



Corso Luigi Einaudi, 55 - Torino

Appunti universitari

Tesi di laurea

Cartoleria e cancelleria

Stampa file e fotocopie

Print on demand

Rilegature

NUMERO : 177

DATA : 03/11/2011

A P P U N T I

STUDENTE : Gemello

MATERIA : Chimica

Prof. Tomalino

Il presente lavoro nasce dall'impegno dell'autore ed è distribuito in accordo con il Centro Appunti.

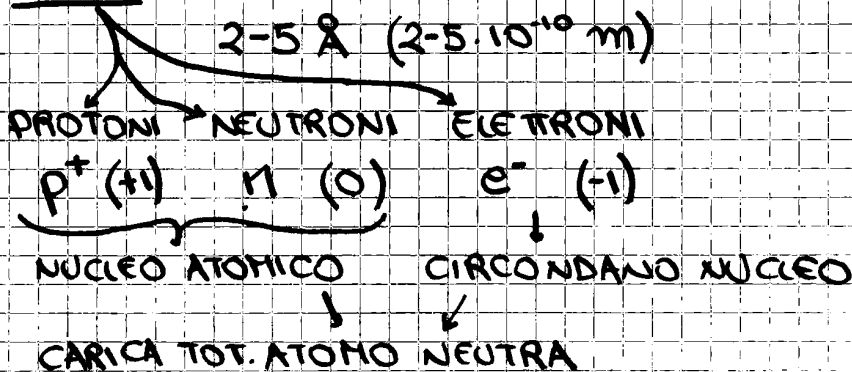
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**ATTENZIONE: QUESTI APPUNTI SONO FATTI DA STUDENTIE NON SONO STATI VISIONATI DAL DOCENTE.
IL NOME DEL PROFESSORE, SERVE SOLO PER IDENTIFICARE IL CORSO.**

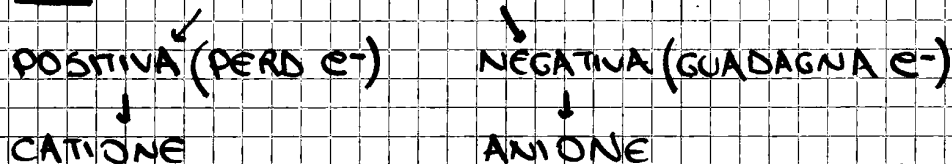
ELEMENTO → SOST. SEMPLICE NON DECOMPONIBILE

COMPOSTO → UNIONE 1 O + ELEMENTI

ATOMO → PART. UNITARIA DELLA MAT. CHIMICA



IONE → ATOMO DOTATO DI CARICA



MOLECOLA = UNIONE LOGICA DI ATOMI

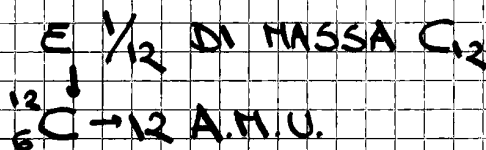
NUMERO ATOMICO (Z) = NUM. p^+

MASSA ATOMICA (A) = $Z + N$

ISOTOPO → ELEM. CON $Z = e \neq A \neq$

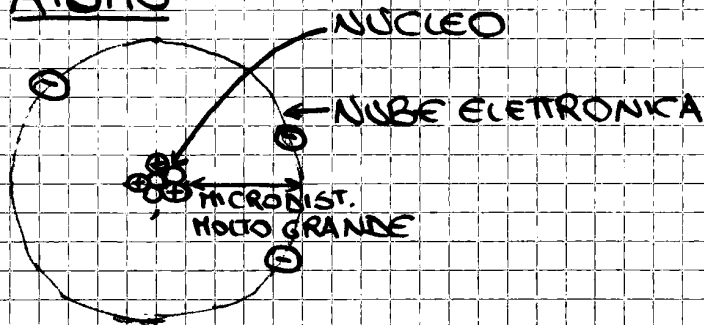
{	IDROGENO (H)	$Z=1$	$A=1$	${}_1^1\text{H}$
	DEUTERIO (D)	$Z=1$	$A=2$	${}_1^2\text{H}$
	TRIZIO (T)	$Z=1$	$A=3$	${}_1^3\text{H}$

PESO ATOMICO → RAPPORTO TRA MASSA MEDIA DI UN ATOMO



PESO MOLECOLARE → SOMMA P.A.

ATOMO



DEMOCRITO → A-TOMO → UNITÀ INDIVISIBILI

DACTON (1808) → ATOMI INDIVISIBILI

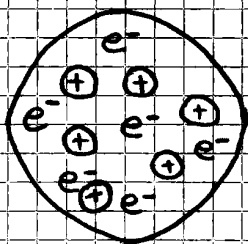
ATOMI DI UN ELEM. IDENTICI TRA LORO

AAVOCADRO (1811) → MOLECOLE

CANIZZARO (1858) → TEORIA ATOMICO-MOLECOLARE

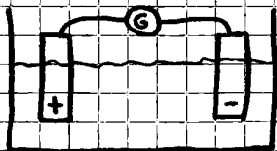
THOMSON (1897) → SCARICHE CON RAGGI CATHODICI
IN GAS RAREFATTI

IPOTESI ATOMICA DI THOMSON



↓
A CUCUMERO / PANETTONE

FARADAY → ELETTROLISI

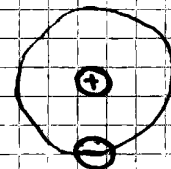


RUTHERFORD → RAGGI X → GRAND. COMPARABILI CON LEGAMI

↓
NUCLEO ATOMICO

↓
MODELLO PLANETARIO

↓
P⁺ NEL NUCLEO
e⁻ GIRANO INTORNO
ATOMO FATTO DI VUOTO



ORBITE DISCRETE → n INTERO DI LIV. EN.

n = NUMERO QUANTICO PRINCIPALE → LIV. EN.

l = NUMERO QUANTICO SECONDARIO → SUBLIV. EN → FORMA

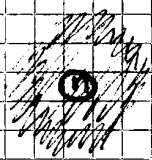
m = " " " " MAGNETICO

PRINC. INDETERMINAZ. DI HEISENBERG

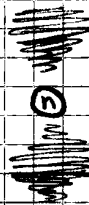
VELOCITÀ E POSIZ. DI UN e^- NON SONO SIMULTANEAMENTE DETERMINABILI

↓ SOLO PROBABILITÀ

INESISTENZA ORBITE BOHR



AREA DOVE e^- +
PROB. TROVARE e^-



MA ALL'INTERNO DI
UN LIV. EN.

FUNZ. D'ONDA IN SENSO DI PROBABILITÀ

↑
SCHRÖDINGER

↓
PUÒ ESSERE OVUNQUE IN QUEL LIVELLO
↳ n

n = LIVELLO ENERGETICO

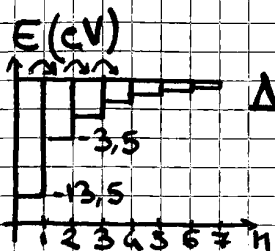
l = FORMA ED ENERGIA DELL'ORBITALE → $l = \{0, \dots, n-1\}$

m = ORIENTAZIONE → MAGNETICO

↓
 s, p, d, f

m_s → MAGNETICO DI SPIN (s) = SENSO DI ROTAZIONE SU

SE STESSO DELL' e^-
 $m_s = \pm m$ ← (ORARIO / ANTIORARIO)



$$\Delta E = (-3.5) - (-13.5) = 10 \text{ eV}$$

SERVE SEMPRE - EN. XKE' C'E' - ATRAZIONE

PRINC. DI ESCLUSIONE DI PAULI (25)

IN UN ATOMO NO E⁻ CON 4 NUMERI QUANTICI =

OGNI ORBITALE MAX 2E⁻ (SPIN OPPOSTO)

ORBITALE SATURO

↑↓ ACCOPIATI (DOPPIETTI)
STABILI

ORBITALE INSATURO

↑ SINGOLI (SINGOLETTI)
INSTABILI

PRINC. DI MAX MOLTEPLICITA' - HUND (25)

E⁻ TENDONO AD OCCUPARE MAGGIOR NUMERO DI ORBITALI ISOENERGETICI



RIEMPIMENTO ORBITALI A MINOR ENERGIA

1s

2s → 2p

3s → 3p

4s ← 4p ↔ 3d

5s ← 5p ↔ 4d

6s ← 5d ↔ 4f

7s ← 6d ↔ 5f

1s < 2s < 2p < 3s < 3p < 4s < 3d < 4p < 5s < 4d < 5p < 6s < 4f < 5d < 4p < ...

s < p < d < f

3p < 4s < 3d

ORBITALI A SHELL

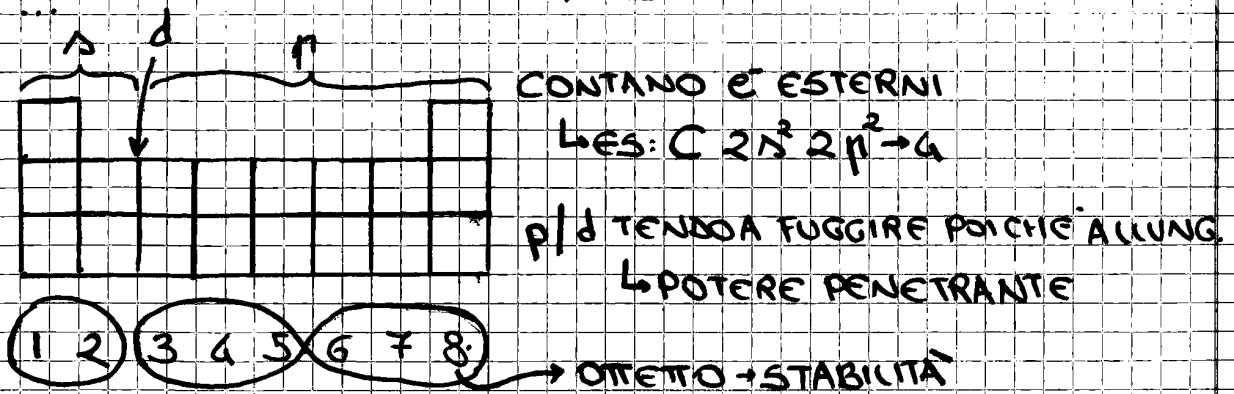
n=1	n=2	n=3	n=4	...
↓	↓	↓	↓	
K	L	M	N	
↓	↓	↓		
s	s, p	s, p, d		

GUSCIO / STRATI

REGOLA DELL'AUFBAU (W. PAULI)

- RIEMPIM. PROGRESSIVO DEGLI ORB. A MINOR EN.
- PRINC. D'ESCLUSIONE DI PAULI
- REGOLA DI HUND

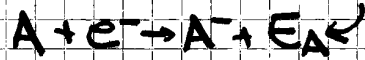
42	Hf	$[Kr] 5s^1 4d^5$	
43	Ta	$[Kr] 5s^2 4d^5$	
44	Ru	$[Kr] 5s^1 4d^7$	
45	Rh	$[Kr] 5s^1 4d^8$	
46	Pd	$[Kr] 5s^0 4d^{10}$	$5s() 4d(10)(11)(12)(13)$
47	Ag	$[Kr] 5s^1 4d^{10}$	
48	Cd	$[Kr] 5s^2 4d^{10}$	
49	In	$[Kr] 5s^2 4d^{10} 5p^1$	
...			
54	Xe	$[Kr] 5s^2 4d^{10} 5p^6$	
55	Cs	$[Xe] 6s^1$	
...			
57	La	$[Xe] 6s^2 5d^1$	→ 3 TRANSIZ.
58	Ce	$[Xe] 6s^2 5d^0 4f^2$	LANTANIDI → 1' TRANSIZIONE INTERNA
...			
64	Gd	$[Xe] 6s^2 5d^1 4f^7$	TERRE RARE
65	Tb	$[Xe] 6s^2 5d^0 4f^9$	
...			
71	Lu	$[Xe] 6s^2 5d^1 4f^{14}$	
72	Hf	$[Xe] 6s^2 5d^2 4f^{14}$	
...			
86	Rn	$[Xe] 6s^2 5d^{10} 4f^{14} 6p^6$	
...			
89	Ac	$[Rn] 7s^2 6d^1$	
90	Th	$[Rn] 7s^2 6d^2$	ATTINIDI → 2' TRANS. INTERNA
91	Pa	$[Rn] 7s^2 6d^1 5f^2$	
...			
103	Lr	$[Rn] 7s^2 6d^1 5f^{14}$	

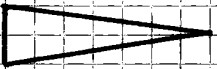


A.E. → AFFINITÀ ELETTRONICA → TENDENZA DEGLI ATOMI A
ELETTROAFFINITÀ RICEVERE e^-

NUMERO ASSOLUTO (E_A) EN. CHE SI
 LIBERA A
 RICEVERE

COMPORTAM. METALLICO



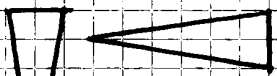
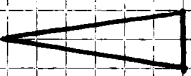
M  NM

NM LINEARE ECCEPTE PER METALLOIDI

Me → OSSIDI BASICI Me → ANIDRIDI

↳ PERDONO e^- → CATIONI ↳ GUADAGNANO e^- → ANIONI

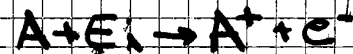
ΔE → ELETTRONEGATIVITÀ


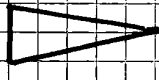
  TENDENZA AD ATTRARRE e^- RISPETTO
 A UN ALTRO ATOMO

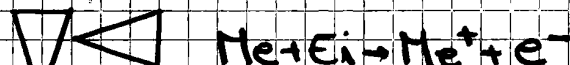
ELETTROPOSITIVITÀ

EN. POT. DI IONIZZAZIONE (E_i)

EN. RICHIESTA X STRAPPARE e^-



  INVERSO ΔE



MAX GAS NOBILI

VALENZA

NUM. DI e^- CAPACI DI LEGARSI RISPETTO A $e^- H (I)$

e^- ESTERNI DI LEGAME / VALENZA

HF → F MONOVALENTE (I)

H₂O → O BIVALENTE (II)

STATO DI OSSIDAZIONE

NUM. DI e^- DATI / RICEVUTI → VALENZA CON SEGNO

ES. ALCAUNI TENDONO A CEDERE UN e^- X STAB. → +1

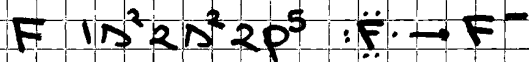
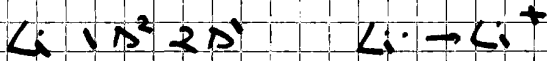
NOX ALLO STATO FONDAM. = 0

LEGAMI → CONDIVISIONE O TRASFERITI DI e^-

↓
LEG. COVALENTE

↓
LEG. IONICO

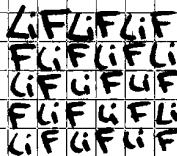
LEGAHE IONICO



↓
CATIONE (Li^+) + ANIONE (F^-) ALTA ΔE

↓
 LiF SOLIDO IONICO NON MOLECOLARE

↓
SOLO RAPP. ESISTENTE (NO STRUT. MOLEC)

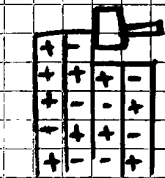


RETICOLO

↓
CRISTALLO IONICO

PUNTO DI FUSIONE ALTO → X $NaCl$ $801^\circ C$

↑
LEG. ELETTROSTATICO FORTE



↓
REPULSIONE

ENERGIA RETICOLARE

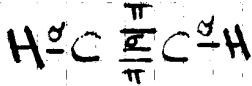
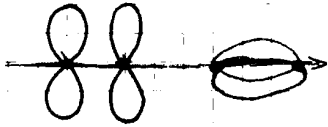
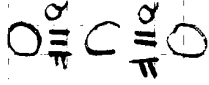
↓
EN. CHE SI LIBERA QUANDO SI FORMA 1 MOLE DI COMPOSTO IONICO DA IONI LONTANI

BASSA EN. ATOMIZZAZIONE

RAGGIO ATOMICO → R. CATIONE < R. FONDAM.

