

Universidade de São Paulo
Instituto de Química

Prof. Dr. Thiago C. Correra

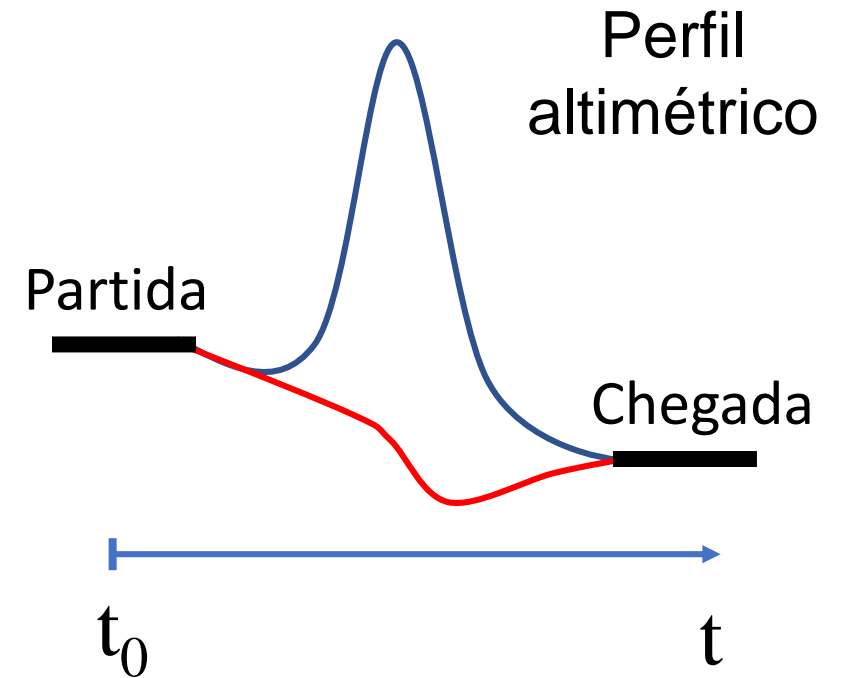
Cinética Química – Reação Relógio Iodeto/Iodo

Cinética química

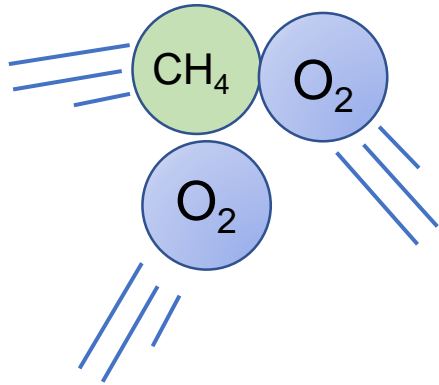
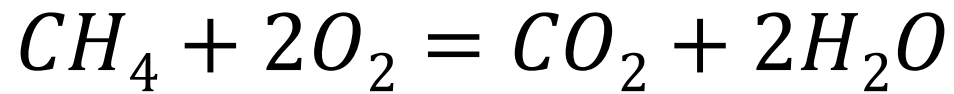
Cinética fenomenológica ↔ Mecanismos de reação

- Ciência que estuda a velocidade das reações e fatores que a influenciam
- Mecanismo de reação

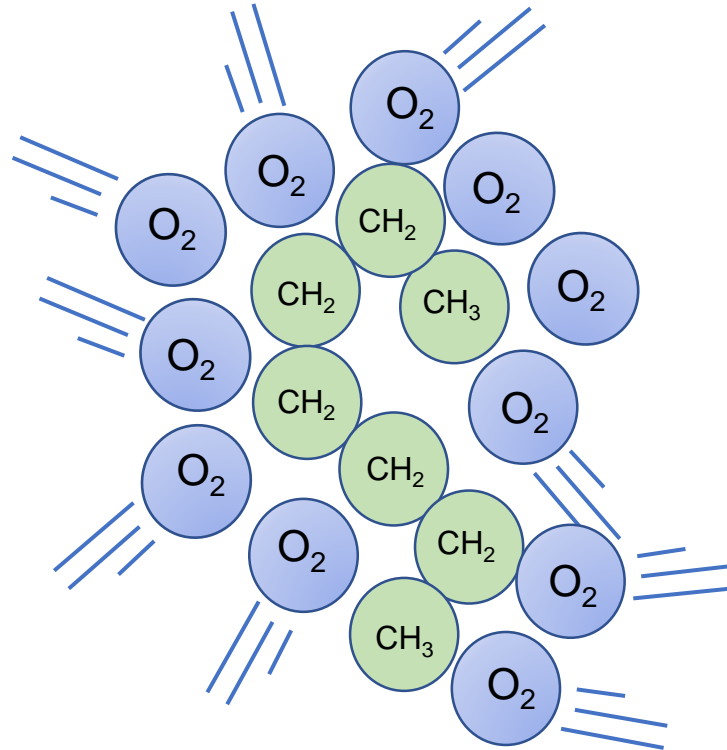
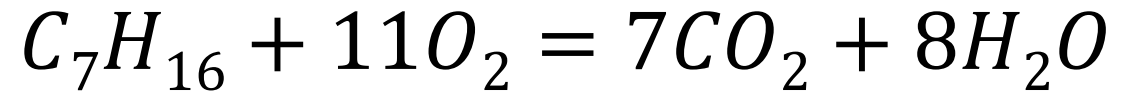
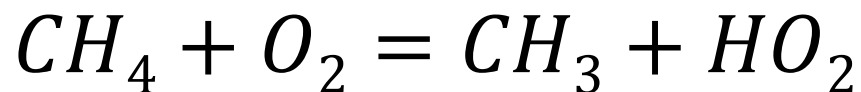
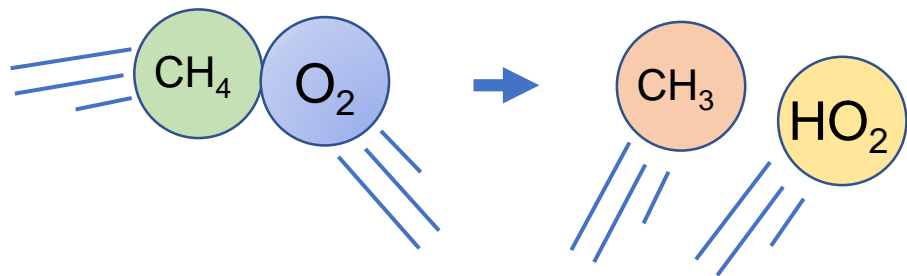
Mecanismos diferentes levam a cinéticas diferentes (velocidades diferentes)



Como a combustão de hidrocarbonetos?

