

UITWERKING TENTAMEN FC 30-1-2015

1. a. langzaam/omkeerbaar, constante T, constante P

$$b. \Delta U = q + w_{vol} + w_l = -24,6 + 1,9 - 118,3 = -141 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\Delta H = q_p + w_l = -24,6 - 118,3 = -142,9 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\Delta S = \frac{q}{T} = \frac{-24,6 \text{ kJ}}{T}$$

$$\Delta G = \Delta H - T\Delta S = -142,9 + 24,6 = -118,3 \text{ kJ}$$

2. a. $E_{kin} = \frac{1}{2} mv^2$ (uit ijzeren lijst)

$$b. \overline{E_{kin}} = \frac{3}{2} RT \text{ (uit ijzeren lijst)}$$

$$c. \frac{1}{2} m \langle v^2 \rangle = \frac{3}{2} kT$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{\langle v^2 \rangle} = v_{rms} = \sqrt{\frac{3kT}{m}} \left(= \sqrt{\frac{3RT}{M}} \right)$$

$$d. \frac{v_{rms, N_2}}{v_{rms, H_2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{m_{N_2}}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{14}} = 0,2673$$

e. Neem aan dat de gassen zich ideaal gedragen: $PV = nRT$. Als $\langle E_{kin} \rangle$ hetzelfde is, dan is T hetzelfde. Maar dan ligt de druk nog niet vast omdat die ook afhangt van n/V . Docent heeft het mis.

3. a. $\Delta G = 0$

$$b. \frac{v}{n} = \frac{RT}{P} = \frac{8,315 \text{ JK}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1} \times 298,15 \text{ K}}{3,12 \times 10^3 \text{ Pa}}$$

$$= 0,796 \text{ m}^3 / \text{mol} = 0,795 \times 10^{-3} \text{ l} / \text{mol}$$

c. snelste route: $H_2O(l) \rightleftharpoons H_2O(g)$

$$K_P = P_{ev} = 0,0312 \text{ atm } P_{ev}; K = \frac{P_{ev}}{P^\theta} = 0,0312$$

(Gaaf in dit speciale geval goed.)

Langzamere route: $\Delta G^\theta = -RT \ln K$

$$\Delta G^\theta = \Delta G_{f,g}^\theta - \Delta G_{f,l}^\theta \quad (\text{bij } 25^\circ \text{C})$$

$$= -228,57 - -237,13 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

$$= +8,56 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln K = \frac{-8,56 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}}{RT} = -3,4538$$

$$K = 0,0317 = P_{\text{ev}} / P^{\theta} !$$

d. $\Delta G = \Delta H - T\Delta S = 0$; $\Delta H = T\Delta S$

$$\Delta S > 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \Delta H > 0 \quad (\Delta H = q_p)$$

(gasvorming)

(warmte/energie opname

voor verdamping)

4.

a. Pas de wet van Henry toe:

$$x_{\text{O}_2} = \frac{P_{\text{O}_2}}{K_{\text{O}_2}} = \frac{0,2 \text{ bar}}{4,4 \times 10^4 \text{ bar}} = 4,5 \times 10^{-6}$$

$$x_{\text{O}_2} = \frac{n_{\text{O}_2}}{n_{\text{O}_2} + n_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}} \approx \frac{n_{\text{O}_2}}{n_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}} = 4,5 \times 10^{-6}$$

In 1L water gaat 55,56 mol water, dus $n_{\text{O}_2} = 2,5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol}$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow c_{\text{O}_2} &= 2,5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol} \times 32 \text{ g mol}^{-1} \\ &= 8 \times 10^{-3} \text{ g/L} \end{aligned}$$

b. Raoult:

$$\begin{aligned} P &= x_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} P^* \\ &= (1 - x_s) \times 0,0312 \text{ bar} \\ &= 0,02808 \text{ bar} \end{aligned}$$

c. Van 't Hoff:

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi &= \frac{n}{V} RT = \frac{c}{M} RT \\ \Rightarrow \Pi &= \frac{10 \text{ kg m}^{-3} \times (RT = 2,43 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1})}{343 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg mol}^{-1}} = 70850 \text{ Nm}^{-2} = 0.71 \text{ bar} \end{aligned}$$