

PMT 3205

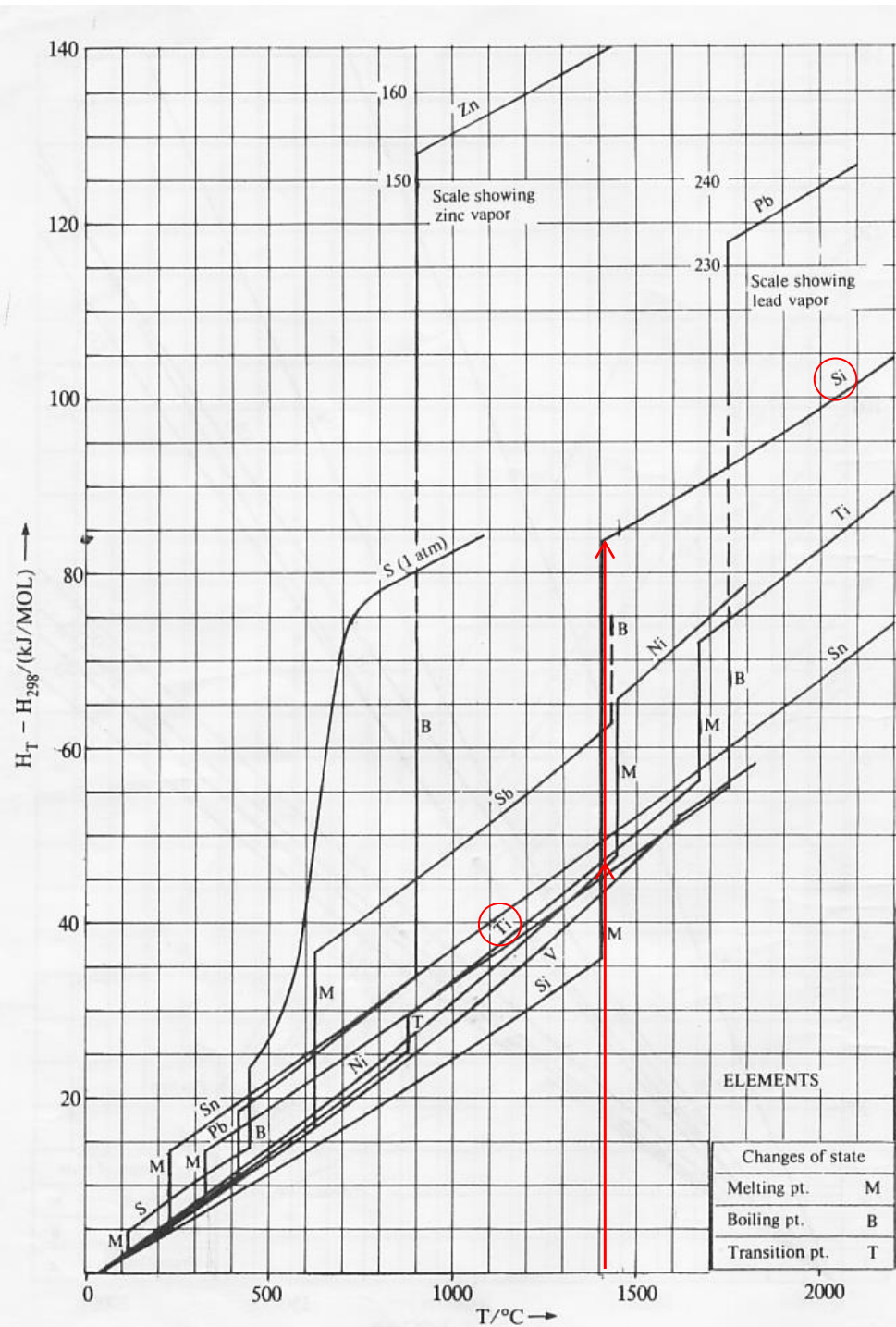
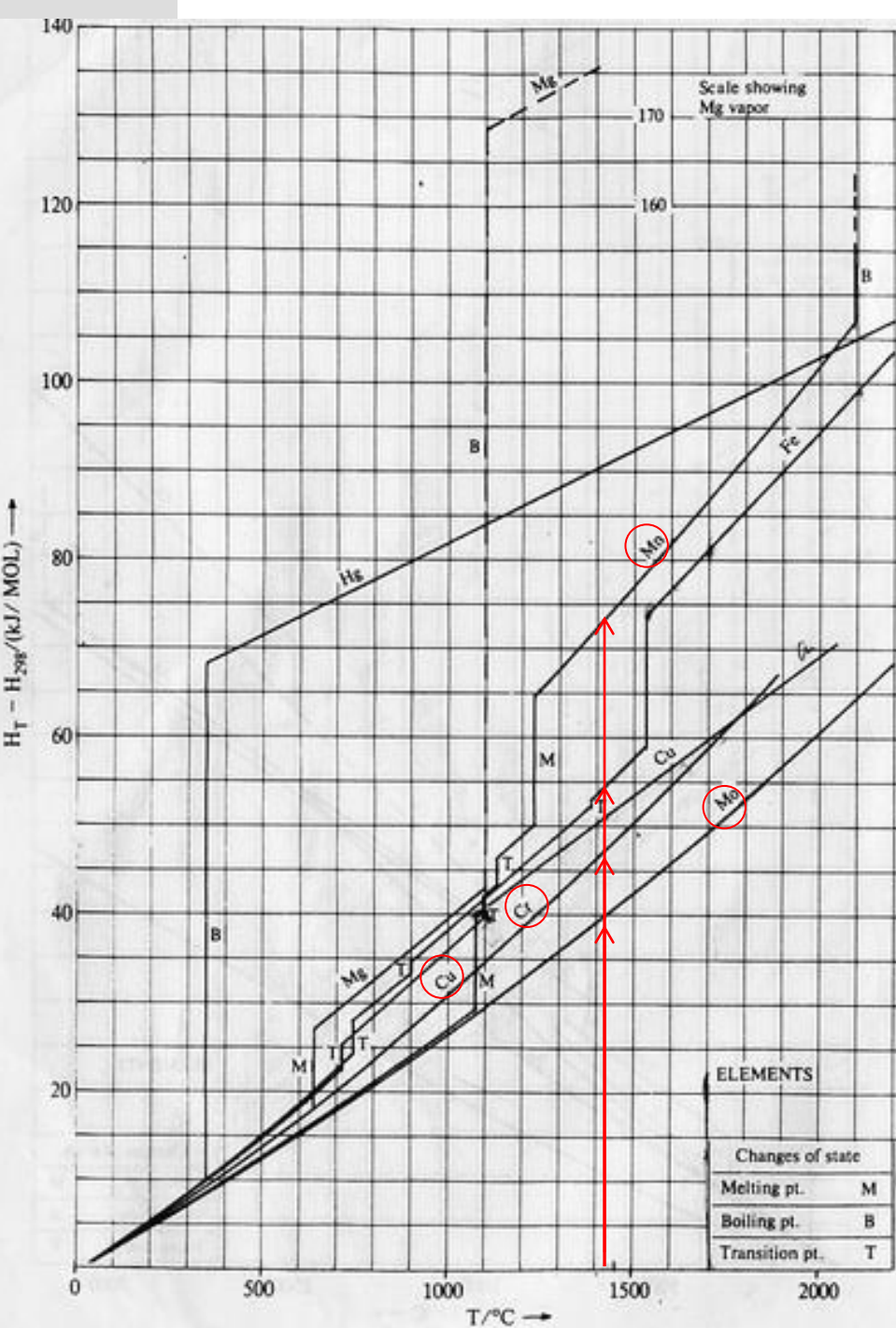
Físico-Química para Metalurgia e Materiais I

