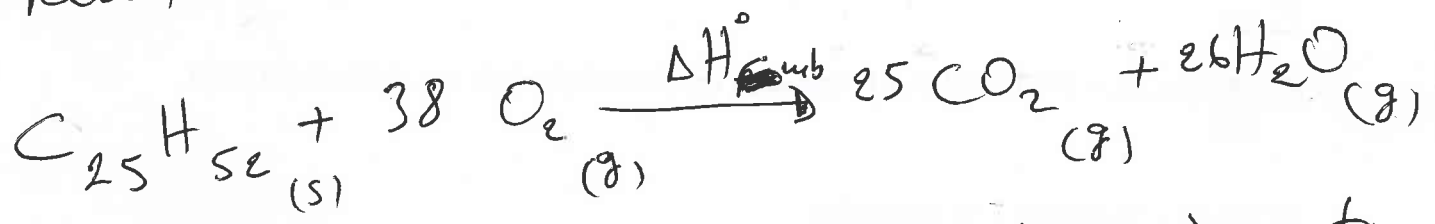
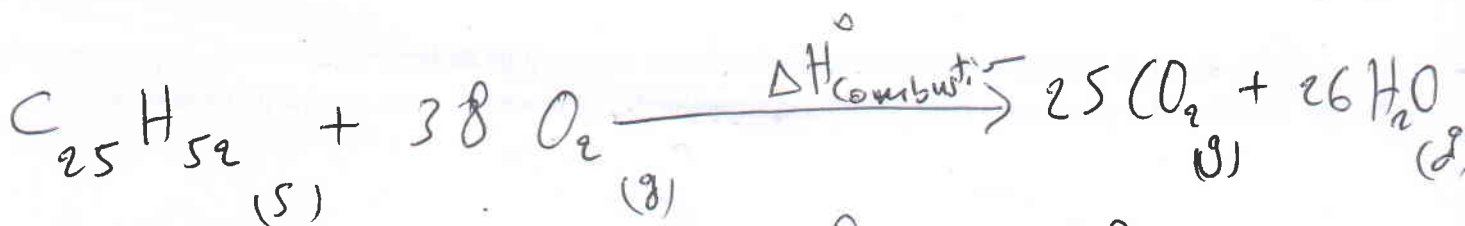
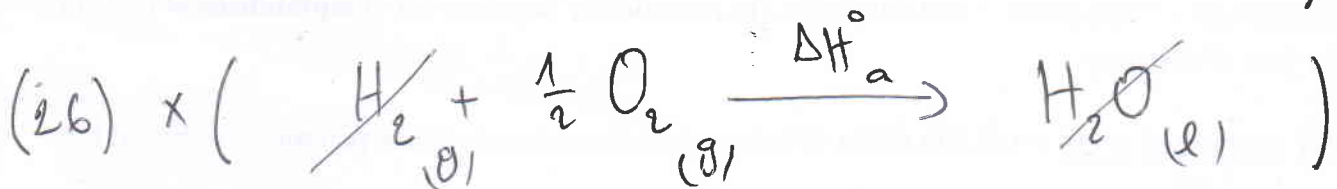
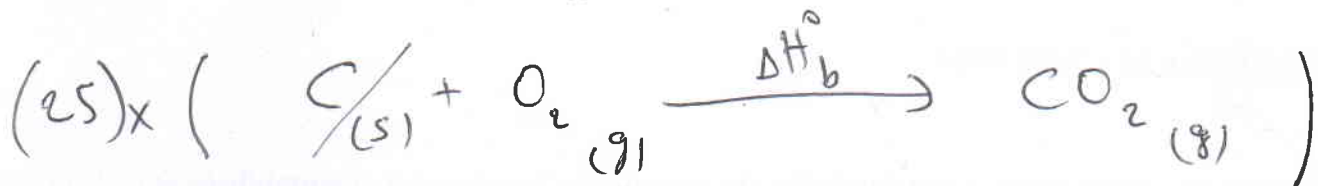
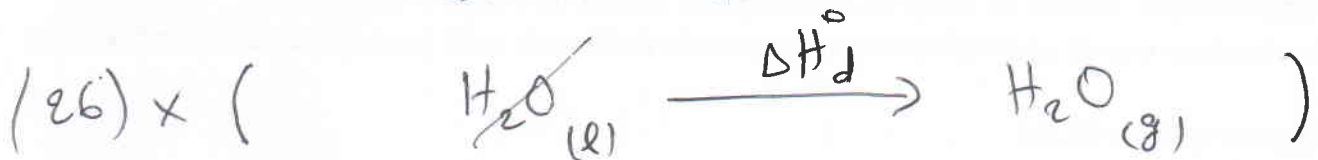
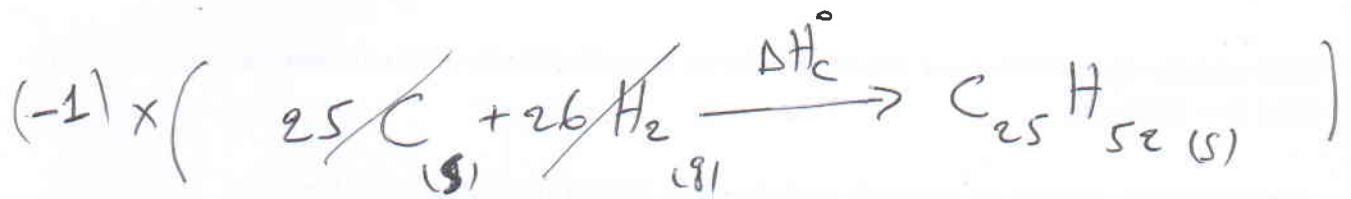


