

## Thermodynamic potential functions

- P27. Is the rusting of iron a spontaneous process at room temperature? The process is accompanied by  $-824.2 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$  change in enthalpy and  $-272 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$  change in entropy.  *$[\Delta G = -743.1 \text{ kJ/mol}$ . Since this value is negative, the process is a spontaneous one (although the entropy of the system decreases!)]*
- P28. Calculate how the Helmholtz free energy and the Gibbs free energy change for 1.00 mol water when it evaporates at 15 kPa. The boiling point of water at this pressure is  $53.6 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ , the specific volume of the water vapour is  $10.21 \text{ m}^3 \text{ kg}^{-1}$ , the specific volume of the liquid is  $1.01 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3 \text{ kg}^{-1}$ .  *$[\Delta_{\text{vap}}G = 0 \text{ J}$ ,  $\Delta_{\text{vap}}A = -2745 \text{ J}$ ]*
- P29. Calculate the change in the chemical potential of the perfect gas when its pressure is increased from  $1.00 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$  to  $1.00 \text{ MPa}$  at  $25.0 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  in an isothermal reversible process.  *$[\Delta\mu = 5707.7 \text{ J/mol}]$*
- P30. The fugacity coefficient of a certain gas at  $200 \text{ K}$  and  $50 \text{ bar}$  is  $\gamma = 0.72$ . Calculate the chemical potential difference between this real gas and the perfect gas in the same state.  *$[\mu_{\text{real}} - \mu_{\text{perfect}} = -546 \text{ J/mol}]$*

## One-component systems

- P31. A  $75 \text{ kg}$  man is skating on a pair of skates whose length is  $30 \text{ cm}$  and width is  $0.10 \text{ mm}$ ; the external temperature is  $-3 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ . Does the ice melt under his skate? The density of water is  $1.00 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$  and the density of ice is  $0.90 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$ . The entropy of melting for  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  is  $\Delta_{\text{fus}}H = 6.00 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ .  *$[It \text{ does not melt, the melting temperature for ice is under these conditions is } -1.11 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}.]$*
- P32. How much is the boiling point of water at the top of a mountain where the air pressure is  $0.879 \text{ bar}$ ? The average heat of evaporation for water is  $40.64 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ .  *$[96 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}]$*
- P33. The temperature dependence of the equilibrium vapour pressure of chloroform is given in the following table:

$T/\text{K}$	272	293	298,8	322,3	327	335
$p/(10^3 \text{ Pa})$	6.7	20.0	26.7	66.7	80.0	106.7

Determine the vapour pressure of chloroform at  $300 \text{ K}$  and calculate its heat of evaporation.  *$[p = 27 \text{ kPa}$ ,  $\Delta_{\text{vap}}H = 33.05 \text{ kJ/mol}]$*