

Ch 421 HW 4 Max Shi
SA 8a) 9a) 10a) 11a)

I probably may have used the
I have obtained by
the Henry's Law constant
near

8a) $P_A \times K_A$

$$\frac{32.0 \text{ kPa}}{0.995} = 6.40 \text{ kPa} \quad \frac{76.9 \text{ kPa}}{0.012} = 6.41 \text{ kPa} \quad \frac{121.8 \text{ kPa}}{0.019} = 6.41 \text{ kPa}$$

K_A is constant so all three Henry's Law constants are the same

9a) $P_{N_2} = 0.930 \text{ atm} \quad 0.780 \text{ atm} \quad 6.41 \text{ MPa}$

$$K_{N_2} = 1.87 \times 10^4 \text{ kPa kg mol}^{-1}$$

$$0.780 \text{ atm} \times \frac{101.325 \text{ kPa}}{1 \text{ atm}} \times \frac{1}{1.87 \times 10^4 \text{ kPa kg mol}^{-1}}$$

$$= 4.23 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol kg}^{-1} \text{ solvent}$$

$$4.23 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol kg}^{-1} \times \frac{876 \text{ kg m}^3}{1000 \text{ g}} \times \frac{1 \text{ kg}}{1000 \text{ g}} \times \frac{0.87 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ mol}} \times \frac{1600 \text{ mL}}{1 \text{ L}} = 3.7 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol/L}$$

10a) (i) $0.10 \text{ atm CO}_2 \quad K_{CO_2} = 3.01 \times 10^3 \text{ kPa kg mol}^{-1}$

$$0.10 \text{ atm CO}_2 \times \frac{101.325 \text{ kPa}}{1 \text{ atm}} \times \frac{1}{3.01 \times 10^3 \text{ kPa kg mol}^{-1}} = 3.4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol/kg}$$

(ii) $1.0 \text{ atm CO}_2 \times \frac{101.325 \text{ kPa}}{1 \text{ atm}} \times \frac{1}{3.01 \times 10^3 \text{ kPa kg mol}^{-1}} = 3.4 \times 10^{-2} \text{ mol/kg}$

11a) $5.0 \text{ atm CO}_2 \quad K_{CO_2} = 3.01 \times 10^3 \text{ kPa kg mol}^{-1}$

$$5.0 \text{ atm CO}_2 \times \frac{101.325 \text{ kPa}}{1 \text{ atm}} \times \frac{1}{3.01 \times 10^3 \text{ kPa kg mol}^{-1}} = 0.17 \text{ kg/mol}$$

SB 2a) 3a) 5a)

2a) $\rho_{\text{f}} \text{ par } \rho_{\text{a}}^*$

$$51.5 \text{ g} \text{ par } 83.3 \text{ g}$$

$$\rho_{\text{f}} = \frac{51.5}{83.3} = 0.966$$

$$1 - 0.966 = 0.034$$

78.11 g/mol benzene

500 g benzene, 6.4 mol

78.11 g/mol

$$\frac{6.4 \text{ g}}{0.966} = 6.628 \text{ mol} - 6.4 \text{ mol} \Rightarrow 0.228 \text{ mol} \text{ impure}$$

$$\frac{19.0 \text{ g}}{0.228 \text{ mol}} = 84.35 \text{ g/mol}$$

3a) C_6H_6 (C₆H₆) $-10.5^\circ\text{C} = \Delta T_f$

$$K_f = 30^\circ\text{C kg mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta T_f = K_f \cdot m \Rightarrow \frac{10.5^\circ\text{C}}{30^\circ\text{C kg mol}^{-1}} = m$$

$$m = 0.35 \text{ mol/kg}$$

$$0.35 \text{ mol/kg} \times 0.75 \text{ kg} = 0.2625 \text{ mol}$$

$$\frac{100 \text{ g}}{0.2625 \text{ mol}} = 381 \text{ g/mol}$$

5a) $120 \text{ kPa} =$
 $8.314 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$

$$\frac{120 \times 10^3 \text{ Pa}}{8.314 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1} \cdot 300 \text{ K}} = [\text{B}]$$

$$[\text{B}] = 48 \text{ mol/m}^3 \times \frac{0.001 \text{ m}^3}{1 \text{ L}} =$$

$$\frac{0.048 \text{ mol}}{1 \text{ L}} \approx \frac{0.048 \text{ mol}}{1 \text{ kg solvent}}$$

$$K_f = 1.86^\circ\text{C kg mol}^{-1}$$

$$1.86^\circ\text{C kg mol}^{-1} \cdot 0.048 \text{ mol/kg} = 0.08928^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\text{Freezing point} = -0.089^\circ\text{C}$$

