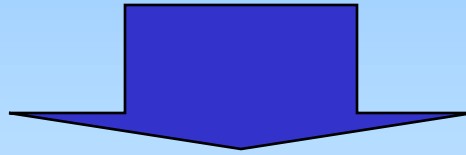
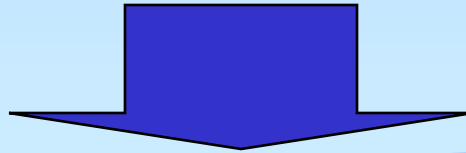


# Equilibrios de distribución líquida-líquida

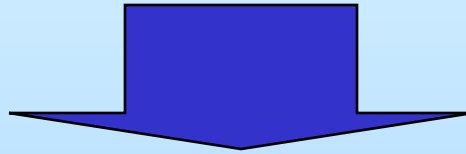


## Ecuación de distribución de Nernst

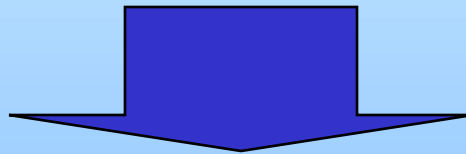


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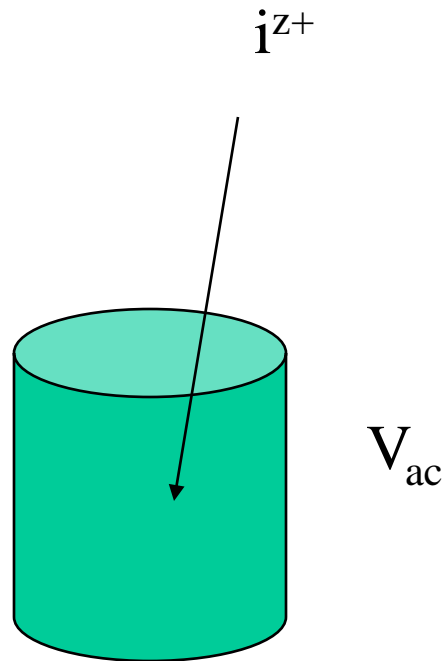
Definición de  $f = (n_{\text{extraída}}/n_0) = f(K_D, p(V_{\text{org}}/V_{\text{ac}}), \text{pH})$



