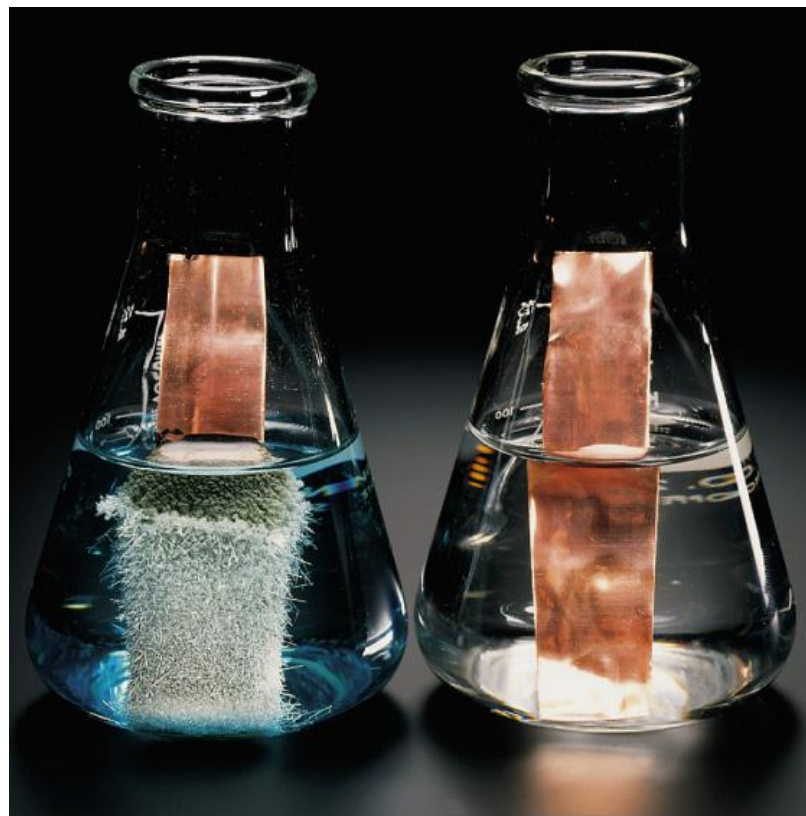
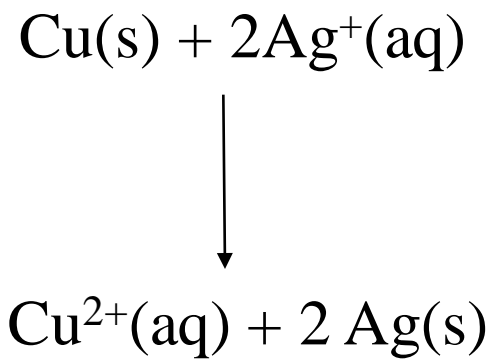


13 Elektrokémia

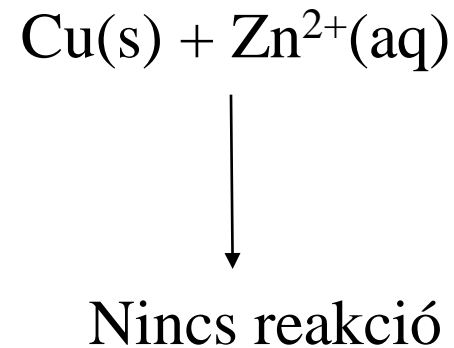
- 13-1 Elektródpotenciálok mérése
- 13-2 Standard elektródpotenciálok
- 13-3 E_{cell} , ΔG , és K_{eq}
- 13-4 E_{cell} koncentráció függése
- 13-5 Elemek: áramtermelés kémiai reakciókkal
- 13-6 Korrózió: nem kívánt elem
- 13-7 Elektrolízis: nem spontán reakciók előidézése
- 13-8 Elektrolízis ipari alkalmazásai
 - *Fókusz* membrán potenciálok

