

# وَمَا تَوْفِيقِي إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ

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

وما قبل البدء, جلّ من لا يسهو ولكل إنسان سهوات فإن وجدتم أي ملاحظة أو خطأ فيرجى إعلامي وإبلاغي بذلك وأرجو لكم التوفيق لكم ولا تنسوني من صالح الدعاء.

Continuous change

النسخة <u>المعتمدة</u> 2022-2023

إعداد: محمد السفاريني

انسخة <u>المعتمدة</u> 2022-2023

## ملاحظات هامة ونصائح عامة

المختبر يعد من أسهل المختبرات طوال فترة دراستك وممتع وغير ممل.

يكون العمل في المختبر على شكل مجموعات ونصيحتي لكم تحضير التجربة قبل المختبر بحيث تنجزوا العمل سريعا وطريقة عمل التجربة موجودة من قبل الدكتور سامر على اليوتيوب أثناء فترة كورونا.

عليك شراء أو استعارة لاب كوت عند حضور المختبر فتواجده معك يعد إجباري, هناك تقارير ل المختبر وعليك حلها لأن لها نصيب من علامة المادة, الإمتحان ميد وفاينال.

طريقة دراسة المادة: الملخص الذي ما بين أيديكم هو مصدر كافي كونه يشمل شرح إضافة إلى أسئلة السنوات ولكن إذا كان هناك المزيد من الأسئلة فلا مانع من حلها فكلما تعلم الإنسان إزداد علما بجهله.

يفضل الدراسة أول ب أول ولكن إن تعذر ذلك فلا يوجد أي مانع لأن المختبر سهل ويوجد هناك فيديوهات شرح قصيرة جدا للشرح ولكنها على الدوسية القديمة لذلك عليك أن تكون متيقظ .

# هذه الدوسية صدقة جارية عن روح

فايزة القلم (جدة الزميل محمد الطباخي)

## Continuous change

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

## وبسم الله نبدأ ...

### Experiment (1)

### Safety and Equipments

#### شرح التجربة ب إختصار ما قبل البدء:

تتحدث هذه التجربة عن السلامة العامة في المختبر وهي 13 نقطة

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

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

دائما ارتداء معطف المختبر الخاص بك

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

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

لا تعمل إذا لم تكن هناك محاضرة واقرأ التعليمات

- 3- Never eat, drink, or smoke in the laboratory. Never taste chemicals. Wash your hands well before leaving the laboratory. Also, wash your hands or any part of your body immediately with water when it comes in contact with chemicals.
- 4- Do not use your mouth to fill a pipette. There are special bulbs for this purpose.
- 3- Never eat, drink, smoke, taste chemicals and wash your hands and wash any part of your body when it comes in contact with chemicals

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

4- Don't use your mouth to fill pipette

لا تستخدم فمك لملء ماصة

- 5- Note the position of safety equipment like fire extinguishers, eye washers, and first aid boxes. Report all accidents immediately to a staff member or technician.
- 6- Use the fume hood when handling strong-smelling or irritating chemicals.
- 5- Note the position of safety equipment and report all accidents

لاحظ موقع معدات السلامة وأبلغ عن جميع الحوادث

6- Use fume hood when handling strong smelling or irritating chemicals استخدم غطاء الدخان عند التعامل مع المواد الكيميائية ذات الرائحة أو التهيج القوية

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

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

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

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

- 8- Do not leave a lit burner unattended. Always stay clear form the flame.
- 9- When heating anything in a test tube, do not point the mouth of the test tube towards yourself or towards any other person.
- 8- don't leave burner unattended and stay clear from flame

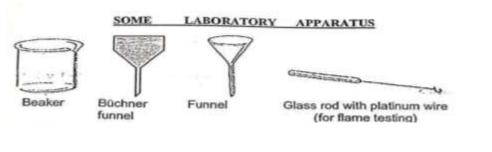
لا تترك الموقد دون مراقبة وتبقى خالية من اللهب

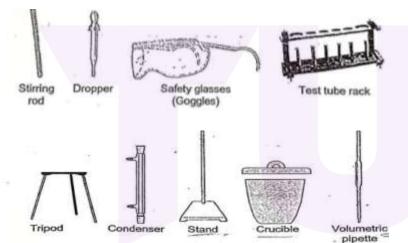
9- don't point the tube towards any person when heating

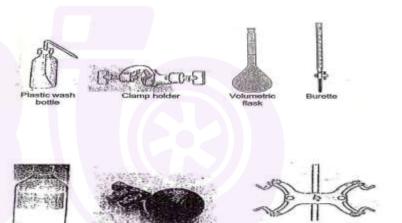
لا توجه الأنبوب تجاه أي شخص عند التسخين

- 10- Before leaving the laboratory turn off any water taps and burners and dispose of solid waste in the correct container. Also, wash all apparatus used and clean up the bench top.
- 11- Keep your bench clean and tidy while you are working. Clean up any spills or broken glass immediately. Keep your books and papers away from water, chemicals, and flames. Position your apparatus on the bench so that it is convenient and comfortable to use. Keep unused equipment out of the way, so that you do not knock it over.
- 10- turn off any water taps and burner and wash all apparatus and clean the bench أطفئ أي صنابير مياه وموقد وغسل جميع الأجهزة ونظف المقعد
- 11- keep your books from the water and position your apparatus on the bench and unused out of the way

- 12- If you are in any doubt about anything, ask the staff member or technician for advice.
- 13- Request the assistance of your instructor/technician if and when you suffer a cut or a burn or face a dangerous situation.
  - 12- ask the staff for any doubt الموظفين عن أي شك
- 13- request the instructor if you suffer dangerous situation اطلب من المدرب إذا كنت تعاني من وضع خطير







Dropping

bottle

Test tubes

Bunsen

burner





Test tube holder



Reagent

Graduated

cylinder

Erlenmeyer

flask



Pipette filler



Burette clamp



Wire gauze





#### **Accuracy of tools:**

 $\label{eq:pipette} \textit{Pipette} > \textit{Burette} > \textit{Volumetric flask} > \textit{Graduated cylinder} > \textit{Beaker} > \textit{Erlenmeyer flask}$ 

الأعلى دقة: Pipette

**Uses:** 

Erlenmeyer flask: الأقل دقة

- Pipette and Burette: Used to transfer liquids with <u>high accuracy</u>
- Graduated cylinder: Used to transfer liquids with Low accuracy
- Volumetric flask: Used to Prepare Solution with high accuracy
- *Erlenmeyer flask*: for titration with swirling

Beaker: For reactions

☐Weighing:

الهدف الأساسي هو حساب نسبة الخطأ

**≻**1- Balance :

uncertainly: نسبة الخطأ

A- **One** decimal (0.0)

منزلة عشرية واحده

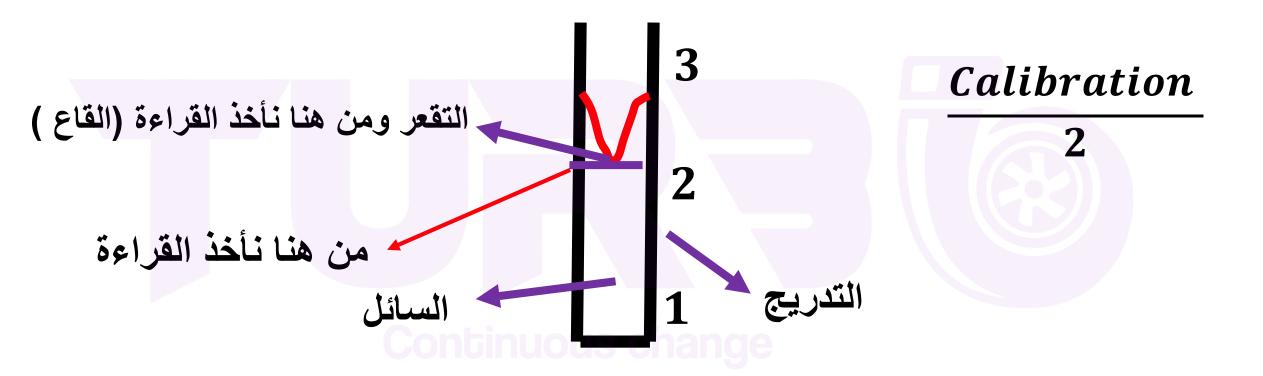
One decimal: 5.0g  $\pm$  0.1 g

B- <u>Two</u> decimal (0.00)

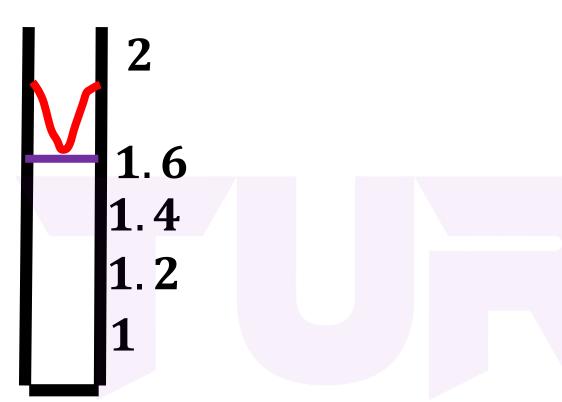
منزلتين عشريتان وهي أكثر دقة

Two decimal: 5.00g  $\pm$  0.01 g

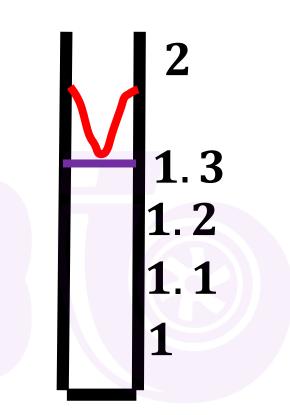
## >2- Volumes and thermometer and length:



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







$$1.30g \pm 0.05$$
 اهتاه نياد بعينا إضافتها  $rac{0.1}{2} = 0.05$ 

**Q1(Years).** Which of the following statements **is not correct**? **Ans**. Open sandals, short skirts and shorts are **allowed** in the lab **Q2(Years)..** The <u>incorrect</u> statement concerning handling of chemicals in lab is? Ans. Toxic chemicals can be used outside the fume hood. **□Q3(Years)..** Which of the following is **not a safety tool**? **Ans**. Bunsen burner □Q4(Years). . Which of the following tools has the lowest accuracy? **Ans.** Beaker  $\Box$ Q5(Years). when the balance is tared <u>0.000 g</u> appears on the screen of the balance, A student measured the mass of wood block, which of the following readings should be reported? Ans.  $5.010g \pm 0.001$  $\Box$ Q6(Years). when the balance is tared <u>0.0 g</u> appears on the screen of the balance, A student measured the mass of wood block, which of the following readings should be reported? Ans. 5.0  $g \pm 0.1$ 

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

#### Ans. $1.40mL \pm 0.1$

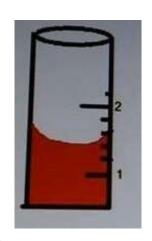
□Q8(Years). . Which of the following is **not a safety equipment**?

