

Kemijska termodinamika: koligativna svojstva

Seminar

22.4.2025.

KOLIGATIVNA SVOJSTVA

$$\Delta p = i \cdot p_A^* \cdot x_B \quad \text{sniženje tlaka pare}$$

$$\Delta T_b = i \cdot K_b \cdot b_B \quad \text{povišenje vrelišta}$$

$$\Delta T_f = i \cdot K_f \cdot b_B \quad \text{sniženje ledišta}$$

$$\Pi = i \cdot c_B \cdot R \cdot T \quad \text{osmotski tlak}$$

van't Hoffov faktor

$$i = 1 + (k + a - 1) \cdot \alpha$$

Ebulioskopska konstanta i
krioskopska konstanta

$$K_b = \frac{M_A \cdot R \cdot (T_b^*)^2}{\Delta_{vap} H^\ominus}$$

$$K_f = \frac{M_A \cdot R \cdot (T_f^*)^2}{\Delta_{fus} H^\ominus}$$

1. Tlak pare čistog benzena pri 30 °C iznosi 16,239 kPa. Kada se u 125,0 grama benzena otopi 7,50 grama neelektrolita X, tlak pare benzena snizi se za 214 Pa. Izračunajte molarnu masu tvari X!

$$p^*(\text{benzen}) = 16,239 \text{ kPa}$$

$$M(\text{benzen}) = 78,108 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$$

$$m(\text{benzen}) = 125,0 \text{ g}$$

$$m(\text{X}) = 7,50 \text{ g}$$

$$\Delta p = 214 \text{ Pa}$$

RAOULTOV ZAKON – vrijedi za otapalo

neelektrolit X $\rightarrow i = 1$

$$p(\text{benzen}) = x(\text{benzen}) \cdot p^*(\text{benzen})$$

$$x(\text{benzen}) = 1 - x(\text{X})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta p &= p^*(\text{benzen}) - p(\text{benzen}) \\
 &= p^*(\text{benzen}) - x(\text{benzen}) \cdot p^*(\text{benzen}) \\
 &= 1 - x(\text{benzen}) \cdot p^*(\text{benzen}) \\
 &= x(X) \cdot p^*(\text{benzen})
 \end{aligned}$$



$$x(X) = \frac{n(X)}{n(X) + n(\text{benzen})}$$

$$n(X) = \frac{\Delta p \cdot n(\text{benzen})}{p^*(\text{benzen}) - \Delta p} = \frac{m(X)}{M(X)}$$

$$M(X) = 351 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$$

2. Otopina koja je dobivena otapanjem 1,645 g sumpora u 100,0 g ugljikova disulfida ima za 0,15 °C više vrelište od vrelišta čistog ugljikova disulfida. Ebulioskopska konstanta ugljikova disulfida iznosi 2,42 K kg mol⁻¹. Od koliko se atoma sastoje molekule sumpora u ugljikovom disulfidu?

Sumpor neelektrolit → $i = 1$

$$\Delta T_b = K_b \cdot b = K_b \cdot \frac{n(S_x)}{m(CS_2)}$$

$$m(S_x) = 1,645 \text{ g}$$

$$m(CS_2) = 100 \text{ g}$$

$$\Delta T_b = 0,15 \text{ K}$$

$$K_b(CS_2) = 2,42 \text{ K kg mol}^{-1}$$

$$M(S_x) = \frac{K_b \cdot m(S_x)}{m(CS_2) \cdot \Delta T_b} = 0,2654 \text{ kg mol}^{-1}$$

$$X; M(S_x) = ?$$

$$x = \frac{M(S_x)}{M(S)} = 8,28 \approx 8$$

3. Vodena otopina magnezijeva sulfata molalnosti $0,050 \text{ mol kg}^{-1}$ ima normalno ledište pri $-0,121 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($K_f = 1,86 \text{ K kg mol}^{-1}$). Za tu otopinu izračunajte:

- stupanj disocijacije magnezijeva sulfata,
- ukupnu molalnost svih otopljenih jedinki,
- povišenje normalnog vrelišta u odnosu na čistu vodu, ako je $K_b(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = 0,513 \text{ K kg mol}^{-1}$.

