

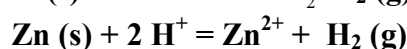
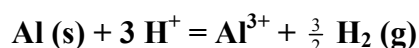


TMT4110 KJEMI

LØSNINGSFORSLAG TIL EKSAMEN MAI 2006

OPPGAVE 1

a)



Vanndamptrykket i hydrogengassen: 17,5 Torr. $P_{\text{H}_2} = (756 - 17,5) \approx 740$ Torr

$$\text{Antall mol hydrogen: } n = \frac{PV}{RT} = \frac{740 \times 2,81}{760 \times 0,082 \times 293} = 0,114 \text{ mol}$$

x mol Al + y mol Zn

$$x \times \frac{3}{2} \text{ mol H}_2 + y \text{ mol H}_2 = 0,114 \text{ mol H}_2$$

$$(x \text{ mol} \times 27 \text{ g mol}^{-1}) + (y \text{ mol} \times 65,4 \text{ g mol}^{-1}) = 4,36 \text{ g}$$

$$1,5x + y = 0,114 \quad \times (65,4)$$

$$27x + 65,4y = 4,36 \quad \times (-1)$$

$$98,1x - 27x = 7,46 - 4,36 = 3,10$$

$$x = 0,0436 \text{ mol Al; } y = 0,0486 \text{ mol Zn}$$

$$\text{Molbrøk av hydrogen: } \frac{x}{x+y} = \frac{0,0436}{0,0436 + 0,0486} = 0,473$$

$$\text{Molbrøk av sink: } \frac{y}{x+y} = \frac{0,0486}{0,0436 + 0,0486} = 0,527$$

OPPGAVE 2

a) 0,75 M HA (HA=propionsyre) $K_{a,HA} = 10^{-4,87}$



$$[\text{H}^+] = [\text{A}^-]$$

$$\frac{[\text{H}^+][\text{A}^-]}{[\text{HA}]} = 10^{-4,87} \quad (1)$$

Antagelser: I $[\text{H}^+] \gg 10^{-7}$

II $[\text{H}^+] \ll [\text{HA}]_0$

$$[\text{H}^+] = [\text{A}^-]$$

$$[\text{H}^+]^2 = 0,75 \times 10^{-4,87} = 10^{-4,99}$$

$$[\text{H}^+] = 10^{-2,50} \quad \text{pH} = 2,50$$

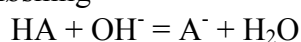
Kontroll av antagelser: Antagelse I: OK

Antagelse II: $10^{-2,50} \ll 0,75 = 10^{-0,12}$ OK

b) pH = 5,5

Sur løsning

tilsatt NaOH brukes opp



$$\text{Ligning (1): } \frac{[A^-]}{[HA]} = \frac{10^{-4,87}}{[H^+]} = \frac{10^{-4,87}}{10^{-5,5}} = 4,27$$

x mL 0,75 M HA + y mL 1,0 M NaOH \rightarrow 1000 L buffer

$$x + y = 1000 \quad x \text{ mL syre} + (1000-x) \text{ mL NaOH}$$

$$[HA] = \left(0,75 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{L}} \times \frac{1 \text{ L}}{1000 \text{ mL}}\right)x - \left(1,00 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{L}} \times \frac{1 \text{ L}}{1000 \text{ mL}}\right)y$$

$$[A^-] = \left(1,00 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{L}} \times \frac{1 \text{ L}}{1000 \text{ mL}}\right)y$$

$$\frac{[A^-]}{[HA]} = \frac{\left(\frac{1,00 \text{ mol}}{1000 \text{ mL}}\right)y}{\left(\frac{0,75 \text{ mol}}{1000 \text{ mL}}\right)x - \left(\frac{1,00 \text{ mol}}{1000 \text{ mL}}\right)y} = \frac{1,00y}{0,75x - 1,00y} = \frac{1000 - x}{0,75x - (1000 - x)} = 4,27$$

$$\frac{1000 - x}{0,75x + x - 1000} = \frac{1000 - x}{1,75x - 1000} = 4,27$$

$$1000 - x = 7,47x - 4270 \quad x = \frac{5270}{8,47} = \mathbf{622 \text{ mL syre}}$$

$$y = (1000 - 622) \text{ mL} = \mathbf{378 \text{ mL NaOH}}$$

OPPGAVE 3

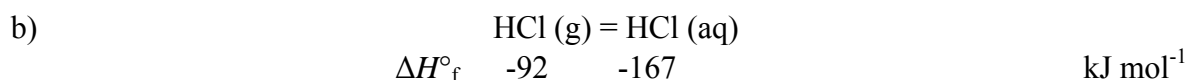


Spesifikk varmekapasitet for $CO_2(g) = 37 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$

