

## A level Chemistry A

H432/01 Periodic table, elements and physical chemistry

**Question Set 18** 

**1. (a) (i)** Sulfuric acid is an important chemical used to make detergents, fertilisers and dyes. It ismanufactured in a multi-step process.

In the first step of the manufacture of sulfuric acid, sulfur dioxide, SO<sub>2</sub>, can be made from the combustion of hydrogen sulfide,  $H_2S$ , shown in **Reaction 1**.

$$2H_2S(g) + 3O_2(g) \rightarrow 2SO_2(g) + 2H_2O(I)$$
  $\Delta_r H = -1125 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$  Reaction 1

Explain why the enthalpy change for Reaction 1 has a negative value.

Use ideas about enthalpy changes associated with bond breaking and bond making. [1]

(ii) Some standard entropy values are given below.

Substance	H <sub>2</sub> S(g)	0 <sub>2</sub> (g)	SO <sub>2</sub> (g)	H <sub>2</sub> O(I)
S <sup>e</sup> /JK <sup>-1</sup> mol <sup>-1</sup>	206	205	248	70

Using calculations, explain whether **Reaction 1** is feasible at 20 °C.

## Calculations

Explanation for feasible or non feasible .

(iii) Calculate the standard enthalpy change of formation,  $\Delta_f H^e$ , of hydrogen sulfide using the enthalpy change for **Reaction 1**, and the standard enthalpy changes of combustion below.

Substance	∆ <sub>c</sub> H <sup>●</sup> /kJmol <sup>−1</sup>	
S(s)	-296.8	
H <sub>2</sub> (g)	-285.8	

 $2H_2S(g) + 3O_2(g) \rightarrow 2SO_2(g) + 2H_2O(I)$   $\Delta_r H = -1125 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ 

Reaction 1

[4]

[3]

(b) (i) The second step in the manufacture of sulfuric acid is the conversion of SO<sub>2</sub> into sulfurtrioxide, SO<sub>3</sub>, using **Equilibrium 1**.

 $2SO_2(g) + O_2(g) \rightleftharpoons 2SO_3(g)$   $\Delta H = -197 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$  Equilibrium 1

An industrial chemist carries out some research into **Equilibrium 1**.

- The chemist fills a 10.2 dm<sup>3</sup> container with SO<sub>2</sub>(g) at RTP, and then adds 12.0 g of O<sub>2</sub>(g).
- The chemist adds the vanadium(V) oxide catalyst, and heats the mixture. The mixture isallowed to reach equilibrium at a pressure of 2.50 atm and a temperature of 1000 K.
- A sample of the equilibrium mixture is analysed, and found to contain  $0.350 \text{ mol of SO}_3$ .

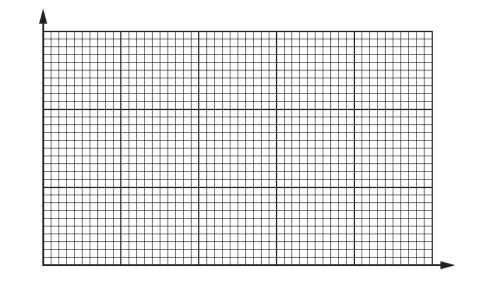
Write an expression for  $K_p$  for **Equilibrium 1**. Include the units.

units = [2] (ii) Determine the value of  $K_{\rm p}$  for **Equilibrium 1** at 1000 K.Show all your working. Give your answer to 3 significant figures.  $K_{\rm p} =$ [5] (iii) The chemist repeats the experiment in (b) at a different temperature. The chemist finds that the value of  $K_{p}$  is greater than the answer to (b)(ii). Explain whether the temperature in the second experiment is higher or lower than 1000 K. [2] (iv) Explain the significance of the expression:  $K_{\rm p}$ 1. [1] (c) (i) Vanadium(V) oxide,  $V_2O_5(s)$ , is used as a catalyst in equilibrium 1.

 $2SO_2(g) + O_2(g) \rightleftharpoons 2SO_3(g) \qquad \Delta H = -197 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$  Equilibrium 1

Explain how the presence of  $V_2O_5(s)$  increases the rate of reaction. Include a labelled sketch of the Boltzmann distribution, on the grid below.

Label the axes.



(ii) Explain whether vanadium(V) oxide is acting as a homogeneous or heterogeneouscatalyst.

[1]

[4]

## **Total Marks for Question Set 18: 23**



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