

3. Answer the following questions relating to the element aluminum, Al.

(a) Write the complete ground-state electron configuration of an Al atom.

(b) Based on principles of atomic structure, explain why the radius of the Al atom is larger than the radius of the Al^{3+} ion.

A student plans to combine solid aluminum with an aqueous solution of silver ions. The student determines the mass of solid AgNO_3 needed to prepare the solution with a specific concentration.

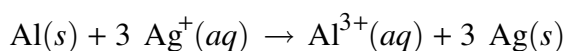
(c) In the following table, briefly list the steps necessary to prepare 200.0 mL of an aqueous solution of AgNO_3 using only equipment selected from the choices given. Assume that all appropriate safety measures are already in place. Not all equipment or lines in the table may be needed.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|
| · Solid AgNO_3 | · Weighing paper and scoop | · 250 mL beakers |
| · Distilled water | · 200.00 mL volumetric flask | · Pipet |
| · Balance | · 50.0 mL graduated cylinder | |

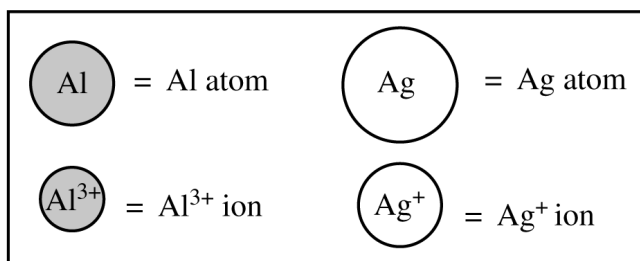
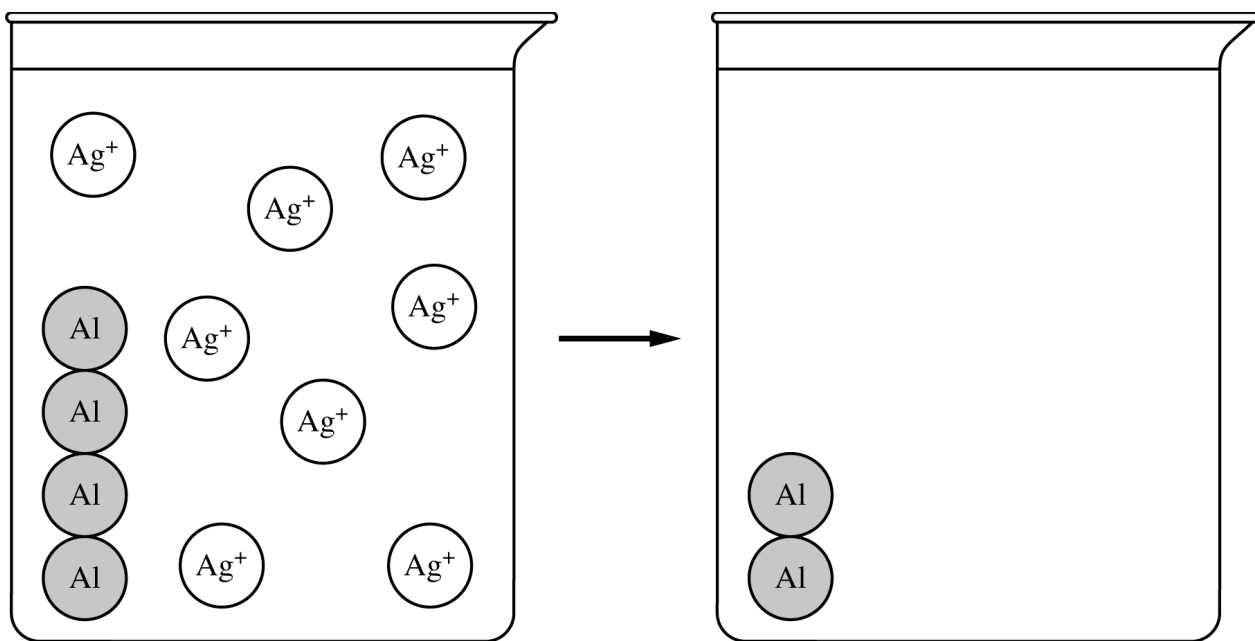
Step	Step Description
1.	Use weighing paper to measure the determined mass of solid AgNO_3 on a balance.
2.	

