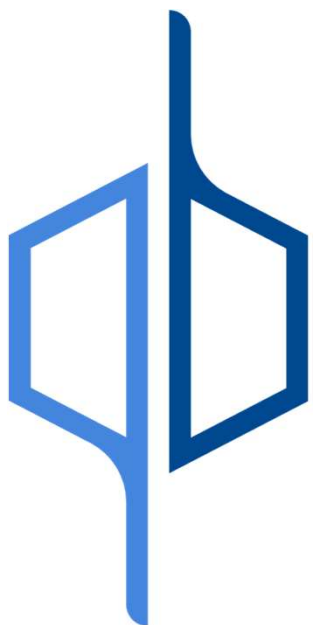




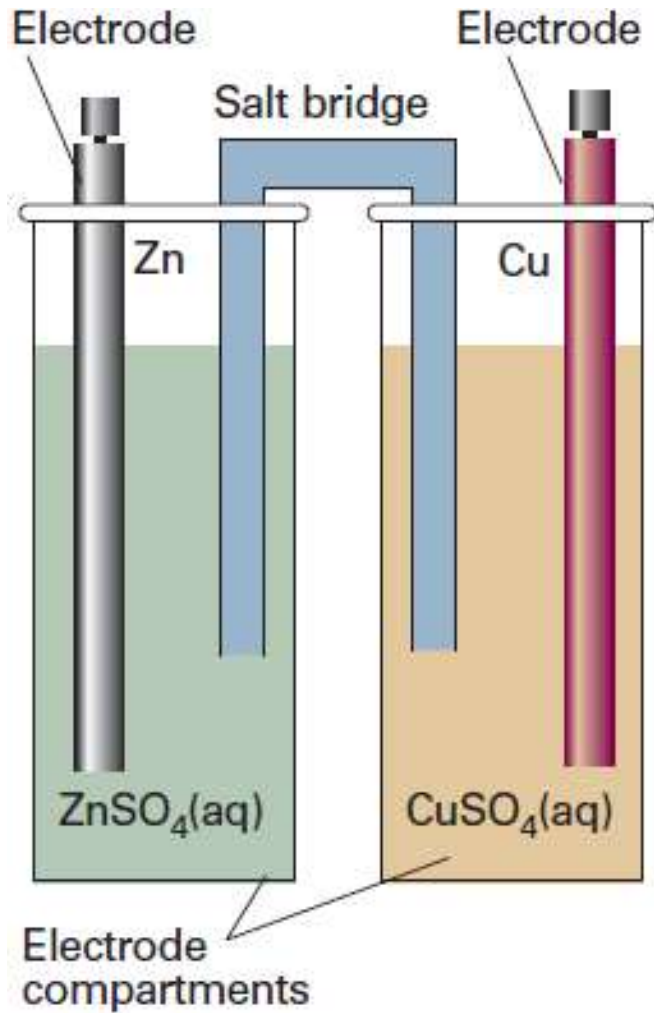
Universidade de São Paulo
Instituto de Química

Prof. Dr. Thiago C. Correra

Eletroquímica do equilíbrio

Células eletroquímicas

Trânsferência de elétrons



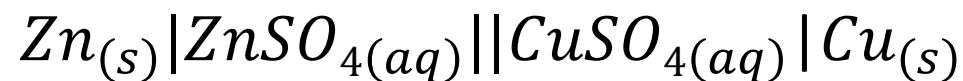
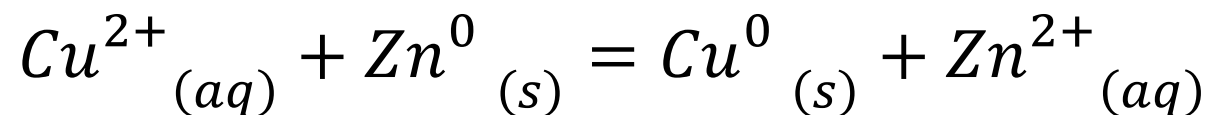
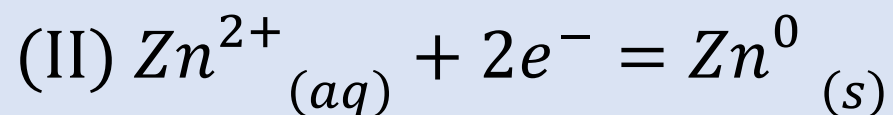
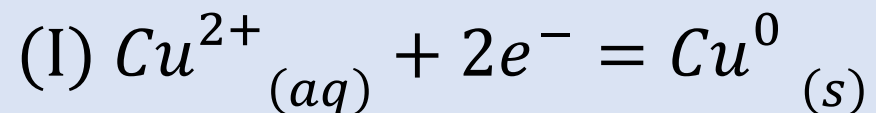
Células
eletrolíticas

Células
Galvânicas

Reação
Química

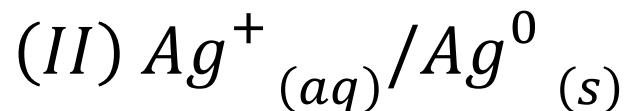
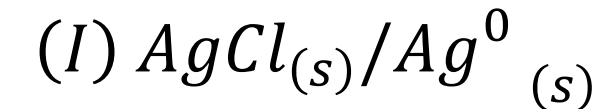
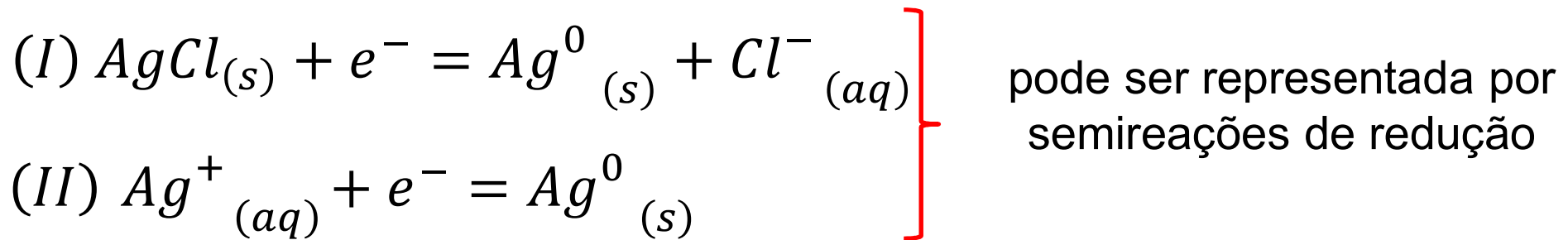
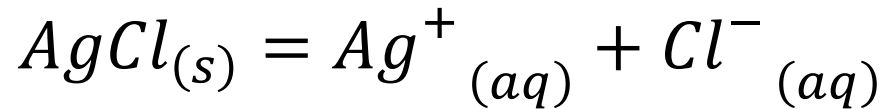
Corrente
Elétrica

