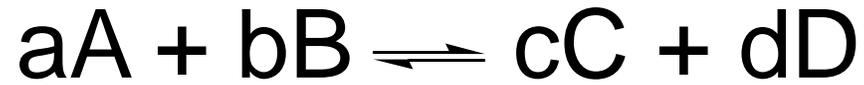


Universidade de São Paulo
Instituto de Química

Prof. Dr. Thiago C. Correra

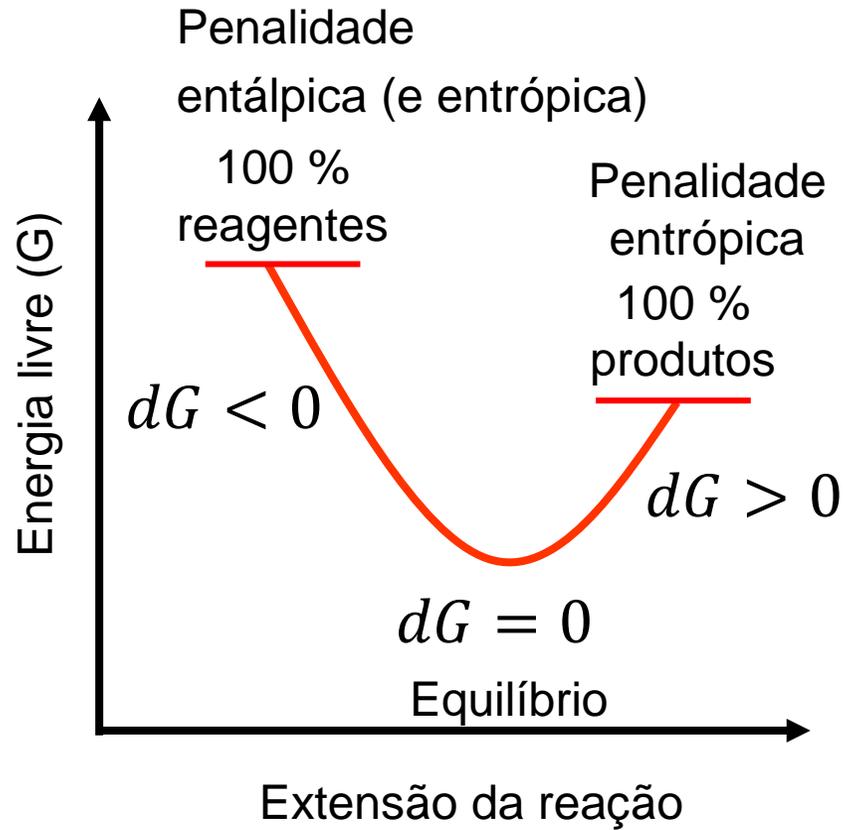
Aplicações do equilíbrio termodinâmico

O equilíbrio químico



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

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



No equilíbrio:

$$\Delta\mu^0 = -RT \ln K_P,$$

$$K_P = \left(\frac{P_C^{\nu_C} P_D^{\nu_D}}{P_A^{\nu_A} P_B^{\nu_B}} \right)_{eq}$$

$$Q = \left(\frac{P_C^{\nu_C} P_D^{\nu_D}}{P_A^{\nu_A} P_B^{\nu_B}} \right)$$

Variação de K com a temperatura

$$\ln K = -\frac{\Delta G^0}{RT} \Rightarrow \frac{d \ln K}{dT} = \frac{\Delta G^0 - T \left(\frac{d(\Delta G^0)}{dT} \right)}{RT^2} \rightarrow -\Delta S^0$$

$$\frac{d \ln K}{dT} = \frac{\Delta G^0 + T \Delta S^0}{RT^2} = \frac{\Delta H^0}{RT^2} \Rightarrow \int_{T_1}^{T_2} d \ln K = \int_{T_1}^{T_2} \frac{\Delta H^0}{RT^2} dT$$

Se $T_1 \cong T_2$, ΔH^0 pode ser considerado constante :

$$\ln \frac{K(T_2)}{K(T_1)} = \frac{\Delta H^0}{R} \left(\frac{1}{T_2} - \frac{1}{T_1} \right)$$

