

# FT II – Difusão de Eletrolitos

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# 1 Velocidade do ion

$$v_i = u_i (\nabla \mu_i + z_i F \nabla \Psi)$$

$$\mu_i = \mu_i^0 + R T \ln a_i; \quad \nabla \mu_i = \frac{R T}{c_i} \nabla c_i; \quad \mathcal{D}_i = u_i R T \quad (\text{Relação Einstein})$$

$$-J_i = c_i v_i = \mathcal{D}$$

$\mu_i$ : Mobilidade do ion

$\nabla \mu_i$ : Potencial químico

$z_i$ : Carga ionica

$F$ : 9.649 E<sup>4</sup> C/mol (Constante de Faraday)

$\Psi$ : Potencial eletrostático

$u_i$ : Propriedade física do ion:  $u_i \sim (6 \pi \eta R_0)^{-1}$  (Stokes-Einstein)

$R_0$ : Raio efetivo (Efeitos solvatação)

## 2 Equação Nerst-Plank

$$-J_i = \mathcal{D} \left( \nabla c_i + c_i z_i \frac{F \nabla \Psi}{RT} \right)$$

- Soluções Diluídas

### Demonstration

$$\begin{aligned} -J_i &= -c_i v_i = -c_i (-u_i (\nabla \mu_i + z_i F \nabla \Psi)) = c_i u_i \left( \left( \frac{RT}{c_i} \nabla c_i \right) + z_i F \nabla \Psi \right) = \\ &= \mathcal{D} \left( \nabla c_i + z_i c_i \frac{F \nabla \Psi}{RT} \right); \end{aligned}$$

$$\mu_i = \mu_i^0 + RT \ln a_i \wedge a_i \xrightarrow{\text{Sol diluídas}} c_i \implies \nabla \mu_i = \frac{RT}{c_i} \nabla c_i;$$

$$\mathcal{D}_i = u_i RT \quad (\text{Relação Einstein})$$

### 3 Tabela dos coeficientes de difusão de ions em agua a 25°C

Cation	$\mathcal{D}_i$	Anion	$\mathcal{D}_i$
H <sup>+</sup>	9.31	OH <sup>-</sup>	5.28
Li <sup>+</sup>	1.03	F <sup>-</sup>	1.47
Na <sup>+</sup>	1.33	Cl <sup>-</sup>	2.03
K <sup>+</sup>	1.96	Br <sup>-</sup>	2.08
Rb <sup>+</sup>	2.07	I <sup>-</sup>	2.05
Cs <sup>+</sup>	2.06	NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	1.90
Ag <sup>+</sup>	1.65	CH <sub>3</sub> COO <sup>-</sup>	1.09
NH <sub>4</sub> <sup>+</sup>	1.96	CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> COO <sup>-</sup>	0.95
N(C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub> ) <sub>4</sub> <sup>+</sup>	0.52	B(C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> ) <sub>4</sub> <sup>-</sup>	0.53
Ca <sup>2+</sup>	0.79	SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>-</sup>	1.06
Mg <sup>2+</sup>	0.71	CO <sub>3</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	0.92
La <sup>3+</sup>	0.62	Fe(CN) <sub>6</sub> <sup>3-</sup>	0.98

**Note:** Values at infinite dilution in 1 E<sup>-5</sup> cm<sup>2</sup>/s. Calculated from data of Robinson and Stokes (1960)

### 3.1 Eletrolitos Fortes (1:1)

$$J_+ - J_- = i/|z|$$

$i$  Densidade de corrente + Cation

$z$  Carga ionica - Anion

### 3.2 Fluxo dos iões

$$J_1 = - \frac{2 \mathcal{D}_2 \nabla c_1 + i/|z|}{1 + \mathcal{D}_2/\mathcal{D}_1}$$

$$J_+ = J_- \iff i = 0 \quad (\text{Sem corrente})$$

$$J_1 = \frac{i/|z|}{1 + \mathcal{D}_2/\mathcal{D}_1} \iff \nabla c = 0 \quad (\text{muito agitado})$$

$$\mathcal{D} = \frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^n \mathcal{D}_i^{-1}} = H(\mathcal{D}_i); \qquad t_i = \frac{\mathcal{D}_i}{\sum \mathcal{D}_j}$$

$t_i$  Numero de transferencia (fração da corrente transportada pelo ion  $i$ )

$H$  Média harmonica

## Exemplo 1

Difusão Qual o valor do coeficiente de difusão a 25 °C de HCl em água? Calcule o n° de transferência para o protão nestas condições.

