

Termopøving 9

Kjapp teori

1) En partell molar størrelse beskriver endringen i en funksjon ved endringen i antall mol av den aktuelle komponenten når alle andre størrelser holdes konstant.

2) Gibbs-duhem likning: $\sum_{i=1}^k n_i d\mu_i = 0$

Den kan brukes til å finne sammenhengen mellom det kjemiske potensialet til ulike komponenter i en blanding.

- 3) Nevnt i pensum
- Damptrykksreduksjon
 - Frysepunktnedsettelse
 - Kokepunktsforhøyelse
 - Osmose

4) $f = c - p + 2$

Oppgave 1

1) Tap: $-10\,000 \text{ kJ/time}$, 7% fra 7L vann

$$T_{\text{start}} = -18^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\text{Må ha at } \Delta T = 18^\circ\text{C}$$

$$q = C_p m \Delta T = 4,2 \text{ kJ/}^\circ\text{C} \cdot 7 \text{ kg} \cdot 18^\circ\text{C} = 529,2 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\text{Energi for frysing: } \Delta H_{\text{fus}} = 333,33 \text{ kJ/kg, } 7 \text{ kg} = 2333,3 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\text{Energi omgivelsene må ta til seg: } E = 529,2 \text{ kJ} + 2333,3 \text{ kJ} = \underline{2862,5 \text{ kJ}}$$

Per time mister vannet $10000 \text{ kg} \cdot 7\% = 700 \text{ kg/time} = \Delta E$

$$\rightarrow t = \frac{E}{\Delta E} = \frac{2862,5 \text{ kJ}}{700 \text{ kJ/time}} = 4,09 \text{ timer}$$

$$\underline{t = 4,09 \text{ timer}}$$

2) $K_f = 1,86 \text{ K} \cdot \text{kg/mol}$ (vann)

$$\Delta_{\text{fus}} T = -1^\circ \text{K} \Rightarrow -1^\circ \text{K} = K_f \cdot m_{\text{NaCl}}$$

m_{NaCl} = molalitet

$$\Rightarrow m_{\text{NaCl}} = \frac{-1 \text{ K}}{1,86 \text{ K kg/mol}} = 0,269 \text{ mol/kg}$$

to ioner per molekyl

$$\Rightarrow n_{\text{NaCl}} = 0,269 \text{ mol/kg} \cdot 7 \text{ kg} = 1,88 \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{masse} = \frac{1,88 \text{ mol} \cdot 58,44 \text{ g/mol}}{7 \text{ L}} = \underline{15,8 \text{ g/L}}$$

3) Etterhvert som vannet begynner å fryse vil saltionene forbi i væskefasen, slik at saltkonsentrasjonen øker, og frysepunktet i væsken stadig synker.

Oppgave 2

1) 1 = vann, 2 = glukose

$$n_1 = \frac{1000 \text{ g}}{18 \text{ g/mol}} \approx 55,5 \text{ mol}$$

$$n_2 = \frac{50 \text{ g}}{180 \text{ g/mol}} \approx 0,278 \text{ mol}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} n_1 = \frac{1000 \text{ g}}{18 \text{ g/mol}} \approx 55,5 \text{ mol} \\ n_2 = \frac{50 \text{ g}}{180 \text{ g/mol}} \approx 0,278 \text{ mol} \end{array} \right\} x_2 = \frac{0,278 \text{ mol}}{0,278 \text{ mol} + 55,5 \text{ mol}} = 5 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$P_1 = x_1 \cdot P_1^* = (1 - x_2) P_1^* = (1 - 5 \cdot 10^{-3}) 1 \text{ atm} = \underline{0,995 \text{ atm}}$$

$$\Delta_{\text{vap}} T = \frac{R \cdot (373,15 \text{ K})^2}{40,67 \text{ kJ/mol}} \cdot 5 \cdot 10^{-3} = 0,14 \text{ K}$$

$$\rightarrow \underline{T_{\text{vap}} = 100,14^\circ \text{C ved 1 atm}}$$

$$2) T = 25^\circ\text{C} = 298,15\text{ K}$$

$$C_2 = \frac{50/180}{1\text{ L}} = 0,278\text{ mol/L}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi &= C_2 R \cdot T = 0,278 \cdot 10^3\text{ mol/m}^3 \cdot 8,314\text{ J/Kmol} \cdot 298,15\text{ K} \\ &= 688560\text{ Pa} \\ &= \underline{\underline{6,8\text{ atm}}} \end{aligned}$$

Oppgave 3

1)

$$\Delta_{\text{mix}} S_m = -R \sum_{i=1}^k x_i \ln x_i$$

For rent vann er $\rho = 1\text{ g/cm}^3$

$$\Rightarrow 1000\text{ kg/m}^3 = 55,6\text{ kmol/m}^3$$

$$\Rightarrow X_1 = \frac{54,9\text{ kmol/m}^3}{55,6\text{ kmol/m}^3} = 0,987$$

$$\Delta_{\text{mix}} S_m = -R x_i \ln x_i = \underline{\underline{0,104\text{ J/K}}}$$

$$2) \Delta G = \Delta H - T\Delta S$$

Ideell blanding $\Rightarrow \Delta H = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta G = -T\Delta S = -293,15\text{ K} \cdot 0,11\text{ J/K} = \underline{\underline{-31\text{ J/mol}}}$$

Oppgave 4

$$V = n_1 V_1 + n_2 V_2$$

$$\text{Har at } n_2 = m$$

$$\Rightarrow V_1 = \frac{1}{n_1} (V - n_2 V_2)$$

$$n_2 = c \cdot V = m \cdot 1L = m$$

$$n_1 = \frac{1000g}{18g/mol} = 55,5 \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{Vel at } V_2 = \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial n_2} \right)_{n_1} = \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial m} \right)_{n_1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^m dV = \int_0^m V_2 dm$$

$$\Rightarrow V(m) - V(0) = 32,280m + 12,144 m^{3/2} + 0,0111 m^2$$

$$V(0) = 1000 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ (vdnn vann)} \Rightarrow V_1 = \underline{32,280m + 12,144 m^{3/2} + 0,0111 m^2 + 1000}$$

$$V_1 = \frac{1}{n_1} (V - n_2 V_2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{55,6} (32,280m + 12,144 m^{3/2} + 0,0111 m - 32,280m - 18,216 m^{3/2} - 0,0222 m^2 + 1000 \text{ cm}^3)$$

$$\underline{V_1 = 18,01 - 0,129 m^{3/2} - 0,0002 m^2}$$

Oppgave 5

1 = NaCl, 2 = H₂O

Gitt:

$$\Delta H_1 = 1807 \text{ J/mol}, n_1 = 6,12 \text{ mol}$$

$$\Delta H_2 = 48,1 \text{ J/mol}, n_2 = 1000\text{g}/18\text{g/mol} = 55,56 \text{ mol}$$

$$1) \quad \underline{\underline{\Delta H_{\text{mix}}^1 = n_1 \Delta H_1 + n_2 \Delta H_2 = 13,731 \text{ kJ}}}$$

2) "Produktløsningen" er den samme som å blande 6,12 mol NaCl med rent vann

$$\text{Gitt: } \Delta H_1 = 4263 \text{ J/mol}$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{mix}}^2 = n_1 \Delta H_1 = 26,090 \text{ kJ}$$

Fortynningen er gitt ved differansen:

$$\underline{\underline{\Delta H_{\text{mix}} = 26,090 \text{ kJ} - 13,731 \text{ kJ} = 12,359 \text{ kJ}}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{\Delta H_{\text{mix}} \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{Det er ikke en ideell blanding}}}$$