

Clase 67 9 diciembre 2020

Título de la nota

09/12/2020

Obtención de la presión de un gas con el modelo tipo Redlich-Kwong

Introducir los valores en las celdas de color amarillo

Tc (K)	190.56
V sistema (L/mol)	2.0000
pc (atm)	45.3866
a (atmL ² K ^{0.5} /mol ²)	31.7681
b (L/mol)	0.0298
R (atmL/molK)	0.082
T sistema(K)	250.00

Modelo

$$p = \frac{RT}{(\bar{V}-b)} - \left[\frac{a}{\bar{V}^2 + \bar{V}b} T^{0.5} \right]$$



$$V(\bar{v} + b)$$

p ideal (atm)	10.2500
p real (atm)	9.9104

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$$(1948) \quad p = \frac{RT}{(\bar{V}-b)} - \left[\frac{a}{(\bar{V}^2 + \bar{V}b)T^{0.5}} \right]$$

$$T^3 - T \left[\frac{p^2(\bar{V}-b)^2}{R^2} \right] - \frac{a^2(\bar{V}-b)^2}{R^2(\bar{V}^2 + \bar{V}b)^2} = 0$$

$$\left[p + \frac{a}{(\bar{V}^2 + \bar{V}b)T^{0.5}} \right] (\bar{V}-b) = RT$$

$$\frac{\left[p(\bar{V}^2 + \bar{V}b)T^{0.5} + a \right] (\bar{V}-b)}{(\bar{V}^2 + \bar{V}b)T^{0.5}} = RT$$

$$\frac{p(\bar{V}^2 + \bar{V}b)T^{0.5} (\bar{V}-b)}{(\bar{V}^2 + \bar{V}b)T^{0.5}} + \frac{a(\bar{V}-b)}{(\bar{V}^2 + \bar{V}b)T^{0.5}} = RT$$

$$\frac{p(\bar{v}^2 + \bar{v}b)T^{0.5}(\bar{v}-b)}{(\bar{v}^2 + \bar{v}b)} + \frac{a(\bar{v}-b)}{(\bar{v}^2 + \bar{v}b)T^{0.5}} = RT^{1.5}$$

$$\left\{ \frac{p(\bar{v}-b)T^{0.5}}{R} + \frac{a(\bar{v}-b)}{R(\bar{v}^2 + \bar{v}b)} = T^{1.5} \right\}^2$$

$$\frac{p^2(\bar{v}-b)^2 T}{R^2} + \frac{a^2(\bar{v}-b)^2}{R^2(\bar{v}^2 + \bar{v}b)^2} = T^3$$

$$T^3 - T \left[\frac{p^2(\bar{v}-b)^2}{R^2} \right] - \frac{a^2(\bar{v}-b)^2}{R^2(\bar{v}^2 + \bar{v}b)^2} = 0$$

$$T^3 - T \left[\frac{p^2 (\bar{v}-b)^2}{R^2} \right] - \frac{a^2 (\bar{v}-b)^2}{R^2 (\bar{v}^2 + \bar{v}b)^2} = 0$$

$$K^3 - K \left[\frac{(\cancel{\text{atm}^2}) \left(\frac{\cancel{L}}{\cancel{\text{mol}}} \right)^2}{\left(\frac{\cancel{\text{atm}L}}{\cancel{\text{mol}K}} \right)^2} \right] \quad K^3 - K(K^2)$$

$$a = \frac{\text{atm}L^2 K^{0.5}}{\text{mol}^2}$$

$$= K^3 \frac{\left(\frac{\cancel{\text{atm}L^2 K^{0.5}}}{\cancel{\text{mol}^2}} \right)^2 \left(\frac{\cancel{L}}{\cancel{\text{mol}}} \right)^2}{\left(\frac{\cancel{\text{atm}L}}{\cancel{\text{mol}K}} \right)^2 \left[\left(\frac{\cancel{L}}{\cancel{\text{mol}}} \right)^2 \right]^2} \frac{K}{K^2}$$

