

II- TERMODINAMIKA KIMIKOA

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Oharra: adibideak zein ariketak egiteko behar diren datuen balioak "Datu termodinamiko" fitxategian kontsultatu

1. Lana

1 Adibidea: Gas ideal baten mol bat 352,2 K eta 1,013·10⁵ Pa-tik, 290,5 K eta 3,039·10⁵ Pa-ra aldatzen da. Determinatu sistemak egiten duen lana, bideak hauek direlarik:

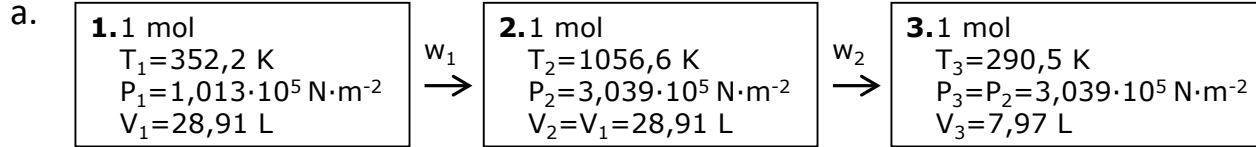
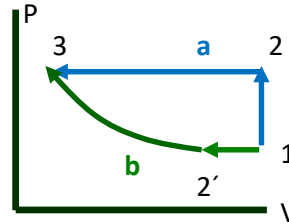
- a. Bolumena konstante mantenduz, berotu egiten da bukaerako presioa lortu arte, gero hoztu egiten da, presioa konstante mantenduz, bukaerako egoera lortu arte.
- b. Prozesu isobaro baten bidez, gasa hoztu egiten da bukaerako tenperatura lortu arte, gero isotermikoki bukaerako egoera lortu arte konprimatu egiten da.

Suposatu prozesu guztiak itzulgarriak direla.

$$w = \int -P \cdot dV$$

Eta gasen ekuazio orokorretik:

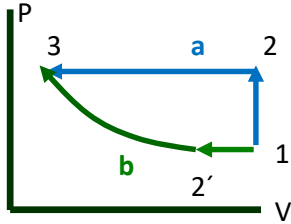
$$P \cdot V = n \cdot R \cdot T$$



$$w = w_1 + w_2 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} w_1 = 0 \\ w_2 = -P_{\text{ext}} \cdot \Delta V \end{array} \right\} w = w_2 = -3,039 \cdot 10^5 \cdot (7,97 - 28,91) \cdot 10^{-3} = 6,36 \text{ kJ}$$



1 Adibidea



b

1. 1 mol
 $T_1=352,2 \text{ K}$
 $P_1=1,013 \cdot 10^5 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$
 $V_1=28,91 \text{ L}$

$\xrightarrow{w_1}$

2. 1 mol
 $T_2=290,5 \text{ K}$
 $P_2=P_1=1,013 \cdot 10^5 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$
 $V_2=23,84 \text{ L}$

$\xrightarrow{w_2}$

3. 1 mol
 $T_3=T_2=290,5 \text{ K}$
 $P_3=3,039 \cdot 10^5 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$
 $V_3=7,97 \text{ L}$

$$w = w_1 + w_2 \begin{cases} w_1 = -P \cdot \Delta V = -1,013 \cdot 10^5 \cdot (23,84 - 28,91) \cdot 10^{-3} = 513,59 \text{ J} \\ w_2 = \int -\frac{nRT}{V} \cdot dV \xrightarrow{T=kte} = -nRT \ln \frac{V_3}{V_2} = -1,00 \cdot 8,314 \cdot 290,5 \cdot \ln \frac{7,97}{23,84} = 2646,3 \text{ J} \end{cases}$$

$$w = 513,4 + 2646,3 = 3160 \text{ J} = 3,16 \text{ kJ}$$

2. Barne-energia aldaketa

2 Adibidea: Neutralizazio erreakzioaren barne energiaren aldaketa kalkulatu dugu.

- Aurretik, bolumen konstantean kalorimetroaren bero-ahalmena neurtzen da: 2,01 kJ askatzean kalorimetroaren temperatura 3,87 °C igotzen da.
- Ondoren 0,20 M den HNO₃-zko 45 mL disoluzio bat sartzen da eta horren gainean 0,18 M den NaOH disoluzio batetik 50 mL. Temperatura 1,03 °C igotzen da. Zein da neutralizazio-erreakzioaren barne-energiaren aldaketa?

