
2. Vaja: Plinski zakoni in molska masa

a) Naloga:

Izračunaj maso magnezija z merjenjem prostornine pri kemijski reakciji nastalega vodika!

b) Računske naloge:

1. Izračunaj molsko maso plina, katerega 10,7g zavzema prostornino 7,23L pri temperaturi 60°C in tlaku 93,0kPa!

$$\begin{aligned} m(\text{plina}) &= 10,7\text{g} & T(\text{plina}) &= 60^\circ\text{C} = 333\text{K} \\ V(\text{plina}) &= 7,23\text{L} & p(\text{plina}) &= 93,0\text{kPa} \end{aligned}$$

$$M(\text{plina}) = \frac{mRT}{pV} = \frac{10,7 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{kg} \cdot 8,314 \text{ J/molK} \cdot 333\text{K}}{93 \cdot 10^3 \text{ Pa} \cdot 7,23 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3} = 0,04406 \text{ kg/mol} = 44,1 \text{ g/mol}$$

2. Gostota plinske zmesi dušika in helija pri temperaturi 23°C in tlaku 98,6kPa je 0,562g/L. Določi masni in prostorninski delež dušika v tej zmesi! Kolikšna sta parcialna tlaka posameznih plinskih komponent?

$$\begin{aligned} T(\text{zmesi}) &= 23^\circ\text{C} = 300\text{K} & M(\text{N}_2) &= 28,0\text{g/mol} \\ p(\text{zmesi}) &= 98,6\text{kPa} & M(\text{He}) &= 4,0\text{g/mol} \\ \rho(\text{zmesi}) &= 0,562\text{g/L} \end{aligned}$$

$$\bar{M} = \frac{\rho(\text{zmesi})RT}{p} = \frac{0,562 \text{ kg/m}^3 \cdot 8,314 \text{ J/molK} \cdot 300\text{K}}{98,6 \cdot 10^3 \text{ Pa}} = 0,01403 \text{ kg/mol} = 14,03 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$\bar{M} = x(\text{He})M(\text{He}) + x(\text{N}_2)M(\text{N}_2) \quad x(\text{He}) + x(\text{N}_2) = 1$$

$$x(\text{N}_2) = \frac{\bar{M} - M(\text{He})}{M(\text{N}_2) - M(\text{He})} = \frac{14,03 \text{ g/mol} - 4,0 \text{ g/mol}}{28,0 \text{ g/mol} - 4,0 \text{ g/mol}} = 0,4179$$

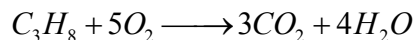
$$w(\text{N}_2) = \frac{x(\text{N}_2)M(\text{N}_2)}{\bar{M}} = \frac{0,4179 \cdot 28,0 \text{ g/mol}}{14,03 \text{ g/mol}} = 0,8340$$

$$p_i(\text{N}_2) = x(\text{N}_2)p(\text{zmesi}) = 0,4179 \cdot 98,6\text{kPa} = 41,2\text{kPa}$$

$$p_i(\text{He}) = p(\text{zmesi}) - p_i(\text{N}_2) = 98,6\text{kPa} - 41,2\text{kPa} = 57,4\text{kPa}$$

3. 115g propana zgore na zraku v ogljikov dioksid in vodno paro. Kolikšna je prostornina nastalih plinskih produktov pri temperaturi 115°C in tlaku 99kPa?

$$\begin{aligned} m(\text{C}_3\text{H}_8) &= 115\text{g} & T(\text{produktov}) &= 115^\circ\text{C} = 388\text{K} \\ p(\text{produktov}) &= 99\text{kPa} & M(\text{C}_3\text{H}_8) &= 44,0\text{g/mol} \end{aligned}$$

