

QFL 1444

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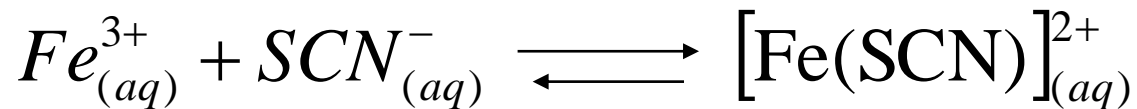
# L6 - Determinação de uma constante de Complexação

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# Objetivos

Familiarização com a técnica de colorimetria

Determinar a constante de equilíbrio de complexação do tiocianato férrico



amarelo

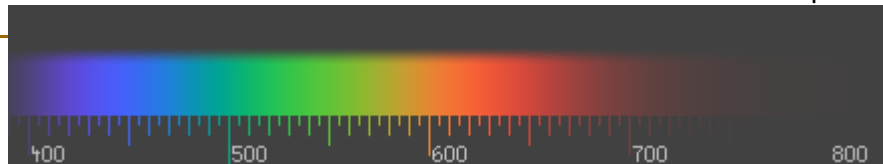
Transparente

Vermelho sangue

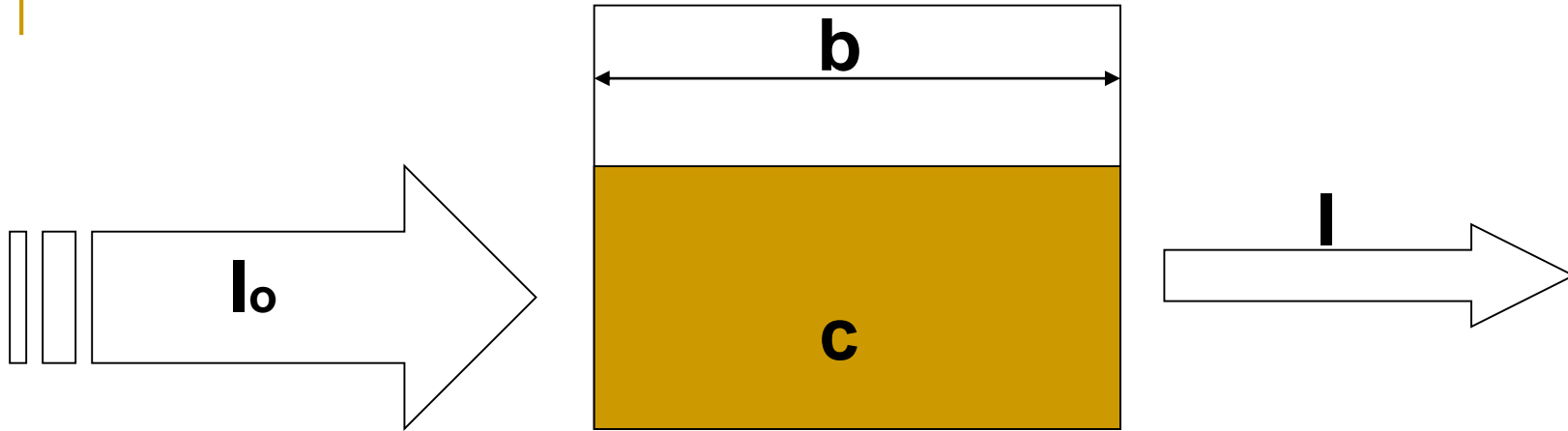
$$K = \frac{[Fe(SCN)]^{2+}}{[Fe^{3+}][SCN^{-}]}$$

Cor	Comprimento de onda	Frequência
<u>vermelho</u>	~ 625-740 nm	~ 480-405 THz
<u>laranja</u>	~ 590-625 nm	~ 510-480 THz
<u>amarelo</u>	~ 565-590 nm	~ 530-510 THz
<u>verde</u>	~ 500-565 nm	~ 600-530 THz
<u>ciano</u>	~ 485-500 nm	~ 620-600 THz
<u>azul</u>	~ 440-485 nm	~ 680-620 THz
<u>violeta</u>	~ 380-440 nm	~ 790-680 THz

