

Clase 79 13 Enero 2021

Título de la nota

13/01/2021

$$\ln\left(\frac{p_2}{p_1}\right) = \frac{\Delta \bar{H}_v}{R} \left[\frac{1}{T_1} - \frac{1}{T_2} \right]$$

$$T_1 = TNE \quad p_1 = 1 \text{ atm}$$

$$\frac{\ln(p_2/p_1)}{\frac{\Delta \bar{H}_v}{R}} = \frac{1}{T_1} - \frac{1}{T_2}$$

$$-\left(\frac{\ln(p_2/p_1)}{\Delta \bar{H}_v / R} - \frac{1}{T_1} \right) = \frac{1}{T_2}$$

✕
Ebullición y p vapor
T fusión
Curva

| Obtención de la temperatura de ebullición de una sustancia por efecto de la presión. | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|--------------|--------|
| Insertar en las celdas de color amarillo los valores correspondientes | | | |
| p_1 [mmHg] | 760.00 | p_2 [mmHg] | 585.00 |
| ΔH_v [cal/mol] | 9720.00 | R [cal/molK] | 1.9889 |
| T_1 [K] =TNE | 373.15 | | |
| T_2 [K] | 365.84 | | |
| T_2 [°C] | 92.69 | | |

Modelo

| Comprobacion | |
|--------------|--------|
| p_2 [mmHg] | 585.00 |

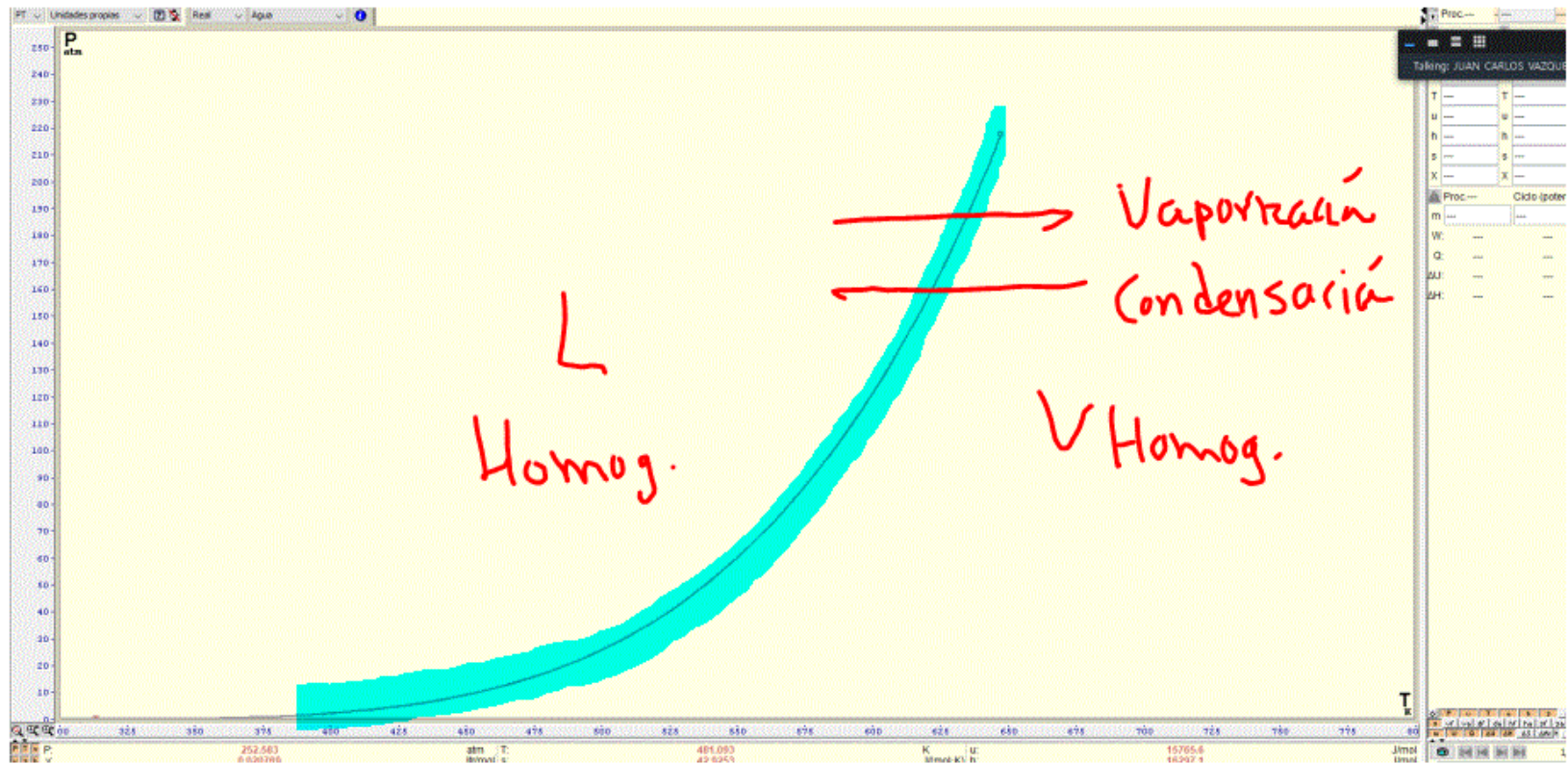
$$\ln\left(\frac{P_2}{P_1}\right) = \frac{(\overline{\Delta H})}{R} \left[\frac{1}{T_1} - \frac{1}{T_2} \right]$$