Exercice 1

Réaction de la combustion de la cire:



Nous pouvons obtenir cette équation à partir de a, b, c et d



$$\Delta H_{\text{combust}}^{\circ} = -\Delta H_c^{\circ} + 26 \Delta H_d^{\circ} + 25 \Delta H_b^{\circ} + 26 \Delta H_a^{\circ}$$

Exercice 1 (suite)

2/7

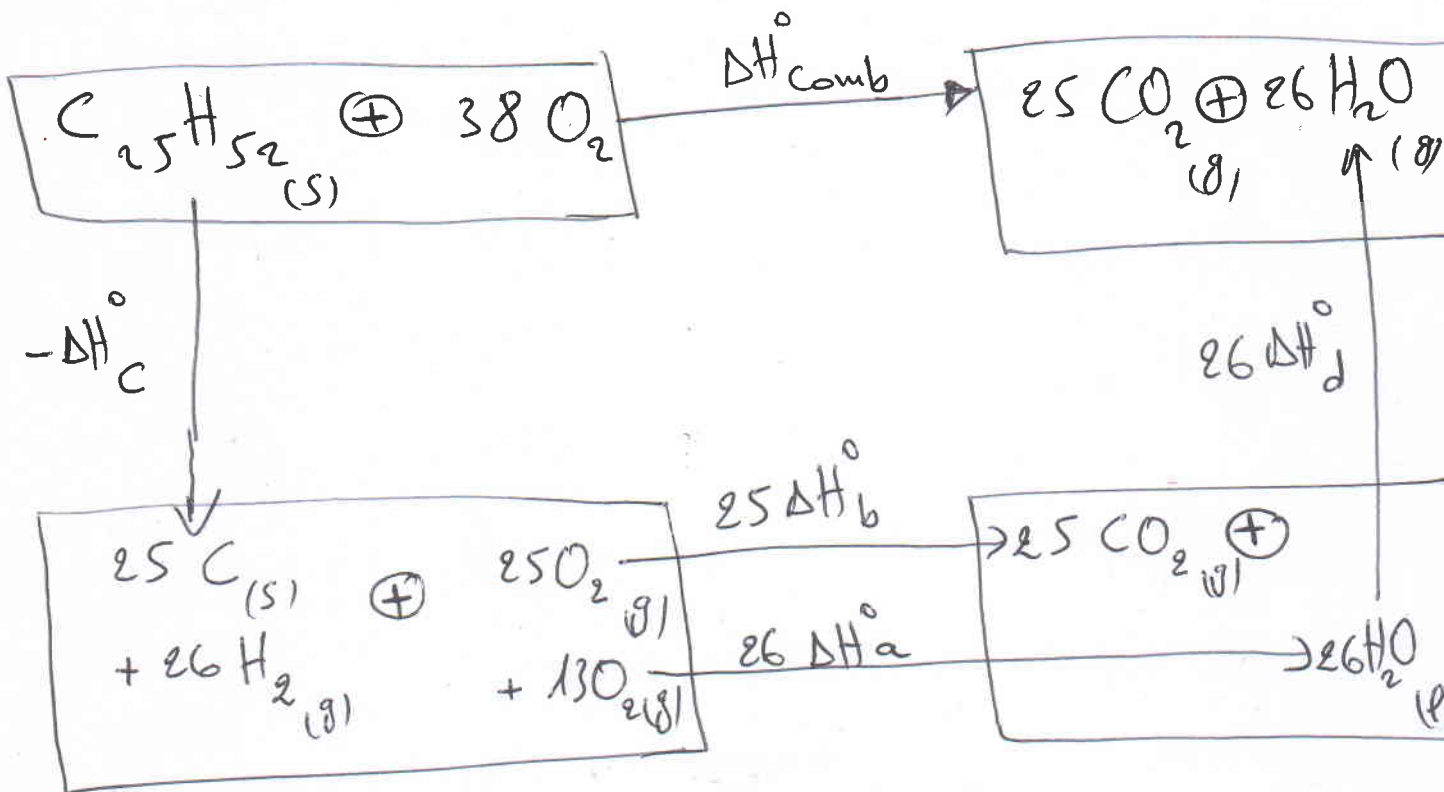
$$\Delta H_{\text{Combustion}}^{\circ} = -(-827) + 26(44) + 25(-393) + 26(-285,5)$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{Combustion}}^{\circ} = -15277 \text{ KJ} < 0$$

