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UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

Second Semester Examination  
Academic Session 2008/2009

April/May 2009

**EKC 108 – Physical and Analytical Chemistry**  
**[Kimia Fizik dan Kimia Analisis]**

Duration : 3 hours  
[Masa : 3 jam]

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Please check that this examination paper consists of NINE pages of printed material and ONE page of Appendix before you begin the examination.

*[Sila pastikan bahawa kertas peperiksaan ini mengandungi SEMBILAN muka surat yang bercetak dan SATU muka surat Lampiran sebelum anda memulakan peperiksaan ini.]*

**Instructions:** Answer **FOUR** (4) questions. Answer **TWO** (2) questions from Section A. Answer **TWO** (2) questions from Section B.

**Arahan:** Jawab **EMPAT** (4) soalan. Jawab **DUA** (2) soalan dari Bahagian A. Jawab **DUA** (2) soalan dari Bahagian B.]

You may answer the question either in Bahasa Malaysia or in English.

*[Anda dibenarkan menjawab soalan sama ada dalam Bahasa Malaysia atau Bahasa Inggeris.]*

Section A : Answer any TWO questions.

Bahagian A : Jawab mana-mana DUA soalan.

1. [a] Define "thermodynamic cycle".
1. [a] Takrifkan maksud "kitaran termodinamik". [2 marks/markah]
- [b] A piston filled with 0.04 mol of an ideal gas expands reversibly from 50 mL to 375 mL at a constant temperature of 37°C. As it does so, it absorbs 208 J of heat. Calculate  $q$ ,  $w$ ,  $\Delta U$  and  $\Delta H$  for the process.
- [b] Sebuah omboh dipenuhi dengan gas unggul sebanyak 0.04 mol yang berkembang daripada 50 mL ke 375 mL pada suhu tetap 37°C. Semasa berlaku ia menyerap haba sebanyak 208 J. Kirakan  $q$ ,  $w$ ,  $\Delta U$  dan  $\Delta H$  untuk proses tersebut. [8 marks/markah]
- [c] 0.2 mol of electrons are passed through three electrolytic cells in series. One cell contains silver ion, the next cell zinc ion, and the last cell iron (III) ion. Assume that the only cathode reaction in each cell is the reduction of the ion to metal. How many grams of each metal will be deposited?  
[Ag = 107.90 , Zn = 65.39 , Fe = 55.85]
- [c] Elektron sebanyak 0.2 mol melalui tiga sel elektrolit dalam keadaan bersiri. Satu sel mengandungi ion perak, sel seterusnya mengandungi ion zink dan sel terakhir mengandungi ion besi (III). Anggapkan hanya tindakbalas katod sahaja di dalam setiap sel di mana ion dikurangkan kepada logam. Berapakah berat di dalam gram untuk setiap logam yang akan diendapkan?  
[Ag = 107.90 , Zn = 65.39 , Fe = 55.85] [6 marks/markah]
- [d] An aqueous solution of urea has a freezing point of 0.52°C. Predict the osmotic pressure of the same solution at 37°C. Assume that the molar concentration and molality are numerically equal and the molal freezing-point constant is 1.86°C/molal.
- [d] Satu larutan akuas/berair urea mempunyai titik beku 0.52°C. Ramalkan tekanan osmosis untuk larutan yang sama pada suhu 37°C. Anggapkan kepekatan molar dan kemolalan adalah sama secara berangka dan kemolalan titik beku adalah tetap iaitu 1.86°C/molal. [4 marks/markah]
- [e] [i] What is the potential of the cell containing the (Zn<sup>2+</sup> | Zn) and (Cu<sup>2+</sup> | Cu) couples at 25°C, if the Zn<sup>2+</sup> and Cu<sup>2+</sup> concentrations are 0.1 M and 10<sup>-9</sup> M, respectively?
- [ii] What is  $\Delta G$  for the reduction of 1 mol of Cu<sup>2+</sup> by Zn at the indicated concentrations in [i] of the ions, and what is  $\Delta G^\circ$  for the reaction, both at 25°C?