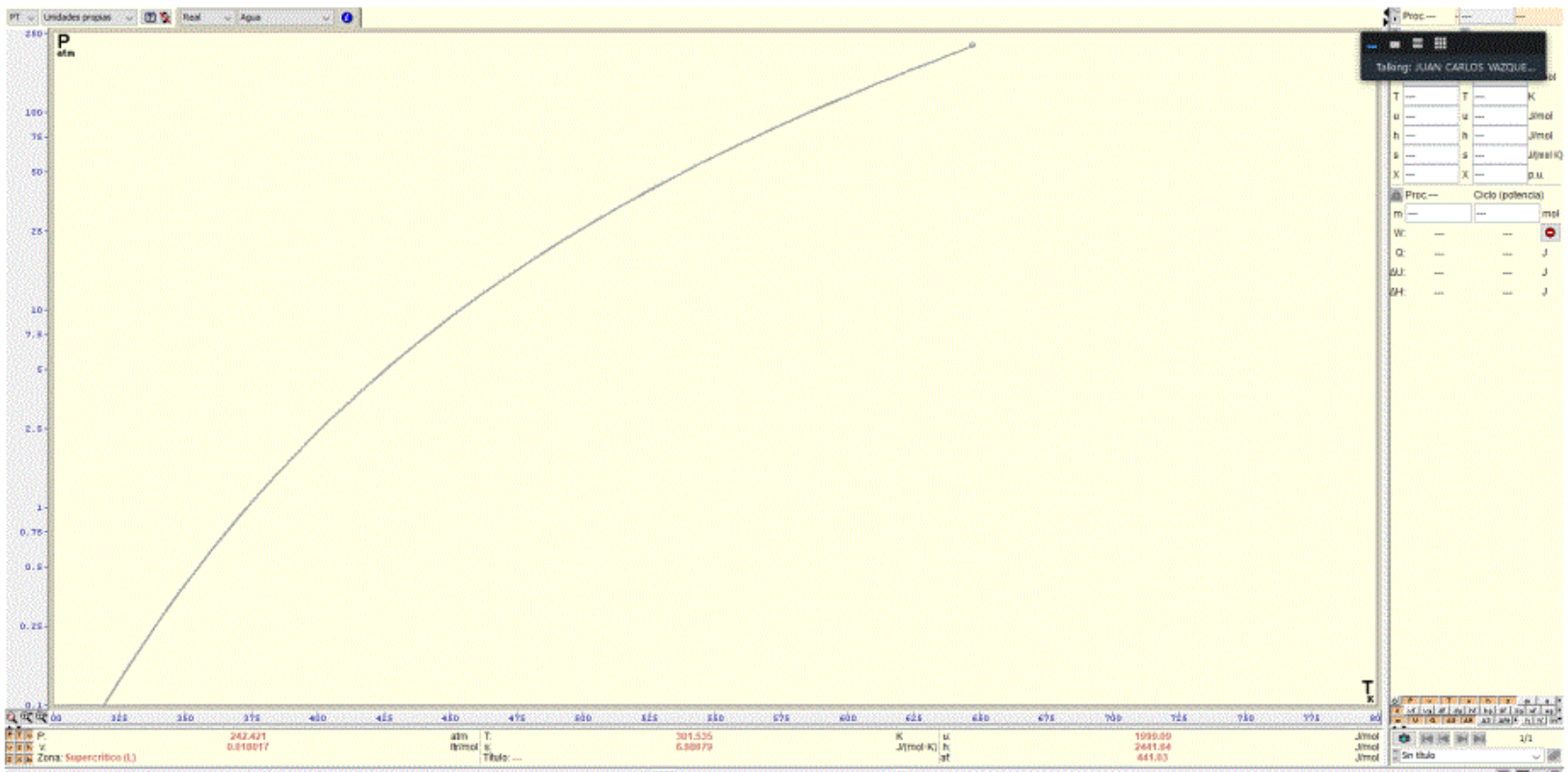
| Obtención de la presión de vapor de una sustancia por efecto de la temperatura. | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|--------------|--------|
| Insertar en las celdas de color amarillo los valores correspondientes | | | |
| p_1 [mmHg] | 760.00 | p_2 [mmHg] | 585.01 |
| ΔH_v [cal/mol] | 9720.00 | R [cal/molK] | 1.9889 |
| T_1 [K] =TNE | 373.15 | | |
| T_2 [K] | 365.84 | | |

