

# Prøveeksamen

Steen Bender 06. Januar 2025

```
In [108...]: # Import stuff for code
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
from IPython.display import Markdown as md
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import matplotlib as mpl
import sympy as sp
from useful_functions import *

mpl.rcParams["font.size"] = 22
```

## Oppgave 1 Ligevægt - 24 point

En  $10mL$  opløsning af en blanding af metaller tilskættes  $90mL$   $1,000M$  sodiumhydrogensulfid.

Bemærk at hydrogensulfid reagerer er en amfolyt (amphoteric) med syrekonstanterne  $K_{A'} = 1,0 \cdot 10^{-7}M$  og  $K_{A''} = 1,0 \cdot 10^{-19}M$  ved  $25^\circ C$ , hvor vands ionprodukt er  $KV = 1,0 \cdot 10^{-14}M^2$ . Blandingen kan indeholde: Bi(III), Cd(II), Cu(II), Pb(II), Mn(II), Ni(II), Pd(II), Pt(II), Ag(I) og Sn(II).

$K_{sp}$	stof
$1,82 \cdot 10^{-99}M^5$	$Bi_2S_3$
$1,4 \cdot 10^{-29}M^2$	$CdS$
$1,27 \cdot 10^{-36}M^2$	$CuS$
$9,04 \cdot 10^{-29}M^2$	$PbS$
$4,65 \cdot 10^{-14}M^2$	$MnS$
$1,07 \cdot 10^{-21}M^2$	$NiS$
$2,03 \cdot 10^{-58}M^2$	$PdS$
$9,91 \cdot 10^{-74}M^2$	$PtS$
$6,69 \cdot 10^{-50}M^3$	$Ag_2S$
$3,25 \cdot 10^{-28}M^2$	$SnS$

### a) Skriv Klokken

Trivielt

### b) Beregn opløseligheden af sulfiderne s i 100 mL i molær og gram.

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Las os opskrive mulige sulfid reaktioner:



$$K_{sp} = [M^{2+}][S^{2-}] = x * x = x^2$$

$$x = \sqrt{K_{sp}}$$



$$K_{sp} = [Bi^{3+}]^2[S^{2-}]^3 = (2x)^2 * (3x)^3 = 108x^5$$

$$x = \sqrt[5]{\frac{K_{sp}}{108}}$$



$$K_{sp} = [Ag^+]^2[S^{2-}] = (2x)^2 * x = 4x^3$$

$$x = \sqrt[3]{\frac{K_{sp}}{2}}$$

```
In [109]: salts_dict = {
    "Bi2S3": {"ksp_value": 1.82e-99, "type": "M2S3"}, 
    "CdS": {"ksp_value": 1.4e-29, "type": "MS"}, 
    "CuS": {"ksp_value": 1.27e-36, "type": "MS"}, 
    "PbS": {"ksp_value": 9.04e-29, "type": "MS"}, 
    "MnS": {"ksp_value": 4.65e-14, "type": "MS"}, 
    "NiS": {"ksp_value": 1.07e-21, "type": "MS"}, 
    "PdS": {"ksp_value": 2.03e-58, "type": "MS"}, 
    "PtS": {"ksp_value": 9.91e-74, "type": "MS"}, 
    "Ag2S": {"ksp_value": 6.69e-50, "type": "M2S"}, 
    "SnS": {"ksp_value": 3.25e-28, "type": "MS"}, 
}

single_dict = {"salt": [], "type": [], "ksp": []}

for key in salts_dict:
    single_dict["salt"].append(key)
    single_dict["type"].append(salts_dict[key]["type"])
    single_dict["ksp"].append(salts_dict[key]["ksp_value"])
```

```
In [110]: simple_salt = lambda x: np.sqrt(x)
```

```
bis = lambda x: (x / 108) ** (1 / 5)
ags = lambda x: (x / 2) ** (1 / 3)

def calc_s(row):
    if row["type"] == "MS":
        return simple_salt(row["ksp"])
    elif row["type"] == "M2S":
        return ags(row["ksp"])
    elif row["type"] == "M2S3":
        return bis(row["ksp"])
    else:
        return np.nan

ka_2mark = 1e-19
df = pd.DataFrame(single_dict)
df["M[g/mol]"] =
    514.16,
    144.47,
    95.611,
    239.3,
    87.003,
    90.753,
    138.49,
    227.14,
    247.8,
    150.76,
]
df["s[M]"] = df.apply(calc_s, axis=1)
df["s[g/100 ml]"] = df["s[M]"] * df["M[g/mol]"] * 0.1
df["k[M]"] = ka_2mark / df["ksp"]
df.loc[df["type"] == "M2S3", "k[M]"] = None
df.loc[df["type"] == "M2S", "k[M]"] = None
df
```

