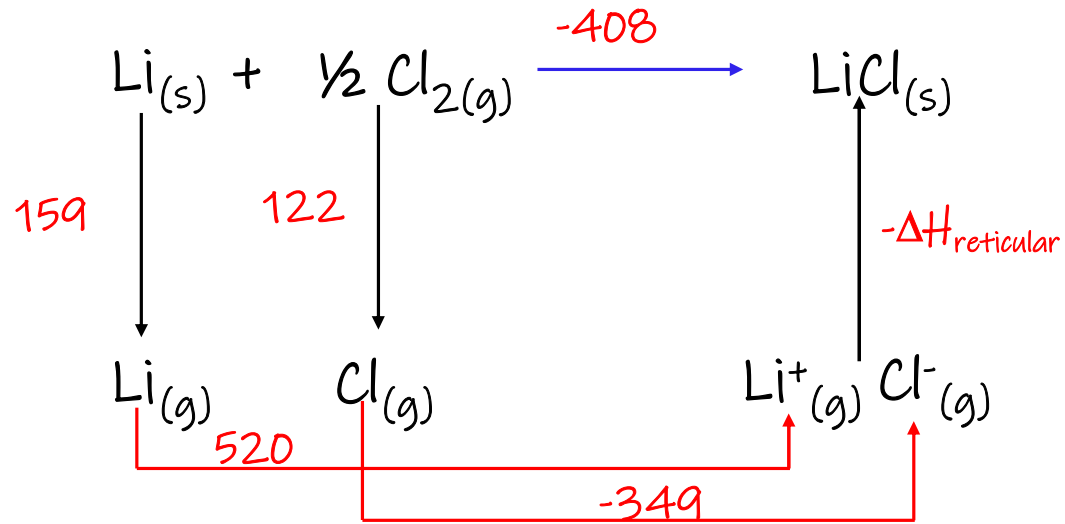
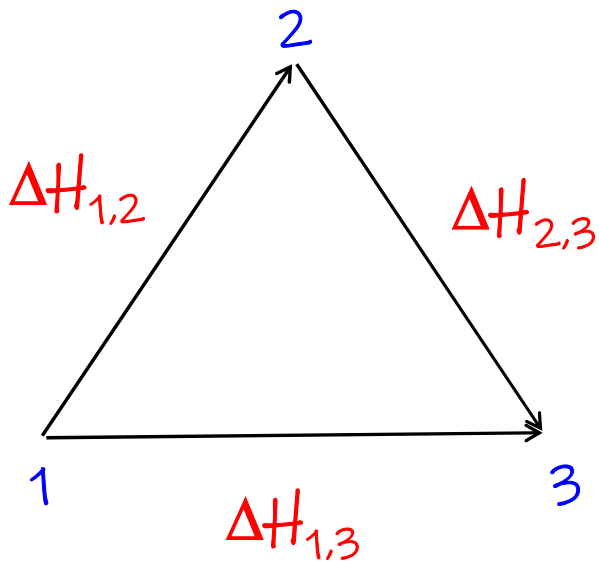


Aula 03 QE

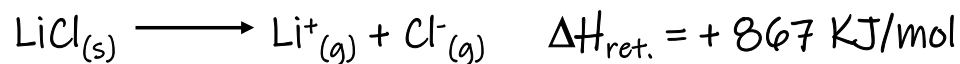
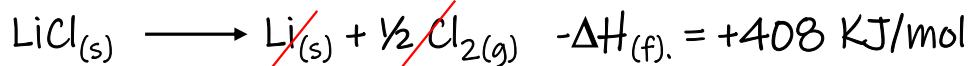
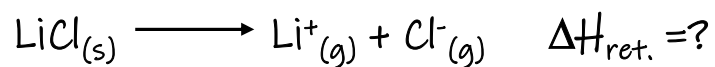
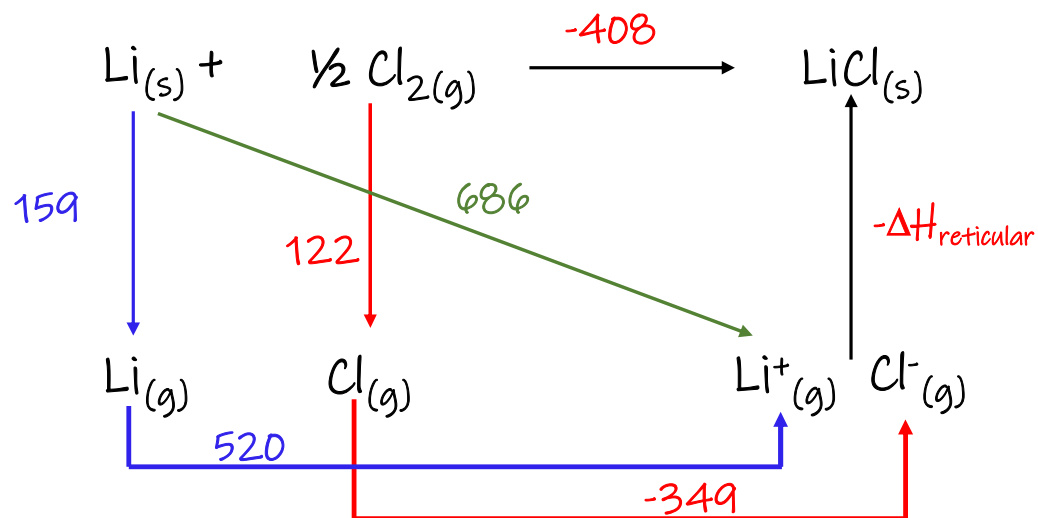
Cálculo da Energia Reticular do $\text{LiCl}_{(s)}$

