

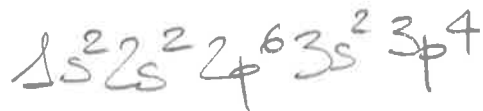
COMPITO SCRITTO 18.09.2020

ESAME TELEMATICO

Es. 1 H_2SO_4 , essendo un ossiacido, conterrà gli atomi di H legati ad atomi di O. Pertanto, la geometria delle molecola attorno ad S sarà la stessa dello ione SO_4^{2-} .



~~1s~~
~~2s 2p~~
~~3s 3p 3d~~
~~4s 4p 4d 4f~~
~~5s~~



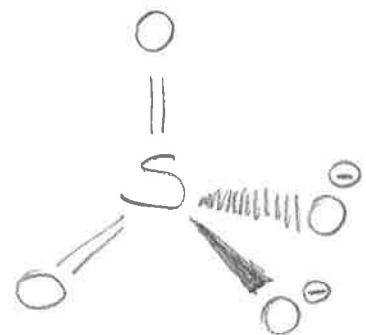
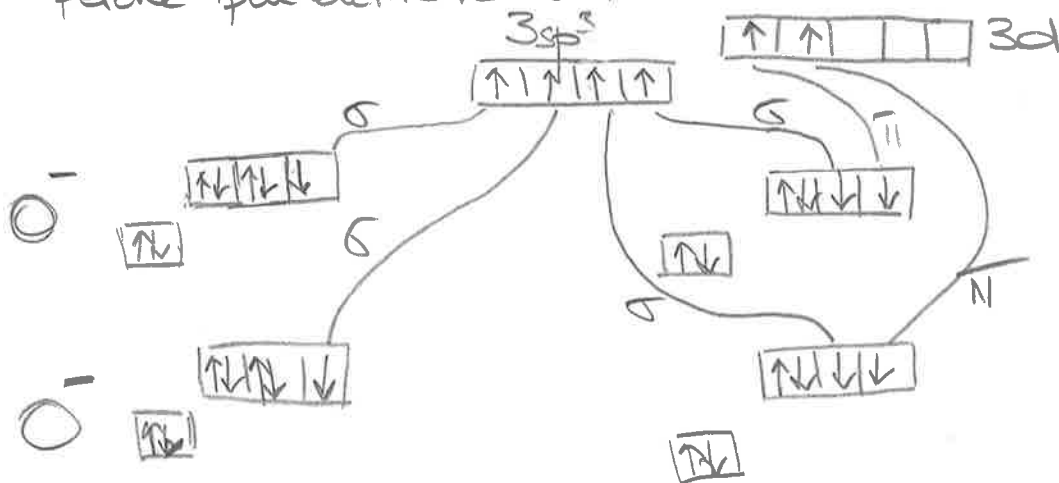
Guscio di valenza: $3s^2 3p^4$

elettroni: $6(S) + 2 \cdot 4(O, \sigma) - 2 \cdot 4(O, \pi) + 2(\text{carica}) = 8 \text{ elettroni}$

Geometria coppie strutturali: AX_4 Tetraedrica

Geometria ione SO_4^{2-} : AX_4 Tetraedrica

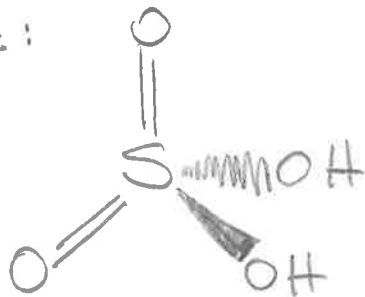
S sarà ibridizzato sp^3 ; le cariche \ominus staranno sugli O perché più elettronegativo.



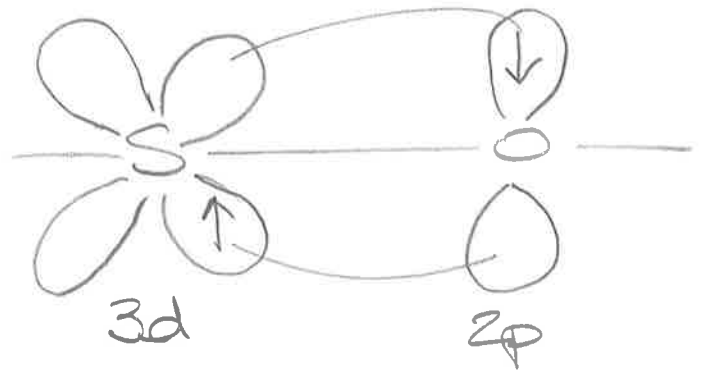
Schema legami σ



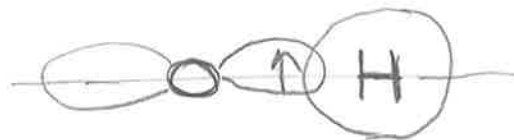
Per H_2SO_4 :