Um exemplo clássico

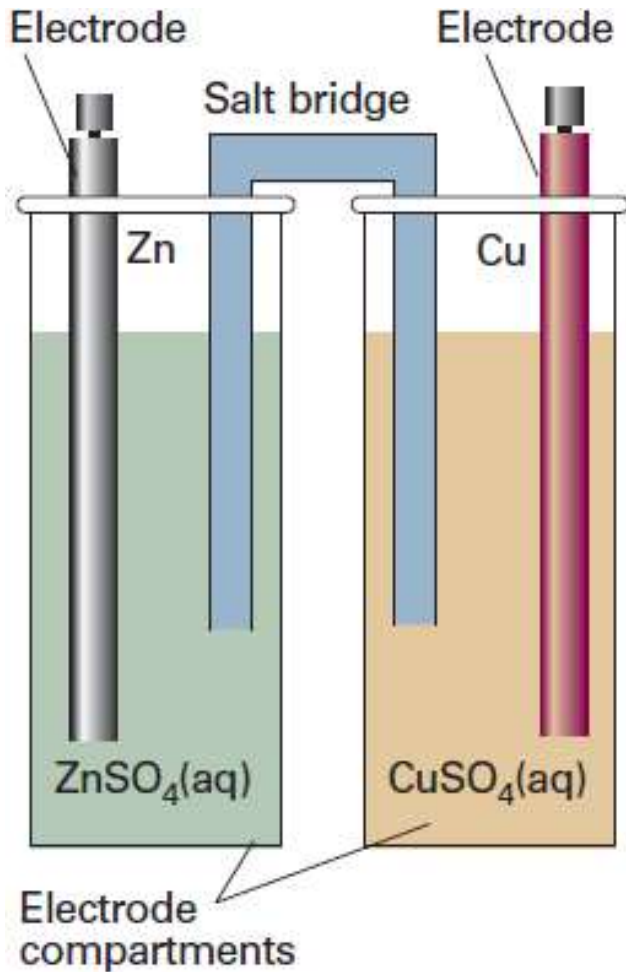
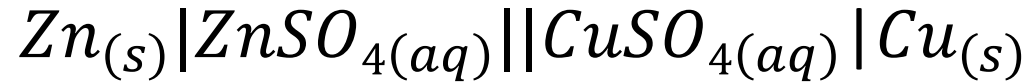


Como obter ΔG , ΔH e ΔS
para essa reação?

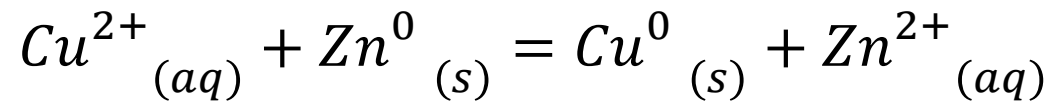
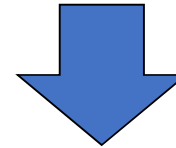
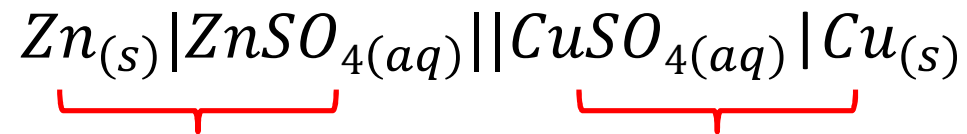
Qualquer reação química...



Notação:
oxidado/reduzido

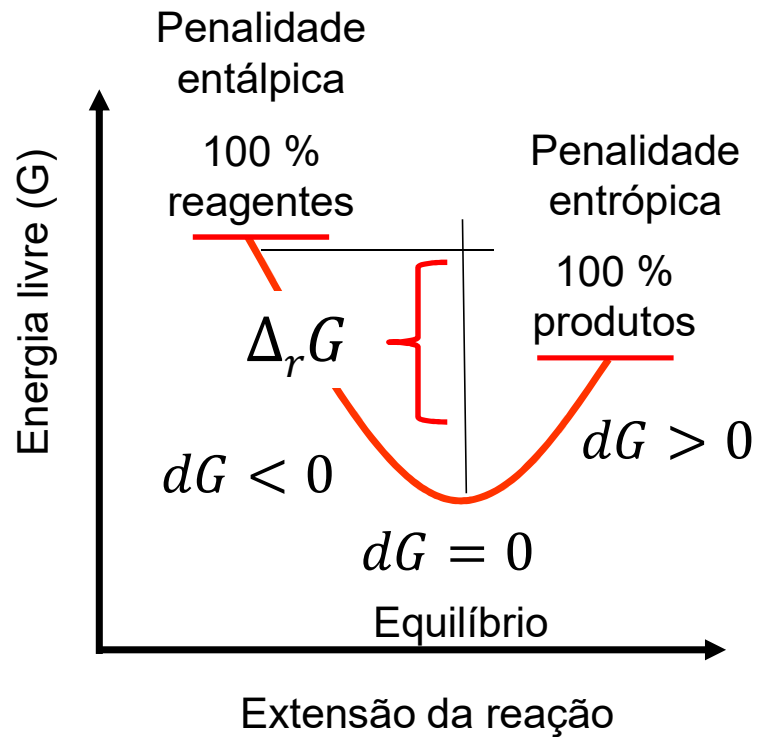


Por convenção:



Processo
espontâneo?

Sistema eletroquímico



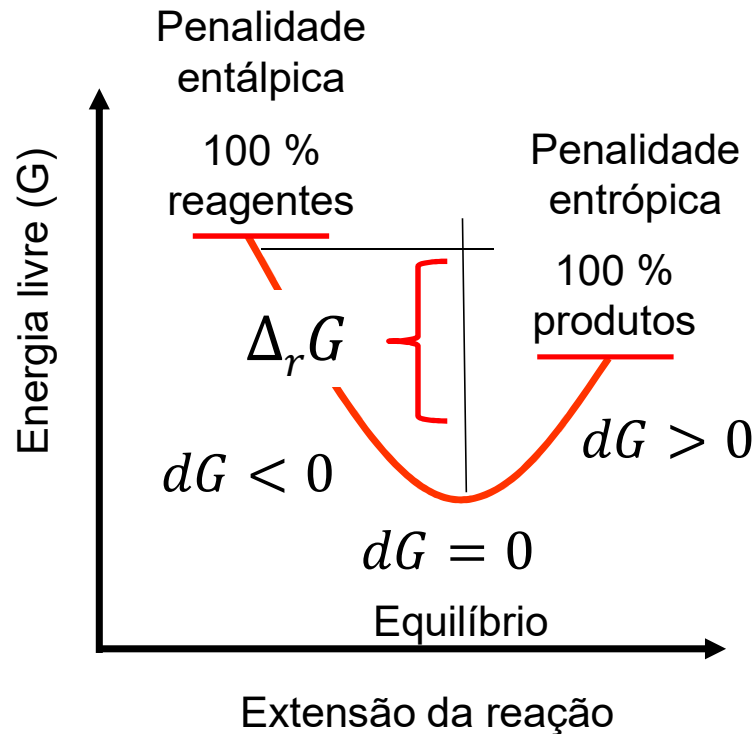
$$dG = \sum_{i=1}^k \bar{G}_i dn_i$$

$$\Delta G = \Delta G^0 + RT \ln Q$$

No equilíbrio: $K = \left(\frac{a_C^c a_D^d}{a_A^a a_B^b} \right)_{eq}$

$$a_i = \gamma_{\pm} \frac{b}{b^0}$$

Termodinâmica de processos eletroquímicos



$$\Delta_r G = w_{elétrico, rev} = w_e$$



$$dG = \sum_{i=1}^k \bar{G}_i dn_i$$

Energia livre liberada poder ser usada para realizar trabalho útil não-PV

Basta obter $\Delta_r G$ reversível e obtemos o trabalho máximo do processo!