#### A- Beaker

- B- Goggle( نظارة المختبر)
- C- fire aid boxes
- D- fire blanket
- F- fume hood
- $\Box$ Q9(Years). Which of the following statements <u>is not correct</u> with respect to the safety rules?
- **Ans.** If more than suggested amount of solid chemical is dispensed from a reagent bottle, the excess should be returned to the reagent bottle.
- □Q10(Years). . Which of the following tools has the <u>high accuracy</u>?

Ans. Pipette

- □Q11(Years). . True or False ?
- 1- **Don't point** your test tube at your face when heating anything to watch what happening exactly (T)
- 2- Open Sandals, short skirts and shorts are allowed in the Lab (F)



#### Experiment (2)

### **Empirical Formula of a Compound**

#### شرح التجربة بإختصار ما قبل البدء:

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

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

 $\triangleright$  Reaction = RXN

### Continuous change

☐The Main RXN:

$$Mg + O_2 \rightarrow MgxOy$$

 $\square$  The <u>Side</u> RXN(Formation of Mg<sub>3</sub>N<sub>2</sub>)

$$3Mg(s) + N_2(g) \rightarrow Mg_3N_2$$

 $\Box$  Avoiding the Side RXN:

$$Mg_3N_2 + 6H_2O \rightarrow 3Mg(OH)_2 + 2NH_3$$

 $\Box$  Heating Mg to ASH:

$$Mg(OH)_2 \rightarrow^{\Delta} MgO + H_2O$$

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

الصيغة البدائية: هي أبسط عدد صحيح بين الجزيئات في المركب

$$Compound = CPD$$

إختصار ل هذه الكلمة وقد يستخدم في الإمتحان لذلك عليك معرفته

$$Mg(s) + O_2(g) \rightarrow Mg_xO_y$$

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

 $\square$ Q1. How many grams of magnesium combine with 1.5g of chloride was in MgCl<sub>2</sub>?

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

هنا لم يطلب الصيغية البدائية

$$Mass\ of\ Cl = 1.5g$$
 معطى في السؤال  $Mass\ of\ Mg = ?g$  مطلوب إيجاده

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

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

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

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

معطى في السؤال

MgCl<sub>2</sub>

2 Moles from  $Cl \rightarrow 0.0423$ 1Mole from  $Mg \rightarrow X$ 

نقوم ب ضرب تبادلي لإيجاد مولات المغنسيوم

$$0.0423 = 2X$$

$$X = 0.02115 Mol Mg$$

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

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

معطى

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

$$Mass = 0.514g$$

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

$$Fe_{x}O_{y}$$
 $Moles\ of\ Fe = \frac{Mass}{Molar\ Mass}$ 

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

القسمة على أصغر عدد مولات

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

$$1 * 2 = 2$$

$$Fe_2O_3$$

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

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

القسمة على أصغر عدد مولات

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

$$1.5 * 2 = 3$$
 ضربنا ب 2 لکي نجعلها عدد صحیح

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

$$C_x H_y N_Z$$

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

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

$$N_2 = 2 * 14 = 28$$
عدد الجزيئات

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

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

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

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

القسمة على أصغر عدد مولات

 $C_5H_7N$ 

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

 $P_xO_y$ 

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

 $Mass\ of\ O = Mass\ of\ Phosphorus\ oxide\ -\ Mass\ of\ P$ 

Mass of O = 0.66 - 0.28 = 0.372

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

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

القسمة على أصغر عدد مولات

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

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

Continuous change

$$1 * 2 = 2$$

$$2.5 * 2 = 5$$

 $P_2O_5$ 

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

$$Br_{\chi}O_{y}$$
 $Mass\ of\ O=2-Mass\ of\ Br$ غير معلوم

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

## 1 Moles from $AgBr \rightarrow 0.0156$ 1 Mole $Br \rightarrow X$

$$X = 0.0156 Mol$$

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

 $Mass\ of\ Br = 1.25$ 

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

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

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

معطی 🔪

القسمة على أصغر عدد مولات

$$0: \quad \frac{0.046}{0.0156} = 3$$

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

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

$$M_x O_y$$

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

Mass M = 100 - 36.4 = 63.6

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

**O**:

$$\frac{36.4}{16} = 2.27$$

القسمة على أصغر عدد مولات

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

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

 $MO_2$ 

- □Q2(Years). A compound of Metal (M) and O was produced in a Lab by heating Ir in a crucible This data was collected:
- Mass of crucible 38.26 g
- Mass of crucible and Metal 39.52 g
- Mass of crucible and Metal oxide 39.73 g
- Find the EF of the compound?

$$Mass\ of\ Metal = 39.52 - 38.26 = 1.26$$
  
 $Mass\ of\ O = 39.73 - 39.52 = 0.21$ 

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

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

القسمة على أصغر عدد مولات

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

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

- $\square$ Q6- **Heating** before starting?
- **Ans.** To remove the **moisture**
- □Q7- **Don't weight** the crucible when its hot?
- **Ans.** Its gives wrong accurate
- □Q8- **Don't cover** the crucible widely?
- Ans. Its burns Mg brightly
- □Q9- Adding a **few water drops**?
- Ans. To decompose Mg<sub>3</sub>N<sub>2</sub>
- **□Q10-** What is the effect of Mg:O Mole ratio if :
- > 1- Mg<sub>3</sub>N<sub>2</sub> Not decomposed completely (Increased)
- > 2- Mg<sub>3</sub>N<sub>2</sub> decomposed completely (No effect )
- > 3- Carbon deposited on the crucible surface (Decrease)
- ➤ 4- Carbon <u>not deposited</u> on the crucible surface (No effect)
- > 5- Magnesium oxide ash is not dried completely (Decrease)
- > 6- Magnesium oxide ash is dried completely (No effect)



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

#### المواد المتطايره قبل أو أثناء التاكسد لا تؤثر

- $\geq$  11- If the balance reads  $\pm 0.02g$  for any reading (No effect)
- > 12- Rapid oxidation of Magnesium (Increase)
- **□Q11-What is the effect of O:Mg Mole ratio if ?**

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

- Density with Mass (علاقة طردية بثبوت الحجم )
- $\Box$ Q3(Years). Which one of the following does <u>not occur</u> in the Empirical Formula Experiment?

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

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

Ans. Using Bunsen burner with yellow flame

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

$$C_x H_y O_Z$$

$$CO_2 = 2*16+1*12=44$$
عدد الجزيئات $Moles = rac{Mass}{Molar\ Mass}$ 

$$H_20 = 2 * 1 + 16 * 1 = 18$$

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

القسمة على أصغر عدد مولات

$$H$$
:  $\frac{0.1172}{18}*2=0.01302$   $\longrightarrow$   $\frac{0.01302}{0.0043}=3*2=6$  القسمة على أصغر عدد مولات  $=3*2=6$ 

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

$$O: \quad \frac{0.08268}{16} = 0.00516 \quad \longrightarrow \quad \frac{0.00516}{0.0043} = 1.2 = 1.2$$
 القسمة على أصغر عدد مولات

إعتبرها 1 لكى يتناسب جوابك مع الخيارات الموجودة في السؤال

#### Experiment (3)

#### **Limiting Reactant**

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

الهدف الأول من التجربة

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

الهدف الثاني من التجربة

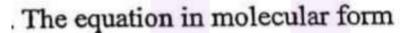
□ *Theoretical yield*: *Maximum* amount that can produced with given amount of LR by <u>Calculation</u>

الهدف الثالث من التجربة

☐ Actual yield: Less than Theoretical yield, By Lab

% yield Actual yield x 100%
Theoretical yield

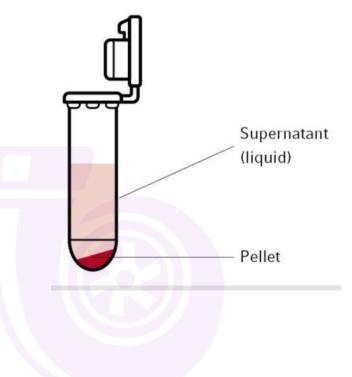
- □ Supernatant : The clear solution over (Above ) PPT ( الراسب ) .
- . (ماص ل الحرارة )This RXN is endothermic.
- □PPT <u>contains</u> (Excess + Products).



$$2Na_3PO_4.12H_2O + 3BaCl_2.2H_2O \rightarrow Ba_3(PO_4)_{2(s)} + 6NaCl + 30H_2O$$

The net ionic equation of the reaction is: صافي المعادلة الأيونية

$$3Ba^{2+} + 2PO_4^{3-} \rightarrow Ba_3(PO_4)_{2(S)}$$



حفظ

الراسب

المعادلة التي تهمني وسأشرح ما الذي يهمني ب الضبط

 $\square$ Q1. A 25g sample of Na<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>. 12H<sub>2</sub>O react with <u>excess</u> BaCl<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>O if the mass of Ba<sub>3</sub>(PO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub> obtained is <u>17.56g</u> Calculate the % yield of Ba<sub>3</sub>(PO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>?

# BaCl<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>O

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

$$PO_4^{-3} = LR$$
  $MM: 380.2$ 

17.56g: Actual Yield

# Na<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>. 12H<sub>2</sub>O

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

$$Ba^{+2}$$

MM: 244.2

بما أنها زائدة إذن ليست المعامل المحدد

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

نتعامل مع المعامل المحدد ونغض الطرف عن الطرف الأخر

2 Moles from  $PO_4^{-3} \rightarrow 1Mol \text{ Ba}_3(PO_4)_2$ 0.6575 Mole  $PO_4^{-3} \rightarrow X$ 

ضرب تبادلي

X = 0.032875 Mol

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

Mass = 19.79

 $MMBa_3(PO_4)_2$ 

% yield Actual yield x 100%
Theoretical yield

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

 $\square$ Q2. A mixture containing 40g of Na<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> . 12H<sub>2</sub>O and 30g of BaCl<sub>2</sub>. 2H<sub>2</sub>O is dissolved in water , a precipitate of Ba<sub>3</sub>(PO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub> weighing 22.65 g is produced calculate the % yield of Ba<sub>3</sub>(PO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>?

