

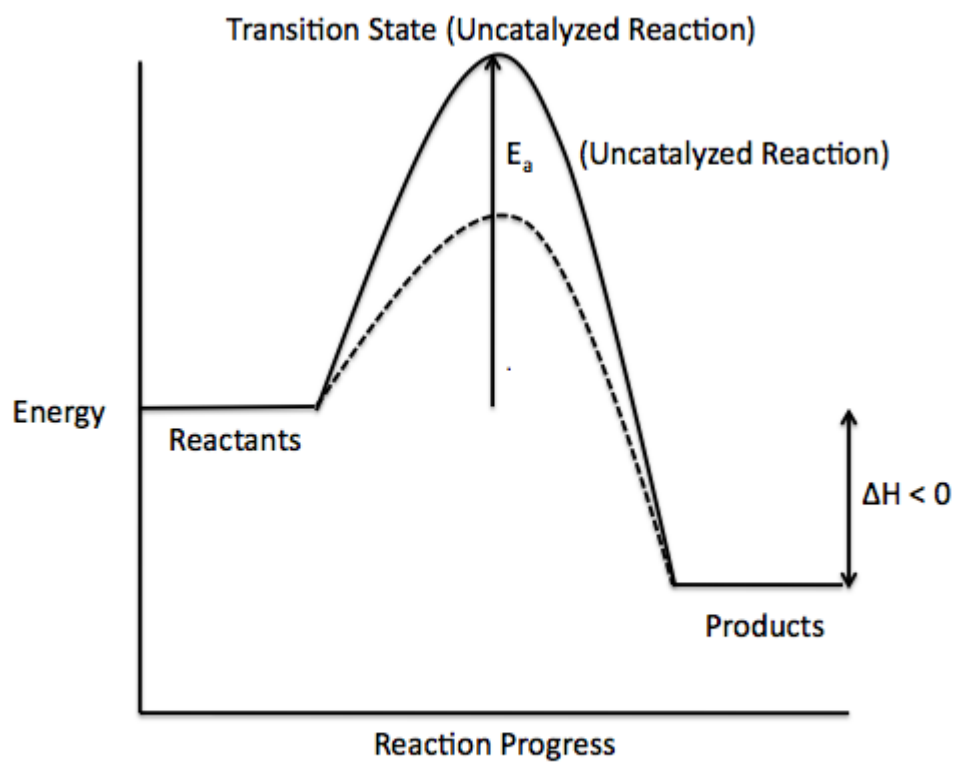
Non Sibi High School

Andover's Chem 550/580: Advanced Chemistry

Chapter 19, Review Quiz 1 Answers

1

Sketch a completely-labeled reaction energy profile (reaction progress diagram) for an exothermic reaction. Indicate any effects a catalyst would have the sketch.



----- = effect of catalyst (lowers transition state and E_a , no change in reactants/products and ΔH)

2

The following mechanism has been proposed for a reaction:



Identify the intermediate and write the overall balanced equation for the reaction.

NO_3 is formed in the first step but then consumed in the second step, so NO_3 is the intermediate that cancels out of the overall balanced equation $\text{NO}_2 + \text{CO} \longrightarrow \text{NO} + \text{CO}_2$.

3

If the rate of formation of hydrogen gas in the reaction $4\text{PH}_3(\text{g}) \longrightarrow 6\text{H}_2(\text{g}) + \text{P}_4(\text{g})$ is found to be $0.0066 \text{ M}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$, what is the rate of disappearance of PH_3 gas?

$$0.0066 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \cdot \text{s}^{-1} \left(\frac{4 \text{ mol PH}_3}{6 \text{ mol H}_2} \right) = 0.0044 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$$

$$\text{rate of disappearance of PH}_3 = 0.0044 \text{ M} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$$

4

For the reaction $\frac{1}{2}\text{Cl}_2(\text{g}) + \text{NO}(\text{g}) \longrightarrow \text{NOCl}(\text{g})$, the following data were collected:

Experiment	$[\text{Cl}_2]$ (M)	$[\text{NO}]$ (M)	Initial Rate ($\text{M}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$)
1	0.12	0.12	0.0025
2	0.24	0.12	0.0050
3	0.48	0.48	0.16

Determine the overall order of the reaction, write the rate law, and calculate the value of k with units.

