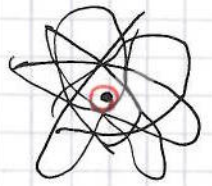
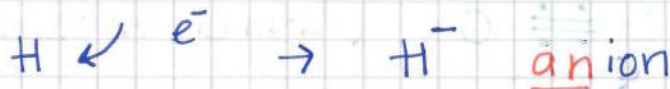


Kap 1: Atomer

Protoner	+1	} Kjernen
Nøytroner	0	
Electroner	-1	



<table border="0" style="text-align: center;"> <tr><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>H</td></tr> <tr><td>1,008</td></tr> </table>	1	H	1,008	<p>→ atom nummer, antall e⁻/p⁺</p> <p>→ atom masse, masse i gram av 1 mol av atomer.</p>
1				
H				
1,008				

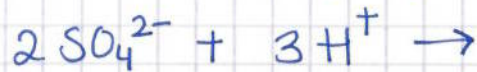


NO₃⁻ ← ladningen
 → 3 oksygen atomer

NO₂⁺ Kation

SO₄²⁻ anion

Reaksjons ligning:



↑
antall molekyler
som reagerer

Kap 2. Kjemiske bindinger

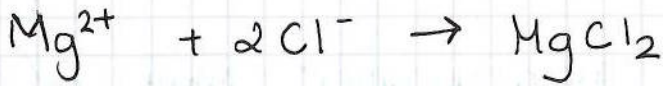
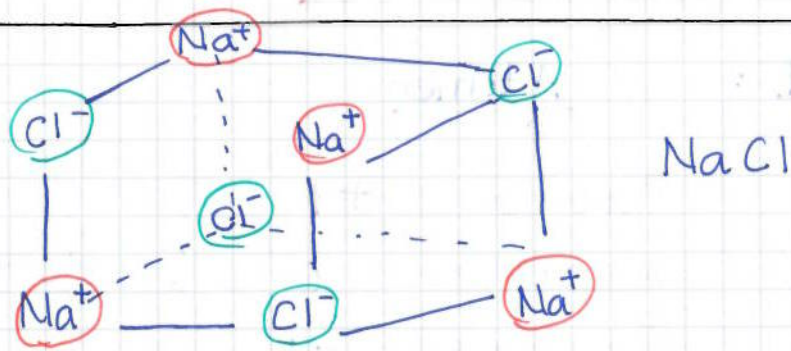
1. Ionebinding

2. Kovalent binding

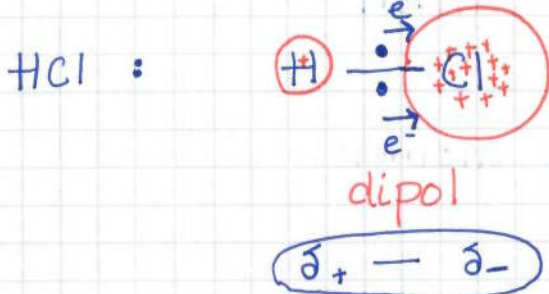
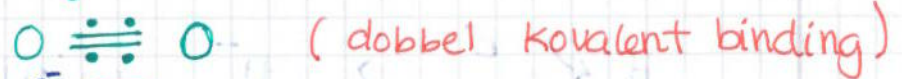
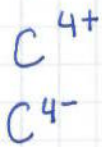
Ionebindinger er bindinger mellom ioner

kationer ↔ anion

3D gitter strukturer (Lattice structure)



Kovalent binding - deling av e^-



Bli tiltrukket av flere protoner i klorid atomet.
 polart molekyl

Oksidasjonstall (O.T.)



Kap 3. Reaksjonslikninger

Jeg vil reagere 112g Fe med S



1 atom Fe trenger 1 atom S. Men hvor mye atomer (gram) av S trenger hvis jeg har 112g

- #1. Vi må gjøre gram om til atomer
- #2. Så kan vi se hvor mange atomer S trengs fra likningen.
- #3. Så kan vi gjøre antall atomer S om til gram.

Vi må finne ut hvor mye 1 atom Fe og 1 atom S veier.

Egentlig så finner vi ut hvor mye $6,022 \times 10^{23}$ atomer veier.

Def. 1 mol = $6,022 \times 10^{23}$ mol (et tall)

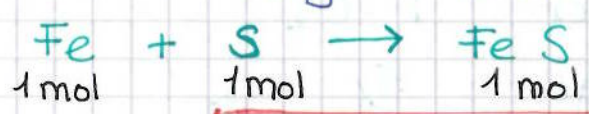
EKS.
 1 mol av Fe atomer
 = $6,022 \times 10^{23}$ Fe atomer
 1 mol H₂O molekyler
 = $6,022 \times 10^{23}$ H₂O molekyler

Definisjon:

massen av 1 mol av et grunnstoff
 = atom massen

Formel masse = Σ atom massene

112 g Fe gram S ?
 massen av 1 mol Fe = 56 g
 men vi hadde 112 g Fe
 $112 \text{ g} = 2 \text{ mol Fe}$



DEFIN/ Antall mol $n = \frac{\text{masse}}{\text{atom masse}} = \frac{\text{masse}}{\text{formel masse}}$

Vi trenger 2 mol (svovel) S

$$n = \frac{m}{A_m}$$

$$n = 2$$

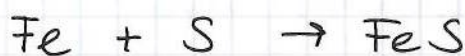
$$A_s = 32$$

$$m = 2 \times 32 = \underline{64g}$$

gram \rightarrow mol \rightarrow reaksjonslikning \rightarrow mol av andre stoffene

\rightarrow gram

eks. Hvor mye FeS ble laget?



1 mol Fe gir 1 mol FeS

2 mol Fe gir 2 mol FeS

$$n = \frac{m}{f_m} \rightarrow \text{FeS}$$

$$2 = \frac{m}{56+32}$$

$$m = 2 \cdot 88 = \underline{176g}$$

oppgave

$$f_m(\text{O}_2) = 2 \times 16 = 32$$

$$f_m(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = (2 \times 1) + 16 = 18$$

$$f_m(\text{SO}_4^{2-}) = 32 + (4 \cdot 16) = 96$$



Hvor mye O_2 trengs for å reagere med 10g H_2

$$n = \frac{m}{F_m} = \frac{10}{2} = 5 \text{ mol } \text{H}_2$$

2 H_2 trenger 1 O_2

5 H_2 trenger $5/2$ O_2

$$\text{O}_2: n = \frac{m}{f_m(\text{O}_2)} \Rightarrow \frac{5}{2} = \frac{m}{32}, \underline{m = 80g}$$

hvor mye H₂O ble dannet ?

5 mol H₂ danner 5 mol H₂O

Antall mol H₂O : $n = \frac{m}{f_m} \rightarrow 5 = \frac{m}{18}$

masse m = 5 x 18 = 90 g

MILJØLÆRE

pensum (2-9)ingen kap. 9 spørsmål i eksamen

Kap 3. Luftforurensing.

- Naturlig - skogbrann, vulkan utbrudd, naturlige dje
- Antropogen - menneskeskapte

Luftforurensings ty per. :

- Global **Drivhuseffekt**
- Regional **sur nedbør**
- Lokal **bakke nært ozon, smog, partikler**

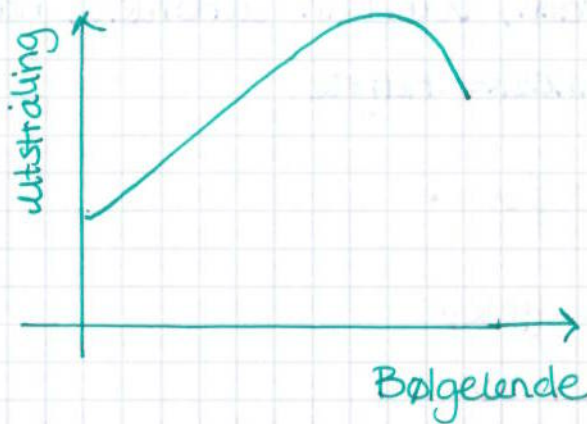
Luft → 78% nitrogen
 21% oksygen
 0.93% Argon
 0.04 Karbondioksid

Drivhusgasser og drivhuseffekten :

- kan bidra til global oppvarming eller klima endringer
- Klima endres av
 - Havstrømninger
 - solaktivitet
 - Aerosoler (partikler, dråper)

Drivhuseffekten :

1. Kortbølget stråling fra sola
2. langbølget stråling fra jorda
- Infrarød stråling
3. Langbølget stråling delvis fanges opp av gassmolekyler i lufta.
- H_2O , CO_2 , CH_4 , KFK , N_2O , O_3
4. Molekylene sender ut stråling, noe reflekteres mens andre blir til varme.



H_2O er den viktigste drivhuseffekten.

H_2O , CO_2 og drivhuseffekten

- størst bidrag fra H_2O
- største bidrag til økning i drivhuseffekten er fra CO_2 .

- Konsentrasjonen øker mest av alle drivhusgasser

Vann damp økningen ble ikke initiert av en økning i CO_2 konsentrasjon, men andre faktorer.

CO_2 og Karbonkretsløp

- CO_2 avgis til atmosfæren

- Naturlig

- Nedbrytning av organisk materiale
- Respiration hos planter, dyr og mennesker
- Naturlige branner (30% CO_2 kommer av dette).

28/08

Kap 3. Del 2.

Blanser ligningen

Vi skal fremstille 0.5 kg jern (Fe). Hvor mye Al og Fe_2O_3 trenger vi?

Løsning: 0.5 kg = 500 g Fe

$$\text{mol Fe}, n = \frac{m}{A_m} = \frac{500\text{g}}{55.85} = 8.95 \text{ mol}$$

2 mol Fe trenger 2 mol Al

8.95 mol Fe trenger 8.95 Al

$$8.95 \text{ mol} \times 27 = 242 \text{ g Al}$$

2 mol Fe trenger 1 mol Fe_2O_3

8.95 mol Fe trenger $\frac{8.95}{2}$ mol Fe_2O_3

$$m = \frac{8.95}{2} \times 159.7 = \underline{\underline{715\text{g Fe}_2\text{O}_3}}$$



Hvor mange gram H_2O og CO_2 kan jeg lage fra 88g C_3H_8 .

$$88\text{g C}_3\text{H}_8, n = \frac{m}{f_m} = \frac{88}{44} = 2 \text{ mol}$$

1 mol propan \rightarrow 3 mol CO_2 og 4 mol H_2O

2 mol $\text{C}_3\text{H}_8 \rightarrow$ 6 mol CO_2 og 8 mol H_2O

$$6 \text{ mol } \text{CO}_2 : 6 \times F_m(\text{CO}_2) = 6 \times 44 = 264 \text{ g } \text{CO}_2$$

$$8 \text{ mol } \text{H}_2\text{O} : 8 \times 18 = 144 \text{ g}$$

$$10 \text{ mol } \text{O}_2 : 10 \times 32 = 320 \text{ g}$$

$$88 \text{ g } \text{C}_3\text{H}_8 + 320 \text{ g } \text{O}_2 \equiv 408 \text{ g stoff}$$

Prosent elementer i et stoff.

Hva er vekt % C i sukker $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$?

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow 1 \text{ mol sukker} &= F_m \\ &= (6 \times 12) + (12 \times 1) + (6 \times 16) \\ &= 180 \text{ g} \end{aligned}$$

$$\% \text{ carbon} = \frac{72}{180} = 0.40 \text{ eller } \underline{\underline{40\%}}$$

eksempel :

Finn % C i CH_4 og C_8H_{18} (oktan)

$$\rightarrow \text{CH}_4 : f_m = 12 + (4 \times 1) = 16$$

$$\% \text{ C} = \frac{12}{16} \times 100 = \underline{\underline{75\%}}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{C}_8\text{H}_{18} : f_m = (8 \times 12) + (18 \times 1) = 114$$

$$\% \text{ C} = \frac{96}{114} \times 100 = \underline{\underline{84.2\%}}$$

oppgave :

Et stoff inneholder 24,75% K, 34,77% Mn og 40,48% O. Finn den enkleste kjemiske

formel $\text{K}_n\text{Mn}_m\text{O}_x$

100 g stoff 24,75 g K, 34,77 g Mn og 40,48 g O

$$\text{Antall mol K} = \frac{24,75}{39,1} = \underline{0,633 \text{ mol K}}$$

$$\text{Antall mol Mn} = \frac{34,77}{54,94} = \underline{0,6329 \text{ mol Mn}}$$

$$\text{Antall mol O} = \frac{40,48}{16} = \underline{2,53 \text{ mol O}}$$

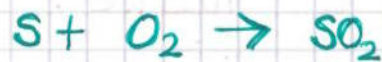
$$n:m = 1:1$$

$$n/m : 1 = 1:4 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{\text{KMnO}_4}}$$

3.18 fra boken :

En industribedrift søker om utslippstillatelse for 100 kg SO₂ per time.

(a) Utslippet skyldes at de brenne olje med 2 vekt % S (svovel). Hvor mye olje kan de maksimalt brenne per døgn?



$$\text{Antall mol SO}_2 = \frac{m}{F_m} = \frac{100\,000}{64} = 1562,5 \text{ mol/t}$$

$$\text{mol SO}_2 \text{ per døgn} : 1562,5 \times 24 = 37500 \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{mol S per døgn} : 37500$$

$$\text{g S} = 37500 \times 32$$

$$= 1,2 \text{ tonn}$$

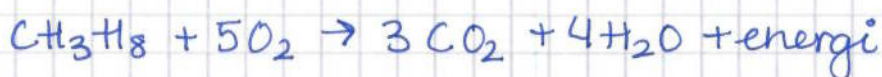
mengde olje som kan forbrennes

$$\Rightarrow 1,2 \times \frac{100}{2} = \underline{\underline{60 \text{ tonn olje}}}$$

EKSOTERMISK - reaksjonen avgir energi

ENDOTERMISK - reaksjonen tar opp energi

eksotermisk :



endotermisk:



KaP 4 Navnsetting (for uorganiske kjemikale

Binære forbindelser - alle ender med "-id."

HF - hydrogenfluorid

KCl - Kaliumklorid

BaBr₂ = bariumbromid

CaS - Kalsiumsulfid

MgO - magnesiumoksid

NaH - Natriumhydrid

BN - bornitrid

BrCl - bromklorid

anioner, viktig å huske:

fluorid - F⁻

bromid - Br⁻

klorid - Cl⁻

sulfid - S²⁻

iodid - I⁻

hydrid - H⁻

oksid - O²⁻

vanelige oksosyrer.

syre		Anion	
H ₂ SO ₄	svovelsyre	SO ₄ ²⁻	sulfat _{ion}
H ₂ CO ₃	{ kullsyre Karbonsyre	CO ₃ ²⁻	karbonat _{ion}
H ₃ PO ₄	fosfor	PO ₄ ³⁻	fosfat _{ion}
HClO ₃	klorsyre	ClO ₃ ⁻	klorat _{ion}
HNO ₃	salpetersyre	NO ₃ ⁻	nitrat _{ion}

"Reduserende oksosyrer"

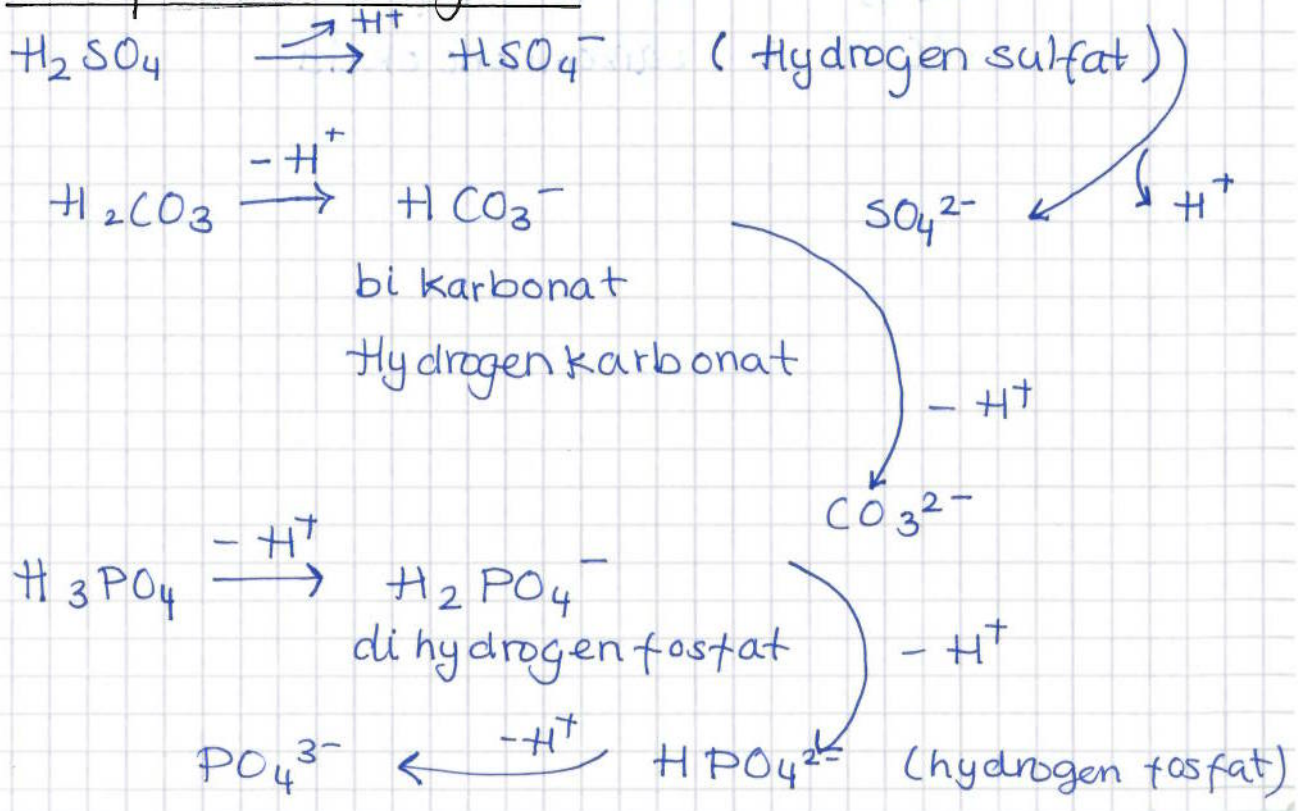
H_2SO_3	-	<u>svovelsyrling</u>	SO_3^{2-}	<u>sulfitt</u>
H_3PO_4	-	<u>fosforsyrling</u>	PO_3^{3-}	<u>fosfitt</u>
$HClO_2$	-	<u>klorsyrling</u>	ClO_2^-	<u>kloritt</u>
HNO_2	-	<u>salpetersyrling</u>	NO_2^-	<u>nitritt</u>

-at har 1 oksygen atom mere enn -itt

Eksempel:

- $LiNO_3$ - Lithiumnitrat
- Na_2CO_3 - Natrium karbonat
- $Al_2(SO_4)_3$ - Aluminium sulfat
- K_2SO_3 - Kalium sulfitt
- $Ca(NO_2)_2$ - Kalsium nitritt
- Bariumnitrat - $Ba(NO_3)_2$
- Kalsiumfosfat - $Ca_3(PO_4)_2$
- Kalium karbonat - K_2CO_3
- sinksulfat - $ZnSO_4$

Flerprotiske syrer



$K(HSO_4)$ - kalium hydrogen sulfat

$Al(H_2PO_4)_3$ - Aluminium dihydrogen fosfat

Metaller utenom Gr I, II og Al

eks. Fe, Cu, Mn, Co, V, Ti

$M^{2+} \rightarrow$ metall(II)

$M^{3+} \rightarrow$ metall(III)

> Romersk tall

$FeCl_3$: jern(III) klorid

Cu_2O^{-2} : Kobber(I) oksid

CuO : Kobber(II) oksid

Forbindelser mellom ikke metaller:

N, S, Cl, O

N_2O : dinitrogenoksid

NO : nitrogen monoksid

N_2O_3 : dinitrogen trioksid

NO_2 : nitrogen dioksid

N_2O_5 : di nitrogen pentoksid

CO : carbonmono oksid

04/09

Kap 5. Løsninger

<u>Gass løsning</u>	: gass + gass	Luft
<u>Væske løsninger</u> :	gass + væske	CO ₂ i vann
	væske + væske	alkohol + vann
	faststoff + væske	salt + vann
<u>faststoff løsninger</u>	: gass + faststoff	H ₂ i Pt
	væske + faststoff	Hg + Ag
	faststoff + faststoff	Cu + Zn

masse prosent = vekt % = antall g stoff per 100g løsning.

Eksempel :

150g NaCl løst i vann og fortynnet til 1 liter
Tetthet = 1.1 g/ml. Hva er masseprosent NaCl i løsningen?

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Antall g løsning} &= 1000 \text{ ml} \times 1.1 \text{ g/ml} \\ &= 1100 \text{ g} \end{aligned}$$

1100 g løsning inneholder 150g NaCl

$$100 \text{ g løsning} - \text{" - " - } \frac{150 \text{ g}}{1100} \times 100 = 13.6 \text{ g}$$

Masseprosent er 13,6 %

Molare løsninger

Konsentrasjon $\cdot C$ = molaritet i mol/liter

$$[\text{NaCl}] = 0,1 \text{ M} \leftarrow M = \text{mol/l}$$

"0,1 molar"

Regel: Antall mol n = Volum (i liter) $\times C$

$$n = V \times C$$

oppgave :

Hvordan kan vi lage 1 liter av en 1 M Na_2CO_3 løsning ?

$$\rightarrow n = v \times c = 1 \times 1 = 1 \text{ mol}$$

$$n = \frac{\text{masse}}{F_m} = \frac{m}{106}$$

$$m = 1 \times 106 = 106 \text{ g}$$

veier ut 106 g Na_2CO_3 og har det opp i mindre enn 1 liter. Rist og løs alt opp - og tilsett mer vann til 1 liter.

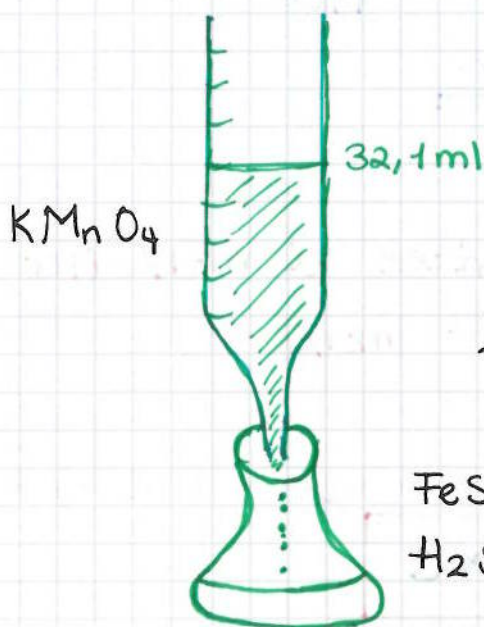
eksempel :

Hvor mange gram H_2SO_4 er det i 20,5 ml av en 0,1 M H_2SO_4 løsning ?

