



# MATH AND SCIENCE @ WORK

AP\* CHEMISTRY Student Edition



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## A BREATH OF FRESH AIR – TI-Nspire™ Lab Activity

### Background

The International Space Station (ISS) is a research laboratory being assembled in low Earth orbit. Construction of the ISS began in 1998 and is scheduled for completion in 2011. Crews aboard the ISS conduct experiments in biology, chemistry, physics, medicine and physiology, as well as in astronomical and meteorological observations. The microgravity environment of space makes the ISS a unique laboratory for the testing of spacecraft systems that will be required for future exploration missions beyond low Earth orbit.

The ISS travels in orbit around the Earth at an average speed of 27,743.8 km/h (17,239.2 mph), completing 15.7 orbits per day. The ISS is operated jointly among five participating space agencies: the United States' National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), the European Space Agency (ESA), the Russian Federal Space Agency (RKA), the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA), and the Canadian Space Agency (CSA).

An international crew, typically consisting of six members, resides on the ISS for approximately six months at a time. Since the first crew aboard the ISS in 1998, humans have maintained a permanent presence in space. In addition to the crew, personnel on the ground (located in Mission Control Centers) direct the operations of the ISS.

The ISS requires a constant supply of oxygen to keep the astronauts safe and in top condition. Because oxygen is a consumable on the ISS, there must be a continuous source of new oxygen. On Earth, new oxygen is produced from plants through the process of photosynthesis. On the ISS, there is not enough space to carry the amount of plant material that would be required to produce the oxygen needed. Instead, oxygen is supplied by a variety of sources.



Figure 1: The ISS orbiting the Earth as observed by Space Shuttle Discovery on March 26, 2009



The primary sources of oxygen are the Russian-built Elektron Oxygen Generator unit and NASA's Oxygen Generator System (OGS). Both convert water collected from a variety of sources within the ISS (e.g. urine, wastewater, and condensation) into hydrogen ( $H_2$ ) and oxygen ( $O_2$ ) through the process of electrolysis. Potassium hydroxide (KOH) is used as an electrolyte, creating a solution that is 30% KOH. When a current is placed on the solution, oxygen and hydrogen are produced. The oxygen is released into the ISS atmosphere and the hydrogen is fed into the Sabatier Reactor, another piece of equipment which combines  $H_2$  with  $CO_2$  to create water and methane. The water then feeds back into the OGS, venting the methane into space and completing a regenerative life support cycle on the ISS.



Figure 2: A mock-up of the OGS located in the Tranquility Module on the ISS



Figure 3: Astronaut Daniel W. Bursch working on the Elektron Oxygen Generator in the Zvezda Service Module on the ISS

## Lab Objectives

In this lab, you will

- construct an electrolytic cell;
- determine the moles of oxygen produced;
- determine the mass of oxygen produced;
- determine the number of electrons transferred; and
- compare your experimental electrolytic cell to the OGS aboard the ISS.



## Materials/Equipment

- TI-Nspire or TI-Nspire CAS handheld
- Electrolysis apparatus
- DC power source
- Vernier EasyLink™ Cable
- Vernier Current Probe
- Potassium hydroxide
- Three wires with alligator clips
- Scoop

## Safety Considerations

- Wear goggles and aprons.
- Avoid physical contact with potassium hydroxide. Potassium Hydroxide is a toxic, corrosive material that causes severe burns to skin, eyes, and respiratory tract, and gastrointestinal tract. It can be extremely destructive to all body tissues. Refer to MSDS sheet when using this material.
- Avoid contact with any bare metal in the electrical circuit.

## Lab Procedure

With your lab partner, gather the required materials/equipment. On your TI-Nspire handheld, open the file, *Breath\_Fresh\_Air*. Read the provided information and answer the Pre-Lab questions that follow (TI-Nspire pages 1.1-1.9). You will then be ready to start the lab activity. Go to TI-Nspire page 2.1 and follow the instructions provided. Following the Lab Activity, proceed to the Lab Analysis on TI-Nspire pages 2.8-2.15.

