

Problema 1

$$\Delta v = 1 \cdot 10^4 \text{ m/s}$$

$$h = 6,626 \cdot 10^{-34} \text{ J}$$

$$m_e = 9,109 \cdot 10^{-31} \text{ Kg}$$

$$\Delta x \cdot \Delta p \geq \frac{h}{4\pi}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta p &= m \cdot \Delta v \\ &= 9,109 \cdot 10^{-27} \text{ Kg m s}^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta x \geq \frac{h}{4\pi \Delta p}$$

$$\Delta x \geq \frac{6,626 \cdot 10^{-34}}{4 \times 3,14 \times 9,109 \cdot 10^{-27}}$$

$$\Delta x \geq 5,792 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ m}$$

A incerteza é muito grande.

É2 sendo do aplicar o princípio de incerteza de Heisenberg - não se pode saber com exatidão simultaneamente a posição e a velocidade do electrão.

Problema 2

H-C-N

a) TRPECV

C - 4e⁻

H - 1e⁻

N - 3e⁻

8e⁻

: 2 = 4 pares e⁻

1 par tripla
1 par + simple

dist. espacial + prioridades dos e⁻s - linear
geometria em C - linear



b) TEV

conf. hib C - (sp)¹ (sp)¹ 2p_y¹ 2p_z¹

conf. elot. N - 1s² 2s² 2p_x¹ 2p_y¹ 2p_z¹

H - 1s¹

lig. C-H

(sp)¹_C $\overset{\sigma}{\parallel}$ (1s)¹_H

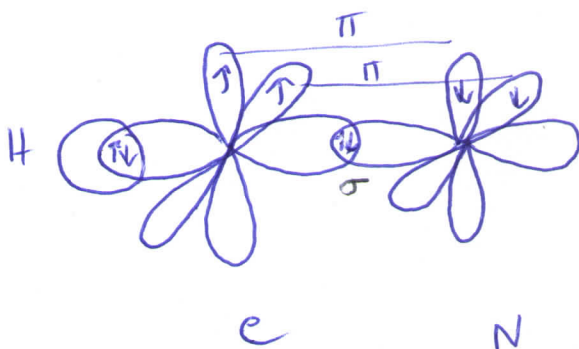
lig. C-N

(sp)¹_C $\overset{\sigma}{\parallel}$ (2p_x)¹_N

(2p_y)¹_C $\overset{\pi}{\parallel}$ (2p_y)¹_N

(2p_z)¹_C $\overset{\pi}{\parallel}$ (2p_z)¹_N

ligacao tripla



OMP - N (2s²)



$$2e) \quad \text{H}-\text{C}\equiv\text{N}$$

$$\% \text{CI} = \frac{\mu}{\mu_{\text{I}}} \cdot 100$$

$$x_{\text{H}} = 2,20$$

$$x_{\text{C}} = 2,55$$

$$\begin{aligned} \% \text{CI}_{\text{H-C}} &= 16 \times |2,55 - 2,20| + 3,5 \times |2,55 - 2,20|^2 \\ &= 6,03\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\mu_{\text{I}} = e \times d = 1,602 \times 10^{-19} \times d_{\text{H-C}}$$

$$d_{\text{H-C}} = 28 + 77 = 105 \text{ pm} = 105 \times 10^{-12} \text{ m}$$

$$\mu_{\text{I}} = 1,602 \times 10^{-19} \times 105 \times 10^{-12} = 1,682 \times 10^{-29} \text{ e. m}$$

$$= \cancel{1,682 \times 10^{-19} \times 105}$$

$$= \frac{1,682 \times 10^{-29}}{3,33 \times 10^{-30}} = 5,05 \text{ D}$$

$$\mu_{\text{C-H}} = 0,0603 \times 5,05 = 0,30 \text{ D}$$

$$x_{\text{C}} = 2,55$$

$$x_{\text{N}} = 3,04$$

$$\begin{aligned} \% \text{CI}_{\text{C-N}} &= 16 \times |3,04 - 2,55| + 3,5 \times |3,04 - 2,55|^2 \\ &= 8,68\% \end{aligned}$$

