

CHIMICA GENERALE ED INORGANICA E LABORATORIO

cod. 00966

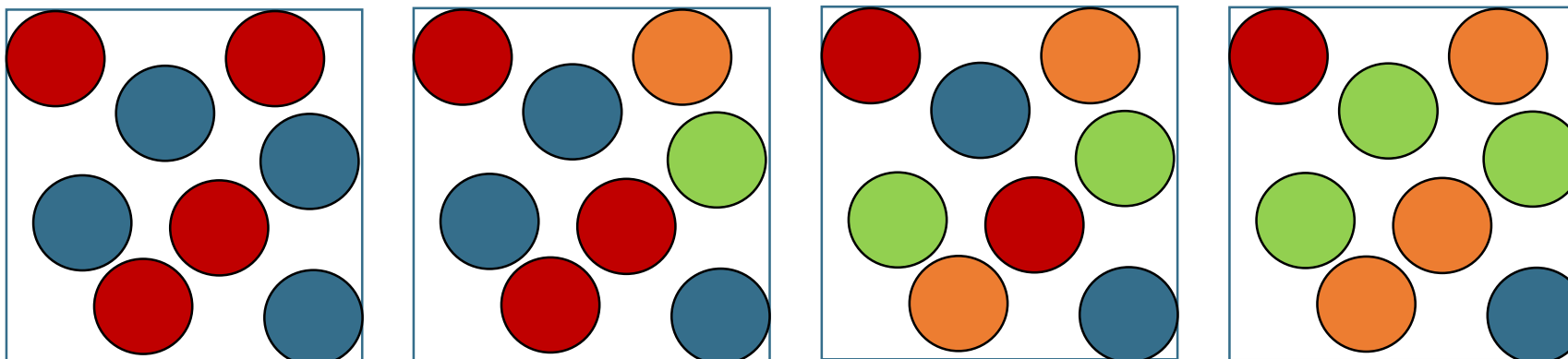
Docente:

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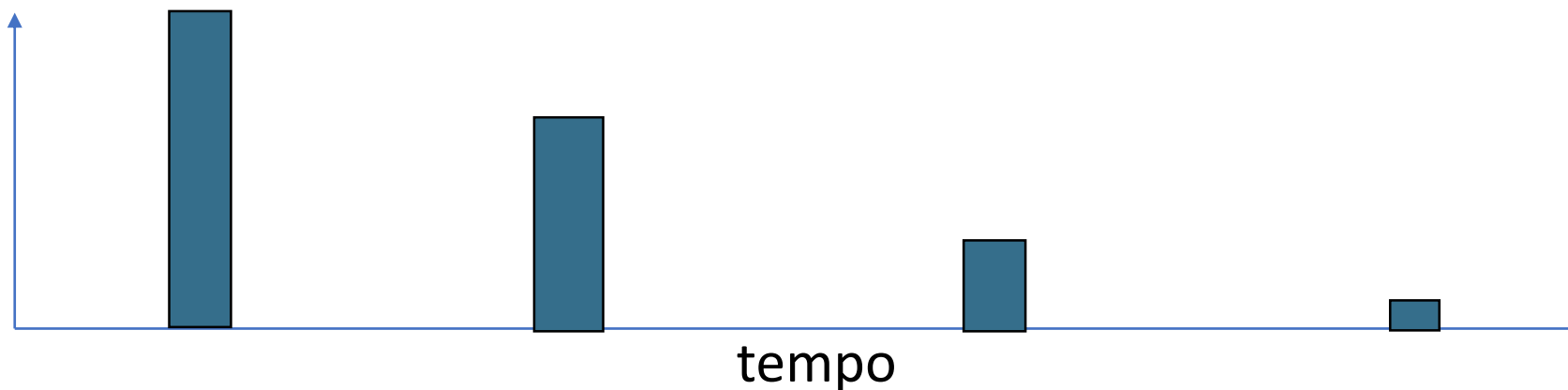
Lezione 15

