

۲۰۱۸

* Ch. 3: Mass relationships in chemical reaction *

$$* \text{mole :- } 6.02 \times 10^{23} = 602 \times 10^{21} \text{ سولیار} \quad 7.5 = \text{دھیار}$$

جزی، اسی

* atom :- Na, Li, mg

* Molecule :- two atoms or more \rightarrow H₂O, Cl₂, NaCl, H₂SO₄
molecule جملہ افوازات *

* 1 mole of (H₂) molecule equal 6.02×10^{23} molecule (H₂)

Ex: How many atom of carbon in $\frac{1}{2}$ mole of C ??

$$\therefore 1 \text{ mol of C} = 6.02 \times 10^{23} \text{ C atom}$$
$$\frac{1}{2} \text{ mol of C} = ??$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \times 6.02 \times 10^{23} = \boxed{3.01 \times 10^{23} \text{ C atom}}$$

Ex: How many mol of carbon in 6.02×10^5 atom C ??

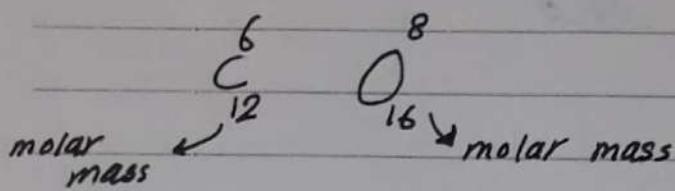
$$\therefore 1 \text{ mol of C} \cancel{=} 6.02 \times 10^{23} \text{ C atom}$$
$$?? \cancel{=} 6.02 \times 10^5$$

$$= 10 \text{ mol Carbon atom}$$

1 mol = molar mass

وهي العدد المolar في المجموعة المolarية

أجدول المولى.



1 mol of C = 12 g

$$* 6.02 \times 10^{23} = 1 \text{ mol of C} = 12 \text{ g}$$

$$3.01 \times 10^{23} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ mol of C} = 6 \text{ g}$$

Ex:- How many mol of carbon in 6g of carbon ??

Ex:- $1 \text{ mol} = 12 \text{ g} \Rightarrow \frac{6}{12} = \boxed{\frac{1}{2} \text{ mol of carbon}}$

أو طريقة حل أخرى: طريقة المكعب

$$\frac{12 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ mol of C}} \quad \text{أو} \quad \frac{1 \text{ mol of C}}{12 \text{ g}}$$

* ختار زن و وزن المول في المجموعات المولية حتى تختصر

Ex:- How many gram of C in 0.3 mol of C ??

حل:- $0.3 \text{ mol of C} * \frac{12 \text{ g C}}{1 \text{ mol of C}} = 3.6 \text{ gram C}$

Ex:- How many mol of H_2O in 180 g ??

$$\therefore \text{Ans. } \frac{10 \text{ g}}{180 \text{ g}} * \frac{1 \text{ mol of } H_2O}{18 \text{ g}} = 10 \text{ mol of } H_2O$$

Ex:- How many molecule of H_2O are in 180 g of H_2O ?

$$\therefore \text{Ans. } \frac{180 \text{ g of } H_2O}{18 \text{ g of } H_2O} * \frac{1 \text{ mol of } H_2O}{1 \text{ mol of } H_2O} * \frac{6.02 * 10^{23}}{1 \text{ mol of } H_2O}$$
$$= 60 * 10^{23} \text{ molecule of } H_2O$$

Ex:- How many (H_2) atom are in 400 g of H_2O ?

$$\therefore \text{Ans. } \frac{400 \text{ g}}{2 \text{ g}} * \frac{1 \text{ mol of } H_2O}{1 \text{ mol of } H_2O} * \frac{6.02 * 10^{23} \text{ molecule}}{1 \text{ mol of } H_2O} * \frac{2 \text{ atom } H}{1 \text{ molecule } H_2O}$$
$$= 2.66 * 10^{25} (H) \text{ atom}$$

H.W.Q:- How many oxygen atom on $\underline{6 \text{ g}} (O_2)$ molecule ??

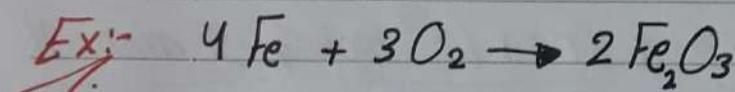
$$\therefore \text{Ans. } \frac{6 \text{ g}}{32 \text{ g}} * \frac{1 \text{ mol } O_2}{1 \text{ mol } O_2} * \frac{6.02 * 10^{23} \text{ molecule } O_2}{1 \text{ mol } O_2} * \frac{2 \text{ oxygen atom}}{1 \text{ molecule } O_2}$$
$$= 2.257 * 10^{23} \text{ oxygen atom}$$
$$= 2.26 * 10^{23}$$

* How many atom are in 10 g CO_2 molecule ??

$$\therefore \text{Ans: } 10 \text{ g} * \frac{1 \text{ mol of } \text{CO}_2}{44 \text{ g}} * \frac{6.02 * 10^{23} \text{ (CO}_2 \text{ molecule)}}{1 \text{ mol of CO}_2} * \frac{3 \text{ atom}}{1 \text{ molecule CO}_2}$$
$$= 4.1 * 10^{23} \text{ atom}$$

* How many Oxygen atom on 6 g (O_3) molecule ??

$$\therefore \text{Ans: } 6 \text{ g } \text{O}_3 * \frac{1 \text{ mol of } \text{O}_3}{48 \text{ g } \text{O}_3} * \frac{6.02 * 10^{23} \text{ molecule}}{1 \text{ mol of } \text{O}_3} * \frac{3 \text{ atom}}{1 \text{ molecule}}$$
$$= 2.26 * 10^{23} \text{ oxygen atom}$$



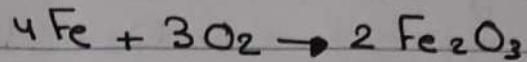
How many mol of Fe_2O_3 produced when 6 mol (O_2) reacted.

$$\therefore \text{Ans: } 6 \text{ mol of } \text{O}_2 * \frac{2 \text{ mol } \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3}{3 \text{ mol of } \text{O}_2} = 4 \text{ mol of } \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$$

Ex:- How many mol of H_2O in 180 g ?

$$\therefore \text{Ans: } 180 \text{ g} * \frac{1 \text{ mol of } \text{H}_2\text{O}}{18 \text{ g}} = 10 \text{ mol of } \text{H}_2\text{O}$$

Ex:- How many gram of Fe_2O_3 produced when 6 mol (O_2) reacted?

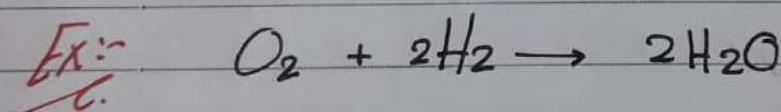


$$\frac{6 \text{ mol O}_2 * 2 \text{ mol Fe}_2\text{O}_3}{3 \text{ mol of O}_2} * \frac{160 \text{ g Fe}_2\text{O}_3}{1 \text{ mol of Fe}_2\text{O}_3}$$
$$= 640 \text{ g of Fe}_2\text{O}_3$$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{molar mass of Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \\ 2(56) + 3(16) = 160 \end{array} \right.$

Ex:- How many gram of Fe_2O_3 produced when 192 g O_2 reacted?

$$\frac{192 \text{ g O}_2 * 1 \text{ mol O}_2}{32 \text{ g O}_2} * \frac{2 \text{ mol of Fe}_2\text{O}_3}{3 \text{ mol of O}_2} * \frac{160 \text{ g Fe}_2\text{O}_3}{1 \text{ mol Fe}_2\text{O}_3}$$
$$= 640 \text{ g}$$

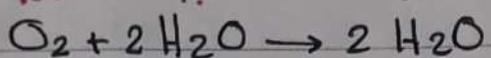


How many gram of O_2 needed to produce 1800 g H_2O ?

$$\frac{1800 \text{ g} * 1 \text{ mol of H}_2\text{O}}{18 \text{ g H}_2\text{O}} * \frac{1 \text{ mol O}_2}{2 \text{ mol H}_2\text{O}} * \frac{32 \text{ g O}_2}{1 \text{ mol O}_2}$$
$$= 1600 \text{ g of O}_2$$

* How many gram of (H₂) needed to produce 1800 g H₂O?

1600 ?? 1800



$$= 200 \text{ g}$$

المُعَدَّدُ المُفَاعِلُ $\frac{1600}{1800}$ *

المُعَدَّدُ المُفَاعِلُ *

فَائِدَة

المُعَدَّدُ المُفَاعِلُ

* limiting Reactant *

L.R.

Reagent

مُعَدَّدُ المُفَاعِلُ

* Reactant that Consumed completely

المُعَدَّدُ المُفَاعِلُ

مُسْتَهْلَكٌ

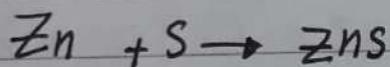
المُعَدَّدُ المُفَاعِلُ

* Reactant that limit the product

المُعَدَّدُ المُفَاعِلُ

المُعَدَّدُ المُفَاعِلُ

Ex:- 12 g Zn React with 6.5 g S to produce ZnS:-



1 Determine L.R

المُعَدَّدُ المُفَاعِلُ

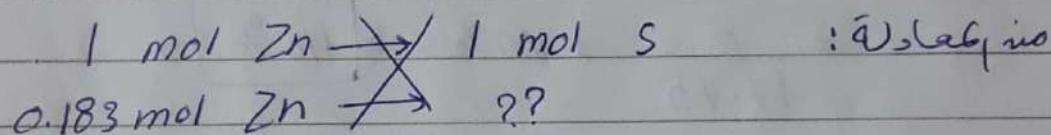
2 Calculate the excess Reactant (gram)

3 How many gram of ZnS.

٤ What is the ~~theoretical~~ percent yield if you obtain 8 g ZnS as an actual yield ??

$$\therefore \boxed{12 \text{ g} * \frac{1 \text{ mol Zn}}{65.4 \text{ g Zn}} = 0.183 \text{ mol Zn}}$$

$$6.5 \text{ g} * \frac{1 \text{ mol S}}{32.07 \text{ g S}} = 0.202 \text{ mol S}$$



$$= 0.183 \text{ mol S}$$

يعني، التفاعل ينتهي بـ 0.183 mol S، بينما
نحتاج 0.202 mol S،
وإذاً سوف يتم إسحاقه طفلاً وجزءاً
منها مولان 0.02 mol S
إذاً S هي الفارق.

* إذاً أولاً أخذنا الفارق هي Zn.

$$\boxed{0.202 - 0.183 = 0.02 \text{ mol (S)}}$$

* لكن السؤال ملخص أن خواصه 15% =

$$0.02 \text{ mol S} * \frac{32.07 \text{ g S}}{1 \text{ mol S}} = \boxed{0.64 \text{ g S}}$$

$$③ 0.183 \text{ mol Zn} * \frac{1 \text{ mol Zns}}{1 \text{ mol Zn}} * \frac{97.42 \text{ g Zn}}{1 \text{ mol Zns}} = 17.75 \text{ g Zns}$$

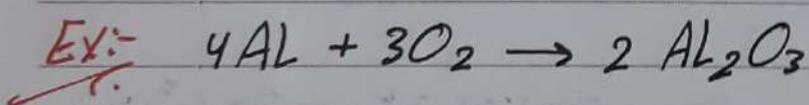
اسئلة عدد مولات
كمية Zn
اصلية للتفاعل وبالتالي
في النتيجة حقيقة ملائمة
الناتجة.

$$④ \text{Percent yield} = \frac{\text{Actual yield}}{\text{Theoretical yield}} * 100\%$$

فقط سُم حسابها
الناتجة

$$= \frac{8}{17.75} * 100\% = 45\%$$

H.W. - اذ كان مول السوليفانات 45% أوجد عدد جرامات Zns (الناتجة النظرية).



5g AL react with 5g O₂ to produce Al₂O₃
How many gram of Al₂O₃ produce ??

أولاً كميات المولات

$$5\text{g AL} * \frac{1 \text{ mol AL}}{27 \text{ g AL}} = 0.185 \text{ mol AL}$$

$$5 \text{ g O}_2 * \frac{1 \text{ mol O}_2}{32 \text{ g O}_2} = 0.156 \text{ mol O}_2$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 4 \text{ mol AL} \times 3 \text{ mol O}_2 \\ 0.185 \text{ mol AL} = ?? \end{array}$$

$$\frac{0.185 \text{ mol AL} * 3 \text{ mol O}_2}{4 \text{ mol AL}} \Rightarrow 0.138 \text{ mol O}_2$$

أي خطأ في المقادير
لا ينبع من التفاعل.

$$0.156 - 0.138 = 0.018 \text{ mol O}_2 \quad \text{إذا O}_2 \text{ مخلفة}$$

مخلفة

٤/١.

$$\begin{array}{l} 4 \text{ mol AL} \times 3 \text{ mol O}_2 \\ ?? = 0.15 \text{ mol O}_2 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{0.15 \text{ mol O}_2 * 4 \text{ mol AL}}{3 \text{ mol O}_2} \Rightarrow 0.208 \text{ mol AL}$$

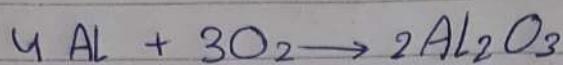
أي نتائج في التفاعل
لا ينبع من التفاعل.

مخلفة في المقادير التفاعل.

$$0.185 \text{ mol AL} * \frac{2 \text{ mol Al}_2\text{O}_3}{4 \text{ mol AL}} * \frac{102 \text{ g Al}_2\text{O}_3}{1 \text{ mol Al}_2\text{O}_3}$$

$$= 9.44 \text{ g Al}_2\text{O}_3$$

* حلقة حل أخرى لنفس المسؤلية



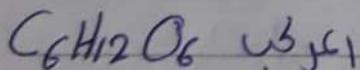
$$\begin{aligned} * 5 \text{ g Al} * \frac{1 \text{ mol Al}}{27 \text{ g Al}} * \frac{2 \text{ mol Al}_2\text{O}_3}{4 \text{ mol Al}} * \frac{102 \text{ g Al}_2\text{O}_3}{1 \text{ mol Al}_2\text{O}_3} \\ = \underline{9.44 \text{ g Al}_2\text{O}_3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} * 5 \text{ g O}_2 * \frac{1 \text{ mol O}_2}{32 \text{ g O}_2} * \frac{2 \text{ mol Al}_2\text{O}_3}{3 \text{ mol O}_2} * \frac{102 \text{ g Al}_2\text{O}_3}{1 \text{ mol Al}_2\text{O}_3} \\ = \underline{10.6 \text{ g Al}_2\text{O}_3} \end{aligned}$$

* ختار العيمة الأصغر \Leftrightarrow عدد عيماً Al_2O_3 يساوي 9.44 g

* percent of element in compound

عنصر في المركب



$$\% \text{C} = \frac{6 * 12}{180} * 100\% = 40\% \quad \left| \quad \% \text{O} = \frac{6 * 16}{180} * 100\% \right.$$

$$\% \text{H} = \frac{12 * 1}{180} * 100\% = 6.6\% \quad \left| \quad = 53.4\% \right.$$

النسبة المولية للعنصر = $\frac{\text{عدد ذرات العنصر في المركب}}{\text{M.M. المركب}} \times 100\%$

النسبة المولية للعنصر = $\frac{\text{عدد ذرات العنصر في المركب}}{\text{M.M. المركب}} \times 100\%$

* إذا أعطانا بالسؤال نسبة عنصر في المركب *
نحتاج إلى معرفة المركب

$$100 - (\text{نسبة عنصر} + \text{نسبة عنصر})$$

$$100 - (40 + 53.4) = 6.6\% \text{ نسبة عنصر H}$$

النسبة المولية

* Determination of empirical Formula and *

Molecular formula

النسبة المolarية

Ex:- White Powder contain C, H, O was analyzed and found to contain [40% C, 6.6% H,

53.4% O] by mass :-

وزن

1 Determine the empirical formula.

2 Determine the molecular formula.

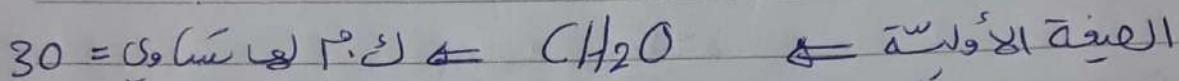
(M.M. white Powder = 180 g)

$$\textcircled{1} \quad 40 \text{ g C} * \frac{1 \text{ mol C}}{12 \text{ g C}} = \frac{33.3}{33.3} \text{ mol C} = 1$$

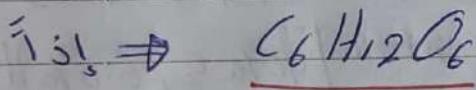
$$6.6 \text{ g H} * \frac{1 \text{ mol H}}{1 \text{ g H}} = \frac{66.6}{33.3} \text{ mol H} = 2$$

$$53.4 \text{ g O} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol O}}{16.9 \text{ g}} = \frac{33.3}{33.3} \text{ mol H} = 1$$

* نقسم الجمل على أضيق معنى، وينتزع (20) عدد المذارات للعينة، كالتالي:



$$n = \frac{\text{周角度数}}{\text{每份度数}} \Rightarrow n = \frac{180}{30} = 6$$



العنفة الكرسيّة

Ex: White powder was analyzed and found to contain 43.64% P, 56.36% O by mass.

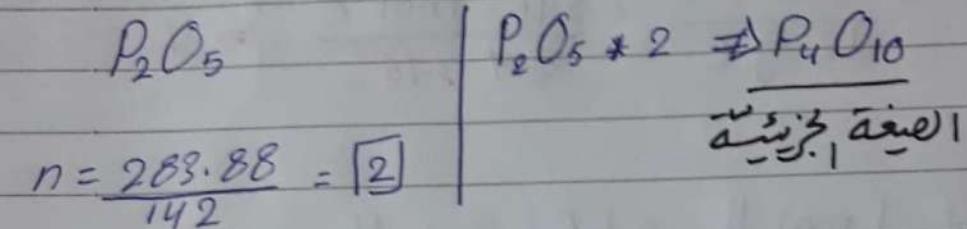
① Determine the empirical and molecular formula (M.M powder = 283.88 g)

$$\text{Ex. } 43.64 \text{ g P} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol P}}{30.97 \text{ g}} = \frac{1.4}{1.4} \text{ mol P} = 1 = 2$$

$\boxed{+2}$

$$56.36 \text{ g O} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol O}}{16 \text{ g O}} = \frac{3.5}{1.4} \text{ mol O} = 2.5 = 5$$

* المعرفة هنا إذا طبع معنادن العناصر عدد غير صحيح فهو ينتمي إلى
عدد صحيح ~~وغير~~ صحيح



Ex. 0.1156 g unknown compound contain (C, H, N)

was react with O₂ and give 0.1638 g CO₂ and
0.167 g H₂O what is the empirical formula.

Ex.

$$0.1638 \text{ g CO}_2 \times \frac{12 \text{ g C}}{44 \text{ g CO}_2} = \frac{0.044 \text{ g C}}{0.1156} \times 100\%$$

$$= \boxed{38\% \text{ C}}$$

$$0.167 \text{ g H}_2\text{O} * \frac{2 \text{ g H}}{18 \text{ g H}_2\text{O}} = 0.0185 \text{ g H}$$

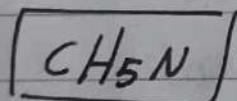
$$\frac{0.0185 \text{ g H}}{0.1156} * 100\% \Rightarrow 16\% \text{ H}$$

$$(16 + 45) = 54 \Rightarrow 100 - 54 = 46\% \text{ N}$$

$$* 38 \text{ g C} * \frac{1 \text{ mol C}}{12 \text{ g C}} = \frac{3.16 \text{ mol C}}{\cancel{3.16} \cancel{3.16}} = 1$$

$$* 16 \text{ g H} * \frac{1 \text{ mol H}}{1 \text{ g H}} = \frac{16}{3.16} \text{ mol H} = 5$$

$$* 46 \text{ g N} * \frac{1 \text{ mol N}}{14 \text{ g N}} = \frac{3.28 \text{ mol N}}{3.16} = 1$$



CH.5 Gases.