Obtención de ecuación cúbica de la temperatura tipo Redlich-Kwong

Introducir los valores en las celdas de color amarillo

Tc (K)	126.1500
V (L/mol)	2.0000
pc (atm)	33.5000
p sistema (atm)	4.5750
a (atmL ² K ^{0.5} /mol ²)	15.3476
b (L/mol)	0.0268
R (atmL/molK)	0.082

Modelo 2

$$T^3 - T \left[\frac{p^2 (\bar{V} - b)^2}{R^2} \right] - \frac{a^2 (\bar{V} - b)^2}{R^2 (\bar{V}^2 + \bar{V}b)^2} = 0$$

T ³	T ²	T	Cte
1	0	-12120.1830	-8301.2018

T ideal (K)	111.5854
T real (K)	110.433

Resolución de la ecuación tipo AT³+BT²+CT+D=0

A=	1	
B=	0	
C=	-12120.1830	
D=	-8301.2018	
Expresión	4	decimales



	Real	Imaginaria	
T1=	110.433	0.000	+110.4326
T2=	-109.748	0.000	-109.7476
T3=	-0.685	0.000	-0.6849

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$$a = \frac{0.4278 R^2 T_c^{2.5}}{p_c}$$

$$b = \frac{0.0867 R T_c}{p_c}$$

$$p = \frac{RT}{(\bar{V}-b)} - \left[\frac{a}{(\bar{V}^2 + \bar{V}b)T^{0.5}} \right]$$

$$\bar{V}^3 - \bar{V}^2 \left[\frac{RT}{p} \right] - \bar{V} \left[b^2 + \frac{bRT}{p} - \frac{a}{pT^{0.5}} \right] - \left[\frac{ab}{pT^{0.5}} \right] = 0$$

$$\left[p + \frac{a}{(\bar{V}^2 + \bar{V}b)T^{0.5}} \right] (\bar{V} - b) = RT$$

$$\frac{\left[p(\bar{V}^2 + \bar{V}b)T^{0.5} + a \right] (\bar{V} - b)}{(\bar{V}^2 + \bar{V}b)T^{0.5}} = RT$$

$$\frac{\left\{ \left[p(\bar{V}^2 + \bar{V}b)T^{0.5} \right] (\bar{V} - b) + a(\bar{V} - b) \right\}}{(\bar{V}^2 + \bar{V}b)T^{0.5}} = RT$$

$$\frac{\left\{ \left[p(\bar{v}^2 + \bar{v}b) T^{0.5} \right] (\bar{v} - b) + a(\bar{v} - b) \right\}}{(\bar{v}^2 + \bar{v}b) T^{0.5}} = RT$$

$$\frac{\cancel{p\bar{v}^3 T^{0.5}} + \cancel{p\bar{v}^2 b T^{0.5}} - \cancel{pb\bar{v}^2 T^{0.5}} - \cancel{p\bar{v}b^2 T^{0.5}} + a(\bar{v} - b)}{\cancel{p(\bar{v}^2 + \bar{v}b) T^{0.5}}} = \frac{RT}{p}$$

$$\bar{v}^3 + \cancel{\bar{v}^2 b} - \cancel{\bar{v}^2 b} - \bar{v}b^2 + \frac{a(\bar{v} - b)}{p T^{0.5}} = \frac{RT}{p} (\bar{v}^2 + \bar{v}b)$$

$$\bar{v}^3 - \bar{v}b^2 + \frac{a\bar{v}}{p T^{0.5}} - \frac{ab}{p T^{0.5}} = \frac{RT\bar{v}^2}{p} + \frac{RT\bar{v}b}{p}$$

