Quiz 2 HCHE111, ELEMENTARY INORGANIC CHEMISTRY I, FALL 2017

NAME:

Problem 1.(10 points.) Thorium-232 ($^{232}_{90}$ Th) was originally used as a contrast medium in early diagnostic X-ray exams until it was later classified as a carcinogen. It is a fertile material that can absorb a neutron and undergo transmutation to become uranium-233 through a series of β^- decay, this is the basis of the so called *thorium fuel cycle* shown below:

$$\overset{232}{90} Th \xrightarrow{+ neutron} \overset{233}{90} Th \xrightarrow{\beta^-} \overset{233}{91} Pa \xrightarrow{\beta^-} \overset{233}{92} U$$

Identify the number of **neutrons** present in each species involved in the thorium fuel cycle.

Problem 2.(10 points.) The following data were collected for two compounds composed of carbon and oxygen:

| | Mass of Oxygen That |
|------------|----------------------------|
| | Combines with 1g of Carbon |
| Compound A | 1.333g |
| Compound B | 2.666g |

- a) Show that this data illustrates the **law of multiple proportions**.
- b) If Compound B is identified as CO₂ then what is Compound A?

| 18 WIIIA 2 4.0026 | Helium | 10 20.180 | Ne | NEON | 39.948 | Ar | ARGON | 36 83.798 | Kr | KRYPTON | 54 131.29 | Xe | XENON | 86 (222) | Rn | RADON | 118 (294) | | ESSON |
|----------------------|--|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------|--|--------|------------|-------------------------------|----------|-------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------|---------------------|------------------|-------------------|---|----------|-------------------------|
| 8 2 | | | | <u> </u> | 35.45 18 39.948 | — | <u> </u> | 36 | <u> </u> | \longrightarrow | | | —¥ —— | $\overline{}$ | | \longrightarrow | $\overline{}$ | 0 | E OGAN |
| | 17 VIIA | 9 18.998 | <u> </u> | FLUORINE | | \Box | CHLORINE | 35 79.904 | Br | BROMINE | 53 126.90 | _ | IODINE | 85 (210) | At | ASTATINE | 117 (29 | | TENNESSINE OGANESSON |
| S | WA 16 WM 17 | 8 15.999 | 0 | OXYGEN | 13 26.982 14 28.085 15 30.974 16 32.06 17 | S | SULPHUR | 32 72.64 33 74.922 34 78.971 | Se | SELENIUM | 52 127.60 | Te | TELLURIUM | 84 (209) | \mathbf{P}_{0} | POLONIUM | $107 \ (272) \boxed{108} \ (277) \boxed{109} \ (276) \boxed{110} \ (281) \boxed{111} \ (280) \boxed{112} \ (285) \boxed{113} \ (285) \boxed{114} \ (287) \boxed{115} \ (289) \boxed{116} \ (291) \boxed{117} \ (294)$ | | LIVERMORIUM |
| Ż | | 12.011 7 14.007 | Z | NITROGEN | 15 30.974 | Ь | PHOSPHORUS | 33 74.922 | As | ARSENIC | 51 121.76 | $\mathbf{S}\mathbf{p}$ | ANTIMONY | 83 208.98 | Bi | BISMUTH | 115 (289) | Me | MOSCOVIUM |
| Σ | 14 IVA 15 | 9 | C | CARBON | 14 28.085 | Si | SILICON | 32 72.64 | Ge | GERMANIUM | 50 118.71 | Sn | NI NI | 82 207.2 | Pb | LEAD | 114 (287) | | FLEROVIUM |
| ELEMENTS | 13 | 5 10.81 | B | BORON | 13 26.982 | Al | ALUMINIUM | 65.38 31 69.723 | Ga | GALLIUM | 49 114.82 | In | MDIOM | 81 204.38 | П | THALLIUM | 113 (285) | | NIHONIUM |
