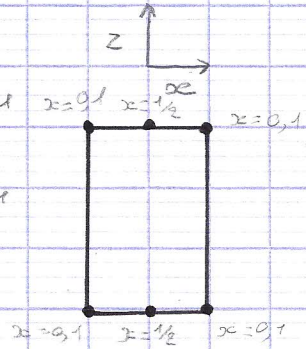
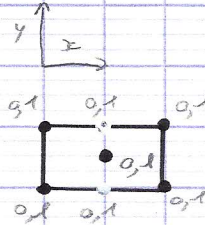
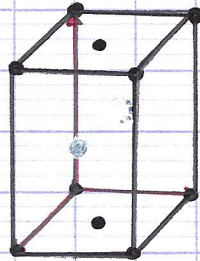


# Chimie inorganique

## I - Notion de Cristallographie

### Exercice 3

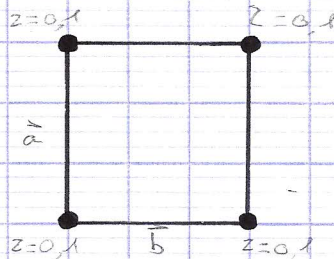
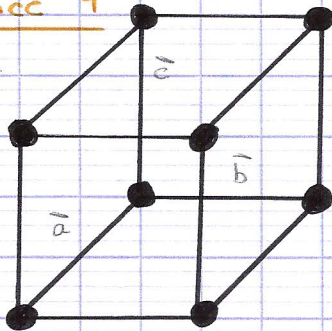
$$\begin{aligned} a &= 2c \\ b &= 2c \\ c &= 2c \end{aligned}$$



$$z = 8 \cdot \frac{1}{8} + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 2 \quad \text{base centree}$$

### Exercice 4

a)



$$\begin{aligned} a &= b = c \\ \alpha &= \beta = \gamma \end{aligned}$$

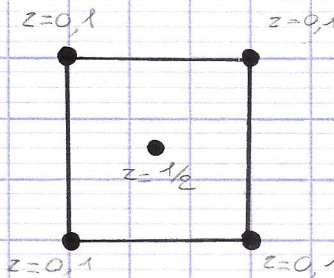
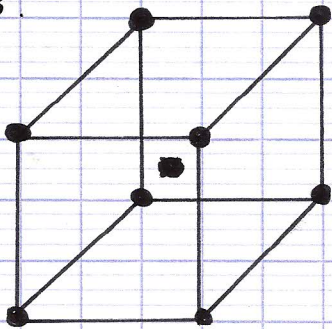
$$z = 1$$

$$2R = a$$

$$C = \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 \cdot \frac{1}{2^3} = 0,52$$

$$c = 6$$

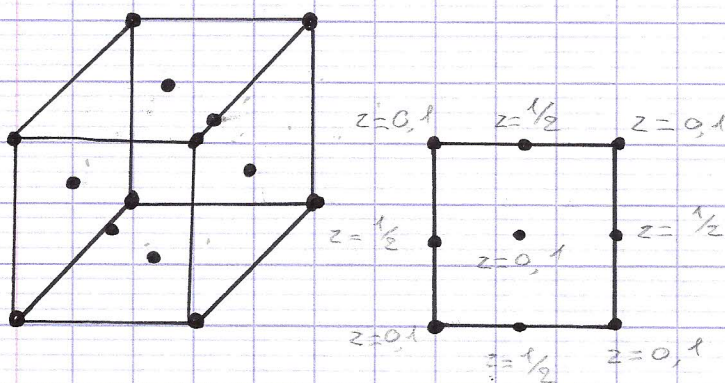
b)



$$z = 2$$

$$\sqrt{3}a = 4r$$

$$C = 2 \cdot \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 \cdot \frac{1}{2^3} = 0,68$$



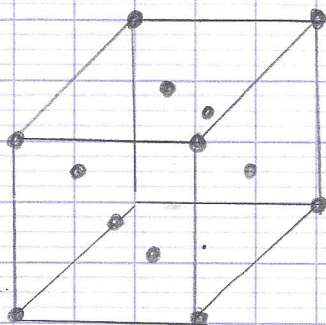
$$Z = 4$$

$$\sqrt{2}a = 4R$$

$$C = 0,72$$

$$c = 12$$

### Exercice 2.1



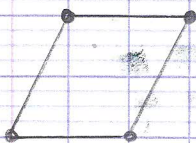
Multiple  $Z = 4$

$$(000) \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} 0\right) \left(\frac{1}{2} 0 \frac{1}{2}\right) \left(0 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\rho = \frac{Z \cdot M}{N_A \cdot a^3} = 8,97 \text{ g.cm}^{-3}$$

$$d = 8,97$$

### Exercice 1.5



- Placer dans le creux type ABAB (Hexagonal compact)

$$[12]$$

- Placer dans le creux de la couche B type ABCABC

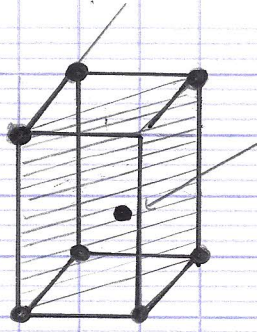
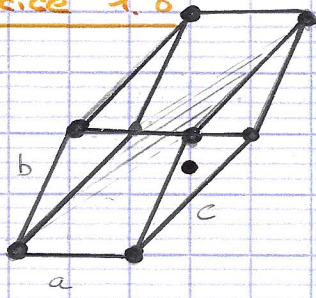
(Cubique face centrée)

$$[12]$$

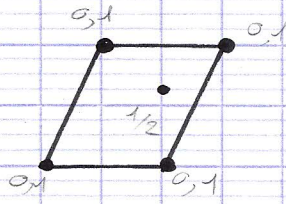
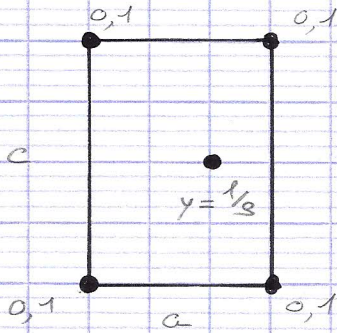
Imatge

