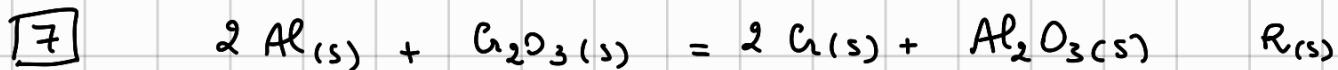
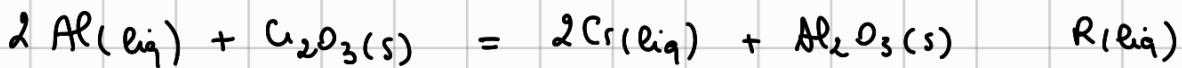


CORRECTION Ex Aluminothermie



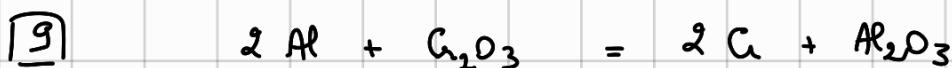
$$\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{s}) = -1700 - (-1140) = -560 \text{ kJ.mol}^{-1}$$



Gr $R_{(\text{liq})} = R_{(\text{s})} + 2R_{\text{fus}}(\text{Cr}) - 2R_{\text{fus}}(\text{Al})$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta_f H^\circ_{(\text{liq})} = \Delta_f H^\circ(\text{s}) + 2\Delta_{\text{fus}} H^\circ_{\text{Cr}} - 2\Delta_{\text{fus}} H^\circ_{\text{Al}}$$

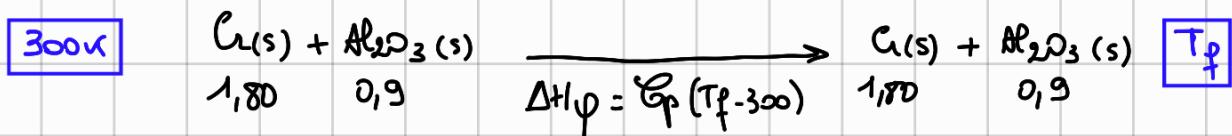
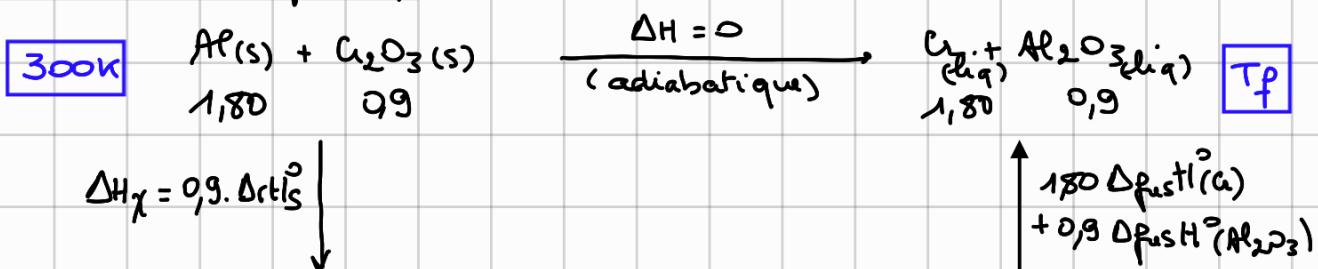
$$\Rightarrow \Delta_f H^\circ_{(\text{liq})} = -560 + 2 \times 20 - 2 \times 10 = -540 \text{ kJ.mol}^{-1}$$



EI 1,80 0,9

EF total 0 0 1,80 0,9
obtenu

Application du 1^{er} principe



dans: $0 = 0,9 \cdot \Delta_f H^\circ(\text{s}) + (1,80 \cdot C_p^*(\text{Cr}) + 0,9 C_p^*(\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3)) (T_f - 300)$
 $+ 1,80 \Delta_{\text{fus}} H^\circ(\text{Cr}) + 0,9 \Delta_{\text{fus}} H^\circ(\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3)$

AN: $T_f = 300 - \frac{0,9 \times -560 \cdot 10^3 + 1,80 \times 20 \cdot 10^3 + 0,9 \times 110 \cdot 10^3}{1,80 \times 40 + 0,9 \times 120} = 2350 \text{ K}$

On obtient bien une température finale $> T_f(\text{Cr})$ et $T_f(\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3)$.

10 Non miscibles, ils sont faciles à séparer à l'état liquide.