Out [110...]	salt	type	ksp	M[g/mol]	s[M]	s[g/100 ml]	k[M]
0	Bi2S3	M2S3	1.820000e-99	514.160	7.003732e-21	3.601039e-19	NaN
1	CdS	MS	1.400000e-29	144.470	3.741657e-15	5.405572e-14	7.142857e+09
2	CuS	MS	1.270000e-36	95.611	1.126943e-18	1.077481e-17	7.874016e+16
3	PbS	MS	9.040000e-29	239.300	9.507891e-15	2.275238e-13	1.106195e+09
4	MnS	MS	4.650000e-14	87.003	2.156386e-07	1.876120e-06	2.150538e-06
5	NiS	MS	1.070000e-21	90.753	3.271085e-11	2.968608e-10	9.345794e+01
6	PdS	MS	2.030000e-58	138.490	1.424781e-29	1.973179e-28	4.926108e+38
7	PtS	MS	9.910000e-74	227.140	3.148015e-37	7.150402e-36	1.009082e+54
8	Ag2S	M2S	6.690000e-50	247.800	3.222048e-17	7.984236e-16	NaN
9	SnS	MS	3.250000e-28	150.760	1.802776e-14	2.717865e-13	3.076923e+08

c) Opskriv en general ligevægten, der beskriver udfældningen af et metal fra opløsningen, der kan ses bort fra  $K_{\{A'\}}$

$$HS^- = H^+ + S^{2-}; K_A = \frac{[H^+][S^{2-}]}{[HS^-]} = 10^{-19}$$

$$M^{2+} + S^{2-} = MS; K_{sp} = [M^{2+}][S^{2-}]$$

$$HS^- + M^{2+} = MS + H^+; K = \frac{[H^+][MS]}{[HS^-][M^{2+}]} = \frac{10^{-19}}{K_{sp}} —$$

d) Beregn ligevægtskonstanten for k, husk enheden.

Udregnet formel fra c) og indsatt i tabel overfor \_\_\_\_

e) Omregn opløselighedsprodukterne KSP og ligevægtskonstanten for udfældning K til fri energi

$$\Delta G = -RT \ln K$$

In [111... R = 8.314

T = 298.15

df["G(SP) [Kj/mol]"] = -R \* T \* np.log(df["ksp"]) / 1000

df["G(K) [Kj/mol]"] = -R \* T \* np.log(df["k[M]"]) / 1000

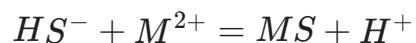
df

Out[111...]

	type	ksp	M[g/mol]	s[M]	s[g/100 ml]	k[M]	G(SP) [Kj/mol]
	M2S3	1.820000e-99	514.160	7.003732e-21	3.601039e-19	NaN	563.577092
	MS	1.400000e-29	144.470	3.741657e-15	5.405572e-14	7.142857e+09	164.689012
	MS	1.270000e-36	95.611	1.126943e-18	1.077481e-17	7.874016e+16	204.884429
	MS	9.040000e-29	239.300	9.507891e-15	2.275238e-13	1.106195e+09	160.065551
	MS	4.650000e-14	87.003	2.156386e-07	1.876120e-06	2.150538e-06	76.098071
	MS	1.070000e-21	90.753	3.271085e-11	2.968608e-10	9.345794e+01	119.693817
	MS	2.030000e-58	138.490	1.424781e-29	1.973179e-28	4.926108e+38	329.291038
	MS	9.910000e-74	227.140	3.148015e-37	7.150402e-36	1.009082e+54	416.683920
	M2S	6.690000e-50	247.800	3.222048e-17	7.984236e-16	NaN	280.673317
	MS	3.250000e-28	150.760	1.802776e-14	2.717865e-13	3.076923e+08	156.893701

f) Beregn mængden af hvert metal der skal være til stede i den oprindelige prøve for at der observeres udfældning.

