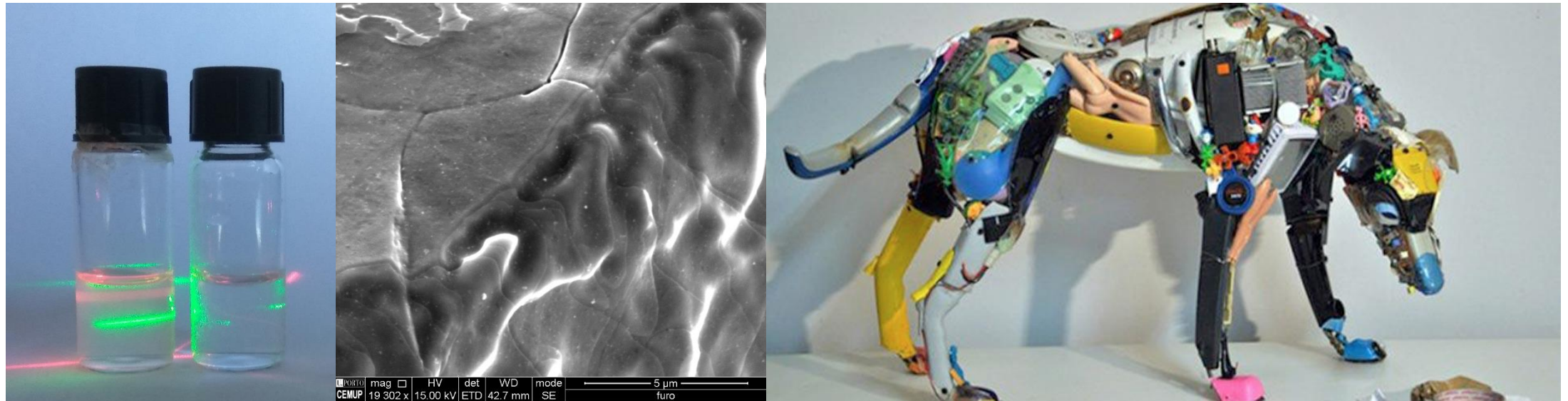


Physical Chemistry

... iremos explorar, refletir, aprender ?..

Area of chemistry concerned with the **application of the techniques and theories of physics** to the study of chemical systems.



The thermodynamic description of mixtures

Gibbs–Duhem equation

$$G = U + pV - TS$$

$$G = n_A \mu_A + n_B \mu_B$$

chemical potential is the contribution of that substance to the total Gibbs energy of the mixture

$$n_A d\mu_A + n_B d\mu_B = 0$$

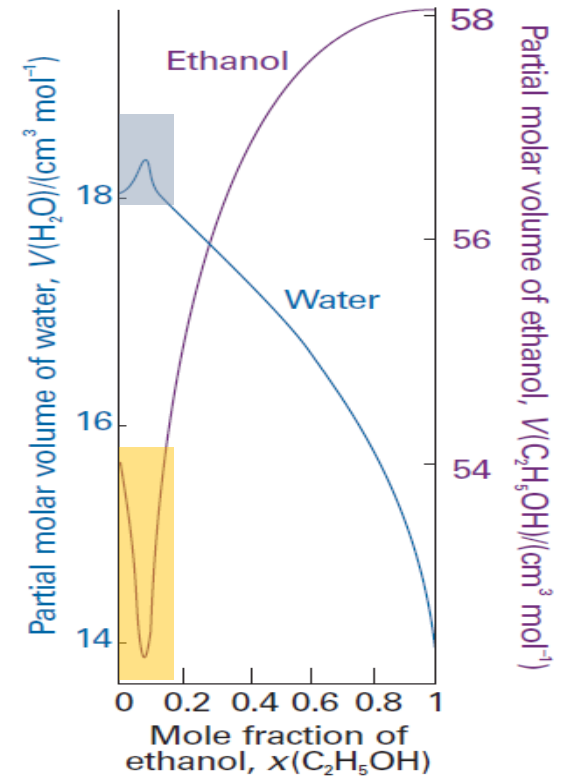
$$\sum_J n_J d\mu_J = 0$$

$$d\mu_B = -\frac{n_A}{n_B} d\mu_A$$

Gibbs–Duhem equation |

the chemical potential of one component of a mixture cannot change independently of the chemical potentials of the other components.

