



QUÍMICA BÁSICA

Hernán Zapata Gamarra

hernan.zapata@upch.pe





Sesión 10

Agua:

Fuerzas intermoleculares e intramoleculares del agua. Densidad. Calor específico. Tensión superficial. Puntos de fusión y ebullición. Polaridad. Autoionización, pH, propiedades coligativas, tipos de aguas: destilada, potable, minerales, de proceso.

Objetivo:

Analizar las fuerzas intermoleculares e intramoleculares del agua.

Definir y explicar las diversas propiedades del agua.

Asociar las propiedades del agua a aplicaciones comunes y fenómenos naturales.

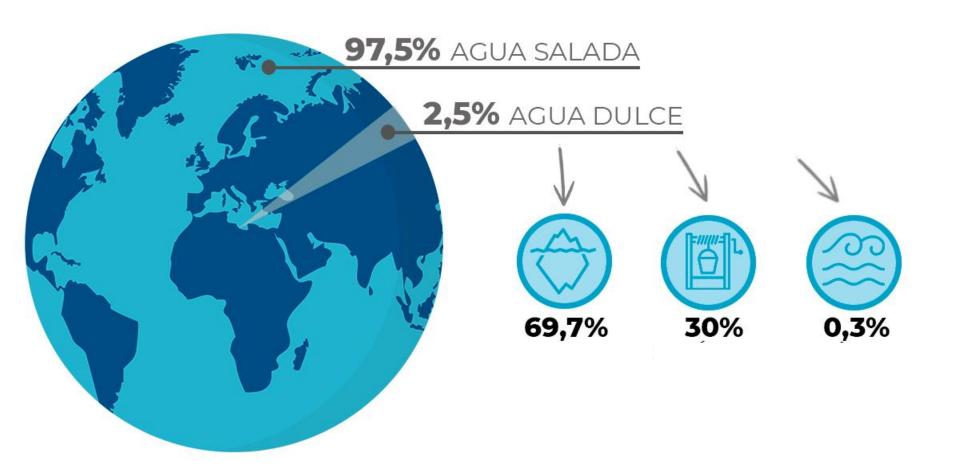






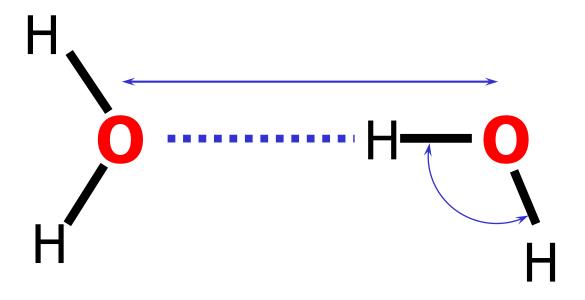


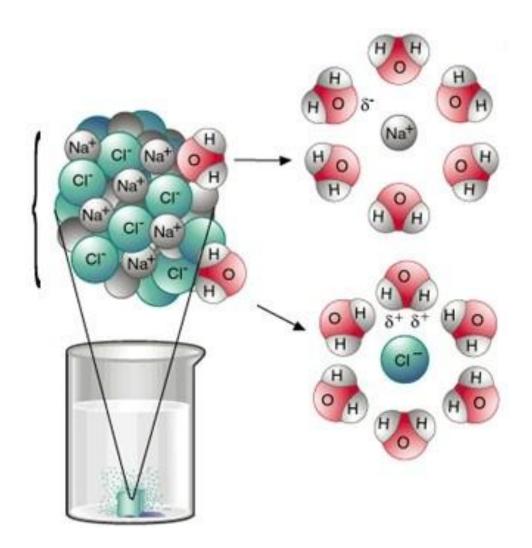
| Н | 924 000 |
|-------|---------|
| Не | 74 000 |
| 0 | 830 |
| С | 470 |
| N | 84 |
| Ne | 82 |
| Si | 33 |
| Fe | 32 |
| S | 18 |
| Ar | 8 |
| Al | 3 |
| Са | 3 |
| Otros | 2 |