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

Moles of 
$$PO_4^{-3} = \frac{40}{380.2} = 0.1052$$
 Moles of  $Ba^{+2} = \frac{30}{244.2} = 0.1228$ 

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

$$\frac{0.1228}{3} = 0.0409$$
 عدد الجزيئات هو العامل المحدد لأنه الرقم الاقل

3 Moles from 
$$Ba^{+2} \rightarrow 1Mol \ Ba_3(PO_4)_2$$
  
0.1228 Mole  $Ba^{+2} \rightarrow X$ 

$$X = 0.04093 Mol$$

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

$$Mass = 24.65$$

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

 $\square$ Q3. 10 g of a unknown mixture containing Na<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>. 12H<sub>2</sub>O and BaCl<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>O is dissolved in distilled water. The mass of Ba<sub>3</sub>(PO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub> precipitated is 3.5 g , calculate the % of each salt present in the mixture if the BaCl<sub>2</sub> is the LR?

$$\frac{3.5}{602.2} = 5.8 * 10^{-3}$$
 خاص في المركب كاملا

3 Moles from 
$$Ba^{+2} \rightarrow 1$$
 Mol  $Ba_3(PO_4)_2$   
 $X$  Mole  $Ba^{+2} \rightarrow 5.8 * 10^{-3}$ 

$$X = 0.0174Mol$$

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

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

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

$$%PO_4^{-3} = 100\% - 42.25\% = 57.75\%$$

Continuous change

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

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

0.6 < 1 So B is LR

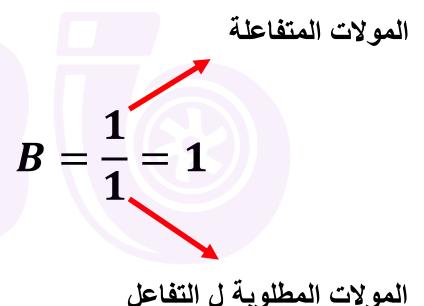
المولات المتفاعلة 
$$B=rac{2}{3}=0.6$$

المولات المطلوبة ل التفاعل

$$1A + 3B \rightarrow C + D$$
لمولات المطلوبة ل التفاعل

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

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



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

0.33 < 1 So A is LR

$$3A + B \rightarrow C + D$$

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

 $\Box$ Q6. If <u>3.28g</u> unknown mixture containing Na<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>. 12H<sub>2</sub>O and

BaCl<sub>2</sub>. 2H<sub>2</sub>O is dissolved in distilled water , Mass Ba<sub>3</sub>(PO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub> PPT is 1.75g . Calculate % of Na<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>. 12H<sub>2</sub>O in the mixture if BaCl<sub>2</sub> Is LR?

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

$$3 Moles from Ba^{+2} \rightarrow 1 Mol Ba_3(PO_4)_2$$

$$X Mole Ba^{+2} \rightarrow 2.90 * 10^{-3}$$

$$X = 8.71 * 10^{-3} Mol$$
 8.71 \* 10<sup>-3</sup> =  $\frac{Mass}{244.2}$ 

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

$$Mass\ of PO_4^{-3} = 3.28 - 2.1289 = 1.15$$

$$%PO_4^{-3} = \frac{1.15}{3.28} * 100\% = 35.06\%$$

Continuous change

 $\Box$ Q7. A mixture containing <u>equal Masses</u> (X) of Na<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>.12H<sub>2</sub>O and BaCl<sub>2</sub>.2H<sub>2</sub>O is dissolved in water . A PPT of Ba<sub>3</sub>(PO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub> was produced with a mass **0.2X** of the starting material then the % yield of Ba<sub>3</sub>(PO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>?

$$PO_4^{-3} = \frac{X}{380.2 * 2}$$

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

$$PO_4^{-3} = \frac{X}{760.4}$$
 LR

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

القيمة الأصغر هي العامل المحدد

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

2 Moles from 
$$PO_4^{-3} \rightarrow 1Mol \text{ Ba}_3(PO_4)_2$$

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

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

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

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

Find the LR and theoretical yield for NH<sub>3</sub>?

$$N_2 \quad Mol = \frac{5}{28} = 0.17$$
  $H_2 \quad Mol = \frac{5}{2} = 2.5$ 

$$N_2$$
  $\frac{0.17}{1} = 0.17$  إختار الرقم الأقل  $H_2$   $\frac{2.5}{3} = 0.833$ 

 $N_2$ : LR

1 Moles from 
$$N_2 \rightarrow 2Mol \text{ NH}_3$$
  
**0.178** Mole  $N_2 \rightarrow X$ 

$$X = 0.356Mol$$

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

$$Mass = 6.052$$

- > Determination of the LR:
  - $\square$  Test for excess  $PO_4^{-3}$  or limiting  $Ba^{+2}$ :
- Add 2 drops of 0.5M **BaCl** to the solution , If a precipitate <u>is formed</u> then  $PO_4^{-3}$  is the excess and  $Ba^{+2}$  is the LR

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

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

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

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

> Determination of the LR:

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

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

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

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

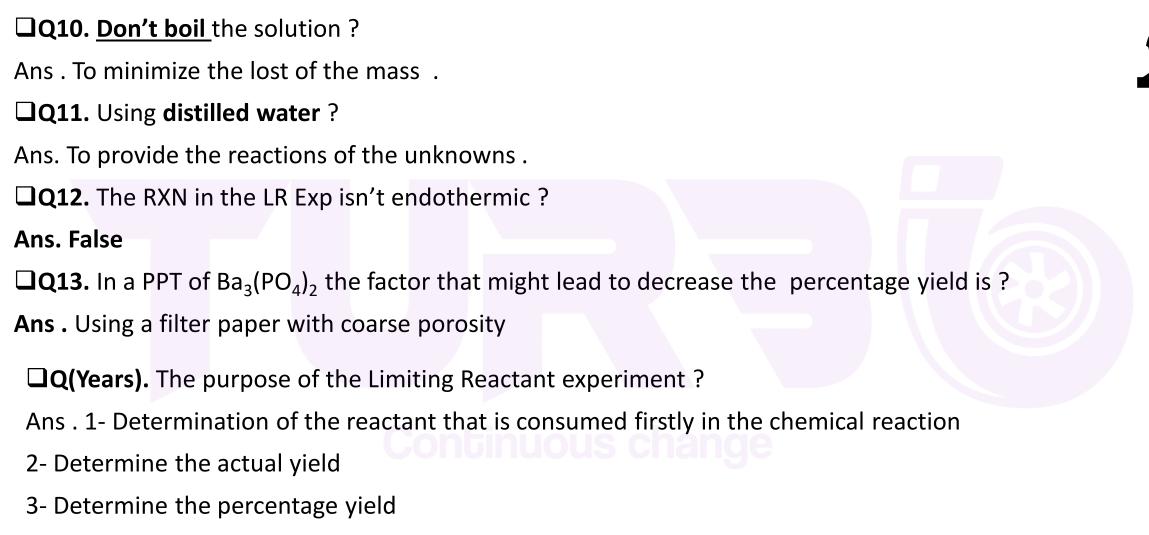
• Add 2 drops of 0.5M  $\rm Na_3PO_4$  to the solution <u>if a PPT is formed</u> then  $Ba^{+2}$  is the excess and  $PO_4^{-3}$  is the LR

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

 $\square$  Q9. What is the effect of heating the solution on the particle size of Ba<sub>3</sub>(PO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub> PPT?

Ans. It makes a coagulation

- $\square$  Q9. What is the effect on the actual yield of the Ba<sub>3</sub>(PO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>:
- Using a coarse paper (Decrease)
- Insufficient washing of the PPT (Increase)
- Using the Acidic to wash the solution (Decrease)
- The PPT wasn't dried completely (Increase)



#### 4- All of the above

□Q(Years). In the limiting reactant experiment, a few drops of BaCl<sub>2</sub> 2H<sub>2</sub>O are added and turbidity is appeared, this means?

Ans. BaCl<sub>2</sub> 2H<sub>2</sub>O is the LR and Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> is the excess.

 $\square$ Q(Years). A unknown mixture containing Na<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>.12H<sub>2</sub>O and BaCl<sub>2</sub>.2H<sub>2</sub>O was dissolved in distilled water , 1.75 g of Ba<sub>3</sub>(PO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub> was produced . If the % of Na<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>.12H<sub>2</sub>O = 69.59% , BaCl<sub>2</sub> is the LR . Find the mass of the original mixture ?

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

3 Moles from  $Ba^{+2} \rightarrow 1$  Mol  $Ba_3(PO_4)_2$ X Mole  $Ba^{+2} \rightarrow 2.90 * 10^{-3}$ 

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

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

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

*Mass of* 
$$PO_4^{-3} = X - 2.1289$$

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

$$X = 7 g$$

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

Ans.

□Q(Years). In the precipitation of Ba3(PO4)2, the factor that might lead to decrease the percentage yield is?

Ans.

### Experiment (4)

## Identification of a Compound: Physical Properties

□ Physical properties (الخصائص الفيزيائية )

Properti	es		M	eaning	3	
Color				اللون		
Odor				الرائحة		
Density				الكثافة		
Solubility		الذائبية				
Melting point		نقطة الإنصهار				
<b>Boiling point</b>		نقطة الغليان				
Substance (Solid,Liquid,Gas)		حالة المادة				

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

 $\square$  In this experiment, we will deal with three types of <u>solvents</u>:

Solution(Ullipside Solute + Solvent) = Solute + Solvent

Solute: المذاب

المذيب: Solvent

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

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

Solute: المذاب

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

Solvent	Solute	Result
Polar	Polar	Soluble(Miscible)
Non-Polar	Non-Polar	Soluble(Miscible)
Polar	Salt	Soluble(Miscible)
Non-Polar	Salt	Insoluble(Immiscible)
Polar	Non-Polar	Insoluble(Immiscible)

Ex. Salt are soluble in water but insoluble in gasoline

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

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

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

> This constant temperature is called the boiling point.

