

## Ravnotežja

Do sedaj smo obravnavali kemijska ravnotežja, ki so pomembna v analizi kemiji.

Primeri so obravnavali preproste sisteme, pri katerih smo upoštevali le eno ravnotežje.

V raztopinah pa je navadno prisotnih več zvrsti hkrati, zato med njimi nastopajo različna ravnotežja, ki jih moramo obravnavati kompleksno.

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## Postopna ravnotežja

Mnoga ravnotežja lahko obravnavamo v korakih. Za vsak korak lahko zapišemo samostojen izraz za ravnotežje z ustrezno konstanto.

Primeri: disociacija poliprotičnih kislin, nastanek kompleksov, ki vsebujejo več ligandov...

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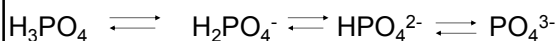
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## Postopna ravnotežja

Primer:



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### Postopna ravnotežja

$$K_{a1} = \frac{[H_3O^+][H_2PO_4^-]}{[H_3PO_4]}$$

$$K_{a2} = \frac{[H_3O^+][HPO_4^{2-}]}{[H_2PO_4^-]}$$

$$K_{a3} = \frac{[H_3O^+][PO_4^{3-}]}{[HPO_4^{2-}]}$$

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### Postopna ravnotežja (primer)

pH 1,0 M fosforne kisline uravnamo na 7,0.

Izračunajte koncentracije posameznih zvrsti v raztopini!

$$K_{a1} = 7,5 \cdot 10^{-2}$$

$$K_{a2} = 6,2 \cdot 10^{-8}$$

$$K_{a3} = 4,8 \cdot 10^{-13}$$

$$[H_3O^+] = 1 \cdot 10^{-7}$$

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### Postopna ravnotežja (primer), nadalj.

Prvi korak:

$$\frac{K_{a1}}{[H_3O^+]} = \frac{[H_2PO_4^-]}{[H_3PO_4]} \quad \frac{K_{a2}}{[H_3O^+]} = \frac{[HPO_4^{2-}]}{[H_2PO_4^-]} \quad \frac{K_{a3}}{[H_3O^+]} = \frac{[PO_4^{3-}]}{[HPO_4^{2-}]}$$

Nato izračunamo relativne množine posameznih zvrsti

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Postopna ravnotežja (primer), nadalj.

$$\frac{7,5 \times 10^{-2}}{10^{-7}} = \frac{[\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4^-]}{[\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4]} = 750000$$

$$\frac{6,2 \times 10^{-8}}{10^{-7}} = \frac{[\text{HPO}_4^{2-}]}{[\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4^-]} = 0,62$$

$$\frac{4,8 \times 10^{-13}}{10^{-7}} = \frac{[\text{PO}_4^{3-}]}{[\text{HPO}_4^{2-}]} = 4,8 \times 10^{-6}$$

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Postopna ravnotežja (primer),  
nadalj.

Izrazi kažejo, da sta pri teh pogojih  
(pH=7) sta pomembni obliki  $\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4^-$  in  $\text{HPO}_4^{2-}$

Celotna koncentracija fosfata: 1,0 M torej sledi:  
 $1,0 = [\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4] + [\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4^-] + [\text{HPO}_4^{2-}] + [\text{PO}_4^{3-}]$   
(Masna bilanca)

Če upoštevamo poenostavitvev:  
 $1,0 = [\text{HPO}_4^{2-}] + [\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4^-]$

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Postopna ravnotežja (primer),  
nadalj.

$$\frac{[\text{HPO}_4^{2-}]}{[\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4^-]} = 0,62$$

$$[\text{HPO}_4^{2-}] = 0,62 [\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4^-]$$

$$1,0 = [\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4^-] + 0,62 [\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4^-] = 1,62 [\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4^-]$$

$$[\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4^-] = 1,0/1,62 = 0,617\text{M}$$

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## TOPNOST OBORIN

- *kvalitativna analiza*
- *ločitev komponent (separiranja)*
- *gravimetrična analiza*
- *titrimetrične določitve (obarjalne titracije)*

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## Ravnotežja

Stopnje pri reševanju kompleksnih ravnotežnih sistemov:

- Definirajmo količine, ki jih za nek sistem poznamo
- Definirajmo problem
- S kemijskimi reakcijami opišemo vsa možna ravnotežja

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## Ravnotežja sistematični pristop

- Zapišemo vse možne ravnotežne enačbe in upoštevamo značilne konstante
- Zapišemo masno bilanca
- Zapišemo enačbo nevtralnosti (bilanca nabojev)
- Določimo neznanke
- Rešimo sistem

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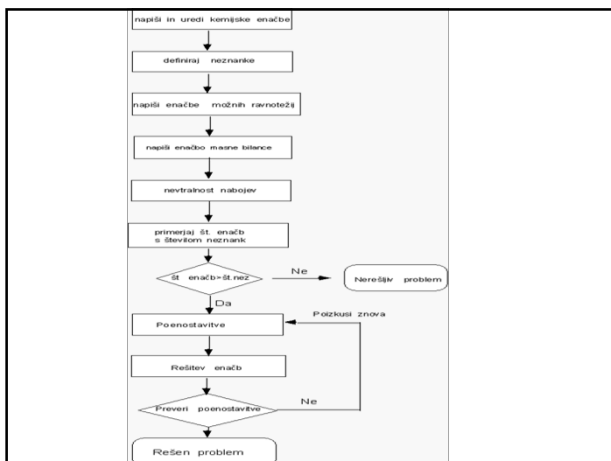
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## Ravnotežja

Stopnje pri reševanju problema

- Masna bilanca in bilanca nabojev sta zelo pomemben del postopka
- Masna bilanca povezuje koncentracije različnih kemijskih zvrsti v raztopini!
- Bilanca nabojev zagotavlja elektonevtrlnost!

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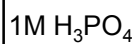
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## Ravnotežja

- Primer masne bilance:



Masna bilanca:

$$1,0 = [\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4] + [\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4^-] + [\text{HPO}_4^{2-}] + [\text{PO}_4^{3-}]$$

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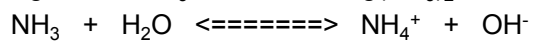
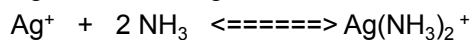
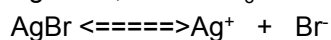
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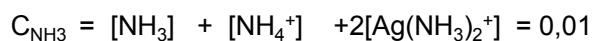
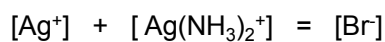
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### Ravnotežja

AgBr v 0,010 M NH<sub>3</sub>



• MASNA BILANCA:



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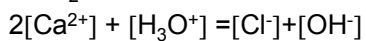
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### Ravnotežja

Bilanca nabojev- enačba elektronevtralnosti:

- Število molov (vsota) pozitivnih nabojev mora biti enaka številu molov negativnih nabojev:

Primeri:



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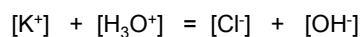
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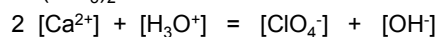
### Ravnotežja

- ELEKTRONEVTRALNOST

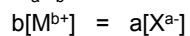
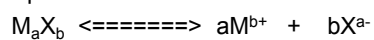
KCl:



Ca(ClO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>:



Splošno:



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Primeri izračuna ravnotežij: (Prvi primer)

Izračunajte koncentracijo  $\text{Ag}^+$  ionov, če nekaj trdnega  $\text{AgCl}$  dodamo v raztopino  $0,1 \text{ M NaBr}$  (Slabo topna substanca v stiku z anionom, ki tvori s srebrovimi ioni oborino)

Poznamo:

$$[\text{Na}^+] = 0,1 \text{ M}$$

Želimo izračunati  $[\text{Ag}^+]$  !

