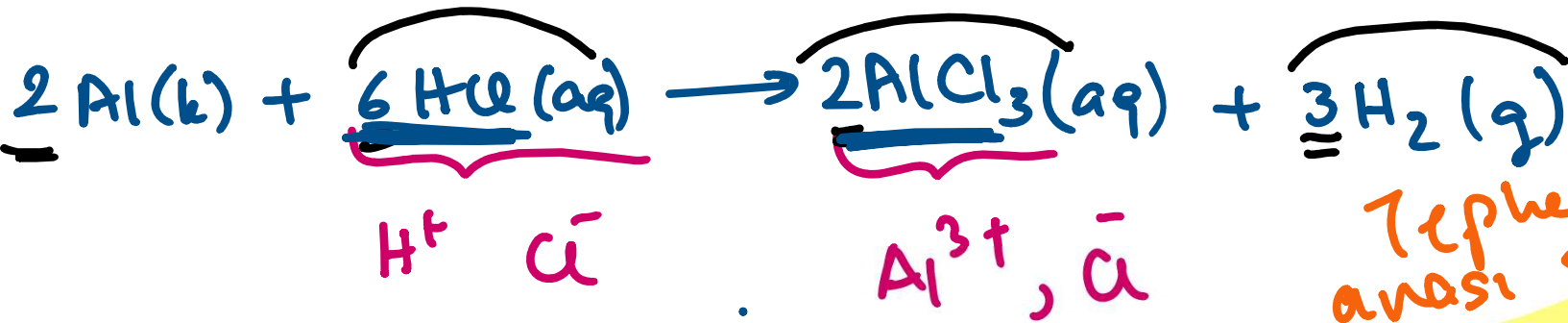


# Problem özüm (ek saat)

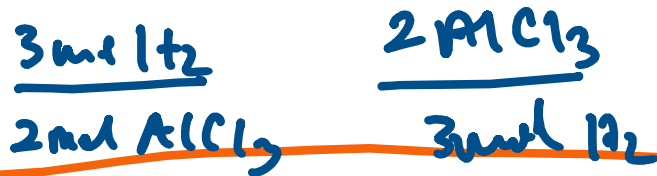
tl103



Tepher - ünün  
arası stok. oran:

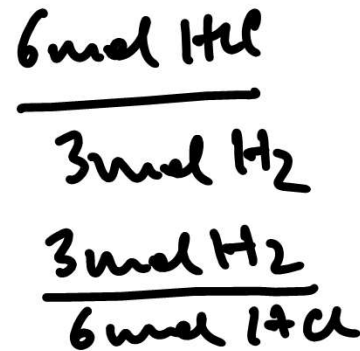
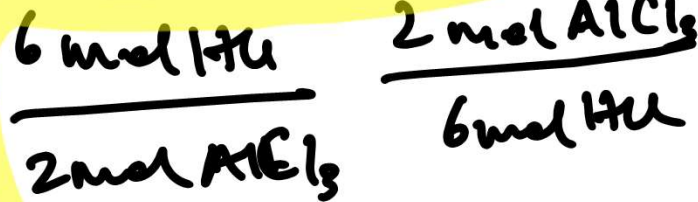
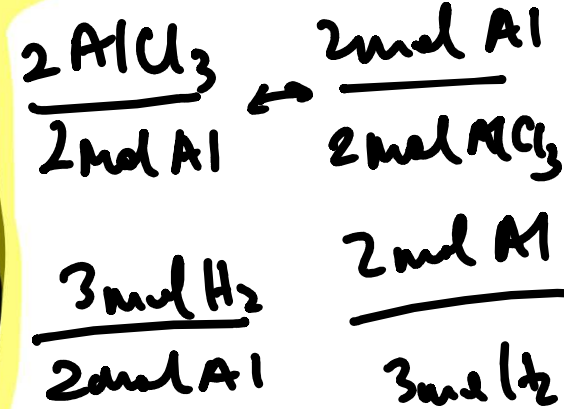
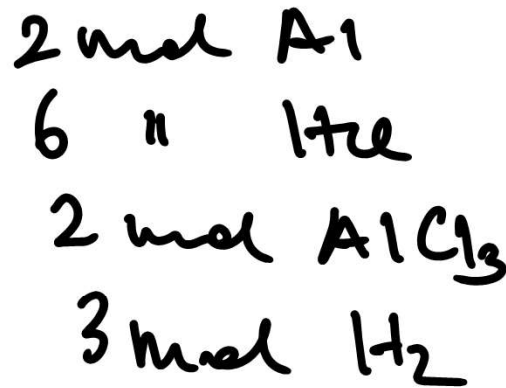
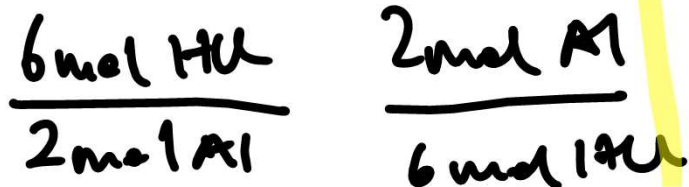
Stokiyometrik katsayı

Ünüler arası stok oran:



Tepherler arası:

Stokiyometrik oran:



Saf madde miktarlarına göre stokiyometri <sup>35.46</sup>

Oran yazar! <sup>H: 1g/mol Al: 27g/mol Cl: 35.46g/mol</sup> küt. kor. kan.

54g Al kullanılarak  $AlCl_3$  üretiliyor. (HCl <sup>35.46</sup> ~~35.46~~ kullanılıyor)  
küt. % 30' luk HCl çözeltisinin  $d = 1.14 g/ml$



54g

% 30 luk

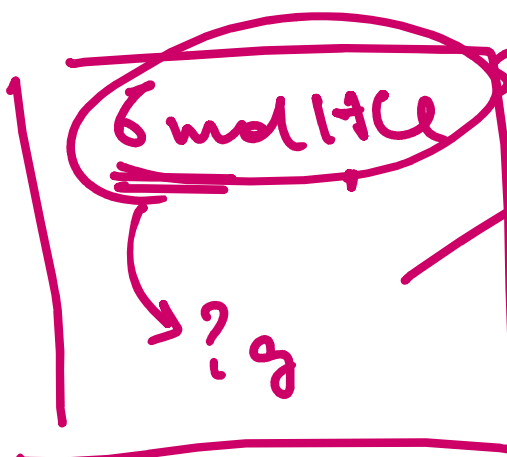
2 mol

$d = 1.14 g/ml$

$$54g Al * \frac{1 mol}{27g Al} = 2 mol$$

$$2 mol Al * \frac{2 mol AlCl_3}{2 mol Al} = 2 mol AlCl_3$$

? mol  $AlCl_3$   
? ml HCl  
çözeltisi  
kullanılır?



safmadde  
 Gözetli % 30 luk (kütüce)

$$d = \underline{\underline{1.1497 \text{ ml}}}$$

$$M_A(\text{HCl}) = 1 + 35.5 = 36.5 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$\underline{\underline{30 \text{ g HCl}}}$$

100g HCl ağırlığına göre

$$\cancel{6 \text{ mol HCl}} \times \frac{36.5 \text{ g HCl}}{\cancel{1 \text{ mol HCl}}} = \underline{\underline{219 \text{ g HCl}}}$$

Gözetli 100g  
 saf çözünmüş kütlesi 30g.

$\lambda$  219g HCl

---


$$\lambda = \frac{100}{30} \times 219 = 730 \text{ g}$$



$730 \text{ g HCl a\delta}_2$  /  $219 \text{ g HCl \delta zinnu\ddot{u}s}$  Te phormede hesapladi\ddot{g}miz.  
 $100 \text{ g}$  " " /  $30 \text{ g}$  " "

$$d = 1.14 \text{ g/ml} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} d = 1.14 \frac{\text{g HCl a\delta}_2}{\text{ml HCl a\delta}_2} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \cancel{730 \text{ g HCl a\delta}_2} * \frac{\cancel{1.0 \text{ ml HCl a\delta}_2}}{\cancel{1.14 \text{ g HCl a\delta}_2}} &= \frac{730}{1.14} \text{ ml HCl a\delta}_2 \\
 &= 640.35 \text{ ml} \\
 &= \underline{0.64 \text{ L}}
 \end{aligned}$$



54g

2mol

Satmadde

$\rho = 1.14 \text{ g/ml}$   
 $\rho = \frac{m}{V}$

çözelti

6mol HCl

kaçer miktar?

