



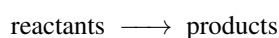
Ch. 5. Chemical equilibrium

REACTIONS rarely occur to completion. Once the products are formed they can follow a backward reaction to regenerate the reactants and at the same time, reactants regenerate produce products. Overall chemical reactions proceed until an equilibrium is reached. The equilibrium conditions determine how profitable a reaction can be as it describes how much of the products stay as products. This chapter covers the idea and basic principles of chemical equilibrium. We will describe the role of an equilibrium constant which gives insight into the mixtures of reactants and products in equilibrium. Also, we will discuss the different types of equilibrium constants in terms of molarity and pressure and the role of a reaction quotient giving insight into the direction in which a chemical reaction proceeds towards the equilibrium. Finally, we will cover Le Châtelier principle that describes once an equilibrium is altered, in which direction does a chemical reaction proceed to recover the equilibrium state.

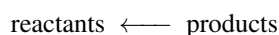
5.1 Chemical Equilibrium

This section covers basic ideas about chemical equilibrium. First, we will introduce the concept of the forward and reverse reactions. Next, we will define the idea of equilibrium, based on the speed of the forward and reverse reactions.

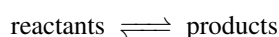
Forward and reverse reactions In chemical reactions, reactants form products. We call this the *forward reaction*:

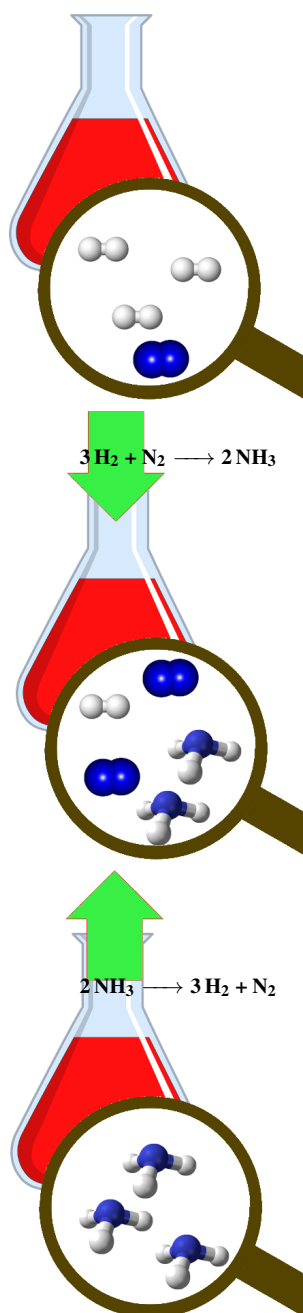


However, once the products form they can also generate reactants through the *reverse reaction*:



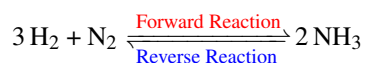
Equilibrium In chemical reactions, both the forward and the reverse reactions happen synchronously, so that when products form they also generate reactants. However, both the reverse and forward reactions have different speeds. In the beginning, the forward reaction proceeds at a faster pace than the reverse so that the reaction advances. Once products form, the reverse reaction will start speeding. A reaction reaches *chemical equilibrium* when both the forward and reverse reactions proceed at the same speed. Chemical reactions normally are written down with a double arrow that indicates equilibrium:





▼The forward reaction goes from reactants to products whereas the reverse reaction goes from products to reactants.

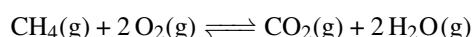
For example, the chemical process that forms ammonia from nitrogen and hydrogen can proceed using the forward and reverse reaction



Equilibrium and concentration It is just a matter of time before a reaction reaches equilibrium. Initially, the forward process normally proceeds at high speed as products start to form. This is because initially there is an abundance of reactants. Once the products start to accumulate the forward process will start happening. This is because at that point there is an increasing amount of product molecules that can go back to reactants. Eventually, the forward and reverse rates become equal as the reaction reaches equilibrium. When the equilibrium has been reached, reactants and products have very specific concentrations. At the same time, a reaction in equilibrium contains a mixture of reactants and products.

