
UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

Second Semester Examination
Academic Session 2010/2011

KTT 212 – Inorganic Chemistry II
[Kimia Takorganik II]

Duration : 3 hours
[Masa : 3 jam]

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

Instructions:

Answer **FIVE** (5) questions. **Section A** is **COMPULSORY**. Answer **TWO** (2) questions from **Section B**. If a candidate answers more than five questions only the first five questions in the answer sheet will be graded.

Answers 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: Tanabe-Sugano Diagram

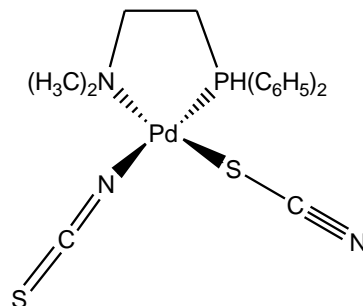
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SECTION A.

1. (a) Draw ALL the possible stereoisomers for the complex $[\text{Rh}(\text{en})\text{Cl}_2(\text{NH}_3)_2]$. For each of the isomer write the IUPAC name.

(5 marks)

- (b) For the square planar complex below, explain why the two ambidentate ligands bond through the different ends of the molecule and indicate the bonding involved.



(5 marks)

- (c) State whether the statements below are **TRUE** or **FALSE**. Give an explanation for your choice.

- i. The complexes formed by *d*-block metals are mostly colourless, Except for manganese and gold complexes.
- ii. Transition metals have variable oxidation states with metals of groups 3 and 12 showing the greatest number of oxidation states.

(5 marks)

- (d) Give the IUPAC names or the chemical formula for the complexes below:

- i. $\text{Li}[\text{Rh}(\text{NH}_3)_2(\text{Cl})_2(\text{NCS})_2]$
- ii. $[\text{Cr}(\text{en})_2(\text{NH}_3)\text{Cl}]_2\text{SO}_4$
- iii. $[\text{Cr}(\text{en})_3][\text{FeCl}_4]$
- iv. bis(ethylenediamine)diiodomanganese(III) perchlorate
- v. pentaamminenitritocobalt(III) sulfate

(5 marks)

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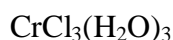
2. Consider a complex ion $[\text{FeF}_6]^{3-}$:
- Do you expect this complex to be a high- or low-spin complex? Explain.
 - Describe the bonding in this complex based on Valence Bond Theory.
 - What is unrealistic about the Valence Bond Model you described above?
 - Based on Crystal Field Theory, what is the ground state electronic configuration of the metal ion in this complex?
 - Calculate the Crystal Field Stabilization Energy (CFSE) for the complex.
 - Calculate the spin-only magnetic moment, μ in Bohr Magnetron (BM) for this complex.

(20 marks)

3. (a) Describe briefly the Molecular Orbital Theory based on the appropriate transition metal and ligand.

(6 marks)

- (b) For the following complexes:



- State the number of unpaired electrons for each of these complexes.
- Explain why complex $[\text{Mn}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{2+}$ is spin-forbidden while $[\text{Co}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{2+}$ is spin-allowed.

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- iii. Complex $[\text{Mn}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{2+}$ is weakly coloured in comparison to $[\text{Cr}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{2+}$. Explain.

(14 marks)

SECTION B

4. (a) i. The ligand diethylenetriamine, $\text{NH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NHCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2$ (dien), forms complexes with metal ions with the formula $\text{M}(\text{dien})_2^{n+}$. What are the structural isomers possible for $\text{M}(\text{dien})_2^{n+}$? (2 marks)
- ii. The equilibrium $[\text{Cr}(\text{NH}_3)_6]^{3+} + 3(\text{en})$, where $\text{en} = (\text{NH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2)$ lies far to the right. Explain the phenomenon and give the theoretical basis. (5 marks)
- (b) Refer to Table 1 and the equations that follows:

Table 1: Formation constant for complexes $[\text{Cd}(\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_2)_4]^{2+}$ and $[\text{Cd}(\text{en})_2]^{2+}$

Ligands	ΔH° (kJ mol ⁻¹)	ΔS° (J mol ⁻¹ K ⁻¹)	ΔG° (kJ mol ⁻¹)	Log β
4 CH_3NH_2	-57.3	-67.3	-37.2	6.52
2 en	-56.5	+14.1	-60.7	10.6



- i. Rationalise the Log β data for both reactions.
- ii. Although the enthalpy changes for both reactions are similar, what contributes to the larger log β value of the second reaction? (7 marks)
- (c) When the two isomers of $\text{Pt}(\text{NH}_3)_2\text{Cl}_2$ react with thiourea, one product is $[\text{Pt}(\text{tu})_4]^{2+}$ and the other is $[\text{Pt}(\text{NH}_3)_2(\text{tu})_2]^{2+}$. Identify the initial isomers and explain the results.