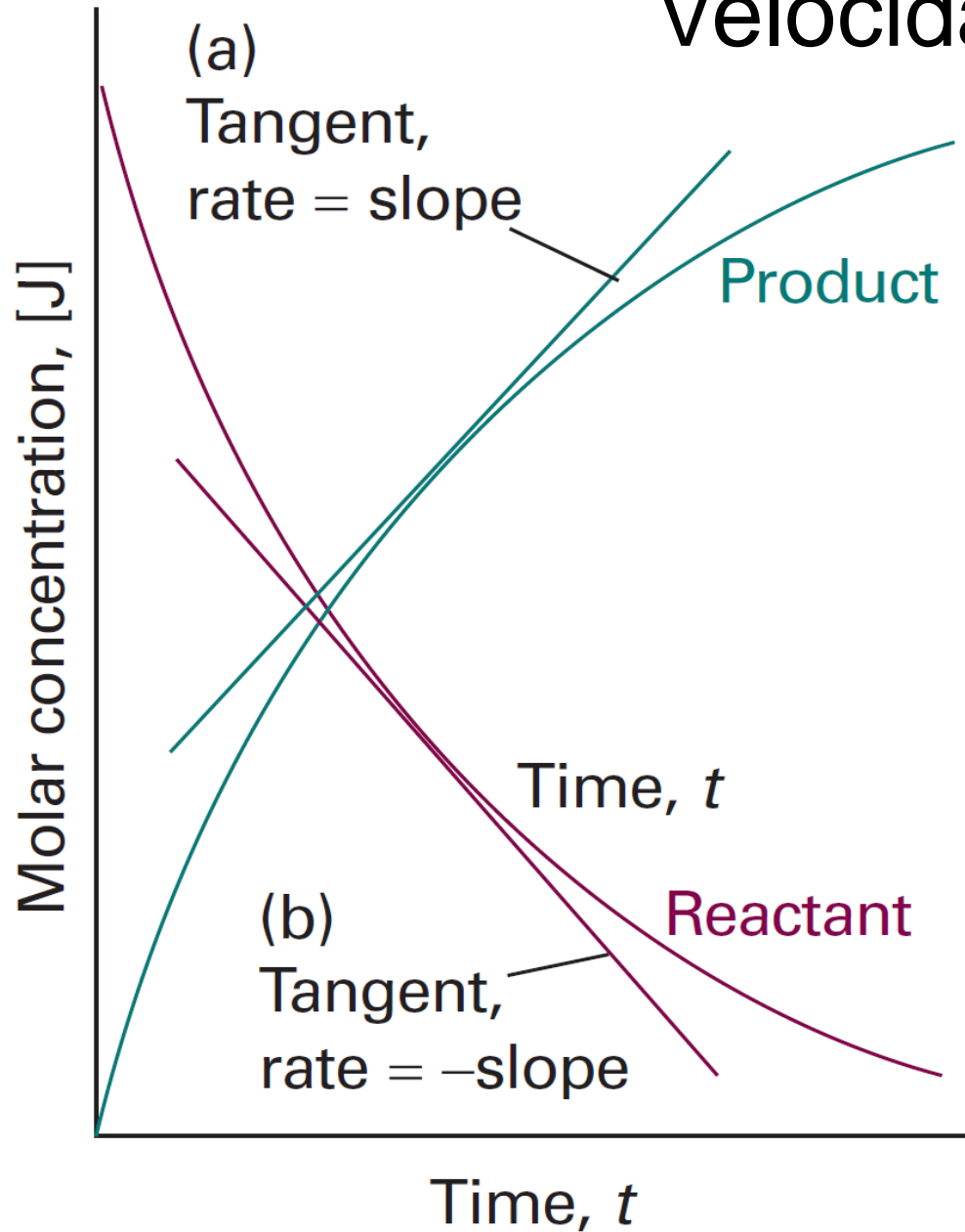


Equações **podem** representam processos microscópicos



Um processo organizado com 22 corpos (ignorando a forma) é mais ou menos favorável do que com 3 corpos?

Velocidades instantâneas



$$\frac{d[D]}{dt} = \frac{1}{3} \frac{d[C]}{dt} = -\frac{d[A]}{dt} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{d[B]}{dt}$$

$$\xi = \frac{n_J - n_{J,0}}{\nu_J}$$

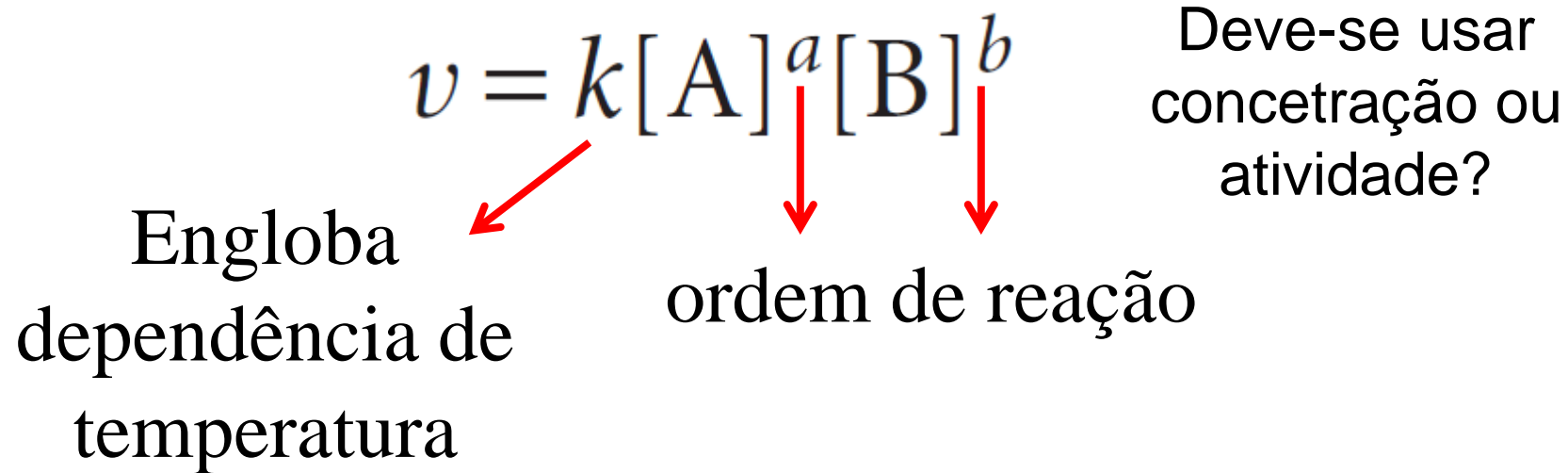
$$v = \frac{1}{\nu_J} \times \frac{1}{V} \frac{dn_J}{dt}$$

Lei de velocidade

- Do que depende a velocidade de reação?

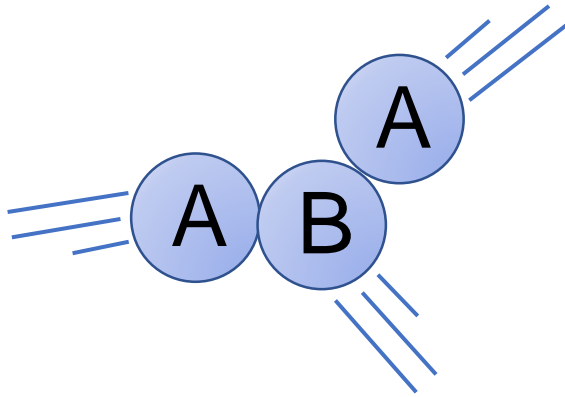
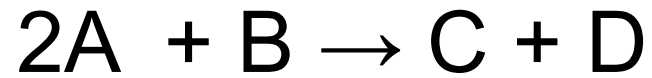
$$v = f(T, [\text{Reagentes}], \text{molecularidade, etc})$$

- Normalmente, para $aA + bB = \text{produtos}$



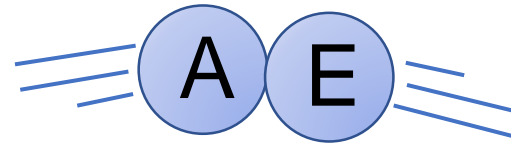
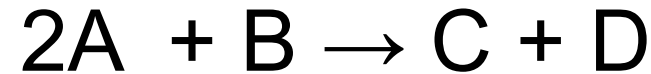
Molecularidade

Reação: Elementar



$$v(t) = k(T)[A]^2[B]^1$$

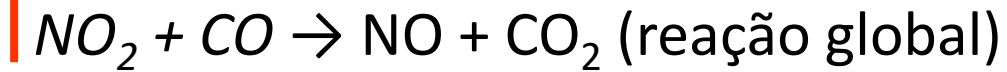
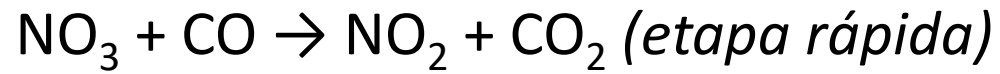
Não-Elementar



$$v(t) = k'(T)[A]^1[E]^1$$

etapa determinante
de velocidade?

Como reconhecer a etapa determinante de velocidade?



$$v \propto [\text{NO}_2]^2 [\text{CO}]^0$$

Etapas
elementares

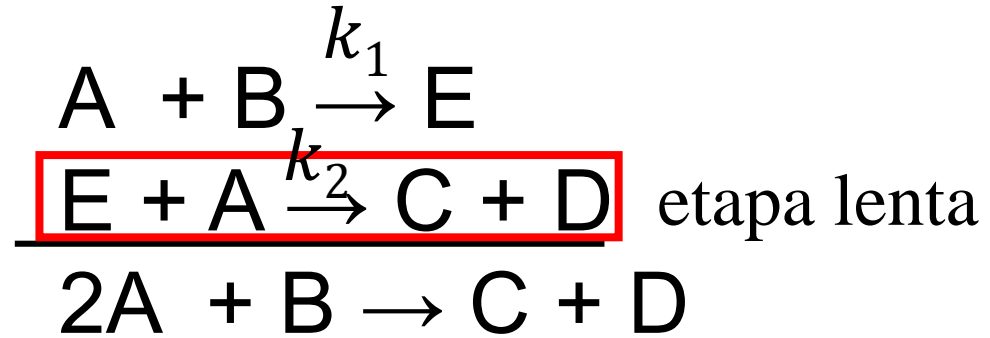
$$v \propto [\text{NO}_2]^2$$

$$v \propto [\text{NO}_3]^1 [\text{CO}]^1$$

Permite “determinar” mecanismo da reação

Escrevendo velocidades de reação

Escrever a variação em forma diferencial:



$$\frac{d[B]}{dt} = -k_1[A][B]$$

$$\frac{d[E]}{dt} = +k_1[A][B] - k_2[A][E]$$

$$0 = \frac{d[E]}{dt} = +k_1[A][B] - k_2[A][E]$$

$$\frac{d[B]}{dt} = -k_2[A][E]$$

$$v(t) = k'(T)[A]^1[E]^1$$

Lei de velocidade

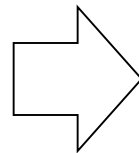
- Do que depende a velocidade de reação?