Sample Problem 1

Write down the forward and reverse reactions for:



SOLUTION

(a) The forward reaction is $\text{CH}_4(\text{g}) + 2 \text{O}_2(\text{g}) \longrightarrow \text{CO}_2(\text{g}) + 2 \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{g})$ and the reverse $\text{CH}_4(\text{g}) + 2 \text{O}_2(\text{g}) \longleftarrow \text{CO}_2(\text{g}) + 2 \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{g})$

STUDY CHECK

Write down the forward and reverse reactions for the reaction:



5.2 The equilibrium constant

Reactions in equilibrium are characterized by an equilibrium constant. This next section will show you how to interpret and calculate the value of the equilibrium constant of a reaction. We will show you how to interpret and calculate the numerical value of an equilibrium constant.

Equilibrium mixtures Imagine you start a chemical reaction. Initially, products will form and reactants will disappear. At equilibrium, you will have a mixture of reactants and products with the forward and reverse processes happening at the same rate. The question is: an equilibrium mixture would contain more reactants or perhaps more products? The equilibrium constant helps predict just that.

Table 1.1 Different K_c values at 298K

Reaction					K_c	Equilibrium mixture
$2 \text{NH}_3(\text{g})$	\rightleftharpoons	$\text{N}_2(\text{g})$	+	$3 \text{H}_2(\text{g})$	17	Products > Reactants
$\text{H}_2(\text{g})$ + $\text{I}_2(\text{g})$	\rightleftharpoons	$2 \text{HI}(\text{g})$			50	Products > Reactants
$2 \text{SO}_3(\text{g})$	\rightleftharpoons	$2 \text{SO}_2(\text{g})$	+	$\text{O}_2(\text{g})$	0.3	Products < Reactants
$\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$	\rightleftharpoons	$\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{g})$			0.2	Products < Reactants

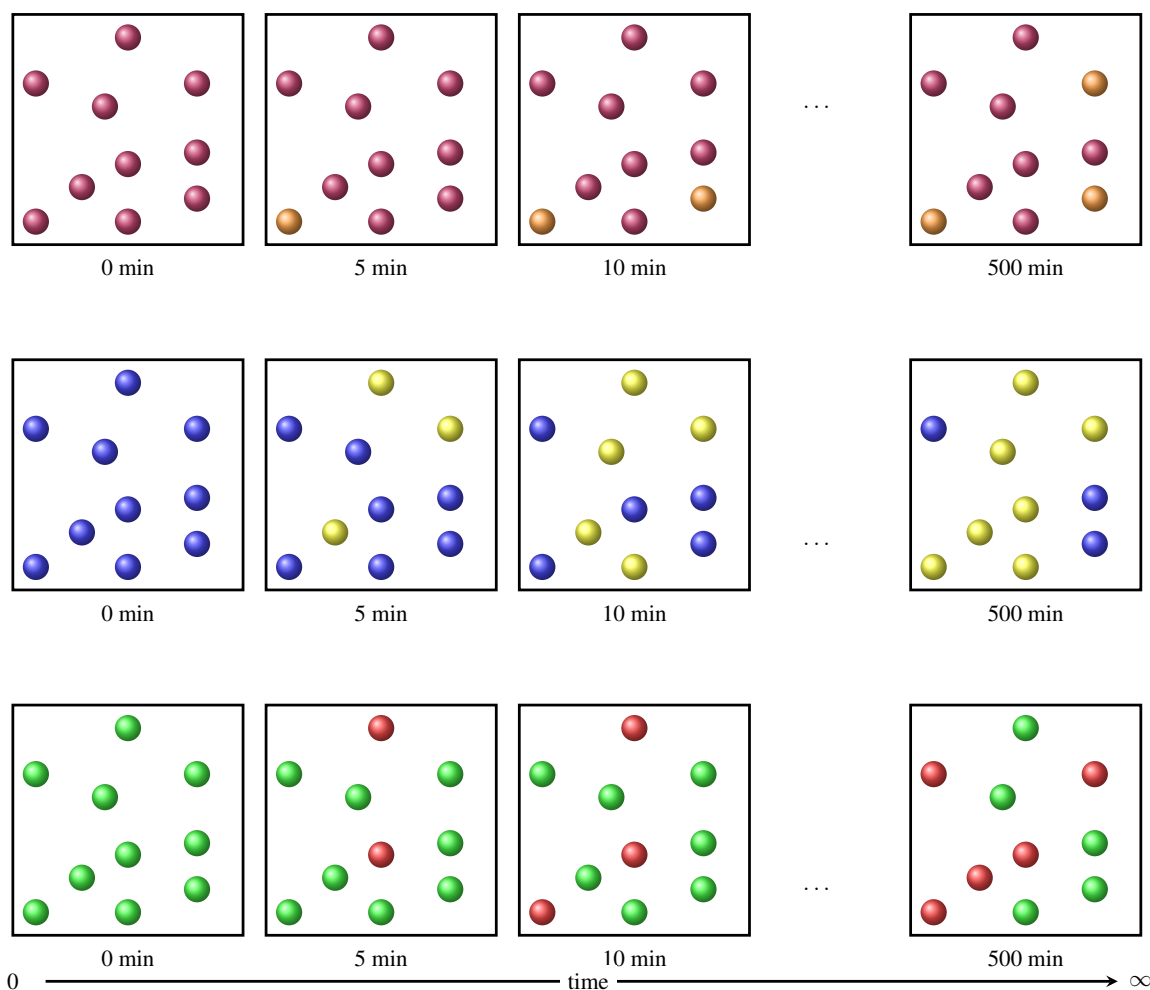
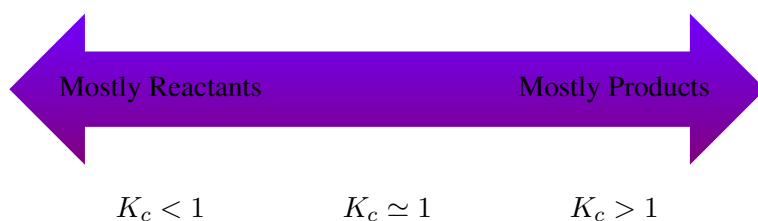


