

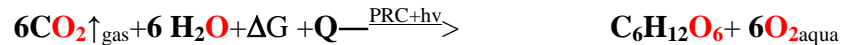
TERMODINAMIKA VINGRINĀJUMS 1. gāzveida  $6\text{CO}_2$  foto sintēze par  $6\text{O}_2$  aqua un  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$

<http://aris.gusc.lv/BioThermodynamics/Aprekini.xls>

Aprēķināt  $\Delta H_r$ ,  $\Delta S_r$ ,  $\Delta G_r$ . Reakcija ir **eksotermiska**, **atermiska**, **endotermiska**? Foto sintētiskajā reakcijas centrā  $\text{PRC} + h\nu$  gāzveida  $\text{CO}_2$  asimilācijas reakcija ūdenī zaļajos augos ar zilo un sarkano fotonu  $E = h\nu$  enerģiju, foto sintezējot  $6\text{O}_2$  aqua un  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$  standarta apstākļos ( $25^\circ\text{C}$ )  $298,15\text{ K}$ , lietojot tabulas datus! Miniet vai reakcija būs **eksoergiska** vai **endoergiska**!

Izejvielas  $\Rightarrow$  produkti glikoze + skābeklis

Viela	$\Delta H_f^\circ$ , kJ/mol	$\Delta S_f^\circ$ , J/mol/K
$\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$ (aq)	-1263.78	269.45
$\text{O}_2$ aqua	-11.715	110.876
$\text{H}_2\text{O}$	-285.85	69.9565
$\text{CO}_2$ ↑ gas	-393.509	213.74



$\leftarrow$  biooksidēšana (Krebsa cikls, Glikolīze)

$$1. \Delta H_{\text{reakcija}} = \sum \Delta H_f^\circ \text{produkti} - \sum \Delta H_f^\circ \text{izejvielas}$$

$$2. \Delta S_{\text{reakcija}} = \sum \Delta S_f^\circ \text{produkti} - \sum \Delta S_f^\circ \text{izejvielas}$$

$$3. \Delta G_{\text{reakcija}} = \Delta H_{\text{reakcija}} - T \cdot \Delta S_{\text{reakcija}}$$

$$1. \Delta H_r = \Delta H_f^\circ \text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 + 6\Delta H_f^\circ \text{O}_2 - 6\Delta H_f^\circ \text{H}_2\text{O} - 6\Delta H_f^\circ \text{CO}_2 = \dots \text{ kJ/mol} \dots$$

$$\dots = -1263,78 - 6 \cdot 11,715 - (6 \cdot -285,85 + 6 \cdot -393,509) = -1334,07 + 4076,154 = +2742,084 \text{ kJ/mol endotermiska} \dots$$

$$2. \Delta S_{\text{izkļiedēta}} = -\Delta H_r / T = -2742,084 / 298,15 = -9196,9948 \dots \text{ J/mol/K} \dots$$

$$\Delta S_r = \Delta S_f^\circ \text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 + 6\Delta S_f^\circ \text{O}_2 - 6\Delta S_f^\circ \text{H}_2\text{O} - 6\Delta S_f^\circ \text{CO}_2 = \dots \text{ J/mol/K} \dots$$

$$\dots = 269,45 + 6 \cdot 110,876 - (6 \cdot 69,9565 + 6 \cdot 213,74) = 934,706 - 1702,179 = -767,473 \text{ J/mol/K} \dots$$

$$3. \Delta S_{\text{kopēja}} = \Delta S_r + \Delta S_{\text{izkļiedēta}} = -767,473 - 9196,9948 = -9964,4678 \dots \text{ J/mol/K} \dots$$

$$\Delta G_r = \Delta H_r - T \cdot \Delta S_r = +2742,084 - 298,15 \cdot -0,76747 = +3942,084 + 228,8221 = +2970,906 \dots \text{ kJ/mol endoergiska} \dots$$

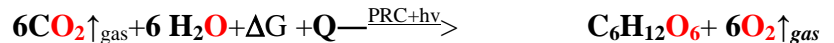
$$T \cdot \Delta S_{\text{kopēja}} = -9964,4678 \cdot 298,15 = -2970,9 \dots \text{ kJ/mol saistīta } T\Delta S_n \leftarrow \text{uzkrātā enerģija}$$

TERMODINAMIKA VINGRINĀJUMS 1a. gāzveida  $6\text{CO}_2$  foto sintēze par  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$  un gāzveida  $6\text{O}_2 \uparrow_{\text{gas}}$

Aprēķināt  $\Delta H_r$ ,  $\Delta S_r$ ,  $\Delta G_r$ . Reakcija ir **eksotermiska**, **atermiska**, **endotermiska**? Foto sintētiskajā reakcijas centrā  $\text{PRC} + h\nu$  gāzveida  $\text{CO}_2$  asimilācijas reakcija ūdenī zaļajos augos ar zilo un sarkano fotonu  $E = h\nu$  enerģiju, foto sintezējot  $6\text{O}_2 \uparrow_{\text{gas}}$  un  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$  standarta apstākļos ( $25^\circ\text{C}$ )  $298,15\text{ K}$ , lietojot tabulas datus! Miniet vai reakcija būs **eksoergiska** vai **endoergiska**!

Izejvielas  $\Rightarrow$  produkti glikoze + skābeklis

Viela	$\Delta H_f^\circ$ , kJ/mol	$\Delta S_f^\circ$ , J/mol/K
$\text{O}_2 \uparrow_{\text{gas}}$	0	205,04



$$1. \Delta H_r = \Delta H_f^\circ \text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 + 6\Delta H_f^\circ \text{O}_2 - 6\Delta H_f^\circ \text{H}_2\text{O} - 6\Delta H_f^\circ \text{CO}_2 = \dots \text{ kJ/mol} \dots$$

$$\dots = -1263,78 - 6 \cdot 0 - (6 \cdot -285,85 + 6 \cdot -393,509) = -1263,78 + 4076,154 = +2812,37 \text{ kJ/mol endotermiska} \dots$$

$$2. \Delta S_{\text{izkļiedēta}} = -\Delta H_r / T = -2812,37 / 298,15 = -9432,59 \dots \text{ J/mol/K} \dots$$

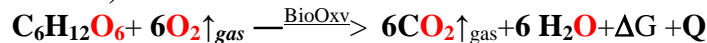
$$\Delta S_r = \Delta S_f^\circ \text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 + 6\Delta S_f^\circ \text{O}_2 - 6\Delta S_f^\circ \text{H}_2\text{O} - 6\Delta S_f^\circ \text{CO}_2 = \dots \text{ J/mol/K} \dots$$

$$\dots = 269,45 + 6 \cdot 205,04 - (6 \cdot 69,9565 + 6 \cdot 213,74) = 1499,69 - 1702,179 = -202,489 \text{ J/mol/K} \dots$$

$$3. \Delta S_{\text{kopēja}} = \Delta S_r + \Delta S_{\text{izkļiedēta}} = -202,489 - 9432,59 = -9635,079 \dots \text{ J/mol/K} \dots$$

$$\Delta G_r = \Delta H_r - T \cdot \Delta S_r = +2812,37 - 298,15 \cdot -0,202489 = 2812,37 + 60,3721 = +2872,74 \dots \text{ kJ/mol endoergiska} \dots$$

$$T \cdot \Delta S_{\text{kopēja}} = -9635,079 \cdot 298,15 = -2872,7 \dots \text{ kJ/mol saistīta } T\Delta S_n \leftarrow \text{uzkrātā enerģija}$$



$$1. \Delta H_r = 6\Delta H_f^\circ \text{H}_2\text{O} + 6\Delta H_f^\circ \text{CO}_2 - \Delta H_f^\circ \text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 - 6\Delta H_f^\circ \text{O}_2 = \dots \text{ kJ/mol} \dots$$

$$\dots = 6 \cdot -285,85 + 6 \cdot -393,509 - (-1263,78 - 6 \cdot 0) = -4076,154 + 1263,78 = -2812,37 \text{ kJ/mol eksotermiska} \dots$$

$$2. \Delta S_{\text{izkļiedēta}} = -\Delta H_r / T = -2812,37 / 298,15 = +9432,59 \dots \text{ J/mol/K} \dots$$

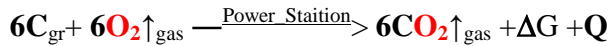
$$\Delta S_r = 6\Delta S_f^\circ \text{H}_2\text{O} + 6\Delta S_f^\circ \text{CO}_2 - \Delta S_f^\circ \text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 - 6\Delta S_f^\circ \text{O}_2 = \dots \text{ J/mol/K} \dots$$

$$\dots = 6 \cdot 69,9565 + 6 \cdot 213,74 - (269,45 + 6 \cdot 205,04) = 1702,179 - 1499,69 = +202,489 \text{ J/mol/K} \dots$$

$$3. \Delta S_{\text{kopēja}} = \Delta S_r + \Delta S_{\text{izkļiedēta}} = 202,489 + 9432,59 = 9635,079 \dots \text{ J/mol/K} \dots$$

$$\Delta G_r = \Delta H_r - T \cdot \Delta S_r = -2812,37 - 298,15 \cdot 0,202489 = -2812,37 - 60,3721 = -2872,74 \dots \text{ kJ/mol eksoergiska} \dots$$

$$T \cdot \Delta S_{\text{kopēja}} = 9635,079 \cdot 298,15 = +2872,7 \dots \text{ kJ/mol saistīta } T\Delta S_n \leftarrow \text{izkļiedētā enerģija}$$



Viela	$\Delta H_f^\circ$ , kJ/mol	$\Delta S_f^\circ$ , J/mol/K
$\text{C}_{\text{gr}}$	0	5.74

1.  $\Delta H_r = 6\Delta H^\circ_{\text{CO}_2} - 6\Delta H^\circ_{\text{C}_{\text{gr}}} - 6\Delta H^\circ_{\text{O}_2} = \dots$  **eksotermiska** kJ/mol  
 $= 6 \cdot -393,509 - (6 \cdot 0 - 6 \cdot 0) = -2361,05 - 0 = -2361,05 \dots$  kJ/mol

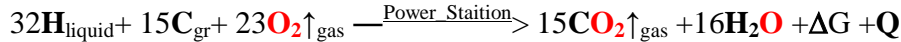
2.  $\Delta S_{\text{izkļiedēta}} = -\Delta H_r / T = -2361,05 / 298,15 = 7919 \dots$  J/mol/K

$\Delta S_r = 6\Delta S^\circ_{\text{CO}_2} - 6\Delta S^\circ_{\text{C}_{\text{gr}}} - 6\Delta S^\circ_{\text{O}_2} = 6 \cdot 213,74 - (6 \cdot 5,74 + 6 \cdot 205,04) = 1282,44 - 1264,68 = 17,76 \dots$  J/mol/K

3.  $\Delta S_{\text{kopēja}} = \Delta S_r + \Delta S_{\text{izkļiedēta}} = 17,76 + 7919 = 7936,76 \dots$  J/mol/K

$\Delta G_r = \Delta H_r - T \cdot \Delta S_r = -2361,05 - 298,15 \cdot 0,01776 = +2361,05 - 5,295 = -2366,35 \dots$  kJ/mol **eksoergiska**...

$T \cdot \Delta S_{\text{kopēja}} = 7936,76 \cdot 298,15 = +2366,35 \dots$  kJ/mol saistīta TΔSn ← izkļiedētā enerģija



Viela	$\Delta H_f^\circ$ , kJ/mol	$\Delta S_f^\circ$ , J/mol/K
$\text{H}_{\text{atomic}}$	218.0	114.7

1.  $\Delta H_r = 15\Delta H^\circ_{\text{CO}_2} + 16\Delta H^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} - 32\Delta H^\circ_{\text{H}} - 15\Delta H^\circ_{\text{C}_{\text{gr}}} - 23\Delta H^\circ_{\text{O}_2} = -17452,2$   
 $= 15 \cdot -393,509 + 16 \cdot -285,85 - (32 \cdot 218 + 15 \cdot 0 + 23 \cdot 0) = -10476 - 6976 = \dots$  kJ/mol

2.  $\Delta S_{\text{izkļiedēta}} = -\Delta H_r / T = -17452,2 / 298,15 = 58535 \dots$  J/mol/K

2.  $\Delta S_r = 15\Delta S^\circ_{\text{CO}_2} + 16\Delta S^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} - 32\Delta S^\circ_{\text{H}} - 15\Delta S^\circ_{\text{C}_{\text{gr}}} - 23\Delta S^\circ_{\text{O}_2} = \dots$  J/mol/K  
 $= 15 \cdot 213,74 + 16 \cdot 69,9565 - (32 \cdot 114,7 + 15 \cdot 5,74 + 23 \cdot 205,04) = 4325,4 - 8472,42 = -4147 \dots$  J/mol/K

3.  $\Delta S_{\text{kopēja}} = \Delta S_r + \Delta S_{\text{izkļiedēta}} = 58535 - 4147 = 54388 \dots$  J/mol/K

$\Delta G_r = \Delta H_r - T \cdot \Delta S_r = -17452,2 - 298,15 \cdot -4,147 = -17452,2 + 1236,43 = -16215,8 \dots$  kJ/mol **eksoergiska**...

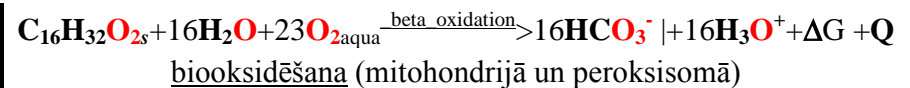
$T \cdot \Delta S_{\text{kopēja}} = 54388 \cdot 298,15 = +16215,8 \dots$  kJ/mol saistīta TΔSn ← izkļiedētā enerģija

Aprēķināt  $\Delta H_r$ ,  $\Delta S_r$ ,  $\Delta G_r$ . Reakcija ir **eksotermiska**, **atermiska**, **endotermiska**? Beta oksidēšana mitohondrijā, peroksi somā palmitīnskābei ar  $\text{O}_{2\text{aqua}}$  standarta apstākļos (25°C) 298.15 K, lietojot tabulas datus! Miniet vai reakcija būs **eksoergiska** vai **endoergiska**!

Izejvielas

=> produkti bikarbonāts +hidronija jons

Viela	$\Delta H_f^\circ$ , kJ/mol	$\Delta S_f^\circ$ , J/mol/K
$\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{32}\text{O}_{2s}$	-891.5	452.4
$\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{32}\text{O}_{2\text{liquid}}$	-838.1	-
$\text{O}_{2\text{aqua}}$	-11.715	110.876
$\text{H}_2\text{O}$	-285.85	69.9565
$\text{H}_3\text{O}^+$	-285,81	-3,854
$\text{HCO}_3^-$	-689,93	98,324



1.  $\Delta H_{\text{reakcija}} = \Sigma \Delta H^\circ_{\text{produkti}} - \Sigma \Delta H^\circ_{\text{izejvielas}}$

2.  $\Delta S_{\text{reakcija}} = \Sigma \Delta S^\circ_{\text{produkti}} - \Sigma \Delta S^\circ_{\text{izejvielas}}$

3.  $\Delta G_{\text{reakcija}} = \Delta H_{\text{reakcija}} - T \cdot \Delta S_{\text{reakcija}}$

1.  $\Delta H_r = 16\Delta H^\circ_{\text{HCO}_3^-} + 16\Delta H^\circ_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+} - \Delta H^\circ_{\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{32}\text{O}_2} - 16\Delta H^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} - 23\Delta H^\circ_{\text{O}_2} = \dots$  kJ/mol

2.  $\Delta S_{\text{izkļiedēta}} = -\Delta H_r / T = -9853,87 / 298,15 = 33050 \dots$  J/mol/K

$= 16 \cdot -689,93 + 16 \cdot -285,81 - (16 \cdot -285,85 + 23 \cdot -11,715 + -891,5) = -15611,8 + 5757,98 = -9853,87 \dots$  kJ/mol **eksotermiska**.....

2.  $\Delta S_r = 16\Delta S^\circ_{\text{HCO}_3^-} + 16\Delta S^\circ_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+} - \Delta S^\circ_{\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{32}\text{O}_2} - 16\Delta S^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} - 23\Delta S^\circ_{\text{O}_2} = \dots$  J/mol/K

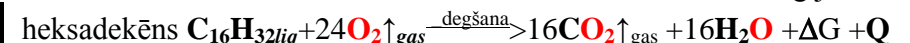
$= 16 \cdot 98,324 + 16 \cdot -3,854 - (16 \cdot 69,9565 + 23 \cdot 110,876 + 452,4) = 1511,52 - 4121,85 = -2610,33 \dots$  J/mol/K

3.  $\Delta S_{\text{kopēja}} = \Delta S_r + \Delta S_{\text{izkļiedēta}} = 33050 - 2610,33 = 30439,7 \dots$  J/mol/K

3.  $\Delta G_r = \Delta H_r - T \cdot \Delta S_r = -9853,87 - 298,15 \cdot -2,61033 = -9853,87 + 778,27 = -9075,6 \dots$  kJ/mol **eksoergiska**....

$T \cdot \Delta S_{\text{kopēja}} = 30439,7 \cdot 298,15 = 9075,6 \dots$  kJ/mol...saistīta TΔSn ← izkļiedētā enerģija

Viela	$\Delta H_f^\circ$ , kJ/mol	$\Delta S_f^\circ$ , J/mol/K
$\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{32}\text{Liq}$	-328.7	587.9
$\text{O}_2 \uparrow_{\text{gas}}$	0	205,04
$\text{H}_2\text{O}$	-285.85	69.9565
$\text{CO}_2 \uparrow_{\text{gas}}$	-393.509	213.74



1.  $\Delta H_{\text{reakcija}} = \Sigma \Delta H^\circ_{\text{produkti}} - \Sigma \Delta H^\circ_{\text{izejvielas}}$

2.  $\Delta S_{\text{reakcija}} = \Sigma \Delta S^\circ_{\text{produkti}} - \Sigma \Delta S^\circ_{\text{izejvielas}}$

3.  $\Delta G_{\text{reakcija}} = \Delta H_{\text{reakcija}} - T \cdot \Delta S_{\text{reakcija}}$

1.  $\Delta H_r = 16\Delta H^\circ_{\text{CO}_2} + 16\Delta H^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} - \Delta H^\circ_{\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{32}} - 24\Delta H^\circ_{\text{O}_2} = \dots$  kJ/mol

$= 16 \cdot -393,509 + 16 \cdot -285,85 - (24 \cdot 0 - 328,7) = -10869,7 + 328,7 = -10541 \dots$  kJ/mol **eksotermiska**.....

