



Cambridge International AS & A Level

CANDIDATE
NAME

--

CENTRE
NUMBER

--	--	--	--	--

CANDIDATE
NUMBER

--	--	--	--

CHEMISTRY

9701/41

Paper 4 A Level Structured Questions

October/November 2022

2 hours

You must answer on the question paper.

No additional materials are needed.

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **all** questions.
- Use a black or dark blue pen. You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes at the top of the page.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided.
- Do **not** use an erasable pen or correction fluid.
- Do **not** write on any bar codes.
- You may use a calculator.
- You should show all your working and use appropriate units.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 100.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [].
- The Periodic Table is printed in the question paper.
- Important values, constants and standards are printed in the question paper.

This document has **28** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.



- 1 Potassium chloride, KCl , and magnesium chloride, MgCl_2 , are both ionic solids.

Table 1.1

energy change	value/ kJ mol^{-1}
standard enthalpy change of solution, $\Delta H_{\text{sol}}^{\ominus}$ of KCl	+15
lattice energy, $\Delta H_{\text{latt}}^{\ominus}$ of KCl(s)	−701
standard enthalpy change of hydration, $\Delta H_{\text{hyd}}^{\ominus}$ of K^+	−322
standard enthalpy change of hydration, $\Delta H_{\text{hyd}}^{\ominus}$ of Cl^-	−364
standard enthalpy change of solution, $\Delta H_{\text{sol}}^{\ominus}$ of MgCl_2	−155
lattice energy, $\Delta H_{\text{latt}}^{\ominus}$ of $\text{MgCl}_2(\text{s})$	−2493

- (a) Complete the energy cycle involving the enthalpy change of solution and the lattice energy of potassium chloride, KCl , and the relevant enthalpy changes of hydration. Label your diagram.

State symbols should be used.

KCl(s)

[2]

- (b) Use the data in Table 1.1 to calculate the enthalpy change of hydration of magnesium ions, Mg^{2+} . Show your working.

$\Delta H_{\text{hyd}}^{\ominus}$ of magnesium ions, Mg^{2+} = kJ mol^{-1} [2]

- (c) Explain the reasons why the lattice energy of MgCl_2 is more exothermic than the lattice energy of KCl .

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

- (d) Define the following terms.

(i) enthalpy change of atomisation [1]

(ii) first electron affinity [1]

- (e) (i) Explain what is meant by entropy, S .

.....

..... [1]

- (ii) Potassium chloride is very soluble in water at 20°C .

Explain the solubility of potassium chloride by reference to change in entropy, ΔS .

.....

..... [1]

- (iii) Use the Gibbs equation and your answer to (e)(ii) to predict whether potassium chloride is more soluble in water at 20°C or at 80°C . Explain your answer.

.....

.....

..... [1]

[Total: 11]

- 2 (a) (i) Explain what is meant by the following terms:

homogeneous catalyst

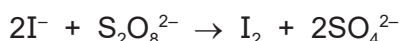
.....

heterogeneous catalyst

.....

[1]

- (ii) Iodide ions react with peroxydisulfate ions.



This reaction is slow, but it is catalysed by Fe^{2+} ions.

Write two equations to explain how this reaction is catalysed by Fe^{2+} ions.

1

2

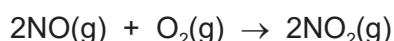
[2]

- (iii) Suggest why the alternative route in the presence of Fe^{2+} ions has a lower activation energy than the route in the absence of a catalyst.

.....

..... [1]

- (b) Nitrogen monoxide reacts with oxygen.



This reaction is second order with respect to nitrogen monoxide and first order with respect to oxygen.

Under certain conditions the value of the rate constant, k , is $8.60 \times 10^6 \text{ mol}^{-2} \text{ dm}^6 \text{ s}^{-1}$.

- (i) Construct the rate equation for this reaction.

rate =

[1]

- (ii) Calculate the initial rate of the reaction under these conditions when the initial concentration of nitrogen monoxide is $7.20 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$ and the initial concentration of oxygen is $1.90 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$.

rate of reaction = $\text{mol dm}^{-3} \text{ s}^{-1}$ [1]

- (c) The drug cisplatin, $\text{Pt}(\text{NH}_3)_2\text{Cl}_2$, hydrolyses in water.



The rate equation is shown.

$$\text{rate} = k[\text{Pt}(\text{NH}_3)_2\text{Cl}_2]$$

The value of k is $2.50 \times 10^{-5} \text{ s}^{-1}$ under certain conditions.

- (i) This reaction has a constant half-life.

Explain why this is the case.

.....
 [1]

- (ii) Use the information in this question to show that the half-life of this reaction is $2.77 \times 10^4 \text{ s}$.

