

Clase 54 25 Noviembre 2020

Título de la nota

25/11/2020

$$p_c = \frac{RT_c}{\bar{V}_c - b} - \frac{a}{\bar{V}_c^2} \quad a = 3p_c \bar{V}_c^2$$

$$b = \frac{1}{3} \bar{V}_c$$

$$p_c = \frac{RT_c}{\bar{V}_c - b} - \frac{3p_c \bar{V}_c^2}{\bar{V}_c^2}$$

$$\bar{V}_c = 3b$$

$$p_c = \frac{RT_c}{3b - b} - 3p_c$$

$$p_c = \frac{RT_c}{2b} - 3p_c \quad \therefore 4p_c = \frac{RT_c}{2b}$$

$$b = \frac{RT_c}{8p_c} = \frac{(\cancel{\text{atmL/molK}})(\cancel{\text{K}})}{\cancel{\text{atm}}}$$

$$b = 4/\text{mol}$$

$$b = \frac{RT_c}{8p_c}$$

$$p_c = \frac{RT_c}{\bar{v}_c - b} - \frac{a}{\bar{v}_c^2}$$

$$b = \frac{1}{3} \bar{v}_c$$

$$3b = \bar{v}_c$$

$$p_c = \frac{RT_c}{3b - b} - \frac{a}{(3b)^2}$$

$$p_c = \frac{RT_c}{2b} - \frac{a}{9b^2}$$

$$p_c = \frac{9b^2 RT_c - 2ba}{18b^3}$$

$$p_c = \frac{9b^2 RT_c - 2ba}{18b^3}$$

$$18b^3 p_c = 9b^2 RT_c - 2ba$$

$$a = \frac{-18b^3 p_c + 9b^2 RT_c}{2b}$$

$$a = -9b^2 p_c + \frac{9}{2} b RT_c$$

$$a = -9 \left(\frac{RT_c}{8p_c} \right)^2 p_c + \frac{9}{2} \left(\frac{RT_c}{8p_c} \right) RT_c$$

$$a = -9 \left(\frac{R^2 T_c^2}{64 p_c^2} \right) p_c + \frac{9}{16} \frac{R^2 T_c^2}{p_c}$$

$$a = -9 \left(\frac{R^2 T_c^2}{64 p_c^2} \right) p_c + \frac{9}{16} \frac{R^2 T_c^2}{p_c}$$

$$a = -\frac{9}{64} \frac{R^2 T_c^2}{p_c} + \frac{9}{16} \frac{R^2 T_c^2}{p_c}$$

$$a = -\frac{9}{64} \frac{R^2 T_c^2}{p_c} + \frac{36}{64} \frac{R^2 T_c^2}{p_c}$$

$$a = \frac{27}{64} \frac{R^2 T_c^2}{p_c} \quad \frac{(\text{atmL/molK})^2 (\text{K})^2}{\text{atm}}$$

$$= \frac{\text{atmL}^2}{\text{mol}^2}$$

| Propiedades Fisicoquímicas de sustancias | | |
|--|-----------|--------------|
| Nombre | nitrógeno | |
| Masa Molar | 28.013 | g/mol |
| Temperatura Crítica | 126.260 | K |
| Presion Crítica | 33.540 | atm |
| Volumen Crítico | 0.0901 | L/mol |
| Punto ebullición | 77.400 | K |
| Punto de fusión | 63.300 | K |
| Cp (cal/mol K) | 7.440e+0 | a |
| Cp=a+bT+cT²+dT³ | -3.240e-3 | b |
| (300-2500)K | 6.400e-6 | c |
| | -2.790e-9 | d |
| Constantes de Antonio | 14.9342 | A |
| LN(p)=A-(B/(T+C)) | 588.7200 | B |
| T=K | -6.6000 | C |
| p=mmHg | | |



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| | | |
|---------------------|---------|-------|
| Temperatura Crítica | 126.260 | K |
| Presión Crítica | 33.540 | atm |
| Volumen Crítico | 0.0901 | L/mol |

Nitrogeno (Tablas)

$$a = \left(\frac{1.408 \text{ bar L}^2}{\text{mol}^2} \right) \left(\frac{1 \text{ atm}}{1.013 \text{ bar}} \right) = \frac{1.3899 \text{ atm L}^2}{\text{mol}^2}$$

$$b = 0.03913 \text{ L/mol}$$

Dependiente de \bar{V}_c

$$a = 3 p_c \bar{V}_c^2 = 3 (3.54 \text{ atm}) \left(\frac{0.0901 \text{ L}}{\text{mol}} \right)^2 = \frac{0.8161 \text{ atm L}^2}{\text{mol}^2}$$

$$b = \frac{1}{3} \bar{V}_c = \frac{0.0901 \text{ L}}{3} = \frac{0.030 \text{ L}}{\text{mol}}$$

