

Termøving 12

Kjapp teori

1) Sterke elektrolytter dissosierer fullstendig i vann, mens svake dissosieres delvis

2) For svake elektrolytter: $K_a = \frac{\alpha^2}{1-\alpha} [HA]$

Kan brukes for å finne sammenheng mellom pH og mengden av en svak elektrolytt som dissosierer.

3) $\Lambda_m = \Lambda_m^\circ - k\sqrt{C}$ for sterke elektrolytter

Kan brukes til å finne sammenheng mellom den molare konduktiviteten av en sterk elektrolytt og konsentrasjonen

4) "Fraksjonen av strøm som forårsakes av + og - ioner"

$$t_+ = \frac{I_+}{I} \quad t_- = \frac{I_-}{I}$$

Oppgave 1

1) Antar fullstendig dissosiasjon

$$\Lambda_m^\circ(HAc) = \Lambda_m^\circ(HCl) + \Lambda_m^\circ(NaAc) - \Lambda_m^\circ(NaCl)$$

$$= 42,12 + 8,85 - 12,37$$

$$\Lambda_m^\circ(HAc) = 38,6 \text{ mS m}^2/\text{mol} = 386 \text{ S cm}^2/\text{mol}$$

SI

$$\Lambda_m^\circ(HCl) = 42,12$$

$$\Lambda_m^\circ(NaOOCCH_3) = 8,85$$

$$\Lambda_m^\circ(NaCl) = 12,37$$

2) $K_{\text{celle}} = K \cdot R = 14113 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 0,01 \cdot 40 = 5,652 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ /mm}$

$$K = \Lambda_m \cdot C$$

$$\Lambda_m(HAc) = \frac{K}{C} = \frac{K_{\text{celle}}/R}{C} = \frac{5,652 \cdot 10^{-3}}{10 \cdot 0,1 \cdot 10^{-6}} = 5138 \text{ S mm}^2/\text{mol}$$

$$= 5,138 \text{ S cm}^2/\text{mol}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\Lambda_m}{\Lambda_m^0} = \frac{5,138}{386} = \underline{\underline{0,0131}}$$

$$K = \frac{\alpha^2}{(1-\alpha)} \cdot c = \frac{\alpha^2}{1-\alpha} \cdot 0,1 = \underline{\underline{1,796 \cdot 10^{-5}}}$$

3) $C_{Ac^-} = 0,1\alpha$ HCl dissoziiert vollständig $C_{H^+} = 0,01 + 0,1\alpha$
 $C_{HAc} = 0,1(1-\alpha)$ $C_{Cl^-} = 0,01$

$$K = \frac{[H^+][Ac^-]}{[HAc]} = \frac{(0,01 + 0,1\alpha)(0,1\alpha)}{0,1(1-\alpha)} = 1,796 \cdot 10^{-5}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = 1,762 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$SI (c=0,01)$$

$$\Lambda_m(HCl) = 411,9 \text{ mS cm}^2/\text{mol}$$

$$= 411,9 \text{ S cm}^2/\text{mol}$$

Har at $\kappa = \Lambda_m \cdot c$

$$\kappa = \Lambda_m(HCl) \cdot c(HCl) + \Lambda_m(HAc) \cdot c(HAc)$$

$$= \Lambda_{(HAc)}^0 c(HAc) \alpha$$

↑
fr a)

$$1 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{L}} = 10^{-3} \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{cm}^3}$$

$$\kappa = 411,9 \cdot 0,01 \cdot 10^{-3} + 386 \cdot 0,1 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 1,762 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$\underline{\underline{\kappa = 4,19 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ S/cm}}}$$

$$R = \frac{\kappa_{\text{zelle}}}{\kappa} = \frac{5,652 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mm}^{-1}}{4,19 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ S cm}^{-1}} \cdot \frac{\text{cm}^{-1}}{10^{-1} \text{ mm}^{-1}} = 13,5 \Omega$$

