

Kap 8

masse til et atom/molekyl

benevnelse: [u]

$$u = 1,66 \cdot 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$$

Stoffmengde

$$1 \text{ mol} = 6,02 \cdot 10^{23}$$

Eks:

Antall  $\xrightarrow{1 \text{ mol H-atomer}}$   $\xrightarrow{6,02 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ H-atomer}}$   $\xleftarrow{\text{antall}}$

Eks: Masse til oksygenmolekyl

$$O_2 = 2 \cdot O = 2 \cdot 16,00 [u] = 32,00 [u]$$

1 mol  $O_2$  molekyler
 $6,02 \cdot 10^{23} O_2$  molekyler  
 Massen til 1 mol  $O_2$ 

$$32,00 [u] \cdot 6,02 \cdot 10^{23} = 192,6 \cdot 10^{23} [u]$$

Vi ønsker å vite massen til 1 mol  $O_2$  i [kg]

$$32,00 [u] \cdot 6,02 \cdot 10^{23} \cdot 1,66 \cdot 10^{-27} \left[ \frac{\text{kg}}{u} \right]$$

$$9,9 \cdot 10^{23-27} = 9,9 \cdot 10^{-4} = 0,99 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$32,00 [u] \cdot 1,0 \cdot 10^{-3} [kg]$$

$$32,00 [g]$$

$$10^3 \uparrow g$$

$$1,0 \text{ kg} = 1000 \text{ g}$$

Hvis atom/molekyl massen er

$$X \text{ [u]}$$

↑  
Finnes i den periodiske tabellen

Så er massen til 1 mol

$$X \text{ [g]}$$

Se u byttes med g, hvis man har  
1 mol av dette "stoffet" (atom/molekyl)

8.02

$$a) \quad N: 14,007 \text{ [u]}$$

$$N_2: 2 \cdot 14,007 \text{ [u]} = 28,014 \text{ [u]}$$

$$1 \text{ mol av } N_2 = 28,014 \text{ [g]}$$

Den molare massen av  $N_2$  er  $28,014 \text{ [g]}$

b) Stoffmengde  $n$

Hvor mange mol er det i  $10 \text{ g } N_2$ ?

Vi vet:  $1,0 \text{ mol } N_2$  har massen  $28,014 \text{ [g]}$

$$10 \text{ g}: n = \frac{10 \text{ g}}{28,0 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{mol}}} = 0,35 \text{ [mol]}$$

c) Antall  $N_2$  molekyler i  $10 \text{ g } N_2$

Antallet i  $0,35 \text{ mol}$  er

$$0,35 \text{ [mol]} \cdot 6,02 \cdot 10^{23} \left[ \frac{1}{\text{mol}} \right] = 2,15 \cdot 10^{23}$$

↑  
Se mange er  
det i  $10 \text{ g } N_2$

↑  
et antall i  
et mol

8.03 utvidet

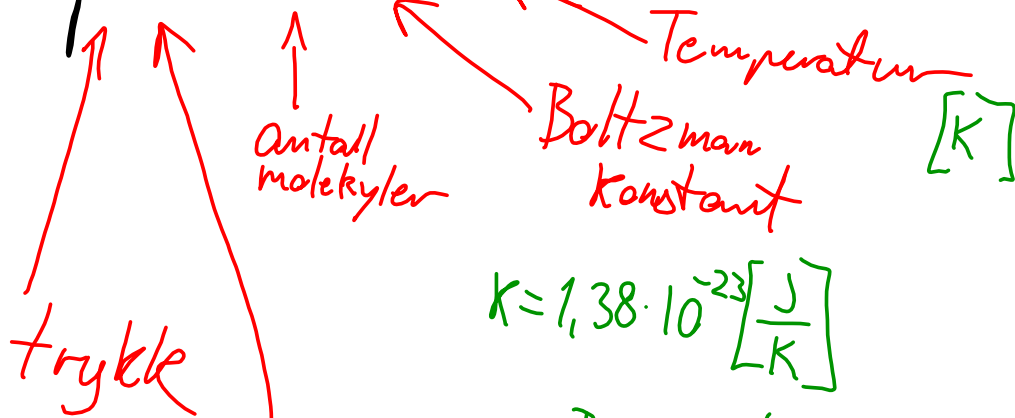
Hvor stor stoffmengde er  
det:  $1,00 \text{ [kg]} \text{ CO}_2$

1,0 mol  $\text{CO}_2$  har massen  $44,01 \text{ [g]}$

(  $1,0 \text{ kg} = 1000 \text{ g}$  er stoffmengden

$$n = \frac{1000 \text{ g}}{44,01 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{mol}}} = 22,7 \text{ [mol]}$$

$$p \cdot V = N \cdot k \cdot T$$



$$k = 1,38 \cdot 10^{-23} \left[ \frac{\text{J}}{\text{K}} \right]$$

Bennevnelse

$$N \cdot k \cdot T \Rightarrow \frac{\text{J}}{\text{K}} \cdot \text{K} = \text{J}$$

Bennevnelse

$$p \Rightarrow [\text{Pa}]$$

$$V \Rightarrow [\text{m}^3]$$

$$p \cdot V \Rightarrow \text{Pa} \cdot \text{m}^3 = \frac{\text{N}}{\text{m}^2} \cdot \text{m}^3 = \text{N} \cdot \text{m} = \text{J}$$

$$pV = N \cdot k \cdot T = N_A \cdot n \cdot k \cdot T = n \cdot R \cdot T$$

$$N_A \cdot k = R \leftarrow \text{den molare gasskonstant}$$

$$6,02 \cdot 10^{23} \cdot 1,38 \cdot 10^{-23} \frac{\text{J}}{\text{K}} = 8,31 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{mol} \cdot \text{K}}$$

[1/mol]

8,05

$$pV = nRT$$

400 [kPa]

800 [K]

300 [cm<sup>3</sup>]

$$= 300 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ m}^3 = 0,3 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3$$

$$\downarrow \text{ cm} = 0,01 \text{ m} = 10^{-2} \text{ m}$$

$$\text{cm}^3 = (10^{-2})^3 \text{ m}^3 = 10^{-6} \text{ m}^3$$

$$n = \frac{pV}{R \cdot T} = \frac{400 \cdot 10^3 \left[ \frac{\text{N}}{\text{m}^2} \right] \cdot 0,3 \cdot 10^{-3} \left[ \text{m}^3 \right]}{8,31 \left[ \frac{\text{J}}{\text{K} \cdot \text{mol}} \right] \cdot 800 \left[ \text{K} \right]}$$

$$n = \frac{120 \left[ \text{J} \right]}{6648 \left[ \frac{\text{J}}{\text{mol}} \right]} = 0,018 \text{ mol}$$