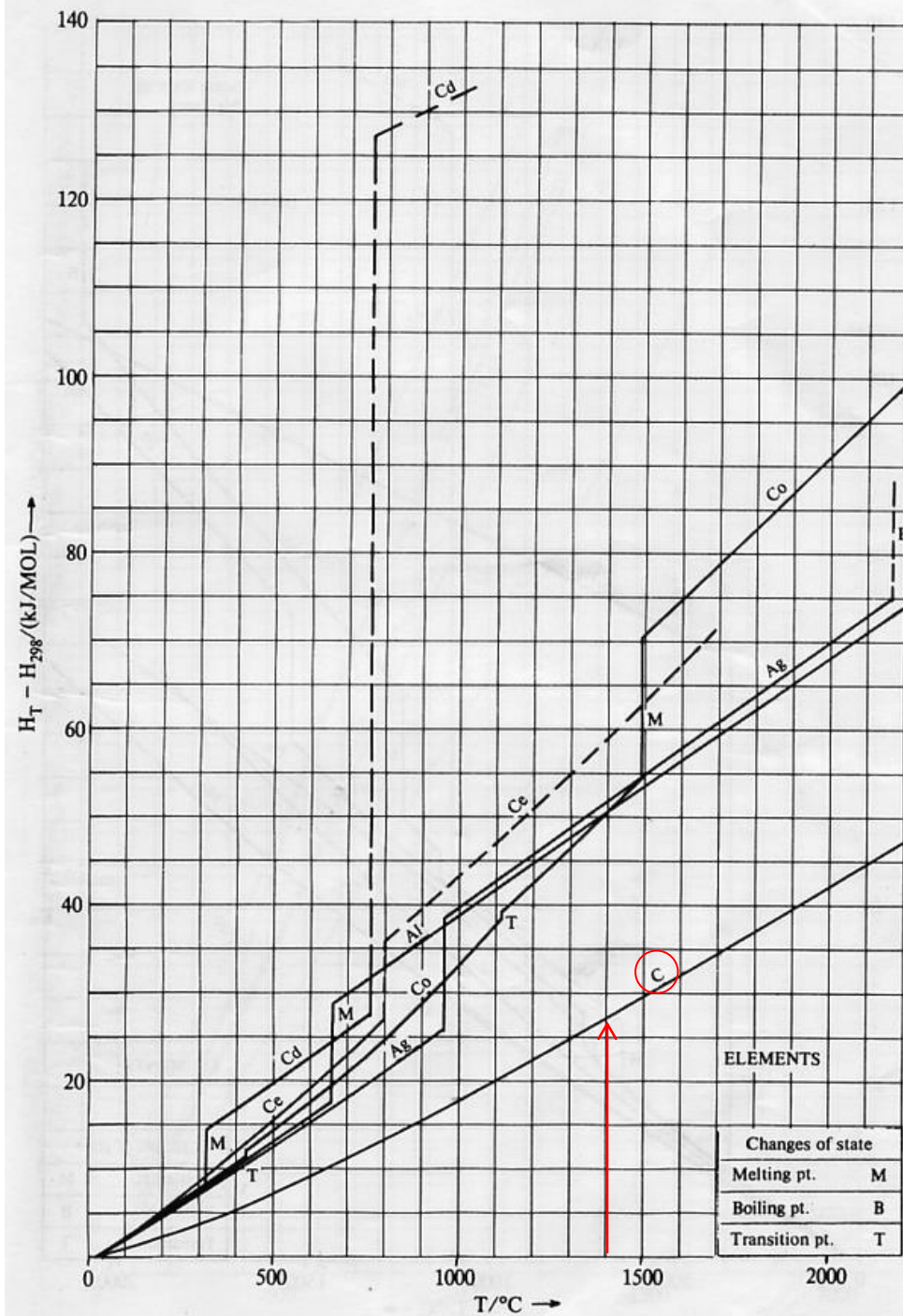
16. Determinar a quantidade de energia necessária para fundir 100 kg de aço a 25°C com a seguinte composição química: 2%C, 2%Mn, 1%Si, 5%Cr, 5%Mo e 1%Ti sabendo que a sua $T_{\text{liquidus}} = 1410^{\circ}\text{C}$ [20]