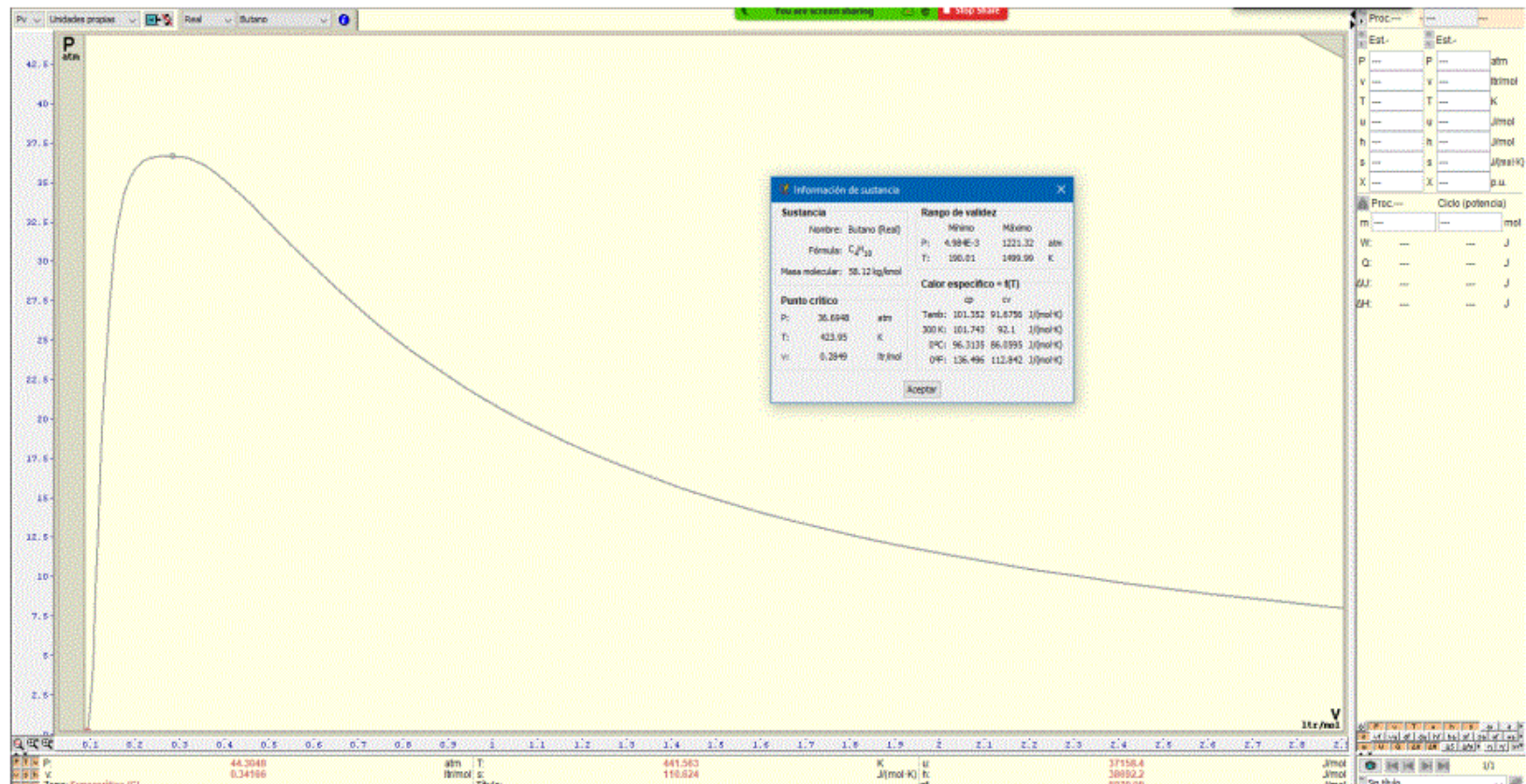
$$\bar{v}^3 - \bar{v}b^2 + \frac{a\bar{v}}{pT^{0.5}} - \frac{ab}{pT^{0.5}} = \frac{RT\bar{v}^2}{p} + \frac{RT\bar{v}b}{p}$$

