

以下の問 (1), (2) に答えよ.

(1)

(a) Ketelaar の三角形 (図 1) において, 頂点 (A) ~ (C) に対応する結合の種類を答えよ.

(b) 次の反応①, ②における酸と塩基を答えよ. また, SnCl_3^- および I_3^- の分子構造を図示せよ.

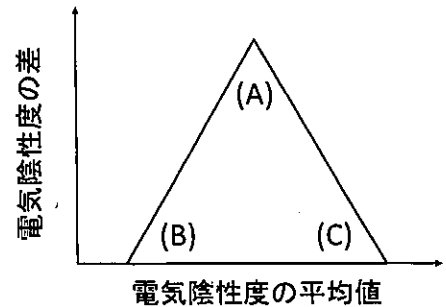
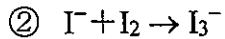
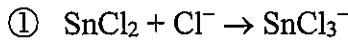


図 1. Ketelaar の三角形

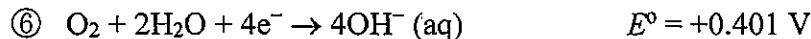
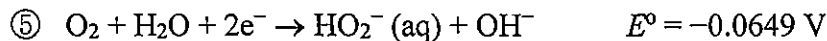
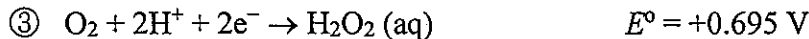
(c) 多座配位子 (例: $\text{H}_2\text{N}-\text{C}_2\text{H}_4-\text{NH}_2$) が配位した錯体の生成定数は, 対応する単座配位子 (例: NH_3) が配位した錯体と比べて大きい (キレート効果). その理由を熱力学的な観点から簡潔に説明せよ.

(d) スピネル型酸化物 CuFe_2O_4 では, Fe イオンは高スピン状態をとることが知られている. CuFe_2O_4 中の Cu イオンと Fe イオンの配位子場安定化エネルギーを, 正スピネル型構造と逆スピネル型構造のそれぞれについて計算せよ. 得られた結果にもとづいて, いずれの構造が安定か予想せよ. 答えに至る過程も記せ. 必要に応じて図を用いても構わない.

(e) リンの放射性同位体である ^{32}P は, 14.3 日の半減期で β 線を放出して崩壊する. ^{32}P の β 崩壊により生成する核種は何か答えよ. また, ^{32}P による外部被ばくを防ぐのに適切な遮蔽材を答えよ.

(2) 酸化還元反応に関する以下の問に答えよ. 必要に応じて Faraday 定数 $F = 9.65 \times 10^4 \text{ C mol}^{-1}$, 気体定数 $R = 8.31 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$, $\ln 10 = 2.30$ を用いよ.

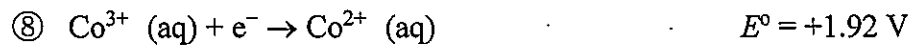
(f) 式③~⑥は, 酸性条件および塩基性条件における酸素の還元反応の半反応式である. 与えられた標準電極電位 E° ($T = 298 \text{ K}$) から, 過酸化水素 (水溶液中での $\text{p}K_a = 11.7$) の $\text{pH} = 0$ における水への還元について E° を計算せよ (有効数字 3 桁).



(g) $\text{pH} = 0$ と $\text{pH} = 14$ のそれぞれについて過酸化水素の不均化反応の反応式を示し, 反応 Gibbs エネルギー $\Delta_r G$ を計算せよ (有効数字 2 桁). 答えに至る過程も示せ. ただし, $T = 298 \text{ K}$, 反応に関与する化学種の活量は 1 とする.

(h) 水溶液中における過酸化水素の不均化反応の $\Delta_r G$ と pH の関係の模式図を示せ。

(i) 過酸化水素の不均化反応は MnO_2 などの適当な触媒の存在下では急速に進行する。式⑦と⑧の標準電極電位を参考にして、酸性条件 (pH = 0) で Fe^{3+} および Co^{3+} が過酸化水素の不均化反応を触媒することが熱力学的に可能かどうか簡潔に説明せよ。



Answer problems (1) and (2).