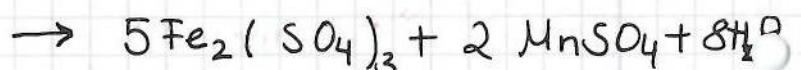
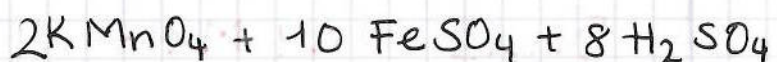
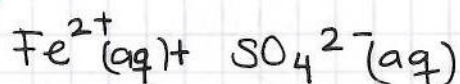
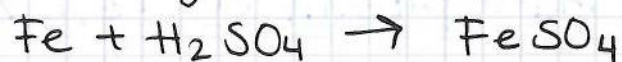
$$\rightarrow n = v \times c = \frac{m}{F_m}$$

$$n = \frac{20,5}{1000} \times 0,1 = 2,05 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$$

$$m = F_m \times n = 98 \times 2,05 \times 10^{-3} \\ = \underline{\underline{0,201 \text{ g}}}$$



Hvor mye Fe i en prøve ?



$$[\text{KMnO}_4] = 0,1 \text{ M}$$

Titrer KMnO_4 inntil lilla farge til KMnO_4 er permanent i flasken. Vi trenger 32,1 ml KMnO_4 løsning.

$$\rightarrow \text{mol } \text{KMnO}_4 = v \times c = \frac{32,1}{1000} \times 0,1 = 3,21 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$$

2 KMnO_4 trenger 10 FeSO_4

1 KMnO_4 trenger 5 FeSO_4

$3,21 \times 10^{-3}$ KMnO_4 trenger 0,01605 mol FeSO_4

$$\text{masse Fe} = \text{mol} \times A_m$$

$$= 0,01605 \times 55,85$$

$$= \underline{\underline{0,896 \text{ g Fe}}}$$

Fortynning

eks. Gitt 3 liter av 4 M NaOH løsning. Hvor mye vann må tilsettes for å lage 1,2 M løsning?

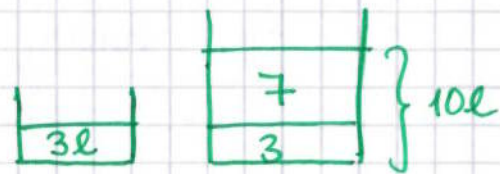
$$C_1 \cdot V_1 = C_2 \cdot V_2$$

$$\rightarrow n = v \times c = 3 \times 4 = 12 \text{ mol}$$

$$n = V \times C_2$$

$$V = \frac{12 \text{ mol}}{1,2 \text{ mol/l}} = 10 \text{ liter}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{10 - 3 = 7 \text{ liter}}}$$

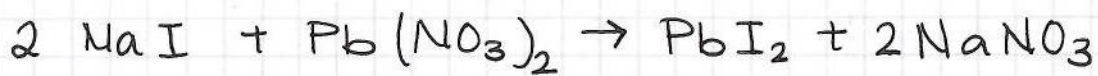


eks. hvor mange ml av 12,4 M HCl trenger vi for å lage 5 liter av en 0,1 M HCl løsning?

$$\rightarrow \text{antall mol } n = v \times c = 5 \times 0,1 = 0,5 \text{ mol}$$

$$0,5 \text{ mol} = V \times 12,4 \text{ M}$$

$$V = \frac{0,5}{12,4} = \underline{\underline{40,3 \text{ ml}}}$$



Hvis jeg har 10 ml av en 0,1 M løsning av NaI, hvor mye av en 0,2 M $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ løsning trenger jeg for å få et 100% utbytte av PbI_2 .

$$\rightarrow \text{NaI mol } n = v \times c$$

$$= 0,1 \text{ M} \times \frac{10}{1000} = 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$$

2 mol NaI trenger 1 mol $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2$

1 " " " " $\frac{1}{2}$ mol $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2$

10^{-3} mol " " " " $\frac{10^{-3}}{2}$ mol " " "

$$\text{mol } \text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2 = n = v \times c$$

$$\cdot \frac{10^{-3}}{2} = v \times 0,2 \text{ M}$$

$$\underline{\underline{v = 2,5 \text{ ml}}}$$

06/09 Kap 5 : fortsettelse :

For veldig lave konsentrasjoner :

ppm parts per million 10^6

ppb parts per billion 10^9

Miljø forurensinger (Pb, Hg, Cd)

ppm : mg/kg ppb : $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$

cm^3/m^3 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

mg/m^3

oppgave :

*vikksølv (Hg) forgiftning i fisk er 39 mg

Per kg fiske kjøtt. hvor mange ppm er dette ?

$$\rightarrow 1 \text{ kg} = 10^3 \text{ g} = 10^6 \text{ mg}$$

39 ppm Hg i fisk.

oppgave :

Et marsvin ble drept av 10^{-7} g dioksin.

Hvor stor dose i ppb er dette ?

vekten til marsvin = 100g

$\rightarrow 10^{-7}$ g dioksin per 100g kjøtt

1g dioksin per 10^9 g kjøtt

\Rightarrow 1ppb dioksin.

KAP 6 Gasser

Avogadro's lov : like volumer av 2 gasser inneholder like mange molekyler ved samme P, T

$$PV = nRT$$

P = trykk [Pa] eller $[N/m^2]$

$$1 \text{ atm} = 1,013 \times 10^5 \text{ N/m}^2 = 1,013 \text{ bar}$$

V = volum $[m^3]$ $1m^3 = 1000 \text{ liter}$

n = antall mol gass

R = konstant $8,314 \text{ J/mol} \cdot \text{K}$

= $0,08206 \text{ l} \cdot \text{atm/mol} \cdot \text{K}$

T = temperatur Kelvin [K]



O_2

1 mol
32g



H_2

1 mol
2g



NH_3

1 mol
17g

Hvor stor volumm gass er 1 mol gass?

$$V = \frac{nRT}{P}$$

NTP (0°C , 1 atm)

$V = 22,4$ liter

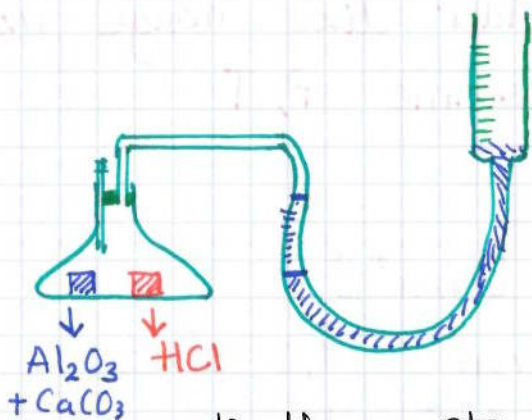
STP = (20°C , 1 atm)

$V = 24$ liter

Tetthet til H_2 ved 0°C : $\frac{\text{vekten}}{\text{volum}} = \frac{2,01}{22,4} = 0,897 \text{ g/l}$

mol $n = \frac{m}{F_m} = C \times V = \frac{PV}{RT}$
 "fast" "løsning" "gass"

oppgave (eksamen)



0,2025 g $\text{CaCO}_3 / \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$

34,5 ml CO_2 dannes

22°C 1,008 bar

↳ hvor stor prosent CaCO_3 inneholder blandingen?

↳ $PV = nRT$

$$n = \frac{PV}{RT}$$

($P = \frac{1,008 \text{ bar}}{1,013 \text{ bar/atm}} = 0,9951 \text{ atm}$)

$V = 0,0345$ liter $R = 0,08206 \text{ l}\cdot\text{atm}/\text{mol}\cdot\text{K}$

$T = 273,15 + 22 = 295,2 \text{ K}$

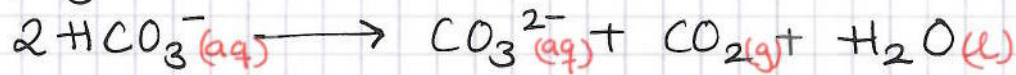
$$n = \frac{0,9951 \times 0,0345}{0,08206 \times 295,2} = \underline{\underline{0,00142 \text{ mol CO}_2}}$$

Det kom fra 0.00142 mol $\text{CaCO}_3 = \frac{m}{F_m}$

$$\text{Masse } \text{CaCO}_3 = 0.00142 \times 100,08 = 0,142 \text{ g}$$

$$\% \text{ CaCO}_3 = \frac{0,142}{0,2025} \times 100\% = \underline{\underline{70,1\% \text{ CaCO}_3}}$$

oppgave :



480 liter CO_2 ved STP per time blir produsert
Hvor mye CaCO_3 avleiring ble dannet per time?

↳ ved STP: 1 mol = 24 liter gass

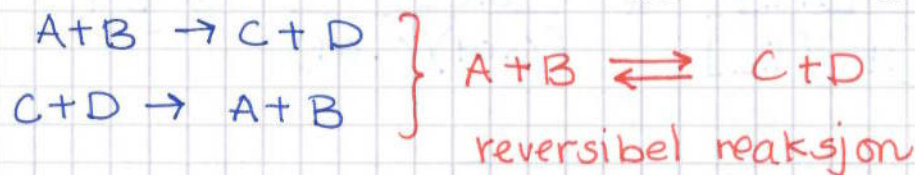
$$\text{vi har } \frac{480}{24} = 20 \text{ mol } \text{CO}_2 / \text{time}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{vi fikk } 20 \text{ mol } \text{CaCO}_3 &= \frac{m}{F_m} = \frac{m}{100} \\ m \text{ CaCO}_3 / \text{t} &= 20 \times 100 = 2000 \text{ g} \\ &= \underline{\underline{2 \text{ kg / t}}} \end{aligned}$$

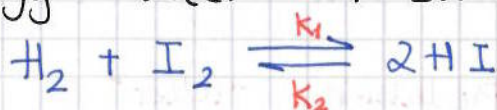
11.09.13

Kap 7 Kjemisk likevekt

Reaksjoner kan gå i begge retninger.



Etter en vis tid vil reaksjonene gå like fort
begge veier \Rightarrow LIKEVEKT



$$\text{ved likevekt : } k_1[\text{H}_2][\text{I}_2] = k_2[\text{HI}][\text{HI}]$$

$$\frac{k_1}{k_2} =$$

$$K = \frac{[HI]^2}{[H_2][I_2]}$$

K: likevekts konstant

Eksempel:



0,1 mol HI er tilsatt et tomt kar på 1 liter, ved T_1 , ^{ved likevekt} er det 0,01 mol H_2 i karet. Hva er $[HI]$ og $[I_2]$ ved likevekt?

↳

ved start

0,1 mol HI

0 mol H_2

0 mol I_2

ved likevekt

? mol HI

0,01 mol H_2

? mol I_2

ved likevekt

$$0,01 \text{ mol/l } H_2 = [H_2]$$

$$0,01 \text{ mol/l} = [I_2]$$

$$\text{mol HI ved likevekt} = 0,1 - 0,02$$

$$[HI] = 0,08 \text{ mol/l}$$

$$K = \frac{[HI]^2}{[H_2][I_2]} = \frac{(0,08)^2}{(0,01)(0,01)} = \underline{\underline{64}}$$



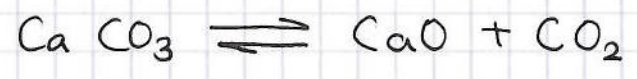
Guldberg Waage's lov (massevirkningslov)

$$K = \frac{[C]^c \cdot [D]^d}{[A]^a [B]^b}$$

← produktene "teller"
← reagentene "nevner"

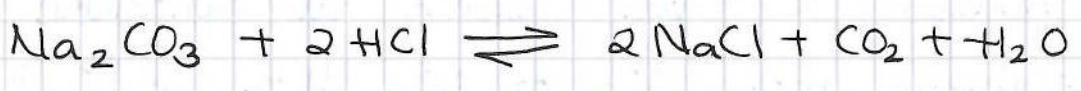
Husk: [fast stoff] = 1
[H₂O] = 1 bare for vannløsninger

eksempel :



$$K = \frac{[\text{CO}_2] \cdot 1}{1} = \underline{[\text{CO}_2]}$$

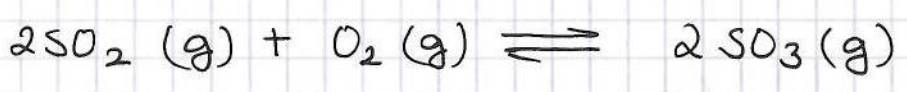
eksempel : i vannfase



$$K = \frac{[\text{NaCl}]^2 \cdot [\text{CO}_2]}{[\text{HCl}]^2 \cdot [\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3]}$$

oppgave :

Gitt likevekt :



- (a) Skriv uttrykket for likevekts konstanten
- (b) Vi slipper SO₃ inn i tom kar med V = 1 liter ved likevekt er det 0,1 mol O₂ i karet. Hvor mye SO₃ ble ført inn i beholderen? K = 100

(a) $\hookrightarrow K = \frac{[\text{SO}_3]^2}{[\text{SO}_2]^2 \cdot [\text{O}_2]}$

	<u>ved start</u>	<u>ved likevekt</u>
	0 mol SO ₂	? SO ₂
	0 mol O ₂	0,1 mol O ₂
	(x) ? SO ₃	? SO ₃

$$[O_2] = 0,1 \text{ mol/l}$$

$$[SO_2] = 0,2 \text{ mol/l}$$

$$[SO_3] = (x - 0,2) \text{ mol/l}$$

$$K = \frac{[SO_3]^2}{[SO_2]^2 [O_2]}$$

$$100 = \frac{(x - 0,2)^2}{(0,2)^2 (0,1)} \quad x = 0,83 \text{ mol } SO_3 \text{ i karet}$$

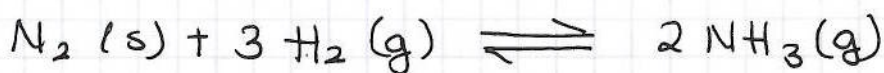
(c) Analyse viser ved likevekt at beholderen inneholder like mange mol SO_2 og SO_3 . Hva er $[O_2]$?

$$\text{svar} \rightarrow [SO_2] = [SO_3]$$

$$K = \frac{[SO_3]^2}{[SO_2]^2 [O_2]} = \frac{1}{[O_2]} = 100$$

$$[O_2] = \underline{\underline{0,01 \text{ mol/l}}}$$

eksempel :



$$K = \frac{[NH_3]^2}{[N_2][H_2]^3}$$

Vi blander N_2 og H_2 i forholdet 1:3 i et kar med $V = 1$ liter. $T = 300^\circ C$. Ved likevekt er det 0,15 mol NH_3 til stede $K = 20$. ved $T = 300^\circ C$. Hva er $[N_2]$ og $[H_2]$ ved likevekt?

<u>ved start</u>	<u>ved likevekt</u>
$n \text{ mol N}_2$? N_2
$3n \text{ mol H}_2$? H_2
0 mol NH_3	$0,15 \text{ mol NH}_3$

$$[\text{N}_2] = n - 0,15/2$$

$$[\text{H}_2] = 3n - 3 \times 0,15/2$$

$$K = \frac{(0,15)^2}{(n - 0,075)(3n - 0,225)^2} = 20$$

$$\therefore \underline{n = 0,155 \text{ mol}}$$

$$[\text{N}_2] = 0,155 - 0,15/2 = 0,08 \text{ mol/l}$$

$$[\text{H}_2] = 3 \times 0,08 = 0,24 \text{ mol/l}$$

$$= 3 \times 0,155 - 0,225$$

13.09.13

Kap 7. Del 2 likevekt

hvor ligger likevekten?



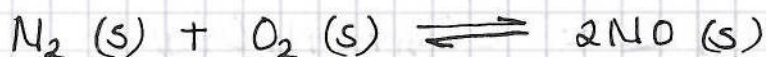
$$K = \frac{[\text{HI}]^2}{[\text{H}_2][\text{I}_2]}$$

$K \ll 1$ reaksjonen mest til venstre

$K \gg 1$ reaksjonen er mest til høyre

$K = 0,1 - 10$.. mye av alle stoffene

eksempel



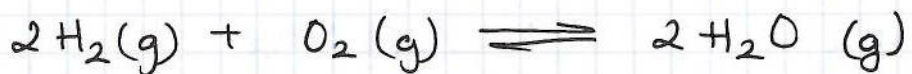
$$K = 1,32 \times 10^{-4} \text{ ved } 1500 \text{ :}$$

$$= \frac{[\text{NO}]^2}{[\text{N}_2][\text{O}_2]}$$

Hvor ligger likevekten?

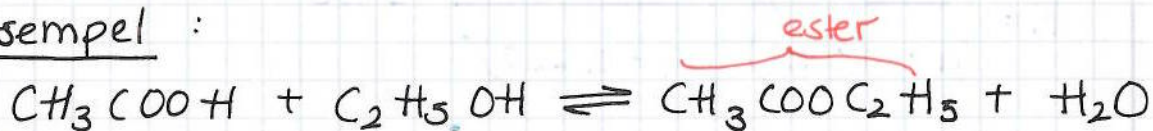
↳ $K \ll 1$ Reaksjonen er mest til venstre.

Eksempel:



$$K = 2 \times 10^{81} \\ = \frac{[\text{H}_2\text{O}]^2}{[\text{H}_2]^2 [\text{O}_2]} \Rightarrow \text{Reaksjonen fullstendig til høyre.}$$

Eksempel:



$$K = 4 \\ = \frac{[\text{CH}_3\text{COOC}_2\text{H}_5][\text{H}_2\text{O}]}{[\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}][\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}]} = \text{Begge vier}$$

Er systemet i likevekt?

#1. Beregn konsentrasjonene av alle stoffene

#2. Finn Q - på samme måte som du finner K

$$Q = \frac{[\text{HI}]^2}{[\text{H}_2][\text{I}_2]}$$

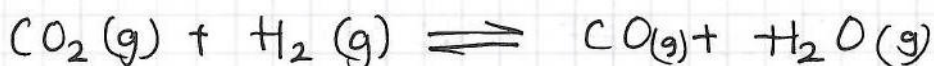
#3. Vurder Q vs. K

$Q = K$ likevekt!

$Q < K$ øke produkt minke reagentene.

$Q > K$ mindre produkt og øke reagentene.

Eksempel 8



vi har 0.02 mol CO_2 , 0.02 mol H_2O

0.2 mol CO_2
0.2 mol H_2

- (a) Er systemet i likevekt?
 (b) Vil reaksjonen gå mot høyre eller venstre?
 (c) Finn likevektskonsentrasjonene, gitt $V = 1$ liter

↳

$$(a) Q = \frac{[CO][H_2O]}{[CO_2][H_2]} = \frac{0,02/1 \times 0,02/1}{0,2/1 \times 0,2/1} = 0,01$$

K gitt som 0,043

$K \neq Q$ ingen likevekt

(b) $Q < K$

For lite CO og H_2O og derfor vil reaksjonen gå mot høyre for å lage mer CO og H_2O .



ved start

0,2 mol CO_2

0,2 mol H_2

0,02 mol CO

0,02 mol H_2O

ved likevekt

$0,2 - x$ mol CO_2

$0,2 - x$ mol H_2

$0,02 + x$ mol CO

$0,02 + x$ mol H_2O

$$K = 0,043 = \frac{[CO][H_2O]}{[CO_2][H_2]} = \frac{(0,02+x)(0,02+x)}{(0,2-x)(0,2-x)}$$

$$\therefore \underline{x = 0,018}$$

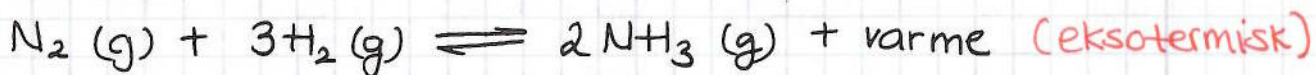
$$[CO_2] = [H_2] = 0,2 - 0,018 = 0,182 \text{ mol/l}$$

$$[CO] = [H_2O] = 0,02 + 0,018 = 0,038 \text{ mol/l}$$

Le Chatelier's Prinsipp

Et system i likevekt utsatt for en forandring vil flytte i den retningen som virker mot forandringen.

Eksempel :



$$K = \frac{[\text{NH}_3]^2}{[\text{N}_2][\text{H}_2]^3} \quad \text{ved likevekt}$$

Tilsett mer NH_3 - reaksjonen flytter mer til venstre.

fjern NH_3 - reaksjonen flytter mer til høyre

ØK trykket : reaksjonen flyttes til høyre pga.

av antall molekyler på venstre og høyre side

ØK temperaturen : reaksjonen flyttes mer til

venstre (endotermisk, tar opp varme).

Katalysator : Det får en reaksjon til å gå raskere uten at stoffet i seg selv blir brukt opp. eks. Cl^\bullet fra ozonlaget ødelegels

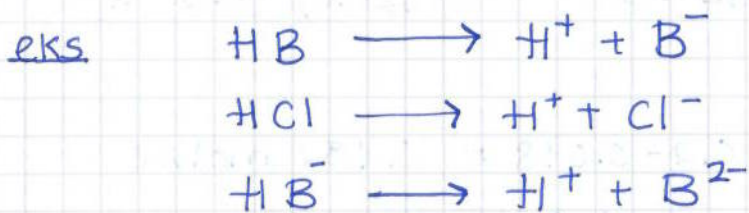
Industri : NH_3 , H_2SO_4 , polyetylen

Kroppen : enzymer.