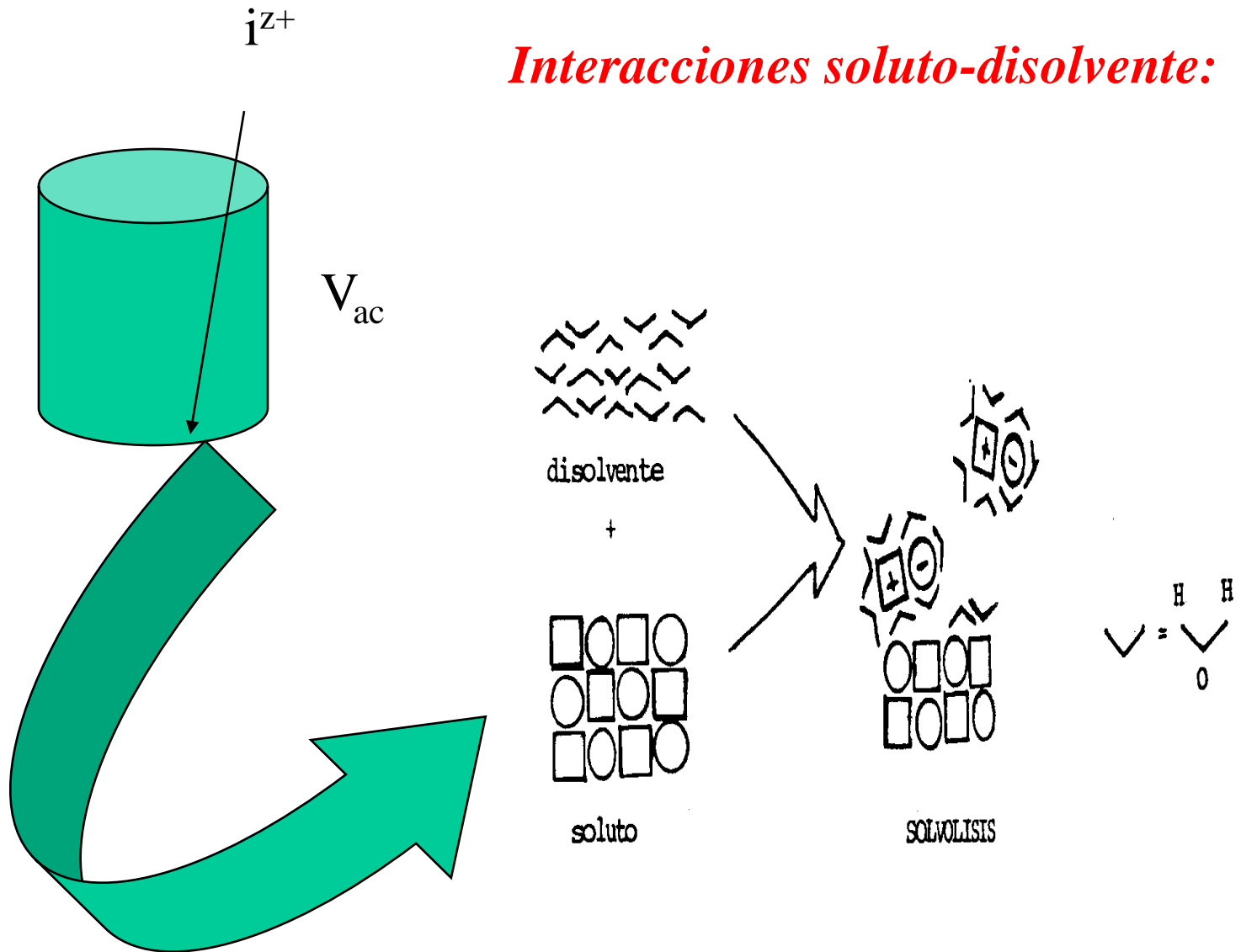
Gráficas  $\log (f/1-f) = f(\text{pH}, p(V_{\text{org}}/V_{\text{ac}})) \rightarrow \text{pH}_{1/2}$



# ***PROCESO I: FORMACIÓN DE DISOLUCIONES (QA I):***



## *Interacciones soluto-disolvente:*



***Energía libre de Gibbs de solvatación por mol: “propiedad molar Parcial”:***

***Potencial electroquímico***

$$\bar{\mu}_{ac} = \mu_{quim} + zF\phi_a$$

***Interacción química soluto-disolvente***

**Energía libre de Gibbs de solvatación por mol: “propiedad molar Parcial”:**

**Potencial electroquímico**

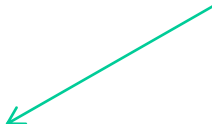
$$\bar{\mu}_{ac} = \mu_{quim} + zF\phi_a$$

**Interacción eléctrica *soluto-disolvente***

**Interacción química *soluto-disolvente***

*Energía libre de Gibbs de solvatación por mol: “propiedad molar Parcial”:*

*Potencial electroquímico*


$$\bar{\mu}_{ac} = \mu_{quim} + zF\phi_a = \mu_{i(a)}^{\circ} + RT \ln a_{i(a)} + zF\phi_a ;$$

Energía libre de Gibbs de solvatación por mol: “propiedad molar Parcial”

$$\bar{\mu}_{ac} = \mu_{quim} + zF\phi_a = \mu_{i(a)}^{\circ} + RT \ln a_{i(a)} + zF\phi_a ;$$