La réaction dégage de la chaleur
c'est une réaction exothermique.

Deuxième méthode

On construit un cycle fermé:

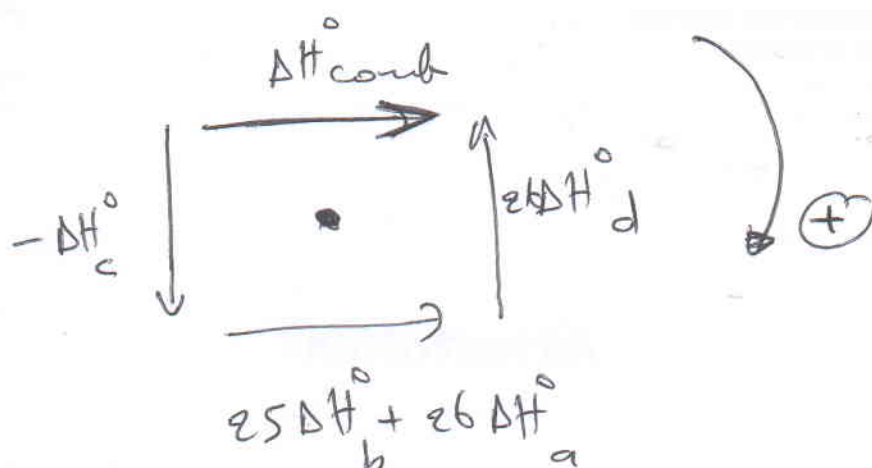


Exercice 1 (suite)

3/7

Ou applique la 1^{ère} loi de HESS:

Ou choisit un sens positif de rotation



$$\Delta H = \sum_{\text{Cycle}} \Delta H_i = 0$$

$$\Delta H^\circ_{\text{comb}} - 26\Delta H^\circ_d - 25\Delta H^\circ_b - 26\Delta H^\circ_a - (-\Delta H^\circ_c) = 0$$

$$\Delta H^\circ_{\text{comb}} = 26\Delta H^\circ_d + 25\Delta H^\circ_b + 26\Delta H^\circ_a - \Delta H^\circ_c$$

ou bien

$$\Delta H_{\text{chemin direct}} = \sum \Delta H_{\text{chemin intermédiaire}}$$