Exercice 1.6

a)



$(\frac{1}{3} \frac{2}{3} \frac{1}{2})$



$$Z = 4 \times \frac{1}{6} + 4 \times \frac{1}{12} + 1 = 2$$

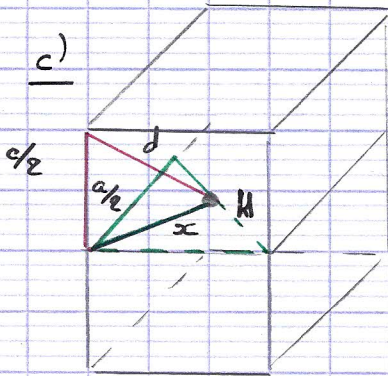
$$x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} a$$

### Exercice 1.6

$$a^2 - x^2 = \frac{2}{3} a^2 \quad (1)$$

$$-x^2 = -\frac{1}{3} a^2$$

1) b) Les atomes sont en contact le long d'une même arête  $\Rightarrow a = 2R$



$$a^2 = d^2 = x^2 + \frac{c^2}{4} \Rightarrow x^2 = a^2 - \frac{c^2}{4}$$

H est une hauteur d'un triangle équilatéral donc

H est une médiane

$$\cos(30^\circ) = \frac{a/2}{x} \Rightarrow x = \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a^2}{3} = a^2 - \frac{c^2}{4} \Leftrightarrow \frac{c^2}{4} = \frac{2a^2}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{c^2}{a^2} = \frac{8}{3}$$

d)  $z = 2$

$$a = 2R$$

e)

$$V_{HC} = A_{HC} \cdot c$$

$$A_{HC} = 2 \cdot A_{\text{triangle}}$$

$$= 3h = ah$$

$$a^2 = h^2 + \frac{a^2}{4}$$

$$h^2 = \frac{3a^2}{4} \Leftrightarrow h = \frac{\sqrt{3}a}{2}$$

$$V_{HC} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} a^2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} a$$

$$= \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{3}} a^3 = \sqrt{2} a^3$$

$$C = \frac{z \cdot \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3}{2}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{4}{3} \pi \cdot \frac{a^3}{8}}{a^3}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{6} \pi \approx 0,74$$

### Exercice 2.3

b)  $Z = 4 \times \frac{1}{6} + 4 \times \frac{1}{12} + 1 = 2$

c)  $(000) \left( \frac{1}{3} \frac{2}{3} \frac{1}{2} \right)$

d)  $a = 2R$   
 $= 2,50 \text{ \AA}$

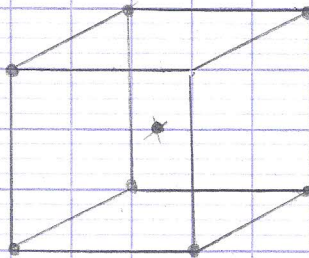
$c/a = \sqrt{\frac{8}{3}} \Leftrightarrow c = 4,08 \text{ \AA}$

e)  $V = \sqrt{2} a^3$

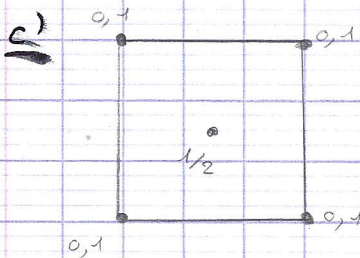
$\rho = \frac{M \cdot Z}{N_A \cdot V} \approx 8,86 \text{ g.cm}^{-3}$

### Exercice 2.2

Problème a)



b) Multiple  
 $Z = 2$



d)  $\rho = \frac{Z \cdot M}{N_A \cdot V}$   
 $a^3 = \frac{Z \cdot M}{N_A \cdot \rho}$

$a = 4,28 \text{ \AA}$

$\sqrt{3} a = 4R$

$R = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} a$   
 $= 1,86 \text{ \AA}$

### Exercice 1.7.1

$$Cu = 6 \times \frac{1}{2} = 3$$

$$Au = 8 \times \frac{1}{8} = 1$$

$$a = 3,75$$

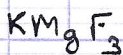
P (justification avec translation élémentaire)

### Exercice 1.7.2

$$K^+ : \frac{1}{8} \times 8 = 1$$

$$F^- : 6 \times \frac{1}{2} = 3$$

$$Mg : 1$$



### Exercice 2.4

$$\rho = \frac{Z \cdot M}{N_A \cdot a^3}$$

$$M = \frac{\rho \cdot N_A \cdot a^3}{Z}$$

$$= 192,5 \text{ g} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\text{CFC } Z = 4$$

$$\sqrt{2} a = 4R$$

$$a = 3,85 \text{ \AA}$$

Iridium

### Exercice 2.5

$$Z = 1$$

$$d = 4,43$$

$$Z = 2$$

$$d = 5,83 \quad \checkmark$$

$$Z = 4$$

$$d = 6,35$$

## Exercice 2.7

$$\begin{aligned} \text{[cub]} \quad a\sqrt{3} &= 2R + 2r & a &= 2R \\ R\sqrt{3} &= R + r \\ \frac{R}{R} &= (\sqrt{3} - 1) = 0,732 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{[cc]} \quad a &= 2R + 2r & \frac{a\sqrt{2}}{2} &= 2R \\ \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}} R - 2R &= 2R & a &= \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}} R \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} R(\sqrt{2} - 1) &= R \\ \frac{R}{R} &= \sqrt{2} - 1 = 0,414 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{[T]} \quad a\sqrt{2} &= 2R \\ \frac{a\sqrt{3}}{2} &= R + r & \Rightarrow \frac{R}{R} \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}} - 1 \right) &= 1 \\ & & \Rightarrow \frac{R}{R} &= 0,225 \end{aligned}$$

