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Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro  
Instituto de Química  
Departamento de Química Inorgânica

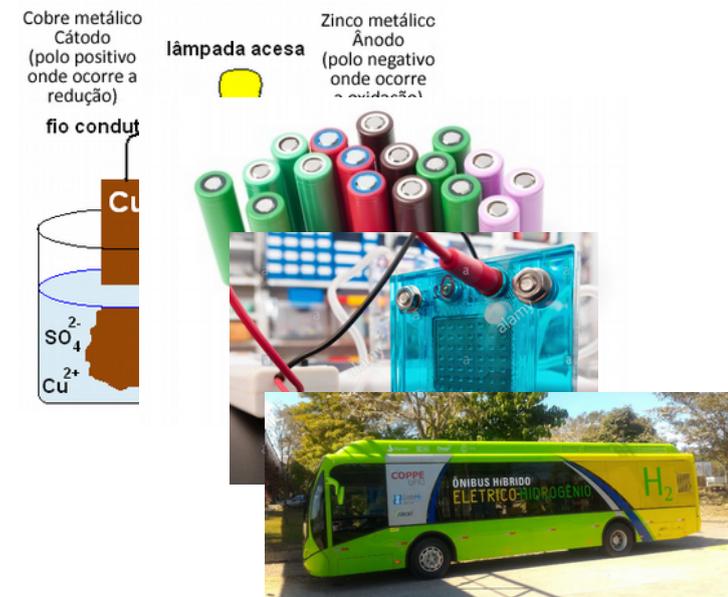
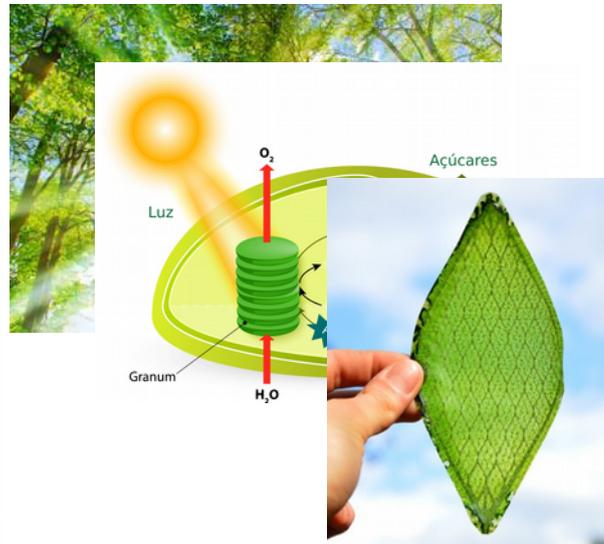
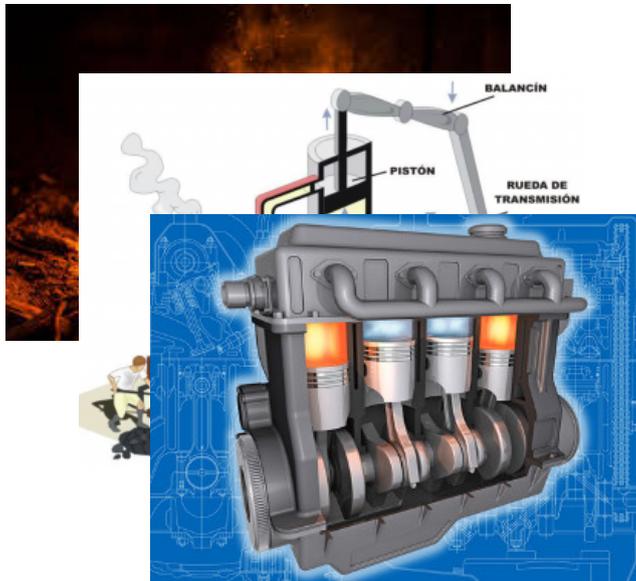
IQG – 112

# Termodinâmica

Prof. Daniel Grasseschi

# Energia!

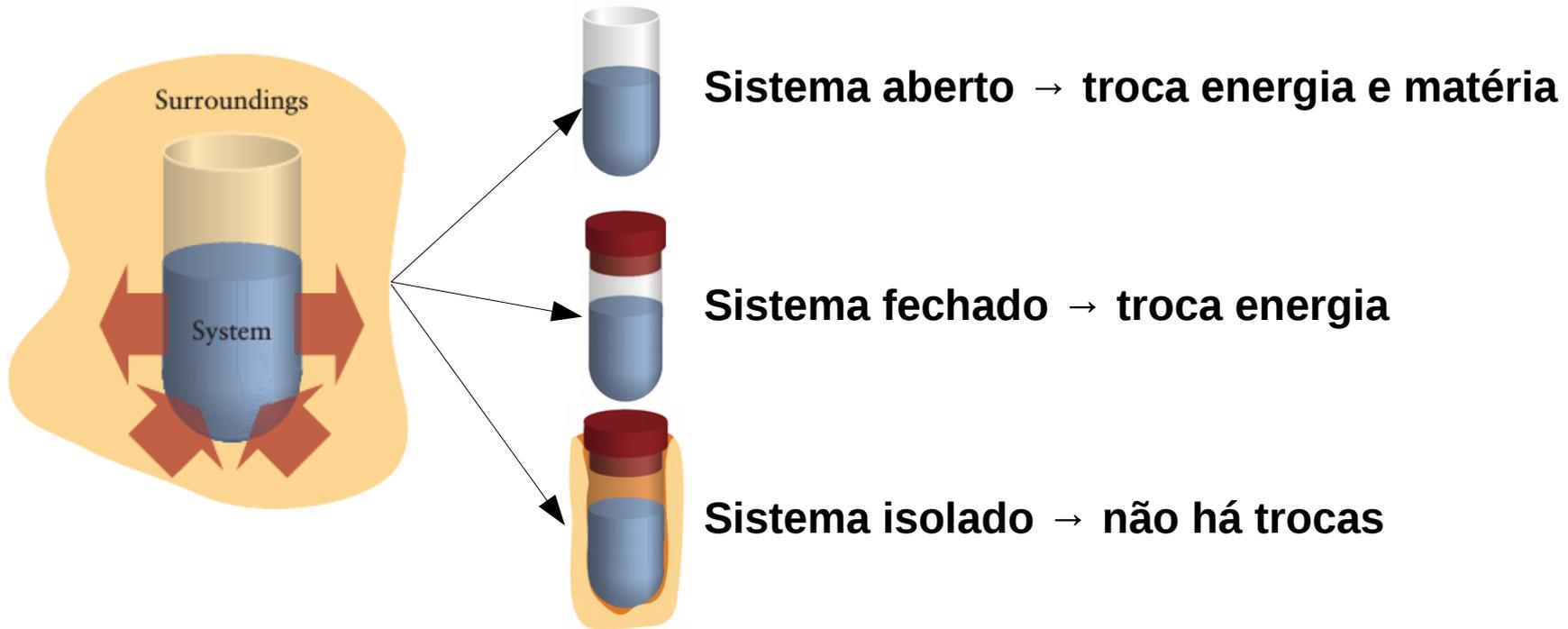
Termodinâmica → Relação entre energia e reações químicas



Capacidade de um sistema de realizar trabalho.

Trabalho = Força opositora X distância

# Sistemas, Estados e Energia



Energia → Capacidade de um sistema de realizar trabalho.

**Energia Interna (U) → Energia total de um sistema**

# Tipos de Trabalho

TABLE 8.1 Varieties of Work

Type of work	$w$	Comment	Units*
expansion	$-P_{\text{ex}}\Delta V$	$P_{\text{ex}}$ is the external pressure $\Delta V$ is the change in volume	Pa $\text{m}^3$
extension	$f\Delta l$	$f$ is the tension $\Delta l$ is the change in length	N m
raising a weight	$mg\Delta h$	$m$ is the mass $g$ is the acceleration of free fall $\Delta h$ is the change in height	kg $\text{m}\cdot\text{s}^{-2}$ m
electrical	$\phi\Delta q$	$\phi$ is the electrical potential $\Delta q$ is the change in charge	V C
surface expansion	$\gamma\Delta A$	$\gamma$ is the surface tension $\Delta A$ is the change in area	$\text{N}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}$ $\text{m}^2$

\*For work in joules (J). Note that  $1 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m} = 1 \text{ J}$  and  $1 \text{ V}\cdot\text{C} = 1 \text{ J}$ .

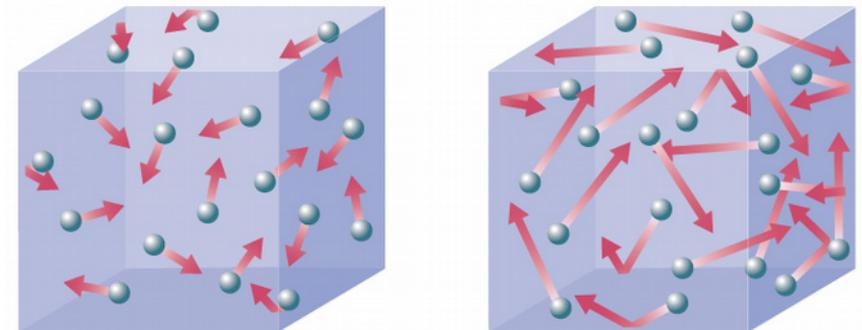
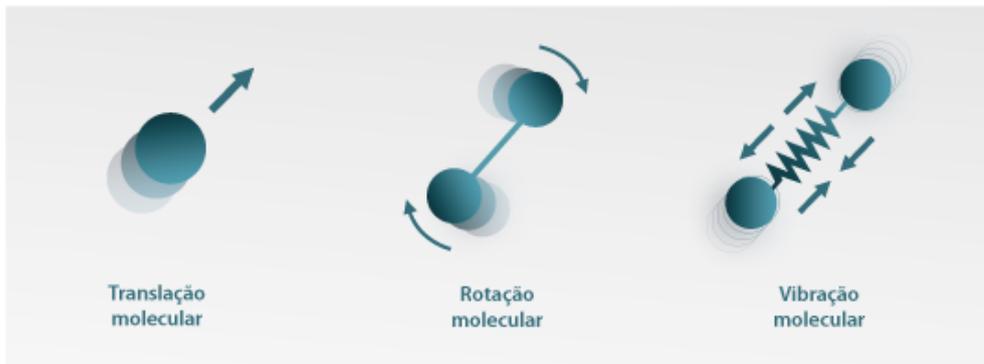
# Calor

$\Delta U \rightarrow$  trocas de calor ( $q$ ) entre o sistema e a vizinhança

**Calor ( $q$ )  $\rightarrow$  energia transferida devido a uma diferença de temperatura**

**Maior temperatura  $\rightarrow$  menor temperatura**

Energia térmica das moléculas



**Longer arrows mean higher average speed.**

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**Sistemas adiabáticos  $\rightarrow$  não há transferência de calor**