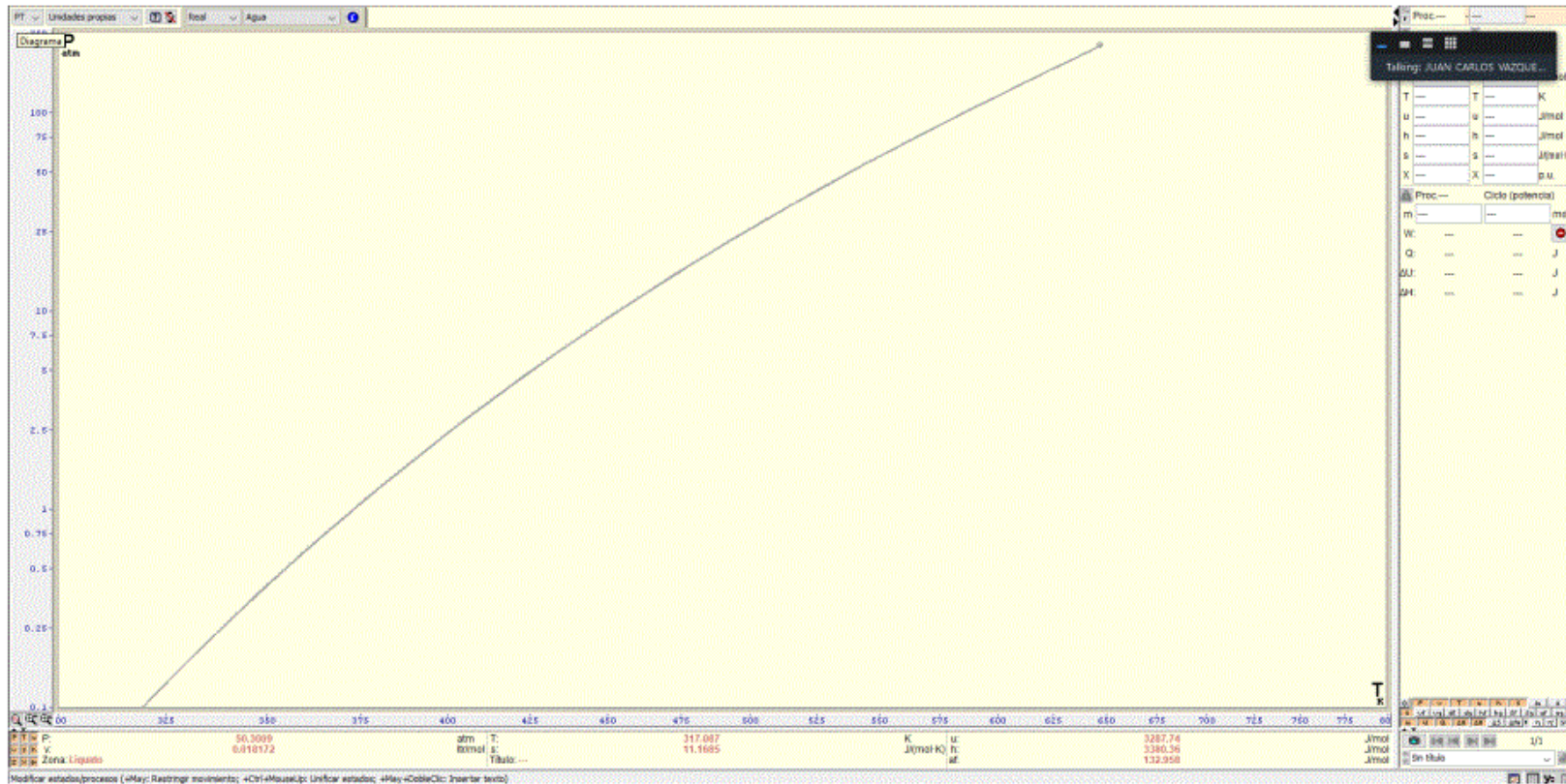
| Comprobacion | |
|--------------|--------|
| T_2 [K] | 365.84 |



