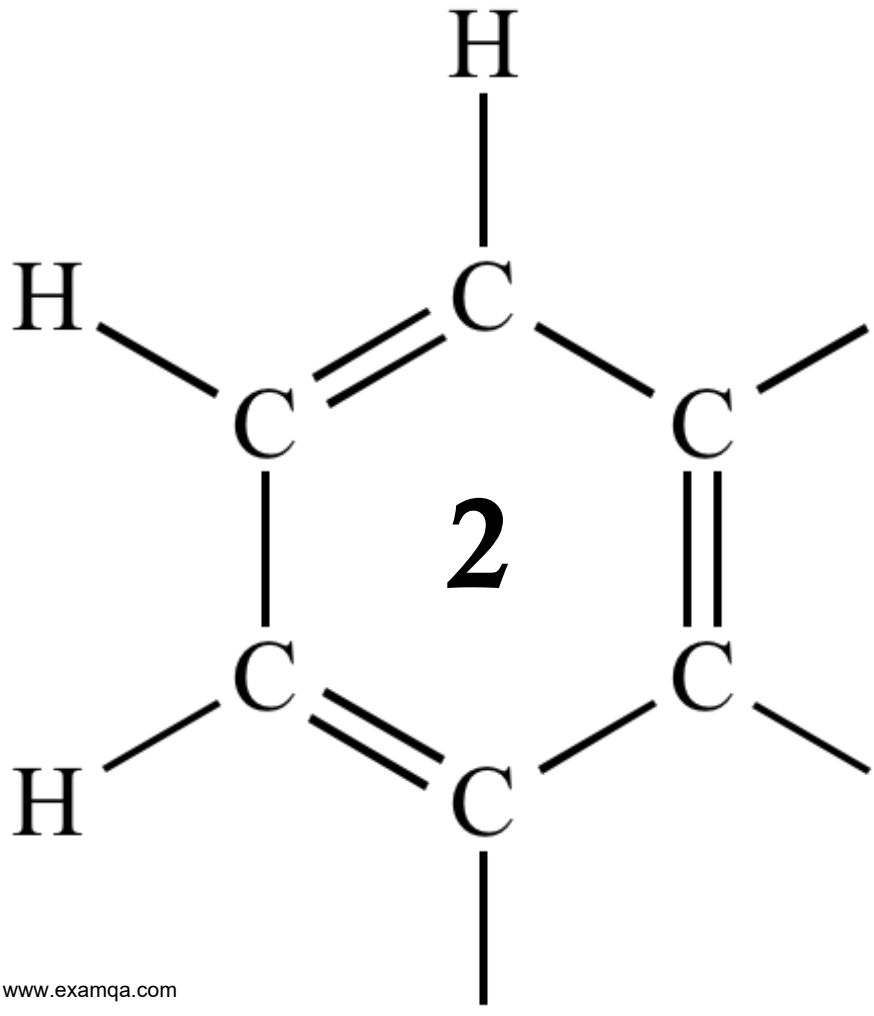
LONDON SCIENCE COLLEGE

OCR A2 CHEMISTRY

MODULE 5.2

EQUILIBRIUM



1 (a) The gaseous reactants **W** and **X** were sealed in a flask and the mixture left until the following equilibrium had been established.

$2W(g) + X(g) \rightleftharpoons 3Y(g) + 2Z(g) \qquad \Delta H = -200 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$

Write an expression for the equilibrium constant, K_p, for this reaction.
State one change in the conditions which would both increase the rate of reaction and decrease the value of K_p. Explain your answers.

(7)

(b) Ethyl ethanoate can be prepared by the reactions shown below.

Reaction 1

$CH_3COOH(l) + C_2H_5OH(l) \rightleftharpoons CH_3COOC_2H_5(l) + H_2O(l) \qquad \Delta H^{\ominus} = -2.0 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$

Reaction 2

$CH_3COCl(l) + C_2H_5OH(l) \rightarrow CH_3COOC_2H_5(l) + HCl(g) \qquad \Delta H^{\ominus} = -21.6 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$

(i) Give one advantage and one disadvantage of preparing ethyl ethanoate by **Reaction 1** rather than by **Reaction 2**.

(ii) Use the information given above and the data below to calculate values for the standard entropy change, $\Delta S^{\ominus}$, and the standard free-energy change, $\Delta G^{\ominus}$, for **Reaction 2** at 298 K.

	$CH_3COCl(l)$	$C_2H_5OH(l)$	$CH_3COOC_2H_5(l)$	$HCl(g)$
$S^{\ominus}/JK^1mol^1$	201	161	259	187

(8)
(Total 15 marks)

2 The equation for the combustion of butane in oxygen is

$$C_4H_{10} + 6\tfrac{1}{2}O_2 \rightarrow 4CO_2 + 5H_2O$$

The mole fraction of butane in a mixture of butane and oxygen with the minimum amount of oxygen required for complete combustion is

A 0.133

B 0.153

C 0.167

C 0.200

(Total 1 mark)

3 At high temperatures, SO_2Cl_2 dissociates according to the following equation.

$$SO_2Cl_2(g) \rightleftharpoons SO_2(g) + Cl_2(g) \qquad \Delta H^{\ominus} = +93 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

When 1.00 mol of SO_2Cl_2 dissociates, the equilibrium mixture contains 0.75 mol of Cl_2 at 673 K and a total pressure of 125 kPa.