- Equilibrio chimico
- Quoziente di reazione
- Legge di azione di massa

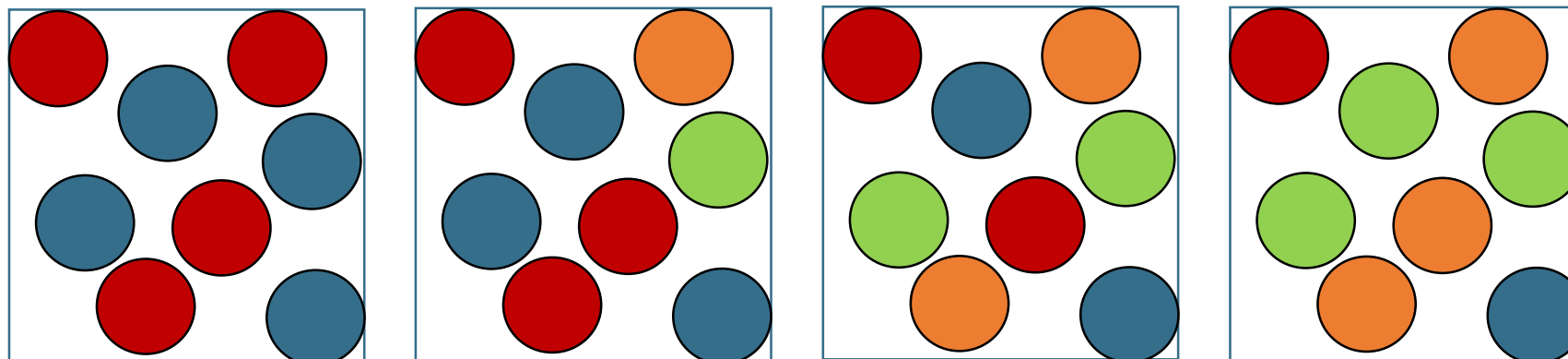
L'equilibrio chimico – equilibrio dinamico:



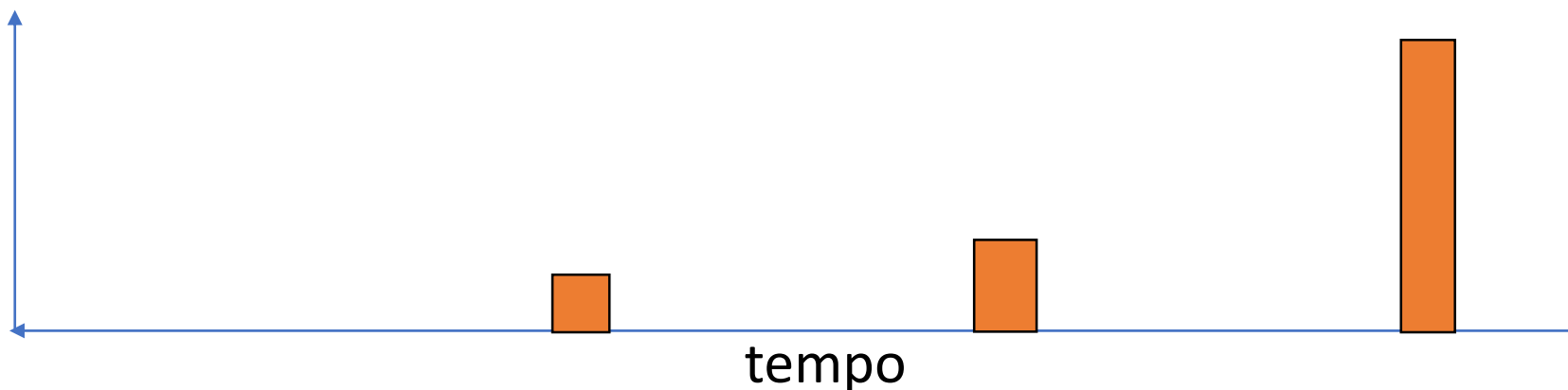
Velocità



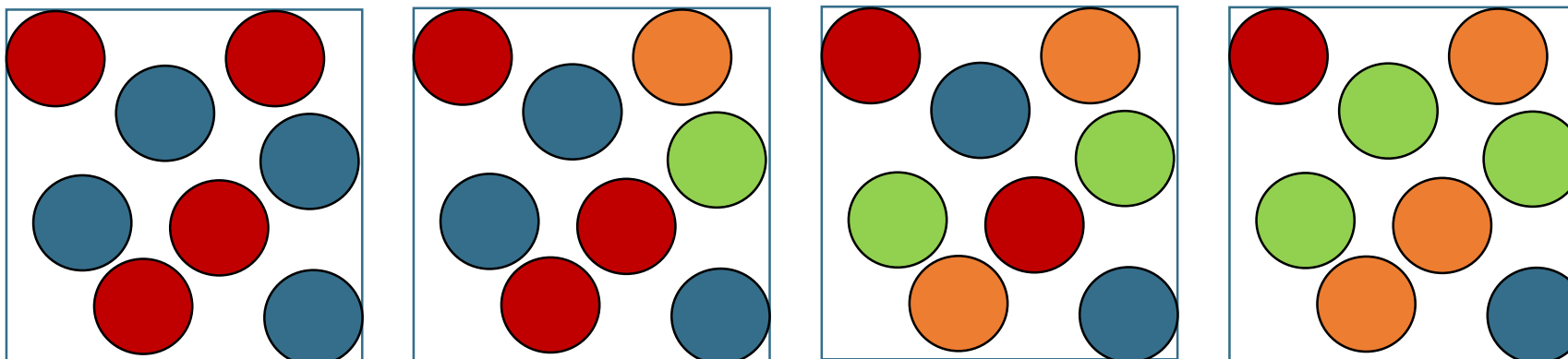
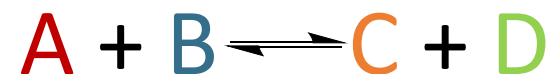
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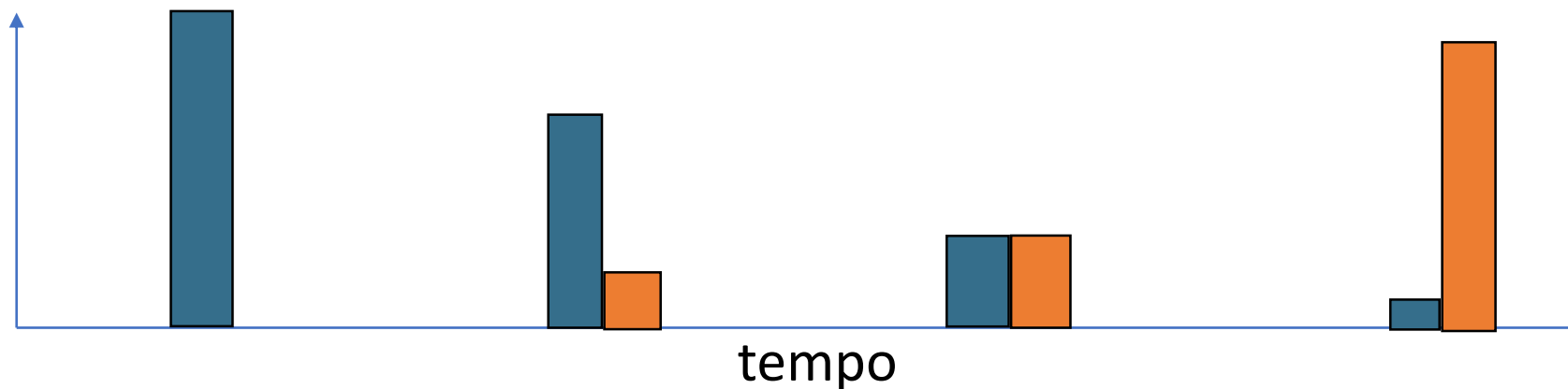
Velocità