Figure 1.1 Three equilibrium situations

The equilibrium constant of a reaction The equilibrium constant associated with a reaction K_c indicates whether reactants or products are abundant at equilibrium. Each reaction has one K_c value that depends only on temperature and the subscript c represents concentration. On one hand, if K_c is larger than one there will be a larger concentration of products than reactants in the equilibrium mixture. On the other hand, if K_c is smaller than one there will be a larger concentration of reactants than products in the equilibrium mixture. If K_c is close to one then both reactants and products will have the same concentration in the equilibrium mixture.



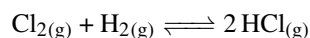
In terms of units, equilibrium constants are unitless numbers—a number without units. In other words, they have no unit and they are simply expressed as a number.



▼ The magnitude of the equilibrium constant indicates whether there is more products or reactants in an equilibrium mixture.

Sample Problem 2

The value of K_c for the following reaction at 300K is 4×10^{31} . Indicate whether the equilibrium mixture will contain mostly reactants, mostly products or both.



SOLUTION

As K_c is larger than one, an equilibrium mixture of Cl_2 , H_2 and HCl will contain mainly products, that is will be mainly made of HCl .

STUDY CHECK

The value of K_c for $\text{F}_2(g) \rightleftharpoons 2 \text{F}(g)$ at 500K is 7×10^{-13} . Indicate whether the equilibrium mixture will contain mostly reactants, mostly products or both.

