

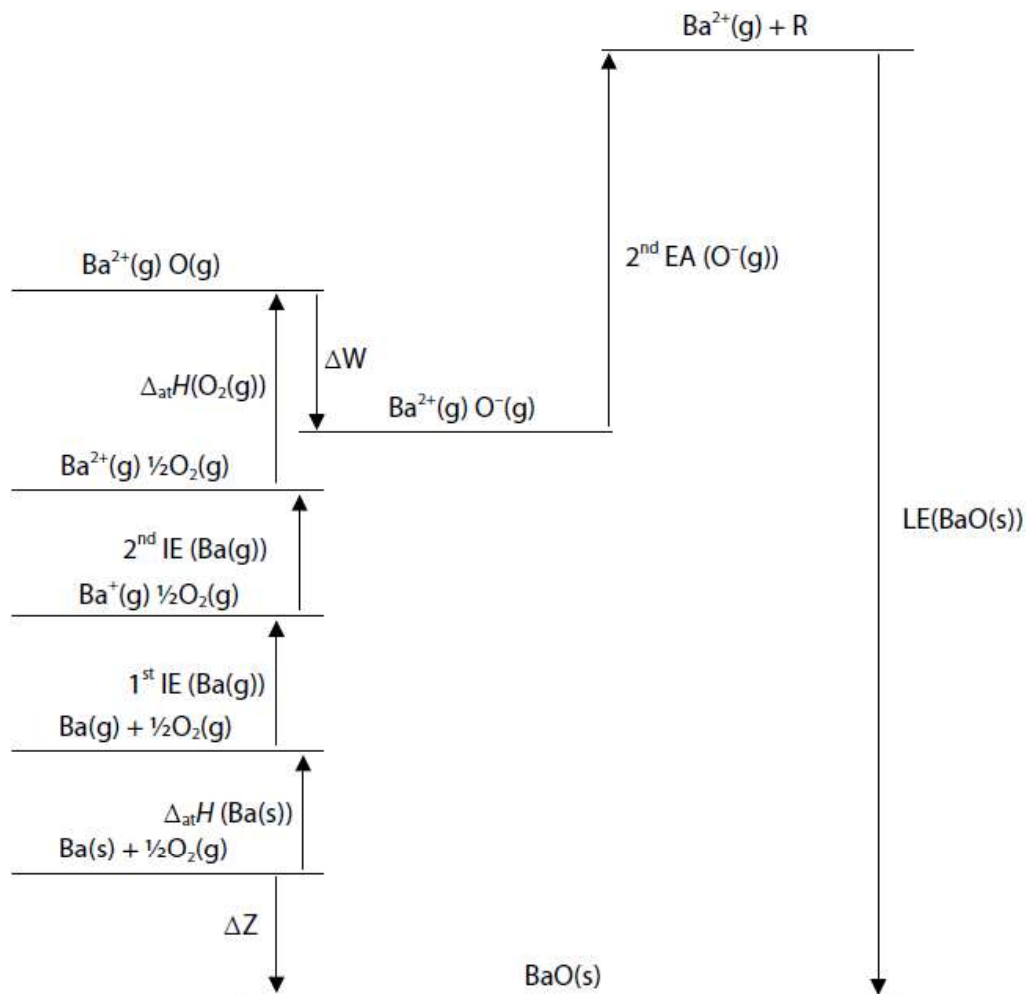
Lattice Energy - Questions by Topic

Q1.

Barium oxide is an ionic compound that reacts with water to form barium hydroxide.

(a) A Born-Haber cycle for barium oxide, BaO, is shown.

Some of the detail is missing. The letters **R**, **W** and **Z** represent some missing information.



(i) Identify the missing detail represented by the following letters.

(2)

R

W

(ii) Use the following data to calculate a value for the quantity ΔZ shown on the Born-Haber cycle.

Include a sign and units in your answer.

(3)

Energy quantity	Enthalpy change / kJ mol^{-1}
Enthalpy change of atomisation of barium, $\Delta_{\text{at}}H(\text{Ba(s)})$	+180.0
Enthalpy change of atomisation of oxygen, $\Delta_{\text{at}}H(\frac{1}{2}\text{O}_2(\text{g}))$	+249.2
First ionisation energy of barium, 1st IE (Ba(g))	+503.0
Second ionisation energy of barium, 2nd IE (Ba(g))	+965.0
ΔW	-141.1
Second electron affinity of oxygen, 2nd EA ($\text{O}^-(\text{g})$)	+798.0
Lattice energy barium oxide, $\Delta_{\text{LE}}H(\text{BaO(s)})$	-3054.0

(iii) The table gives some information about the lattice energies of barium oxide and magnesium iodide and shows the % difference between the theoretical and experimental values.

	Lattice energy / kJ mol^{-1}		
	Experimental	Theoretical	% difference
BaO(s)	-3054	-3029	0.8
$\text{MgI}_2(\text{s})$	-2327	-1944	16.5

Explain why there is closer agreement for barium oxide than for magnesium iodide.

(3)

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(b) The table gives some information about Group 2 ions, M^{2+} , and their hydroxides.

Formula of hydroxide	Lattice energy / kJ mol^{-1}	$\Delta_{\text{sol}}H / \text{kJ mol}^{-1}$	Solubility / mol per 100 g	Ion	$\Delta_{\text{hyd}}HN^{2+} / \text{kJ mol}^{-1}$
$\text{Mg}(\text{OH})_2$	-3000	+150	2.0×10^{-5}	Mg^{2+}	-1930
$\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$	-2640	+140	1.6×10^{-4}	Ca^{2+}	-1580
$\text{Sr}(\text{OH})_2$	-2475	+105	3.3×10^{-4}	Sr^{2+}	-1450
$\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2$	-2230		2.4×10^{-4}	Ba^{2+}	-1360

(i) Calculate the enthalpy change of solution, $\Delta_{\text{sol}}H$, of $\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2$ using a fully-labelled Hess's cycle.

[The hydration enthalpy of the hydroxide ion, $\text{OH}^- = -460 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$.]

(4)

(ii) Explain why strontium hydroxide is slightly soluble in water, even though the enthalpy change of solution is endothermic.

(2)

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(Total for question = 14 marks)