→ ml?

219g HCl = x g  $\text{CaCl}_2$

$$\rho = \frac{m}{V}$$

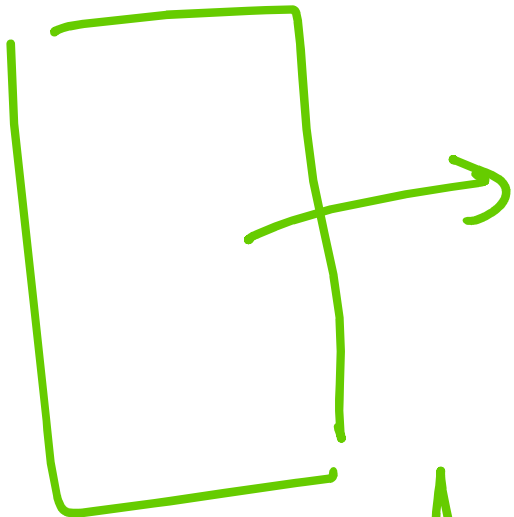
$$1.14 = \frac{730g}{V(\text{ml})} \rightarrow 640 \text{ ml}$$

$$\frac{30}{100} \quad V = 0.64 \text{ L}$$

$$x = 730g \text{ CaCl}_2 \rightarrow$$

54 g Al  $\rightarrow$  2 mol tanıman AlCl<sub>3</sub> üretilir  
kullanmak için 6 mol HCl gerekir.

%30 luk (kütlesel) HCl çözeltisinden (d = 1.14 g/ml)  
0.64 litre kullanmalıdır.



0% 20 lfk (winter)

20g HNO<sub>3</sub>

100g HNO<sub>3</sub> 63

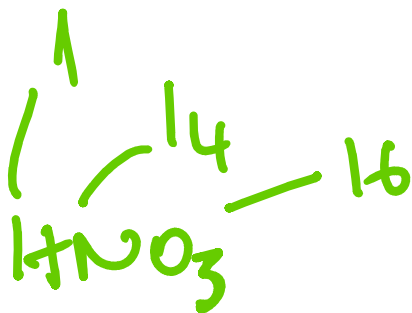
63

48  
14  
1  

---

63

2 mol



Concentration (% Weight)	Temperature in degrees Centigrade (°C)								
	0°C	5°C	10°C	15°C	20°C	25°C	30°C	40°C	50°C
1	1.0058	1.00572	1.00534	1.00464	1.00364	1.00241	1.0009	0.9973	0.9927
2	1.0117	1.01149	1.01099	1.01018	1.00909	1.00778	1.0061	1.0025	0.9979
3	1.0176	1.0173	1.01668	1.01576	1.01457	1.01318	1.0114	1.0077	1.0031
4	1.0236	1.02315	1.0224	1.02137	1.02008	1.01861	1.0168	1.0129	1.0083
5	1.0296	1.02904	1.02816	1.02702	1.02563	1.02408	1.0222	1.0182	1.0136
6	1.0357	1.03497	1.03397	1.03272	1.03122	1.02958	1.0277	1.0235	1.0189
7	1.0418	1.041	1.0399	1.0385	1.0369	1.0352	1.0333	1.0289	1.0243
8	1.048	1.0471	1.0458	1.0443	1.0427	1.0409	1.0389	1.0344	1.0298
9	1.0543	1.0532	1.0518	1.0502	1.0485	1.0466	1.0446	1.0399	1.0353
10	1.0606	1.0594	1.0578	1.0561	1.0543	1.0523	1.0503	1.0455	1.0409
11	1.0669	1.0656	1.0639	1.0621	1.0602	1.0581	1.056	1.0511	1.0465
12	1.0733	1.0718	1.07	1.0681	1.0661	1.064	1.0618	1.0567	1.0521
13	1.0797	1.0781	1.0762	1.0742	1.0721	1.0699	1.0676	1.0624	1.0578
14	1.0862	1.0845	1.0824	1.0803	1.0781	1.0758	1.0735	1.0681	1.0635
15	1.0927	1.0909	1.0887	1.0865	1.0842	1.0818	1.0794	1.0739	1.0693
16	1.0992	1.0973	1.095	1.0927	1.0903	1.0879	1.0854	1.0797	1.0751
17	1.1057	1.1038	1.1014	1.0989	1.0964	1.094	1.0914	1.0855	1.0809
18	1.1123	1.1103	1.1078	1.1052	1.1026	1.1001	1.0974	1.0913	1.0867
19	1.1189	1.1168	1.1142	1.1115	1.1088	1.1062	1.1034	1.0972	1.0926
20	1.1255	1.1234	1.1206	1.1178	1.115	1.1123	1.1094	1.1031	1.0985
21	1.1322	1.13	1.1271	1.1242	1.1213	1.1185	1.1155	1.109	1.1044

$\text{HNO}_3$        $d = 1.115$   
g/ml

% 20 lik

$M_A(\text{HNO}_3) = 63g$

ör //

12.6 g  $\text{HNO}_3$  kullanmak için kütleye %20'lik

$\text{HNO}_3$  çözeltisinden kaç ml alınmalı?  
( $d = \underline{1.115 \text{ g/ml}}$   $\text{HNO}_3$ , 20°C) → %20'lik

$$= \cancel{12.6 \text{ g HNO}_3} \times \frac{\cancel{100 \text{ g H}_2\text{O}}}{\cancel{20 \text{ g HNO}_3}} \times \frac{\cancel{1.0 \text{ ml}}}{\cancel{1.115 \text{ g H}_2\text{O}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ml}(\text{HNO}_3)_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = \frac{12.6 \times 100 \times 1 \text{ ml}}{2 \times 1.115} = 565.022 \text{ ml}$$



Saf madde miktarlarına göre stokiyometri <sup>35.46</sup>

Oran yazar! <sup>H: 1g/mol Al: 27g/mol Cl: 35.46g/mol</sup> küt. kor. kan.

54g Al kullanılarak  $AlCl_3$  üretiliyor. (HCl <sup>35.46g/mol</sup> ~~35.46g/mol~~ kullanılıyor)  
küt. % 30' luk HCl çözeltisinin  $d = 1.14 g/ml$



54g

% 30 luk

2 mol

$d = 1.14 g/ml$

$$54g Al * \frac{1 mol}{27g Al} = 2 mol$$

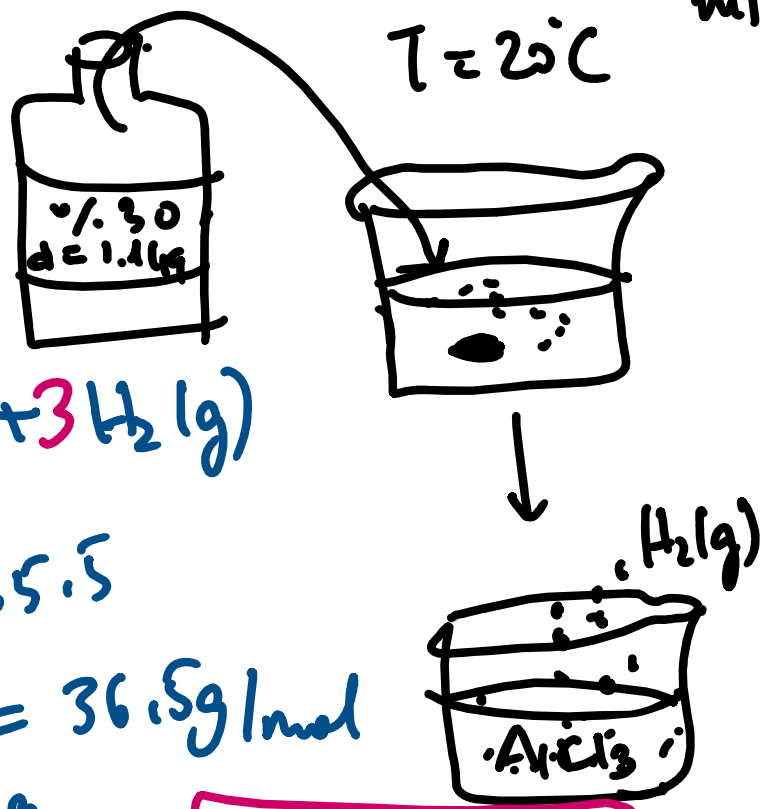
$$2 mol Al * \frac{2 mol AlCl_3}{2 mol Al} = 2 mol AlCl_3$$

? mol  $AlCl_3$   
? ml HCl çözeltisi kullanılır?

