

Mangāna savienojumu šķīšanas, protolīzes un reducēšanas-oksidēšanas Prigožina elektroķīmiskie atraktori.

$\text{MnO}_2 + 4\text{OH}^- = \text{MnO}_4^- + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + 3\text{e}^-$; Expression of absolute potential has

standard $E^\circ_{\text{classic}} = 0,595 \text{ V}$ [1], water logarithm $-0,0591/3 \cdot \log(55,3^2) = -0,068663$ and sum $\Delta E^\circ = 0,10166 - 0,37239$:

$E^\circ_{\text{MnO}_2/\text{MnO}_4^-} = E^\circ_{\text{MnO}_2/\text{MnO}_4^-} - 0,0591/3 \cdot \log([\text{H}_2\text{O}]^2) + \Delta E^\circ = 0,595 - 0,0591/3 \cdot \log(55,3^2) + 0,10166 - 0,37239 = 0,2556 \text{ V}$

$\Delta G_{\text{eqMnO}_2/\text{MnO}_4^-} = E^\circ_{\text{MnO}_2/\text{MnO}_4^-} \cdot F \cdot 3 = -0,25561 \cdot 96485 \cdot 3 = 73,9876 \text{ kJ/mol}$,

$\Delta G_{\text{eqMnO}_2/\text{MnO}_4^-} = G_{\text{MnO}_4^-} + 2G_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} - (G_{\text{MnO}_2} + 4G_{\text{OH}^-}) = 476,95 + 2 \cdot 0 - (93,5224 + 4 \cdot 77,36) = 73,9876 \text{ kJ/mol}$,

$G_{\text{MnO}_2} = G_{\text{MnO}_4^-} + 2G_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} - (\Delta G_{\text{eqMnO}_2/\text{MnO}_4^-} + 4G_{\text{OH}^-}) = 476,95 + 2 \cdot 0 - (73,9876 + 4 \cdot 77,36) = 93,5224 \text{ kJ/mol}$,

$\text{MnO}_2 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{MnO}_4^- + 4\text{H}_3\text{O}^+ + 3\text{e}^-$; Expression of potential has standard $E^\circ_{\text{classic}} = 1,679 \text{ V}$ [1], water logarithm

$-0,0591/3 \cdot \log(1/55,3^6) = +0,20599$ and $\Delta E^\circ = 0,10166 - 0,37239$:

$E^\circ_{\text{MnO}_2/\text{H}^+} = E^\circ_{\text{MnO}_2/\text{H}^+} - 0,0591/3 \cdot \log(1/[\text{H}_2\text{O}]^6) + \Delta E^\circ = 1,679 - 0,0591/3 \cdot \log(1/55,3^6) + 0,10166 - 0,37239 = 1,61426 \text{ V}$

$\Delta G_{\text{eqMnO}_2/\text{H}^+} = E^\circ_{\text{MnO}_2/\text{H}^+} \cdot F \cdot 3 = 1,61426 \cdot 96485 \cdot 3 = 467,2556 \text{ kJ/mol}$,

$\Delta G_{\text{eqMnO}_2/\text{H}^+} = G_{\text{MnO}_4^-} + 4G_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+} - (G_{\text{MnO}_2} + 6G_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}) = 476,95 + 4 \cdot 22,44 - (99,4544 + 6 \cdot 0) = 467,2556 \text{ kJ/mol}$,

$G_{\text{MnO}_2} = G_{\text{MnO}_4^-} + 4G_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+} - (\Delta G_{\text{eqMnO}_2/\text{H}^+} + 6G_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}) = 476,95 + 4 \cdot 22,44 - (467,2556 + 6 \cdot 0) = 99,4544 \text{ kJ/mol}$,

Viela	$\Delta H^\circ_{\text{H}}$, kJ/mol	$\Delta S^\circ_{\text{H}}$, J/mol/K	$\Delta G^\circ_{\text{H}}$, kJ/mol
H_2O	-285,85	69,9565	-237,191
H_2O	-286,65	-453,188	-151,549
H_3O^+	$G_{\text{AlbertyH}_3\text{O}^+}$	22,44	-257,46
H_3O^+	-285,809	-168,8	-217,2345
$G_{\text{e-}}$	H_3O^+ formation	-235,48	22,029
H_2^{gas}	Alberty	pH=7,36	85,64
$\text{H}_2(\text{aq})$	23,4	-130	99,13
$\text{H}_2(\text{aq})$	-5,02	-363,92	103,483
$\text{H}(\text{Pt})_{\text{aq}}$	-	-	48,56
MnO_4^-	-541,4	-191,2	-447,2
MnO_4^-	formation	-447,2	391,572
MnO_4^-	$E^\circ_{\text{Mn}_2/\text{MnO}_4^-}$	1,483458V	714,133
MnO_4^-	$\Delta E^\circ_{\text{H}/\text{MnO}_4^-}$	-1,754188V	714,133
MnO_4^{2-}	-653,0	59,0	-500,7
MnO_4^{2-}	formation	-500,7	359,294
MnO_4^{2-}	=0,25561	457,396	449,233
MnO	-385,2	59,7	-362,9
MnO	formation	-362,9	0
MnO_2	-520	53,1	-465,1
MnO_2	formation	-465,1	49,35
MnO_2	$G_{\text{MnO}_2} = 0$ kJ/mol [1,8]	$G_{\text{Mn}} = 162$	
MnO_2	$E^\circ_{\text{MnO}_2/\text{OH}^-}$	0,25561 V	330,7054
MnO_2	$E^\circ_{\text{MnO}_2/\text{H}^+}$	1,61426	336,6374
MnOOH	$E^\circ_{\text{MnOOH}/\text{MnO}_2}$	1,072265V	255,62
MnOOH	Formation	1,072265V	256,042
Mn^{2+}	-220,8	-73,6	-228,1
Mn^{2+}	$E^\circ_{\text{Mn}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6/\text{Mn}}$	-1,146745	227,684
Mn^{2+}	$E^\circ_{\text{Mn}_2/\text{Mn}}$	-1,404233	177,996
Mn^{2+}	$E^\circ_{\text{H}} - E^\circ_{\text{MnO}_4^-}$	-1,754188	177,989
$G_{\text{e-}}$	Mn^{2+} formation	-228,1	21,44
$\text{MnH}_2\text{O}^{2+}$	1,483458 V	-228,1	177,996
$\text{MnH}_2\text{O}^{2+}$	formation	-228,1	415,181
Mn	G_{MnOOH}	32,0 CRC	211,4
Mn	$G_{\text{Mn}_2} = 227,684$	-1,146745	448,971
Mn	$G_{\text{Mn}_2} = 177,996$	-1,404233	448,971
O_2aqua	-11,7	-94,2	16,4

Formation $\text{Mn} + 2\text{O}_2^{\text{gas}} + \text{e}^- = \text{MnO}_4^-$;

$\Delta G^\circ_{\text{MnO}_4^-} = G_{\text{MnO}_4^-} - (G_{\text{Mn}} + 2G_{\text{O}_2} + G_{\text{e-}}) = 714,133 - (211,35 + 2 \cdot 303,1 + 21,222) = -447,2 \text{ kJ/mol}$;

$G_{\text{BioChemH}_2\text{O}} = 237,191 - 151,549 = 85,642 \text{ kJ/mol}$.

