

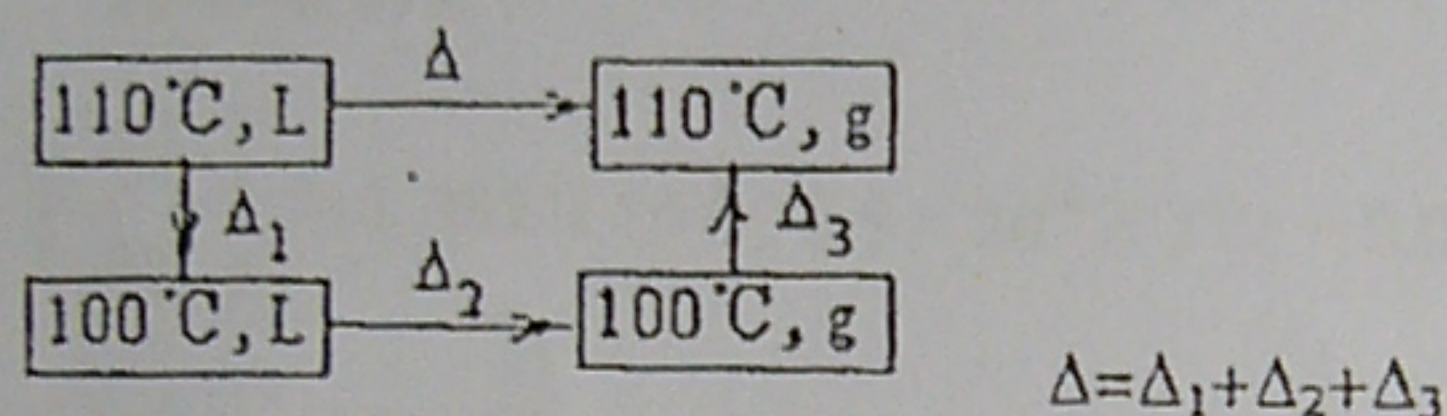
(由北京石油化工学院李汝雄教授做参考答案并做成文本文件)

一、填空或单项选择题(30 分)

1. 158.5 kJ
2. B
3. 减小, 增大, 增大
4. B
5. 60.1 ( $b=0.01887\text{mol.kg}^{-1}$ )
6. 1
7. 变大, 变小
8. B
9. 0.1587, 0.1109
10. D

二、(22 分)

在 101.3kPa 下, 不可逆相变,



$$(1) \Delta H = \Delta_1 H + \Delta_2 H + \Delta_3 H = 75 \times (-10) + 41110 + 30 \times 10 = 40660 \text{ J}$$

$$Q = \Delta H = 40660 \text{ J}$$

$$\Delta U = \Delta H - \Delta(pV) = \Delta H - RT = 37476 \text{ J}$$

$$W = -p\Delta V = -p(V_g - V_L) = -RT = -3184 \text{ J}$$

$$\Delta S = \Delta_1 S + \Delta_2 S + \Delta_3 S = nC_{p,m,L} \ln \frac{373}{383} + \frac{\Delta H}{373} + nC_{p,m,g} \ln \frac{383}{373} = 109.0 \text{ J.K}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta G = \Delta H - T\Delta S = 40660 - 383 \times 109.0 = -1087 \text{ J}$$

$$\Delta A = \Delta U - T\Delta S = -4271 \text{ J}$$

- (2) 仅用  $\Delta S$  不能判断过程的方向, 需求出环境的熵变, 用总熵判断之;  
用  $\Delta G$  可判断过程的方向, 符合  $\Delta G$  判据: 恒  $T$ 、 $p$ 、 $W' = 0$  条件。

三、(22 分)

$$(1) 375^\circ\text{C}, 101.3\text{kPa}, 1\text{molHg(L)} \rightarrow 375^\circ\text{C}, 101.3\text{kPa}, 1\text{molHg(g)}$$

$$\Delta H = 21.213 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\Delta U = \Delta H - \Delta(pV) = \Delta H - RT = 15826 \text{ J}$$