$$v = f(T, [\text{Reagentes}], \text{molecularidade, etc})$$

- Normalmente, para $aA + bB = \text{produtos}$

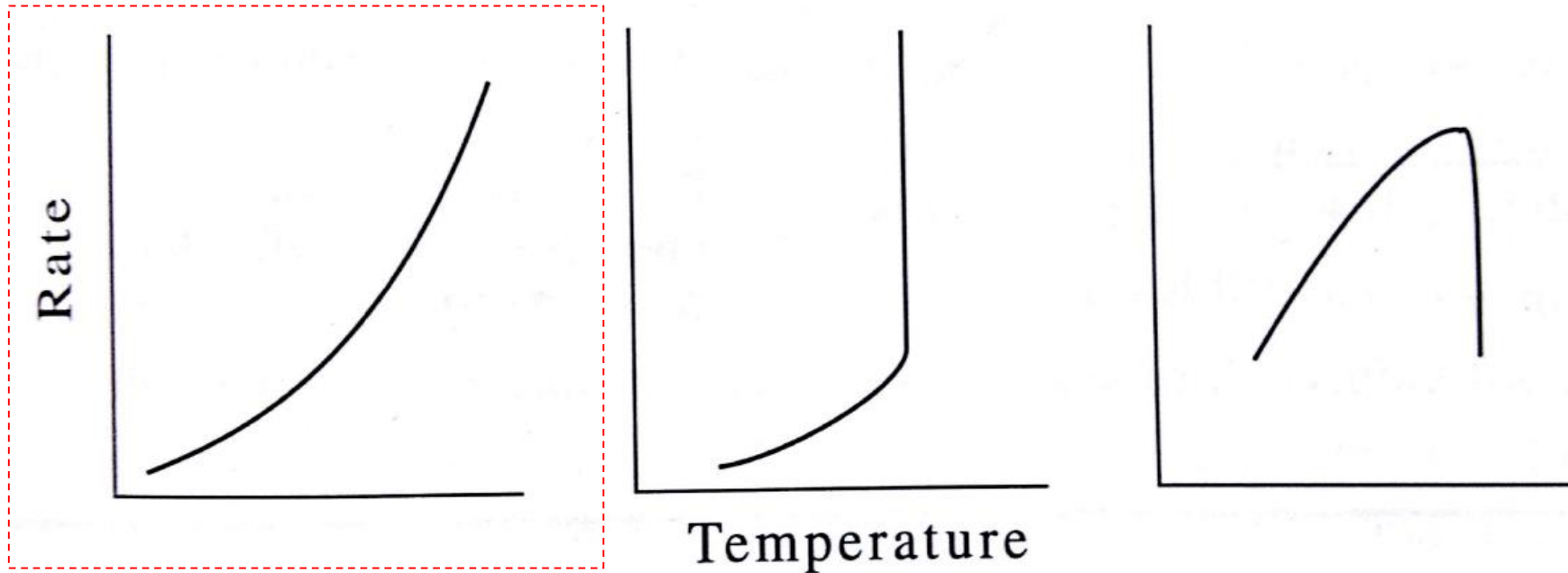
$$v = k(T)[A]^a[B]^b$$

Engloba
dependência de
temperatura



Avaliar
comportamento
de $k(T)$

Efeito da temperatura



(a)

maioria das
reações

(b)

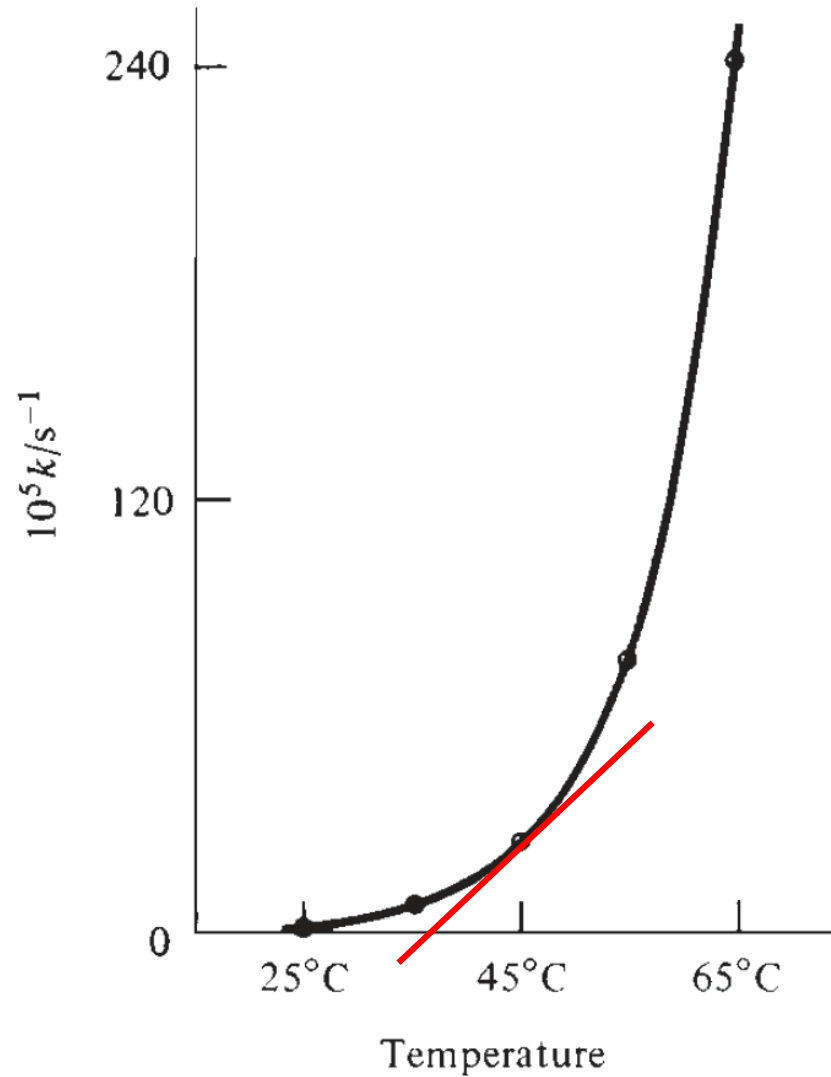
reações
explosivas

(c)

reações
enzimáticas

não é explicada pelo simples
aumento de colisões ...

Efeito da temperatura



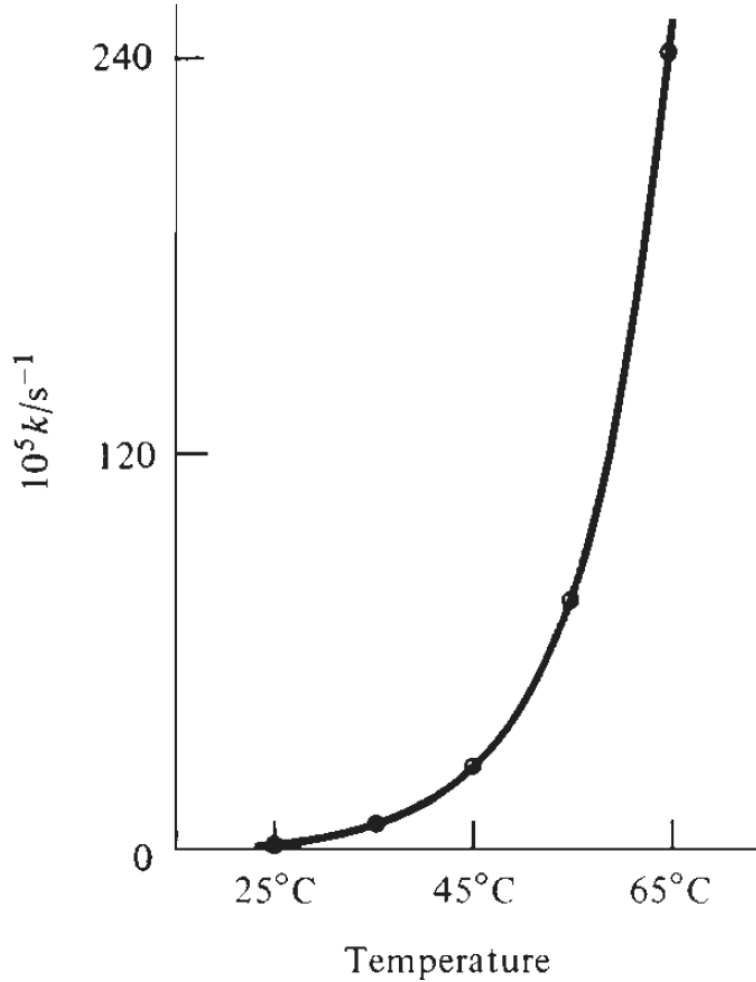
$$\frac{d \ln k}{dT} = \frac{E_a}{RT^2}$$

$$\int_{k(\infty)}^{k(T)} d \ln k = \frac{E_a}{R} \int_{\infty}^T \frac{1}{T^2} dT$$

