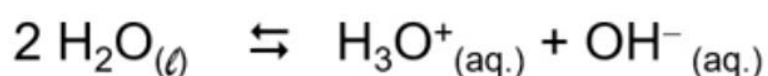


## LAB T3. pH de ÁGUAS NATURAIS

- Objectivos:**
- 1- Escala de pH
  - 2- Equilíbrio ácido-base
  - 3- Constituição das águas naturais

Auto-ionização da água (Processo endotérmico) ( $\uparrow T \Rightarrow \uparrow K_w$ )



$$K_w = [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]_{eq.} \times [\text{OH}^-]_{eq.}$$

$$\text{pH} = -\log_{10}[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]$$

Condição de neutralidade

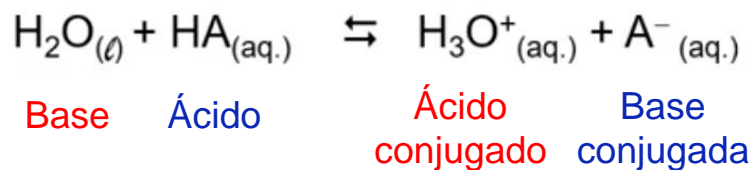
Numa água pura

$$[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]_{eq.} = [\text{OH}^-]_{eq.} = \sqrt{K_w}$$

Temperatura, °C	$K_w$	$[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]$	$[\text{OH}^-]$	pH (solução neutra)
0	$0,114 \times 10^{-14}$	$3,38 \times 10^{-8}$	$3,38 \times 10^{-8}$	7,47
10	$0,293 \times 10^{-14}$	$5,41 \times 10^{-8}$	$5,41 \times 10^{-8}$	7,27
20	$0,681 \times 10^{-14}$	$8,25 \times 10^{-8}$	$8,25 \times 10^{-8}$	7,08
25	$1,008 \times 10^{-14}$	$1,00 \times 10^{-7}$	$1,00 \times 10^{-7}$	7,00
30	$1,471 \times 10^{-14}$	$1,21 \times 10^{-7}$	$1,21 \times 10^{-7}$	6,92
40	$2,916 \times 10^{-14}$	$1,71 \times 10^{-7}$	$1,71 \times 10^{-7}$	6,77
50	$5,476 \times 10^{-14}$	$2,34 \times 10^{-7}$	$2,34 \times 10^{-7}$	6,63
100	$51,3 \times 10^{-14}$	$7,16 \times 10^{-7}$	$7,16 \times 10^{-7}$	6,14

( $\uparrow T \Rightarrow \uparrow K_w \Rightarrow \uparrow [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] \Rightarrow \downarrow \text{pH}$  correspondente à neutralidade)

## Condição de acidez



$$[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]_{eq.} > [\text{OH}^-]_{eq.}$$

$$K_a = \frac{[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]_{eq.} \times [\text{A}^-]_{eq.}}{[\text{HA}]_{eq.}}$$

Dador de H<sup>+</sup>

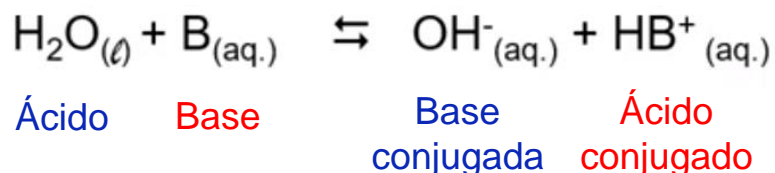
**fortes:**       $K_a > 1$

**moderadamente fortes:**  $1 > K_a > 10^{-2}$

**fracos:**       $10^{-2} > K_a > 10^{-7}$

**muito fracos:**       $K_a < 10^{-7}$

## Condição de basicidade



$$[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]_{eq.} < [\text{OH}^-]_{eq.}$$

$$K_b = \frac{[\text{OH}^-]_{eq.} \times [\text{HB}^+]_{eq.}}{[\text{B}]_{eq.}}$$

Aceitador de H<sup>+</sup>

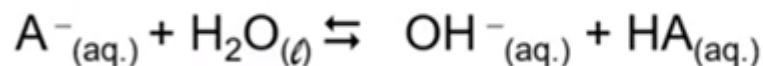
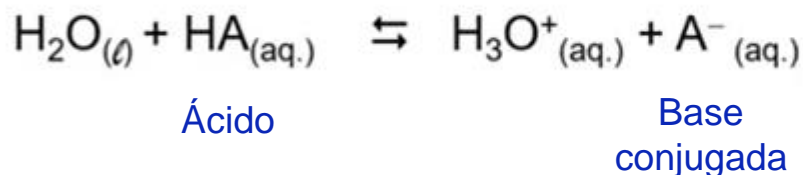
**fortes:**       $K_b > 1$

