

۲۰۱۸

### \* CH. 3 :- Mass relationships in chemical reaction \*

\* mole :-  $6.02 \times 10^{23} = 602 \times 10^{21}$  تیر لیا

۱ عدد = ۶.۲ ترلیار

ذرة، غنم

\* atom:- Na, Li, mg

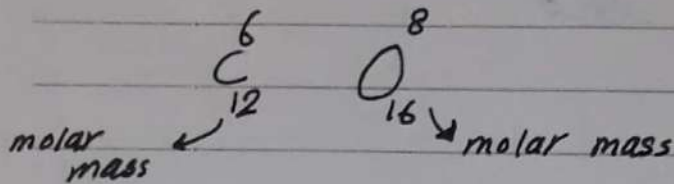
\* Molecule:- two atoms or more  $\rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O}, \text{Cl}_2, \text{NaCl}, \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$

\* كل انغازات molecule

\* 1 mole of  $(H_2)$  molecule <sup>Solus</sup> equal  $6.02 \times 10^{23}$  molecule  $(H_2)$

1 mol = molar mass

وهي العدد الكبير في الجدول الدوري.  
الكتلة المولية



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??

الحل:  $1 \text{ mol} = 12 \text{ g}$   $\Rightarrow \frac{6}{12} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ mol of carbon}$   
?? = 6g

أو طريقة حل أخرى: طريقة الكتاب

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

\* فنحن نريد معرفة منها حسب المعطى في السؤال حتى نختار

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

الحل:  $0.3 \text{ mol of C} \times \frac{12 \text{ g C}}{1 \text{ mol of C}} = 3.6 \text{ gram C}$



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

حل: 
$$\frac{180 \text{ g}}{18 \text{ g}} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol of } H_2O}{1} = 10 \text{ mol of } H_2O$$

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

حل: 
$$180 \text{ g of } H_2O \times \frac{1 \text{ mol of } H_2O}{18 \text{ g of } H_2O} \times \frac{6.02 \times 10^{23}}{1 \text{ mol of } H_2O}$$
  
$$= 60 \times 10^{23} \text{ molecule of } H_2O$$

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

حل: 
$$400 \text{ g} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol of } H_2O}{18 \text{ g}} \times \frac{6.02 \times 10^{23} \text{ molecule}}{1 \text{ mol of } H_2O} \times \frac{2 \text{ atom H}}{1 \text{ molecule } H_2O}$$
  
$$= 2.66 \times 10^{25} (H) \text{ atom}$$

H.w.g How many oxygen atom on 6g ( $O_2$ ) molecule??

حل: 
$$6 \text{ g} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol } O_2}{32 \text{ g}} \times \frac{6.02 \times 10^{23} \text{ molecule } O_2}{1 \text{ mol } O_2} \times \frac{2 \text{ oxygen atom}}{1 \text{ molecule } O_2}$$
  
$$= 2.257 \times 10^{23} \text{ oxygen atom}$$
  
$$= 2.26 \times 10^{23}$$

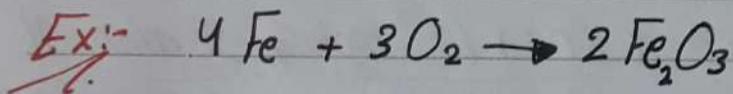


\* How many atom are in 10 g  $\text{CO}_2$  molecule ??

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

\* How many Oxygen atom on 6 g ( $\text{O}_3$ ) molecule ??

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



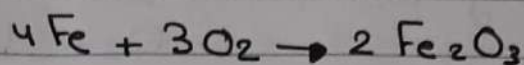
How many mol of  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  produced when 6 mol ( $\text{O}_2$ ) reacted.

الحل:  $6 \text{ mol of } \text{O}_2 \times \frac{2 \text{ mol } \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3}{3 \text{ mol of } \text{O}_2} = 4 \text{ mol of } \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$

Ex:- How many mol of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  in 180 g ?

الحل:  $180 \text{ g} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol of } \text{H}_2\text{O}}{18 \text{ g}} = 10 \text{ mol of } \text{H}_2\text{O}$

Ex:- How many gram of  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  produced when 6 mol  $\text{O}_2$  reacted?



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

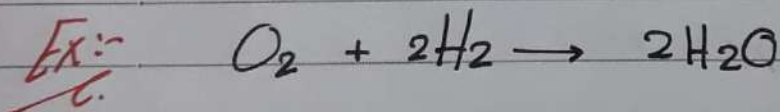
$$= 640 \text{ g of } \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$$

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

Ex:- How many gram of  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  produced when 192 g  $\text{O}_2$  reacted?

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

$$= 640 \text{ g}$$



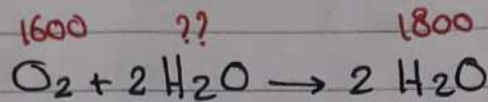
How many gram of  $\text{O}_2$  needed to produce 1800 g  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ?

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

$$= 1600 \text{ g of } \text{O}_2$$



\* How many gram of  $(H_2)$  needed to produce 1800 g  $H_2O$ ?



= 200 g

المادة المحددة للتفاعل

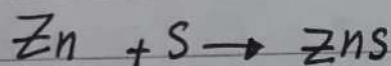
\* limiting Reactant \* (L.R.)  
المادة المحددة للتفاعل  
Reagent

نقولها:

\* Reactant that Consumed completely  
المادة المحددة للتفاعل . مستهلكة . بالتمام

\* Reactant that limit the product  
المادة المحددة للتفاعل

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



[1] Determine L.R

المادة الفائضة

[2] Calculate the excess Reactant (gram)

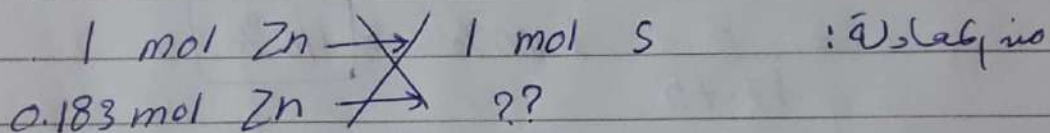
[3] How many gram of ZnS.



المردود الفعلي  
 [4] What is the ~~per~~ percent yield if you obtain 8 g ZnS an actual yield??  
 قيمة عملية

اجل: [1]  $12 \text{ g} * \frac{1 \text{ mol Zn}}{65.4 \text{ g Zn}} = 0.183 \text{ mol Zn}$

$6.5 \text{ g} * \frac{1 \text{ mol S}}{32.67 \text{ g S}} = 0.202 \text{ mol S}$



$= 0.183 \text{ mol S}$

يعني التفاعل يحتاج الى 0.183 mol (S) يتم التفاعل  
 واحدا معنا 0.202 mol S اذا سوف يتم استهلاك النسبة المطلوبة ونزيد  
 معنا مولات S  
 اذا S هي الفائضة

\* اذا المادة المحددة للتفاعل هي Zn.

[2]  $0.202 - 0.183 = 0.02 \text{ mol (S)}$  عدد مولات الفائضة يساوي

\* لاكننا الـ 0.02 mol S المطلوب لـ 0.183 mol Zn

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

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

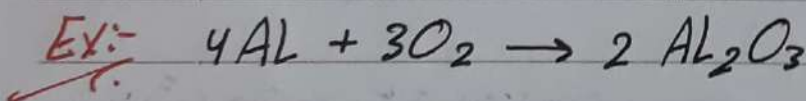
استخدم عدد مولات Zn  
في الحساب  
المحددة للفاعل وبالنسبة  
هي التي تحدد كمية المادة  
الناتجة.

$$\boxed{4} \quad \text{percent yield} = \frac{\text{Actual yield}}{\text{Theoretical yield}} * 100\%$$

فقط يتم حسابها  
للمادة الناتجة

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

هنا يطبق السؤال بالعكس :- إذا كانت الإنتاجية  
نسبتي 45% أوجد عدد غرامات ZnS (القيمة النظرية).



5g Al react with 5g O<sub>2</sub> to produce Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>  
How many gram of Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> produce ??

\* أولاً نحول الغرامات إلى مولات  
الكل :-

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



$$5 \text{ g } O_2 * \frac{1 \text{ mol } O_2}{32 \text{ g } O_2} = \boxed{0.156 \text{ mol } O_2}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 4 \text{ mol Al} \neq 3 \text{ mol } O_2 \\ 0.185 \text{ mol Al} \neq ?? \end{array}$$

$$\frac{0.185 \text{ mol Al} * 3 \text{ mol } O_2}{4 \text{ mol Al}} \Rightarrow \underline{0.138 \text{ mol } O_2}$$

أي تحتاج إلى  $0.138 \text{ mol } O_2$   
لتمام التفاعل.

$$0.156 - 0.138 = 0.018 \text{ mol } O_2 \text{ * إذا } O_2 \text{ الفائضة.}$$

كمية الفائضة.

أو

$$\begin{array}{l} 4 \text{ mol Al} \neq 3 \text{ mol } O_2 \\ ?? \neq 0.15 \text{ mol } O_2 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{0.15 \text{ mol } O_2 * 4 \text{ mol Al}}{3 \text{ mol } O_2} \Rightarrow \underline{0.208 \text{ mol Al}}$$

أي تحتاج إلى  $0.208 \text{ mol Al}$   
لتمام التفاعل.

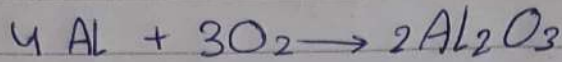
\* إذا  $Al$  هي المادة المحددة للتفاعل.

$$0.185 \text{ mol Al} * \frac{2 \text{ mol } Al_2O_3}{4 \text{ mol Al}} * \frac{102 \text{ g } Al_2O_3}{1 \text{ mol } Al_2O_3}$$

$$= \boxed{9.44 \text{ g } Al_2O_3}$$



\* طريقة حل أخرى لنفس السؤال \*



$$* 5 \text{ g Al} * \frac{1 \text{ mol Al}}{27 \text{ g Al}} * \frac{2 \text{ mol Al}_2\text{O}_3}{4 \text{ mol Al}} * \frac{102 \text{ g Al}_2\text{O}_3}{1 \text{ mol Al}_2\text{O}_3}$$

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

$$* 5 \text{ g O}_2 * \frac{1 \text{ mol O}_2}{32 \text{ g O}_2} * \frac{2 \text{ mol Al}_2\text{O}_3}{3 \text{ mol O}_2} * \frac{102 \text{ g Al}_2\text{O}_3}{1 \text{ mol Al}_2\text{O}_3}$$

$$= \underline{10.6 \text{ g Al}_2\text{O}_3}$$

\* فنار القيمة الأصغر = إذا حدد غرامات  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  يساوي 9.44

\* Percent of element in \*  
compound

نسبة العنصر في مركب

مركب  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$

$\% \text{C} = \frac{6 * 12}{180} * 100\% = 40\%$	$\% \text{O} = \frac{6 * 16}{180} * 100\%$
$\% \text{H} = \frac{12 * 1}{180} * 100\% = 6.6\%$	$= 53.4\%$

النسبة المئوية للعنصر \* 100% =  $\frac{\text{عدد ذرات العنصر في المركب}}{\text{M.M compound}} \times \text{M.M element}$   
 النسبة لعنصر في مركب =  $\frac{\text{النسبة المئوية للعنصر}}{\text{النسبة المئوية للمركب}}$

\* ملاحظة هامة: إذا أعطانا بالسؤال نسبة ~~في~~ عنصريين  
 نستطيع إيجاد نسبة العنصر الثالث

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

مثلاً لإيجاد نسبة العنصر H =  $100 - (40 + 53.4)$   
 $\%H = 6.6\%$

الخطوة الأولى

\* Determination of empirical formula and \*  
Molecular formula  
 الخطوة الجزئية

Ex:- ~~White powder~~ White powder contain C, H, O was  
 analyzed and found to contain  $[40\% \text{ C}, 6.6\% \text{ H},$

$53.4\% \text{ O}]$  by mass :-  $\frac{\text{نسبة العنصر}}{\text{وزن ذرة العنصر}}$

1] Determine the empirical formula.

2] Determine the molecular formula.

(M.M white powder = 180 g)



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

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

$$53.4 \text{ g O} * \frac{1 \text{ mol O}}{16 \text{ g O}} = \frac{33.3}{33.3} \text{ mol O} = 1$$

\* نقسم الجميع على أصغر مول. وننتج هذا عدد الذرات للهيئة الأولية.

الهيئة الأولية  $\Rightarrow \text{CH}_2\text{O}$   $\Leftarrow$  ك.ك لها يساوي 30

$$n = \frac{\text{الكتلة المولية للمركب}}{\text{الكتلة المولية للهيئة الأولية}} \Rightarrow n = \frac{180}{30} = \boxed{6}$$

$\Rightarrow$  إذا  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$   
الهيئة  
الكربوهيدرات

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

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

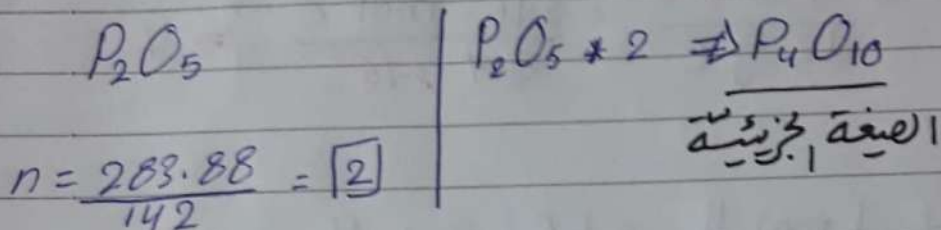


$$\frac{43.64 \text{ g P}}{30.97 \text{ g}} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol P}}{1} = \frac{1.4}{1.4} \text{ mol P} = 1 = 2$$

$\boxed{*2}$

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

\* الصيغة هنا إذا طلع معنا عدد الذرات عدد غير صحيح فنضرب بقدر حتى يصبح عدد صحيح



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

was react with  $\text{O}_2$  and give 0.1638 g  $\text{CO}_2$  and

0.167 g  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  what is the empirical formula.

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

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

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

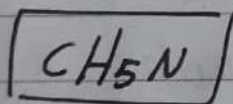
$$\frac{0.0185 \text{ g H}}{0.1156} * 100\% \Rightarrow \boxed{16\% \text{ H}}$$

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

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

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

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



## CH.5 Gases.

\* State matterials: ① solid ② liquid ③ gas

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

Nobal gas:-  $He, Ne, Ar, Kr$

\* properties:-

- ① compressible قابلية الضغط ③ لا ينفذ شكل الوعاء الذي يوجد فيه  
② Density  $\rightarrow 2 g/L$  ,  $D_{H_2O} = 1000 g/L$  كثافة

\* Barometer  $\Rightarrow$  جهاز قياس ضغط الغاز

$$101.32 \text{ kpa} = 1 \text{ atm} = 760 \text{ mmHg} \\ 760 \text{ torr}$$

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

 حفظ

Ex:- Convert 420 mmHg to :-

- ① atm                      ② kpa                      ③ torr

①  $420 \text{ mmHg} \times \frac{1 \text{ atm}}{760 \text{ mmHg}} = 0.552 \text{ atm}$



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

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

Boyles law \*  $P \times V$  العلاقة بين الضغط والحجم  
قانون بويل

$P_{\text{atm}}$	$V_{\text{L}}$	$P \times V$
16	1	16
8	2	16
4	4	16
2	8	16

$$P_1 V_1 = P_2 V_2$$

\* كلما زاد الضغط قل الحجم. (علاقة عكسية)

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.

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

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

$$P_1 V_1 = P_2 V_2 \quad | \quad P_2 = 200 \text{ mmHg}$$

$$(600)(12) = P_2 (36)$$

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

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

العلاقة بين  $(T, V)$  \* Charles law \*  $\frac{V}{T} = \text{constant}$    
 الحجم  $\leftarrow$  شريطة بالسكنة  $\leftarrow$  الحرارة  $\leftarrow$  شريطة بالسكنة



$$T = 273$$

$$V = 125$$



$$T = 546$$

$$V = 250$$

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

بالسكنة

بالسكنة

\* كلما زادت الحرارة زاد الحجم   
 (علاقة طردية)

$$k = C + 273$$

حفظ

Ex:- sample of  $O_2$  gas has volume of 420 m and the temperature  $18^\circ C$  what temperature in  $(C^\circ)$  needed to change the volume to 640 m

الحل :-

$$V_1 = 420 \text{ m}$$

$$T_1 = 18 + 273 = 291 \text{ K}$$

$$V_2 = 640 \text{ m}$$

$$T_2 = ??$$

$$\frac{420}{291} \neq \frac{??}{640}$$

$$\frac{291 \times ??}{291} = \frac{420 \times 640}{291}$$

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

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



الطاقة بين  $T, P$  \* Gay-lussacs law \*  $\frac{P_1}{T_1} = \frac{P_2}{T_2}$    
 الضغط  $\rightarrow$  الحرارة (بالكلفن)  $\rightarrow$    
 الكلفن

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

\* كلما زادت الحرارة زاد الضغط   
 (معاكسة للتدبير)

Ex: sample of Ne gas has pressure of 2 atm   
 at temp  $18^\circ\text{C}$ , what pressure in mmHg if   
 that temperature rises to  $62^\circ\text{C}$

المعطى  $P_1 = 2 \text{ atm}$   $P_2 = ??$    
 $T_1 = 18^\circ\text{C}$   $T_2 = 62^\circ\text{C}$    
 $18 + 273 = 291 \text{ K}$   $62 + 273 = 335 \text{ K}$

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

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

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

\* Combined gas law \*   
 القانون المجمع للغازات

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

العلاقة بين الحجم وكمية المادة \* Avogadro's law \*  $P, T$  ثابتين

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

Ex: cylinder contain 2 g He how many grams of He were added to the cylinder If the volume was changed from 2L to 2.7 L.

الكمية

2g	grams
2L	2.7L

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

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

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

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

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

الكمية المضافة = 2.7 - 2 = 0.7 g

**STP**

standard

pressure = 1 atm = 760 mm Hg

Temp = 273 K

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  $-25^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

حل  $V_1 = 15 \text{ L}$

$V_2 = ??$

STP  $\begin{cases} T_1 = 273 \text{ K} \\ P_1 = 1 \text{ atm} \end{cases}$

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

$P_2 = 2 \text{ atm}$

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

$V_2 = 6.8 \text{ L}$

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

Ex:- How many (L) of 4 g  $\text{CH}_4$  at STP??

