

Bibliografia aulas 1 e 2:

- J.B. Russel, *Química Geral*, São Paulo, McGraw Hill, 1982.

*Capítulo 3: Fórmulas Equações Estequiometria

*Capítulo 4: Gases Ideais

*Capítulo 13: Reações em solução aquosa

- J.C. Kotz e P.M. Treichel Jr, *Química Geral e Reações Químicas – Volume 1*, Thomson, 2005.

*Capítulo 2: Átomos e Elementos

*Capítulo 3: Moléculas e Íons

*Capítulo 4: Equações Químicas e Estequiometria

*Capítulo 5: Reações em Solução Aquosa

- J.D. Lee, *“Química Inorgânica Concisa”*, Edgard Blücher LTDA, 1996.

*Capítulo 7: Compostos de Coordenação

Tipos de Reações Químicas

Formação de Compostos Pouco Solúveis

Reações de Transferência de Elétrons

Reações de Decomposição Térmica

Reações Ácido – Base

Formação de Íons Complexos



COMPOSTOS DE COORDENAÇÃO

ÍONS COMPLEXOS

Group	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Period 1	1																	2	
1	H																		He
2	3	4											5	6	7	8	9	10	
	Li	Be											B	C	N	O	F	Ne	
3	11	12											13	14	15	16	17	18	
	Na	Mg											Al	Si	P	S	Cl	Ar	
4	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
	K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr	
5	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	
	Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	Xe	
6	55	56	57*	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	
	Cs	Ba	La	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	Tl	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn	
7	87	88	89**	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	
	Fr	Ra	Ac	Rf	Db	Sg	Bh	Hs	Mt	Ds	Rg	Cn	Uut	Uuq	Uup	Uuh	Uus	Uuo	

○ Non Metals	● Noble Gases
● Alkali Metals	● Metalloids
● Alkaline Metals	● Halogens
● Transition Metals	● Other Metals
● Rare Earth Elements	

*Lanthanides	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71
	Ce	Pr	Nd	Pm	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu
**Actinides	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103
	Th	Pa	U	Np	Pu	Am	Cm	Bk	Cf	Es	Fm	Md	No	Lr

“Íons Metálicos” dos Metais de Transição Mais Frequentes + Alumínio (Representativo)

					¹³Al
²⁶Fe	²⁷Co	²⁸Ni	²⁹Cu	³⁰Zn	³¹ Ga
⁴⁴ Ru	⁴⁵ Rh	⁴⁶ Pd	⁴⁷Ag	⁴⁸ Cd	⁴⁹ In

Sec. XVIII/XIX

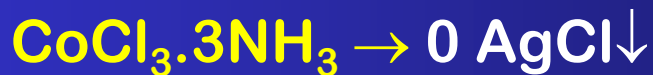


Como explicar a existência e propriedades de alguns compostos dos metais de transição?

Compostos de Co^{2+}

Compostos de Cu^{2+}

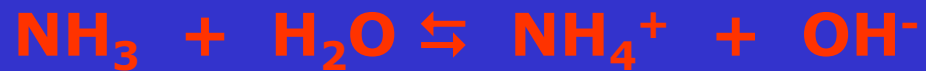
Reações com Ag⁺

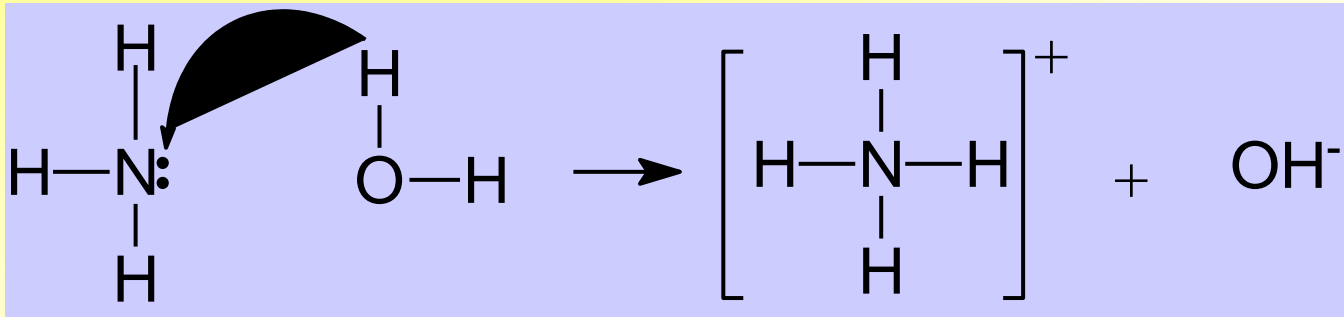


Ácidos e Bases de Lewis

Ácido de Lewis: Aceptor de pares de elétrons

Base de Lewis: Doador de pares de elétrons





COMPOSTOS DE COORDENAÇÃO

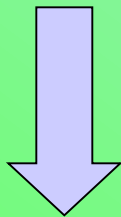


ÍONS COMPLEXOS

ÁCIDO DE LEWIS

+

BASE DE LEWIS



ÍON METAL DE
TRANSIÇÃO

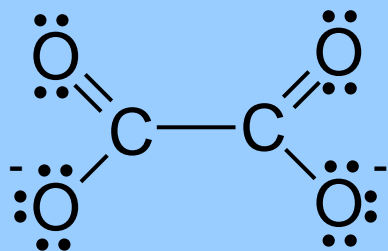
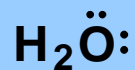


