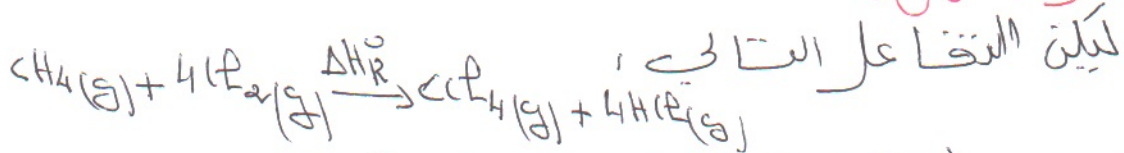


الحل النموذجي للسلسلة (3)

التحريين الأول



حساب انطالي هذا التفاعل عند 650 K

حسب قانون كيرشوف:

$$\Delta H_{\text{R},650}^{\circ} = \Delta H_{\text{R},298}^{\circ} + \int_{298}^{650} \Delta C_p dT$$

$$\Delta C_p = C_p(\text{CCl}_4)_{\text{g}} + 4 C_p(\text{HCl})_{\text{g}} - C_p(\text{CH}_4)_{\text{g}} - 4 C_p(\text{Cl}_2)_{\text{g}}$$

$$\Delta C_p = 83,51 + 4(29,12) - (35,71) - (4 \times 33,93) = 28,6 \text{ J/mole}$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{R},650}^{\circ} = \Delta H_{\text{R},298}^{\circ} + \int_{298}^{650} 28,6 dT = -401,08 \times 10^3 + 28,6(650 - 298) = -391,01 \cdot 10^3$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{R},650}^{\circ} = -391,01 \text{ kJ/mole}$$

حساب انطالي تشكيل $\text{CCl}_4(\text{g})$ حسب قانون هاس

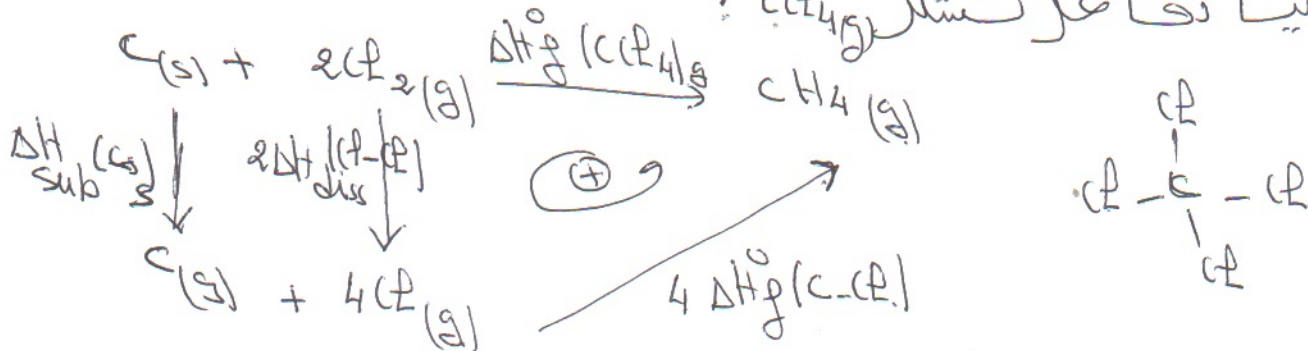
$$\Delta H_{\text{R},298}^{\circ} = \Delta H_{\text{f}}^{\circ}(\text{CCl}_4)_{\text{g}} + 4 \Delta H_{\text{f}}^{\circ}(\text{HCl})_{\text{g}} - \Delta H_{\text{f}}^{\circ}(\text{CH}_4)_{\text{g}} - 4 \Delta H_{\text{f}}^{\circ}(\text{Cl}_2)_{\text{g}}$$

عندئذ

$$\Rightarrow \Delta H_{\text{f}}^{\circ}(\text{CCl}_4)_{\text{g}} = \Delta H_{\text{R},298}^{\circ} - 4 \Delta H_{\text{f}}^{\circ}(\text{HCl})_{\text{g}} + \Delta H_{\text{f}}^{\circ}(\text{CH}_4)_{\text{g}}$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{f}}^{\circ}(\text{CCl}_4)_{\text{g}} = -401,08 - 4(-92,3) + (-74,6) = -106,48 \text{ kJ/mole}$$

