

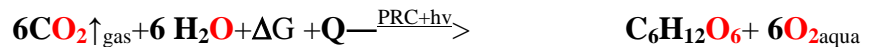
TERMODINAMIKA VINGRINĀJUMS 1. gāzveida 6CO_2 foto sintēze par $6\text{O}_2\text{aqua}$ un $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$

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

Aprēķināt ΔH_r , ΔS_r , ΔG_r . Reakcija ir **eksotermiska**, **atermiska**, **endotermiska**? Foto sintētiskajā reakcijas centrā PRC+h·v gāzveida CO_2 asimilācijas reakcija ūdenī zaļajos augos ar zilo un sarkano fotonu $E=h\cdot v$ enerģiju, foto sintezējot $6\text{O}_2\text{aqua}$ un $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$ standarta apstākļos (25°C) 298.15 K, lietojot tabulas datus! Miniet vai reakcija būs **eksoergiska** vai **endoergiska**!

Izejvielas => produkti glikoze + skābeklis

| Viela | ΔH_r° , kJ/mol | ΔS_r° , J/mol/K |
|--|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$ (aq) | -1263.78 | 269.45 |
| O_2aqua | -11.715 | 110.876 |
| H_2O | -285.85 | 69.9565 |
| $\text{CO}_2\uparrow_{\text{gas}}$ | -393.509 | 213.74 |



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

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

$\dots = -1263.78 - 6 \cdot 11.715 - (6 \cdot -285.85 + 6 \cdot -393.509) = -1334.07 + 4076.154 = +2742.084 \text{ kJ/mol}$ **endotermiska**...

2. $\Delta S_{\text{izkliedēta}} = -\Delta H_r / T = -2742.084 / 298.15 = -9196.9948 \dots \text{J/K/mol} \dots$

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

$\dots = 269.45 + 6 \cdot 110.876 - (6 \cdot 69.9565 + 6 \cdot 213.74) = 934.706 - 1702.179 = -767.473 \text{ J/mol/K} \dots$

3. $\Delta S_{\text{kopēja}} = \Delta S_r + \Delta S_{\text{izkliedēta}} = -767.473 - 9196.9948 = -9964.4678 \dots \text{J/K/mol} \dots$

$\Delta G_r = \Delta H_r - T \cdot \Delta S_r = +2742.084 - 298.15 \cdot -0.76747 = +3942.084 + 228.8221 = +2970.906 \dots \text{kJ/mol}$ **endoergiska**...

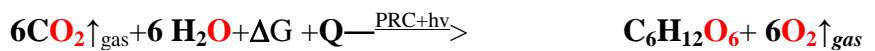
$T \cdot \Delta S_{\text{kopēja}} = -9964.4678 \cdot 298.15 = -2970.9 \dots \text{kJ/mol}$...saistīta TΔSn ← uzkrātā enerģija

TERMODINAMIKA VINGRINĀJUMS 1a. gāzveida 6CO_2 foto sintēze par $6\text{O}_2\uparrow_{\text{gas}}$ un $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$

Aprēķināt ΔH_r , ΔS_r , ΔG_r . Reakcija ir **eksotermiska**, **atermiska**, **endotermiska**? Foto sintētiskajā reakcijas centrā PRC+h·v gāzveida CO_2 asimilācijas reakcija ūdenī zaļajos augos ar zilo un sarkano fotonu $E=h\cdot v$ enerģiju, foto sintezējot $6\text{O}_2\text{aqua}$ un $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$ standarta apstākļos (25°C) 298.15 K, lietojot tabulas datus! Miniet vai reakcija būs **eksoergiska** vai **endoergiska**!

Izejvielas => produkti glikoze + skābeklis

| Viela | ΔH_r° , kJ/mol | ΔS_r° , J/mol/K |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| $\text{O}_2\uparrow_{\text{gas}}$ | 0 | 205.04 |



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

$\dots = -1263.78 - 6 \cdot 0 - (6 \cdot -285.85 + 6 \cdot -393.509) = -1263.78 + 4076.154 = +2812.37 \text{ kJ/mol}$ **endotermiska**...

2. $\Delta S_{\text{izkliedēta}} = -\Delta H_r / T = -2812.37 / 298.15 = -9432.59 \dots \text{J/K/mol} \dots$

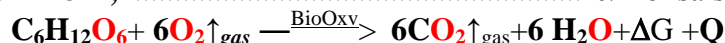
$\Delta S_r = \Delta S^\circ_{\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6} + 6\Delta S^\circ_{\text{O}_2} - 6\Delta S^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} - 6\Delta S^\circ_{\text{CO}_2} = \dots \text{J/mol/K} \dots$

$\dots = 269.45 + 6 \cdot 205.04 - (6 \cdot 69.9565 + 6 \cdot 213.74) = 1499.69 - 1702.179 = -202.489 \text{ J/mol/K} \dots$

3. $\Delta S_{\text{kopēja}} = \Delta S_r + \Delta S_{\text{izkliedēta}} = -202.489 - 9432.59 = -9635.079 \dots \text{J/K/mol} \dots$

$\Delta G_r = \Delta H_r - T \cdot \Delta S_r = +2812.37 - 298.15 \cdot -0.202489 = 2812.37 + 60.3721 = +2872.74 \dots \text{kJ/mol}$ **endoergiska**...

$T \cdot \Delta S_{\text{kopēja}} = -9635.079 \cdot 298.15 = -2872.7 \dots \text{kJ/mol}$ saistīta TΔSn ← uzkrātā enerģija



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

$\dots = 6 \cdot -285.85 + 6 \cdot -393.509 - (-1263.78 - 6 \cdot 0) = -4076.154 + 1263.78 = -2812.37 \text{ kJ/mol}$ **eksotermiska**...

2. $\Delta S_{\text{izkliedēta}} = -\Delta H_r / T = -2812.37 / 298.15 = +9432.59 \dots \text{J/K/mol} \dots$

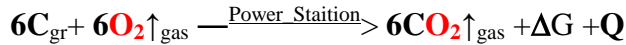
$\Delta S_r = 6\Delta S^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} + 6\Delta S^\circ_{\text{CO}_2} - \Delta S^\circ_{\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6} - 6\Delta S^\circ_{\text{O}_2} = \dots \text{J/mol/K} \dots$

$\dots = 6 \cdot 69.9565 + 6 \cdot 213.74 - (269.45 + 6 \cdot 205.04) = 1702.179 - 1499.69 = +202.489 \text{ J/mol/K} \dots$

3. $\Delta S_{\text{kopēja}} = \Delta S_r + \Delta S_{\text{izkliedēta}} = 202.489 + 9432.59 = 9635.079 \dots \text{J/K/mol} \dots$

$\Delta G_r = \Delta H_r - T \cdot \Delta S_r = -2812.37 - 298.15 \cdot 0.202489 = -2812.37 - 60.3721 = -2872.74 \dots \text{kJ/mol}$ **eksoergiska**...

$T \cdot \Delta S_{\text{kopēja}} = 9635.079 \cdot 298.15 = +2872.7 \dots \text{kJ/mol}$ saistīta TΔSn ← izkliedētā enerģija



| Viela | ΔH_r° , kJ/mol | ΔS_r° , J/mol/K |
|----------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| C_{gr} | 0 | 5.74 |

1. $\Delta H_r = 6\Delta H^\circ_{CO_2} - 6\Delta H^\circ_{C_{gr}} + 6\Delta H^\circ_{O_2} = \dots$ **eksotermiska** kJ/mol
 $= 6 \cdot -393,509 - (6 \cdot 0 - 6 \cdot 0) = -2361,05 - 0 = -2361,05 \dots$ kJ/mol

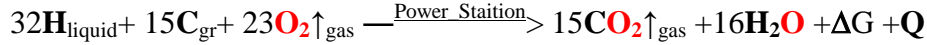
2. $\Delta S_{izklydeta} = -\Delta H_r / T = -2361,05 / 298,15 = 7919 \dots$ J/K/mol

$\Delta S_r = 6\Delta S^\circ_{CO_2} - 6\Delta S^\circ_{C_{gr}} - 6\Delta S^\circ_{O_2} = 6 \cdot 213,74 - (6 \cdot 5,74 + 6 \cdot 205,04) = 1282,44 - 1264,68 = 17,76 \dots$ J/mol/K

3. $\Delta S_{kopēja} = \Delta S_r + \Delta S_{izklydeta} = 17,76 + 7919 = 7936,76 \dots$ 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**...

