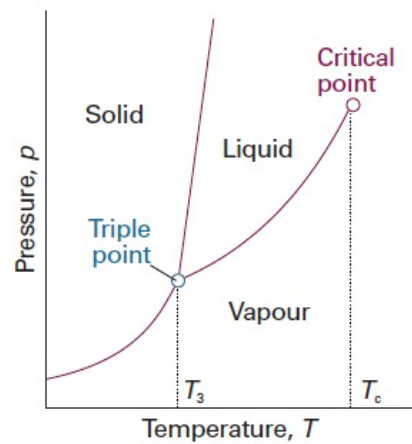


# Introdução à Química-Física

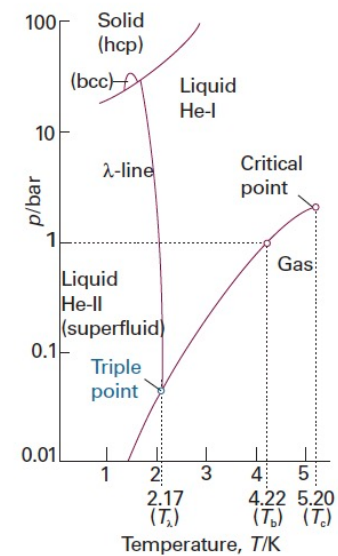
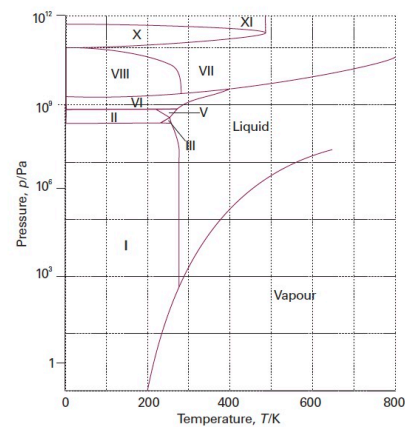
## Aula 8

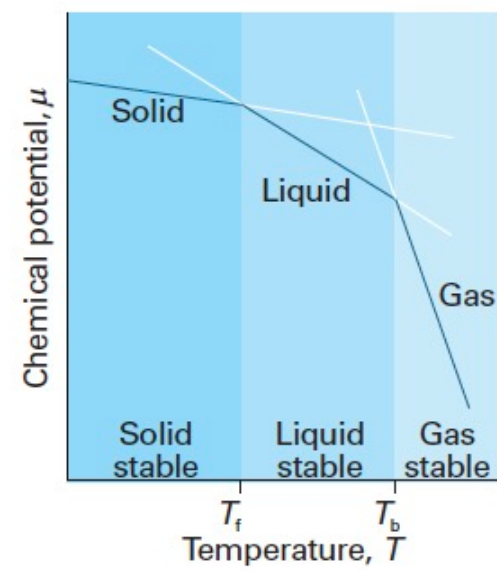
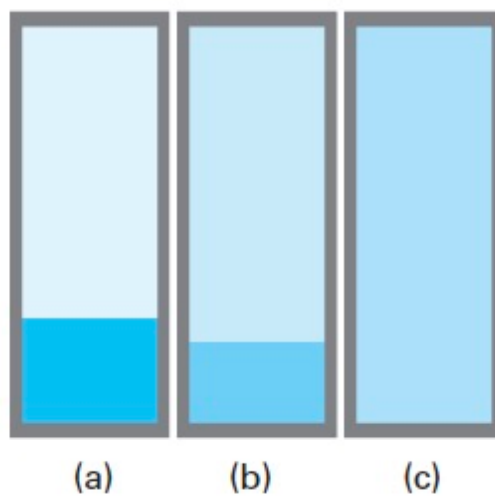
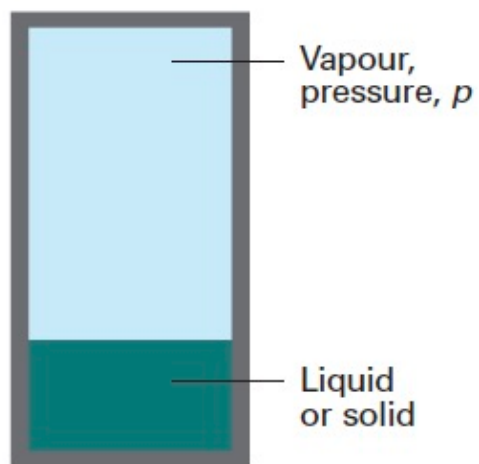


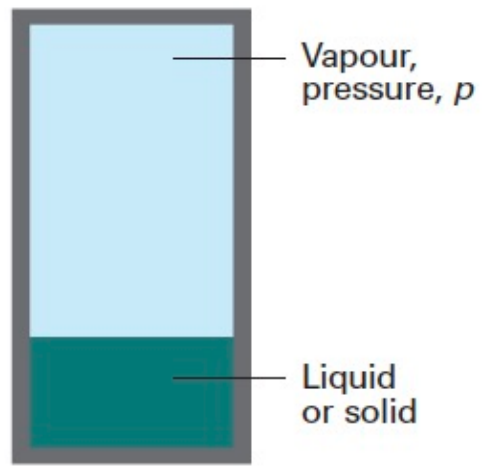
## Critical constants

	$p_c/\text{atm}$	$V_c/(\text{cm}^3 \text{ mol}^{-1})$	$T_c/\text{K}$
Ammonia, $\text{NH}_3$	111	73	406
Argon, Ar	48	75	151
Benzene, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$	49	260	563
Carbon dioxide, $\text{CO}_2$	73	94	304
Hydrogen, $\text{H}_2$	13	65	33
Methane, $\text{CH}_4$	46	99	191
Oxygen, $\text{O}_2$	50	78	155
Water, $\text{H}_2\text{O}$	218	55	647