ÂNION OU
MOLÉCULA
NEUTRA

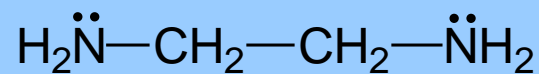
BASE DE LEWIS



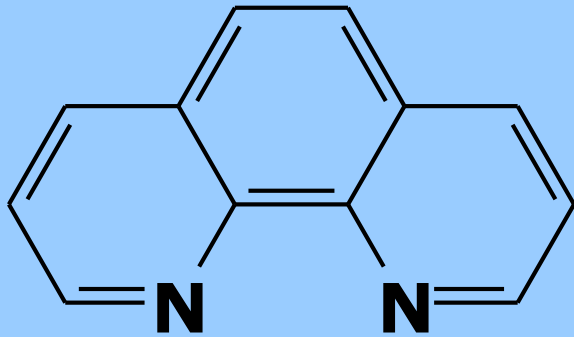
LIGANTES



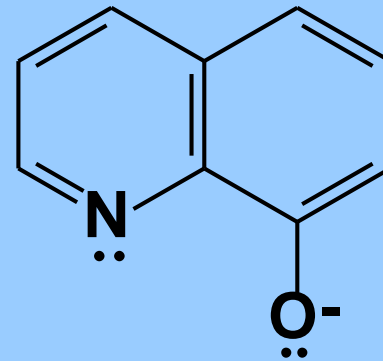
Oxalato



Etilenodiamina

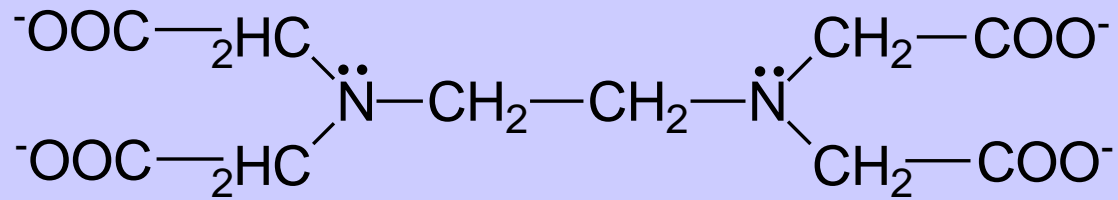
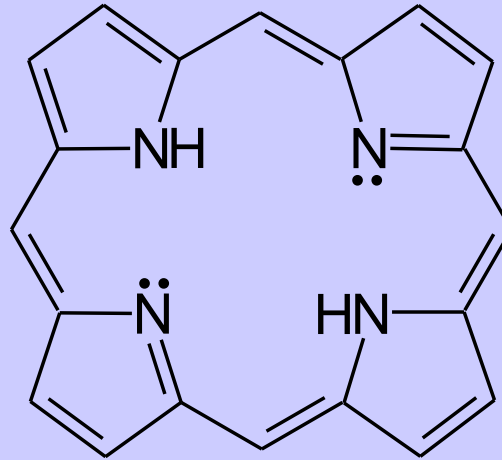


Fenantrolina



Hidróxiquinol

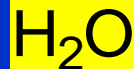
Porfirina



EDTA

Classificação dos Ligantes: Pontos de Coordenação

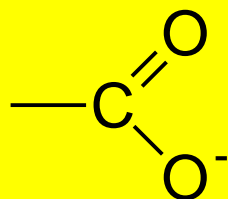
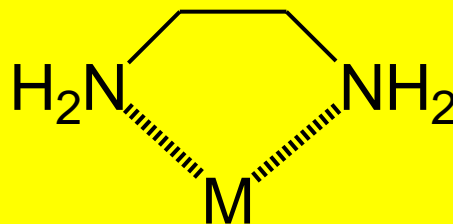
Ligante Monodentado:



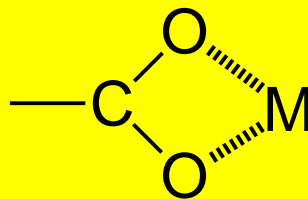
Ligante Bidentado:



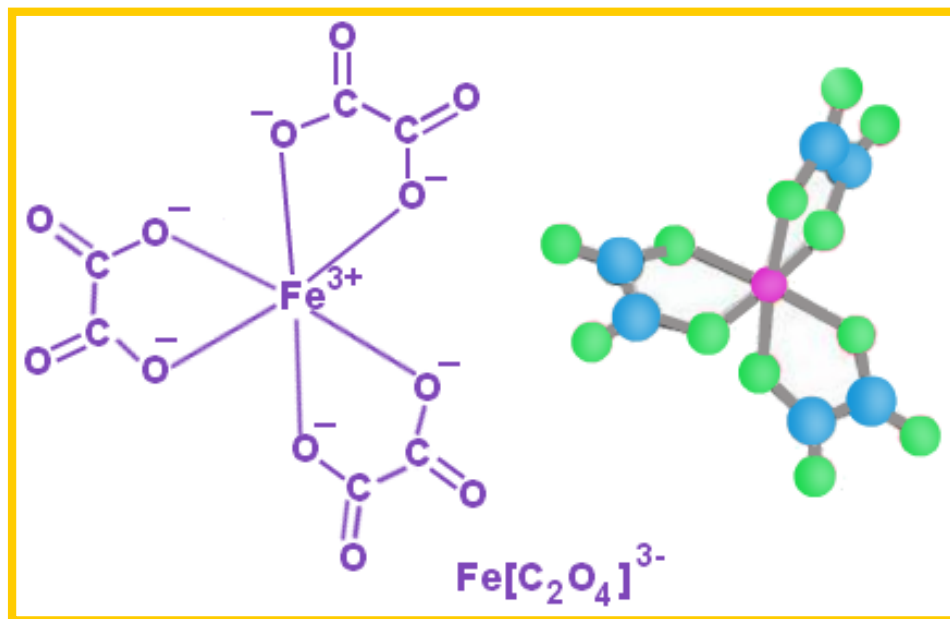
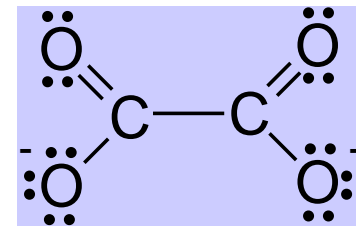
Etilenodiamina (en)