2.  $\Delta S_{\text{izkļiedēta}} = -\Delta H_r / T = -10541 / 298,15 = 33050 \dots$  J/mol/K

2.  $\Delta S_r = 16\Delta S^\circ_{\text{CO}_2} + 16\Delta S^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} - \Delta S^\circ_{\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{32}} - 24\Delta S^\circ_{\text{O}_2} = \dots$  J/mol/K

$= 16 \cdot 213,74 + 16 \cdot 69,9565 - (24 \cdot 205,04 + 587,9) = 4539,14 - 5508,86 = -969,716 \dots$  J/mol/K

3.  $\Delta S_{\text{kopēja}} = \Delta S_r + \Delta S_{\text{izkļiedēta}} = 33050 - 969,716 = 32080,7 \dots$  J/mol/K

3.  $\Delta G_r = \Delta H_r - T \cdot \Delta S_r = -10541 - 298,15 \cdot -0,969716 = -10541 + 289,121 = -10251,9 \dots$  kJ/mol **eksoergiska**....

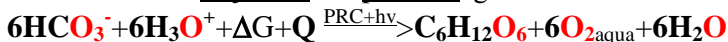
$T \cdot \Delta S_{\text{kopēja}} = 34385 \cdot 298,15 = 10251,9 \dots$  kJ/mol...saistīta TΔSn ← izkļiedētā enerģija



TERMODINAMIKA VINGRINĀJUMS III. Bikarbonāta  $6\text{HCO}_3^- + 6\text{H}_3\text{O}^+$  foto sintēze  $6\text{O}_2$  un  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$

Aprēķināt  $\Delta H_r$ ,  $\Delta S_r$ ,  $\Delta G_r$ . Reakcija ir **eksotermiska**, **atermiska**, **endotermiska**? Bikarbonāta asimilācijas ūdenī zaļajos augos ar zilo un sarkano fotonu  $E=h\nu$  enerģijas absorbciju foto sintētiskajā reakcijas centrā  $\text{PRC}+h\nu$  producē  $6\text{O}_{2\text{aqua}}$  un  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$  standarta apstākļos 298.15 K. Lietojiet tabulas datus! Miniet vai reakcija būs **eksoerģiska** vai **endoerģiska**!

Izejvielas  $\leftrightarrow$  produkti glikoze + skābeklis+ ūdens



<biooksidēšana (Krebsa cikls, Glikolīze)

$$1. \Delta H_{\text{reakcija}} = \sum \Delta H^\circ_{\text{produkti}} - \sum \Delta H^\circ_{\text{izejvielas}}$$

$$2. \Delta S_{\text{reakcija}} = \sum \Delta S^\circ_{\text{produkti}} - \sum \Delta S^\circ_{\text{izejvielas}}$$

$$3. \Delta G_{\text{reakcija}} = \Delta H_{\text{reakcija}} - T \cdot \Delta S_{\text{reakcija}}$$

Viela	$\Delta H^\circ_r, \text{kJ/mol}$	$\Delta S^\circ_r, \text{J/mol/K}$
$\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6(\text{aq})$	-1263,78	269,45
$\text{O}_{2\text{aqua}}$	-11,715	110,876
$\text{H}_2\text{O}$	-285,85	69,9565
$\text{H}_3\text{O}^+$	-285,81	-3,854
$\text{HCO}_3^-$	-689,93	98,324

$$1. \Delta H_r = \Delta H^\circ_{\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6} + 6\Delta H^\circ_{\text{O}_2} + 6\Delta H^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} - 6\Delta H^\circ_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+} - 6\Delta H^\circ_{\text{HCO}_3^-} = +2805,27 \dots \text{kJ/mol}$$

$$= -1263,78 + 6 \cdot (-11,715) + 6 \cdot (-285,85) - (6 \cdot (-689,93) + 6 \cdot (-285,81)) = -3049,17 + 5854,44 = +2805,27 \text{kJ/mol} \text{ endotermiska} \dots$$

$$2. \Delta S_{\text{izkļiedēta}} = -\Delta H_r / T = -2805,27 \cdot 1000 / 298,15 = -9408,9 \dots \text{J/mol/K}$$

$$\Delta S_r = \Delta S^\circ_{\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6} + 6\Delta S^\circ_{\text{O}_2} + 6\Delta S^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} - 6\Delta S^\circ_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+} + 6\Delta S^\circ_{\text{HCO}_3^-} = \dots \text{J/mol/K}$$

$$\dots = 269,45 + 6 \cdot 110,876 + 6 \cdot 69,9565 - (6 \cdot 98,324 + 6 \cdot (-3,854)) = 1354,45 - 566,82 = 787,625 \text{J/mol/K}$$

$$\Delta S_{\text{kopēja}} = \Delta S_r + \Delta S_{\text{izkļiedēta}} = 787,625 - 9408,9217 = -8621,3 \dots \text{J/mol/K}$$

$$3. \Delta G_r = \Delta H_r - T \cdot \Delta S_r = 2805,27 - 298,15 \cdot (-0,787625) = 2805,27 - 234,83 = 2570,4 \text{ endoerģiska} \dots \text{kJ/mol}$$

$$T \cdot \Delta S_{\text{kopēja}} = -8621,3 \text{ J/K/mol} \cdot 298,15 \text{ K} = -2570,4 \dots \text{kJ/mol}$$

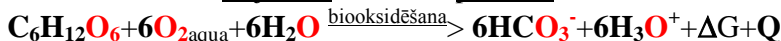
saistīta  $T\Delta S_n \leftarrow$  uzkrātā enerģija  $\Delta G_{\text{pretreakcija}} \leftarrow \dots Q = -2805,27 \text{ kJ/mol} \dots$  nav patvaļīga  $\Delta G_{\text{reakcija}} = 2057,4 \text{ kJ/mol} \dots$

lpp.3: <http://aris.gusc.lv/BioThermodynamics/BioChemicalPproces.pdf>.

Uzkrātā enerģija  $T\Delta S_{\text{kopēja}} = -3040,1 \text{ kJ/mol}$  ir saistīta produktos:  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 + 6\text{O}_{2\text{aqua}} + 6\text{H}_2\text{O} \dots$

Biodegviela  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O} + 6\text{O}_{2\text{aqua}}$ !

Izejvielas  $\leftrightarrow$  produkti



$$1. \Delta H_r = 6\Delta H^\circ_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+} + 6\Delta H^\circ_{\text{HCO}_3^-} - \Delta H^\circ_{\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6} - 6\Delta H^\circ_{\text{O}_2} - 6\Delta H^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = -2805,27 \dots \text{kJ/mol}$$

$$= 6 \cdot (-689,93) + 6 \cdot (-285,81) - (-1263,78 - 6 \cdot 11,715 - 6 \cdot 285,85) = \dots$$

$$= -5854,44 + 3049,17 = -2805,27 \text{kJ/mol} \text{ eksotermiska} \dots$$

$$2. \Delta S_{\text{izkļiedēta}} = -\Delta H_r / T = 9408,9217 \dots \text{J/mol/K}$$

$$= -2805,27 \cdot 1000 / 298,15 = 9408,9217 \dots \text{J/mol/K}$$

$$\Delta S_r = 6\Delta S^\circ_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+} + 6\Delta S^\circ_{\text{HCO}_3^-} - \Delta S^\circ_{\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6} - 6\Delta S^\circ_{\text{O}_2} - 6\Delta S^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = \dots \text{J/mol/K}$$

$$\dots = 6 \cdot 98,324 + 6 \cdot (-3,854) - (269,45 + 6 \cdot 110,876 + 6 \cdot 69,9565) = 566,82 - 1354,445 = -787,625 \dots \text{J/mol/K}$$

$$\Delta S_{\text{kopēja}} = \Delta S_r + \Delta S_{\text{izkļiedēta}} = -787,625 + 9408,9217 = +8621,3 \dots \text{J/mol/K}$$

$$3. \Delta G_r = \Delta H_r - T \cdot \Delta S_r = -2805,27 - 298,15 \cdot (-0,787625) = -2805,27 + 234,83 = -2570,4 \text{ eksoerģiska} \dots \text{kJ/mol}$$

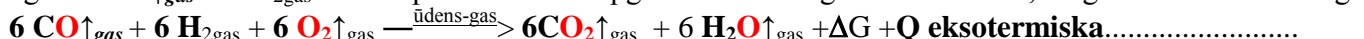
$$T \cdot \Delta S_{\text{kopēja}} = 8621,3 \text{ J/K/mol} \cdot 298,15 \text{ K} = 2570,4 \dots \text{kJ/mol}$$

saistīta  $T\Delta S_n \leftarrow$  uzkrātā enerģija  $\Delta G_{\text{pretreakcija}} \leftarrow \dots Q = 2805,27 \text{ kJ/mol} \dots$  patvaļīga  $\Delta G_{\text{reakcija}} = -2570,4 \text{ kJ/mol} \dots$

lpp.3: <http://aris.gusc.lv/NutritionBioChem/35Ogl45Hidr150211.pdf>. Biodegvielas  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 + 6\text{O}_{2\text{aqua}} + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$

izkļiedētā brīvā enerģija  $T\Delta S_{\text{kopēja}} = +3040,1 \text{ kJ/mol}$  iztērēta ģenerētajās  $6\text{HCO}_3^- + 6\text{H}_3\text{O}^+$  produktu koncentrācijās.

Ūdens gāze  $6\text{CO} \uparrow_{\text{gas}} + 6\text{H}_2 \uparrow_{\text{gas}}$  ir ēku apkures un ielu apgaismošanas degviela lietota 19.,20. gadsimta sākumā Rīgā



Viela	$\Delta H^\circ_r, \text{kJ/mol}$	$\Delta S^\circ_r, \text{J/mol/K}$
$\text{CO} \uparrow_{\text{gas}}$	-110,525	197,674
$\text{H}_2 \uparrow_{\text{gas}}$	0	130,68
$\text{O}_2 \uparrow_{\text{gas}}$	0	205,04
$\text{H}_2\text{O} \uparrow_{\text{gas}}$	-241,8352	188,74024

$$1. \Delta H_r = 6\Delta H^\circ_{\text{CO}_2} + 6\Delta H^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} - 6\Delta H^\circ_{\text{H}_2 \text{gas}} - 6\Delta H^\circ_{\text{CO gas}} - 6\Delta H^\circ_{\text{O}_2 \text{gas}} = \dots \text{kJ/mol}$$

$$= 6 \cdot (-393,509) + 6 \cdot (-241,8352) - (6 \cdot (-110,53) + 6 \cdot 0 + 6 \cdot 0) = \dots \text{kJ/mol}$$

$$= -3812,07 + 663,18 = -3148,89 \text{ eksotermiska} \dots \text{kJ/mol}$$

$$2. \Delta S_{\text{izkļiedēta}} = -\Delta H_r / T = -3148,89 / 298,15 = 10561,4 \dots \text{J/mol/K}$$

$$2. \Delta S_r = 6\Delta S^\circ_{\text{CO}_2} + 6\Delta S^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} - 6\Delta S^\circ_{\text{H}_2 \text{gas}} - 6\Delta S^\circ_{\text{CO gas}} - 6\Delta S^\circ_{\text{O}_2 \text{gas}} = \dots \text{J/mol/K}$$

$$\dots = 6 \cdot 213,74 + 6 \cdot 188,74024 - (6 \cdot 130,68 + 6 \cdot 197,66 + 6 \cdot 205,04) = 2414,88 - 3200,28 = -785,399 \text{J/mol/K}$$

$$3. \Delta S_{\text{kopēja}} = \Delta S_r + \Delta S_{\text{izkļiedēta}} = -785,399 + 10561,4 = 9776 \dots \text{J/mol/K}$$

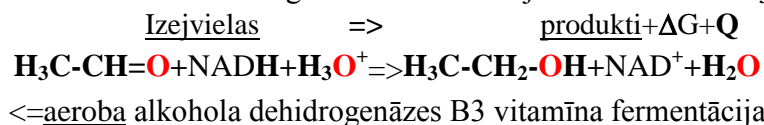
$$\Delta G_r = \Delta H_r - T \cdot \Delta S_r = -3148,89 - 298,15 \cdot (-0,785399) = -3148,89 + 234,16 = -2914,72 \dots \text{kJ/mol} \text{ eksoerģiska} \dots$$

$$T \cdot \Delta S_{\text{kopēja}} = 9776 \cdot 298,15 = +2914,7 \dots \text{kJ/mol} \text{ saistīta } T\Delta S_n \leftarrow \text{izkļiedētā enerģija}$$

TERMODINAMIKA VINGRINĀJUMS IV. vitamīnam B<sub>3</sub> etanālu H<sub>3</sub>CCH=O reducējot H<sub>3</sub>CCH<sub>2</sub>OH etanols

Aprēķināt ΔH<sub>r</sub>, ΔS<sub>r</sub>, ΔG<sub>r</sub>. Reakcija ir **eksotermiska**, **atermiska**, **endotermiska**? Reakcija standarta apstākļos 298.15 K. Vitamīna B<sub>3</sub> aneiroba etanāla reducēšana par etanolu alkohola dehidrogenāzes fermentācijā! Miniet vai reakcija būs **eksoergiska** vai **endoergiska**!

Viela	ΔH <sub>r</sub> <sup>o</sup> , kJ/mol	ΔS <sub>r</sub> <sup>o</sup> , J/mol/K
H <sub>3</sub> C-CH=O <sub>aq</sub>	-212,23	-281,84
NADH <sub>(aq)</sub>	-1036,66	-140,50
H <sub>3</sub> O <sup>+</sup> <sub>(aq)</sub>	-285,81	-3,854
H <sub>3</sub> C-CH <sub>2</sub> -OH <sub>aq</sub>	-288,3	-357,74
NAD <sup>+</sup> <sub>(aq)</sub>	-1007,48	-183
H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>(aq)</sub>	-285,85	69,96



1. ΔH<sub>reakcija</sub> = ΣΔH<sup>o</sup><sub>produkti</sub> - ΣΔH<sup>o</sup><sub>izejvielas</sub>
2. ΔS<sub>reakcija</sub> = ΣΔS<sup>o</sup><sub>produkti</sub> - ΣΔS<sup>o</sup><sub>izejvielas</sub>
3. ΔG<sub>reakcija</sub> = ΔH<sub>reakcija</sub> - T•ΔS<sub>reakcija</sub>

$$1. \Delta H_r = \Delta H^\circ_{\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}} + \Delta H^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} + \Delta H^\circ_{\text{NAD}^+} - \Delta H^\circ_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+} - \Delta H^\circ_{\text{CH}_3\text{CHO}} - \Delta H^\circ_{\text{NADH}} = \dots \text{kJ/mol} \dots$$

$$\dots = -288,3 - 1007,48 - 285,85 - (-212,23 - 1036,66 - 285,81) = -1581,63 + 1534,7 = -46,93 \text{ kJ/mol} \text{ eksotermiska} \dots$$

$$2. \Delta S_{\text{izkļiedēta}} = -\Delta H_r / T = -(-46,93) / 298,15 = +157,4 \dots \text{J/K/mol} \dots$$

$$\Delta S_r = \Delta S^\circ_{\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}} + \Delta S^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} + \Delta S^\circ_{\text{NAD}^+} - \Delta S^\circ_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+} - \Delta S^\circ_{\text{CH}_3\text{CHO}} - \Delta S^\circ_{\text{NADH}} = \dots \text{kJ/mol} \dots$$

$$\dots = -357,7394 - 183 + 69,956 - (-281,838 - 140,50 - 3,854) = -470,78 + 426,192 = -44,588 \text{ J/mol/K} \dots$$

$$3. \Delta S_{\text{kopēja}} = \Delta S_r + \Delta S_{\text{izkļiedēta}} = 157,4 - 44,588 = +112,812 \dots \text{J/K/mol} \dots$$

$$\Delta G_r = \Delta H_r - T \cdot \Delta S_r = -46,93 - 298,15 \cdot (-44,588) / 1000 = -33,636 \dots \text{kJ/mol} \dots$$

.....**eksoergiska**.....

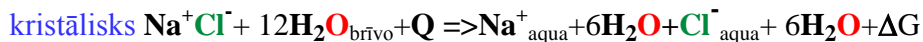
$$T \cdot \Delta S_{\text{kopēja}} = +112,812 \text{ J/K/mol} \cdot 298,15 \text{ K} = +33,635 \dots \text{kJ/mol} \dots$$

saistīta TΔS ← zaudēta enerģi ΔG<sub>pretreakcija</sub> ← ... Q = +46,93 kJ/mol      **patvaļīga** ΔG<sub>reakcija</sub> = -33,636 kJ/mol

TERMODINAMIKA VINGRINĀJUMS V sāls  $\text{Na}^+\text{Cl}^-$  kristāliem hidratācijas reakcijā ar ūdeni

Aprēķināt  $\Delta H_r$ ,  $\Delta S_r$ ,  $\Delta G_r$ . Reakcija ir **eksotermiska**, **atermiska**, **endotermiska**? Reakcija standarta apstākļos 298.15 K sāls  $\text{Na}^+\text{Cl}^-$  kristāliem hidratācijas reakcijā ar ūdeni lietojot tabulas datus! Miniet vai reakcija būs **eksoergiska** vai **endoergiska**!

Izejvielas  $\Rightarrow$  produkti



Viela	$\Delta H_r^\circ$ , kJ/mol	$\Delta S_r^\circ$ , J/mol/K
kristālisks $\text{Na}^+\text{Cl}^-$	-411.12	72.00
$\text{Na}^+_{\text{aqua}}$	-240.10	59.00
$\text{Cl}^-_{\text{aqua}}$	-167.2	56.50

1.  $\Delta H_{\text{reakcija}} = \sum \Delta H^\circ_{\text{produkti}} - \sum \Delta H^\circ_{\text{izejvielas}}$

2.  $\Delta S_{\text{reakcija}} = \sum \Delta S^\circ_{\text{produkti}} - \sum \Delta S^\circ_{\text{izejvielas}}$

3.  $\Delta G_{\text{reakcija}} = \Delta H_{\text{reakcija}} - T \cdot \Delta S_{\text{reakcija}}$

1.  $\Delta H_r = \Delta H^\circ_{\text{Na}^+} + \Delta H^\circ_{\text{Cl}^-} - \Delta H^\circ_{\text{Na}^+\text{Cl}^-} = \dots \text{kJ/mol} \dots$   
 $\dots = -240.1 - 167.2 - (-411.12) = -407.3 + 411.12 = +3.82 \text{ kJ/mol}$  **endotermiska**.....

