

16. MOLEKULSKI SASTAV TVARI (3.1. - 3.17.)

3.1. Komadić parafina obujma 1 mm^3 bacimo u vruću vodu. Parafin se rastali i na površini vode načini sloj površine 1 m^2 . Odredi promjer molekule parafina uz pretpostavku da je debljina sloja jednaka promjeru molekule.

$$\begin{aligned} V &= 1 \text{ mm}^3 \\ A &= 1 \text{ mm}^2 \\ d &= ? \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V &= A \cdot d \\ d &= \frac{V}{A} = \frac{10^{-9}}{1} = 10^{-9} [\text{m}] \end{aligned}$$

3.2. Odredi masu molekule vodika (H_2), dušika (N_2) i vode (H_2O).

$$m(\text{H}_2), m(\text{N}_2), m(\text{H}_2\text{O}), = ?$$

$$\begin{aligned} M(\text{H}_2) &= 2 \cdot 1,008 = 2,016 [\text{g}] \\ m(\text{H}_2) &= M(\text{H}_2) \cdot u = 2,016 \cdot 1,66 \cdot 10^{-27} = 3,346 \cdot 10^{-27} [\text{kg}] \\ M(\text{N}_2) &= 2 \cdot 14,01 = 28,02 [\text{g}] \\ m(\text{N}_2) &= M(\text{N}_2) \cdot u = 28,02 \cdot 1,66 \cdot 10^{-27} = 4,65 \cdot 10^{-27} [\text{kg}] \\ M(\text{H}_2\text{O}) &= 2 \cdot 1,008 + 16 = 18,016 [\text{g}] \\ m(\text{H}_2\text{O}) &= M(\text{H}_2\text{O}) \cdot u = 18,016 \cdot 1,66 \cdot 10^{-27} = 2,997 \cdot 10^{-26} [\text{kg}] \end{aligned}$$

3.3. Odredi broj molekula koji se nalazi pri normiranom tlaku u: a) 1 g helija, b) 1 m³ argona.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } m_{\text{He}} &= 1 \text{ g} \\ \text{b) } V_{\text{Ar}} &= 1 \text{ m}^3 \\ N &= ? \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a)} \\ n &= \frac{m_{\text{He}}}{M_{\text{He}}} = \frac{10^{-3}}{4,003 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 0,2498 \\ N &= n \cdot N_A = 0,2498 \cdot 6,022 \cdot 10^{23} = 1,5 \cdot 10^{23} [\text{molekula}] \\ \text{b)} \\ n &= \frac{V_{\text{Ar}}}{V_m} = \frac{1}{22,4 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 44,64 \\ N &= n \cdot N_A = 44,64 \cdot 6,022 \cdot 10^{23} = 2,688 \cdot 10^{25} [\text{molekula}] \end{aligned}$$

3.4. U posudi obujma 0,5 l nalazi se plin pri normiranom tlaku. Koliko molekula plina ima u posudi?

$$\begin{aligned} V &= 0,5 [\text{l}] \\ N &= ? \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} n &= \frac{V}{V_m} = \frac{0,5 \cdot 10^{-3}}{22,4 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 0,0223 \\ N &= n \cdot N_A = 0,0223 \cdot 6,022 \cdot 10^{23} = 1,34 \cdot 10^{22} [\text{molekula}] \end{aligned}$$

3.5. Odredi obujam što ga zauzima 4 g kisika pri normiranom tlaku.

$$m(\text{O}_2) = 4 \text{ [g]}$$

$$V = ?$$

$$n = \frac{m}{M} = \frac{4 \cdot 10^{-3}}{32 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 0,125 [\text{mola}]$$

$$V = n \cdot V_m = 0,125 \cdot 22,4 \cdot 10^{-3} = 2,8 \cdot 10^{-3} [\text{m}^3] = 2,8 [\text{dm}^3]$$

3.6. Koliko molekula sadrži 1 kg vodika?

$$m(\text{H}_2) = 1 \text{ [kg]}$$

$$N = ?$$

$$n = \frac{m}{M} = \frac{1}{2,016 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 496,03 [\text{mola}]$$

$$N = n \cdot N_A = 496,03 \cdot 6,022 \cdot 10^{23} = 2,987 \cdot 10^{26} [\text{molekula}]$$

3.7. U posudi obujma 590 l nalazi se kisik pri normiranom tlaku. Izračunaj masu tog kisika.

$$V = 590 \text{ [l]} = 590 \cdot 10^{-3} [\text{m}^3]$$

$$m(\text{O}_2) = ?$$

$$\rho_{\text{O}_2} = 1,43 \left[\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} \right]$$

$$m = \rho \cdot V = 1,43 \cdot 590 \cdot 10^{-3} = 0,8437 [\text{kg}]$$

3.8. Odredi: a) gustoću ugljik (IV)- oksida (CO_2) pri normiranom tlaku; b) masu jedne molekule ugljik (IV)- oksida.

$$\text{a) } \rho(\text{CO}_2) = ?$$

$$\text{b) } m(\text{CO}_2) = ?$$

$$M(\text{CO}_2) = (12,01 + 2 \cdot 16) \cdot 10^{-3} = 44,01 \cdot 10^{-3} [\text{kg}]$$