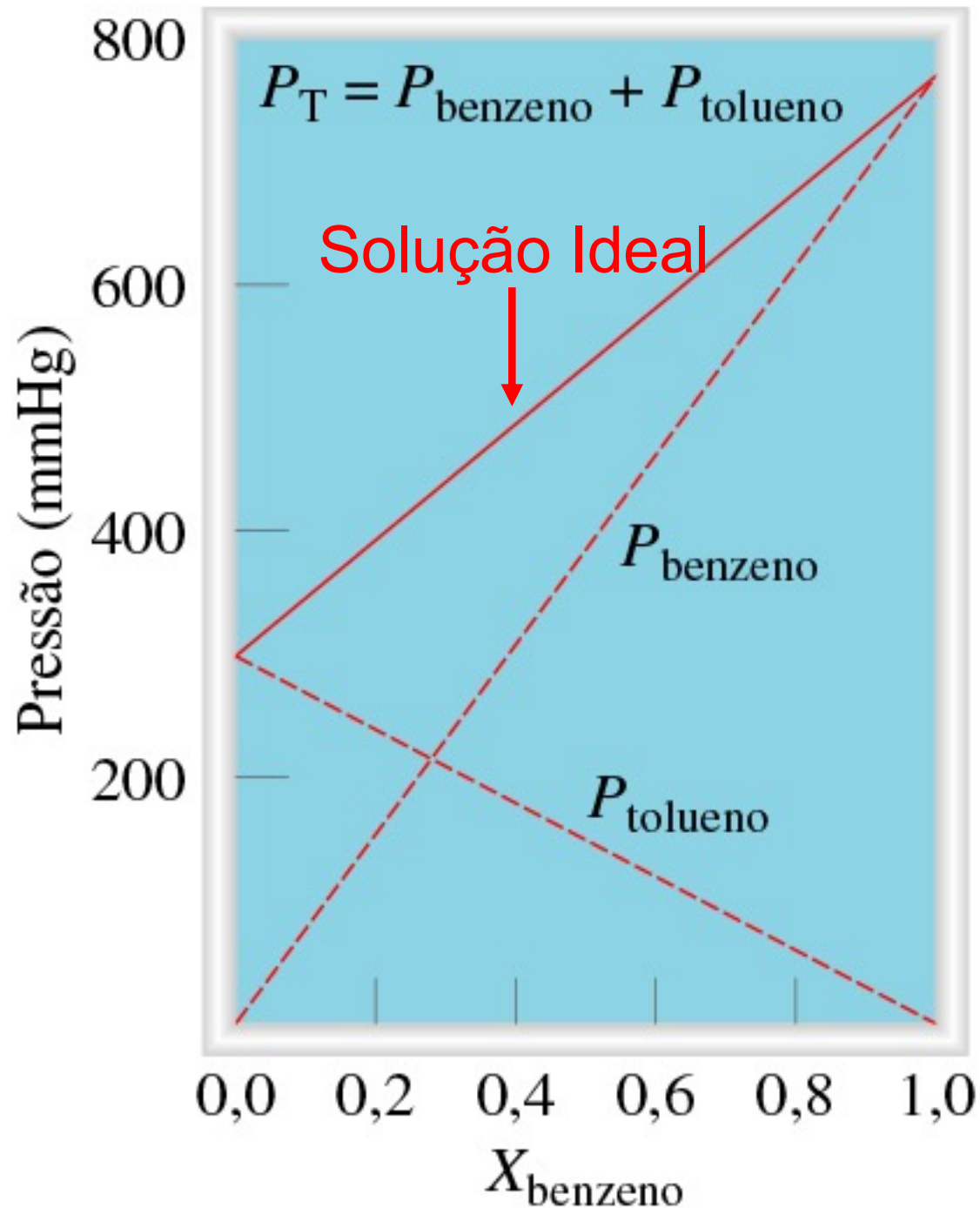
\*The critical volume,  $V_c$ , is the molar volume at the critical pressure and critical volume.