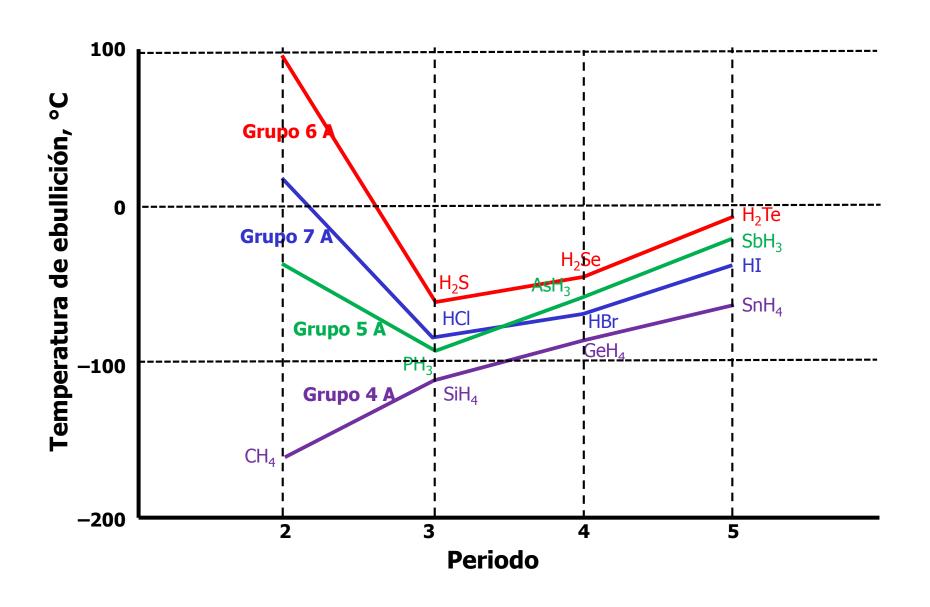
| Lugar | L / hab / d |
|----------------------|-------------|
| Asia | 137 |
| África | 137 |
| Europa | 1 367 |
| EE UU | 2 740 |
| Perú (Lima y Callao) | |

| Distrito | L / hab / d |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| San Bartolo | 85 |
| Ventanilla | 98 |
| Mi Perú | 101 |
| San Juan del Lurigancho | 133 |
| Santiago de Surco | 199 |
| San Borja | 205 |
| Miraflores | 215 |
| La Molina | 226 |
| San Isidro | 254 |



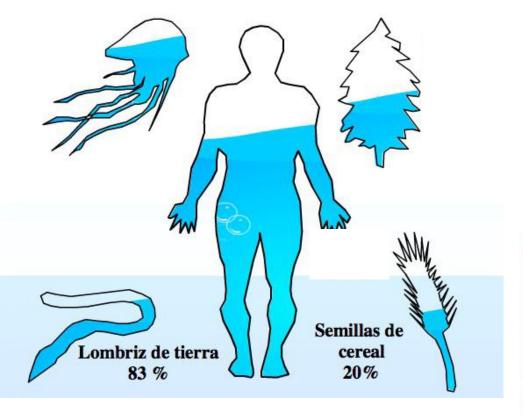


Temperaturas de ebullición de compuestos hidrogenados de elementos de los grupos 4 A, 5A, 6 A y 7 A



Calor específico

| Sustancia | |
|------------------------------------|-------|
| Au | 0,129 |
| Hg | 0,139 |
| Cu | 0,385 |
| Fe | 0,444 |
| C _(diamante) | 0,502 |
| C _(grafito) | 0,720 |
| Al | 0,900 |
| CH ₃ CH ₂ OH | 2,46 |
| H ₂ O | 4,184 |





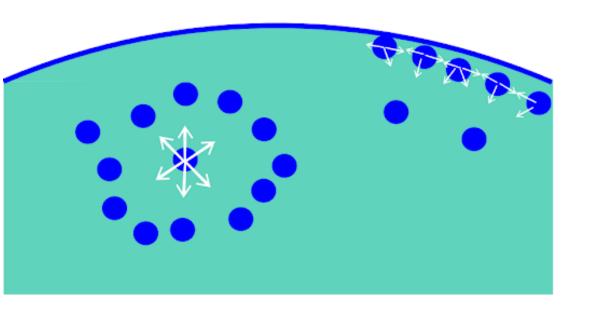
Aire elevándose Aire hundiéndose Tierra fría Superficie del Mar más cálida