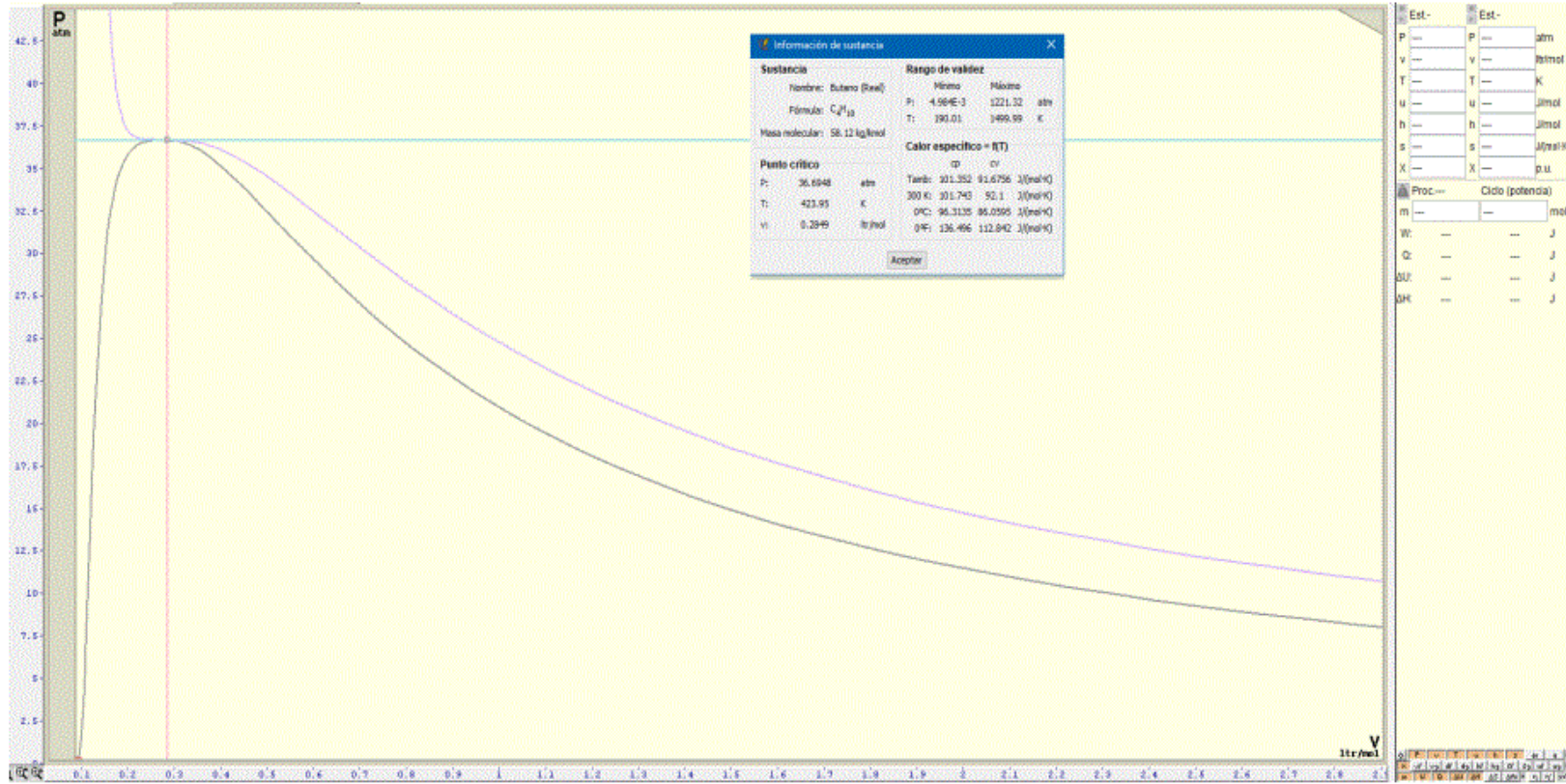
$$\bar{v}^3 - \bar{v}^2 \left[\frac{RT}{p} \right] - \bar{v} \left[b^2 + \frac{bRT}{p} - \frac{a}{pT^{0.5}} \right] - \left[\frac{ab}{pT^{0.5}} \right] = 0$$

