

I (25):

a) αντισημετρά $\Delta S_{\text{dep}} = \frac{\partial q}{T} = -\frac{\partial w}{T}$ ($dw=0$, ιδιαν. ασφ.)
 $\partial w = -Pdv \Rightarrow w = -RT \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1} = +RT \ln 2 \Rightarrow \underline{\Delta S_{\text{dep}} = -R \ln 2 < 0}$
 $\underline{\Delta S_{\text{Dox}} = \frac{q_{\text{Dox}}}{T} = -\frac{q}{T} = \frac{w}{T} = R \ln 2} \quad \underline{\Delta S_{\text{Dox}} = 0}$ (αντιμετρά μή)
 ή να 2οντα νόμο μή αντισημετρά μεταβολές και $\frac{q}{\Delta S_{\text{Dox}}} + q = 0$)

B) Μη-Αντισημετρά:

$\Delta S_{\text{Dox}} = \frac{q_{\text{Dox}}}{T} = -\frac{q}{T} = \frac{w}{T}, w = -\int_{V_1}^{V_2} P_{\text{ext}} dv, P_{\text{ext}} = \frac{RT}{V_2}$ (ένα
 δεσμηνες τα επιλεγόμενα) $\Rightarrow w = -\frac{RT}{V_2} (V_2 - V_1) = RT (1 - \frac{V_1}{V_2}) > 0$
 $\underline{\Delta S_{\text{Dox}} = R(\frac{V_2}{V_1} - 1) = R > 0} \Rightarrow \underline{\Delta S_{\text{Dox}} = R - R \ln 2 = 0.31R > 0}$.
 (αντιμετρά μή τα τα $\frac{q}{\Delta S_{\text{Dox}}} = \text{νόμο} \neq \text{μή -Αντισημετρά μεταβολές})$

II (20) a) $\Delta S_1 = c_p \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1} = \underline{23.4 \text{ J/K mol}}$ b) $\text{H}_2\text{O}(l, T_1) \xrightleftharpoons[\text{H}_2\text{O}(T_1, l)]{} \text{H}_2\text{O}(l, T_1) \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O}(T_2, l)$

$\Delta S_2 = s_e - s_s = \frac{\Delta H_{\text{vap}}}{T_1}, \Delta S_3 = s_g - s_e = \frac{\Delta H_{\text{Evol}}}{T_2} \Rightarrow \Delta S = \Delta S_2 + \Delta S_1 + \Delta S_3 \quad \text{H}_2\text{O}(T_2, l)$
 $\underline{\Delta S = 155.3 \text{ J/K mol}}$

III a) $3\text{O}_2 \rightleftharpoons 2\text{O}_3 \quad \sum n_i \mu_i d\ln \underline{s} = 0, \mu_i = \mu_i^* + RT \ln \frac{P_i}{P^*}$ (αριθμ) $\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^2 M_i y_i \equiv \Delta G_{\text{ave}}^0$

$\Delta G_{\text{ave}}^0 = -RT \sum \ln \left(\frac{P_i}{P^*} \right)^{y_i} = -RT \prod_{i=1}^2 \left(\frac{P_i}{P^*} \right)^{y_i} \equiv -\ln K_{\text{ave}}, \quad K_{\text{ave}} = \frac{P_3^2}{P_2^3} P^*$

Στα 298 K $K_{\text{ave}} = \exp \left[-\frac{\Delta G_{\text{ave}}^0}{RT} \right]$. Τι λέει στη συνταραγμό στα 550 K απαρατία;

η $\left(\frac{\partial \ln K_{\text{ave}}}{\partial T} \right)_P = -\frac{1}{R} \frac{\partial}{\partial T} \left(\frac{\Delta G_{\text{ave}}^0}{RT} \right)_P = \frac{\Delta H_{\text{ave}}^0}{RT^2}$ (1) \Rightarrow αποταμώντας την (1) \Rightarrow

$\ln K_{\text{ave}}(T_2) = \ln K_{\text{ave}}(T_1) - \frac{\Delta H_{\text{ave}}^0}{R} \left(\frac{1}{T_2} - \frac{1}{T_1} \right)$ ούτω $T_1 = 298 \text{ K}, T_2 = 550 \text{ K}$

$\Delta G_{\text{ave}}^0 = \Delta H_{\text{ave}}^0 - T \Delta S_{\text{ave}}^0$. Όμως η ΔS_{ave}^0 διφέρει στην άσκηση:

$\ln K_{\text{ave}}(T_2) = -\frac{\Delta G_{\text{ave}}^0}{RT_1} + \frac{\Delta H_{\text{ave}}^0}{R} \left(\frac{1}{T_2} - \frac{1}{T_1} \right)$ (μη τις περιλαμβάνει) \Rightarrow

