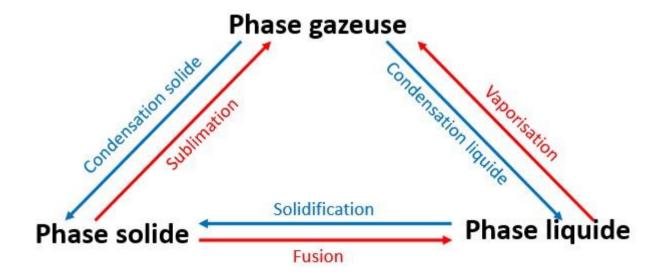
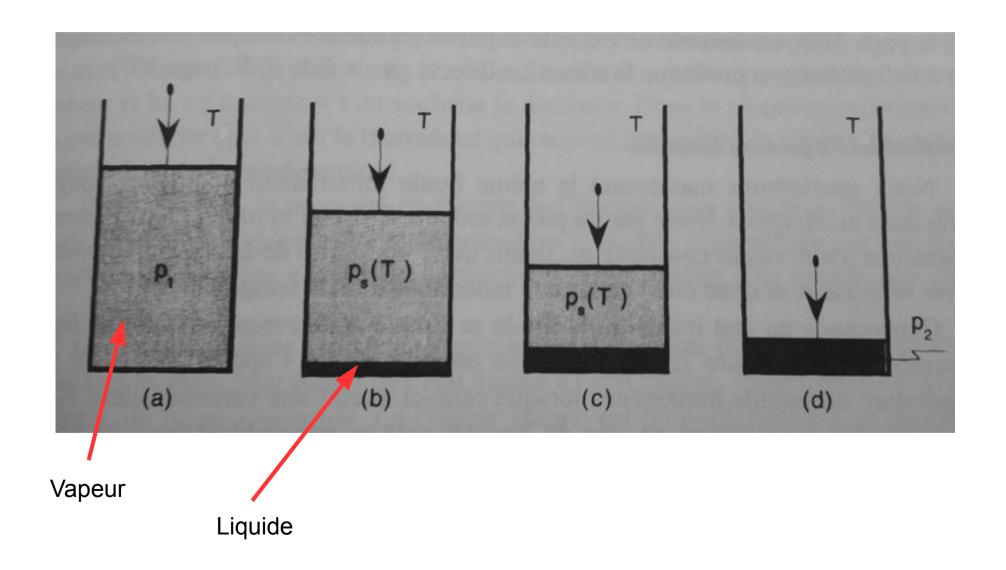
LP 7 – Transitions de phase

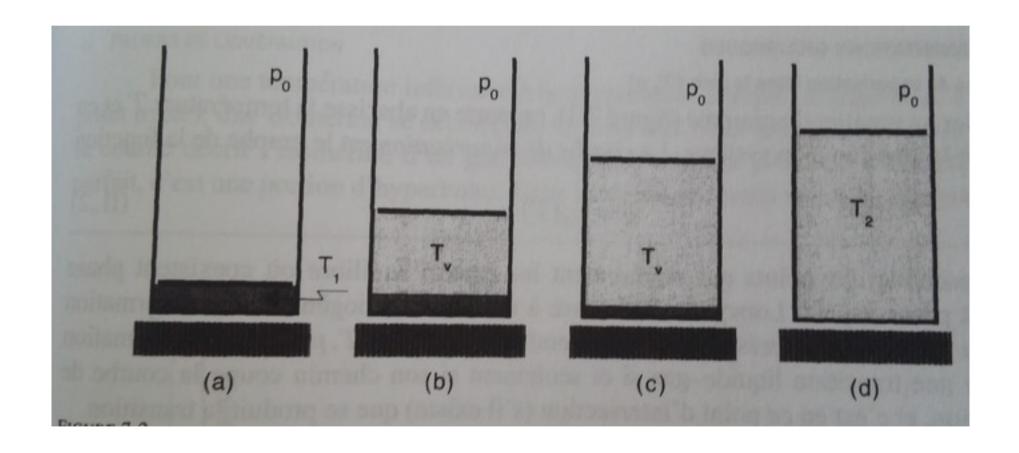
Changements d'état d'un corps pur



Évolution à température constante



Évolution à pression constante



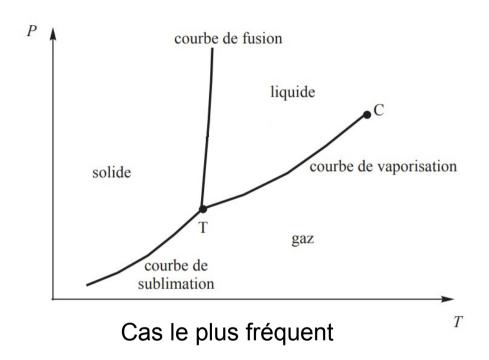
Températures de changement d'état (sous pression normale)

