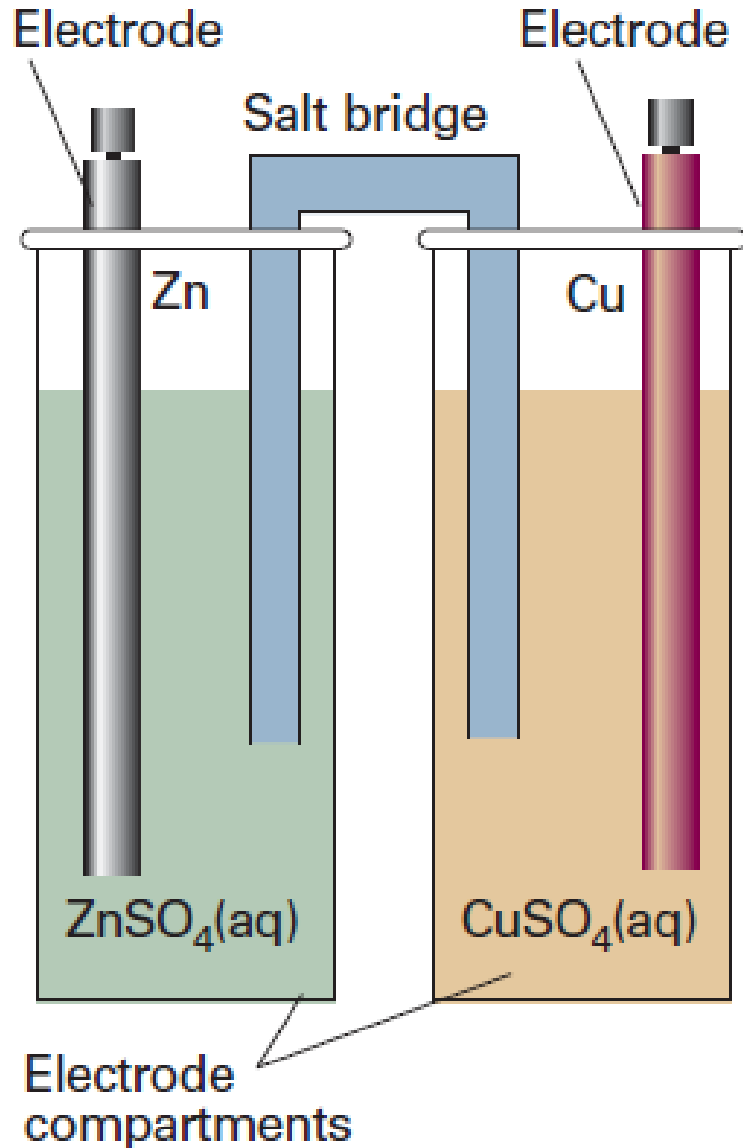


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**Instituto de Química**

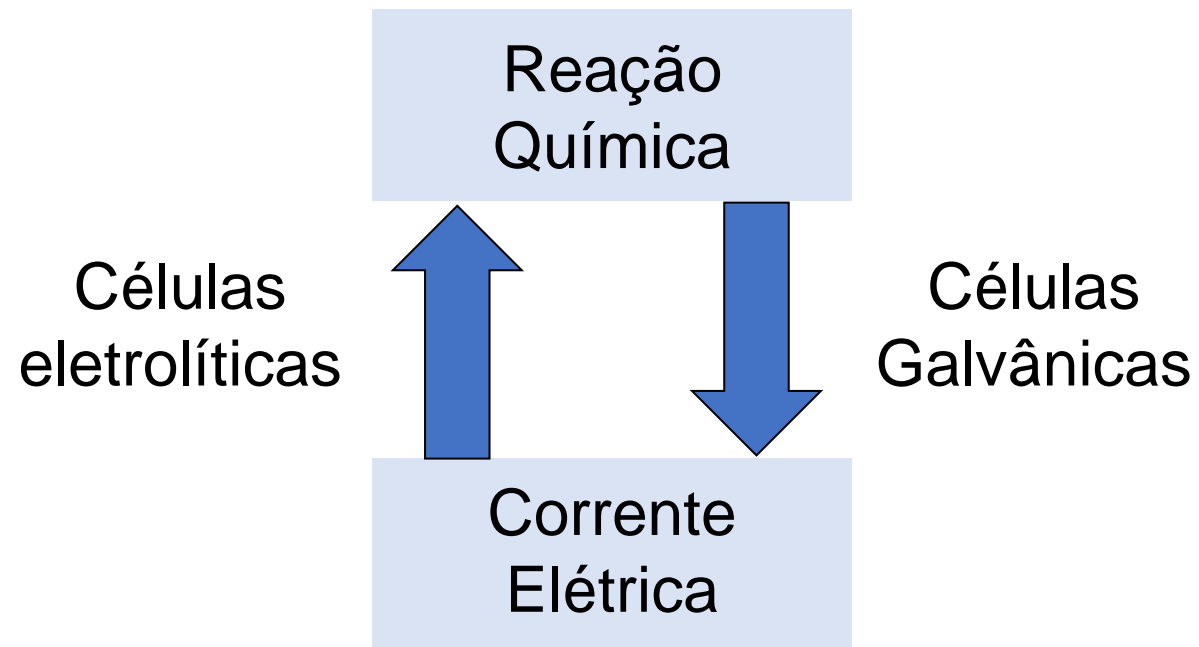
Prof. Dr. Thiago C. Correra

**Eletroquímica do equilíbrio**

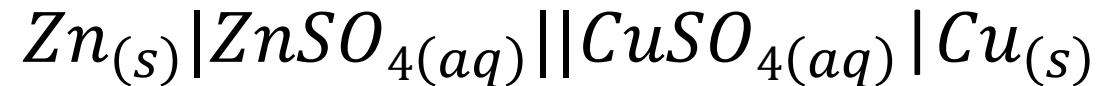
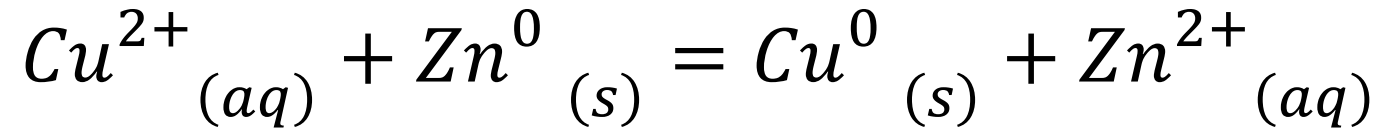
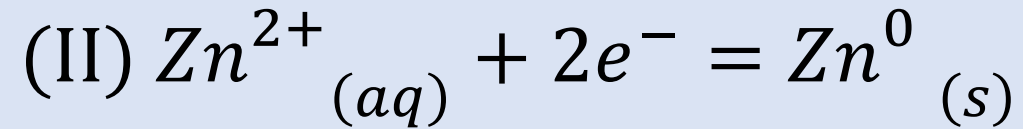
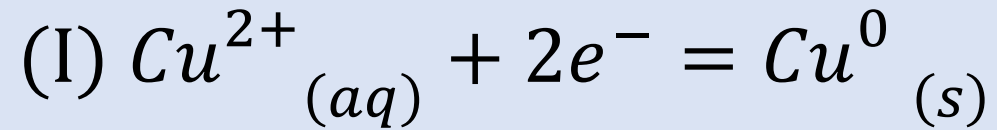
# Células eletroquímicas