Carboxilato



Ligação Bidentada em Bis-Carboxilatos :

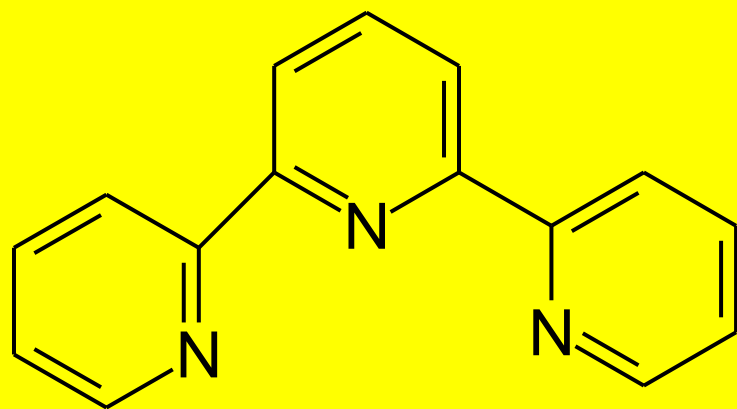


LIGANTE QUELATO

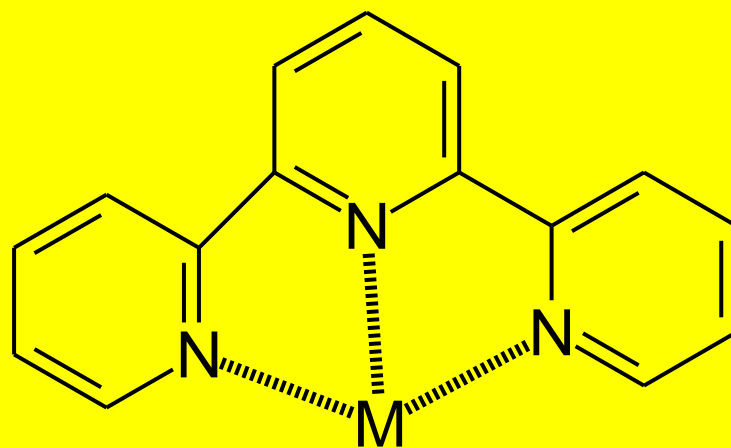
Chelos: Pinça, Garra



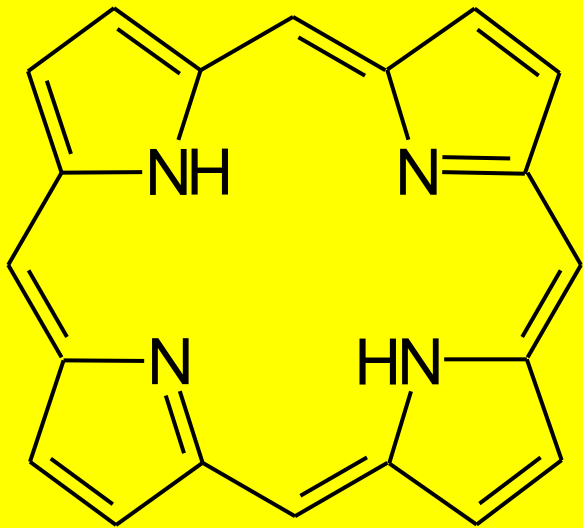
Ligante Tridentado:



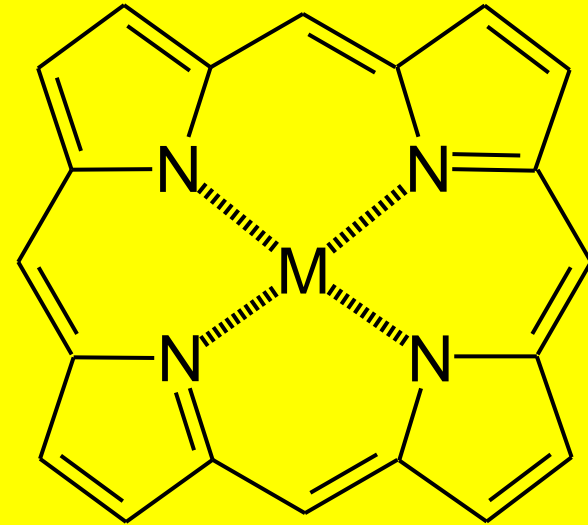
Terpiridina (terpy)