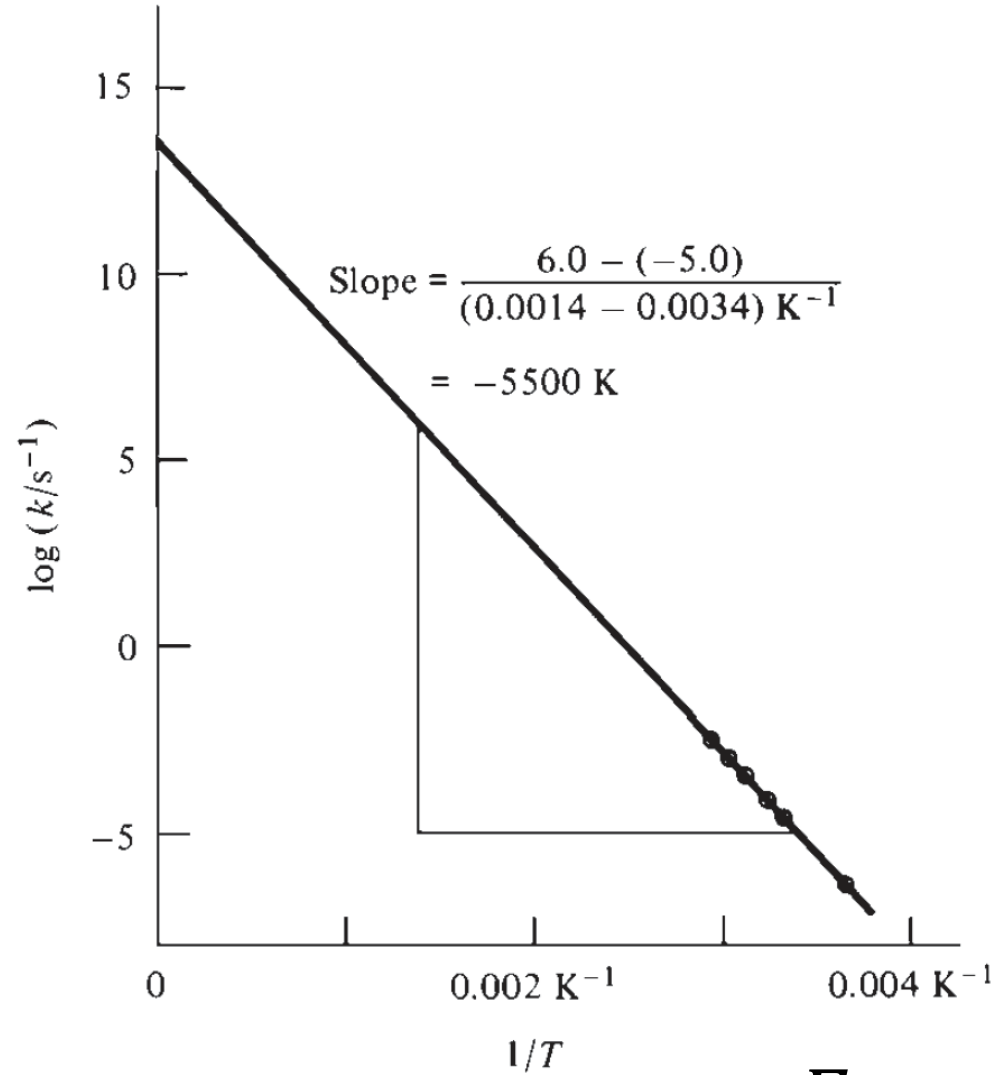
$$\ln k(T) = \ln A - \frac{E_a}{RT}$$

$$k(T) = A e^{-\frac{E_a}{RT}}$$

Efeito da temperatura

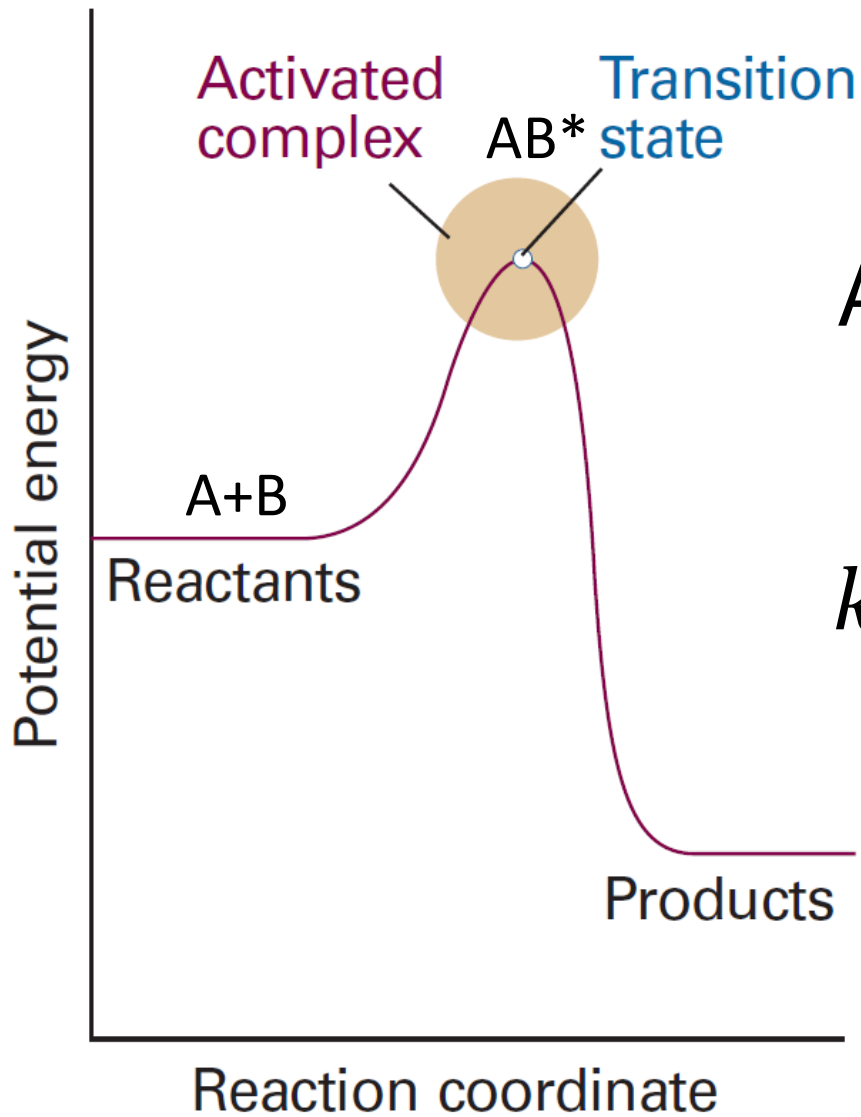


$$k(T) = Ae^{-\frac{E_a}{RT}}$$



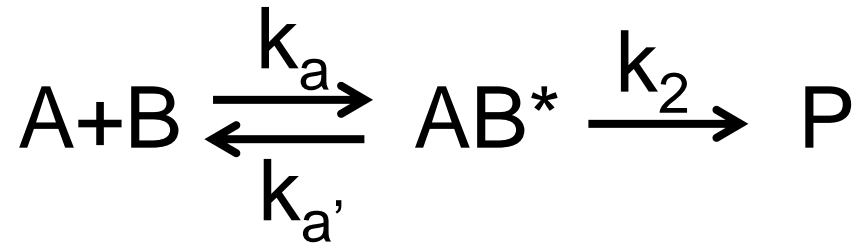
$$\ln k(T) = \ln A - \frac{E_a}{RT}$$

Origem da barreira de energia



Formação de um complexo ativado

Proposta de Arrhenius:



