

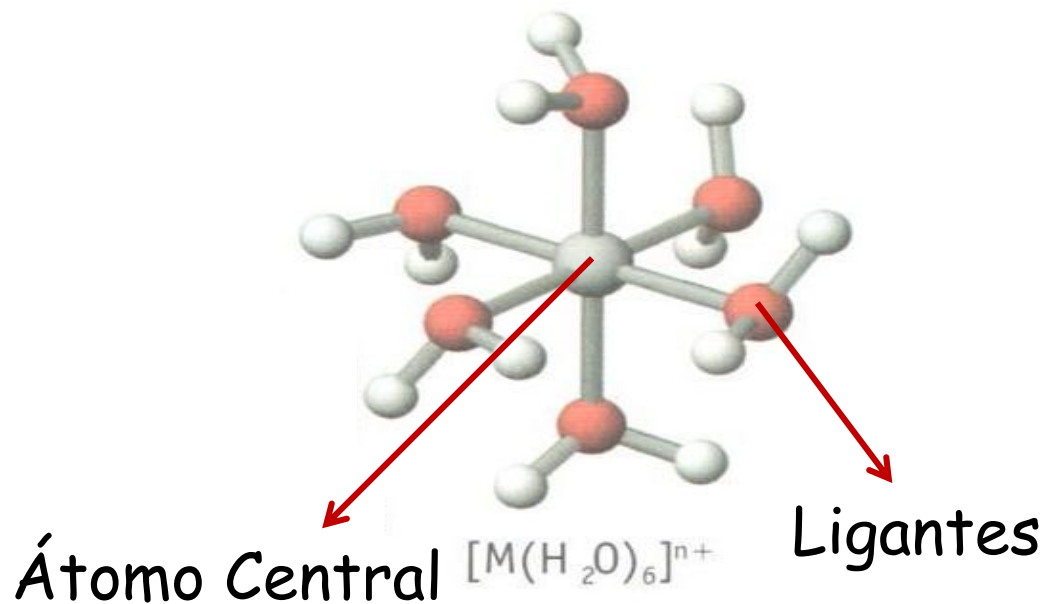
CEN 5774

Fundamentos de Química Analítica

Equilíbrio de complexação

## Compostos de coordenação ou complexos

**Definição de compostos de coordenação ou complexos:** espécie em que um íon central, geralmente, um cátion é rodeado por um certo número de ligantes, que podem ser moléculas neutras ou ânions.

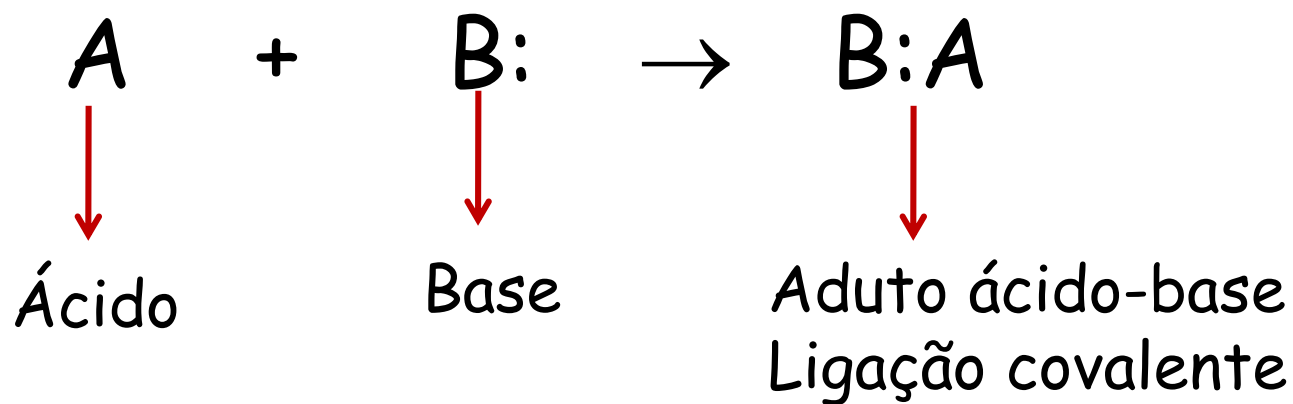


## Compostos de coordenação ou complexos

São compostos formados através de interações **ácido-base de Lewis**

**Ácido de Lewis:** é uma substância capaz de aceitar um par de elétrons de outro átomo para formar uma nova ligação

**Base de Lewis:** é uma substância capaz de doar um par de elétrons a outro átomo para formar uma nova ligação



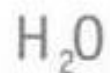
## Compostos de coordenação ou complexos

Ácido de Lewis

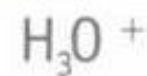


+

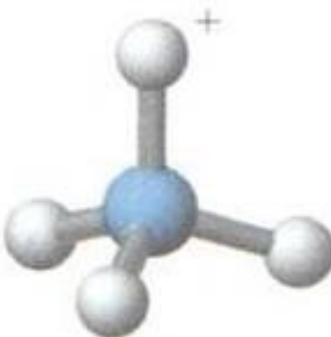
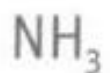
Base de Lewis



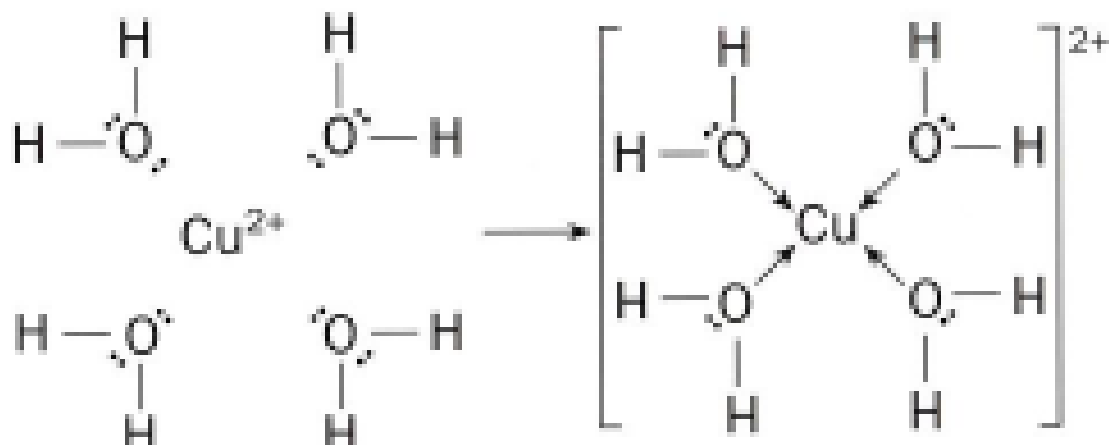
Aduto



+



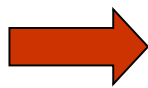
## Compostos de coordenação ou complexos



A maioria dos íons metálicos em solução aquosa existe na forma de aquocomplexos

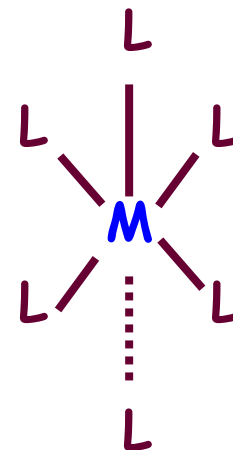
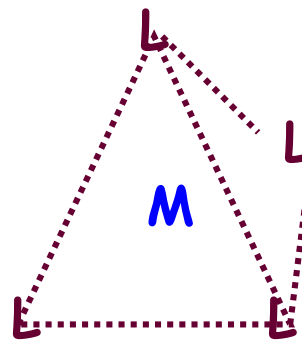
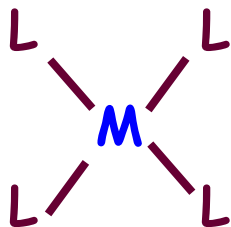
# Compostos de coordenação ou complexos

número de coordenação



número de ligações covalentes que 1 cátion tende a formar com doadores de elétrons

valores típicos: 2, 4 e 6

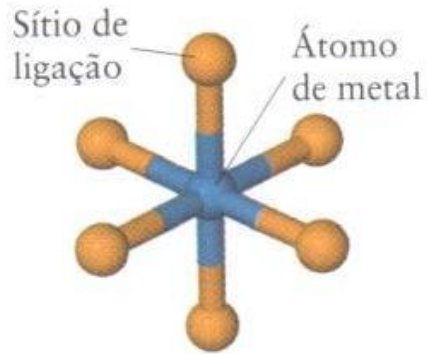


exemplo: Cu(II)  $n=4$

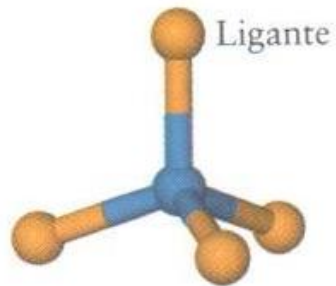


# Compostos de coordenação ou complexos

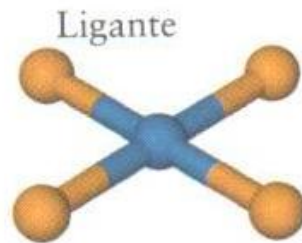
## Formas dos Complexos



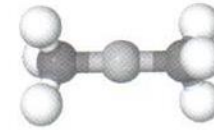
1 Um complexo octaédrico



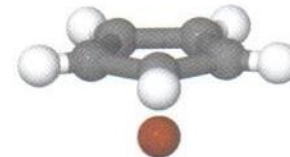
2 Complexo tetraédrico



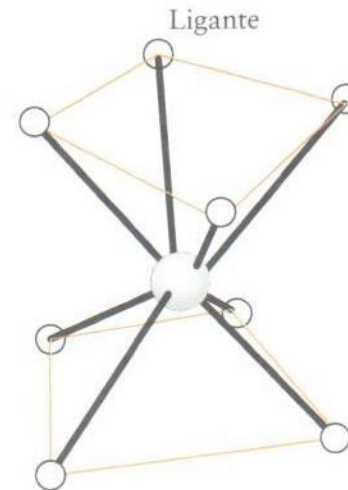
3 Complexo quadrado-planar



4 Dimetil - mercúrio(0),  
 $\text{Hg}(\text{CH}_3)_2$



5 Ferroceno,  $\text{Fe}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_5)_2$



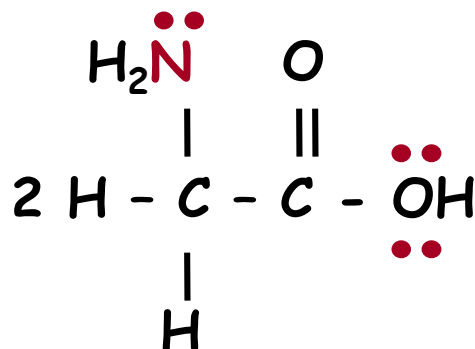
6 Antiprisma quadrado

## Compostos de coordenação ou complexos

Ligante com um grupo doador é chamado **mono ou unidentado**:



Com 2 grupos disponíveis para coordenação é chamado **bidentado**: Glicina



**Polidentados** (muitos dentes) e podem ocupar simultaneamente mais de um sítio de ligação: EDTA

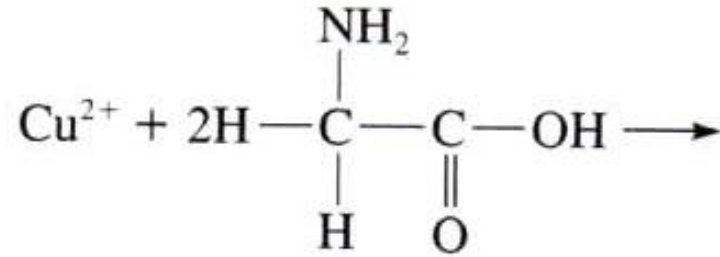


## Compostos de coordenação ou complexos

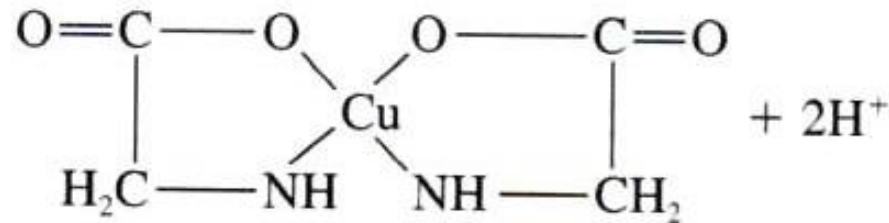
### Alguns ligantes comuns

Ligante	Nome nos complexos	ligante	Nome nos complexos
Brometo, Br <sup>-</sup>	Bromo	Oxalato, C <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	Oxalato
Cloreto, Cl <sup>-</sup>	Cloro	Óxido, O <sup>2-</sup>	Oxo
Cianeto, CN <sup>-</sup>	Ciano	Amônia, NH <sub>3</sub>	Amin
Fluoreto, F <sup>-</sup>	Fluoro	Monóxido de carbono, CO	carboxi
Hidróxido, OH <sup>-</sup>	Hidroxi	Água, H <sub>2</sub> O	aquo
Tiocianato, SCN <sup>-</sup>	Tiociano	Etilenodiamina, en	Etilenodiamino