Variação de K com a temperatura

$$\int_{T_1}^{T_2} d \ln K = \int_{T_1}^{T_2} \frac{\Delta H^0}{RT^2} dT$$

E se ΔH^0 não for considerado constante? $\left(\frac{\partial \Delta H^0}{\partial T}\right)_P = \Delta C_P^0$

$$\Delta C_P^0 = \sum_i \nu_i C_{Pi}^0 \quad \Delta C_{Pi}^0 = \Delta a + \Delta bT + \Delta cT^2$$

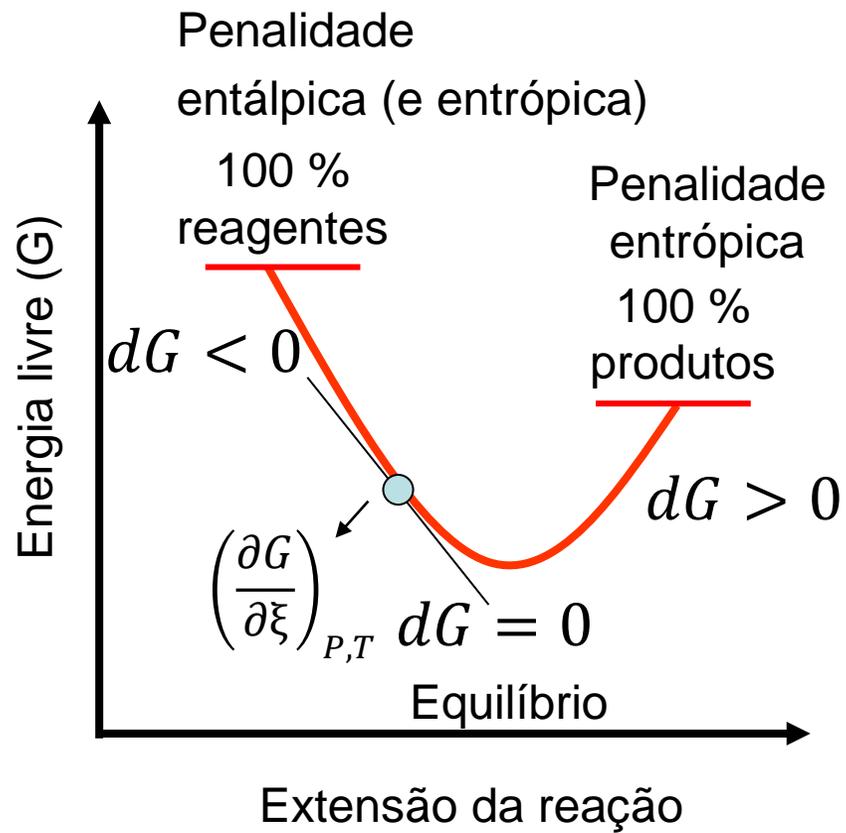


$$\Delta H^0 = \Delta aT + \frac{1}{2} \Delta bT^2 + \frac{1}{3} \Delta cT^3 + \Delta'$$



$$\ln K = -\frac{\Delta'}{RT} + \frac{\Delta a}{R} \ln T + \frac{\Delta b}{2R} T + \frac{\Delta c}{6R} T^2 + \Delta''$$

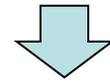
O equilíbrio químico



No equilíbrio:

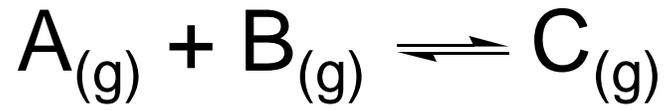
$$K_P = \left(\frac{x_C}{x_A x_B}\right) \frac{1}{P_T}$$

$$\ln \frac{K(T_2)}{K(T_1)} = \frac{\Delta H^0}{R} \left(\frac{1}{T_2} - \frac{1}{T_1}\right)$$