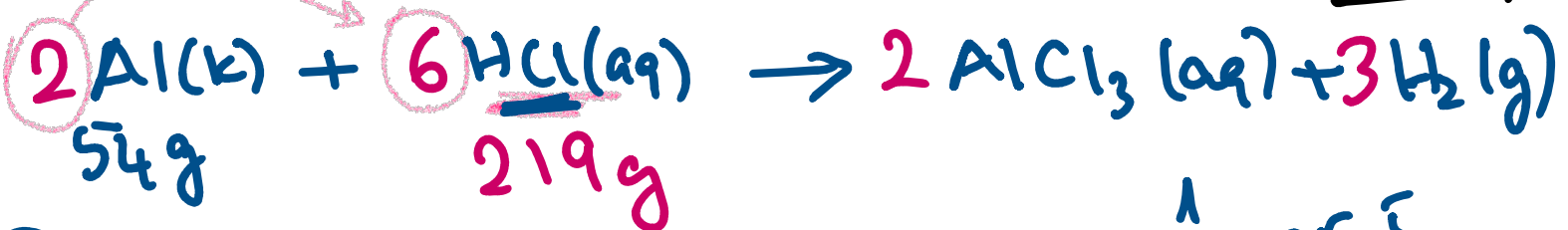
54g Al → AlCl<sub>3</sub> üretmiş. HCl çözeltisi ile tepkime yapıldı.

tamamen AlCl<sub>3</sub> üretmek için  
kaç mL HCl (aöz) alınmıştır  
(Al: 27g/mol, Cl: 35.5g/mol)

% 30 (kütlece) d = 1.14 g/mL  
T = 20°C



① Tepkime denklemleri:



② Sabit madde miktarları yapılır.

$$54 \text{g Al} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol Al}}{27 \text{g Al}} = 2 \text{ mol Al}$$

(n = m / M<sub>A</sub>)

$$\rightarrow 6 \text{ mol HCl} \times \frac{36.5 \text{g}}{1 \text{ mol}} = 219 \text{ g HCl}$$

M<sub>A</sub>(HCl) = 36.5g/mol

219 g HCl





54 g



2 mol



6 mol  
HCl



2 mol AlCl<sub>3</sub>

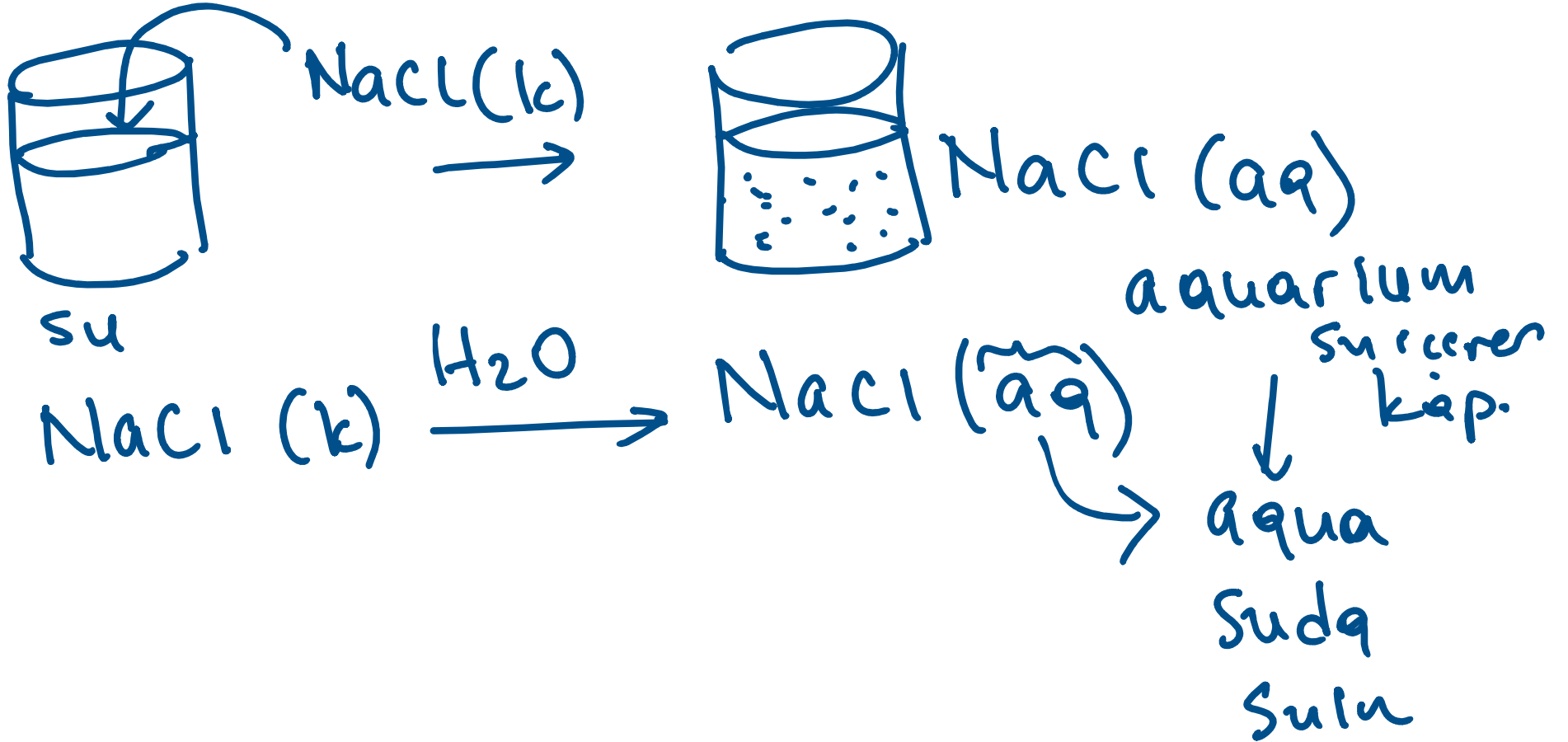
$$6 \text{ mol HCl} \times \frac{36.5 \text{ g HCl}}{1 \text{ mol HCl}}$$

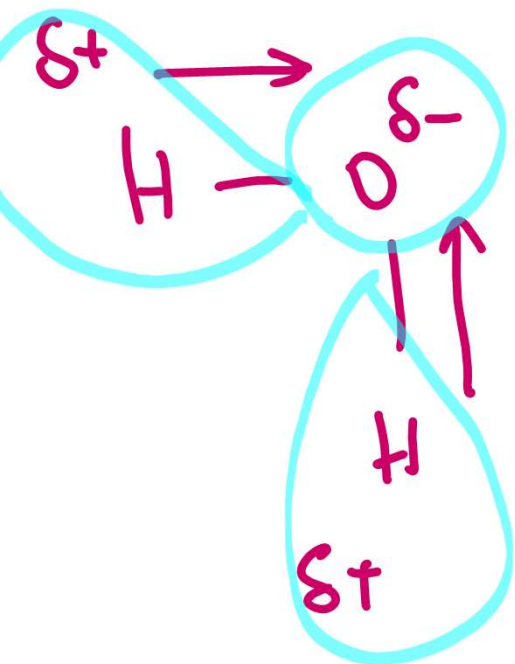
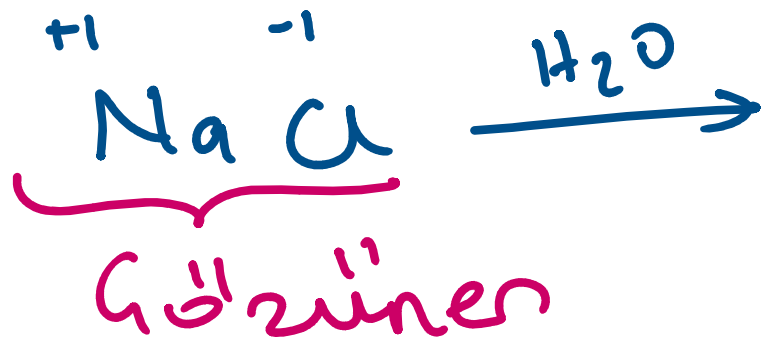