Modelagem termodinâmica

Para um sistema de composição variada que realiza trabalho elétrico além do trabalho mecânico:

$$dG = -SdT + VdP + dw_e + \sum_{i=1}^k \mu_i dn_i$$

Mas para uma célula eletroquímica a T e P constante:

$$dG = dw_e + \sum_{i=1}^k \mu_i dn_i$$

A variação do trabalho elétrico será:

$$dw_e = E_A dq - E_C dq = Edq$$


Carga transportada na
presença do potencial E

*deveria ser feita a mesma dedução 2 vezes
para potencial anódico e catódico...

Modelagem termodinâmica

No equilíbrio: $dG = dw_e + \sum_{i=1}^k \mu_i dn_i = 0$



$$Edq = -\sum_{i=1}^k \mu_i dn_i = -\frac{d\xi}{\nu_A} \Delta\mu$$

Considerando que o potencial químico será dado por:

$$\mu(T) = \mu_0(T) + RT \ln(a), \quad a = \gamma \frac{b}{b^0}$$

E que a variação de carga dQ é o número de elétrons que reagem durante a reação:

$$dq = -nF \frac{d\xi}{\nu_A}$$

Relação do potencial com equilíbrio

$$Edq = -\sum_{i=1}^k \mu_i dn_i = -\frac{d\xi}{\nu_A} \Delta\mu$$



$$-EnF = \Delta\mu^0 + RT \ln \left(\frac{a_{prod}}{a_{reag}} \right)_{eq}$$

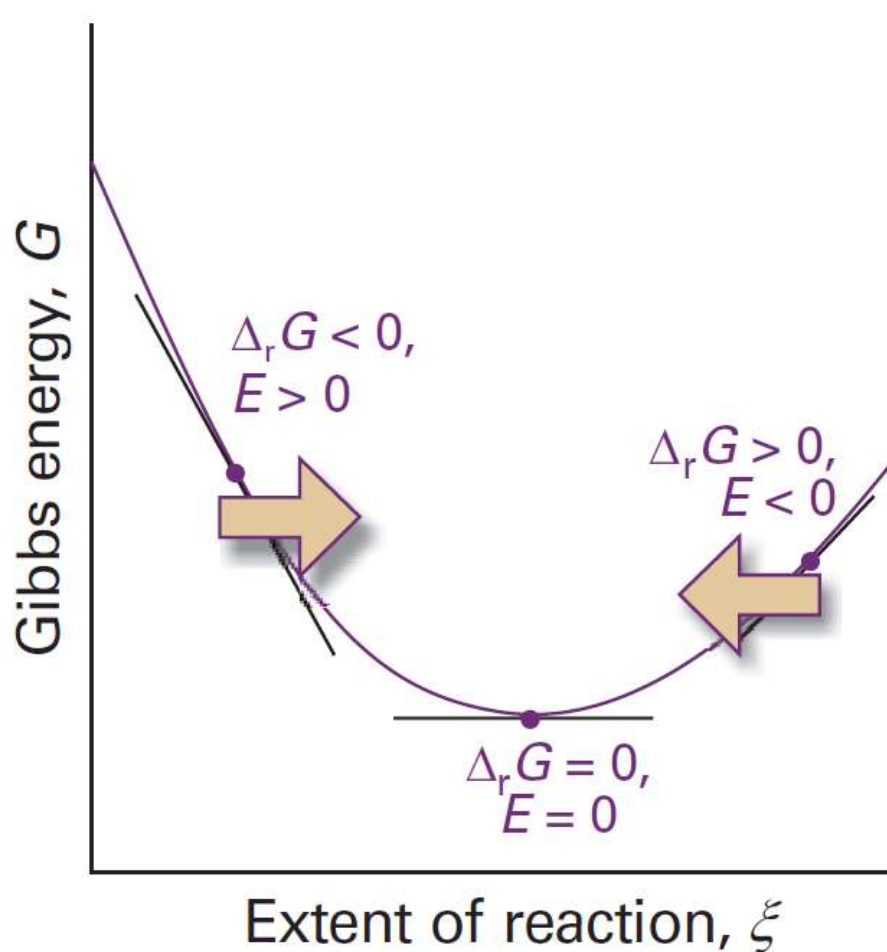


$$E = -\frac{\Delta\mu^0}{nF} - \frac{RT}{nF} \ln K$$

Equação de Nernst:

$$E = E^0 - \frac{RT}{nF} \ln K, \quad E = -\frac{\Delta\mu}{nF}$$

Critérios de equilíbrio

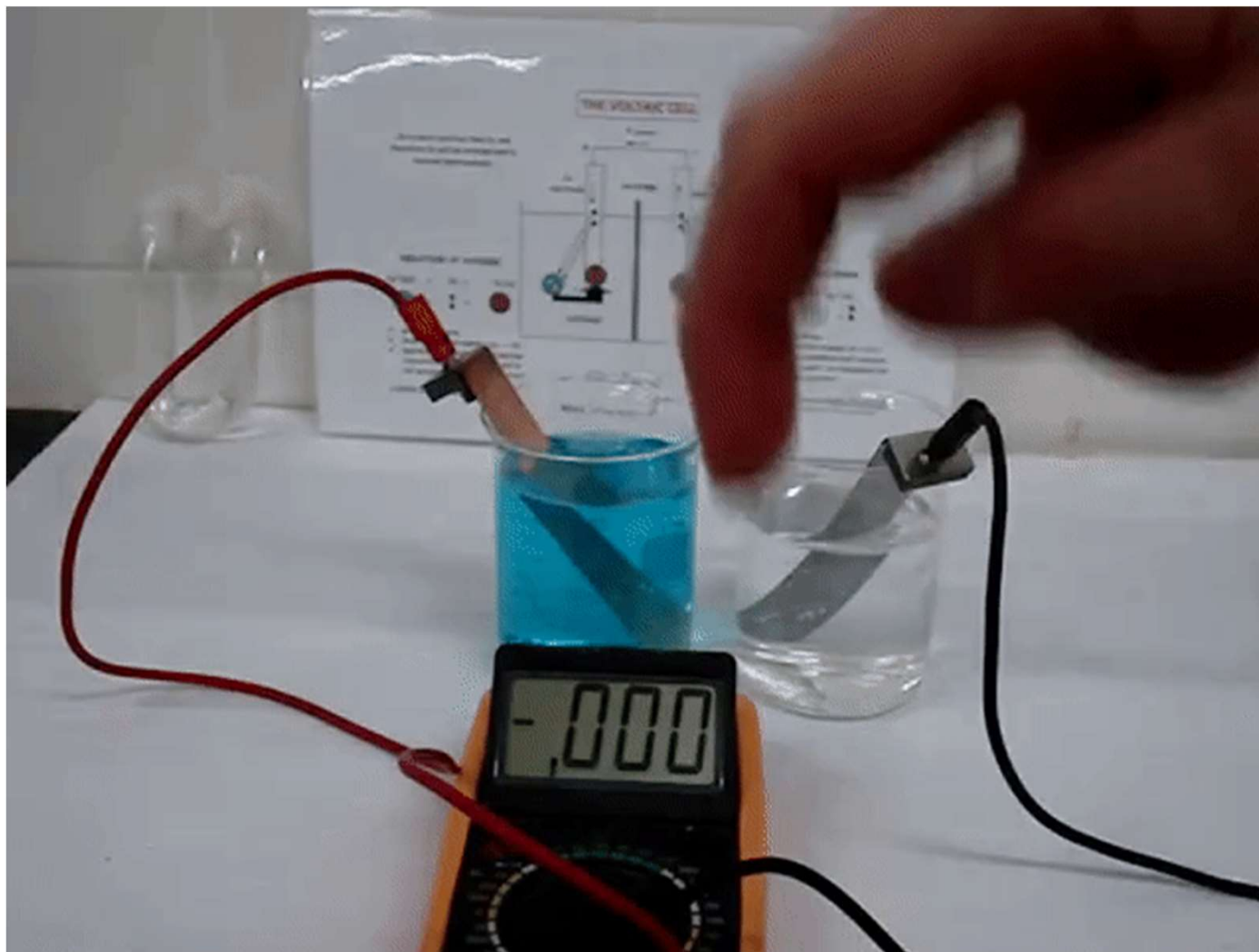


$$E = -\frac{\Delta\mu}{nF} = -\frac{\Delta_r G}{nF}$$



Potencial elétrico é
mais fácil de medir
que potencial químico!

Critérios de equilíbrio

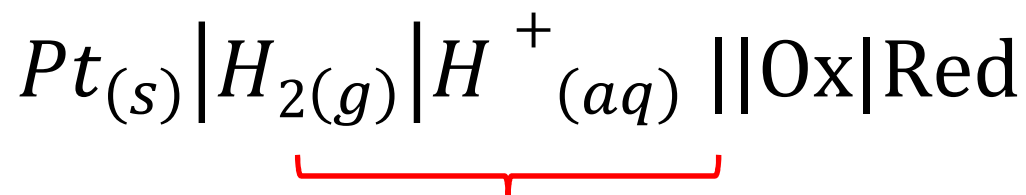
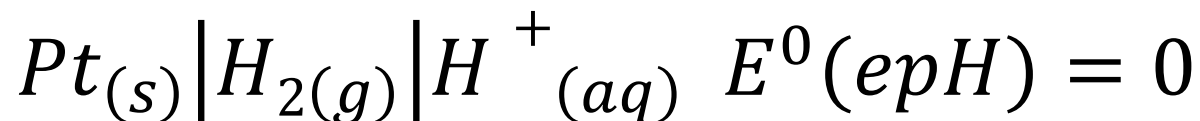


$$E = -\frac{\Delta\mu}{nF} = -\frac{\Delta_r G}{nF}$$

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LahawEMMvvY>

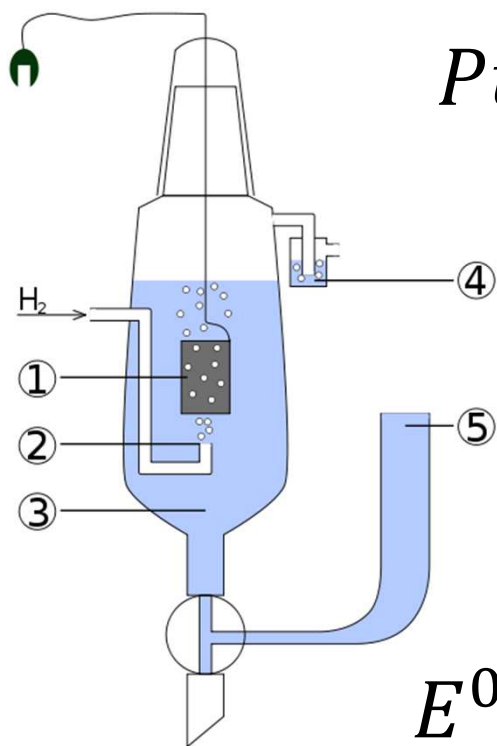
Potencial padrão

Potencial de uma semi-reação pode ser calculado em relação ao potencial padrão (ou absoluto!)



$$E^0 = E^0(Ox|Red) - E^0(epH)$$

$$E^0 = E^0(direita) - E^0(esquerda)$$



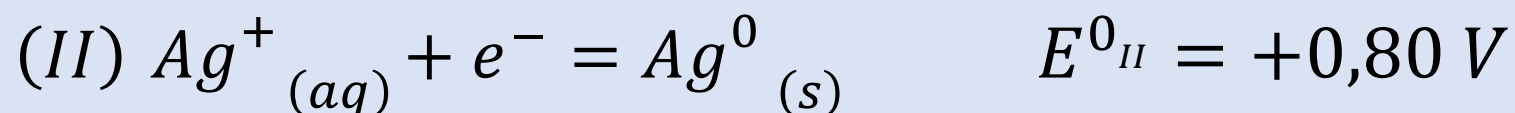
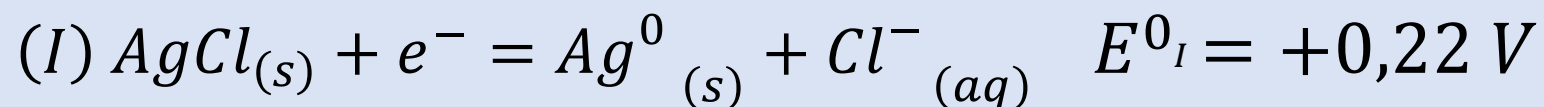
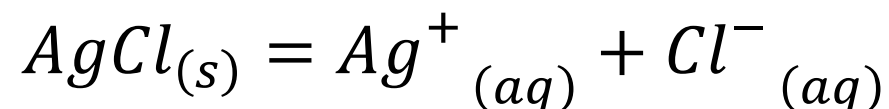
Potenciais padrão

Synoptic Table 7.2* Standard potentials at 298 K

Couple	$E^\ominus/\text{V}$
$\text{Ce}^{4+}(\text{aq}) + \text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{Ce}^{3+}(\text{aq})$	+1.61
$\text{Cu}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + 2 \text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{Cu}(\text{s})$	+0.34
$\text{H}^+(\text{aq}) + \text{e}^- \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \text{H}_2(\text{g})$	0
$\text{AgCl}(\text{s}) + \text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{Ag}(\text{s}) + \text{Cl}^-(\text{aq})$	+0.22
$\text{Zn}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + 2 \text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{Zn}(\text{s})$	-0.76
$\text{Na}^+(\text{aq}) + \text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{Na}(\text{s})$	-2.71

* More values are given in the *Data section*.

