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## ملخص

# لاب كيمياء

## إعداد : محمد السفاريني



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Civilittee Hashemite



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# وَمَا تَوْفِيقِي إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ

أساسيات كيمياء عامة عملية 108 بشكلها الجديد , تم تعديل الملخص القديم إضافة أسئلة سنوات سابقة بشكل كبير وتم تصغير الخط لكي لا تشعرُوا بأن الدوسية كبيرة وسيتم تعديل الدوسية باستمرار .

وما قبل البدء , جَلَّ مِنْ لَا يَسْهُو ولكل إنسان سهوات فإن وجدتم أي ملاحظة أو خطأ فيرجى إعلامي وإبلاغي بذلك وأرجو لكم التوفيق لكم ولا تنسوني من صالح الدعاء .

إعداد : محمد السفاريني

هذه الدوسية صدقة جارية عن روح

فايزة القلم (جدة الزميل محمد الطباخي )

نسأل الله القبول ونسأل الله أن يتغمدها في رحمته وأن يجعل قبرها روضة من رياض الجنة  
والفاتحة عن روحها الكريمة بإذن الله .

وبسم الله نبدأ ...

# Experiment (1)

## Safety and Equipments

شرح التجربة ب إختصار ما قبل البدء :

تتحدث هذه التجربة عن السلامة العامة في المختبر وهي 13 نقطة

يتوجب عليكم فهمها جيدا وصور الأجهزة التي سوف تستعملها في المختبر وهي دائما تأتي في الإمتحان ومن ثم تتعلم كيف تكتب القراءة الخاصة ب الميزان و القراءة المتعلقة ب الحجم وهي كذلك سهلة ومشروحة بالتفصيل الممل ونذكر بوجود ملحق سنوات لكل تجربة ونتمنى لكم التوفيق .

- 1- Always wear your laboratory coat. Do not wear clothing that hinders free movement of your hands or hangs loose outside your laboratory coat.
- 2- Do not work in a laboratory if no lecturer or technician is present. Read the experimental instructions carefully before starting the work. Especially note any precautions that must be taken.



ملاحظة : هكذا النقطة وردت في المانيوال وأسفلها إختصار يتضمن أهم ما برز في النقطة .

1- Always wear your laboratory coat

دائما ارتداء معطف المختبر الخاص بك

2- Don't work if no lecture is present and read the instructions

لا تعمل إذا لم تكن هناك محاضرة واقرأ التعليمات

3- Never eat, drink, or smoke in the laboratory. Never taste chemicals. Wash your hands well before leaving the laboratory. Also, wash your hands or any part of your body immediately with water when it comes in contact with chemicals.

4- Do not use your mouth to fill a pipette. There are special bulbs for this purpose.

3- Never eat , drink , smoke , taste chemicals and wash your hands and wash any part of your body when it comes in contact with chemicals

لا تأكل ، تشرب ، تدخن ، تذوق المواد الكيميائية وتغسل يديك وتغسل أي جزء من جسمك عندما تتلامس مع المواد الكيميائية

4- Don't use your mouth to fill pipette

لا تستخدم فمك لملء ماصة

5- Note the position of safety equipment like fire extinguishers, eye washers, and first aid boxes. Report all accidents immediately to a staff member or technician.

6- Use the fume hood when handling strong-smelling or irritating chemicals.

5- Note the position of safety equipment and report all accidents

لاحظ موقع معدات السلامة وأبلغ عن جميع الحوادث

6- Use fume hood when handling strong smelling or irritating chemicals

استخدم غطاء الدخان عند التعامل مع المواد الكيميائية ذات الرائحة أو التهيج القوية

7- Be careful about discarding away wastes. Always follow instructions.

Do not dispose of solids into the sink. Do not leave glassware or any other solid materials, including filter papers, in the sink. Put broken glassware into the labeled buckets.

Some waste liquids must be stored into special bottles, not disposed of in the sink. A staff member or technician will help you.

7- be careful discarding wastes and don't dispose any material in the sink and some liquids stored in bottles

كن حذرا في التخلص من النفايات ولا تتخلص من أي مادة في الحوض وبعض السوائل المخزنة في زجاجات

8- Do not leave a lit burner unattended. Always stay clear form the flame.

9- When heating anything in a test tube, do not point the mouth of the test tube towards yourself or towards any other person.

8- don't leave burner unattended and stay clear from flame

لا تترك الموقد دون مراقبة وتبقى خالية من اللهب

9- don't point the tube towards any person when heating

لا توجه الأنبوب تجاه أي شخص عند التسخين



10- Before leaving the laboratory turn off any water taps and burners and dispose of solid waste in the correct container. Also, wash all apparatus used and clean up the bench top.

11- Keep your bench clean and tidy while you are working. Clean up any spills or broken glass immediately. Keep your books and papers away from water, chemicals, and flames. Position your apparatus on the bench so that it is convenient and comfortable to use. Keep unused equipment out of the way, so that you do not knock it over.

10- turn off any water taps and burner and wash all apparatus and clean the bench

أطفئ أي صنابير مياه وموقد وغسل جميع الأجهزة ونظف المقعد

11- keep your books from the water and position your apparatus on the bench and unused out of the way

احفظ كتبك من الماء وضع جهازك على المقعد وغير مستخدم بعيدًا عن الطريق

12- If you are in any doubt about anything, ask the staff member or technician for advice.

13- Request the assistance of your instructor/technician if and when you suffer a cut or a burn or face a dangerous situation.

12- ask the staff for any doubt

اسأل الموظفين عن أي شك

13- request the instructor if you suffer dangerous situation

اطلب من المدرب إذا كنت تعاني من وضع خطير

# SOME LABORATORY APPARATUS



Beaker



Büchner funnel



Funnel



Glass rod with platinum wire  
(for flame testing)



Stirring rod



Dropper



Safety glasses  
(Goggles)



Test tube rack



Tripod



Condenser



Stand



Crucible



Volumetric pipette



Test tube brush



Metal spatula



Test tube holder



Wire gauze



Watch glass



Crucible tongs



Graduated cylinder



Erlenmeyer flask



Dropping bottle



Test tubes



Bunsen burner



Plastic wash bottle



Clamp holder



Volumetric flask



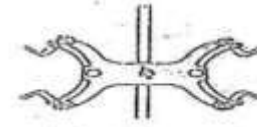
Burette



Reagent bottle



Pipette filler



Burette clamp



Ring clamp



Ceramic square



Forceps



## Accuracy of tools :

Pipette > Burette > Volumetric flask > Graduated cylinder > Beaker > Erlenmeyer flask

Pipette : الأعلى دقة

Erlenmeyer flask: الأقل دقة

## Uses:

- **Pipette and Burette** : Used to **transfer** liquids with high accuracy
- **Graduated cylinder**: Used to **transfer** liquids with **Low accuracy**
- **Volumetric flask**: Used to Prepare Solution with high accuracy
- **Erlenmeyer flask**: for titration with swirling
- **Beaker**: For reactions

□ Weighing :

الهدف الأساسي هو حساب نسبة الخطأ

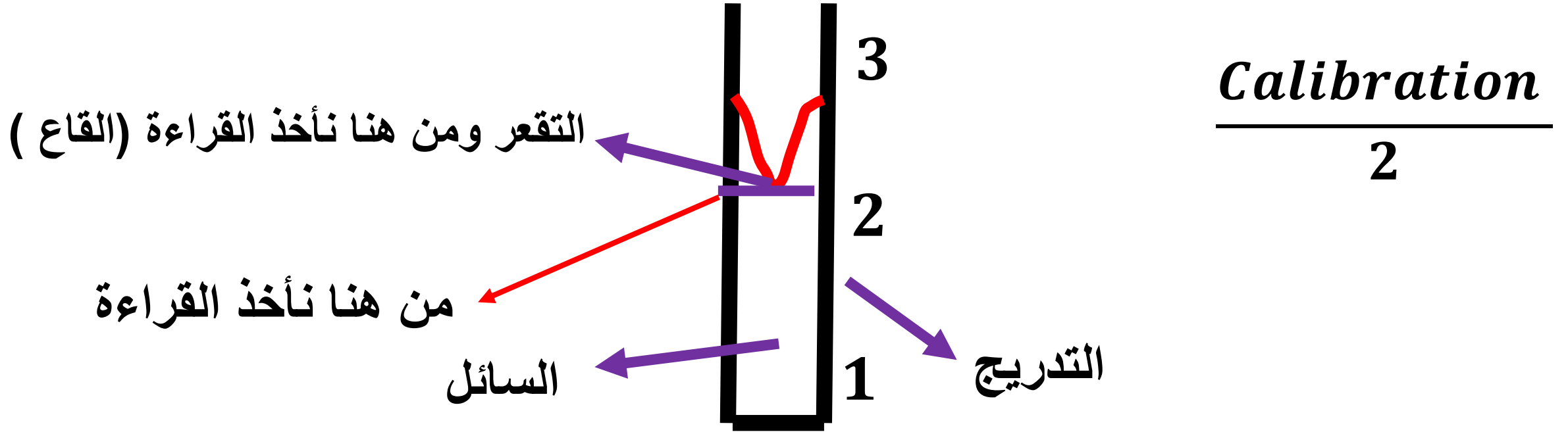
➤ 1- Balance :

نسبة الخطأ: *uncertainly*

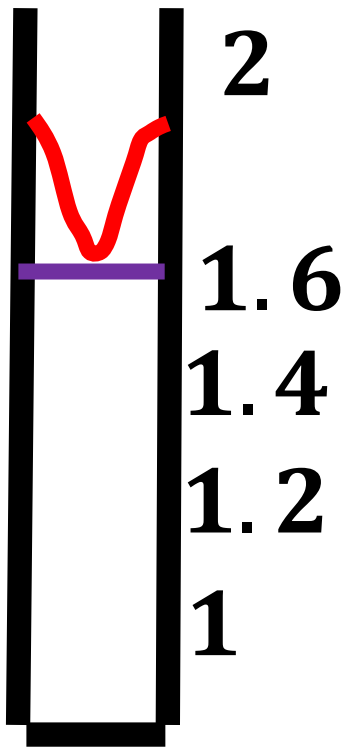
A- One decimal (0.0)      منزلة عشرية واحد      One decimal:  $5.0\text{g} \pm 0.1\text{ g}$

B- Two decimal (0.00)      منزلتين عشريتان وهي أكثر دقة      Two decimal:  $5.00\text{g} \pm 0.01\text{ g}$

## ➤ 2- Volumes and thermometer and length :



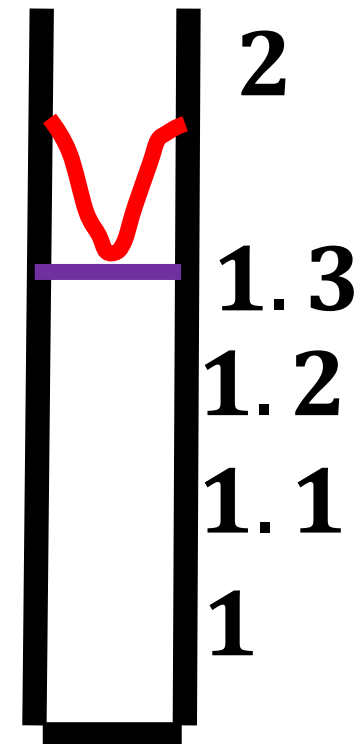
التدريج قد يكون 0.1 أو 0.2 أو أي عدد لذلك عليك الانتباه



$$1.60g \pm 0.1$$

يجب علينا إضافتها

$$\frac{0.2}{2} = 0.1$$



$$1.30g \pm 0.05$$

يجب علينا إضافتها

$$\frac{0.1}{2} = 0.05$$

☐ **Q1(Years).** Which of the following statements is not correct ?

**Ans .** Open sandals , short skirts and shorts are allowed in the lab

☐ **Q2(Years).** . The incorrect statement concerning handling of chemicals in lab is ?

**Ans.** Toxic chemicals can be used outside the fume hood .

☐ **Q3(Years).** . Which of the following is not a safety tool ?

**Ans .** Bunsen burner

☐ **Q4(Years).** . Which of the following tools has the lowest accuracy ?

**Ans.** Beaker

☐ **Q5(Years).** when the balance is tared 0.000 g appears on the screen of the balance , A student measured the mass of wood block , which of the following readings should be reported ?

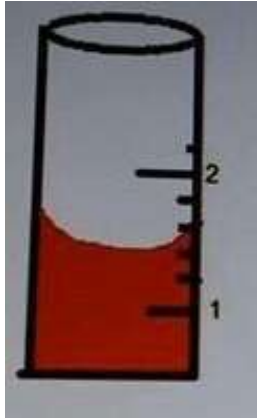
**Ans.**  $5.010g \pm 0.001$

☐ **Q6(Years).** . when the balance is tared 0.0 g appears on the screen of the balance , A student measured the mass of wood block , which of the following readings should be reported ?

**Ans.**  $5.0 g \pm 0.1$

☐ **Q7(Years).** . which one of the following readings is correct for the volume of the red liquid in the graduated cylinder in the figure ?

**Ans.  $1.40\text{mL} \pm 0.1$**



☐ **Q8(Years).** . Which of the following is not a safety equipment ?

**A- Beaker**

B- Goggle ( نظارة المختبر )

C- fire aid boxes

D- fire blanket

F- fume hood

☐ **Q9(Years).** Which of the following statements is not correct with respect to the safety rules ?

**Ans.** If more than suggested amount of solid chemical is dispensed from a reagent bottle , the excess should be returned to the reagent bottle .

☐ **Q10(Years).** . Which of the following tools has the high accuracy ?

**Ans. Pipette**

☐ **Q11(Years).** . True or False ?

1- Don't point your test tube at your face when heating anything to watch what happening exactly **(T)**

2- Open Sandals , short skirts and shorts are allowed in the Lab **(F)**

## Experiment (2)

### Empirical Formula of a Compound

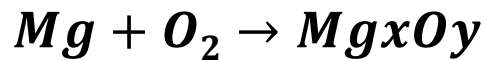
#### شرح التجربة باختصار ما قبل البدء :

نريد معرفة الصيغة البدائية ل المركب أكسيد المغنسيوم , المغنسيوم هو فلز متوسط الفعالية وتفاعله بطئ في حال كانت درجة الحرارة هي حرارة الغرفة ولكن في حال عمل حرق له بوجود الأكسجين ومن ثم يتكون المركب ويظهر شعلة لونها أبيض .

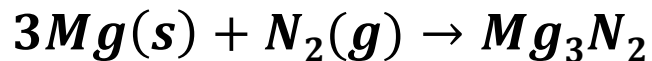
نقوم بتسخين كمية معلومة من المغنسيوم تدريجيا بحيث لا نفقد شئ من المغنسيوم ونريد أن نذكر أن الأكسجين يحتوي على أكثر من غاز مثل النيتروجين وبالتالي تفاعل المغنسيوم معه وبالتالي تشكل لدي مادتين مغنسيوم نايترات وأكسيد المغنسيوم ويجب أن نتخلص من النترات لأنها سوف تغير القيم ولن تعطيني الصافي لذلك نضيف ماء وسيخرج لنا غاز و هيدروكسيد المغنسيوم والآن نحن لا نريد الهيدروكسيد لذلك نكمل عملية التسخين فنتبخر الماء ويبقى المركب الذي أريده

➤ *Reaction = RXN*

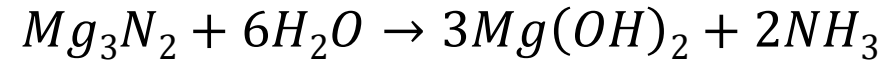
❑ The Main RXN :



❑ The Side RXN(Formation of  $Mg_3N_2$ )

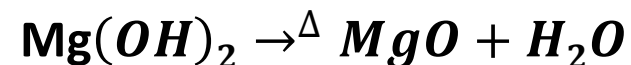


❑ *Avoiding the Side RXN :*



 **Ammonia**


❑ *Heating Mg to ASH:*

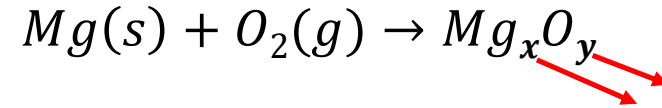




**Empirical formula : Smallest** whole number ratio of atoms in the compound

الصيغة البدائية : هي أبسط عدد صحيح بين الجزيئات في المركب

*Compound = CPD*  إختصار ل هذه الكلمة وقد يستخدم في الإمتحان لذلك عليك معرفته



**هدف التجربة** هو إيجادهم ومعرفة النسبة بينهم ولهذه النسبة شروط : أنها تكون أبسط عدد وتكون عدد صحيح ولا يوجد به كسور

□Q1. How **many grams of magnesium** combine with **1.5g of chloride** was in  $MgCl_2$  ?