## Trânsferência de elétrons

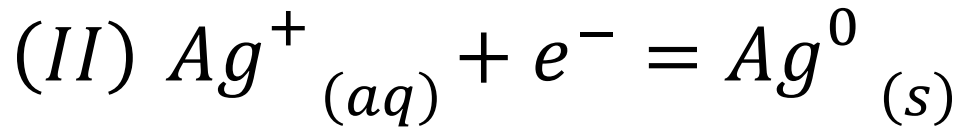
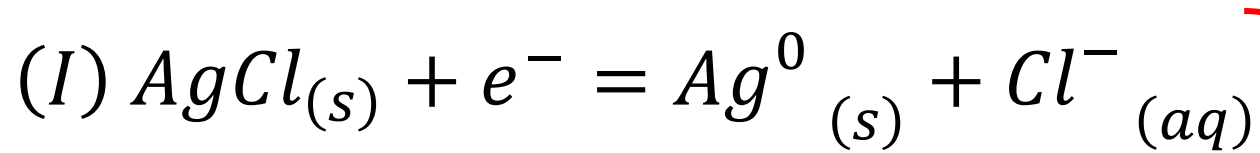
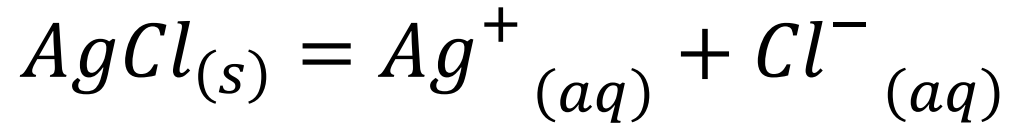


## Um exemplo clássico

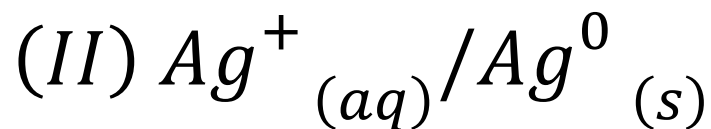
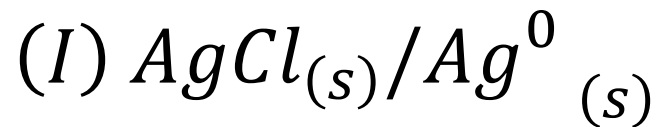


Como obter  $\Delta G$ ,  $\Delta H$  e  $\Delta S$   
para essa reação?

# Qualquer reação química...

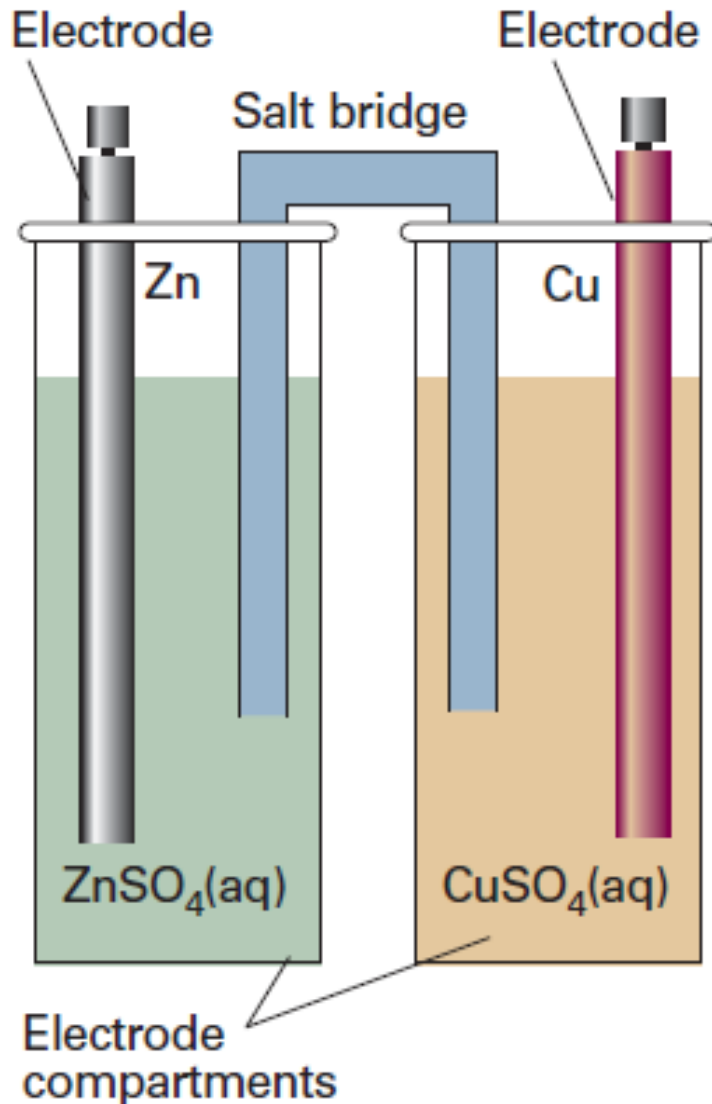
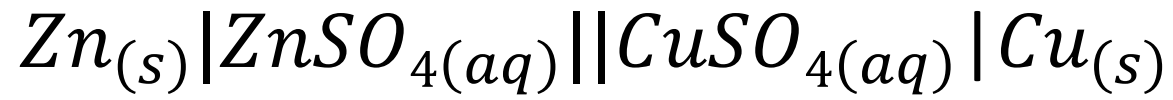


pode ser representada por  
semireações de redução

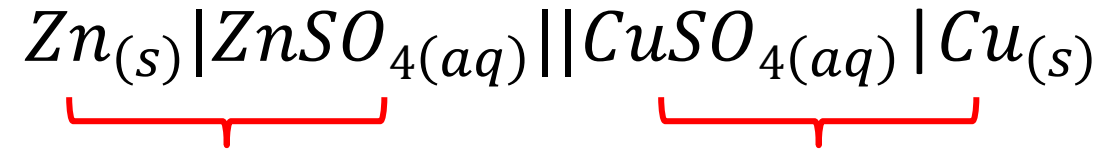


Notação:

*oxidado/reduzido*

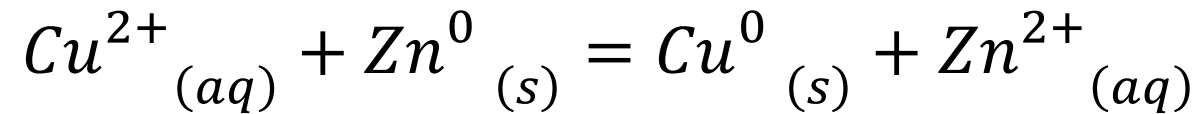
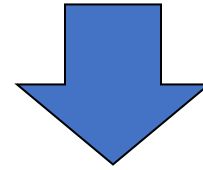


Por convenção:



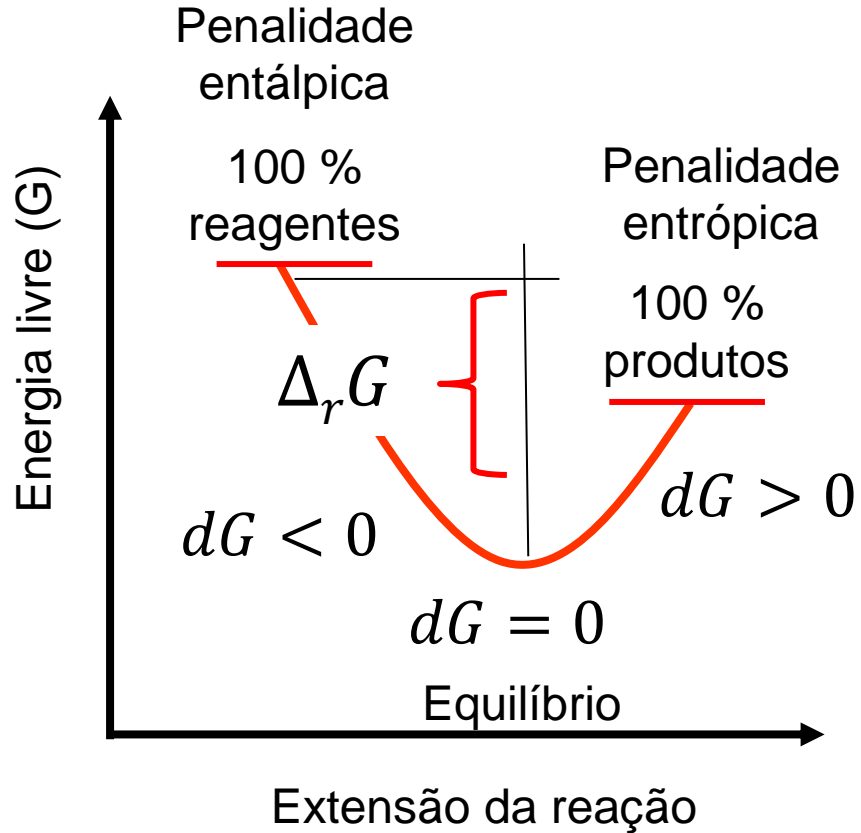
oxidação

redução



Processo  
espontâneo?