SP: (a) (2a) (5a) (7a)

$$(a) \quad q_A = \frac{P_A}{\overline{P^*A}} = \frac{1.381}{2.3392} = 0.590$$

$$(2a) \quad q_B = \frac{P_B}{\overline{P^*B}} = 0.125$$

$$q_A = \frac{P_A}{\overline{P^*A}} = \frac{100}{120} = 0.83$$

$$(5a) \quad I = \frac{1}{2} \sum z_i^2 \left(\frac{b_i}{f_i} \right) \\ = \frac{1}{2} \left(1^2(0.10) + 1^2(0.10) + 2^2(0.20) + 2^2(0.20) \right) \\ I = 0.9 \quad \text{K}^+ \quad \text{Cl}^- \quad \text{Cu}^{2+} \quad \text{SO}_4^{2-}$$

$$(7a) \quad I = \frac{1}{2} \sum z_i^2 \left(\frac{b_i}{f_i} \right) \\ = \frac{1}{2} \left(2^2(0.010) + 1^2(0.020) + 1^2(0.030) + 1^2(0.030) \right) \\ \text{Ca}^{2+} \quad \text{Cl}^- \quad \text{Na} \quad \text{F} \\ = \frac{1}{2} (0.12) = 0.06$$

$$\log \gamma = -A \left(\frac{z_+ z_-}{I} \right) \frac{1}{1 + B a \sqrt{I}} \\ \log \gamma = -0.509 \left(\frac{1 \cdot 2}{0.06} \right) \frac{1}{1 + 1.2 \sqrt{0.06}} \\ \gamma = 0.563$$

Boiling

(5A) $P_B = x_B P_B^*$

8b) $\frac{82.0 \text{ kPa}}{0.010} = k_B = 8200 \text{ kPa} \quad \frac{122.0}{0.015} = 8.2 \text{ MPa}$

$\frac{166.1}{0.020} = k_B = 8.3 \text{ MPa} \quad k_B \approx 8.2 \text{ MPa}$

Follows Henry's Law as k_B is equal in all equations

9b) $P_{CH_4} = 1.0 \text{ bar}$

$k_{CH_4} = 44.4 \times 10^3 \text{ kPa kg/mol}$

$1.0 \text{ bar} \times \frac{100 \text{ kPa}}{1.0 \text{ bar}} \times \frac{1}{44.4 \times 10^3 \text{ kPa kg/mol}} = 2.25 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol/kg}$

$2.25 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol/kg} \times \frac{1 \text{ kg}}{1000 \text{ g}} \times \frac{0.876 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ mol hexane}} \times \frac{1000 \text{ mL}}{1 \text{ L}} = 1.97 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol/L}$

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SB

2b) $P_A = x_A P_A^* \Rightarrow x_A = \frac{99.62}{50.00} = 0.9924$

$\frac{60.15 \text{ g/mol}}{601} = 4.16 \text{ mol}$

$\frac{4.16}{0.9924} = 4.1915 \text{ mol total} - 4.16 = 0.0319 \text{ mol solute}$

$\frac{8.69}{0.0319} = 273 \text{ g/mol solute}$

3b) $K_A = 6.94 \text{ kg mol}^{-1}$ $\Delta T_f = 0.780^\circ\text{C}$

$$b = \frac{\Delta T_f}{K_f} = \frac{0.780 \text{ K}}{6.94 \text{ K kg mol}^{-1}} = 0.112 \text{ mol/kg}$$

$$\frac{0.112 \text{ mol}}{1 \text{ kg}} \cdot \frac{1}{0.25} \Rightarrow \frac{0.028 \text{ mol}}{250 \text{ g naphthalene}}$$

800g 178 g/mol compound
0.028 mol

SF

1b) $(\infty \text{ atm} \times 101.325 \text{ kPa}) - 101.325 \text{ kPa}$
 $\quad \quad \quad 1 \text{ atm}^2$

$$a_a = \frac{p_a}{p_a^*} = \frac{9800 \text{ hPa}}{101.325 \text{ hPa}} = 0.888$$

(5b) $I_2 = \frac{1}{2} \sum z_i^2 \frac{b_i}{b_0}$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(1 \underset{\text{K}^+}{(0.040 \times 3)} + 3 \underset{[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]^{3-}}{(0.040)} + 1 \underset{\text{K}^+}{(0.030)} + 1 \underset{\text{Cl}^-}{(0.070)} + 1 \underset{\text{K}^+}{(0.000)} \right)$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{2}(0.64) = 0.32$$