ما قبل البدء نريد أن نذكر تكون معطاه لكم في السؤال وخلاف ذلك نجدها من الجدول الدوري بأن الكتلة المولية

هنا لم يطلب الصيغة البدائية

*Mass of Cl = 1.5g*  معطى في السؤال

*Mass of Mg = ? g*  مطلوب إيجاده

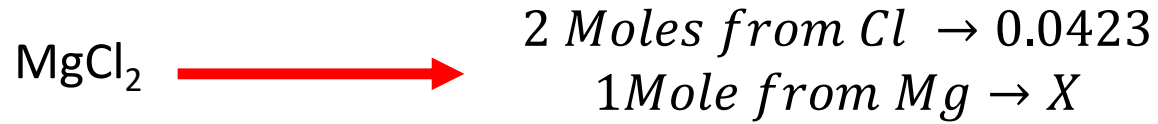
$$\text{Moles of Cl} = \frac{\text{Mass}}{\text{Molar Mass}}$$

$$\frac{\text{Mass}}{\text{Molar Mass}} = \frac{1.5}{35.45} = 0.0423 \text{ Mol}$$

$$\frac{\text{Mass}}{\text{Molar Mass}} = \frac{1.5}{35.45} = 0.0423 \text{ Mol}$$

من خلال عدد المولات الخاص ب الكلور يمكنني إيجاد عدد المولات الخاص ب المغنسيوم وبالتالي إيجاد الوزن

معطى في السؤال



نقوم ب ضرب تبادلي لإيجاد مولات المغنسيوم

$$0.0423 = 2X$$

$$X = 0.02115 \text{ Mol Mg}$$

$$\text{Moles of Mg} = \frac{\text{Mass}}{\text{Molar Mass}}$$

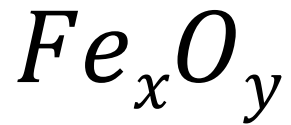
$$0.02115 = \frac{\text{Mass}}{24.31}$$

معطى

$$\text{Moles} = \frac{\text{Mass}}{\text{Molar Mass}}$$

$$\text{Mass} = 0.514g$$

□Q2. If 11.8 g of iron reacts with 5.06 g of oxygen , determine the empirical formula of the resulting oxide ?



$$\text{Moles of Fe} = \frac{\text{Mass}}{\text{Molar Mass}}$$

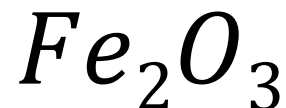
$$\frac{11.8}{55.85} = 0.211 \text{ Mol}$$

معطى

القسمة على أصغر عدد مولات

$$\frac{0.211}{0.211} = 1$$

$$1 * 2 = 2$$



$$\text{Moles of O} = \frac{\text{Mass}}{\text{Molar Mass}}$$

$$\frac{5.06}{16} = 0.316 \text{ Mol}$$

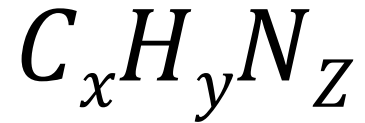
معطى

القسمة على أصغر عدد مولات

$$\frac{0.316}{0.211} = 1.5$$

ضربنا ب 2 لكي نجعلها عدد صحيح  $1.5 * 2 = 3$

□Q3. Nicotine is a compound **containing C , H and N** . A 2.5 g sample of the compound is burned and produces **6.78 g of CO<sub>2</sub>** , **1.94 g of H<sub>2</sub>O** and **0.43 g of N<sub>2</sub>** what is the **EF of nicotine** ?



$$CO_2 = 2 * 16 + 1 * 12 = 44$$

عدد الجزيئات

$$H_2O = 2 * 1 + 16 * 1 = 18$$

عدد الجزيئات

$$N_2 = 2 * 14 = 28$$

عدد الجزيئات

$$\text{Moles} = \frac{\text{Mass}}{\text{Molar Mass}}$$

$$C: \frac{6.78}{44} * 1 = 0.154 \quad \longrightarrow \quad \frac{0.154}{0.031} = 5$$

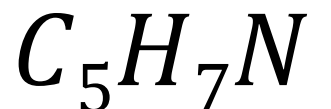
القسمة على أصغر عدد مولات

$$H: \frac{1.94}{18} * 2 = 0.216 \quad \longrightarrow \quad \frac{0.216}{0.031} = 7$$

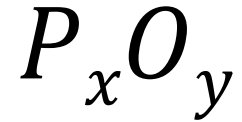
القسمة على أصغر عدد مولات

$$N: \frac{0.43}{28} * 2 = 0.031 \quad \longrightarrow \quad \frac{0.031}{0.031} = 1$$

القسمة على أصغر عدد مولات



□Q4. when 0.288 g of P is burned , 0.66 g of white Phosphorus oxide is obtained , determine the EF of the oxide ?



بإختصار شديد , لدينا كتلة الفسفور ونملك كتلة أكسيد الفسفور ,  
لذلك نطرحهم لكي نجد كتلة الأكسجين ونكمل كما إعتدنا سابقا

$$\text{Mass of O} = \text{Mass of Phosphorus oxide} - \text{Mass of P}$$

$$\text{Mass of O} = 0.66 - 0.28 = 0.372$$



$$\text{Moles of P} = \frac{\text{Mass}}{\text{Molar Mass}} = \frac{0.288}{31} = 0.00929$$

$$\frac{0.00929}{0.00929} = 1$$

القسمة على أصغر عدد مولات

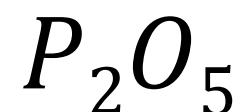
$$\text{Moles of O} = \frac{\text{Mass}}{\text{Molar Mass}} = \frac{0.372}{16} = 0.02325$$

$$\frac{0.02325}{0.00929} = 2.5$$

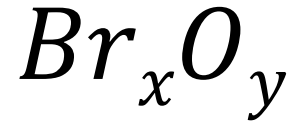
$$1 * 2 = 2$$

$$2.5 * 2 = 5$$

يجب أن يكون الرقم عدد صحيح



□Q5. A 2 g sample of bromide oxide is converted to 2.936 g of AgBr  
calculate the EF of the oxide ?



$$Mass\ of\ O = 2 - Mass\ of\ Br$$



غير معلوم



غير معلوم

$$\frac{2.936}{187.78} = 0.0156\ Mol\ of\ AgBr$$



معطى

*1 Moles from AgBr  $\rightarrow$  0.0156*

*1Mole Br  $\rightarrow$  X*

***X = 0.0156Mol***

$$0.0156 = \frac{Mass}{80}$$

معطى

***Mass of Br = 1.25***

***Mass of O = 2 - 1.25 = 0.75***

$$O: \frac{0.75}{16} = 0.046$$

معطى

$$Br: \frac{1.25}{80} = 0.0156$$

معطى

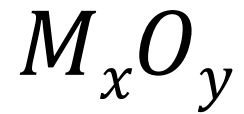
القسمة على أصغر عدد مولات

$$O: \frac{0.046}{0.0156} = 3$$

$$Br: \frac{0.0156}{0.0156} = 1$$



□**Q1(Years)**. When a metal M with atomic mass  $56 \frac{g}{mol}$  was oxidized to a metal oxide that **contains 36.4% by mass O** , the EF of the metal oxide is ?



$$Mass (M + O) = 100g$$

$$Mass M = 100 - 36.4 = 63.6$$

$$M: \quad \frac{63.6}{56} = 1.13$$

$$O: \quad \frac{36.4}{16} = 2.27$$

القسمة على أصغر عدد مولات

$$\frac{1.13}{1.13} = 1$$

$$\frac{2.27}{1.13} = 2$$



□ **Q2(Years)**. A compound of Metal (M) and O was produced in a Lab by heating Ir in a crucible This data was collected :

- Mass of crucible 38.26 g
- Mass of crucible and Metal 39.52 g
- Mass of crucible and Metal oxide 39.73 g

➤ **Find the EF of the compound ?**

$$\text{Mass of Metal} = 39.52 - 38.26 = 1.26$$

$$\text{Mass of O} = 39.73 - 39.52 = 0.21$$



$$\mathbf{M}: \frac{1.26}{192.22} = 0.006554$$

$$\mathbf{O}: \frac{0.21}{16} = 0.013125$$

القسمة على أصغر عدد مولات

$$\mathbf{M}: \frac{0.006554}{0.006554} = 1$$

$$\mathbf{O}: \frac{0.013125}{0.006554} = 2$$



❑ Q6- **Heating** before starting ?

Ans. To remove the **moisture**

❑ Q7- **Don't weight** the crucible when its hot ?

Ans. Its gives **wrong accurate**

❑ Q8- **Don't cover** the crucible widely ?

Ans. Its **burns Mg brightly**

❑ Q9- Adding a **few water drops** ?

Ans. To **decompose**  $\text{Mg}_3\text{N}_2$

❑ Q10- What is the effect of **Mg:O** Mole ratio if :

- 1-  $\text{Mg}_3\text{N}_2$  **Not decomposed** completely **(Increased )**
- 2-  $\text{Mg}_3\text{N}_2$  **decomposed** completely **(No effect )**
- 3- Carbon **deposited** on the crucible surface **(Decrease )**
- 4- Carbon **not deposited** on the crucible surface **(No effect )**
- 5- Magnesium oxide ash **is not dried** completely **(Decrease )**
- 6- Magnesium oxide ash **is dried** completely **(No effect )**

- 7- Air is **not sufficient** to react with all the Mg (**Increase** )
- 8- Air is **sufficient** to react with all the Mg (**No effect** )
- 9- Nonvolatile and unreactive impurities in the crucible during oxidation (**Decrease** )
- 10- Nonvolatile and unreactive impurities in the crucible from the beginning (**No effect** )

المواد المتطايره قبل أو أثناء التاكسد لا تؤثر

- 11- If the balance reads  $\pm 0.02g$  for any reading (**No effect** )
- 12- Rapid oxidation of Magnesium (**Increase** )

❑ Q11-What is the effect of **O:Mg** Mole ratio if ?

إعكس العلاقات فقط, أي يعني في حال كانت زياده نضع نقصان وإن كان نقصان نضع زياده وهكذا .

❑ **Density with Mass ( علاقة طردية بثبوت الحجم )**

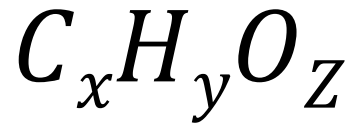
❑ Q3(Years). Which one of the following does **not occur** in the Empirical Formula Experiment ?

**Ans.**  $Mg(s) + H_2 \rightarrow MgH_2$

❑ Q4(Years). In the empirical formula experiment , which one of the following will increase the mole ratio of oxygen to Magnesium ?

**Ans. Using Bunsen burner with yellow flame**

□Q5(Years). **0.1000 g** sample containing C (FM=12) , H(FM=1) and O(FM=16) only was burned in air and produced **0.1910 g of CO<sub>2</sub>** and **0.1172 g of H<sub>2</sub>O** what is the empirical formula of the compound ?



$$CO_2 = 2 * 16 + 1 * 12 = 44$$

عدد الجزيئات

$$H_2O = 2 * 1 + 16 * 1 = 18$$

عدد الجزيئات

$$\text{Moles} = \frac{\text{Mass}}{\text{Molar Mass}}$$

$$\text{C: } \frac{0.1910}{44} * 1 = 0.0043 \quad \longrightarrow \quad \frac{0.0043}{0.0043} = 1 * 2 = 2$$

القسمة على أصغر عدد مولات

$$\text{H: } \frac{0.1172}{18} * 2 = 0.01302 \quad \longrightarrow \quad \frac{0.01302}{0.0043} = 3 * 2 = 6$$

القسمة على أصغر عدد مولات

$$\text{Mass O} = 0.100 - (0.0043 + 0.01302) = 0.08268$$

$$O: \frac{0.08268}{16} = 0.00516 \quad \longrightarrow \quad \frac{0.00516}{0.0043} = 1.2 = 1.2$$

القسمة على أصغر عدد مولات

إعتبرها 1 لكي يتناسب جوابك مع الخيارات الموجودة في السؤال





### Experiment (3)

#### Limiting Reactant

- ❑ **Limiting reactant (LR):** It's the reactant that is consumed first and thus determines of product formed

#### الهدف الأول من التجربة

التفاعل يكون له خيارين : الخيار الأول أن يتجه نحو الإتزان ولا يكمل التفاعل وأن يثبت والخيار الثاني أن إحدى المواد المتفاعله تستهلك بشكل كامل , التفاعل هو مادتين متفاعلتين يعطيان لي ناتج والمادة التي تنفذ أولا تسمى ب العامل المحدد وهي التي تحدد سير التفاعل أي يعني متى يتوقف وهي المادة الأساس والتفاعل يعتمد على تلك المادة لأنها سوف تؤثر على النواتج من حيث الكمية ولا ننسى المادة الأخرى والتي يتبقى منها كمية زائده في المحلول .

#### الهدف الثاني من التجربة

- ❑ ***Theoretical yield: Maximum amount that can produced with given amount of LR***  
by Calculation

#### الهدف الثالث من التجربة

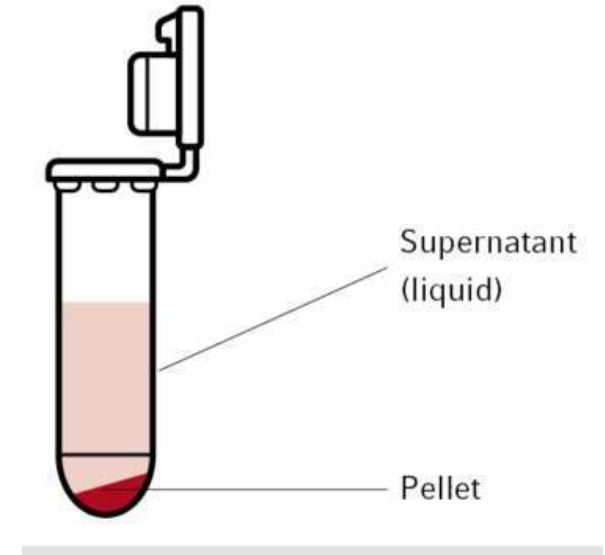
- ❑ ***Actual yield: Less than Theoretical yield , By Lab***

$$\% \text{ yield} = \frac{\text{Actual yield}}{\text{Theoretical yield}} \times 100\%$$

❑ **Supernatant** : The clear solution over(Above ) PPT ( الراسب ) .

❑ This RXN is **endothermic**( ماص ل الحرارة ) .

❑ PPT **contains** (Excess + Products) .



The equation in molecular form



The net ionic equation of the reaction is:

صافي المعادلة الأيونية

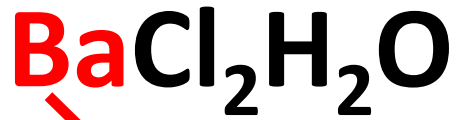


**حفظ**

الراسب

المعادلة التي تهمني وسأشرح ما الذي يهمني ب الضبط

□Q1. A 25g sample of  $\text{Na}_3\text{PO}_4 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$  react with excess  $\text{BaCl}_2\text{H}_2\text{O}$  if the mass of  $\text{Ba}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$  obtained is 17.56g Calculate the % yield of  $\text{Ba}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$  ?



العنصر الذي يهمني في هذا المركب ,  
هو المركب الذي باللون الأحمر



**17.56g : Actual Yield**



العنصر الذي يهمني في هذا المركب ,  
هو المركب الذي باللون الأحمر

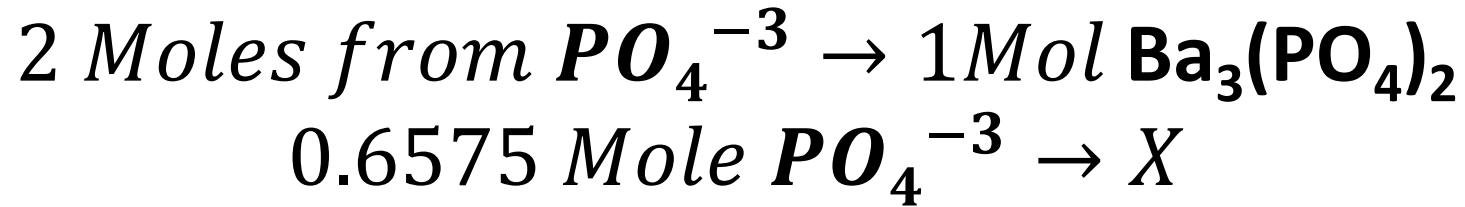


MM: 244.2

بما أنها زائدة إذن  
ليست المعامل المحدد

$$\text{Moles of LR} = \frac{25}{380.2} = 0.6575$$

نتعامل مع المعامل المحدد ونغض الطرف عن الطرف الآخر

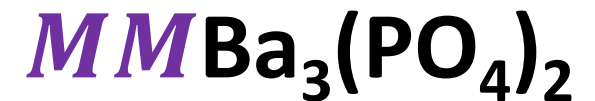


ضرب تبادلي

$$X = 0.032875 \text{ Mol}$$

$$0.032875 = \frac{\text{Mass}}{602.2}$$

$$\text{Mass} = 19.79$$



$$\% \text{ yield} = \frac{\text{Actual yield}}{\text{Theoretical yield}} \times 100\%$$

$$\frac{17.56}{19.79} * 100\% = 88.73\%$$

□Q2. A mixture containing **40g** of  $\text{Na}_3\text{PO}_4 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$  and **30g** of  $\text{BaCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$  is dissolved in water , a **precipitate of  $\text{Ba}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$  weighing 22.65 g** is produced **calculate the % yield of  $\text{Ba}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$  ?**

الفكرة هنا أننا لا نعرف من هو العامل المحدد على خلاف السؤال السابق

$$\text{Moles of } \text{PO}_4^{-3} = \frac{40}{380.2} = 0.1052$$

$$\text{Moles of } \text{Ba}^{+2} = \frac{30}{244.2} = 0.1228$$

$$\frac{0.1052}{2} = 0.0526$$

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$$\frac{0.1228}{3} = 0.0409$$