Independiente de \bar{V}_c

$$a = \frac{27}{64} \frac{R^2 T_c^2}{p_c} = \frac{27}{64} \frac{\left(\frac{0.082 \text{ atm L}}{\text{mol K}}\right)^2 (126.26 \text{ K})^2}{33.54 \text{ atm}}$$

$$= \frac{1.3482 \text{ atm L}^2}{\text{mol}^2}$$

$$b = \frac{R T_c}{8 p_c} = \frac{(0.082 \text{ atm L/mol K})(126.26 \text{ K})}{8 (33.54 \text{ atm})}$$

$$= \frac{0.0385 \text{ L}}{\text{mol}}$$

Obtención de a y b de Van der Waals

Modelo

$$p = \frac{RT}{(\bar{V}-b)} - \left[\frac{a}{\bar{V}^2} \right]$$

R (atmL/molK)

0.082

Modelo

$$a = 3pc\bar{V}_c^2 \quad b = \frac{\bar{V}_c}{3}$$

| | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|---------|
| a | atmL ² /mol ² | 0.81629 |
| b | L/mol | 0.03002 |



Independiente de volumen crítico

Modelo

$$a = \frac{27R^2T_c^2}{64pc} \quad b = \frac{RT_c}{8pc}$$

| | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|---------|
| a | atmL ² /mol ² | 1.34828 |
| b | L/mol | 0.03859 |

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Calcular V_{N_2} en un sistema cerrado
 a 300 K $p = 5\text{ atm}$ 2 moles
 Contrastar vs el modelo ideal.

$$V^3 - V^2 \left(nb + \frac{nRT}{P} \right) + \frac{Van^2}{P} - \frac{an^3b}{P} = 0$$

| V^3 | V^2 | V | Cte |
|-------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| 1 | -9.918200 | 1.111920 | -0.086952 |

| | |
|-------------|--------|
| V ideal (L) | 9.8400 |
|-------------|--------|

$$V = \frac{nRT}{P}$$

| | | |
|-----------|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| A= | 1 | |
| B= | -9.91820 | |
| C= | 1.11192 | |
| D= | -0.08695 | |
| Expresión | 4 decimales | |
| | Real Imaginaria | |
| V_1 | 9.80571 | +9.8057 |
| V_2 | 0.05625 | 0.07552452813 +0.0562+0.0755j |
| V_3 | 0.05625 | -0.07552452813 +0.0562-0.0755j |

| | | | |
|-----------------------|----------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Volumen real (tablas) | Mezclado | Vol real dependiente de Vc | Vol real independiente de Vc |
|-----------------------|----------|----------------------------|------------------------------|

Obtención de ecuación cúbica del volumen tipo Van der Waals

Introducir los valores en las celdas de color amarillo

N_2

| | |
|--|---------|
| T (K) | 300.000 |
| n (mol) | 2.0000 |
| p (atm) | 5.0000 |
| a (atmL ² /mol ²) | 1.3899 |
| b (L/mol) | 0.0391 |
| R (atmL/molK) | 0.0820 |

| V^3 | V^2 | V | Cte |
|-------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| 1 | -9.918200 | 1.111920 | -0.086952 |

| | |
|-------------|--------|
| V ideal (L) | 9.8400 |
|-------------|--------|



a
b Tablas

Resolución de volumen cúbico tipo $AV^3+BV^2+CV+D=0$

| | | |
|-----------|----------|-----------|
| A= | 1 | |
| B= | -9.91820 | |
| C= | 1.11192 | |
| D= | -0.08695 | |
| Expresión | 4 | decimales |

| | Real | Imaginaria | |
|--------|---------|----------------|-----------------|
| $V_1=$ | 9.80571 | | +9.8057 |
| $V_2=$ | 0.05625 | 0.07552452813 | +0.0562+0.0755j |
| $V_3=$ | 0.05625 | -0.07552452813 | +0.0562-0.0755j |

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Volumen real (tablas)

Mezclado

Vol real dependiente de Vc

Vol real Independiente de Vc

Obtención de ecuación cúbica del volumen tipo Van der Waals

Introducir los valores en las celdas de color amarillo

| | |
|--|---------|
| T (K) | 300.000 |
| n (mol) | 2.0000 |
| p (atm) | 5.0000 |
| a (atmL ² /mol ²) | 0.8161 |
| b (L/mol) | 0.0300 |
| R (atmL/molK) | 0.0820 |

| | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------|-----------|
| V ³ | V ² | V | Cte |
| 1 | -9.900000 | 0.652880 | -0.039173 |

| | |
|-------------|--------|
| V ideal (L) | 9.8400 |
|-------------|--------|



Resolución de volumen cúbico tipo $AV^3+BV^2+CV+D=0$

| | | |
|-----------|----------|-----------|
| A= | 1 | |
| B= | -9.90000 | |
| C= | 0.65288 | |
| D= | -0.03917 | |
| Expresión | 4 | decimales |

| | Real | Imaginaria | |
|------------------|---------|----------------|-----------------|
| V ₁ = | 9.83402 | | +9.8340 |
| V ₂ = | 0.03299 | 0.05380424065 | +0.0330+0.0538j |
| V ₃ = | 0.03299 | -0.05380424065 | +0.0330-0.0538j |