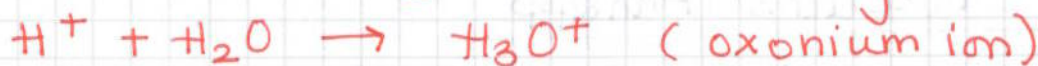
18/09

Kap 8. Syrer og baser

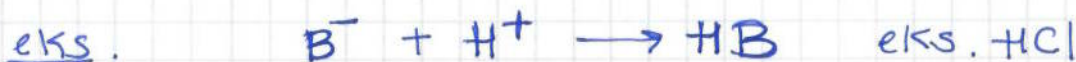
Syre - et stoff som kan spalte av protoner,
 H^+



Husk : $\text{H}^+ \equiv \text{H}_3\text{O}^+$ i vannløsning

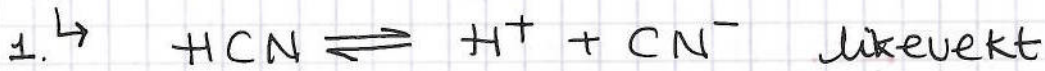
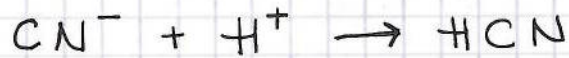
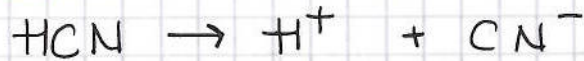


Base - et stoff som kan ta opp protoner,
 H^+

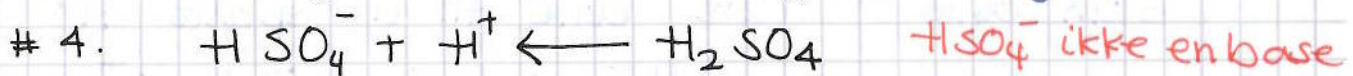
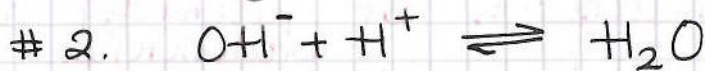
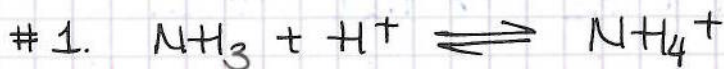




eksempel :

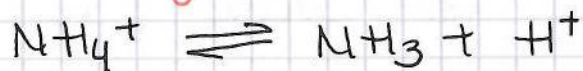


eksempel Baser



OBS! HCO_3^- kan virke som syre eller baser
De kalles amfoterisk!

Protolyse reaksjon : protoner (H^+) blir tatt opp eller avgitt.



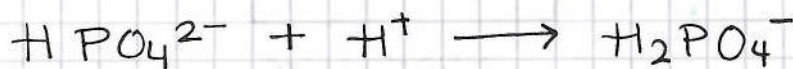
Syre

base (korresponderende base til NH_4^+)

alltid en syre og en base i reaksjonslinkningen

Oppgave :

Hvis at HPO_4^{2-} er amfoterisk.



(base)

(ka.syre)

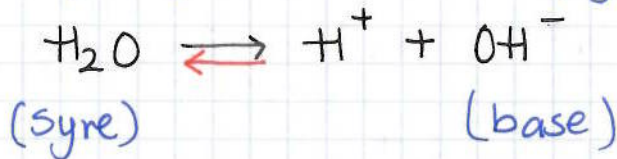


(syre)

(kor. base)

Oppgave

Vis at H_2O er amfoterisk.



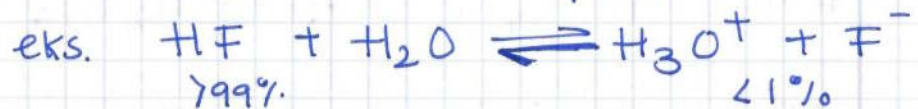
Syre styrke

sterk syre - en syre som har stor evne til å spalte H^+ . eks HCl (salt syre)



ingen likevekt, går fullstendig over til produktene.
↳ HCl, HNO_3, H_2SO_4

svak syre - lite evne til å spalte H^+

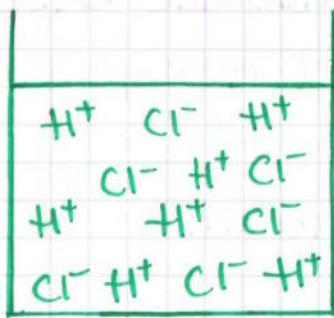


alltid likevekt

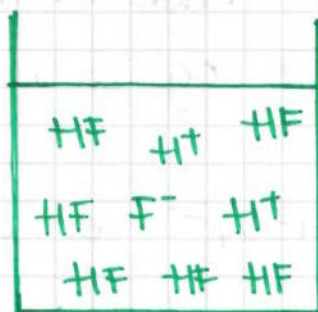
$$K_a = \frac{[H_3O^+][F^-]}{[HF]} \quad (HF: \text{flusssyre})$$

syrekonstant

$K_a \ll 1$ for svake syrer



Sterk syre
 HCl



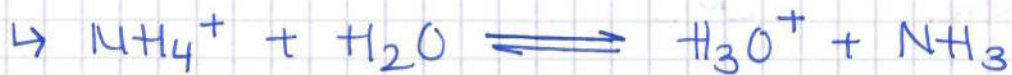
Svak syre
 HF

Eksempel

a) Skriv syrekonstantene for de svake syrene
 HF , NH_4^+ , HSO_4^-



$$K_a = \frac{[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+][\text{F}^-]}{[\text{HF}]} = 7 \times 10^{-4}$$



$$K_a = \frac{[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+][\text{NH}_3]}{[\text{NH}_4^+]} = 5.6 \times 10^{-10}$$



$$K_a = \frac{[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+][\text{SO}_4^{2-}]}{[\text{HSO}_4^-]} = 1.2 \times 10^{-2}$$

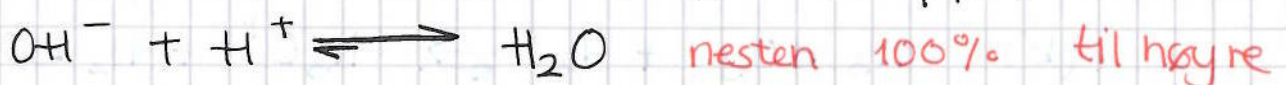
(b) Hvilken av syrene er sterkest eller svakest?

HSO_4^- har den høyeste verdien for K_a og er derfor den sterkeste syren

NH_4^+ har den laveste K_a verdi og er derfor den svakeste syren.

Base styrke

sterk base - stor evne til å ta opp H^+



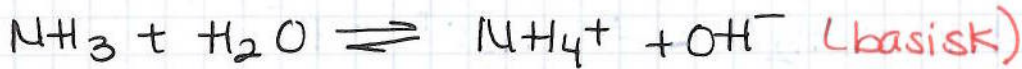
(hydro oksid ion)

svak base - lite evne til å ta opp H^+





20/09 Base styrke forts.....



$$K_B = \frac{[\text{HB}][\text{OH}^-]}{[\text{B}^-]}$$

←

Base kons.

$$K_a = \frac{[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+][\text{B}^-]}{[\text{HB}]}$$

$$K_a \cdot K_b = \frac{[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+][\cancel{\text{B}^-}][\cancel{\text{HB}}][\text{OH}^-]}{[\cancel{\text{HB}}][\cancel{\text{B}^-}]}$$

$$= [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+][\text{OH}^-]$$

$K_a \cdot K_b = K_w = 1 \times 10^{-14}$

ved 25°C

Eksempel :

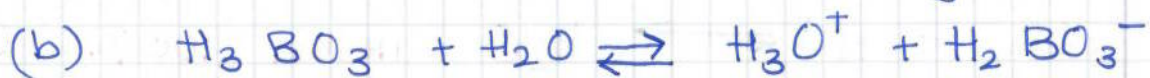
Borsyre H_3BO_3 , $K_a = 5.8 \times 10^{-10}$

(a) Er dette en svak syre ?

(b) Finn denne syras korresp. base. skriv ligningen for basens reaksjon med vann.

(c) skriv uttrykket for K_b og beregn verdien K_b .

↳ (a) K_a er svært liten \Rightarrow svak syre.



H_2BO_3^- er den korrespon. base.



↳ kalles for korresp base

$$(c) \quad K_b = \frac{[H_3BO_3][OH^-]}{[H_2BO_3^-]}$$

$$K_b = \frac{K_w}{K_a} = \frac{1 \times 10^{-14}}{5.8 \times 10^{-10}} = \underline{\underline{1.7 \times 10^{-5}}}$$

Reaksjon mellom sterksyre og sterkbase

sterk syre - mange H_3O^+

sterk base - mange OH^-

Reaksjonen mellom sterk syre og sterk base kalles neutralisering.



$$K = \frac{1}{[H_3O^+][OH^-]} = \frac{1}{K_w} = 10^{14}$$

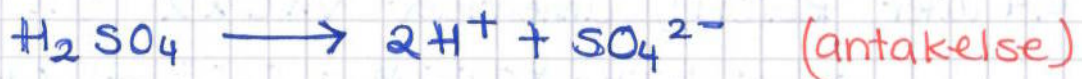
K>>>1

$$pH = -\log [H_3O^+]; \quad pOH = -\log [OH^-]$$

$$pH + pOH = 14$$

Oppgave:

Jeg løser 0.0588g svovelsyre (H_2SO_4) i vann og fortynner til 200 ml. Hva blir pH?



$$\text{mol } n = \frac{m}{M_m} = \frac{0.0588}{98} = 6 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol}$$

$$n = v \times c \quad \Rightarrow \quad c = \frac{n}{v} = \frac{6 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol}}{200/1000 \text{ l}} = 0.003 \text{ mol/l}$$

$$[H_3O^+] = 2 \times 0.003 \text{ mol/l} = 0.006 \text{ mol/l}$$

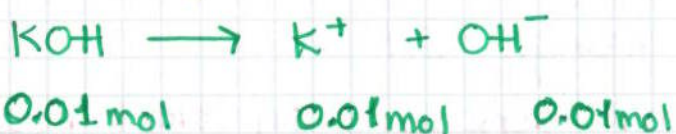
$$pH = -\log(0.006) = \underline{\underline{2.2}}$$

Oppgave

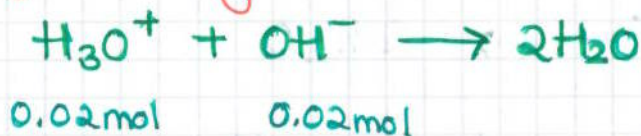
Hvor mye 0,01 M KOH må bli tilsatt 1 liter 0,01 M H_2SO_4 for å oppnå en nøytral løsning?

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow \text{mol } \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 &= V \times C = 1 \times 0,01 \\ &= 0,01 \text{ mol} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{mol } \text{H}_3\text{O}^+ = 2 \times 0,01 = 0,02 \text{ mol}$$



nøytralisering:



$$\text{mol } \text{OH}^- = 0,02 = V \times C$$

$$V = \frac{0,02}{C} = \frac{0,02}{0,01 \text{ M}} = \underline{\underline{2 \text{ liter}}}$$

Oppgave

Hva blir pH når 1 liter 0,03 M HCl blir tilsatt 0,7 liter 0,05 M $\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2$?



$$\begin{aligned} 0,7 \text{ liter } \text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2 &\text{ inneholder } V \times C \times 2 \text{ OH}^- \text{ ioner} \\ &= 2 \times 0,7 \text{ liter} \times 0,05 \text{ M} = \underline{\underline{0,07 \text{ mol OH}^-}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{mengde } \text{H}_3\text{O}^+ &= 1 \times 0,03 \\ &= \underline{\underline{0,03 \text{ mol H}_3\text{O}^+}} \end{aligned}$$

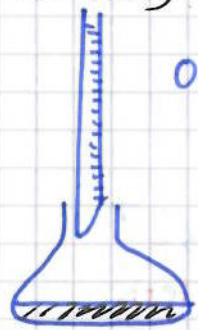
$$\begin{aligned} \text{mengde } \text{OH}^- &\text{ igjen etter nøytralisering} \\ &= 0,07 - 0,03 = 0,04 \text{ mol OH}^- \end{aligned}$$

$$[\text{OH}^-] = \frac{n}{V} = \frac{0.04 \text{ mol}}{1.7 \text{ liter}} = 0.0235 \text{ M}$$

$$\text{pOH} = -\log[\text{OH}^-] = -\log(0.0235 \text{ M}) = 1.62$$

$$\text{pH} = 14 - \text{pOH} = \underline{\underline{12.4}}$$

Titring



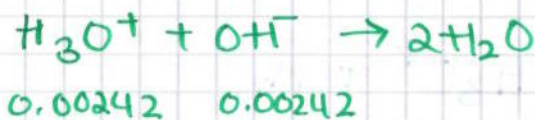
0,1 M HCl

KOH + pH indikator

En uløst masse KOH blir
tilsatt vann. Tilsetter HCl
løsning → fargeendring ved
nøytralisering.

Hvis 24,2 ml HCl ble brukt, hvor mye KOH
hadde vi?

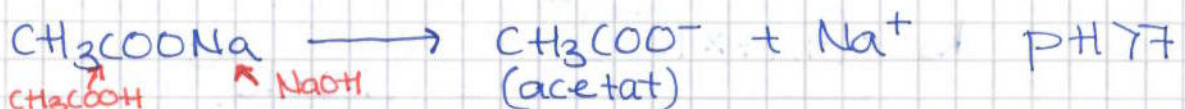
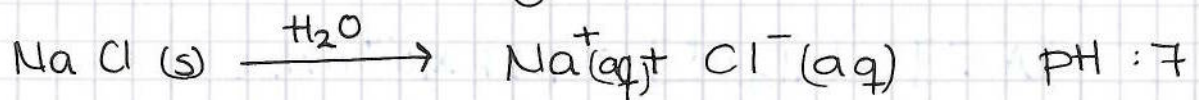
$$n_{\text{HCl}} = V \cdot c = \frac{24.2}{1000} \text{ l} \cdot 0.1 \text{ M} = 0.00242 \text{ mol HCl} \\ = 0.00242 \text{ mol H}_3\text{O}^+$$



$$m_{\text{KOH}} = f_m \cdot n = 56 \cdot 0.00242 = \underline{\underline{0.136 \text{ g}}}$$

25.09.13

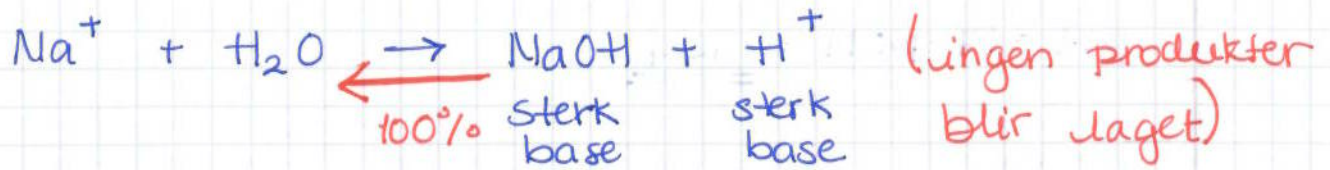
Salter i vann og pH



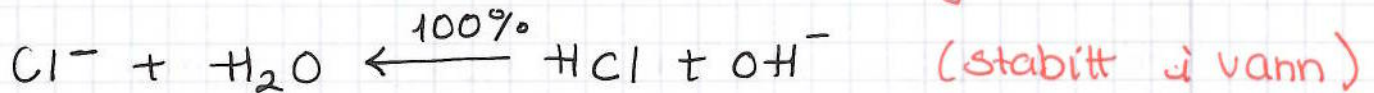
Basisk

CH_3COOH - svak syre "stabil"

NaOH - sterk base "ustabil"



Na^+ er stabil i vann.



oppgave:

Finn K_a for 0,01 M eddiksyre (HAc eller CH_3COOH)
gitt at $\text{pH} = 3,38$.



$$K_a = \frac{[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+][\text{Ac}^-]}{[\text{HAc}]}$$

$$\text{pH} = -\log [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = 3,38$$

$$[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = 10^{-3,38} = 4,17 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol/l}$$

$$[\text{Ac}^-] = [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = 4,17 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol/l}$$

$$[\text{HAc}] = 0,01 - 4,17 \times 10^{-4} = 0,00958 \text{ mol/l}$$

$$K_a = \frac{(4,17 \times 10^{-4})^2}{0,00958} = \underline{\underline{1,8 \times 10^{-5}}}$$

OPPGAVE

Finn pH av 0.1 M mårsyre (HCOOH)

$$K_a = 1.8 \times 10^{-4}$$



$$K_a = \frac{[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+][\text{HCOO}^-]}{[\text{HCOOH}]}$$

Vi må finne $[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]$ for å finne pH.

$$\text{La } [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = x$$

$$[\text{HCOO}^-] = x$$

$$[\text{HCOOH}] = 0.1 - x \approx 0.1 \quad (\text{tilnærming})$$

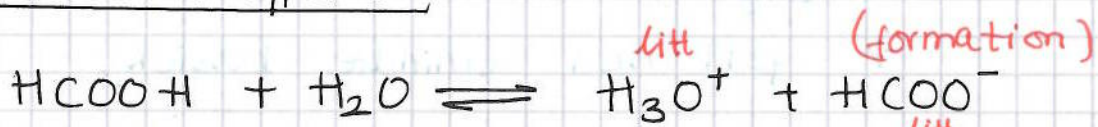
x må være veldig lav

$$K_a = \frac{x^2}{0.1 - x} = 1.8 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$x^2 + 1.8 \times 10^{-4} x - 1.8 \times 10^{-5} = 0$$

$$x = 4.2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol/l}$$

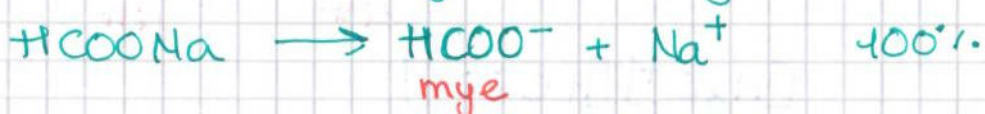
$$\text{pH} = -\log x = \underline{2.4}$$

Felles ioneffekt

Hva skjer hvis vi tilsetter $\overset{\text{H}^+}{\text{HCOONa}}$ (natrium format) til HCOOH?

$$K_a = \frac{[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+][\text{HCOO}^-]}{[\text{HCOOH}]}$$

HCOONa er en vanlig lett-løselig salt



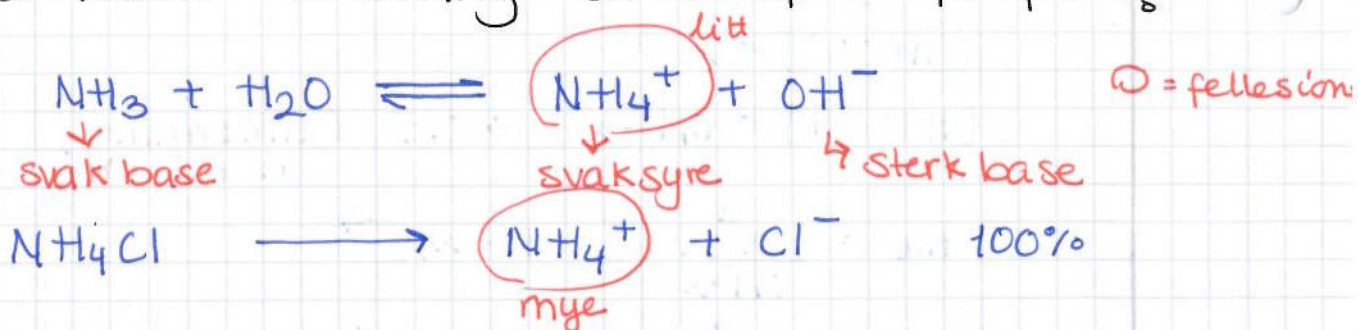
Le Chatelier's prinsipp, hvis vi øker $[HCOO^-]$ gjør reaksjonen til venstre.

Mer $HCOOH$ dannes fra $HCOO^- + H_3O^+$
mindre H_3O^+ og derfor mer basisk \Rightarrow pH øker

$HCOO^-$ er et felles ion og har et felles ion effekt

oppgave

Ammoniak er tilsatt vann. hvilken effekt har videre tilsetning av NH_4Cl på pH?



vi øker $[NH_4^+]$

\Rightarrow Reaksjonen går mot venstre

$\Rightarrow [OH^-]$ avtar

$\Rightarrow [H_3O^+]$ øker

\Rightarrow pH ned (mindre basisk)

oppgave

0,1 mol $HCOOH$ + 0,1 mol $HCOONa$ løst i vann til 1 liter. Finn pH gitt at $K_a[HCOOH] = 1,8 \times 10^{-4}$.



$$K_a = \frac{[H_3O^+][HCOO^-]}{[HCOOH]}$$

siden: HCOOH er en svak syre:

$$[\text{HCOO}^-] \approx 0.1 \text{ M} \quad (\text{tilnærming})$$

$$[\text{HCOOH}] \approx 0.1 \text{ M}$$

$$K_a = \frac{[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+][0.1]}{[0.1]} = 1.8 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = 1.8 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{pH} = -\log[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = \underline{\underline{3.7}}$$

27.09.13

Kap 8: Syrer og baser

Buffer løsninger:

pH lite endret ved tilsetning av moderate mengder syre eller base

1. Svak syre + korresp. svak base

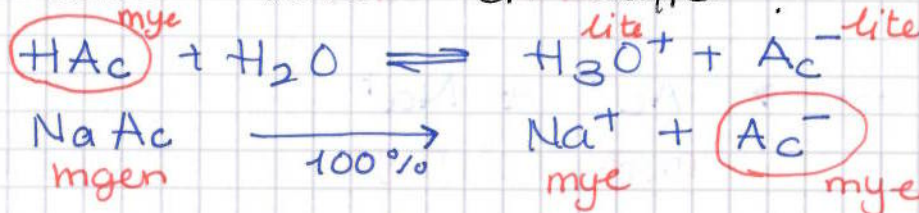


2. Svak base + korresp. svak syre

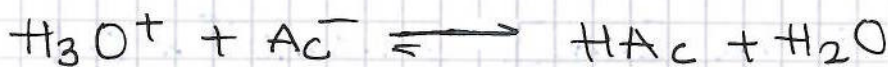


Blodet pH 7,35 - 7,45

hvordan virker en buffer?