## Compostos de coordenação ou complexos



Glicina



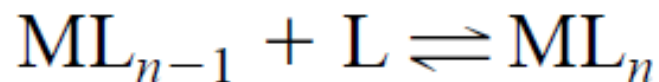
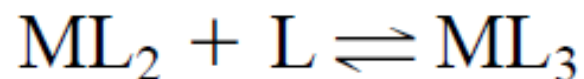
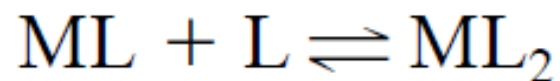
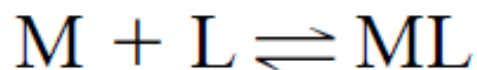
Complexo Cu/glicina



**Quelato:** é produzido quando um íon metálico coordena-se com dois ou mais grupos doadores de um único ligante.

## Compostos de coordenação ou complexos

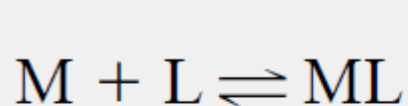
### Equilíbrio de Complexação



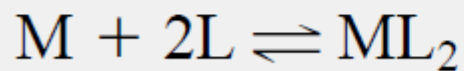
## Compostos de coordenação ou complexos

### Equilíbrio de Complexação

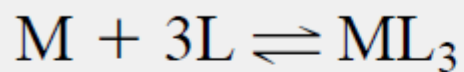
Constantes de formação ou estabilidade



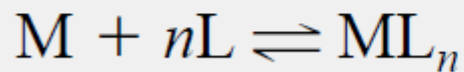
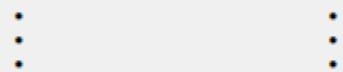
$$\beta_1 = \frac{[ML]}{[M][L]} = K_1$$



$$\beta_2 = \frac{[ML_2]}{[M][L]^2} = K_1K_2$$



$$\beta_3 = \frac{[ML_3]}{[M][L]^3} = K_1K_2K_3$$



$$\beta_n = \frac{[ML_n]}{[M][L]^n} = K_1K_2 \cdots K_n$$

Constantes de formação global

# Compostos de coordenação ou complexos

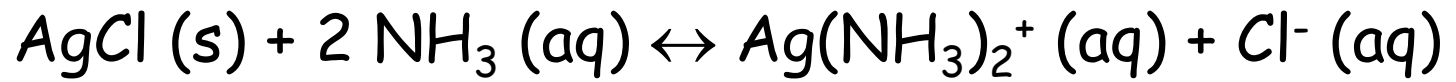
## Equilíbrio de Complexação

### Valores de constante de formação de alguns íons complexos

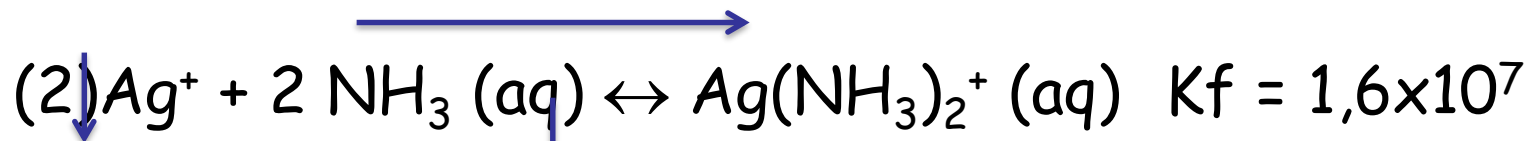
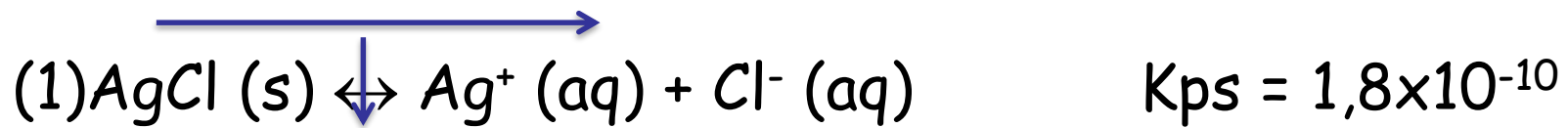
Complexo	Equação da reação de formação	$K_f$
$[AlF_6]^{3-}$	$Al^{3+} + 6 F^- \rightleftharpoons [AlF_6]^{3-}$	$6.7 \times 10^{19}$
$[Al(OH)_4]^-$	$Al^{3+} + 4 OH^- \rightleftharpoons [Al(OH)_4]^-$	$1.1 \times 10^{33}$
$[BiBr_4]^-$	$Bi^{3+} + 4 Br^- \rightleftharpoons [BiBr_4]^-$	$6.6 \times 10^7$
$[BiCl_4]^-$	$Bi^{3+} + 4 Cl^- \rightleftharpoons [BiCl_4]^-$	$4 \times 10^5$
$[BiI_4]^-$	$Bi^{3+} + 4 I^- \rightleftharpoons [BiI_4]^-$	$8.9 \times 10^{14}$
$[Bi(SCN)_4]^-$	$Bi^{3+} + 4 SCN^- \rightleftharpoons [Bi(SCN)_4]^-$	$1.7 \times 10^4$
$[Cd(NH_3)_4]^{2+}$	$Cd^{2+} + 4 NH_3 \rightleftharpoons [Cd(NH_3)_4]^{2+}$	$1.3 \times 10^7$
$[CdBr_4]^{2-}$	$Cd^{2+} + 4 Br^- \rightleftharpoons [CdBr_4]^{2-}$	$5.0 \times 10^3$
$[CdCl_4]^{2-}$	$Cd^{2+} + 4 Cl^- \rightleftharpoons [CdCl_4]^{2-}$	$6.3 \times 10^2$
$[Cd(CN)_4]^{2-}$	$Cd^{2+} + 4 CN^- \rightleftharpoons [Cd(CN)_4]^{2-}$	$7.1 \times 10^{18}$
$[CdI_4]^{2-}$	$Cd^{2+} + 4 I^- \rightleftharpoons [CdI_4]^{2-}$	$2.6 \times 10^5$
$[Cd(SCN)_4]^{2-}$	$Cd^{2+} + 4 SCN^- \rightleftharpoons [Cd(SCN)_4]^{2-}$	$4 \times 10^3$
$[Co(NH_3)_6]^{2+}$	$Co^{2+} + 6 NH_3 \rightleftharpoons [Co(NH_3)_6]^{2+}$	$1.3 \times 10^5$
$[Co(SCN)_4]^{2-}$	$Co^{2+} + 4 SCN^- \rightleftharpoons [Co(SCN)_4]^{2-}$	$1.0 \times 10^3$
$[Co(NH_3)_6]^{3+}$	$Co^{3+} + 6 NH_3 \rightleftharpoons [Co(NH_3)_6]^{3+}$	$4.5 \times 10^{33}$
$[Co(SCN)_6]^{3-}$	$Co^{3+} + 6 SCN^- \rightleftharpoons [Co(SCN)_6]^{3-}$	$2 \times 10^{13}$
$[CuBr_2]^-$	$Cu^+ + 2 Br^- \rightleftharpoons [CuBr_2]^-$	$7.8 \times 10^5$
$[CuCl_2]^-$	$Cu^+ + 2 Cl^- \rightleftharpoons [CuCl_2]^-$	$3 \times 10^5$
$[Cu(CN)_3]^{2-}$	$Cu^+ + 3 CN^- \rightleftharpoons [Cu(CN)_3]^{2-}$	$2 \times 10^{27}$
$[CuI_2]^-$	$Cu^+ + 2 I^- \rightleftharpoons [CuI_2]^-$	$7.1 \times 10^8$
$[Cu(SCN)_2]^-$	$Cu^+ + 2 SCN^- \rightleftharpoons [Cu(SCN)_2]^-$	$1.5 \times 10^5$
$[Cu(NH_3)_4]^{2+}$	$Cu^{2+} + 4 NH_3 \rightleftharpoons [Cu(NH_3)_4]^{2+}$	$1.1 \times 10^{13}$
$[Fe(CN)_6]^{4-}$	$Fe^{2+} + 6 CN^- \rightleftharpoons [Fe(CN)_6]^{4-}$	$1 \times 10^{37}$
$[Fe(CN)_6]^{3-}$	$Fe^{3+} + 6 CN^- \rightleftharpoons [Fe(CN)_6]^{3-}$	$1 \times 10^{42}$
$[FeF_6]^{3-}$	$Fe^{3+} + 6 F^- \rightleftharpoons [FeF_6]^{3-}$	$1 \times 10^{16}$
$[Pb(C_2H_3O_2)_4]^{2-}$	$Pb^{2+} + 4 C_2H_3O_2^- \rightleftharpoons [Pb(C_2H_3O_2)_4]^{2-}$	$1 \times 10^8$
$[PbCl_3]^-$	$Pb^{2+} + 3 Cl^- \rightleftharpoons [PbCl_3]^-$	$2.4 \times 10^1$
$[PbBr_4]^{2-}$	$Pb^{2+} + 4 Br^- \rightleftharpoons [PbBr_4]^{2-}$	$1.3 \times 10^1$
$[PbCl_4]^{2-}$	$Pb^{2+} + 4 Cl^- \rightleftharpoons [PbCl_4]^{2-}$	$2.4 \times 10^1$
$[PbI_4]^{2-}$	$Pb^{2+} + 4 I^- \rightleftharpoons [PbI_4]^{2-}$	$3.0 \times 10^4$
$[Mg(C_2O_4)_2]^{2-}$	$Mg^{2+} + 2 C_2O_4^{2-} \rightleftharpoons [Mg(C_2O_4)_2]^{2-}$	$2.4 \times 10^4$
$[HgBr_4]^{2-}$	$Hg^{2+} + 4 Br^- \rightleftharpoons [HgBr_4]^{2-}$	$1.0 \times 10^{21}$
$[HgCl_4]^{2-}$	$Hg^{2+} + 4 Cl^- \rightleftharpoons [HgCl_4]^{2-}$	$1.2 \times 10^{15}$
$[HgI_4]^{2-}$	$Hg^{2+} + 4 I^- \rightleftharpoons [HgI_4]^{2-}$	$1.9 \times 10^{30}$
$[Hg(SCN)_4]^{2-}$	$Hg^{2+} + 4 SCN^- \rightleftharpoons [Hg(SCN)_4]^{2-}$	$1.7 \times 10^{21}$
$[Ni(CN)_4]^{2-}$	$Ni^{2+} + 4 CN^- \rightleftharpoons [Ni(CN)_4]^{2-}$	$1 \times 10^{22}$
$[Ni(NH_3)_4]^{2+}$	$Ni^{2+} + 4 NH_3 \rightleftharpoons [Ni(NH_3)_4]^{2+}$	$6.0 \times 10^8$
$[Ag(NH_3)_2]^+$	$Ag^+ + 2 NH_3 \rightleftharpoons [Ag(NH_3)_2]^+$	$1.6 \times 10^7$
$[AgBr_2]^-$	$Ag^+ + 2 Br^- \rightleftharpoons [AgBr_2]^-$	$2.1 \times 10^7$
$[AgCl_2]^-$	$Ag^+ + 2 Cl^- \rightleftharpoons [AgCl_2]^-$	$1.1 \times 10^5$
$[Ag(CN)_2]^-$	$Ag^+ + 2 CN^- \rightleftharpoons [Ag(CN)_2]^-$	$5.6 \times 10^{18}$
$[AgI_2]^-$	$Ag^+ + 2 I^- \rightleftharpoons [AgI_2]^-$	$5.5 \times 10^{11}$
$[Ag(SCN)_2]^-$	$Ag^+ + 2 SCN^- \rightleftharpoons [Ag(SCN)_2]^-$	$3.7 \times 10^7$
$[Ag(S_2O_3)_2]^{3-}$	$Ag^+ + 2 S_2O_3^{2-} \rightleftharpoons [Ag(S_2O_3)_2]^{3-}$	$1.7 \times 10^{13}$
$[SnCl_6]^{2-}$	$Sn^{4+} + 6 Cl^- \rightleftharpoons [SnCl_6]^{2-}$	$1 \times 10^4$
$[SnCl_4]^{2-}$	$Sn^{2+} + 4 Cl^- \rightleftharpoons [SnCl_4]^{2-}$	$3.0 \times 10^1$
$[Zn(NH_3)_4]^{2+}$	$Zn^{2+} + 4 NH_3 \rightleftharpoons [Zn(NH_3)_4]^{2+}$	$4.1 \times 10^8$
$[Zn(CN)_4]^{2-}$	$Zn^{2+} + 4 CN^- \rightleftharpoons [Zn(CN)_4]^{2-}$	$1 \times 10^{18}$
$[Zn(OH)_4]^{2-}$	$Zn^{2+} + 4 OH^- \rightleftharpoons [Zn(OH)_4]^{2-}$	$4.6 \times 10^{17}$

## Solubilidade e íons complexos

Por que o cloreto de prata não se dissolve em água ou em ácido forte, mas dissolve-se em amônia?



