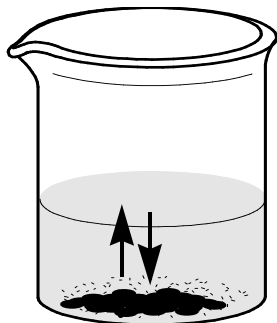


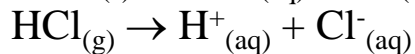
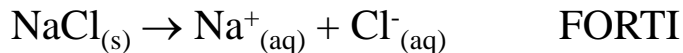
SOLUZIONI

MISCELE OMOGENEE { SOLIDE (leghe), LIQUIDE,
GASSOSE (aria)

SOLUZIONE { SOLVENTE (Liquido) { POLARE (es. H₂O)
APOLARE (solventi organici)
SOLUTO (Solido, liquido, gas) { NON ELETTROLITA (es. C₆H₁₂O₆)
ELETTROLITA es. NaCl → Na⁺ + Cl⁻



soluzione →



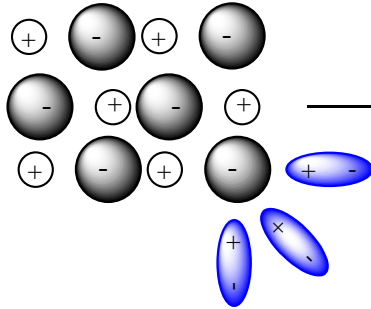
Corpo di fondo ↑

Concentrazione ⇔ quantità di soluto disciolto in soluzione

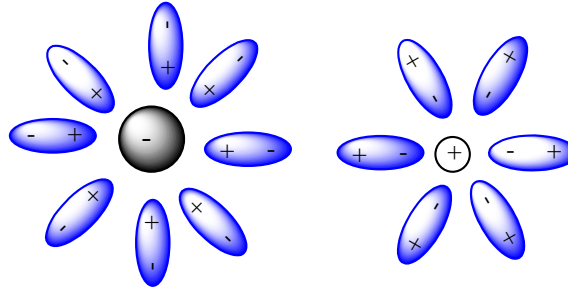
Solubilità ⇔ concentrazione di una soluzione satura

SOLVATAZIONE

SOLIDO



SOLUZIONE



ENERGIA RETICOLARE

ENERGIA di SOLVATAZIONE
(IDRATAZIONE)

$$\Delta G_{\text{sol}} = \Delta H_{\text{sol}} - T\Delta S_{\text{sol}}$$

$$\Delta S_{\text{sol}} > 0 \quad \Delta H_{\text{sol}} = ?$$

FORMAZIONE DELLA SOLUZIONE → ENDOTERMICA
→ ESOTERMICA

ENDOTERMICA E reticolare > E solvatazione
INTERAZIONI soluto-soluto, > INTERAZIONI soluto-solvente
solvente-solvente

ESOTERMICA E reticolare < E solvatazione
INTERAZIONI soluto-soluto, < INTERAZIONI soluto-solvente
solvente-solvente

CONCENTRAZIONE

% in peso

$$\%_i = \frac{m_i}{m_{\text{tot}}} \times 100 = \frac{m_i}{\sum_i m_i} \times 100$$

Massa su volume

$$\text{g/l} = \frac{m_i}{V_{\text{tot}}} = \frac{m_i}{V}$$

Frazione molare

$$x_i = \frac{n_i}{n_{\text{tot}}} = \frac{n_i}{\sum_i n_i}$$

MOLI SOLUTO/MASSA SOLVENTE

MOLALITA'

$$m = \frac{n_{\text{soluto}}}{\text{kg}_{\text{solvente}}}$$

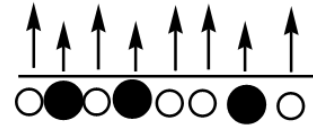
MOLI SOLUTO/VOLUME

MOLARITA'