Applies to all partial molar quantities !!!



$$\Delta_{\text{mix}}G = nRT(x_A \ln x_A + x_B \ln x_B)$$

ENTROPY of mixing

$$\Delta_{\text{mix}}S = - \left(\frac{\partial \Delta_{\text{mix}}G}{\partial T} \right)_{p, n_A, n_B} = -nR(x_A \ln x_A + x_B \ln x_B)$$

Enthalpy of mixing

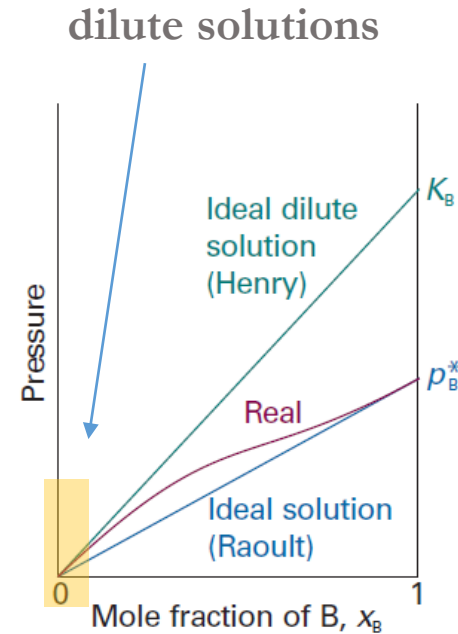
$$\Delta_{\text{mix}}H = 0 \quad \text{perfect gases}$$

Henry Law

$$p_B = x_B K_B$$

$$p_B = b_B K_B$$

Henry's law is expressed in terms of the molality, b , of the solute,



Synoptic Table 5.1* Henry's law constants for gases in water at 298 K

	$K / (\text{kPa kg mol}^{-1})$
CO ₂	3.01×10^3
H ₂	1.28×10^5
N ₂	1.56×10^5
O ₂	7.92×10^4

* More values are given in the *Data section*.

$$\Delta_{\text{mix}}G = nRT\{x_A \ln x_A + x_B \ln x_B\}$$

$$\Delta_{\text{mix}}S = -nR\{x_A \ln x_A + x_B \ln x_B\}$$

Ideal Enthalpy of mixing

$$\Delta_{\text{mix}}H = 0$$

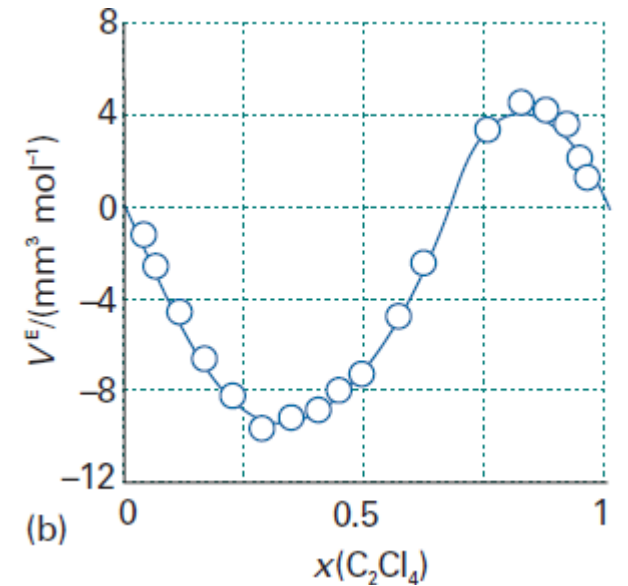
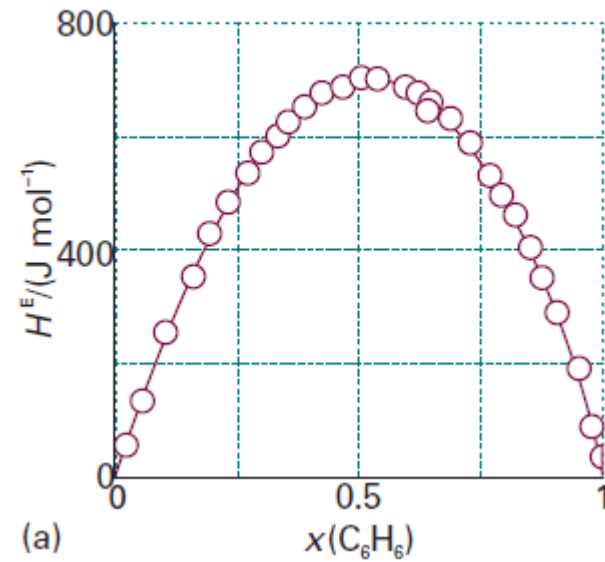
$$H^E = n\beta RTx_Ax_B$$