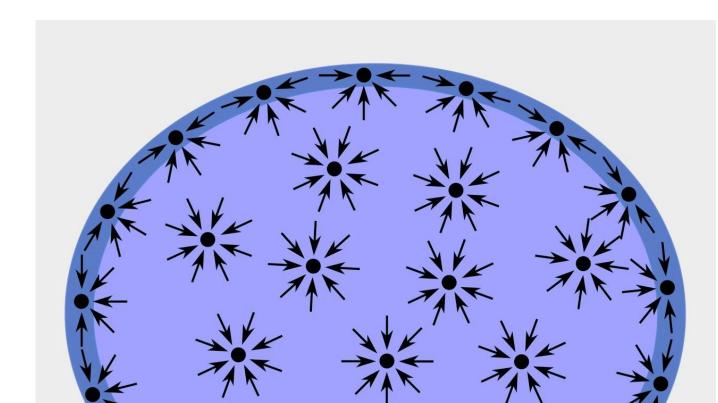


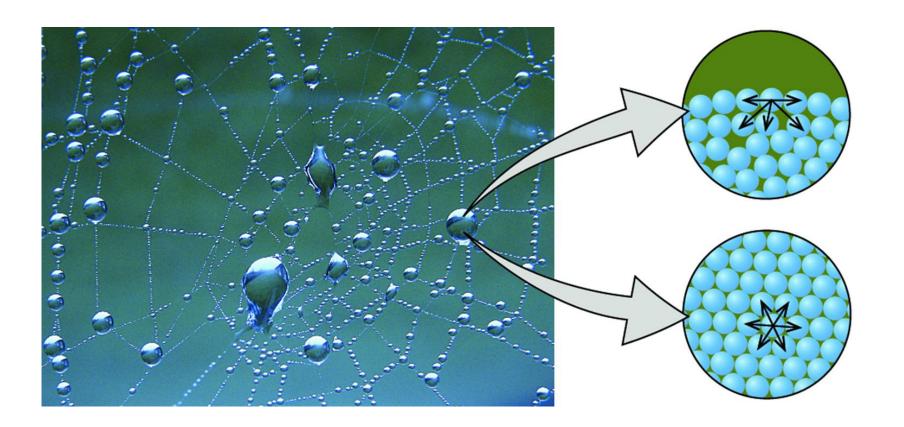


Tensión superficial

| Líquido | |
|------------------|-------|
| H ₂ O | 72,75 |
| Glicerina | 65 |
| Agua jabonosa | 45 |
| Aceite de oliva | 33 |
| Petróleo | 26 |
| CH₃CH₂OH | 22,75 |
| CH₃OH | 22,61 |