2.  $\Delta S_{\text{izkliedēta}} = -\Delta H_r / T = -3.82 / 298.15 = -12.812 \dots \text{J/K/mol} \dots$

$\Delta S_r = \Delta S^\circ_{\text{Na}^+} + \Delta S^\circ_{\text{Cl}^-} - \Delta S^\circ_{\text{Na}^+\text{Cl}^-} = 59.00 + 56.50 - (72.00) = 115.5 - 72.00 = +43.5 \dots \text{J/mol/K} \dots$

3.  $\Delta S_{\text{kopēja}} = \Delta S_r + \Delta S_{\text{izkliedēta}} = -12.812 + 43.5 = +30.688 \dots \text{J/K/mol} \dots$

$\Delta G_r = \Delta H_r - T \cdot \Delta S_r = +3.82 - 298.15 \cdot 0.0435 = -9.15 \dots \text{kJ/mol} \dots$   
**eksoergiska**.....

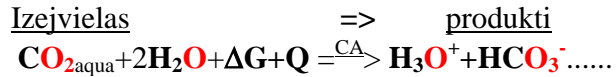
$T \cdot \Delta S_{\text{kopēja}} = +30.688 \text{ J/K/mol} \cdot 298.15 \text{ K} = +9.15 \dots \text{kJ/mol} \dots$

saistīta  $T\Delta S_n \leftarrow$  zaudēta brīvā enerģija  $\Delta G_{\text{pretreakcija}} \leftarrow \text{Q} = -3.82 \text{ kJ/mol} \dots$  **patvaļīga**  $\Delta G_r = -9.15 \text{ kJ/mol} \dots$

TERMODINAMIKA VINGRINĀJUMS VI Enzīms CA skābes/bāzes līdzsvars  $\text{H}_2\text{O}^{/CA/} \text{CO}_2/\text{H}_3\text{O}^+ + \text{HCO}_3^-$

Aprēķināt  $\Delta H_r$ ,  $\Delta S_r$ ,  $\Delta G_r$  standarta apstākļos (298.15 K). Reakcija ir **eksotermiska**, **atermiska**, **endotermiska**? Enzīma karboanhidrāzes (CA) skābes/bāzes līdzsvars  $\text{H}_2\text{O}^{/CA/} \text{CO}_2/\text{H}_3\text{O}^+ + \text{HCO}_3^-$  virza  $\text{CO}_{2\text{aqua}}$  reakciju ar ūdens molekulām  $2\text{H}_2\text{O}$  lietojot tabulas datus! Miniet vai būs **eksoerģiska** vai **endoerģiska**!

Viela	$\Delta H_r^\circ$ , kJ/mol	$\Delta S_r^\circ$ , J/mol/K
$\text{H}_3\text{O}^+$	-285.81	-3.854
$\text{HCO}_3^-$	-689.93	98.324
$\text{H}_2\text{O}$	-285.85	69.9565
$\text{CO}_{2\text{aqua}}$	-413.7976	117.5704



1.  $\Delta H_{\text{reakcija}} = \Delta H^\circ_{\text{produkti}} - \Delta H^\circ_{\text{izejvielas}}$

2.  $\Delta S_{\text{reakcija}} = \Delta S^\circ_{\text{produkti}} - \Delta S^\circ_{\text{izejvielas}}$

3.  $\Delta G_{\text{reakcija}} = \Delta H_{\text{reakcija}} - T \cdot \Delta S_{\text{reakcija}}$

1.  $\Delta H_r = \Delta H^\circ_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+} + \Delta H^\circ_{\text{HCO}_3^-} - 2\Delta H^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} - \Delta H^\circ_{\text{CO}_2} = \dots\dots\dots$

$\dots = -285.81 - 689.93 - (2 \cdot -285.85 - 413.7976) = -975.74 + 985.3276 = +9.7576$  **endotermiska**..... kJ/mol.....

$\Delta S_{\text{izkļiedēta}} = -\Delta H_r / T = -9.7576 / 298.15 = -32.727$  ..... J/K/mol....

2.  $\Delta S_r = \Delta S^\circ_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+} + \Delta S^\circ_{\text{HCO}_3^-} - 2\Delta S^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} - \Delta S^\circ_{\text{CO}_2} = \dots\dots\dots$  J/mol/K.....  
 $\dots = -3.854 + 98.324 - (2 \cdot 69.9565 + 117.5704) = 94.47 - 257.482 = -163.0134$  J/mol/K.....

$\Delta S_{\text{kopēja}} = \Delta S_r + \Delta S_{\text{izkļiedēta}} = -32.727 - 163.0134 = -195.169$ ..... J/K/mol....

3.  $\Delta G_r = \Delta H_r - T \cdot \Delta S_r = +9.7576 + 298.15 \cdot 0.1630134 = +58.19$ ..... kJ/mol....  
**endoerģiska**.....

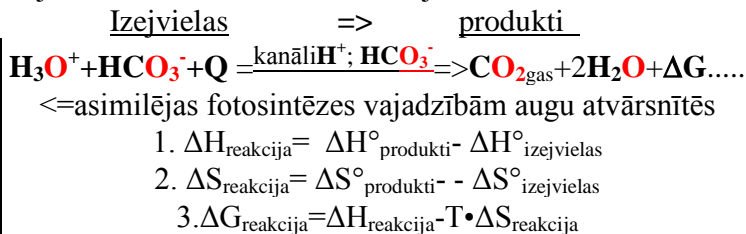
$T \cdot \Delta S_{\text{kopēja}} = -195.7404 \cdot 298,15 \text{ K} = -58.19$ ..... kJ/mol....

saistīta  $T\Delta S_n \leftarrow$  uzkrāj brīvo enerģiju  $\Delta G_{\text{pretreakcija}} \leftarrow Q = -9.7576 \text{ kJ/mol}$  **endoerģiska**  $\Delta G_{\text{reakcija}} = +58.19 \text{ kJ/mol}$ ....

TERMODINAMIKA VINGRINĀJUMS VII  $\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{CO}_2$  lietojot jonu kanālus  $\text{H}_3\text{O}^+ + \text{HCO}_3^-$  virza uz  $\text{CO}_2\text{gas}$

Aprēķināt  $\Delta H_r$ ,  $\Delta S_r$ ,  $\Delta G_r$  standarta apstākļos (298.15 K). Skābes/bāzes līdzsvars  $\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{CO}_2$ , lietojot jonu kanālus  $\text{H}^+ + \text{HCO}_3^-$  virza plaušās reakcijas produktus uz izelpu  $\text{CO}_2\text{gas}$  ar ūdens molekulām  $2\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (eksotermiski, atermiski vai endotermiski?). Lietojiet tabulas datus! Minēt reakcija būs eksoerģiska vai endoerģiska!

Viela	$\Delta H_r^\circ$ , kJ/mol	$\Delta S_r^\circ$ , J/mol/K
$\text{H}_3\text{O}^+$	-285.81	-3.854
$\text{HCO}_3^-$	-689.93	98.324
$\text{H}_2\text{O}$	-285.85	69.9565
$\text{CO}_2\uparrow\text{gas}$	-393,509	213,74



1.  $\Delta H_r = 2\Delta H^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} + \Delta H^\circ_{\text{CO}_2} - \Delta H^\circ_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+} - \Delta H^\circ_{\text{HCO}_3^-} = \dots \text{kJ/mol} \dots$   
 $\dots = 2 \cdot (-285,85) - 393,509 - (-285,81 - 689,93) = -965,209 + 975,74 = +10,531 \text{ kJ/mol}$  **endotermiska**....

$\Delta S_{\text{izkliedēta}} = -\Delta H_r / T = -10,531 / 298,15 = -35,3211 \dots \text{J/K/mol} \dots$   
 $\dots \text{kJ/mol} \dots$

2.  $\Delta S_r = 2\Delta S^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} + \Delta S^\circ_{\text{CO}_2} - \Delta S^\circ_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+} - \Delta S^\circ_{\text{HCO}_3^-} = \dots \text{J/mol/K} \dots$   
 $\dots = 2 \cdot 69,9565 + 213,74 - (-3,854 + 98,324) = 353,653 - 94,47 = 259,183 \dots$

$\Delta S_{\text{kopējā}} = \Delta S_r + \Delta S_{\text{izkliedēta}} = 259,183 - 35,3211 = +223,8619 \dots \text{J/K/mol} \dots$

3.  $\Delta G_r = \Delta H_r - T \cdot \Delta S_r = 10,531 - 298,15 \cdot 0,259183 = -66,744411 \dots \text{kJ/mol} \dots$   
**eksoerģiska**.....

$T \cdot \Delta S_{\text{kopējā}} = 223,8619 \cdot 298,15 \text{ K} = +66.7444 \dots \text{kJ/mol} \dots$   
 saistīta  $T \Delta S_n \leftarrow$  zaudēta brīvā enerģija  $\Delta G_{\text{pretreakcija}_Q} = -10,531 \text{ kJ/mol}$  **eksoerģiska patvaļīga**  $\Delta G_{\text{reakcija}} = -66,7444 \text{ kJ/mol} \dots$

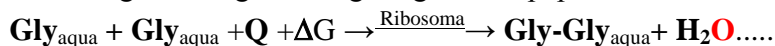


TERMODINAMIKA VINGRINĀJUMS VIII. glicīns + glicīns=>glicilglicīns dipeptīda sintēze

Aprēķināt  $\Delta H_r$ ,  $\Delta S_r$ ,  $\Delta G_r$  standarta apstākļos (298.15 K). Reakcija ir **eksotermiska**, **atermiska**, **endotermiska**? Peptīda sintēze poli kondensācijas Enzīma ribosomas virzīta reakcija ar amino skābi glicīnu Gly (G) lietojot tabulas datus! Miniet vai reakcija būs **eksoerģiska** vai **endoerģiska**!

..... J.Phys.Chem.Ref.Data, Vol. 19, No. 4, 1990; Chem. Phys. CRC, 2010-2005, p.876,882,1220,1223

glicīns + glicīns→glicilglicīns dipeptīda sintēze



1.  $\Delta H_{\text{reakcija}} = \sum \Delta H^\circ_{\text{produkti}} - \sum \Delta H^\circ_{\text{izejvielas}}$

2.  $\Delta S_{\text{reakcija}} = \sum \Delta S^\circ_{\text{produkti}} - \sum \Delta S^\circ_{\text{izejvielas}}$

3.  $\Delta G_{\text{reakcija}} = \Delta H_{\text{reakcija}} - T \cdot \Delta S_{\text{reakcija}}$

$\Delta G^\circ_{\text{rašanās}} \text{ kJ/mol } \Delta G^\circ_{H_2O} = -237.19 \text{ kJ/mol}$

$Gly_{\text{aqua}} \Delta G_r = \sum \Delta G^\circ_{\text{produkti}} - \sum \Delta G^\circ_{\text{izejvielas}}$

$Gly-Gly_{\text{aqua}} ; \Delta G_r = -200,5 - 213,275 - (2 \cdot -180,13) = -53.515 \text{ kJ/mol endoerģiska}$

**H<sub>2</sub>O**

Viela	$\Delta H^\circ_r, \text{ kJ/mol}$	$\Delta S^\circ_r, \text{ J/mol/K}$
<b>Gly<sub>aqua</sub></b>	-554.56	76.45
<b>Gly-Gly<sub>aqua</sub></b>	-790.99	-1
<b>H<sub>2</sub>O</b>	-285.83	69.9565
I=0 M	<b>I=0,1 M</b>	I=0.2 M
-180.13	<b>-177.07.</b>	-176.08
-200.55	<b>-195.65</b>	-194.07
-213.275	-213.275	213.275

$\Delta G_r = -195.65 - 213,275 - (2 \cdot -177.07) = -54,785 \text{ kJ/mol endoerģiska}$ .....

$\Delta G_r = -194,07 - 213,275 (2 \cdot -176,08) = -55,185 \text{ kJ/mol endoerģiska}$ .....

1.  $\Delta H_r = \Delta H^\circ_{Gly-Gly} + \Delta H^\circ_{H_2O} - 2 \Delta H^\circ_{Gly} = -790.99 - 285.83 - (2 \cdot -554.56) = -1076.82 + 1109.12 = +32.3 \text{ kJ/mol endotermiska}$ .....

2.  $\Delta S_{\text{izkļiedēta}} = -\Delta H_r / T = -32.3 / 298.15 = -108.335 \text{ J/mol/K}$ .....

$\Delta S_r = \Delta S^\circ_{Gly-Gly} + \Delta S^\circ_{H_2O} - 2 \Delta S^\circ_{Gly} = \dots \text{ J/mol/K}$   
 $\dots = -1 + 69.9565 - (2 \cdot 76.45) = 68.957 - 152,9 = -83,944 \text{ J/mol/K}$ .....

3.  $\Delta S_{\text{kopēja}} = \Delta S_r + \Delta S_{\text{izkļiedēta}} = -108.335 - 83.944 = -192,279 \text{ J/mol/K}$ .....

Lapa 3: <http://aris.gusc.lv/BioThermodynamics/08ThGlyGlyH2OCRC10LatSol.pdf>

$\Delta G_r = \Delta H_r - T \cdot \Delta S_r = 32.3 - 298.15 \cdot -0.083944 = 32,3 + 25,0279 = 57,328 \text{ kJ/mol endoerģiska}$ .....

jonu spēks ir kopējā jonu summas koncentrācija

$I = 1 \text{ mol/L (1 M)}$

standarta entalpijas  $\Delta H^\circ_r, \text{ kJ/mol}$

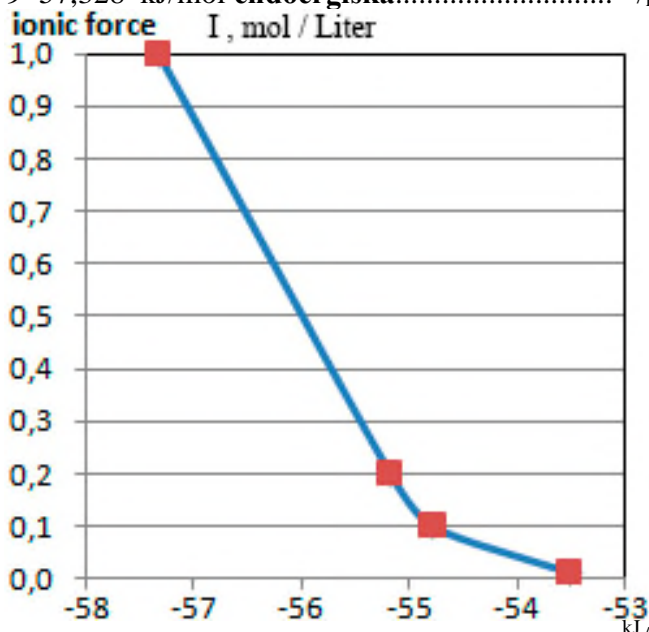
un

standarta entropijas  $\Delta S^\circ_r, \text{ J/mol/K}$

mērījumā aprēķināts

$\Delta G_r = 57 \text{ kJ/mol}$

Chem. Phys. CRC, 2010-2005,  
p.876,882,1220,1223



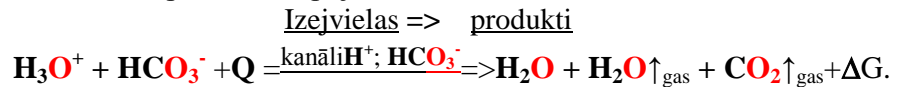
$T \cdot \Delta S_{\text{kopēja}} = -192,279 \text{ J/mol} \cdot 298,15 \text{ K} = -57,328 \text{ kJ/mol}$ .....

saistīta  $T \Delta S_n \leftarrow \text{zaudētā brīvā enerģija } \Delta G_{\text{pretreakcija}} \cdot Q = -32.3 \text{ kJ/mol endoerģiska nepatvaļīga } \Delta G_{\text{reakcija}} = 57,328 \text{ kJ/mol}$ .....

TERMODINAMIKA VINGRINĀJUMS IX No ūdens bikarbonāta šķīduma  $\text{CO}_2$  iztvaikošanas reakcijā

Uzdevums 6 (11 punkts) Aprēķināt  $\Delta H_r$ ,  $\Delta S_r$ ,  $\Delta G_r$  standarta apstākļos 298,15 K. Vai reakcija ir **eksotermiska**, **atermiska**, **endotermiska**? Koncentrācijas gradientu virzienā  $[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]_{\text{pa\_labi}}/[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]_{\text{pa\_kreisi}}$ ,  $[\text{HCO}_3^-]_{\text{pa\_labi}}/[\text{HCO}_3^-]_{\text{pa\_kreisi}}$  paralēli cauri protonu  $\text{H}^+$ , bikarbonāta  $\text{HCO}_3^-$  kanāliem plaušās izelpojot  $\text{CO}_2$ ,  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . Lieto tabulas datus! Miniet vai reakcija būs **eksoerģiska** vai **endoerģiska**!