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After preparing the solution, the student places some of the solution into a beaker and adds a sample of aluminum. The reaction represented by the following equation occurs.



- (d) The following diagram gives an incomplete particulate representation of the reaction. The beaker on the left represents the system before the mixture reacts. Complete the drawing on the right to represent the system after the reaction has occurred. Be sure to include 1) the correct type and number of particles based on the number shown on the left and 2) the relative spacing to depict the appropriate phases.



The student finds the standard reduction potentials given in the table, which are related to the reaction that occurs.

Half-Reaction	E°
$\text{Ag}^+(aq) + e^- \rightarrow \text{Ag}(s)$	0.80 V
$\text{Al}^{3+}(aq) + 3 e^- \rightarrow \text{Al}(s)$	-1.66 V

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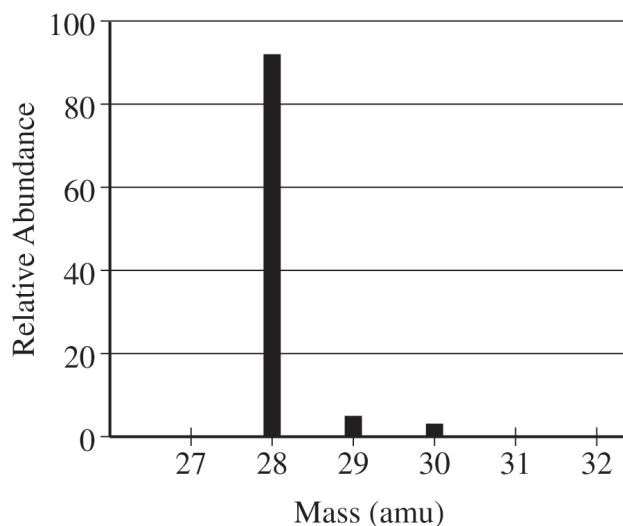
Continue your response to **QUESTION 3** on this page.

- (e) Using the standard reduction potentials, calculate the value of E° for the reaction.
- (f) Based on the value of E° , would the standard free energy change of the reaction under standard conditions, ΔG° , be positive, negative, or zero? Justify your answer.
- (g) Once the reaction appears to stop progressing, would the change in free energy, ΔG , be positive, negative, or zero? Justify your answer.

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2. Answer the following questions about the element Si and some of its compounds.

(a) The mass spectrum of a pure sample of Si is shown below.



(i) How many protons and how many neutrons are in the nucleus of an atom of the most abundant isotope of Si ?

(ii) Write the ground-state electron configuration of Si.

Two compounds that contain Si are SiO_2 and SiH_4 .

(b) At 161 K, SiH_4 boils but SiO_2 remains as a solid. Using principles of interparticle forces, explain the difference in boiling points.

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At high temperatures, SiH_4 decomposes to form solid silicon and hydrogen gas.

(c) Write a balanced equation for the reaction.

A table of absolute entropies of some substances is given below.

Substance	S° (J/(mol · K))
$\text{H}_2(g)$	131
$\text{Si}(s)$	18
$\text{SiH}_4(g)$	205

(d) Explain why the absolute molar entropy of $\text{Si}(s)$ is less than that of $\text{H}_2(g)$.