[1]

- (iii) 8.00×10^{-6} moles of $\text{Pt}(\text{NH}_3)_2\text{Cl}_2$ are added to 100 cm^3 of water.

Calculate the time taken for the concentration of $\text{Pt}(\text{NH}_3)_2\text{Cl}_2$ to fall to $2.50 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$.

time taken = s [2]

[Total: 10]

- 3 Data should be selected from Table 3.1 in order to answer some parts of this question.

Table 3.1

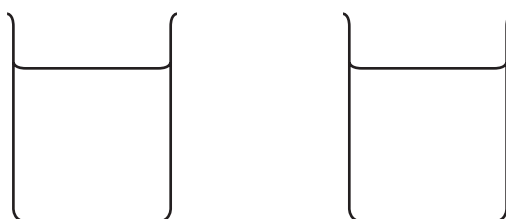
electrode reaction	E° / V
$\text{Cl}_2 + 2\text{e}^- \rightleftharpoons 2\text{Cl}^-$	+1.36
$2\text{HOCl} + 2\text{H}^+ + 2\text{e}^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Cl}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	+1.64
$\text{ClO}^- + \text{H}_2\text{O} + 2\text{e}^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Cl}^- + 2\text{OH}^-$	+0.89
$\text{Sn}^{4+} + 2\text{e}^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Sn}^{2+}$	+0.15
$\text{Sn}^{2+} + 2\text{e}^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Sn}$	-0.14
$\text{V}^{2+} + 2\text{e}^- \rightleftharpoons \text{V}$	-1.20
$\text{V}^{3+} + \text{e}^- \rightleftharpoons \text{V}^{2+}$	-0.26
$\text{VO}^{2+} + 2\text{H}^+ + \text{e}^- \rightleftharpoons \text{V}^{3+} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$	+0.34
$\text{VO}_2^+ + 2\text{H}^+ + \text{e}^- \rightleftharpoons \text{VO}^{2+} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$	+1.00

- (a) Standard electrode potentials are measured under standard conditions.

- (i) Describe the standard conditions used in the $\text{Sn}^{4+}/\text{Sn}^{2+}$ half-cell.

.....
 [1]

- (ii) Complete the diagram below to show how $E^\circ (\text{Sn}^{4+}/\text{Sn}^{2+})$ can be measured experimentally. Your diagram should be fully labelled to identify all apparatus and substances.



[3]

- (iii) Equal volumes of $1.0 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \text{ Sn}^{2+}(\text{aq})$ and $1.0 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \text{ Cl}^{-}(\text{aq})$ are mixed.

Use relevant $E^\ominus$ values to explain whether a reaction occurs between these two ions.

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

- (iv) Equal volumes of 1.0 mol dm^{-3} of $\text{Sn}^{2+}(\text{aq})$ and acidified $1.0 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \text{ VO}^{2+}(\text{aq})$ are mixed.

Write an equation for the reaction that takes place in the resulting mixture.

..... [2]

- (b) A solution of $\text{SnCl}_2(\text{aq})$ is electrolysed for a measured time using a steady current.

A mass of 2.95 g of tin metal is produced at the cathode.

$\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3(\text{l})$ is electrolysed for the same time by the same current.

Calculate the mass of aluminium metal produced at the cathode. Give your answer to **three** significant figures. Show your working.

mass of aluminium metal = g [2]

[Total: 10]

- 4 (a) A sample of butanoic acid, $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{COOH}$, is shaken with a mixture of two immiscible solvents, ethoxyethane and water. The solvents form two layers. The butanoic acid is distributed between the two layers, its concentration in ethoxyethane being higher than its concentration in water.

(i) State what is meant by partition coefficient.

.....
 [1]

(ii) The partition coefficient, K_{pc} , for butanoic acid between ethoxyethane and water is 3.50.

A solution of 2.00 g of butanoic acid in 100 cm^3 ethoxyethane is added to water. This mixture is left until there is no further change in the concentration of butanoic acid in either solvent. The mass of butanoic acid dissolved in the ethoxyethane layer is now 1.62 g.

Calculate the volume of water used.

volume of water used = cm^3 [2]

(b) An aqueous solution of butanoic acid can be used to make a buffer solution.

(i) Define buffer solution.

.....
 [1]

(ii) Suggest one organic compound, and one inorganic compound, that can be added to two different samples of aqueous butanoic acid to produce buffer solutions.

organic compound

inorganic compound

[1]

(c) The solubility of aluminium hydroxide, $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$, in water is $2.47 \times 10^{-9} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$.