Equilíbrio de solubilidade

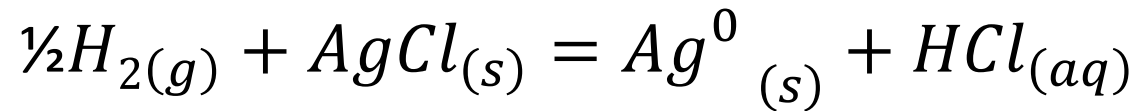
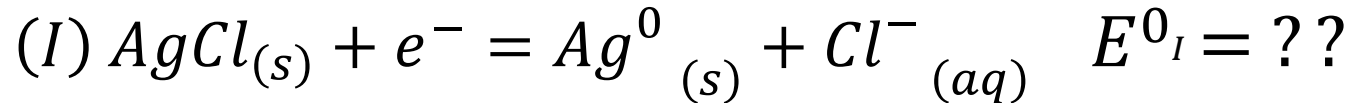


$$E^0 = -0,58 \text{ V} \quad \ln K = \frac{nFE^0}{RT}, K = 1,6 \cdot 10^{-10}$$

$$K = 1,6 \cdot 10^{-10} = a_{Ag^+} a_{Cl^-} = s^2$$

$$s = 1,3 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ mol.kg}^{-1}$$

Obtenção de potenciais padrão



$$E = E^0 - \frac{RT}{F} \ln \left(\frac{a_{H^{+}} a_{Cl^{-}}}{(f_{H_2}/P^0)^{1/2}} \right)$$

$$E = E^0 - \frac{RT}{F} \ln(b\gamma_{\pm} b\gamma_{\pm})$$

$$E = E^0 - \frac{RT}{F} \ln(b^2) - \frac{2RT}{F} \ln(\gamma_{\pm})$$

Utilizando Debye-Hückel:

$$\ln \gamma_{\pm} \propto -b^{\frac{1}{2}}, \quad \ln \gamma_{\pm} = -\mathbf{c} \, b^{\frac{1}{2}},$$

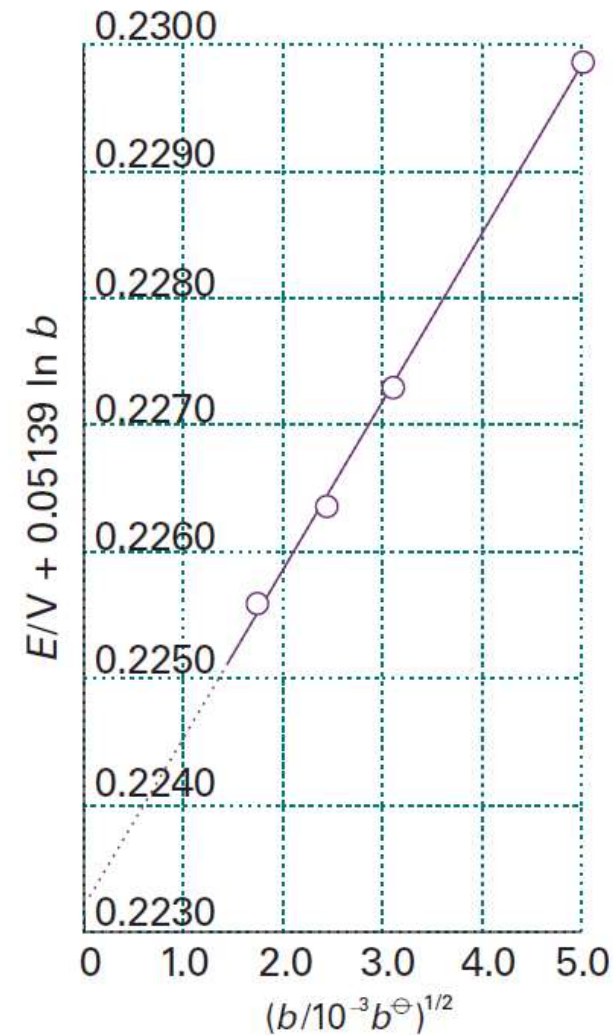
$$E = E^0 - \frac{RT}{F} \ln(b^2) - \frac{2RT}{F} \ln(\gamma_{\pm})$$

$$E + \frac{RT}{F} \ln(b^2) = E^0 + \underbrace{\frac{2RT}{F} \mathbf{c}}_{\mathbf{C}} b^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$E + \frac{RT}{F} \ln(b^2) = E^0 + \mathbf{C} \, b^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

Podemos determinar E para
diversas molalidades

Obtenção de potenciais padrão



$$E + \frac{2RT}{F} \ln(b) = E^0 + C b^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\lim_{b \rightarrow 0} E^0 = E + \frac{2RT}{F} \ln(b) - \cancel{C b^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$E - E^0 + \frac{2RT}{F} \ln b = \frac{2RT}{F} \ln(\gamma_{\pm})$$

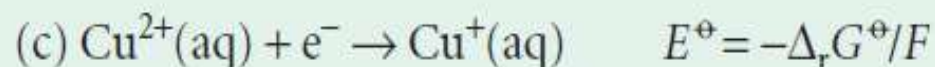
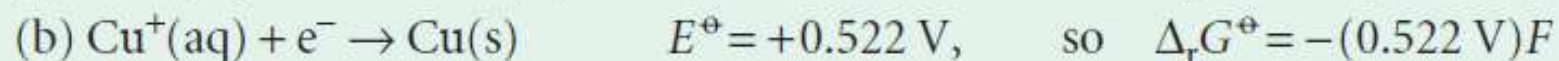
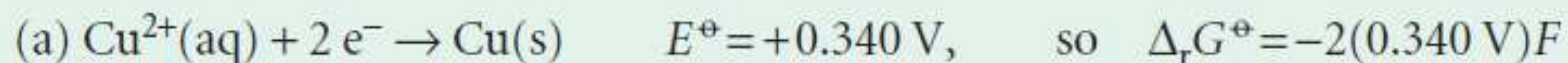
$$\frac{E - E^0}{2RT/F} - \ln b = \ln(\gamma_{\pm})$$

Obtenção de E^0 e do
coeficiente de atividade

Pequeno aviso sobre E

Example 7.4 *Evaluating a standard potential from two others*

Given that the standard potentials of the Cu^{2+}/Cu and Cu^+/Cu couples are +0.340 V and +0.522 V, respectively, evaluate $E^\ominus(\text{Cu}^{2+}, \text{Cu}^+)$.



Because $\text{(c)} = \text{(a)} - \text{(b)}$, the standard Gibbs energy of reaction (c) is

$$\Delta_{\text{r}}G^\ominus = \Delta_{\text{r}}G^\ominus(\text{a}) - \Delta_{\text{r}}G^\ominus(\text{b}) = -(-0.158 \text{ V}) \times F$$

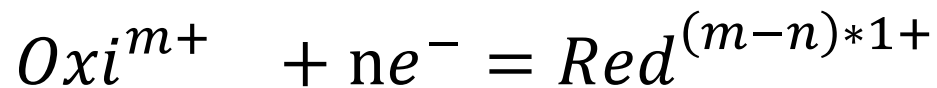
Therefore, $E^\ominus = +0.158 \text{ V}$. Note that the generalization of the calculation we just performed is

$$v_{\text{c}}E^\ominus(\text{c}) = v_{\text{a}}E^\ominus(\text{a}) + v_{\text{b}}E^\ominus(\text{b}) \quad (7.34)$$