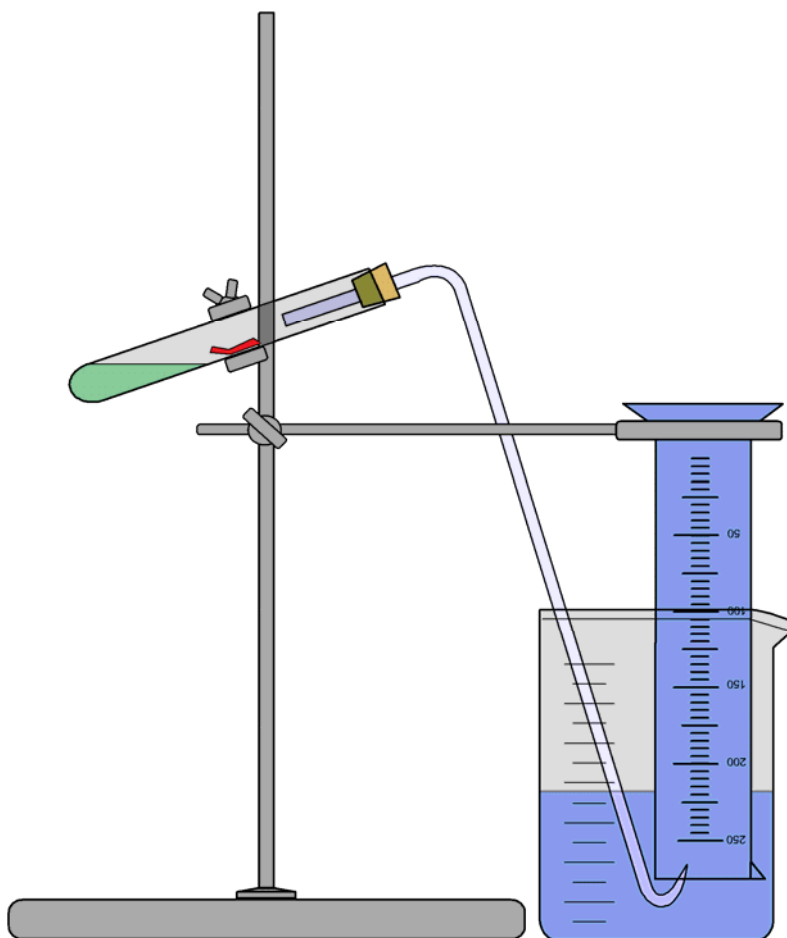


$$7n(C_3H_8) = n(\text{produktov})$$

$$V(\text{produktov}) = \frac{7m(C_3H_8)RT}{M(C_3H_8)p} = \frac{7 \cdot 115 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ kg} \cdot 8,314 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{molK}} \cdot 388 \text{ K}}{44,0 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{mol}} \cdot 99,0 \cdot 10^3 \text{ Pa}} = 0,5961 \text{ m}^3 = 596,1 \text{ L}$$

c) Izvedba vaje:

Sestavimo aparaturo po skici. Napolnimo merilni valj in čašo do vrha z vodo. V epruveto nalijemo 3mL 2M HCl. Kislino nalivamo v epruveto tako, da omočimo z njo le del stene epruvete. Košček kovine ovlažimo in previdno prilepimo na steno epruvete (na nasprotni strani, kot smo nalivali kislino). Aparaturo sestavimo in damo cevko pod merilni valj. Z rahlim stresanjem spravimo kovino v kislino, da se začne razvijati vodik. Ko se vodik preneha razvijati, odčitamo dobljeno prostornino le tega, izmerimo temperaturo vode in zraka ter barometriški tlak. Prostornino odčitamo tako, da sta gladini vode v čaši in merilnem valju v isti višini. Od barometerskega tlaka odštejemo parcialni tlak vodne pare pri dani temperaturi. Iz dobljenih podatkov izračunamo maso kovine.



d) Meritve pri vaji:

$$V(\text{H}_2) = 43\text{mL}$$

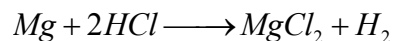
$$T(\text{H}_2) = 23^\circ\text{C} = 296\text{K}$$

$$T(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = 21^\circ\text{C} = 294^\circ\text{C}$$

$$p(\text{zunanji}) = 98,43\text{kPa}$$

$$p(\text{H}_2\text{O})^{21} = 2,48\text{kPa}$$

e) Izračun:



$$n(\text{Mg}) = n(\text{H}_2)$$

$$p(\text{H}_2) = p(\text{zunanji}) - p(\text{H}_2\text{O})^{21} = 98,45\text{kPa} - 2,48\text{kPa} = 95,97\text{kPa}$$

$$n(\text{H}_2) = \frac{p(\text{H}_2)V}{RT} = \frac{95,97 \cdot 10^3 \text{ Pa} \cdot 43 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ m}^3}{8,314 \text{ J/molK} \cdot 296\text{K}} = 1,667 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$$

$$m(\text{H}_2) = n(\text{H}_2)M(\text{H}_2) = 1,677 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol} \cdot 2,016 \text{ g/mol} = 0,00338 \text{ g} = 3,38 \text{ mg}$$

f) Dodatne računске naloge:

1. Argon in dušik sta v plinski zmesi v razmerju 1 : 2. Izračunaj povprečno molsko maso zmesi!

$$M(\text{N}_2) = 28,0\text{g/mol}$$

$$M(\text{Ar}) = 40,0\text{g/mol}$$

$$n(\text{Ar}) = 2n(\text{N}_2)$$

$$M = \frac{n(\text{N}_2)M(\text{N}_2) + n(\text{Ar})M(\text{Ar})}{n(\text{zmesi})} = \frac{2\text{mol} \cdot 28,0 \text{ g/mol} + 1\text{mol} \cdot 40,0 \text{ g/mol}}{3\text{mol}} = 32,0 \text{ g/mol}$$