

# Corrigé de la série de TD N°01

## Exercice 1:

$$1 \text{ atm} = 760 \text{ ton}, \quad 1 \text{ atm} = 760 \text{ mmHg} = 760 \text{ mmHg}$$

$$1 \text{ bar} = 10^5 \text{ Pas}, \quad 1 \text{ atm} = 1,013 \cdot 10^5 \text{ Pas}$$

a.  $P = 75 \text{ atm}$

$$1 \text{ atm} \rightarrow 760 \text{ ton}$$

$$75 \text{ atm} \rightarrow \boxed{P = 5,7 \cdot 10^4 \text{ ton}}$$

$$1 \text{ bar} \rightarrow 10^5 \text{ Pas} \quad \text{et} \quad 1 \text{ atm} \rightarrow 1,013 \cdot 10^5 \text{ Pas}$$

$$P = 75 \text{ atm} = 7,5975 \cdot 10^6 \text{ Pas} = \boxed{75,975 \text{ bar}}$$

b.  $P = 580 \text{ mmHg}$

$$1 \text{ atm} \rightarrow 760 \text{ mmHg}$$

$$P \leftarrow 580 \text{ mmHg}$$

$$\boxed{P = 0,763 \text{ atm}}$$

$$1 \text{ atm} \rightarrow 1,013 \cdot 10^5 \text{ Pas}$$

$$0,763 \text{ atm} \rightarrow P$$

$$P = 0,773 \cdot 10^5 \text{ Pas}$$

$$1 \text{ bar} \rightarrow 10^5 \text{ Pas}$$

$$P \leftarrow 0,773 \cdot 10^5 \text{ Pas}$$

$$P = 0,773 \text{ bar}$$

$$\boxed{P = 773 \text{ mbar}}$$

c.  $P = 5,2 \text{ atm}$

$$1 \text{ atm} \rightarrow 1,013 \cdot 10^5 \text{ Pas}$$

$$5,2 \text{ atm} \rightarrow P$$

$$P = 5,2676 \cdot 10^5 \text{ Pas}$$

$$P = 5,2676 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 10^3 \text{ Pas}$$

$$\boxed{P = 526,76 \text{ kPas}}$$

d.  $P = 920 \text{ ton}$

$$1 \text{ ton} = 1 \text{ mmHg} \Rightarrow P = 920 \text{ ton} = 920 \text{ mmHg} = 920 \text{ mmHg}$$

$$1 \text{ atm} \rightarrow 760 \text{ mmHg}$$

$$P \leftarrow 920 \text{ mmHg}$$

$$\boxed{P = 1,21 \text{ atm}}$$

$$P = 1,226 \cdot 10^5 \text{ Pas}$$



Exercice 2:  $n = 1 \text{ mol}$ , C.N.T.P (1 atm,  $T = 0^\circ = 273,15 \text{ K}$ )

1) la loi des gaz parfaits:  $PV = nRT$ .

Dans les C.N.T.P une mole d'un gaz parfait occupe un volume  $V = 22,4 \text{ l}$ .

$$\Rightarrow \left[ R = \frac{PV}{nT} \right]$$

\*  $P$  en atm,  $V$  en l

$$R = 0,082 \text{ latm mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$$

\*  $P$  en Pas et  $V$  en  $\text{m}^3$

$$R = 8,314 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$$

2)  $n = 4 \text{ mol}$ ,  $T = 18^\circ = 18 + 273,15 \text{ K} = 291,15 \text{ K}$   
 $\text{CH}_4$

$$P = 1,4 \text{ atm} \Rightarrow V = ?$$

la loi des G.P  $\Rightarrow PV = nRT$

$$V = \frac{nRT}{P}$$

$$V_{\text{CH}_4} = \frac{4 \text{ mol} \times 0,082 \text{ latm mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1} \times 291,15 \text{ K}}{1,4 \text{ atm}}$$

$$V_{\text{CH}_4} = 68,212 \text{ l}$$

Exercice 3:

1) Equation de Van der Waals:  $\left[ P + \left( \frac{n}{V} \right)^2 a \right] (V - nb) = nRT$

si  $a = b = 0$

on obtient la loi des gaz parfaits

$$PV = nRT$$

$b$ : le covolume molaire (constant)

$a$ : la pression de cohésion (constant)

$$2) Z = \frac{PV_m}{RT} \quad \text{avec} \quad V_m = \frac{V}{n}$$

$$Z = \frac{PV}{nRT} \quad \text{le cas des G.P} \quad PV = nRT$$



donc  $Z = 1$  le cas de gaz parfaits

b -  $V_{C_2H_6} = 4,86 \text{ l}$  et  $T = 27^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $n = 10 \text{ mol} \Rightarrow P = ?$