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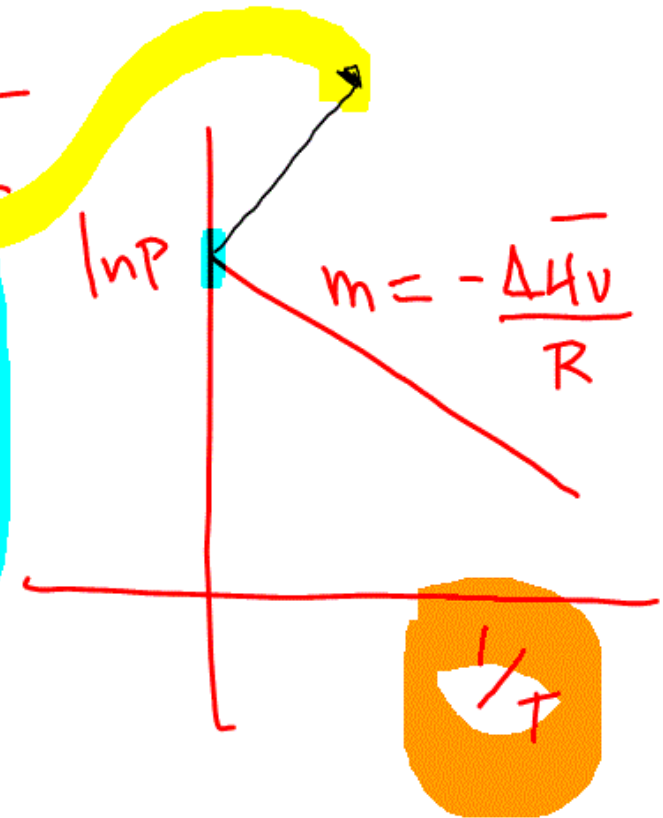