β is a dimensionless parameter that is a measure of the energy of **AB** interactions relative to that of the **AA** and **BB** interactions.

Excess functions, X^E ,

$$X^E = X^{\text{real}} - X^{\text{ideal}}$$

$$S^E = \Delta_{\text{mix}}S - \Delta_{\text{mix}}S^{\text{ideal}}$$



The thermodynamic mixing | Excess properties Solutions

Excess functions, X^E ,

$$X^E = X^{\text{real}} - X^{\text{ideal}}$$

$$\Delta_{\text{mix}}S = -nR\{x_A \ln x_A + x_B \ln x_B\}$$

$$\Delta_{\text{mix}}G = nRT\{x_A \ln x_A + x_B \ln x_B\}$$

$$S^E = \Delta_{\text{mix}}S - \Delta_{\text{mix}}S^{\text{ideal}}$$

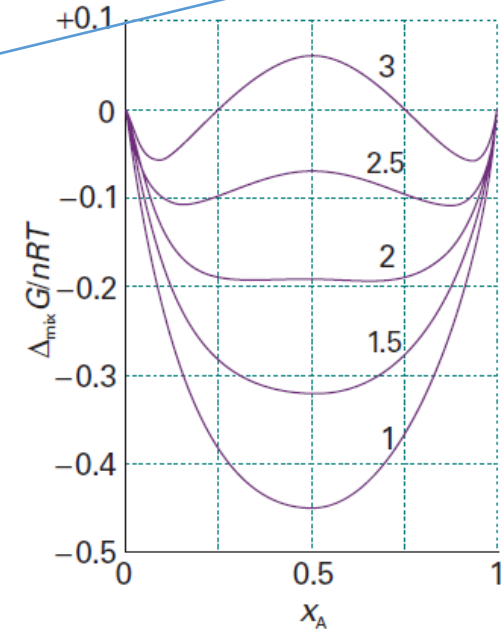
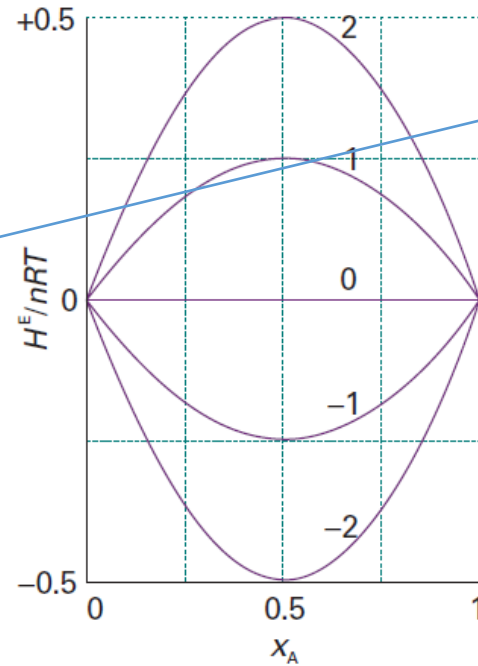
$$\Delta_{\text{mix}}G = nRT\{x_A \ln x_A + x_B \ln x_B + \beta x_A x_B\}$$