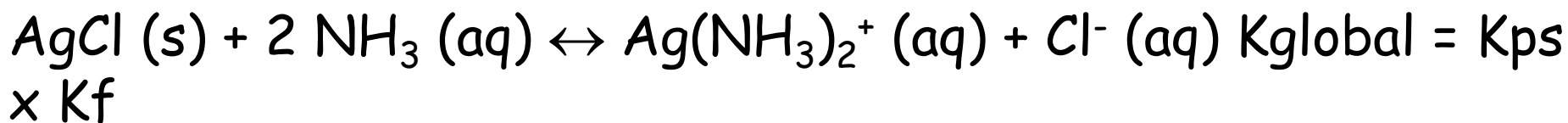
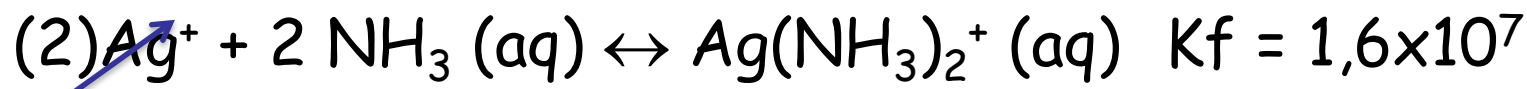
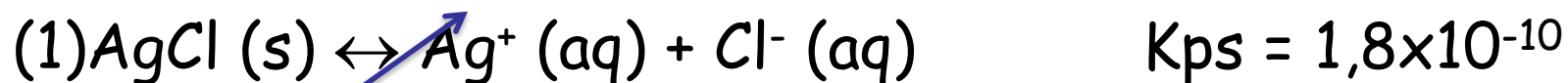
Duas etapas:



Força motriz para dissolução  
de AgCl em NH<sub>3</sub>

## Solubilidade e íons complexos

Duas etapas:



$$K_{global} = \frac{[\text{Ag(NH}_3)_2^+] [\text{Cl}^-]}{[\text{NH}_3]^2}$$

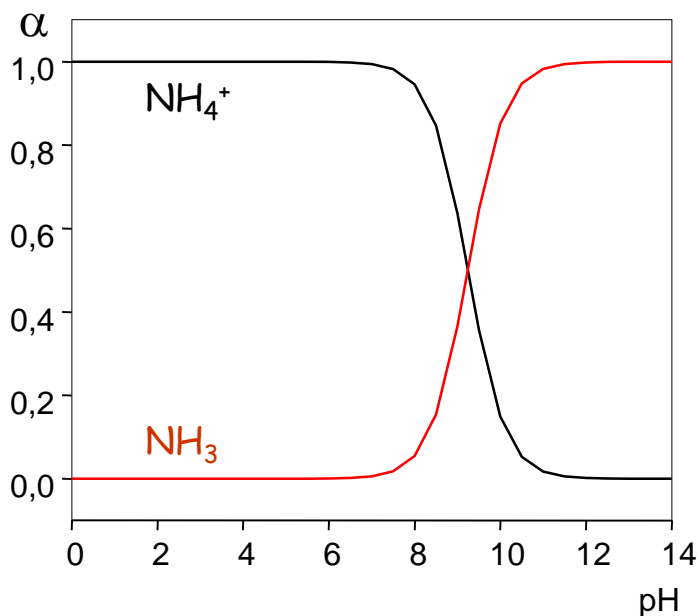
Solubilidade de compostos insolúveis aumenta quando se formam íons complexos em solução

# Constante de formação condicional

- $\text{Ag}^+ + \text{NH}_3 \rightleftharpoons \text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)^+ \quad K_1 = 2,04 \times 10^3$
- $\text{NH}_4^+ + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightleftharpoons \text{NH}_3 + \text{H}_3\text{O}^+ \quad K_a = 5,70 \times 10^{-10}$

$$\alpha_0 = \frac{[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]}{[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] + K_a}$$


$$\alpha_1 = \frac{K_a}{[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] + K_a}$$








# Constantes de formação condicional



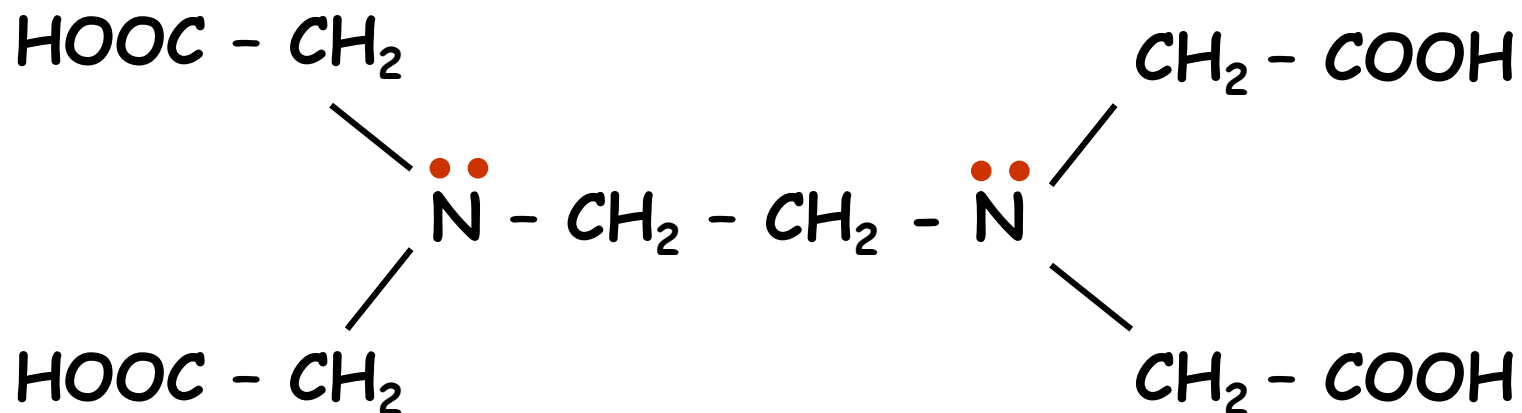
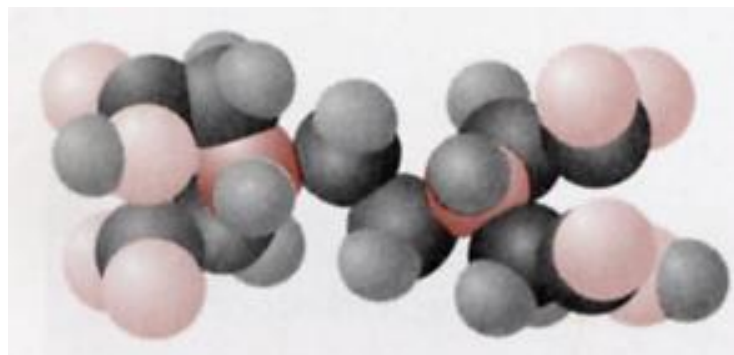
  
**pKa = 9,24**

$$K_1 = \frac{[\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)^+]}{[\text{Ag}^+][\text{NH}_3]}$$
$$\alpha_1 = \frac{[\text{NH}_3]}{C_T}$$

$$K_1' = \alpha_1 \times K_1 = \frac{[\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)^+]}{[\text{Ag}^+] C_T}$$

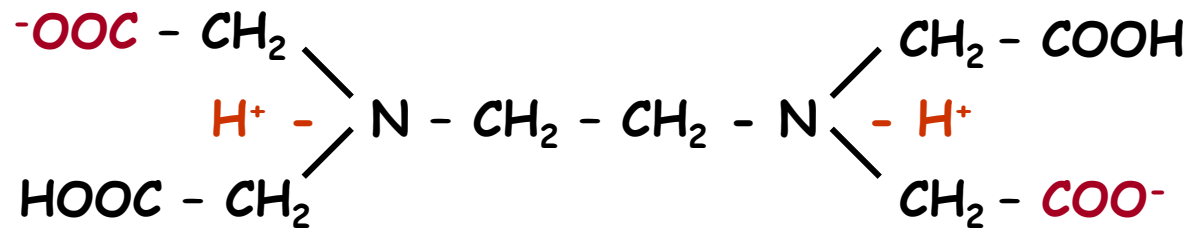
- ✓ pH = 7,00   $K_1' = 11,7$
- ✓ pH = 9,24   $K_1' = 1,02 \times 10^3$
- ✓ pH = 12   $K_1' = 2,04 \times 10^3$

# EDTA

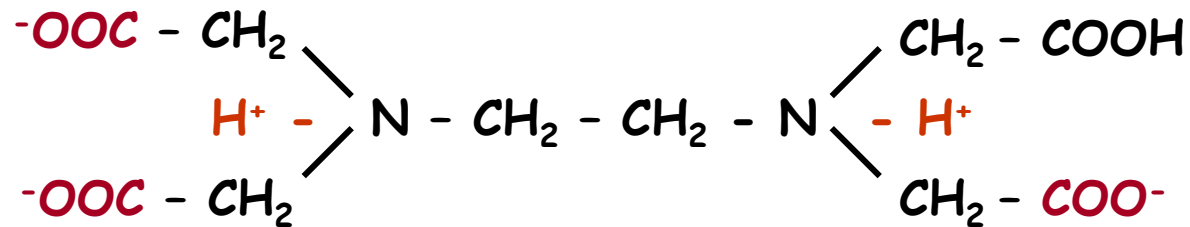


ÁCIDO ETILENO DIAMINO TETRA ACÉTICO

# Propriedades ácido-base do EDTA

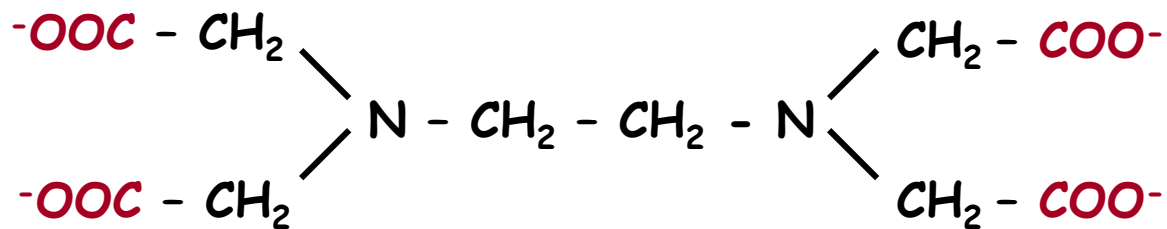
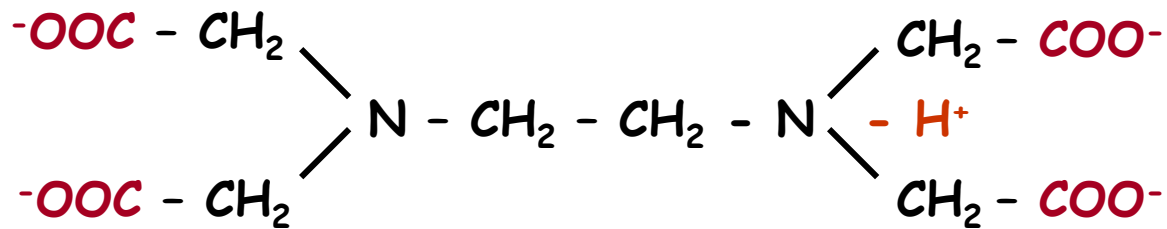
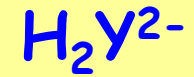
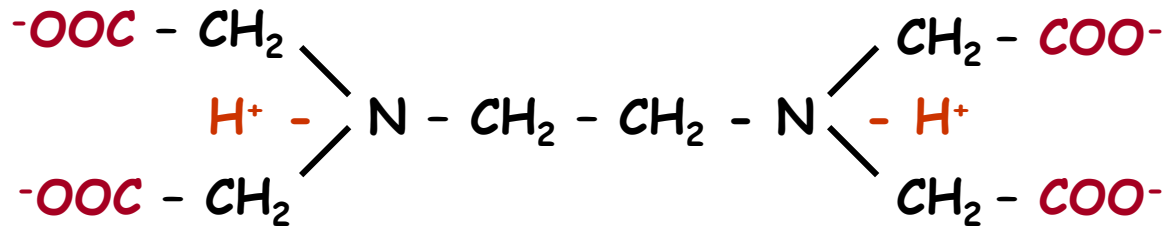