Calcular as variações de entalpia dos elementos e somá-las

Para cada 100 kg de liga há:

- 84 kg Fe e 84/56 kmol -
- 2 kg C e 2/12 kmol -
- 2 kg Mn e 2/55 kmol -
- 1 kg Si e 1/28 kmol -
- 5 kg Cr e 5/52 kmol -
- 5 kg Mo e 5/96 kmol -
- 1 kg Ti e 1/48 kmol -





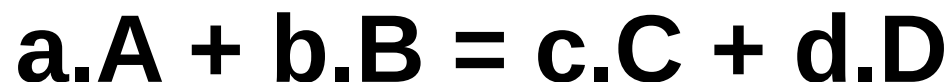
- Fe: $(84.000/56) \times (53.429,4 + 3.300 \times 4,18) = 1,01 \times 10^8 \text{ J}$
- C: $(2.000/12) \times (27.641,7) = 4,61 \times 10^6 \text{ J}$
- Mn: $(2.000/55) \times (78.812,5) = 2,5 \times 10^6 \text{ J}$
- Si: $(1.000/28) \times (35.925,3 + 12.100 \times 4,18) = 3,09 \times 10^6 \text{ J}$
- Cr: $(5.000/52) \times (45.315,3 + 4.000 \times 4,18) = 5,96 \times 10^6 \text{ J}$
- Mo: $(5.000/96) \times (39.496 + 6.600 \times 4,18) = 3,49 \times 10^6 \text{ J}$
- Ti: $(1.000/48) \times (46.560,4 + 4.500 \times 4,18) = 1,36 \times 10^6 \text{ J}$

$$\Delta H_{\text{liga}} = 1,22 \times 10^8 \text{ J/100kg}$$

$$\Delta h_{\text{liga,TC}} = 1,09 \times 10^8 \text{ J/100kg} \text{ (~12\%)}$$

Termodinâmica

Termoquímica



$$\Delta H_{\text{reação}} = \Sigma H_{\text{produtos}} - \Sigma H_{\text{reagentes}} = \\ c.H_C, (T, P) + d.H_D, (T, P) - a.H_A, (T, P) - b.H_B, (T, P)$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{reação}} < 0 \rightarrow \mathbf{exotérmica}$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{reação}} > 0 \rightarrow \mathbf{endotérmica}$$

- H não é uma propriedade absoluta, só é possível determinar valores relativos.

REFERÊNCIA

- O zero de entalpia é escolhido como sendo a entalpia das substâncias elementares puras (elementos químicos e gases mono e diatômicos), em sua fase mais estável, à temperatura de 25°C e pressão de 1 atm.

SER (Standard Element Reference)

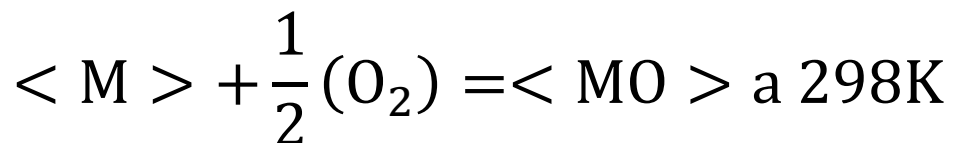
Termodinâmica

$$^{SER}H_{Fe} = H_{Fe}^{ccc}(298K, 1atm) = 0$$

$$H_{Fe}^{cfc}(298K, 1atm) \neq 0$$

$$^{SER}H_C = H_C^{grafite}(298K, 1atm) = 0$$

$$H_C^{diamante}(298K, 1atm) \neq 0$$



$$\Delta H_{r,298} = H_{<MO>,298K} - H_{<M>,298K} - \frac{1}{2} H_{(O_2),298K}$$

ou

$$\Delta H_{r,298} = H_{<MO>,298K} = \Delta H_{298}^0$$

Tabelado

Variação de entalpia de formação ou reação



METMAT

Termodinâmica

Table 13—II. Thermodynamic Data* on Some Elements and Compounds Encountered in Ferrous Metallurgical Processes.

Units: $\Delta H_{\text{fus}}^{\circ}$ in cal. per mole; S_{fus}° in cal. per deg. per mole; C_p in cal. per deg. per mole; transformation (t.p.), melting (m.p.) and boiling (b.p.) point temperatures in $^{\circ}\text{C}$; heats of transformation and fusion in cal. per mole.

Notations: " " indicate nonstoichiometric compound; underlined m.p. indicates incongruent m.p.; values in () are estimated. dec. = decomposes. Sub. = sublimes.