Ideal Enthalpy of mixing

$$\Delta_{\text{mix}}H = 0$$

$$H^E = n\beta RT x_A x_B$$

β is a dimensionless parameter that is a measure of the energy of **AB** interactions relative to that of the **AA** and **BB** interactions.



The thermodynamic mixing

Coligative Properties

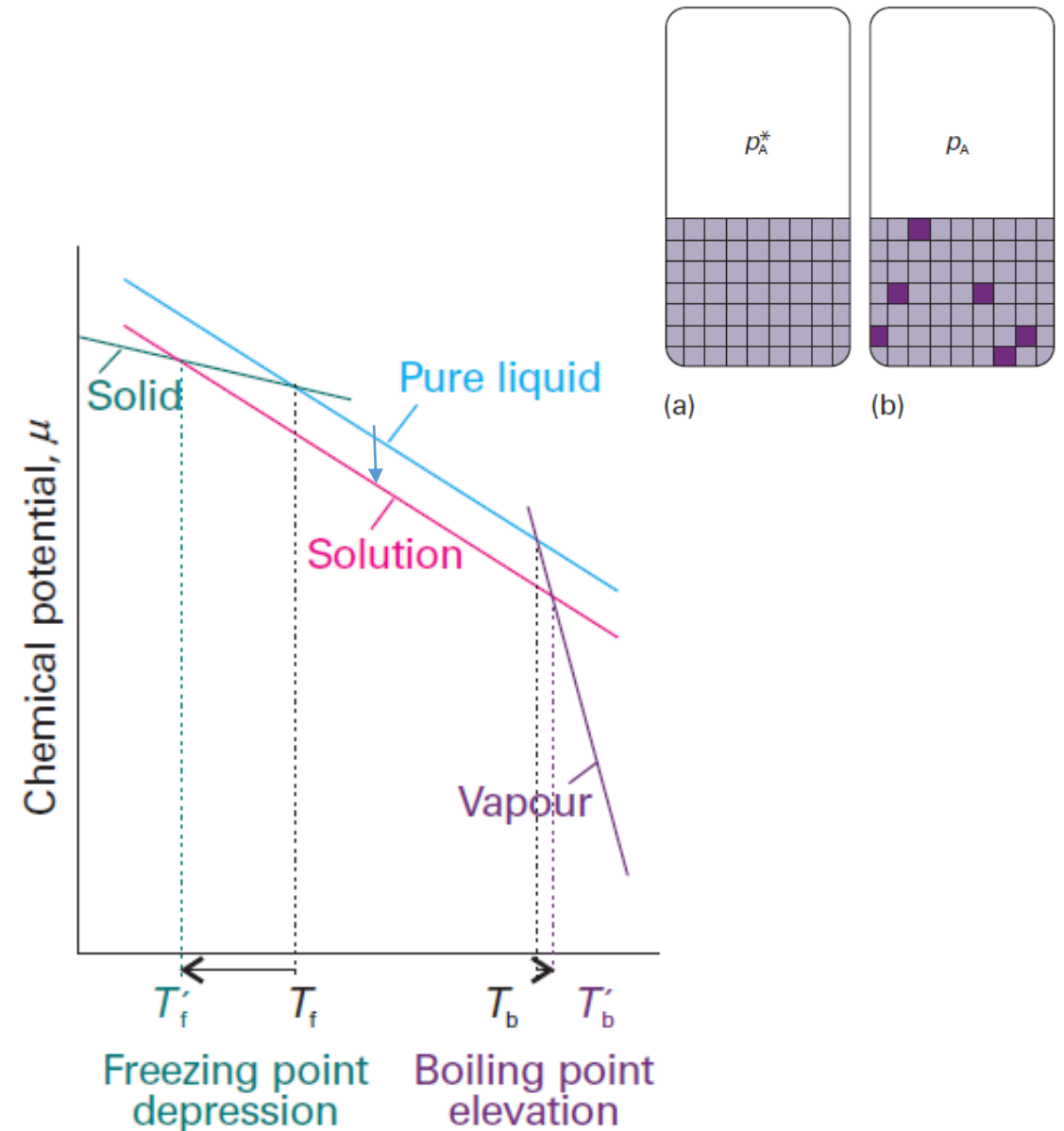
(arising from the presence of a solute in a solvent)