équation de gaz parfaits:

$$PV = nRT \Rightarrow P = \frac{nRT}{V}$$

$$P_{C_2H_6} = \frac{10 \text{ mol} \times 0,082 \text{ l atm mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1} \times 300,15 \text{ K}}{4,86 \text{ l}}$$

$$\boxed{P_{C_2H_6} = 50,642 \text{ atm}}$$

équation de Van der Waals:

$$\left[ P + \left( \frac{n}{V} \right)^2 a \right] (V - nb) = nRT$$

$$\Rightarrow P = \frac{nRT}{V - nb} - a \left( \frac{n}{V} \right)^2$$

$$P = \frac{10 \text{ mol} \times 0,082 \text{ l atm mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1} \times 300,15 \text{ K}}{4,86 \text{ l} - 10 \text{ mol} \times 0,0651 \text{ l mol}^{-1}} - 5,507 \frac{10^2}{4,86^2}$$

$$\boxed{P = 35,16 \text{ atm}}$$

$$c - Z = \frac{PV_m}{RT} = \frac{PV}{nRT}$$

$$Z = \frac{35,16 \text{ atm} \times 4,86 \text{ l}}{10 \text{ mol} \times 0,082 \text{ l atm mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1} \times 300,15 \text{ K}}$$

$Z = 0,694 < Z_{G.P.} = 1$  le  $C_2H_6(g)$  est plus compressible qu'un gaz parfait



Exercice 4: air ( $V_1 = 60 \text{ l}$ ,  $P_1 = 15 \text{ bar}$ ,  $T_1 = 298 \text{ K}$ )

\*  $n = ?$   
air

l'air est un gaz parfait  $\Rightarrow P_1 V_1 = n R T_1$

$$n_{\text{air}} = \frac{P_1 V_1}{R T_1}$$

$$n_{\text{air}} = \frac{15 \cdot 10^5 \text{ Pas} \times 60 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3}{8,314 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1} \cdot 298 \text{ K}}$$

$$\boxed{n_{\text{air}} = 36,325 \text{ mol}}$$

\*  $\rho_{\text{air}} = ?$

$$\rho_{\text{air}} = \frac{m_{\text{air}}}{V} = \frac{n_{\text{air}} M_{\text{air}}}{V} = \frac{29 \text{ g mol}^{-1} \cdot 36,325 \text{ mol}}{60 \text{ l}}$$

$$\boxed{\rho_{\text{air}} = 17,557 \text{ g/l}}$$

\* air est un mélange de  $\text{N}_2(\text{g}) + \text{O}_2(\text{g}) + \text{Ar}(\text{g})$

$$n_{\text{O}_2} = n_{\text{air}} \times \%_{\text{O}_2} = 36,325 \times 0,21 = 7,628 \text{ mol}$$

$$n_{\text{N}_2} = n_{\text{air}} \times \%_{\text{N}_2} = 36,325 \times 0,78 = 28,333 \text{ mol}$$

$$m_{\text{O}_2} = n_{\text{O}_2} \times M_{\text{O}_2} = 7,628 \times 32 = 244,096 \text{ g}$$

$$m_{\text{N}_2} = n_{\text{N}_2} \times M_{\text{N}_2} = 28,333 \times 28 = 793,338 \text{ g}$$

\* on chauffe à  $T_2 = 100^\circ \text{C}$  (système fermé)  $\Rightarrow$

$$n_{\text{air}} = n_1 = n_2 = 36,325 \text{ mol}$$

et

$$V_1 = V_2 = 60 \text{ l}$$

$\Rightarrow$  la pression  $P$  change de  $P_1 \rightarrow P_2 = ?$

$$P_2 = \frac{n_{\text{air}} R T_2}{V} = \frac{36,325 \text{ mol} \times 8,314 \times 373,15}{60 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3}$$



$$P_2 = 18,782 \cdot 10^5 \text{ Pas} = 18,782 \text{ bar}$$

### Exercice 5:

$$\text{H}_2(\text{g}) (V_1 = 2,25 \text{ l}, P_1 = 250 \text{ mmHg}, T_1 = 20^\circ\text{C})$$

$$\text{N}_2(\text{g}) (V_2 = 1,45 \text{ l}, P_2 = 760 \text{ mmHg}, T_2 = 0^\circ\text{C})$$

$$\text{He}(\text{g}) (V_3 = 3,5 \text{ l}, P_3 = 350 \text{ mmHg}, T_3 = 20^\circ\text{C})$$

