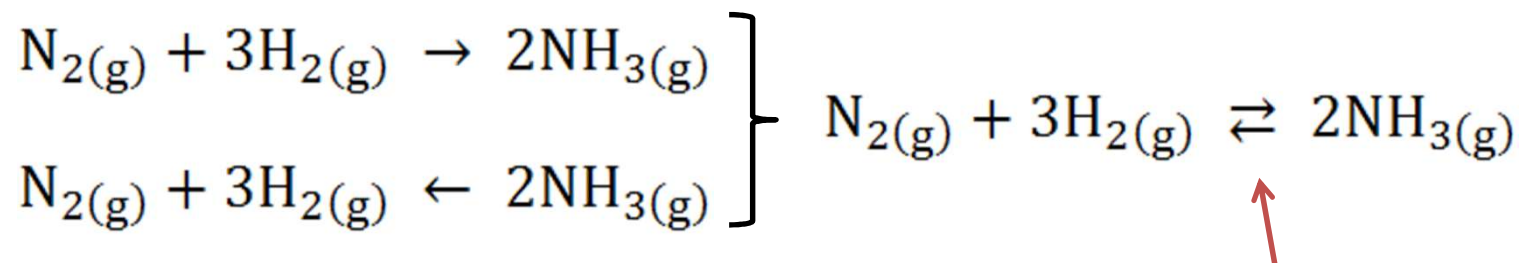
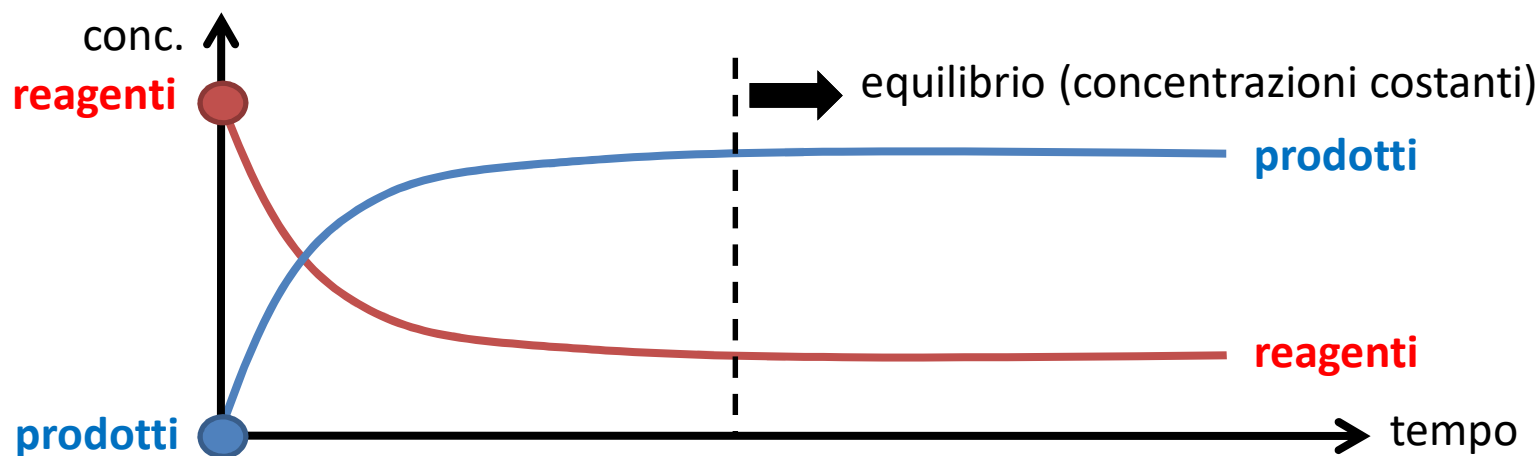


definizione “cinetica” di equilibrio chimico

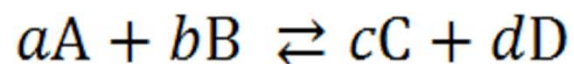


si ha **equilibrio** quando le velocità delle reazioni diretta ed inversa sono uguali ossia quando le **concentrazioni** di prodotti e reagenti **non cambiano** nel tempo

*doppia
freccia*



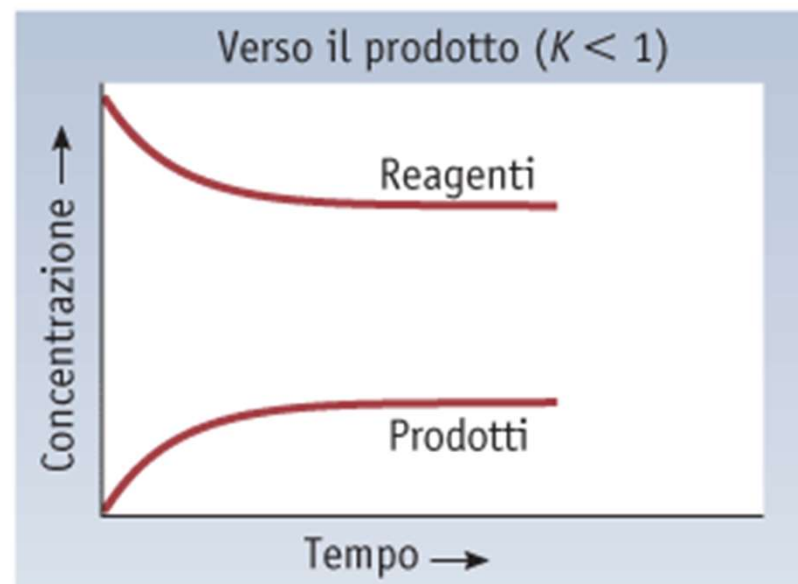
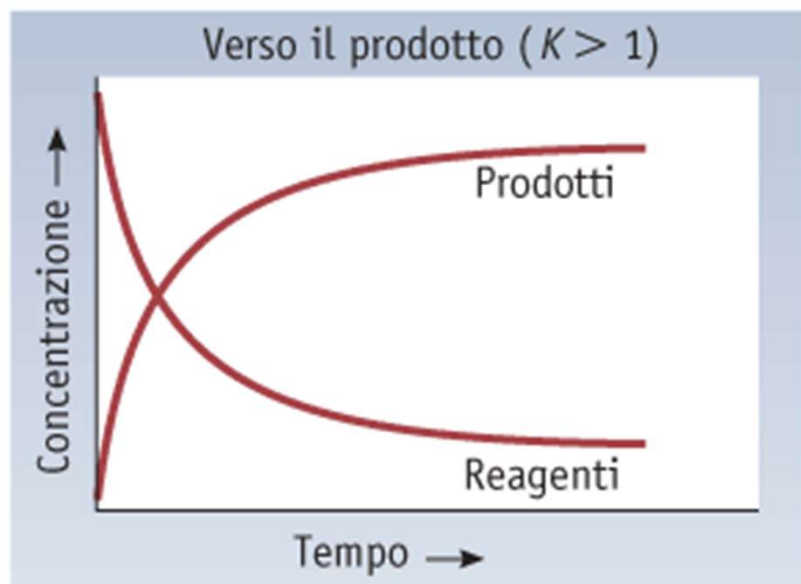
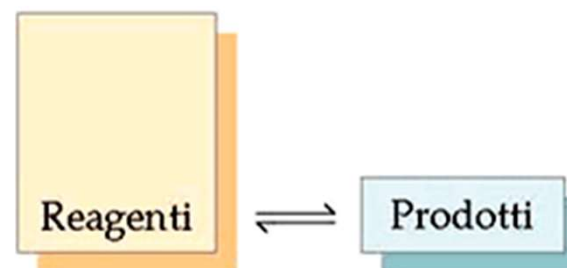
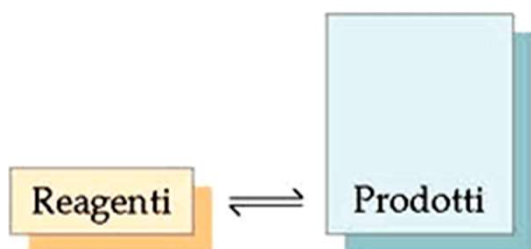
costante di equilibrio: legge azione massa



$$K_c = \frac{[C]^c [D]^d}{[A]^a [B]^b}$$

Legge dell'azione di massa (o di Guldberg e Waage)