Equilibrium constant expression Let's consider a general equilibrium reaction in which A and B react to form C and D



The stoichiometric coefficients of the reaction are a , b , c , and d . The expression for the equilibrium constant depends only on the concentration of the reactants and products. To refer to concentration we will use square brackets. For example, $[A]$ means the concentration of A . Hence, the expression of the equilibrium constant will be:

$$K_c = \frac{[\text{Products}]}{[\text{Reactants}]} = \frac{[C]^c \cdot [D]^d}{[A]^a \cdot [B]^b} \quad \text{Equilibrium constant} \quad (5.1)$$

Let us break down the expression of K_c . On top of the fraction, we have the equilibrium concentration of the products to the power of its coefficients. For example $[C]^c$ means the equilibrium concentration of C to the power of the coefficient c . On the bottom of the fraction, we have the concentration of the reactants to the power of its coefficients. All concentrations in K_c are timed.

$$K_c = \frac{\overset{\substack{\blacktriangleleft \text{product concentration}}}{[C]^c \cdot [D]^d}}{\underset{\substack{\blacktriangleright \text{reactant coefficient}}}{[A]^a \cdot [B]^b}}$$

Let's focus on the reaction below:



The expression of the equilibrium constant would be:

$$K_c = \frac{[\text{CO}_2] \cdot [\text{H}_2\text{O}]^2}{[\text{CH}_4] \cdot [\text{O}_2]^2}$$

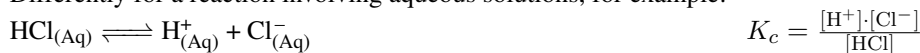
Equilibrium involving solids, liquids and solutions Let us analyze an example of a reaction involving solids or liquids:



Solids and liquids have no concentration and hence they should not be included in the expression of K_c . For the example above:

$$K_c = [\text{CO}_2]$$

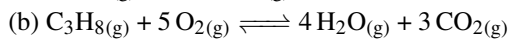
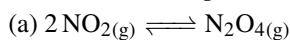
Differently for a reaction involving aqueous solutions, for example:



Overall, remember that in the expression of K_c , you can only include gases (g) or aqueous solutions (aq) as you can ignore solids and liquids without a well-defined concentration.

Sample Problem 3

Write down the expression of K_c for the following reactions:



SOLUTION

Remember you can only include gas and aqueous solution in the expression of K_c . For the first example

$$K_c = \frac{[\text{N}_2\text{O}_4]}{[\text{NO}_2]^2}$$

For the second example,

$$K_c = \frac{[\text{H}_2\text{O}]^4 \cdot [\text{CO}_2]^3}{[\text{C}_3\text{H}_8] \cdot [\text{O}_2]^5}$$

For the last example:

$$K_c = \frac{[\text{ZnCl}_2] \cdot [\text{H}_2]}{[\text{HCl}]^2}$$

STUDY CHECK

Write down the expression of K_c for the following reaction:



Equilibrium constant in terms of pressures The equilibrium constant K_c is the ratio of the concentration of products and reactants. As concentration is related to pressure—remember the chapter about gases—we can also express an equilibrium constant in terms of pressures, we call this K_p .

$$K_p = \frac{P_{\text{Products}}}{P_{\text{Reactants}}} = \frac{P_C^c \cdot P_D^d}{P_A^a \cdot P_B^b} \quad \text{Equilibrium constant} \quad (5.2)$$

Let's focus on an example. Think about the reaction below that involved just gases:



The expression of the equilibrium constant would be:

$$K_p = \frac{P_{\text{CO}_2} \cdot P_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}^2}{P_{\text{CH}_4} \cdot P_{\text{O}_2}^2}$$

K_p values larger than one implies that in the mixture the pressure of products is larger than the pressure of reactants and the opposite is true for values smaller than one.

Relating K_c and K_p The values of K_c and K_p are related by the following formula:

$$K_p = K_c(RT)^{\Delta n} \quad (5.3)$$

where:

K_p is the equilibrium constant in terms of pressure

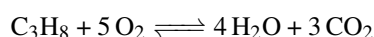
K_c is the equilibrium constant in terms of concentration

R is the constant of the gases in pressure units (0.082 atmL/molK)

T is the absolute temperature (in Kelvins)

Δn is the change of stoichiometry of the reaction

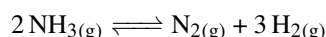
Let us analyze the role of Δn for the reaction:



Δn represents the number of molecules of products with respect to the number of molecules of reactants: $7-6=1$. For this reaction, we have that $K_p = K_c(RT)$. However, the power of the relationship will depend on the stoichiometry of the reaction. At the same time, the relationship between both constants depends on the temperature.