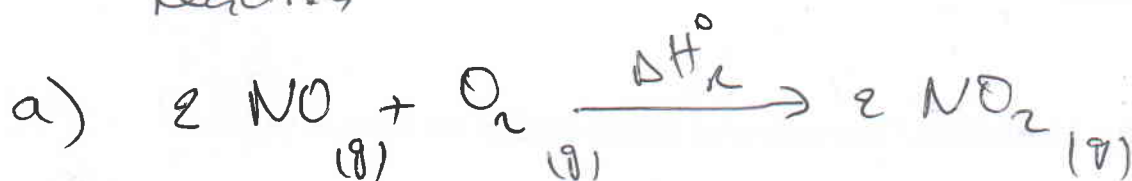
$$\Delta H^\circ_{\text{comb}} = -\Delta H^\circ_c + 25\Delta H^\circ_b + 26\Delta H^\circ_a + 26\Delta H^\circ_d$$

Exercice 2

4/7

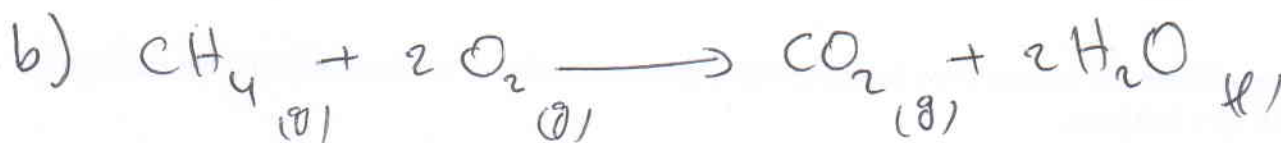
On applique la 2^{ème} loi de HESS

$$\Delta H_{\text{réaction}}^{\circ} = \sum \nu_i \Delta H_f^{\circ}(\text{Produits}) - \sum \nu_j \Delta H_f^{\circ}(\text{Réactifs})$$



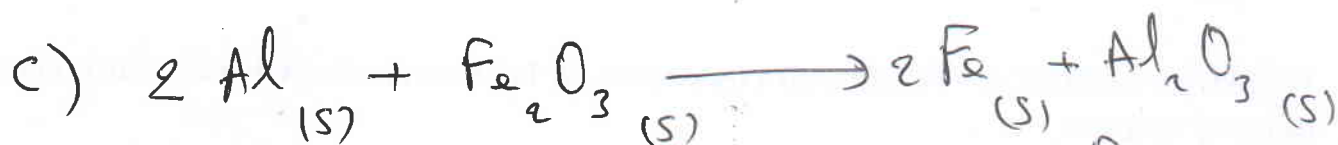
$$\Delta H_R^{\circ} = 2 \Delta H_f^{\circ}(\text{NO}_2) - 2 \Delta H_f^{\circ}(\text{NO}) - \cancel{\Delta H_f^{\circ}(\text{O}_2)}$$

$$\Delta H_R^{\circ} = 2(34) - 2(90) = -112 \text{ kJ}$$



$$\Delta H_R^{\circ} = \Delta H_f^{\circ}(\text{CO}_2) + 2 \Delta H_f^{\circ}(\text{H}_2\text{O}) - \Delta H_f^{\circ}(\text{CH}_4) - \cancel{2 \Delta H_f^{\circ}(\text{O}_2)}$$