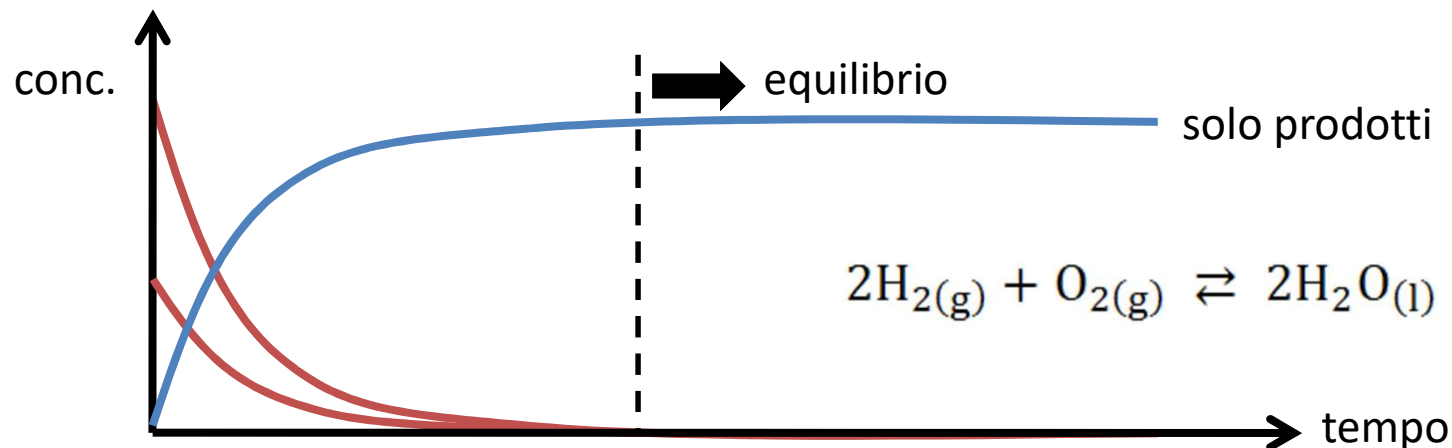
costante di equilibrio
(a T cost)



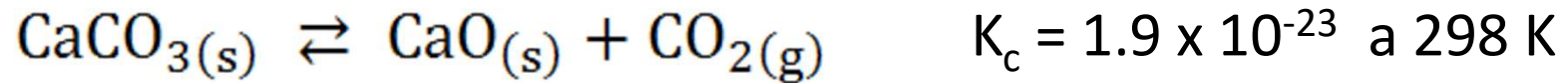
Valori numerici di K_c

Reazione	Costante di equilibrio, K (a 25 °C)	Reazione spostata verso
<i>Reazione di combinazione di non metalli</i>		
$S(s) + O_2(g) \rightleftharpoons SO_2(g)$	4.2×10^{52}	$K > 1$; prodotti
$2 H_2(g) + O_2(g) \rightleftharpoons 2 H_2O(g)$	3.2×10^{81}	$K > 1$; prodotti
$N_2(g) + 3 H_2(g) \rightleftharpoons 2 NH_3(g)$	3.5×10^8	$K > 1$; prodotti
$N_2(g) + O_2(g) \rightleftharpoons 2 NO(g)$	1.7×10^{-3} (a 2300 K)	$K < 1$; reagenti

per valori di K molto grandi, la reazione avviene
“completamente” (praticamente la reazione è “quantitativa”)



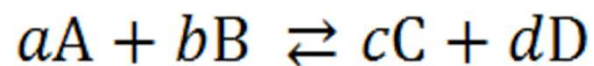
Valori numerici di K_c



Per K molto piccole in pratica non si formano prodotti in quantità apprezzabili

Sono presenti sia prodotti che reagenti all'equilibrio per K con valori **ne troppo grandi ne troppo piccoli**
(compresi tra da 10^{-10} a 10^{+10})

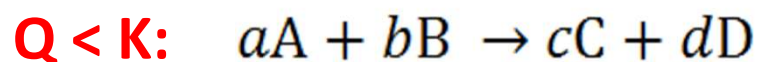
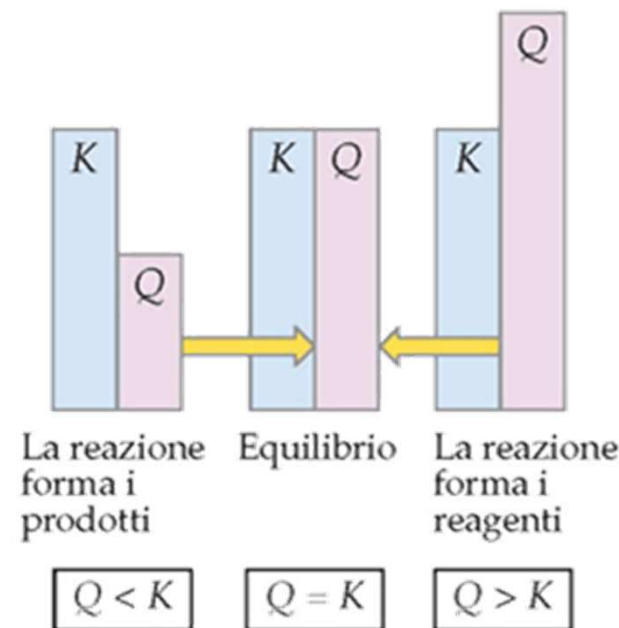
quoziente di reazione e K



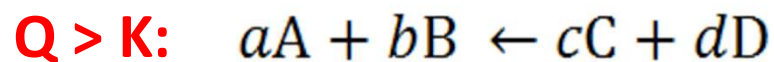
Quoziente di
reazione

$$Q = \frac{[C]^c [D]^d}{[A]^a [B]^b}$$

$Q = K$ all'equilibrio



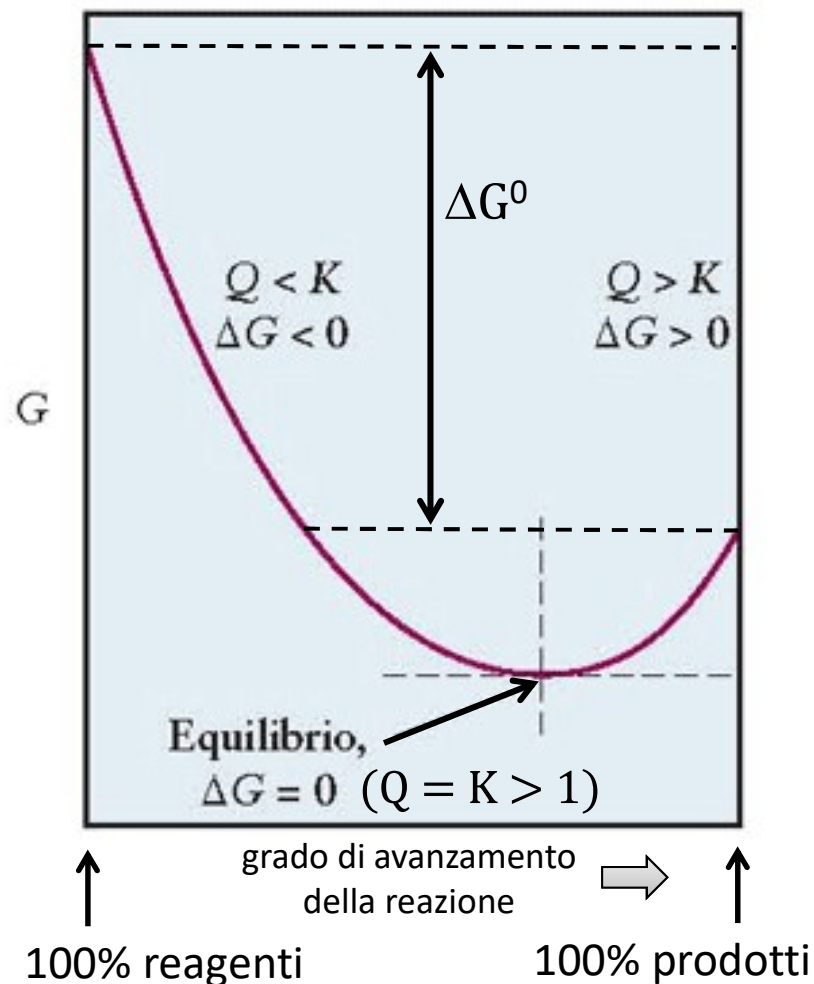
la reazione procede
formando prodotti



la reazione “retrocede”
formando reagenti

definizione “termodinamica” di equilibrio

si può dimostrare per via termodinamica che per una data reazione:



$$\Delta G = \Delta G_r^\circ + RT \ln Q$$

all' equilibrio $\Delta G = 0$ e $Q = K$:

$$\Delta G_r^\circ = -RT \ln K$$

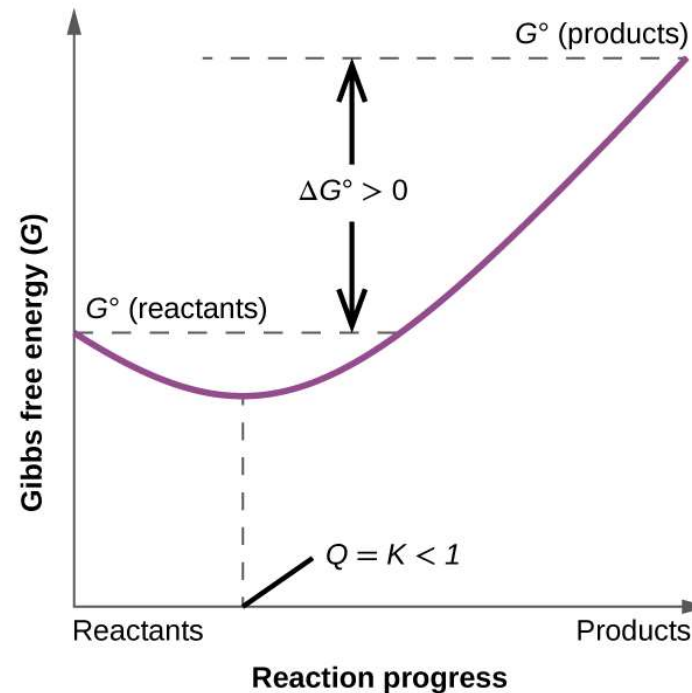
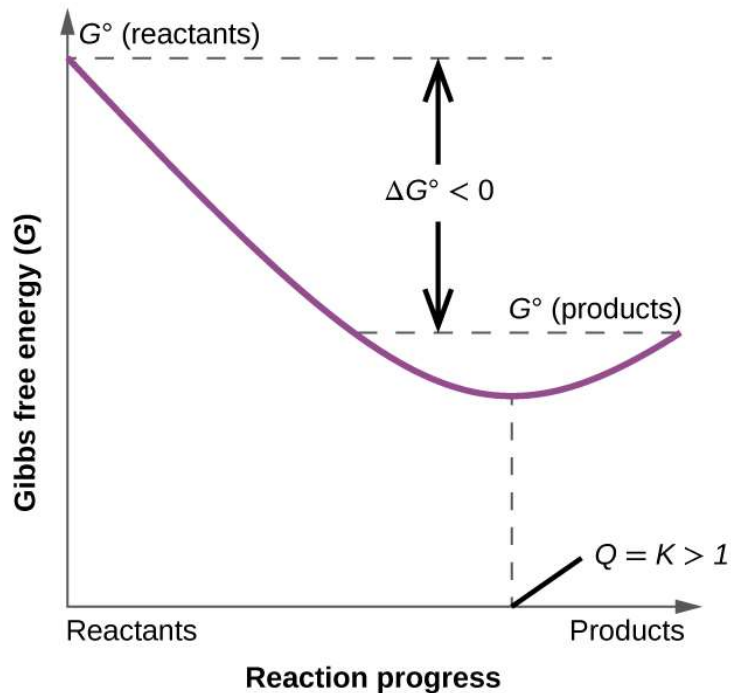
$$K > 1 \rightarrow \Delta G^\circ < 0$$

$$K < 1 \rightarrow \Delta G^\circ > 0$$

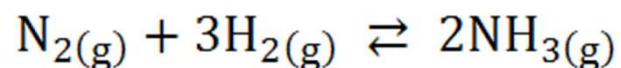
$$K = e^{-\frac{\Delta G_r^\circ}{RT}} \quad \begin{array}{l} \Delta G^\circ < 0 \rightarrow K > 1 \\ \Delta G^\circ > 0 \rightarrow K < 1 \end{array}$$

definizione “termodinamica” di equilibrio

$$\Delta G = \Delta G_r^\circ + RT \ln Q \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Delta G_r^\circ = -RT \ln K \\ K = e^{-\frac{\Delta G_r^\circ}{RT}} \end{array} \right.$$

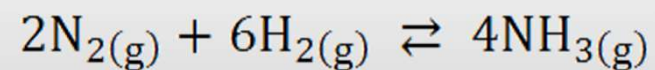


relazione tra le K di reazioni diverse



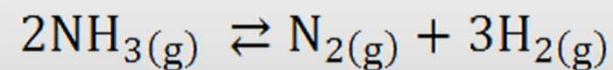
$$K_C = \frac{[\text{NH}_3]^2}{[\text{N}_2][\text{H}_2]^3}$$

variazione
coefficienti
stechiometrici



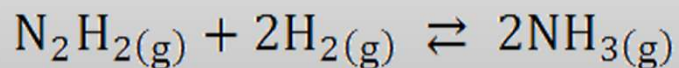
$$K'_C = \frac{[\text{NH}_3]^4}{[\text{N}_2]^2[\text{H}_2]^6} = K_C^2$$

reazioni
inverse



$$K'_C = \frac{[\text{N}_2][\text{H}_2]^3}{[\text{NH}_3]^2} = \frac{1}{K_C}$$

somma di reazioni

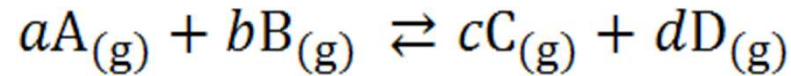


$$K'_C = \frac{[\text{N}_2\text{H}_2]}{[\text{N}_2][\text{H}_2]}$$

$$K''_C = \frac{[\text{NH}_3]^2}{[\text{N}_2\text{H}_2][\text{H}_2]^2}$$

$$K_C = K'_C \cdot K''_C$$

equilibri in fase gassosa: K_C e K_P



$$K_p = \frac{p_C^c \cdot p_D^d}{p_A^a \cdot p_B^b} \quad p_A^a = \frac{n_A}{V} RT = [A] RT$$

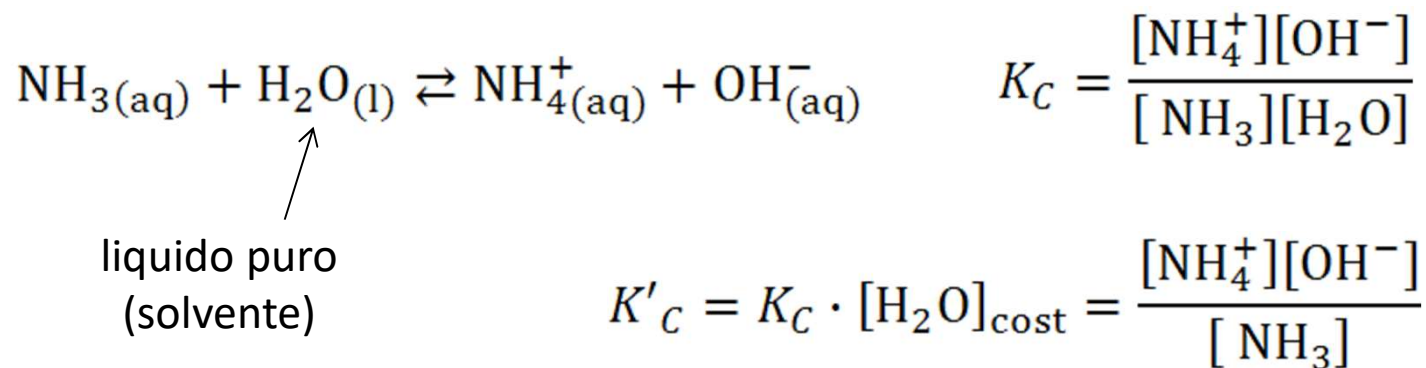
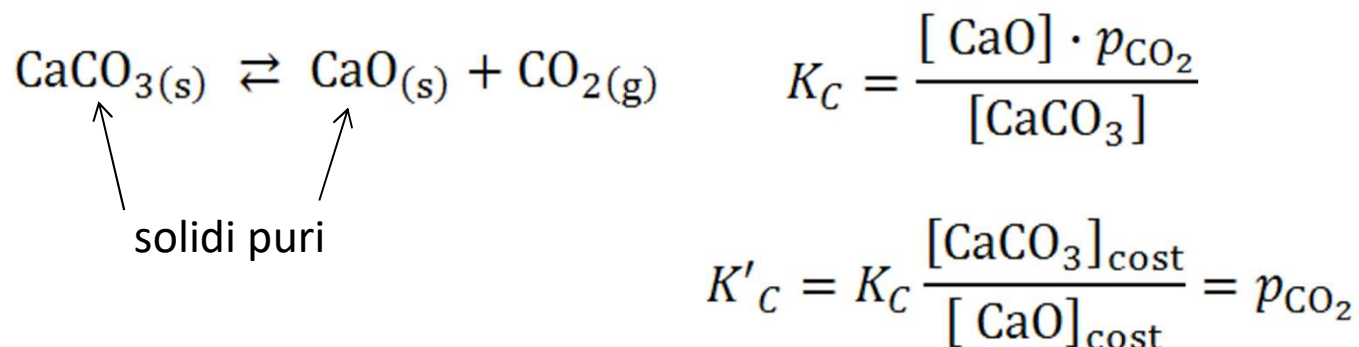
$$K_p = \frac{[C]^c (RT)^c \cdot [D]^d (RT)^d}{[A]^a (RT)^a \cdot [B]^b (RT)^b}$$