Viela	$\Delta H_r^\circ$ , kJ/mol	$\Delta S_r^\circ$ , J/mol/K
$\text{H}_3\text{O}^+$	-285,81	-3,854
$\text{HCO}_3^-$	-689,93	98,324
$\text{H}_2\text{O}$	-285,85	69,9565
$\text{H}_2\text{O}\uparrow_{\text{gas}}$	-241,8352	188,7402
$\text{CO}_2\uparrow_{\text{gas}}$	-393,509	213,74



1.  $\Delta H_{\text{reakcija}} = \sum \Delta H^\circ_{\text{produkti}} - \sum \Delta H^\circ_{\text{izejvielas}}$

2.  $\Delta S_{\text{reakcija}} = \sum \Delta S^\circ_{\text{produkti}} - \sum \Delta S^\circ_{\text{izejvielas}}$

3.  $\Delta G_{\text{reakcija}} = \Delta H_{\text{reakcija}} - T \cdot \Delta S_{\text{reakcija}}$

$\text{H}^+$  kanāli:  $\Delta G_{\text{H}} = RT \ln([\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]_{\text{pa\_labi}}/[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]_{\text{pa\_kreisi}})$

$\text{HCO}_3^-$  kanāli:  $\Delta G_{\text{HCO}_3} = RT \ln([\text{HCO}_3^-]_{\text{pa\_labi}}/[\text{HCO}_3^-]_{\text{pa\_kreisi}})$

1.  $\Delta H_r = \Delta H^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} + \Delta H^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{O}\uparrow_{\text{gas}}} + \Delta H^\circ_{\text{CO}_2} - \Delta H^\circ_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+} - \Delta H^\circ_{\text{HCO}_3^-} = \dots \text{kJ/mol} \dots$   
 $\dots = -285,85 - 241,8352 - 393,509 - (-285,81 - 689,93) = -921,19 + 975,74 = +54,546 \text{ kJ/mol}$  **endotermiska**.....

2.  $\Delta S_{\text{izkliedēta}} = -\Delta H_r / T = -54,546 / 298,15 = -182,9475 \dots \text{J/K/mol} \dots$

$\Delta S_r = \Delta S^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} + \Delta S^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{O}\uparrow_{\text{gas}}} + \Delta S^\circ_{\text{CO}_2} - \Delta S^\circ_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+} - \Delta S^\circ_{\text{HCO}_3^-} = \dots \text{J/K/mol} \dots$   
 $\dots = 69,956 + 188,74 + 213,74 - (-3,854 + 98,324) = 353,652 - 94,47 = +377,966 \text{ J/mol/K} \dots$

$\Delta S_{\text{H}} = -R \ln(10^{-5,5} / 0,02754) = 75,42909 \text{ J/mol/K} \dots \Delta S_{\text{HCO}_3} = -R \ln(0,0154 / 0,0338919) = 6,55847 \text{ J/mol/K} \dots$   
 $\Delta S_{\text{rH}} = 377,966 + 75,42909 + 6,55847 = 459,954 \text{ J/mol/K} \dots$

3.  $\Delta S_{\text{kopēja}} = \Delta S_r + \Delta S_{\text{izkliedēta}} = -182,95 + 377,966 = 195,016 \text{ J/K/mol} \dots$   
 $\Delta S_{\text{Hkopēja}} = \Delta S_{\text{rH}} + \Delta S_{\text{izkliedēta}} = -182,95 + 459,954 = 277,004 \text{ J/K/mol} \dots$

$\Delta G_r = \Delta H_r - T \cdot \Delta S_r = +54,546 - 298,15 \cdot 0,377966 = -58,144 \text{ kJ/mol} \dots$

$\Delta G_{\text{H}} = RT \ln([\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]_{\text{pa\_labi}}/[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]_{\text{pa\_kreisi}}) = -22,48918 \text{ kJ/mol} \dots \Delta G_{\text{HCO}_3} = RT \ln([\text{HCO}_3^-]_{\text{pa\_labi}}/[\text{HCO}_3^-]_{\text{pa\_kreisi}}) = -1,9554 \text{ kJ/mol} \dots$

$\Delta G_{\text{rH}} = \Delta H_r - T \cdot \Delta S_{\text{rH}} = +54,546 - 298,15 \cdot 0,459954 = -82,589 \dots \text{kJ/mol} \dots$

.....**eksoerģiska**.....

$T \cdot \Delta S_{\text{kopēja}} = 195,016 \text{ J/K/mol} \cdot 298,15 \text{ K} = +58,144 \dots \text{kJ/mol} \dots$

$T \cdot \Delta S_{\text{Hkopēja}} = 277,004 \text{ J/K/mol} \cdot 298,15 \text{ K} = +82,589 = -58,144 - 22,48918 - 1,9554 \text{ kJ/mol} \dots$

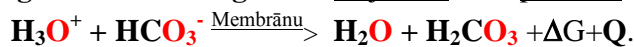
saistīta  $T \Delta S_{\text{H}} \leftarrow$  zaudēta brīvā enerģija  $\Delta G_{\text{pretreakcija}} \cdot Q = -54,546 \text{ kJ/mol} \dots$  **patvaļīga**  $\Delta G^\circ_{\text{reakcija}} = -58,14 \text{ kJ/mol} \dots$

saistīta  $T \Delta S_{\text{H}} \leftarrow$  zaudēta brīvā enerģija  $\Delta G_{\text{pretreakcija}} \cdot Q = -54,546 \text{ kJ/mol} \dots$  **patvaļīga**  $\Delta G^\circ_{\text{reakcija}} = -82,589 \text{ kJ/mol} \dots$

TERMODINAMIKA VINGRINĀJUMS X.  $\text{HCO}_3^- + \text{H}_3\text{O}^+$  uz alveolu epitēlija šūnu virsmas veido  $\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3$

Aprēķināt  $\Delta H_r$ ,  $\Delta S_r$ ,  $\Delta G_r$  standarta apstākļos 298.15 K. Reakcija ir **eksotermiska**, **atermiska**, **endotermiska**?  
 Bikarbonāta un protona pārnese cauri membrānas kanāliem no šūnām *plaušās* uz epitēlija šūnu virsmas veidojot  $\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3$ . Lieto tabulas datus! Miniet vai reakcija būs **eksoerģiska** vai **endoerģiska**! Izejvielas => produkti

Viela	$\Delta H_r^\circ$ , kJ/mol	$\Delta S_r^\circ$ , J/mol/K
$\text{H}_3\text{O}^+$	-285.81	-3.854
$\text{HCO}_3^-$	-689.93	98.324
$\text{H}_2\text{O}$	-285.85	69.9565
$\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3$	-699,65	187.00



$$1. \Delta H_{\text{reakcija}} = \sum \Delta H^\circ_{\text{produkti}} - \sum \Delta H^\circ_{\text{izejvielas}}$$

$$2. \Delta S_{\text{reakcija}} = \sum \Delta S^\circ_{\text{produkti}} - \sum \Delta S^\circ_{\text{izejvielas}}$$

$$3. \Delta G_{\text{reakcija}} = \Delta H_{\text{reakcija}} - T \cdot \Delta S_{\text{reakcija}}$$

$$1. \Delta H_r = \Delta H^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} + \Delta H^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3} - \Delta H^\circ_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+} - \Delta H^\circ_{\text{HCO}_3^-} = \dots \text{kJ/mol} \dots$$

$$= -285,85 - 699,65 - (-285,81 - 689,93) = -985,5 + 975,74 = -9,76 \text{ kJ/mol} \text{ **eksotermiska** } \dots$$

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$$\Delta S_{\text{izkliedēta}} = -\Delta H_r / T = +9,76 / 298,15 = +32,735 \dots \text{J/K/mol} \dots$$

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$$2. \Delta S_r = \Delta S^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} + \Delta S^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3} - \Delta S^\circ_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+} - \Delta S^\circ_{\text{HCO}_3^-} = \dots \text{J/mol/K} \dots$$

$$\dots = 69,956 + 187 - (-3,854 + 98,324) = 256,956 - 94,47 = +162,486 \text{ J/mol/K} \dots$$

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$$\Delta S_{\text{kopēja}} = \Delta S_r + \Delta S_{\text{izkliedēta}} = +32,735 + 162,486 = 195,221 \dots \text{J/K/mol} \dots$$

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$$3. \Delta G_r = \Delta H_r - T \cdot \Delta S_r = -9,76 - 298,15 \cdot 0,162486 = -58,2052 \dots \text{kJ/mol} \dots$$

..... **eksoerģiska** .....

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$$T \cdot \Delta S_{\text{kopēja}} = 195,221 \text{ J/K/mol} \cdot 298,15 \text{ K} = +58,2052 \dots \text{kJ/mol} \dots$$

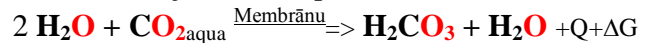
saistīta  $T \Delta S_n \leftarrow$  zaudēta brīvā enerģija  $\Delta G_{\text{pretreakcija}} \cdot Q = -9,76 \text{ kJ/mol} \dots \dots \text{patvaļīga } \Delta G_{\text{reakcija}} = -58,2 \text{ kJ/mol} \dots$

TERMODINAMIKA VINGRINĀJUMS XI.  $\text{CO}_{2\text{aqua}}$  ūdens molekulām  $2\text{H}_2\text{O}$  *plaušu* virsmā, veidojot  $\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3$

Aprēķināt  $\Delta H_r$ ,  $\Delta S_r$ ,  $\Delta G_r$  standarta apstākļos 298.15 K. Reakcija ir **eksotermiska**, **atermiska**, **endotermiska**? Oglekļa dioksīda ūdens šķīdumā virza  $\text{CO}_{2\text{aqua}}$  reakciju ar ūdens molekulām  $2\text{H}_2\text{O}$  *plaušu* epitēlija šūnu virsmas veidojot  $\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3$ ! Atzīmējiet **eksoerģiska** vai **anenerģiska** vai **endoerģiska**!

Viela	$\Delta H_r^\circ$ , kJ/mol	$\Delta S_r^\circ$ , J/mol/K
$\text{CO}_{2\text{aqua}}$	-413.7976	117.5704
$\text{H}_2\text{O}$	-285.85	69.9565
$\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3$	-699,65	187.00

Izejvielas => produkti



$$1. \Delta H_{\text{reakcija}} = \sum \Delta H^\circ_{\text{produkti}} - \sum \Delta H^\circ_{\text{izejvielas}}$$

$$2. \Delta S_{\text{reakcija}} = \sum \Delta S^\circ_{\text{produkti}} - \sum \Delta S^\circ_{\text{izejvielas}}$$

$$3. \Delta G_{\text{reakcija}} = \Delta H_{\text{reakcija}} - T \cdot \Delta S_{\text{reakcija}} \dots \dots \dots \text{kJ/mol} \dots$$

$$1. \Delta H_r = \Delta H^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} + \Delta H^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3} - 2\Delta H^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} - \Delta H^\circ_{\text{CO}_{2\text{aqua}}} = \dots \dots \dots \text{kJ/mol} \dots$$

$$= -285.85 - 699,65 - (2 \cdot -285.81 - 413,7976) = -985.5 + 985.418 = -0,0824 \text{ kJ/mol} \text{ **atermiska** } \dots \dots$$

.....Membrānas kanālu šķērsošana ir atermisks-neitrāls process  $\Delta H_r = 0.0 \text{ kJ/mol}$  bez berzes.

.....Nav siltuma izkliedes membrānas kanālā

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$$\Delta S_{\text{izkļiedēta}} = -\Delta H_r / T = +0,0824 / 298.15 = +0,27637 \dots \dots \dots \text{J/K/mol} \dots$$

.....Membrānas kanālu šķērsošana ir atermisks-neitrāls process  $\Delta H_r = 0.0 \text{ kJ/mol}$  bez berzes.

.....Nav siltuma izkliedes membrānas kanālā

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$$2. \Delta S_r = \Delta S^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} + \Delta S^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3} - 2\Delta S^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} - \Delta S^\circ_{\text{CO}_{2\text{aqua}}} = \dots \dots \dots \text{J/K/mol} \dots$$

$$\dots \dots \dots = 69.956 + 187 - (117,5704 + 2 \cdot 69.956) = 256,956 - 257,4824 = -0,5264 \text{ J/mol/K} \dots \dots$$

$$\Delta S_{\text{kopēja}} = \Delta S_r + \Delta S_{\text{izkļiedēta}} = -0,5264 + 0,27637 = -0,25 \dots \dots \dots \text{J/K/mol} \dots$$

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$$\Delta G_r = \Delta H_r - T \cdot \Delta S_r = -0,0824 - 298.15 \cdot -0,0005264 = 0,07455 \dots \dots \dots \text{kJ/mol} \dots$$

..... **anenerģiska** vāji **endoerģiska**.....

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$$T \cdot \Delta S_{\text{kopēja}} = -0,25 \text{ J/K/mol} \cdot 298,15 \text{ K} = -0,0745 \dots \dots \dots \text{kJ/mol} \dots$$

saistīta  $T \Delta S_n \leftarrow$  uzkrātā brīvā enerģija  $\Delta G_{\text{pretreakcija}} \leftarrow Q = +0,0824 \text{ kJ/mol}$ ...**endoerģiska**  $\Delta G_{\text{reakcija}} = 0,0745 \text{ kJ/mol}$ .....

TERMODINAMIKA VINGRINĀJUMS XII.  $\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3$  sadalās par  $\text{CO}_2$  gāzi un ūdeni  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  *plaušu* virsmas Aprēķināt  $\Delta H_r$ ,  $\Delta S_r$ ,  $\Delta G_r$  standarta apstākļos 298.15 K. Reakcija ir **eksotermiska**, **atermiska**, **endotermiska**? No ūdens ogļskābe  $\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3$  sadalās reakcijā par gāzveida oglekļa dioksīdu  $\text{CO}_2$  un ūdeni  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  *plaušu* epitēlija šūnu virsmas nepieciešama siltuma piegāde -sildīšana! Miniet reakcija būs **eksoergiska** vai **endoergiska**!

Viela	$\Delta H_r^\circ$ , kJ/mol	$\Delta S_r^\circ$ , J/mol/K
$\text{CO}_2 \uparrow_{\text{gas}}$	-393,509	213,74
$\text{H}_2\text{O}$	-285,85	69,9565
$\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3$	-699,65	187,00

Izejvielas => produkti



- $\Delta H_{\text{reakcija}} = \sum \Delta H^\circ_{\text{produkti}} - \sum \Delta H^\circ_{\text{izejvielas}}$
- $\Delta S_{\text{reakcija}} = \sum \Delta S^\circ_{\text{produkti}} - \sum \Delta S^\circ_{\text{izejvielas}}$
- $\Delta G_{\text{reakcija}} = \Delta H_{\text{reakcija}} - T \cdot \Delta S_{\text{reakcija}}$

1.  $\Delta H_r = \Delta H^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} + \Delta H^\circ_{\text{CO}_2} - \Delta H^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3} = \dots \text{kJ/mol} \dots$   
 $\dots = -285,85 - 393,509 - (-699,65) = -679,359 + 699,65 = +20,291 \text{ kJ/mol}$  **endotermiska**.....

$\Delta S_{\text{izkliedēta}} = -\Delta H_r / T = -20,291 / 298,15 = -68,056 \dots \text{J/K/mol} \dots$

2.  $\Delta S_r = \Delta S^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} + \Delta S^\circ_{\text{CO}_2} - \Delta S^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3} = \dots \text{J/K/mol} \dots$   
 $\dots = 69,956 + 213,74 - (187) = 257,482 - 187 = +70,482 \text{ J/mol} \dots$

$\Delta S_{\text{kopēja}} = \Delta S_r + \Delta S_{\text{izkliedēta}} = -68,056 + 70,482 = 2,426 \dots \text{J/K/mol} \dots$

3.  $\Delta G_r = \Delta H_r - T \cdot \Delta S_r = +20,291 - 298,15 \cdot 0,02426 = -8,538912 \dots \text{kJ/mol} \dots$   
**eksoergiska**.....

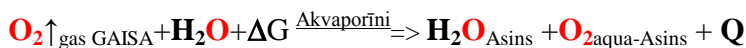
$T \cdot \Delta S_{\text{kopēja}} = 298,15 \text{ K} \cdot 2,426 \text{ J/K/mol} = +723,2 \text{ J/mol} = +0,7232 \text{ kJ/mol} \dots$   
 saistīta  $T \Delta S_n \leftarrow$  zaudēta brīvā enerģija  $\Delta G_{\text{pretreakcija}} \cdot Q = -20,291 \text{ kJ/mol} \dots$  **patvaļīga**  $\Delta G_{\text{reakcija}} = -8,539 \text{ kJ/mol} \dots$

TERMODINAMIKA VINGRINĀJUMS XIII.  $O_2$ ↑gāze asimilācija reakcijā cauri akvaporīniem veido  $O_{2\text{aqua-Asins}}$

Aprēķināt  $\Delta H_r$ ,  $\Delta S_r$ ,  $\Delta G_r$  standarta apstākļos 298.15 K lietojot tabulas datus! Reakcija ir **eksotermiska**, **atermiska**, **endotermiska**? No GAISA ūdenī  $O_2$ ↑gas asimilācija reakcijā cauri membrānu akvaporīniem veido  $O_{2\text{aqua-Asins}}$  Cilvēka ķermeņa reakcija Miniet vai reakcija būs **eksoerģiska** vai **endoerģiska**!