Genericamente

$$E = E^0 - \frac{RT}{nF} \ln(b) - \frac{RT}{nF} \ln(\gamma_{\pm})$$

Medindo contra o eletrodo padrão de hidrogênio:



$$\Delta G^0(T) = -nFE^0(T)$$

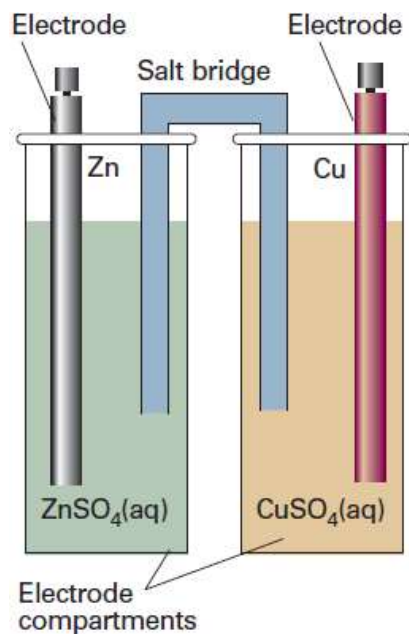
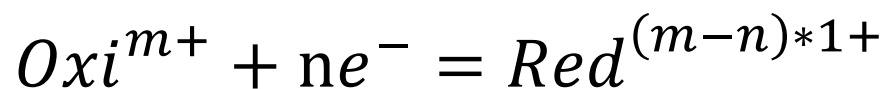
$$\left(\frac{\partial \Delta G^0(T)}{\partial T} \right)_{P,ni} = -\Delta S^0(T) = nF \left(\frac{\partial E^0(T)}{\partial T} \right)_{P,ni}$$

$$\Delta H^0(T) = \Delta G^0(T) + T\Delta S^0(T)$$

Genericamente

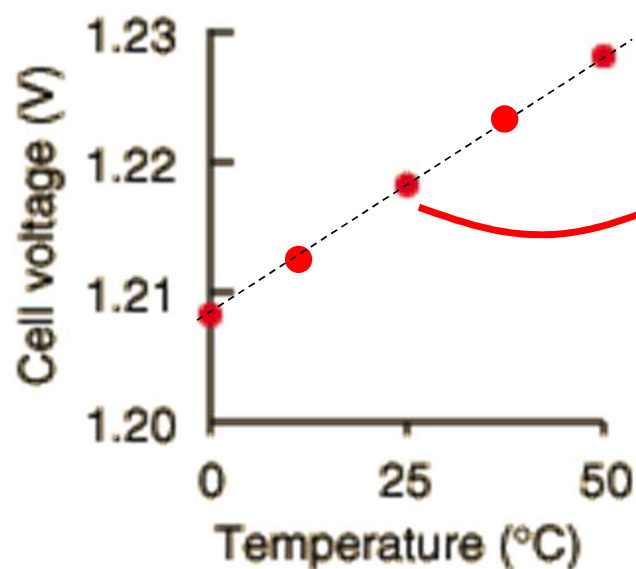
$$E = E^0 - \frac{RT}{nF} \ln(b) - \frac{RT}{nF} \ln(\gamma_{\pm})$$

Medindo contra o eletrodo padrão de hidrogênio:



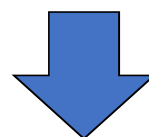
E^0/V	T/K	K
-0,32	298,15	$4,1 \cdot 10^{-6}$
-0,28	308,15	$\vdots$
-0,16	$\vdots$	
$\vdots$		

Dependencia de E com temperatura

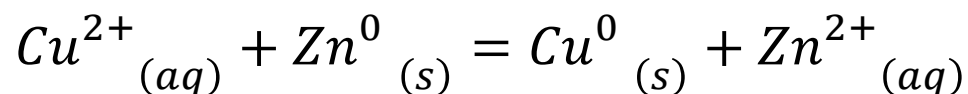


For ion concentrations
 $Zn^{2+} 10^{-5} M$, $Cu^{2+} 0.1 M$

$$\Delta S(T) = -nF \frac{dE(T)}{dT}$$

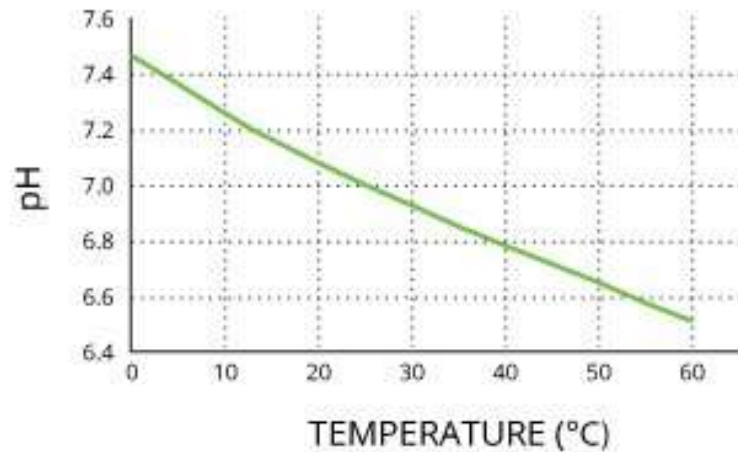
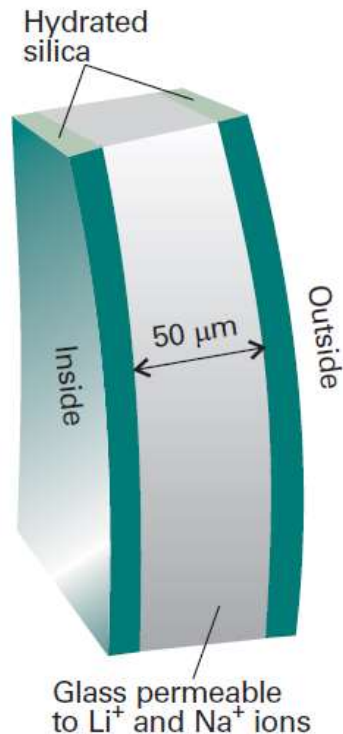
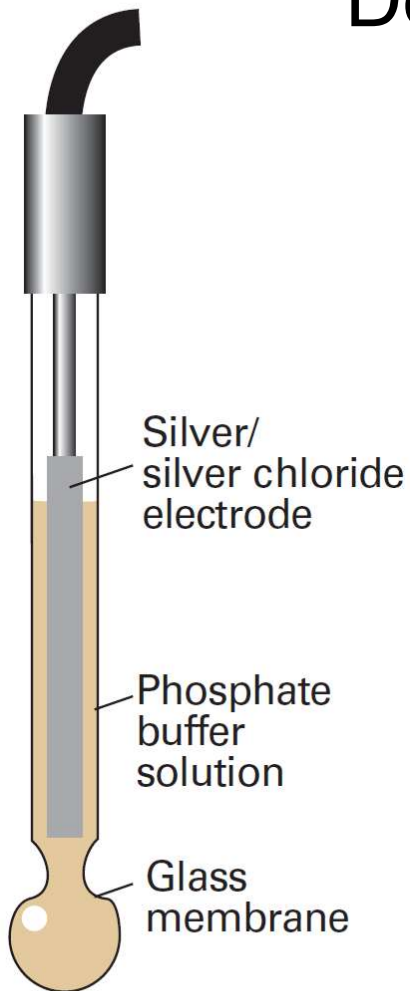