$$K_p = \frac{[C]^c \cdot [D]^d}{[A]^a \cdot [B]^b} (RT)^{[(c+d)-(a+b)]}$$

$$K_p = K_C (RT)^{[(c+d)-(a+b)]} \quad \text{relazione tra } K_C \text{ e } K_P$$

 se $(c+d) - (a+b) = 0$, $K_C = K_P$

solidi puri, liquidi puri e K



le concentrazioni dei solidi puri e dei liquidi puri e dei solventi (nelle soluzioni diluite) **non compaiono mai** nell'espressione di K



$$K_c = \frac{[A_2]}{[A]^2}$$

*...e se aggiungiamo o
togliamo reagenti o
prodotti?*

$$K_p = \frac{p_{A_2}}{(p_A)^2}$$

*...e se cambiassimo la
pressione o il volume?*

$$(p_a = \chi_a \cdot p_{tot})$$

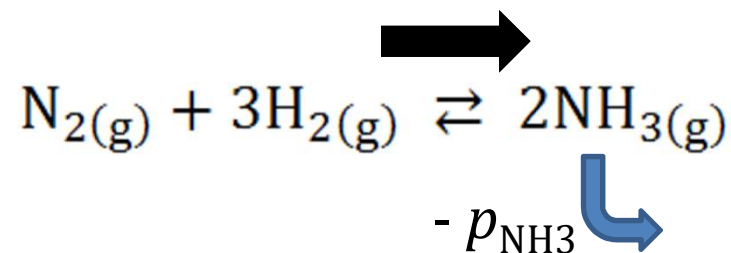
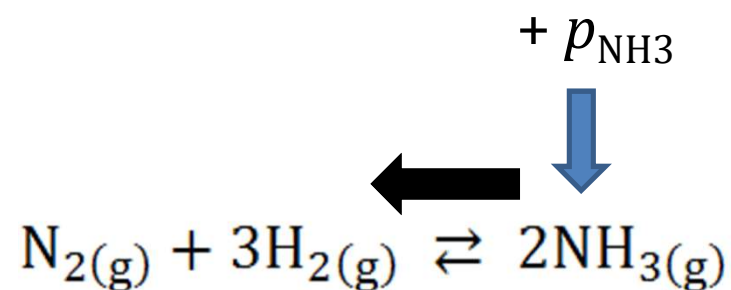
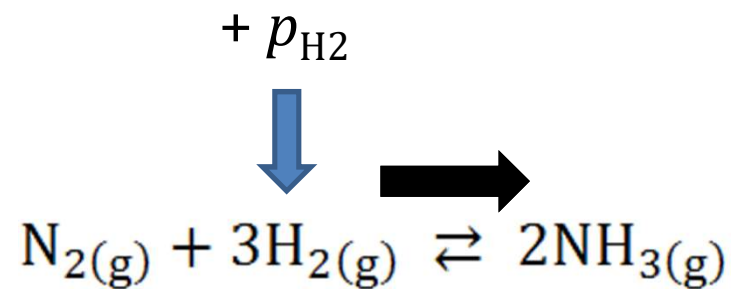
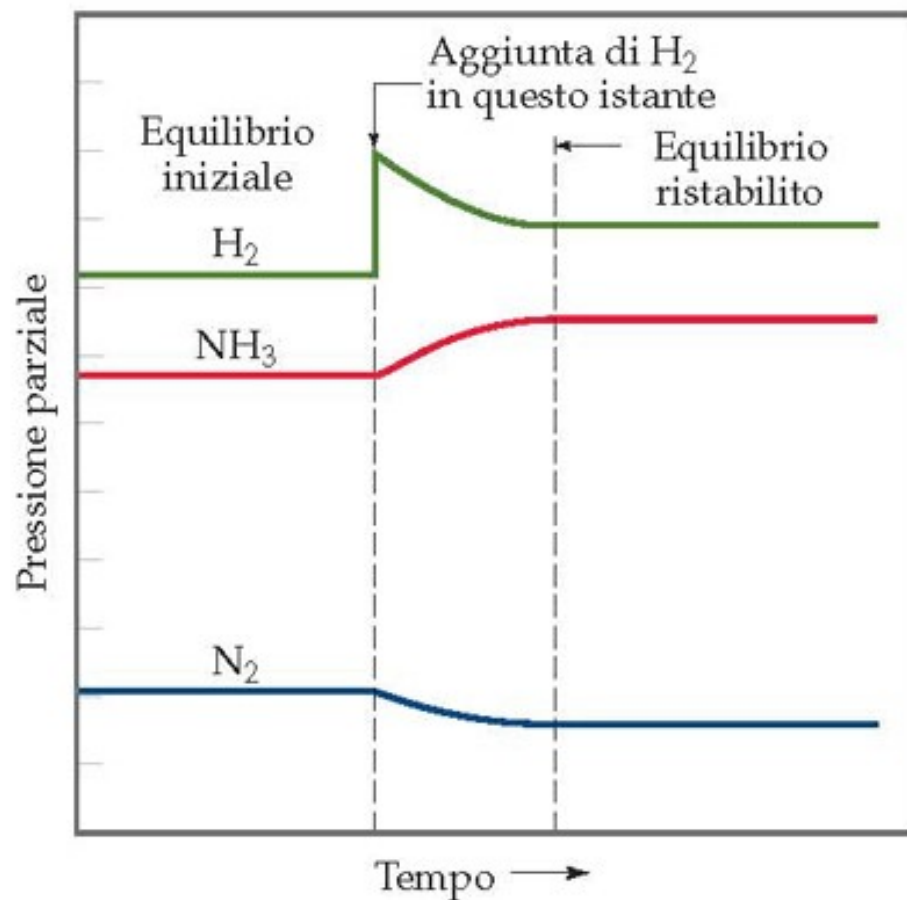
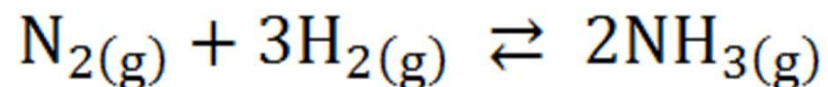
(legge di Dalton)

principio di Le Châtelier

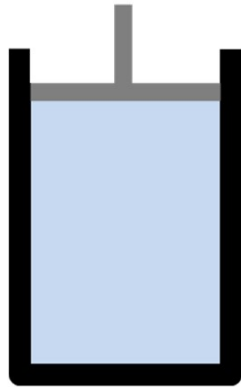
quando un sistema all'equilibrio viene perturbato, il sistema reagisce in modo da **minimizzare l'effetto della perturbazione**, raggiungendo un nuovo stato di equilibrio



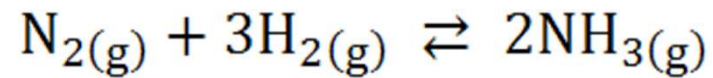
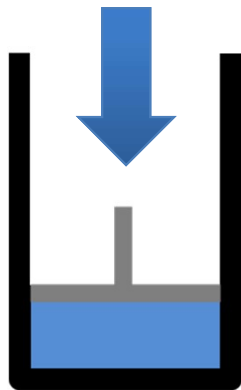
principio di Le Châtelier – variazione conc.