**moderadamente fortes:**  $1 > K_b > 10^{-2}$

**fracos:**       $10^{-2} > K_b > 10^{-7}$

**muito fracos:**       $K_b < 10^{-7}$

## Par ácido/base conjugado



$$K_a = \frac{[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]_{\text{eq.}} \times [\text{A}^-]_{\text{eq.}}}{[\text{HA}]_{\text{eq.}}}$$

$$K_b = \frac{[\text{OH}^-]_{\text{eq.}} \times [\text{HA}]_{\text{eq.}}}{[\text{A}^-]_{\text{eq.}}}$$

$$K_a \times K_b = K_w$$

## Escala de pH

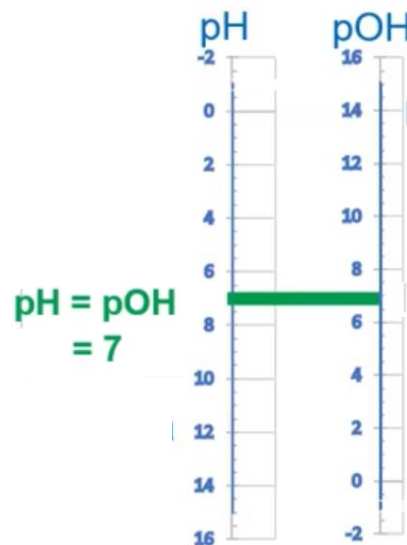
$$[\text{H}_2\text{O}] = \frac{1000 \text{ g. L}^{-1}}{18 \text{ g. mol}^{-1}} = 55,55 \text{ mol. L}^{-1}$$

$$[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] < 55,55 \quad -\log(55,55) = -1,74$$

pH pode ser ligeiramente negativo

A 25 °C ( $K_w = 10^{-14}$ )

A 60 °C ( $K_w = 10^{-13}$ )

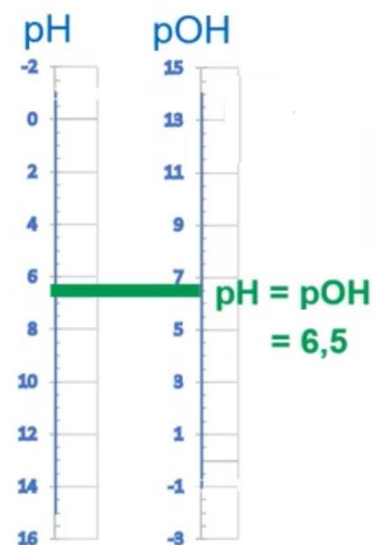


$$\text{pH} + \text{pOH} = 14$$

Ácida

Neutra

Básica



$$\text{pH} + \text{pOH} = 13$$

## Determinação do pH de águas naturais



1. Água proveniente  
de solos de  
origem granítica



5. Após contacto com  
pedras calcárias

2. Água gaseificada



4. Após ferver

3. Água proveniente  
de solos de  
origem calcária

## Registo das observações experimentais

	pH medido	pH rótulo	[iões/compostos] rótulo (mg/mL)
1. Serra da Estrela		5.8-7	SiO <sub>2</sub> : 17, Na <sup>+</sup> : 4.4, Ca <sup>2+</sup> : 2.7, HCO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> :16.5, Cl <sup>-</sup> :3.2
2. Pedras			





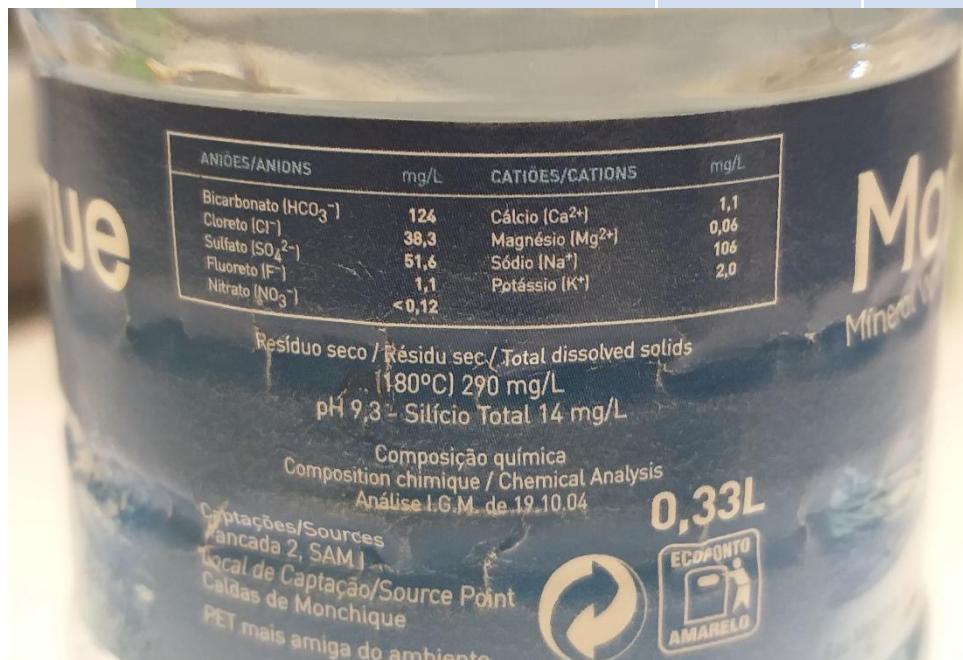
## Registo das observações experimentais

	pH medido	pH rótulo	[iões/compostos] rótulo (mg/mL)
1. Serra da Estrela		5.8-7	SiO <sub>2</sub> : 17, Na <sup>+</sup> : 4.4, Ca <sup>2+</sup> : 2.7, HCO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> :16.5, Cl <sup>-</sup> :3.2
2. Pedras		6.1	SiO <sub>2</sub> : 62, HCO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> :1983, Ca <sup>2+</sup> : 102, Cl <sup>-</sup> :30, Na <sup>+</sup> : 577, NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> :<0.25, Mg <sup>2+</sup> : 24