Schema dei legami π



Schema legame O-H



Es. 2

n	l	m_l	m_s	
4	2	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	Accettabile: orbitale 4d
1	0	0	1	NON accettabile perché $m_s = \pm \frac{1}{2}$
1	1	1	$-\frac{1}{2}$	NON accettabile perché $0 \leq l \leq n-1$
3	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	Accettabile: orbitale 3p

Es. 3 In entrambi gli elettrodi la semireazione da considerare è:



$$E = E_{\text{H}^+/\text{H}_2}^0 + \frac{0,0591}{2} \log \frac{[\text{H}^+]^2}{P_{\text{H}_2}}$$

Per l'anodo (elettrodo di sinistra), la $[\text{H}^+]$ è stabilita dalla soluzione tampone:



$$K_A = \frac{[\text{CH}_3\text{COO}^-][\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]}{[\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}]} = \frac{0,158x}{0,410} = 1,8 \cdot 10^{-5}$$

$$x = 1,8 \cdot 10^{-5} \cdot \frac{0,410}{0,158} = 4,67 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ M}$$

$$E_{\text{ANODO}} = 0 + \frac{0,0591}{2} \cdot \log \frac{(4,67 \cdot 10^{-5})^2}{1} = -0,256 \text{ V}$$

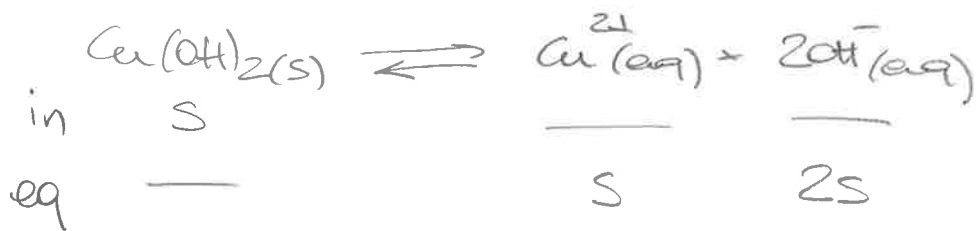
$$E_{\text{CATODO}} = 0 + \frac{0,0591}{2} \cdot \log \frac{(1)^2}{1} = 0 \text{ V}$$

$$f_{\text{em}} = E_{\text{CATODO}} - E_{\text{ANODO}} = 0 - (-0,256) = 0,256 \text{ V}$$

Es. 4

in acqua pura:

$$S_{Cu(OH)_2} = \frac{S_{Cu(OH)_2}^{g/L}}{MM_{Cu(OH)_2}} = \frac{74,1 \cdot 10^{-6}}{96,561} = 7,67 \cdot 10^{-7} M$$

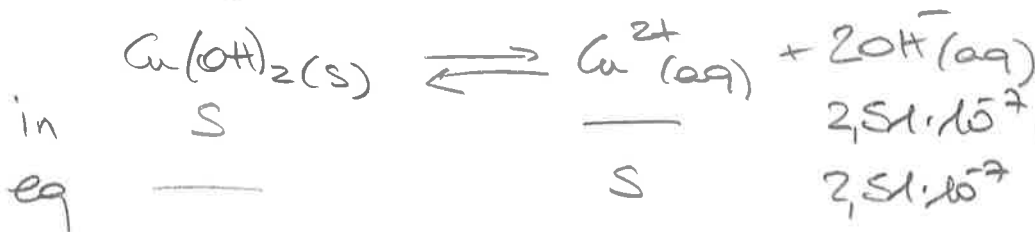


$$K_{ps} = [Cu^{2+}] \cdot [OH^{-}]^2 = s \cdot (2s)^2 = 4s^3 = 4 \cdot (7,67 \cdot 10^{-7})^3 = 1,80 \cdot 10^{-18}$$

in soluzione tamponata a pH = 7,40:

$$[H_3O^{+}] = 10^{-pH} = 10^{-7,40} = 3,98 \cdot 10^{-8} M$$

$$[OH^{-}] = \frac{K_w}{[H_3O^{+}]} = \frac{10^{-14}}{3,98 \cdot 10^{-8}} = 2,51 \cdot 10^{-7} M$$



Non cambia perché il tampone reagisce per mantenere il pH costante

$$K_{ps} = [Cu^{2+}] [OH^{-}]^2$$

$$s = [Cu^{2+}] = \frac{K_{ps}}{[OH^{-}]^2} = \frac{1,80 \cdot 10^{-18}}{(2,51 \cdot 10^{-7})^2} = 286 \cdot 10^{-5} M$$

Es. 5

$$n_{\text{NH}_3, \text{iniziali}} = \frac{G_{\text{NH}_3}}{MM_{\text{NH}_3}} = \frac{1,50}{17,0305} = 0,0881 \text{ mol}$$

$$n_{\text{NH}_3, \text{dissociate}} = 0,0881 \cdot \frac{15,4}{100} = 0,0136 \text{ mol}$$

