

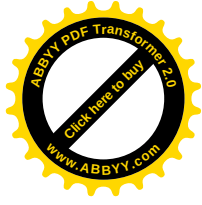
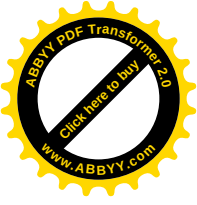
KESETIMBANGAN KIMIA

Tinjauan Termodinamika

NANIK DWI NURHAYATI, S.SI, M.SI

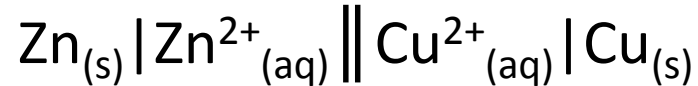
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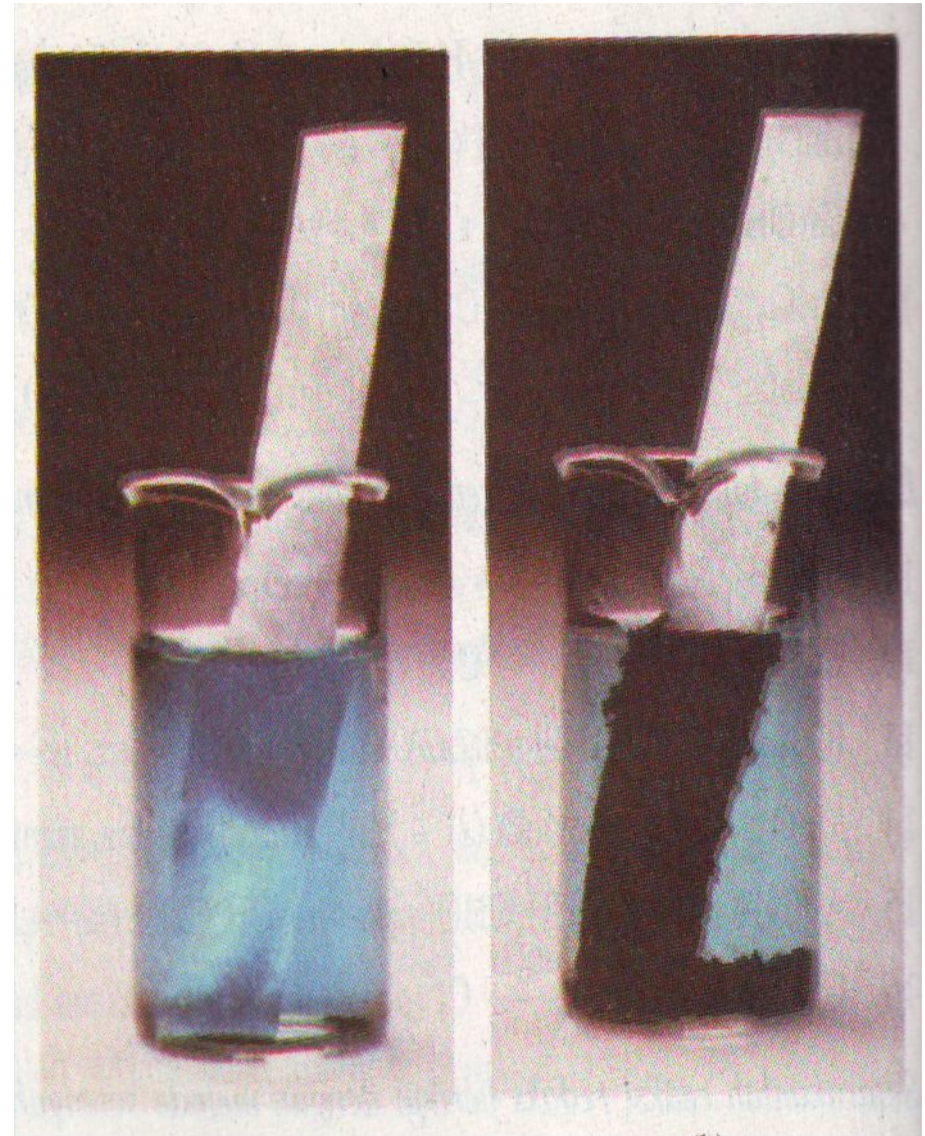
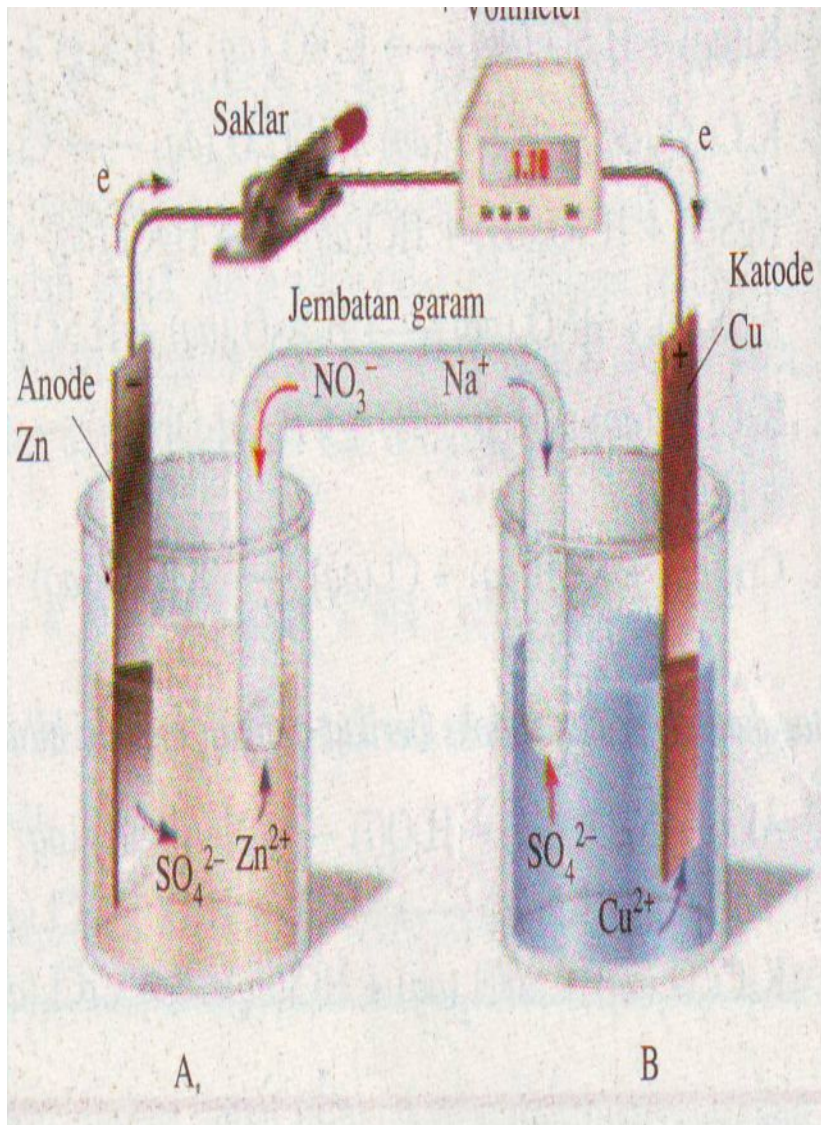
Notasi Sel Volta

