

普通化学: Chp 2 2.5-2.7X Ch3 V Ch4 4.4 导电性+4.5X Ch5 V Ch6 ②
 Ch8 ④ V Ch9 ② V Ch10 10.7-10.8X Ch11 ⑤⑥ V Ch12 $\frac{N_0}{Date}$ 12.1-12.2/12.6-12.8X
 Ch14 V

第2章 气体

§ 2.1 理想气体状态方程

$$PV = nRT = \frac{m}{M} RT$$

$$M = \frac{m}{V} \cdot \frac{RT}{P} = \frac{D}{P} \cdot RT \quad \text{密度}$$

P	V	n	T	R
atm	dm ³	mol	K	0.08206 atm·dm ³ ·mol ⁻¹ ·K ⁻¹
KPa	dm ³			} 8.314 KPa·dm ³ ·mol ⁻¹ ·K ⁻¹
Pa	m ³			

$$1 \text{ atm} = 101.325 \text{ kPa} \approx 101 \text{ kPa}$$

$$8.314 \times 10^3 \text{ J} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \cdot \text{K}^{-1}$$

$$1 \text{ bar (巴)} = 100 \text{ kPa}$$

$$1 \text{ mbar} = 100 \text{ Pa} = 1 \text{ hPa} = 0.1 \text{ kPa}$$

较高温度 (>0°C), 较低压力 (<几个大气压), 可看作理想气体。

例1: 25.0°C, 一球形玻璃容器抽真空后在分析天平上称重为 25.0000g, 体

积为 100.0 mL, 充以某烷烃气体至 13.33 kPa 时, 容器与气体重 25.0162g, 求

气体的摩尔质量(化学式)

$$M = \frac{m}{V} \cdot \frac{RT}{P} = \frac{25.0162 - 25.0000}{\frac{100.0}{1000}} \cdot \frac{8.314 \times (25.0 + 273.15)}{13.33} = 30.1 \text{ g} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \quad \text{乙烷}$$

充入 CH₃Cl 气体, 在 0°C, 1.000 atm 时, 容器与气体重 25.2307g

$$M = \frac{m}{V} \cdot \frac{RT}{P} = \frac{25.2307 - 25.0000}{\frac{100.0}{1000}} \cdot \frac{0.08206 \times 273.15}{1.000} = 51.71 \text{ g} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$M_{\text{标}} = 12.01 + 3 \times 1.008 + 35.45 = 50.48 \text{ g} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\text{误差} = \frac{51.71 - 50.48}{50.48} \times 100\% = 2.4\%$$

P (atm)	1.000	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
---------	-------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------

$(\frac{D}{P})_{P \rightarrow 0}$	2.3074	2.2895	2.2862	2.2714	2.2664
-----------------------------------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------

作图 $(\frac{D}{P})_{P \rightarrow 0} = 2.2528$ $M = 50.50 \text{ g} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ 误差 0.040%

↑
外延法、极限密度法

作业: P30 2.14 2.15 2.22

§ 2.2 气体定律及其应用

一、分压定律 (Dalton 道尔顿分压定律)

No

Date

n_A
n_B

$P_{总} = P_A + P_B$

$P_A V_{总} = n_A RT, P_B V_{总} = n_B RT, P_{总} V_{总} = n_{总} RT$

$\frac{P_A}{P_{总}} = \frac{n_A}{n_{总}}$

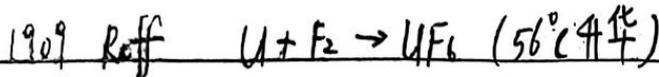
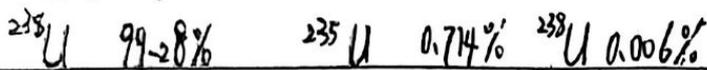
$P_A = P_{总} \cdot \frac{n_A}{n_{总}} = P_{总} \cdot X_A$
摩尔分数

二、扩散定律

$\frac{U_A}{U_B} = \sqrt{\frac{D_B}{D_A}} = \sqrt{\frac{M_B}{M_A}}$

流速率

沥青油矿 (U_3O_8)



第3章 相变·液态

§ 3.1 气体的液化、临界现象

临界温度 T_c (Critical Point)

$CO_2, T_c = 31^\circ C$

$He, -267.8^\circ C$

临界压力 P_c

在 T_c, P_c 时“气体”的体积，称临界体积 V_c

(1) 永久气体

$T_b < 室温, T_c < 室温$

(2) 可凝聚气体

沸点 $\leftarrow T_b < 室温, T_c > 室温$

§ 3.2 液体的气化和蒸气压

一、蒸发过程

蒸发热

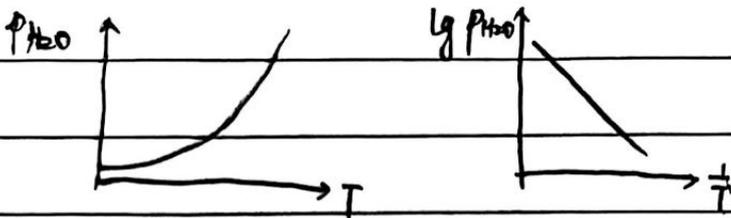
摩尔蒸发热 $\Delta H_{\text{气}} (\Delta H_{\text{蒸}}) \cdot \text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$

二、蒸气压

饱和蒸气

饱和蒸气压 (简称蒸气压)

三、饱和蒸气压和温度的关系



$$\lg P_{\text{蒸}} = \frac{A}{T} + B, \quad A = -\frac{\Delta H_{\text{气化热}}}{2.303R}$$

$$T_1 \text{ 时, } \lg P_1 = -\frac{\Delta H_{\text{气}}}{2.303R} \cdot \frac{1}{T_1} + B \quad (1)$$

$$T_2 \text{ 时, } \lg P_2 = -\frac{\Delta H_{\text{气}}}{2.303R} \cdot \frac{1}{T_2} + B \quad (2)$$

$$\lg \frac{P_1}{P_2} = -\frac{\Delta H_{\text{气}}}{2.303R} \left(\frac{1}{T_2} - \frac{1}{T_1} \right) \quad \text{克拉佩龙-克劳修斯方程}$$

$\Delta H_{\text{气}}: \text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$

$$R = 8.314 \text{ kPa} \cdot \text{dm}^3 \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} / \text{J} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \cdot \text{K}^{-1}$$

$$8.314 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \cdot \text{K}^{-1}$$

四、沸腾

$$p_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}^{\circ} = P_{\text{外}}$$

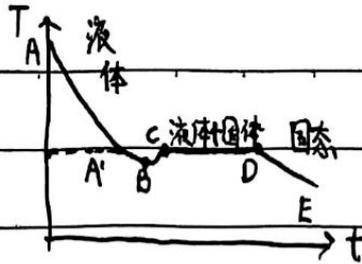
暴沸: 过热现象

§ 3.3 液体的凝固

一、步冷曲线

No

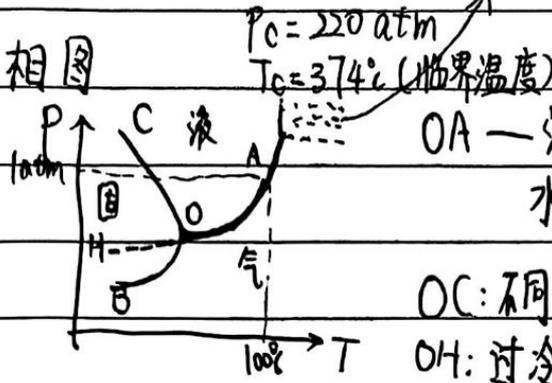
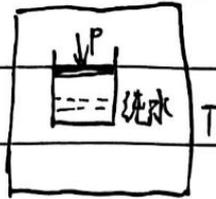
Date . . .



过冷现象:

Supercritical Fluid
超临界流体 SCF

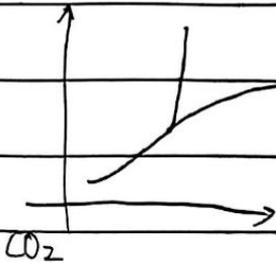
§ 3.4 水的三相图



OA — 液相、气相两相平衡线
水的饱和蒸气压曲线

OC: 不同外压对应水的凝固点

OH: 过冷水.



三相点 $T_t = 273.16\text{K}$ (0.0099°C)

$P_t = 610.5\text{Pa}$

冰点: 0°C 273.15K

1 atm

不同的原因:

① 压力不同, 冰点降低了 0.00242°C

② 水的冰点是空气饱和溶液

溶液凝固点比溶剂低,

下降了 0.00747°C

超临界流体应用: ① 分离提纯

红花 → 红花甙

月见草 → 月见草油

红豆杉 → 紫杉醇

② 作为反应介质

非均相反应 → 均相反应

③ 超临界水氧化法 (有害废水的处理)

§ 3.5 液晶

1881年

YCP

LC Liquid Crystal

胆甾醇基甲酸酯 $\xrightleftharpoons{145.5^\circ}$ 液晶 $\xrightleftharpoons[CP]{176.5^\circ}$ 液体

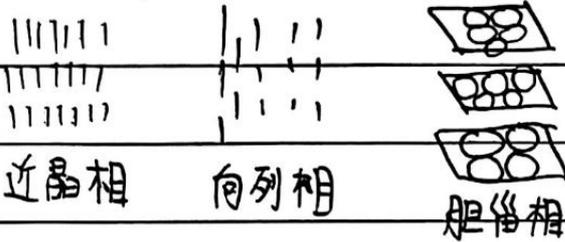
晶体 (白色) \xrightarrow{mp} 流体 (紫色) $\xrightarrow{清亮点}$ 液体 (蓝色)

粘稠、混浊 清亮透明

各向异性 各向异性 各向同性

极性基团 $-NH_2$, $-C(=O)-C$ 棒状

1. 热致液晶



光-热-光电效应

2. 溶致液晶



凝聚态: 液态, 固态, 液晶态

等离子体

plasma 形成

高温
放电
辐射

分类

低温等离子体: 离子温度 < 电子温度
高温等离子体

$10^4 K$

No

Date

第4章 溶液

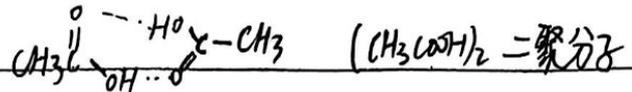
§ 4.1 溶液及溶液浓度的表示方法

一、溶解过程

50mL 水 + 50mL 乙醇 < 100mL

形成氢键

50mL 水 + 50mL 冰醋酸 > 100mL



二、溶液浓度表示方法:

1. 质量分数: $w = \frac{m_{\text{溶质}}}{m_{\text{溶液}}} \times 100\%$

2. 体积分数 (体积比)

3. 物质的量浓度 $C = \frac{n}{V} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{dm}^{-3} \text{ (mol/L)}$

4. 摩尔分数 $X_A = \frac{n_A}{n_A + n_B}$

5. 质量摩尔浓度 $m = \frac{n_{\text{溶质}}}{m_{\text{溶剂}}} \text{ mol} / 1000\text{g 溶剂}$

6. 比例浓度 1:1 HCl. 1:3 乙醇

1:5/1:3 H₂SO₄

7. ppm, ppb, ppt. 例: 1.0 ppm Cu²⁺ ⇒ 1.0 mg/ml
10⁻⁶ 10⁻⁹ 10⁻¹²

§ 4.2 溶解度

一、影响溶解度的因素

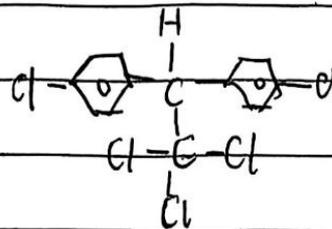
“相似相溶原理”

① 结构和空间构型

② 极性

③ 氢键

二恶英 (dioxin)



DDT

210种氯代三环芳烃

209种氯联苯

YCP

在CCl₄中溶解度大.

二、压力对溶解度影响

亨利定律: $C_A = k p_A$

C_A — A气体的溶解度

p_A — 气相中A气体的平衡分压

k — 亨利常数

§4.3 难挥发、非电解质溶液的依数性

稀

粒子数

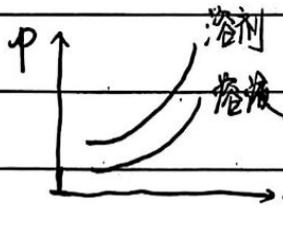
蒸气压下降

沸点升高

凝固点降低

溶液的渗透压

一、蒸气压下降



$$\Delta p = p_{\text{溶剂}}^{\circ} \cdot X_{\text{溶质}}$$

拉乌尔定律 (Raoult)

$p_{\text{溶剂}}^{\circ}$ — 溶剂饱和蒸气压

$$p_{\text{溶液}} = p_{\text{溶剂}}^{\circ} \cdot X_{\text{溶剂}}$$

稀溶液 (理想溶液)

溶质—溶质, 溶质—溶剂, 溶剂—溶剂

三种作用力相近

例: 苯—甲苯

丙酮— CS_2

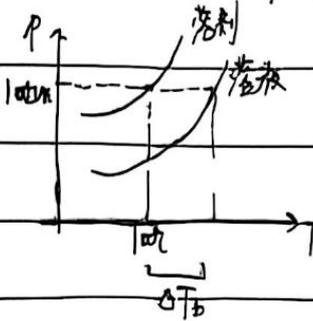
任意比例互溶

要求 ($X_{CS_2} < 0.01$)

No

Date

二、溶液的沸点升高

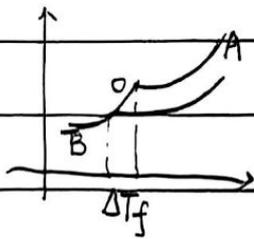


$$\Delta T_b = k_b \cdot m$$

m — 质量摩尔浓度

k_b — 溶剂的沸点升高常数

三、凝固点降低



$$\Delta T_f = k_f \cdot m$$

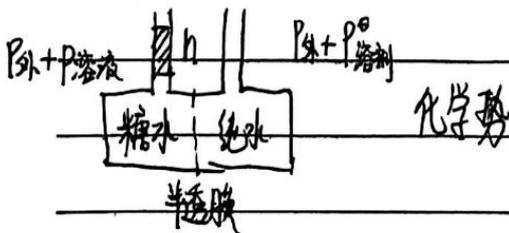
m — 质量摩尔浓度

k_f — 溶剂的凝固点下降常数

30g NaCl + 100g 水 -22°

42.5g CaCl₂ + 100g 水 -55°

四、渗透压



YCP

- 蒸馏水
- 反渗透
- 离子交换
- 电渗析

复合膜: 选择性

- 离子交换膜
- 氧富集膜
- 电荷分离膜
- 反渗透膜

Van't Hoff 渗透压

No

Date . . .