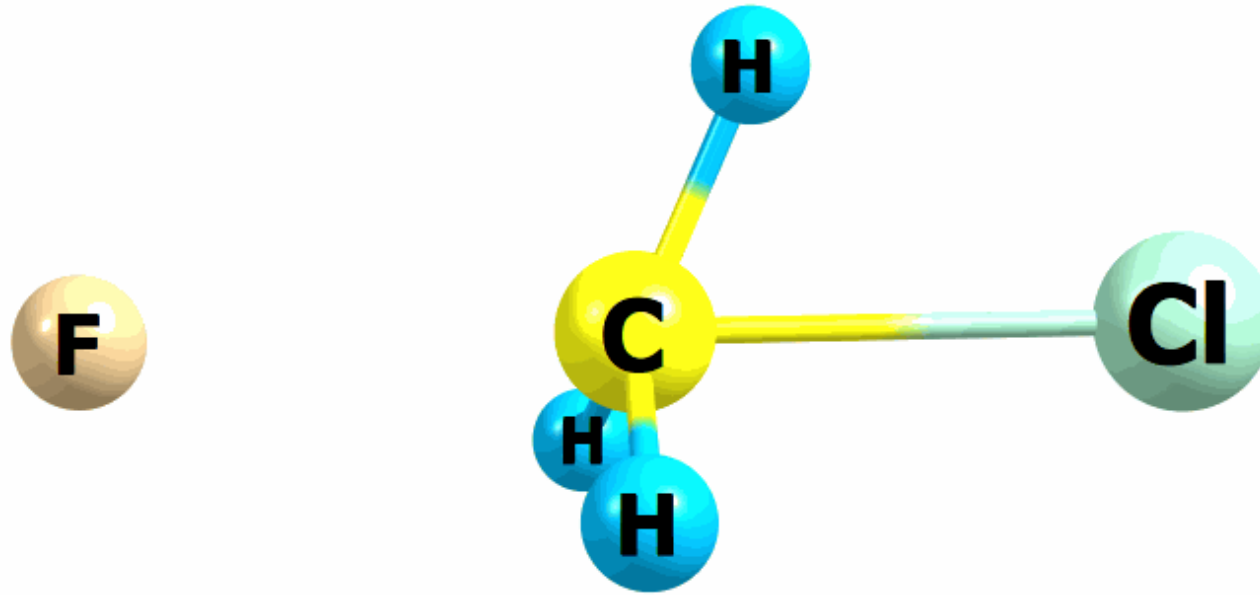
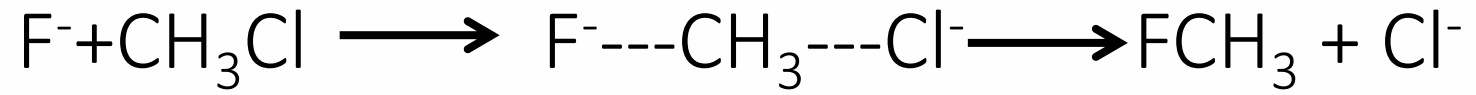
$$k(T) = A e^{-\frac{E_a}{RT}}$$

$$k_{exp} = \frac{k_b T}{h} e^{-\frac{\Delta G^*}{RT}}$$

$$k_{exp} = \frac{k_b T}{h} e^{\frac{\Delta S^*}{R}} e^{-\frac{\Delta H^*}{RT}}$$

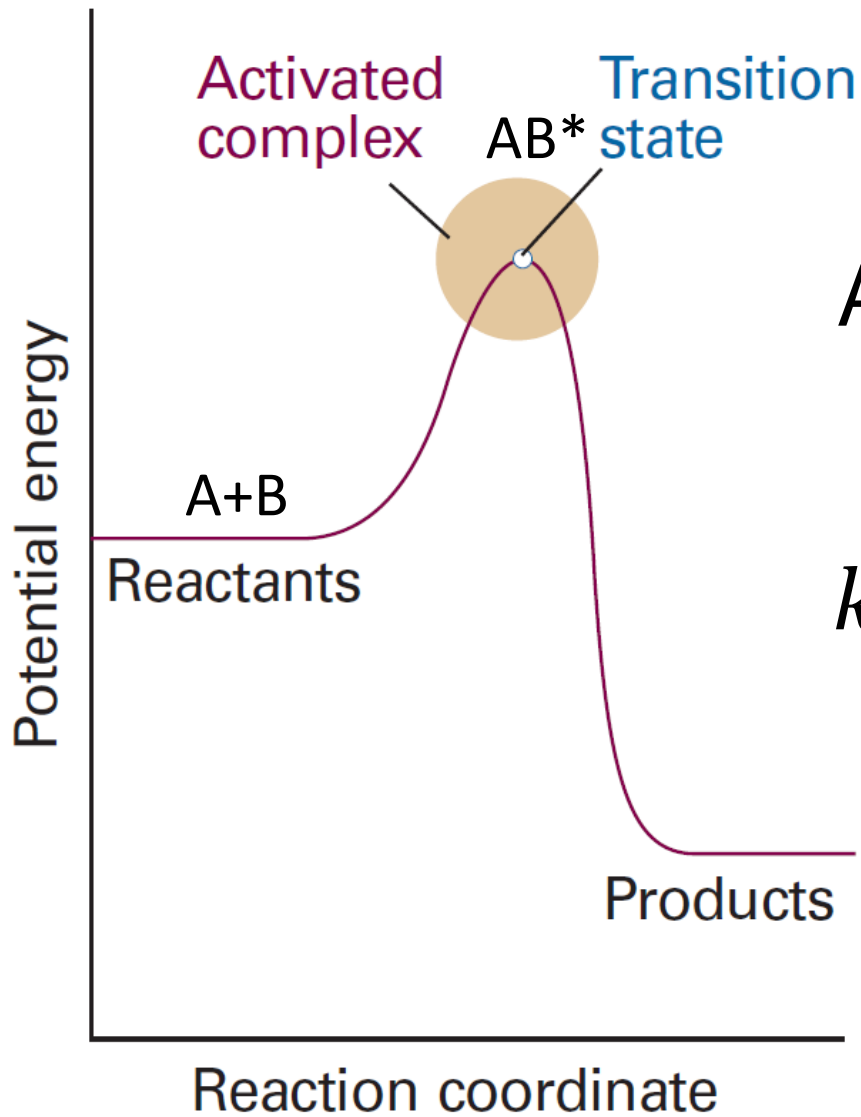
- Colisões aumentam com aumento de T ($A \propto T_m$)
- E_a limite mínimo de energia para reação ocorrer

Coordenada de reação



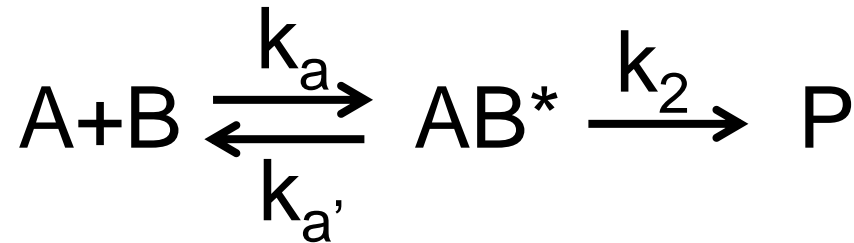
$$k_2 = 596,30 \text{ cm}^{-1} = 1,8 \cdot 10^{13} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

Origem da barreira de energia



Formação de um complexo ativado

Proposta de Arrhenius:



