

تفريغ فيزيكال



اسم الموضوع: Solutions of non electrolytes
part 1

إعداد الصيدلاني /ة: حلا سامر



لجان الرفعات

Solutions of nonelectrolytes

Solutions

- Solution is a mixture of two or more components that form a homogenous molecular dispersion (one phase).
- It consists of one or more solutes dissolved in one or more solvents.
- Solute molecules or ions are "dissolved" and uniformly distributed in the solvent medium.

زئ
water + ethanol

كشأن اعتبره solution
لهم يكون ذائب تمامًا في solvent
يعني هذا Emulsion لا يعتبره solution .

Solutions

- A true solution is a single phase system.

- NaCl and water, ethanol and water

– Form a solution (one phase) $\Rightarrow$ a solution ✓

- Talc and water

– Form a suspension (two phase) $\Rightarrow$ not solution ✓

- Oil and water

– Form an emulsion (two phase) $\Rightarrow$ not solution ✓

Solutions are composed of:

- **Solute:** is the substance that dissolves which may be solid, liquid, or gas.

- **Solvent:** is the substance that does the dissolving which may be solid, liquid, or gas.

من شرط
دائماً يكون
liquid
مثلاً يكون
gas
مثل الهواء يعتبر soln.
بركة الصابون يصفى
الكحول
المشروبات الغازية
gas in liquid
gas in gas

أمثلة على (liquid in liquid) ::

① الخل العادي (محلول حمض الخليك المائي في الماء)

(solid in solid)

السبائك بشكل عام

أمثلة على (liquid in solid) ::

في بعض حشوات الأسنان فيها العائل (الزئبق) ينوب

في silver (الفضة) (solid)

Solutions

Which the solvent and which is the solute?

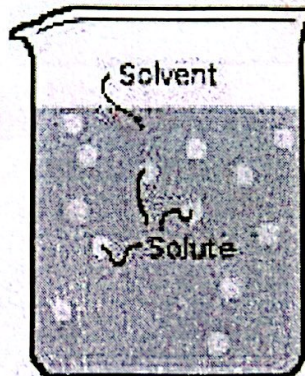
- **Solvent:** component in greater extent.

- **Solute:** component in minor extent.

- **Note:** When a solid is dissolved in liquid, it is the solute irrespective of relative amount.

بعض النظري

أخذنا بلابا الأبيض مثلاً عن (syrup)
كان تركيزه 85% ← sucrose
مع ذلك نفقش water solvent



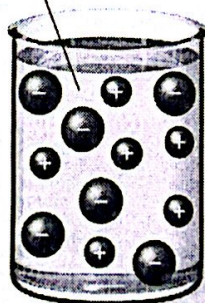
Types of Solutions

Solute	Solvent	Solution	Example
<u>Gas</u>	<u>Gas</u>	<u>Gas</u>	Air (O_2 in N_2)
<u>Gas</u>	<u>Liquid</u>	<u>Liquid</u>	Carbonated beverages (CO_2 in H_2O) Swimming pool (Cl_2 in H_2O)
<u>Liquid</u>	<u>Liquid</u>	<u>Liquid</u>	Wine (ethanol in H_2O) Vinegar (acetic acid in H_2O)
<u>Liquid</u>	<u>Solid</u>	<u>Solid</u>	Dental amalgam for fillings (liquid mercury in solid silver)
<u>Solid</u>	<u>Liquid</u>	<u>Liquid</u>	Saline ($NaCl$ in H_2O) Sugar in water
<u>Solid</u>	<u>Solid</u>	<u>Solid</u>	14-karat gold (Ag in Au) Steel (carbon in iron)

Solutions

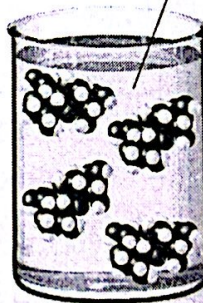
- ① **Non-electrolytes:** do not yield ions when dissolved in water; therefore, do not increase electrical conductivity of solution (e.g. sugar, some polymers, some drugs).
- ② **Electrolytes:** form ions in solution; therefore, increase electrical conductivity (e.g. $NaCl$).