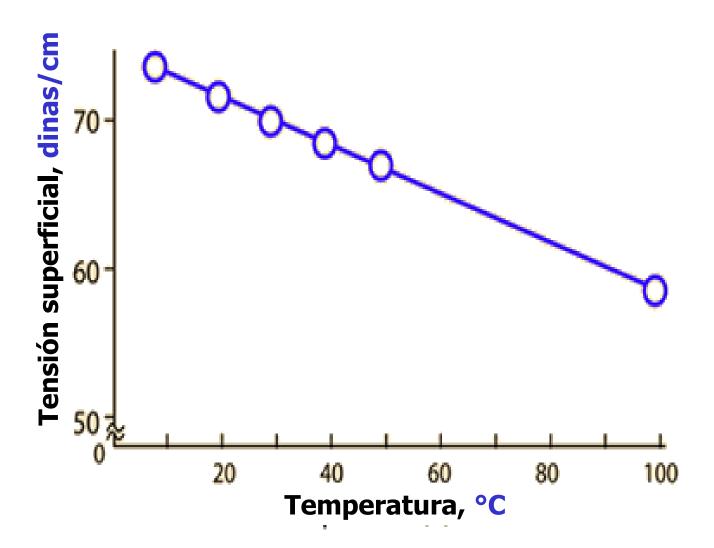










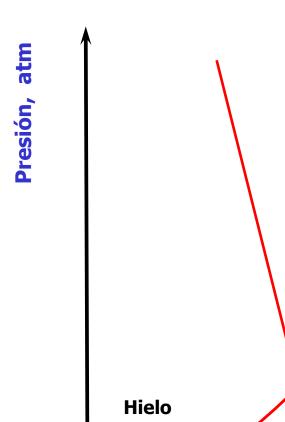


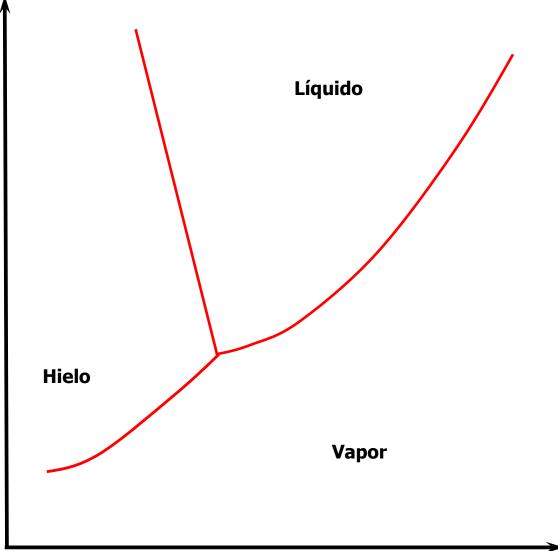
Constante dieléctrica

| Líquido | |
|------------------------------------|------|
| H ₂ O | 78,5 |
| CH ₃ OH | 32,6 |
| CH ₃ CH ₂ OH | 24,5 |
| Acetona | 20,7 |
| NH ₃ | 16,9 |
| Éter dietílico | 4,3 |
| CCl ₄ | 2,2 |
| Hexano | 1,89 |