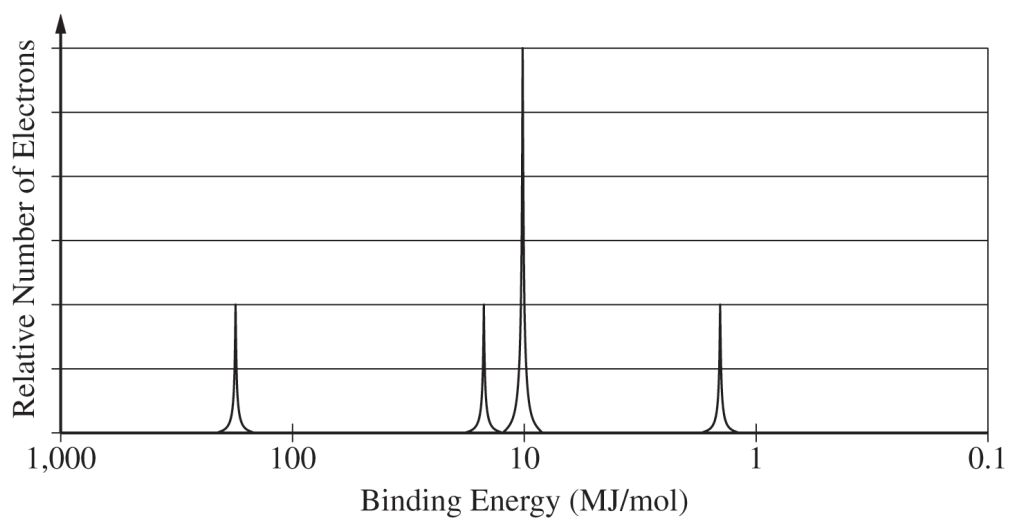
(e) Calculate the value, in J/(mol · K), of ΔS° for the reaction.

(f) The reaction is thermodynamically favorable at all temperatures. Explain why the reaction occurs only at high temperatures.

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(g) A partial photoelectron spectrum of pure Si is shown below. On the spectrum, draw the missing peak that corresponds to the electrons in the $3p$ sublevel.

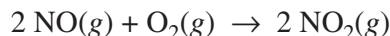


(h) Using principles of atomic structure, explain why the first ionization energy of Ge is lower than that of Si.

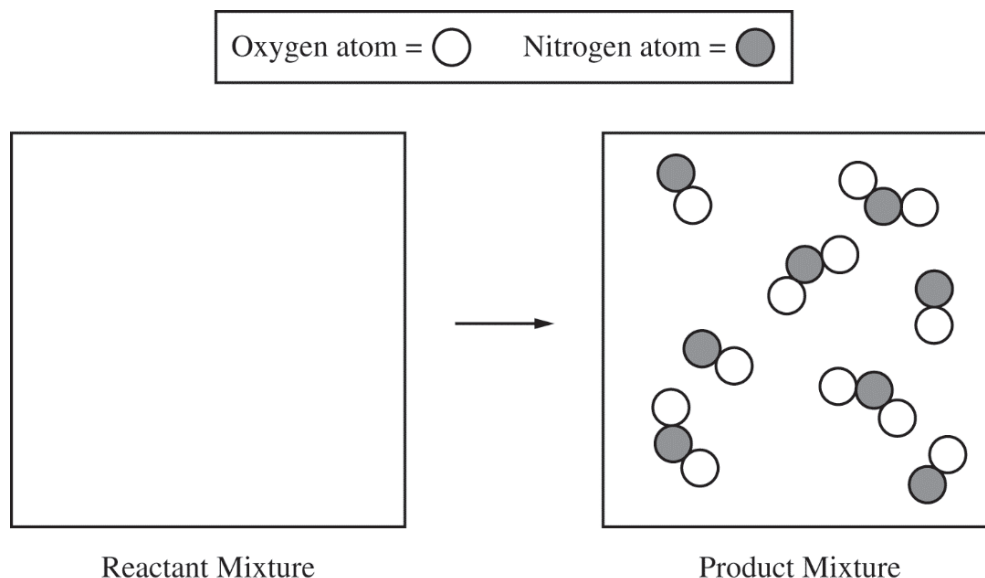
(i) A single photon with a wavelength of $4.00 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m}$ is absorbed by the Si sample. Calculate the energy of the photon in joules.

