

# Kapitel 5: Das chemische Gleichgewicht

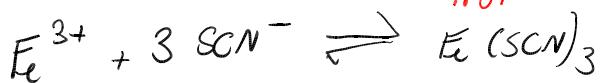
Zentrales Thema: Das Massenwirkungsgesetz (MWG)

5.1

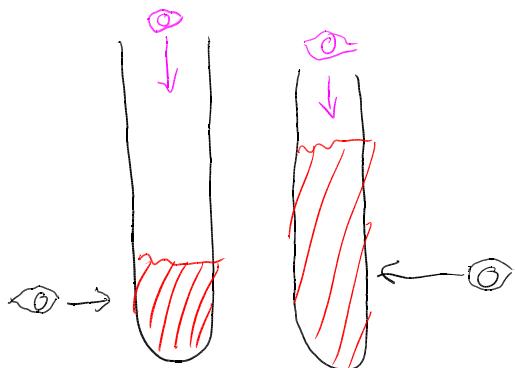


$$K = \frac{c(SbOCl) \cdot c^2(HCl)}{c(SbCl_3) \cdot c(H_2O)}$$

5.2



$$K = \frac{c(Fe(SCN)_3)}{c(Fe^{3+}) \cdot c^3(SCN^-)}$$

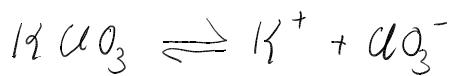


$$\frac{\frac{c}{2}(Fe(SCN)_3)}{\frac{c}{2}(Fe^{3+}) \cdot \left(\frac{c}{2}\right)^3(SCN^-)} = K$$
$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 \cdot c^3 = \frac{1}{8} \cdot c^3$$

$$E = \varepsilon \cdot c \cdot l$$

$$\varepsilon \cdot \frac{c}{2} \cdot \frac{l}{2} = E$$

5.3

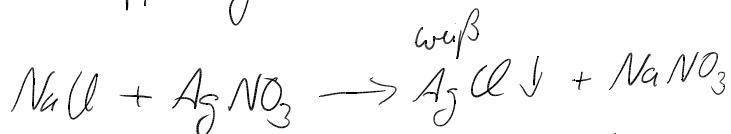


$$K = \frac{c(K^+) \cdot c(CrO_4^{2-})}{c(K_2CrO_4)} .$$

$$K \cdot c(K_2CrO_4) = c(K^+) \cdot c(CrO_4^{2-}) = L \quad (\text{Geslichkeitsprodukt})$$

Sicherheit:  $\frac{CrO_4^{2-}}{CrO_4^{-}}$  nicht in blauer Tonne

### 5.4: Kopplung zweier Geslichkeitsprodukte



$$L(AgCl) = c(Ag^+) \cdot c(Cl^-) = 10^{-10} \frac{\text{mol}^2}{\ell^2}$$

$$L(Ag_2CrO_4) = c^2(Ag^+) \cdot c(CrO_4^{2-}) = 10^{-12} \frac{\text{mol}^3}{\ell^3}$$

$$c(Cl^-) = 10^{-2} \frac{\text{mol}}{\ell}$$

$$c(Ag^+) = \frac{L(AgCl)}{c(Cl^-)} = \frac{10^{-10} \frac{\text{mol}^2}{\ell^2}}{10^{-2} \frac{\text{mol}}{\ell}} = 10^{-8} \frac{\text{mol}}{\ell}$$

$c(K_2CrO_4) \doteq 5\text{g } K_2CrO_4 \text{ in } 100\text{ml, davon } 0,5\text{ml in } 25\text{ml Lösung}$

$$c(K_2CrO_4), \text{ Stammlösung: } c = \frac{n}{V} = \frac{\frac{m}{M}}{V} = \frac{5\text{g}}{194,8/\text{mol}} = 0,258 \frac{\text{mol}}{\ell}$$

$$n = c \cdot V$$

$$c(K_2CrO_4), \text{ Reaktion: } c = \frac{n}{V} = \frac{c \cdot V}{V} = \frac{0,258 \frac{\text{mol}}{\ell} \cdot 0,5\text{ml}}{25\text{ml}} = 5(,06) \cdot 10^{-3} \frac{\text{mol}}{\ell}$$

$$L(Ag_2CrO_4) = c^2(Ag^+) \cdot c(CrO_4^{2-})$$

$$c^2(Ag^+) = \frac{L(Ag_2CrO_4)}{c(CrO_4^{2-})}$$

$$c(Ag^+) = \sqrt{\frac{L(Ag_2CrO_4)}{c(CrO_4^{2-})}} = \sqrt{\frac{10^{-12} \frac{\text{mol}^3}{\ell^2}}{5 \cdot 10^{-3} \frac{\text{mol}}{\ell}}} = 1,4 \cdot 10^{-5} \frac{\text{mol}}{\ell}$$