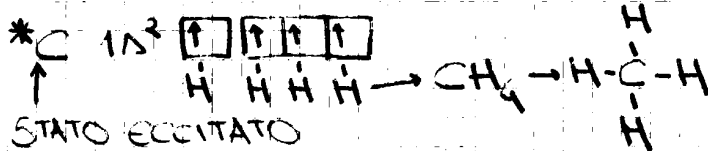
↓
R. ANIONE > R. FONDAM.

ORB. DI LEG. π → DOPPI / TRIPLI (IL PRIMO È σ)
 + DEBOLE → A PONTE

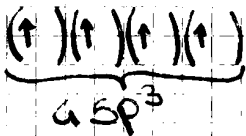


ORBITALI IBRIDI

C $1s^2 2s^2 2p^2$ → STATO FONDAM.



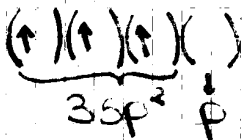
C $1s^2$ $\uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow$ IBERIDAZIONE sp^3



GEOM. TETRAEDRICA
 ↳ + STABILE / COMUNE



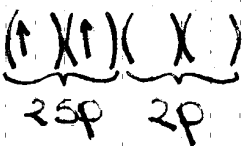
AX₄
 ↳ N. DOPPIETTI DI E⁻ FORMATISI CON IL LEGAME



GEOM. PLANARE



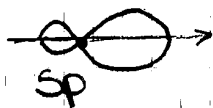
AX₃



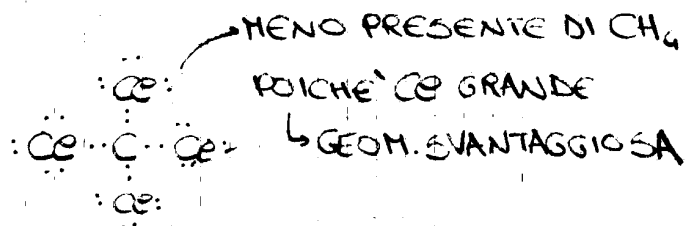
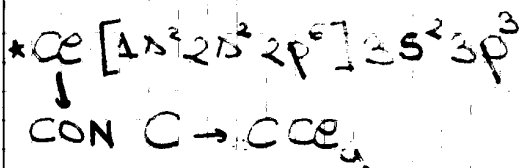
GEOM. LINEARE



AX₂



GEOM. IMPOSTATA DA C



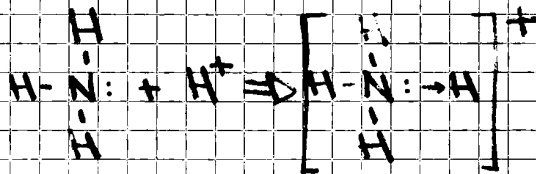
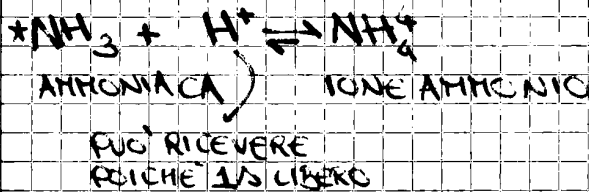
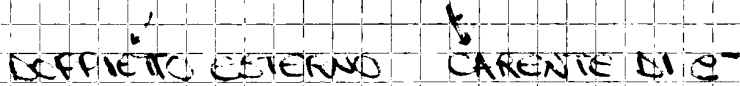
ΔE

0,1	E-H	... COV. PURO
1,0	O-O	... PREV. COV. (POLARE)
1,8	H-F	... MISTO
2,6	I-O	... PREV. IONICO
3,2	K-F	... IONICO PURO

LEG. COV. DATIVO

ENTRAMBI GLI e^- DA UNO STESSO ATOMO

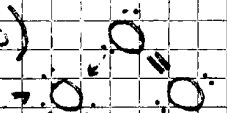
↳ DA DONATORE AD ACCETTORE



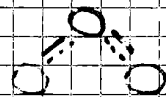
RISONANZA (MESOMERIA)

COMPORTAM. EQUIVALENTI CHE MOLEC. POSSONO ASSUMERE
 (VARIANDO π , E NON σ)

* O_3 (OZONO)



FORME COESISTENTI $\rightarrow e^-$ INDIFFERENTE



IBRIDINI

EQUIESISTENTI

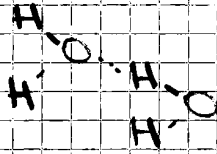
RISONANZA

EQUIPOTENZ. IN OGNI ISTANTE

LEGAME IDROGENICO

ATOMO PICCOLI

↳ H ATOMO PICCOLO → FORTE M. ELETTRONEG. CON H



PUNTO DI EBULLIZIONE

VIENE AUMENTATO DA LEG. H → TIENE UNITE MOLEC. TRA LORO

H₂O BOLLIREBBE MOLTO PRIMA

GRAZIE A PONTE H → T_{EB} H₂O = 100°C = 373 K

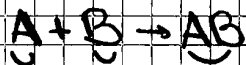
T_{FUSIONE} H₂O = 0°C = 273 K

ORB. MOLECOLARI

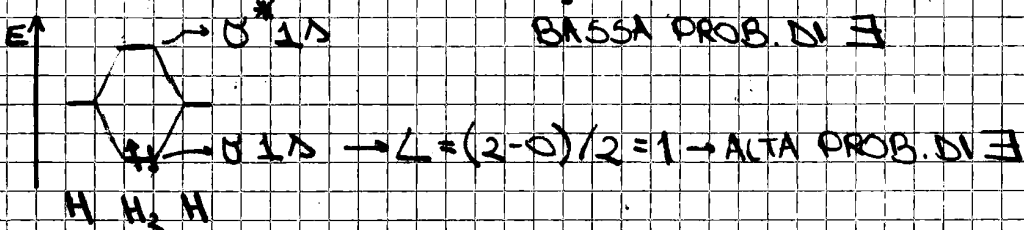
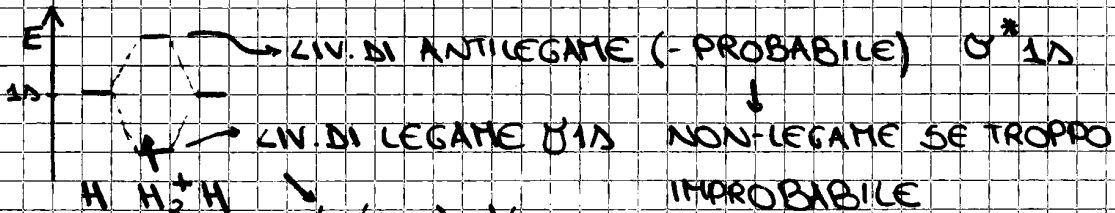
$\psi_{OH} = K \psi_{OA} \times \psi_{OB}$

ENERGIA ~
SOVRAPPOSIZ. >>>
SIMMETRIE

$\psi_{OH}^2 = C_1 \psi_{OA}^2 + C_2 \psi_{OB}^2 + \dots + C_n \psi_{OA}^2$ COMBINAZ. LINEARE



$\psi_{AB}^2 = C_1 \sum_{i=1}^n \psi_{Ai}^2 + C_2 \sum_{j=1}^m \psi_{Bj}^2$



$L = \text{ORDINE DI LEGAME} = (e^- \text{ DI LEG} - e^- \text{ DI ANTILEG}) / 2$

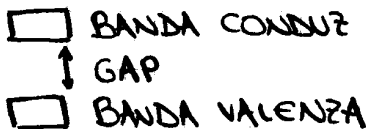
BANDE DI VALENZA → FORMATE DA ORB. DI VALENZA (BANDA + ESTERNA OCCUPATA O SEMI-OCCUPATA)

BANDE DI CONDUZIONE → BANDE IMMEDIATEM. SUPERIORI A B. VALENZA
↳ OCCUPATE SE ECCITATO

CONDUTTORI → BANDA VALENZA CONTINUA CON B. CONDUZ.
(METALLI) (STESSA BANDA POICHE' VAL. SEMI-VUOTA)

SEMICONDUTTORI → GAP TRA BANDE SORRONTABILE (METALLOIDI)

ISOLANTI → GAP NON SALTABILE ← B. VALENZA PIENA
(NON-Me)



STATO GASSOSO

GAS IDEALI

FORMA |
VOLUME | → ∞

μ (VISCOSITA') → ∅

E_c (EN. CINETICA) = f(..., T, P)

F_I (F. INTERMOLEC.) ≈ ∅ → NO INTERAZIONI

C (COMPRESSIBILITA') = f(VUOTO)

$V_p \ll V_{GAS}$

URTI ELASTICI TRA PARTICELLE (GAS IDEALI)

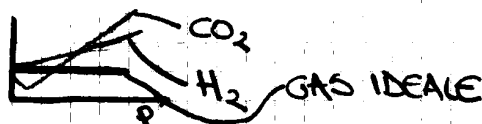
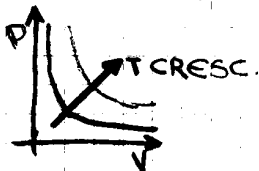


LEGGE DI BOYLE (ISOTERMA)

↳ BASSA PRESSIONE
↳ ALTA TEMPERATURA

$P \cdot V = K \rightarrow P \propto \frac{1}{V} \rightarrow P_1 V_1 = P_2 V_2$

$G_i \sim G_r$
IDEALI REALI → DIFFERISCONO IN BASE AL TIPO DI GAS



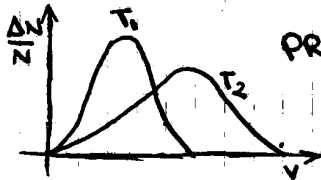
$$E_c = \frac{1}{2} m u^2 \quad (\text{EN. CIN. MEDIA})$$

$$PV = \frac{2}{3} N_A E_c$$

$$E_{\text{MOLE}} = \frac{3}{2} RT / N_A = \frac{3}{2} KT$$

↓ COST. BOLTZMANN = $\frac{R}{N_A}$
 $1,38 \cdot 10^{-23} \text{ J/K}$

MAXWELL



PROBABILITA' → PER GAS REALI

APPROCCIO STATICO

PESO MOLECOLARE MEDIO

$$PM = PM_1 X_1 + PM_2 X_2 + \dots + PM_n X_n$$

DENSITA'

$$P \cdot V = nRT = \frac{\rho}{PM} RT \rightarrow d = \frac{\rho}{V} = \frac{P \cdot PM}{R \cdot T}$$

GAS REALI

$$P_i = P_e + \frac{an^2}{V^2}$$

$$V_i = V_e - b \cdot n$$

↓
PRESS. INTERNA

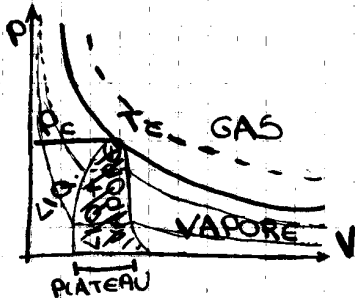
↓
COVOLUME

LIQUEFAZIONE ← CAUSATA DA ALTA P, (PICCOLO V) BASSA T

TEMPERATURA CRITICA → T AL DI SOPRA DEL QUALE IL GAS NON PUO' ESSERE LIQUEFATTO QUALUNQUE SIA P

GAS = AERIFORME SOPRA Tc ← MAX GRADO IDEALITA'

VAPORE = = SOTTO Tc ← MIN " " " → GAS SPESSO



← CURVE DI ANDREWS (1870)

DIFFRAZIONE DEI RAGGI X → VON LAUE (1912)

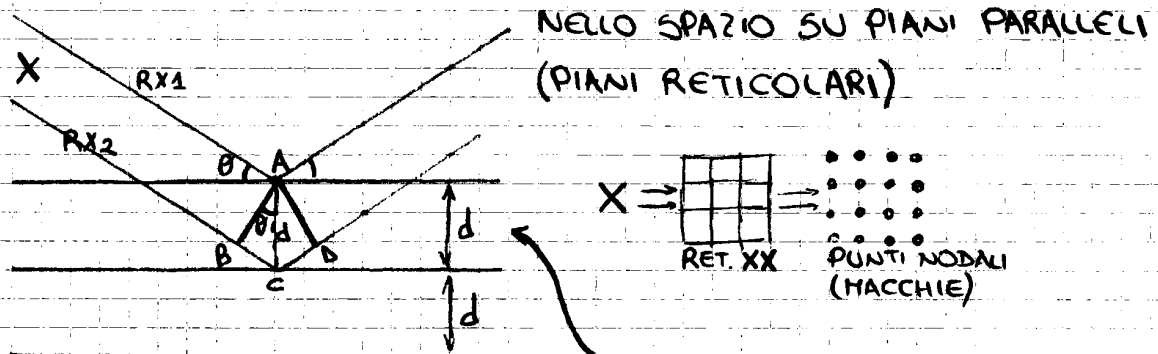
USA COME RETICOLO DI DIFFRAZIONE ZnS TRA RX E LASTRA FOTOGRAFICA

↳ MACCHIE DISTRIBUITE IN MODO REGOLARE

↳ SIMM. CRISTALLO

LEGGE DI BRAGG

TEORIA DELLA RIFLESSIONE → ATOMI DISPOSTI REGOLARMENTE



$$\overline{RX_2} = \overline{RX_1} + \overline{BC} + \overline{CD}$$

" " " " " "

$d \sin \theta$ $d \sin \theta$

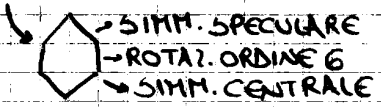
$n\lambda = 2d \sin \theta$ → LEGGE DI BRAGG → INTENSITA' COSTRUTTIVA

IN BASE A ME CHE HETTE RX PER CALC. AD ES. d CELLA ELEM.

SOLIDI CRISTALLINI ← BRAVAIS (1850) ← CONFERMATO DA RAGGI X

TEORIA DEI GRUPPI → STUDIO SIMM. MOLECOLARI

FORME Fisse → NATURA COMPLICATA → N_{qC} CUBO



STRUT. ORDINATA SOLIDI CRISTALLINI

7 SISTEMI CRISTALLINI → 14 RETICOLI CRISTALLINI (UNICHE POSS.)

COST. CRISTALLINE $\{a, b, c\}$
 $\{\alpha, \beta, \gamma\}$

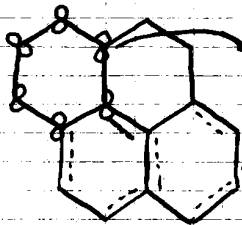


DIAMANTE (C)

C IBRIDATI $sp^3 \rightarrow 4$ LEGAMI σ (FORTI) \rightarrow ANGOLI TETRAEDRICI

\updownarrow VS

GRAFITE \rightarrow STATO ALLOTROPICO CARBONIO $\rightarrow sp^2 \rightarrow 120^\circ$



FORMANO LEGAMI π

$\hookrightarrow 3$ LEG. σ

DEBOLI LEGAMI DI VAN DER WAALS TRA I PIANI

\downarrow BASSA DUREZZA / SFALDABILITÀ / ALTO P.FUS. / CONDUCC. VARIAB.

SOLIDI MOLECOLARI \rightarrow VAN DER WAALS / LEG. H

ES: FULLERENE, \rightarrow STATO ALLOTROPICO C

GHIACCIO

sp^2 DISTORTI \rightarrow STRUTT. A GABBIA CHIUSA

BASSA DUREZZA

BASSI P. FUSIONE

VOLATILITÀ

BASSA CONDUCC.

SOLIDI IONICI \rightarrow LEG. ELETTROSTATICI FORTI TRA IONI \rightarrow ES: $NaCl$

MEDIA DUREZZA / ALTA FRAGILITÀ / BASSA VOLATILITÀ / SOLUBILITÀ /

ALTO P. FUSIONE / BASSA CONDUCC. ALLO ST. SOLIDO / ALTA CONDUCC.