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Dependientes
a $\sqrt{V_c}$
b

Volumen real (tablas)

Mezclado

Vol real dependiente de Vc

Vol real Independiente de Vc

Obtención de ecuación cúbica del volumen tipo Van der Waals

Introducir los valores en las celdas de color amarillo

| | |
|--|---------|
| T (K) | 300.000 |
| n (mol) | 2.0000 |
| p (atm) | 5.0000 |
| a (atmL ² /mol ²) | 1.3482 |
| b (L/mol) | 0.0385 |
| R (atmL/molK) | 0.0820 |

| | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------|-----------|
| V ³ | V ² | V | Cte |
| 1 | -9.917000 | 1.078560 | -0.083049 |



| | |
|-------------|--------|
| V ideal (L) | 9.8400 |
|-------------|--------|

Resolución de volumen cúbico tipo $AV^3+BV^2+CV+D=0$

| | | |
|-----------|----------|-----------|
| A= | 1 | |
| B= | -9.91700 | |
| C= | 1.07856 | |
| D= | -0.08305 | |
| Expresión | 4 | decimales |

| | Real | Imaginaria | |
|------------------|---------|-----------------|-----------------|
| V ₁ = | 9.80789 | | +9.8079 |
| V ₂ = | 0.05455 | 0.07410527565i | +0.0546+0.0741j |
| V ₃ = | 0.05455 | -0.07410527565i | +0.0546-0.0741j |

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a y b
Independiente
de
 \bar{V}_c

N_2

$$T > T_c$$

$$300\text{K} > 126.25\text{K}$$

$$p < p_c$$

$$5\text{atm} < 33.54\text{atm}$$

gas ideal

Mezclado (y_i)

$$a_M = \sum_{i=1}^n [a_i^{1/2} y_i]^2$$

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

$$V^3 - V^2 \left(n b_M + \frac{nRT}{P} \right) + \frac{V a_M^2}{P} - \frac{a_M n^3 b_M}{P} = 0$$

| Propiedades Fisicoquímicas de sustancias | | |
|--|-----------|-------|
| Nombre | oxígeno | |
| Masa Molar | 31.999 | g/mol |
| Temperatura Crítica | 154.600 | K |
| Presion Crítica | 49.800 | atm |
| Volumen Crítico | 0.0734 | L/mol |
| Punto ebullición | 90.200 | K |
| Punto de fusión | 54.400 | K |
| Cp (cal/mol K) | 6.713e+0 | a |
| Cp=a+bT+cT²+dT³ | -8.790e-7 | b |
| (300-2500)K | 4.170e-6 | c |
| | -2.544e-9 | d |
| Constantes de Antonio | 15.4075 | A |
| LN(p)=A-(B/(T+C)) | 734.5500 | B |
| T=K | -6.4500 | C |
| p=mmHg | | |

Aire

$$y_{i N_2} = 0.81$$

$$y_{O_2} = 0.19$$



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Obtención de a y b de Van der Waals

Modelo

$$p = \frac{RT}{(\bar{V}-b)} - \left[\frac{a}{\bar{V}^2} \right]$$

R (atmL/molK)

0.082

O₂

Modelo

$$a = 3pc\bar{V}_c^2 \quad b = \frac{\bar{V}_c}{3}$$

| | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|---------|
| a | atmL ² /mol ² | 0.80490 |
| b | L/mol | 0.02447 |



Independiente de volumen crítico

Modelo

$$a = \frac{27R^2T_c^2}{64pc} \quad b = \frac{RT_c}{8pc}$$

| | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|---------|
| a | atmL ² /mol ² | 1.36145 |
| b | L/mol | 0.03182 |

