VICTORIAN CURRICULUM AND ASSESSMENT AUTHORITY

Victorian Certificate of Education
Year

CHEMISTRY

Written examination

DATA BOOK

Instructions

This data book is provided for your reference.
A question and answer book is provided with this data book.

Students are NOT permitted to bring mobile phones and/or any other unauthorised electronic devices into the examination room.

December 2020

Table of contents

1. Periodic table of the elements

1 **H** 1.0 hydrogen																	**2** **He** 4.0 helium
3 **Li** 6.9 lithium	**4** **Be** 9.0 beryllium											**5** **B** 10.8 boron	**6** **C** 12.0 carbon	**7** **N** 14.0 nitrogen	**8** **O** 16.0 oxygen	**9** **F** 19.0 fluorine	**10** **Ne** 20.2 neon
11 **Na** 23.0 sodium	**12** **Mg** 24.3 magnesium											**13** **Al** 27.0 aluminium	**14** **Si** 28.1 silicon	**15** **P** 31.0 phosphorus	**16** **S** 32.1 sulfur	**17** **Cl** 35.5 chlorine	**18** **Ar** 39.9 argon
19 **K** 39.1 potassium	**20** **Ca** 40.1 calcium	**21** **Sc** 45.0 scandium	**22** **Ti** 47.9 titanium	**23** **V** 50.9 vanadium	**24** **Cr** 52.0 chromium	**25** **Mn** 54.9 manganese	**26** **Fe** 55.8 iron	**27** **Co** 58.9 cobalt	**28** **Ni** 58.7 nickel	**29** **Cu** 63.5 copper	**30** **Zn** 65.4 zinc	**31** **Ga** 69.7 gallium	**32** **Ge** 72.6 germanium	**33** **As** 74.9 arsenic	**34** **Se** 79.0 selenium	**35** **Br** 79.9 bromine	**36** **Kr** 83.8 krypton
37 **Rb** 85.5 rubidium	**38** **Sr** 87.6 strontium	**39** **Y** 88.9 yttrium	**40** **Zr** 91.2 zirconium	**41** **Nb** 92.9 niobium	**42** **Mo** 96.0 molybdenum	**43** **Tc** (98) technetium	**44** **Ru** 101.1 ruthenium	**45** **Rh** 102.9 rhodium	**46** **Pd** 106.4 palladium	**47** **Ag** 107.9 silver	**48** **Cd** 112.4 cadmium	**49** **In** 114.8 indium	**50** **Sn** 118.7 tin	**51** **Sb** 121.8 antimony	**52** **Te** 127.6 tellurium	**53** **I** 126.9 iodine	**54** **Xe** 131.3 xenon
55 **Cs** 132.9 caesium	**56** **Ba** 137.3 barium	**57–71** lanthanoids	**72** **Hf** 178.5 hafnium	**73** **Ta** 180.9 tantalum	**74** **W** 183.8 tungsten	**75** **Re** 186.2 rhenium	**76** **Os** 190.2 osmium	**77** **Ir** 192.2 iridium	**78** **Pt** 195.1 platinum	**79** **Au** 197.0 gold	**80** **Hg** 200.6 mercury	**81** **Tl** 204.4 thallium	**82** **Pb** 207.2 lead	**83** **Bi** 209.0 bismuth	**84** **Po** (210) polonium	**85** **At** (210) astatine	**86** **Rn** (222) radon
87 **Fr** (223) francium	**88** **Ra** (226) radium	**89–103** actinoids	**104** **Rf** (261) rutherfordium	**105** **Db** (262) dubnium	**106** **Sg** (266) seaborgium	**107** **Bh** (264) bohrium	**108** **Hs** (267) hassium	**109** **Mt** (268) meitnerium	**110** **Ds** (271) darmstadtium	**111** **Rg** (272) roentgenium	**112** **Cn** (285) copernicium	**113** **Nh** (280) nihonium	**114** **Fl** (289) flerovium	**115** **Mc** (289) moscovium	**116** **Lv** (292) livermorium	**117** **Ts** (294) tennessine	**118** **Og** (294) oganesson

atomic number — **79** — symbol of element
relative atomic mass — **Au** 197.0 — name of element
gold