## Registo das observações experimentais

	pH medido	pH rótulo	[iões/compostos] rótulo (mg/mL)
1. Serra da Estrela		5.8-7	SiO <sub>2</sub> : 17, Na <sup>+</sup> : 4.4, Ca <sup>2+</sup> : 2.7, HCO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> :16.5, Cl <sup>-</sup> :3.2
2. Pedras		6.1	SiO <sub>2</sub> : 62, HCO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> :1983, Ca <sup>2+</sup> : 102, Cl <sup>-</sup> :30, Na <sup>+</sup> : 577, NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> :<0.25, Mg <sup>2+</sup> : 24
3. Monchique		9.3	HCO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> :124, Cl <sup>-</sup> :38.3, SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup> : 51.6, F <sup>-</sup> :1.1, NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> :<0.12, Ca <sup>2+</sup> : 1.1, Mg <sup>2+</sup> : 0.06 Na <sup>+</sup> : 106, K <sup>+</sup> : 2
			—
			—

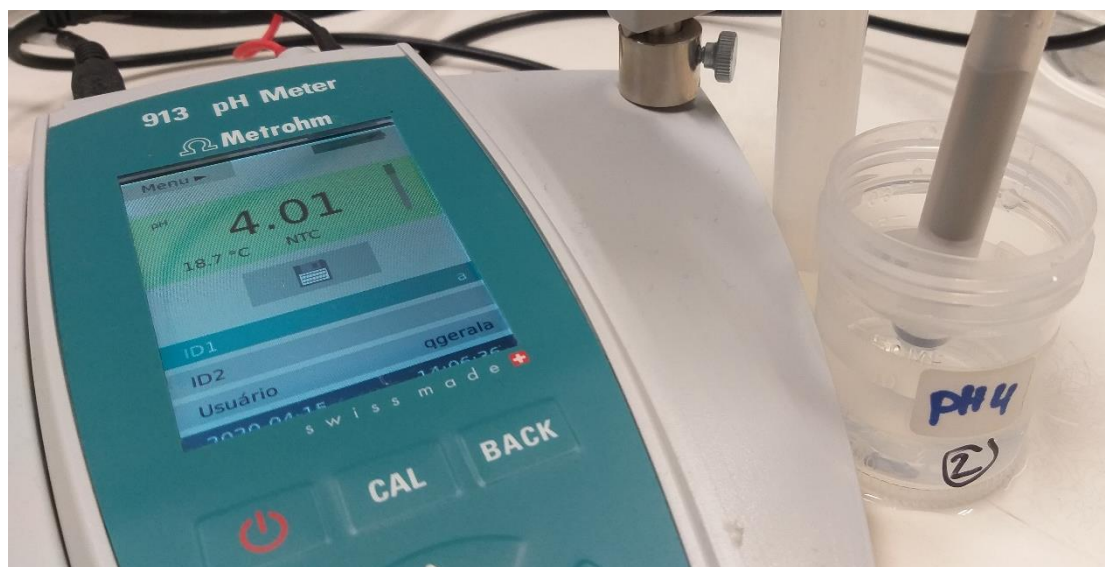
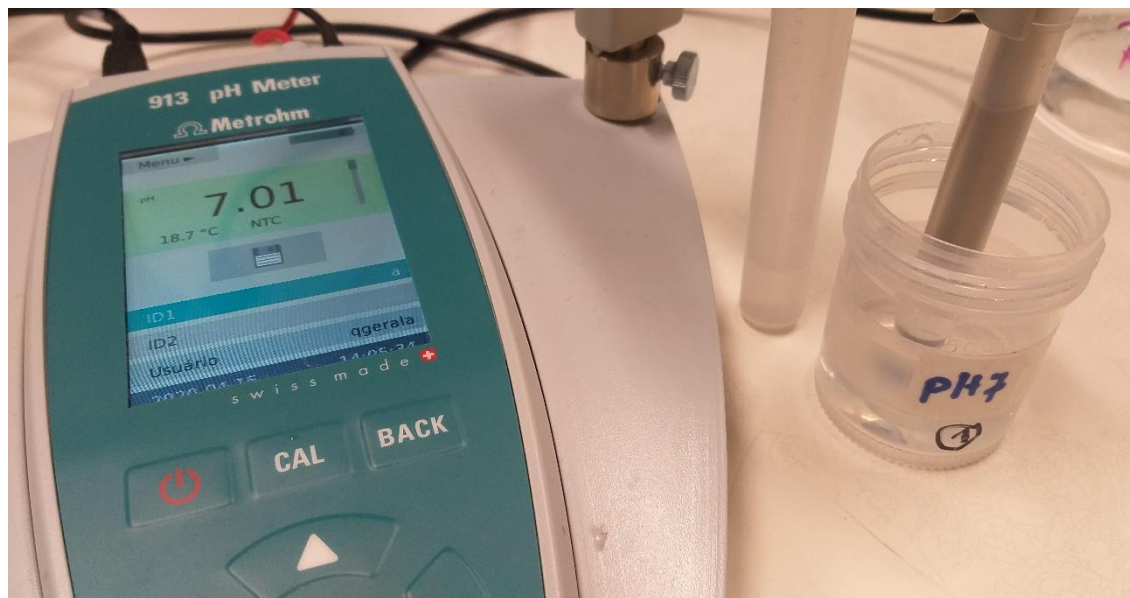