$\ln K_{\text{ave}}(T_2) = -\frac{\Delta H_{\text{ave}}^0}{RT_2} + \frac{\Delta S_{\text{ave}}^0}{R} \Rightarrow \frac{\Delta S_{\text{ave}}^0}{R}$ είναι μή μόνο και αρνητικό *

$|K_{\text{ave}}(T_2)| \leq 8 \cdot 10^{-28}$ (* η ρηματική της παραπομπής αριθμού, $\Delta Y = -1$)

1. Από την (1) απονταρει έτσι κατανιμεύεται $\Delta G_{\text{ave}}^0 = -RT \Delta Y = \frac{RT}{P}$

2. $\left(\frac{\partial \ln K}{\partial P} \right)_T = -\frac{\Delta G}{\Delta P} \Big|_T = -\Delta V_{\text{ave}} = -\frac{RT}{P} \Delta Y = \frac{RT}{P} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{\partial \ln K}{\partial P} \right)_T > 0$ ανταναλούμενο P .

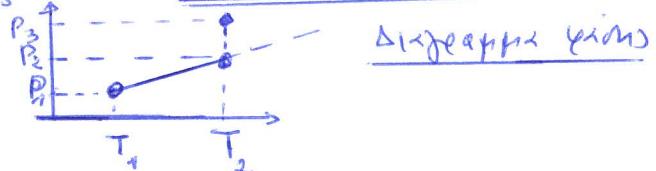
$$\nabla (30) : \text{a)} \left. \frac{dP}{dT} \right|_{100\text{K}} = \frac{\Delta H_{s \rightarrow e}}{T \Delta V_{s \rightarrow e}} \Rightarrow dP = \frac{\Delta H}{\Delta V} \frac{dT}{T} \Rightarrow P_2 = P_1 + \frac{\Delta H}{\Delta V} \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1} \quad (1)$$

$$\Delta V = V_e - V_s = \frac{M}{\rho_s} - \frac{M}{\rho_e} = 7.1 \text{ cm}^3/\text{mol} \quad \text{Ano tis (1) } \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{\Delta H = 18.3 \text{ kJ/mol}}} \\ \underline{\underline{\Delta S = \frac{\Delta H}{T} = 43 \text{ J/K mol}}}$$

$$\text{B)} \frac{\partial G}{\partial P} = V \Rightarrow \frac{\partial \Delta G}{\partial P} = \Delta V \Rightarrow \Delta G(P_3) - \Delta G(P_2) = \Delta V (P_3 - P_2) \quad (2)$$

ano $P_2 = 120 \text{ atm}$, $P_3 = 200 \text{ atm}$ kai $\Delta G(P_2) = 0$ (irreversibly $s \rightarrow l$)

Ano tis (2) $\Rightarrow \Delta G(P_3) = G_e(P_3) - G_s(P_3) = 59 \text{ J/mol} \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{G_e(P_3) > G_s(P_3)}}$
kai $\text{tis } \mu \text{ tis } G_e \text{ tis } G_s \text{ tis } \Delta G \text{ tis } \mu \text{ tis } \Delta G$.



$$\nabla (20) \quad \text{a)} \quad P = P_A + P_B \quad , \quad P_A = \Psi_A P \quad \text{ksi} \quad \mu_i(g, x_i) = M_i(g, \Psi_i) \Rightarrow \\ M_i^\circ + RT \ln x_i + RT \ln \Psi_i = \mu_i^\circ + RT \ln \frac{P_i}{P^\circ} \Rightarrow P_i = P_i^\circ \Psi_i x_i = \Psi_i P \\ \Rightarrow \Psi_i = \frac{\Psi_i^\circ P}{x_i P_i^\circ} \Rightarrow \gamma_A = 2, \gamma_B = 1.38 \quad (\text{oxypi } \mu \text{ tis } 100\text{K}) \\ \text{Ergo: } \alpha_A = x_A \gamma_A = 0.57 \quad \text{ksi} \quad \alpha_B = x_B \gamma_B = 0.985 !$$

b) Gibbs-Duhem Exem: $\sum n_i d\mu_i \Big|_{T, P} = 0 \quad (1) \quad \mu_i = \mu_{\text{ideal}} + \mu_{\text{non-ideal}}$

$\mu_{\text{ideal}} = M_i^\circ + RT \ln x_i \quad \mu_{\text{non-ideal}} = RT \ln \gamma_i - \mu_{\text{ideal}}$ (irreversible)
tis (1) ($\text{tis } \mu \text{ tis } \mu \text{ tis } \mu \text{ tis } \mu$) kai $i \neq i$: γ_A, γ_B muvo-
noxi tis $n_A d\ln \gamma_A + n_B d\ln \gamma_B = 0 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{x_A \frac{d\ln \gamma_A}{dx_B} + x_B \frac{d\ln \gamma_B}{dx_B} = 0}}$