

Exercice 01:

Selon la règle de KLECKORNSKI

$n \setminus l \setminus m$	0	01	02	03
1	1s			
2	2s	2p		
3	3s	3p	3d	
4	4s	4p	4d	4f
5	5s	5p	5d	5f
6	6s	6p	6d	6f
7	7s	7p	7d	7f

ordre de l'énergie croissante:

1s, 2s, 2p, 3s, 4s, 3d, 4p, 5s, 4d, 5p, 6s, 4f, 5d, 6p, 7s, 5f, 6d, 7p

Exercice N°2:

$\beta: 1s^2 / 2s^2 2p^1$ (C-F) $e = \begin{matrix} 5 & 4 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{matrix}$



- a) $n=1, l=0, m=0, s=+\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow 1s^2$ []
- b) $n=2, l=1, m=1, s=-\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow$ [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []
 (e.d.)
 h=1?
 Fausse
 non possible
- c) $n=1, l=0, m=0, s=+\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow 1s^2$ []
- d) $n=2, l=1, m=0, s=+\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow 2p^1 \rightarrow$ [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []
 K-F
 C-F
 -K-F
- e) $n=2, l=0, m=0, s=+\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow 2s^1$ []
- f) $n=2, l=0, m=0, s=-\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow 2s^1$ []

$\beta: 1s^2 / 2s^2 2p^1 \rightarrow \beta^*: 1s^2 / 2s^1 2p^2$ [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []

SOMMAIRE

Exercice N° 031

* $n=1 \rightarrow l=0 \rightarrow m=0 \rightarrow 1s^2$

* $n=2 \rightarrow l=0 \rightarrow m=0 \rightarrow 2s^2$
 $l=1 \rightarrow m=-1, 0, 1 \rightarrow 2p^6$ } Total electrons = 8

* $n=3 \rightarrow l=0 \rightarrow m=0 \rightarrow 3s^2$
 $l=1 \rightarrow m=-1, 0, 1 \rightarrow 3p^6$
 $l=2 \rightarrow m=-2, -1, 0, 1, 2 \rightarrow 3d^5$

* $n=4 \rightarrow l=0 \rightarrow m=0 \rightarrow 4s^2$

$Z = 2 + 2 + 6 + 2 + 8 + 10 + 2 = 22$

nb de électrons de type s = 8

nb de électrons de type p = 12

nb de électrons de type d = 2

Exercice N° 4: ${}_{23}V: 1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 / 4s^2 3d^3$ (Ar) $4s^2 3d^3$
 ${}_{31}Ga: 1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 / 4s^2 3d^{10} 4p^1$ (Ar) $4s^2 3d^{10} 4p^1$

nb de électrons de valence de V = 3
 de Ga = 2

V: $n=4, l=2, m=-2 \rightarrow 3d^1$
 $m=-1 \rightarrow 3d^2$
 $m=0 \rightarrow 3d^3$

↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
-2	-1	0	1	2

$S = +\frac{1}{2}$

Ga: $n=4, l=1, m=-1 \rightarrow 4p^1$

↑	↑	↑
-1	0	+1

$S = +\frac{1}{2}$

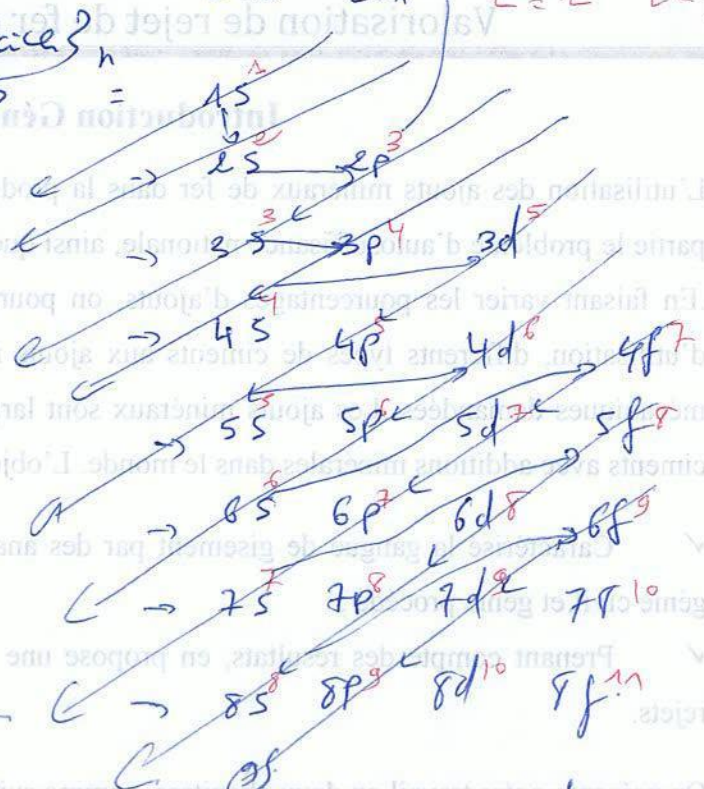
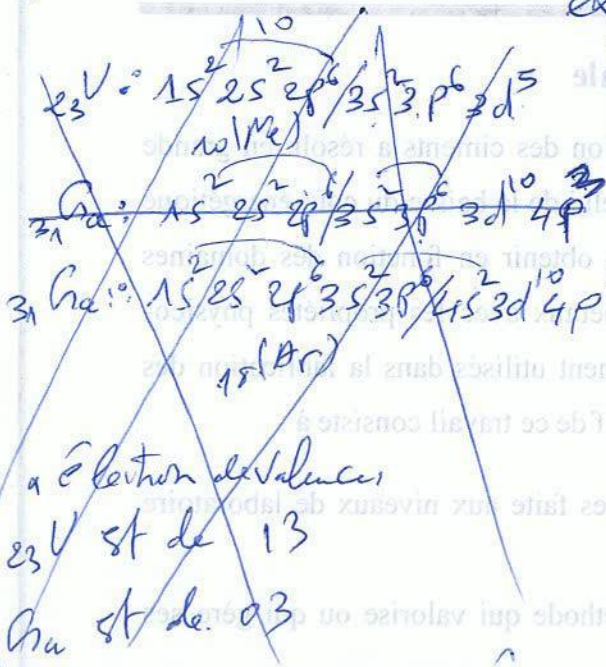
Exo 104

Série résolutions

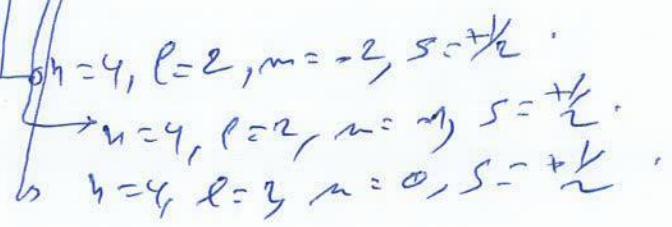
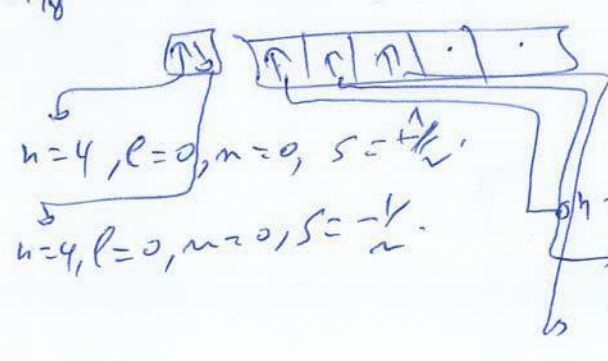
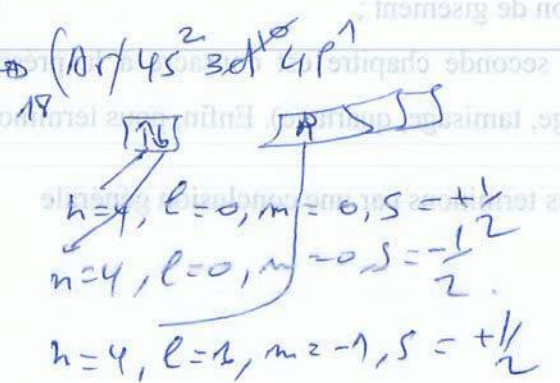
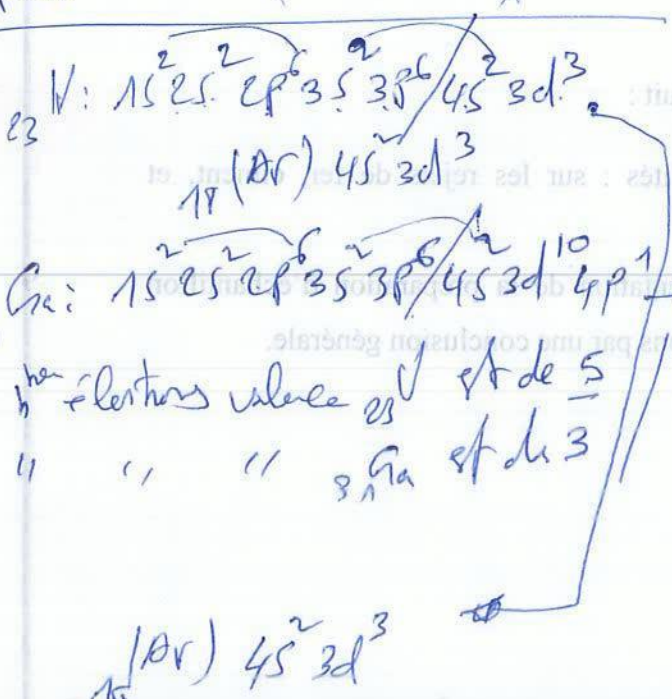
couple (h, l)