Espectro Contínuo



## Lei de Lambert & Beer



$$I = I_0 10^{-\epsilon b c}$$

Onde:

$\epsilon$  = absorvidade molar ( $\text{L mol}^{-1} \text{cm}^{-1}$ )

$b$  = caminho óptico (cm)

$c$  = concentração ( $\text{mol L}^{-1}$ )

$$T = \frac{I}{I_0}$$

$$T = 10^{-\epsilon bc}$$

$$A = -\log T$$

$$A = \epsilon bc$$

$$c = \frac{A}{\epsilon b}$$

**T = Transmitância**

**A = Absorbância**

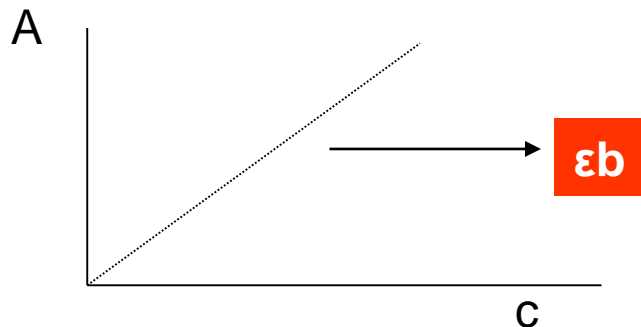
# Determinação de $\lambda$ máximo

Comprimento de onda / nm	Absorbância
420	x
470	y
520	z
570	a

Se escolhe para trabalhar o comprimento de onda onde a absorbância é máxima.

# Construção de curva padrão para determinar $\varepsilon$

Nitrato férrico $0,2 \text{ mol L}^{-1}$ (mL)	KSCN $0,002 \text{ mol L}^{-1}$ (mL)	A
12,5	0	0
12,5	1,0	
12,5	2,0	
12,5	3,0	
12,5	4,0	

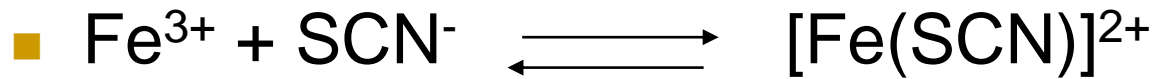


# Determinação das concentrações do complexo em equilíbrio

Nitrato férrico $0,002 \text{ mol L}^{-1}$ (mL)	KSCN $0,002 \text{ mol L}^{-1}$ (mL)	$\text{HNO}_3$ 0,1 $\text{mol L}^{-1}$ (mL)	A
10,0	2,0	8,0	
10,0	4,0	6,0	
10,0	6,0	4,0	
10,0	8,0	2,0	
10,0	10,0	0	
10,0	0	10,0	0



# Cálculo da constante de equilíbrio



$2 \cdot 10^{-5}$  mols

$4 \cdot 10^{-6}$  mols

$0,001 \text{ molL}^{-1}$

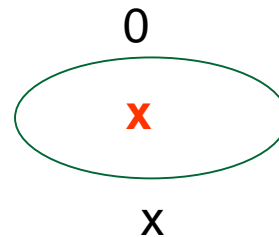
$2 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ molL}^{-1}$

$-x$

$-x$

$0,001 - x$

$2 \cdot 10^{-4} - x$



$c = A/b\epsilon$

$$K = \frac{[x]}{[0,001 - x][0,0002 - x]}$$

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## Referências

-Prasad, R. and Prasad S.; Spectrophotometric Determination of Iron(III)–Glycine Formation Constant in Aqueous Medium Using Competitive Ligand Binding, J. Chem. Educ., 86, p. 494-497, 2009.

-Ramette, R. W. et al.; Formation of Monothiocyanatoiron(III) A photometric equilibrium study, J. Chem. Educ, 40, p. 71-72, 1963.

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