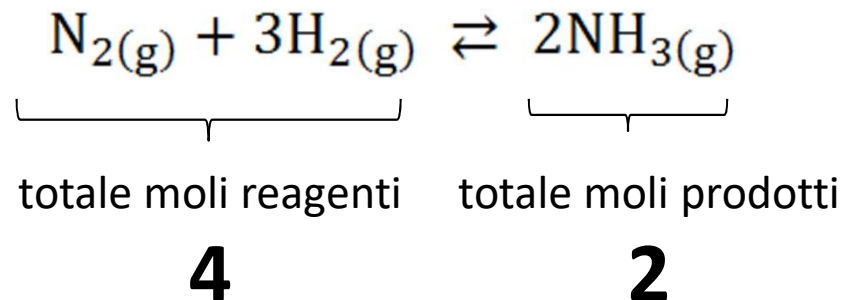
principio di Le Châtelier – variazione P/V



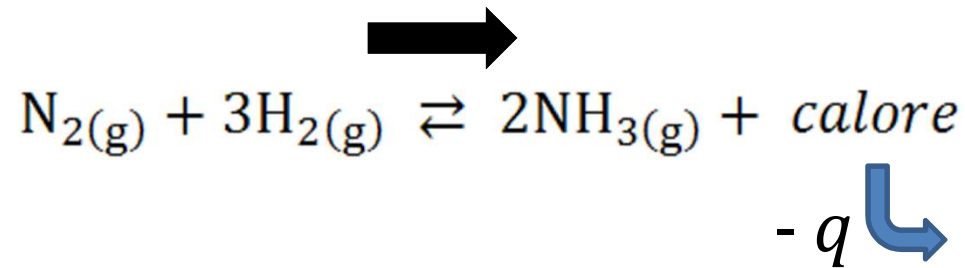
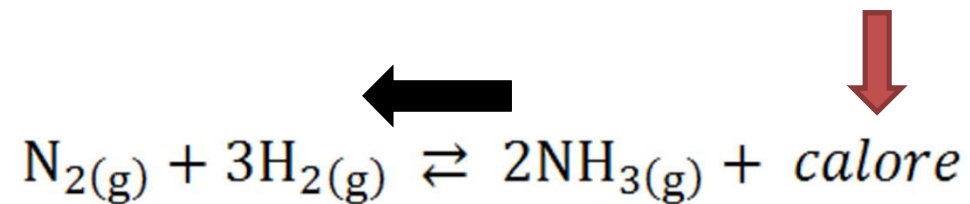
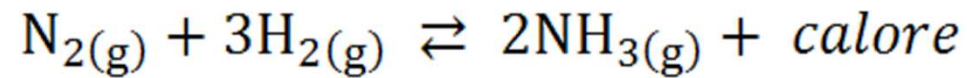
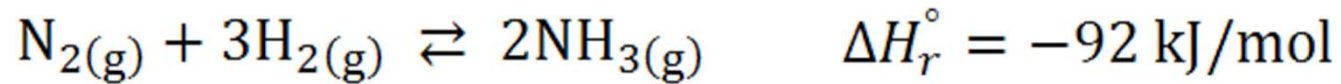
aumento pressione diminuzione volume



$$P V = n R T$$

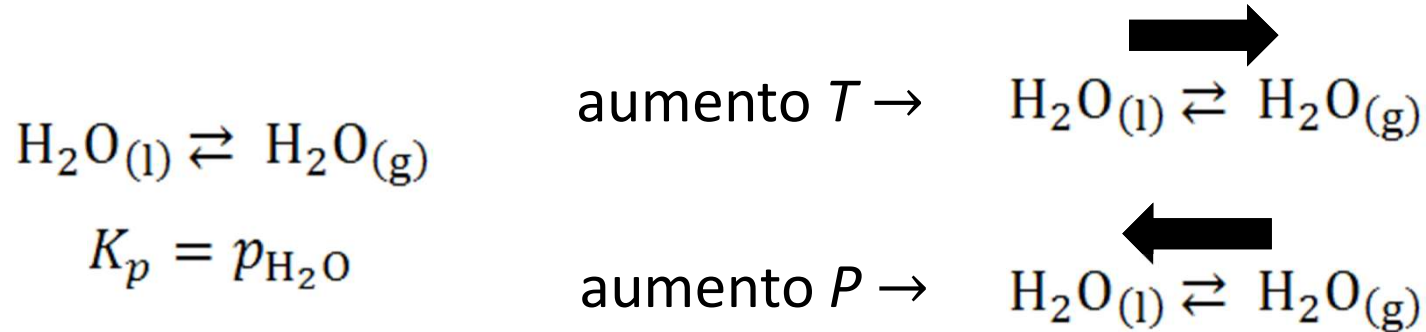


principio di Le Châtelier – variazione T

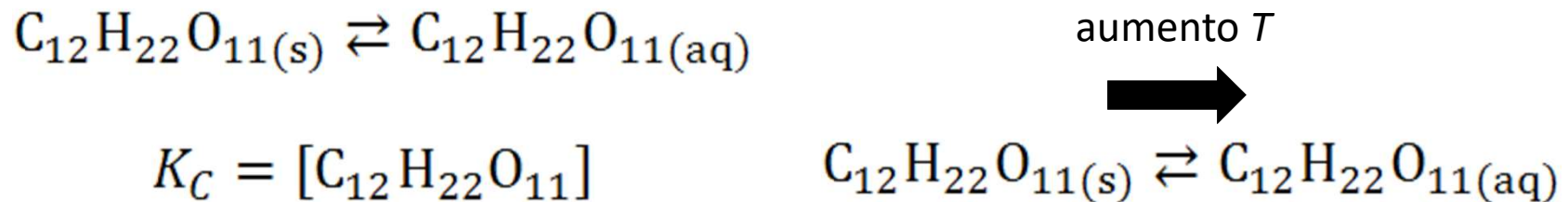


principio di Le Châtelier – processi fisici

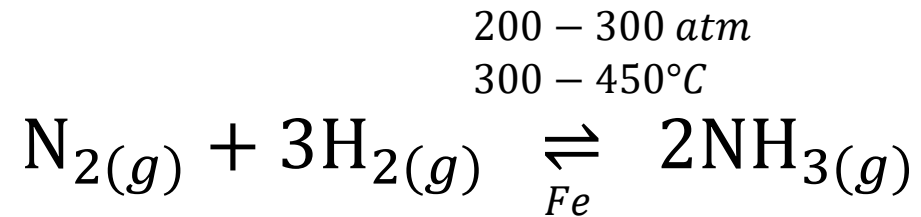
anche ai processi fisici si applica il principio di le Chatelier



solvatazione saccarosio (processo endotermico $\Delta H > 0$)

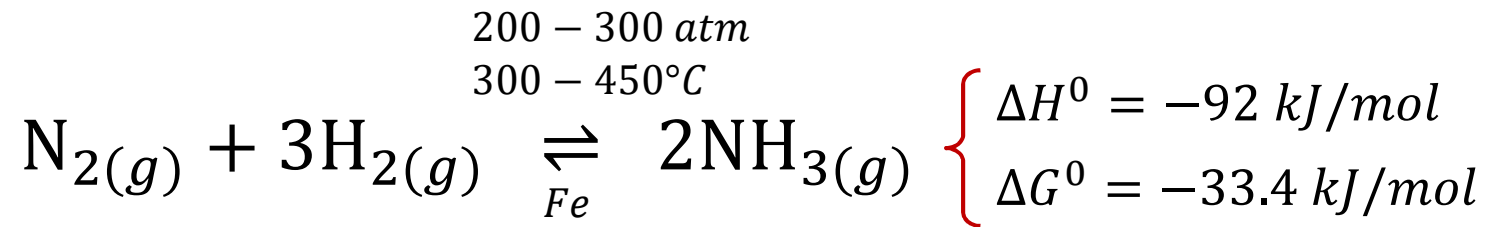


processo Haber-Bosch



*adesso siamo in grado di
capire meglio i dettagli di
alcuni processi industriali*

processo Haber-Bosch

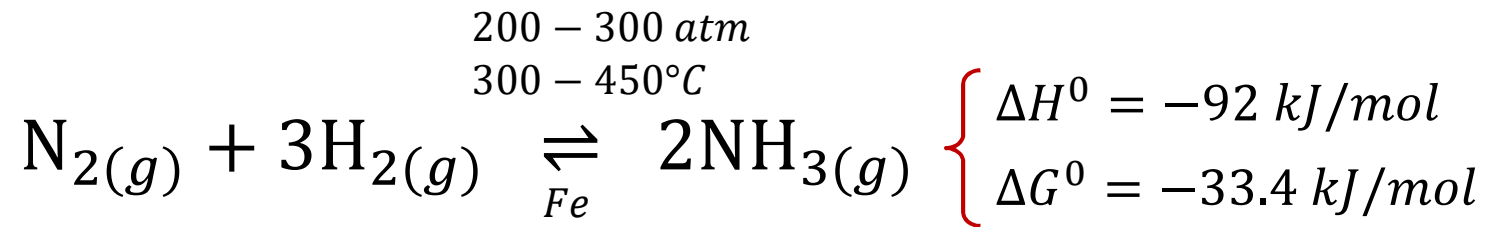


aspetti termodinamici

- reazione molto favorita ($\Delta G < 0$)
- meglio pressioni alte (Le Chatelier)
- reazione esotermica ($\Delta H < 0$)
(temperature basse?)

