

Process Ex 3

$$\begin{aligned} 1a) \quad 78^{\circ}\text{C} - (-116^{\circ}\text{C}) &= 1000^{\circ}\text{E} - 0^{\circ}\text{E} \\ 194^{\circ}\text{C} &= 1000^{\circ}\text{E} \\ \underline{1^{\circ}\text{C} = 5,2^{\circ}\text{E}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1b) \quad 0\text{K} &= -273,15^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 0\text{K} &= -116^{\circ}\text{C} - (-116^{\circ}\text{C} - (-273,15^{\circ}\text{C})) \\ 0\text{K} &= 0^{\circ}\text{E} - (157,15^{\circ}\text{C}) \\ 0\text{K} &= 0^{\circ}\text{E} - 5,2 \frac{^{\circ}\text{E}}{^{\circ}\text{C}} (157,15^{\circ}\text{C}) \\ \underline{\underline{0\text{K} &= -817,18^{\circ}\text{E}}} \end{aligned}$$

1c)

$$R = 8,314 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{mol} \cdot \text{K}} \cdot \frac{\text{K}}{5,2^\circ \text{E}}$$

$$R = 1,599 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{mol} \cdot ^\circ \text{E}}$$

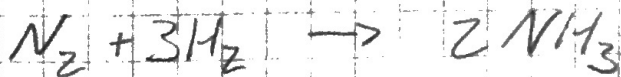
Hvis ikke Kelvin og E-skalaen har
samme nulpunkt bliver ikke

$$x_K' = 5,2 x^\circ \text{E}$$

men

$$x_K = -817,18^\circ \text{E} + 5,2 x^\circ \text{E}$$

2)



$$\text{Mængde NH}_3 \text{ i } n_{\text{NH}_3} = \frac{2}{3} n_{\text{H}_2} = \frac{2}{3} \cdot 2,0 \text{ mol} = \frac{4}{3} \text{ mol}$$

Mængde N_2 som går med til dannelse af NH_3

$$n_{\text{N}_2}^{\text{reakt}} = \frac{1}{3} n_{\text{H}_2} = \frac{2}{3} \text{ mol}$$

Mængde resterende N_2 :

$$n_{\text{N}_2}^0 - n_{\text{N}_2}^{\text{reakt}} = 1,0 \text{ mol} - \frac{2}{3} \text{ mol} = \frac{1}{3} \text{ mol}$$

$$n_{\text{N}_2}^{\text{slutt}} = \frac{1}{3} \text{ mol}$$

Partialtryk efter reaktioner:

$$p_{\text{N}_2} = \frac{n_{\text{N}_2} RT}{V}$$

$$p_{\text{N}_2} = \frac{\frac{1}{3} \text{ mol} \cdot 8,314 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{mol} \cdot \text{K}} \cdot 273,15 \text{ K}}{22,4 \text{ L} \cdot 10^{-3} \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{L}}}$$

$$p_{\text{N}_2} = 34 \text{ kPa}$$

$$P_{N_2} = \frac{\frac{1}{3} \text{ mol} \cdot 8,314 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{mol} \cdot \text{K}} \cdot 273,15 \text{ K}}{22,4 \text{ L} \cdot 10^{-3} \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{L}}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{P_{N_2} = 34 \text{ kPa}}}$$