(i) Give the expression for the solubility product, K_{sp} , of aluminium hydroxide.

$$K_{\text{sp}} =$$

[1]

(ii) Calculate the numerical value of the K_{sp} of aluminium hydroxide. Include the units of K_{sp} in your answer.

$$K_{\text{sp}} = \dots\dots\dots$$

$$\text{units} = \dots\dots\dots$$

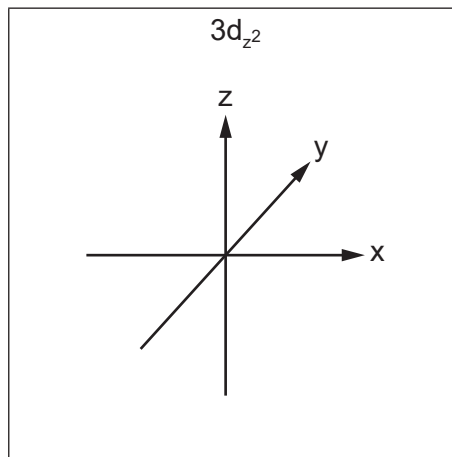
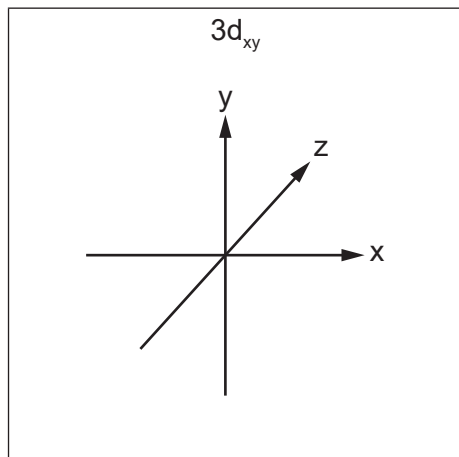
[3]

[Total: 9]

- 5 A transition element is a d-block element which forms one or more stable ions with incomplete d-orbitals.

(a) Two of the 3d orbitals are the $3d_{xy}$ orbital and the $3d_{z^2}$ orbital.

Sketch the shapes of these two orbitals.



[1]

(b) The Ni^{2+} ion forms many different complexes. A solution containing the $[\text{Ni}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{2+}$ complex ion is green. When an excess of 1,2-diaminoethane, *en*, $\text{H}_2\text{NCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2$, is added, the colour of the solution changes to blue. This is due to the formation of the $[\text{Ni}(\text{en})_3]^{2+}$ complex ion.

(i) Explain why the two solutions are coloured, and why the colours are different.

.....

.....

.....

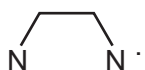
.....

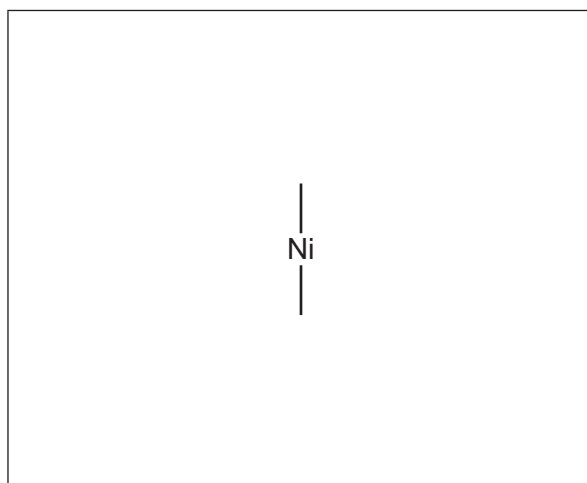
.....

..... [4]

- (ii) The $[\text{Ni}(\text{en})_3]^{2+}$ complex can exist as a mixture of two stereoisomers.

Complete the three-dimensional diagram to show one of the stereoisomers.

Each *en* ligand can be represented using .



[1]

- (iii) Name the geometry of the complex ion drawn in (b)(ii) and the type of stereoisomerism shown by $[\text{Ni}(\text{en})_3]^{2+}$.

geometry

stereoisomerism shown

[1]

- (c) Iron(II) carbonate, FeCO_3 , and nickel(II) carbonate, NiCO_3 , both decompose when heated.

FeCO_3 decomposes at a lower temperature than NiCO_3 .

Suggest a possible reason for this difference. Explain your answer.

.....

.....

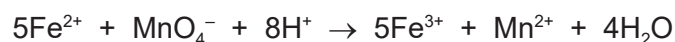
.....

.....

..... [2]

- (d) **A** is a pale green salt containing Fe^{2+} ions. A sample of 2.62 g of **A** is dissolved in water and the solution is made up to exactly 100 cm^3 with water. 25.0 cm^3 samples of this solution are placed in conical flasks and titrated against $0.0100\text{ mol dm}^{-3}$ acidified potassium manganate(VII).

The equation for the only reaction that occurs is shown.