Substance	$-\Delta H_{\text{fus}}^{\circ}$	S_{fus}°	$C_p = a + bT - cT^{-2}$			Temp. Range $^{\circ}\text{C}$	t.p. $^{\circ}\text{C}$	m.p. $^{\circ}\text{C}$	b.p. $^{\circ}\text{C}$	ΔH_i	ΔH_f	Remarks
			a	$b \times 10^3$	$c \times 10^{-5}$							
Al	0	6.77	4.94	2.96	—	25–659	—	659	2467	—	2,570	(1) Andalusite (2) Kyanite (3) Sillimanite Heats of formation from ox- ides, Al_2O_3 + SiO_2.
Al_2O_3	399,600	12.2	7.00	—	—	659–2400	(1000)	2030	dec.	(20,600)	(26,000)	
Al_2SiO_5	172,900	—	27.49	2.82	8.38	25–1500	—	1100	dec.	—	—	
AlN	76,470	5.0	5.47	7.80	—	25–600	—	dec.	dec.	—	—	
Al_4C_3	35,900	(31.3)	24.08	31.60	—	25–320	—	—	—	—	—	
Al_2SiO_5 (1)	39,900°	22.3	46.24	—	12.53	25–1300	—	—	—	—	—	
(2)	40,000°	20.0	45.52	2.34	16.00	25–1400	—	—	—	—	—	
(3)	46,000°	23.0	40.09	5.86	10.13	25–1300	—	1810	—	—	—	
$\text{Al}_{10}\text{Si}_2\text{O}_{13}$	—	—	59.65	67.00	—	25–300	—	—	—	—	—	Mullite
B	0	1.40	4.13	1.66	1.76	25–2027	—	2027	3927	—	5,300	Crystalline.
B_2O_3 °	305,300	12.87	7.50	—	—	2027–2700	—	450	(2300)	—	5,500	
B_2O_3 °	301,000	18.58	8.73	25.40	1.31	25–450	—	450	(2300)	—	—	
BN	60,700	3.67	30.50	—	—	450–1700	—	—	—	—	—	
"B ₄ C"	12,200	6.47	2.28	42.10	—	25–450	—	450	(2300)	—	—	
Ba	0	15.50	30.50	—	—	450–1700	—	—	—	—	—	from its oxides. from its oxides.
"BaO"	133,500	16.80	1.82	3.62	—	25–900	370	710	1637	150	1,830	
BaS	106,000	22.0	22.99	5.40	10.72	25–1450	—	—	—	—	—	
Ba_3N_2	87,000	36.4	5.36	3.16	—	25–370	—	1925	(2750)	—	13,800	
BaSiO_3	38,000°	26.8	2.60	6.86	—	370–710	—	2200	—	—	—	
Ba_2SiO_4	64,500°	43.5	7.50	—	—	710–1600	—	dec.	—	—	—	
BaTiO_3	—	—	29.03	2.04	4.58	25–1700	5; 120	1605	—	16; 47	—	
Ba_2TiO_4	—	47.0	43.00	1.60	6.96	25–1700	—	1760	—	—	—	
Be	0	2.28	4.58	2.12	1.14	25–1283	—	1283	2477	—	2,800	from its oxides.
BeO	143,100	3.37	7.50	—	—	1283–2400	—	2530	4120	—	17,000	
BeS	55,900	8.4	8.45	4.00	3.17	25–900	—	—	—	—	—	
Be_3N_2	134,700	—	7.32	30.80	—	25–500	—	—	—	—	—	
Be_2SiO_4	12,000°	15.4	22.84	—	—	25	—	1560	—	—	—	
C (1)	0	1.36	4.03	1.14	2.04	25–2200	—	Sub.	3727°	—	(33,000)	(1) Graphite; ° Sublimation point.



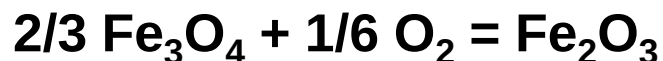
Exemplos:



$$\Delta H^\circ_{\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3, 298\text{K}} = -194580 \text{ cal/mol} \quad \dots \text{ valor tabelado}$$

$$\Delta H^\circ_{\text{reação}, 298\text{K}, 1 \text{ atm}} = H^\circ_{\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3, 298\text{K}, 1\text{atm}} - 2 \cancel{H^\circ_{\text{Fe}, 298\text{K}, 1\text{atm}}} - 3/2 \cancel{H^\circ_{\text{O}_2, 298\text{K}, 1\text{atm}}} = -194.580 \text{ cal/mol}$$

$\swarrow$
0 cal $\swarrow$
0 cal



$$\Delta H^\circ_{\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3, 298\text{K}} = -194580 \text{ cal/mol} \quad \dots \text{ valor tabelado}$$

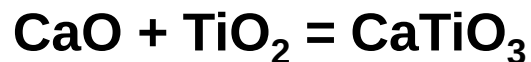
$$\Delta H^\circ_{\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4, 298\text{K}} = -263430 \text{ cal/mol} \quad \dots \text{ valor tabelado}$$

$$\Delta H^\circ_{\text{reação}, 298} = H^\circ_{\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3, 298} - 2/3 H^\circ_{\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4, 298} - 1/6 H^\circ_{\text{O}_2, 298} = -18.960 \text{ cal/mol}$$