Lei de Hess



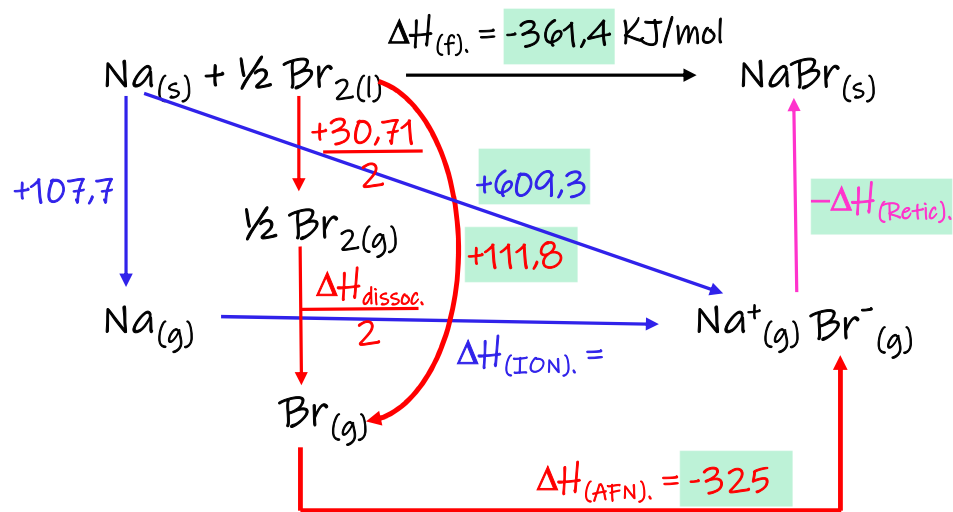
$$\Delta H_{1,3} = \Delta H_{1,2} + \Delta H_{2,3}$$

Lei de Hess e Ciclo de Born-Haber



a) baseado no ciclo de Born-Haber, calcule a energia reticular do brometo de sódio sólido e a energia de dissociação do $\text{Br}_2(g)$. Dado Tabela livro Brown, "Química Uma Ciência Central" e

$\Delta H_{\text{AFN}(\text{Br})} = -325 \text{ KJ/mol}$. b) baseado no modelo da ligação iônica, qual haleto de cálcio, cloreto e fluoreto, tem o menor ponto de fusão, explique. c) estime a energia reticular do BaO .



$$\frac{\Delta H_{\text{dissoc.}}}{2} + \frac{30,71}{2} = 111,8$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{dissoc.}} = +192,9 \text{ KJ/mol}$$

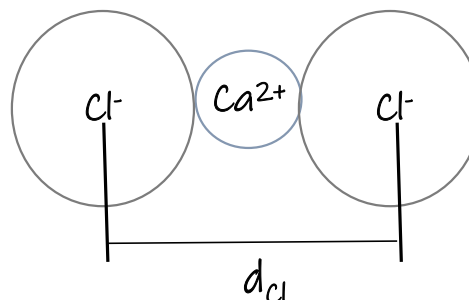
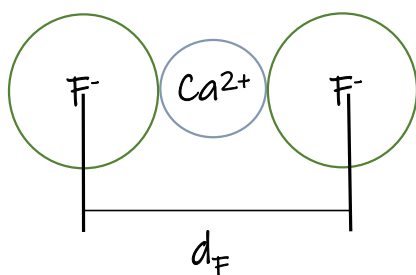
$$+609,3 = 107,7 + \Delta H_{\text{(ION).}}$$

$$-361,4 = 609,3 + 111,8 + (-325) + (-\Delta H_{\text{retic.}})$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{retic.}} = 609,3 + 111,8 + (-325) + 361,4 = +757,5 \text{ KJ/mol}$$

b) baseado no modelo da ligação iônica, qual haleto de cálcio, cloreto e fluoreto, tem o menor ponto de fusão, explique. c) estime a energia reticular do BaO.

$$\Delta H_{\text{reticular}} = \kappa \frac{Q_1 Q_2}{d}$$



Como d_{Cl} é maior que a d_{F} o $\Delta H_{\text{retic.}}(\text{CaCl}_2)$ é menor que o $\Delta H_{\text{retic.}}(\text{CaF}_2)$. Portanto o ponto de fusão do CaCl_2 é menor que do CaF_2 .