57 **La** 138.9 lanthanum	**58** **Ce** 140.1 cerium	**59** **Pr** 140.9 praseodymium	**60** **Nd** 144.2 neodymium	**61** **Pm** (145) promethium	**62** **Sm** 150.4 samarium	**63** **Eu** 152.0 europium	**64** **Gd** 157.3 gadolinium	**65** **Tb** 158.9 terbium	**66** **Dy** 162.5 dysprosium	**67** **Ho** 164.9 holmium	**68** **Er** 167.3 erbium	**69** **Tm** 168.9 thulium	**70** **Yb** 173.1 ytterbium	**71** **Lu** 175.0 lutetium

89 **Ac** (227) actinium	**90** **Th** 232.0 thorium	**91** **Pa** 231.0 protactinium	**92** **U** 238.0 uranium	**93** **Np** (237) neptunium	**94** **Pu** (244) plutonium	**95** **Am** (243) americium	**96** **Cm** (247) curium	**97** **Bk** (247) berkelium	**98** **Cf** (251) californium	**99** **Es** (252) einsteinium	**100** **Fm** (257) fermium	**101** **Md** (258) mendelevium	**102** **No** (259) nobelium	**103** **Lr** (262) lawrencium

The value in brackets indicates the mass number of the longest-lived isotope.

2. Electrochemical series

Reaction	Standard electrode potential (E^0) in volts at 25 °C
$F_2(g) + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons 2F^-(aq)$	+2.87
$H_2O_2(aq) + 2H^+(aq) + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons 2H_2O(l)$	+1.77
$Au^+(aq) + e^- \rightleftharpoons Au(s)$	+1.68
$Cl_2(g) + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons 2Cl^-(aq)$	+1.36
$O_2(g) + 4H^+(aq) + 4e^- \rightleftharpoons 2H_2O(1)$	+1.23
$Br_2(l) + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons 2Br^-(aq)$	+1.09
$Ag^+(aq) + e^- \rightleftharpoons Ag(s)$	+0.80
$Fe^{3+}(aq) + e^- \rightleftharpoons Fe^{2+}(aq)$	+0.77
$O_2(g) + 2H^+(aq) + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons H_2O_2(aq)$	+0.68
$I_2(s) + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons 2I^-(aq)$	+0.54
$O_2(g) + 2H_2O(l) + 4e^- \rightleftharpoons 4OH^-(aq)$	+0.40
$Cu^{2+}(aq) + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons Cu(s)$	+0.34
$Sn^{4+}(aq) + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons Sn^{2+}(aq)$	+0.15
$S(s) + 2H^+(aq) + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons H_2S(g)$	+0.14
$2H^+(aq) + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons H_2(g)$	0.00
$Pb^{2+}(aq) + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons Pb(s)$	–0.13
$Sn^{2+}(aq) + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons Sn(s)$	–0.14
$Ni^{2+}(aq) + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons Ni(s)$	–0.25
$Co^{2+}(aq) + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons Co(s)$	–0.28
$Cd^{2+}(aq) + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons Cd(s)$	–0.40
$Fe^{2+}(aq) + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons Fe(s)$	–0.44
$Zn^{2+}(aq) + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons Zn(s)$	–0.76
$2H_2O(l) + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons H_2(g) + 2OH^-(aq)$	–0.83
$Mn^{2+}(aq) + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons Mn(s)$	–1.18
$Al^{3+}(aq) + 3e^- \rightleftharpoons Al(s)$	–1.66
$Mg^{2+}(aq) + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons Mg(s)$	–2.37
$Na^+(aq) + e^- \rightleftharpoons Na(s)$	–2.71
$Ca^{2+}(aq) + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons Ca(s)$	–2.87
$K^+(aq) + e^- \rightleftharpoons K(s)$	–2.93
$Li^+(aq) + e^- \rightleftharpoons Li(s)$	–3.04