CRC Handbook of Chemistry and Physics, [1]

Biochem. Thermodyn., Massachusetts Technology Inst. [8] pH=7,36

$\Delta G^\circ_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+ \text{ absolute}} = G_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+} - (0,5G_{\text{H}_2}^{\text{gas}} + 1,5 \cdot G_{\text{O}_2}^{\text{gas}}) = -257,46 \text{ kJ/mol}$;

$\Delta G^\circ_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+} = \Delta H - T \cdot \Delta S = -285,809 - 298,15 \cdot -168,8/1000 = -235,48 \text{ kJ/mol}$;

$G_{\text{e-}} = \Delta G^\circ - G_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+} + (1,5 \cdot G_{\text{H}_2}^{\text{gas}} + 0,5 \cdot G_{\text{O}_2}^{\text{gas}}) = 22,029 \text{ kJ/mol}$; [1,8,26].

Biochem. Thermodyn., Massachusetts Technology Inst. [8] pH=7,36

$\Delta H^\circ_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+} = -285,809 \text{ kJ/mol}$ Mischenko 1972, Himia, Leningrad [26,1]

Biochem. Thermodyn., Massachusetts Technology Inst. [8] pH=7,36

$\Delta G_{\text{eq}} = -847,7 \text{ kJ/mol}$; $\Delta G_{\text{Hess}} = -1044,2 \text{ kJ/mol}$

[1]

[1,8] $G_{\text{MnO}_4^-} = \Delta G^\circ_{\text{MnO}_4^-} + (G_{\text{Mn}} + 2G_{\text{O}_2} + G_{\text{e-}}) = 391,572 \text{ kJ/mol}$;

$G_{\text{MnO}_4^-} = \Delta G_{\text{eqMn}_2/\text{MnO}_4^-} - 8G_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+} + (G_{\text{Mn}_2} + 12G_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}) = 714,133 \text{ kJ/mol}$;

$G_{\text{MnO}_4^-} = G_{\text{Mn}_2} + 7G_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} - (\Delta G_{\text{HessPt}})_{\text{H}} + 3G_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+} + 5G_{\text{H}(\text{Pt})} = 714,133 \text{ kJ/mol}$;

[1]

[1,8] $G_{\text{MnO}_4^{2-}} = \Delta G^\circ_{\text{MnO}_4^{2-}} + (G_{\text{Mn}} + 2G_{\text{O}_2} + 2G_{\text{e-}}) = 359,294 \text{ kJ/mol}$;

$G_{\text{MnO}_4^{2-}} = \Delta G_{\text{eqMnO}_4^-/\text{MnO}_4^{2-}} + G_{\text{MnO}_4^-} = -27,717 + (714,13) = 449,23 \text{ kJ/mol}$;

$\Delta G^\circ = \Delta H - T \cdot \Delta S = -385,2 - 298,15 \cdot -0,0592 = -367,5495 \text{ kJ/mol}$; [1]

$G_{\text{MnO}} = \Delta G^\circ_{\text{MnO}} + (G_{\text{Mn}} + G_{\text{O}_2}^{\text{gas}}) = -362,9 + (211,35 + 0,5 \cdot 303,1) = 0 \text{ kJ/mol}$;

$\Delta G^\circ = \Delta H - T \cdot \Delta S = -520 - 298,15 \cdot -0,0531 = -504,168 \text{ kJ/mol}$; [1]

$G_{\text{MnO}_2} = \Delta G^\circ_{\text{MnO}_2} + (G_{\text{Mn}} + G_{\text{O}_2}^{\text{gas}}) = 465,1 + (211,35 + 303,1) = 49,35 \text{ kJ/mol}$;

$G_{\text{MnO}_2} = 0 = \Delta G^\circ_{\text{MnO}_2} + G_{\text{Mn}} + G_{\text{O}_2}^{\text{gas}} = -465,1 + G_{\text{Mn}} + 303 \text{ kJ/mol}$; [1,8]

OH^- $G_{\text{MnO}_2} = G_{\text{MnO}_4^-} + 2G_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} - (\Delta G_{\text{eqMnO}_2/\text{MnO}_4^-} + 4G_{\text{OH}^-}) = 330,7054 \text{ kJ/mol}$;

H^+ $G_{\text{MnO}_2} = G_{\text{MnO}_4^-} + 4G_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+} - (\Delta G_{\text{eqMnO}_2/\text{H}^+} + 6G_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}) = 336,6374 \text{ kJ/mol}$;

$G_{\text{MnOOH}} = \Delta G_{\text{eqMnOOH}/\text{MnO}_2} + G_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} - (G_{\text{MnO}_2} + G_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+}) = 255,62 \text{ kJ/mol}$;

$G_{\text{MnOOH}} = \Delta G^\circ_{\text{MnOOH}} + (G_{\text{Mn}} + G_{\text{O}_2}^{\text{gas}} + 0,5G_{\text{H}_2}) = 256,042 \text{ kJ/mol}$;

$\Delta G^\circ = \Delta H - T \cdot \Delta S = -220,8 - 298,15 \cdot -0,073 = -199,035 \text{ kJ/mol}$; [1]

$G_{\text{Mn}_2} = \Delta G_{\text{Mn}_2/\text{H}_2\text{O}/\text{Mn}} + G_{\text{Mn}} + G_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = -221,287 + 448,97 = 227,684 \text{ kJ/mol}$;

$G_{\text{Mn}_2} = \Delta G_{\text{Mn}_2/\text{H}_2\text{O}/\text{Mn}} + (G_{\text{Mn}} + G_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}) = -270,97474 + 448,97 = 178 \text{ kJ/mol}$;

$G_{\text{Mn}_2} = \Delta G_{\text{HessPt}})_{\text{H}} - 7G_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} + (G_{\text{MnO}_4^-} + 3G_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+} + 5G_{\text{H}(\text{Pt})}) = 177,989 \text{ kJ/mol}$;

$G_{\text{Mn}_2} = 448,97$; $2G_{\text{e-}} = \Delta G^\circ_{\text{Mn}_2} - G_{\text{Mn}_2} + (G_{\text{Mn}}) = 2 \cdot 21,44 \text{ kJ/mol}$;

$G_{[\text{Mn}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2]} = \Delta G^\circ_{\text{Mn}_2} - 2G_{\text{e-}} + (G_{\text{Mn}} + G_{\text{H}_2} + 0,5G_{\text{O}_2}/2) = 177,996 \text{ kJ/mol}$;

$G_{[\text{Mn}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2]} = \Delta G^\circ_{\text{Mn}_2} - 2G_{\text{e-}} + (G_{\text{Mn}} + G_{\text{H}_2} + 0,5G_{\text{O}_2}/2) = 415,181 \text{ kJ/mol}$;

$G_{\text{Mn}} = -\Delta G^\circ_{\text{MnO}_2} - G_{\text{O}_2}^{\text{gas}} = 362,9 - 0,5 \cdot 303,1 = 211,35 \text{ kJ/mol}$. [1,8]

$G_{\text{Mn}} = G_{\text{Mn}_2} - (\Delta G_{\text{eqMn}_2/\text{Mn}} + G_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}) = 227,684 + 221,287 = 448,971 \text{ kJ/mol}$;

$G_{\text{Mn}} = G_{\text{Mn}_2} - (\Delta G_{\text{eqMn}_2/\text{Mn}} + G_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}) = 448,971 \text{ kJ/mol}$;