حل  $4 \text{ g CH}_4 \times \frac{1 \text{ mol CH}_4}{16 \text{ g CH}_4} \times \frac{22.4 \text{ L}}{1 \text{ mol CH}_4} = \underline{5.6 \text{ L}}$

\* Ideal gas law \*

قانون الغاز المثالي

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

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

$PV = nRT$

$V \propto T$  Charles

$V = R \frac{nT}{P}$

$V \propto n$  Avogadro

شرط بالترتيب

$$PV = nRT$$

↓

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

نقطة

$R = 0.0821 \rightarrow$  atm لواء

$R = 62.4 \rightarrow$  mmHg لواء

$$PV = nRT$$

بالنسبة

mass  
Molar mass  
Density

نستطيع أن نأخذ (n) من

المسألة أو المسألة أو المسألة

**Ex:** 5 L cylinder contain oxygen gas at  $20^{\circ}\text{C}$  and 735 mmHg. How many gram of Oxygen in the cylinder?

$$20 + 273$$

$$= 293 \text{ K}$$

الحل

$$PV = nRT$$

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

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

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

**Ex:** What is the molar mass of the gas if 0.25g occupy 215 ml at 0.813 and  $30^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

الحل

$$PV = nRT$$

$$(0.813)(215 \times 10^{-3}) = n(0.821)(303)$$

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



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

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

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

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:-  $453.6 \times 10^3 \text{ g}$  of Fe added to  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  to produce  $\text{H}_2$  gas at STP, how many (L)  $\text{H}_2$  were generated.

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

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

طريقة حل أخرى:

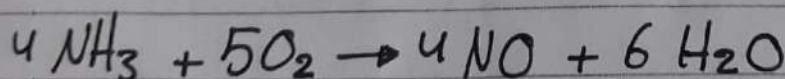
$$453.6 \times 10^3 \text{ g Fe} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol Fe}}{56 \text{ g Fe}} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol H}_2}{1 \text{ mol Fe}}$$

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

$$PV = nRT$$

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

Ex:- How many (L)  $\text{O}_2$  are needed to react 28 g  $\text{NH}_3$  at  $24^\circ\text{C}$  and 0.95 atm ??



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



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

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

\* Dalton's law \*

partial pressure.

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

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

مثال

$$P_T = P_{N_2} + P_{O_2}$$

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

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.

الحل

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

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

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

$$P_T = P_1 + P_2$$

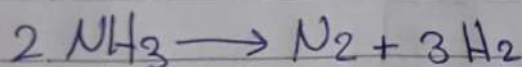
$$= 7.19 + 2.04$$

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

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

mol fraction

Ex:-  $\text{NH}_3$  decomposes to  $\text{N}_2$  and  $\text{H}_2$  :-



If 4 atm of  $\text{NH}_3$  was decomposed, what is the Total pressure?

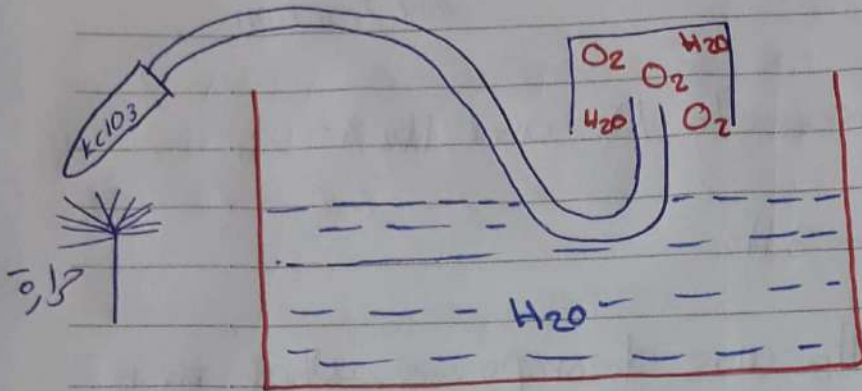
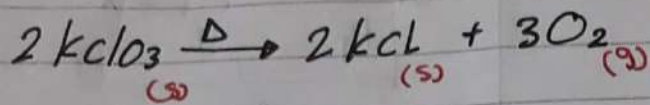
$$\begin{array}{l} \underline{\text{جواب}} \quad \frac{P_1}{P_T} = \frac{n_1}{n_T} \quad \left| \quad 16 = 2 P_T \right. \\ \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \left. \frac{4}{P_T} = \frac{2}{4} \right. \quad \left. \frac{P}{T} = 8 \right. \end{array}$$

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

$$\begin{array}{l} \underline{\text{جواب}} \quad P_T = \frac{(n_{\text{NO}_2} + n_{\text{O}_2}) R T}{V} \quad \left| \quad \begin{array}{l} 3.31 \text{ g} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2}{331 \text{ g}} \times \frac{4 \text{ mol NO}_2}{2 \text{ mol Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2} \\ = 0.02 \text{ mol NO}_2 \\ 3.31 \text{ g} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2}{331 \text{ g}} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol O}_2}{2 \text{ mol Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2} \\ = 5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol O}_2 \end{array} \right. \\ P_T = \frac{(0.025) \times (0.082) (300)}{1.38} \\ = \underline{0.446 \text{ atm}} \end{array}$$



\* collecting gas over water \*



Ex: sample of  $\text{KClO}_3$  decomposes producing  $\text{O}_2$ , that is collected over water, The volume of the gas  $0.25 \text{ L}$ , at  $26^\circ\text{C}$  and  $P_T = 765 \text{ torr}$  and  $P_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 25 \text{ torr}$

- 1] How many mol  $\text{O}_2$
- 2] How many gram of  $\text{KClO}_3$  to composed.

①  $V = 0.25 \text{ L}$   
 $T = 299 \text{ K}$

$P_T = 765 \text{ torr}$   
 $P_{\text{O}_2} = P_T - P_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$   
 $= 765 - 25$   
 $P_{\text{O}_2} = 740 \text{ torr}$

$740 \text{ torr} \times \frac{1 \text{ atm}}{760 \text{ torr}} = 0.97 \text{ atm}$

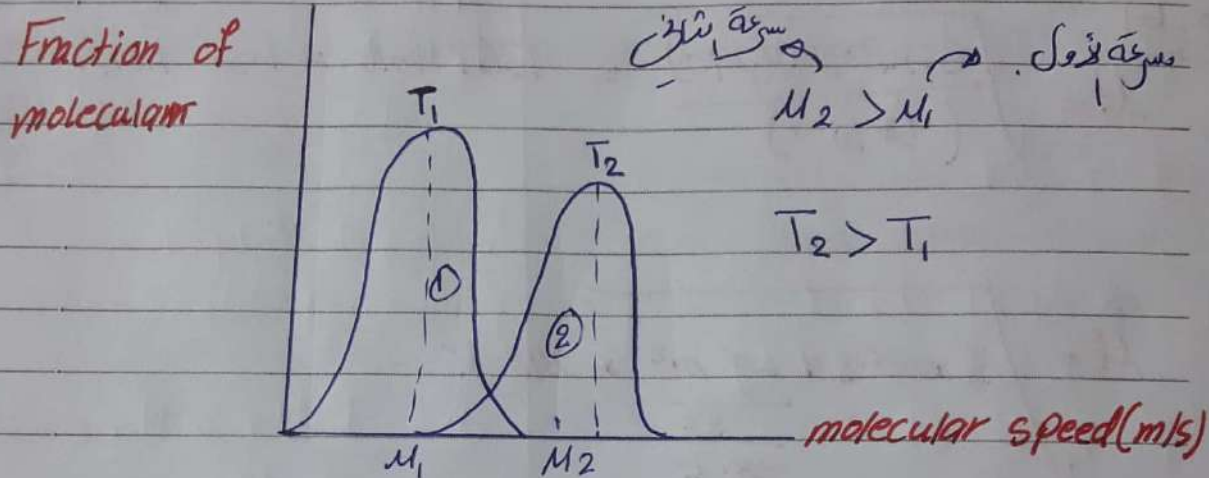
$P_{\text{O}_2} = n_{\text{O}_2} \times \frac{RT}{V}$   
 $0.97 = n_{\text{O}_2} \times \frac{(0.0821)(299)}{0.25}$

$n_{\text{O}_2} = 9.9 \times 10^{-3}$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad 9.9 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol O}_2 * \frac{2 \text{ mol KClO}_3}{3 \text{ mol O}_2} * \frac{122.55 \text{ g KClO}_3}{1 \text{ mol KClO}_3}$$

$$= \boxed{0.808 \text{ g}}$$

### \* kinetic - Molecular theory \*



\* كلما زادت الحرارة زادت السرعة.

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

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

معظم الجزيئات تتحرك بسرعة غازية.  $\mu$  رمز السرعة. تدفق

(speed of gas, root-mean square of gas, rate of effussion)



$$u = \sqrt{\frac{3RT}{M}}$$

سرعة افغان ←  
كلية ←  
← كج

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

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

الحل :-

$$u = \sqrt{\frac{(3)(8.314)(298)}{(4 \times 10^{-3})}} = 1363 \text{ m/s} = 1.36 \text{ km/s}$$

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

\* Graham's law \* كلما قلت الكتلة المولية زادت السرعة.

$$\frac{u_1}{u_2} = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{3RT}{M_1}}}{\sqrt{\frac{3RT}{M_2}}} \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{u_1}{u_2} = \sqrt{\frac{M_2}{M_1}}}$$

Ex: which gas will effuses faster, ~~ammonia~~ ammonia ( $\text{NH}_3$ )

or carbon dioxide ( $\text{CO}_2$ ) ??

أقل خلية مولية . أعلى خلية مولية

الحل:  $\mu.\mu_{\text{CO}_2} = 44 \text{ g}$  ,  $\mu.\mu_{\text{NH}_3} = 17 \text{ g}$

\* Then ( $\text{NH}_3$ ) effuses faster

what are the relative rates of effusion. ???

$$\frac{\mu_1}{\mu_2} = \frac{\sqrt{\mu.\mu_2}}{\sqrt{\mu.\mu_1}}$$

\* دائماً يلجئ بنذكر أول شيء في السؤال ~~نفسه~~ ~~نفسه~~ في المقام.

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

Ex: An ~~unknown~~ unknown gas ( $\text{X}_2$ ) effuse at rate that is only 0.355 times that of  $\text{O}_2$ , at the same temperature, what is the identity of the unknown gas?

الحل:  $\frac{\mu_1(\text{X}_2)}{\mu_2(\text{O}_2)} = \sqrt{\frac{\mu.\mu(\text{O}_2)}{\mu.\mu(\text{X}_2)}} \quad \mu.\mu(\text{X}_2) = 254 \text{ g/mol}$

$$0.355 = \sqrt{\frac{32}{\mu.\mu(\text{X}_2)}}$$



## \* CH.11 :- Intermolecular forces liquid and solid \*

القوى بين جزيء وجزيء آخر

### \* Intra molecular force في نفس الجزيء

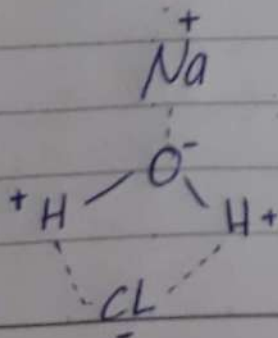
1 Ionic bond  
(Metal + ~~metal~~ non metal)

مثال :- Na-Cl

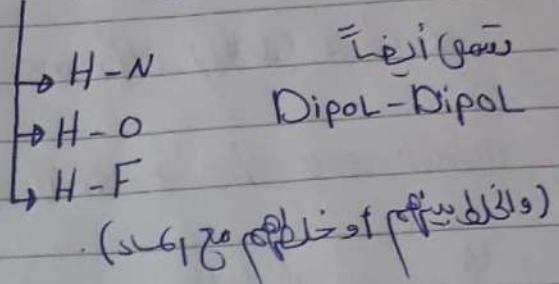
2 Covalent bond  
(non metal + non metal)  
مثال  $\Rightarrow$  H-Cl

### \* Inter molecular force جزيء وجزيء آخر

1 Ion - dipole (ثنائية القطب)  
مثال  $\Rightarrow$  أيون مع ثنائي القطب  
أيون أيونات في الماء  
NaCl in water :



2 Hydrogen bond



3 Dipole - Dipole

نقول عنها رابطة هيدروجينية

مثال : P-H, S-H, C=O  
Cl-H

4 London Dispersion force  
(معدنها قطبية)

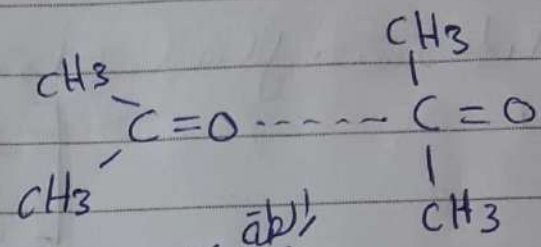
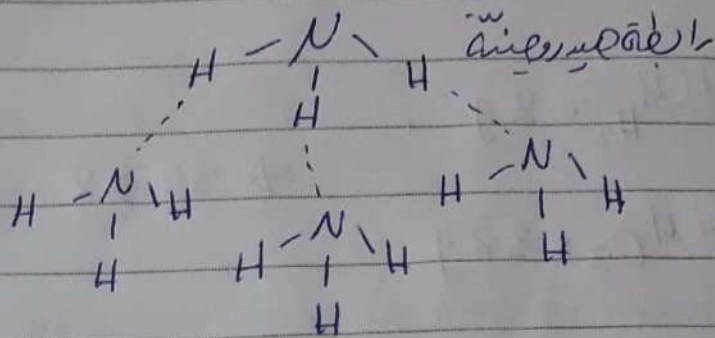
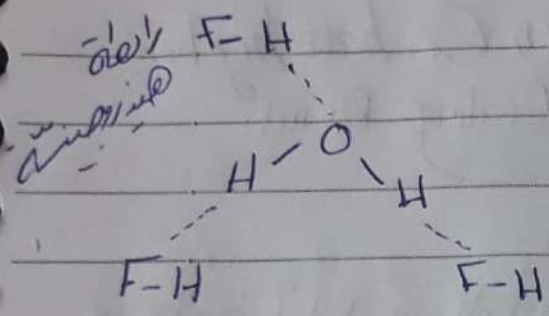
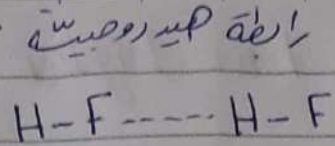
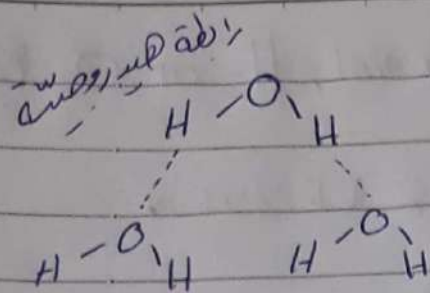
A  $X_2 \Rightarrow H_2, O_2, F_2, \dots$

B Noble gas  $\Rightarrow Ne, Ar, \dots$

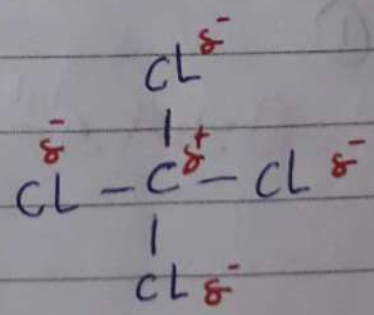
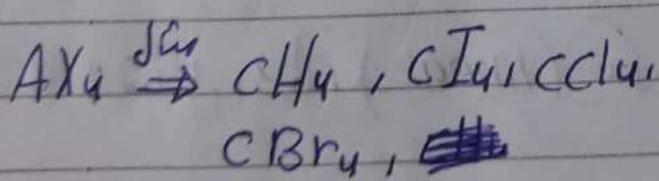
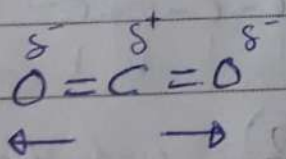
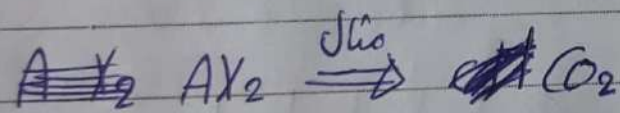
C مركبات الهيدروكربونية (C, H)  
فقط مثال  $C_6H_6, C_2H_4$

D linear  $\Rightarrow AX_2$

E  $AX_4$



Dipole-Dipole  $\leftarrow$   $\delta^-$   $\delta^+$





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

\* ملاحظة \* كلما زادت الكتلة المولدة زادت درجة الحل :  
العنبر

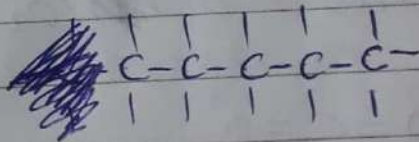
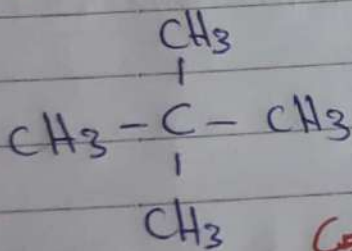
$$M_{H_2} = 2g$$

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

$$M.M_{O_2} = 32g$$

\* وأيضاً إذا سأل أيها صلب وأيها سائل نغصده على الشجرة  
الهولية [ صلب ك. م. الخير ]  
[ سائل ك. م. أقل ]

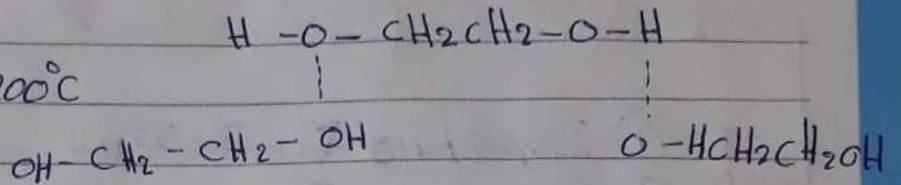
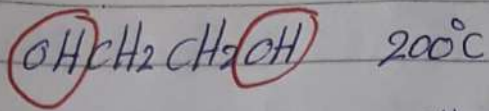
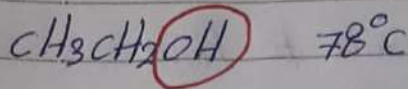
أيضا لديه رابطة أقوى الشكل ① أم ② PP


$$C_5H_{12}$$
$$\mu \cdot \mu = 72$$
$$C_5H_{12}, M.M = 72$$

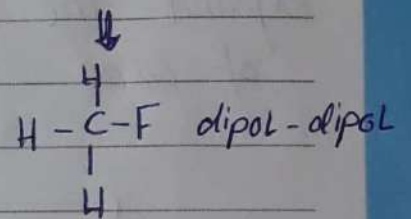
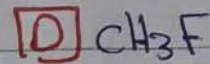
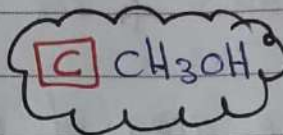
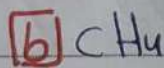
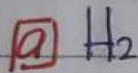
①

\* الشكل الخطي (linear) يكون أقوى إذا أ الجواب ٢

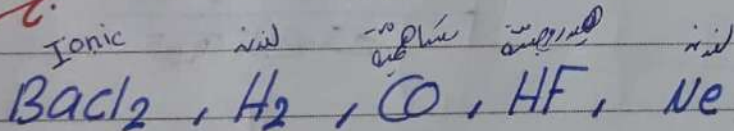
\* ملاحظة: كلما زادت (OH) كانت الرابطة أقوى — زيادة لدرجة الغليان أعلى.