**Sistemas diatérmicos  $\rightarrow$  há transferência de calor**

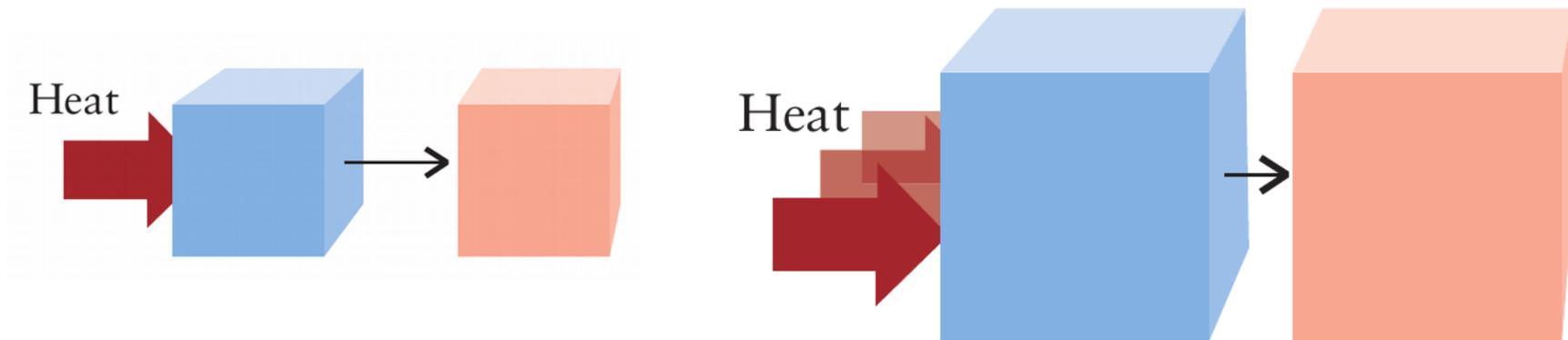
# Calor

$\Delta U \rightarrow q \rightarrow$  Variações de temperatura

Capacidade calorífica =  $\frac{\text{calor}}{\text{variação de temperatura}}$

$$C = \frac{q}{\Delta T}$$

**C** → propriedade extensiva



Calor específico →  $C_s = C / m$

$$q = C\Delta T = mC_s\Delta T$$

capacidade calorífica molar →  $C_m = C / n$

$$q = nC_m\Delta T$$

# Calor

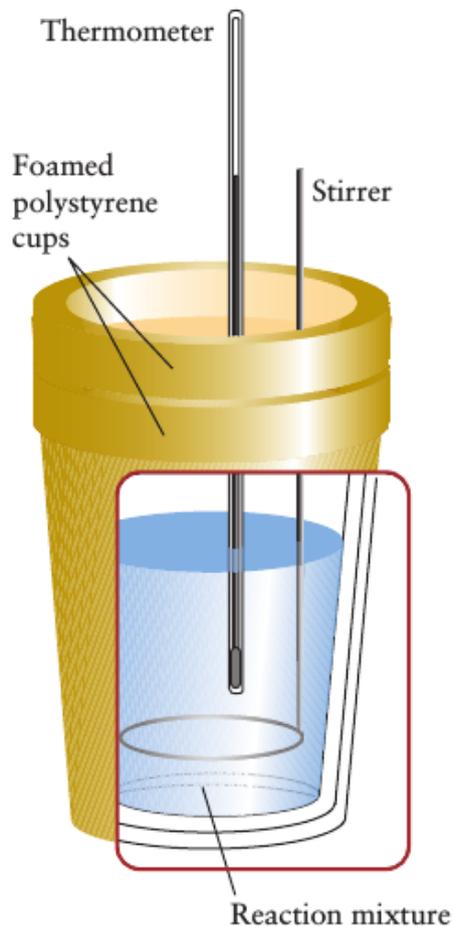
**TABLE 8.2** Specific and Molar Heat Capacities of Common Materials\*

Material	Specific heat capacity [ $\text{J}\cdot(\text{°C})^{-1}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ ]	Molar heat capacity ( $\text{J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ )
air	1.01	—
benzene	1.05	136
brass	0.37	—
copper	0.38	33
ethanol	2.42	111
glass (Pyrex)	0.78	—
granite	0.80	—
marble	0.84	—
polyethylene	2.3	—
stainless steel	0.51	—
water: solid	2.03	37
liquid	4.184	75
vapor	2.01	34

**O calor específico de soluções diluídas normalmente é tido como sendo igual ao do solvente utilizado**

# Medindo o Calor

## Calorímetro



$$-q = q_{\text{cal}}$$

$$q_{\text{cal}} = C_{\text{cal}} \Delta T$$

**$q < 0 \rightarrow$  processo exotérmico**

**$q > 0 \rightarrow$  processo endotérmico**

# Primeira Lei da Termodinâmica

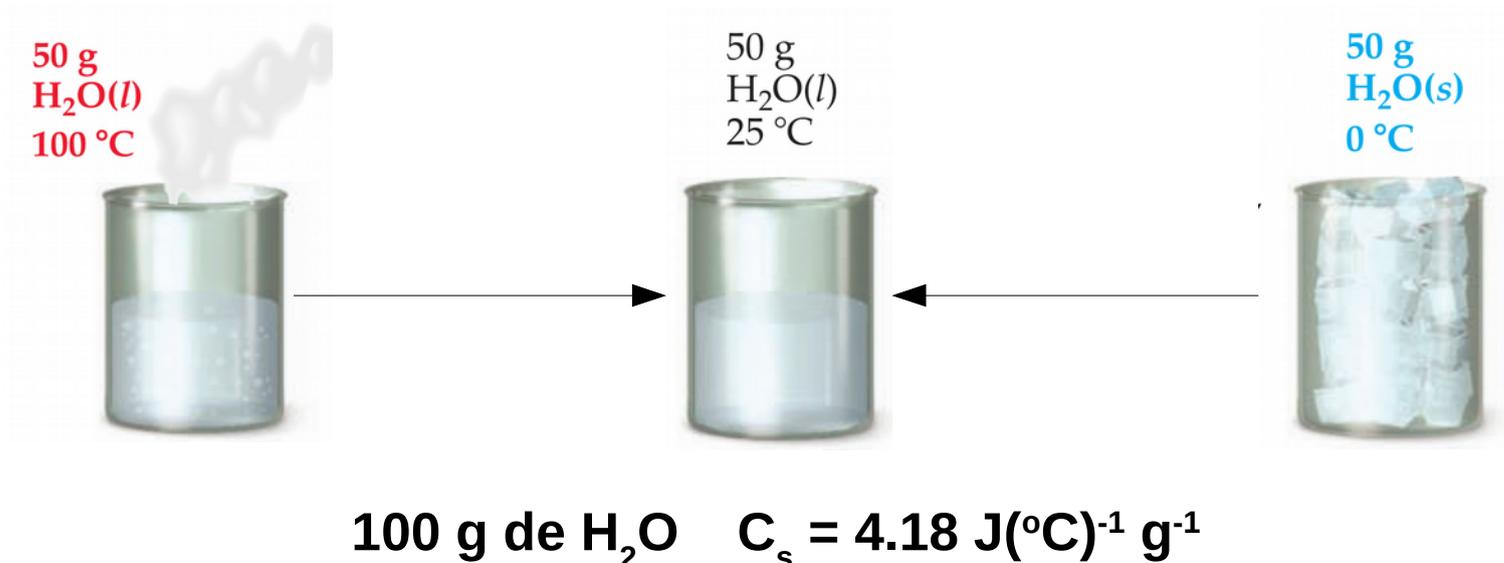
Energia é transferida na forma de trabalho e calor

Em um sistema fechado temos:

$$\Delta U = q + w$$

Para um sistema isolado a energia interna é constante

Energia Interna → Função de estado



# Primeira Lei da Termodinâmica

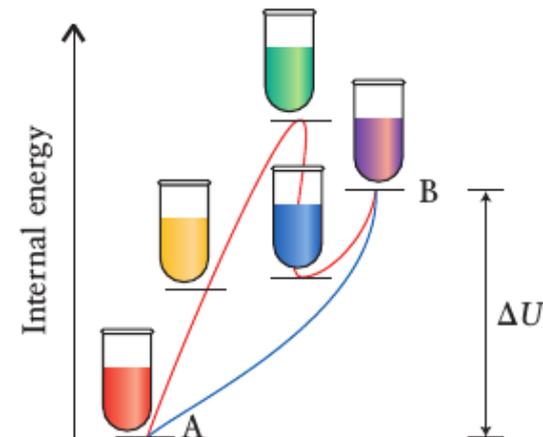
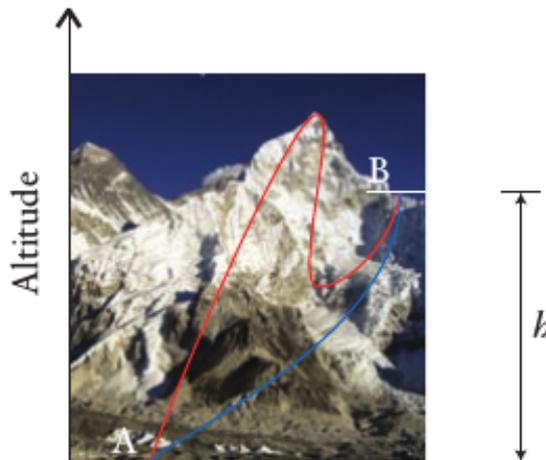
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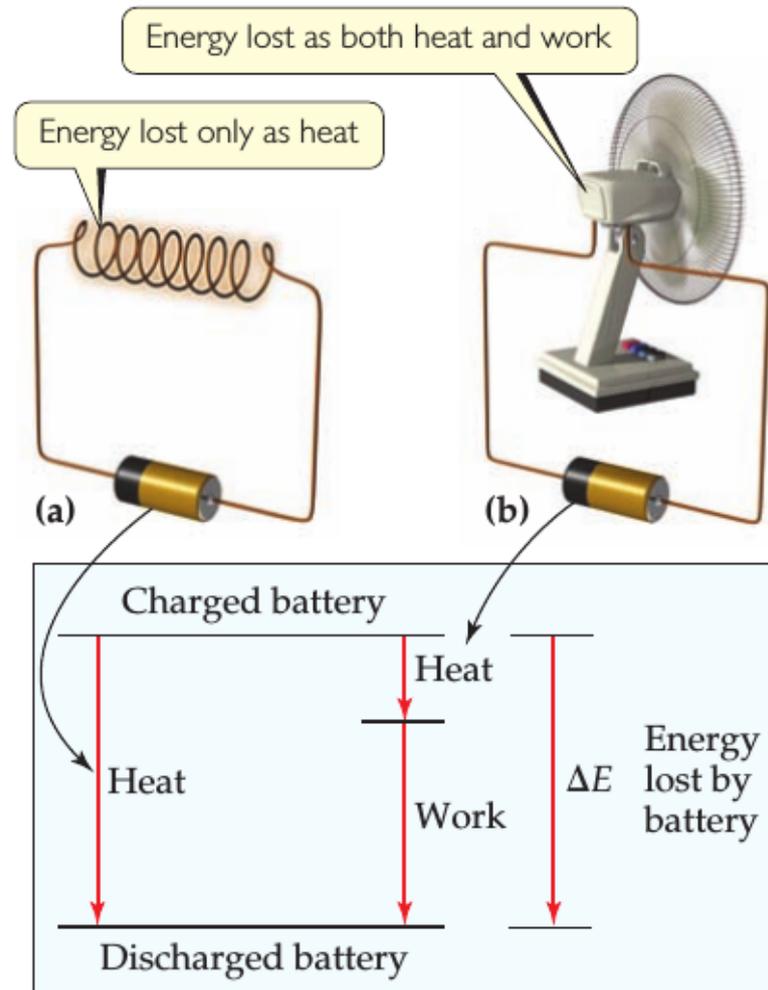
Energia Interna → Função de estado