[tu refers to thiourea, $\text{S}=\text{C}(\text{NH}_2)_2$]

(6 marks)

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5. (a) Both $[\text{Ni}(\text{CO})_4]$ and $[\text{Ni}(\text{CN})_4]^{2-}$ are diamagnetic complexes. However, $[\text{Ni}(\text{CO})_4]$ is tetrahedral while $[\text{Ni}(\text{CN})_4]^{2-}$ is square-planar. Explain using the Ligand Field Theory.
- (b) What will be the expected d -orbital splitting pattern if the shape of tetrahedron $[\text{Ni}(\text{CO})_4]$ is
- compressed, or
 - elongated?
- (10 marks)
- (c) i. Show an electronic arrangement for an octahedral d^4 system. What parameters need to be considered to determine whether the arrangements are low or high spin. Explain.
- ii. Would you expect a high spin d^4 octahedral system to experience Jahn-Teller distortion? Explain.
- (10 marks)
6. (a) i. An alternative rare geometry for coordination number six is the trigonal prism shown below. It is shaped like a prism: the metal in the center and equal distance from all six ligands. How many structural isomers are possible for trigonal prismatic compounds of the formula MA_2B_4 ?

(6 marks)

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- ii. The compound $[(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Ir}(\text{CO})]$ exists as a dimer, $[(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Ir}(\text{CO})]_2$ with a metal-metal bond between. The compound obeys the 18-electron rule. Draw the dimer complex and show by calculations how it obeys the 18-electron rule. (4 marks)
- (b) (i) The iron metabolism requires the storage and transport of iron in human being. Draw the structure of compound which exists in human being or mammal.
- (ii) Methyl cobalamin is usually described as a Co(II) compound, which changes to Co(III) on dissociation of CH_3^- . Describe the probable electronic structure (splitting of d levels and number of unpaired electrons) of the cobalt in both cases. (10 marks)
7. (a) i. The magnetic moment, μ for $\text{Cs}_2[\text{MnCl}_4]$ and $\text{K}_2[\text{Ni}(\text{CN})_4]$ are 5.9 and 0 B.M, respectively. Show the difference between these values based on Valence Bond Theory.
- ii. Discuss why for a regular tetrahedron, the splitting of the d -orbitals is inverted compared with that for a regular octahedron structure and the energy difference, Δ_{tet} is smaller than Δ_{oct} . (10 marks)
- (b) Give the oxidation state and electron count (based on 18-electron rule) for each of the following:
- i. $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_2(\text{PPh}_3)_4$
- ii. $[\text{Cr}(\text{MeCN})_2(\text{PMe}_3)_4]^{2+}$
- iii. $[\text{Cr}(\text{H})(\text{CO})_2(\text{PMe}_3)_4]^+$
- iv. $\text{Ru}_2(\text{O}_2\text{CMe})_4$
- v. $\text{Ru}_2(\text{O}_2\text{CMe})_4\text{Cl}$ (10 marks)

BAHAGIAN A

1. (a) Lukis SEMUA stereoisomer yang berkemungkinan bagi kompleks $[\text{Rh}(\text{en})\text{Cl}_2(\text{NH}_3)_2]$. Bagi setiap isomer tulis nama mengikut peraturan IUPAC. (5 markah)

- (b) Bagi kompleks satah segi-empat sama berikut, jelaskan kenapa kedua ligan ambidentat terikat melalui dua atom yang berbeza. Nyatakan jenis pengikatan yang terlibat.

(5 markah)

- (c) Nyatakan sama ada kenyataan berikut adalah **BENAR** atau **SALAH**. Berikan penjelasan terhadap pilihan anda.

- i. Kompleks terbentuk daripada logam blok-*d* lain tidak mempunyai warna, kecuali bagi kompleks mangan dan aurum.
- ii. Logam peralihan mempunyai pelbagai keadaan pengoksidaan dan logam dari kumpulan 3 dan 12 menunjukkan bilangan keadaan pengoksidaan paling banyak.