13-1 Elektrodpotenciálok mérése

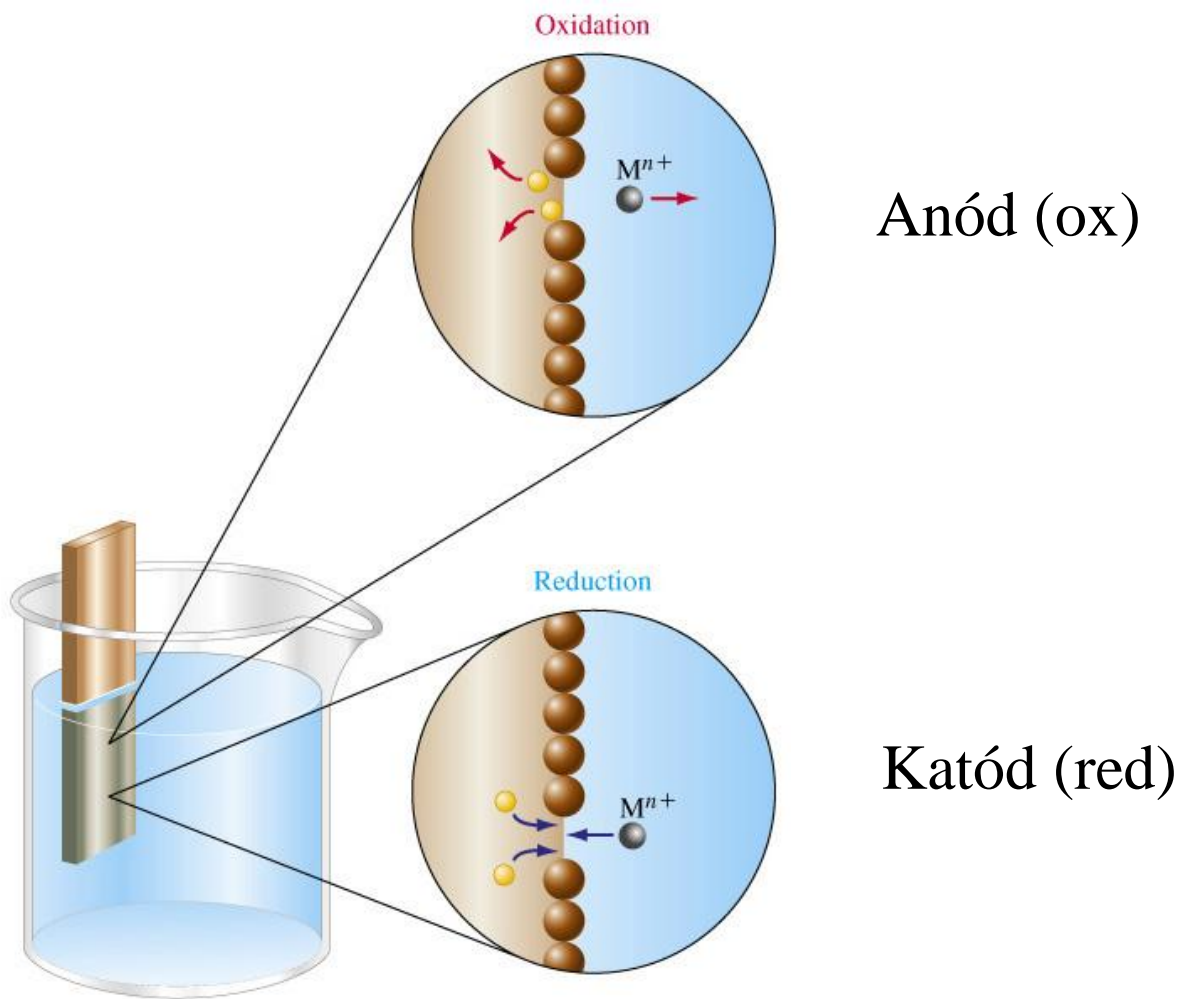


(a)