## Mistura binária de líquidos voláteis



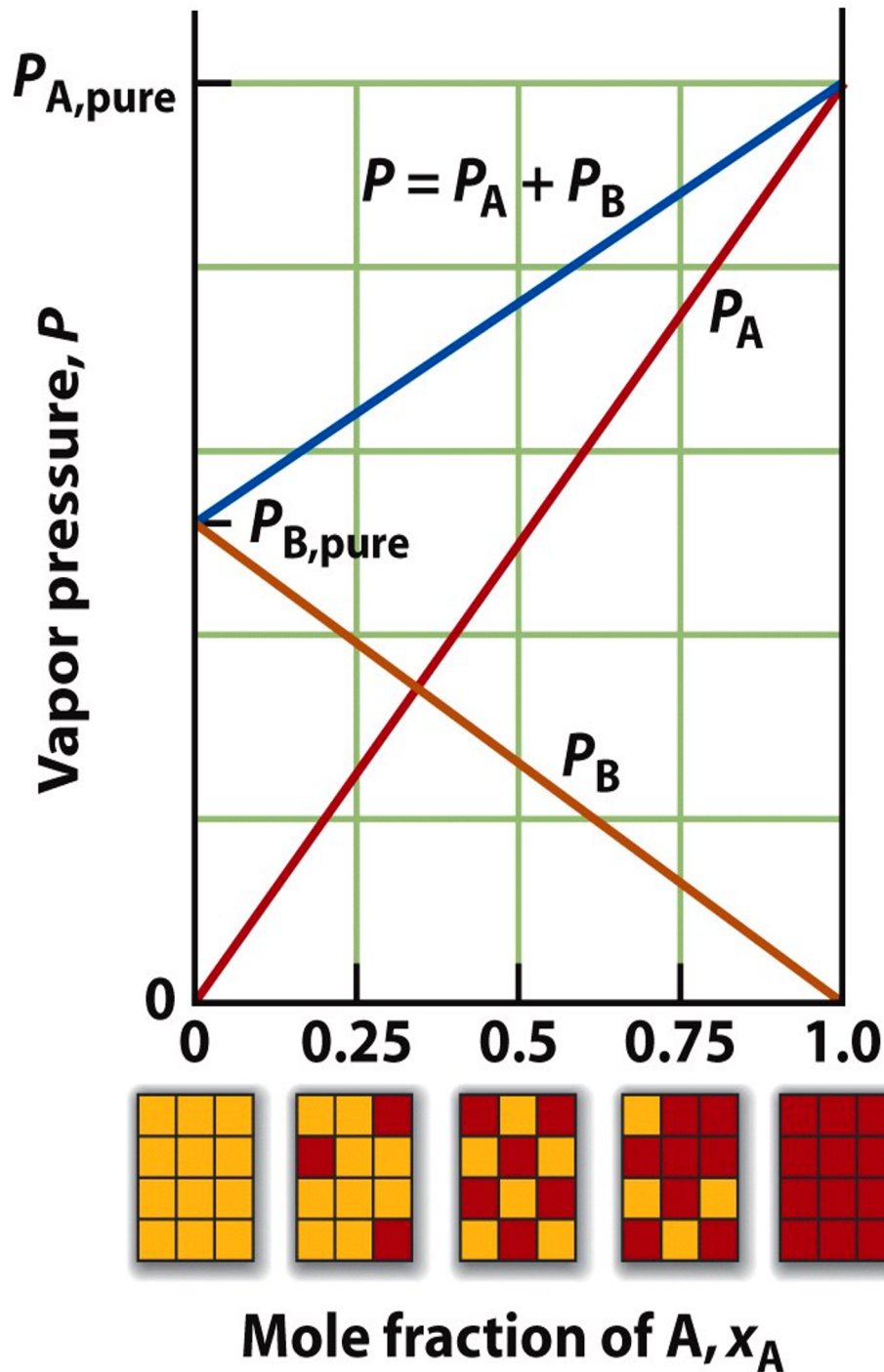
$$P_A = x_A P_A^0$$

$$P_B = x_B P_B^0$$

$$P_T = P_A + P_B$$

$$P_T = x_A P_A^0 + x_B P_B^0$$

$$P_T = x_A (P_A^0 - P_B^0) + P_B^0$$



A pressão de vapor de  
uma mistura binária  
de  
líquidos voláteis

The vapor pressure of a  
binary liquid mixture

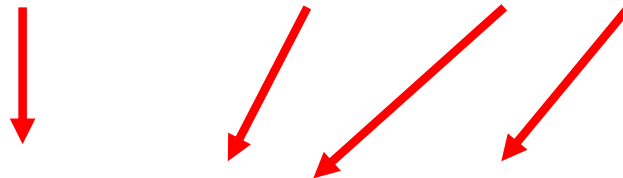
$$p_{\text{total}} = p_1 + p_2$$

$$p_{\text{total}} = x_1 p_1^* + x_2 p_2^*$$



$$p_{\text{total}} = x_1 p_1^* + (1 - x_1) p_2^* \Leftrightarrow p_{\text{total}} = x_1 p_1^* + p_2^* - x_1 p_2^*$$

$$\Leftrightarrow p_{\text{total}} = (p_1^* - p_2^*) x_1 + p_2^*$$



$$Y = m x + b$$

A pressão de vapor de uma mistura ( $p_{\text{total}}$ ) (soma das pressões parciais do componente 1 ( $p_1$ ) e do componente 2 ( $p_2$ )) varia linearmente com a fracção molar da solução líquida ( $x$ ).

# Lei de Raoult

$$p_1 = x_1 p_1^*$$

$p_1$  é a pressão parcial do componente 1

$p_1^*$  pressão de vapor do componente 1 puro

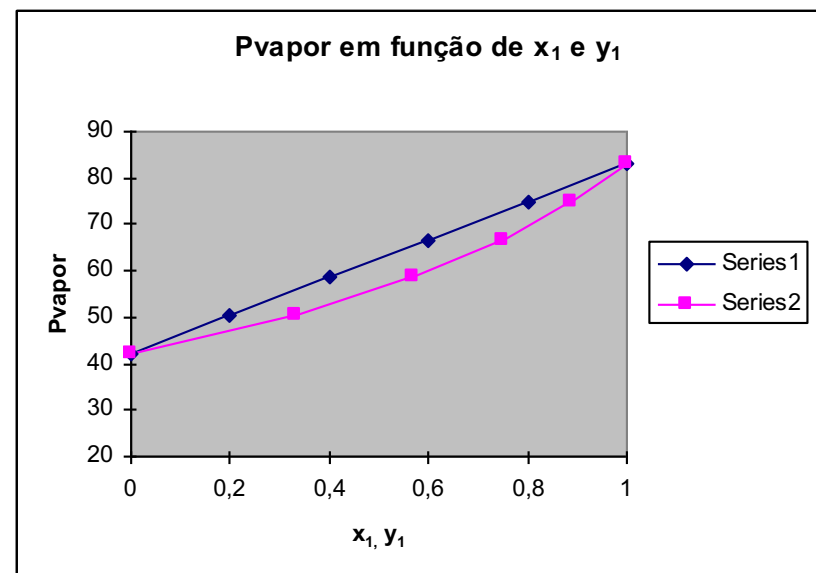
$$p_2 = x_2 p_2^*$$

$p_2$  é a pressão parcial do componente 2

$p_2^*$  pressão de vapor do componente 2 puro

$$p_1 = y_1 p_{\text{total}}$$

$$p_2 = y_2 p_{\text{total}}$$





**What is the total vapor pressure of the mixture of 50,00 g of methanol and 100,00 g of ethanol? And which is the vapor composition?**

**Suponha que mistura 50,00 g de metanol com 100,00 g de etanol. Qual a composição do gás que se evapora desta mistura a 20 °C?**