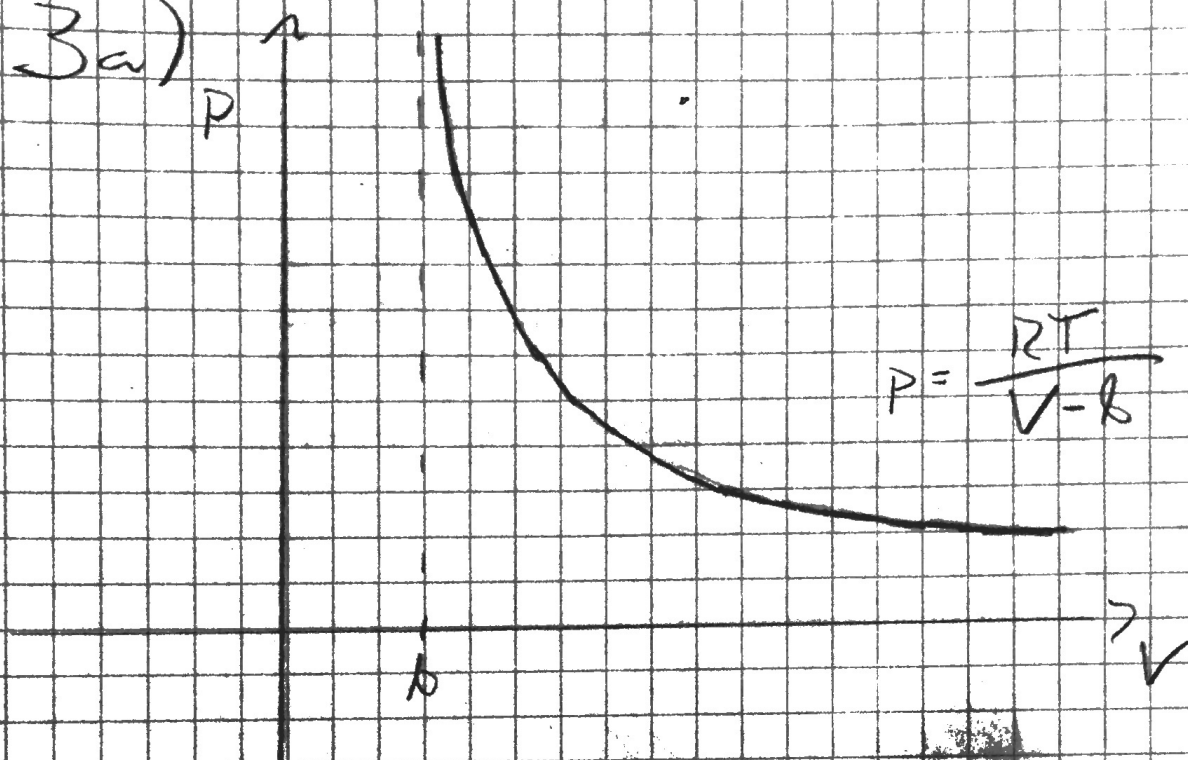
$$P_{NH_3} = \frac{n_{NH_3} RT}{V}$$

$$P_{NH_3} = \frac{\frac{4}{3} \text{ mol} \cdot 8,314 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{mol} \cdot \text{K}} \cdot 273,15 \text{ K}}{22,4 \text{ L} \cdot 10^{-3} \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{L}}}$$

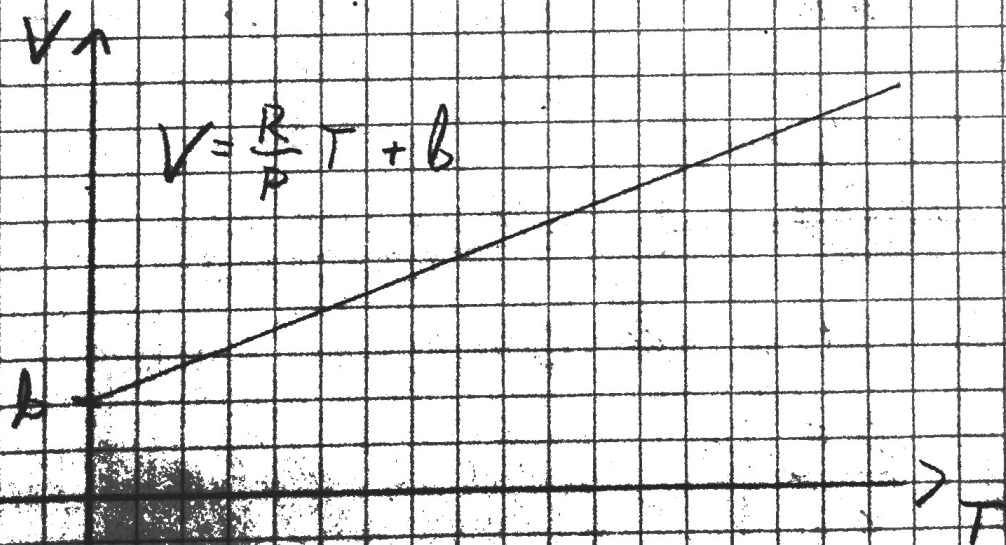
$$\underline{\underline{P_{NH_3} = 140 \text{ kPa}}}$$

