

Λύσεις ασκήσεων 3^{ου} σετ

ΦΥΣΙΚΟΧΗΜΕΙΑ Ι

1. Από τον ορισμό της θερμοχωρητικότητας υπό σταθερή πίεση έχουμε:

$$C_p = \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial T} \right)_p \Rightarrow \int_0^q dH = C_p \int_{T_1}^{T_2} dT$$

εδώ θεωρούμε ότι το $C_p \neq f(T)$

$$\Rightarrow q = C_p (T_2 - T_1) \quad (1)$$

η ειδική θερμοχωρητικότητα υπό σταθερό όγκο δίνεται από:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} C_p = \frac{C_p}{m} \\ m = n \cdot M \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow c = \frac{C_p}{n \cdot M} \Rightarrow C_p = c \cdot n \cdot M \quad (2)$$

Από την εξ. (1) και (2) $\Rightarrow q = c \cdot n \cdot M (T_2 - T_1)$

$$q = 1.000 \left(\frac{\text{cal}}{\text{g} \cdot \text{K}} \right) \cdot 3.20 (\text{mol}) \cdot 18.015 \left(\frac{\text{g}}{\text{mol}} \right) [95 - 25] (\text{K})$$

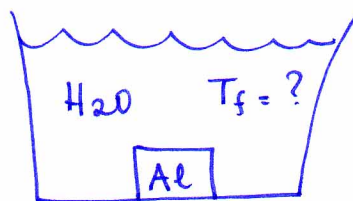
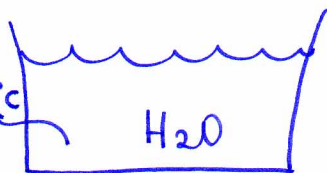
$$q = 4035,36 (\text{cal}) \left(\frac{4,184 \text{ J}}{1 \text{ cal}} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{q = 16,9 \text{ KJ}}}$$

2. $T_i = 90^\circ\text{C}$

Al

$T_i' = 20^\circ\text{C}$



Θεωρούμε ότι η θερμότητα, την οποία χάνει το Al, ισούται με την θερμότητα την οποία δερμείνει το νερό.

⇒ $q_{Al} = q_{H_2O}$

⇒ $C_{p, Al} \Delta T = C_{p, H_2O} \cdot \Delta T'$
 αφού $C_i = \frac{C_i}{m}$

⇒ $C_{Al} \cdot m_{Al} \cdot \Delta T = C_{H_2O} \cdot m_{H_2O} \cdot \Delta T'$

⇒ $C_{Al} \cdot m_{Al} \cdot (T_f - T_i) = C_{H_2O} \cdot m_{H_2O} \cdot (T_f - T_i)'$

⇒ $T_f (C_{Al} \cdot m_{Al} - C_{H_2O} \cdot m_{H_2O}) = C_{Al} \cdot m_{Al} \cdot T_i - C_{H_2O} \cdot m_{H_2O} \cdot T_i'$

⇒ $T_f = \frac{C_{Al} \cdot m_{Al} \cdot T_i - C_{H_2O} \cdot m_{H_2O} \cdot T_i'}{C_{Al} \cdot m_{Al} - C_{H_2O} \cdot m_{H_2O}}$

$T_f = \frac{0.215 \left(\frac{\text{cal}}{\text{g} \cdot \text{K}}\right) \cdot 25(\text{g}) \cdot 363,15(\text{K}) - 1 \left(\frac{\text{cal}}{\text{g} \cdot \text{K}}\right) \cdot 293,15(\text{K}) \cdot 100(\text{g})}{0.215 \left(\frac{\text{cal}}{\text{g} \cdot \text{K}}\right) \cdot 25(\text{g}) - 1 \left(\frac{\text{cal}}{\text{g} \cdot \text{K}}\right) \cdot 100(\text{g})}$