(1)

(a) Name the type of chemical bond for each apex (A) – (C) in Ketelaar triangle (Fig. 1).

(b) Find the acid and base in the following reactions ① and

②. Draw the molecular structure of SnCl_3^- and I_3^- .

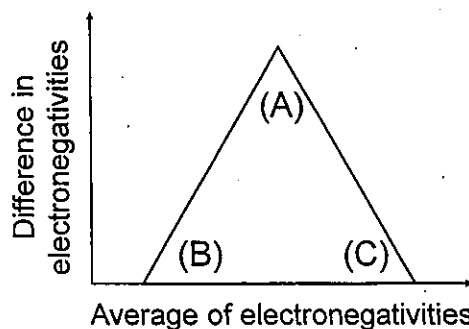
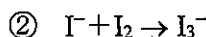
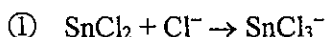


Fig. 1 Ketelaar triangle

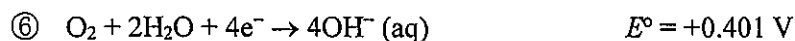
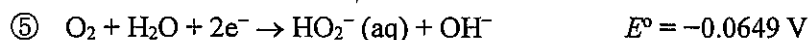
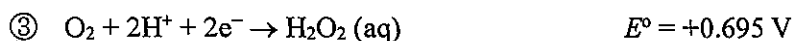
(c) The formation constant of a complex coordinated by multidentate ligands (e.g. $\text{H}_2\text{N}-\text{C}_2\text{H}_4-\text{NH}_2$) is generally larger than that coordinated by corresponding monodentate ligands (e.g. NH_3) (Chelate effect). Briefly explain the origin of this difference from the viewpoint of thermodynamics.

(d) In a spinel ferrite, CuFe_2O_4 , Fe ions are in high-spin states. Calculate the ligand-field stabilization energies (LFSEs) for Cu and Fe ions in CuFe_2O_4 with normal spinel structure and those in CuFe_2O_4 with inverse spinel structure. Choose which structure (normal or inverse spinel) is more stable based on the calculated LFSEs. Briefly explain the process of the calculation. Drawings can be used for the explanation.

(e) ^{32}P is a radioactive isotope of phosphorus, which emits β particles with a half-life of 14.3 days. Find the nuclear species formed by the β -decay of ^{32}P . What is the appropriate radiation screening material for ^{32}P ?

(2) Answer the following problems concerning redox reaction. Use Faraday constant $F = 9.65 \times 10^4 \text{ C mol}^{-1}$, gas constant $R = 8.31 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$, $\ln 10 = 2.30$, if needed.

(f) Equations ③–⑥ represent the half reactions of oxygen reduction in water under acidic and basic conditions. Calculate standard electrode potential E° for reduction of hydrogen peroxide to water under $\text{pH} = 0$ with three significant digits. The E° values in the equations ③–⑥ are measured at $T = 298 \text{ K}$. $\text{p}K_a$ of hydrogen peroxide in water is 11.7.



(g) Show the reaction formulae for disproportionation of hydrogen peroxide in water under $\text{pH} = 0$ and $\text{pH} = 14$. Given $T = 298 \text{ K}$ and activities of all chemical species are unity, calculate the reaction

Gibbs energy $\Delta_r G$ for each reaction with two significant digits. Show the process of the calculation.

(h) Draw a schematic plot of $\Delta_r G$ versus pH for the disproportionation of hydrogen peroxide in water.

(i) The disproportionation of hydrogen peroxide is accelerated by a catalyst such as MnO_2 . Briefly describe the applicability of Fe^{3+} and Co^{3+} as a catalyst for the disproportionation of hydrogen peroxide based on thermodynamics. Use the E° values for reactions ⑦ and ⑧, if needed.