Ligevægt for udfældning:



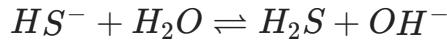
$$K = \frac{[H^+]}{[HS^-][M^{2+}]}$$

Givet vi har en  $[HS] = 0.9M$  og vi kan finde en pH værdi, kan vi finde  $[H^+]$  og

dermed  $[M^{2+}]$

$$[M^{2+}] = \frac{[H^+]}{K[HS^-]}$$

pH findes ved at løse: reaktionen:



$$K_b = \frac{[OH^-][H_2S]}{[HS^-]} = 10^{-7}; k_a = 10^{-7}$$

Finde concentration af  $OH^-$ :

stof	$HS^-$	$H_2O$	$H_2S$	$OH^-$
start	0.9	-	0	0
ændring	-x	-x	x	x
ligevægt	0.9-x	-	x	x

$$K_b = \frac{x^2}{0.9 - x} = 10^{-7}$$

$$x = 0.0002995 = [OH^-]$$

$$pOH = -\log_{10}(0.0002995) = 3.5236$$

$$pH = 14 - 3.5236 = 10.476$$

Med noget dårligt afrunding for vi den samme 10.4 som i løsnings forslaget

$$[H^+] = 10^{-10.476} = 3.34 * 10^{-11}$$

$$[M^{2+}] = \frac{3.34 * 10^{-11}}{k * 0.9}$$

Da dette er oplosning i 100 mL, skal vi gange med 10 for at finde oplosning gå fra den originale 10 mL

```
In [112]: df["c(M2+) [M]"] = 3.34e-11 / (df["k[M]"] * 0.9) * 10
df
```

Out[112...]

	salt	type	ksp	M[g/mol]	s[M]	s[g/100 ml]	k[M]	
0	Bi <sub>2</sub> S <sub>3</sub>	M <sub>2</sub> S <sub>3</sub>	1.820000e-99	514.160	7.003732e-21	3.601039e-19	NaN	56
1	CdS	MS	1.400000e-29	144.470	3.741657e-15	5.405572e-14	7.142857e+09	16
2	CuS	MS	1.270000e-36	95.611	1.126943e-18	1.077481e-17	7.874016e+16	20
3	PbS	MS	9.040000e-29	239.300	9.507891e-15	2.275238e-13	1.106195e+09	16
4	MnS	MS	4.650000e-14	87.003	2.156386e-07	1.876120e-06	2.150538e-06	7
5	NiS	MS	1.070000e-21	90.753	3.271085e-11	2.968608e-10	9.345794e+01	11
6	PdS	MS	2.030000e-58	138.490	1.424781e-29	1.973179e-28	4.926108e+38	32
7	PtS	MS	9.910000e-74	227.140	3.148015e-37	7.150402e-36	1.009082e+54	41
8	Ag <sub>2</sub> S	M <sub>2</sub> S	6.690000e-50	247.800	3.222048e-17	7.984236e-16	NaN	28
9	SnS	MS	3.250000e-28	150.760	1.802776e-14	2.717865e-13	3.076923e+08	15

**g) Klokken**

Trivielt

**Opgave 2) pH - 24 point**

I skal fremstille en buffer med en bufferstyrke på 0,050 M, som kan holde pH = 9,3. I har følgende reagenser til rådighed: 2M saltsyre, 1M NaOH, CHES, borsyre, natron, TRIS, og koncentreret fosforsyre.

**a) Klokken**

Trivielt

**b) Hvilke to reagenser kan I ikke bruge, svaret begrundes med brug af pKA**

Pka for de givet reagenser: | Reagens | pKa | ---|---| CHES | 9,49 || borsyre | 9,14 || natron | 10,32 || TRIS | 8,06 || fosforsyre | 2,12 ; 7,21 ; 12,67 |

