

3. On étudie sous p^0 $\text{NH}_3(s) = \text{NH}_3(l)$ $T_f < T < T_{cb}$

$$\Delta_r G^0(T) = \Delta_r H^0 - T \Delta_r S^0$$

$$= \mu_{\text{NH}_3(l)}^0 - \underbrace{\mu_{\text{NH}_3(s)}^0}_0$$

$$\mu_{\text{NH}_3(l)}^0 = \Delta_r G^0(T) \quad (1)$$

On $\Delta_r G^0(T) = \Delta_r H^0(T) - T \Delta_r S^0(T)$ Dans l'approximation d'Ellingham, $\Delta_r H^0(T)$ et $\Delta_r S^0(T)$ sont indépendantes de T (cf loi de Kirchhoff HP)

$$\mu_{\text{NH}_3(l)}^0(T) = \Delta_r H^0 - T \Delta_r S^0$$

La transformation précédente est à l'équilibre pour $T = T_f$

$$\Delta_r G^0(T_f) = 0 = \Delta_r H^0 - T_f \Delta_r S^0 \Rightarrow \Delta_r S^0 = \frac{\Delta_r H^0}{T_f}$$

$$\mu_{\text{NH}_3(l)}^0(T) = \Delta_r H^0 - \frac{T}{T_f} \Delta_r H^0 = \Delta_r H^0 \left(1 - \frac{T}{T_f}\right)$$

$$\text{AW} \quad \mu^0(T) = 6,2 \cdot 10^3 - T \cdot 31 \text{ J mol}^{-1}$$

$$\mu^0(240 \text{ K}) = -1240 \text{ J mol}^{-1}$$

De même $\text{NH}_3(l) = \text{NH}_3(g)$

$$\Delta_r G^0(T) = \mu_g^0(T) - \mu_l^0(T) = -1240$$

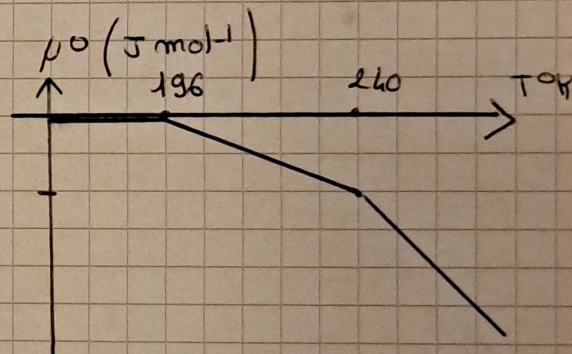
$$= \Delta_r H^0_{\text{vap}} - T \Delta_r S^0_{\text{vap}}$$

$$\text{avec } \Delta_r S^0 = \frac{\Delta_r H^0_{\text{vap}}}{T_{\text{vap}}}$$

$$\Delta_r G^0(T) = \Delta_r H^0_{\text{vap}} - T \frac{\Delta_r H^0_{\text{vap}}}{T_{\text{vap}}} = \mu_g^0(T) - \mu_l^0(T)$$

$$\mu_g^0(T) = \Delta_r H^0_{\text{vap}} - T \frac{\Delta_r H^0_{\text{vap}}}{T_{\text{vap}}} + \mu_l^0(T)$$

$$\mu_g^0(T) = 29,5 \cdot 10^3 - 128T \text{ J mol}^{-1}$$



carq. μ^0 Helmholtz possible par (1) $\frac{d \Delta_r G^0(T)}{dT} = \frac{d \mu_{\text{NH}_3(l)}^0(T)}{dT} = -\frac{\Delta_r H^0}{T^2}$

en intégrant entre T_f et T après séparation des variables,

$$d(\mu^0(T)) = -\frac{\Delta_r H^0}{T^2} dT$$

$$\mu^0(T) - \underbrace{\mu^0(T_f)}_{\frac{-1240}{0}} = \Delta_r H^0 \left(\frac{1}{T} - \frac{1}{T_f} \right)$$

$$\mu^0(T) = \Delta_r H^0 \left(1 - \frac{T}{T_f} \right)$$