimbang bagi transformasi nukleus tersebut.
- (6 markah)
- (c) Suatu syiling argentum telah disinarkan dengan neutron untuk menukarkan sebahagian atom argentum-107 kepada argentum-108 yang radioaktif. Penyusutan isotop ini telah diikuti dengan pembilang Geiger, dan telah menghasilkan kiraan per minit (kpm) seperti di bawah:

| Masa (minit) | kpm tercatat |
|--------------|--------------|
| 0 | 1784 |
| 1 | 1232 |
| 2.33 | 880 |
| 3.5 | 656 |
| 4.5 | 554 |
| 5.5 | 342 |
| 6.5 | 266 |

Syiling itu dikeluarkan daripada pembilang dan seterusnya sinaran latar belakang telah direkodkan sebagai 27 kpm. Plot data ini untuk menentukan jangka setengah hayat bagi argentum-108.

(10 markah)

4. (a) Lukiskan kesemua struktur Lewis yang mungkin bagi ion karbonat, CO_3^{2-} . Dengan menggunakan teori ikatan Valens (VB), terangkan resonans dalam ion CO_3^{2-} .
- (10 markah)

- (b) Lukiskan rajah Born-Haber dan labelkan entalpi yang terlibat bagi pembentukan CaF_2 daripada unsur masing-masing pada keadaan piawai.

Gunakan data yang diberi dalam Jadual di bawah. Haba pembentukan bagi CaF_2 dan CaI_2 adalah masing-masing 741 dan 536 kJ mol^{-1} . Kira tenaga kekisi bagi CaF_2 . Jika tenaga kekisi bagi CaI_2 adalah 1905 kJ mol^{-1} , kirakan nilai haba pemejalwapan ($\Delta H_{\text{pemejalwapan}}$) bagi iodin.

JADUAL

| | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| <u>Kalsium</u> | |
| Tenaga Pengionan: Pertama | 590 kJ mol^{-1} |
| Kedua | 1146 kJ mol^{-1} |
| Ketiga | 4912 kJ mol^{-1} |
| Haba Penguapan | 192 kJ mol^{-1} |
| <u>Fluorin</u> | |
| Afiniti Elektron | 328 kJ mol^{-1} |
| Tenaga Ikatan | 159 kJ mol^{-1} |
| <u>Iodin</u> | |
| Afiniti Elektron | 295 kJ mol^{-1} |
| Tenaga Ikatan | 151 kJ mol^{-1} |

(10 markah)

5. (a) Kajian pembelauan sinar-X mendapati pepejal NO_2 adalah berstruktur satah. Dengan menggunakan konsep domain elektron dalam teori Penolakan Pasangan Elektron Petala Valens (VSEPR), terangkan kesatahan dalam pepejal NO_2 .

(7 markah)

- (b) Kiub padat-rapat (ccp) dan heksagon padat-rapat (hcp) adalah dua susunan padat-rapat. Lukiskan struktur ccp dan hcp. Jika ccp dan hcp terbentuk daripada sfera serupa berjajari r , buktikan bahawa ccp adalah lebih padat berbanding hcp.

(13 markah)