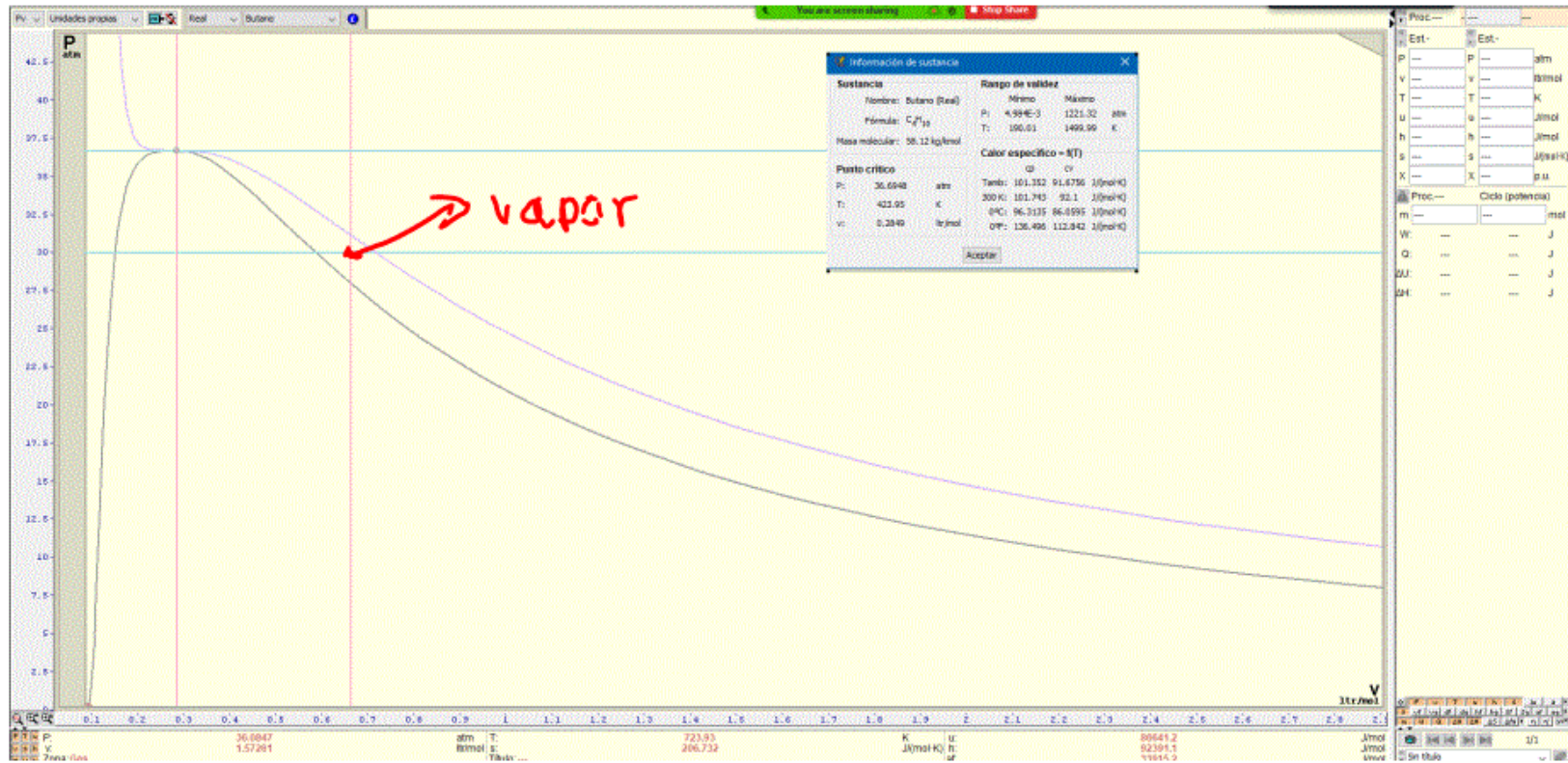
$$\bar{v}^3 - \bar{v}^2 \left(\frac{RT}{p} \right) - \bar{v} \left(b^2 + \frac{RTb}{p} - \frac{a}{pT^{0.5}} \right) - \frac{ab}{pT^{0.5}} = 0$$