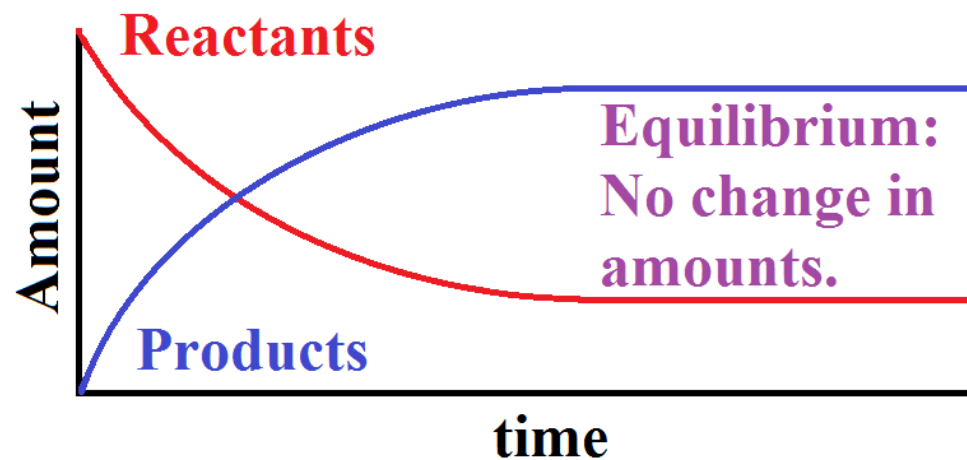
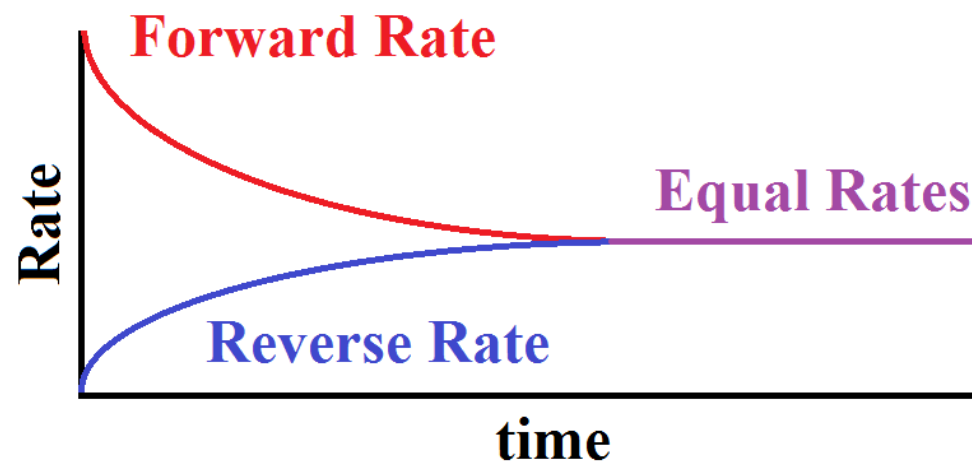
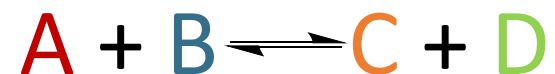
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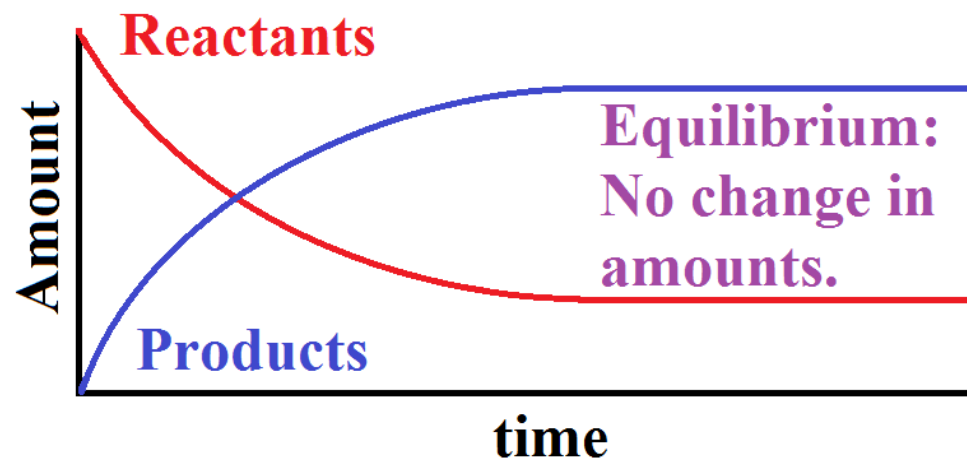
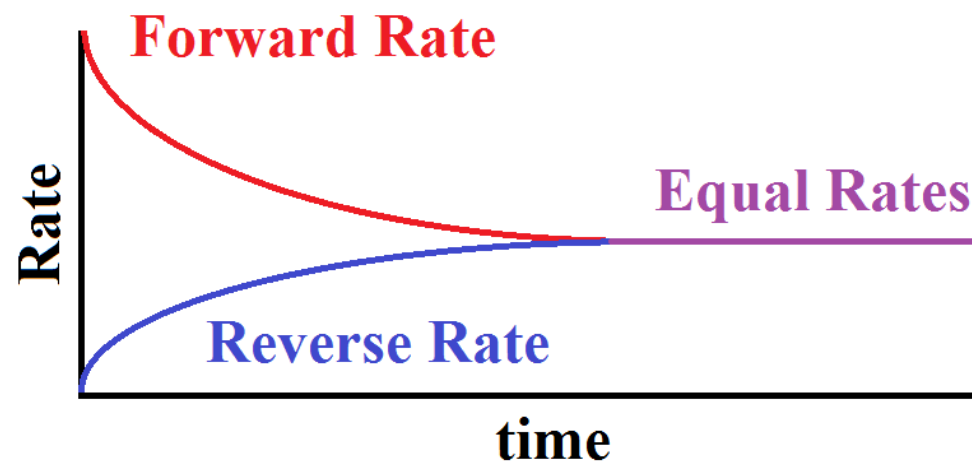
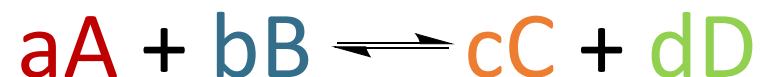
Velocità