Kalorimeterligningen: $q = C_p \times \Delta T$

$$\Delta T = \frac{q}{C_p} = \frac{394000 \text{ J}}{37 \text{ J K}^{-1}} = 10650 \text{ K}$$

$$T = 10650 + 298 \approx \mathbf{11000 \text{ K}}$$

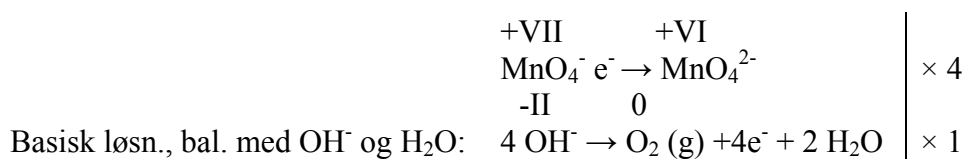
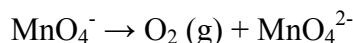
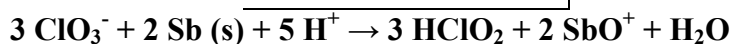
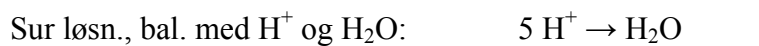
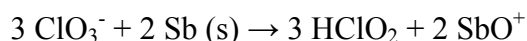
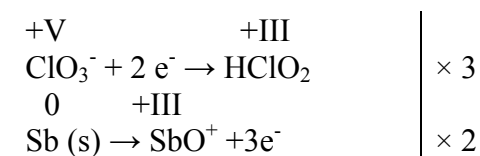
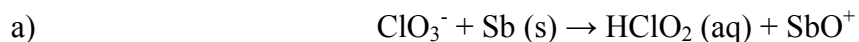


$$\Delta H^\circ_r = -167 + 92 = \mathbf{-75 \text{ kJ}}$$

$$\Delta T = \frac{q}{C_p} = \frac{75000 \text{ J}}{75 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{K mol}} \times (1 + 55,5) \text{ mol}} = \mathbf{18 \text{ K}}$$

$$T = 273 + 18 = 291 \text{ K}$$

OPPGAVE 4

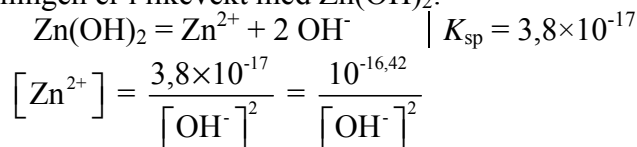


Legg merke til at de to halvreaksjonene vi balanserer med, fines i tabell 21, side 138 og 139, SICD.

b) Halvcelle nr. 1: Sinkelektrode dypper i en løsning med $\text{pH}=5,83$

Halvcelle nr. 2: Sinkelektrode dypper i en løsning med $\text{pH}=8,76$

Siden det er oppgitt at løsningen er i likevekt med Zn(OH)_2 :



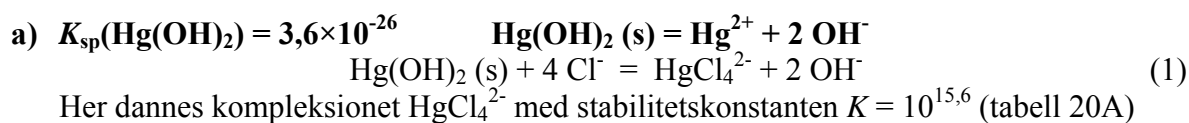
$$\text{Halvcelle nr. 1: } \text{pOH} = 8,17 \quad [\text{OH}^-] = 10^{-8,17} \quad [\text{Zn}^{2+}] = \frac{3,8 \times 10^{-17}}{(10^{-8,17})^2} = 0,83$$

