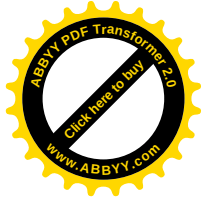
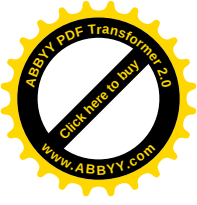


KESETIMBANGAN KIMIA TINJAUAN TERMODINAMIKA

NANIK DWI NURHAYATI, S.SI, M.SI

Blogg : <http://nanikdn.staff.uns.ac.id>

E-mail : nanikdn@uns.ac.id



FUNGSI GIBBS REAKSI



$$dG = \mu_A dn_A + \mu_B dn_B$$

Dimana dG = perubahan Gibbs molar parsial zat dlm campuran

dn_A, dn_B = perubahan kuantitas A, B

μ_A, μ_B = potensial kimia A, B

∂ = tingkat reaksi

Kemiringan fungsi gibbs saat tingkat reaksi berubah

$\frac{\partial G}{\partial \xi} = \mu_B - \mu_A$ Jika $\mu_A > \mu_B$ reaksi berlangsung $A \longrightarrow B$

Jika $\mu_A < \mu_B$ reaksi berlangsung $A \longleftarrow B$

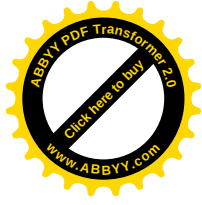
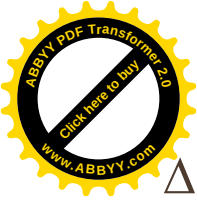
$\mu_A = \mu_B$ reaksi kesetimbangan

$$\Delta G_r = \mu_B - \mu_A$$

ΔG_r = kemiringan fungsi gibbs reaksi
perubahan G, kehilangan 1 mol A dan
pembentukan 1 mol B

$\Delta G_r = 0$ jika produk terbentuk dr reaktan pd komposisi kesetimbangan campuran

$$\Delta G_r^0 = \mu_B^0 - \mu_A^0$$



$\Delta G_r < 0$ reaksi berlangsung $A \longrightarrow B$, rx eksergonik

$\Delta G_r > 0$ reaksi berlangsung $A \longleftarrow B$, rx endergonik

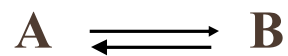
$$\Delta G^\circ = \Delta G_f^\circ(B) - \Delta G_f^\circ(A)$$

Dimana ΔG° = selisih fungsi gibbs molar standar produk dan reaktan

$\Delta G_f^\circ(A)$ = fungsi gibbs pembentukan standar reaktan murni A

$\Delta G_f^\circ(B)$ = fungsi gibbs pembentukan standar produk murni B

Komposisi Reaksi Dalam Keseimbangan



A,B gas sempurna

$$\Delta G_r = \mu_B - \mu_A$$

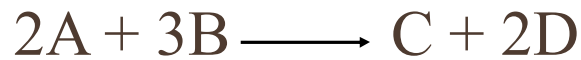
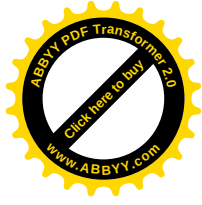
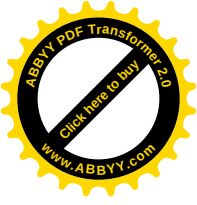
$$= \mu_B^\circ + RT \ln \frac{P_B}{P^\circ} - \mu_A^\circ + RT \ln \frac{P_A}{P^\circ}$$

$$\Delta G = \Delta G^\circ + RT \ln Q$$

Q_p = Quosien reaksi =
perbandingan tekanan parsial

$$= \Delta G^\circ + RT \ln \frac{P_B}{P_A}$$

$$\Delta G_r = \Delta G^\circ + RT \ln Q_p$$



$$\Delta G_r = \Delta G^0 + RT \ln Q$$

$$\Delta G^0 = - RT \ln Q$$

$$Q = \frac{(a_C)(a_D)^2}{(a_A)^2 (a_B)^3}$$

Q = Kuosien reaksi

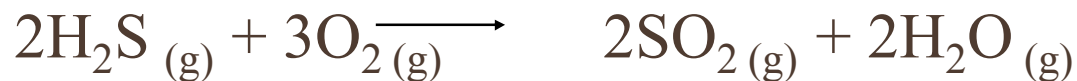
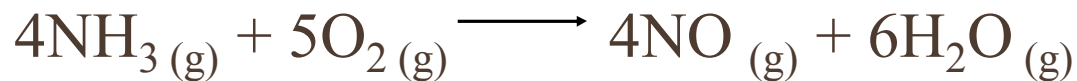
$$a = \text{aktifitas} = \frac{f}{P^0}$$