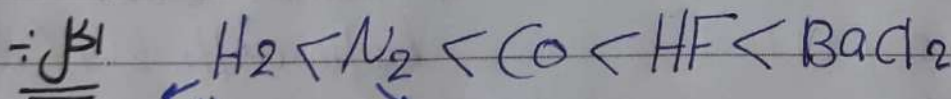
Ex:- One of the following substance have Hydrogen bond:-



Ex:- list the ~~sub~~ substance:-



in order in cressing Boiling point.



ترتيب ترتيب حسب نوع الرابطة أقوى لا كذا إذا كان في مركبين لها نفس الرابطة نقاربه بينهم حسب:  $\text{H}_2$  و  $\text{N}_2$  و  $\text{CO}$



## \* Some properties of liquid \*

① viscosity <sup>مقاومة</sup> ⇒ resistance the liquid to flow  
<sub>اللزوجة</sub>

- علاقة طردية. <sup>تقتدر على</sup> ① Temperature <sup>علاقة عكسية</sup>  
② depend on Intermolecular

② surface Tension <sup>إنتوتر السطحي</sup> ⇒ The energy required to expand the surface area of liquid by unit amount of area.

Cohesive force  
<sub>قوة تماسك</sub>

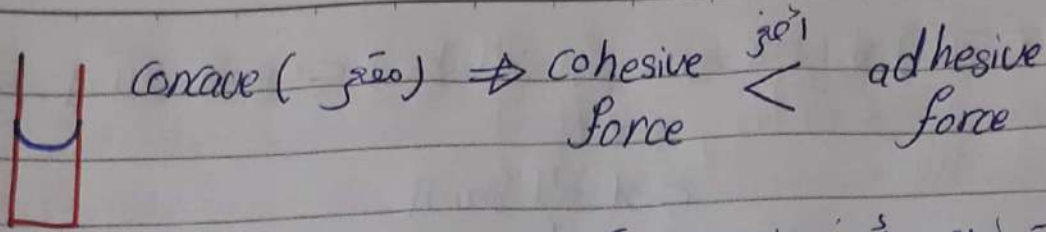


Inter molecular  
force bind between  
two molecular  
(بين الجزيئات)

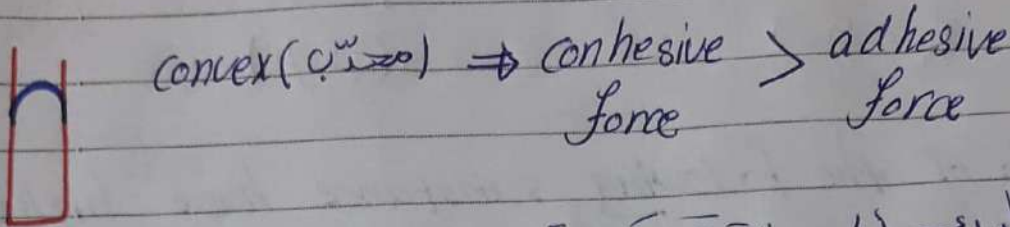
Adhesive force  
<sub>قوة تلاحق</sub>



molecular bind  
~~bind~~ with surface



\* قوة التماسك أصغر من قوة التلاصق.



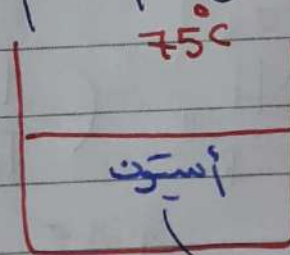
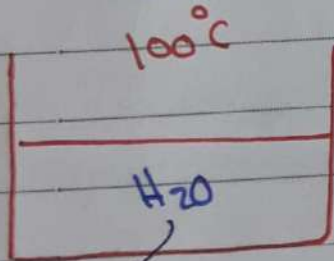
\* قوة التماسك أكبر من قوة التلاصق.

\* Capillary action: الخاطبة لسغرية

The rise of liquid up in every narrow tube.

### [3] Vapor pressure.

(كلما كان غليّخار أكثر زاد الضغط البخاري) الضغط البخاري



dipole-dipole  
(قويّة)

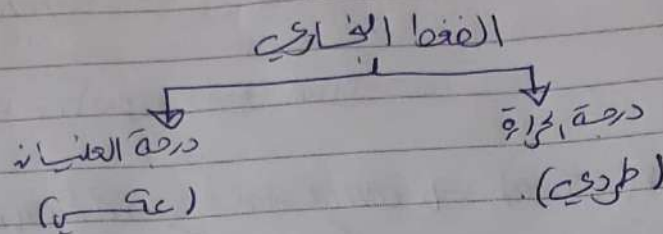
القوة  
(قويّة)

\* Vapor pressure increase with decreasing Intermolecular force

كلما ضعفت رابطة كق زاد الضغط البخاري



- العلاقة بين الضغط البخاري ودرجة الحرارة (علاقة طردية)



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

	درجة الغليان (B.p)
✓ (a) <chem>CH3CH2OCH2CH3</chem>	34.5 °C
(b) <chem>CH3CH2OH</chem>	76 °C
(c) <chem>H2O</chem>	100 °C
(d) <chem>HOCH2CH2OH</chem>	200 °C

بالمجمل إذا أعطانا كيلوجول

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

بالمجمل

$$\Delta H_{vap} (H_2O) = 43.1 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

↓  
تقريباً أن كل واحد مول من  
الماء يحتاج إلى 43.1  
كيلوجول لتحويله إلى بخار

\* كلما زادت كمية الطاقة، زادت الحرارة

Ex: The vapor pressure of water at  $25^{\circ}\text{C}$  is  $23.8 \text{ mmHg}$  and the heat of vaporation of water is  $43.9 \text{ kJ/mol}$  calculate the vapor pressure of water at  $50^{\circ}\text{C}$ ?

$$\begin{aligned} \text{كل} \quad T_1 &= 25^{\circ}\text{C} = 297 \text{ K} \\ P_1 &= 23.8 \text{ mmHg} \\ \Delta H_{\text{vap}} (\text{H}_2\text{O}) &= 43.9 \times 10^3 \text{ J/mol} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_2 &= ?? \\ T_2 &= 50^{\circ}\text{C} = 323 \text{ K} \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

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

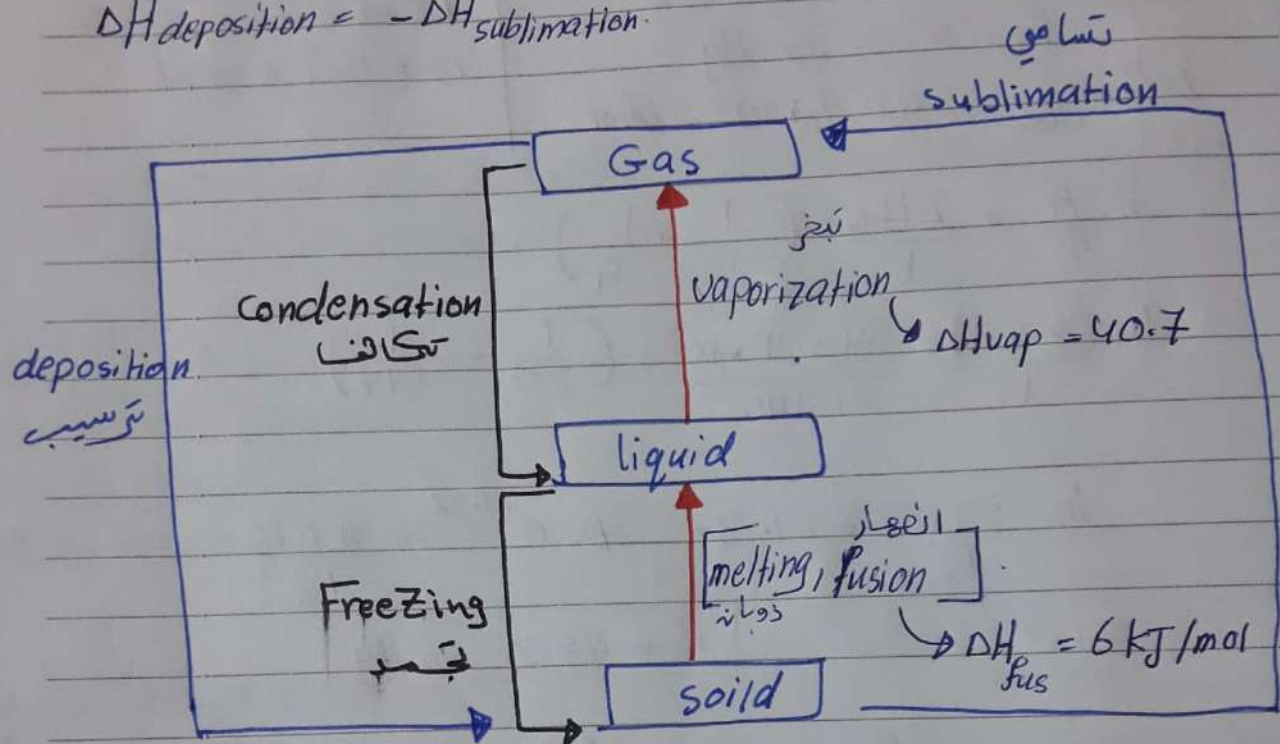
H.w: If  $\Delta H_{\text{vap}}$  for water is  $40.7 \text{ kJ/mol}$ , then the vapor pressure of water at  $73^{\circ}\text{C}$  ??

H.w:  $\text{CCl}_4$  has  $313 \text{ mmHg}$  at  $50^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $512 \text{ mmHg}$  at  $80^{\circ}\text{C}$ , what 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 <sup>محاليل</sup> solution

## الخصائص الفيزيائية للمحاليل

solute مذاب  
(المركبة المذابة)

Solvent مذيب  
(المركبة المذيبة)

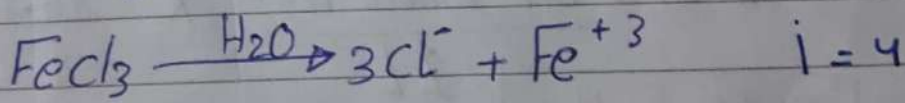
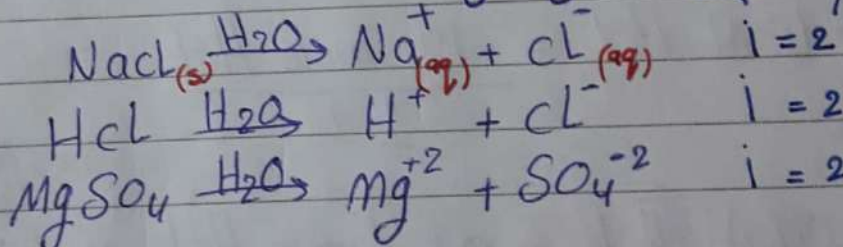
- 90 ml Aceton (solvent)	- 90 ml H <sub>2</sub> O (solvent)
- 10 ml H <sub>2</sub> O (solute)	- 10 ml Aceton (solute)

## \* Electrolyte :- توصيل التيار الكهربائي



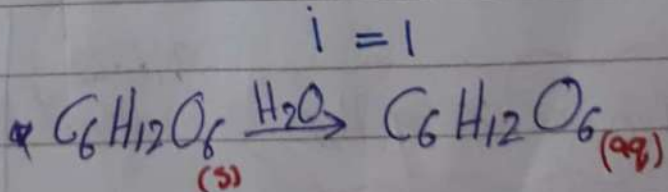
عدد  
أيونات  
التفكك

التيار يتدفق  
وسطح الأقطاب يتغير  
عدد أيونات ناتجة



## \* nonelectrolyte :-

توصيل التيار الكهربائي



لا تتفكك (لا تتفكك)  
تبقى عدد الجزيئات كما هي

\* Aceton  
أستون



$$\text{Molarity (M)} = \frac{\text{mole solute}}{\text{Volume of solution (L)}}$$

مولات المذاب / الحجم بالليتر (L)  
 مولات المذاب + حجم المذيب

$$\text{قانون المولارية} = \frac{\text{عدد مولات المذاب}}{\text{حجم المحلول}}$$

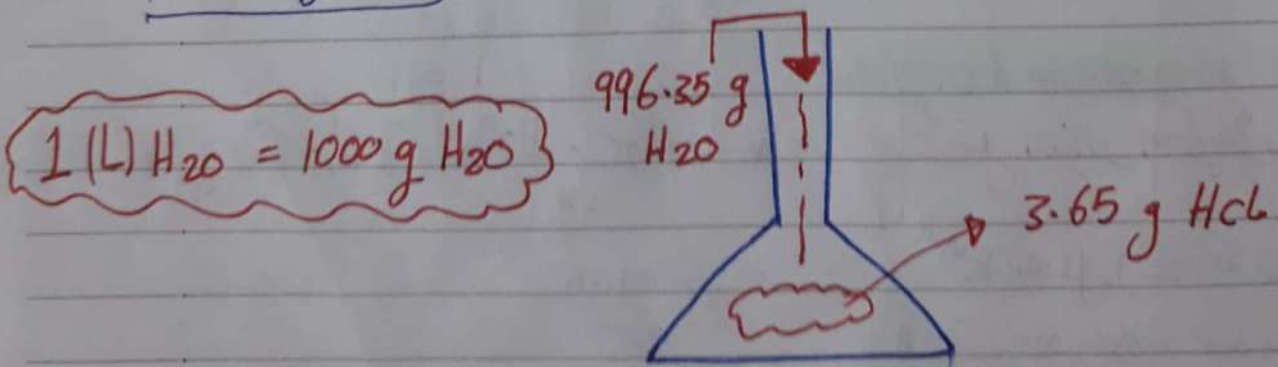
مولات المذاب + حجم المذيب (مشتق بالليتر)

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

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

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

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



\* **molarity** =  $\frac{\text{mole of solute}}{\text{kg solvent}}$   
 المولالية (m)  
 نسبة المول

المولالية =  $\frac{\text{عدد مولات المذاب}}{\text{كتلة المذيب (كغم)}}$

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

\*  $12 \text{ m HCl} = \frac{12 \text{ mole HCl}}{1 \text{ kg H}_2\text{O}}$  → تركيزه أعلى من 1 m HCl  
 يعني 12 m HCl له تركيز أعلى من 1 m HCl

\*  $0.1 \text{ m HCl} = \frac{0.1 \text{ mole HCl}}{1 \text{ kg H}_2\text{O}} * \frac{36.5 \text{ g HCl}}{1 \text{ mole HCl}}$   
 $= 3.65 \text{ g HCl}$

يعني كل 3.65 g HCl - يحتاج 1 kg H<sub>2</sub>O حتى يصبح محلول 0.1 m HCl

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

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

عدد المولات =  $\frac{\text{الكتلة}}{\text{الكتلة المولية}}$

Ex:- mole of A = 3 mole / mole of B = 12 mole

\* mole fraction A =  $\frac{3}{15} = \frac{1}{5}$   
 \* mole fraction B =  $\frac{12}{15} = \frac{4}{5}$  +  $\frac{1}{5} = 1$



## \* chapter 12 \* " الخواص المتجمعة Colligative properties of solutions "

\* properties depend on number mole solute <sup>المذاب</sup>

تقتمد الخواص المتجمعة على عدد مولات المذاب.

\* Colligative properties :-

[1] Boiling point elevation <sup>مثل بروتين إيثان</sup> ارتفاع درجة الغليان (sugar + H<sub>2</sub>O)

[2] Freezing point depression <sup>الانخفاض في درجة التجمد</sup>

[3] <sup>الضغط البخاري للحلول</sup> vapor pressure solution (Raoult's law) (Acetous + H<sub>2</sub>O)

[4] Osmotic pressure <sup>الضغط الاسموزي</sup> ⇒ <sup>فصل الماء</sup>

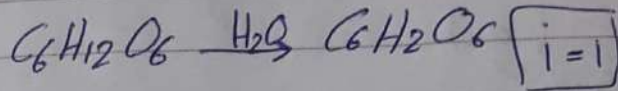
هناك نوعان مقدار الغليان في درجتي لغليان جاذبة  $\Delta T_b$  (الارتفاع في درجة)  
(عندما  $\Delta T_b = 0.481$ )

1 elevation of Boiling point درجة لغليان

د سلسلوس

$$\Delta T_b = i K_b m$$

عدد جزيئات

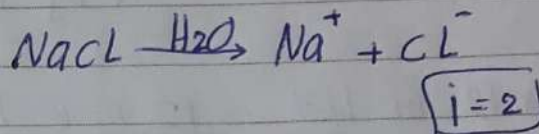


\* أي مركب يحتوي على  $(C, H, O)$  يكون  $[i=1]$

المذاب

$$\Delta T_b = i K_b \frac{\text{mole solute}}{\text{kg solvent}}$$

المذيب



\* أي مركب يحتوي على معدن هنا المركب يتحلل ويصير أيونات

تقوى المذيب

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

درجة غليان المحلول solution

درجة غليان المذيب solvent

Ex:- calculate the Boiling point ( $^\circ C$ ) of solution made by dissolving (30g) of sacross (M.M = 342) in 200 g  $H_2O$ . ( $K_b = 0.51$ ,  $T_{H_2O} = 100$ ).

