

Grundlæggende nanokemi

Eksamensbesvarelse

Thomas Just Sørensen 2023

Navn og/eller eksamensnummer

Thomas Just Sørensen / dsk326

Opgave 1

a) $M(NH_4Cl) = 53,491 \text{ g/mol}$ (Google); $n(NH_4Cl) = 2 \text{ g}/53,491 \text{ g/mol} = 0,037 \text{ mol}$;

$c(NH_4Cl) = n/V = 0,037 \text{ mol} / 0,25 \text{ L} = 0,15 \text{ M}$; $pK_A = 9,25$ (Google)

$pH = pK_A + \log[NH_3]/[NH_4^+] = 9,25 + \log(0,10/0,15) = 9,075$

b) $M(MgSO_4) = 120,366 \text{ g/mol}$ (Google); $c(MgSO_4) = 2 \text{ g}/53,491 \text{ g/mol} / 0,25 \text{ L} = 0,0166 \text{ M}$

SÆL

$Mg(OH)_2$	=	Mg^{2+}	$2OH^-$
0		0,0166	$10^{-(14-9,075)}$
+x		-x	-2x
x		0,0166 - x	$1,19e-5 - 2x$

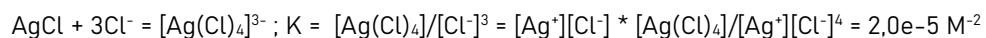
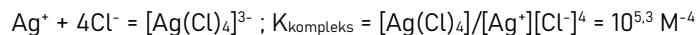
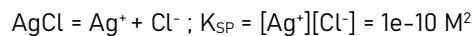
$$K_{SP} = [Mg^{2+}][OH^-]^2 = (0,0166-x)*(1,19e-5-2x)^2 = 1,5e-11 \text{ M}^3$$

Solve for x (Wolfram alfa): $x = 0,000021 \text{ M}$

$M(Mg(OH)_2) = 58,3697 \text{ g/mol}$ (Google); $m(Mg(OH)_2) = c \cdot V \cdot M = x \cdot 0,25 \cdot 58,3697 = 0,31 \text{ mg}$

Der friges 2*2,1e-5 - 1,19e-5 protoner, så pH er efter reaction $-\log(0,00003) = 4,52$

c)

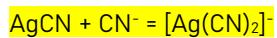
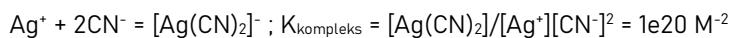
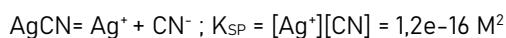


$AgCl$	$3Cl^-$	=	$[Ag(Cl)_4]^{3-}$
0,1 mmol / V	10 M		0
-	- 3x ≈ 0		+ 0,1 mmol/V
0	10 M		0,1 mmol/V

$$K = [Ag(Cl)_4]/[Cl^-]^3 = 2,0e-5 \text{ M}^{-2} = 0,1 \text{ mmol/V} / (10)^3 \Rightarrow V = 0,1 \text{ mmol}/10^3 \text{ M}^3 \cdot 2,0e-5 \text{ M}^{-2} = 5 \text{ mL}$$

Opgave 1, fortsat

d)



e)

$$K = [\text{Ag}(\text{CN})_2]/[\text{CN}] = [\text{Ag}^+][\text{CN}] * [\text{Ag}(\text{CN})_2]/[\text{Ag}^+][\text{CN}]^2 = K_{\text{SP}} * K_{\text{kompleks}} = 1,2e-16 \text{ M}^2 * 1e20 \text{ M}^{-2} = 12.000$$

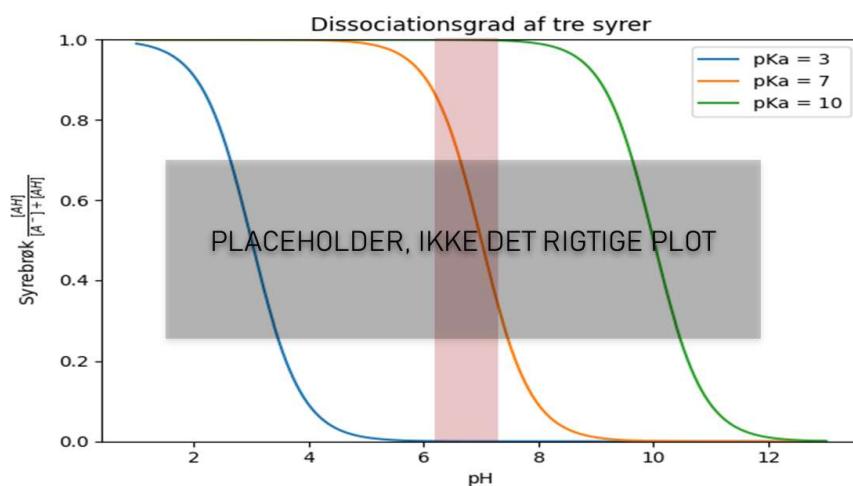
$$\Delta G = -RT \ln K = -8,31451 * 298 * \ln(12000) = -23,3 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