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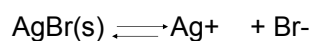
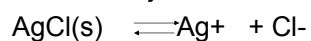
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• Ravnotežja:



• Konstante

$$K_{\text{sp AgBr}} = [\text{Ag}^+] \cdot [\text{Br}^-] = 4,9 \cdot 10^{-13}$$

$$K_{\text{sp AgCl}} = [\text{Ag}^+] \cdot [\text{Cl}^-] = 1,8 \cdot 10^{-10}$$

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V raztopini imamo 4 zvrsti:

$\text{Na}^+$ ,  $\text{Ag}^+$ ,  $\text{Cl}^-$  in  $\text{Br}^-$

Koncentracija  $\text{Na}^+$  se ne spreminja zaradi morebitnih reakcij, torej ostane  $0,1 \text{ M}$ .

Imamo 3 neznanke in 2 algebrski enačbi:

Upoštevati moramo še masni bilanci in bilanco nabojev:

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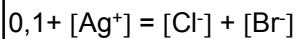
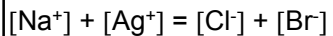
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Vsak srebrov ion v raztopino daje kloridni ion.  
Nekaj srebra se obarja kot AgBr!

Elektronevtralnost:

Naboj sistema mora biti enak 0!



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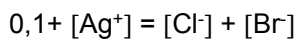
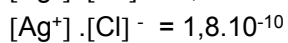
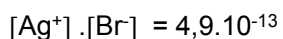
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Imamo torej 3 enačbe s tremi neznanakami.  
Sistem je matematično rešljiv!



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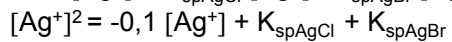
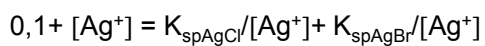
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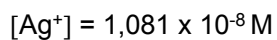
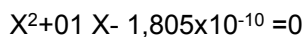
Br<sup>-</sup> in Cl<sup>-</sup> izrazimo s pomočjo  $K_{sp}$ :



sledi:



Kvadratna enačba:



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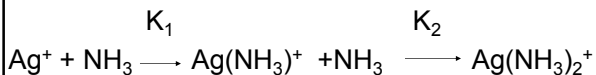
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Primeri izračuna ravnotežij: (Drugi primer)

- Izračunajte koncentracijo srebrovih ionov v 1,000 M  $\text{NH}_3$ , če je v enem litru raztopine 0,1 molov srebrovega nitrata! (Predpostavimo, da je koncentracija  $\text{NH}_4^+$  ionov glede na  $\text{NH}_3$  zanemarljiva!)

Ravnotežja v raztopini:



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- Konstante ravnotežja:

$$K_1 = 2,23 \times 10^3 = \frac{[\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)^+]}{[\text{Ag}^+][\text{NH}_3]}$$

$$K_2 = 6,90 \times 10^3 = \frac{[\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)_2^+]}{[\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)^+][\text{NH}_3]}$$

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2 enačbi, 4 neznanke!

$[\text{Ag}^+]$ ,  $[\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)^+]$ ,  $[\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)_2^+]$ ,  $[\text{NH}_3]$

Masna bilanca, Elektronevtralnost!

Masna bilanca:

Celotna koncentracija srebrovih zvrsti mora biti 0,1 M torej sledi:

$$0,1 = [\text{Ag}^+] + [\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)^+] + [\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)_2^+]$$

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Masno bilanco lahko izrazimo tudi z amoniakom:

$$[\text{NH}_3] = 1 - [\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)^+] - 2 [\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)_2^+]$$

(Vsaka kompleksna zvrst zmanjša prvotno koncentracijo amoniaka!)

Na osnovi ravnotežnih konstant  $K_1$  in  $K_2$  lahko sklepamo, da bomo imeli za vsak mol  $[\text{Ag}^+]$  2340 molov  $[\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)^+]$  in 6900  $[\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)_2^+]$  za vsak  $[\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)^+]$

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Torej je praktično vse srebro prisotno v raztopini v obliki  $[\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)_2^+]$

Masna bilanca:

$$0,1 = [\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)_2^+]$$

$$[\text{NH}_3] = 1 - 2 [\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)_2^+] = 0,8$$

Tako poznamo koncentraciji dveh zvrsti. Ostali lahko izračunamo iz enačb ustreznih ravnotežij.

