

班级: 工程 1802

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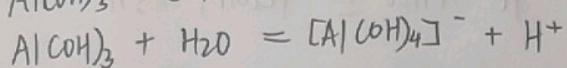
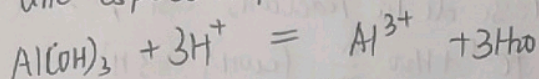
学号: 2018110034

任课教师: Roisine

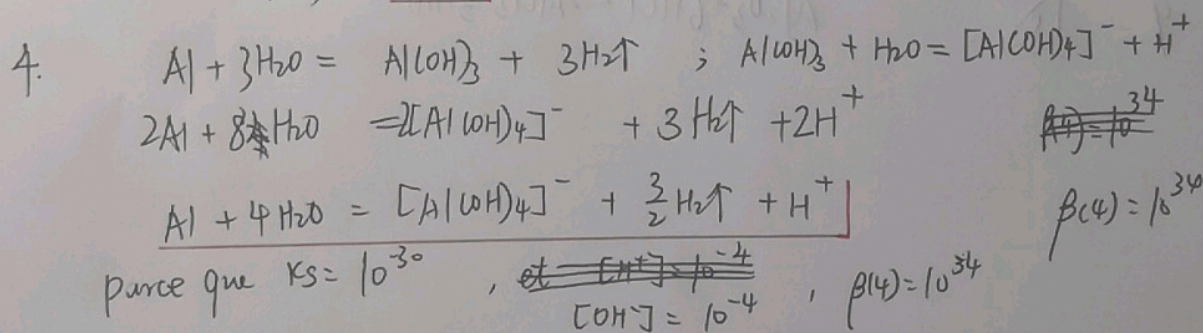
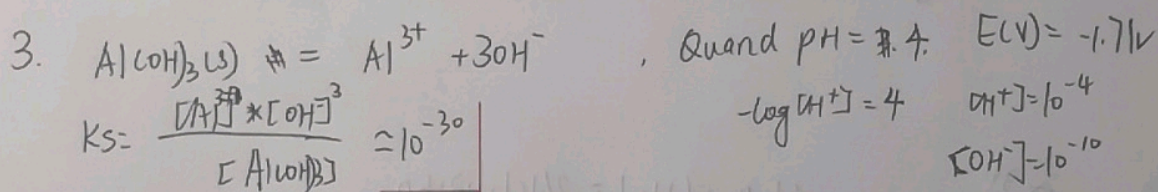
课程代码: CHM11200T

1. Traitement de la bauxite

1. Si une espèce amphotère donne un proton H^+ , c'est acide.
Si une espèce amphotère accepte un proton H^+ , c'est basique.



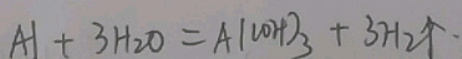
2. 1. Al^{3+} , 2. $Al(OH)_3$, 3. $[Al(OH)_4]^-$, 4. $Al(OH)_3$



5. $4 < pH < 10$

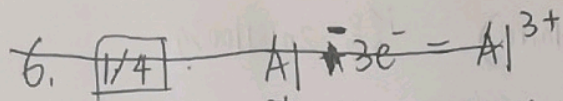
par le calcul, on a...

6. $1/4$: $k = 0$
 $2/4$: $k = \frac{0.06}{3} \times 3 \log \frac{[H_2O]}{[H^+]^3} = 0.06$
 $3/4$: $k = 0.06$

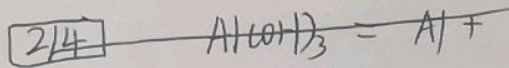


$$E(H_2O/Al) = E^\circ(Al(OH)_3/Al) + \frac{0.06}{3} \log \frac{[H_2O]}{[H^+]^3}$$

$$E(H^+/H_2) = E^\circ(H^+/H_2) + \frac{0.06}{3} \log \frac{[H^+]}{1}$$

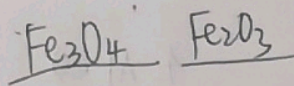


~~$E = E^0(Al/Al^{3+}) = -1.71$~~



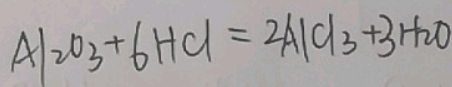
7. broyer le minerai: $\frac{2}{7}$ c'est plus pure.
 À haute température, la vitesse de la réaction est plus vite.
 Et K_0 est plus grande.