# Sistema eletroquímico



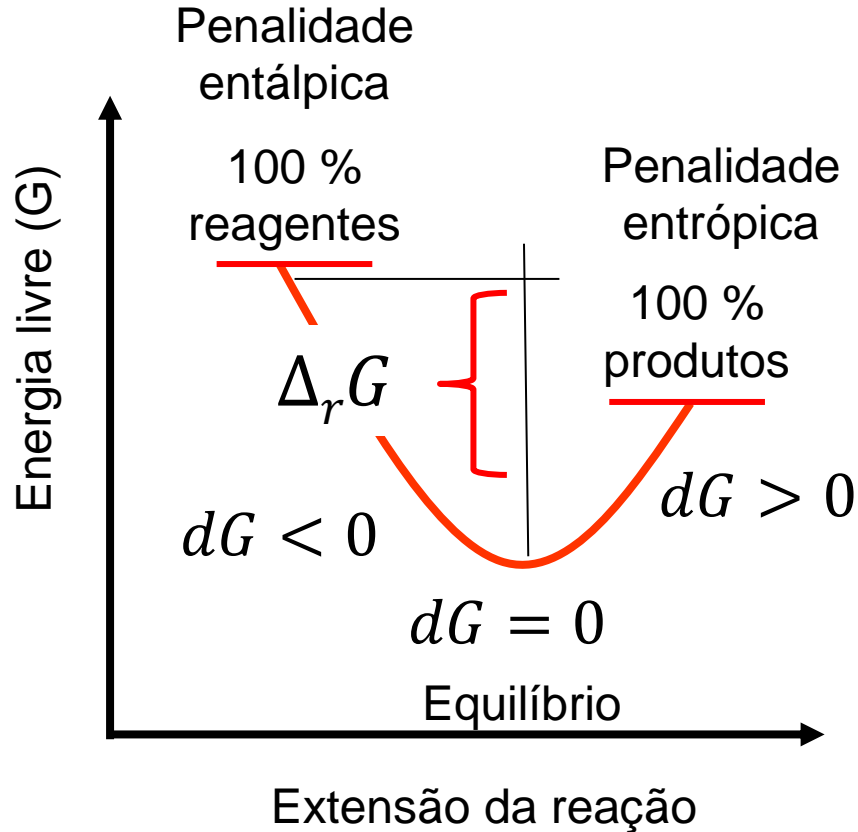
$$dG = \sum_{i=1}^k \bar{G}_i dn_i$$

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

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

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



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

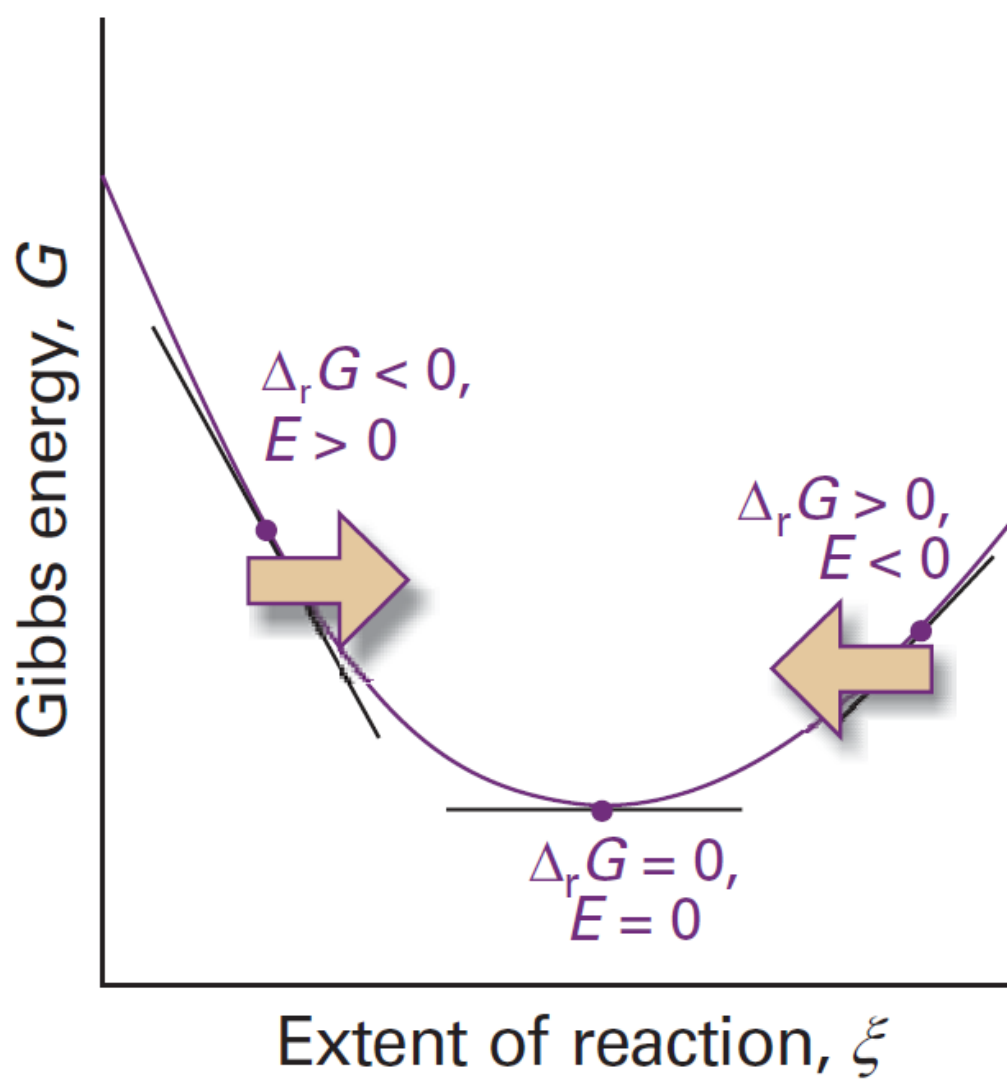


$$E = - \frac{\Delta\mu^0}{nF} - \frac{RT}{nF} \ln K$$

Equação de Nernst:

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

# Critérios de equilíbrio

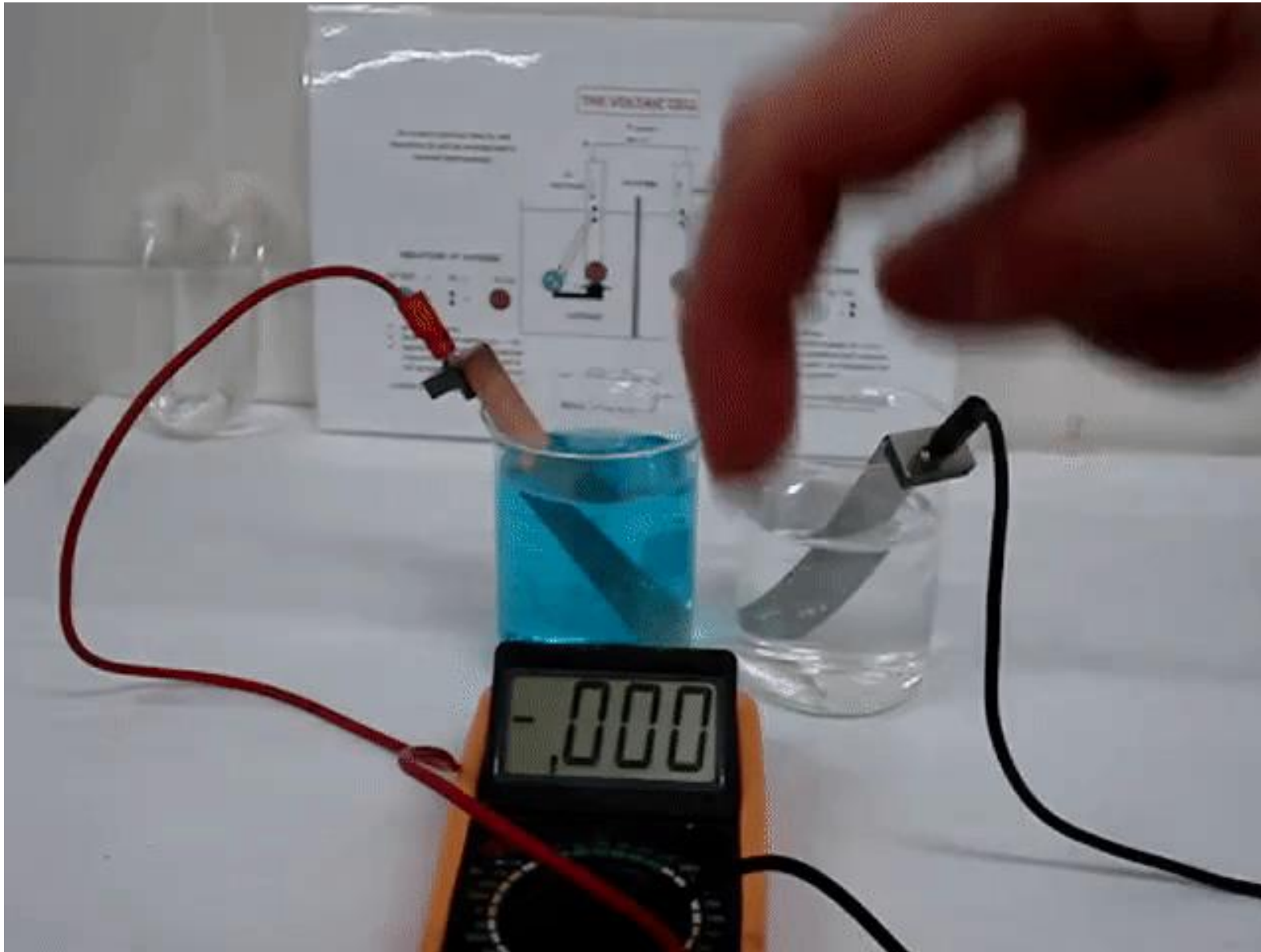


$$E = -\frac{\Delta\mu}{nF} = -\frac{\Delta_r G}{nF}$$



Potencial elétrico é  
mais fácil de medir  
que potencial químico!

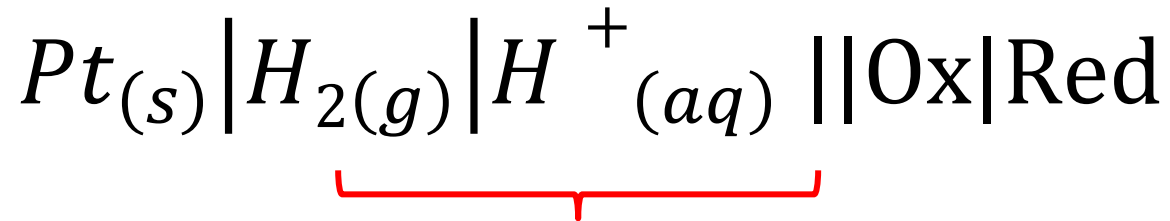
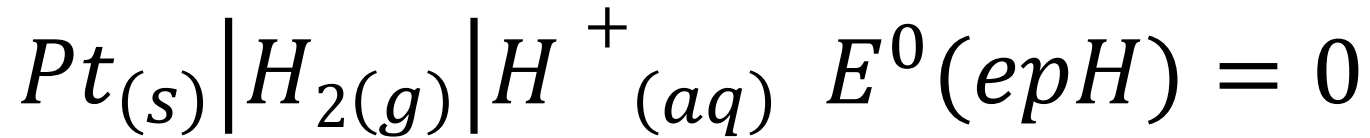
# Critérios de equilíbrio



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

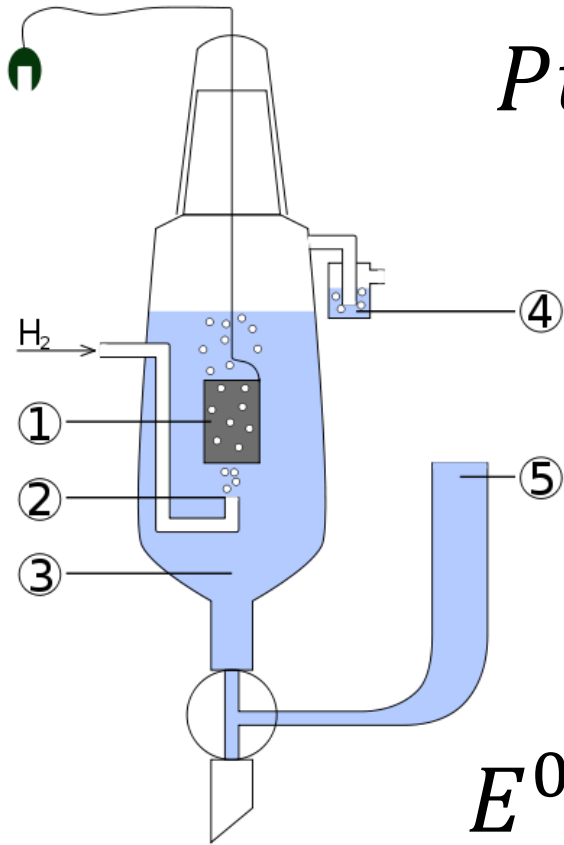
# Potencial padrão

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



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

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



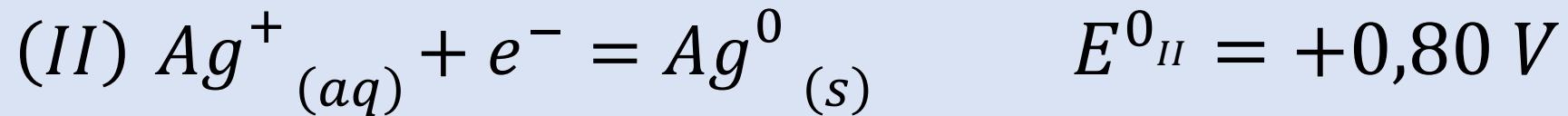
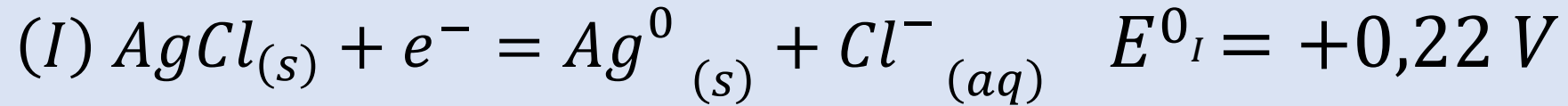
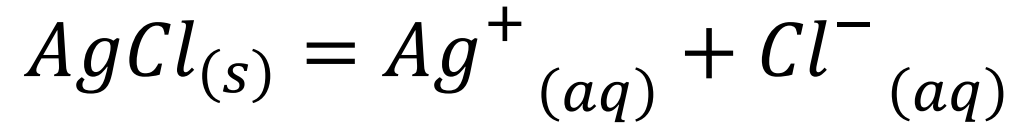
# Potenciais padrão