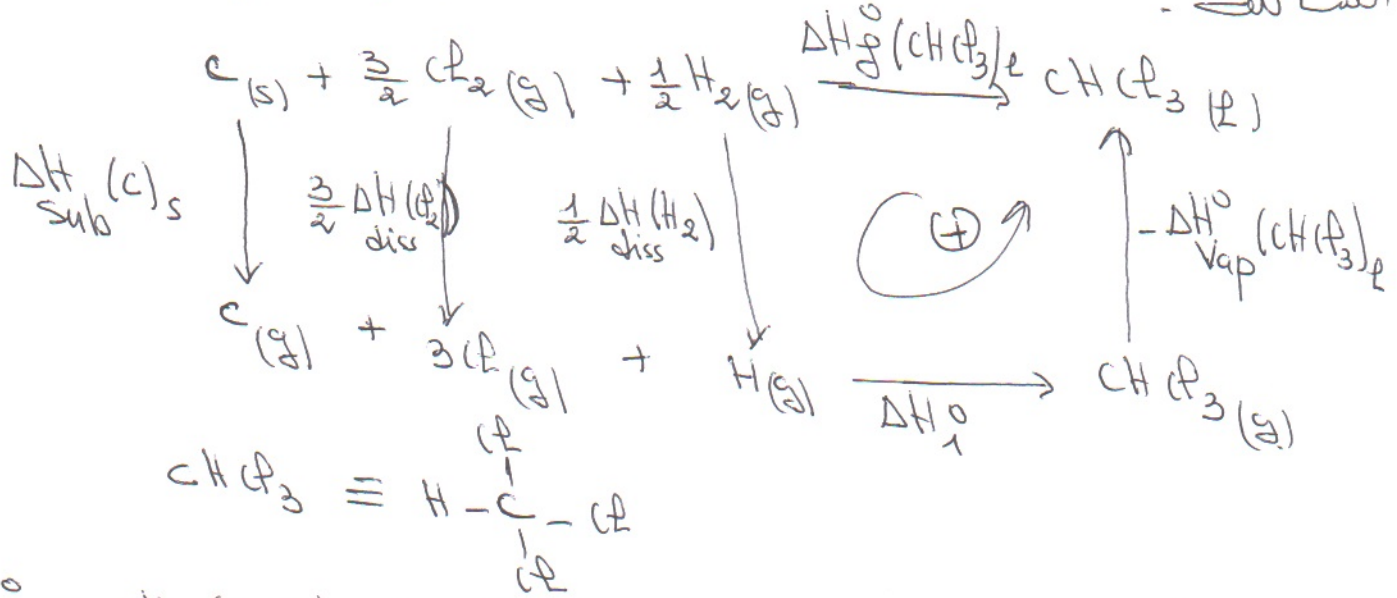
حساب طاقة الرابطة $E_{\text{C-Cl}}$ لدينا تفاعل تشكيل $\text{CCl}_4(\text{g})$



$$\Delta H_{\text{f}}^{\circ}(\text{CCl}_4)_{\text{g}} = \Delta H_{\text{sub}}(\text{C})_{\text{s}} + 2 \Delta H_{\text{diss}}(\text{Cl}_2)_{\text{g}} + 4 \Delta H_{\text{f}}^{\circ}(\text{C-Cl})$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta H_{\text{f}}^{\circ}(\text{C-Cl}) = \frac{1}{4} [\Delta H_{\text{f}}^{\circ}(\text{CCl}_4)_{\text{g}} - \Delta H_{\text{sub}}(\text{C})_{\text{s}} - 2 \Delta H_{\text{diss}}(\text{Cl}_2)_{\text{g}}] = \frac{1}{4} [-106,48 - 716,6 - 2(242,6)] = -327,07 \text{ kJ/mole}$$

* حساب الأنتالبي القياسي لتشكل اللوروجورم $(CH_3)_2$ عند الشروط القياسية ($P=1atm, T=25^\circ C$) يكون CH_3 في الحالة السائلة.



$$\Delta H_1^\circ = \Delta H_f^\circ(C-H) + 3 \Delta H_f^\circ(C-Cl) = -414 + 3(-327,07)$$