$$\pi V = nRT$$

$$\pi = \frac{n}{V} RT = CRT \approx mRT$$

物质的量浓度 摩尔浓度

等渗液: 0.9% 生理食盐水, 5% 葡萄糖

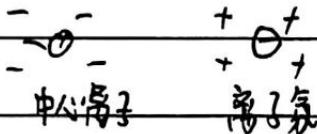
§ 4.4 电解质溶液的依数性

0.01m NaCl 溶液

$$\Delta T_f \text{ 理论} = k_f \cdot m = 0.0186 \times 0.02 = 0.0372^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\Delta T_f \text{ 实测} = 0.0361^\circ\text{C}$$

离子互吸理论



$$\text{离子强度 } I = \frac{1}{2} \sum (C_i Z_i^2)$$

0.01m BaCl₂

$$I = \frac{1}{2} (0.01 \times 2^2 + 0.02 \times 1^2) = 0.03$$

$$a = \gamma C$$

a — 活度 (有效浓度) γ — 浓度系数

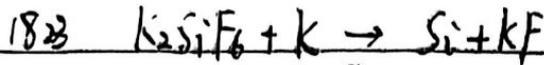
C — 实际浓度

$$\lg \gamma_{\pm} = -0.509 |Z_+ Z_-| \sqrt{I} \quad (< 0.01m)$$

正负离子平均活度系数

$$\gamma_{\pm} = \sqrt{\gamma_+ \gamma_-}$$

第5章 化学热力学



$$\Delta H^\circ = -1481 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

① 判断反应进行的方向 (可能性)

热力学判据

② 预测反应进行的程度

化学动力学

反应机理

③ 判断某些反应条件

反应速率

化学热力学研究的特点:

① 不考虑时间因素

② 研究对象是大量分子的集合体

§ 5.1 热力学第一定律

一、热力学基本术语

1. 体系和环境:

{ 敞开体系
 { 封闭体系
 { 孤立体系

2. 状态和状态函数

状态函数的特点

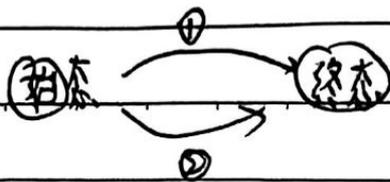
① 数值

② 变化量, 只取决于体系的始态和终态

容量性质 (广度性质): 加和性

强度性质

3. 过程和途径



4. 热和功

体积功 (膨胀功): 无用功 W

非体积功 : 有用功 W'



1. 自由膨胀 (真空膨胀)

$$W = P_{\text{外}} \cdot \Delta V = 0$$

2. 一步膨胀 \rightarrow



$$W = P_{\text{外}} \cdot \Delta V = 50.66 \text{ kPa} \times 10.0 \text{ dm}^3 = 506.6 \text{ J}$$

3. 两步膨胀 \rightarrow



$$W = W_1 + W_2 = 588.7 \text{ J}$$

4. 无限多步膨胀

$$W = \int_{V_{\text{始}}}^{V_{\text{终}}} p \cdot dV = \int_{V_{\text{始}}}^{V_{\text{终}}} \frac{nRT}{V} dV$$

$$= nRT \ln \frac{V_{\text{终}}}{V_{\text{始}}} = P_{\text{始}} V_{\text{始}} \ln \frac{V_{\text{终}}}{V_{\text{始}}}$$

$$= 101.325 \times 10.0 \ln \frac{20.0}{10.0} \approx 702.3 \text{ J} \text{ (膨胀功最大)}$$

一步压缩: -1013.25 J

两步压缩: -844.2 J

无限多步压缩: -702.3 J

热力学可逆过程



① 无限多步, 每步接近平衡状态

② 环境不留任何痕迹

③ 膨胀功最大, 压缩功最小

相变过程

5. 平衡态 热平衡 力平衡 相平衡 化学平衡

1. 内能

二. 热力学第一定律

$$\Delta U = Q - W$$

§ 5.2 热化学

化学反应的热效应 —— 体系在不做非体积功的等温化学反应过程中吸收或放出的热量，简称反应热

实验

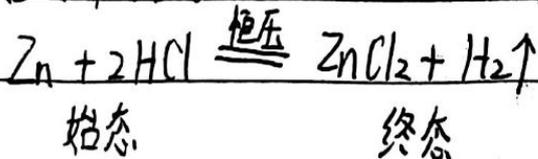
1. 反应测量反应热

保温杯式量热计：恒压反应热 Q_p (中和热, 溶解热, 水合热)
弹式量热计 (氧弹)：恒容 Q_v (燃烧热)

2. 热化学计算

盖斯定律 标准生成焓 键能

一. 焓 H 和焓变 ΔH



$$\Delta U = U_{\text{终}} - U_{\text{始}} = Q_p - W$$

$$= Q_p - p(V_{\text{终}} - V_{\text{始}})$$

$$(U_{\text{终}} + pV_{\text{终}}) - (U_{\text{始}} + pV_{\text{始}}) = Q_p$$

$$H \equiv U + pV$$

$$\Delta H = H_{\text{终}} - H_{\text{始}} = Q_p \quad \text{单位: } \text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

$\Delta H < 0$, 放热

$\Delta H > 0$, 吸热

二、 ΔH 与 ΔU 的关系

$$H = U + pV$$

$$\Delta H = \Delta U + \Delta(pV)$$

$$= \Delta U + p\Delta V + V\Delta p + \Delta p\Delta V$$

(1) 恒压: $\Delta H = \Delta U + p \cdot \Delta V = \Delta U + \Delta n_g RT$

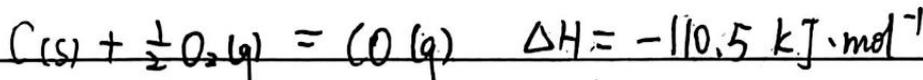
$$\Delta H = Q_p$$

↑
 ↳ 生成物气体计量系数之和
 - 反应物 ..

(2) 恒容: $\Delta H = \Delta U + \underbrace{V \cdot \Delta p}_{\downarrow \text{不是膨胀功}} = \Delta U + \Delta n_g RT$

恒容条件 $\Delta U = Q_v - W = Q_v$

三、热化学反应方程:

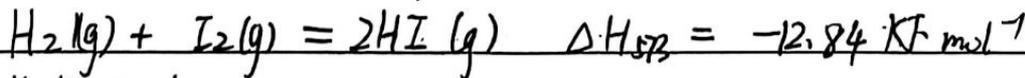


1. 反应物, 生成物 聚集状态或晶态

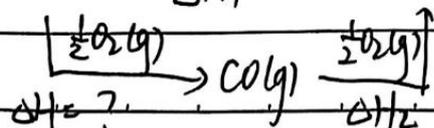
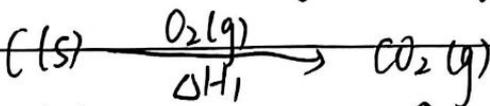
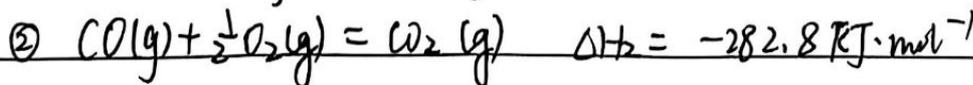
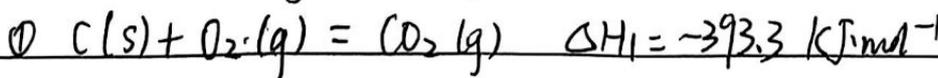
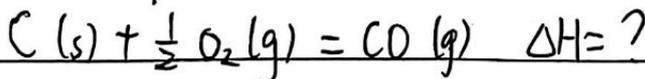
2. 注明温度、压力条件 (1 atm, 298 K)

3. $Na^+(aq)$

↳ 水溶液 aqueous solution

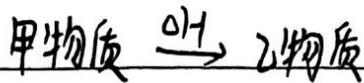


四、盖斯定律:



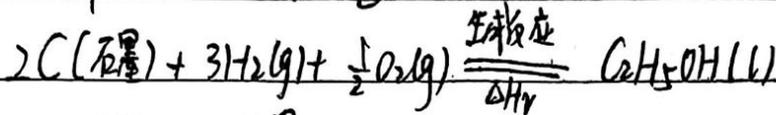
$$\Delta H = \Delta H_1 - \Delta H_2$$

五. 生成焓(变)和标准生成焓(变)



$$\Delta H = H_{\text{乙}} - H_{\text{甲}}$$

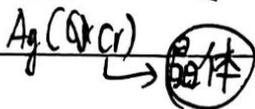
$$\text{令 } H_{\text{甲}} = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta H = H_{\text{乙}}$$



$$\Delta H_f = \Delta H_f^\ominus, \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}(\text{l})$$

注: 热力学标准态 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{压力 } 1\text{atm} (100.0\text{kPa}) \\ \text{指定温度 } 298.15\text{K} \end{array} \right.$

附录 P465 常见物质 $\Delta_f H_m^\ominus$



$$\Delta H^\ominus = \sum \nu_i \Delta H_{f,i}^\ominus, \text{生成物} - \sum \nu_j \Delta H_{f,j}^\ominus, \text{反应物}$$

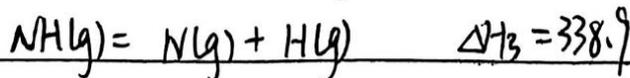
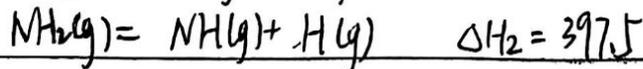
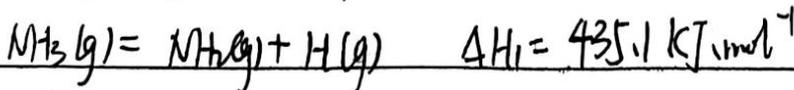
$$\Delta H_{298}^\ominus \approx \Delta H_{298}^\ominus \quad \text{焓变和温度有关但关系不大}$$

六. 由键能估算反应的 ΔH

解离能: ~~1atm~~ 1atm, 298.15K

1mol 气态 AB 分子拆开生成 1mol A 原子和 1mol B 原子的焓变

双原子分子: 解离能即键能

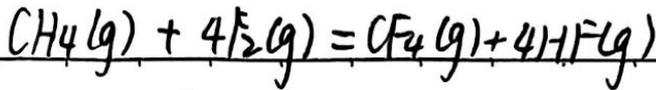


$$D = \frac{\Delta H_1 + \Delta H_2 + \Delta H_3}{3}$$

(B.E.)

↑

多原子分子键能是平均解离能。



$$\Delta H = 4D_{\text{C-H}} + 4D_{\text{F-F}} - 4D_{\text{P-F}} - 4D_{\text{H-F}}$$

$$\Delta H^\ominus = \sum D_i, \text{反应物} - \sum D_i, \text{生成物}$$

$$\Delta H = Q_p, \quad \Delta H < 0, \text{放热}$$

§ 5.3 热力学第二定律.

熵增原理:

孤立体系

$$\Delta S_{\text{孤立}} \begin{cases} > 0 & \text{自发过程} \\ = 0 & \text{平衡态, 可逆过程} \\ < 0 & \text{非自发过程} \end{cases}$$

非孤立体系 $\Delta S_{\text{总}} = \Delta S_{\text{孤立}} + \Delta S_{\text{环境}}$

$$\Delta S_{\text{总}} \begin{cases} > 0 & \text{正向自发} \\ = 0 & \text{平衡, 可逆} \\ < 0 & \text{非自发,} \end{cases}$$

一、熵 S (entropy) Sadi Carnot

$$S = k \ln n$$

k — 玻尔兹曼常数

n — 体系的微观状态

二、定性判断熵值大小

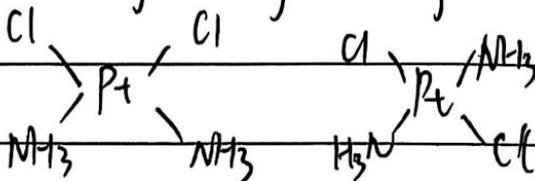
$$1. S_g > S_l > S_s$$

$$2. S_{\text{高温}} > S_{\text{低温}}$$

$$3. S_{\text{高压}} < S_{\text{低压}}$$

$$4. \text{O}(\text{g}) < \text{O}_2(\text{g}) < \text{O}_3(\text{g})$$

$$5. \text{F}_2(\text{g}) < \text{Cl}_2(\text{g}) < \text{Br}_2(\text{g}) < \text{I}_2(\text{g})$$



顺式 > 反式

三、 ΔS 的计算:

1. 热温熵法 $r: \text{reversible}$

$$\Delta S = \frac{Q_r}{T} \rightarrow \text{可逆过程}$$

不可逆: $\frac{Q_{ir}}{T} \rightarrow$ 不是熵变, 是热温熵

$$ds = \frac{\delta Q_r}{T} \quad (\text{先微分再积分})$$

$$\Delta S = \int_{T_1}^{T_2} \frac{\delta Q_r}{T} dT$$

② $H_2O(l) = H_2O(g)$

$$\Delta S = \frac{\Delta H_{\text{相变热}}}{T_{\text{相变}}}$$

$$\Delta S = \frac{-\Delta H_{\text{汽化热}}}{100+273.15}$$

-10°C (过冷水) $H_2O(l) \xrightarrow{\Delta S_1} H_2O(s)$ $\Delta S_1 = \frac{\Delta H_{H_2O, \text{凝固热}}}{-10+273.15}$

0°C $H_2O(l) \xrightarrow{\Delta S_2} H_2O(s)$ $\Delta S_2 = \frac{\Delta H_{H_2O, \text{凝固热}}}{273.15}$

0°C $H_2O(l) \xrightarrow{\Delta S_3} H_2O(g)$ $\Delta S_3 = \frac{\Delta H_{H_2O, \text{汽化热}}}{100+273.15}$

$\Delta S = \Delta S_1 + \Delta S_2 + \Delta S_3$

$\Delta S_1 \neq \frac{\Delta H_{H_2O, \text{凝固热}}}{-10+273.15}$ \rightarrow 不是相变温度!