	$2 \text{NH}_3(\text{g})$	\rightleftharpoons	$\text{N}_2(\text{g})$	$+$	$3 \text{H}_2(\text{g})$
in	0,0881 mol				
var.	-0,0136 mol		0,0068 mol		0,0204 mol
eq	0,0745 mol		0,0068 mol		0,0204 mol

All'equilibrio:

$$P_{\text{NH}_3} = \frac{n_{\text{NH}_3} RT}{V} = \frac{0,0745 \cdot 0,0821 \cdot 448}{1,50} = 1,827 \text{ atm}$$

$$P_{\text{N}_2} = \frac{n_{\text{N}_2} RT}{V} = \frac{0,0068 \cdot 0,0821 \cdot 448}{1,50} = 0,167 \text{ atm}$$

$$P_{\text{H}_2} = \frac{n_{\text{H}_2} RT}{V} = \frac{0,0204 \cdot 0,0821 \cdot 448}{1,50} = 0,500 \text{ atm}$$

$$P_{\text{Tot}} = P_{\text{NH}_3} + P_{\text{N}_2} + P_{\text{H}_2} = 1,827 + 0,167 + 0,500 = 2,494 \text{ atm}$$

$$K_p = \frac{P_{\text{N}_2} \cdot P_{\text{H}_2}^3}{P_{\text{NH}_3}^2} = \frac{0,167 \cdot (0,500)^3}{(1,827)^2} = 6,25 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

Es. 6 L'equilibrio che produce il tampone e^- :



$$[\text{OH}^-] = 10^{-(14-\text{pH})} = 10^{-(14-9,30)} = 2,00 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{M}$$

$$K_B = \frac{[\text{NH}_4^+][\text{OH}^-]}{[\text{NH}_3]} = \frac{0,125 \cdot 2,00 \cdot 10^{-5}}{x} = 1,8 \cdot 10^{-5}$$

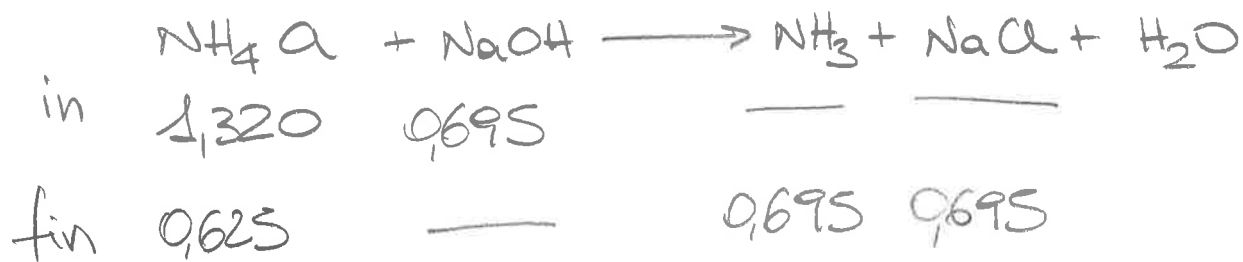
$$x = \frac{0,125 \cdot 2,00 \cdot 10^{-5}}{1,8 \cdot 10^{-5}} = 0,139 \text{M}$$

All'equilibrio devono essere presenti:

$$m_{\text{NH}_4^+} = V \cdot [\text{NH}_4^+] = 5,00 \cdot 0,125 = 0,625 \text{ mol}$$

$$m_{\text{NH}_3} = V \cdot [\text{NH}_3] = 5,00 \cdot 0,139 = 0,695 \text{ mol}$$

NH_3 deve venir formata dalla reazione tra NH_4Cl e NaOH :



$$G_{\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}} = m_{\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}} \cdot \text{MM}_{\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}} = 1,320 \cdot 53,491 = 70,61 \text{ g}$$

$$V_{\text{NaOH}} = \frac{m_{\text{NaOH}}}{M_{\text{NaOH}}} = \frac{0,695}{3,50} = 0,278 \text{ L}$$



$$\Delta T_{\text{eb}} = i \cdot K_{\text{eb}} \cdot m_{\text{NaCl}}$$

$$i = 1 + \alpha(\nu - 1) \quad \text{per NaCl: } \alpha = 1 \Rightarrow i = 2 \\ \nu = 2$$

$$m_{\text{NaCl}} = \frac{G_{\text{NaCl}}}{MM_{\text{NaCl}}} = \frac{10}{58,443} = 0,171 \text{ mol}$$

$$m_{\text{NaCl}} = \frac{m_{\text{NaCl}}}{G_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}^{\text{kg}}} = \frac{0,171}{1} = 0,171 \text{ m}$$

La pasta non è solubile in acqua. Quindi, non influenza il punto di ebollizione del liquido in cui è immersa.

$$\Delta T_{\text{eb}} = 0,515 \cdot 2 \cdot 0,171 = 0,176 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

$$T_{\text{eb}} = T_{\text{eb, H}_2\text{O}} + \Delta T_{\text{eb}} = 100 + 0,176 = 100,176 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$