$L=0$ $L=1$ $L=2$ $L=3$

deuxième



Règle de stabilité / RELEVANCE



Exo 05

① $24V: 1s^2 2s^2 2p^3 \rightarrow [He] 2s^2 2p^3 \rightarrow p=2, SG: \cancel{IA}$

$32Cl: 1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^5 \rightarrow [Ne] 3s^2 3p^5 \rightarrow p=3, SG: \cancel{IA}$

$40K: 1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^1 \rightarrow [Ar] 4s^1 \rightarrow p=4 \rightarrow \cancel{IA}$

$29Cu: 1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^1 3d^9 \rightarrow [Ar] 4s^1 3d^9 \rightarrow p=4, SG: \cancel{IB}$

$30Zn: 1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^2 3d^{10} \rightarrow [Ar] 4s^2 3d^{10} \rightarrow p=4, SG: \cancel{IB}$

$30Zn: 1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^2 3d^{10} \rightarrow [Ar] 4s^2 3d^{10} \rightarrow p=4, SG: \cancel{IB}$

$47Ag: 1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^2 3d^{10} 4p^6 5s^2 4d^9$
 $(36Kr) 5s^2 4d^9$

$$\begin{array}{r} 36 \\ 2 \\ \hline 38 \\ 3 \\ \hline 41 \end{array}$$

$(36Kr) 5s^1 4d^{10} \rightarrow p=5, SG: \cancel{IB}$

$79Au: 1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^2 3d^{10} 4p^6 5s^2 4d^{10} 5p^6 6s^2 4f^{14} 5d^9$

$$\begin{array}{r} 156 \\ 14 \\ \hline 170 \end{array}$$

$54(Xe) 6s^2 4f^{14} 5d^9$

$54(Xe) 6s^1 4f^{14} 5d^{10} \rightarrow p=6 \rightarrow SG: \cancel{IB}$

P	IA	P	IVB	P	IB	P	IB
4	K	2	N	4	Cu	4	Zn ⁺²
		3	Cl	5	Ag		?
Alcalin			AA alcalin	6	Au		

) 20V
cote contr

$G_s: p=6 \rightarrow \text{Alcalin: } 6s^1$

$1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^2 3d^{10} 4p^6 5s^2 6d^{10} 5p^6 / 6s^1$
 $54(Xe)$

$Z=81$

Exercice 06: X, Y, Z G.E.?

Schrittweise a) X^{+3} : $p=2 \rightarrow {}_{10}Ne: 1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 \rightarrow X = 1s^2 2s^2 2p^6$

$\Rightarrow {}_{13}X: 1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 / 3s^2 3p^1 \rightarrow X \equiv Ar$

b) $Y: p=2 \rightarrow (-2e^-) \rightarrow$ avoir une G.E d'un fof rare:
 $Y: 1s^2 2s^2 2p^4 \rightarrow Y \equiv O$

c) Z^+ : $p = \frac{e}{2}!$ $Z^+: 1s^2 2s^2 2p^6$ (Ne).

$\Rightarrow Z = 1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^1 \rightarrow \text{IVa}$

Exercice 07
 $X: 1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 / 3s^2 3p^6 / 4s^2 3d^{10} 4p^1 \rightarrow Z = 31$

$X: (Ar) 4s^2 3d^{10} 4p^1 \rightarrow$ $n=4, l=0, m=0, s=+\frac{1}{2}$

$n=4, l=1, m=0, s=+\frac{1}{2}$

$n=4, l=1, m=1, s=+\frac{1}{2}$

more charge

$X: p=4, \text{SG: IIIA}$

$X: 1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 / 3s^2 3p^1 \rightarrow p=2 \rightarrow \text{SG: VIIIa}$