عدد الجزيئات

هو العامل المحدد لأنه الرقم الاقل

3 Moles from  $\text{Ba}^{+2} \rightarrow 1\text{Mol Ba}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$

0.1228 Mole  $\text{Ba}^{+2} \rightarrow X$

$$X = 0.04093\text{Mol}$$

$$0.04093 = \frac{\text{Mass}}{602.2}$$

$$\text{Mass} = 24.65$$

$$\% \text{ yield} = \frac{\text{Actual yield}}{\text{Theoretical yield}} \times 100\%$$

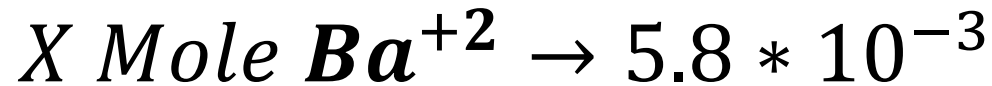
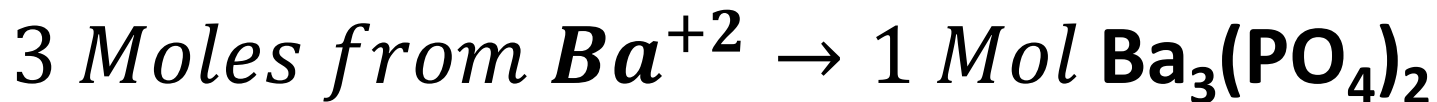
$$\frac{22.65}{24.65} * 100\% = 91.88\%$$

□ **Q3. 10 g** of a unknown mixture containing  $\text{Na}_3\text{PO}_4 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$  and  $\text{BaCl}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$  is dissolved in distilled water . The mass of  $\text{Ba}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$  precipitated is 3.5 g , calculate **the % of each** salt present in the mixture **if the  $\text{BaCl}_2$  is the LR ?**

معطى في السؤال

$$\frac{3.5}{602.2} = 5.8 * 10^{-3}$$

خاص في المركب كاملا



$$X = 0.0174 \text{ Mol}$$

$$0.0174 = \frac{\text{Mass}}{244.2}$$

$$\text{Mass of } \text{Ba}^{+2} = 4.25$$

$$\% \text{Ba}^{+2} = \frac{4.25}{10} * 100\% = 42.25\%$$

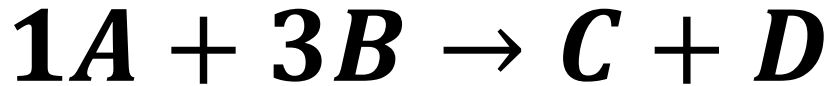
$$\% \text{PO}_4^{-3} = 100\% - 42.25\% = 57.75\%$$



□Q4. Given the following equation  $1A + 3B \rightarrow C + D$  By reacting 1 Mole of A with 2 Moles of B , which the LR and why ?


$$A = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

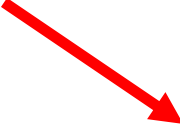
**$0.6 < 1$  So B is LR**



المولات المطلوبة ل التفاعل

$$B = \frac{2}{3} = 0.6$$

المولات المتفاعلة

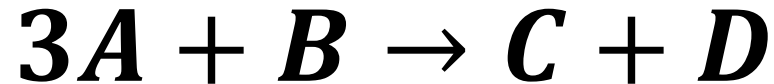
المولات المطلوبة ل التفاعل

➤ We have react 2 Mol from B and we need 3 Mol

- **Q5(Years).** Given the following equation  $3A + B \rightarrow C + D$  By reacting 1 Mole of A with 1 Moles of B , which the LR and why ?

$$A = \frac{1}{3} = 0.33$$

**$0.33 < 1$  So A is LR**



المولات المتفاعلة

$$B = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

المولات المطلوبة ل التفاعل

➤ We have react 1 Mol from A and we need 3 Mol

□Q6. If 3.28g unknown mixture containing  $\text{Na}_3\text{PO}_4 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$  and  $\text{BaCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$  is dissolved in distilled water , **Mass  $\text{Ba}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$  PPT is 1.75g** . **Calculate % of  $\text{Na}_3\text{PO}_4 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$  in the mixture if  $\text{BaCl}_2$  is LR ?**

$$\frac{1.75}{602.2} = 2.90 \times 10^{-3} \quad \begin{array}{l} 3 \text{ Moles from } \text{Ba}^{+2} \rightarrow 1 \text{ Mol } \text{Ba}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2 \\ X \text{ Mole } \text{Ba}^{+2} \rightarrow 2.90 \times 10^{-3} \end{array}$$

$$X = 8.71 \times 10^{-3} \text{ Mol} \quad 8.71 \times 10^{-3} = \frac{\text{Mass}}{244.2}$$

$$\text{Mass of } \text{Ba}^{+2} = 2.1289$$

$$\text{Mass of } \textbf{PO}_4^{-3} = 3.28 - 2.1289 = 1.15$$

$$\% \textbf{PO}_4^{-3} = \frac{1.15}{3.28} * 100\% = 35.06\%$$

□**Q7.** A mixture containing equal Masses (X) of  $\text{Na}_3\text{PO}_4 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$  and  $\text{BaCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$  is dissolved in water . A PPT of  $\text{Ba}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$  was produced with a mass **0.2X** of the starting material then the % yield of  $\text{Ba}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$  ?

$$\text{PO}_4^{-3} = \frac{X}{380.2 * 2}$$

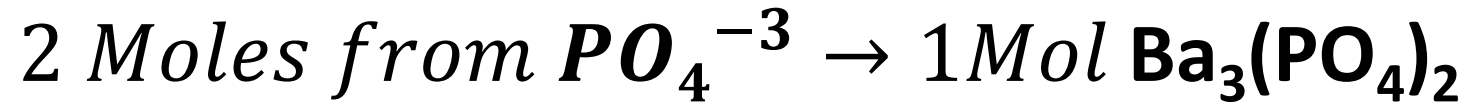
$$\text{Ba}^{+2} = \frac{X}{244.2 * 3}$$

$$\text{PO}_4^{-3} = \frac{X}{760.4} \quad \text{LR}$$

$$\text{Ba}^{+2} = \frac{X}{732.6}$$

القيمة الأصغر هي العامل المحدد

$$\text{Moles of } PO_4^{-3} = \frac{X}{380.2}$$



$$\frac{X}{380.2} \text{ Mole } PO_4^{-3} \rightarrow \text{Mole}$$

$$\text{Mole} = \frac{X}{760.4}$$

$$\text{Mass} = \frac{\frac{X}{760.4}}{602.2} = 0.791X$$

$$\frac{0.2X}{0.791X} * 100\% = 25.3\%$$

□Q8(Years).  $N_2 + 3H_2 \rightarrow 2NH_3$  if you know M.M for  $N_2 = 28$  and  
M.M for  $H_2 = 2$  and the mass  $H_2$  and  $N_2 = 5g$

Find the LR and theoretical yield for  $NH_3$  ?

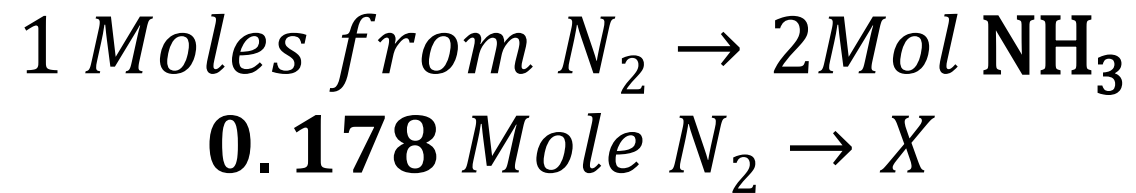
$$N_2 \quad Mol = \frac{5}{28} = 0.17$$

$$H_2 \quad Mol = \frac{5}{2} = 2.5$$

$$N_2 \quad \frac{0.17}{1} = 0.17 \quad \text{إختار الرقم الأقل}$$

$$H_2 \quad \frac{2.5}{3} = 0.833$$

$N_2$ : LR



$$\mathbf{X = 0.356 \text{ Mol}}$$

$$\mathbf{0.356 = \frac{Mass}{14 + 3 * 1}}$$

$$\mathbf{Mass = 6.052}$$



➤ **Determination of the LR :**

☐ Test for excess  $PO_4^{-3}$  or limiting  $Ba^{+2}$  :

- Add 2 drops of 0.5M **BaCl** to the solution , If a precipitate is formed then  $PO_4^{-3}$  is the excess and  $Ba^{+2}$  is the LR

If a precipitate is not formed the  $PO_4^{-3}$  is the LR and  $Ba^{+2}$  is the excess .

☐ Test for excess  $Ba^{+2}$  or limiting  $PO_4^{-3}$ :

- Add 2 drops of 0.5M  $Na_3PO_4$  to the solution if a PPT is formed then  $Ba^{+2}$  is the excess and  $PO_4^{-3}$  is the LR

If a PPT is not formed then  $Ba^{+2}$  is the LR and  $PO_4^{-3}$  is the excess

➤ **Determination of the LR :**

☐ Test for excess  $PO_4^{-3}$  or limiting  $Ba^{+2}$  :

- Add 2 drops of 0.5M **BaCl** to the solution , If a precipitate is formed then  $PO_4^{-3}$  is the excess and  $Ba^{+2}$  is the LR

If a precipitate is not formed the  $PO_4^{-3}$  is the LR and  $Ba^{+2}$  is the excess .

☐ Test for excess  $Ba^{+2}$  or limiting  $PO_4^{-3}$ :

- Add 2 drops of 0.5M  $Na_3PO_4$  to the solution if a PPT is formed then  $Ba^{+2}$  is the excess and  $PO_4^{-3}$  is the LR

If a PPT is not formed then  $Ba^{+2}$  is the LR and  $PO_4^{-3}$  is the excess

☐ **Q9.** What is the effect of heating the solution on the particle size of  $Ba_3(PO_4)_2$  PPT ?

**Ans.** It makes a coagulation

☐ **Q9.** What is the effect on the **actual yield of the  $Ba_3(PO_4)_2$**  :

- Using a coarse paper (Decrease)
- Insufficient washing of the PPT (Increase)
- Using the Acidic to wash the solution (Decrease)
- The PPT wasn't dried completely (Increase )

❑ **Q10. Don't boil** the solution ?

Ans . To minimize the lost of the mass .

❑ **Q11. Using distilled water** ?

Ans. To provide the reactions of the unknowns .

❑ **Q12. The RXN in the LR Exp isn't endothermic** ?

**Ans. False**

❑ **Q13. In a PPT of  $\text{Ba}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$  the factor that might lead to decrease the percentage yield is ?**

**Ans .** Using a filter paper with coarse porosity

❑ **Q(Years).** The purpose of the Limiting Reactant experiment ?

Ans . 1- Determination of the reactant that is consumed firstly in the chemical reaction

2- Determine the actual yield

3- Determine the percentage yield

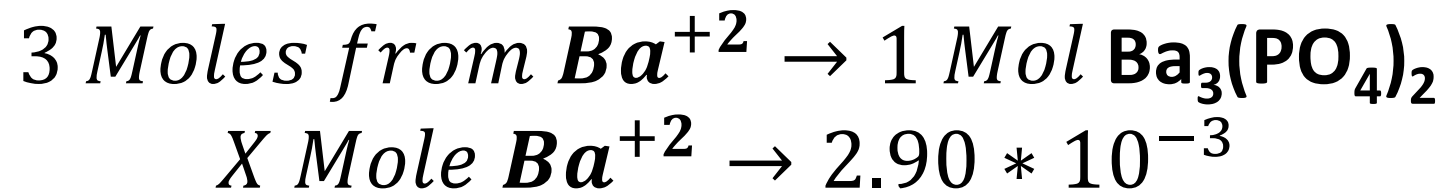
**4- All of the above**

❑ **Q(Years).** In the limiting reactant experiment , a few drops of  **$\text{BaCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$**  are added and turbidity is appeared , this means ?

Ans.  **$\text{BaCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$**  is the **LR** and  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  is the excess .

□**Q(Years)**. A unknown mixture containing  $\text{Na}_3\text{PO}_4 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$  and  $\text{BaCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$  was dissolved in distilled water , 1.75 g of  $\text{Ba}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$  was produced . If the % of  $\text{Na}_3\text{PO}_4 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$  = 69.59% ,  $\text{BaCl}_2$  is the LR . Find the mass of the original mixture ?

$$\frac{1.75}{602.2} = 2.90 * 10^{-3}$$



$$X = 8.71 * 10^{-3} \text{ Mol}$$

$$8.71 * 10^{-3} = \frac{\text{Mass}}{244.2}$$

$$\text{Mass of } \text{Ba}^{+2} = 2.1289$$

$$\text{Mass of } \mathbf{PO_4^{-3}} = X - 2.1289$$

$$\% \mathbf{PO_4^{-3}} = \frac{X - 2.1289}{X} * \mathbf{100\%} = 69.59\%$$

$$X = 7 \text{ g}$$

❑ **Q(Years)**. At limiting reactant experiment , if Insufficient washing of the precipitate , the actual yield is ?

Ans.

## Experiment (4)

### Identification of a Compound: Physical Properties

❑ **Physical properties** (الخصائص الفيزيائية):

Properties	Meaning
Color	اللون
Odor	الرائحة
Density	الكثافة
Solubility	الذائبية
Melting point	نقطة الإنصهار
Boiling point	نقطة الغليان
Substance (Solid,Liquid,Gas)	حالة المادة

Properties	Type
Color	Qualitative(صفات)
Odor	Qualitative(صفات)
Boiling Point	Quantitative(أرقام)
Density	Quantitative(أرقام)
Solubility	Quantitative(أرقام)

❑ In this experiment, we will deal with three types of solvents :

***Solution*** (المحلول) = ***Solute*** + ***Solvent***

***Solute*** : المذاب

***Solvent***: المذيب

**حفظ**

Solvents(المذيب)	Symbol	Polar / Non polar
Water	(H <sub>2</sub> O)	Polar
Cyclohexane الهكسان	(C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>12</sub> )	Non-Polar
Ethanol	(C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH)	Polar



- ❑ **1-Solubility** : Maximum mass(usually in grams ) of the substance(Solute) that dissolves in a fixed mass(usually 100g) of solvent at a given temperature .

***Solute*** : المذاب

Level of Solubility	Symbol	Meaning
Complete dissolving (Soluble)	s	ذوبان كامل
Partial(Slightly) dissolving	sls	ذوبان جزئي
(insoluble)	i	غير ذائب (عديم الذائبية)

<i>Solvent</i>	<i>Solute</i>	Result
Polar	Polar	Soluble(Miscible)
Non-Polar	Non-Polar	Soluble(Miscible)
Polar	Salt	Soluble(Miscible)
Non-Polar	Salt	Insoluble(Immiscible)
Polar	Non-Polar	Insoluble(Immiscible)

*Ex. Salt are soluble in water **but** insoluble in gasoline*

❑ **2-Density** : Mass per volume , large density have large mass in small volume , heavy mean high density

$$D = \frac{Mass}{Volume}$$

❑ **3-Boiling Point** : when a **liquid** is gradually **heated** , there is a **temperature** at which **bubbles** form spontaneously and continue to form until the entire volume of the liquid has been **converted to a gas** . and where the **vapor pressure** is equal to the **atmospheric pressure**

➤ This **constant** temperature is called the **boiling point** .

عند تسخين سائل ما تبدأ بعض فقاعات البخار في التكون في وسط السائل و هكذا يمكن القول بأن السائل يغلي عندما يصبح ضغط بخاره مساوياً للضغط الجوي الواقع على سطح السائل .

❑ **Q.** What physical property measurable in this experiment distinguishes( يفرق أو يميز ) cyclohexane from cyclohexene ?

**Ans . Boiling point**

❑ **Q.** Using apparatus described in this experiment when should the boiling point of a liquid be recorded ?

**Ans .** When the bubbles cease( التوقف ) to escape and before the liquid re-enters the capillary tube .

❑Q. How does atmospheric pressure affect the boiling point of a Liquid ?

**Ans. Directly**

❑Q. How does intermolecular forces affect the boiling point of a Liquid ?

**Ans. Directly**

❑Q. Boiling point Solution larger than Boiling point Solvent ?

**Ans. Because it has stronger intermolecular forces**

❑Q. If a several drops of liquid unknown cling to the pipette wall after delivery,  
Will the density of the unknown be reported too high or too Low ?

**Ans. Too Low , Mass will decrease then Density will decrease .**

❑ Q. If the Boiling Point is recorded when **bubbles are rapidly escaping the capillary tube** will it be recorded too high or too low ?

Ans .

*Reading > True Value,  
Temp > True Boiling Point,  
Vapor pressure > P<sub>atm</sub>*

❑ Q. If the Boiling Point is recorded after the liquids enters the capillary tube (after the heat is removed ) will it be recorded too high or too low ?

Ans.

*Reading < True Value,  
Temp < True Boiling Point,  
Vapor pressure < P<sub>atm</sub>*

❑ Q. If the Boiling Point is recorded when the liquids cease to escape and before the liquids re-enters the capillary tube ?

*Reading = True Value,  
Temp = True Boiling Point,  
Vapor pressure = P<sub>atm</sub>*

❑ Q. Can you predict when the **VP= P<sub>atm</sub>** theoretically ?

