

# GIBBS FREE ENERGY OF A DISSOLUTION REACTION

## SMART WORKSHEET

### PART A. STANDARDIZATION OF HYDROCHLORIC ACID

	Units	
Mass of Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	<div><div><div></div></div><div>g</div></div>	<div><div></div></div>
V <sub>i</sub> (initial buret reading)	<div><div><div></div></div><div>mL</div></div>	<div><div></div></div>
V <sub>f</sub> (final buret reading)	<div><div><div></div></div><div>mL</div></div>	<div><div></div></div>
V <sub>f</sub> – V <sub>i</sub>	<div><div><div></div></div><div>mL</div></div>	<div><div></div></div>
Molarity of HCl	<div><div><div></div></div><div>mol L<sup>-1</sup></div></div>	<div><div></div></div>

### CALCULATING THE MOLARITY OF HYDROCHLORIC ACID

The molar mass of NaCO<sub>3</sub> is 105.99 g mol<sup>-1</sup>

Part A, table 1: Lab data and molarity of hydrochloric acid calculation

	Trial 1		Trial 2		Trial 3 <i>(optional)</i>	Trial 4 <i>(optional)</i>	Trial 5 <i>(optional)</i>	Unit
Mass of Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	<div><div><div>0.2120</div></div><div>✓</div></div>		<div><div><div>0.2090</div></div><div>✓</div></div>		<div><div><div></div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div></div><div></div></div>	g
V <sub>i</sub> (initial buret reading)	<div><div><div>20.00</div></div><div>✓</div></div>		<div><div><div>20.00</div></div><div>✓</div></div>		<div><div><div></div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div></div><div></div></div>	mL
V <sub>f</sub> (final buret reading)	<div><div><div>32.32</div></div><div>✓</div></div>		<div><div><div>32.10</div></div><div>✓</div></div>		<div><div><div></div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div></div><div></div></div>	mL
1. V <sub>f</sub> – V <sub>i</sub>	<div><div><div>12.32</div></div><div>✓</div></div>		<div><div><div>12.10</div></div><div>✓</div></div>		<div><div><div></div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div></div><div></div></div>	mL
2. Molarity of HCl <i>Unrounded</i>	<div><div><div>0.324706</div></div><div>✓</div></div>		<div><div><div>0.325931</div></div><div>✓</div></div>		<div><div><div></div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div></div><div></div></div>	mol L <sup>-1</sup>
3. Molarity of HCl <i>Rounded</i>	<div><div><div>0.3247</div></div><div>✓</div></div>		<div><div><div>0.3259</div></div><div>✓</div></div>		<div><div><div></div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div></div><div></div></div>	mol L <sup>-1</sup>

Note: Make sure you have completed table for all trials that you have recorded data for before you proceed. Columns for trials 1 and 2 must be completed to proceed. You will only be able to use the data from completed trials columns in subsequent calculations.

Have you completed the table above for all the trials you collected data for? 

Yes

### CALCULATING THE AVERAGE MOLARITY OF HYDROCHLORIC ACID

	First trial		Second trial	
Two best trials selected for averaging	<div><div><div></div></div><div>1</div></div>	<div><div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div></div><div>2</div></div>	<div><div></div></div>

Part A, table 2: Calculating the average molarity of hydrochloric acid

	Unrounded	Rounded
3. Average molarity of HCl	<div><div><div></div></div><div>0.325319</div><div><div>✓</div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div></div><div>0.3253</div><div><div>✓</div></div></div>

YOUR PROGRESS ON THE STANDARDIZATION OF HYDROCHLORIC ACID SECTION

CORRECT	15 / 24	POINTS AWARDED 51 / 52	AUTOSOLVED	0 / 24	NOT FINISHED	18 / 40
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PART B. ANALYSIS OF THE SATURATED BORAX SOLUTIONS

TEMPERATURE DATA

Temperature(K) = Temperature(°C)+ 273.15

Part B, table 1: Decanting temperature data and average temperature calculation in degrees Celsius

Target decanting temperature (°C)	Actual decanting temperature (°C)		4. $T_{\text{average}}$ (°C)	
	Trial 1	Trial 2	Unrounded	Rounded
20.0	<div><div><div></div></div><div>20.5</div><div><div>✓</div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div></div><div>20.5</div><div><div>✓</div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div></div><div>20.50</div><div><div>✓</div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div></div><div>20.5</div><div><div>✓</div></div></div>
30.0	<div><div><div></div></div><div>29.0</div><div><div>✓</div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div></div><div>29.0</div><div><div>✓</div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div></div><div>29.00</div><div><div>✓</div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div></div><div>29.0</div><div><div>✓</div></div></div>
40.0	<div><div><div></div></div><div>39.0</div><div><div>✓</div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div></div><div>39.0</div><div><div>✓</div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div></div><div>39.00</div><div><div>✓</div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div></div><div>39.0</div><div><div>✓</div></div></div>
50.0	<div><div><div></div></div><div>50.0</div><div><div>✓</div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div></div><div>50.0</div><div><div>✓</div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div></div><div>50.00</div><div><div>✓</div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div></div><div>50.0</div><div><div>✓</div></div></div>
60.0	<div><div><div></div></div><div>60.0</div><div><div>✓</div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div></div><div>60.0</div><div><div>✓</div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div></div><div>60.00</div><div><div>✓</div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div></div><div>60.0</div><div><div>✓</div></div></div>

Part B, table 2: Average temperature calculation in kelvin and inverse temperature calculation