Properties:

1. lowering of vapour pressure;
2. elevation of boiling point;
3. depression of freezing point;
4. osmotic pressure .

The chemical potential of a solvent in the presence of a solute.

The lowering of the liquid's chemical potential has a greater effect on the freezing point than on the boiling point because of the angles at which the lines intersect.



The thermodynamic mixing

Coligative Properties

(arising from the presence of a solute in a solvent)

2. elevation of boiling point;

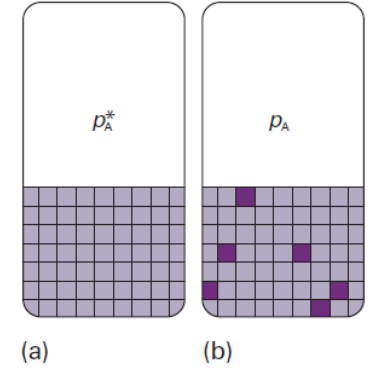
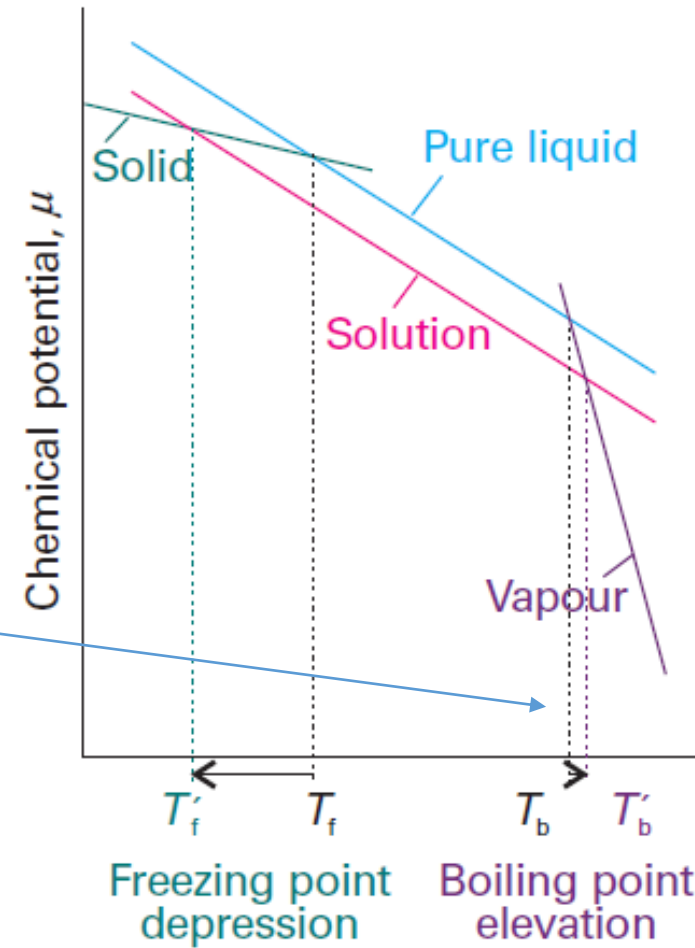
Normal boiling point from T^*

$$\Delta T = Kx_B \quad K = \frac{RT^{*2}}{\Delta_{\text{vap}}H}$$

$$\Delta T = K_b b$$

molality, b , in the solution

where K_b is the empirical **boiling-point constant** of the solvent



Coligative Properties

(arising from the presence of a solute in a solvent)