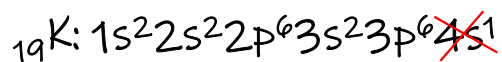
No item a) $\Delta H_{\text{retic.}}(\text{NaBr}) = 757,5 \text{ KJ/mol}$ $757,5 = \frac{K}{d} (1 \times 1)$

$$\Delta H_{\text{retic.}}(\text{BaO}) = \frac{K}{d} (2 \times 2) \quad d \cong d \quad \Delta H_{\text{retic.}}(\text{BaO}) = 757,5 (2 \times 2)$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{retic.}}(\text{BaO}) = 3030 \text{ KJ/mol}$$

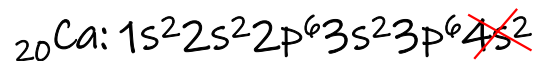
KF, CaO e ScN. Sabendo que Energia Reticular (Rede) do KF é 808 KJ/mol, determine o valor aproximado do CaO e ScN considerando o modelo da ligação iônica.

Dados: $_{19}\text{K}$, $_{20}\text{Ca}$, $_{21}\text{Sc}$, $_{9}\text{F}$, $_{8}\text{O}$, $_{7}\text{N}$

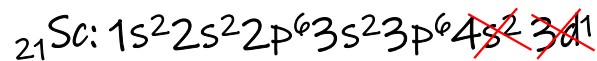


K^+

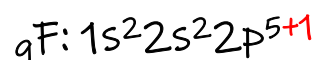
$$\Delta H_{\text{reticular}} = \kappa \frac{Q_1 Q_2}{d}$$



Ca^{2+}

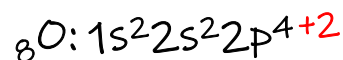


Sc^{3+}



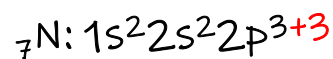
F^-

$\Delta H_{\text{retic.}}(\text{CaO}) = (4) 808 = 3232 \text{ KJ/mol}$



O^{2-}

$\Delta H_{\text{retic.}}(\text{ScN}) = (9) 808 = 7272 \text{ KJ/mol}$



N^{3-}

- i) Baseado no ciclo de Born-Haber, calcule a energia reticular do brometo de lítio sólido e a energia de ionização do Lítio. $\Delta H_f(\text{LiBr}) = -351 \text{ KJ/mol}$. ii) Baseado no modelo da ligação iônica, estime a energia reticular do $\text{MgO}_{(s)}$. iii) Compare o ponto de fusão do $\text{MgO}_{(s)}$ com o $\text{MgCl}_{2(s)}$ iv) Determine o calor de dissociação do $\text{Br}_{2(g)}$ e $\text{I}_{2(g)}$.

Dado: ${}_{12}\text{Mg}$, ${}_{8}\text{O}$, ${}_{17}\text{Cl}$.

Substância	ΔH_f° (kJ/mol)	Energia de afinidade									
Cálcio		H									He
Ca(g)	179,3	-73									>0
Ca(s)	0	Li	Be	B	C	N	O	F		Ne	>0
CaCO_3 (s, calcita)	-1.207,1	-60	>0	-27	-122	>0	-141	-328			>0
$\text{CaCl}_2(s)$	-795,8	Na	Mg	Al	Si	P	S	Cl	Ar		>0
$\text{CaF}_2(s)$	-1.219,6	-53	>0	-43	-134	-72	-200	-349			>0
CaO(s)	-635,5	K	Ca	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr		>0
$\text{Ca(OH)}_2(s)$	-986,2	-48	-2	-30	-119	-78	-195	-325			>0
$\text{CaSO}_4(s)$	-1.434,0	Rb	Sr	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	Xe		>0
		-47	-5	-30	-107	-103	-190	-295			>0
		1A	2A	3A	4A	5A	6A	7A	8A		
		ΔH_f°									
Bromo		Substância (kJ/mol)									
Br(g)	111,8	Iodo									
$\text{Br}^-(aq)$	-120,9	I(g) 106,60									
$\text{Br}_2(g)$	30,71	$\text{I}^-(aq)$ -55,19									
$\text{Br}_2(l)$	0	$\text{I}_2(g)$ 62,25									
HBr(g)	-36,23	$\text{I}_2(s)$ 0									
Oxigênio		HI(g) 25,94									
O(g)	247,5	Lítio									
$\text{O}_2(g)$	0	Li(g) 159,3									
$\text{O}_3(g)$	142,30	Li(s) 0									
$\text{OH}^-(aq)$	-230,0	$\text{Li}^+(aq)$ -278,5									
$\text{H}_2\text{O}(g)$	-241,82	$\text{Li}^+(g)$ 685,7									
$\text{H}_2\text{O}(l)$	-285,83	LiCl(s) -408,3									
$\text{H}_2\text{O}_2(g)$	-136,10										
$\text{H}_2\text{O}_2(l)$	-187,8										