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• Rešitev:

$$[\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)^+] = [\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)_2^+] / 6,90 \cdot 10^3 [\text{NH}_3] =$$

$$= 0,1 / (6,90 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 0,8) = 1,84 \cdot 10^{-5}$$

$$[\text{Ag}^+] = [\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)^+] / 2,34 \cdot 10^3 [\text{NH}_3] =$$

$$= 1,84 \cdot 10^{-5} / (2,34 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 0,8) = 9,82 \cdot 10^{-9}$$

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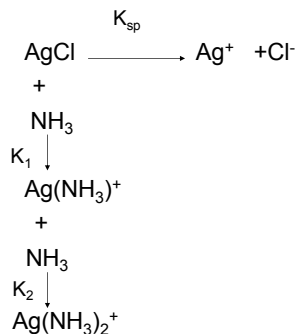
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Primeri izračuna ravnotežij: (Tretji primer)

- Izračunajte topnost AgCl v 1 M amoniaku!




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Ravnotežne konstante:

$$K_{sp} = [\text{Ag}^+] \cdot [\text{Cl}^-] = 1,8 \cdot 10^{-10}$$

$$K_1 = 2,23 \times 10^3 = \frac{[\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)^+]}{[\text{Ag}^+][\text{NH}_3]}$$

$$K_2 = 6,90 \times 10^3 = \frac{[\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)_2^+]}{[\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)^+][\text{NH}_3]}$$

Iz prejšnjega primera lahko vidimo, da bo srebro v raztopini pretežno v obliki diamino kompleksa!

Enačbi za nastanek kompleksa lahko množimo

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Bilanca mas ali elektronevtralnost:

$$[\text{Cl}^-] = [\text{Ag}^+] + [\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)_2^+]$$

ali

$$[\text{NH}_3] = 1 - 2 [\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)_2^+]$$

Ker je srebro pretežno v obliki  $[\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)_2^+]$ , lahko zapišemo:

$$[\text{NH}_3] = 1 - 2 [\text{Cl}^-]$$

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Topnost AgCl lahko izrazimo s [Cl<sup>-</sup>]:

$$[\text{Cl}^-] = [\text{Ag}^+] + [\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)_2^+]$$

$$[\text{Ag}^+] = K_{\text{sp}}/[\text{Cl}^-]$$

Ob upoštevanju poenostavitve sledi:

$$[\text{Cl}^-] = [\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)_2^+]$$

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Uporabimo zvezo:

$$1,6 \times 10^7 = \frac{[\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)_2^+]}{[\text{Ag}^+][\text{NH}_3]^2}$$

$$[\text{Cl}^-] = K_1 K_2 [\text{Ag}^+][\text{NH}_3]^2$$

$$[\text{Cl}^-] = K_1 K_2 K_{\text{sp}} [\text{NH}_3]^2 / [\text{Cl}^-]$$

$$[\text{NH}_3] = 1 - 2 [\text{Cl}^-]$$

$$[\text{Cl}^-] = K_1 K_2 K_{\text{sp}} (1 - 2 [\text{Cl}^-])^2 / [\text{Cl}^-]$$

$$[\text{Cl}^-]^2 = K_1 K_2 K_{\text{sp}} (1 - 2 [\text{Cl}^-])^2$$

$$[\text{Cl}^-]^2 = K_1 K_2 K_{\text{sp}} (1 - 4 [\text{Cl}^-] + 4 [\text{Cl}^-]^2)$$

$$0,985 [\text{Cl}^-]^2 + 0,015 [\text{Cl}^-] - 2,88 \cdot 10^{-3} = 0$$

$$[\text{Cl}^-] = 5,4 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ mol/L}$$

$$[\text{Cl}^-] = 0,121 \text{ M}$$

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Primeri izračuna ravnotežij: (Četrti primer)

Izračunajte topnost kalcijevega oksalata pri pH 4!

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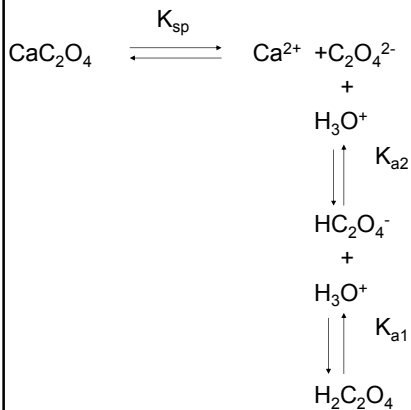
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Ravnotežja:



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Topnost določimo s koncentracija  $[\text{Ca}^{2+}]$  !

