

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 usefull_functions import *

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

Oppgave 1 Ligevegt - 24 point

En 10mL oppløsning af en blanding af metaller tilsættes 90mL $1,000\text{M}$ natriumhydrogensulfid.

Bemærk at hydrogensulfid reagerer er en amfolyt (amphoteric) med syrekonstanterne $K_{A'} = 1,0 \cdot 10^{-7}\text{M}$ og $K_{A''} = 1,0 \cdot 10^{-19}\text{M}$ ved 25°C , hvor vands ionprodukt er $K_V = 1,0 \cdot 10^{-14}\text{M}^2$. 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
$1,82 \cdot 10^{-99}\text{M}^5$	Bi_2S_3
$1,4 \cdot 10^{-29}\text{M}^2$	CdS
$1,27 \cdot 10^{-36}\text{M}^2$	CuS
$9,04 \cdot 10^{-29}\text{M}^2$	PbS
$4,65 \cdot 10^{-14}\text{M}^2$	MnS
$1,07 \cdot 10^{-21}\text{M}^2$	NiS
$2,03 \cdot 10^{-58}\text{M}^2$	PdS
$9,91 \cdot 10^{-74}\text{M}^2$	PtS
$6,69 \cdot 10^{-50}\text{M}^3$	Ag_2S
$3,25 \cdot 10^{-28}\text{M}^2$	SnS

a) Skriv Klokken

Trivielt

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

Las os opskrive mulige sulfid reaktioner:



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

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



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

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



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

$$x = \sqrt[3]{\frac{K_{sp}}{4}}$$

```
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)

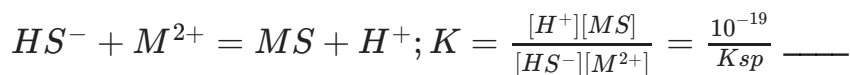
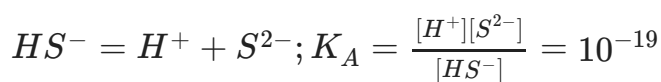
def calc_s(row):
    if row["type"] == "MS":
        return simple_salt(row["ksp"])
    elif row["type"] == "M2S":
        return ags(row["ksp"])
    elif row["type"] == "M2S3":
        return bis(row["ksp"])
    else:
        return np.nan

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	Bi ₂ S ₃	M ₂ S ₃	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	Ag ₂ S	M ₂ S	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 $K_{A'}$



d) Beregn ligevægtskonstanten for k, husk enheden.

Udregnet formel fra c) og indsat i tabel overfor ____

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

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

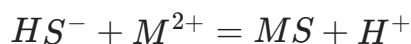
```
In [111... R = 8.314
T = 298.15
df["G(SP) [Kj]/mol"] = -R * T * np.log(df["ksp"]) / 1000
df["G(K) [Kj/mol]"] = -R * T * np.log(df["k[M]"]) / 1000
df
```