Sample Problem 4

For the following reaction



The value of K_c at 300K is 17. Calculate the value of K_p at the same temperature.

SOLUTION

First we will write down the expression of both equilibrium constants:

$$K_c = \frac{[\text{NH}_3]^2}{[\text{N}_2] \cdot [\text{H}_2]^3} \quad K_p = \frac{P_{\text{NH}_3}^2}{P_{\text{N}_2} \cdot P_{\text{H}_2}^3}$$

We will also calculate Δn in order to establish the relationship between both constants:

$$\Delta n = 1 + 3 - 2 = 2$$

We have that:

$$K_p = K_c(RT)^{\Delta n} = K_c(RT)^2$$

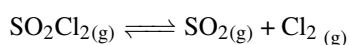
Given that K_c at 300K is 17:

$$K_p = K_c(RT)^{\Delta n} = 17(0.082 \cdot 300)^2 = 10287$$

In equilibrium, the pressure of products will be larger than the pressure of reactants.

STUDY CHECK

For the following reaction

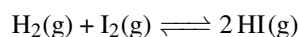


The value of K_p at 300K is 0.05. Calculate the value of K_c at the same temperature.

5.3 Using equilibrium constants

We saw that the equilibrium constant of a reaction tells you whether there are more reactants or products in an equilibrium mixture. At the same time, one can use K_c to quantitatively calculate the value of the equilibrium concentration of reactants and products. This section will explain how to do this.

Solving from K_c Let's analyze the reaction of hydrogen (H_2) and iodine (I_2) to produce hydrogen iodide (HI):



The equilibrium constant at 300K is $3 \cdot 10^{-1}$. Analyzing a reaction mixture we find that the concentration of H_2 is 1M and the concentration of I_2 is 2M. We want to calculate how much HI we have in the mixture. As the concentrations of reactants and products are linked together through K_c we can certainly solve for $[HI]$. The expression for K_c is:

$$K_c = \frac{[HI]^2}{[H_2] \cdot [I_2]}$$

and we know that $[H_2] = 1M$ and $[I_2] = 2M$. Plugging the values in the expression of K_c , and given the numerical value of K_c we have:

$$3 \cdot 10^{-1} = \frac{[HI]^2}{1 \cdot 2}$$

Solving for $[HI]$ we have

$$[HI]^2 = 0.6$$

To solve for $[HI]$ we have to use an square root:

$$[HI] = \sqrt[2]{0.6} = 0.77M$$

Sample Problem 5

The value of the equilibrium constant for the reaction



is $3 \cdot 10^8$ at 300K. An analysis of an equilibrium mixture gave a concentration of nitrogen and ammonia of 2M, respectively. Calculate the equilibrium concentration of hydrogen at 300K.

SOLUTION

The value of the equilibrium constant for the formation of ammonia is:

$$K_c = \frac{[NH_3]^2}{[H_2]^3 \cdot [N_2]}$$

We know $[NH_3]$ and $[N_2]$ and both values are 2M, and we also know $K_c = 3 \cdot 10^8$. Plugging these values into the previous equations we obtain:

$$3 \cdot 10^8 = \frac{2^2}{[H_2]^3 \cdot 2}$$

we can solve for $[\text{H}_2]$:

$$[\text{H}_2]^3 = 6.6 \cdot 10^{-9}$$

In order to obtain $[\text{H}_2]$ we need a cubic root:

$$[\text{H}_2] = \sqrt[3]{6.6 \cdot 10^{-9}} = 1.9 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ M}$$

◆ STUDY CHECK

The value of the equilibrium constant for the reaction



is 500 at a given temperature. An analysis of an equilibrium mixture gave a concentration of water, carbon dioxide and C_3H_8 of 1M. Calculate the equilibrium concentration of oxygen at that temperature.