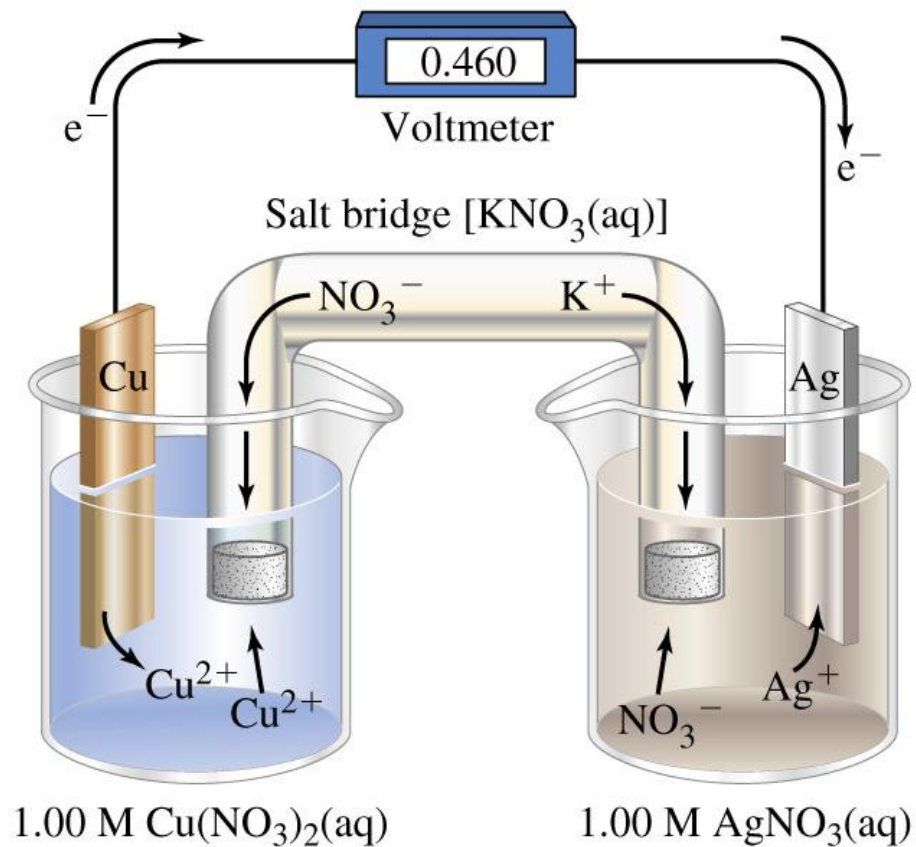
(b)