**Vapor pressures of methanol and ethanol, at 20 °C:**

$$p^*_{\text{met}} = 12,50 \text{ kPa} \quad p^*_{\text{et}} = 5,90 \text{ kPa}$$

**What is the total vapor pressure of the mixture of 50,00 g of methanol and 100,00 g of ethanol? And which is the vapor composition?**

**Suponha que mistura 50,00 g de metanol com 100,00 g de etanol. Qual a composição do gás que se evapora desta mistura a 20 °C?**

**Vapor pressures of methanol and ethanol, at 20 °C:**

$$p_{\text{met}}^* = 12,50 \text{ kPa} \quad p_{\text{et}}^* = 5,90 \text{ kPa}$$

$$n_{\text{met}} = 50,00 \text{ g} / 32,00 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$$

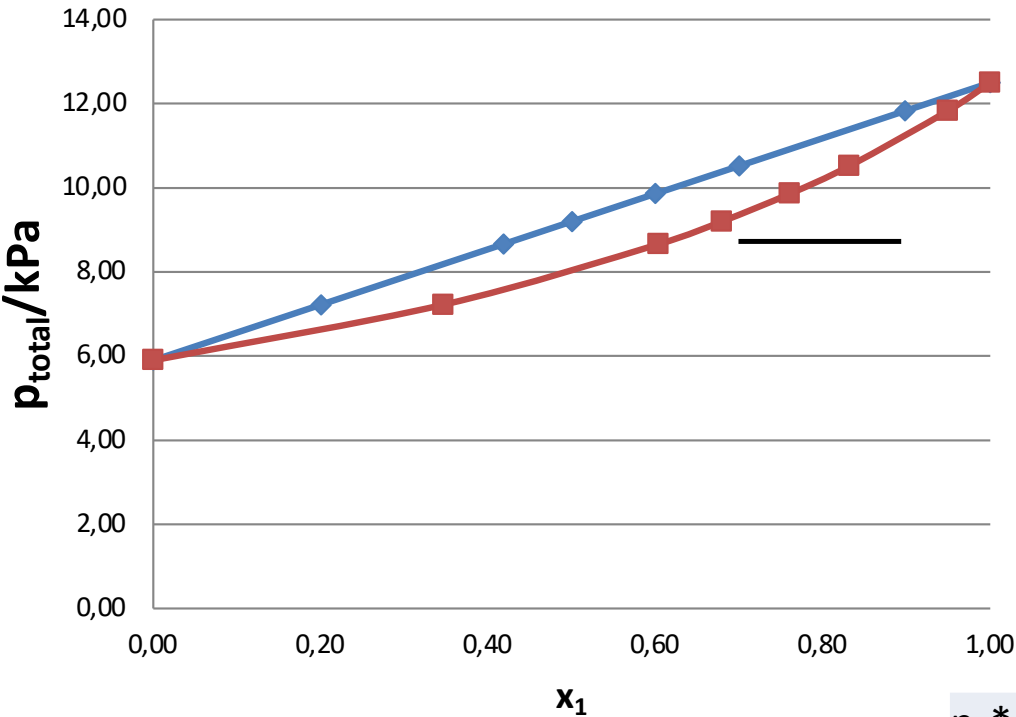
$$n_{\text{et}} = 100,00 \text{ g} / 46,00 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$$