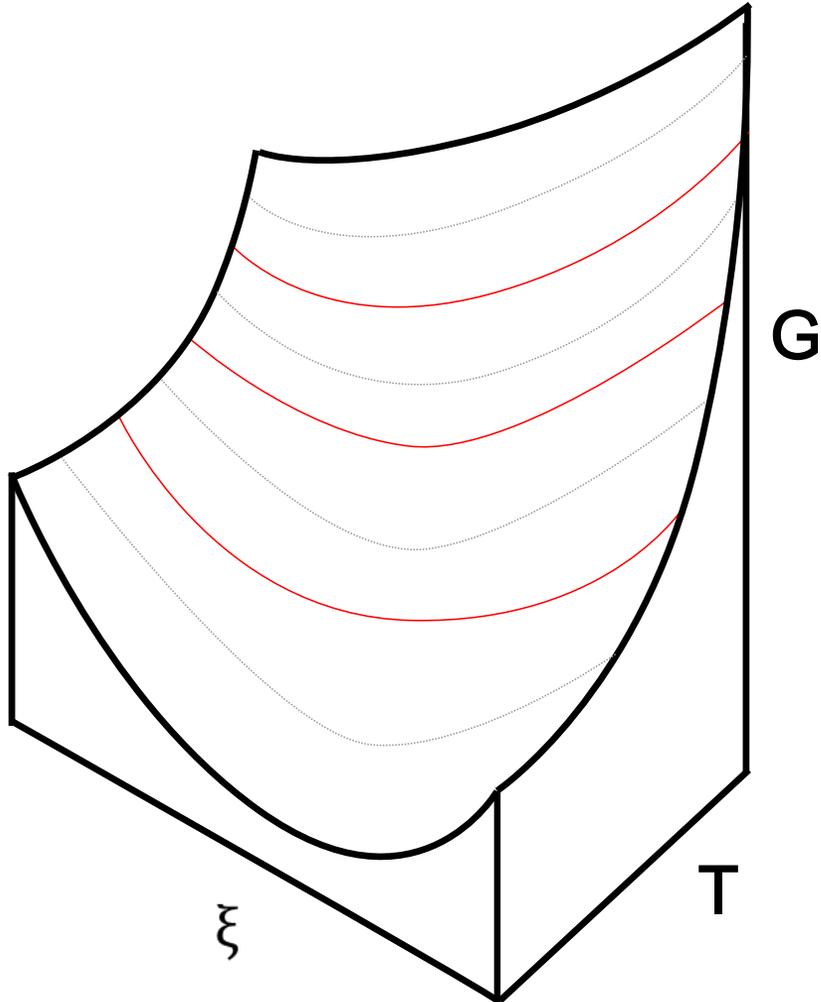
$$K_P(T) = C e^{\frac{-\Delta H_0}{RT}}$$

O equilíbrio químico



$$\Delta H_0 = -25 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

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



No equilíbrio:

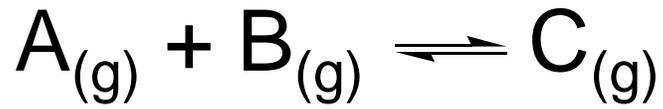
$$K_P = \left(\frac{x_C}{x_A x_B} \right) \frac{1}{P_T}$$

$$\ln \frac{K(T_2)}{K(T_1)} = \frac{\Delta H^0}{R} \left(\frac{1}{T_2} - \frac{1}{T_1} \right)$$