Potencial electroquímico

$\mu$  = potencial electroquímico

$\mu^{\circ}$  = potencial químico estándar

$R$  = constante de los gases

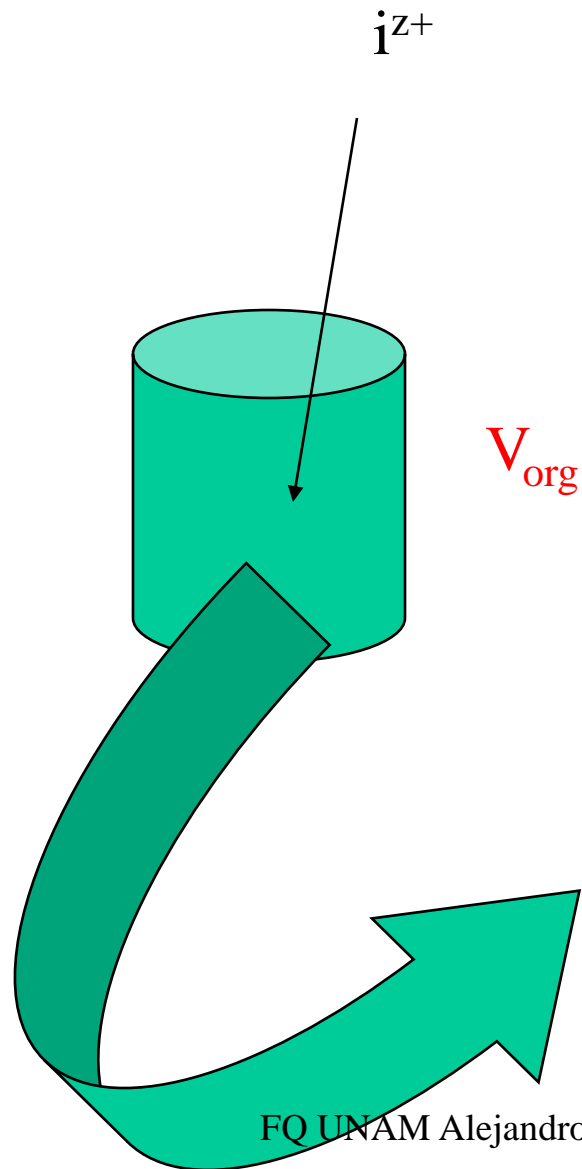
$a_{i(ac)}$  = actividad de  $i$ -ésima especie en agua

$z$  = carga de la  $i$ -ésima especie

$F$  = constante de Faraday

$\phi_a$  = potencial interno del agua.

*Ahora en disolvente organico:*





Energía libre de Gibbs de solvatación por mol: “propiedad molar Paricial”

$$\bar{\mu}_{\text{org}} = \mu_{\text{quim}} + zF\phi_{\text{org}} = \mu_{i(\text{org})}^{\circ} + RT \ln a_{i(\text{org})} + zF\phi_{\text{org}} ;$$