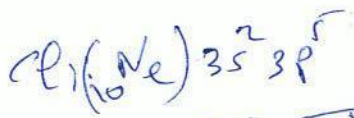
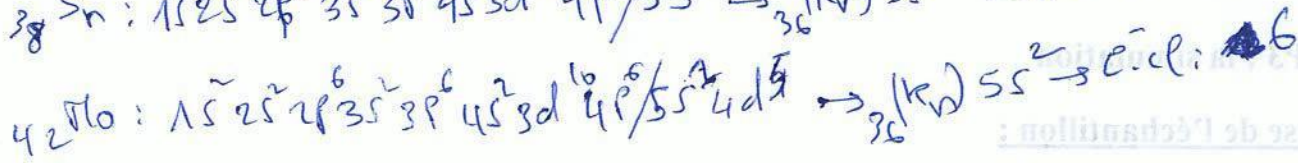
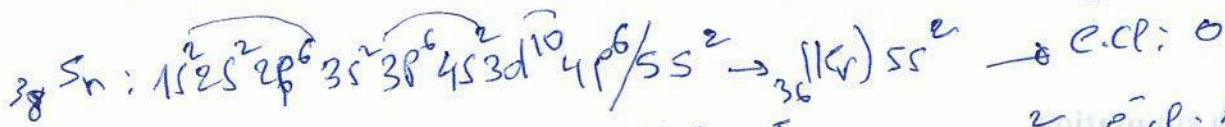
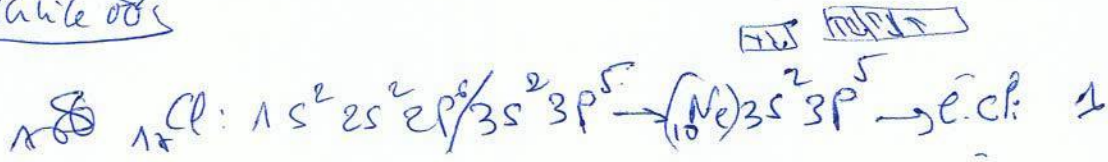
$Sc^{+3}: 1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 / 3s^2 3p^6 \rightarrow \text{SG: IIB}$

$(Ar), p=3, \text{SG: VIIIa}$

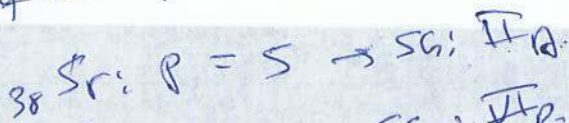
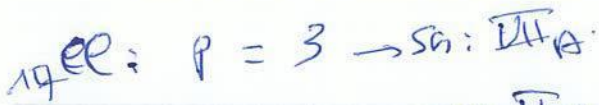
Cu^+ : $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 / 3s^2 3p^6 / 4s^2 3d^8 \rightarrow p=4, \text{SG: VIII B}$

$Cu \rightarrow \text{SG: IB}$

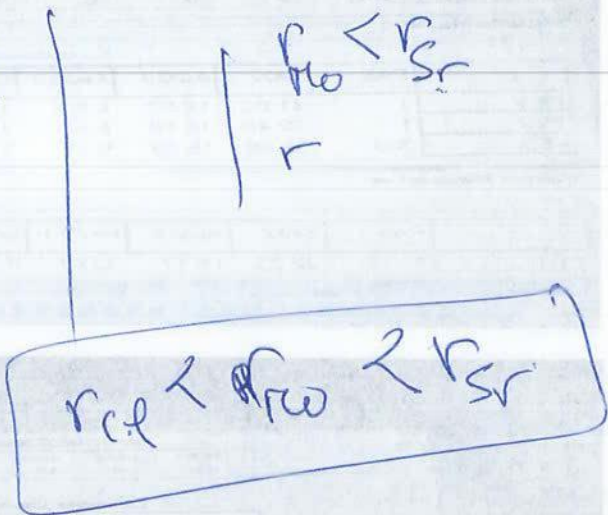
Exemple 08



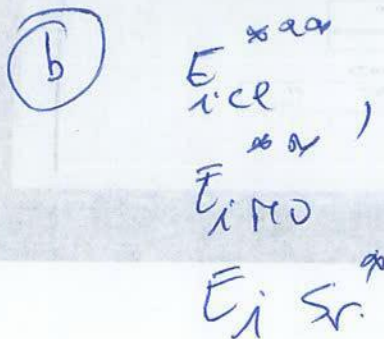
$h=3, l=1, m=1, s=+\frac{1}{2}$



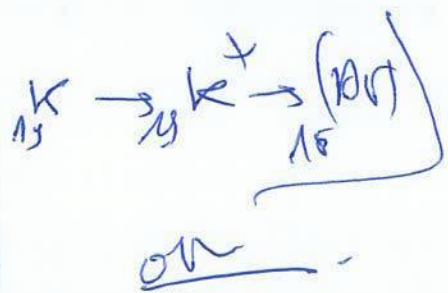
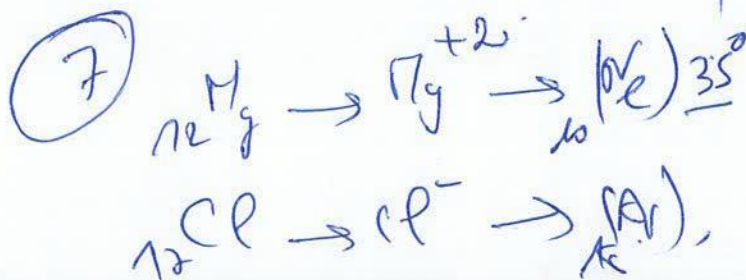
? low count