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



| Viela | ΔH_r° , kJ/mol | ΔS_r° , J/mol/K |
|--------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| H_{atomic} | 218.0 | 114.7 |

1. $\Delta H_r = 15\Delta H^\circ_{CO_2} + 16\Delta H^\circ_{H_2O} - 32\Delta H^\circ_H - 15\Delta H^\circ_{C_{gr}} - 23\Delta H^\circ_{O_2} = -17452,2$
 $= 15 \cdot -393,509 + 16 \cdot -285,85 - (32 \cdot 218 + 15 \cdot 0 + 23 \cdot 0) = -10476 - 6976 = \dots$ kJ/mol

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

2. $\Delta S_r = 15\Delta S^\circ_{CO_2} + 16\Delta S^\circ_{H_2O} - 32\Delta S^\circ_H - 15\Delta S^\circ_{C_{gr}} - 23\Delta S^\circ_{O_2} = \dots$
 $= 15 \cdot 213,74 + 16 \cdot 69,9565 - (32 \cdot 114,7 + 15 \cdot 0 + 23 \cdot 205,04) = 4325,4 - 8472,42 = -4147 \dots$ J/mol/K

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

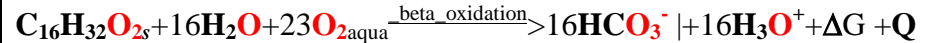
$\Delta G_r = \Delta H_r - T \cdot \Delta S_r = -17452,2 - 298,15 \cdot -4,147 = -17452,2 + 1236,43 = -16215,8 \dots$ kJ/mol **eksoergiska**...

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

Aprēķināt ΔH_r , ΔS_r , ΔG_r . Reakcija ir **eksotermiska**, **atermiska**, **endotermiska**? Beta oksidēšana mitohondrijā, peroksi somā palmitīnskābei ar O_{2aqua} standarta apstākļos (25°C) 298.15 K, lietojot tabulas datus! Miniet vai reakcija būs **eksoergiska** vai **endoergiska**!

Izejvielas => produkti bikarbonāts +hidronija jons

| Viela | ΔH_r° , kJ/mol | ΔS_r° , J/mol/K |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| $C_{16}H_{32}O_{2s}$ | -891.5 | 452.4 |
| $C_{16}H_{32}O_{2liquid}$ | -838.1 | |
| O_{2aqua} | -11.715 | 110.876 |
| H_2O | -285.85 | 69.9565 |
| H_3O^+ | -285,81 | -3,854 |
| HCO_3^- | -689,93 | 98,324 |



biooksidēšana (mitohondrijā un peroksisomā)

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

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

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

1. $\Delta H_r = 16\Delta H^\circ_{HCO_3} + 16\Delta H^\circ_{H_3O} - \Delta H^\circ_{C_{16}H_{32}O_2} - 16\Delta H^\circ_{H_2O} - 23\Delta H^\circ_{O_2} = \dots$ kJ/mol

2. $\Delta S_{izklydeta} = -\Delta H_r / T = -9853,87 / 298,15 = 33050 \dots$ 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. $\Delta S_r = 16\Delta S^\circ_{HCO_3} + 16\Delta S^\circ_{H_3O} - \Delta S^\circ_{C_{16}H_{32}O_2} - 16\Delta S^\circ_{H_2O} - 23\Delta S^\circ_{O_2} = \dots$ J/mol/K

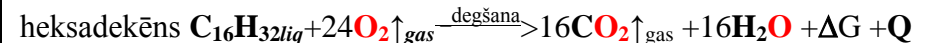
$= 16 \cdot 98,324 + 16 \cdot -3,854 - (16 \cdot 69,9565 + 23 \cdot 110,876 + 452,4) = 1511,52 - 4121,85 = -2610,33 \dots$ J/mol/K

3. $\Delta S_{kopēja} = \Delta S_r + \Delta S_{izklydeta} = 33050 - 2610,33 = 30439,7 \dots$ 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**....

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

| Viela | ΔH_r° , kJ/mol | ΔS_r° , J/mol/K |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| $C_{16}H_{32Liq}$ | -328.7 | 587.9 |
| $O_2 \uparrow_{gas}$ | 0 | 205,04 |
| H_2O | -285.85 | 69.9565 |
| $CO_2 \uparrow_{gas}$ | -393.509 | 213.74 |



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

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

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

1. $\Delta H_r = 16\Delta H^\circ_{CO_2} + 16\Delta H^\circ_{H_2O} - \Delta H^\circ_{C_{16}H_{32}} - 24\Delta H^\circ_{O_2} = \dots$ 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. $\Delta S_{izklydeta} = -\Delta H_r / T = -10541 / 298,15 = 33050 \dots$ J/mol/K

2. $\Delta S_r = 16\Delta S^\circ_{CO_2} + 16\Delta S^\circ_{H_2O} - \Delta S^\circ_{C_{16}H_{32}} - 24\Delta S^\circ_{O_2} = \dots$ 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. $\Delta S_{kopēja} = \Delta S_r + \Delta S_{izklydeta} = 33050 - 969,716 = 32080,7 \dots$ 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**....

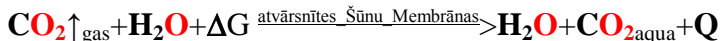
$T \cdot \Delta S_{kopēja} = 34385 \cdot 298,15 = 10251,9 \dots$ kJ/mol...saistīta TΔSn ← izklydētā enerģija

TERMODINAMIKA VINGRINĀJUMS II. GAISA CO₂ izšķīšanas reakcija ūdenī CO₂ aqu

Aprēķināt ΔH_r, ΔS_r, ΔG_r. Reakcija ir **eksotermiska**, **atermiska**, **endotermiska**? No GAISA ūdenī CO₂ izšķīšanas reakcija zaļajos augos +atvārsnīšu iekļautā šūnu membrānu virsmā standarta apstākļos 298.15 K lietojot tabulas datus! Miniet vai reakcija būs **eksoerģiska** vai **endoerģiska**!

Izejvielas => produkti

| Viela | ΔH _r ^o , kJ/mol | ΔS _r ^o , J/mol/K |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| CO ₂ aqua | -413,7076 | 117,57 |
| H ₂ O | -285,85 | 69,9565 |
| CO ₂ ↑ gas | -393,509 | 213,74 |



1. ΔH_{reakcija} = ΣΔH^o_{produkti} - ΣΔH^o_{izejvielas}

2. ΔS_{reakcija} = ΣΔS^o_{produkti} - ΣΔS^o_{izejvielas}

3. ΔG_{reakcija} = ΔH_{reakcija} - T•ΔS_{reakcija}

1. ΔH_r = ΔH^o_{H2O} + ΔH^o_{CO2aqua} - ΔH^o_{H2O} - ΔH^o_{CO2gas} =kJ/mol....
 = -413,7076 - 285,85 - (-393,509 + -285,85) = -413,7076 - (-393,509) = -20,1986 kJ/mol **eksotermiska**....

ΔS_{izkliedēta} = - ΔH_r / T = 20,1986 / 298.15 = 67,746436J/K/mol....

2. ΔS_r = ΔS^o_{H2O} + ΔS^o_{CO2aqua} - ΔS^o_{H2O} - ΔS^o_{CO2gas} =J/mol/K....
 = 117,57 + 69,9565 - (213,74 + 69,9565) = 117,57 - (-213,74) = -96,17J/mol/K....

ΔS_{kopēja} = ΔS_r + ΔS_{izkliedēta} = -96,17 + 67,746436 = -28,424J/K/mol....

3. ΔG_r = ΔH_r - T•ΔS_r = -20,1986 - 298.15•(-96,17) = -20,1986 + 28.673 = +8,474....
kJ/mol....
**endoerģiska**.....