$$M = \frac{n_{\text{soluto}}}{V_{\text{soluzione}}}$$

TENSIONE DI VAPORE

Soluzione A+B
 A • B •



P_A = tensione di vapore di A in soluzione

P_A^0 = tensione di vapore di A puro

$x_A = \frac{n_A}{n_A + n_B}$ frazione molare di A

$$P_A = x_A \cdot P_A^0$$

$$P_B = x_B \cdot P_B^0$$

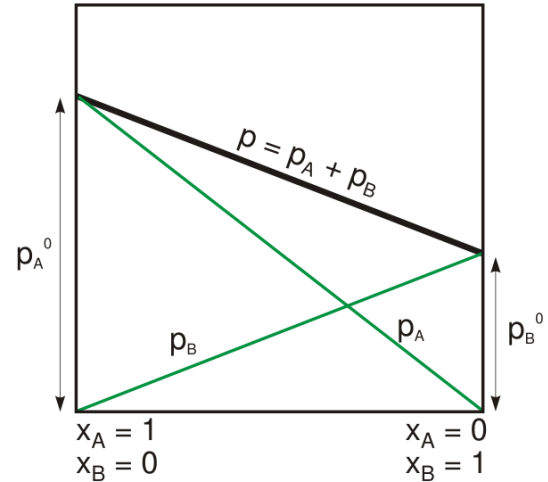
$$P_A^0 > P_B^0$$

$$T_{ebA} < T_{ebB}$$

$$P_{tot} = P_A + P_B = x_A \cdot P_A^0 + x_B \cdot P_B^0$$

Legge di Raoult

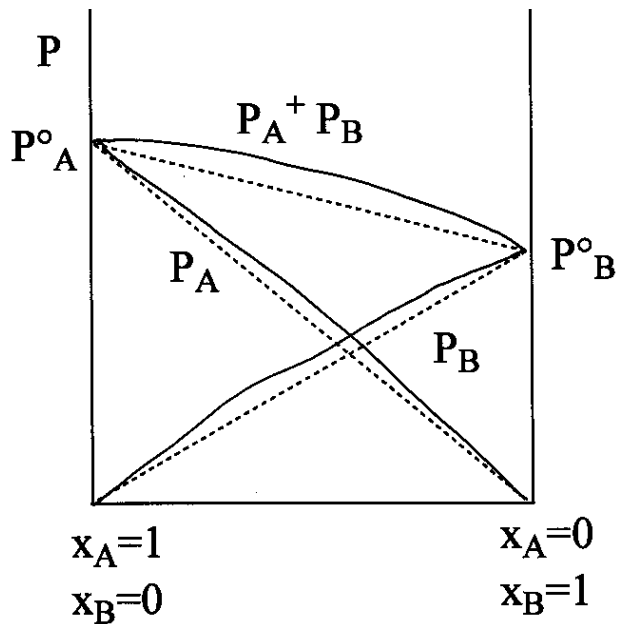
Differente VOLATILITA'
 DISTILLAZIONE



$$x'_A = \frac{P_A}{P_{tot}} = \frac{x_A P_A^0}{x_A P_A^0 + x_B P_B^0} = \frac{x_A}{x_A + x_B P_B^0 / P_A^0}$$

$$x_A + x_B = 1 \begin{cases} P_B^0 < P_A^0 & x'_A > x_A \\ P_B^0 > P_A^0 & x'_A < x_A \end{cases}$$