四. 绝对熵和标准熵

1. 热力学第三定律:

0K时, 任何完美无缺的理想晶体, $\nu=1, S=0$

分子晶体: 分子排列方式只有 ~~一种~~ 一种

$$0K \xrightarrow{\Delta S} T_k, \Delta S = S_{T_k} - S_{0K} = S_T$$

S^\ominus 单位 $J \cdot mol^{-1} \cdot K^{-1}$

2. 化学反应的 ΔS

$$\Delta S_{298}^\ominus = \sum \nu_i S_{\text{生成物}}^\ominus - \sum \nu_j S_{\text{反应物}}^\ominus$$

$$\Delta S_{298}^\ominus \approx \Delta S_{373}^\ominus$$

3. 化学反应 ΔS 的定性判断.

$$\Delta n_g > 0, \Delta S > 0$$

§ 5.4 吉布斯 (Gibbs) 自由能

一、G 和 ΔG

$$G = H - T \cdot S \quad (F = U - TS \text{ 赫凡自由能})$$

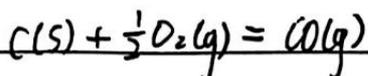
$$-\Delta G = W' \text{ (体系所做的有用功)}$$

$$W' > 0 \text{ 自发过程}$$

$$\Delta G < 0 \text{ 自发过程}$$

$$\Delta G \begin{cases} < 0 & \text{自发过程} \\ = 0 & \text{平衡状态} \\ > 0 & \text{非自发过程(逆向自发)} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{恒温 } \Delta G = \Delta H - T \cdot \Delta S \text{ (吉布斯公式)}$$



$$\Delta G = \Delta H - T \Delta S \leq 0$$



$$\Delta G = \Delta H - T \Delta S \quad \text{高温自发}$$

二、标准生成吉布斯自由能

$$\Delta G_{f, C_2H_5OH(l)}^\ominus$$

$$\Delta G_{298}^\ominus = \sum \nu_i \Delta G_{f, \text{生成物}}^\ominus - \sum \nu_i \Delta G_{f, \text{反应物}}^\ominus$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta G_{298}^\ominus &= \Delta H_{298}^\ominus - 298 \Delta S_{298}^\ominus \\ &= \Delta H_{298}^\ominus - 298 \Delta S_{298}^\ominus \end{aligned}$$



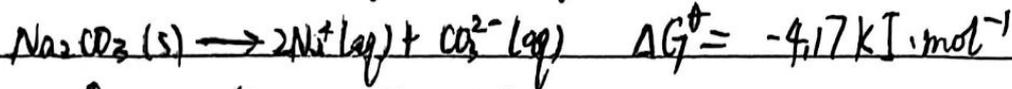
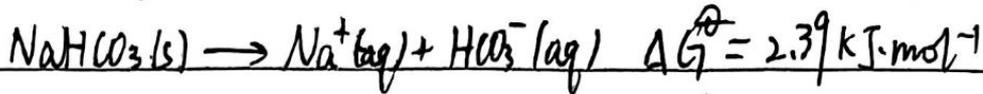
$$\Delta H^\ominus = 177.82 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}, \quad \Delta S^\ominus = 160.5 \text{ J} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \cdot \text{K}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta G^\ominus = \Delta H^\ominus - T \Delta S^\ominus < 0 \Rightarrow T \geq \frac{\Delta H^\ominus}{\Delta S^\ominus} = \frac{177.82 \times 10^3}{160.5} \text{ K} = 1107.9 \text{ K}$$

$CaCO_3$ 的分解温度

$$T = 1107.9 \text{ K}, \quad P_{CO_2(g)} = 1 \text{ atm}$$

判断物质溶解度的大小.



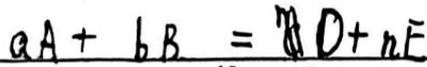
$c^\ominus = 1 \text{ mol/L}$ 热力学标准态

非标准状态 $\Delta G < 0$

第6章 化学平衡

§ 6.1 平衡常数

一、平衡常数 K 及其表达式



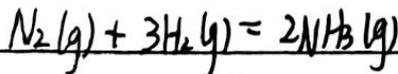
$$K = \frac{[\text{D}]^m [\text{E}]^n}{[\text{A}]^a [\text{B}]^b}$$

① 经验平衡常数

- K_c
- K_p
- K_x

② 标准平衡常数

1. 浓度平衡常数 K_c



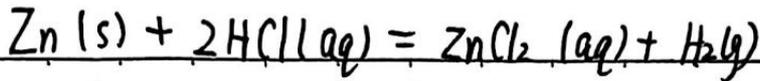
$$K_c = \frac{[\text{NH}_3]^2}{[\text{N}_2] [\text{H}_2]^3}$$

2. 压力平衡常数 K_p

$$K_p = \frac{p_{\text{NH}_3}^2}{p_{\text{N}_2} p_{\text{H}_2}^3}$$

3. 摩尔比平衡常数 K_x

$$K_x = \frac{x_{\text{NH}_3}^2}{x_{\text{N}_2} x_{\text{H}_2}^3}$$



4. 标准平衡常数 K^\ominus (热力学平衡常数)

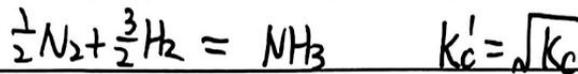
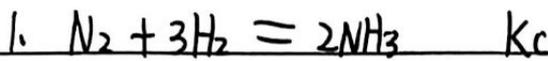
$$K^\ominus = \frac{\frac{[\text{ZnCl}_2]}{c^\ominus} \cdot \frac{p_{\text{H}_2}}{p^\ominus}}{\left(\frac{[\text{HCl}]}{c^\ominus}\right)^2}$$

$$\frac{[\text{ZnCl}_2]}{c^\ominus} \text{ — 相对浓度} \quad \frac{p_{\text{H}_2}}{p^\ominus} \text{ — 相对压力}$$

热力学标准态 c^\ominus — mol/L

p^\ominus — 1 atm (1 bar, 100 kPa)

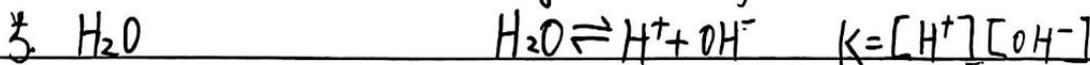
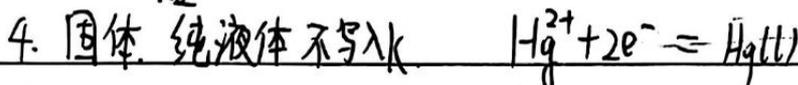
二. K 与反应方程式的关系



2. 总反应与分反应 K 的关系

$$K_{\text{总}} = K_1 \cdots K_n$$

$$3. K_E = \frac{1}{K_{\text{逆}}}$$



§ 6.2 影响化学平衡的因素

一. 化学反应等温式 (van't Hoff) 等温式

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

$$\text{反应商 } Q = \frac{\frac{[\text{ZnCl}_2]}{c^\ominus} \cdot \frac{p_{\text{H}_2}}{p^\ominus}}{\left(\frac{[\text{HCl}]}{c^\ominus}\right)^2}$$

任意状态: 起始状态. 化学平衡状态 ($Q = K^\ominus$)

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Delta G^\ominus \text{ 标准态} \\ \Delta G \text{ 非标准态} \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} Q \text{ 任意状态} \\ K^\ominus \text{ 平衡状态} \end{array} \right.$$

No

Date . . .

$\Delta G < 0$, 正向进行

$$0 < \Delta G^\ominus < 40 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

$\Delta G = 0$ 化学平衡, $Q = K^\ominus$

$$\Delta G = \Delta G^\ominus + RT \ln K^\ominus = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta G^\ominus = -RT \ln K^\ominus$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln K^\ominus = -\frac{\Delta G^\ominus}{RT} = -\frac{40 \times 10^3}{8.314 \times 298} \quad K^\ominus = 9.8 \times 10^{-8}$$

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

$$= -RT \ln K^\ominus + RT \ln Q$$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Delta G < 0, Q < K^\ominus, \text{ 正向进行} \\ \Delta G = 0, Q = K^\ominus, \text{ 平衡状态} \\ \Delta G > 0, Q > K^\ominus, \text{ 逆向进行} \end{array} \right.$

二. K^\ominus 和温度关系

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

$$\ln K^\ominus = -\frac{\Delta G^\ominus}{RT} = -\frac{\Delta H^\ominus - T \Delta S^\ominus}{RT}$$

$$= -\frac{\Delta H^\ominus}{RT} + \frac{\Delta S^\ominus}{R}$$

$$T_1: \ln K_1^\ominus = -\frac{\Delta H^\ominus}{RT_1} + \frac{\Delta S^\ominus}{R} \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$T_2: \ln K_2^\ominus = -\frac{\Delta H^\ominus}{RT_2} + \frac{\Delta S^\ominus}{R} \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$\textcircled{1} - \textcircled{2} \Rightarrow \ln \frac{K_1^\ominus}{K_2^\ominus} = -\frac{\Delta H^\ominus}{R} \left(\frac{1}{T_1} - \frac{1}{T_2} \right)$$



$$K^\ominus = \frac{p_{\text{H}_2\text{O}(g)}}{p^\ominus} \quad \text{相平衡}$$

第8章 酸碱平衡

§ 8.1 酸碱理论

一、阿伦尼乌斯酸碱

二、质子酸碱理论

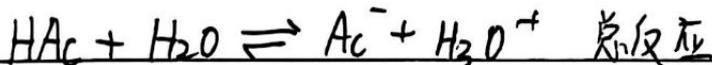
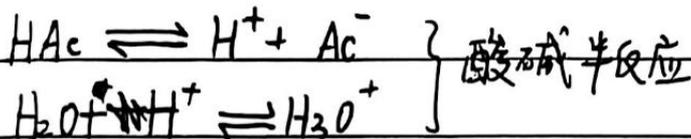
质子酸 — 给出 H^+ (HCl, HAc, NH_4Cl)

质子碱 — 接受 H^+ ($OH^-, NH_3, NaAc, Na_2CO_3$)

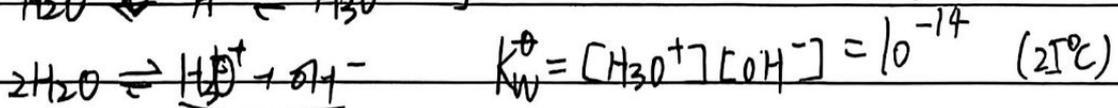
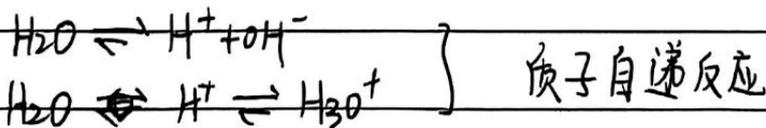
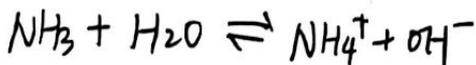
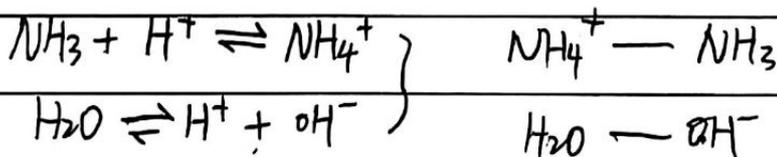
两性物质 — $H_2O, NaHCO_3$

惰性物质 — $NaCl$

1. 酸碱反应



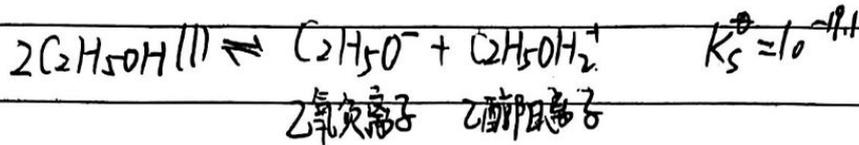
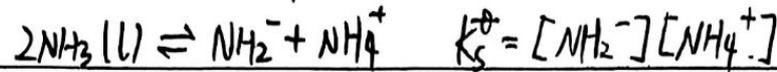
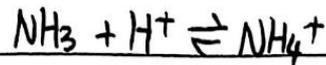
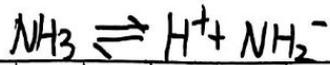
酸1 碱2 碱1 酸2



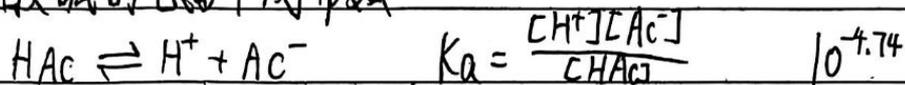
2. 质子自递常数 K_s^\ominus

No

Date . .



3. 酸碱的电离平衡常数

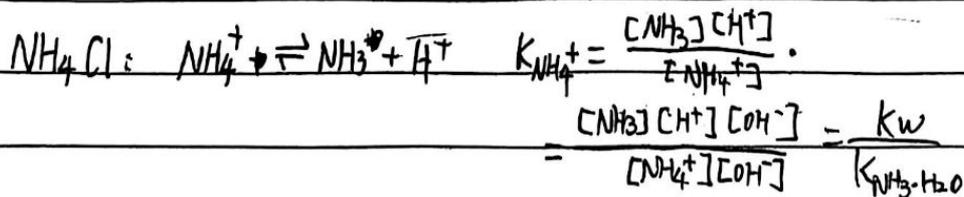
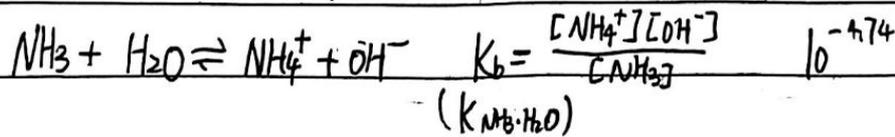


$$\Delta G^\ominus = -RT \ln K_a \quad (K_{\text{HAc}})$$

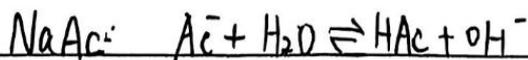
K_a
 $10^{-2} \sim 10^{-3}$ 中强酸

$10^{-4} \sim 10^{-7}$ 弱酸

$< 10^{-7}$ 极弱酸



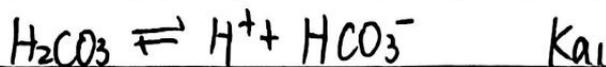
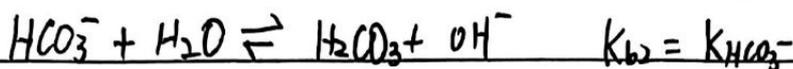
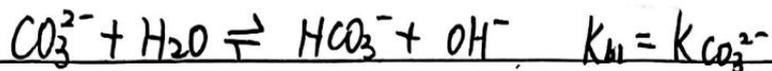
$$K_{\text{NH}_4^+} \cdot K_{\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}} = K_w$$



$$K_{\text{Ac}^-} = \frac{[\text{HAc}][\text{OH}^-]}{[\text{Ac}^-]} \cdot \frac{[\text{H}^+]}{[\text{H}^+]} = \frac{K_w}{K_{\text{HAc}}}$$

$$K_{\text{HAc}} \cdot K_{\text{Ac}^-} = K_w$$

二元酸

 Na_2CO_3 (二元碱)

$$K_{a1} \cdot K_{b2} = K_w, \quad K_{a2} \cdot K_{b1} = K_w$$



$$K_{a1} \cdot K_{b3} = K_w, \quad K_{a2} \cdot K_{b2} = K_w, \quad K_{a3} \cdot K_{b1} = K_w$$