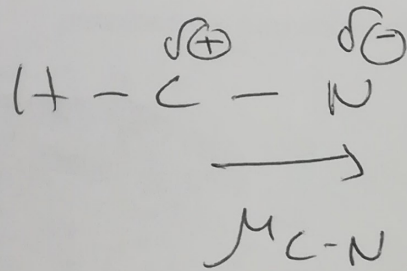
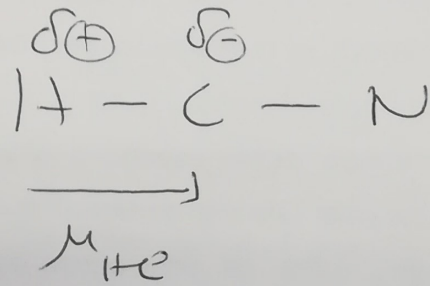
$$\mu_{\text{I}} = 1,602 \times 10^{-19} \times d_{\text{N-C}}$$

$$d_{\text{N-C}} = 0,60 + 0,55 = 1,15 \text{ pm}$$

$$\mu_I = 1,602 \times 10^{-19} \times 115 \times 10^{-12} = 1,842 \times 10^{-29} \text{ C}\cdot\text{m}$$

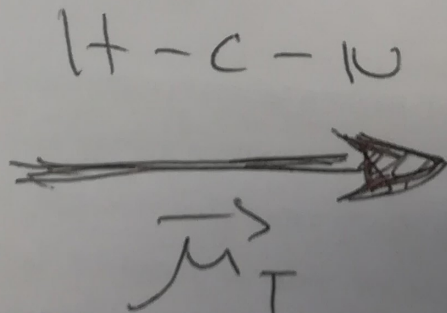
$$= \frac{1,842 \times 10^{-29}}{3,33 \times 10^{-30}} = 5,53 \text{ D}$$

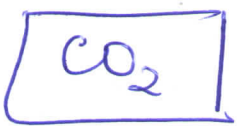
$$\mu_{C-N} = 0,0868 \times 5,53 = 0,48 \text{ D}$$



$$\vec{\mu}_T = \vec{\mu}_{\text{H-C}} + \vec{\mu}_{\text{C-N}} = 0,30 + 0,48$$

$$= 0,78 \text{ D}$$





TRPECV

$C - 4e^-$

$20 - 4e^-$
 $\frac{16e^-}{8e^-} : 2 = 4$ pares elétrons \Rightarrow 2 pares duplos

dist. espacial dos e⁻ linear
 Geométria em C - linear



TEV

conf. hid C - $(sp)^1 (sp)^1 2p_y^1 2p_z^1$

$O_1 - 1s^2 2s^2 2p_x^1 2p_y^1 2p_z^2$

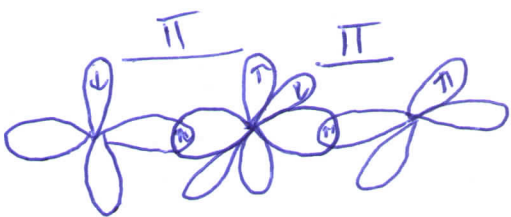
$O_2 - 1s^2 2s^2 2p_x^1 2p_y^2 2p_z^1$

ligação C-O₁

$(sp)_C^1 \equiv (2p_x)_{O_1}^1$
 $(2p_y)_C^1 \equiv (2p_y)_{O_1}^1$ } ligação dupla

ligação C-O₂

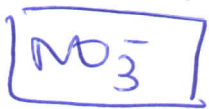
$(sp)_C^1 \equiv (2p_x)_{O_2}^1$
 $(2p_z)_C^1 \equiv (2p_z)_{O_2}^1$ } ligação dupla