$\text{H}_4\text{Y}$

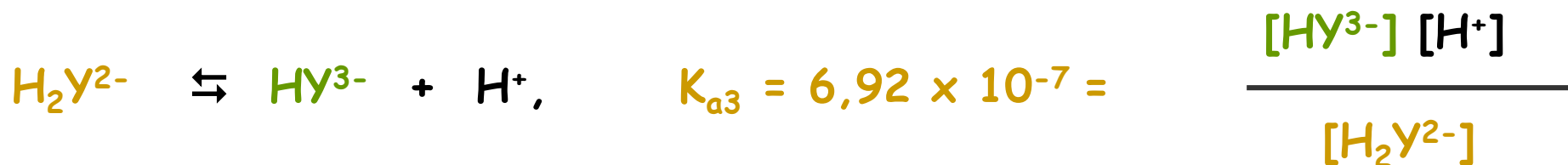
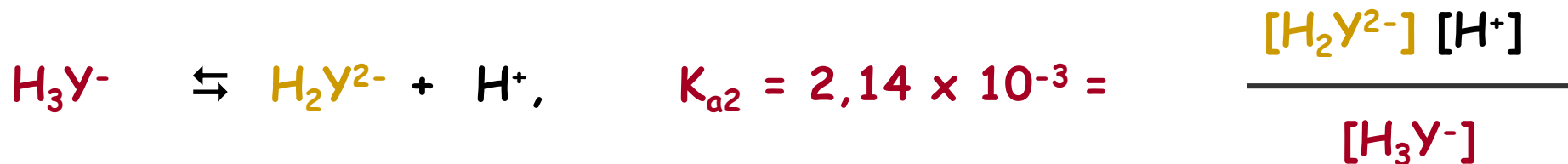
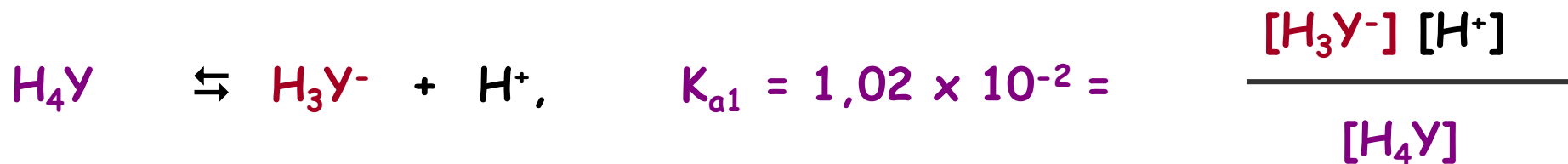


$\text{H}_3\text{Y}^-$

# Propriedades ácido-base do EDTA



# Propriedades ácido-base do EDTA



# Coeficientes de distribuição

disponibilidade das espécies em função do pH

Concentração molar total das espécies de EDTA:



$$\alpha_0 = \frac{[H_4Y]}{C_T} \quad \alpha_1 = \frac{[H_3Y^-]}{C_T} \quad \alpha_2 = \frac{[H_2Y^{2-}]}{C_T} \quad \alpha_3 = \frac{[HY^{3-}]}{C_T} \quad \alpha_4 = \frac{[Y^{4-}]}{C_T}$$

Combinando as expressões de  $K_a$  e  $\alpha$ :

$$D = [H^+]^4 + K_{a1}[H^+]^3 + K_{a1}K_{a2}[H^+]^2 + K_{a1}K_{a2}K_{a3}[H^+] + K_{a1}K_{a2}K_{a3}K_{a4}$$

$$\alpha_0 = \frac{[H^+]^4}{D}$$

$$\alpha_1 = \frac{K_{a1} [H^+]^3}{D}$$

$$\alpha_2 = \frac{K_{a1} K_{a2} [H^+]^2}{D}$$

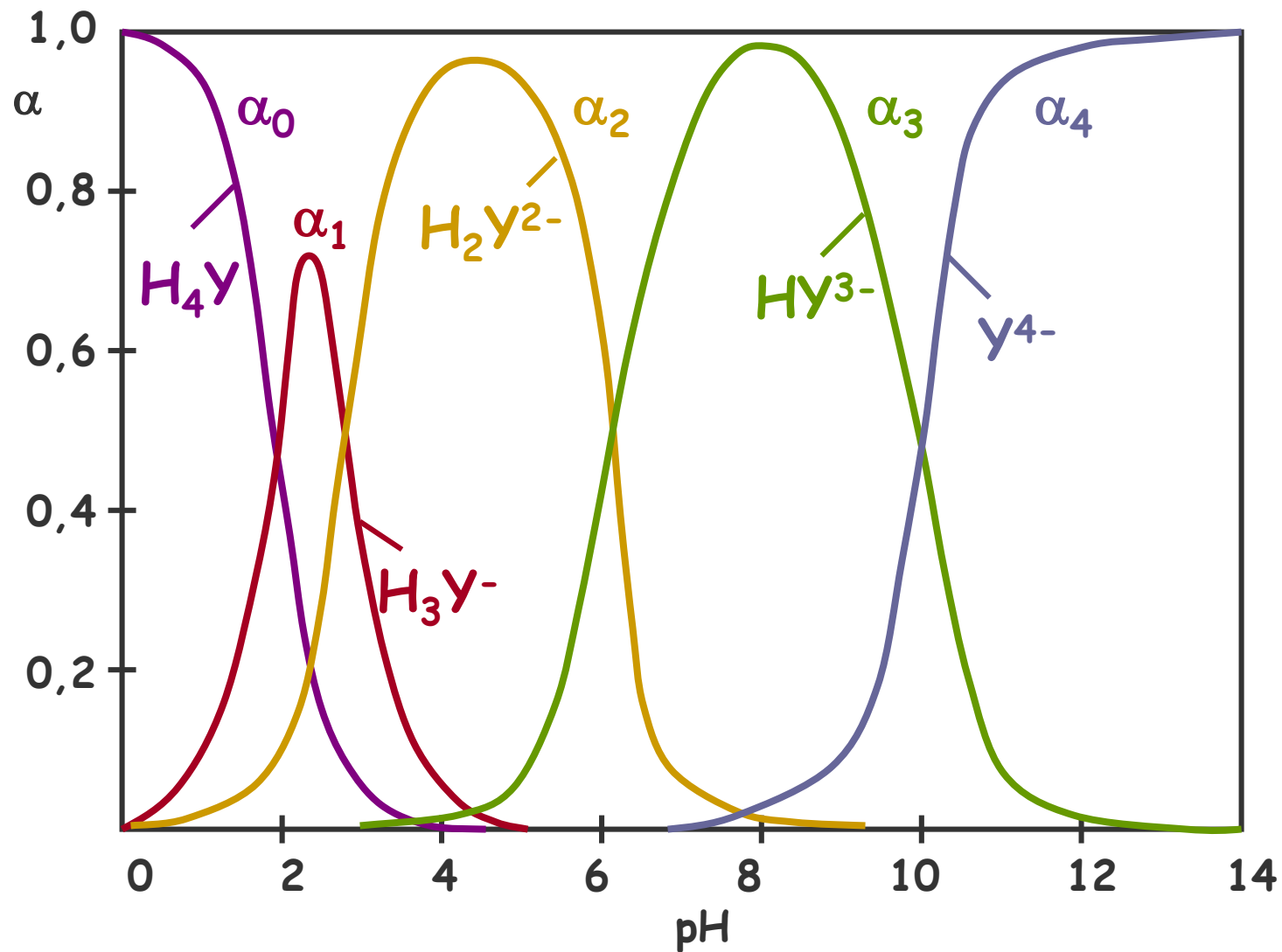
$$\alpha_3 = \frac{K_{a1} K_{a2} K_{a3} [H^+]}{D}$$

$$\alpha_4 = \frac{K_{a1} K_{a2} K_{a3} K_{a4}}{D}$$

$\alpha$  depende de  $K$  e da acidez do meio

$$\alpha_0 + \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4 = 1$$

# Coeficientes de distribuição



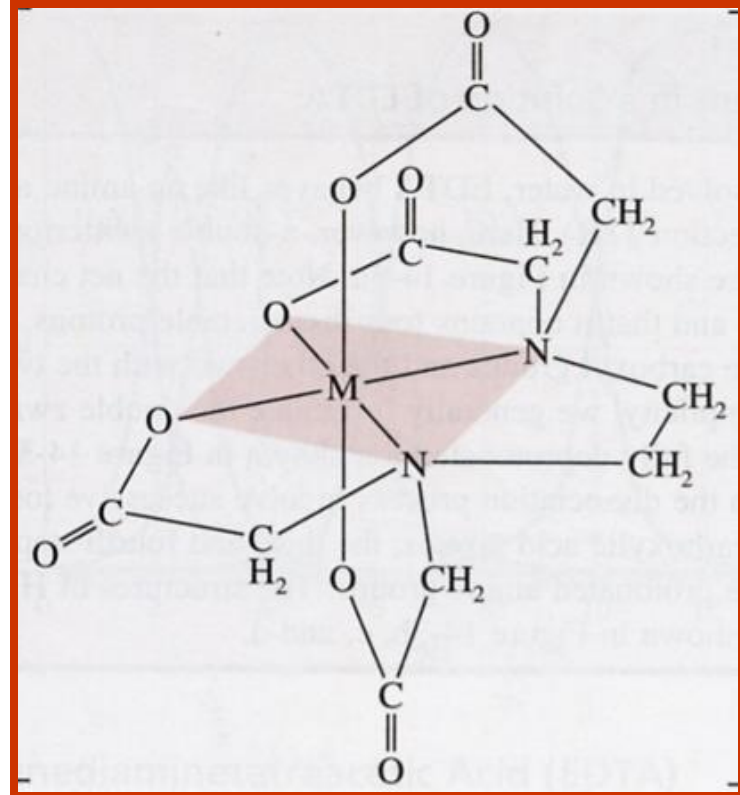


# Complexos de EDTA

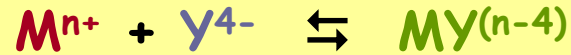


$$K_{MY} = \frac{[\text{MY}^{(n-4)}]}{[\text{M}^{n+}] [\text{Y}^{4-}]}$$

$$K_{MY}' = \alpha_4 \times K_{MY}$$



# Constantes de formação



CÁTION	$K_{MY}$	$\log K_{MY}$	CÁTION	$K_{MY}$	$\log K_{MY}$
Ag <sup>+</sup>	$2,1 \times 10^7$	7,32	Cu <sup>2+</sup>	$6,3 \times 10^{18}$	18,80
Mg <sup>2+</sup>	$4,9 \times 10^8$	8,69	Zn <sup>2+</sup>	$3,2 \times 10^{16}$	16,50
Ca <sup>2+</sup>	$5,0 \times 10^{10}$	10,70	Cd <sup>2+</sup>	$2,9 \times 10^{16}$	16,46
Sr <sup>2+</sup>	$4,3 \times 10^8$	8,63	Hg <sup>2+</sup>	$6,3 \times 10^{21}$	21,80
Ba <sup>2+</sup>	$5,8 \times 10^7$	7,76	Pb <sup>2+</sup>	$1,1 \times 10^{18}$	18,04
Mn <sup>2+</sup>	$6,2 \times 10^{13}$	13,79	Al <sup>3+</sup>	$1,3 \times 10^{16}$	16,13
Fe <sup>2+</sup>	$2,1 \times 10^{14}$	14,33	Fe <sup>3+</sup>	$1,3 \times 10^{25}$	25,1
Co <sup>2+</sup>	$2,0 \times 10^{16}$	16,31	V <sup>3+</sup>	$7,9 \times 10^{25}$	25,9
Ni <sup>2+</sup>	$4,2 \times 10^{18}$	18,62	Th <sup>4+</sup>	$1,6 \times 10^{23}$	23,2

