



OSNOVE FIZIKALNE KEMIJE

Kemijska termodinamika

30. travnja 2026.

PROMJENA GIBBSOVE ENERGIJE SA SASTAVOM REAKCIJSKE SMJESE

Podsjetnik:

$$G = f(p, T, n_1, n_2, n_3, \dots, n_k)$$

$$dG = \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial p} \right)_{T,n} dp + \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial T} \right)_{p,n} dT + \sum_{i=1}^k \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial n_i} \right)_{p,T,n_{j \neq i}} dn_i$$

Ovisnost Gibbsove energije o dosegu reakcije:

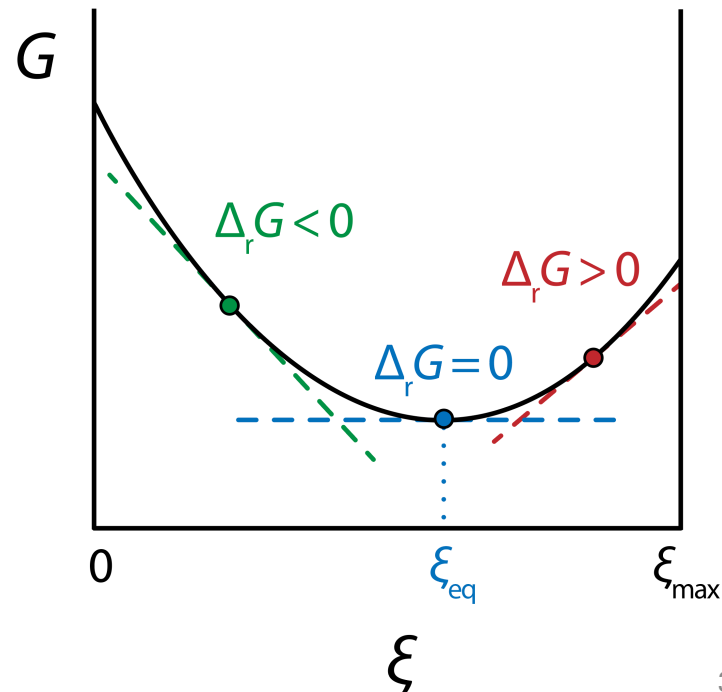
$$dG = Vdp - SdT + \sum_{i=1}^k \mu_i dn_i$$

pri konstantnom
tlaku i temperaturi

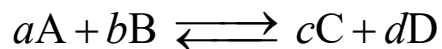
$$dG_{p,T} = \sum_{i=1}^k \mu_i dn_i$$

derivacija po
dosegu reakcije

$$\frac{dG_{p,T}}{d\xi} = \Delta_r G = \sum_{i=1}^k \nu_i \mu_i$$



Gibbsova energija i kemijske reakcije:



$$\Delta_r G = \sum_{i=1}^k \nu_i \mu_i = c\mu_C + d\mu_D - a\mu_A - b\mu_B$$

$$\mu_i = \mu_i^\circ + RT \ln a_i$$

$$\Delta_r G = \underbrace{(c\mu_C^\circ + d\mu_D^\circ - a\mu_A^\circ - b\mu_B^\circ)}_{\Delta_r G^\circ} + RT(c \ln a_C + d \ln a_D - a \ln a_A - b \ln a_B)$$

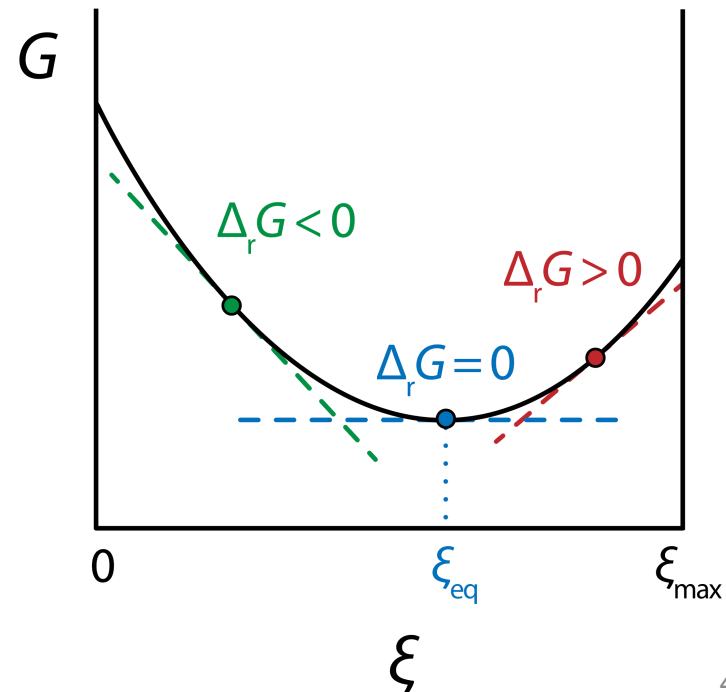
$$\Delta_r G = \Delta_r G^\circ + RT \ln \frac{a_C^c a_D^d}{a_A^a a_B^b}$$

