LECTURE 19

1. At T = 100°C, the reaction shown below has an equilibrium constant K = 2.75.

$$SO_2Cl_2(g) \rightleftharpoons SO_2(g) + Cl_2(g)$$

Suppose the partial pressure of SO₂Cl₂(g) is 2.15 bar, SO₂(g) is 0 bar, and Cl₂(g) is 0 bar.

- (a) Calculate the reaction quotient Q and state whether the reaction proceeds to the right or the left as equilibrium is approached.
- (b) Calculate the partial pressures of each species at equilibrium.
- (c) If the volume of the system is increased, will there be net formation or net dissociation of SO₂Cl₂?
- (a) The reaction quotient is 0 so the reaction will proceed to towards the products (to the right) to reach equilibrium.
- (b) The partial pressure of SO₂ and Cl₂ are 1.42 bar and for SO₂Cl₂ it is 0.73 bar.
- (c) There will be a net dissociation of SO₂Cl₂.
- 2. The formation of carbon monoxide from coal is shown by the equation:

$$C(s) + H_2O(g) \rightleftharpoons CO(g) + H_2(g)$$

What happens to:

- (a) $[H_2]$ if H_2O is added?
- (b) [CO] if H_2 is removed?
- (c) [H₂] if CO is added?
- (d) [CO] if C is added?
- (a) [H₂] increases.
- (b) [CO] increases.
- (c) [H₂] decreases.
- (d) [CO] does not change.
- 3. The formation of ammonia from nitrogen and hydrogen occurs by the following equation:

$$N_2(g) + 3 H_2(g) \rightleftharpoons 2 NH_3(g)$$

$$\Delta H^{\circ} = -92.22 \text{ kJ}$$

Does the amount of ammonia produced increase, decrease, or remain the same when a mixture of reactants and products at equilibrium undergoes the following changes?

- (a) The temperature decreases
- (b) The volume is increased
- (c) Argon is added
- (d) N_2 is added
- (a) Increases.
- (b) Decreases.
- (c) No change.
- (d) Increases.

LECTURE 19

4. A mixture of 0.22 mol H₂ and 0.55 mol I₂ in a 100.0-mL container was heated to 700.0K and allowed to reach equilibrium. Will more HI be formed if that equilibrium mixture is cooled to 298.0K?

For the reaction

$$H_2(g) + I_2(g) \rightleftharpoons 2 HI(g)$$

K = 54 at 700.0K and 794 at 298.0K.

Yes. There will be a higher ratio of product (HI) to reactants at the lower temperature than at the higher temperature.

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