**Ans. No**

□Q. A student's liquid unknown boils at approximately 69°C, **insoluble** in water but **soluble** in  $C_6H_{12}$ . Its **density is 0.65** which chemical is the unknown?

*Table (1) physical properties of some common laboratory chemicals*  
*Symbols used: i = insoluble, sls = slightly soluble, s = soluble*

Compound	Density(g/ml)	Boiling Point(C)	Solubility		
			H <sub>2</sub> O	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>12</sub>	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH
Acetone	0.79	56	s	s	s
2-butanone	0.805	80	s	s	s
Cyclohexane	0.79	80.74	i	-	s
Cyclohexene	0.81	83	i	s	s
Ethanol	0.79	79	sls	s	-
Ethylacetate	0.90	77	s	s	s
Heptane	0.684	98	i	s	s
n-hexane	0.66	68	i	s	s
1-hexene	0.67	63	i	s	s
Isopropanol	0.79	83	s	s	s
Methanol	0.79	65	s	s	s
n-propanol	0.805	97	s	s	s
Water	1.00	100	-	i	s

Table (1) physical properties of some common laboratory chemicals  
 Symbols used: *i* = insoluble, *sls* = slightly soluble, *s* = soluble

Compound	Density(g/ml)	Boiling Point(C)	Solubility		
			H <sub>2</sub> O	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>12</sub>	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH
Acetone	0.79	56	s	s	s
2-butanone	0.805	80	s	s	s
Cyclohexane	0.79	80.74	i	-	s
Cyclohexene	0.81	83	i	s	s
Ethanol	0.79	79	sls	s	-
Ethylacetate	0.90	77	s	s	s
Heptane	0.684	98	i	s	s
n-hexane	0.66	68	i	s	s
1-hexene	0.67	63	i	s	s
Isopropanol	0.79	83	s	s	s
Methanol	0.79	65	s	s	s
n-propanol	0.805	97	s	s	s
Water	1.00	100	-	i	s

هذا الجدول به أسماء المركبات  
 ويوجد لدينا الكثافة ودرجة  
 الغليان , هنا درجة الغليان هي  
 69 و الكثافة هي 0.65

المركب المجهول لا يذوب في الماء  
 ويذوب في الهكسان والإيثانول لا  
 يذكره في السؤال لذلك إستبعده



□Q. A student's liquid unknown boils at approximately 98°C, **insoluble** in water but **soluble** in  $C_6H_{12}$  and  $C_2H_5OH$ . The mass of 2ml of the unknown is 1.368g. Which chemical is the unknown?

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Ethylacetate	0.90	77	s	s	s
Heptane	0.684	98	i	s	s
n-hexane	0.66	68	i	s	s
1-hexene	0.67	63	i	s	s
Isopropanol	0.79	83	s	s	s
Methanol	0.79	65	s	s	s
n-propanol	0.805	97	s	s	s
Water	1.00	100	-	i	s



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Ethylacetate	0.90	77	s	s	s
Heptane	0.684	98	i	s	s
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1-hexene	0.67	63	i	s	s
Isopropanol	0.79	83	s	s	s
Methanol	0.79	65	s	s	s
n-propanol	0.805	97	s	s	s
Water	1.00	100	-	i	s

$$D = \frac{1.75}{2} = 0.875$$

هذا الجدول به أسماء المركبات  
 ويوجد لدينا الكثافة ودرجة  
 الغليان , هنا درجة الغليان هي  
 98 و الكثافة هي 0.684

المركب المجهول لا يذوب في الماء  
 ويذوب في الهكسان والإيثانول

❑Q. if you need 10ml Pipette to weight 10ml of three unknown liquid substances A , B and C . You find that the weight of the 10ml of each substances is the following : A=9.2 g , B=9 g , C=8.9 g The order of density decreasing of these liquids is ?

• Ans. أعلى كتلة سيكون لها أعلى كثافة , العلاقة ما بين الكثافة والوزن طردية

$$A > B > C$$

❑Notes :

➤If X has Boiling Point  $>$  **Boiling Point of water**  $100C^{\circ}$  ( لا تصلح في التجربة )

➤If X has Boiling Point  $<$  **Boiling Point of water**  $100C^{\circ}$  ( تصلح في التجربة )

Q(Years) . In the experiment of identification of a compound by physical properties , the following and observations are collected for an unknown compound A :

- Solubility in water : Soluble
- Solubility in Hexane : Insoluble
- Mass of 2.0mL of A =1.57 g
- Boiling point =  $81C^{\circ}$

Depending on the table below , A is ?

Compound	Density(g/ml)	Boiling Point( $^{\circ}C$ )	Solubility	
			H <sub>2</sub> O	Hexane
1-hexene	0.67	63	i	s
Isopropanol	0.79	83	s	i
Methanol	0.79	65	s	i
n-propanol	0.805	97	s	s

i = insoluble  
s = soluble

$$D = \frac{1.57}{2} = 0.785$$

ومن خلال درجة الغليان والكثافة و الذائبية يتبين لنا المركب هو

***Ans. Isopropanol***

## Experiment (5)

### Tests for Cations and Anions

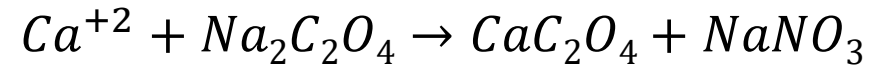
Cations(+) : الأيونات الموجبة

Anions(-) : الأيونات السالبة

## ☐ Cations :

Cations(+) : الأيونات الموجبة :

1-  $Ca^{+2}$  (Calcium Test )



أكسالات الصوديوم

**Sodium oxalate**

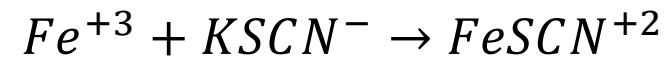
الكاشف

**Calcium oxalate**

الناتج (الراسب الأبيض )

أكسالات الكالسيوم

2-  $Fe^{+3}$  (Ferric Test )



ثيوسيانات البوتاسيوم

**Potassium thiocyanate**

الكاشف

**Red Solution**

الناتج

### 3- $NH_4^+$ (Ammonium Test )

أمونيا



التفاعل هنا في وسط قاعدي Basic Media      ورقة دوار الشمس : Litmus Paper

هنا تتحول ورقة دوار الشمس من اللون الأحمر إلى اللون الأزرق وفي حال كانت لونها أزرق فستبقى نفس اللون

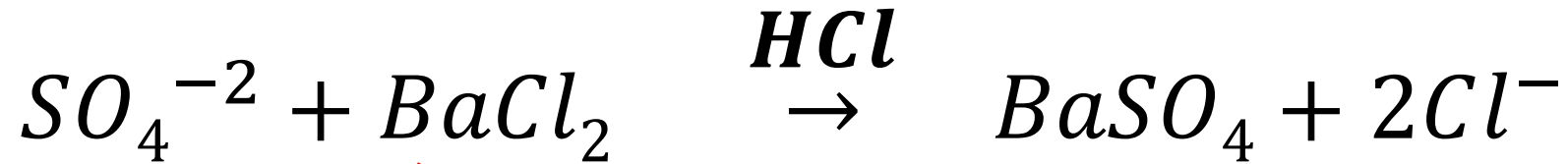


## □ Anions :

الأيونات السالبة : Anions(-)

### 1. $SO_4^{-2}$ : Sulfate Test

وسط حمضي: Acidic Media



الكاشف  
Barium chloride  
كلوريد الباريوم

الناتج (الراسب الأبيض)

ملاحظة : إنتبه لأن الراسب الأبيض يتكون في الحالتين ولكن الفرق هو شرط الحدوث أحدهما في وسط حمضي والآخر في وسط قاعدي



## 2. $HCO_3^-$ : Bicarbonate Test

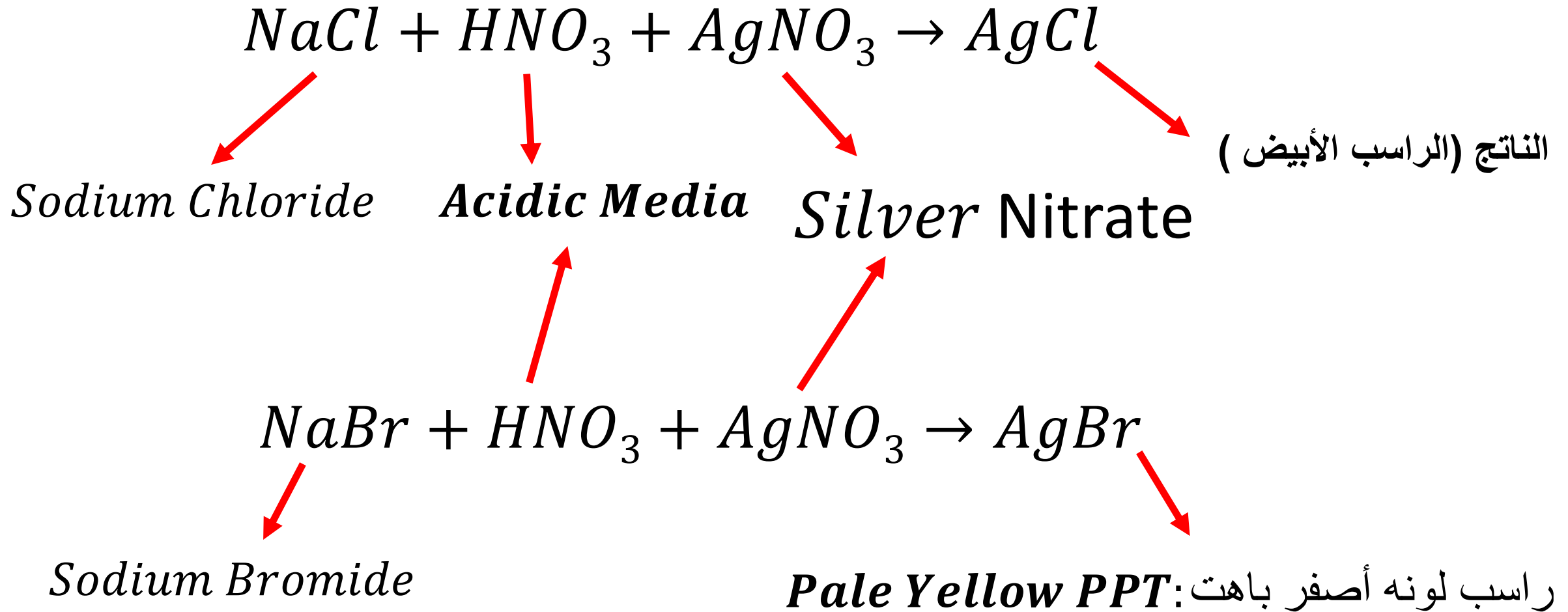


*Acidic Media:*  
وسط حمضي

*Air Bubbles* فقاعات الهوائية



### 3. $Cl^-$ , $Br^-$ (Chloride and Bromide ions Test )



□Q. The **Sulfate ion** can be detected by ?

Ans. Adding  $\text{BaCl}_2$  Solution in **Acidic Media** and **White PPT** will appear .

□Q(Years). The  $\text{Cl}^-$  can be detected by ?

Ans. Silver nitrate + Acid

Q(Years). The *iron(III)*ion can be detected by ?

Ans. Adding KSCN solution and a red color will appear .

□Q. The  $\text{Fe}^{+3}$  ion can be detected by ?

Ans. Adding KSCN solution and a red color will appear .

□Q. An **unknown** Salt give a gas that (convert the litmus paper from red to blue) when detected with (Sodium Hydroxide) **And** a (pale yellow PPT) when reacted with (silver nitrate in acidic Media) , The formula of the salt is ?

**فكرة** هذه الأسئلة عبارته عن : المطلوب إيجاد نوع الملح من خلال بعض المعلومات المميزة فل كل فحص ولكي يتكون الملح يجب  
إتحاد أيون موجب وأيون سالب

Ans.  $\text{NH}_4\text{Br}$

Litmus Paper : ورقة دوار الشمس

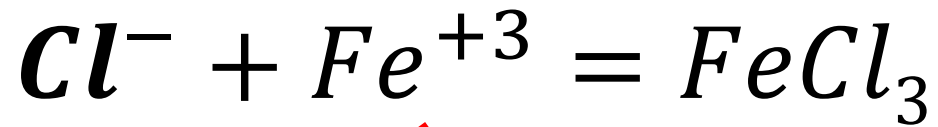
راسب لونه أصفر باهت

❑Q(Years). four unknown salts have the formula AB, XY, ZW, AY, the following results are obtained by testing the ions in the sample :

According to the previous Table the salt AY is ?

Unknown Compound	Potassium thiocyanate	Sodium Oxalate	Silver Nitrate	Barium Chloride	Red Litmus Paper
AY	Red	-Ve	White PPT	-Ve	-Ve

Ans .



الراسب الابيض

محلول أحمر

+Ve: Positive Results

-Ve: Negative Results لم يعطني شيء

□Q(Years). when an unknown React with Sodium Hydroxide( NaOH ) solution , it evolved a gas which convert the wet red litmus paper to blue, the resulted aqueous layer from the previous RXN was treated with **Hydrochloric acid(HCl)** solution and **carbon dioxide(H<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>)** evolved immediately as a result of RXN , the unknown is ?



Litmus Paper : ورقة دوار الشمس

من خلال المواد المتفاعلة

## Experiment (6)

### Molar Mass of a Volatile Liquid



الكتلة المولية ل السائل المتطاير

- ❑ **Avogadro's Principle** : Each equal volumes of gases at the same temperature and pressure contain equal number of particles(molecules) .

إذا كان لدي عنصرين لهما نفس الحجم وعند نفس الحرارة و الضغط يكون لهما نفس عدد المولات

- We will use Ideal Gas Law in our calculations

$$n(\text{Mol}) = \frac{\text{Mass}}{\text{Molar Mass}}$$



$$PV = nRT$$

$$\text{Molar Mass} = \frac{m * R * T}{v * P}$$

*Density*



Symbol	Meaning	Unit	Notes
V	<i>Volume of Vapor</i>	L	1L=1000ml 1L=1000 $cm^3$ 1L=1 $dm^3$
R	Gas constant (0.0821)	(atm*L/Kelvin*mol )	
D	Density	(g/L)	
T	Temperature of boiling water	(K)	$K^{\circ} = C^{\circ} + 273$
P	Atmospheric Pressure	(atm)	1 atm = 760mmHg(torr) 760mmHg=101325Pa
n	Number of moles	Mol	

$$PV = nRT$$

□Q. what is the Mass of Vapor volatile liquid (M.M=85g/mol) which completely fill a 184mL flask at  $94C^{\circ}$  and 675.05 torr ?

$$Molar\ Mass = \frac{m * R * T}{v * P}$$

(معطى) 0.0821 →  $R$   
 المطلوب ←  $m$   
 $94C^{\circ} + 273C^{\circ} = 367K^{\circ}$  →  $T$   
 $\frac{184}{1000} = 0.184$  →  $v$   
 $\frac{675.05}{760} = 0.88$  →  $P$   
 (معطى) 85 → Molar Mass

$$85 = \frac{m * 0.0821 * 367}{0.184 * 0.88}$$

$$mass = 0.461$$



□Q(Years). A flask weighs 40.1305 g when clean , dry , evacuated .  
 138.241g when filled with water (D=0.997g/ml ) and 40.2487 g when  
 filled with a gaseous substance at 470.4 torr and  $96C^{\circ}$  , **what is the  
 molar mass (g/mol ) of the gas ?**  $R=0.0821 \text{ (atm*L)/(Kelvin*mol)}$

$40.2487 - 40.1305 = 0.1182$

$0.0821 \text{ (معطى)}$

$96C^{\circ} + 273C^{\circ} = 369K^{\circ}$

$Molar Mass = \frac{m * R * T}{v * P}$

المطلوب

$\frac{470.4}{760} = 0.61$

$m = 138.241 - 40.1305 = 98.1105$

$v = \frac{98.1105}{0.997} = 98.40$

$M.M = \frac{0.1182 * 0.0821 * 369}{\frac{98.40}{1000} * 0.62} = 58.7$

❑ Q. A cylinder contains compressed hydrogen gas and the mass of the hydrogen is 20g , what Mass of oxygen is 20 g what mass of oxygen would be contained in an **Identical cylinder** at the same Temperature and Pressure ?

نفس الإسطوانة التي توضع بها الهيدروجين

$$V_H = V_O \longrightarrow n_H = n_O$$

من خلال نظرية أفوغادرو

$$n_H = \frac{20}{1} = 20 = n_O$$

$$Mass = M.M * n(Mol)$$

$$Mass\ of\ O = 16 * 20 = 320$$

❑Q. for which of the following compounds can we determine its M.M using the method described in this exp and why ?

Benzene (B.P=78 C°)

Glycerol (B.P=180 C°)

إختار الذي له درجة غليان أقل من درجة غليان الماء وهي 100 لذلك نختار البنزين

❑Q. Why should the Erlenmeyer flask **be dry** ?

Ans . To avoid changing the mass of the substance

❑Q. Why we should Make a small hole through the aluminum foils ?

Ans. To avoid the **explosion** of the flask

❑Q. Does it effect if we change the **quantity of the water** ?

Ans . No , M.M is independent on the quantity of the water .

❑Q. Why we are putting a few boiling stones in the liquid ?

Ans. To **decrease** the bubbles of the boiling so we can avoid explosion .

