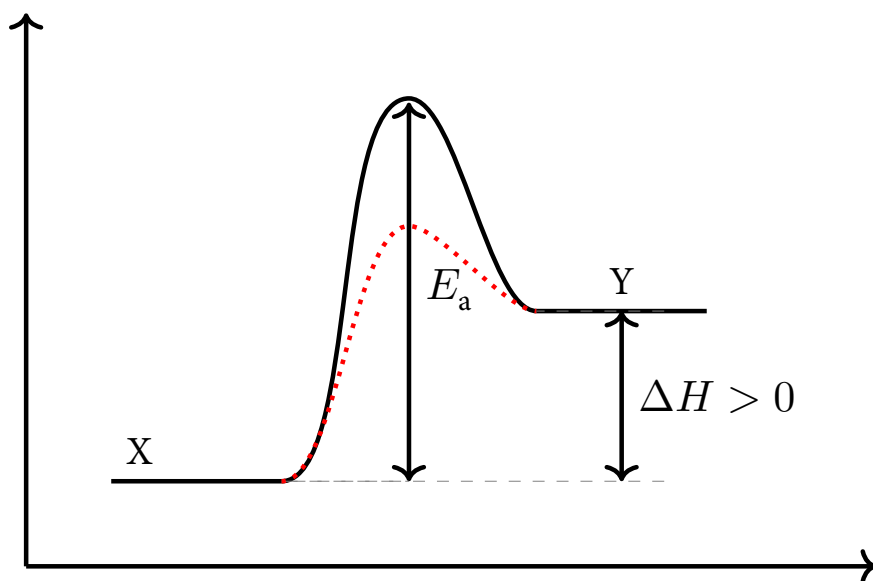


Physical Chemistry



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

Chapters 5 to 7, 13 and 19

Contents

I. Chemical Equilibrium

1. Overview	1
1.1 Dynamic Equilibrium	1
1.2 Graphs	2
1.2.1 Concentration-Time	2
1.2.2 Rate-Time	2
1.3 Position of Equilibrium	3
2. Equilibrium Constants	4
2.1 Equilibrium Constant K_c	4
2.2 Gaseous Equilibrium Constant K_p	4
2.3 Determination of Position of Equilibrium	5
2.4 Equilibrium Quotients Q_c and Q_p	5
3. Factors Affecting Equilibrium Position	6
3.1 Le Châtelier's Principle	6
3.2 Changes in Concentration or Partial Pressure	6
3.3 Changes in Total (System) Pressure	6
3.4 Changes in Temperature	7
3.5 Presence of Catalyst	7
4. The Process of Haber	8
4.1 Overview	8
4.2 Process	9
4.2.1 Conditions	9

Chemical Equilibrium

1 Overview

Most of the reactions thus far have been irreversible, or uni-directional. However, many reactions in real life are actually in an equilibrium state — at a certain stage, the rates of reaction for both the forward and backward reactions are equal, so the concentration of reactants and products do not change any further.

The *position of equilibrium* can be controlled to a certain extent, according to the principles of a man named *Le Châtelier*. Lexically, an equilibrium reaction is represented with a double-hooked arrow, \rightleftharpoons , instead of a normal arrow, \rightarrow .

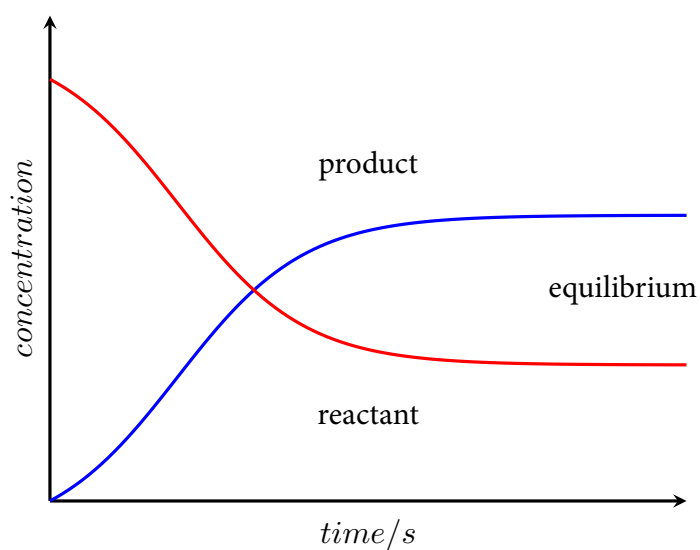
1.1 Dynamic Equilibrium

It is important to note that this state of equilibrium is a *dynamic* equilibrium; the rate of the forward and backward reactions are *equal* and *non-zero*. If both the rates of reaction are zero, then it is in a state of *static* equilibrium. Unless the reaction mixture is disturbed, the system will remain in this equilibrium.