1. Kalorimetroaren bero-ahalmena kalkulatu

$$q_{\text{kalo}} = C_{\text{kalo}} \cdot \Delta T \quad C_{\text{kalo}} = \frac{q_{\text{kalo}}}{\Delta T} \quad C_{\text{kalo}} = \frac{2,01 \text{ kJ}}{3,87 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}} = 0,519 \frac{\text{kJ}}{^\circ\text{C}}$$

2. Erreakzioak eragindako tenperatura aldaketatik beroa kalkulatu: HNO₃ + NaOH → NaNO₃ + H₂O

$$V \text{ konstantea denez: } \Delta U = q_V = q_{\text{erre}} \quad \text{mol baterako: } \Delta U = \frac{q_{\text{erre}}}{n}$$

$$q_{\text{kalo}} = -q_{\text{erre}} \quad q_{\text{erre}} = -C_{\text{kalo}} \cdot \Delta T \quad q_{\text{erre}} = -0,519 \frac{\text{kJ}}{^\circ\text{C}} \times 1,03 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = -0,535 \text{ kJ}$$

$$n = M \cdot V \begin{cases} n(\text{HNO}_3) = 0,20 \text{ M} \cdot 45 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ L} = 9 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol} \\ n(\text{NaOH}) = 0,18 \text{ M} \cdot 50 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ L} = 9 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol} \end{cases} \text{ biak berdin} \quad \Delta U = \frac{-0,535 \text{ kJ}}{9 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol}} = -59,4 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

3. Erreakzio-entalpia

3 Adibidea: Bero-ahalmena $216 \text{ J/}^\circ\text{C}$ duen presio konstantean kalorimetro batean 0.231 g fosforoak kloroarekin erreakzionatzen dutenean fosforo trikloruro emateko, kalorimetroaren temperatura $11,06 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ igo da. Idatzi erreakzioaren ekuazio termokimika.

Prozedura

$$\Delta H = \frac{q_p}{n} = \frac{q_r}{n}$$

$$q_r = -q_{\text{kalo}}$$

$$q_{\text{kalo}} = C_{\text{kalo}} \cdot \Delta T$$

$$q_{\text{kalo}} = 216 \text{ J/}^\circ\text{C} \times 11,06 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 2,39 \text{ kJ}$$

$$q_r = -2,39 \text{ kJ}$$

$$n = \frac{m}{M_m}$$

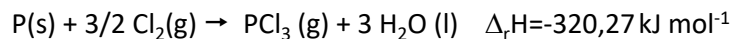
$$n = \frac{0,231 \text{ g}}{30,97 \text{ g} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}}$$

$$n = 7,46 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$$

Emitza

$$\Delta_r H = \frac{-2,39 \text{ kJ}}{7,46 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol}}$$

$$\Delta_r H = -320,27 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

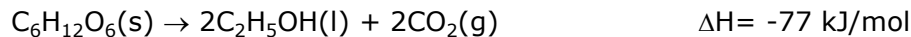
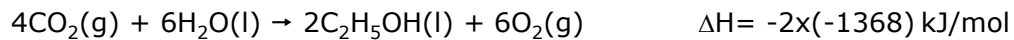
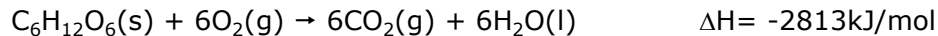


4. Hess-en legea

4 Adibidea: Kalkulatu glukosaren fermentazioa etanola emateko erreazioaren entalpia, bi konposatuen errekontza-beretatik.