O_2 C O_1

$O_1 - 2p_x p (2s^2, 2p_z^2)$
 $O_2 - 2p_x p (2s^2, 2p_y^2)$

$\bar{O} = C = \bar{O}$



TRPECV

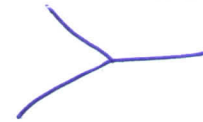
N - 5e⁻

3O - 6e⁻

charge ⁻¹
 $\frac{12e^-}{2} = 2 = 6$ paires électrons { 3 paires doubles
paires part.

dist. espacial e⁻ - TP

Geometric en N - TP



TEV

N - lib - (2s)² (sp₂)² (sp₂)¹ (sp₂)¹ (2p_z)¹

N⁺ - 1s² (sp₂)¹ (sp₂)¹ (sp₂)¹ (2p_z)¹

O₁⁻ - 1s² 2s² 2p_x¹ 2p_y² 2p_z²

O₂⁻ - 1s² 2s² 2p_x² 2p_y¹ 2p_z²

O₃⁻ - 1s² 2s² 2p_x² 2p_y¹ 2p_z¹

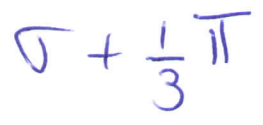
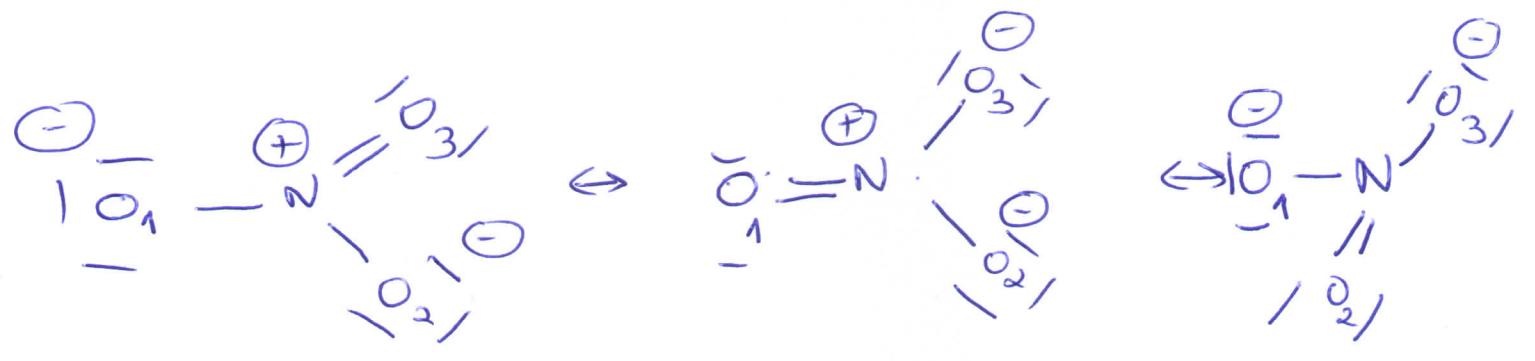
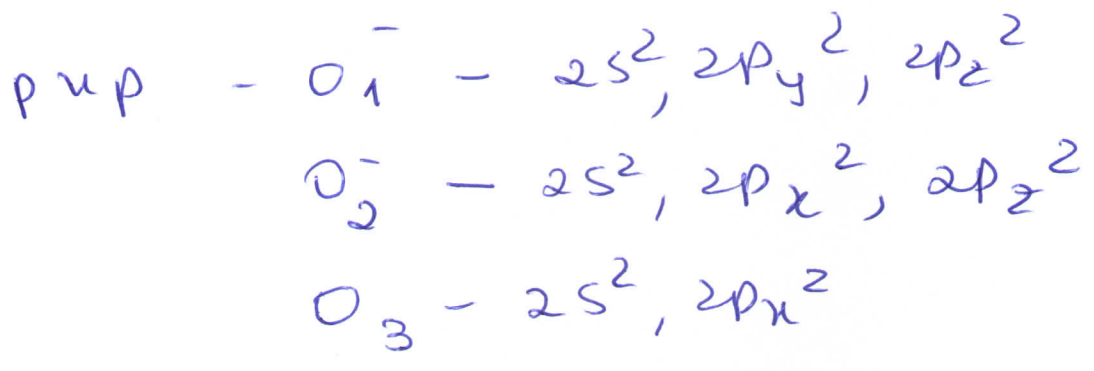
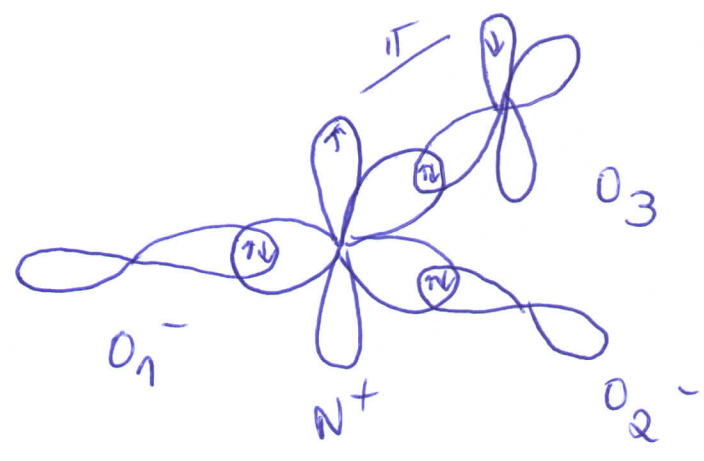
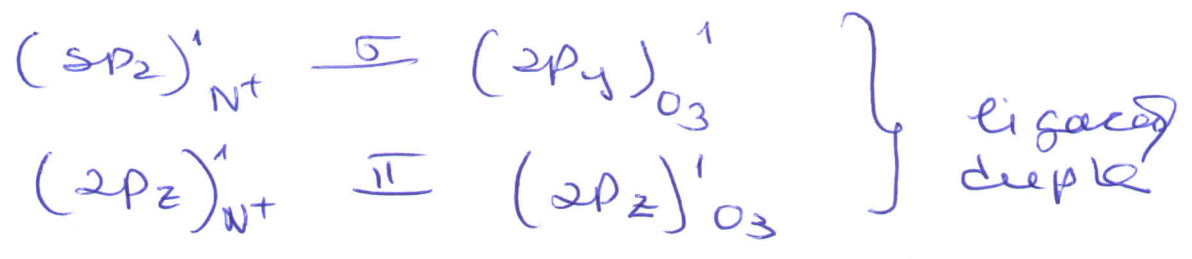
ligand N⁺ - O₁⁻