- [e] [i] Apakah keupayaan sel gandingan ( $Zn^{2+} | Zn$ ) dan ( $Cu^{2+} | Cu$ ) pada suhu  $25^{\circ}C$ , jika  $Zn^{2+}$  dan  $Cu^{2+}$  masing-masing mempunyai kepekatan  $0.1 M$  dan  $10^{-9} M$ ?
- [ii] Apakah nilai  $\Delta G$  untuk pengurangan  $Cu^{2+}$  sebanyak 1 mol oleh Zn pada kepekatan ion seperti [i] dan apakah  $\Delta G^{\circ}$  untuk tindakbalas di mana kedua-dua keadaan pada suhu  $25^{\circ}C$ ?

[5 marks/markah]

2. [a] Define in brief each of the following terms:

- [i] An electrochemical cell  
[ii] An electrolytic cell

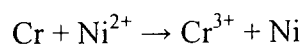
2. [a] Takrifkan secara ringkas untuk setiap sebutan-sebutan berikut:

- [i] Sel elektrokimia  
[ii] Sel elektrolit

[3 marks/markah]

- [b] For the following unbalanced reaction, draw a diagram of a galvanic cell and label all the parts and calculate the net voltage.

- [b] Berdasarkan tindakbalas tak seimbang di bawah, lakarkan gambarajah sel galvani dan labelkan semua bahagian serta kirakan voltan bersih.



[5 marks/markah]

- [c] An object leaps with an initial horizontal speed of 38 m/s from a height of 70 m from the ground and lands at a height of 35 m above the ground. What is its final velocity? (Assume energy loss (W) due to air resistance is zero).

- [c] Suatu objek dengan halaju permulaan mendatar 38 m/s telah melompat pada ketinggian 70 m daripada tanah dan mendarat pada ketinggian 35 m lebih tinggi daripada tanah. Apakah halaju terakhirnya? (Anggapkan kehilangan tenaga (W) terhadap rintangan angin adalah sifar).

[4 marks/markah]

- [d] The boiling point elevation constant for benzene ( $C_6H_6$ ) is  $2.57^{\circ}C/molal$ . The boiling point of pure benzene is  $80.10^{\circ}C$ . Calculate the boiling point of a solution made by dissolving 5 g of stilbene ( $C_{14}H_{12}$ ) in 15 g of benzene. Assume that the solute is nonvolatile.

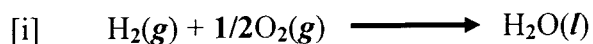
- [d] Takat didih pemalar dongakan untuk benzena ( $C_6H_6$ ) ialah  $2.57^{\circ}C/molal$ . Takat didih bagi benzena tulen ialah  $80.10^{\circ}C$ . Kirakan takat didih bagi larutan dengan melarutkan 5 g stilbena ( $C_{14}H_{12}$ ) ke dalam 15 g benzena. Anggapkan bahan larut tersebut tiada meruap.

[5 marks/markah]

...4/-

[e] In each of the following cases, state whether the reaction is exothermic or endothermic, and sketch an enthalpy diagram.

[e] Bagi setiap perkara berikut, nyatakan samada tindakbalas tersebut adalah eksotermik atau endotermik dan lakarkan gambarajah entalpi.



[4 marks/markah]

[f] A piece of Cu weighs 125 g. How much heat is needed to raise the temperature of the Cu piece from 25°C to 300°C? The specific heat capacity of Cu is 0.387 J/g.K. Also find the change of entropy.

[f] Secebis Cu mempunyai berat 125 g. Berapa banyakkah haba yang diperlukan untuk meningkatkan suhu secebis Cu tersebut dari 25°C kepada 300°C? Muatan haba spesifik bagi Cu ialah 0.387 J/g.K. Juga berikan perubahan entropi.

[4 marks/markah]

3. [a] What is a colligative property?

3. [a] Apakah yang dimaksudkan dengan sifat koligatif?

[2 marks/markah]

[b] Determine the mole fractions and molarity of both substances in a solution (80 mL) containing 36 g H<sub>2</sub>O and 46 g C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>5</sub>(OH)<sub>3</sub>. (C = 12 H = 1 O = 16).

[b] Tentukan pecahan mol dan kemolaran bagi kedua-dua bahan di dalam larutan (80 mL) yang mengandungi 36 g H<sub>2</sub>O dan 46 g C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>5</sub>(OH)<sub>3</sub>. (C = 12 H = 1 O = 16).