$$Q = \Delta H = 21213 \text{ J}$$

$$W = \Delta U - Q = -5387 \text{ J}$$

$$\Delta S = Q/T = 32.736 \text{ J.K}^{-1}$$

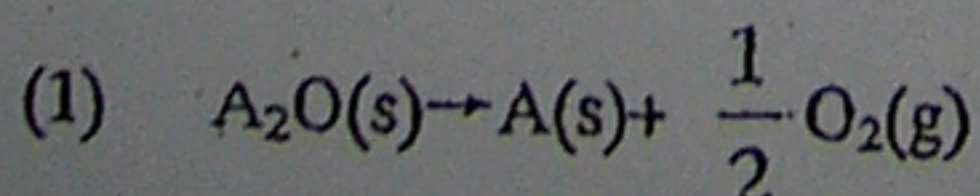
$$\Delta G = 0$$

$$\Delta A = W = -5387 \text{ J}$$

- (2) 仅用  $\Delta S$  不能判断过程的方向, 需求出环境的熵变, 用总熵判断之;  
用  $\Delta G$  可判断过程的方向, 符合  $\Delta G$  判据: 恒  $T$ 、 $p$ 、 $W' = 0$  条件。

四、(19 分)

25°C 时  $\text{A}_2\text{O}$  的分解压为  $1.317 \times 10^{-2} \text{ kPa}$ ,  $\Delta_f H_m^\ominus = -30.585 \text{ kJ.mol}^{-1}$ , 不随温度变化。





空气中  $p_{O_2} = 101.3 \times 0.21 = 21 \text{ kPa} > \text{分解压}$ ,  $25^\circ\text{C}$  时  $\text{A}_2\text{O}$  可稳定存在。

$$(2) \quad T_1 = 298\text{K} \text{ 时 } K_1^\ominus = \left( \frac{p_{O_2}}{p^\ominus} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \left( \frac{13.17}{100000} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 0.01148$$

$$T_2 = 383\text{K} \quad K_2^\ominus = ? \quad \Delta_r H_m^\ominus = 30585 \text{ J} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\text{数据代入式 } \ln \frac{K_2^\ominus}{K_1^\ominus} = \frac{\Delta_r H_m^\ominus}{R} \left( \frac{1}{T_1} - \frac{1}{T_2} \right) \quad \text{得: } K_2^\ominus = 0.1777$$

$$\text{在 } 110^\circ\text{C} \text{ 时该氧化物的分解压为: } p_{O_2} = (K_2^\ominus)^2 p^\ominus = 3.15 \times 10^3 \text{ Pa}$$

$$(3) \quad 1600^\circ\text{C} \text{ 时, } T_3 = 1873\text{K} \quad K_3^\ominus = ?$$

$$\text{同理: } \ln \frac{K_3^\ominus}{K_1^\ominus} = \frac{\Delta_r H_m^\ominus}{R} \left( \frac{1}{T_1} - \frac{1}{T_3} \right) \quad \text{得: } K_3^\ominus = 370$$

$$K_3^\ominus = (x_A)^2 \left( \frac{p_{O_2}}{p^\ominus} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$p_{O_2} = (K_2^\ominus)^2 p^\ominus / (x_A)^4 = 370^2 \times 101325 / 0.03^4 = 1.69 \times 10^{16} \text{ Pa}$$

五、(16分)

$25^\circ\text{C}$  时, 水(A)-丙酮(B)体系,  $x_B = 0.1$   $p_A = 3026 \text{ Pa}$   $p_B = 1760 \text{ Pa}$   
 $p_A^\bullet = 3173 \text{ Pa}$   $p_B^\bullet = 2906 \text{ Pa}$

$$(1) \quad a_A = \frac{p_A}{p_A^\bullet} = \frac{3026}{3173} = 0.9537 \quad \gamma_A = \frac{a_A}{x_A} = \frac{0.9537}{0.9} = 1.060$$

$$a_B = \frac{p_B}{p_B^\bullet} = \frac{1760}{2906} = 0.6056 \quad \gamma_B = \frac{a_B}{x_B} = \frac{0.6056}{0.1} = 6.056$$

$$(2) \text{ 溶液中水的 } \mu_A = \mu_A^\ominus + RT \ln a_A$$

$$\Delta G = \mu_A - \mu_A^\ominus = RT \ln a_A = 8.314 \times 298 \times \ln 0.9537 = -117.45 \text{ J}$$

六、(16分) (1)

