Chapter 3

1) The function \( f(x, y) \) is given by
\[
\begin{align*}
\quad & f(x, y) = xy \sin 5x + x^2 \sqrt{y \ln y + 3e^{2x}} \cos y.
\end{align*}
\]
Determine \( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \), \( \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \), \( \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \), \( \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \), \( \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \), \( \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} \), and \( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right)_x \) and \( \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right)_y \).

Is \( \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right)_x = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right)_y \)? Obtain an expression for the total differential \( df \).

2) The molar heat capacity \( C_{P,m} \) of SO\(_2\)(g) is described by the following equation over the range 300 K < \( T \) < 1700 K.
\[
\frac{C_{P,m}}{R} = 3.093 + 6.967 \times 10^{-3} \frac{T}{K} - 45.81 \times 10^{-7} \frac{T^2}{K^2} + 1.035 \times 10^{-9} \frac{T^3}{K^3}.
\]
In this equation, \( T \) is the absolute temperature in Kelvin. The ratios \( \frac{T^n}{K^n} \) ensure that \( C_{P,m} \) has the correct dimension.

Assuming ideal gas behavior, calculate \( q \), \( w \), \( \Delta U \), and \( \Delta H \) if 1 mol of SO\(_2\)(g) is heated from 75\(^\circ\)C to 1350\(^\circ\)C at a constant pressure of 1 bar. Explain the sign of \( w \).

3) An 80.0-g piece of gold at 650 K is dropped into 100.0 g of H\(_2\)O(l) at 298 K in an insulated container at 1 bar pressure. Calculate the temperature of the system once equilibrium has been reached. Assume that \( C_{P,m} \) for Au and H\(_2\)O is constant at their values for 298 K throughout the temperature range of interest.

4) Calculate \( w \), \( q \), \( \Delta H \), and \( \Delta U \) for the process in which 1 kg of water undergoes the transition H\(_2\)O (l, 373 K) \( \rightarrow \) H\(_2\)O (g, 460 K) at 1 bar pressure. The volume of liquid water at 373 K is \( 1.89 \times 10^{-5} \) m\(^3\) mol\(^{-1}\) and the volume of steam at 373 and 460 K is \( 3.03 \times 10^{-2} \) m\(^3\) mol\(^{-1}\) and \( 3.74 \times 10^{-2} \) m\(^3\) mol\(^{-1}\), respectively. The enthalpy of vaporization of water is 40.656 kJ mol\(^{-1}\). For steam, \( C_{P,m} \) can be considered constant over the temperature interval of interest at 33.58 J mol\(^{-1}\) K\(^{-1}\).

5) Approximating the van der Walls equation of state by the virial equation:
\[
Z = 1 + \frac{1}{RT} \left( b - \frac{a}{RT} \right) P,
\]
where \( Z = PV/nRT \), show that the Joule-Thomson coefficient \( \mu_{J,T} \) is given by:
\[
\mu_{J,T} = \frac{1}{C_{P,m}} \left( \frac{2a}{RT} - b \right)
\]
Note that because of the approximation used this expression is valid in the limit of zero pressure.
6) Methane can be described by the van der Walls equation of state, with \( a = 0.230 \text{ Pa m}^6 \text{ mol}^{-2} \) and \( b = 4.31 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^3 \text{ mol}^{-1} \). Assume that the enthalpy is given by the formula

\[
H = H_0 + (C_{V,m} + R)T + (b - \frac{2a}{RT})P,
\]

with \( H_0 \) a constant and \( C_{V,m} = 27.0 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1} \).

(a) Calculate \((\frac{\partial H}{\partial T})_P\) and \((\frac{\partial H}{\partial P})_T\). Compare to the values for an ideal gas.

(b) The gas, initially at \((P_1, T_1)\) is pushed through a throttle to a final state at \((P_2, T_2)\), with \(P_2 < P_1\). Show that a cooling \((T_2 < T_1, \text{Joule-Thompson effect})\) of the gas can be obtained whatever the final pressure \(P_2\), but there is a maximum initial temperature \(T_{\text{limit}}\) above which there is no cooling. Give its numerical value for methane.

(c) What should be the initial pressure \(P_1\) of methane if we want to reach \(T_2 = 110 \text{ K}\) from \(T_1 = 300 \text{ K}\), with an output at atmospheric pressure?