# Primeira Lei da Termodinâmica

$$\Delta U = q + w$$

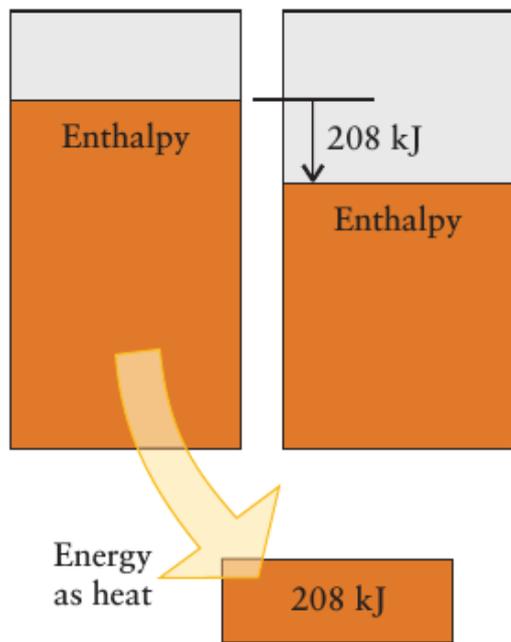
Energia Interna → Função de estado



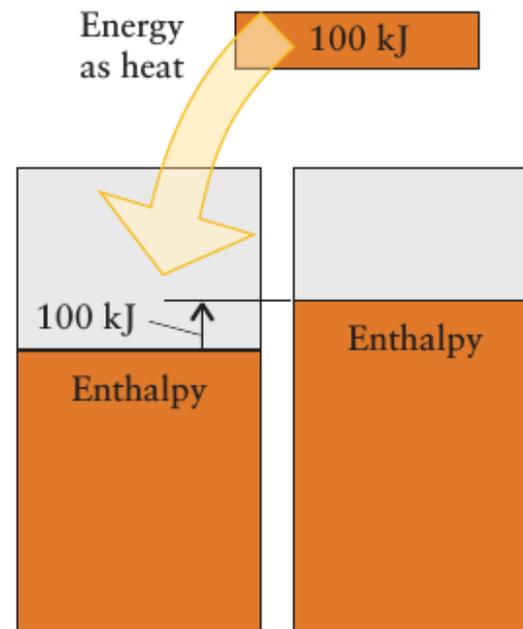
# Entalpia (H)

$$\Delta U = q + w \xrightarrow[\text{w} = 0]{\text{Volume constante}} \Delta U = q$$

$$H = U + PV \xrightarrow[\text{w} = \text{expans\~ao}]{\text{press\~ao constante}} \Delta H = q_p$$



$\Delta H < 0 \rightarrow$  exotérmico



$\Delta H > 0 \rightarrow$  endotérmico

# Entalpia (H)

$$\Delta U = q + w \xrightarrow[\text{w} = 0]{\text{Volume constante}} \Delta U = q$$

$$H = U + PV \xrightarrow[\text{w} = \text{expansão}]{\text{pressão constante}} \Delta H = q_p$$

$\Delta H < 0 \rightarrow$  exotérmico

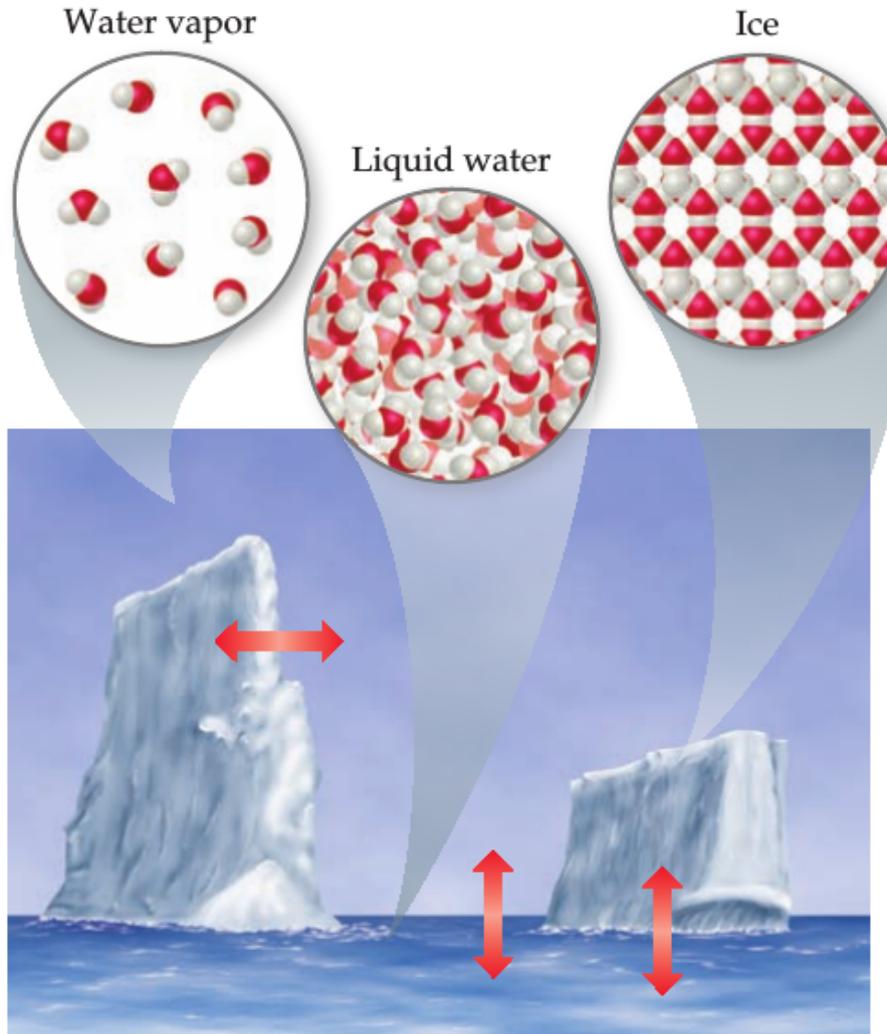
$\Delta H > 0 \rightarrow$  endotérmico

Em um processo exotérmico a pressão constante, 50 KJ de energia é liberada pelo sistema na forma de calor e 20 KJ na forma de trabalho de expansão. Qual o valor de  $\Delta H$  e  $\Delta U$  do processo?

$$\Delta H = -50 \text{ KJ}$$

$$\Delta U = -70 \text{ KJ}$$

# Entalpia de Mudanças Físicas



**Sólido → Líquido → Vapor**

**↑ Energia cinética**

**↓ interações intermoleculares**

**↑ Energia →  $\Delta H > 0$**

**Vapor → Líquido → Sólido**

**↓ Energia cinética**

**↑ Interações intermoleculares**

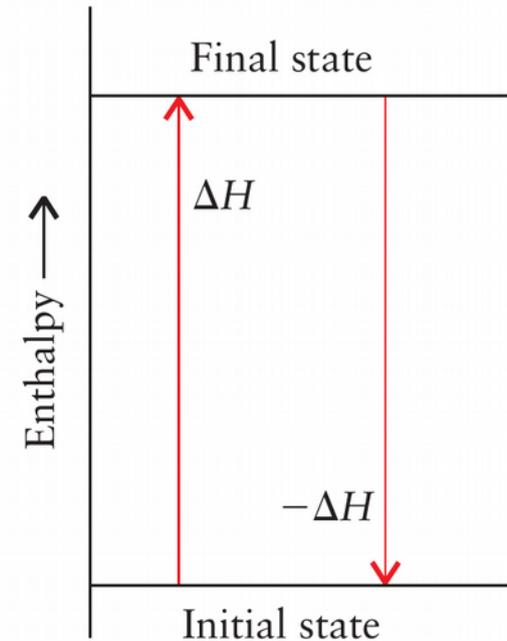
**↓ Energia →  $\Delta H < 0$**

# Entalpia de Mudanças Físicas

$$\Delta H_{\text{vap}} = H_m(\text{vapor}) - H_m(\text{liquid})$$

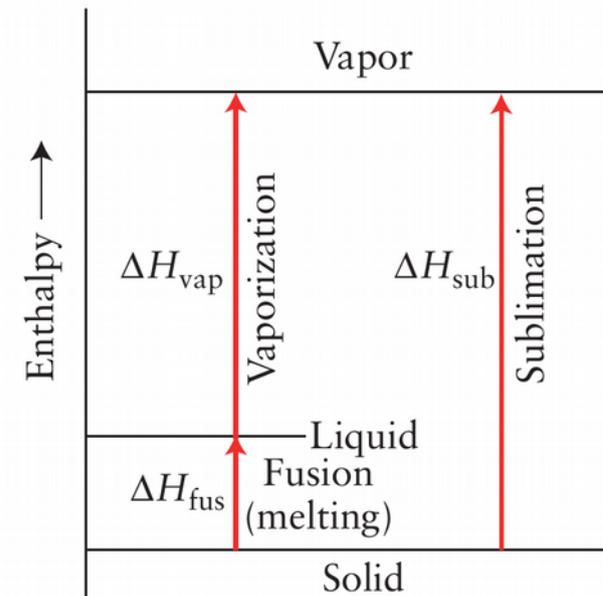
$$\Delta H_{\text{fus}} = H_m(\text{liquid}) - H_m(\text{solid})$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{reverse process}} = -\Delta H_{\text{forward process}}$$



$$\Delta H_{\text{sub}} = H_m(\text{vapor}) - H_m(\text{solid})$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{sub}} = \Delta H_{\text{fus}} + \Delta H_{\text{vap}}$$



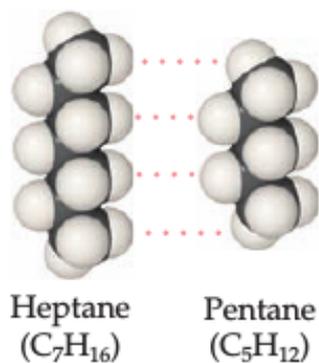
# Entalpia de Mudanças Físicas

TABLE 8.3 Standard Enthalpies of Physical Change\*

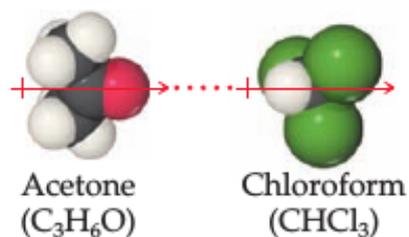
Substance	Formula	Freezing point (K)	$\Delta H_{\text{fus}}^{\circ}$ (kJ·mol <sup>-1</sup> )	Boiling point (K)	$\Delta H_{\text{vap}}^{\circ}$ (kJ·mol <sup>-1</sup> )
acetone	CH <sub>3</sub> COCH <sub>3</sub>	177.8	5.72	329.4	29.1
ammonia	NH <sub>3</sub>	195.4	5.65	239.7	23.4
argon	Ar	83.8	1.2	87.3	6.5
benzene	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>6</sub>	278.6	10.59	353.2	30.8
ethanol	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	158.7	4.60	351.5	43.5
helium	He	3.5	0.021	4.22	0.084
mercury	Hg	234.3	2.292	629.7	59.3
methane	CH <sub>4</sub>	90.7	0.94	111.7	8.2
methanol	CH <sub>3</sub> OH	175.2	3.16	337.8	35.3
water	H <sub>2</sub> O	273.2	6.01	373.2	40.7

(44.0 at 25 °C)