§ 8.2 溶液中的平衡关系

一. 物料平衡

$$C_{\text{HAc}} = 0.10 \text{ mol/L} \quad (\text{总浓度, 分析浓度})$$

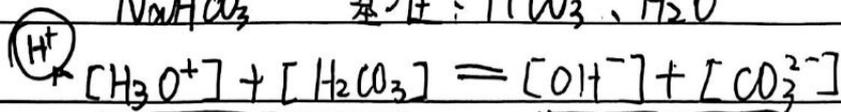
$$[\text{HAc}] + [\text{Ac}^-] = C_{\text{HAc}}$$

二. 电荷平衡

$$[\text{H}^+] = [\text{Ac}^-] + [\text{OH}^-]$$

三. 质子平衡

$$\text{NaHCO}_3 \quad \text{基准: } \text{HCO}_3^-, \text{H}_2\text{O}$$



得质子后形成的型体 失质子后形成的型体

$$\text{Na}_2\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4 \quad \text{基准: } \text{H}_2\text{O}, \text{H}_2\text{PO}_4^-$$

$$[\text{H}^+] + [\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4] = [\text{OH}^-] + [\text{HPO}_4^{2-}] + 2[\text{PO}_4^{3-}]$$

No

Date

④ 分布系数:

$$C_{\text{HAc}} = [\text{HAc}] + [\text{Ac}^-]$$

$$\delta_{\text{HAc}} = \frac{[\text{HAc}]}{C_{\text{HAc}}}, \quad \delta_{\text{Ac}^-} = \frac{[\text{Ac}^-]}{C_{\text{HAc}}}, \quad [\text{HAc}] = C_{\text{HAc}} \cdot \delta_{\text{HAc}}$$

$$\delta_{\text{HAc}} = \frac{[\text{HAc}]}{[\text{HAc}] + [\text{Ac}^-]} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{[\text{Ac}^-][\text{H}^+]}{[\text{HAc}][\text{H}^+]}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 + \frac{K_a}{[\text{H}^+]}} = \frac{[\text{H}^+]}{[\text{H}^+] + K_a}$$

$$\delta_{\text{Ac}^-} = 1 - \delta_{\text{HAc}} = \frac{K_a}{[\text{H}^+] + K_a}$$

二元酸 $\text{H}_2\text{A}, \text{HA}^-, \text{A}^{2-}$

$$\delta_{\text{H}_2\text{A}} = \frac{[\text{H}^+]^2}{[\text{H}^+]^2 + [\text{H}^+]K_{a1} + K_{a1}K_{a2}}$$

$$\delta_{\text{HA}^-} = \frac{[\text{H}^+]K_{a1}}{[\text{H}^+]^2 + [\text{H}^+]K_{a1} + K_{a1}K_{a2}}$$

$$\delta_{\text{A}^{2-}} = \frac{K_{a1} \cdot K_{a2}}{[\text{H}^+]^2 + [\text{H}^+]K_{a1} + K_{a1}K_{a2}}$$

H_nA

$$\delta_{\text{H}_n\text{A}} = \frac{[\text{H}^+]^n}{[\text{H}^+]^n + [\text{H}^+]^{n-1}K_{a1} + [\text{H}^+]^{n-2}K_{a1}K_{a2} + \dots + K_{a1} \dots K_{an}}$$

§ 8.3 各种溶液中 $[\text{H}^+]$ 的计算

一、一元弱酸

$$C_{\text{HAc}} = 0.10 \text{ mol/L}$$

$$[\text{H}^+] = [\text{OH}^-] + [\text{Ac}^-]$$

$$= \frac{K_w}{[\text{H}^+]} + C_{\text{HAc}} \cdot \frac{K_a}{[\text{H}^+] + K_a}$$

忽略水的离解: $[H^+] \approx [Ac^-]$

$$[H^+]^2 + K_a[H^+] - K_a \cdot C = 0$$

$$[H^+] = \frac{-K_a + \sqrt{K_a^2 + 4K_a \cdot C}}{2} \quad (\text{较精确公式})$$

忽略

$$[H^+]^2 + K_a([H^+] - C) = 0$$

$\frac{C}{K_a} > 500$ 可应用

$$[H^+] = \sqrt{K_a \cdot C} \quad (\text{最简式})$$

$$[H^+] = \sqrt{0.1 \times 10^{-4.74}} = 10^{-2.87} \quad pH = 2.87$$

0.1 mol/L NH_4Cl

$$K_{NH_4^+} = \frac{K_w}{K_{NH_3 + H_2O}} = \frac{10^{-14}}{10^{-4.74}} = 10^{-9.26}$$

$\frac{C}{K_{NH_4^+}} > 500$

$$[H^+] = \sqrt{K_{NH_4^+} \cdot C} = \sqrt{10^{-9.26} \times 0.1} = 10^{-5.13}$$

二元弱酸 H_2CO_3 $K_{a1} = 10^{-6.37}$, $K_{a2} = 10^{-10.25}$

$K_{a1} \gg K_{a2}$, 二元酸当作一元酸处理

二、一元弱碱:

$$\frac{C}{K_b} > 500, [OH^-] = \sqrt{K_b \cdot C} \quad (\text{最简式})$$

0.1 mol·L⁻¹ $NH_3 \cdot H_2O$

$$[OH^-] = 10^{-2.87} \quad pH = 11.13$$

0.1 mol·L⁻¹ $NaAc$

$$K_b [OH^-] = 10^{-5.13} \quad pH = 8.87$$

No

Date . . .

三、两性物质

C mol/L NaHCO_3

$$[\text{H}^+] + [\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3] = [\text{OH}^-] + [\text{CO}_3^{2-}]$$

$$\Rightarrow [\text{H}^+] + \frac{[\text{H}^+][\text{HCO}_3^-]}{K_{a1}} = \frac{K_w}{[\text{H}^+]} + \frac{[\text{HCO}_3^-]}{[\text{H}^+]} \cdot K_{a2}$$

$$\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3: K_{a1} = 10^{-6.37}, K_{a2} = 10^{-10.25}$$

$$K_{\text{HCO}_3^-} = \frac{10^{-14}}{10^{-6.37}} = 10^{-7.63}$$

$$[\text{HCO}_3^-] \approx C$$

$$K_{a2} \cdot C > 20K_w \quad [\text{H}^+] = \sqrt{\frac{K_{a1}(K_{a2} \cdot C + K_w)}{K_{a1} + C}} \quad (\text{较精确公式})$$

$$C > 20K_{a1} \quad (10^3) \quad [\text{H}^+] = \sqrt{K_{a1} K_{a2}} \quad (\text{最简式})$$

$\text{H}_n\text{A}, \text{Na}_i\text{H}_{n-i}\text{A}$

$$[\text{H}^+] = \sqrt{\frac{K_{a_i}(K_{a_{i+1}} \cdot C + K_w)}{K_{a_i} + C}}$$

$$[\text{H}^+] = \sqrt{K_{a_i} \cdot K_{a_{i+1}}}$$

$$\text{Na}_2\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4 \quad [\text{H}^+] = \sqrt{K_{a1} \cdot K_{a2}}$$

$$\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4 \quad [\text{H}^+] = \sqrt{K_{a2} \cdot K_{a3}}$$

$$\text{NH}_4\text{Ac} \quad [\text{H}^+] = \sqrt{K_{\text{Ac}} \cdot K_{\text{NH}_4^+}}$$

$$\text{NH}_4\text{F} \quad [\text{H}^+] = \sqrt{K_{\text{HF}} \cdot K_{\text{NH}_4^+}}$$

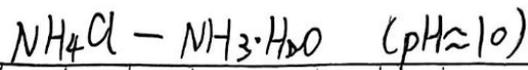
$$\text{NH}_4\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4 \quad [\text{H}^+] = \sqrt{K_{a1} \cdot (K_{a2} + K_{\text{NH}_4^+})} \approx \sqrt{K_{a1} \cdot K_{a2}}$$

$$\downarrow \quad \downarrow$$

$$10^{-7.20} \quad 10^{-9.21}$$

No

Date . . .



$\text{pOH} = \text{p}K_b \pm 1$

$\text{pH} < 2$, 用强酸控制

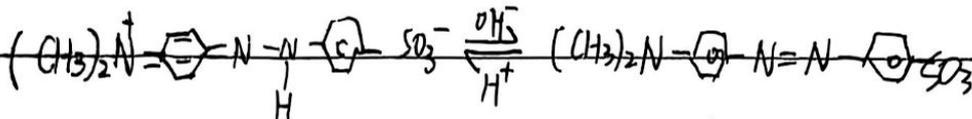
$\text{pH} 2 \sim 12$ 使用缓冲溶液

$\text{pH} > 12$, 用强碱

§ 8.5 酸碱指示剂

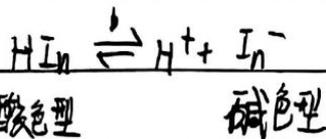
双色指示剂

单色指示剂



醌式 (黄色)

偶氮式 (红色)



偶氮类染料

$$K_{\text{HIn}} = \frac{[\text{H}^+][\text{In}^-]}{[\text{HIn}]}$$

$$[\text{H}^+] = K_{\text{HIn}} \cdot \frac{[\text{HIn}]}{[\text{In}^-]}$$

$$\frac{[\text{HIn}]}{[\text{In}^-]} = 10$$

红色

$$\frac{[\text{In}^-]}{[\text{HIn}]} = 10$$

黄色

$$\frac{[\text{HIn}]}{[\text{In}^-]} = 1$$

橙色

$\text{pH} = \text{p}K_{\text{HIn}} \pm 1$ 变色范围

(指示剂的理论变色范围)

$\text{pH} = \text{p}K_{\text{HIn}}$ (理论变色点)

甲基橙 $\text{p}K_{\text{HIn}} = 3.4$

理论 $2.4 \sim 4.4$

CP

实际 $3.1 \sim 4.4$

混合指示剂

溴甲酚绿

$$pK_{HIn} = 4.9$$

$$3.8 \sim 5.4$$

黄 绿 蓝

甲基红

$$pK_{HIn} = 5.2$$

$$4.4 \sim 6.2$$

红 橙 黄

混合:

$$pH \ 5.1$$

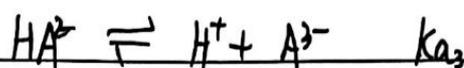
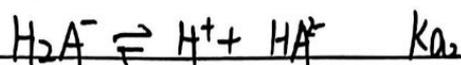
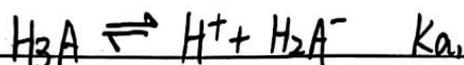
橙 灰绿色 绿

0.10 mol/L H_3A 溶液, $K_{a1} = 10^{-4}$, $K_{a2} = 10^{-8}$, $K_{a3} = 10^{-12}$

① 求 H_3A 的 pH② 100 mL H_3A 加入 50 mL 相同浓度 NaOH 溶液③ H_3A 与 NaOH 等体积混合④ 100 mL H_3A 加入 125 mL NaOH⑤ 100 mL H_3A 加入 250 mL NaOH

⑥ 300 mL NaOH

⑦ 350 mL NaOH

② $H_3A - H_2A^-$ 缓冲溶液

$$pH = pK_{a1} + \lg \frac{C_{H_2A^-}}{C_{H_3A}} = pK_{a1} \quad (\text{中和了 } 50\%)$$

No

Date

③ H_2A^- 两性物质

$$[H^+] = \sqrt{K_{a1} K_{a2}}$$

④ $H_2A^- - HA^{2-}$ 缓冲

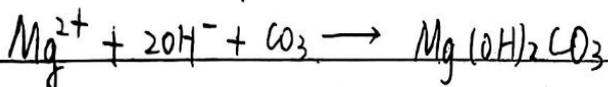
$$pH = pK_{a2} + \lg \frac{C_{HA^{2-}}}{C_{H_2A^-}}$$

⑤ $HA^{2-} - A^{3-}$ 缓冲

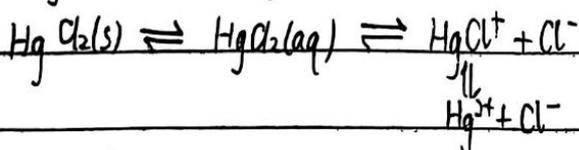
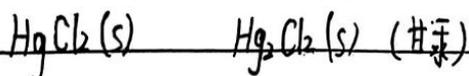
$$pH = pK_{a3} + \lg \frac{C_{A^{3-}}}{C_{HA^{2-}}} = pK_{a3}$$

浓度相同一元酸混合当作二元酸

第9章 沉淀溶解平衡



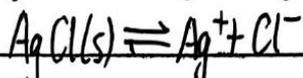
一、难溶电解质的溶解度 二、溶度积 K_{sp}



$$\text{总溶解度 } S = [Hg_2Cl_2] + [HgCl^+] + [Hg^{2+}]$$

0.25 mol/L

溶解度 $S_{离}$



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

$$\Delta G^{\ominus} = -RT \ln K_{sp}^{\ominus}$$

三、 K_{sp} 与溶解度关系

$$K_{sp} = [Ag^+][Cl^-] = S_{离}^2$$

$$S_{离} = \sqrt{K_{sp}}$$

$$K_{sp, AgCl} = 1.80 \times 10^{-10}$$

AgCl, AgBr, AgI

$$K_{sp, Ag_2CrO_4} = 1.12 \times 10^{-12}$$

四、溶度积规则



$$Q = C_{Ba^{2+}} \cdot C_{SO_4^{2-}} = a_{Ba^{2+}} \cdot a_{SO_4^{2-}}$$

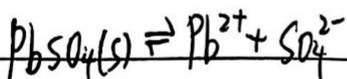
$$Q < K_{sp} \quad \text{沉淀溶解}$$

$$Q = K_{sp} \quad \text{沉淀溶解平衡 (饱和溶液)}$$

$$Q > K_{sp} \quad \text{生成沉淀 (过饱和)}$$

五、影响溶解度的因素

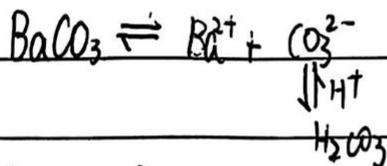
1. 同离子效应



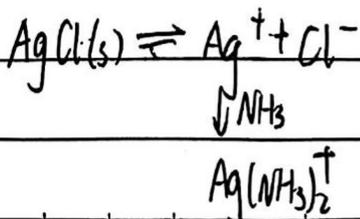
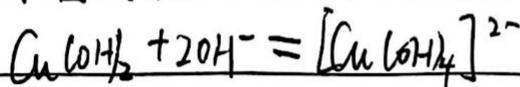
2. 盐效应:

沉淀剂过量 20% - 50%

3. 酸效应:



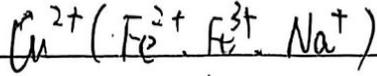
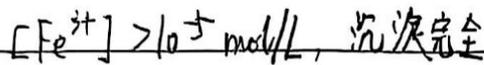
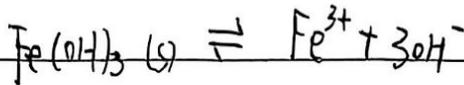
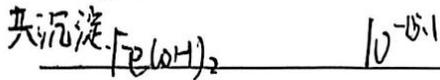
4. 配位效应



Date . . .

