

KEY

- (3)* $CO(g) + 2H_2(g) \rightleftharpoons CH_3OH(g)$ 3 mole gas 1 mole gas $\Delta H = -75.2 \text{ kJ}$
 d) H_2 gas is removed from the system..... Answer P_{CH_3OH} decreases (shift left)
 e) A catalyst is added..... Answer no change
 f) The total volume of the container is increased..... Answer P_{CH_3OH} decreases (shift left)
 (pressure decreased)
 10. For the reaction: $2NO(g) + Cl_2(g) \rightleftharpoons 2NOCl(g)$ 3 mole gas 2 mole gas $\Delta H = -77 \text{ kJ}$ - exo

state the optimal pressure and temperature conditions necessary for maximum production of $NOCl$. (you want it to shift right and produce more $NOCl$)

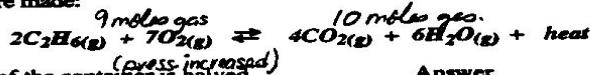
- (2)* 1. high pressure 2. low temperature

11. For the reaction: $3H_2(g) + N_2(g) \rightleftharpoons 2NH_3(g)$ 4 mole gas 2 mole gas heat

state the optimal conditions for a high yield of ammonia (NH_3).

- (2)* 1. high pressure 2. low temperature

12. Given the following equilibrium system, state which way the equilibrium will shift when the changes below are made:



- a) The volume of the container is halved..... Answer left
 b) The temperature is decreased Answer right
 c) CO_2 is added to the container..... Answer left
 d) The total pressure is increased Answer left
 e) O_2 gas is removed from the system Answer left
 f) Neon gas is added to increase the total pressure Answer no shift
 h) A catalyst is added..... Answer no shift

13. Using the equilibrium: $N_2(g) + O_2(g) + \text{heat} \rightleftharpoons 2NO(g)$



Explain why nitric oxide (NO) does not generally form in the atmosphere but is formed in the internal combustion engine of an automobile or during a lightning storm.

Tendency toward min. enthalpy favours reactants. No change in entropy.

At high temp (in engine or near lightning) addition of heat causes a shift to the right and some NO is formed.

Worksheet 2-2 - Le Chatelier's Principle

(1)
15