* State material :- ① solid ② liquid ③ gas

air :- $O_2, N_2, H_2O, Ar, CO_2, CO$

Nobel gas :- He, Ne, Ar, Kr

* properties :-

① compressible بقابل الضغط
② Density $\Rightarrow 2 \text{ g/l}$, $D_{H_2O} = 1000 \text{ g/l}$ ضغط ماء

* Barometer \Rightarrow جهاز قياس الضغط

$$101.32 \text{ kPa} = 1 \text{ atm} = 760 \text{ mmHg}$$

$$760 \text{ torr}$$

$$1 \text{ atm} = 760 \text{ mmHg} = 760 \text{ torr}$$

Ex:- Convert 420 mmHg to :-

① atm

② kPa

③ torr

$$① 420 \text{ mmHg} \times \frac{1 \text{ atm}}{760 \text{ mmHg}} = 0.559 \text{ atm}$$

$$\textcircled{b} \quad 420 \text{ mmHg} \times \frac{101.325 \text{ kPa}}{760 \text{ mmHg}} = 55.99 \text{ kPa}$$

⑨ $420 \text{ mmHg} \times \frac{760 \text{ torr}}{760 \text{ mmHg}} = 420 \text{ torr}$

العلاقة بين قياسات P, V و n, T \rightarrow **Boyle's law** \rightarrow **قانون بول**

P_{atm}	$V_{(L)}$	$P * V$
16	1	16
8	2	16
4	4	16
2	8	16

$$P_1 V_1 = P_2 V_2$$

٤٦) زاد الفاظاً على احجامها . (علاقة الماء

Ex:- sample of He gas has volume of 12 L at 600 mmHg what new pressure (atm) is needed to change the volume to 36 L.

$$\therefore \text{if } V_1 = 12 \text{ L} \quad , V_2 = 36 \text{ L}$$

$$P_1 = 600 \text{ mmHg} \quad , P_2 = ??$$

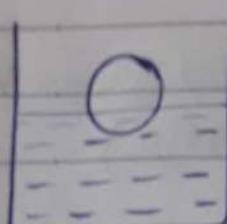
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P_1 V_1 = P_2 V_2 \\ (600)(12) = P_2 (36) \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} P_2 = 200 \text{ mmHg} \end{array}$$

$$200 \text{ mmHg} \xrightarrow{\text{1 atm}} \frac{1 \text{ atm}}{760 \text{ mmHg}}$$

$$= 0.263 \text{ atm.}$$

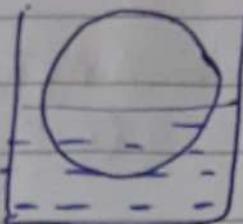
الصلب (solid) & Charles law & (T, V) قانونCharles

شرط ثابت \rightarrow $P, P_1, \Delta P$ مجموع



$$T = 273$$

$$V = 125$$



$$T = 546$$

$$V = 250$$

$$\frac{U_1}{T_1} = \frac{U_2}{T_2}$$

بالعكس

بالعكس

ما زادت حرارة زاد الحجم
(الناتج المترتب)

$$k = C + 273$$

Ex: sample of O_2 gas has volume of 420 m³ and the temperature 18°C what temperature in (C°) needed to change the volume to 640 m³

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore & U_1 = 420 \text{ m}^3 \\ & T_1 = 18 + 273 = 291 \text{ K} \\ & U_2 = 640 \text{ m}^3 \\ & T_2 = ?? \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{420}{291} \times \frac{??}{640} \\ & \frac{291 + ??}{291} = \frac{420 + 640}{291} \end{aligned}$$

$$T_2 = 443 \text{ K}$$

$$443 - 270 = \underline{170^\circ C}$$

الدالة بين T, P \rightarrow الغازات \rightarrow اخراج (الضغط)

$$\frac{P_1}{T_1} = \frac{P_2}{T_2}$$

خلفية \rightarrow خلفية

هي زالت اخراج زاد الضغط \rightarrow (علاقة مترسبة)

Ex: sample of Ne gas has pressure of 2 atm at temp 18°C , what pressure in mmHg if that temperature rises to 62°C

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{Eq.} \quad P_1 &= 2 \text{ atm} & P_2 &= ?? \\ T_1 &= 18^\circ\text{C} & T_2 &= 62^\circ\text{C} \\ 18 + 273 &= 291 \text{ K} & 62 + 273 &= 335 \text{ K} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{2}{291} \neq \frac{P_2}{335} \Rightarrow \frac{2 \times 335}{291} = \frac{291}{291} P_2$$

$$P_2 = 2.3 \text{ atm}$$

$$2.3 \text{ atm} \neq \frac{760 \text{ mmHg}}{1 \text{ atm}} = \underline{1748 \text{ mmHg}}$$

* Combined gas law *

العلاقة العامة للغازات

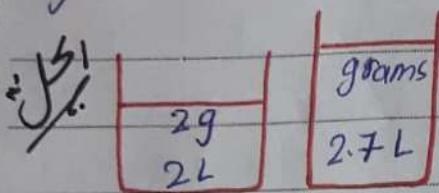
$$\frac{P_1 V_1}{T_1} = \frac{P_2 V_2}{T_2}$$

P, T \leftarrow متساوٍ * Avogadro's law * العلاوة على المتساوٍ

$$\frac{V_1}{n_1} = \frac{V_2}{n_2}$$

Ex:- cylinder contain 2g He how many grams of He were added to the cylinder If the volume was changed

from 2L to 2.7 L.



$$\frac{V_1}{n_1} = \frac{V_2}{n_2}$$

$$\frac{2}{0.5} = \frac{2.7}{n_2}$$

$$\underline{n_2 = 0.67 \text{ mol}}$$

$$2 \text{ g He} * \frac{1 \text{ mol He}}{2 \text{ g He}} = 0.5 \text{ mol He}$$

$$0.67 \text{ mol} * \frac{4 \text{ g He}}{1 \text{ mol He}} = 2.7 \text{ g He}$$

$$2.7 - 2 = \underline{0.7 \text{ g}}$$

STP
standard \rightarrow pressure = 1 atm = 760 mm Hg

Temp = 273 K

خط \rightarrow 1 mol gas = 22.4 L

Ex: sample of Ne gas has a volume 15 L at STP
what new volume (L) at 2 atm and -25°C.

$$\therefore \text{P1} \quad V_1 = 15 \text{ L}$$

$$\text{STP} \quad T_1 = 273 \text{ K}$$

$$P_1 = 1 \text{ atm}$$

$$V_2 = ??$$

$$T_2 = -25 + 273 = 248 \text{ K}$$

$$P_2 = 2 \text{ atm}$$

$$\frac{P_1 V_1}{T_1} = \frac{P_2 V_2}{T_2}$$

$$V_2 = 6.8 \text{ L}$$

$$\frac{1 \times 15}{273} = \frac{2 \times V_2}{248}$$

Ex: How many (L) of 4g CH₄ at STP ??

$$\therefore \text{J31} \quad 4 \text{ g CH}_4 * \frac{1 \text{ mol CH}_4}{16 \text{ g CH}_4} * \frac{22.4 \text{ L}}{1 \text{ mol CH}_4} = 5.6 \text{ L}$$

* Ideal gas law *

قانون الغاز المثالي

$$V \propto \frac{1}{P} \quad \text{Boyles}$$

$$V \propto T \quad \text{Charles}$$

$$V \propto V \quad \text{Avogadro}$$

$$V \propto \frac{NT}{P}$$

$$V = \frac{R n T}{P}$$

$$PV = nRT$$

شرط بالثلث

$$PV = n RT$$

$$PV = \frac{\text{mass}}{\text{molar mass}} RT$$

لهم

$$R = 0.0821 \rightarrow \text{atm لجهل 131}$$

$$R = 62.4 \rightarrow \text{mmHg لجهل 131}$$

$$PV = n RT$$

جاء \downarrow
 mass
 Molar mass
 اذن \downarrow Density

لهم \downarrow نأخذ
 المolar mass أو الانتفاف

Ex: 5 L cylinder contain Oxygen gas at 20°C and 735 mmHg. How many gram of Oxygen in the cylinder?

$$20 + 273$$

$$= 293 \text{ K}$$

حل $PV = n RT$

$$(735)(5) = n(62.4)(293)$$

$$n = 0.2 \text{ mol}$$

$$0.2 \text{ mol } O_2 \times \frac{32 \text{ g } O_2}{1 \text{ mol } O_2} = 6.4 \text{ g } O_2$$

Ex: what is the molar mass of the gas if 0.259 occupy 215 ml at 0.813 and 30°C .

حل $PV = n RT$

$$(0.813)(215 \times 10^{-3}) = n(0.0821)(303)$$

$$n = 0.00703 \text{ mol}$$

$$n = \frac{m}{M.M} \Rightarrow M.M = \frac{0.25}{0.00703} = 35.6 \text{ g/mol}$$

* $M.M = \frac{\text{mass}}{\text{volume}} \frac{RT}{P}$ |
$$d = \frac{M.M * P}{RT}$$

$$M.M = d \frac{RT}{P}$$

Ex:- what is density for oxygen at STP.

$$P = 1 \text{ atm}$$

$$T = 273$$

$$1 \text{ mol} = 22.4 \text{ L}$$

$$P = \frac{32 * 1}{(0.0821)(273)} = 1.4 \text{ g/L}$$

Ex:- what is density for N_2 at STP ??

$$d = \frac{(28)(1)}{(0.0821)(273)} = 1.249 \text{ g/L}$$

* Gases in chemical equation *

Ex: 453.6×10^3 g of Fe added to H_2SO_4 to produce H_2 gas at STP, how many (L) H_2 were generated.

$$\text{حل} \quad 453.6 \times 10^3 \text{ g Fe} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol Fe}}{56 \text{ g Fe}} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol H}_2}{1 \text{ mol Fe}} \times \frac{22.4 \text{ L H}_2}{1 \text{ mol H}_2}$$

$$= 182000 \text{ L H}_2$$

طريقة أخرى:

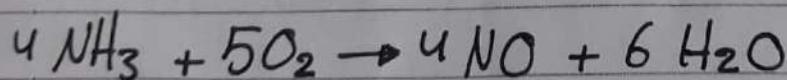
$$453.6 \times 10^3 \text{ g Fe} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol Fe}}{56 \text{ g Fe}} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol H}_2}{1 \text{ mol Fe}}$$

$$= 8100 \text{ mol H}_2$$

$$PV = nRT$$

$$V = \frac{nRT}{P} = \frac{(8100)(0.0821)(273)}{(1)} = 182000 \text{ L H}_2$$

Ex: How many (L) O_2 are needed to react 28 g NH_3 at 24°C and 0.95 atm ??



$$\therefore \text{حل} \quad 28 \text{ g NH}_3 \times \frac{1 \text{ mol NH}_3}{17 \text{ g NH}_3} \times \frac{5 \text{ mol O}_2}{4 \text{ mol NH}_3} = 2.05 \text{ mol O}_2$$

$$V = \frac{nRT}{P}$$

$$= \frac{(2.05)(0.0821)(297)}{0.95} = 52.7 \text{ L}$$

* Dalton's law *

partial pressure

✓ * $P_T = P_1 + P_2 + P_3 + P_4 + \dots$

✓ * $P_T = (n_1 + n_2 + n_3 + \dots) \frac{RT}{V}$

: $\frac{P_T}{V} = \frac{n}{V}$

$$P_T = P_{N_2} + P_{O_2} \quad \frac{P_T}{V} = (n_{N_2} + n_{O_2}) \frac{RT}{V}$$

Ex: 5 L scuba tank contain 1.47 mol of O_2 and 0.418 mol of H_2 at $25^\circ C$, what each is the partial pressure of each gas and what is the total pressure.

Ans $P_{O_2} = n_{O_2} * \frac{RT}{V}$

$$= \frac{(1.47) * (0.0821)(298)}{5} = 7.19 \text{ atm}$$

$$P_{H_2} = n_{H_2} * \frac{RT}{V} \Rightarrow \frac{(0.418)(0.0821)(298)}{5} = 2.04 \text{ atm}$$

$$P_T = P_1 + P_2$$

$$= 7.19 + 2.04$$

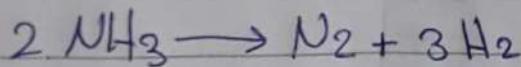
$$P_T = \underline{9.23 \text{ atm}}$$

الإجابة

$$\frac{P_1}{P_T} = \frac{n_1}{n_T} = x$$

mol fraction

Ex:- NH_3 decomposes to N_2 and H_2 :-



If 4 atm of NH_3 was decomposes, what is the Total pressure?

$$\therefore \underline{\text{J31}} \quad \frac{P_1}{P_T} = \frac{n_1}{n_T} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} 16 = 2 P_T \\ P_T = 8 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\frac{4}{P_T} = \frac{2}{4}$$

Ex:- 3.31 g $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ (M.M = 331 g/mol) is heated in an cylinder with Volume = 1.38 L, The salt decomposed to: $2 \text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \xrightarrow{\Delta} 2 \text{PbO}_{(s)} + 4 \text{NO}_2 + \text{O}_2$ what is pressure in cylinder (The Temp = 300 K)

$$\therefore \underline{\text{J31}} \quad P_T = (n_{\text{NO}_2} + n_{\text{O}_2}) \frac{RT}{V}$$

$$P_T = \frac{(0.025) * (0.082)(300)}{1.38}$$

$$= \underline{0.446 \text{ atm}}$$

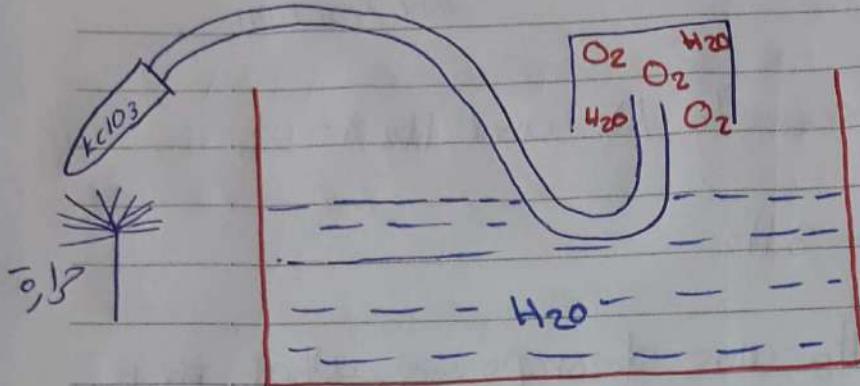
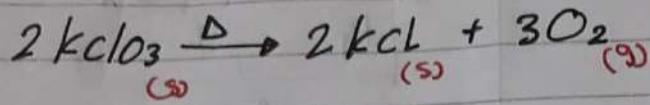
$$3.31 \text{ g} * \frac{1 \text{ mol Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2}{331 \text{ g}} * \frac{4 \text{ mol NO}_2}{2 \text{ mol Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2}$$

$$= 0.02 \text{ mol NO}_2$$

$$3.31 \text{ g} * \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{331 \text{ g}} * \frac{1 \text{ mol O}_2}{2 \text{ mol Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2}$$

$$= \underline{5 * 10^{-3} \text{ mol O}_2}$$

* collecting gas over water *



Ex:- sample of KClO_3 decomposes producing O_2 , that is collected over water, The volume of the gas 0.25 L , at 26°C and $P_T = 765 \text{ torr}$ and $P_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 25 \text{ torr}$

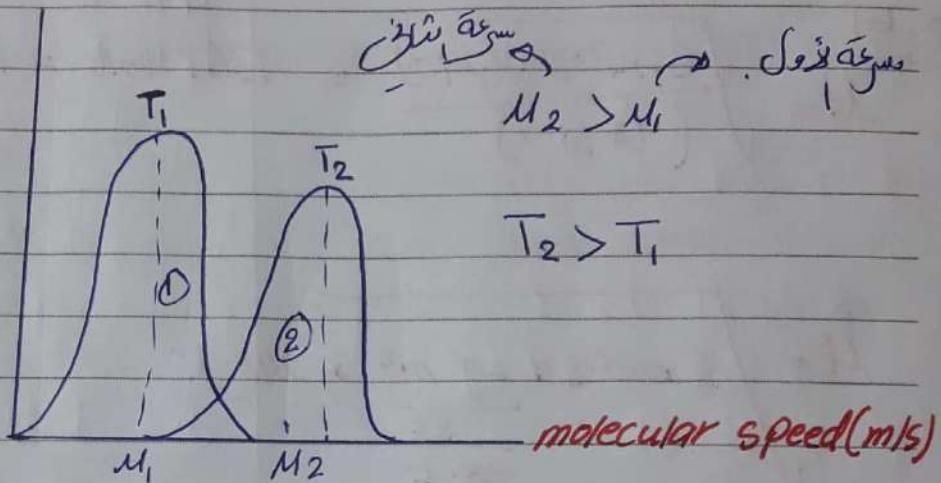
- 1 How many mol O_2
- 2 How many gram of KClO_3 to composed.

$\therefore \text{Q1} \quad ① \quad V = 0.25 \text{ L}$ $T = 299 \text{ K}$ $P_T = 765 \text{ torr}$ $P_{\text{O}_2} = P_T - P_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$ $= 765 - 25$ $P_{\text{O}_2} = 740 \text{ torr}$	$740 \text{ torr} \times \frac{1 \text{ atm}}{760 \text{ torr}} = 0.97 \text{ atm}$ $P_{\text{O}_2} = n_{\text{O}_2} \times \frac{RT}{V}$ $0.97 = \frac{n_{\text{O}_2} \times (0.0821)(299)}{0.25}$ $n_{\text{O}_2} = 9.9 \times 10^{-3}$
---	---

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \textcircled{2} \quad 9.9 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol O}_2 \times \frac{2 \text{ mol KClO}_3}{3 \text{ mol O}_2} \times \frac{122.55 \text{ g KClO}_3}{1 \text{ mol KClO}_3} \\
 & = 0.808 \text{ g}
 \end{aligned}$$

* kinetic - Moleculam theory *

Fraction of
moleculam



* The curve show as the fraction of molecule moving at each speed.

* At higher temperture larger fraction of molecule is moving at grater speed.

مقدار سرعة الغاز $\propto \sqrt{M}$ (speed of gas, root - main square of gas, rate of effusion)

$$M = \sqrt{\frac{3RT}{M.M}} \rightarrow \text{كلغ} \rightarrow \text{موجي}$$

$$R = 8.314 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{mol} \cdot \text{K}} = 1 \text{ kg} \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{s}^2 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{K}}$$

Ex: calculate the root-mean square of the He gas at 25°C ??

$$\text{Ans} \boxed{31} \quad M = \sqrt{\frac{(3)(8.314)(298)}{(4 \cdot 10^{-3})}} = 1363 \text{ m/s} = 1.36 \text{ km/s}$$

$$M = \sqrt{\frac{3 \cdot 8.314 \frac{\text{kg m}^2}{\text{s}^2} \cdot 298 \text{ K}}{4 \cdot 10^{-3} \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{mol}}}}$$

* Grahams - law * قانون غراهام

$$\frac{M_1}{M_2} = \sqrt{\frac{3RT}{M_1 \cdot M_2}} = \sqrt{\frac{3RT}{M_1 \cdot M_2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{M_1}{M_2} = \sqrt{\frac{M_1 \cdot M_2}{M_1 \cdot M_2}}}$$

Ex:- which gas will effuse faster, ~~CO₂~~ ammonia (NH₃)

or carbon dioxide (CO_2) ??