| | | | | | | | 12 | 30 65.38 | Zn | ZINC | 47 107.87 48 112.41 | Cd | CADMIUM | 80 200.59 | Hg | MERCURY | 112 (285) | | ROENTGENIUM COPERNICIUM |
| OF THE | | | | | | | 1 | 29 63.546 30 | Cn | COPPER | $\overline{}$ | Ag | SILVER | 76.961 67 | Au | GOLD | 111 (280) | | ROENTGENIUM |
| J E | RVICE | | ASS (1) | | | | 10 | 28 58.693 | Z | NICKEL | 46 106.42 | Pd | PALLADIUM | 78 195.08 | Pt | PLATINUM | 110 (281) | | MEITNERIUM DARMSTADTIUM |
| Щ | GROUP NUMBERS CAL ABSTRACT SEI (1986) | (00/1 | RELATIVE ATOMIC MASS (1) | | r name | | 6 | 26 55.845 27 58.933 | ပိ | COBALT | 45 102.91 | Rh | RHODIUM | 77 192.22 | Ir | IRIDIUM | 109 (276) | | MEITNERIUM |
| TABLE | GROUP NUMBERS CHEMICAL ABSTRACT SERVICE (1986) | | RELATIV | | ELEMENT NAME | | | | Fe | IRON | 44 101.07 | Ru | RUTHENIUM | 75 186.21 76 190.23 | Os | OSMIUM | 108 (277) | | HASSIUM |
| T | | 13 | 5 10.811 | 8 | BORON | | 7 VIIIB | 25 54.938 | Mn | MANGANESE | (98) | | TECHNETIUM | 75 186.21 | Re | RHENIUM | 107 (272) | B | BOHRIUM |
| <u>C</u> | GROUP NUMBERS IUPAC RECOMMENDATION (1985) | / | ATOMIC NUMBER — | SYMBOL — | | | 9 | 23 50.942 24 51.996 | Cr | CHROMIUM | 42 95.95 | Mo | MOLYBDENUM | 74 183.84 | * | TUNGSTEN | 106 (271) | 51 V2 | SEABORGIUM |
| | GROUP N UPAC RECON | 3 | ATOMIC | | | | 5 | 23 50.942 | > | VANADIUM | 41 92.906 | S | NIOBIUM | 73 180.95 | Та | TANTALUM | 105 (268) | | DUBNIUM |
| PERIODIC | П | | | | | | 4 | 22 47.867 | Ë | TITANIUM | 40 91.224 | Zr | ZIRCONIUM | 72 178.49 | Ht | HAFNIUM | 89-103 104 (267) 105 (268) 106 (271) | | RUTHERFORDIUM |
| Б | | | | | | | 3 | 21 44.956 | Sc | SCANDIUM | 39 88.906 | Τ | YTTRIUM | 57-71 | La-Lu | Lanthanide | | Ac-Lr | Actinide |
| | 2 | 4 9.0122 | Be | BERYLLIUM | 11 22.990 12 24.305 | Mg | MAGNESIUM | 19 39.098 20 40.078 21 44.956 | Ca | CALCIUM | 38 87.62 | \mathbf{Sr} | STRONTIUM | 56 137.33 | Ba | BARIUM | (223) 88 (226) | Ra | RADIUM |
| GROUP 1 | HYDROGEN | 3 6.94 | Ľ | LITHIUM | 11 22.990 | Na | MUIGOS | 19 39.098 | Y | POTASSIUM | 37 85.468 | Rb | RUBIDIUM | 55 132.91 | Cs | CAESIUM | 87 (223) | Fr | FRANCIUM |
| | _ | | 7 | | | 3 | | | 4 | _ | | S | | | 9 | | | 7 | |

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LAWRENCIUM 71 174.97 103 (262) LUTETIUM 69 168.93 70 173.05 101 (258) 102 (259) NOBELIUM MENDELEVIUM THULIUM **65** 158.93 **66** 162.50 **67** 164.93 **68** 167.26 99 (252) 100 (257) FERMIUM ERBIUM \mathbf{Er} BERKELIUM CALIFORNIUM EINSTEINIUM HOLMIUM H_0 (251) DYSPROSIUM Dy 86 97 (247) TERBIUM 95 (243) 96 (247) GADOLINIUM CURIUM <u>G</u> AMERICIUM EUROPIUM Am Eu 94 (244) PLUTONIUM SAMARIUM Sm NEPTUNIUM PROMETHIUM 93 (237) 92 238.03 NEODYMIUM URANIUM Nd PRASEODYMIUM 91 231.04 PROTACTINIUM 90 232.04 CERIUM THORIUM LANTHANIDE LANTHANUM 89 (227) ACTINIDE ACTINIUM La Ac

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(1) Atomic weights of the elements 2013, Pure Appl. Chem., 88, 265-291 (2016)