$\swarrow$
-194580 cal $\swarrow$
-263430 cal $\swarrow$
0



Exemplos:



$$\Delta H^{\circ}_{\text{reação}, 298\text{K}, 1\text{atm}} = H^{\circ}_{\text{CaTiO}_3, \text{sólido}, 298\text{K}, 1\text{atm}} - H^{\circ}_{\text{CaO}, \text{sólido}, 298\text{K}, 1\text{atm}} - H^{\circ}_{\text{TiO}_2, \text{sólido}, 298\text{K}, 1\text{atm}}$$

ou

$$\Delta H^{\circ}_{\text{reação}, 298\text{K}, 1\text{atm}} = \Delta H^{\circ}_{\text{CaTiO}_3, \text{sólido}, 298\text{K}, 1\text{atm}} - \Delta H^{\circ}_{\text{CaO}, \text{sólido}, 298\text{K}, 1\text{atm}} - \Delta H^{\circ}_{\text{TiO}_2, \text{sólido}, 298\text{K}, 1\text{atm}}$$


-1660200 joules


-635090 joules


-943210 joules

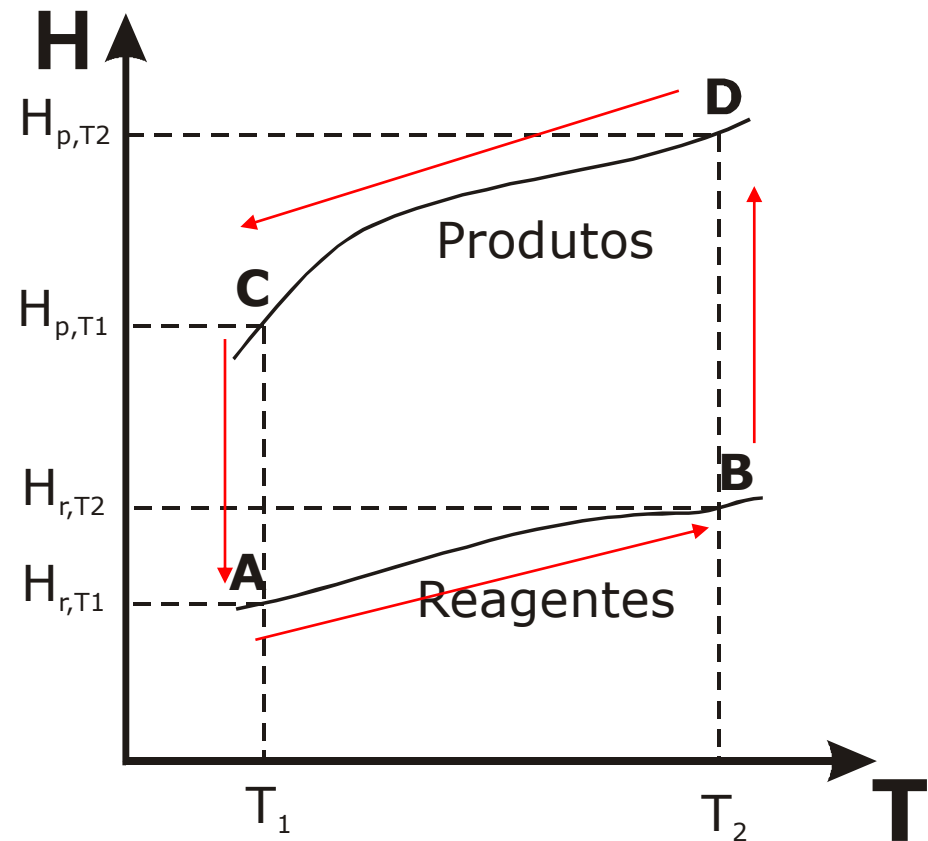


$$\Delta H_{A \rightarrow B} = \int_{T_1}^{T_2} \sum c_{P, \text{reagentes}} \cdot dT$$

$$\Delta H_{B \rightarrow D} = \Delta H_{\text{reação}, T_2}$$

$$\Delta H_{D \rightarrow C} = \int_{T_2}^{T_1} \sum c_{P, \text{produtos}} \cdot dT$$

$$\Delta H_{C \rightarrow A} = -\Delta H_{\text{reação}, T_1}$$



Ciclo Fechado

$$\Delta H_{A \rightarrow B} + \Delta H_{B \rightarrow D} + \Delta H_{D \rightarrow C} + \Delta H_{C \rightarrow A} = 0$$

$$\Delta H_{reação,T_2} = - \int_{T_2}^{T_1} \sum c_{P,produtos} \cdot dT - \int_{T_1}^{T_2} \sum c_{P,reagentes} \cdot dT + \Delta H_{reação,T_1}$$

$$\Delta H_{reação,T_2} = \int_{T_1}^{T_2} \left(\sum c_{P,produtos} - \sum c_{P,reagentes} \right) \cdot dT + \Delta H_{reação,T_1}$$

Regra de Kirchhoff

$$\Delta H_{T_2} = \Delta H_{T_1} + \int_{T_1}^{T_2} \Delta c_p \cdot dT$$

REGRA PRÁTICA

1. Levar todos os reagentes para uma temperatura de referência, normalmente 298K - ΔH_a ;
2. Fazer a reação química na temperatura de referência - $\Delta H_b = \Delta H_{\text{reação}, 298K}$;
3. Levar todos os produtos para as temperaturas reais - ΔH_c .

