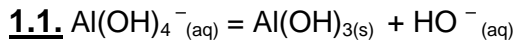
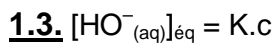
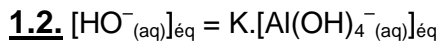


Première partie: extraction de l'alumine, matériau de base de l'aluminium

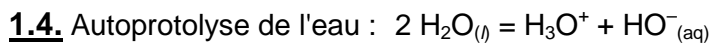
1. Une expérience au lycée pour comprendre le procédé industriel

$$K = \frac{[\text{HO}^-]_{\text{éq}}}{[\text{Al(OH)}_4^-]_{\text{éq}}}$$



$$[\text{HO}^-]_{\text{éq}} = 1,0 \times 10^{-1} \times 1,0 \times 10^{-1}$$

$$[\text{HO}^-]_{\text{éq}} = 1,0 \times 10^{-2} \text{ mol.L}^{-1}$$



$$K_e = [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]_{\text{éq}} \cdot [\text{HO}^-]_{\text{éq}}$$

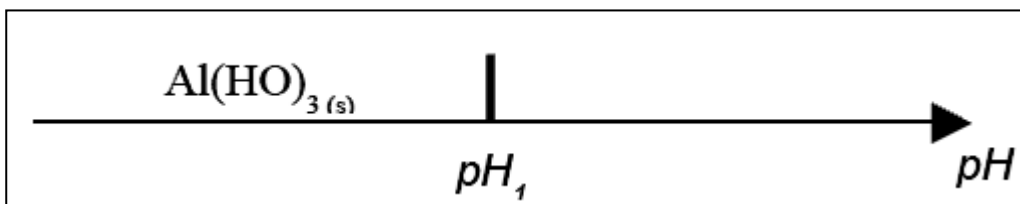
$$\text{soit } [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]_{\text{éq}} = \frac{K_e}{[\text{HO}^-]_{\text{éq}}}$$

$$\text{pH} = -\log [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]_{\text{éq}}$$

$$\text{pH} = -\log \frac{K_e}{[\text{HO}^-]_{\text{éq}}} = -\log K_e + \log [\text{HO}^-]_{\text{éq}}$$

$$\text{pH} = -\log 1,0 \times 10^{-14} + \log 1,0 \times 10^{-2}$$

$$\text{pH} = 14 - 2 = 12$$

1.5.2. Application au procédé industriel

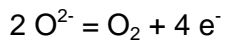
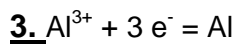
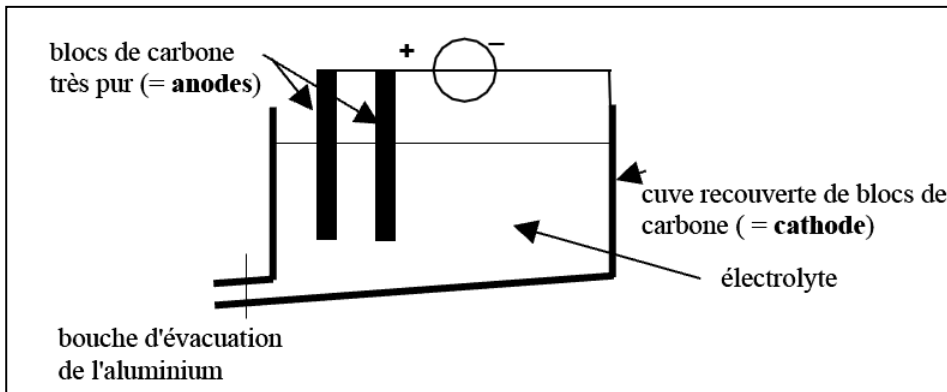
2.1. La diminution du pH permet d'obtenir l'alumine tri-hydratée sous forme solide.

2.2. Le refroidissement de la solution diminue la solubilité de $\text{Al(OH)}_3 \text{(s)}$.

Deuxième partie: la transformation de l'alumine en aluminium

1. D'après le texte, l'électrolyte en fusion dissout l'alumine : $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_{3(s)} = 2 \text{Al}^{3+} + 3 \text{O}^{2-}$

2.



4. $n_{\text{al}} = \frac{n_{\text{e}^-}}{3} \rightarrow n_{\text{e}^-} = 3 \times n_{\text{Al}} = 3 \times \frac{m_{\text{Al}}}{M_{\text{Al}}}$

5. $I = \frac{Q}{\Delta t} = \frac{N \times e}{\Delta t} = \frac{n_{\text{e}^-} \times N_A \times e}{\Delta t}$

6. $\Delta t = \frac{n_{\text{e}^-} \times N_A \times e}{I} = \frac{3 \times \frac{m_{\text{Al}}}{M_{\text{Al}}} \times N_A \times e}{I} = \frac{3 \times m_{\text{Al}} \times N_A \times e}{M_{\text{Al}} \times I}$

7. $\Delta t = \frac{3 \times 1,08 \cdot 10^6 \times 1,0 \cdot 10^5}{27 \times 1,0 \cdot 10^5} = 120\,000 \text{ s} \sim 30 \text{ h}$