المطلوب

$$T - 100 = 1 * (0.51) \frac{(30)}{\frac{342}{0.2 \text{ kg}}}$$

عرفنا أن  $H_2O$  مذيب  
لأنه يحسنه الجبر

$$T - 100 = 0.22$$

$$T = 100.22$$



Exo

نفس السؤال السابق لكن مركب  $(Na_2SO_4)$   
 صلب، سكر، موليكت 4 (M.M = 142)

$$T - 100 = 3 * (0.51) \frac{(30)}{\frac{142}{0.2}}$$

$$T - 100 = 0.67$$

$$T = 100.67$$

## 2 Depression in Freezing point

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

Freezing-point depression was determined to be  $0.240^\circ C$

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

$$\Delta T_f = 0.240$$

$$T - T_{\text{solvent}} = -i K_f \frac{\text{mass}}{\text{M.M} \cdot \text{kg solvent}}$$

Exo- what mass of ethylene glycol  $[OHCH_2CH_2OH = M.M = 62.1]$  must added to (10 kg)  $H_2O$  to produce solution that freezes at  $(-23.3^\circ C)$   $K_f = 1.86$

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

Exo- نفس السؤال لـ  $\text{FeCl}_3$  موزون  $\text{M.M} = 162.5$

$$-23.3 - 0 = (4)(1.86) \times \frac{\text{mass}}{162.5}$$

10 kg

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

### 3 Vapor pressure (Raoult law)

المقدار

$$P_{\text{Solution}} = X_{\text{Solvent}} P^{\circ}_{\text{Solvent}}$$

← mole fraction of solvent

$$P_{\text{Solution}} = \frac{\text{mole Solvent}}{\text{mole Solvent} + [i * \text{mole Solute}]} * P^{\circ}_{\text{Solvent}}$$

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

Exo- calculate the vapor pressure of solution containing 35 g solid  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$   $\text{M.M} = 142$  and 175 g  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  at  $25^{\circ}\text{C}$  [ $P^{\circ}_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 23.76 \text{ mmHg}$ ]

$$P_{\text{Solution}} = \frac{175}{18} \div \left[ \frac{175}{18} + \left[ 3 * \frac{35}{142} \right] \right] * 23.76 = 22 \text{ mmHg}$$



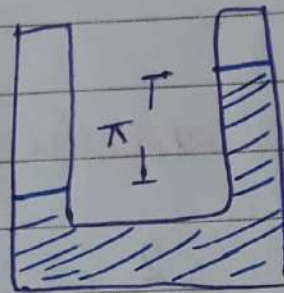
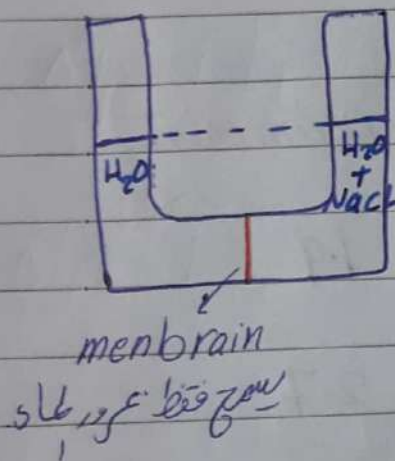
Ex: The vapor pressure of  $H_2O$  at  $20^\circ C$  is 17.5 mmHg  
 If 20% sacrose was added to water, what is  
 Resulting vapor pressure of  $H_2O$ ?

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

خای فی بالاس یسونه  
 م.م

#### 4 Osmotic pressure

انتقال السوائل من تركيز لأقل  
 إلى تركيز الأعلى.



$$\pi V = nRT$$

$$\pi = \left( \frac{n}{V} \right) RT$$

$$\pi = M RT$$

$$\pi = i M R T$$

$$\pi = i \frac{\text{mass solute}}{M.M} \frac{RT}{V \text{ solution}}$$

**Ex:** The observed osmotic pressure for 0.1 M solution of  $\text{Fe}(\text{NH}_4)_2(\text{SO}_4)_2$  at  $25^\circ\text{C}$  is 10.8 atm. Compare the expected and experimental (i)

Expected  $i = 5$ .

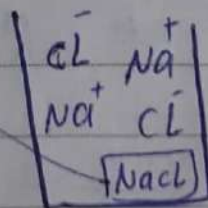
$$25^\circ\text{C} = 298\text{K}$$

$$\pi = i M R T$$

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

	expected	experimental
NaCl	2	1.9
$\text{MgCl}_2$	3	2.7
$\text{MgSO}_4$	2	1.3
$\text{FeCl}_3$	4	3.4
HCl	2	1.9

why ?? ion pairing  
تزاوج الأيونات





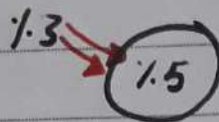
\* isotonic



\* hypotonic



swelling  
انتفاخ and Burst

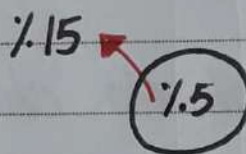


RBC 5% 0.96

\* hyper tonic

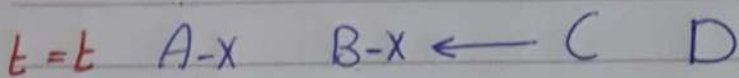
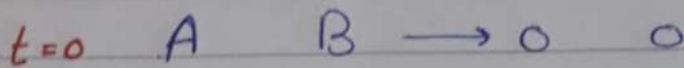
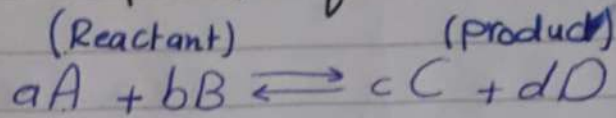


shrink  
انكماش



## # CH. 14 :- Chemical equilibrium :-

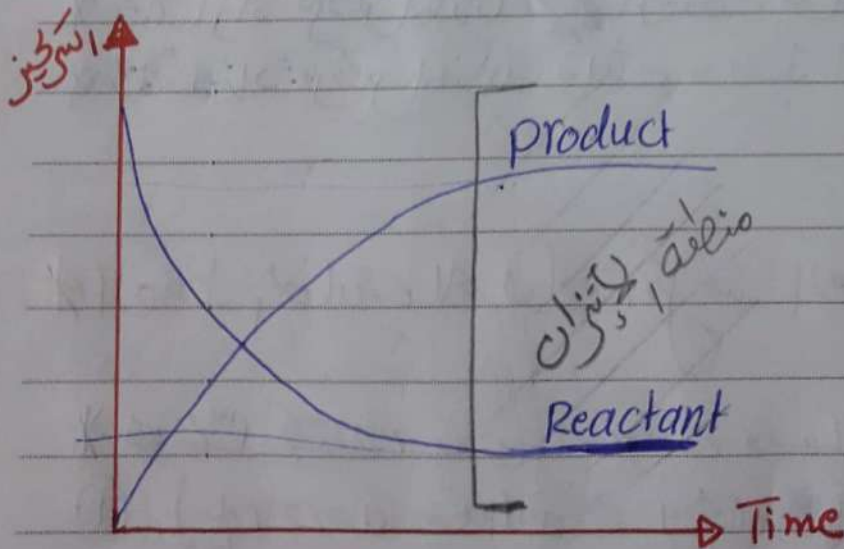
Concept of equilibrium :-



\* The point in which No change in Concentration with time

\* Rate of Reactant = rate of product

سرعة التفاعل العكسي = سرعة التفاعل الأمامي



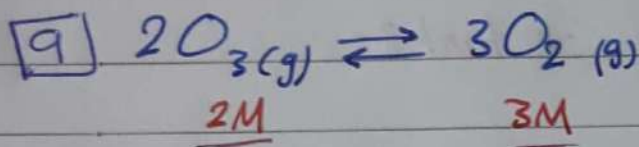


$$* K_c = \frac{[C]^c * [D]^d}{[A]^a * [B]^b} \rightarrow$$

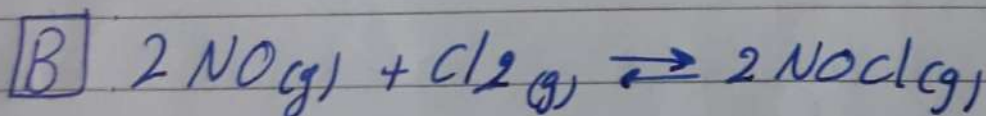
← السطحي  
المركب

ملاحظة: يدخل في كتابه  
Kc تتأثر المواد الغازية  
والحاليل ولا يدخل تتأثر المواد  
الصلبة أو السائلة.

Write the equilibrium constant for Kc for  
the following Rxn :-  
تفاعل Reaction

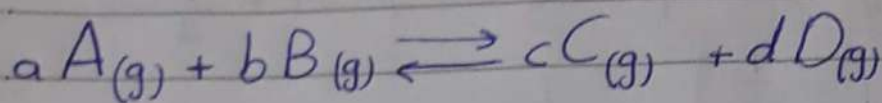


$$K_c = \frac{[O_2]^3}{[O_3]^2} = \frac{3^3}{2^2} = \frac{27}{4}$$



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

\* Equilibrium constant in Terms of pressure :-



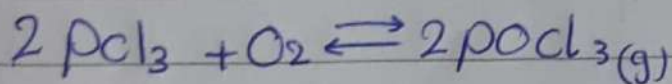
$$K_p = \frac{P_c^c * P_D^d}{P_A^a * P_B^b}$$

(g) → gas

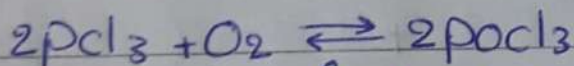
(s) → solid

(aq) → aqueous

(l) → liquid



$$K_{p_1} = \frac{P_{POCl_3}^2}{P_{PCl_3}^2 * P_{O_2}}$$

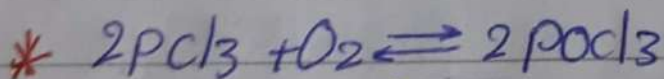


\* predict  $K_{p_2}$  for:  $2 POCl_3 \rightleftharpoons 2 PCl_3 + O_2$

$$K_{p_2} = \frac{1}{K_{p_1}}$$

: reversal

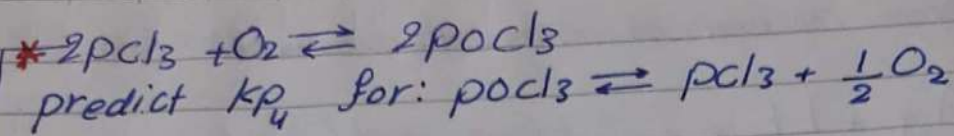
$$K_{p_1} = \dots$$



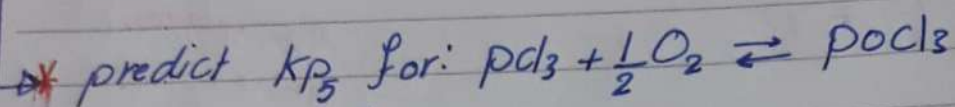
predict  $K_{p_3}$  for:  $4 POCl_3 \rightleftharpoons 4 PCl_3 + 2 O_2$

$$K_{p_3} = \left( \frac{1}{K_{p_1}} \right)^2$$



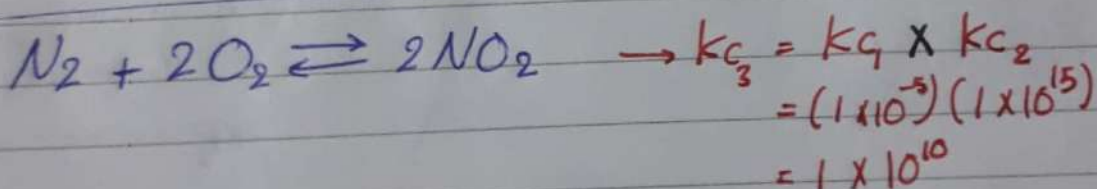
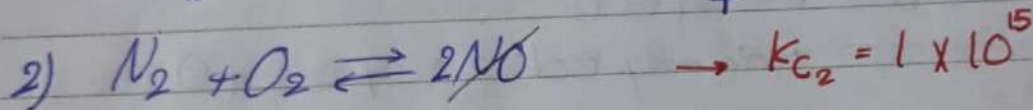
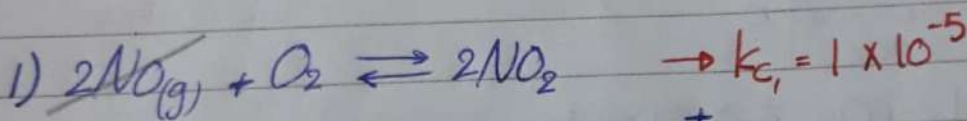


$$K_p = \left( \frac{1}{K_p'} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{K_p'}}$$



$$K_p = [K_p']^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{K_p'}$$

\* Hesse law :-



\* Relationship between  $K_p$  and  $K_c$  :-

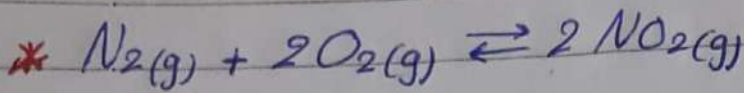
$$K_p = K_c (RT)^{\Delta n}$$

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

$\Delta n = \frac{\text{المولات الغازية}}{\text{المولات الغازية}} - \frac{\text{المولات السائلة}}{\text{المولات السائلة}}$

$T: \text{درجة الحرارة}$

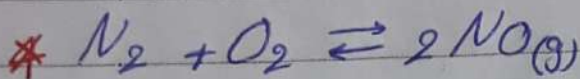
$\Delta n$  = number of gasses mole of product - number of gasses mole of reactant.



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

$$(RT)^{\Delta n} = 1$$

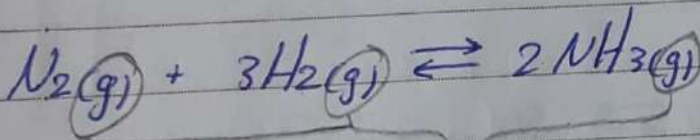
$$\therefore K_p = K_c$$



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

إذن  $K_p = K_c$  في الحالة  
 $\Delta n = 0$  ولا فرق

Exo- In the synthesis of  $NH_3$  from  $N_2$  and  $H_2$   
 $K_c = 9.6$  at  $300^\circ C$



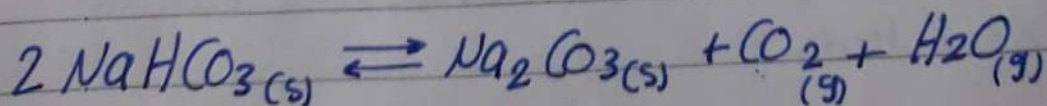
متوازن

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

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

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

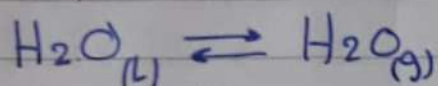
\* Heterogeneous Equilibrium - التوازن غير متجانس





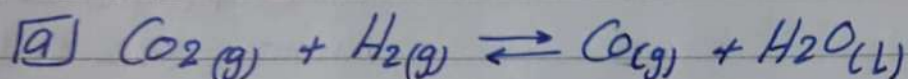
$$K_c = [CO_2] \times [H_2O]$$

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

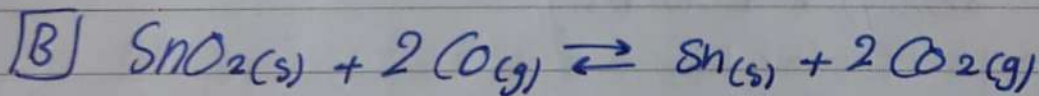


$$K_p = P_{H_2O}$$

*Exo:-* write  $K_p$  and  $K_c$  for:-



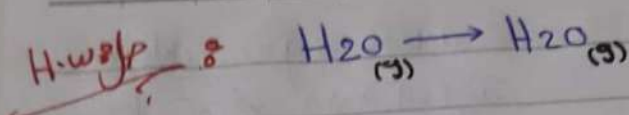
$$K_p = \frac{P_{CO}}{P_{CO_2} \times P_{H_2}}$$



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

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  $25^\circ$  is 23.8 torr.



$$\begin{array}{l|l} K_p = P_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} & K_p = K_c (RT)^{\Delta n} \\ K_p = 23.8 \text{ torr} & 23.8 = K_c (\cancel{62.4}^{0.4} \times 298)^{1-0} \end{array}$$

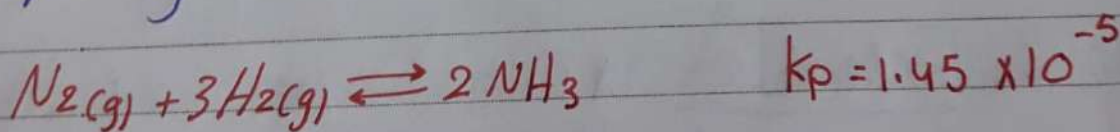
$$K_c = 1.8 \times 10^{-3}$$

\* Application of equilibrium constant :-

① calculate of equilibrium concentration.  
حساب التراكيز عند الاتزان.

② predicting direction of reaction  
معرفة اتجاه التفاعل.

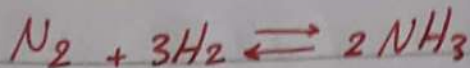
Ex: For synthesis of ammonia :-



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 " " "  $\text{NH}_3$  at equilibrium.



المطلوب



at equilibrium the conc-  
المطلوب 0.432 0.928  $\rightleftharpoons$  X

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

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

$$\Rightarrow X^2 = 5.01 \times 10^{-6}$$

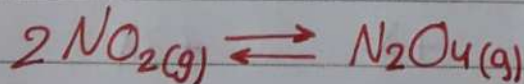
$$X = 2.24 \times 10^{-3} \text{ atm}$$

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

والمطلوب

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 ~~equi~~ reaction.

5 L flask (container) مثال إذا كان الموال في البداية مثلاً 0.625 مول  $N_2O_4$  في 5 لتر. المطلوب  $K_c$



initial conc-

..