Opgave 2

a)

Vi har kun syrer at bruge til bufferen. Så vi kan ikke bruge 1M HCl. Vi kan ikke bruge 0,1 M fosforsyre til en 0,222 M buffer.

b)



c) Vi bruger svovlsyre med anden $pK_a = 1,9$ (svovlsyrling kan også fint bruges)

Molvægt: $M(H_2SO_4) = 98.079 \text{ g/mol}$

$$pH = pK_A + \log[A^-]/[HA]$$

$$2,00 = 1,9 + \log[A^-]/[HA]$$

$$[A^-]/[HA] = 10^{2,00-1,9} = 10^{0,1} = 1,259$$

Det giver mening, vi er over pK_A .

Vi skal bruge 0,222 M bisulfat i bufferen, og bemærker at vi skal pille to protoner af svovlsyren da: $[A^-]/[HA] = [SO_4^{2-}]/[HSO_4^-]$

0,222 M bisulfat, $0,222 * 1,259 \text{ M sulfat}$, i alt $0,222 * 2,259 \text{ M} = 0,501 \text{ M}$

Vi laver 1 L, så vi skal bruge 0,501 mol svovlsyre.

Vi skal indstille med 0,501 mol for at lave bisulfat og siden med $0,222 * 1,259 \text{ M} = 0,279 \text{ mol}$ for at få rette mængde sulftat, altså $0,501 + 0,279 = 0,780 \text{ mol NaOH}$.

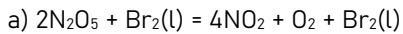
Opskrift:

0,780 mol = 780 ml 1M NaOH afmåles og overføres til en 1,000 L volumetrisk flaske.

$0,501 \text{ mol} * 98,079 \text{ g/mol} = 50,02 \text{ g svovlsyre afvejes (27,33 mL)}$ i et bægerglas for tilsættes LANGSOMT til den volumetriske flaske. Bægerglasset vaskes med 2 gange 50 mL vand, der overføres til den volumetriske flaske.

Når væsken har nået stuetemperatur, fyldes der til 1,000 L med vand.

Opgave 3



$$\Delta H = 4 \cdot 33,10 + 0 + x - (2 \cdot 11,30 + x) = 108,4 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

$$\Delta S = 4 \cdot 240,04 + 205,0 + x - (2 \cdot 346,55 + x) = 472,1 \text{ J/mol} \cdot \text{K}$$

b)

$$\Delta G(T) = 108.400 - T \cdot 472,1 \text{ J/mol}$$

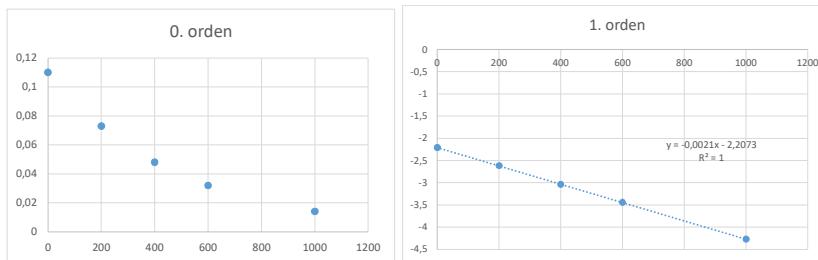
$$\Delta G(298) = 108.400 - 298 \cdot 472,1 \text{ J/mol} = -32,7 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

$$K(298) = e^{(32700/(8,31451 \cdot 298))} = 539.000 \text{ M}^3$$

c)