Dissolved ions ($NaCl$)



Electrolyte solution

Dissolved molecules (sugar)



Nonelectrolyte solution

Solutions

Concentration expressions

- **Molarity (M):** no. of moles of solute in 1 litre of solution.
- **Molality (m):** no. of moles of solute in 1 kg of solvent.
- **Normality (N):** no. of equivalents in 1 liter of solution.
- **Mole fraction (X):** ratio of number of moles of one component to total moles of all constituents (solute and solvent).
- **Percent by weight (w/w):** no. of grams of solute in 100 g of solution.
- **Percent by volume (v/v):** no. of milliliters of solute in 100 ml of solution.
- **Percent weight in volume (w/v):** no. of grams of solute in 100 ml of solution.

عدد المولات
الحجم (لتر)

عدد المولات
الكتلة (كجم)

100
100

100
100

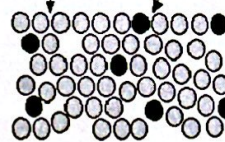
100
100

Ideal solutions

- Solutions in which there is **no change in the properties of the components** when they are **mixed**.
- For a mix of molecules of **A** and **B**, the interactions between unlike neighbors (U_{AB}) and like neighbors (U_{AA} and U_{BB}) must be of the same average strength, i.e.,

$$2U_{AB} = U_{AA} + U_{BB}$$
- No heat is evolved or absorbed, the final volume is the sum of the volume of the individual components.

In an ideal solution, the forces between the solvent molecules ... are exactly the same as those between solvent and solute.



That means that it takes the same amount of energy for solvent molecules to break away from the surface in either case.

القوى بين
جزيئات solvent
هي نفسها (تساوي)
القوى بين
بين جزيئات
solvent و (المحلول)

الحجم النهائي = مجموع أحجام
المكونات الفردية.

مثل:
الايثانول والميثانول

لا يحدث إطلاق/امتصاص
للمحرارة عند خلط
المكونات.

لا يحدث انكماش/تمدد
الحجم عند الخلط.

مارح ينتج طاقة لأنه نفس القوى قبله مارح يحدث طرد/امتصاص للمحرارة.

$$U_{AB} = U_{BB} = U_{AA}$$

Ideal solutions

التفسير

Ideal solution:

- E.g. 100 ml of ethanol + 100 ml of methanol = 200 ml solution. → hydrogen bond
- No heat is evolved or absorbed.

Real solution:

- E.g. 100 ml of sulfuric acid + 100 ml of water = 180 ml solution.
- Heat is evolved (exothermic).

في مرتبة في العوى

فنتيجة طاقة

واصبح المصدر / الحالات / الحرارة

القوى بين الجزيئات
الأيونات متساوي

القوى بين جزيئات
الميثانول متساوي

القوى بين جزيئات
الميثانول والأيونات

فلا يوجد فرق

في القوى

فأخرج تنبج طاقة

Ideal solutions

Raoult's Law

Intermolecular Forces (بين جزيئات المادة / الواحدة)

- **Cohesive interactions** in **liquid** prevent all molecules from escaping as a vapor. **Disrupting** the cohesion (by **increasing T**) will increase the tendency of molecules to **escape** from the liquid as a vapor.
- When **the vapor pressure equals** the **external pressure**, the system is said to be in **equilibrium**, and the vapor pressure is known as the **equilibrium vapor pressure (P)**.
- A substance with a high vapor pressure at normal temperatures is often referred to as **volatile**.