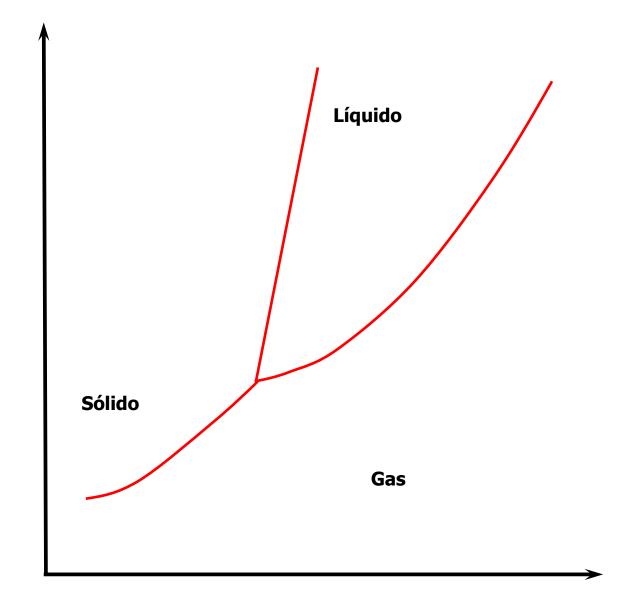


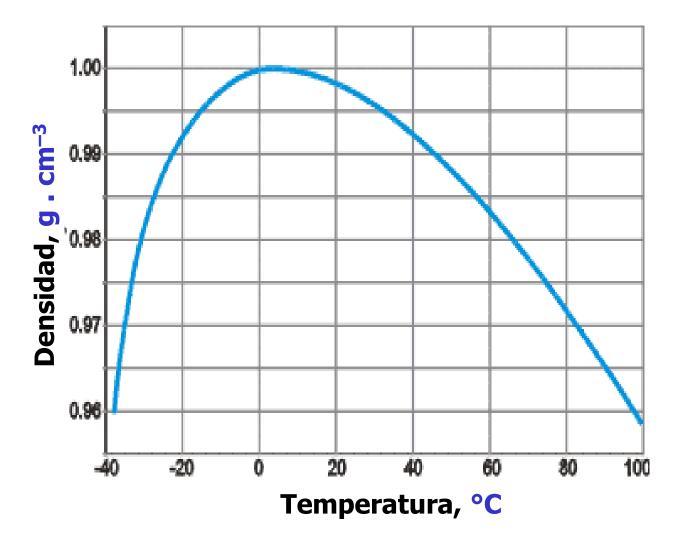


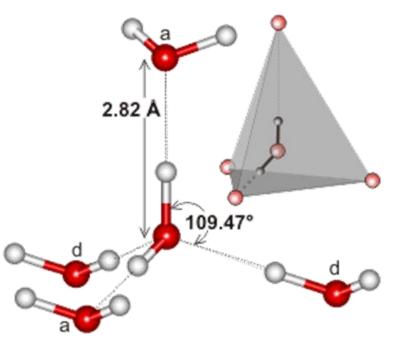


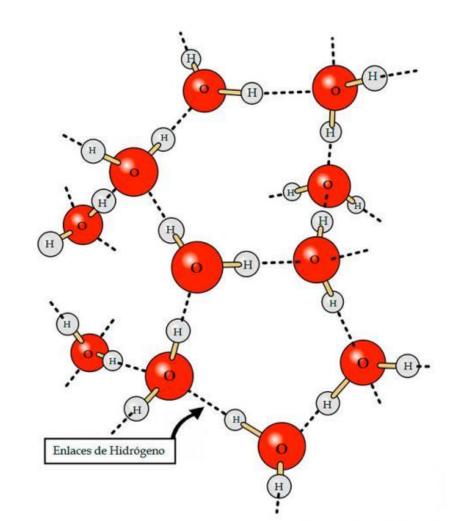


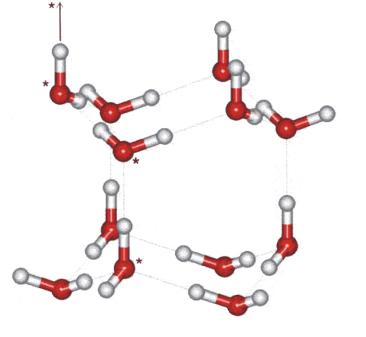




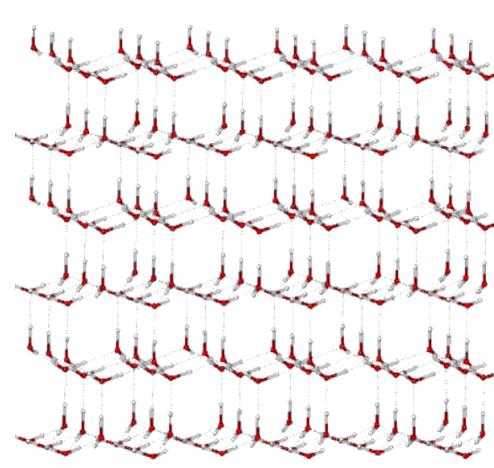


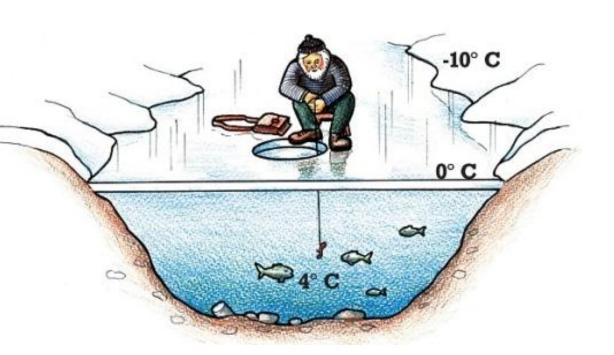


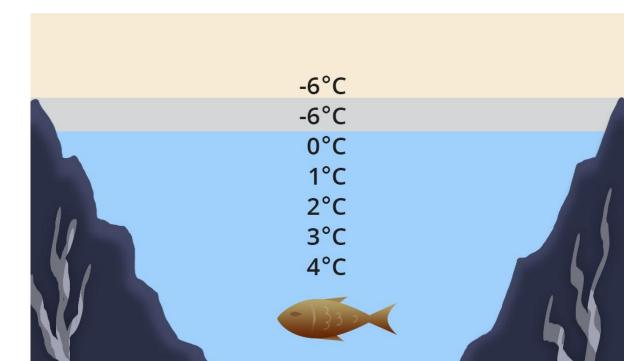