T•ΔS_{kopēja} = -28,424•298,15K = **-8,47**kJ/mol

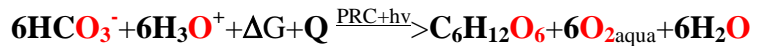
saistīta TΔSn ← uzkrātā enerģija ΔG_{pretreakcija} ←... Q = -3942.084 kJ/mol**nav patvaļīga** ΔG_{reakcija} = +8,474kJ/mol.....

TERMODINAMIKA VINGRINĀJUMS III. Bikarbonāta $6\text{HCO}_3^- + 6\text{H}_3\text{O}^+$ foto sintēze 6O_2 un $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$

Aprēķināt ΔH_r , ΔS_r , ΔG_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

| Viela | $\Delta H_r^\circ, \text{kJ/mol}$ | $\Delta S_r^\circ, \text{J/mol/K}$ |
|--|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6(\text{aq})$ | -1263,78 | 269,45 |
| $\text{O}_{2\text{aqua}}$ | -11,715 | 110,876 |
| H_2O | -285,85 | 69,9565 |
| H_3O^+ | -285,81 | -3,854 |
| HCO_3^- | -689,93 | 98,324 |



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

1. $\Delta H_r = \Delta H^\circ_{\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6} + 6\Delta H^\circ_{\text{O}_2} + 6\Delta H^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} - 6\Delta H^\circ_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+} - 6\Delta H^\circ_{\text{HCO}_3^-} = +2805,27 \text{ kJ/mol} \dots$
 $\dots = 6 \cdot (-689,93) + 6 \cdot (-285,81) - (-1263,78 - 6 \cdot 11,715 - 6 \cdot 285,85) = -3049,17 + 5854,44 = +2805,27 \text{ kJ/mol}$ **endotermiska**.....

2. $\Delta S_{\text{izkliedēta}} = -\Delta H_r / T = -2805,27 - 298,15 \cdot 0,8286665 = -2558,2031 \text{ J/mol/K}$

$\Delta S_r = \Delta S^\circ_{\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6} + 6\Delta S^\circ_{\text{O}_2} + 6\Delta S^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} - 6\Delta S^\circ_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+} + 6\Delta S^\circ_{\text{HCO}_3^-} = \dots \text{ J/mol/K} \dots$
 $\dots = 6 \cdot 98,324 + 6 \cdot (-3,854) - (269,45 + 6 \cdot 110,876 + 6 \cdot 69,9565) = 566,82 - 1354,45 = -787,625 \text{ J/mol/K} \dots$

$\Delta S_{\text{kopēja}} = \Delta S_r + \Delta S_{\text{izkliedēta}} = -787,625 - 9408,9217 = -10196,55 \text{ J/K/mol} \dots$

3. $\Delta G_r = \Delta H_r - T \cdot \Delta S_r = +2805,27 - 298,15 \cdot (-0,787625) = +2805,27 + 247,0669 = 3040,1 \text{ kJ/mol} \dots$
endoerģiska.....

$T \cdot \Delta S_{\text{kopēja}} = -10196,55 \text{ J/mol} \cdot 298,15 \text{ K} = -3040,1 \text{ kJ/mol} \dots$

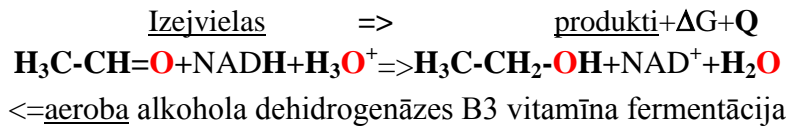
saistīta $T\Delta S_{\text{kopēja}} \leftarrow$ uzkrātā enerģi $\Delta G_{\text{pretreakcija}} \leftarrow \dots Q = -2805,27 \text{ kJ/mol} \dots$ nav patvaļīga $\Delta G_{\text{reakcija}} = 3040,1 \text{ kJ/mol} \dots$

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

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

Aprēķināt ΔH_r, ΔS_r, ΔG_r. Reakcija ir **eksotermiska**, **atermiska**, **endotermiska**? Reakcija standarta apstākļos 298.15 K. Vitamīna B₃ aneiroba etanāla reducēšana par etanolu alkohola dehidrogenāzes fermentācijā! Miniet vai reakcija būs **eksoerģiska** vai **endoerģiska**!

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



1. ΔH_{reakcija} = ΣΔH^o_{produkti} - ΣΔH^o_{izejvielas}

2. ΔS_{reakcija} = ΣΔS^o_{produkti} - ΣΔS^o_{izejvielas}

3. ΔG_{reakcija} = ΔH_{reakcija} - T•ΔS_{reakcija}

1. ΔH_r=ΔH^o_{CH₃CH₂OH}+ ΔH^o_{H₂O}+ ΔH^o_{NAD⁺} -ΔH^o_{H₃O⁺}-ΔH^o_{CH₃CHO}-ΔH^o_{NADH} =.....kJ/mol....
= -288,3-1007,48-285,85-(-212,23-1036,66-285,81)= -1581,63+1534,7= -46,93- kJ/mol **eksotermiska**....

2. ΔS_{izkliedēta} = - ΔH_r/ T = - -46,93/298.15= +157.4.....J/K/mol....

ΔS_r=ΔS^o_{CH₃CH₂OH}+ ΔS^o_{H₂O}+ ΔS^o_{NAD⁺} -ΔS^o_{H₃O⁺}-ΔS^o_{CH₃CHO}-ΔS^o_{NADH} =.....kJ/mol....
= -357,7394-183+69,956-(-281,838-140,50-3,854)= -470,78+426,192= -44,588 J/mol/K.....

3. ΔS_{kopēja} = ΔS_r+ ΔS_{izkliedēta} = 157.4 -44,588= +112.812.....J/K/mol....

ΔG_r = ΔH_r - T*ΔS_r = -46,93-298,15*(-44,588)/1000= -33,636kJ/mol....
**eksoerģiska**.....

T•ΔS_{kopēja} = +112.812 J/K/mol•298,15 K= +33.635.....kJ/mol....

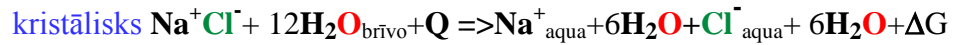
saistīta TΔSn ← zaudēta enerģi ΔG_{pretreakcija} ←...Q= +46,93kJ/mol **patvaļīga** ΔG_{reakcija} = -33,636 kJ/mol

TERMODINAMIKA VINGRINĀJUMS V sāls Na^+Cl^- kristāliem hidratācijas reakcijā ar ūdeni

Aprēķināt ΔH_r , ΔS_r , ΔG_r . Reakcija ir **eksotermiska**, **atermiska**, **endotermiska**? Reakcija standarta apstākļos 298.15 K sāls Na^+Cl^- kristāliem hidratācijas reakcijā ar ūdeni lietojot tabulas datus! Miniet vai reakcija būs **eksoergiska** vai **endoergiska**!

Izejvielas => produkti

| Viela | ΔH_r° , kJ/mol | ΔS_r° , J/mol/K |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| kristālisks Na^+Cl^- | -411.12 | 72.00 |
| Na^+ _{aqua} | -240.10 | 59.00 |
| Cl^- _{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**.....

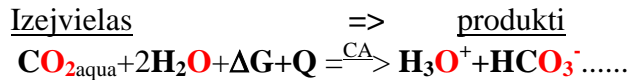
$T \cdot \Delta S_{\text{kopēja}} = +30.688 \text{ J/K/mol} \cdot 298,15 \text{ K} = +9.15 \dots \text{kJ/mol} \dots$

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

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

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

| Viela | ΔH_r° , kJ/mol | ΔS_r° , J/mol/K |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| H_3O^+ | -285.81 | -3.854 |
| HCO_3^- | -689.93 | 98.324 |
| H_2O | -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....