Biochem. Thermodyn., Massachusetts Technology Inst. [8] pH=7,36

$$\begin{aligned}
G_{MnO_4} &= \Delta G^\circ_{MnO_4} + (G_{Mn} + 2G_{O_2} + G_{e^-}) = -447,2 + (211,35 + 2 \cdot 303,1 + 21,222) = 714,133 \text{ kJ/mol}; \\
G_{e^-} &= G_{MnO_4} - (G_{Mn} + 2G_{O_2} + \Delta G^\circ_{MnO_4}) = 714,133 - (211,35 + 2 \cdot 303,1 - 447,2) = 21,222 \text{ kJ/mol}; \\
\Delta G^\circ_{MnO_4} &= G_{MnO_4} - (G_{Mn} + 2G_{O_2} + G_{e^-}) = 476,957 - (211,35 + 2 \cdot 303,1 + 21,222) = -447,2 \text{ kJ/mol}; \\
G_{MnO_4} &= \Delta G^\circ_{MnO_4} + (G_{Mn} + 2G_{O_2} + G_{e^-}) = -447,2 + (211,35 + 2 \cdot 303,1 + 21,222) = 476,957 \text{ kJ/mol}; \\
G_{e^-} &= G_{MnO_4} - (G_{Mn} + 2G_{O_2} + \Delta G^\circ_{MnO_4}) = 476,957 - (211,35 + 2 \cdot 303,1 - 447,2) = 21,222 \text{ kJ/mol}; \\
\text{Formation Mn} + 2O_2^{gas} + 2e^- &= MnO_4^{2-}; \\
\Delta G^\circ_{MnO_4^{2-}} &= G_{MnO_4^{2-}} - (G_{Mn} + 2G_{O_2} + 2G_{e^-}) = 359,294 - (211,35 + 2 \cdot 303,1 + 2 \cdot 21,222) = -500,7 \text{ kJ/mol}; \\
G_{MnO_4^{2-}} &= \Delta G^\circ_{MnO_4^{2-}} + (G_{Mn} + 2G_{O_2} + 2G_{e^-}) = -500,7 + (211,35 + 2 \cdot 303,1 + 2 \cdot 21,222) = 359,294 \text{ kJ/mol}; \\
2G_{e^-} &= G_{MnO_4^{2-}} - (G_{Mn} + 2G_{O_2} + \Delta G^\circ_{MnO_4^{2-}}) = 359,294 - (211,35 + 2 \cdot 303,1 - 500,7) = 2 \cdot 21,222 = 42,444 \text{ kJ/mol}; \\
\text{Formation } 1,5H_2^{gas} + 0,5O_2^{gas} &= H_3O^+ + e^-; \Delta G^\circ_{H_3O^+} = \Delta H - T \cdot \Delta S = -285,809 - 298,15 \cdot -168,8/1000 = -235,48 \text{ kJ/mol}; \\
\Delta G^\circ &= G_{H_3O^+} + G_{e^-} - (1,5 \cdot G_{H_2}^{gas} + 0,5 \cdot G_{O_2}^{gas}) = 22,44 + G_{e^-} - (1,5 \cdot 85,6 + 0,5 \cdot 303,1) = -235,48 \text{ kJ/mol}; \\
G_{e^-} &= \Delta G^\circ - G_{H_3O^+} + (1,5 \cdot G_{H_2}^{gas} + 0,5 \cdot G_{O_2}^{gas}) = -235,48 - 22,44 + (1,5 \cdot 85,6 + 0,5 \cdot 303,1) = 22,029 \text{ kJ/mol}; \\
\text{Formation Mn} + O_2^{gas} &= MnO_2; \Delta G^\circ_{MnO_2} = G_{MnO_2} - (G_{Mn} + G_{O_2}^{gas}) = 49,35 - (211,35 + 303,1) = -465,1 \text{ kJ/mol}; \\
G_{MnO_2} &= \Delta G^\circ_{MnO_2} + (G_{Mn} + G_{O_2}^{gas}) = -465,1 + (211,35 + 303,1) = 49,35 \text{ kJ/mol}; \\
G_{Mn} &= G_{MnO_2} - (\Delta G^\circ_{MnO_2} + G_{O_2}^{gas}) = 49,35 - (-465,1 + 303,1) = 211,35 \text{ kJ/mol. [1,8]} \\
\text{Formation Mn} + 0,5O_2^{gas} &= MnO; \Delta G^\circ_{MnO} = G_{MnO} - (G_{Mn} + G_{O_2}^{gas}/2) = 0 - (211,35 + 0,5 \cdot 303,1) = -362,9 \text{ kJ/mol}; \\
G_{MnO} &= \Delta G^\circ_{MnO} + (G_{Mn} + G_{O_2}^{gas}) = -362,9 + (211,35 + 0,5 \cdot 303,1) = 0 \text{ kJ/mol}; \\
G_{Mn} &= G_{MnO} - (\Delta G^\circ_{MnO} + G_{O_2}^{gas}) = 0 - (-362,9 + 0,5 \cdot 303,1) = 211,35 \text{ kJ/mol}; \\
Mn^{2+} + 12H_2O &= MnO_4^{2-} + 8H_3O^+ + 5e^-; \text{Absolūtais aprēķins satur standarta } E^\circ_{klasisko} = 1,507 \text{ V [1], ūdens logaritmu un } \Delta E^\circ: \\
\Delta E^\circ: E^\circ_{Mn^{2+}/MnO_4^{2-}} &= E^\circ - 0,0591/5 \cdot \log(1/[H_2O]^{12}) = 1,507 - 0,0591/5 \cdot \log(1/55,3^{12}) + 0,10166 - 0,37239 = 1,483458 \text{ V.} \\
\Delta G_{eqMn^{2+}/MnO_4^{2-}} &= E^\circ_{Mn^{2+}/MnO_4^{2-}} \cdot F \cdot 5 = 1,483458 \cdot 96485 \cdot 5 = 715,657 \text{ kJ/mol}, \\
\Delta G_{eqMn^{2+}/MnO_4^{2-}} &= G_{MnO_4^{2-}} + 8G_{H_3O^+} - (G_{Mn^{2+}} + 12G_{H_2O}) = 476,95 + 8 \cdot 22,44 - (-59,187 + 12 \cdot 0) = 715,657 \text{ kJ/mol}, \\
G_{MnO_4^{2-}} &= \Delta G_{eqMn^{2+}/MnO_4^{2-}} - 8G_{H_3O^+} + (G_{Mn^{2+}} + 12G_{H_2O}) = 715,657 - 8 \cdot 22,44 + (-59,187 + 12 \cdot 0) = 476,95 \text{ kJ/mol}, \\
G_{Mn^{2+}} &= G_{MnO_4^{2-}} + 8G_{H_3O^+} - (\Delta G_{eqMn^{2+}/MnO_4^{2-}} + 12G_{H_2O}) = 476,95 + 8 \cdot 22,44 - (715,657 + 12 \cdot 0) = -59,187 \text{ kJ/mol}, \\