5.4 Concentration or pressure ratio

In a chemical reaction, if we prepare a mixture of reactants they will generate products. At equilibrium reactants and products exist at a very specific ratio given by the equilibrium constant. What if we would prepare a mixture containing both reactants and products? Given that both reactants and products are related by an equilibrium, how would the concentrations change? In other words, would the reaction proceed toward the right, hence producing products, or the left to produce reactants? This section introduces the use of a concentration (or pressure) ratio that helps predict the direction in which a mixture of reactants and products will proceed toward equilibrium.

Definition of concentration ratio Equilibrium constants are ratios of equilibrium concentration or pressure of products over reactants measured after the system has reacted for an infinite time. Concentration ratios Q_c are the ratio of the concentration of products over reactants away from the equilibrium. In other words, they represent the reaction away from the equilibrium.

$$Q_c = \frac{[\text{Products}]_{\text{noneq}}}{[\text{Reactants}]_{\text{noneq}}} = \frac{[C]_{\text{noneq}}^c \cdot [D]_{\text{noneq}}^d}{[A]_{\text{noneq}}^a \cdot [B]_{\text{noneq}}^b} \quad \text{concentration ratio} \quad (5.4)$$

Use of concentration ratios Concentration ratios help predict whether a reaction will proceed toward the left or toward the right when we start with a mixture of reactants and products away from equilibrium.



If Q_c is larger than K_c the reaction will proceed towards the left producing reactants. On the other hand, if Q_c is smaller than K_c the reaction will proceed towards the right producing products. If Q_c equals K_c then the reaction is in equilibrium.

Sample Problem 6

In two different experiments, we prepare mixtures of four chemicals interconnected by the following equilibrium:



Indicate if any of the mixtures is in equilibrium. If it is not, indicate whether the reaction will evolve towards the left or the right to reach equilibrium.

Experiment	1	2
[CO ₂]	0.0040	0.037
[H ₂]	0.0040	0.046
[CO]	0.0203	0.011
[H ₂ O]	0.0203	0.0011

SOLUTION

We will compute the concentration ratio for each experiment and compare the value with k_c . If Q_c is larger than k_c the reaction will proceed to the left whereas if Q_c is smaller than k_c the reaction will proceed to the right.

Experiment	1	2
[CO ₂]	0.0040	0.037
[H ₂]	0.0040	0.046
[CO]	0.0203	0.011
[H ₂ O]	0.0203	0.0011
Q_c	3.8×10^{-4}	140

None of the mixtures are in equilibrium as Q_c differs from k_c . In the first experiment the reaction will proceed to the right and in the second experiment the reaction will proceed to the left.

STUDY CHECK

We prepare mixtures of four chemicals in an experiment. These chemicals are interconnected by the following equilibrium:

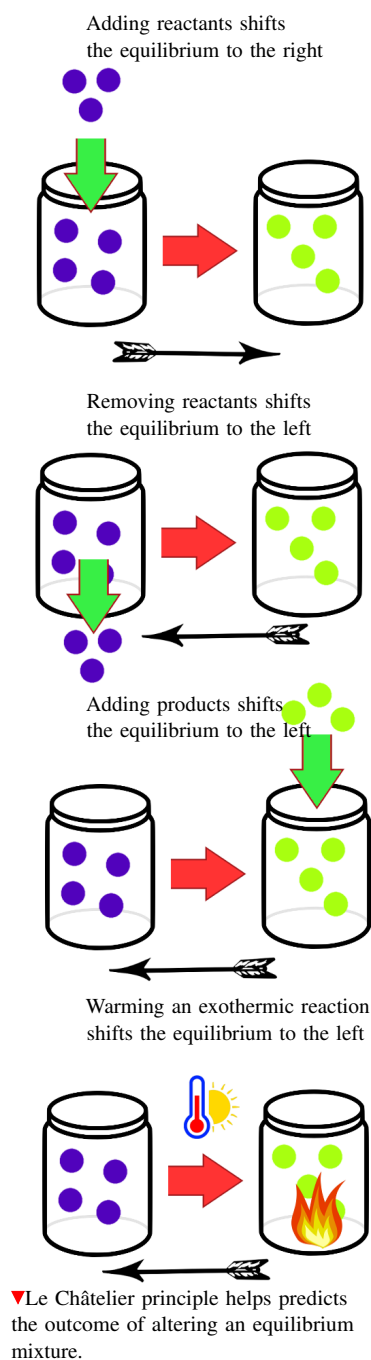


Indicate if the mixture is in equilibrium. If it is not, indicate whether the reaction will evolve towards the left or the right to reach equilibrium.

