

Université de Médéa Faculté des Sciences et de Technologie Département du Tronc-commun LMD ST

CHIMIE II/1ère Année S.T (2020/2021) / CORRIGE DE SERIE D'EXERCICES N° -IV-

Exercice I

 \bot L'enthalpie standard de la réaction : $CO_{2(g)} + H_2O_{(l)} \xrightarrow{\Delta_r H^\circ} HCOOH_{(l)} + \frac{1}{2}O_{2(g)}$

1^{èr} Méthode

$$+ \begin{cases} CO_{2(g)} + H_2O_{(l)} \xrightarrow{\Delta_r H^{\circ}} \text{HCOOH}_{(l)} + \frac{1}{2}O_{2(g)} \\ CH_3OH_{(l)} + \frac{3}{2}O_{2(g)} \xrightarrow{\Delta H_1^{0}} \text{CO}_{2(g)} + 2H_2O_{(l)} \end{cases}$$

$$CH_3OH_{(l)} + O_{2(g)} \xrightarrow{\Delta H_2^{0}} \text{HCOOH}_{(l)} + H_2O_{(l)}$$

$$\Delta H_2^{0} = \Delta_r H^{\circ} + \Delta H_1^{0} \Rightarrow \Delta_r H^{\circ} = \Delta H_2^{0} - \Delta H_1^{0}$$

$$\Delta H_R^{0} = -977 + 715 = -262 \, kJ$$

L'énergie interne standard de la réaction

$$\Delta_r H^\circ = \Delta_r U^\circ + \Delta nRT \Rightarrow \Delta_r U^\circ = \Delta_r H^\circ - \Delta nRT, \Delta n = \frac{1}{2} - 1 = -\frac{1}{2} \text{ moles}$$
$$\Rightarrow \Delta_r U^\circ = \Delta_r H^\circ - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)RT = -262 + \frac{1}{2} \times 8,314.10^{-3} \times 298 = -260,76 \text{ kJ}$$

2^{ème} Méthode

$$CH_{3}OH_{(l)} + \sqrt[3]{_{2}O_{2(g)}} \xrightarrow{\Delta H_{2}^{0}} HCOOH_{(l)} + H_{2}O_{(l)} + \sqrt[1]{_{2}O_{2(g)}}$$

$$\Delta_{r}H^{\circ}$$

$$CO_{2(g)} + 2H_{2}O_{(l)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta_r H^{\circ} = \Delta H_2^0 - \Delta H_1^0 = -262 \, kJ$$

Exercice II:

$$NH_{3(g)} + \frac{5}{4}O_{2(g)} \xrightarrow{\Delta_r H^0} NO_{(g)} + \frac{3}{2}H_2O_{(g)}$$

1. L'enthalpie de réaction $\Delta_r H^{\circ}$ à 298 K et 1 atm

$$\Delta_{r}H^{\circ} = [\Delta_{f}H^{\circ}(NO)_{g} + \frac{3}{2}\Delta_{f}H^{\circ}(H_{2}O)_{g}] - [\Delta_{f}H^{\circ}(NH_{3})_{g} + \frac{5}{4}\Delta_{f}H^{\circ}(O_{2})_{g}]......(1)$$

$$\Delta_{f}H^{\circ}(NH_{3})_{g} = \Delta H^{\circ}_{1}, \ \Delta_{f}H^{\circ}(H_{2}O)_{l} = \Delta H^{\circ}_{2}, \ \Delta_{f}H^{\circ}(NO)_{g} = -\Delta H^{\circ}_{3}$$

$$\Delta H^{\circ}_{4} = \Delta_{f} H^{\circ}(H_{2}O)_{l} - \Delta_{f} H^{\circ}(H_{2}O)_{g} \Rightarrow \Delta_{f} H^{\circ}(H_{2}O)_{g} = \Delta_{f} H^{\circ}(H_{2}O)_{l} - \Delta H^{\circ}_{4}$$

$$\Delta_{f} H^{\circ}(O_{2})_{g} = 0 \ (Corpssimple)$$

$$(1) \Rightarrow \Delta_r H^{\circ} = -\Delta H^{\circ}_{3} + \frac{3}{2} \left(\Delta_f H^{\circ} (H_2 O)_l - \Delta H^{\circ}_{4} \right) - \Delta H^{\circ}_{1}$$

Finalement on obtient : $\Delta_r H^{\circ} = -\Delta H^{\circ}_{3} + \frac{3}{2} \left(\Delta H^{\circ}_{2} - \Delta H^{\circ}_{4} \right) - \Delta H^{\circ}_{1}$

$$\Delta_r H^\circ = -(-21.6) + \frac{3}{2}(-68.3 + 10.5) - (-11) = -54.1 \, Kcal$$