$r_{Cl} < r_{Mo} < r_{Sr}$



$E_{Sr} < E_{Mo} < E_{Cl}$



Exo: 091

A: $p=2, IV_A \Rightarrow N/2/5^2 2^2 \rightarrow C$

B: $p=4, I_{10} \Rightarrow -/45^2 \Rightarrow 15^2 25^2 2^6 35^2 3^6 / 45^1 \rightarrow z=19 \rightarrow 10^k$

D: $p=5, III_B \Rightarrow$
 $\rightarrow 15^2 25^2 2^6 35^2 3^6 45^2 3d^{10} 4p^6 / 55^2 4d^6$
 $36(4r) 55^2 4d^6$

E: $p=5, sh: III_A =$
 $E: \rightarrow /55^2 4d^{10} 5p^1$

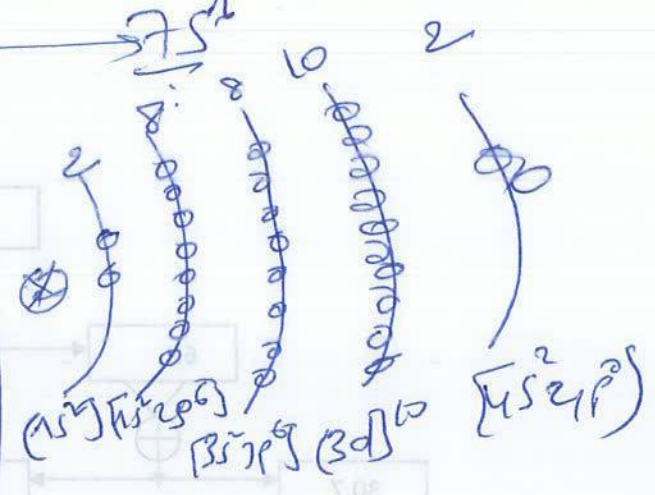
C: $p=4, sh (VIII_A \approx 0) \rightarrow$
 $15^2 25^2 2^6 35^2 3^6 45^2 3d^{10} 4p^6$
 $45^2 3d^{10} 4p^6$

F: $p=7, sh: I_{10} \rightarrow 75^2$

Exercice 101

$z_n: 15^2 25^2 2^6 35^2 3^6 / 45^2 3d^{10}$
 $1r(4r) 45^2 3d^{10}$

$z_n^{+2}: 15^2 25^2 2^6 35^2 3^6 / 45^0 3d^{10}$



$z_n^{(z_n)} = 30 - (1 \times 0 \times 3r) - (15 \times 0 \times 8r) - (8 \times 1) - (2 \times 1) = 435$

$z_n^{(z_n)} = 30 - (9 \times 0 \times 3r) - (8 \times 1) - (8 \times 1) - (2 \times 1) = 8, 8r$

$z_{34}^2 \gg z_{45}^2$ E: $45^2 3d^{10}$

$R_{45} > R_{34}$

Exercice

Bilan global sur la colonne :

$$F = D + W \quad \text{--- (I)}$$

Bilan sur les constituants : (partiel).

Méthanol : $X_{CH}^F \cdot F = X_{CH}^D \cdot D + X_{CH}^W \cdot W \quad \text{--- (II)}$

Eau : $(1 - X_{CH}^F) \cdot F = (1 - X_{CH}^D) \cdot D + (1 - X_{CH}^W) \cdot W$

(I) ~~II~~ $D = F - W$

$$(II) \Rightarrow X_{CH}^F \cdot F = (F - W) X_{CH}^D + W X_{CH}^W$$

$$X_{CH}^F \cdot F = X_{CH}^D \cdot F - W X_{CH}^D + W X_{CH}^W$$

$$F (X_{CH}^F - X_{CH}^D) = W (X_{CH}^W - X_{CH}^D)$$

$$W = F \cdot \frac{X_{CH}^F - X_{CH}^D}{X_{CH}^W - X_{CH}^D}$$

Don

$$W = 1000 \times \frac{0,22 - 0,98}{0,35 - 0,98}$$

$$W = 1000 \times \frac{0,63}{0,96}$$

$$\Rightarrow W = 656,25 \text{ kg/B}$$

$$\Rightarrow D = F - W = 1000 - 656,25$$

$$\Rightarrow D = 343,75 \text{ kg/B}$$

Sachant que le Taux de Recyclage est de 10%.