$T_f = - \frac{27363.06(\text{cal})}{-94,625 \left(\frac{\text{cal}}{\text{K}}\right)} \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{T_f = 289 \text{K}}}$

$$3. \quad C_p = \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial T} \right)_p \Rightarrow \int_0^q dH = \int C_p dT \left. \vphantom{\int_0^q} \right\} \Rightarrow \int_0^q dH = \int_{T_i}^{T_f} n C_{p,m} dT$$

$$C_{p,m} = \frac{C_p}{n}$$

$$\Rightarrow q = n \int_{100^\circ\text{C}}^{500^\circ\text{C}} \left[30,54 \left(\frac{\text{J}}{\text{K}\cdot\text{mol}} \right) + \left(0,01029 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{K}^2\cdot\text{mol}} \right) \cdot T \right] dT$$

$$\Rightarrow q = n \int_{100^\circ\text{C}}^{500^\circ\text{C}} 30,54 \left(\frac{\text{J}}{\text{K}\cdot\text{mol}} \right) \cdot T + \left(0,01029 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{K}^2\cdot\text{mol}} \right) \cdot \frac{T^2}{2}$$

$$q = 2 \text{ mol} \left\{ 30,54 \left(\frac{\text{J}}{\text{K}\cdot\text{mol}} \right) [773,15 - 373,15] \text{K} + \left(0,01029 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{K}^2\cdot\text{mol}} \right) \left[\frac{773,15^2 \text{K}^2}{2} - \frac{373,15^2 \text{K}^2}{2} \right] \right\}$$

$$q = 2 \text{ mol} \left[12216 \left(\frac{\text{J}}{\text{mol}} \right) + 2359 \left(\frac{\text{J}}{\text{mol}} \right) \right]$$

$$q = 29150 \text{ J} \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{q = 2,915 \text{ KJ}}}$$

4. a) Ισοθερμωπασαυή ευτόρωσ: ιοχίε η σχίεσ

$$W = -P_{\text{ex}} \cdot \Delta V$$

$$W = -200 \text{ Torr} \left(133,3 \frac{\text{Pa}}{\text{Torr}} \right) \cdot 3,3 \text{ L} \left(\frac{10^{-3} \text{ m}^3}{1 \text{ L}} \right)$$

$$= 87,97 \text{ Pa} \cdot \text{m}^3 = 87,97 \left(\frac{\text{N}}{\text{m}^2} \right) \cdot \text{m}^3 = 87,97 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{W = -87,97 \text{ J}}}$$

b) Για αδιαβαυή ισοθερμωπασαυή ευτόρωσ ιοχίε η σχίεσ :

$$W = -nRT \ln \frac{V_f}{V_i} = -\frac{m}{M} RT \ln \frac{V_f}{V_i}$$

$$W = -\frac{4,5 \text{ (g)}}{16 \text{ (g/mol)}} \cdot 8,314 \left(\frac{\text{J}}{\text{K} \cdot \text{mol}} \right) \cdot 310 \text{ (K)} \ln \left(\frac{12,7 + 3,3}{12,7} \right)$$

$$W = -724,87 \text{ (J)} \times 0,23$$

$$\underline{\underline{W = -167,4 \text{ J}}}$$

$$5. \text{ Από } dP = \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial T} \right)_{V,n} dT + \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial V} \right)_{T,n} \cdot dV \Rightarrow$$

$$\text{και } P = \frac{nRT}{V}$$

$$dP = \frac{nR}{V} \cdot dT - \frac{nRT}{V^2} dV$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^{\Delta P} dP = \frac{nR}{V} \int_0^{\Delta T} dT - nRT \int_{V_i}^{V_f} \frac{dV}{V^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta P = \frac{nR}{V} \cdot \Delta T - nRT \Big|_{V_i}^{V_f} \left(-\frac{1}{V} \right)$$

Από τη διεργασία είναι ισοθερμική:

$$\Rightarrow \Delta T = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta P = -nRT \left(\frac{1}{V_i} - \frac{1}{V_f} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta P = -\frac{mRT}{M} \left(\frac{1}{V_i} - \frac{1}{V_f} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta P = -\frac{50(\text{g}) \cdot 8,314 \left(\frac{\text{J}}{\text{K} \cdot \text{mol}} \right) \cdot 298,15(\text{K})}{39,95 \left(\frac{\text{g}}{\text{mol}} \right)} \left(\frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{10} \right) \left(\frac{1}{\text{L}} \right)$$

$$\Delta P = -3102,40(\text{J}) \cdot 0,1 \left(\frac{1}{\text{L}} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{1 \text{K}}{10^{-3} \text{m}^3} \right)$$

$$\Delta P = -310240 \left(\frac{\text{J}}{\text{m}^3} \right) = -310240 \text{ Pa} \cdot \left(\frac{1 \text{atm}}{101325 \text{ Pa}} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{\Delta P = -3,062 \text{ atm}}}$$