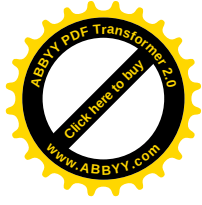
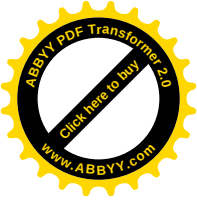
$$Q = \frac{\left(\frac{f(C)}{P^0} \right) \left(\frac{f(D)}{P^0} \right)^2}{\left(\frac{f(A)}{P^0} \right)^2 \left(\frac{f(B)}{P^0} \right)^3}$$

f = Fugasitas

$$Q = \frac{f(C) f(D)^2 (P^0)^2}{f(A)^2 f(B)^3}$$

Contoh : Tentukan Kuosien reaksi dari





Kondisi Kesetimbangan

$$\Delta G_r = 0$$

$$Q_p \longrightarrow K_p \text{ (Konstanta kesetimbangan)}$$

$$K_p = (Q_p)_{\text{kesetimbangan}} = \frac{(P_B)}{(P_A)_{\text{eq}}}$$

$$\text{Jadi } \Delta G_r = 0 \text{ jika } K_p = Q_p$$

$$\Delta G_r = \Delta G^\circ + RT \ln Q_p$$

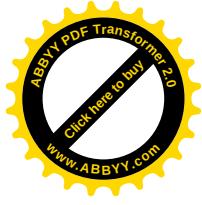
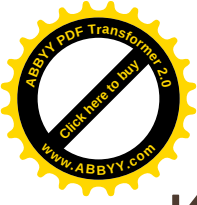
$$-\Delta G^\circ = RT \ln K_p$$

$$\text{Jika } \Delta G^\circ > 0, K_p < 1$$

pd kesetimbangan $P_A > P_B$ reaktan A lebih dpt diterima dlm kesetimbangan

$$\Delta G^\circ < 0, K_p > 1$$

pd kesetimbangan $P_A < P_B$ produk B lebih dpt diterima dlm kesetimbangan

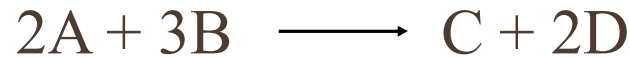


Kondisi Kesetimbangan

$$\Delta G_r = 0$$

$$K = (Q)_{\text{kesetimbangan}}$$

$$K = Q = \frac{(a_C)(a_D)^2}{(a_A)^2 (a_B)^3}$$



$$\Delta G_r = \Delta G^\circ + RT \ln Q_p$$

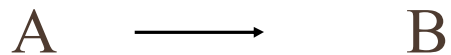
$$\Delta G^\circ = -RT \ln K_p$$

$$\Delta G_r = \Delta G^\circ + RT \ln Q$$

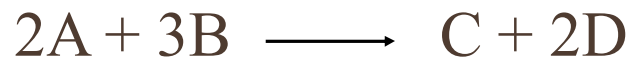
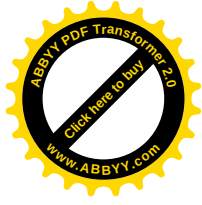
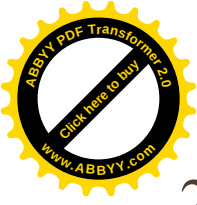
$$\Delta G^\circ = -RT \ln K$$

K_p = Konstanta kesetimbangan
tekanan parsial

K = Konstanta kesetimbangan
termodinamik



$$\Delta G^\circ = \Delta G_f^\circ(B) - \Delta G_f^\circ(A)$$

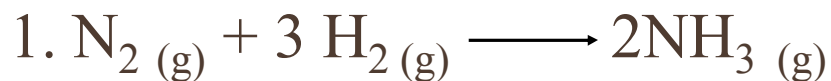


$$K = \frac{(a_C) (a_D)^2}{(a_A)^2 (a_B)^3}$$

$$\Delta G^\circ = \Delta G_f^\circ (C) + 2\Delta G_f^\circ (D) - 2\Delta G_f^\circ (A) - 3\Delta G_f^\circ (B)$$