The average titre value is 35.0 cm^3 of $0.0100\text{ mol dm}^{-3}$ acidified potassium manganate(VII).

- (i) Describe the colour change that is seen in the conical flask at the end-point of this titration.

The colour changes from to [1]

- (ii) Calculate the percentage by mass of iron in **A**.

[A_r : Fe, 55.8]

percentage by mass of iron = % [2]

[Total: 12]

Question 6 starts on the next page.

- 6 An aqueous solution of copper(II) sulfate is a blue colour due to the presence of $[\text{Cu}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{2+}$ complex ions.

(a) (i) Write an equation for the reaction between $[\text{Cu}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{2+}$ ions and $\text{NaOH}(\text{aq})$.

..... [1]

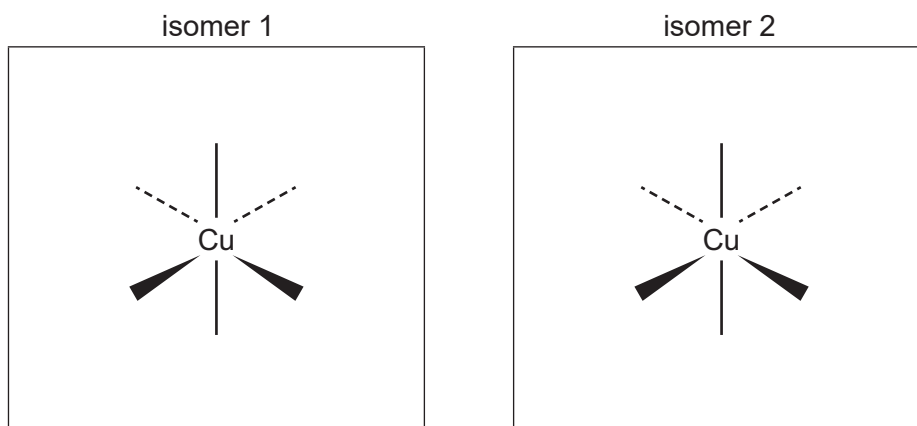
(ii) Write an equation for the reaction between $[\text{Cu}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{2+}$ ions and an excess of conc. HCl .

..... [1]

- (b) If an excess of ammonia is added to a solution of $[\text{Cu}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{2+}$ a deep blue solution containing $[\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_4(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2]^{2+}$ complex ions is formed.

(i) There are two possible stereoisomers with the formula $[\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_4(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2]^{2+}$.

Complete the diagrams to show the two stereoisomers in the boxes below.



[1]

(ii) Use your answer in (b)(i) to deduce whether each of these isomers is polar or non-polar.

polarity of isomer 1

polarity of isomer 2

[1]

- (c) The numerical value of the stability constant, K_{stab} , of the $[\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_4(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2]^{2+}$ complex ion is 1.40×10^{13} .

(i) Define stability constant.

.....

..... [1]

- (ii) Compare the stabilities of the $[\text{Cu}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{2+}$ and $[\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_4(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2]^{2+}$ complex ions. Explain your answer.

.....
 [1]

- (iii) Write an expression for the stability constant, K_{stab} , of the $[\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_4(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2]^{2+}$ complex ion. State the units of the stability constant.

$$K_{\text{stab}} =$$

units =
 [2]

- (iv) In a particular solution the concentration of the $[\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_4(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2]^{2+}$ complex ion is $0.0074 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$ and the concentration of NH_3 is 0.57 mol dm^{-3} .

Use your expression in (c)(iii) and the K_{stab} value of 1.40×10^{13} to calculate the concentration of the $[\text{Cu}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{2+}$ complex ion in this solution.

concentration of $[\text{Cu}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{2+} = \dots\dots\dots \text{mol dm}^{-3}$ [1]

- (d) Phenanthroline, $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_8\text{N}_2$, and ethanedioate ions, $\text{C}_2\text{O}_4^{2-}$, are bidentate ligands.

Ruthenium(III) ions, Ru^{3+} , form an octahedral complex with phenanthroline and chloride ions. The complex ion contains two phenanthroline molecules.

Iron(III) ions, Fe^{3+} , form an octahedral complex with ethanedioate ions only.

Deduce the formula and charge of each of these complex ions.

Ru^{3+} complex

Fe^{3+} complex [2]

[Total: 11]

- 7 (a) The structure of compound **P** is shown in Fig. 7.1.

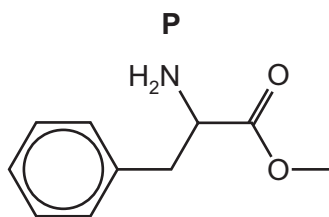


Fig. 7.1

- (i) **P** is optically active.