$$n_{\text{met}} = 1,5625 \text{ mol}$$

$$n_{\text{et}} = 2,174 \text{ mol}$$

$$x_{\text{met}} = 0,418$$

# Diagrama de equilíbrio líquido- vapor da mistura binária metanol-etanol a 20 °C



Vapor-liquid equilibrium for the  
binary mixture metanol-ethanol,  
at 20 °C

—◆—  $p_{\text{total}}$  vs  $x_1$   
—■—  $p_{\text{total}}$  vs  $y_1$

$n_{\text{met}} =$	1,56 mol
$n_{\text{et}} =$	2,17 mol
$x_{\text{met}} =$	0,42

$$p_1 = x_1 p_1^*$$

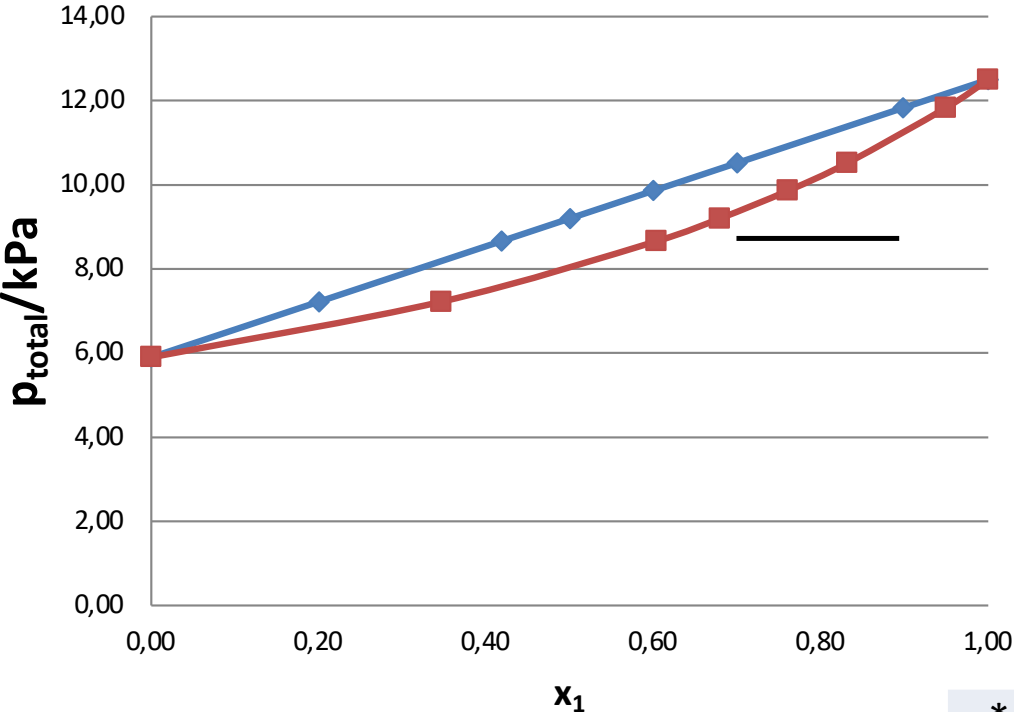
$$p_2 = x_2 p_2^*$$

$$p_{\text{total}} = p_1 + p_2$$

$$p_1 = y_1 p_{\text{total}} \qquad y_1 = p_1 / p_{\text{total}}$$

$p_1^* =$	12,5 kPa				
$p_2^* =$	5,9 kPa				
	$x_1$	$p_1/\text{kPa}$	$p_2/\text{kPa}$	$p_{\text{Total}}/\text{kPa}$	$y_1$
	0,00	0,00	5,90	5,90	0,00
	0,20	2,50	4,72	7,22	0,346
	0,42	5,23	3,43	8,66	0,603
	0,50	6,25	2,95	9,20	
	0,60				
	0,70				
	0,80				
	1,00				

Diagrama de equilíbrio líquido- vapor da mistura  
binária metanol-etanol a 20 °C



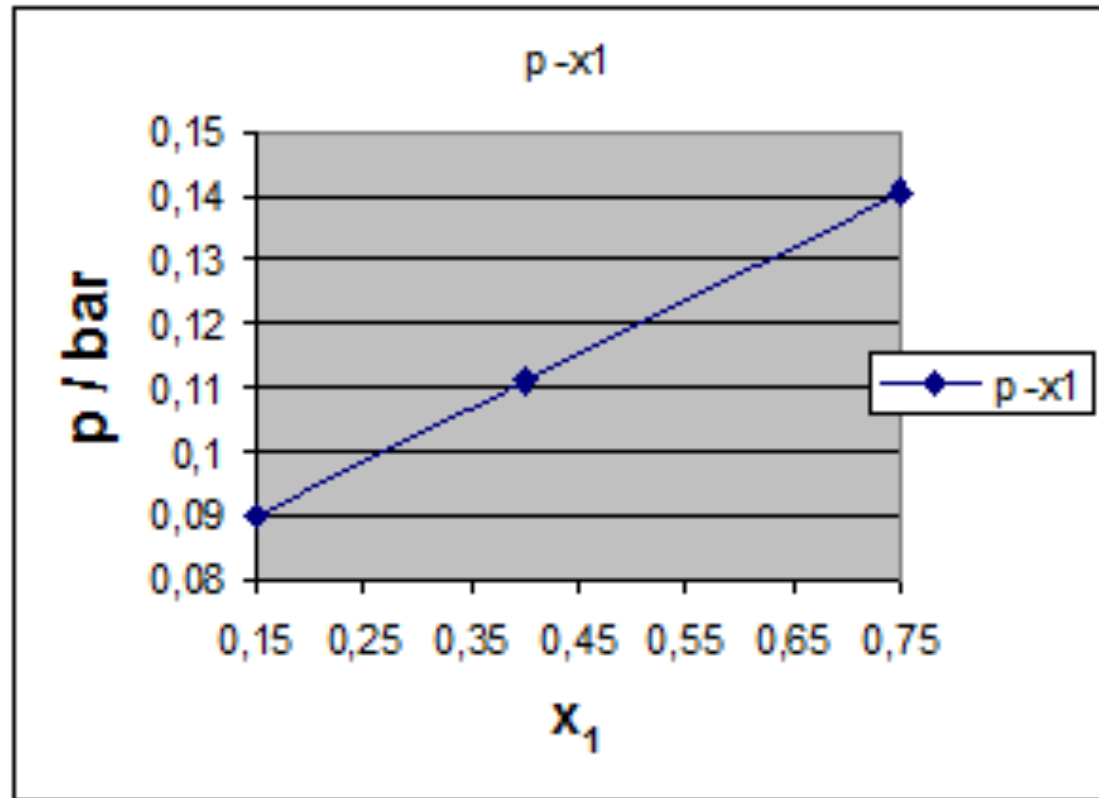
Vapor-liquid equilibrium for the  
binary mixture metanol-ethanol,  
at 20 °C

—◆—  $p_{\text{total}} \text{ vs } x_1$   
—■—  $p_{\text{total}} \text{ vs } y_1$

$n_{\text{met}} =$	1,56 mol
$n_{\text{et}} =$	2,17 mol
$x_{\text{met}} =$	0,42

$p_1^* =$	12,5 kPa				
$p_2^* =$	5,9 kPa				
	$x_1$	$p_1/\text{kPa}$	$p_2/\text{kPa}$	$p_{\text{Total}}/\text{kPa}$	$y_1$
	0,00	0,00	5,90	5,90	0,00
	0,20	2,50	4,72	7,22	0,35
	0,42	5,23	3,43	8,66	0,60
	0,50	6,25	2,95	9,20	0,68
	0,60	7,50	2,36	9,86	0,76
	0,70	8,75	1,77	10,52	0,83
	0,90	11,23	0,60	11,83	0,95
	1,00	12,50	0,00	12,50	1,00