\Delta G_{eqMn^{2+}/MnO_4^{2-}} &= G_{MnO_4^{2-}} + 8G_{H_3O^+} - (G_{Mn^{2+}} + 12G_{H_2O}) = 714,133 + 8 \cdot 22,44 - (177,996 + 12 \cdot 0) = 715,657 \text{ kJ/mol}, \\
G_{MnO_4^{2-}} &= \Delta G_{eqMn^{2+}/MnO_4^{2-}} - 8G_{H_3O^+} + (G_{Mn^{2+}} + 12G_{H_2O}) = 715,657 - 8 \cdot 22,44 + (177,996 + 12 \cdot 0) = 714,133 \text{ kJ/mol}, \\
G_{Mn^{2+}} &= G_{MnO_4^{2-}} + 8G_{H_3O^+} - (\Delta G_{eqMn^{2+}/MnO_4^{2-}} + 12G_{H_2O}) = 714,133 + 8 \cdot 22,44 - (715,657 + 12 \cdot 0) = 177,996 \text{ kJ/mol}, \\
\text{Formation Mn} + 6H_2^{gas} + 3O_2^{gas} &= [Mn(H_2O)_6]^{2+} + 2e^-; \\
\text{One coordinative bond has } 190,5255 \text{ kJ/mol} &= H_2O \Rightarrow \square \Delta Mn^{2+}; \\
\text{but six coordinative bonds have sum of six times } 6 \cdot 190,5255 &= 1143,153 \text{ kJ/mol } [Mn(H_2O)_6]^{2+}; \\
\Delta G^\circ_{Mn^{2+}/MnO_4^{2-}} &= G_{Mn^{2+}} + 2G_{e^-} - (G_{Mn} + 6G_{H_2} + 3G_{O_2}) = G_{Mn^{2+}} + 2 \cdot 21,222 - (448,97 + 6 \cdot 85,64 + 3 \cdot 303,1) = -228,1 \text{ kJ/mol}; \\
G_{Mn^{2+}} &= \Delta G^\circ_{Mn^{2+}/MnO_4^{2-}} + (G_{Mn} + 6G_{H_2} + 3G_{O_2}) = -228,1 - 2 \cdot 21,222 + (448,971 + 6 \cdot 85,64 + 3 \cdot 303,1) = 1601,567 \text{ kJ/mol}; \\
\text{Formation Mn} &= Mn^{2+} + 2e^-; \\
\Delta G^\circ_{Mn^{2+}} &= G_{Mn^{2+}} + 2G_{e^-} - (G_{Mn}) = 177,989 + 2 \cdot 21,44 - (448,971) = -228,1 \text{ kJ/mol}; \\
2G_{e^-} &= \Delta G^\circ_{Mn^{2+}} - G_{Mn^{2+}} + (G_{Mn}) = -228,1 - (177,989) + (448,971) = 42,44 = 2 \cdot 21,44 \text{ kJ/mol}; \\
\text{Formation Mn} + 0,5O_2^{gas} + H_2^{gas} &= [Mn(H_2O)]^{2+} + 2e^-; \\
\Delta G^\circ_{Mn^{2+}} &= G_{[Mn(H_2O)]^{2+}} + 2G_{e^-} - (G_{Mn} + G_{H_2} + 0,5G_{O_2}/2) = 415,181 + 2 \cdot 21,44 - (448,971 + 85,64 + 303,1/2) = -228,1 \text{ kJ/mol}; \\
G_{[Mn(H_2O)]^{2+}} &= \Delta G^\circ_{Mn^{2+}} - 2G_{e^-} + (G_{Mn} + G_{H_2} + 0,5G_{O_2}/2) = -228,1 - 2 \cdot 21,44 + (448,971 + 85,64 + 303,1/2) = 415,181 \text{ kJ/mol}; \\
Mn + 6H_2O &= [Mn(H_2O)_6]^{2+} + 2e^-; E^\circ \text{ satur standarta potenciālu } E^\circ_{klasisko} = -1,185 \text{ V [1], ūdens logaritmu un } \Delta E^\circ: \\
E^\circ_{Mn^{2+}/Mn} &= E^\circ - 0,0591/2 \cdot \log(1/[H_2O]^6) = -1,185 - 0,0591/2 \cdot \log(1/55,3^6) + 0,10166 - 0,37239 = -1,146745 \text{ V.} \\
\Delta G_{Mn^{2+}/Mn} &= E^\circ_{Mn^{2+}/Mn} \cdot F \cdot 2 = -1,146745 \cdot 96485 \cdot 2 = -221,287 \text{ kJ/mol}, \\
\Delta G_{Mn^{2+}/Mn} &= G_{Mn^{2+}} - (G_{Mn} + G_{H_2O}) = -9,937 - (211,35 + 0) = -221,287 \text{ kJ/mol}, \\
G_{Mn^{2+}} &= \Delta G_{Mn^{2+}/Mn} + (G_{Mn} + G_{H_2O}) = -221,287 + (211,35 + 0) = -9,937 \text{ kJ/mol}, \\
G_{Mn} &= G_{Mn^{2+}} - (\Delta G_{eqMn^{2+}/Mn} + G_{H_2O}) = -9,937 - (-221,287 + 0) = 211,35 \text{ kJ/mol}, \\
\Delta G_{Mn^{2+}/Mn} &= E^\circ_{Mn^{2+}/Mn} \cdot F \cdot 2 = -1,146745 \cdot 96485 \cdot 2 = -221,287 \text{ kJ/mol}, \\
\Delta G_{Mn^{2+}/Mn} &= G_{Mn^{2+}} - (G_{Mn} + G_{H_2O}) = 177,996 - (399,283 + 0) = -221,287 \text{ kJ/mol}, \\
G_{Mn^{2+}} &= \Delta G_{Mn^{2+}/Mn} + (G_{Mn} + G_{H_2O}) = -221,287 + (399,283 + 0) = 177,996 \text{ kJ/mol}, \\
G_{Mn} &= G_{Mn^{2+}} - (\Delta G_{eqMn^{2+}/Mn} + G_{H_2O}) = 177,996 - (-221,287 + 0) = 399,283 \text{ kJ/mol}, \\
\Delta G_{Mn^{2+}/Mn} &= E^\circ_{Mn^{2+}/Mn} \cdot F \cdot 2 = -1,146745 \cdot 96485 \cdot 2 = -221,287 \text{ kJ/mol}, \\
\Delta G_{Mn^{2+}/Mn} &= G_{Mn^{2+}} - (G_{Mn} + G_{H_2O}) = 227,684 - (448,971 + 0) = -221,287 \text{ kJ/mol}, \\
G_{Mn^{2+}} &= \Delta G_{Mn^{2+}/Mn} + (G_{Mn} + G_{H_2O}) = -221,287 + (448,971 + 0) = 227,684 \text{ kJ/mol}, \\
G_{Mn} &= G_{Mn^{2+}} - (\Delta G_{eqMn^{2+}/Mn} + G_{H_2O}) = 227,684 - (-221,287 + 0) = 448,971 \text{ kJ/mol},
\end{aligned}$$