The nature of equilibrium reactions means that they can be ‘started’ from either direction, beginning with only reactants or only products. The system will eventually move back into the position of equilibrium.

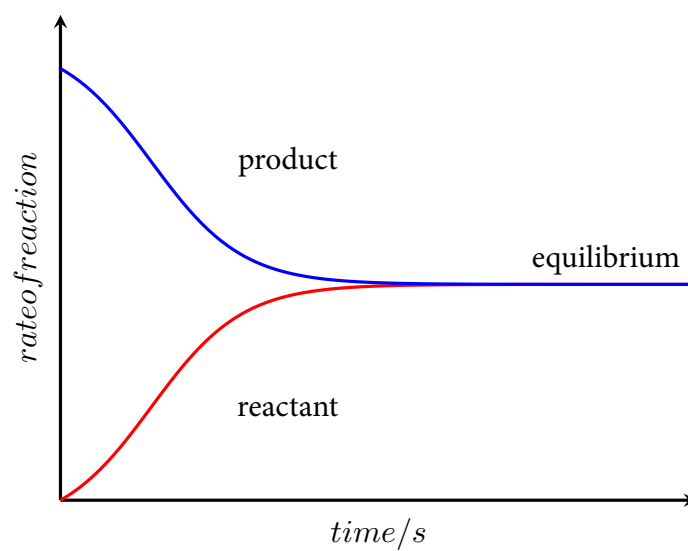
1.2 Graphs

1.2.1 Concentration-Time



Both gradients reach 0 at the equilibrium

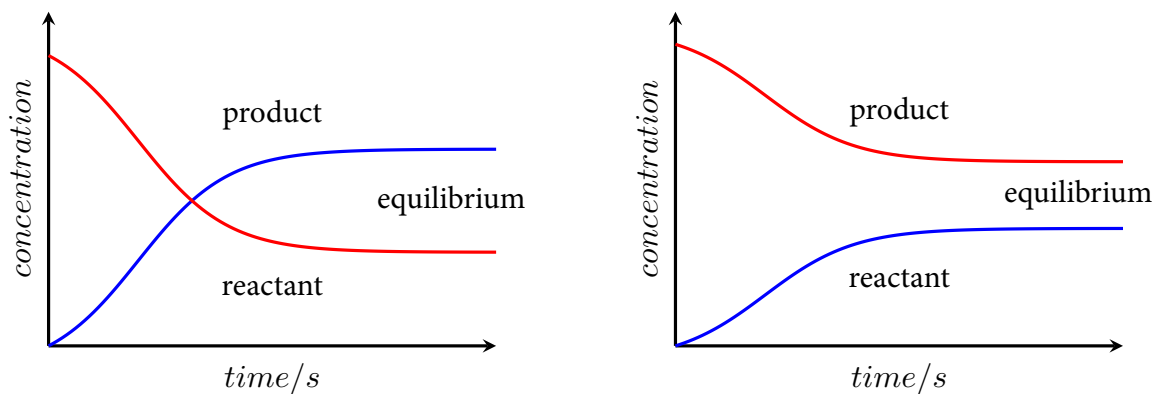
1.2.2 Rate-Time



The rates of reaction meet in the centre and are equal at the position of equilibrium.

1.3 Position of Equilibrium

From the concentration-time graph, it is possible to determine if the position of equilibrium lies more to the *left* or the *right*. The former means that the forward reaction is favoured more (reading equations from left-to-right), while the latter indicates a more favoured backwards reaction.



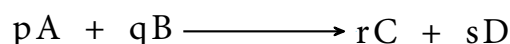
In the system on the left, the final concentration of products is greater than the final concentration of reactants; *ie.* the position of equilibrium is further to the right. Conversely, the position of equilibrium is to the left in the graph on the right.

2 Equilibrium Constants

There are two equilibrium constants, K_c and K_p , that serve roughly the same purpose in different contexts — the former for normal, aqueous reactions where normal concentrations apply, and the latter for gaseous systems where it is more logical to use partial pressures.

2.1 Equilibrium Constant K_c

K_c is calculated using the concentrations of each product and each reactant, *at equilibrium*. For the reaction below:



The corresponding K_c would be as such:

$$K_c = \frac{[C]^c [D]^d}{[A]^a [B]^b}$$

Note that it is *products over reactants*. The power that each concentration is raised to is simply the stoichiometric coefficient of that reactant or product, nothing more — far simpler than the rate equation nonsense.