أجل خلطة مولية CO_2 NH_3 $\text{M.M. CO}_2 = 44 \text{ g}$ $\text{M.M. NH}_3 = 17 \text{ g}$

* Then (NH_3) effuses faster

what are the relative rates of effusion. ???

$$\frac{M_1}{M_2} = \frac{\sqrt{u_1 M_2}}{\sqrt{u_2 M_1}}$$

* دائم يحيى بن حمّار أول شفاعة في
السؤال ~~والنحو~~ في أحكام

$$= \frac{\sqrt{44}}{\sqrt{17}} = \frac{1.6}{1}$$

Ex:- An ~~unknown~~ unknown gas (X_2) effuse at rate that is only 0.355 times that of O_2 , at the same temperature, what is the identity of the unknown gas?

$$\therefore \frac{M_1(X_2)}{M_2(O_2)} = \sqrt{\frac{M.M(O_2)}{M.M(X_2)}} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} M.M(X_2) = 254 \text{ g/mol} \end{array} \right.$$

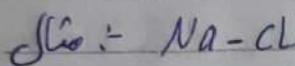
$$0.355 = \sqrt{\frac{32}{\mu \cdot \mu(x_2)}}$$

* Ch. 11 :- Intermolecular forces liquid and solid *

العوامل بين جزيئي وجزيء آخر

Intra molecular force

Ionic bond
(Metal + ~~non metal~~ non metal)



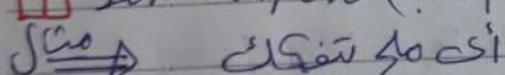
2. سلاسل اتحادية
Covalent bond
(non metal + nonmetal)



* Inter molecular force

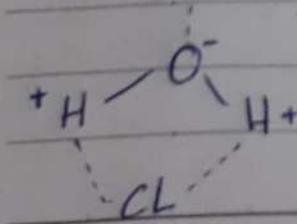
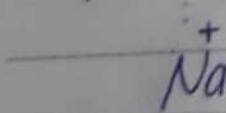
جزی و جزی آخر

٢١١ Ion - dipole (ab), (نها)



إله آبوتار في طهار

NaCl in water



2 Hydrogen bond

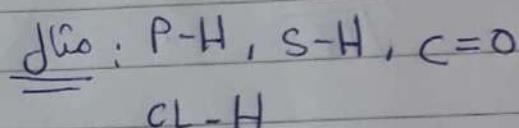
→ H - N
→ H - O
→ H - F

سیم (اریخ) pol-Dipol

(والله يعلم أو خلهم مع أحد)

③ Dipol-Dipol

نقول عنها راية الله عبد الرحمن



4 London Dispersion force
(non polar molecules)

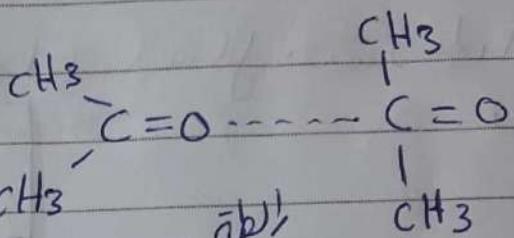
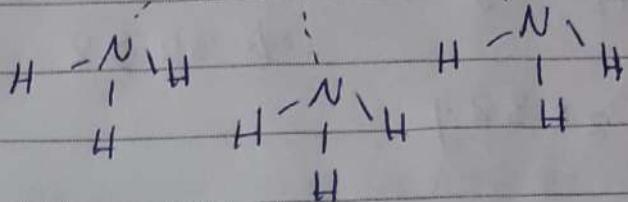
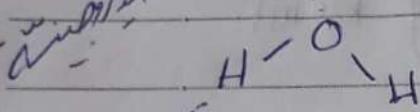
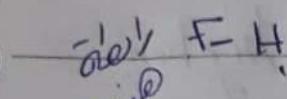
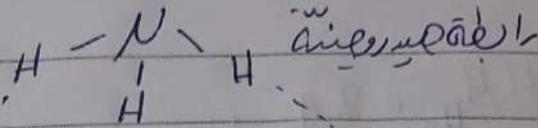
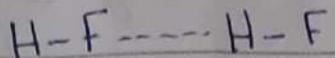
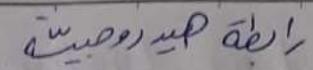
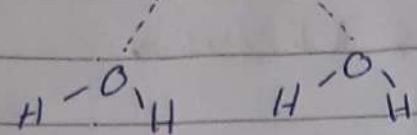
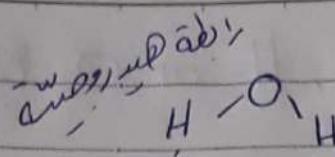
⑨ $X_2 \Rightarrow H_2, O_2, F_2, \dots$

[B] Noble gas \Rightarrow Ne, Ar, —

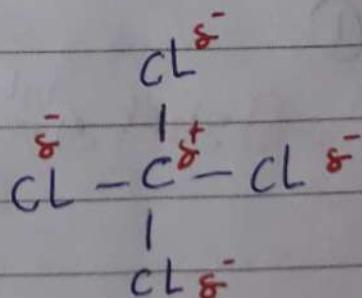
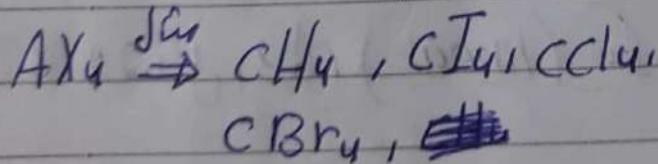
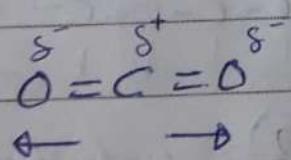
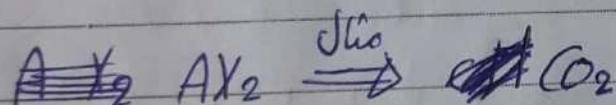
اکرم جیات (H, c) کوئی علی

linear $\Rightarrow AX_2$

AX4



Dipol-Dipol \leftrightarrow $\overset{\delta}{\text{H}}$



Ex: which one have higher Boiling point, H_2 or O_2 ??

العنوان \Rightarrow ملاحظة * إنما زالت الاتكمة مولية زادت درجة ادخل :-

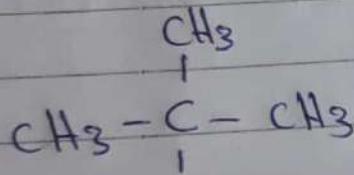
$$\text{M.M}_{\text{H}_2} = 2 \text{ g}$$

$\Rightarrow 32 > 2$, Then O_2 have higher Boiling Point.

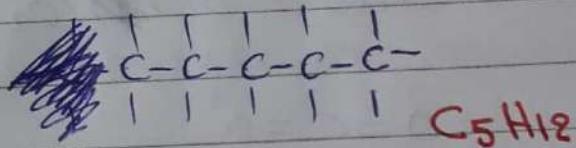
$$\text{M.M}_{\text{O}_2} = 32 \text{ g}$$

* وأيضاً إذا سألاً أيهما صعب وأيهما سهل نفخه على الألسنة
[صعب \Rightarrow م.م أكثر] سهل \Rightarrow م.م أقل

Ex: أيهما لديه رابطة أقوى الشكل ① أم ②



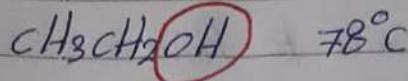
① CH_3 C_5H_{12} , M.M = 72



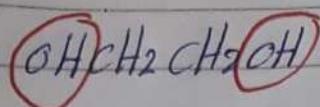
② $\text{M.M} = 72$

الجواب ② يكون أقوى (linear) \Rightarrow المترافق *

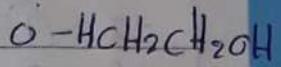
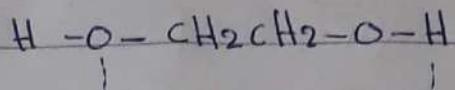
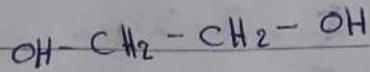
* ملائمات: كما نادت (OH) كانت براطمة أقوى أي درجة لعنان أعلى.



78°C



200°C



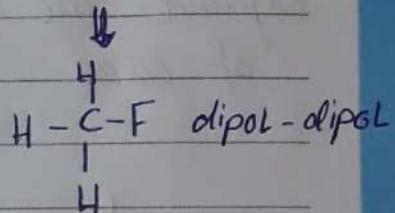
Ex:- One of the following substance have Hydrogen bond:-

a H₂

CHu

C CH_3OH

CH₃F



Ex:- list the ~~suspect~~ substance :-

Ionic Na^+ Cl^- NH_4^+ OH^- H_3O^+ HF Ne

in Order in creasing Boiling point.

$$\therefore \text{H}_2 < \text{N}_2 < \text{CO} < \text{HF} < \text{BaCl}_2$$

نحو و مفردة نفارة بحسب نفع اللفظية لكن إذا كان في مرجعها
نحو خاتمة حسب نفع اللفظية لكن إذا كان في مرجعها

* Some properties of liquid *

1 Viscosity \Rightarrow resistance the liquid to flow
اللزوجة

↑ تغير
على ① Temperature درجة الحرارة
② depend on Intermolecular علاقه ملديسه.

2 Surface Tension \Rightarrow The energy required to

expand the surface area of liquid by unit amount of area.

Cohesive force
قوه جمالي



Inter molecular
force bind between
two molecular
(جذب بين الجزيئات)

Adhesive force
قوه تلاصق



molecular bind
with surface



concave (محدب) \Rightarrow cohesive force $\begin{matrix} < \\ \text{adhesive force} \end{matrix}$

* قوة التماس أقل من قوة التraction.



convex (محبب) \Rightarrow cohesive force $\begin{matrix} > \\ \text{adhesive force} \end{matrix}$

* قوة التماس أكبر من قوة التraction.

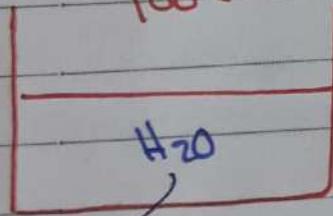
* Capillary action: اخたمسة لسغرة.

The rise of liquid up in every narrow tube.

3 Vapor pressure.

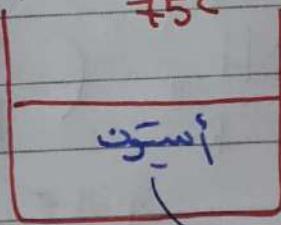
(كمّا كان عندي خار أخثر زاد لفقط بخاري) فقط البخاري

100°C



أعلى درجة حرارة (نقطة غ�ق)

75°C



أسيتون

dipole-dipole
(جاذبية)

* Vapor pressure increase with decreasing
Intermolecular force

كمّا خففت جاذبية زاد المقط البخاري

- العلاقة بين الغطس الساري ودرجة حرارة (الملامحة مدرسية)

الغطس الساري

درجة الحرارة
(T)

درجة حرارة
(Tدرسي)

Ex:- which of the following substance have higher vapor pressure ??

- a) $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_3$
- b) $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$
- c) H_2O
- d) $\text{HOCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$

درجة الغزارة (B.P)

34.5°C

76°C

100°C

200°C

باجعل
إذا أخذنا كل جمل
نحوها
جمل

$$* \ln \frac{P_1}{P_2} = \frac{\Delta H_{\text{vap}}}{R} \left(\frac{1}{T_2} - \frac{1}{T_1} \right)$$

باجعل

$\Delta H_{\text{vap}} = 43.1 \text{ kJ/mol}$

لتحت أن كل واحد جمل

43.1 كيلوجول

كيلوجول تقولها ثار

أداة مفيدة طار وادعه

Ex:- The vapor pressure of water at 25°C is 23.8 mmHg and the heat of vaporization of water is 43.9 kJ/mol calculate the vapor pressure of water at 50°C ?

$$\therefore T_1 = 25^{\circ}\text{C} = 297\text{ K}$$

$$P_1 = 23.8 \text{ mmHg}$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{vap}} = 43.9 \times 10^3 \text{ J/mol}$$

$$P_2 = ??$$

$$T_2 = 50^{\circ}\text{C} = 323\text{ K}$$

$$\ln \frac{P_1}{P_2} = \frac{\Delta H_{\text{vap}}}{R} \left(\frac{1}{T_2} - \frac{1}{T_1} \right)$$

$$\ln \frac{23.8}{P_2} = \frac{43.9 \times 10^3}{8.3145} \left(\frac{1}{323} - \frac{1}{297} \right)$$

$$\ln \frac{23.8}{P_2} = -1.37 \Rightarrow e^{-1.37} = \frac{23.8}{P_2}$$

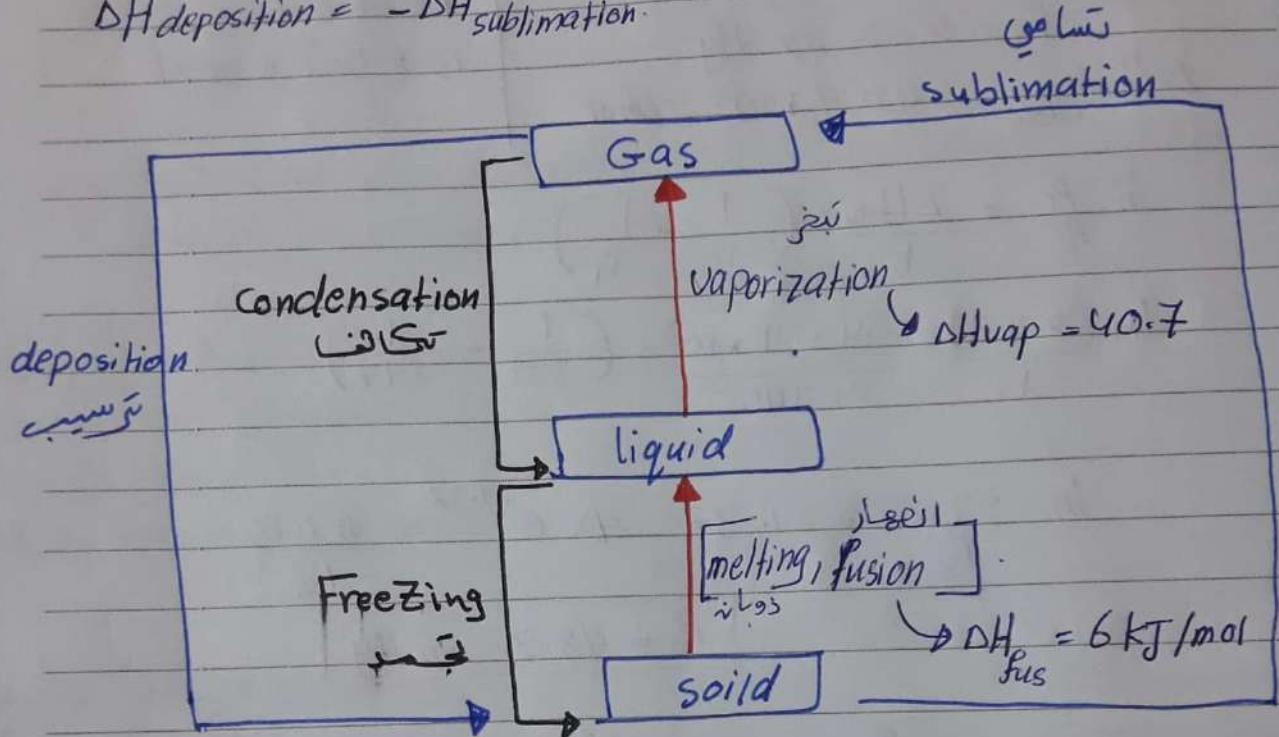
$$P_2 = 93.7 \text{ mmHg}$$

H.w:- If ΔH_{vap} for water is 40.7 kJ/mol, then the vapor pressure of water at 73°C ??

H.w:- CCl_4 has 313 mmHg at 50°C and 512 mmHg at 80°C , what is the normal Boiling point?

$$\Delta H_{\text{sublimation}} = (\Delta H_{\text{vap}} + \Delta H_{\text{fus}})$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{deposition}} = -\Delta H_{\text{sublimation}}$$

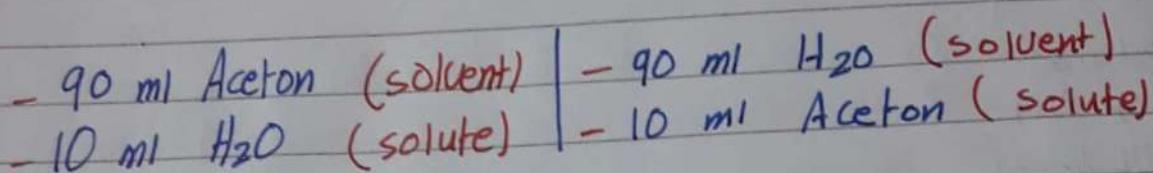


* Ch. 12 * physical properties of solution حابل

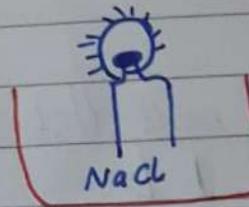
الخواص الفيزيائية للمحاليل

مذيب مذيب
(الكتمة العقلية)

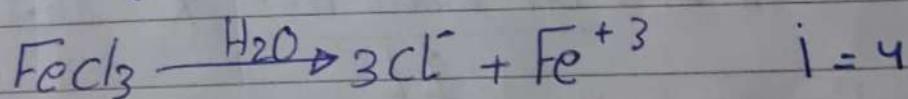
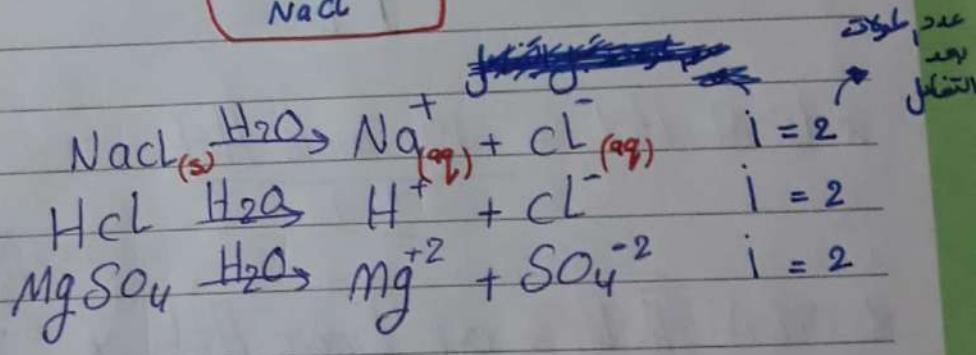
Solvent مذيب
(الكتمة الكبيرة)



* Electrolyte :-
تعمل السمار التحمر باطن

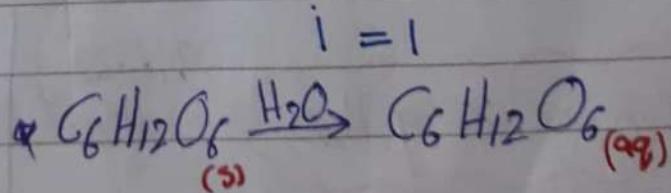


له تأثير على تحمر
وكل اخواته وتربيه
مع خواص ناتجة
،



* nonelectrolyte :-
تعمل السمار التحمر باطن

(الكتمة)
مع تأثير
مع اخواته
غير



Aceton
أسيتون

* **Molarity** =
$$\frac{\text{عدد مولات الماء}}{\text{حجم محلول الماء (L)}}$$

مقدار الماء
(M) =
$$\frac{\text{عدد مولات الماء}}{\text{حجم محلول الماء (L)}}$$

* **قانون المolarity** =
$$\frac{\text{عدد مولات الماء}}{\text{حجم الماء}} = \frac{\text{عدد مولات الماء}}{\text{حجم الماء} + \text{حجم عنصر}} \times 1000$$

مقدار الماء
(M) =
$$\frac{\text{عدد مولات الماء}}{\text{حجم الماء} + \text{حجم عنصر}} \times 1000$$

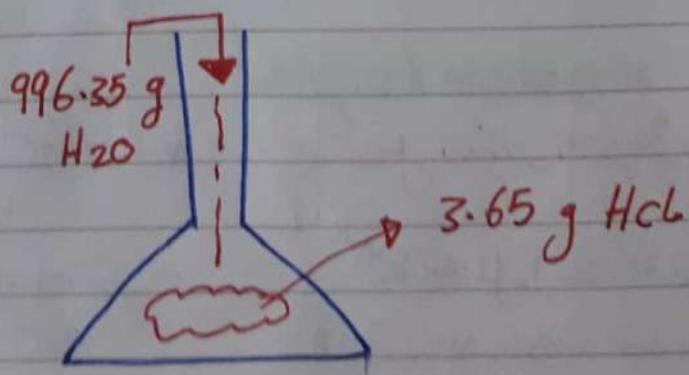
* $1M \text{ HCl} = \frac{1 \text{ mole HCl}}{1 \text{ L}}$

* $12M \text{ HCl} = \frac{12 \text{ mole HCl}}{1 \text{ L}}$

* $0.1M \text{ HCl} = \frac{0.1 \text{ mole HCl}}{1 \text{ L}} \times \frac{36.5 \text{ g HCl}}{1 \text{ mole HCl}}$

$= \boxed{3.65 \text{ g HCl}}$

$1 \text{ (L) H}_2\text{O} = 1000 \text{ g H}_2\text{O}$



$$* \text{molarity} = \frac{\text{mole of solute}}{\text{kg solvent}}$$

التركيز = $\frac{\text{عدد جزيئات الماء}}{\text{كتلة الماء}} \times 10^3$

(m)

$$* 1 \text{m HCl} = \frac{1 \text{ mole HCl}}{1 \text{ kg H}_2\text{O}}$$

$$* 12 \text{m HCl} = \frac{12 \text{ mole HCl}}{1 \text{ kg H}_2\text{O}} \rightarrow \text{تركيز على 1m HCl من}$$

1m HCl له تركيز أعلى من 12m HCl يعني

$$* 0.1 \text{m HCl} = \frac{0.1 \text{ mole HCl}}{1 \text{ kg H}_2\text{O}} * \frac{36.5 \text{ g HCl}}{1 \text{ mole HCl}}$$

$$= 3.65 \text{ g HCl}$$

يعني كل 1g كاتج 3.65g HCl حتى كاتج 1kg H₂O

$$0.1 \text{m HCl}$$

$$* \text{mole fraction A} = \frac{n_A}{n_T}$$

total mole

$$* \text{mole fraction} = \frac{\text{mass}}{\text{molar mass}}$$

$$\frac{\text{أوزان}}{\text{أوزان المكونات}} = \frac{\text{وزن المكون}}{\text{وزن المكونات}}$$

$$\text{Ex: mole of A} = 3 \text{ mole} / \text{mole of B} = 12 \text{ mole}$$

$$* \text{mole fraction A} = \frac{3}{15} = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$* \text{mole fraction B} = \frac{12}{15} = \frac{4}{5}$$

\Rightarrow 1

مزيج

* chapter 12 * " colligative properties of solutions" الخواص المترتبة

العذاب

* properties depend on number mole solute.

تتحدد الخواص المترتبة على عدد مولات العذاب.