$$\ln\left(\frac{P_2}{P_1}\right) = \frac{\Delta H_v}{R} \left[\frac{1}{T_1} - \frac{1}{T_2} \right]$$

$$\ln p = \frac{\overline{\Delta H}_V}{RT_1} - \frac{\overline{\Delta H}_V}{RT_2}$$

$$\ln p = \frac{\overline{\Delta H}_V}{RT_1} - \frac{\overline{\Delta H}_V}{RT_2}$$

$$y = b - mx$$



S-L Fusión
 $\mu_s = \mu_L$

$$\bar{V}_s dp - \bar{S}_s dT = \bar{V}_L dp - \bar{S}_L dT$$

$$(\bar{V}_L - \bar{V}_s) dp = (\bar{S}_L - \bar{S}_s) dT$$

$$\Delta \bar{V}_F dp = \Delta \bar{S}_F dT$$

$$\Delta \bar{V}_F < 0 \quad \bar{V}_s > \bar{V}_L \quad \text{agua.}$$

$$\Delta \bar{V}_F > 0 \quad \bar{V}_s < \bar{V}_L$$

$$\overline{\Delta S}_F = \frac{\overline{\Delta H}_F}{T}$$

$$\Delta \overline{V}_F dp = \frac{\overline{\Delta H}_F}{T} dT$$

$$\int_{p_1}^{p_2} dp = \frac{\overline{\Delta H}_F}{\Delta \overline{V}_F} \int_{T_1}^{T_2} \frac{dT}{T}$$

$$p_2 - p_1 = \frac{\overline{\Delta H}_F}{\Delta \overline{V}_F} \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1}$$

$$P = \frac{N}{m^2} = \text{Pascal}$$

$$T = K$$

$$P_2 - P_1 = \frac{\overline{\Delta H_F}}{\overline{\Delta V_F}} \ln \left(\frac{T_2}{T_1} \right)$$

$$\overline{\Delta H_F} = \frac{J}{mol} = \frac{N \cdot m}{mol}$$

$$\overline{\Delta V_F} = \frac{m^3}{mol}$$

$$\frac{\overline{\Delta H_F}}{\overline{\Delta V_F}} = \frac{N \cdot m/mol}{m^3/mol}$$

$$= \frac{N}{m^2}$$

$$\overline{\Delta V_F} = \overline{V_L} - \overline{V_S} \quad S = \text{Hielo I}$$

$$\rho_L = \frac{1 \text{ g}}{\text{cm}^3} = 4^\circ \text{C}$$

$$\rho_S = \frac{0.92 \text{ g}}{\text{cm}^3} \quad \overline{\Delta V_F} = \left(\frac{1}{\rho_L} - \frac{1}{\rho_S} \right) \frac{\cancel{\text{cm}^3}}{\text{g}} \left(\frac{1 \text{ m}^3}{10^6 \cancel{\text{cm}^3}} \right) \left(\frac{18 \cancel{\text{g}}}{\text{mol}} \right)$$

$$= \text{m}^3/\text{mol} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\left(\frac{760 \text{ mmHg}}{760 \text{ mmHg}} \right) \left(\frac{1 \text{ atm}}{1.01325 \times 10^5 \text{ N/m}^2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\text{N}}{\text{m}^2} = \text{Pa}$$

$$p_2 - p_1 = \frac{\overline{\Delta H_F}}{\overline{\Delta V_F}} \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1}$$

$$\ominus \frac{p_2 - p_1}{\overline{\Delta H_F} / \overline{\Delta V_F}} = \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1}$$

$$T_2 = T_1 \left[\frac{(p_2 - p_1)}{\Delta \bar{H}_F / \Delta \bar{V}_F} \right]$$