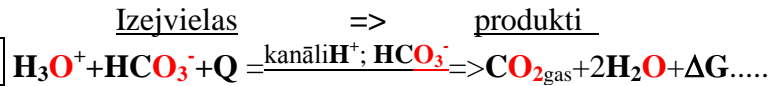
3. $\Delta G_r = \Delta H_r - T \cdot \Delta S_r = +9.7576 + 298.15 \cdot 0.1630134 = +58.19$ kJ/mol....
endoergiska.....

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

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

Aprēķināt ΔH_r , ΔS_r , ΔG_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 | ΔH_r° , kJ/mol | ΔS_r° , J/mol/K |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| H_3O^+ | -285.81 | -3.854 |
| HCO_3^- | -689.93 | 98.324 |
| H_2O | -285.85 | 69.9565 |
| $\text{CO}_2 \uparrow_{\text{gas}}$ | -393,509 | 213,74 |



<=asimilējas fotosintēzes vajadzībām augu atvārsnītēs

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. $\Delta H_r = 2\Delta H^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} + \Delta H^\circ_{\text{CO}_2} - \Delta H^\circ_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+} - \Delta H^\circ_{\text{HCO}_3^-} = \dots \text{kJ/mol} \dots$
 $\dots = 2 \cdot (-285,85) - 393,509 - (-285,81 - 689,93) = -965,209 + 975,74 = +10,531 \text{ kJ/mol}$ **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. $\Delta S_r = 2\Delta S^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} + \Delta S^\circ_{\text{CO}_2} - \Delta S^\circ_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+} - \Delta S^\circ_{\text{HCO}_3^-} = \dots \text{J/mol/K} \dots$
 $\dots = 2 \cdot 69,9565 + 213,74 - (-3,854 + 98,324) = 353,653 - 94,47 = 259,183 \dots$

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

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.....

$T \cdot \Delta S_{\text{kopēja}} = 223,8619 \cdot 298,15 \text{ K} = +66,7444 \dots \text{kJ/mol} \dots$

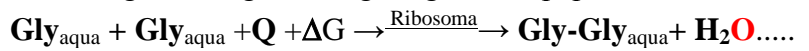
saistīta $T\Delta S_n \leftarrow$ zaudēta brīvā enerģija $\Delta G_{\text{pretreakcija}_Q} = -10,531 \text{ kJ/mol}$ eksoerģiska patvaļīga $\Delta G_{\text{reakcija}} = -66,7444 \text{ kJ/mol} \dots$

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

Aprēķināt ΔH_r , ΔS_r , ΔG_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. $\Delta G_{\text{reakcija}} = \Delta H_{\text{reakcija}} - T \cdot \Delta S_{\text{reakcija}}$

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

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

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



| Viela | $\Delta H^\circ_r, \text{ kJ/mol}$ | $\Delta S^\circ_r, \text{ J/mol/K}$ |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Gly_{aqua} | -554.56 | 76.45 |
| $Gly-Gly_{\text{aqua}}$ | -790.99 | -1 |
| H_2O | -285.83 | 69.9565 |
| I=0 M | I=0,1 M | I=0.2 M |
| -180.13 | -177.07. | -176.08 |
| -200.55 | -195.65 | -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. $\Delta S_{\text{izkliedēta}} = -\Delta H_r / T = -32.3 / 298.15 = -108.335 \text{ J/mol/K}$

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

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

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

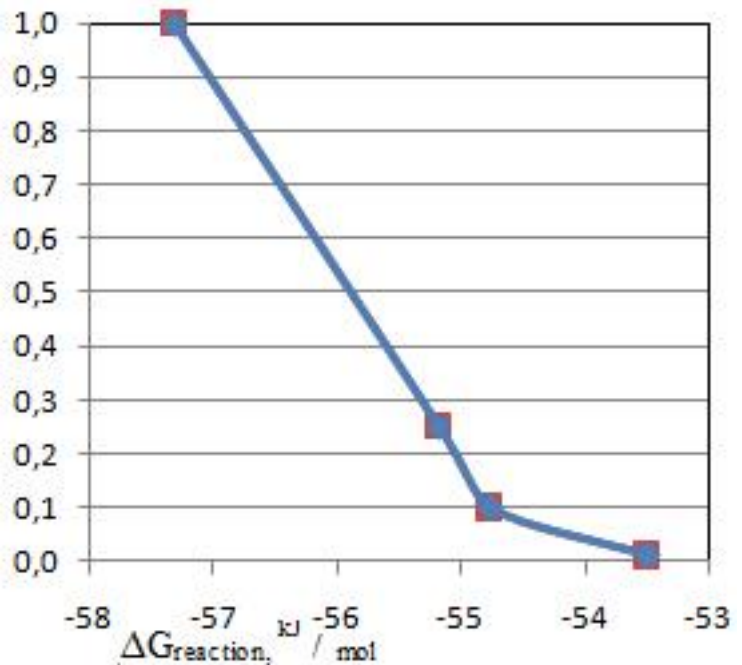
standarta entropijas $\Delta S^\circ_r, \text{ J/mol/K}$

mērījumā aprēķināts

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

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

ionic force $I, \text{ mol/L}$



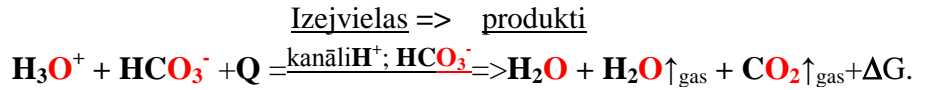
$T \cdot \Delta S_{\text{kopēja}} = -192,279 \text{ J/mol} \cdot 298,15 \text{ K} = -57,328 \text{ kJ/mol}$

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

TERMODINAMIKA VINGRINĀJUMS IX No ūdens bikarbonāta šķīduma CO_2 iztvaikošanas reakcijā

Uzdevums 6 (11 punkts) Aprēķināt ΔH_r , ΔS_r , ΔG_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 H^+ , bikarbonāta HCO_3^- kanāliem plaušās izelpojot CO_2 , H_2O . Lieto tabulas datus! Miniet vai reakcija būs **eksoerģiska** vai **endoerģiska**!

| Viela | ΔH_r° , kJ/mol | ΔS_r° , J/mol/K |
|---|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| H_3O^+ | -285,81 | -3,854 |
| HCO_3^- | -689,93 | 98,324 |
| H_2O | -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. $\Delta H_{\text{reakcija}} = \Sigma \Delta H^\circ_{\text{produkti}} - \Sigma \Delta H^\circ_{\text{izejvielas}}$

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

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

H^+ kanāli:

$$\Delta G_{\text{H}} = RT \ln([\text{H}_3\text{O}]_{\text{pa_labi}}/[\text{H}_3\text{O}]_{\text{pa_kreisi}})$$

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**.....

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

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

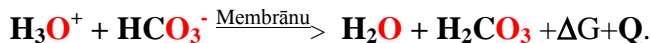
saistīta $T \Delta S_n \leftarrow$ zaudēta brīvā enerģija $\Delta G_{\text{pretreakcija}} \cdot Q = -54,546 \text{ kJ/mol} \dots$ **patvaļīga** $\Delta G^\circ_{\text{reakcija}} = -58,14 \text{ kJ/mol} \dots$

saistīta $T \Delta S_n \leftarrow$ 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 H_2CO_3

Aprēķināt ΔH_r , ΔS_r , ΔG_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 H_2CO_3 . Lieto tabulas datus! Miniet vai reakcija būs **eksoergiska** vai **endoergiska**! Izejvielas => produkti

| Viela | ΔH_r° , kJ/mol | ΔS_r° , J/mol/K |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| H_3O^+ | -285.81 | -3.854 |
| HCO_3^- | -689.93 | 98.324 |
| H_2O | -285.85 | 69.9565 |
| H_2CO_3 | -699.65 | 187.00 |



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

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

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

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

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

.....

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

.....

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

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

.....

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

.....

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

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

.....