219 g HCl ✓

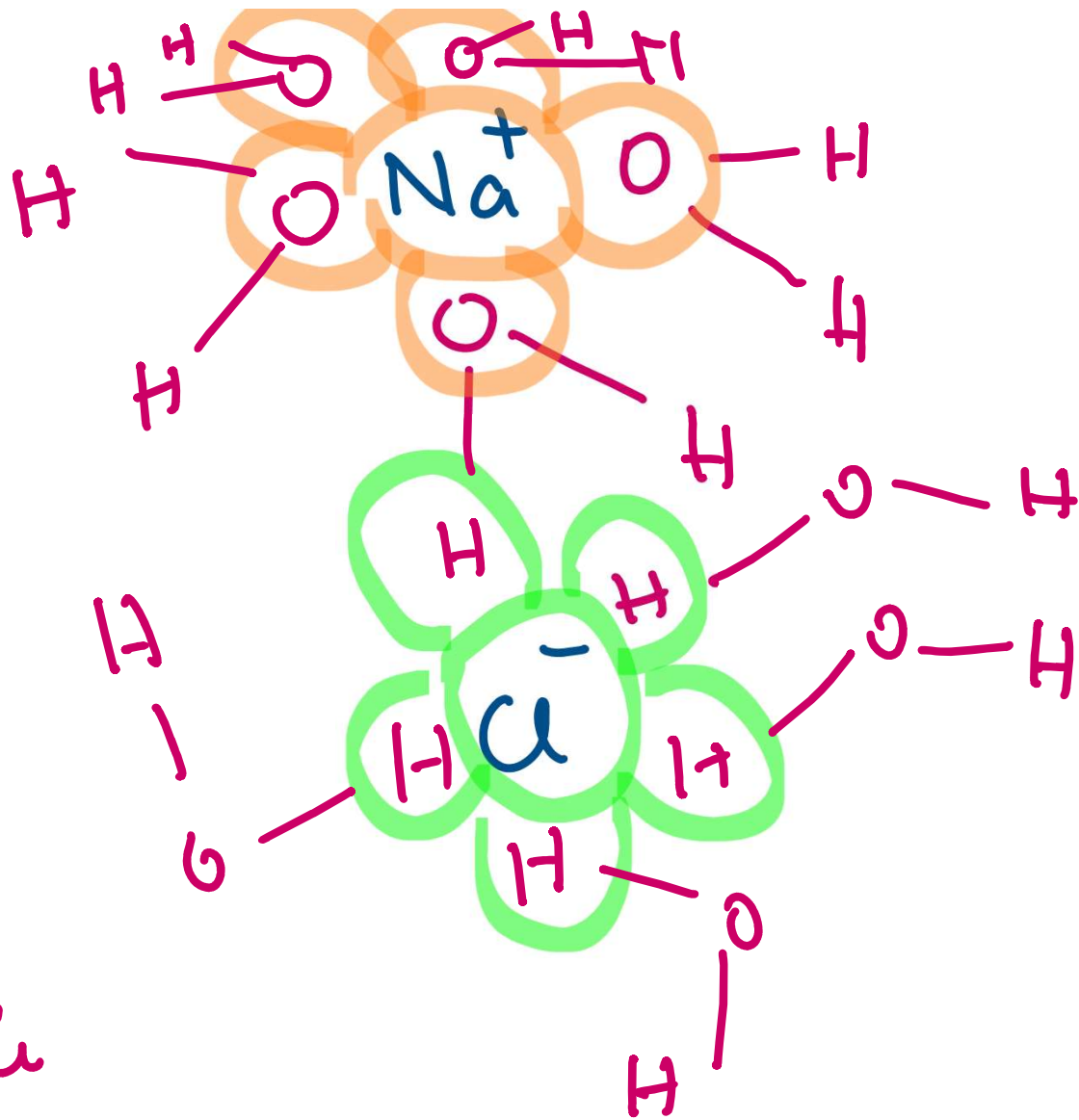
→ saft (cözünen) madde

# Gözetimler ve Çözelti Kimyası



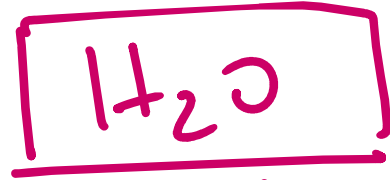


$\text{Su: H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{Гидратирован}$





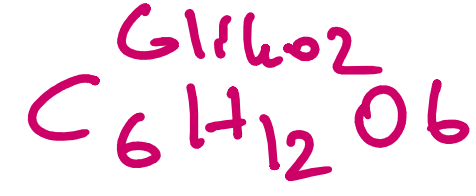
+



Gözücü

Gözüner  
miktarca  
düşük  
karşım  
bileşeni

Miktarca  
yüksek  
karşım  
bileşeni



⏟

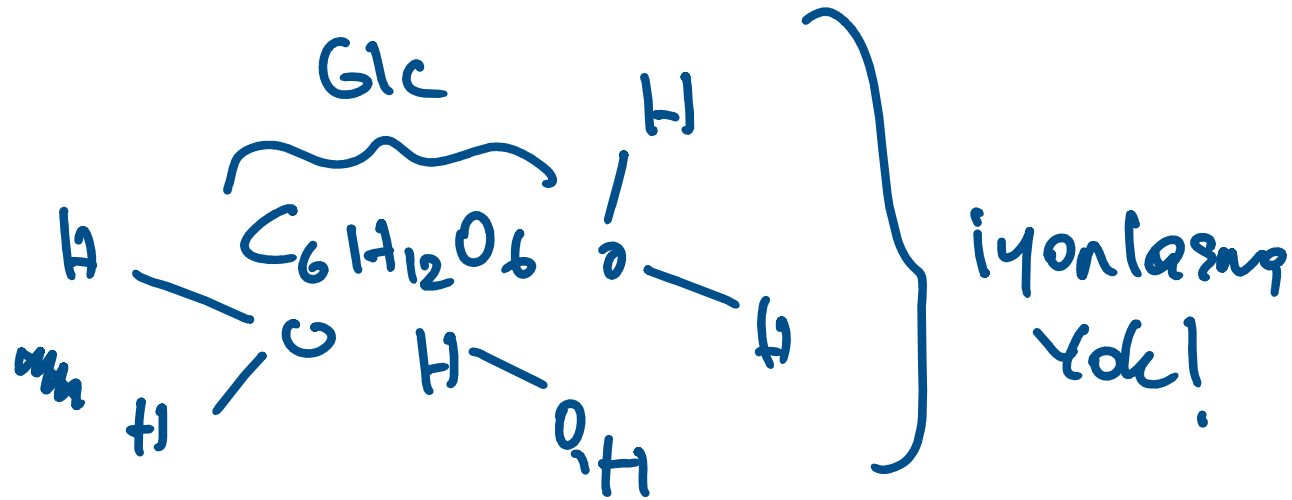
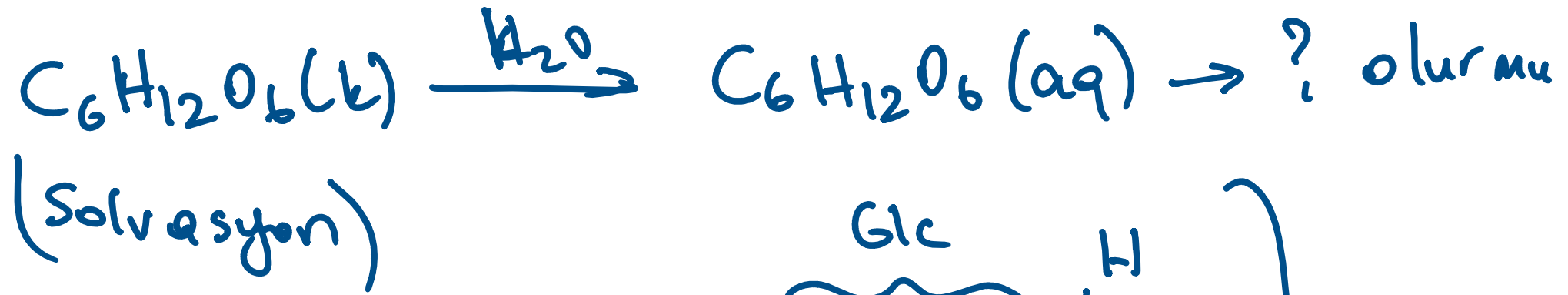
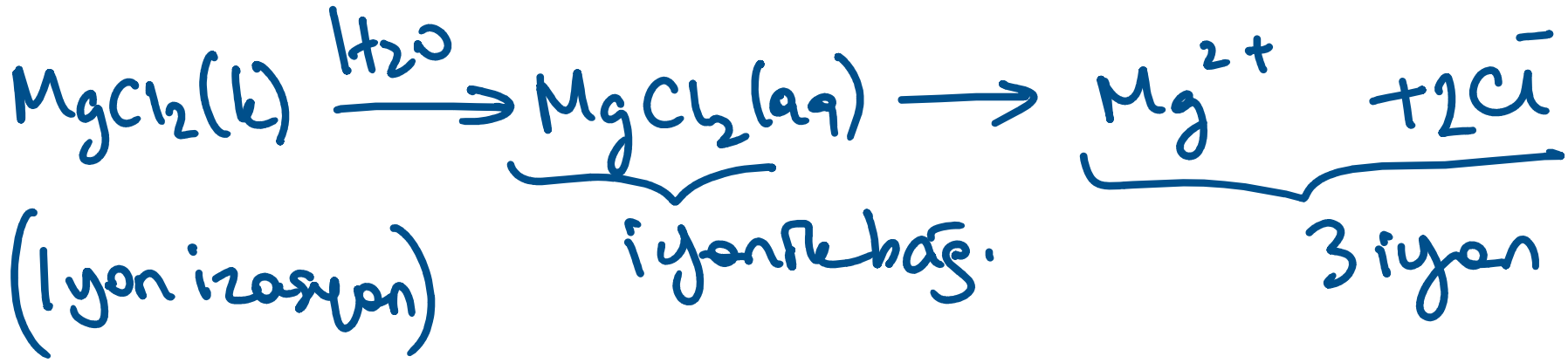
Gözüner