$\text{Mn} + \text{H}_2\text{O} = [\text{Mn}(\text{H}_2\text{O})]^{2+} + 2\text{e}^-$; Expression of potential has standard $E^\circ_{\text{classic}} = -1,185 \text{ V}$ [1], water logarithm and ΔE° : $E^\circ_{\text{Mn}2+\text{H}_2\text{O}/\text{Mn}} = E^\circ - 0,0591/2 \cdot \log(1/[\text{H}_2\text{O}]^6) = -1,185 - 0,0591/2 \cdot \log(1/55,3^6) + 0,10166 - 0,37239 = -1,4042325 \text{ V}$.

$$\Delta G_{\text{Mn}2+\text{H}_2\text{O}/\text{Mn}} = E^\circ_{\text{Mn}2+\text{H}_2\text{O}/\text{Mn}} \cdot F \cdot 2 = -1,40423247 \cdot 96485 \cdot 2 = -270,97474 \text{ kJ/mol},$$

$$\Delta G_{\text{Mn}2+\text{H}_2\text{O}/\text{Mn}} = G_{\text{Mn}2+} - (G_{\text{Mn}} + G_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}) = -59,6247 - (211,35 + 0) = -270,97474 \text{ kJ/mol},$$

$$G_{\text{Mn}2+} = \Delta G_{\text{Mn}2+\text{H}_2\text{O}/\text{Mn}} + (G_{\text{Mn}} + G_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}) = 270,97474 + (211,35 + 0) = 482,32474 \text{ kJ/mol},$$

$$G_{\text{Mn}} = G_{\text{Mn}2+} - (\Delta G_{\text{eqMn}2+/\text{Mn}} + G_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}) = -59,6247 - (-270,97474 + 0) = 211,35 \text{ kJ/mol},$$

$$\Delta G_{\text{Mn}2+\text{H}_2\text{O}/\text{Mn}} = E^\circ_{\text{Mn}2+/\text{Mn}} \cdot F \cdot 2 = -1,40423247 \cdot 96485 \cdot 2 = -270,97474 \text{ kJ/mol},$$

$$\Delta G_{\text{Mn}2+\text{H}_2\text{O}/\text{Mn}} = G_{\text{Mn}2+} - (G_{\text{Mn}} + G_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}) = 177,996 - (448,971 + 0) = -270,97474 \text{ kJ/mol},$$

$$G_{\text{Mn}2+} = \Delta G_{\text{Mn}2+\text{H}_2\text{O}/\text{Mn}} + (G_{\text{Mn}} + G_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}) = -270,97474 + (448,971 + 0) = 177,996 \text{ kJ/mol},$$

$$G_{\text{Mn}} = G_{\text{Mn}2+} - (\Delta G_{\text{eqMn}2+/\text{Mn}} + G_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}) = 177,996 - (-270,97474 + 0) = 448,971 \text{ kJ/mol},$$

$\text{MnO}_4^{2-} = \text{MnO}_4^- + \text{e}^-$; Absolūtais aprēķins satur standarta potenciālu $E^\circ_{\text{klasisko}} = 0,558 \text{ V}$ [1], ūdens logaritmu un ΔE° : $E^\circ_{\text{MnO}_4/\text{MnO}_4^-} = E^\circ - 0,0591/1 \cdot \log([\text{H}_2\text{O}]^0) + 0,10166 - 0,37239 = 0,558 - 0,000 + 0,10166 - 0,37239 = 0,28727 \text{ V}$;

$$\text{MnO}_4^- + \text{e}^- = \text{MnO}_4^{2-}; \text{inverse } \Delta G_{\text{eqMnO}_4/\text{MnO}_4^-} = E^\circ_{\text{eqMnO}_4/\text{MnO}_4^-} \cdot F \cdot 1 = -0,28727 \cdot 96485 \cdot 1 = -27,717 \text{ kJ/mol},$$

$$\Delta G_{\text{eqMnO}_4/\text{MnO}_4^-} = G_{\text{MnO}_4^-} - G_{\text{MnO}_4} = 449,233 - (714,133) = -27,717 \text{ kJ/mol},$$

$$G_{\text{MnO}_4^-} = \Delta G_{\text{eqMnO}_4/\text{MnO}_4^-} + G_{\text{MnO}_4} = -27,717 + (714,133) = 686,416 \text{ kJ/mol},$$

$\text{MnO}_2 + 4\text{OH}^- = \text{MnO}_4^- + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + 3\text{e}^-$; Absolūtais aprēķins satur standarta potenciālu $E^\circ_{\text{klasisko}} = 0,595 \text{ V}$ [1], ūdens logaritmu $-0,06866 \text{ V}$ un ΔE° : $E^\circ_{\text{MnO}_2/\text{OH}^-} = 0,25561 \text{ V}$

$$E^\circ_{\text{MnO}_2/\text{OH}^-} = E^\circ_{\text{classic}} - 0,0591/3 \cdot \log([\text{H}_2\text{O}]^2) + 0,10166 - 0,37239 = 0,595 - 0,0591/3 \cdot \log(55,3^2) + 0,10166 - 0,37239 = 0,25561 \text{ V}$$

$$\Delta G_{\text{MnO}_2/\text{OH}^-} = E^\circ_{\text{MnO}_2/\text{OH}^-} \cdot F \cdot 3 = 0,25561 \cdot 96485 \cdot 3 = 73,9876 \text{ kJ/mol},$$

$$\Delta G_{\text{eqMnO}_2/\text{MnO}_4^-} = G_{\text{MnO}_4^-} + 2G_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} - (G_{\text{MnO}_2} + 4G_{\text{OH}^-}) = 714,133 + 2 \cdot 0 - (93,5224 + 4 \cdot 77,36) = 73,9876 \text{ kJ/mol},$$

$$G_{\text{MnO}_2} = G_{\text{MnO}_4^-} + 2G_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} - (\Delta G_{\text{eqMnO}_2/\text{MnO}_4^-} + 4G_{\text{OH}^-}) = 714,133 + 2 \cdot 0 - (73,9876 + 4 \cdot 77,36) = 330,7054 \text{ kJ/mol},$$

$\text{MnO}_2 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{MnO}_4^- + 4\text{H}_3\text{O}^+ + 3\text{e}^-$; Expression of potential has standard $E^\circ_{\text{classic}} = 1,679 \text{ V}$ [1], water logarithm $-0,0591/3 \cdot \log(1/55,3^6) = +0,20599$ and $\Delta E^\circ = 0,10166 - 0,37239 = 1,61426 \text{ V}$

$$E^\circ_{\text{MnO}_2/\text{H}^+} = E^\circ_{\text{MnO}_2/\text{H}^+} - 0,0591/3 \cdot \log(1/[\text{H}_2\text{O}]^6) + \Delta E^\circ = 1,679 - 0,0591/3 \cdot \log(1/55,3^6) + 0,10166 - 0,37239 = 1,61426 \text{ V}$$

$$\Delta G_{\text{eqMnO}_2/\text{H}^+} = E^\circ_{\text{MnO}_2/\text{H}^+} \cdot F \cdot 3 = 1,61426 \cdot 96485 \cdot 3 = 467,2556 \text{ kJ/mol},$$

$$\Delta G_{\text{eqMnO}_2/\text{H}^+} = G_{\text{MnO}_4^-} + 4G_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+} - (G_{\text{MnO}_2} + 6G_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}) = 714,133 + 4 \cdot 22,44 - (336,6374 + 6 \cdot 0) = 467,2556 \text{ kJ/mol},$$

$$G_{\text{MnO}_2} = G_{\text{MnO}_4^-} + 4G_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+} - (\Delta G_{\text{eqMnO}_2/\text{H}^+} + 6G_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}) = 714,133 + 4 \cdot 22,44 - (467,2556 + 6 \cdot 0) = 336,6374 \text{ kJ/mol},$$