Izejvielas => produkti

Viela	$\Delta H_r^\circ$ , kJ/mol	$\Delta S_r^\circ$ , J/mol/K
$O_{2\text{aqua}}$	-11,715	110,876
$H_2O$	-285,85	69,9565
$O_2$ ↑gas	0,0	205,04



$$1. \Delta H_{\text{reakcija}} = \sum \Delta H^\circ_{\text{produkti}} - \sum \Delta H^\circ_{\text{izejvielas}}$$

$$2. \Delta S_{\text{reakcija}} = \sum \Delta S^\circ_{\text{produkti}} - \sum \Delta S^\circ_{\text{izejvielas}}$$

$$3. \Delta G_{\text{reakcija}} = \Delta H_{\text{reakcija}} - T \cdot \Delta S_{\text{reakcija}}$$

$$\Delta H_r = \Delta H^\circ_{H_2O} + \Delta H^\circ_{O_{2\text{aqua-Asins}}} - \Delta H^\circ_{H_2O} - \Delta H^\circ_{O_{2\text{gas-GAISA}}} = \dots \text{kJ/mol} \dots$$

$$\dots = (-285,85 + -11,715) - (-285,85 + 0,0) = -285,85 - 11,715 + 285,85 = -11,715 \text{ kJ/mol} \text{ eksotermiska} \dots$$

$$\Delta S_{\text{izkliedēta}} = -\Delta H_r / T = 11,715 / 298,15 = +39,292 \dots \text{J/K/mol} \dots$$

$$2. \Delta S_r = \Delta S^\circ_{H_2O} + \Delta S^\circ_{O_{2\text{aqua-Asins}}} - \Delta S^\circ_{H_2O} - \Delta S^\circ_{O_{2\text{gas-GAISA}}} = \dots \text{J/K/mol} \dots$$

$$\dots = 69,9565 + 110,876 - (205,04 + 69,9565) = 180,83 - 274,997 = -94,164 \text{ J/mol} \dots$$

$$\Delta S_{\text{kopēja}} = \Delta S_r + \Delta S_{\text{izkliedēta}} = -94,164 + 39,292 = -54,872 \dots \text{J/K/mol} \dots$$

$$3. \Delta G_r = \Delta H_r - T \cdot \Delta S_r = -11,715 + 298,15 \cdot 0,094164 = +11,715 + 28,075 = +16,36 \dots \text{kJ/mol} \dots$$

endoerģiska

$$T \cdot \Delta S_{\text{kopēja}} = -0,054872 \text{ kJ/K/mol} \cdot 298,15 \text{ K} = -16,36 \dots \text{kJ/mol} \dots$$

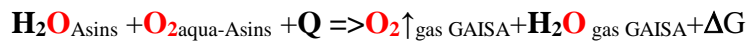
saistīta  $T \Delta S_n \leftarrow$  uzkrātā enerģija  $\Delta G_{\text{prereakcija}} \leftarrow$ .  $Q = +11,715 \text{ kJ/mol}$ . ne-patvaļīga endoerģiska  $\Delta G_{\text{reakcija}} = +16,363 \text{ kJ/mol} \dots$

TERMODINAMIKA VINGRINĀJUMS XIV  $O_{2,aqu}$  no ūdens iztvaikošana GAISĀ  $O_{2,\uparrow gas}$  zaļajos augos

Aprēķināt  $\Delta H_r$ ,  $\Delta S_r$ ,  $\Delta G_r$  standarta apstākļos 298.15 K. lietojot tabulas datus! Reakcija ir **eksotermiska**, **atermiska**, **endotermiska**?  $O_{2,aqu}$  iztvaikošana GAISĀ  $O_{2,\uparrow gas}$  reakcijā cauri membrānu akvaporīniem zaļo augu atvārsnītēs! Miniet vai reakcija būs **eksoerģiska** vai **endoerģiska**!

Izejvielas => produkti

Viela	$\Delta H_r^\circ$ , kJ/mol	$\Delta S_r^\circ$ , J/mol/K
$O_{2,aqua}$	-11,715	110,876
$H_2O$	-285,85	69,9565
$O_{2,\uparrow gas}$	0,0	205,04
$H_2O_{gas GAISA}$	-241,835	188,74



$$1. \Delta H_{reakcija} = \sum \Delta H^\circ_{produkti} - \sum \Delta H^\circ_{izejvielas}$$

$$2. \Delta S_{reakcija} = \sum \Delta S^\circ_{produkti} - \sum \Delta S^\circ_{izejvielas}$$

$$3. \Delta G_{reakcija} = \Delta H_{reakcija} - T \cdot \Delta S_{reakcija}$$

$$1. \Delta H_r = \Delta H^\circ_{H_2O_{gas-GAISA}} + \Delta H^\circ_{O_{2,gas-GAISA}} - \Delta H^\circ_{H_2O} - \Delta H^\circ_{O_{2,aqua}} = \dots \text{kJ/mol}$$

$$\dots = -241,835 + 0,0 - (-285,85 - 11,715) = -241,835 + 297,565 = +55,73 \text{ kJ/mol } \mathbf{endotermiska} \dots \text{kJ/mol} \dots$$

$$\Delta S_{izklydēta} = -\Delta H_r / T = -55,73 / 298,15 = -186,9193 \dots \text{J/K/mol} \dots$$

$$2. \Delta S_r = \Delta S^\circ_{H_2O_{gas-GAISA}} + \Delta S^\circ_{O_{2,gas-GAISA}} - \Delta S^\circ_{H_2O} - \Delta S^\circ_{O_{2,aqua}} = \dots \text{J/K/mol} \dots$$

$$\dots = 205,04 + 188,74 - (69,9565 + 110,876) = 393,78 - 180,8325 = +212,9475 \text{ J/mol/K} \dots$$

$$\Delta S_{kopēja} = \Delta S_r + \Delta S_{izklydēta} = 212,9475 - 186,9193 = +26,0282 \dots \text{J/K/mol} \dots$$

$$3. \Delta G_r = \Delta H_r - T \cdot \Delta S_r = +55,73 - (298,15 \cdot 0,2129475) = +55,73 - 63,4903 = -7,76 \dots \text{kJ/mol} \dots$$

..... **eksoerģiska** .....

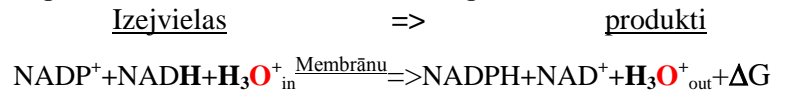
$$T \cdot \Delta S_{kopēja} = +0,0260282 \text{ kJ/K/mol} \cdot 298,15 \text{ K} = +7,76 \dots \text{kJ/mol} \dots$$

saistīta  $T\Delta S_n \leftarrow$  uzkrātā enerģi  $\Delta G_{pretreakcija} \leftarrow \dots Q = -55,73 \text{ kJ/mol} \dots$  ne-patvaļīga **eksoerģiska**  $\Delta G_{reakcija} = -7,76 \text{ kJ/mol} \dots$

TERMODINAMIKA VINGRINĀJUMS XV Vitamīns B<sub>3</sub> H<sub>3</sub>O<sup>+</sup><sub>in</sub> pārnese H<sub>3</sub>O<sup>+</sup><sub>out</sub> cauri membrānai

Aprēķināt ΔH<sub>r</sub>, ΔS<sub>r</sub>, ΔG<sub>r</sub> standarta apstākļos 298.15 K lietojot tabulas datus! Reakcija ir **eksotermiska**, **atermiska**, **endotermiska**? Reakcija ir **endoerģiska** vai **eksoerģiska**? Reakcija. Vitamīnam B<sub>3</sub> reducētā forma NADH un oksidējas veidojot NADP<sup>+</sup> pārnēsot ūdeņraža jonus kā protonus cauri membrānai no iekšpuses H<sub>3</sub>O<sup>+</sup><sub>in</sub> uz mitohondrijas ārpusi H<sub>3</sub>O<sup>+</sup><sub>out</sub>.

Viela	ΔH <sup>o</sup> <sub>r</sub> , kJ/mol	ΔS <sup>o</sup> <sub>r</sub> , J/mol/K
NADP <sup>+</sup>	-1007,48	577,897
NADH <sub>(aq)</sub>	-1036,66	-140,50
H <sub>3</sub> O <sup>+</sup> <sub>out</sub>	-285,81	-3,854
NADPH	-1036,66	763,005
NAD <sup>+</sup> <sub>(aq)</sub>	-1007,48	-183
H <sub>3</sub> O <sup>+</sup> <sub>in</sub>	-285,81	-3,854



1. ΔH<sub>reakcija</sub> = ΣΔH<sup>o</sup><sub>produkti</sub> - ΣΔH<sup>o</sup><sub>izejvielas</sub>

2. ΔS<sub>reakcija</sub> = ΣΔS<sup>o</sup><sub>produkti</sub> - ΣΔS<sup>o</sup><sub>izejvielas</sub>

3. ΔG<sub>reakcija</sub> = ΔH<sub>reakcija</sub> - T•ΔS<sub>reakcija</sub>

Protonu trans lokācijas ENZĪMS trans hidrogenāze (EC1.6.1.1) baktērijās un dzīvnieku mitohondrijās

kas sakabināts ar reducējošo ekvivalentu pārnēsi starp

NAD(H) un NADP(H) protonu trans lokācijā cauri membrānai

1. ΔH<sub>r</sub>=ΔH<sup>o</sup><sub>H3Oou</sub>+ΔH<sup>o</sup><sub>NADPH</sub>+ΔH<sup>o</sup><sub>NAD+</sub>-ΔH<sup>o</sup><sub>NADP+</sub>-ΔH<sup>o</sup><sub>H3Oin</sub>-ΔH<sup>o</sup><sub>NADH</sub>=..... kJ/mol....  
 .....=-1036,66-1007,48-285,81-(-1007,48-1036,66-285,81)=-2329,95+2329,95= 0.0 kJ/mol **atermiska neitrāla....**

.....Membrānas kanālu šķērsošana ir atermisks-neitrāls process ΔH<sub>r</sub>=0.0 kJ/mol bez berzes.

.....Nav siltuma izkliedes membrānas kanālā

ΔS<sub>izkliedēta</sub> = - ΔH<sub>r</sub>/ T = - 0/298.15 = +0,0 ..... J/mol/K....

.....Membrānas kanālu šķērsošana ir atermisks-neitrāls process ΔH<sub>r</sub>=0.0 kJ/mol bez berzes.

.....Nav siltuma izkliedes membrānas kanālā

2. ΔS<sub>r</sub>=ΔS<sup>o</sup><sub>H3Oou</sub>+ΔS<sup>o</sup><sub>NADP+</sub>+ΔS<sup>o</sup><sub>NADH</sub>-ΔS<sup>o</sup><sub>NADPH</sub>-ΔS<sup>o</sup><sub>H3Oin</sub>-ΔS<sup>o</sup><sub>NAD+</sub> =..... J/mol/K....  
 .....= 763,005-183-3,854-(577,897-140,50-3,854)= 576,2-433,543= +142,6 J/mol/K.....

ΔS<sub>kopēja</sub> = ΔS<sub>r</sub>+ ΔS<sub>izkliedēta</sub> = 0,0 +142,6 = +142,6..... J/mol/K....

3. ΔG<sub>r</sub> = ΔH<sub>r</sub> - T\*ΔS<sub>r</sub> = 0,0-298,15\*(+142,6)/1000 = -42,516 ..... kJ/mol....  
**eksoerģiska**.....

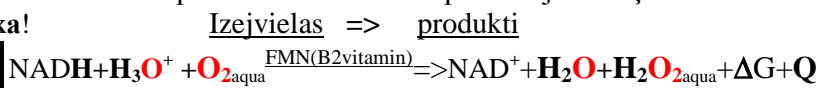
T•ΔS<sub>kopēja</sub> = -142,6 J/mol•298,15 K = +42.516 ..... kJ/mol....  
 saistīta TΔS<sub>n</sub> ← zaudēta enerģija protona gradientā H<sup>+</sup><sub>out</sub>-Q = +0,0kJ/mol.... **patvaļīga eksoerģiska** ΔG<sub>reakcija</sub> = -42,516 kJ/mol...



TERMODINAMIKA VINGRINĀJUMS XVI.  $\text{NADH} + \text{H}_3\text{O}^+ + \text{O}_{2\text{aqua}} \xrightarrow{\text{FMN(B2vitamin)}} \text{NAD}^+ + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{H}_2\text{O}_{2\text{aqua}} + \Delta G + Q$

Aprēķināt  $\Delta H_r$ ,  $\Delta S_r$ ,  $\Delta G_r$  standarta apstākļos 298.15 K, lietojot tabulas datus! Reakcija ir **eksotermiska**, **atermiska**, **endotermiska** ir **endoerģiska** vai **eksoerģiska**? Vitamīna B3 reducētā forma NADH vai NADPH flavīna B2 vitamīna FMN enzīms lietojot skābekli  $\text{O}_{2\text{aqua}}$  kā elektronu akceptoru oksidē NADH producējot ūdeņraža peroksīdu. Reakcija būs **eksoerģiska** vai **endoerģiska**!

Viela	$\Delta H_r^\circ, \text{kJ/mol}$	$\Delta S_r^\circ, \text{J/mol/K}$
$\text{O}_{2\text{aqua}}$	-11,715	110,876
$\text{NADH}_{(\text{aq})}$	-1036,66	-140,50
$\text{H}_3\text{O}^+$	-285,81	-3,854
$\text{H}_2\text{O}$	-285,85	69,9565
$\text{NAD}^+_{(\text{aq})}$	-1007,48	-183
$\text{H}_2\text{O}_{2\text{aqua}}$	-191,17	143,9



- Izejvielas => produkti
- $\Delta H_{\text{reakcija}} = \sum \Delta H^\circ_{\text{produkti}} - \sum \Delta H^\circ_{\text{izejvielas}}$
  - $\Delta S_{\text{reakcija}} = \sum \Delta S^\circ_{\text{produkti}} - \sum \Delta S^\circ_{\text{izejvielas}}$
  - $\Delta G_{\text{reakcija}} = \Delta H_{\text{reakcija}} - T \cdot \Delta S_{\text{reakcija}}$

NADH un NADPH oksidāze ENZĪMS (EC 1.6.99.1)

$1 \Delta H_r = \Delta H^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{O}_{2\text{aqua}}} + \Delta H^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} + \Delta H^\circ_{\text{NAD}^+} - \Delta H^\circ_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+} - \Delta H^\circ_{\text{O}_{2\text{aqua}}} - \Delta H^\circ_{\text{NADH}} = \dots$

$\Delta H_r = -1007,48 - 191,17 - 285,85 - (-1036,66 - 11,715 - 285,81) = -1484,5 + 1334,185 = -150,315 \text{ kJ/mol}$  **eksotermiska**.....

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$\Delta S_{\text{izkliedēta}} = -\Delta H_r / T = +150,315 / 298,15 = +504,0416 \text{ J/mol/K}$ .....

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$2. \Delta S_r = \Delta S^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{O}_{2\text{aqua}}} + \Delta S^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} + \Delta S^\circ_{\text{NAD}^+} - \Delta S^\circ_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+} - \Delta S^\circ_{\text{O}_{2\text{aqua}}} - \Delta S^\circ_{\text{NADH}} = \dots$   
..... = -183 + 143,9 + 69,9565 - (110,876 - 140,50 - 3,854) = -39,1 - 29,624 = +64,335 J/mol/K.....

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$3. \Delta S_{\text{kopēja}} = \Delta S_r + \Delta S_{\text{izkliedēta}} = +64,335 + 504,0416 = +568,3766 \text{ J/mol/K}$ .....

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$\Delta G_r = \Delta H_r - T \cdot \Delta S_r = -150,315 - 298,15 \cdot (+64,335) / 1000 = -150,315 - 19,1815 = -169,5 \text{ kJ/mol}$ .....

..... **eksoerģiska**.....

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$T \cdot \Delta S_{\text{kopēja}} = +568,3766 \text{ J/mol} \cdot 298,15 \text{ K} = +169,5 \text{ kJ/mol}$ .....

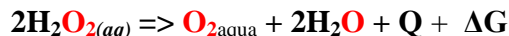
saistīta  $T \Delta S_n \leftarrow$  zaudēta enerģija  $\text{NADH} + \text{O}_{2\text{aqua}} + \text{H}_3\text{O}^+ \rightarrow \text{NAD}^+ + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{H}_2\text{O}_{2\text{aqua}} + Q = +150,315 \text{ kJ/mol}$ . **patvaļīga eksoerģiska**  $\Delta G_{\text{reakcija}} = -169,5 \text{ kJ/mol}$ .....

TERMODINAMIKA VINGRINĀJUMS XVII Peroksīda  $2\text{H}_2\text{O}_2(aq)$  pārvēršana par  $\text{O}_2(aq) + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + Q$

Aprēķināt  $\Delta H_r$ ,  $\Delta S_r$ ,  $\Delta G_r$ . Reakcija ir **eksotermiska**, **atermiska**, **endotermiska**?

Peroksīda  $2\text{H}_2\text{O}_2(aq)$  pārvēršanai par  $\text{O}_2(aq) + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + Q$  cilvēka temperatūrā (37 C) 310,15 K, lietojot tabulas datus! Miniet vai reakcija būs **eksoerģiska** vai **endoerģiska**! Izejviela oeroksīds => produkti skābeklis(aqua) + ūdens

Viela	$\Delta H_f^\circ$ , kJ/mol	$\Delta S_f^\circ$ , J/mol/K
$\text{H}_2\text{O}_2(aq)$	-191,17	143,9
$\text{O}_2(aq)$	-11,715	110,876
$\text{H}_2\text{O}$	-285,85	69,9565



- $\Delta H^\circ_{\text{reakcija}} = \sum \Delta H^\circ_{\text{produkti}} - \sum \Delta H^\circ_{\text{izejvielas}}$
- $\Delta S^\circ_{\text{reakcija}} = \sum \Delta S^\circ_{\text{produkti}} - \sum \Delta S^\circ_{\text{izejvielas}}$
- $\Delta G^\circ_{\text{reakcija}} = \Delta H^\circ_{\text{reakcija}} - T \cdot \Delta S^\circ_{\text{reakcija}}$

$$1. \Delta H_r = 2\Delta H^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} + \Delta H^\circ_{\text{O}_2} - 2\Delta H^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{O}_2} = \dots \text{kJ/mol}$$

$$\dots = -11,715 - 2 \cdot 285,85 - (2 \cdot -191,17) = -133407583,4 + 383,415 = -201,08 \text{ kJ/mol } \mathbf{eksotermiska} \dots$$

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$$2. \Delta S_{\text{izkļiedēta}} = -\Delta H_r / T = -(-201,08) / 310,15 = 648,33 \dots \text{J/mol/K}$$

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$$\Delta S_r = 2\Delta S^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} + \Delta S^\circ_{\text{O}_2} - 2\Delta S^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{O}_2} = \dots \text{J/mol/K}$$

$$\dots = 110,876 + 2 \cdot 69,9565 - (2 \cdot 143,9) = 250,789 - 287,8 = -37,011 \text{ J/mol/K} \dots$$

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$$3. \Delta S_{\text{kopēja}} = \Delta S_r + \Delta S_{\text{izkļiedēta}} = -37,011 + 648,33 = +611,319 \dots \text{J/mol/K}$$

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$$4. \Delta G_r = \Delta H_r - T \cdot \Delta S_r = -201,08 - 310,15 \cdot (-0,037011) = -201,08 + 11,478962 = -189,601 \dots \text{kJ/mol}$$

.....**eksoerģiska**.....