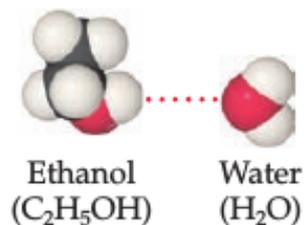
Dispersion



Dipole–dipole

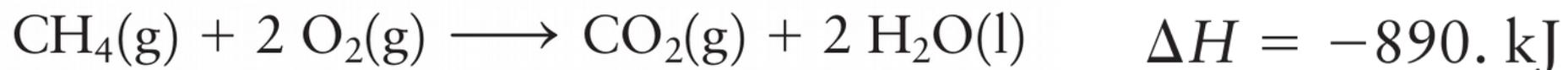


Hydrogen bond



# Entalpia de Mudanças Químicas

Reação química → variação de entalpia



**Entalpia de Reação**

**Equação Termoquímica**

$$\Delta H_{\text{reverse process}} = -\Delta H_{\text{forward process}}$$



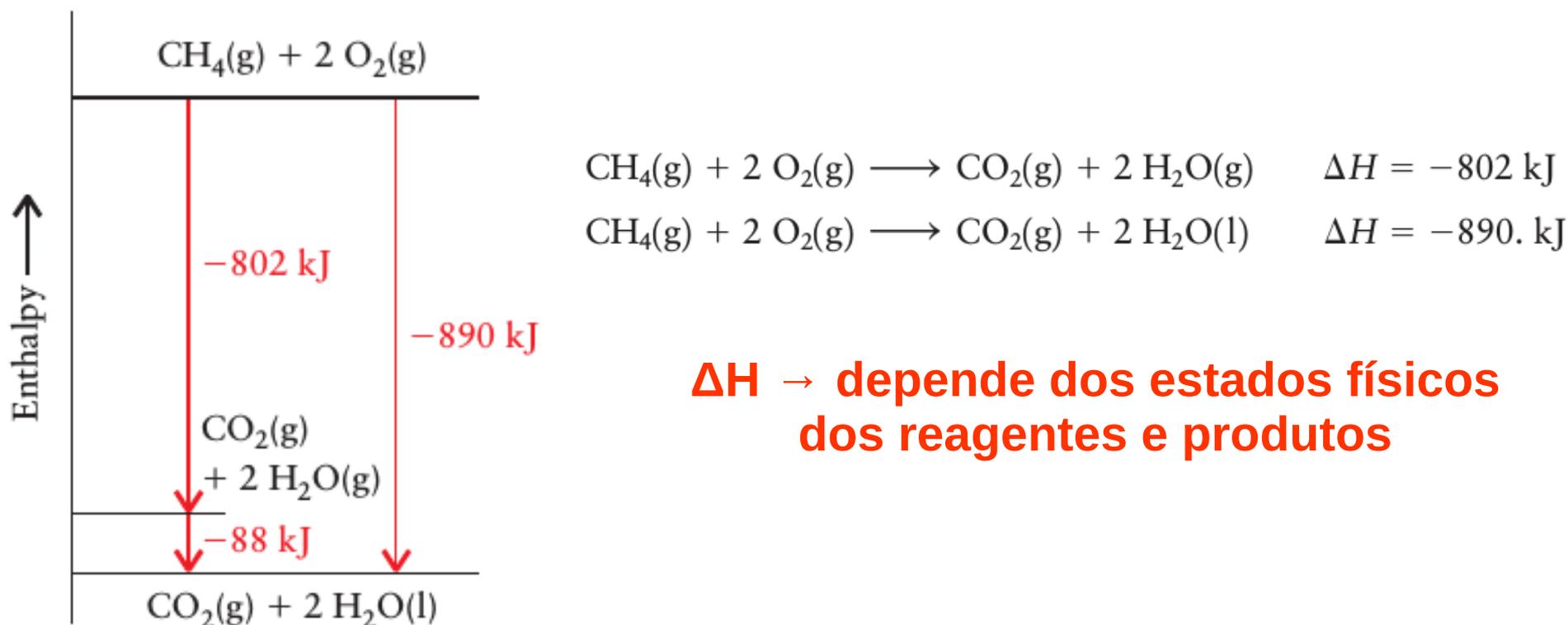
# Entalpia de Mudanças Químicas

Reação química → variação de entalpia



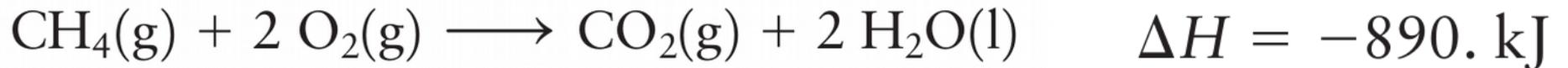
**Entalpia de Reação**

## Equação Termoquímica



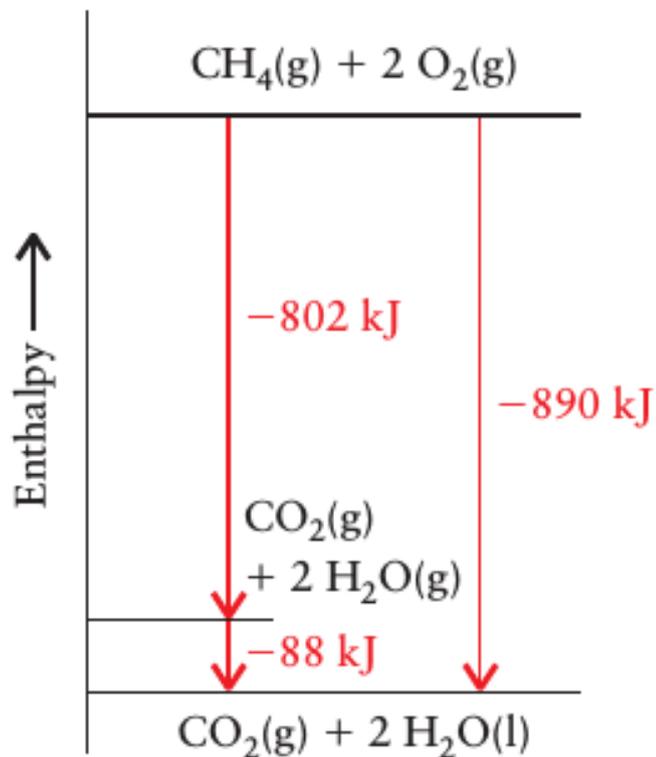
# Entalpia de Mudanças Químicas

Reação química → variação de entalpia



**Entalpia de Reação**

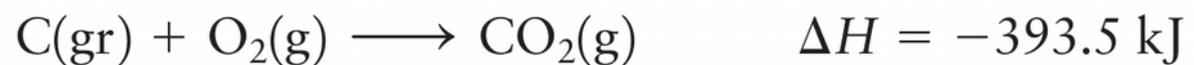
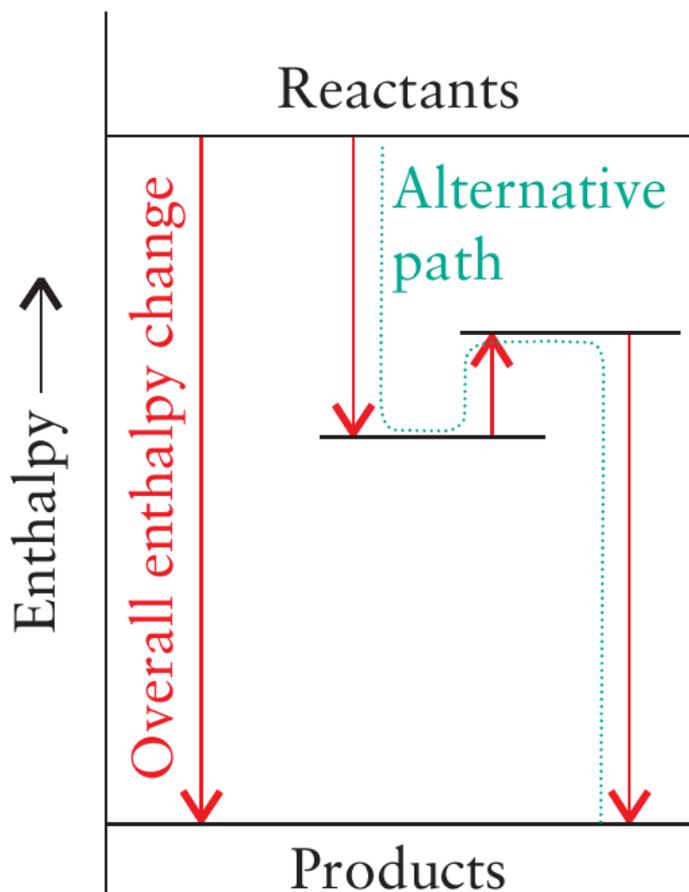
## Equação Termoquímica



- $\Delta H^\circ$  → entalpia padrão de reação
  - ✓ Reagentes puros
  - ✓ Pressão = 1 bar ( 0.986 atm)
  - ✓ T = 25°C (298.15K)

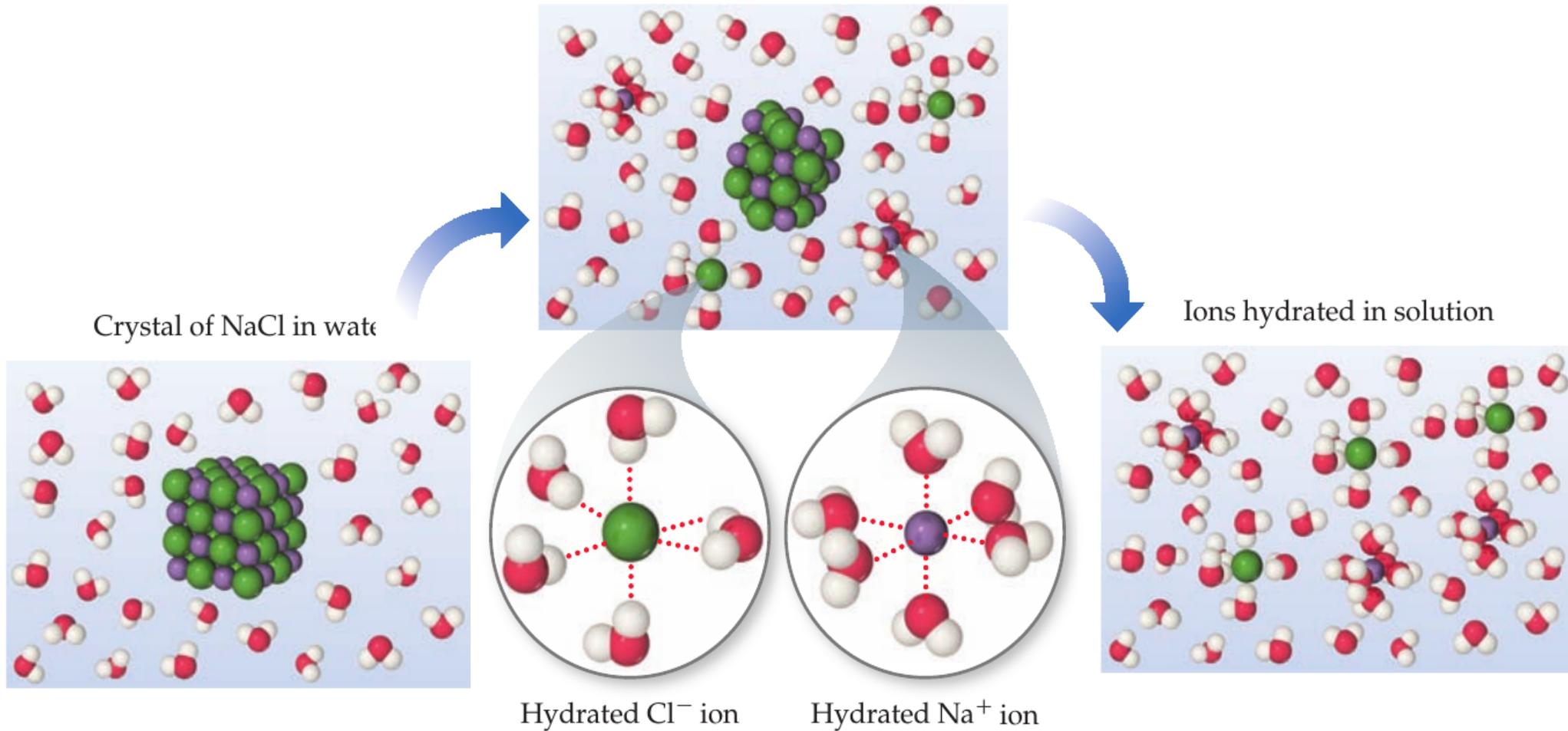
# Combinando Entalpias de Reação

## Lei de Hess



# Entalpia de Dissolução

Intração Solvente-Soluto → dissolução de um solido  
Solvatação



Aplicando a Lei de Hess:

# Entalpia de Dissolução



Entalpia de Rede  $\rightarrow \Delta H_{\text{solute}} > 0$



Solvente  $\rightarrow \Delta H_{\text{solvente}} > 0$



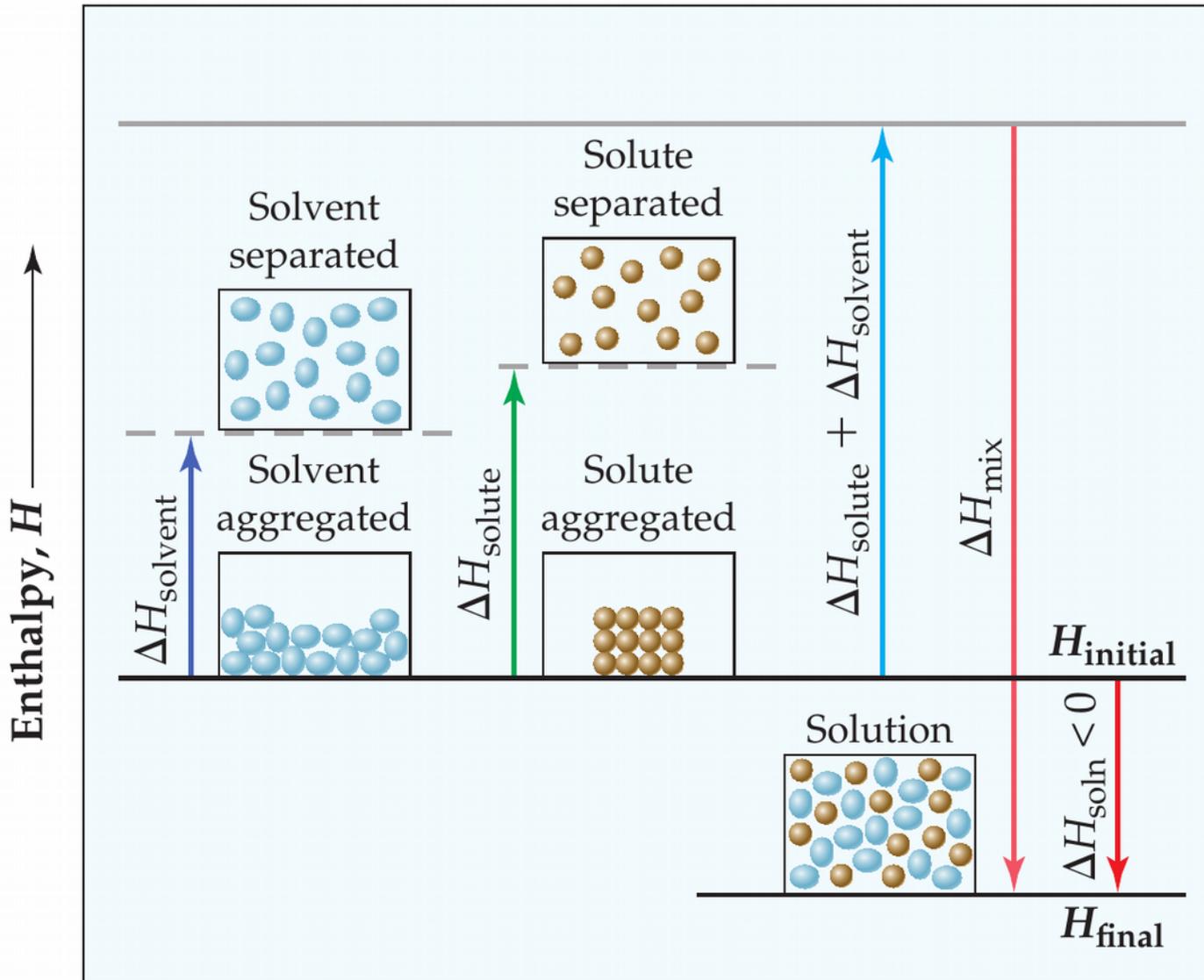
Mistura  $\rightarrow \Delta H_{\text{solvatação}} < 0$



$$\Delta H_{\text{solução}} = \Delta H_{\text{solute}} + \Delta H_{\text{solvente}} + \Delta H_{\text{solvatação}}$$

# Entalpia de Dissolução

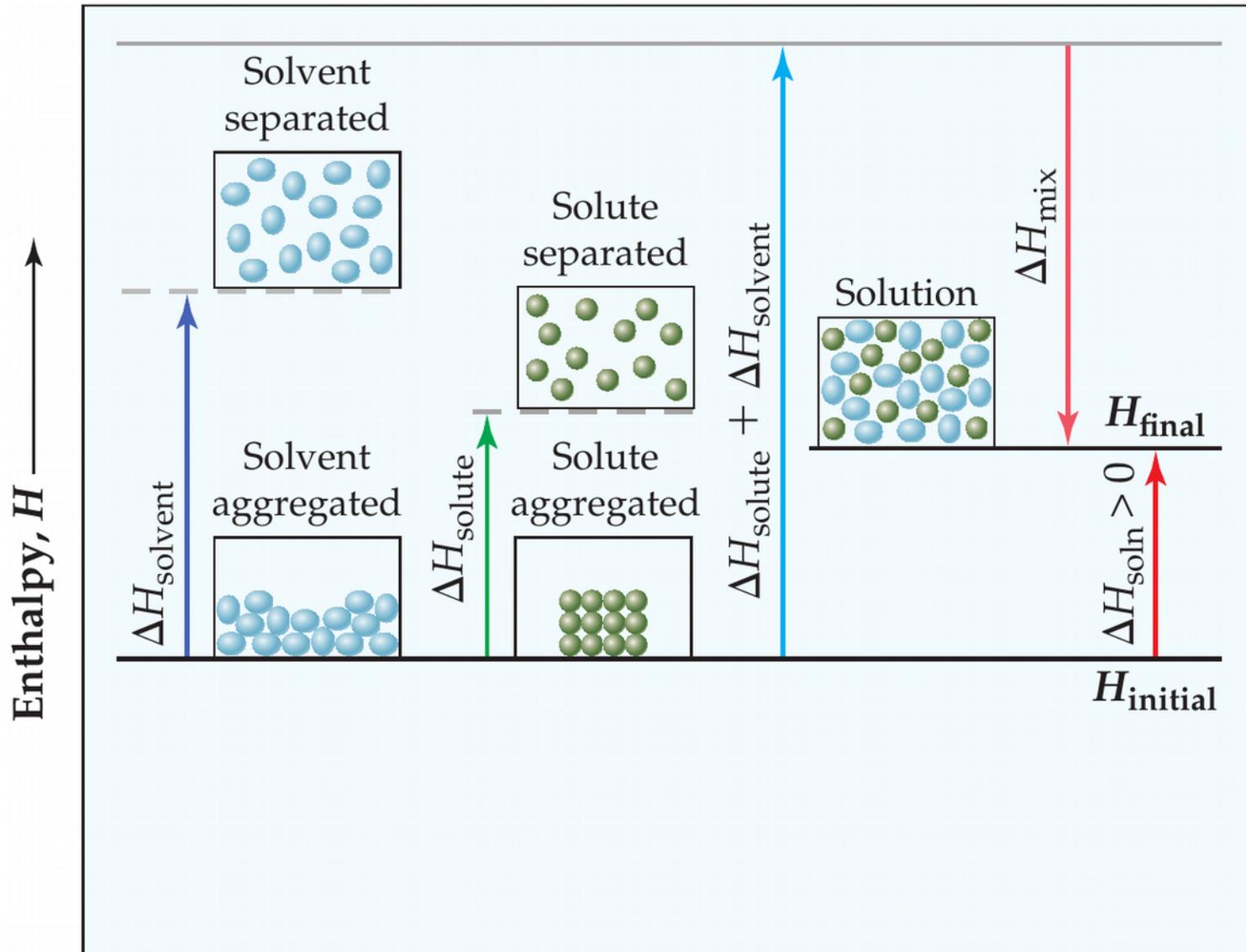
$$\Delta H_{\text{solução}} = \Delta H_{\text{solute}} + \Delta H_{\text{solvente}} + \Delta H_{\text{solatação}} < 0$$



**Dissolução exotérmica**

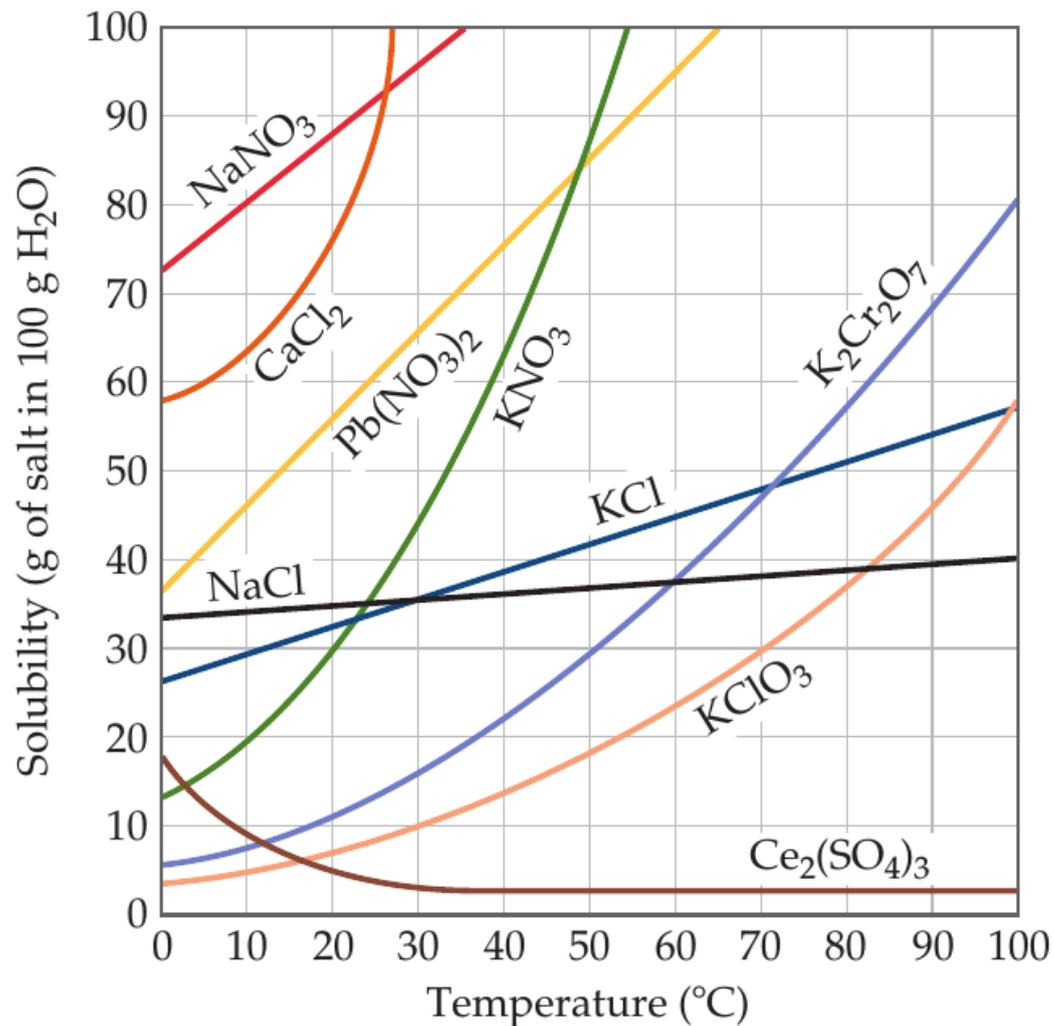
# Entalpia de Dissolução

$$\Delta H_{\text{solução}} = \Delta H_{\text{solute}} + \Delta H_{\text{solvente}} + \Delta H_{\text{solatação}} > 0$$