## Exercice 2.8

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{a)} \quad \text{[O]} \quad a &= 2R + 2r \\ \frac{a\sqrt{2}}{2} &= 2R \\ R \left( \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} - 1 \right) &= R \\ R_0 &= 0,414R \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{[T]} \quad a\sqrt{2} &= 2R \\ \frac{a\sqrt{3}}{2} &= R + r \\ \Rightarrow R \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}} - 1 \right) &= R \\ \Rightarrow R_T &= 0,225R \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{b)} \quad \text{Si [O]} \quad 0,414R &= 0,6624 \text{ \AA} & \checkmark \\ 0,225R &= 0,36 \text{ \AA} & \times \end{aligned}$$

c) IP y a 8 sites [T] par maille cfc donc  
8 atomes H par maille  $\Rightarrow Z_{M_4H_8} \Leftrightarrow 4(Z_{MH_2})/\text{maille}$

### III - Étude de cristaux ioniques

#### Exercice 3.1

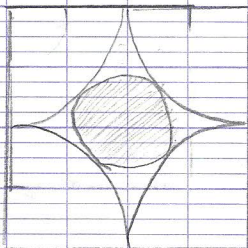
$$[\text{cub}] \quad \frac{R}{R} = 0,732$$

$$\sqrt{2} a = 2R + 2R, \quad a = 2R$$

$$2\sqrt{2}R - 2R = 2R$$

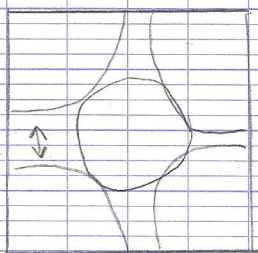
$$R(\sqrt{2} - 1) = R$$

$$\frac{R}{R} = 0,732$$



$$\frac{R}{R} \leq 0,732$$

contact A-A



$$\frac{R}{R} > 0,732$$

contact A-C

#### Exercice 3.2

nbr de  $O^{2-}$  / maille : 4

nbr de  $Li^+$  / maille : 8

nbr de sites [O] / maille = 4

nbr de sites [T] / maille = 8

$Li^+$  se met met en [T]

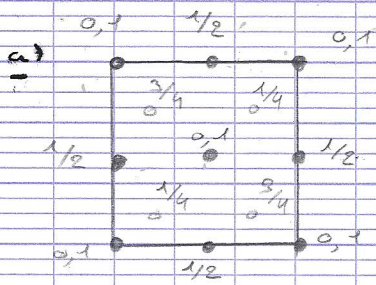
$$\text{Type } Na_2O : \frac{h\sqrt{3}}{2} = R^+ + R^- \Rightarrow \frac{a\sqrt{3}}{4} = R^+ + R^-$$

$$R^+ = 0,539 \text{ \AA}$$

$$\rho = \frac{4 \cdot M_{Li_2O}}{N_A a^3} = 2,03 \text{ g.cm}^{-3}$$



### Exercice 3.4



cubique cfc  
 empilement [T] 50%  
 4 unités formulaire / maille

b)  $a\sqrt{2} = 4R$   
 $a \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} = R + R$

$R = 0,31 \text{ \AA}$   
 $a = 3,95 \text{ \AA}$

c)  $V_{cc} = 14,5 \text{ \AA}^3$   
 $V_{Ni^{2+}} = 0,12 \text{ \AA}^3$   
 $V_{Tot} = 61,6 \text{ \AA}^3$

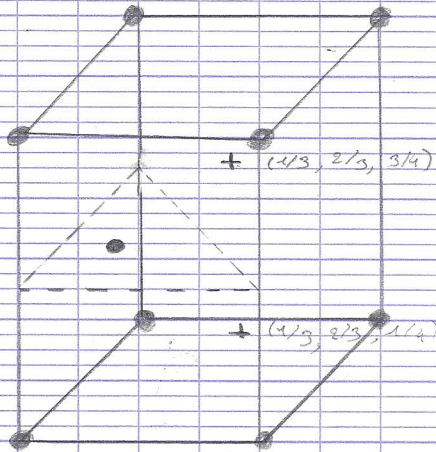
$C = 74,9\%$

d)  $a - a : 412$   
 $a - c : 4$

### Exercice 3.6

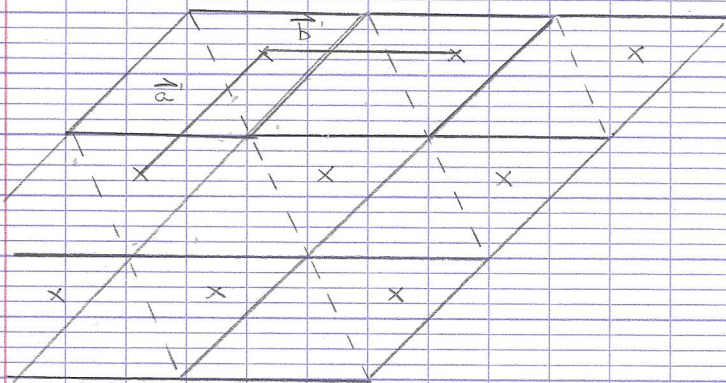
a)  $Ni^{2+}$  [0] 100%  $\Rightarrow 2$   
 $Te^{2-}$  em HC  
 $\Rightarrow 2$  / maille

contact  $Te^{2-}$  par les arêtes  $\Rightarrow a = 2R_{Te^{2-}}$



coordonnées  $Te^{2-} - Te^{2-} : [6] [12] \text{ HC}$   
 $Ni^{2+} - Te^{2-} : [6]$