0.125 M

change in conc-

+2X

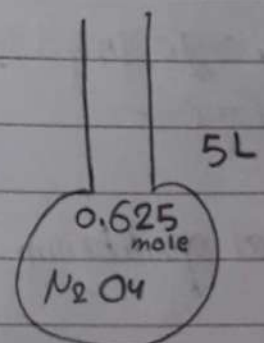
-X

conc- at equilibrium

2X

0.125 - X

0.1



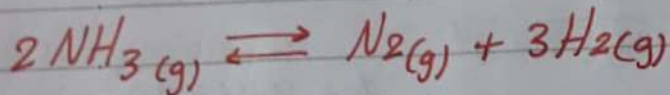
$$\frac{0.625}{5} = 0.125 \text{ M}$$

$$0.125 - x = 0.075$$

$$x = 0.05$$

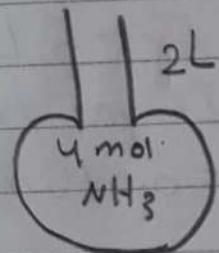
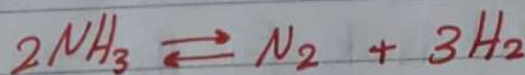
$$K_c = \frac{0.075}{(0.1)^2} = 7.5$$

Ex:- 2 L flask contain 4 mole  $\text{NH}_3$  as in the reaction:-



If you know that 2 mol remain at equilibrium  
Calculate  $K_c$ .

الـ



initial  
conc--

2

0

0

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

Change in  
Conc--

-2x

+x

+3x

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

at equilibrium

2-2x

+x

+3x

تركيز  $\text{NH}_3$   
عند الاتزان

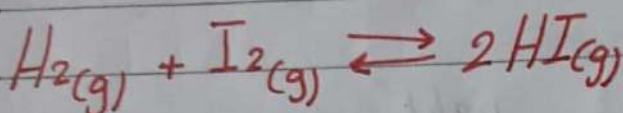
$$2 - 2x = 1$$

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

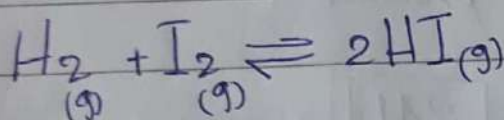


$$K_c = \frac{[N_2][H_2]^3}{[NH_3]^2} = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^3}{(1)^2} = \boxed{\frac{27}{16}}$$

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??



$$\begin{array}{ccc} 0.02 & 0.02 & 0 \\ -x & -x & +2x \end{array}$$

$$0.02-x \quad 0.02-x \quad 2x$$

\* الأجابة :-

$$[H_2] = [I_2] = 0.0044 \text{ M}$$

$$[HI] = 0.0312 \text{ M}$$

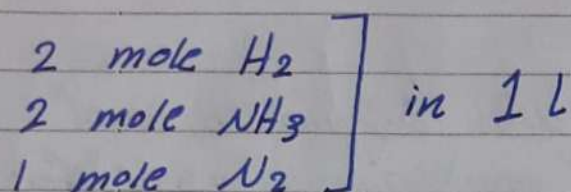
$$K_c = \frac{[HI]^2}{[H_2][I_2]}$$

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

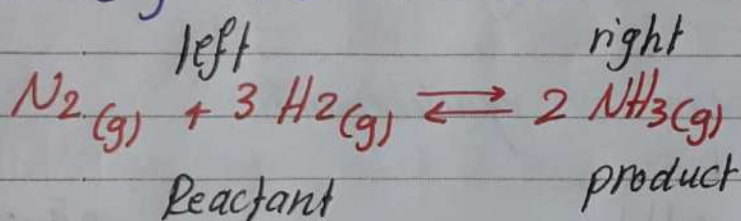
$$\boxed{x = 0.0156}$$

[2] predicting the direction of Rxn :-

Ex: suppose we place mixture of



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



[1 M]

[2 M]

[2 M]

② استرطاف التوازن

$$K_{c2} = Q = \frac{[NH_3]^2}{[N_2][H_2]^3}$$

$Q = K$  equilibrium

$Q > K$  left

$$Q = \frac{2^2}{(1)^2(2)^3} = Q = \frac{4}{8} = 0.5$$

$Q < K$  right

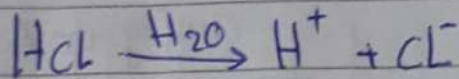


## # ch. 15 :- Acids and Base (equilibrium)

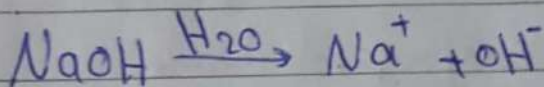
\* Arrhenius :-

مفهوم أرهينيوس

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



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



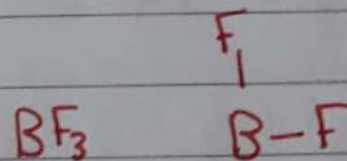
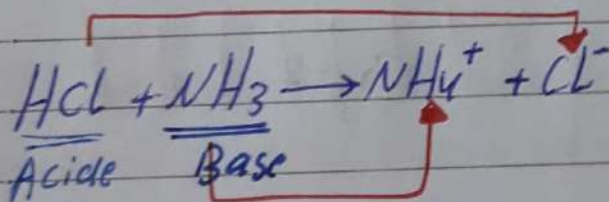
\* Brønsted lowry :-

مفهوم برونستد-لوري

substance donate a proton.

\* Acid :- substance donate  $H^+$

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



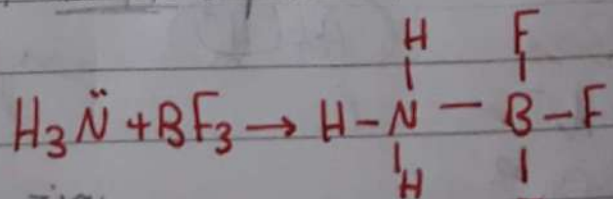
\* Lewis :-

مفهوم لويس

مستقبل

substance that can accept a pair of electrons.

\* Acid :- Accept  $2e^-$

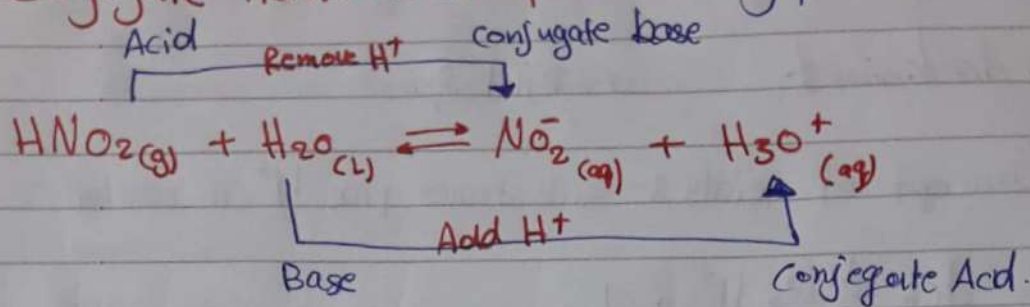


\* Base :- donate  $2e^-$

مفهوم

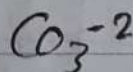
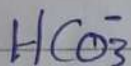
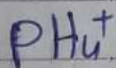
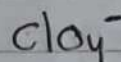
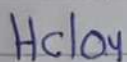
substance that can donate a pair of electrons.

\* Conjugate Acid-Base pair :-  $\text{مزدوج، متضاد}$



H.w :- what conjugate base for each acid :-

Acid.  $\xrightarrow{\text{Remove H}^+}$  Conjugate base

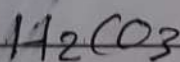
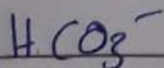
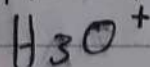
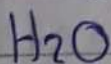
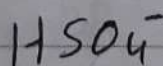
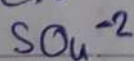
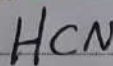
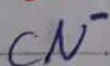


H.w :- what Conjugate Acid for each Base :-

Base

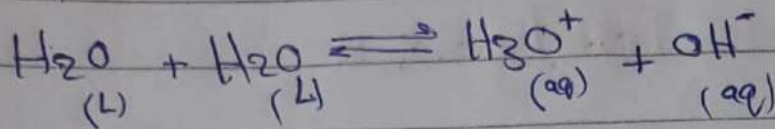
$\xrightarrow{\text{Add H}^+}$

Conjugate Acid.





آیونیزاسیون ذاتی آب :- Autoionization for water:-



25°C

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

$1 \times 10^{-14}$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Ex: Calculate the concentration of  $H^+$  in:

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

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

So 1)  $K_w = [OH^-][H_3O^+]$

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

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

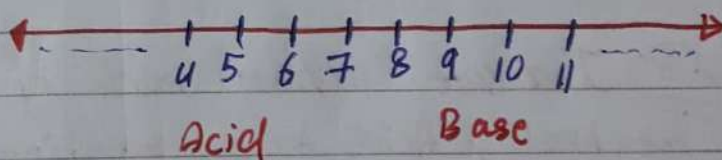
2)  $[H_3O^+] = \frac{1 \times 10^{-14}}{2 \times 10^{-9}}$   
 $= 0.5 \times 10^{-5}$   
 $= 5 \times 10^{-6}$

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

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

$$pH = 7 \log 10$$

$$pH = 7$$



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

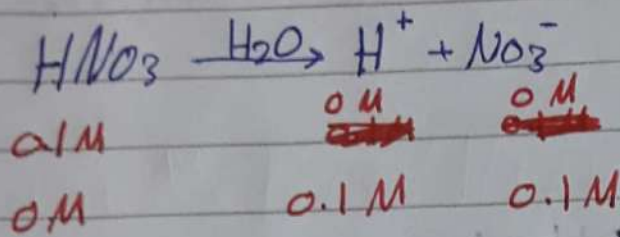
Ex: sample of Apple Juice has pH of 3.76  
 Calculate  $[H^+]$ .

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

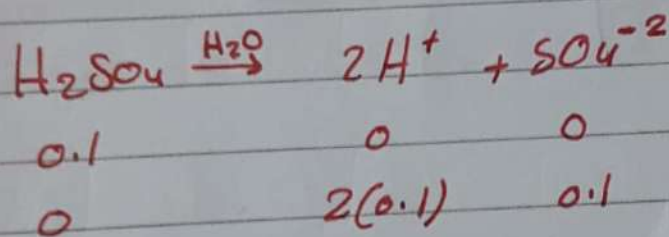


\* strong Acid and strong Base:-

- strong Acids :-  $\text{HCl}$ ,  $\text{HBr}$ ,  $\text{HI}$ ,  $\text{HNO}_3$ ,  $\text{HClO}_4$ ,  $\text{HClO}_3$   
 $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ .  
 → 100% ionised



Ex: Calculate pH for 0.1M  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ .



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

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

$$\boxed{\text{pH} = 0.6}$$

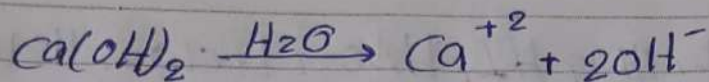
قواعد ضعيفة  
 Anti acid  
 $\text{Mg}(\text{OH})_2$   
 $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$

- strong Base :- 100% ionized

1  $\text{LiOH}$ ,  $\text{NaOH}$ ,  $\text{KOH}$ ,  $\text{CsOH}$ ,  $\text{RbOH}$   
 $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ ,  $\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2$ ,  $\text{Sr}(\text{OH})_2$

قواعد قوية  
 OH<sup>-</sup>

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



0.011

0

0

0

0.011

0.022

دیا

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

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

$$\text{pH} + 1.66 = 14$$

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

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

یا

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

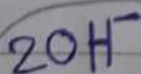
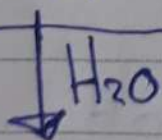
$$1 \times 10^{-14} = [\text{H}^+][0.022]$$

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

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

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

2  $\text{CaO}$  and  $\text{Na}_2\text{O}$

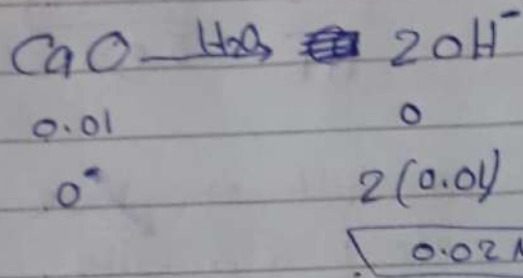




Ex: 0.01 mol ( $\text{Na}_2\text{O}$ ) react with water to form ( $\text{CaO}$ )

1 L solution calculate pH

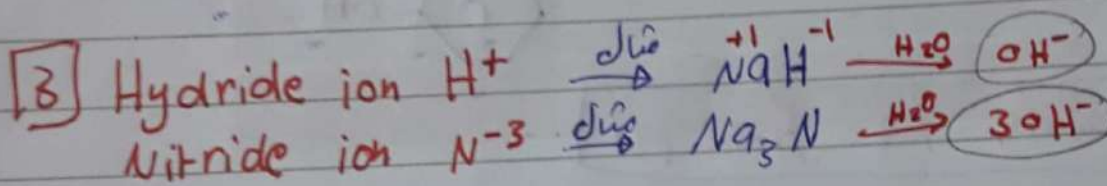
المول  $\frac{0.01}{1} = 0.01 \text{ M}$



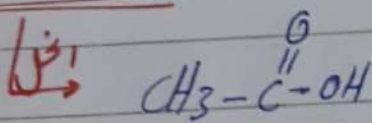
$$\text{pOH} = -\log(0.02)$$

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

$$\boxed{12.30} \text{ pH}$$

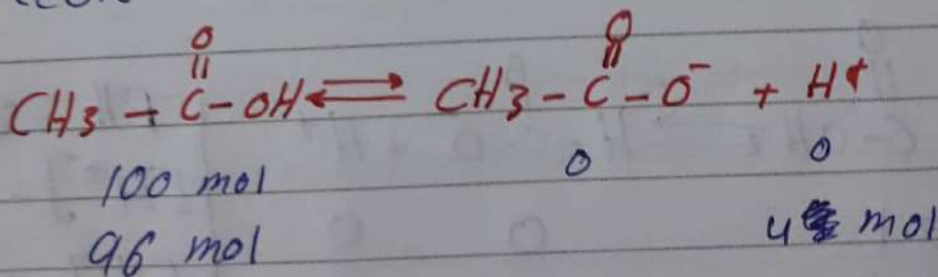


\*weak acid\* الخواص (الضعف)



Acetic acid

\* كل حمض ضعيف قاعدة  
 اعراضه قوية



$$K_a = \frac{[H^+][CH_3-C(=O)O^-]}{[CH_3-C(=O)OH]}$$

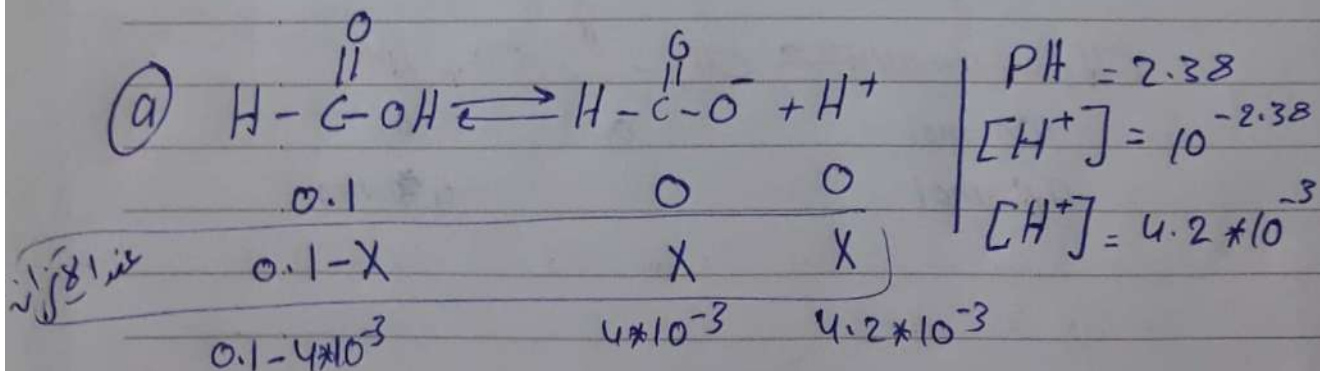
$\frac{1}{OH^-} \propto \frac{1}{pH} \propto H_3O^+ \propto K_a$  (acidic)

HF	$6.8 \times 10^{-4}$	* which one has highest acidity. HF
HNO <sub>2</sub>	$4.5 \times 10^{-4}$	
<chem>c1ccccc1C(=O)O</chem>	$6.3 \times 10^{-5}$	* which one have lost acidity
<chem>CC(=O)O</chem>	$1.8 \times 10^{-5}$	
<chem>c1ccccc1[OH-]</chem>	$1.3 \times 10^{-10}$	<chem>c1ccccc1[OH-]</chem>

calculate  $K_a$  from pH:-

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

- (1) Calculate  $K_a$
- (2) " the percent ionization



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



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

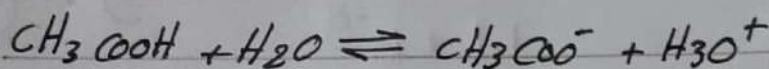
$$= \frac{4.2 * 10^{-3}}{0.1} * 100\% \Rightarrow 4.2\%$$

\* calculating pH from  $K_a$  \*

Ex:

calculate the pH of 0.3 M of acetic acid solution  $CH_3-C(=O)-OH$  ( $K_a = 1.8 * 10^{-5}$ )

الاجابة:



0.3

0

0

-X

+X

+X

0.3 - X

X

X

$$K_a = \frac{[CH_3COO^-][H_3O^+]}{[CH_3COOH]}$$

$$X^2 = 5.1 * 10^{-6}$$

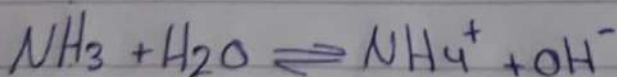
$$X = 2.3 * 10^{-3}$$

$$1.8 * 10^{-5} = \frac{X^2}{0.3} \Rightarrow$$

$$pH = -\log(2.3 * 10^{-3})$$

$$pH = 2.64$$

\* weak base \*



\* كل قاعدة ضعيفة لها  
زوج مرافق قوي

$$K_b = \frac{[NH_4^+][OH^-]}{[NH_3]}$$

\* The larger  $K_b$  the highest basicity, and the lowest acidity

Ex:-

	Base	$K_b$
①	<chem>N</chem>	$1.8 \times 10^{-5}$
②	<chem>ON</chem>	$1.1 \times 10^{-8}$
③	<chem>CN</chem>	$4.4 \times 10^{-4}$
④	<chem>C1CCNCC1</chem>	$1.7 \times 10^{-9}$

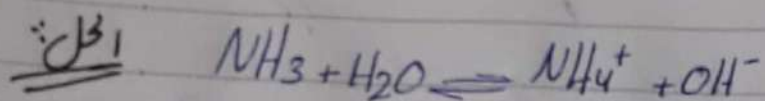
\* which one of the following have the highest basicity? ③