 $\begin{array}{l} \text{a } 25^\circ\text{C} \rightarrow K_p = 7 \cdot 10^5 \\ \text{a } 300^\circ\text{C} \rightarrow K_p = 4 \cdot 10^{-3} \end{array}$

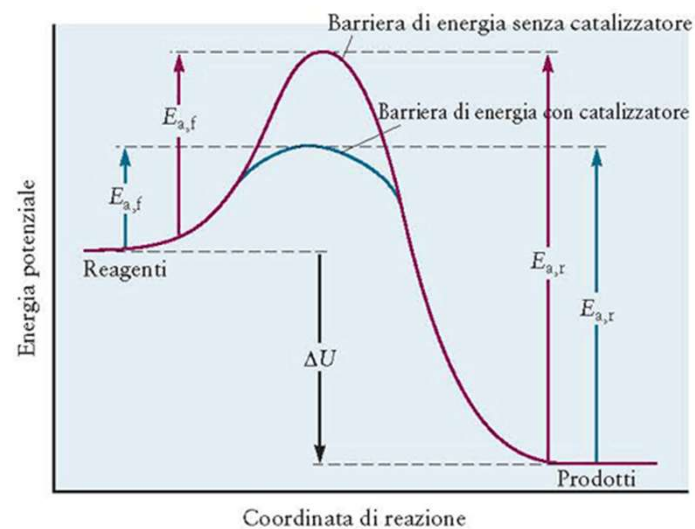
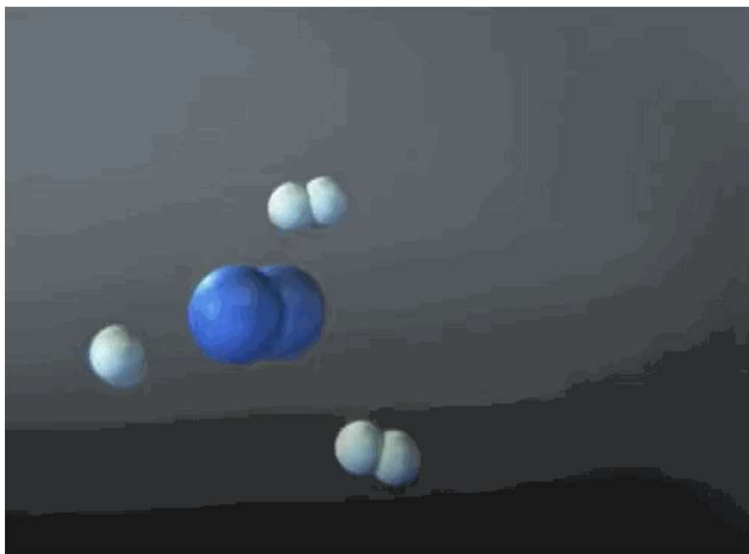
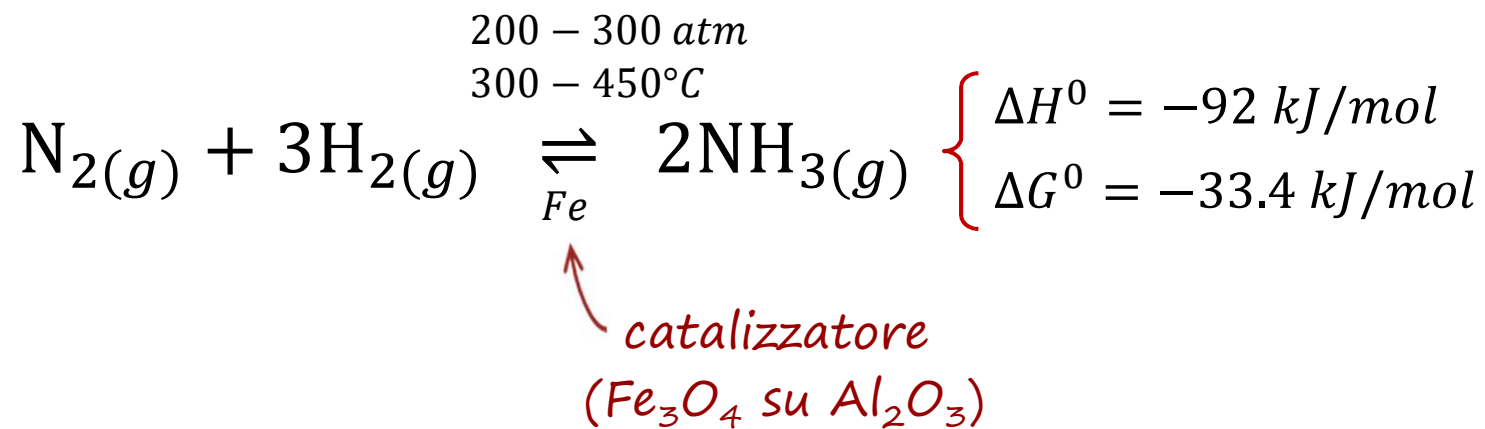
processo Haber-Bosch



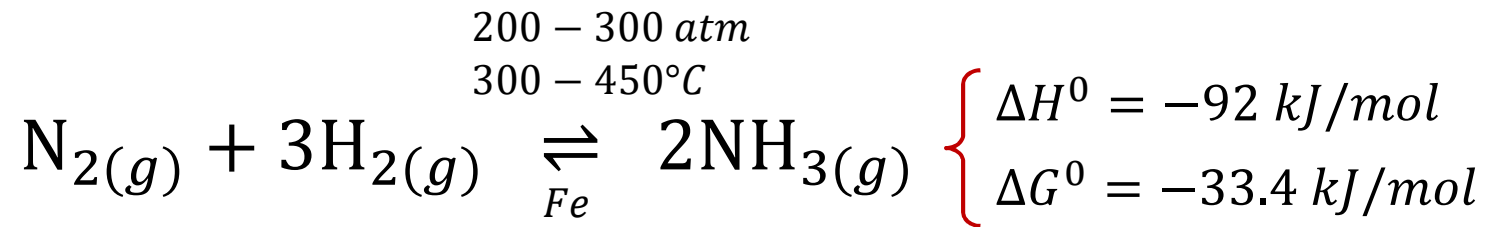
aspetti cinetici

- *reazione molto lenta (uso catalizzatori)*
- *meglio temperature alte (teoria collisioni)*