Use an asterisk (*) to identify all chiral carbon atoms on the structure of **P** in Fig. 7.1. [1]

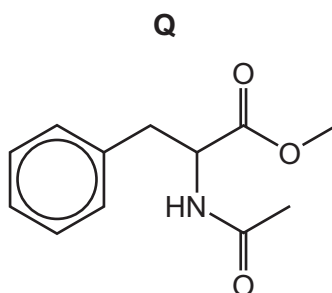
- (ii) Plane polarised light is passed through a pure sample of one enantiomer of **P**. This is then repeated with a pure sample of the other enantiomer of **P**.

Describe the results of these two experiments, stating the similarities and differences of the results.

.....

 [2]

- (b) **P** can be used to make compound **Q** in a single step reaction.



- (i) Give the structural formula of the compound that is added to **P** to make **Q** and give the formula of the other product of this reaction.

compound added to **P**

other product

[1]

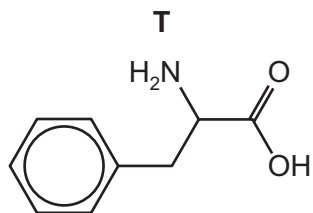
- (ii) Complete Table 7.1 by drawing the structures of the organic products formed when **R** is treated separately with the reagents given.

Table 7.1

reagent	product
$\text{HNO}_2(\text{aq})$ at 4°C	
an excess of $\text{Br}_2(\text{aq})$ at room temperature	

[2]

(d) **P** can be used to produce compound **T**.



(i) In aqueous solution, **T** has a property called an isoelectric point.

Explain what is meant by isoelectric point.

.....

..... [1]

(ii) **T** can polymerise under suitable conditions. No other monomer is involved in this reaction.

Draw a section of the polymer chain formed that includes three **T** monomers. Identify the repeat unit on your diagram.

[2]

[Total: 17]

8 Benzene, C_6H_6 , is an aromatic molecule.

(a) State the C–C–C bond angle and the hybridisation shown by the carbon atoms in benzene.

bond angle

hybridisation

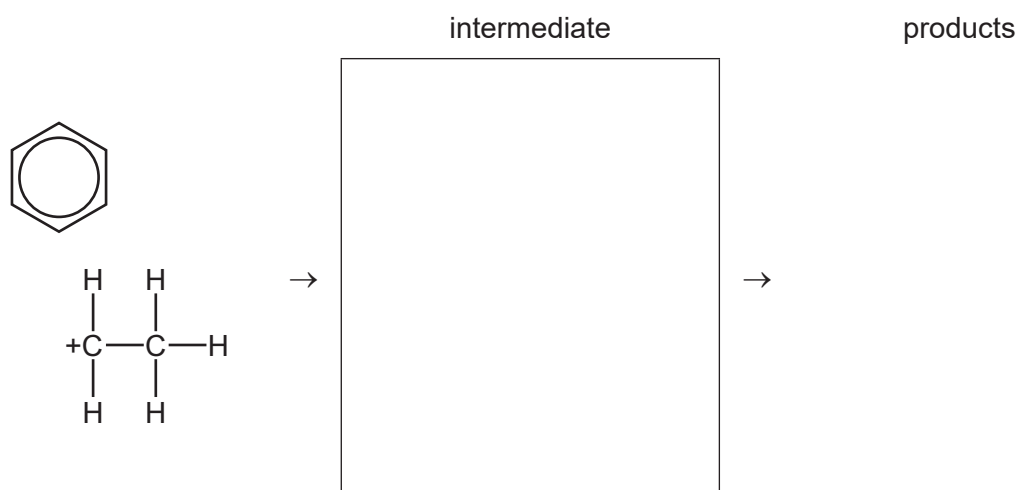
[1]

(b) Benzene reacts with chloroethane in the presence of a catalyst. The reaction mechanism is called electrophilic substitution.

(i) The first step in the reaction is the generation of the $^+\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$ electrophile.

Write an equation for the reaction that generates this electrophile.

(ii) Describe the mechanism for the reaction between benzene and the $^+\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$ electrophile. Include all relevant curly arrows and charges.



[3]

(c) Chlorobenzene and chloroethane have different reactivities in nucleophilic substitution reactions.

(i) Identify a suitable reagent to illustrate this difference in reactivity.

The reagent chosen should give **visibly** different results with chlorobenzene and chloroethane.

..... [1]

(ii) Write equations to describe any reactions that occur.

[1]

(iii) Explain the difference in the reactivities of chlorobenzene and chloroethane in nucleophilic substitution reactions.

.....

..... [1]

[Total: 8]

9 (a) Gas-liquid chromatography involves a stationary phase and a mobile phase.