Glukosa errektibo: a
Etanol produktu: -bx2

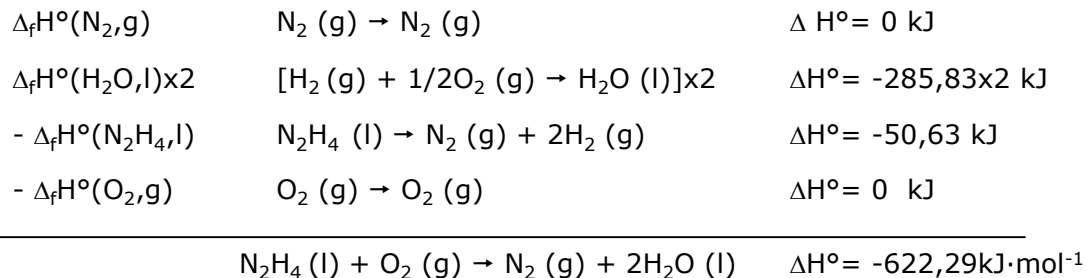


5. Entalpia eta beroa

5 Adibidea: 1 mol hidrazinaren errekontzan 25 °C-tan dagoen 3000 g urak zurgatzen du. Zein da uraren bukaerako temperatura?



Erreakzioa



$$\Delta_r H^\circ = \sum \Delta_f H^\circ(\text{produktuak}) - \sum \Delta_f H^\circ(\text{erreaktiboak})$$

$$\Delta_r H^\circ = \Delta_f H^\circ(\text{N}_2, \text{g}) + 2\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{H}_2\text{O}, \text{l}) - \Delta_f H^\circ(\text{N}_2\text{H}_4, \text{l}) - \Delta_f H^\circ(\text{O}_2, \text{g})$$

$$\Delta_r H^\circ = 0 + 2 \cdot (-285,83) - (50,63) - 2 \cdot 0 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \quad \Delta_r H^\circ = -622,29 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

Ura $q_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = -q_{\text{erre}} \quad q_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = C \cdot m \cdot (T_2 - T_1)$

$$622,29 \cdot 10^3 \text{ J} = 4,184 \text{ J} \cdot \text{g}^{-1} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \cdot 3000 \text{ g} \cdot (T_2 - 298,15)$$

$$T_2 = 347,7 \text{ K} = 74,6 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

6. Lotura-energia.

6 Adibidea: Lotura-energia erabiliz kalkulatu erreakzio honen entalpia-aldaketa:



$$\text{Cl-Cl lotura bat apurtu} \quad D(\text{Cl}-\text{Cl}) = 242 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\text{H-I lotura bi apurtu} \quad D(\text{H}-\text{I}) = 299 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\text{I-I lotura bat sortu} \quad D(\text{I}-\text{I}) = 151 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\text{Cl-H lotura bi sortu} \quad D(\text{Cl}-\text{H}) = 431 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_r H = \Delta H_{\text{apurtu}} - \Delta H_{\text{sortu}}$$

$$\Delta_r H = 242 + 2 \times 299 - 151 - (2 \times 431) \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

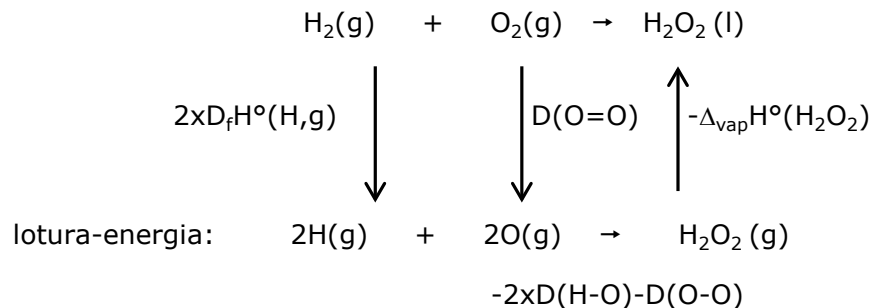
$$\Delta_r H = -173 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