processo Haber-Bosch



processo Haber-Bosch

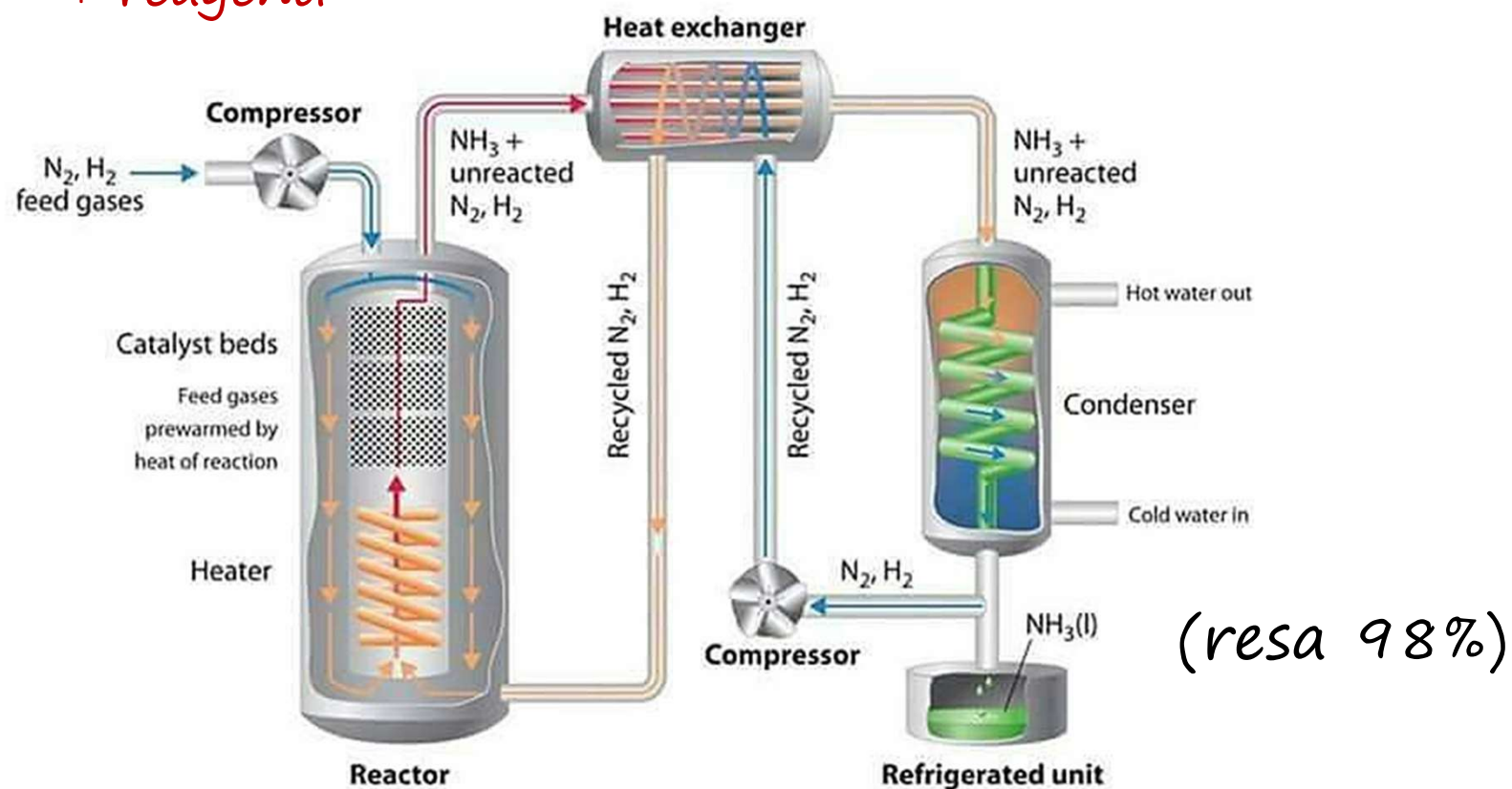
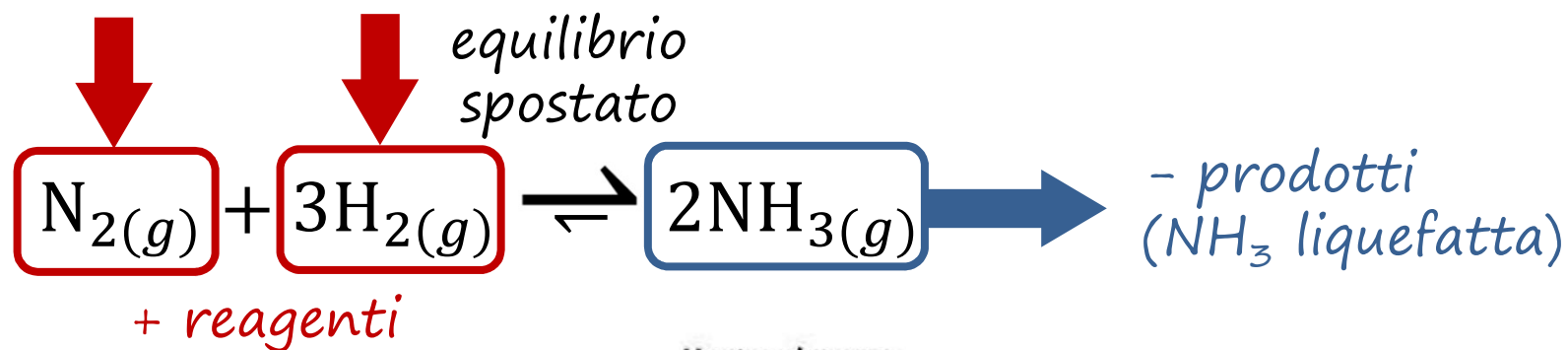


cinetica meglio temperature alte

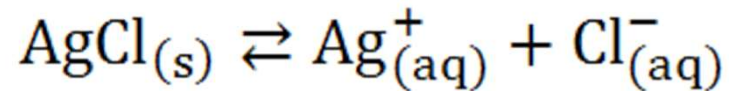
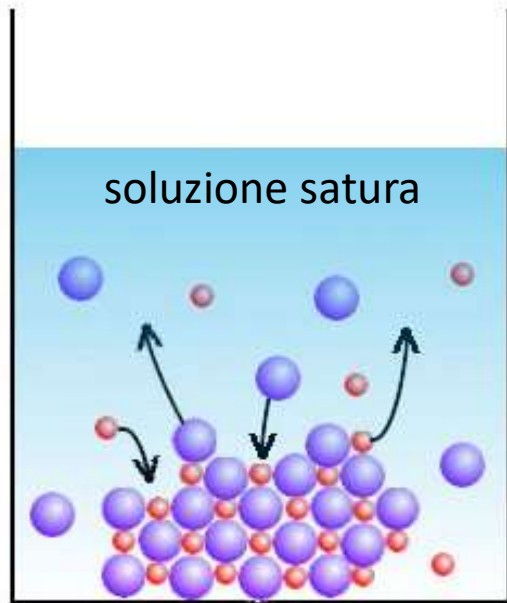
termodinamica meglio temperature basse

(COMPROMESSO)

processo Haber-Bosch



equilibrio in sistemi solido-liquido: K_{ps}



prodotto di
solubilità

$$K_{ps} = [\text{Ag}^+][\text{Cl}^-] \cong 10^{-10}$$

concentrazioni molari degli ioni
in soluzione, all'equilibrio con il
corpo di fondo

concentrazioni molari degli ioni
in soluzione satura
= SOLUBILITA'

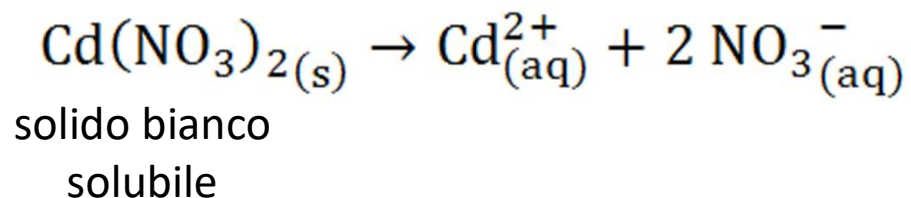
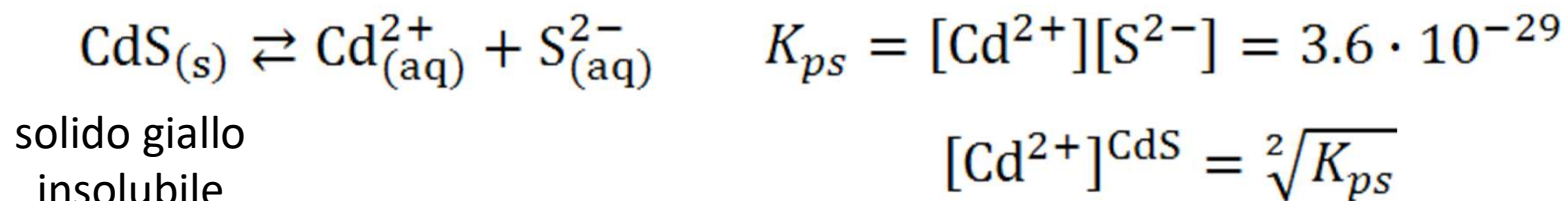
$$\text{solubilità } S = [\text{Ag}^+] = [\text{Cl}^-]$$

$$K_{ps} = [\text{Ag}^+][\text{Cl}^-] = S \cdot S = S^2$$

$$S = \sqrt[2]{S^2} = \sqrt[2]{10^{-10}} = 10^{-5} \text{ M}$$

attenzione ai coefficienti !!!
(provare con CaCl_2)

K_{ps} ed effetto dello “ione comune”