2. L'enthalpie de réaction $\Delta_r H^{\circ}$ à 600 °C

D'après la loi de Kirchhoff:
$$\Rightarrow \Delta_r H^o_{873K} = \Delta_r H^o_{298K} + \int_{298K}^{873} \Delta C^o_P dT$$
,

$$\Delta C_P = \sum n_i C_P(produits) - \sum n_i C_P(R\acute{e}actifs)$$

$$\Delta C_P = \left[C_P(NO)_g + \frac{3}{2} C_P(H_2O)_g \right] - \left[C_P(NH_3)_g + \frac{5}{4} C_P(O_2)_g \right] = 1.9 \, Cal. K^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_r H_{873K}^o = -54,1+1,9.10^{-3} \int_{298K}^{873} dT = -54,1+1,9.10^{-3} \times (873-298) = -53Kcal$$

Exercice III

1) Réaction de combustion totale du méthanol à 298 K:

$$CH_{3}OH_{(g)} + \frac{3}{2}O_{2(g)} \xrightarrow{\Delta H^{0}_{Comb}} CO_{2(g)} + 2H_{2}O_{(l)}$$

2) Variation d'enthalpie standard de combustion

$$+ \begin{cases} \times \frac{3}{2} \left[2H_{2(g)} + O_{2(l)} \xrightarrow{\Delta H^{\circ}_{2}} 2H_{2}O_{(l)} \right] \\ \times (-1) \left[CO_{2(g)} + 3H_{2(g)} \xrightarrow{\Delta H^{\circ}_{1}} CH_{3}OH_{(g)} + H_{2}O_{(l)} \right] \\ \hline CH_{3}OH_{(g)} + \frac{3}{2}O_{2(g)} \xrightarrow{\Delta H^{0}_{Comb}} CO_{2(g)} + 2H_{2}O_{(l)} \\ \Delta H^{0}_{Comb} = \frac{3}{2} \Delta H^{0}_{2} - \Delta H^{0}_{1} \Rightarrow \Delta H^{0}_{Comb} = \frac{3}{2} (-570) - (-93) = -762 \, kJ \end{cases}$$

3) Quantité de chaleur à volume constant

$$\Delta H^{0}_{Comb} = \Delta U^{0}_{Comb} + \Delta nRT \Rightarrow \Delta U^{0}_{Comb} = Q_{V} = \Delta H^{0}_{Comb} - \Delta nRT, \Delta n = 1 - 1 - \frac{3}{2} = -\frac{3}{2} \text{ moles}$$

$$\Rightarrow Q_{V} = \Delta H^{0}_{Comb} - \left(-\frac{3}{2}\right)RT = -762 + \frac{3}{2} \times 8,314.10^{-3} \times 298 = -758,28 \, kJ$$

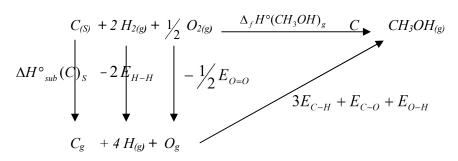
4) Enthalpie standard de formation du méthanol

$$\Delta H_{Comb}^{0} = [\Delta_{f} H^{\circ}(CO_{2})_{g} + 2\Delta_{f} H^{\circ}(H_{2}O)_{l}] - [\Delta_{f} H^{\circ}(CH_{3}OH)_{g} + \frac{3}{2}\Delta_{f} H^{\circ}(O_{2})_{g}]$$

$$\Delta_{f} H^{\circ}(CH_{3}OH)_{g} = \Delta_{f} H^{\circ}(CO_{2})_{g} + 2\Delta_{f} H^{\circ}(H_{2}O)_{l} - \Delta H_{Comb}^{0}$$

$$\Delta_{f} H^{\circ}(CH_{3}OH)_{g} = -394,51 - 570 - (-762) = -202,51 \, kJ$$
5)

Enthalpie standard de formation de la liaison O-H dans la molécule CH3OH(g)



$$\Delta_{f}H^{\circ}(CH_{3}OH)_{g} = \Delta H^{\circ}_{sub}(C)_{S} - 2E_{H-H} - \frac{1}{2}E_{O=O} + 3E_{C-H} + E_{C-O} + E_{O-H}$$

$$E_{O-H} = \Delta_{f}H^{\circ}(CH_{3}OH)_{g} - (\Delta H^{\circ}_{sub}(C)_{S} - 2E_{H-H} - \frac{1}{2}E_{O=O} + 3E_{C-H} + E_{C-O}) = -442,81kJ.mol^{-1}$$

Exercice VII : Voir le corrigé (Tableau) de l'exercice V série N° 03