تتمنى تحول
الجزيئات
الى الحالة الغازية
(بنار)

زيادة T = يزيد ميل
الجزيئات للتحول
الى الحالة الغازية
للتغلب على درجة الحرارة
تزداد الطاقة الحركية
للجزيئات

بالدرجة الضغوط الجوي اعلى
ليس كما لا يوصل للضغط
الجوي يصبح متواز

الماء يمتص في الماء

يعني عند درجة حرارة مطلية بتتبخر بسهولة
بالتالي يعني عندها ضغط بخاري عالي (عدد الجزيئات)
تتبخر بسهولة

Ideal solutions

Raoult's Law:

- The partial vapor pressure of each component in an ideal solution is equal to the vapor pressure of the pure component multiplied by its mole fraction in the mixture.

$$\underline{P_i} = (X_i) \times \underline{P_i^0}$$

Pure

Ideal solutions

Raoult's Law

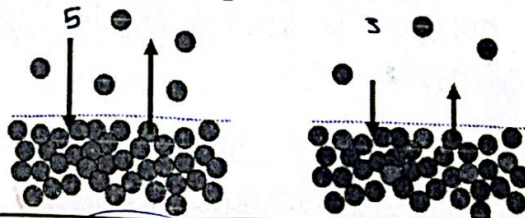
- For a non-volatile solute, the total vapor pressure (P_{total}) is equal to the vapor pressure of the solvent (P_{solvent}) only: $P_{\text{total}} = P_{\text{solvent}}$

$$P_1 = X P_1^0$$

non volatile مادة لا تبخر ←

X: mole fraction of solvent

P_1^0 : vapor pressure of pure solvent



مادة لحالة

ماء + غلوكوز مثلاً

④ قسمة X
تتراوح بين (0) - (1) فقط
⑤ $P_1 < P_1^0$
Pure

الضغط البخاري (لما يكون له حالة non volatile)

* يتناسب عكسياً مع تركيز المادة

و طردياً مع تركيز solvent

يقل معدل التبخر
لأنه مادة الغلوكوز
تقل جزء من سطح الماء (قللت المساحة المعرضة للتبخر)
فبما عدد الجزيئات التي تتبخر.

درجة الحرارة

V.P. یَعْقُوب

رَبُّكَ رُبُّ السَّمَاوَاتِ

volatile

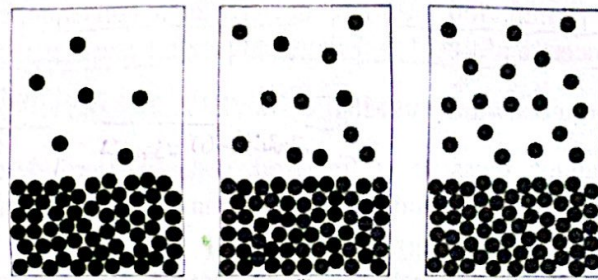
ذوی
(solute)

non volatile

Ideal solutions

Raoult's Law

- If components constituting a solution are volatile, each will produce a partial pressure above the solution, which can be calculated from Ideal Solutions Raoult's Law
- The total pressure is the sum of the partial pressures of all the constituents.



۵۷۵ ماد + ایٹانول

کما یون solute ← volatile

رَحِيَّتَابِ الْفَضْلِ الْبَخَارِيِّ طَوْدَا. مع تركيز solute و تركيز solvent

$$P_1 > P_0$$

$$P_{\text{total}} = P_{\text{solute}} + P_{\text{solvent}}$$

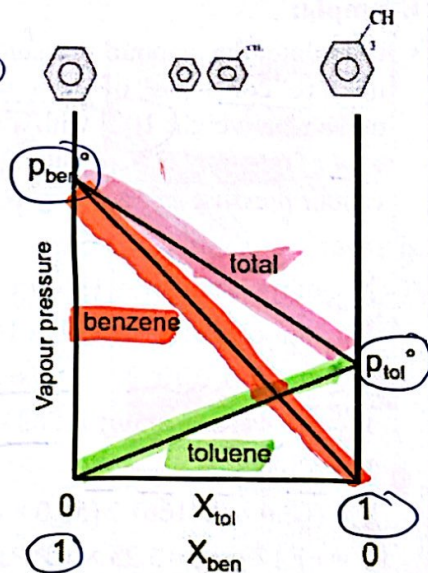
⑤ لما خلطهم - و

بنسبته مع كل واحد
على السائل الثاني
(non volatile)

