

Kemijska termodinamika

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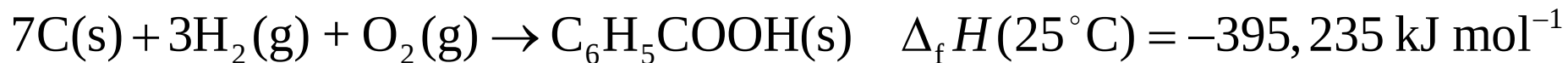
Seminar
24.3.2025.

1. Izračunajte standardnu reakcijsku **unutrašnju energiju stvaranja** benzojeve kiseline **pri 25 °C**, te standardnu **entalpiju stvaranja** benzojeve kiseline **pri 90 °C** ako standardna entalpija stvaranja benzojeve kiseline pri 25 °C iznosi – 395,235 kJ mol⁻¹.

Tablica 1. Izobarni molarni toplinski kapaciteti nekih spojeva

	C ₆ H ₅ COOH(s)	C(s)	H ₂ (g)	O ₂ (g)
C _{p,m} / J K ⁻¹ mol ⁻¹	146,858	8,368	20,502	20,920

Stvaranje (nastajanje) benzojeve kiseline



$$\Delta_r H = \Delta_r U + RT \sum_i \nu_{i,g}$$

Stehiometrijski koeficijent
produkta koji nastaje u reakciji iz
elementarnih tvari jednak 1!

$$\Delta_f U(25^\circ\text{C}) = \Delta_f H(25^\circ\text{C}) - RT \sum_i \nu_{i,g}$$

Standardne veličine (simbol ° ili Θ):
pri standardnom tlaku, $p = 1 \text{ bar}$

$$\sum_i \nu_{i,g} = -3 - 1 = -4$$

$$\Delta_f U(25^\circ\text{C}) = \Delta_f H(25^\circ\text{C}) - RT \sum_i \nu_{i,g}$$

$$= -385,325 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

Temperaturna ovisnost reakcijske entalpije:
Kirchoffov zakon

$$\Delta_r H(T_2) - \Delta_r H(T_1) = \int_{T_1}^{T_2} \Delta_r c_p dT$$

$$\Delta_r c_p = \sum_i \nu_i \cdot c_{p,i} \begin{array}{l} \longrightarrow \text{Iz tablice} \\ \searrow \text{Iz jednađžbe} \\ \text{kemijske reakcije} \end{array}$$

$$\Delta_r H(T_2) = \Delta_r H(T_1) + \Delta_r c_p (T_2 - T_1)$$

$$\Delta_f H(90^\circ \text{C}) = \Delta_f H(25^\circ \text{C}) +$$

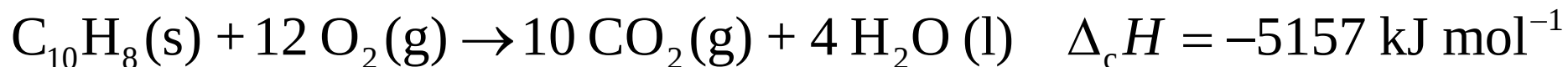
$$\left[(-7 \cdot 8,368 - 1 \cdot 20,920 - 3 \cdot 20,502 + 1 \cdot 146,858) \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1} \cdot 65 \text{ K} \right]$$

$$= -394,8 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

2. Standardna entalpija sagorijevanja naftalena iznosi $\Delta_c H(C_{10}H_8, s) = -5157 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ pri 298,15 K. Standardna entalpija stvaranja plinovitog CO_2 iznosi $-393,513 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$, a standardna entalpija stvaranja tekuće vode $-289,84 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$. Izračunajte standardnu entalpiju stvaranja krutog naftalena na toj temperaturi.

$$\Delta_r H^\ominus = \sum_i \nu_i \cdot \Delta_f H_i^\ominus$$

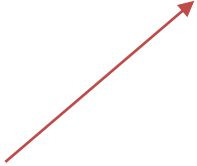
Sagorijevanje naftalena



Stehiometrijski
koeficijent!

$$\Delta_c H(C_{10}H_8, s) = 10 \cdot \Delta_f H(CO_2, g) + 4 \cdot \Delta_f H(H_2O, l) - \Delta_f H(C_{10}H_8, s) - 12 \cdot \Delta_f H(O_2, g)$$