$$m_M = M(\text{CO}_2) \cdot u = 44,01 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 1,66 \cdot 10^{-27} = 7,305 \cdot 10^{-29} [\text{kg}]$$

$$n = \frac{m}{M} = \frac{7,305 \cdot 10^{-29}}{44,01 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 1,66 \cdot 10^{-27} [\text{mola}]$$

$$V = n \cdot V_m = 1,66 \cdot 10^{-27} \cdot 22,4 \cdot 10^{-3} = 3,71 \cdot 10^{-29} [\text{m}^3]$$

$$\rho = \frac{m}{V} = \frac{7,305 \cdot 10^{-29}}{3,71 \cdot 10^{-29}} = 1,96 \left[\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} \right]$$

3.9. Kolika je masa komada kamene soli koji ima $8 \cdot 10^{24}$ molekula?

$$N = 8 \cdot 10^{24} \text{ molekula}$$

$$m = ?$$

$$M(\text{NaCl}) = (22,99 + 35,45) \cdot 10^{-3} = 58,44 \cdot 10^{-3} [\text{kg}]$$

$$m = n \cdot M = \frac{N}{N_A} \cdot M = \frac{8 \cdot 10^{24}}{6,022 \cdot 10^{23}} \cdot 58,44 \cdot 10^{-3} = 776,35 [\text{kg}]$$

3.10. Koliko elektrona ima u 1 cm^3 olova? Redni je broj olova u periodnom sustavu 82.

$$V_{\text{Pb}} = 1 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$N_{\text{el}} = ?$$

$$1 \text{ mol} : V = \frac{M}{\rho} = \frac{207}{11,3} = 18,3 [\text{cm}^3]$$

$$1 \text{ mol} \rightarrow N_A \text{ atoma}$$

$$1 \text{ cm}^3 \rightarrow \frac{6,022 \cdot 10^{23}}{18,3} = 3,345 \cdot 10^{22} \text{ atoma}$$

$$N_{\text{elektrona}} = 82 \cdot N_{\text{atoma}}$$

$$N_{\text{elektrona}} = 82 \cdot 3,345 \cdot 10^{22} = 2,74 \cdot 10^{24} \text{ elektrona}$$

3.11. Da bi 200 g vode potpuno ishlapilo iz čaše, potrebno je 20 dana. Koliko molekula prosječno izleti s površine vode u 1 s?

$$m = 200 \text{ g} = 0,2 \text{ [kg]}$$

$$t = 20 \text{ dana} = 1728000 \text{ [s]}$$

$$N / t = ?$$

$$N = n \cdot N_A = 11,11 \cdot 6,022 \cdot 10^{23} = 6,69 \cdot 10^{24} \text{ molekula}$$

$$n = \frac{m}{M} = \frac{0,2}{18 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 11,11 \text{ mola}$$

$$\frac{N}{t} = \frac{6,69 \cdot 10^{24}}{1728000} = 3,87 \cdot 10^{18} \text{ molekula}$$

3.12. Uz normirane uvjete gustoća je vodika 0,090 kg/ m³, a kisika 1,43 kg/ m³. Koliko je puta masa molekule vodika manja od mase molekule kisika?

$$\rho(\text{H}_2) = 0,09 \text{ [kg/m}^3\text{]}$$

$$\rho(\text{O}_2) = 1,43 \text{ [kg/m}^3\text{]}$$

$$\frac{m_{\text{H}_2}}{m_{\text{O}_2}} = ?$$

$$V(\text{O}_2) = V(\text{H}_2)$$

$$\frac{m(\text{O}_2)}{\rho(\text{O}_2)} = \frac{m(\text{H}_2)}{\rho(\text{H}_2)}$$

$$\frac{m(\text{H}_2)}{m(\text{O}_2)} = \frac{\rho(\text{H}_2)}{\rho(\text{O}_2)} = \frac{0,09}{1,43} = 0,0629$$

3.13. Koliko se molekula nalazi u kapljici vode promjera 0,1 mm?

$$d = 0,1 \text{ [mm]}$$

$$N = ?$$

$$n = \frac{m}{M} = \frac{5,24 \cdot 10^{-10}}{18 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 2,9 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ mola}$$

$$m = \rho \cdot V = \rho \cdot \frac{4}{3} r^3 \cdot \pi = 1000 \cdot \frac{4}{3} \cdot (0,05 \cdot 10^{-3})^3 \cdot \pi = 5,24 \cdot 10^{-10} \text{ [kg]}$$

$$N = n \cdot N_A = 2,9 \cdot 10^{-8} \cdot 6,022 \cdot 10^{23} = 1,75 \cdot 10^{16} \text{ molekula}$$

3.14. U jezero srednje dubine 10 m i površine 20 km² bacimo komadić kuhinjske soli (NaCl) mase 0,01 g. Koliko će se molekula soli nalaziti u 2 cm³ vode koju smo zgrabili iz jezera ako pretpostavimo da se sol, pošto se otopila, raspodijelila jednolično po cijelom jezeru?