Ideal solutions

Raoult's Law

- For two constituents, toluene and benzene:
- $\underline{P_{\text{tol}}} = \underline{P_{\text{tol}}^{\circ}} \underline{X_{\text{tol}}}$
- $\underline{P_{\text{ben}}} = \underline{P_{\text{ben}}^{\circ}} \underline{X_{\text{ben}}}$ —
- $\underline{P_{\text{total}}} = \underline{P_{\text{tol}}} + \underline{P_{\text{ben}}}$
- $\underline{P_{\text{tol}}}, \underline{P_{\text{ben}}}$: partial vapor pressures
- $\underline{P_{\text{tol}}^{\circ}}, \underline{P_{\text{ben}}^{\circ}}$: vapor pressures of pure components.
- $\underline{X_{\text{tol}}}, \underline{X_{\text{ben}}}$: mole fractions



النزول = التوليد = 1

$$1 = 0.5 + 0.5 \text{ من } 2$$
$$1 = 0.4 + 0.6$$
$$1.6, \quad 1 = 0.6 + 0.4$$

وينحسب اللفظ الجزئي
لكل منهما وينجمع

Handwritten musical notation on three staves. The top staff contains a single note with a sharp sign. The middle staff contains a single note with a sharp sign. The bottom staff contains two notes, one with a sharp sign and one with a flat sign.

V_p Benzen $>$ V_p Toluene

٧ البنزين، والاوليف هسبارمين جزء ١

نَضَام

مما يوجب هذا الخليط (Ideal)

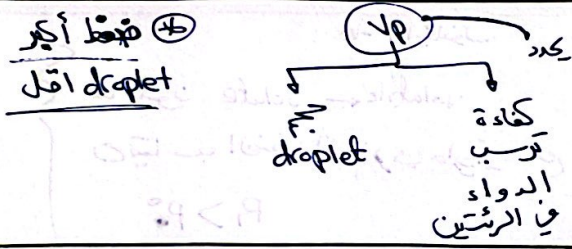
Ideal solutions

Aerosols and Raoult's law

- Raoult's law is **important** because it allows the **calculation** of **vapour pressure** from a knowledge of **the composition of the solution**.
- The requirement of **(the Montreal Protocol in 1989)** for the **replacement of chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) propellants in pressurised metered-dose inhalers** with **hydrofluoroalkanes (HFAs)**, because of the **ozone-depleting** properties of CFCs, led to a **substantial review** of the **formulation of these devices as a consequence of major differences in physical and chemical properties of these propellants**.
- The two most widely used **HFAs** are **HFA 227** and **HFA 134a**.
- The vapour pressure of **[metered dose inhalers]** determines the **aerosol droplet size** and consequently has an **important influence on the efficiency of deposition in the lungs**.

CFC
 هاءى المادة
 كانت تستخدم
 (propellant)
 بس سبب ثقب
 في طبقة الاوزون
 لذلك تم استبدال
 هاءى المادة
 HFA

اختلاف كبير
 بين CFCs
 و HFAs



Ideal solutions

Example:

- Calculate the vapour pressure **(in Pa)** at **20°C** above an aerosol mixture consisting of **30% w/w** of **HFA 134a** (tetrafluoroethane, molecular weight **102**) with a vapour pressure of **68.4 psig** and **70% w/w** of **HFA 227** (heptafluoropropane, molecular weight **170**) with a vapour pressure of **56.0 psig**. Assume ideal behaviour.

Answer

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{No. of moles of HFA 134a in 100 g mixture} &= \frac{30}{102} = 0.2941 \text{ moles} \\
 \text{No. of moles of HFA 227 in 100 g mixture} &= \frac{70}{170} = 0.4118 \text{ moles} \\
 x_{134} &= \frac{0.2941}{0.2941 + 0.4118} = 0.4166 \\
 x_{227} &= \frac{0.4118}{0.2941 + 0.4118} = 0.5834 \\
 P &= p_{134}^0 x_{134} + p_{227}^0 x_{227} \\
 P &= (68.4 \times 0.4166) + (56.0 \times 0.5834) \\
 P &= 61.17 \text{ psig} = 5.23 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}
 \end{aligned}$$