Zaradi poenostavitve uporabimo simbole:

- $[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = [\text{H}]$
- $[\text{Ca}^{2+}] = [\text{Ca}]$
- $[\text{C}_2\text{O}_4^{2-}] = [\text{Ox}]$
- $[\text{HC}_2\text{O}_4^-] = [\text{HOx}]$
- $[\text{H}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4] = [\text{H}_2\text{Ox}]$

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Ravnotežne konstante:

$$K_{sp} = [\text{Ca}][\text{Ox}] = 1,6 \times 10^{-8}$$

$$K_{a1} = \frac{[\text{H}][\text{HOx}]}{[\text{H}_2\text{Ox}]} = 8,8 \times 10^{-2}$$

$$K_{a2} = \frac{[\text{H}][\text{Ox}]}{[\text{HOx}]} = 5,1 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$[\text{H}] = 1,0 \times 10^{-4}$$

Koncentracija kalcija mora biti enaka vsoti koncentracij vseh oksalatnih oblik:

$$[\text{Ca}] = [\text{Ox}] + [\text{HOx}] + [\text{H}_2\text{Ox}]$$

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Upoštevamo nekatere poenostavitve:

Oksalatne zvrsti:

$$\frac{K_{a1}}{[H]} = \frac{[HOx]}{[H_2Ox]} = 880$$

$$\frac{K_{a2}}{[H]} = \frac{[Ox]}{[HOx]} = 0,51$$

Pri pH 4 lahko predpostanimo, da je koncentracija  $[H_2Ox]$  zanemarljiva.

HOx in Ox sta praktično v razmerju 2:1

Masna bilanca:

$$[Ca] = [HOx] + [Ox]$$

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Rešitev:

Kot parameter rešitve izberemo Ca, ki bo tudi merilo topnosti kalcijevega oksalata!

$$[Ca] = [HOx] + [Ox]$$

$$[Ox] = K_{sp}/[Ca]$$

$$[HOx] = [Ox][H]/K_{a2} = 1,96 [Ox]$$

$$[Ca] = 1,96 [Ox] + [Ox] = 2,96 [Ox] =$$

$$2,96 K_{sp}/[Ca]$$

$$[Ca]^2 = 2,96 \times K_{sp}$$

$$[Ca] = 2,18 \times 10^{-4} \text{ M}$$

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### Primer št. 5: Vpliv nastanka kompleksov na topnost oborin

$Zn(OH)_2$ : Pri kakšni koncentraciji  $OH^-$  je topnost najmanjša?

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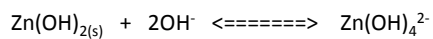
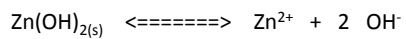
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1) RAVNOTEŽJA



2) TOPNOST (s):  $s = [\text{Zn}^{2+}] + [\text{Zn(OH)}_4^{2-}]$

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3) Ravnotežne konstante:

$$K_{sp} = [\text{Zn}^{2+}] \cdot [\text{OH}^-]^2 = 1,2 \cdot 10^{-17}$$

$$K_f = \frac{[\text{Zn(OH)}_4^{2-}]}{[\text{OH}^-]^2} = 0,13$$

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4) REŠITEV

$$s = \frac{K_{sp}}{[\text{OH}^-]^2} + K_f [\text{OH}^-]^2$$

$$0 = \frac{ds}{d[\text{OH}^-]} = -\frac{2K_{sp}}{[\text{OH}^-]^3} + 2K_f [\text{OH}^-] \quad \frac{2K_{sp}}{[\text{OH}^-]^3} = 2K_f [\text{OH}^-]$$

$$[\text{OH}^-] = \sqrt[4]{\frac{2K_{sp}}{2K_f}} = \sqrt[4]{\frac{1,2 \cdot 10^{-17}}{0,13}} = 9,8 \cdot 10^{-5}$$

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