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

Općenito:

$$\Delta_r G = \Delta_r G^\circ + RT \ln \prod_i a_i^{\nu_i}$$

$$Q = \prod_i a_i^{\nu_i}$$



Ravnatežno stanje:

Nema promjene Gibbsove energije s dosegom $\rightarrow \Delta_r G = 0$

$$\Delta_r G = 0$$

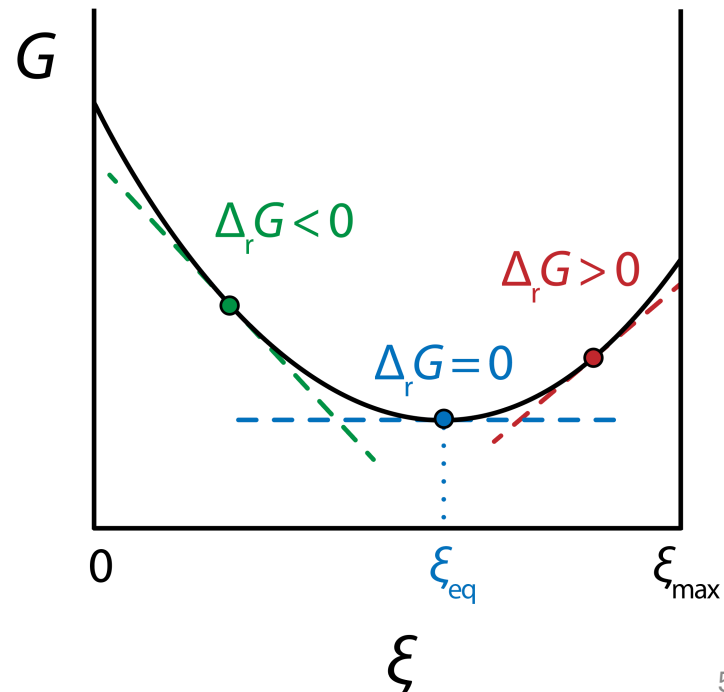
$$0 = \Delta_r G^\circ + RT \ln \prod_i a_{i,\text{eq}}^{\nu_i} \quad \left(a_{i,\text{eq}} = \text{ravnatežni aktivitet vrste } i \text{ u smjesi} \right)$$

$$\Delta_r G^\circ = -RT \ln \prod_i a_{i,\text{eq}}^{\nu_i}$$

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

$$K^\circ = \prod_i a_{i,\text{eq}}^{\nu_i}$$

**Standardna (termodinamička)
konstanta ravnateže (K°)**



KONSTANTE RAVNOTEŽE

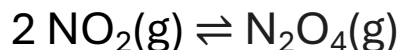
STANDARDNA (TERMODINAMIČKA) – ovisi samo o temperaturi!

$$K^{\circ} = \prod_i a_{i,\text{eq}}^{\nu_i} \quad \Delta_r G^{\circ} = -RT \ln K^{\circ}$$

EMPIRIJSKE – ovise o temperaturi i sastavu!