$T_{\text{average}}$ (°C)	5. $T_{\text{average}}$ (K)		6. $1/T_{\text{average}}$ (K <sup>-1</sup> )	
	Unrounded	Rounded	Unrounded	Rounded
20.50	<div><div><div></div></div><div>293.65</div><div><div>✓</div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div></div><div>293.7</div><div><div>✓</div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div></div><div>0.00340541</div><div><div>✓</div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div></div><div>0.003405</div><div><div>✓</div></div></div>
29.00	<div><div><div></div></div><div>302.15</div><div><div>✓</div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div></div><div>302.2</div><div><div>✓</div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div></div><div>0.00330961</div><div><div>✓</div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div></div><div>0.003310</div><div><div>✓</div></div></div>
39.00	<div><div><div></div></div><div>312.15</div><div><div>✓</div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div></div><div>312.2</div><div><div>✓</div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div></div><div>0.00320359</div><div><div>✓</div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div></div><div>0.003204</div><div><div>✓</div></div></div>
50.00	<div><div><div></div></div><div>323.15</div><div><div>✓</div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div></div><div>323.2</div><div><div>✓</div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div></div><div>0.00309454</div><div><div>✓</div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div></div><div>0.003095</div><div><div>✓</div></div></div>
60.00	<div><div><div></div></div><div>333.15</div><div><div>✓</div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div></div><div>333.2</div><div><div>✓</div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div></div><div>0.00300165</div><div><div>✓</div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div></div><div>0.003002</div><div><div>✓</div></div></div>

VOLUME DATA

Part B, table 3: Trial 1 volume data and buret volume calculation

Target decanting temperature (°C)	Trial 1		
	$V_i$	$V_f$	$V_f - V_i$
20.0	<div><div><div></div></div><div>20.00</div><div><div>✓</div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div></div><div>24.11</div><div><div>✓</div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div></div><div>4.11</div><div><div>✓</div></div></div>
30.0	<div><div><div></div></div><div>20.00</div><div><div>✓</div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div></div><div>25.82</div><div><div>✓</div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div></div><div>5.82</div><div><div>✓</div></div></div>
40.0	<div><div><div></div></div><div>20.00</div><div><div>✓</div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div></div><div>29.25</div><div><div>✓</div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div></div><div>9.25</div><div><div>✓</div></div></div>
50.0	<div><div><div></div></div><div>20.00</div><div><div>✓</div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div></div><div>36.00</div><div><div>✓</div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div></div><div>16.00</div><div><div>✓</div></div></div>

20.0	20.00 ✓	24.11 ✓	4.11 ✓
30.0	20.00 ✓	25.82 ✓	5.82 ✓
40.0	20.00 ✓	29.25 ✓	9.25 ✓
50.0	20.00 ✓	36.00 ✓	16.00 ✓
60.0	20.00 ✓	44.40 ✓	24.40 ✓

Part B, table 4: Trial 2 volume data, buret volume calculation and average buret volume calculation

Target decanting temperature ( ° C)	Trial 2			9. $\Delta V_{\text{average}}$	
	$V_i$	$V_f$	8. $V_f - V_i$	Unrounded	Rounded
20.0	20.00 ✓	24.11 ✓	4.11 ✓	4.110 ✓	4.11 ✓
30.0	20.00 ✓	25.82 ✓	5.82 ✓	5.820 ✓	5.82 ✓
40.0	20.00 ✓	29.25 ✓	9.25 ✓	9.250 ✓	9.25 ✓
50.0	20.00 ✓	36.00 ✓	16.00 ✓	16.000 ✓	16.00 ✓
60.0	20.00 ✓	44.40 ✓	24.40 ✓	24.400 ✓	24.40 ✓

DETERMINATION OF  $K_{\text{sp}}$

Part B, table 5: Solubility product constant calculations

Target decanting temperature ( ° C)	10. $[\text{B}_4\text{O}_5(\text{OH})_4^{2-}]$		11. $K_{\text{sp}}$		12. $\ln(K_{\text{sp}})$	
	Unrounded	Rounded	Unrounded	Rounded	Unrounded	Rounded
20.0	0.133698 ✓	0.134 ✓	0.00955949 ✓	0.00956 ✓	-4.6502 ✓	-4.650 ✓
30.0	0.189325 ✓	0.189 ✓	0.0271446 ✓	0.0271 ✓	-3.6066 ✓	-3.607 ✓
40.0	0.300903 ✓	0.301 ✓	0.108978 ✓	0.109 ✓	-2.2166 ✓	-2.217 ✓
50.0	0.520480 ✓	0.520 ✓	0.563991 ✓	0.564 ✓	-0.5727 ✓	-0.573 ✓
60.0	0.793732 ✓	0.794 ✓	2.00024 ✓	2.00 ✓	0.6933 ✓	0.693 ✓

GRAPH CALCULATIONS

- The gas constant,  $R$  is  $8.31446 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$
- Important Information: Submit a properly-set-up Excel graph of  $\ln(K_{\text{sp}})$  ( $y$ -axis) vs  $1/T$  ( $x$ -axis). Include equation of fitted trendline (6 sig. figs for slope and intercept), and value of  $R^2$ .
- Note: Pay close attention to the sign.

Part B, table 6: Calculations from your graph plotted in Excel

	Unrounded	Rounded	Units
Trendline slope	🔒 -13426.3 ✓	🔒 $-1.34 \times 10^4$ ✓	🔒 K ✓
Trendline intercept	🔒 40.9335 ✓	🔒 40.9 ✓	🔒 unitless ✓
$\Delta H_{\text{dissolution}}$	🔒 111.626 ✓	🔒 112 ✓	$\text{kJ mol}^{-1}$
$\Delta S_{\text{dissolution}}$	🔒 340.321 ✓	🔒 $3.40 \times 10^2$ ✓	$\text{J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$
$\Delta G_{\text{dissolution}}$ at 25 °C	🔒 10.1593 ✓	🔒 $1.0 \times 10^1$ ✓	$\text{kJ mol}^{-1}$