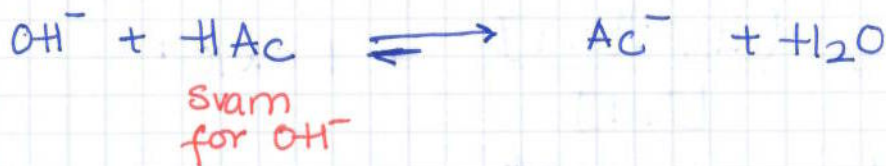
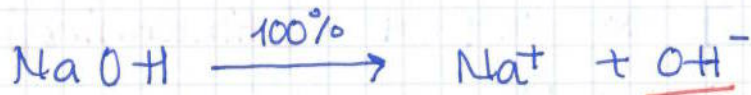


1. Vi tilsetter litt sterk syre HCl



svamp

2. Vi tilsetter litt sterk base, NaOH



vanlig Buffer : svak syre + saltet til syren



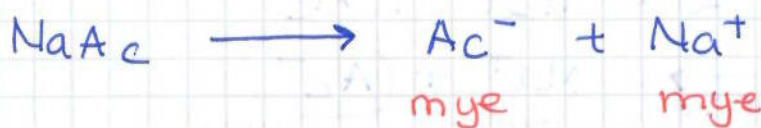
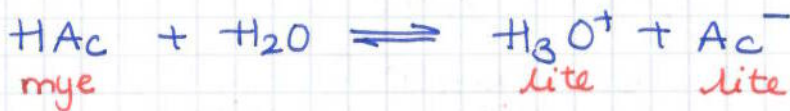
$$K_a = \frac{[\text{B}^-][\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]}{[\text{HB}]}$$

$$[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = K_a \frac{[\text{HB}]}{[\text{B}^-]}$$

$$\text{pH} = -\text{p}K_a + \log \frac{[\text{B}^-]}{[\text{HB}]}$$

oppgave :

Hva er pH til en blanding av 0.1 mol (i 1L) HAc og 0.1 mol NaAc? $K_a(\text{HAc}) = 1.8 \times 10^{-5}$



vi kan se bort fra $[\text{Ac}^-]$ fra HAc

$$[\text{Ac}^-] = 0.1 \text{ mol/l}$$

$$[\text{HAc}] \approx 0.1 \text{ mol/l}$$

$$[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = K_a \frac{[\text{HAc}]}{[\text{Ac}^-]} = 1.8 \times 10^{-5} \times \frac{0.1}{0.1}$$

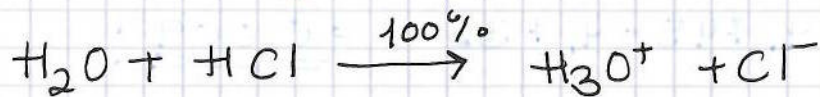
$$\text{pH} = \log [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = \underline{\underline{4.745}}$$

Hvor mye forandres pH når vi tilsetter litt sterk syre til en buffer?

Del 1: 1 mol 1,0 M HCl tilsatt 1 liter vann
rent vann har $\text{pH} = 7$. Hva blir pH nå?

$$\text{mol HCl} = v \times c = \frac{1}{1000} \times 1 = 10^{-3} \text{ mol HCl}$$

som betyr $10^{-3} \text{ mol H}_3\text{O}^+$



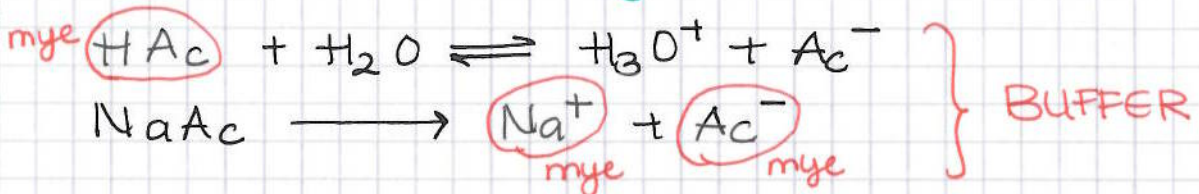
$$[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = 10^{-3} \text{ mol/l}$$

$$\text{pH} = -\log[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = 3$$

$$\Delta\text{pH} = 7 - 3 = \underline{4}$$

Del 2: 1 mol, 1 M HCl blir tilsatt 1 liter av en buffer av 0,1 mol HAc og 0,1 mol NaAc. Hva blir pH nå?

vi tilsetter $10^{-3} \text{ H}_3\text{O}^+$



vi tilsetter HCl [$10^{-3} \text{ mol H}_3\text{O}^+$]



$$K_a = \frac{[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+][\text{Ac}^-]}{[\text{HAc}]} = 1,8 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$K_a = \frac{[H_3O^+] [0.1 - 0.001]}{[0.1 + 10^{-3}]}$$

$$[H_3O^+] = \frac{0.101}{0.099} \times \frac{1.8 \times 10^{-5}}{1}$$

$$[H_3O^+] = 1.836 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol/l}$$

$$pH = -\log [H_3O^+] = -\log (1.836 \times 10^{-5})$$

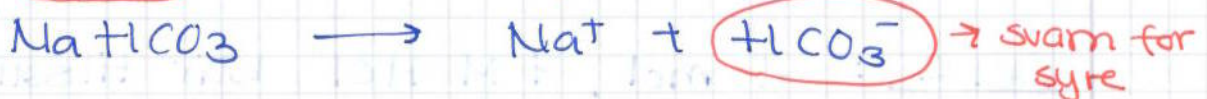
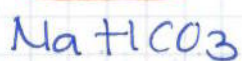
$$= \underline{4.736}$$

$$\Delta pH = 4.745 - 4.736 = \underline{\underline{0.009!}}$$

HCO_3^- / H_2CO_3 er en buffer i sjøen



svam
for
base



22/10/13

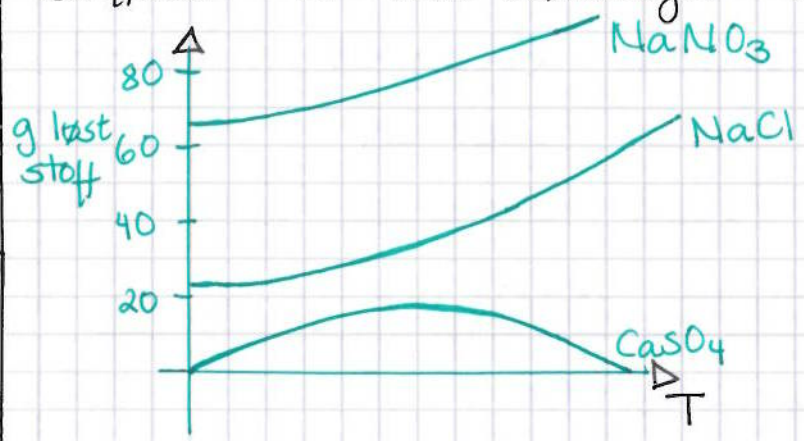
Kap 9. VANNLØSELIGHET

Løslighet = konsentrasjon av stoffet i en mettet løsning.

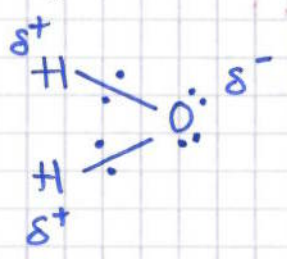
Umettet løsning - mulig å løse mer stoff

Overmettet løsning - ustabil løsning, mer stoff enn mettet løsning.

Løselighet er temperatur avhengig. De fleste stoffene er mer løselige med økende T.



Hvortfor er vann et godt løsningsmiddel?



litt mer negativ ladning for O.



Oksygen er mer elektronegativ enn H

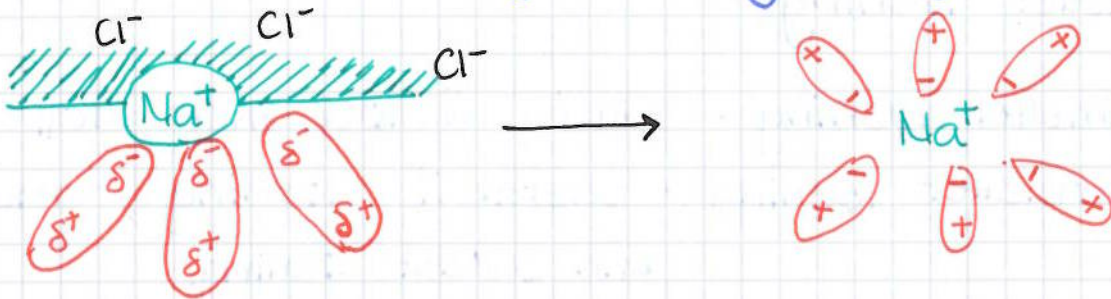
Når vi tilsetter et stoff til vann 2 ting skjer

- braker energi # 1. Vi bryter gitteret til stoffet
- energi tilbake # 2. Molekyler eller ioner blir omgitt av vann molekyler. \Rightarrow hydratisering

Eksempel

Vi tilsetter NaCl og AgCl til vann.

Kamp mellom hydratisering \leftrightarrow gitter energi



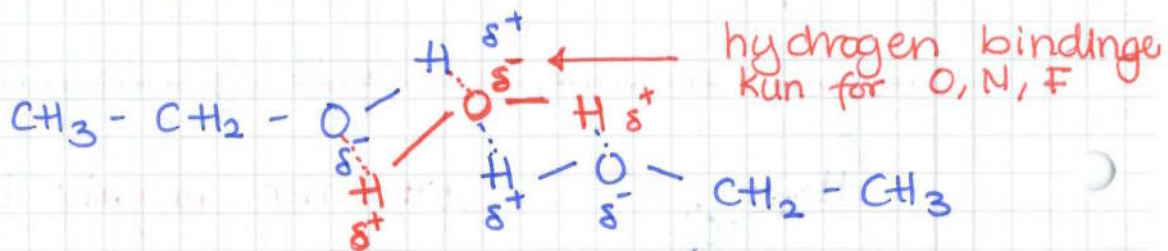
AgCl er motsatt - sterkere gitter struktur enn NaCl (covalent bindinger). tungtløselig.

Vanskelig δ predikere løselighet til saltet
 \Rightarrow Bruker tabeller.

Vann er polar. Polare kovalente i vann.

Polare kovalente molekyler i vann

etanol: $\text{CH}_3 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{OH}$

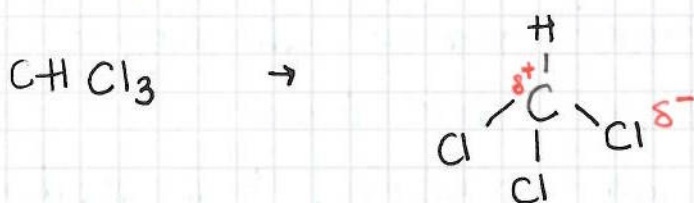


etanol er vannløselig.

eks. CH_3COOH , HCOOH , sukker, NH_3 , HF

OH binding

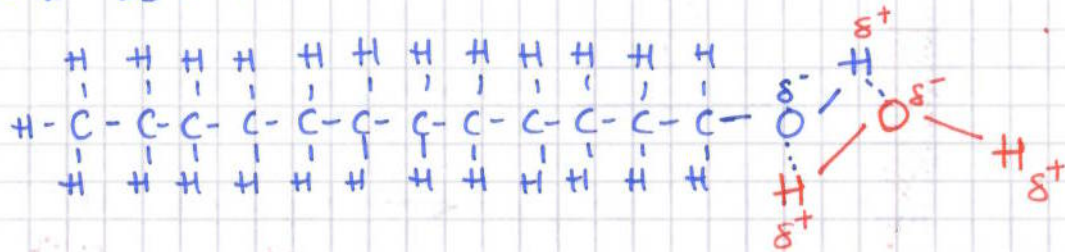
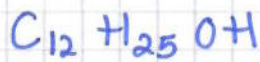
svak polare - tungtløselige - upolare molekyler



svak polare og ikke løselige i vann

andre eksempler: BrCl

upolare molekyler: N_2 ($\text{N} \equiv \text{N}$) O_2 ($\text{O} = \text{O}$), CH_4 , Benzin, Olje



Dette er tungtløselig. polar gruppen er for liten i forhold til resten av molekylet.

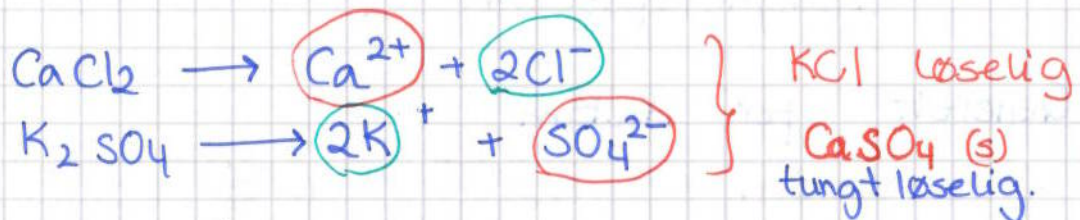
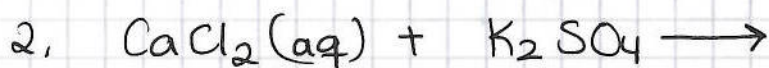
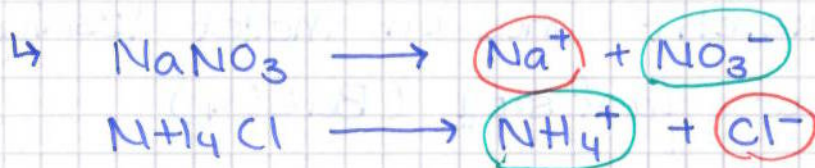
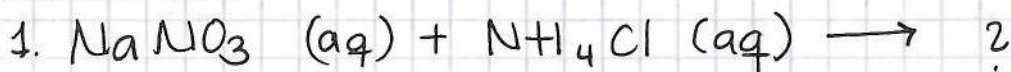
Hva skjer når vi blander 2 løselige salter i vann? Blir det utfelling?

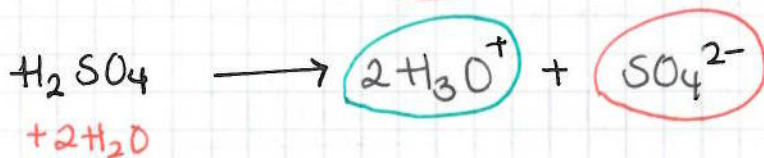
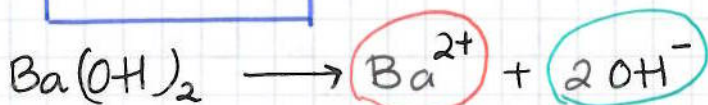
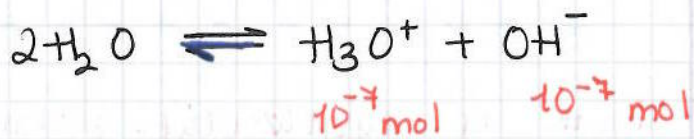
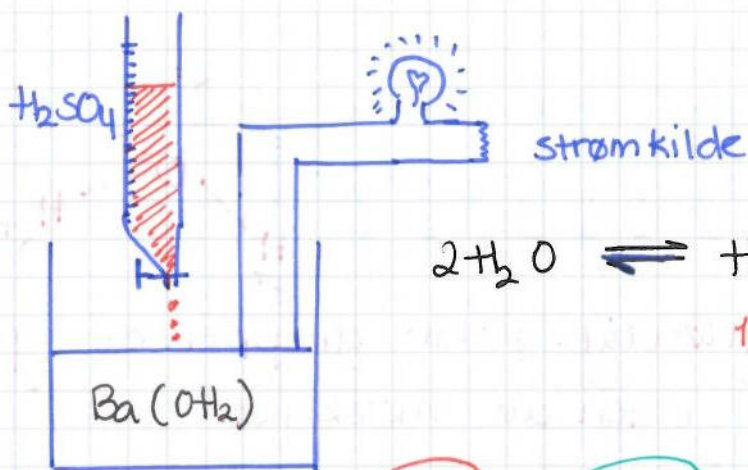
Regler for løslighet til salter

- salter av Gr I og NH_4^+ kationer er lett-løselige.
- salter av Gr II kationer + -1 anion lett-løselig
- salter av Gr II kationer + -2 eller -3 anioner er tungtløselige. SO_4^{2-} , CO_3^{2-} , PO_4^{3-}

NO_3^- og Ac^- salter er nesten alltid løselige.

Eksempel





} NØYTRALISERING
lav lgs styrke

overskudd av $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \rightarrow \text{H}_3\text{O}^+ + \text{SO}_4^{2-}$

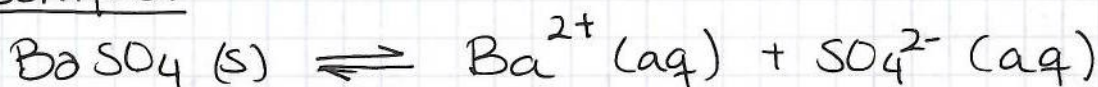
04.10 Kap 9. Vannløselighet Del 2.

Løslighetsprodukt:

Kvantifisering av løslighet av et ionisk produkt

Obs! løselighet \neq løselighetsprodukt

eksempel:

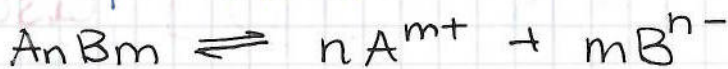


Vi får en likevekt med en mettet løsning eller et overskudd av fast stoff (BaSO_4).

$$K_{sp} = [\text{Ba}^{2+}][\text{SO}_4^{2-}]$$

↓
løslighetsprodukt

Generelt for A_nB_m



$$K_{sp} = [\text{A}^{m+}]^n [\text{B}^{n-}]^m$$

Eksempel :



$$K_{sp} = [\text{Ag}^+][\text{Cl}^-] = 2 \times 10^{-10}$$



$$K_{sp} = [\text{Bi}^{3+}]^2 [\text{S}^{2-}]^3 = 1.6 \cdot 10^{-72}$$

OPPGÅVE :

Hva er løsligheten av en mettet AgCl løsning.



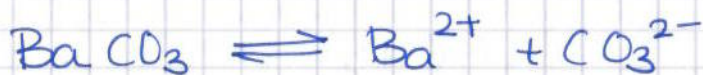
$$K_{sp} = [\text{Ag}^+][\text{Cl}^-]$$

La x være $[\text{AgCl}]$ ved likevekt

$$\Rightarrow K_{sp} = x \cdot x = 1.6 \times 10^{-10} \quad (\text{fra tabell})$$

$$[\text{AgCl}] \quad \underline{x = 1.26 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ mol/l}}$$

Hva er løsligheten av BaCO_3 ved likevekt?



$$K_{sp} = [\text{Ba}^{2+}][\text{CO}_3^{2-}] = 8.1 \times 10^{-9}$$

La $[\text{BaCO}_3] = x$

$$K_{sp} = x \cdot x = 8.1 \times 10^{-9}$$

$$x \quad [\text{BaCO}_3] = 9 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol/l}$$

for AB, $[\text{AB}] = \sqrt{K_{sp}}$

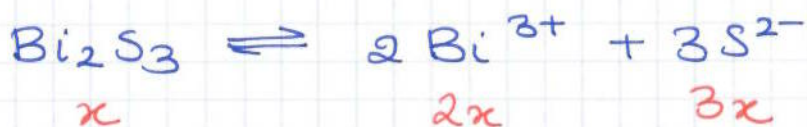
løsligheten øker med økende K_{sp} .

Hvilken er mest løselig CuS som mol/l.
 CuS ? eller Bi_2S_3 ?



$$K_{sp} = 8,5 \times 10^{-45}$$

$$[\text{CuS}] = \sqrt{K_{sp}} = \underline{9,2 \times 10^{-23} \text{ mol/l}}$$



$$\text{La } x = [\text{Bi}_2\text{S}_3]$$

$$K_{sp} = [\text{Bi}^{3+}]^2 \cdot [\text{S}^{2-}]^3$$

$$= (2x)^2 \cdot (3x)^3 = 108x^5 = 1,1 \cdot 10^{-73}$$

$$x = 1,1 \cdot 10^{-15} \text{ mol/l}$$

$\Rightarrow \text{Bi}_2\text{S}_3$ er mer løselig enn CuS selv om K_{sp} verdien til Bi_2S_3 er mindre

oppgave :

Flauvann inneholder 1,22 g Mg som Mg^{2+} per liter. $\text{Mg}(\text{OH})_2$ kan bli utfelt ved tilsetning av $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$. Etter en viss mengde $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ blir tilsatt inneholder likevekts løsning $1, \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol/l}$ OH^- ioner. Hvor stor er restkonsentrasjonen av Mg^{2+} ioner i vannet.

$$K_{sp}(\text{Mg}(\text{OH})_2) = 1 \times 10^{-11}$$



$$K_{sp} = [\text{Mg}^{2+}] [\text{OH}^-]^2 = 1 \times 10^{-11}$$

$$= [\text{Mg}^{2+}] [10^{-3}]^2 = 1 \times 10^{-11}$$

$$[\text{Mg}^{2+}] = \frac{1 \cdot 10^{-11}}{(1 \cdot 10^{-3})^2} = \underline{\underline{1 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ mol/l}}}$$

hvor høy prosent Mg^{2+} ble utfelt?

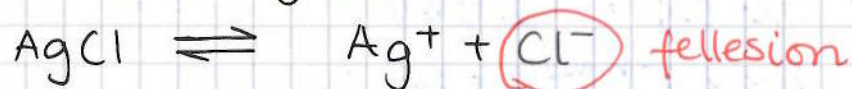
$$\% \text{ utfelt} = \frac{1,22 - x}{1,22}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{masse } m \text{ Mg}^{2+} &= A_m \times n \\ &= 24 \times 1,0 \times 10^{-5} \\ (x) &= \underline{\underline{0,00024 \text{ g}}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\% \text{ utfelt} = \frac{1,22 - 0,00024}{1,22} = \underline{\underline{99,98\%}}$$

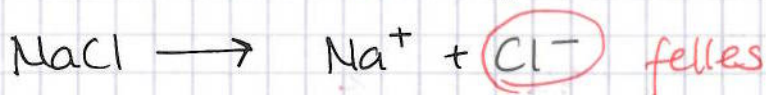
Fellesione effekt

Vi løser AgCl i vann.



Vi tilsetter NaCl til AgCl løsningen.

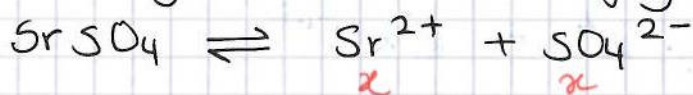
$$K_{sp} = [\text{Ag}^+][\text{Cl}^-]$$



Le Chatelier's prinsipp \Rightarrow Mer AgCl utfelt.

oppgave

a) hvor mye SrSO_4 kan jeg løse i 1 liter vann?