TLAČNA

$$K_p = \prod_i p_{i,\text{eq}}^{\nu_i}$$



$$K_p = \frac{p(\text{N}_2\text{O}_4)}{p^2(\text{NO}_2)}$$

KONCENTRACIJSKA

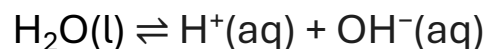
$$K_c = \prod_i c_{i,\text{eq}}^{\nu_i} = \prod_i [i]^{\nu_i}$$



$$K_c = \frac{[\text{CH}_3\text{COO}^-][\text{H}^+]}{[\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}]}$$

PRIMJERI*

1. Disocijacija vode

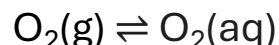


$$K^\circ = \frac{a(\text{H}^+)a(\text{OH}^-)}{a(\text{H}_2\text{O})} = \frac{\frac{[\text{H}^+]}{c^\circ} \frac{[\text{OH}^-]}{c^\circ}}{\frac{x(\text{H}_2\text{O})}{x(\text{H}_2\text{O})}} = \frac{[\text{H}^+][\text{OH}^-]}{(c^\circ)^2} = K_w^\circ$$

$$K_w = [\text{H}^+][\text{OH}^-] \quad K_w(298,15 \text{ K}) \approx 10^{-14} \text{ mol}^2 \text{ dm}^{-6}$$

Definicija pH: $\text{pH} = -\log a(\text{H}^+)$

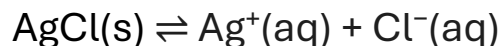
2. Otapanje kisika u vodi



$$K^\circ = \frac{a(\text{O}_2(\text{aq}))}{a(\text{O}_2(\text{g}))} = \frac{\frac{[\text{O}_2]}{c^\circ}}{\frac{p(\text{O}_2)}{p^\circ}} = \frac{[\text{O}_2]p^\circ}{p(\text{O}_2)c^\circ}$$

$$K = \frac{[\text{O}_2]}{p(\text{O}_2)}$$

3. Otapanje srebrova klorida u vodi



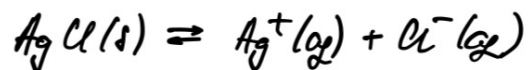
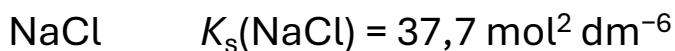
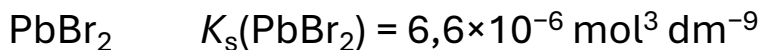
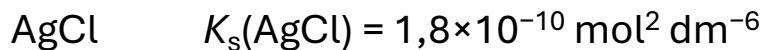
$$K^\circ = \frac{a(\text{Ag}^+)a(\text{Cl}^-)}{a(\text{AgCl})} = \frac{\frac{[\text{Ag}^+]}{c^\circ} \frac{[\text{Cl}^-]}{c^\circ}}{\frac{x(\text{AgCl})}{x(\text{AgCl})}} = \frac{[\text{Ag}^+][\text{Cl}^-]}{(c^\circ)^2}$$

$$K_s = [\text{Ag}^+][\text{Cl}^-]$$

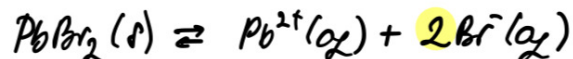
U raspisu aktiviteta pretpostavljeno je da se radi o idealnim sustavima, odnosno da je koeficijent aktiviteta (γ) približno jednak 1! Kasnije: kako procijeniti koeficijente aktiviteta za ione u otopinama.

Primjer

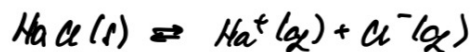
Izračunajte koncentraciju zasićenih otopina (topljivost) sljedećih soli:



$$K_s(\text{AgCl}) = [\text{Ag}^+][\text{Cl}^-] = S^2(\text{AgCl}) \Rightarrow S(\text{AgCl}) = \sqrt{K_s} = 1,34 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$$



$$K_s(\text{PbBr}_2) = [\text{Pb}^{2+}][\text{Br}^-]^2 = S(\text{PbBr}_2) \cdot (2S(\text{PbBr}_2))^2 = 4S^3(\text{PbBr}_2) \Rightarrow S(\text{PbBr}_2) = \sqrt[3]{\frac{K_s}{4}} = 0,012 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$$



$$K_s(\text{NaCl}) = [\text{Na}^+][\text{Cl}^-] = S^2(\text{NaCl}) \Rightarrow S(\text{NaCl}) = \sqrt{K_s} = 6,14 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$$