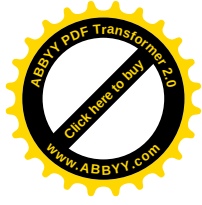
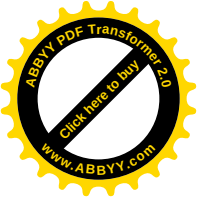
- Sel Volta dinotasikan dengan cara, utk sel Zn/Cu²⁺)



- Bagian anoda (1/2 sel oksidasi) dituliskan disebelah kiri bagian katoda berupa batang logam Zn dicelupkan dalam ZnSO₄, bermuatan negatif
- ½ sel reduksi: katoda berupa batang logam Cu dicelupkan dalam CuSO₄ bermuatan positif
- Garis lurus mrp batas fasa, adanya fasa yang berbeda (aqueous vs solid) jika fasa sama maka digunakan tanda koma
- Elektroda yang tidak bereaksi ditulis dlm notasi diujung kiri dan ujung kanan
- Kedua sel dihubungkan oleh jembatan garam yaitu tabung berbentuk U terbalik berisi pasta elektrolit yang tidak bereaksi dengan sel redoks gunanya untuk menyeimbangkan muatan ion (kation dan anion)

Sel Elektrokimia





- Sel Daniell dapat dinyatakan dengan:



- $E^{\circ} \text{ sel} = E^{\circ} \text{ katoda} - E^{\circ} \text{ anoda}$

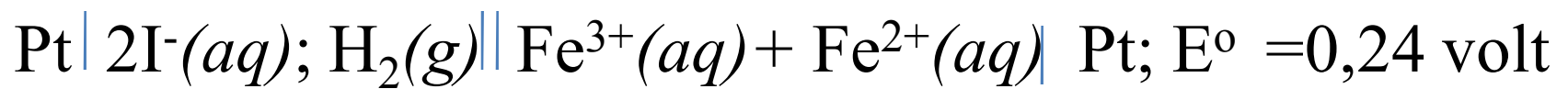
- Reaksi sel = jumlah kedua reaksi;