Ud fra dette og reglen om

$$\text{ph} - \text{pka} = [+/- 1]$$

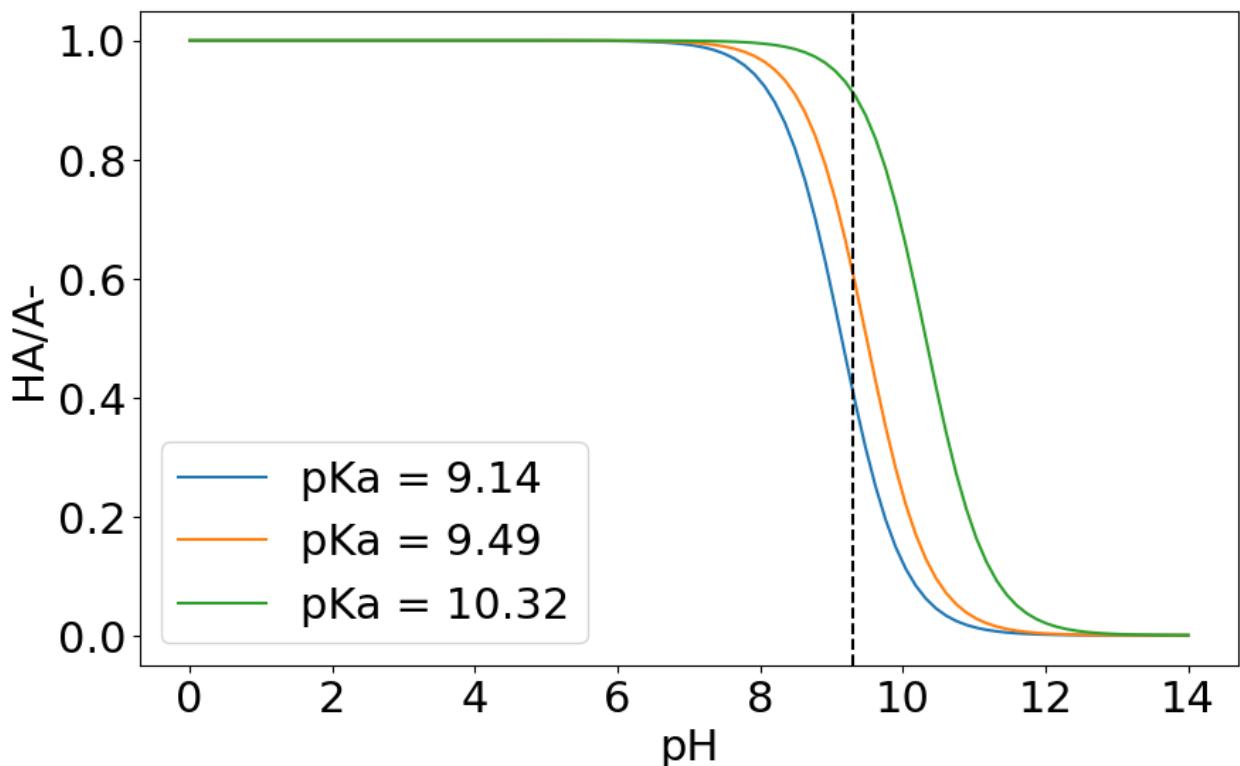
Kan vi se at Phosforsyre og TRIS ikke kan bruges, med Natron lige på kanten \_\_\_\_

c) For alle de svage syrer plottes et Bjerrum diagram. Den ønskede pH angives på plottet. Der må bruges én graf i besvarelsen

```
In [113...]: pka_to_plot = [9.14, 9.49, 10.32]
fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(10, 6))

lines = plot_bjerrum_diagram(pka_to_plot, ax)
ax.axvline(x=9.3, color="black", linestyle="--", label="pH = 9.3")
```

Out[113...]: <matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x16a2b7010>



d) Forslå en opskrift på bufferen.

Vi bruger borsyre med pKa = 9,14.

$$m(\text{Borsyre}) = 61,83 \text{g/mol}$$

$$pH = pKa + \log_{10}\left(\frac{[A^-]}{[HA]}\right)$$

$$9,3 = 9,14 + \log_{10}\left(\frac{[A^-]}{[HA]}\right)$$

$$\frac{[A^-]}{[HA]} = 10^{9,3-9,14} = 1,45$$

$$[Borsyre] = 0,050M$$

$$[A^-] = 1,45 * [HA]$$

$$[A^-] = 1,45 * 0,050 = 0,0725M$$

$$Total = 0,050 + 0,0725 = 0,1225M$$

For 1 liter buffer skal vi bruge:  $0,1225M$  Borsyre og  $0,0725M$  NaOH for at reageare til den korresponderende base ( $72.5mL\ 1M\ NaOH$ ) \_\_\_\_