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

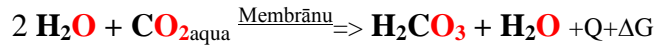
saistīta $T \Delta S_n \leftarrow$ zaudēta brīvā enerģija $\Delta G_{\text{pretreakcija}} \cdot Q = -9,76 \text{ kJ/mol} \dots \text{patvaļīga } \Delta G_{\text{reakcija}} = -58,2 \text{ kJ/mol} \dots$

TERMODINAMIKA VINGRINĀJUMS XI. CO_2aqua ūdens molekulām $2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ *plaušu* virsmā, veidojot H_2CO_3

Aprēķināt ΔH_r , ΔS_r , ΔG_r standarta apstākļos 298.15 K. Reakcija ir **eksotermiska**, **atermiska**, **endotermiska**? Oglekļa dioksīda ūdens šķīdumā virza CO_2aqua reakciju ar ūdens molekulām $2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ *plaušu* epitēlija šūnu virsmas veidojot H_2CO_3 ! Atzīmējiet **eksoerģiska** vai **anenerģiska** vai **endoerģiska**!

| Viela | ΔH_r° , kJ/mol | ΔS_r° , J/mol/K |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| CO_2aqua | -413.7976 | 117.5704 |
| H_2O | -285.85 | 69.9565 |
| H_2CO_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. $\Delta G_{\text{reakcija}} = \Delta H_{\text{reakcija}} - T \cdot \Delta S_{\text{reakcija}}$

1. $\Delta H_r = \Delta H^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} + \Delta H^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3} - 2\Delta H^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} - \Delta H^\circ_{\text{CO}_2\text{aqua}} = \dots\dots\dots \text{kJ/mol} \dots\dots$
 $= -285.85 - 699,65 - (2 \cdot -285.81 - 413,7976) = -985.5 + 985.418 = -0,0824 \text{ kJ/mol}$ **atermiska**.....

.....

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

.....

2. $\Delta S_r = \Delta S^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} + \Delta S^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3} - 2\Delta S^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} - \Delta S^\circ_{\text{CO}_2\text{aqua}} = \dots\dots\dots \text{J/K/mol} \dots\dots$
 $= 69.956 + 187 - (117,5704 + 2 \cdot 69.956) = 256,956 - 257,4824 = -0,5264 \text{ J/mol/K} \dots\dots$

.....

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

.....

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

..... **anenerģiska**.....

.....

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

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

TERMODINAMIKA VINGRINĀJUMS XII. H_2CO_3 sadalās par CO_2 gāzi un ūdeni H_2O *plaušu* virsmas

Aprēķināt ΔH_r , ΔS_r , ΔG_r standarta apstākļos 298.15 K. Reakcija ir **eksotermiska**, **atermiska**, **endotermiska**? No ūdens ogļskābe H_2CO_3 sadalās reakcijā par gāzveida oglekļa dioksīdu CO_2 un ūdeni H_2O *plaušu* epitēlija šūnu virsmas nepieciešama siltuma piegāde -sildīšana! Miniet reakcija būs **eksoerģiska** vai **endoerģiska**!

| Viela | ΔH_r° , kJ/mol | ΔS_r° , J/mol/K |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| $\text{CO}_2 \uparrow_{\text{gas}}$ | -393,509 | 213,74 |
| H_2O | -285,85 | 69,9565 |
| H_2CO_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. $\Delta G_{\text{reakcija}} = \Delta H_{\text{reakcija}} - T \cdot \Delta S_{\text{reakcija}}$

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

.....

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

.....

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

.....

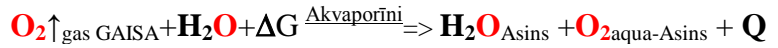
$T \cdot \Delta S_{\text{kopēja}} = 298,15 \text{ K} \cdot 2,426 \text{ J/mol/K} = +723,2 \text{ J/mol} = +0,7232 \text{ kJ/mol} \dots$
 saistīta $T \Delta S_n \leftarrow$ zaudēta brīvā enerģija $\Delta G_{\text{pretreakcija}} \cdot Q = -20,291 \text{ kJ/mol} \dots$ **patvaļīga** $\Delta G_{\text{reakcija}}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

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

Aprēķināt ΔH_r , ΔS_r , ΔG_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 | ΔH_f° , kJ/mol | ΔS_f° , 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

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

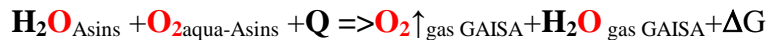
saistīta $T \Delta S_n \leftarrow$ uzkrātā enerģija $\Delta G_{\text{pretreakcija}} \leftarrow Q = +11,715 \text{ kJ/mol}$. ne-patvaļīga endoerģiska $\Delta G_{\text{reakcija}} = +16,363 \text{ kJ/mol} \dots$

TERMODINAMIKA VINGRINĀJUMS XIV $O_{2(aqu)}$ no ūdens iztvaikošana GAISĀ $O_{2(gas)}$ zaļajos augos

Aprēķināt ΔH_r , ΔS_r , ΔG_r standarta apstākļos 298.15 K. lietojot tabulas datus! Reakcija ir **eksotermiska**, **atermiska**, **endotermiska**? $O_{2(aqu)}$ iztvaikošana GAISĀ $O_{2(gas)}$ reakcijā cauri membrānu akvaporīniem zaļo augu atvārsnītēs! Miniet vai reakcija būs **eksoerģiska** vai **endoerģiska**!

Izejvielas => produkti

| Viela | ΔH_f° , kJ/mol | ΔS_f° , J/mol/K |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| $O_{2(aqua)}$ | -11,715 | 110,876 |
| H_2O | -285,85 | 69,9565 |
| $O_{2(gas)}$ | 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. $\Delta H_r = \Delta H^\circ_{H_2O_{(gas-GAISA)}} + \Delta H^\circ_{O_{2(gas-GAISA)}} - \Delta H^\circ_{H_2O} - \Delta H^\circ_{O_{2(aqua)}} = \dots \text{kJ/mol}$

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

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

2. $\Delta S_r = \Delta S^\circ_{H_2O_{(gas-GAISA)}} + \Delta S^\circ_{O_{2(gas-GAISA)}} - \Delta S^\circ_{H_2O} - \Delta S^\circ_{O_{2(aqua)}} = \dots \text{J/K/mol} \dots$
 $\dots = 205,04 + 188,74 - (69,9565 + 110,876) = 393,78 - 180,8325 = +212,9475 \text{ J/mol/K} \dots$
 $\dots \text{J/K/mol} \dots$

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

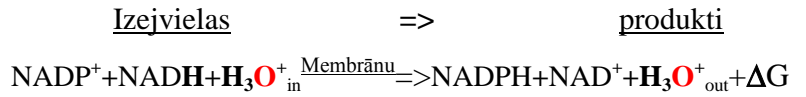
3. $\Delta G_r = \Delta H_r - T \cdot \Delta S_r = +55,73 - (298,15 \cdot 0,2129475) = +55,73 - 63,4903 = -7,76 \dots \text{kJ/mol} \dots$
eksoerģiska.....

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

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

Aprēķināt ΔH_r, ΔS_r, ΔG_r standarta apstākļos 298.15 K lietojot tabulas datus! Reakcija ir **eksotermiska**, **atermiska**, **endotermiska**? Reakcija ir **endoergiska** vai **eksoergiska**? Reakcija. Vitamīnam B₃ reducētā forma NADH un oksidējas veidojot NADP⁺ pārnesot ūdeņraža jonus kā protonus cauri membrānai no iekšpuses H₃O⁺_{in} uz mitohondrijas ārpusi H₃O⁺_{out}.

| Viela | ΔH _r ^o , kJ/mol | ΔS _r ^o , J/mol/K |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| NADP ⁺ | -1007,48 | 577,897 |
| NADH _(aq) | -1036,66 | -140,50 |
| H ₃ O ⁺ _{out} | -285,81 | -3,854 |
| NADPH | -1036,66 | 763,005 |
| NAD ⁺ _(aq) | -1007,48 | -183 |
| H ₃ O ⁺ _{in} | -285,81 | -3,854 |



1. ΔH_{reakcija} = ΣΔH^o_{produkti} - ΣΔH^o_{izejvielas}

2. ΔS_{reakcija} = ΣΔS^o_{produkti} - ΣΔS^o_{izejvielas}

3. ΔG_{reakcija} = ΔH_{reakcija} - T•ΔS_{reakcija}

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

kas sakabināts ar reducējošo ekvivalentu pārnesi starp

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

1. ΔH_r = ΔH^o_{H3O_{ou}} + ΔH^o_{NADPH} + ΔH^o_{NAD⁺} - ΔH^o_{NADP⁺} - ΔH^o_{H3O_{in}} - ΔH^o_{NADH} = kJ/mol.....
 = -1036,66-1007,48 -285,81-(-1007,48-1036,66-285,81) = -2329,95+2329,95 = 0.0 kJ/mol **atermiska** **neitrāla**....