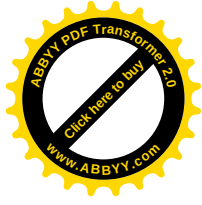
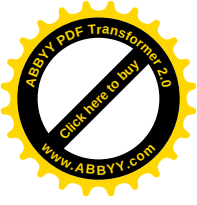


- Jika menggunakan elektroda inert, misalnya untuk reaksi sel:



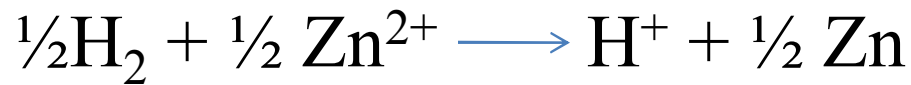
Maka sel dinyatakan sebagai:





■ Potensial setengah sel $\text{Zn}^{2+}(\text{aq}) \mid \text{Zn}$ adalah perbedaan potensial sel;

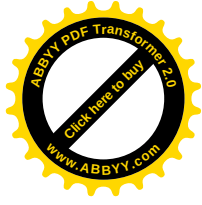
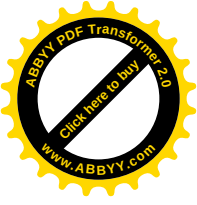
$\text{Pt}, \text{H}_2(\text{g}) \mid 2\text{H}^+(\text{aq}) \parallel \text{Zn}^{2+}(\text{aq}) \mid \text{Zn}(\text{s})$; $E^\circ = -0,763 \text{ v}$
dengan reaksi;



■ Potensial setengah sel $\text{Cl}^- \mid \text{AgCl}$; Ag adalah perbedaan potensial sel

$\text{Pt}, \text{H}_2 \mid \text{H}^+ \parallel \text{Cl}^- \mid \text{AgCl}, \text{Ag}$

dengan reaksi: $\frac{1}{2}\text{H}_2 + \text{AgCl} \longrightarrow \text{H}^+ + \text{Cl}^- + \text{Ag}$



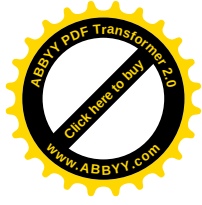
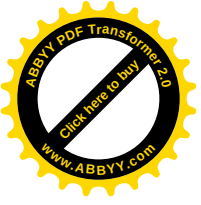
Potensial Elektroda Standar ($E^{\circ}_{\text{setengah-sel}}$)

- E°_{sel} adalah potensial yang terkait dg $\frac{1}{2}$ reaksi elektroda & ditulis dalam $\frac{1}{2}$ reaksi reduksi, seperti halnya besaran termodinamika dapat dibalik dengan mengubah tandanya
- Bentuk teroksidasi + ne $\rightarrow$ bentuk tereduksi $E^{\circ}_{1/2 \text{ sel}}$
- $E^{\circ}_{\text{sel}} = E^{\circ}_{\text{katoda}} - E^{\circ}_{\text{anoda}}$
- Semua nilai adalah relatif terhadap SHE (referensi)
 $2\text{H}^{+} (\text{aq}, 1 \text{ M}) + 2\text{e} \rightleftharpoons \text{H}_2 (\text{g}, 1 \text{ atm})$
- Nilai E° yang diberikan adalah setengah reaksi tertulis, semakin positif nilainya semakin besar kecenderungan reaksi tersebut terjadi
- Berdasarkan tabel semakin keatas semakin oksidator dan semakin kebawah semakin reduktor