(i) Name, or describe in detail, a suitable substance that could be used for each phase.

stationary

mobile

[1]

A mixture of three organic compounds is separated by gas-liquid chromatography. The chromatogram obtained is shown in Fig. 9.1. The amount of each substance is proportional to the area under its peak.

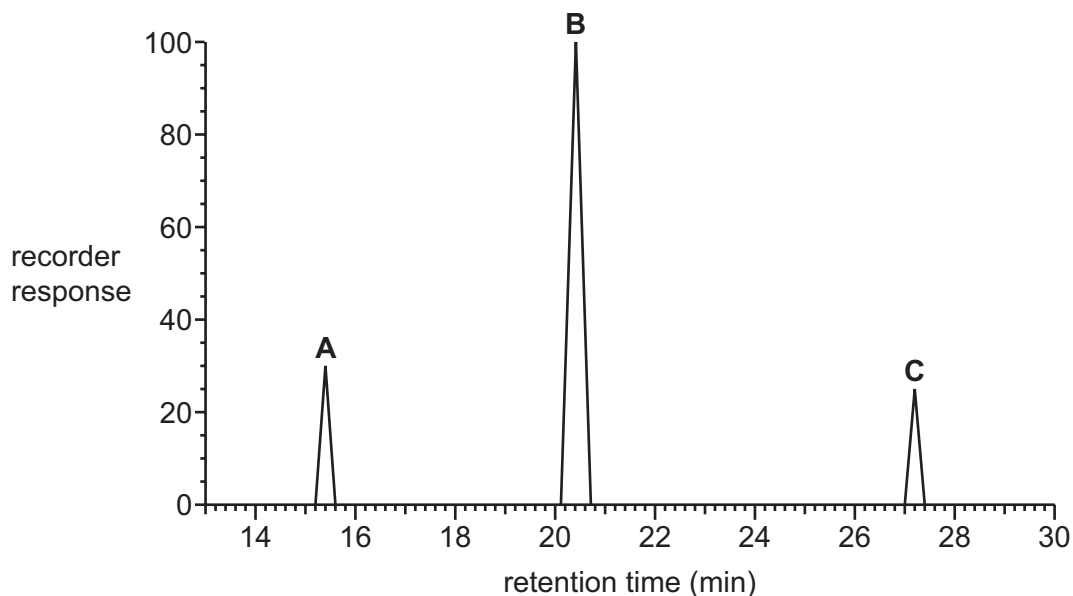


Fig. 9.1

(ii) Explain the meaning of retention time.

.....

..... [1]

(iii) Calculate the percentage of **B** in the mixture. Show your working.

percentage of **B** = % [2]

- (b) Complete Table 9.1 to give the number of peaks in the carbon-13 NMR spectrum of each of the five isomers of $C_5H_{10}O_2$ that has an ester group.

Table 9.1

structural formula	number of peaks
$CH_3CH_2CH_2CO_2CH_3$	
$CH_3CH_2CO_2CH_2CH_3$	
$CH_3CO_2CH_2CH_2CH_3$	
$(CH_3)_2CHCO_2CH_3$	
$CH_3CO_2CH(CH_3)_2$	

[2]

- (c) State the number of peaks that would be seen in the proton (1H) NMR spectrum of methyl butanoate, $CH_3CH_2CH_2CO_2CH_3$. Name all the splitting patterns seen in this spectrum.

number of peaks

splitting patterns

[2]

(d) **D** and **E** are both esters with the molecular formula $C_5H_{10}O_2$. Their proton (1H) NMR spectra are shown in Fig. 9.2 and Fig. 9.3.