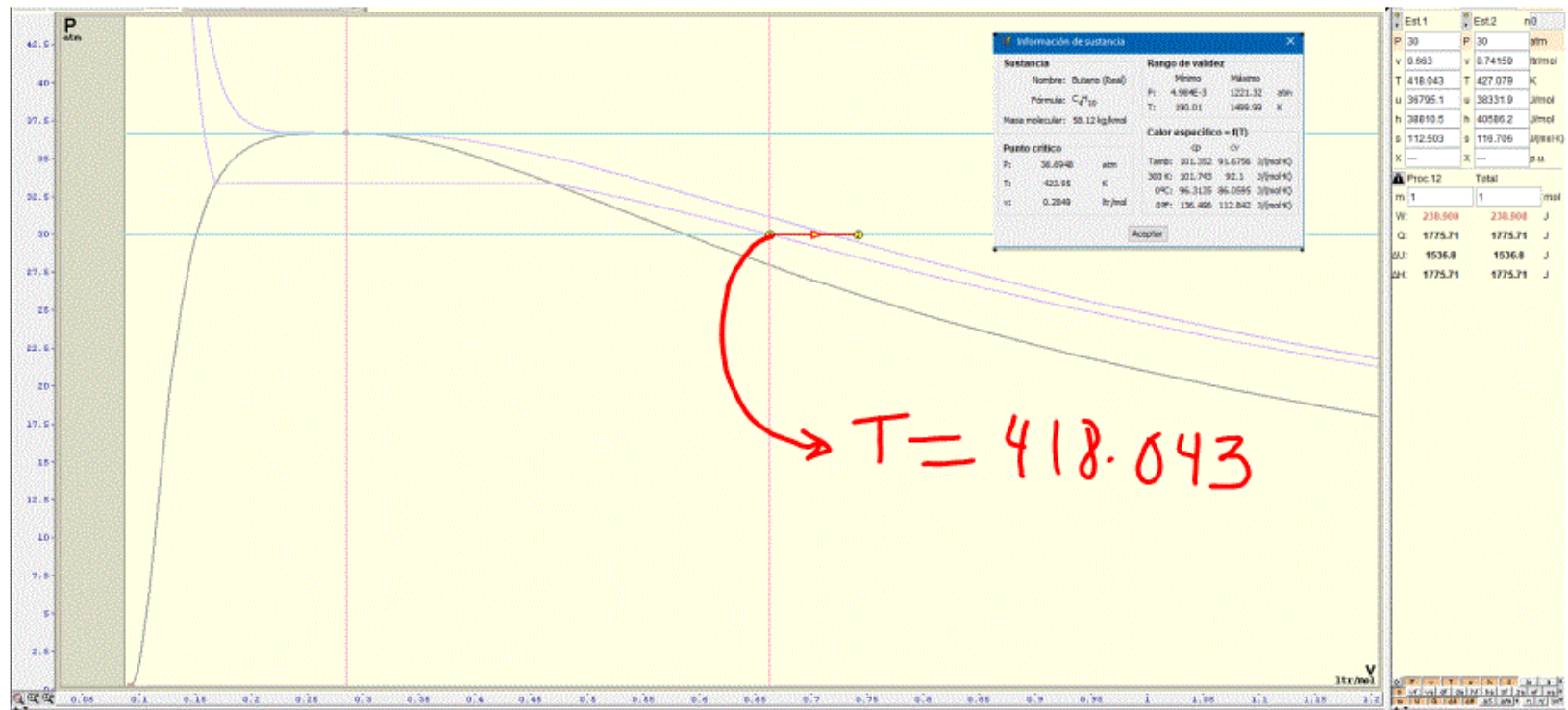
$$\left(\frac{L}{\text{mol}} \right)^3 - \left(\frac{L}{\text{mol}} \right)^2 \left[\frac{L}{\text{mol}} \right] - \frac{L}{\text{mol}} \left[\left(\frac{L}{\text{mol}} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{L}{\text{mol}} \frac{L}{\text{mol}} \right) - \frac{\cancel{\text{atm}^2 \text{K}^{0.5}}}{\cancel{\text{mol}^2}} \right] - \frac{\cancel{\text{atm}^2 \text{K}^{0.5}}}{\cancel{\text{mol}^2}}$$