- propellant (HFA) 134a
 - 30% w/w
 - 102 g/mol
 - 68.4 psig
- propellant (HFA) 227
 - 70% w/w
 - 170 g/mol
 - 56 psig

Real solutions

- In real solutions, the attractive forces are not uniform.
- The adhesive attraction of A for B might be less or exceed the cohesive attraction between A and A or B and B.
- This can happen even if the liquids are completely miscible.
- The more dissimilar the nature of A and B, the more strongly the solution is expected to deviate from ideality.
- These real solutions may not obey Raoult's law. There can be negative or positive deviations.

حتى لو قابل الاقتران
تماماً
يمكن فصل في مزيج
بين القوى.

كلما كان A و B متشابهين في خصائصهم وطبيعتهم، يسهلوا more ideal soln.
مثل البنزين، والتولين.

وكما كان A و B مختلفين = = = يسهلوا real soln. more (متمثلين)

Real solutions

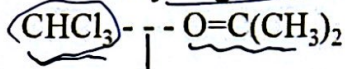
Partial pressures of components
less than in ideal solution.

Adhesive attractions (AB) greater than cohesive attractions (AA and BB).

A holds B back and B holds A back.

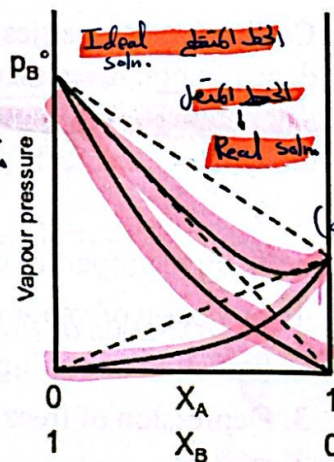
Total vapor pressure may show a minimum.

E.g. chloroform and acetone form hydrogen bonds



Hydrogen bond

بين O و H من الكلوروفورم



كلما اختلفت (خط منحني)
الخط
يعني زاد سهولة
لتجاوز المثالية
د يقترب للـ Real

$$P_{\text{ideal}} > P_{\text{real}}$$

جزيئات مختلفة

A يقيت B، و B يقيت A

لأنه جزيئات A

بتمنع جزيئات B

و العكس صحيح

فتمنع تبخرها

Real solutions

$$P_{\text{Real}} > P_{\text{Ideal}}$$

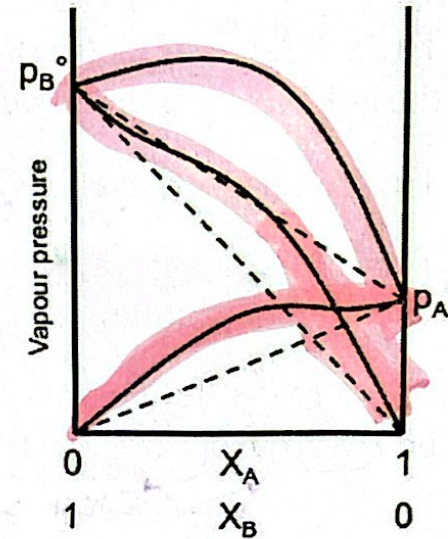
Partial pressures greater than in ideal solution.

Cohesive attractions (AA and BB) greater than adhesive attractions (AB).

A disrupts B cohesion so easier for B to escape and vice-versa

Total vapor pressure may show a maximum

E.g. CCl4 - MeOH



← A يؤثر على قوى التماسك بين جزيئات B مما يجعلها اقل قدرة على التماسك وبتقدر تتحول او تنفصل

Vice-versa :

معناها انه والعكس صحيح

الميثانول

يؤثر على

التماسك بين

جزيئات CCl4

CCl4

بطريقة غير مباشرة

مما يجعلها اقل قدرة على التماسك

وتتفكك

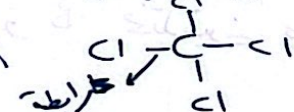
الرابطة

في الميثانول

H-bond

لما CCl4

له polarity قليلة



عزلة

ضعيفة