

**Chem 531: Problem Set #8****SOLUTIONS**

Due in class: Thursday, November 30th

- (1) Calculate the value of the mean ionic molality  $m_{\pm}$  in  $5.0 \times 10^{-4}$  molal solutions of (a) KCl, (b)  $\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ , and (c)  $\text{ZnSO}_4$ . Assume complete dissociation.

a) KCl  $m_{\pm} = (v_+^{z_+} v_-^{z_-})^{1/2} m$

$$m_{\pm} = (1^1 1^1)^{1/2} m = m = 5.0 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol/kg}$$

b)  $\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2$   $m_{\pm} = (1^1 2^2)^{1/3} m = 4^{1/3} m$

$$= 7.9 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol/kg}$$

c)  $\text{ZnSO}_4$   $m_{\pm} = m = 5.0 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol/kg}$

(2) Express the mean ionic activity  $a_{\pm}$  in terms of  $m_{+}$  and  $m_{-}$  for (a) NaCl, (b) MgBr<sub>2</sub>, (c) Li<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, and (d) Ca(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>. Assume complete dissociation.

a) NaCl

$$\begin{aligned} a_{\pm} &= \gamma_{\pm} m_{\pm} \\ &= \gamma_{\pm} \left( m_{+}^{\nu_{+}} m_{-}^{\nu_{-}} \right)^{1/2} \\ &= \gamma_{\pm} (m_{+} m_{-})^{1/2} \end{aligned}$$

b) MgBr<sub>2</sub>

$$a_{\pm} = \gamma_{\pm} (m_{+} m_{-}^2)^{1/3}$$

c) Li<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>

$$a_{\pm} = \gamma_{\pm} (m_{+}^3 m_{-})^{1/4}$$

d) Ca(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>

$$a_{\pm} = \gamma_{\pm} (m_{+} m_{-}^2)^{1/3}$$

(3) Calculate the mean ionic molality and mean ionic activity of a 0.150 *m* Ca(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> solution for which the mean ionic activity coefficient is 0.165.

$$\begin{aligned} m_{\pm} &= (m_+^1 m_-^2)^{1/3} = (1^1 2^2)^{1/3} m \\ &= (4)^{1/3} (0.150) \\ &= 0.238 \text{ mol/kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$a_{\pm} = \gamma_{\pm} m_{\pm} = (0.165)(0.238) = 0.0393 \text{ mol/kg}$$

(4) Calculate the ionic strength  $I$ , the mean ionic activity coefficient  $\gamma_{\pm}$ , and the mean ionic activity  $a_{\pm}$  for a 0.0325  $m$  solution of  $K_4Fe(CN)_6$  at 298 K. For the latter two quantities, utilize the Debye-Hückel limiting law.

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \sum_i z_i^2 m_i$$

$$K_4Fe(CN)_6 \rightarrow 4K^+ + Fe(CN)_6^{4-}$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \left( (1^2)(4)(0.0325) + (-4)^2(0.0325) \right)$$

$$= 0.325 \text{ mol/kg}$$

Using Debye-Hückel:  $\ln \gamma_{\pm} = 1.173 z_+ z_- \sqrt{I}$

$$\ln \gamma_{\pm} = (1.173)(1)(-4)\sqrt{0.325}$$

$$\gamma_{\pm} = 0.0689$$

$$a_{\pm} = \gamma_{\pm} m_{\pm} = \gamma_{\pm} (m_+^4 m_-)^{1/5} = \gamma_{\pm} \left[ (4m)^4 (m) \right]^{1/5}$$

$$= (0.0689)(0.09852) = 6.79 \times 10^{-3}$$