

CORRECTION DE L'EXAMEN BLANC DE CHIMIE PHYSIQUE PHARMACIE

I - ATOMISTIQUE (4 points)

1 - On appelle orbitale atomique toute fonction qui caractérise l'état stationnaire de l'électron dans un atome.

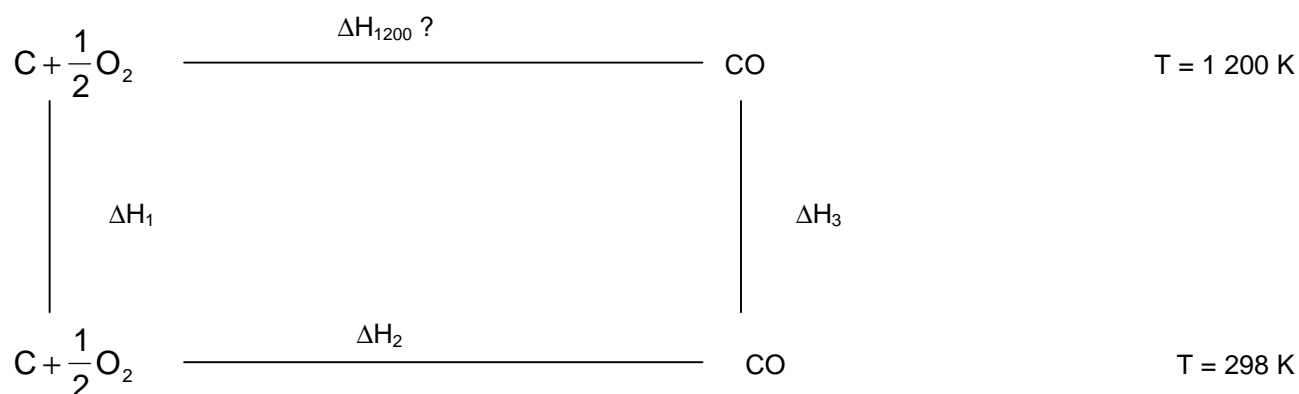
$$2 - \frac{1}{\lambda} = R_H \left(\frac{1}{n_1^2} - \frac{1}{n_2^2} \right) \text{ avec } n_1 \text{ et } n_2 \text{ nombres entiers et } n_2 > n_1$$

$$3 - \nu_1 = \frac{c}{\lambda} = 3.10^8 \times 10^7 \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^2} \right) = 3.10^{15} \times \frac{3}{4} = 2,25.10^{15} \text{ s}^{-1} = 2,25.10^{15} \text{ Mz}$$

$$4 - E = h\nu_1 = 2,25.10^{15} \times 6,6.10^{-34} \approx 1,5.10^{-18} \text{ J}$$

II - THERMOCHIMIE (5 points)

On va pouvoir appliquer la loi de Kirchoff



$$\Delta H_{1200} = \Delta H_1 + \Delta H_2 + \Delta H_3$$

$$\Delta H_{1200} = \int_{1200}^{298} \left[C_p(C) + \frac{1}{2} C_p(O_2) \right] dT + \Delta_{298} + \int_{298}^{1200} [C_p(CO)] dT = \Delta H_{298} + \int_{298}^{1200} \Delta C_p dT$$

$$\text{avec } \Delta C_p = C_p(CO) - \frac{1}{2} C_p(O_2) - C_p(C) =$$

$$\Delta C_p = 6,60 + 1,20.10^{-3} T - 3,25 - 0,5.10^{-3} T - 1,20 - 5.10^{-3} T + 1,20.10^{-6} T^2$$

$$\Delta C_p = 2,15 - 4,3.10^{-3} T + 1,20.10^{-6} T^2$$

$$\text{Donc } \Delta H_{1200} = -26420 + \int_{298}^{1200} (2,15 - 4,3.10^{-3} T + 1,20.10^{-6} T^2) dT$$

$$\Delta H_{1200} = -26420 + \left[2,15T - 2,15.10^{-3} T^2 + 0,4.10^{-6} T^3 \right]_{298}^{1200}$$

$$\boxed{\Delta H_{1200} = -26705 \text{ cal}}$$

III - CINETIQUE COMPLEXE (7 points)

