



OLIMPIADA NAȚIONALĂ DE CHIMIE DEVA, 2-7 aprilie 2023 Ediția a LVI-a

Proba de baraj Barem de evaluare și de notare Subiecte Termodinamică Chimică

Se punctează orice modalitate de rezolvare corectă a cerințelor.

Subiectul I

(10 puncte)

a) 2 puncte distribuite astfel

Folosind ecuația polinomială, pentru $t = -7,2\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

$$\rho_{\text{Br}_2 \text{ solid}}(-7,2\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}) = -0,0034 \cdot (-7,2) + 3,1894 = 3,21\text{ g}\cdot\text{cm}^{-3}$$

pentru $t = 5\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

$$\rho_{\text{Br}_2 \text{ lichid}}(5\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}) = -0,0034 \cdot (5) + 3,1894 = 3,17\text{ g}\cdot\text{cm}^{-3}$$

$$\text{Volum molar Br}_2 \text{ solid } V_{m, \text{Br}_2 \text{ solid}} = M/\rho = 160\text{ g}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}/3,21\text{ g}\cdot\text{cm}^{-3} = 49,84\text{ cm}^3\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\text{Volum molar Br}_2 \text{ lichid } V_{m, \text{Br}_2 \text{ lichid}} = M/\rho = 160\text{ g}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}/3,17\text{ g}\cdot\text{cm}^{-3} = 50,47\text{ cm}^3\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta V_{\text{solidificare}} = V_{m, \text{Br}_2 \text{ lichid}} - V_{m, \text{Br}_2 \text{ solid}} = 50,47\text{ cm}^3\cdot\text{mol}^{-1} - 49,84\text{ cm}^3\cdot\text{mol}^{-1} = 0,63\text{ cm}^3\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\frac{\Delta p}{\Delta T} = \frac{\Delta_i H}{T \Delta_i V} \Rightarrow \Delta T = \frac{T \Delta_i V \Delta p}{\Delta_i H} = \frac{266\text{ K} \cdot (0,63 \cdot 10^{-6})\text{ m}^3 \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \cdot (50\text{ atm} - 1\text{ atm}) \cdot 101325\text{ Pa}}{10571\text{ J} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}} = 0,08\text{ K}$$

Temperatura de topire crește $-7,2\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} + 0,08\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = -7,12\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ (1,1%)

b) 2 puncte distribuite astfel

Folosind ecuația Antoine se estimează presiunea de vapori la $t = 5\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ (278 K)

$$\log_{10} P(\text{bar}) = A - \left(\frac{B}{T(\text{K}) + C} \right) = 2,94529 - \left(\frac{638,258}{278\text{ K} - 115,144} \right) = -0,9739$$

$$P = 10^{-0,9739} = 0,106\text{ bar}$$

Folosind ecuația Clausius-Clapeyron se determină $\Delta_{\text{vap}}H$:

$$\ln \frac{p_1}{p_2} = -\frac{\Delta_{\text{vap}}H}{R} \left(\frac{1}{T_1} - \frac{1}{T_2} \right) \Rightarrow \ln \frac{0,106}{1} = -\frac{\Delta_{\text{vap}}H}{8,314} \left(\frac{1}{278} - \frac{1}{332} \right)$$

$$\Delta_{\text{vap}}H = -\frac{\ln 0,106 \cdot 8,314}{\left(\frac{1}{278} - \frac{1}{332} \right)} = \frac{18,659}{5,85 \cdot 10^{-4}} = 31892\text{ J mol}^{-1}$$

$n = \frac{m}{M} = \frac{5,5 \cdot 10^5 \text{ g}}{160 \text{ g mol}^{-1}} = 3437,5 \text{ mol}$	
$\Delta_{vap} S = n \cdot \frac{\Delta_{vap} H}{T_f} = 3437,5 \text{ mol} \cdot \frac{31892 \text{ J mol}^{-1}}{332 \text{ K}} = 330207 \text{ J K}^{-1} \approx 3,3 \cdot 10^5 \text{ J K}^{-1}$	0,5
c) 3 puncte distribuite astfel Se determină variația energiei libere Gibbs (ΔG) la $t = 70^\circ \text{C}$ (343 K) și $p = 2,033 \text{ atm}$. $\Delta G = \int_{p_1}^{p_2} V dp = nRT \int_{p_1}^{p_2} p^{-1} dp = nRT \ln \frac{p_2}{p_1}$ $\Delta G = 1 \text{ mol} \cdot 8,314 \text{ J} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \cdot 343 \text{ K} \cdot \ln \frac{2,033 \text{ atm}}{1 \text{ atm}} = +2023 \text{ J} \approx 2 \text{ kJ}$	2
ΔG este pozitiv, vaporizarea nu va fi spontană în condițiile date.	1
<i>sau</i>	
$\log_{10} P(\text{bar}) = A - \left(\frac{B}{T(\text{K}) + C} \right) = 4,70827 - \left(\frac{1562,264}{343 \text{ K} + 0,628} \right) \Rightarrow P = 1,452 \text{ bar}$ $1,452 \text{ bar} < 2,033 \text{ bar} \Rightarrow$ vaporizarea nu va fi spontană	
d) 3 puncte distribuite astfel	
$\text{H}_{2(g)} + \text{Br}_{2(g)} \rightarrow 2\text{HBr}_{(g)}$ Utilizăm legea lui Kirchhoff $\Delta_r H_{500} = \Delta_r H_{298} + \int_{298}^{500} \Delta_r C_p dT$	0,25
$\Delta_r C_p = \sum_{\text{produsi}} \nu C_p - \sum_{\text{reactanti}} \nu C_p = 2C_p(\text{HBr}_{g}) - [C_p(\text{Br}_{2,g}) + C_p(\text{H}_{2,g})]$	0,25
$C_p - C_v = R \Rightarrow$ $C_{p_{H_2}} = C_v + R = 18,970 + 0,00326T + 5,02 \cdot 10^4 T^{-2} + 8,314$ $= 27,284 + 0,00326T + 5,02 \cdot 10^4 T^{-2}$	0,75
$C_p \text{ HBr}_{(g)} = 350,7 \text{ mJ K}^{-1} \text{ g}^{-1} \cdot 81 \text{ g/mol} \cdot 10^3 = 28,41 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$ $\Delta a = a_{2\text{HBr}} - a_{\text{Br}_2} - a_{\text{H}_2} = 2 \cdot 28,35 - 37,32 - 27,284 = -7,904 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$ $\Delta b = 0 - 0,5 \cdot 10^{-3} - 3,26 \cdot 10^{-3} = -3,76 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-2}$ $\Delta c = 0 - (-1,26 \cdot 10^5) - 0,502 \cdot 10^5 = 0,758 \cdot 10^5 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}$	0,5
$\Delta_r H_{500} = \Delta_r H_{298} + \int_{298}^{500} \Delta_r C_p dT = -36,29 \text{ kJ/mol} + \int_{298}^{500} (\Delta a + \Delta b T + \Delta c T^{-2}) dT$ $= -36290 + (-7,904) \cdot (500 - 298) + 0,5 \cdot (-3,76) \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot (500^2 - 298^2) - 0,758 \cdot 10^5 \cdot (500^{-1} - 298^{-1})$ $= -36290 - 1596,6 - 303,0 + 102,8$ $= -38086,8 = -38,1 \text{ kJ/mol}$	1,25