六、分步沉淀

} 氢氧化物
} 硫化物

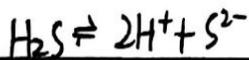
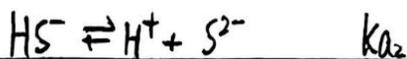
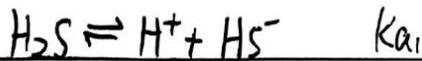
粗 CuSO_4 提纯K_{sp}

$$\text{pH} = 3.53$$

通入 H_2S 气体达到饱和

$$[\text{H}_2\text{S}] = 0.10 \text{ mol/L}$$

$$[\text{H}_2\text{S}] = 0.10 \text{ mol/L}$$



$$K_{a1} K_{a2} = [\text{H}^+]^2 [\text{S}^{2-}]$$

MnS HAc

ZnS 稀 HCl

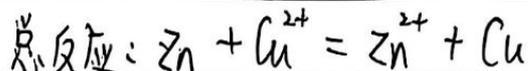
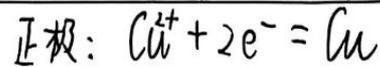
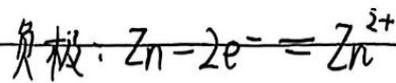
CdS 浓 HCl

CuS 浓 HNO_3

HgS 王水

第10章 氧化还原·电化学

一、铜锌原电池



普通伏特计: 0.75V

铜锌原电池的电动势: 1.10V

(高阻抗伏特计) 酸度计
电流 $I = 0$

原电池符号

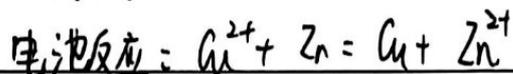
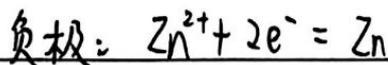
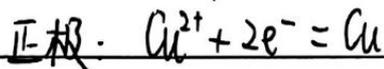


电池电动势 = 正极电极电势 - 负极电极电势

$$E_{\text{池}} = \varphi_{\text{正极}} - \varphi_{\text{负极}}$$

$$= \varphi_+ - \varphi_-$$

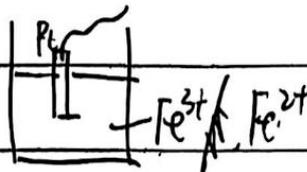
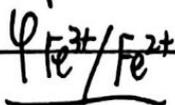
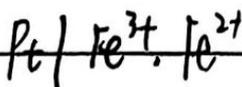
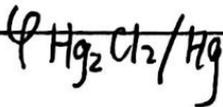
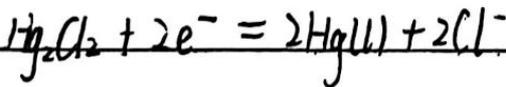
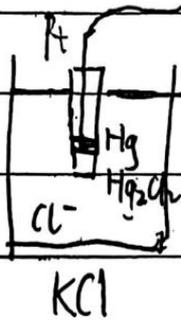
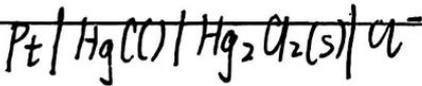
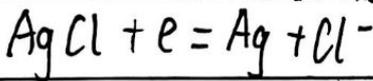
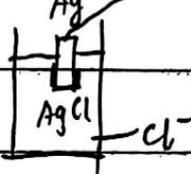
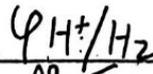
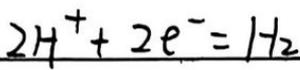
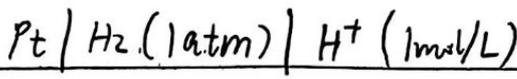
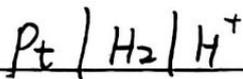
电极反应: 氧化态 + ne^- = 还原态



↳ 正极反应 - 负极反应

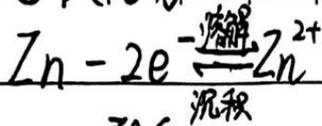
氧化还原电对: 氧化态 / 还原态

电极类型	电极符号	电极反应	电极电势
金属-金属离子电极	$Zn Zn^{2+}$	$Zn^{2+} + 2e^- = Zn$	$\varphi_{Zn^{2+}/Zn}$
气体-离子电极	$Pt H_2 H^+$	$2H^+ + 2e^- = H_2$	φ_{H^+/H_2}
金属-难溶盐电极	$Ag AgCl Cl^-$	$AgCl + e^- = Ag + Cl^-$	$\varphi_{AgCl/Ag}$
	$Pt Hg(l) Hg_2Cl_2(s) Cl^-$	$Hg_2Cl_2(s) + 2e^- = 2Hg + 2Cl^-$	$\varphi_{Hg_2Cl_2/Hg}$
氧化还原电极	$Pt Fe^{3+}, Fe^{2+}$	$Fe^{3+} + e^- = Fe^{2+}$	$\varphi_{Fe^{3+}/Fe^{2+}}$



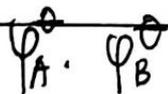
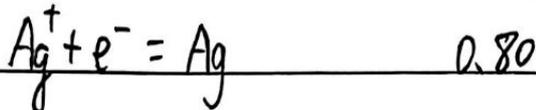
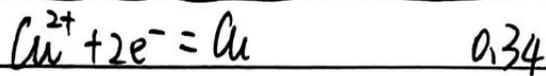
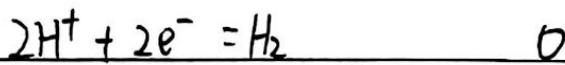
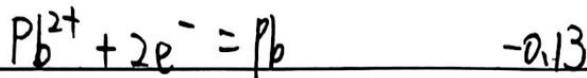
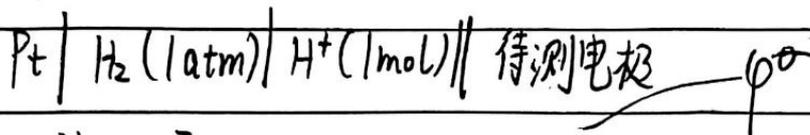
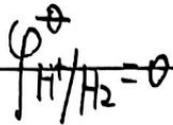
$E_{cell} = \varphi_+ - \varphi_-$

二. 电极电势



双电层结构

三. 标准氢电极:



§ 10.2 影响电极电势的因素

一. 电动势 $E_{\text{池}}$ 的应用

1. 判断氧化还原反应方向

$$\Delta G < 0$$

$$-\Delta G = W' \text{ (有用功)}$$

$$W' = nF E_{\text{池}} \quad \text{正负极电子转移数最小公倍数}$$

F - 法拉第常数

$$9.6500 \text{ C/mol}$$

No

Date . .

$$\Delta G = -nFE_{池}$$

$$\Delta G < 0, E_{池} > 0$$

$$0 < \Delta G^\ominus < 40 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}, \Delta G < 0$$

$$E_{池}^\ominus > 0.2 \text{ V}, E_{池} > 0$$

2. 判断反应进行的程度

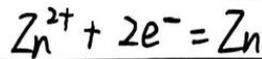
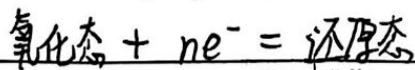
$$\Delta G^\ominus = -RT \ln k^\ominus$$

$$\Delta G^\ominus = -nFE_{池}^\ominus = -RT \ln k^\ominus$$

$$\ln k^\ominus = \frac{nFE_{池}^\ominus}{RT}$$

$$T = 298.15 \text{ K}, \lg k^\ominus = \frac{nE_{池}^\ominus}{0.0591}$$

二、浓度对电极电势的影响 (能斯特方程) Nernst

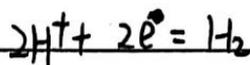


$$\Delta G = \Delta G^\ominus + RT \ln Q \quad \Delta G = -nF\psi$$

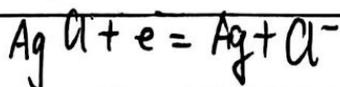
$$-nF\psi_{\text{Zn}^{2+}/\text{Zn}} = -nF\psi_{\text{Zn}^{2+}/\text{Zn}}^\ominus + RT \ln \frac{1}{[\text{Zn}^{2+}]}$$

$$\psi_{\text{Zn}^{2+}/\text{Zn}} = \psi_{\text{Zn}^{2+}/\text{Zn}}^\ominus + \frac{0.0591}{2} \lg [\text{Zn}^{2+}]$$

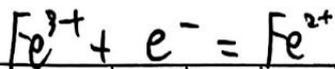
$$\psi_{\text{氧化态}/\text{还原态}} = \psi_{\text{氧化态}/\text{还原态}}^\ominus + \frac{0.0591}{n} \lg \frac{[\text{氧化态}]}{[\text{还原态}]}$$



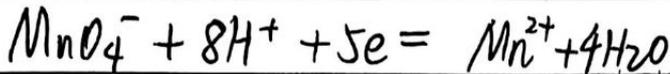
$$\psi_{\text{H}^+/\text{H}_2} = \psi_{\text{H}^+/\text{H}_2}^\ominus + \frac{0.0591}{2} \lg \frac{[\text{H}^+]^2}{p_{\text{H}_2}/p^\ominus}$$



$$\psi_{\text{AgCl}/\text{Ag}} = \psi_{\text{AgCl}/\text{Ag}}^\ominus + \frac{0.0591}{1} \lg \frac{1}{[\text{Cl}^-]}$$



$$\varphi_{\text{Fe}^{3+}/\text{Fe}^{2+}} = \varphi_{\text{Fe}^{3+}/\text{Fe}^{2+}}^{\ominus} + \frac{0.0591}{1} \lg \frac{[\text{Fe}^{3+}]}{[\text{Fe}^{2+}]}$$



$$\varphi_{\text{MnO}_4^{-}/\text{Mn}^{2+}} = \varphi_{\text{MnO}_4^{-}/\text{Mn}^{2+}}^{\ominus} + \frac{0.0591}{5} \lg \frac{[\text{MnO}_4^{-}] [\text{H}^{+}]^8}{[\text{Mn}^{2+}]}$$

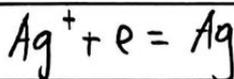
例: $\text{Ag} | \text{AgCl} | \text{Cl}^{-}$

① 已知 $\varphi_{\text{AgCl}/\text{Ag}}^{\ominus} = 0.22\text{V}$, 计算: $\varphi_{\text{AgCl}/\text{Ag}} = ?$

$$\varphi_{\text{AgCl}/\text{Ag}} = \varphi_{\text{AgCl}/\text{Ag}}^{\ominus} + \frac{0.0591}{1} \lg \frac{[\text{AgCl}]}{[\text{Cl}^{-}]}$$

② 已知 $\varphi_{\text{Ag}^{+}/\text{Ag}}^{\ominus} = 0.80\text{V}$, 计算 $\varphi_{\text{AgCl}/\text{Ag}}$

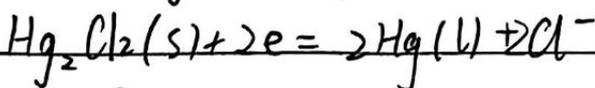
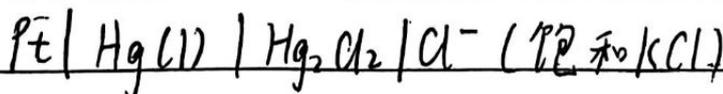
$$K_{\text{sp, AgCl}} = [\text{Ag}^{+}] [\text{Cl}^{-}]$$



(惰性电极)

$$\varphi_{\text{Ag}^{+}/\text{Ag}} = \varphi_{\text{Ag}^{+}/\text{Ag}}^{\ominus} + \frac{0.0591}{1} \lg [\text{Ag}^{+}]$$

$$\boxed{\varphi_{\text{AgCl}/\text{Ag}}}$$

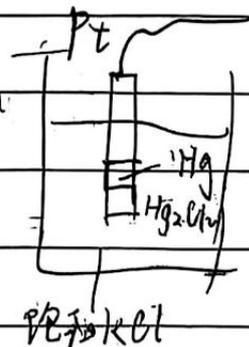


① 已知 $\varphi_{\text{Hg}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{Hg}}^{\ominus} = 0.268\text{V}$, 求 $\varphi_{\text{饱和甘汞}} = ?$

$$\varphi_{\text{饱和甘汞}} = \varphi_{\text{Hg}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{Hg}}^{\ominus} + \frac{0.0591}{2} \lg \frac{1}{[\text{Cl}^{-}]^2}$$

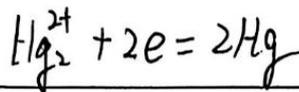
$$\downarrow$$

$$0.244\text{V}$$



No

Date . . .