### e) klokken

Trivielt

## Opgave 3) Termodynamik og kinetik - 30 point

I har denne afstemte reaktion:



Og I har bestemt disse data:

$$\Delta H(\text{butadiene}) = 110\text{ kJ/mol},$$

$$\Delta S(\text{butadiene}) = 199\text{ J/mol}\cdot\text{K}$$

$$\Delta H(4\text{-vinyl-1-cyclohexene}) = 69,5\text{ kJ/mol}$$

$$\Delta S(4\text{-vinyl-1-cyclohexene}) = 310,45\text{ J/mol}\cdot\text{K}$$

T [°C]	326	342	370	388
$10^5 k [\text{torr}^{-1}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}]$	2,50	4,15	10,0	17,5

Bemærk at tallene er i tabellen er  $10^5$  ganget med k, altså er k tallet divideret med  $10^5$ .

### a) klokken

Trivielt

### b) Opskriv funktionen for $\Delta G(T)$

$$\Delta G = \Delta H - T\Delta S$$

$$\Delta H = 69.5 \text{ kJ/mol} - 2 * 110 \text{ kJ/mol} = -150.5 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

$$\Delta S = 310.45 \text{ J/mol} \cdot K - 2 * 199 \text{ J/mol} \cdot K = -87.55 \text{ J/mol} \cdot K$$

$$\Delta G = -150.5 \text{ kJ/mol} - T * (-87.55 \text{ J/mol} \cdot K)$$

### c) Omregn hastighedskonstanten til M og s.

$$\text{Molar} = \frac{\text{mol}}{L} \rightarrow \frac{n}{V}$$

$$P = \frac{n}{V} RT$$

$$\frac{n}{V} = \frac{P}{RT} = C$$

$$R = 62.364 \frac{L \cdot \text{torr}}{K \cdot \text{mol}}$$

$$M = \frac{1 \text{ torr}}{T * R} \rightarrow M^{-1} = \frac{R * T}{1 \text{ torr}}$$

$$k \left[ \frac{1}{Ms} \right] = k \left[ \frac{1}{\text{torr min}} \right] * \frac{R * T}{60}$$

$$\frac{1}{Ms} = \frac{1}{\text{torr min}} * \frac{L * \text{torr}}{K * \text{mol}} * K * \frac{\text{min}}{\text{sec}} = \frac{L}{\text{mol}} * \frac{1}{\text{sec}}$$

```
In [114]: M_func = lambda T: 62.364 * T
temp = [326, 342, 370, 388]
temp_kelvin = [T + 273.15 for T in temp]
k = [2.5e-5, 4.15e-5, 1e-4, 1.75e-4]
scalers = [M_func(T) for T in temp_kelvin]

simple_dict = dict(
    temps=temps, temps_kelvin=temp_kelvin, k_torr_min=k, scalers_M_min=scalers)
df = pd.DataFrame(simple_dict)
```

```

df["k_M_min"] = df["k_torr_min"] * 1 / df["scalers_M_min"]
df["k_M_sec"] = df["k_M_min"] * 1 / 60
df["ln(k_M_sec)"] = np.log(df["k_M_sec"])
df["Delta_G"] = -150.5 - df["temps_kelvin"] * (-87.55 / 1000)
df

```

Out[114...]

	temps	temps_kelvin	k_torr_min	scalers_M_min	k_M_min	k_M_sec	ln(k_M_sec)
0	326	599.15	0.000025	37365.3906	6.690683e-10	1.115114e-11	-25
1	342	615.15	0.000041	38363.2146	1.081765e-09	1.802942e-11	-24
2	370	643.15	0.000100	40109.4066	2.493181e-09	4.155301e-11	-23
3	388	661.15	0.000175	41231.9586	4.244281e-09	7.073801e-11	-23

d) bestem aktiveringensenergien for reaktionen, der må bruges én graf i besvarelsen