$$h = 10 \text{ [m]}$$

$$A = 20 \text{ [km}^2\text{]} = 20 \cdot 10^6 \text{ [m}^2\text{]}$$

$$m_{\text{NaCl}} = 0,01 \text{ [g]} = 10^{-5} \text{ [kg]}$$

$$V = 2 \text{ [cm}^3\text{]} = 2 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ [m}^3\text{]}$$

$$N / V = ?$$

$$V = A \cdot h = 20 \cdot 10^6 \cdot 10 = 2 \cdot 10^8 \text{ [m}^3\text{]} = 2 \cdot 10^{14} \text{ [cm}^3\text{]}$$

$$n = \frac{m}{M} = \frac{10^{-5}}{(22,99 + 35,45) \cdot 10^{-3}} = 1,71 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ [mola]}$$

$$N = n \cdot N_A = 1,71 \cdot 10^{-4} \cdot 6,022 \cdot 10^{23} = 1,03 \cdot 10^{20} \text{ molekula}$$

$$\frac{N}{V} = \frac{1,03 \cdot 10^{20}}{2 \cdot 10^{14}} = 5 \cdot 10^5 \frac{\text{molekula}}{\text{cm}^3}$$

$$\text{u } 2 \text{ cm}^3 \rightarrow \frac{N}{V} = \frac{2 \cdot 1,03 \cdot 10^{20}}{2 \cdot 10^{14}} = 1,03 \cdot 10^6 \text{ molekula}$$

3.15. Izračunaj koliki postotak ukupnog prostora što ga zauzima voda otpada na molekule, a koliki na prostor među njima. Pretpostavimo da molekule imaju kuglast oblik. Obujam jedne molekule iznosi približno $1,1 \cdot 10^{-23} \text{ cm}^3$.

$$V(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = 1,1 \cdot 10^{-23} [\text{cm}^3] = 1,1 \cdot 10^{-29} [\text{m}^3]$$

$$\frac{\rho_{\text{vode}}}{\rho_{\text{molekule}}} = ?$$

$$m_{\text{molekule}} = M \cdot u = 18 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 1,66 \cdot 10^{-27} = 3 \cdot 10^{-29} [\text{kg}]$$

$$\rho_{\text{molekule}} = \frac{m}{V} = \frac{3 \cdot 10^{-29}}{1,1 \cdot 10^{-29}} = 2,727 \left[\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} \right]$$

$$\frac{\rho_{\text{vode}}}{\rho_{\text{molekule}}} = \frac{1}{2,727} = 0,366 = 36\%$$

3.16. Promjer molekule vodika (H_2) iznosi oko $2,3 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ cm}$. Izračunaj koliki bi dugačku nit dobili kad bi sve molekule koje sadrži 1 mg tog plina poredali jednu do druge. Usporedi duljinu te niti sa srednjom udaljenosti Zemlje od Mjeseca ($3,8 \cdot 10^5 \text{ km}$).

$$d(\text{H}_2) = 2,3 \cdot 10^{-8} [\text{cm}] = 2,3 \cdot 10^{-10} [\text{m}]$$

$$m(\text{H}_2) = 1 [\text{mg}] = 10^{-6} [\text{kg}]$$

$$l = ?$$

$$n = \frac{m}{M} = \frac{10^{-6}}{2 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 5 \cdot 10^{-4} [\text{mola}]$$

$$N = n \cdot N_A = 5 \cdot 10^{-4} \cdot 6,022 \cdot 10^{23} = 3,011 \cdot 10^{20} \text{ molekula}$$

$$l = N \cdot d = 3,011 \cdot 10^{20} \cdot 2,3 \cdot 10^{-10} = 6,92 \cdot 10^{10} [\text{m}] = 6,92 \cdot 10^7 [\text{km}]$$

$$\frac{l}{l_{Z-M}} = \frac{6,92 \cdot 10^7}{3,8 \cdot 10^5} = 182,1$$

3.17. Gdje ima više atoma, u čaši vode ili u čaši žive?

$$V(\text{H}_2\text{O})$$

$$V(\text{Hg})$$

$$N_1, N_2 = ?$$

Voda:

$$N = n \cdot N_A$$

$$n = \frac{m}{M} = \frac{\rho}{M}$$

$$N = \frac{\rho \cdot N_A}{M} \cdot V$$

$$N_1 = \frac{\rho_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} \cdot N_A}{M_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}} \cdot V$$

$$N_1 = \frac{3 \cdot 1000 \cdot 6,022 \cdot 10^{23}}{18 \cdot 10^{-3}} \cdot V$$

$$N_1 = 10^{29} \cdot V$$

Živa:

$$N_2 = \frac{\rho_{\text{Hg}} \cdot N_A}{M_{\text{Hg}}} \cdot V$$

$$N_2 = \frac{13600 \cdot 6,022 \cdot 10^{23}}{200,6 \cdot 10^{-3}} \cdot V$$

$$N_2 = 4 \cdot 10^{28} \cdot V$$

$$\underline{N_1 > N_2}$$