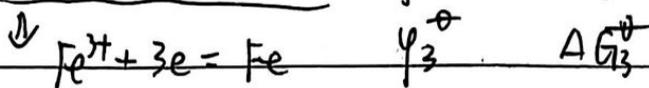
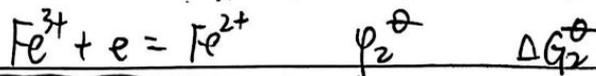
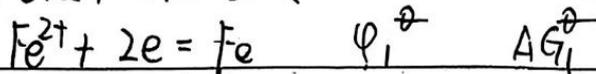
② 已知 $\varphi_{\text{Hg}_2^{2+}/\text{Hg}}^\ominus = 0.79\text{V}$, 求 $\varphi_{\text{饱和甘汞}}^\ominus = ?$

$$\varphi_{\text{饱和甘汞}}^\ominus = \varphi_{\text{Hg}_2^{2+}/\text{Hg}}^\ominus + \frac{0.0591}{2} \lg [\text{Hg}_2^{2+}]$$

$$K_{sp, \text{Hg}_2\text{Cl}_2} = [\text{Hg}_2^{2+}] [\text{Cl}^-]^2$$

$$\varphi_{\text{饱和甘汞}}^\ominus = \varphi_{\text{Hg}_2^{2+}/\text{Hg}}^\ominus + \frac{0.0591}{2} \lg \frac{K_{sp, \text{Hg}_2\text{Cl}_2}}{[\text{Cl}^-]^2}$$

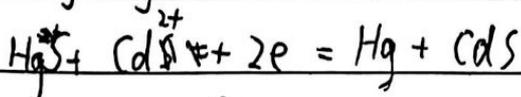
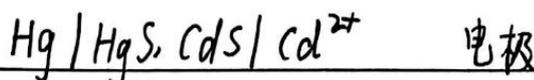
三. 衍生电极和组合电极



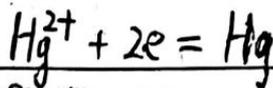
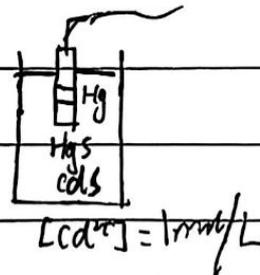
$$\Delta G_3^\ominus = \Delta G_1^\ominus + \Delta G_2^\ominus$$

$$-n_3 F \varphi_3^\ominus = -n_1 F \varphi_1^\ominus - n_2 F \varphi_2^\ominus$$

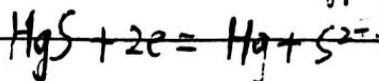
$$\Rightarrow \varphi_3^\ominus = \frac{n_1 \varphi_1^\ominus + n_2 \varphi_2^\ominus}{n_3}$$



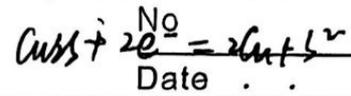
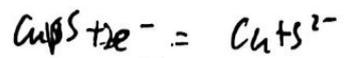
$$\varphi_{\text{Hg}_2\text{S}/\text{Hg}}^\ominus = \varphi_{\text{Hg}_2^{2+}/\text{Hg}}^\ominus + \frac{0.0591}{2} \lg [\text{Cd}^{2+}]$$



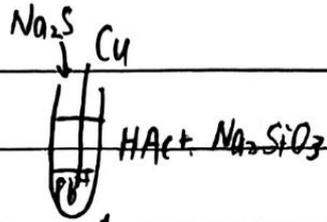
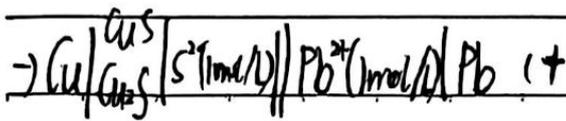
$$\varphi_{\text{未知}}^\ominus = \varphi_{\text{Hg}_2^{2+}/\text{Hg}}^\ominus = \varphi_{\text{Hg}_2^{2+}/\text{Hg}}^\ominus + \frac{0.0591}{2} \lg [\text{Hg}_2^{2+}]$$



$$\varphi_{\text{未知}}^\ominus = \varphi_{\text{Hg}_2\text{S}/\text{Hg}}^\ominus = \varphi_{\text{Hg}_2\text{S}/\text{Hg}}^\ominus + \frac{0.0591}{2} \lg \frac{1}{[\text{S}^{2-}]}$$

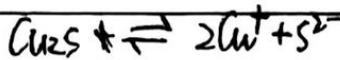
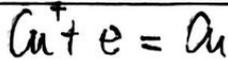


Date . . .

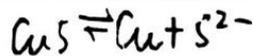
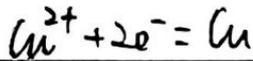


$$\varphi_{\text{CuS}/\text{Cu}} = \varphi_{\text{CuS}/\text{Cu}}^{\ominus} + \frac{0.0591}{2} \lg \frac{1}{[\text{S}^{2-}]}$$

$$\varphi_{\text{CuS}/\text{Cu}} = \varphi_{\text{CuS}/\text{Cu}}^{\ominus} + \frac{0.0591}{2} \lg \frac{1}{[\text{S}^{2-}]}$$



$$\varphi_{\text{CuS}/\text{Cu}} = \varphi_{\text{Cu}^+/\text{Cu}} = \varphi_{\text{Cu}^+/\text{Cu}}^{\ominus} + \frac{0.0591}{1} \lg [\text{Cu}^+]$$



$$\varphi_{\text{CuS}/\text{Cu}} = \varphi_{\text{Cu}^{2+}/\text{Cu}} = \varphi_{\text{Cu}^{2+}/\text{Cu}}^{\ominus} + \frac{0.0591}{2} \lg [\text{Cu}^{2+}]$$

$$E_{\text{cell}} = \varphi_{\text{Pb}^{2+}/\text{Pb}}^{\ominus} - \varphi_{\text{CuS}/\text{Cu}} > 0$$

atom

§ 11.3 氢原子的量子力学模型

一、薛定谔方程

$$\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial z^2} + \frac{8\pi^2 m}{h^2} (E - V) = 0$$

波函数 $\psi(x, y, z)$ 一定态波函数

每一个合理的解代表了电子的运动状态

波函数 = 原子轨道 = 原子轨道函数

$$\psi_{n, l, m}(x, y, z)$$

$|\psi|^2$ — 几率密度

几率 = 几率密度 \times 体积

$$|\psi|^2 \cdot dV$$

二、四个量子数

1. n — 主量子数

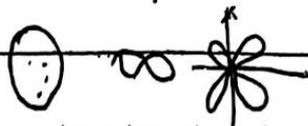
n	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	...	n
光谱符号	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q		

$$E_n = -\frac{Z^2}{n^2} \cdot 13.6 \text{ eV}$$

2. l — 角量子数

角动量 $L = mvr$

l	0	1	2	3	4	...	$(n-1)$
光谱符号	s	p	d	f	g		



$n=1, l=0$ (1s 轨道, $\psi_{1,0}$ 或 ψ_{1s} 轨道)

$n=2, l=0$ (2s 轨道, $\psi_{2,0}$ 或 ψ_{2s})

$l=1$ (2p $\psi_{2,1}$ 或 ψ_{2p})

$n=3, l=0$ (3s)

$l=1$ (3p)

$l=2$ (3d)

氢原子: $E_{2s} = E_{2p}$

多电子原子: $E_{4s} < E_{4p} < E_{4d} < E_{4f}$

3. m — 磁量子数

$m = -l, \dots, -2, -1, 0, +1, 2, \dots, +l$

共有 $(2l+1)$ 个取值

$n=1, l=0, m=0$

$n=2, l=0, m=0$

$n=2, l=1, m = -1, 0, 1$ ($2p_x, 2p_y, 2p_z$)

$m=0, 2p_z$ $m=\pm 1$ 合起来 $2p_x, 2p_y$ (线性组合)

$n=3, l=2, m=0$ $3d_{z^2}$

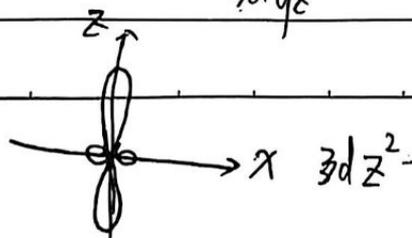
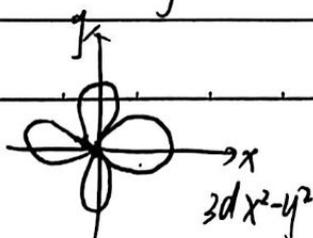
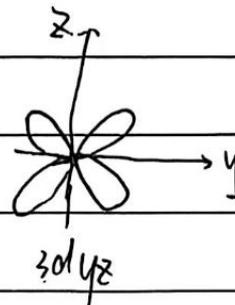
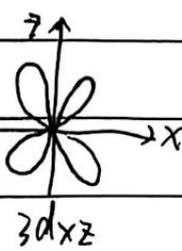
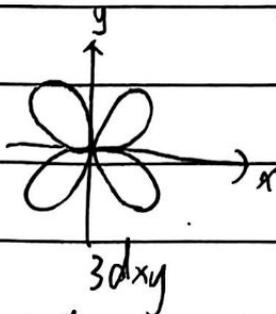
$m = -2$

-1

+1

+2

$3d_{xy}, 3d_{yz}, 3d_{x^2-y^2}, 3d_{yz}$ (线性组合)



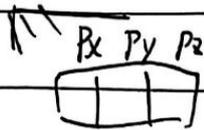
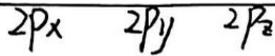
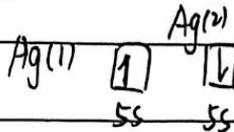
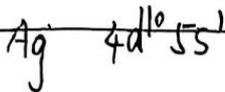
4. 自旋量子数

$$m_s = \pm \frac{1}{2}$$

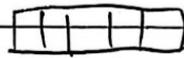


$$\psi_{1,0,0}$$

$$(\psi_{1s})$$

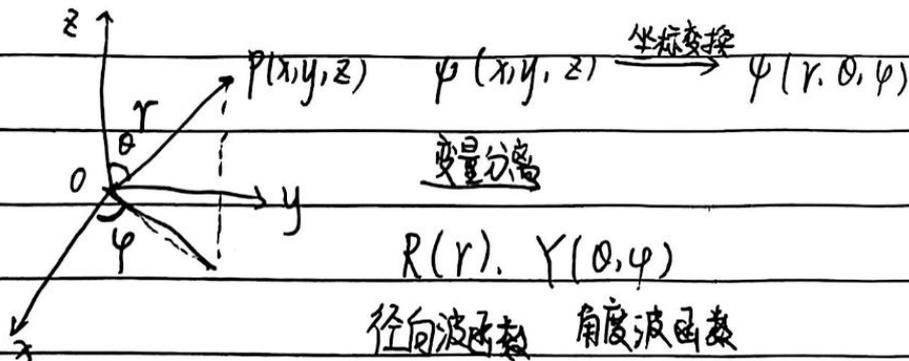


简并轨道(等价轨道)
简并度=3



3d
简并度=5

三. 波函数的空间图像:



$$\psi_{n,l,m}(r, \theta, \varphi) = R_{n,l}(r) \cdot Y_{l,m}(\theta, \varphi)$$

1. 径向部分图像

(1) $R^2(r)$ — 电子云径向密度图

(2) $D(r)$ — 径向分布图:

$$(r^2 R^2(r))$$

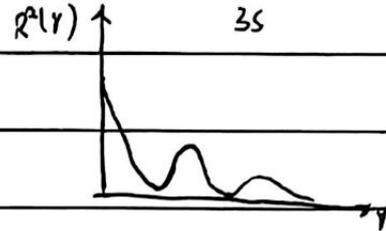
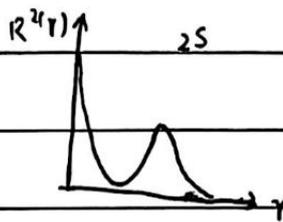
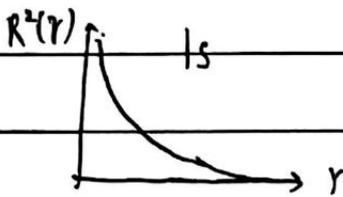
2. 角度部分图像

(1) $Y(\theta, \varphi)$

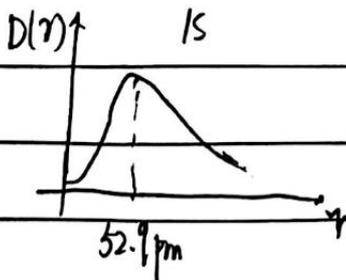
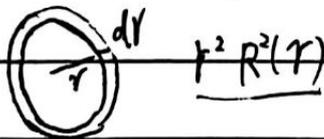
(2) $Y^2(\theta, \varphi)$ — 电子云角度分布图

1. 径向部分图像

(1) $R^2(r)$ — 电子云径向密度图

 ψ^2 的空间图像

(2) $D(r)$ — 径向分布图



$E_{2s} < E_{2p}$

$E_{3s} < E_{3p} < E_{3d}$

钻穿效应产生了能级分裂

峰个数 = $n - |l|$

$E_{4s} < E_{3d}$ 能级交错

No

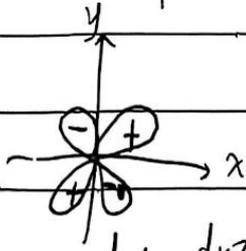
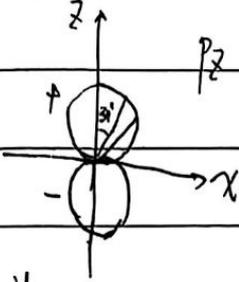
Date

2. 角度部分图像

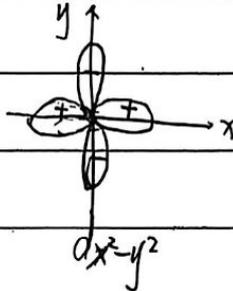
$$(1) Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi)$$

$$Y_{1,0} = P_1 = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4\pi}} \cos\theta$$

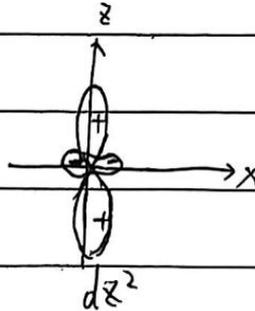
θ°	0	30°	60°	90°	120°	150°	180°
$\cos\theta \sqrt{\frac{3}{4\pi}}$	1	0.866	0.5	0	-0.5	-0.866	-1



d_{xy}, dxz, dyz



$d_{x^2-y^2}$



d_{z^2}

§ 11.4 多电子原子结构

一、Pauling (鲍林) 原子轨道近似能级图

1s

2s 2p

3s 3p

4s 3d 4p

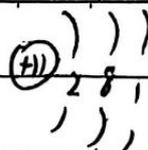
5s 4d 5p

6s 4f 5d 6p

⋮

二、中心势场模型

$$E_n = -13.6 \frac{Z^2}{n^2} \text{ eV} \quad (\text{氢原子, 类氢离子})$$



$$E_n = -13.6 \frac{Z^*^2}{n^2} \text{ eV} \quad (\text{多电子原子})$$

屏蔽效应

 Z^* — 有效核电荷

$$Z^* = Z - \sigma$$

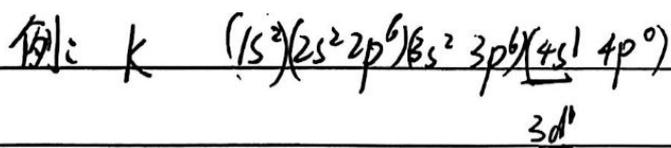
屏蔽常数

屏蔽常数 σ_i 的计算:

斯莱特规则 (Slater's Rule)

a. 轨道分组: (1s), (2s 2p), (3s, 3p), (3d), (4s 4p), (4d), (4f), (5s, 5p)

b. 后面组电子对前面组电子屏蔽为0.