$\mu$  = potencial electroquímico

$\mu^{\circ}$  = potencial químico estándar

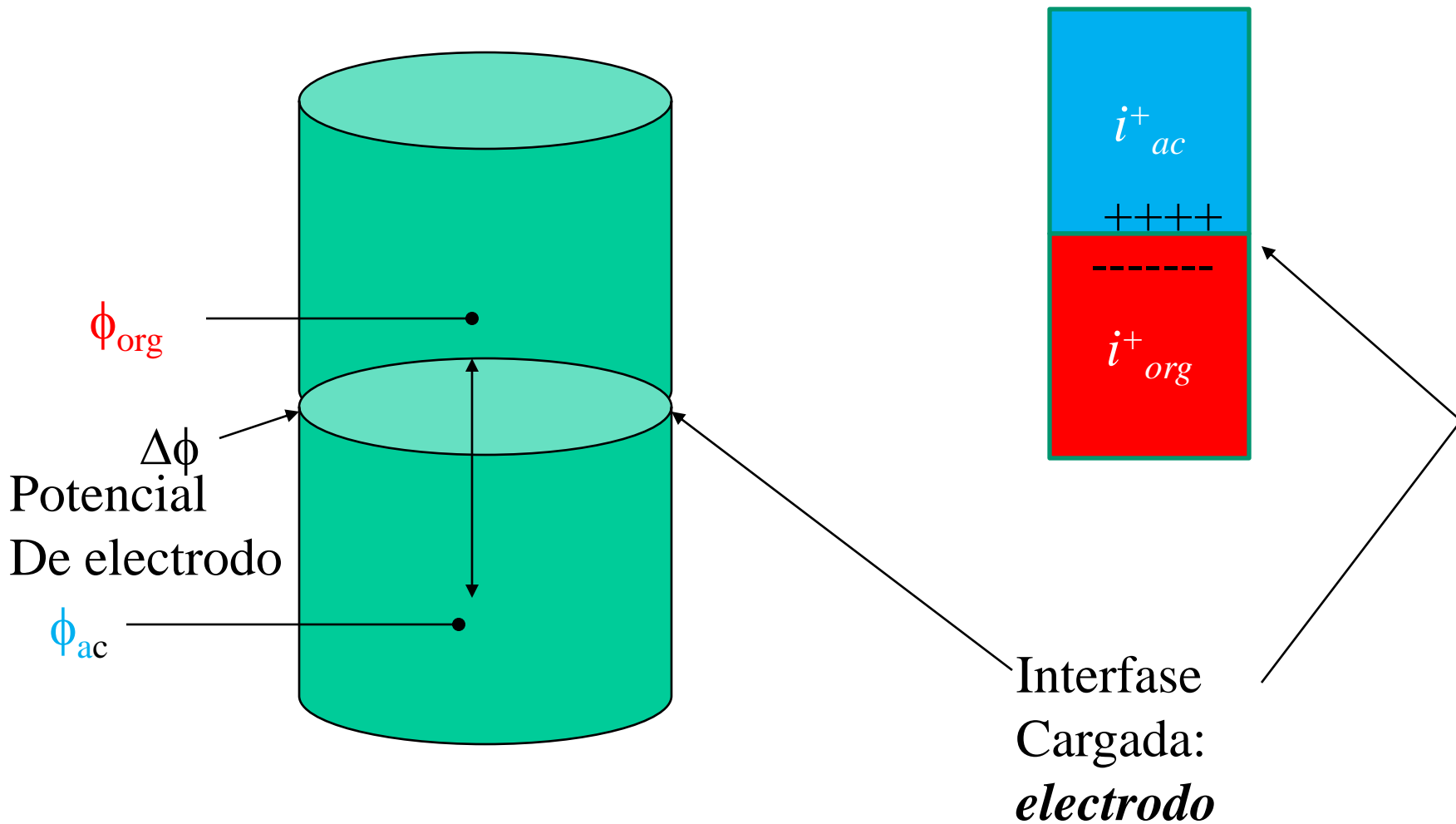
$R$  = constante de los gases

$a_{i(\text{ac})}$  = actividad de  $i$ -ésima especie en agua

$z$  = carga de la  $i$ -ésima especie

$F$  = constante de Faraday

$\phi_a$  = potencial interno del agua.