## Registo das observações experimentais

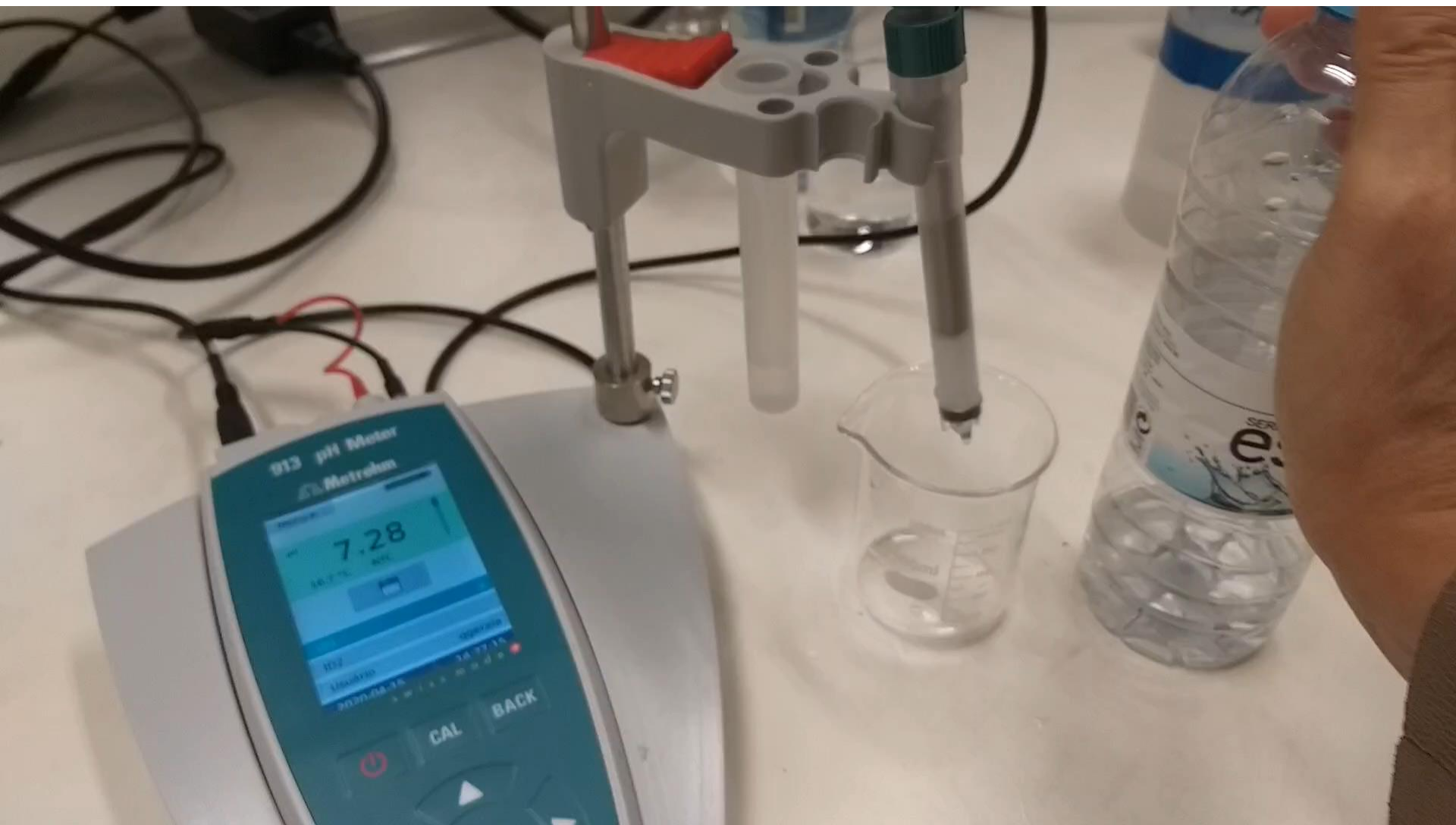
	pH medido	pH rótulo	[iões/compostos] rótulo (mg/mL)
1. Serra da Estrela		5.8-7	SiO <sub>2</sub> : 17, Na <sup>+</sup> : 4.4, Ca <sup>2+</sup> : 2.7, HCO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> :16.5, Cl <sup>-</sup> :3.2
2. Pedras		6.1	SiO <sub>2</sub> : 62, HCO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> :1983, Ca <sup>2+</sup> : 102, Cl <sup>-</sup> :30, Na <sup>+</sup> : 577, NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> :<0.25, Mg <sup>2+</sup> : 24
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4. Pedras + ferver		—	—
5. Serra da estrela + calcário		—	—