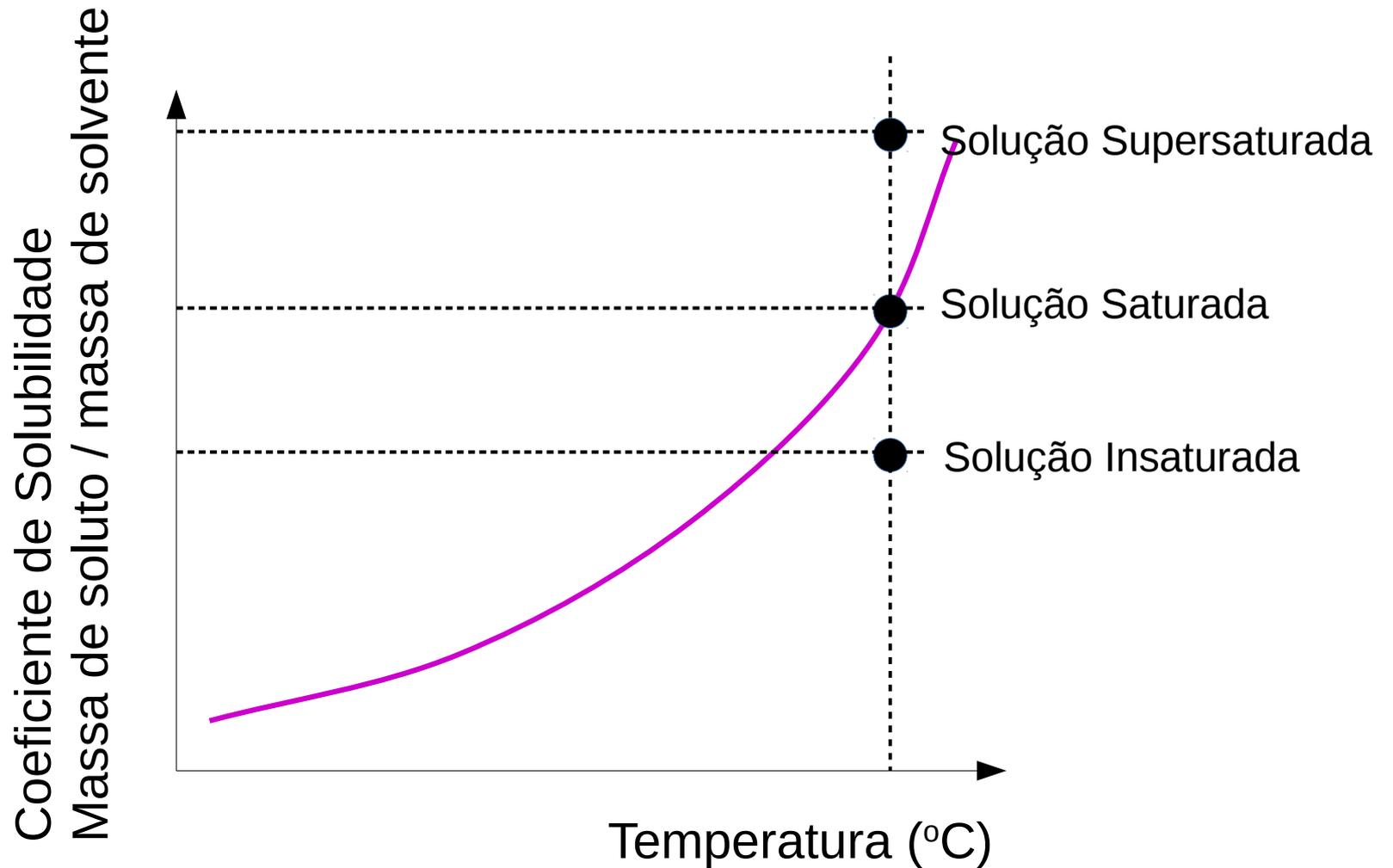


Dissolução endotérmica

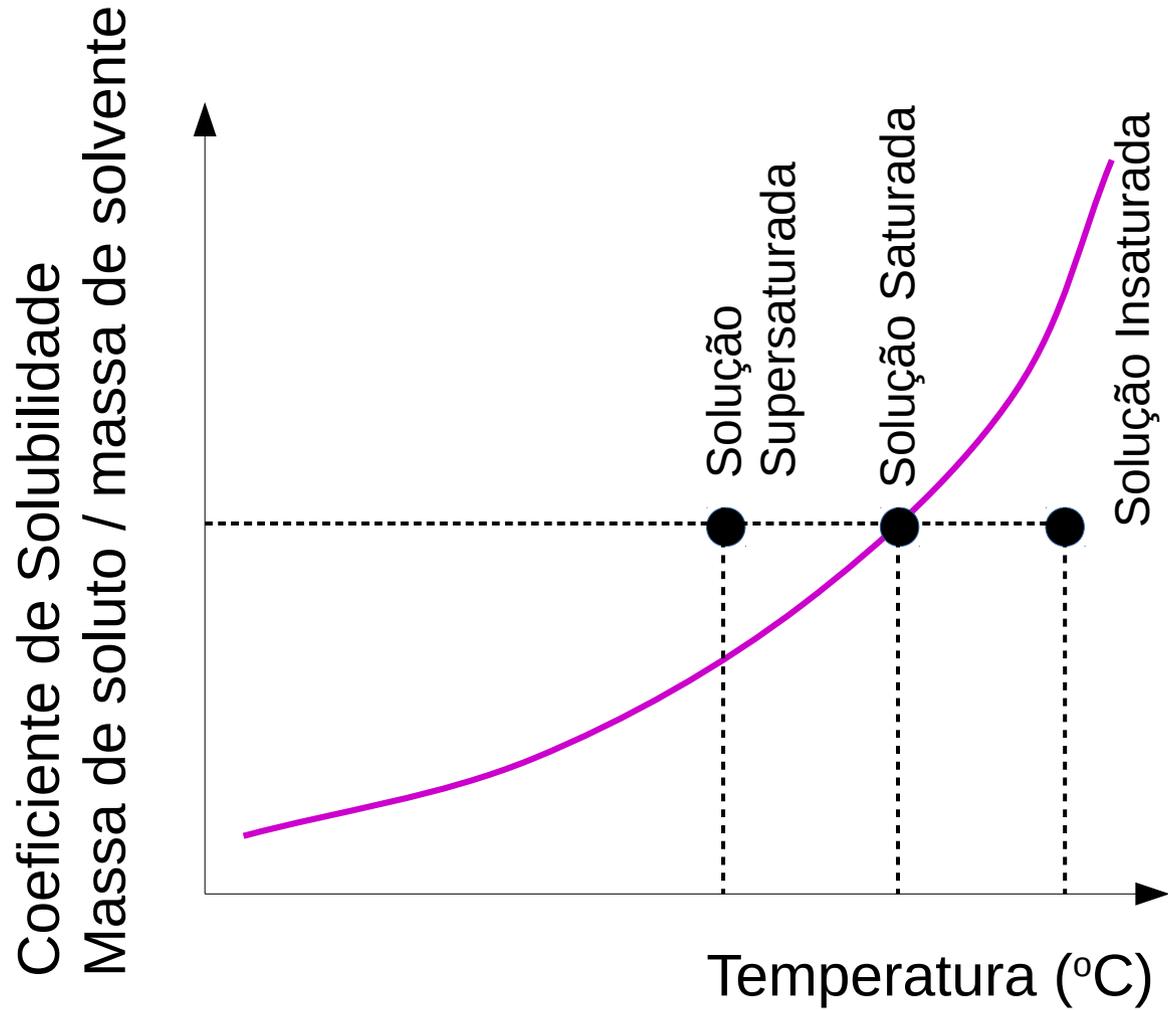
# Solubilidade



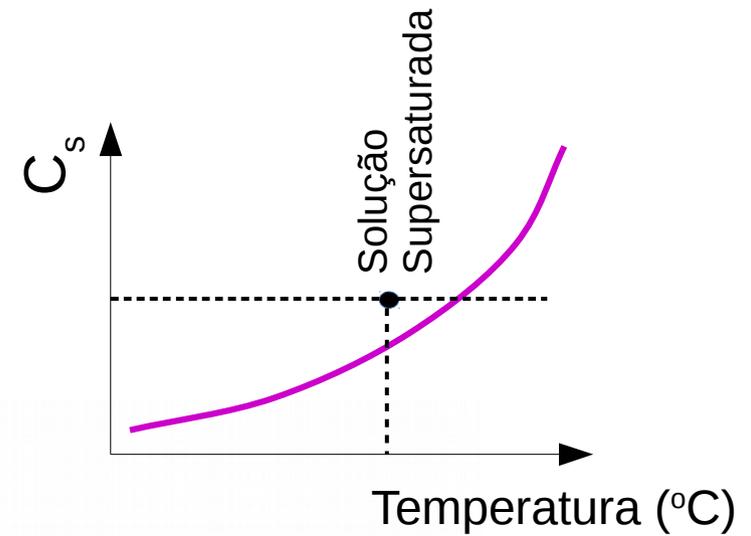
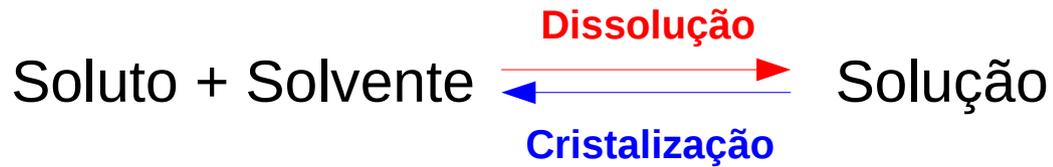
# Solubilidade



# Solubilidade



# Soluções Supersaturadas



Amount of sodium acetate dissolved is greater than its solubility at this temperature



1 Seed crystal of sodium acetate added to supersaturated solution



2 Excess sodium acetate crystallizes from solution



3 Solution arrives at saturation

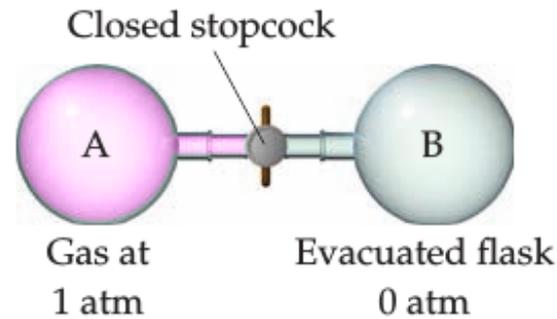
# Processos Espontâneos



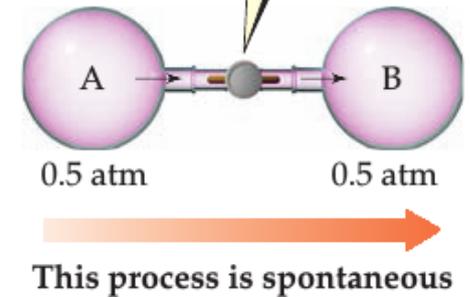
Spontaneous



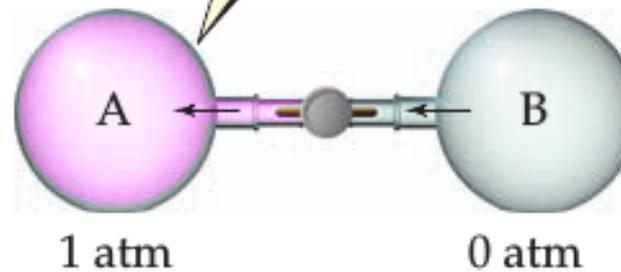
Not spontaneous



When stopcock opens, gas expands to occupy both flasks



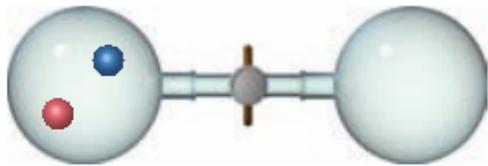
All gas molecules move back into flask A