Experiment	1
[CO ₂]	0.0005
[H ₂]	0.0076
[CO]	0.0094
[H ₂ O]	0.0025

**5.5 Le Châtelier principle**

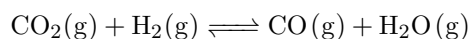
▼ Henry Louis Le Châtelier was a French chemist who devised a principle used by chemists to predict the effect a changing condition has on a system in chemical equilibrium.



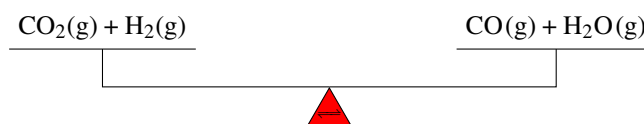
At this point, we have covered the idea of equilibrium and we have seen that the forward and reverse reactions have the same rate at equilibrium. Now, what happens if you alter this equilibrium? Le Châtelier principle claims a reaction will go back to its original equilibrium state by shifting left or right.

Le Châtelier principle When a reaction is in equilibrium the forward and reverse reactions proceed at the same speed. Also in an equilibrium state, the concentrations of reactants and products have very specific values. Imagine that you create stress conditions by adding reactants or products or even changing the temperature. This stress will have an impact on the equilibrium and the reaction eventually will reach a new state of equilibrium by somehow counteracting this stress. Le Châtelier principle says that when stress is placed in a reaction (adding or removing reactant or products, increasing or decreasing temperature) the equilibrium will be shifted in the direction that relieves that stress.

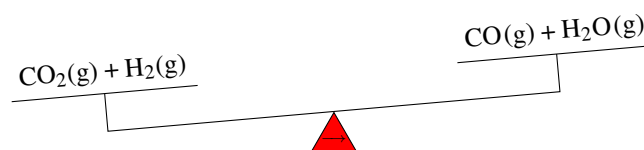
Change in concentration Let us consider the following equilibrium:



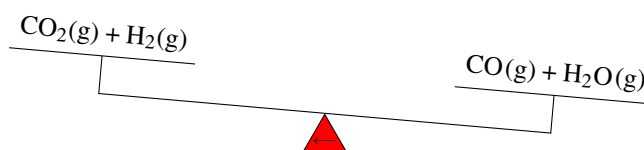
K_c for this reaction equals one at 1200K. This means that the concentration of reactants and products are the same. We can represent this using this balance or seesaw



If we add some CO_2 the equilibrium will be affected. To counteract this stress, the reaction will restore the equilibrium by decreasing the amount of CO_2 . This can only be achieved by displacing the equilibrium to the right so that CO_2 is removed. Mind that CO_2 is consumed if the reaction moves from reactants \rightarrow to products and it is produced when going from products \leftarrow to reactants. We can represent this with the following seesaw.



As we added CO_2 the reactants now weigh more and hence the reaction has to proceed to the right \rightarrow . Now imagine we remove some $\text{CO}_2(\text{g})$. Again, the equilibrium will be affected and the reaction will restore its equilibrium state by doing the opposite, that is producing $\text{CO}_2(\text{g})$ as the reaction proceeds from reactants \leftarrow to products. Again using the seesaw:

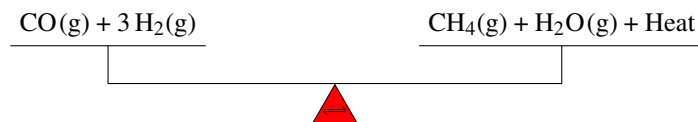


We can also add a different chemical that is not involved in the equilibrium. In this case, the equilibrium will not be affected by this change.