Table 21.2 Standard Electrode (Half-Cell) Potentials (298 K)*

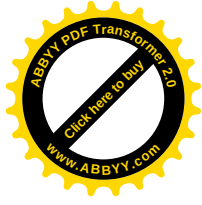
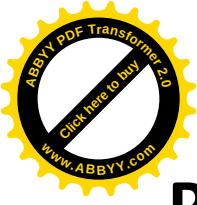
Half-Reaction	E° (V)
$\text{F}_2(g) + 2e^{-} \rightleftharpoons 2\text{F}^{-}(aq)$	+2.87
$\text{O}_3(g) + 2\text{H}^{+}(aq) + 2e^{-} \rightleftharpoons \text{O}_2(g) + \text{H}_2\text{O}(l)$	+2.07
$\text{Co}^{3+}(aq) + e^{-} \rightleftharpoons \text{Co}^{2+}(aq)$	+1.82
$\text{H}_2\text{O}_2(aq) + 2\text{H}^{+}(aq) + 2e^{-} \rightleftharpoons 2\text{H}_2\text{O}(l)$	+1.77
$\text{PbO}_2(s) + 4\text{H}^{+}(aq) + \text{SO}_4^{2-}(aq) + 2e^{-} \rightleftharpoons \text{PbSO}_4(s) + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}(l)$	+1.70
$\text{Ce}^{4+}(aq) + e^{-} \rightleftharpoons \text{Ce}^{3+}(aq)$	+1.61
$\text{MnO}_4^{-}(aq) + 8\text{H}^{+}(aq) + 5e^{-} \rightleftharpoons \text{Mn}^{2+}(aq) + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}(l)$	+1.51
$\text{Au}^{3+}(aq) + 3e^{-} \rightleftharpoons \text{Au}(s)$	+1.50
$\text{Cl}_2(g) + 2e^{-} \rightleftharpoons 2\text{Cl}^{-}(aq)$	+1.36
$\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}(aq) + 14\text{H}^{+}(aq) + 6e^{-} \rightleftharpoons 2\text{Cr}^{3+}(aq) + 7\text{H}_2\text{O}(l)$	+1.33
$\text{MnO}_2(s) + 4\text{H}^{+}(aq) + 2e^{-} \rightleftharpoons \text{Mn}^{2+}(aq) + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}(l)$	+1.23
$\text{O}_2(g) + 4\text{H}^{+}(aq) + 4e^{-} \rightleftharpoons 2\text{H}_2\text{O}(l)$	+1.23
$\text{Br}_2(l) + 2e^{-} \rightleftharpoons 2\text{Br}^{-}(aq)$	+1.07
$\text{NO}_3^{-}(aq) + 4\text{H}^{+}(aq) + 3e^{-} \rightleftharpoons \text{NO}(g) + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}(l)$	+0.96
$2\text{Hg}^{2+}(aq) + 2e^{-} \rightleftharpoons \text{Hg}_2^{2+}(aq)$	+0.92
$\text{Hg}_2^{2+}(aq) + 2e^{-} \rightleftharpoons 2\text{Hg}(l)$	+0.85
$\text{Ag}^{+}(aq) + e^{-} \rightleftharpoons \text{Ag}(s)$	+0.80
$\text{Fe}^{3+}(aq) + e^{-} \rightleftharpoons \text{Fe}^{2+}(aq)$	+0.77
$\text{O}_2(g) + 2\text{H}^{+}(aq) + 2e^{-} \rightleftharpoons \text{H}_2\text{O}_2(aq)$	+0.68
$\text{MnO}_4^{-}(aq) + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}(l) + 3e^{-} \rightleftharpoons \text{MnO}_2(s) + 4\text{OH}^{-}(aq)$	+0.59
$\text{I}_2(s) + 2e^{-} \rightleftharpoons 2\text{I}^{-}(aq)$	+0.53
$\text{O}_2(g) + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}(l) + 4e^{-} \rightleftharpoons 4\text{OH}^{-}(aq)$	+0.40
$\text{Cu}^{2+}(aq) + 2e^{-} \rightleftharpoons \text{Cu}(s)$	+0.34
$\text{AgCl}(s) + e^{-} \rightleftharpoons \text{Ag}(s) + \text{Cl}^{-}(aq)$	+0.22
$\text{SO}_4^{2-}(aq) + 4\text{H}^{+}(aq) + 2e^{-} \rightleftharpoons \text{SO}_2(g) + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}(l)$	+0.20
$\text{Cu}^{2+}(aq) + e^{-} \rightleftharpoons \text{Cu}^{+}(aq)$	+0.15
$\text{Sn}^{4+}(aq) + 2e^{-} \rightleftharpoons \text{Sn}^{2+}(aq)$	+0.13
$2\text{H}^{+}(aq) + 2e^{-} \rightleftharpoons \text{H}_2(g)$	0.00
$\text{Pb}^{2+}(aq) + 2e^{-} \rightleftharpoons \text{Pb}(s)$	-0.13
$\text{Sn}^{2+}(aq) + 2e^{-} \rightleftharpoons \text{Sn}(s)$	-0.14
$\text{N}_2(g) + 5\text{H}^{+}(aq) + 4e^{-} \rightleftharpoons \text{N}_2\text{H}_5^{+}(aq)$	-0.23
$\text{Ni}^{2+}(aq) + 2e^{-} \rightleftharpoons \text{Ni}(s)$	-0.25
$\text{Co}^{2+}(aq) + 2e^{-} \rightleftharpoons \text{Co}(s)$	-0.28
$\text{PbSO}_4(s) + 2e^{-} \rightleftharpoons \text{Pb}(s) + \text{SO}_4^{2-}(aq)$	-0.31
$\text{Cd}^{2+}(aq) + 2e^{-} \rightleftharpoons \text{Cd}(s)$	-0.40
$\text{Fe}^{2+}(aq) + 2e^{-} \rightleftharpoons \text{Fe}(s)$	-0.44
$\text{Cr}^{3+}(aq) + 3e^{-} \rightleftharpoons \text{Cr}(s)$	-0.74
$\text{Zn}^{2+}(aq) + 2e^{-} \rightleftharpoons \text{Zn}(s)$	-0.76
$2\text{H}_2\text{O}(l) + 2e^{-} \rightleftharpoons \text{H}_2(g) + 2\text{OH}^{-}(aq)$	-0.83
$\text{Mn}^{2+}(aq) + 2e^{-} \rightleftharpoons \text{Mn}(s)$	-1.18
$\text{Al}^{3+}(aq) + 3e^{-} \rightleftharpoons \text{Al}(s)$	-1.66
$\text{Mg}^{2+}(aq) + 2e^{-} \rightleftharpoons \text{Mg}(s)$	-2.37
$\text{Na}^{+}(aq) + e^{-} \rightleftharpoons \text{Na}(s)$	-2.71
$\text{Ca}^{2+}(aq) + 2e^{-} \rightleftharpoons \text{Ca}(s)$	-2.87
$\text{Sr}^{2+}(aq) + 2e^{-} \rightleftharpoons \text{Sr}(s)$	-2.89
$\text{Ba}^{2+}(aq) + 2e^{-} \rightleftharpoons \text{Ba}(s)$	-2.90
$\text{K}^{+}(aq) + e^{-} \rightleftharpoons \text{K}(s)$	-2.93
$\text{Li}^{+}(aq) + e^{-} \rightleftharpoons \text{Li}(s)$	-3.05

