

Solutionnaire

Question 1

(i) $\Delta h = -100/100 = -1.00 \text{ kJ/mol}$

(ii) $\Delta h_B = d\Delta H/dn_B \approx \frac{\Delta(\Delta H)}{\Delta n_B} = \frac{-670}{1.0} = -670 \text{ J/mol}$

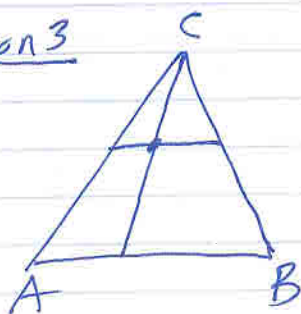
(iii) $\Delta h = X_A \Delta h_A + X_B \Delta h_B$
 $-1000 = 0.4 \Delta h_A + 0.6(-670)$
 $\Delta h_A = -1495 \text{ J/mol}$

Question 2

$$\begin{cases} N_{Na^+} = 2(80) = 160 \\ N_{Ca^{2+}} = 80 \\ N_{SO_4^{2-}} = 10 \\ M_0 = 80 + 80 - 2(10) = 140 \end{cases}$$

$$a_{Na_2O} = X_{Na^+}^2 \cdot X_{O^{2-}} = \left(\frac{160}{160+80}\right)^2 \left(\frac{140}{140+10}\right) = \underline{0.415}$$

Question 3



Kohler/Toop

$$g^E = X_A X_B \left[a_1 + \frac{X_B}{X_A + X_B} \cdot b_1 + \left(\frac{X_B}{X_A + X_B}\right)^2 c_1 \right]$$

$$+ X_B X_C [a_2 + b_2 (1 - 2X_C)]$$

$$+ X_C X_A [a_3 + b_3 X_C]$$

Question 4

$$(i) \quad g = (X_A X_X g_{AX}^{\circ} + X_B X_Y g_{BY}^{\circ} + X_B X_X g_{BX}^{\circ} + X_A X_Y g_{AY}^{\circ}) \\ + RT (X_A \ln X_A + X_B \ln X_B + X_X \ln X_X + X_Y \ln X_Y)$$

$$X_A = 0.4 \quad X_X = 0.4 \\ X_B = 0.6 \quad X_Y = 0.6$$

$$g = [(0.16)(-100) + 0.36(-50) + 0.24(-100) + 0.24(-150)] \times 10^3 \\ + RT (0.4 \ln 0.4 + 0.6 \ln 0.6)$$

$$= -94000 + 2(8.315)(1000) \left(\frac{-0.6730}{\cancel{94000}} \right) \\ = -105,192$$

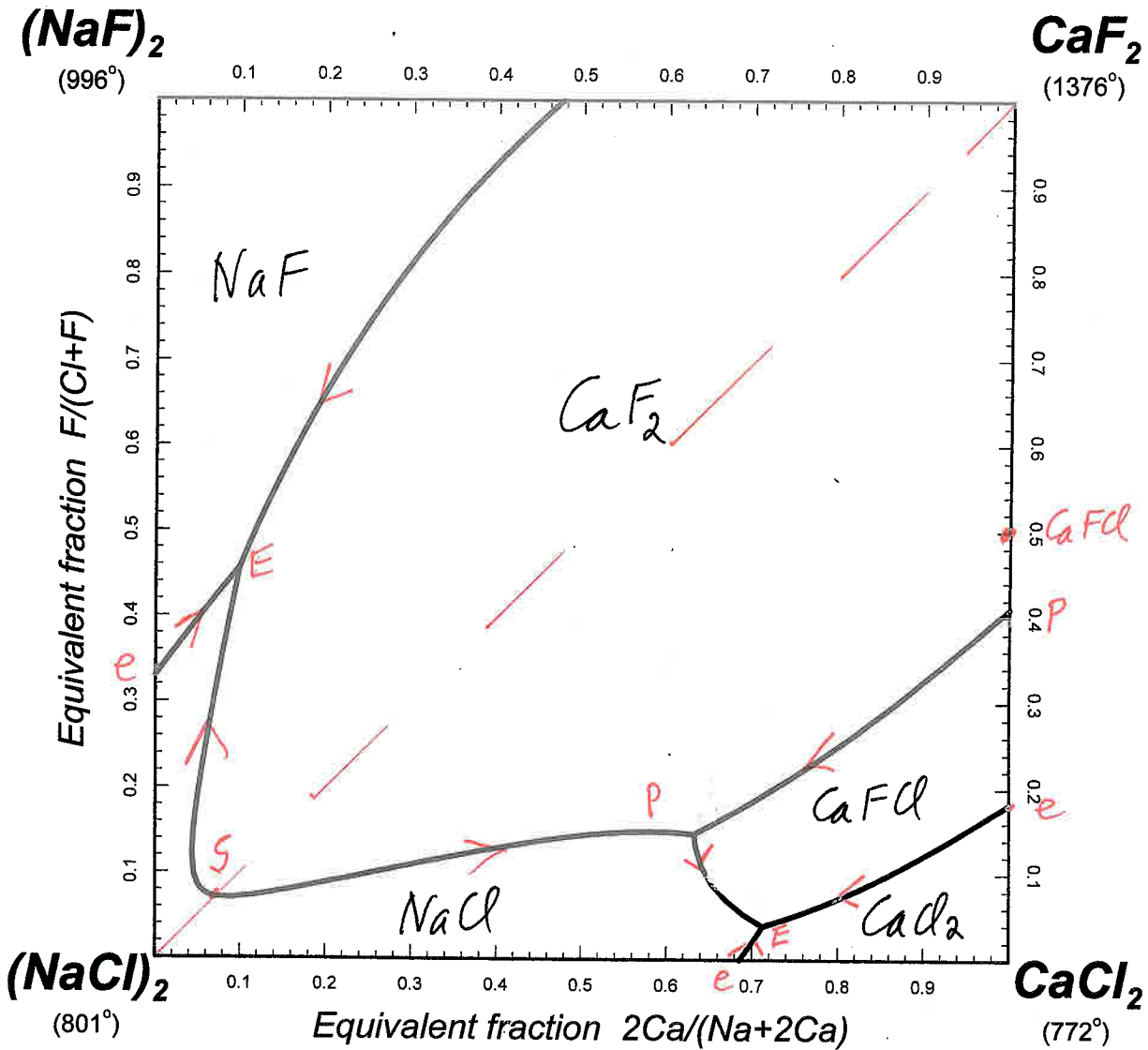
$$0.4 AX + 0.6 BY = 1.0 \text{ (solution)}$$

$$\Delta G = -105192 - 0.4 g_{AX}^{\circ} - 0.6 g_{BX}^{\circ} \\ = -105192 - 0.4(-100,000) - 0.6(-50,000) \\ = -35192 \text{ J.}$$

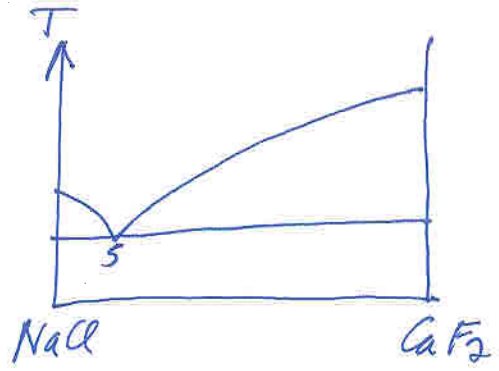
(ii) Le SRO permet la solution de diminuer son enthalpie libre.

Donc g et ΔG sont réduites.

Question 5
(i)



(ii)



(iii)