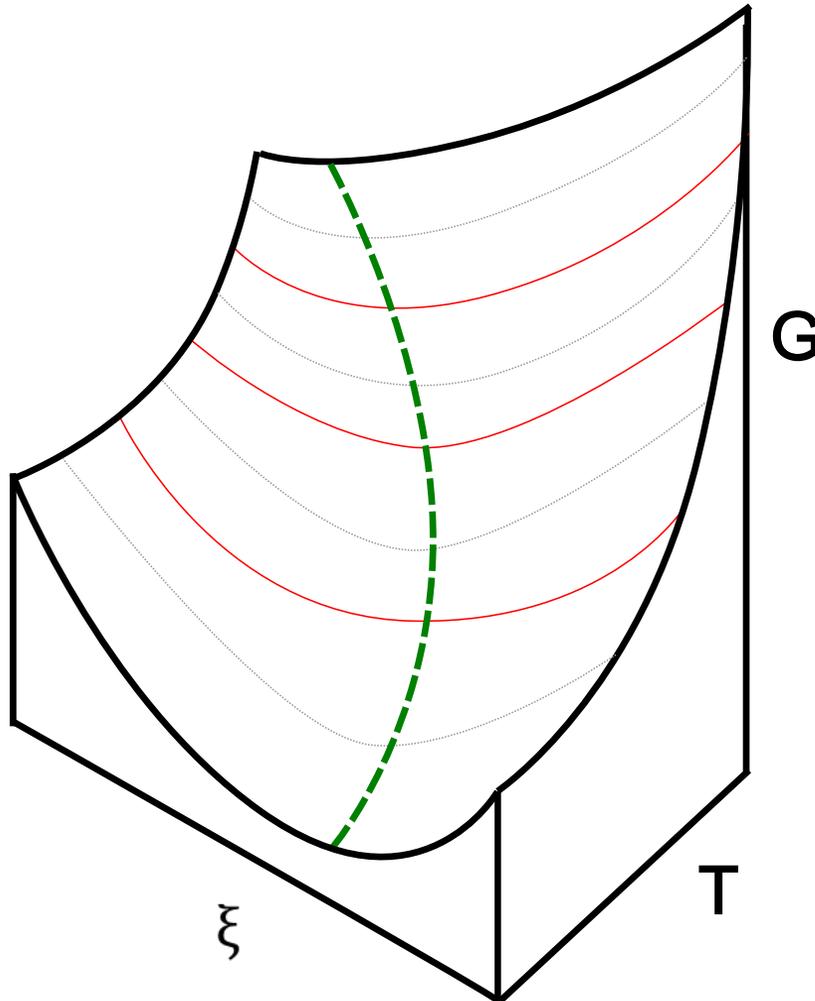


$$K_P(T) = C e^{\frac{-\Delta H^0}{RT}}$$

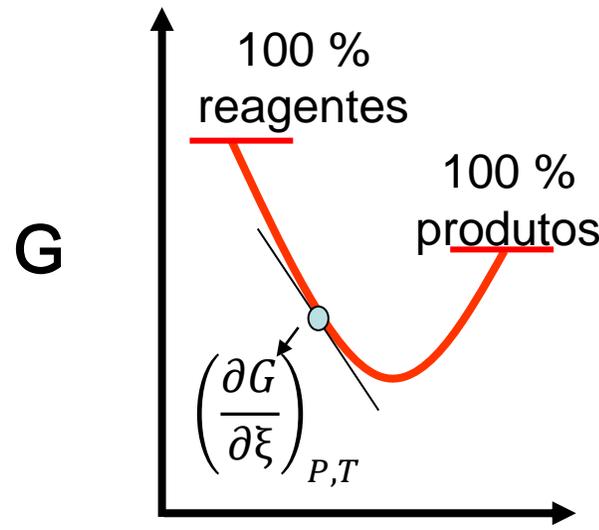
O equilíbrio químico



$$\Delta H_0 = -25 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1} \quad \Delta G = \Delta G^0 + RT \ln Q$$



O critério para encontrar equilíbrio:



$$\left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial \xi}\right)_{P,T}$$

Depende de:

- Temperatura
- Pressão
- Extensão da reação

A derivada total:

$$d\left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial \xi}\right)_{P,T} = X dP + Y dT + Z d\xi$$