* Colligative properties:-

مثل بربت النساء

1 Boiling point elevation (ارتفاع درجة الغليان) (sugar + H₂O)

2 freezing point depression (الانخفاض في درجة التجمد)

النقطة بخاري المحلول

3 vapor pressure solution (Raoult's law) (Acetous + H₂O)

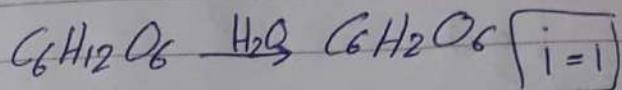
4 Osmotic pressure (النقطة الأسموزي) \Rightarrow فلاتر الماء

ذلك يجعلنا نقدر المعرفة بـ 80% لغرض حافزه ΔT (عياره 80.48%)

الارتفاع من درجة غليان elevation of Boiling point

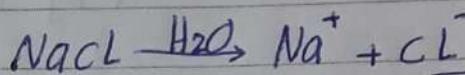
$$\Delta T_b = i k_b m$$

عدد ملوكات



* (C, H, O) مركب كحوي على تكون

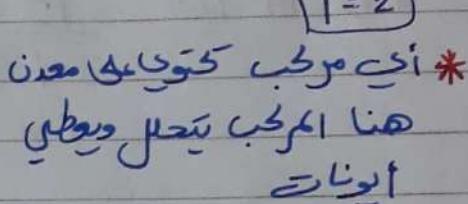
$$\Delta T_b = i \cdot k_b \cdot \frac{\text{mole solute}}{\text{kg solvent}} \quad \text{اعطى} \quad \text{اعطى}$$



$$T - T^0 = i \frac{K_b \text{ mass}}{M \cdot M} \text{ kg solvent}$$

تغير درجة
 عنصر
 محلول
 solution

درجة
 عنصر
 عنصر
 عنصر
 Solvent



Exo- Calculate the Boiling point ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) of solution made by dissolving (30 g) of sacross (M.M = 342) in 200 g H_2O . ($k_b = 0.51$, $T_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 100$).

الخطبة

$$T - 100 = 1 * (0.51) \frac{(30)}{34^2} \frac{0.2 \text{ kg}}{}$$

حرفنا أن H_2O مذنب

لذتِ گستهِ اُلْجَبَر

$$T - 100 = 0.22$$

$$T = 100.22$$

Ex 8

(Na_2SO_4) نامه ملک (نامه ملک سوئیل) (M.M = 142)

$$\text{Slope} = T-100 = 3 * (0.51) = \frac{153}{302} = 0.2$$

$$T-100 = 0.67$$

$$T = 100.67$$

2 Depression in freezing point

$$\Delta T_f = -i k_f m$$

$$\Delta T_f = -i k_f \frac{\text{mole solute}}{\text{kg solvent}}$$

Freezing-point depression was determined to be 0.240°C .

$$\frac{T - T^{\circ}}{\text{solution}} = -i \frac{k_f \text{ mass}}{\text{kg solvent}}$$

$$\Delta T_p \approx 0.240$$

Exo- What mass of ethylene glycol [$\text{HOCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH} = 62.1$] must be added to (10 kg) H_2O to produce a solution that freezes at (-23.3°C) $K_f = 1.86$

$$\therefore -23.3 - 0 = (1)(1.86) * \frac{\text{mass}}{62.1} \Rightarrow \text{mass} = 7.7625 \text{ kg}$$

Ex 8- $[FeCl_3 \Rightarrow M.M = 162.5]$ 0.36 is 8% of 100, 100% of 100 is 100

$$\frac{0.36}{100} \times 100 = (4)(1.086) * \frac{\text{mass}}{162.5}$$

$$\text{mass} = 5.098 \text{ kg}$$

3] Vapor pressure (Raoult law)

$$P_{\text{solution}} = X_{\text{solvent}} P_{\text{solvent}}^{\circ} \quad \text{mole fraction of solvent}$$

$$P_{\text{solution}} = \frac{\text{mole Solvent}}{\text{mole Solvent} + [i * \text{mole Solute}]} * P_{\text{solvent}}^{\circ}$$

$$\text{mole Solvent} = \frac{\text{mass}}{M.M}$$

$$\text{mole Solute} = \frac{\text{mass}}{M.M}$$

Ex 8- calculate the vapor pressure of solution containing 35 g solid Na_2SO_4 M.M = 142 and 175 g H_2O at $25^{\circ}C$ $[P_{H_2O}^{\circ} = 23.76 \text{ mmHg}]$

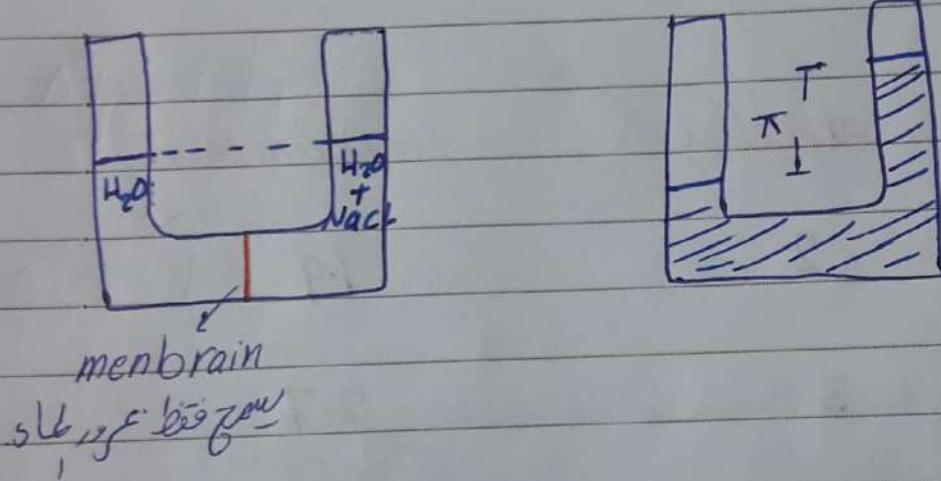
$$P_{\text{solution}} = \frac{175}{175 + [3 * \frac{35}{142}]} * 23.76 = 22 \text{ mmHg}$$

Ex: The vapor pressure of H_2O at $20^\circ C$ is 17.5 mmHg
 If 20% sucrose was added to water, what is
 Resulting vapor pressure of H_2O ?

$$P_{\text{solution}} = \frac{80}{100} * 17.5 = 14$$

على في بالات
 14.4

4 Osmotic pressure ~~السوائل منه سكريز لدفعها~~
 إلى ترقيق الأخرى.



$$\pi V = n R T$$

$$\pi = \frac{n}{V} R T$$

$$\pi = M R T$$

$$\boxed{\pi = i M R T}$$

$$\boxed{\pi = i \frac{\text{mass solute}}{\text{M.M}} \frac{R T}{V_{\text{solution}}}}$$

Ex8- The observed Osmotic pressure for 0.1 M solution of $\text{Fe}(\text{NH}_4)_2(\text{SO}_4)_2$ at 25°C is 10.8 atm compare the expected and experimental (ii)

Expected $i = 5$.

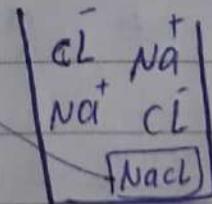
$$25^\circ\text{C} = 298\text{K}$$

$$\Pi = i M RT$$

$$i = \frac{10.8}{(0.1)(0.0821)(298)} \Rightarrow i = 4.4$$

	expected	experimental
NaCl	2	1.9
MgCl_2	3	2.7
MgSO_4	2	1.3
FeCl_3	4	3.4
HCl	2	1.9

why ?? ion pairing
نحو االلوانات



* isotonic

7.5 \leftrightarrow 5%

* hypotonic

7.3 \leftrightarrow 7.5

RBC 5%. 0.96

swelling
انتفاخ
and Berist

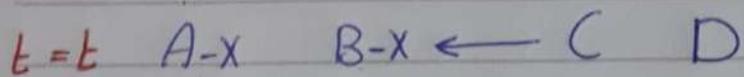
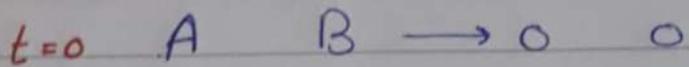
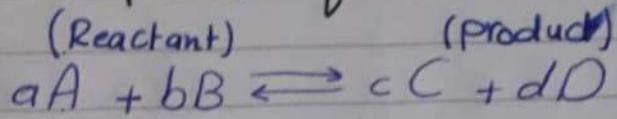
* hyper tonic

7.15 \leftrightarrow 7.5

shrink
انكماش

CH. 14 :- chemical equilibrium :-

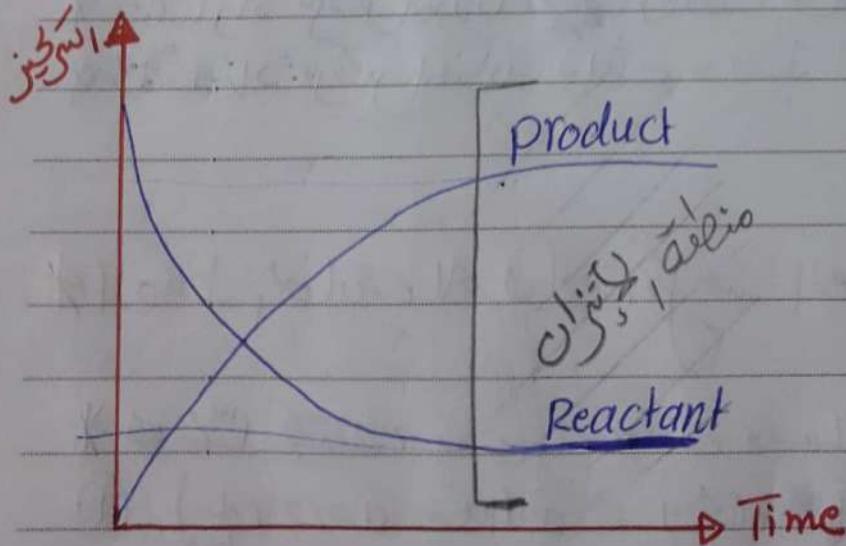
Concept of equilibrium :-



* The point in which No change in Concentration with time

* Rate of Reactant = rate of product

↪ $\text{Rate of Reactant} = \text{Rate of product}$

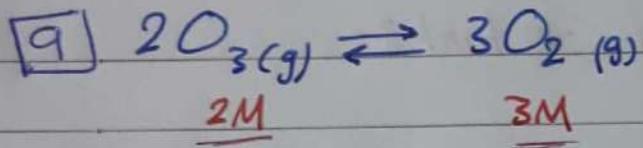


$$* k_c = [C]^c * [D]^d \rightarrow$$

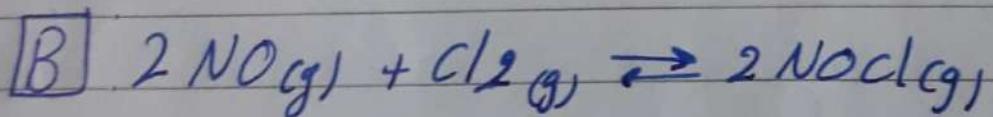
$$\frac{[A]^a * [B]^b}{[A]^a * [B]^b}$$

ملاحظة: يدخل في كتابه k_c المقادير المعرفة واعتراض k_c أو a أو b أو c أو d .

Q. Write the equilibrium constant for K_c for the following Rxn :-

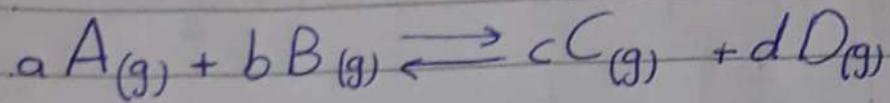


$$k_C = \frac{[O_2]^3}{[O_3]^2} = \frac{3^3}{2^2} = \frac{27}{4}$$



$$K_C = \frac{[NOCl]^2}{[Cl_2][NO]^2}$$

* Equilibrium constant in Terms of pressure :-



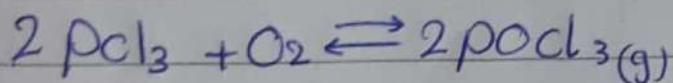
$$K_p = \frac{P_c^c * P_d^d}{P_A^a * P_B^b}$$

(g) \rightarrow gas

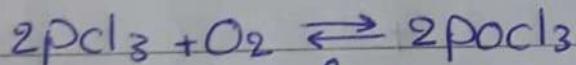
(s) \rightarrow solid

(aq) \rightarrow aqueous

(l) \rightarrow liquid



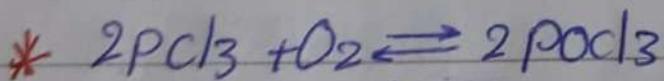
$$K_p = \frac{P_{\text{POCl}_3}^2}{P_{\text{PCl}_3}^2 * P_{\text{O}_2}}$$



* predict K_p for: $2 \text{POCl}_3 \rightleftharpoons 2 \text{PCl}_3 + \text{O}_2$

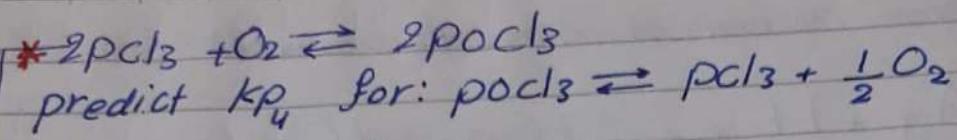
$$K_p = \frac{1}{K_p}$$

: Inversely
 $K_p = \dots$

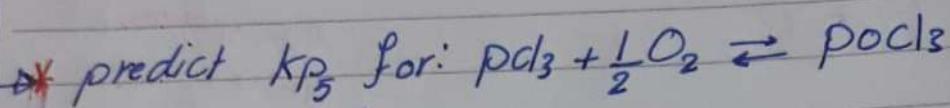


predict K_p for: $4 \text{POCl}_3 \rightleftharpoons 4 \text{PCl}_3 + 2 \text{O}_2$

$$K_p = \left(\frac{1}{K_p} \right)^2$$

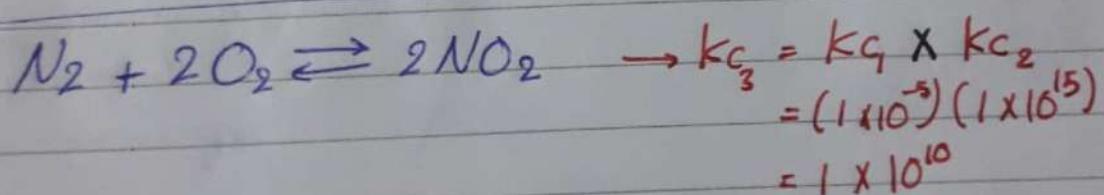
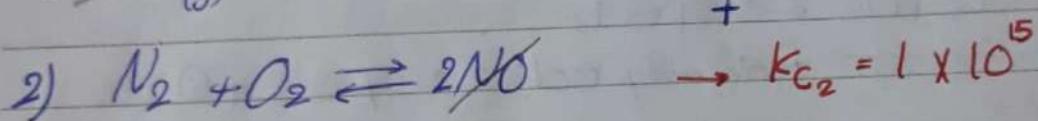
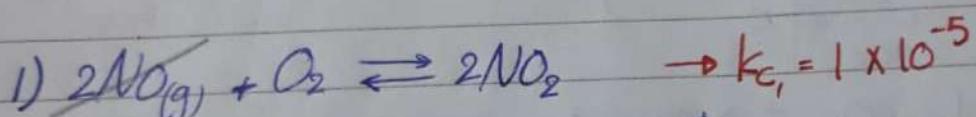


$$K_P_4 = \left(\frac{1}{K_P_1} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{K_P_1}}$$



$$K_P_5 = [K_P_1]^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{K_P_1}$$

* Hesse law :-



* Relationship between K_P and K_C :-

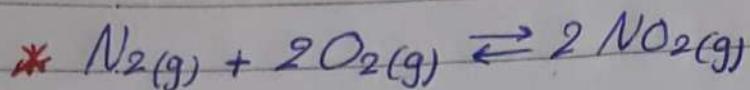
$$K_P = K_C (RT)^{\Delta n}$$

R: $0.0821 \rightarrow \text{atm}$
 $62.4 \rightarrow \text{mmHg}$

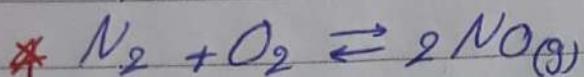
$$\Delta n = \frac{\text{أعداد الماء}}{\text{أعداد الماء}} - \frac{\text{أعداد الماء}}{\text{أعداد الماء}} = 3 - 1$$

T: $273.15 \rightarrow 1$

Δn = number of gasses mole of product - number of gasses
mole of reactant.



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



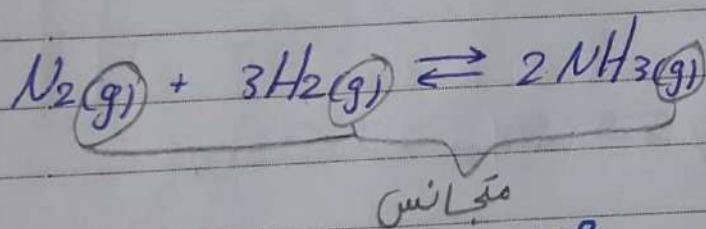
$$\Delta n = 2 - 2 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} (RT)^\Delta &= 1 \\ \therefore K_p &= K_c \end{aligned}$$

حالات $K_p = K_c = 1$
 $\Delta n = 0$ في الحالات

Ex:- In the synthesis of NH_3 from N_2 and H_2

$$K_c = 9.6 \text{ at } 300^\circ C$$



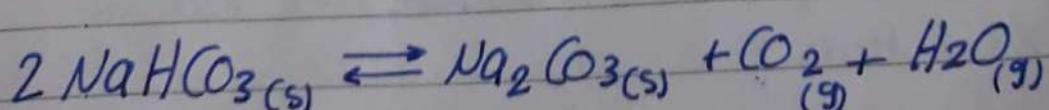
متباين

$$\Delta n = 2 - 4 = -2$$

$$K_p = 9.6 (0.0821 \times 573)^{-2}$$

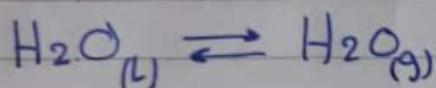
$$K_p = \frac{9.6}{((0.0821) \times (573))^2} = 4.34 \times 10^{-3} \text{ atm}^{-2}$$

* Heterogeneous Equilibrium - الحالات الغازية والسائلة



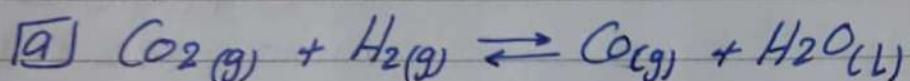
$$K_c = [CO_2] \times [H_2O]$$

$$K_p = P_{CO_2} \times P_{H_2O}$$

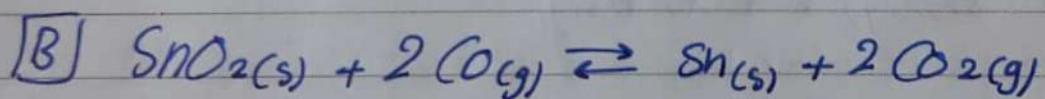


$$K_p = P_{H_2O}$$

Ex:- write K_p and K_c for :-



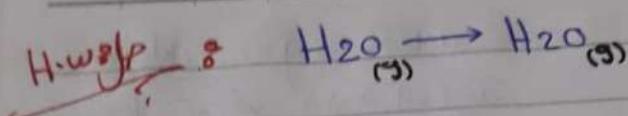
$$K_p = \frac{P_{CO}}{P_{CO_2} \times P_{H_2}}$$



$$K_p = \frac{P_{CO_2}^2}{P_{CO}^2}$$

H.W. what are the value of K_p and K_c for the Rxn :- $H_2O_{(L)} \rightleftharpoons H_2O_{(g)}$

Knowing that the partial pressure of H_2O at $25^\circ C$ is 23.8 torr.



$$\begin{array}{|l|l|} \hline K_p = P_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} & K_p = K_c (RT)^{\Delta n} \\ K_p = 23.8 \text{ torr} & 23.8 = K_c (\cancel{62.4} * 298)^{1-0} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$K_c = 1.8 * 10^{-3}$$

* Application of equilibrium Constant :-

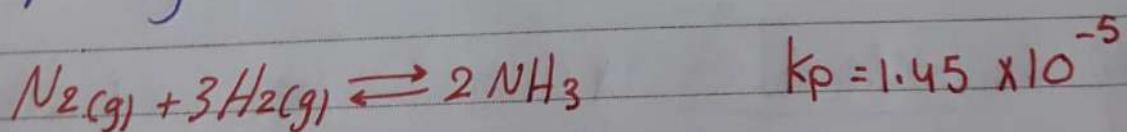
1 calculate of equilibrium concentration.

