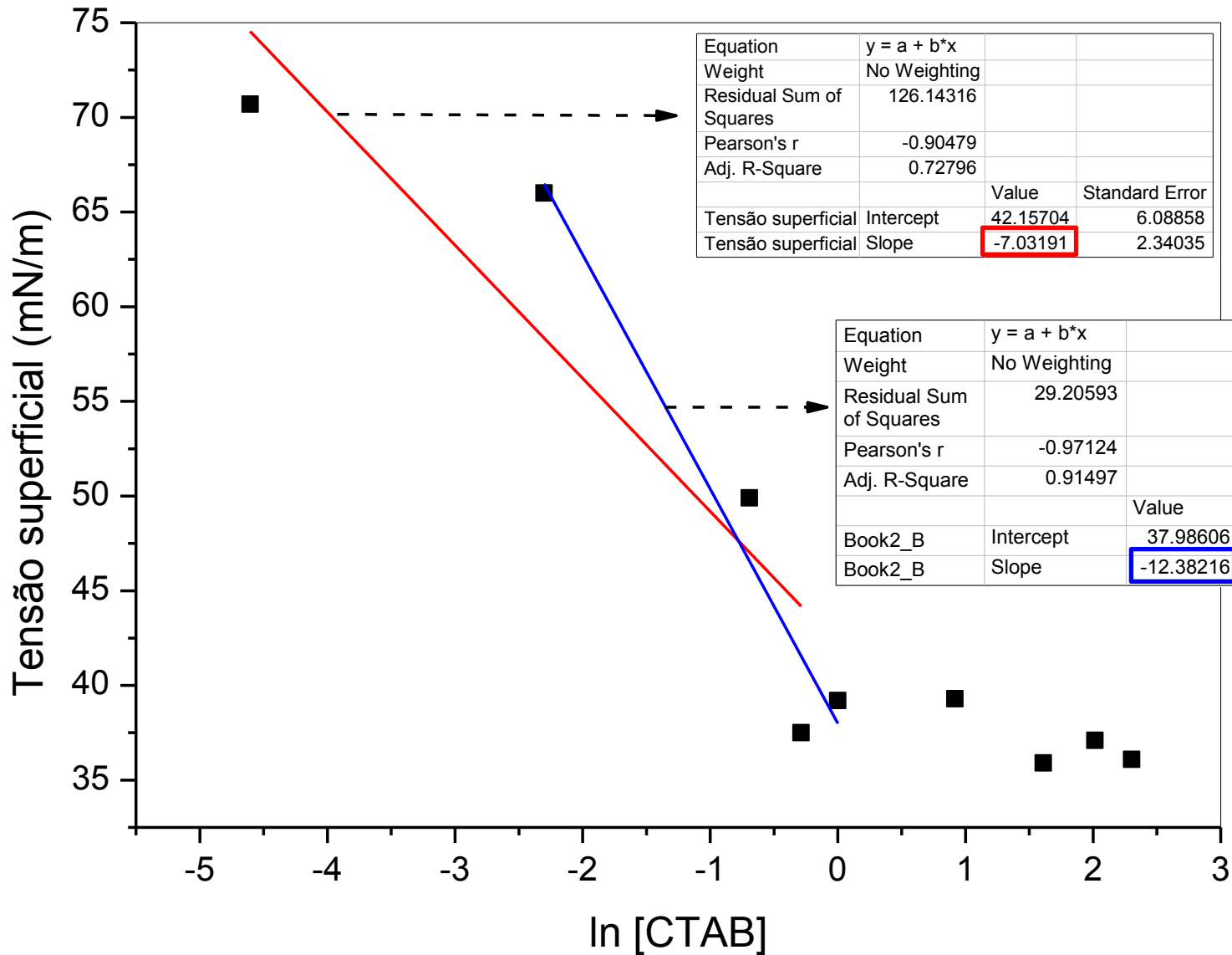



Isoterma de adsorção de Gibbs

$$\Gamma = - (RT)^{-1} \left( \frac{\partial \gamma}{\partial \ln c} \right)$$



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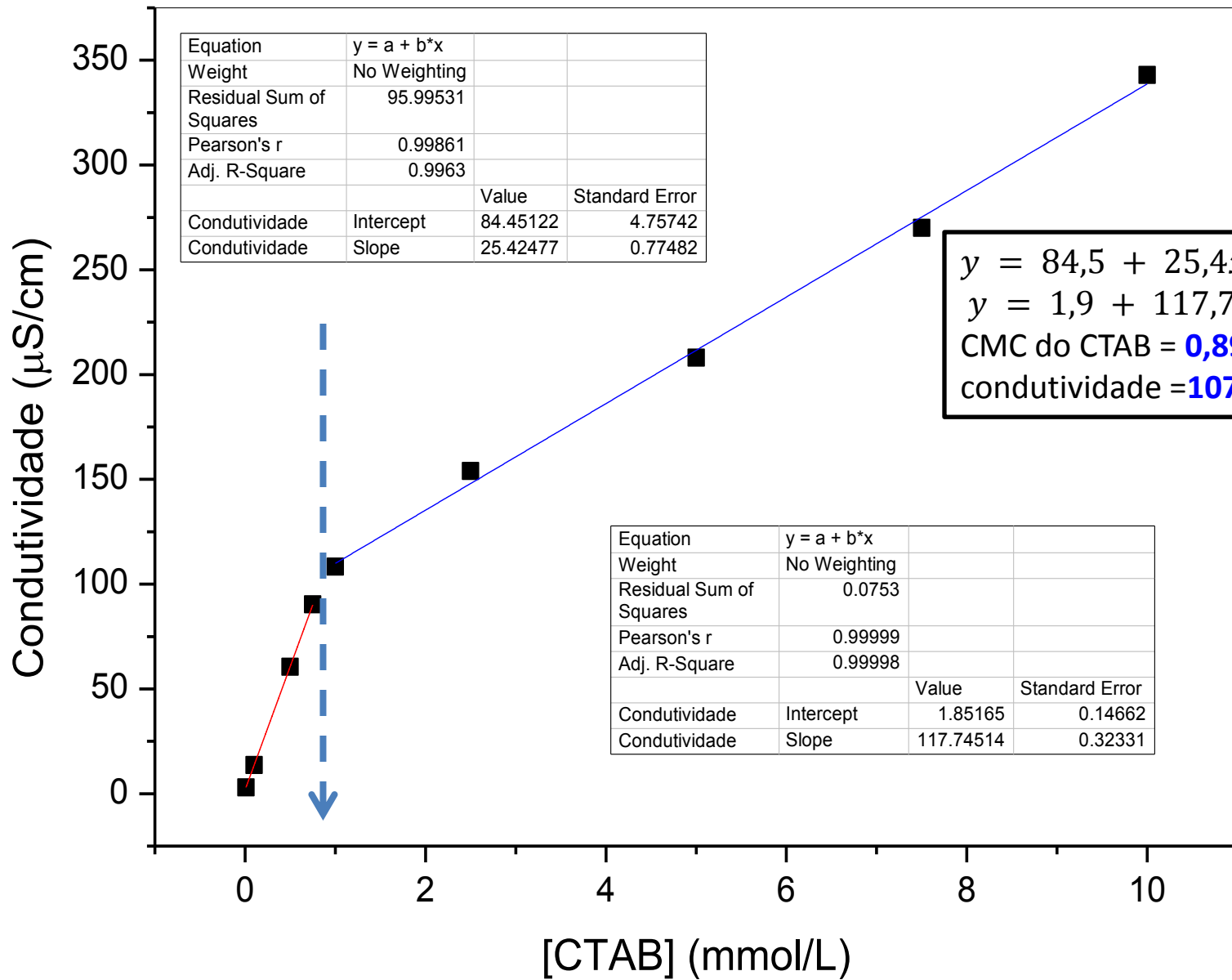
$$= -7.03$$