[4 marks/markah]

[c] A mass of 50 kg slides down a frictionless slope. If the mass starts from rest and has a speed of 3 m/s at the bottom, how high is the slope?

[c] Suatu benda yang berjisim 50 kg menggelungsur turun tanpa geseran cerun. Jika jisim tersebut bermula daripada keadaan rehat dan mempunyai halaju permulaan 3 m/s, berapakah ketinggian cerun tersebut?

[5 marks/markah]

[d] A sample of gas in volume expands from 4 L to 6 L against an external pressure of 1.50 atm, and simultaneously absorbs 1000 J of heat. What is the change in the internal energy of the system? 1 L.atm is equal 101.32 J.

[d] Satu sampel gas telah mengembang daripada isipadu 4 L kepada 6 L bertentangan dengan tekanan luaran iaitu 1.50 atm, dan secara serentak menyerap haba sebanyak 1000 J. Apakah perubahan tenaga dalaman bagi sistem tersebut? 1 L.atm adalah bersamaan dengan 101.32 J.

[5 marks/markah]

...5/-

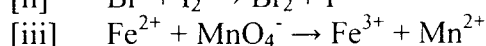
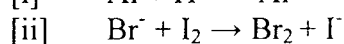
[e] What is the change in entropy when 1 g of benzene,  $C_6H_6$ , boils reversibly at its boiling point of  $80.1^\circ C$  and a constant pressure of 1 atm? The heat of vaporization of benzene is 395 J/g.

[e] *Apakah perubahan entropi apabila 1 g benzena,  $C_6H_6$ , dididihkan secara berbalik pada takat didih  $80.1^\circ C$  dan tekanan tetap 1 atm? Haba pengewapan bagi benzena ialah 395 J/g.*

[3 marks/markah]

[f] For each of the following unbalanced reactions calculate the net voltages and state whether the reaction is spontaneous or not.

[f] *Bagi setiap tindakbalas tak seimbang di bawah, kirakan voltan bersih dan nyatakan samada tindakbalas tersebut adalah spontan atau tidak spontan.*



[6 marks/markah]

**Section B** : Answer any TWO questions.

**Bahagian B** : Jawab mana-mana DUA soalan.

4. [a] Define the following:-

- [i] band spectrum
- [ii] percent transmittance
- [iii] Stokes shift
- [iv] phosphorescence
- [v] wave number

4. [a] *Berikan definisi bagi yang berikut:-*

- [i] *jalur spektrum*
- [ii] *peratus kehantaran*
- [iii] *anjakan 'Stokes'*
- [iv] *pendarfosfor*
- [v] *nombor gelombang*

[5 marks/markah]

[b] An effluent containing the complex formed between Bi (III) and thiourea has a molar absorptivity of  $9.32 \times 10^3 \text{ L cm}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$  at 470 nm.

[i] What is the absorbance of a  $6.24 \times 10^{-5} \text{ M}$  solution of the complex at 470 nm in a 1 cm cell?

[ii] What is the percent transmittance of the solution described in [i]?

[iii] What is the molar concentration of the complex in a solution that has the absorbance described in [i] when measured at 470 nm in a 5 cm cell?

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- [b] Efluen yang mengandungi kompleks terbentuk di antara Bi (III) dan thiourea mempunyai molar keberserapan  $9.32 \times 10^3 \text{ L sm}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$  pada 470 nm.
- [i] Apakah serapan bagi  $6.24 \times 10^{-5} \text{ M}$  larutan kompleks pada 470 nm di dalam sel 1 sm?
- [ii] Apakah peratus kehantaran larutan yang dinyatakan di [i]?
- [iii] Apakah kepekatan molar bagi kompleks di dalam larutan yang mempunyai serapan yang ditunjukkan di [i] bila diukur pada 470 nm di dalam sel 5 sm?