$$1 - v = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{d[\text{O}_3]}{dt} = \frac{1}{3} \frac{d[\text{O}_2]}{dt}$$

$$v_1 = k_1 [\text{O}_3]$$

$$2 - v_1' = k_1' [\text{O}_2] [\text{O}]$$

$$v_2 = k_2 [\text{O}_3] [\text{O}]$$

$$3 - v = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{d[\text{O}_3]}{dt} = -\frac{1}{2} (-v_1 + v_1' - v_2)$$

$$v = \frac{1}{3} \frac{d[\text{O}_2]}{dt} = \frac{1}{3} (v_1 - v_1' + 2v_2)$$

4 - O = intermédiaire réactionnel

$$\frac{d[\text{O}]}{dt} = 0 = v_1 - v_1' - v_2 = k_1 [\text{O}_3] - k_1' [\text{O}_2] [\text{O}] - k_2 [\text{O}_3] [\text{O}]$$

$$5 - v_2 = v_1 - v_1'$$

$$[\text{O}] = \frac{k_1 [\text{O}_3]}{k_1' [\text{O}_2] + k_2 [\text{O}_3]}$$

$$6 - v = -\frac{1}{2} (-v_1 + v_1' - v_2) = \frac{1}{3} (v_1 - v_1' + 2v_2) = v_2$$

$$v = v_2 = k_2 [\text{O}_3] [\text{O}] = \frac{k_1 k_2 [\text{O}_3]^2}{k_1' [\text{O}_2] + k_2 [\text{O}_3]}$$

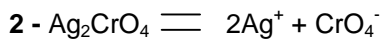
IV - EQUILIBRE (PRECIPITATION) (8 points)



$$[\text{Ag}^+] = [\text{Cl}^-] = S$$

$$\text{Donc } K_S = S^2$$

$$\text{D'où } S = \sqrt{K_S} = 1,3 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ mol.L}^{-1}$$



$$S = 5,43 \text{ mg}/250 \text{ mL}$$

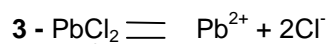
$$S = 5,43 \cdot 10^{-3} \times 4 \text{ g.L}^{-1} = 21,72 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ g.L}^{-1}$$

$$S = \frac{21,72 \cdot 10^{-3}}{M. \text{Ag}_2\text{CrO}_4} = \frac{21,72 \cdot 10^{-3}}{2 \times 108 + 52 + 3 \times 16} = 6,87 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ mol.L}^{-1}$$

$$K_S = [\text{Ag}^+]^2 [\text{CrO}_4^{2-}]$$

$$\text{Or } [\text{Ag}^+] = 2S \quad [\text{CrO}_4^{2-}] = S$$

$$\text{Donc } K_S = 4S^3 = 1,3 \cdot 10^{-12}$$



$$[\text{Pb}^{2+}] = S$$

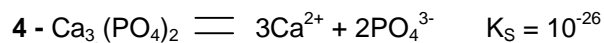
$$[\text{Cl}^-] = 2S$$

$$K_S = 4S^3 = [\text{Pb}^{2+}][\text{Cl}^-]^2 = 10^{-4,8}$$

$$S = \sqrt[3]{\frac{K_S}{4}} = 1,6 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ mol.L}^{-1}$$

$$= 1,6 \cdot 10^{-2} \times M_{\text{PbCl}_2} \text{ g.L}^{-1}$$

$$= 4,448 \text{ g.L}^{-1}$$



$$[\text{Ca}^{2+}] = 3S$$

$$[\text{PO}_4^{3-}] = 2S$$

$$K_S = [\text{Ca}^{2+}]^3 [\text{PO}_4^{3-}]^2 = 27S^3 \times 4S^2 = 108S^5$$

$$S = 2,47 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ M g.L}^{-1}$$

$$= 2,47 \cdot 10^{-6} \times 310 \text{ g.L}^{-1}$$

$$= 7,7 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ g.L}^{-1}$$

$$\text{Donc dans 50 L} \quad m = 7,7 \cdot 10^{-4} \times 50 = 38,2 \text{ mg}$$