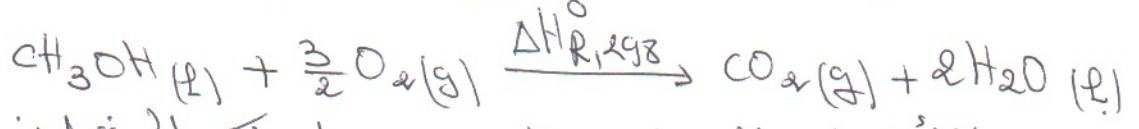
$$\Delta H_1^\circ = -1395,21 \text{ kJ/mole}$$

$$\Delta H_f^\circ(CH_3Cl_3)_l = \Delta H_{sub}(C)_s + \frac{3}{2} \Delta H_{diss}(Cl_2)_g + \frac{1}{2} \Delta H_{diss}(H_2) + \Delta H_1^\circ - \Delta H_{vap}^\circ(CH_3Cl_3)_l$$

$$= 716,6 + \frac{3}{2} (242,6) + \frac{1}{2} (436) - 1395,21 - 38,5$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta H_f^\circ(CH_3Cl_3)_l = -135,21 \text{ kJ/mole}$$

التمرين الثاني: ليكن التفاعل التالي:



حساب الأنتالبي القياسي للمعيار لتشكل الميثانول.

$$\Delta H_{R,298}^\circ = \Delta H_f^\circ(CO_2)_g + 2\Delta H_f^\circ(H_2O)_l - \Delta H_f^\circ(CH_3OH)_l - \frac{3}{2} \Delta H_f^\circ(O_2)_g$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta H_f^\circ(CH_3OH)_l = -\Delta H_{R,298}^\circ + \Delta H_f^\circ(CO_2)_g + 2\Delta H_f^\circ(H_2O)_l$$

$$\Delta H_f^\circ(CH_3OH)_l = -(-725,2) + (-393,5) + 2(-285,2) = -238,7 \text{ kJ/mole}$$

حساب الأنتالبي القياسي عند $60^\circ C$ أي $333K$

$$\Delta H_{R,333}^\circ = \Delta H_{R,298}^\circ + \int_{298}^{333} \Delta C_p dT$$

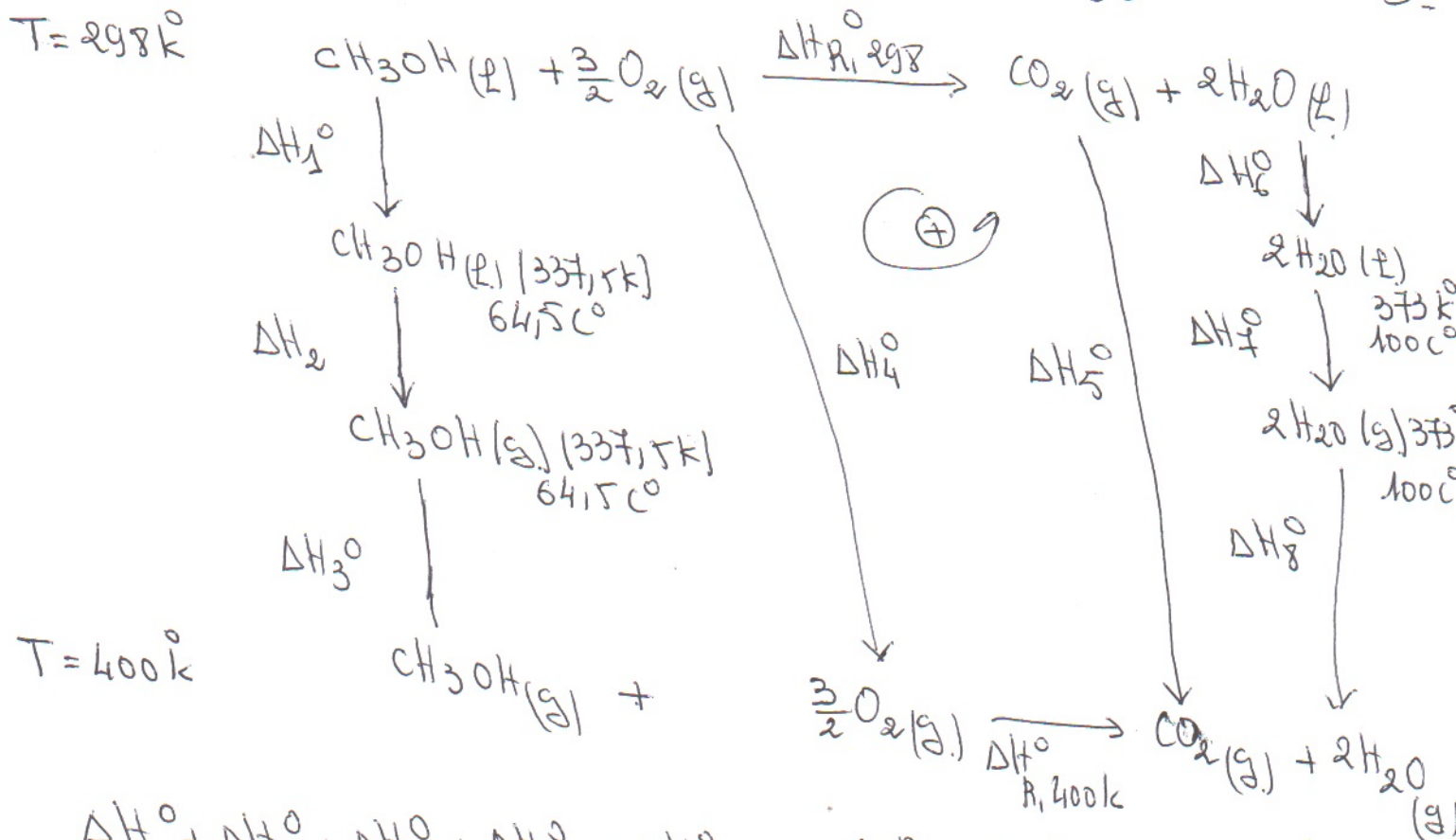
$$\Delta C_p = C_p(\text{CO}_2)_g + 2C_p(\text{H}_2\text{O})_l - C_p(\text{CH}_3\text{OH})_l - \frac{3}{2}C_p(\text{O}_2)_g$$