ΔS_{izkļiedēta} = - ΔH_r/ T = - 0/298.15 = +0,0 J/mol/K.....

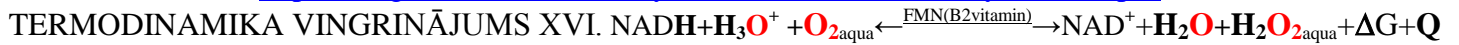
2. ΔS_r = ΔS^o_{H3O_{ou}} + ΔS^o_{NADP⁺} + ΔS^o_{NADH} - ΔS^o_{NADPH} - ΔS^o_{H3O_{in}} - ΔS^o_{NAD⁺} = J/mol/K.....
 = 763,005-183-3,854-(577,897-140,50-3,854) = 576,2-433,543 = +142,6 J/mol/K.....

ΔS_{kopēja} = ΔS_r + ΔS_{izkļiedēta} = 0,0 +142,6 = +142,6..... J/mol/K.....

3. ΔG_r = ΔH_r - T*ΔS_r = 0,0-298,15*(+142,6)/1000 = -42,516 kJ/mol.....
 **eksoergiska**.....

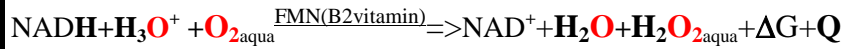
T•ΔS_{kopēja} = -142,6 J/mol•298,15 K = +42.516..... kJ/mol.....

saistīta TΔSn ← zaudēta enerģija protona gradientā H⁺_{out}. Q = +0,0 kJ/mol.... **patvaļīga eksoergiska** ΔG_{reakcija} = -42,516 kJ/mol...



Aprēķināt ΔH_r , ΔS_r , ΔG_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**! Izejvielas => produkti

| Viela | ΔH_r° , kJ/mol | ΔS_r° , J/mol/K |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| $\text{O}_{2\text{aqua}}$ | -11,715 | 110,876 |
| $\text{NADH}_{(aq)}$ | -1036,66 | -140,50 |
| H_3O^+ | -285,81 | -3,854 |
| H_2O | -285,85 | 69,9565 |
| $\text{NAD}^+_{(aq)}$ | -1007,48 | -183 |
| $\text{H}_2\text{O}_{2\text{aqua}}$ | -191,17 | 143,9 |



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

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**.....
 kJ/mol.....

$\Delta S_{\text{izkļiedēta}} = - \Delta H_r / T = +150,315 / 298.15 = +504,0416 \text{ J/mol/K}$

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

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

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

..... **eksoerģiska**.....

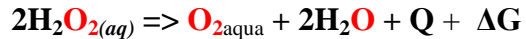
$T \cdot \Delta S_{\text{kopēja}} = +568,3766 \text{ J/mol} \cdot 298,15 \text{ K} = +169,5 \text{ kJ/mol}$
 saistīta $T \Delta S_n \leftarrow$ zaudēta enerģija $\text{NADH} + \text{O}_{2\text{aqua}} + \text{H}_3\text{O}^+ \rightarrow \text{Q} = +150,315 \text{ kJ/mol}$. **patvaļīga eksoerģiska** $\Delta G_{\text{reakcija}} = -169,5 \text{ kJ/mol}$

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

Aprēķināt ΔH_r , ΔS_r , ΔG_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 \Rightarrow produkti skābeklis(aqua) + ūdens

| Viela | $\Delta H_f^\circ, \text{kJ/mol}$ | $\Delta S_f^\circ, \text{J/mol/K}$ |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2(aq)$ | -191,17 | 143,9 |
| $\text{O}_{2(aq)}$ | -11,715 | 110,876 |
| H_2O | -285,85 | 69,9565 |



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

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

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

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

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

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

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

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

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

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

.....
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.....

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

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

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

.....**eksoerģiska**.....

.....
.....
.....
.....

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

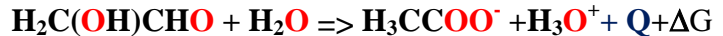
saistīta $T\Delta S_r \leftarrow$ izkliedētā enerģija $\Delta G_{\text{pretreakcija}} \leftarrow \dots Q = -201,08 \text{ kJ/mol} \dots$ **patvaļīga** $\Delta G^\circ_{\text{reakcija}} = -189,6 \text{ kJ/mol} \dots$

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

Aprēķināt ΔH_r , ΔS_r , ΔG_r . Reakcija ir **eksotermiska**, **atermiska**, **endotermiska**?

Glioksāla $\text{H}_2\text{C}(\text{OH})\text{CHO}$ 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

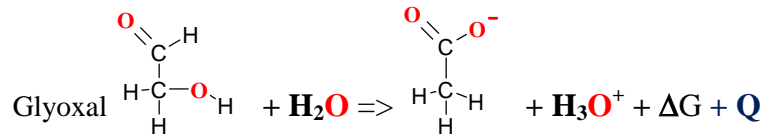
| Viela | ΔH_r° , kJ/mol | ΔS_r° , J/mol/K |
|---|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| $\text{H}_2\text{C}(\text{OH})\text{CHO}$ | -212 | 272,5 |
| H_3CCOO^- | -486 | 85,3 |
| $\text{H}_2\text{O}_{(aq)}$ | -285,85 | 69,96 |
| $\text{H}_3\text{O}^+_{(aq)}$ | -285,81 | -3,854 |



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

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

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



$$1. \Delta H_r = \Delta H^\circ_{\text{H}_3\text{CCOO}^-} + \Delta H^\circ_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+} - \Delta H^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} + \Delta H^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{C}(\text{OH})\text{CHO}} = \text{kJ/mol} \dots \text{kJ/mol} \dots$$

$$\dots = -486 - 285,81 - (-212 - 285,85) = -770,11 + 497,85 = -273,96 \text{ kJ/mol} \text{ eksotermiska} \dots$$

$$2. \Delta S_{\text{izkļiedēta}} = \Delta H_r / T = 273,96 / 298,15 = +918,966 \dots \text{J/mol/K} \text{ l}$$

$$\Delta S_r = \Delta S^\circ_{\text{H}_3\text{CCOO}^-} + \Delta S^\circ_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+} - \Delta S^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} - \Delta S^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{C}(\text{OH})\text{CHO}} = \dots \text{J/mol/K} \dots$$

$$\dots = 85,3 - 3,854 - (69,96 + 272,5) = 81,446 - 342,46 = -261,014 \text{ J/mol/K} \dots$$

$$3. \Delta S_{\text{kopēja}} = \Delta S_r + \Delta S_{\text{izkļiedēta}} = 918,966 - 261,014 = 657,952 \text{ J/mol/K} \dots \text{J/mol/K}$$

$$4 \Delta G_r = \Delta H_r - T \cdot \Delta S_r = -273,96 + 298,15 \cdot 0,261014 = -196,139 \dots \text{kJ/mol}$$

eksoerģiska.....

$$T \cdot \Delta S_{\text{kopēja}} = +657,952 \text{ J/mol} \cdot 298,15 \text{ K} = +196,168 \dots \text{kJ/mol}$$

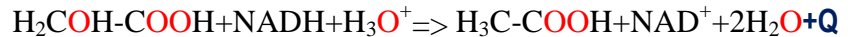
$$\text{saistīta } T \Delta S_n \leftarrow \text{izkļiedētā enerģija } \Delta G_{\text{pretreakcija}} \leftarrow \dots \text{Q} = +273,96 \text{ kJ/mol} \dots \text{patvaļīga } \Delta G^\circ_{\text{reakcija}} = -196,14 \text{ kJ/mol} \dots$$

TERMODINAMIKA VINGRINĀJUMS XIX Glikolskābes H₂COH-COOH pārvēršana H₃C-COOH + Q

Aprēķināt ΔH_r, ΔS_r, ΔG_r. Reakcija ir **eksotermiska**, **atermiska**, **endotermiska**?