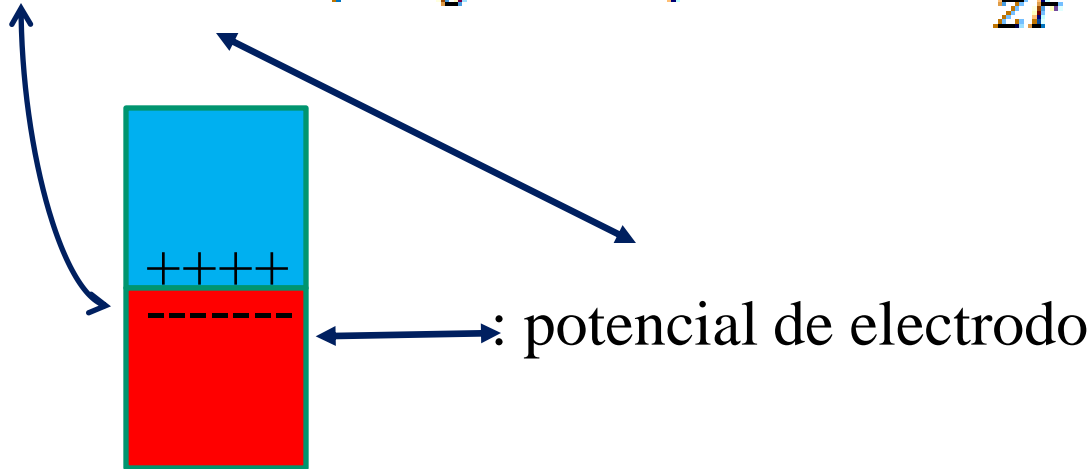


Equilibrio:  $\bar{\mu}_{ac} = \bar{\mu}_{org}$

$$\mu_{i(org)}^\circ + RT \ln a_{i(org)} + zF\phi_{org} = \mu_{i(a)}^\circ + RT \ln a_{i(a)} + zF\phi_a$$

$$zF(\phi_{org} - \phi_{ac}) = (\mu_{i(org)}^0 - \mu_{i(ac)}^0) + \frac{RT}{zF} \ln \frac{[a_{i(org)}]}{[a_{i(ac)}]}$$

$$\Delta\phi_{ac}^{org} = (\phi_{org} - \phi_{ac}) = \frac{(\mu_{i(org)}^0 - \mu_{i(ac)}^0)}{zF} + \frac{RT}{zF} \ln \frac{[a_{i(org)}]}{[a_{i(ac)}]}$$



## *ECUACIÓN DE NERNST:*

$$\Delta\phi_{ac}^{org} = \Delta\phi^0 + \frac{RT}{zF} \ln \frac{[a_{i(org)}]}{[a_{i(ac)}]}$$

# *ECUACIÓN DE NERNST:*

Relación entre actividad y concentración:

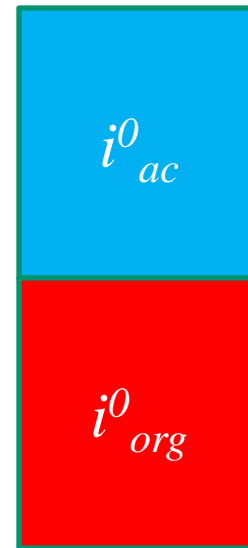
Debye-Hückel:  $a_i = Y_i[i]$ :

$$\Delta\phi_{ac}^{org} = \Delta\phi^0 + \frac{RT}{zF} \ln \frac{[a_{i(org)}]}{[a_{i(ac)}]} = \Delta\phi^0 + \frac{RT}{zF} \ln \frac{[Y_{i(org)}]}{[Y_{i(ac)}]} + \frac{RT}{zF} \ln \frac{[i]_{org}}{[i]_{ac}}$$

$$(\Delta\phi_{org}^{ac}) = \Delta\phi^{o'} + \frac{0.059V}{z} \log \frac{[i]_{org}}{[i]_{ac}}$$

# CASO PARTICULAR DEL ELECTRODO LÍQUIDO-LÍQUIDO:

$$Z = 0$$



# CASO PARTICULAR DEL ELECTRODO LIQUIDO-LÍQUIDO: $Z = 0$

$$\mu_{i(\text{org})}^{\circ} + RT \ln a_{i(\text{org})} + \cancel{zF\phi_{\text{org}}} = \mu_{i(\text{a})}^{\circ} + RT \ln a_{i(\text{a})} + \cancel{zF\phi_{\text{a}}}$$

$$\mu_{i(\text{org})}^{\circ} + RT \ln [a_{i(\text{org})}] = \mu_{i(\text{ac})}^{\circ} + RT \ln [a_{i(\text{ac})}]$$