3. Chemical relationships

Name	Formula
number of moles of a substance	$n = \frac{m}{M}; \quad n = cV; \quad n = \frac{V}{V_m}$
universal gas equation	$pV = nRT$
calibration factor (CF) for bomb calorimetry	$\text{CF} = \frac{VIt}{\Delta T}$
heat energy released in the combustion of a fuel	$q = mc\Delta T$
enthalpy of combustion	$\Delta H = \frac{q}{n}$
electric charge	$Q = It$
number of moles of electrons	$n(e^-) = \frac{Q}{F}$
% atom economy	$\frac{\text{molar mass of desired product}}{\text{molar mass of all reactants}} \times \frac{100}{1}$
% yield	$\frac{\text{actual yield}}{\text{theoretical yield}} \times \frac{100}{1}$

4. Physical constants and standard values

Name	Symbol	Value
Avogadro constant	N_A or L	6.02×10^{23} mol^{-1}
charge on one electron (elementary charge)	e	-1.60×10^{-19} C
Faraday constant	F	96 500 C mol^{-1}
molar gas constant	R	8.31 J mol^{-1} K^{-1}
molar volume of an ideal gas at SLC (25 °C and 100 kPa)	V_m	24.8 L mol^{-1}
specific heat capacity of water	c	4.18 kJ kg^{-1} K^{-1} or 4.18 J g^{-1} K^{-1}
density of water at 25 °C	d	997 kg m^{-3} or 0.997 g mL^{-1}

5. Unit conversions

Measured value	Conversion
0 °C	273 K
100 kPa	750 mm Hg or 0.987 atm
1 litre (L)	1 dm^3 or 1 × 10^{-3} m^3 or 1 × 10^3 cm^3 or 1 × 10^3 mL

6. Metric (including SI) prefixes

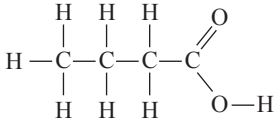
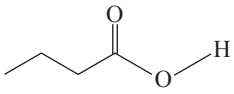
Metric (including SI) prefixes	Scientific notation	Multiplying factor
giga (G)	10^9	1 000 000 000
mega (M)	10^6	1 000 000
kilo (k)	10^3	1000
deci (d)	10^{-1}	0.1
centi (c)	10^{-2}	0.01
milli (m)	10^{-3}	0.001
micro (μ)	10^{-6}	0.000001
nano (n)	10^{-9}	0.000000001
pico (p)	10^{-12}	0.000000000001

7. Acid-base indicators

Name	pH range	Colour change from lower pH to higher pH in range
thymol blue (1st change)	1.2–2.8	red → yellow
methyl orange	3.1–4.4	red → yellow
bromophenol blue	3.0–4.6	yellow → blue
methyl red	4.4–6.2	red → yellow
bromothymol blue	6.0–7.6	yellow → blue
phenol red	6.8–8.4	yellow → red
thymol blue (2nd change)	8.0–9.6	yellow → blue
phenolphthalein	8.3–10.0	colourless → pink

8. Representations of organic molecules

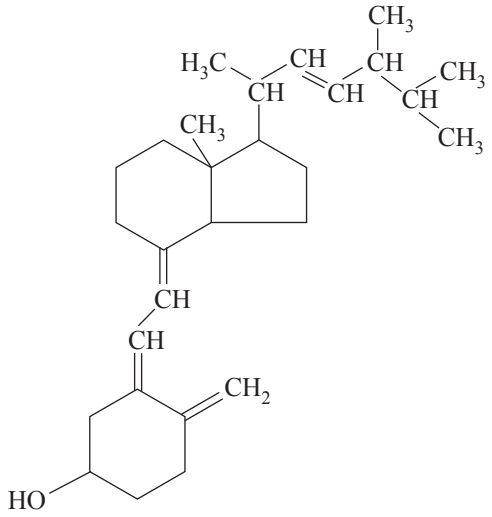
The following table shows different representations of organic molecules, using butanoic acid as an example.

