

Solutionnaire de la série 3

Exercice 1:

a- Calcul de flux molaire initial J_{gI} :

$$\text{On a : } J_{gI} = -D_g \frac{dc}{dx} \implies \int_0^h J_{gI} dx = - \int_{C_A}^{C_B} D_g dC \implies J_{gI} = \frac{D_g(C_A - C_B)}{h}$$

$$\text{Calcul de } D_{g25^\circ} \text{ à } 25^\circ\text{C. On a: } D_{g25^\circ} = \frac{K_B T_{25^\circ}}{6\pi n_g r_g} = \frac{1,38 \cdot 10^{-23} \cdot 298}{6\pi \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 3 \cdot 10^{-10}} = 7,28 \cdot 10^{-10} \text{ m}^2 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$$

$$\text{Alors } J_{gI} = \frac{7,28 \cdot 10^{-10} \text{ m}^2 \cdot \text{s}^{-1} \cdot 0,1 \cdot 10^{+3} \text{ mol.m}^{-3}}{0,1 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m}} = 7,28 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ mol.m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$$

b- Le flux molaire J'_{gI} à 0°C

$$\text{Calcul de } D_{g0^\circ} \text{ à } 0^\circ\text{C. On a } \frac{D_{g0^\circ}}{D_{g25^\circ}} = \frac{T_{0^\circ}}{T_{25^\circ}} \implies D_{g0^\circ} = D_{g25^\circ} \frac{T_{0^\circ}}{T_{25^\circ}} = 6,67 \cdot 10^{-10} \text{ m}^2 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$$

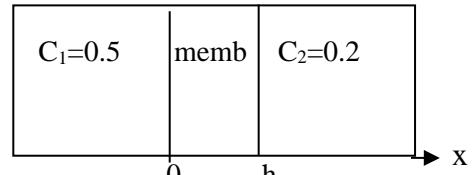
$$\text{Alors : } J'_{gI} = 6,67 \cdot 10^{-10} \text{ mol.m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$$

Exercice 2:

a- Calcul de coefficient de diffusion du saccharose D_s

$$\text{On a : } J_D = -S_p D_s \frac{\partial c}{\partial x} \implies \int_0^h J_D dx = -S_p D_s \int_{C_1}^{C_2} dC$$

$$D_s = \frac{J_D \cdot h}{(C_1 - C_2) \cdot S_p} = \frac{1,2 \cdot 10^{-2} \cdot 10 \cdot 10^{-6}}{0,3 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 0,05} = 8 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ m}^2 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$$



$$\text{Le régime permanent } \implies \frac{\partial C}{\partial t} = 0. \text{ D'après la 2ème loi de Fick } \implies \frac{\partial C}{\partial t} = D \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial x^2} = 0$$

$$\implies \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial x^2} = 0 \implies C = ax + b$$

$$\text{à } x = 0 \implies b = C_1 = 0,5 \text{ mol/l. et à } x = h \implies ah + b = 0,2 \implies a = \frac{0,2 - b}{h} = -3 \cdot 10^4 \cdot \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{m.l}}$$

$C = -3 \cdot 10^4 x + 0,5$, c'est la loi de variation de la concentration à l'intérieur de la membrane (x en m)

b- la valeur du flux de saccharose. On:

$$J_s = -D_s \frac{dc}{dx} = -D_s (-3 \cdot 10^4) = 8 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ m}^2 \cdot \text{s}^{-1} * 3 \cdot 10^4 \cdot \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{m} \cdot \text{m}^3} * 10^3 = 24 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ mol.m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$$

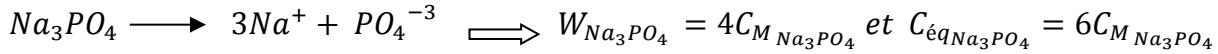
Exercice 3:

a- Pression osmotique de plusieurs solutés : $\pi = \sum_{i=1}^n W_i R.T$

Paroi semi-perméable \implies effet d'osmose \implies Pression osmotique de (Prot + Na_3PO_4 + glu)

$$\pi = (W_p + W_{Na_3PO_4} + W_g).R.T$$

$$\text{Protéine} \longrightarrow \text{Protéine} \implies W_p = C_{Mp} = \frac{c_p}{M} = 10^{-3} \text{ osmol/l}$$



$$\text{Alors: } W_{Na_3PO_4} = \frac{4}{6} C_{eqNa_3PO_4} = \frac{2}{3} C_{eqNa_3PO_4} = 20 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ Osmol/l}$$

$$\text{Glucose} \longrightarrow \text{Glucose} \implies W_g = C_{Mg} = \frac{c_p}{M} = 50 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ osmol/l}$$

$$\pi = (10^{-3} + 20 \cdot 10^{-3} + 50 \cdot 10^{-3}) \cdot 10^3 \cdot 8,31 \cdot 300 = 177003 \text{ Pa}$$

b- Le volume ayant diminué de 25%, l'osmolarité finale W_f est: $W_f = \frac{n_f}{V_f}$

$$\text{Où } \begin{cases} n_f = n_i = W_i V_i \\ V_f = V_i - 25\%V_i = V_i(1 - 0,25) = 0,75V_i \end{cases}$$

$$\implies W_f = \frac{W_i V_i}{0,75 V_i} = \frac{0,2}{0,75} = 0,27 \text{ Osmol/l}$$

Exercice 4:

a- $\pi = W_p . R.T$; π : Pression osmotique. (Dialysante sélective)

$$\pi = \frac{80}{80000} 10^3 * 8,31 * 310 = 2576,1 \text{ Pa}$$

$$\text{b- } \pi = (W_p + W_{NaCl}) . R.T = (1 + 2 \cdot \frac{9}{58,5}) \cdot 10^3 \cdot 8,31 * 310 = 795222,25 \text{ Pa}$$