$$\Delta H_{\text{reação}} = \Delta H_a + \Delta H_b + \Delta H_c$$

Termodinâmica – Balanço térmico

17. Calcular a variação de entalpia das seguintes reações:[80]

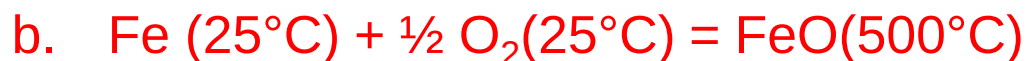
- $\text{Fe (25}^\circ\text{C)} + \frac{1}{2} \text{O}_2(25^\circ\text{C)} = \text{FeO(25}^\circ\text{C)}$
- $\text{Fe (25}^\circ\text{C)} + \frac{1}{2} \text{O}_2(25^\circ\text{C)} = \text{FeO(500}^\circ\text{C)}$
- $\text{Fe (500}^\circ\text{C)} + \frac{1}{2} \text{O}_2(300^\circ\text{C)} = \text{FeO(1000}^\circ\text{C)}$

Fe	0	6.49	3.04	7.58	-0.60	25—769	760*,910; 1392	1537	3070	326,215, 165	3 670
			11.13	—	—	769—911					
			5.80	1.98	—	911—1392					
			6.74	1.60	—	1392—1537					
			9.77	0.40	—	1537—2700					
"FeO"*	63 800	13.7	11.66	2.00	0.67	25—1377		1377	dec.		7 490
O ₂	0	49.02	7.16	1.00	0.40	25—2700	-250; -229	-219	-183	224,178	106

Termodinâmica – Balanço térmico



$$\Delta H^\circ_{\text{reação},298\text{K}} = \Delta H^\circ_{\text{FeO},298\text{K}} - \Delta H^\circ_{\text{Fe},298\text{K}} - 0,5.\Delta H^\circ_{\text{O}_2,298\text{K}} = -63.800 \text{ cal/mol}$$

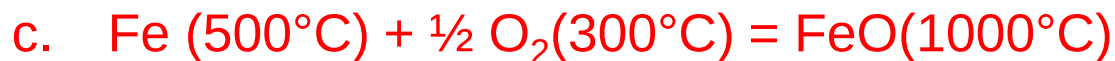


1. $\Delta H_a = 0$ (estão na temperatura de referência)

2. $\Delta H_b = \Delta H^\circ_{\text{reação},298\text{K}} = \Delta H^\circ_{\text{FeO},298\text{K}} - \Delta H^\circ_{\text{Fe},298\text{K}} - 0,5.\Delta H^\circ_{\text{O}_2,298\text{K}} = -63.800 \text{ cal/mol}$

3. $\Delta H_c = \Delta H_{\text{aquec,FeO},298\text{K}-773\text{K}} = 25000/4,18 = 5.981 \text{ cal/mol (H}_T\text{-H}_{298})$

$$\Delta H_{\text{reação}} = \Delta H_a + \Delta H_b + \Delta H_c = 0 + (-63.000) + 5.981 = -57.819 \text{ cal/mol}$$