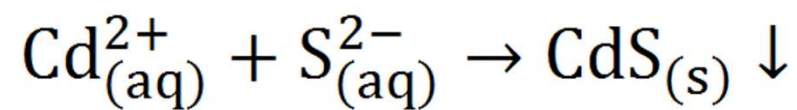
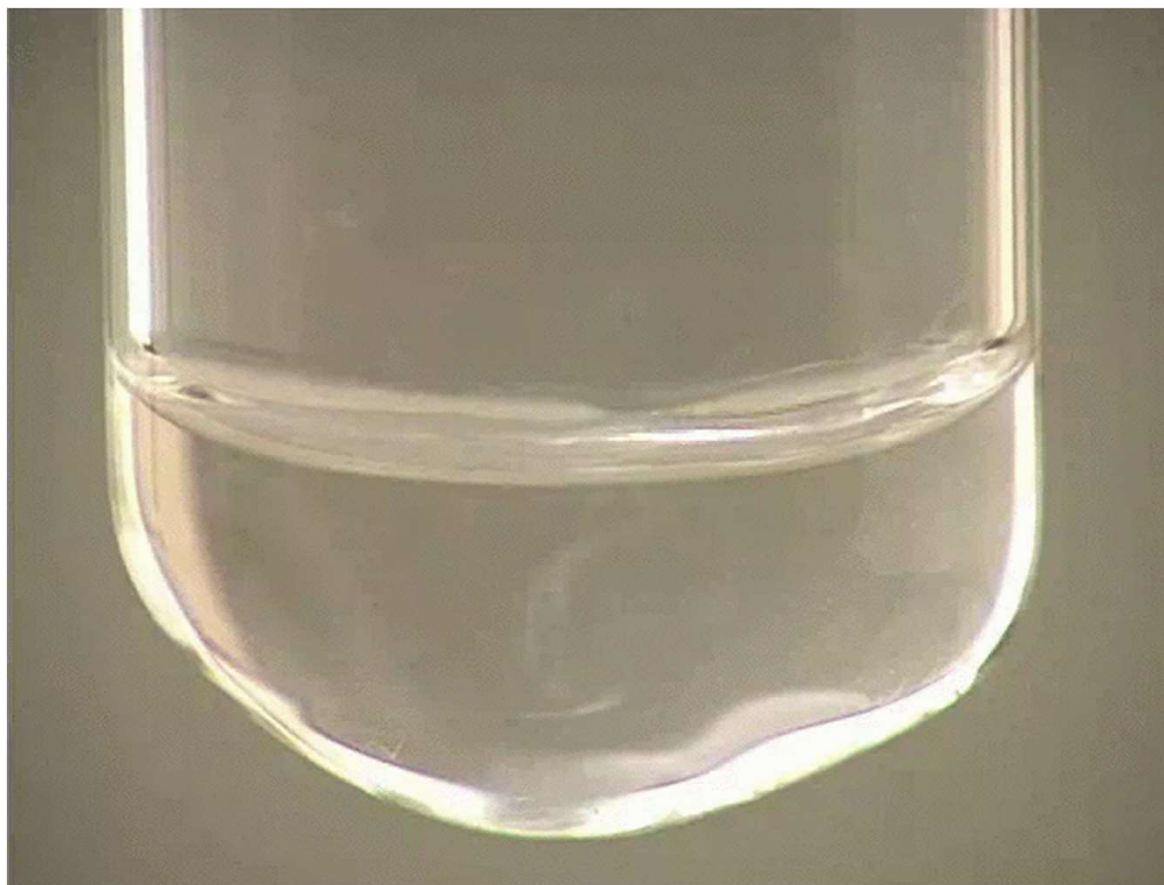
cosa accade se aggiungo
una soluzione diluita di
 $\text{Cd}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ ad una soluzione
satura di CdS ?

$$[\text{Cd}^{2+}]^{\text{tot}} = [\text{Cd}^{2+}]^{\text{CdS}} + [\text{Cd}^{2+}]^{\text{Cd}(\text{NO}_3)_2}$$

$$[\text{Cd}^{2+}]^{\text{tot}} \cdot [\text{S}^{2-}] > K_{ps}$$

K_{ps} ed effetto dello “ione comune”

reazioni di “precipitazione”



Durezza dell'acqua

presenza di sali di Ca^{2+} e Mg^{2+} disciolti nelle acque
(in senso esteso per i sali di tutti gli ioni metallici multivalenti)

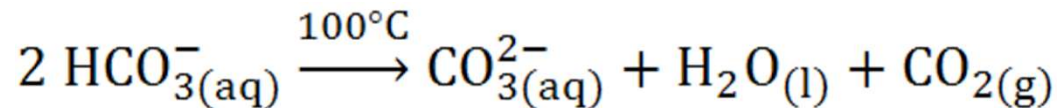
(totale)

temporanea

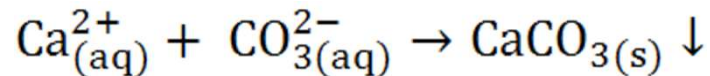
- dovuta ai bicarbonati
- si elimina per ebollizione

permanente

- dovuta ad altri sali (cloruri, solfati)
- più difficile da eliminare



$$[\text{Ca}^{2+}] \cdot [\text{CO}_3^{2-}] = 4.8 \cdot 10^{-9} (\text{K}_{\text{ps}})$$



Durezza dell'acqua

misura della durezza

- gradi FRANCESI ($1^\circ\text{F} = 10\text{mg/L CaCO}_3$)
- gradi TEDESCHI ($1^\circ\text{dH} = 10\text{mg/L CaO}$)

acque...

mediamente dure 61–120 mg/L

dure 121–180 mg/L

molto dure ≥ 181 mg/L

residuo fisso

“quantità di sostanza solida perfettamente secca,
residua dopo l'evaporazione di tutta l'acqua”

acque meteoriche: compreso tra 10 e 80 mg/L

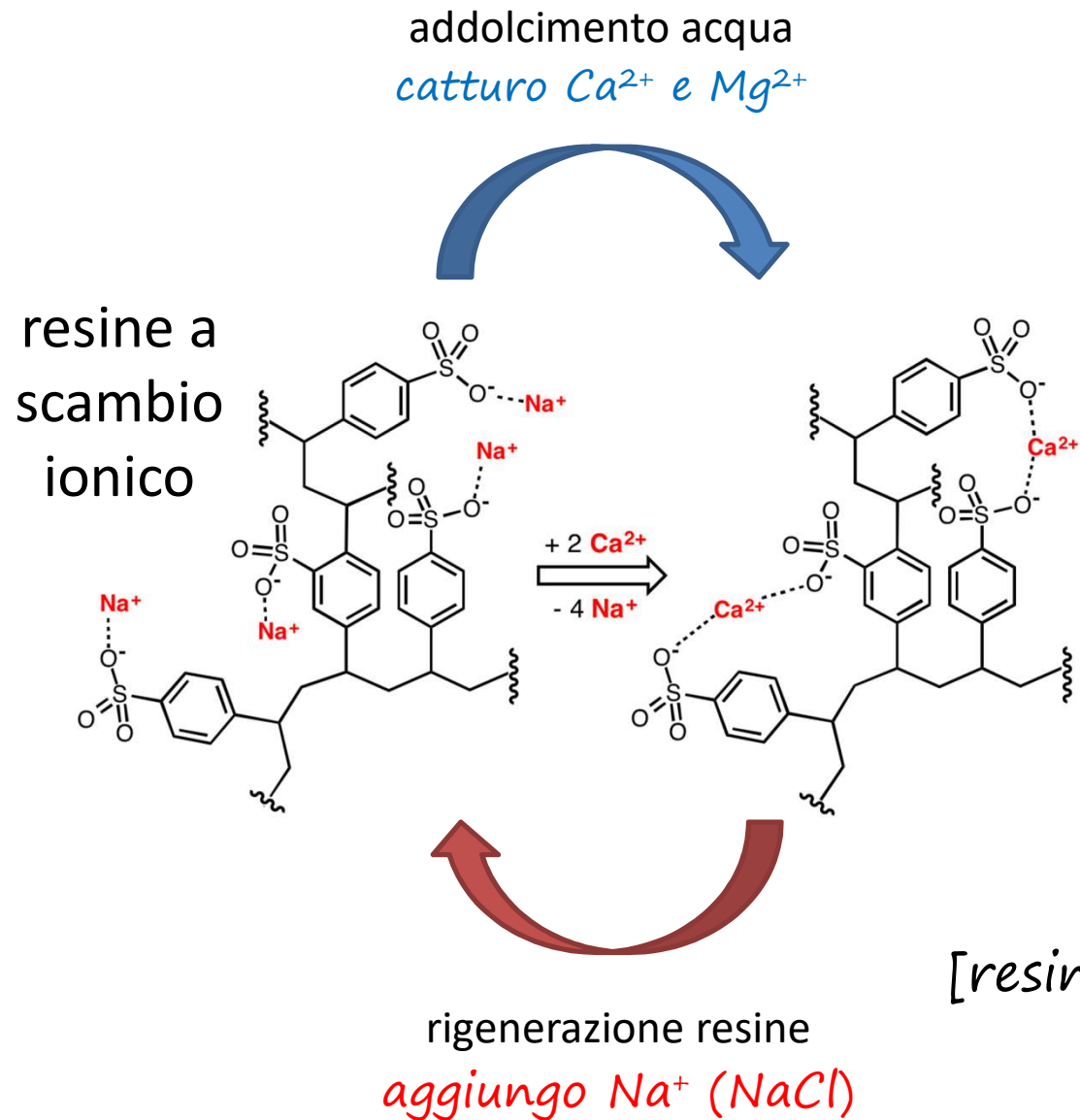
acque oligominerali: compreso tra 80 e 200 mg/L

acque mediominerali: compreso tra 200 e 1.000 mg/L

acque minerali: superiore a 1.000 mg/L

acque salate: superiore a 30.000 mg/L.

perché mettiamo il sale nella lavastoviglie?



possibile grazie a
Le Chatelier!

