

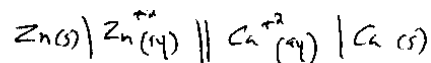
תרמודינאמיקה – פתרון תרגיל מספר 12

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \sum m_i z_i^2 = \frac{1}{2} [m \cdot 1^2 + m \cdot 1^2] = m = 0.24 \text{ mol/kg} \quad \text{א. 1}$$

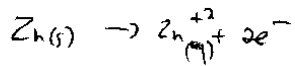
$$I = \frac{1}{2} \sum m_i z_i^2 = \frac{1}{2} [2m \cdot 1^2 + m \cdot 2^2] = 6m = 0.24 \Rightarrow m = 0.08 \text{ mol/kg} \quad \text{ב. 1}$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \sum m_i z_i^2 = \frac{1}{2} [m \cdot 2^2 + m \cdot 2^2] = 4m = 0.24 \Rightarrow m = 0.06 \text{ mol/kg} \quad \text{ג. 1}$$

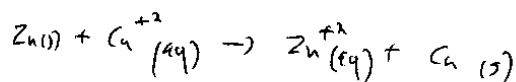
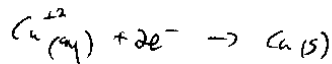
2. הפתרון:



זגור התא



ג. בתאגב בתנאי



ג. התאגב הכולל

$$E^{\circ} = 0.3394 - (-0.763) = 1.102 \text{ V}$$

2. גודל התאגב בסטנדרט

3. קבוצת סוף ג. א. 24.9

$$K = \exp(-\Delta G^{\circ}/RT) = \exp\left(-\frac{-2.96445 \cdot 1.102}{8.314 \cdot 298}\right) = \exp(+85.9)$$

$$= 1.95 \cdot 10^{37}$$



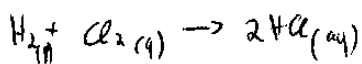
2

$$E^\circ = -0.763 - (-0.339) = -1.1024 \text{ V}$$

$$\Delta G^\circ = -nFE^\circ = 2 \cdot 96485 \cdot 1.1024 = +212.73 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

$$\Delta G^\circ = -RT \ln K$$

$$K = e^{-\frac{\Delta G^\circ}{RT}} = e^{-\frac{212.73 \cdot 10^3}{8.314 \cdot 298}} = 5.13 \cdot 10^{-38}$$



2

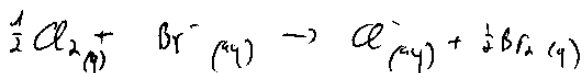
$$E^\circ = 0 + 1.3604 = 1.3604$$

$$\Delta G^\circ = -nFE^\circ = -2 \cdot 96485 \cdot 1.3604 = -262.52 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

כדי כנין זגור יגיר גו חתה ו חלל חלוי חלשחא כני חלשחא

$$\Delta G^\circ = 2 \cdot -131.26 \text{ kJ} = -262.52 \text{ kJ}$$

$$K = e^{-\left(\frac{\Delta G^\circ}{RT}\right)} = \exp\left(\frac{262.52 \cdot 10^3}{8.314 \cdot 298}\right) = 1.04 \cdot 10^{46}$$

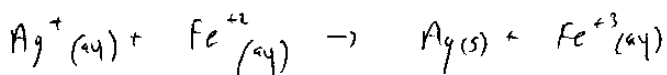


2

$$E^\circ = 1.36 - 1.08 = 0.28 \text{ V}$$

$$\Delta G^\circ = -nFE^\circ = -1 \cdot 96485 \cdot 0.28 = -27.26 \text{ kJ}$$

$$K = \exp\left(\frac{27.26 \cdot 10^3}{RT}\right) = 61.0$$



3

$$E^\circ = 0.7992 - 0.771 = 0.0282$$

$$\Delta G^\circ = -nFE^\circ = -96.485 \cdot 0.0282 = -2.721 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

$$K = \exp\left(\frac{-\Delta G^\circ}{RT}\right) = 3.0$$

$$\frac{m_+}{p} = \frac{m_-}{q} = m \quad \text{.4 מדרישת ניטרליות נקבל}$$

בהצבה בנוסחה של הפוטנציאל הכימי

$$\begin{aligned} \mu &= \mu^0 + RT \ln(\gamma_+^{v_+} m_+^{v_+} \gamma_-^{v_-} m_-^{v_-}) = \mu^0 + RT \ln(\gamma_+^p m_+^p \gamma_-^q m_-^q) = \mu^0 + RT \ln[\gamma_+^p (mp)^p \gamma_-^q (mq)^q] = \\ &= \mu^0 + RT \ln[p^p q^q \gamma_+^p \gamma_-^q m^{p+q}] \end{aligned}$$

