

Engineering Chemistry

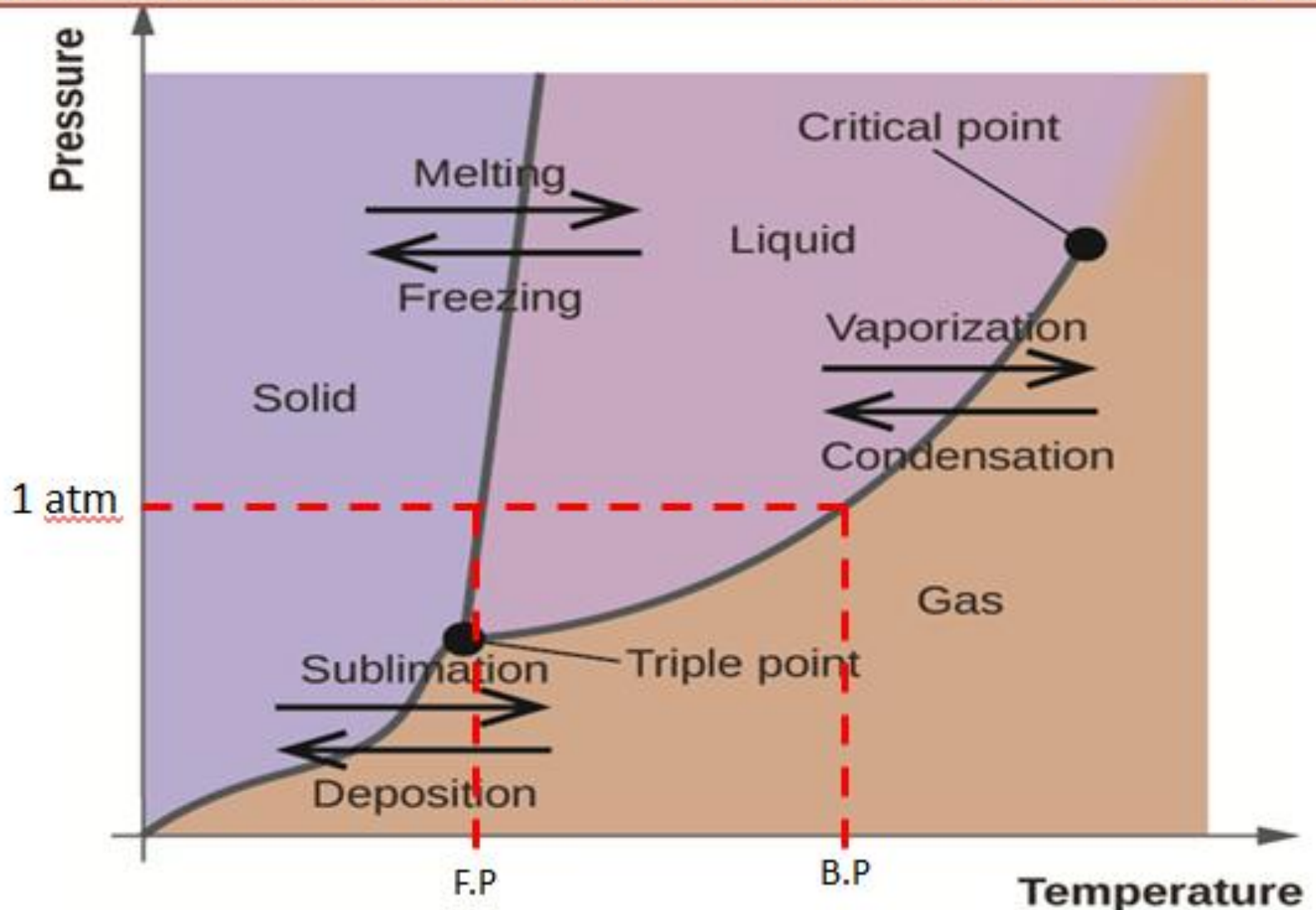
Part 1

Revision on Solutions

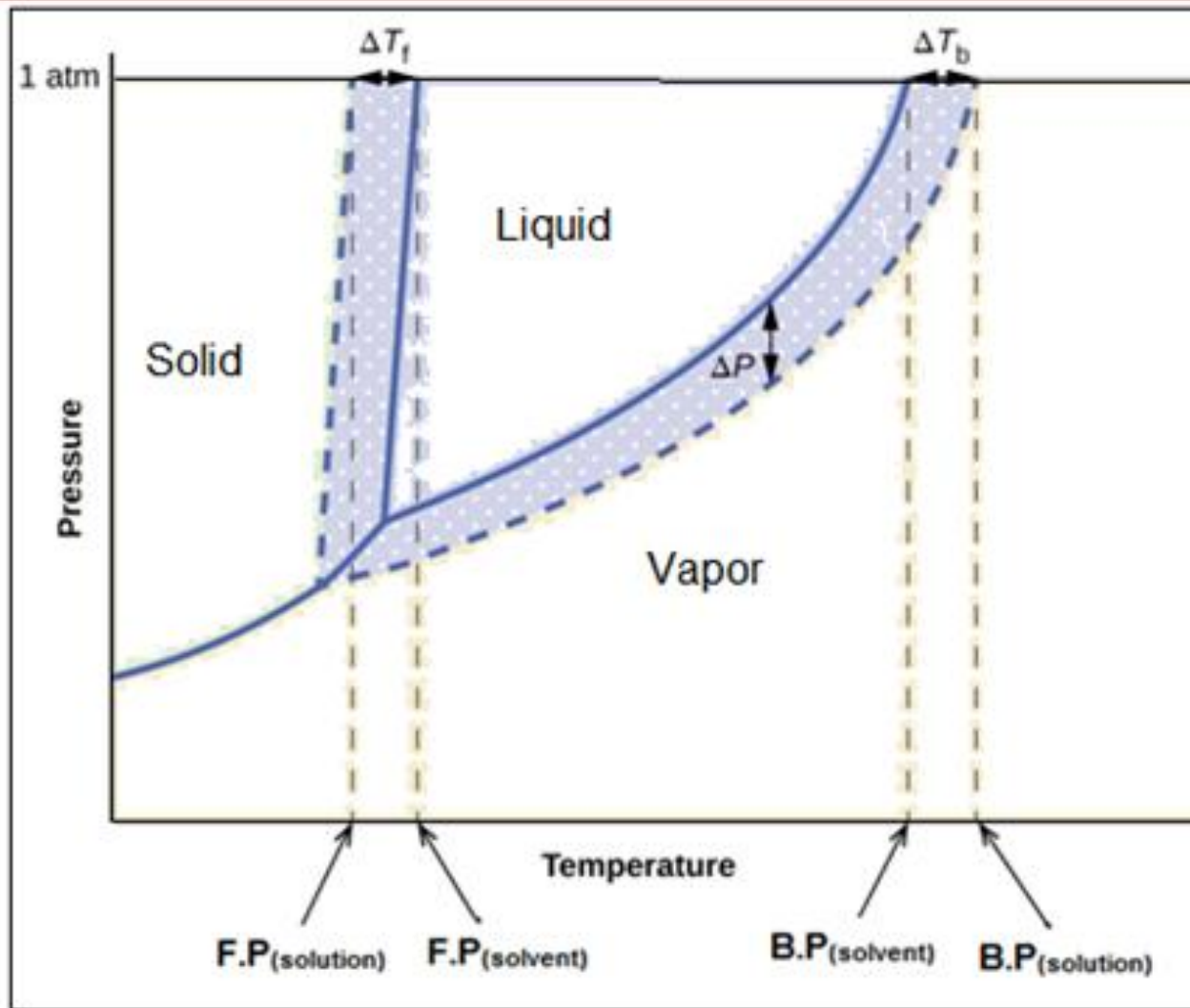
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Chapter 1: Solutions

