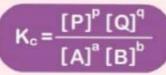
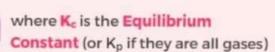
CHEMICAL EQUILIBRIUM

EQUILIBRIUM CONSTANT 'K'-

For a General Reaction

The equilibrium constant expression is





RELATION BETWEEN Kp AND Kc

$$K_{p} = \frac{[p_{c}]^{c} \times [p_{d}]^{c}}{[p_{A}]^{a} \times [p_{B}]^{b}} = \frac{[C]^{c} [D]^{d}}{[A]^{a} [B]^{b}} \frac{(RT)^{c+d}}{(RT)^{a+b}}$$



$$(if \Delta n_g = 0 \Longrightarrow K_p = K_c)$$

Where, $\Delta n_g = (c+d) - (a+b)$

= no. of moles of gaseous products - no. of moles of gaseous Reactants

WHAT DOES THE VALUE OF 'K' MEAN?



If K>> 1, the reaction is productfavoured: product predominates at Equilibrium.



Reactants



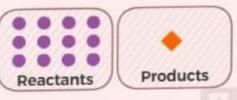
If K<< 1, the reaction is reactantfavoured; reactant predominates at Equilibrium.

(a) K = 1

The reaction lies in the middle (mix of reactants and products)

MAGNITUDE OF 'K'

Small (K < 10-3)

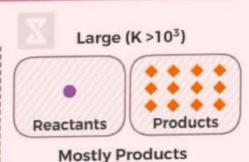


Mostly Reactants

Intermediate $(10^{-3} \le K \le 10^3)$



Significant amounts of reactants and products







If a dynamic equillibrium is distrubed by changing the conditions, the position of equillibrium moves to counteract the change.



i will destroy your equilibrium

i will re-establish it



Reactants

Change













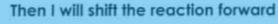


Counteract

I will increase reactant concentration







I will steal products



I will shift the reaction forward

I will increase pressure



I will reduce number of moles

I will decrease pressure



Then I'll increase number of moles

I will heat up your exothermic reaction



I'll shift the reaction backward

I will put your endothermic reaction in ice



I'll warm it up by forward reaction

I will catalyze your reaction



Hahaha.... It won't disturb my equilibrium

I will add noble gases to your reaction



Hahaha.... It won't disturb my equilibrium

How did you bypass my tricks?



It's Le Chatelier's principle dear!