Page 02/

$$\Rightarrow \frac{R}{D} = 10\%$$

$$\Rightarrow R = D \times 0,1$$

on: $R = 34,375 \text{ kg/B}$

et comme: $V = R + D$

$$\Rightarrow V = 34,375 + 343,75$$

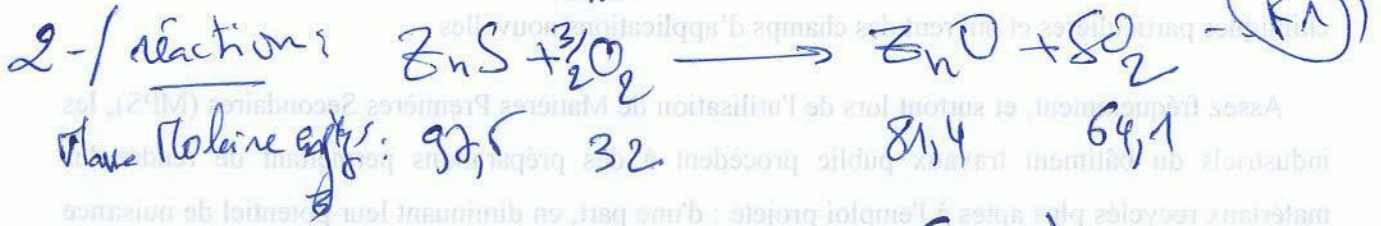
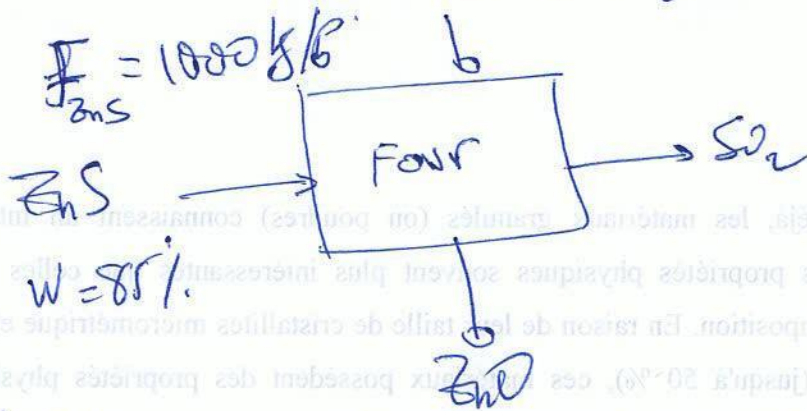
$V = 378,125 \text{ kg/B}$ Sh

N°	Rendement de tamis (g)	Rendement de tamis (%)	Rendement de tamis (%)
01	4	0,01	0,01
02	2	0,005	0,005
03	1	0,0025	0,0025
04	0,5	0,00125	0,00125
05	0,25	0,000625	0,000625
06	0,125	0,0003125	0,0003125
07	< 0,125	0,00015625	0,00015625
Total		100	100

~~Fin~~
~~Dr. Noussach~~

Tableau 1 : résultat de l'analyse granulométrique.

1 - / schéma du procédé
 air (21% O₂ et 79% N₂)



3 - / Masse obtenue d'oxyde de Zinc (ZnO)

* quantité de ZnS contenue dans le minerai!

$Q = 1000 \times 0,85 = 850 \text{ kg} \Rightarrow n = \frac{m}{M} \Rightarrow n = \frac{850}{97,5}$
 $n_{ZnS} = 8,718 \text{ kmol}$

D'après la réaction (R1):



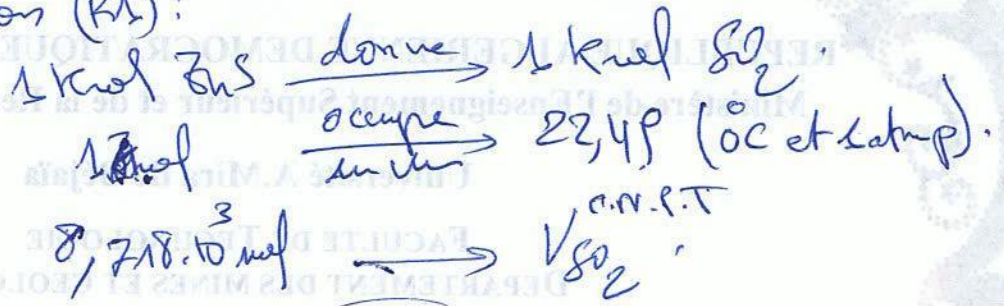
$n_{ZnO} = 8,718 \text{ kmol}$

$n_{ZnO} = \frac{m_{ZnO}}{M_{ZnO}} \Rightarrow m_{ZnO} = n_{ZnO} \times M_{ZnO}$

$\Rightarrow m_{ZnO} = 8,718 \times 81,4 \Rightarrow m_{ZnO} = 709,5 \text{ kg}$

4/ Calcul des volume de dioxyde de soufre qui se dégage de la réaction! Page 04/

D'après la réaction (R1):



$$V_{\text{SO}_2}^{\text{C.N.P.T}} = 8,718 \cdot 22,4 \text{ l} \cdot 10^3 \text{ mol}$$