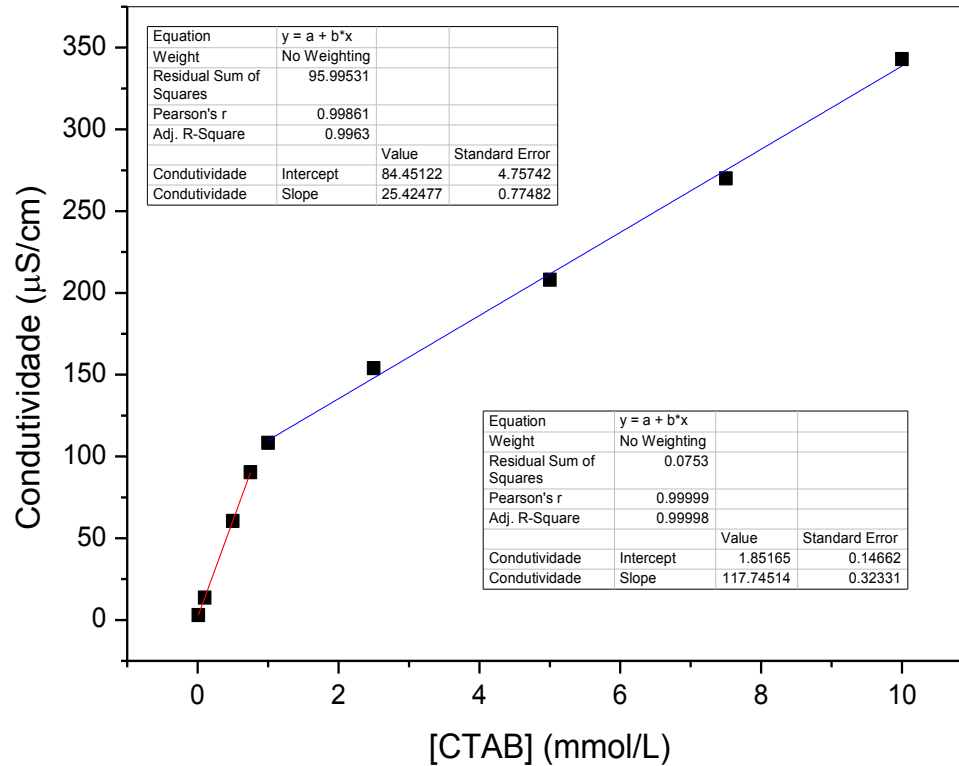
$$\Gamma = 2,9 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mol m}^{-2}$$

$$\Gamma = 1,7 \times 10^{18} \text{ moléculas m}^{-2}$$

$$A = 1/\Gamma = \mathbf{5,83 \times 10^{-19} \text{ m}^2} \text{ ou } \mathbf{58,3 \text{ \AA}^2}$$

Se  $A = \pi r^2$ ,  $r = \mathbf{4,31 \text{ \AA}} \sim 3 \text{ X comp. ligação C-N (1,47 \text{ \AA})}$



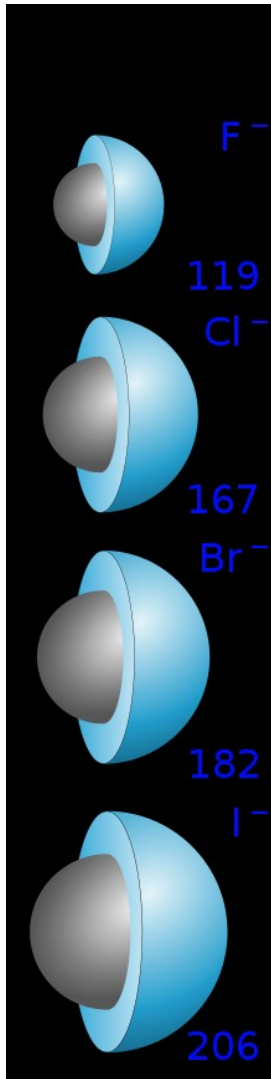


$y = 84,5 + 25,4x$   
 $y = 1,9 + 117,7x$   
 CMC do CTAB = **0,89 mmol/L**  
 condutividade = **107,2 µS/cm**

grau de dissociação do  
 contra-íon, o  $\alpha_{mic}$

$$\alpha_{mic} = \frac{S_2}{S_1} = 0,2158$$

Aproximadamente 22 % dos  
 contra-íons Br<sup>-</sup> estão livres



	CMC (mM)	$\alpha$
CTAB	1,0	0,11
CTAC	1,33	0,24