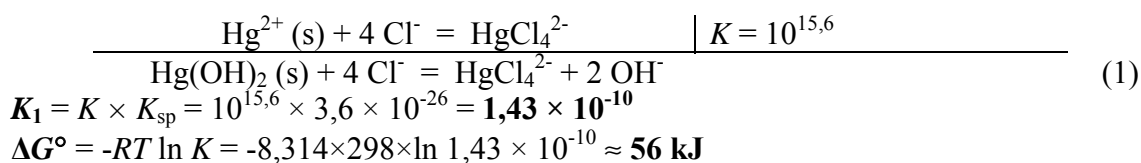
$$\text{Halvcelle nr. 2: } \text{pOH} = 5,24 \quad [\text{OH}^-] = 10^{-5,24} \quad [\text{Zn}^{2+}] = \frac{3,8 \times 10^{-17}}{(10^{-5,24})^2} = 1,15 \times 10^{-6}$$

$$E = -\frac{0,059}{2} \log \frac{(10^{-8,17})^2}{(10^{-5,24})^2} = 0,0295 (16,34 - 10,48) = \mathbf{0,173 \text{ V}}$$

$$\text{Alternativt: } E = -\frac{0,059}{2} \log \frac{[\text{OH}^-]_1}{[\text{OH}^-]_2} = -\frac{0,059}{2} \log \frac{10^{-8,17}}{10^{-5,24}} = 0,173 \text{ V etc.}$$

OPPGAVE 5





$$\text{b) } \frac{[\text{HgCl}_4^{2-}][\text{OH}^-]^2}{[\text{Cl}^-]^4} = 1,43 \times 10^{-10}$$

$$0,20 \text{ g Hg}(\text{OH})_2 = \frac{0,20}{234,6} = 8,53 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol}$$

$$[\text{Cl}^-]^4 = \frac{[\text{HgCl}_4^{2-}][\text{OH}^-]^2}{1,43 \times 10^{-10}} = \frac{(8,53 \times 10^{-4})(2 \times 8,53 \times 10^{-4})^2}{1,43 \times 10^{-10}} = 17,36$$

$$[\text{Cl}^-] = 2,04 \text{ mol} \quad m_{\text{NaCl}} = 2,04 \times 58,4 = \mathbf{119 \text{ g}}$$

Tilsats av HCl i stedet for NaCl ville ha forskjøvet likevekten lenger mot høyre

OPPGAVE 6

a) ΔG_f° er mer negativ for α -HgS enn for β -HgS.

	$\alpha\text{-HgS}(\text{s}) + \text{O}_2(\text{g}) = \text{Hg}(\text{g}) + \text{SO}_2(\text{g})$				
ΔH_f°	-58	0	61	-297	kJ mol^{-1}
S°	82	205	175	248	$\text{J K}^{-1} \text{mol}^{-1}$
$\Delta H_r^\circ = -178 \text{ kJ}$	$\Delta S_r^\circ = 136 \text{ J K}^{-1}$				

Det dannes 2 mol gass av 1 mol gass.

Stor positiv ΔS

$$\text{b) } \Delta G^\circ = \Delta H^\circ - T \Delta S^\circ = -178\,000 - 900 \times 136 \approx \mathbf{-300 \text{ kJ}}$$

ΔG° kan ikke regnes uavhengig av temperaturen. $\Delta G^\circ(298 \text{ K})$ kan ikke brukes.

$$\ln K = \frac{-\Delta G^\circ}{RT} = \frac{300\,000}{8,314 \times 900} = 40,1$$

$$K = 10^{17,4}$$

OPPGAVE 7

$$\text{a) } -2. \text{ ordens reaksjon har hastighetslov: Hastighet} = -\frac{d[\text{A}]}{dt} = k[\text{A}]^2$$

- For at reaksjonen skal finne sted, må systemets energi overstige en minimumsverdi, *aktiveringsenergien*.

- Aktiveringsenergien kan reduseres ved hjelp av en katalysator,

- Eksempel.

$$\text{b) } k_1 = Ae^{-\frac{E_a}{RT_1}}$$

$$k_2 = Ae^{-\frac{E_a}{RT_2}}$$

$$\frac{k_1}{k_2} = e^{-\frac{E_a}{R}\left(\frac{1}{T_1} - \frac{1}{T_2}\right)} \quad \ln \frac{k_1}{k_2} = -\frac{E_a}{R}\left(\frac{1}{T_1} - \frac{1}{T_2}\right)$$

$$\ln \frac{1,1}{6,4} = - \frac{E_a}{8,314} \left(\frac{1}{823} - \frac{1}{898} \right) = - \frac{E_a}{8,314} \times 1,015 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$E_a = \frac{1,76}{1,22 \times 10^{-5}} \approx \mathbf{144 \text{ kJ}}$$