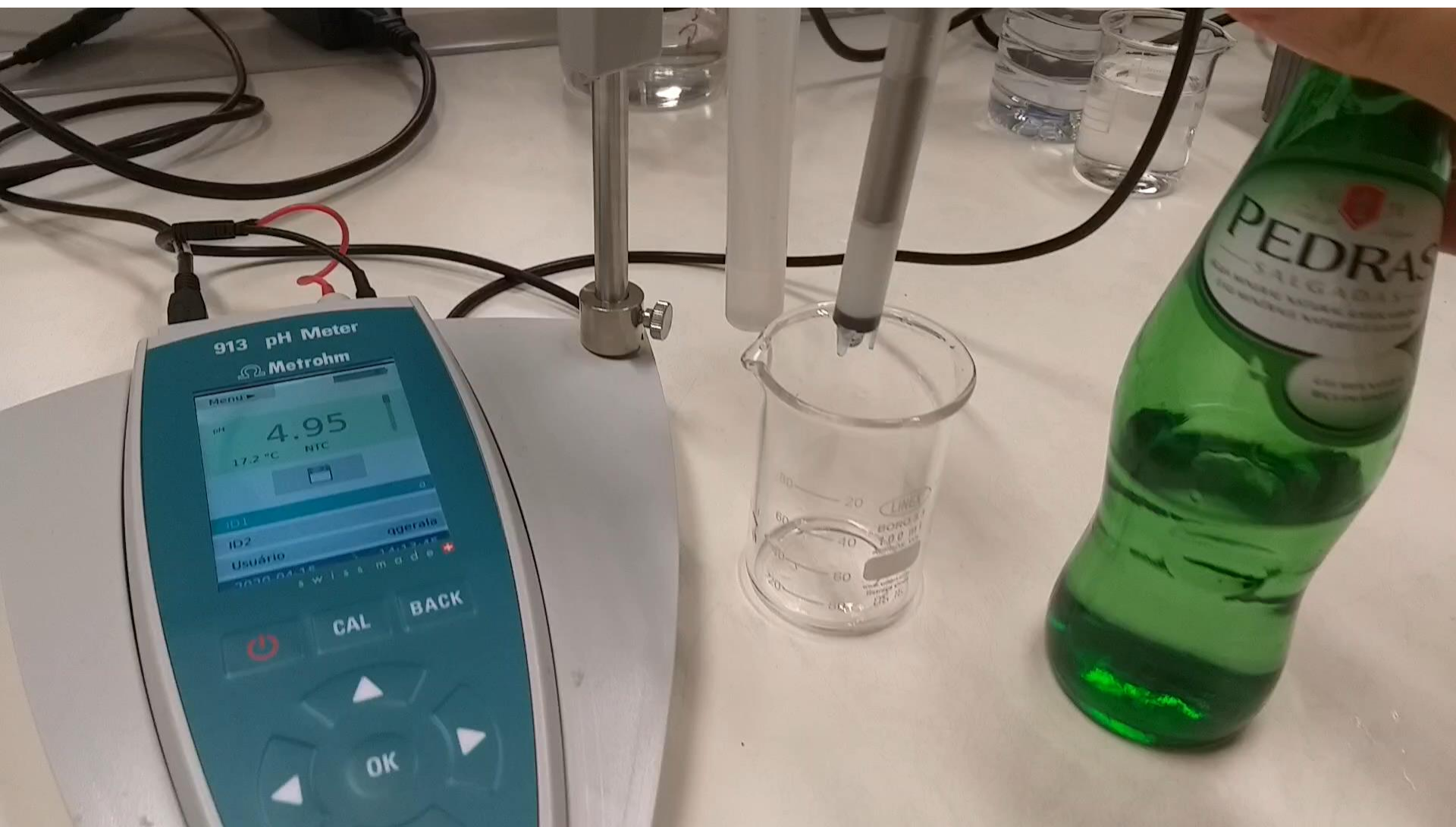
## Calibração



Registo das observações experimentais - Serra da Estrela

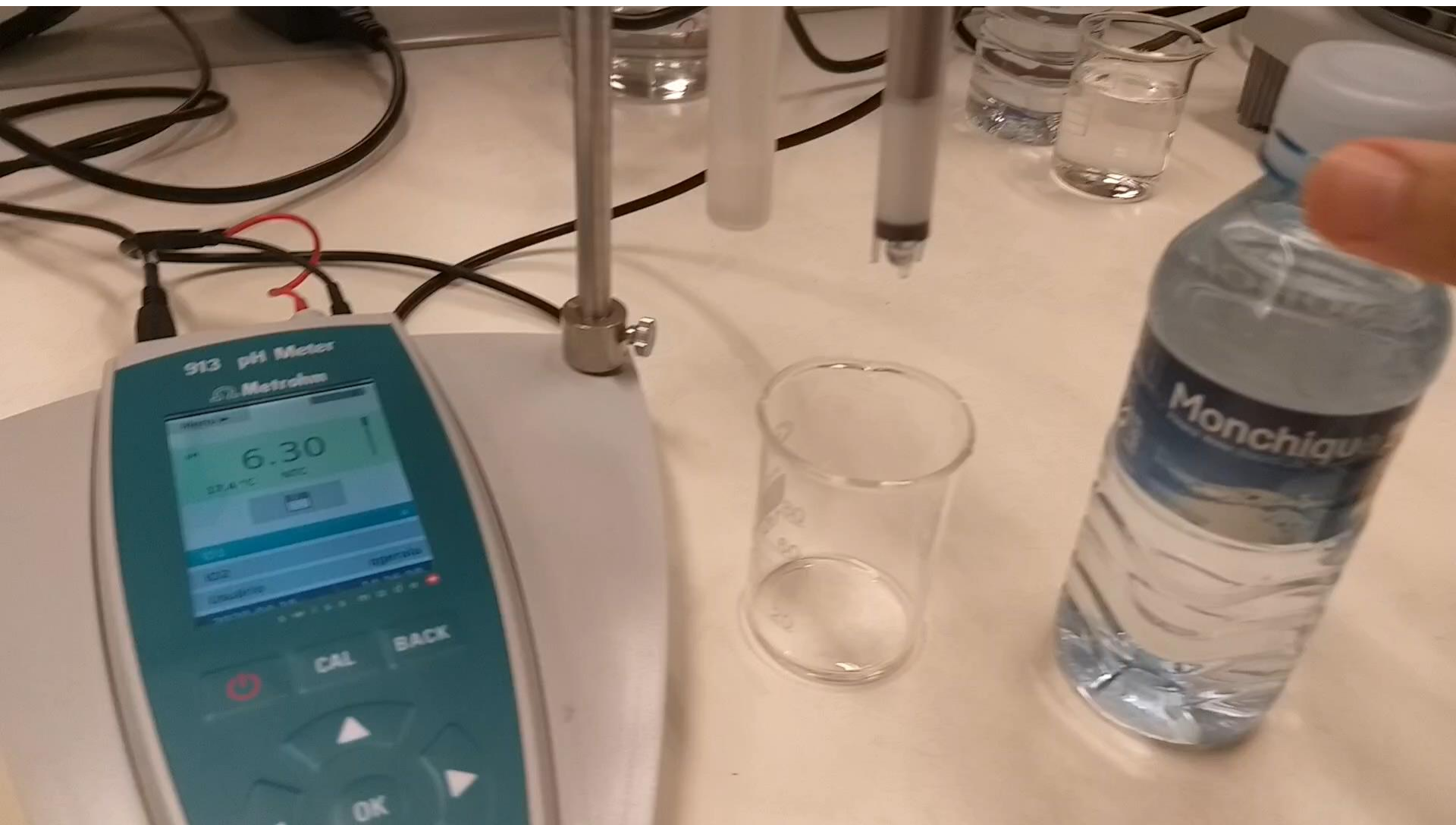


## Registo das observações experimentais - Pedras

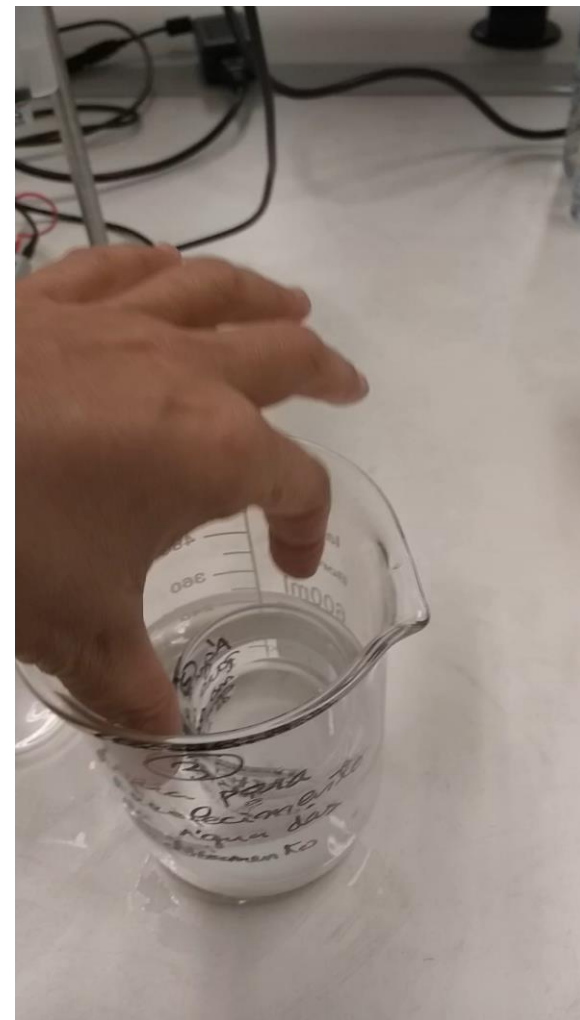
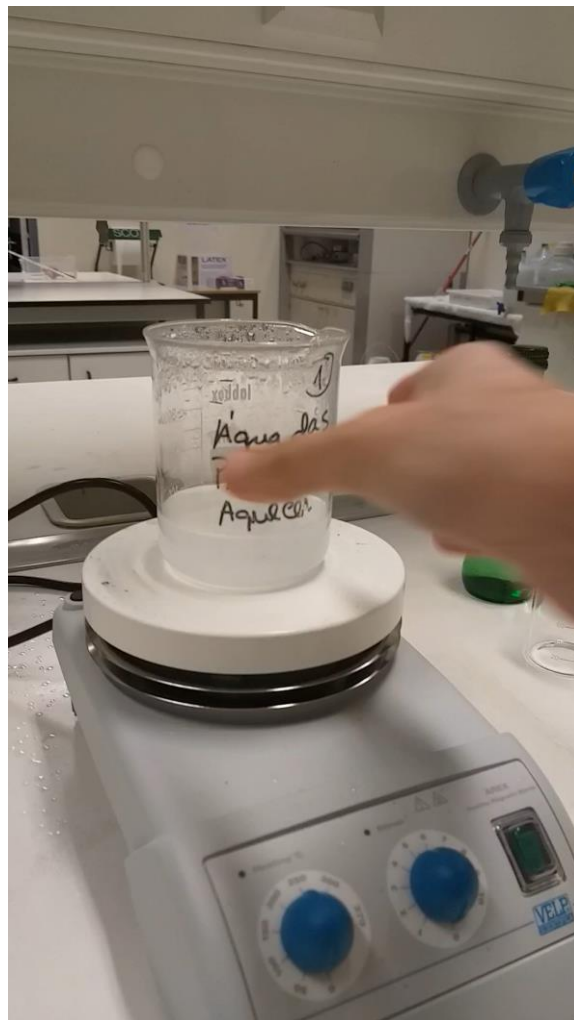
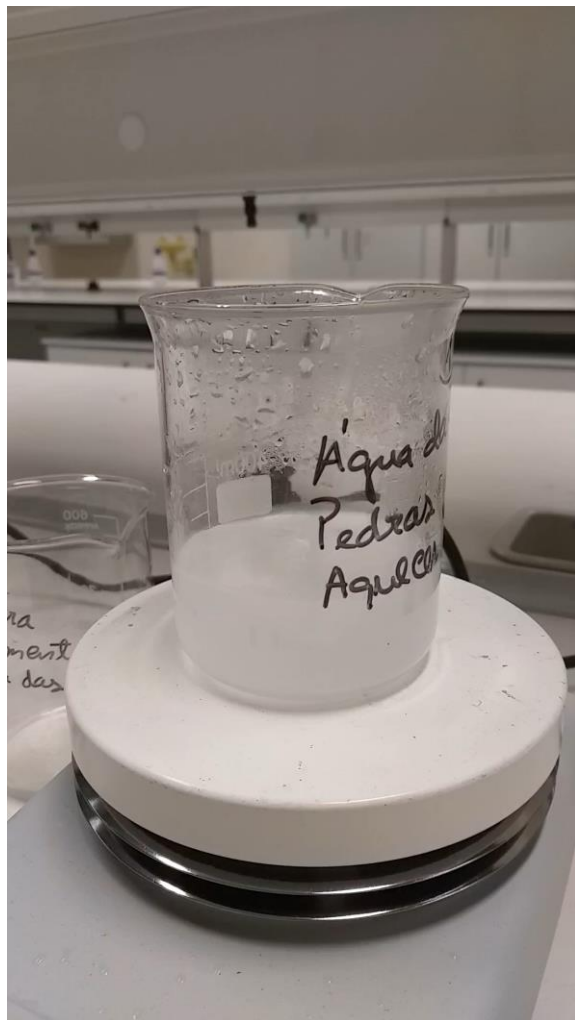




Registo das observações experimentais - Monchique



## Registo das observações experimentais – Pedras + ferver





Registo das observações experimentais – Serra da Estrela + calcário

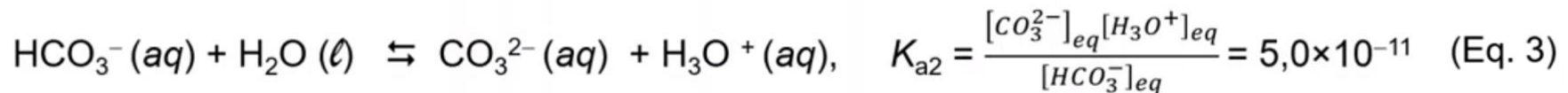