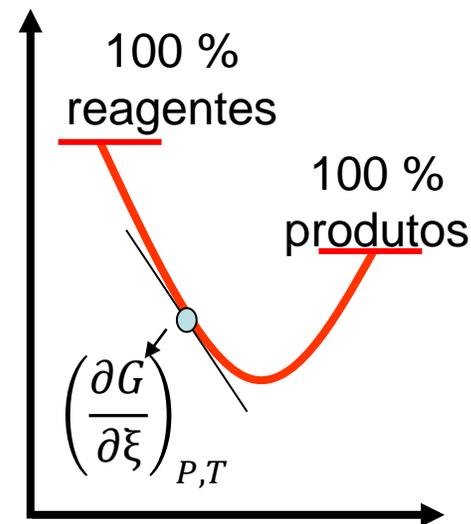
Le Chatelier pela termoquímica

$$d \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial \xi} \right)_{P,T} = X dP + Y dT + Z d\xi$$

$$d \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial \xi} \right)_{P,T} = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial P} \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial \xi} \right)_{P,T} \right)_{T,\xi} dP + \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial T} \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial \xi} \right)_{P,T} \right)_{P,\xi} dT + \left(\frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial \xi^2} \right)_{P,T} d\xi$$

$$d \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial \xi} \right)_{P,T} = \left(\frac{\partial \Delta G}{\partial P} \right)_{T,\xi} dP + \left(\frac{\partial \Delta G}{\partial T} \right)_{P,\xi} dT + \left(\frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial \xi^2} \right)_{P,T} d\xi$$

$$d \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial \xi} \right)_{P,T} = \Delta V dP - \Delta S dT + \left(\frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial \xi^2} \right)_{P,T} d\xi$$



Le Chatelier pela termoquímica

$$d \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial \xi} \right)_{P,T} = \Delta V dP - \Delta S dT + \left(\frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial \xi^2} \right)_{P,T} d\xi$$

No equilíbrio: $\Delta S = \Delta H / T$ e $\left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial \xi} \right)_{P,T} = 0$

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial \xi^2} \right)_{P,T} d\xi = -\Delta V dP + \frac{\Delta H}{T} dT \quad \longrightarrow \quad \text{Derivando em T com P constante:}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial \xi^2} \right)_{P,T} \left(\frac{\partial \xi}{\partial T} \right)_P = \frac{\Delta H}{T} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial T} \right)_P$$

Derivando em P com T constante:

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial \xi^2} \right)_{P,T} \left(\frac{\partial \xi}{\partial P} \right)_T = -\Delta V \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial P} \right)_T$$

Le Chatelier pela termoquímica

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial \xi^2}\right)_{P,T} \left(\frac{\partial \xi}{\partial P}\right)_T = -\Delta V \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial P}\right)_T$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial \xi}{\partial P}\right)_T = -\frac{\Delta V}{\left(\frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial \xi^2}\right)_{P,T}}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial \xi^2}\right)_{P,T} \left(\frac{\partial \xi}{\partial T}\right)_P = \frac{\Delta H}{T} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial T}\right)_P$$