# CASO PARTICULAR DEL ELECTRODO LIQUIDO-LÍQUIDO: $Z = 0$

$$\mu_{i(\text{org})}^{\circ} + RT \ln a_{i(\text{org})} + \cancel{zF\phi_{\text{org}}} = \mu_{i(\text{a})}^{\circ} + RT \ln a_{i(\text{a})} + \cancel{zF\phi_{\text{a}}}$$

$$\mu_{i(\text{org})}^{\circ} + RT \ln [a_{i(\text{org})}] = \mu_{i(\text{ac})}^{\circ} + RT \ln [a_{i(\text{ac})}]$$



$$\mu_{i(org)}^0 + RT \ln [a_{i(org)}] = \mu_{i(ac)}^0 + RT \ln [a_{i(ac)}]$$

$$\Delta\mu^0 = RT \ln \left( \frac{[a_{i(org)}]}{[a_{i(ac)}]} \right)$$

$$\mu_{i(org)}^0 + RT \ln[a_{i(org)}] = \mu_{i(ac)}^0 + RT \ln[a_{i(ac)}]$$

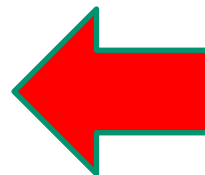
$$\Delta\mu^0 = RT \ln \left( \frac{[a_{i(org)}]}{[a_{i(ac)}]} \right)$$

$$10^{\Delta\mu^0/RT} = K_D = \frac{[a_{i(org)}]}{[a_{i(ac)}]}$$

$$\mu_{i(org)}^0 + RT \ln[a_{i(org)}] = \mu_{i(ac)}^0 + RT \ln[a_{i(ac)}]$$

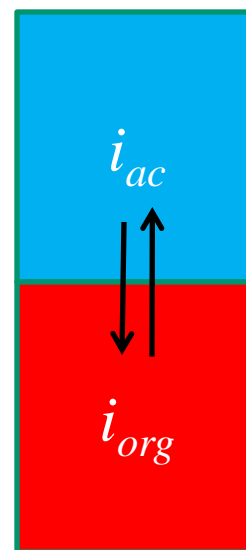
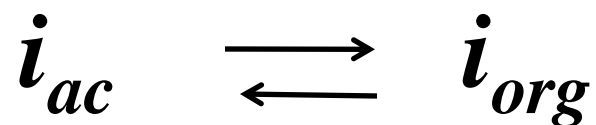
$$\Delta\mu^0 = RT \ln \left( \frac{[a_{i(org)}]}{[a_{i(ac)}]} \right)$$

$$10^{\Delta\mu^0/RT} = K_D = \frac{[a_{i(org)}]}{[a_{i(ac)}]}$$



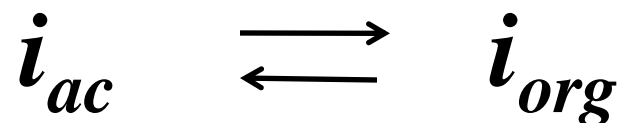
***EVIDENCIA  
DE UN ;NUEVO  
EQUILIBRIO  
QUÍMICO!***

