Les grandeurs de réaction

T1 – Thermochimie – Chapitre 2

I. **Définitions**

$$\xi = \frac{n_i - n_0}{v_i} \quad d\xi = \frac{dn_i}{v_i} \quad \tau = \frac{\xi}{\xi_{max}}$$

$$X_i^0 = X_m(B_i, T, P^0)$$

$$\Delta_r X(T, P, \xi) = \left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial \xi}\right)_{T, P} = \sum v_i \overline{X}_i$$

$$\Delta_r X_a^0(T) = \sum v_i X_i^0$$

$$\xi \text{ (mol)}: \quad \text{avancement} \quad \text{quantit\'e de constituant } B_i \text{ à } t \quad \text{quantit\'e de constituant } B_i \text{ à } t = 0$$

$$X_i^0: \quad \text{grandeur standard du constituant } B_i \quad \text{grandeur de la r\'eaction} \quad \text{grandeur standard de la r\'eaction} \quad \text{grandeur standard} \quad \text{grandeur standard de la r\'eaction} \quad \text$$

avancement

II. Réactions homologuées

Notation		Nom	Équation (es = etat stable à T)
$\Delta_f X^0(A_a B_b C_c, et at, T)$	f	Formation	$aA_{(es)} + bB_{(es)} + cC_{(es)} = A_aB_bC_{c (etat)}$
$\Delta_{at}X^0(A_aB_bC_c, etat, T)$	at	Atomisation	$A_a B_b C_{c (etat)} = a A_{(es)} + b B_{(es)} + c C_{(es)}$
$\Delta_c X^0(B, etat, T)$	С	Combustion	$B_{(etat)} + x_1 O_{2(g)} = x_2 C O_2 + x_3 D_{(es)}$
$\Delta_{hyd}X^0(B,T)$	hyd	Hydratation	$B = B_{(aq)}$
$\Delta_{fus}X^{0}(B,T)$	fus	Fusion	$B_{(s)} = B_{(l)}$
$\Delta_{vap}X^{0}(B,T)$	vap	Vaporisation	$B_{(l)} = B_{(g)}$
$\Delta_{sub}X^{0}(B,T)$	sub	Sublimation	$B_{(s)} = B_{(g)}$
$\Delta_{trs}X^0(S_\alpha\to S_\beta,T)$	trs	Transition de phase	$S_{\alpha(s)} = S_{\beta(g)}$

III. Calcul des grandeurs standard de réactions

Réactions liées	$(1) = a(2) + b(3) \Rightarrow \Delta_r X_1^0(T) = a \Delta_r X_2^0(T) + b \Delta_r X_3^0(T)$
Loi de Hess	$ \Delta_r X_a^0(T) = \sum_{\substack{\ell \in A_f \\ \text{etat} = \text{ \'etat de B}_i \text{ dans } (a)}} v_i \Delta_f X^0(B_i, etat, T) $
Kirchhoff	$\boxed{\frac{d\Delta_r H_a^0(T)}{dT} = \sum \left(\nu_i C_{p,i}^0\right)_a} \Rightarrow \Delta_r H_a^0(T_2) = \Delta_r H_a^0(T_1) + \int_{T_1}^{T_2} \sum \left(\nu_i C_{p,i}^0\right)_a dT$
	$\boxed{\frac{d \ \Delta_r S_a^0(T)}{dT} = \sum \frac{\left(\nu_i C_{p,i}^0\right)_a}{T}} \Rightarrow \Delta_r S_a^0(T_2) = \Delta_r S_a^0(T_1) + \int_{T_1}^{T_2} \sum \left(\nu_i C_{p,i}^0\right)_a \frac{dT}{T}$
Relations entres $\Delta_r X^0(T)$	$\boxed{G_m = H_m - TS_m} \Rightarrow \qquad \qquad \Delta_r G_a^0(T) = \Delta_r H_a^0(T) - T\Delta_r S_a^0(T)$
	$\boxed{\frac{d\left(\frac{G_m}{T}\right)}{dT} = -\frac{H_m}{T^2}} \Rightarrow \frac{d\left(\frac{\Delta_r G_a^0(T)}{T}\right)}{dT} = -\frac{\Delta_r H_a^0(T)}{T^2} \Rightarrow \frac{\Delta_r G_a^0(T_2)}{T_2} = \frac{\Delta_r G_a^0(T_1)}{T_1} - \int_{T_1}^{T_2} \Delta_r H_a^0(T) \frac{dT}{T^2}$
	$\boxed{\frac{dG_m}{dT} = -S_m} \Rightarrow \frac{d\Delta_r G_a^0(T)}{dT} = -\Delta_r S_a^0(T) \Rightarrow \Delta_r G_a^0(T_2) = \Delta_r G_a^0(T_1) - \int_{T_1}^{T_2} \Delta_r S_a^0(T) dT$
	$H_m = U_m + PV_m \Rightarrow \qquad \qquad \boxed{\Delta_r H_a^0(T) = \Delta_r U_a^0(T) + \sum_{i,gaz} RT}$

Remarques:

- $\Delta H^0_f(B_i$, etat stable de B_i à T,T)=0Pour les mélanges idéaux, $\Delta_r H=\Delta_r H^0$ et $\Delta_r U=\Delta_r U^0$.