The reason is that

2.2 Gaseous Equilibrium Constant K_p

In situations where it is more convenient to use partial pressures, then it is as simple as substituting the concentrations in the original K_c equation with the corresponding partial pressures to get K_p , like so:

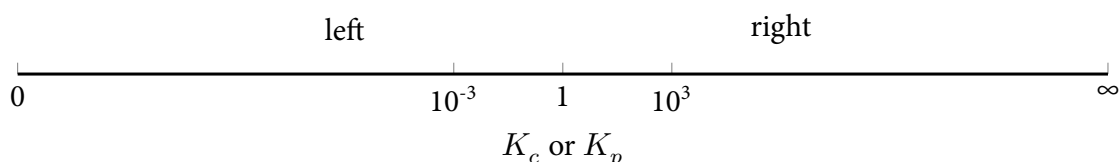
$$K_p = \frac{(P_C)^c (P_D)^d}{(P_A)^a (P_B)^b}$$

This works because the partial pressure is simply a equivalent to the mole ratio of the particular gas to the total number of moles of gas in the system – when put together, the total moles cancel, leaving what is effectively the stoichiometric coefficient.

2.3 Determination of Position of Equilibrium

From the equations of K_c and K_p above, it can be seen that when the numerator and denominator are equal, then the values of K_c and K_p become 1. At this point, the position of equilibrium lies perfectly in the centre, favouring neither the forward nor backward reactions.

Applying the knowledge of fractions, the larger the value of K_c , then the further forward lies the position of equilibrium. Conversely, the smaller the value, the further backward it lies.



K_c values around 1×10^{-3} to 1×10^3 are considered systems where the position of equilibrium is relatively centred, while values outside of that range indicate a system strongly preferring either the forward or reverse reaction.

2.4 Equilibrium Quotients Q_c and Q_p

Q_c and Q_p are essentially exactly the same as K_c and K_p , except the Q values represent the position of equilibrium *at that instant*. Thus, it is often useful to compare the Q_c and K_c values for a system, to determine where the *current* position of equilibrium lies, and which direction the system is currently proceeding in.

There are 3 cases, as there always are when comparing two numbers:

- $Q < K$; the current position is too far left, and the system proceeds in the *forward* direction until equilibrium is achieved
- $Q = K$; the system is currently at equilibrium, and will remain so unless disturbed
- $Q > K$; the current position is too far right, and the system proceeds in the *reverse* direction until equilibrium is achieved.

Naturally, the value of Q uses the same formula, except with the *instantaneous* values for concentration or partial pressure.

3 Factors Affecting Equilibrium Position

3.1 Le Châtelier's Principle

This man's principle governs exactly how various changes to a system at equilibrium will result in a shift in the position of said equilibrium.

When any system at equilibrium is subjected to change in concentration, temperature, volume, or pressure, then the system readjusts itself to (partially) counteract the effect of the applied change and a new equilibrium is established.

— Henry Louis Le Châtelier

In short, the system will attempt to compensate for, and reverse, any changes made to it by an external agent, through a shift in the position of equilibrium.

3.2 Changes in Concentration or Partial Pressure

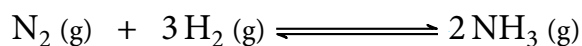
This is the most direct method to affect the system. If the concentration of one or more reactants is increased, then the concentration difference deviates from the equilibrium. Thus, the system will attempt to compensate by shifting *forwards*, in an attempt to consume the reactant and bring the concentration ratio back to an acceptable range.

The idea above applies in reverse when increasing the concentration of one or more products, and indeed applies for gaseous systems using partial pressures as well.

3.3 Changes in Total (System) Pressure

Unlike a change in the partial pressure of a reactant or product, changing the total pressure of the system affects both the products and reactants.

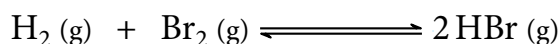
Using the reaction for the formation of ammonia, NH_3 , from H_2 and N_2 :



The forward reaction changes the number of moles of gas from 4 (1 + 3) to 2, resulting in a net *decrease*; the backwards reaction would thus increase the number of moles of gas from 2 to 4, a net *increase*.

When the total pressure is *increased*, the system will attempt to reduce it, by reducing the number of moles of gas in the system — thus moving the position of equilibrium *to the right*, favouring the production of NH_3 .