Elektród reakciók, elektródok



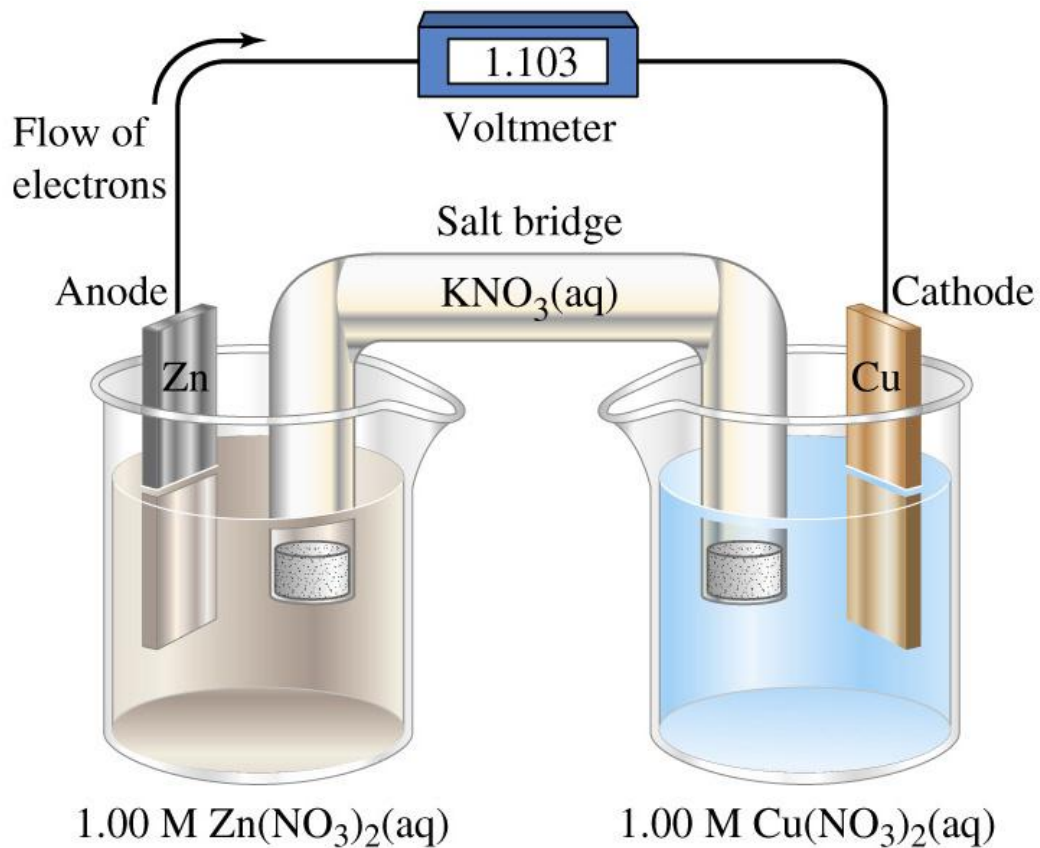
Galvánelem

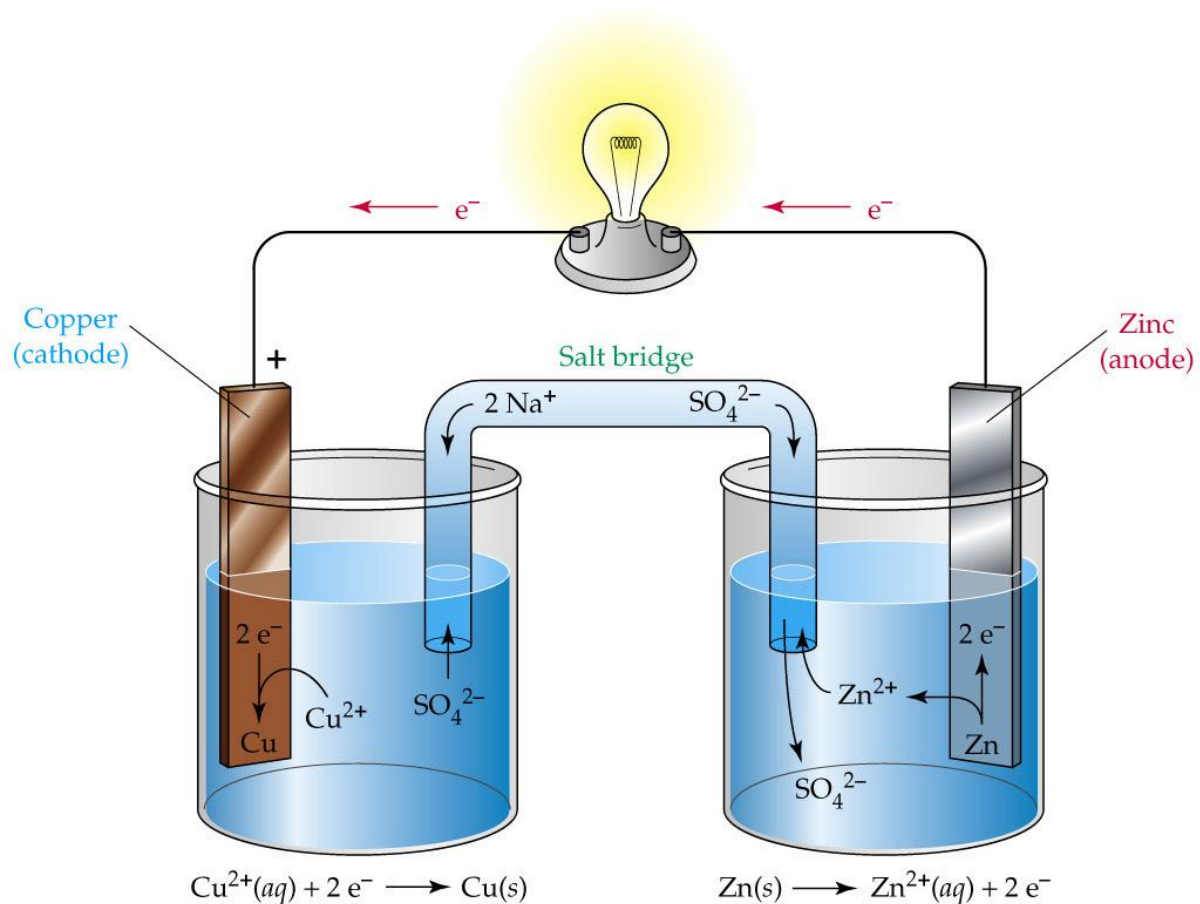


Terminológia

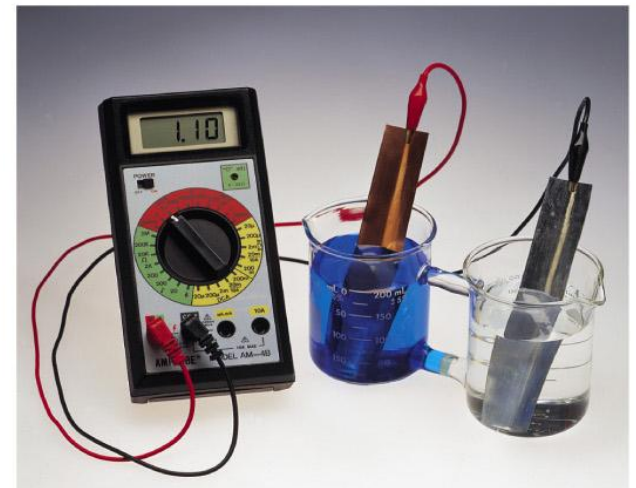
- Elektromotoros erő, E_{cell} .
 - A cella feszültsége.
- Cella diagram.
 - A galvánelem komponenseinek szimbolikus ábrázolása:
 - Anód (anode) (oxidáció helye) *bal oldalon*.
 - Katód (cathode) (redukció helye) *jobb oldalon*.
 - Fázishatár jele: |.
 - Fél cellák közötti határ jele (rendszerint só-híd): ||.

Terminológia





(a)



(b)

Terminológia