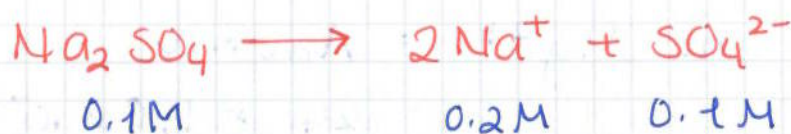


$$\text{La } x = [\text{SrSO}_4]$$

$$K_{sp} = x \cdot x = 2.8 \times 10^{-7}$$

$$x = [SrSO_4] = \sqrt{K_{sp}} = 5.3 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol/l}$$

(b) Hvor mye $SrSO_4$ kan jeg løse i 0.1 M Na_2SO_4 løsning?



$$\Rightarrow K_{sp} = [Sr^{2+}] [SO_4^{2-}]$$

x $x+0.1$

La $x = [SrSO_4]$

$$K_{sp} = x \cdot (x+0.1) = 2.8 \times 10^{-7}$$

↓
fordi $K_{sp} \approx 10^{-7}$
 $x+0.1 \approx 0.1$

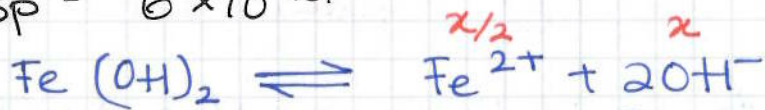
$$K_{sp} = x \cdot 0.1 = 2.8 \times 10^{-7}$$

$$x = 2.8 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mol/l} = SrSO_4$$

Oppgave

Hva er pH til en mettet løsning av $Fe(OH)_2$?

$$K_{sp} = 6 \times 10^{-15}$$



$$K_{sp} = [Fe^{2+}] [OH^-]^2 = 6 \times 10^{-15}$$

La $[OH^-] = x$

$$K_{sp} = x/2 \cdot x^2 = 6 \times 10^{-15}$$

$$= x^3/2 = 6 \times 10^{-15}$$

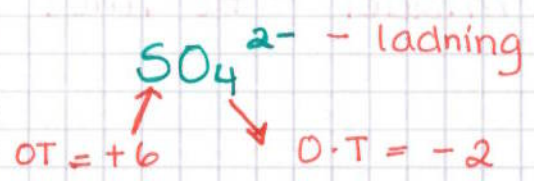
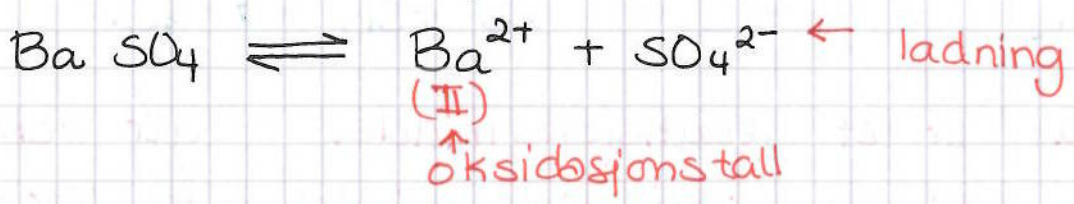
$$x = 2.29 \times 10^{-5} = [OH^-]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{pOH} &= -\log[\text{OH}^-] \\
 &= -\log(2.29 \times 10^{-5}) \\
 &= 4.64
 \end{aligned}$$

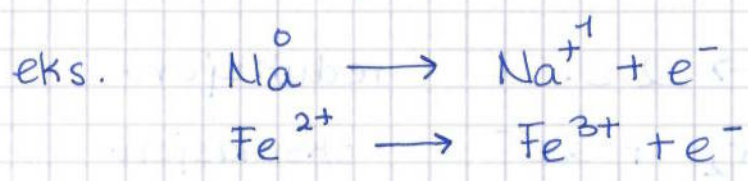
$$\text{pH} = 14 - \text{pOH} = 14 - 4.64 = 9.36$$

Kap 10. oksidasjon og reduksjon

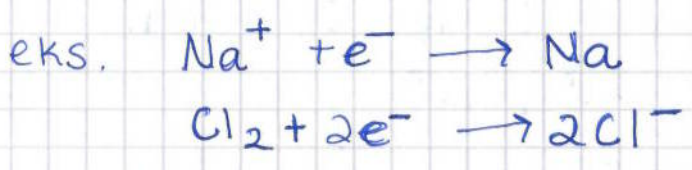
Fra før:



oksidasjon : elektroner avgitt oksidasjonstall (O.T.) øker



reduksjon : elektroner tatt opp
 O.T. minker

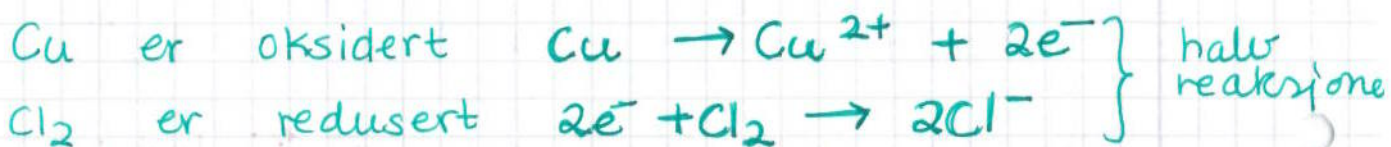
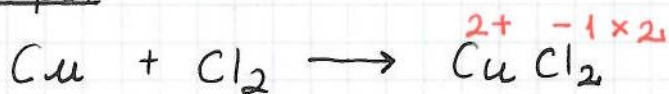


Reduksjon og oksidasjon skjer samtidig. Et stoff tar opp e^- , et stoff avgir e^-

Redoksreaksjoner

I en redoksreaksjon antall e^- avgitt og tatt opp må være like dvs. ladningene må balanseres på hver side av en ligning.

Eksempel :

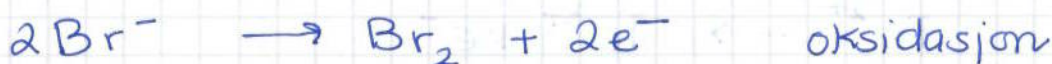
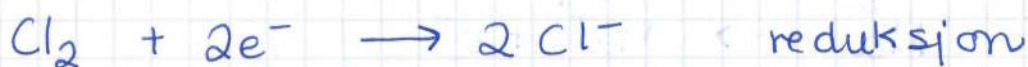


Cu er et reduksjonsmiddel - gir vekk elektroner
Cl₂ er et oksidasjonsmiddel - tar imot e^-

Eksempel



skriv halvreaksjoner og nevne oksidasjonsmiddelet.



oksidasjonsmiddelet er Cl₂

Beregning av oksidasjonstall (O.T)

Regel 1 : Kationer i Grp I = +1

eks. Na⁺, K⁺

Kationer i Grp II = +2

eks. Mg²⁺, Ca²⁺

Aluminium = +3, Hydrogen = +1

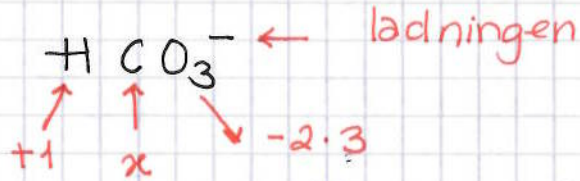
Oksygen = -2

Regel 2 : Grunnstoff O.T. = 0

eks Na, Cl₂, S₈

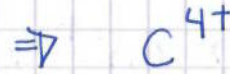
Regel 3 : Summen av O.T = ladning på stoffet

eksempel :



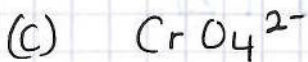
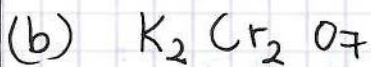
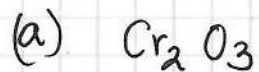
$$1 + x + (3x - 2) = -1$$

$$\underline{x = +4}$$



OPPGAVE

Finn O.T. for Cr i



(a) Cr₂O₃ : $2x + (3 \cdot -2) = 0$
 $\underline{x = +3}$

(b) K₂Cr₂O₇ : $(2 \cdot +1) + 2x + (7 \cdot -2) = 0$
 $\underline{x = +6}$

(c) CrO₄²⁻ : $x + (4 \cdot -2) = -2$
 $\underline{\underline{x = +6}}$

Balansering av Redokslikninger

#1. Finn O.T. til alle atomer i redokslikning.

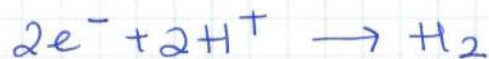
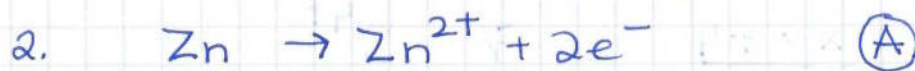
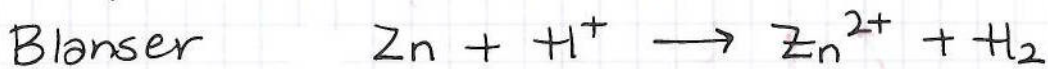
#2. Skriv de 2 halv-likninger.

3. Multipliser halv-ligninger så at summen av de to ligningene har null e^-

4. Summer de multipliserte ligningene

5. Blanser tilskuerioner

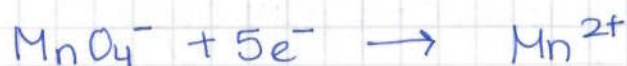
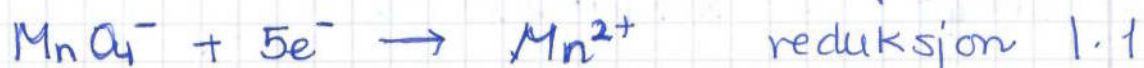
Eksempel

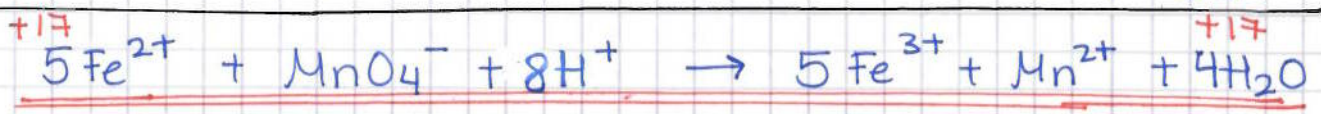


(A) + (B)



Eksempel

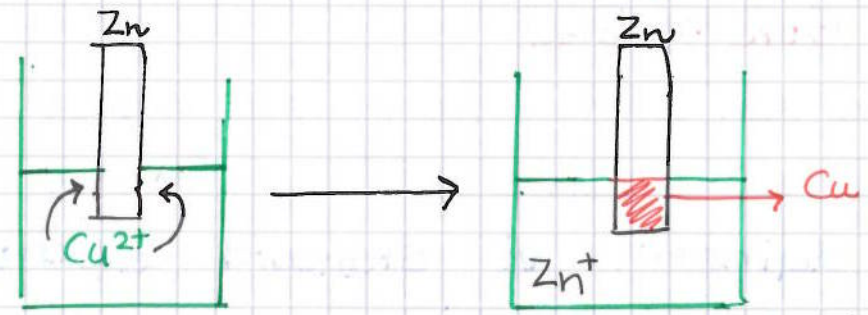
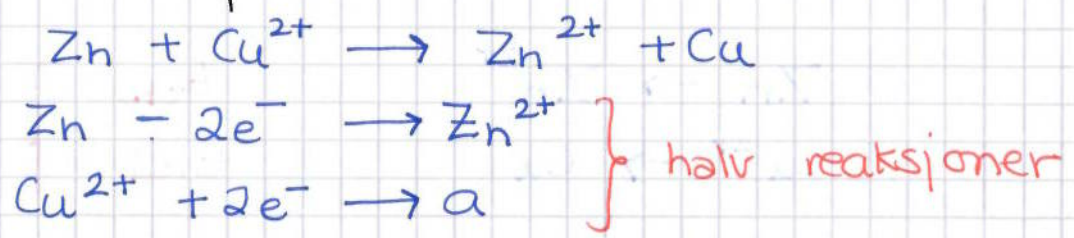




Kap 11. elektrokjemi

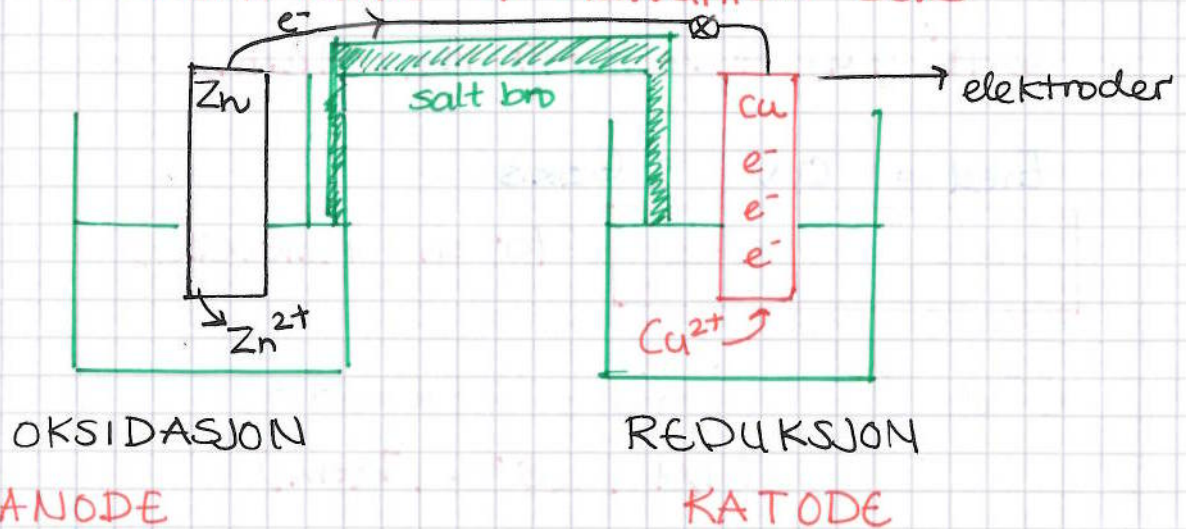
11.10.13

Redoks reaksjon :

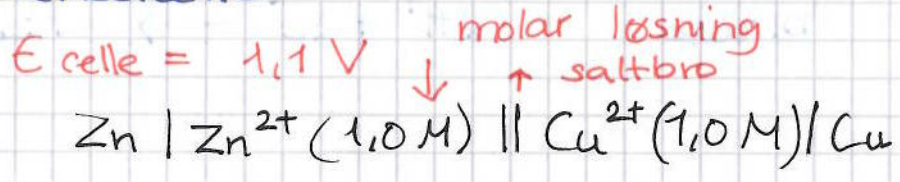


Hvis vi atskiller 2 halv - reaksjoner kan vi tvinge elektronene til å gå gjennom en ledning.

⇒ strøm kilde ⇒ Galvanisk celle



- Tørrelement - batteri
- Akkumulator - batteri bly / H₂SO₄
- Brenselcelle -



Anode skrives alltid først!!

Daniels celle er en kombinasjon av 2 halvcelle eller 2 halv-potensialet.

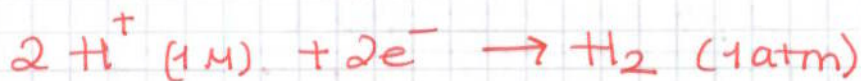


$$E_{\text{celle}} = E_{\text{oks}} + E_{\text{red}}$$

Derfor vi kan ikke måle potensialet for en halvcelle som $\text{Zn} \rightarrow \text{Zn}^{2+}$ i Daniels celle.

Derfor definerer vi standard elektrode som vi setter til 0 Volt og måle andre potensialer i forhold til dette.

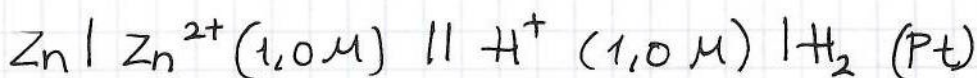
Standard elektrode



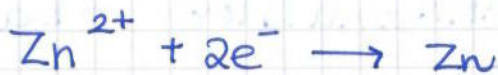
$$E_{\text{red}} = 0\text{V} = E_{\text{oks}}$$

$$E_{\text{oks}} = -E_{\text{red}} \quad (\text{for en halvcelle})$$

E° d. E^\ominus normalt potensialet
(1M, 25°C, 1atm)



Venstre halvcelle



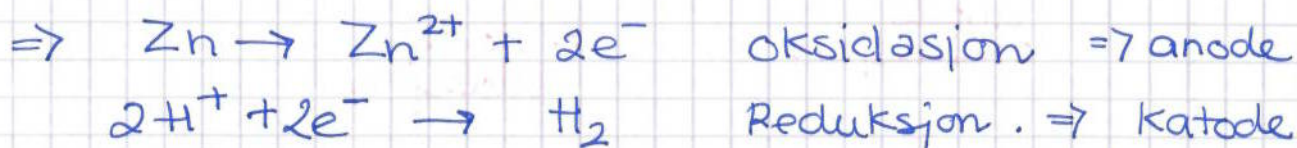
Høyre halvcelle



men i hvilken retning går disse reaksjonene

I følge målingen blir H- elektroden den positive polen (tar opp e^-)

H^+ tar opp e^- lettere en Zn^{2+}



voltmeter viser $0.76 V = E_{\text{celle}}$

Siden vi definerte $2H^+ + 2e^- \rightarrow H_2$
er $E^\circ = 0V$ så vet at hele $0.76 V$ kommer
fra $Zn^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons Zn$

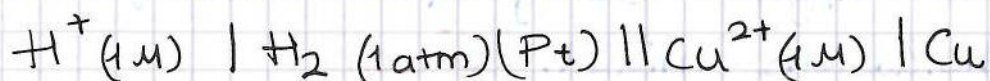
$$E_{\text{celle}} = E_{\text{oks}} + E_{\text{red}}$$

$$0.76 = 0.76 + 0$$

E_{oks} er for $Zn \rightarrow Zn^{2+} + 2e^-$

$$E_{\text{oks}} = 0.76 V$$

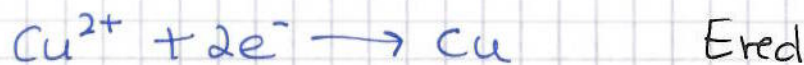
$$E_{\text{red}} = -0.76 V.$$



Cu atomer er nå den positive polen.

Cu^{2+} tar opp e^- lettere enn H^+

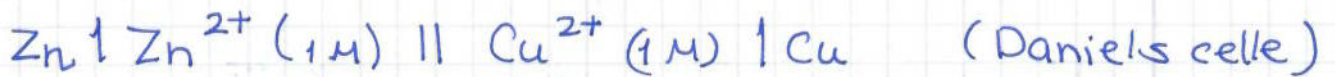
Cu atomer er katoder \Rightarrow Reduksjon



$$E_{\text{celle}} = E_{\text{oks}} + E_{\text{red}}$$

$$0.34 = 0 + E_{\text{red}}$$

$$E_{\text{red}} = +0.34$$



↑
anode
oksidasjon

↑
katode
reduksjon

$$E_{\text{celle}} = E_{\text{oks}} + E_{\text{red}}$$

$$E_{\text{oks}} = - E_{\text{red}} \quad \text{Zn} \rightarrow \text{Zn}^{2+}$$
$$= - (-0.76)$$

$$E_{\text{red}} = 0.34 \text{ V}$$

$$E_{\text{celle}} = 0.76 + 0.34 = \underline{1.1 \text{ V}}$$

16.10

Elektrokjemi : Del 2

Elektrokjemiske spenningsrekke

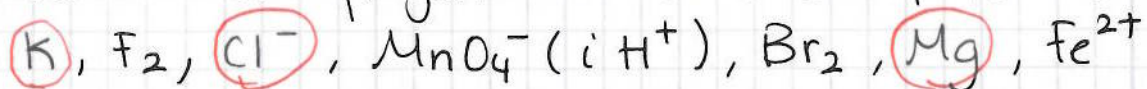
1. Alle E° skrives som reduksjoner
2. Jo høyere reduksjonspotensialet jo sterkere oksidasjons midlet. (E°_{red})



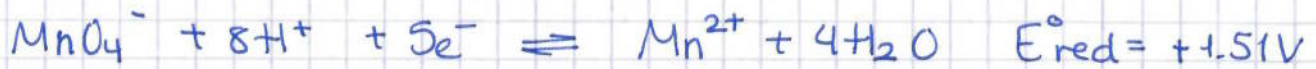
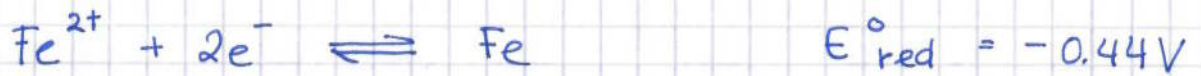
⇒ F er et veldig sterk oksidasjons middel

Oppgave

Hvilke av følgende er oksidasjonsmidlet?



svar : oksidasjonsmidlet finnes til venstre i spenningsrekke. Fe^{2+} , F_2



K, Cl^{-} og M er reduksjonsmidler

Potensial beregninger ut i fra spenningsrekke

$$E^{\circ}_{\text{red}} = - E^{\circ}_{\text{oks}} \quad \text{for en halv reaksjon}$$

2 halv reaksjoner = redoksreaksjon

Potensialet for en redoksreaksjon:

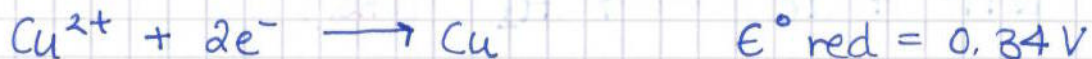
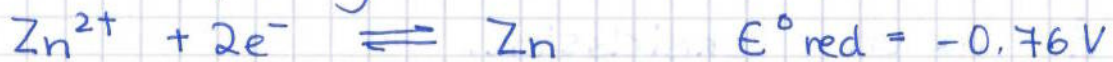
$$E_{\text{celle}} = E_{\text{red}} + E_{\text{oks}}$$

katode anode

Beregn celle potensialet for reaksjonen i Daniéls celle.



Gå til spenningsrekke:



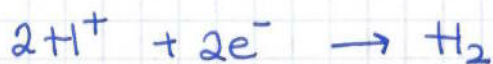
$$E_{\text{celle}} = E_{\text{oks}} + E_{\text{red}} = 0.76 + 0.34 = \underline{1.1\text{V}}$$

Hvis $E_{\text{celle}} > 0$ går reaksjonen spontant til høyre.

=> Vi får Zn^{2+} og Cu som produkter

Oppgave

Vil Zn, Fe, Cu reagere med 1,0 M HCl ?



Spenningsrekke :



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



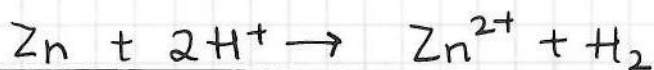
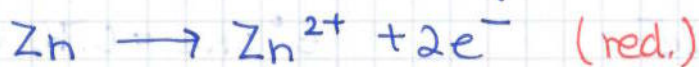
$$E^{\circ}_{red} = 0V$$

Vi har 2 måter å løse denne oppgaven

Regel 2 :

Det høyeste E°_{red} er den som skjer.
dvs \rightarrow til høyre.

0 > -0.76 derfor vil $H^+ \rightarrow H_2$ og dette er en reduksjon, så Zn må gå andre vei for å ha en oksidasjon.