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$$T \cdot \Delta S_{\text{kopēja}} = 0,611319 \cdot 310,15 = +189,6 \dots \text{kJ/mol}$$

saistīta  $T\Delta S_n \leftarrow$  izkļiedētā enerģija  $\Delta G_{\text{pretreakcija}} \leftarrow \dots Q = -201,08 \text{ kJ/mol} \dots$  **patvaļīga**  $\Delta G^\circ_{\text{reakcija}} = -189,6 \text{ kJ/mol} \dots$

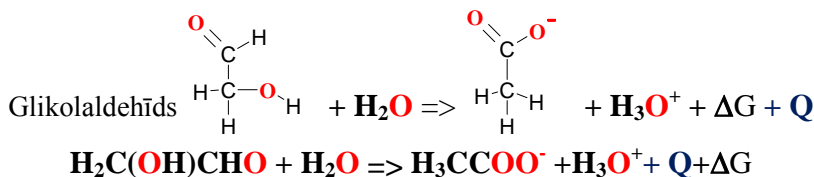
TERMODINAMIKA VINGRINĀJUMS XVIII Glikolaldehīds  $\text{H}_2\text{C}(\text{OH})\text{CHO}$  pārvēršana  $\text{H}_3\text{CCOO}^- + \text{H}_3\text{O}^+ + \text{Q}$

Aprēķināt  $\Delta H_r$ ,  $\Delta S_r$ ,  $\Delta G_r$ . Reakcija ir **eksotermiska**, **atermiska**, **endotermiska**?

Glikolaldehīds  $\text{H}_2\text{C}(\text{OH})\text{CHO}$  pārvēršana acetātā  $\text{H}_3\text{CCOO}^- + \text{H}_3\text{O}^+ + \text{Q}$  (25 C) 298.15 K., lietojot tabulas datus!

Miniet vai reakcija būs **eksoerģiska** vai **endoerģiska**! Izejviela glioksāls => produkti acetāts + ūdens

Viela	$\Delta H_f^\circ$ , kJ/mol	$\Delta S_f^\circ$ , J/mol/K
$\text{H}_2\text{C}(\text{OH})\text{CHO}$	-212	272,5
$\text{H}_3\text{CCOO}^-$	-486	85,3
$\text{H}_2\text{O}_{(aq)}$	-285,85	69,96
$\text{H}_3\text{O}^+_{(aq)}$	-285,81	-3,854



- $\Delta H_r = \Delta H^\circ_{\text{H}_3\text{CCOO}^-} + \Delta H^\circ_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+} - \Delta H^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} + \Delta H^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{C}(\text{OH})\text{CHO}} = \text{kJ/mol} \dots \dots \dots \text{kJ/mol} \dots$   
 $\dots \dots \dots = -486 - 285,81 - (-212 - 285,85) = -770,11 + 497,85 = -273,96 \text{ kJ/mol}$  **eksotermiska**....
  - $\Delta S_{\text{izkļiedēta}} = \Delta H_r / T = 273,96 / 298,15 = +918,966 \dots \dots \dots \text{J/mol/K}$  1  
 $\Delta S_r = \Delta S^\circ_{\text{H}_3\text{CCOO}^-} + \Delta S^\circ_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+} - \Delta S^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} - \Delta S^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{C}(\text{OH})\text{CHO}} = \dots \dots \dots \text{J/mol/K} \dots$   
 $\dots \dots \dots = 85,3 - 3,854 - (69,96 + 272,5) = 81,446 - 342,46 = -261,014 \text{ J/mol/K} \dots$
  - $\Delta S_{\text{kopēja}} = \Delta S_r + \Delta S_{\text{izkļiedēta}} = 918,966 - 261,014 = 657,952 \text{ J/mol/K} \dots \dots \dots \text{J/mol/K}$   
 $4\Delta G_r = \Delta H_r - T \cdot \Delta S_r = -273,96 + 298,15 \cdot 0,261014 = -196,139 \dots \dots \dots \text{eksoerģiska} \dots \dots \dots \text{kJ/mol}$   
 $T \cdot \Delta S_{\text{kopēja}} = +657,952 \text{ J/mol} \cdot 298,15 \text{ K} = +196,168 \dots \dots \dots \text{kJ/mol}$
- saistīta  $T\Delta S_n \leftarrow$  izkļiedētā enerģija  $\Delta G_{\text{pretreakcija}} \leftarrow \dots \text{Q} = +273,96 \text{ kJ/mol} \dots \dots \dots$  patvaļīga  $\Delta G^\circ_{\text{reakcija}} = -196,14 \text{ kJ/mol} \dots$

**Formation in space.** UV-irradiation of methanol ices containing CO yielded organic compounds such as glycolaldehyde and methyl formate, the more abundant isomer of glycolaldehyde.

Ethylene Glycol and glycolaldehyde require temperatures above 30 K.<sup>[12][13]</sup> The most consistent formation reakcijas seems to be on the surface of ice in cosmic dust. Glycolaldehyde has been identified in gas and dust near the center of the Milky Way galaxy,<sup>[16]</sup> in a star-forming region 26000 light-years from Earth,<sup>[17]</sup> and around a protostellar binary star, IRAS 16293-2422, 400 light years from Earth.<sup>[18][19]</sup> Observation of in-falling glycolaldehyde spectra 60 AU from IRAS 16293-2422 suggests that complex organic molecules may form in stellar systems prior to the formation of planets, eventually arriving on young planets early in their formation.<sup>[13]</sup>

**Detection in space.** The interior region of a dust cloud is known to be relatively cold. With temperatures as cold as 4 Kelvin the gases within the cloud will freeze and fasten themselves to the dust, which provides the reakcija conditions conducive for the formation of complex molecules such as glycolaldehyde. When a star has formed from the dust cloud, the temperature within the core will increase. This will cause the molecules on the dust to evaporate and be released. The molecule will emit radio waves that can be detected and analyzed. The Atacama Large Millimeter/submillimeter Array (ALMA) first detected glycolaldehyde. ALMA consists of 66 antennas that can detect the radio waves emitted from cosmic dust.<sup>[20]</sup>

On October 23, 2015, researchers at the Paris Observatory announced the discovery of glycolaldehyde and ethyl alcohol on Comet Lovejoy, the first such identification of these substances in a comet.<sup>[21][22]</sup>

Glycolaldehyde is formed from many sources, including the amino acid glycine and from purine catabolism. It can form by action of ketolase on fructose 1, 6-bisphosphate in an alternate glycolysis pathway. This compound is transferred by thiamin pyrophosphate during the pentose phosphate shunt. In Tissue neurons; Mitochondria;

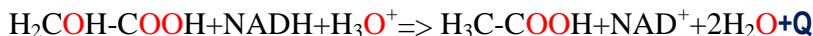
**Solar-type protostar with ALMA.** Glycolaldehyde ( $\text{HCOCH}_2\text{OH}$ ) is the simplest sugar and an important intermediate in the path toward forming more complex biologically relevant molecules. First detection of 13 transitions of glycolaldehyde around a solar-type young star, through Atacama Large Millimeter Array (ALMA) observations of the Class 0 protostellar binary IRAS 16293-2422 at 220 GHz (6 transitions) and 690 GHz (7 transitions). Glycolaldehyde co-exists with its isomer, methyl formate ( $\text{HCOOCH}_3$ ), which is a factor 10-15 more abundant toward the two sources. The data also show a tentative detection of ethylene glycol, the reduced alcohol of glycolaldehyde. In the 690 GHz data, the seven transitions predicted to have the highest optical depths based on modeling of the 220 GHz lines all show red-shifted absorption profiles toward one of the components in the binary (IRAS16293B) indicative of infall and emission at the systemic velocity offset from this by about 0.2" (25 AU). We discuss the constraints on the chemical formation of glycolaldehyde and other organic species - in particular, in the context of laboratory experiments of photochemistry of methanol-containing ices. The relative abundances appear to be consistent with UV photochemistry of a  $\text{CH}_3\text{OH-CO}$  mixed ice that has undergone mild heating. The order of magnitude increase in line density in these early ALMA data illustrate its huge potential to reveal the full chemical complexity associated with the formation of solar system analogs.

TERMODINAMIKA VINGRINĀJUMS XIX Glikolskābes H<sub>2</sub>COH-COOH pārvēršana H<sub>3</sub>C-COOH + Q

Aprēķināt ΔH<sub>r</sub>, ΔS<sub>r</sub>, ΔG<sub>r</sub>. Reakcija ir **eksotermiska**, **atermiska**, **endotermiska**?

Glycolic acid H<sub>2</sub>COH-COOH conversion to acetate H<sub>3</sub>C-COOH + Q (25 C) 298.15 K., lietojot tabulas datus! Miniet vai reakcija būs **eksoerģiska** vai **endoerģiska**!

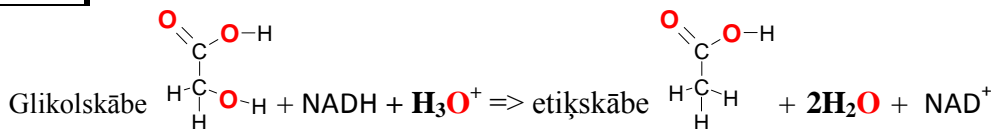
Izejviela glikolskābe => produkti acetāts + ūdens



B3 vitamin => reduction

1.  $\Delta H^\circ_{\text{reakcija}} = \sum \Delta H^\circ_{\text{produkti}} - \sum \Delta H^\circ_{\text{izejvielas}}$
2.  $\Delta S^\circ_{\text{reakcija}} = \sum \Delta S^\circ_{\text{produkti}} - \sum \Delta S^\circ_{\text{izejvielas}}$
3.  $\Delta G^\circ_{\text{reakcija}} = \Delta H^\circ_{\text{reakcija}} - T \cdot \Delta S^\circ_{\text{reakcija}}$

Viela	ΔH <sub>r</sub> <sup>o</sup> , kJ/mol	ΔS <sub>r</sub> <sup>o</sup> , J/mol/K
H <sub>2</sub> COHCOOH	-651	318,6
NADH <sub>(aq)</sub>	-1036,66	-140,5
H <sub>3</sub> O <sup>+</sup> <sub>(aq)</sub>	-285,81	-3,854
H <sub>3</sub> C-COOH	-480,6	85,3
NAD <sup>+</sup> <sub>(aq)</sub>	-1007,48	-183
H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>(aq)</sub>	-285,85	69,96



$$1. \Delta H_r = \Delta H^\circ_{\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}} + 2\Delta H^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} + \Delta H^\circ_{\text{NAD}^+} - \Delta H^\circ_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+} - \Delta H^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{COH-COOH}} - \Delta H^\circ_{\text{NADH}} = \text{kJ/mol} \dots \text{kJ/mol} \dots$$

$$\dots = -480,6 - 1007,48 - 2 \cdot 285,85 - (-651 - 1036,66 - 285,81) = -2059,78 + 1973,47 = -86,31 \text{ kJ/mol} \text{ **eksotermiska** \dots}$$

$$2. \Delta S_{\text{izklydēta}} = -\Delta H_r / T = -86,31 / 298,15 = +289,485 \text{ J/mol/K}$$

$$\Delta S_r = \Delta S^\circ_{\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}} + 2\Delta S^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} + \Delta S^\circ_{\text{NAD}^+} - \Delta S^\circ_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+} - \Delta S^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{COH-COOH}} - \Delta S^\circ_{\text{NADH}} = \dots \text{ J/mol} \dots$$

$$\dots = 85,3 - 183 + 2 \cdot 69,956 - (318,6 - 140,50 - 3,854) = 42,212 + 174,246 = -132 \text{ J/mol/K} \dots$$

$$3. \Delta S_{\text{kopēja}} = \Delta S_r + \Delta S_{\text{izklydēta}} = 289,485 - 132 = +157,485 \text{ J/mol/K}$$

$$4. \Delta G_r = \Delta H_r - T \cdot \Delta S_r = -86,31 + 298,15 \cdot 0,132 = -46,9542 \text{ kJ/mol} \dots$$

.....**eksoerģiska**.....

$$T \cdot \Delta S_{\text{kopēja}} = +157,485 \text{ J/mol} \cdot 298,15 \text{ K} = +46,9542 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

saistīta TΔSn ← izklydētā enerģija ΔG<sub>pretreakcija</sub> ← ..... Q = +86,31 kJ/mol ..... **patvaļīga** ΔG<sub>reakcija</sub> = -46,9542 kJ/mol .....

TERMODINAMIKA VINGRINĀJUMS XX Piruvāta  $\text{H}_3\text{CC}=\text{OCOO}^-$  dekarboksilēšana  $\text{H}_3\text{CCHO} + \text{HCO}_3^-$

Aprēķināt  $\Delta H_r$ ,  $\Delta S_r$ ,  $\Delta G_r$ . Reakcija ir **eksotermiska**, **atermiska**, **endotermiska**?

Piruvāta  $\text{H}_3\text{CC}=\text{OCOO}^-$  pārvēršana acetaldehidā  $\text{H}_3\text{CCHO} + \text{HCO}_3^-$  (25 C) 298.15 K., lietojot tabulas datus! Miniet vai reakcija būs **eksoergiska** vai **endoergiska**!

Izejviela piruvīnogskābe => produkti bicarbonāts

Viela	$\Delta H_f^\circ$ , kJ/mol	$\Delta S_f^\circ$ , J/mol/K
$\text{H}_3\text{CC}=\text{OCOOH}_{(aq)}$	-607,82	179,91
$\text{H}_3\text{CC}=\text{OCOO}^-_{(aq)}$	-603,7	-433,54
$\text{H}_3\text{CCHO}_{(aq)}$	-212,23	<b>160,2</b>
$\text{H}_3\text{CCHO}_l$	-192,2	<b>160,2</b>
$\text{H}_2\text{O}_{(aq)}$	-285,85	69,96
$\text{H}_3\text{O}^+_{(aq)}$	-285,81	-3,854
$\text{HCO}_3^-$	-689,93	98,324



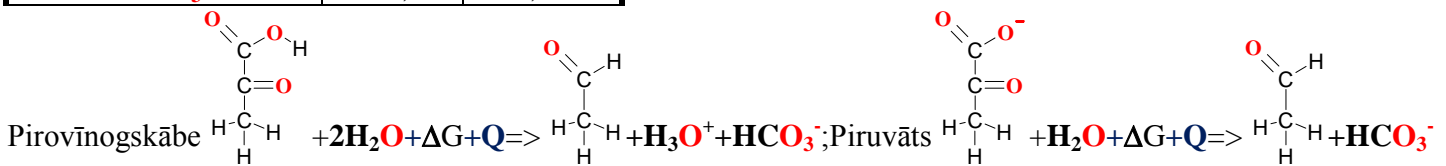
$$1. \Delta H^\circ_{\text{reakcija}} = \sum \Delta H^\circ_{\text{produkti}} - \sum \Delta H^\circ_{\text{izejvielas}}$$

MassachusettsTinstitute

**CRC**

$$2. \Delta S^\circ_{\text{reakcija}} = \sum \Delta S^\circ_{\text{produkti}} - \sum \Delta S^\circ_{\text{izejvielas}}$$

$$3. \Delta G^\circ_{\text{reakcija}} = \Delta H^\circ_{\text{reakcija}} - T \cdot \Delta S^\circ_{\text{reakcija}}$$



$$1. \Delta H_r = \Delta H^\circ_{\text{H}_3\text{CCHO}} + \Delta H^\circ_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+} + \Delta H^\circ_{\text{HCO}_3^-} - 2 \Delta H^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} - \Delta H^\circ_{\text{H}_3\text{CC}=\text{OCOOH}} = -8,45 \text{ kJ/mol} \dots \text{MassachusettsTinstitute}$$

$$\dots = -212,23 - 285,81 - 689,93 - (-2 \cdot 285,85 - 607,82) = -1187,97 + 1179,52 = -8,45 \text{ kJ/mol} \text{ **eksotermiska** \dots}$$

$$1. \Delta H_r = \Delta H^\circ_{\text{H}_3\text{CCHO}} + \Delta H^\circ_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+} + \Delta H^\circ_{\text{HCO}_3^-} - 2 \Delta H^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} - \Delta H^\circ_{\text{H}_3\text{CC}=\text{OCOO}^-} = +11,58 \text{ kJ/mol} \dots$$

$$\dots = -192,2 - 285,81 - 689,93 - (-2 \cdot 285,85 - 603,7) = -1187,97 + 1179,52 = 11,58 \text{ kJ/mol} \text{ **endotermiska** \dots}$$

$$1. \Delta H_r = \Delta H^\circ_{\text{H}_3\text{CCHO}} + \Delta H^\circ_{\text{HCO}_3^-} - \Delta H^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} - \Delta H^\circ_{\text{H}_3\text{CC}=\text{OCOO}^-} = +7,42 \text{ kJ/mol} \dots$$

$$\dots = -192,2 - 689,93 - (-285,85 - 603,7) = -882,13 + 889,55 = +7,42 \text{ kJ/mol} \text{ **endotermiska** \dots}$$

$$2. \Delta S_{\text{izkļiedēta}} = -\Delta H_r / T = 8,45 / 298,15 = +28,35 \dots \text{J/mol/K} \dots \text{MassachusettsTinstitute}$$

$$2. \Delta S_{\text{izkļiedēta}} = -\Delta H_r / T = -11,58 / 298,15 = -38,8395 \dots \text{J/mol/K} \dots$$

$$2. \Delta S_{\text{izkļiedēta}} = -\Delta H_r / T = -7,42 / 298,15 = -24,8868 \dots \text{J/mol/K} \dots$$

$$2. \Delta S_r = \Delta S^\circ_{\text{H}_3\text{CCHO}} + \Delta S^\circ_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+} + \Delta S^\circ_{\text{HCO}_3^-} - 2 \Delta S^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} - \Delta S^\circ_{\text{H}_3\text{CC}=\text{OCOOH}} = \dots \text{J/mol/K} \dots \text{MassachusettsTinstitute}$$

$$\dots = 160,2 - 3,854 + 98,324 - (2 \cdot 69,96 + 179,91) = -187,368 - 319,83 = -65,16 \text{ J/mol/K} \dots$$

$$2. \Delta S_r = \Delta S^\circ_{\text{H}_3\text{CCHO}} + \Delta S^\circ_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+} + \Delta S^\circ_{\text{HCO}_3^-} - 2 \Delta S^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} - \Delta S^\circ_{\text{H}_3\text{CC}=\text{OCOO}^-} = \dots \text{J/mol/K} \dots$$

$$\dots = 160,2 + 98,324 - (69,96 + 179,91) = 254,67 - 319,83 = -65,16 \text{ J/mol/K} \dots$$

