### Unit 7 Topics 7.1 – 7.14: Equilibrium

Massachusetts InSight November 18, 2020

Dr. John Gelder (Emeritius) Department of Chemistry Oklahoma State University

Lisa McGaw (Emeritus) AP Chemistry Teacher (Texas), 2-year College (Oklahoma) And 4-year University (Oklahoma)

### **Equations and Constants**

#### **College Board Equation Sheet**

EQUILIBRIUM

 $K_c = \frac{[C]^c [D]^d}{[A]^a [B]^b}$ , where  $a A + b B \rightleftharpoons c C + d D$  $K_{p} = \frac{(P_{\rm C})^{c} (P_{\rm D})^{d}}{(P_{\rm A})^{a} (P_{\rm P})^{b}}$  $K_a = \frac{[\mathrm{H}^+][\mathrm{A}^-]}{[\mathrm{H}\mathrm{A}]}$  $K_b = \frac{[OH^-][HB^+]}{[B]}$  $K_w = [\text{H}^+][\text{OH}^-] = 1.0 \times 10^{-14} \text{ at } 25^{\circ}\text{C}$  $= K_a \times K_b$  $pH = -log[H^+], pOH = -log[OH^-]$ 14 = pH + pOH $pH = pK_a + \log\frac{[A^-]}{[HA]}$  $pK_a = -\log K_a$ ,  $pK_b = -\log K_b$ 

Equilibrium Constants  $K_c$  (molar concentrations)  $K_p$  (gas pressures)  $K_a$  (weak acid)  $K_b$  (weak base)  $K_w$  (water)

### EQUATIONS NOT FOUND ON THE AP EQUATION SHEET

Equilibrium –

 $K_{sp} = [A^+] [B^-]$  where  $AB(s) \rightleftharpoons A^+(aq) + B^-(aq)$ 

### Asynchronous Work...BCEs, DCIs and ACAs for Equilibrium

BDA Teacher Web site: Equilibrium is Unit 10

http://genchem1.chem.okstate.edu/BDA/Topics.php

BCE	DCI	ACA			
<u>BCE49</u>	<u>DCI49</u>	<u>ACA55</u>	BCE: Intro to reversible Rxn. ACA: Reversible reactions	Data (Java & video) BCE, ACA	
BCE50	<u>DCI50</u>	<u>ACA56</u>	BCE: Macroscopic reversible rxn ACA: using ICE tables to determine K		
<u>BCE51</u>	<u>DCI51</u>	<u>ACA57</u>	BCE: Using ICE tables to calculate [] <sub>eq</sub> . ACA: ICE table practice		
<u>BCE52</u>	<u>DCI52</u>	<u>ACA58</u>	BCE: ICE table practice. ACA: ICE table practice.		
<u>BCE79</u>	<u>DCI78</u>	<u>ACA78</u>	BCE and ACA: Le Chatelier's Principle.	Make video's	

## Thinking about an introduction to Chemical Equilibrium

Lecture notes on equilibrium constants

Practice calculating equilibrium constants Practice calculating concentrations of reactants and products at equilibrium

Le Chatelier's Principle Comparing Q (nonequilibrium reaction quotient) to K.

#### 2018 and 2019 AP Chemistry Exam Question 2

2019 AP Chemistry Exam Question 2 parts d, e and f <u>Rubric</u> <u>Chief Reader Report</u>

2018 AP Chemistry Exam Question 2 parts b and c Rubric Chief Reader Report

### 2019 AP Chemistry Exam Question 2

The compound BrCl can decompose into Br<sub>2</sub> and Cl<sub>2</sub>, as represented by the balance chemical equation below.

 $2BrCl(g) \rightleftharpoons Br_2(g) + Cl_2(g) \Delta H^{\circ} = 1.6 \text{ kJ/mol}_{rxn}$ 

A 0.100 mol sample of pure BrCl<sub>(g)</sub> is placed in a previously evacuated, rigid 2.00 L container at 298 K. Eventually the system reaches equilibrium according to the equation above.