区域	①	②	③	④	⑤
相态	L	$\alpha$ (固熔体)	$L + \alpha$	$L + \text{Ag}_3\text{Sn (S)}$	$L + \text{Sn (s)}$

$$(2) \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{I} \quad \quad \quad \text{S} \\ \text{L} \quad \quad \quad \text{O} \\ \hline 0.3 \quad \quad 0.5 \quad \quad 0.75 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{n_{\text{Ag}_3\text{Sn}}}{n} = \frac{0.5 - 0.3}{0.75 - 0.3} \quad n_{\text{Ag}_3\text{Sn}} = \frac{0.2}{0.45} \times 100 = 44.44 \text{ mol}$$

七、(12分) 对峙反应  $A \xrightleftharpoons[k_{-1}]{k_1} B$



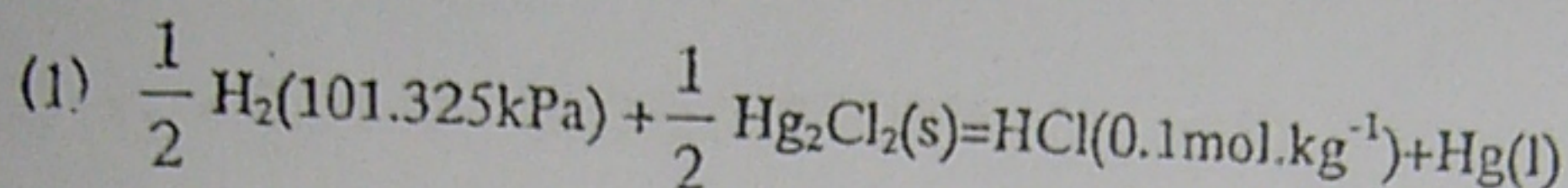
设 A 的初始浓度为  $a$ ,  $t$  时  $C_A = a - x$ ,  $C_B = x$  则有:

$$(k_1 + k_{-1})t = \ln \frac{k_1 a}{k_1 a - (k_1 + k_{-1})x}$$

$$a = 1, x = 0.5 \text{ 代入: } t = \frac{1}{k_1 + k_{-1}} \ln \frac{k_1 a}{k_1 a - (k_1 + k_{-1})x}$$

$$t = \frac{1}{0.008} \ln \frac{0.006 \times 1}{0.006 \times 1 - (0.006 + 0.0002) \times 0.5} = 137.3 \text{ min}$$

八、(20 分)



(2)  $25^\circ\text{C}$  时,  $T = 298 \text{ K}$ , 代入  $E/V = 0.0694 + 1.881 \times 10^{-3} T/\text{K} - 2.9 \times 10^{-6} (T/\text{K})^2$   
得  $E = 0.372$

$$\left( \frac{\partial E}{\partial T} \right)_p = 1.881 \times 10^{-3} - 2.9 \times 10^{-6} \times 2T = -0.000153 \text{ V/K}$$

$$\Delta_r G_m = -ZFE = -1 \times 96485 \times 0.372 = -35892 \text{ J.mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_r S_m = ZF \left( \frac{\partial E}{\partial T} \right)_p = 1 \times 96485 \times (-0.000153) = -14.76 \text{ J.K}^{-1}.\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_r H_m = \Delta_r G_m + T \Delta_r S_m = -35892 + 298 \times (-14.76) = -40291 \text{ J.mol}^{-1}$$

$$Q_{r,m} = T \Delta_r S_m = 298 \times (-14.76) = -4399 \text{ J.mol}^{-1}$$

九、(15 分)

$19^\circ\text{C}$  时, 己酸水溶液  $\sigma$  ( $\text{N.m}^{-1}$ ) 与浓度  $c$  ( $\text{mol.dm}^{-3}$ ) 关系:  $\sigma = 6.25 \times 10^{-3} - 0.55 c$

$$(1) \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial c} = -0.55$$

$$\Gamma = -\frac{C}{RT} \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial C} = -\frac{0.2}{8.314 \times 292} \times (-0.55) = 4.53 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol.m}^{-2}$$

发生正吸附

$$(2) \Gamma LA = 1 \quad \Gamma = \frac{1}{LA} = \frac{1}{6.022 \times 10^{23} \times 0.5 \times 10^{-18}} = 3.32 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mol.m}^{-2}$$

$$\Gamma = -\frac{C}{RT} (-0.55)$$

$$C = \frac{RT\Gamma}{0.55} = \frac{8.314 \times 292 \times 3.32 \times 10^{-6}}{0.55} = 0.0147 \text{ mol.dm}^{-3}$$