3. depression of freezing point;

Normal boiling point from T^*

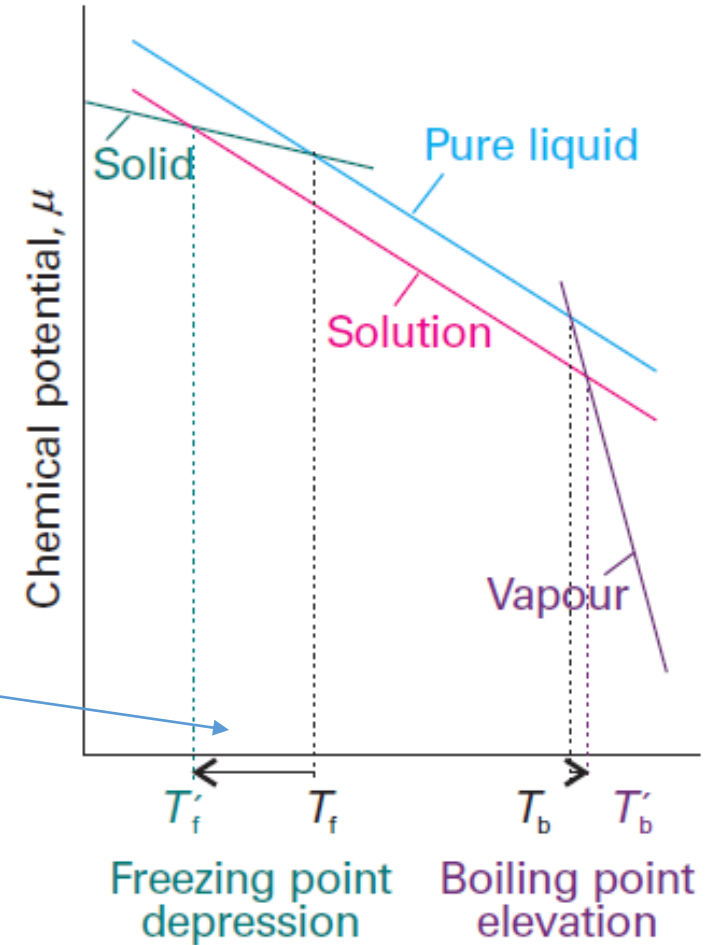
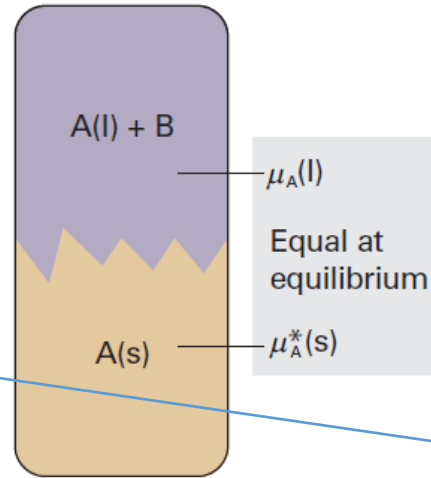
$$\Delta T = K' x_B$$

$$K' = \frac{RT^{*2}}{\Delta_{fus}H}$$

$$\Delta T = K_f b$$

molality, b , in the solution

where K_f is the empirical **freezing-point constant**



The thermodynamic mixing

Coligative Properties

(arising from the presence of a solute in a solvent)

2. elevation of boiling point;

3. depression of freezing point;

$$\Delta T = K_b b$$

$$\Delta T = K_f b$$

molality, b , in the solution

Synoptic Table 5.2* Freezing-point and boiling-point constants

	$K_f / (\text{K kg mol}^{-1})$	$K_b / (\text{K kg mol}^{-1})$
Benzene	5.12	2.53
Camphor	40	
Phenol	7.27	3.04
Water	1.86	0.51