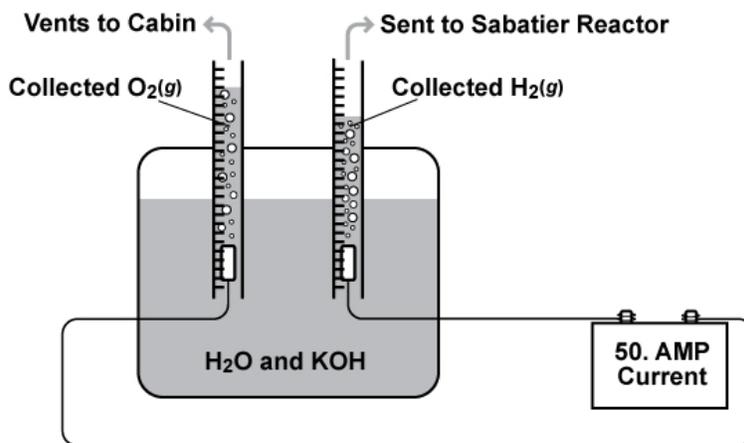


Figure 4: Diagram depiction of the electrolysis process used in the OGS system in one of multiple electrolytic cells

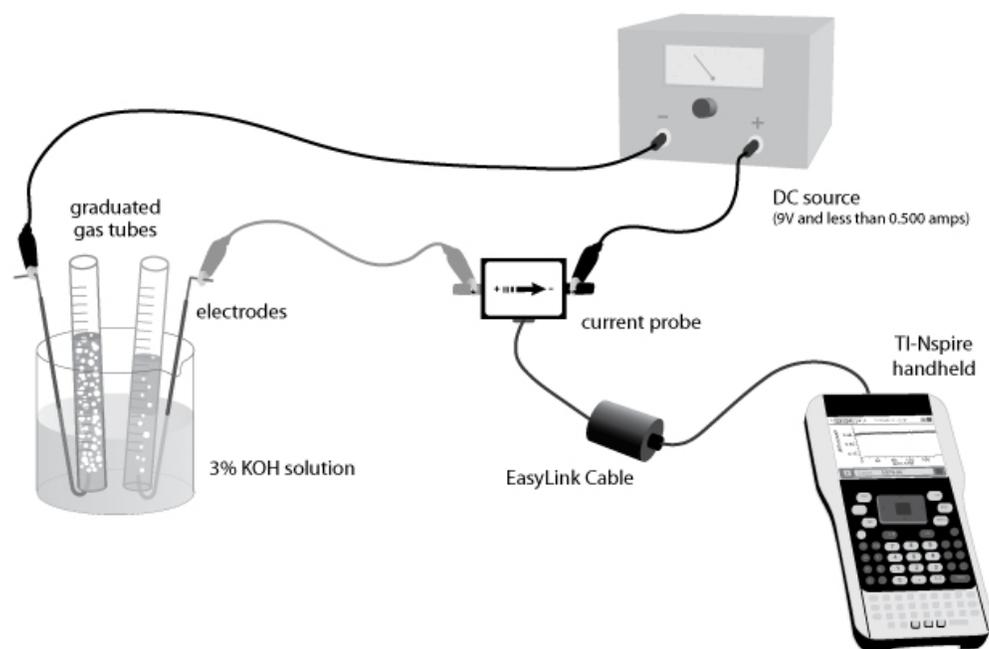


Figure 5: Set up of electrolysis apparatus used for the lab

**Pre-Lab Questions** (embedded within the TI-Nspire file)

- 1.4 How many moles of oxygen gas are present in 5.44 kg of oxygen?
- 1.5 How many moles of water are needed to produce 5.44 kg of oxygen gas?
- 1.6 What is the balanced reaction equation for the electrolysis of water?
- 1.7 How many electrons are exchanged in the electrolysis of two water molecules?
- 1.8 How many moles of electrons are exchanged if 5.44 kg of oxygen is produced in 24 hours?
- 1.9 Given that a faraday is  $\frac{96,500 \text{ C}}{1 \text{ mol } e^-}$ , how many coulombs (C) are needed to produce 200.0 mol  $e^-$ ?

**Lab Questions** (embedded within the TI-Nspire file)

2.8 Which tube contains oxygen?

2.9 What term describes the process that occurs when oxygen is produced?

**Lab Analysis** (embedded within the TI-Nspire file)

2.12 Calculate the moles of oxygen produced.

2.13 How many moles of electrons were needed to produce the number of moles of oxygen found in question 2.12?

2.14 How many moles of electrons passed through the current probe?

2.15 Compare the number of electrons that passed through the current probe and the number of electrons needed to produce oxygen. Give an explanation for the difference.

2.16 If the OGS runs at 50. amps, how many electrolytic cells are needed to produce the oxygen required by six astronauts if each astronaut needs 0.91 kg of oxygen in a 24-hour period?