**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

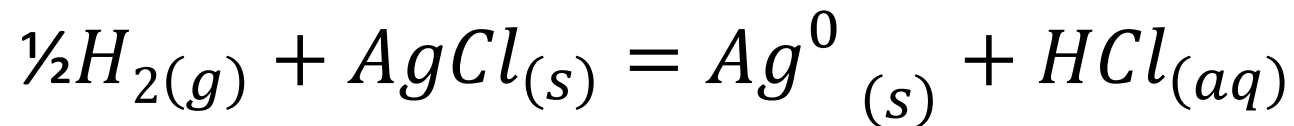
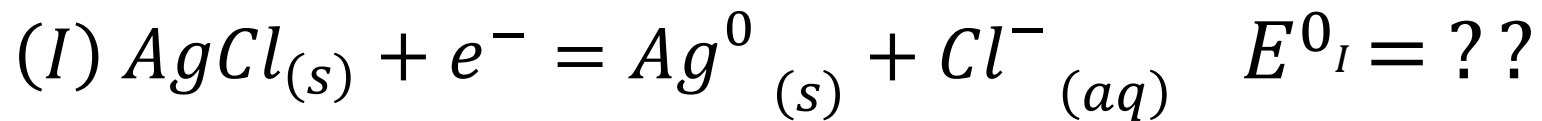


$$E^0 = -0,58 V \quad \ln K = \frac{nFE^0}{RT}, K = 1,6 \cdot 10^{-10}$$

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

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

## 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:

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

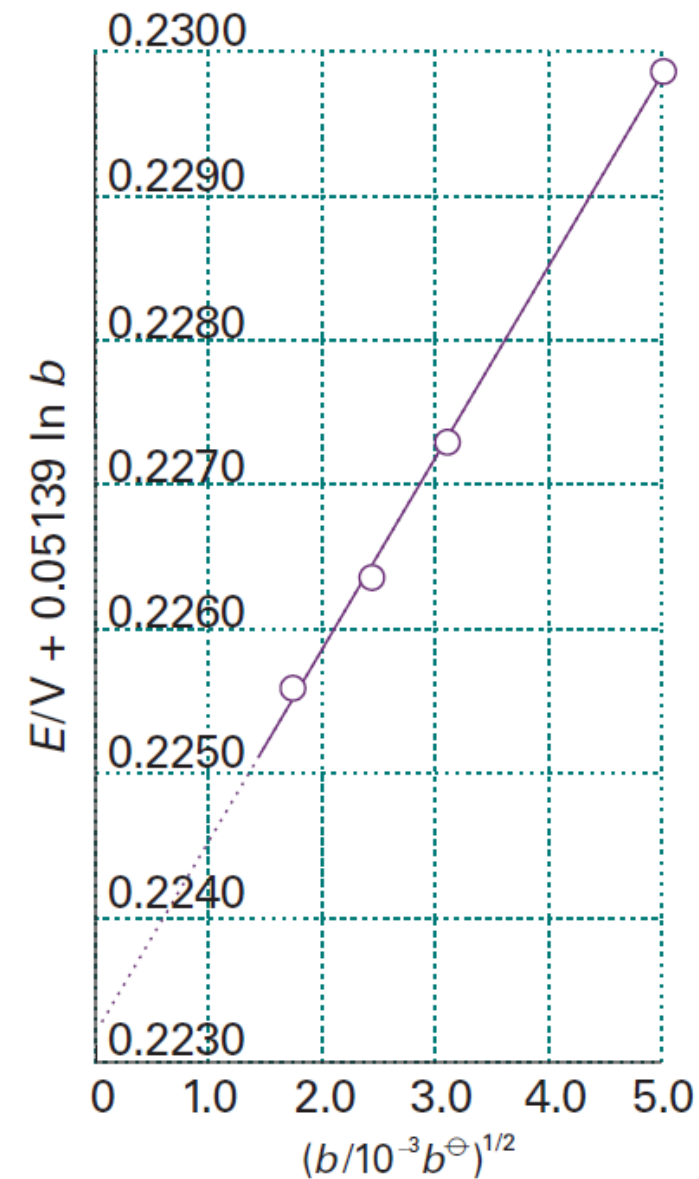
$$E = E^0 - \frac{RT}{F} \ln(b^2) - \frac{2RT}{F} \ln(\gamma_{\pm})$$

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

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

Podemos determinar E para  
diversas molalidades

# Obtenção de potenciais padrão



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

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

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

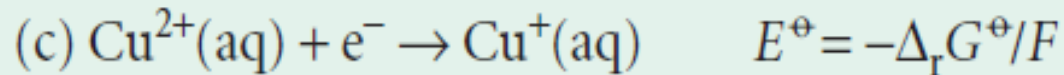
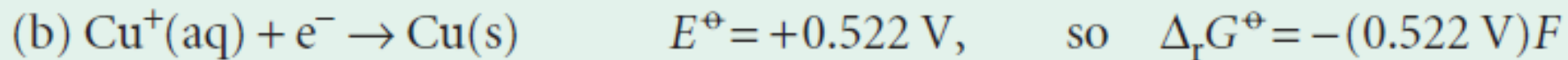
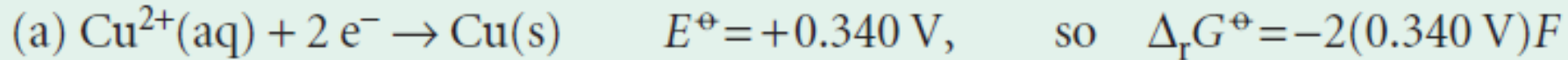
$$\frac{E - E^0}{2RT/F} - \ln b = \ln(\gamma_{\pm})$$

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



Because (c) = (a) – (b), the standard Gibbs energy of reaction (c) is

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

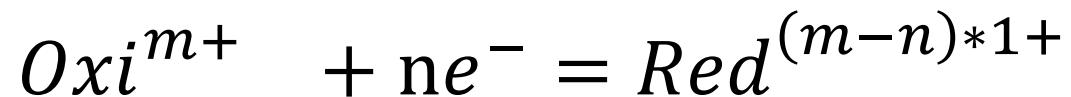
Therefore,  $E^\ominus = +0.158 \text{ V}$ . Note that the generalization of the calculation we just performed is

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

## Genericamente

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

Medindo contra o eletrodo padrão de hidrogênio:



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

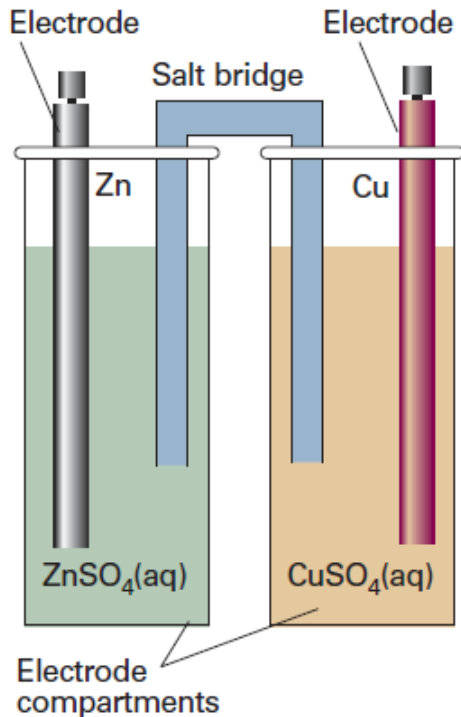
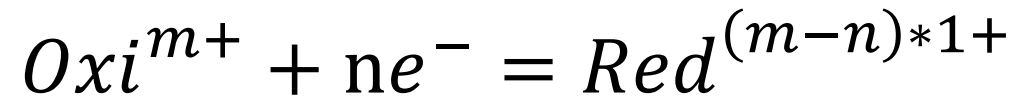
$$\left( \frac{\partial \Delta G^0(T)}{\partial T} \right)_{P,ni} = -\Delta S^0(T) = nF \left( \frac{\partial E^0(T)}{\partial T} \right)_{P,ni}$$