In [115...]

```

fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(10, 6))
x = 1 / df["temps_kelvin"]
y = df["ln(k_M_sec)"]

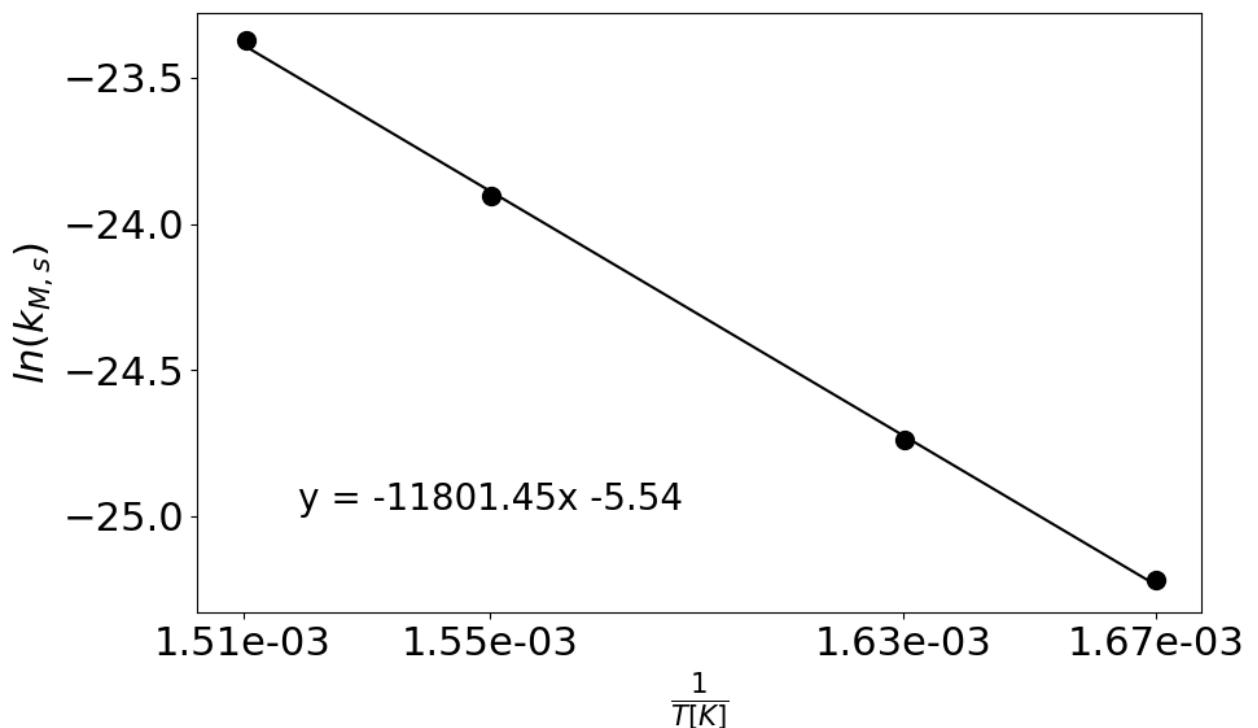
linear_fit = np.polyfit(x, y, 1)
ax.plot(x, np.polyval(linear_fit, x), color="black", label="linear fit")
ax.scatter(np.round(x.values, 6), y, s=100, color="black")
# Lower the decimal places to 2 for the x axis and lower font size
ax.xaxis.set_major_formatter("{:.2e}".format)
ax.set_xticks(x)
text = f"y = {linear_fit[0]:.2f}x {linear_fit[1]:.2f}\n"

ax.text(0.1, 0.1, text, fontsize=20, transform=ax.transAxes)
ax.set_xlabel(r"\frac{1}{T[K]}")
ax.set_ylabel(r"\ln(k_{M,s})")

R = 8.3145
Ea = -linear_fit[0] * R / 1000
print(f"Activation energy: {Ea:.2f} kJ/mol")