Calcul.
 Niveau volume
 molaire \rightarrow

$$V_{\text{SO}_2}^{\text{C.N.P.T}} = 195,283 \text{ m}^3$$

$$P_0 V_0 = n R T_0 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$\frac{P_0 V_0}{P_1 V_1} = \frac{T_0}{T_1} \Rightarrow P_0 V_0 T_1 = T_0 P_1 V_1$$

$$P_1 V_1 = n R T_1 \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_1 = \frac{P_0 V_0 \cdot T_1}{T_0 P_1}$$

$P_0 = 1 \text{ atm}, V_0 = 22,4 \text{ l}, T_0 = 273$
 $P_1 = 1,013 \text{ bar}, V_1 = ?, T_1 = 300 \text{ K}$

$$V_1 = \frac{1,013 \text{ bar} \cdot 22,4 \cdot 300}{273 \cdot 1,013} = 24,786 \text{ l} \quad / P_1 V_1 T_1$$

Donc: Je reviens au début P_1, V_1, T_1 ?

1 mol \rightarrow 24,786 l

$8,718 \cdot 10^3 \text{ mol} \rightarrow V_{\text{SO}_2}$

$$\Rightarrow V_{\text{SO}_2}^{P_1, V_1, T_1} = 8,718 \times 24,786 \text{ m}^3$$

$$V_{\text{SO}_2} = 216,084 \text{ m}^3$$

vérif: $22,4 \text{ l} \rightarrow 195,283$
 $24,786 \text{ l} \rightarrow V_{\text{SO}_2} = 216,084 \text{ m}^3$

* Calcul du volume d'air nécessaire à l'oxydation page 07
 D'après la réaction (R1).

On a: 1 kmol de ZnS $\xrightarrow[\text{avec}]{\text{réagi}}$ $\frac{3}{2}$ mol d'O₂.
 8,718 kmol $\rightarrow \eta = ?$

$$n_{O_2} = 8,718 \times \frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow \boxed{n_{O_2} = 13,077 \text{ kmol}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{p_{O_2} V_{O_2}}{p_{O_2} V_{O_2}} = \frac{1,013 \cdot 22,4 \cdot 300}{1,006 \cdot 273} \Rightarrow \frac{p_{O_2} V_{O_2}}{p_{O_2}} = 24,786 \frac{l}{l}$$

\rightarrow 1 kmol \rightarrow 22,4 l.

Dans le c.i. p, T, V, n ?

~~13,077 kmol \rightarrow 22,4 l~~
 ~~\rightarrow 24,786~~

dans les nouvelles conditions:

1 mol \rightarrow 24,786 l.

13,077 \rightarrow $V_{O_2} = 13,077 \cdot 24,786$

$$\boxed{V_{O_2}^{p,T} = 324,126 \text{ m}^3}$$

N _{air}	\rightarrow 100!	/ 324,126	\rightarrow 600!
V _{O₂}	\rightarrow 21!		

