
Edlisefnafrædi 2

Midannarpróf, 19. okt. 2005

Leyfileg hjálpargögn: Reiknivélar og stærdfraedihandbækur

Prófid samanstendur af 5 spurningum sem eru mislangar, samtals 100 punktar. Aftast eru listar yfir jófnur.

Problem 1: (15 pts)

In English:

The wavelength of standing sound waves in $\text{NO}(g)$ at 25°C and 1.01 atm was measured to be 30.8 cm when the frequency was 1.098 kHz .

- Find the heat capacity ratio, γ , for $\text{NO}(g)$ under these conditions, assuming ideal gas behavior.
- Estimate theoretically, using classical physics and the equipartition principle, the value of γ for $\text{NO}(g)$ with and without the inclusion of vibrational motion of the molecule.
- Use the result in part (a) and (b) to find the vibrational contribution to the constant volume heat capacity of $\text{NO}(g)$ under these conditions.

Á Íslensku:

Bylgjulengd standandi hljóðbylgna í $\text{NO}(g)$ vid 25°C og 1.01 atm var mæld sem 30.8 cm vid tídnina 1.098 kHz .

- Finndu varmarýmdarhlutfallid, γ , fyrir $\text{NO}(g)$ vid adstædurnar sem lýst er ad ofan (gerdu rád fyrir kjörgasi).
- Notadu klassíkska edlisfrædi og jafndreifilögmalid til ad reikna út γ bædi med og án framlagi titrings sameindarinnar.
- Notadu nidurstöðuna í (a) og (b) til ad meta framlag titrings til varmarýmdarinnar $\text{NO}(g)$ vid fast rúmmál og adstædurnar sem lýst er ad ofan.

Problem 2: (15 pts)

In English:

An ideal gas undergoes the following reversible, cyclic process. It first expands adiabatically from state A to state B. It is then compressed isothermally to state C. Finally, its temperature is adjusted at constant volume to reach the original state, A.

- (a) Each state is characterized by the volume, pressure and temperature of the gas, V, P and T. Sketch the cyclic process in the (P,V) plane and in the (P,T) plane.
- (b) Calculate the change in entropy of the gas in each one of the three processes and in the full, cyclic process.

Á Íslensku:

Kjörgas fer í gegnum eftirfarandi afturkræft hringferli. First útvíkkun á rúmmálinu adíabatískt frá ástandi A til B. Síðan sampjöppun í jafnhitaferli í ástand C. Loks er hitastiginu breytt en rúmmáli haldid óbreyttu til ad komast í upphaflega ástandid, A.

- (a) Sérhvert ástand kerfisins einkennist af V, P og T. Teiknadu hringferlid í (P,V) planinu og í (P,T) planinu.
- (b) Reiknadu breytinguna í entrópíu gassins í hverjum af ferlunum, og í hringferlinu öllu.

Problem 3: (30 pts)

In English:

A 0.4711 g sample of phenol, C_6H_5OH , was burnt in a bomb calorimeter, along with 1.5 cm of wire. The temperature increase is shown in the graph below. (The change in internal energy as benzoic acid burns is $\Delta U = -3315 \text{ kJ/mol}$ and the wire gives 8.2 J/cm).

- (a) Mark the time when the reaction starts, and give an best estimate of the temperature rise $\Delta T = T_2 - T_1$ due to the reaction (explain your procedure).
- (b) Why does the temperature rise before the reaction starts and why is that sort of temperature rise less pronounced after the reaction is over?
- (c) What is the total heat capacity of the calorimeter (water plus bomb)?
- (d) In a later experiment with the same calorimeter, the amount of water in the heat

bath had dropped by 30 ml. What value of the heat capacity should be used when the measured rise in temperature is used to estimate the heat of combustion in that case (the specific heat of water is 1 cal/g deg)?

(e) Write a balanced equation for the combustion of phenol.

