

(33)

$$m = 12,5 \text{ g} = 0,0125 \text{ kg}$$

$$M = 20,1797 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{mol}}$$

$$T_1 = 33,5^\circ \text{C} = 306,65 \text{ K}$$

$$V_1 = 32,8 \text{ L} = 0,0328 \text{ m}^3$$

$$p_{\text{ex}} = 4850 \text{ Pa} = \text{const}$$

$$\Delta V = 4,70 \text{ L} \longrightarrow V_2 = 37,5 \text{ L} = 0,0375 \text{ m}^3$$

(a) isobar

$$p_{\text{ex}} = \text{const}$$

$$\text{reversibel: } p_{\text{ex}} = p_{\text{in}}$$

$$p_{\text{in}} = \text{const} \text{ und } p_{\text{ex}} = \text{const}$$

\longrightarrow keine Expansion

$$(b) \quad W = - \int p dV = - p_{\text{ex}} \int dV$$

$$W = - p_{\text{ex}} \cdot \Delta V$$

$$W = - 4850 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m} \cdot \text{s}^2} \cdot 0,0047 \text{ m}^3$$

$$W = - 22,795 \frac{\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2}{\text{s}^2}$$

$$\underline{\underline{W = -22,8 \text{ J}}}$$

(c) reversibel ($p_{\text{ex}} \neq \text{const}$)

$$T = \text{const}$$

$$W = - \int p dV = - \int \frac{nRT}{V} dV$$

$$W = -nRT \int_{V_1}^{V_2} \frac{1}{V} dV$$

$$\underline{\underline{W = -nRT \cdot \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1}}}$$

$$n = \frac{m}{M} = \frac{12,5 \text{ g}}{20,1797 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{mol}}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{n = 0,619434 \text{ mol}}}$$

$$W = -0,619434 \text{ mol} \cdot 8,31446 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{mol K}} \cdot 306,65 \text{ K} \cdot \ln \left(\frac{37,5 \text{ K}}{32,8 \text{ K}} \right)$$

$$W = -211,4915 \text{ J}$$

$$\underline{\underline{W = -211 \text{ J}}}$$

(d) $\Delta u = 0$ (ideales Gas mit $T = \text{const}$)

$$\Delta u = w + q$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \Delta u = 0 \\ w < 0 \text{ (s. (c))} \end{array} \right\} \underline{\underline{q > 0}}$$

$$\Delta H = \Delta u + \Delta(pV)$$

$$\downarrow \\ = 0$$

$$(pV = nRT)$$

$$\Delta H = \Delta(nRT) = nR \cdot \Delta T$$

$$\Delta T = 0 \text{ (isotherm)} \longrightarrow \underline{\underline{\Delta H = 0}}$$

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$$n = 2,55 \text{ mol}$$

$$p_1 = 1,55 \text{ bar}$$



$T = \text{const}$

$$p_2 = 4,68 \text{ bar}$$

(a) $\Delta S_{\text{gas}} = ?$

$$\Delta S_{\text{gas}} = nR \left(\frac{5}{2} \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1} - \ln \frac{p_2}{p_1} \right)$$

$$(a) \quad [C_p] = \frac{J}{K}$$

$$\frac{J}{K}$$

$$\frac{J}{K^2}$$

$$[T] = K$$

$$C_p(T) = 16,58 \frac{J}{K} + 0,4245 \frac{J}{K^2} \cdot T$$

$$(b) \quad T_1 = 325,5 \text{ K}$$

$$T_2 = 412,4 \text{ K}$$

$$n = 3,25 \text{ mol}$$

$$W = - \int p dV = -p (V_2 - V_1)$$

$$W = -pV_2 + pV_1 = -p_2V_2 + p_1V_1 \quad (p_1 = p_2 = p)$$

$$(pV = nRT)$$

$$W = nRT_1 - nRT_2 = nR(T_1 - T_2)$$

$$W = 3,25 \text{ mol} \cdot 8,31448 \frac{J}{\text{mol} \cdot K} (325,5 \text{ K} - 412,4 \text{ K})$$

$$W = -2348,217 \text{ J}$$

$$\underline{\underline{W = -2,35 \text{ kJ}}}$$

$$(W = -nR(T_2 - T_1))$$

$$\underline{Q = 15,05 \text{ kJ}}$$

$$\Delta U = W + Q$$

$$\Delta U = -2,35 \text{ kJ} + 15,05 \text{ kJ}$$

(Signifikanz aus NK stellen!)

$$\underline{\underline{\Delta U = 12,70 \text{ kJ}}}$$

$$\Delta H = \Delta U + \Delta(pV)$$

$$\Delta H = \Delta U + \Delta(nRT) \quad (pV = nRT)$$

$$\underline{\underline{\Delta H = \Delta U + nR \cdot \Delta T}}$$

$$W = -nR \cdot \Delta T$$

$$nR \cdot \Delta T = -W$$

$$\Delta H = \Delta U - W$$

$$\Delta U = W + Q$$

$$\Delta U - W = Q$$

$$\Delta H = Q$$

$$\underline{\underline{\Delta H = 15,05 \text{ kJ}}}$$