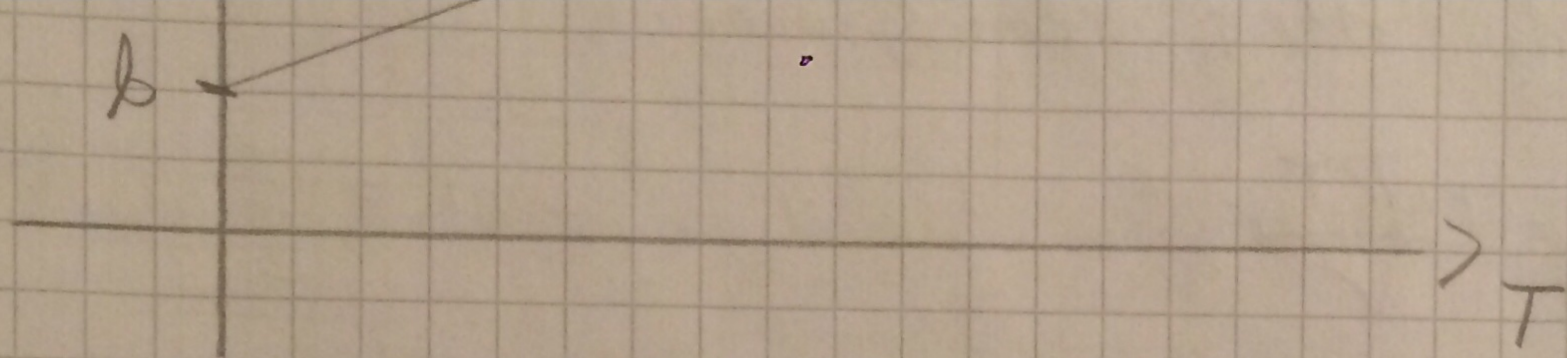
$$\underline{\underline{P_{\text{Total}} = P_{N_2} + P_{NH_3} = 174 \text{ kPa}}}$$

3a)