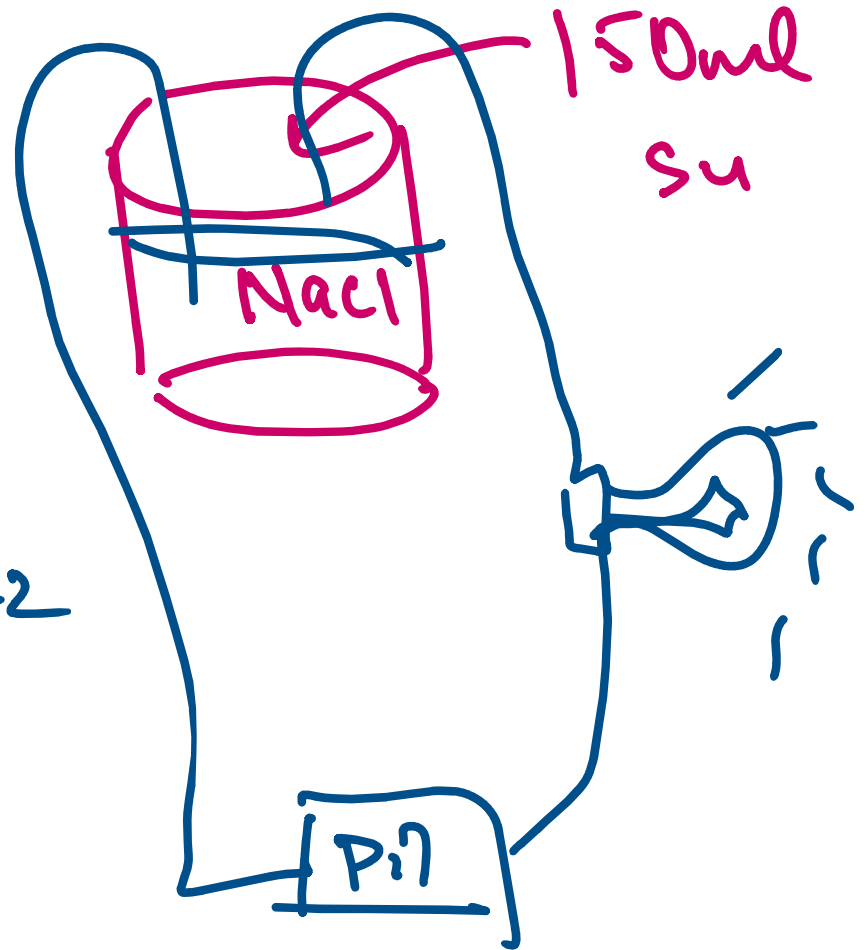
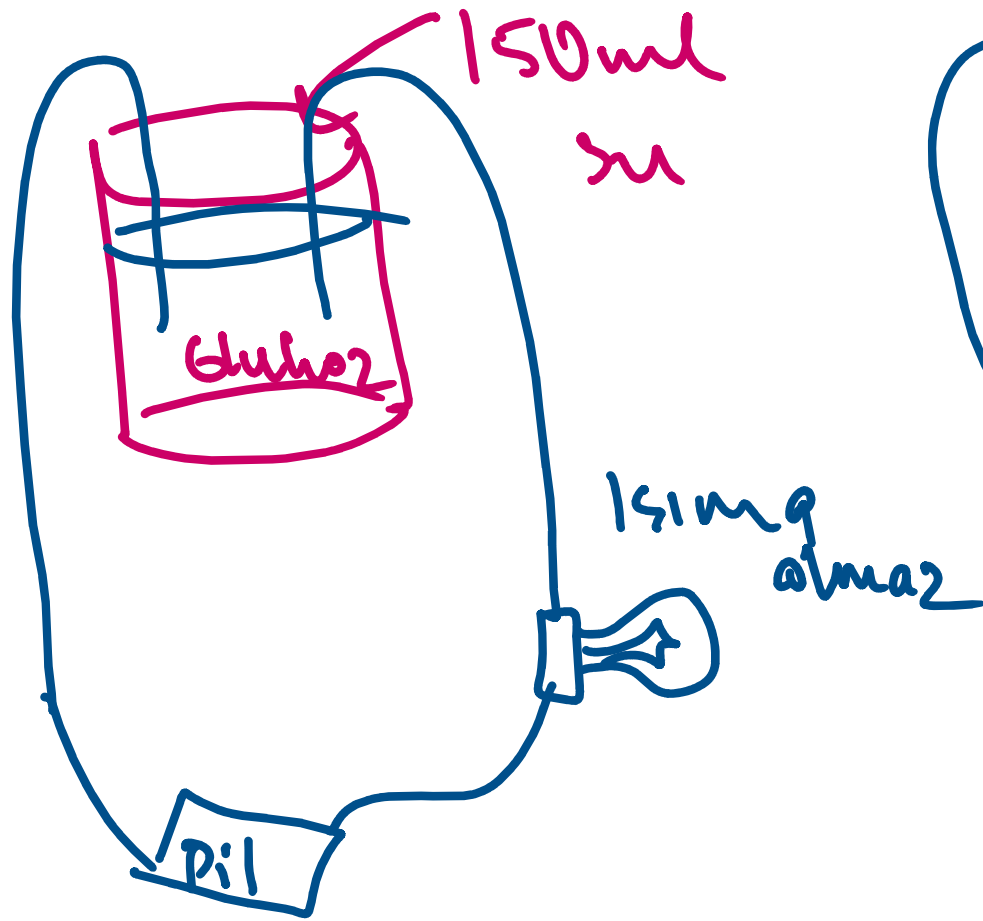
⏟

Gözen

Karışım = Gözelti

Gözüner ve gözücü arasında  
kimyasal tepkime olmaz



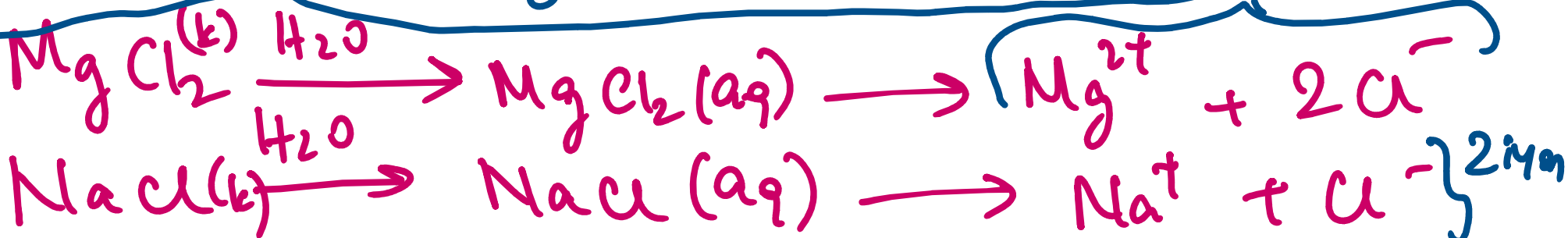


Çözelti elektrik akımını taşıyorsa  
"Elektrolit" adını alır!