(5 markah)

- (d) Berikan nama mengikut IUPAC atau formula kimia bagi kompleks berikut:

- i. $\text{Li}[\text{Rh}(\text{NH}_3)_2(\text{Cl})_2(\text{NCS})_2]$
- ii. $[\text{Cr}(\text{en})_2(\text{NH}_3)\text{Cl}]_2\text{SO}_4$
- iii. $[\text{Cr}(\text{en})_3][\text{FeCl}_4]$
- iv. *bis*(etilenadiamina)diiodomangan(III) perklorat

- v. pentaamminanitritokobalt(III) sulfat (5 markah)

2. Pertimbangkan ion kompleks $[\text{FeF}_6]^{3-}$:

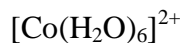
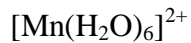
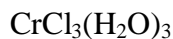
- i. Adakah anda menjangkakan kompleks ini bersifat spin tinggi atau rendah? Jelaskan.
- ii. Gambarkan ikatan dalam kompleks ini berdasarkan Teori Ikatan Valens.
- iii. Apakah yang tidak realistik tentang Model Ikatan Valens yang anda gambarkan di atas?
- iv. Berdasarkan Teori Medan Hablur, apakah konfigurasi asas elektron ion logam dalam kompleks ini?
- v. Kirakan Tenaga Penstabilan Medan Hablur (CFSE) bagi kompleks ini.
- vi. Kirakan medan magnet “spin-only”, μ dalam Bohr Magneton (BM) bagi kompleks ini.

(20 markah)

3. (a) Huraikan secara ringkas Teori Orbital Molekul dengan berpandukan contoh logam peralihan dan ligan yang sesuai.

(6 markah)

- (b) Bagi kompleks berikut:



- i. Nyatakan bilangan elektron tidak-berpasangan bagi setiap kompleks.

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- ii. Jelaskan mengapa kompleks $[\text{Mn}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{2+}$ bersifat spin-terhalang manakala $[\text{Co}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{2+}$ ialah spin-terizinkan.
- iii. Kompleks $[\text{Mn}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{2+}$ mempunyai warna yang lebih pudar jika dibandingkan dengan kompleks $[\text{Cr}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{2+}$. Jelaskan

(14 markah)

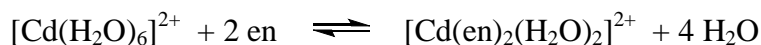
BAHAGIAN B

4. (a) i. Ligan dietilenetriamina, $\text{NH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NHCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2$ (dien), membentuk kompleks bersama ion logam dengan formula $\text{M}(\text{dien})_2^{n+}$. Apakah struktur isomer yang berkemungkinan bagi $\text{M}(\text{dien})_2^{n+}$? (2 markah)
- ii. Keseimbangan tindak balas antara $[\text{Cr}(\text{NH}_3)_6]^{+3} + 3(\text{en})$, dengan $\text{en} = (\text{NH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2)$ cenderung ke arah kanan. Beri penjelasan tentang fenomena ini dan berikan asas teorinya. (5 markah)

(b) Rujuk kepada Jadual 1 dan persamaan berikutnya:

Jadual 1: Pemalar pembentukan bagi kompleks $[\text{Cd}(\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_2)_4]^{2+}$ dan $\text{Cd}(\text{en})_2^{2+}$

Ligan	ΔH° (kJ mol ⁻¹)	ΔS° (J mol ⁻¹ K ⁻¹)	ΔG° (kJ mol ⁻¹)	Log β
4 CH_3NH_2	-57.3	-67.3	-37.2	6.52
2 en	-56.5	+14.1	-60.7	10.6



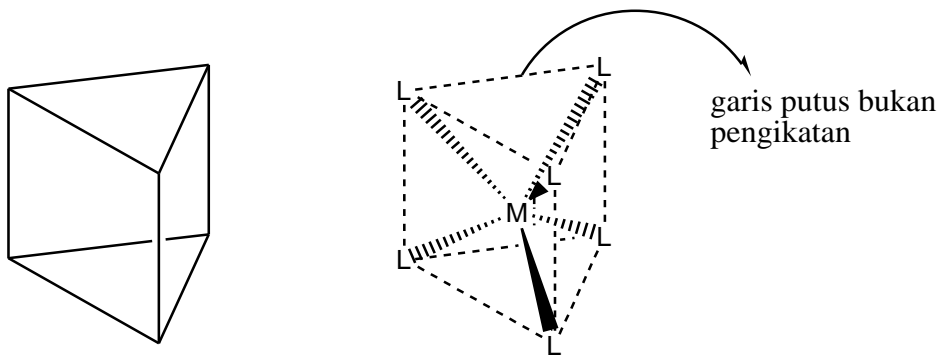
- i. Berikan rasional nilai Log β bagi kedua-dua tindak balas di atas.
- ii. Walaupun perubahan entalpi bagi kedua-dua tindak balas di atas adalah serupa, apakah yang menyumbang kepada nilai log β yang lebih besar bagi tindak balas kedua? (7 markah)
- (c) Apabila kedua-dua isomer $\text{Pt}(\text{NH}_3)_2\text{Cl}_2$ bertindakbalas dengan tiourea, satu produk ialah $[\text{Pt}(\text{tu})_4]^{2+}$ dan satu lagi ialah $[\text{Pt}(\text{NH}_3)_2(\text{tu})_2]^{2+}$. Kenalpastikan isomer asal dan jelaskan hasil yang diperolehi.

