## **PERIODICITY AHL (HL only)**

Please ensure that you have also completed the Core (SL & HL) questions

1. The chromium complex ion  $[Cr(H_2O)_6]^{3+}$  is blue in colour. (a) State how water behaves as a ligand in this complex ion. [1] (b) In terms of acid-base theory, what type of reaction is the formation of  $[Cr(H_2O)_6]^{3+}$  from  $Cr^{3+}$ and water? Explain your answer. [2] (c) Sketch a diagram to show the energy levels of the 3d-orbitals of chromium in  $[Cr(H_2O)_6]^{3+}$ . Complete the diagram by adding the d-electrons of chromium using arrows to represent electrons. (d) Predict the type of magnetism that  $[Cr(H_2O)_6]^{3+}$  might exhibit. Explain your answer. [2]

(e) Explain how the blue colour arises in this octahedral complex ion, you may refer to your	
diagram in (c).	[4]
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(f) Using <b>section 15 and 17</b> of the data booklet, predict what would happen to the colour of $[Cr(H_2O)_6]^{3+}$ if some of the water ligands were replaced by hydroxide ligands (OH <sup>-</sup> ) using concentrated sodium hydroxide solution. Explain your answer.	[2]
	[2]
(g) Explain why Zinc compounds are colourless or white.	
	[2]

2. 1,2-ethanediamine (en) is a bidentate ligand shown in <b>section 16</b> of the data booklet.	
(a) Sketch the structure of $[Ni(en)_3]^{2+}$ showing the shape of the complex ion.	[2]
(b) State the coordination number of the central nickel ion in $[Ni(en)_3]^{2+}$ .	[1]
(c) $Ni(en)_3]^{2+}$ is purple in colour. If drops of concentrated sodium hydroxide solution, NaOH (ac are added the colour changes to blue.	٦),
Using <b>sections 15 and 17</b> of the data booklet suggest whether 1,2-ethanediamine (en) is a stronger or weaker ligand than OH <sup>-</sup> . Explain your answer.	[1]
	[+]
(d) Nickel is used as a catalyst in a number of reactions. State one reason why transition meta- make good catalysts.	
	[1]