× ebullición y p vapor
 T fusión
Curva

Efecto de la presión en la temperatura de fusión de una sustancia pura

Insertar en las celdas de color amarillo los valores correspondientes

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------|
| TNF (K) | 273.150 |
| ρ_S (g/cm ³) | 0.920 |
| ρ_L (g/cm ³) | 1.000 |
| p_1 (mmHg) | 760.00 |
| p_2 (mmHg) | 10.00 |

| | |
|----------------------|------------|
| p_1 (Pa) | 1.01325e+5 |
| p_2 (Pa) | 1.33322e+3 |
| ΔH_F [cal/g] | 80.00 |
| ΔH_F [J/mol] | 6019.20 |
| M (g/mol) | 18.00 |

| | |
|------------------------------------|-------------|
| V_L [m ³ /mol] | 1.80000e-5 |
| V_S [m ³ /mol] | 1.95652e-5 |
| ΔV_F [m ³ /mol] | -1.56522e-6 |
| T fusión [K] | 273.157 |
| T fusión (°C) | 0.0071 |

Modelo

$$P_2 - P_1 = \frac{\overline{\Delta H}_F}{\Delta V_F} \left(\frac{1}{T_1} - \frac{1}{T_2} \right)$$

donde $T_1 = \text{TNF}$



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$$\begin{aligned}\overline{\Delta H_F} &= (\widetilde{\Delta H_F})(M) \\ &= \left(\frac{80 \text{ cal}}{\text{g}}\right) \left(\frac{18 \text{ g}}{\text{mol}}\right) \left(\frac{4.18 \text{ J}}{\text{cal}}\right) \\ &= \frac{6019.2 \text{ J}}{\text{mol}}\end{aligned}$$

X
Ebullición y p vapor
T fusión
Curva

Efecto de la presión en la temperatura de fusión de una sustancia pura

Insertar en las celdas de color amarillo los valores correspondientes

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|
| TNF (K) | 273.150 |
| ρ_S (g/cm ³) | 0.920 |
| ρ_L (g/cm ³) | 1.000 |
| p_1 (mmHg) | 760.00 |
| p_2 (mmHg) | 2000000.0 |

| | |
|----------------------|------------|
| p_1 (Pa) | 1.01325e+5 |
| p_2 (Pa) | 2.66645e+8 |
| ΔH_F [cal/g] | 80.00 |
| ΔH_F [J/mol] | 6019.20 |
| M (g/mol) | 18.00 |

| | |
|------------------------------------|-------------|
| V_L [m ³ /mol] | 1.80000e-5 |
| V_S [m ³ /mol] | 1.95652e-5 |
| ΔV_F [m ³ /mol] | -1.56522e-6 |
| T fusión [K] | 254.859 |
| T fusión (°C) | -18.2911 |

Modelo

$$P_2 - P_1 = \frac{\overline{\Delta H}_F}{\Delta V_F} \left(\frac{1}{T_1} - \frac{1}{T_2} \right)$$