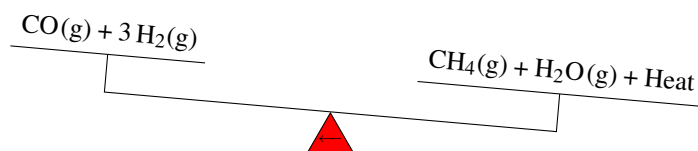
Temperature change Let us consider the following equilibrium that produces heat—remember we describe these types of reactions as exothermic:



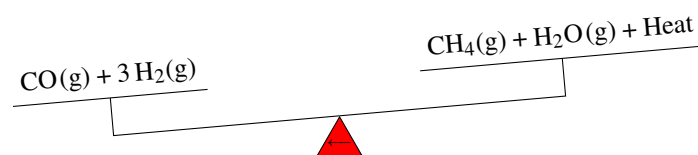
Again, this reaction is in equilibrium so we can use the same seesaw analogy.



If we increase the temperature of the system, the equilibrium will be affected. To go back to an equilibrium state the reaction will decrease the temperature of the container. As the reaction produces heat, a way to decrease the system temperature is to generate reactants (\leftarrow). Again, using the scale that means:

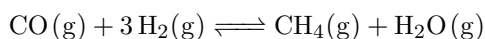


Differently now if we decrease the temperature, the reaction will increase the temperature by going back to its equilibrium state going from reactants \longrightarrow to products. This is because heat is produced as a product

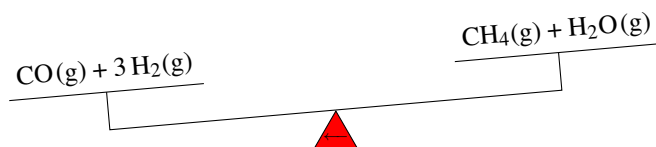


Volume change

We can also think about increasing or decreasing the volume in which the reaction takes place. This change will have an impact on the reaction equilibrium as the concentrations of reactants and products will be altered by this change. Changes in volume will shift the reaction towards the left or right depending on the overall stoichiometric change of the reaction, that is on whether the reaction produces or consumes molecules. For reactions that generate matter, that is, in the case that $\Delta n > 0$, increasing the volume will follow the increase of the number of moles. In other words, by increasing the volume, the equilibrium will shift towards the products, that is towards the right. For reactions that consume matter ($\Delta n < 0$), increasing the volume will shift the equilibrium towards the reactants, that is towards the left. For example, the reaction below consumes molecules:



if we increase the volume of the container in which the reaction takes place, the equilibrium will shift toward the left:



The opposite shift will follow a volume decrease as the reaction shift towards the right.

Sample Problem 7

For the next endothermic reaction indicate whether the reaction will shift right (\longrightarrow) or left (\longleftarrow) after the following changes:



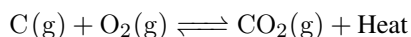
(a) adding reactants (b) adding products (c) decreasing the temperature.

SOLUTION

(a) Adding reactants always displaces the equilibrium so that reactants are consumed, hence the reaction will proceed \longrightarrow . (b) After adding products the reaction will tend to reduce the amount of products, and hence it will go \longleftarrow . (c) The reaction is endothermic that means that it consumes heat. If we decrease the temperature it will tend to increase the temperature and hence heat needs to be formed. This will only happen if the reaction proceeds (\longleftarrow).

STUDY CHECK

For next exothermic reaction indicate whether the reaction will shift right (\longrightarrow) or left (\longleftarrow) after the following changes:



(a) removing reactants (b) removing products (c) decreasing the temperature.

Table 1.2 Le Châtelier principle

Parameter	Change	Effect
Concentration	Add reactants	\longrightarrow
	Remove reactants	\longleftarrow
	Add products	\longleftarrow
	Remove products	\longrightarrow
Volume	Increase volume	More moles
	Decrease volume	Less moles
Catalyst	Add a catalyst	No effect
Temperature	Endothermic reaction	
	Increase temperature	\longrightarrow
Temperature	Decrease temperature	\longleftarrow
	Exothermic reaction	
	Increase temperature	\longleftarrow
	Decrease temperature	\longrightarrow