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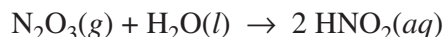
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2. A student investigates the reactions of nitrogen oxides. One of the reactions in the investigation requires an equimolar mixture of $\text{NO}(g)$ and $\text{NO}_2(g)$, which the student produces by using the reaction represented above.
- (a) The particle-level representation of the equimolar mixture of $\text{NO}(g)$ and $\text{NO}_2(g)$ in the flask at the completion of the reaction between $\text{NO}(g)$ and $\text{O}_2(g)$ is shown below in the box on the right. In the box below on the left, draw the particle-level representation of the reactant mixture of $\text{NO}(g)$ and $\text{O}_2(g)$ that would yield the product mixture shown in the box on the right. In your drawing, represent oxygen atoms and nitrogen atoms as indicated below.



$\text{N}_2\text{O}_3(g)$ reacts with water to form nitrous acid, $\text{HNO}_2(aq)$, a compound involved in the production of acid rain. The reaction is represented below.



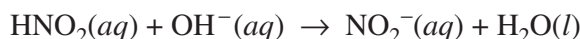
(d) The skeletal structure of the HNO_2 molecule is shown in the box below.

- (i) Complete the Lewis electron-dot diagram of the HNO_2 molecule in the box below, including any lone pairs of electrons.

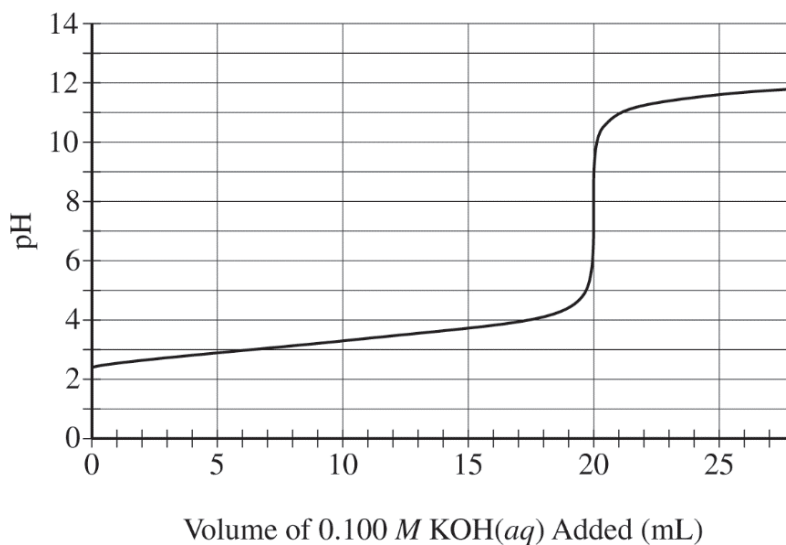


- (ii) Based on your completed diagram above, identify the hybridization of the nitrogen atom in the HNO_2 molecule.

To produce an aqueous solution of HNO_2 , the student bubbles $\text{N}_2\text{O}_3(g)$ into distilled water. Assume that the reaction goes to completion and that HNO_2 is the only species produced. To determine the concentration of $\text{HNO}_2(aq)$ in the resulting solution, the student titrates a 100. mL sample of the solution with 0.100 M $\text{KOH}(aq)$. The neutralization reaction is represented below.



The following titration curve shows the change in pH of the solution during the titration.



- (e) Use the titration curve and the information above to
- determine the initial concentration of the $\text{HNO}_2(aq)$ solution
 - estimate the value of $\text{p}K_a$ for $\text{HNO}_2(aq)$
- (f) During the titration, after a volume of 15 mL of 0.100 M $\text{KOH}(aq)$ has been added, which species, $\text{HNO}_2(aq)$ or $\text{NO}_2^-(aq)$, is present at a higher concentration in the solution? Justify your answer.