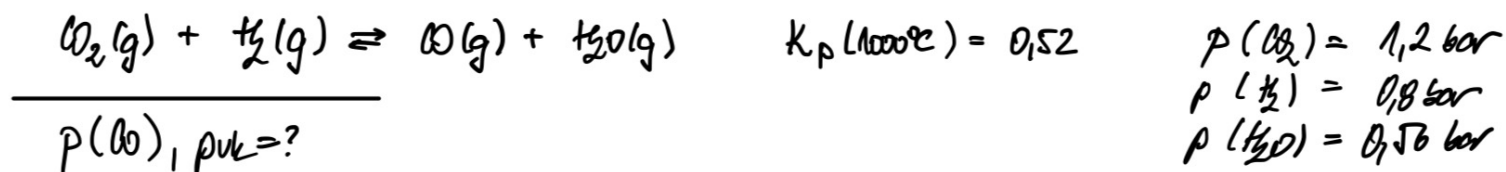
Primjer

Koncentracijska konstanta ravnoteže za reakciju $2 A + B \rightleftharpoons 3 M$ iznosi 0,028. Izračunajte ravnotežnu množinsku koncentraciju B ako je $[A] = 0,2 \text{ mmol dm}^{-3}$ i $[M] = 35 \text{ } \mu\text{mol dm}^{-3}$.

$$\begin{aligned} 2A + B &\rightleftharpoons 3M & K_c &= \frac{[M]^3}{[A]^2[B]} = 0,028 & [A] &= 0,2 \text{ mmol dm}^{-3} = 2 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \\ & & & & [M] &= 35 \text{ } \mu\text{mol dm}^{-3} = 3,5 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \\ [B] = ? &\Rightarrow [B] = \frac{[M]^3}{[A]^2 K_c} = \underline{3,83 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ mol dm}^{-3} = 38,3 \text{ } \mu\text{mol dm}^{-3}} \end{aligned}$$

Primjer

Konstanta ravnoteže reakcije ugljikova(IV) oksida s vodikom pri čemu nastaju ugljikov(II) oksid i voda (svi reaktanti i produkti u plinovitom stanju) pri 1000 °C iznosi $K_p = 0,52$. Izračunajte parcijalni tlak ugljikova(II) oksida i ukupni tlak u reakcijskoj smjesi ako ravnotežni parcijalni tlakovi ugljikova(IV) oksida, vodika i vode redom 1,2 bar, 0,8 bar i 0,56 bar.



$$K_p = \frac{p(\text{CO}) p(\text{H}_2\text{O})}{p(\text{CO}_2) p(\text{H}_2)} \Rightarrow p(\text{CO}) = \frac{K_p p(\text{CO}_2) p(\text{H}_2)}{p(\text{H}_2\text{O})} = \underline{0,89 \text{ bar}}$$

$$p_{\text{uk}} = \sum_i p_i = p(\text{CO}_2) + p(\text{H}_2) + p(\text{CO}) + p(\text{H}_2\text{O})$$

$$p_{\text{uk}} = 3,45 \text{ bar}$$

Le Chatelierov princip



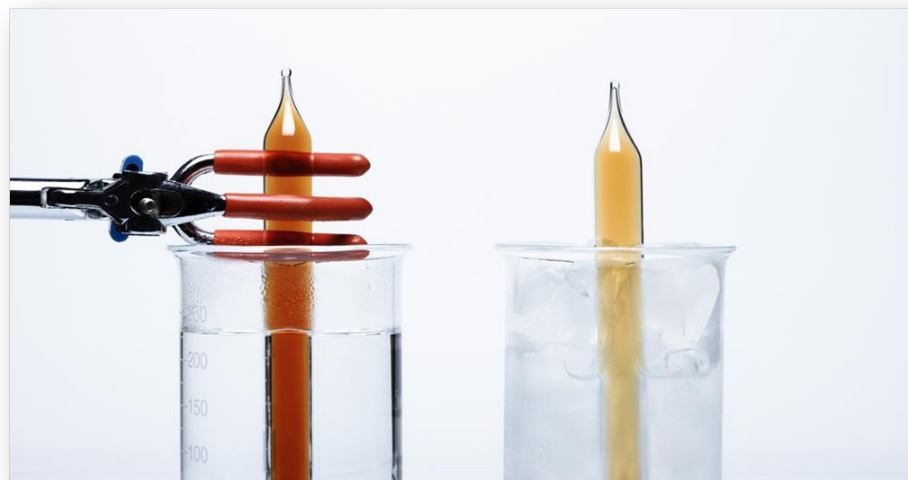
Dodatak reaktanta/produkta?