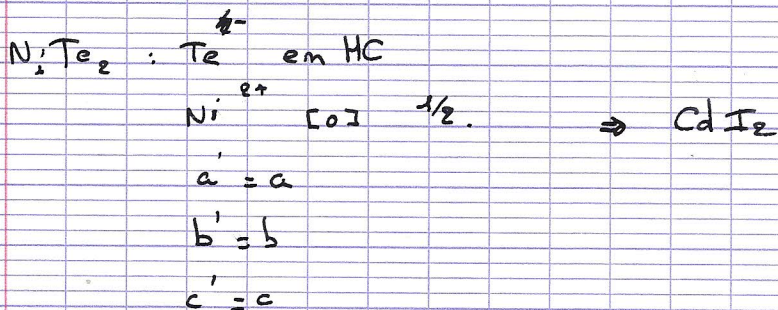
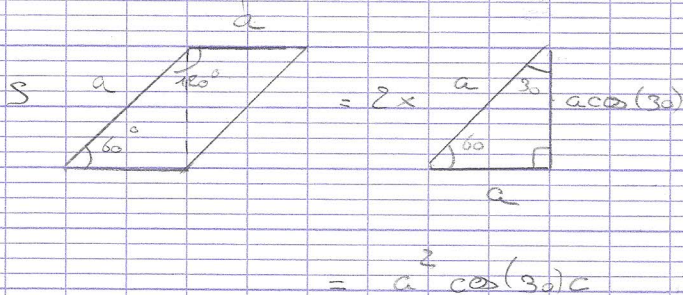
b) projection (001)  $\rightarrow xoy$



$$\begin{aligned} a' &= a \\ b' &= b \\ c' &= c/2 \end{aligned}$$

$$R = \frac{UF \cdot M_{NiTe}}{N_a \text{ Maille}} = \frac{2 M_{NiTe}}{N_a a^2 \cos 30^\circ}$$

$$d = 8,49$$



### Exercice 3.8

b) HC

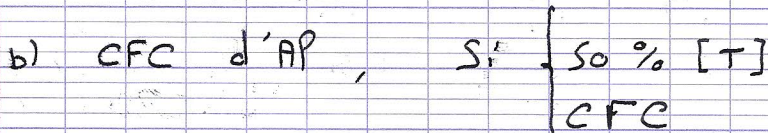
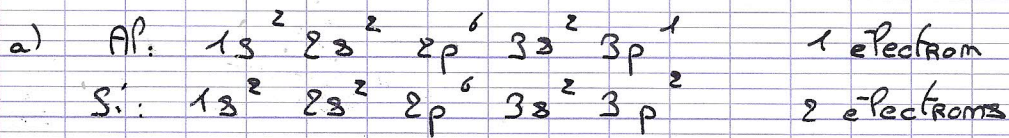
c)  $a \gg I^- - I^-$

d)  $(00 \frac{3}{8})$

$$e) \frac{3}{8} c = R_{Ag} + R_I$$

$$g) \sqrt{\frac{8}{3}} \approx \frac{c}{a} \Rightarrow \text{HC régulier.}$$

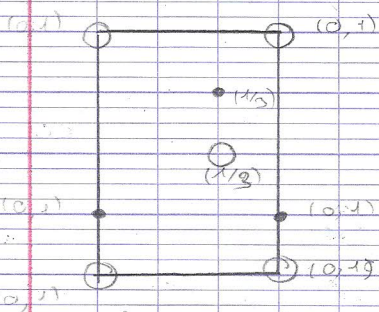
### Exercice 4.1



c)  $\rho = \frac{M \cdot Z}{Na \cdot a^3}$   $\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} AP = 2,70 \text{ g.cm}^{-3} [12] \quad 74\% \\ Si = 2,83 \text{ g.cm}^{-3} [4] \quad 26\% \end{array} \right.$

d) Les sites tétra de forment le cube.

### Exercice 4.3



Si	000	1/2	2/2	1/2
AP	00 1/2	1/2	2/2	1/2

Wüztite

Si / C [4]

→ tétra

Si / Si [12]

hybridation  $sp^3$

$d_{Si-C} = \frac{2}{3} C = 1,89 \text{ \AA}$

$R_{Si} + R_C = 2,2 \text{ \AA}$

$\rightarrow d_{Si-C} < R_{Si} + R_C$

car il y a recouvrement entre les nuages électroniques du Si et du C.

$C = 41,7\%$

$\rho = 3,219 \text{ g.cm}^{-3}$

Matériau réfractaire car hybridation  $sp^3$  du C et

du Si + différence d'électronegativité  $\Rightarrow$  formation de 4 liaisons covalentes fortes.

### **Exercice 2.6**

Il s'agit de déterminer si l'or (Au) cristallise dans un système CFC ou cubique centré (CC). Même question pour le tungstène (W). Les deux métaux ont deux masses volumiques proches = 19.3 g/cm<sup>3</sup>.

**Données :**

$$r(\text{Au}) = 1,44 \text{ \AA}$$

$$M(\text{Au}) = 196.97 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$r(\text{W}) = 1,37 \text{ \AA}$$

$$M(\text{W}) = 183.85 \text{ g/mol}$$

**Système CC :  $Z = 2$  et  $\sqrt{3}a = 4r$**

**Système CFC :  $Z = 4$  et  $a = 2\sqrt{2}r$**

Pour une maille cubique  $V = a^3$

$$\rho = \frac{ZM}{N_A a^3} = 19,3 \text{ g/cm}^3$$

**Pour l'or :**

$$a_{\text{Au}} = 4,07 \text{ \AA}$$

Si CC

$r(\text{Au}) = 1,76 \text{ \AA}$ , ce qui ne correspond pas à la valeur attendue

si CFC

$r(\text{Au}) = 1,44 \text{ \AA}$ , donc l'or cristallise dans un système CFC

**Pour le tungstène :**

$$a_{\text{W}} = 3,16 \text{ \AA}$$

Si CC

$$r(\text{W}) = 1,37 \text{ \AA}$$

Si CFC

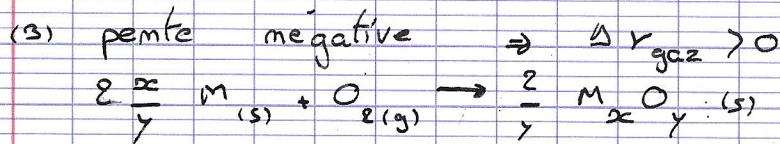
$r(\text{W}) = 1.11 \text{ \AA}$  donc le système est CC pour W