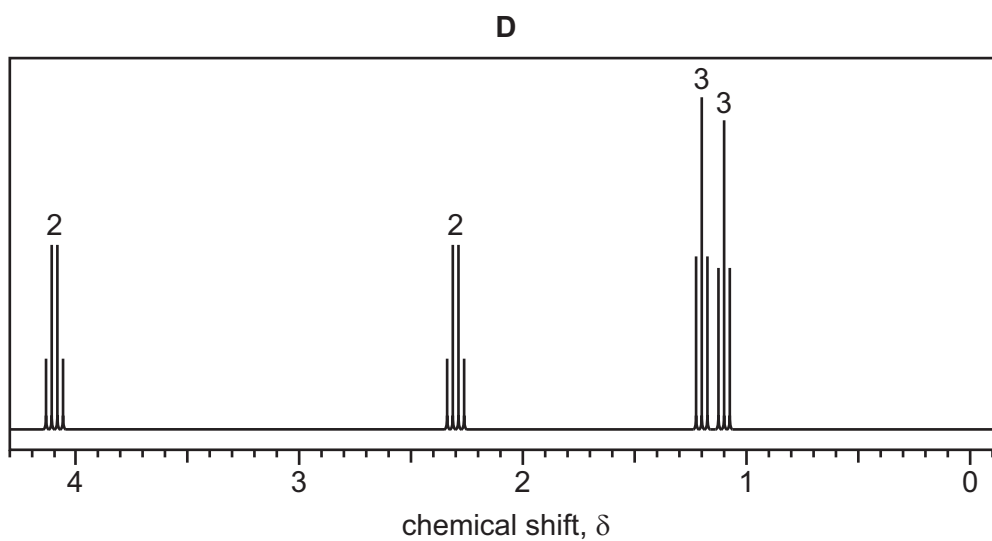


Fig. 9.2

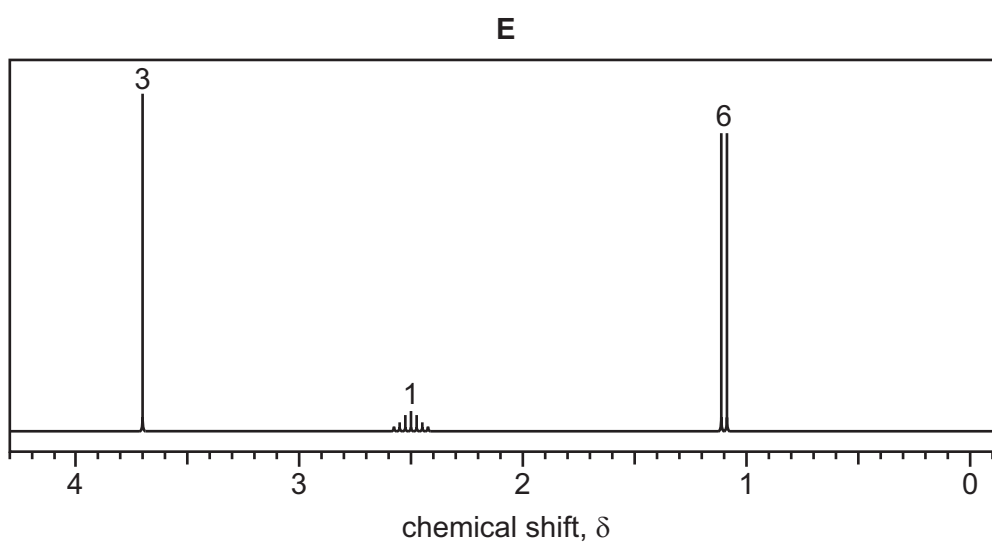
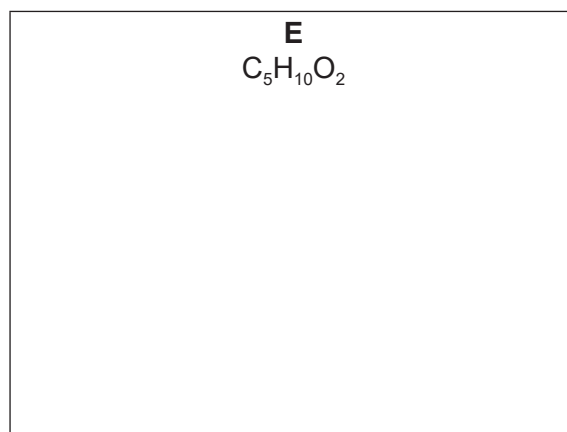
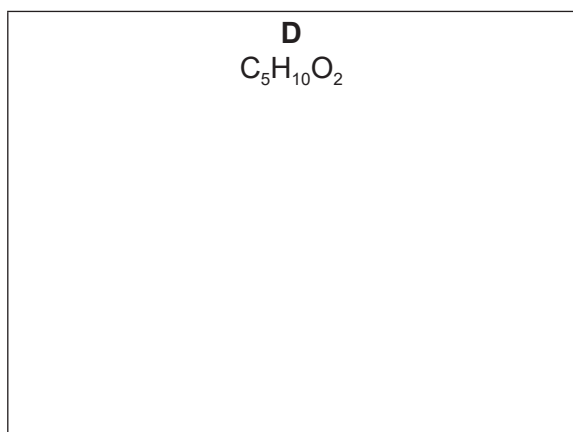


Fig. 9.3

Table 9.2

environment of proton	example	typical chemical shift range, δ /ppm
alkane	$-CH_3$, $-CH_2-$, $>CH-$	0.9–1.7
alkyl next to $C=O$	$CH_3-C=O$, $-CH_2-C=O$, $>CH-C=O$	2.2–3.0
alkyl next to aromatic ring	CH_3-Ar , $-CH_2-Ar$, $>CH-Ar$	2.3–3.0
alkyl next to electronegative atom	CH_3-O , $-CH_2-O$, $-CH_2-Cl$	3.2–4.0
attached to alkene	$=CHR$	4.5–6.0

- (i) Deduce the structures of the two esters **D** and **E** and draw their displayed formulae in the boxes below.