Glycolic acid H₂COH-COOH conversion to acetate H₃C-COOH + Q (25 C) 298.15 K, lietojot tabulas datus! Miniet vai reakcija būs **eksoerģiska** vai **endoerģiska**!

Izejviela glikolskābe => produkti acetāts + ūdens



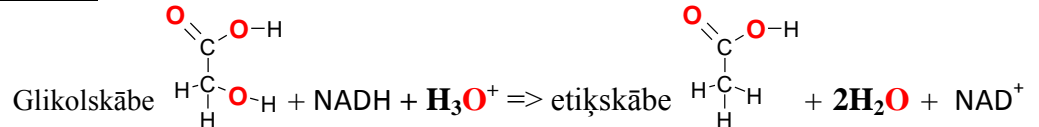
B3 vitamin => reduction

1. ΔH°_{reakcija} = ΣΔH°_{produkti} - ΣΔH°_{izejvielas}

2. ΔS°_{reakcija} = ΣΔS°_{produkti} - ΣΔS°_{izejvielas}

3. ΔG°_{reakcija} = ΔH°_{reakcija} - T • ΔS°_{reakcija}

| Viela | ΔH° _r , kJ/mol | ΔS° _r , J/mol/K |
|---|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| H ₂ COHCOOH | -651 | 318,6 |
| NADH _(aq) | -1036,66 | -140,5 |
| H ₃ O ⁺ _(aq) | -285.81 | -3,854 |
| H ₃ C-COOH | -480.6 | 85.3 |
| NAD ⁺ _(aq) | -1007,48 | -183 |
| H ₂ O _(aq) | -285.85 | 69,96 |



1. ΔH_r = ΔH°_{CH₃COOH} + 2ΔH°_{H₂O} + ΔH°_{NAD⁺} - ΔH°_{H₃O⁺} - ΔH°_{H₂COH-COOH} - ΔH°_{NADH} = kJ/mol..... kJ/mol...
 = -480,6 - 1007,48 - 2*285,85 - (-651 - 1036,66 - 285,81) = -2059,78 + 1973,47 = -86,31 - kJ/mol **eksotermiska**....

2. ΔS_{izkliedēta} = - ΔH_r / T = -86,31 / 298.15 = +289,485..... J/mol/K 1

ΔS_r = ΔS°_{CH₃COOH} + 2ΔS°_{H₂O} + ΔS°_{NAD⁺} - ΔS°_{H₃O⁺} - ΔS°_{H₂COH-COOH} - ΔS°_{NADH} =..... J/mol.....
 = 85,3 - 183 + 2*69,956 - (318,6 - 140,50 - 3,854) = 42,212 + -174,246 = -132 J/mol/K.....

3. ΔS_{kopēja} = ΔS_r + ΔS_{izkliedēta} = 289,485 - 132 = +157,485 J/mol/K..... J/mol/K

4. ΔG_r = ΔH_r - T*ΔS_r = -86,31 + 298,15*0,132 = -46,9542 kJ/mol.....
 **eksoerģiska**.....

T*ΔS_{kopēja} = +157,485 J/mol • 298,15 K = +46,9542..... kJ/mol
 saistīta TΔS_n ← izkliedētā enerģija ΔG_{pretreakcija} ←.... Q = +86,31 kJ/mol..... **patvaļīga** ΔG°_{reakcija} = -46,9542 kJ/mol.....

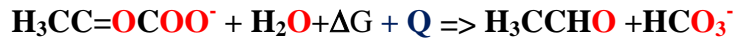
TERMODINAMIKA VINGRINĀJUMS XX Piruvāta $\text{H}_3\text{CC}=\text{OCOO}^-$ dekarboksilēšana $\text{H}_3\text{CCHO} + \text{HCO}_3^-$

Aprēķināt ΔH_r , ΔS_r , ΔG_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 **eksoerģiska** vai **endoerģiska**!

Izejviela pirovīnogskābe => produkti bicarbonāts

| Viela | ΔH_r° , kJ/mol | ΔS_r° , 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 | 160,2 |
| H_3CCHO_l | -192,2 | 160,2 |
| $\text{H}_2\text{O}_{(aq)}$ | -285,85 | 69,96 |
| $\text{H}_3\text{O}^+_{(aq)}$ | -285,81 | -3,854 |
| HCO_3^- | -689,93 | 98,324 |



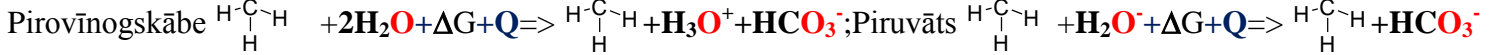
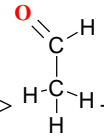
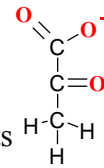
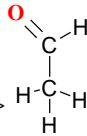
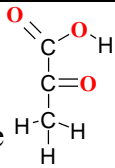
$$1. \Delta H^\circ_{\text{reakcija}} = \Sigma \Delta H^\circ_{\text{produkti}} - \Sigma \Delta H^\circ_{\text{izejvielas}}$$

MassachusettsTinsitute

CRC

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

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



$$1. \Delta H_r = \Delta H^\circ_{\text{H}_3\text{CCHO}} + \Delta H^\circ_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+} + \Delta H^\circ_{\text{HCO}_3^-} - 2 \Delta H^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} - \Delta H^\circ_{\text{H}_3\text{CC}=\text{OCOOH}} = -8,45 \text{ kJ/mol} \dots \text{MassachusettsTinsitute} \\ \dots = -212,23 - 285,81 - 689,93 - (-2 \cdot 285,85 - 607,82) = -1187,97 + 1179,52 = -8,45 \text{ kJ/mol} \text{ eksotermiska} \dots$$

$$1. \Delta H_r = \Delta H^\circ_{\text{H}_3\text{CCHO}} + \Delta H^\circ_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+} + \Delta H^\circ_{\text{HCO}_3^-} - 2 \Delta H^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} - \Delta H^\circ_{\text{H}_3\text{CC}=\text{OCOO}^-} = +11,58 \text{ kJ/mol} \dots \\ \dots = -192,2 - 285,81 - 689,93 - (-2 \cdot 285,85 - 603,7) = -1187,97 + 1179,52 = 11,58 \text{ kJ/mol} \text{ endotermiska} \dots$$

$$1. \Delta H_r = \Delta H^\circ_{\text{H}_3\text{CCHO}} + \Delta H^\circ_{\text{HCO}_3^-} - \Delta H^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} - \Delta H^\circ_{\text{H}_3\text{CC}=\text{OCOO}^-} = +7,42 \text{ kJ/mol} \dots \\ \dots = -192,2 - 689,93 - (-285,85 - 603,7) = -882,13 + 889,55 = +7,42 \text{ kJ/mol} \text{ endotermiska} \dots$$

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

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

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

$$2. \Delta S_r = \Delta S^\circ_{\text{H}_3\text{CCHO}} + \Delta S^\circ_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+} + \Delta S^\circ_{\text{HCO}_3^-} - 2 \Delta S^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} - \Delta S^\circ_{\text{H}_3\text{CC}=\text{OCOOH}} = \dots \text{MassachusettsTinsitute} \\ \dots = 160,2 - 3,854 + 98,324 - (2 \cdot 69,96 + 179,91) = -187,368 - 319,83 = -65,16 \text{ J/mol/K} \dots$$

$$2. \Delta S_r = \Delta S^\circ_{\text{H}_3\text{CCHO}} + \Delta S^\circ_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+} + \Delta S^\circ_{\text{HCO}_3^-} - 2 \Delta S^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} - \Delta S^\circ_{\text{H}_3\text{CC}=\text{OCOO}^-} = \dots \text{J/mol/K} \dots \\ \dots = 160,2 + 98,324 - (69,96 + 179,91) = 254,67 - 319,83 = -65,16 \text{ J/mol/K} \dots$$

$$2. \Delta S_r = \Delta S^\circ_{\text{H}_3\text{CCHO}} + \Delta S^\circ_{\text{HCO}_3^-} - \Delta S^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} - \Delta S^\circ_{\text{H}_3\text{CC}=\text{OCOO}^-} = \dots \text{J/mol/K} \dots \\ \dots = 160,2 - 3,854 + 98,324 - (69,96 - 433,54) = 258,524 - 249,87 = 8,654 \text{ J/mol/K} \dots$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