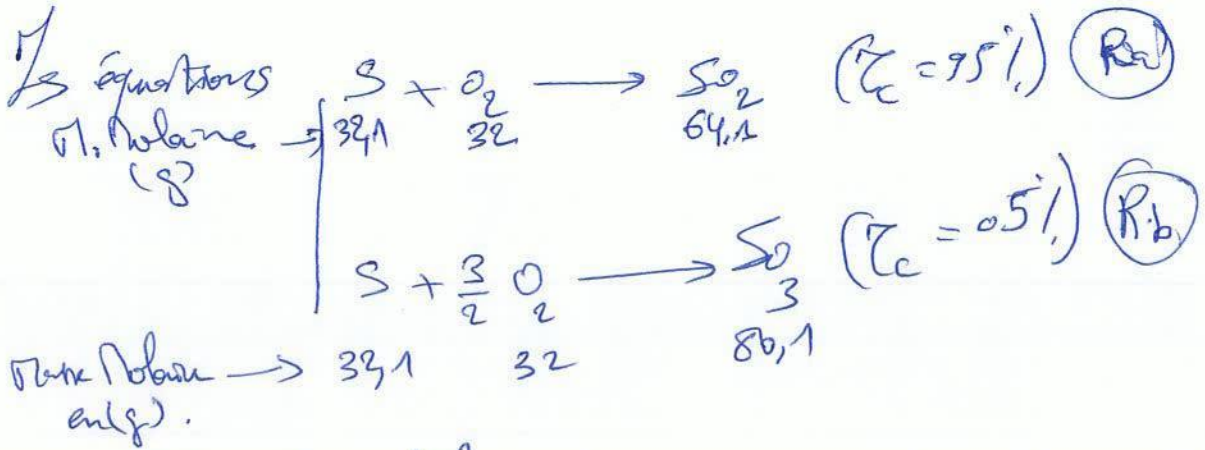
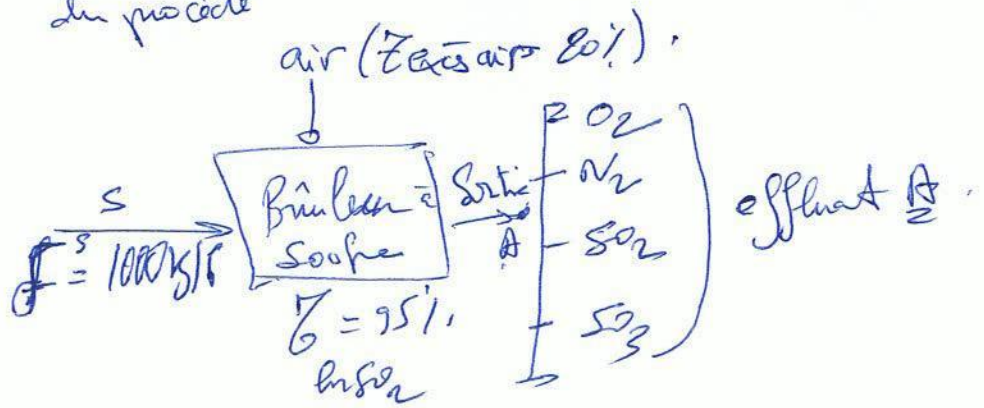
$$\Rightarrow V_{\text{air}} = \frac{324,126 \times 100}{21} = 1543,459 \text{ m}^3$$

Fu

Po Noussou

Un Four brûle 1t/h de soufre pur:

• schéma du procédé



• base de calcul.

$$\dot{m}^S = 1000 \cdot \frac{1}{32,1} = 31,15 \text{ kmol/h}$$

D'après la transformation de S en SO₂ → 1 mole de S réagit avec 1 mole de O₂

donc: 31,15 kmol/h de S réagit avec 31,15 kmol/h de O₂

• Coefficient de l'exci moléculaire: 20%

$$\dot{m}_{O_2}^i = 31,15 + 31,15 \times \frac{20}{100} = 37,38 \text{ kmol/h de } O_2$$

$\dot{m}_{O_2}^i = 37,38 \text{ kmol/h}$

• Quantité d'air nécessaire:

$$37,38 \text{ kmol/h } O_2 \rightarrow 21\% \rightarrow \dot{m}_{air} = \frac{37,38 \times 100}{21}$$

air = 178,0 kmol/h

Sortie:

$$37,38 \times 32 = 1196 \text{ kg/h de } SO_2$$

$$149,02 \times 28 = 3930,4 \text{ kg/h de } N_2$$

Reg effluent du brûleur (Flex A).

page 07/

- SO_2 : (Ra) \rightarrow 1 mole des $\xrightarrow{\eta=95\%}$ 1 mole SO_2 ($\eta=95\%$).
 $31,15 \text{ mol} \rightarrow 31,15 \times 0,95 = 29,59 \text{ kcal/B}$.

$$\bar{\phi}_{SO_2}^A = 29,59 \text{ kcal/B}$$

- SO_3 : (R_b) 1 mole des \rightarrow 1 mole SO_3
 $\eta=5\%$
 $31,15 \text{ mol} \rightarrow 31,15 \times 0,05$

$$\bar{\phi}_{SO_3}^A = 1,56 \text{ kcal/B}$$

- O_2 : (R_a) $\bar{\phi}_{O_2}^A = 31,15 \times 0,95 = 29,59 \text{ kcal/B}$.

(R_b) $\bar{\phi}_{O_2}^B = \frac{31,15 + 9,05 \times 3}{2} = 23,4 \text{ kcal/B}$

Donc: $\bar{\phi}_{O_2}^A = \bar{\phi}_{O_2}^B - [\bar{\phi}_{O_2}^{C,R_a} + \bar{\phi}_{O_2}^{C,R_b}]$

$$\bar{\phi}_{O_2}^A = 23,4 - [29,59 + 2,34]$$

$$\bar{\phi}_{O_2}^A = 5,47 \text{ kcal/B}$$

$$\bar{\phi}_{H_2O}^A = \bar{\phi}_{H_2O}^B = 140,62 \text{ kcal/B}$$

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