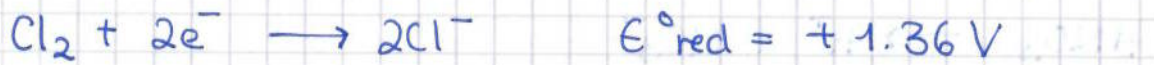
Regel 1 $E_{celle} > 0$ spontant til høyre

Du må sette opp en redoks ligning.



$$E_{\text{oks}} + E_{\text{red}} = E_{\text{red}}$$

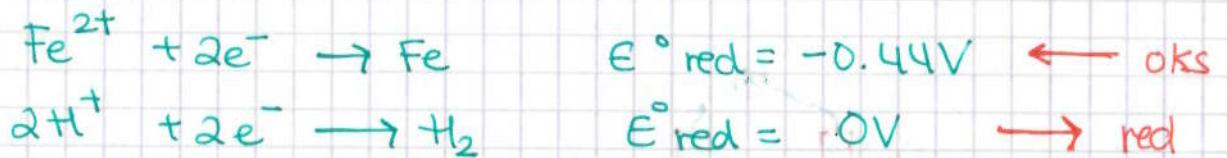
$$-(-0.76) + 0 = +0.76 > 0 \quad \text{spontan til høyre}$$



går alltid til høyre, så Cl^- er veldig stabil, ingenting kan oksidere den tilbake til Cl_2 .



Spenningsrekken :



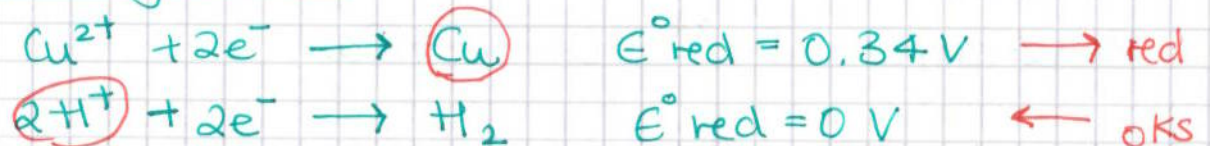
Hydrogen går til høyre og jern til venstre



$\text{Fe} + 2\text{H}^+ \longrightarrow \text{Fe}^{2+} + \text{H}_2$ som skjer spontant
så produktene $\text{Fe}^{2+} + \text{H}_2$ går til høyre.

Cu :

Spenningsrekken :



0.34 > 0 så produktene er Cu og 2H^+

Ingen reaksjon.

oppgave :

Reagerer Cu med HNO_3 ?

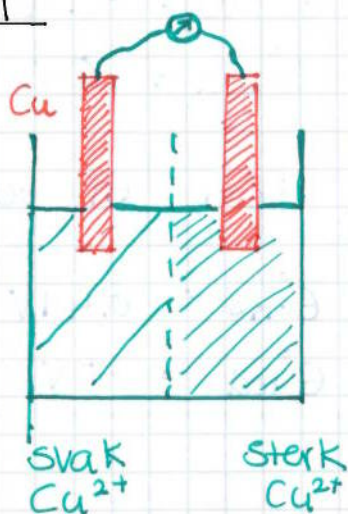


0.96 > 0.34

Cu^{2+} , NO og H_2O dannes

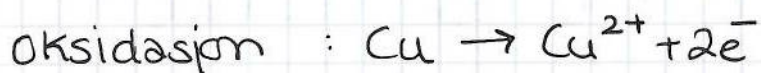
Potensial beregninger når løsning ikke er

1.0 M

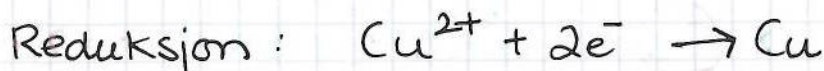


Konsentrasjons celle

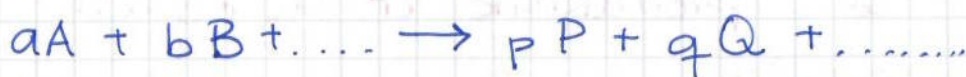
Anode :



Katode :



Kvantitati Beregninger



Nernst ligning :

$$E = E^\circ - \frac{RT}{nF} \log \frac{[\text{P}]^p [\text{Q}]^q \dots}{[\text{A}]^a [\text{B}]^b \dots}$$

$$E_{\text{celle}} = E^{\circ} - \frac{0.059}{n} \lg Q$$

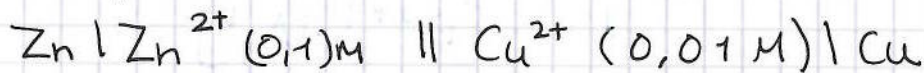
n : antall e^{-} overført

Q : likevekts konstanten til reaksjonen

Hvis $E_{\text{celle}} = 0$ da har vi likevekt
 \Rightarrow Ingen strøm

$$E^{\circ} = + \frac{0.059}{n} \log K$$

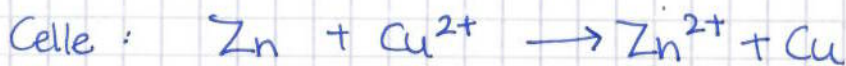
Eksempel



anode \Rightarrow oksidasjon

Katode \Rightarrow reduksjon

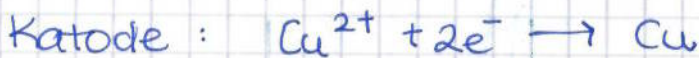
Finn E_{celle}



Finn E°_{celle} først:



$$E^{\circ}_{\text{oks}} = -(-0.76 \text{ V}) = \underline{0.76 \text{ V}}$$



$$E^{\circ}_{\text{red}} = 0.34 \text{ V}$$

$$E^{\circ}_{\text{celle}} = E^{\circ}_{\text{red}} + E^{\circ}_{\text{oks}} = 0.34 + 0.76 = 1.1 \text{ V}$$

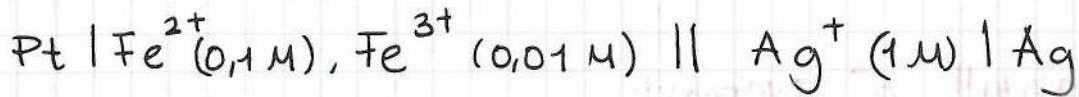
$$E_{\text{celle}} = E^{\circ}_{\text{celle}} - \frac{0.059}{n} \log Q$$

$$= E^{\circ}_{\text{celle}} - \frac{0.059}{2} \cdot \log \frac{[\text{Zn}^{2+}]}{[\text{Cu}^{2+}]}$$

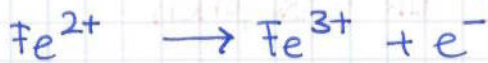
$$= 1.1 \text{ V} - \frac{0.059}{2} \cdot \log \frac{0.1}{0.01}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{1.07 \text{ V}}}$$

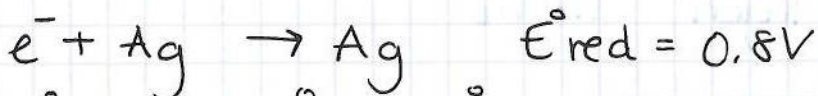
Figur 11.14



Anode- oksidasjon



$$E^{\circ}_{\text{oks}} = - E^{\circ}_{\text{red}} = - (+0,771) = -0,771 \text{ V}$$



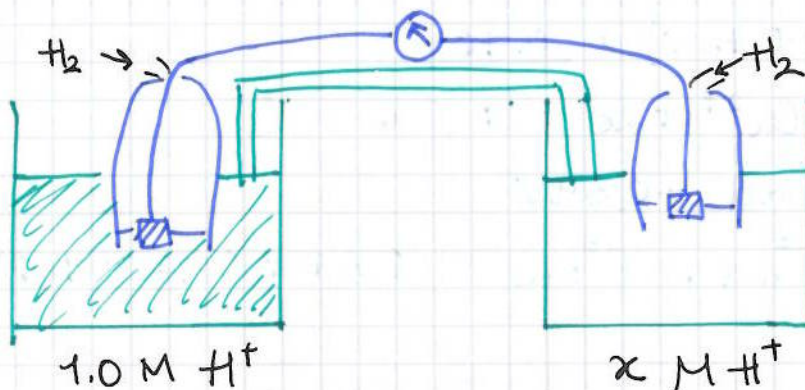
$$E^{\circ}_{\text{celle}} = E^{\circ}_{\text{oks}} + E^{\circ}_{\text{red}} = 0,8 - 0,771 \text{ V} = \underline{0,029 \text{ V}}$$

$$E_{\text{celle}} = E^{\circ}_{\text{celle}} - \frac{0,059}{1} \cdot \frac{[\text{Fe}^{3+}]}{[\text{Fe}^{2+}] \cdot [\text{Ag}^+]}$$

$$= 0,029 - 0,059 \cdot \frac{0,01}{0,1 \cdot 1} = \underline{\underline{0,088 \text{ V}}}$$

eksempel :

Vi lager en celle av $1,0 \text{ M } \text{H}^+ | \text{H}_2$ og $x \text{ M } \text{H}^+ | \text{H}_2$. Pt elektroder.



Hvis $x < 1 \text{ M}$ skjer det følgende :



$$E_{\text{celle}} = E^{\circ}_{\text{celle}} - \frac{0.059}{2} \cdot \log Q$$

$$= 0V - \frac{0.059}{2} \cdot \log \frac{[\text{H}^+]^2_{xM}}{[\text{H}^+]^2_{1M}}$$

$$= \frac{-0.059}{2} \cdot \cancel{2} \log \frac{[\text{H}^+]_{xM}}{[\text{H}^+]_{1M}}$$

$$= -0.059 \cdot \log [\text{H}^+]_{xM}$$

$E_{\text{celle}} = +0.059 \cdot \text{pH}$ ved å bruke det på pH

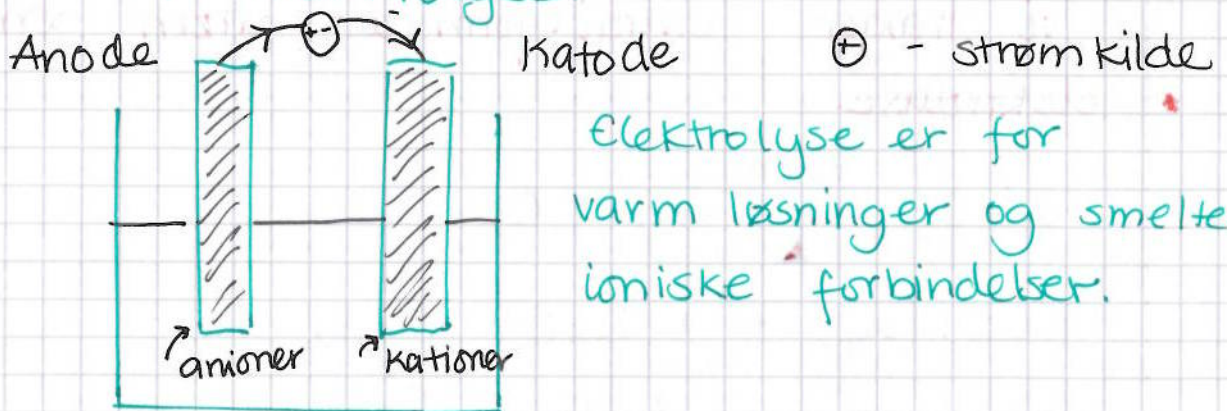
23.10.13

Elektrokjemi DEL 4

Fra før - Galvanisk celle,
spontane reaksjoner
lager strøm $E_{\text{celle}} > 0$

Men hvis $E_{\text{celle}} < 0$ må vi tilføre energi
for å få reaksjon til å gå til høyre

⇒ **Elektrolyse.**



Katode → Reduksjon $2\text{H}^+ \rightarrow \text{H}_2$

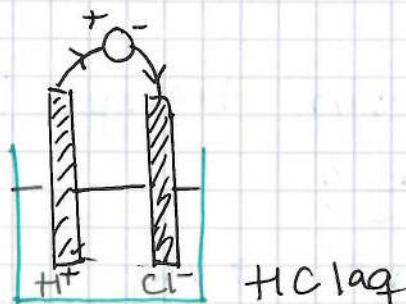
$\text{Na}^+ \rightarrow \text{Na}$

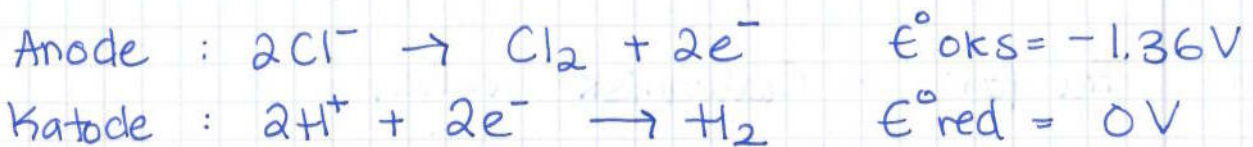
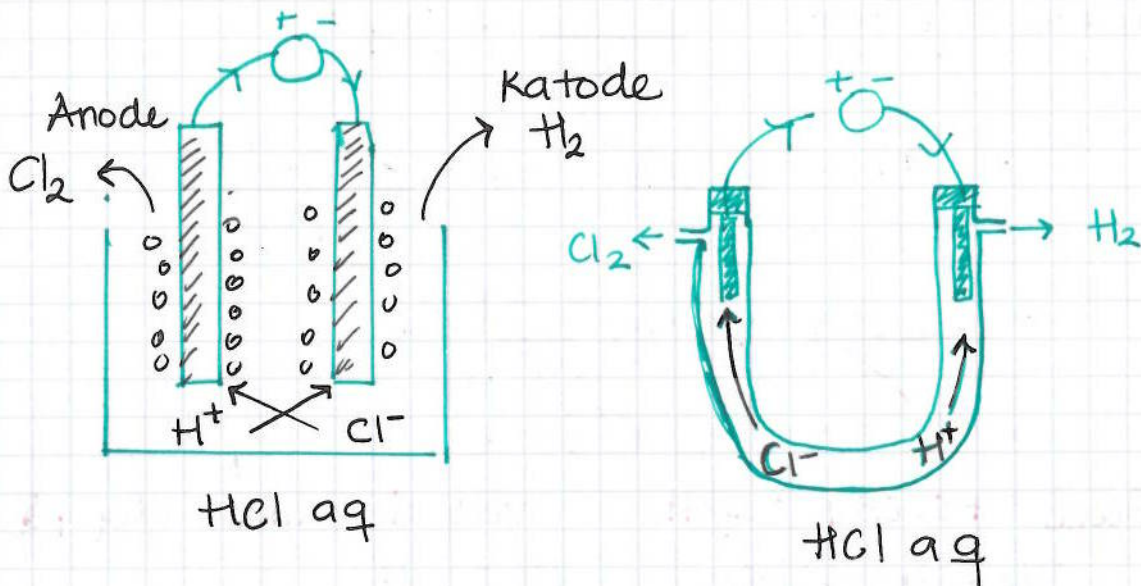
Anode → oksidasjon

$\text{Cl}^- \rightarrow \text{Cl}_2$

$\text{O}^{2-} \rightarrow \text{O}_2$

Eksempel

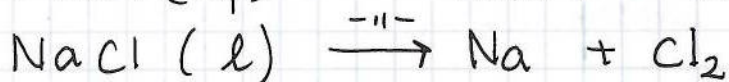
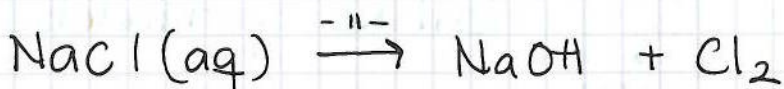
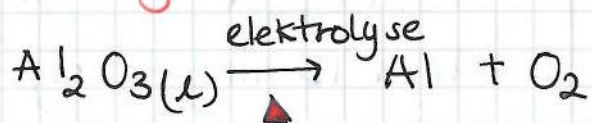




$$E^\circ_{\text{celle}} = E^\circ_{\text{oks}} + E^\circ_{\text{red}}$$

$$= -1.36 + 0 = -1.36 < 0$$

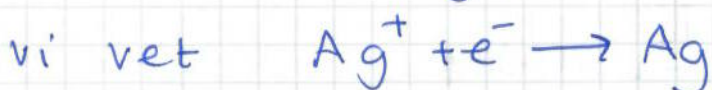
vi trenger energi i form av strøm som heter **elektrolyse.**



Stoffmengde utskilt vs. strøm mengde.

Figur 11.18

Hvor mye strøm trenger jeg for å få utfelt et mol Ag?



1 mol Ag trenger 1 mol Ag^+ og 1 mol e^-

$$1 \text{ mol } e^- = 6,022 \times 10^{23} e^-$$

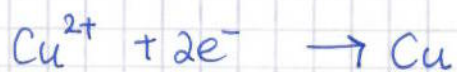
Ladningen per $e^- = 1,6023 \times 10^{-19}$ Amper sek.
As = Coulomb

$$1 \text{ mol elektroner} = 6,022 \times 10^{23} \times 1,6023 \times 10^{-19}$$

$$= 96500 \text{ As} = 26,8 \text{ Ah}$$

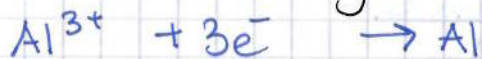
\Rightarrow for å få utfelt 1 mol Ag (107,9 g) trenger vi 26,8 Ah i energi.

Hva med 1 mol Cu fra Cu^{2+} ?



vi trenger 2 e^- per. Cu atom.

$$\Rightarrow \text{vi trenger } 2 \times 26,8 = 53,6 \text{ Ah}$$



Det betyr for 1 mol Al trenger vi

$$3 \times 26,8 = 80,4 \text{ Ah}$$

Regel :

$$\text{Antall mol utfelt} = \frac{I \times \text{tid (timer)}}{26,8 \times n}$$

n : antall e^- overført

I : strømstyrke

$$\text{Energi (kWh)} = \frac{I \cdot U \cdot t}{1000} = \frac{\text{Amp} \times \text{voltage} \times \text{time}}{1000}$$

oppgave

Vi gjør fornikling $\text{Ni}^{2+} + 2e \rightarrow \text{Ni}$
Hvor mye nikkel blir utfelt når strømmen er
5A for 30 minutter?

løsning:

$$\text{Antall mol Ni} = \frac{I \times t}{26,8 \text{ n}} = \frac{\text{masse}}{A_m}$$

$$\text{masse} = \frac{I \times t \times A_m}{26,8 \cdot n} = \frac{5 \times 0,5 \times 58,71}{26,8 \times 2} = \underline{2,7 \text{ g}}$$

oppgave

Jeg ønsker å belegge en gjenstand med 30g
sølv. Hvor lang tid tar det med 6,0A?

løsning:

$$\text{mol Ag} = \frac{I \times t}{26,8 \text{ n}} = \frac{\text{masse}}{A_m}$$

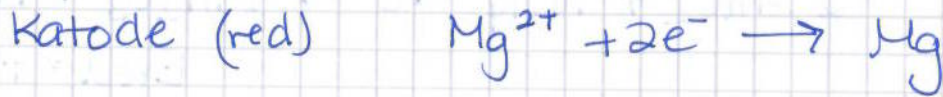
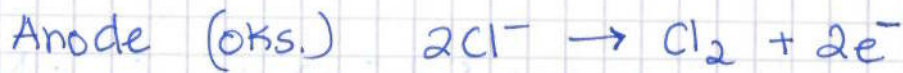
$$t = \frac{26,8 \text{ n} \times \text{masse}}{I \times A_m} = \frac{26,8 \times 1 \times 30 \text{ g}}{6 \times 107,9}$$

$$\underline{t = 1,24 \text{ timer}} = 1 \text{ time } 14,5 \text{ min}$$

oppgave

Magnesium blir fremstilt ved smelte elektrolyse
av MgCl_2 . Hva skjer ved katoden og anoden?
Hvor mange kg Mg og $\text{m}^3 \text{Cl}_2$ ved (NTP)
blir dannet ^{per time} når strømmen er 10 000 A.

$$\text{NTP} = 1 \text{ mol gass } V = 22,4 \text{ liter}$$

løsning

så produktene er Cl_2 og Mg

$$\text{Antall mol Mg} = \frac{I \times t}{26,8 \text{ n}} = \frac{\text{masse}}{A_m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{masse Mg} &= \frac{I \times t \times A_m}{26,8 \cdot n} = \frac{10000 \cdot 1 \times 24,31}{26,8 \times 2} \\ &= 4530 \text{ g} = \underline{\underline{4,53 \text{ kg}}} \end{aligned}$$

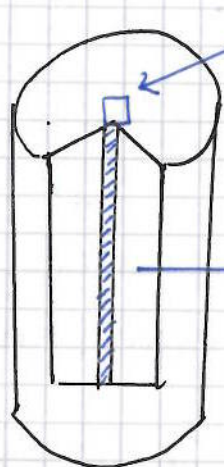
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Antall mol Cl}_2 &= \frac{I \times t}{26,8 \text{ n}} = \frac{10000 \times 1}{26,8 \times 2} \\ &= \underline{\underline{186,57 \text{ mol}}} \end{aligned}$$

1 mol gass ved NTP = 22,4 liter

$$\begin{aligned} \text{volum Cl}_2 &= 22,4 \times 186,57 \\ &= 4179 \text{ liter} = \underline{\underline{4,18 \text{ m}^3}} \end{aligned}$$

25. 10.13 Elektrokjemi : Del 5 - Batterier

#1. Tørr element (ingen vann / væske)

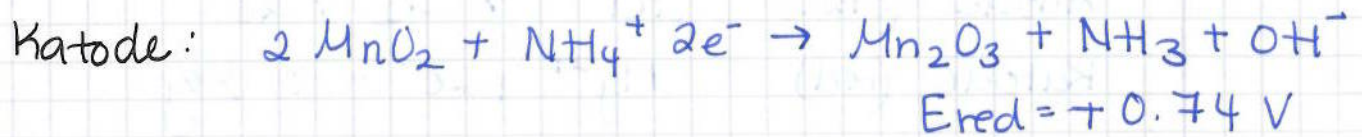
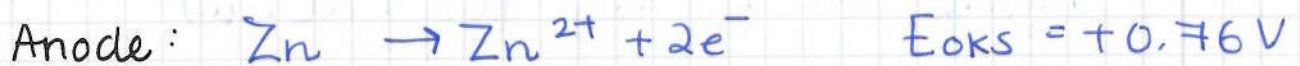


Karbon₊ (katode)