ALLO ST. FUSO

SOLIDI METALLICI

COMPATTEZZA \rightarrow ALTA DENSITÀ /

BASSA VOLATILITÀ

P. FUSIONE VARIABILE

DUTILI / MALLEABILI / CONDUTTORI

ALLOTROPIA = UN ELEM. PRESENTA FORME \neq PER TIPO LEG. (DIAMANTE /
GRAFITE / FULLERENE) O PER N. MOLEC. (O_2 / O_3 (OZONO))

POLIMORFISMO = UN ELEM. FORMA \neq SIST. CRISTALLINI

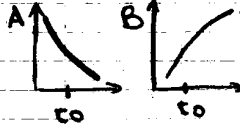
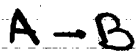
($CaCO_3 \rightarrow$ ROMBOEDRICO (CALCITE) / ESAG (VALERITE) / ...)

ISOMORFISMO = ELEM \neq FORMANO SIST. CRISTALLINI =

CINETICA CHIMICA

VELOCITA' DI REAZIONE

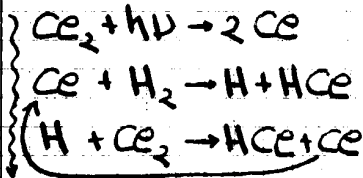
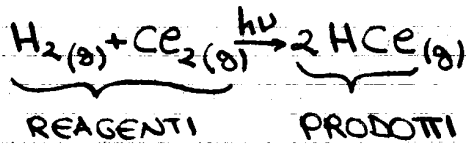
→ DIPENDE DA:



- NATURA / CONC. REAGENTI
- TEMPERATURA
- PRESENZA CATALIZZATORI
- SUDDIVISIONE REAGENTI

[] CONC. SOST.

$$v_i = \frac{d[A]}{dt} \quad v_i = \frac{d[B]}{dt}$$



C
A
T
E
N
A

$$\begin{matrix} T \\ \left[\begin{array}{l} Ce + Ce \rightarrow Ce_2 \\ H + H \rightarrow H_2 \end{array} \right. \end{matrix} \rightarrow v = k [H][Ce]$$

TEORIA DEGLI URTI

REAZ. AVVENGONO QUANDO REAGENTI SI URTANO (A ≠ VELOCITA')

↓
≠ EFFICACIA → FATTORE ENERGETICO
 → FATTORE STERICO → ORIENTAZ. / DISTANZA

+ CONC → + URTI EFFICACI → + VELOCITA'

$$v = k [A][B]$$

↓
VELOCITA' SPECIFICA → E' FUNZ. DELLA TEMPERATURA, NON DA [...]

$$v = k [A]^\alpha \cdot [B]^\beta \quad \{ \alpha, \beta \} \propto \{ a, b \} \quad aA + bB \rightarrow cAB$$

↓
DA VALUTAZ. SPERIMENTALI

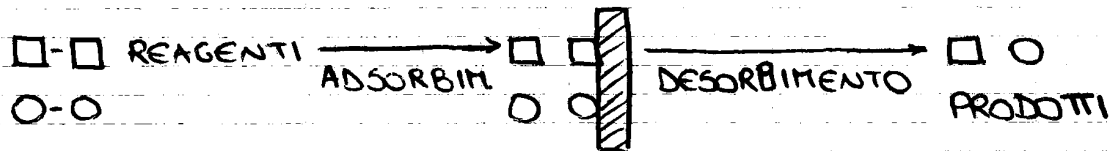
ORDINE REAZ. = Σ ESPONENTI = (ES: α, β, ...)

LEGGE DI VAN'T HOFF: UN AUMENTO DI 10°C MOLTIPLICA LA VELOC. DI UN FATTORE CHE VA DA 2 A 3.

CATALISI ETEROGENEA

CHEMI-ADSORBIMENTO → ES: FERRO → FISI-ADSORBIMENTO

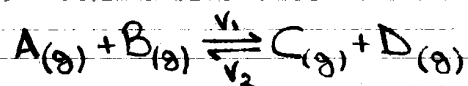
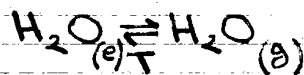
↓
INDEBOLISCE LEGAMI → ES H-H



EQ. CHIMICO

$A_{(g)} + B_{(g)} \rightleftharpoons C_{(g)} + D_{(g)}$ ALL'EQUILIBRIO → POSSONO AVVENIRE ENTRAMBE

REAZ. (2 SENSI): DIRETTA
O INVERSA



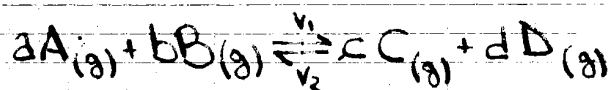
$v_1 = k_1 [A][B]$

$v_2 = k_2 [C][D]$

SE $v_1 = v_2 \Leftrightarrow k_1 [A][B] = k_2 [C][D]$

$\frac{k_1}{k_2} = \frac{[C][D]}{[A][B]} = K_c$ k_1, k_2, K_c A TEMP. COSTANTI

LEGGE DELL'AZIONE DELLA MASSA → GULBERG-WAAGE



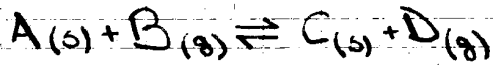
$K_c = \frac{[C]^c [D]^d}{[A]^a [B]^b}$

$K_p = \frac{P_c^c P_D^d}{P_A^a P_B^b}$ ← PRESS. PARZIALI

$n = n_A$ $P = P_A$ $P_A V = n_A RT$ $\frac{n_A}{V} = \frac{P_A}{RT} = [A]$

$K_c = \frac{[C]^c [D]^d}{[A]^a [B]^b} = \frac{P_c^c P_D^d}{P_A^a P_B^b} \cdot \frac{1}{RT^{c+d-a-b}}$ $K_c = K_p (RT)^{c+d-a-b} = K_p (RT)^{\Delta n}$
NON PRODOTTI - NON REAG.

EQ. CHIMICO ETEROGENEO



$$v_1 = v_2 \Leftrightarrow \frac{k_1}{k_2} = \frac{[C][D]}{[A][B]} = K_c'$$

[A], [C] COSTANTI A TEMP. COSTANTE $\rightarrow \frac{[C]}{[A]} = K'$

$$\frac{[A]}{[B]} \cdot K' = K_c' \rightarrow \frac{K_c'}{K'} = K_c = \frac{[D]}{[B]}$$

$K_p = \frac{P_D}{P_B} \rightarrow$ SI PUO' STUDIARE UNICAM. [] E P DEI GAS
 IN UN EQ. ETEROGENEO

STATO LIQUIDO

$$\frac{s, e, g}{E_c} = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$$

SHORT TERM RANGE

V PROPRIO

FORMA NON PROPRIA

$\rho_e \approx \rho_s \leftarrow$ DENSITA'

$\frac{V}{\Delta} \rightarrow$ MIN \rightarrow GOCCIA (SFERA)

COMPRIMIBILITA' = f(VUOTO)

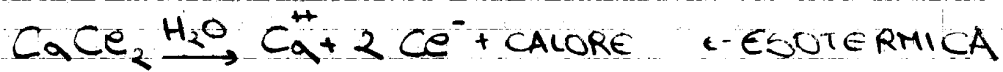
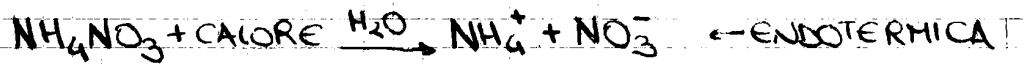
VISCOSITA' = f(T, P) \leftarrow REOLOGIA \rightarrow SCIENZA SCORRIMENTO
 \leftarrow \rightarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow
 \leftarrow IN TUTTI GLI STATI

$F_{COES} > F_{ADESIONE} \rightarrow$ DRY
 $F_{ADES} < F_{COESIONE} \rightarrow$ WET \rightarrow BAGNABILITA'

\leftarrow EN. RETICOLARE

$\rightarrow p \propto T$

TENSIONE DI VAPORE \rightarrow EN. POTENZIALE CHE ESPRIME LA CAPACITA'
 DI UN LIQUIDO DI PASSARE A VAPORE
 \leftarrow ANCHE TRA ALTRI STATI
 P VAPORE VS LIQUIDO



MODI DI ESPRIMERE LA CONCENTRAZ.

* CONC. % IN PESO

* CONC. % IN VOLUME

* MOLARITA' $\rightarrow M, [..]$ $\rightarrow n$ MOLI / l E DI SOLUZ.

* MOLALITA' $\rightarrow m$ $\rightarrow n$ MOLI / 1 Kg DI SOLVENTE

* NORMALITA' (CONC. NORMALE) $\rightarrow n$ GRAMMOEQUIVALENTI / l E SOLUZ.

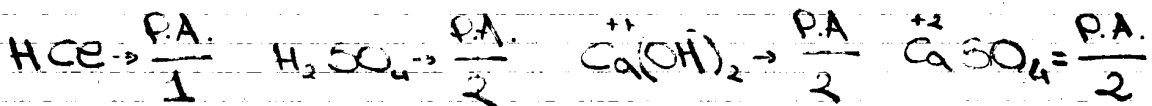
GRAMMOEQUIVALENTE = QUANTITA' IN g DI UN ELEM/COMPOSTO
PARI AL SUO PESO EQUIVALENTE (P.E.)

P.E. ELEM = P.A. / VALENZA

P.E. ACIDO = P.A. / NUMERO H

P.E. BASE = P.A. / NUMERO OH

P.E. SALE = P.A. / Σ VALENZE ME



PROP. COLLAGATIVE IN SOLUZ.

DIPENDONO DA n MOLI SOLUTO

1) SE AUMENTO SOLUTO, ABBASSA TENS. VAPORE (P)

↓
SE H₂O \gg SOLUTO

SE NO LEGAMI IN ATTO

SE NO FENOMENI ASSOCIATIVI-DISSOCIATIVI (NO IONI)

TENS. VAP. SOLU \gg TENS. VAP. SOLUTO

FASE IN SOLUZIONE = SOLVENTE + SOLUTO

>T → AUMENTA SOLUBILITÀ

↓

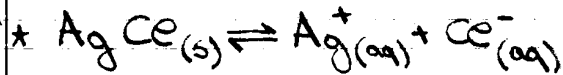
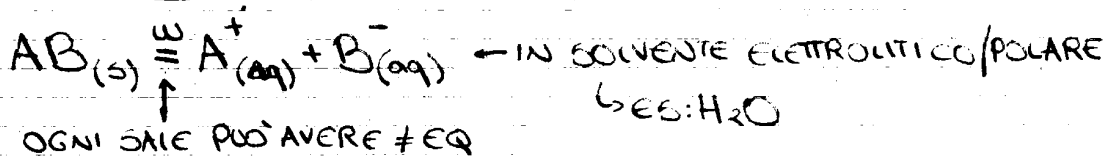
SOVRASSATURAZIONE → SE FDI RAFFREDDO
PRECIPITATI CRISTALLINI

PPT = PRECIPITATO

↑

DOPO SATURAZIONE

ELETTROLITI → SOLUTI ELETTROLITICI



$$K = \frac{[Ag^+][Ce^-]}{[Ag_2Ce]} \Rightarrow K_s = [Ag^+][Ce^-]$$

↓

PRODOTTO DI SOLUBILITÀ

K_s GRANDE REAZ. TENDE A DX

+ AGGIUNGO SOLUTO, + TORNO VERSO SOST. INSOLUBILE (VS SX)

↓

EFFETTO IONE COMUNE → AUMENTA NON SOLUBILITÀ

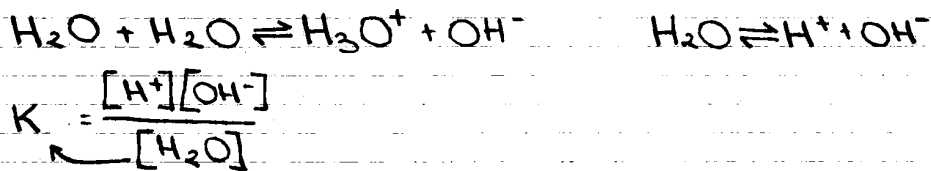
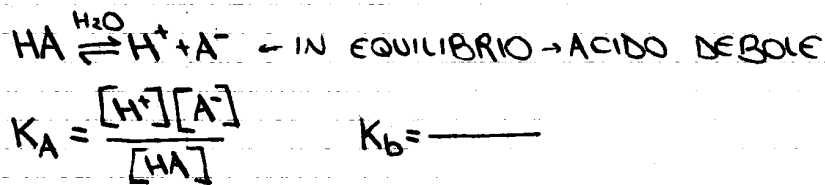
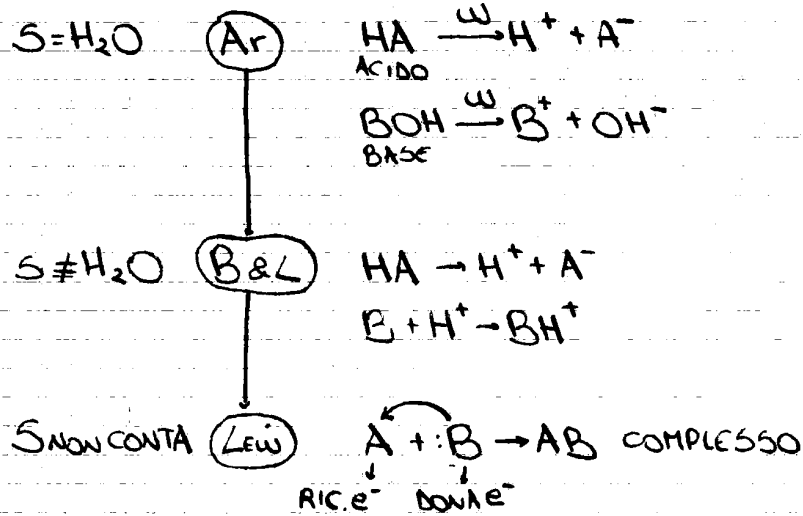
PROP. COLLIGATIVE α M

- ↳ Δp <
- ↳ ΔT_e > → POSSO AUMENTARE T_{eb} AGGIUNGENDO ELETTROLITI
- ↳ ΔT_c <
- ↳ π · V = nRT >

ELETTROLITI → CONDUTTORI II SPECIE

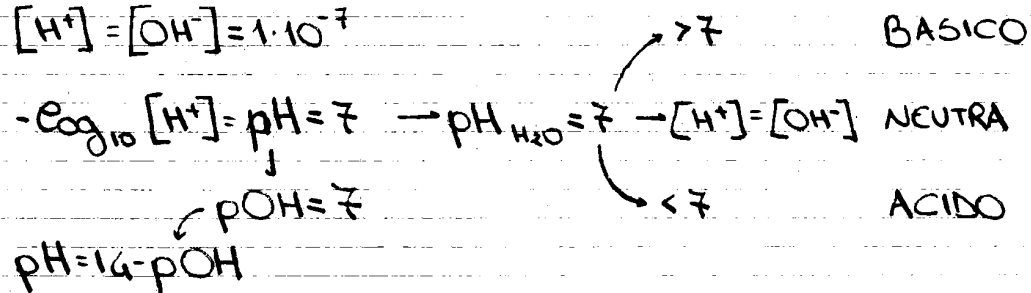
↓

JEAN ES. NELLE PILE



$K_w = [H^+][OH^-] = 10^{-14}$

$[H^+] = [OH^-] = 1 \cdot 10^{-7}$



IDROLISI

INTERAZIONE $H_2O + SALE$

↓
 PUO' FAR VARIARE pH

↓
 IONI INTERAGISCONO O MENO CON $[H^+]$ E $[OH^-]$

REGOLA DELLE FASI (GIBBS)

$$V = n + p - \varphi$$

\downarrow VARIANZA
 \downarrow N. SOST. IN SOLUZ.
 \downarrow FASI
 \downarrow VARABILI FISICHE (T, P)