Nula za elementarne
tvari u najstabilnijoj
formi

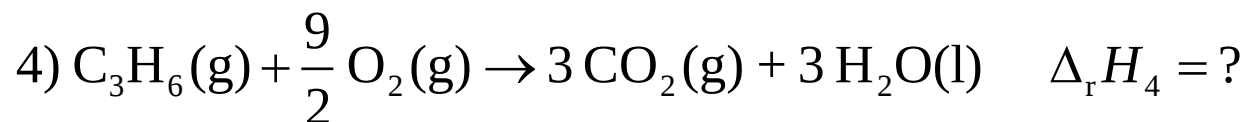
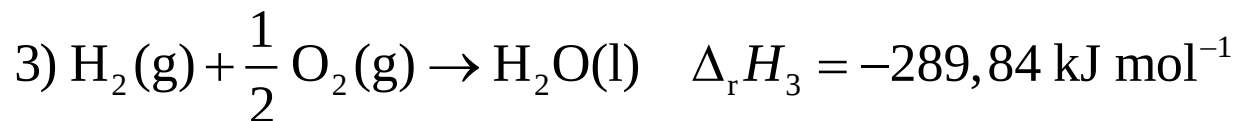
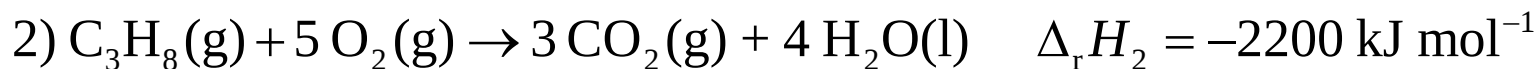
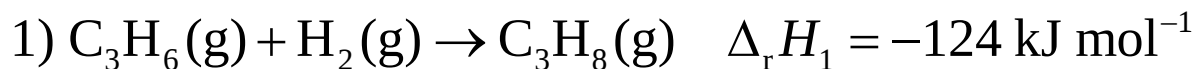


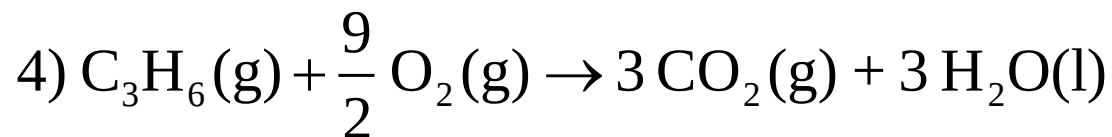
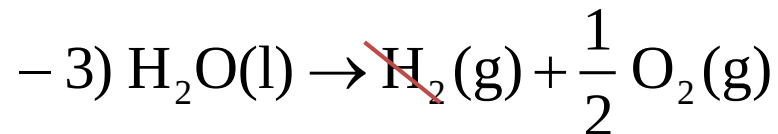
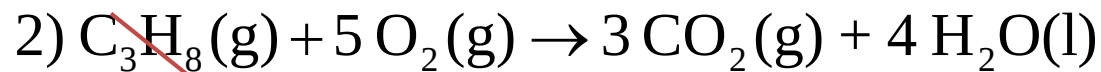
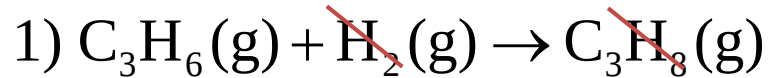
$$\Delta_f H(CO_2, g) = -393,513 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_f H(H_2O, l) = -289,84 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_f H(C_{10}H_8, s) &= 10 \cdot \Delta_f H(CO_2, g) + 4 \cdot \Delta_f H(H_2O, l) - \Delta_c H(C_{10}H_8, s) \\ &= 62,51 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

3. Standardna reakcijska entalpija hidrogenacije propena iznosi -124 kJ mol^{-1} , a standardna entalpija sagorijevanja propana $-2200 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$. Standardna entalpija nastajanja tekuće vode iznosi $-289,84 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$. Svi su podaci dani za temperaturu od 298 K . Izračunajte standardnu reakcijsku entalpiju sagorijevanja propena pri toj temperaturi.





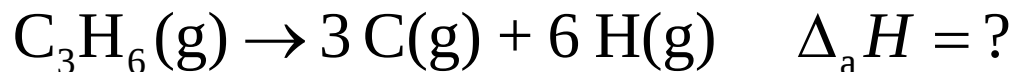
$$\Delta_{\text{r}}H_4 = \Delta_{\text{r}}H_1 + \Delta_{\text{r}}H_2 - \Delta_{\text{r}}H_3 = -2034,16 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

4. Izračunajte standardnu entalpiju atomizacije propena pri 298 K iz standardnih entalpija stvaranja priloženih u sljedećoj tablici:

Tablica 1. Entalpije stvaranja nekih kemijskih vrsta pri 298 K

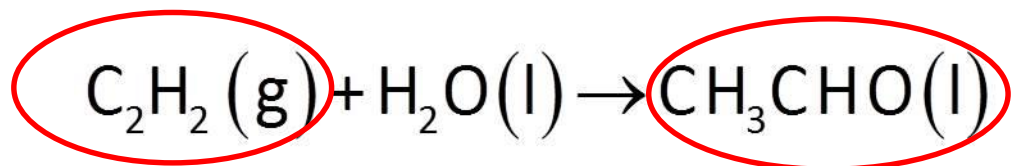
tvar	H(g)	C(g)	C ₃ H ₆ (g)
$\Delta_f H^\ominus / \text{kJ mol}^{-1}$	217,97	716,68	20,42

Atomizacija – raspad na atome u plinovitoj fazi



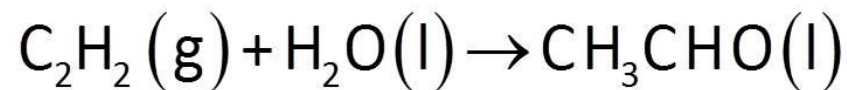
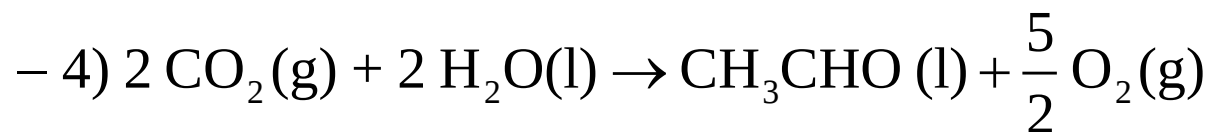
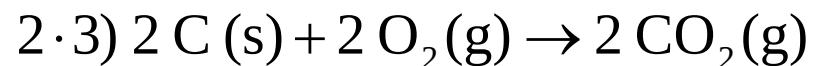
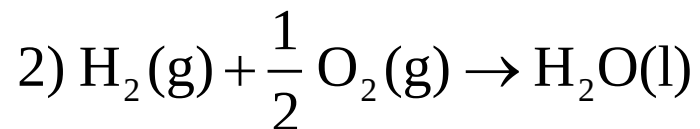
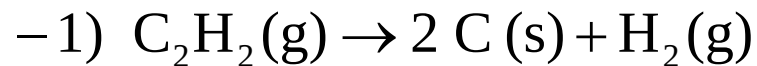
$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_a H(\text{C}_3\text{H}_6, \text{g}) &= 3 \cdot \Delta_f H(\text{C}, \text{g}) + 6 \cdot \Delta_f H(\text{H}, \text{g}) - \Delta_f H(\text{C}_3\text{H}_6, \text{g}) \\ &= 3437,44 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

5. Izračunajte entalpiju reakcije



na temelju sljedećih podataka:

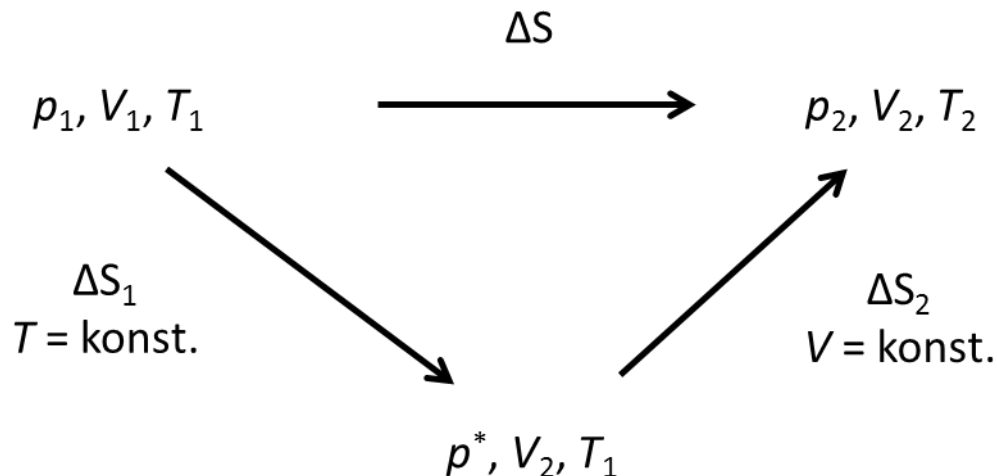
- 1) $2\text{C}(\text{s}) + \text{H}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{C}_2\text{H}_2(\text{g})$ $\Delta_r H = 226,8 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$
- 2) $\text{H}_2(\text{g}) + \frac{1}{2}\text{O}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$ $\Delta_r H = -286,0 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$
- 3) $\text{C}(\text{s}) + \text{O}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{CO}_2(\text{g})$ $\Delta_r H = -393,5 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$
- 4) $\text{CH}_3\text{CHO}(\text{l}) + \frac{5}{2}\text{O}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow 2\text{CO}_2(\text{g}) + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$ $\Delta_r H = -1167 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$



$$\Delta_{\text{r}}H = -\Delta_{\text{r}}H_1 + \Delta_{\text{r}}H_2 + 2 \cdot \Delta_{\text{r}}H_3 - \Delta_{\text{r}}H_4 = -132,8 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