Dodatak katalizatora?

Promjena tlaka?

Temperatura?

Konstanta ravnoteže se mijenja s temperaturom!

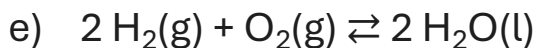
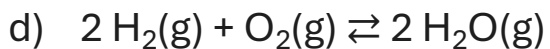
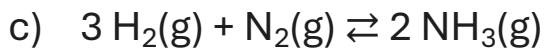
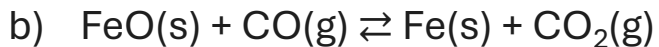
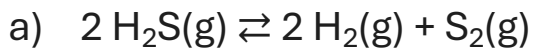


vruća kupelj

ledena kupelj

Primjer

Objasnite kako će povećanje tlaka utjecati na ravnotežni sastav za svaku od navedenih kemijskih reakcija:

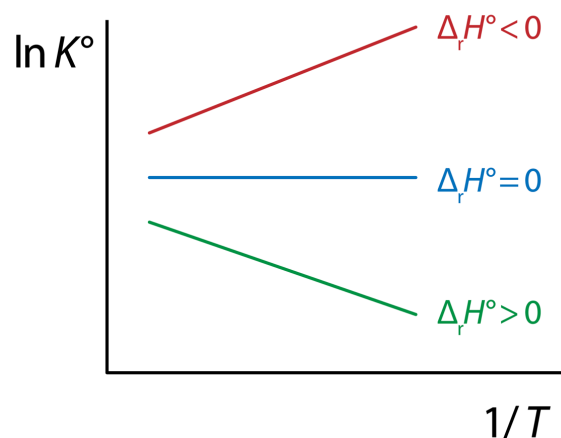


TEMPERATURNÁ OVISNOST STANDARDNÉ KONSTANTE RAVNOTEŽE

van't Hoffova rovnice

určování standardní reakční entalpie i entropie

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \Delta_r G^\circ(T) = -RT \ln K^\circ(T) \\ \Delta_r G^\circ(T) = \Delta_r H^\circ - T \Delta_r S^\circ \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \underbrace{\ln K^\circ(T)}_y = - \underbrace{\frac{\Delta_r H^\circ}{R}}_a \underbrace{\frac{1}{T}}_x + \underbrace{\frac{\Delta_r S^\circ}{R}}_b \quad \text{van't Hoff}$$



Na temelju temperaturne ovisnosti standardne konstante ravnoteže o temperaturi moguće je odrediti standardnu reakcijsku entalpiju i entropiju!

Navedeni izrazi i prikaz valjani su u slučaju kada reakcijska entalpija ne ovisi o T u proučavanom temperaturnom rasponu!

Jednadžba pravca kroz 2 točke:

$$\ln \left(\frac{K^\circ(T_2)}{K^\circ(T_1)} \right) = - \frac{\Delta_r H^\circ}{R} \left(\frac{1}{T_2} - \frac{1}{T_1} \right) \quad \Delta_r H^\circ = - \frac{R \ln \left(\frac{K^\circ(T_2)}{K^\circ(T_1)} \right)}{\frac{1}{T_2} - \frac{1}{T_1}}$$

Na temelju vrijednosti koje fizikalne veličine je moguće zaključiti kako se mijenja topljivost plinova i soli u vodi s temperaturom?

Primjer

Standardna reakcijska entalpija za $3 \text{H}_2(\text{g}) + \text{N}_2(\text{g}) \rightleftharpoons 2 \text{NH}_3(\text{g})$ iznosi $-92,2 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$, a standardna reakcijska Gibbsova energija $-32,9 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ pri 298 K .

a) Odredite standardnu reakcijsku Gibbsovu energiju pri 500 K i 1000 K .

b) Na koji način zagrijavanje utječe na reakciju stvaranja amonijaka?