3) pente négative

2

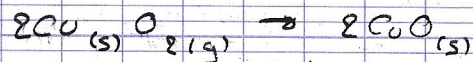
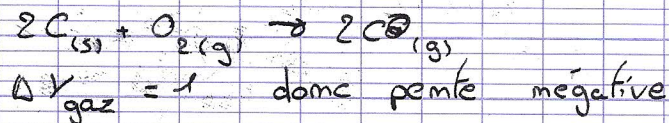
## Diagrammes d'Ellingham

### Exercice 1



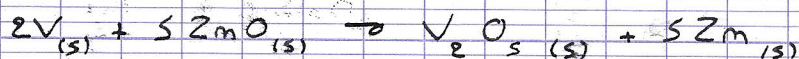
$$\Delta Y_{\text{gaz}} = -1$$

Sauf pour CO/C



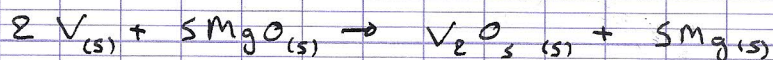
Donc CuO est le moins stable des stables  
donc il est "au dessus". De plus il ne croise  
aucune autre courbe  $\Rightarrow \odot$

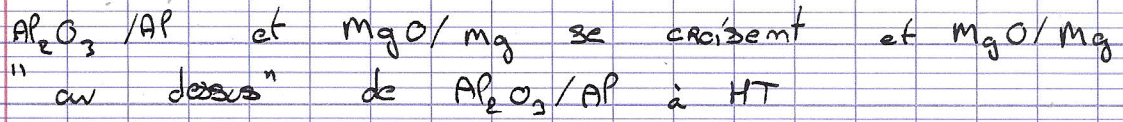
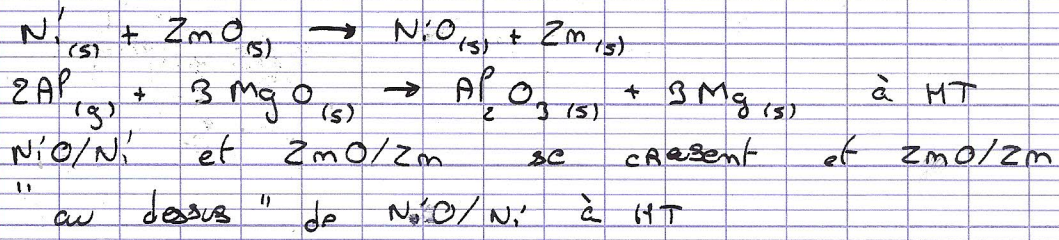
Le Ca Calcium ne croise aucune courbe et CaO  
est le plus stable des oxydes donc  $\odot$



$\forall T \Rightarrow$  Pas de croisement

Les 2 courbes se croisent ( $V_2O_5/V$  et  $MgO/Mg$ )





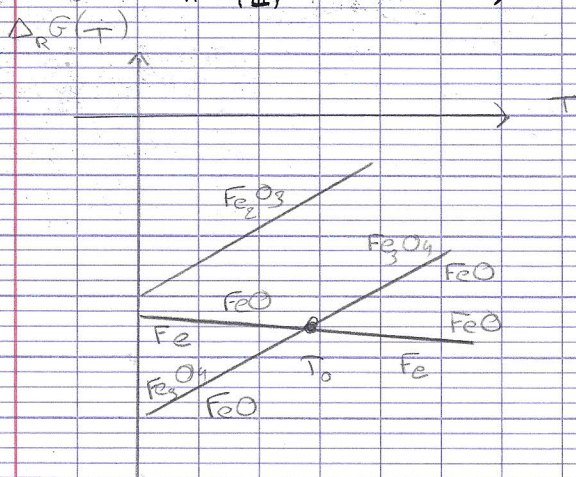
⇒  $MgO/Mg$  croise 2x donc ☉

## Exercice 2

(1) On utilise l'approximation d'Ellingham ainsi:  $\Delta_R H^\circ$  et  $\Delta_R S^\circ$  indépendantes de la température

$$\Delta_R G^\circ = \Delta_R H^\circ - T \Delta_R S^\circ$$

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_R G^\circ_{(I)} = -532,2 + T \cdot 0,1409 \\ \Delta_R G^\circ_{(II)} = -653,4 + T \cdot 0,2314 \\ \Delta_R G^\circ_{(III)} = -470,4 + T \cdot 0,2662 \end{cases}$$

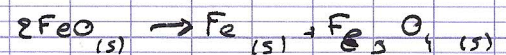


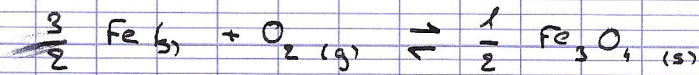
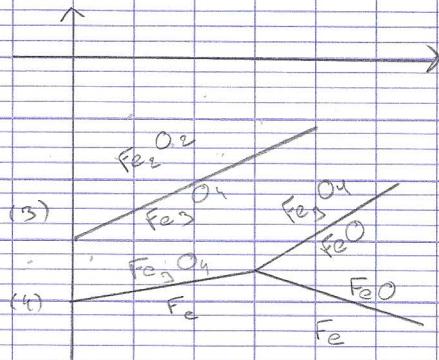
Avant  $T_0$  on considère entre (1) et (2)

(1) meilleur oxydant  $FeO_{(s)}$

(2) meilleur réducteur  $FeO_{(s)}$

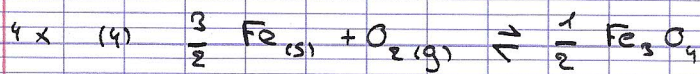
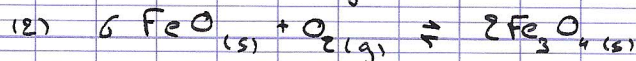
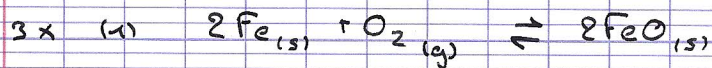
⇒ réaction de dismutation