```
Out [111...
```

	type	ksp	M[g/mol]	s[M]	s[g/100 ml]	k[M]	G(SP) [Kj]/mol
✓	MS	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:



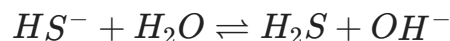
$$K = \frac{[H^+]}{[HS^-][M^{2+}]}$$

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 opløsning i 100 mL, skal vi gange med 10 for at finde opløsning 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 ₂ S ₃	M ₂ S ₃	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 ₂ S	M ₂ 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 pK_A

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

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

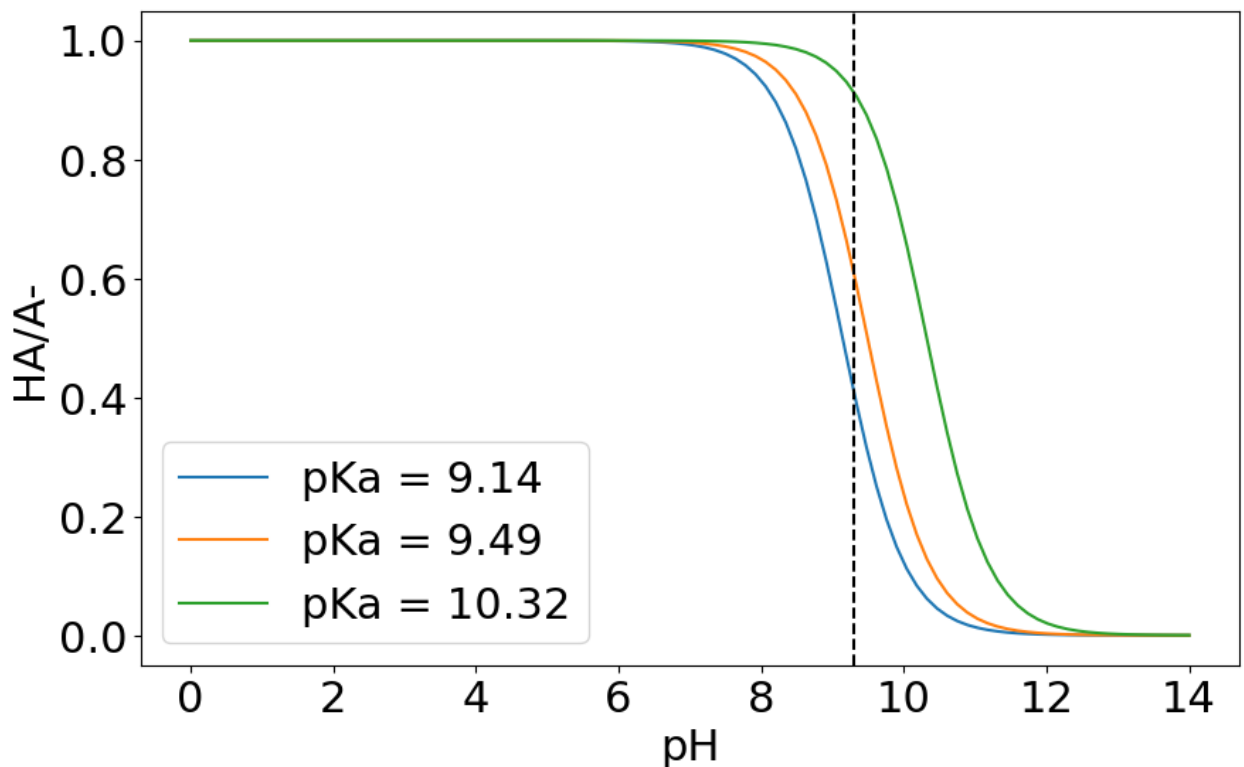
Kan vi se at Phosforsyre og TRIS ikke kan bruges, med Natron lige på kanten ____

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_bjerum_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) Forstå en opskrift på bufferen.

Vi bruger borsyre med $\text{pKa} = 9,14$.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For 1 liter buffer skal vi bruge: 0,1225M Borsyre og 0,0725M NaOH for at reagere 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:

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

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

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

$$\Delta S(4\text{-vinyl-1-cyclohexene}) = 310.45 \text{ J/mol}\cdot\text{K}$$

T [°C]	326	342	370	388
$10^5 \text{ k [torr}^{-1}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}]$	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 $\Delta G(T)$

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

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

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

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

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
temps = [326, 342, 370, 388]
temps_kelvin = [T + 273.15 for T in temps]
k = [2.5e-5, 4.15e-5, 1e-4, 1.75e-4]
scalers = [M_func(T) for T in temps_kelvin]

simple_dict = dict(
    temps=temps, temps_kelvin=temps_kelvin, k_torr_min=k, scalers_M_min=s
)
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 aktiveringsenergien for reaktionen, der må bruges én graf i besvarelsen

In [115...

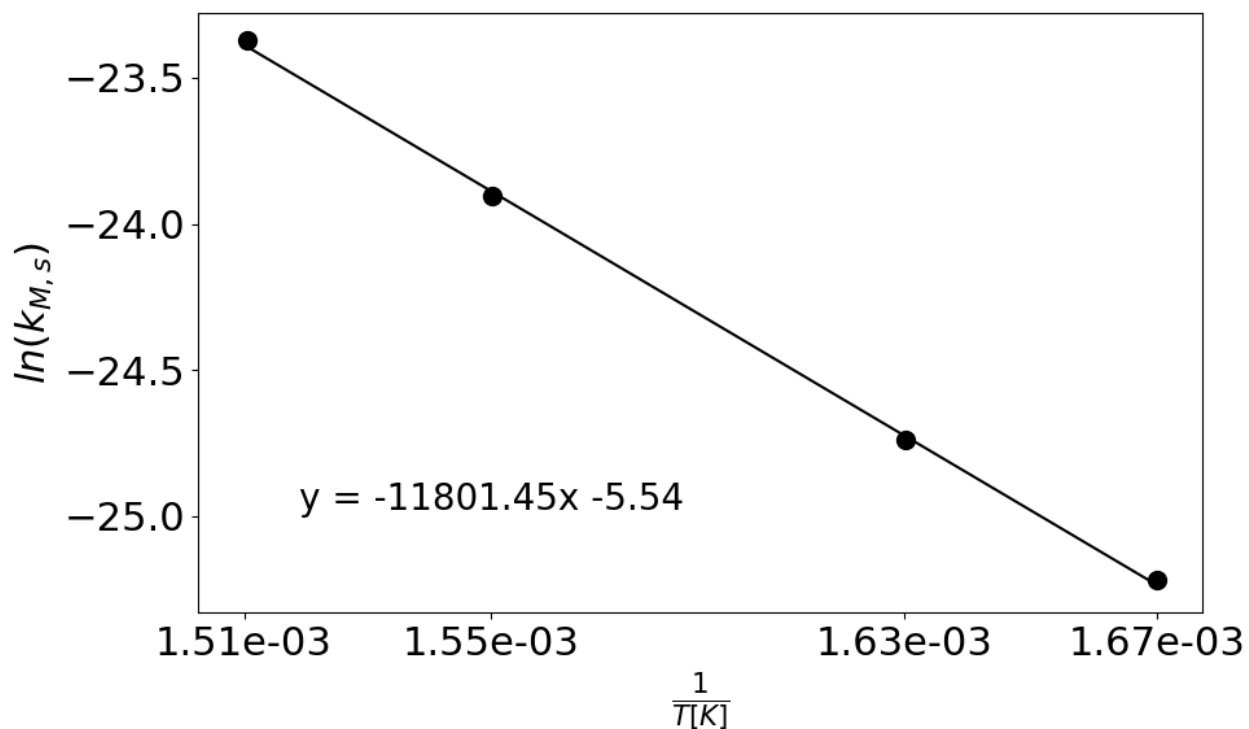
```
fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(10, 6))
x = 1 / df["temps_kelvin"]
y = df["ln(k_M_sec)"]