❑Q. Why should we **heat** the beater slowly ?

Ans. To **avoid fast evaporation** .

❑Q. Why should we dry the outside of the aluminum foil completely after finish heating ?

Ans. To have an **accurate reading** of the Mass .

❑ **Q.** Describe the effect on the calculated Molar mass of the volatile liquid (increase , decrease , No effect ) .

- 1- If the flask isn't dried completely from outside before weighing ?

**Ans.** Mass increase so M.M increase

- 2- If the density of the volatile liquid was mistakenly greater than the true value ?

**Ans. Increase**

- 3- If the temp of the boiling water was mistakenly less than the true value ?

**Ans. Decrease**

- 4- If balance reads lower than the true value ?

**Ans. No effect**

❑ **Q(Years).** Which of the following liquids using the experimental procedure of Molar Mass of volatile Liquid experiment can not be used to determine its molar mass ?

**Ans. B.P=169C°**

❑ **Q(Years).** In the experiment to determine the molar mass of a volatile liquid if the mass of the flask is measured after the liquid has been vaporized but before the outside of the flask is dried will the molar mass of the unknown liquid be too high or too low ?

**Ans.**

❑ Q. if the volume of the flask is bigger than the recorded volume ?

Ans . **Increase**



علاقة عكسية مع الحجم الذي نحسبه في القانون

❑ Q. if amount of volatile liquid isn't enough in the flask but V will be considered as filled and the mass of vapor will be lower ,

Ans. **decrease**

☐ **Q(Years).** In which of the following cases , the calculated molecular weight of a volatile liquid will be more than the actual value ?

---

## Experiment (7)

### Determination of the Molar Volume of Hydrogen Gas

$$\text{Molar Volume} = V^- = \frac{\text{Vol of Gas(L)}}{\text{moles of Gas(mol)}} = \frac{L}{\text{moles}}$$

***STP: Standard Temperture and Pressure***

$$T = 0C^{\circ} = 273K^{\circ}$$

$$P = 1atm = 760torr$$

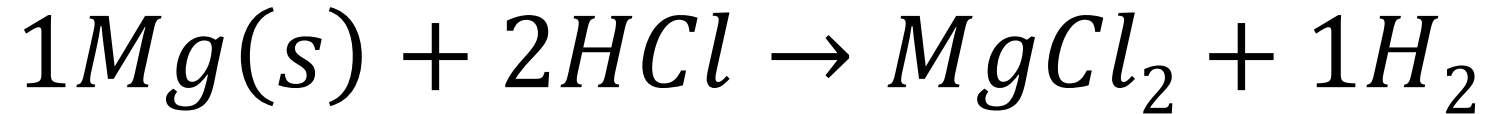
❑ **One mole of an ideal Gas at STP will occupy a volume = 22.4L**

$$V_{STP}^- = 22.4 \frac{L}{mole}$$

**حفظ**



In this exp the following rxn will be done :



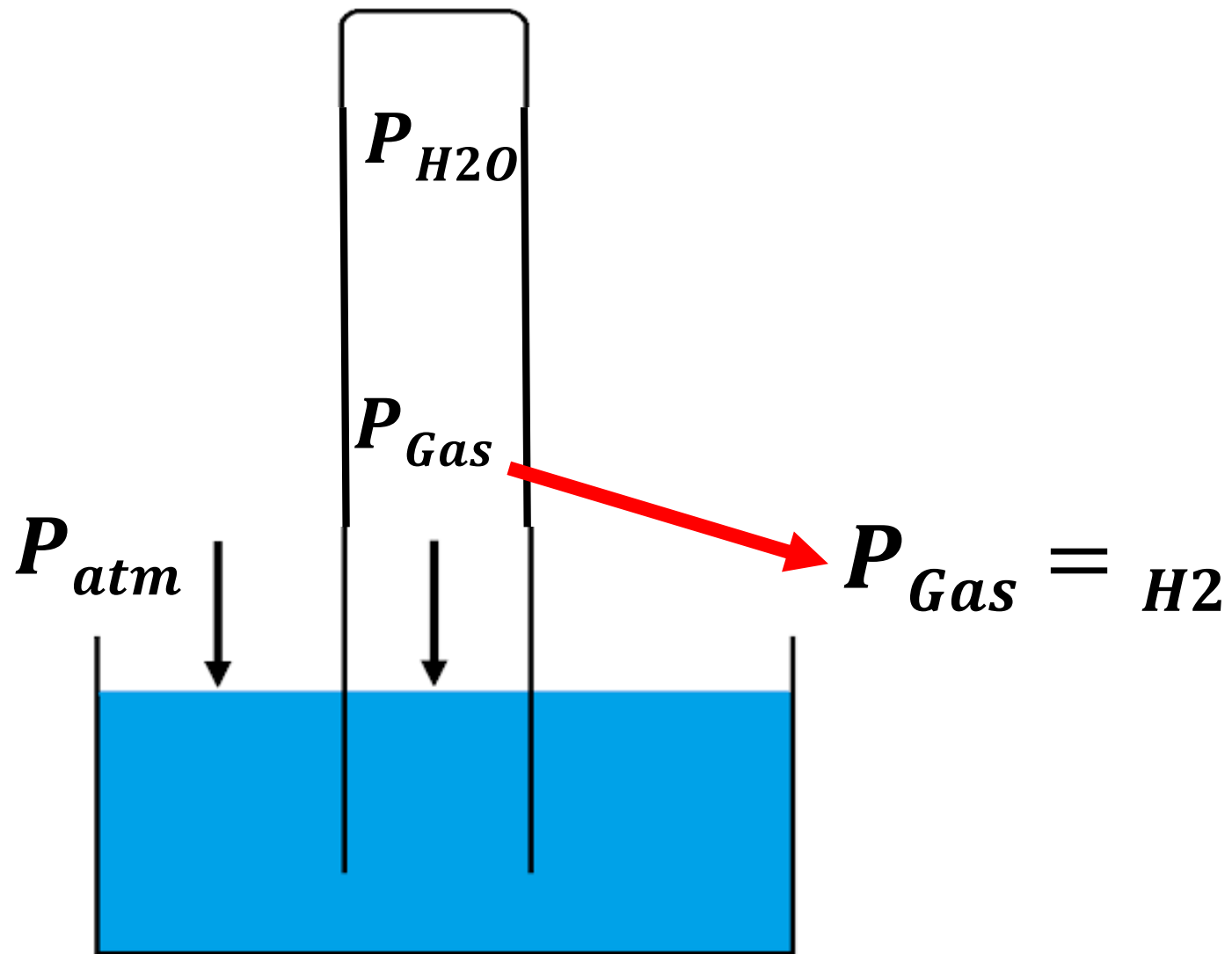
**So:** *mol of Mg = mol of H<sub>2</sub>*

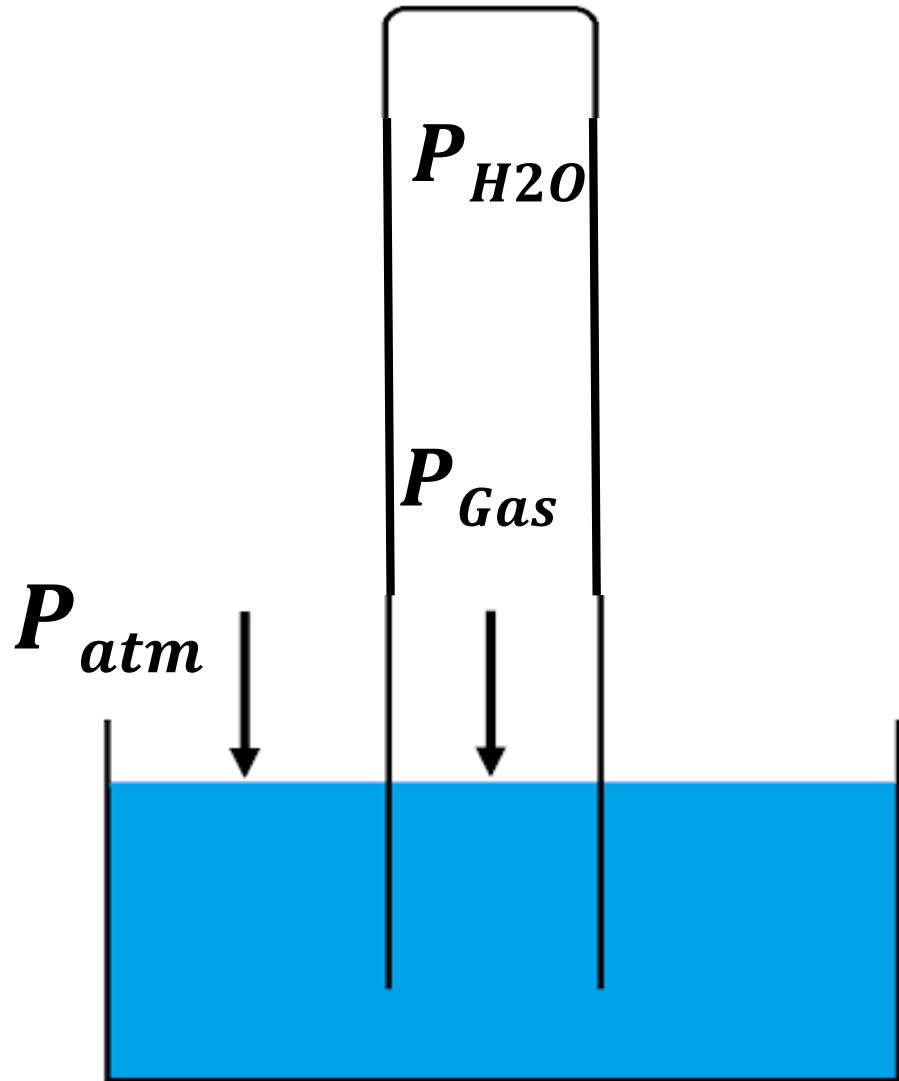
- H<sub>2</sub> gas will be collected over water, so that the pressure in the container (Burette) will be :

$$P_{Total} = P_{Gas} + P_{H_2O} \longrightarrow P_{Gas} = P_{Total} - P_{H_2O}$$

*Diagrammatic annotations:*

- A red arrow points from  $P_{Total}$  to  $P_{atm}$ .
- A red arrow points from  $P_{H_2O}$  to  $P_{Gas} = H_2$ .
- A red arrow points from  $P_{Gas}$  in the second equation to  $P_{Gas} = H_2$ .



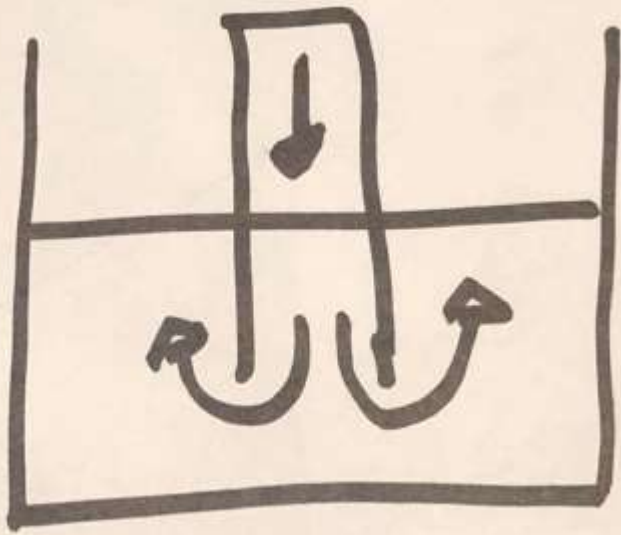


$$P_{Total} = P_{atm}$$



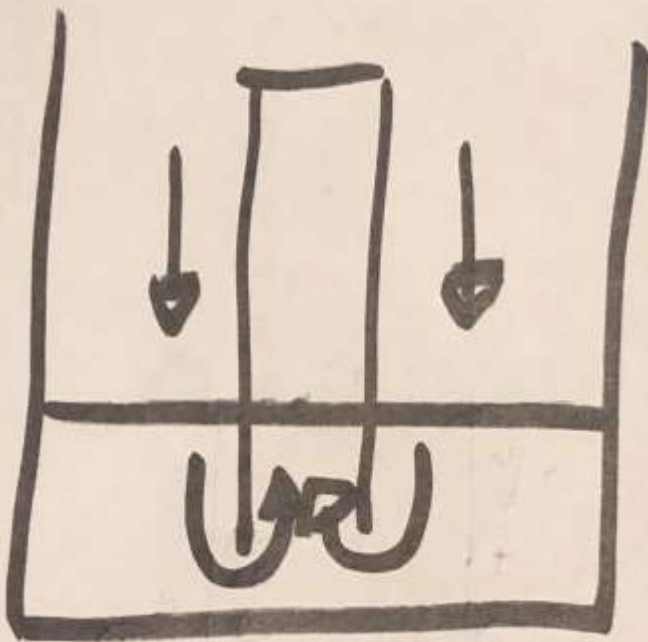
$$P_{Total} = P_{Gas} + P_{H_2O}$$

نفس المستوى



$$P_{Total} > P_{atm}$$

الضغط الكلي كان كبيرا مما أدى إلى خروج  
السائل إلى الخارج كما هو موضح



$$P_{Total} < P_{atm}$$

الضغط الجوي أكبر من الضغط الكلي مما أدى  
إلى دخول السائل إلى الداخل كما هو موضح

# Gases Law

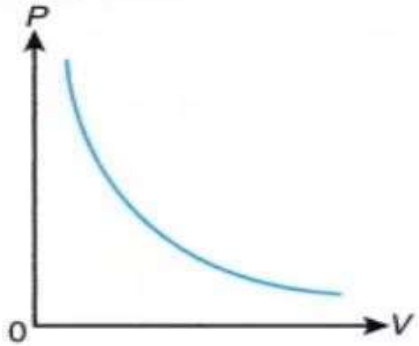
## 1-Boyle's law

$$P_1 V_1 = P_2 V_2$$

P = Pressure of the gas

V = Volume of the gas

Temperature must be constant



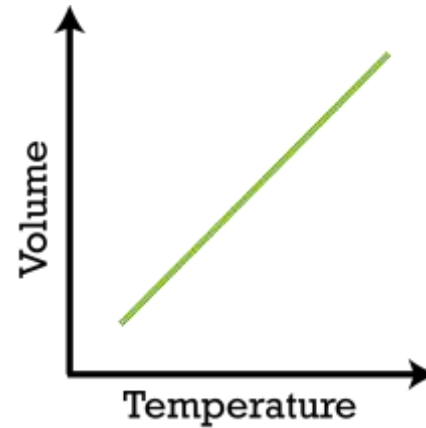
علاقة ما بين الضغط والحجم  
هي علاقة عكسية بثبوت  
درجة الحرارة

## 2-Charles's law

$$\frac{V_1}{T_1} = \frac{V_2}{T_2}$$

$V_1$   $V_2$  are Volumes of gas

$T_1$   $T_2$  are temperatures of gas



علاقة ما بين درجة الحرارة  
والحجم هي علاقة طردية  
بثبوت الضغط

## 3-Combined gas law

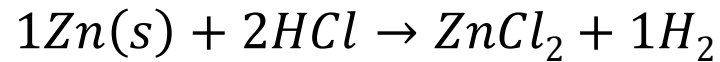
$$\frac{P_1 V_1}{T_1} = \frac{P_2 V_2}{T_2}$$

❑ **Q.** A student wants to determine experimentally the volume occupied by one mole of  $H_2$  gas at STP , she reacts **0.1471 g** of Zn with excess HCL and **collects 56.09 ml** of **gas over water** at **22C°** and **757.8 torr** , the VP of water at 22C° is 19.8 torr .

❑ **Find :**

1- The volume occupied by one Mole of dry  $H_2$  at 22C° , 760 torr

2- The volume occupied by one Mole of dry  $H_2$  at STP .



*Mass of Zn = 0.1471g*  $\longrightarrow$  لا تفعل شئ

*Volume of  $H_2$  = 56.09 ml*  $\longrightarrow$   $\frac{56.09}{1000} = 0.05609$

*$T_{H_2O} = 22C^\circ$*   $\longrightarrow$   $T = 22 + 273 = 295K^\circ$

*$P_{Total} = 757.8 \text{ torr}$*   $\longrightarrow$   $P = \frac{757.8}{760} = 0.99$

*$P_{H_2O} = 19.8 \text{ torr}$*   $\longrightarrow$   $P = \frac{19.8}{760} = 0.0260$

$$\frac{P_1 V_1}{T_1} = \frac{P_2 V_2}{T_2}$$

$$P_1 = 0.99 - 0.0260$$

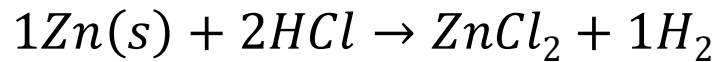
$$V_1 = \frac{56.09}{1000} = 0.05609$$

$$T_1 = 22 + 273 = 295K^\circ$$

$$P_2 = \frac{760}{760} = 1 \quad V_2 ???$$

$$T_2 = 22 + 273 = 295K^\circ$$

$$V_2 = 0.054L$$



So: ***mol of Zn = mol of H<sub>2</sub>***

$$= \frac{\text{Mass}}{\text{Molar Mass}} = \frac{\mathbf{0.1471}}{\mathbf{65.4}} = 2.24 * 10^{-3} \text{mol} \quad \text{Molar Volume} = V^- = \frac{V_2 \text{ of Gas(L)}}{\text{moles of Gas(mol)}} = \frac{\mathbf{0.05609}}{2.24 * 10^{-3}}$$

## Part 2

*STP: Standard Temperture and Pressure*

$$\frac{P_1 V_1}{T_1} = \frac{P_2 V_2}{T_2} \quad P_1 = 1 - 0.0260 \quad P_2 = 1 \text{atm} = 760 \text{torr}$$

$$V_1 = \frac{\mathbf{56.09}}{\mathbf{1000}} = \mathbf{0.05609} \quad V_2 ???$$

$$T_1 = 22 + 273 = \mathbf{295K^\circ} \quad T_2 = 0C^\circ = \mathbf{273K^\circ} \quad V_2 = \mathbf{0.054L}$$

$$\text{Molar Volume} = V^- = \frac{V_2 \text{ of Gas(L)}}{\text{moles of Gas(mol)}} = \frac{\mathbf{0.054}}{2.24 * 10^{-3}} = 24.1$$

❑Q(Years). One mole of an ideal gas at STP will occupy volume equals ?