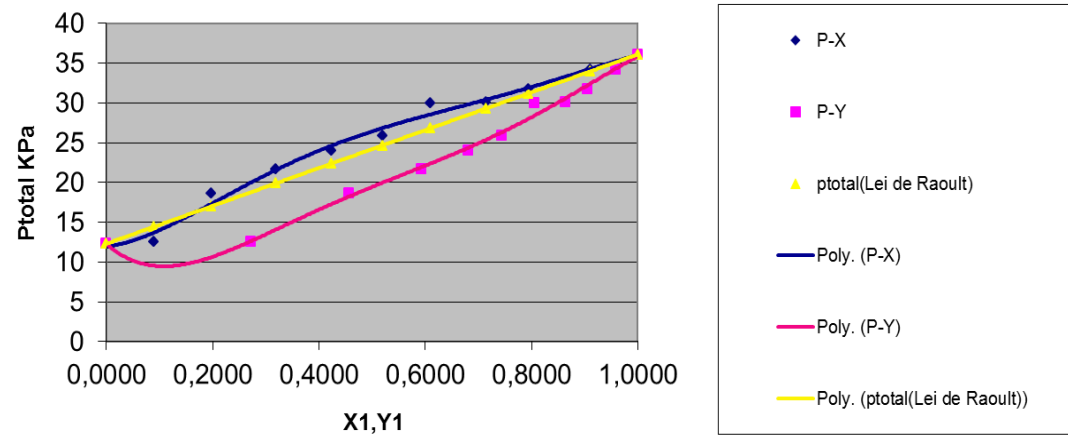
Responda às questões que se seguem com base nos dados de equilíbrio líquido-vapor para a mistura binária, metanol,  $\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$  (1) / etanol,  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$ , (2), a  $25^\circ\text{C}$ , indicados na figura abaixo:



- Determine as pressões de vapor do etanol e do metanol puros, a  $25^\circ\text{C}$ .
- Determine a composição do vapor em equilíbrio com a solução contendo 55% de metanol.
- Represente no mesmo gráfico o vapor em equilíbrio com a solução contendo 55% de metanol, e represente também a tie-line correspondente. Marque no gráfico a região do líquido.

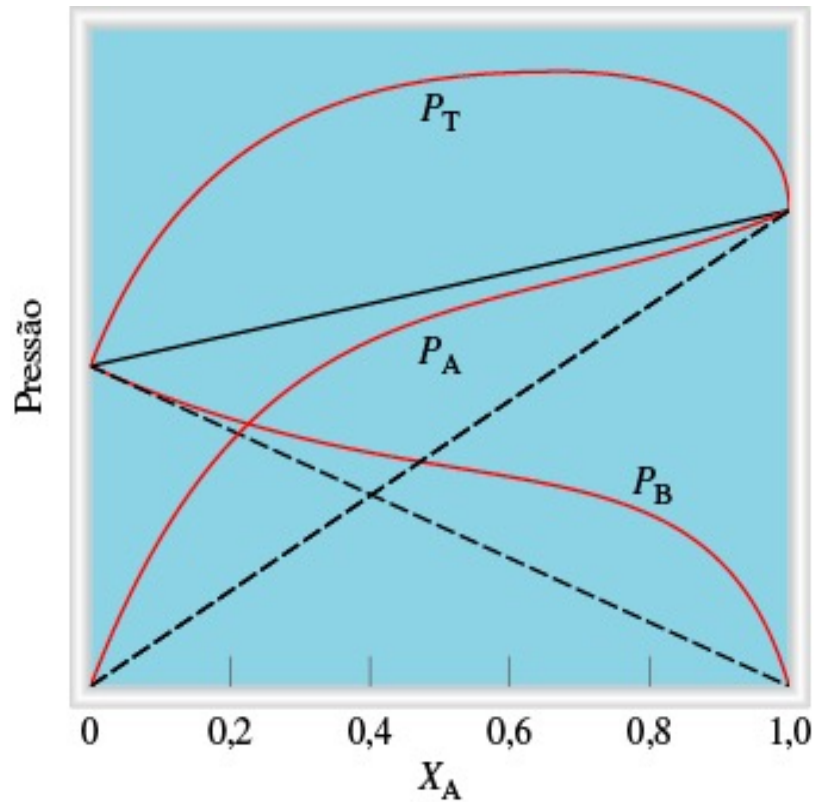
$p_{exp}/\text{kPa}$	$x_1$	$y_1$	$P_{total}$ (Lei de Raoult)
12,3	0	0	12,300
12,51	0,0895	0,2716	14,429
18,61	0,1981	0,4565	17,013
21,63	0,3193	0,5934	19,896
24,01	0,4232	0,6815	22,368
25,92	0,5119	0,744	24,478
29,96	0,6069	0,805	26,738
30,12	0,7135	0,8639	29,274
31,75	0,7934	0,9048	31,175
34,15	0,9102	0,959	33,954
36,09	1	1	36,090

Diagrama de equilibrio liquido-vapor para o sistema binário metiletilacetona (1)/tolueno(2)