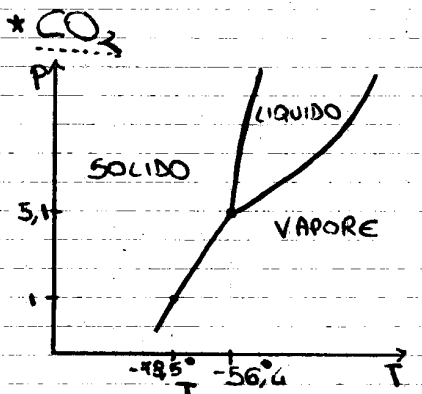
NUMERO DI VARIABILI IL CUI VALORE PUO' ESSERE MODIFICATO IN MODO INDIPENDENTE SENZA CAMBIARE φ

$$V_{H_2O} = n + p - \varphi$$

\downarrow H₂O (1)
 \downarrow P (2)
 \downarrow T (2)
 \downarrow φ (1, 2, 3)

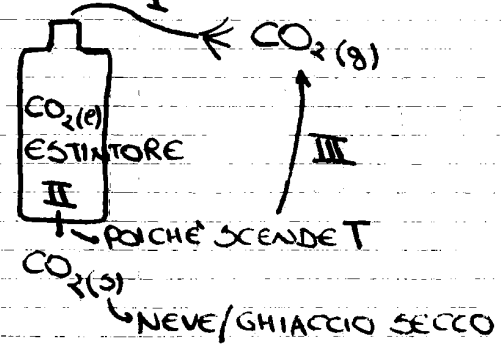
→ BIVARIANTE (2*)

$V_{H_2O} = 3 - \varphi$
 2 → MONOFASICA → INFINITE COPPIE P-T
 1 → BIFASICA / MONOVARIANTE → FISSATA UNA VAR., L'ALTRA E' FISSA (1*)
 0 → INVARIANTE → 1 PUNTO (3*)



$$V = n + p - \varphi = 1 + 2 - \varphi = 3 - \varphi$$

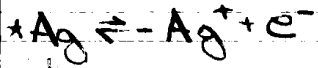
\downarrow 1
 \downarrow 2
 \downarrow 3



CURVA SOLIDO-LIQUIDO HA PENDENZA OPPOSTA A H₂O

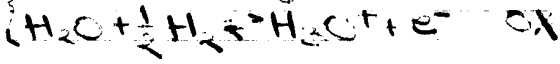
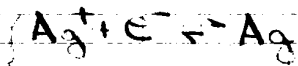
FUSIONE CON AUMENTO VOLUME → ↑P - T_{FUS} ↑

A 1 atm CO₂(s) SUBLIMA A CO₂(g)

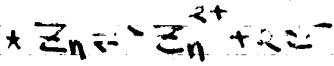


TENDE A RIMANERE ME

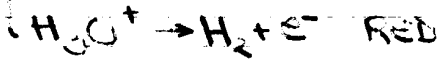
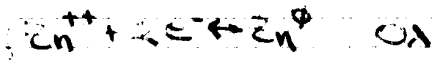
SI RIDUCE DI +
SI OSSIDA DI -



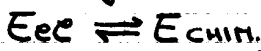
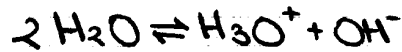
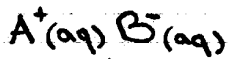
$E^{\circ}_{X|X^-} = +0,8$
ORDINE GIUSTO



TENDE A OSSIDARSI → SI OX DI +
SI RED DI -



$E^{\circ}_{X|X^-} = -0,8$

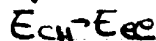


CELLA ELETTROLITICA

CELLA VOLTAICA → ACCUMULATORE



PILA

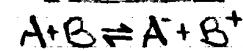
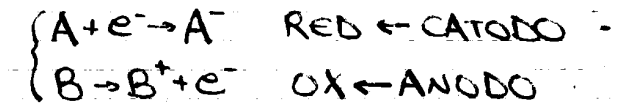
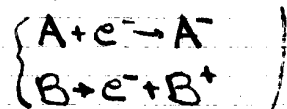
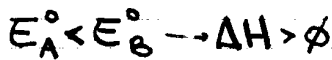
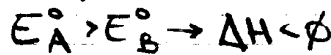


↳ RICARICABILE

FA AVVENIRE PROCESSI NON SPONTANEI

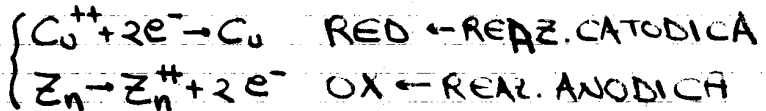
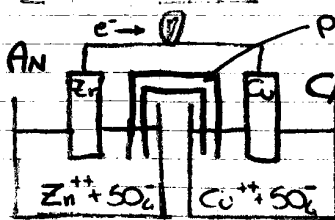
↳ NON RICARICABILE

SPONTANEI



AVVIENE SE FORNISCO ENERGIA

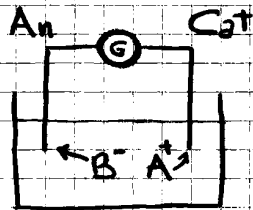
PILA DANIELL



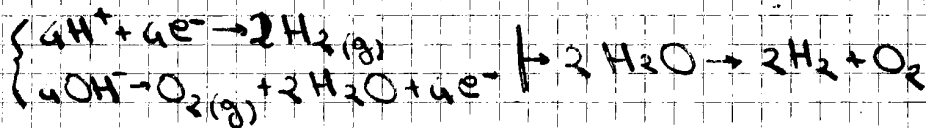
$\Delta E = E_{Cu} - E_{Zn} = 0,33 - (-0,76) = 1,10 \text{ V}$

ELETTROLISI ← VIENE USATA EEE.

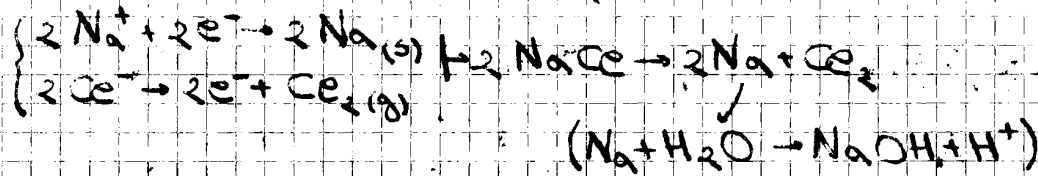
SI DIMDE UN SALE NEI SUOI ELEMENTI (DISSOC.)



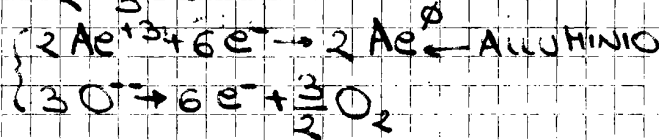
* H₂O



* NaCl T=800°C → FUSIONE ELETTROLITA.



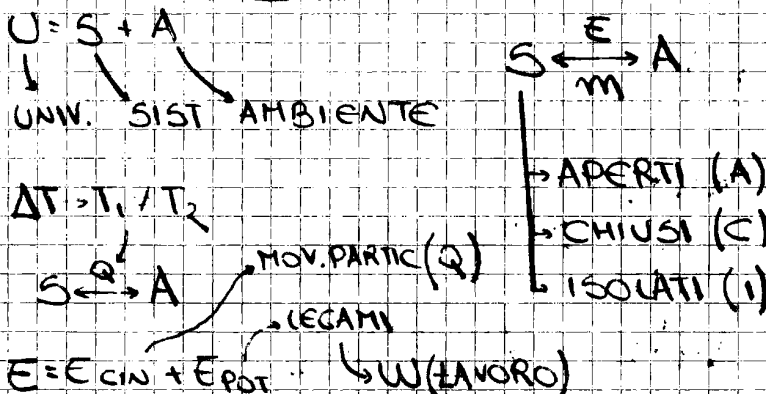
* Al₂O₃ BAUXITE

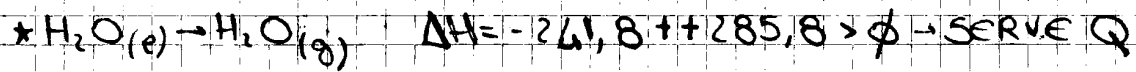
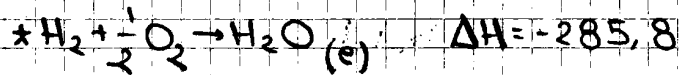


LEGGI DI FARADAY

1 F = 96500 C → SCARICA 1 eq sost. 1 eq = $\frac{moe}{e^- ceduti}$

TERMODINAMICA CHIMICA





II) PdT $\Delta S > 0$

ENTROPIA: GRADO DI DISORDINE DI UN SIST.

$$S_g > S_e > S_{xx}$$

TENDE AD OCCUPARE TUTTO LO SPAZIO SPONIB.

$$\Delta S = S_f - S_i = (S_f - S_{e,eq}) - (S_i - S_{e,eq})$$

i) $X \rightarrow Y$ SERVIREBBE W

PER DIMINUIRE S SERVE W

$$i) \frac{dx}{dt} = y$$

$S_f > S_i$ SPONTANEO

$S_f \approx S_i$ EQUILIBRIO

$S_f < S_i$ NON SPONTANEO (A VOLTE IMPOSSIBILE)

III) PdT $S_{xx} \rightarrow 0$
 $T = 0 \text{ K} = -273^\circ \text{C}$

$$\Delta G = \Delta H - T \cdot \Delta S$$

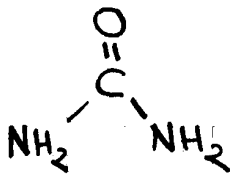
EN. LIBERA DI GIBBS / GRADO SPONTANEITA'

CHIMICA ORGANICA

↓
STORICAMENTE SI CHIAMAVA CH. DELLA VITA

↑
1948 → ESP. WAHLEM

↓
 $\text{NH}_4^+ \text{CNO}^-$ CIANATO DI AMMONIO

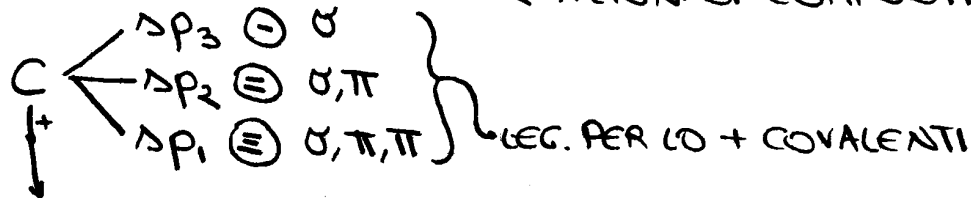


UREA

DA SOST. INORGANICA A ORGANICA

↓
DIVERSA CHIMICA DEL CARBONIO

2 MILIONI DI COMPOSTI



C LEGATO IN CATENE → LINEARI
→ RAMIFICATE
→ CICLICHE

CH. ORGANICA

↳ CHIMICA
↳ NOMENCLATURA IUPAC
↳ GEOM. MOLECOLARE → ISOMERIA

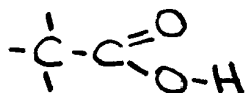
FORMULE

* BRUTA → ORDINE C, H, O, ALTRI ELEM. → $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{O}_2$

* RAZIONALE / FUNZIONALE → EVIDENZIO GRUPPI FUNZIONALI

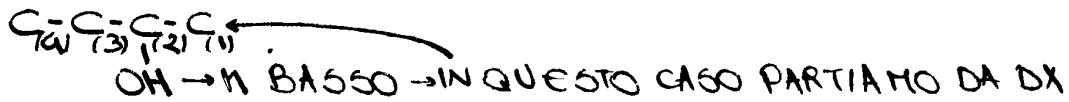
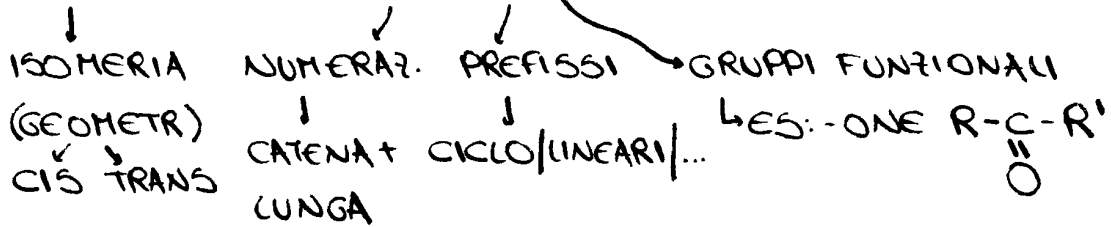


* STRUTTURALE (GEOM. MOLECOLARE)



NOMENCLATURA ← IUPAC

PREFISSO - NUMERO - NOME - DESINENZA



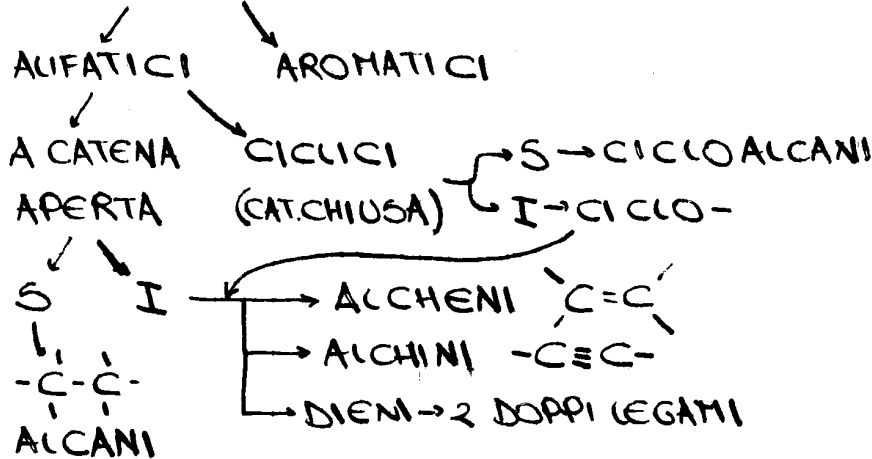
*PREFISSI → N ATOMI C

↓
 MET (1), ET (2), PROP (3), BUT (4), PENT (5), ES (6), ...