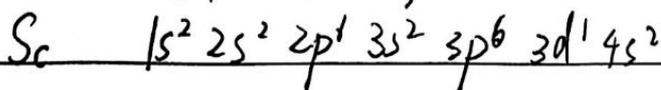


4s轨道: $\sigma = 8 \times 0.85 + 10 \times 1.00 = 16.8$

$$E_{4s} = -13.6 \frac{Z^2}{4^2} \text{ eV} = -4.11 \text{ eV}$$

3d轨道: $\sigma = 18 \times 1.00 = 18$

$$E_{3d} = -13.6 \frac{1^2}{3^2} \text{ eV} = -1.51 \text{ eV}$$

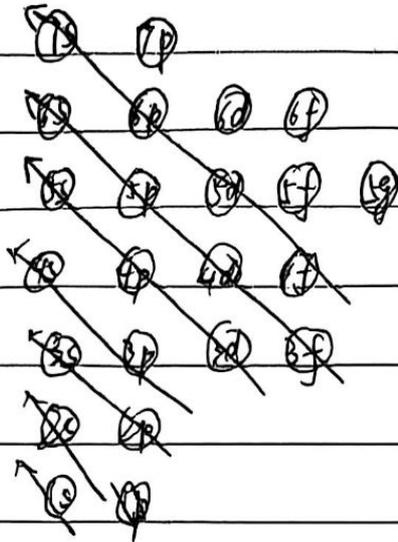


4s: $\sigma = 1 \times 0.35 + 8 \times 0.85 + 10 \times 1.00 = 18$, $E_{4s} = -13.6 \frac{3^2}{4^2} = -7.6 \text{ eV}$

3d: $\sigma = 18 \times 1.00 = 18$, $E_{3d} = -13.6 \text{ eV}$

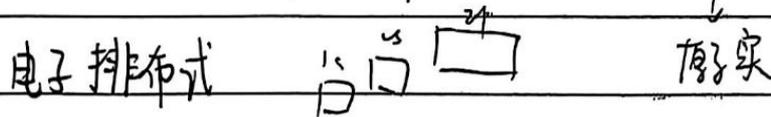
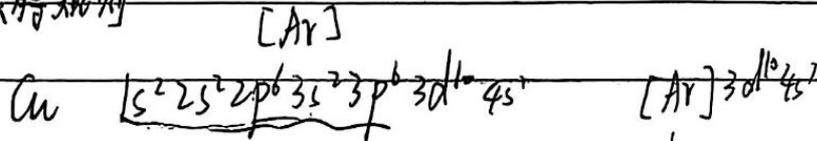
三. 核外电子排布:

1. 能量最低原理



2. Pauli (泡利) 不相容原理

3. 洪特规则



电子组态

电子构型

价电子构型: $3d^{10} 4s^1$

主族元素:

过渡元素:

第12章 化学键与分子结构

No

Date . . .

化学键：共价键、离子键、金属键
分子几何构型

1916年 Lewis 经典共价键理论 (Lewis 学说)

1927 现代价键理论

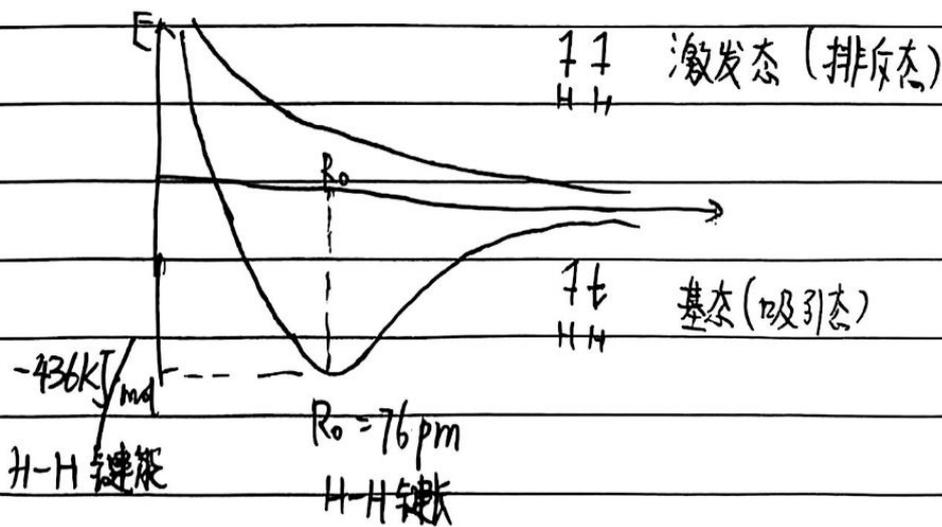
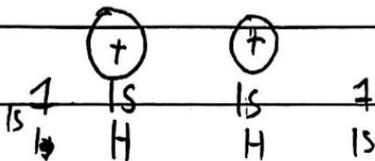
1928 分子轨道理论

1931 杂化轨道理论

1940 价层电子对互斥理论

§ 12.1 现代价键理论

一、共价键的本质



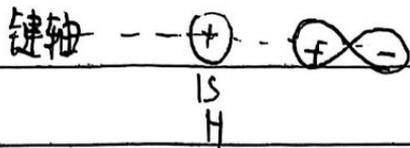
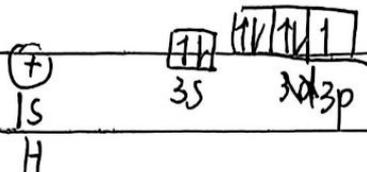
二、共价键的特点

No

Date

1. 饱和性:

2. 方向性



三. 共价键的类型

1. σ 键: 重叠方式:

"头碰头"重叠

对称性

沿键轴轴

呈圆柱型对称

重叠类型:

S-S

S-P P-P d-d

2. π 键: "肩并肩"重叠

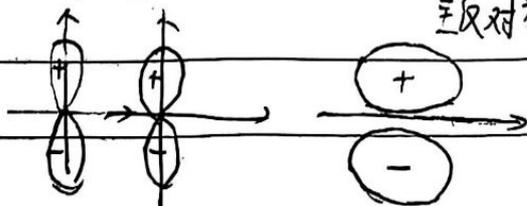
对于含键轴的平面

呈反对称

P-P

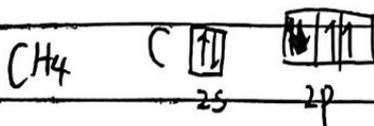
P-d

d-d

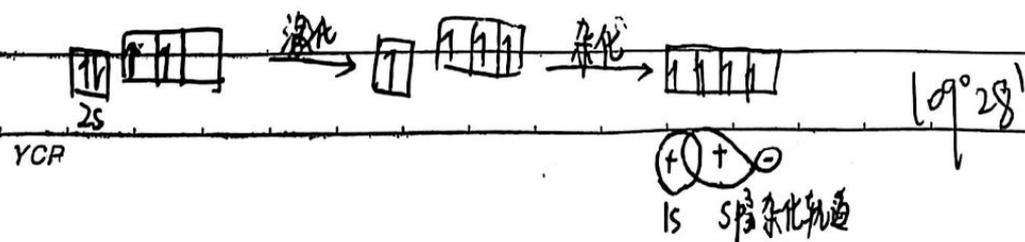


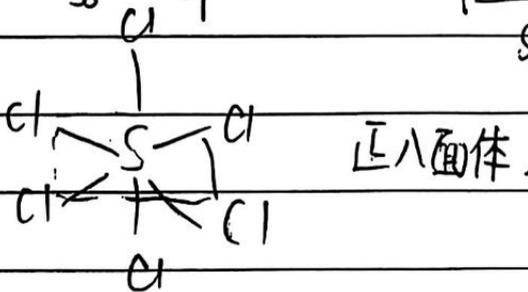
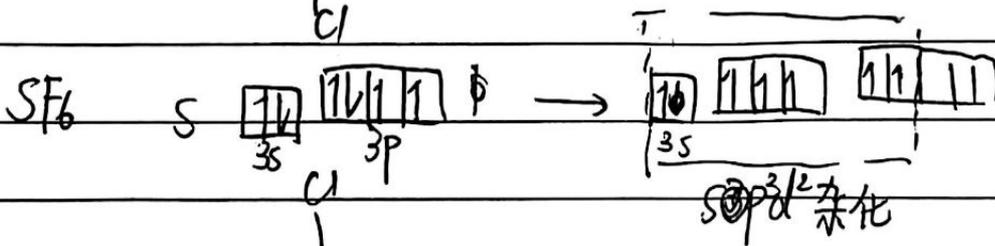
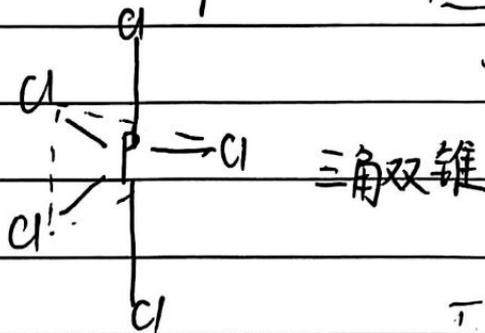
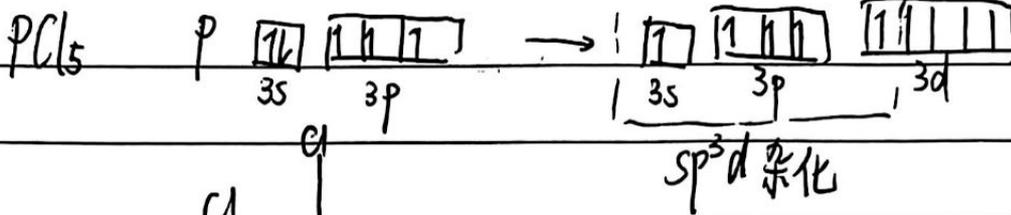
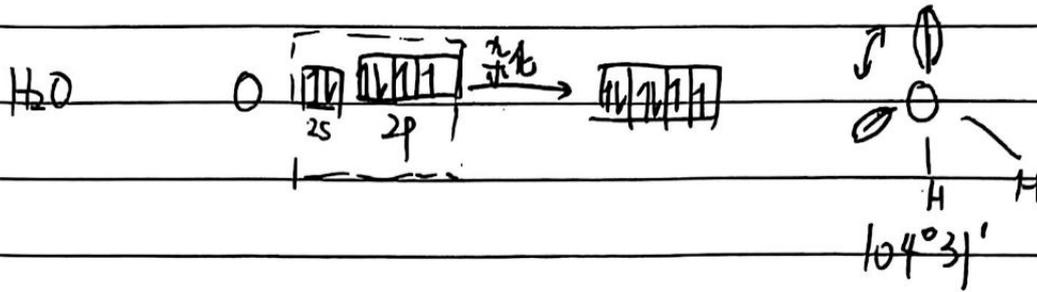
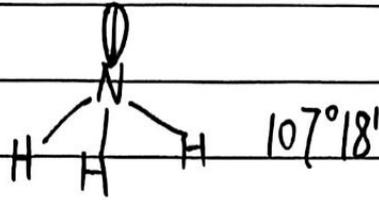
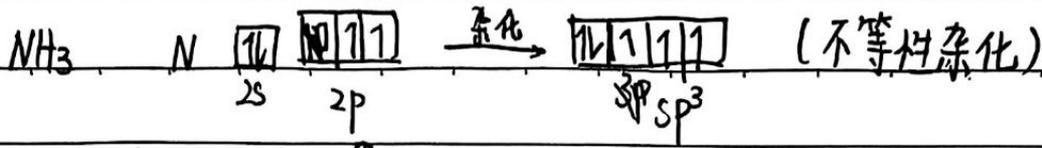
3. δ 键: "面对面"重叠

d-d



四. 杂化轨道理论





五. 价层电子对互斥理论

① 计算价层电子对数

$$\text{价层电子对数} = \frac{\text{中心原子价电子数} + \text{配体数} - \text{电荷数}}{2}$$

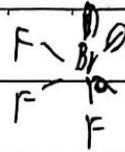
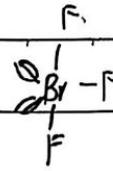
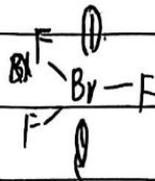
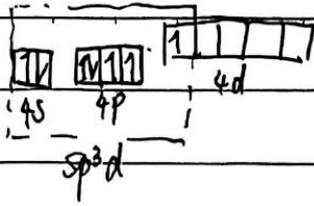
配体数: 单键个数 (双键不算, 三键减1)

No

Date

BrF₃

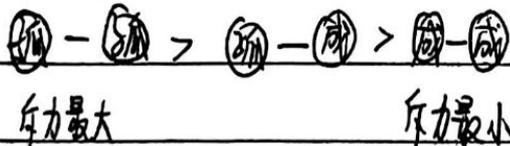
Br



② 写出杂化类型及空间构型

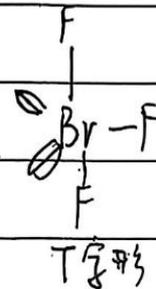
价电子对数	杂化类型	价电子构型
2	sp	直线
3	sp ²	平面三角
4	sp ³	四面体
5	sp ³ d	三角双锥
6	sp ³ d ²	八面体

③ 考虑斥力



●-●成90°, 斥力最大.

●-●成90°, 个数



AB_n 简单无机共价化合物

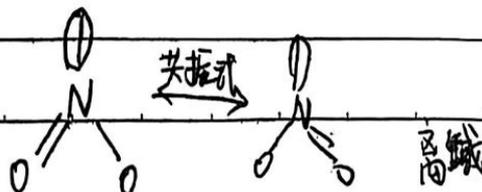
CO₂: $\frac{4+0}{2} = 2$ CS₂: 2

SO₃: $\frac{6+0}{2} = 3$

SO₄²⁻: $\frac{6+0+2}{2} = 4$

H₂C=C=CH₂: $\frac{4+1-1}{2} = 2$

NO₂: $\frac{5+0}{2} = 2.5 \approx 3$



YCP

六、离域键(大π键) π_n^m

π_n^m n -原子数

m -电子数

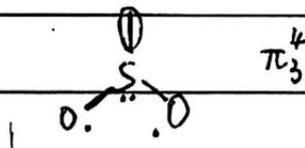
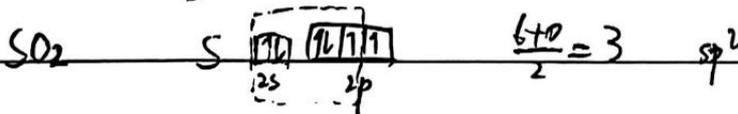
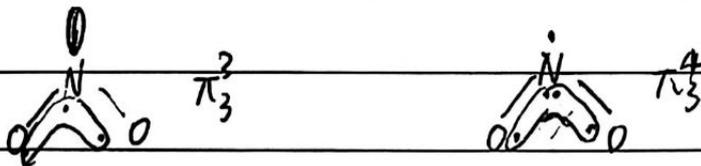
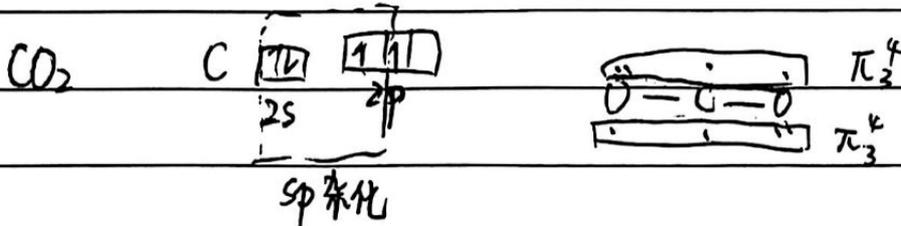
1. 形成条件:

① 参与形成大π键的所有原子共面

中心原子只能采取 sp sp^2 杂化

② 参与形成大π键的电子在相互平行的p轨道上

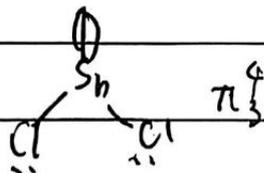
③ $m < 2n$. (共用电子数尽可能少)