# Valores de $\alpha_4$ em função do pH

$$\alpha_4 = \frac{K_{a1} K_{a2} K_{a3} K_{a4}}{D}$$

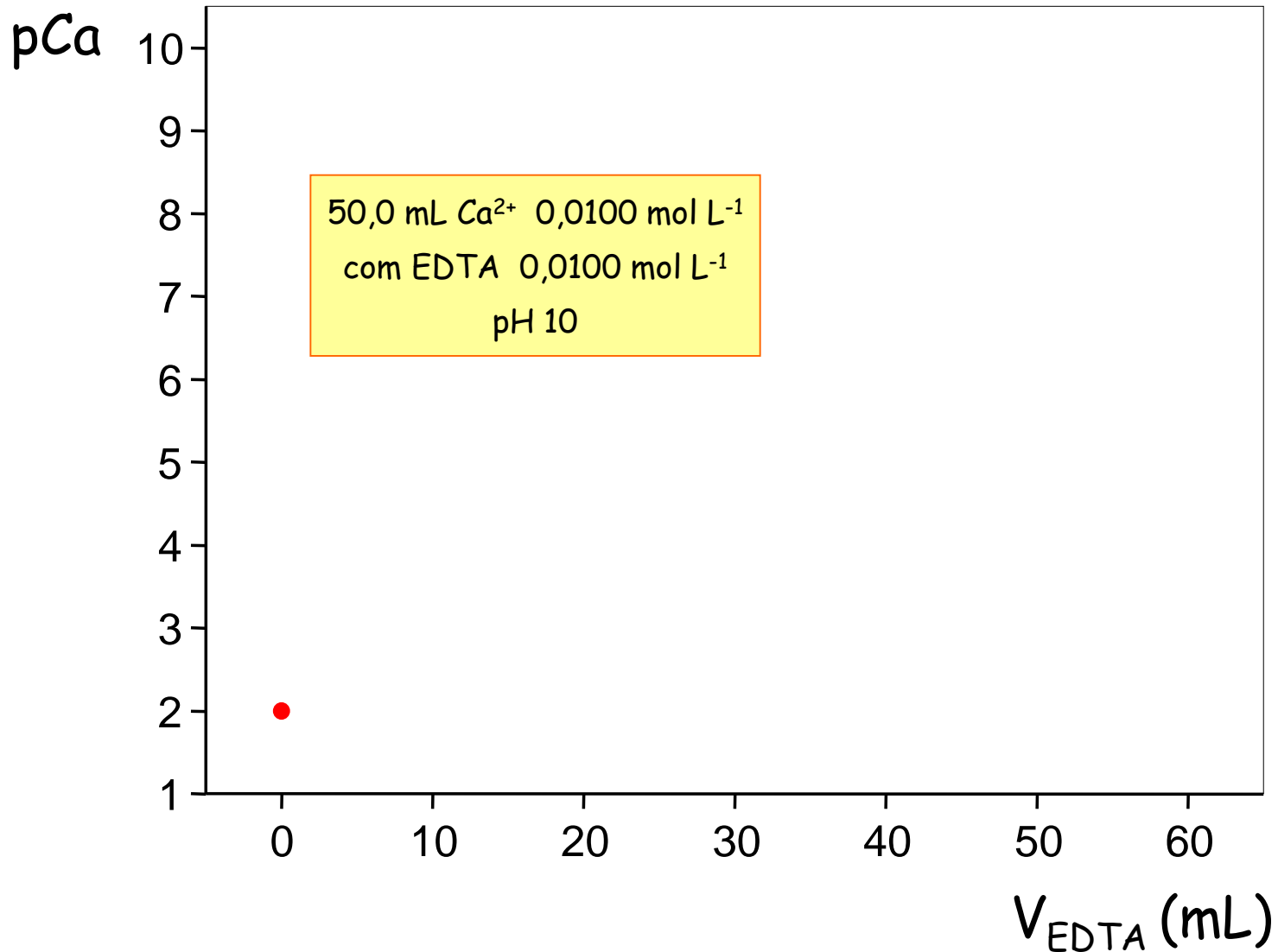
$$D = [H^+]^4 + K_{a1}[H^+]^3 + K_{a1}K_{a2}[H^+]^2 + K_{a1}K_{a2}K_{a3}[H^+] + K_{a1}K_{a2}K_{a3}K_{a4}$$

pH	$\alpha_4$
2,0	$3,7 \times 10^{-14}$
3,0	$2,5 \times 10^{-11}$
4,0	$3,6 \times 10^{-9}$
5,0	$3,5 \times 10^{-7}$
6,0	$2,2 \times 10^{-5}$
7,0	$4,8 \times 10^{-4}$
8,0	$5,4 \times 10^{-3}$
9,0	$5,2 \times 10^{-2}$
10,0	0,35
11,0	0,85
12,0	0,98



# Volumetria de complexação

# Curvas de titulação

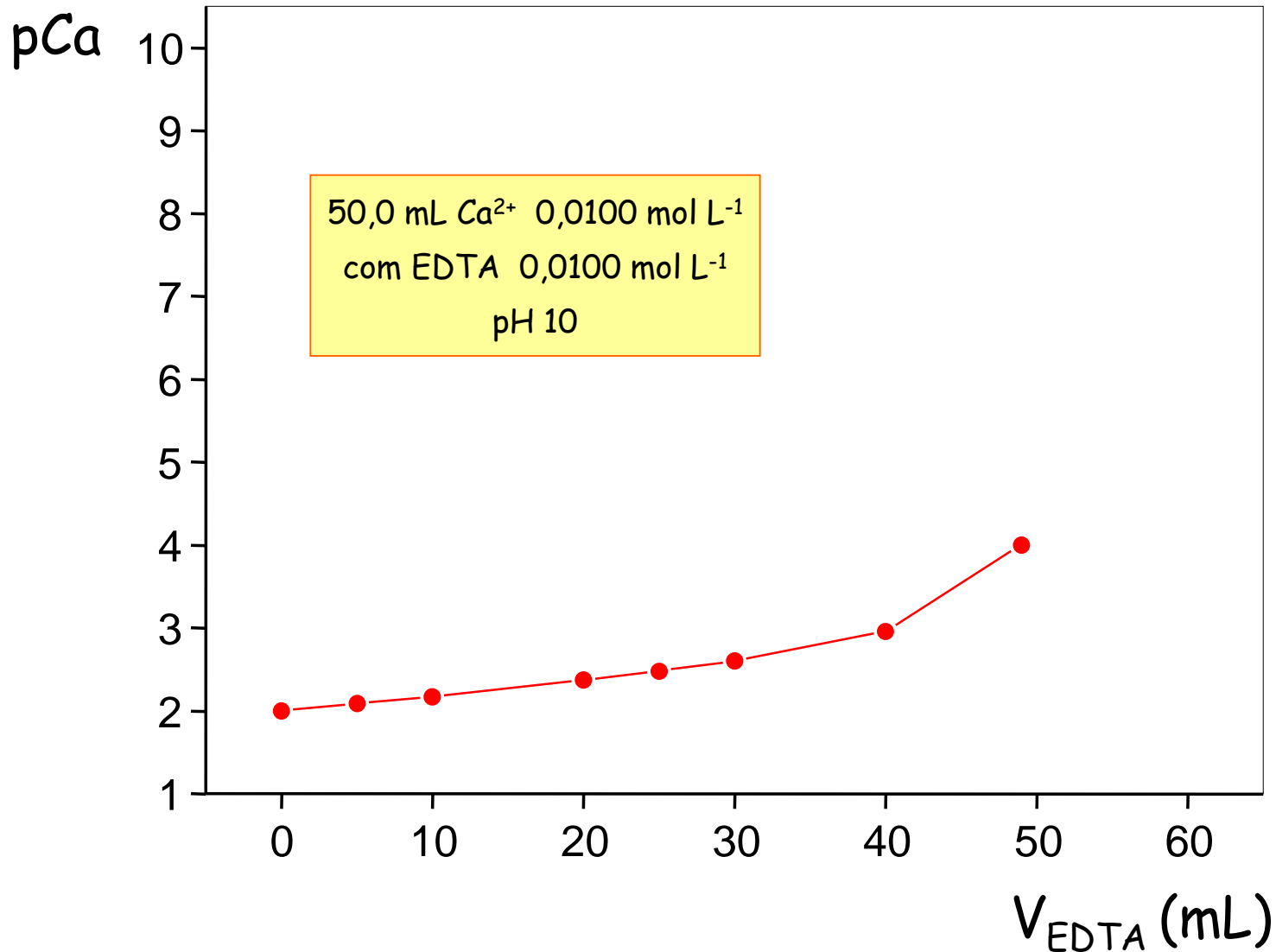


# Curvas de titulação

$V_{\text{EDTA}}$ (mL)	pCa
0	2,00
10,0	2,17
20,0	2,37
40,0	2,96
49,0	4,00

50,0 mL  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  0,0100 mol L<sup>-1</sup>  
com EDTA 0,0100 mol L<sup>-1</sup>  
pH 10

# Curvas de titulação



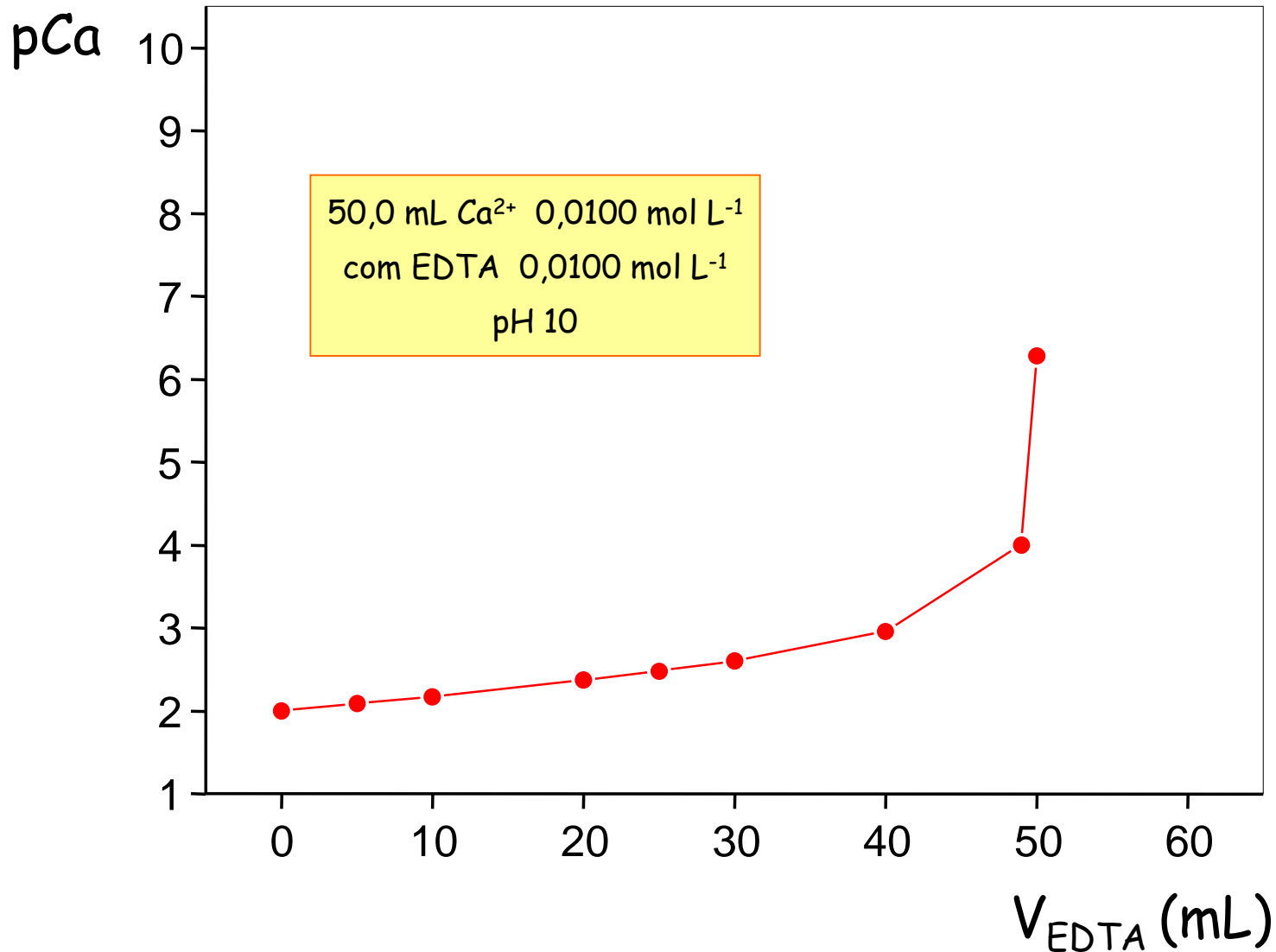
# Curvas de titulação

$V_{\text{EDTA}}$ (mL)	pCa
0	2,00
10,0	2,17
20,0	2,37
40,0	2,96
49,0	4,00
50,0	6,27

50,0 mL  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  0,0100 mol L<sup>-1</sup>  
com EDTA 0,0100 mol L<sup>-1</sup>  
pH 10