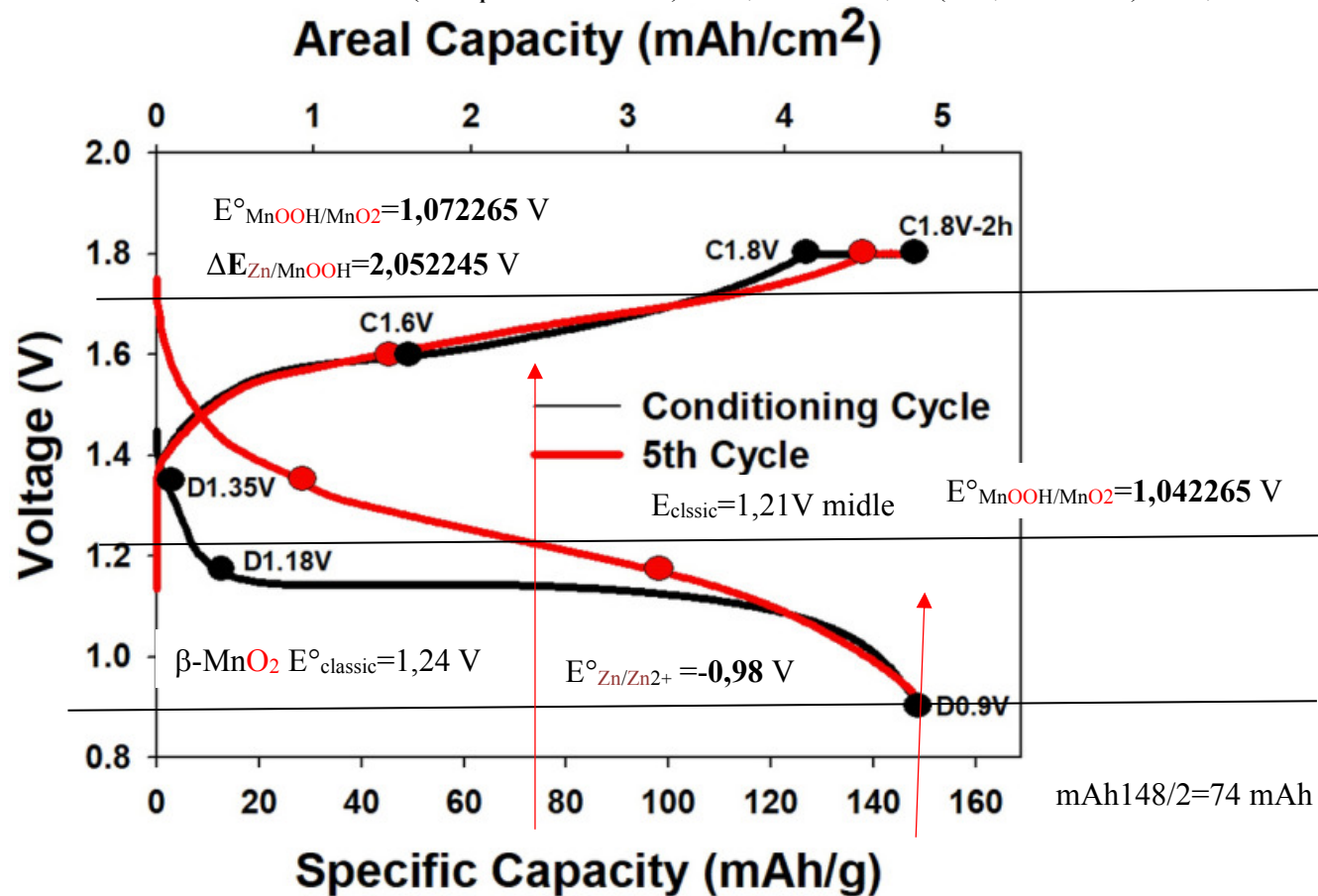


Figure 2. Discharge/charge voltage profiles for the first and fifth cycles of a Zn||EMD cell showing where electrodes were extracted for characterization. $\text{MnO}_2 + \text{H}_3\text{O}^+ + \text{e}^- = \text{MnOOH} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$; $\text{Zn} + \text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{Zn}^{2+} + 2\text{e}^-$;

Manganese(III) oxyhydroxide $\text{MnOOH} + \text{H}_2\text{O} = \beta\text{-MnO}_2 + \text{H}_3\text{O}^+ + \text{e}^-$; oxidation Nernst's half reaction Average standard potential has $E^\circ_{\text{classic}} = 1,24 \text{ V}$ [36], water logarithm and sum ΔE° :

$$E^\circ_{\text{MnOOH/MnO}_2} = E^\circ - 0,0591/1 \cdot \log(1/[\text{H}_2\text{O}]) + 0,10166 - 0,37239 = 1,24 + 0,103 + 0,10166 - 0,37239 = 1,072265 \text{ V};$$

$$\beta\text{-MnO}_2 + \text{H}_3\text{O}^+ + \text{e}^- = \text{MnOOH} + \text{H}_2\text{O}; \text{inverse } \Delta G_{\text{MnOOH/MnO}_2} = E^\circ_{\text{MnOOH/MnO}_2} \cdot F \cdot 1 = -1,072265 \cdot 96485 \cdot 1 = -103,4575 \text{ kJ/mol},$$

$$\Delta G_{\text{eqMnOOH/MnO}_2} = G_{\text{MnOOH}} + G_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} - (G_{\text{MnO}_2} + G_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+}) = 255,62 + 0 - (336,6374 + 22,44) = -103,4575 \text{ kJ/mol},$$

$$G_{\text{MnOOH}} = \Delta G_{\text{eqMnOOH/MnO}_2} + G_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} - (G_{\text{MnO}_2} + G_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+}) = -103,4575 - 0 + (336,6374 + 22,44) = 255,62 \text{ kJ/mol},$$

$$\text{Formation } \Delta G^\circ_{\text{MnOOH}} = G_{\text{MnOOH}} - (G_{\text{Mn}} + G_{\text{O}_2}^{\text{gas}} + 0,5 G_{\text{H}_2}) = 255,62 - (448,971 + 303,1 + 0,5 \cdot 85,64) = -538,849 \text{ kJ/mol}.$$

$$G_{\text{MnOOH}} = \Delta G^\circ_{\text{MnOOH}} + (G_{\text{Mn}} + G_{\text{O}_2}^{\text{gas}} + 0,5 G_{\text{H}_2}) = -538,849 + (448,971 + 303,1 + 0,5 \cdot 85,64) = 256,042 \text{ kJ/mol}.$$

$$K_{\text{eqMnOOH/MnO}_2} = [\text{MnOOH}] \cdot [\text{H}_2\text{O}] / [\text{MnO}_2] \cdot [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = ([\text{MnOOH}] / [\text{MnO}_2]) \cdot (55,3 / 10^{(-7,36)}) = 10^{18,125} = \exp(-\Delta G_{\text{eqMnOOH/MnO}_2} / R/T) = \exp(103457,5 / 8,3144 / 298,15) = 10^{18,125};$$

In water medium and pH=7,36 ratio is $([\text{MnOOH}] / [\text{MnO}_2]) = 10^{18,125} / (55,3 / 10^{(-7,36)}) = 1052627880$;
 $\epsilon\text{-MnO}_2$ $E^\circ = 1,322 \text{ V}$; $\beta\text{-MnO}_2$ $E^\circ = 1,238$ to $1,242 \text{ V}$; average $E^\circ_{\text{classic}} = 1,24 \text{ V}$; $\gamma\text{-MnO}_2$ $E^\circ = 1,322 \text{ V}$; [36]
 standard Gibbs energies of formation are calculated to $\beta\text{-MnO}_2$ be $-462,7 \text{ kJ/mol}$ and $\epsilon\text{-MnO}_2$ $-427,3 \text{ kJ/mol}$, and from CRC 2017 [1] $\Delta G^\circ_{\text{MnO}_2} = -465,1 \text{ kJ/mol}$ like $\beta\text{-MnO}_2$ be $-462,7 \text{ kJ/mol}$ respectively.