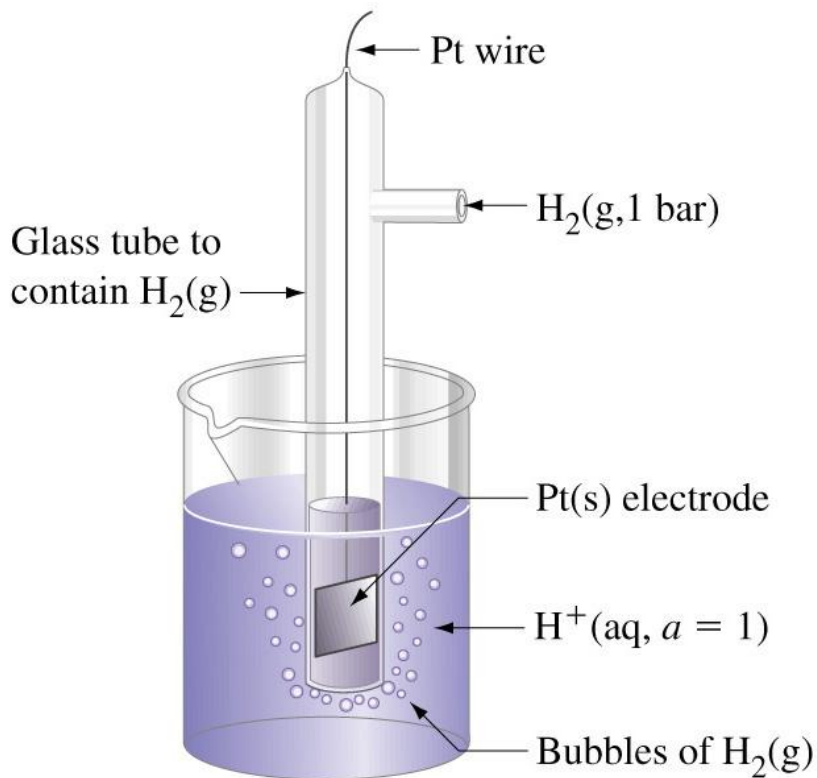
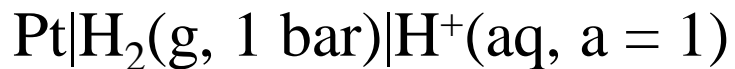
- Galvánelem (cella).
 - Spontán kémiai reakció ami feszültség különbséget teremt.
- Elektrolizáló cella.
 - Nem spontán kémiai változás külső feszültség hatására.
- Redoxi pár, M/M^{n+}
 - Két összetartozó, különböző ionizációs állapotú anyag. elektronszám változás: $n e^-$.

13-2 Standard elektród potenciálok

- Az elektródok közötti potenciál különbség nagyon pontosan mérhető.
- Az elektródok potenciálja nehezen mérhető.
- Önkényes nulla potenciált választanak.