6. Lotura-energia.

7 Adibidea: Kalkulatu ur oxigenatuaren formazio-entalpia

Datuak: $D(O=O)$, $D(O-O)$, $D(H-O)$, $\Delta_f H^\circ(H,g)$ eta $\Delta_{vap} H^\circ(H_2O_2) = 50 \text{ kJ/mol}$

Erreakzioa:



$$\Delta_f H^\circ(H_2O_2, l) = 2x\Delta_f H^\circ(H, g) + D(O=O) - 2 \times D(H-O) - D(O-O) - \Delta_{vap} H^\circ(H_2O)$$

$$\Delta_f H^\circ(H_2O_2, l) = 2x217,97 + 498 - 2 \times 463 - 146 - 50 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_f H^\circ(H_2O_2, l) = -188 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

Tauletan agertzen den datua $-187,78$ da; lotura-energien balioak guztiz zehatzak ez direlako.

7. Erreakzioaren entropia

8 Adibidea: Kalkulatu erreakzio honen entropia aldaketa: $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4(\text{g}) + \text{H}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{C}_2\text{H}_6(\text{g})$

Printzipioz gas kantitatea gutxitu $\rightarrow \Delta_r S^\circ < 0$

$$\Delta_r S^\circ = S^\circ(\text{C}_2\text{H}_6, \text{g}) - S^\circ(\text{H}_2, \text{g}) - S^\circ(\text{C}_2\text{H}_4, \text{g})$$

$$\Delta_r S^\circ = 229,60 \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1} - 130,684 \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1} - 219,56 \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_r S^\circ = -120,64 \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

Pentsa daitekeen moduan

8. Energia askea

9 Adibidea: Kalkulatu erreakzio-energia askea $\text{CH}_3\text{OH}(\text{l}) + 3/2\text{O}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{CO}_2(\text{g}) + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$

- Konposatuen formazio-energia askeetatik

$$\Delta_r G^\circ = 2 \times \Delta_f G^\circ(\text{H}_2\text{O}, \text{l}) + \Delta_f G^\circ(\text{CO}_2, \text{g}) - \Delta_f G^\circ(\text{CH}_3\text{OH}, \text{l}) - 3/2 \times \Delta_f G^\circ(\text{O}_2, \text{g})$$

$$\Delta_r G^\circ = (2 \times (-237,13) + (-394,36) - (-166,27) - 3/2 \times 0) \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_r G^\circ = -702,35 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \quad \text{Metanolaren errekuntza espontanea da}$$

- Erreakzio-entalpia eta entropiatik

$$\Delta_r H^\circ \quad \Delta_r H^\circ = 2 \times \Delta_f H^\circ(\text{H}_2\text{O}, \text{l}) + \Delta_f H^\circ(\text{CO}_2, \text{g}) - \Delta_f H^\circ(\text{CH}_3\text{OH}, \text{g}) - 3/2 \times \Delta_f H^\circ(\text{O}_2, \text{g})$$

$$\Delta_r H^\circ = 2 \times (-285,83) + (-393,51) - (-238,86) - 3/2 \times 0) \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_r H^\circ = -726,31 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_r S^\circ \quad \Delta_r S^\circ = 2 \times S^\circ(\text{H}_2\text{O}, \text{l}) + S^\circ(\text{CO}_2, \text{g}) - S^\circ(\text{CH}_3\text{OH}, \text{g}) - 3/2 \times S(\text{O}_2, \text{g})$$

$$\Delta_r S^\circ = (2 \times 69,91 + 213,74 - 126,8 - 3/2 \times 205,138) \text{ J} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_r S^\circ = -80,947 \text{ J} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_r G^\circ(298 \text{ K}) \quad \Delta_r G^\circ = \Delta_r H^\circ - T \Delta_r S^\circ$$

$$\Delta_r G^\circ = -726,31 - 298 \cdot (-80,947 \cdot 10^{-3}) \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_r G^\circ = -702,19 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