Para um curto intervalo de temperatura ΔS pode ser considerado constante



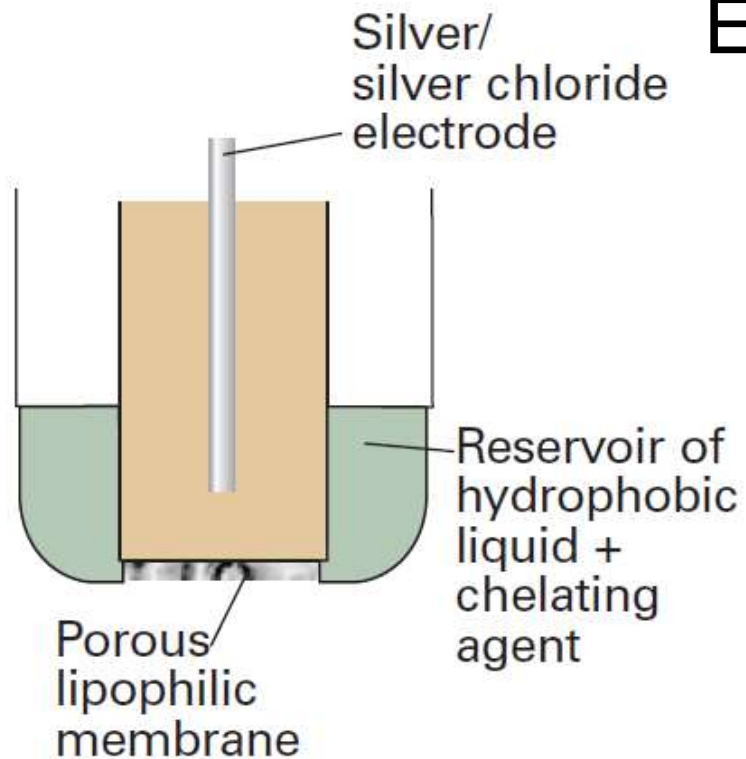
Determinação de constantes de equilíbrio

$$\ln K(T) = \frac{\Delta G^0(T)}{RT} = - \frac{nFE^0(T)}{RT}$$



<https://www.splabor.com.br>

Eletrodos seletivos



Membrana pode ser funcionalizada para ter sensibilidade a uma determinada espécie

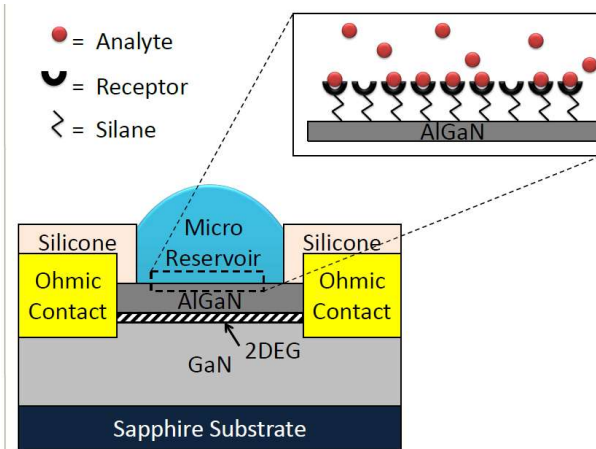
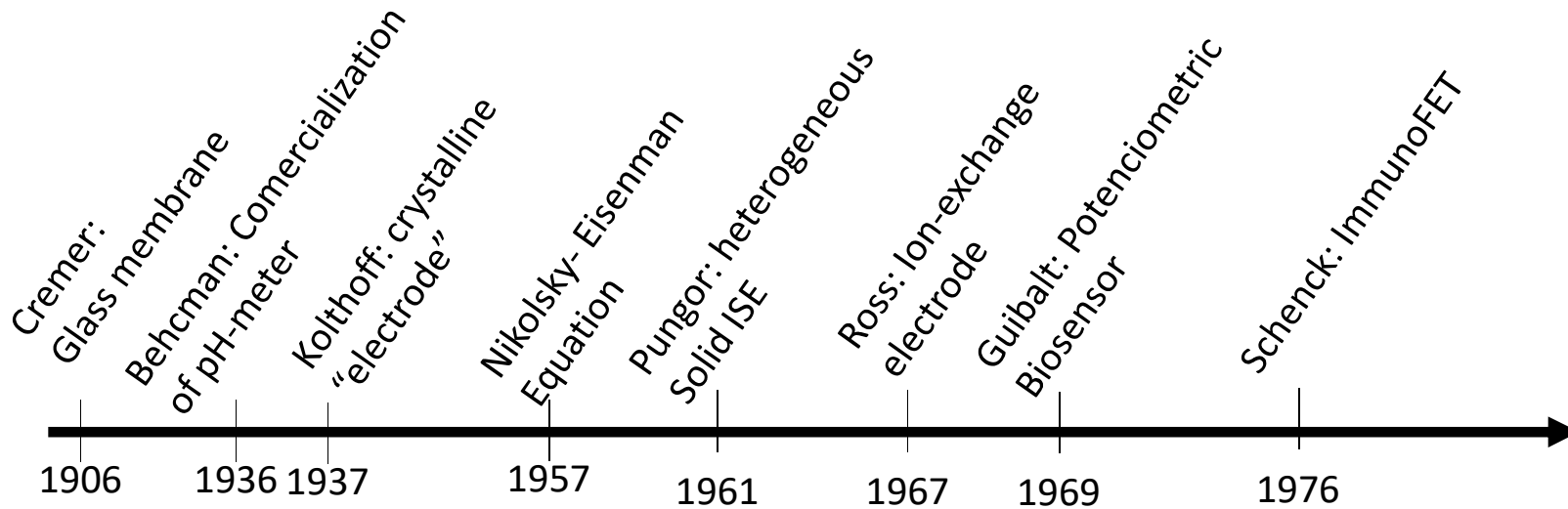


Seletividade

Equação de Nikolsky-Eisenman

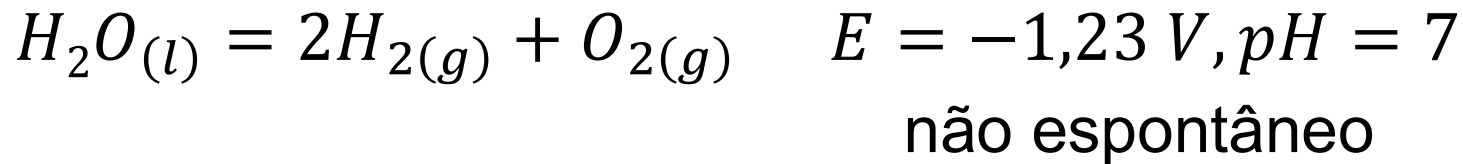
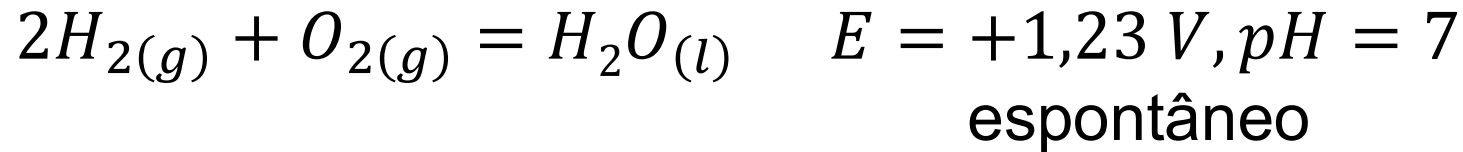
$$E = E^0 + \frac{RT}{z_i F} \ln \left[a_i + \sum_j K_{ij} (a_j)^{z_i/z_j} \right]$$