On cherche (4) = x(1) + y(2) + z(3)

$$(4) = \frac{3}{4}(1) + \frac{1}{4}(2)$$



$$\Rightarrow (4) = \frac{3}{4}(1) + \frac{1}{4}(2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta_R G^\circ_{(IV)} = 564 + T \times 0,1984$$

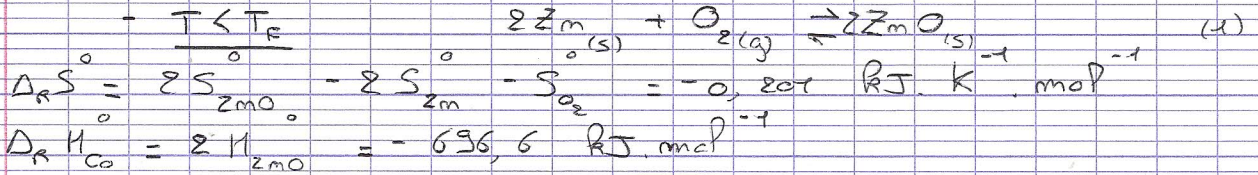
$$(4) \quad \text{IP} \quad \text{pour} \quad \Delta_R G^\circ_{(4)} = \Delta_R G^\circ_{(1)} \\ \sim T_0 = 845\text{K}$$

Exercice 3

Exercice 3 - suite

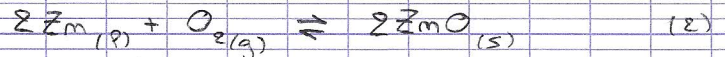
• Pour  $ZmO/Zm$

-  $T < T_F$

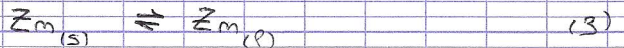


donc  $\Delta_R G^\circ = -696,6 + 0,207 T$

-  $T_F < T < T_C$



On pose



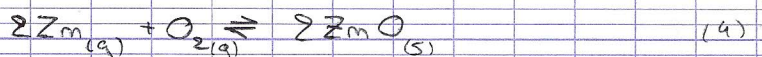
ainsi (2) = (1) - 2(3)

$$\Delta_R H^\circ = \Delta_R H_{(1)}^\circ - 2\Delta_R H_{303}^\circ = -710,0 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_R S^\circ = \Delta_R S_{(1)}^\circ - 2\Delta_R S_{(3)}^\circ = \Delta_R S_{(1)}^\circ - 2 \frac{\Delta H_{303}}{T_{303}} = -0,2204 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

donc  $\Delta_R G^\circ = -710,0 + 0,2204 T$

-  $T > T_C$



On pose



ainsi (4) = (2) - 2(5)

$$\Delta_R H^\circ = \Delta_R H_{(2)}^\circ - 2\Delta_R H_{eb}^\circ = -944 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_R S^\circ = \Delta_R S_{(2)}^\circ - 2 \frac{\Delta H_{eb}}{T_{eb}} = -0,445 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

donc  $\Delta_R G^\circ = -944 + 0,445 T$

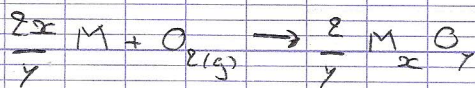
Soit  $T_F$  la température au point d'intersection entre la droite du couple  $CO/C$  et celle du couple  $ZmO/Zm$  (on prend la droite où  $T > T_F$ )

$$\Delta_R G_{(4)}^\circ = \Delta_R G^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow -944 + 0,445 T = -221 - 0,1788 T$$

$$\Rightarrow T = +1218 \text{ K}$$

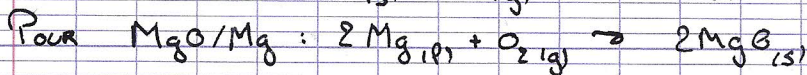
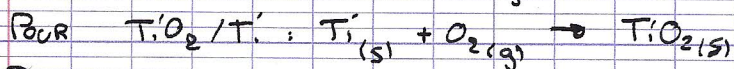
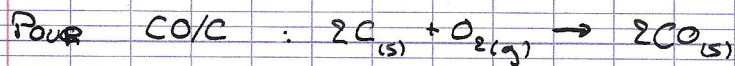


EXERCICE 4

$$\text{Ainsi } \Delta_R G^\circ = \Delta_R H^\circ - \Delta_R S^\circ$$

$$\text{où } \Delta_R H^\circ = \sum \nu_i \Delta_f H^\circ$$

$$\Delta_R S^\circ = \sum \nu_i S^\circ$$



Le changement de pente en (4) implique que le magnésium passe de l'état liquide à gazeux

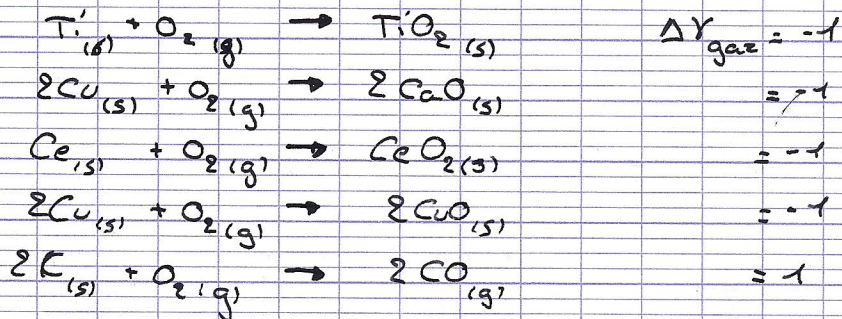
$$\text{Si } T < 1650 \text{ K}$$

TiO<sub>2</sub>/Ti et MgO/Mg réduisent CO/C

MgO/Mg réduit TiO<sub>2</sub>/Ti

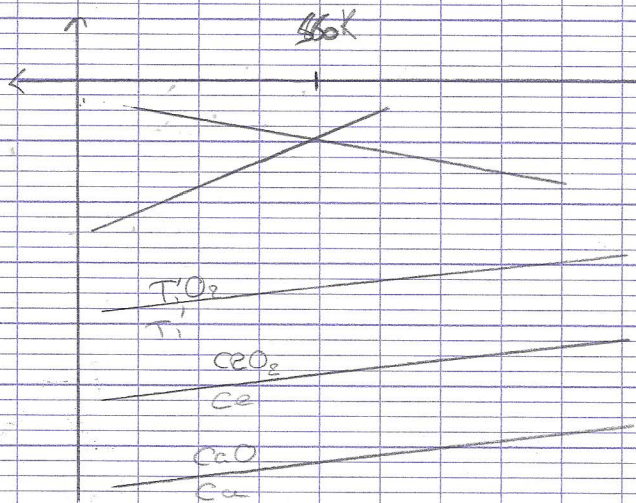
Si T > 1650 K CO/C et TiO<sub>2</sub>/Ti réduisent MgO/Mg, CO/C