If the total number of moles of gas on either side of the reaction are the same, for example:

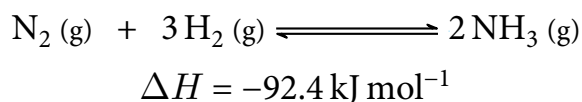


Then a change in the pressure of the system will have *no effect* on the position of equilibrium.

3.4 Changes in Temperature

Changes in temperature will shift the equilibrium in an attempt to reduce the change — in this case, the enthalpy change of the reaction is used, since it determines whether the reaction will result in a net release or absorption of heat.

Again, using the formation of ammonia:



The forward reaction is *exothermic* as given by the negative ΔH . Thus, a *decrease* in temperature will make the system attempt to compensate by increasing the temperature. Since the forward reaction *releases heat*, it will be favoured, and the position of equilibrium moves to the *right*.

Naturally, the reverse applies.

3.5 Presence of Catalyst

This section is a red herring — adding or removing a catalyst *does not* change the position of equilibrium, since the rate of reaction for *both* the forward and backward reactions are increased or decreased by an equal amount.

Thus, catalysts only change the amount of time taken to *reach* equilibrium, not its position.

4 The Process of Haber

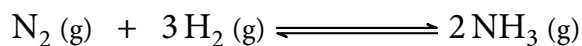
4.1 Overview

The *Haber Process* is an important, industrially-used process for the manufacture of ammonia (NH₃), which is widely used for fertiliser.

My name is Fritz Haber, and I maked a process. It was all me, Carl Bosch did nothing.

— *Fritz Haber*

As shown above, the formation of NH₃ from H₂ and N₂ is an equilibrium, and unfortunately the position of equilibrium likes quite far to the left — hence the need for expensive industrial equipment to produce this at scale.

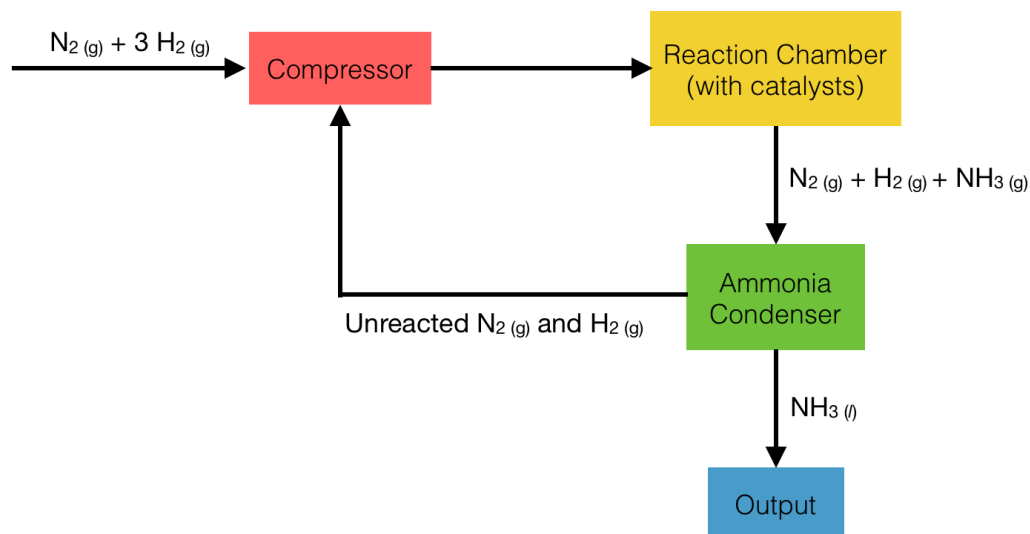


To increase the yield of ammonia, 3 techniques are used:

- The pressures of H₂ and N₂ are kept as high as practically possible
- NH₃ formed is removed as soon as possible, to reduce its concentration
- The rate of reaction is increased using iron powder.

A note on the last point — while it does not move the position of equilibrium and speeds up both reactions, if the position of equilibrium is already to the right, there will be a net gain.

4.2 Process



The image should be fairly self-explanatory. Pure nitrogen gas is obtained from liquefied air, while hydrogen gas is obtained via methane (CH_4) and steam in the presence of a catalyst.

4.2.1 Conditions

In a rare occasion for this series, some figures must be memorised. Note that while Le Châtelier's Principle would imply low temperatures, the temperature is typically kept (relatively) high to allow for the reaction to proceed at an appreciable rate. It's one thing for the position of equilibrium to be far forward, it's another thing for the forward reaction to actually occur.

Conditions: 450 °C, 250 atm, Finely divided Fe catalyst.