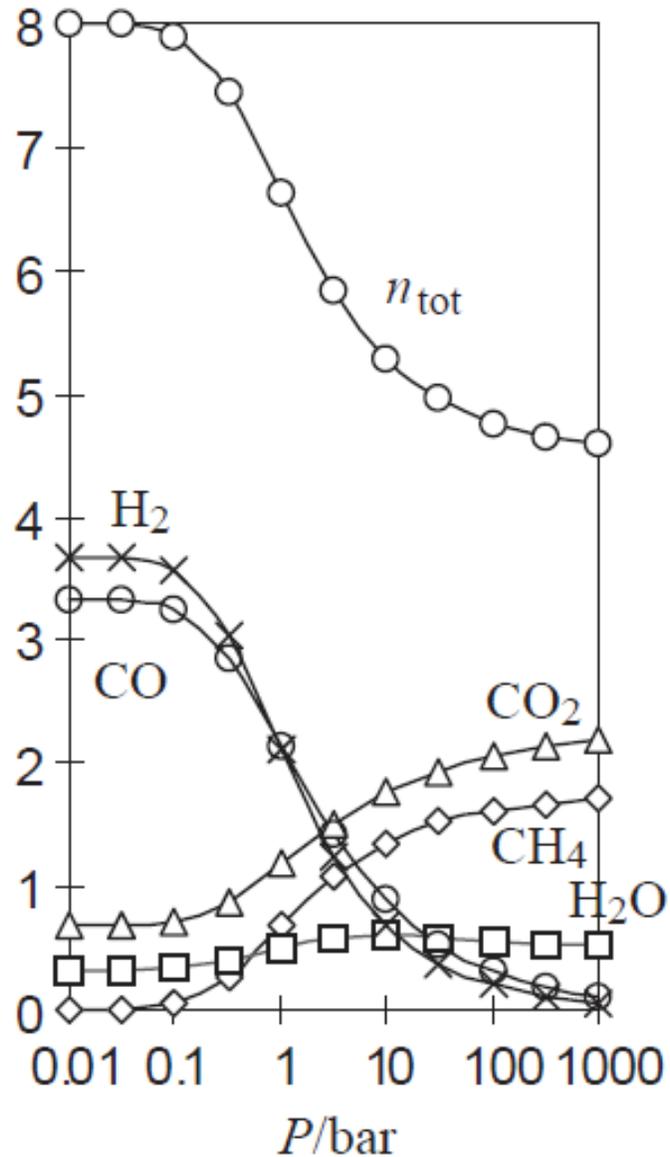
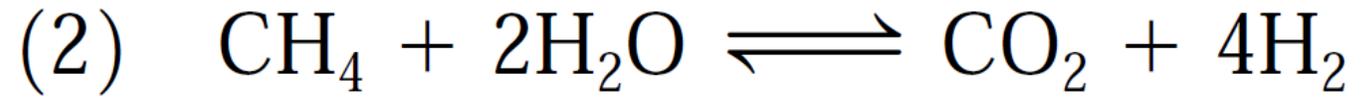
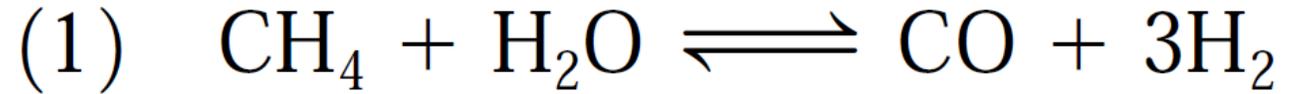
$$\left(\frac{\partial \xi}{\partial T}\right)_P = \frac{\Delta H}{T \left(\frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial \xi^2}\right)_{P,T}}$$

Como $\left(\frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial \xi^2}\right)_{P,T} > 0$ $\left(\frac{\partial \xi}{\partial P}\right)_T \propto -\Delta V$, $\left(\frac{\partial \xi}{\partial T}\right)_P \propto \frac{\Delta H}{T}$



n/mol

Equilíbrios simultâneos



Equilíbrios simultâneos

Composição de equilíbrio do sistema em função da pressão

	CH4+H2O=CO2+3H2	K1=	1.3	T/K=	900
	CH4+2H2O=CO2+4H2	K2=	2.99	P/bar=	100
	CH4	H2O	CO2	H2	CO
mols in.	1	1	1	1	2 ntot
mols eq.	1.618658394	0.56038194	2.058276458	0.202301	0.323065149 4.762683213
					P/ntot 20.99656759
	carbono	hidrogênio	oxigênio		
inicial	4	8	5	K1CALC	K2CALC
eq.	4	8	5	1.299999719	2.990001122
erro rel.	-6.5503E-15	2.2204E-16	-8.17124E-15	erro rel.	-2.15848E-07 3.75145E-07

Habilitar o SOLVER em Arquivo, Opções, Suplementos, selecionar suplementos excel na caixa dropdown e clicar em Ir. Selecionar SOLVER nas opções. Solver deve aparecer no final da faixa superior em "Dados"

COMPOSIÇÃO NO EQUILÍBRIO (calculado por sucessivas soluções do SOLVER)