$$\Delta_r H^\circ = -92,2 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_r G^\circ(298 \text{ K}) = -32,9 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_r G^\circ(500 \text{ K}) = ?$$

$$\Delta_r G^\circ(1000 \text{ K}) = ?$$

$$\Delta_r G^\circ(T) = \Delta_r H^\circ - T \Delta_r S^\circ$$

$$\text{pri } 298 \text{ K: } \Delta_r G^\circ(298 \text{ K}) = \Delta_r H^\circ - 298 \text{ K} \cdot \Delta_r S^\circ$$

$$\Delta_r S^\circ = \frac{\Delta_r H^\circ - \Delta_r G^\circ(298 \text{ K})}{298 \text{ K}} = -198,9 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$$

$$\text{pri } 500 \text{ K: } \Delta_r G^\circ(500 \text{ K}) = \Delta_r H^\circ - 500 \text{ K} \cdot \Delta_r S^\circ = -92200 \text{ J mol}^{-1} - 500 \text{ K} \cdot (-198,9 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}) = +7,25 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

$$\text{pri } 1000 \text{ K: } \Delta_r G^\circ(1000 \text{ K}) = \Delta_r H^\circ - 1000 \text{ K} \cdot \Delta_r S^\circ = -92200 \text{ J mol}^{-1} - 1000 \text{ K} \cdot (-198,9 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}) = +106,7 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

Primjer

Dušikov(III) oksid disocira prema jednačbi $\text{N}_2\text{O}_3(\text{g}) \rightleftharpoons \text{NO}_2(\text{g}) + \text{NO}(\text{g})$. Ako je početna množina N_2O_3 1 mol i ravnotežni doseg reakcije 0,3 mol pri 25 °C i tlaku od 1 bar, izračunajte $\Delta_r G^\circ$ za navedenu reakciju pri toj temperaturi

$$n(\text{N}_2\text{O}_3) = 1 \text{ mol}$$

$$\Delta \xi_{\text{eq}} = 0,3 \text{ mol}$$

$$T = 25^\circ\text{C} \Rightarrow T = 298,15 \text{ K}$$

$$p = 1 \text{ bar} = 100.000 \text{ Pa}$$

$$\Delta_r G^\circ(298,15 \text{ K}) = ?$$

$$\text{N}_2\text{O}_3(\text{g}) \rightleftharpoons \text{NO}_2(\text{g}) + \text{NO}(\text{g}) \quad \xi = \frac{\Delta n(\text{N}_2\text{O}_3)}{-1} \quad \xi_{\text{eq}} = -(\overset{=1 \text{ mol}}{n_0(\text{N}_2\text{O}_3)} - \overset{=?}{n_{\text{eq}}(\text{N}_2\text{O}_3)}) = 0,3 \text{ mol}$$

$$n_{\text{eq}}(\text{N}_2\text{O}_3) = 0,7 \text{ mol}$$

$$\xi = \frac{\Delta n(\text{NO}_2)}{1}$$

$$\xi_{\text{eq}} = n_{\text{eq}}(\text{NO}_2) = 0,3 \text{ mol}$$

$$\xi = \frac{\Delta n(\text{NO})}{1}$$

$$\xi_{\text{eq}} = n_{\text{eq}}(\text{NO}) = 0,3 \text{ mol}$$

$$p_{\text{eq}}(\text{N}_2\text{O}_3) = x_{\text{N}_2\text{O}_3} \cdot p_{\text{uk}} \stackrel{=1 \text{ bar}}{=} 0,538 \text{ bar}$$

$$x_{\text{N}_2\text{O}_3} = \frac{n_{\text{eq}}(\text{N}_2\text{O}_3)}{n_{\text{uk}}} = \frac{n_{\text{eq}}(\text{N}_2\text{O}_3)}{n_{\text{eq}}(\text{N}_2\text{O}_3) + n_{\text{eq}}(\text{NO}_2) + n_{\text{eq}}(\text{NO})} = 0,538$$

$$p_{\text{eq}}(\text{NO}_2) = x_{\text{NO}_2} \cdot p_{\text{uk}} = 0,231 \text{ bar}$$

$$x_{\text{NO}_2} = \frac{n_{\text{eq}}(\text{NO}_2)}{n_{\text{uk}}} = 0,231$$

$$p_{\text{eq}}(\text{NO}) = p_{\text{eq}}(\text{NO}_2) = 0,231 \text{ bar} \\ (\text{jer } n_{\text{eq}}(\text{NO}) = n_{\text{eq}}(\text{NO}_2))$$