(f) Find the heat of formation for phenol (from thermodynamic tables one finds $\Delta H_f^\circ = -393.5 \text{ kJ/mol}$ for CO_2 and $\Delta H_f^\circ = -241.8 \text{ kJ/mol}$ for H_2O).

Á Íslensku:

Sýni af 0,4711 g fenól, C_6H_5OH , var brennt í bombuvarmamæli ásamt 1,5 cm af vír. Hitastigshækkunin er sýnd á grafinu ad ofan. (Breytingin í innri orku fenóls vid bruna er $\Delta U = -3315 \text{ kJ/mol}$ og vírinn gefur $8,2 \text{ J/cm}$).

(a) Merktu tímann vid upphaf brunans og gefdu eins gott mat á hitastigshækkuninni, $\Delta T = T_2 - T_1$ eins og mögulegt er (med útskýringum).

(b) Hvers vegna eykst hitastigid ádur en hvarfid byrjar, og hvers vegna er sú hækkun hægari eftir ad hvarfid er yfirstadid?

(c) Hver var heildarvarmarýmd varmamælisins (vatnsbad og bomba)?

(d) Í tilraun sem gerd var seinna hafdi vatnid í varmamælinum minnkad um 30 ml. Hvada gildi á heildarvarmarýmd mælisins væri best ad nota til ad vinna úr nidurstöðum seinni mælingarinnar?

(e) Skrifadu stillta efnajöfnu fyrir brunann.

(f) Finndu myndunarvarma fenóls (í töflum á finna ad $\Delta H_f^\circ = -393,5 \text{ kJ/mol}$ fyrir CO_2 og $\Delta H_f^\circ = -241,8 \text{ kJ/mol}$ fyrir H_2O).

Problem 4: (20 pts)

In English:

Consider the change in entropy as volume is changed at constant temperature, $(\frac{\partial S}{\partial V})_T$.

(a) Derive a Maxwell relation starting from one of the thermodynamic state functions to rewrite $(\frac{\partial S}{\partial V})_T$ in terms of the easily measurable quantities V , T and P .

(b) Obtain an explicit expression for $(\frac{\partial S}{\partial V})_T$ for a gas that is described by the second order virial equation of state $PV_m = RT(1 + B'P)$, where B' is a constant, using the result from part (a).

Á Íslensku:

Taktu fyrir breytinguna í entrópiú vid breytingu í rúmmáli vid fast hitastig, $(\frac{\partial S}{\partial V})_T$.

(a) Leiddu út Maxwell líkingu út frá einni af varmafrædilegu ástandsstærðunum sem gerir klefit ad finna $(\frac{\partial S}{\partial V})_T$ eingöngu út frá audveldlega mældum stærðum V , T and P .

- (b) Finndu líkingu sem gefur beint gildid á $(\frac{\partial S}{\partial V})_T$ fyrir gas sem lýst er med annars stigs viriallíkingunni $PV_m = RT(1 + B'P)$, med B' sem fasta (notadu nidurstöðu lidar (a)).

Problem 5: (20 pts)

In English:

Assume that experimental measurements have been carried out to determine how the constant pressure heat capacity of a certain chemical depends on temperature. In a certain temperature range the experimental results can be expressed as

$$\bar{C}_P = a + bT + c/T.$$

- (a) Give an expression for the change in enthalpy when the chemical is heated from a temperature of T_1 to T_2 .
- (b) Give an expression for the change in entropy when the chemical is heated from a temperature of T_1 to T_2 .

Á Íslensku:

Gerdu rád fyrir ad búid sé ad mæla varmarýmd efnis vid fast P sem fall af hitastigi. Á tilteknu hitastigsbili er hægt ad skrifa mælinidurstöðurnar sem

$$\bar{C}_P = a + bT + c/T.$$

- (a) Skrifadu líkingu fyrir breytingunni í enthalpíu efnisins vid upphitun frá T_1 upp í T_2 .
- (b) Skrifadu líkingu fyrir breytingunni í entrópíu efnisins vid upphitun frá T_1 upp í T_2 .