

18-12-2013 COMPITO DI CHIMICA FISICA 5 i

1) Dimostrare l'eq. di Clausius - Clapeyron

$$G = H - TS \quad H = U + PV \quad U = Q - L \quad dL = dL_v + PdV \quad dQ = TdS$$

$$dG = dH - TdS - SdT \quad dH = dU + PdV + VdP \quad dU = dQ - dL$$

$$dG = [dU + PdV + VdP] - TdS - SdT \quad dU = TdS - dL_v - PdV$$

$$dG = (TdS - dL_v - PdV) + PdV + VdP - TdS - SdT$$

$$dG = -dL_v + VdP - SdT \quad \text{Se } L_v = 0 \quad \Delta G = 0 \text{ (equilibrio)}$$

$$dG = VdP - SdT = 0 \quad \text{all'equilibrio tra due fasi} \quad \left[ \frac{V_{AP}}{L_v} \right]_1^2$$

$$G_1 = G_2 \quad V_1 dP - S_1 dT = V_2 dP - S_2 dT$$

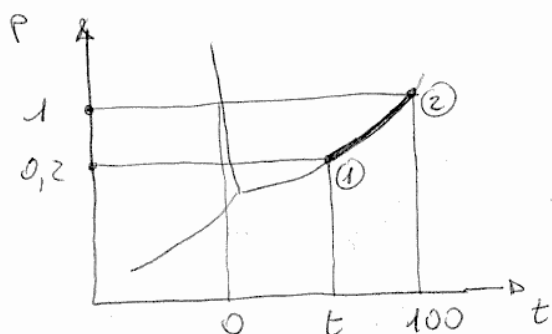
$$(V_2 - V_1) dP = (S_2 - S_1) dT \quad \left[ \frac{dP}{dT} = \frac{\Delta S}{\Delta V} \right]$$

$$\Delta S = \frac{\Delta Q_{REV}}{T} = \frac{\Delta H}{T}$$

$$\left[ \frac{dP}{dT} = \frac{\Delta H}{T \Delta V} \right]$$

La pendenza delle curve dell'equilibrio su fase ha lo stesso segno del  $\Delta V$ , le differenze tra il volume molare delle due fasi.

2) a  $100^\circ\text{C}$  e  $1 \text{ atm}$  il  $\Delta H_{ev}$  dell' $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  è  $40670 \text{ J/mol}$ , calcola il punto di ebollizione dell' $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  a  $0,2 \text{ atm}$ .



$$\Delta V \approx V_{GAS} \quad V = \frac{nRT}{P}$$

$$\frac{dP}{dT} = \frac{\Delta H}{T \cdot \frac{RT}{P}} \quad \frac{dP}{dT} = \frac{\Delta H \cdot P}{RT^2}$$

$$\int \frac{dP}{P} = \frac{\Delta H}{R} \int \frac{dT}{T^2} \quad \ln \frac{P_2}{P_1} = \frac{\Delta H}{R} \left( \frac{1}{T_1} - \frac{1}{T_2} \right)$$

$$\ln \frac{1}{0,2} = \frac{40670}{8,31} \left( \frac{1}{T_1} - \frac{1}{373} \right) \quad \left| \quad \frac{1}{T_1} - \frac{1}{373} = \frac{1,6094}{4894,1} = 3,288 \cdot 10^{-4} \right.$$

$$1,6094 = 4894,1 \left( \frac{1}{T_1} - \frac{1}{373} \right) \quad \left| \quad \frac{1}{T_1} = \frac{1,6094}{4894,1} + \frac{1}{373} = \frac{5494,4}{1,8255 \cdot 10^6} \right.$$

$$T_1 = 332 \text{ K} \quad (59^\circ\text{C})$$

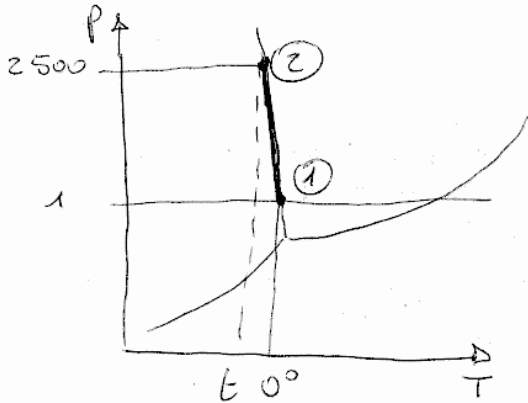
3) Calcola il punto di fusione del ghiaccio a 2500 atm sapendo che  $d(\text{H}_2\text{O}_e) = 1 \text{ g/cm}^3$   $d(\text{H}_2\text{O}_s) = 0,917 \text{ g/cm}^3$   $\Delta H_{\text{FUS}} = 6018 \text{ J/mol}$   
 $V_{\text{mol}} \text{H}_2\text{O} = 18 \text{ cm}^3$   $d = \frac{m}{V}$   $V = \frac{m}{d} = \frac{18}{0,917} = 19,629 \text{ cm}^3$  ( $V_{\text{molecola}} \text{ ghiaccio}$ )

$$\Delta V = V_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} - V_{\text{ghiaccio}} = 18 - 19,629 = -1,629 \text{ cm}^3 = -1,629 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ m}^3$$

$$\frac{dP}{dT} = \frac{\Delta H}{T \Delta V}$$

$$\int dP = \frac{\Delta H}{\Delta V} \int \frac{dT}{T}$$

$$P_2 - P_1 = \frac{\Delta H}{\Delta V} \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1}$$



$$(2500 - 1) \cdot 1,013 \cdot 10^5 = \frac{6018}{-1,629 \cdot 10^{-6}} \ln \frac{T_2}{273}$$

$$2531 \cdot 10^5 = -\frac{3694,3}{10^{-6}} \ln \frac{T_2}{273}$$

$$\ln \frac{T_2}{273} = \frac{2531 \cdot 10^5 \cdot 10^{-6}}{-3694,3} = -0,06852$$

$$\frac{T_2}{273} = 0,9338$$

$$T_2 = 255 \text{ K}$$

$$T_2 = -18 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$