6. Izračunajte promjenu entropije sustava za proces u kojem argon pri početnoj temperaturi od 25 °C i tlaku $p = 101\,325\text{ Pa}$ ekspandira **reverzibilno** s volumena $V_1 = 0,5\text{ dm}^3$ na $V_2 = 1\text{ dm}^3$ i istovremeno se zagrije na 100 °C. Izohorni molarni toplinski kapacitet argona iznosi $C_{V,m}(\text{Ar}) = 12,48\text{ J K}^{-1}\text{ mol}^{-1}$.

Entropija - funkcija stanja
– ne ovisi o
redoslijedu koraka



$$\Delta S (\text{sustav}) = \Delta S_1 + \Delta S_2$$

$$1) T = \text{konst.} \rightarrow \Delta U = 0 \rightarrow Q = -W$$

$$Q = n R T_1 \cdot \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1} \quad \text{Iz definicije reverzibilnog rada}$$

$$\Delta S_1 = \frac{Q_{\text{rev}}}{T_1} = n R \cdot \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1} = 0,118 \text{ JK}^{-1} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Promjena entropije u} \\ \text{izotermnom reverzibilnom} \\ \text{procesu} \end{array}$$

$$2) V = \text{konst.} \rightarrow W = 0 \rightarrow \Delta U = Q$$

Temperatura se mijenja $\rightarrow$ toplina izražava preko toplinskog kapaciteta i promjene temperature; entropiju više ne možemo dobiti dijeljenjem s konstantnom temperaturom, nego moramo integrirati funkciju po temperaturi

$$\Delta S_2 = \int_{T_1}^{T_2} \frac{c_{v,m} \cdot n \cdot dT}{T} = c_{v,m} \cdot n \cdot \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1} = 0,0571 \text{ J K}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta S (\text{sustav}) = \Delta S_1 + \Delta S_2 = 0,175 \text{ J K}^{-1}$$

7. Izračunajte promjenu entropije sustava, okoline, te ukupnu promjenu entropije za slučaj kad 0,5 mol N_2 , pri 298 K i 1 bar, ekpandira na dvostruki volumen
- a) **reverzibilno i izotermno,**
 - b) **adijabatski nasuprot konstantnom vanjskom tlaku od 0 Pa.**

a) $T = \text{konst.} \rightarrow \Delta U = 0 \rightarrow Q = -W$

$$\Delta S_{\text{sus}} = \frac{Q_{\text{rev}}}{T_{\text{sus}}} = nR \cdot \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1} = 2,881 \text{ J K}^{-1}$$

$Q_{\text{oko}} = -Q_{\text{sus}}$; u rev. procesu sustav i okolina su u ravnoteži – jednake temperature

$$\Delta S_{oko} = -\Delta S_{sus} = -2,881 \text{ J K}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta S_{oko} = \frac{Q_{oko}}{T_{oko}}$$

$$\Delta S_{uk} = \Delta S_{sus} + \Delta S_{oko} = 0 \text{ J K}^{-1}$$

b) adijabatski $\rightarrow$ nema izmjene topline s okolinom

$\rightarrow Q_{sus} = 0$ (ireverzibilno)

$\rightarrow Q_{oko} = 0 \rightarrow \Delta S_{oko} = 0$

nasuprot konstantnom vanjskom tlaku $\rightarrow$ ireverzibilan
proces

tlak od 0 Pa $\rightarrow$ slobodna ekspanzija (u vakuum) $\rightarrow W_{sus,ir} = 0$

ALI: $\Delta S_{sus} \neq 0$ jer je entropija definirana,
odnosno može se računati za sustav samo u rev.
procesu!