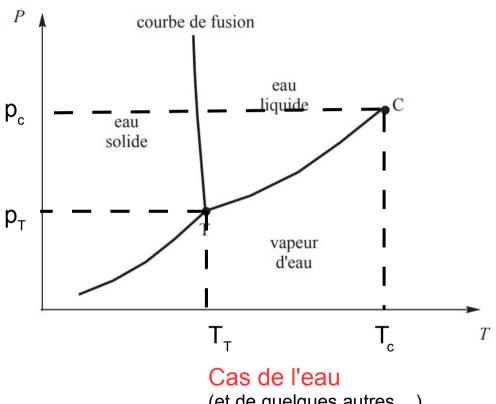
Corps pur	T_{fus} (K)	$T_{\text{vap}}(K)$
Eau	273.15	373.15
Mercure	234	630
Diazote	63	77.4
Étain	505	2543
Titane	1941	6203

Chaleurs latentes (sous pression normale)

Corps pur	$\mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{fus}} \; (\mathrm{kJ/mol})$	$\mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{vap}} \; (\mathrm{kJ/mol})$	Masse molaire (g/mol)
Eau	6	40.7	18.015
Mercure	2.3	58.1	200.6
Diazote	0.7	5.6	28.013
Étain	7.1	290.4	118.7
Titane	15.5	429	47.867

Diagrammes de phase (p,T)

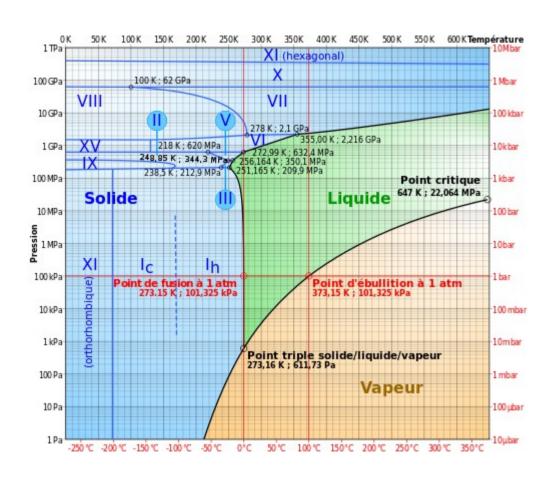




(et de quelques autres ...)

Corps pur	T_T (K)	p_T (Pa)	T_c (K)	$p_C \text{ (atm)}$
Eau	273.16	611	647.4	218.3
Dioxygène	54.36	150	154.4	49.7
Diazote	63.15	12500	126.19	33.5

Polymorphisme et variétés allotropiques



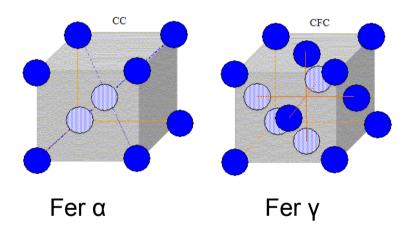
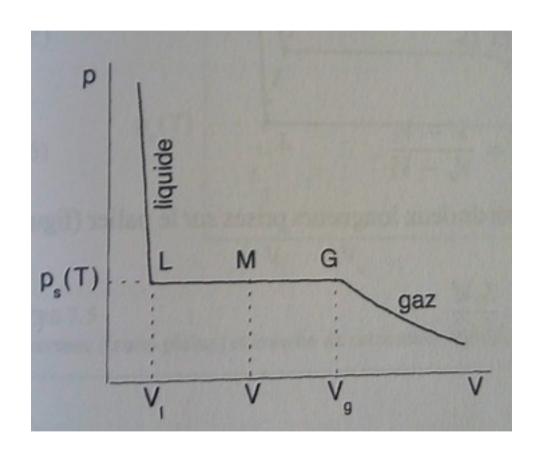


Diagramme de phase de l'eau

Isothermes d'Andrews et diagramme (p,V)



Transition ferromagnétique/paramagnétique

(allure du potentiel thermodynamique)