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")
```

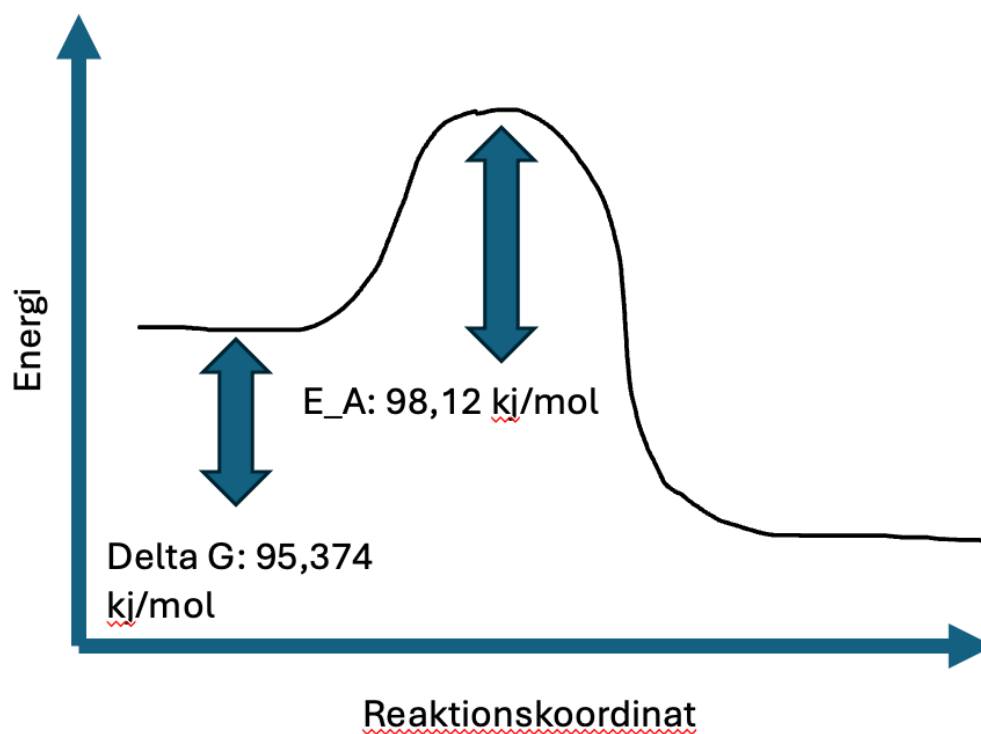
Activation energy: 98.12 kJ/mol



e) Opskriv et reaktionskoordinat med angivelse af ΔG og EA, der må bruges én graf i besvarelsen.

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

