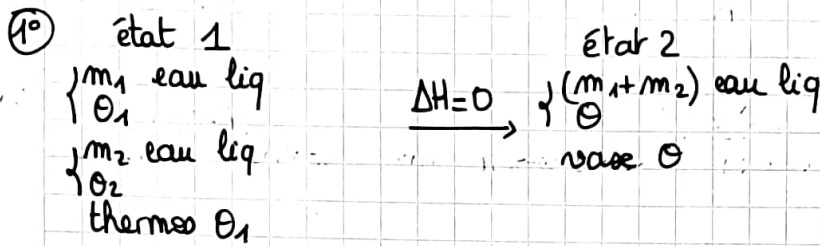


**A) Capacité calorifique du calorimètre**



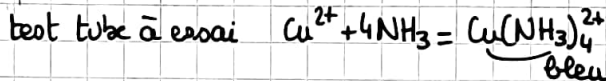
$$\Delta H = \left[ \frac{m_1}{M_{\text{eau}}} C_{p,m}(\text{eau}, l) + C \right] (\theta - \theta_1) + \frac{m_2}{M_{\text{eau}}} C_{p,m}(\text{eau}, l) (\theta - \theta_2) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow C = - \frac{m_2}{M_{\text{eau}}} C_{p,m}(\text{eau}, l) \frac{\theta - \theta_2}{\theta - \theta_1} - \frac{m_1}{M_{\text{eau}}} C_{p,m}(\text{eau}, l)$$

② Centre 30 et 190 J.K<sup>-1</sup>

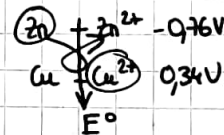
**B) Détermination  $\Delta_r H^\circ$**

expérience  $\Delta \theta \approx 5^\circ \text{C}$



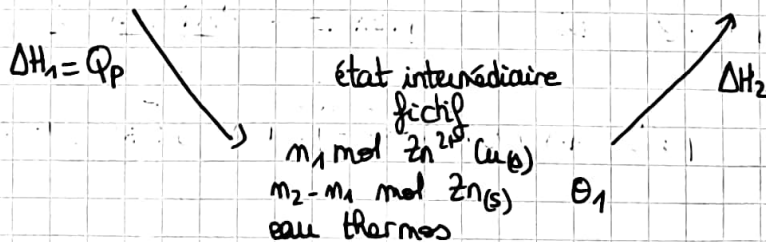
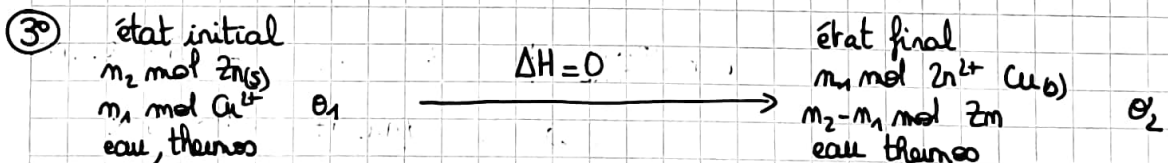
exploitation

①  $K^\circ = 10^{\frac{n}{908} |\Delta E^\circ|} = 10^{307} \rightarrow \text{quasi-totale}$



|    |   |                                  |                               |
|----|---|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| ②  | $\text{Zn(s)} + \text{Cu}^{2+} = \text{Zn}^{2+} + \text{Zn(s)}$ | $m_2 = \frac{m_2}{M(\text{Zn})}$ | AN: $m_2 = 0,031 \text{ mol}$ |
| EI | $m_2 \quad m_2 \quad 0 \quad 0$                                 |                                  |                               |
| EF | $m_2 - m_1 \quad m_1 - \xi = E \quad m_1 \quad m_1$             | $m_1 = C_1 V_1$                  | AN: $m_1 = 0,02 \text{ mol}$  |

$\text{Cu}^{2+}$  réactif limitant  $\xi_f = \xi_{\text{max}} = m_1 = 0,02 \text{ mol}$



$$\Delta H_2 = \left[ m_{\text{eau}} C_{p,m}(\text{H}_2\text{O}, l) + (m_1 + m_2 - m_1) C_{p,m}(\text{Cu/Zn}) + C \right] (\theta_2 - \theta_1) = -Q_p$$

$$Q_p = - \left[ m_{\text{eau}} C_{p,m}(\text{H}_2\text{O}, l) + m_2 C_{p,m}(\text{Cu/Zn}) + C \right] (\theta_2 - \theta_1) \quad Q \sim -4/-5 \text{ kJ}$$