- zink (anode)

elektrolytt gele av
 $\text{MnO}_2 \mid \text{NH}_4\text{Cl} \mid \text{ZnCl}_2$

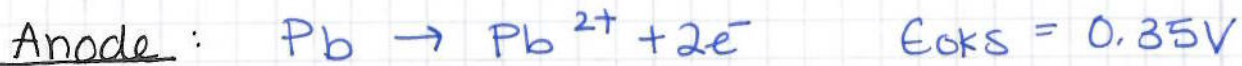
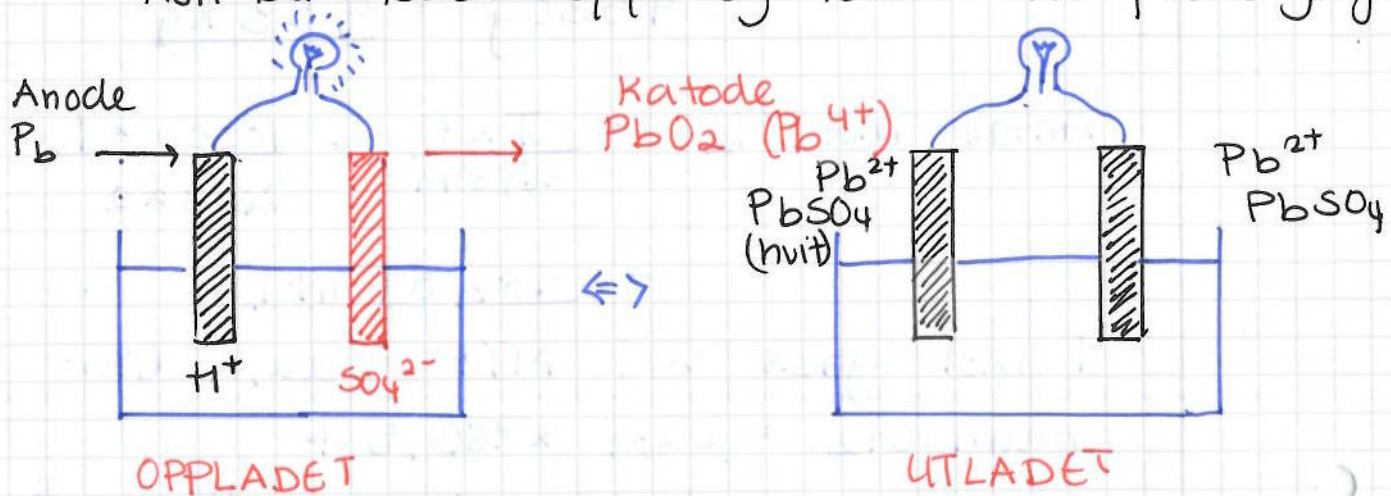
Sink - karbon batteri



$E_{\text{celle}} = E_{\text{oks}} + E_{\text{red}}$
 $= 0.76\text{V} + 0.74\text{V} = \underline{1.5\text{V}}$

2. Blyakkumulator

- er et reversibelt element dvs. det kan bli ladet opp og ladet ut flere ganger

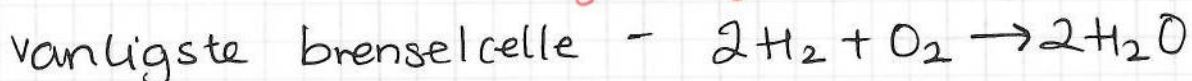


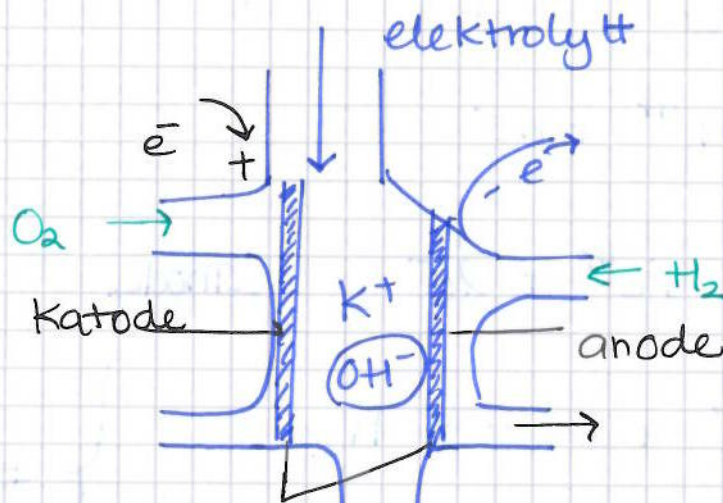
$E_{\text{celle}} = E_{\text{oks}} + E_{\text{red}} = \underline{2.05\text{V}}$

6 celler i serie = 12V

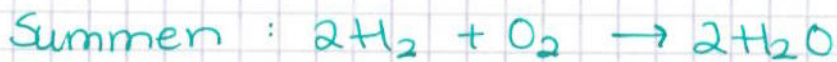
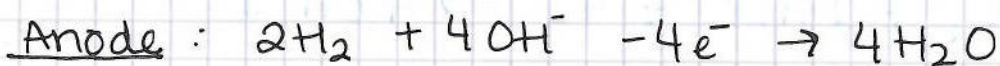
3. Brenselcelle

Kjemisk energi \rightarrow elektrisk energi med en virkningsgrad = 60-75% (varmekraftverk = 30-50%)
 \uparrow
mye energi





elektroder av porøst nikkel



$$E_{\text{celle}} = 1.23V$$

Brukt i u-båter, romskip, biler

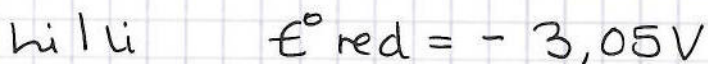
Kilde til H_2 : H_2 , CH_3OH

H_2 i C

hydrid (H⁻) eks. NaH

Lithium Batterier :

lett metall eller som Li^+ , høyt potensial



Ni Cd batterier

Sølv oksid batterier

Korrosjon

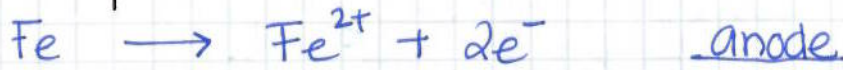
Angrep på et metall forårsaket av luft og/eller vann og av stoffer som luft eller vann inneholder eks. salter eks. NaCl



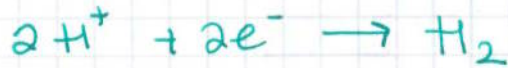
Metaller blir oksidert



Eksempel



pH < 6-7

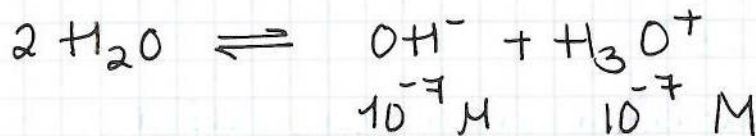


pH > 6-7

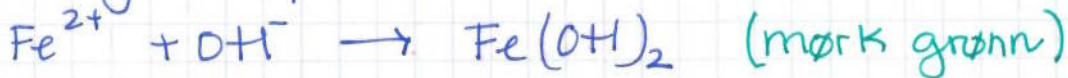


Katode

elektrolytt er vann (salter øker korrosjonsprosessen).

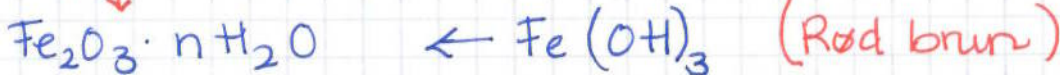


Ved nøytral pH = 7



(Rust)

↓ O₂



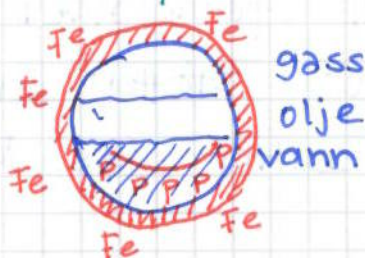
Korrosjons beskyttelse

1. Maling

2. offer anode

Dekk stål (Fe) med en anode laget av en mer reaktivt metall : $Zn \rightarrow Zn^{2+}$ (galvanisering)

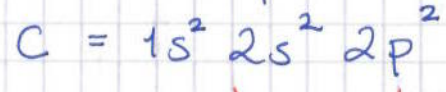
3. Korrosjons hemmere



30.10.13

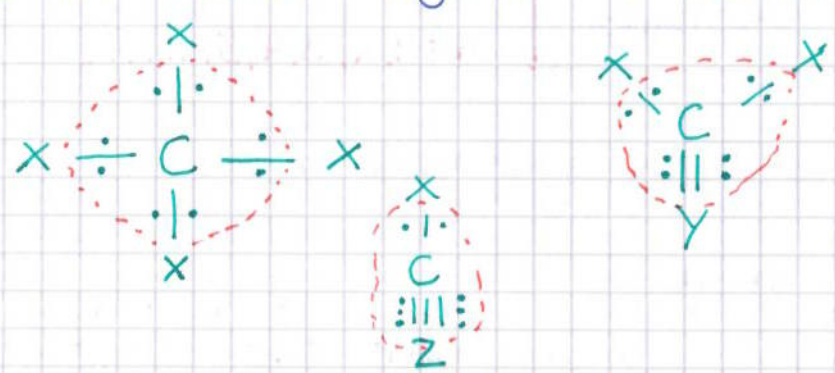
ORGANISK KJEMI

Karbon kjemi



4 valens elektroner

oktet regel - 8e⁻ er best i det ytre skallet.
C vil helst lage 4 kovalente bindinger.



oktet regel tilfreds

Hydrocarboner H, C

Alifatiske Hker

Aromatiske Hker

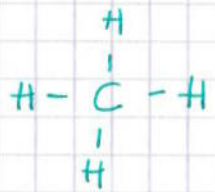
Alkaner

Alkener

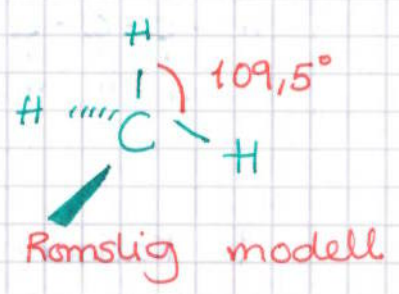
Alkyner

Alkaner

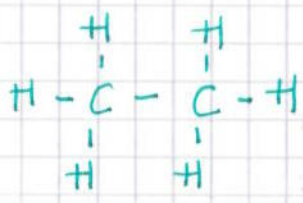
• metan: CH₄



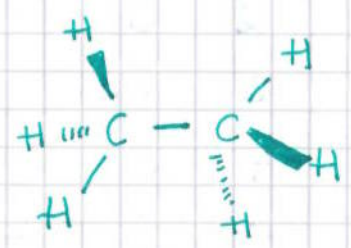
med vinkel



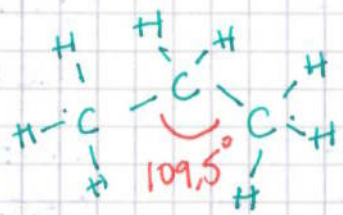
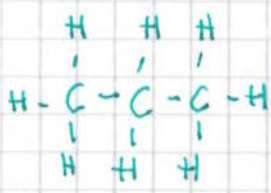
• Etan: C₂H₆



med vinkel

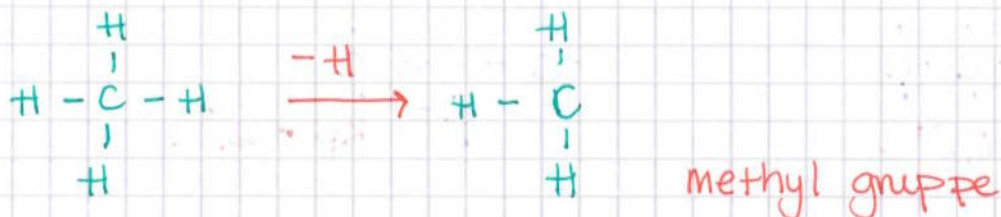


• Propan: C₃H₈



Alkyl

gruppe \equiv Alkan - H atom



1 C - metyl

2 C - etyl

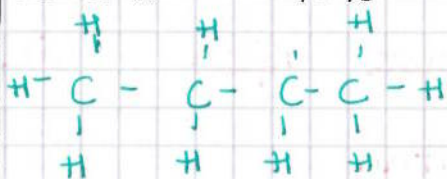
3 C - propyl osv.....

Alkyl gruppe er veldig reaktive.

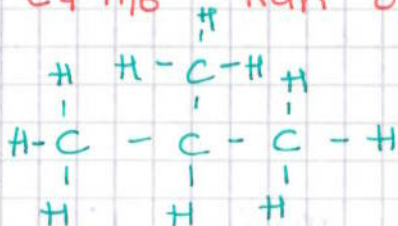
Isomeri

Isomerer: stoffet med samme bruttoformeler men forskjellige strukturformel (og kjemiske og fysiske egenskaper)

Butan: C_4H_{10}

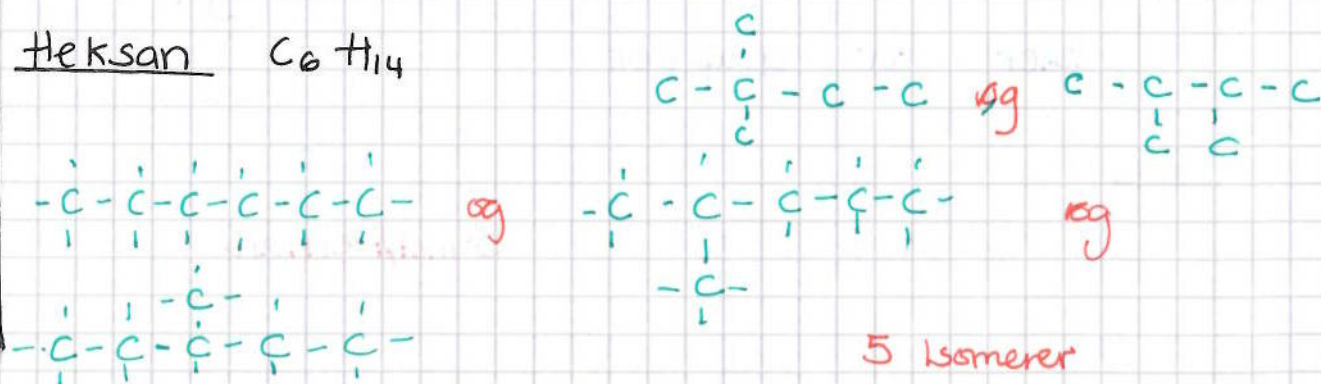


C_4H_{10} kan også være:



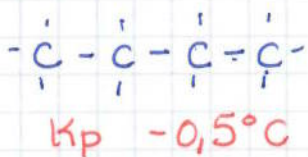
2 - metyl propan

Heksan C_6H_{14}

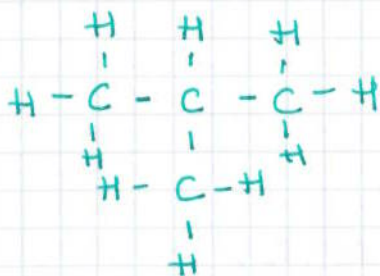


To mer forgreining jo lavere kokepunkt.

Butan



0.1.11.13 ORGANISK KJEMI 2 - Navnesetting

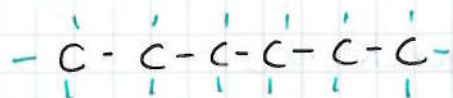


2-methyl propan

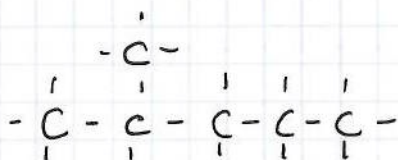
Regelen :

1. Finn den lengste karbonkjeden i molekylet

Eks.



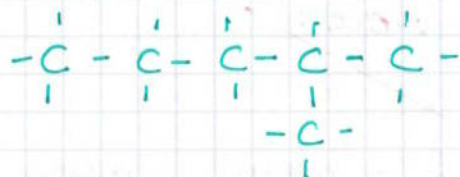
lengste kjede = 6 C
heksan



lengste kjede = 5 C

↳ 2-methyl Pentan

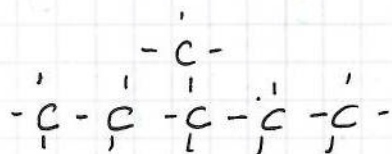
OBS!



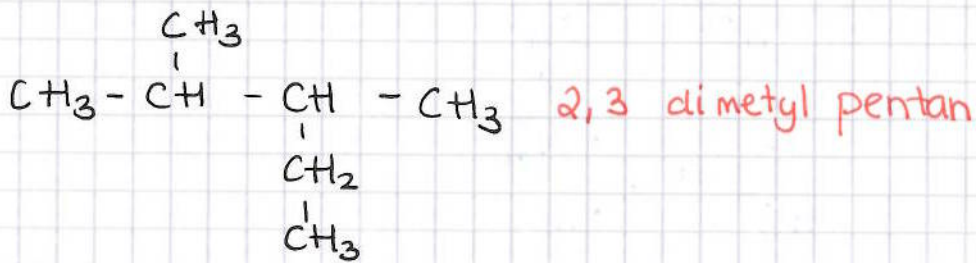
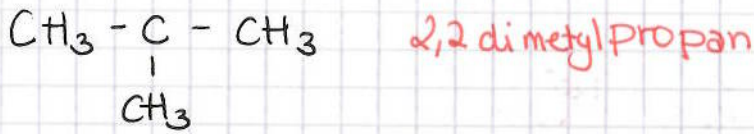
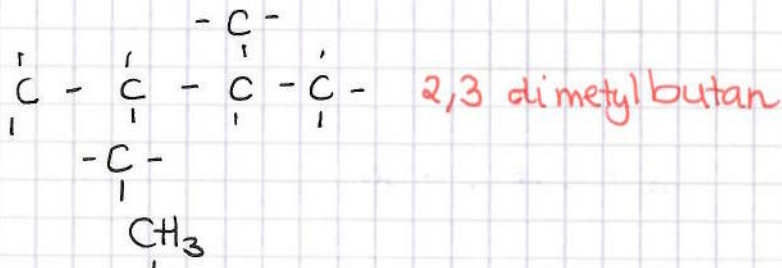
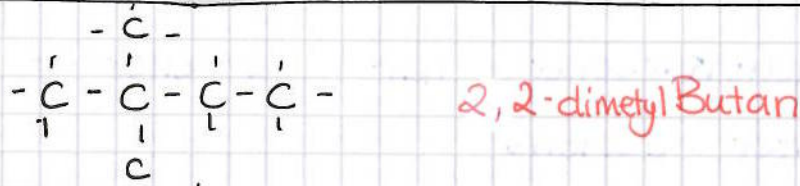
også 2-methyl Pentan

2. Bruk det laveste som mulig, hvor du teller for grupper.

EKS.

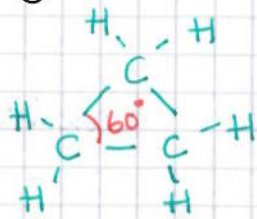


3-methyl Pentan

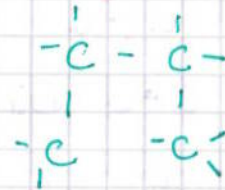


Sykloalkaner

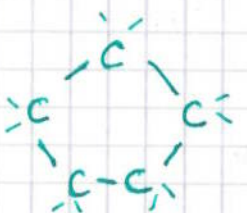
C_nH_{2n}



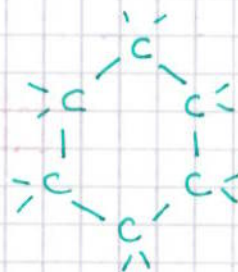
syklo propan (u stabil)



syklo butan



Syklopentan (stabile)



syklo hexan (stabil)

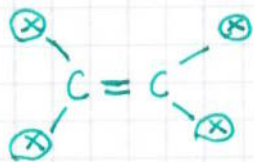
syklopropan er veldig reaktiv, Ring åpner lett pga. vinkelen.

Umettede Hydro Karboner

Alkaner - mettede, 4 atomer bindet til hver karbon atom

Umettede hydrokarboner har 2 eller 3 atomer bundet til hver C atom

Dobbel



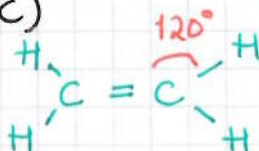
Trippel



Alkener

(C=C)

Eten

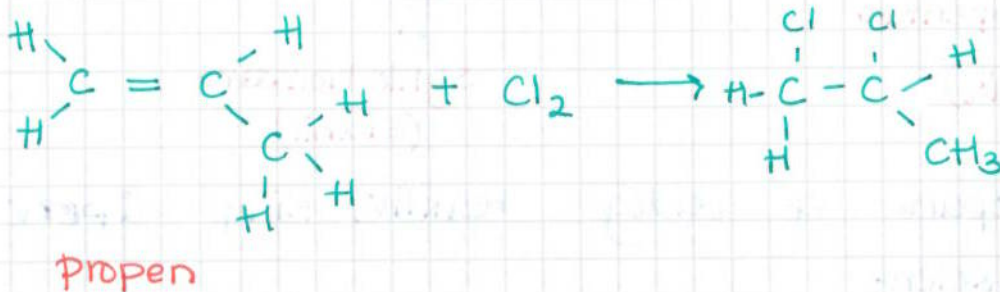
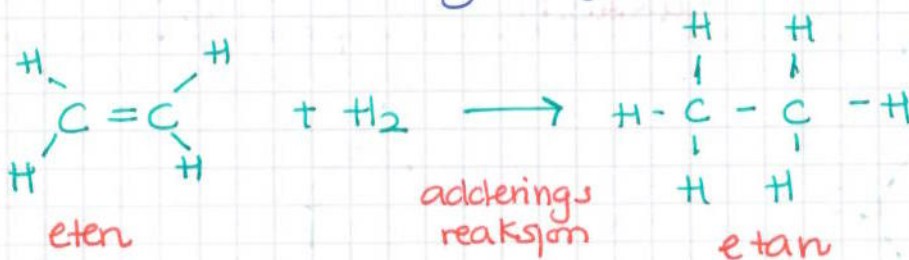


Propen

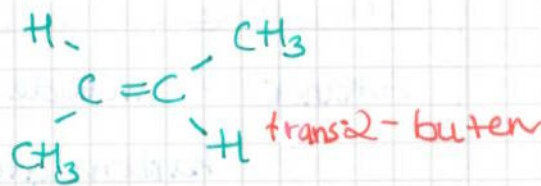
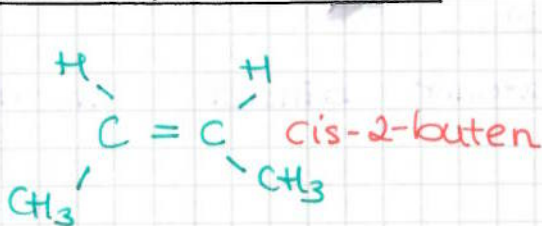


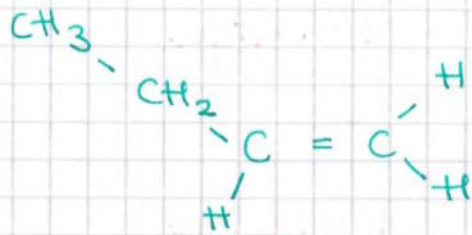
Husk: $C \nrightarrow C$ Nei!
 $C \rightarrow C$ Ja!