الآن في أي وقت

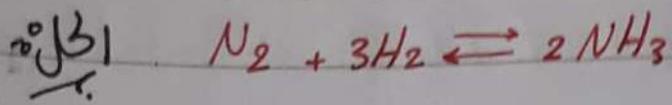
2 predicting direction of reaction

اتجاه في أي وقت

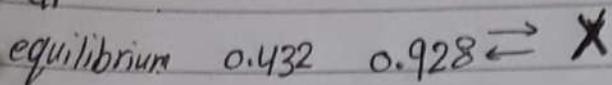
Ex: For synthesis of ammonia :-



In an equilibrium mixture of the three gases
the partial pressure of $\text{H}_2 = 0.928 \text{ atm}$
 $\text{N}_2 = 0.432 \text{ atm}$
What is NH_3 at equilibrium.



at



the conc-

جبر

$$K_p = \frac{P_{NH_3}^2}{P_{N_2} \cdot P_{H_2}^3}$$

$$1.45 \times 10^{-5} = \frac{P_{NH_3}^2}{(0.432)(0.928)^3} \Rightarrow X^2 = 5.01 \times 10^{-6}$$

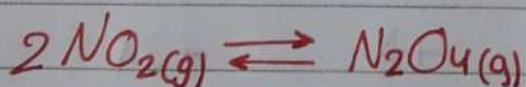
$$X = 2.24 \times 10^{-3} \text{ atm}$$

$$P_{NH_3} = 2.24 \times 10^{-3} \text{ atm}$$

وعاء

Ex:- 5 L flask is filled with 0.625 mole of N_2O_4
If you know that concentration of N_2O_4 at equilibrium
= 0.075 M What is K_c for the ~~reaction~~ reaction.

5 L flask ملاحظة- ٨- إذا كان المحلول في البياعه مثلاً
رطبيق \Rightarrow حلوات.
(container)



initial
conc--

..

$$0.125 M$$

5 L

change in
conc--

$$+2X$$

$$-X$$

0.625
mole
 N_2O_4

$$\frac{0.625}{5} = 0.125 M$$

conc- at equilibrium $2X$

$$0.125 - X$$

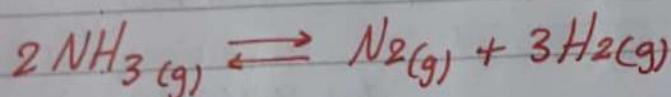
$$0.1$$

$$0.125 - x = 0.075$$

$$x = 0.05$$

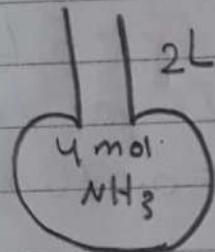
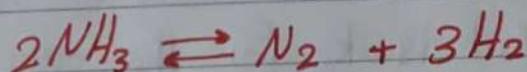
$$K_c = \frac{0.075}{(0.1)^2} = 7.5$$

Ex:- 2 L flask contain 4 mole NH_3 as in the reaction :-



If you know that 2 mol remain at equilibrium calculate K_c .

∴ $\frac{1}{2}$



initial

2

0

0

$$\frac{4}{2} = 2 \text{ M}$$

conc--

Change in conc--

$$-2X$$

$$+X$$

$$+3X$$

$$\frac{2}{2} = 1$$

at equilibrium

$$2-2X$$

$$+X$$

$$+3X$$

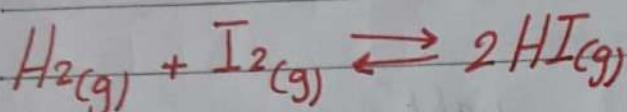
NH₃ جزء
ولیغاید

$$2-2X = 1$$

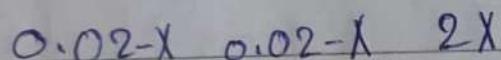
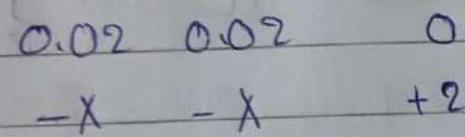
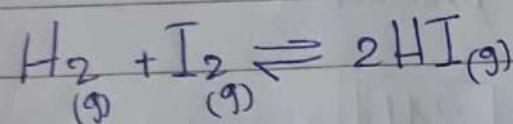
$$X = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$K_C = \frac{[N_2][H_2]^3}{[NH_3]^2} = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^3}{(1)^2} = \frac{27}{16}$$

H.w 10 L flask is filled with 0.2 mol H_2 and 0.2 mol I_2 . The value of equilibrium $K_C = 49.5$ for the Rxn :-



What is concentration at equilibrium ??



$$[H_2] = [I_2] = 0.0004 M$$

$$[HI] = 0.0312 M$$

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

$$49.5 = \frac{(2x)^2}{(0.02-x)^2}$$

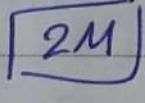
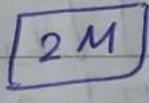
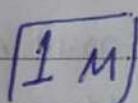
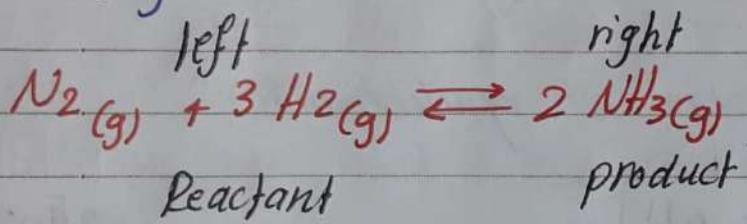
$$x = 0.0156$$

2 predicting the direction of Rxn 8-

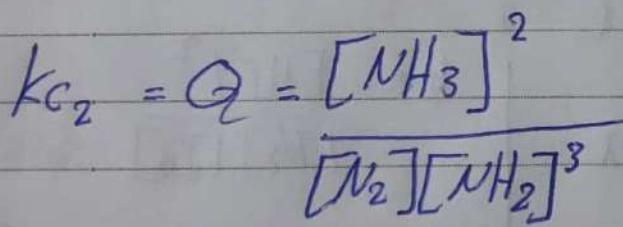
Ex 2 suppose we place mixture of

2 mole H_2
2 mole NH_3
1 mole N_2] in 1 L

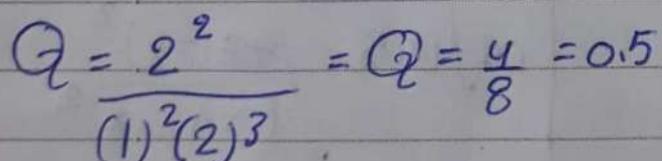
will N_2 and H_2 react to form more NH_3 knowing that K_c for the Rxn = 0.105.



٦) سلطنة العبر



$$Q = k \text{ equilibrium}$$



$Q > k$ left

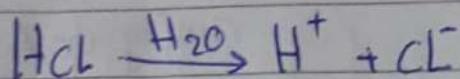
$Q < k$ right

ch. 15 :- Acids and Base (equilibrium)

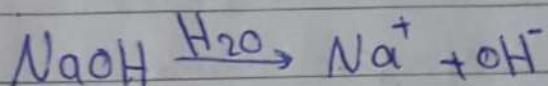
* Arrhenius :-

विधि रूपी

* Concept of Acids :- substance give H^+ in water



* Concept of Base :- substance give OH^- in water



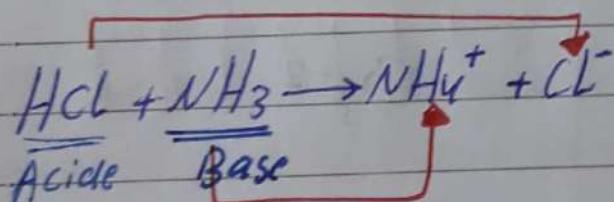
* Bronsted lowery :-

सूक्ष्म रूपी

substance donate a proton

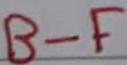
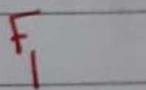
* Acid :- substance donate H^+

* Base :- " accept H^+ substance accept proton



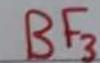
Acide

Base



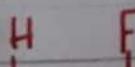
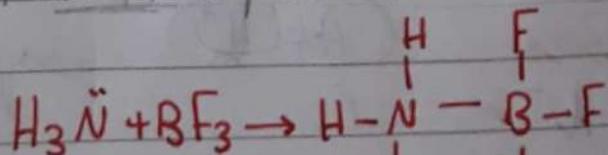
* lewisi :-

विधि रूपी



substance that can accept a pair of electrons

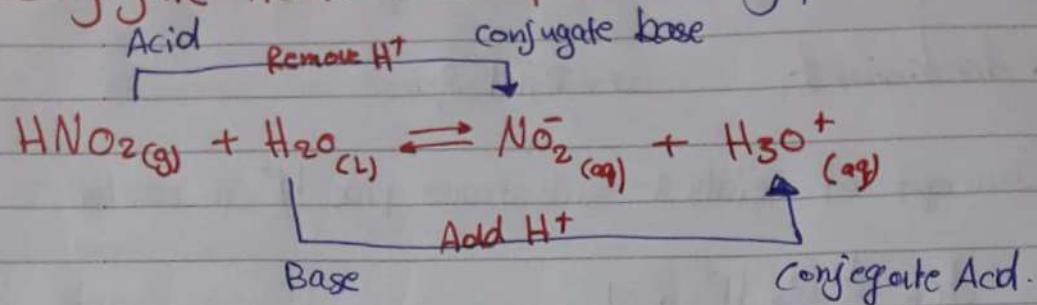
* Acid :- Accept $2e^-$



* Base :- donate $2e^-$

substance that can donate a pair of electrons

* Conjugate Acid-Base pair :- اگرچہ والگانی فوج،



H.w what conjugate base for each acid?

Acid: Remove H^+ Conjugate base

HClO₄ / ClO₄⁻

$$\text{H}_2\text{S} \quad \text{HS}^-$$

$$\text{PH}_3$$

$$\text{HCO}_3^-$$

H.w8 What Conjugate Acid for each Base?

Base H^- Add H^+ Conjugate Acid H_3O^+

CN .

$$\text{SO}_4^{-2}$$

H₂O

HCO_3^-

H₂CN

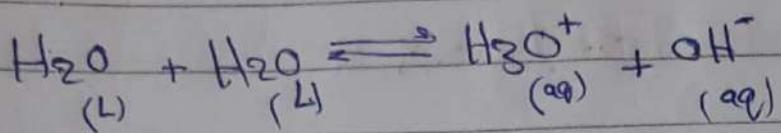
1150U

H_3O^+

115

1203

Autoionization for water:-



$$25^\circ \text{C} \quad K_w = [\text{OH}^-][\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]$$

\downarrow
 1×10^{-14}

$$1 \times 10^{-14} = [1 \times 10^{-7}][1 \times 10^{-7}]$$

* $[\text{OH}^-] > [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]$ base

$$1 \times 10^{-5} > 1 \times 10^{-9}$$

* $[\text{OH}^-] < [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]$ Acid

Ex:- Indicate whether each of the following is neutral, Acid, base solution:-

$$[\text{H}^+] = 2 \times 10^{-5} \quad \text{Acid.}$$

$$[\text{OH}^-] = 3 \times 10^{-9} \quad \text{Acid.}$$

$$[\text{H}^+] = 1 \times 10^{-7} \quad \text{neutral.}$$



Ex 8: calculate the concentration of H^+ in:

1 solution in which $[OH^-] = 0.01 M$

HW 2 " " " $[OH^-] = 2 \times 10^{-9} M$

$$\text{Q1} \quad 1 \quad kw = [OH^-][H_3O^+]$$

$$1 \times 10^{-14} = [1 \times 10^{-2}][H_3O^+]$$

$$[H_3O^+] = 1 \times 10^{-12} M$$

$$2 \quad [H_3O^+] = \frac{1 \times 10^{-14}}{2 \times 10^{-9}}$$

$$= 0.5 \times 10^{-5}$$

$\boxed{5 \times 10^{-6}}$

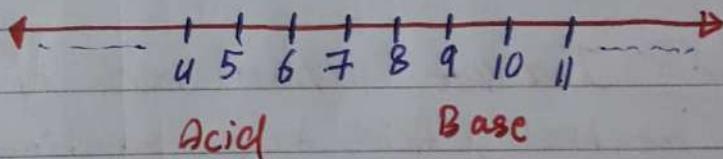
Leave

$$* pH = -\log [H_3O^+] \Rightarrow pH = -\log [H^+]$$

$$\text{Also } pH = -\log [1 \times 10^{-7}]$$

$$pH = 7 \log 10$$

$$\boxed{pH = 7}$$



$$* [H^+] = 10^{-pH}$$

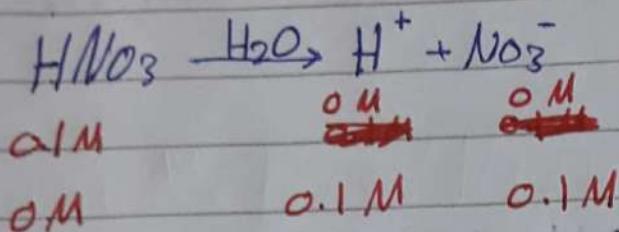
Ex: sample of Apple juice has pH of 3.76
Calculate $[H^+]$.

$$[H^+] = 10^{-3.76} \Rightarrow [H^+] = 1.7 \times 10^{-4} M$$

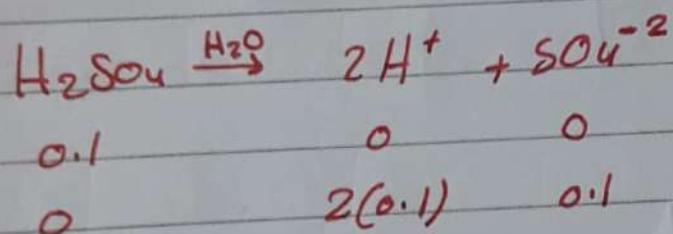
* strong Acid and strong Base :-

- strong Acid :- $\text{HCl}, \text{HBr}, \text{HI}, \text{HNO}_3, \text{HClO}_4, \text{HClO}_3$
 $\boxed{\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4}$

100% ionised



Ex: calculate pH for 0.1M H_2SO_4



$$\text{pH} = -\log \text{H}^+$$

$$\text{pH} = -\log 2 \times 10^{-1}$$

$\text{pH} = 0.6$

موجة
Anti
acid

$\text{Mg}(\text{OH})_2$

$\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$

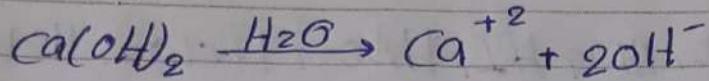
- strong Base :- 100% ionized

I $\text{LiOH}, \text{NaOH}, \text{KOH}, \text{CsOH}, \text{PbOH}$

II $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2, \text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2, \text{Sr}(\text{OH})_2$

in
group
 OH

Ex: what is pH of 0.011 M solution of $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$??



0.011	0	0
0	0.011	0.022

Ans:

$$\text{pH} + \text{pOH} = 14$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{pOH} &= -\log [\text{OH}^-] \\ &= -\log [0.022]\end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\text{pOH} = 1.66}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{pH} + 1.66 &= 14 \\ \text{pH} &= 12.34\end{aligned}$$

or

$$K_w = [\text{H}^+] [\text{OH}^-]$$

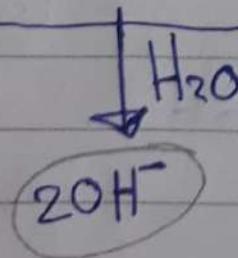
$$1 \times 10^{-14} = [\text{H}^+] [0.022]$$

$$\boxed{[\text{H}^+] = 4.6 \times 10^{-13}}$$

$$\text{pH} = -\log (4.6 \times 10^{-13})$$

$$\boxed{\text{pH} = 12.34}$$

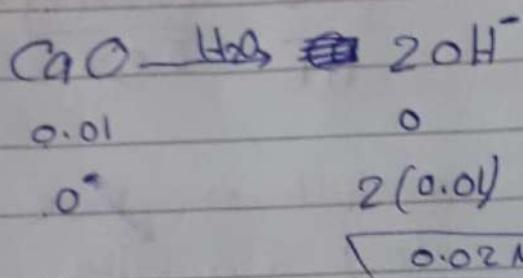
2 CaO and Na_2O



Ex: 0.01 mol (Na₂O) react with water to form (CaO)

1 L. solution calculate pH

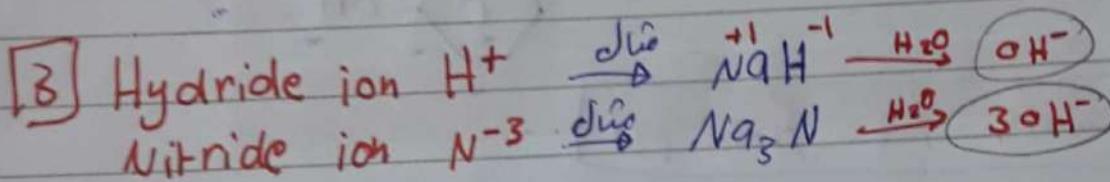
$$\text{J31} \quad \frac{0.01}{1} = 0.01 \text{ M}$$



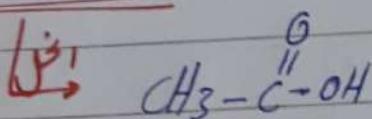
$$\text{pOH} = -\log(0.02)$$

$$\text{pOH} + \text{pH} = 14$$

$$12.30 \quad \text{J31}$$

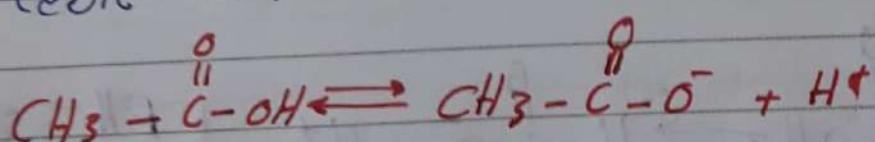


*weak acid & احليات (الغافقة)



Acetic acid

كل احليات قاعدية
اعلاجها حموضة



100 mol

96 mol

0

4 mol

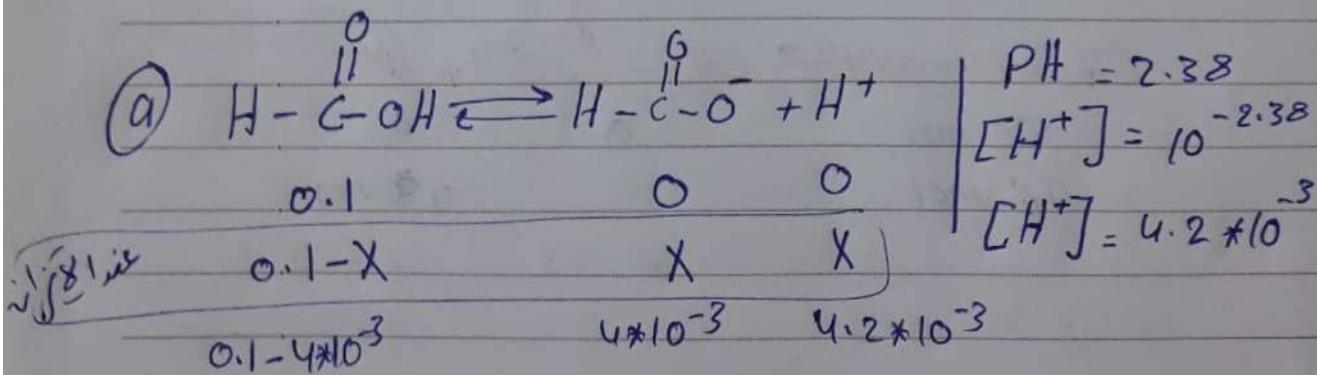
$$K_a = \frac{[H^+][CH_3-C(OH)O]}{[CH_3-C(OH)O]} \quad \frac{1}{OH^-} + \frac{1}{PH} \approx H_3O^+ \text{ and } OH^- \text{ are very small}$$

	K_a	
HF	6.8×10^{-4}	which one have
HNO_2	4.5×10^{-4}	highest acidity
	6.3×10^{-5}	HF
$CH_3-C(OH)O$	1.8×10^{-5}	which one have lost a acidity
	1.3×10^{-10}	

calculate K_a from pH :-

Ex: 0.1 M solution of formic acid $H-C(OH)O$ has pH of 2.38:

- ① calculate K_a
- ② " the percent ionization



$$K_a = \frac{(4.2 \times 10^{-3})^2}{0.1 - 4.2 \times 10^{-3}} = 1.8 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$(b) \text{ percent ionization} = \frac{[\text{H}^+]}{[\text{HCOOH}]} * 100\%$$

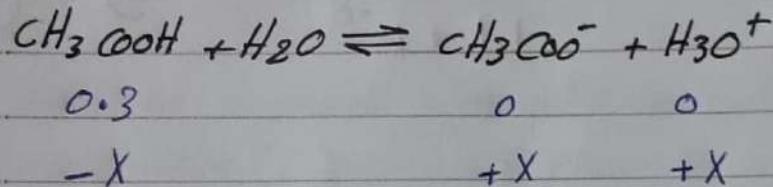
$$= \frac{4.2 * 10^{-3}}{0.1} * 100\% \Rightarrow 4.2\%$$

* calculating pH from k_a *

Ex:

calculate the pH of 0.3 M of acetic acid solution CH_3COOH ($k_a = 1.8 * 10^{-5}$)

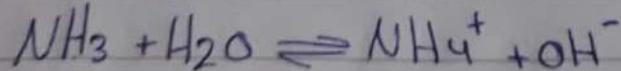
1.31



$$k_a = \frac{[\text{CH}_3\text{COO}^-][\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]}{[\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}]} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} X^2 = 5.1 * 10^{-6} \\ X = 2.3 * 10^{-3} \end{array} \right.$$

$$1.8 * 10^{-5} = \frac{X^2}{0.3} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{pH} = -\log(2.3 * 10^{-3}) \\ \text{pH} = 2.64 \end{array} \right.$$

* weak base *



* كل حامدة مخففة لها
علاقة معروفة وهي

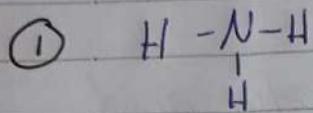
$$k_b = \frac{[\text{NH}_4^+][\text{OH}^-]}{[\text{NH}_3]}$$

* The larger k_b the highest basicity, and the lowest acidity.