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Resposta



Coeficiente de difusão

$$\mathcal{D} = \frac{2}{\mathcal{D}_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+}^{-1} + \mathcal{D}_{\text{Cl}^-}^{-1}} \cong \frac{2}{9.31^{-1} + 2.03^{-1}} \cong 3.333 \text{ cm}^2/\text{s};$$

Numero de transferencia para  $\text{H}_3\text{O}^+$

$$t_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+} = \frac{\mathcal{D}_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+}}{\mathcal{D}_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+} + \mathcal{D}_{\text{Cl}^-}} = \left(1 + \mathcal{D}_{\text{Cl}^-}/\mathcal{D}_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+}\right)^{-1} = \left(1 + 2.03/9.31\right)^{-1} \cong \\ \cong 82.099 \%$$

4 Ionic conductivity and diffusion at infinite dilution

Inorganic Cations	$\Lambda_{\pm}$	$\mathcal{D}$
	$\overline{\text{E}^{-4} \text{ m}^2 \text{ S/mol}}$	$\overline{\text{E}^{-5} \text{ cm}^2/\text{s}}$
Ag <sup>+</sup>	61.90	1.648
$\frac{1}{3} \text{ Al}^{3+}$	19.00	0.541
$\frac{1}{2} \text{ Ba}^{2+}$	63.60	0.847
$\frac{1}{2} \text{ Be}^{2+}$	45.00	0.599
$\frac{1}{2} \text{ Ca}^{2+}$	59.47	0.792
$\frac{1}{2} \text{ Cd}^{2+}$	54.00	0.719
$\frac{1}{3} \text{ Ce}^{3+}$	69.80	0.620
$\frac{1}{2} \text{ Co}^{2+}$	55.00	0.732
$\frac{1}{3} [\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_6]^{3+}$	101.90	0.904
$\frac{1}{3} [\text{Co}(\text{en})_3]^{6+}$	74.70	0.663
$\frac{1}{6} [\text{Co}_2(\text{trien})_3]^{6+}$	69.00	0.306
$\frac{1}{3} \text{ Cr}^{3+}$	67.00	0.595
Cs <sup>+</sup>	77.20	2.056
Inorganic Anions	$\Lambda_{\pm}$	$\mathcal{D}$
	$\overline{\text{E}^{-4} \text{ m}^2 \text{ S/mol}}$	$\overline{\text{E}^{-5} \text{ cm}^2/\text{s}}$
Au(CN) <sub>2</sub> <sup>−</sup>	50.00	1.331
Au(CN) <sub>4</sub> <sup>−</sup>	36.00	0.959
B(C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> ) <sub>4</sub> <sup>−</sup>	21.00	0.559
Br <sup>−</sup>	78.10	2.080
Br <sub>3</sub> <sup>−</sup>	43.00	1.145
BrO <sub>3</sub> <sup>−</sup>	55.70	1.483
CN <sup>−</sup>	78.00	2.077
CNO <sup>−</sup>	64.60	1.720
$\frac{1}{2} \text{ CO}_3^{2-}$	69.30	0.923
Cl <sup>−</sup>	76.31	2.032
ClO <sub>2</sub> <sup>−</sup>	52.00	1.385
ClO <sub>3</sub> <sup>−</sup>	64.60	1.720
ClO <sub>4</sub> <sup>−</sup>	67.30	1.792
$\frac{1}{3} [\text{Co}(\text{CN})_6]^{3-}$	98.90	0.878
$\frac{1}{2} \text{ CrO}_4^{2-}$	85.00	1.132