SO₂与O₃是成等电子体

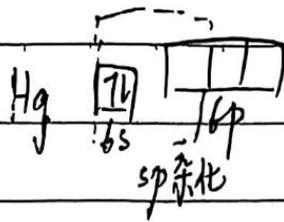
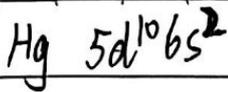
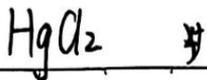
(价电子数相同)

SnCl₂ SnCl₄

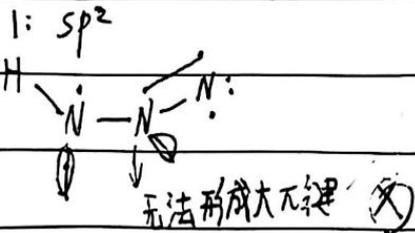
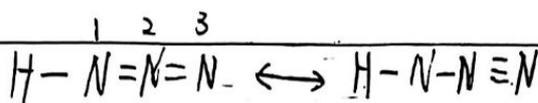
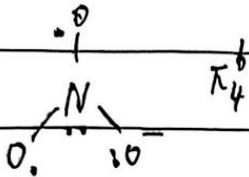
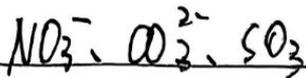


No

Date



$\frac{2+2}{2} = 2$



2号N: sp 杂化

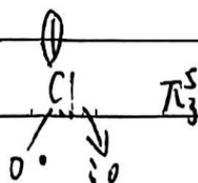
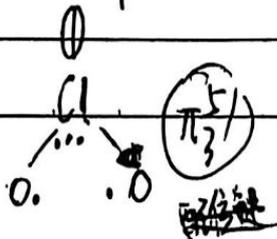


电负性: F O N C



$\frac{7+0}{2} = 3.5 \approx 3$

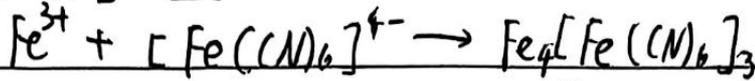
sp² 杂化



YCP

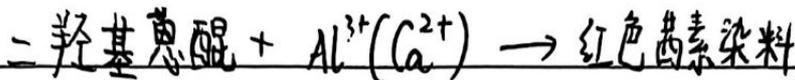
第14章 配位化合物

1704年 普鲁士蓝

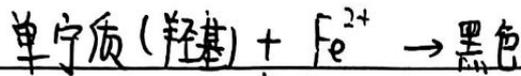


普鲁士蓝

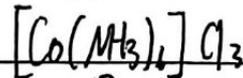
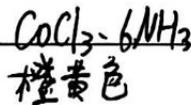
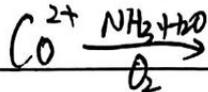
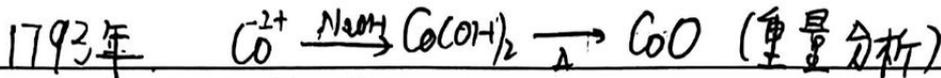
“缟衣茹蕕”
酒草



粘土



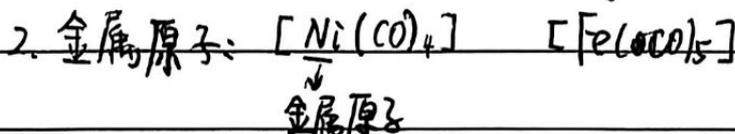
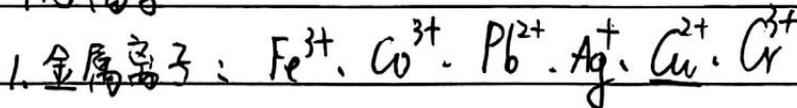
$\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$



内界 外界
中心离子 配位体

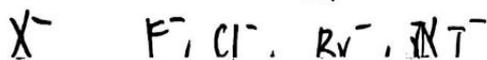
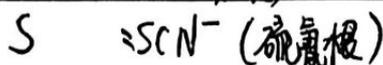
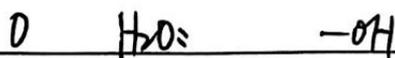
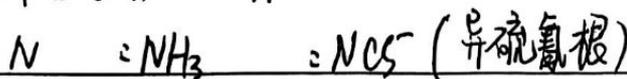
§ 14.1 配位化合物的组成

一、中心离子

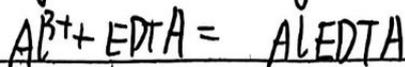
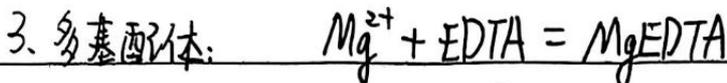
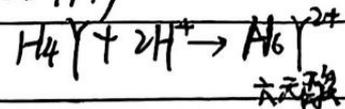
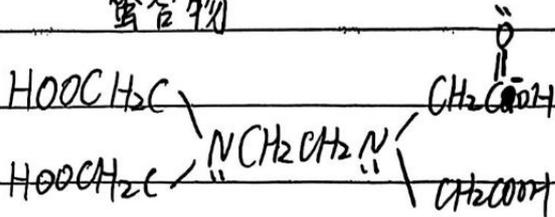
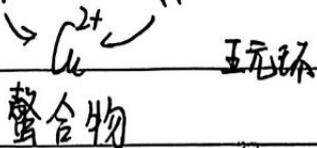
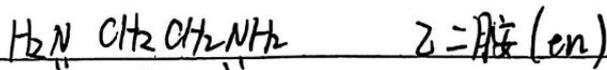


二、配位体:

1. 单基(齿)配位体:



2. 双基配体



1:1

§ 14.3 配位化合物的类型和命名

一、类型:

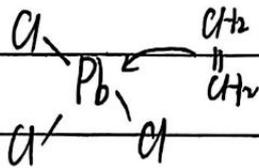
1. 简单配合物

2. 螯合物

3. 羰基化合物: $Ni(CO)_4$

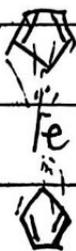
4. 原子簇化合物:

5. 不饱和烃化合物:



二苯铬

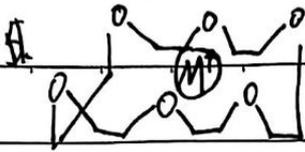
(夹心化合物)



二茂铁

环戊二烯基 ($C_5H_5^-$)
(茂)

6. 大环化合物



冠醚

选择性配位作用

(碱金属, 碱土金属, 稀土离子)

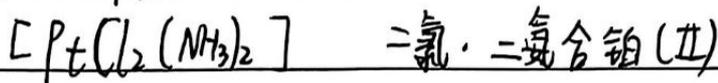
二. 命名

① 先无机配体, 再有机配体



亚硝酸二硫氰根·二乙二胺合钴(III)

② 阴离子—中性分子



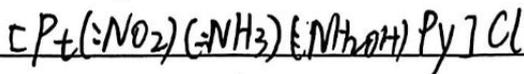
二氯·二氨合铂(II)

③ 配位原子字母顺序



三氯化五氨·一水合钴(III)

④ 原子数由少到多



氯化—硝基—氨·羟胺—吡啶合铂(II)

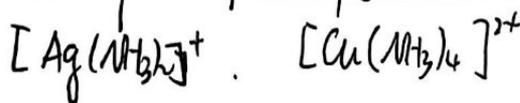


一氨硝基—硝基—二氨合铂(II)

配位数: 配体数

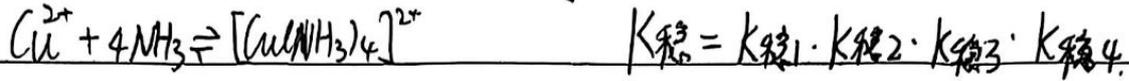
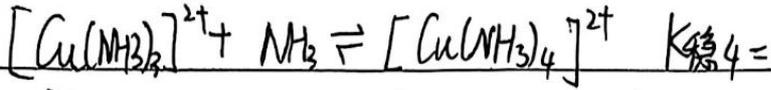
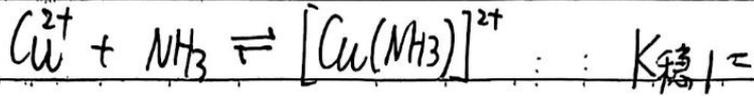
配位数: 配位原子的个数

金属离子电荷	Ag^+	$+2$	$+3$	$+4$
配位数	2	4/6	6/4	6/8



No

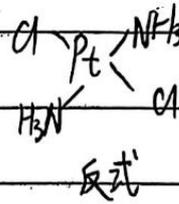
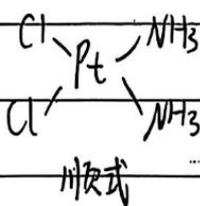
Date



§ 14.3 配合物的异构现象

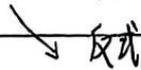
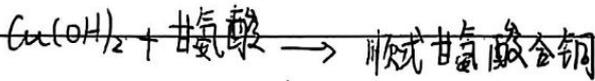
一、结构异构

二、空间异构



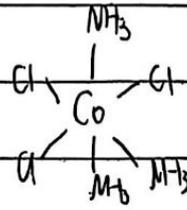
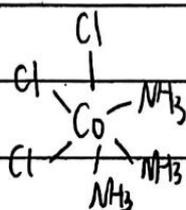
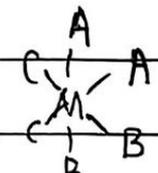
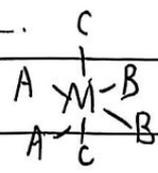
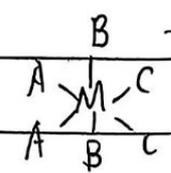
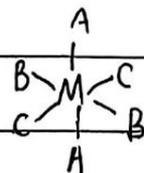
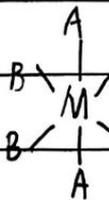
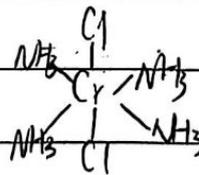
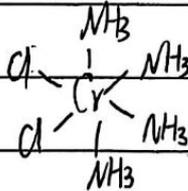
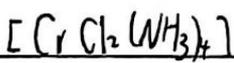
顺式

反式



蓝晶雨

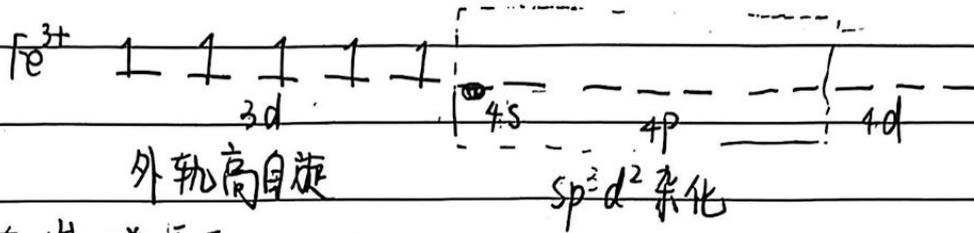
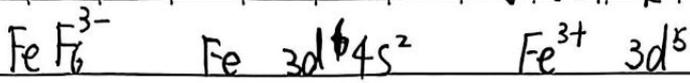
黄金雨: PbI_2



面式

经式

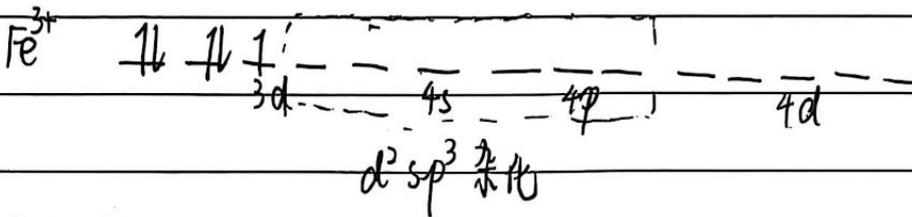
§ 14.4 配合物的价键理论



有埃磁天平 : 测磁矩 $\mu = \sqrt{n(n+2)}$ 单位: μ_B (玻尔磁子)
 n - 单电子数

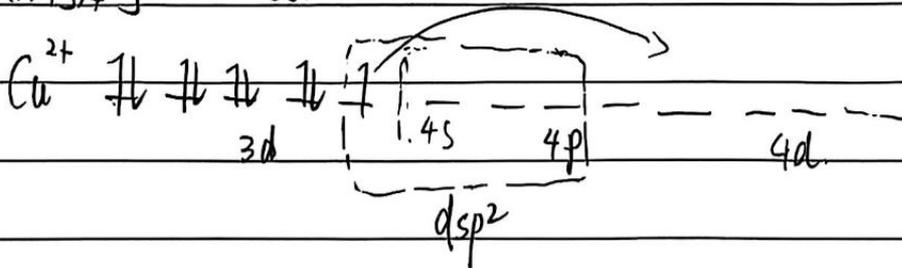
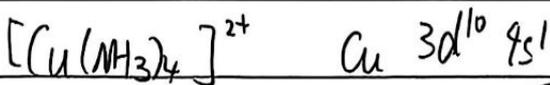
顺磁性 (含有单电子)

反磁性 (抗磁性)

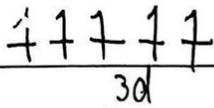
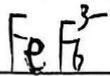


内轨低自旋

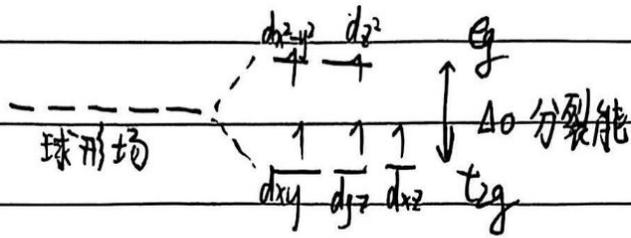
$d^4 s$, $d^2 sp^2$ 四方锥



§ 14.5 配合物的晶体场理论



弱场高自旋



e-三重简并

t-三重简并

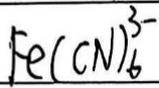
g-中心对称

2-镜面反对称

1-镜面对称

$P > \Delta_0$

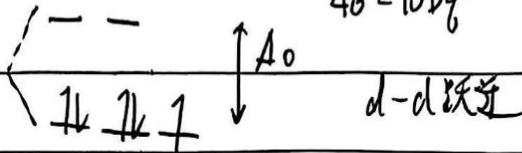
$\Delta_0 = 10Dq$



强场低自旋

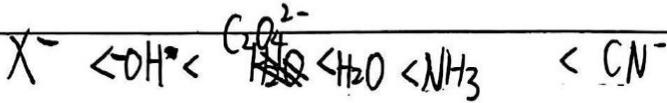
电子成对能 $P < \Delta_0$

$P = 30000 \text{ cm}^{-1}$



d-d 跃迁

分光化学序 / 光谱顺序



弱场配体

中等强场配体

强场配体