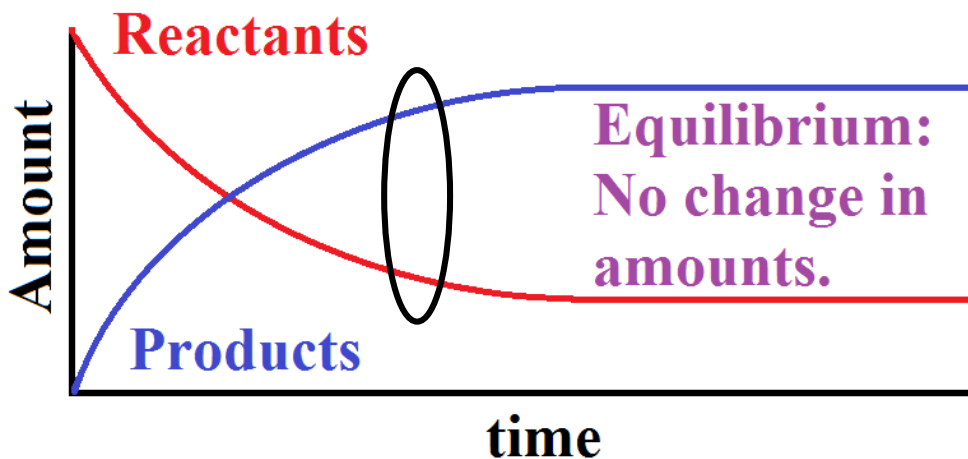
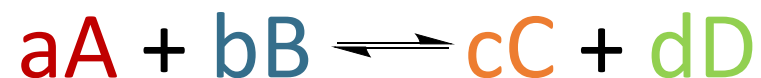
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L'equilibrio chimico – equilibrio dinamico:



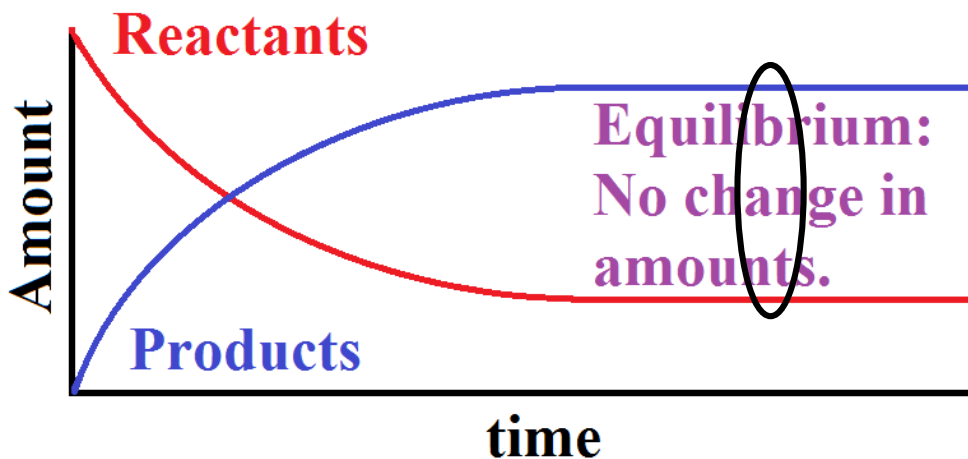
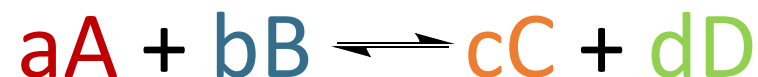
Il quoziente di reazione:



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

Il quoziente di reazione varia nel tempo.
Ma all'equilibrio resta costante!