8. Fe^{3+}

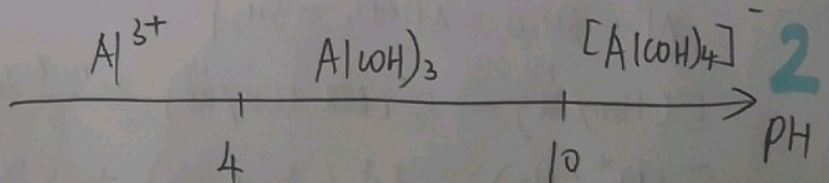


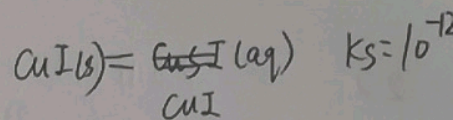
Je ne comprend pas...

9. Fe^{3+}

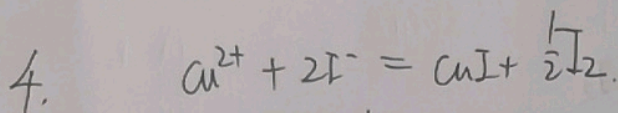
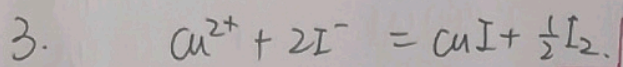
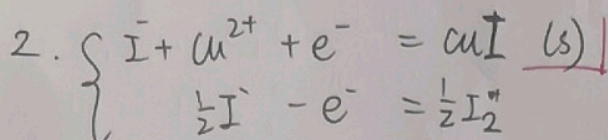
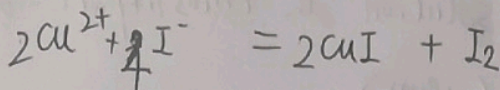
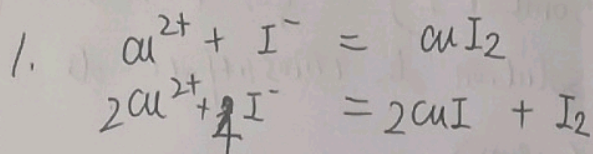


10. la gamme de pH

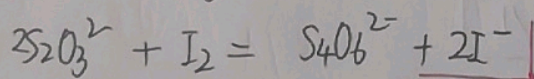
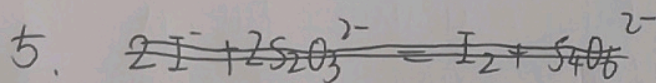




2.1.



$$K^0 = \frac{1}{[\text{Cu}^{2+}] [\text{I}^-]^2}$$



$$E^0 (\text{S}_4\text{O}_6^{2-} / \text{S}_2\text{O}_3^{2-}) = 0.08\text{V}$$

$$E^0 (\text{I}_2 / \text{I}^-) = 0.62\text{V}$$

$$K^0 = \frac{[\text{I}^-]^2 [\text{S}_4\text{O}_6^{2-}]}{[\text{I}_2] [\text{S}_2\text{O}_3^{2-}]^2}$$

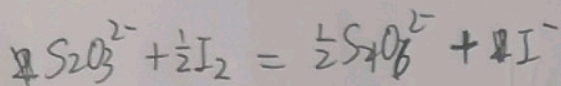
On se place en excès d'ions iodure, donc $K^0 \gg 1$, cette réaction peut considérée comme totale.

2.2.

6. 20 mL (Cu²⁺)

50 mL (I⁻) · c_i = 2 × 10⁻⁴ mol/L.

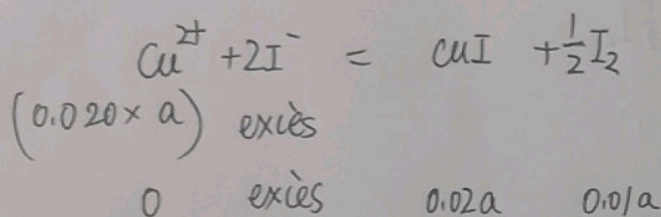
on dose de I₂ formé par une solution de thiosulfate de Sodium de c₂ = 1 × 10⁻⁴ mol/L. (18 mL)



$$1.8 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol} \quad \frac{1}{2} x$$

$$0 \quad 0$$

Donc $x = 9 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol}$.



$$0.01a = 9 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$a = 9 \times 10^{-2} = \underline{\underline{9 \times 10^{-2} \text{ mol/L}}}$$

7. $n(Cu^{2+}) = a \times 20 \times 10^{-3} = 0.0018 \text{ mol}$

$$n(I^-) = 2 \times 10^{-4} \times 50 \times 10^{-3} = 0.01 \text{ mol}$$

$n(I^-) \gg n(Cu^{2+})$, donc le système est bien en excès d'ions iodure.

8. ~~Et~~ parce que un mélange d'ions iodure et de diiode est légèrement jaune, quand I₂ est nulle, le complexe ainsi formé à une couleur bleu intense, quand c'est bleu, on peut stop.