④  $Q_p = \Delta_r H^\circ(\theta_1) \xi_f$

⑤  $\Delta_r H^\circ(\theta_1) = \frac{Q_p}{m_1}$

6° loi de Hess :  $\Delta_r H^\circ = \sum \nu_i \Delta_f H_i^\circ = \Delta_f H^\circ(\text{Zn}^{2+}) - \Delta_f H^\circ(\text{Cu}^{2+})$

AN:  $\Delta_r H^\circ = -218,75 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$

7° moyenne:  $\overline{\Delta_r H^\circ}$

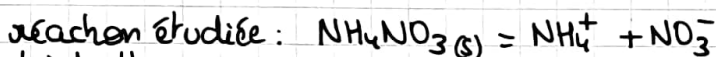
écart-type expérimental:  $\sigma_N$   
incertitude-type:  $u(\overline{\Delta_r H^\circ}) = \frac{\sigma_N}{\sqrt{N}}$

z-score:  $e_N = \frac{|\Delta_r H_{\text{th}}^\circ - \overline{\Delta_r H^\circ}|}{u(\overline{\Delta_r H^\circ})}$

8° Al plus réducteur que Zn  $\rightarrow$  réduction de  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$  par Al  
 $\hookrightarrow E^\circ(\text{Al}^{3+}/\text{Al}) = -1,66 \text{ V}$

9° Formation en mer du complexe tétraamincuivre(II)

**C** Détermination de l'enthalpie standard de dissolution du nitrate d'ammonium.  
expérience



loi de Hess:

$\Delta_r H^\circ = -\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3) + \Delta_f H^\circ(\text{NH}_4^+) + \Delta_f H^\circ(\text{NO}_3^-)$

AN:  $\Delta_r H^\circ = 25,67 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$  Faible.

on souhaite observer une diminution de T suffisamment grande  
 $\hookrightarrow \xi$  assez grand

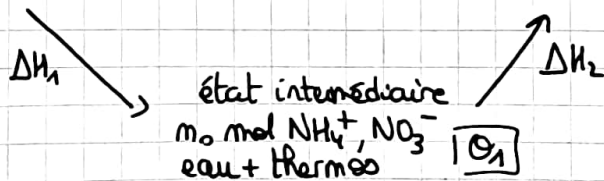
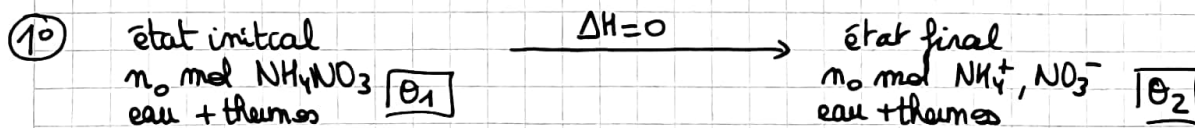
peut avoir  $\Delta\theta \approx 5^\circ \text{C}$   
eau  $\approx 100 \text{ g}$

$Q_p \approx \left( \frac{m_{\text{eau}}}{M_{\text{eau}}} \times c_p m(\text{H}_2\text{O}, l) + C \right) \Delta\theta \approx 2,6 \text{ kJ}$

$\xi = \frac{Q_p}{\Delta_r H^\circ} \approx 0,1 \text{ mol}$

$M(\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3) = 80 \text{ g} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$   $m(\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3) = 8 \text{ g}$

exploitation



$\Delta H_1 = \xi \Delta_r H^\circ(\Theta_1) = m_0 \Delta_r H^\circ(\Theta_1)$   $\Delta H_2 = \frac{m_2}{M_{\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3}} \Delta_r H^\circ(\Theta_1)$  }  $\Delta H = 0$

$\Delta H_2 = \left[ \frac{m_1}{M_{\text{eau}}} c_p m(\text{H}_2\text{O}, l) + C \right] (\Theta_2 - \Theta_1)$

$\Delta_r H^\circ(\Theta_1) = - \frac{M(\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3)}{m_2} (\Theta_2 - \Theta_1) \left[ C + \frac{m_1}{M_{\text{eau}}} c_p m(\text{H}_2\text{O}, l) \right]$