$$2. \Delta S_r = \Delta S^\circ_{\text{H}_3\text{CCHO}} + \Delta S^\circ_{\text{HCO}_3^-} - \Delta S^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} - \Delta S^\circ_{\text{H}_3\text{CC}=\text{OCOO}^-} = \dots \text{J/mol/K} \dots$$

$$\dots = 160,2 - 3,854 + 98,324 - (69,96 - 433,54) = 258,524 - 249,87 = 8,654 \text{ J/mol/K} \dots$$

$$3. \Delta S_{\text{kopēja}} = \Delta S_r + \Delta S_{\text{izkļiedēta}} = -65,16 - 28,35 = -36,81 \text{ J/mol/K} \dots \text{MassachusettsTinstitute} \text{ J/mol/K}$$

$$3. \Delta S_{\text{kopēja}} = \Delta S_r + \Delta S_{\text{izkļiedēta}} = -65,16 - 38,8395 = -104 \text{ J/mol/K} \dots \text{J/mol/K}$$

$$3. \Delta S_{\text{kopēja}} = \Delta S_r + \Delta S_{\text{izkļiedēta}} = 8,654 - 24,8868 = -16,233 \text{ J/mol/K} \dots \text{J/mol/K}$$

$$4. \Delta G_r = \Delta H_r - T \cdot \Delta S_r = -8,45 - 298,15 \cdot (-0,06516) = +10,98 \dots \text{kJ/mol} \text{ MassachusettsTinstitute} \dots \text{endoergiska} \dots$$

$$4. \Delta G_r = \Delta H_r - T \cdot \Delta S_r = 11,58 - 298,15 \cdot (-0,06516) = +31,01 \dots \text{kJ/mol} \dots \text{endoergiska} \dots$$

$$4. \Delta G_r = \Delta H_r - T \cdot \Delta S_r = 7,42 - 298,15 \cdot (-0,008654) = +4,84 \dots \text{kJ/mol} \dots \text{endoergiska} \dots$$

$$T \cdot \Delta S_{\text{kopēja}} = -36,81 \text{ J/mol} \cdot 298,15 \text{ K} = \mathbf{-10,97} \dots \text{kJ/mol} \dots \text{MassachusettsTinstitute}$$

$$\text{saistīta } T \Delta S_n \leftarrow \text{izkļiedētā enerģija } \Delta G_{\text{pretreakcija}} \leftarrow \dots Q = -8,45 \text{ kJ/mol} \dots \text{ne patvaļīga } \Delta G^\circ_{\text{reakcija}} = 10,98 \text{ kJ/mol} \dots$$

$$T \cdot \Delta S_{\text{kopēja}} = -104 \text{ J/mol} \cdot 298,15 \text{ K} = \mathbf{-31,01} \dots \text{kJ/mol} \dots$$

$$\text{saistīta } T \Delta S_n \leftarrow \text{izkļiedētā enerģija } \Delta G_{\text{pretreakcija}} \leftarrow \dots Q = 11,58 \text{ kJ/mol} \dots \text{ne patvaļīga } \Delta G^\circ_{\text{reakcija}} = 31,01 \text{ kJ/mol} \dots$$

$$T \cdot \Delta S_{\text{kopēja}} = -16,233 \text{ J/mol} \cdot 298,15 \text{ K} = \mathbf{-4,84} \dots \text{kJ/mol} \dots$$

$$\text{saistīta } T \Delta S_n \leftarrow \text{izkļiedētā enerģija } \Delta G_{\text{pretreakcija}} \leftarrow \dots Q = 7,42 \text{ kJ/mol} \dots \text{ne patvaļīga } \Delta G^\circ_{\text{reakcija}} = 4,84 \text{ kJ/mol} \dots$$



THERMODYNAMICS Exercise XXII alanine  $\text{H}_3\text{CCHNH}_3^+\text{COO}^-$  deamination pyruvate  $\text{H}_3\text{CC}=\text{O}\text{COO}^-$

Fizioloģiski apstākļi pH=7,36 T=310,15 K (37° C)

Aprēķināt  $\Delta H_r$ ,  $\Delta S_r$ ,  $\Delta G_r$  un siltuma daudzumu **eksotermiska**, **atermiska** vai **endotermiska** reakcija standarta apstākļos 310.15 K. Alanīns deaminēšana par pirovīnogskābi un pirovātu  $\text{H}_3\text{CC}=\text{O}\text{COO}^-$  (37 C) 310.15 K, lietojot tabulas datus! Miniet vai reakcija būs **eksoerģiska** vai **endoerģiska**!

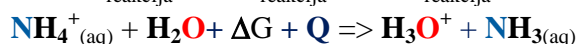
Izejviela alanīns +  $\text{O}_{2\text{aqua}}$  => produkts pirovāts +  $\text{NH}_3 + \text{H}_3\text{O}^+ + \text{Q} + \Delta G$

Substance	$\Delta H_r^\circ$ /mol	$\Delta S_r^\circ$ /mol/K
$\text{H}_3\text{CC}=\text{O}\text{COOH}_{(\text{aq})}$	-607,82	179,91
$\text{H}_3\text{CC}=\text{O}\text{COO}^-_{(\text{aq})}$	-603,7	-433,54
$\text{H}_3\text{CCHNH}_3^+\text{COO}^-_{(\text{aq})}$	-554,80	-616,47
$\text{NH}_4^+_{(\text{aq})}$	-132,5	113,4
$\text{NH}_3_{(\text{aq})}$	-76,44	-90,65
$\text{H}_2\text{O}_{(\text{aq})}$	-285,85	69,96
$\text{H}_3\text{O}^+_{(\text{aq})}$	-285,81	-3,854
$\text{O}_{2\text{aqua}}$	-11,715	110,876

$$1. \Delta H^\circ_{\text{reakcija}} = \sum \Delta H^\circ_{\text{produkti}} - \sum \Delta H^\circ_{\text{izejvielas}}$$

$$2. \Delta S^\circ_{\text{reakcija}} = \sum \Delta S^\circ_{\text{produkti}} - \sum \Delta S^\circ_{\text{izejvielas}}$$

$$3. \Delta G^\circ_{\text{reakcija}} = \Delta H^\circ_{\text{reakcija}} - T \cdot \Delta S^\circ_{\text{reakcija}} \text{ CRC}$$



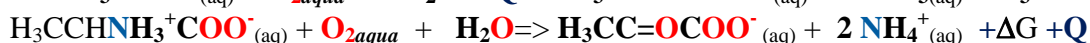
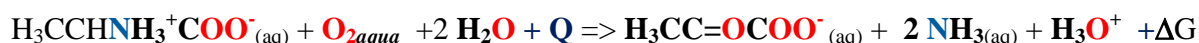
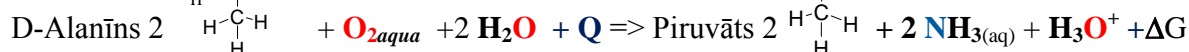
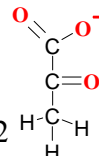
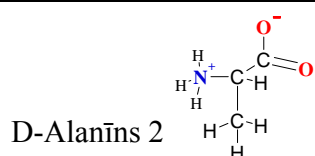
$$\Delta G^\circ_{\text{NH}_4} = -79,3; \Delta G^\circ_{\text{H}_3\text{O}} = -213,27; \Delta G^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = -237,19; \Delta G^\circ_{\text{NH}_4} = -79,3$$

$$\Delta G^\circ_{\text{NH}_3} = \Delta G_r - \Delta G^\circ_{\text{H}_3\text{O}} + \Delta G^\circ_{\text{NH}_4} + \Delta G^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = -48,326$$

$$\text{pKa} = 9,245; \Delta G_r = -RT \ln(10^{-\text{pKa}}) = 54,894$$

$$\Delta G_r = \Delta G^\circ_{\text{NH}_3} + \Delta G^\circ_{\text{H}_3\text{O}} - \Delta G^\circ_{\text{NH}_4} - \Delta G^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 54,894$$

$$= 54,894 - (-213,27) + (-79,3) + (-237,19) = -48,326$$



$$1. \Delta H_r = 2\Delta H^\circ_{\text{H}_3\text{CC}=\text{O}\text{COO}^-} + 2\Delta H^\circ_{\text{NH}_3} + \Delta H^\circ_{\text{H}_3\text{O}} - 2\Delta H^\circ_{\text{alanine}} - \Delta H^\circ_{\text{O}_2} - 2\Delta H^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 46,925 \text{ endothermic} \dots \text{kJ/mol}$$

$$\dots = 2 \cdot -603,7 + 2 \cdot -76,44 - 285,81 - (2 \cdot -554,8 - 11,715 + 2 \cdot -285,85) = -1646,09 + 1693,015 = 46,925 \text{ endothermic} \dots \text{kJ/mol}$$

$$1. \Delta H_r = 2\Delta H^\circ_{\text{H}_3\text{CC}=\text{O}\text{COO}^-} + 2\Delta H^\circ_{\text{NH}_4} - 2\Delta H^\circ_{\text{alanine}} - \Delta H^\circ_{\text{O}_2} - \Delta H^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = -643 \text{ eksotermiska} \dots \text{kJ/mol}$$

$$\dots = 2 \cdot -603,7 + 2 \cdot -132,5 - (2 \cdot -554,8 - 11,715 - 285,85) = -1472,4 + 1407,165 = -65,235 \text{ eksotermiska} \dots \text{kJ/mol}$$

$$2. \Delta S_{\text{izkļiede}} = -\Delta H_r / T = -46,925 / 310,15 = -151,298 \dots \text{J/K/mol} \dots$$

$$2. \Delta S_{\text{izkļiede}} = -\Delta H_r / T = 65,235 / 310,15 = 210,334 \dots \text{J/K/mol} \dots$$

$$2. \Delta S_r = 2\Delta S^\circ_{\text{H}_3\text{CC}=\text{O}\text{COO}^-} + 2\Delta S^\circ_{\text{NH}_3} + \Delta S^\circ_{\text{H}_3\text{O}} - 2\Delta S^\circ_{\text{alanine}} - \Delta S^\circ_{\text{O}_2} - 2\Delta S^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 209,75 \dots \text{J/mol/K} \dots$$

$$\dots = 2 \cdot -433,54 + 2 \cdot -90,65 - 3,854 - (2 \cdot -616,47 + 110,876 - 2 \cdot 69,96) = -1052,234 + 1261,984 = 209,75 \dots \text{J/mol}$$

$$2. \Delta S_r = 2\Delta S^\circ_{\text{H}_3\text{CC}=\text{O}\text{COO}^-} + 2\Delta S^\circ_{\text{NH}_4} - 2\Delta S^\circ_{\text{alanine}} - \Delta S^\circ_{\text{O}_2} - \Delta S^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 143,644 \dots \text{J/mol/K} \dots$$

$$\dots = 2 \cdot -433,54 + 2 \cdot 113,4 - (2 \cdot -616,47 + 110,876 - 69,96) = -640,28 + 1192,024 = 551,744 \dots \text{J/mol}$$

$$3. \Delta S_{\text{kopējs}} = \Delta S_r + \Delta S_{\text{izkļiede}} = 209,75 - 151,298 = 58,452 \text{ J/mol/K} \dots \text{J/mol/K}$$

$$3. \Delta S_{\text{kopējs}} = \Delta S_r + \Delta S_{\text{izkļiede}} = 551,744 + 210,334 = 762,078 \text{ J/mol/K} \dots \text{J/mol/K}$$

$$4. \Delta G_r = \Delta H_r - T \cdot \Delta S_r = 46,925 - 310,15 \cdot 0,20975 = 46,925 - 65,05 = -18,13 \dots \text{eksoerģiska} \dots \text{kJ/mol}$$

$$4. \Delta G_r = \Delta H_r - T \cdot \Delta S_r = -65,235 - 310,15 \cdot 0,551744 = -65,235 - 171,12 = -236,3584 \dots \text{eksoerģiska} \dots \text{kJ/mol}$$

$$T \cdot \Delta S_{\text{kopējs}} = 58,452 \text{ J/K/mol} \cdot 310,15 \text{ K} = \mathbf{18,13} \dots \text{kJ/mol} \dots$$

$$T \cdot \Delta S_{\text{kopējs}} = 762,078 \text{ J/K/mol} \cdot 310,15 \text{ K} = \mathbf{236,36} \dots \text{kJ/mol} \dots$$

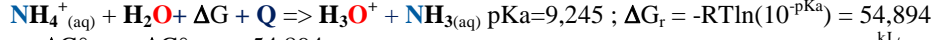
$$\text{saistītā } T \Delta S_n \leftarrow \text{izkļiedes enerģija } \Delta G_{\text{pretreakcija}} \text{ Q} = 65,2 \text{ kJ/mol patvaļīga } \Delta G_{\text{reakcija}} = -236,36 \dots \text{kJ/mol}$$

$$\text{pK}_{\text{eq}} = -\log(\text{K}_{\text{eq}}) = -\ln(10) \cdot (-\Delta G_r / R/T) = -\ln(10) \cdot (18,13 \cdot 1000 / 8,3144 / 310,15) = -\ln(10) \cdot 7,03064 = -1,95028 \dots$$

$$\text{pK}_{\text{eq}} = -\log(\text{K}_{\text{eq}}) = -\ln(10) \cdot (-\Delta G_r / R/T) = -\ln(10) \cdot (236,36 \cdot 1000 / 8,3144 / 310,15) = -\ln(10) \cdot 91,6576 = -4,51806 \dots$$

$$\text{K}_{\text{eq}} = \text{EXP}(-\Delta G_r / R/T) = 10^{-\text{pK}_{\text{eq}}} = 10^{1,95028} = 8,92 \cdot 10^1 \text{ temperature } 310,15 \text{ K } (37^\circ \text{C})$$

$$\text{K}_{\text{eq}} = \text{EXP}(-\Delta G_r / R/T) = 10^{-\text{pK}_{\text{eq}}} = 10^{4,51806} = 3,3 \cdot 10^4 \text{ temperature } 310,15 \text{ K } (37^\circ \text{C})$$



$$4. \Delta G_r = \Delta G^\circ_{\text{NH}_3} + \Delta G^\circ_{\text{H}_3\text{O}} - \Delta G^\circ_{\text{NH}_4} - \Delta G^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 54,894 \dots \text{kJ/mol}$$

$$4. \Delta G_r = -RT \ln(10^{-9,245}) = -8,3144 \cdot 310,15 \cdot -21,2874 = 8,3144 \cdot 6602,29 = 54894,05 \text{ J/mol} = 54,894 \dots \text{kJ/mol}$$

$$4. \Delta G^\circ_{\text{NH}_3} = \Delta G_r - \Delta G^\circ_{\text{H}_3\text{O}} + \Delta G^\circ_{\text{NH}_4} + \Delta G^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 54,894 - (-213,27) + (-79,3) + (-237,19) = -48,326 \dots \text{kJ/mol}$$

$$4. \Delta S^\circ_{\text{NH}_3} = (\Delta H^\circ_{\text{NH}_3} - \Delta G^\circ_{\text{NH}_3}) / T = (-76,44 - (-48,326)) / 310,15 = 90,65 \dots \text{J/mol/K}$$

THERMODINAMIKA vingrinājums XXIID(a) alanīna  $\text{H}_3\text{CCHNH}_3^+\text{COO}^-$  deaminēšana par piruvātu  $\text{H}_3\text{CC}=\text{OCOO}^-$   
 Aprēķināt  $\Delta H_r$ ,  $\Delta S_r$ ,  $\Delta G_r$  un siltuma daudzumu **eksotermiska**, **atermiska** vai **endotermiska** reakcija standarta apstākļos 298,15 K. Alanīns deaminēšana par pirovīnogskābi un piruvātu  $\text{H}_3\text{CC}=\text{OCOO}^-$  (25 C) 298,15 K, lietojot tabulas datus! Miniet vai reakcija būs **eksoergiska** vai **endoergiska**!