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

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

#### **Ans . Boiling point**

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

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

- □Q. How does atmospheric pressure <u>affect</u> the boiling point of a Liquid ? Ans. Directly
- □Q. How does intermolecular forces affect the boiling point of a Liquid ?

  Ans. Directly
- □Q. Boiling point Solution larger than Boiling point Solvent?
- Ans. Because it has stronger intermolecular forces
- □Q. If a several drops of liquid unknown cling to the pipette wall after delivery, Will the density of the unknown be reported too high or too Low?
- **Ans.** Too Low, Mass will decrease then Density will decrease.

**Q.** If the Boiling Point is recorded when **bubbles are rapidly escaping the capillary tube** will it be recorded too high or too low? Ans. Reading > True Value,*Temp* > *True Boiling Point*, *Vapor pressure* > *Patm* **Q.** If the Boiling Point is recorded after the liquids enters the capillary tube (after the heat is removed ) will it be recorded too high or too low? Reading < True Value,Ans. *Temp < True Boiling Point,*  $Vapor\ pressure < P_{atm}$ **Q.** If the Boiling Point is recorded when the liquids cease to escape and before the liquids reenters the capillary tube?  $Reading = True\ Value,$ Temp = True Boiling Point, $Vapor\ pressure = Patm$ 

**Q.** Can you predict when the  $VP = P_{atm}$  theoretically ? Ans. No

 $\Box$ Q. A students liquid unknown boils at <u>approximately 69°C</u>, insoluble in water but soluble in  $C_6H_{12}$ . Its density is 0.65 which chemical is the unknown?

Table (1) physical properties of some common laboratory chemicals

Symbols used: i = insoluble, sls = slightly soluble, s = soluble

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

Table (1) physical properties of some common laboratory chemicals

Symbols used: i = insoluble, sls = slightly soluble, s = soluble

	ymbols used: i =	Boiling		Solubility	
Compound	Density(g/ml)	Point(C)	H <sub>2</sub> O	C6H12	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH
Acetone	0.79	56	S	S	S
2-butanone	0.805	80	S	S	S
Cyclohexane	0.79	80.74	i	-	S
Cyclohexene	0.81	83	i	S	S
Ethanol	0.79	79	sls	S	-
Ethylacctate	0.90	· 77	S	S	S
Heptane	0.684	98	i	S	S
n-hexane	0.66	68	i	S	S
1-hexene	0.67	63	i	S	S
Isopropanol	0.79	83	S	S	S
Methanol	0.79	65	S	S	S
n-propanol	0.805	97	S	S	S
Water	1.00	100		·i	S

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

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

 $\Box$ Q. A students liquid unknown boils at <u>approximately 98°C</u>, insoluble in water but soluble in C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>12</sub> and C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>OH. The mass of 2ml of the unknown 1.368g which chemical is the unknown?

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

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

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

	ymoois usea: i =	Boiling		Solubility	V
Compound	Density(g/ml)	Point(C)	H <sub>2</sub> O	C6H12	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH
Acetone	0.79	56	S	S	S
2-butanone	0.805	80	S	S	S
Cyclohexane	0.79	80.74	i		S
Cyclohexene	0.81	83	i	S	S
Ethanol	0.79	79	sls	S	-
Ethylacctate	0.90	· 77	S	S	S
Heptane	0.684	98	i	S	S
n-hexane	0.00	68	i	S	S
1-hexene	0.67	63	i	S	S
Isopropanol	0.79	83	S	S	S
Methanol	0.79	65	S	S	S
n-propanol	0.805	97	S	S	S
Water	1.00	100	•	·i	S

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

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

المركب المجهول لا يذوب في الماء ويذوب في الهكسان والإيثانول

- □Q. if you need 10ml Pipette to weight 10ml of three unknown liquid substances A, B and C. You find that the weight of the 10ml of each substances is the following: A=9.2 g, B=9 g, C=8.9 g. The order of density decreasing of these liquids is?
- أعلى كتلة سيكون لها أعلى كثافة, العلاقة ما بين الكثافة والوزن طردية

### □Notes:

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

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

- $\Box$ Q(Years). In the experiment of identification of a compound by physical properties, the following and observations are collected for an unknown compound A:
- Solubility in <u>water</u> : Soluble
- Solubility in <u>Hexane</u>: Insoluble
- Mass of 2.0mL of A = 1.57 g
- Boiling point =  $81C^{\circ}$

Depending on the table below , **A is**?

Compound	Density(g/ml)	Boiling	Solubility		
		Point(°C)	H <sub>2</sub> O	Hexane	
1-hexene	0.67	63	1	*	
Isopropanol	0.79	83	s	1	i = insoluble
Methanol	0.79	65	5	1	s = soluble
n-propanol	0.805	97	5	5	-

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

 $D=rac{1.57}{2}=0.785$ ومن خلال درجة الغليان والكثافة و الذائبية يتبين لنا المركب هو

Ans. Isopropanol

### Experiment (5)

**Tests for Cations and Anions** 

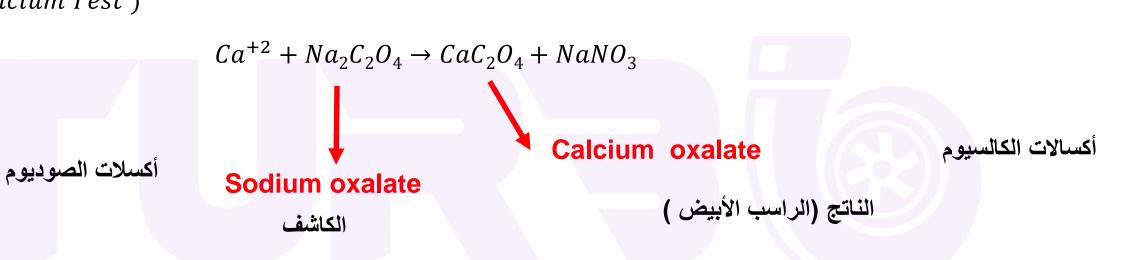
الأيونات الموجبة : (+) Cations

الأيونات السالبة : (-)Anions



الأيونات الموجبة : (+) Cations

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



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

$$Fe^{+3} + KSCN^- o FeSCN^{+2}$$
Red Solution

ثيوسيانات البوتاسيوم

Potassium thiocyanate

الكاشف

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

$$NH_4^+ + NaOH \rightarrow NH_3 + NaNO_3 + H_2O$$

التفاعل هذا في وسط قاعدي Basic Media

ورقة دوار الشمس: Litmus Paper

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

 $NH_3 + H_2O = NH_4OH$ 

☐ Anions :

الأيونات السالبة : (-)Anions

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

وسط حمضي: Acidic Media

 $SO_4^{-2} + BaCl_2$ 

 $\frac{HCl}{\rightarrow} BaSO_4 + 2Cl^-$ 

الكاشف Barium chloride كلوريد الباريوم الناتج (الراسب الأبيض)

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

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

$$\mathbf{CO}_2 + \mathbf{H}_2\mathbf{O} = \mathbf{H}_2\mathbf{CO}_3$$

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

$$NaCl + HNO_3 + AgNO_3 o AgCl$$
 الناتج (الراسب الأبيض)

Sodium Chloride Acidic Media Silver Nitrate

 $NaBr + HNO_3 + AgNO_3 o AgBr$ 
 $NaBr + HNO_3 + AgNO_3 o AgBr$ 

 $\square$ Q. The Sulfate ion can <u>be detected</u> by ?

Ans. Adding BaCl<sub>2</sub> Solution in Acidic Media and White PPT will appear.  $\square$ Q1(Years). The  $Cl^-$  can <u>be detected by</u>?

Ans. Silver nitrate + Acid

**Q2(Years).** The iron(III)ion can be detected by ?

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

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

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

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

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

Ans. NH<sub>4</sub>Br راسب لونه أصفر باهت ورقة دوار الشمس : Litmus Paper **Q3(Years).** four unknown salts have the formula AB, XY, ZW, AY, the following results are obtained by testing the ions in the sample:

According to the previous **Table the salt AY is**?

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

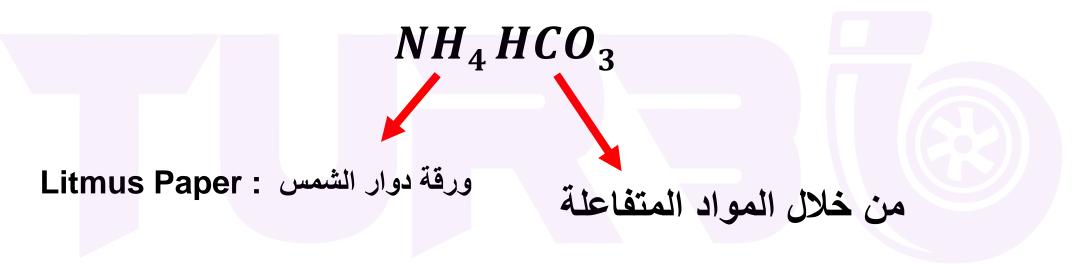
Ans.

$$Cl^- + Fe^{+3} = FeCl_3$$

+Ve: Positive Results

لم يعطني شئ Ve: Negative Results

 $\Box$ Q4(Years). when an <u>unknown</u> React with <u>Sodium Hydroxide( NaOH )</u> solution , it evolved a gas which convert the wet <u>red litmus paper to blue</u>, the resulted aqueous layer from the previous RXN was treated with Hydrochloric acid(HCl) solution and carbon dioxide( $H_2CO_3$ ) evolved immediately as a result of RXN , the unknown is ?



□Q5(Years). An unknown gave a positive test with sodium oxalate solution, the resulted aqueous layer from the previous reaction was treated with hydrochloric acid solution and carbon dioxide evolved immediately as a result of reaction, the unknown is?