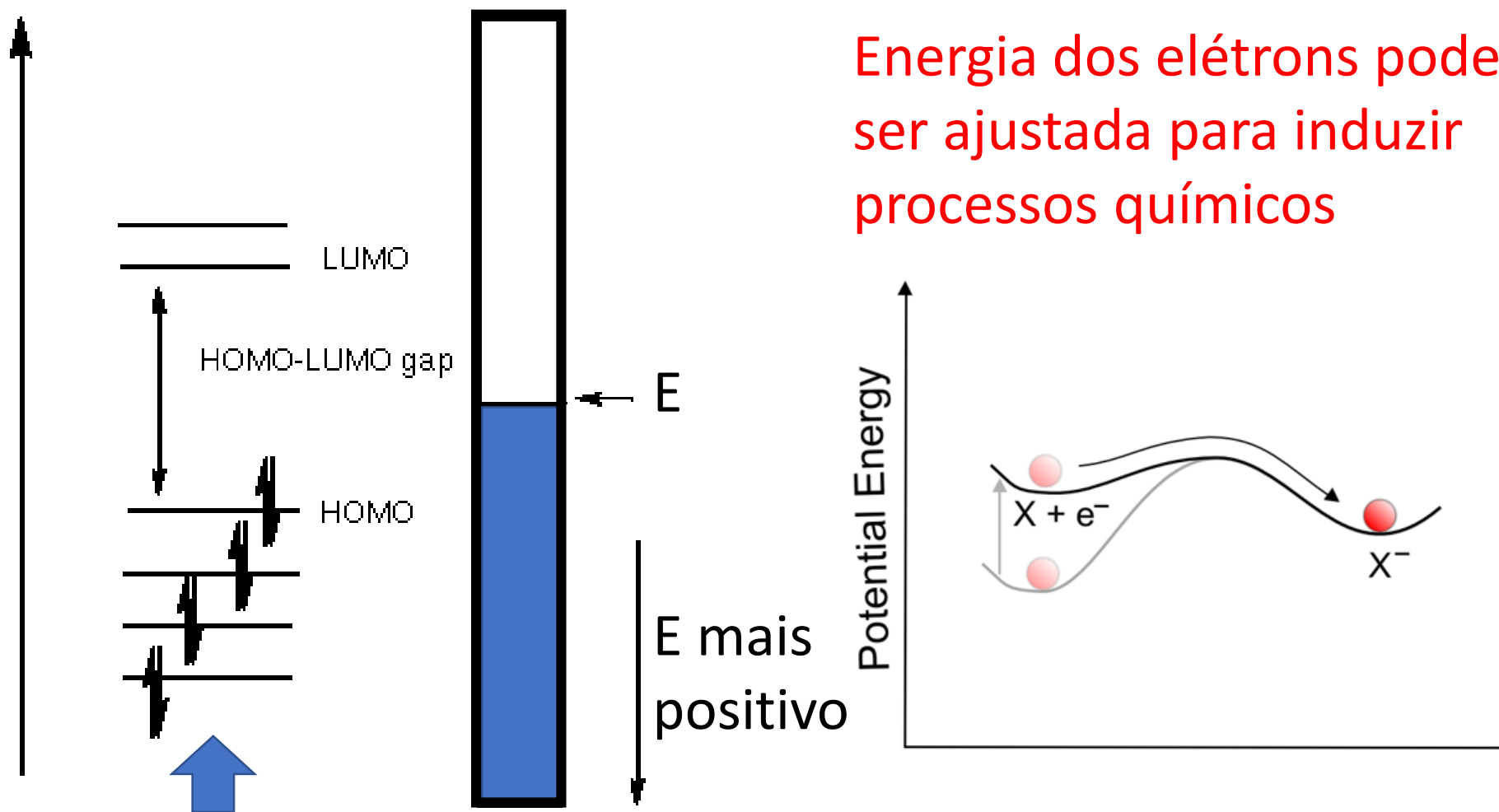
$$k(T) = A e^{-\frac{E_a}{RT}}$$

$$k_{exp} = \frac{k_b T}{h} e^{-\frac{\Delta G^*}{RT}}$$

$$k_{exp} = \frac{k_b T}{h} e^{\frac{\Delta S^*}{R}} e^{-\frac{\Delta H^*}{RT}}$$

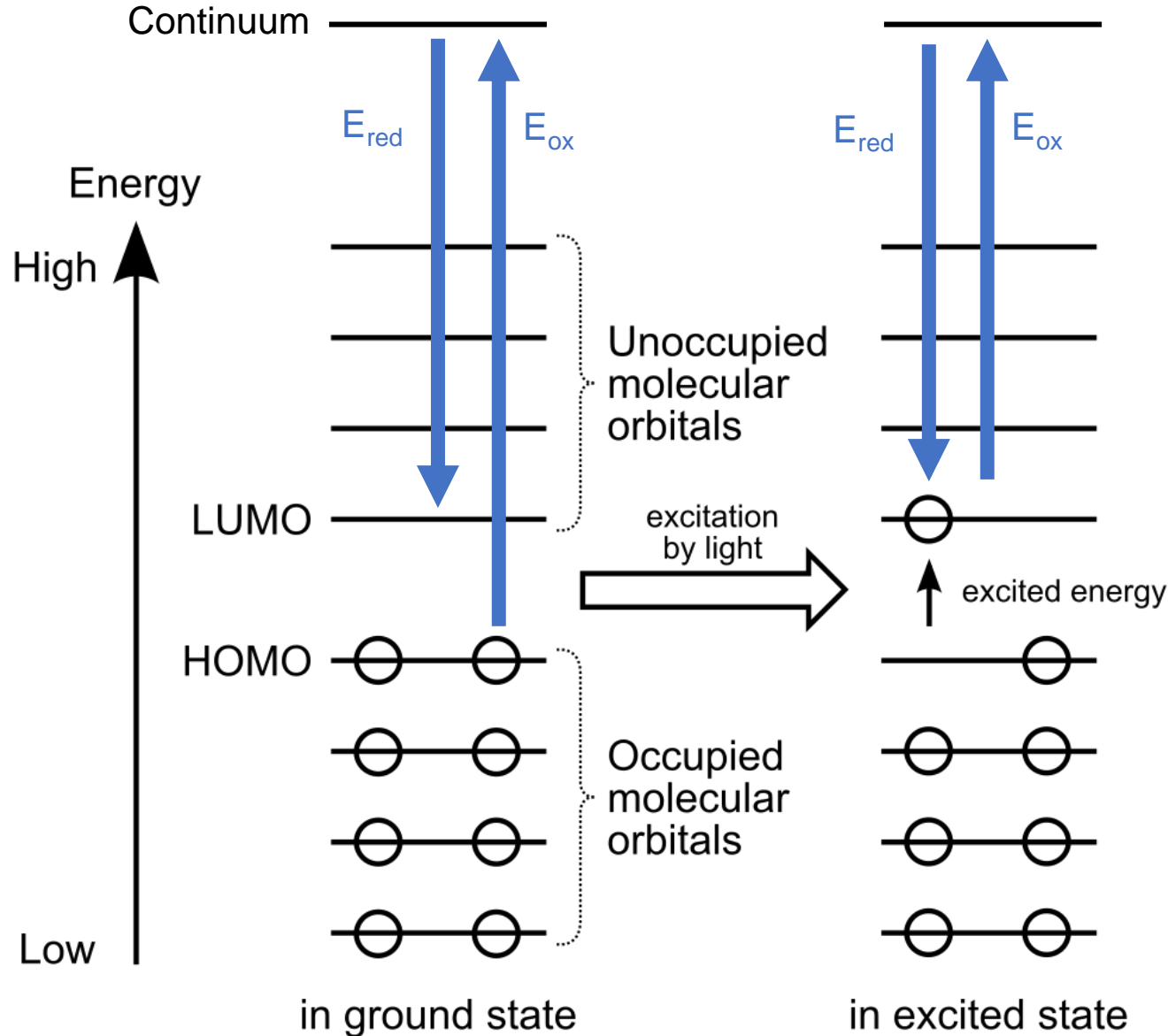
- Colisões aumentam com aumento de T ($A \propto T_m$)
- E_a limite mínimo de energia para reação ocorrer

Mudança da energia dos elétrons



Energia dos “reagentes” permanece inalterada

Mudança de energia promovida por luz



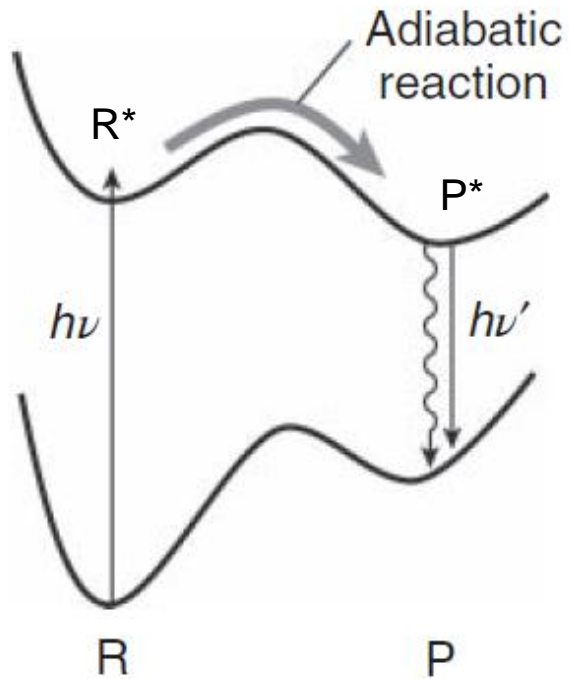
Reatividade do estado excitado é diferente do estado fundamental