1)

$$\text{H}_2(\text{g}) : P_1 V_1 = n_{\text{H}_2} R T_1 \Rightarrow n_{\text{H}_2} = \frac{P_1 V_1}{R T_1} = \frac{0,329 \text{ atm} \times 2,25 \text{ l}}{0,082 \text{ lat} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \cdot 293,15 \text{ K}}$$

$$\boxed{n_{\text{H}_2} = 0,03 \text{ mol}} \Rightarrow \boxed{m_{\text{H}_2} = 0,06 \text{ g}}$$

$$\text{N}_2(\text{g}) :$$

$$P_2 V_2 = n_{\text{N}_2} R T_2 \Rightarrow n_{\text{N}_2} = \frac{P_2 V_2}{R T_2}$$

$$= \frac{1 \text{ atm} \times 1,45 \text{ l}}{0,082 \times 273,15}$$

$$\boxed{n_{\text{N}_2} = 0,0647 \text{ mol}} \Rightarrow \boxed{m_{\text{N}_2} = 1,8116 \text{ g}}$$

$$\text{He}(\text{g}) :$$

$$P_3 V_3 = n_{\text{He}} R T_3 \Rightarrow n_{\text{He}} = \frac{P_3 V_3}{R T_3}$$

$$n_{\text{He}} = \frac{0,46 \text{ atm} \times 3,5 \text{ l}}{0,082 \text{ lat} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \cdot 293,15 \text{ K}}$$

$$\boxed{n_{\text{He}} = 0,067 \text{ mol}} \Rightarrow \boxed{m_{\text{He}} = 0,268 \text{ g}}$$

2) a-  $n_{\text{tot}} = n_{\text{H}_2} + n_{\text{N}_2} + n_{\text{He}} = 0,1617 \text{ mol}$

b-  $x_i = \frac{n_i}{n_{\text{tot}}}$

$$x_{\text{H}_2} = \frac{n_{\text{H}_2}}{n_{\text{tot}}} = 0,1855$$

$$x_{\text{N}_2} = \frac{n_{\text{N}_2}}{n_{\text{tot}}} = 0,4001$$



$$x_{\text{He}} = \frac{n_{\text{He}}}{n_{\text{tot}}} = 0,4143$$

c) La pression partielle de chaque gaz

La loi des gaz parfaits

$$P_i V = n_i RT$$

$$P_i = \frac{n_i RT}{V}$$

$$P_{\text{H}_2} = \frac{n_{\text{H}_2} RT}{V} = \frac{0,03 \text{ mola} \times 0,082 \text{ lat mol}^{-1} \times 285 \text{ K}}{6 \text{ l}}$$

$$P_{\text{H}_2} = 0,11685 \text{ atm}$$

$$P_{\text{N}_2} = \frac{n_{\text{N}_2} RT}{V} = 0,252 \text{ atm}$$

$$P_{\text{He}} = \frac{n_{\text{He}} RT}{V} = 0,2609 \text{ atm}$$

⇒)  $P_{\text{tot}} = ?$

$$P_{\text{tot}} = \sum_{i=1}^3 P_i = P_{\text{H}_2} + P_{\text{N}_2} + P_{\text{He}} = 0,11685 + 0,252 + 0,2609$$

$$P_{\text{tot}} = 0,63 \text{ atm}$$

$$P_{\text{tot}} V = n_{\text{tot}} RT$$

$$P_{\text{tot}} = \frac{n_{\text{tot}} RT}{V}$$



$$P_{\text{tot}} = \frac{0,1617 \text{ mol} \times 0,082 \text{ lat mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1} \times 285 \text{ K}}{6 \text{ l}}$$

$$P_{\text{tot}} = 0,63 \text{ atm}$$

$$e) \quad M_{\text{moy}} = \sum_{i=1}^n M_i \cdot \nu_i$$

$$M_{\text{moy}} = \nu_{\text{H}_2} M_{\text{H}_2} + \nu_{\text{N}_2} M_{\text{N}_2} + \nu_{\text{He}} M_{\text{He}}$$

$$= 0,1855 \times 2 + 0,4001 \times 28 + 0,4143 \times 4$$

$$= 0,371 + 11,2028 + 1,6572$$

$$M_{\text{moy}} = 13,231 \text{ g/mol}$$