Contoh

Tentukan Konstanta kesetimbangan reaksi pada 25° C:



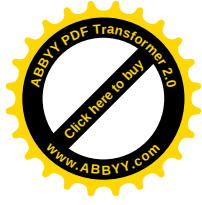
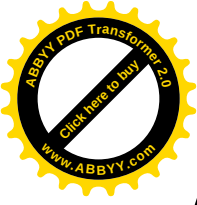
$$\Delta G_f^\circ (N_2) = 0 \quad \Delta G_f^\circ (H_2) = 0 \quad \Delta G_f^\circ (NH_3) = -16,5 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

$$\Delta G^\circ = 2\Delta G_f^\circ (NH_3) - \Delta G_f^\circ (N_2) - \Delta G_f^\circ (H_2)$$

$$\Delta G^\circ = -RT \ln K_p$$

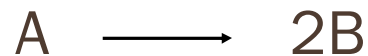
$$\ln K_p = - \frac{2 \times 16,5 \text{ kJ/mol}}{2,48 \text{ kJ/mol}}$$

$$K_p = 6 \times 10^5$$



Azas Le Chatelier (Prancis)

Sistem pd kesetimbangan, jika diberi gangguan maka akan memberi respon dgn meminimalkan efek gangguan itu



Shg $A \longleftarrow B$ jika diberikan tekanan, maka jml mol A bertambah mol B berkurang



What happens if the pressure is increased?

Respon Kesetimbangan Terhadap Tekanan

$$(\partial K)_{\text{_____}} = 0$$

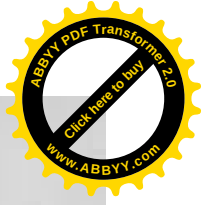
$$(\partial p)_T$$

- ✗ Jika tekanan diperbesar = volume diperkecil, kesetimbangan akan bergeser ke arah jumlah **Koefisien Reaksi Kecil**.
- ✗ Jika tekanan diperkecil = volume diperbesar, kesetimbangan akan bergeser ke arah jumlah **Koefisien reaksi besar**.
- ✗ Jumlah koefisien reaksi sebelah kiri = jumlah koefisien sebelah kanan, maka perubahan tekanan/volume **tidak menggeser** letak kesetimbangan.



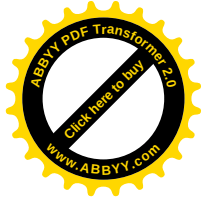
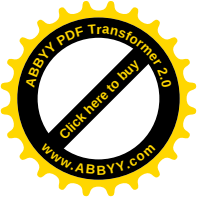
Hubungan antara reaksi yang terjadi pada sistem kesetimbangan kimia dengan aksi/ pengaruh yang diberikan dari luar”

Perubahan dari keadaan kesetimbangan semula ke keadaan kesetimbangan yg baru akibat adanya aksi atau/ pengaruh dari luar
Adalah pergeseran kesetimbangan



KEMUNGKINAN TERJADINYA PERGESERAN

1. Dari kiri ke kanan, berarti A bereaksi dengan B membentuk C dan D, sehingga jumlah mol A dan Berkurang, sedangkan C dan D bertambah.
2. Dari kanan ke kiri, berarti C dan D bereaksi membentuk A dan B. sehingga jumlah mol C dan berkurang, sedangkan A dan B bertambah.



Respon Kesetimbangan Terhadap Suhu

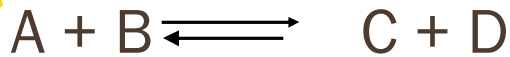
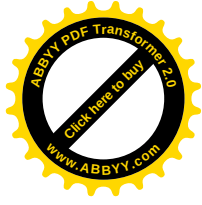
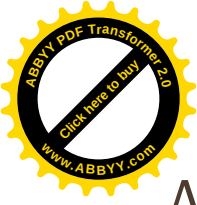
Menurut Van't Hoff (Belanda) :