من القواعد الضعيفة التي تحل شحنة سالبة \*

	$K_b$
<chem>[S-]</chem>	$1.8 \times 10^{-7}$
<chem>[O-]C([O-])[O-]</chem>	$1.8 \times 10^{-4}$
<chem>[Cl-]</chem>	$3.3 \times 10^{-7}$



Ex: calculate the concentration of  $\text{OH}^-$  in 0.15 M solution of  $\text{NH}_3$  ( $k_b = 1.8 \times 10^{-5}$ )



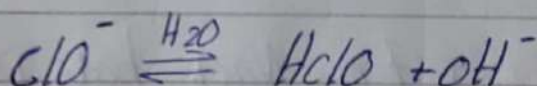
$$k_b = \frac{[\text{OH}^-]^2}{[\text{NH}_3]}$$

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

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

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

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



الجواب: 0.62 mol

\* Relation between  $k_a$  &  $k_b$  \*

$$k_w = k_a \times k_b$$

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

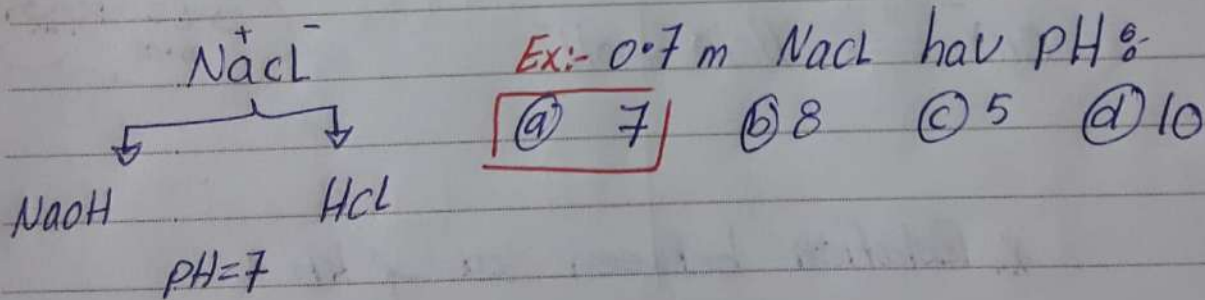
$k_a$ : Acid dissociation constant

$k_b$ : Base " "

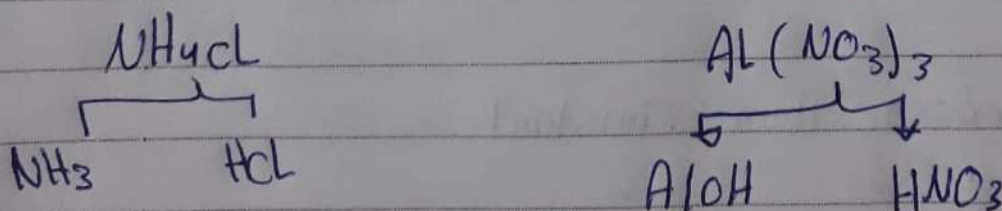
Ex:	Acid	$K_a$	base	$K_b$
	HF	6.8	$F^-$	??
	$CH_3-C(=O)OH$	??	$CH_3-C(=O)H$	$5.6 \times 10^{-10}$
	$NH_4^+$	$5.6 \times 10^{-10}$	$NH_3$	??
	$HCO_3^-$	??	$CO_3^{2-}$	$1.8 \times 10^{-4}$

### \* 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  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$   
 $(K_b = 1.8 \times 10^{-5})$  :-

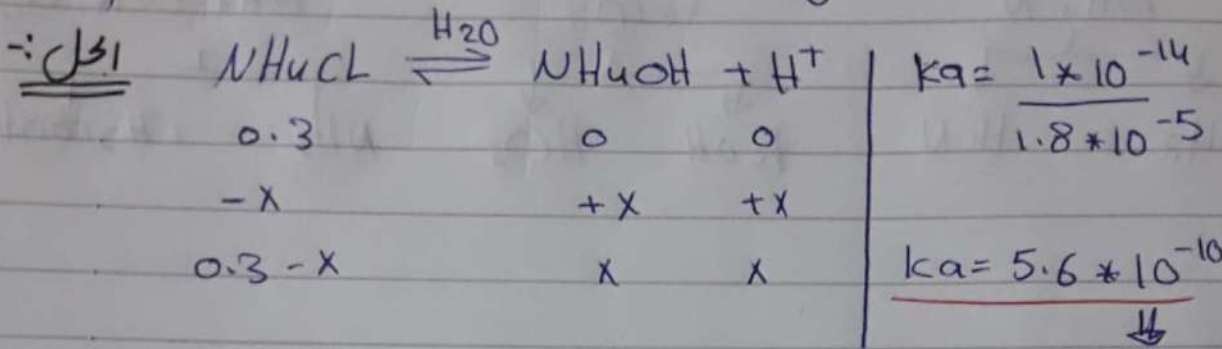
(a) 3.33

(b) 4.84

(c) 7.0

(d) 11.6

ملاحظة: نجد pH للأصلاح نفس طريقة إيجادها للحامض والقواعد الضعيفة



$$K_a = \frac{[\text{H}^+]}{[0.3 - x]}$$

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

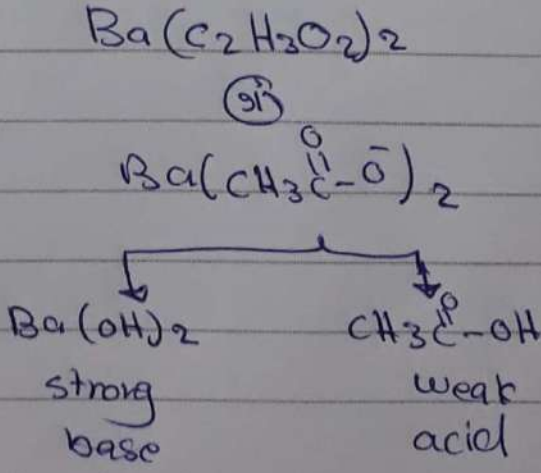
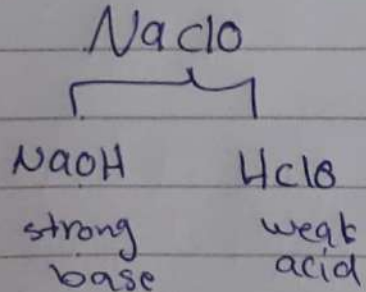
$$x = 1.3 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$\text{pH} = -\log(1.3 \times 10^{-5})$$

$$\text{pH} = 4.8$$

نسبة  
 حسابنا  $K_a$  عن طريق  
 هنا تأشيرة ضعف وانساب  
 سوف تحتاج الى  $K_a$  و  $K_b$

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

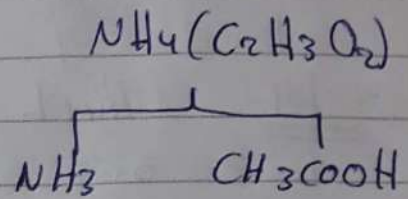
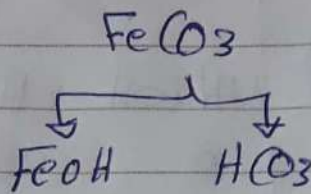
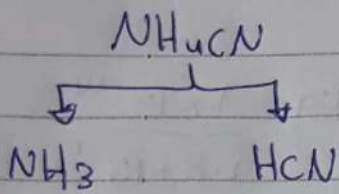


\* -% Acidity في مسائل أنوار أكثر

$\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$ ,  $\text{NaCl}$ ,  $\text{Al}(\text{NO}_3)_3$

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

[4] 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: الكيمياء الحرارية

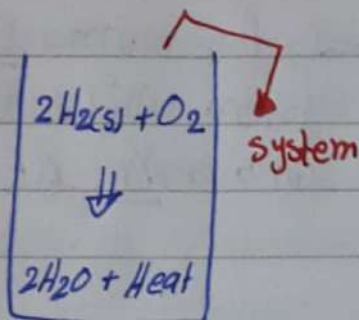
- Relationship between chemical RXN & energy.

Unit of energy Joule

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

\* system and surrounding.

الذي يتركه النظام  
يتركه النظام



\* مصطلحات مهمة:-

\* absorb يمتص

\* Release, evolve يبعث

\* perform ينجز

\* done ينجز

\* Internal energy change:-

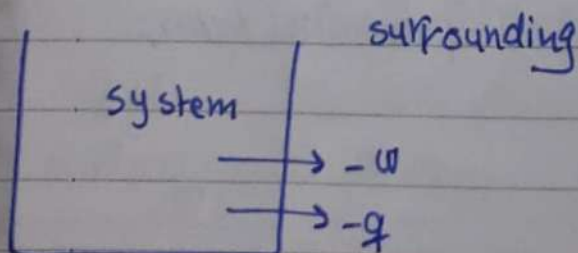
$$\Delta E = E_{\text{final}} - E_{\text{initial}}$$

ماص  
 $\Delta E = (-)$  exothermic

طار  
 $\Delta E = (+)$  endothermic

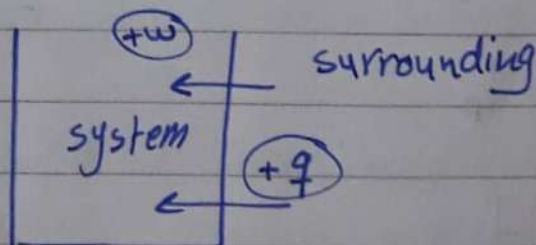
$$\Delta E = W + q$$

work heat



$$\Delta E = W + q$$

$$(-) + (-) = -$$

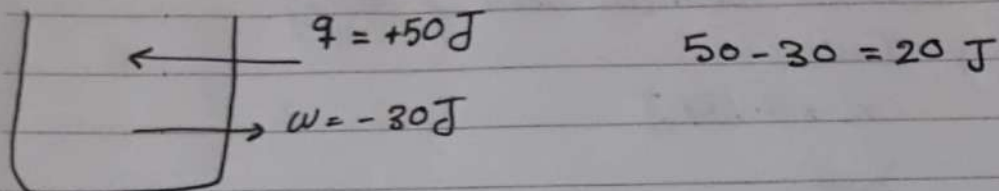


$$\Delta E = q + W$$

$$= (+) + (+)$$

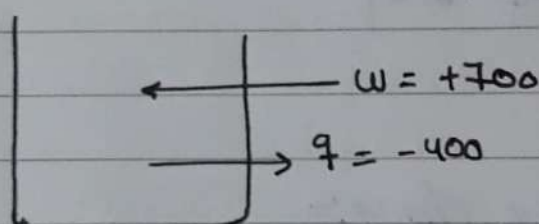
$$= (+)$$

**Exo** system absorb 50 J as heat and does 30 J as work.



**Exo** In particular processes, the surrounding perform 700 J of work upon the system while the system evolve 400 of heat to the surrounding  $\Delta E$ .

(Internal Chang)



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

\*  $\Delta E = q_p + w$  ↗ zero

$$\Delta E = q_p$$

$$\Delta H = q_p \quad \swarrow \text{atm}$$

Enthalpy energy.

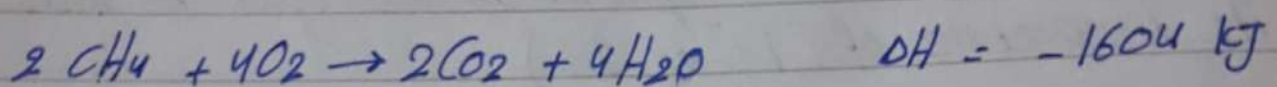
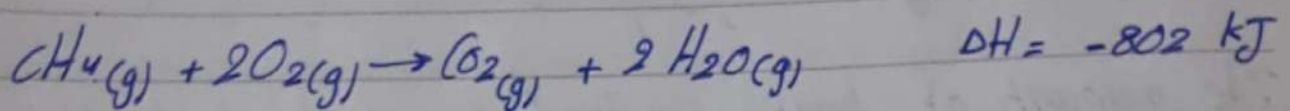
evolve or absorbed.

constant pressure (atm).

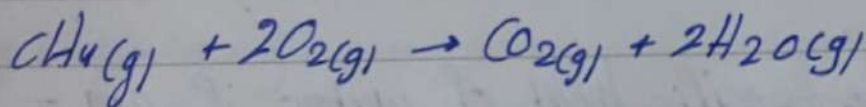


\* properties of enthalpy.

[1] enthalpy is extensive properties. سواء (طاقة) مع  
زيادة كمية المادة.

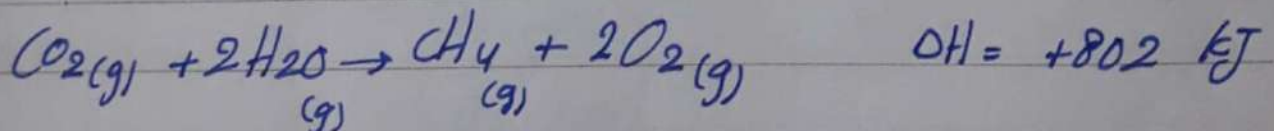


much  
Ex How many heat is released when 4.5 g of  $\text{CH}_4$  is burned in constant pressure system?

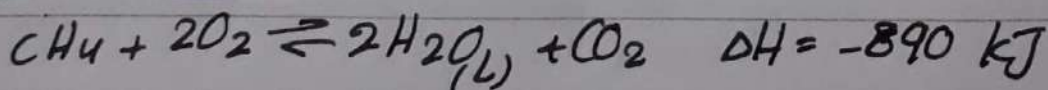
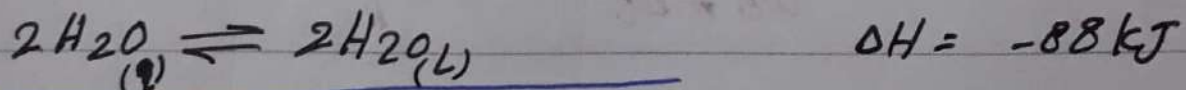
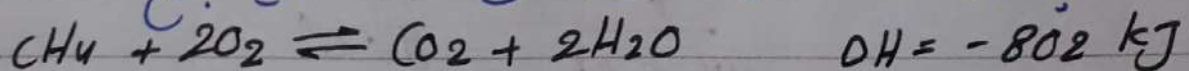


$$\therefore \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{g}} \quad 4.5 \text{ g CH}_4 * \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{16 \text{ g CH}_4} * \frac{-802 \text{ kJ}}{1 \text{ mol CH}_4} = -226 \text{ kJ}$$

[2] إذا عكسنا التفاعل نعكس إشارة  $\Delta H$



[3] إذا جمعنا معادلتين للحصول على معادلة جديدة نجمع  $\Delta H$



\* specific heat (الحرارة النوعية)

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

\* Heat capacity (السعة الحرارية)

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

\* Molar heat capacity (السعة الحرارية المولية)

- 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??

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

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



② molar heat capacity for  $H_2O$ ?

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

سؤال 3

③ The specific heat of ~~iron~~ iron is  $(0.452 \frac{J}{g \cdot ^\circ C})$  if 240 J of heat is added to 7.05 g of iron at  $25^\circ C$  what would the final temperature?

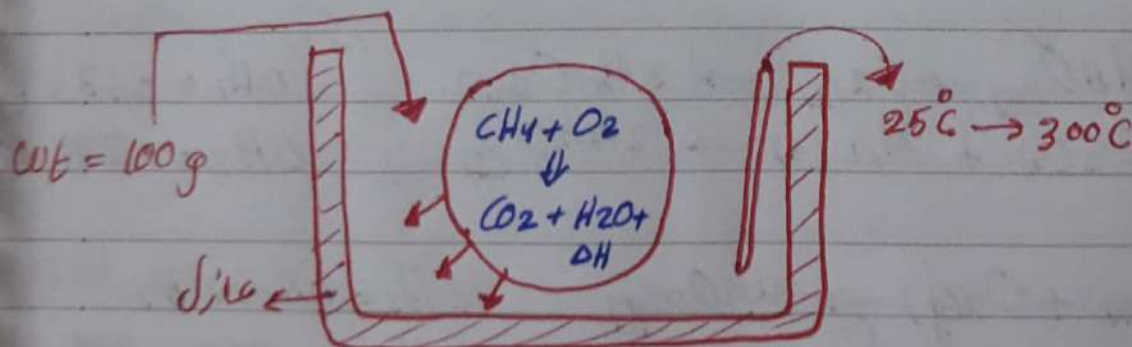
$$\begin{array}{l|l} 0.452 = \frac{240}{7.05 \times (\Delta T)} & T_f - 25 = 75 \\ & T_f = 100^\circ C \\ 3.15(T_f - 25) = 240 & \end{array}$$

\* Calorimetry

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

\* Calorimeter :-

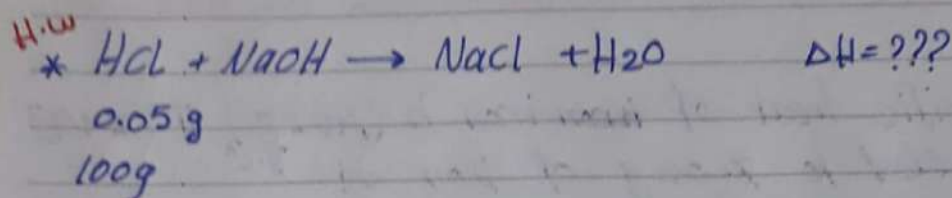
instrument to measure ( $\Delta H$  or  $q$ )



$$\Delta H = \text{specific heat} \times \text{mass} \times \Delta T$$

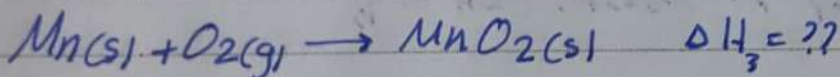
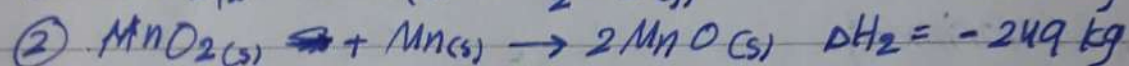
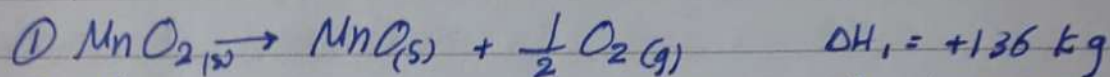
من انتقال