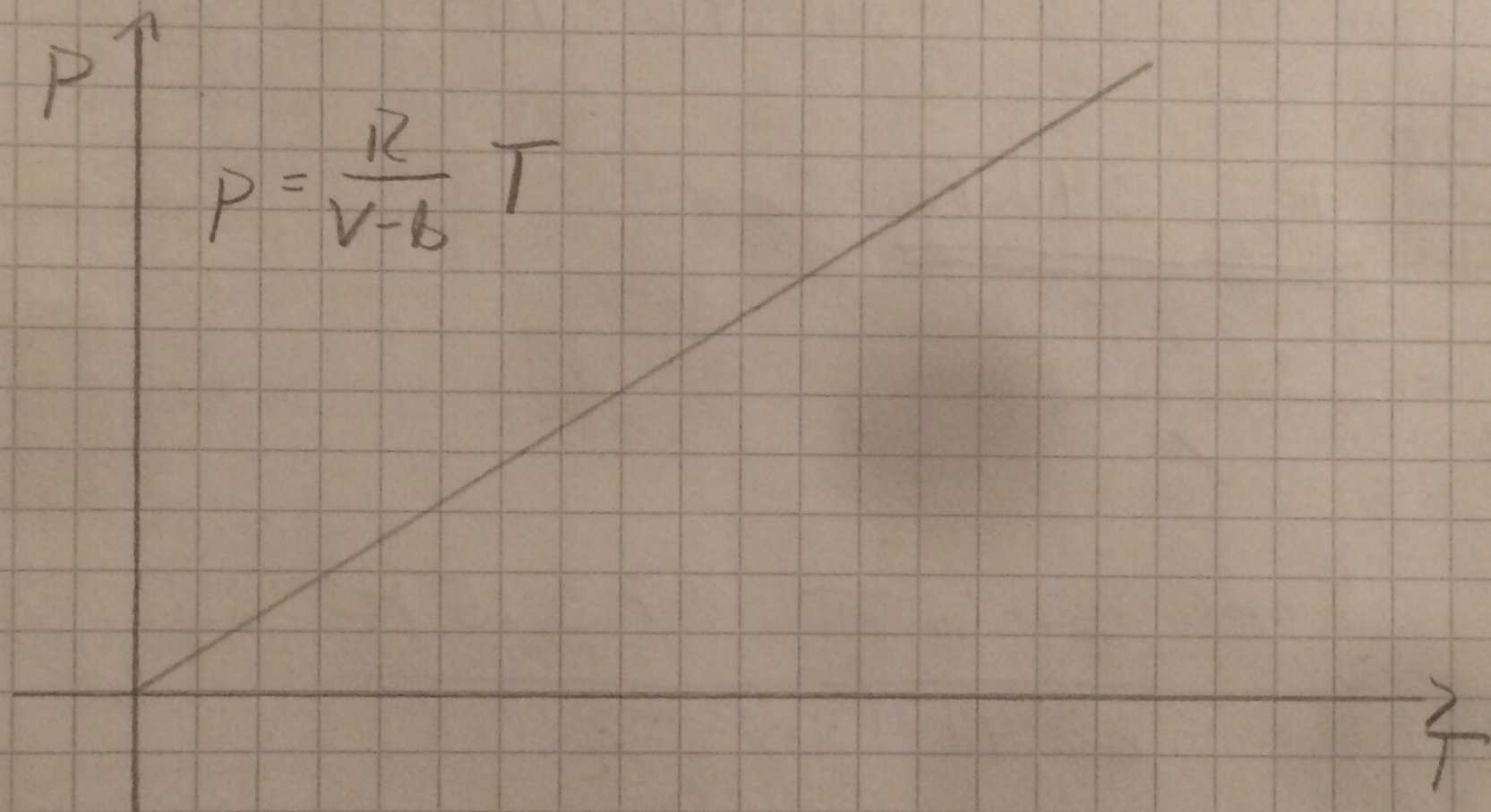
3b)





3c) $P \uparrow$

$$P = \frac{R}{V-b} T$$



3a) "b" i Van der Waal-ligningen
representerer volumet til gass partiklene
"a" representerer tiltrekningen mellom
partikler

3b) Brukte Ex3-vow. Ideal Gas Pressure (0.003, T=300)
den returnerte 831399,999...

Kjerte VanDerWaal Pressure (0.003, T=300)
den returnerte 727891,6204...

3c) Kjerte VanDerWaal Pressure (0.003, T=300, a=0, b=0)
den returnerte 831399,999...

Fordi at å anta at $a=b=0$ er det
samme som å anta at gasspartiklene
ikke har ettrekning og at det ikke er
tiltrekning mellom dem, altså at
gassen er en ideel gass

3cd) Van der Waals gasslov beskrives
derfastattet Best. Forskjellen skjer
med skenke trykk ved trykk under
1 bar er det ≈ 0 avvik mellom
datazett, Van der Waals likning og
ideal gasslov.