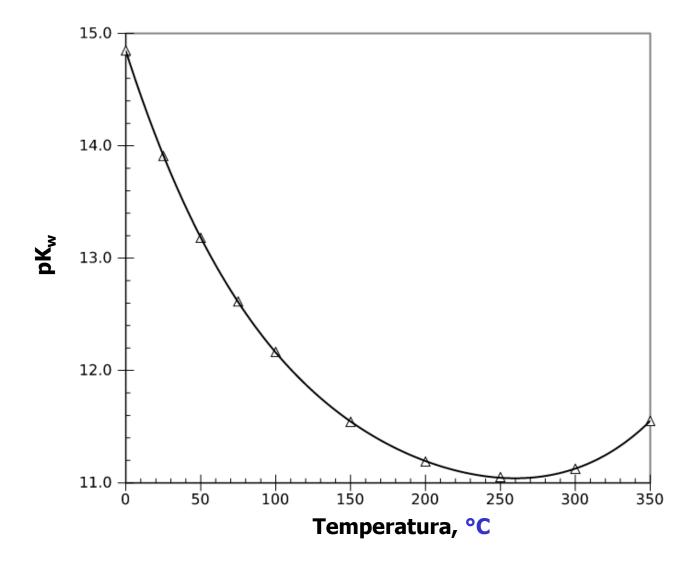






Autoionización H₂O_(I)

$$H_2O_{(l)} + H_2O_{(l)} = H_3O^+_{(ac)} + OH^-_{(ac)}$$



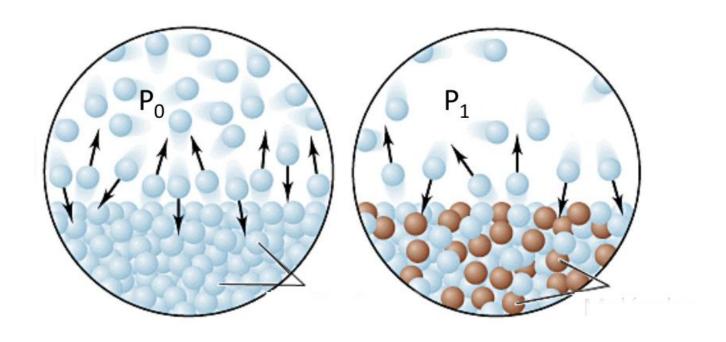
líquido

Propiedades coligativas

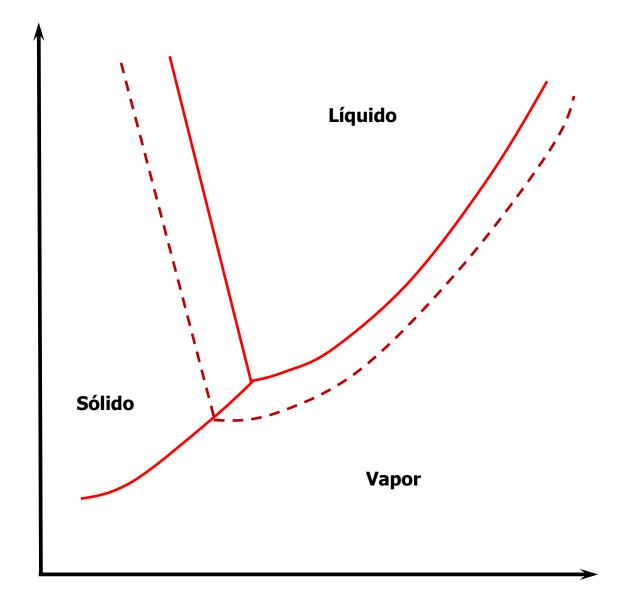
- Descenso de la presión de vapor
- Ascenso ebulloscópico
- Descenso crioscópico
- presión osmótica

Propiedades coligativas H₂O_(I)