$$\left(\frac{L}{\text{mol}} \right)^3 - \left(\frac{L}{\text{mol}} \right)^3 - \frac{L^3}{\text{mol}^3} - \frac{(\cancel{\text{atm}^2 \text{K}^{0.5} / \text{mol}^2}) \left(\frac{L}{\text{mol}} \right)}{\cancel{\text{atm} \text{K}^{0.5}}}$$









Obtención de ecuación cúbica de la temperatura tipo Redlich-Kwong

Introducir los valores en las celdas de color amarillo


Tc (K)	423.9500	<p>Modelo 2</p> $T^3 - T \frac{p^2 (\bar{V} - b)^2}{R^2} - \frac{a^2 (\bar{V} - b)^2}{R^2 (\bar{V}^2 + \bar{V}b)^2} = 0$
V (L/mol)	0.6630	
pc (atm)	36.6948	
p sistema (atm)	30.0000	
a (atmL ² K ^{0.5} /mol ²)	290.1019	
b (L/mol)	0.0821	
R (atmL/molK)	0.082	

T ³	T ²	T	Cte
1	0	-45160.7386	-17302919.9183

T ideal (K)	242.5610
T real (K)	316.076

Resolución de la ecuación tipo AT³+BT²+CT+D=0

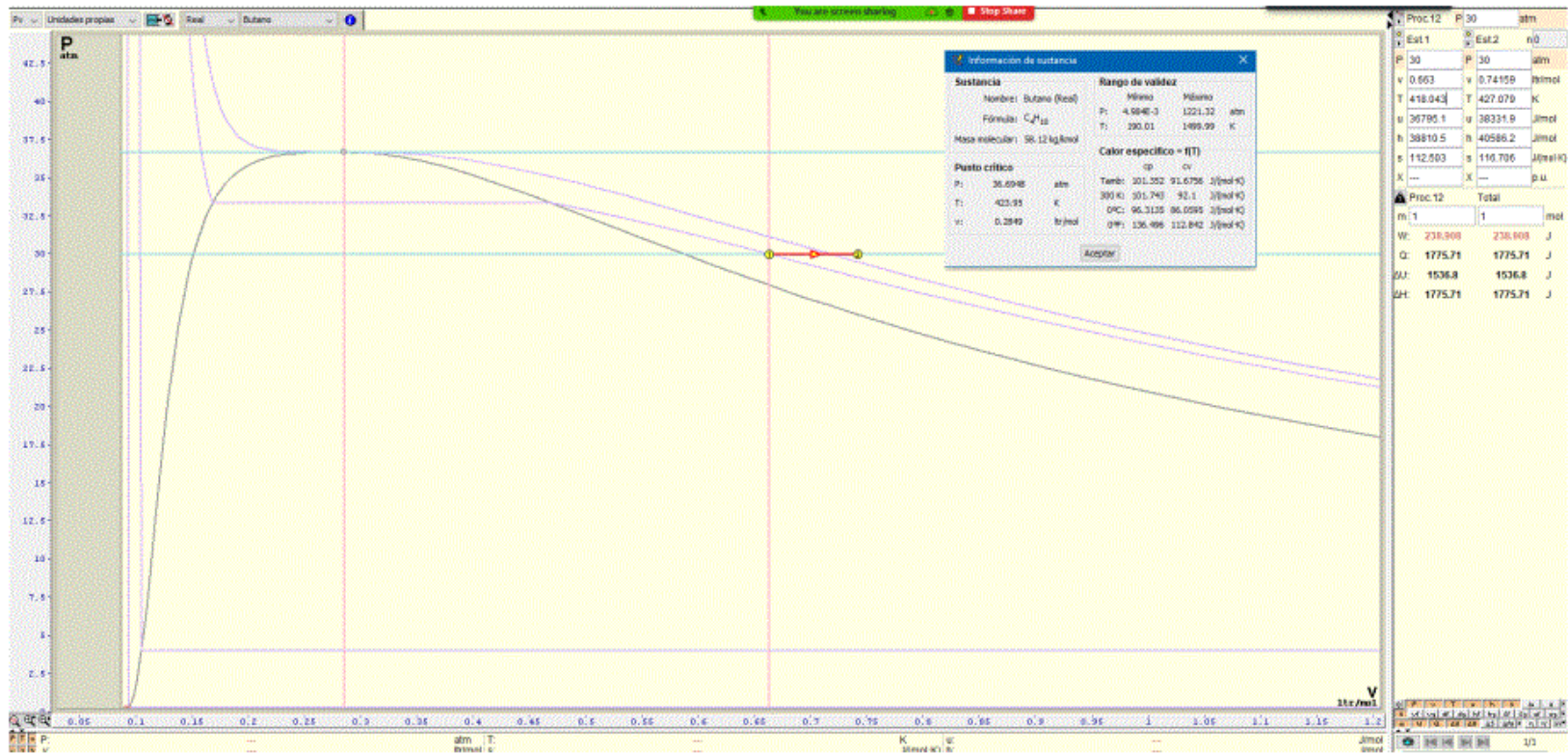
A=	1	
B=	0	
C=	-45160.7386	
D=	-17302919.9183	
Expresión	4	decimales



	Real	Imaginaria	
T1=	316.076	0.000	+316.0755
T2=	-158.038	172.531	-158.0378+172.5313j
T3=	-158.038	-172.531	-158.0378-172.5313j