# Curvas de titulação

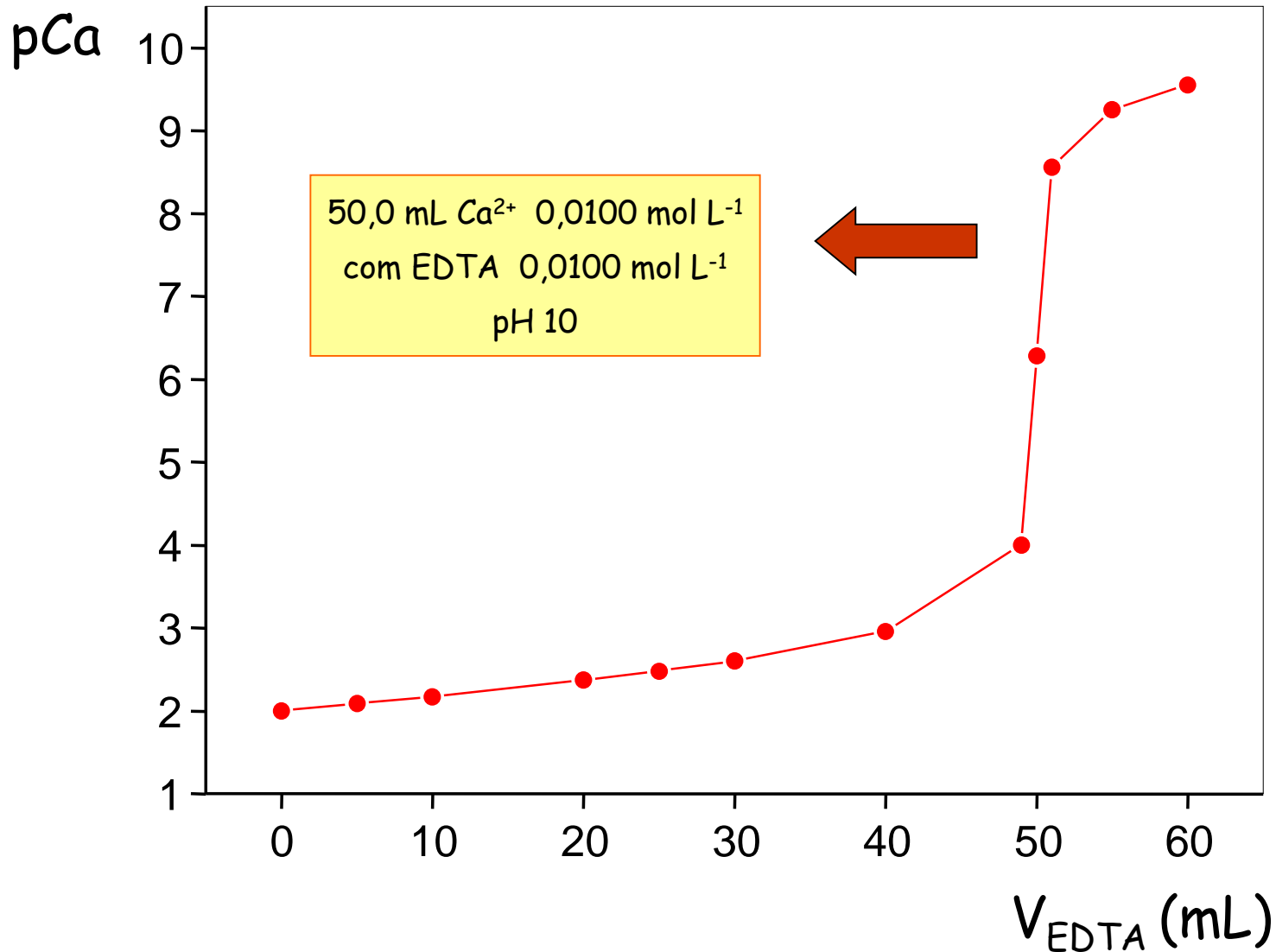


# Curvas de titulação

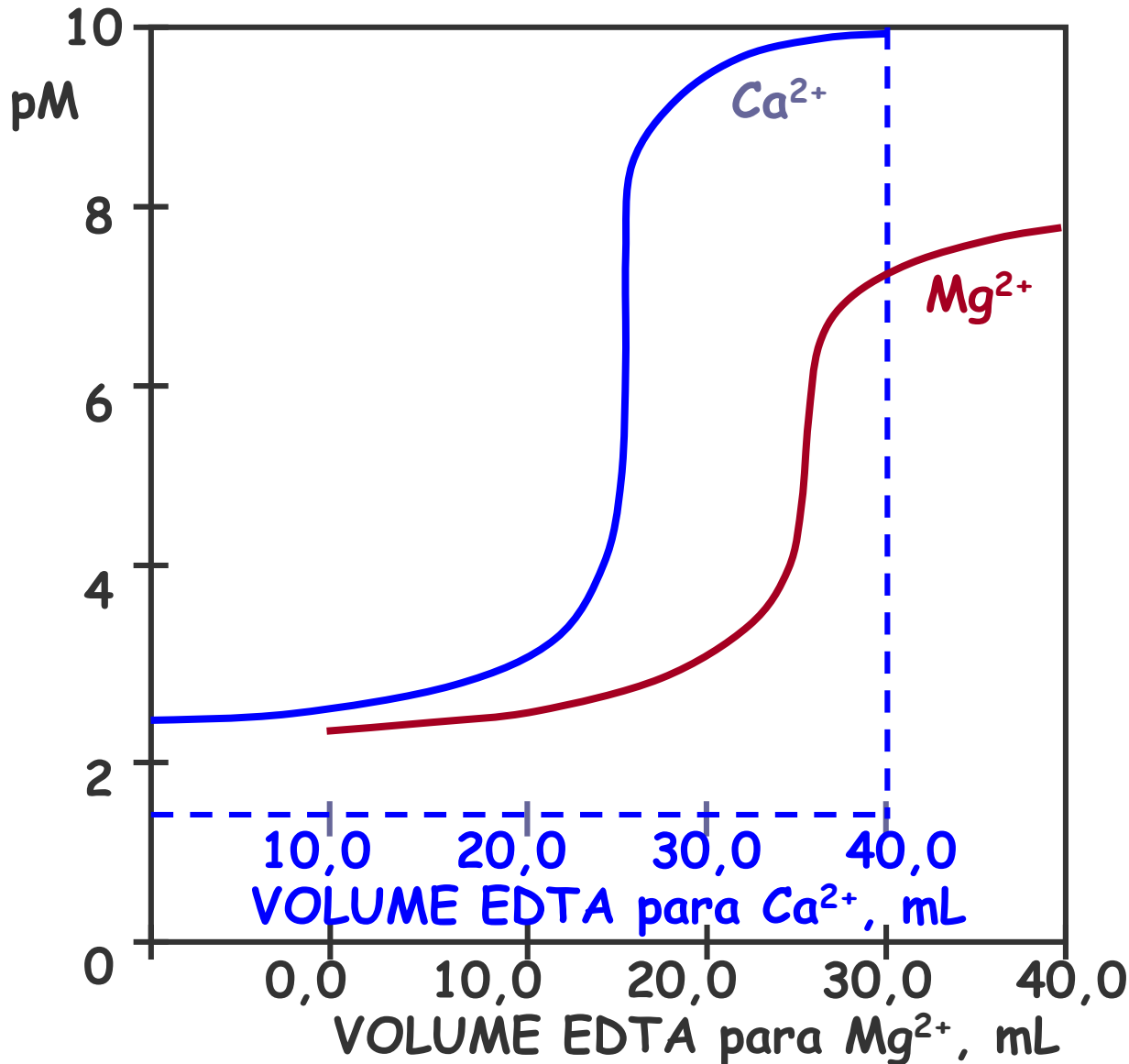
$V_{\text{EDTA}}$ (mL)	pCa
0	2,00
10,0	2,17
20,0	2,37
40,0	2,96
49,0	4,00
50,0	6,28
51,0	8,55
55,0	9,25
60,0	9,55

50,0 mL  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  0,0100 mol L<sup>-1</sup>  
com EDTA 0,0100 mol L<sup>-1</sup>  
pH 10

# Curvas de titulação



# Curvas de titulação



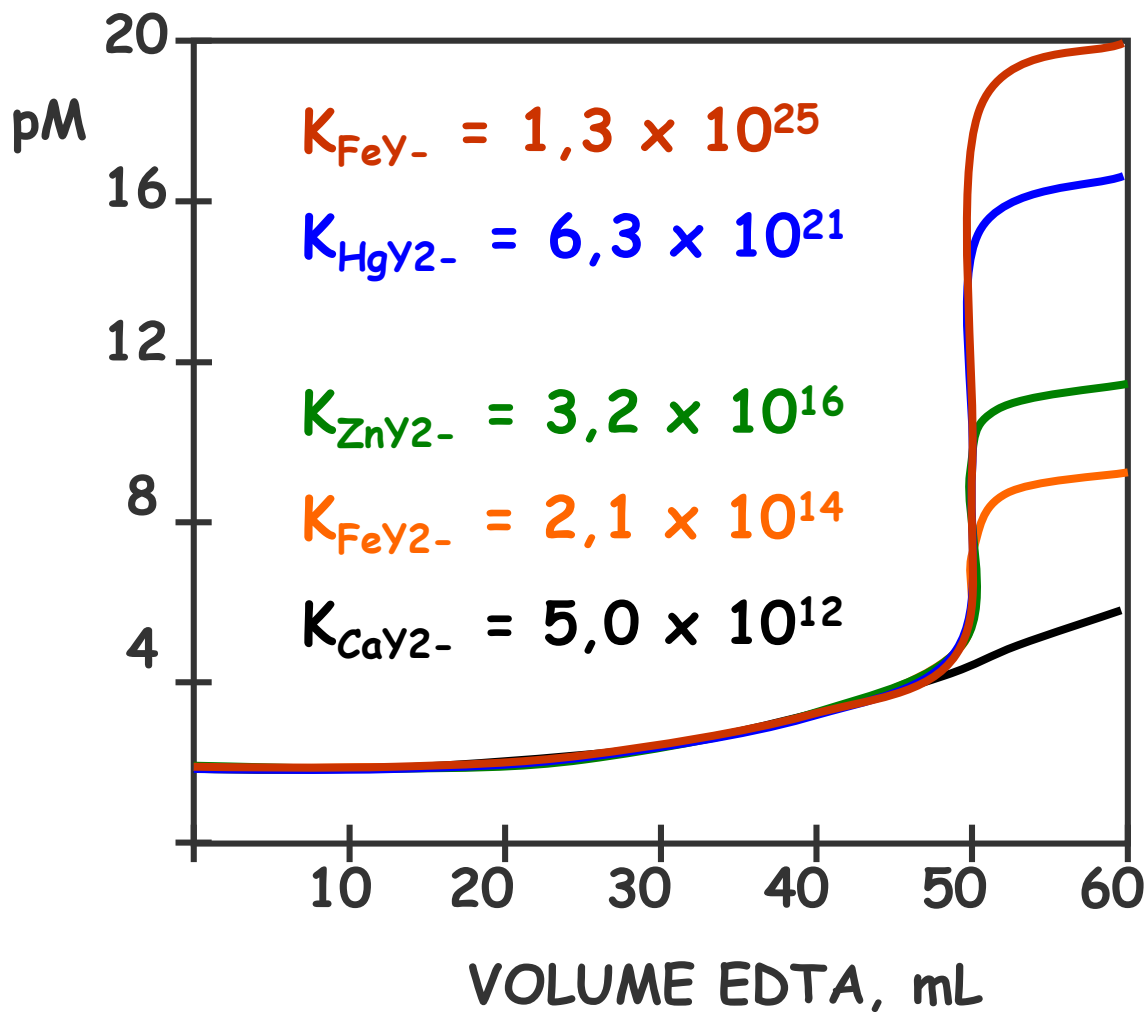
pH = 10,0

$$K_{CaY^{2-}} = 1,75 \times 10^{10}$$

$$K_{MgY^{2-}} = 1,72 \times 10^8$$

Ca<sup>2+</sup> 0,00500 mol/L  
Mg<sup>2+</sup> 0,00500 mol/L  
com EDTA 0,0100 mol/L

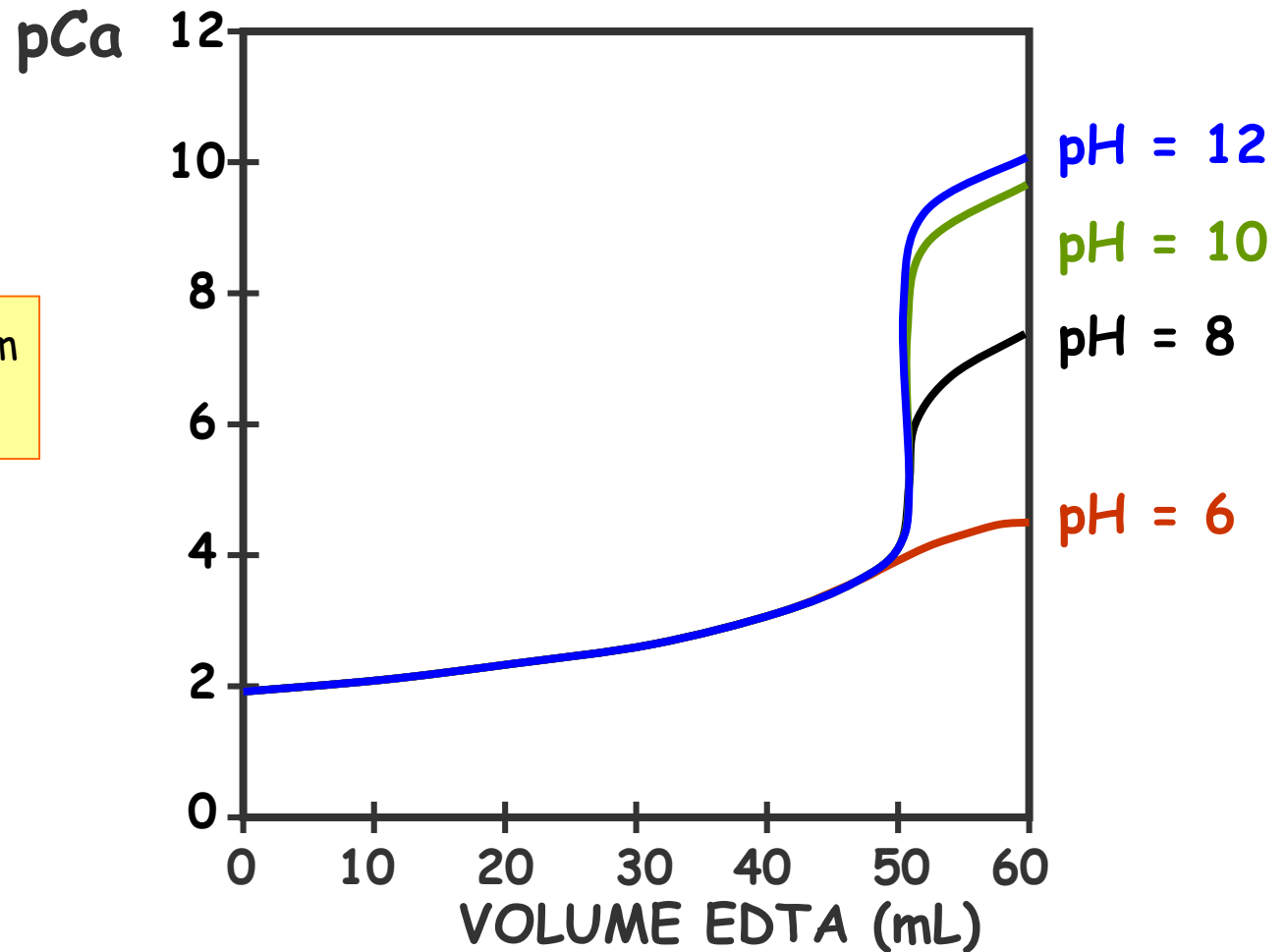
# Efeito de K'