```
Out[116... -95.3741425
```



f) Angiv usikkerhed på ΔG 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))
```

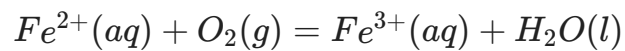
Delta G over temp [-98.0444175 -96.6436175 -94.1922175 -92.6163175]
Standard variation 2.4320417202767457

g) Klokke

Trivielt

Opgave 4) Elektrokemi - 22 point

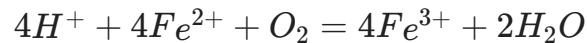
For redoxreaktionen:



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 cellepotential.

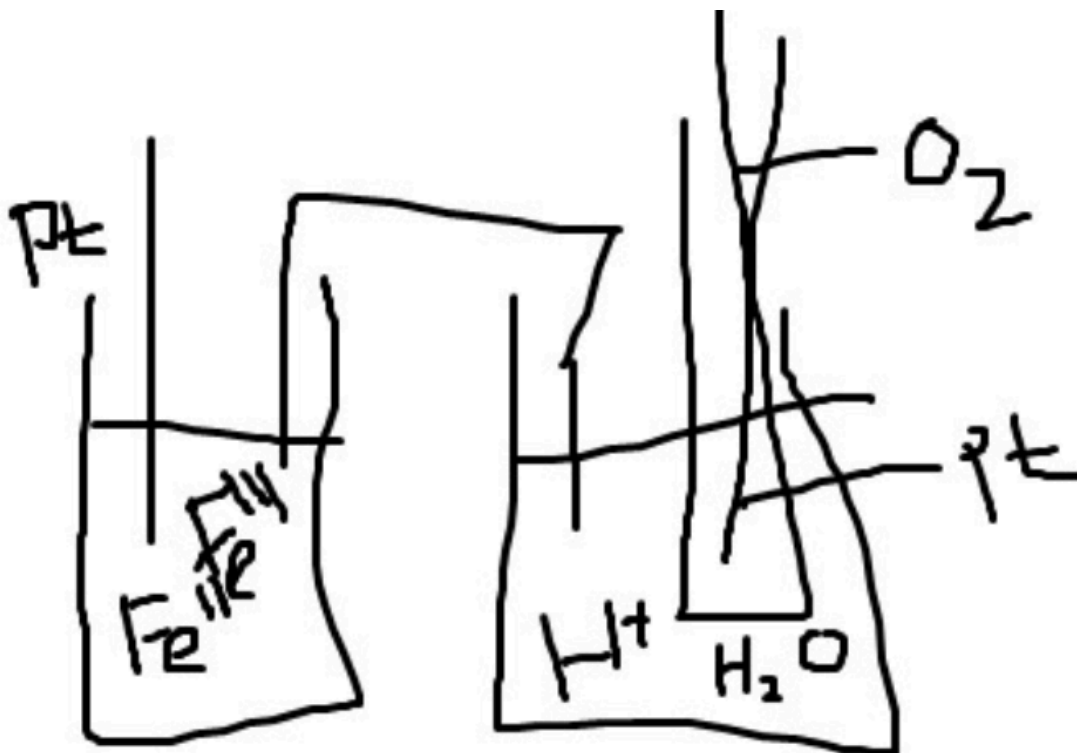
$$Fe^{3+} + e^- = Fe^{2+}; E_{red} = -0,771V$$

$$O_2 + 4H^+ + 4e^- = 2H_2O; E_{red} = 1,229V$$

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

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.

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

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

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

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

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

g) Beregn ΔG^\ominus for reaktionen og ΔG 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

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

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

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

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

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

Begge ΔG er MEGET store, derfor vil Jern være oxideret til Jern(III) på jordens overflade ____

i) Trivielt

Klokke