(a) Write an expression for the equilibrium constant, K_p, for this reaction.

.....

.....

(1)

(b) Calculate the total number of moles of gas present in the equilibrium mixture.

.....

(2)

(c) (i) Write a general expression for the partial pressure of a gas in a mixture of gases in terms of the total pressure.

.....

.....

(ii) Calculate the partial pressure of SO_2Cl_2 and the partial pressure of Cl_2 in the equilibrium mixture.

Partial pressure of SO_2Cl_2 .....

.....

Partial pressure of Cl_2 .....

.....

(5)

(d) Calculate a value for the equilibrium constant, K_p, for this reaction and give its units.

.....

.....

.....

(3)

(e) State the effect, if any, of an increase in temperature on the value of K_p for this reaction. Explain your answer.

Effect on K_p .....

Explanation .....

.....

(2)

(f) State the effect, if any, of an increase in the total pressure on the value of K_p for this reaction.

.....

(1)

(Total 14 marks)

4 When a mixture of 0.345 mol of PCl_3 and 0.268 mol of Cl_2 was heated in a vessel of fixed volume to a constant temperature, the following reaction reached equilibrium.

$$PCl_3(g) + Cl_2(g) \rightleftharpoons PCl_5(g) \qquad \Delta H^{\ominus} = -93 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

At equilibrium, 0.166 mol of PCl_5 had been formed and the total pressure was 225 kPa.

(a) (i) Calculate the number of moles of PCl_3 and of Cl_2 in the equilibrium mixture.

Moles of PCl_3 .....

Moles of Cl_2 .....

(ii) Calculate the total number of moles of gas in the equilibrium mixture.

.....

(3)

(b) Calculate the mole fraction and the partial pressure of PCl_3 in the equilibrium mixture.

Mole fraction of PCl_3 .....

.....

Partial pressure of PCl_3 .....

.....

(3)

(c) (i) Write an expression for the equilibrium constant, K_p, for this equilibrium.

.....

.....

(ii) The partial pressures of Cl_2 and PCl_5 in the equilibrium mixture were 51.3 kPa and 83.6 kPa, respectively, and the total pressure remained at 225 kPa. Calculate the value of K_p at this temperature and state its units.

.....

.....

.....

(4)

(d) State the effect on the mole fraction of PCl_3 in the equilibrium mixture if

(i) the volume of the vessel were to be increased at a constant temperature,

.....

(ii) the temperature were to be increased at constant volume.

.....

(2)
(Total 12 marks)

5 This question relates to the equilibrium gas-phase synthesis of sulphur trioxide:

$$2SO_2(g) + O_2(g) \rightleftharpoons 2SO_3(g)$$

Thermodynamic data for the components of this equilibrium are:

Substance	$\Delta H_f^{\ominus}$ / kJ mol^{-1}	$S^{\ominus}$ / J K^{-1} mol^{-1}
$SO_3(g)$	−396	+257
$SO_2(g)$	–297	+248
$O_2(g)$	0	+204

This equilibrium, at a temperature of 585 K and a total pressure of 540 kPa, occurs in a vessel of volume 1.80 dm^3. At equilibrium, the vessel contains 0.0500 mol of $SO_2(g)$, 0.0800 mol of $O_2(g)$ and 0.0700 mol of $SO_3(g)$.

The mole fraction of SO_3 in the equilibrium mixture is

A 0.250

B 0.350

C 0.440

D 0.700

(Total 1 mark)

6 This question relates to the equilibrium gas-phase synthesis of sulphur trioxide:

$$2SO_2(g) + O_2(g) \rightleftharpoons 2SO_3(g)$$

Thermodynamic data for the components of this equilibrium are:

Substance	$\Delta H_f^{\ominus}$ / kJ mol^{-1}	$S^{\ominus}$ / J K^{-1} mol^{-1}
$SO_3(g)$	−396	+257
$SO_2(g)$	–297	+248
$O_2(g)$	0	+204

This equilibrium, at a temperature of 585 K and a total pressure of 540 kPa, occurs in a vessel of volume 1.80 dm^3. At equilibrium, the vessel contains 0.0500 mol of $SO_2(g)$, 0.0800 mol of $O_2(g)$ and 0.0700 mol of $SO_3(g)$.

With pressures expressed in MPa units, the value of the equilibrium constant, K_p, is

A 4.90

B 6.48

C 9.07

D 16.8

(Total 1 mark)

7 This question relates to the equilibrium gas-phase synthesis of sulphur trioxide:

$$2SO_2(g) + O_2(g) \rightleftharpoons 2SO_3(g)$$

Thermodynamic data for the components of this equilibrium are:

Substance	$\Delta H_f^{\ominus}$ / kJ mol^{-1}	$S^{\ominus}$ / J K^{-1} mol^{-1}
$SO_3(g)$	−396	+257
$SO_2(g)$	–297	+248
$O_2(g)$	0	+204

This equilibrium, at a temperature of 585 K and a total pressure of 540 kPa, occurs in a vessel of volume 1.80 dm^3. At equilibrium, the vessel contains 0.0500 mol of $SO_2(g)$, 0.0800 mol of $O_2(g)$ and 0.0700 mol of $SO_3(g)$.

Possible units for the equilibrium constant K_p include

A no units

B kPa

C Mpa^{-1}

D kPa^{-2}

(Total 1 mark)