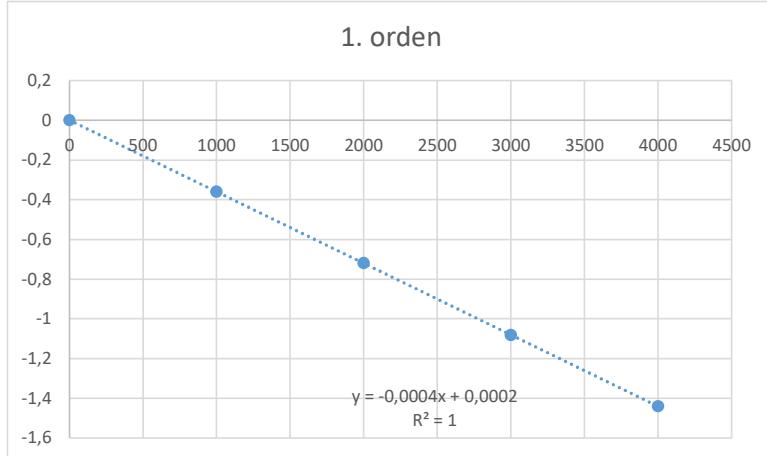
$$\Delta G(T) = 108.400 - T \cdot 267,1 \text{ J/mol} = 0 \Leftrightarrow T = 108400 / 472,1 = 230 \text{ K} = -43 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

d) Alt er i de rette enheder, så vi plotter:



Det må være 1. orden i N_2O_5 med $k = 0,0021 \text{ s}^{-1}$

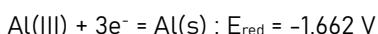
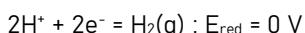
e) Vi plotter $\ln(p/p_0)$ mod t:



Det må være 1. orden i N_2O_5 med $k = 0,0004 \text{ s}^{-1}$ for $v = dp(\text{N}_2\text{O}_5)/dt$

Opgave 4

a)



b)

$$E = E_{\text{red}} - RT/nF \ln(1/[\text{Cu}^{2+}]) = 0,339 - 8,31451 \cdot 298 / (2 \cdot 96485) \ln(1/0,050) \text{ V} = 0,301 \text{ V}$$

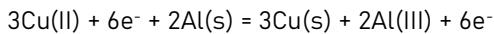
$$\Delta G = -n \cdot F \cdot E = -2 \cdot 96485 \cdot (-0,301) \text{ kJ/mol} = -58,1 \text{ kJ/mol} \text{ (reaktionen går mod kobber metal)}$$

c)

$$E = E_{\text{red}} - RT/nF \ln(1/[\text{Al}^{3+}]) = -1,662 - 8,31451 \cdot 298 / (3 \cdot 96485) \ln(1/0,025) \text{ V} = -1,694 \text{ V}$$

$$\Delta G = -n \cdot F \cdot E = -3 \cdot 96485 \cdot (-1,694) \text{ kJ/mol} = 490 \text{ kJ/mol} \text{ (reaktionen går mod aluminium ioner)}$$

d)



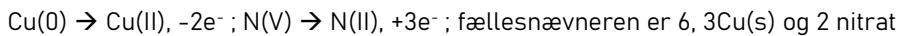
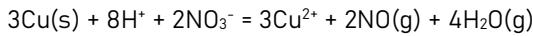
e)

$$E = E_{\text{red}} + E_{\text{ox}} = E_{\text{red}} - E'_{\text{red}} = 0,301 \text{ V} - (-1,694 \text{ V}) = 1,995 \text{ V}$$

$$E^\ominus = E^\ominus_{\text{red}} + E^\ominus_{\text{ox}} = E^\ominus_{\text{red}} - E^\ominus_{\text{red}} = 0,339 \text{ V} - (-1,662 \text{ V}) = 2,001 \text{ V}$$

$$E = E_{\text{red}} - RT/nF \ln([\text{Al}^{3+}]^2 / [\text{Cu}^{2+}]^3) = 2,001 - 8,31451 \cdot 298 / (6 \cdot 96485) \ln(0,025^2 / 0,05^3) \text{ V} = 1,994 \text{ V}$$

f)



Der er 60 på venstre side, og 20 på højre, vi bruger 4 vand, så er der 60 på begge sider

Med 8 protoner så passer ladning og protoner

e)

$$\Delta G = -n \cdot F \cdot E = -6 \cdot 96485 \cdot (+0,96 - (0,339)) \text{ kJ/mol} = -360 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

$$K(298) = e^{(360000 / (8,31451 \cdot 298))} = 1,26e63 \text{ M}^{-1}$$

Bemærk at det vi lige har gjort er at opløse kobber i salpetersyre.