*Written as reductions; E° value refers to all components in their standard states: 1 M for dissolved species; 1 atm pressure for gases; the pure substance for solids and liquids.

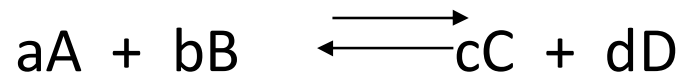


Potensial Sel (E_{sel})

- Sel volta menjadikan perubahan energi bebas reaksi spontan menjadi energi listrik
- Energi listrik ini berbanding lurus dengan beda potensial antara kedua elektroda (voltase) atau disebut juga potensial sel (E_{sel}) atau gaya electromotive (emf)
- Untuk proses spontan $E_{\text{sel}} > 0$, semakin positif E_{sel} semakin banyak kerja yang bisa dilakukan oleh sel
- Satuan yang digunakan $1 \text{ V} = 1 \text{ J/C}$
- Potensial sel sangat dipengaruhi oleh suhu dan konsentrasi, oleh karena itu potensial sel standar diukur pada keadaan standar (298 K, 1 atm untuk gas, 1 M untuk larutan dan padatan murni untuk solid)



Persamaan NERST



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

$$\Delta G = -nFE_{\text{sel}} \quad \text{dgn} \quad \Delta G^{\circ} = -nFE_{\text{sel}}^{\circ}$$

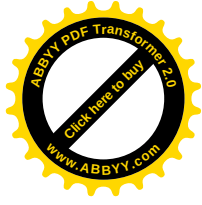
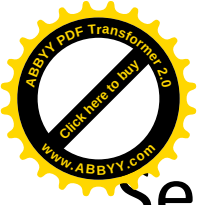
$$-nFE_{\text{sel}} = -nFE_{\text{sel}}^{\circ} + RT \ln Q$$

$$E_{\text{sel}} = E_{\text{sel}}^{\circ} - (RT/nF) \ln Q$$

$$E_{\text{sel}} = E_{\text{sel}}^{\circ} - \frac{0,059 \text{ Log } \frac{(C)^c (D)^d}{(A)^a (B)^b}}{n}$$

Aplikasi Persamaan Nerst

- Saat $Q < 1$ shg $[\text{reaktan}] > [\text{produk}]$ maka $E_{\text{sel}} > E_{\text{sel}}^{\circ}$
- Saat $Q = 1$ shg $[\text{reaktan}] = [\text{produk}]$ maka $E_{\text{sel}} = E_{\text{sel}}^{\circ}$
- Saat $Q > 1$ shg $[\text{reaktan}] < [\text{produk}]$ maka $E_{\text{sel}} < E_{\text{sel}}^{\circ}$