DEVIAZIONI POSITIVE



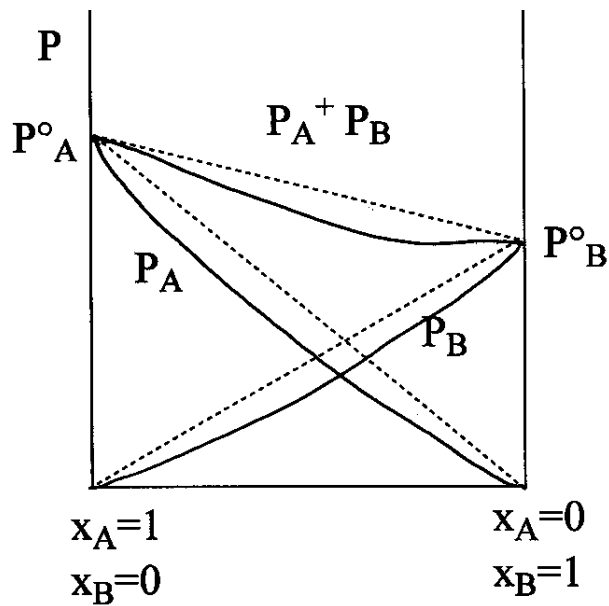
$$P_{\text{tot}} > P_{\text{teor}} \quad P_A > P_A^\circ \cdot x_A$$

$$P_B > P_B^\circ \cdot x_B$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{sol}} > 0$$

Soluti-soluti > soluto-solvente
Solvente-solvente

DEVIAZIONI NEGATIVE



$$P_{\text{tot}} < P_{\text{teor}} \quad P_A < P_A^\circ \cdot x_A$$

$$P_B < P_B^\circ \cdot x_B$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{sol}} < 0$$

Soluti-soluti < soluto-solvente
Solvente-solvente

PROPRIETA' COLLIGATIVE

- DIPENDONO DAL N° DI PARTICELLE IN SOLUZIONE
- NON DIPENDONO DALLA LORO NATURA

ABBASSAMENTO DELLA TENSIONE DI VAPORE

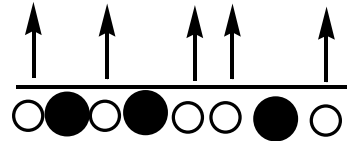
$$P_{\text{tot}} = P_{\text{solvente}} = P^{\circ} \cdot x_{\text{solvente}} = P$$

$$\frac{P}{P^{\circ}} = x_{\text{solvente}} = 1 - x_{\text{soluto}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta P &= |P - P^{\circ}| = P^{\circ} - P = P^{\circ} - P^{\circ} \cdot x_{\text{solvente}} = \\ &= P^{\circ} (1 - x_{\text{solvente}}) = P^{\circ} \cdot x_{\text{soluto}} = \Delta P \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\Delta P}{P^{\circ}} = x_{\text{soluto}}$$

Soluto non volatile



○ solvente

● soluto

$$P_{\text{solvente}}^{\circ} = P^{\circ}$$

$$P_{\text{soluto}}^{\circ} = 0$$

$$T_{\text{eb SOLUZ}} > T_{\text{eb SOLVENTE}}$$

INNALZAMENTO EBULLIOSCOPICO

$$\Delta T_{\text{eb}} = T_{\text{eb SOLUZ}} - T_{\text{eb SOLVENTE}} = k_{\text{eb}} \cdot m$$