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

# Genericamente

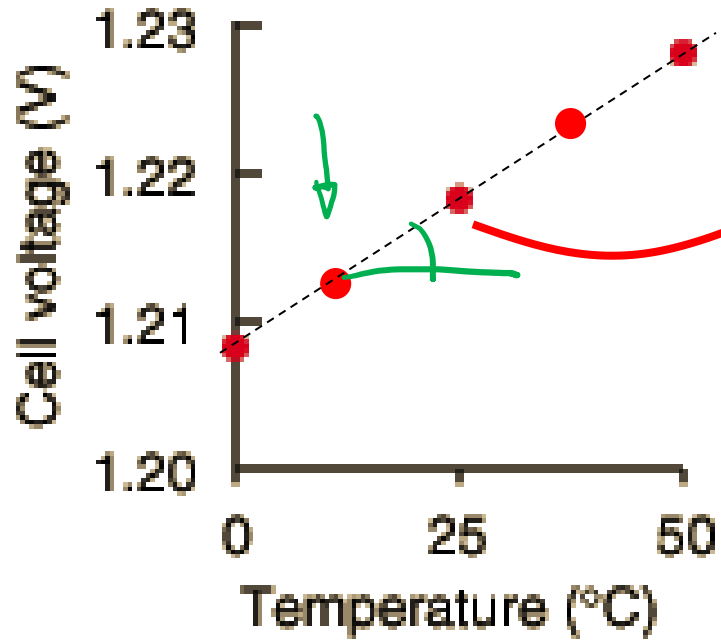
$$E = E^0 - \frac{RT}{nF} \ln(b) - \frac{RT}{nF} \ln(\gamma_{\pm})$$

Medindo contra o eletrodo padrão de hidrogênio:

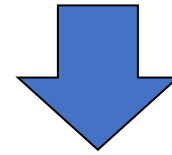


| $E^0 / V$ | $T / K$ | $K$                 |
|-----------|---------|---------------------|
| -0,32     | 298,15  | $4,1 \cdot 10^{-6}$ |
| -0,28     | 308,15  | :                   |
| -0,16     | :       |                     |
| :         |         |                     |

# Dependencia de E com temperatura



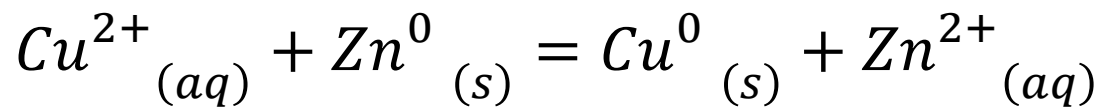
$$\Delta S(T) = -nF \frac{dE(T)}{dT}$$



Para um curto intervalo de temperatura  $\Delta S$  pode ser considerado constante

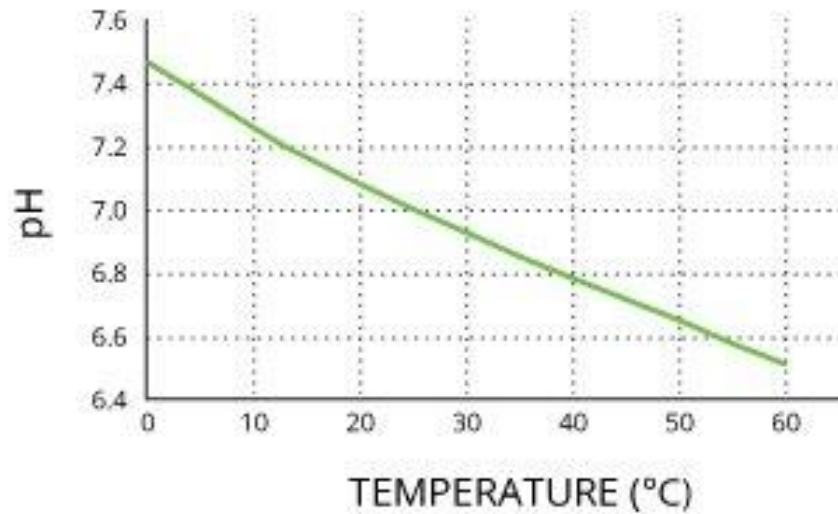
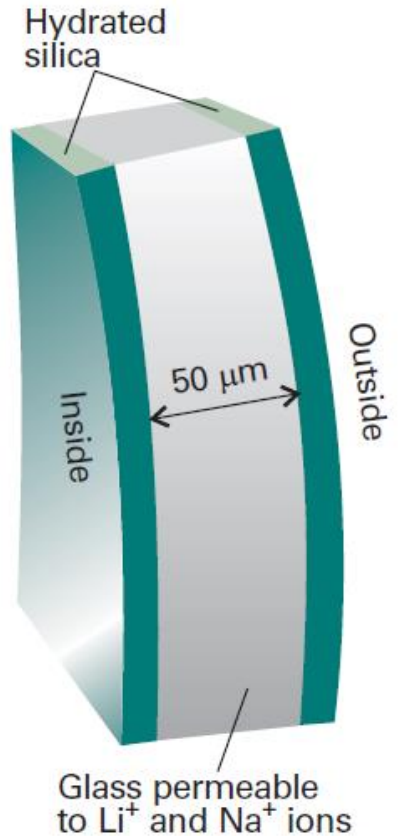
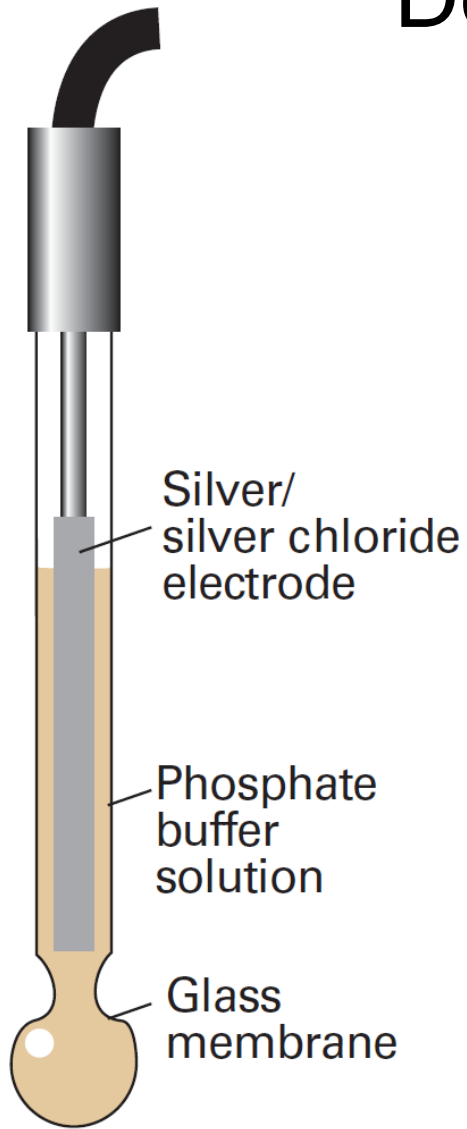
For ion concentrations