**Ans. 22.4 L**

❑Q(Years). If two stoppered flask contains 2 liters of a gas at STP , so each gas sample has the same ?

**Ans. Number of molecules**

❑Q(Years). Which changes in pressure and temperature occur as a given mass of gas at 1520 torr and 285.5K is changed to STP ?

$$\frac{1520}{285.5} = \frac{760}{273}$$

$$5.32 = 2.78$$

$$2:1$$

**Ans. Both the pressure and the temperature are halved**



## Experiment (8)

### Colligative Properties: Molar Mass Determination

- ❑ When a non-volatile **solute** (المذاب الغير المتطاير) is **dissolved** in certain amount of **solvent**, some of physical properties (**Quantitative**) of solvent is **changed** such as :
  - ❑ **Freezing Point "FP"** (درجة الإنجماد) : **Decreasing or Depression** (إنخفاض)
  - ❑ **Boiling Point "BP"** (درجة الغليان) : **Increasing or Elevation** (ارتفاع)
  - ❑ **Vapor Pressure "VP"** (الضغط البخاري) : **Lowering** (إنخفاض)

#### Objective:

To determine the molar mass of a non-volatile, non-electrolyte by observing the difference between the freezing points of a solvent and a solution.

غير متطاير

لا يتفكك



- ❑ The **decreasing** in FP of solvent is called **FP Depression** (FPD) and represents by :

$$\Delta T_f = FP - FP$$

*Solvent*

*Solution*

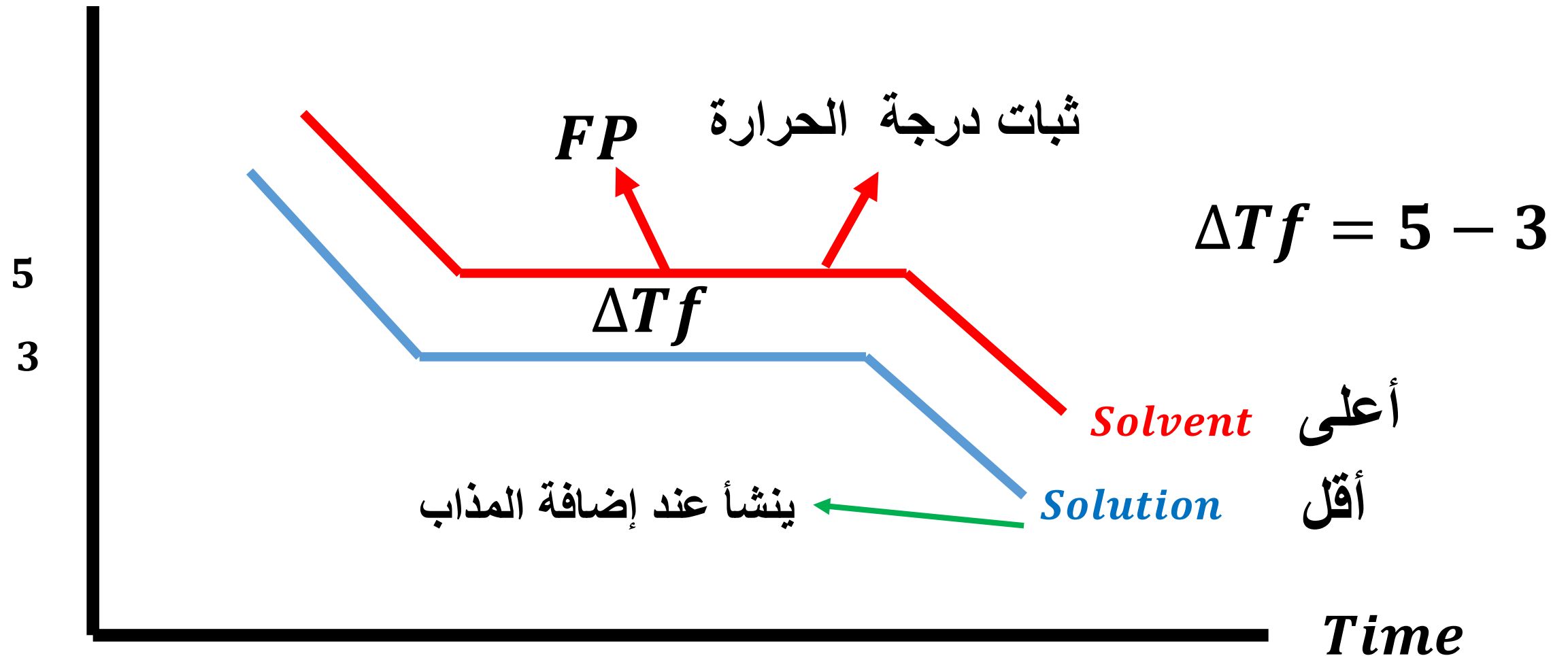
*FP*: درجة محددة

$\Delta T_f = FPD$ : الفرق أو الدلتا  
وهي دائما موجبة

- ❑ **FP**: Temperature at which the **solid and liquid** states are present at equivalent at the atmospheric pressure .

$T(^{\circ}C)$

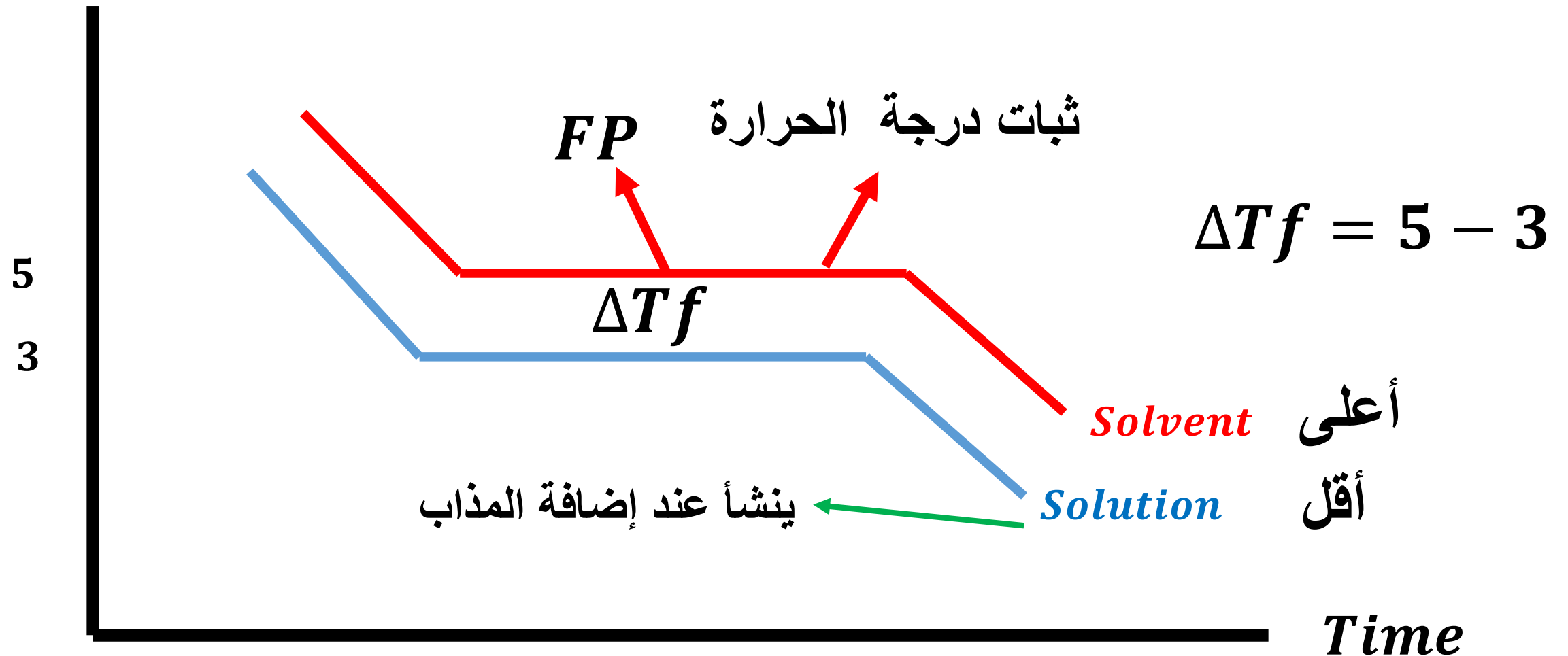
## □ Plot Temperature Vs Time



□ When Amount of solute in solvent increasing the FPD increasing and FP decreasing

$T(^{\circ}C)$

## □ Plot Temperature Vs Time



□ When Amount of solute in solvent increasing the FPD increasing and FP decreasing

علاقة طردية :  $\Delta T F \propto m$

$m$  molality  $\longrightarrow \Delta T F = k_f * m$  ثابت

$$m = \frac{\text{Moles } \textcolor{red}{Solute}}{\text{Mass Solvent}} = \frac{\text{Mass } \textcolor{red}{solute}}{M.M \textcolor{red}{Solute} * \text{Mass Solvent}(kg)}$$

Unit =  $\frac{mol}{Kg}$

$$\Delta T F = k_f * m \longrightarrow \Delta T F = k_f * \frac{\text{Mass } \textcolor{red}{solute}}{M.M \textcolor{red}{Solute} * \text{Mass Solvent}}$$

$$\Delta TF = kf * \frac{\text{Mass } \textcolor{red}{solute}}{M.M \textcolor{red}{Solute} * \text{Mass Solvent}}$$

جعلها موضوع القانون



$$M.M \textcolor{red}{Solute} = kf * \frac{\text{Mass } \textcolor{red}{solute}}{\Delta TF * \text{Mass Solvent}} \quad \text{Unit} = \frac{g}{mol}$$

$K_f$ : FPD constant for solvent

$$\text{Unit} = \frac{C^\circ}{m} = \frac{C^\circ * kg}{mol}$$

مذاب متفكك

□ If we have an electrolyte solute we will have  
vant hoff factor (i)

معامل متفكك

$$\Delta T F = i * k f * m$$

كلما زاد المعامل كلما زاد الإنخفاض ف العلاقة طردية

❑Q1. Students prepared Two cyclohexane solutions having the **same mass of solute** , however **student 1** used **13 g** of X material and **student 2** used **15 g** which student will observe **larger freezing point change** ?

$$\Delta TF \propto \frac{1}{\text{Mass solvent}}$$

كلما قلت الكتلة كلما كان التغير أكبر

Ans. **Student 1**

❑Q2. why should we keep **Moving the solution** when it freezes ?

Ans. To **avoid** super cooling .



Q. A 0.597 g sample of a **non-electrolyte** dissolves in 20 g of X the FPD is  $3.62\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  what is the MM of the non-electrolyte ?  $K_f \text{ for X} = 20 \frac{^{\circ}\text{C} \cdot \text{kg}}{\text{mol}}$

Non-Electrolyte =  $i = 1$        $X$ : *Solvent*

$$M.M \text{ **Solute**} = k_f * \frac{\text{Mass **solute**}}{\Delta T F * \text{Mass Solvent}}$$

$$M.M \text{ **Solute**} = 20 * \frac{0.597}{3.62 * 20 * 10^{-3}} = 164.92 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{mol}}$$

□ Q. If the solution FP is erroneously (بالخطأ) read  $0.2\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  lower than it should be will the unknowns calculated **Molar Mass** be too low or too high ?

$$\Delta T_f = FP - FP$$

زادت ←
→ قلت

*Solvent*
*Solution*

$$M.M \text{ **Solute**} = k_f * \frac{\text{Mass **solute**}}{\Delta T F * \text{Mass Solvent}}$$

قلت ←
زادت →

Ans. MM Too low

❑ Q. The FP of solution had been incorrectly read  $0.6C^{\circ}$  higher than the true FP, the calculated Molar Mass will be Lower than actual ?

Ans. False

$$\Delta T_f = FP - FP \longrightarrow \text{زادت}$$

↓                      ↓                      ↓

قلت                      Solvent                      Solution

$$M.M \text{ Solute} = kf * \frac{\text{Mass solute}}{\Delta T F * \text{Mass Solvent}}$$

↓    ↓

زادت    قلت

❑Q. If the **thermometer** reading is always  $1.5C^{\circ}$  higher than the correct Temp the calculated Molar Mass will be not effected ?

Ans. True

هنا الخل في نفس الجهاز , التغير يكون ثابت لذلك لا تتغير الكتلة المولية

❑Q. If thermometer reads  $0.2C^{\circ}$  lower than the true value ?

Ans. No effect

هنا الخل في نفس الجهاز , التغير يكون ثابت لذلك لا تتغير الكتلة المولية

❑Q. How will the FP change in these cases ?

1- A non-volatile solute that dissociates ?

• Ans. **Increase**

2- Two solutes that react according to the equation ?



• Ans. **decrease**

3- If equation is ?



• Ans. **Increase**

❑Q. If some solute Adhesion (يلتصق) to the test tubes wall , is the FP change greater or less than it should be ?

Ans.


قلت بسبب الالتصاق

$$\Delta TF = kf * \frac{\text{Mass } \textcolor{red}{solute}}{M.M \textcolor{red}{Solute} * \text{Mass Solvent}}$$

قلت

□Q. A solution of **3.33** g of unknown in **50 g of water** freezes at  $-0.773C^{\circ}$ , what's the **Molecular weight** of the unknown if you know the  $K_f = 1.86 \frac{C^{\circ}}{m}$ .

$$\Delta T_f = FP - FP$$

  
*Solvent*                      *Solution*

***Solvent: Water***

$$M.M \text{ **Solute** } = kf * \frac{\text{Mass **solute**}}{\Delta TF * \text{Mass Solvent}(kg)}$$

$$M.M \text{ **Solute** } = 1.86 * \frac{3.33}{(0 - -0.773) * 0.05} = 160 \frac{g}{mol}$$

❑Q. If the test tube contains an insoluble impurity(غير قابل ل الذوبان) , then the calculated Molar Mass will be no effected ?

Ans. True

$$M.M \text{ *Solute* } = kf * \frac{\text{Mass *solute*}}{\Delta TF * \text{Mass Solvent}(kg)}$$

لم يحدث ذوبان لذلك لم يتكون محلول لذلك لن تتأثر

❑Q. The FPD of 0.2Mol of NaCl in 10g of water is lower than the FPD of 0.2Mol C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>8</sub> In 10 g of water ?

Ans. False

$$\Delta TF = i * kf * m$$

هي التي سوف تحدد

لن تؤثر لأن كلاهما في الماء

$$i \text{ for } C_{10}H_8 = 1$$

$$i \text{ for } NaCl = 2 \quad \text{الأعلى}$$

التفاصيل المتعلقة ب درجة الغليان وكما قلنا مسبقا لن نخوض فيها كثيرا

$K_B$ : BPE constant for solvent

$$\Delta T_b = \underset{\substack{\text{Solvent}}}{BP} - \underset{\substack{\text{Solution}}}{BP}$$

$$\Delta TB = k_B * m$$

Name	$i$
NaCl	2
MgCl <sub>2</sub>	3
AlCl <sub>3</sub>	4
مركبات عضوية	1

❑ **Q(Years)**. In the experiment of determination of the molar mass of a nonvolatile solute ,  $K_f$  represents ?

**Ans.** Freezing point depression constant for the solvent .

❑ **Q(Years)**. Ideally , a colligative property depends on ?

**Ans.** The number of particles

□**Q(Years)**. A solution of 3.125 g of erythritol in 75.2 g of water freezes at  $-0.773C^{\circ}$ . What is the molecular weight of erythritol ?  $K_f = 1.86 \frac{C^{\circ}}{Mol}$

$$M.M \text{ *Solute* } = 1.86 * \frac{3.125}{(0 - -0.773) * \frac{75.2}{1000}} = 100$$

□**Q(Years)**. Mass of solute = 4.25 g , mass of water = 50 g , freezing point of pure water =  $0.10C^{\circ}$ , freezing point of solution =  $-2.30C^{\circ}$  ,  $K_f = 1.86 \frac{C^{\circ}}{m}$  Calculate the molar mass of the solute ?

$$M.M \text{ *Solute* } = kf * \frac{\text{Mass *solute*}}{\Delta TF * \text{Mass Solvent}(kg)}$$

$$M.M \text{ *Solute* } = 1.86 * \frac{4.25}{(0.10 - -2.30) * \frac{50}{1000}}$$

$$= 65.875$$

□**Q(Years)**. The freezing point depression for a solution of benzoic acid ( $122 \frac{g}{mol}$ ) in benzene (78 g) is  $1.28C^{\circ}$  (Kf for benzoic is  $5.12 \frac{C^{\circ}}{m}$ ), Calculate the mass of benzoic acid in the solution ?

$$\Delta T_F = i * k_f * m \quad m = \frac{\Delta T_F}{i * k_f} \quad m = \frac{1.28}{5.12} = 0.25m$$

$$Moles = 0.25 * 0.078 = 0.0195mol$$

$$Mass = 0.0195 * 122 = 2.38 g$$

□**Q(Years)**. If the freezing point of the solution had been incorrectly read as  $0.3C^{\circ}$  lower than its true freezing point and the freezing point of the pure solvent was correctly read, the effect on the calculated molar mass of the unknown ?