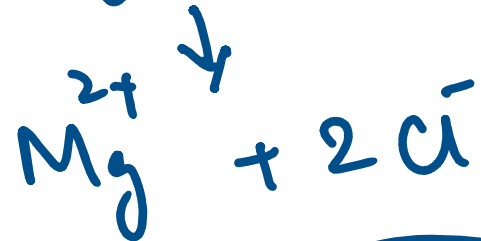
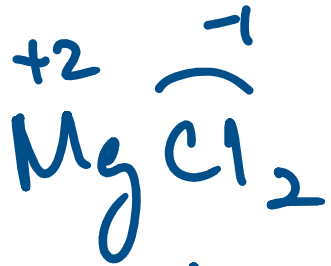
→ Ne kadar iyi ayrılırsa

→ " " çok iyon veriyorsa

→ O kadar güçlü elektrolittir } 3 iyon



$MgCl_2 \gg NaCl$   
ilethende.

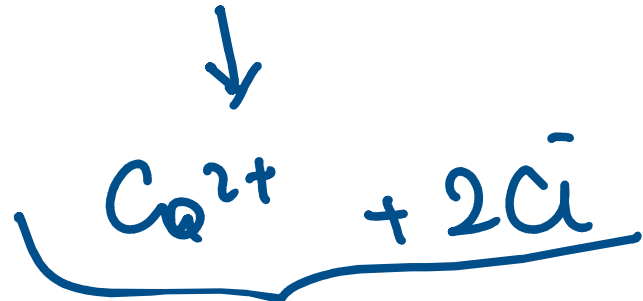


20°C

‰ 54.3

$$\Rightarrow \frac{54.3g}{100ml}$$

da harry Netten!



Ca özdürümün:

20°C

sağ suya

$$\frac{74.5g}{100ml}$$



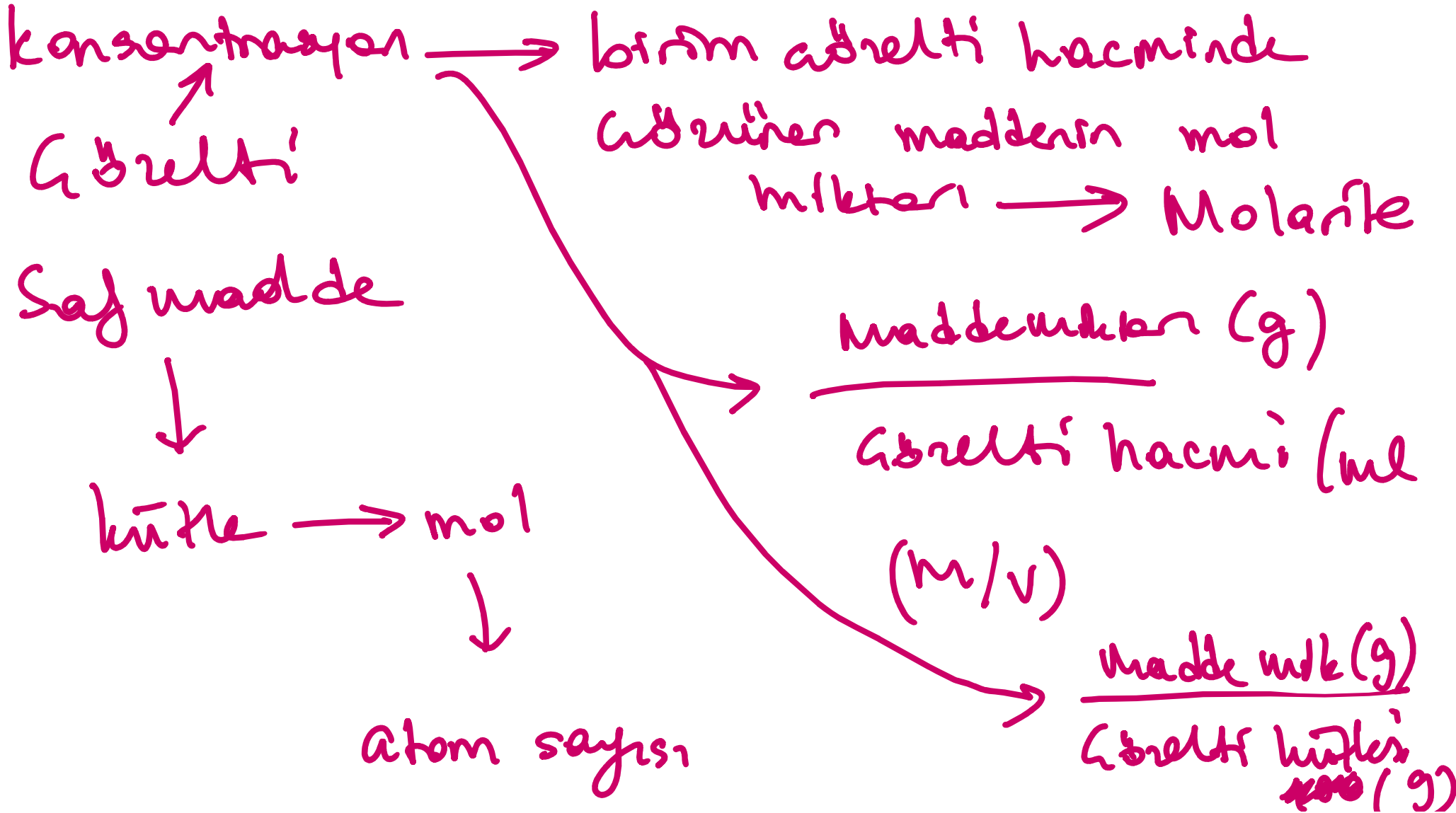


Ca-dreihaler  $\rightarrow$  höchste Konz.

54.3 g  $\text{MgCl}_2$

---

100g Ca-dreihaler



kütlece % ölçüm  $\rightarrow$  % (m/m)  $\rightarrow$  mass  
(w/w)  $\rightarrow$  weight

$n = \frac{m}{m_a}$   
↑  
↓  
çözeltide

100 g çözeltide m gram madde

hacimce % ölçüm  $\rightarrow$  % (v/v)  $\rightarrow$  volume fraction

$\rho_1$  (g/ml)  $\rightarrow d_1$   
 $\rho_2$  (g/ml)  $\rightarrow d_2$

100 ml çözeltide v ml madde çözü.

küttele-haerim % bderer  $\rightarrow$  100ml ađretke

m g ađruiner maide

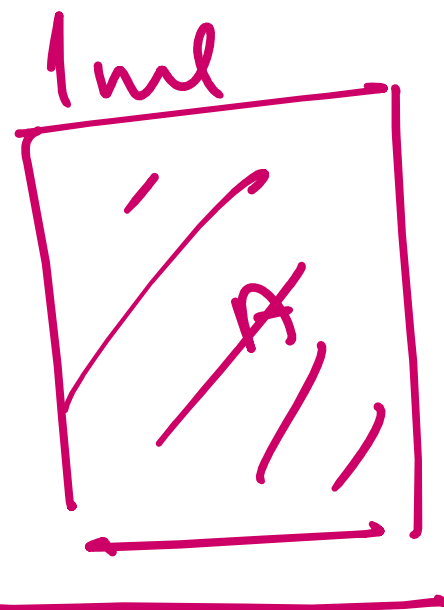
$$d = \frac{\text{ađretti küttest}}{\text{brrim ađretti haemi}}$$

$$= \frac{m}{V}$$

ađretti

$$d = 1.154 \text{ g/ml}$$

control



1.154 g

1 ml

20°C

control ~~0.11 g~~

NaCl 0.1

1 ml

↓  
tart

gr → 0.1 g

tart  
= 1.154 g

(1g/50)

1 ml ađretide

0.1 g NaCl \*

100 u

?