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

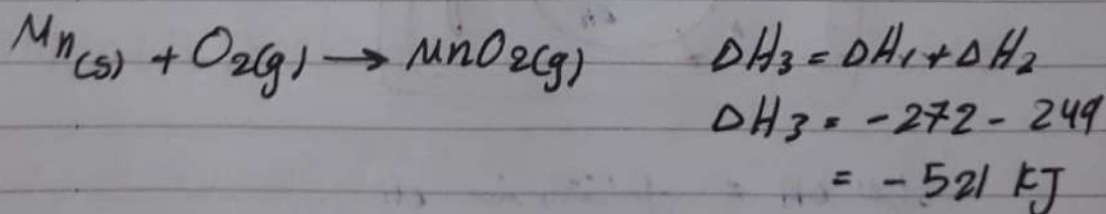
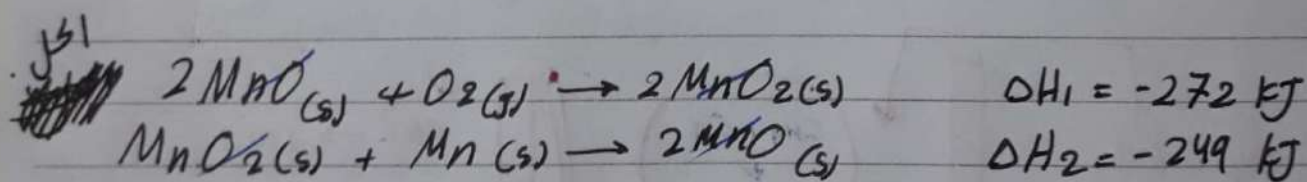


\* Hess's law      قانون هس

EX \* using the information below:

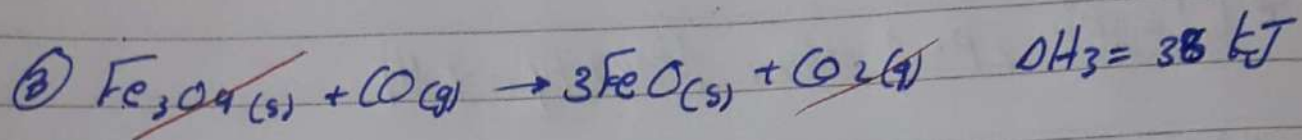
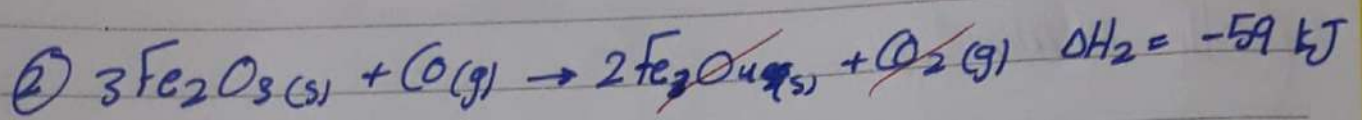
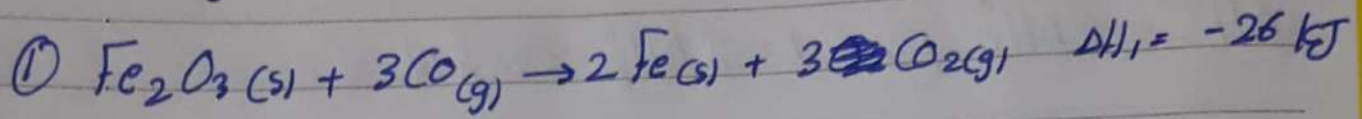


calculate  $\Delta H_3$  for  $\uparrow$

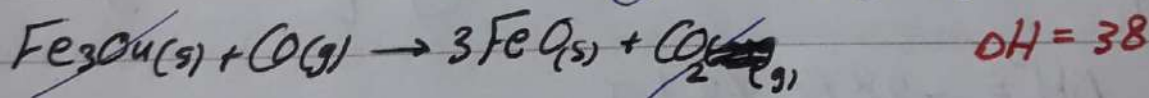
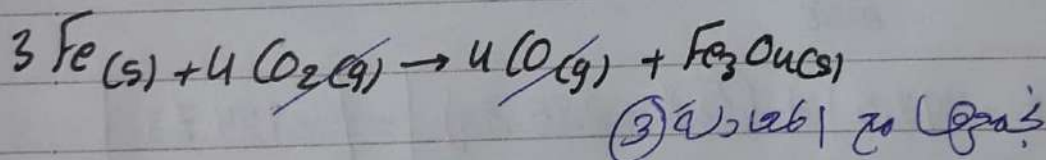
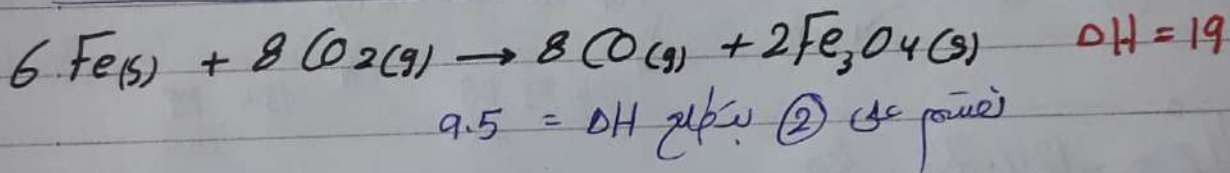
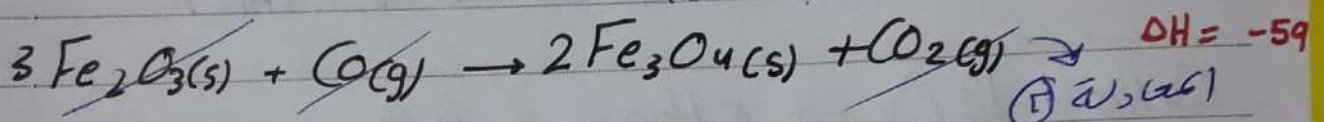
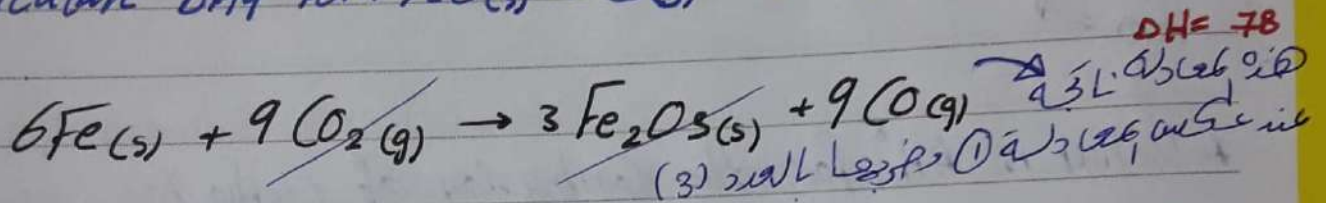




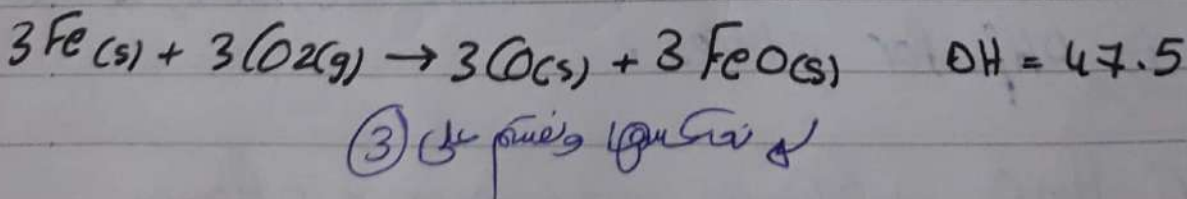
Ex: using the information below:-



calculate  $\Delta H_4$  For:  $\text{FeO}(\text{s}) + \text{CO}(\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{Fe}(\text{s}) + \text{CO}_2(\text{g})$



↓



$$\Delta H = \frac{-47.5}{3} = -15.8 \text{ kJ}$$

\* standard enthalpy for Reaction:-

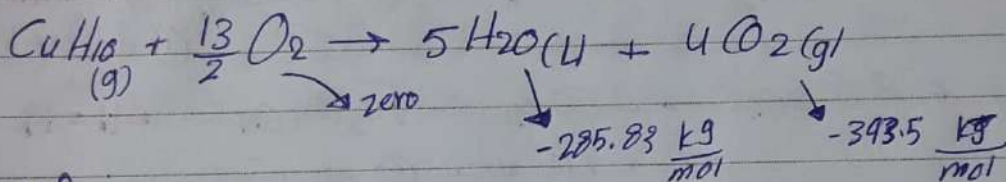
$$\Delta H^\circ = \sum \Delta H_f^\circ \text{ product} = \sum \Delta H_f^\circ \text{ Reactant}$$

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

$$(T = 25^\circ\text{C}, P = 1 \text{ atm}, \text{Molarity} = 1 \text{ M})$$

\*  $\Delta H_f^\circ$   $\text{O}_2, \text{N}_2, \text{Al}, \text{Na}, \text{Li}$   
→ zero

\* What is  $\Delta H^\circ$  for the Combustion of  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}$ ?

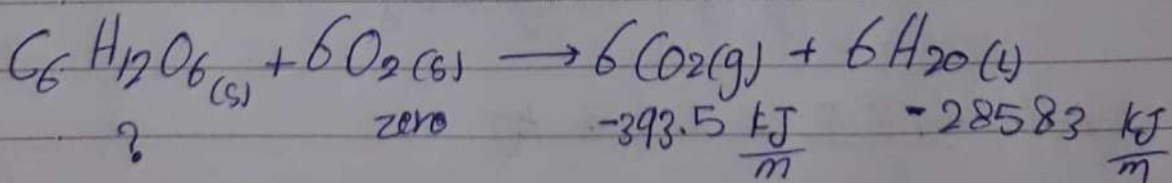


$$\Delta H_f^\circ = -124.73 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{mole}}$$

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

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

**Ex:**  $\Delta H^\circ$  for combustion of  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$  (glucose) is  $-2816 \text{ kJ}$   
What is  $\Delta H_f^\circ$  for glucose?





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

$$-4075.9 - X = -2816$$

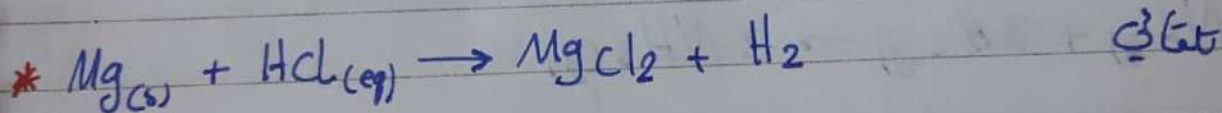
$$X = -1259 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{mol}}$$

## CH.17

Entropy, Free energy and equilibrium.

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

- \* thermodynamic
- study of energy and its transformation.

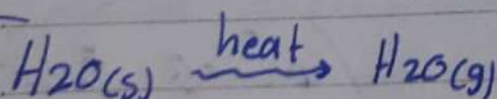


exothermic RXn are spontaneous RXn ( $\Delta H = +$ )  
التفاعلات الطاردة أو (التي تنتج حرارة) هي تلقائية تلقائية

\* Entropy ( $\Delta S$ )

measure of randomness

ice

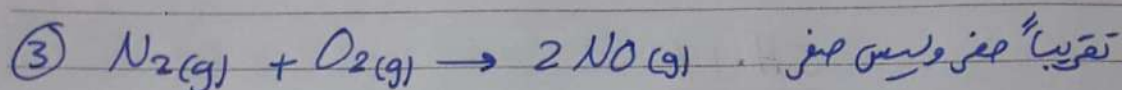
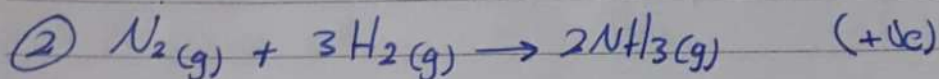
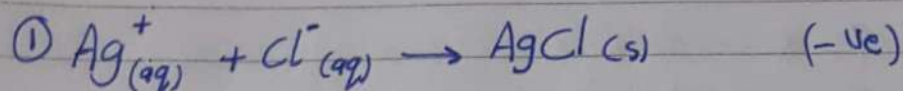


$\Delta S \rightarrow +ve$  (positive)  
 $\Delta S \rightarrow -ve$  (negative)

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

الناتج - المتفاعل = +ve

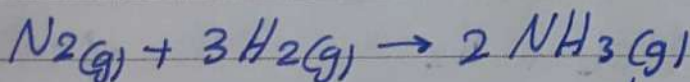
\* predict whether  $\Delta S$  (+ve or -ve) :-



\* calculation of entropy change ( $\Delta S$ ):

$$\Delta S^\circ = \sum n \cdot S^\circ_{\text{product}} - \sum m \cdot S^\circ_{\text{reactant}}$$

Ex:- calculate  $\Delta S^\circ$  for synthesis of ammonia from  $\text{N}_2(g)$  and  $\text{H}_2(g)$ ?



$S^\circ$  values:  $\text{N}_2(g) = 191.5 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{mol} \cdot \text{K}}$ ,  $\text{H}_2(g) = 130.6 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{mol} \cdot \text{K}}$ ,  $\text{NH}_3(g) = 192.5 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{mol} \cdot \text{K}}$

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

$$= -198.3 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{K}}$$

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



\* Free energy (Gibbs)  $\Delta G$



useful work

استغل المنجز

المركبة المتفاعلة (أمثلة)

( $\Delta H$ )

( $\Delta G$ )

\* Combination between enthalpy and entropy

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

غير

غير

spont (-)

(+) غير (-) غير

$\Delta H$

$\Delta S$

change

(-)

(+)

$\Delta G = (-)$

spont (مركبة)

(+)

(-)

$\Delta G = (+)$

non spont (غير مركبة)

غير

(+) (T) ↑

(+)

$\Delta G = (-)$

spont

(-) (T) ↓

(-)

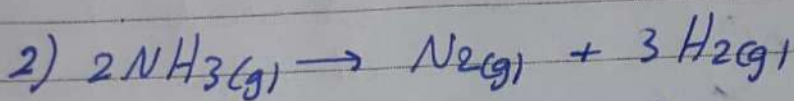
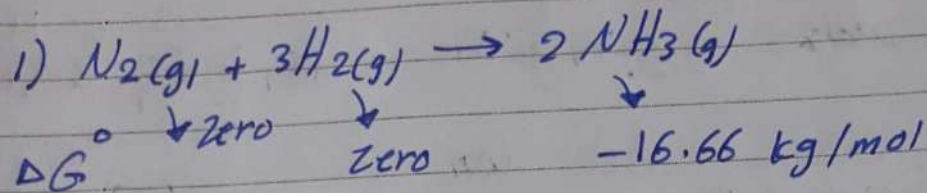
$\Delta G = (-)$

spont

\* calculate standard free energy change.  $\Delta G^\circ = ??$

(T = 25°, P = 1 atm, M = 1 M)

\* calculate the standard free energy change  $\Delta G^\circ$



zero = element  $\begin{cases} \rightarrow \Delta G^\circ \\ \rightarrow \Delta H^\circ \end{cases}$

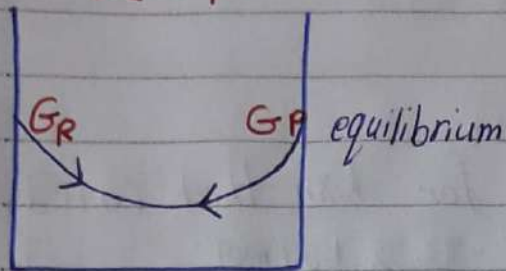
بيننا (  $\Delta S^\circ \neq 0$  ) الى اننا نعلم اننا فوجي

$$a) \Delta G = 2 * -16.66 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{mol}} - (0 + 0)$$
$$= -33.32 \text{ kJ}$$

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

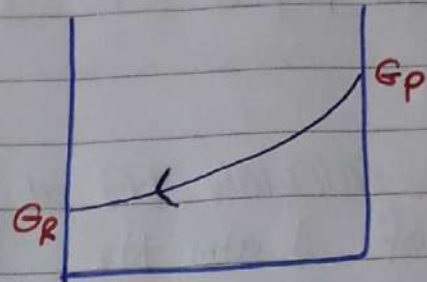


**\* Free energy and equilibrium \***  $\Delta G = (-)$  Spont  
 - سpon



$$\Delta G = G_P - G_R$$

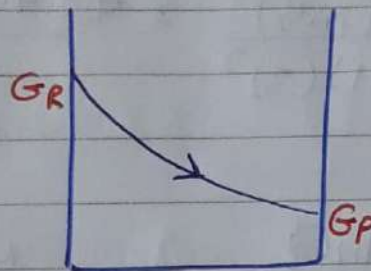
$$= \text{zero}$$



$$\Delta G = G_P - G_R$$

$$= \text{مثبت} - \text{سالب}$$

$$\Delta G = \text{مثبت}$$

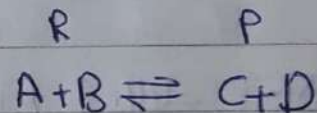


$$\Delta G = G_P - G_R$$

$$= \text{سالب} - \text{مثبت}$$

$$\Delta G = \text{سالب}$$

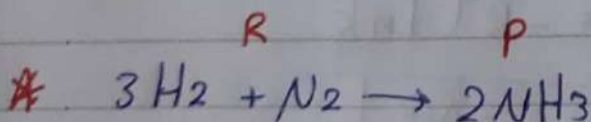
$Q = k$  equilibrium



$Q > k$  نحو اليسار (R)

$Q < k$  نحو اليمين (P)

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

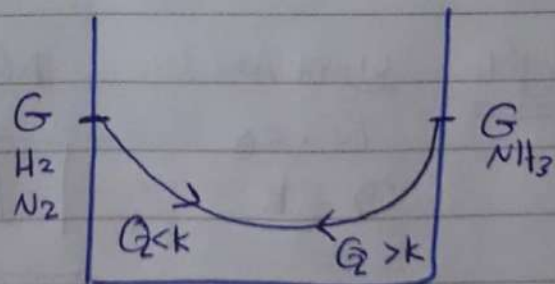


$$\Delta G = \Delta G^\circ + RT \ln Q$$

$1M$   
 $1atm$   
 $25^\circ C$

$8.314 J/mol \cdot K$

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



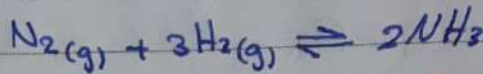
$$\Delta G = \Delta G^\circ$$

عند التوازن  
1 atm

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

$$\Delta G^\circ = G_P^\circ - G_R^\circ$$

Ex:- Calculate  $\Delta G$  at 298 K for Rxn that consist of 1 atm  $N_2$ ,  $\Delta G^\circ = -83.32 \text{ kJ/mol}$   
3 atm  $H_2$   
0.5 atm  $NH_3$



1 atm      3 atm      0.5 atm

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

$$\Delta G = \Delta G^\circ + RT \ln Q$$

$$= -83.32 \text{ kJ/mol} + \left[ \frac{8.314 \text{ J}}{\text{mol} \cdot \text{K}} \times 10^{-3} \times 298 \times \ln 9.3 \times 10^{-3} \right]$$

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

Ex:- The larger negative value for  $\Delta G$  indicate larger driving force to produce  $NH_3$ .