$$\Delta H_R^{\circ} = -394 + 2(-286) - (-75) = -891 \text{ kJ}$$

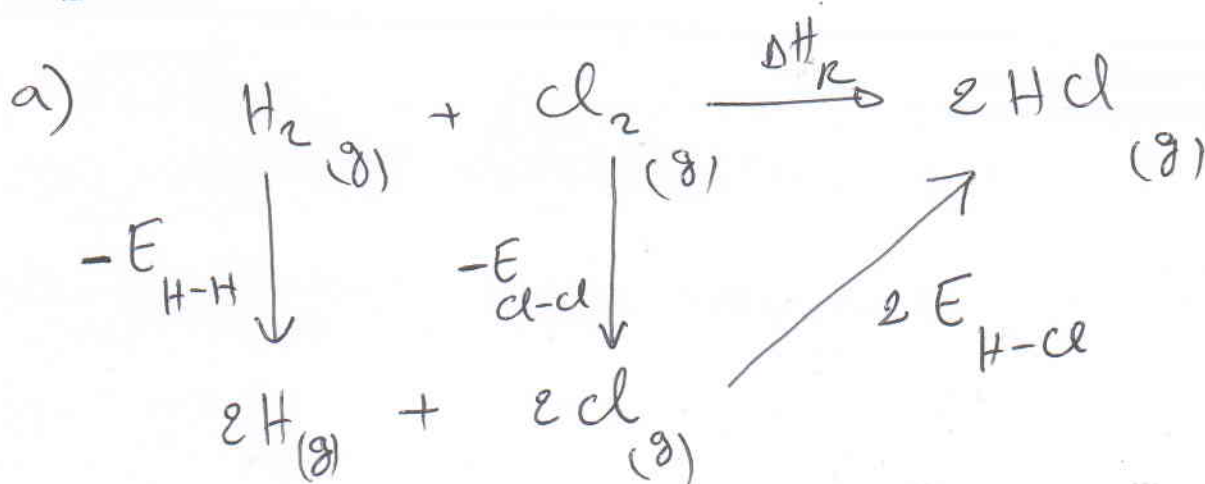


$$\Delta H_R^{\circ} = \cancel{2 \Delta H_f^{\circ}(\text{Fe})} + \Delta H_f^{\circ}(\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3) - \cancel{2 \Delta H_f^{\circ}(\text{Al})} - \Delta H_f^{\circ}(\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3)$$