Dobbel C=C binding gjør alkener reaktive ift. alkane

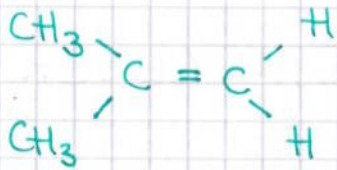


CIS - trans Isomeri





1-buten

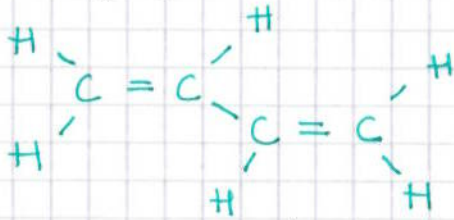


2-metylpropen

Hvis du har 2 C=C - dien

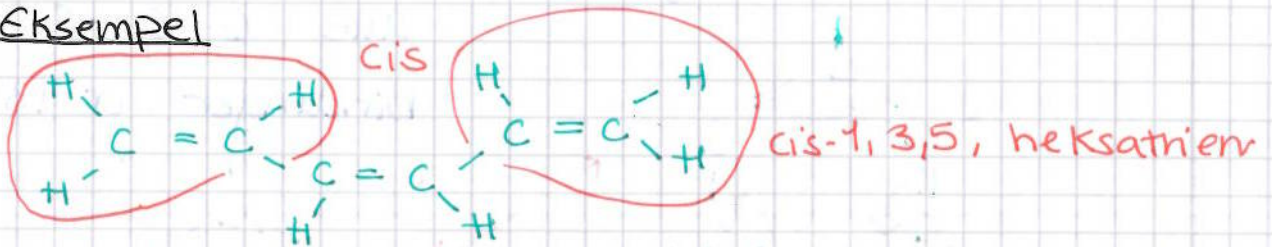
Hvis du har 3 C=C - trien

Eksempel



1,3-butadien

Eksempel

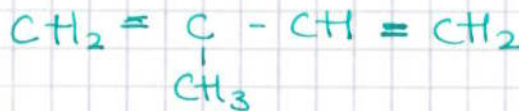


cis

cis-1,3,5, heksatrien

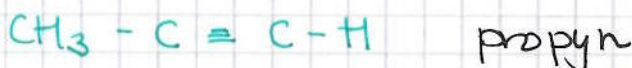
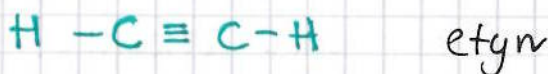
oppgave

Navn sett:



2-metyl, 3-butadien

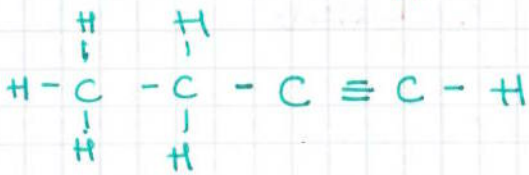
Alkyner - C≡C- veldig reaktive



oppgave: Skriv formel og navn til de alkynerne som inneholder 1 C≡C trippelbinding og 4 C atomer



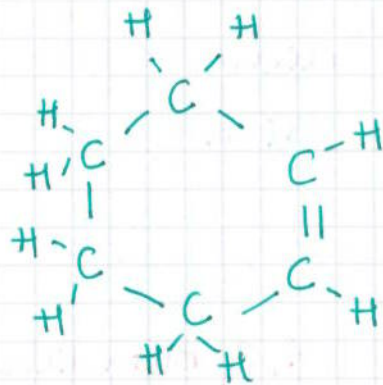
2-butyn



1-butyn

0.6.11

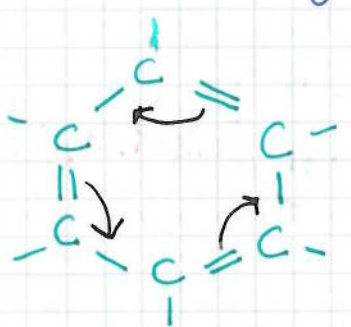
AROMATISKE FORBINDELSER



C=C 133 pm

C-C 154 pm

3 dobbel bindinger

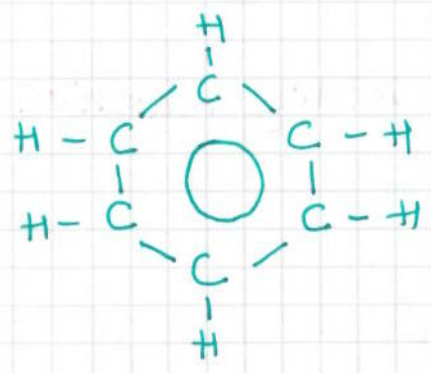


alle 6 C-C bindinger er 139 pm

Forkortelse:



eller

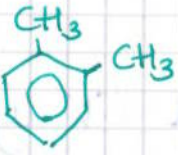


Benzen, veldig stabil, mer enn alkener.

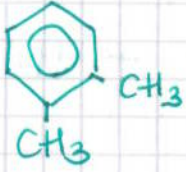
Benzen reagerer ikke med Br₂, men alkener gjør dette. C=C alken



→ metyl benzen



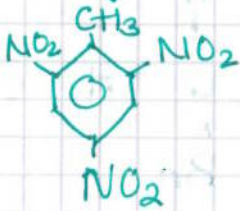
→ 1,2 dimetyl benzen



→ 1,2 dimetyl benzen



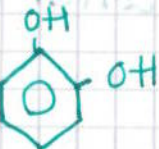
→ nitrobenzen



→ 1-metyl, 2,4,6 trinitro benzen



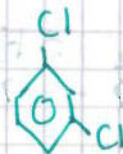
→ fenol



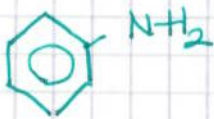
→ 1,2 - dihydrooksi benzen



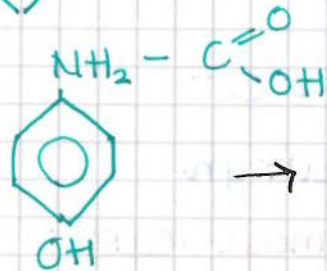
→ Klorbenzen



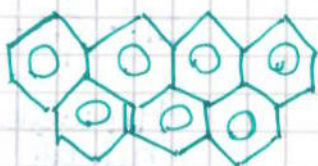
→ 1,3 diklor benzen



→ fenyl amin



→ paraset



Poly aromattisk hydrokarbon (PAH)

Halogenerte hydrokarboner

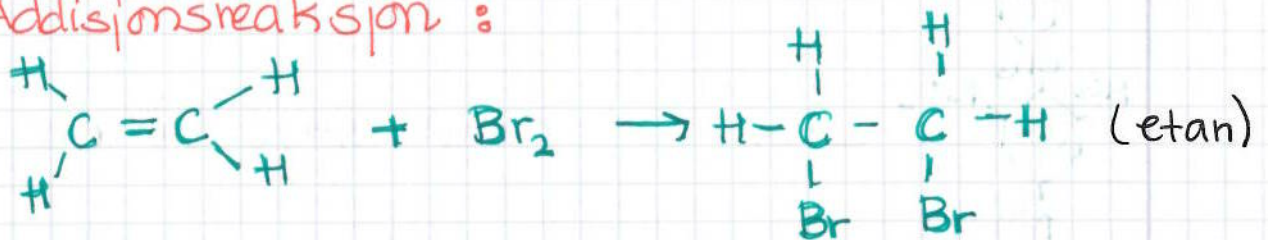
F₂, Cl₂, Br, I₂

De reagerer med alkaner med UV lys :

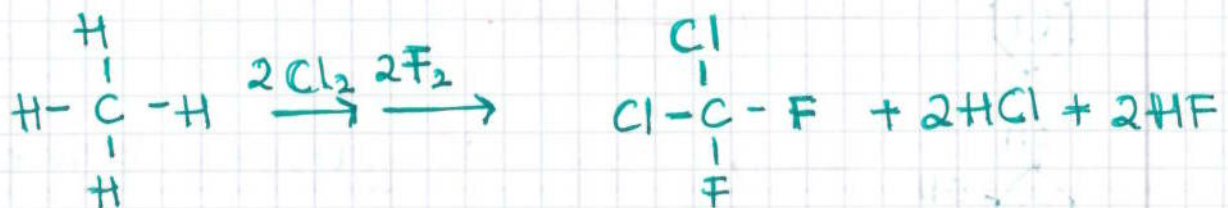


↑
substitusjonsreaksjon

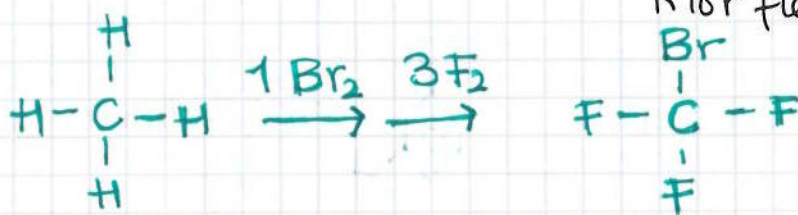
Addisjonsreaksjon :



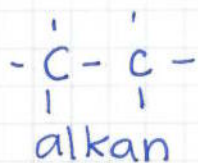
1,2 di brometan



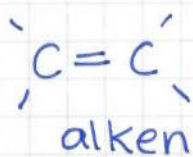
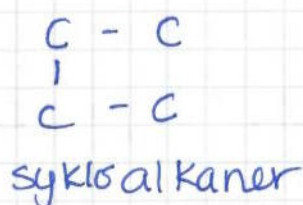
Klor fluor karbon (KFK)



Oppsummering :



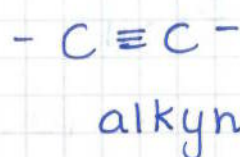
lite reaktiv



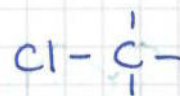
middel reaktiv



benzen
aromatiske



mest reaktiv



Halogenerte
hydrokarboner

Alkyl grupper

CH₃ - metyl
CH₃-CH₂ - etyl

R-: alkyl gruppe" forkortelse for alle alkyl grupper"

R-X , ^{eks.} CH₃-X

X = halogen eks. R-Cl, R-Br, R-F

X = OH alkoholer R-OH, CH₃-OH

X = NH₂ aminer, CH₃-NH₂ (metylamin)

X = COOH Karboksylsyre CH₃-COOH (etansyre)

X = CHO aldehyd, CH₃-CHO (etanal)

X = $\begin{matrix} O \\ || \\ C-R \end{matrix}$ Ketoner

X = $\begin{matrix} R \\ | \\ C \\ | \\ R \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} COOH \\ | \\ NH_2 \end{matrix}$ aminosyre

0.8.11.13

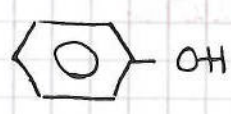
Alkoholer

R-OH

CH₃-OH metanol giftig

CH₃-CH₂-OH etanol

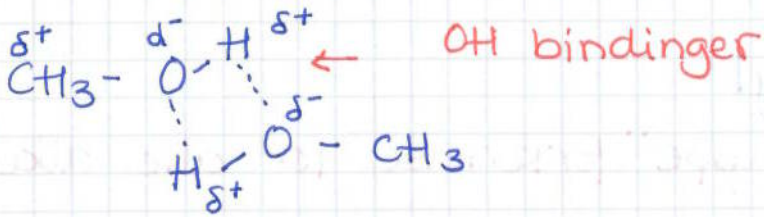
$\begin{matrix} CH_3 \\ | \\ CH_3-C-CH_3 \\ | \\ OH \end{matrix}$ 2-metyl-2 propanol

 OH fenol

Alkoholer har høgere kokepunkter enn alkaner med tilsvarende formelvekt pga. H-binding

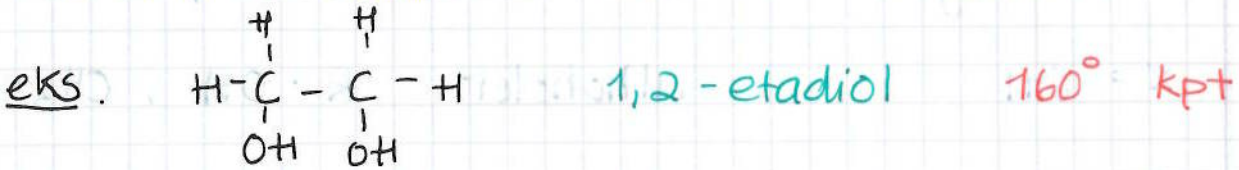
Metan CH_4 kpt. -162°C

metanol $\text{CH}_3\text{-OH}$ kpt $+65^\circ\text{C}$

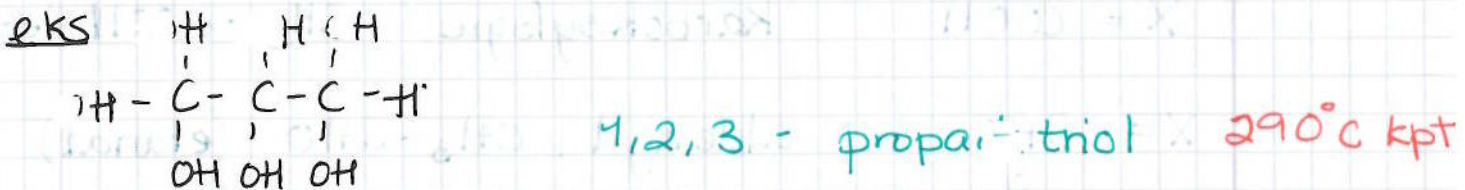


Flerverdige Alkoholer

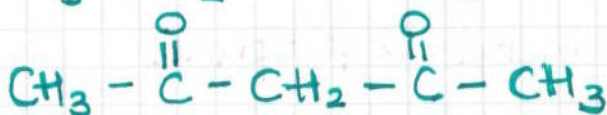
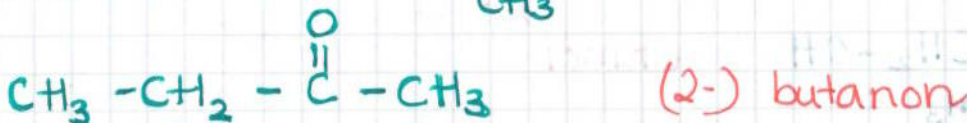
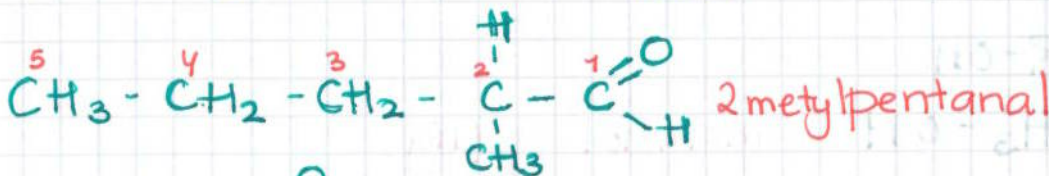
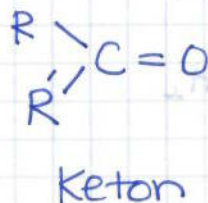
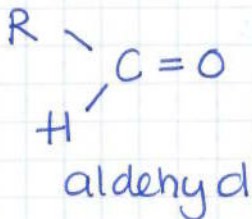
2 - OH diol



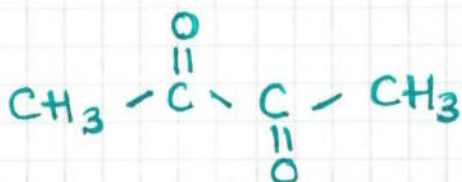
3 - OH triol



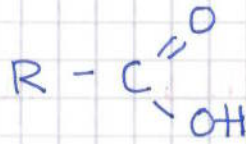
Aldehyder og ketoner



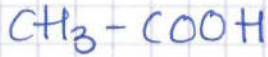
2,4, pentadion



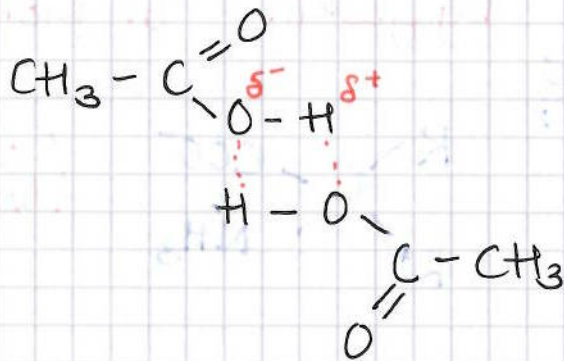
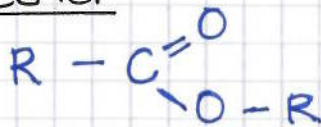
popcorn

Karbonsyurer

metansyre



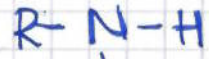
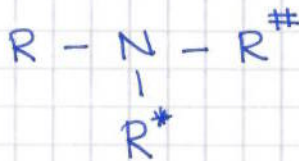
etansyre

H-binding \rightarrow høye kokepunktEster

perfyme, de lukter godt

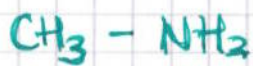
Aminer

← primær amin

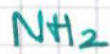
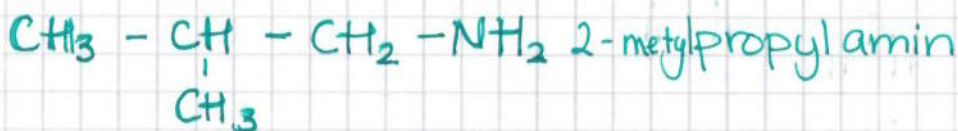
sekundær amin \rightarrow 

← Tertiær amin

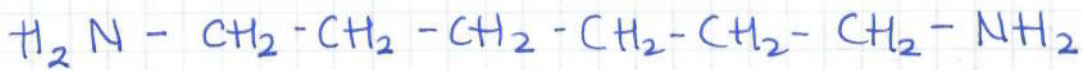
eks.



metylamin



- fenylamin



1,6 di amino heksan eller 1,6- heksadiazin

NH_3 - basisk i vann

R-NH_2 - basisk i vann

Aminosyre



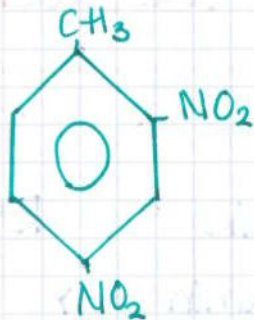
Byggestein til protein i kroppen



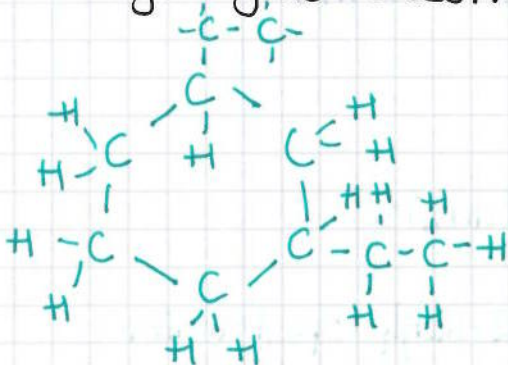
(veldig løselig i vann)

eksempel

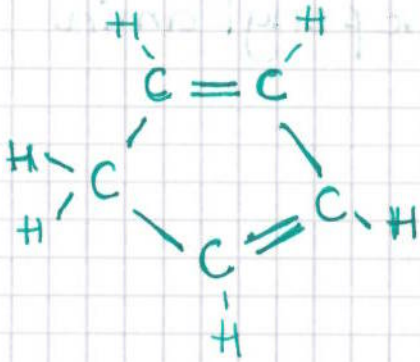
1 - metyl - 2,4 - di nitro benzen



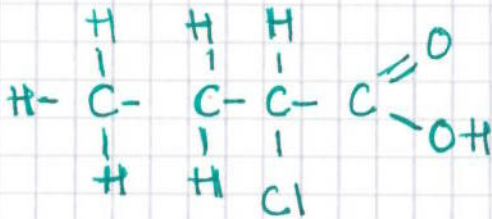
1,3, di etyl sykloheksan



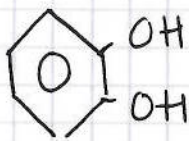
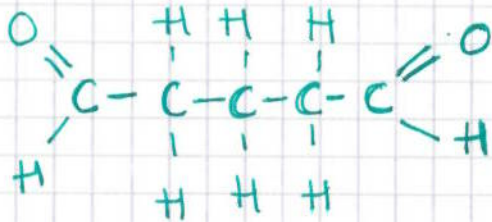
1, 3, syklo pentadien



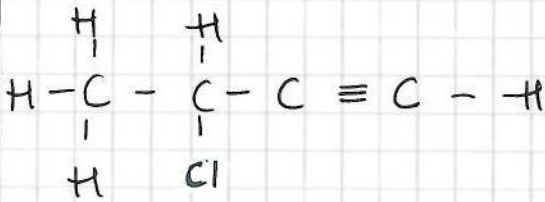
2- klor butansyre



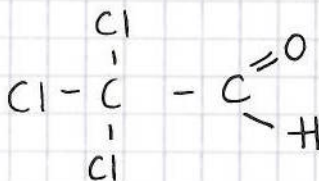
1, 5, pentadial



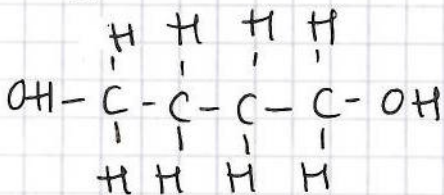
1, 2 di hydro oksi benzen



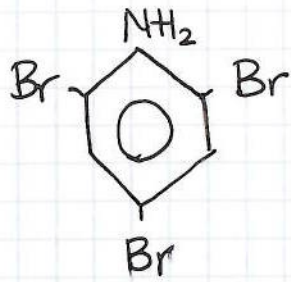
3-klor-1-butyn



2, 2, 2-triklor etanal ((kloral))



1, 4 butan diol



2,4,6-tri bromofenyl amin



Faint text, possibly a name or label.

Faint text, possibly a name or label.

Faint text, possibly a name or label.

Faint text, possibly a name or label.