Ans. Calcium Hydrogen Carbonate

## Experiment (6)

## Molar Mass of a Volatile Liquid



الكتلة المولية ل السائل المتطاير

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

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

We will use <u>Ideal Gas Law</u> in our calculations

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

$$PV = nRT$$

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

$$Density$$

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

$$PV = nRT$$

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

$$0.0821$$
(معطی)  $m*R*T$ 
 $0.0821$ (المطلوب  $m*R*T$ 
 $0.0821$ (معطی)  $94C^{\circ} + 273C^{\circ} = 367K^{\circ}$ 
 $0.0821$ (معطی)  $0.0821$ 

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

mass = 0.461

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

$$0.0821(معطی)$$
  $40.2487 - 40.1305 = 0.1182$   $0.0821(معطی)$   $0.0821(Mass) = \frac{m*R*T}{v*P}$   $96C^{\circ} + 273C^{\circ} = 369K^{\circ}$   $\frac{470.4}{760} = 0.61$ 

$$m = 138.241 - 40.1305 = 98.1105$$
$$v = \frac{98.1105}{0.997} = 98.40$$

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

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

نفس الإسطوانة التي توضع بها الهيدروجين 
$$V_H = VO \longrightarrow n_H = nO$$

من خلال نظر بة أفو غادر و

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

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

*Mass of 0* = 
$$16 * 20 = 320$$

**Q.** for which of the following compounds can we determine its M.M using the method described in this exp and why? Benzene (B.P= $78 C^{\circ}$ ) إختار الذي له درجة غليان أقل من درجة غليان الماء وهي 100 لذلك نختار البنزين Glycerol (B.P=180  $C^{\circ}$ ) **Q.** Why should the Erlenmeyer flask **be dry**? Ans . To avoid changing the mass of the substance **Q.** Why we should Make a small hole through the aluminum foils? Ans. To avoid the **explosion** of the flask **Q.** Does it effect if we change the **quantity of the water**? Ans . No , M.M is independent on the quantity of the water .

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

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

**□Q.** Why should we <u>heat</u> the beater slowly?

Ans. To **avoid fast evaporation** .

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

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

- $\Box Q$ . Describe the effect on the <u>calculated Molar mass</u> of the volatile liquid (increase , decrease , No effect ) .
- 1- If the flask isn't dried completely from outside before weighing?

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

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

#### Ans. Increase

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

#### Ans. Decrease

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

#### Ans. No effect

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

#### Ans. B.P= $169C^{\circ}$

Q1(Years). In the experiment to determine the molar mass of a volatile liquid if the mass of the flask is measured after the liquid has been vaporized but before the outside of the flask is dried will the molar mass of the unknown liquid be too high or too low?

Ans. Too high because the water would be measured as part of the mass of the volatile liquid .

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

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

Ans. decrease

Continuous change

**Q2(Years).** In which of the following cases, the calculated molecular weight of a volatile liquid will be more than the actual value?

Ans.

**Q3(Years).** A 1.535g mass of a volatile liquid is vaporized, giving 500mL of vapor when measured over water (neglect water pressure) at 30c and 760tor, what is the molar mass of the substance (g/mol)?

Ans.

$$Molar\ Mass = \frac{1.535 * 0.0821 * 303}{0.5 * 1} = 76.37$$

#### Experiment (7)

# Determination of the Molar Volume of Hydrogen Gas

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

*STP*: **Standard** Temperture and Pressure  $T = 0C^{\circ} = 273K^{\circ}$ 

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

$$P = 1atm = 760torr$$

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

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

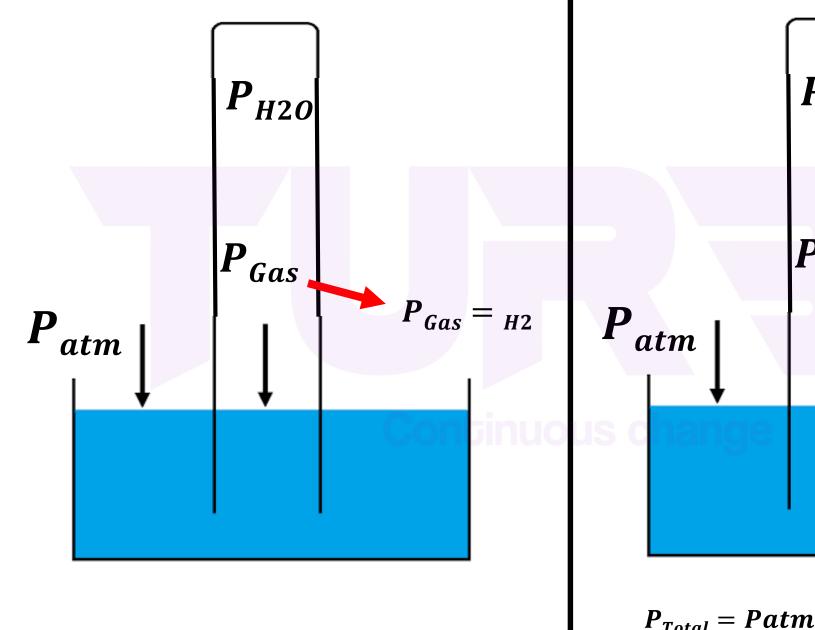
# In this exp the following rxn will be done:

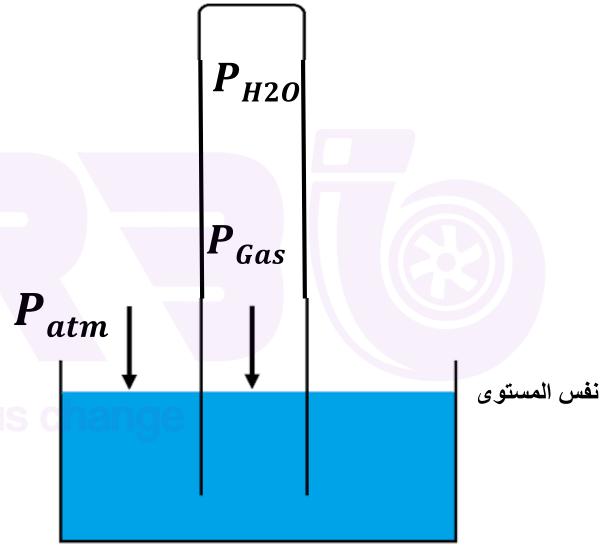
$$1Mg(s) + 2HCl \rightarrow MgCl_2 + 1H_2$$

So:  $mol \ of \ Mg = mol \ of \ H_2$ 

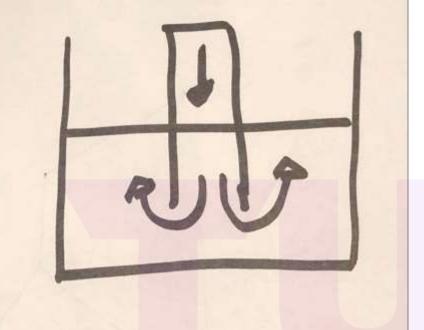
 H<sub>2</sub> gas will be <u>collected over water</u>, so that the pressure in the container (Burette) will be:

$$P_{Total} = PGas + PH_{20}$$
  $P_{Gas} = PTotal - PH_{20}$   $P_{Gas} = H_2$   $P_{Gas} = H_2$ 





$$P_{Total} = Patm$$
  $P_{Total} = PGas + PH_{20}$ 

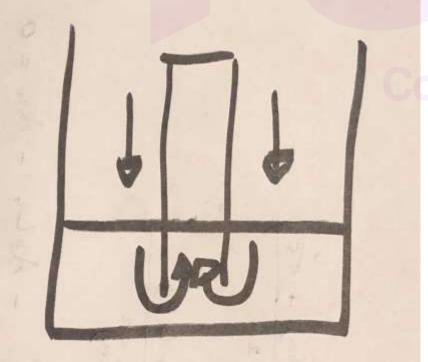




الضغط الكلي كان كبيرا مما أدى إلى خروج السائل إلى الخارج كما هو موضح



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



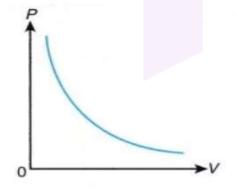
#### Gases Law

#### 1-Boyle's law

$$P_1V_1 = P_2V_2$$

P = Pressure of the gasV = Volume of the gas

Temperature must be constant



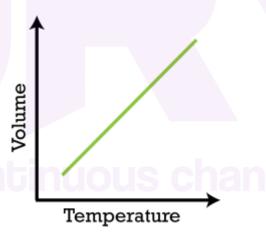
علاقة ما بين الضغط والحجم هي علاقة عكسية بثبوت درجة الحرارة

#### 2-Charles's law

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

V<sub>1</sub> V<sub>2</sub> are Volumes of gas

 $T_1 T_2$  are temperatures of gas



علاقة ما بين درجة الحرارة والحجم هي علاقة طردية بثبوت الضغط

#### 3-Combined gas law

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

 $\Box$ Q. A student wants to determine experimentally the volume occupied by <u>one mole</u> of H<sub>2</sub> gas at <u>STP</u>, she reacts **0.1471** g of  $\underline{Zn}$  with excess HCL and collects **56.09** ml of gas over water at  $22C^{\circ}$  and **757.8** torr, the <u>VP of water at  $22C^{\circ}$  is 19.8</u> torr.