*Equilibrio químico de distribución  
líquido-líquido:*

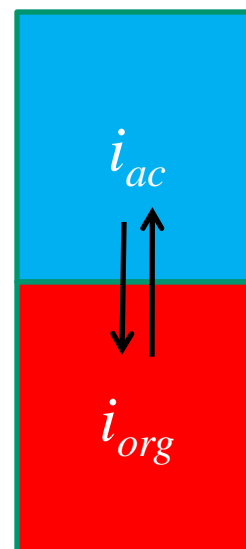


*“cambio de reactividad química por transferencia de masa interfacial”*

***Equilibrio químico de distribución  
líquido-líquido:***



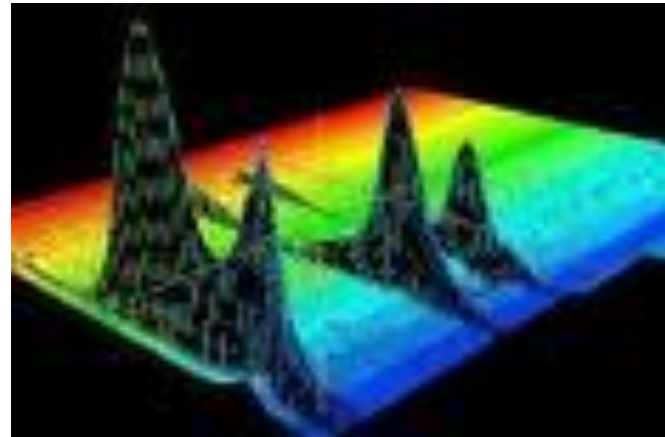
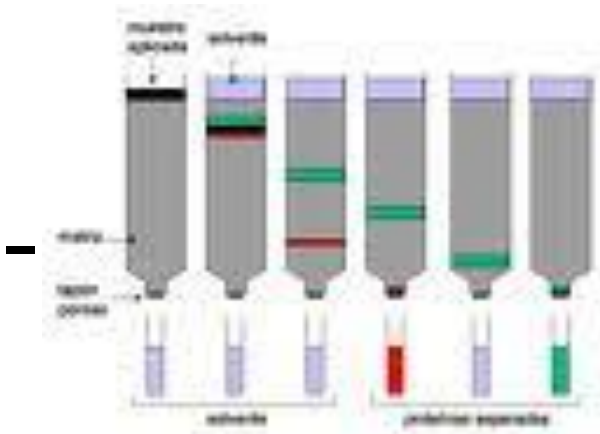
$$10^{\Delta\mu^\circ/RT} = K_D = \frac{[a_{i(org)}]}{[a_{i(ac)}]}$$



***Ley de distribución de Nersnt.***

# *Aplicaciones:*

## **-Separaciones analíticas:**



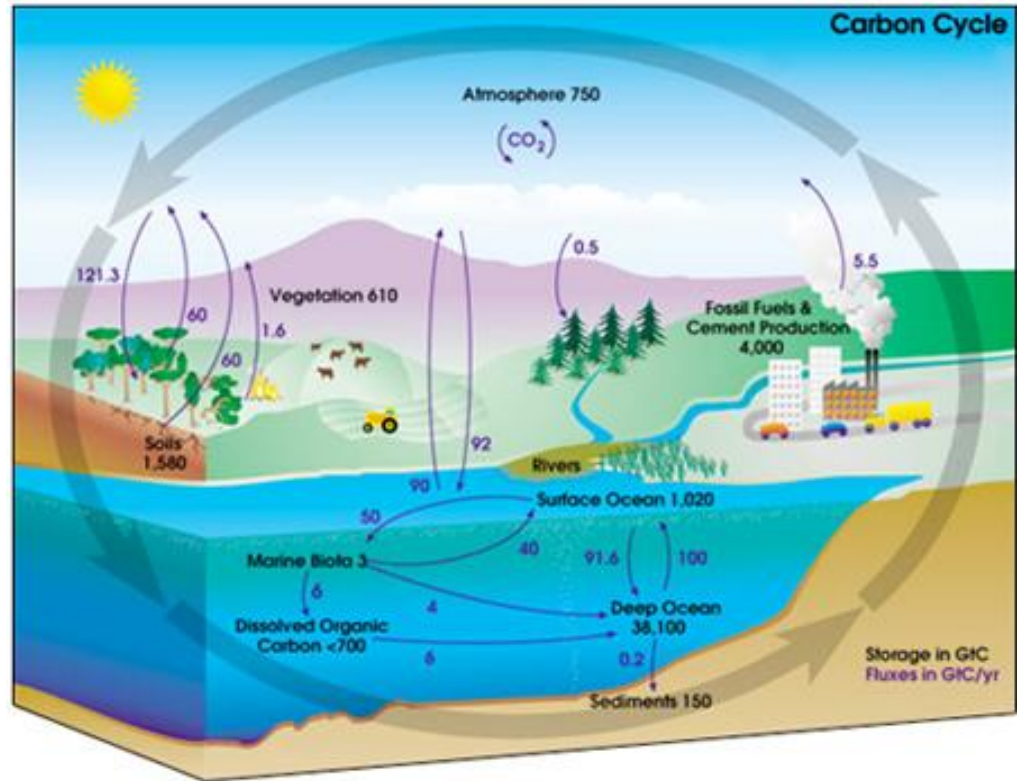
# *Aplicaciones:*



**-Separaciones  
preparativas:**

-

# Aplicaciones:



- Caracterización Ambiental*
- Química farmacéutica*
- Toxicología*
- Energética*
- nanquímica*