Descenso de la presión de vapor









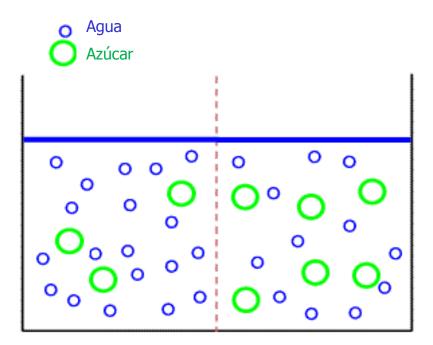


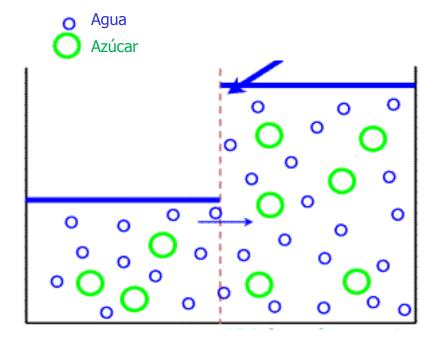


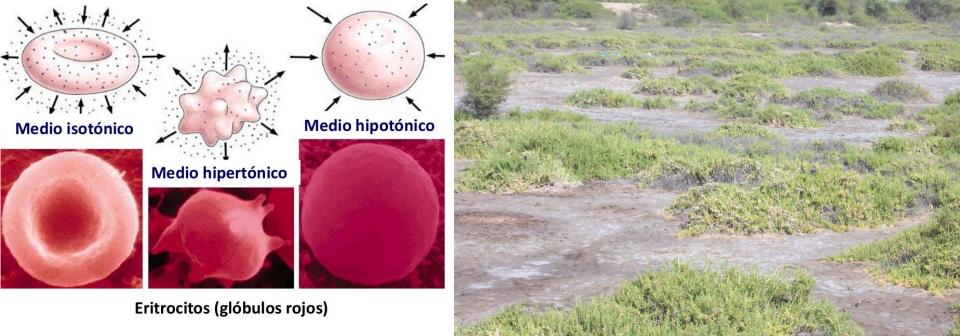
Propiedades coligativas H₂O_(I)

Osmosis

Es un fenómeno físico relacionado con el movimiento de un solvente a través de una membrana semipermeable





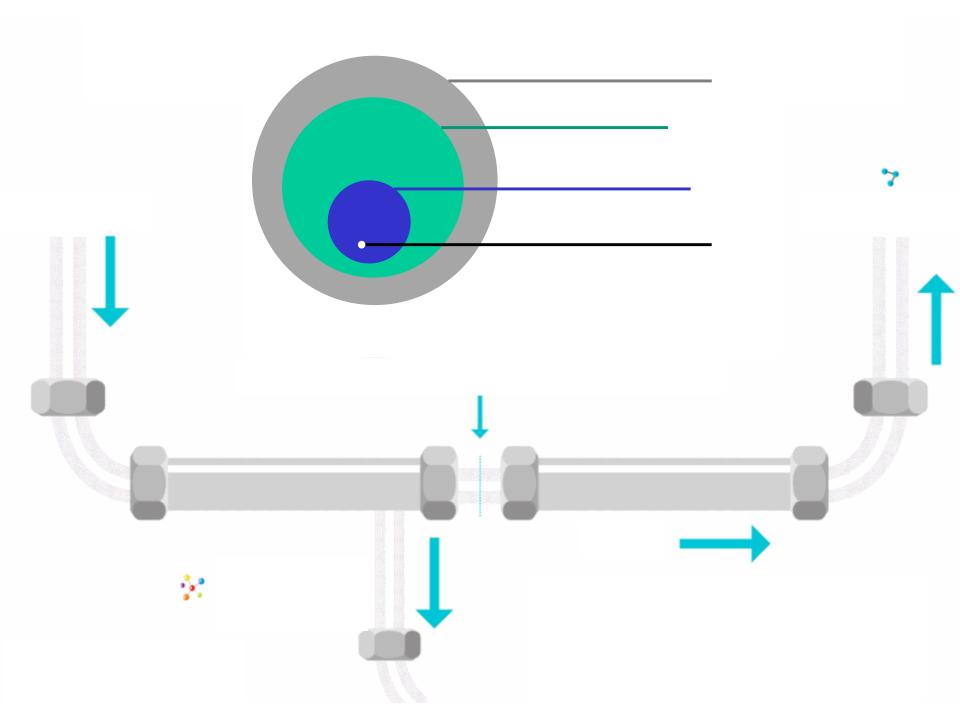




Propiedades coligativas H₂O_(I)

Presión osmótica

Presión que se debe aplicar a una solución para evitar la transferencia de agua pura a través de una membrana semipermeable hacia dicha solución.



Tipos de agua

- Destiladas
- Potable
- De proceso

- Residual