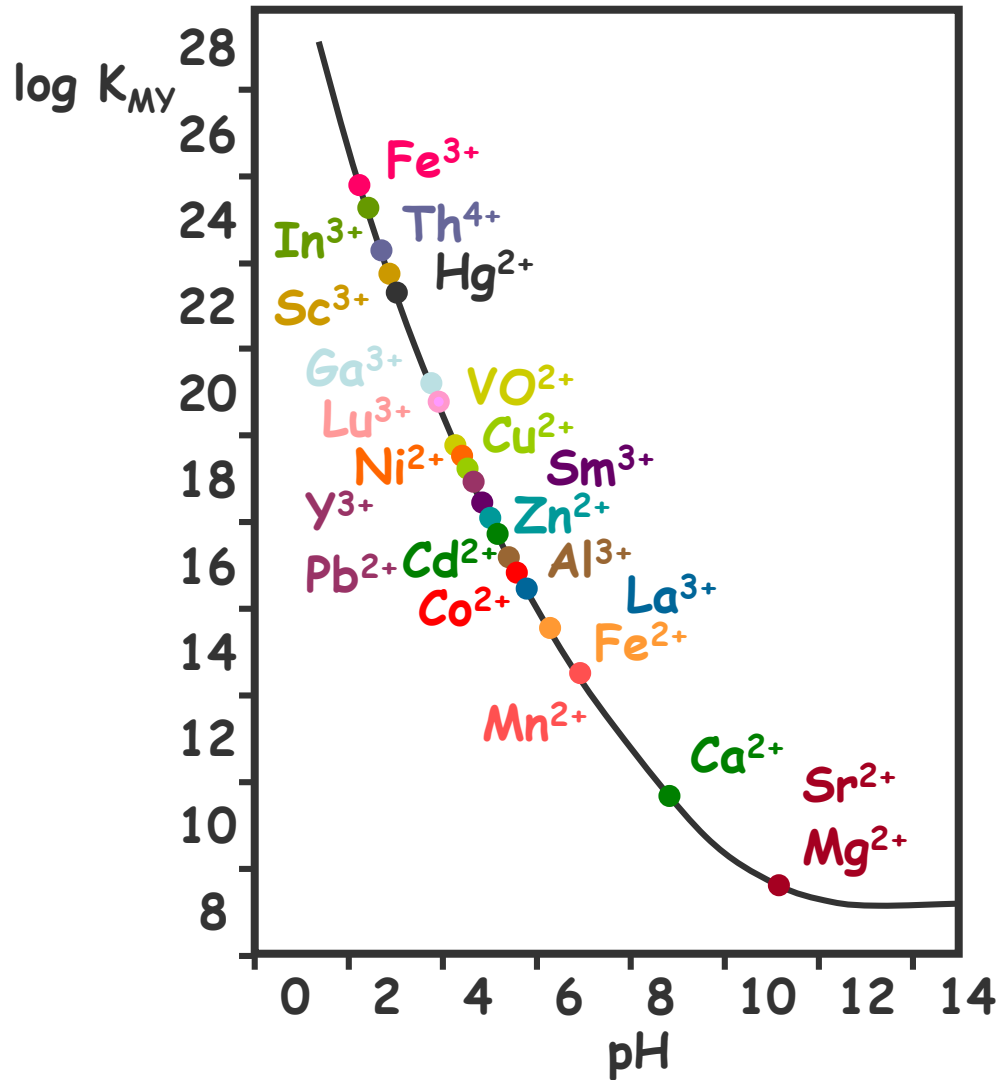
50,00 mL M<sup>n+</sup>  
0,0100 mol/L com EDTA  
0,0100 mol/L pH 6,00

# Efeito do pH

$\text{Ca}^{2+}$  0,0100 mol L<sup>-1</sup> com  
EDTA 0,0100 mol L<sup>-1</sup>



# pH mínimo para titulação

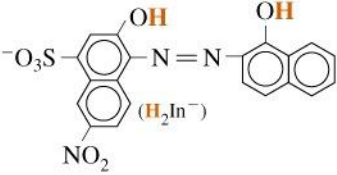
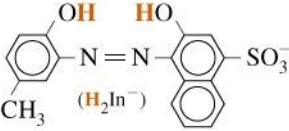
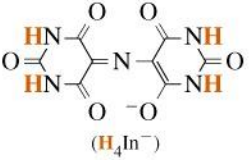
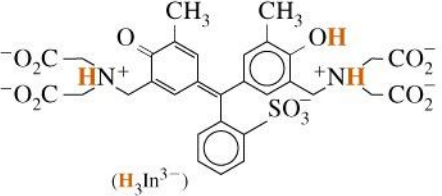
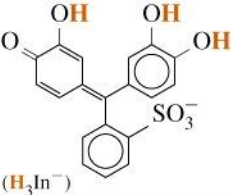


# Indicadores

Name	Structure	pK <sub>a</sub>	Color of free indicator	Color of metal ion complex
Eriochrome black T	<p style="text-align: center;">(H<sub>2</sub>In<sup>-</sup>)</p>	<p>pK<sub>2</sub> = 6.3 pK<sub>3</sub> = 11.6</p>	<p>H<sub>2</sub>In<sup>-</sup> red HIn<sup>2-</sup> blue In<sup>3-</sup> orange</p>	Wine red



**Table 13-3 Common metal ion indicators**

Name	Structure	$pK_a$	Color of free indicator	Color of metal ion complex
Eriochrome black T		$pK_2 = 6.3$ $pK_3 = 11.6$	$H_2In^-$ red $HIn^{2-}$ blue $In^{3-}$ orange	Wine red
Calmagite		$pK_2 = 8.1$ $pK_3 = 12.4$	$H_2In^-$ red $HIn^{2-}$ blue $In^{3-}$ orange	Wine red
Murexide		$pK_2 = 9.2$ $pK_3 = 10.9$	$H_4In^-$ red-violet $H_3In^{2-}$ violet $H_2In^{3-}$ blue	Yellow (with $Co^{2+}$ , $Ni^{2+}$ , $Cu^{2+}$ ); red with $Ca^{2+}$
Xylenol orange		$pK_2 = 2.32$ $pK_3 = 2.85$ $pK_4 = 6.70$ $pK_5 = 10.47$	$H_5In^-$ yellow $H_4In^{2-}$ yellow $H_3In^{3-}$ yellow $H_2In^{4-}$ violet $HIn^{5-}$ violet $In^{6-}$ violet	Red
Pyrocatechol violet		$pK_1 = 0.2$ $pK_2 = 7.8$ $pK_3 = 9.8$ $pK_4 = 11.7$	$H_4In$ red $H_3In^-$ yellow $H_2In^{2-}$ violet $HIn^{3-}$ red-purple	Blue

**PREPARATION AND STABILITY:**

Eriochrome black T: Dissolve 0.1 g of the solid in 7.5 mL of triethanolamine plus 2.5 mL of absolute ethanol; solution is stable for months; best used for titrations above pH 6.5.

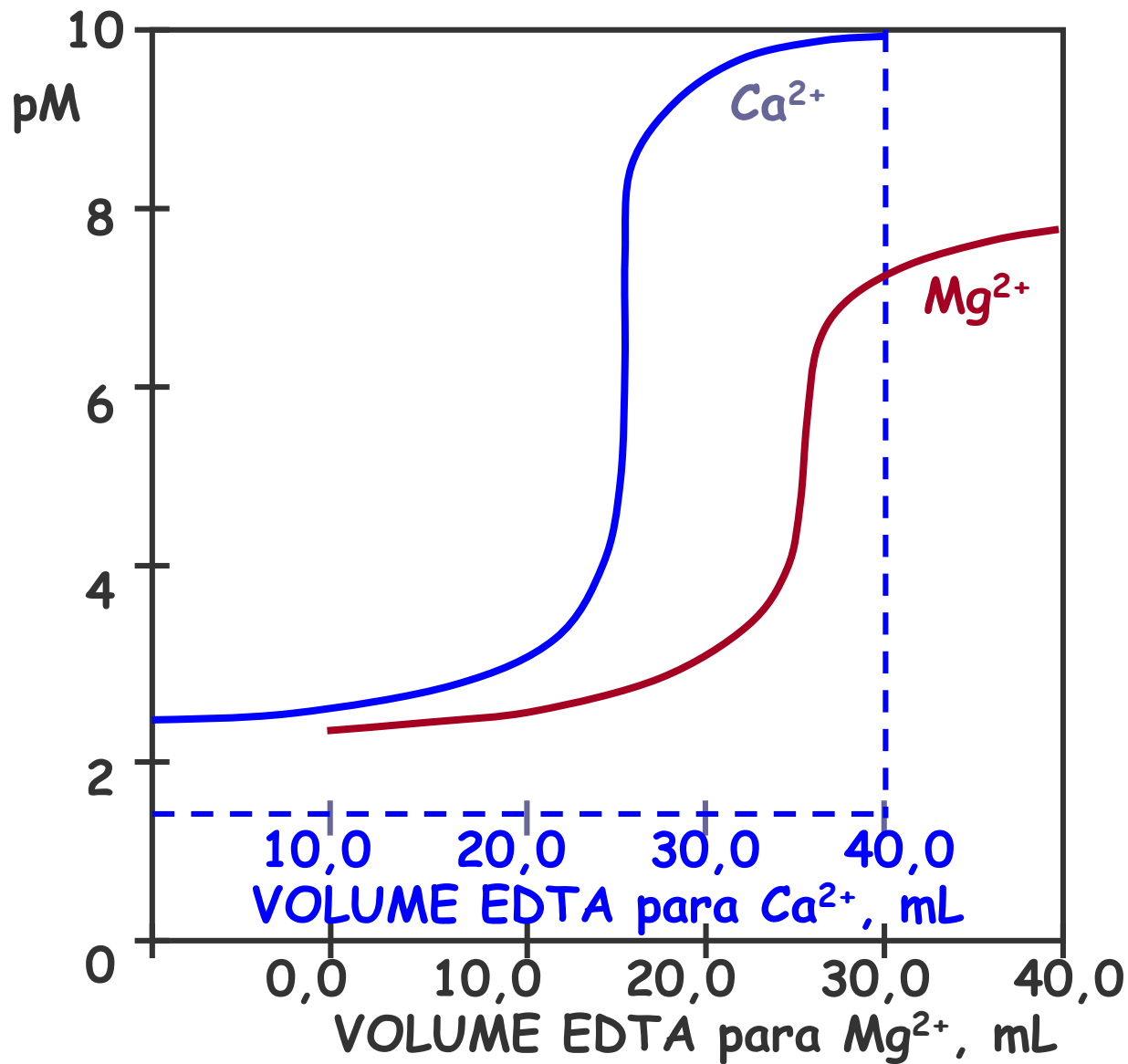
Calmagite: 0.05 g/100 mL  $H_2O$ ; solution is stable for a year in the dark.

Murexide: Grind 10 mg of murexide with 5 g of reagent NaCl in a clean mortar; use 0.2–0.4 g of the mixture for each titration.

Xylenol orange: 0.5 g/100 mL  $H_2O$ ; solution is stable indefinitely.

Pyrocatechol violet: 0.1 g/100 mL; solution is stable for several weeks.