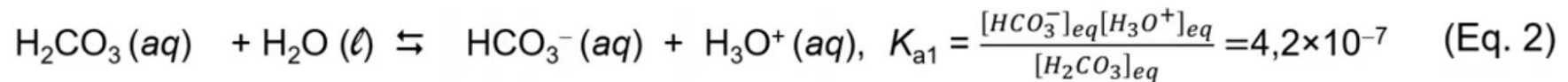
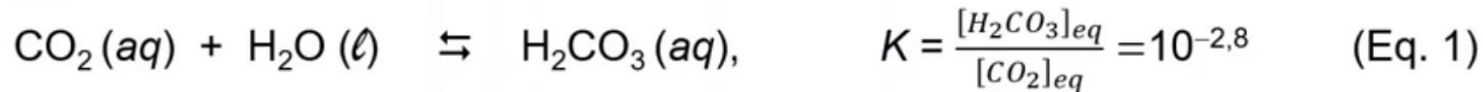
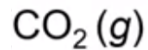


### Registo das observações experimentais

	pH medido	pH rótulo	[iões/compostos] rótulo (mg/mL)
1. Serra da Estrela	7.45	5.8-7	SiO <sub>2</sub> : 17, Na <sup>+</sup> : 4.4, Ca <sup>2+</sup> : 2.7, HCO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> :16.5, Cl <sup>-</sup> :3.2
2. Pedras	6.09	6.1	SiO <sub>2</sub> : 62, HCO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> :1983, Ca <sup>2+</sup> : 102, Cl <sup>-</sup> :30, Na <sup>+</sup> : 577, NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> :<0.25, Mg <sup>2+</sup> : 24
3. Monchique	9.37	9.3	HCO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> :124, Cl <sup>-</sup> :38.3, SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup> : 51.6, F <sup>-</sup> :1.1, NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> :<0.12, Ca <sup>2+</sup> : 1.1, Mg <sup>2+</sup> : 0.06 Na <sup>+</sup> : 106, K <sup>+</sup> : 2
4. Pedras + ferver	9.13	—	—
5. Serra da estrela + calcário	8.50	—	—