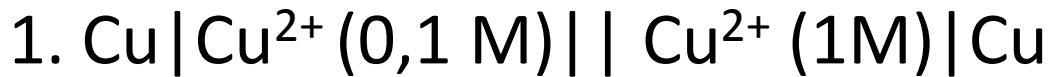


Sel elektrokimia

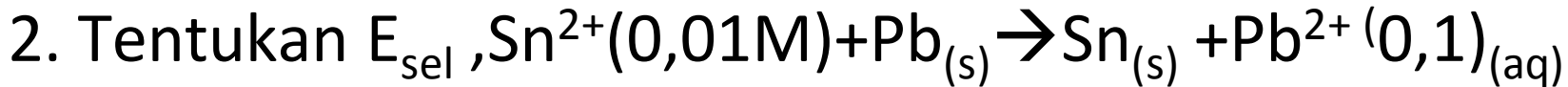
Sel kimia

Sel konsentrasi

Tentukan E_{sel}

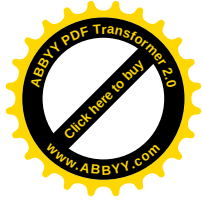
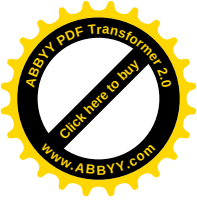


$$E_{\text{sel}} = E^{\circ}_{\text{sel}} - \frac{0,059}{n} \log \frac{\text{Cu}^{2+} (0,1\text{M})}{\text{Cu}^{2+} (1\text{M})}$$



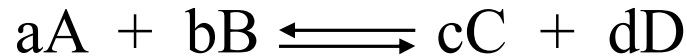
E°_{sel} , polaritas elektroda, arah reaksi, ΔG , ΔG°



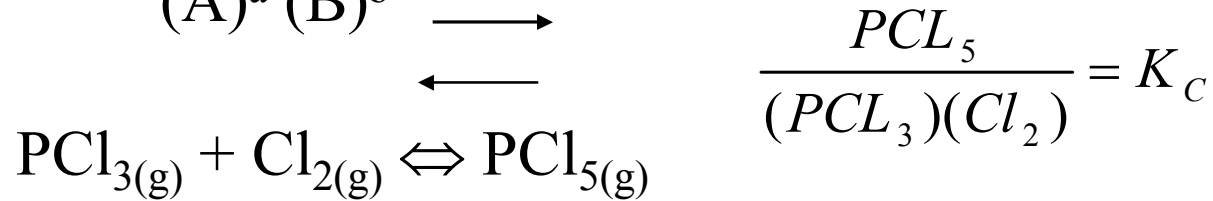


KESETIMBANGAN REAKSI

Keadaan setimbang $\Delta G = 0$, $E = 0$



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



$$-nFE_{sel} = -nFE_{sel}^o + RT \ln \prod_i a_i^{v_i}$$

$$E_{sel} = E_{sel}^o - \frac{RT}{nF} \ln K$$

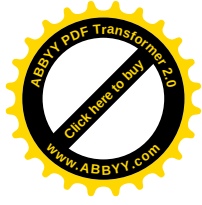
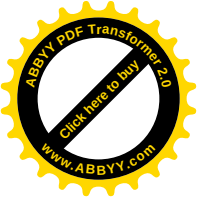
$$E_{sel}^o = \frac{RT}{nF} \ln K$$

$$K = \frac{[a_{oksidasi}]}{[a_{reduksi}]}$$

$$K = e^{\frac{nFE_{sel}^o}{RT}}$$

$$E_{sel} = E_{sel}^o - \frac{0,059 \text{ Log}}{n} \frac{(C)^c (D)^d}{(A)^a (B)^b}$$

$$E_{sel}^o = \frac{0,059 \text{ Log } K}{n}$$



ENERGI BEBAS (ΔG)

$$W = -\Delta G$$

$$\Delta G = -n F E$$

$$\Delta G = -n F E_{sel}$$

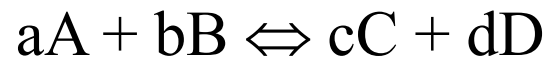
$$\Delta G^o = -n F E^o$$

$$\Delta G^o = -n F E_{sel}^o$$

dimana : n = jumlah elektron terlibat

F = bilangan Farady = 96.500 coulomb/eq

E = potensial elektroda

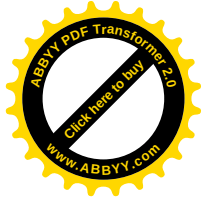
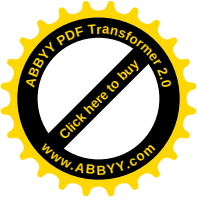