Formula	Representation
molecular formula	$C_4H_8O_2$
structural formula	
semi-structural (condensed) formula	$CH_3CH_2CH_2COOH$ or $CH_3(CH_2)_2COOH$
skeletal structure	

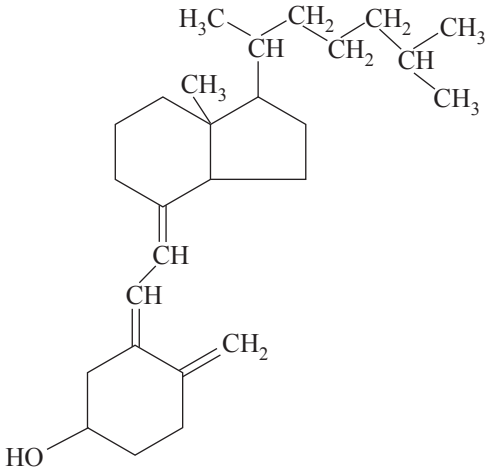
9. Formulas of some fatty acids

Name	Formula	Semi-structural formula
lauric	$C_{11}H_{23}COOH$	$CH_3(CH_2)_{10}COOH$
myristic	$C_{13}H_{27}COOH$	$CH_3(CH_2)_{12}COOH$
palmitic	$C_{15}H_{31}COOH$	$CH_3(CH_2)_{14}COOH$
palmitoleic	$C_{15}H_{29}COOH$	$CH_3(CH_2)_4CH_2CH{=}CHCH_2\,(CH_2)_5CH_2COOH$
stearic	$C_{17}H_{35}COOH$	$CH_3(CH_2)_{16}COOH$
oleic	$C_{17}H_{33}COOH$	$CH_3(CH_2)_7CH{=}CH(CH_2)_7COOH$
linoleic	$C_{17}H_{31}COOH$	$CH_3(CH_2)_4(CH{=}CHCH_2)_2(CH_2)_6COOH$
linolenic	$C_{17}H_{29}COOH$	$CH_3CH_2(CH{=}CHCH_2)_3(CH_2)_6COOH$
arachidic	$C_{19}H_{39}COOH$	$CH_3(CH_2)_{17}CH_2COOH$
arachidonic	$C_{19}H_{31}COOH$	$CH_3(CH_2)_4(CH{=}CHCH_2)_3CH{=}CH(CH_2)_3COOH$

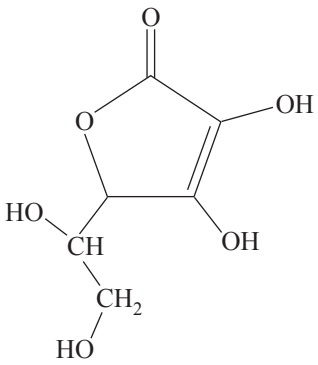
10. Formulas of some biomolecules



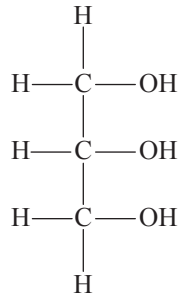
vitamin D_2 (ergocalciferol)



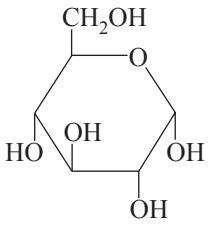
vitamin D_3 (cholecalciferol)



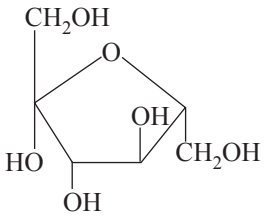
vitamin C (ascorbic acid)