Ex:-

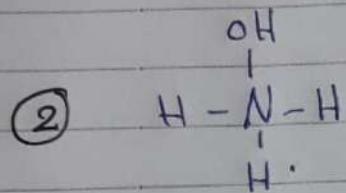
Base

k_b

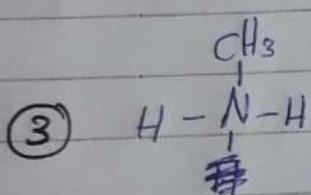


$$1.8 \times 10^{-5}$$

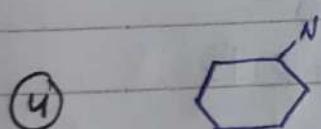
* Which one of the following have the highest basicity? ③



$$1.1 \times 10^{-8}$$



$$4.4 \times 10^{-4}$$



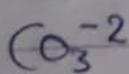
$$1.7 \times 10^{-9}$$

* من القواعد المعرفة التي تحمل شحنة سلبية

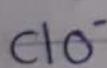
k_b



$$1.8 \times 10^{-7}$$

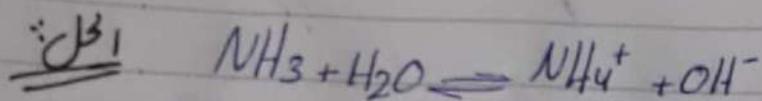


$$1.8 \times 10^{-4}$$



$$3.3 \times 10^{-7}$$

Ex: calculate the concentration of OH^- in 0.15 M solution of NH_3 ($k_b = 1.8 \times 10^{-5}$)



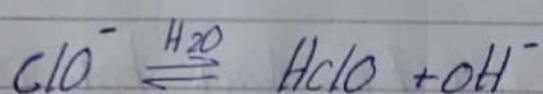
$$k_b = \frac{[\text{OH}^-]^2}{[\text{NH}_3]}$$

$$1.8 \times 10^{-5} = \frac{[\text{OH}^-]^2}{0.15}$$

$$[\text{OH}^-]^2 = 2.7 \times 10^{-6}$$

$$[\text{OH}^-] = 1.6 \times 10^{-3}$$

H.Ws solution is made by adding solid sodium hypochlorite (NaClO) to enough water to make 2 L solution. If the solution has pH of ~~10.50~~ 10.50. How many moles of NaClO were added to water ($k_b \text{ ClO}^- = 3.3 \times 10^{-7}$).



0.62 mol

* Relation between k_a & k_b *

$$k_w = k_a \cdot k_b$$

$$1 \times 10^{-14} = k_a \cdot k_b$$

k_a : Acid dissociation constant

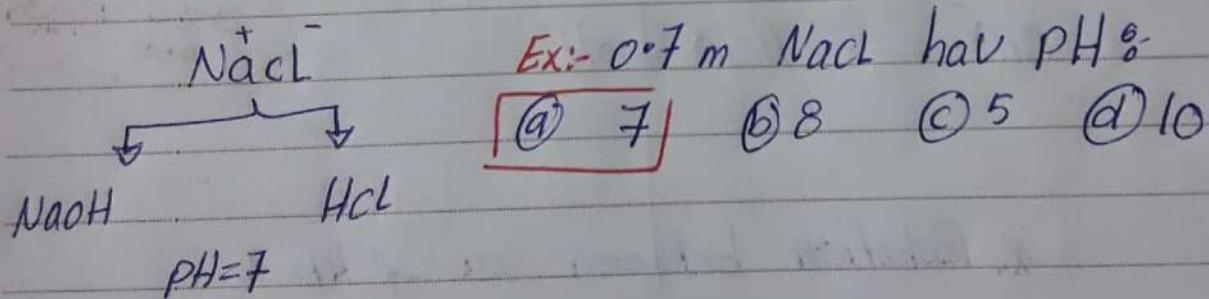
k_b : Base //

Ex:	Acid	K_a	base	K_b
	HF	6.8	F^-	??
	$CH_3-C(=O)-OH$??	$CH_3-C(=O)H$	5.6×10^{-10}
	NH_4^+	5.6×10^{-10}	NH_3	??
	HCO_3^-	??	CO_3^{2-}	1.8×10^{-4}

* Acid-Base properties of salt solution *

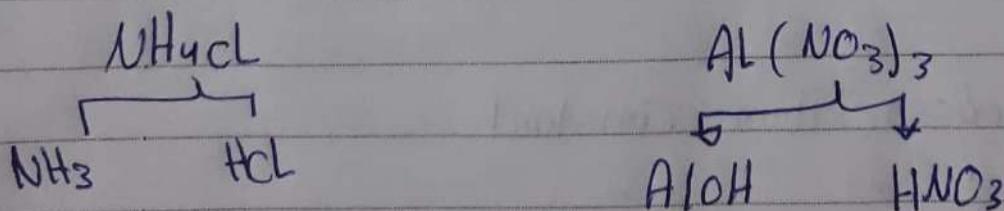
1 salt from strong acid and strong base.

$$pH = 7$$



2 salt from strong acid and weak base.

$$pH < 7$$



Ex- calculate pH of 0.3 M solution of NHuCl
($K_b = 1.8 \times 10^{-5}$) :-

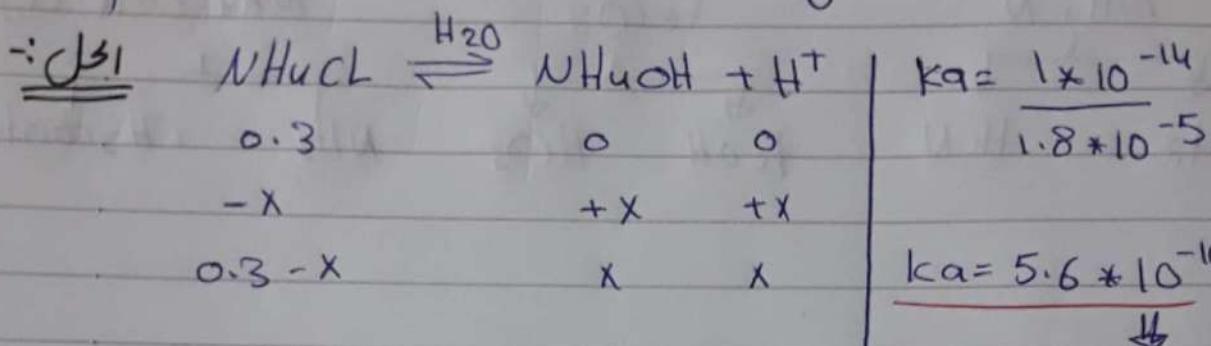
Ⓐ 3.33

Ⓑ 4.84

Ⓒ 7.0

Ⓓ 11.6

مذكرة ملخص القواعد الكيميائية: بذلها لفهمها وفهمها



الآن

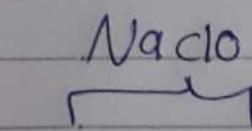
$$K_a = \frac{[\text{H}^+]^2}{[0.3 - x]} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} x = 1.3 \times 10^{-5} \\ \hline \text{pH} = -\log(1.3 \times 10^{-5}) \\ \text{pH} = 4.8 \end{array} \right.$$

$$5.6 \times 10^{-10} = \frac{x^2}{0.3 - x}$$

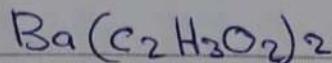
لأن K_a $\ll K_b$ $\ll K_w$
فهي تتحاول لتصبح قاعدة

$K_b \ll K_a \ll K_w$

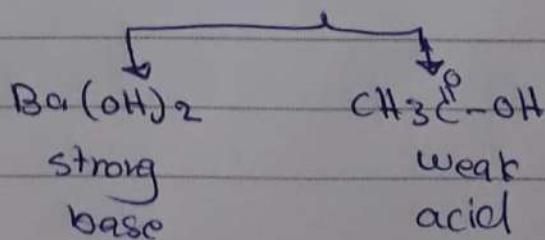
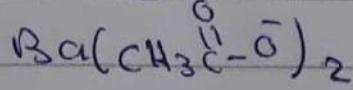
③ salt from weak acid and strong base.
 $\text{pH} > 7$



NaOH HClO
strong base weak acid



Ⓐ

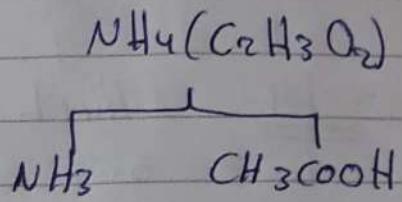
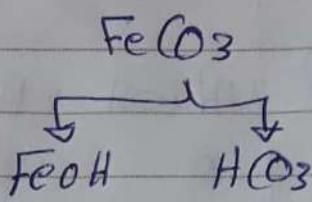
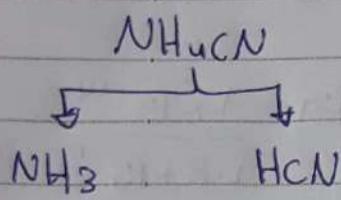


* \therefore Acidity \rightarrow سائل ذو اوكسجين

$\text{NaNO}_3, \text{NaCl}, \text{AL}(\text{NO}_3)_3$

$\text{pH} > 7 \quad \text{pH} = 7 \quad \text{pH} < 7$

[u] salt derived from weak acid and weak base.



$k_a > k_b$ Acid $\text{pH} < 7$

$k_b > k_a$ Base $\text{pH} > 7$

* CH. 6: Thermochemistry: الاتجاهات الحرارية

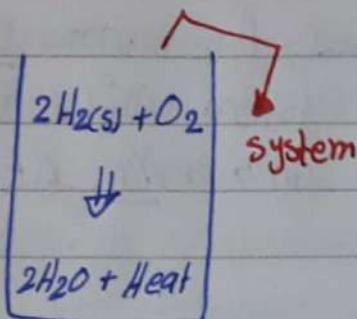
- Relationship between chemical RXn & energy.

Unit of energy Joule

$$1 \text{ Cal} = 4.184 \text{ J}$$

* انظام المحيط
system and surrounding.

النظام المحيط
النظام المحيط
النظام المحيط



.....

* absorb متصب

* Release, evolve متصب

* perform ينجز

* done ينجز

* Internal energy change:-

$$\Delta E = E_{\text{final}} - E_{\text{initial}}$$

وC

$\Delta E = (-)$ exothermic

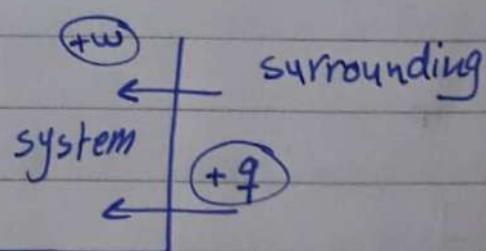
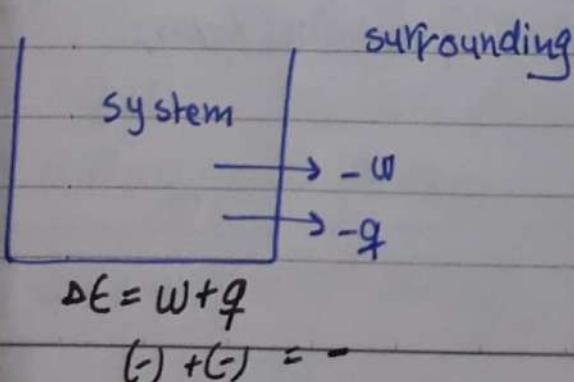
وC

$\Delta E = (+)$ endothermic

$$\Delta E = W + q$$

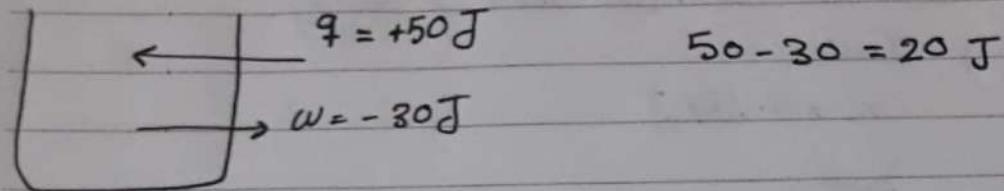
heat

work



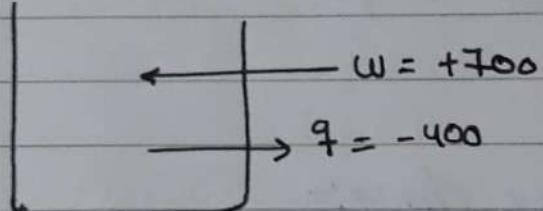
$$\begin{aligned} \Delta E &= q + W \\ &= (+) + (+) \\ &= (+) \end{aligned}$$

Ex:- system absorb 50 J as heat and does 30 J as work.



Ex:- In particular processes, the surrounding perform 700 J of work upon the system while the system evolve 400 of heat to the surrounding ΔE .

(Internal Chang)



$$\Delta E = 700 - 400 = +300 \text{ J}$$

* $\Delta E = q_p + w$ ^{zero}

Enthalpy energy.

evolve or absorbed
constant pressure (1 atm).

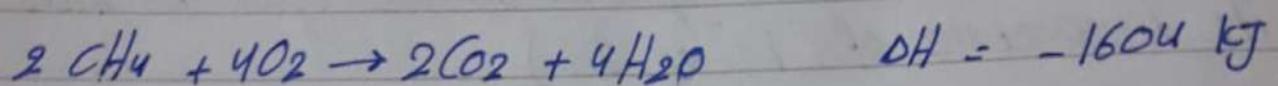
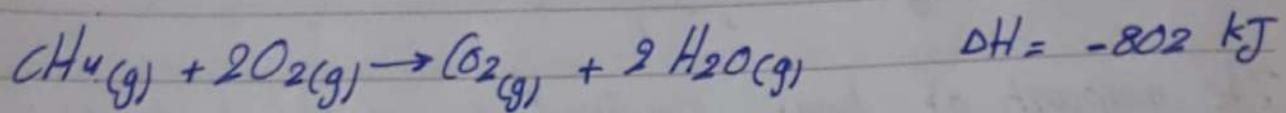
$$\Delta E = q_p$$

$$\Delta H = q_p$$

\downarrow 1 atm

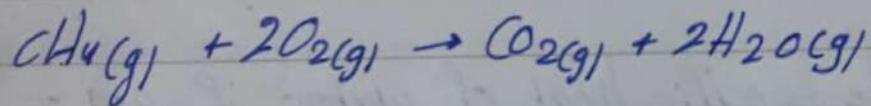
* Properties of enthalpy.

1] enthalpy is extensive properties. حجم (الحجم) ، كثافة (الكتافة) ، كثافة ملئية (الكتافة الملئية).



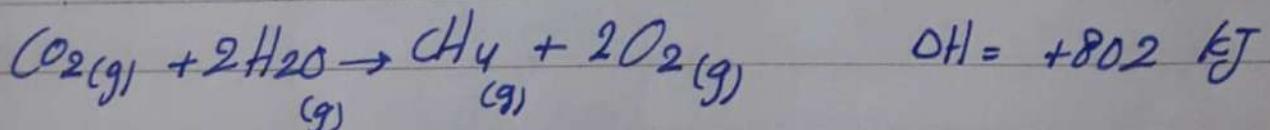
much

Ex How much heat is released when 4.5 g of CH_4 is burned in constant pressure system?

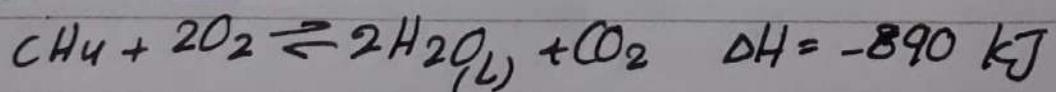
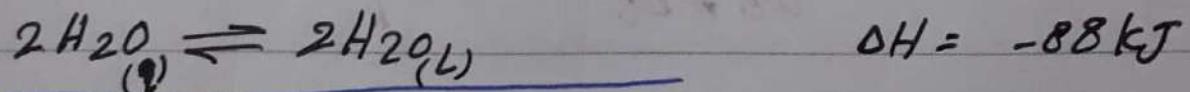
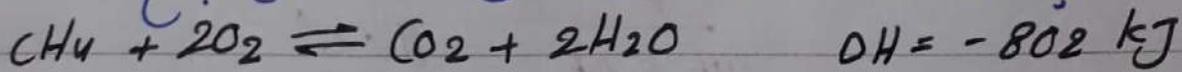


$$\therefore \text{If} \quad 4.5 \text{ g } \text{CH}_4 \times \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{16 \text{ g } \text{CH}_4} \times \frac{-802 \text{ kJ}}{1 \text{ mol } \text{CH}_4} = -226 \text{ kJ}$$

2] ΔH = حجم التبخر (التبخر)



3] ΔH = حجم التبخر (التبخر)



* specific heat ($\text{ Joule/g}^\circ\text{C}$)

- The amount of heat required to an (1 g) object to Raise its temperature of (1°C or 1K)

* Heat capacity ($\text{ Joule/g}^\circ\text{C}$)

- The amount of heat required to an object to Raise its temperature of (1°C or 1K)

* Molar heat capacity ($\text{ Joule/mol}^\circ\text{C}$)

- The amount of heat required to an (1 mol) object to Raise its temperature of (1°C , or 1K)

Ex: calculate the specific heat of water if 209 J is required to increase the temperature of 50 g of water by 1K ??

$$\text{if } \frac{209}{50 \times 1} = 4.18 \text{ J/(g.K)}$$

$$\text{* specific heat} = \frac{q^{\Delta H}}{wt \times \Delta t} = \frac{J}{g \cdot C^\circ K}$$

② molar heat capacity for H_2O ?

$$4.18 \frac{J}{g \cdot K} \times \frac{18 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ mol}} = 75.2 \frac{J}{\text{mol} \cdot K}$$

Q.S. 2

③ The specific heat of ~~iron~~ iron is $(452 \frac{J}{g \cdot C^\circ})$ if 240 J of heat is added to 7.05 g of iron at $25^\circ C$ what would the final temperature?

$$0.452 = \frac{240}{7.05 \times (\Delta t)}$$
$$3.15(T_f - 25) = 240$$

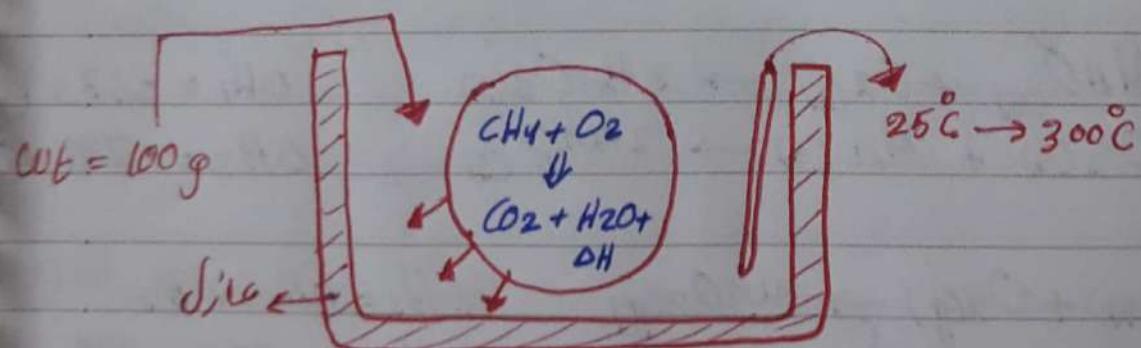
$$T_f - 25 = 75$$
$$T_f = 100^\circ C$$

* calorimetry

↳ method to measure $(\Delta H \text{ or } q)$

* calorimeter :-

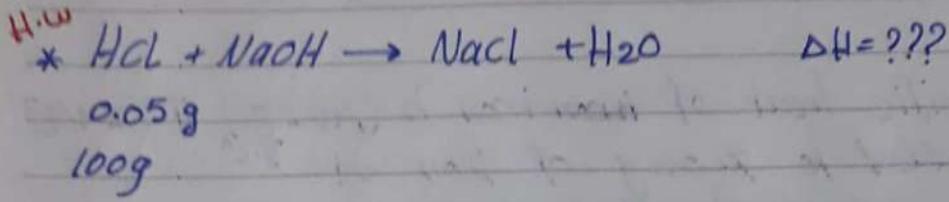
instrument to measure $(\Delta H \text{ or } q)$



$$s \Delta H = \text{Heat into } \Delta H$$
$$\text{specific heat} + \text{mass} \times \Delta T = \Delta H$$