[2]

- (ii) The spectrum of **D** includes a quartet at δ 4.1.

Identify the protons responsible for this quartet on your structure in (i) by labelling these protons with the letter **F**.

Explain why this peak is split into a quartet.

.....

[1]

- (iii) The spectrum of **E** has a doublet at δ 1.1.

Identify the protons responsible for this doublet on your structure in (i) by labelling these protons with the letter **G**.

Explain why this peak has a chemical shift of 1.1.

.....

[1]

[Total: 12]

Important values, constants and standards

molar gas constant	$R = 8.31 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$
Faraday constant	$F = 9.65 \times 10^4 \text{ C mol}^{-1}$
Avogadro constant	$L = 6.022 \times 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}$
electronic charge	$e = -1.60 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$
molar volume of gas	$V_m = 22.4 \text{ dm}^3 \text{ mol}^{-1}$ at s.t.p. (101 kPa and 273 K) $V_m = 24.0 \text{ dm}^3 \text{ mol}^{-1}$ at room conditions
ionic product of water	$K_w = 1.00 \times 10^{-14} \text{ mol}^2 \text{ dm}^{-6}$ (at 298 K (25 °C))
specific heat capacity of water	$c = 4.18 \text{ kJ kg}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$ (4.18 J g ⁻¹ K ⁻¹)

The Periodic Table of Elements

Group																					
1	2													13	14	15	16	17	18		
		1 Hhydrogen1.0																			
		Key atomic number atomic symbol name relative atomic mass																			
3	4													5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Li	Be													B	C	N	O	F	Ne		
lithium	beryllium													boron	carbon	nitrogen	oxygen	fluorine	neon		
6.9	9.0													10.8	12.0	14.0	16.0	19.0	20.2		
11	12													13	14	15	16	17	18		
Na	Mg													Al	Si	P	S	Cl	Ar		
sodium	magnesium													aluminium	silicon	phosphorus	sulfur	chlorine	argon		
23.0	24.3													27.0	28.1	31.0	32.1	35.5	39.9		
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38		
K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr	Rb	Sr		
potassium	calcium	scandium	titanium	vanadium	chromium	manganese	iron	cobalt	nickel	copper	zinc	gallium	germanium	arsenic	selenium	bromine	krypton	rubidium	strontium		
39.1	40.1	45.0	47.9	50.9	52.0	54.9	55.8	58.9	58.7	63.5	65.4	69.7	72.6	74.9	79.0	79.9	83.8	85.5	87.6		
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56		
Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	Xe	Cs	Ba		
rubidium	strontium	yttrium	zirconium	niobium	molybdenum	technetium	ruthenium	rhodium	palladium	silver	cadmium	indium	tin	antimony	tellurium	iodine	xenon	caesium	barium		
85.5	87.6	88.9	91.2	92.9	95.9	—	101.1	102.9	106.4	107.9	112.4	114.8	118.7	121.8	127.6	126.9	131.3	132.9	137.3		
55	56	57–71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88		
Cs	Ba	lanthanoids	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	Tl	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn	Fr	Ra		
132.9	137.3	—	178.5	180.9	183.8	186.2	190.2	192.2	195.1	197.0	200.6	204.4	207.2	209.0	—	—	—	—	—		
87	88	89–103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120		
Fr	Ra	actinoids	Rf	Db	Sg	Bh	Hs	Mt	Ds	Rg	Cn	Nh	Fl	Mc	Lv	Ts	Og	119	120		
francium	radium	—	rutherfordium	dubnium	seaborgium	bohrium	hassium	meitnerium	darmstadtium	roentgenium	copernicium	nihonium	flerovium	moscovium	livermorium	tennessine	oganeson	—	—		

lanthanoids																	
57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71			
La	Ce	Pr	Nd	Pm	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu			
lanthanum	cerium	praseodymium	neodymium	promethium	samarium	euroium	gadolinium	terbium	dysprosium	holmium	erbium	thulium	ytterbium	lutetium			
138.9	140.1	140.9	144.4	—	150.4	152.0	157.3	158.9	162.5	164.9	167.3	168.9	173.1	175.0			
89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103			
Ac	Th	Pa	U	Np	Pu	Am	Cm	Bk	Cf	Es	Fm	Md	No	Lr			
actinium	thorium	protactinium	uranium	neptunium	plutonium	americium	curium	berkelium	californium	einsteinium	fermium	mendelevium	nobelium	lawrencium			
—	232.0	231.0	238.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			

actinoids