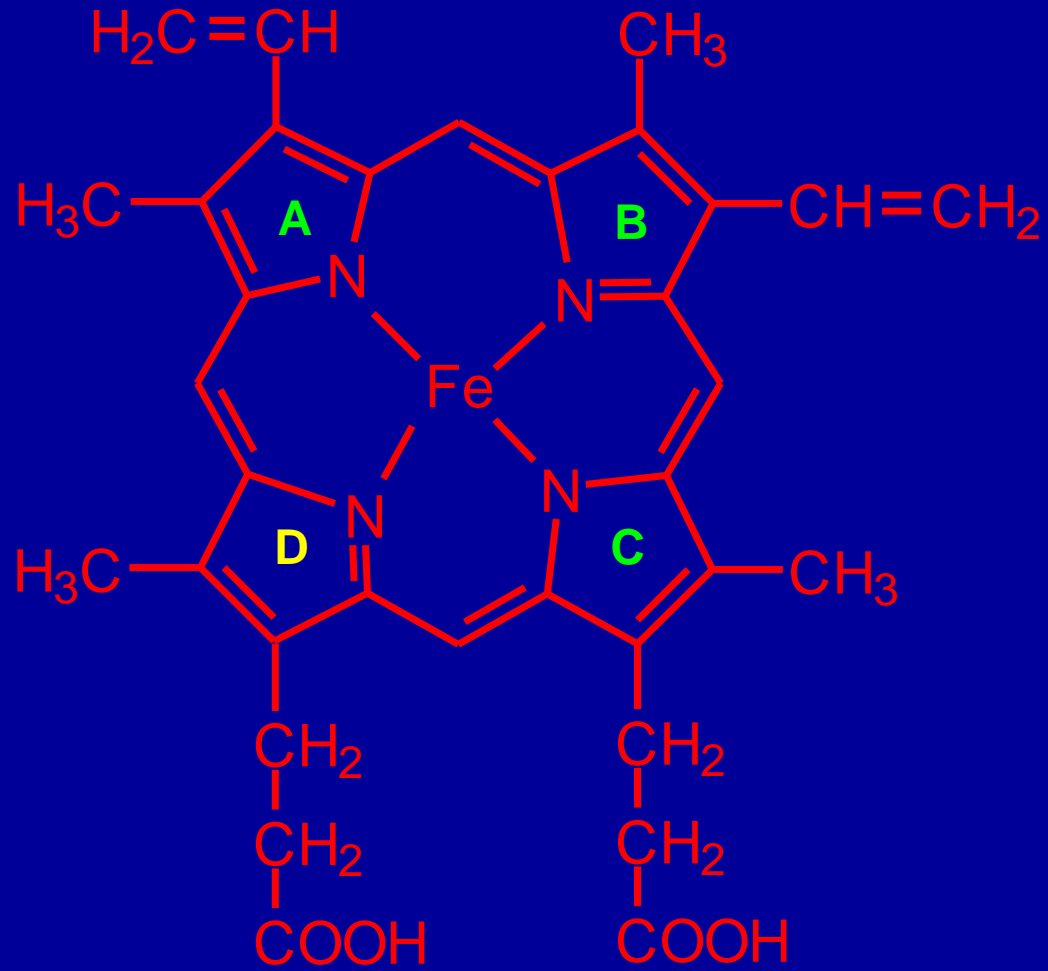


Ligante Tetradentado:



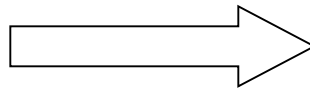
Porfirina



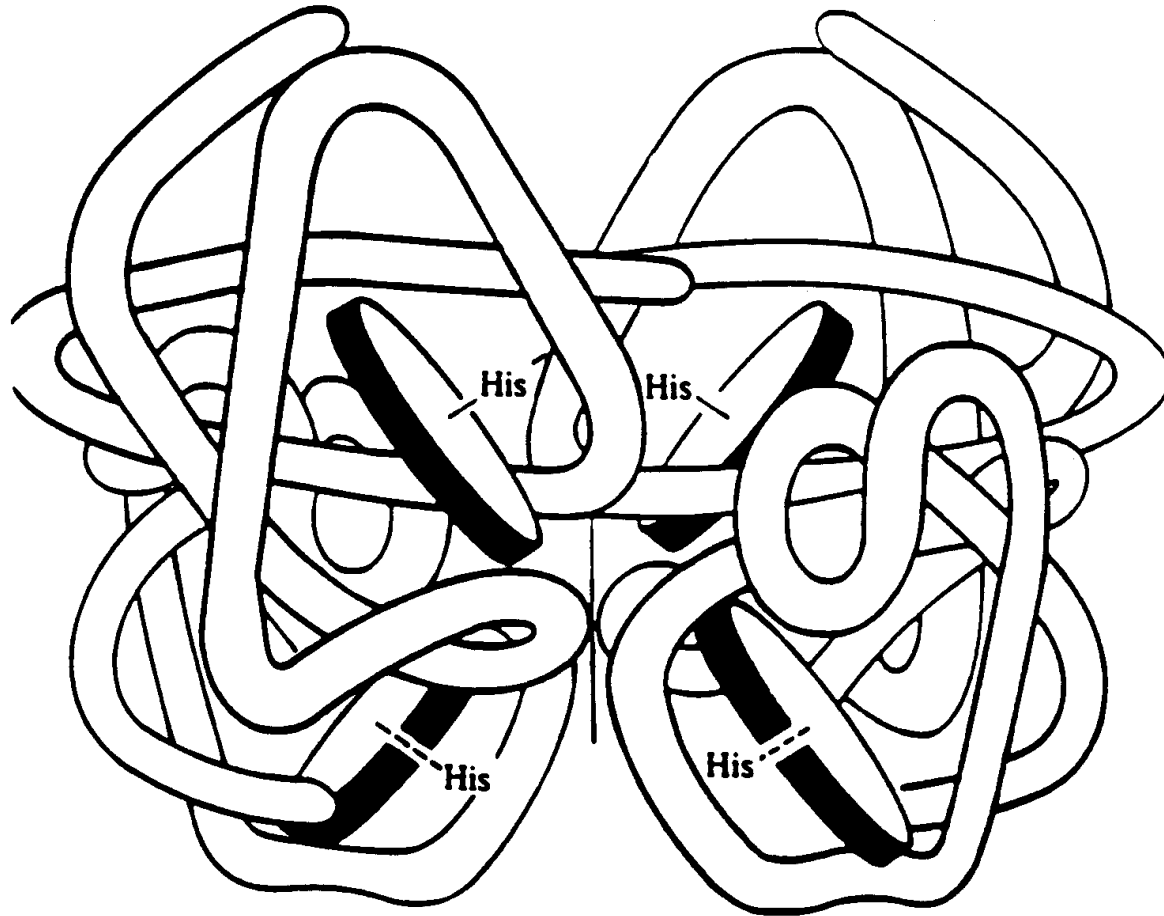


Heme

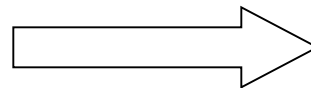
Hemoglobina



Proteína Globular

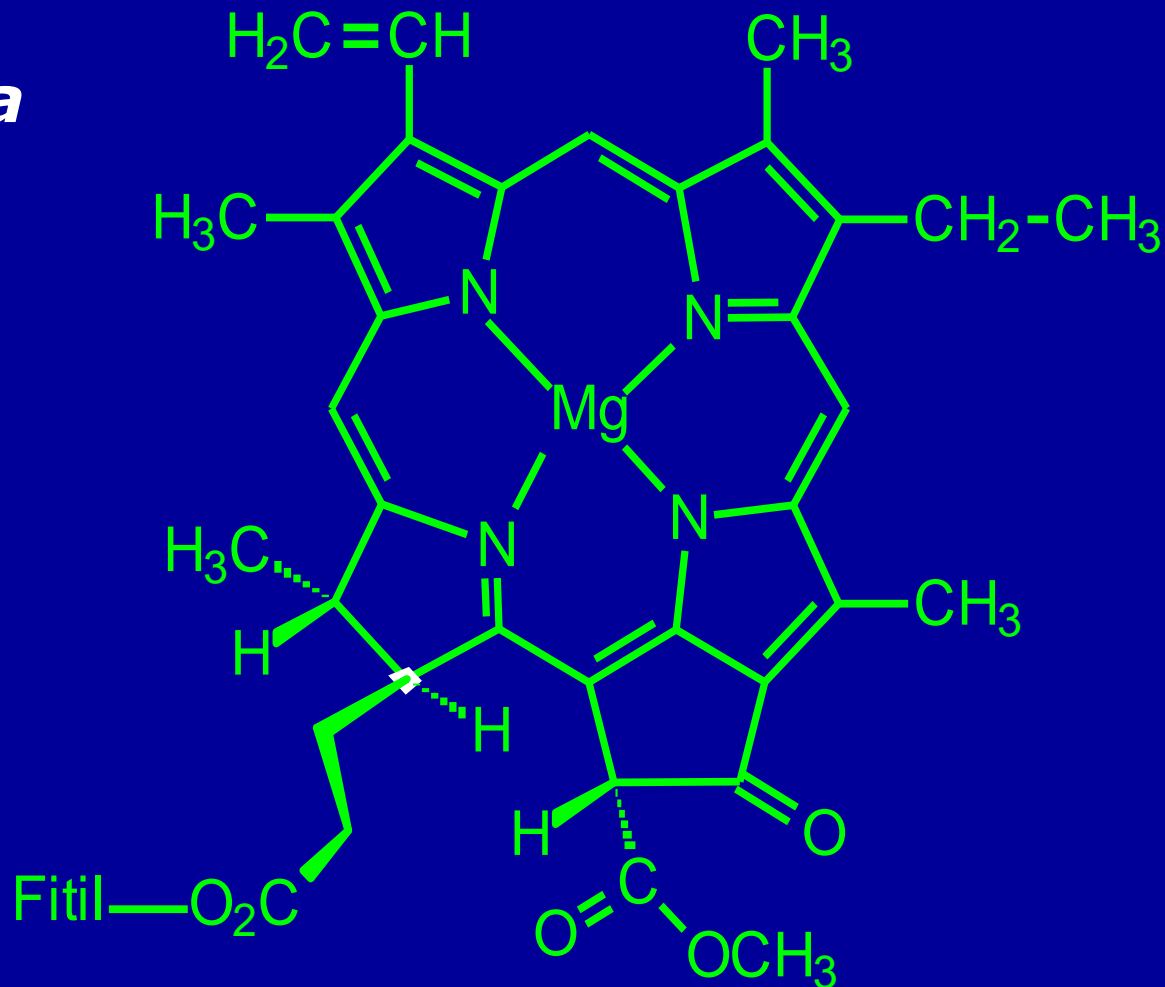


hemoglobina

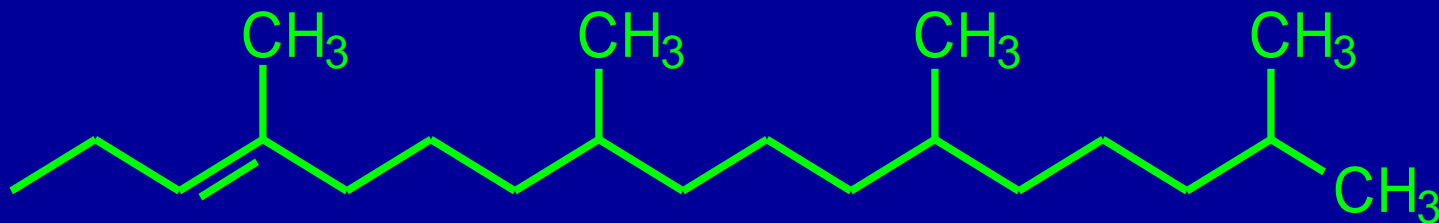


tetrâmero

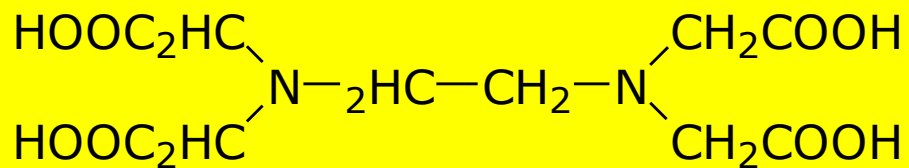
Clorofila *a*



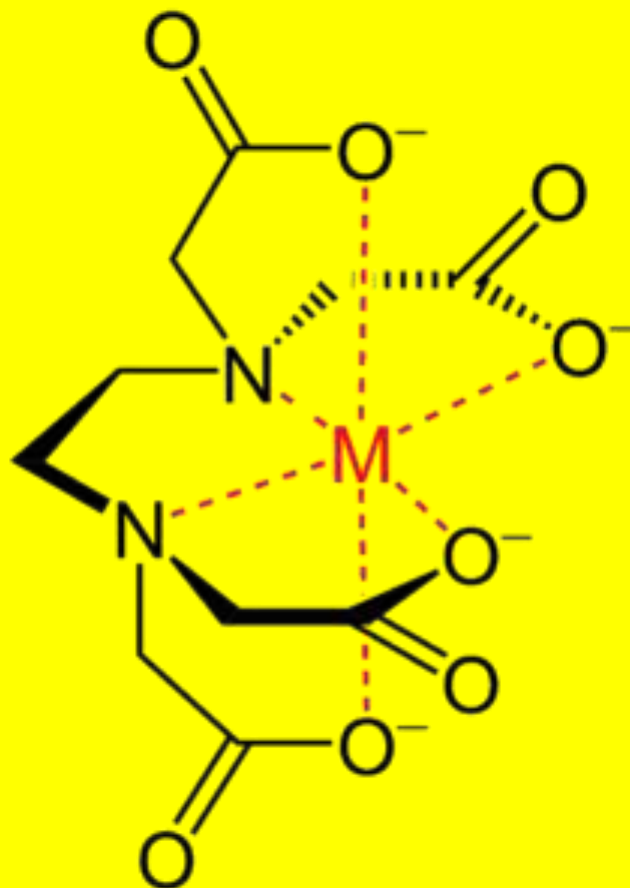
Fitol=



Ligante hexadentado:



Ácido etilenodiamino-tetraacético
EDTA



Geometrias Compostos de Coordenação