[tu merujuk kepada tiourea, $\text{S}=\text{C}(\text{NH}_2)_2$]

(6 markah)

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5. (a) Kompleks $[\text{Ni}(\text{CO})_4]$ dan $[\text{Ni}(\text{CN})_4]^{2-}$ bersifat diamagnet tetapi masing-masing mempunyai geometri tetrahedral dan satah segiempat. Jelaskan dengan berdasarkan teori medan ligan.
- (b) Apakah corak pemecahan d -orbital yang boleh dijangkakan jika bentuk tetrahedron bagi kompleks $[\text{Ni}(\text{CO})_4]$
- dimampatkan, atau
 - dipanjangkan?
- (10 markah)
- (c) i. Tunjukkan penyusunan elektron untuk sistem d^4 oktahedral. Apakah parameter yang perlu dipertimbangkan untuk menentukan sama ada penyusunan itu bersifat spin tinggi atau rendah? Jelaskan.
- ii. Adakah anda menjangkakan sama ada suatu sistem d^4 oktahedral spin tinggi akan mengalami pengherotan Jahn-Teller? Jelaskan.
- (10 markah)
6. (a) i. Salah satu geometri alternatif bagi nombor koordinatan enam ialah prisma trigonal seperti berikut. Ia mempunyai rupabentuk seperti prisma: logam berada di pusat kompleks dengan semua enam ligan pada jarak yang sama. Berapakah bilangan isomer struktur bagi sebatian berbentuk prisma trigonal dengan formula MA_2B_4 ?



(6 markah)

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- ii. Sebatian $[(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Ir}(\text{CO})]$ wujud sebagai satu dimer, $[(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Ir}(\text{CO})]_2$ yang mempunyai ikatan logam-logam. Sebatian tersebut mematuhi peraturan 18-elektron. Lukis dimer tersebut dan tunjukkan perkiraan bagaimana ia mematuhi peraturan 18-elektron.

(4 markah)

- (b) i. Metabolisme besi atau ferum memerlukan penyimpanan dan pengangkutan ferum dalam manusia. Lakarkan struktur bagi sebatian yang wujud dalam manusia atau mamalia.
- ii. Metil kobalamin biasanya dirujuk sebagai sebatian Co(II) yang berubah kepada Co(III) apabila kumpulan CH_3^- dipisahkan daripadanya. Huraikan struktur elektronik yang mungkin (pemecahan paras orbital d dan bilangan elektron tidak-berpasangan) bagi kobalt dalam kedua-dua kes.

(10 markah)

7. (a) i. Momen magnet, μ bagi kompleks $\text{Cs}_2[\text{MnCl}_4]$ dan $\text{K}_2[\text{Ni}(\text{CN})_4]$ ialah masing-masing 5.9 dan 0 B.M. Tunjukkan perbezaan nilai ini berdasarkan Teori Ikatan Valens.
- ii. Bincangkan kenapa pemecahan orbital d untuk tetrahedron biasa terbalik berbanding dengan pemecahan orbital d bagi struktur oktahedron biasa dan perbezaan tenaga, Δ_{tet} lebih kecil dari Δ_{oct} .

(10 markah)

- (b) Berikan keadaan pengoksidaan dan bilangan elektron (berdasarkan peraturan 18 elektron) bagi setiap yang berikut:

- i. $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_2(\text{PPh}_3)_4$
- ii. $[\text{Cr}(\text{MeCN})_2(\text{PMe}_3)_4]^{2+}$
- iii. $[\text{Cr}(\text{H})(\text{CO})_2(\text{PMe}_3)_4]^+$
- iv. $\text{Ru}_2(\text{O}_2\text{CMe})_4$
- v. $\text{Ru}_2(\text{O}_2\text{CMe})_4\text{Cl}$

(10 markah)

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