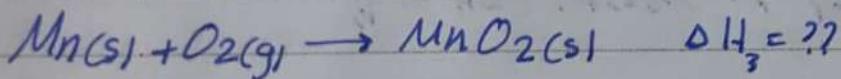
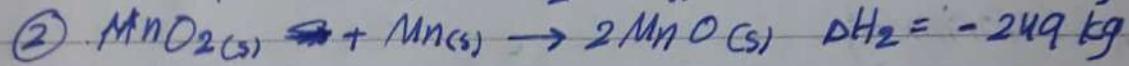
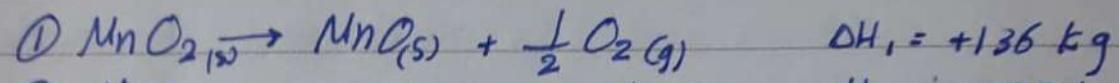
Heat into

$$4.18 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{g} \cdot \text{C}^\circ} \times 100 \text{ g} \times 300 - 25 = \Delta H$$

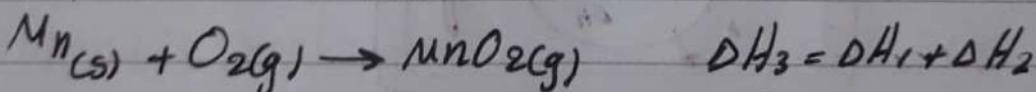
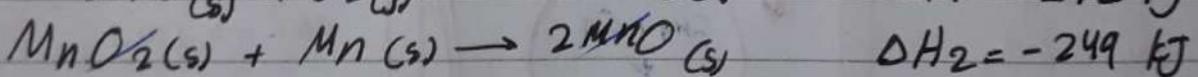
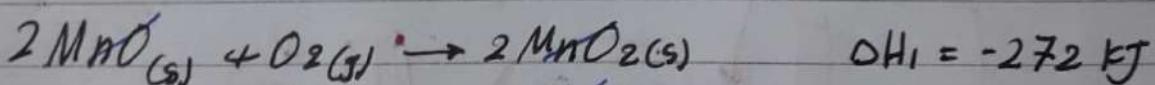


* Hess's law . قانون هيس

Ex * using the information below:



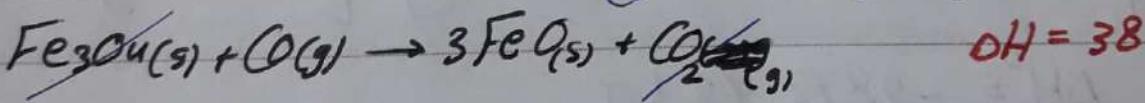
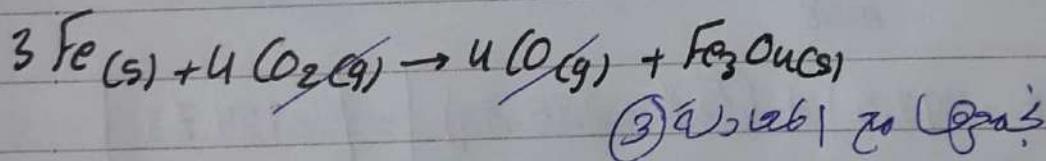
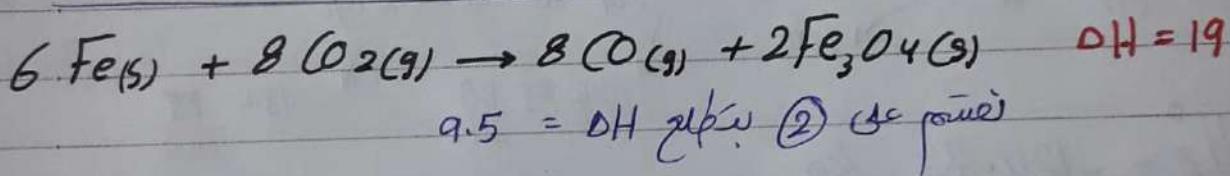
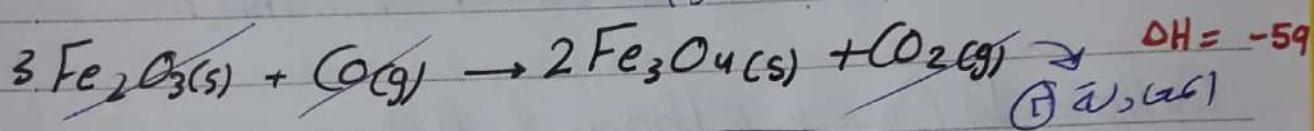
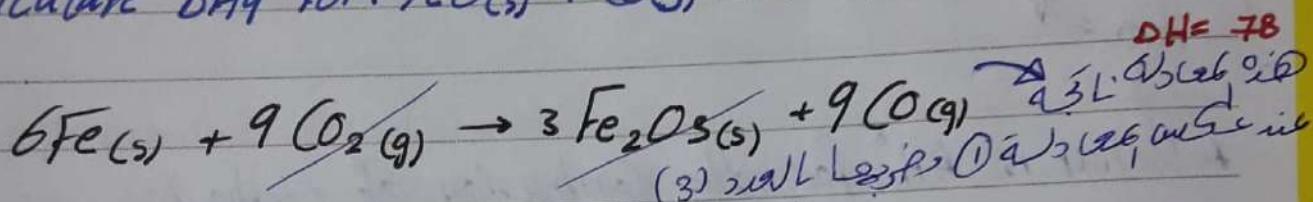
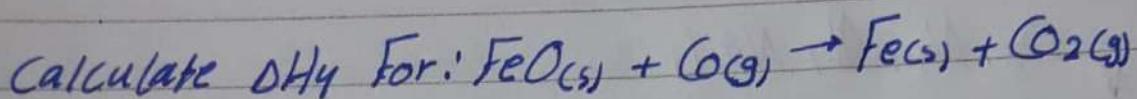
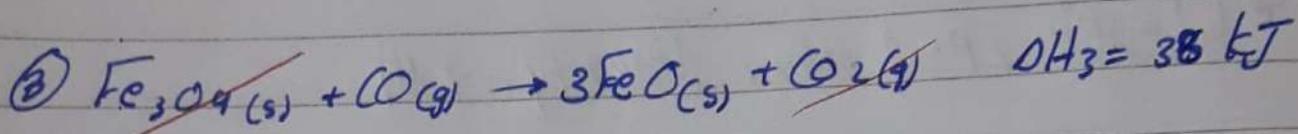
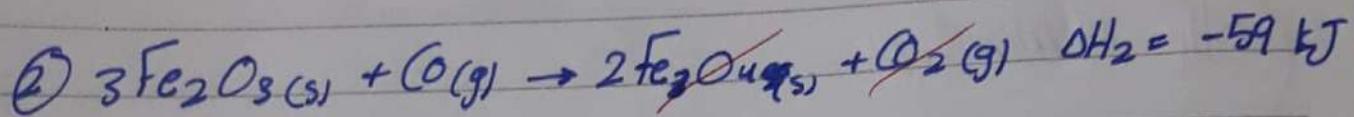
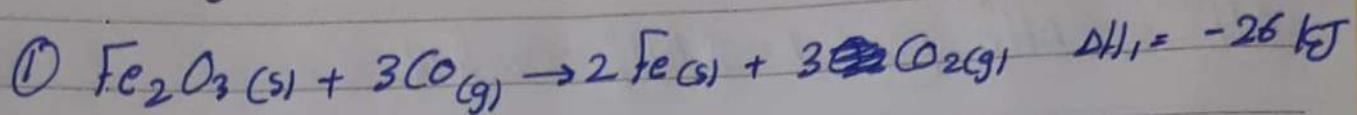
calculate ΔH_3 for ↑



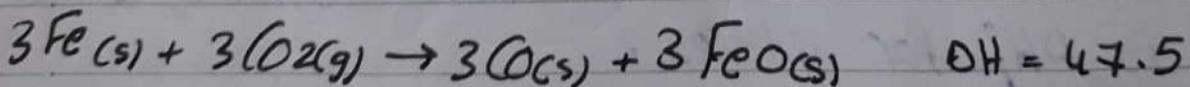
$$\Delta H_3 = -272 - 249$$

$$= -521 \text{ kJ}$$

Ex: using the information below:-



∴ $\Delta H = 126 - 38$



∴ $\Delta H = \frac{87.5}{3} = -15.8 \text{ kJ}$

* standard enthalpy for Reaction:-

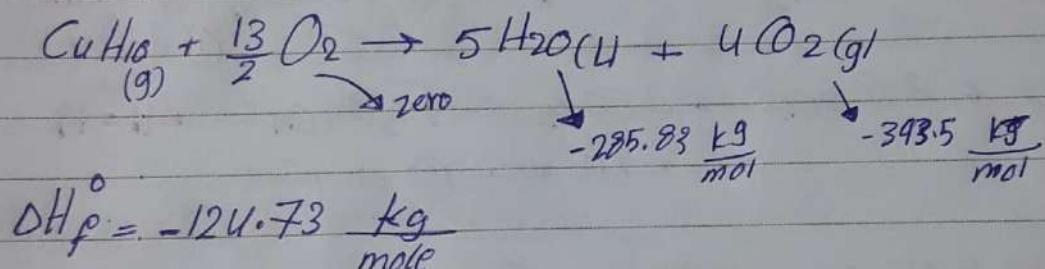
$$\Delta H^\circ = \sum \Delta H_f^\circ \text{ product} - \sum \Delta H_f^\circ \text{ Reactant}$$

$$\Delta H_f^\circ \text{ element} = 0$$

→ (T = 25°C, P = 1 atm, Molarity = 1 M)

* ΔH_f° → O₂, N₂, Al, Na, Li
↳ zero

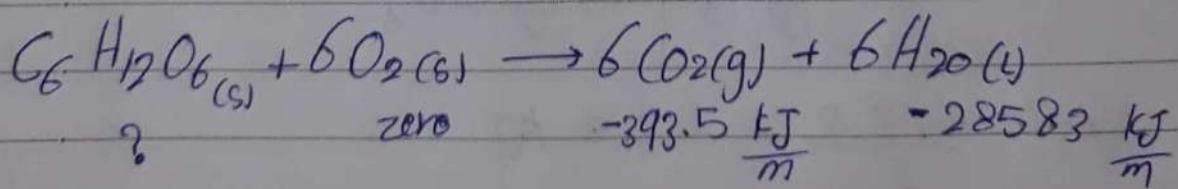
* What is ΔH° for the combustion of C₄H₁₀?



$$\Delta H = \left[(4 * -393.5) + (5 * -285.83) \right] - [-124.73]$$

$$\Delta H^\circ = -2878.72 \text{ kJ}$$

Ex: ΔH° for combustion of C₆H₁₂O₆ (glucos) is -2816 kJ
What is ΔH_f° for glucos?



$$-393.5 + 6(-285.83) - x = -2816$$

$$-4075.9 - x = -2816$$

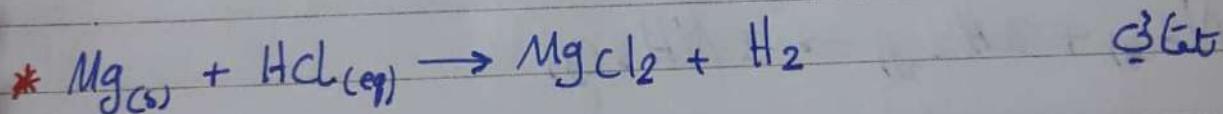
$$x = -1259 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{mol}}$$

CH. 17

Entropy, Free energy and equilibrium.

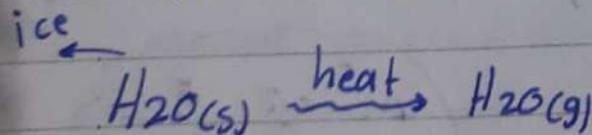
- * spontaneous Rxn (change)
- change take place without outside assistance.

* thermodynamic
study of energy and its transformation.



exothermic Rxn are spontaneous Rxn ($\Delta H = +$)
التفاعلات放热的 أو (التي تنتهي حرارة) هي تفاعلات تلقائية

* Entropy (DS)
measure of randomness

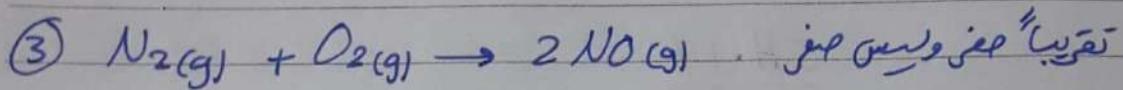
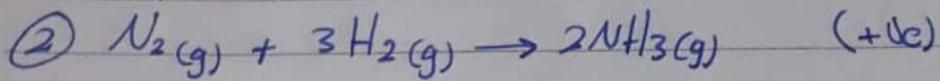
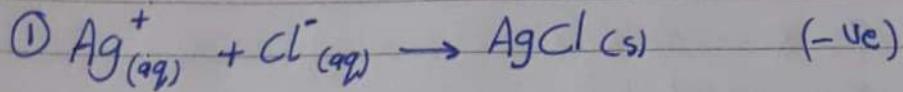


$\Delta S \rightarrow +\text{ve}$ (positive)
 $\Delta S \rightarrow -\text{ve}$ (negative)

$$\Delta S^\circ = S^\circ_{\text{product}} - S^\circ_{\text{reactant}}$$

$$\mu\text{G1} - \mu\text{G2} = + \text{ve}$$

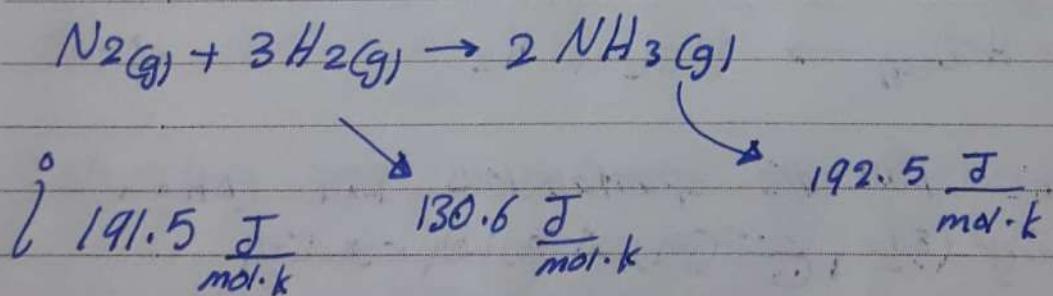
* predict whether ΔS (+ve or -ve) :-



* Calculation of entropy change (ΔS):

$$\Delta S^\circ = \sum n_i \bar{S}^\circ_{\text{product}} - \sum m_i \bar{S}^\circ_{\text{Reactant}}$$

Ex:- calculate ΔS° for synthesis of ammonia from $\text{N}_2_{(\text{g})}$ and $\text{H}_2_{(\text{g})}$?



$$\begin{aligned} \Delta S^\circ &= \left(2 \text{ mol} \times 192.5 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{mol} \cdot \text{K}} \right) - \left(3(130.6) + 1 \times 191.5 \right) \\ &= -198.3 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{K}} \end{aligned}$$

$\Delta S^\circ = \frac{\text{J}}{\text{K}}$ *سال*

* Free energy (Gibbs) ΔG



useful work

استخراج ايجار

(رکوب تفاصيل ٤٣)

(ΔH)

(ΔG)

A combination between enthalpy and entropy

$$\Delta G^\circ = \Delta H^\circ - T \Delta S^\circ$$

غير

كبير

غير (-) غير (+)

ΔH
(-)

ΔS
(+)

change

$$\Delta G = (-)$$

spont (ذريع)

(+)

(-)

$$\Delta G = (+)$$

non spont (غير ذريع)

غير ذريع
↑ (T) (+)

(+)

$$\Delta G = (-)$$

spont

غير ذريع (-)
↓ (T)

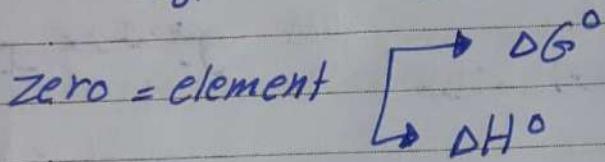
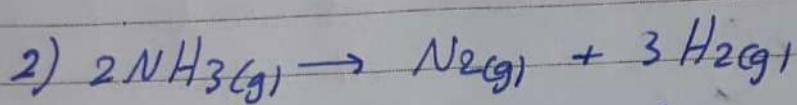
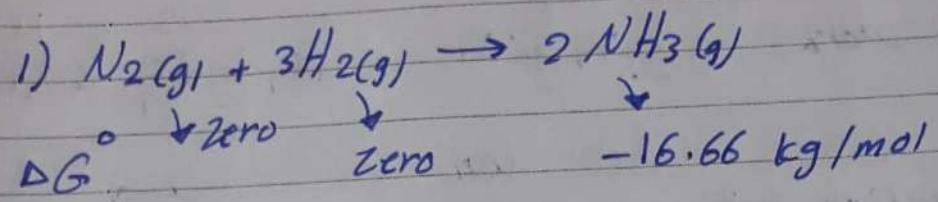
(-)

$$\Delta G = (-)$$

spont

* calculate standard free energy change. $\Delta G^\circ = ??$
($T = 25^\circ$, $P = 1 \text{ atm}$, $\mu = 1 \text{ M}$)

* calculate the standard free energy change ΔG°



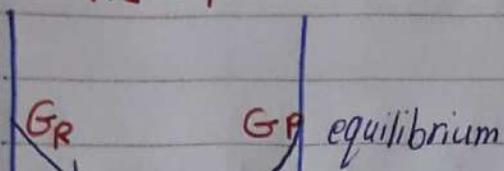
فرض (العنصر) $\Delta S^\circ \neq 0$ (يسار)

$$q) \Delta G = 2 * -16.66 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{mol}} - (0 + 0)$$

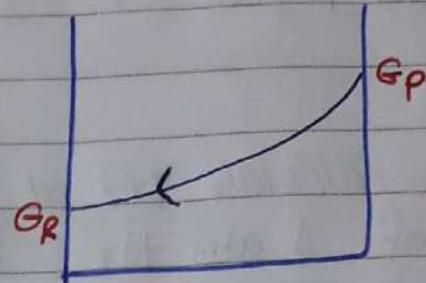
$$= -33.32 \text{ kJ}$$

$$⑥ \Delta G^\circ = +33.32 \text{ kJ}$$

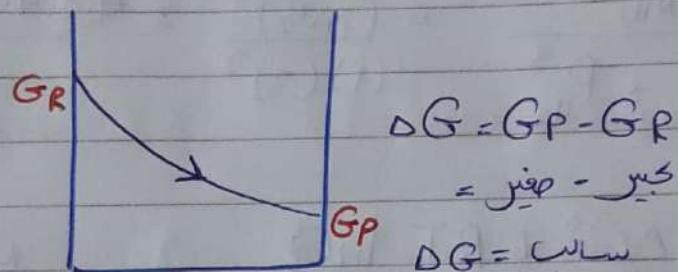
* Free energy and equilibrium * $\Delta G = (-)$ SPont - حادث



$$\Delta G = GP - GR \\ = \text{zero}$$

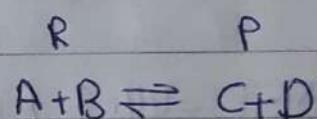


$$\Delta G = GP - GR \\ = \text{كبير} - \text{غير} \\ \Delta G = \text{موجب}$$



$$\Delta G = GP - GR \\ = \text{غير} - \text{كبير} \\ \Delta G = \text{سلب}$$

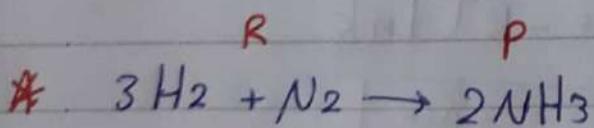
$$Q = k \text{ equilibrium}$$



$Q > k$ (R) خواص سار

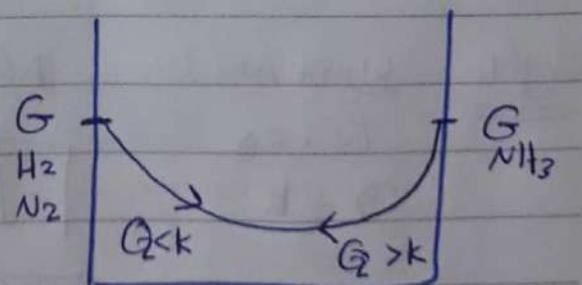
$$k = \frac{[C][D]}{[A][B]}$$

$Q < k$ (P) خواص عينة



$$\Delta G = \Delta G^\circ + RT \ln Q \\ \downarrow 1M \\ \downarrow 1 \text{ atm} \\ \downarrow 25^\circ C \\ 8.314 \text{ J/mol} \cdot K$$

$$\frac{[P]}{[R]}$$



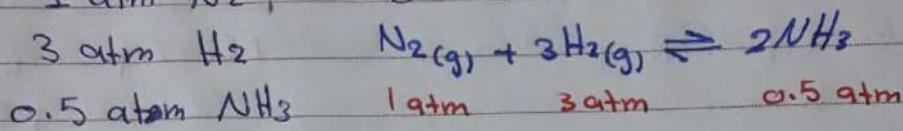
$$\Delta G = \Delta G^\circ$$

1 M جیسے
1 atm جیسے

$$\Delta G^\circ = \Delta H^\circ - T \Delta S^\circ$$

$$\Delta G^\circ = G_p^\circ = G_R^\circ$$

Ex:- Calculate ΔG at 298 K for Rxn that consist of 1 atm N_2 , $\Delta G^\circ = -33.32 \text{ kJ/mol}$



$$Q = \frac{P_{NH_3}^2}{P_{N_2} \cdot P_{H_2}^3} = \frac{(0.5)^2}{(1)(3)^3} = \cancel{0.08} \frac{9.3 \cdot 10^{-3}}{}$$

$$\Delta G = \Delta G^\circ + RT \ln Q$$
$$= -33.32 \text{ kJ/mol} + \left[8.314 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{mol} \cdot \text{K}} \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 298 \cdot \ln 9.3 \cdot 10^{-3} \right] \text{ kJ}$$

$$\Delta G = -44.9 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

Ex:- The larger negative value for ΔG indicate larger driving force to produce NH_3 .