[7 marks/markah]

- [c] Solutions of P100 and Q650 individually obey Beer's Law over a large concentration range. Spectral data for these species in 1 cm cells are
- [c] Larutan P100 dan Q650 masing-masing menuruti Hukum Beer's melampaui julat kepekatan yang besar. Data spektrum bagi spesies ini di dalam sel 1 sm ialah

$\lambda, \text{ nm}$	Absorbance / Serapan	
	P100 ( $8.55 \times 10^{-5} \text{ M}$ )	Q650 ( $2.37 \times 10^{-4} \text{ M}$ )
400	0.078	0.500
420	0.087	0.592
440	0.960	0.599
460	0.102	0.590
480	0.106	0.564
500	0.110	0.515
520	0.113	0.433
540	0.116	0.343
560	0.126	0.255
580	0.170	0.170
600	0.264	0.100
620	0.326	0.055
640	0.359	0.030
660	0.373	0.030
680	0.370	0.035
700	0.346	0.063

- [i] Plot an absorption spectrum for a solution that is  $8.55 \times 10^{-5} \text{ M}$  in P100 and  $2.37 \times 10^{-4} \text{ M}$  in Q650.
- [ii] Calculate the absorbance (1 cm cell) at 440 nm of a solution that is  $4 \times 10^{-5} \text{ M}$  in P100 and  $3.6 \times 10^{-4} \text{ M}$  in Q650.
- [iii] Calculate the absorbance (1 cm cell) at 620 nm for a solution that is  $1.61 \times 10^{-4} \text{ M}$  in P100 and  $7.35 \times 10^{-4} \text{ M}$  in Q650.
- [i] Lakarkan spektrum serapan bagi larutan  $8.55 \times 10^{-5} \text{ M}$  di dalam P100 dan  $2.37 \times 10^{-4} \text{ M}$  di dalam Q650.
- [ii] Kirakan serapan (sel 1 sm) pada 440 nm bagi larutan  $4 \times 10^{-5} \text{ M}$  di dalam P100 dan  $3.6 \times 10^{-4} \text{ M}$  di dalam Q650.
- [iii] Kirakan serapan (sel 1 sm) pada 620 nm bagi larutan  $1.61 \times 10^{-4} \text{ M}$  di dalam P100 dan  $7.35 \times 10^{-4} \text{ M}$  di dalam Q650.

[13 marks/markah]

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5. [a] List the variables that lead to zone broadening.

5. [a] *Senaraikan pembolehubah-pembolehubah yang menyebabkan pelebaran zon.*

[5 marks/markah]

[b] Describe the principle of each of the following gas chromatograph detectors:

[i] thermal conductivity

[ii] flame ionization

[iii] thermionic

[b] *Jelaskan prinsip bagi setiap pengesanan kromatograf gas ini:*

[i] *konduktiviti termal*

[ii] *pengionan bernyala*

[iii] *ion haba*

[6 marks/markah]

[c] List the advantages of supercritical fluid chromatography over:-

[i] high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC)

[ii] gas-liquid chromatography (GLC)

[c] *Senaraikan kebaikan-kebaikan kromatografi lampau genting cecair berbanding:-*

[i] *kromatografi cecair berprestasi tinggi (HPLC)*

[ii] *kromatografi cecair-gas (GLC)*

[4 marks/markah]

[d] From distribution studies, species MM and MMT are known to have water/hexane partition coefficients of 6.01 and 6.20 ( $K = [M]_{H_2O} / [M]_{hex}$ ). The two species are to be separated by elution with hexane in a column packed with silica gel containing adsorbed water. The ratio  $V_S / V_M$  for the packing is 0.422.

[i] Calculate the capacity factor for each solute.

[ii] Calculate the selectivity factor.

[iii] How many plates are needed to provide a resolution of 1.5?

[iv] What is the length of the column needed if the plate height of the packing is  $2.2 \times 10^{-3}$  cm?

[v] If a flow rate of 7.1 cm/min is employed, how long will it take to elute the two species?

[d] *Dari kajian agihan, spesis MM dan MMT dikenali mempunyai pekali sekatan air/heksana 6.01 dan 6.20 ( $K = [M]_{H_2O} / [M]_{heks}$ ). Kedua-dua spesis ini akan dipisahkan secara elutan menggunakan heksana di dalam turus padat bergel silika yang mengandungi air terjerap. Nisbah  $V_S / V_M$  bagi pepadatan ialah 0.422.*

[i] *Kirakan faktor keupayaan bagi setiap bahan larut.*

[ii] *Kirakan faktor kepemilihan.*

[iii] *Berapa plat yang diperlukan untuk mendapatkan resolusi 1.5?*

[iv] *Apakah panjang turus yang diperlukan jika tinggi plat bagi sesuatu pepadatan ialah  $2.2 \times 10^{-3}$  sm?*

