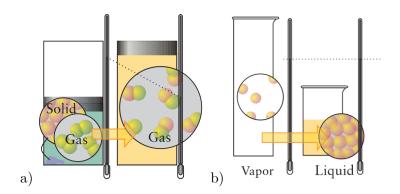
## Worksheet 7

February 15th, 2022

Collaborations are encouraged and students must report all collaborators on each assignment. All external sources (websites, books) must be cited. An  $extra\ credit\ (EC)$  problem will be available per assignment. Please submit a completed homework on-time to receive EC and no partial EC (all parts must be correct) will be given out. Additional problems are listed at the end of each assignment. This week's assignment is due Tuesday,  $Feb\ 22nd\ at\ 10:00am$ .

1. (4 pts) **Entropy** The following is a molecular visulization of a system undergoing a spontaneous change. Determine from the picture whether entropy increases or decreases during the process. Account for the spontaneity of the process in terms of the entropy changes in the system and the surroundings. The therometers show the temperature of the system.



2. (2 pts) **Equilibrium and Law of Mass Action** Write the equilibrium constant expression for the following reaction:

$$NH_4HS(s) \Longrightarrow NH_3(g) + H_2S(g)$$

At 100°C, the equilibrium constant is 0.1513. What is the equilibrium partial pressure of  $NH_3(g)$  if the partial pressure of  $H_2S(g)$  is 4.57 atm. Report to 3 significant figures.

3. (6 pts) Relating Free Energy and Equilibrium Constant Supposed a reaction is given by:

$$aA + bB \Longrightarrow cC + dD$$

where a, b, ... are the coefficients and A, B, ..., C, D are the reactants and products.

- (a) Derive the equation that relates the free energy of reaction  $(\Delta G_r)$  and the equilibrium constant K as seen in lecture. Define all variables.  $Hint: G(P) = G^{\circ} + nRT \ln \frac{P}{P^{\circ}}$ .
- (b) Using the equation in (a), at what temperature is the following reaction at equilibrium?

$$CO_2(g) + H_2O(g) \Longrightarrow H_2(g) + CO_2(g)$$

- 4. (4 pts) **Subtitued Benzene** There are three different substituted benzene compounds with the formula  $C_6H_4F_2$ .
- (a) Draw the lewis structures of the three compounds.
- (b) Assume that the benzene rings pack similarly into their crystal lattices. If the positions of the H and F atoms are statistically disordered in the solid state, which isomer will have the *least* molar entropy?

5. (7 pts) Air Pollutants Sulfur trioxide SO<sub>3</sub> and nitrogen oxide NO can react in the atmosphere as follows:

$$SO_3(g) + NO(g) \Longrightarrow SO_2(g) + NO_2(g)$$
.

- (a) Predict the effect of the following changes to the amount of  $NO_2$  when the reacton has come to equilibrium in a stainless steel bulb equipped with entrants for chemicals
  - 1. the amount of NO increases
  - 2. the  $SO_2$  is removed by condensation
  - 3. the pressure is tripled by pumping in helium
- (b) For each scenario in part (a), describe the "driving force" in terms of the thermodynamic quantities. *Hint:* Recall the lectures in week 6.
- (c) Given that at a certain temprature  $K = 6.0 \times 10^3$ , calculate the amount (in moles) of NO that must be added to a 1.00 L vesssel containing 0.245 mol SO<sub>3</sub>(g) to form 0.240 mol SO<sub>2</sub>(g) at equilibrium. Report to 3 significant figures.

6. (6 pts) Van't Hoff Equation The Van't Hoff equation is often used in thermodynamics to show the equilibrium constant K dependence on temperature T.

$$\ln K = -\frac{\Delta H^{\circ}}{RT} + \frac{\Delta S^{\circ}}{R} \tag{1}$$

Using Eqn. 1, determine the  $\Delta S^{\circ}$  and  $\Delta H^{\circ}$  for the following reaction:

$$NH_3(g) + ClF_3(g) \Longrightarrow HF(g) + N_2(g) + Cl_2(g)$$

Report to 3 significant figures. Here are the following equilibrium partial pressures P of each gas species X at various T. Hint: Create a scatter plot.

Table 1: Equilibrium partial pressure P(X) in bar at various T in  $^{\circ}$ C

Partial Pressure	Temperature 10°C	100°C	300°C	900°C	1800°
$P(N_2)$	0.370	0.470	0.731	0.831	0.882
$\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{Cl}_2)$	0.253	0.389	0.579	0.619	0.676
P(HF)	0.290	0.450	0.612	0.568	0.600
$P(NH_3)$	0.215	0.352	0.490	0.530	0.580
$P(ClF_3)$	0.120	0.215	0.514	0.540	0.606

7. (4 pts) In a sealed 1.75 L vessel at 250°C, equilibrium is established between  $PCl_5(g)$  and its dissociation products,  $PCl_3(g)$  and  $Cl_2(g)$ . The quantities found at equilibrium are 0.562g  $PCl_5$ , 1.950g  $PCl_3$ , and 1.007g  $Cl_2$ . What is the value of  $K_c$  and  $K_p$  for the reaction. Report to 4 significant figures.

$$PCl_5(g) \Longrightarrow PCl_3(g) + Cl_2(g)$$

8. (4 pts) Extra Credit: Determine  $K_c$  at 300K for the unbalanced equation

$$CH_{4}\left(g\right) \Longrightarrow C_{2}H_{2}\left(g\right) + H_{2}\left(g\right)$$

Report to 2 significant figures and given the following data

$$CH_4(g) + H_2O(g) \Longrightarrow CO(g) + H_2(g) \quad K_p = 1.2 \times 10^{-25}$$

$$C_2H_2(g) + O_2(g) \Longrightarrow CO(g) + H_2O(g) \quad K_p = 1.1 \times 10^2$$

$$H_2(g) + O_2(g) \Longrightarrow H_2O(g) \quad K_p = 1.1 \times 10^{40}$$