Linear: $[\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)_2]^+$

Tetraédrico: $[\text{Zn}(\text{OH})_4]^{2-}$

Quadrado Planar $\text{Pt}(\text{NH}_3)_2(\text{Cl})_2$

Octaédrico: $[\text{Co}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{2+}$

Número de Coordenação (NC)



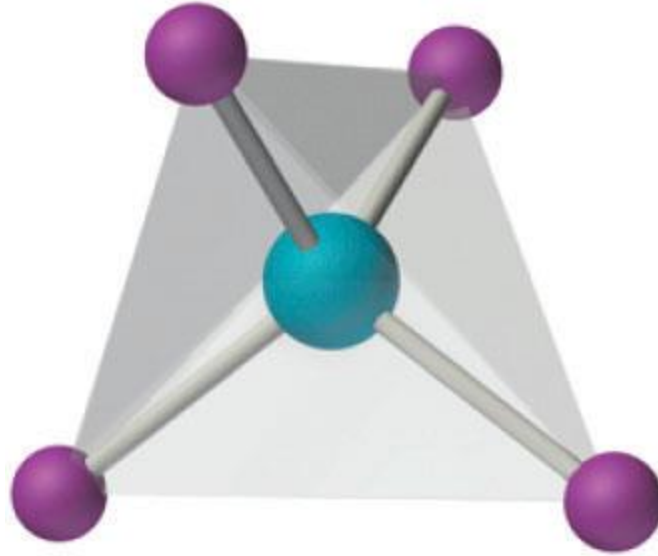
Geometria

NC: 2



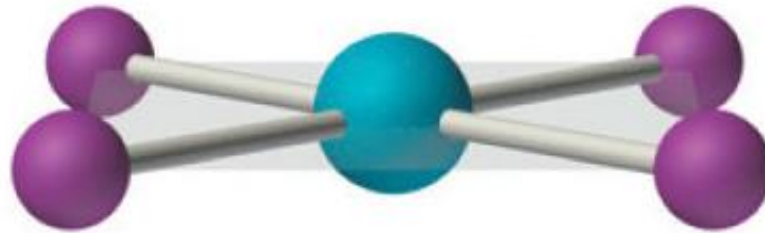
Linear: $[\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)_2]^+$

