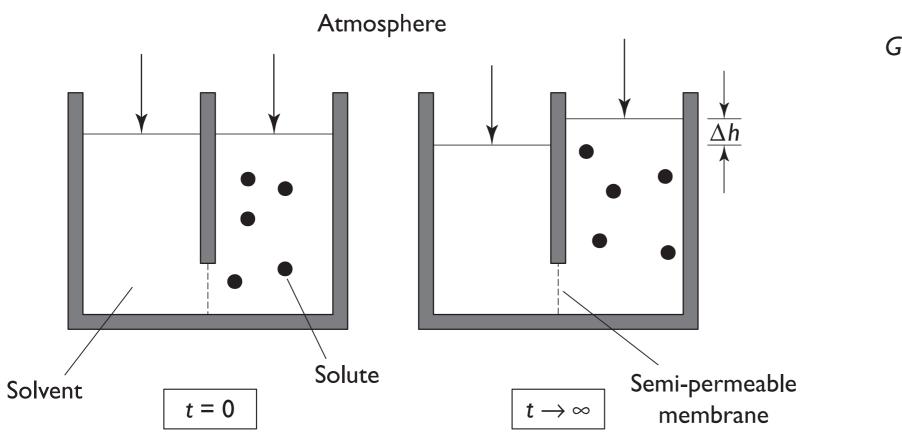
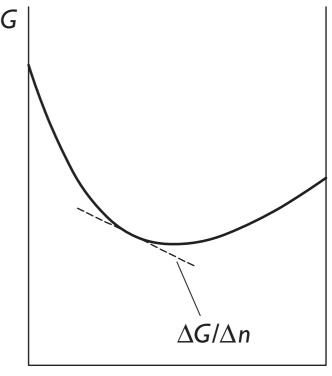
Física do Corpo Humano

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Pressão Osmótica

B06





Number of moles, n

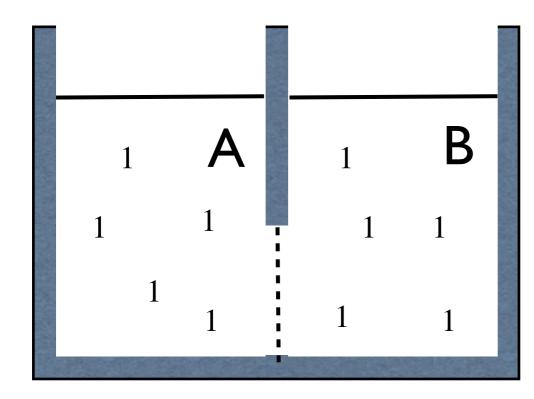
Pressão Osmótica, II

$$\Pi = \rho g \Delta h$$

$$\mu_i = \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial N_i}\right)_{T, P, N_{j \neq i}}$$

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$$\Delta G = \mu_1 \Delta N_1$$



$$\Delta G = (\mu_1 \Delta N_1)|_A + (\mu_1 \Delta N_1)|_B$$

= $\mu_1 (\Delta N_1)|_A + \Delta N_1|_B$

No equilíbrio:

$$0 = \mu_1 (\Delta N_1|_A + \Delta N_1|_B)$$
$$\Delta N_1|_A = -\Delta N_1|_B$$

$$\mu_i = \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial N_i}\right)_{T, P, N_{i \neq i}} = \overline{G}$$

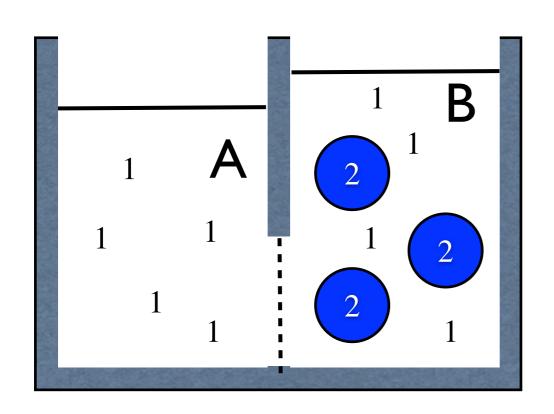
Onde \overline{G} é a energia de Gibbs parcial molar e

$$G = U + PV - TS$$

Para uma solução ideal, a propriedade termodinâmica potencial químico pode ser obtida para cada componente, assumindo ser possível escrever na forma de gás ideal

$$\mu_i(T, P^a) = \overline{G_i}(T, P^a) = \overline{G_i^r}(T, P^r) + RT \ln \frac{P^a}{P^r}$$

r: estado de referencia



$$\Pi = -\frac{RT}{V}\ln(\gamma_1 x_1)$$

 γ_1 é o coeficiente de atividade do solvente

 x_1 é a fração molar

O coeficiente de atividade quantifica o desvio que uma mistura de substâncias químicas faz em relação o comportamento de uma mistura ideal. Numa mistura ideal, cada componente interage da mesma forma (ΔH =0)