Funkcije stanja sustava su jednake u rev. i irever. procesu
ako je proces s istim početnim i konačnim stanjem

→ moramo pronaći reverzibilni proces s istim početnim i
konačnim stanjem

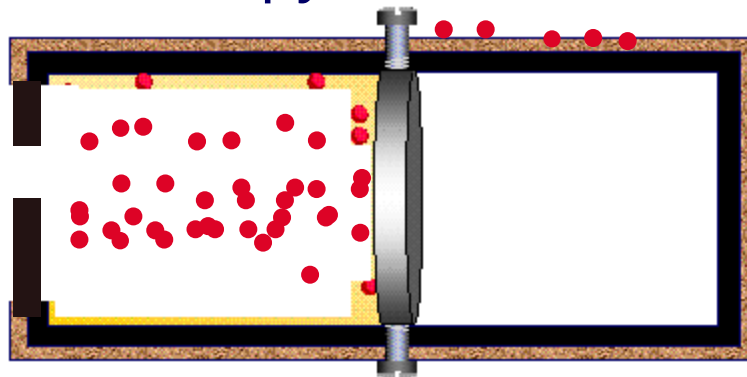
$\Delta U_{ir} = Q_{ir} + W_{ir} = 0 = \Delta U_{rev} \rightarrow$ proces u kojem je $\Delta U = 0$ je
izoterman proces

$$\Delta S_{sus} = \frac{Q_{rev}}{T} = nR \cdot \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1} = 2,881 \text{ J K}^{-1}$$

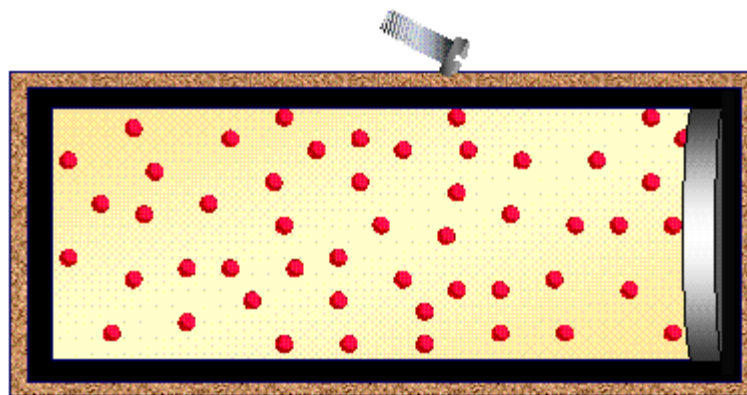
$$\Delta S_{uk} = \Delta S_{sus} + \Delta S_{oko} = 2,881 \text{ J K}^{-1}$$

Energy is constant, Entropy is maximized

The gas occupies
left volume,
right volume:
vacuum



Gas expands
adiabatically
and irreversibly



8. Izračunajte promjenu entropije za proces u kojem se u 1 kg vode u izoliranoj posudi pri 90 °C doda 100 g leda temperature 0 °C. Pretpostavite da je toplinski kapacitet vode neovisan o temperaturi i iznosi $c_p = 4,18 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{ g}^{-1}$. Entalpija taljenja leda iznosi $\Delta_{\text{fus}} H(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = 6,008 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$.

$$\Delta S = \Delta S_{\text{led}} + \Delta S_{\text{voda}} = \Delta S_{\text{taljenje}} + \Delta S_{\text{grijanje}} + \Delta S_{\text{voda}}$$

$$\Delta S_{\text{led}} = \frac{\Delta H}{T_{\text{fus}}} + \int_{T_{\text{fus}}}^{T_x} \frac{c_p \cdot m_{\text{led}} \cdot dT}{T} = \frac{\Delta_{\text{fus}} H \cdot n_{\text{led}}}{T_{\text{fus}}} + c_p \cdot m_{\text{led}} \cdot \ln \frac{T_x}{T_{\text{fus}}}$$

$$\Delta S_{\text{voda}} = \int_{T_{\text{voda}}}^{T_x} \frac{c_p \cdot m_{\text{voda}} \cdot dT}{T} = c_p \cdot m_{\text{voda}} \cdot \ln \frac{T_x}{T_{\text{voda}}}$$

Očuvanje energije - topline

$$Q(\text{led}) + Q(\text{voda}) = 0$$

$$Q(\text{taljenje}) + Q(\text{grijanje leda}) + Q(\text{hlađenje vode}) = 0$$

$$\Delta_{\text{fus}} H \cdot n(\text{led}) + c_p \cdot m(\text{led}) \cdot (T_x - T_{\text{fus}}) + c_p \cdot m(\text{voda}) \cdot (T_x - T_{\text{voda}}) = 0$$

Izraziti T_x – sve temperature pretvoriti u Kelvine!

$$T_x = 347,7 \text{ K} \rightarrow 74,6 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\Delta S = \Delta S_{\text{led}} + \Delta S_{\text{voda}} = 222,9 \text{ J K}^{-1} - 181,7 \text{ J K}^{-1} = 41,2 \text{ J K}^{-1}$$