```

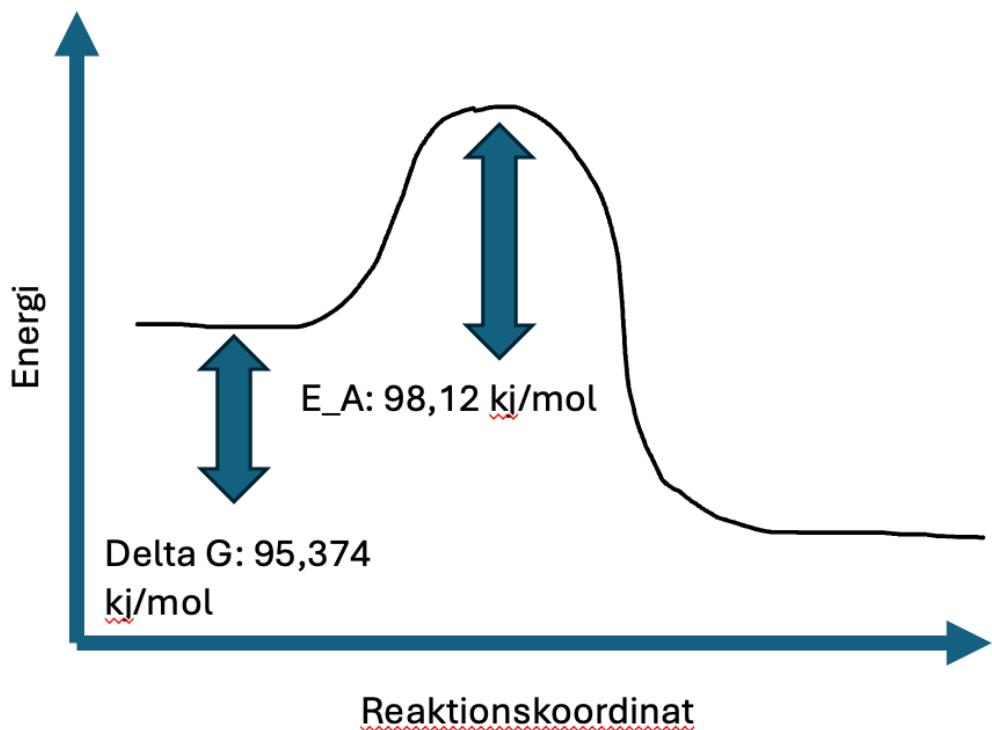
Activation energy: 98.12 kJ/mol



e) Opskriv et reaktionskoordinat med angivelse af  $\Delta G$  og EA, der må bruges én graf i besvarelsen.

```
In [116]: df["Delta_G"].mean()
```

```
Out[116]: -95.3741425
```



f) Angiv usikkerhed på  $\Delta G$  i det temperaturinterval EA er bestemt i.

```
In [118]: print("Delta G over temp", df["Delta_G"].values)
print("Standard variation", df["Delta_G"].std(ddof=1))
```

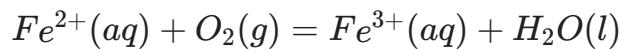
Delta G over temp [-98.0444175 -96.6436175 -94.1922175 -92.6163175]  
Standard variation 2.4320417202767457

g) Klokke

Trivielt

## Opgave 4) Elektrokemi - 22 point

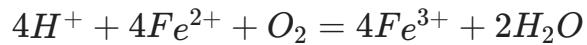
For redoxreaktionen:



a) Klokke

Trivielt

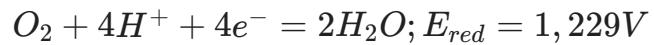
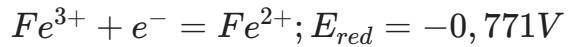
b) Afstem reaktion



c) Opskriv ligevægtsbrøken for reaktionen.