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



# Determinação de constantes de equilíbrio

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



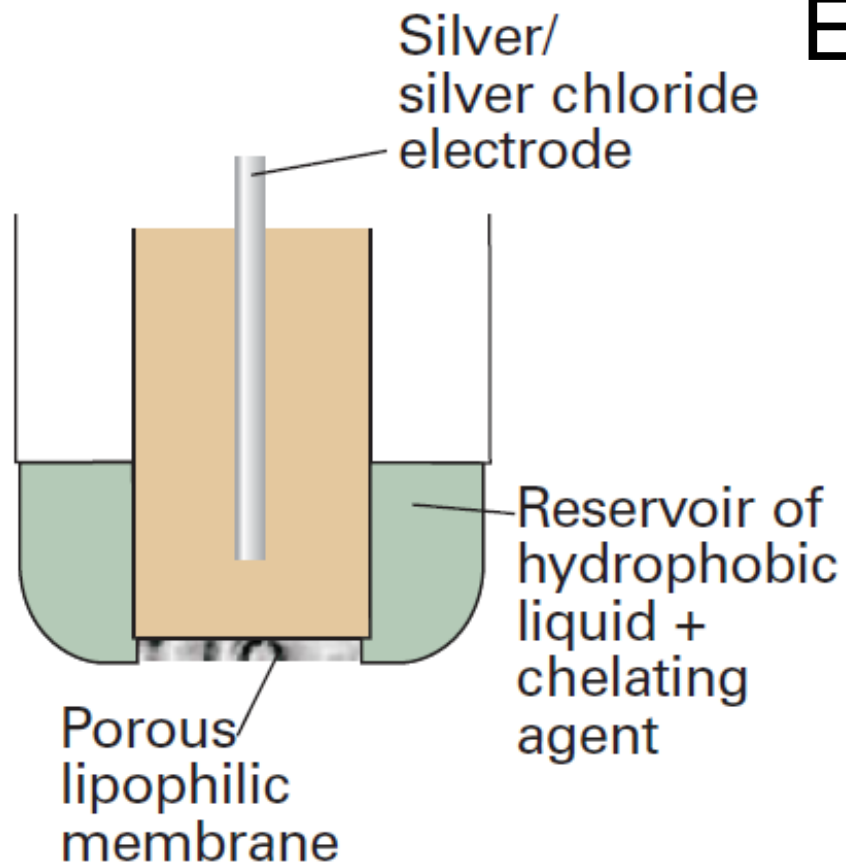
<https://www.splabor.com.br>

# Eletrodos seletivos

Membrana pode ser funcionalizada para ter sensibilidade a uma determinada espécie



Seletividade

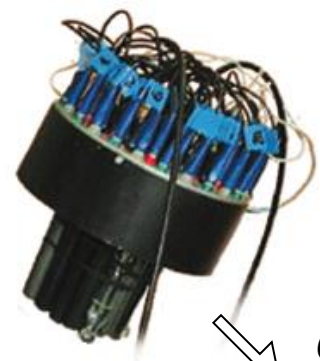
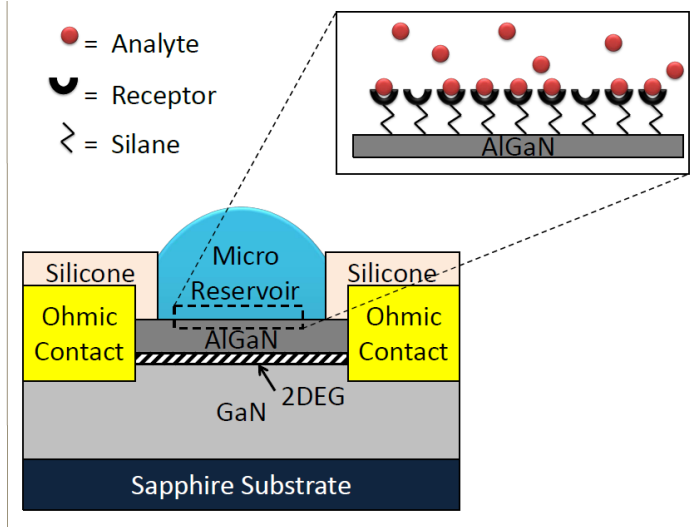
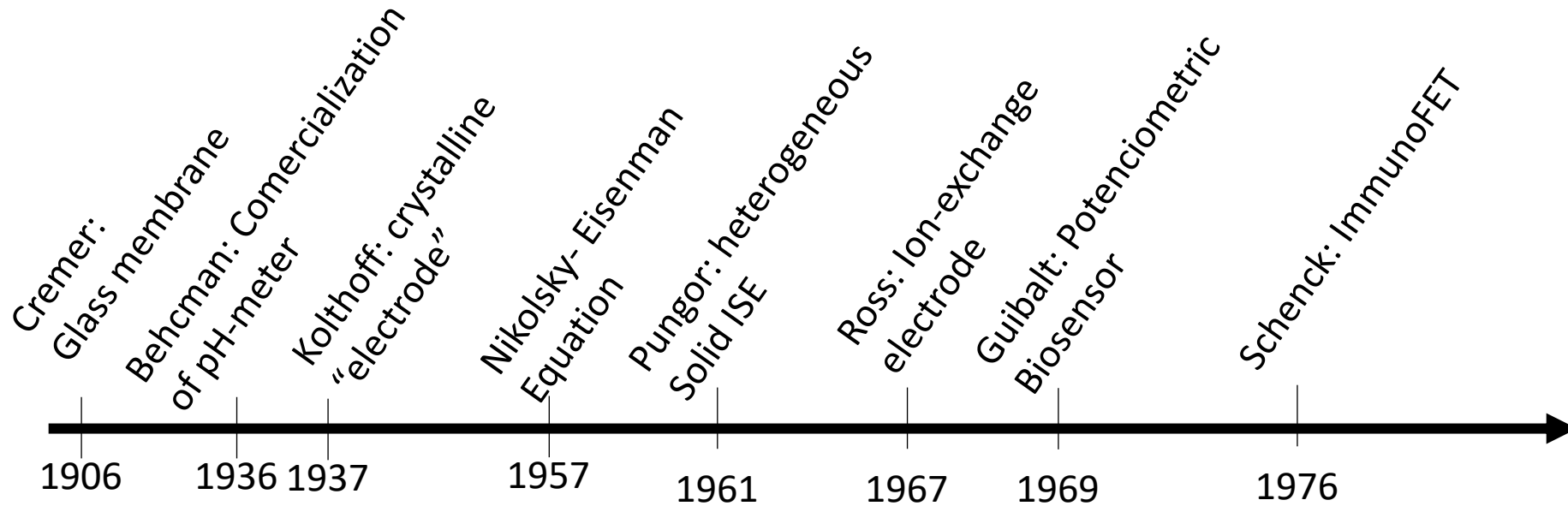


Equação de Nikolsky-Eisenman

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

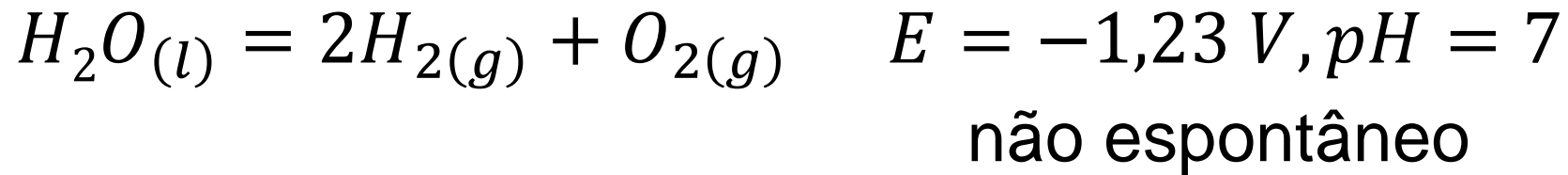
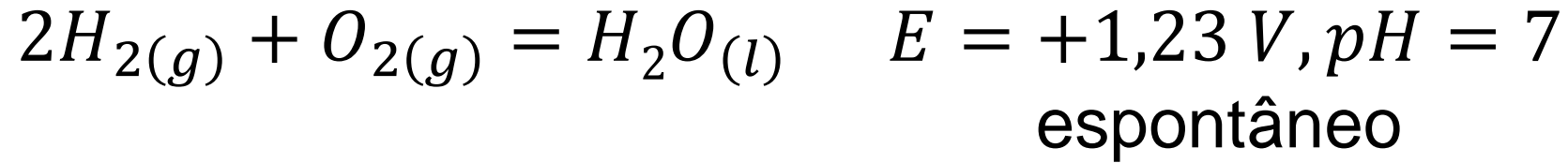