OPPGAVE 8

- a) Oktettregelen sier at atomene i 2. og 3. periode søker å oppnå 8 elektroner (edelgasskonfigurasjon) i ytterste skall.
- $\text{Cl}_2 - 2 \times 7 = 14$ elektroner. Full oktett rundt hvert Cl-atom i et 2-atomig molekyl.
- $\text{NF}_3 - \text{N } 5 \text{ elektroner} \quad 1 \times 5 = 5$
 $\text{F } 7 \text{ elektroner} \quad 3 \times 7 = 21 \quad \text{Sum } 26 \text{ elektroner}$
 Full oktett rundt hvert F-atom ($3 \times 8 = 24$) + 1 ledig elektronpar på N-atomet.
- $\text{SO}_2 - \text{S } 6 \text{ elektroner} \quad 1 \times 6 = 6$
 $\text{O } 6 \text{ elektroner} \quad 2 \times 6 = 12 \quad \text{Sum } 18 \text{ elektroner.}$
 Med full oktett rundt hvert O-atom (16 elektroner) blir det kun 3 elektronpar rundt S-atomet. En av bindingene må gjøres til en dobbeltbinding. (Obs! Resonans!)
- $\text{SeF}_4 - \text{Se } 6 \text{ elektroner} \quad 1 \times 6 = 6$
 $\text{F } 7 \text{ elektroner} \quad 4 \times 7 = 28 \quad \text{Sum } 34 \text{ elektroner}$
 Med full oktett rundt hvert F-atom (32 elektroner) blir det 5 elektronpar rundt Se-atomet¹, derav ett ledig.
- Alle unntatt Cl_2 har dipolmoment.**
- b) Elektronparene i valensskallet søker størst mulig avstand mellom hverandre. Ikke-bindende elektronpar opptar større plass enn bindende. Dette gjør bindingsvinkelen mellom bindende par mindre enn den ideelle vinkel.
- NF_3 – Trigonal pyramidal. Bindingsvinkelen noe mindre enn tetraedervinkelen
- SO_2 – Vinklet molekyl. Bindingsvinkel 120° . 2 elektronpar i dobbeltbinding virker i denne sammenheng som en enkeltbinding. De tre atomene sitter i hjørnene av en likesidet trekant.

OPPGAVE 9

- a) Elektronegativitet er et atoms evne til å trekke til seg elektroner.
 Stor forskjell i elektronegativitet mellom atomer i en forbindelse tilsier polar binding (ionebinding). Liten forskjell tilsier ikke-polar binding (kovalent binding).
 Van der Waalske bindinger er et fellesnavn for bindinger mellom molekyler i en gass.
- b) Na(s) – metallbinding. LiF(s) – ionebinding. CO_2 – kovalent binding i molekyler, van der Waals-krefter mellom molekyler. HCl(l) – kovalente bindinger i molekyler, hydrogenbindinger mellom molekyler. SiO_2 – tredimensjonal nettverkstruktur, Silisium tetraedrisk omgitt av 4 oksygen. - **Hydrogenbinding m/eksempler**

¹ Grunnstoff i 4. periode.

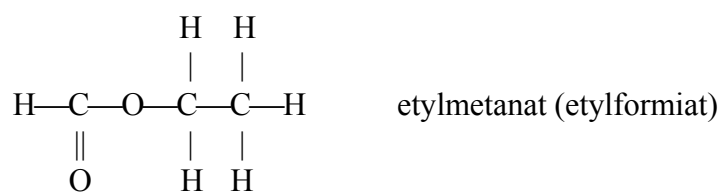
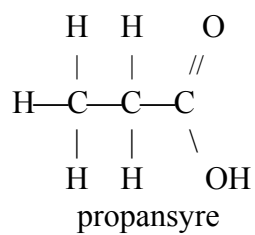
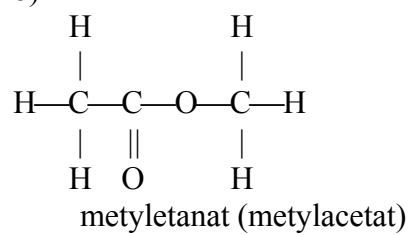
OPPGAVE 10

a) - 3-etyl-2.4-dimetylheksan

3-heksanon

butyletanat

b)



Metoksyetanal

1-hydroksy-2-propanon

Etylformiat