"What you do, it tries to undo." Part 2

TEMPERATURE

RESULTS

STRESS SHIFT [CoCl ₂] [H ₂ O] [Co(H ₂ O) ₆ +2] [Cl ⁻¹] Observation increase T								
increase T	STRESS	SHIFT	[CoCl ₂]	[H ₂ O]	[Co(H ₂ O) ₆ ⁺²]	[CI-1]	Observation	
	increase T		1	1	1	1	1,	

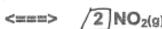
- Rules 1) An <u>increase</u> in temperature (adding heat) shifts the equilibrium in the direction away from the heat (endothermic direction).
 - A decrease in temperature (removing heat) shifts the equilibrium in the direction towards the heat (exothermic direction).

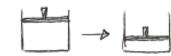
RESULTS

TILOULIO							
STRESS	SHIFT	[N ₂ O ₄]	[NO ₂]	Observation			
decrease T		1	1	More Color/ess			









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STRESS	SHIFT	amount: NO	O ₂	NO ₂	/11.
increase P	>	<i>√</i>	1	1	V V Confaire

RESULTS

- Rules 1) An <u>Increase</u> in pressure shifts the equilibrium towards the side with <u>less</u> moles of gas.
 - A decrease in pressure shifts the equilibrium towards the side with more moles of gas.



RESULTS

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STRESS	SHIFT	amount: C ₂ H ₈	O ₂	CO ₂	H₂O	
decrease P	<	V	· 1	1	1	

Le Chateller's Principle states that when a system at equilibrium is subjected to a stress, the system will shift its equilibrium point in order to relieve the stress.

Complete the following chart by writing left, right or none for equilibrium shift, and decreases, increases or remains the same for the concentrations of reactants and products,

 $N_2(g) + 3H_2(g) \leftrightarrow 2NH_3(g) + 91.8 \text{ kJ}$

		Equilibrium		7	
	Stress	Shiff	[N ₂]	[H ₂]	[NH ₃]
1.	Add N ₂	right		decreases	Increases
2.	Add H ₂	\rightarrow	1		1
3.	Add NH ₃	-	1	1	
4,	Remove N ₂	—		1	1
5.	Remove H ₂	←	1		1
6.	Remove NH ₃	\rightarrow	1	1	
7.	Increase Temperature	-	1	1	. ↓
8.	Decrease Temperature	\rightarrow	\		1
*9.	Increase Pressure	-	1	1	1
* 10.	Decrease Pressure		1	1	1

TECHNICALLY, For Changes in Pressure, the results refer to Amount not Concentration [].