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| Obtención de propiedades reales en un gas ó de mezclado binario y ternario | | | | | | |
|--|-----------|-------|----------|--------|------------|--------|
| Introducir los valores en las celdas de color amarillo | | | | | | |
| Componente | M (g/mol) | m (g) | pc (atm) | Tc (K) | Vc (L/mol) | ni |
| Metano N₂ | 28.00 | 78.08 | 33.54 | 126.26 | 0.0901 | 2.7886 |
| Etano O₂ | 32.00 | 20.95 | 49.80 | 154.60 | 0.0734 | 0.6547 |
| Propano | 44.00 | 0.00 | 41.90 | 369.80 | 0.2030 | 0.0000 |
| | | | | | n total | 3.4433 |

| Componente | Dependiente de Vc | | R (atmL/molK) | Independiente de Vc | | y |
|------------|--|-----------|---------------|--|-----------|--------|
| | a (atmL ² /mol ²) | b (L/mol) | 0.0820 | a (atmL ² /mol ²) | b (L/mol) | |
| Metano | 0.8168 | 0.0300 | 0.8099 | 1.3483 | 0.0386 | 1.0000 |
| Etano | 0.8049 | 0.0245 | 0.1901 | 1.3614 | 0.0318 | |
| Propano | 5.1800 | 0.0677 | 0.0000 | 9.2583 | 0.0905 | |

| Dependiente de Vc | | | | |
|---|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| a _M (atmL ² /mol ²) | b _M (L/mol) | pc _M (atm) | Tc _M (K) | Vc _M (L/mol) |
| 0.8146 | 0.0290 | 36.6316 | 131.6485 | 0.0869 |

| Independiente de Vc | | | | |
|---|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| a _M (atmL ² /mol ²) | b _M (L/mol) | pc _M (atm) | Tc _M (K) | Vc _M (L/mol) |
| 1.3508 | 0.0373 | 36.6316 | 131.6485 | 0.0869 |



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$$T_{CM} = \sum_{i=1}^n y_i T_{ci}$$

$$p_{CM} = \sum_{i=1}^n y_i p_{ci}$$

$$\bar{V}_{CM} = \sum_{i=1}^n y_i \bar{V}_{ci}$$

$$a_m = \left[y_{O_2} (a_{O_2})^{1/2} + y_{N_2} (a_{N_2})^{1/2} \right]^2$$

$$b_m = y_{O_2} b_{O_2} + y_{N_2} b_{N_2}$$

Independiente de \bar{V}_c

Aire a 300 K $p = 5 \text{ atm}$

$$y_{N_2} = 0.81$$

$$y_{O_2} = 0.19$$

$$h = 3.4433$$

obtener volumen.

Volumen real (tablas)

Mezclado

Vol real dependiente de Vc

Vol real Independiente de Vc

Obtención de ecuación cúbica del volumen tipo Van der Waals

Introducir los valores en las celdas de color amarillo

| | |
|--|--------|
| T (K) | 300 |
| n (mol) | 3.4433 |
| p (atm) | 5 |
| a_M (atmL ² /mol ²) | 1.3508 |
| b_M (L/mol) | 0.0373 |
| R (atmL/molK) | 0.082 |

| | | | |
|-------|------------|----------|-----------|
| V^3 | V^2 | V | Cte |
| 1 | -17.069265 | 3.202975 | -0.411362 |



| | |
|-------------|---------|
| V Ideal (L) | 16.9408 |
|-------------|---------|

Resolución de volumen cúbico tipo $AV^3+BV^2+CV+D=0$

| | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| A= | 1 | |
| B= | -17.06927 | |
| C= | 3.20297 | |
| D= | -0.41136 | |
| Expresión | 2 | decimales |

| | | | |
|--------|----------|------------|-------------|
| | Real | Imaginaria | |
| $V_1=$ | 16.88097 | | +16.88 |
| $V_2=$ | 0.09415 | 0.1245 | +0.09+0.12j |
| $V_3=$ | 0.09415 | -0.1245 | +0.09-0.12j |

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Volumen real (tablas)

Mezclado

Vol real dependiente de Vc

Vol real Independiente de Vc

Obtención de ecuación cúbica del volumen tipo Van der Waals

Introducir los valores en las celdas de color amarillo

| | |
|--|--------|
| T (K) | 300 |
| n (mol) | 5.6011 |
| p (atm) | 5 |
| a_M (atmL ² /mol ²) | 1.3549 |
| b_M (L/mol) | 0.0352 |
| R (atmL/molK) | 0.082 |

| | | | |
|-------|------------|----------|-----------|
| V^3 | V^2 | V | Cte |
| 1 | -27.754365 | 8.501085 | -1.675509 |



V ideal (L) 27.5573

Resolución de volumen cúbico tipo $AV^3+BV^2+CV+D=0$

| | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| A= | 1 | |
| B= | -27.75437 | |
| C= | 8.50109 | |
| D= | -1.67551 | |
| Expresión | 2 | decimales |

| | | | |
|--------|----------|------------|-------------|
| | Real | Imaginaria | |
| $V_1=$ | 27.44686 | | +27.45 |
| $V_2=$ | 0.15375 | 0.1934 | +0.15+0.19j |
| $V_3=$ | 0.15375 | -0.1934 | +0.15-0.19j |

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