$$T_{\text{cr SOLUZ}} < T_{\text{cr SOLVENTE}}$$

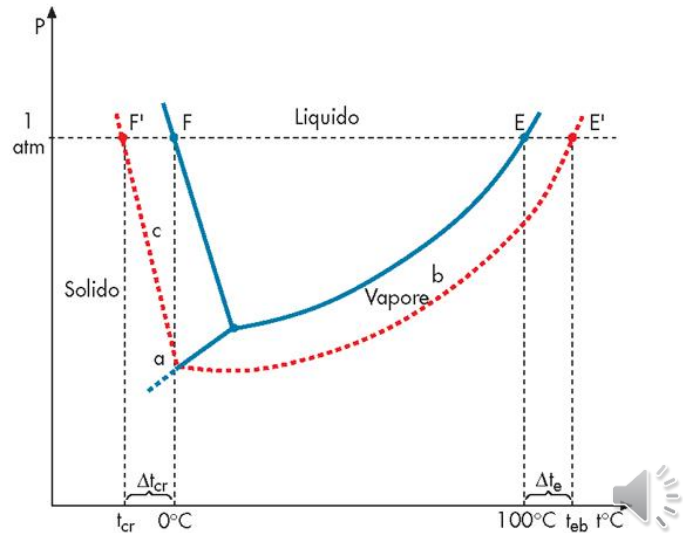
ABBASSAMENTO CRIOSCOPICO

$$\Delta T_{\text{cr}} = |T_{\text{cr SOLUZ}} - T_{\text{cr SOLVENTE}}| = k_{\text{cr}} \cdot n$$

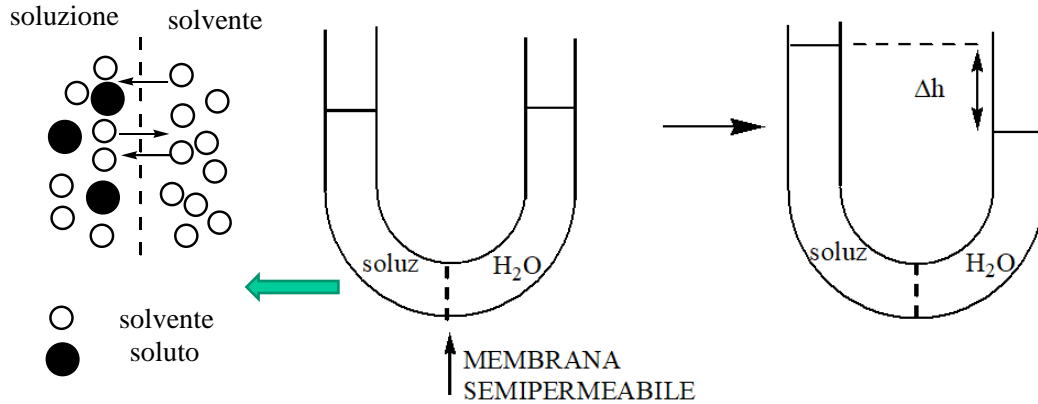
$k_{\text{eb}}, k_{\text{cr}}$

DIPENDONO DAL SOLVENTE
NON DIPENDONO DAL SOLUTO

$$m = \frac{n_{\text{soluto}}}{\text{kg}_{\text{solvente}}}$$



PRESSIONE OSMOTICA



$$\Pi = M R T = \frac{n}{V} R T$$

$$\Pi V = n R T$$

$$M = \frac{n}{V}$$

PROPRIETA' COLLIGATIVE

-DIPENDONO DAL N° DI PARTICELLE DI SOLUTO IN SOLUZIONE

-NON DIPENDONO DALLA LORO NATURA

$$\frac{\Delta P}{P^{\circ}} = X_{\text{soluto}}$$

$$\Delta T_{\text{eb}} = k_{\text{eb}} \cdot m \quad m = \text{molalità}$$

$$\Delta T_{\text{cr}} = k_{\text{cr}} \cdot m$$

$$\Pi = M R T \quad M = \text{molarità}$$

- POSSONO ESSERE USATE PER DETERMINARE IL PESO MOLECOLARE DI UN COMPOSTO

$$\Pi = M R T \quad M = \frac{n}{V} \quad n = \frac{g}{PM} \quad \rightarrow M = \frac{g}{PM \times V}$$

$$\Pi = \frac{g}{PM \times V} R T \quad \rightarrow \quad PM = \frac{g}{\Pi \times V} R T$$

