

# Clase 46 17 Noviembre 2020

Título de la nota

17/11/2020

Mezclado de gases es no reactivo

Sistema cerrado

Isotérmico ✓ ideal

Mezclado { Ley de Dalton (presión parcial)  
Ley de Amagat (volumen parcial)

Facción mol. ( $x_i$ ,  $y_i$ )

$$y_i = \frac{n_i}{n_{\text{totales}}} \quad \text{Variable intensiva}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n y_i = 1$$

$$\text{Dalton} \quad p_{\text{total}} = \sum_{i=1}^n p_i$$

$$p_i = p_{\text{total}} y_i$$

$$\text{Amagat} \quad V_{\text{total}} = \sum_{i=1}^n V_i$$

$$V_i = V_{\text{total}} y_i$$

$$P_{\text{total}} V_{\text{total}} = n_{\text{total}} R T_{\text{eq}}$$

$O_2$        $N_2$        $T_{\text{eq}} = T_{\text{ist}} = \text{isotérmica}$

1 mol	1 mol	mezclado →	44.8 L 2 mol
273.15 K	273.15 K		273.15 K
1 atm	1 atm		44.8 L
22.4 L	22.4 L		P = ?

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{\text{total}} &= \frac{n_{\text{total}} R T_{\text{eq}}}{V_{\text{total}}} = \frac{(2 \text{ mol}) \left( \frac{0.082 \text{ atm L}}{\text{mol K}} \right) (273.15 \text{ K})}{44.8 \text{ L}} \\
 &= 1 \text{ atm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$p_{O_2} = p_{total} y_{O_2} = 1 \text{ atm} (0.5) = 0.5 \text{ atm}$$

$$p_{N_2} = \frac{1 \text{ atm} (0.5)}{1 \text{ atm}} = 0.5 \text{ atm}$$

$$y_{N_2} = \frac{1}{2} = 0.5$$

$$y_{O_2} = \frac{1}{2} = 0.5$$

1 atm



$$M_M = \sum_{i=1}^n M_i y_i$$

$$\overline{C_{pM}} = \sum_{i=1}^n \overline{C_{pi}} y_i \quad \overline{C_{vM}} = \sum_{i=1}^n \overline{C_{vi}} y_i$$

$$\Delta S_M = + \text{expansión}$$

$$q_M = w_M = \Delta S_M T_{eq} = +$$

$$\Delta S_M = \frac{q_M}{T_{eq}} = +$$

$$\Delta G = \Delta H - T \Delta S$$

$$\Delta G_M = \Delta H_M - T \Delta S_M$$

$$\Delta G_M = - T \Delta S_M = - \text{espontáneo}$$

$$\Delta S = nR \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1} \quad \text{ó} \quad nR \ln \frac{P_1}{P_2}$$

$$\Delta S_M = \Delta S_I + \Delta S_{II}$$

$$= n_{O_2} R \ln \frac{V_{tot.}}{V_{O_2}} + n_{N_2} R \ln \frac{V_{tot.}}{V_{N_2}}$$

$$y_i = \frac{n_i}{n_{total}}$$

Avogadro  $V \propto n$

$$\Delta S_M = n_{O_2} R \ln \left( \frac{n_{total}}{n_{O_2}} \right) + n_{N_2} R \ln \left( \frac{n_{total}}{n_{N_2}} \right)$$

$$\Delta S_M = n_{O_2} R \ln \frac{1}{y_{O_2}} + n_{N_2} R \ln \frac{1}{y_{N_2}}$$

$$\Delta S_M = - \left[ n_{O_2} R \ln y_{O_2} + n_{N_2} R \ln y_{N_2} \right]$$

$$y_i = \frac{n_i}{n_{total}}$$

$$y_{O_2} = \frac{n_{O_2}}{n_{total}}$$

$$n_{O_2} = y_{O_2} n_{total}$$

$$n_{N_2} = y_{N_2} n_{total}$$

$$\Delta S_M = - \left[ y_{O_2} n_{total} R \ln y_{O_2} + y_{N_2} n_{total} R \ln y_{N_2} \right]$$

$$\Delta S_M = - \left[ n_{total} R \left( y_{O_2} \ln y_{O_2} + y_{N_2} \ln y_{N_2} \right) \right]$$

$$\Delta S_M = -n_{\text{total}} R \sum_{i=1}^n y_i \ln y_i$$

$$= -(\text{mol}) (8.314 \text{ J/molK}) [-]$$

$$= + \text{ J/K} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\Delta G_M = -T \Delta S_M$$

$$= - \left[ T n_{\text{total}} R \sum_{i=1}^n y_i \ln y_i \right] = -$$