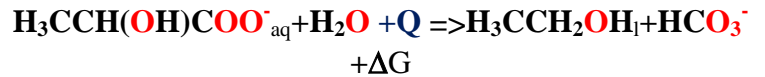
$$\text{saistīta } T \Delta S_n \leftarrow \text{izkļiedētā enerģija } \Delta G_{\text{pretreakcija}} \leftarrow \dots Q = 7,42 \text{ kJ/mol} \dots \text{ne patvaļīga } \Delta G^\circ_{\text{reakcija}} = 4,84 \text{ kJ/mol} \dots$$

Aprēķināt ΔH_r , ΔS_r , ΔG_r . Reakcija ir **eksotermiska**, **atermiska**, **endotermiska**?

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

Izejviela laktāts => produkti etanols + bikarbonāts

| Viela | ΔH°_r , kJ/mol | ΔS°_r , J/mol/K |
|---|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| $\text{H}_3\text{CCH}(\text{OH})\text{COO}^-_{\text{aq}}$ | -686,2 | -557,71 |
| $\text{H}_3\text{CCH}_2\text{OH}_l$ | -277,6 | 160,7 |
| $\text{H}_2\text{O}_{(\text{aq})}$ | -285,85 | 69,96 |
| HCO_3^- | -689,93 | 98,324 |

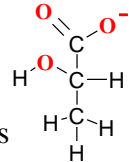


$$1. \Delta H^\circ_{\text{reakcija}} = \sum \Delta H^\circ_{\text{produkti}} - \sum \Delta H^\circ_{\text{izejvielas}}$$

CRC

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

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



$$1. \Delta H_r = \Delta H^\circ_{\text{H}_3\text{CCH}_2\text{OH}} + \Delta H^\circ_{\text{HCO}_3^-} - \Delta H^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} - \Delta H^\circ_{\text{H}_3\text{CCH}_2\text{OHC(O)O}^-} = 4,52 \text{ kJ/mol} \dots \dots \dots$$

$$\dots \dots \dots = -277,6 - 689,93 - (-285,85 - 686,2) = -967,53 + 972,06 = +4,52 \text{ kJ/mol} \text{ endotermiska} \dots$$

$$2. \Delta S_{\text{izkļiedēta}} = -\Delta H_r / T = -4,52 / 298,15 = -15,16 \dots \dots \dots \text{ J/mol/K}$$

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

$$\dots \dots \dots = 160,7 + 98,324 - (69,96 - 557,71) = 259,02 + 487,75 = 746,77 \text{ J/mol/K} \dots$$

$$3. \Delta S_{\text{kopēja}} = \Delta S_r + \Delta S_{\text{izkļiedēta}} = -15,16 + 746,77 = 731,61 \text{ J/mol/K} \dots \dots \dots \text{ J/mol/K}$$

$$4. \Delta G_r = \Delta H_r - T \cdot \Delta S_r = 4,52 - 298,15 \cdot 0,74677 = -218,13 \dots \dots \dots \text{ kJ/mol} \dots$$

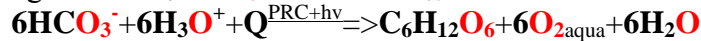
eksoergiska.....

$$T \cdot \Delta S_{\text{kopēja}} = 731,61 \text{ J/mol} \cdot 298,15 \text{ K} = 218,13 \dots \dots \dots \text{ kJ/mol}$$

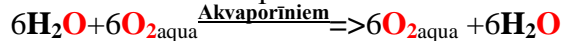
saistīta $T\Delta S_n \leftarrow$ izkļiedētā enerģija $\Delta G_{\text{pretreakcija}} \leftarrow \dots \text{Q} = -4,52 \text{ kJ/mol} \dots \dots \text{patvaļīga } \Delta G^\circ_{\text{reakcija}} = -218,13 \text{ kJ/mol} \dots \dots$

TERMODINAMIKA VINGRINĀJUMS XXII. . Osmo molārs koncentrācijas gradients $11 = C_{osm}$ zaļajos augos

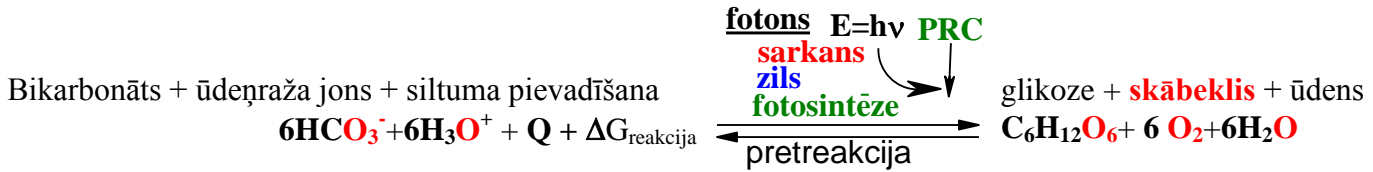
Aprēķināt ΔH_r , ΔS_r , ΔG_r un siltuma daudzumu **eksotermiska**, **atermiska** vai **endotermiska** reakcija standarta apstākļos 298.15 K. (**PRC**) foto sintētiskajā reakcijas centrā **zaļo augu** enzīmu kompleksa produkti glikoze **C₆H₁₂O₆** un skābeklis **6O₂_{aqua}** ar +fotonu **E=h•v** absorbciju akvaporīnu substrāti skābeklis **6O₂** un ūdens **6H₂O** palielina **osmotisko** spiedienu uz šūnu ārpusi 11 reizes, jo samazinās **osmo** molārā koncentrācija šūnā no sākuma reizes $12 = C_{osm} = 6 + 6$ līdz vienai glikozes **C₆H₁₂O₆** molekulai $C_{osm} = 1$.



Tā pēc plūsma uz āru cauri akvaporīniem palielinās 11 reizes. Skābeklis **6O₂** un ūdens **6H₂O** izspiežas ārā no šūnas pretēji koncentrācijas gradientam 1/12 cauri akvaporīniem :



atermiskā $\Delta H_{kanāls} = 0$ 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 $\Delta G_{kanāls} = -RT \ln(C_{osm}[\text{O}_{2\text{aqua}} + \text{H}_2\text{O}]_{\text{labā}} / C_{osm}[\text{O}_{2\text{aqua}} + \text{H}_2\text{O}]_{\text{kreisā}}) = -12RT \ln(12/1) = -36,96$ kJ/mol.....

| Viela | izejviela | produkts |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| O₂_{aqua} | $[\text{O}_2] = 6 \cdot 10^{-5}$ M | $[\text{O}_2] = 6 \cdot 10^{-5}$ M |
| H₂O | 55,3 M | 55,3 M |

$$\Delta G_{\text{O}_2} = -RT \ln([\text{O}_2]_{\text{palabi}} / [\text{O}_2]_{\text{pa_kreisi}}) = -RT \ln(K_{\text{līdzsvara}}) = -6 \cdot 1599,1 \text{ kJ/mol} \dots$$

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

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

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

.....**eksoerģiska**.....

.....

.....

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

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

.....

.....

.....

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

.....

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

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

.....

.....

.....

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

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

Fotosintēze ar producētu no bikarbonāta un ūdeņraža joniem **6HCO₃⁻ + 6H₃O⁺** skābekli un ūdeni **6O₂_{aqua} + 6H₂O** 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 **C₆H₁₂O₆** molu!