*DESINENZA GRUPPI FUNZIONALI → ANO, ENO, INO, OLO, ONE, ALE, OICO, ATO

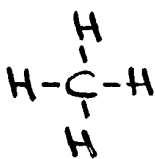
*NUMERAZ. CARB. SOSTITUITI (CON NUMERI + PICCOLI POSSIBILI)

IDROCARBURI → SOLO C, H



ALCANI → $C_n H_{2n+2}$

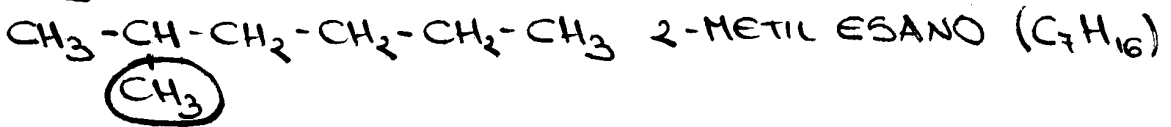
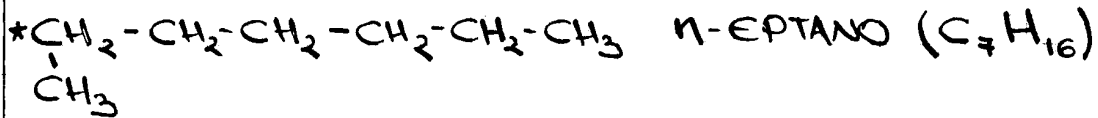
*CH₄ METANO



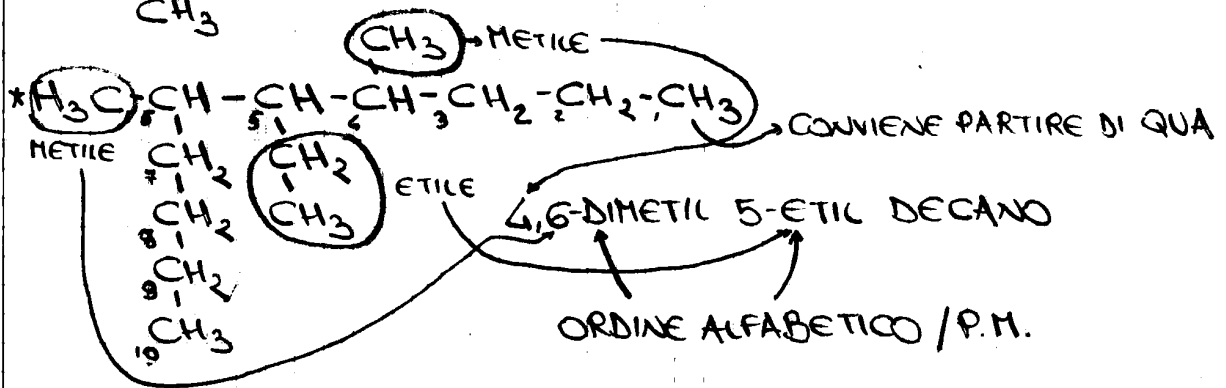
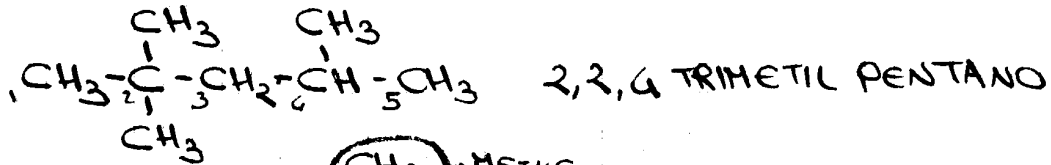
C IBRIDO sp^3 TETRAEDRICO (109°)

4 LEG. σ (C-H) \approx 418 KJ/mole

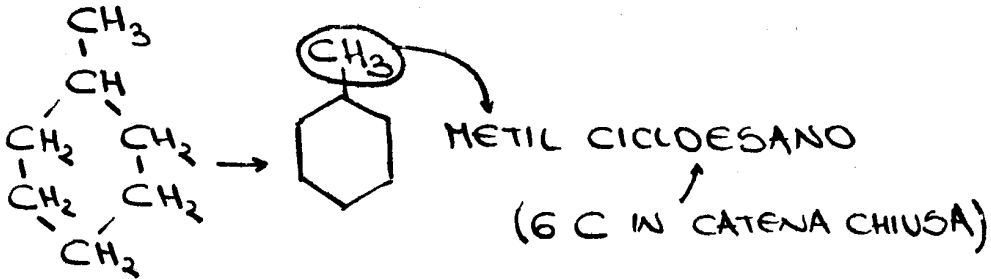
↓
 MOLECOLA STABILE



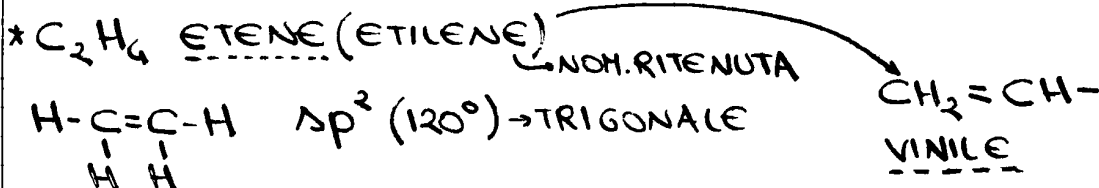
* C_8H_{18} OTTANO → NUMEROSI ISOMERI

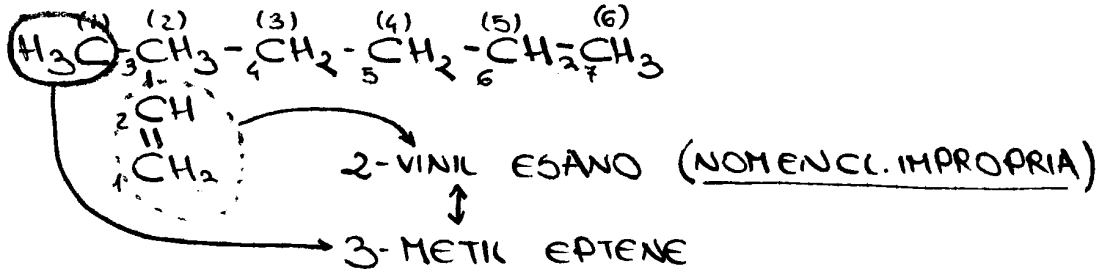


CICLOALCANI



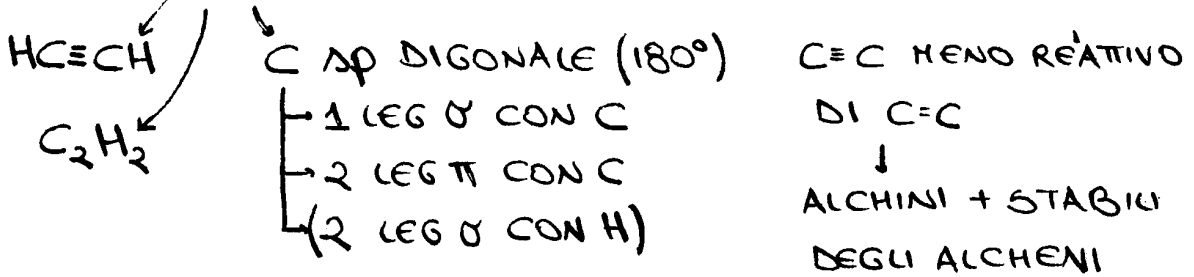
ALCHENI C_nH_{2n} ← UN LEG. DOPIO ($\text{C}=\text{C}$)





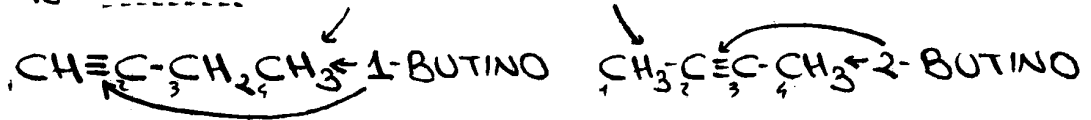
ALCHINI $C_n H_{2n-2}$ ← TRIPLO LEGAME

* $C \equiv C$ - ETINO (ACETILENE) ← $\approx 837 \text{ KJ/mole}$

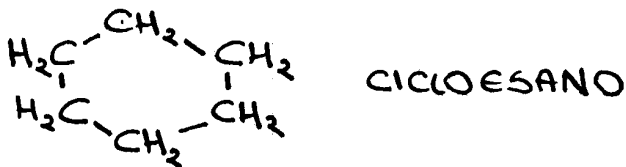


* C_3H_4 PROPINO → $CH \equiv C - CH_3$

* C_6H_{10} BUTINO → 2 ISOMERI DI POSIZ.

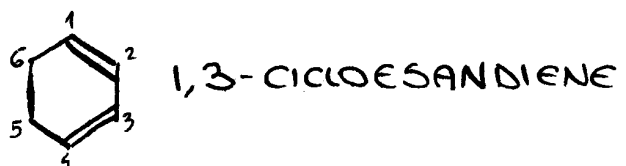
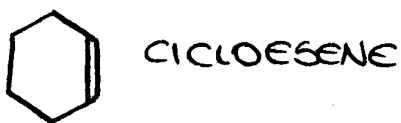


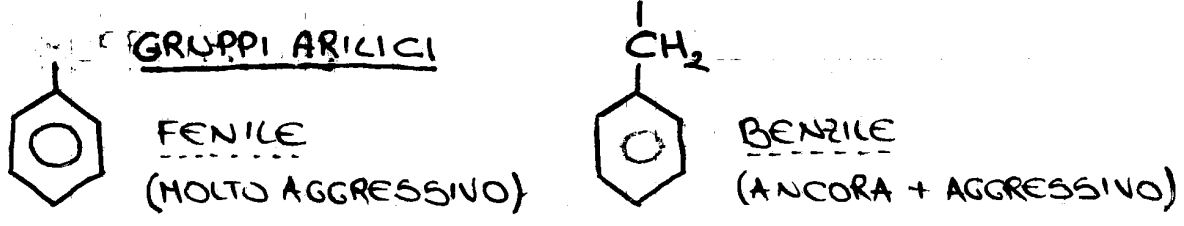
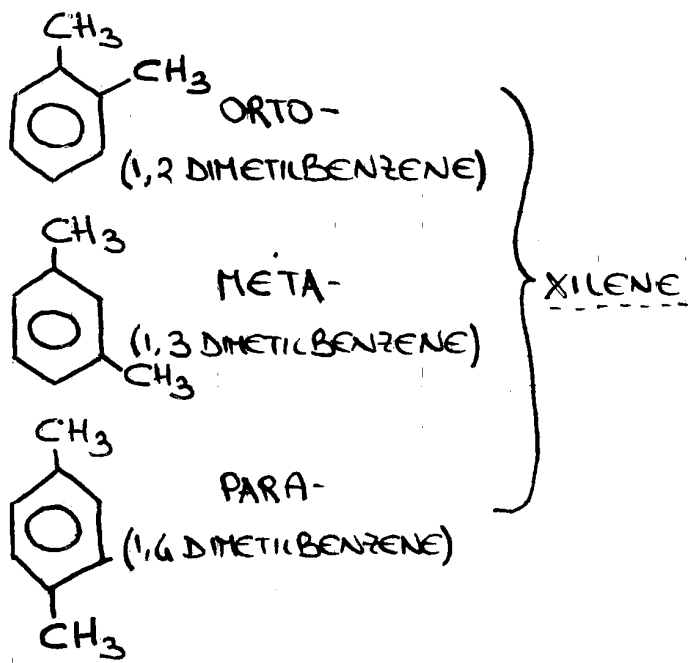
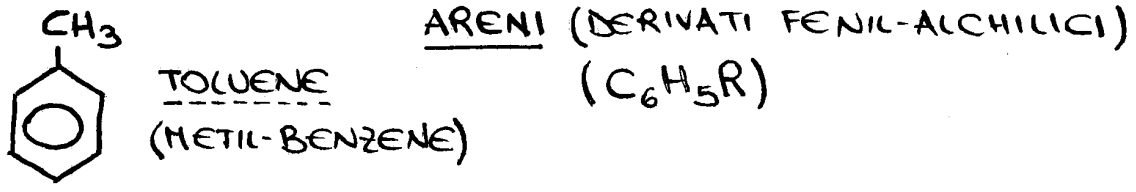
$H_3C - CH_2 - CH_2 - CH_2 - CH_2 - CH_3$ ESANO



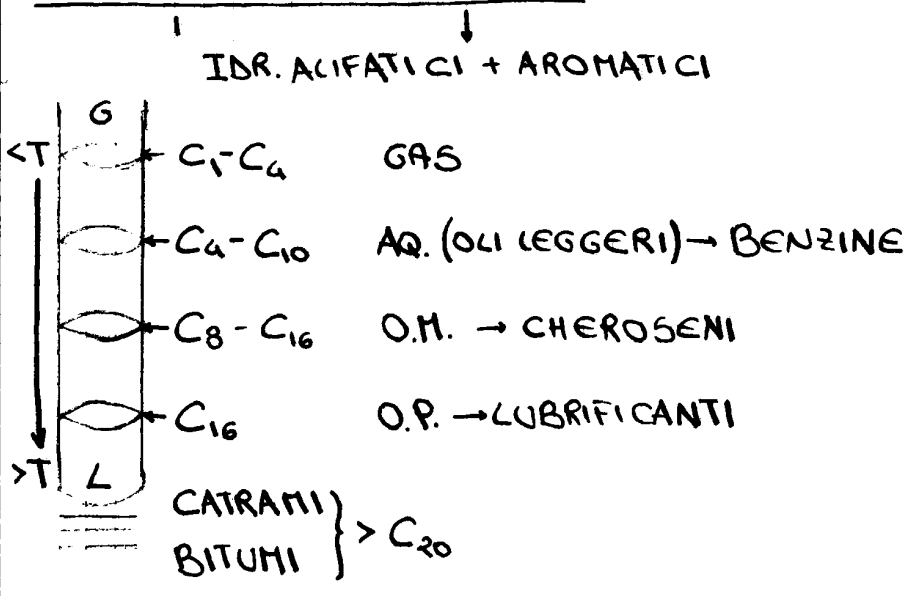
$H_3C - CH_2 - CH_2 = CH - CH_2 - CH_3$ 3-ESENE

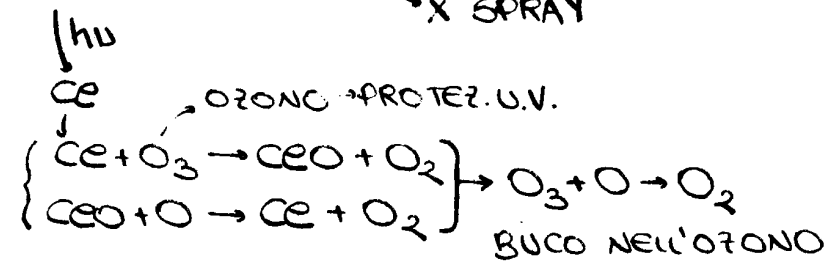
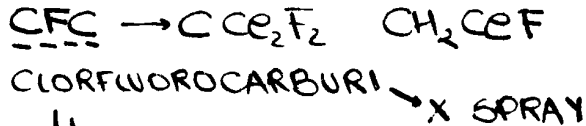
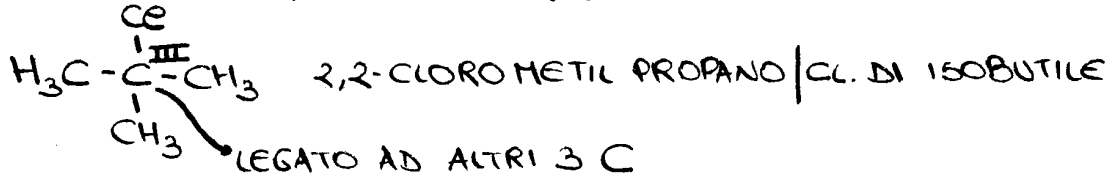
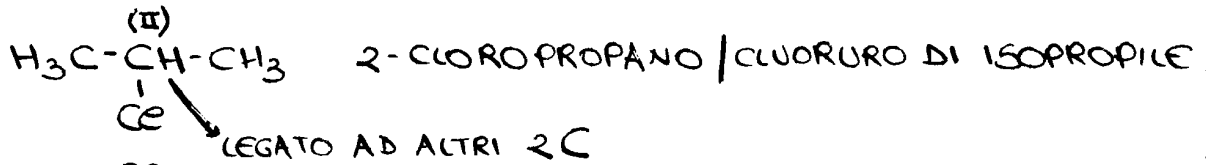
$H_3C - CH_2 - C \equiv C - CH_2 - CH_3$ 3-ESINO





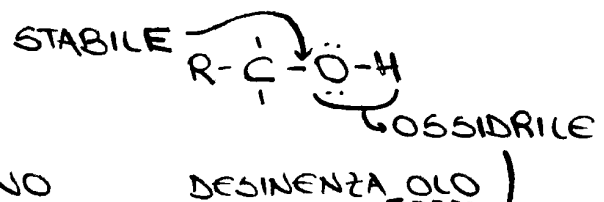
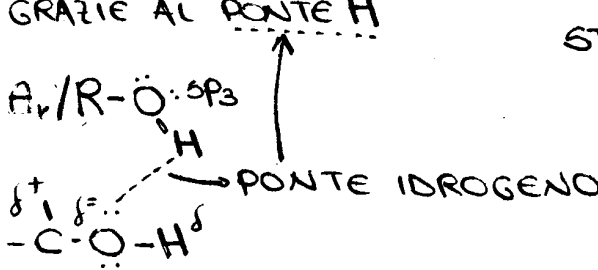
DISTILLAZ. FRAZIONATA PETROLIO