NC: 4

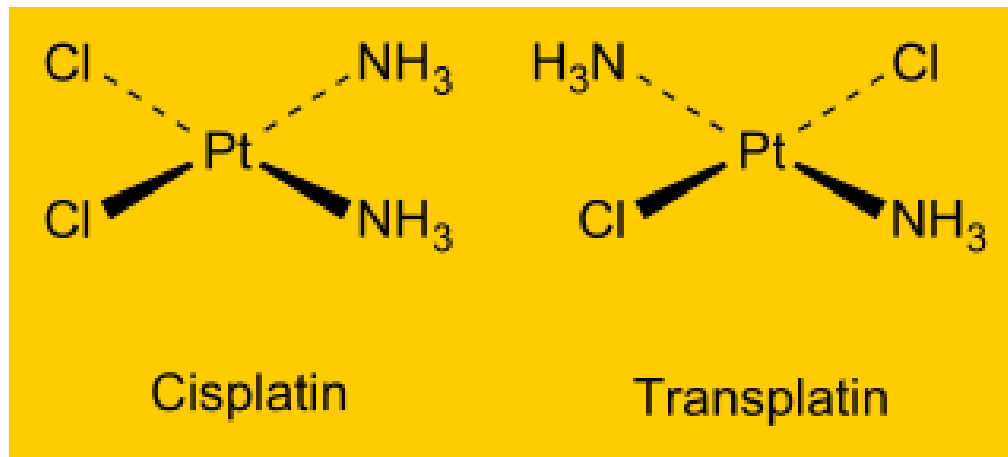


Tetraédrico: $[\text{Zn}(\text{OH})_4]^{2-}$

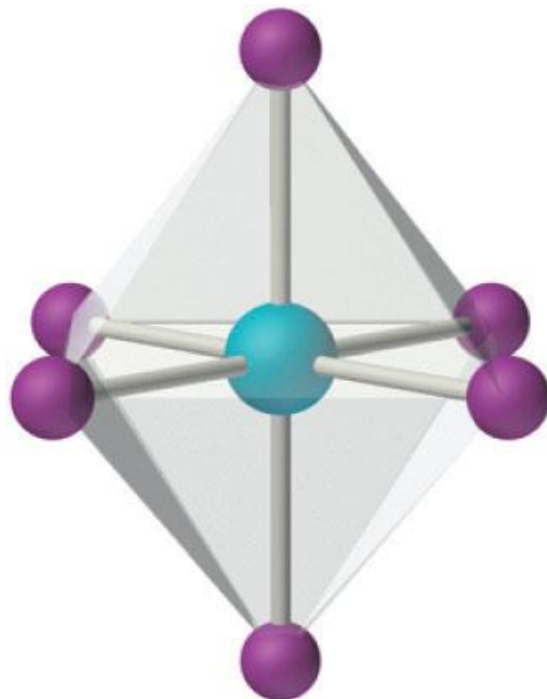
NC: 4



Quadrado Planar $\text{Pt}(\text{NH}_3)_2(\text{Cl})_2$



NC: 6



Hidrólise Fe(III) Lembrar!

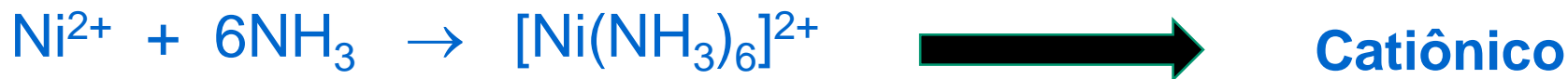
Octaédrico: $[\text{Co}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{2+}$

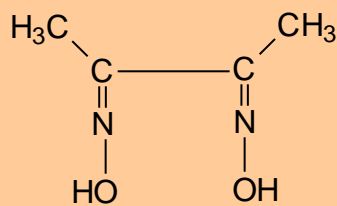
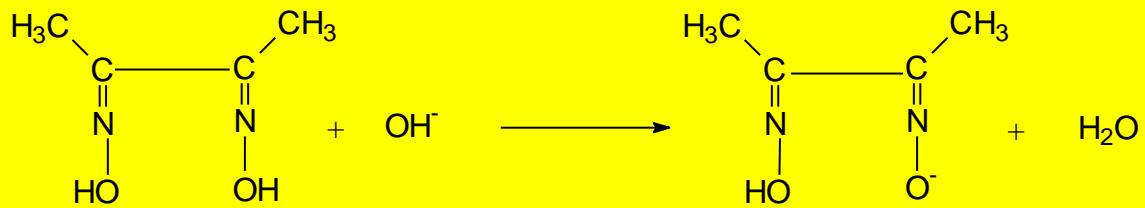
**Aquocomplexos
Lembrar!**

$[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_6]^{3+} 3\text{Cl}^-$

Reações Ag^+ Lembrar!

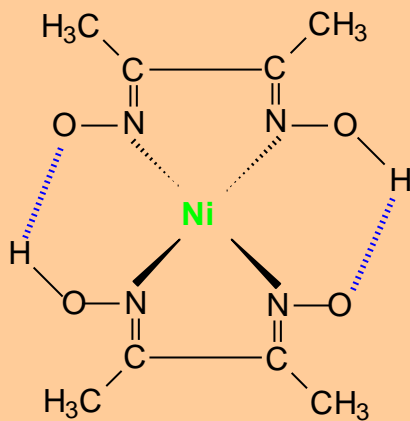
Carga dos Íons Complexos:





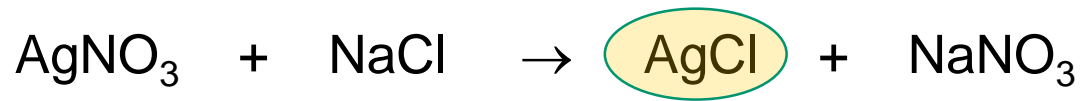
NH_4OH

Ni^{2+}

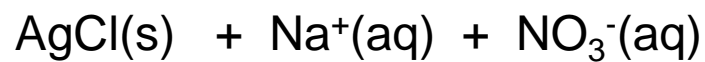
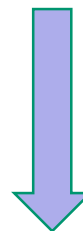
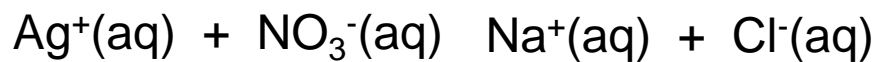