- Suhu dinaikkan, reaksi akan bergeser ke arah yg *membutuhkan kalor* (endoterm)
- Suhu diturunkan reaksi akan bergeser ke arah yg *membebaskan kalor* (eksoterm)



$$\frac{d \ln K}{dT} = \frac{\Delta H^\circ}{RT^2}$$

Persamaan Van't Hoff



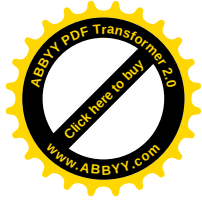
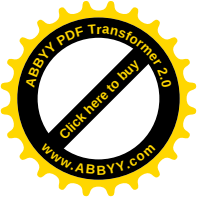
$$K = \frac{a_C a_D}{a_A a_B}$$

$$\gamma = \frac{a}{m} \quad \begin{array}{l} \gamma = \text{Koefisien aktifitas} \\ a = \text{Aktifitas ion} \\ m = \text{molalitas} \end{array}$$

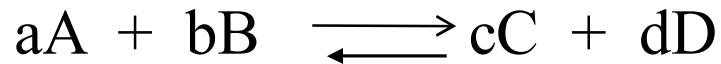
$$K = \frac{\gamma_C \gamma_D}{\gamma_A \gamma_B} \times \frac{m_C m_D}{m_A m_B} = K_\gamma K_m$$

$$dG = -S dT + V dP$$

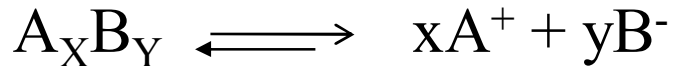
- ✗ Untuk fasa cair (l) dan padat (s), yang berpengaruh pada reaksi adalah $dT \rightarrow dP = 0$
- ✗ Untuk fasa gas (g), yang berpengaruh pada reaksi adalah $dP \rightarrow dT = 0$



AKTIVITAS ION



$$K = \frac{(C)^c (D)^d}{(A)_a (B)_b}$$



Aktifitas elektrolit $a = (ax^+)(ay^-)$

$$\gamma = \frac{a}{m} \quad \gamma = \text{Koefisien aktifitas}$$

$a = \text{Aktifitas ion}$

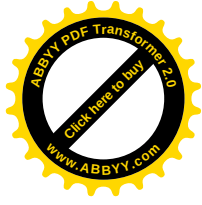
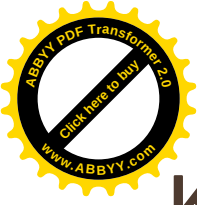
$$a = \gamma m \quad m = \text{Konsentrasi (m)}$$

Aktifitas kation $ax^+ = \gamma^+ m^+$ anion $ay^- = \gamma^- m^-$

Aktifitas rata-rata $a_{\pm} = \sqrt{a^2} = \sqrt{(\gamma^+ m^+)^x (\gamma^- m^-)^y}$

$$u = x + y$$

Koefisien aktifitas kation $\gamma^+ = \frac{a^+}{m^+}$ Anion $\gamma^- = \frac{a^-}{m^-}$



Kekuatan ion

Konsep kekuatan ion dikenalkan Lewis & Randall (1921)

Dengan m_i = Konsentrasi ion

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \sum m_i Z_i^2 \quad Z_i = \text{Muatan ion}$$

I = Kekuatan ion (mol/kg)

$$\text{shg } I = \frac{1}{2} ((m_+ Z_+^2) + (m_- Z_-^2))$$

CaCl_2 1 mol/kg maka

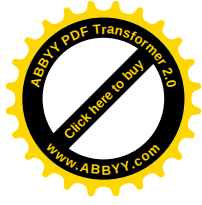
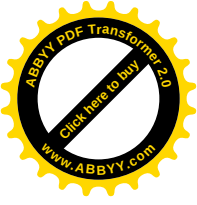
$$I = \frac{1}{2} (m_{\text{Ca}^{2+}} \times 2^2) + (m_{\text{Cl}^-} \times 1^2)$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} (1 \times 4) + (2 \times 1) = 3$$

NaCl 0,5 mol/kg

$$I = \frac{1}{2} (m_{\text{Na}^+} \times 1^2) + (m_{\text{Cl}^-} \times 1^2)$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} (0,5 \times 1) + (0,5 \times 1) = 0,5$$



Tabel Kekuatan Ionik dan Molalitas

	X^-	X^{2-}	X^{3-}	X^{4-}
M^+	1	3	6	10
M^{2+}	3	4	15	12
M^{3+}	6	15	9	42
M^{4+}	10	12	42	16

Tabel Koefisien Aktifitas rata-rata didalam air pada 25° C

$m/(mol/kg)$	KCl	CaCl
0,001	0,966	0,888
0,01	0,902	0,732
0,1	0,77	0,524
1	0,607	0,725