$$\Delta C_p = 36,4 + 2(75,2) - 81,6 - \frac{3}{2}(34,7) = 53,15 \text{ J/mol}\cdot\text{K}$$

$$\Delta H_{R,333}^\circ = \Delta H_{R,298}^\circ + \int_{298}^{333} 53,15 dT = -725,2 + 53,15 \cdot 10^3 / (333 - 298)$$

$$\Delta H_{R,333}^\circ = -723,34 \text{ kJ/mole}$$

حساب أنظالي هذا التفاعل عند 127°C أي 400K عند $0 = 0$
 الأرجح جميع النواتج في الحالة الغازية وكذلك المتفاعلات حيث
 تحدث عملية تحول في الحالة الخيزيائية لكن من الصعب تولد و الماء.
 يكون له بين الدورة أو الحلقة التالية:



$$\Delta H_1^\circ + \Delta H_2^\circ + \Delta H_3^\circ + \Delta H_4^\circ + \Delta H_5^\circ + \Delta H_{R,400}^\circ = \Delta H_6^\circ - \Delta H_7^\circ - \Delta H_8^\circ - \Delta H_{R,298}^\circ = 0$$

$$\Delta H_{R,400}^\circ = \Delta H_{R,298}^\circ + \Delta H_6^\circ + \Delta H_7^\circ + \Delta H_8^\circ + \Delta H_5^\circ - \Delta H_1^\circ - \Delta H_2^\circ - \Delta H_3^\circ - \Delta H_4^\circ$$

$$\Delta H_1^\circ = \int_{298}^{337,15} C_p(\text{CH}_3\text{OH})_l dT = 81,6 (337,15 - 298) = 3223,2 \text{ J}$$

$$\Delta H_2^\circ = \int_{337,15}^{400} n \cdot \Delta H_{\text{vap}}^\circ(\text{CH}_3\text{OH})_l = 1 \times 35,4 \times 10^3 = 35400 \text{ J}$$

$$\Delta H_3^\circ = \int_{337,15}^{400} n C_p(\text{CH}_3\text{OH})_g = 1 \times 53,5 (400 - 337,15) = 3343,75 \text{ J}$$

$$\Delta H_4^0 = \int_{298}^{400} n c_p(O_2)_g dT = \frac{3}{2} (34,7) (400 - 298) = 5309,1 \text{ J}$$

$$\Delta H_5^0 = \int_{298}^{400} n c_p(CO_2)_g dT = 1 \times 36,4 (400 - 298) = 3712,8 \text{ J}$$

