What happens if...

- 1. You are running on a trendmill and someone increases the speed?
- 2. You are riding your bike and the wind picks up?

These are stresses being put on you!

Chemists put <u>stresses</u> on chemical reactions.

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Why do we care?

Why do we want to stress a chemical reaction?

- Chemists will manipulate equilibrium equations to their benefit .
- Chemists will control the equilibrium of a reaction for their benefit.
- They do this to produce more products!

INDUSTRY!

What is this called?

Le'Chatelier's Principle

-- If a stress is applied to a system at equlibrium, the system shifts in the direction that relieves the stress.

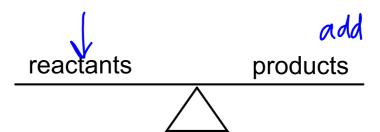


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Changes in Concentration

Adding Reactants

What will happen if you add more reactants a reaction?



Changes in Concentration

Adding Reactants

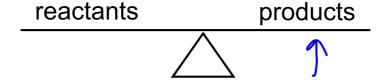
We say the reaction shifts to the right.

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Changes in Concentration

Removing Products

What will happen if you remove products?



Changes in Concentration

Removing Products

$$CO(g) + 3H(g) \Leftrightarrow CH_4(g) + HO(g)$$

What happens if I remove₂⊖?

We say the reaction shifts to the right.

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Changes in Concentration

Adding Products

What will happen if you add products?



Changes in Concentration

Adding Products

$$CO(g) + 3H(g) \longleftrightarrow CH_4(g) + HO(g)$$

What happens if I add 2⊕?

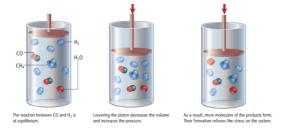


We say the reaction shifts to the left.

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Changes in Volume and Pressure

Decreasing the volume



What happens to the number of collision (Irsions)

To determine if the reaction will shift, we need to look at th number of moles of the reactants and products.

Changes in Volume and Pressure

Decreasing the volume PA-more collisions

$$CO(g) + 3H(g) \Leftrightarrow CH_4(g) + HO(g)$$
4 moles a moles

- -- Which side of the reaction contains more moles?
- --Volume only has an effect on the reaction if the number of mole reactants differs from the number of moles of products.
- --This reaction has more moles of reactants than products, so the reaction shifts to the right.

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Changes in Temperature

Temp. Changes

$$CO(g) + 3H(g) \longleftrightarrow CH_4(g) + HO(g) + heat$$

- -- Alters both the equilibrium position and the equilibrium constant.
- --Think of heat as either a reactant or a product.
- --In this reaction, heat is a product so adding more heat wou shift the reaction to the left.

Addition of a Catalyst

Catalysts

- -- Speeds up a reaction, but does so both ways
- -- Equilibrium is just reached sooner.

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Le'Chatelier's Principle

Summary

-- Changes inconcentration, volume and temperature make a difference in the amount of product formed in a reaction.

Le'Chatlier's Practice:

1. For the reaction below, which change will cause the reaction to shift to the right?

$$CH_4(g) + 2HS(g) + heat <---> CS(g) + 4H(g)$$

- a. decrease the concentration of dihydrogen sulfide
- b. increase the pressure on the system
- c. increase the temperature on the system
- d. increase the concentration of carbon disulfide
- e. decrease the concentration of methane

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Le'Chatlier's Practice:

1. For the reaction below, which change will cause the reaction to shift to the right?

$$CH_4(g) + 2H_2S(g) + heat <---> CS_2(g) + 4H_2(g)$$

- a. decrease the concentration of dihydrogen sulfide
- b. increase the pressure on the system
- c. increase the temperature on the system
- d. increase the concentration of carbon disulfide
- e. decrease the concentration of methane

Practice:

Note reaction R_{2} mol R_{2} No R_{2} No R_{2} No R_{2} No R_{2} No R_{2} No R_{2} No is added R_{2} He system is cooled R_{2} He is removed R_{2} So R_{2} No is added R_{3} No is added R_{4} He system is increased R_{4} No is added R_{4} No is added

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