#### ☐Find:

- 1- The volume occupied by one Mole of dry  $\underline{H_2}$  at  $22C^{\circ}$ , 760 torr
- 2- The volume occupied by one Mole of dry H<sub>2</sub> at STP.

$$1Zn(s) + 2HCl \rightarrow ZnCl_2 + 1H_2$$

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

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

$$T_{H20} = 22C^{\circ} \longrightarrow T = 22 + 273 = 295K^{\circ}$$

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

$$P_{H20} = 19.8torr \longrightarrow P = \frac{19.8}{760} = 0.0260$$

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

$$P1 = 0.99 - 0.0260$$

$$V1 = \frac{56.09}{1000} = 0.05609$$

$$T1 = 22 + 273 = 295K^{\circ}$$

$$P2 = \frac{760}{760} = 1 \qquad V2???$$

$$T2 = 22 + 273 = 295K^{\circ}$$

$$V_2 = 0.054L$$

$$1Zn(s) + 2HCl \rightarrow ZnCl_2 + 1H_2$$
 So: mol of  $Zn = mol$  of  $H_2$ 

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

#### Part 2

STP: Standard Temperture and Pressure

$$\frac{P_1 V_1}{T_1} = \frac{P_2 V_2}{T_2} \qquad P1 = 1 - 0.0260 \qquad P_2 = 1 atm = 760 torr$$

$$V1 = \frac{56.09}{1000} = 0.05609$$
  $V2???$ 

$$T1 = 22 + 273 = 295K^{\circ}$$
  $T_2 = 0C^{\circ} = 273K^{\circ}$   $V_2 = 0.054L$ 

$$Molar\ Volume = V^{-} = \frac{V_{2}\ of\ Gas(L)}{moles\ of\ Gas(mol)} = \frac{\textbf{0.054}}{2.24*10^{-3}} = 24.1$$

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

Ans. 22.4 L

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

Ans. Number of molecules

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

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

$$5.32 = 2.78$$

2:1

Ans. Both the pressure and the temperature are halved

### Experiment (8)

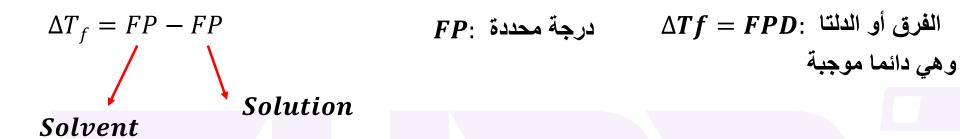
# Colligative Properties: Molar Mass Determination

- When a non-volatile **solute**( المذاب الغير المتطاير) is <u>dissolved</u> in certain amount of **solvent** , some of physical properties(Quantitative) of solvent is changed such as:
- (إنخفاض ) Decreasing or Depression: درجة الإنجماد ): Decreasing or Depression
- (إرتفاع ) Increasing or Elevation (درجة الغليان )
- (إنخفاض )Lowering : (الضغط البخاري ) Lowering (

Objective:

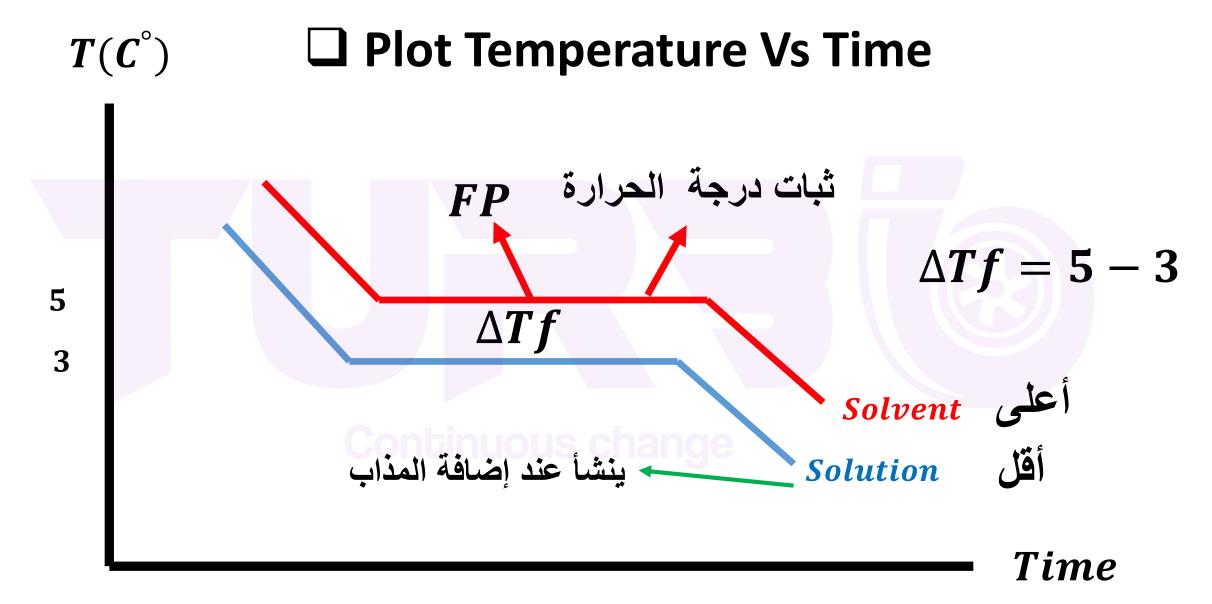
To determine the molar mass of a non-volatile, non-electrolyte by observing the difference between the freezing points of a solvent and a solution.

The decreasing in FP of solvent is called <u>FP Depression</u> (FPD) and represents by:

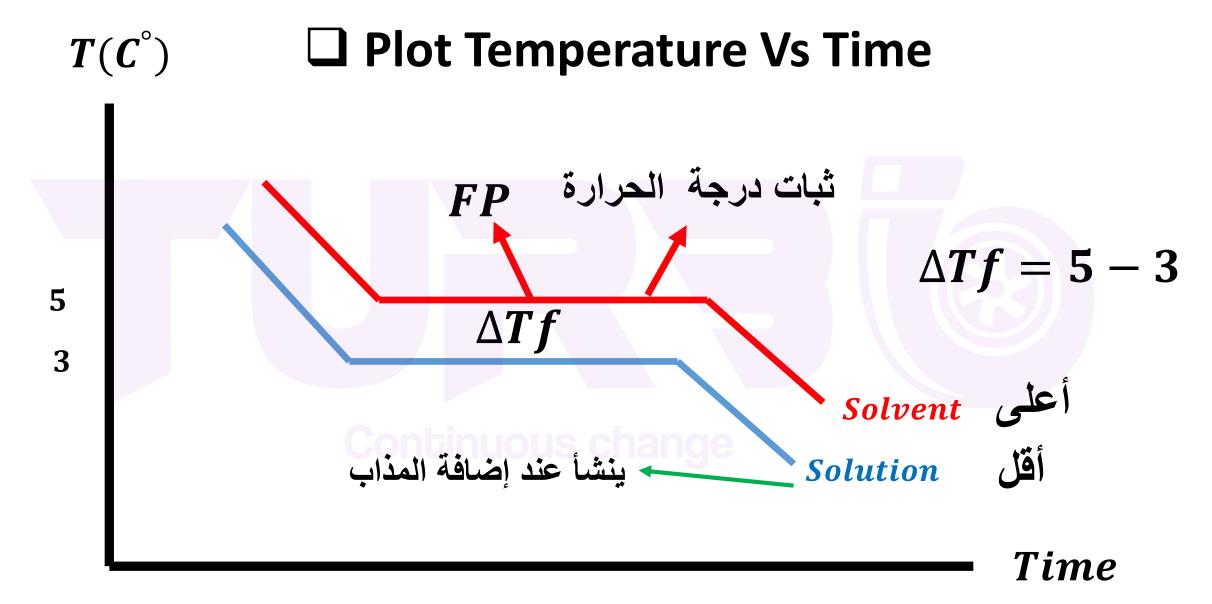


**FP:** Temperature at which the <u>solid and liquid</u> states are present at equivalent at the atmospheric pressure .

Continuous change



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



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

# $\Delta TF \ \alpha \ m$ : علاقة طردية molality $\Delta TF = kf * m$ Moles **Solute** Mass solute Mass Solvent = M.M Solute \* Mass Solvent(kg)

$$\Delta TF = kf * m \longrightarrow \Delta TF = kf * \frac{Mass solute}{M.M Solute * Mass Solvent}$$

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

## Mass solute

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

جعلها موضوع القانون

$$M.M.Solute = kf * \frac{Mass Solute}{\Delta TF * Mass Solvent}$$

# Mass solute

$$\Delta TF * Mass Solvent$$

$$\mathsf{Unit} = \frac{g}{mol}$$

K<sub>f</sub>: FPD <u>constant</u> for <u>solvent</u>

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



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

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

كلما زاد المعامل كلما زاد الإنخفاض ف العلاقة طردية

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

$$\Delta TF \alpha \frac{1}{Mass solvent}$$

كلما قلت الكتلة كلما كان التغير أكبر

Ans. Student 1

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

Ans. To avoid super cooling.

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

Non-Electrolyte = 
$$i = 1$$

X: Solvent

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

$$M.M.Solute = kf * \frac{Mass solute}{\Delta TF * Mass Solvent}$$
  $M.M.Solute = 20 * \frac{0.597}{3.62 * 20 * 10^{-3}} = 164.92 \frac{g}{mol}$ 

 $\Box$ Q. If the <u>solution</u> FP is erroneously(بالخطأ) read 0.2  $C^\circ$  <u>lower than</u> it should be will the unknowns calculated Molar Mass be too low or too high?

زادت 
$$\Delta T_f = FP - FP$$
 زادت  $Solvent$   $Solution$ 

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

Ans. MM Too <u>low</u>

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

Ans. False

زادت 
$$\Delta T_f = FP - FP$$
 قات Solvent Solution

Continuous change

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

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

Ans. True

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

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

Ans. No effect

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

- **Q.** How will the **FP change** in these cases ?
- 1- A non-volatile solute that **dissociates**?
- Ans. Increase
- 2- Tow solutes that react according to the equation?

$$A + B \rightarrow C$$

- Ans. decrease
- 3- If equation is?

$$C \rightarrow A + B$$

Q. If some <u>solute</u> Adhesion(یاتصق) to the test tubes wall , is the FP change greater or less than it should be ?

Ans.

قلت بسبب الإلتصاق

$$\Delta TF = kf * \frac{Mass solute}{M.M Solute * Mass Solvens}$$

Ans. Increase

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

$$\Delta T_f = FP - FP$$
Solution
Solvent

Solvent: Water

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

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

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

Ans. True

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

لم يحدث ذوبان لذلك لم يتكون محلول لذلك لن تتأثر

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

Ans. False

$$\Delta TF=i*kf*m$$
لن تؤثر لأن كلاهما في الماء

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

$$i \ for \ C_{10}H_8=1$$
 
$$i \ for \ NaCl=2$$
 الأعلى

#### K<sub>B</sub>: BPE **constant** for **solvent**

$$\Delta T_b = BP - BP$$
Solvent
Solution

$\Delta TB$	LR	*	m
$\Delta I D$	$\kappa D$	不	

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

<b>Q(Years).</b> In the experiment of determination of the molar
mass of a nonvolatile solute , K <sub>f</sub> represents ?
<b>Ans.</b> Freezing point depression constant for the solvent.

□Q(Years). Ideally , a colligative property <u>depends on</u>?
Ans. The number of particles

**Q1(Years).** A solution of 3.125 g of erythritol in 75.2 g of water freezes at -0.773 $C^{\circ}$ . What is the molecular weight of erythritol ?  $K_f=1.86\frac{C^{\circ}}{Mol}$ 

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

**Q2(Years).** Mass of solute =4.25 g , mass of water=50 g , freezing point of pure water =0.10 $C^{\circ}$ , freezing point of solution =-2.30 $C^{\circ}$  , Kf=1.86  $\frac{C^{\circ}}{m}$  Calculate the molar mass of the solute ?