# Seleção do indicador



pH = 10,0

$$K_{\text{CaY}^{2-}} = 1,75 \times 10^{10}$$

$$K_{\text{MgY}^{2-}} = 1,72 \times 10^8$$

$\text{Ca}^{2+}$  0,00500 mol/L  
 $\text{Mg}^{2+}$  0,00500 mol/L  
com EDTA 0,0100 mol/L

# Seleção do indicador

## ✓ Exercício

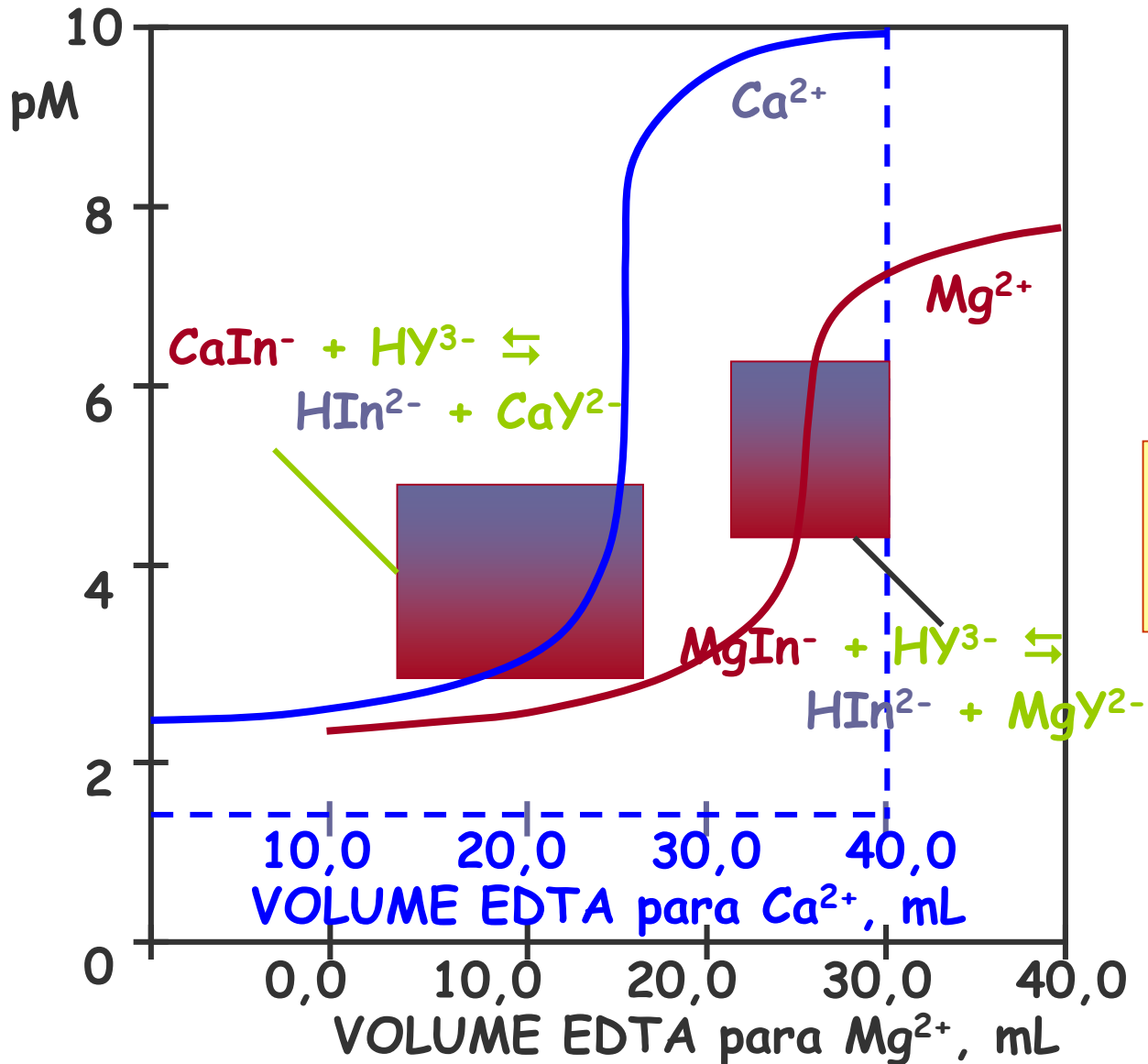
Determine a faixa de transição do negro de eriocromo T na titulação de  $Mg^{2+}$  e  $Ca^{2+}$  em pH 10.

$$K_2(HIn^{2-}) = 2,8 \times 10^{-12}$$

$$K_f(MgIn^-) = 1,0 \times 10^7$$

$$K_f(CaIn^-) = 2,5 \times 10^5$$

# Seleção do indicador



pH = 10,0

$$K_{\text{CaY}^{2-}} = 1,75 \times 10^{10}$$

$$K_{\text{MgY}^{2-}} = 1,72 \times 10^8$$

$\text{Ca}^{2+}$  0,00500 mol/L  
 $\text{Mg}^{2+}$  0,00500 mol/L  
 com EDTA 0,0100 mol/L

# Efeito de agentes complexantes

- evitar a formação de precipitados

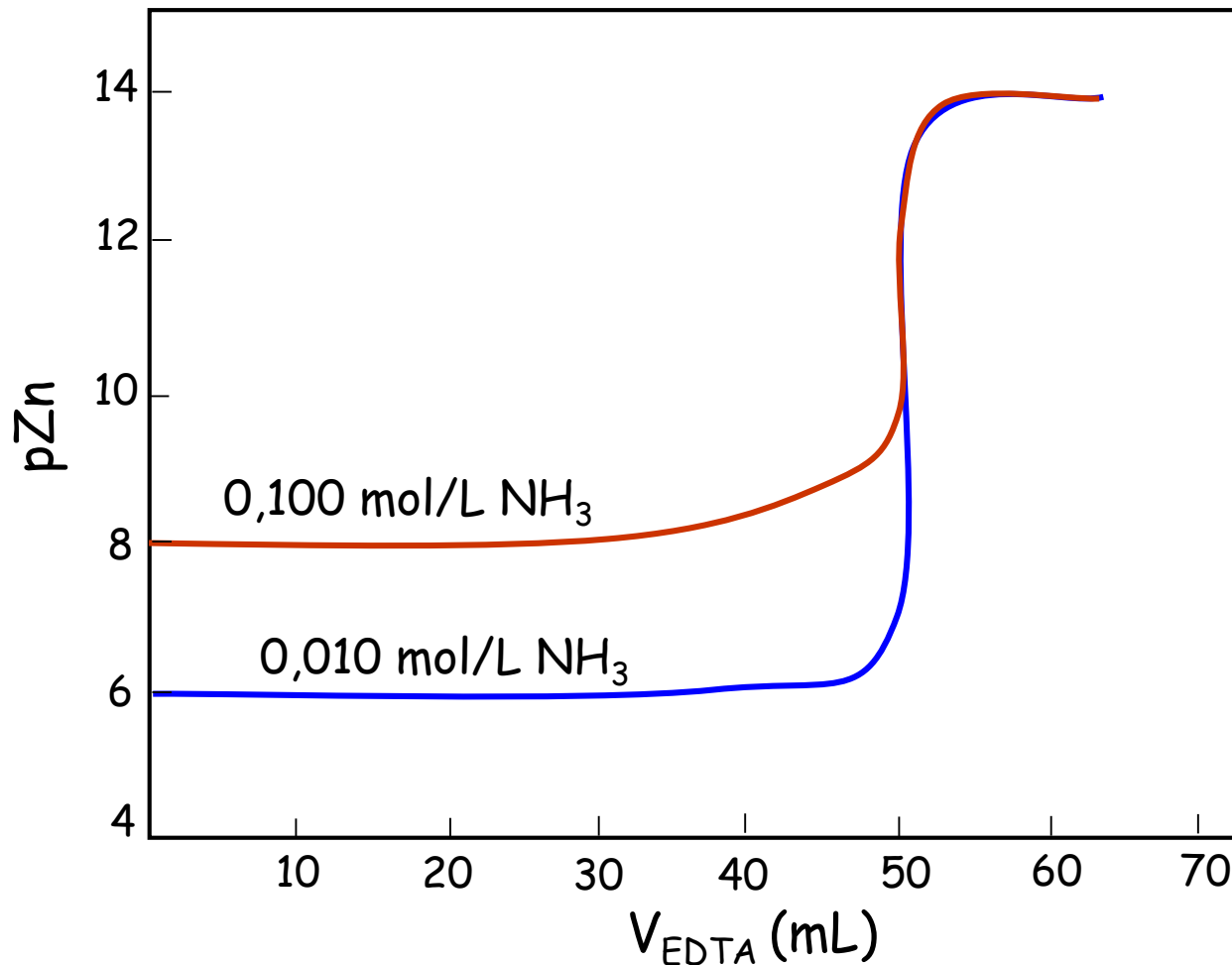
**EXEMPLO:**  $Zn^{2+}$  é titulado em meio  $NH_3/NH_4^+$

- efeito tampão: assegurar o pH apropriado para a titulação com EDTA
- amônia complexa  $Zn^{2+}$  evitando a formação do hidróxido de zinco, pouco solúvel



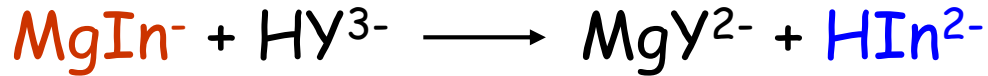
**inconveniente:** diminuição da variação de pM na região do p.e. com o aumento da concentração do complexante auxiliar

# Efeito de agentes complexantes



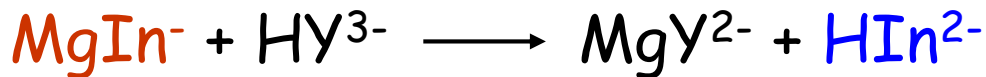
# Titulações com EDTA

## ✓ Diretas



- $K_f'(\text{MgIn}^-) = 1,0 \times 10^7$ ;  $K_f'(\text{MgY}^{2-}) = 1,7 \times 10^8$ ; Negro de eriocromo T, pH 10,0
- Adição de pequena quantidade de  $\text{Mg}^{2+}$  na titulação de  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$

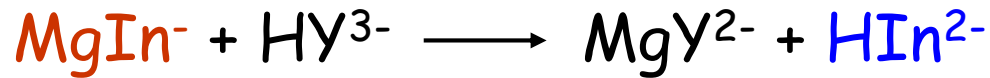
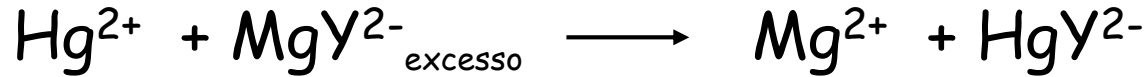
## ✓ Retorno



- $K_f(\text{MgY}^{2-}) = 4,9 \times 10^8$ ;  $K_f(\text{CrY}^-) = 2,5 \times 10^{23}$

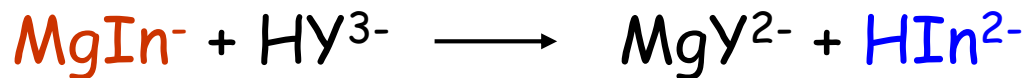
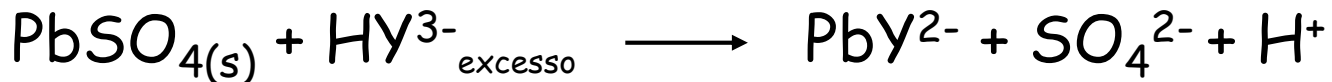
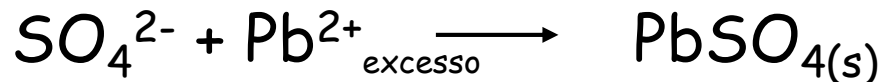
# Titulações com EDTA

## ✓ Deslocamento



- $K_f(\text{MgY}^{2-}) = 4,9 \times 10^8$ ;  $K_f(\text{HgY}^{2-}) = 3,2 \times 10^{21}$

## ✓ Indireta



- $K_f(\text{MgY}^{2-}) = 4,9 \times 10^8$ ;  $K_f(\text{PbY}^{2-}) = 1,0 \times 10^{18}$ ;  $K_{ps}(\text{PbSO}_4) = 6,3 \times 10^{-7}$



# Dureza da água

- ✓  $[Ca^{2+}] + [Mg^{2+}] \Rightarrow$  equivalente de  $CaCO_3$ 
  - < 60 mg/L  $\Rightarrow$  "mole"
  - > 270 mg/L  $\Rightarrow$  "dura"
  
- ✓  $[Ca^{2+}] + [Mg^{2+}]$ 
  - Titulação com EDTA, pH 10, indicador = NET
  - Mascaramento com  $CN^-$ :  $Cd^{2+}$ ,  $Zn^{2+}$ ,  $Hg^{2+}$ ,  $Co^{2+}$ ,  $Cu^+$ ,  $Ni^{2+}$ ,  
 $Fe^{2+}$ ,  $Fe^{3+}$
  
- ✓  $[Ca^{2+}]$ 
  - Titulação com EDTA, pH 13, indicador = NET
  - Precipitação de  $Mg(OH)_2$

$$K_{ps}(Mg(OH)_2) = 7,1 \times 10^{-12}; K_f (MgY^-) = 4,9 \times 10^8$$