$d(Su) = 1 \text{ g/ml}$

? = 10 g NaCl ađretinim

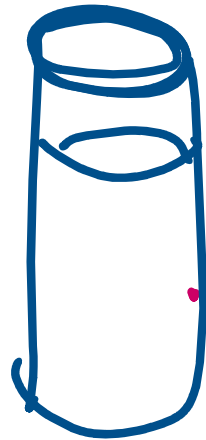
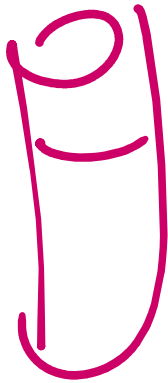
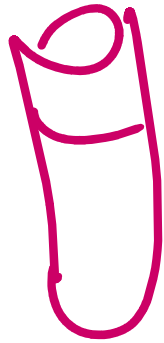
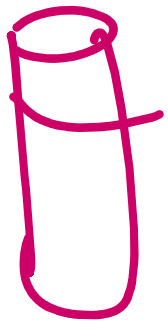
% 100 ađriner madde sayersak

\* ađretti % 10 luk NaCl (white)  $w_{12}$

  $\rho$  ölçüner

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

$t = 20^\circ\text{C}$



100 ml su



$\rho$  ölçüner  
 $\rho$  oku

da olsa

gözle-  
niyor.

$m_1$

$m_2$

$m_3$

$m_4$

$m_9$

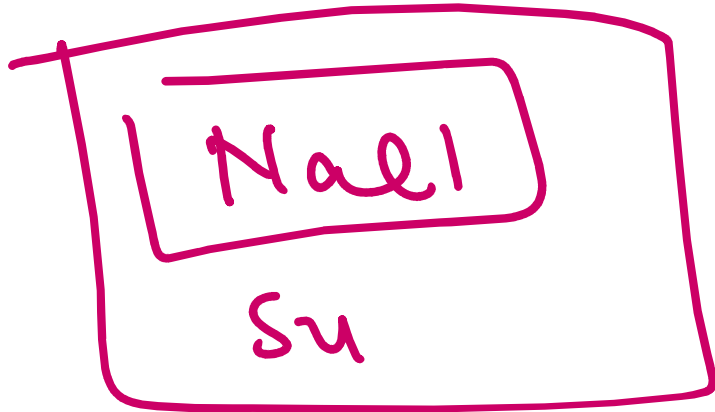
$m_{10}$

g

g

$\rho$  ölçüner için

hütle  $\rho$



Çözeltilerden

Çözme gözlemlenmemiş ve maksimum aktivite olduğu

$$d = \frac{m(\text{çözüldü})}{V(\text{çözüldü})}$$



Concentration (% Weight)	Temperature in degrees Centigrade (°C)								
	0°C	5°C	10°C	15°C	20°C	25°C	30°C	40°C	50°C
	Density (kg/L)								
1	1.0058	1.00572	1.00534	1.00464	1.00364	1.00241	1.0009	0.9973	0.9927
2	1.0117	1.01149	1.01099	1.01018	1.00909	1.00778	1.0061	1.0025	0.9979
3	1.0176	1.0173	1.01668	1.01576	1.01457	1.01318	1.0114	1.0077	1.0031
4	1.0236	1.02315	1.0224	1.02137	1.02008	1.01861	1.0168	1.0129	1.0083
5	1.0296	1.02904	1.02816	1.02702	1.02563	1.02408	1.0222	1.0182	1.0136
6	1.0357	1.03497	1.03397	1.03272	1.03122	1.02958	1.0277	1.0235	1.0189
7	1.0418	1.041	1.0399	1.0385	1.0369	1.0352	1.0333	1.0289	1.0243
8	1.048	1.0471	1.0458	1.0443	1.0427	1.0409	1.0389	1.0344	1.0298
9	1.0543	1.0532	1.0518	1.0502	1.0485	1.0466	1.0446	1.0399	1.0353
10	1.0606	1.0594	1.0578	1.0561	1.0543	1.0523	1.0503	1.0455	1.0409
11	1.0669	1.0656	1.0639	1.0621	1.0602	1.0581	1.056	1.0511	1.0465
12	1.0733	1.0718	1.07	1.0681	1.0661	1.064	1.0618	1.0567	1.0521
13	1.0797	1.0781	1.0762	1.0742	1.0721	1.0699	1.0676	1.0624	1.0578
14	1.0862	1.0845	1.0824	1.0803	1.0781	1.0758	1.0735	1.0681	1.0635
15	1.0927	1.0909	1.0887	1.0865	1.0842	1.0818	1.0794	1.0739	1.0693
16	1.0992	1.0973	1.095	1.0927	1.0903	1.0879	1.0854	1.0797	1.0751
17	1.1057	1.1038	1.1014	1.0989	1.0964	1.094	1.0914	1.0855	1.0809
18	1.1123	1.1103	1.1078	1.1052	1.1026	1.1001	1.0974	1.0913	1.0867
19	1.1189	1.1168	1.1142	1.1115	1.1088	1.1062	1.1034	1.0972	1.0926
20	1.1255	1.1234	1.1206	1.1178	1.115	1.1123	1.1094	1.1031	1.0985
21	1.1322	1.13	1.1271	1.1242	1.1213	1.1185	1.1155	1.109	1.1044

(% w) (% m)

HNO<sub>3</sub> % 15

15 g HNO<sub>3</sub>

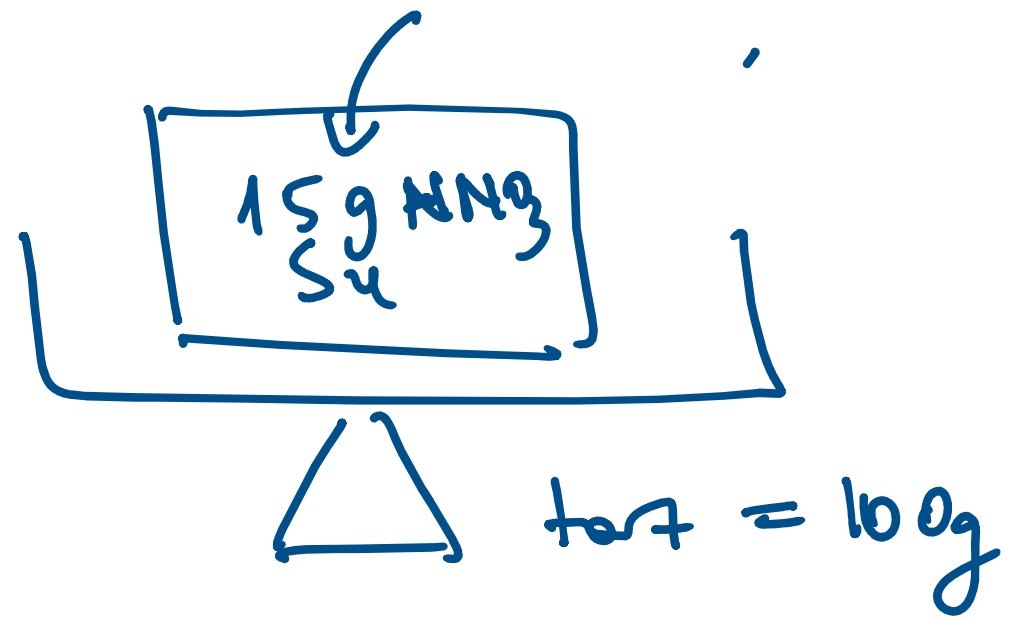
100 g (HNO<sub>3</sub>) soln

HNO<sub>3</sub> → 15 g of mass  
→ part → 100 g

15 %  $\rightarrow$

$d = 1.15 \text{ g/mL}$  20°C

15 g  $\text{HNO}_3$   
100 g çözelti





54 g  
↓

6 HCl (aq)  
219 g

→ saf (cözünen) madde

2 mol

6 mol  
HCl

→ 2 mol AlCl<sub>3</sub>

6 mol HCl \*  $\frac{36.5 \text{ g HCl}}{1 \text{ mol HCl}}$

↓  
219 g HCl ✓

Saf madde

? mL alınır

\* HCl ağırlık  
% 30 luk  
d = 1.15  $\frac{\text{g}}{\text{mL}}$

ki bu tepime  
gerçekleşsin.

$$219 \text{ g HU} \times \left( \frac{100 \text{ g a\ddot{z}elti}}{30 \text{ g HU}} \right) = \frac{219 \times 100}{30} \text{ g a\ddot{z}elti}$$

$$= 730 \text{ g.}$$

íáinde 219 g HU

olan a\ddot{z}elt\ddot{m}en k\ddot{u}tles\ddot{t} 730g  
olnaki.