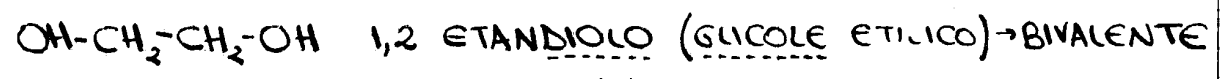
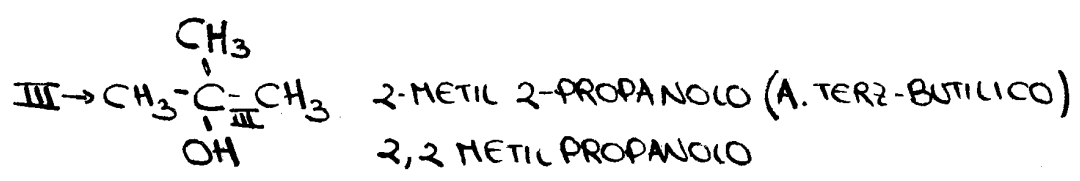
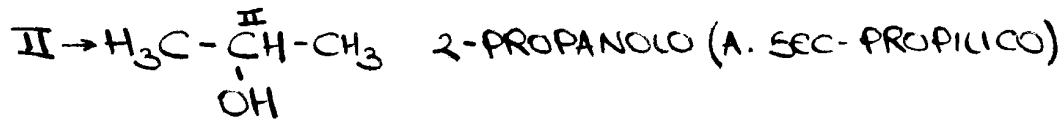
3) **ALCOLI** R-OH

LEGAME MOLTO POLARIZZATO \rightarrow LIQUIDI POLARI
 PUNTO DI EBOLLIZ. $>$ RISPETTO AD ALCANI \hookrightarrow SOLUBILI FINO A C_4
 GRAZIE AL PONTE H

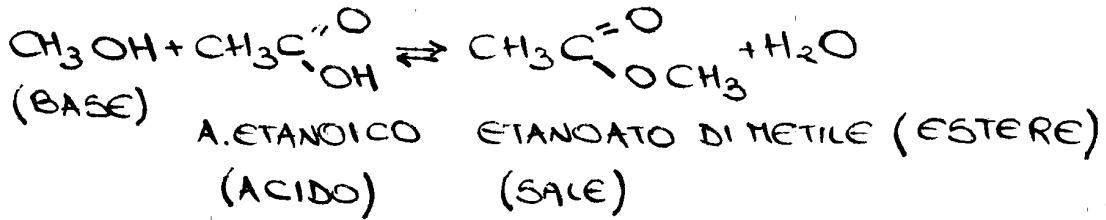


SPESSO SI COMPORTA DA BASE
IDROSSI

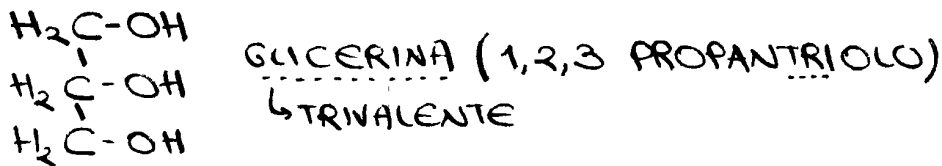
- I $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{CH}_3\text{OH} \text{ METANOLO (ALCOL METILICO)} \\ \text{CH}_3-\text{CH}_2-\text{OH} \text{ ETANOLO (ALCOL ETILICO)} \end{array} \right.$



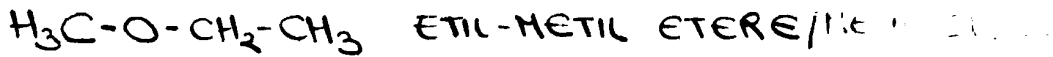
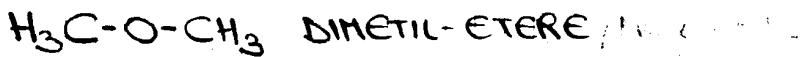
*ESTERIFICAZIONE



POLIALCOLI → GRUPPI ADDENSATI → + GRUPPI -OH
 ↳ GLICOLI (ANTICONGEL.) ↳ GLICERINA (FORMA OLI-GRASSI) ↳ CATENE



3) **ETERI** $\text{R}-\overset{\text{sp}^3}{\text{O}}-\text{R}'$ $\text{R}-\text{O}- = \text{R-OSSI}$
 VISTI COME GRUPPI SOSTITUTIVI → ETERE HA PRECEDENZA
 POCO POLARI / POCO REATTIVI



CARBONILE (GRUPPO CARBONILICO)

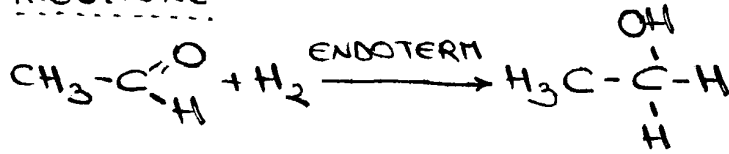


SE UN SOSTITUTO E' UN H → ALDEIDE (-ALE)

ALTRIMENTI → CHETONE (-ONE)

↓
 PROP. CHIMICHE ≠ → DIPENDE DA POSIZ. CARBONILE

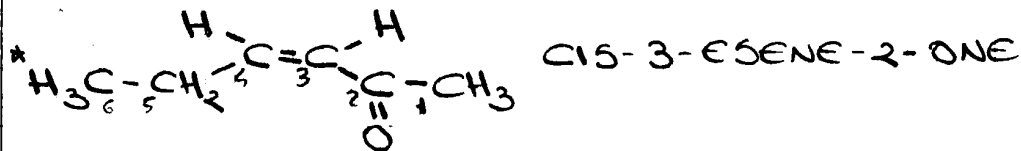
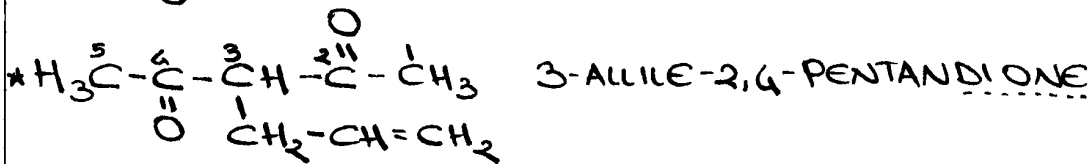
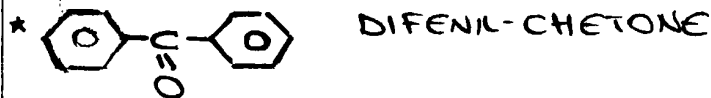
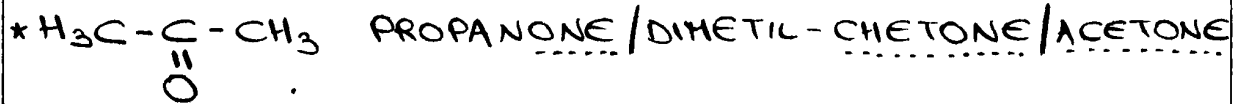
* RIDUZIONE



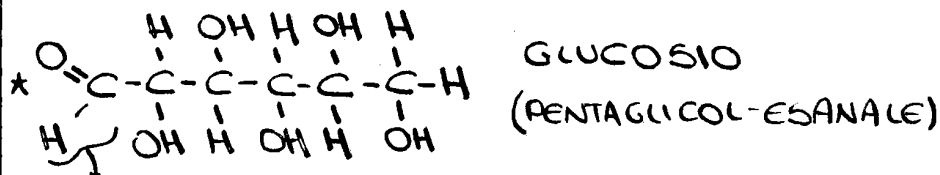
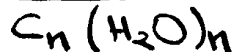
PRODUZIONE
ALCOLI (USATI AL
POSTO DI IDROCARB)

5) **CHETONI**

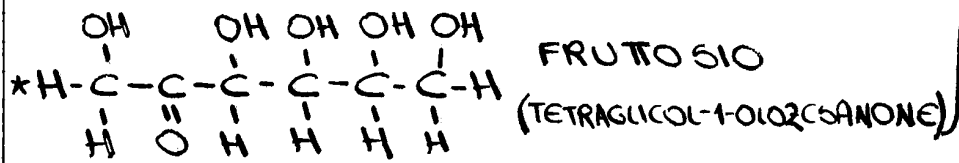
MENO REATIVI DI ALDEIDI



CARBOIDRATI

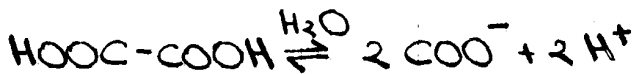
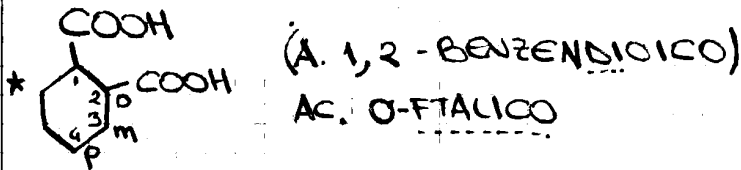
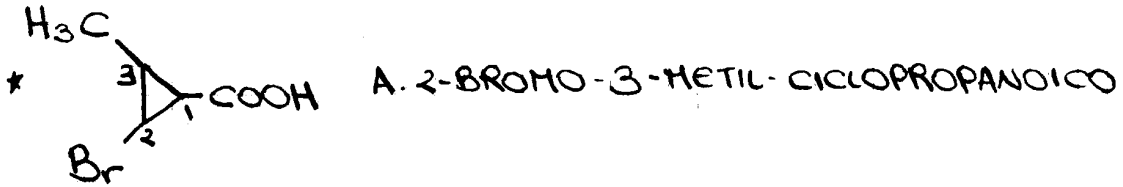
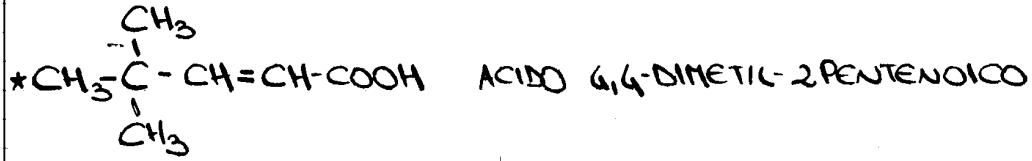


ALDEIDE



CHESTONE

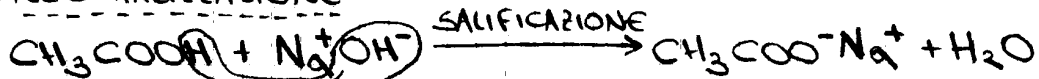
MONOSACCARIDI



SE -OH SOSTITUITO DA -AL
↳ ALOGENO DI (AC.)-ILE

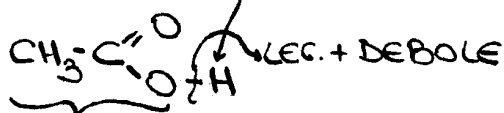
REAZIONI -COOH

* NEUTRALIZZAZIONE



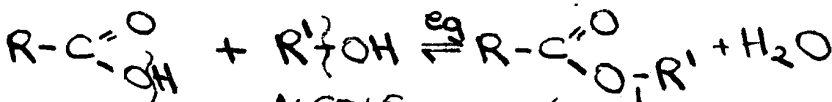
AC. ACETICO (ACIDO) + IDROSSIDO (BASE)

ACETATO DI SODIO (SALE) (IONICO)



CARBOSSILATO (ACETATO)

* ESTERIFICAZIONE



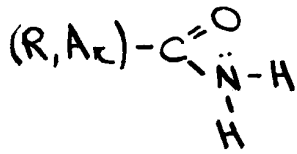
A. CARBOSSILICO + ALCOLE → ESTERE (LEG. COVALENTE)

SE TOGLIAMO H_2O SI SPOSTA ← EQUILIBRIO

VS DX

↳ STRIPPAGGIO DELL' H_2O (STRIPPING)

AMMIDI

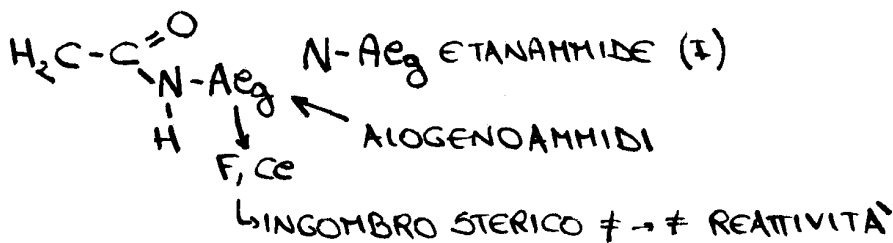
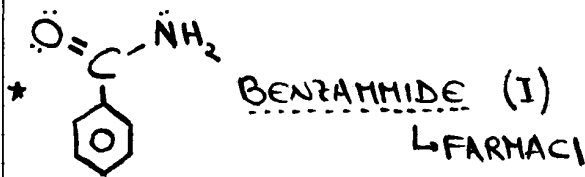
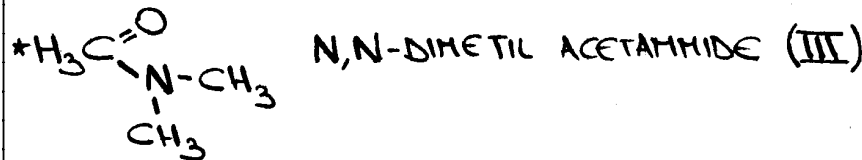
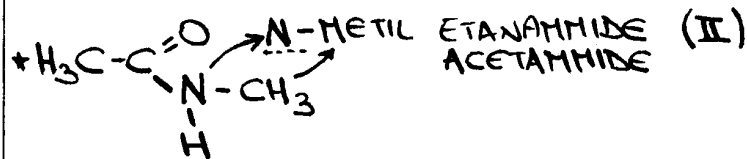
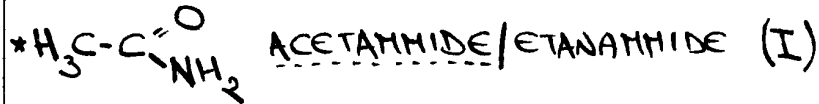
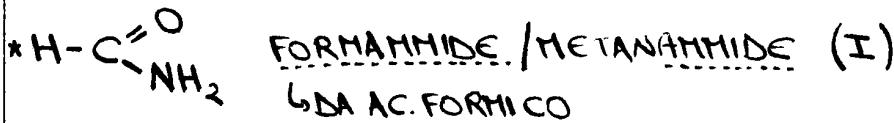


NO ME DA AC. CARBOSSILICO SOSTITUITO

I → N LEGATO CON 2 H (1 R/Ar)

II → N LEGATO CON SOLO UN H (2 R/Ar)

III → N LEGATO CON NESSUN H (3 R/Ar)



MOLECOLE ANFOTERE

ACIDI DEBOLI SE CON BASI FORTI BASI DEBOLI SE CON ACIDI FORTI

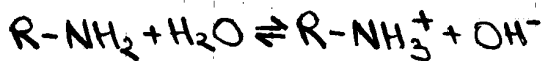
C_1 } SOLUBILI IN H_2O (e)
 C_6 }

$>C_6 \rightarrow$ INSOLUBILI (s)

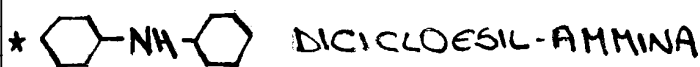
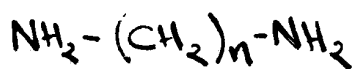
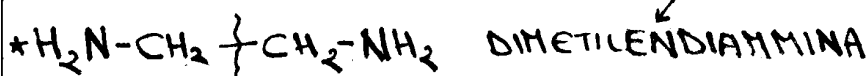
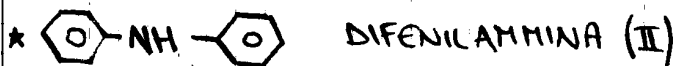
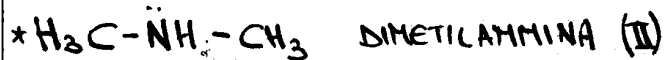
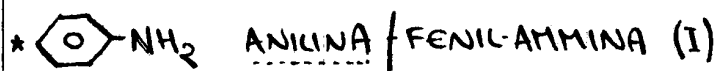
↳ POLVERI FINISSIME

↓
 CANCEROGENE \rightarrow CATEGORIA A \rightarrow MAX PERICOLOSITA'