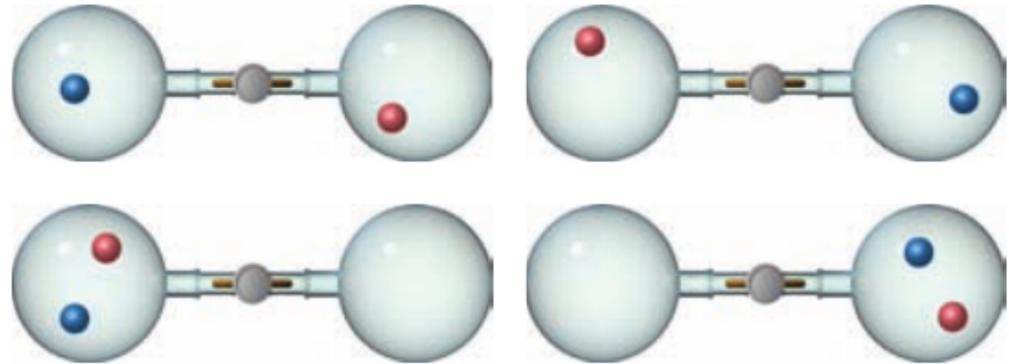
This process is not spontaneous

**Necessita de trabalho (w)**

# Entropia

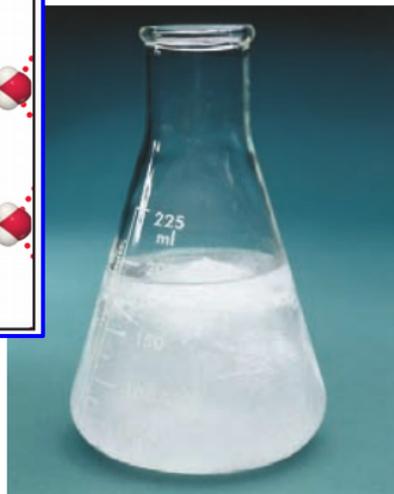
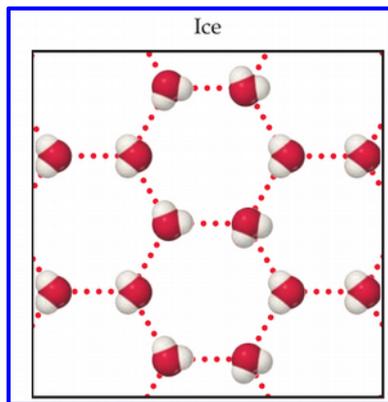


1 arranjo



4 arranjos possíveis  
4 microestados possíveis

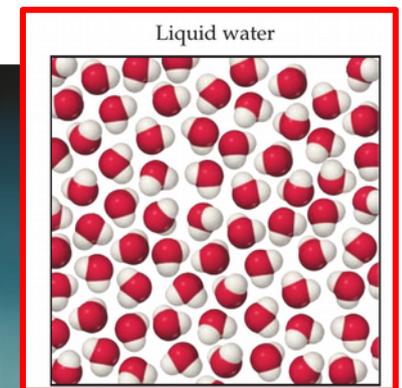
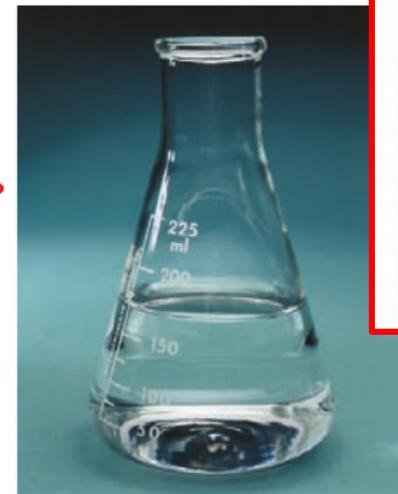
Processos que tendem a aumentar a desordem são espontâneos



↑ desordem do sistema  
Spontaneous for  $T > 0^\circ\text{C}$

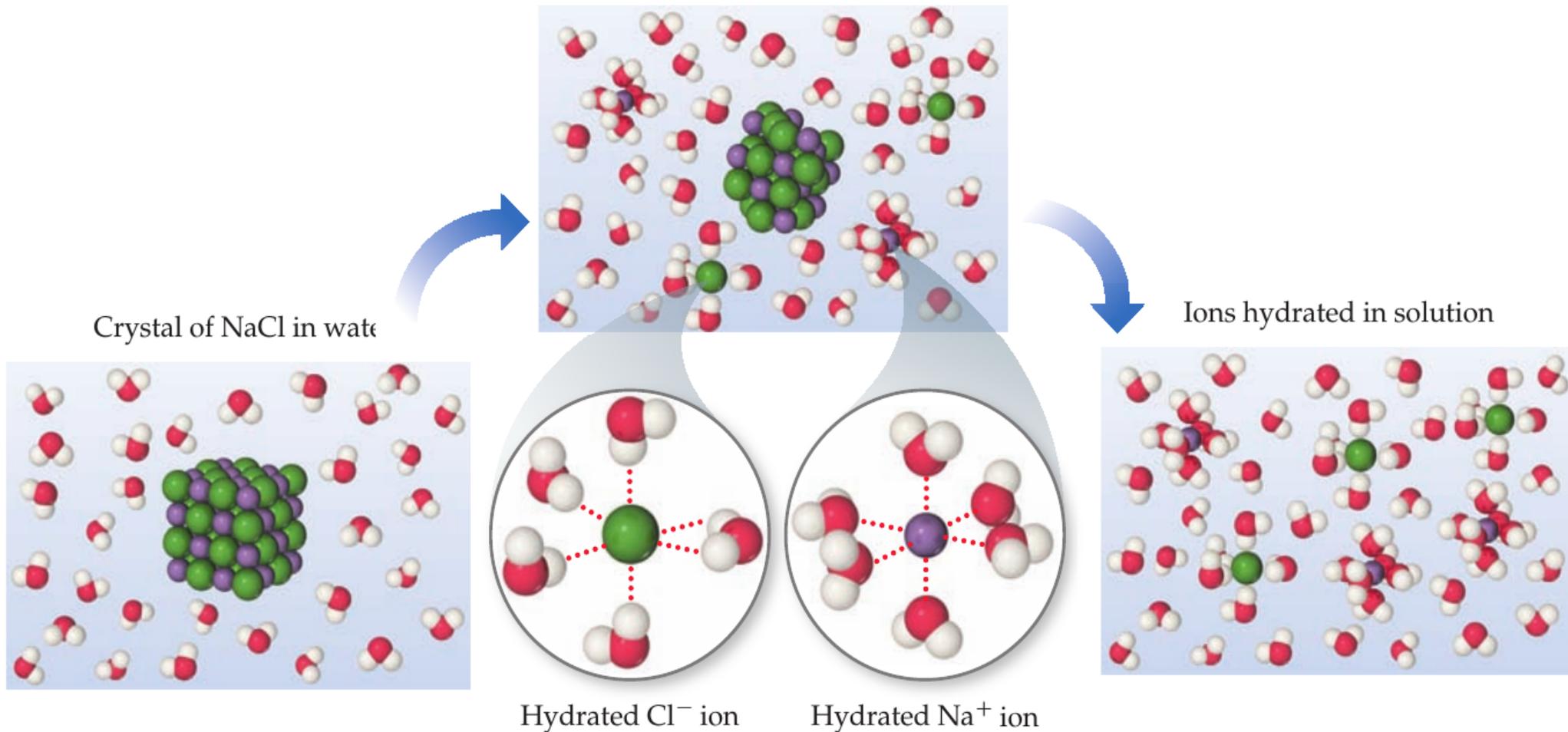


Spontaneous for  $T < 0^\circ\text{C}$   
↑ desordem da vizinhança



# Entropia

$$\Delta H_{\text{solução}} = \Delta H_{\text{solute}} + \Delta H_{\text{solvente}} + \Delta H_{\text{solvatação}}$$



**Dissolução → aumenta a desordem do sistema**

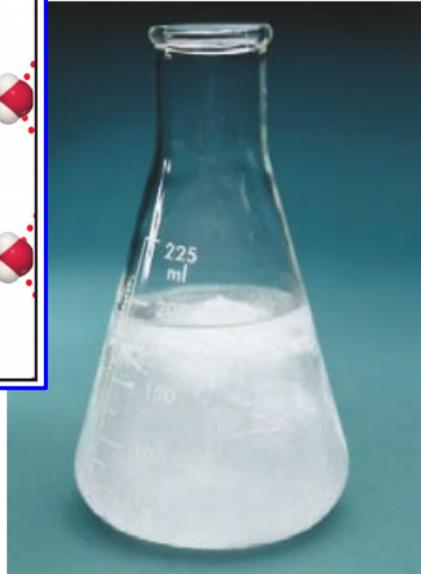
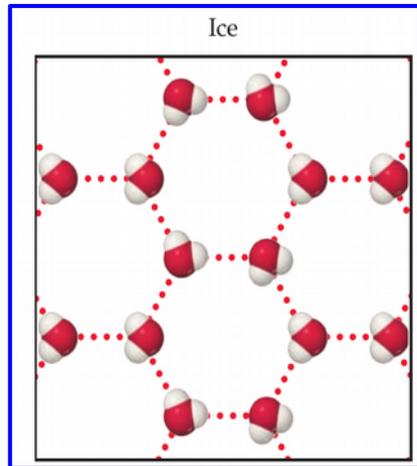
**Entropia (S) é a medida da desordem de um sistema**

# Segunda Lei da Termodinâmica

*Reversible Process:*  $\Delta S_{\text{univ}} = \Delta S_{\text{sys}} + \Delta S_{\text{surr}} = 0$

*Irreversible Process:*  $\Delta S_{\text{univ}} = \Delta S_{\text{sys}} + \Delta S_{\text{surr}} > 0$

**Processos endotérmicos aumentam entropia do Sistema**



↑ desordem do sistema

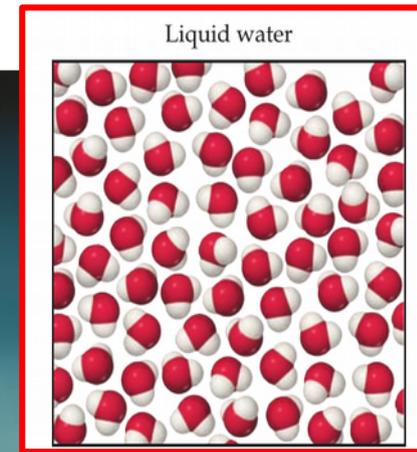
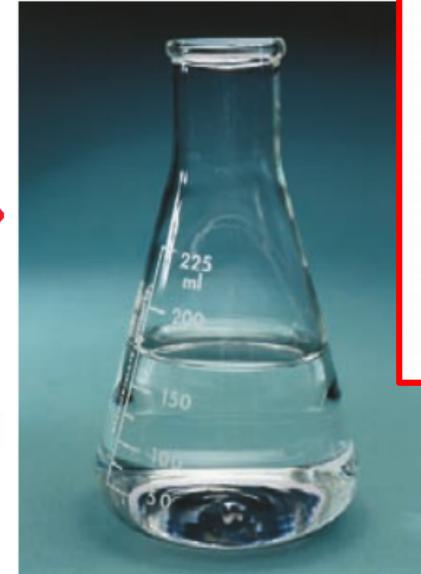
Spontaneous for  $T > 0^\circ\text{C}$