$$\Delta H_R^{\circ} = -1670 - (-822) = -848 \text{ kJ}$$

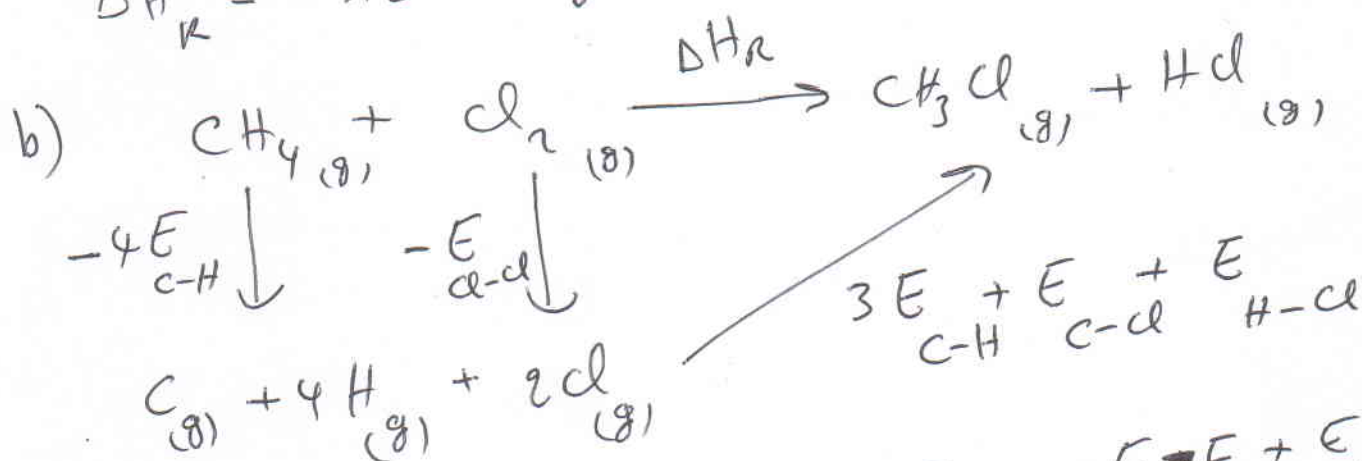
Exercice 3

5/7



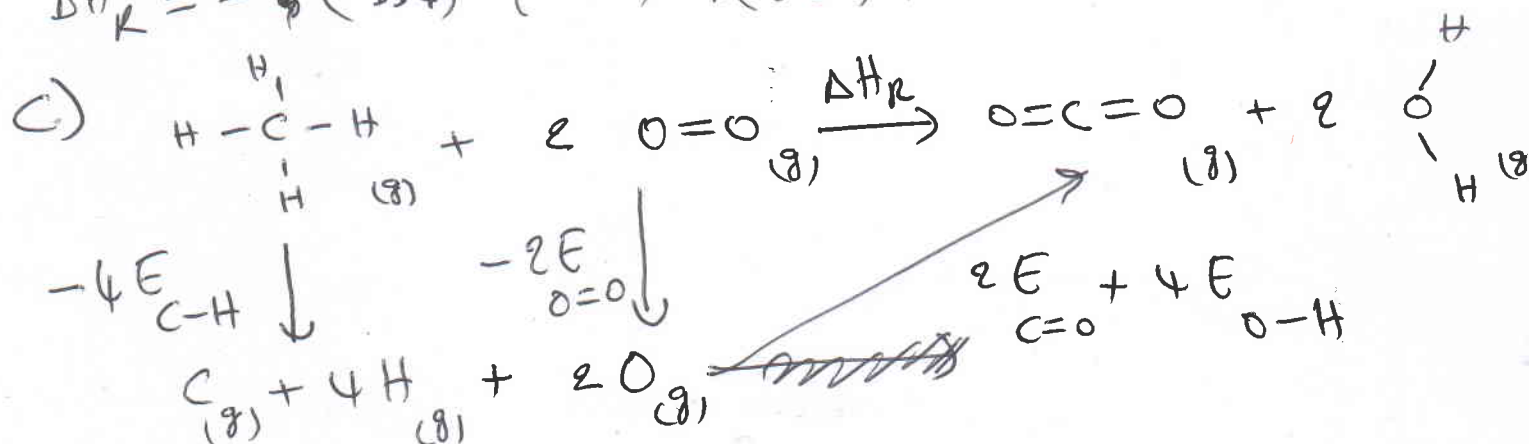
$$\Delta H_R = -E_{\text{H-H}} - E_{\text{Cl-Cl}} + 2E_{\text{H-Cl}} = 436 + 243 + 2(-431)$$

$$\Delta H_R = -183 \text{ kJ}$$



$$\Delta H_R = -4E_{\text{C-H}} - E_{\text{Cl-Cl}} + 3E_{\text{C-H}} + E_{\text{C-Cl}} + E_{\text{H-Cl}} = -E_{\text{C-H}} - E_{\text{Cl-Cl}} + E_{\text{C-Cl}} + E_{\text{H-Cl}}$$

$$\Delta H_R = -414 - 243 + 330 + 431 = 327 \text{ kJ}$$

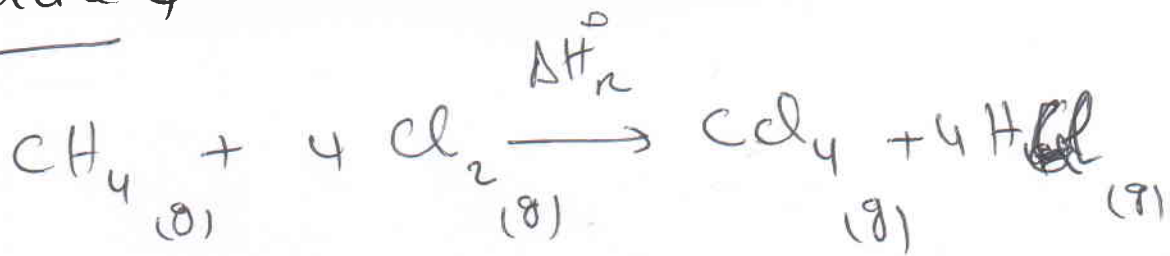


$$\Delta H_R = -4E_{\text{C-H}} - 2E_{\text{O=O}} + 2E_{\text{C=O}} + 4E_{\text{O-H}}$$

$$\Delta H_R = -4(-414) - 2(-498) + 2(-803) + 4(-463) = -806 \text{ kJ}$$

Exercice 4

6/7



1- Calcul de ΔH_r° à 650K

On utilise la loi de Kirschhoff

$$\Delta H_{T_2}^\circ = \Delta H_{T_1}^\circ + \int_{T_1}^{T_2} \Delta(nC_p) dT$$

$$\Delta H_{T_2}^\circ = \Delta H_{T_1}^\circ + \Delta(nC_p) [T_2 - T_1]$$

Avec $\Delta(nC_p) = \sum_{\text{produit}} \nu_i C_{p,i} - \sum_{\text{réactifs}} \nu_j C_{p,j}$