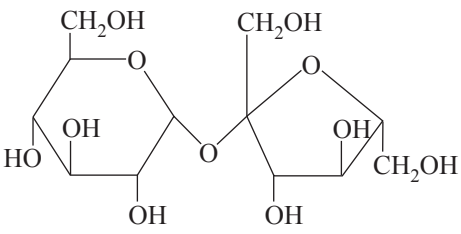
glycerol



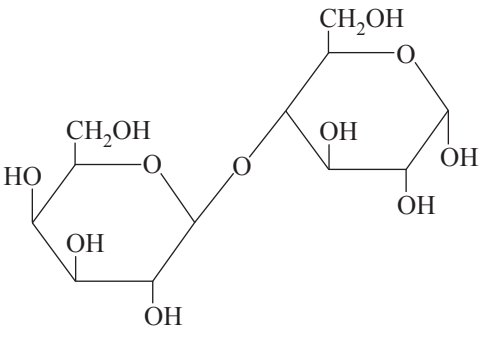
α-glucose



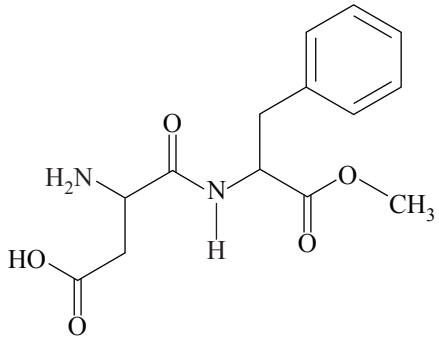
β-fructose



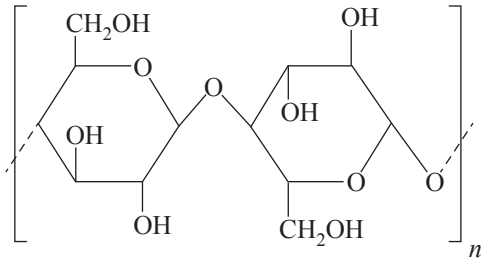
sucrose



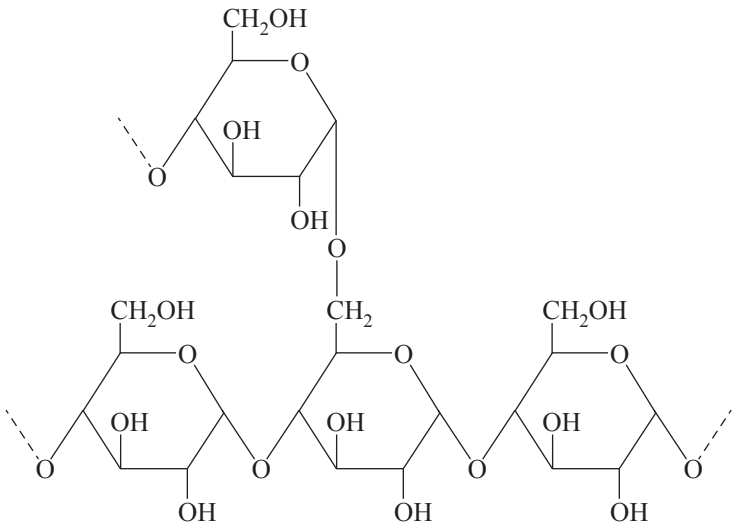
α-lactose



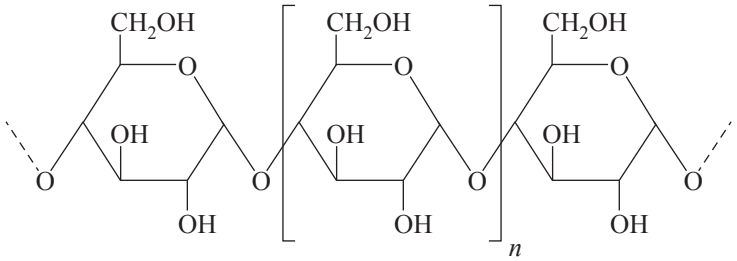
aspartame



cellulose



amylopectin (starch)



amylose (starch)

11. Heats of combustion of common fuels

The heats of combustion in the following table are calculated at SLC (25 °C and 100 kPa) with combustion products being CO_2 and H_2O. Heat of combustion may be defined as the heat energy released when a specified amount of a substance burns completely in oxygen and is, therefore, reported as a positive value, indicating a magnitude. Enthalpy of combustion, ΔH, for the substances in this table would be reported as negative values, indicating the exothermic nature of the combustion reaction.

Fuel	Formula	State	Heat of combustion ($kJ\ g^{-1}$)	Molar heat of combustion ($kJ\ mol^{-1}$)
hydrogen	H_2	gas	141	282
methane	CH_4	gas	55.6	890
ethane	C_2H_6	gas	51.9	1560
propane	C_3H_8	gas	50.5	2220
butane	C_4H_{10}	gas	49.7	2880
octane	C_8H_{18}	liquid	47.9	5460
ethyne (acetylene)	C_2H_2	gas	49.9	1300
methanol	CH_3OH	liquid	22.7	726
ethanol	C_2H_5OH	liquid	29.6	1360

12. Heats of combustion of common blended fuels

Blended fuels are mixtures of compounds with different mixture ratios and, hence, determination of a generic molar enthalpy of combustion is not realistic. The values provided in the following table are typical values for heats of combustion at SLC (25 °C and 100 kPa) with combustion products being CO_2 and H_2O. Values for heats of combustion will vary depending on the source and composition of the fuel.