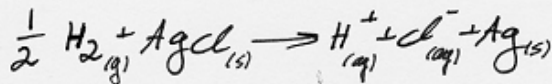
נגזור את a מתוך ההגדרה:

$$\mu^0 + RT \ln[p^p q^q \gamma_+^p \gamma_-^q m^{p+q}] \equiv \mu^0 + RT \ln a$$

כלומר

$$a = p^p q^q \gamma_+^p \gamma_-^q m^{p+q} = p^p q^q (\gamma_+^p \gamma_-^q)^{(p+q)/(p+q)} m^{p+q} = p^p q^q \gamma_{\pm}^{p+q} m^{p+q}$$

$$E^o = E_{\text{Ag}} + \frac{\Delta_r G}{|\nu| F} = E_{\text{Ag}} + \frac{RT \ln K}{|\nu| F} \approx 0.799V + \frac{8.314 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{K}\cdot\text{mol}} 298\text{K} \cdot \ln(8.2 \cdot 10^{-17})}{1.96485\text{C/mol}} = -0.152V \quad .5$$



2. נשתמש במשוואת נרנסט:

$$E = E^\circ - \frac{RT}{F} \ln \left\{ \frac{[H^+][Cl^-]}{P_{H_2}^{1/2}} \right\} =$$

$$= E^\circ - \frac{RT}{F} \ln \left\{ \frac{[Cl^-] \cdot K_w}{P_{H_2}^{1/2} [OH^-]} \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow E - E^\circ + \frac{RT}{F} \ln \left\{ \frac{[Cl^-]}{P_{H_2}^{1/2} [OH^-]} \right\} = - \frac{RT}{F} \ln(K_w)$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln(K_w) = \frac{(E^\circ - E)F}{RT} + \ln \left\{ \frac{P_{H_2}^{1/2} [OH^-]}{[Cl^-]} \right\}$$

ב- 25°C מתקיים: $E^\circ = 0,22240V - 6.457 \cdot 10^{-4} (25^\circ - 25^\circ)V = 0,22240V$

וקיב:

$$\ln(K_w^{25}) = \frac{(0,22240 - 1,04864)V \cdot 96,485 \frac{C}{mol}}{8,314 \frac{J}{mol \cdot K} \cdot 298,15K} + \ln \left[\frac{1^{1/2} \cdot 0,01 \frac{mol}{L}}{0,0125 \frac{mol}{L}} \right] =$$

$$= -32,28$$

$$\Rightarrow K_w = 3,6 \cdot 10^{-15}$$

$$\frac{\partial \ln(K)}{\partial T} = \frac{\Delta_r H^\circ}{RT^2}$$

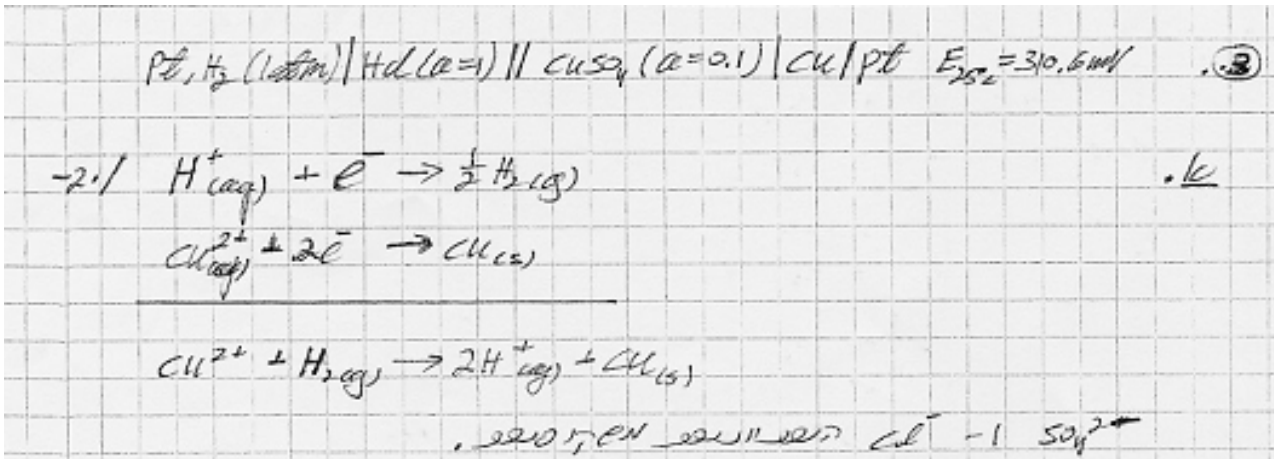
ל. נשתמש בקירוב:

אנחנו יודעים את $\ln(K_w)$ בטמפרטורות 20°C - 30°C:

$$\ln(K_w^{20}) = \frac{(0,22240 - 1,04774)V \cdot F}{8,314 \cdot 298,15} + \ln \left[\frac{1^{1/2} \cdot 0,01}{0,01125} \right] = -32,79$$

$$\ln(K_w^{30}) = \frac{(0,22240 - 1,04842)V \cdot F}{8,314 \cdot 303,15} + \ln \left[\frac{1^{1/2} \cdot 0,01}{0,01125} \right] = -31,78$$

$$\Delta_r H^\circ \approx \frac{\Delta \ln(K)}{\Delta T} RT^2 = \frac{(-31,78 + 32,79)}{10} \cdot 8,314 \cdot 298,15^2 = 74,6 \frac{kJ}{mol}$$



$E = E^0 - \frac{RT}{nF} \ln \prod_i a_i^{\nu_i} \quad .2$

$E^0 = E + \frac{RT}{nF} \ln \left[\frac{a_{H^+}^2}{a_{Cu^{2+}}} \right] = 0.3106V + \frac{2.314 \cdot 298.15}{2 \cdot 96,487} \ln \left[\frac{1}{0.1} \right] = \underline{0.340V}$

כיוון ש E^0 אלקטרודת המימן הסטנדרטית שמשמשת כאנודה היא 0V נקבע
 $E^0 (Cu^{2+}/Cu) = \underline{0.340V} \quad ; 13$

$Pt, H_2 (1atm) | HCl (0.1M) || HCl (0.2M) | H_2 (1atm), Pt \quad .4$

$E = E^0 - \frac{RT}{nF} \ln \left[\left(\frac{10}{1} \right)^{1/2} \cdot \frac{0.1}{0.2} \right] = 0V - \frac{2.314 \cdot 298.15}{96,487} \cdot \ln (1.58) =$

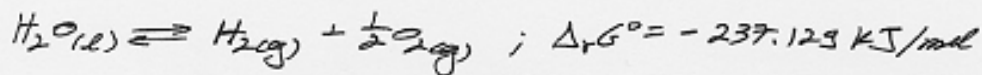
$\frac{RT}{nF} \ln \left[\frac{a_{H^+}^{(2)}}{a_{H^+}^{(1)}} \right]$
 $= -0.0177V$

$H^+ (aq) + e^- \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} H_2 (g)$

$E^{(2)} = E^0 - \frac{RT}{F} \ln \left[\frac{(P/P_0)^{1/2}}{a_{H^+}^{(2)}} \right]$

$E^{(1)} = E^0 - \frac{RT}{F} \ln \left[\frac{(P^0/P_0)^{1/2}}{a_{H^+}^{(1)}} \right]$

$E = E^{(2)} - E^{(1)} = \frac{RT}{F} \ln \left[\frac{(P^{(1)}/P_0)^{1/2}}{a_{H^+}^{(1)}} \cdot \frac{a_{H^+}^{(2)}}{(P^{(2)}/P_0)^{1/2}} \right] = \frac{RT}{F} \ln \left[\left(\frac{P^{(1)}}{P^{(2)}} \right)^{1/2} \cdot \frac{a_{H^+}^{(2)}}{a_{H^+}^{(1)}} \right]$



בחישובי האנרגיה הנצרכת לחימום מים:

$$E = 25 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{kg}} \cdot (454 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{kg}})^{-1} \cdot 10^3 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{kg}} \cdot 3600 \frac{\text{s}}{\text{h}} \cdot 2 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{mol}} = \underline{\underline{396,475 \text{ J/mol}}}$$

הפרדת המים מנצמח כיום בין האנרגיה הנכנסת קבין האנרגיה המופקת

בטור:

$$\text{Efficiency} = \frac{237.129}{396.475} = \underline{\underline{0.59}}$$

$$\ln K = \frac{nFE^0}{RT} \approx \frac{2 \cdot 96485 \text{ C/mol} \cdot 3.4 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ V}}{8.314 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{K} \cdot \text{mol}} \cdot 298 \text{ K}} \approx 0.265 \approx \ln(1.30) \Rightarrow K = 1.3 \quad .10$$