Formation shows more deep stability $\Delta G^\circ_{\text{MnOOH}} = -535,5297 \text{ kJ/mol}$ between manganese oxides, where one mol manganese invest free energy $G_{\text{Mn}} = 448,971 \text{ kJ/mol}$, as in formation of $\beta\text{-MnO}_2$ just $G_{\text{Mn}} = 162 \text{ kJ/mol}$.
 Since $\beta\text{-MnO}_2$ is the thermodynamically most stable in phase of MnO_2 , these formation energies indicate that the $\epsilon\text{-MnO}_2$ is less stable by $-35,4 \text{ kJ/mol}$, i. e., $\epsilon\text{-MnO}_2 \Rightarrow \beta\text{-MnO}_2$ ΔG° transform: $-35:4 \text{ kJ/mol}$;

$\text{Zn} + \text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{Zn}^{2+} + 2\text{e}^-$, $2\beta\text{-MnO}_2 + 2\text{H}_3\text{O}^+ + 2\text{e}^- = 2\text{MnOOH} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$; $\text{Zn} + 2\beta\text{-MnO}_2 + 2\text{H}_3\text{O}^+ = \text{Zn}^{2+} + 2\text{MnOOH} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$,
 Absolute potential has $E^\circ_{\text{Classic}} = -0,7618 \text{ V}$ [32], water logarithm $-0,0515$ and sum ΔE° summa
 ΔE° : $E^\circ_{\text{Zn/Zn}^{2+}} = E^\circ_{\text{classic}} - 0,0591/2 \cdot \log(1/([\text{H}_2\text{O}])) + \Delta E^\circ = -0,7618 + 0,051497 + 0,10166 - 0,371339 = -0,97998 \text{ V}.$

$$\Delta G_{\text{eqZn}} = E^\circ_{\text{Zn}} \cdot F \cdot 2 = -0,97998 \cdot 96485 \cdot 2 = -189,10674 \text{ kJ/mol},$$

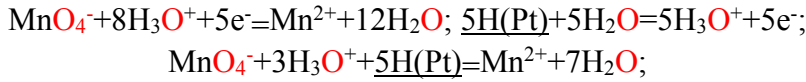
$$\Delta G_{\text{eqZn}} = G_{\text{Zn}^{2+}} - (G_{\text{Zn}} + G_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}) = 215,55 - (404,657 + 0) = -189,107 \text{ kJ/mol};$$

$$G_{\text{Zn}^{2+}} = \Delta G_{\text{eqZn}} + (G_{\text{Zn}} + G_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}) = -189,107 + (404,657 + 0) = 215,55 \text{ kJ/mol};$$

$$\Delta G_{\text{eqZn/MnOOH}} = (E^\circ_{\text{Zn/Zn}^{2+}} - E^\circ_{\text{MnOOH/MnO}_2}) \cdot F \cdot 1 \cdot 2 = (-0,97998 - 1,0723) \cdot 96485 \cdot 2 = -2,0523 \cdot 96485 \cdot 2 = -396,0217 \text{ kJ/mol}.$$

$$K_{\text{eq}} = \exp(-\Delta G_{\text{eqH/MnO}_4} / R/T) = \exp(396021,7 / 8,3144 / 298,15) = \exp(159,7546) = 10^{69,3805};$$

$$\text{Sum of standard potentials } \Delta E_{\text{Zn/MnOOH}} = (E^\circ_{\text{Zn/Zn}^{2+}} - E^\circ_{\text{MnOOH/MnO}_2}) = (-0,97998 - 1,072265) = -2,052245 \text{ V};$$



Balancing the Electrons $+ne^- = 5e^- = -ne^-$ gives the Red-Ox reaction: $\text{MnO}_4^- + 3\text{H}_3\text{O}^+ + \underline{5\text{H(Pt)}} = \text{Mn}^{2+} + 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$;

Absolute scale Biochemistry Thermodynamic, Massachusetts Technology Inst. [8] pH=7,36

$$\Delta G_{\text{eqH/MnO}_4} = (E^\circ_{\text{H}} - E^\circ_{\text{MnO}_4}) \cdot F \cdot 1 \cdot 5 = (-0,27073 - 1,483458) \cdot 96485 \cdot 5 = -1,754188 \cdot 96485 \cdot 5 = -846,2641459 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

$$\Delta G_{\text{HessPtH}} = G_{\text{Mn}^{2+}} + 7G_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} - (G_{\text{MnO}_4} + 3G_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+} + 5G_{\text{H(Pt)}}) = 177,989 + 7 \cdot 0 - (714,133 + 3 \cdot 22,44 + 5 \cdot 48,56) = -846,2642 \text{ kJ/mol};$$

$$G_{\text{MnO}_4} = G_{\text{Mn}^{2+}} + 7G_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} - (\Delta G_{\text{HessPtH}} + 3G_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+} + 5G_{\text{H(Pt)}}) = 177,989 + 7 \cdot 0 - (-846,2642 + 3 \cdot 22,44 + 5 \cdot 48,56) = 714,133 \text{ kJ/mol};$$

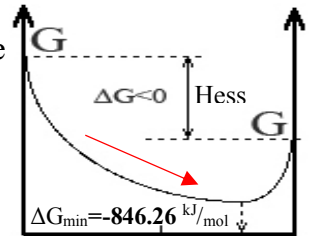
$$G_{\text{Mn}^{2+}} = \Delta G_{\text{HessPtH}} - 7G_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} + (G_{\text{MnO}_4} + 3G_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+} + 5G_{\text{H(Pt)}}) = -846,2642 - 7 \cdot 0 + (714,133 + 3 \cdot 22,44 + 5 \cdot 48,56) = 177,989 \text{ kJ/mol};$$

$$E^\circ_{\text{H}} - E^\circ_{\text{MnO}_4} = -1,754188 \text{ V}$$

$K_{\text{eq}} = \exp(-\Delta G_{\text{eqH/MnO}_4} / R/T) = \exp(846264,1459 / 8,3144 / 298,15) = \exp(341,382) = 10^{148,26}$;
 Exothermic and exoergonic MnO_4^- reduction by $\underline{5\text{H(Pt)}}$ Hess free energy change negative and equilibrium state minimum $\Delta G_{\text{min}} = \Delta G_{\text{eqOxRed}} = -846,26 \text{ kJ/mol}$ reaching

$$\text{equilibrium mixture } 10^{148,5} = K_{\text{eq}} = \frac{[\text{H}_2\text{O}]^7 \cdot [\text{Mn}^{2+}]}{([\text{PtH}]^5 \cdot [\text{MnO}_4^-] \cdot [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]^3)};$$

Prigogine attractor is free energy change minimum ΔG_{min} . Free energy change minimum reaching establishes equilibrium. Equilibrium state is attractor for all infinite non-equilibrium states.
 products $\text{Mn}^{2+} + 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$



5A + B + 3C 50% D + 8E
 reactants $\underline{5\text{H(Pt)}} + \text{MnO}_4^- + 3\text{H}_3\text{O}^+$

References.