## Análise de resultados – Serra da Estrela

1. Água proveniente de solos de origem granítica  
pH dominado pela presença de  $\text{CO}_2$   
Acidez semelhante à água da chuva



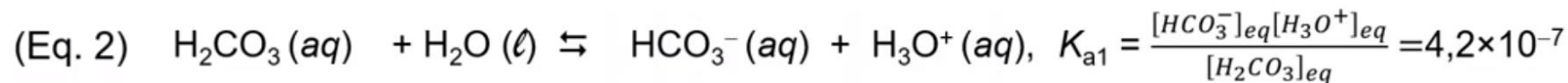
$\text{CO}_2$  dissolvido é responsável pela **acidez** da água da chuva

**Fraca**, pois  $K_{a1}$  e  $K_{a2}$  são baixos  
(2ª dissociação desprezável)

## Análise de resultados – Serra da Estrela

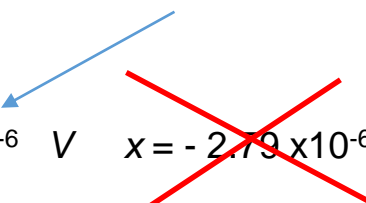
**Problema:** Calcule o pH de uma água onde se dissolveu  $[CO_2] = 10^{-2} M$

$$(Eq. 1) \quad K = \frac{[H_2CO_3]_{eq}}{[CO_2]_{eq}} = 10^{-2,8} \Rightarrow [H_2CO_3] = 1.58 \times 10^{-5} M$$



Início  $1.58 \times 10^{-5}$   $0$   $0$

Equilíbrio  $1.58 \times 10^{-5} - x$   $x$   $x$

$$\frac{x^2}{1.58 \times 10^{-5} - x} = 4.2 \times 10^{-7} \Rightarrow x = 2.37 \times 10^{-6} \text{ V } x = -2.79 \times 10^{-6}$$


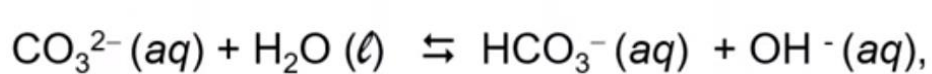
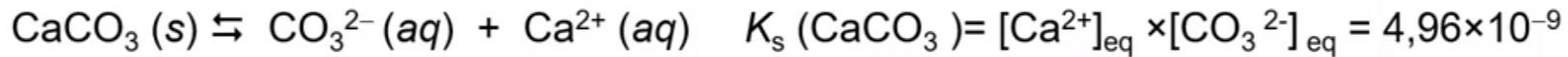
(Só desprezar  $x$  se  $< 5\%$  de  $[H_2CO_3]_{inic}$ )

$$pH = -\log_{10}[H_3O^+] = 5.63$$

A água Serra da Estrela tem menos  $CO_2$  dissolvido!

### Análise de resultados – Monchique

3. Água proveniente de solos de origem calcária  
Calcário dissolve-se na água



Base

Ácido  
conjugado

$$K_b = \frac{[\text{HCO}_3^-]_{\text{eq}} [\text{OH}^-]_{\text{eq}}}{[\text{CO}_3^{2-}]_{\text{eq}}}$$

$$K_a \times K_b = K_w \Rightarrow K_b = 2.0 \times 10^{-4}$$

Base  
fraca

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \downarrow & \downarrow & \\ 5.0 \times 10^{-11} & 10^{-14} & \text{a } 25^\circ\text{C} \\ (\text{Eq. 3}) & & \end{array}$$

Dissolução do calcário em água aumenta o pH

- Explica o pH elevado da água de Monchique  
pH = 9.37

### Análise de resultados – Serra da Estrela + calcário

$$\text{pH} = 7.45 \longrightarrow \text{pH} = 8.50$$

Dissolução do calcário em água aumenta o pH

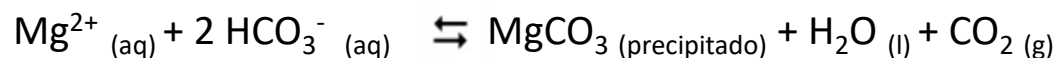
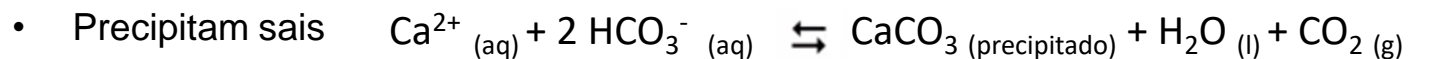
- Explica o aumento de pH da água Serra da Estrela após contacto com o calcário



## Análise de resultados – Pedras + ferver

pH = 6.09 → pH = 9.3

- Liberta-se CO<sub>2</sub> ⇒ Diminui acidez da água (↑pH)



Forma-se  
calcário

↓ [HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>]