[v] *Sekiranya kadar alir yang digunakan ialah 7.1 sm/min, berapa lamakah masa yang diambil untuk mengelutkan kedua-dua spesis?*

[10 marks/markah]

6. [a] List the types of substances to which each of the following chromatographic methods is most applicable:

[i] gas-liquid

[ii] ion-exchange

[iii] gel permeation

[iv] supercritical fluid

[v] gel filtration

6. [a] *Senaraikan jenis-jenis bahan bagi setiap kaedah kromatografi berikut:*

[i] *cecair-gas*

[ii] *penukaran-ion*

[iii] *penelapan gel*

[iv] *cecair lampau genting*

[v] *penurasan gel*

[5 marks/markah]

[b] Describe the fundamental difference between high performance liquid chromatography and gas liquid chromatography.

[b] *Jelaskan perbezaan asas di antara kromatografi cecair berprestasi tinggi dan kromatografi cecair gas.*

[5 marks/markah]

[c] In a hydrogen/oxygen flame, an atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) peak for iron decreases in the presence of large concentrations of sulfate ion.

[i] Suggest an explanation for this observation.

[ii] Suggest three (3) possible methods for overcoming the potential interference of surface in a quantitative determination of iron.



[c] Di dalam nyalaan hidrogen/oksigen, puncak kespektroskopian penyerapan atom (AAS) bagi besi berkurangan dengan adanya kepekatan ion sulfat yang tinggi.

[i] Cadangkan keterangan bagi pemerhatian ini.

[ii] Cadangkan tiga (3) kaedah untuk mengatasi potensi halangan di permukaan dalam penentuan besi secara kuantitatif.

[7 marks/markah]

[d] A 4.97 g petroleum specimen T50 was decomposed by wet-ashing and subsequently diluted to 500 ml in a volumetric flask. Cobalt was determined by treating 25 ml aliquots of this diluted solution as follows:

[d] 4.97 g spesimen petroleum T50 telah diuraikan secara pembakaran-basah dan kemudiannya dilarutkan ke 500 ml di dalam kelalang volumetrik. Kobalt ditentukan dengan menindakbalas 25 ml alikuot bagi larutan yang telah dicairkan secara berikut:

Reagent Volume / Isipadu reagen			
Co(II), 3 ppm	Ligand / Ligan	H <sub>2</sub> O	Absorbance / Serapan
0	20	5	0.1
5	20	0	0.01

[i] Define Beer's Law.

[ii] Assume that the Co(II)/ligand chelate obeys Beer's law, calculate the percentage of cobalt in the original sample.

[i] Berikan definisi bagi hukum Beer.

[ii] Andaikan ligan/Co(II) berkelat mematuhi hukum Beer's, kirakan peratus kobalt di dalam sampel asal.

[8 marks/markah]

Appendix  
Lampiran

Ideal Gas Constants

Values for  $R$ , the ideal gas law constant

$R = 0.08205 \text{ L}\cdot\text{atm/mol}\cdot\text{K}$   
 $0.08314 \text{ L}\cdot\text{bar/mol}\cdot\text{K}$   
 $1.987 \text{ cal/mol}\cdot\text{K}$   
 $8.314 \text{ J/mol}\cdot\text{K}$   
 $62.36 \text{ L}\cdot\text{torr/mol}\cdot\text{K}$