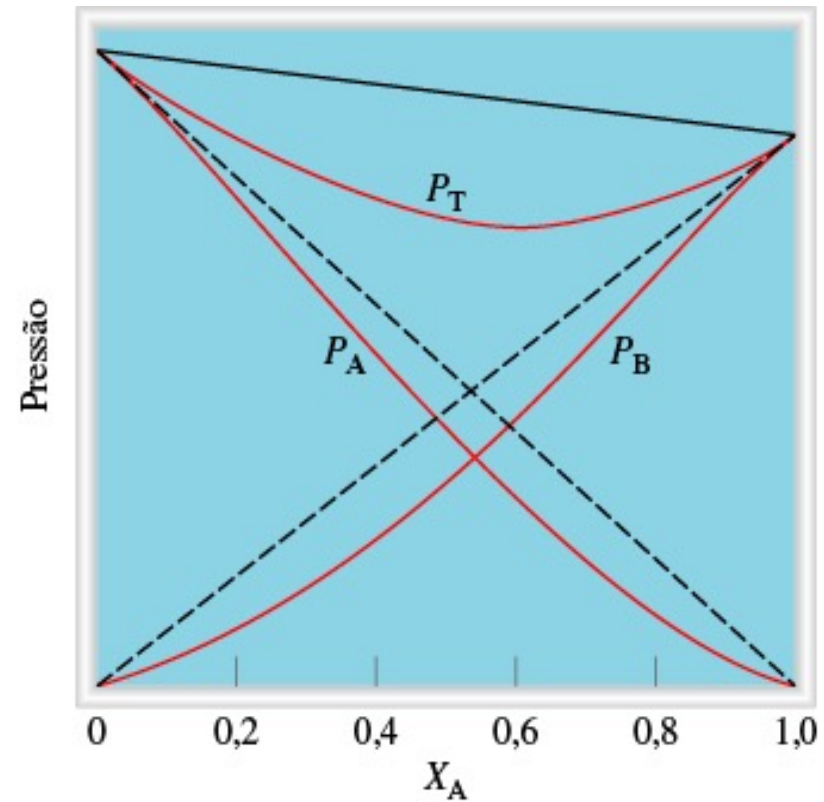
# Mistura binária de líquidos voláteis

$P_T$  é maior do que  
o previsto pela lei de Raoult



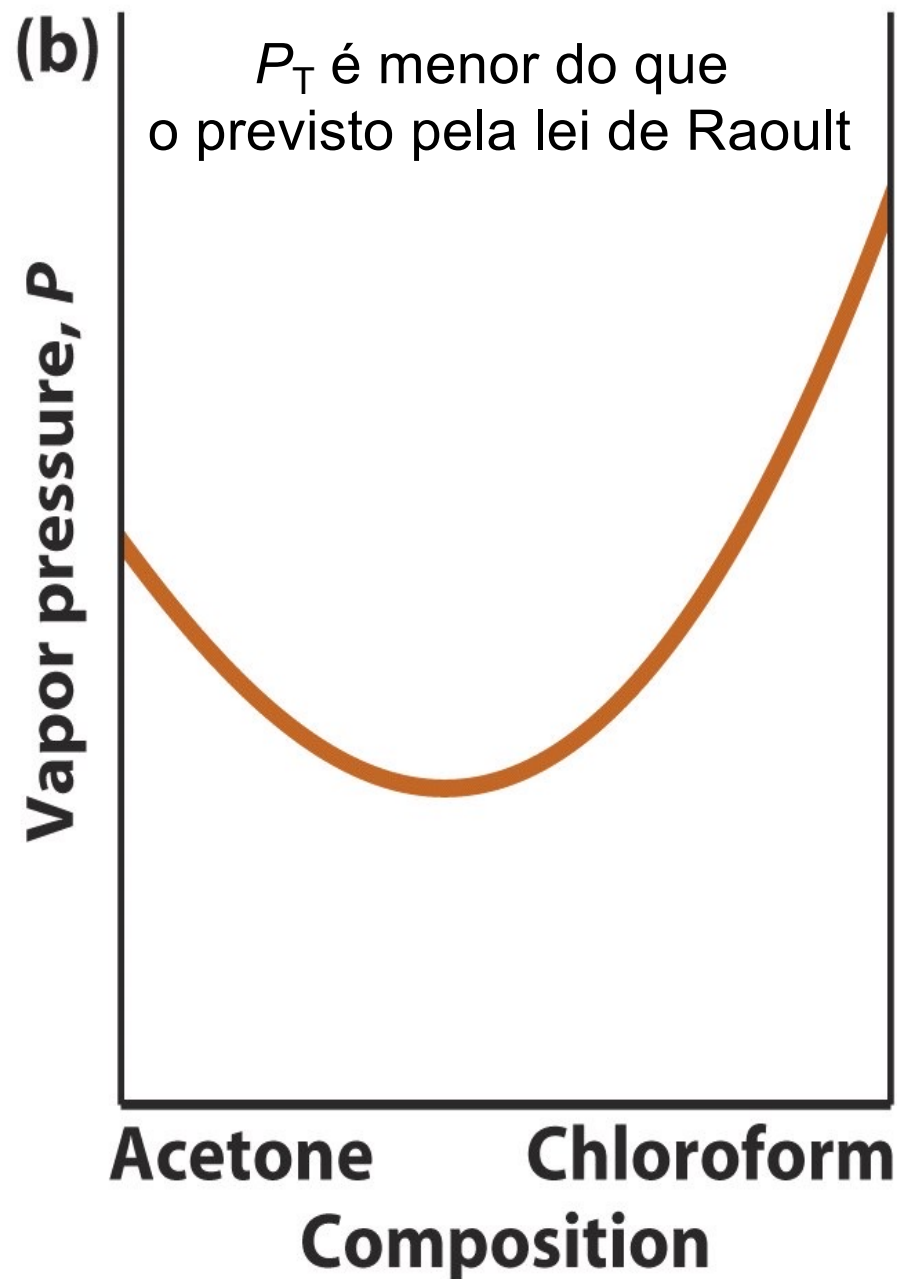
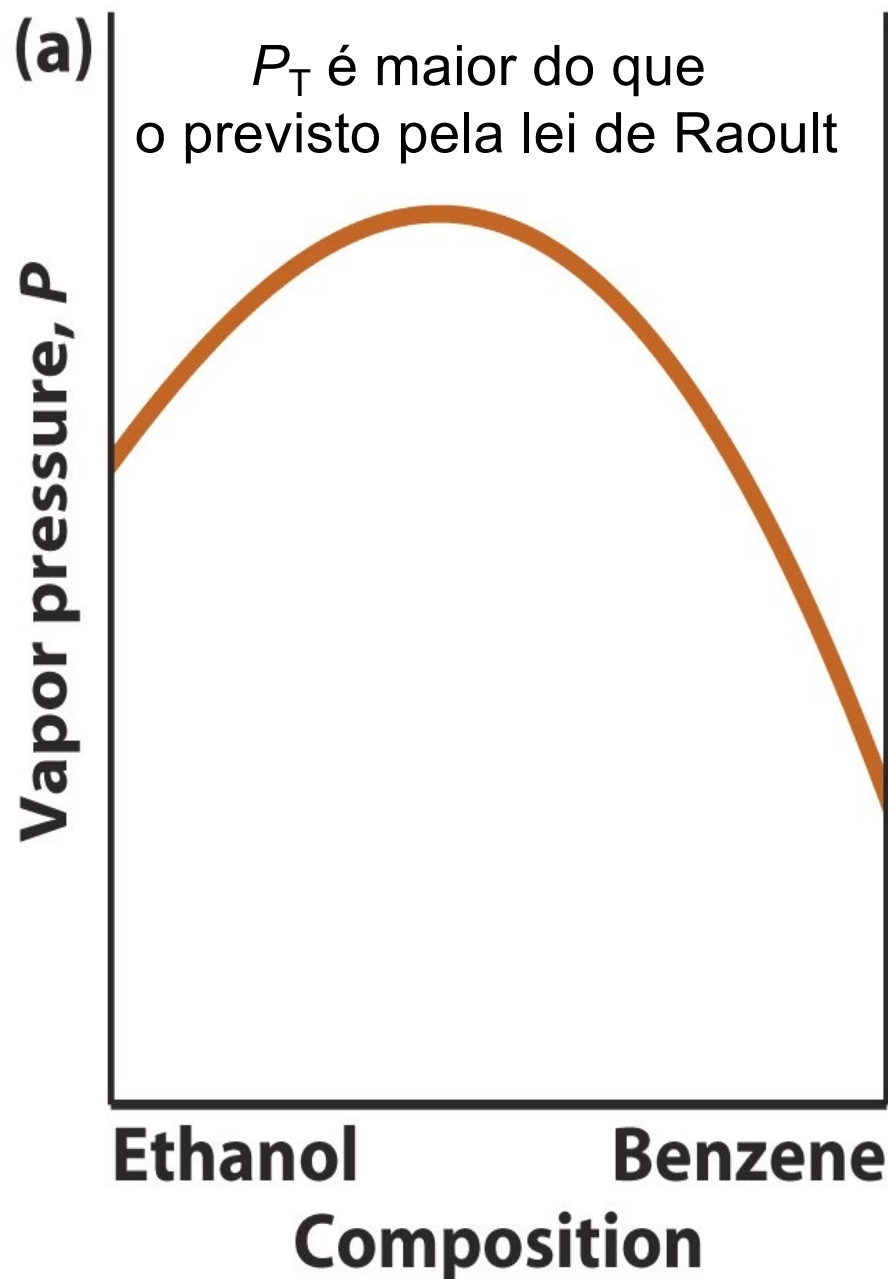
Força  
A-B < Força  
A-A e Força  
B-B