Chapter 4

1) Calculate \(\Delta H_{\text{reaction}}^o\) and \(\Delta U_{\text{reaction}}^o\) at 298.15 K for the following reactions:

a) \(4\text{NH}_3(g) + 6\text{NO}(g) \rightarrow 5 \text{N}_2(g) + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}(g)\)

b) \(2\text{NO}(g) + \text{O}_2(g) \rightarrow 2\text{NO}_2(g)\)

c) \(\text{TiCl}_4(l) + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}(l) \rightarrow \text{TiO}_2(s) + 4\text{HCl}(g)\)

d) \(2\text{NaOH}(aq) + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(aq) \rightarrow \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4(s) + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}(l)\)

e) \(\text{CH}_4(g) + \text{H}_2\text{O}(g) \rightarrow \text{CO}(g) + 3\text{H}_2(g)\)

f) \(\text{CH}_3\text{OH}(g) + \text{CO}(g) \rightarrow \text{CH}_3\text{COOH}(l)\)

2) From the following data at 25 °C

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reaction</th>
<th>(\Delta H_{\text{reaction}}^o) (kJ mol(^{-1}))</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3(s) + 3\text{C(graphite)} \rightarrow 2\text{Fe}(s) + 3\text{CO}(g))</td>
<td>492.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(\text{FeO}(s) + \text{C(graphite)} \rightarrow \text{Fe}(s) + \text{CO}(g))</td>
<td>155.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(\text{C(graphite)} + \text{O}_2(g) \rightarrow \text{CO}_2(g))</td>
<td>-393.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(\text{CO}(g) + \frac{1}{2} \text{O}_2(g) \rightarrow \text{CO}_2(g))</td>
<td>-282.98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Calculate the standard enthalpy of formation of \(\text{FeO}(s)\) and of \(\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3(s)\).

3) Calculate \(\Delta H_{\text{reaction}}^o\) at 650 K for the reaction \(4\text{NH}_3(g) + 6\text{NO}(g) \rightarrow 5\text{N}_2(g) + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}(g)\) using the temperature dependent heat capacities in the data tables.

4) From the following data at 25 °C
\[ \frac{1}{2} \text{H}_2(\text{g}) + \frac{1}{2} \text{O}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{OH}(\text{g}) \quad \Delta H_{\text{reaction}}^\circ = 38.95 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1} \]
\[ \text{H}_2(\text{g}) + \frac{1}{2} \text{O}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{g}) \quad \Delta H_{\text{reaction}}^\circ = -241.814 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1} \]
\[ \text{H}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow 2\text{H}(\text{g}) \quad \Delta H_{\text{reaction}}^\circ = 435.994 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1} \]
\[ \text{O}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow 2\text{O} (\text{g}) \quad \Delta H_{\text{reaction}}^\circ = 498.34 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1} \]

Calculate \( \Delta H_{\text{reaction}}^\circ \) for
a) \( \text{OH}(\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{H}(\text{g}) + \text{O}(\text{g}) \)
b) \( \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{g}) \rightarrow 2\text{H}(\text{g}) + \text{O}(\text{g}) \)
c) \( \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{H}(\text{g}) + \text{OH}(\text{g}) \)

Assuming ideal gas behavior, calculate \( \Delta H_{\text{reaction}}^\circ \) and \( \Delta U_{\text{reaction}}^\circ \) for all three reactions.

5) Given the data in Table 4.3 and the Data Tables, calculate the average bond enthalpy and energy of
a) the C–H bond in CH\(_4\)
b) the C–C single bond in C\(_2\)H\(_6\)
c) the C=C double bond in C\(_2\)H\(_4\)
Use your result from part a) to solve the other parts of the problem.

6) A sample of Na\(_2\)SO\(_4\) (s) is dissolved in 225 g of water at 298 K such that the solution is 0.325 molar in Na\(_2\)SO\(_4\). A temperature rise of 0.146 °C is observed. The calorimeter constant is 330 J K\(^{-1}\). Calculate the enthalpy of solution of Na\(_2\)SO\(_4\) in water at this concentration. Compare your result with that calculated using the data in Table 4.1 (Appendix B, Data Table).