$$\underline{\underline{R = 13,5 \Omega}}$$

Oppgave 2

$$K_{\text{cell}} = \underbrace{\Lambda_m(\text{KCl}) \cdot c(\text{KCl})}_{= \kappa(\text{KCl})} \cdot R(\text{KCl})$$

$$= (7,35 + 7,64) \cdot 0,01 \cdot 251 = 37,6249 \quad (\text{Dropper enheter, det skanner litt slutt})$$

$$c(\text{NaCl}) = \frac{K_{\text{cell}}}{\Lambda_m(\text{NaCl}) \cdot R(\text{NaCl})}$$
$$= \frac{37,6249}{(5,01 + 7,64) \cdot 1426} = 2,086 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol/L}$$

må ha over på vektbasis

$$M_{\text{NaCl}} = 58,44 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$c(\text{NaCl}) = \frac{0,122 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ L}} = 0,122 \text{ ppk} = 122 \text{ ppm}$$

" 1 kg

$\Rightarrow$ Det kan ikke brukes som drikkevann

Oppgave 3

1) Har $\kappa_+ = \lambda_+ c_+$ og $\kappa_- = \lambda_- c_-$

$$\begin{aligned} \kappa &= \lambda_{\text{Li}} c_{\text{Li}} + \lambda_{\text{Na}} c_{\text{Na}} + \lambda_{\text{NO}_3} c_{\text{NO}_3} = 3,87 \cdot 0,1 + 5,01 \cdot 0,2 + 7,15 \cdot 0,3 \\ &= 3,534 \text{ mS m}^2/\text{L} \\ &= 3,534 \cdot 10 \text{ S cm}^2/\text{L} \\ &= \underline{\underline{3,534 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ S/cm}}} \end{aligned}$$

$$2) \kappa_{Li^+} = c_{Li^+} \cdot \lambda_{Li^+}^0 = 0,1 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 3,87 \cdot 10 = 3,87 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ S/cm}$$

$$t_{Li^+} = \frac{\kappa_{Li^+}}{K} = \frac{3,87 \cdot 10^{-3}}{3,539 \cdot 10^{-2}} = \underline{\underline{0,110}}$$

$$3) \# \dot{q} = \frac{I}{F} = \frac{0,1 \text{ A}}{96500 \text{ C/mol}} = 1,036 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ mol/s}$$

$$\# \dot{q}_{Li^+} = \# \dot{q} \cdot t_{Li^+} = 1,14 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ mol/s}$$

$$n_{Li} = \# \dot{q}_{Li^+} \cdot 100 \text{ s} = 1,14 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ mol}$$

$$V_{\text{rör}} \cdot c_{Li} = n_{Li}$$

$$x \cdot \left(\frac{2 \text{ mm}}{2}\right)^2 \cdot \pi \cdot 0,1 \text{ mol/L} = 1,14 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ mol}$$

$$x = 36,28 \frac{\text{dm}^3}{\text{m}^2} = 36,28 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ m} = \underline{\underline{3,63 \text{ cm}}}$$

Oppgave 4

$$K_{\text{celle}} = \frac{l}{R \cdot \kappa} = 23,68 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{HAc: } K_{\text{celle}} = \frac{l}{R \cdot \kappa} = \frac{l}{R \cdot \Lambda_{\text{HAc}} \cdot c_{\text{HAc}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Lambda_{\text{HAc}} = \frac{l}{K_{\text{celle}} \cdot R \cdot c_{\text{HAc}}} = 4,60 \text{ mS m}^2/\text{mol}$$

$\frac{l}{91,8 \text{ m}} \quad \frac{1}{0,1 \text{ mol/m}^3}$

$$\Lambda_{\text{HAc}}^0 = \Lambda_{\text{H}^+}^0 + \Lambda_{\text{Ac}^-}^0 = (35,01 + 4,09) \text{ mS m}^2/\text{mol}$$

$\uparrow$
 SI

$$\alpha = \frac{\Lambda_{\text{HAc}}}{\Lambda_{\text{HAc}}^0} = \frac{4,60}{39,1} = \underline{\underline{0,12}}$$