Legge di azione di massa – la costante di equilibrio:



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

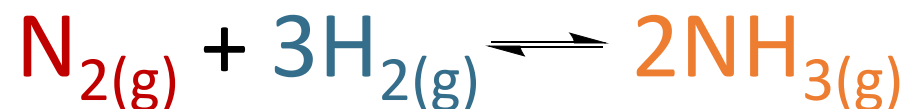
Il quoziente di reazione varia nel tempo.

Ma all'equilibrio resta costante!

E assume il valore della costante di equilibrio.

Legge di azione di massa – la costante di equilibrio:

Es.:

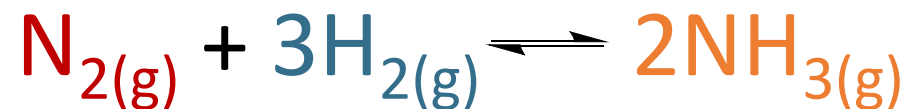


$$K_{eq} = \frac{[\text{NH}_3]^2}{[\text{N}_2][\text{H}_2]^3}$$

$$K'_{eq} = \frac{[\text{N}_2][\text{H}_2]^3}{[\text{NH}_3]^2}$$

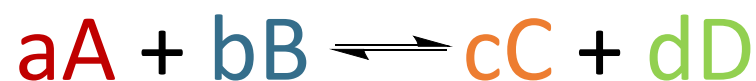
$$K_{eq} = \frac{1}{K'_{eq}}$$

Legge di azione di massa – la costante di equilibrio in fase gas:



$$K_P = \frac{P_{\text{NH}_3}^2}{P_{\text{N}_2} P_{\text{H}_2}^3}$$

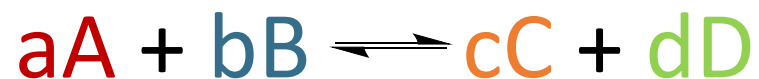
$$K_C = \frac{[\text{NH}_3]^2}{[\text{N}_2][\text{H}_2]^3}$$



$$K_P = \frac{P_C^c P_D^d}{P_A^a P_B^b}$$

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

Relazione tra K_c e K_p :



$$K_P = \frac{P_C^c P_D^d}{P_A^a P_B^b}$$

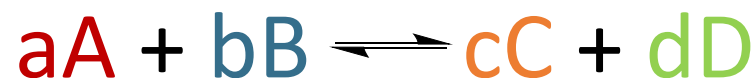
$$PV = nRT;$$
$$P = \frac{nRT}{V}$$

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

$$K_P = \frac{\left(\frac{n_C}{V} RT\right)^c \left(\frac{n_D}{V} RT\right)^d}{\left(\frac{n_A}{V} RT\right)^a \left(\frac{n_B}{V} RT\right)^b}$$

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

Relazione tra K_c e K_p :



$$K_P = \frac{P_C^c P_D^d}{P_A^a P_B^b}$$

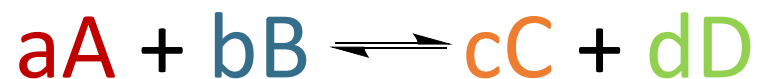
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$$K_P = \frac{[C]^c (RT)^c [D]^d (RT)^d}{[A]^a (RT)^a [B]^b (RT)^b}$$

$$K_P = K_C (RT)^{(c+d)-(a+b)}$$

Relazione tra K_c e K_p :



$$K_P = \frac{P_C^c P_D^d}{P_A^a P_B^b}$$

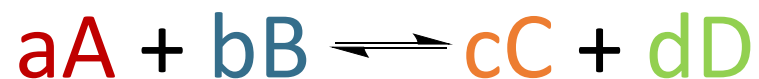
$$PV = nRT;$$
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$$K_P = K_C (RT)^{(c+d)-(a+b)}$$

$$K_P = K_C (RT)^{\Delta n}$$

Relazione tra K_c e K_p :



$$K_P = \frac{P_C^c P_D^d}{P_A^a P_B^b}$$

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

$$K_P = K_C (RT)^{\Delta n}$$

Equilibri eterogenei – le sostanze pure:



$$K_{eq} = \frac{[\text{NH}_3][\text{HCl}]}{[\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}]} \quad \longrightarrow \quad K_{eq} = [\text{NH}_3][\text{HCl}]$$

Sostanze pure in una fase separata hanno concentrazione costante (o meglio attività unitaria). Quindi $[\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}] = 1$