$$\alpha = \frac{x}{b_0}$$

van't Hoffov faktor

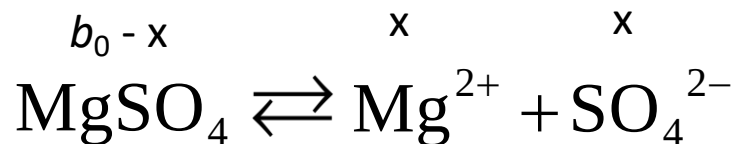
$$\Delta T = i K_f b$$

$$i = 1 + (k + a - 1) \cdot \alpha$$

$$b(\text{Mg}^{2+}) = b(\text{SO}_4^{2-}) = x = \alpha \cdot b_0$$

$$b(\text{MgSO}_4) = b_0 - x = (1 - \alpha) \cdot b_0$$

$$N = k + a = 2$$



$$a) \quad \Delta T = [1 + (N - 1) \cdot \alpha] \cdot K_f \cdot b_0$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\Delta T}{K_f \cdot b_0} - 1 = 0,301$$

$$b) \quad b_{uk} = b(\text{Mg}^{2+}) + b(\text{SO}_4^{2-}) + b(\text{MgSO}_4)_{\text{nedis.}}$$

$$= 2 \cdot \alpha \cdot b_0 + (1 - \alpha) \cdot b_0$$

$$= 0,065 \text{ mol kg}^{-1}$$

$$= i \cdot b_0$$

$$c) \quad \Delta T = i \cdot K_b \cdot b_0 = K_b \cdot b_{uk}$$

$$= 0,033 \text{ K}$$

4. Odredite ebulioskopsku konstantu benzena ako je vrelište čistog benzena 80,1 °C, entalpija isparavanja benzena pri toj temperaturi 30,8 kJ mol⁻¹.

$$K_b = \frac{M(\text{benzen}) \cdot R \cdot (T_b^*)^2}{\Delta_{\text{vap}} H^\ominus} = 2631 \text{ K g mol}^{-1}$$

$$= 2,631 \text{ K kg mol}^{-1}$$

5. Ako se urea mase 1 g otopi u 200 g otapala A, talište čistog otapala A snizi se za 0,250 K. Ako se 1,5 g nekog neelektrolita Y otopi u 125 g istog otapala, ledište se snizi za 0,200 K. Izračunajte molarnu masu tvari Y ako je molarna masa ureje 60,06 g mol⁻¹, a molarna masa otapala A 200 g mol⁻¹.

$$\begin{aligned}m(\text{urea}) &= 1 \text{ g} \\m_1(\text{A}) &= 200 \text{ g} \\\Delta T_1 &= 0,250 \text{ K}\end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\Delta T_1}{b(\text{urea})} = \frac{\Delta T_2}{b(\text{Y})} \rightarrow b(\text{Y}) = 6,66 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ mol g}^{-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned}m(\text{Y}) &= 1,5 \text{ g} \\m_2(\text{A}) &= 125 \text{ g} \\\Delta T_2 &= 0,200 \text{ K}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}b(\text{urea}) &= \frac{n(\text{urea})}{m_1(\text{A})} = 8,325 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ mol g}^{-1} \\&= 8,325 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ mol kg}^{-1}\end{aligned}$$

$$M(\text{Y}) = \frac{m(\text{Y})}{b(\text{Y}) \cdot m_2(\text{A})} = 180 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$$

6. Osmotski tlak ljudske krvi iznosi 7 atmosfera pri 37 °C. Izračunajte koncentraciju NaCl u izotoničnoj vodenoj otopini. Odredite osmotski tlak iste otopine pri 25 °C.

$$\Pi(\text{krvi}) = \Pi(\text{NaCl}) = 7 \text{ atm} = 709\,275 \text{ Pa}$$

$$\Pi(\text{NaCl}) = i \cdot c(\text{NaCl}) \cdot R \cdot T \quad i = 2$$

$$c(\text{NaCl}) = 137,5 \text{ mol m}^{-3}$$

$$= 0,138 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$$

$$\Pi_2(\text{NaCl}) = i \cdot c(\text{NaCl}) \cdot R \cdot T_2$$

$$\Pi_2(\text{NaCl}) = \frac{\Pi_1(\text{NaCl}) \cdot T_2}{T_1} = 6,7 \text{ atm}$$