100g a\ddot{z}elt\ddot{t}de

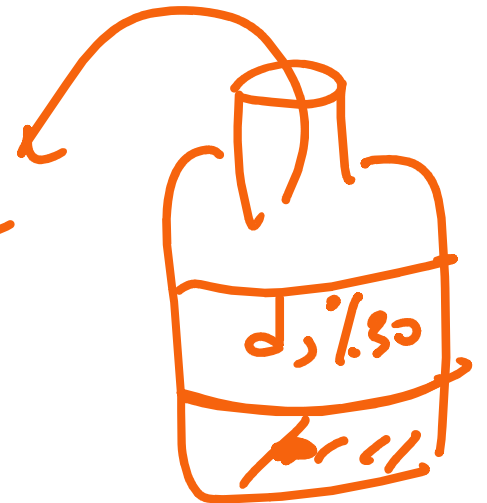
30g HU a\ddot{z}\ddot{u}mm\ddot{e}s

sz\ddot{a}t 219g  
HU

← ? ml

$$d = \frac{1.15 \text{ g a\ddot{z}elti}}{1 \text{ mL a\ddot{z}elti}}$$

←



$$\frac{219 \text{ g HCl}}{730 \text{ g C}_2\text{H}_2} \rightarrow \underline{\underline{730 \text{ g C}_2\text{H}_2}}$$

$$d = \frac{1.15 \text{ g C}_2\text{H}_2}{1 \text{ ml C}_2\text{H}_2} \rightarrow V = ?$$

4.3. rellbi

$$730 \times \frac{30}{100} = \underline{\underline{219 \text{ g HCl}}}$$

% 30 luh

Conversion faktorini

$$V(\text{C}_2\text{H}_2) = 730 \text{ g C}_2\text{H}_2 * \frac{1 \text{ ml}}{1.15 \text{ g C}_2\text{H}_2}$$

$$V(\text{C}_2\text{H}_2) = 640.02 \text{ ml}$$

30% (kütlece) HCl çözeltisi

640 ml alınacak  $\rightarrow$  730 g çözelti

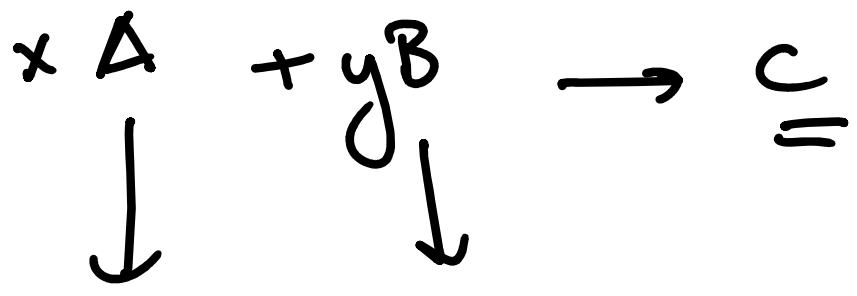


0,64 L

6 mol  
HCl



$\leftarrow$  219 g HCl



kah

görelti

$$d = \frac{m_{G\ddot{o}z}}{V_{G\ddot{o}z}}$$

$$\frac{m_{G\ddot{o}z}}{V_{G\ddot{o}z}}$$

$$\frac{z \text{ (saf madde kütlesi)}}{100g \text{ (Görelti)}}$$

Stoikiyometrik oran (G.F.)

saf madde

$$M_A \text{ (G.F.)}$$

$$x \text{ mol } A \rightarrow y \text{ mol } B$$

$$M_A$$

$$m$$

$$\frac{100 \times m}{z} = \frac{m_{G\ddot{o}z}}{z} = m \text{ kütlesi} \text{ rain? görelti alınır?}$$

Ödev 3 g HCl (g) ađrınerele  
150 ml ađretili harurlarınuđ

$$d = 1.32$$

$$t = 20^{\circ}\text{C}$$

① kütlee % = ?  
(ađretilim)

② ađretilim molar  
konsentrasyonu (M) = ?

$$M_A(\text{HCl}) = 36.5 \text{ g/mol}$$



# Sinar

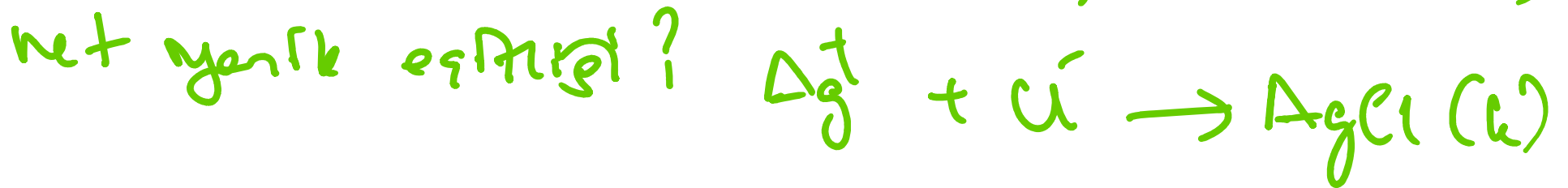
① Test 4 siku

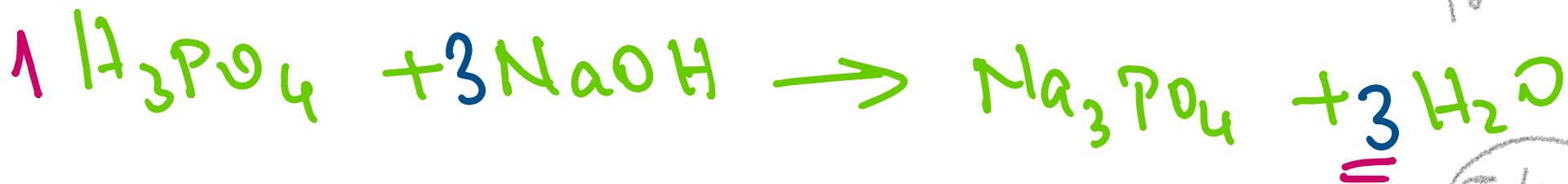
② genel hiyazal bilgiler

- mol ] flüksisi
  - m ] flüksisi
  - tepken - tepken, tepken - ünüs flüksisi
- konsentrasyon  
- tepkinle denkligi  
Verim  
-  $NA^{...}$



4 mol  $\text{H}_2(\text{g})$  bağlandığında kaç mol  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$





10 108

154g

5 mol  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$  ? g  $\text{Na}$ ?

~~5 mol  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$  \*  $\frac{3 \text{ mol Na}}{1 \text{ mol H}_3\text{PO}_4}$  \*  $\frac{18 \text{ g Na}}{1 \text{ mol Na}}$~~

G.F. (M<sub>A</sub>)

5 x 3 x 18  
g  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$

Stoichiometrie & verw



tephimesi gercekleştiren 2 mol H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> den 98g H<sub>2</sub>O oluşur  
 H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> başlangıcında ? mol su oluşur

Tephimes vermi (%V) suya göre kaatır.

$$\%V = \left( \frac{D.V}{T.V} \right) \times 100$$

D.V = 98g ← 2 mol H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>       $2(3 \times 18) = 54g$

T.V = 108g ← 2 mol H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>      108g ← 108g

Suyun oluşur miktarı.  $\%V = \frac{98}{108} \times 100 =$

tephinede oluđer  $\%V = \frac{D.V(g)}{\tau V(g)} \times 100$   
unio kütleri

→ deneyel → deney sonucu verilir

→ teorik → hesaplanabilir

↳ Tepime derulendir (denkleştirme)  
⇒ kütlem korumu korumu.