réduit TiO<sub>2</sub>/Ti

EXERCICE 5

- Ti/TiO<sub>2</sub> < C/CO
- Ca/CaO < Ce/CeO<sub>2</sub>
- Ce/CeO<sub>2</sub> < C/CO
- Ca/CaO < Ti/TiO<sub>2</sub>

- Ti/TiO<sub>2</sub> < Cu/CuO
- Ce/CeO<sub>2</sub> < Cu/CuO
- Ca/CaO < Cu/CuO
- Ca/CaO < C/CO
- Ce/CeO<sub>2</sub> < Ti/TiO<sub>2</sub>



## Diagrammes de phases

### Exercice 1

- (1)  $\hat{m}$  structure
- (2)  $\hat{m}$  rayon atomique
- (3)  $\hat{m}$  électro-négativité
- (4)  $\hat{m}$  valence

alors le paramètre de maille de la solution solide (SS) évolue linéairement avec  $x$

$$a_{SS} = a_A x + a_B (1-x)$$

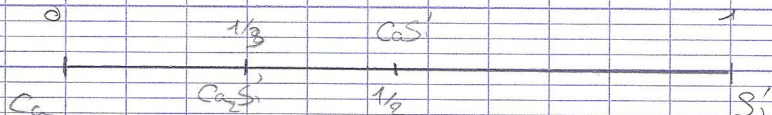
$AuPt$

$$x_{Au} = \frac{n_{Au}}{n_{tot}} = 0,5 \Rightarrow a_{AuPt} = 4 \text{ \AA}$$

$Au_3Pt$

$$x_{Au} = \frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow a_{Au_3Pt} = 3,06 \text{ \AA}$$

### Exercice 2



$$x_{Ca} = 2/3$$

$$x_{Si} = 1/3$$

$$P_{Si} = 0,41$$

$$P_{Si} = \frac{x_{Si} M_{Si}}{x_{Si} M_{Si} + x_{Ca} M_{Ca}} = 0,26$$

### Exercice 3

Conversion de fraction massique  $P_B$  en molaire

$$P_B = \frac{m_B}{m_A + m_B} = \frac{m_B M_B}{m_A M_A + m_B M_B} \times 1 = \frac{m_B M_B}{m_B M_A + m_B M_B} \times \frac{m_A + m_B}{m_A + m_B}$$
$$= \frac{x_B M_B}{x_A M_A + x_B M_B}$$

$$x_A = 1 - x_B$$

$$\rightarrow P_B = \frac{x_B M_B}{(1 - x_B) M_A + x_B M_B}$$

$$= \frac{x_B M_B}{x_B (M_B - M_A) + M_A} \Rightarrow x_B = \frac{P_B M_A}{P_B M_A + M_B - P_B M_B}$$

$$x_{NaCl} = \frac{1}{3}$$

et donc  $x_{H_2O} = \frac{2}{3}$

Le composé est donc  $NaCl \cdot (H_2O)_2$

### Exercice 4

Pour faire  $SiAP_2O_8$  il faut  $2AP_2O_3$  et  $SiO_2$

et donc  $x_{A_2O_3} = \frac{2}{3}$

$$x_{SiO_2} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P_{SiO_2} = \frac{x_{SiO_2} M_{SiO_2}}{x_{SiO_2} M_{SiO_2} + x_{A_2O_3} M_{A_2O_3}} = 0,227$$

2 molécules d'eau en moins  $Al_2Si_2O_7$   
 et comme  $2SiO_2 + Al_2O_3 = Al_2Si_2O_7$   
 $x_{SiO_2} = \frac{2}{3}$   $x_{Al_2O_3} = \frac{1}{3}$

$$P_{SiO_2} = \frac{2(28 + 2 \times 16)}{2(28 + 2 \times 16) + 1(27 \times 2 + 16 \times 3)} = 0,511 \rightarrow \text{pour } 100 \text{ g}$$

$\rightarrow 51,1 \text{ g de } SiO_2$

$$P_{Al_2O_3} = 1 - P_{SiO_2} = 0,489 \rightarrow \text{pour } 100 \text{ g}$$

$\rightarrow 48,9 \text{ g de } Al_2O_3$

### L'exercice 5

-  $T > T_N$  et/ou  $0 < x < x_m$   
 une seule phase liquide

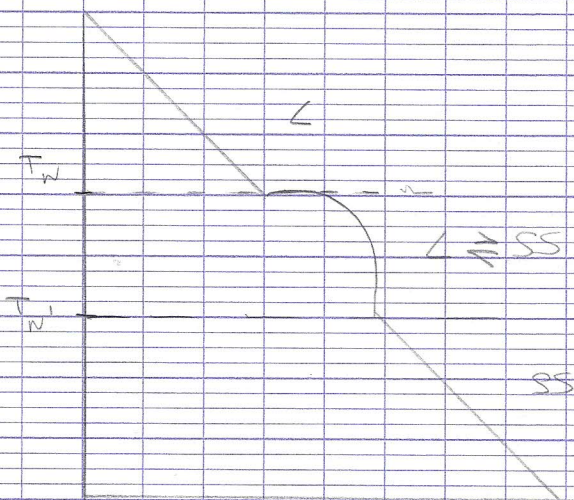
-  $T = T_N$  et/ou  $x = x_m$

Apparition des premières cristaux de sel solide germinet

-  $T_N > T > T_N'$  ou  $x_m < x < x_m'$   
 2 phases en équilibre  $L \rightleftharpoons SS$