Spontaneous for  $T < 0^\circ\text{C}$

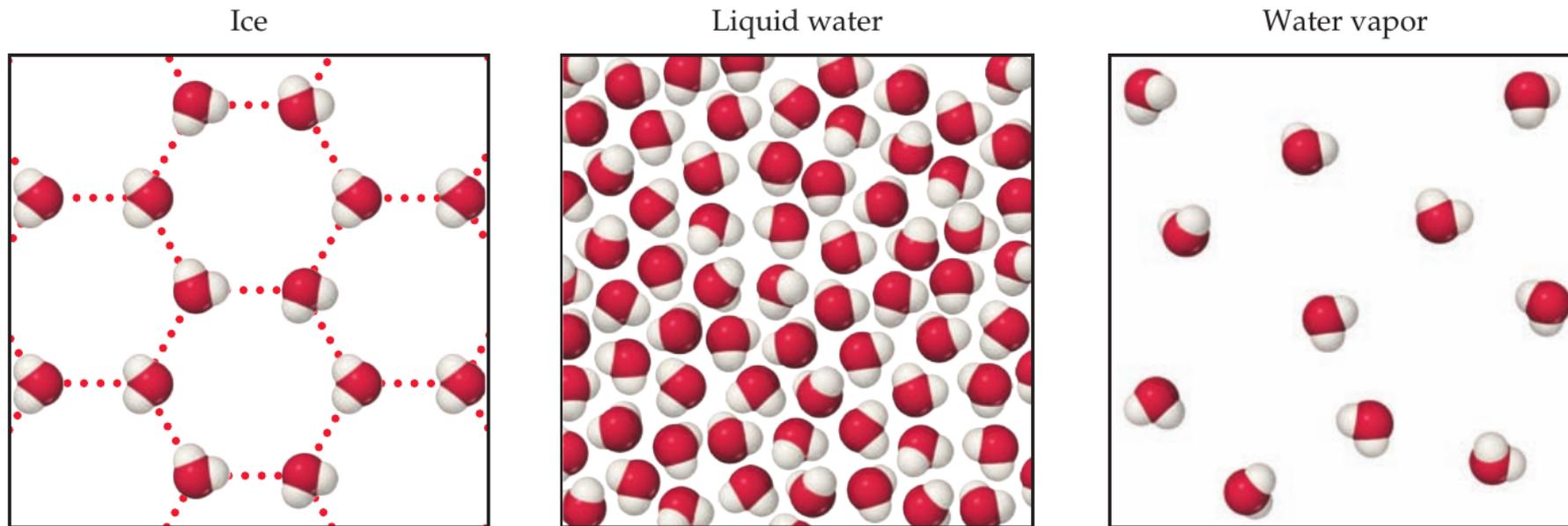


↑ desordem da vizinhança

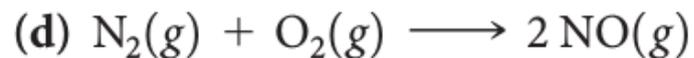
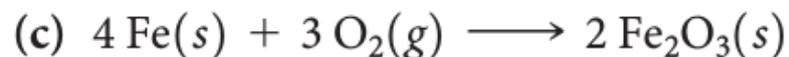
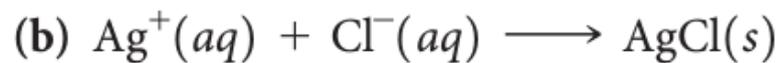
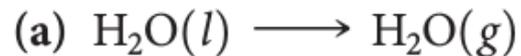


**Processos exotérmicos aumentam entropia da vizinhança**

# Previsões Qualitativas de Entropia



Preveja se o  $\Delta S$  das reações abaixo será negativo ou positivo.



# Relação entre Entropia e calor

$$\Delta S = S_{\text{final}} - S_{\text{initial}} \quad \Delta S = \frac{q_{\text{rev}}}{T} \quad (\text{constant } T)$$

**Ex: Gelo na palma da mão**

Fusão da água:

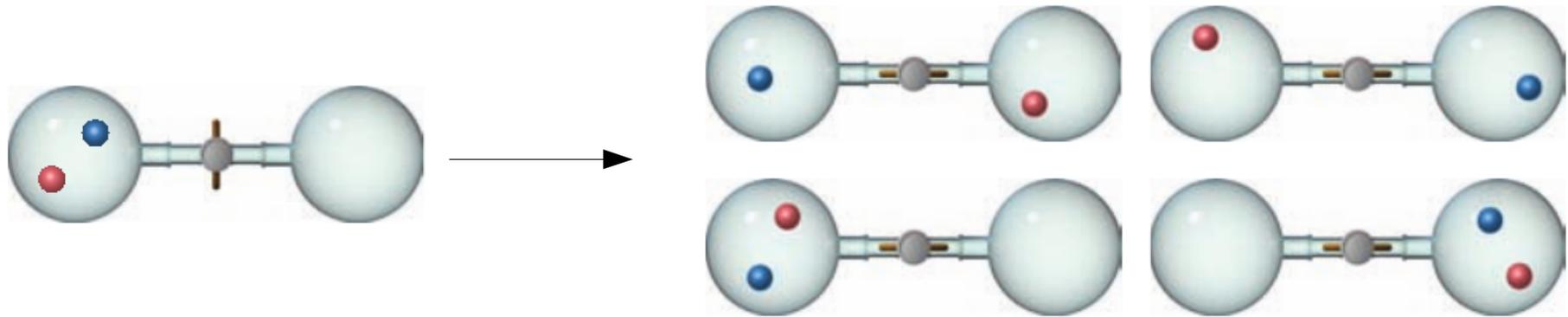
$$\Delta S_{\text{fusion}} = \frac{q_{\text{rev}}}{T} = \frac{\Delta H_{\text{fusion}}}{T} = \frac{(1 \text{ mol})(6.01 \times 10^3 \text{ J/mol})}{273 \text{ K}} = 22.0 \text{ J/K}$$

Entropia da palma da mão:

$$\Delta S_{\text{surr}} = \frac{q_{\text{rev}}}{T} = \frac{(1 \text{ mol})(-6.01 \times 10^3 \text{ J/mol})}{310 \text{ K}} = -19.4 \text{ J/K}$$

$$\Delta S_{\text{univ}} = \Delta S_{\text{sys}} + \Delta S_{\text{surr}} = (22.0 \text{ J/K}) + (-19.4 \text{ J/K}) = 2.6 \text{ J/K}$$

# Equação de Boltzman



1 arranjo

4 arranjos possíveis

4 microestados ( $W$ ) possíveis

$$S = k \ln W$$

$$\Delta S = k \ln W_{\text{final}} - k \ln W_{\text{initial}} = k \ln \frac{W_{\text{final}}}{W_{\text{initial}}}$$

**$S(0K) = 0 \rightarrow$  Terceira lei da Termodinâmica**

$$S = k \ln W = k \ln 1 = 0$$

# Varição de Entropia de Reações Químicas

$$\Delta S^\circ = \sum nS^\circ(\text{products}) - \sum mS^\circ(\text{reactants})$$

Table 19.1 Standard Molar Entropies of Selected Substances at 298 K

Substance	$S^\circ(\text{J/mol-K})$
$\text{H}_2(g)$	130.6
$\text{N}_2(g)$	191.5
$\text{O}_2(g)$	205.0
$\text{C}_6\text{H}_6(g)$	269.2
$\text{H}_2\text{O}(l)$	69.9
$\text{CH}_3\text{OH}(l)$	126.8
$\text{C}_6\text{H}_6(l)$	172.8
$\text{Li}(s)$	29.1
$\text{Na}(s)$	51.4
$\text{K}(s)$	64.7
$\text{Fe}(s)$	27.23
$\text{FeCl}_3(s)$	142.3
$\text{NaCl}(s)$	72.3



$$\Delta S^\circ = 2S^\circ(\text{NH}_3) - [S^\circ(\text{N}_2) + 3S^\circ(\text{H}_2)]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta S^\circ &= (2 \text{ mol})(192.5 \text{ J/mol-K}) - [(1 \text{ mol})(191.5 \text{ J/mol-K}) + (3 \text{ mol})(130.6 \text{ J/mol-K})] \\ &= -198.3 \text{ J/K} \end{aligned}$$

## Variação de Entropia na vizinhança

$$\Delta S_{\text{surr}} = \frac{-q_{\text{sys}}}{T}$$

$$\Delta S_{\text{surr}} = \frac{-\Delta H_{\text{sys}}}{T} \quad [\text{at constant P}]$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_{\text{rxn}}^{\circ} &= 2 \Delta H_f^{\circ}[\text{NH}_3(\text{g})] - 3 \Delta H_f^{\circ}[\text{H}_2(\text{g})] - \Delta H_f^{\circ}[\text{N}_2(\text{g})] \\ &= 2(-46.19 \text{ kJ}) - 3(0 \text{ kJ}) - (0 \text{ kJ}) = -92.38 \text{ kJ}\end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta S_{\text{surr}}^{\circ} = \frac{92.38 \text{ kJ}}{298 \text{ K}} = 0.310 \text{ kJ/K} = 310 \text{ J/K}$$

$$\Delta S_{\text{univ}}^{\circ} = \Delta S_{\text{sys}}^{\circ} + \Delta S_{\text{surr}}^{\circ} = -198.3 \text{ J/K} + 310 \text{ J/K} = 112 \text{ J/K}$$

# Energia Livre de Gibbs (G)

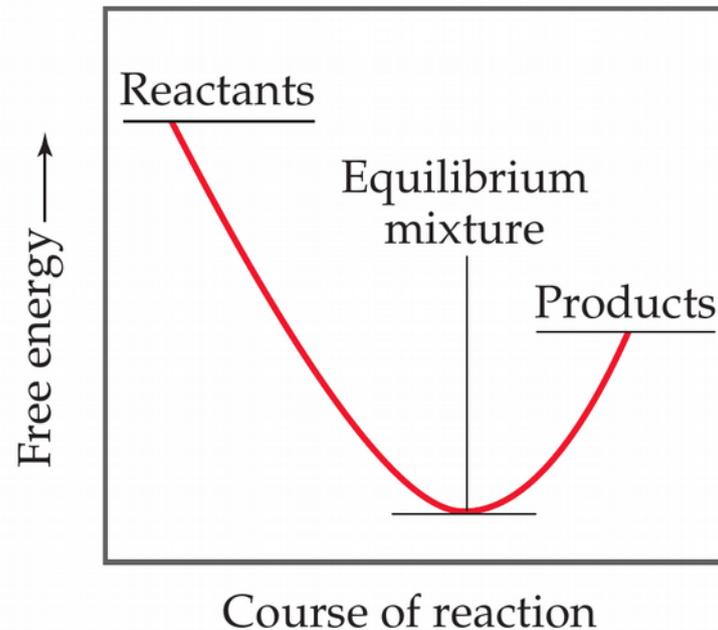
$$G = H - TS \quad \Delta G = \Delta H - T\Delta S$$

$$\Delta G^\circ = \Delta H^\circ - T\Delta S^\circ \rightarrow \text{condições padrão}$$

$$\Delta S_{\text{univ}} = \Delta S_{\text{sys}} + \Delta S_{\text{surr}} = \Delta S_{\text{sys}} + \left( \frac{-\Delta H_{\text{sys}}}{T} \right)$$

$$-T\Delta S_{\text{univ}} = \Delta H_{\text{sys}} - T\Delta S_{\text{sys}}$$

# Energia Livre de Gibbs (G)



1. If  $\Delta G < 0$ , the reaction is spontaneous in the forward direction.
2. If  $\Delta G = 0$ , the reaction is at equilibrium.
3. If  $\Delta G > 0$ , the reaction in the forward direction is nonspontaneous (work must be done to make it occur) but the reverse reaction is spontaneous.

$$\Delta G^{\circ} = \sum n \Delta G_f^{\circ}(\text{products}) - \sum m \Delta G_f^{\circ}(\text{reactants})$$

# Energia Livre e Temperatura

$$\Delta G = \Delta H - T\Delta S = \Delta H + (-T\Delta S)$$

Enthalpy Entropy  
term term

Table 19.3 How Signs of  $\Delta H$  and  $\Delta S$  Affect Reaction Spontaneity

$\Delta H$	$\Delta S$	$-T\Delta S$	$\Delta G = \Delta H - T\Delta S$	Reaction Characteristics	Example
-	+	-	-	Spontaneous at all temperatures	$2 \text{O}_3(g) \longrightarrow 3 \text{O}_2(g)$
+	-	+	+	Nonspontaneous at all temperatures	$3 \text{O}_2(g) \longrightarrow 2 \text{O}_3(g)$
-	-	+	+ or -	Spontaneous at low $T$ ; nonspontaneous at high $T$	$\text{H}_2\text{O}(l) \longrightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O}(s)$
+	+	-	+ or -	Spontaneous at high $T$ ; nonspontaneous at low $T$	$\text{H}_2\text{O}(s) \longrightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O}(l)$

# Exercício

**Discuta a espontaneidade das reações de dissolução de sais em água em termos de energia livre, entalpia e entropia.**