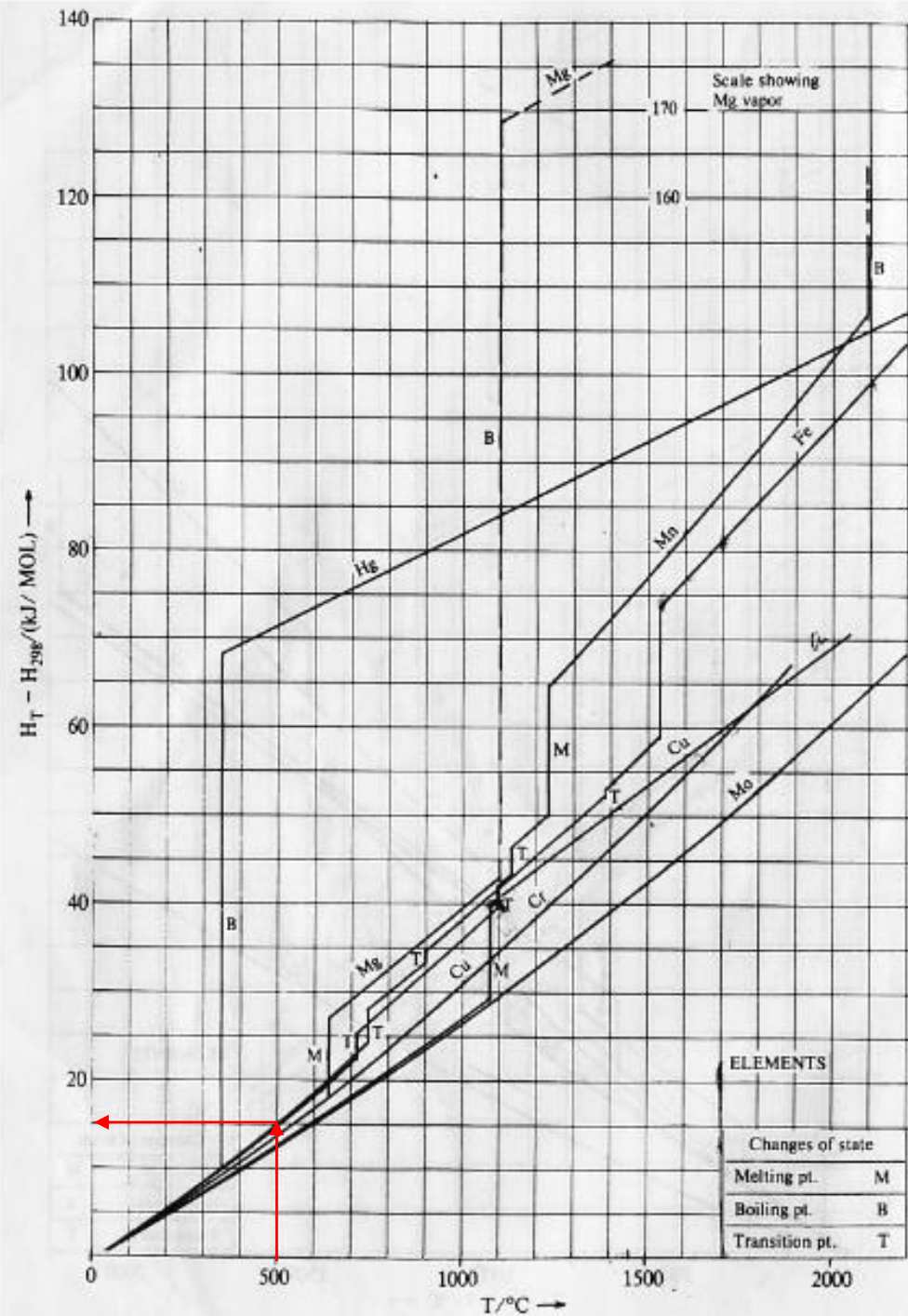
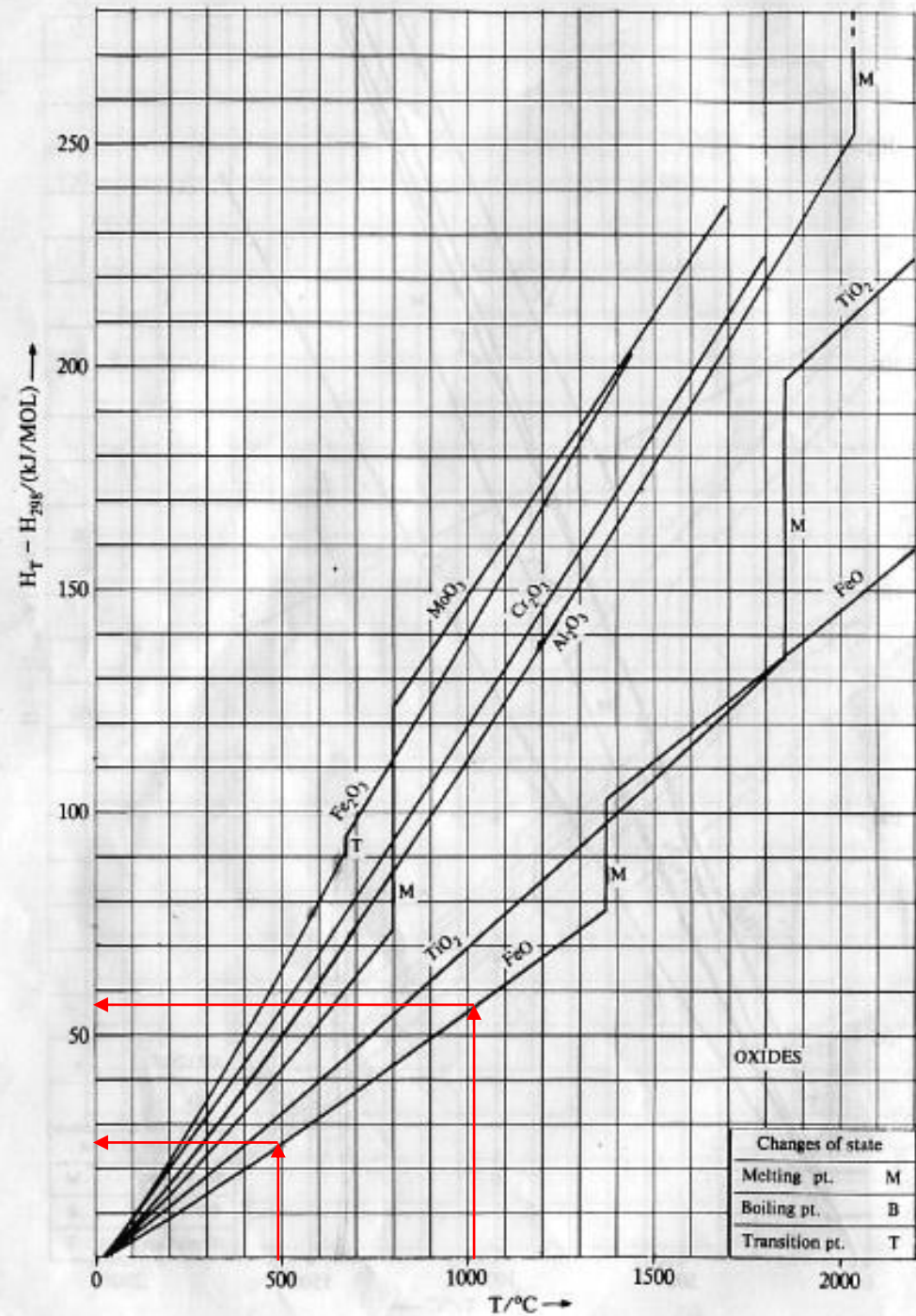


1. $\Delta H_a = \Delta H_{\text{resf,Fe},773\text{K}-298\text{K}} + 0,5.\Delta H_{\text{resf,O}_2,573\text{K}-298\text{K}} = (-15.000 - 0,5 \times 9.000)/4,18 = -4.665 \text{ cal/mol}$