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

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

$$= 65.875$$

**Q3(Years).** The freezing point depression for a solution of benzoic acid (122  $\frac{g}{mol}$ ) is benzene (78 g) is  $1.28C^{\circ}$  (Kf for benzoic is  $5.12\frac{C^{\circ}}{m}$ ), Calculate the **mass of benzoic** acid in the solution?

$$\Delta TF = i * kf * m$$
  $m = \frac{\Delta TF}{i * kf}$   $m = \frac{1.28}{5.12} = 0.25m$ 

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

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

 $\Box$ Q4(Years). If the freezing point of the solution had been incorrectly read as  $0.3C^{\circ}$  lower than its true freezing point and the freezing point of the pure solvent was correctly read, the effect on the calculated molar mass of the unknown?

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

□Q5(Years). Which of the following cases will cause an increase in the freezing point depression of the solvent?

Ans. Dissociation of the solute

# Experiment (9) Calorimetry

- □ Purpose : To measure Heat of RXN .
- ❖Calorimetry(مسعریة): It's the Measurement of heat change.
- **♦ Calorimeter(المسعر)** : It's a <u>device</u> that used to measure the <u>heat of the RXN</u>.
- $\square$  Heat of rxn  $\Delta H_{\rm rxn}$  have <u>several kinds such</u>:
- ➤ 1- Heat of solution(حرارة المحلول): Amount of Heat required or released when a certain amount of solute is dissolved in certain amount of solvent or heat flows during a process of solvent and another definition heat flows during a process of solution.

$$NaOH_{(s)} \xrightarrow{H2O} H_2O$$
  $Na^+_{(aq)} + OH^-_{(aq)} + Heat$   $\Delta H_1$ 

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

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

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

$$NaOH_{(s)} + H^{+}_{(aq)} + Cl^{-}_{(aq)} \rightarrow H_2O + Na^{+}_{(aq)} + Cl^{-}_{(aq)} + Heat$$
  $\Delta H_2$ 

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

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

ΔHrxn ΔHsolution

**Can be** determined experimentally

 $\Delta \pmb{H}_{
m neutralization}$ 



**Can not** be determined experimentally

 $\Delta oldsymbol{H}_{ ext{neutralization}}$ 

Can be determined from the **difference** between the combined heat of solution and **neutralization** ( $\Delta Hrxn$ ) and heat of solution

$$\Delta H_{\text{neutralization}} = \Delta H r x n - \Delta H solution$$

$$\Delta Hrxn = \Delta H_{\text{neutralization}} + \Delta Hsolution$$

 $\Delta H r x n > \Delta H_{\text{neutralization}}$ 

 $\Delta Hrxn > \Delta Hsolution$ 

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

(Solvent + Solute)

قد تكون الإشارة موجبة أو سالبة ووحدتها الجول

Specific Heat: Amount of Heat required to raise the Temperature of **1** g of sample by **1** 
$$C^{\circ}$$
 and the  $unit$  =  $\frac{J}{g*C^{\circ}}$ 

$$\Delta T = Tf - Ti$$

 $unit: C^{\circ}$ 

- The <u>heat of the solution</u> should be calculated while the <u>calorimeter</u> is <u>closed tightly(</u> مغلق ب إحكام) .
- NaOH that used in the exp is <a href="https://www.neon.org.neon.org">hygroscopic</a> so that it should be weighted and <a href="https://www.neon.org.neon.org">use it fast</a>.
- مادة إستراطبية وهي تجذب الماء بسهولة من :Hygroscopic ح

 $\Delta H$ : is **Quantitative** property Depends on **Amount** not nature .

• Heat <u>per mole</u>  $\rightarrow \frac{\Delta H}{moles\ of\ A}$ 

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

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

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

وحدتها الجول لكن قد AH: يطلب ل وحدات أخرى وهذه طريقة التحويل

 $\square$ Q. A 2 g sample of solid  $C_5$ OH is **dissolved** in **200mL** of water in a calorimeter , the Temperature of the water <u>was raised</u> from 22.3 $C^\circ$  to 23.4  $C^\circ$  , calculate the <u>Heat of solution</u> in  $\frac{kJ}{mol}$  and find the <u>Heat of the neutralization</u> if you know the **specific heat** of the solution to be  $\frac{4.184}{gC^\circ}$  and the **density** of the solution to be  $1\frac{g}{mL}$ ?

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

$$4.184$$
Mass(Solvent + Solute)
$$23.4 - 22.3 = 1.1$$

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

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

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

Heat per mole 
$$\rightarrow \frac{\Delta H}{moles\ of\ soluteC_5OH}$$

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

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

$$\Delta H_{\text{neutralization}} = \Delta H r x n - \Delta H solution$$



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

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

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

$$Mass(Solvent + Solute)$$

24.3 - 22.3 = 2

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

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

Continuous change

$$Mass\ of\ Solution = 200 + 2 = 202g$$

4.184

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

Heat per mole 
$$\rightarrow \frac{\Delta H}{moles\ of\ soluteC_5OH}$$

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

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

**Q(Years).** Calculate the amount heat liberated by dissolving 0.030mol of AlCl<sub>3</sub> (M.M=133.33  $\frac{g}{mol}$ ) in 100g water ? If you know that the heat of solution is -214  $\frac{KJ}{mol}$ 

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

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

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

# Experiment (10) Electochemistry

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

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

إلكترونات

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

# المادة التي يحدث لها تأكسد تسمى ب العامل المختزل والمادة التي تحدث لها إختزال تسمى المعامل المؤكسد

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

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

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

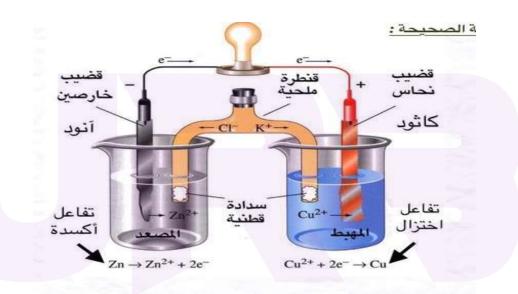
التفاعلات التي يتم فيها إنتقال الإلكترونات من مادة إلى أخرى تسمى تفاعلات التأكسد والإختزال

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

(تحرك الفولتوميتر دلالة على وجود التيار)

وعملية إنتقال هذه الإلكترونات يجب تنظيم شئ إسمه الخليه الجلفانية وهي تتكون من ثلاثة مكونات رئيسية.

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



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

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

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

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

$$Zn^{+2} + 2e^{\cdot} \rightarrow Zn$$

$$E^{o} = -0.76V$$

$$Cu^{+2} + 2e^{\cdot} \rightarrow Cu$$

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

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

$$2H^+ + 2e^- \rightarrow H_2$$

$$E^{o} = 0$$

هنا قد يأتي السؤال على أكثر من شكل وطريقة:

$$Zn^{+2} + 2e^{\cdot} \rightarrow Zn$$
  $E^{0} = -0.76V$ 

$$Cu^{+2} + 2e^{\cdot} \rightarrow Cu$$
  $E^{\circ} = +0.34V$ 

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

$$Zn^{+2} + 2e^{\cdot} \rightarrow Zn$$
  $E^{0} = -0.76V$ 

$$Cu^{+2} + 2e^{\cdot} \rightarrow Cu$$
  $E^{\circ} = +0.34V$ 



أكثر شئ له قابلية ل الإختزال

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

## رreduction) كسب إلكترونات

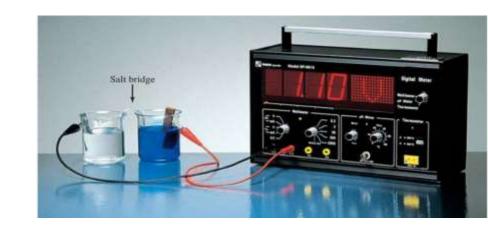
$$Cu^{2+}(aq) + 2e^{-} \rightarrow Cu(s)$$
  $E^{0} = 0.34 \text{ V}$ 

فقد إلكترونات (oxidation)

$$Zn_{(s)} \rightarrow Zn^{2+}_{(aq)} + 2e^{-}$$
 E° = 0.76 V

جمع المعادلتين

$$Zn_{(s)} + Cu^{2+} (1M) \rightarrow Zn^{+2} (1M) + Cu_{(s)}$$



 $E^{\circ} = 1.10 \text{ V}$ 

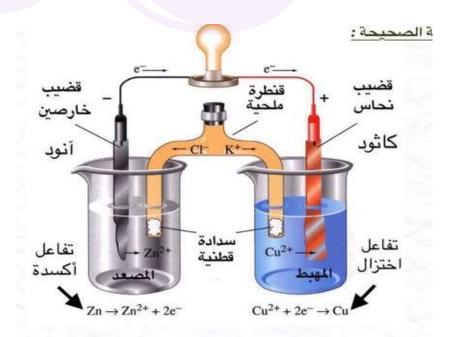
في حال كانت الإلكترونات غير متساوية علينا توحيدهم, ولا نضرب الجهد لأنها لا تعتمد على الكمية

$$Cu^{2+}(aq) + 2e^{-} \rightarrow Cu(s)$$
  $E^{0} = 0.34 \text{ V}$   
 $Zn(s) \rightarrow Zn^{2+}(aq) + 2e^{-}$   $E^{0} = 0.76 \text{ V}$ 

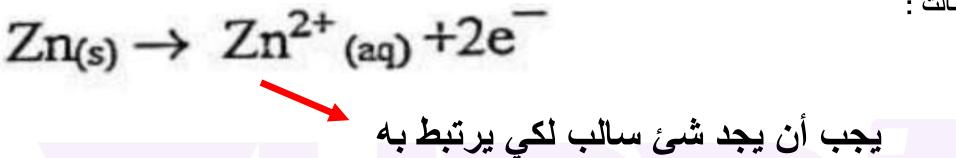
#### والان سوف نتحدث عن المصعد والمهبط

□Cathode(الْمهبطُ): Electrode at which <u>reduction occurs</u> (+ve electrode)
□Anode(الْمصعد): Electrode at which <u>oxidation occurs</u> (-ve electrode)
and the e's from <u>anode to cathode</u>.