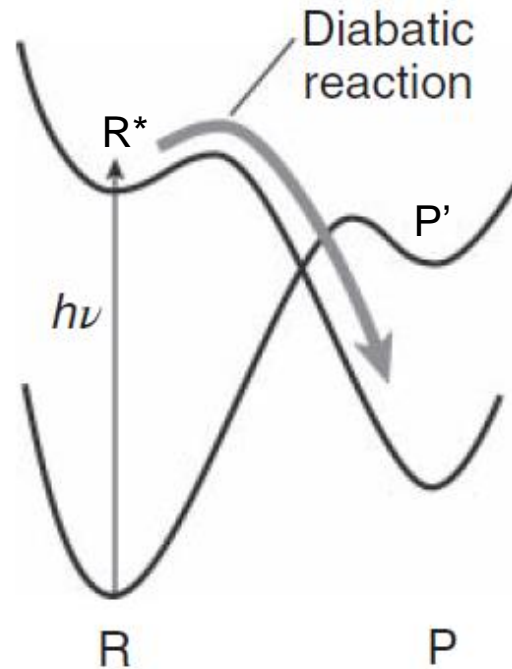
Pode ser usado pra induzir outras reações

Fótons como reagentes

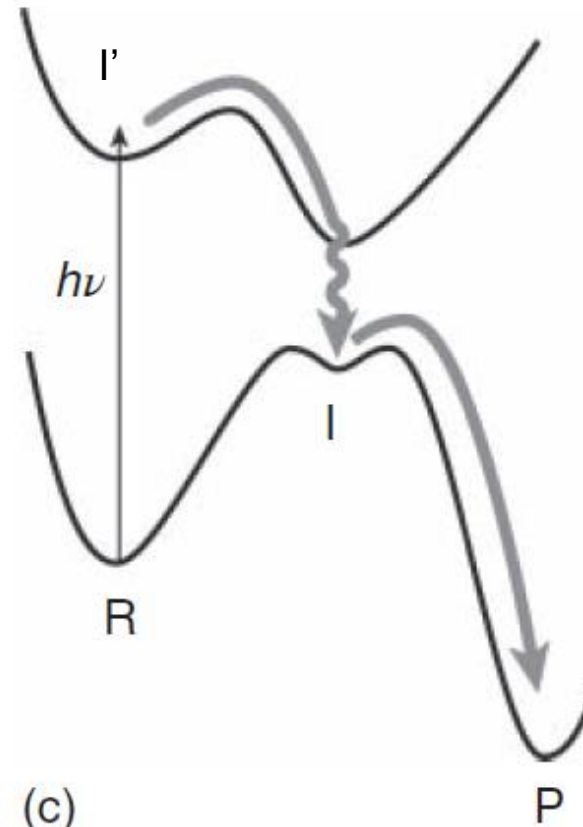
Natureza dos reagentes é alterada!



(a)

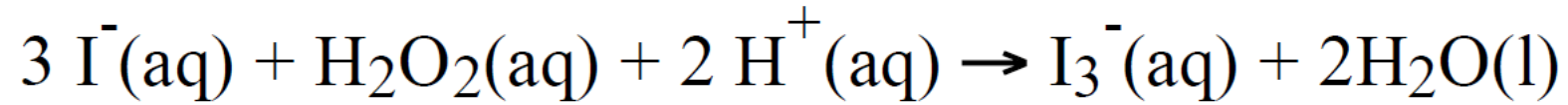


(b)



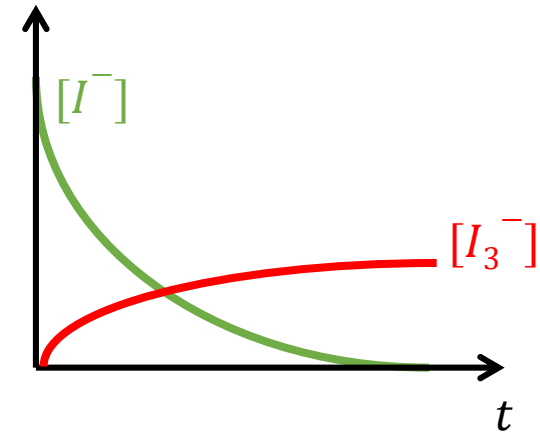
(c)

Como medir a velocidade de uma reação?



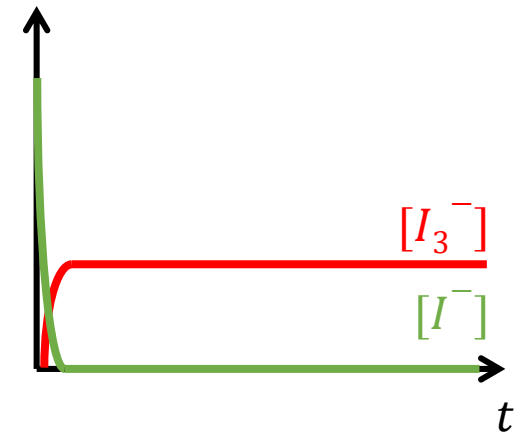
$$v = -\frac{1}{3} \frac{d[\text{I}^{-}]}{dt} \approx -\frac{1}{3} \frac{\Delta[\text{I}^{-}]}{\Delta t}$$

$$v = +\frac{d[\text{I}_3^{-}]}{dt} \approx +\frac{\Delta[\text{I}_3^{-}]}{\Delta t}$$

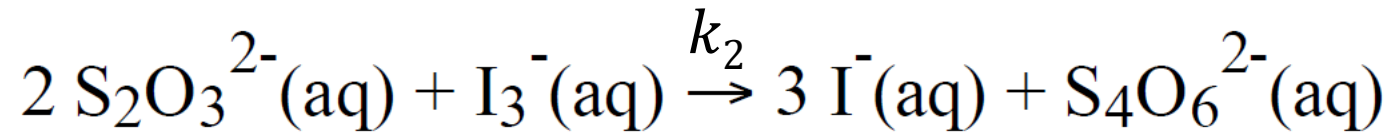
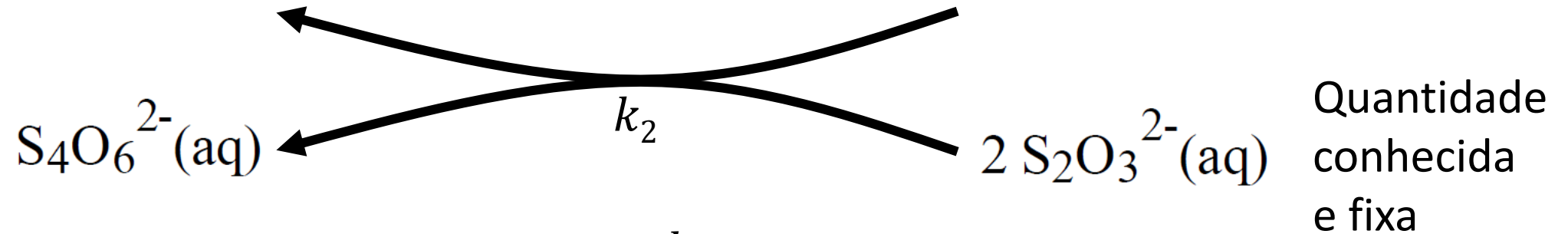
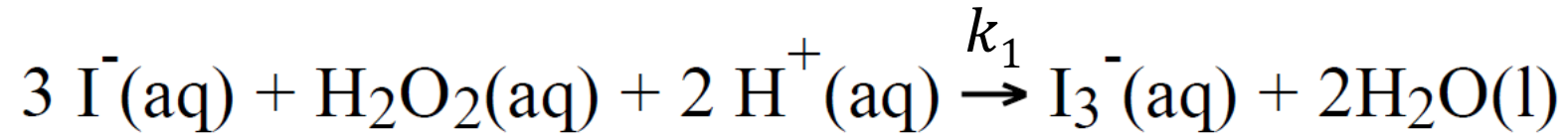


Basta medir o tempo para reagir determinada quantidade de um reagente/produto.