2. $\Delta H_b = \Delta H^\circ_{\text{reação},298\text{K}} = \Delta H^\circ_{\text{FeO},298\text{K}} - \Delta H^\circ_{\text{Fe},298\text{K}} - 0,5.\Delta H^\circ_{\text{O}_2,298\text{K}} = -63.800 \text{ cal/mol}$

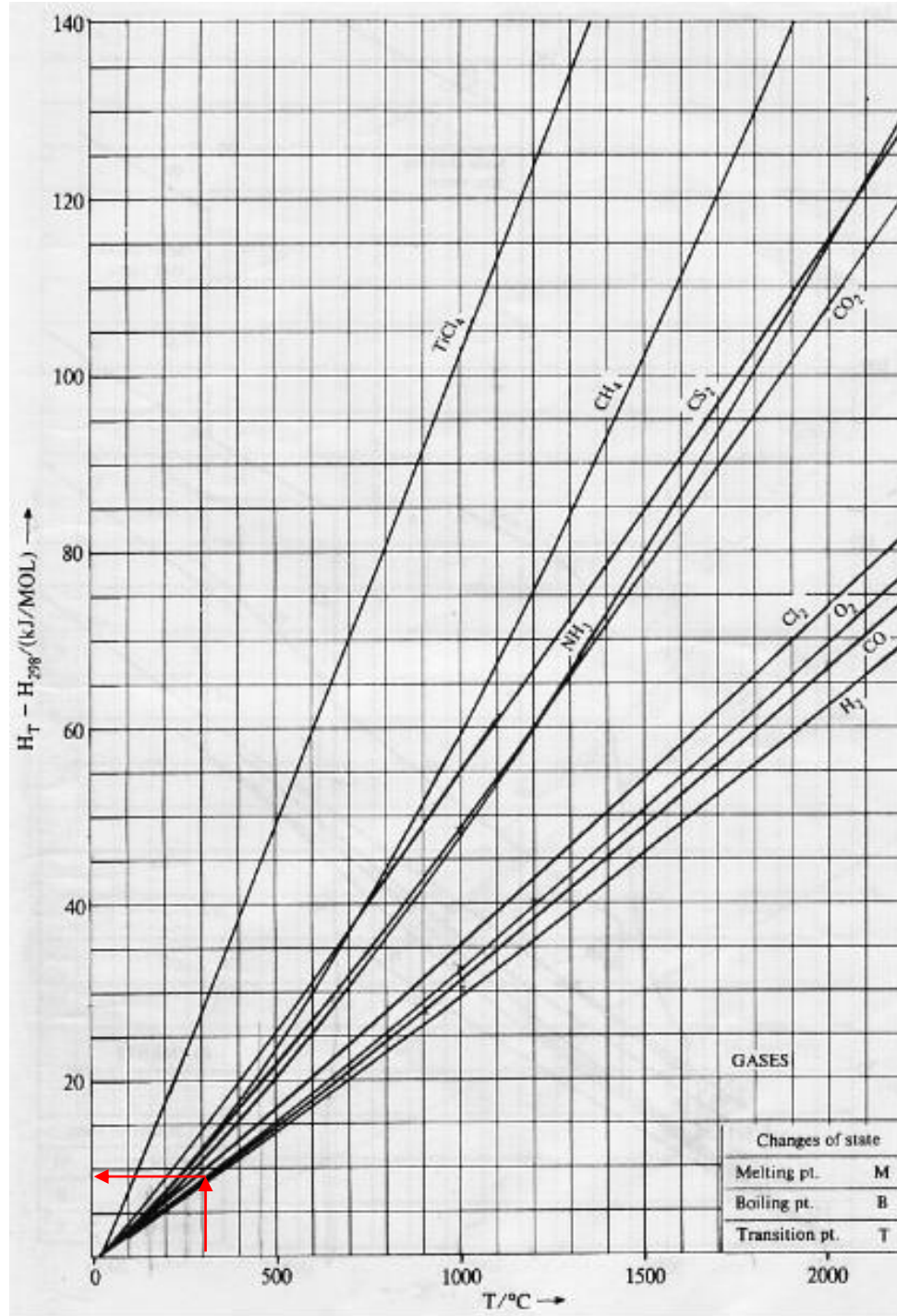
3. $\Delta H_c = \Delta H_{\text{aquecimento,FeO},298\text{K}-1273\text{K}} = 52.500/4,18 = 12.560 \text{ cal/mol}$

$$\Delta H_{\text{reação}} = \Delta H_a + \Delta H_b + \Delta H_c = -4.665 + (-63.000) + 12.560 = -55.905 \text{ cal/mol}$$





METMAT



19. Cr_2O_3 puro reage com uma quantidade estequiométrica de Al, ambos inicialmente a 25°C , produzindo alumina e cromo puro. Se a máxima temperatura obtida no cadinho foi de 1900°C , calcular o calor perdido para o meio por kg de Al. [22]



$$\Delta H_{\text{reação}, 298\text{K}} = -1,28 \times 10^5 \text{ cal/mol}$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{aquecimento}, \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3} = (-3,45 \times 10^5 + 4,00 \times 10^5) \text{ cal/mol}$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{aquecimento}, \text{Cr}} = 2 \times 1,70 \times 10^4 \text{ cal/mol}$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{reação}} = -1,28 \times 10^5 + (-3,45 \times 10^5 + 4,00 \times 10^5) + 2 \times 1,70 \times 10^4 = -38.600 \text{ cal/mol}$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{reação}} = -38600 \times 1000 / (2 \times 27) = -714.814,82 \text{ cal/kg Al}$$