Ans. Too low because  $\Delta T_f$  is inversely proportional to the molar mass .

□**Q(Years)**. Which of the following cases will cause an increase in the freezing point depression of the solvent ?

Ans.



# Experiment (9)

## Calorimetry

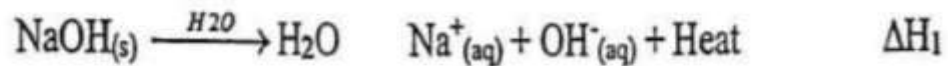
❑ **Purpose** : To measure Heat of RXN .

❖ Calorimetry(مسعرية) : It's the **Measurement of heat change** .

❖ Calorimeter(المسعر) : It's a **device** that used to measure the **heat of the RXN** .

❑ Heat of rxn  $\Delta H_{\text{rxn}}$  have **several kinds such** :

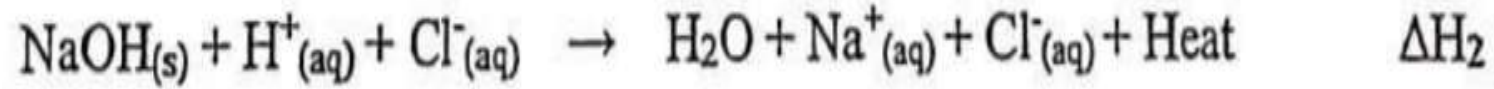
➤ **1- Heat of solution(حرارة المحلول)** : Amount of Heat required or released when a certain amount of **solute is dissolved** in certain amount of solvent or heat flows during a process of solvent and **another definition** heat flows during a process of solution .



the heat of solution in kJ is  $\Delta H_1$

عندما هيدروكسيد الصوديوم يذوب في الماء ف يتكون لنا محلول يتكون من أيونات وينتج لنا الطاقة

- **2- Heat of Neutralization**(حرارة تفاعل التعادل) : Amount of heat that is released from the Neutralization at acids by bases at constant pressure and another definition Amount of heat required or released to make a nature



Where the combined heat of solution and heat of neutralization in kJ is  $\Delta H_2$ .

هنا تفاعل هيدروكسيد الصوديوم مع محلول يتكون من الهيدروجين والكلور ف ينتج لنا ماء وينتج لنا محلول وطاقة

$\Delta H_{rxn}$     $\Delta H_{solution}$



Can be determined experimentally

$\Delta H_{\text{neutralization}}$



Can not be determined experimentally

$\Delta H_{\text{neutralization}}$

Can be determined from the **difference** between the combined heat of solution and **neutralization** ( $\Delta H_{rxn}$ ) and heat of solution

$$\Delta H_{\text{neutralization}} = \Delta H_{rxn} - \Delta H_{\text{solution}}$$

$$\Delta H_{rxn} = \Delta H_{\text{neutralization}} + \Delta H_{\text{solution}}$$

$$\Delta H_{rxn} > \Delta H_{\text{neutralization}}$$

$$\Delta H_{rxn} > \Delta H_{\text{solution}}$$

$$\Delta H = -\text{Mass solutin}(g) * \Delta T * \text{Specific Heat}$$

(Solvent + Solute )



قد تكون الإشارة موجبة أو سالبة ووحدتها الجول

□ **Specific Heat** : Amount of Heat required to **raise** the Temperature of **1 g** of sample by **1 C°** and the ***unit***

$$= \frac{J}{g * C^{\circ}}$$

$$\Delta T = T_f - T_i$$

***unit : C°***

Name	$T_f$ and $T_i$	Temperature	Flows	$\Delta H$
Exothermic (طارد للحرارة)	$T_f > T_i$	Increasing $\Delta T(+)$	<b>Out</b> of the system	Neg(-)
Endothermic (ماص ل الحرارة)	$T_f < T_i$	Decreasing $\Delta T(-)$	<b>Into</b> the system	Pos(+)

$$\Delta T = T_f - T_i$$

- The heat of the solution should be calculated while the calorimeter is closed tightly (مغلق بإحكام) .
- NaOH that used in the exp is hygroscopic **so** that it should be weighted and use it fast .

➤ **Hygroscopic:** مادة إستراتيجية وهي تجذب الماء بسهولة من محيطها من خلال الإمتصاص

$\Delta H$ : is Quantitative property

Depends on Amount not nature .

$\Delta H$ : وحدتها الجول لكن قد يطلب ل وحدات أخرى وهذه طريقة التحويل

- Heat per mole  $\rightarrow \frac{\Delta H}{\text{moles of } A}$

- Heat per gram  $\rightarrow \frac{\Delta H}{\text{mass of } A}$

- Heat in  $\frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{mol}}$   $\rightarrow \frac{\Delta H}{\text{moles of } A} * 10^{-3}$

- Heat in  $\frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{g}}$   $\rightarrow \frac{\Delta H}{\text{mass of } A} * 10^{-3}$

□Q. A 2 g sample of solid  $C_5OH$  is **dissolved** in 200mL of water in a calorimeter , the Temperature of the water **was raised** from  $22.3C^{\circ}$  to  $23.4 C^{\circ}$  , calculate the **Heat of solution** in  $\frac{kJ}{mol}$  and find the **Heat of the neutralization** if you know the **specific heat** of the solution to be  $\underline{4.184} \frac{J}{gC^{\circ}}$  and the **density** of the solution to be  $1 \frac{g}{mL}$  ?

$$\Delta H = -Mass\ solutin(g) * \Delta T * Specific\ Heat$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \downarrow & \downarrow & \searrow \\ \text{Mass(Solvent + Solute )} & 23.4 - 22.3 = 1.1 & 4.184 \end{array}$$

$$D = \frac{Mass}{V}$$

$$1 = \frac{Mass}{200} \longrightarrow \text{Mass of Solution} = 200 + 2 = 202g$$

$$\Delta H = -202 * 1.1 * 4.186 = -929.7J$$

$$\text{Heat per mole} \rightarrow \frac{\Delta H}{\text{moles of solute } C_5OH}$$

$$\text{Moles} = \frac{\text{Mass}}{\text{MM}} = \frac{2}{149.9} = 0.0133$$

$$\frac{-929.7J}{0.0133} * 10^{-3} = -69.68 \frac{kJ}{mol}$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{neutralization}} = \Delta H_{\text{rxn}} - \Delta H_{\text{solution}}$$



على فرض أنه معطى

$$\Delta H_{\text{neutralization}} = -127.1 - (-69.1)$$



□Q. A **2 g** sample of solid  $C_5OH$  is reacted with **200mL** of aqueous solution of HCl in a calorimeter , the Temperature of the solution **was increased** from  $22.3C^{\circ}$  to  $24.3 C^{\circ}$  , calculate the **Heat of reaction** in  $\frac{kJ}{mol}$  and if you know the **specific heat** of the solution to be  $4.184 \frac{J}{gC^{\circ}}$  and the **density** of the solution to be  $1 \frac{g}{mL}$  ?

$$\Delta H = -\text{Mass solutin}(g) * \Delta T * \text{Specific Heat}$$



**Mass(Solvent + Solute )**

$$24.3 - 22.3 = 2$$

**4.184**

$$D = \frac{\text{Mass}}{V}$$

$$1 = \frac{\text{Mass}}{200}$$



$$\text{Mass of Solution} = 200 + 2 = 202g$$

$$\Delta H = -202 * 2 * 4.186 = -1691.44J$$

**Heat per mole**  $\rightarrow \frac{\Delta H}{\text{moles of solute } C_5OH}$

$$\text{Moles} = \frac{\text{Mass}}{MM} = \frac{2}{149.9} = 0.0133$$

$$\frac{-1691.44J}{0.0133} * 10^{-3} = -127.17 \frac{kJ}{mol}$$

□**Q(Years)**. Calculate the amount heat liberated by dissolving 0.030mol of  $\text{AlCl}_3$  (M.M=133.33  $\frac{\text{g}}{\text{mol}}$ ) in 100g water ? If you know that the heat of solution is  $-214 \frac{\text{KJ}}{\text{mol}}$

$$\text{Heat per mole} = \frac{\Delta H}{\text{moles of solute}}$$

$$-214 \frac{\text{KJ}}{\text{mol}} * 0.030 \text{ mol} = -6.41 \text{ KJ}$$

□**Q(Years)**. Which of the following statements is incorrect ?

- 1- Heat of neutralization is the heat flow when acids are neutralized with bases .
- 2-The enthalpy a thermodynamic parameter represent the heat
- 3- The standard unit for heat of neutralization is KJ/mol
- 4- Heat of solution is always positive
- 5- Heat of solvation is the heat flow when a solid is dissolved in a solvent .**

## Experiment (10)

### Electrochemistry

تفاعل كيميائي يولد تيار كهربائي ولكي يولد تيار لا بد من حدوث إنتقال إلكترونات والتيار عبارة عن إلكترونات تمر عبر السلك وهذه الإلكترونات تأتي من تفاعلين رئيسيين وهم تفاعل تأكسد وتفاعل اختزال

- **Oxidation(أكسده) : Loss of e's .**
- **Reduction(إختزال) : Gain of e's .**

 **إلكترونات**

لذلك يجب وجود مادتين في الخلية مادة لها القابلية ل الفقد ومادة لها القابلية ل الكسب , مادة تفقد إلكترونات ومادة تكسب إلكترونات وتكون هذه العملية عن طريق الأسلاك .

المادة التي يحدث لها **تأكسد** تسمى بـ العامل المختزل والمادة التي تحدث لها **إختزال** تسمى المعامل المؤكسد

**Oxidizing Agent(العامل المؤكسد): substance that is Reduced.**

**Reducing Agent(العامل المختزل) : substance that is Oxidized.**

❑ **Oxidation – Reduction RXN** : Any chemical rxn involves the transfer of **e's (إلكترونات)** from one substance to another is an **oxidation- reduction RXN**.

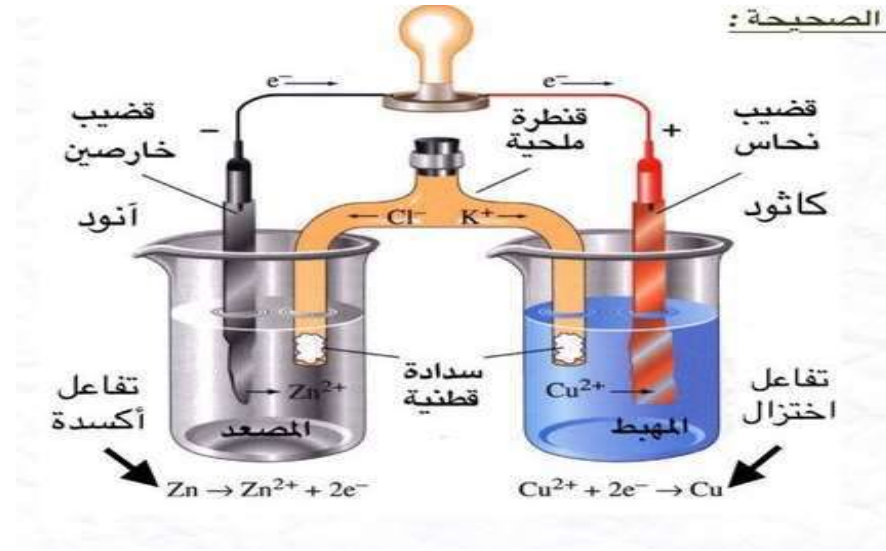
التفاعلات التي يتم فيها إنتقال الإلكترونات من مادة إلى أخرى تسمى تفاعلات التأكسد والإختزال

❑ The Oxidation-Reduction RXN cause the transfer of e's which can be **detected by Voltmeter.**

(تحرك الفولتوميتر دلالة على وجود التيار )

وعملية إنتقال هذه الإلكترونات يجب تنظيم شئ اسمه الخلية الجلفانية وهي تتكون من ثلاثة مكونات رئيسية.

مواد قابلة ل التأكسد والإختزال(الكسب والفقء ) وبالتالي عملية إنتقال إلكترونات وهي تحدث عن طريق القضبان الموجودة في الرسمة

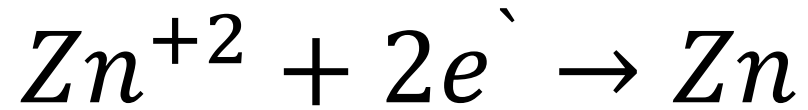


ويجب علينا معرفة ما هي المادة التي سوف تكسب أو تفقد لكي نعرف كيف سوف تتحرك الإلكترونات وعملية التحديد تمت بالظروف القياسية وهي

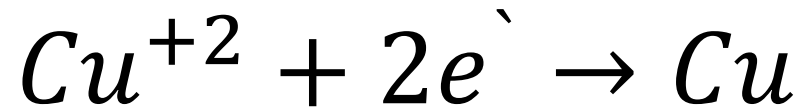
$1atm, 25C^{\circ}, 1M$

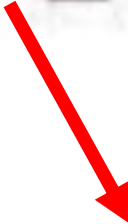
التركيز يؤثر على كمية الإلكترونات المنتقلة وبالتالي زيادة التيار والفولتية , والعلاقة طردية

وايضا من ضمن ظروف القياسية تم توحيد إحدى الأطراف وجعله الهيدروجين وعمل العملية لأكثر من عنصر وكتابة فرق الجهد وكتابة المعادلة الخاصة بها

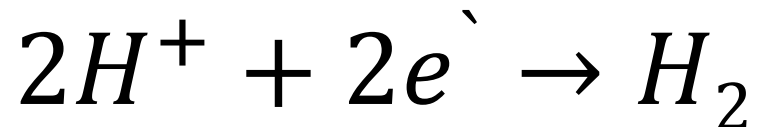


$$E^{\circ} = -0.76V$$



$$E^{\circ} = +0.34V$$


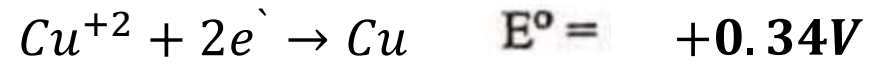
تدل على الظروف القياسية, ومن ضمن الظروف أيضا أنها مقاسة بالنسبة ل  
الهيدروجين والفولتية ل الهيدروجين يساوي صفر وتم كتابة معادلة الإختزال لهم



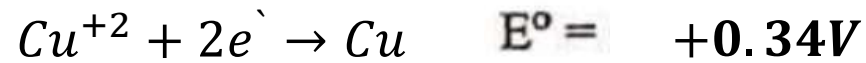
$$E^{\circ} = 0$$



هنا قد يأتي السؤال على أكثر من شكل وطريقة :



الشكل الأول يعطيك هذه المعادلات ويسألك من المادة الأكثر قابلية ل الإختزال والشكل الثاني يسألك رتب ترتيب تنازلي عن قابلية ل العناصر ل الإختزال



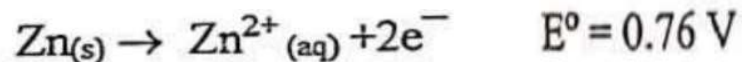
أكثر شئ له قابلية ل الإختزال

القيمة الأعلى الموجبة هي التي يحدث لها إختزال والأقل قيمة التي يحدث لها تأكسد

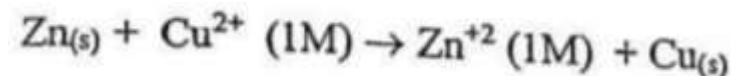
(reduction) كسب إلكترونات



(oxidation) فقد إلكترونات



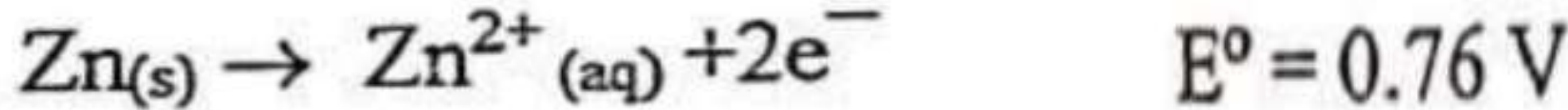
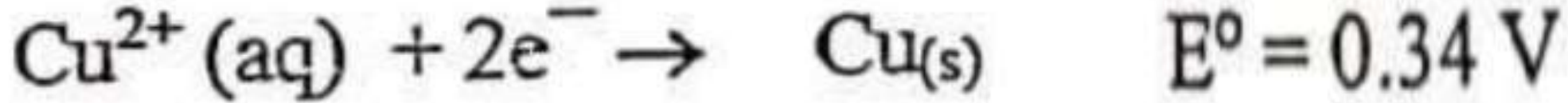
جمع المعادلتين



$$E^\circ = 1.10 V$$



في حال كانت الإلكترونات غير متساوية علينا توحيدهم , ولا نضرب الجهد لأنها لا تعتمد على الكمية