والان سوف نتحدث عن العنصر الثالث:



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

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

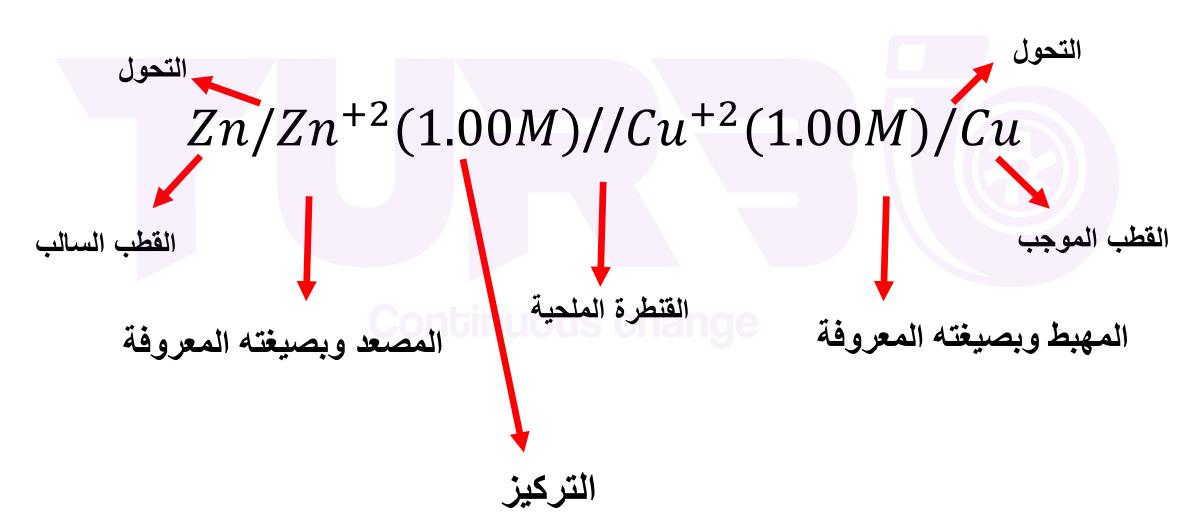
تعويض إنتقال الأيونات

Continuous change

 $\Box$ Q1(Years). In an electrochemical cell , what is the <u>purpose of the salt bridge</u>?

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

في حال أردنا أن نجري الحسابات في الظروف الغير القياسية المجار القياسية المجاري و المجارية المجارية المجارية الم

$$E_{cell} = E^{\circ} - \frac{0.0592}{n} LogQ \qquad At 25C^{\circ}$$

عدد الإلكترونات المفتقدة والتي هي نفسها المكتسبة

 $\square$  Q: The product of Molar concentration of <u>products</u> <u>divided</u> by the product of molar concentrations of reactions

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

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

(محلول) Aq

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

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

Symbol	Value	Unit
R	8.314	Jol mol * K
F	96500	C mol of e's

من باب العلم بالشئ

What is the potential of a cell made up of  $Zn/Zn^{2+}$  and  $Cu/Cu^{2+}$  half-cells at 25°C if  $[Zn^{2+}] = 0.25 M$  and  $[Cu^{2+}] = 0.15 M$ ?

$$Zn^{+2} + 2e^{\cdot} \rightarrow Zn$$
  $E^{\circ} = -0.76V$   
 $Cu^{+2} + 2e^{\cdot} \rightarrow Cu$   $E^{\circ} = +0.34V$ 

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

إختلاف التركيز دلالة على أن الظروف غير قياسية

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

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

$$Zn(s) + Cu(aq)^{+2} \rightarrow Zn(aq)^{+2} + Cu(s)$$
  $Q = \frac{12\pi}{Cu^{2+}}$   $= \frac{0.25M}{0.15M}$   $E_{cell} = 1.10 - \frac{0.0592}{2} Log 1.66 = 1.09$   $= 1.66$ 

19.31 Calculate the standard potential of the cell consisting of the  $Zn/Zn^{2+}$  half-cell and the SHE. What will the emf of the cell be if  $[Zn^{2+}] = 0.45 M$ ,  $P_{H_2} = 2.0$  atm, and  $[H^+] = 1.8 M$ ?

$$Zn^{+2} + 2e^{\cdot} \rightarrow Zn$$
  $E^{\circ} = -0.76V$ 

$$2H^+ + 2e^- \to H_2$$
  $E^0 = 0$ 

$$\operatorname{Zn}(s) + 2\operatorname{H}^+(aq) \to \operatorname{Zn}^{2+}(aq) + \operatorname{H}_2(g)$$

$$E_{\text{cell}}^{\circ} = +0.76 \text{ V}$$

$$Q = \frac{\left[Zn^{2+}\right]P_{H_2}}{\left[H^+\right]^2}$$
 Continuous change

$$Q = \frac{0.45 \times 2}{\left(1.8\right)^2}$$

$$Q = 0.28$$

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

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

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

$$Br_2(l) + 2e^- \rightarrow 2Br^-(aq)$$
  $E^0 = +1.07 \text{ V}$ 

$$Au^{3+}(aq) + 3e^- \rightarrow Au(s)$$
  $E^{\circ} = +1.50 \text{ V}$ 

$$Cd^{2+}(aq) + 2e^{-} \rightarrow Cd(s)$$
  $E^{\circ} = -0.40 \text{ V}$ 

$$Cr^{3+}(aq) + 3e^{-} \rightarrow Cr(s)$$
  $E^{\circ} = -0.74 \text{ V}$ 

19.18 Which species in each pair is a better reducing agent

#### under standard-state conditions?

(a) Na or Li,

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

$$Na^{+}(aq) + e^{-} \rightarrow Na(s)$$
  $E^{0} = -2.71 \text{ V}$   
 $Li^{+}(aq) + e^{-} \rightarrow Li(s)$   $E^{0} = -3.05 \text{ V}$ 

19.13 Predict whether Fe<sup>3+</sup> can oxidize I<sup>-</sup> to I<sub>2</sub> under standard-state conditions.

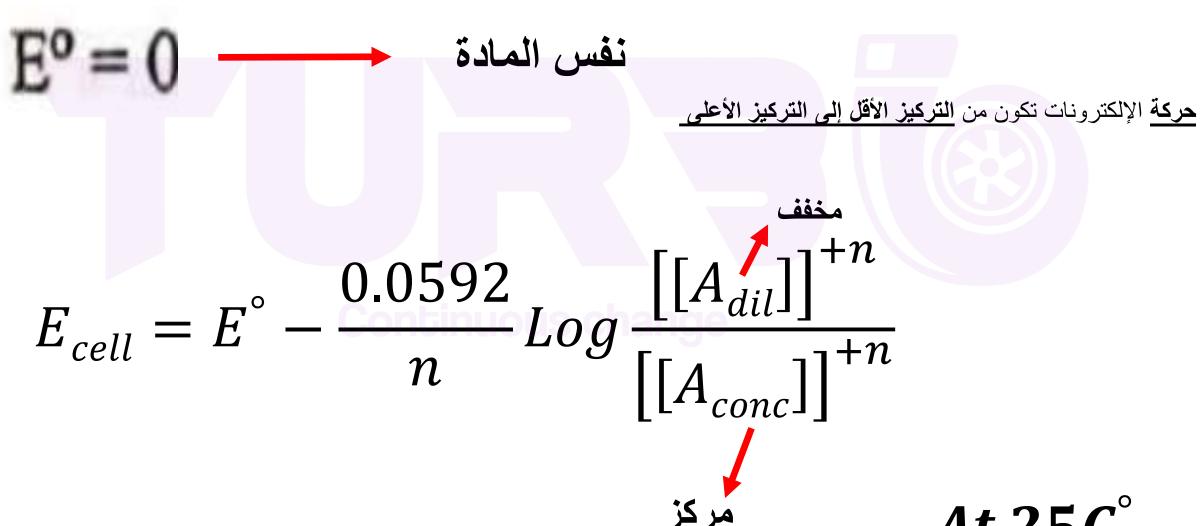
$$Fe^{3+}(aq) + 1e^{-} \rightarrow Fe^{2+}(aq) \quad E^{\circ} = +0.77 \text{ V}$$
  
 $I_2(s) + 2e^{-} \rightarrow 2I^{-}(aq) \quad E^{\circ} = +0.53 \text{ V}$ 

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

Hence,  $Fe^{3+}$  can oxidize  $I^-$  to  $I_2$  under standard-state conditions

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

المصعد والمهبط نفس المادة بس المحاليل مختلفة بالتراكين



 $At 25C^{\circ}$ 

$$Mg(s)|Mg^{2+}(0.24 M)||Mg^{2+}(0.53 M)|Mg(s)$$

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

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

$$Q = \frac{\left[Mg^{2+}\right]_{ox}}{\left[Mg^{2+}\right]_{red}}$$
$$= \frac{0.24 M}{0.53 M}$$

$$= 0.45$$

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

□Q2(Years). In the concentration cell which of the following statements <u>is not correct</u>?

Ans. The standard potential is one.

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

Ans.

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

Ans. Electrons flow from anode to cathode.

 $\square$ Q5(Years). Calculate the E<sub>cell</sub> for the following cell line?

$$H_{2(g)}(0.1 \text{ atm}) \mid H^{+}(0.02 \text{ M}) \mid Cu^{2+}(0.25 \text{ M}) \mid Cu_{(s)}$$
  
 $E^{\circ} \text{ for } Cu^{2+} \mid Cu = 0.34 \text{ V}$ 

$$H_2(g) + Cu(aq)^{+2} \to 2H(aq)^+ + Cu(s)$$

$$E_{cell} = E^{\circ} - \frac{0.0592}{n} LogQ$$
  $0.34 - \frac{0.0592}{2} Log0.016 = 0.39$ 

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

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

1-Cu+2(+0.34v)

2- Pb(0.13v)

3-AI(+1.66v)

4-Pb+2(-0.13v)

□Q7(Years). A voltaic cell is represented as

$$Zn(s)/Zn^{+2}(1.00M)//Cu^{+2}(1.00M)/Cu(s)$$

Which of the **following statements is true**?

- 1- The mass of the zinc electrode increases during discharge
- 2- The copper electrode is the anod
- 3- Electrons flow through the external circuit from the copper to the zinc electrode
- 4- Reduction occurs at the copper electrode during discharge