$(sp_2)_{N^+}^1 \quad \sigma \quad (2p_x)_{O_1^-}^1$

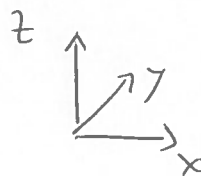
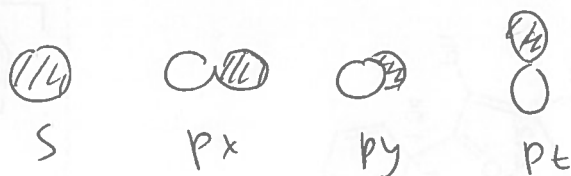
ligand N⁺ - O₂⁻

$(sp_2)_{N^+}^1 \quad \sigma \quad (2p_y)_{O_2^-}^1$

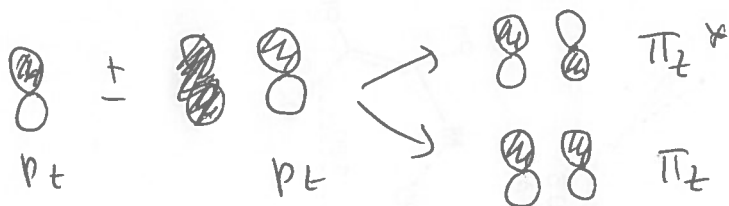
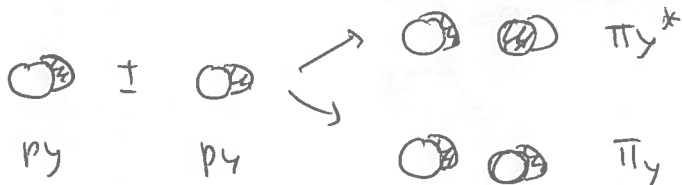
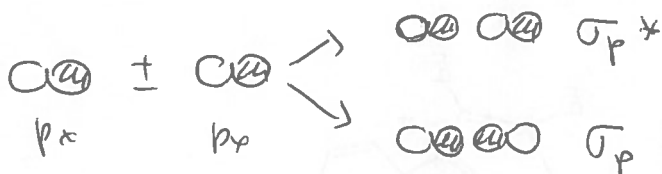
ligand N-O₃



4a) F OA:

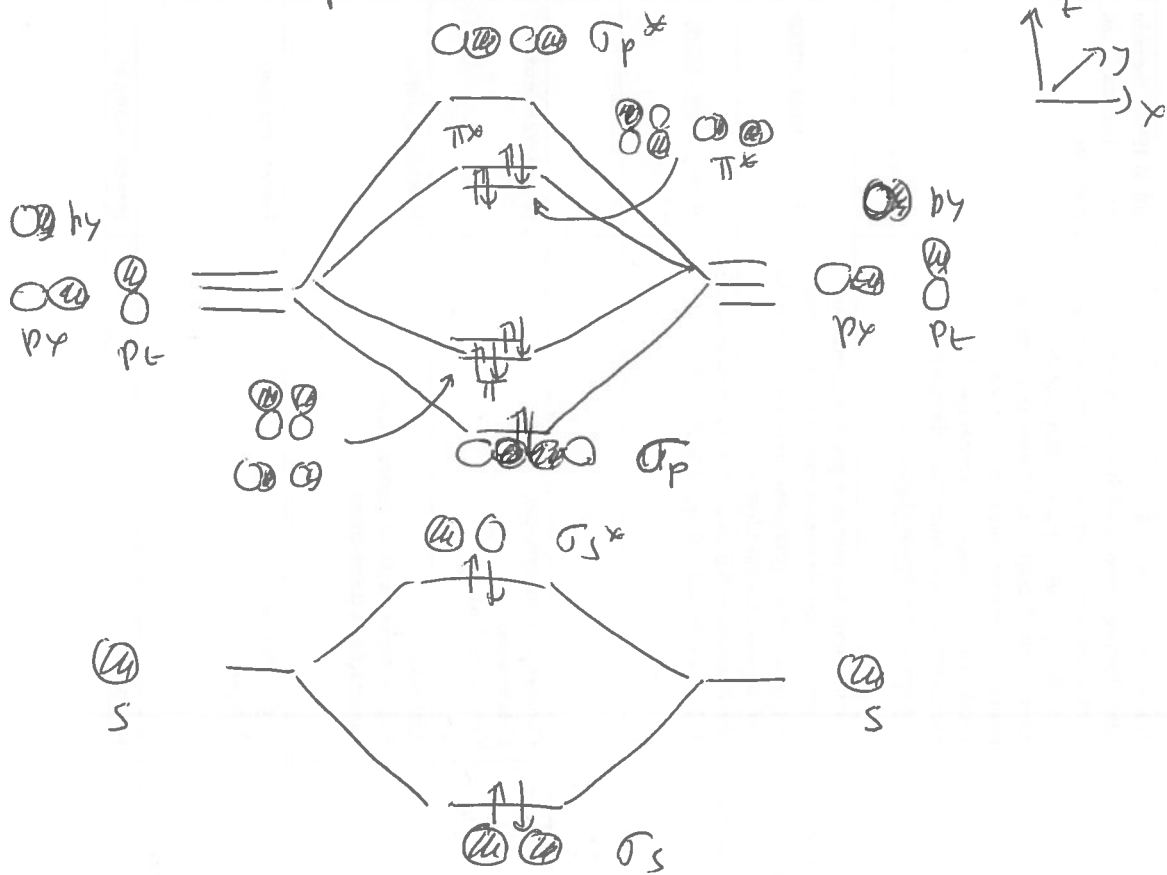


Combinação de OA:



- As orbitais moleculares (OM) que derivam das 2s e 2p (σ_s e σ_s^*) têm energia inferior às orbitais, porque $E(2s) < E(2p)$.
- As orbitais antiligantes têm energia superior às correspondentes orbitais ligantes.
- $E(\sigma_p) < E(\pi)$ e $E(\sigma_p^*) > E(\pi^*)$ porque a sobreposição lateral, que existe apenas em π , é superior à sobreposição de topo, que existe

mas 0 n σ_p .



b) A $E_{I_{F_2}}$ é inferior a 1681 kJ/mol , porque o eletrão removido sai da DN π^* e ~~$E_{I_{F_2}}$~~ $E(\pi^*)_{F_2}$ é superior a $E(2p)_F$.

c) F_2 é diamagnético porque todos os e^- s estão emparelhados.

d) $OL = \frac{8-6}{2} = 1$, o que equivale a uma ligação simples. Onde o comprimento de ligação será $2 \times 0,64 = 1,28 \text{ \AA}$.

e) F_2^+ tem menos um electrão, que vai de π^* . A O.L. = $\frac{8-5}{2} = 1,5$, ou seja está entre 1 e 2. Portanto o comprimento de ligação estará entre

$$2 \times 0,64 = 1,28 \text{ \AA} \quad \text{e} \quad 2 \times 0,60 = 1,20 \text{ \AA}.$$

Ou seja entre o que seria previsto para uma ligação simples e o que seria previsto para uma ligação dupla.

⑤ $\Delta_{\text{sub.}} H(\text{Ca}, s)$?

Dados: (energias em kJ/mol)

$EI_1(\text{Ca}) = 590$

$r(\text{Ca}^{2+}) = 118 \text{ pm}$

$EI_2(\text{Ca}) = 1150$

$r(\text{O}^{2-}) = 135 \text{ pm}$

$EA_1(\text{O}) = 141$

$N = 6,022 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}$

$EA_2(\text{O}) = -744$

Const. Madelung $(\text{CaO}) = 1,74756$

$\Delta_{\text{diss}} H(\text{O-O}) = 494$

$e = 1,602 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ C}$

$\Delta_f H(\text{CaO}, s) = -350$

$\epsilon_0 = 8,854 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ J}^{-1} \text{ C}^2 \text{ m}^{-1}$

$r_0 = r(\text{Ca}^{2+}) + r(\text{O}^{2-}) = 118 + 135 = 253 \text{ pm} = 2,53 \cdot 10^{-10} \text{ m}$

$n(\text{Ca}^{2+}) \Rightarrow [\text{Ar}] \Rightarrow 9 ; n(\text{O}^{2-}) \Rightarrow [\text{Ne}] \Rightarrow 7$

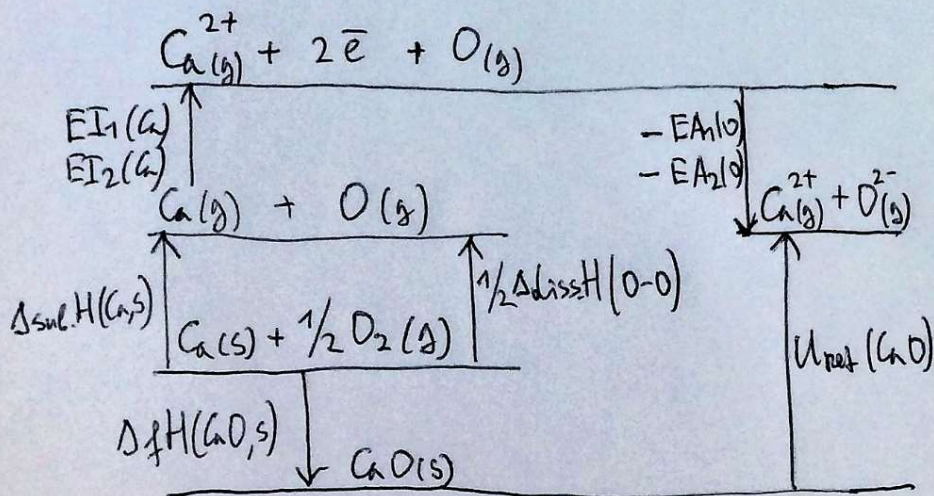
$n = \frac{9+7}{2} = 8$

Eq. Born-Landé:

$$U_{\text{ret}} = N \frac{AZ_1Z_2e^2}{(4\pi\epsilon_0)r_0} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) = \frac{6,022 \cdot 10^{23} \times 1,74756 \times 2 \times 2 \times (1,602 \cdot 10^{-19})^2}{4 \times 3,1416 \times 8,854 \cdot 10^{-12} \times 2,53 \cdot 10^{-10}} \left(1 - \frac{1}{8}\right) = 3,358 \cdot 10^6 \text{ J/mol} = 3358 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

em J/mol

Ciclo de Born-Haber (CaO)



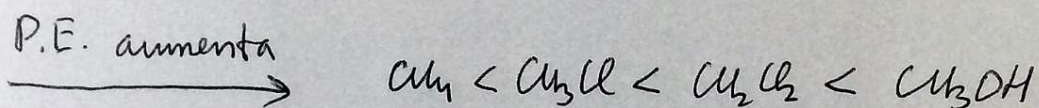
$\Delta_f H(\text{CaO}, s) = \Delta_{\text{sub.}} H(\text{Ca}, s) + \frac{1}{2} \Delta_{\text{diss}} H(\text{O-O}) + EI_1(\text{Ca}) + EI_2(\text{Ca}) - EA_1(\text{O}) - EA_2(\text{O}) - U_{\text{ret}}(\text{CaO})$

ou $\Delta_{\text{sub.}} H(\text{Ca}, s) = \Delta_f H(\text{CaO}, s) - \frac{1}{2} \Delta_{\text{diss}} H(\text{O-O}) - EI_1(\text{Ca}) - EI_2(\text{Ca}) + EA_1(\text{O}) + EA_2(\text{O}) + U_{\text{ret}}(\text{CaO})$

$\Delta_{\text{sub.}} H(\text{Ca}, s) = -350 - \frac{1}{2} \times 494 - 590 - 1150 + 141 + (-744) + 3358 = 418 \text{ kJ/mol}$

⑥ Pontos de Ebulição (P.E.)

São quatro compostos moleculares



Destes 4 compostos, só o CH_3OH apresenta as ligações de hidrogénio (forças intermoleculares mais fortes), para além das forças de Van der Waals (Keesom, Debye e London), e terá o P.E. mais elevado.

Dos 4 compostos, só o CH_4 é apolar e apresenta uma baixa polarizabilidade (α) e as forças de London fracas como as únicas forças intermoleculares.

O CH_3Cl e o CH_2Cl_2 são compostos polares e apresentam várias forças de Van der Waals. O CH_2Cl_2 tem uma polarizabilidade maior e as forças de London mais fortes, resultando em um P.E. maior em comparação com CH_3Cl .

7

7a

$[Ni(CN)_4]^{2-}$; elemento central: Ni(II);

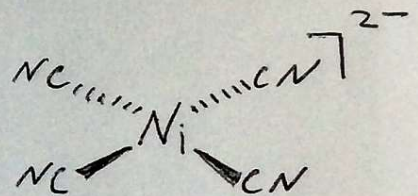
Ligandos: CN^- (4x)

7b

Ni^{2+} ; $[Ar] 3d^8$; mín. de coordenação, $NC=4$

7c

Geometria quadrangular plana \rightarrow



$[Ni(CN)_4]^{2-}$

diamagnético ($\mu=0$),

$8e^-$, todos emparelhados, \rightarrow

complexo de baixo spin

(CN^- - ligando de campo forte)

desdobramento dos níveis de energia das orbitais d