# Linguas eletrônicas



*Coffea Arabica*  
*Coffea Canephora*

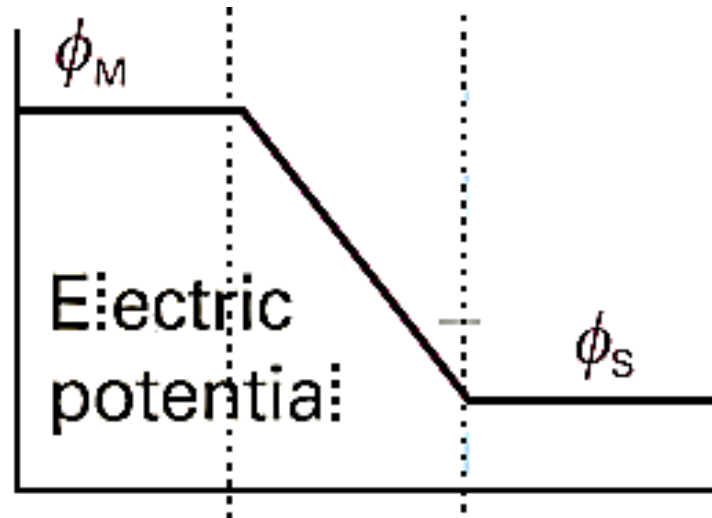
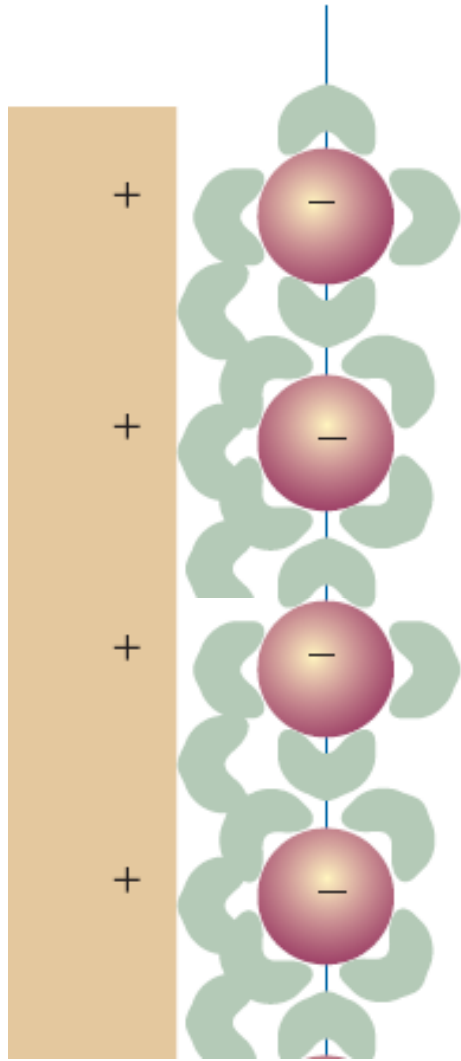
# Células eletrolíticas



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...

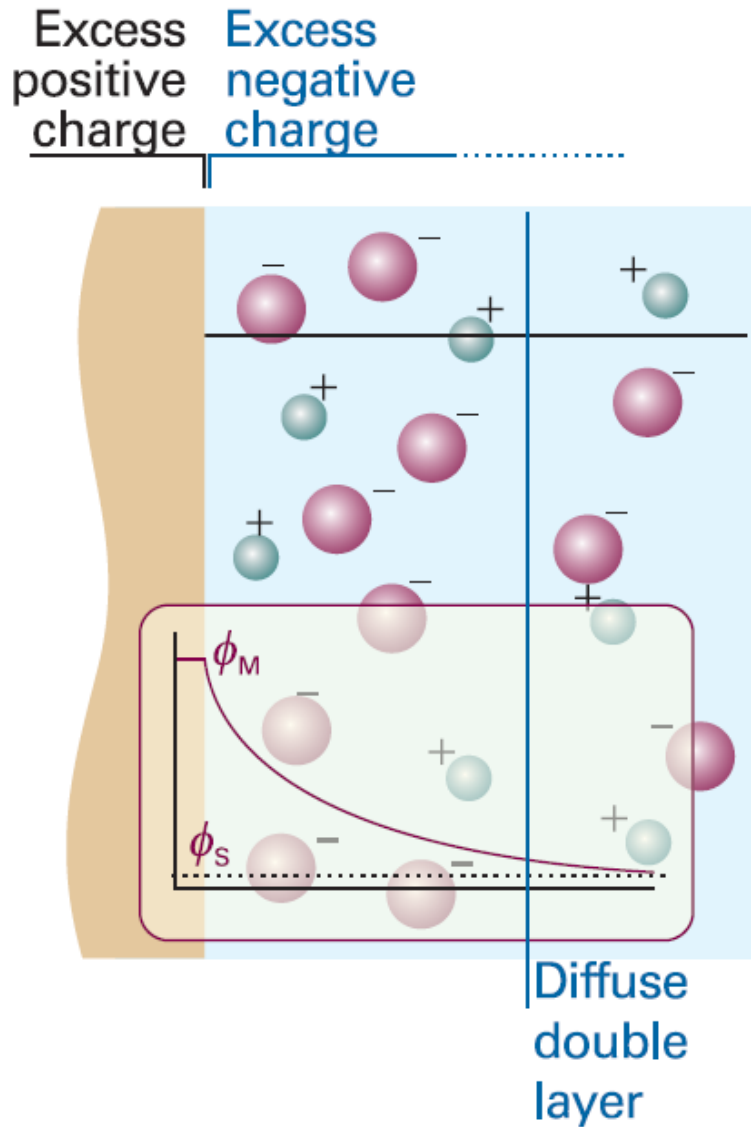
# Interface eletrodo-solução



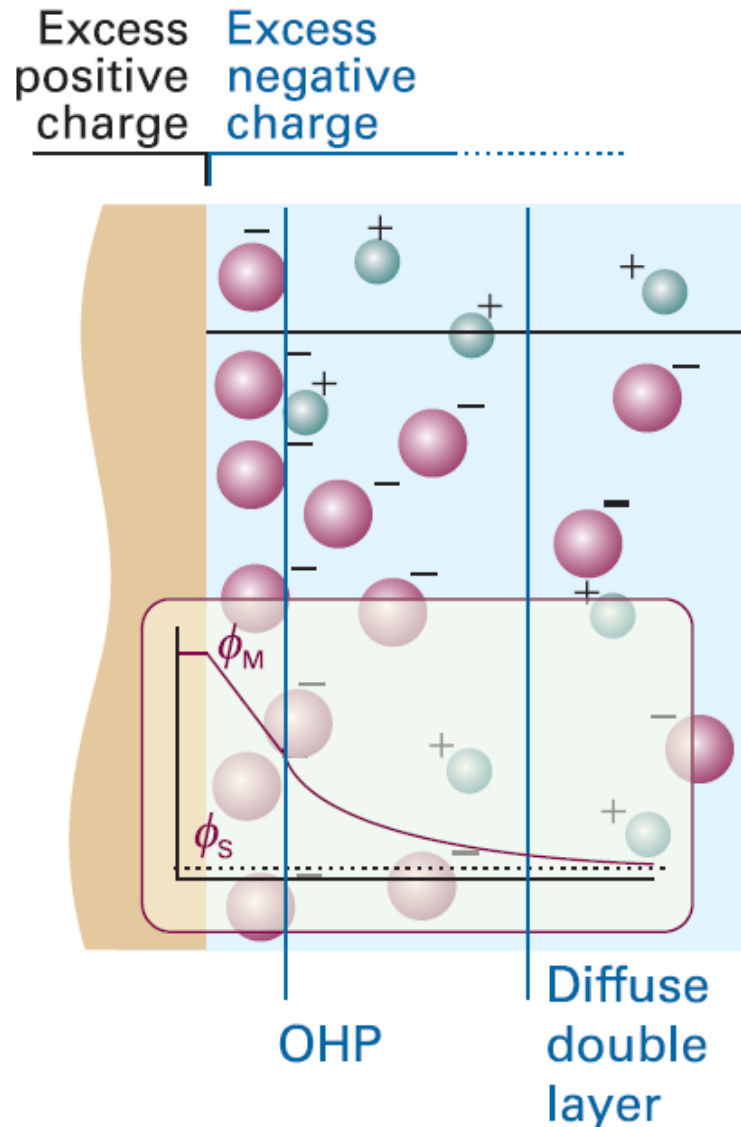
Modelo da camada de Helmholtz  
– camada fixa de contra-íons

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!