$$\Delta G = \Delta G^o + RT \ln Q$$

$$\Delta G = \Delta G^o + \frac{2,3RT \text{ Log } (C)^c (D)^d}{n F (A)^a (B)^b}$$

$$\Delta G = \Delta G^o + \frac{0,059 \text{ Log } (C)^c (D)^d}{n (A)^a (B)^b}$$

Setimbang $\Delta G = 0$



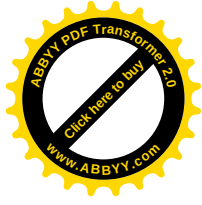
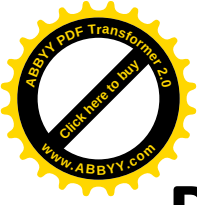
Soal Latihan

1. Tentukan konstanta ksetimbangan $\text{Sn}^{2+} + \text{Pb}_{(s)} \rightarrow \text{Sn}_{(s)} + \text{Pb}^{2+}_{(aq)}$

2. Timbal dapat menggantikan perak dari larutannya:



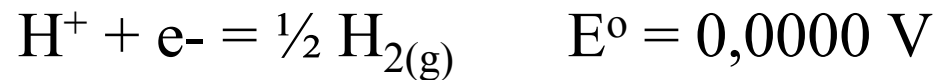
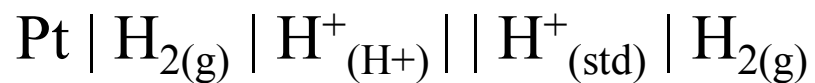
Hitung K dan ΔG° pada 25°C untuk reaksi ini!



Penentuan pH

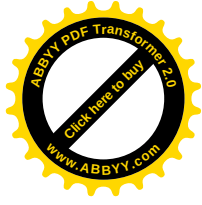
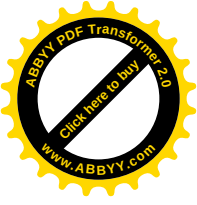
$$\text{pH} = -\log [\text{H}^+] \quad .$$

$$\text{pH} = -\log a\text{H}^+$$



$$E_{\text{sel}} = E^\circ_{\text{sel}} - 0,0591 \log \frac{[\textit{oksidasi}]}{[\textit{reduksi}]}$$

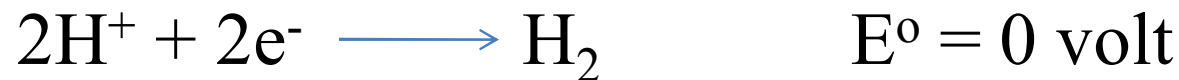
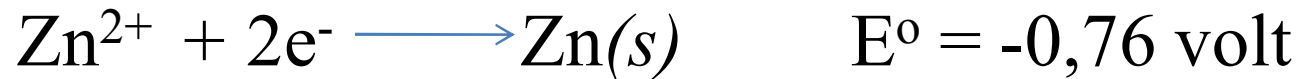
$$E_{\text{sel}} = -0,059 \log \frac{(\text{H}^+)}{(\text{H}^+)_{\text{std}}}$$



Menghitung pH

Contoh:

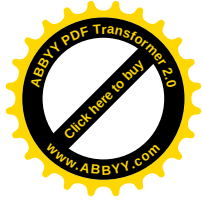
1. Diketahui suatu sel volta yang terdiri dari elektroda seng dan elektroda hidrogen



jika potensial sel ini 0,46 volt pada suhu 25°C dan $[\text{Zn}^{2+}] = 1\text{M}$, $P_{\text{H}_2} = 1 \text{ atm}$, hitunglah pH larutan disekitar elektroda hidrogen!



$$\begin{aligned} E^{\circ}_{\text{sel}} &= 0 - (-0,76 \text{ volt}) \\ &= 0,76 \text{ volt} \end{aligned}$$



Lanjutan...

$$E_{\text{sel}} = E_{\text{sel}}^0 - \frac{0,0591}{2} \log \frac{[\text{Zn}^{2+}] P_{\text{H}_2}}{[\text{H}^+]^2}$$