Fuel	State	Heat of combustion ($kJ\ g^{-1}$)
kerosene	liquid	46.2
diesel	liquid	45.0
natural gas	gas	54.0

13. Energy content of food groups

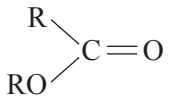
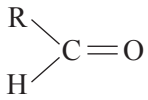
Food	Heat of combustion ($kJ\ g^{-1}$)
fats and oils	37
protein	17
carbohydrate	16

14. Characteristic ranges for infra-red absorption

Bond	Wave number (cm^{-1})	Bond	Wave number (cm^{-1})
C–Cl (chloroalkanes)	600–800	C=O (ketones)	1680–1850
C–O (alcohols, esters, ethers)	1050–1410	C=O (esters)	1720–1840
C=C (alkenes)	1620–1680	C–H (alkanes, alkenes, arenes)	2850–3090
C=O (amides)	1630–1680	O–H (acids)	2500–3500
C=O (aldehydes)	1660–1745	O–H (alcohols)	3200–3600
C=O (acids)	1680–1740	N–H (amines and amides)	3300–3500

15. ^{13}C NMR data

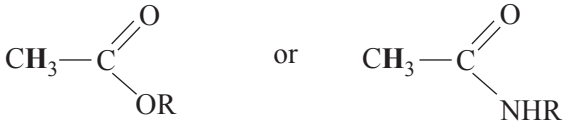
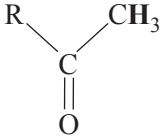
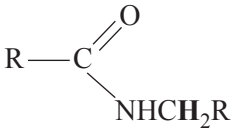
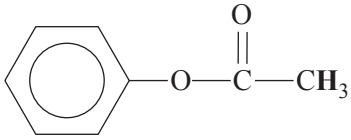
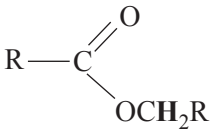
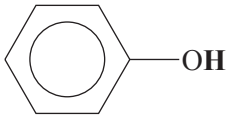
Typical ^{13}C shift values relative to TMS = 0
These can differ slightly in different solvents.

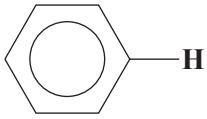
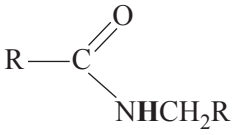
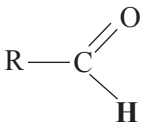
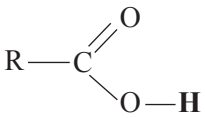
Type of carbon	Chemical shift (ppm)
$R–CH_3$	8–25
$R–CH_2–R$	20–45
$R_3–CH$	40–60
$R_4–C$	36–45
$R–CH_2–X$	15–80
$R_3C–NH_2$, $R_3C–NR$	35–70
$R–CH_2–OH$	50–90
$RC{\equiv}CR$	75–95
$R_2C{=}CR_2$	110–150
RCOOH	160–185
	165–175
	190–200
$R_2C{=}O$	205–220