∴ جیسے

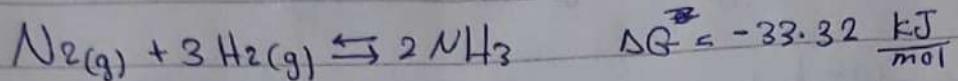
$$\Delta G = 0$$

$$Q = k$$

$$\Delta G^\circ = -RT \ln k$$

$$k = e^{\frac{-\Delta G}{RT}}$$

Ex: Use standard free energy of to calculate the equilibrium constant k_p at 25°C for the Rxn &



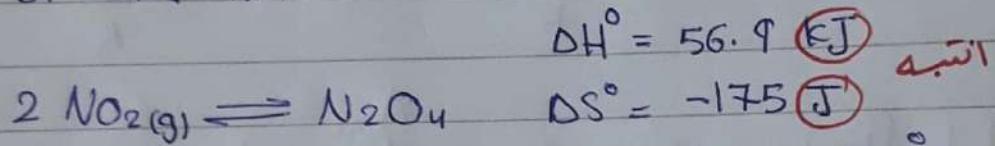
- ① 7×10^{-5} الصواب
- ② 7×10^5
- ③ 15×10^{-5}
- ④ 20×10^{-5}

$$k_p = e^{\frac{-(\Delta G^\circ \text{ kJ/mol})}{8.314 \times 298}}$$

$$\boxed{k_p = 7 \times 10^5}$$

$$k_p = k_c (RT)^n \quad \Rightarrow \quad k_c \text{ at } 1^\circ\text{C}$$

Ex: For the Rxn &



calculate k_p at 100°C

↓
الصواب

$$\therefore \boxed{\Delta G^\circ = \Delta H^\circ - T \Delta S^\circ} \quad 373 \text{ K}$$

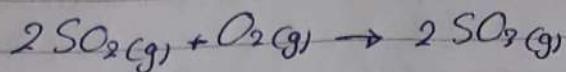
$$= [56.9 \times 10^3] - [373 \times -175]$$

$$\Delta G^\circ = 122.2 \times 10^3 \text{ J}$$

$$k_p = e^{\frac{-122.2 \times 10^3}{8.314 \times 373}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{k_p = 7.7 \times 10^{-18}}$$

Ex:- In the following Rxn at 298K and 1 atm



$$\Delta H^\circ = -198 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\Delta G^\circ = -140 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\Delta S^\circ = ??$$

a) $-195 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{K}}$

b) $-0.195 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{K}}$

c) $0.195 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{K}}$

d) $195 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{K}}$

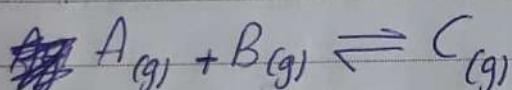
\therefore c)

$$\Delta G^\circ = \Delta H^\circ - T \Delta S^\circ$$

$$-140 = -198 - [298] \Delta S^\circ$$

$$\Delta S^\circ = \frac{-0.195}{\text{K}} \quad \Rightarrow \Delta S^\circ = -195 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{K}}$$

Ex:- 1 L flask contain 1 mol $\overset{A}{\cancel{A}}_{(\text{g})}$ and 1 mol $\overset{B}{\cancel{B}}_{(\text{g})}$ and heat at 400 K. The Rxn :-



is found to occur, at equilibrium 0.78 of C are present, what is the standard free energy change for the Rxn.

a) $-9.2 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{mol}}$

b) $-4.2 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{mol}}$

c) $-6.7 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{mol}}$

d) $+0.84 \text{ kJ/mol}$

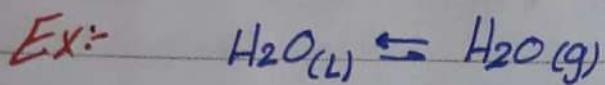
प्र० ४०८ ज०५
प्र० ४०८ ज०५
प्र० ४०८ ज०५
प्र० ४०८ ज०५

$$\therefore \underline{J_1} \quad k = \frac{0.78}{(0.22)(0.22)}$$

$$k = 16.11$$

$$\Delta G = -RT \ln k$$

$$\Delta G = -8.321(400) \ln 16.11$$



$$\Delta G^\circ \quad \Delta H^\circ \quad \Delta S^\circ$$

(a) + + +

(b) - + + $\Delta S_{(g)}^\circ > \Delta S_{(l)}^\circ$

(c) + - -

(d) + - +

(e) - - -

* CH.18 : electrochemistry *

study of the interchange of chemical and electrical energy

and concerned with two processes that involve oxidation-reduction Rxn.

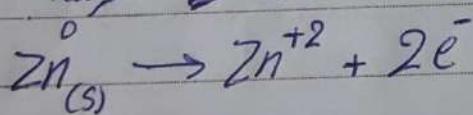
* Galvanic cells:-

Generation of electric current from spontaneous chemical Rxn.

* Oxidation-reduction

Involve transfer of e from reducing agent to the oxidizing agent

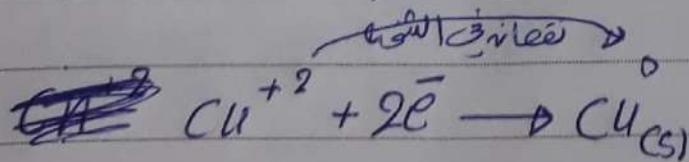
سلب موجب
air \rightarrow O_2 \rightarrow O_2^{2-}



oxidation.
(سلب تفاعلي)

تسلق على سطح الماء (نون)
الإلكترونات تخرج (نون) يكون تفاصيل
تسلق

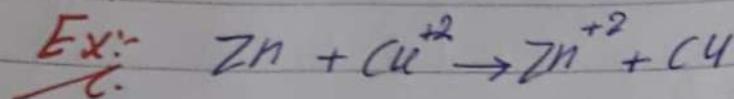
LEO \rightarrow oxidation
loss electron



Reduction
(أضطراب موجب)

GER \rightarrow reduction
 & \downarrow
 Gain electron

يُعرف مُنذ ذلك الحين بـ GER (أيونات)
 الأيونات هي مركبات متحركة
 بذاتي التأثير حيث تؤدي إلى انتقال

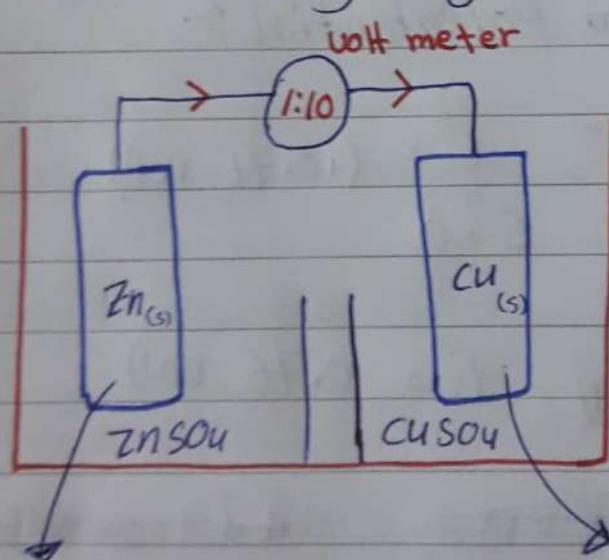


* which one is oxidizing agent and which one is reducing agent

* ملاحظة: يُلاحظ أن الكادميوم يكون عامل مُخَرِّل
 ويلبي صفات رجل انتقال يكون عامل مُؤَكِّس

\Rightarrow Reducing agent: Zn , oxidizing agent: Cu^{+2}

انتبه \leftarrow العامل المُؤَكِّس والمُخَرِّل يُكون من انتقال



يسير التيار \leftarrow من

لـ

Reduction (cathode)

وـ oxidation (anode)

* يُلاحظ أن التيار يتدفق من الكادميوم
 ويلبي صفات رجل انتقال

* يُعرف العُنصُر الَّذِي كُرِّرَ لِعِزْيَادَةِ السُّخْنَةِ كَيْفَيَّتِهِ
تَذَكَّرُ وَيَكُونُ ~~أَعْلَى~~ 1965

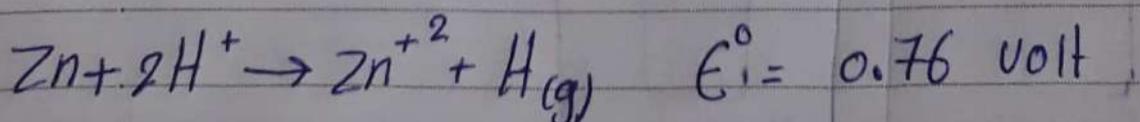
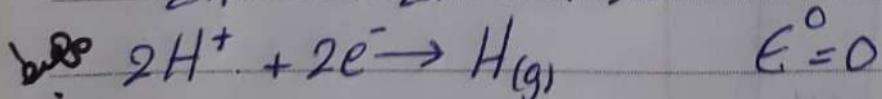
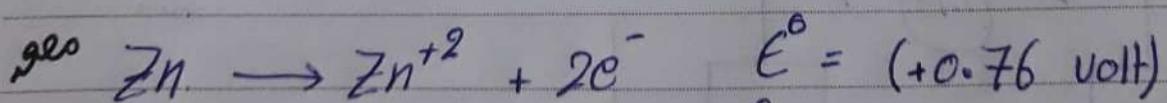
أَعْلَى دُرْجَاتِ الْمُنْسَبِ

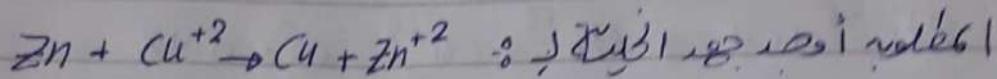
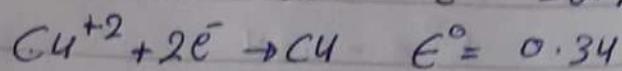
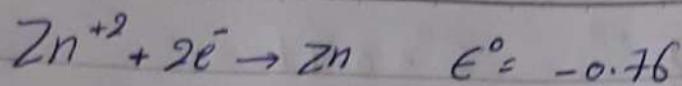
* cell potential (E_{cell})
جُمِيعِيَّة

The pull of electron (e^-) by oxidizing agent
through wire from Reducing agent.

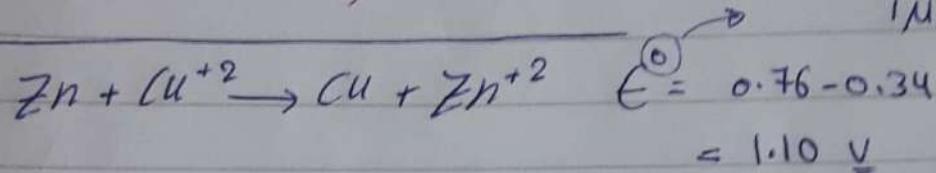
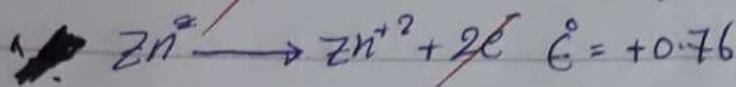
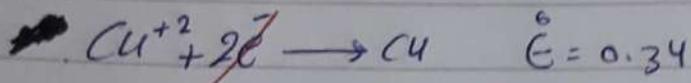
أَعْلَى دُرْجَاتِ فُولْتِ (volt) $\xrightarrow{\text{جُمِيعِيَّة}}$ $\frac{J}{\text{coulomb}}$

* standard Reduction Potential :-





احل E° دعى (is) oxidizing العامل المتعادل
كما هي ونحوها، العامل المتعادل (المتعادل المتعادل)
نحوها، سارة E° لها.

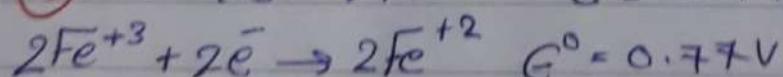
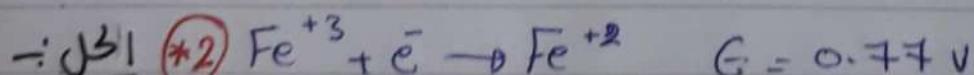
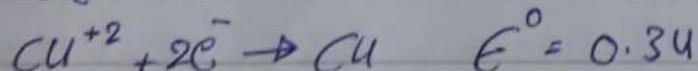
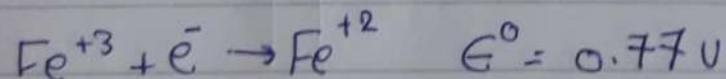
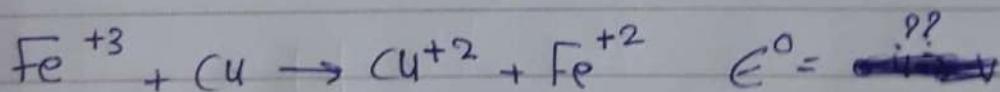


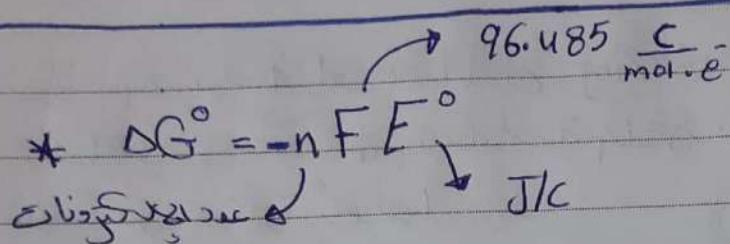
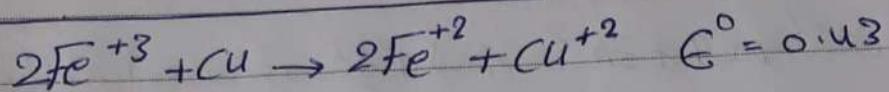
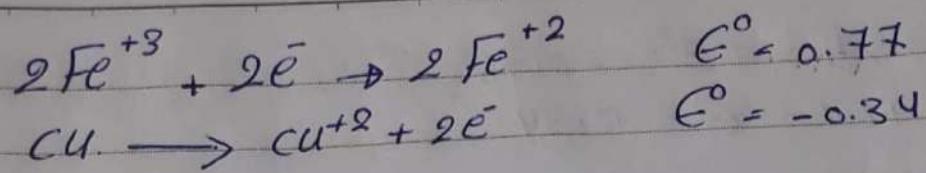
لرقة مختبر

1M, 1atm, 25°C

E° دعى (is) امدادات تجربة مختبر

* Consider a galvanic cell on Redox Rxn:-





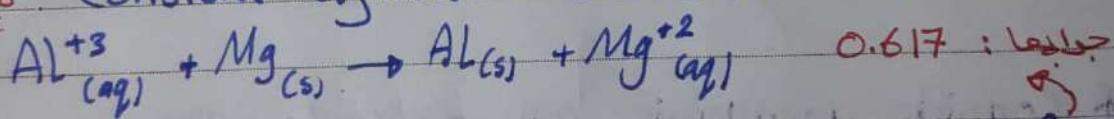
calculate ΔG° ??

$$\Delta G^\circ = -2(96.485) * 0.43$$

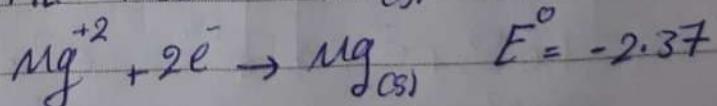
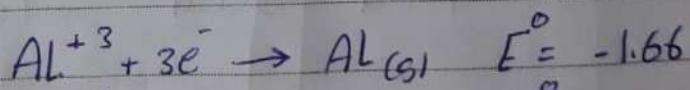
$$\Delta G^\circ = -82.9 \text{ J}$$

SPONT.

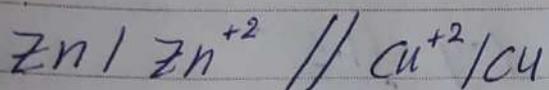
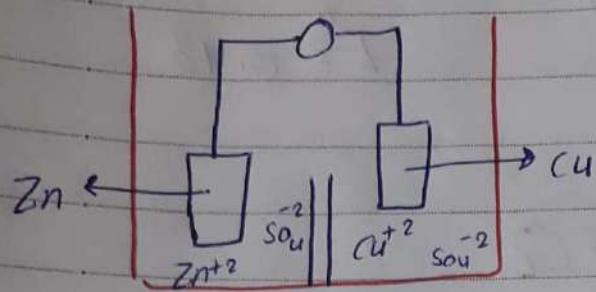
H.W: Consider a galvanic cell based on the Rxn:



Give the balanced cell Rxn and calculate E° , ΔG° for the cell.



* line notation:-



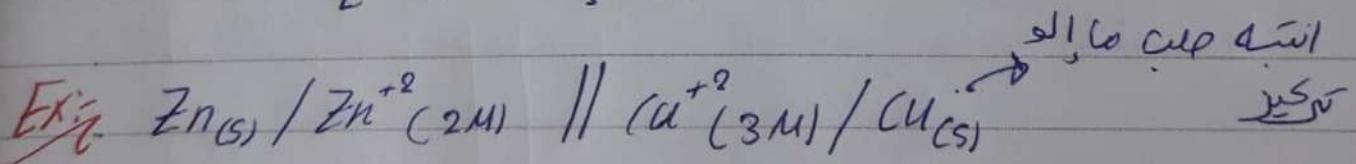
انظر على \downarrow \uparrow
 انظر على \downarrow \uparrow $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{oxidation agent} \\ \text{Reduction agent} \end{array} \right\}$ Cathode
 انظر على \downarrow \uparrow $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Anode oxidation} \\ \text{reduction} \end{array} \right\}$

* Nearest equation:-

$$E = E^\circ - \frac{0.059}{n} \log Q$$

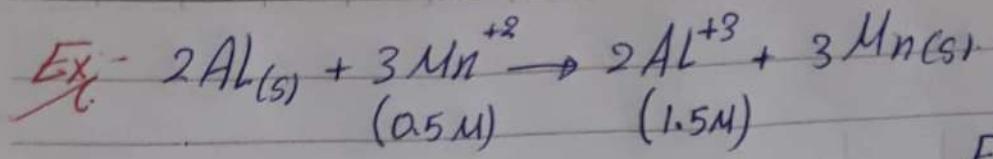
$$E = E^\circ \xrightarrow{\text{معنی}} (1) \text{ میزبانی}$$

$$E = E^\circ \xrightarrow{\text{معنی}} Q = 1 \Rightarrow$$



Calculate E if you know that $E^\circ = 1.10 \text{ V}$??

~~1.51~~ $E = 1.10 - \frac{0.0591}{2} \log \left(\frac{2}{3} \right) \Rightarrow E = 1.105 \text{ V}$



(0.5M) (1.5M)

$$E^\circ = 0.48$$

Find E ??

\therefore $E = E^\circ - \frac{0.0591}{n} \log Q$

$$E = 0.48 - \frac{0.0591}{6} \log \frac{(1.5)^2}{(0.5)^3}$$

$$E = 0.47 \text{ V}$$

* The final ~~l~~