EQUAÇÕES QUÍMICAS

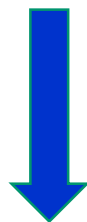
I- FORMAÇÃO DE PRODUTOS POUCO SOLÚVEIS



Soluções



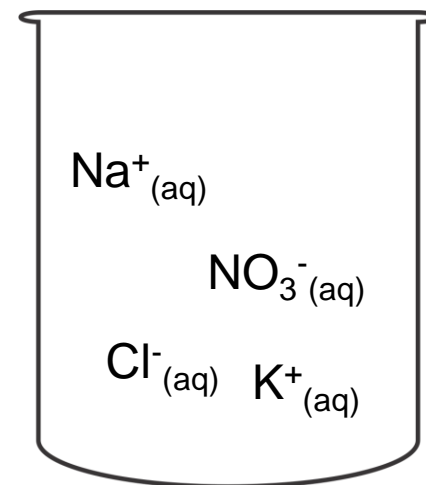
Eq. Iônica

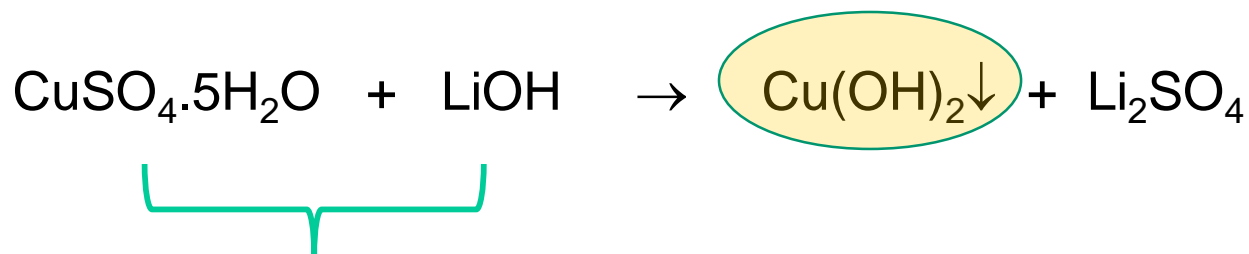


Ocorre Reação ????

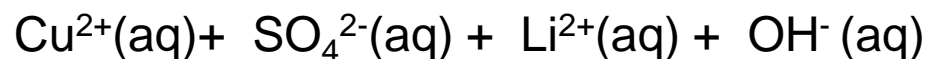


Apenas mistura de íons em solução





Soluções

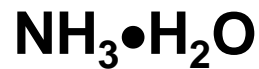
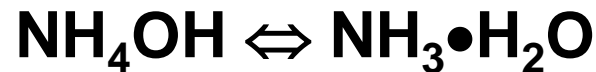


Balanceamento!!

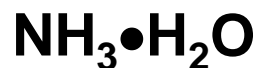


Soluções de “Hidróxido de Amônio - NH_4OH ”

Espécie NH_4OH molecular não existe!!!!



Complexo Molecular
Composto Ácido-Base Lewis



Soluções: Nitrato de Alumínio _ Hidróxido de Amônio



Balanceamento!!



Eq. Iônica

Porque utilizar NH_4OH como fonte de íons OH^- ??????



[OH⁻] muito pequena!!!!

Solubilidade de $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$ muito, muito pequena!!!!



Exemplo de sistema pouco dissociado/ionizado

Com base forte dependendo [OH⁻]:



EQUAÇÕES QUÍMICAS

II- FORMAÇÃO DE PRODUTOS POUCO DISSOCIADOS/IONIZADOS

Sistemas pouco dissociados/ionizados



Ácidos Fracos

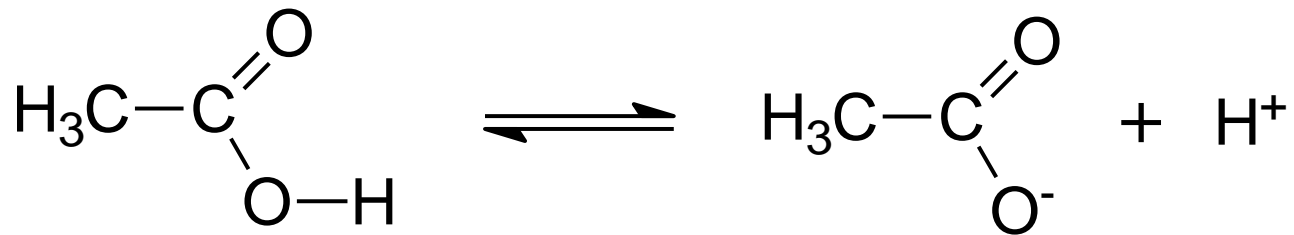


Bases Fracas

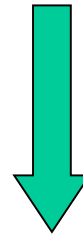


Sais Pouco Solúveis

Ionização Ácido Carboxílico



Ácido Acético (HAc)

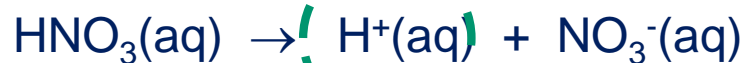


Ânion Acetato (Ac⁻)



Soluções: Ácido Nítrico + Acetato de Sódio

HNO₃ = ácido forte



$[\text{H}^+]_{\text{inicial}} \uparrow$

NaAc = sal solúvel (eletrólito forte)



$[\text{H}^+]_{\text{final}} \downarrow$



pH \uparrow

Soluções NaAc: Hidrólise!!!