$$\frac{\Delta P}{P^\circ} = X_{\text{soluto}}$$

$$\Delta T_{\text{eb}} = k_{\text{eb}} \cdot m \quad m = \text{molalità}$$

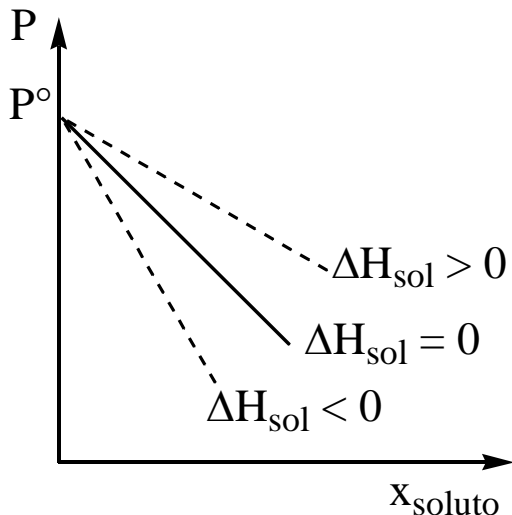
$$\Delta T_{\text{cr}} = k_{\text{cr}} \cdot m$$

$$\Pi = M R T \quad M = \text{molarità}$$

Deviazioni dalla idealità:

- soluzioni "reali" ($\Delta H_{\text{sol}} \neq 0$) \rightarrow piccole
- soluzioni di elettroliti \rightarrow grandi

SOLUZIONI REALI



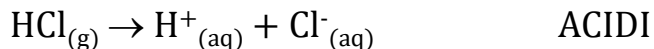
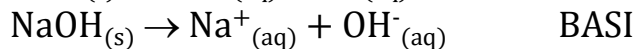
$$P = P^\circ \cdot x_{\text{solvente}} = P^\circ \cdot (1 - x_{\text{soluto}})$$

$\Delta H_{\text{sol}} = 0$ Soluto-soluto = soluto-solvente
Solvente-solvente

$\Delta H_{\text{sol}} > 0$ Soluto-soluto > soluto-solvente
Solvente-solvente

$\Delta H_{\text{sol}} < 0$ Soluto-soluto < soluto-solvente
Solvente-solvente

SOLUZIONI DI ELETTROLITI




ELETTROLITI FORTI

totalmente dissociati  $\alpha = 1$



ELETTROLITI DEBOLI

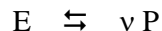
parzialmente dissociati  $0 < \alpha < 1$

Grado di dissociazione $\alpha = \frac{\text{n.dissociate}}{\text{n.iniziali}} \quad 0 \leq \alpha \leq 1$

PROPRIETÀ COLLIGATIVE - SOLUZIONI DI ELETTROLITI



$1-\alpha$	α	α	tot $1+\alpha$	
$c(1-\alpha)$	$c\alpha$	$c\alpha$	tot $c(1+\alpha)$	$c = \text{concentrazione analitica}$



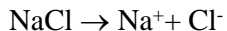
$1-\alpha$	$\nu\alpha$	tot $1-\alpha+\nu\alpha = 1+\alpha(\nu-1) = i$	← Binomio di Van't Hoff
$c(1-\alpha)$	$c\nu\alpha$	tot $c(1-\alpha) + c\nu\alpha = c(1-\alpha+\nu\alpha) = c[1+\alpha(\nu-1)]$	

$$\Pi = \text{MRT}[1+\alpha(\nu-1)]$$

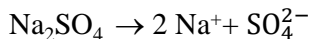
$$\frac{\Delta P}{P^\circ} = x_{\text{soluto}} [1+\alpha(\nu-1)]$$

$$\Delta T_{\text{eb}} = k_{\text{eb}} \cdot m [1+\alpha(\nu-1)]$$

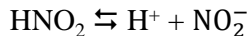
$$\Delta T_{\text{cr}} = k_{\text{cr}} \cdot m [1+\alpha(\nu-1)]$$



$$\alpha = 1 \quad \nu=2 \quad i = [1+\alpha(\nu-1)] = 2$$



$$\alpha = 1 \quad \nu=3 \quad i = [1+\alpha(\nu-1)] = 3$$



$$0 \leq \alpha \leq 1 \quad \nu=2 \quad i = [1+\alpha(\nu-1)] = 1 + \alpha$$