

6. Answer the following questions related to $\text{HBr}(l)$ and $\text{HF}(l)$.

a) In the following table, list all of the types of intermolecular forces present in pure samples of $\text{HBr}(l)$ and $\text{HF}(l)$.

Liquid	$\text{HBr}(l)$	$\text{HF}(l)$
Intermolecular forces present		

b) The enthalpy of vaporization, $\Delta H_{\text{vap}}^{\circ}$, for each liquid is provided in the following table.

Liquid	$\text{HBr}(l)$	$\text{HF}(l)$
$\Delta H_{\text{vap}}^{\circ}$	17.3 kJ/mol	25.2 kJ/mol

(i) Based on the types and relative strengths of intermolecular forces, explain why $\Delta H_{\text{vap}}^{\circ}$ of $\text{HF}(l)$ is greater than that of $\text{HBr}(l)$.

(ii) Calculate the amount of thermal energy, in kJ, required to vaporize 6.85 g of $\text{HF}(l)$.

c) Based on the arrangement of electrons in the Br and F atoms, explain why the bond length in an HBr molecule is greater than that in an HF molecule.