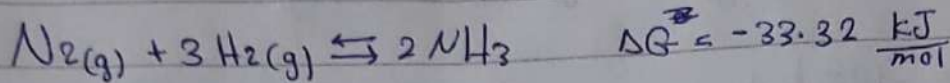
الكل عند التوازن  
 $\Delta G = 0$   
 $Q = K$

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

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



Ex: Use standard free energy of to calculate the equilibrium constant  $K_p$  at  $25^\circ\text{C}$  for the Rxn:



- a)  $7 \times 10^{-5}$
- b)  $7 \times 10^5$
- c)  $15 \times 10^{-5}$
- d)  $20 \times 10^{-5}$

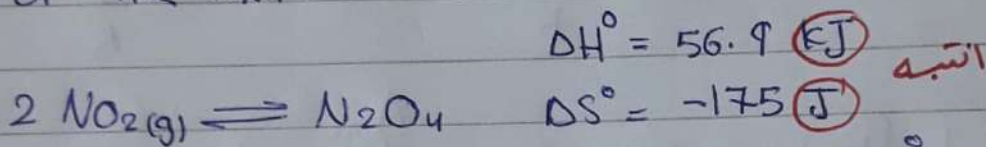
الحل

$$K_p = e^{\frac{-(-33.32 \text{ kJ/mol})}{8.314 \times 298}}$$

$$K_p = 7 \times 10^5$$

$$K_p = K_c(RT)^{\Delta n} \quad \text{إذا لم يكن } K_c$$

Ex: For the Rxn:



Calculate  $K_p$  at  $100^\circ\text{C}$

الحل  $\Delta G^\circ = \Delta H^\circ - T \Delta S^\circ$  373 K

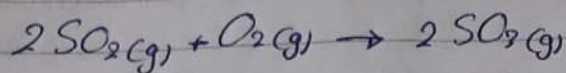
$$= [56.9 \times 10^3] - [373 \times -175]$$

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

$$\textcircled{b} -0.195 \text{ J/K}$$

$$\textcircled{c} 0.195 \text{ J/K}$$

$$\textcircled{d} 195 \text{ J/K}$$

الحل:-

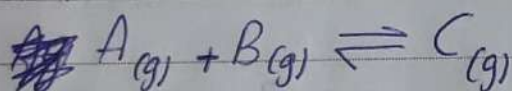
$$\Delta G^\circ = \Delta H^\circ - T \Delta S^\circ$$

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

$$\Delta S^\circ = \frac{-0.195}{\cancel{298}} \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{K}}$$

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

Ex:- 1 L flask contain 1 mol ~~A~~  $\text{A}_{(\text{g})}$  and 1 mol  $\text{B}_{(\text{g})}$  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.

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

$$\textcircled{c} -4.2 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{mol}}$$

$$\textcircled{b} -6.7 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{mol}}$$

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

ملاحظة  
القيمة  
التي  
في  
الخيار  
ب



الحل:

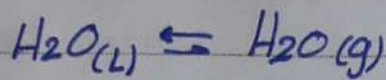
$$k = \frac{0.78}{(0.22)(0.22)}$$

$$k = 16.11$$

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

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

Ex:-



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

(a)

+

+

+

~~(b)~~

-

+

+

$$\Delta S^\circ_{(g)} > \Delta S^\circ_{(L)}$$

(c)

+

-

-

(d)

+

-

+

(e)

-

-

-

## \* CH.18 : electrochemistry \*

study of the interchange of chemical and electrical energy

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

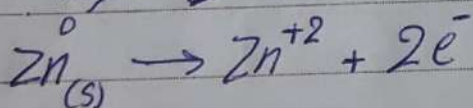
### \* Galvanic cells :-

Generation of electric current from spontaneous chemical Rxn.

### \* Oxidation - reduction

\* Involve transfer of  $e^-$  from reducing agent to the oxidizing agent

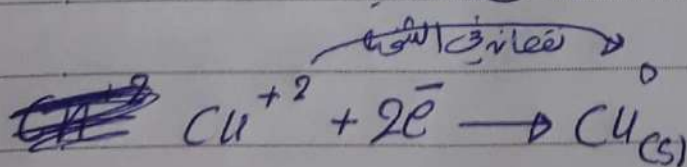
عامل مختزل  
عامل مؤكسد



oxidation.  
(نصف تفاعل تأكسد)

نصف تفاعل الأكسدة  
الأكسدة  
تأكسد

LEO → oxidation  
loss electron

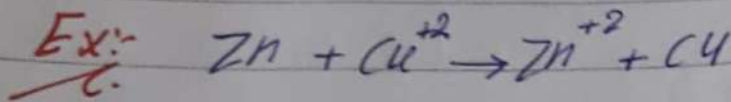


Reduction  
(نصف تفاعل اختزال)



GER → reduction  
 ↓  
 Gain electron

يعني هنا يكسب الإلكترونات (تكون  
 الاختزالات مع ارتفاعات) نقول  
 بأن هذا العنصر حدث له اختزال

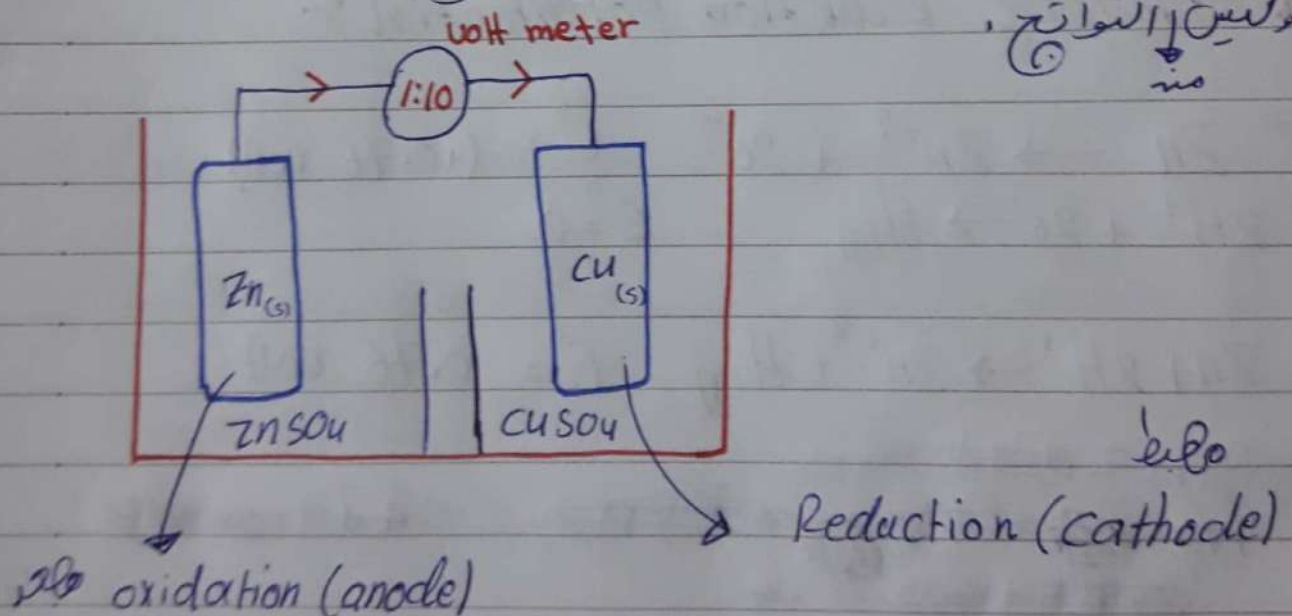


\* which one is oxidizing agent and which one is Reducing agent

\* ملاحظة :- يلي حدث له تأكسد يكون عامل مختزل  
 ويلى حدث له اختزال يكون عامل مؤكسد

⇒ Reducing agent: Zn , oxidizing agent:  $Cu^{+2}$

انتبه ⇒ العامل المؤكسد والعامل المختزل يكونان من الطبقات  
 وليس التوازي



\* يعني يلي يحدث له تأكسد يكون مختزل  
 ويلى يحدث له اختزال يكون مؤكسد

\* يعرف الجهد الذي كثر لها زيادة في الشحنة حيث له  
تأكسد ويكون هو 0.62

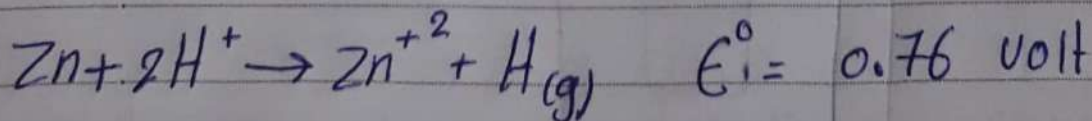
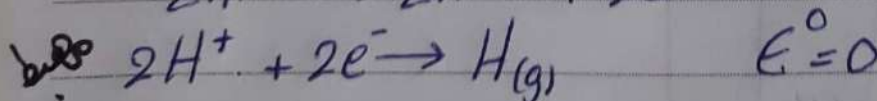
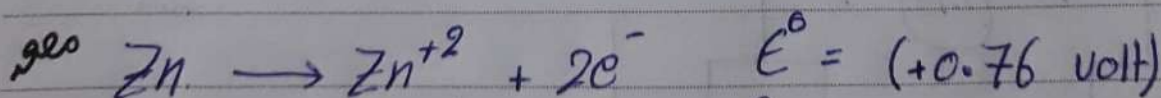
زيادة تأكسد

\* Cell potential ( $E_{\text{cell}}$ )  
جهد الخلية

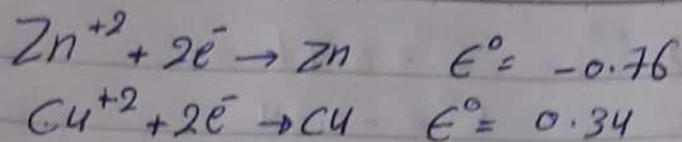
The pull of electron ( $e^-$ ) by oxidizing agent  
through wire from Reducing agent.

وحدة جهدية  $\Rightarrow$  فولت (volt)  $\Rightarrow \frac{J}{\text{Columb}}$

\* standard Reduction potential :-

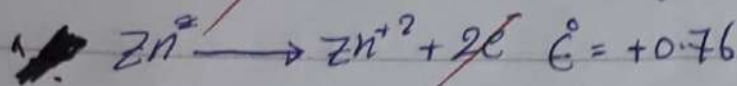
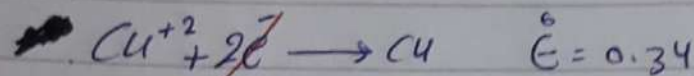






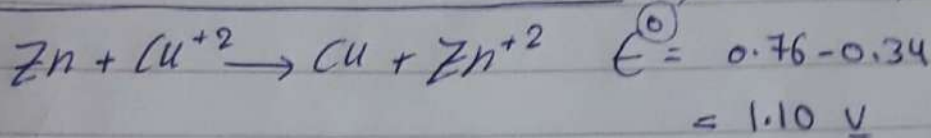
المعادلة أوجد جهد الخلية لـ:  $\text{Zn} + \text{Cu}^{+2} \rightarrow \text{Cu} + \text{Zn}^{+2}$

المعادلة يأتي بها أعلى oxidizing يعني أعلى  $E^\circ$  يبقى  
 كما هي ونعكس المعادلة الأخرى (مما نقكس المعادلة  
 نعكس إشارة  $E^\circ$  لها).



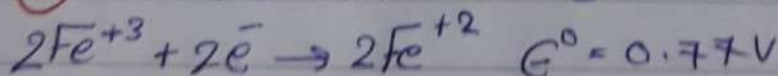
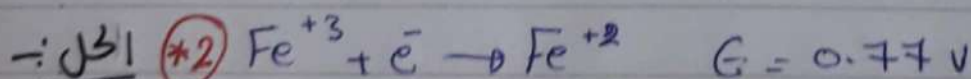
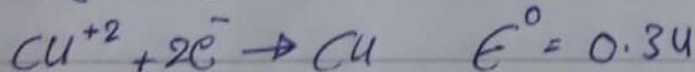
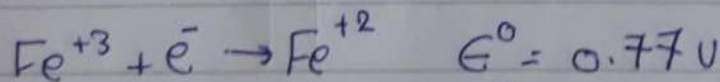
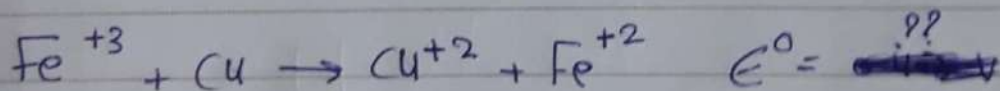
لنرى معياراً:

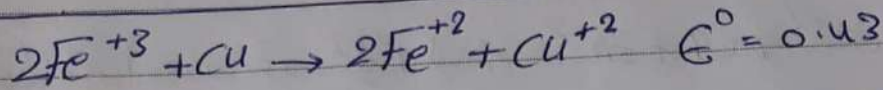
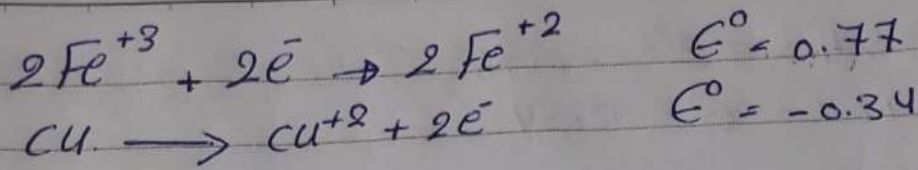
1M, 1atm, 25°C



ملاحظة:- إذا ضربنا المعادلة بـ 2 لا نضرب  $E^\circ$

\* Consider a galvanic cell on Redox Rxn:-





$$* \Delta G^\circ = -nFE^\circ$$

$\nearrow 96.485 \frac{\text{C}}{\text{mol. e}^-}$   
 $\searrow \text{J/C}$

حساب القيمة

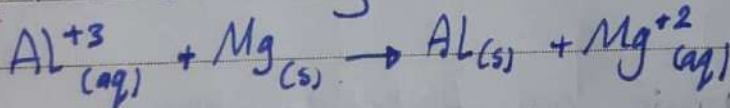
calculate  $\Delta G^\circ$  ??

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

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

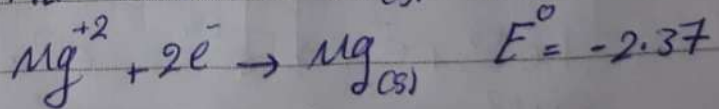
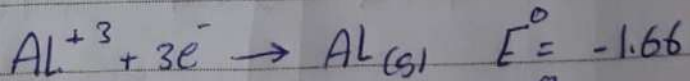
spont.

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



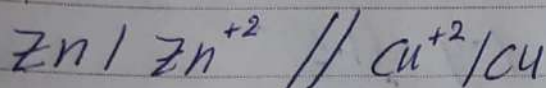
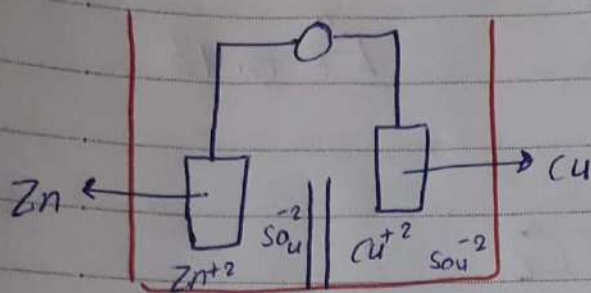
جوابها : 0.617

Give the balanced cell Rxn and calculate  $E^\circ$ ,  $\Delta G^\circ$  for the cell.





\* line notation:-



↓

Reduction agent

Anode oxidation

↓

oxidation agent

Cathode

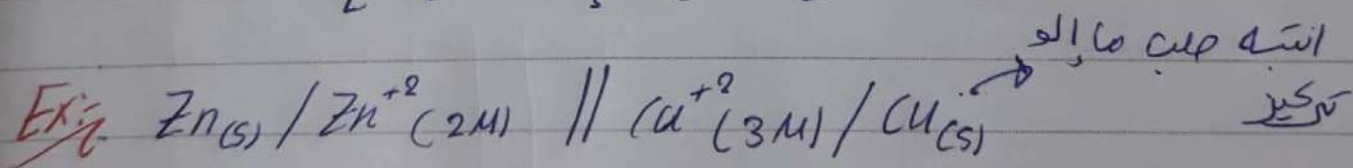
reduction.

\* Nernst equation:-

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

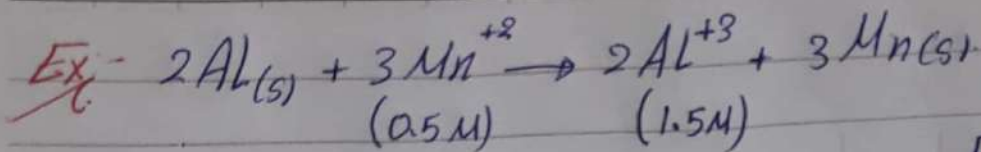
$$E = E^{\circ} \xrightarrow{\text{عندما}} \text{استاذ كين (1)}$$

$$E = E^{\circ} \text{ إذا } Q = 1$$



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

الحل:  $E = 1.10 - \frac{0.059}{2} \log \left( \frac{2}{3} \right) \Rightarrow E = 1.105 \text{ V}$



$$E^{\circ} = 0.48$$

Find  $E$  ??

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

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

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

\* The End \*