$P_T$  é menor do que  
o previsto pela lei de Raoult

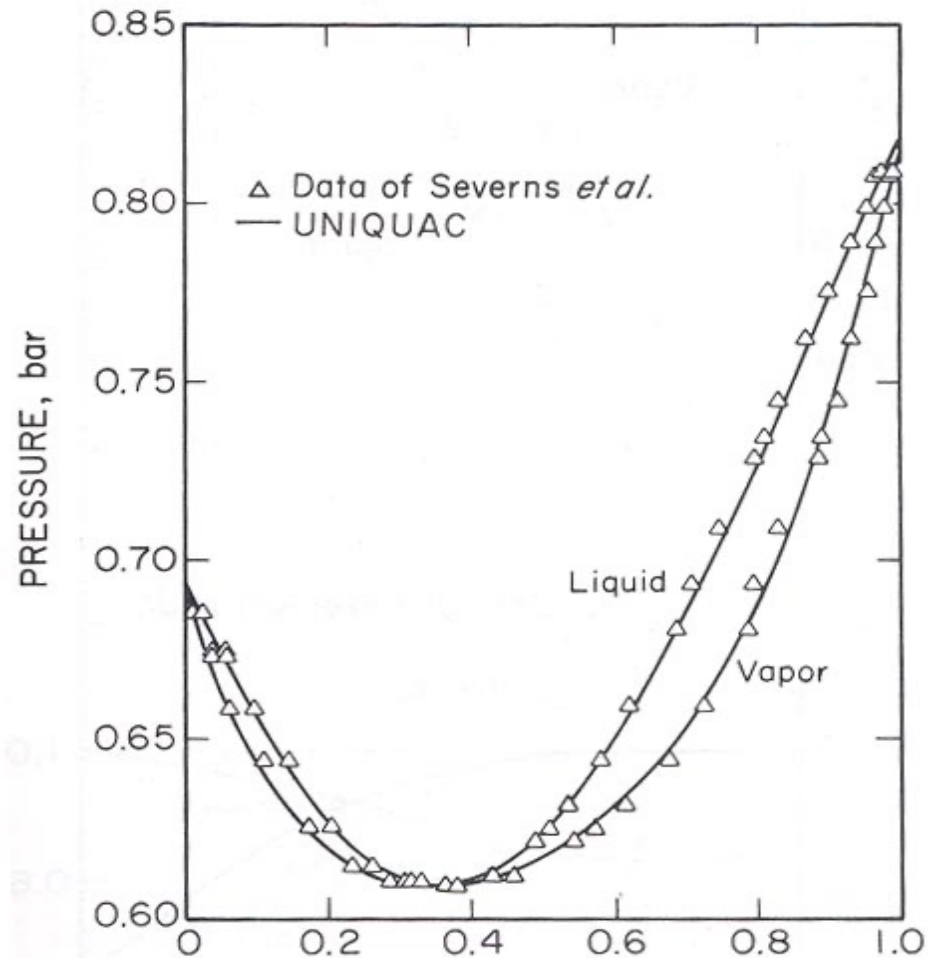


Força  
A-B > Força  
A-A e Força  
B-B

## Mistura binária de líquidos voláteis







- Identifique as curvas de equilíbrio, a zona de líquido, de vapor e de coexistência das duas fases.
- Classifique o tipo de desvios à lei de Raoult e relacione o tipo de comportamento observado com as forças intermoleculares.

# Mistura binária de líquidos voláteis