Para concentrações baixas a equação de Morce pode ser utilizada:

$$PV=nRT$$

$$P=\frac{n}{V}RT$$

$$P=MRT\,,\;\;M=\frac{n}{V}$$

$$\Pi=(iM)RT\quad\text{Pressão Osmótica}$$

M é a molaridade e i é o fator de Van't Hoff que é a razão entre a concentração atual de partículas produzida quando uma substância é diluída e a concentração da substância calculada por sua massa. Para substâncias não eletrolíticas i=1

The Dutch physical chemist Jacobus Henricus van't Hoff (1852–1911) was the recipient of the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1901, the first year in which the prestigious awards were made.

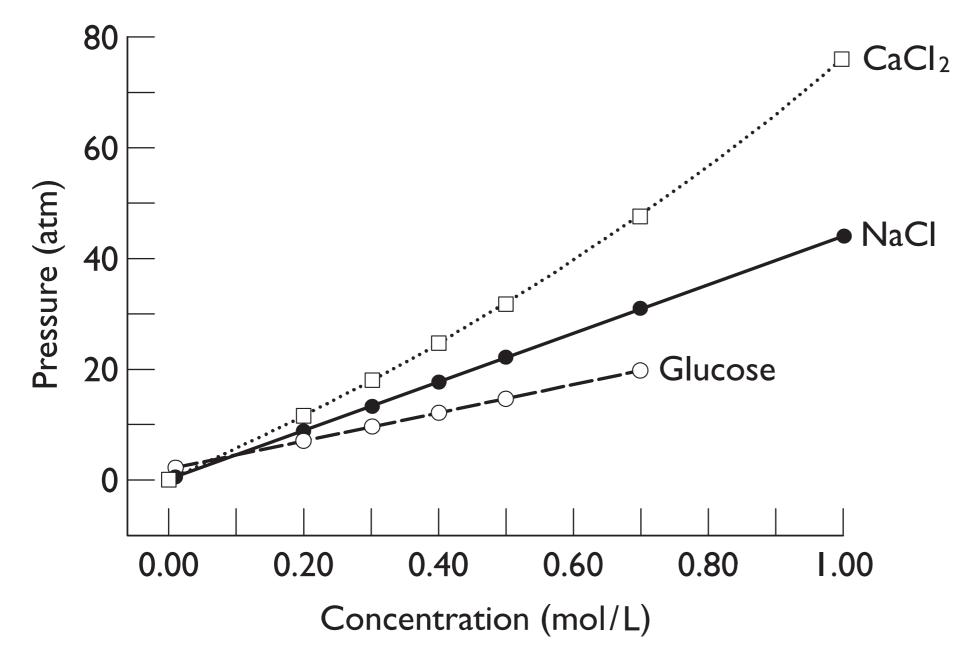


Fig. 5.10 Osmotic pressure measurements. Osmotic pressure increases with concentration of solute, as predicted by the van't Hoff law. The pressure at a given concentration of solute depends significantly on the solute. If the solute is a salt, dissociation in aqueous solution will result in a greater number of particles than calculated from the molecular mass of the salt. The van't Hoff law is exact for an ideal solution. At high solute concentrations, non-linear behavior can be detected. Such behavior can be accounted for by higher order terms in C. The data are from Table 6-5 of Peusner (1974).

Dialise

Fig. 5.12 Equilibrium dialysis. At the beginning of the experiment (t=0), the membrane-impermeant macromolecule and membranepermeant ligand are on opposite sides of a semi-permeable dialysis membrane. The two-chambered system is not at equilibrium. After a long time $(t\rightarrow\infty)$, the concentration of free ligand is approximately the same on both sides of the membrane, in accordance with the Second Law of Thermodynamics. The number of ligand molecules is not the same on both sides of the membrane, however, as some ligands are bound to the membraneimpermeant macromolecules. The bound ligand molecules are nevertheless in equilibrium with the free ones. Measurement of the concentration of free ligand at equilibrium and the total concentration of ligand determines the amount of bound ligand at equilibrium.