Quand  $x \nearrow$ , il y a de  $\oplus$  en  $\oplus$  de solide, et  
 $\ominus$  en  $\ominus$  de liquide

Quand  $T \searrow$ , il y a de  $\oplus$  en  $\oplus$  de solide "



## Exercice 6

- limite de solubilité de Sn dans Pb
- limite de solubilité de Pb dans Sn

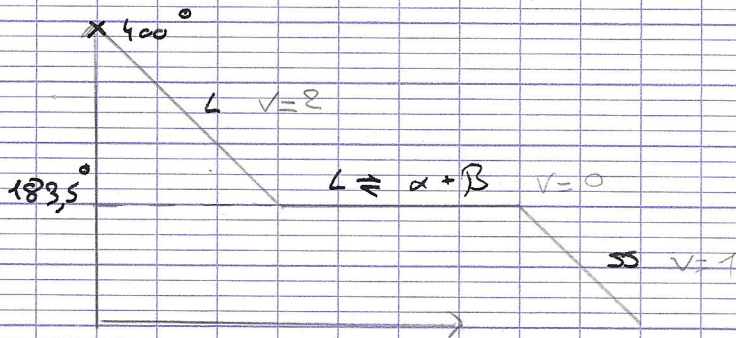
c)  $L$  - eutectique  
 $P_{Sn} = 61,9\%$

$T > 183^\circ C$ : Une phase liquide

$T = 183^\circ C$  3 phases en équilibre  $\alpha + \beta \rightleftharpoons L$

$T < 183^\circ C$  SS ( $\alpha + \beta$ )  
2 phases en équilibre

variance: nb de facteurs d'équations indépendants  
aux quels on peut donner une valeur  
arbitraire sans modifier l'état du système.



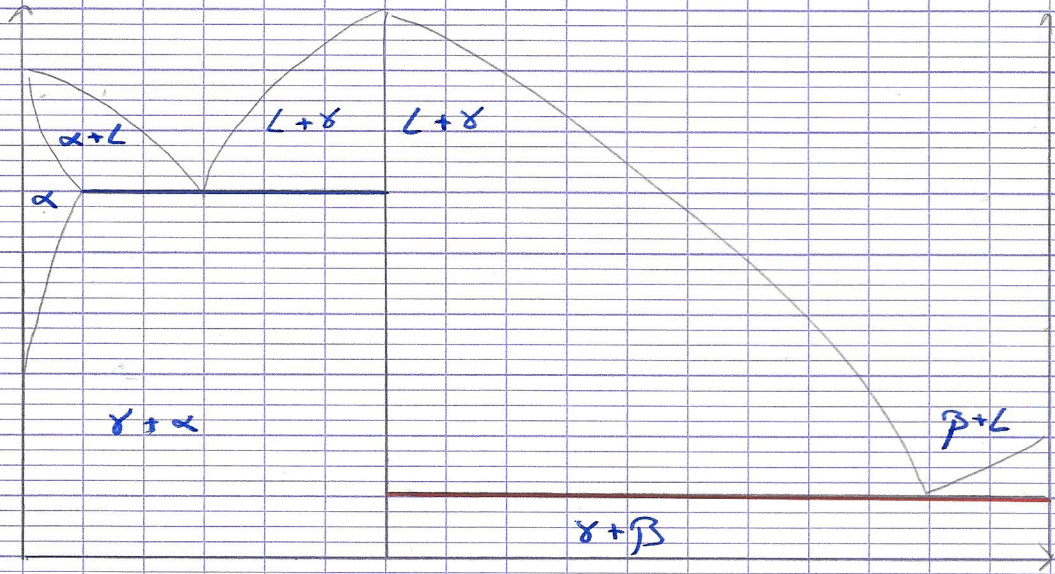
d) Une  $T > T_N$  = une seule phase  $L$

$T_N > T > 183^\circ C$ : apparition des premiers cristaux de  $\alpha$   
= germination

$T = 183^\circ C$ : équilibre  $\alpha + \beta \rightleftharpoons L$

$T < 183^\circ C$ : disparition  $\alpha \rightleftharpoons \beta$

Exercice 7



0 773 K  
200 700 K

a)  $Mg_{25}Sm$

b) Voir graphe

c) plateau eutectique à 203°C  
" " " à 561°C

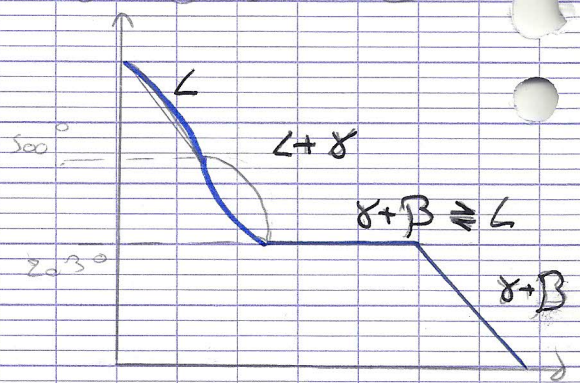
d)  $P_{Sn} = \frac{71,22}{71,22 + 9,72} = 0,88$

71,22 g Sm  
9,72 g Mg  
 $P_{Sm} = 0,88$   
 $P_{Mg} = 0,12$

1100 K → 600 K  
887 K → 1270 C

$(x_{Sn} = 60)$

- $P_{Sm}(A) = 0,88$
- $P_{Sm}(M) = 0,71$
- $P_{Sm}(M') = 0,93$



$\% P_{\gamma} = \frac{AM}{MM'} = \frac{0,88 - 0,71}{0,93 - 0,71}$

$\% 203 = \frac{AM'}{MM'} = \frac{0,93 - 0,88}{0,93 - 0,71}$