Standard Reduction Potentials

Reaction	$E^\circ$ (V)		
$\text{F}_2 + 2e^- \rightarrow 2\text{F}^-$	2.866	$\text{Hg}_2\text{Cl}_2 + 2e^- \rightarrow 2\text{Hg} + 2\text{Cl}^-$	0.26828
$\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 + 2\text{H}^+ + 2e^- \rightarrow 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	1.776	$\text{AgCl} + e^- \rightarrow \text{Ag} + \text{Cl}^-$	0.22233
$\text{N}_2\text{O} + 2\text{H}^+ + 2e^- \rightarrow \text{N}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$	1.766	$\text{Cu}^{2+} + e^- \rightarrow \text{Cu}^+$	0.153
$\text{Au}^+ + e^- \rightarrow \text{Au}$	1.692	$\text{Sn}^{4+} + 2e^- \rightarrow \text{Sn}^{2+}$	0.151
$\text{MnO}_4^- + 4\text{H}^+ + 3e^- \rightarrow$ $\text{MnO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	1.679	$\text{AgBr} + e^- \rightarrow \text{Ag} + \text{Br}^-$	0.07133
$\text{HClO}_2 + \text{H}^+ + 3e^- \rightarrow$ $\frac{1}{2}\text{Cl}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	1.63	$2\text{H}^+ + 2e^- \rightarrow \text{H}_2$	0.0000
$\text{Mn}^{3+} + e^- \rightarrow \text{Mn}^{2+}$	1.5415	$\text{Fe}^{3+} + 3e^- \rightarrow \text{Fe}$	-0.037
$\text{MnO}_4^- + 8\text{H}^+ + 5e^- \rightarrow$ $\text{Mn}^{2+} + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$	1.507	$2\text{D}^+ + 2e^- \rightarrow \text{D}_2$	-0.044
$\text{Au}^{3+} + 3e^- \rightarrow \text{Au}$	1.498	$\text{Pb}^{2+} + 2e^- \rightarrow \text{Pb}$	-0.1262
$\text{Cl}_2 + 2e^- \rightarrow 2\text{Cl}^-$	1.358	$\text{Sn}^{2+} + 2e^- \rightarrow \text{Sn}$	-0.1375
$\text{O}_2 + 4\text{H}^+ + 4e^- \rightarrow 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	1.229	$\text{Ni}^{2+} + 2e^- \rightarrow \text{Ni}$	-0.257
$\text{Br}_2 + 2e^- \rightarrow 2\text{Br}^-$	1.087	$\text{Co}^{2+} + 2e^- \rightarrow \text{Co}$	-0.28
$2\text{Hg}_2^{2+} + 2e^- \rightarrow \text{Hg}_2^{2+}$	0.920	$\text{PbSO}_4 + 2e^- \rightarrow \text{Pb} + \text{SO}_4^{2-}$	-0.3588
$\text{Hg}_2^{2+} + 2e^- \rightarrow \text{Hg}$	0.851	$\text{Cr}^{3+} + e^- \rightarrow \text{Cr}^{2+}$	-0.407
$\text{Ag}^+ + e^- \rightarrow \text{Ag}$	0.7996	$\text{Fe}^{2+} + 2e^- \rightarrow \text{Fe}$	-0.447
$\text{Hg}_2^{2+} + 2e^- \rightarrow 2\text{Hg}$	0.7973	$\text{Cr}^{3+} + 3e^- \rightarrow \text{Cr}$	-0.744
$\text{Fe}^{3+} + e^- \rightarrow \text{Fe}^{2+}$	0.771	$\text{Zn}^{2+} + 2e^- \rightarrow \text{Zn}$	-0.7618
$\text{MnO}_4^- + e^- \rightarrow \text{MnO}_4^{2-}$	0.558	$2\text{H}_2\text{O} + 2e^- \rightarrow \text{H}_2 + 2\text{OH}^-$	-0.8277
$\text{I}_3^- + 2e^- \rightarrow 3\text{I}^-$	0.536	$\text{Cr}^{2+} + 2e^- \rightarrow \text{Cr}$	-0.913
$\text{I}_2 + 2e^- \rightarrow 2\text{I}^-$	0.5355	$\text{Al}^{3+} + 3e^- \rightarrow \text{Al}$	-1.662
$\text{Cu}^+ + e^- \rightarrow \text{Cu}$	0.521	$\text{Be}^{2+} + 2e^- \rightarrow \text{Be}$	-1.847
$\text{O}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + 4e^- \rightarrow 4\text{OH}^-$	0.401	$\text{H}_2 + 2e^- \rightarrow 2\text{H}^-$	-2.23
$\text{Cu}^{2+} + 2e^- \rightarrow \text{Cu}$	0.3419	$\text{Mg}^{2+} + 2e^- \rightarrow \text{Mg}$	-2.372
		$\text{Na}^+ + e^- \rightarrow \text{Na}$	-2.71
		$\text{Ca}^{2+} + 2e^- \rightarrow \text{Ca}$	-2.868
		$\text{Li}^+ + e^- \rightarrow \text{Li}$	-3.04