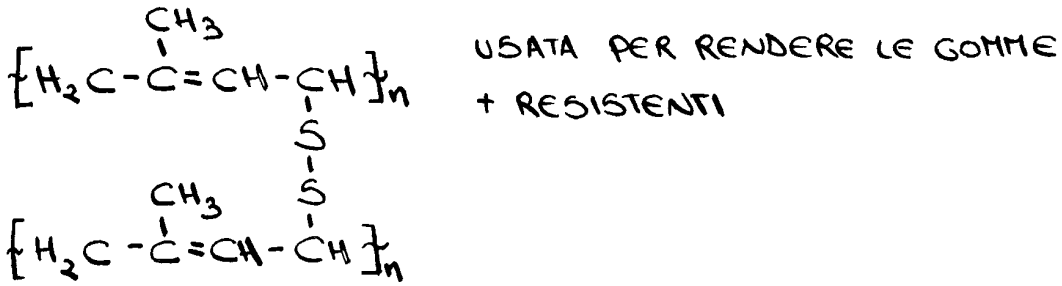
BASICHE



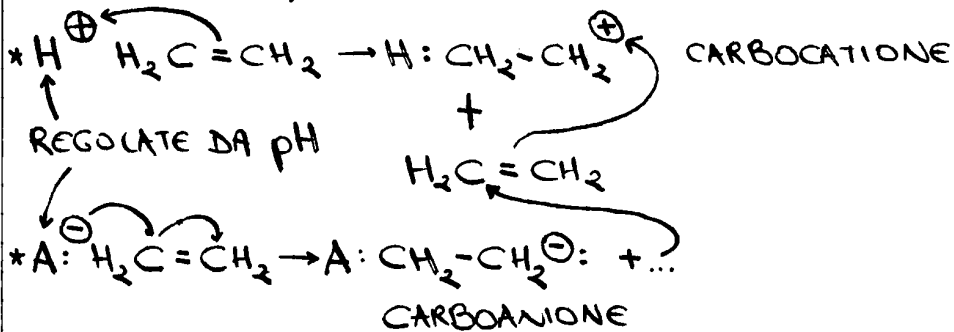
$$K_b = \frac{[R-NH_3^+][OH^-]}{[R-NH_2]} \approx 10^{-4} \quad NR_3 \xrightarrow{K_b} NH_3 \xrightarrow{K_b} NR_3$$



VULCANIZZAZIONE



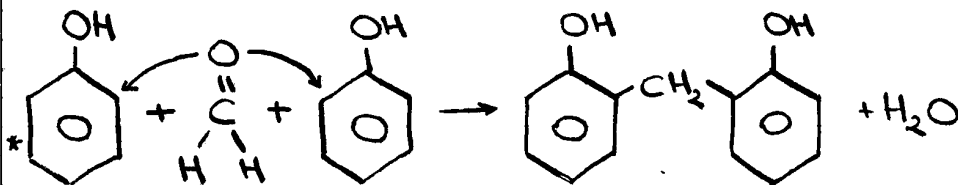
MECC. IONICO ← DA LEG. DOPIO (INSATURAZIONE)



CONDENSAZIONE → FORMAZIONE H₂O / H₂C=O / NH₃ (PICCOLE MOLEC.)

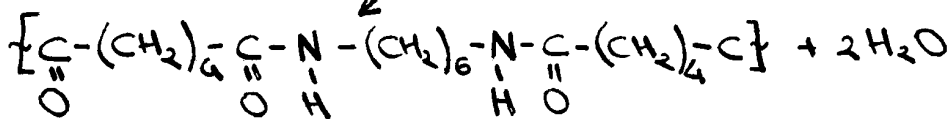
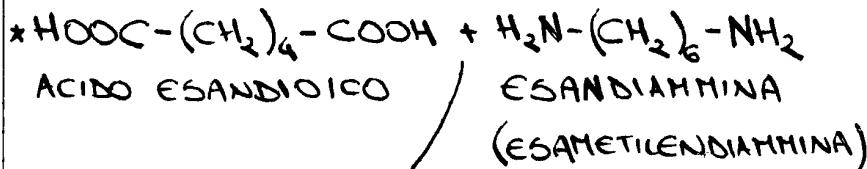
DA R ≥ 2

↳ FUNZIONALITÀ = NUMERO GRUPPI FUNZIONALI



FENOLO + FORMALDEIDE (METIL-2,2-DIFENOLO)

(NON SEGUE REGOLA POLIMERI) BACHELITE



NYLON 6,6 (POLIAMMIDE)

↳ BUSTE PLASTICA

CRISTALLINITÀ

$$P = P_{XX} + P_{AMORFO}$$

$$\frac{P_{XX}}{P_{AM}} < 1$$

CRISTALLINO
ORDINATO

$$T_f = T_m$$

T_g

TEMP. GLASS → DA STATO VETROSO A GOMMO SO

DURO / FRAGILE

SI RAMMOLLISCE

FLESSIBILITÀ

VERNICI

PLEXIGLAS

COMPROMESSO RESISTENZA / ELASTICITÀ

STORIA DELLA CHIMICA

MATERIA = TERRA + ACQUA + ARIA + FUOCO



PLATONE, ARISTOTELE



SOLIDI PLATONICI → ETERE RACCHIUDE TUTTI

DEMOCRITO → ATOMISMO → EPICURO / LUCREZIO

ALCHIMIA → COSMOLOGIA

↳ RICERCA TRASFORMAZ. IN ORO

BOMBASTUS THEOPHRASTUS PARACELSO : LATROCHIMICA

MATERIA: MICROCOSMO (Hg, S, SALI) + MACROCOSMO (SPIRITO, ANIMA, CORPO)

↓
SCIENZA PER UOMO E NON PER ORO

BOYLE → TEORIA CORPUSCOLARE

↓
LEGGE GAS

LAVOISIER → CHIMICA



↳ BIBLIOTECA (SALVATA RICCHEZZA DELLA MOGLIE)

↳ NOMENCLATURA

↳ ARIA VITALE (E) INFIAMMABILE (H)

ESP. SU COMBUSTIONE / CALCINAZIONE → GUADAGNO PESO (+ O)

CHEMI, CHIN-I, KSUCOS, AL-KIMIYA, ALCHIMIA / CHIMICA

↓
(EGITTO)

↓
(CINA)

↓
(GRECO)

↓
(ARABO)

TERRA TRASFORM. SUCCO NERA

SOBREIRO → CH. SINTESI

↓
NITROGLICERINA

NOBEL → CH. INDUSTRIE

↳ SO INDUSTRIE

↓
DINAMITE

↳ GLICERINA ADSORBITA

↳ IND. BELLICA / MINERARIA

↓
PREMIO NOBEL

MENDELEEV → CH. INORGANICA

↓
TAVOLA PERIODICA (1869)

THOMPSON → CH. ELETTRONE

↓
ATOMO = $e^- + p^+$ → A PANETTONE

↓
PREMIO NOBEL 1906

GIBBS → TERMODINAMICA

ARRHENIUS → CH. UNIVERSALE

↓
ELETTROLITA → DISSOCIAZ → $AB \rightarrow A^+_{(aq)} + B^-_{(aq)}$

↓
TEORIA PANSPERMA → REAZ. CHIM. REGOLANO TUTTO

RONTGEN → RADIO - CHIMICA

↓
RAGGI X → NOBEL 1901

↳ URANIO: BERQUEL

↳ Po, Ra: CURIE

↓
IMMAGINI RAGGI X MANO MOGUE

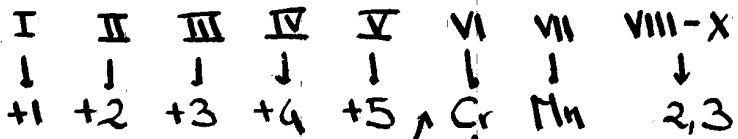
MAX VON LAUE → STRUTT. CRISTALLINA → CON DIFFRAT. RAGGI X

↓
NOBEL 1914
LAUEGRAMMA

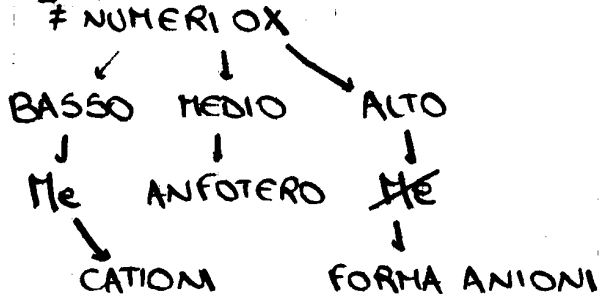
BRAGG → CRISTALLOGRAFIA → LEGGE BRAGG

↳ NOBEL 25 ANNI (1915)

NUMERI DI OSSIDAZIONE



NON OLTRE +5
in Me



XI → SIMILE A I → EST. nA^+

XII → SIMILE A II → EST. nA^{2+}

XIII → III

XIV → C → -2, ±4
Si → 4

XV → N → ±3, 2, 4, 5
P → ±3, 5

XVI → O → -2, (-1)
S → -2, 4, 6

XVII → NUMERI DISPARI

NOMENCLATURA

OSSIDI

BASICI

MeO
↓
OSSIDO DI Me

ACIDI

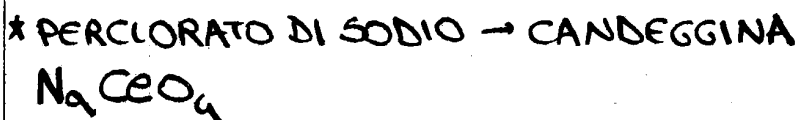
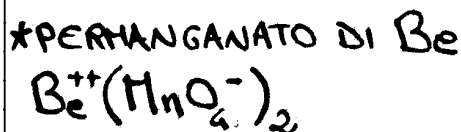
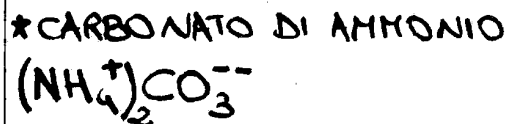
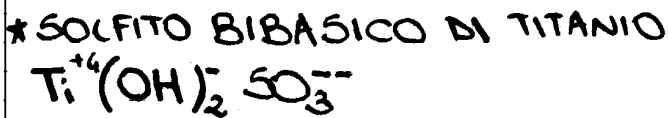
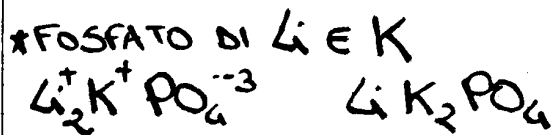
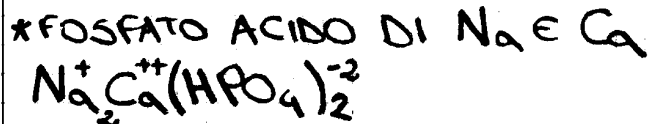
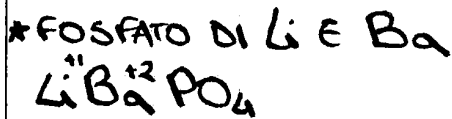
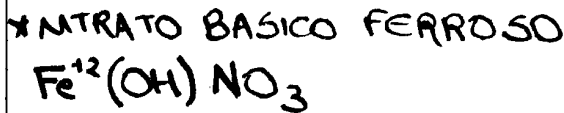
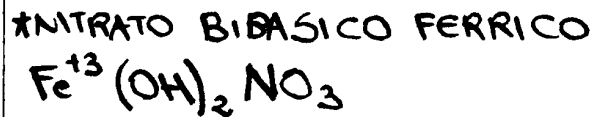
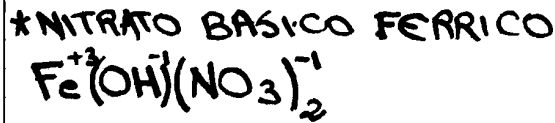
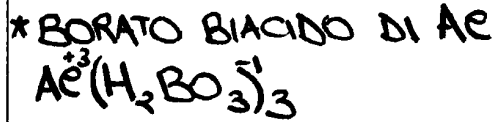
MeO
↓
ANIDRIDE
DI Me

IDROSSIDI

OSSIDO BASICO + H₂O
↓
Me(OH)
↓
IDROSSIDO DI Me

<u>Cr</u>	+2, +3, +6	
+2	CrO	OSSIDO CROMOSO
+3	Cr ₂ O ₃	OSSIDO CROMICO
	Cr(OH) ₃	IDROSSIDO CROMICO
	Cr ⁺³ (Me) ₃	SALI CON Cr ⁺³
	HCrO ₂	A. CROMOSO
	CrO ₂ ⁻	CROMITI
+6	CrO ₃	ANIDR. CROMICA
	H ₂ CrO ₄	A. CROMICO
	CrO ₄ ⁻	CROMATO
	H ₂ Cr ₂ O ₇	A. DICROMICO
	Cr ₂ O ₇ ⁻	DICROMATO

<u>Mn</u>		
+2	MnO	OSSIDO MANGANOSO
+4	MnO ₂	OSSIDO MANGANICO
	MnO ₃ ⁻	MANGANITI
+6	MnO ₄ ⁻	MANGANATI
+7	MnO ₄ ⁻	PERMANGANATI



ESERCIZI

- 2) NOME Br_2O_5 → ANDRIDE BROMICA
PENTOSSIDO DI DIBROMO
- 3) ANDRIDE MANGANICA → Mn_2O_3 TRIOSSIDO DI Mn
- 4) PENTOSSIDO DI DIVANADIO → V_2O_5 OSSIDO DI VANADIO (V)
- 5) PEROSSIDO DI Ra → Ra_2O_2
- 6) $\text{Hg}(\text{OH})_2$ → DIIDROSSIDO DI Hg
IDROSSIDO MERCURICO
- 7) OSSOACIDO MONOPROTICO DEL Mn
 HMnO_4 ACIDO PERMANGANICO
- 8) ACIDO IODIDRICO → HI
- 9) H_2CeO_2 → Ce^{-2} INSTABILE
- 10) COMPOSTO ACIDO N, H, C → HCN ACIDO CIANIDRICO
- 11) SALE BIACIDO DI Ae DELL'ACIDO FOSFORICO
 $\text{Ae}(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4)_3$
- 12) $\text{Zn}_2(\text{OH})_2\text{SO}_3$ → SOLFITO BIBASICO DI ZINCO
- 13) CIANURO DI ARGENTO → AgCN
- 14) ACIDI ZOLFO?
 H_2SO_4 ACIDO SOLFORICO
 H_2SO_3 ACIDO SOLFOROSO
- 15) FLUORURO (DOPPIO) DI Li E Mn
 LiMnF_3 LiMnF_3
- 16) Li_2HBO_3 → BORATO ACIDO DI LITIO
- 17) NITRITO DI BARIO TRIDRATO → $\text{Ba}(\text{NO}_2)_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$

$$\% O \rightarrow 106:48 = 100:X \rightarrow X = 45,3\%$$

T

ROSSO RISALIRE A F. MINIMA \rightarrow MIN. RAPP. (COEFF. INTERI PRIMI TRA LORO)

$$\begin{aligned} * \% C &= 64,81\% \\ \% H &= 13,60\% \\ \% O &= 21,59\% \end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} C_x H_y O_z \\ P.M. &= 148 \end{aligned}$$

$$C \rightarrow 64,81\% : 12g = x_{moe} : 1_{moe} = x = \frac{64,81}{12} = 5,40 \text{ moe}$$

$$H \rightarrow y = \frac{13,60}{1} = 13,60 \text{ moe}$$

$$O \rightarrow z = \frac{21,59}{16} = 1,35 \text{ moe}$$

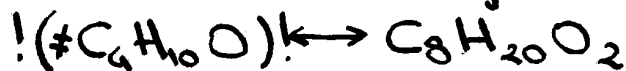
DIVIDO X IL + PICCOLO

$$x = \frac{5,4}{1,35} = 4 \quad y = \frac{13,60}{1,35} = 10 \quad z = \frac{1,35}{1,35} = 1$$



$$P.M. \text{ F. MIN} = 4 \cdot 12 + 10 \cdot 1 + 16 \cdot 1 = 74$$

$$\frac{P.M.}{P.M. \text{ F. MIN.}} = \frac{148}{74} = 2 \rightarrow \text{FORMULA VERA: } C_{4 \cdot 2} H_{10 \cdot 2} O_{1 \cdot 2}$$