$$\Delta H_{650K}^\circ = \Delta H_{298K}^\circ + \Delta(nC_p) [650 - 298]$$

$$\Delta(nC_p) = C_p(\text{CCl}_4) + 4 C_p(\text{HCl}) - C_p(\text{CH}_4) - 4 C_p(\text{Cl}_2)$$

$$\Delta(nC_p) = 83,51 + 4(29,12) - 35,71 - 4(33,93)$$

$$\Delta(nC_p) = 28,56 \text{ J/K}$$

$$\Delta H_{650K}^\circ = -401,08 + 28,56 \cdot 10^{-3} (352)$$

$$\Delta H_{650K}^\circ = -391,03 \text{ kJ} ; \text{ la chaleur}$$

développée à 650K est ~~moins importante~~ ^{un peu plus petite} que celle à 298K.

Exercice 4 (suite)

7/7

2) $\Delta H_f^\circ(\text{CCl}_4)$ à 298 K

Deuxième loi de Hess:

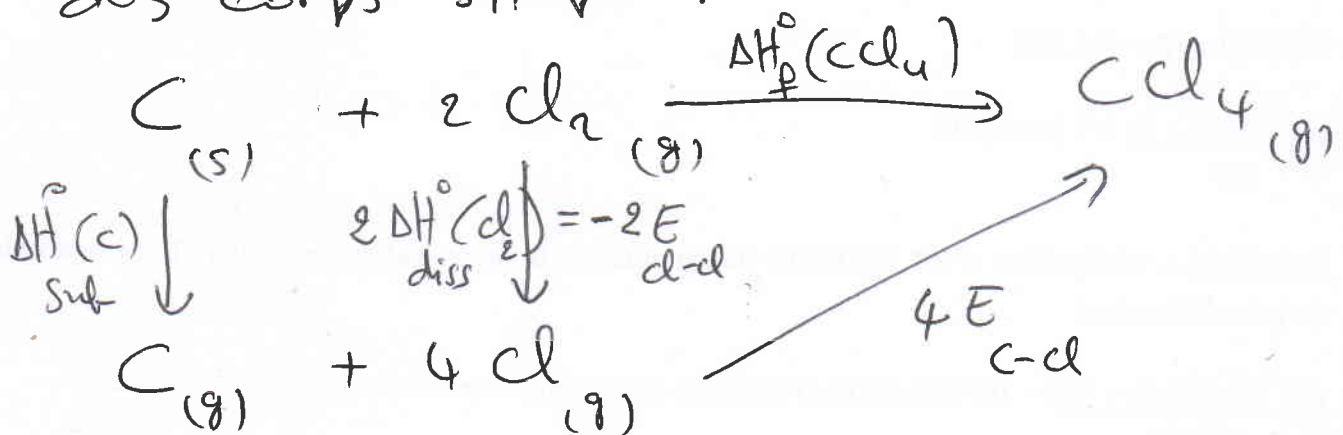
$$\Delta H_R^\circ = \Delta H_f^\circ(\text{CCl}_4) + 4 \Delta H_f^\circ(\text{HCl}) - \Delta H_f^\circ(\text{CH}_4) - 4 \cancel{\Delta H_f^\circ(\text{Cl}_2)}$$

$$\Delta H_f^\circ(\text{CCl}_4) = \Delta H_R^\circ - 4 \Delta H_f^\circ(\text{HCl}) + \Delta H_f^\circ(\text{CH}_4)$$

$$\Delta H_f^\circ(\text{CCl}_4) = -401,08 - 4(-92,3) + (-74,6) = -106,48 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

3) $E_{\text{C-Cl}} = ?$

Réaction de formation de CCl_4 à partir des corps simples.



$$\Delta H_f^\circ(\text{CCl}_4) = \Delta H_{\text{sub}}^\circ(\text{C}) + 2 \Delta H_{\text{diss}}^\circ(\text{Cl}_2) + 4 E_{\text{C-Cl}}$$

$$E_{\text{C-Cl}} = \frac{\Delta H_f^\circ(\text{CCl}_4) - \Delta H_{\text{sub}}^\circ(\text{C}) - 2 \Delta H_{\text{diss}}^\circ(\text{Cl}_2)}{4}$$

$$E_{\text{C-Cl}} = \frac{-106,48 - 716,7 - 2(242,6)}{4} = -327,1 \text{ kJ/mol}$$