$$\Delta H_6^0 = \int_{298}^{373} n c_p(H_2O)_l dT = 2 \times 75,2 (373 - 298) = 11280 \text{ J}$$

$$\Delta H_7^0 = n \Delta H_{vap}(H_2O)_l = 2 \times 44 \times 10^3 = 88000 \text{ J}$$

$$\Delta H_8^0 = \int_{373}^{400} n c_p(H_2O)_g dT = 2 \times 38,2 (400 - 373) = 2062,8 \text{ J}$$

$$\Delta H_{R,400}^0 = -725,2 \cdot 10^3 + 3712,8 + 11280 + 88000 + 2062,8 - 3223,2 - 35400 - 3343,75 - 5309,1$$

$$\Delta H_{R,400}^0 = -667,42 \cdot 10^3 \text{ J} = \boxed{-667,42 \text{ kJ/mole}}$$

(1) حساب ΔH_R° : حسب قانون هاس

$$\Delta H_R^\circ = 2 \Delta H_f^\circ (\text{NH}_3)_g - \Delta H_f^\circ (\text{N}_2)_g - 3 \Delta H_f^\circ (\text{H}_2)_g = 2 \Delta H_f^\circ (\text{NH}_3)_g$$

$$\Delta H_R^\circ = 2 \times (-46,25) = -92,42 \text{ kJ/mole}$$

(2) حساب ΔU_R°

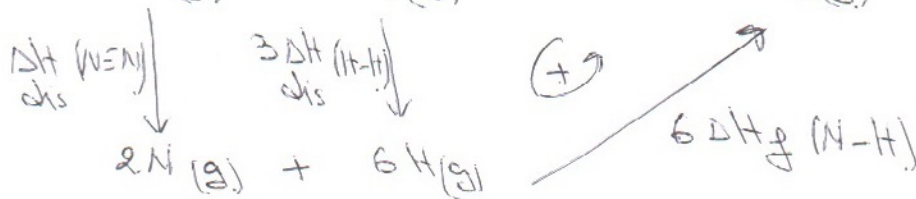
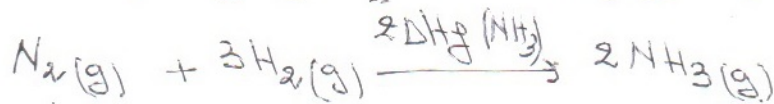
$$\Delta H_R^\circ = \Delta U_R^\circ + \Delta n_g RT \Rightarrow \Delta U_R^\circ = \Delta H_R^\circ - \Delta n_g RT$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta n_g = 2 - 4 = -2$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta U_R^\circ = -92,42 - (-2) \cdot 8,314 \cdot 298 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$\Delta U_R^\circ = -87,46 \text{ kJ/mole}$$

(3) حساب طاقة الرابطة N-H في الجزي NH3



$$\Rightarrow \Delta H_{\text{diss}} (\text{N} \equiv \text{N}) + 3\Delta H_{\text{diss}} (\text{H}-\text{H}) + 6\Delta H_f^\circ (\text{N}-\text{H}) - 2\Delta H_f^\circ (\text{NH}_3)_g = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta H_f^\circ (\text{N}-\text{H}) = \frac{1}{6} [2\Delta H_f^\circ (\text{NH}_3)_g - \Delta H_{\text{diss}} (\text{N} \equiv \text{N}) - 3\Delta H_{\text{diss}} (\text{H}-\text{H})]$$

$$\Delta H (\text{N}-\text{H}) = \frac{1}{6} [2(-46,25) - 945 - 3(335)] = -340,40 \text{ kJ/mole}$$

(3) حساب $\Delta H_{R,500}^\circ$

حسب كيرستوف

$$\Delta H_{R,500}^\circ = \Delta H_{R,298}^\circ + \int_{298}^{500} \Delta C_p dT$$

$$\Delta C_p = 2C_p (\text{NH}_3) - C_p (\text{N}_2)_g - 3C_p (\text{H}_2)_g = 2(35,66) - 29,13 - 3(28,84)$$

$$\Delta C_p = -44,33 \text{ J/mole} \cdot \text{K}$$

$$\Delta H_{R,500}^\circ = -92,42 + (-44,33) [500 - 298] \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$\Delta H_{R,500}^\circ = -101,37 \text{ kJ/mole}$$