State of matter - Phase transition - Phase Diagram of a matter



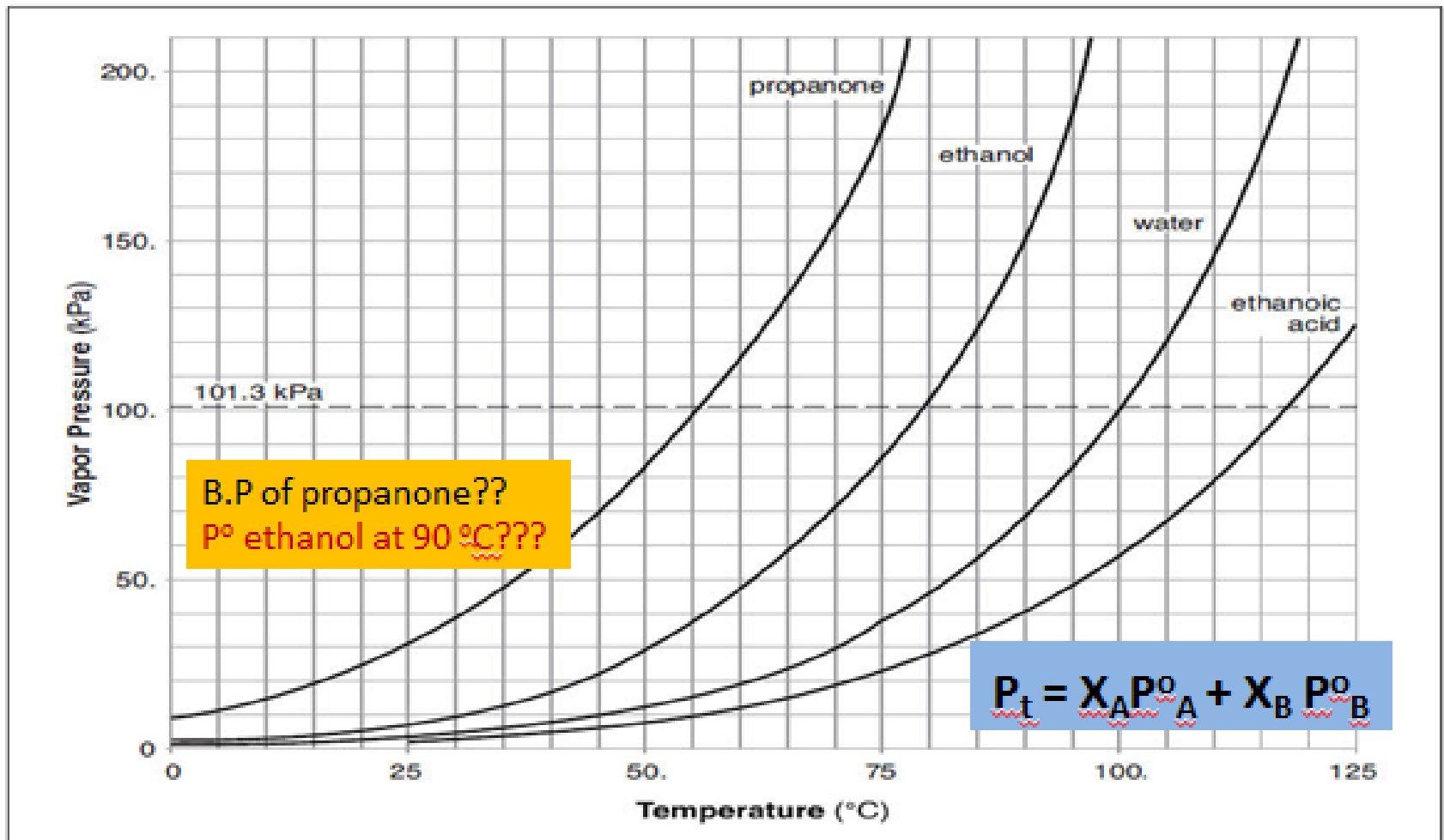
Phase diagram of a soln containing volatile solvent and non-volatile solute