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Obtención de ecuación cúbica de la temperatura tipo Clausius

Introducir los valores en las celdas de color amarillo

Tc (K)	423.95
V sistema (L/mol)	0.66
pc (atm)	36.6948
p sistema (atm)	30.0000
a (atmL ² K/mol ²)	5890.4828
b (L/mol)	0.0481
R (atmL/molK)	0.082
c (L/mol)	0.0704
Vc (L/mol)	0.2849

Modelo

$$T^2 - T \left(\frac{\bar{V}p - pb}{R} \right) - \frac{a(\bar{V} - b)}{R(\bar{V} + c)^2}$$

T²	T	Cte
1.0000	-224.9798	-82135.3542

T ideal (K)	242.5610
T real (K)	420.3687

Resolución de la ecuación tipo $AT^2+BT+C=0$

A=	1.0000
B=	-224.9798
C=	-82135.3542

	real	imaginaria
T ₁	420.3687	
T ₂	-195.3889	





$$\bar{V} = \frac{0.663 \text{ L}}{\text{mol}}$$

Propiedades

Vol real independiente de Vc

Vol real dependiente de Vc

T y p dependiente de Vc

T y p Independiente de Vc

Obtención de Temperatura y presión comportamiento tipo Van der Waals

Introducir los valores en las celdas de color amarillo

Volumen (L)	0.6630
moles (n)	1.0000
presión (atm)	30.0000
a_M (atmL ² /mol ²)	13.8961
b_M (L/mol)	0.1184
R (atmL/molK)	0.082

T ideal (K)	242.56
T real (K)	409.17