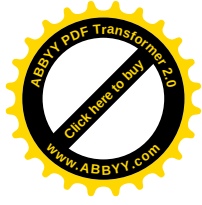
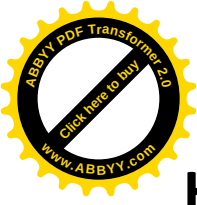
$$0,46 = 0,76 - \frac{0,0591}{2} \log \frac{1}{[\text{H}^+]^2}$$

$$0,46 = 0,76 + \frac{0,0591}{2} \log [\text{H}^+]^2$$

$$0,46 = 0,76 + 0,059 \log [\text{H}^+]$$

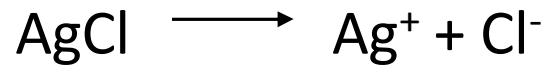
$$\Rightarrow \log [\text{H}^+] = \frac{0,46 - 0,76}{0,059} = -5$$

$$\text{pH} = -\log [\text{H}^+] = 5$$



Hasil Kali Kelarutan (Ksp)

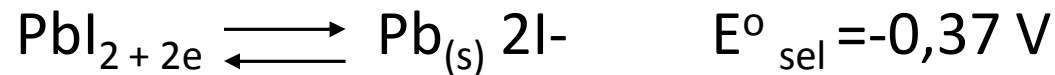
Pada kesetimbangan larutan, untuk menentukan elektrolit yang sedikit larut dapat digunakan Ksp.



$$K_{sp} \text{ AgCl} = (\text{Ag}^+) (\text{Cl}^-)$$

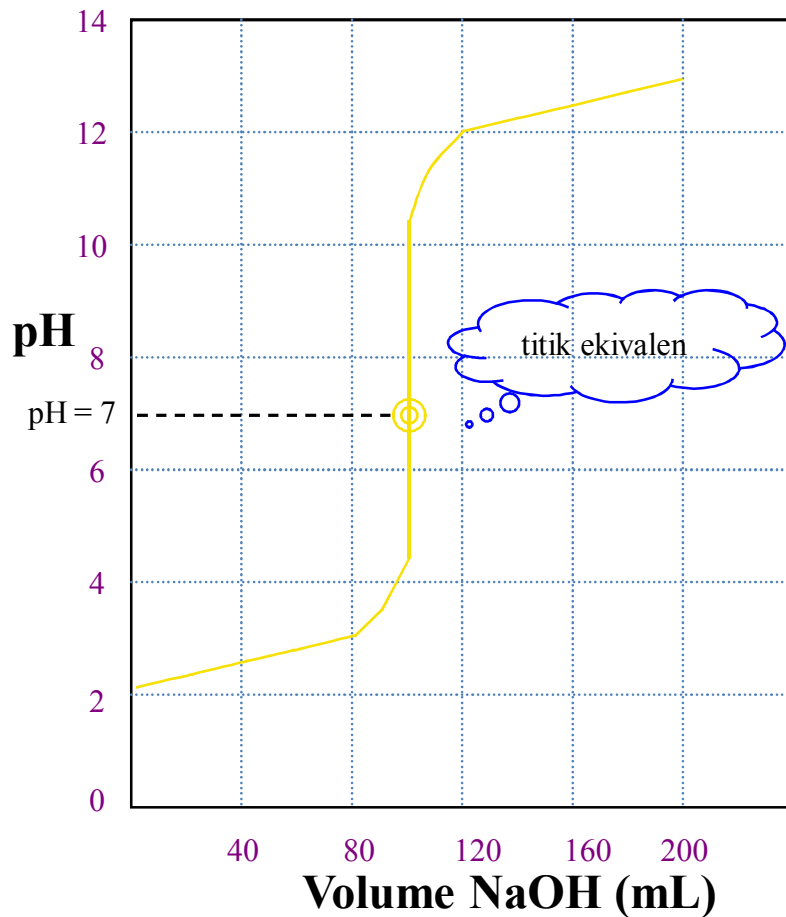
$$E_{\text{sel}} = E_{\text{sel}}^{\circ} - \frac{0,059}{n} \text{ Log } K_{sp}$$

Diketahui Ksp PbI_2 $7,1 \times 10^{-9}$. Hitung potensial sel reaksi

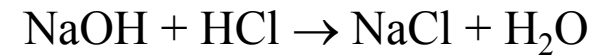


Titrasi Potensiometri

Titrasi HCl oleh NaOH



Misalkan pada reaksi,



larutan yang terbentuk saat titik ekuivalen (TE) NaCl, maka larutan tersebut netral (pH = 7).

$[\text{H}^+] = [\text{OH}^-] = 10^{-7}$ pada 25 C