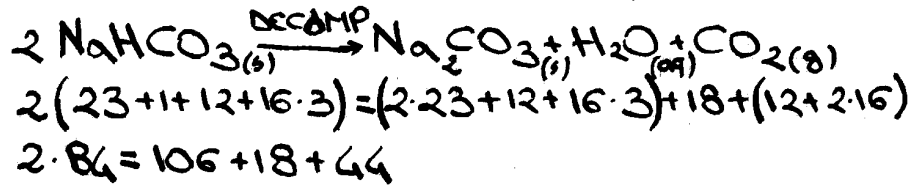
ACQUA DI CRISTALLIZZAZ.

$$P.F. = 40 + 32 + 4(16) + \frac{2(2+16)}{36} = 172,2$$

$$172,2:100 = 36:X$$

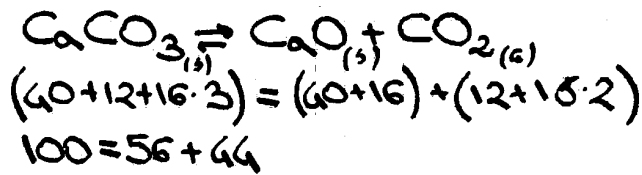
$$X = 21\%$$

④ QUANTI g DI Na_2CO_3 SI OTTENGONO DA 25 g DI NaHCO_3



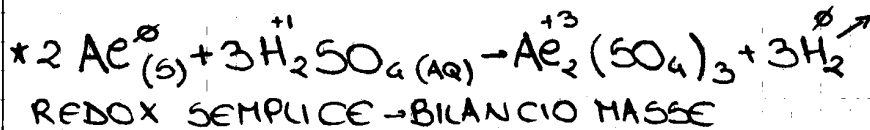
$$25 \text{ g} : 168 \text{ g} = X : 106 \text{ g} \rightarrow X = 15,77 \text{ g}$$

⑤ QUANTI Kg DI CaCO_3 DA 200 Kg DI CaO



$$200 \text{ kg} : 56 \text{ g} = X \text{ kg} : 100 \text{ g} \rightarrow X = 357 \text{ Kg}$$

CALCOLO FORTI CON UN REAZIONE



[FACCIO REAGIRE CON ECCESSO H_2SO_4 → LIMITANTE Al]

$$81 \text{ g di Al} = \frac{81}{27} = 3 \text{ mol}$$

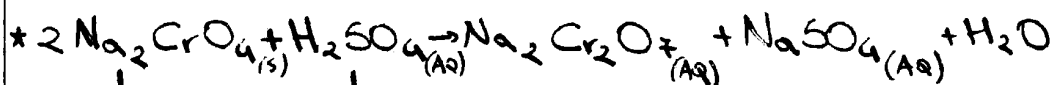
$$4 \text{ mol } \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$$

$$2 \text{Al} : 3 \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 = 3 : X \rightarrow X = 4,5 \text{ mol di } \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$$

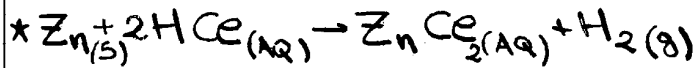
CALCOLIAMO CHI NON REAG. ← LIMITANTE POICHÉ Al HO SOLO 4 mol DI Al

$$4,5 - 4 = 0,5 \text{ mol } \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$$

$$2 \text{Al} : 3 \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 = X : 0,5 \rightarrow X = 0,33 \text{ mol}$$



$$\begin{array}{l} 200 \text{ g} \\ 1,23 \text{ mol} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 120 \text{ mol} \\ 120 \cdot 1,1 = 132 \text{ g} \end{array} \leftarrow d = 1,1 \text{ g/cc} \rightarrow 1,35 \text{ mol}$$



50g

ECESSO HCl

PRODOTTI IN g?

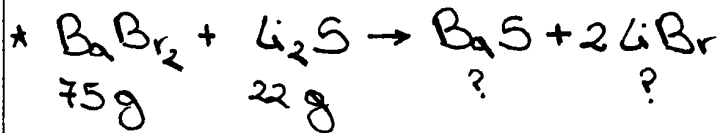
VOLUME HCl NECESSARIO? → SOLUZ. AL 100% $d = 1,2 \text{ g/ml}$

$$\text{Zn} = 50 \text{ g} / 65,37 = 0,769 \text{ mol}$$

$$\rightarrow 2 \cdot 0,769 = 1,53 \text{ mol di HCl} \cdot 36,5 = 55,8 \text{ g}$$

$$\frac{1}{1,2} \frac{\text{g}}{\text{ml}} \cdot 55,8 \text{ ml} = 46,5 \text{ g DI HCl NECESSARI}$$

$$0,769 \cdot 2 = 1,538 \text{ g H}_2 \quad 0,769 \cdot (71 + 65) = 103,815 \text{ g ZnCl}_2$$



75g

22g

?

?

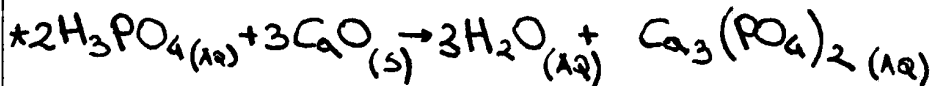
$$\text{BaBr}_2: \frac{75}{297} = 0,25 \text{ mol} \rightarrow \text{LIMITANTE} \begin{cases} 0,25 \text{ mol di BaS} \\ 0,5 \text{ mol di LiBr} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Li}_2\text{S}: \frac{22}{45,88} = 0,48 \text{ mol} \rightarrow \text{S. IN ECESSO} \rightarrow 0,48 - 0,25 = 0,23 \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{BaS}: 0,25 \cdot 169,34 = 42,3 \text{ g}$$

$$\text{LiBr}: 0,25 \cdot 86,8 \cdot 2 = 43,4 \text{ g}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \text{IN ECESSO} \\ // \\ 0,23 \cdot 45,9 = 10,58 \text{ g} \end{matrix}$$



?

?

300g

$d = 1,3 \text{ g/cc}$

P.M. = 98

P.F. = 56,1

P.M. = 18

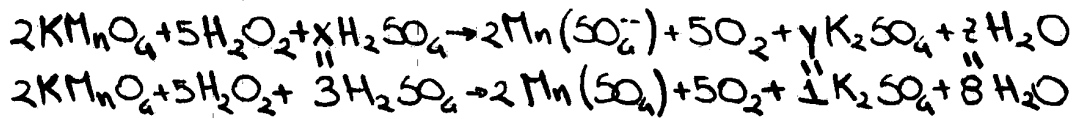
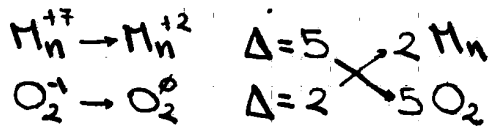
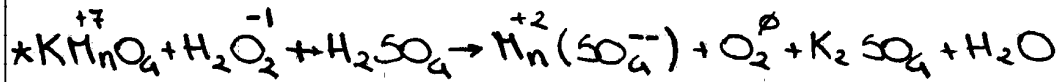
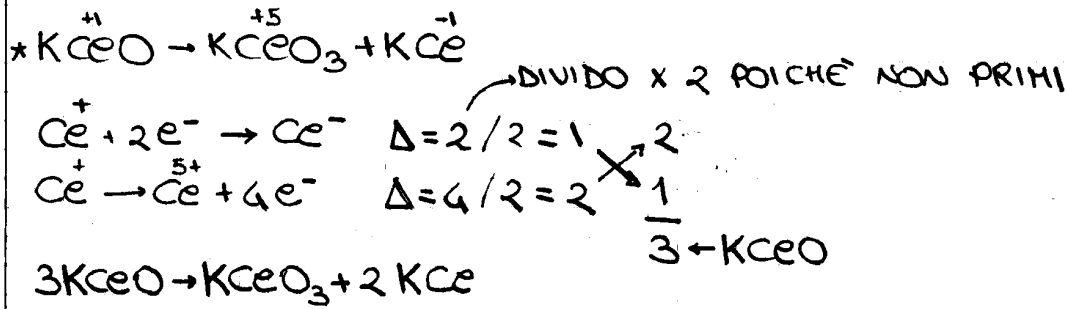
P.F. = 310,3

$$0,9668 \cdot 98 \cdot 2 = 189,493 \text{ g}$$

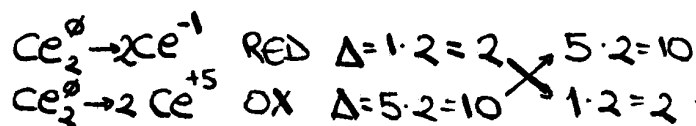
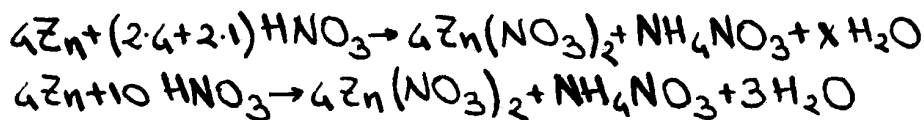
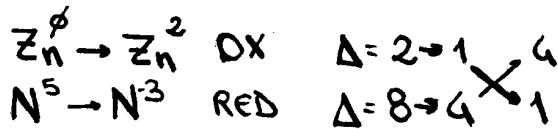
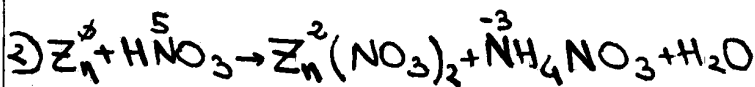
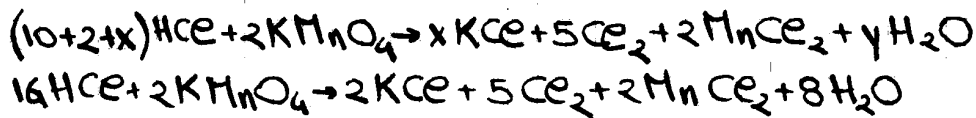
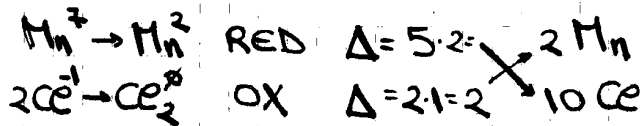
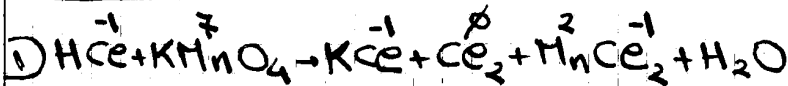
$$0,9668 \cdot 3 \cdot 56,1 = 162,712 \text{ g}$$

$$\text{mol} = \frac{300}{310,3} = 0,9668$$

$$189,483 \text{ g} / 1,3 \text{ g/cc} = 145,756 \text{ cc}$$



ESERCIZI



STATO GASSOSO

$$P \cdot V = nRT = \frac{g}{PM} RT$$

$$P \cdot V = n_{TOT} RT = \frac{g}{PM} RT$$

$$PM = (PM_1 X_1) + (PM_2 X_2) + \dots + (PM_n X_n)$$

$$X_n = \frac{N.MOL N}{N.MOL TOT.}$$

$$P = P_1 + P_2 + P_3 + \dots + P_n \quad P_a = n_a \frac{RT}{V}$$

ESERCIZI

D) $V_{cost} = 150 \text{ l}$

$T = 850^\circ\text{C} = 1123 \text{ K}$

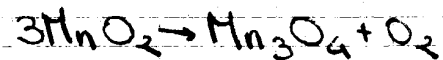
15 g di $N_2 = 0,536 \text{ mol}$

35 g di $CO = 1,25 \text{ mol} \rightarrow 1,25 \text{ mol } CO_2$

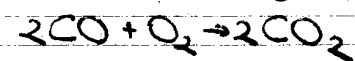
240 g di $MnO_2 = 2,76 \text{ mol}$

$P_{TOT} = ?$

\therefore IN VOLUME DI $O_2 = ?$



$3:1 = 2,76 : X_{mol O_2} \rightarrow X = 0,92 \text{ } O_2 \text{ PRODOTTE}$



$2:1 = 1,25 : X_{O_2} \rightarrow X = 0,625 \text{ } O_2 \text{ CONSUMATE}$

$mol_{TOT(g)} = 2,081$

$0,92 - 0,625 = 0,295 \text{ } O_2 \text{ FINALI}$

$P_1 V = n_1 RT \rightarrow P_1 = 1,28 \text{ atm}$

$\frac{0,295}{2,081} = 0,142 \text{ } X_{O_2} \Rightarrow X_{O_2} = 14,2\%$

$\therefore N_2 = ?$
 $P_{CO_2} = ?$
 $\frac{0,536}{2,081} = 25\%$

\downarrow
 $X_{CO_2} = \frac{1,25}{2,081} = 0,6$

$P_{CO_2} = X_{CO_2} \cdot P_{TOT} = 0,6 \cdot 1,28 = 0,768$

$P_{CO_2} = n_{CO_2} RT / V = 1,25 \cdot 0,082 \cdot 1123 / 150 = 0,767$

EQUILIBRI

OMOGENEI ETEROGENEI → CONTANO SOLO GAS

$$K_p = K_c (RT)^{\Delta n} \quad \Delta n = n \text{ PROD.} - n \text{ REAG.} \quad K_c = K_p (RT)^{-\Delta n}$$

SE $\Delta n = 0$ $K_p = K_c$

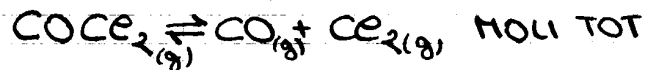
ESERCIZI

1) $V = 3 \text{ e}$ $T = 650^\circ \text{C} = 923 \text{ K}$

3 mole COCE_2 1 mole CE_2

CLORURO DI CARBONILE

$P_{\text{TOT EQ.}} = 121,7 \text{ atm}$ $K_p = ?$



1 3 0 1 4 $\Delta n = 1$

E 3-X X 1+X 4+X

$$P_{\text{TOT EQ.}} V = n_{\text{TOT EQ.}} RT \rightarrow n_{\text{TOT EQ.}} = \frac{PV}{RT} = \frac{121,7 \cdot 3}{0,082 \cdot 923} = 4,824 \text{ mole TOT EQ.}$$

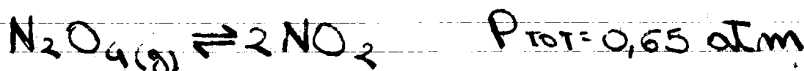
$$4,824 = 4 + X$$

$$X = 0,824$$

$$K_c = \frac{[\text{CO}][\text{CE}_2]}{[\text{COCE}_2]} = \frac{\left[\frac{X}{3e}\right] \left[\frac{1+X}{3e}\right]}{\left[\frac{3-X}{3e}\right]} = 0,23 \text{ mole/e}$$

$$K_p = K_c (RT)^1 = 0,23 \cdot 0,082 \cdot 923 = 17,4078 \text{ atm}$$

2) $T = 75^\circ \text{C} = 348 \text{ K}$ $K_c = 0,060 \text{ mole/e}$



1 0

1-X 2X → $n_{\text{TOT EQ.}} = 2X + 1 - X = X + 1$

$$K_p = K_c (RT)^1 = 0,060 \cdot 0,0821 \cdot 348 = 1,712$$

$$K_p = \frac{P^2_{\text{NO}_2}}{P_{\text{N}_2\text{O}_4}} = \frac{X^2_{\text{NO}_2} P^2}{X_{\text{N}_2\text{O}_4} P} \quad X_{\text{NO}_2} = \frac{2X}{X+1} \quad X_{\text{N}_2\text{O}_4} = \frac{1-X}{X+1}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{d}{V} = \frac{P \cdot PM}{RT} = ?$$

$$PV = \frac{d}{PM} RT$$