Efeito do amido na mudança de cor



Determinar tempo para determinada quantidade produzida



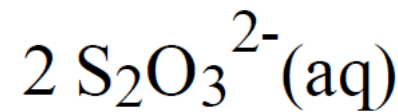
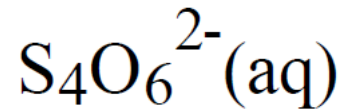
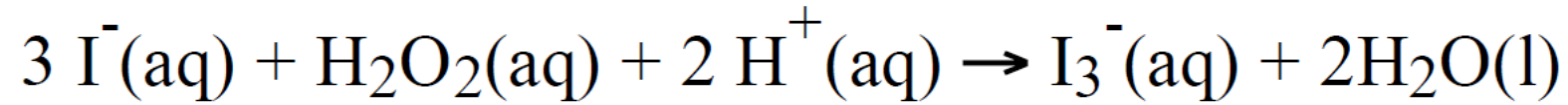
Δt



$\Delta t' = 0$



Determinar tempo para determinada quantidade produzida



Quantidade conhecida e fixa

$$v = -\frac{1}{3} \frac{d[\text{I}^{-}]}{dt} \approx -\frac{1}{3} \frac{\Delta[\text{I}^{-}]}{\Delta t}$$

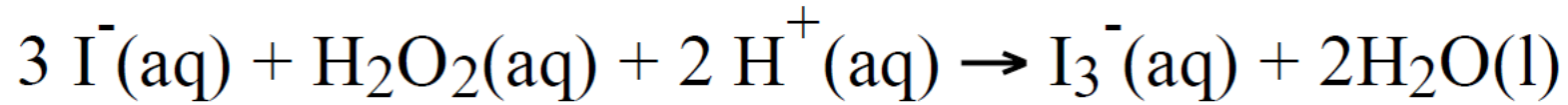
$$-\Delta[\text{I}^{-}] = [\text{I}^{-}] = \frac{3}{2} [\text{S}_2\text{O}_3^{2-}]$$

$$\Delta[\text{I}^{-}] = [\text{I}^{-}]_f - [\text{I}^{-}] = -[\text{I}^{-}]$$

$$v = \frac{1}{2} \frac{[\text{S}_2\text{O}_3^{2-}]}{t}$$

$$[\text{I}^{-}] = 3[\text{I}_3^{-}] \quad [\text{I}_3^{-}] = \frac{1}{2} [\text{S}_2\text{O}_3^{2-}]$$

Como obter a constante e a ordem de reação?



$$v(t) = k(T)[\text{I}^{-}]^x[\text{H}_2\text{O}_2]^y[\text{H}^{+}]^z$$

$$\frac{v_1}{v_2} = \frac{k(T)[\text{I}^{-}]_1^x[\text{H}_2\text{O}_2]^y[\text{H}^{+}]^z}{k(T)[\text{I}^{-}]_2^x[\text{H}_2\text{O}_2]^y[\text{H}^{+}]^z}$$

$$x = \frac{\log\left(\frac{v_1}{v_2}\right)}{\log\left(\frac{[\text{I}^{-}]_1}{[\text{I}^{-}]_2}\right)}$$

$$\log\left(\frac{v_1}{v_2}\right) = x \cdot \log\left(\frac{[\text{I}^{-}]_1}{[\text{I}^{-}]_2}\right)$$

Desenho do experimento

exp	H ₂ O (mL)	KI 0.050 M (mL)	Na ₂ S ₂ O ₃ 0.050 M (mL)	amido (mL)	tampão (mL)	volume ácido/base (mL)	*volume de H ₂ O ₂ 0.80 M (mL)
1	125	25,0	5,0	5,0	30,0	0	10,0
2	100	50,0	5,0	5,0	30,0	0	10,0
3	115	25,0	5,0	5,0	30,0	0	20,0
4	100	25,0	5,0	5,0	30,0	25 HOAc	10,0
5	100	25,0	5,0	5,0	30,0	25 HCl	10,0
6	100	25,0	5,0	5,0	30,0	25 NaOH	10,0

***ADICIONE H₂O₂ SOMENTE QUANDO FOR MEDIR O TEMPO DE REAÇÃO.**

Como obter a constante de velocidade?

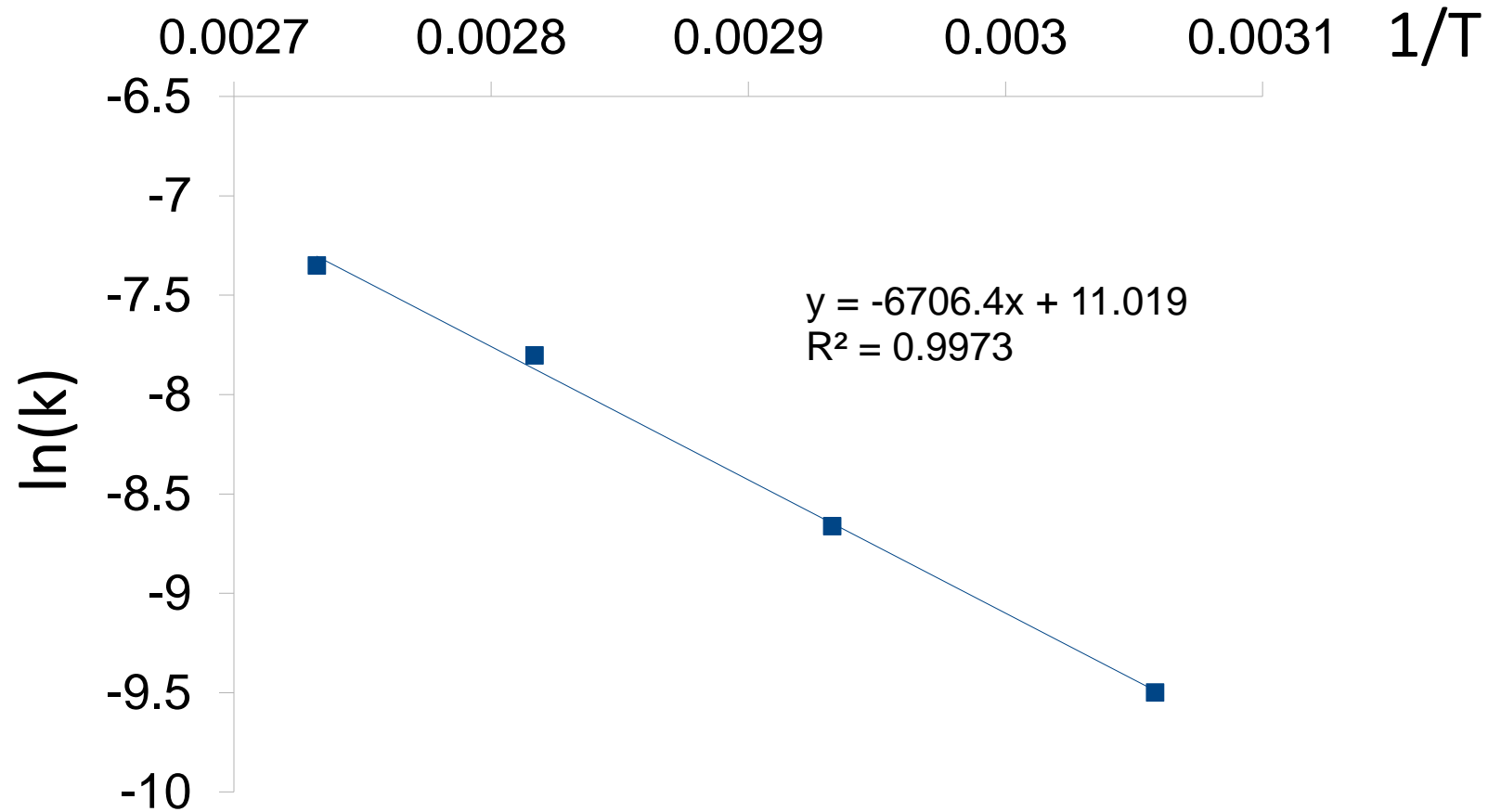
$$v(t) = k(T) [I^-]^x [H_2O_2]^y [H^+]^z$$

$$k(T) = \frac{v(t)}{[I^-]^x [H_2O_2]^y [H^+]^z}$$

Cada ensaio
fornece um valor
de $k(T)$!

S	t (s)	k (L/mol.s)
	50°C	
1	21,12	0,118
2	13,49	0,093
3	10,46	0,120
4	19,21	0,130
5	13,41	0,186

Como obter a energia de ativação?



$$k = Ae^{-E_a/RT}$$

$$\ln k = \frac{-E_a}{RT} + \ln A$$

Reação relógio!



t/s	[S ₂ O ₃] ²⁻ mM
5	0,312
10	0,625
15	0,946
20	1,25
30	1,89
60	3,78
120	7,56
300	18,92

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vRkkqjkeMc8>

Reação relógio!



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Tv6_IsdnaGg