Linguas eletrônicas



Coffea Arabica
Coffea Canephora

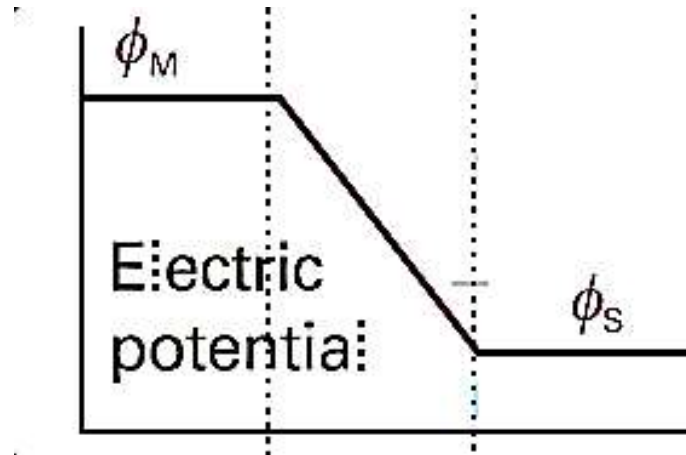
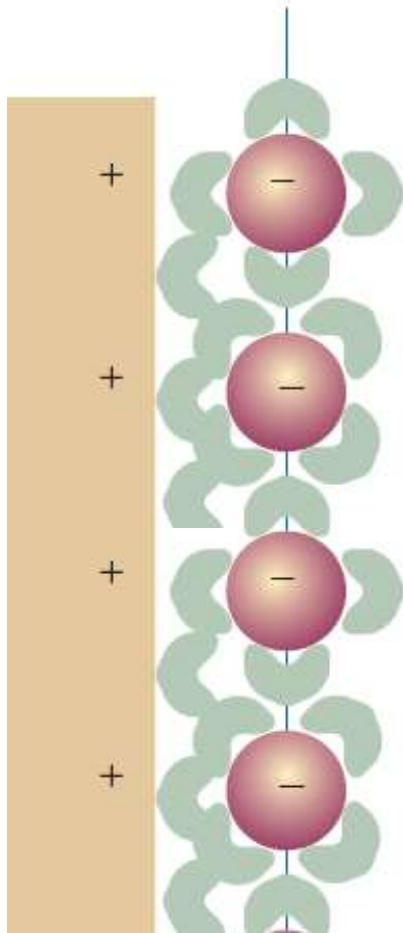
Células eletrolíticas



Para ocorrer a eletrólise da água precisamos aplicar cerca de **1,8 V**, e não 1,23 V!

Sobrepotencial oriundo
da polarização,
transporte de íons, etc...

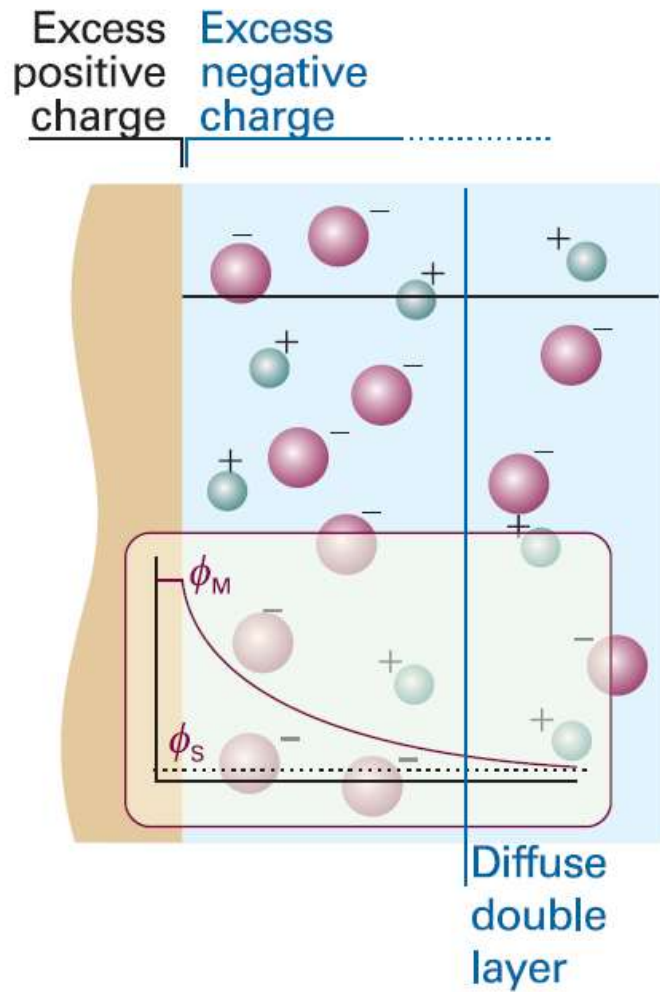
Interface eletrodo-solução



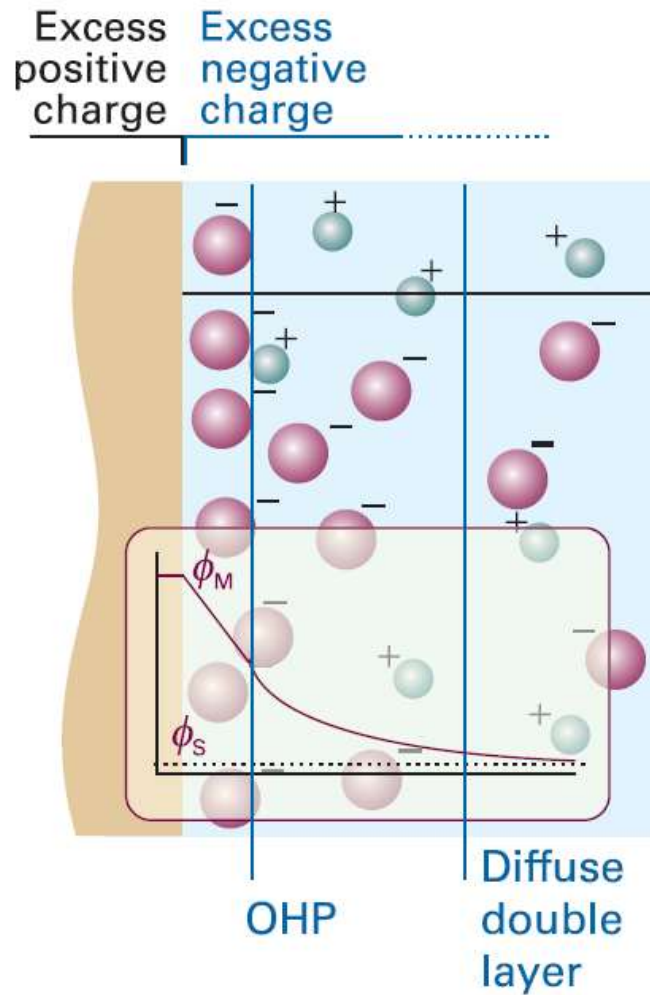
Modelo da camada de Helmholtz
– camada fixa de contra-íons

Outros modelos ...

Interface eletrodo-solução



Gouy-Chapman



Stern

Sobrepotencial

Sobrepotencial é gerado por efeitos que requerem trabalho para que ocorram:

- Ativação
- Queda ôhmica
- Polarização por concentração

Energia que deve ser fornecida para eletrólise, na forma de energia livre, deverá compensar a não-espontaneidade do processo e o sobrepotencial associado ao sistema!