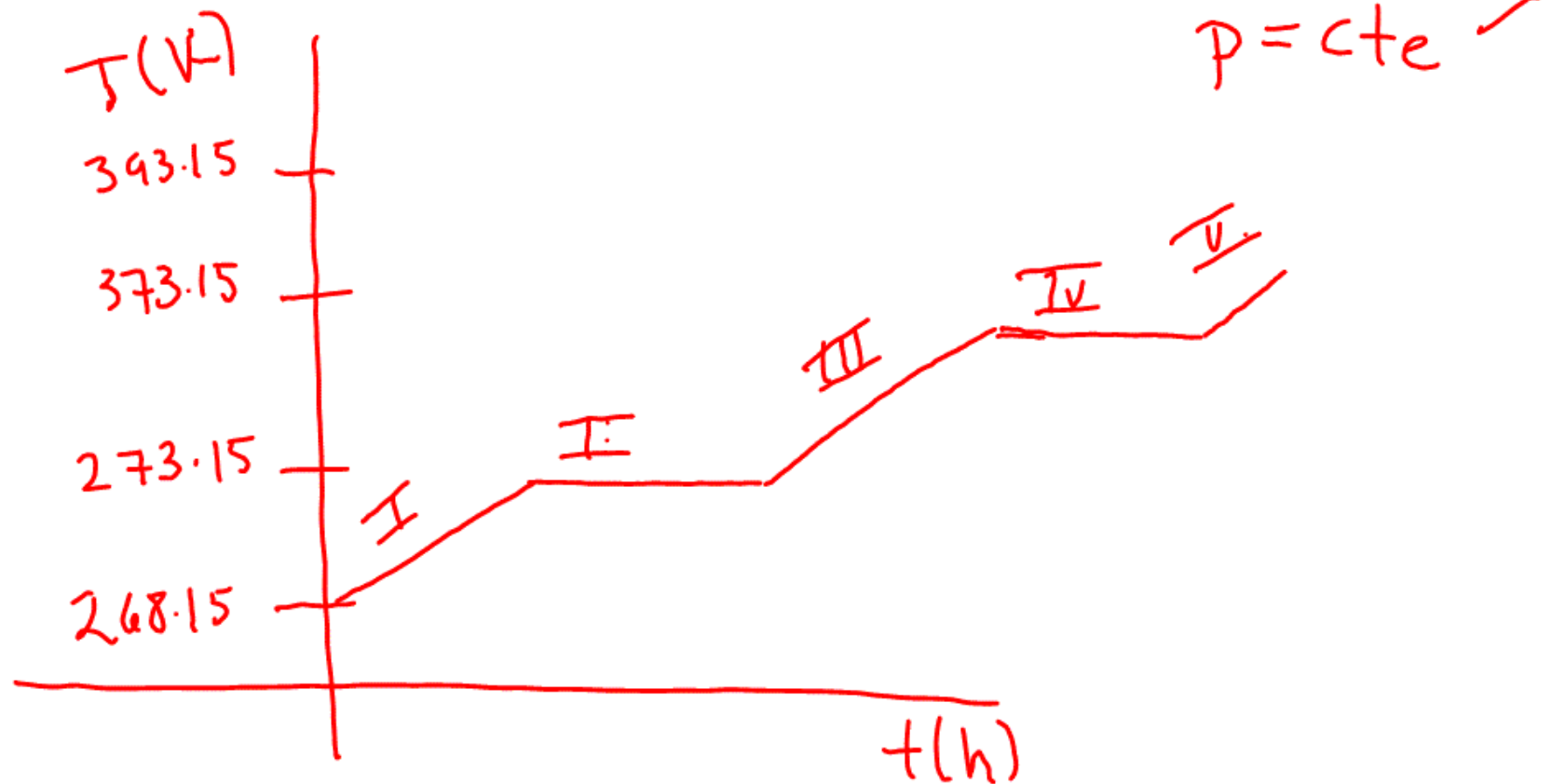
donde $T_1 = \text{TNF}$



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268.15K - 5°C Hielo
 ↓ atm
 393.15K - 120°C Vapor



$$\Delta H_I = n \bar{c}_p (T_2 - T_1)$$

$$T_1 = 268.15 \text{ K} \quad T_2 = 273.15 \text{ K}$$

$$T_3 = 373.15 \text{ K} \quad T_4 = 393.15 \text{ K}$$

$$\Delta H_I = m \tilde{c}_p (T_2 - T_1)$$

$$\Delta H_{II} = \left(\overline{\Delta H_F} \right) n$$

$$\left(\tilde{\Delta H_F} \right) m$$

$$\Delta H_{III} = n \overline{C_{pL}} (T_3 - T_2)$$

$$m \hat{C}_{pL} (T_3 - T_2)$$

$$\Delta H_{IV} = n \overline{\Delta H_{IV}}$$

$$m \hat{\Delta H_{IV}}$$

$$C_p = f(T)$$

$$= a + bT + cT^2 + dT^3$$

$$\Delta H_{V} = n \left[a \int_{T_3}^{T_4} dT + b \int_{T_3}^{T_4} T dT + c \int_{T_3}^{T_4} T^2 dT + d \int_{T_3}^{T_4} T^3 dT \right]$$