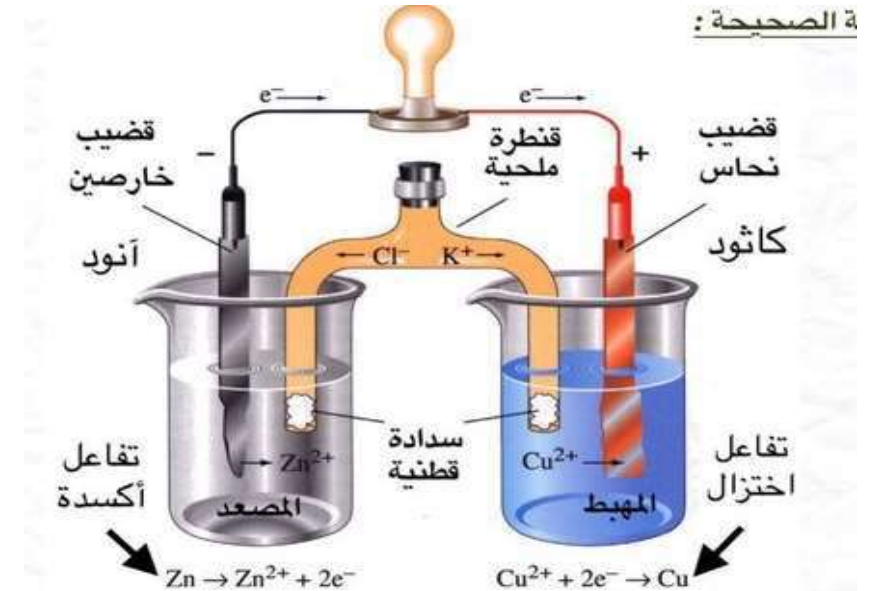
والان سوف نتحدث عن المصدر والمهبط

❑ **Cathode (المهبط)** : Electrode at which reduction occurs (+ve electrode)

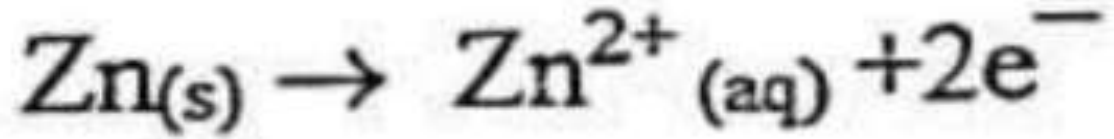
❑ **Anode (المصدر)** : Electrode at which oxidation occurs (-ve electrode)

and the **e's** from anode to cathode .

إلكترونات



والان سوف نتحدث عن العنصر الثالث :



يجب أن يجد شئ سالب لكي يرتبط به

والشئ السالب من أين , يكون من العنصر الثالث وهو القنطرة الملحية

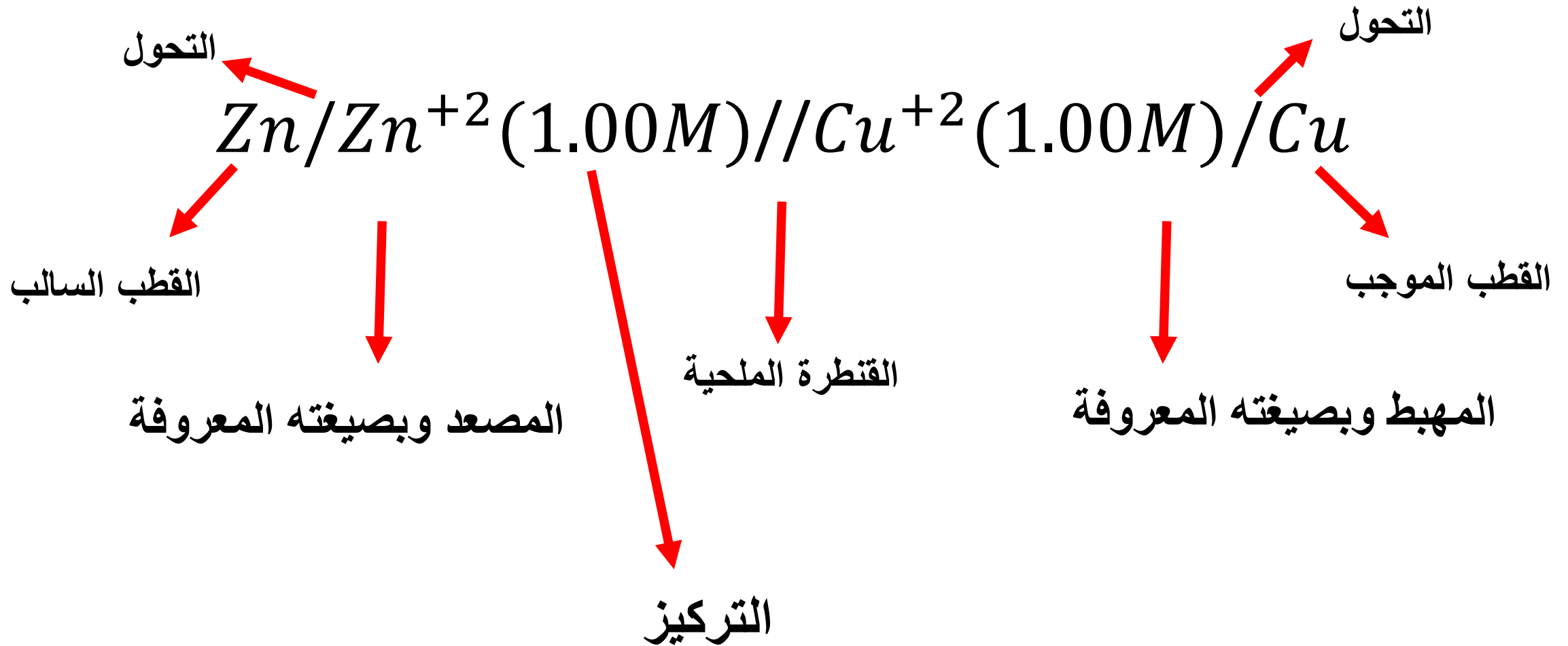
□ Salt bridge : U tube that is filled with saturated electrolyte solution (محلول أيوني مشبع) such as **KCl** , **KNO<sub>3</sub>** and the purpose of it is to **compensate the ions migration by providing the solution that has a cation migration by cations** .

تعويض إنتقال الأيونات

□ Q1(Years). In an electrochemical cell , what is the purpose of the salt bridge ?

Ans. It permits the compensate (migration) of ions between the half-cells .

يمكننا إختصار الرسمة عن طرق معادله ب خط واحد وهي لها شروط



- **A Spontaneous reaction** is a reaction that favors the formation of products at the conditions under which the reaction is occurring.

$$E_{cell}^{\circ} > 0$$

التفاعل التلقائي هو تفاعل يفضل تكوين المنتجات في الظروف التي يحدث فيها التفاعل.

- **A Nonspontaneous reaction** is a reaction that does not favor the formation of products at the given set of conditions

التفاعل غير التلقائي هو تفاعل لا يحفز تشكيل المنتجات في مجموعة معينة من الظروف

$$E_{cell}^{\circ} < 0$$

في حال أردنا أن نجري الحسابات في الظروف الغير القياسية

$$E_{cell} = E^{\circ} - \frac{0.0592}{n} \text{Log} Q \quad \text{At } 25C^{\circ}$$



عدد الإلكترونات المفقودة والتي هي نفسها المكتسبة

- ❑  $Q$ : The product of Molar concentration of **products** divided by the product of molar concentrations of **reactions**

$$Q = \frac{\text{Molar concentration of products}}{\text{Molar concentrations of reactions}}$$

المواد التي سوف أهتم لها وأقوم بأخذ التركيز لها أو الضغط هي المحالين أو الغازات ونقوم بإهمال المواد الصلبة

**Aq (محلول)**

في الغازات لا نقوم بأخذ التركيز بل نقوم بأخذ الضغط وفي الأسئلة سيتوضح كل شيء

$$E_{cell} = E^{\circ} - \frac{2.303RT}{nF} \ln Q$$

من باب العلم بالشئ

Symbol	Value	Unit
R	8.314	$\frac{\text{Jol}}{\text{mol} * \text{K}}$
F	96500	$\frac{\text{C}}{\text{mol of e's}}$

19.29 What is the potential of a cell made up of Zn/Zn<sup>2+</sup> and Cu/Cu<sup>2+</sup> half-cells at 25°C if [Zn<sup>2+</sup>] = 0.25 M and [Cu<sup>2+</sup>] = 0.15 M?

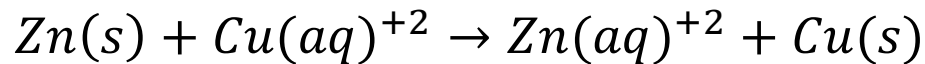


$$E_{\text{cell}}^\circ = +1.10 \text{ V}$$

إختلاف التركيز دلالة على أن الظروف غير قياسية

من خلال قيم الجهد نعكس قيمة الإشارة السالبة لكي تصبح موجبة ومن ثم جمع القيمتين

$$Q = \frac{\text{Molar concentration of products}}{\text{Molar concentrations of reactions}}$$

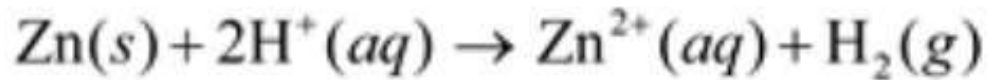


تم إهمال المواد الصلبة

$$Q = \frac{[\text{Zn}^{2+}]}{[\text{Cu}^{2+}]} = \frac{0.25 \text{ M}}{0.15 \text{ M}} = 1.66$$

$$E_{\text{cell}} = 1.10 - \frac{0.0592}{2} \text{Log} 1.66 = 1.09$$

19.31 Calculate the standard potential of the cell consisting of the  $\text{Zn}/\text{Zn}^{2+}$  half-cell and the SHE. What will the emf of the cell be if  $[\text{Zn}^{2+}] = 0.45\text{ M}$ ,  $P_{\text{H}_2} = 2.0\text{ atm}$ , and  $[\text{H}^+] = 1.8\text{ M}$ ?



$$E^\circ_{\text{cell}} = +0.76\text{ V}$$

$$Q = \frac{[\text{Zn}^{2+}] P_{\text{H}_2}}{[\text{H}^+]^2}$$

$$Q = \frac{0.45 \times 2}{(1.8)^2} \rightarrow \text{المعامل}$$

$$Q = 0.28$$

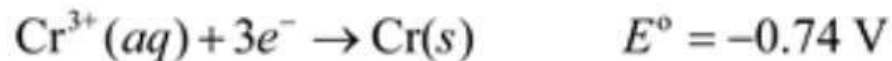
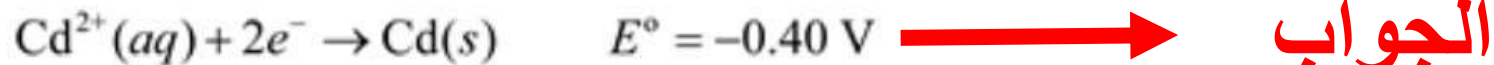
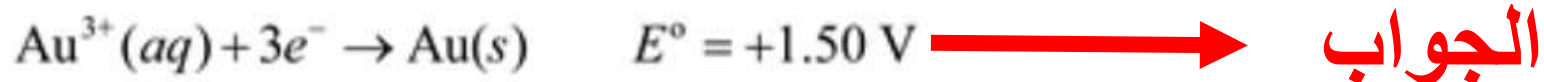
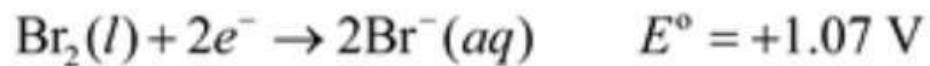
$$E_{\text{cell}} = 0.76 - \frac{0.0592}{2} \log 0.28 = 0.78$$



19.17 Which species in each pair is a better oxidizing agent under standard-state conditions? (a) Br<sub>2</sub> or Au<sup>3+</sup>,

(c) Cd<sup>2+</sup> or Cr<sup>3+</sup>

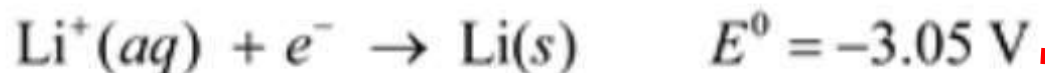
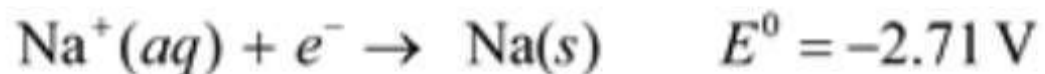
**Oxidizing Agent(العامل المؤكسد): Substance that is Reduced.**




**19.18** Which species in each pair is a better reducing agent under standard-state conditions?

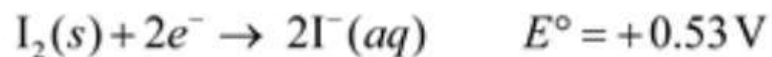
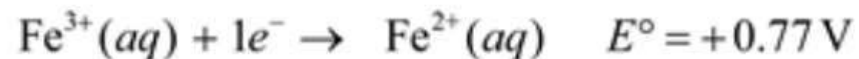
(a) Na or Li,

**Reducing Agent(العامل المختزل) : substance that is Oxidized.**



 **الجواب**

**19.13** Predict whether  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$  can oxidize  $\text{I}^-$  to  $\text{I}_2$  under standard-state conditions.



$$= +0.24 \text{ V}$$

Hence,  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$  can oxidize  $\text{I}^-$  to  $\text{I}_2$  under standard-state conditions

- **Concentration Cell** : A cell may be constructed from two half cells have the same solution but different in concentration of both .

المصعد والمهبط نفس المادة بس المحاليل مختلفة بالتراكيز

$$E^{\circ} = 0$$



نفس المادة

حركة الإلكترونات تكون من التركيز الأقل إلى التركيز الأعلى

$$E_{cell} = E^{\circ} - \frac{0.0592}{n} \text{Log} \frac{[A_{dil}]^{+n}}{[A_{conc}]^{+n}}$$

مخفف

مركز

***At 25C°***

**19.34** Calculate the emf of the following concentration cell:



$$\boxed{E_{\text{cell}}^{\circ} = 0.00 \text{ V}}$$

$$E_{\text{cell}} = E^{\circ} - \frac{0.0592}{n} \log \frac{[A_{\text{dil}}]^{+n}}{[A_{\text{conc}}]^{+n}}$$

$$Q = \frac{[\text{Mg}^{2+}]_{\text{ox}}}{[\text{Mg}^{2+}]_{\text{red}}} = \frac{0.24 \text{ M}}{0.53 \text{ M}} = \boxed{0.45}$$

$$E = E^{\circ} - \frac{0.0592 \text{ V}}{n} \log Q = 0.00 \text{ V} - \frac{0.0592}{2} \log(0.45) = \boxed{+0.010 \text{ V}}$$

☐ **Q2(Years)** . In the concentration cell which of the following statements is not correct ?

**Ans.** The standard potential is one .

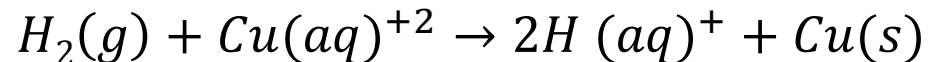
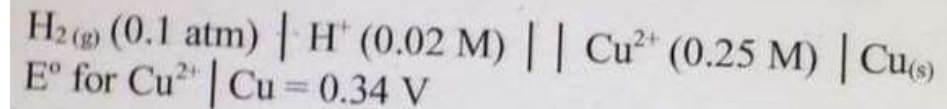
**Q3.(Years).** Which element can reduce X (+0.16V) ?

**Ans.**

**Q4(Years).** Which of the following statements is **correct** ?

**Ans.** Electrons flow from anode to cathode .

☐ **Q5(Years).** Calculate the  $E_{\text{cell}}$  for the following cell line ?



$$E_{\text{cell}} = E^{\circ} - \frac{0.0592}{n} \log Q \quad 0.34 - \frac{0.0592}{2} \log 0.016 = 0.39$$

$$Q = \frac{(0.02)^2}{(0.25) * (0.1)} = 0.016$$

❑ **Q6(Years)**. Among the following , the weakest oxidizing agent is ?

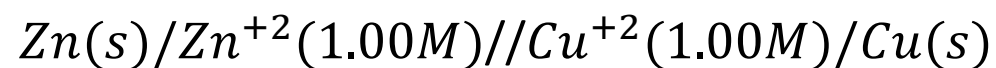
1-  $\text{Cu}^{+2}$  (+0.34v)

2-  $\text{Pb}$  (0.13v)

3-  $\text{Al}$  (+1.66v)

**4-  $\text{Pb}^{+2}$  (-0.13v)**

❑ **Q7(Years)**. A voltaic cell is represented as



Which of the following statements is true ?

1- The mass of the zinc electrode increases during discharge

2- The copper electrode is the anode

3- Electrons flow through the external circuit from the copper to the zinc electrode

**4- Reduction occurs at the copper electrode during discharge**