Vapor pressure of a volatile liquid

* Temperature \uparrow V.P. \uparrow

** Molecular force \downarrow volatility \uparrow V.P. \uparrow B.P. \downarrow



Solubility Factors

Mixtures

Homogeneous (solutions)

heterogeneous

gas in liquid

liquid in liquid

solid in liquid

- ✓ Nature of gas & liquid
- ✓ Temperature
- ✓ Pressure:

Hennery's law: $m = k P$

$$m_1/m_2 = P_1/P_2$$

Limitations of the law

- ✓ Completely immiscible
- ✓ Partially miscible
- ✓ **Completely miscible:**

Raoult's law (ideal solution)

$$P_A = X_A P_A^0, \quad P_B = X_B P_B^0$$

$$P_{\text{soln}} = P_t = X_A P_A^0 + X_B P_B^0$$

- ✓ Solute-solvent interaction
- ✓ Temperature
- ❖ **Colligative properties:**
 - Lowering in P^0 of solvent
 - Elevation in B.P of solvent
 - Depression in F.P of solvent
 - Osmotic pressure

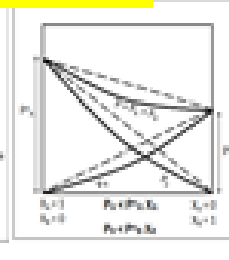
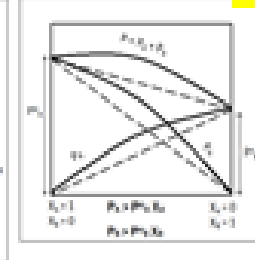
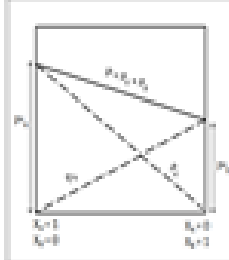
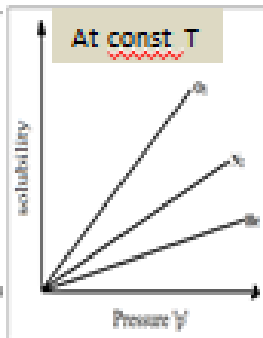
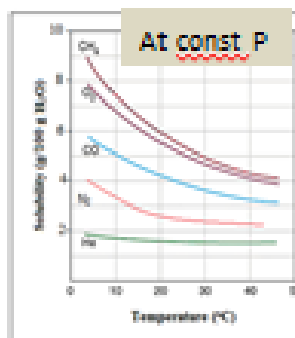
$$P_{\text{soln}} = X_A \cdot P_A^0$$

$$\pi = M \cdot R \cdot T$$

$$P = X P^0$$

$$P > X P^0$$

$$P < X P^0$$



Two examples of each– Characteristics:
A-B attraction forces, ΔH_{mix} , ΔV_{mix}

$$\Delta P = X_B \cdot P_A^0$$

$$\Delta T_b = K_b \cdot m \cdot i$$

$$\Delta T_f = K_f \cdot m \cdot i$$

$$T(\text{solution}) = T(\text{solvent}) + \Delta T$$