$$K = \frac{[Fe^{3+}]^4[H_2O]^2}{[H^+]^4[Fe^{2+}]^4\rho(O_2)}$$

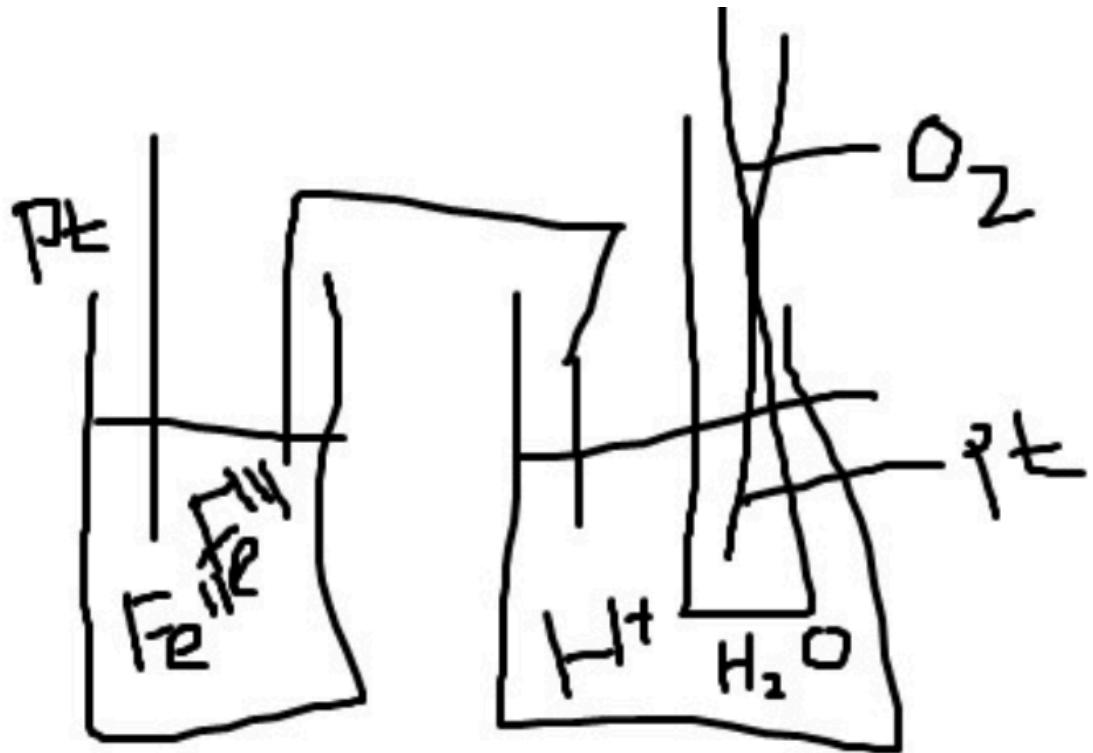
d) Beregn cellepotentialet.



$$E_{cell} = E_{red} - E_{ox} = 1,229 - (-0,771) = 2,000V$$

e) Tegn et galvanisk element bestående af de to halvceller.

Start med at definere halv cellerene (dem vi lige har fundet) og sæt dem op i en celle.  
Husk jeres reaktions metal



f) Hvad er den elektromotorisk kraft i et element med  $[Fe^{2+}] = 0,020$  M,  $[Fe^{3+}] = 0,050$  M,  $[H^+] = 0,10$  M og  $p(O_2) = 0,20$  bar.

$$E = E_{red} - \frac{RT}{nF} \ln K$$

$$E = 2 - \frac{(8,314 J/mol \cdot K)(298 K)}{(4 * 96485 C/mol)} \ln K$$

$$\ln(k) = \ln\left(\frac{[Fe^{3+}]^4 [H_2O]^2}{[H^+]^4 [Fe^{2+}]^4 \rho(O_2)}\right) = \ln\left(\frac{(0,050)^4 * 1}{(0,10)^4 * (0,020)^4 * 0,20}\right) = 14.48$$

$$E = 2 - \frac{(8,314 J/mol \cdot K)(298 K)}{(4 * 96485 C/mol)} * 14.48$$

$$E = 2 - 0,00642 * 14.48 = 1,90V$$

g) Beregn  $\Delta G^\ominus$  for reaktionen og  $\Delta G$  ved pH = 7

---

$$\Delta G = -nFE$$

$$\Delta G = -4 * 96485 C/mol * 2V = -771800 J/mol = -772 kJ/mol$$

$$pH = 7 \rightarrow [H^+] = 10^{-7}$$

Antager samme koncentrationer som oven for, bruger vi

$$E = E_{red} - \frac{RT}{nF} \ln Q$$

$$\ln Q = \ln\left(\frac{[Fe^{3+}]^4[H_2O]^2}{[H^+]^4[Fe^{2+}]^4\rho(O_2)}\right) = \ln\left(\frac{(0,050)^4 * 1}{(10^{-7})^4 * (0,020)^4 * 0,20}\right) = 69,747$$

$$E = 2 - 0,00642 * 69,747 = 1.55V$$

$$\Delta G(pH = 7) = -4 * 96485 C/mol * 1.55V = -598207 J/mol = -598 kJ/mol$$

h) Argumenter for hvorvidt jern(II) eller jern(III) er stabil på Jordens overflade.

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Begge  $\Delta G$  er MEGT store, derfor vil Jern være oxideret til Jern(III) på Jordens overflade \_\_\_\_\_

i) Trivielt

Klokke