1. [W.M.Haynes. Handbook of Chemistry and Physics .97th ed. CRC Press Taylor and Francis Group; 2017](#) 2643.
2. Prigogine I, Defey R. Chemical Thermodynamics. Longmans Green & co ©; 1954.
3. Prigogine I, Nicolis G. Self-Organization in Non-Equilibrium Systems. Wiley, 1977.
4. [Prigogine I. Time, Structure and Fluctuations. Lecture, The Nobel Praise in Chemistry; 1977.](#)
5. [Kuman M. New light on the attractors creating order out of the chaos. *Int J Complement Alt Med.* **11**\(6\), 337, \(2018\) ;](#)
6. [Nelson DL, Cox MM. Lehninger Principles of Biochemistry. 5th ed. New York: W.H. Freeman and company; 2008.](#)
7. [Xing W, Yin G, Zhang J. Rotating Electrode Method and Oxygen Reduction Electrocatalysts. *Elsevier*; 6 \(2014\).](#)
8. [Alberty RA. Biochemical Thermodynamic's : Applications of Mathematics. John Wiley & Sons, Inc. 1-463, \(2006\).](#)
9. [Pinard MA, Mahon B, McKenna R. Probing the Surface of Human Carbonic Anhydrase for Clues towards the Design of Isoform Specific Inhibitors. *BioMed Research International*; **2015**, 3 \(2015\). .](#)
11. [Balodis J. PRAKTISKIE DARBI FIZIKĀLAJĀ ĶĪMIJĀ II DAĻA. Izdevniecība «Zvaigzne», Rīga, 1975, lapaspuse. 149. Latvian.](#)
14. [Kaksis A. The Biosphere Self-Organization Attractors drive perfect order homeostasis reactions to link bioenergetic with functionally activate oxygen and carbon dioxide molecules. 7th International Conference on New Trends in Chemistry September 25-26, 2021.](#)
15. [Kaksis A. HIGH RATE PROTOLYSIS ATTRACTORS ACTIVATE energy over zero \$\text{GH}_2\text{O}=\text{GCO}_2\text{gas}=0\$ kJ/mol of water and carbon dioxide. FREE ENERGY CONTENT as BIOSPHERE Self-ORGANIZATION creates PERFECT ORDER IRREVERSIBLE HOMEOSTASIS PROGRESS. 9th International Conference.](#)
16. Loach, P.A. (1976) In Handbook of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, 3rd edn (Fasman, G.D. ed.), Physical and Chemical Data, Vol. 1, pp. 122-130 e, CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL
17. A.M. Suchotina, Handbook of Electro-Chemistry, Petersburg ,1981."Chimia"© Russian
18. S.Kortly and L.Shucha. Handbook of chemical equilibria in analytical chemistry. 1985.EllisHorwood Ltd.©
19. University Alberta Data Tables Molar Thermodynamic Properties of Pure Substances 1997.
<http://www.vhem.ualberta.ca/>
20. Boca Raton, FL. Free **FAD**; FAD bound to a specific flavo-protein (for example succinate dehydrogenase) a different E°
21. David A. Harris, "Bio-energetic at a Glance". **b** Blackwell Science Ltd ©, 1995, p.116.
22. Daniel C. Harris, "Quantitative chemical analysis". W.H.Freeman and Company New York ©, 7th ed.2007, p828
23. E. Newton Harvey, "The oxidation-reduction potential of the Luciferin-Oxyluciferin system". JGP.1927, p385
24. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atomic_radii_of_the_elements_\(data_page\)#Atomic_radius](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atomic_radii_of_the_elements_(data_page)#Atomic_radius)
25. [Kaksis A, The discovery of Hydrogen electrode reference \$E^\circ_{\text{H}} = -0.2965\$ Volts in absolute potential scale synchronizes the sciences with absolute free energy scale. 10th International Conference on New Trends in Chemistry 19-21 April, 2024.p.25. BOOK OF ABSTRACTS.](#)
26. [K.P. Mishchenko, Thermodynamics of Electrolyte Solutins, MTP International Review of Sciences – Volume 10, Thermochemistry and Thermodynamics, \(Butterworths, London, 1972\)](#)
27. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carbon_dioxide
28. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ammonia_solution
29. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oxalic_acid
30. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hydrogen_sulfide
31. [David G. Wahman, Matthew D. Pinelli, Michael R. Schock, Darren A. Lytle, Theoretical equilibrium lead\(II\) solubility revisited: Open source code and practical relationships, AWWA Water Sci. 2021 October 26; 3\(5\): . doi:10.1002/aws2.1250.](#)
32. [Thuy Nguyen Thanh Tran, Susi Jin, Marine Cuisinier, Brian D Adams, Douglas G Ivey, Reaction mechanisms for electrolytic manganese dioxide in rechargeable aqueous zinc-ion batteries, Department of Chemical and Materials Engineering, University of Alberta, Edmonton, AB T6G 1H9 Canada, Salient Energy Inc., Dartmouth, NS B3B 1C4 Canada, Scientific Reports, 2021 Oct 21;11:20777. p. 3. email: \[tthuy@ualberta.ca\]\(mailto:tthuy@ualberta.ca\)](#)
33. [University of Rhode Island \$K_a\$, \$K_{sp}\$, \$K_f\$, Thermodynamic \$\Delta H\$ \$\Delta S\$ \$G\$, \$E^\circ_{\text{Classic}}\$, equations.](#)
34. D.D. Wagman, W.H. Evans, V.B. Parker, R.H. Schumm, I.B. Halow, M. Sylvia, K.L. Churney, R.L. Nuttal, The NBS tables of chemical thermodynamic properties. Selected values for inorganic and C1 and C2 organic substances in SI units, Journal of Physical and Chemical Reference Data 11 (1982) Supplement 2.
35. J.A.Bourdoiseau, R.Sabot, M.Jeannin, F.Termemil, Ph.Refait, Determination of standard Gibbs free energy of formation of green rusts and its application to the Fe(II–III) hydroxy-oxalate. Colloids and Surfaces A: Physicochemical and Engineering Aspects. **Volume 410**, ELSEVIER 2012, Pages 72-80.
36. [Keyvan Malaie, Fritz Scholz, Uwe Schröder, Harm Wulff, Heike Kahlert, Determining the Gibbs Energy Contributions of Ion and Electron Transfer for Proton Insertion in \$\epsilon\$ -MnO₂. ChemPhysChem published by Wiley-VCH GmbH, 2022 Oct 17;23\(24\):e202200364. doi: 10.](#)
37. [PH. Refait, C.Bon, L.Simon, G.Bourrie, F.Trolard, J.Bessiere and J.-M.R.Genin, Chemical composition and Gibbs standard free energy of formation of Fe\(II\)-Fe\(III\) hydroxysulphate green rust and Fe\(II\) hydroxide. Clay Minerals \(1999\) 34,499-510 .](#)

38. [D. D. PERRIN, DISSOCIATION CONSTANTS OF INORGANIC ACIDS AND BASES IN AQUEOUS SOLUTION. publications.iupac.org/pac/pdf/1969/pdf/2002x0133.pdf](http://publications.iupac.org/pac/pdf/1969/pdf/2002x0133.pdf)
39. wikipedia.org/Chromic_acid 2026.08.08..