16. ^{1}H NMR data

Typical proton shift values relative to TMS = 0

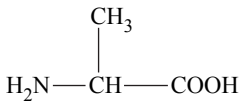
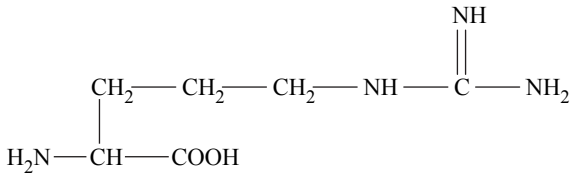
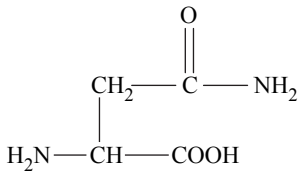
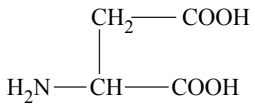
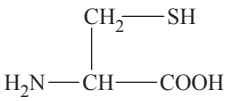
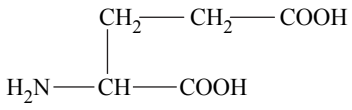
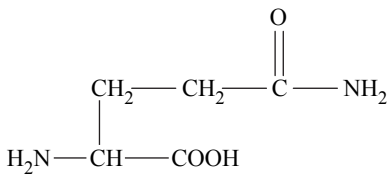
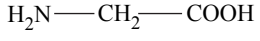
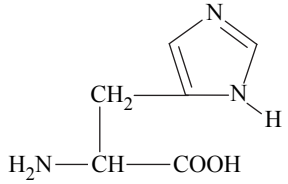
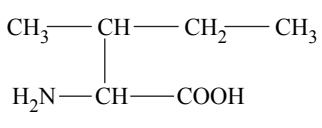
These can differ slightly in different solvents. The shift refers to the proton environment that is indicated in bold letters in the formula.

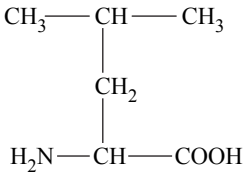
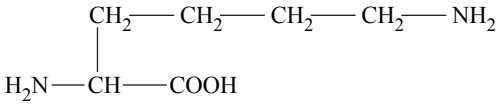
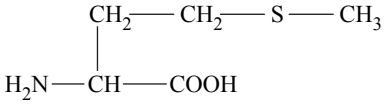
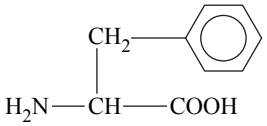
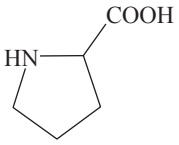
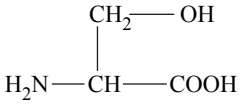
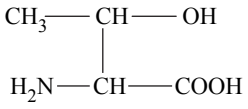
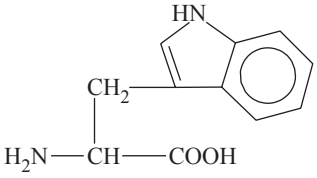
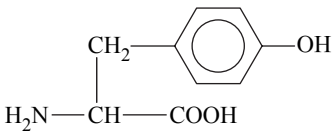
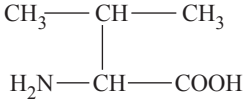
Type of proton	Chemical shift (ppm)
R–C**H**$_3$	0.9–1.0
R–C**H**$_2$–R	1.3–1.4
RCH=CH–C**H**$_3$	1.6–1.9
R$_3$–C**H**	1.5
	2.0
	2.1–2.7
R–C**H**$_2$–X (X = F, Cl, Br or I)	3.0–4.5
R–C**H**$_2$–OH, R$_2$–C**H**–OH	3.3–4.5
	3.2
R—O—C**H**$_3$ or R—O—C**H**$_2$R	3.3–3.7
	2.3
	3.7–4.8
R–O–**H**	1–6 (varies considerably under different conditions)
R–N**H**$_2$	1–5
RHC=C**H**R	4.5–7.0
	4.0–12.0

Type of proton	Chemical shift (ppm)
	6.9–9.0
	8.1
	9.4–10.0
	9.0–13.0

17. 2-amino acids (*α*-amino acids)

The table below provides simplified structures to enable the drawing of zwitterions, the identification of products of protein hydrolysis and the drawing of structures involving condensation polymerisation of amino acid monomers.

Name	Symbol	Structure
alanine	Ala	
arginine	Arg	
asparagine	Asn	
aspartic acid	Asp	
cysteine	Cys	
glutamic acid	Glu	
glutamine	Gln	
glycine	Gly	
histidine	His	
isoleucine	Ile	

Name	Symbol	Structure
leucine	Leu	
lysine	Lys	
methionine	Met	
phenylalanine	Phe	
proline	Pro	
serine	Ser	
threonine	Thr	
tryptophan	Trp	
tyrosine	Tyr	
valine	Val	

END OF DATA BOOK