Izejviela alanīns +  $\text{O}_{2\text{aqua}} \Rightarrow$  produkts piruvāts +  $\text{NH}_4\text{OH} + \text{H}_3\text{O}^+ + \text{Q}$

Viela	$\Delta H_r^\circ$ , kJ/mol	$\Delta S_r^\circ$ , J/mol/K
$\text{H}_3\text{CC}=\text{OCOOH}_{(\text{aq})}$	-607,82	179,91
$\text{H}_3\text{CC}=\text{OCOO}^-_{(\text{aq})}$	-603,7	-433,54
$\text{H}_3\text{CCHNH}_3^+\text{COO}^-_{(\text{aq})}$	-554,80	-616,47
$\text{HO}^-\text{NH}_4^+_{(\text{l})}$	-361,2	165,6
$\text{H}_2\text{O}_{(\text{aq})}$	-285,85	69,96
$\text{H}_3\text{O}^+_{(\text{aq})}$	-285,81	-3,854
$\text{O}_{2\text{aqua}}$	-11,715	110,876

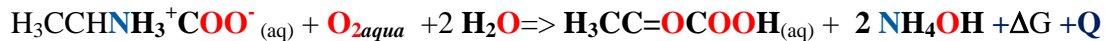
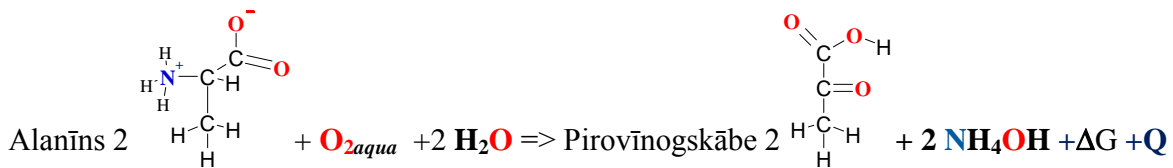
- $\Delta H^\circ_{\text{reakcija}} = \sum \Delta H^\circ_{\text{produkti}} - \sum \Delta H^\circ_{\text{izejvielas}}$
- $\Delta S^\circ_{\text{reakcija}} = \sum \Delta S^\circ_{\text{produkti}} - \sum \Delta S^\circ_{\text{izejvielas}}$
- $\Delta G^\circ_{\text{reakcija}} = \Delta H^\circ_{\text{reakcija}} - T \cdot \Delta S^\circ_{\text{reakcija}}$  **CRC**

$$1. \Delta H_r = 2\Delta H^\circ_{\text{H}_3\text{CC}=\text{OCOOH}} + 2\Delta H^\circ_{\text{NH}_4\text{OH}} - 2\Delta H^\circ_{\text{alanīns}} - \Delta H^\circ_{\text{O}_2} - 2\Delta H^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} =$$

$$= 2 \cdot (-607,82) + 2 \cdot (-361,2) - 689,93 - (2 \cdot (-554,8) - 11,715 + 2 \cdot (-285,85)) =$$

$$= -2627,97 + 1693,015 = -934,955 \text{ kJ/mol eksotermiska} \dots \dots \dots$$

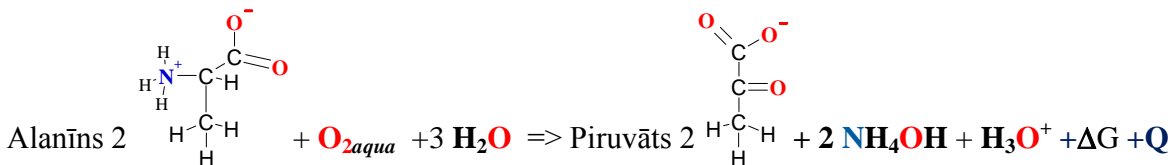
$$2. \Delta S_{\text{izkļiede}} = -\Delta H_r / T = 934,955 / 298,15 = 3135,85 \dots \dots \dots \text{ J/K/mol}$$



- $\Delta S_r = 2\Delta S^\circ_{\text{H}_3\text{CC}=\text{OCOOH}} + 2\Delta S^\circ_{\text{NH}_4\text{OH}} - 2\Delta S^\circ_{\text{alanīns}} - \Delta S^\circ_{\text{O}_2} - 2\Delta S^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = \dots \dots \dots \text{ J/mol/K} \dots$   
 $\dots \dots \dots = 2 \cdot 179,91 + 2 \cdot 165,6 - (2 \cdot (-616,47) + 110,876 + 2 \cdot 69,96) = 691,02 - 982,4 = 1673,164 \text{ J/mol/K} \dots \dots \dots$
- $\Delta S_{\text{kopējā}} = \Delta S_r + \Delta S_{\text{izkļiede}} = 1673,164 + 3135,85 = 4809,01 \dots \dots \dots \text{ J/mol/K}$
- $\Delta G_r = \Delta H_r - T \cdot \Delta S_r = -934,955 - 298,15 \cdot 1,673164 = -1433,809 \dots \dots \dots \text{ kJ/mol eksotermiska} \dots$   
 $T \cdot \Delta S_{\text{kopējā}} = 4809,01 \text{ J/K/mol} \cdot 298,15 \text{ K} = 1433,81 \dots \dots \dots \text{ kJ/mol} \dots$

saistītā  $T\Delta S_n \leftarrow$  izkļiedētā enerģija  $\Delta G_{\text{pretreakcija}} Q = 935 \text{ kJ/mol}$  **patvaļīga**  $\Delta G_{\text{reakcija}} = -1433 \text{ kJ/mol} \dots$

Fizioloģiskos apstākļos pH=7,36 T=310,15 K (25° C)



- $\Delta H_r = 2\Delta H^\circ_{\text{H}_3\text{CC}=\text{OCOO}^-} + 2\Delta H^\circ_{\text{NH}_4\text{OH}} + \Delta H^\circ_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+} - 2\Delta H^\circ_{\text{alanīns}} - \Delta H^\circ_{\text{O}_2} - 3\Delta H^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = -926,675 \text{ eksotermiska} \dots \dots \text{ kJ/mol}$   
 $\dots \dots \dots = 2 \cdot (-603,7) + 2 \cdot (-361,2) - 689,93 - 285,81 - (2 \cdot (-554,8) - 11,715 + 3 \cdot (-285,85)) \dots \dots \dots$   
 $\dots \dots \dots = -2905,54 - 1978,865 = -926,675 \text{ eksotermiska} \dots \dots \dots \text{ kJ/mol}$
- $\Delta S_{\text{izkļiede}} = -\Delta H_r / T = -926,675 / 310,15 = 2987,828 \dots \dots \dots \text{ J/K/mol} \dots$
- $\Delta S_r = 2\Delta S^\circ_{\text{H}_3\text{CC}=\text{OCOO}^-} + 2\Delta S^\circ_{\text{NH}_4\text{OH}} + \Delta S^\circ_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+} - 2\Delta S^\circ_{\text{alanīns}} - \Delta S^\circ_{\text{O}_2} - 3\Delta S^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 792,21 \dots \dots \dots \text{ J/mol/K} \dots$   
 $\dots \dots \dots = 2 \cdot (-433,54) + 2 \cdot 165,6 - 3,854 - (2 \cdot (-616,47) + 110,876 - 3 \cdot 69,96) = -539,734 + 1331,944 = 792,21 \dots \dots \dots \text{ J/mol/K}$
- $\Delta S_{\text{kopējā}} = \Delta S_r + \Delta S_{\text{izkļiede}} = 792,21 + 2987,828 = 3780,04 \text{ J/mol/K} \dots \dots \dots \text{ J/mol/K}$
- $\Delta G_r = \Delta H_r - T \cdot \Delta S_r = -926,675 - 310,15 \cdot 0,79221 = -1172,38 \dots \dots \dots \text{ kJ/mol eksotermiska} \dots$   
 $T \cdot \Delta S_{\text{kopējā}} = 3780,04 \text{ J/K/mol} \cdot 310,15 \text{ K} = 1172,38 \dots \dots \dots \text{ kJ/mol} \dots$

saistītā  $T\Delta S_n \leftarrow$  izkļiedētā enerģija  $\Delta G_{\text{pretreakcija}} Q = 927 \text{ kJ/mol}$  **patvaļīga**  $\Delta G_{\text{reakcija}} = -1172 \dots \dots \dots \text{ kJ/mol}$

$$pK_{\text{eq}} = -\log(K_{\text{eq}}) = -\ln(10) \cdot (-\Delta G_r / R/T) = -\ln(10) \cdot (1172,38 \cdot 1000 / (8,3144 \cdot 310,15)) = -\ln(10) \cdot 450,95 = -6,111136 \dots$$

$$K_{\text{eq}} = \text{EXP}(-\Delta G_r / R/T) = 10^{-pK_{\text{eq}}} = 10^{6,11136} = 1,29 \cdot 10^6 \text{ temperatūra } 310,15 \text{ K (37° C)}$$



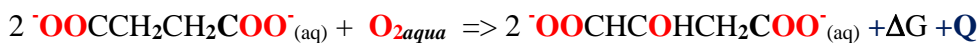
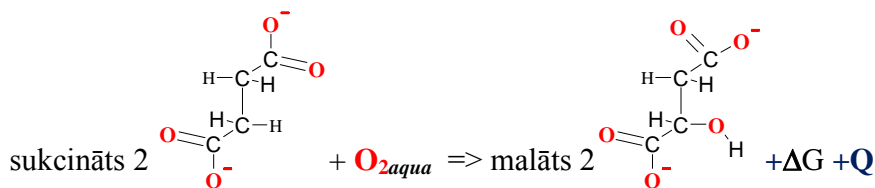
THERMODINAMIKA vingrinājums XXIV sukcināts  $\text{HOOCCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{COO}^-$  malāts  $\text{HOCHCOHCH}_2\text{COO}^-$

Fizioloģiskā vidē pH=7,36 T=310,15 K (37° C)

Aprēķināt  $\Delta H_r$ ,  $\Delta S_r$ ,  $\Delta G_r$  standara apstākļos 310.15 K. Reakcija ir **eksotermiska**, **atermiska**, **endotermiska**? Ssukcināts  $\text{HOOCCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{COO}^-$  par malatu  $\text{HOCHCOHCH}_2\text{COO}^-$  (37 C) 310.15 K, lietojot datu tabulu! Norādiet vai reakcija ir **eksoergiska** vai **endoergiska**! Izejviela sukcināts +  $\text{O}_{2\text{aqua}}$  => produkts malāts, jonu spēks ir nulle I=0.

Viela	$\Delta H^\circ$ , kJ/mol	$\Delta S^\circ$ , J/mol/K	$\Delta G_r$ , kJ/mol	$\Delta H_r$ , kJ/mol	$\Delta S_r$ , J/mol/K	pK
$\text{HOOCCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{COO}^-_{(\text{aq})}$	-	-	24.02	3.36	-69.29	pK2=
$\text{HOOCCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{COO}^-_{(\text{aq})}$	-908,7	-1,268	32.18	0.16	-107.40	pK1=
$\text{HOCHCOHCH}_2\text{COO}^-_{(\text{aq})}$	-1079,8	-1,3314	30.02	0.16	-100.15	pK1=
$\text{O}_{2\text{aqua}}$	-11,715	110,876	-	-	-	-

1.  $\Delta H_r = 2\Delta H^\circ_{\text{HOCHCOHCH}_2\text{COO}^-} - 2\Delta H^\circ_{\text{HOOCCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{COO}^-} - \Delta H^\circ_{\text{O}_2} = \dots \text{kJ/mol} \dots$   
 $= 2 \cdot (-1079,8) - 2 \cdot (-908,7) - (-11,715) = -2159,6 + 1829,115 = -330,485$  **eksotermiska**  $\dots \text{kJ/mol} \dots$   
 2.  $\Delta S_{\text{izkļiedēta}} = -\Delta H_r / T = 330,485 / 310,15 = 1065,565 \dots \text{J/mol}$



2.  $\Delta S_r = 2\Delta S^\circ_{\text{HOCHCOHCH}_2\text{COO}^-} - 2\Delta S^\circ_{\text{HOOCCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{COO}^-} - \Delta S^\circ_{\text{O}_2} = \dots \text{J/mol/K} \dots$   
 $\dots = 2 \cdot (-1,3314) - 2 \cdot (-1,268) - 110,876 = -2,6628 - 108,34 = -111,0 \dots \text{J/mol/K} \dots$

3.  $\Delta S_{\text{kopējā}} = \Delta S_r + \Delta S_{\text{izkļiedēta}} = 1065,565 - 111 = 954,565 \dots \text{J/mol/K}$

4.  $\Delta G_r = \Delta H_r - T \cdot \Delta S_r = -330,485 - 310,15 \cdot 0,111 = -296,06 \dots \text{kJ/mol} \dots$  **eksoergiski**  $\dots \text{kJ/mol} \dots$   
 $T \cdot \Delta S_{\text{kopējā}} = 954,565 \text{ J/mol} \cdot 310,15 \text{ K} = \mathbf{296,06} \dots \text{kJ/mol} \dots$

saistīta TΔSn ← izkļiedēta enerģija  $\Delta G_{\text{pretreakcija}} = 330,485 \text{ kJ/mol}$  **patvaļīga**  $\Delta G_{\text{reakcija}} = -296 \text{ kJ/mol} \dots$

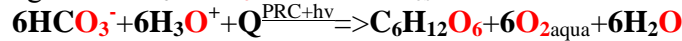
$pK_{\text{eq}} = -\log(K_{\text{eq}}) = -\ln(10) \cdot (-\Delta G_r / R/T) = -\ln(10) \cdot (296,06 \cdot 1000 / 8,3144 / 310,15) = -\ln(10) \cdot 79,9081 = -4,38088 \dots$

$K_{\text{eq}} = \text{EXP}(-\Delta G_r / R/T) = 10^{-pK_{\text{eq}}} = 10^{4,38088} = 2,4 \cdot 10^4$  temperatūra 310,15 K (37° C)

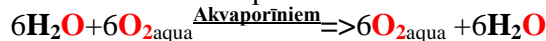


TERMODINAMIKA VINGRINĀJUMS XXV Osmo molārs koncentrācijas gradients  $11 = C_{\text{osm}}$  zaļajos augos

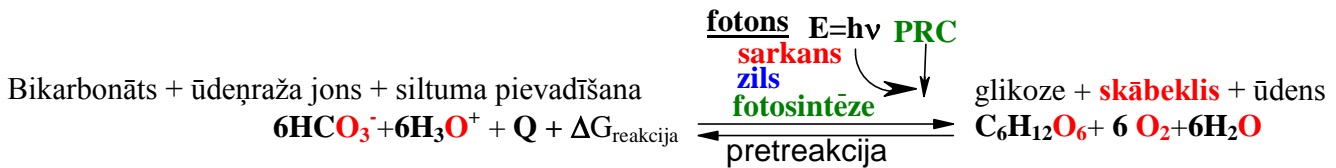
Aprēķināt  $\Delta H_r$ ,  $\Delta S_r$ ,  $\Delta G_r$  un siltuma daudzumu **eksotermiska**, **atermiska** vai **endotermiska** reakcija standarta apstākļos 298.15 K. (**PRC**) foto sintētiskajā reakcijas centrā **zaļo augu** enzīmu kompleksa produkti glikoze  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$  un skābeklis  $6\text{O}_{2\text{aqua}}$  ar +fotonu  $\mathbf{E=h}\cdot\mathbf{v}$  absorbciju akvaporīnu substrāti skābeklis  $6\text{O}_2$  un ūdens  $6\text{H}_2\text{O}$  palielina **osmotisko** spiedienu uz šūnu ārpusi 11 reizes, jo samazinās **osmo** molārā koncentrācija šūnā no sākuma reizes  $12 = C_{\text{osm}} = 6 + 6$  līdz vienai glikozes  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$  molekulai  $C_{\text{osm}} = 1$ .



Tā pēc plūsma uz āru cauri akvaporīniem palielinās 11 reizes. Skābeklis  $6\text{O}_2$  un ūdens  $6\text{H}_2\text{O}$  izspiežas ārā no šūnas pretēji koncentrācijas gradientam 1/12 cauri akvaporīniem :



atermiskā  $\Delta H_{\text{kanāls}} = 0$  kJ/mol veidā bez siltuma zudumiem, lietojot **PRC** foto sintētiskā reakcijas centra enerģiju  $\Delta G_{\text{PCR}} = 3040,1$  kJ/mol (vingrinājums III ):lp p.3:<http://aris.gusc.lv/BioThermodynamics/BioChemicalPproces.pdf>



Miniet vai reakcija ir **eksoerģiska** vai **endoerģiska**! Universālā gāzu konstante  $R = 8,3144$  J/mol/K.

**Eksoerģiska**  $\Delta G_{\text{kanāls}} = -RT \ln(C_{\text{osm}}[\text{O}_{2\text{aqua}} + \text{H}_2\text{O}]_{\text{labā}} / C_{\text{osm}}[\text{O}_{2\text{aqua}} + \text{H}_2\text{O}]_{\text{kreisā}}) = -12RT \ln(12/1) = -36,96$  kJ/mol.....

Viela	izejviela	produkts
$\text{O}_{2\text{aqua}}$	$[\text{O}_2] = 6 \cdot 10^{-5}$ M	$[\text{O}_2] = 6 \cdot 10^{-5}$ M
$\text{H}_2\text{O}$	55,3 M	55,3 M

$\Delta G_{\text{O}_2} = -RT \ln([\text{O}_2]_{\text{palabi}} / [\text{O}_2]_{\text{pa_kreisi}}) = -RT \ln(K_{\text{līdzsvara}}) = -6 \cdot 1599$  kJ/mol ...

..... =  $-8,3144 \cdot 298,15 \cdot \ln(12/1) = -8,3144 \cdot 298,15 \cdot -2,4849 = -6,1599$  kJ/mol.....

$6\text{O}_{2\text{aqua}}$  molekulām  $\Delta G_{6\text{O}_2} = -6,1599 \cdot 6 = -36,9596$  kJ/mol.....

$\Delta G_{6\text{H}_2\text{O}} = -6RT \ln([\text{H}_2\text{O}]_{\text{pa_labi}} / [\text{H}_2\text{O}]_{\text{pa_kreisi}}) = 6 \cdot 8,3144 \cdot 310,15 \cdot \ln(1/12) = -36,9596$  kJ/mol.....

.....**eksoerģiska**.....

.....

$\Delta S_{6\text{O}_2} = -6R \ln([\text{O}_2]_{\text{palabi}} / [\text{O}_2]_{\text{pa_kreisi}}) = -8,3144 \cdot \ln(1/12) = 20,66 \cdot 6 = 123,96$  J/mol/K.....

$\Delta S_{6\text{H}_2\text{O}} = -6R \ln([\text{H}_2\text{O}]_{\text{palabi}} / [\text{H}_2\text{O}]_{\text{pa_kreisi}}) = -8,3144 \cdot \ln(1/12) = 123,96$  J/mol/K.....

.....

.....

$\Delta H_{\text{kanāls}} = 0$  kJ/mol..... bez siltuma zudumiem .....

.....  
 $T \cdot \Delta S_{6\text{O}_2} = -0,12396 \cdot 298,15 = 36,9596$  kJ/mol saistīta **PRC**  $T \Delta S_n$  izlietotā enerģija  $T \Delta S_n = 3040,1$  kJ/mol izplūst  $\text{O}_2$

$T \cdot \Delta S_{6\text{H}_2\text{O}} = -0,12396 \cdot 298,15 = 36,9596$  kJ/mol saistīta **PRC**  $T \Delta S_n$  izlietotā enerģija  $T \Delta S_n = 3040,1$  kJ/mol izplūst  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$

.....

.....

Molekulām  $6\text{O}_{2\text{aqua}} + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$   $T \cdot \Delta S_{6\text{H}_2\text{O} + 6\text{O}_2} = 36,9596 + 36,9596 = 73,919$  kJ/mol saistīta **PRC**  $T \Delta S_n = 3040,1$  kJ/mol

**atermiska**  $\Delta H_{\text{reakcija}}^{\circ} = +0$  kJ/mol;  $Q = -0$  kJ/mol.....**patvaļīga**  $\Delta G_{\text{reakcija}}^{\circ} = -73,919$  kJ/mol.....

**Fotosintēze** ar producētu no bikarbonāta un ūdeņraža joniem  $6\text{HCO}_3^- + 6\text{H}_3\text{O}^+$  skābekli un ūdeni  $6\text{O}_{2\text{aqua}} + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$

atšķaida osmolāro koncentrāciju. Skābekļa un ūdens plūsma ārā no **PRC** šūnas cauri membrānu akvaporīniem

pretēji koncentrācijas gradientam 12/1 virza standarta brīvā enerģija  $\Delta G_{6\text{H}_2\text{O} + 6\text{O}_2} = -73,919$  kJ/mol uz vienu

glikozes  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$  molu!