$$\Delta_r G^\circ(T) = -RT \ln K^\circ; \quad K^\circ = \frac{a_{\text{eq}}(\text{NO}_2) a_{\text{eq}}(\text{NO})}{a_{\text{eq}}(\text{N}_2\text{O}_3)} \approx \frac{\overset{\text{konf. aktivitet} \approx 1}{\frac{p_{\text{eq}}(\text{NO}_2)}{p^\circ} \cdot \frac{p_{\text{eq}}(\text{NO})}{p^\circ}}}{\frac{p_{\text{eq}}(\text{N}_2\text{O}_3)}{p^\circ}} = \frac{p_{\text{eq}}(\text{NO}_2) p_{\text{eq}}(\text{NO})}{p_{\text{eq}}(\text{N}_2\text{O}_3) p^\circ} = 0,0992$$

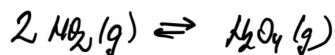
$$= -8,314 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1} \cdot 298,15 \text{ K} \cdot \ln(0,0992)$$

$$\Delta_r G^\circ(298,15 \text{ K}) = 5,727 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

Primjer

Pri sobnoj temperaturi $\text{NO}_2(\text{g})$ je u ravnoteži s $\text{N}_2\text{O}_4(\text{g})$. Množina monomera i dimera prisutnih u ravnoteži mogu se odrediti na temelju parcijalnih tlakova plinova. Na temelju parcijalnih tlakova navedenih plinova pri dvije temperature izračunajte K° , $\Delta_r G^\circ$, $\Delta_r S^\circ$ i $\Delta_r H^\circ$ reakcije dimerizacije pri 298 K.

T / K	$p(\text{NO}_2) / \text{mmHg}$	$p(\text{N}_2\text{O}_4) / \text{mmHg}$
298	46	23
305	68	30



$$K^\circ = \frac{a_{\text{N}_2\text{O}_4}}{a_{\text{NO}_2}^2} \approx \frac{\frac{p(\text{N}_2\text{O}_4)}{p^\circ}}{\frac{p^2(\text{NO}_2)}{p^{\circ 2}}} = \frac{p(\text{N}_2\text{O}_4) \cdot p^\circ}{p^2(\text{NO}_2)}$$

$$1 \text{ mmHg} = 133,32 \text{ Pa}$$

$$K^\circ(298 \text{ K}) = \frac{(23 \cdot 133,32 \text{ Pa}) \cdot 10^5 \text{ Pa}}{(46 \cdot 133,32 \text{ Pa})^2} = 8,15 \quad \Rightarrow \text{oznaka } K^\circ(T_1); T_1 = 298 \text{ K}$$

$$K^\circ(305 \text{ K}) = \frac{(30 \cdot 133,32 \text{ Pa}) \cdot 10^5 \text{ Pa}}{(68 \cdot 133,32 \text{ Pa})^2} = 4,86 \quad \Rightarrow \text{oznaka } K^\circ(T_2); T_2 = 305 \text{ K}$$

$$\Delta_r H^\circ = \frac{-R \ln \frac{K(T_2)}{K(T_1)}}{\frac{1}{T_2} - \frac{1}{T_1}} = \frac{-8,314 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1} \cdot \ln \frac{4,86}{8,15}}{\frac{1}{305 \text{ K}} - \frac{1}{298 \text{ K}}} = -55,8 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_r G^\circ(T_1) = -RT_1 \ln K^\circ(T_1) = -8,314 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1} \cdot 298 \text{ K} \cdot \ln 8,15 = -5,19 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_r S^\circ = \frac{\Delta_r H^\circ - \Delta_r G^\circ(T_1)}{T_1} = \frac{-55,8 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1} + 5,19 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}}{298 \text{ K}} = -0,170 \text{ kJ K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1} = -170 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$$

Pitanja za ponavljanje

1. Ovisnost Gibbsove energije o dosegu reakcije.
2. Veza standardne reakcijske Gibbsove energije i standardne konstante ravnoteže.
3. Što su empirijske konstante ravnoteže, a što standardna (termodinamička) konstanta ravnoteže?
4. O čemu ovisi standardna konstanta ravnoteže?
5. Utjecaj temperature na topljivost plinova.
6. Utjecaj temperature na topljivost soli.