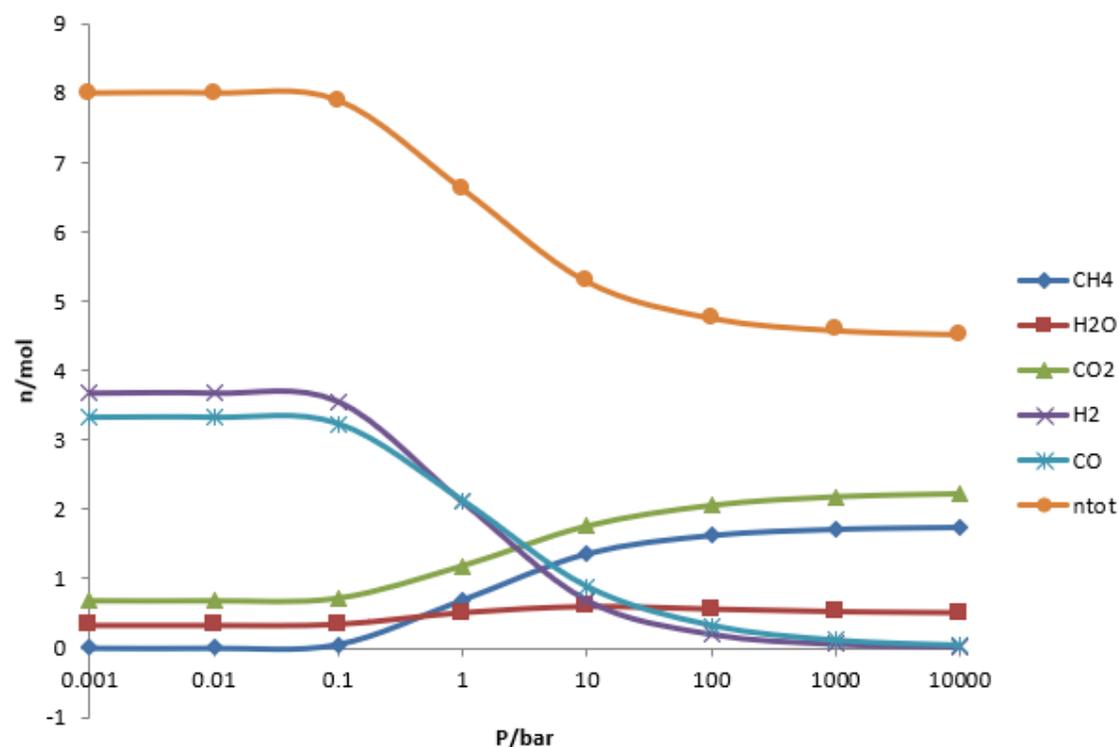
pressão/bar	CH4	H2O	CO2	H2	CO	ntot
0.001	0.000610101	0.32480512	0.675804979	3.673975	3.32358492	7.998779798
0.01	0.00061015	0.324801	0.67580915	3.673979	3.3235807	7.998779699
0.1	0.052681828	0.34030736	0.712374472	3.554329	3.2349437	7.89463333
1	0.690141211	0.50910315	1.181038056	2.110614	2.128820733	6.619718372
10	1.355260748	0.59705704	1.758203708	0.692421	0.886535544	5.289478504
100	1.618658375	0.56038198	2.058276394	0.202301	0.323065231	4.762683249
1000	1.707405126	0.52454208	2.18286305	0.060648	0.109731824	4.585189748
10000	1.736385744	0.50848247	2.22790327	0.018746	0.035710986	4.527228512

verde - dados do exercício

azul - objetivo - zerar valor do erro relativo

laranja - valores ajustados pelo solver

Composição de equilíbrio do sistema em função da pressão



Desafio: criar uma série de gráficos como esse para outros 10 valores de temperatura usando os valores de K fornecidos e corrigindo com base nas funções termodinâmicas adequadas e construir uma superfícies de resposta que forneça n em função de P e T!

Para a reação $\text{N}_2\text{O}_4(\text{g}) \rightleftharpoons 2\text{NO}_2(\text{g})$ foram medidos os K_p da composição da mistura no equilíbrio em duas temperaturas distintas. Os resultados foram em $K_p^\circ = 0,144$ a 25°C e $K_p^\circ = 0,321$ a 35°C .

Encontre para essa reação a) ΔH° b) ΔG° e c) ΔS° a 25°C . Informe qualquer condição que tenha sido assumida para o cálculo.