$$\text{rate} = k[\text{Cl}_2]^x[\text{NO}]^y$$

$$\text{rate}_1 = k(0.12 \text{ M})^x(0.12 \text{ M})^y = 0.0025 \text{ M} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$$

$$\text{rate}_2 = k(0.24 \text{ M})^x(0.12 \text{ M})^y = 0.0050 \text{ M} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$$

$$\text{rate}_3 = k(0.48 \text{ M})^x(0.48 \text{ M})^y = 0.16 \text{ M} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$$

$$\frac{\text{rate}_2}{\text{rate}_1} = \frac{k(0.24 \text{ M})^x(0.12 \text{ M})^y}{k(0.12 \text{ M})^x(0.12 \text{ M})^y} = \frac{0.0050 \text{ M} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}}{0.0025 \text{ M} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}}$$

$$2^x = 2$$

$$x = 1$$

$$\frac{\text{rate}_3}{\text{rate}_2} = \frac{k(0.48 \text{ M})^1(0.48 \text{ M})^y}{k(0.24 \text{ M})^1(0.12 \text{ M})^y} = \frac{0.16 \text{ M} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}}{0.0050 \text{ M} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}}$$

$$(2)(4)^y = 32$$

$$y = 2$$

$$\text{overall order} = 1 + 2 = 3$$

$$\text{rate} = k[\text{Cl}_2]^1[\text{NO}]^2$$

$$k = \frac{0.0050 \text{ M} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}}{(0.24 \text{ M})^1(0.12 \text{ M})^2} = 1.4 \text{ M}^{-2} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$$

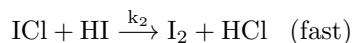
5

Concentration versus time data were collected for the reaction $2\text{N}_2\text{O}_5(\text{g}) \longrightarrow \text{O}_2(\text{g}) + 4\text{NO}_2(\text{g})$. Graphs of $[\text{N}_2\text{O}_5]_t$ v. t , $\ln[\text{N}_2\text{O}_5]_t$ v. t , and $1/[\text{N}_2\text{O}_5]_t$ v. t were plotted, and the data points on the graph of $\ln[\text{N}_2\text{O}_5]_t$ v. t were found to fit a straight line most closely. Is the reaction zero-order, first-order, or second-order?

Since the data points on the graph of $\ln[\text{N}_2\text{O}_5]_t$ v. t had the best straight line fit, the reaction is first-order.

6

For the reaction $2\text{ICl} + \text{H}_2 \longrightarrow \text{I}_2 + 2\text{HCl}$, consider the following proposed mechanism:

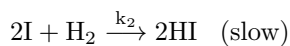
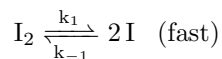


Deduce a rate law for the overall reaction that is consistent with the proposed mechanism above.

$$\text{overall rate} = \text{rate of slow step} = k_1[\text{ICl}]^1[\text{H}_2]^1$$

7

For the reaction $\text{H}_2 + \text{I}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{HI}$, consider the following proposed mechanism:



Deduce a rate law for the overall reaction that is consistent with the proposed mechanism above.

Step 1 : forward rate = reverse rate

$$k_1[\text{I}_2] = k_{-1}[\text{I}]^2$$

$$[\text{I}]^2 = \frac{k_1}{k_{-1}}[\text{I}_2]$$

$$\text{overall rate} = \text{rate of slow step} = k_2[\text{I}]^2[\text{H}_2] = \frac{k_2 k_1}{k_{-1}}[\text{I}_2][\text{H}_2]$$

8

The activation energy for a reaction is 92 kJ/mol. If $k = 3.3 \times 10^{-5} \text{ s}^{-1}$ at 75°C for the reaction, calculate k for the reaction at 35°C.

$$\ln \frac{k_2}{3.3 \times 10^{-5} \text{ s}^{-1}} = \frac{9.2 \times 10^4 \text{ J/mol} \cdot \text{K}}{8.31 \text{ J/mol} \cdot \text{K}} \left(\frac{1}{348 \text{ K}} - \frac{1}{308 \text{ K}} \right)$$

$$k_2 = 5.3 \times 10^{-7} \text{ s}^{-1} \text{ at } 35^\circ\text{C}$$



This work is licensed under a
Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivs 3.0 Unported License
Contact: kcardozo@andover.edu