(d) Calculate the pressure in the container before equilibrium is established.

(e) Write the expression for the equilibrium constant, K<sub>eq</sub>, for the decomposition of BrCl.

After the system has reached equilibrium, 42 percent of the original BrCl sample has decomposed.

(f) Determine the value of K*eq* for the decomposition reaction of BrCl at 298 K.

## Thinking about an equilibrium problems

В

C

D

In the graph below the endothermic reaction

 $BR(g) \rightleftharpoons B(g) + R(g)$ 

is represented. Initially only BR(g) is present in the reaction vessel. The marks along the x-axis are in 1 minute increments. The initial [BR] (y-axis) is 2.0 M. The reaction begins about 1.5 minutes in this case.

(a) At what point (indicate a letter) does the reaction attain equilibrium?

(b) Indicate whether K for the reaction is greater than 1, less than 1 or equal to 1. Explain.
(c) At point 'B' indicate how Q compares to K. Explain.

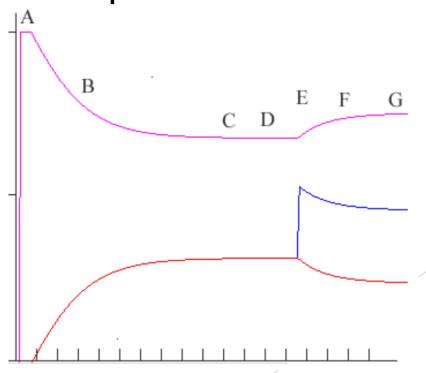
## Thinking about an equilibrium problems

In the graph below the endothermic reaction

 $\mathsf{BR}(g) \rightleftarrows \mathsf{B}(g) + \mathsf{R}(g)$ 

is represented. Initially only BR*(g)* is present in the reaction vessel. The marks along the x-axis are in 1 minute increments. The initial [BR] (y-axis) is 2.0 M. The reaction begins about 1.5 minutes in this case.

(d) In this new view the same reaction has occurred. Indicate the stress (at point E) that was imposed on the system, and explain how the system changed as a response to the stress.



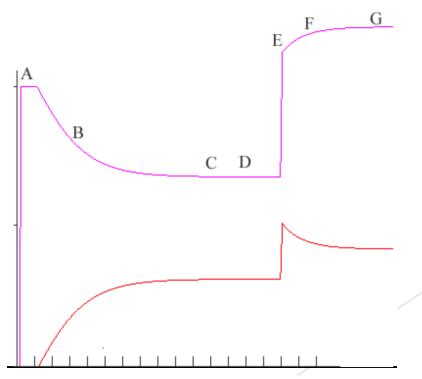
## Thinking about an equilibrium problems

In the graph below the endothermic reaction

 $\mathsf{BR}(g) \rightleftarrows \mathsf{B}(g) + \mathsf{R}(g)$ 

is represented. Initially only BR*(g)* is present in the reaction vessel. The marks along the x-axis are in 1 minute increments. The initial [BR] (y-axis) is 2.0 M. The reaction begins about 1.5 minutes in this case.

(e) In this new view the same reaction has occurred. Indicate the stress (at point E) that was imposed on the system, and explain how the system changed as a response to the stress.



# QUESTIONS?

#### Talk/chat to John Gelder or john.gelder@okstate.edu

## Thinking about an introduction to Chemical Equilibrium

Introducing reversible and irreversible reactions using a particulate level followed by a macroscopic approach approach.

Inquiry Activity Particulate level (.jnlp file) Particulate level (video) Macroscopic level

#### **Getting students to invent Le Chatelier's Principle**

<u>Guided Inquiry Activity</u> <u>Following a reversible reaction with chart recordings</u> (.jnlp file) <u>Following a reversible reaction with chart recordings</u> (video)

#### Inventing the Equilibrium Constant

Guided Inquiry Activity Chart Recording (.jnlp file) Chart Recording (video files....not prepared yet)

Lecture notes on equilibrium constants

Practice calculating equilibrium constants Practice calculating concentrations of reactants and products at equilibrium