Standard Hidrogén Elektród (SHE)

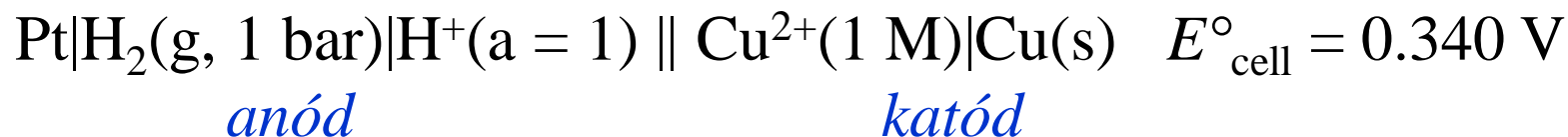
Standard Hidrogén Elektród (SHE)



Standard elektród potenciál, E°

- E° nemzetközi egyezmény szerint definiálják.
- A *redukcióra* való hajlamot jelzi egy kiválasztott elektród esetében.
 - Minden ion aktivitása: $a=1$ (közelítőleg 1 M).
 - Minden gáz nyomása 1 bar (közelítőleg 1 atm).
 - Ha nem jelöljük a fémet, akkor inert nem reagáló fémet használunk (pl. Pt).

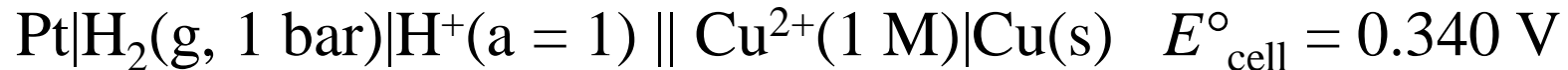
Redox pár



Standard cella potenciál: a két *standard* elektród potenciáljának különbsége.

$$E^{\circ}_{\text{cella}} = E^{\circ}_{\text{katód}} - E^{\circ}_{\text{anód}}$$

Standard Cella Potencial

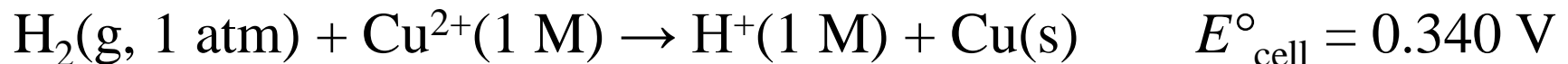


$$E^\circ_{\text{cell}} = E^\circ_{\text{cathode}} - E^\circ_{\text{anode}}$$

$$E^\circ_{\text{cell}} = E^\circ_{\text{Cu}^{2+}/\text{Cu}} - E^\circ_{\text{H}^+/\text{H}_2}$$

$$0.340 \text{ V} = E^\circ_{\text{Cu}^{2+}/\text{Cu}} - 0 \text{ V}$$

$$E^\circ_{\text{Cu}^{2+}/\text{Cu}} = +0.340 \text{ V}$$



Standard redukciós potenciál mérése

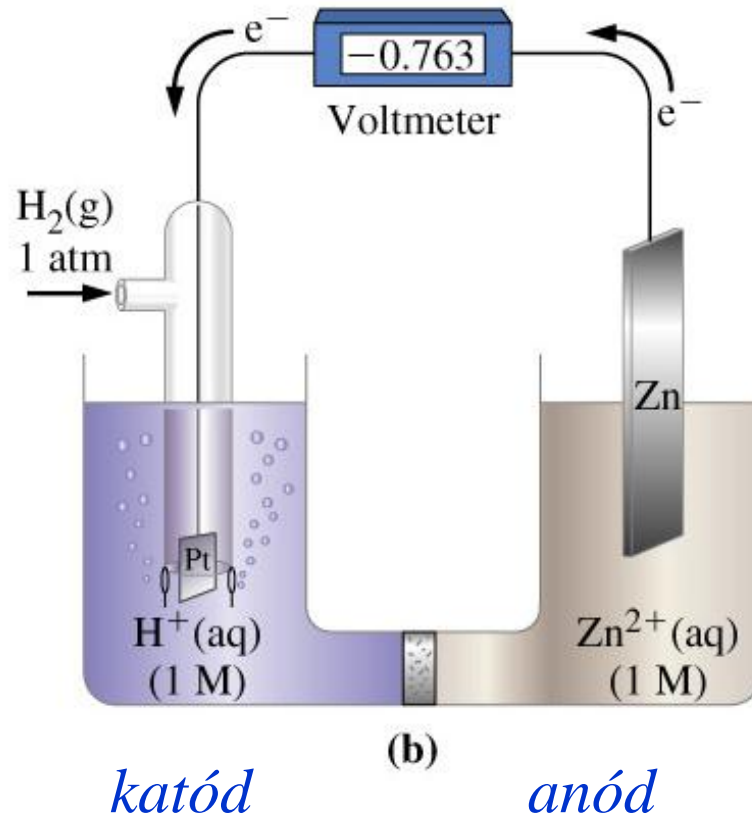
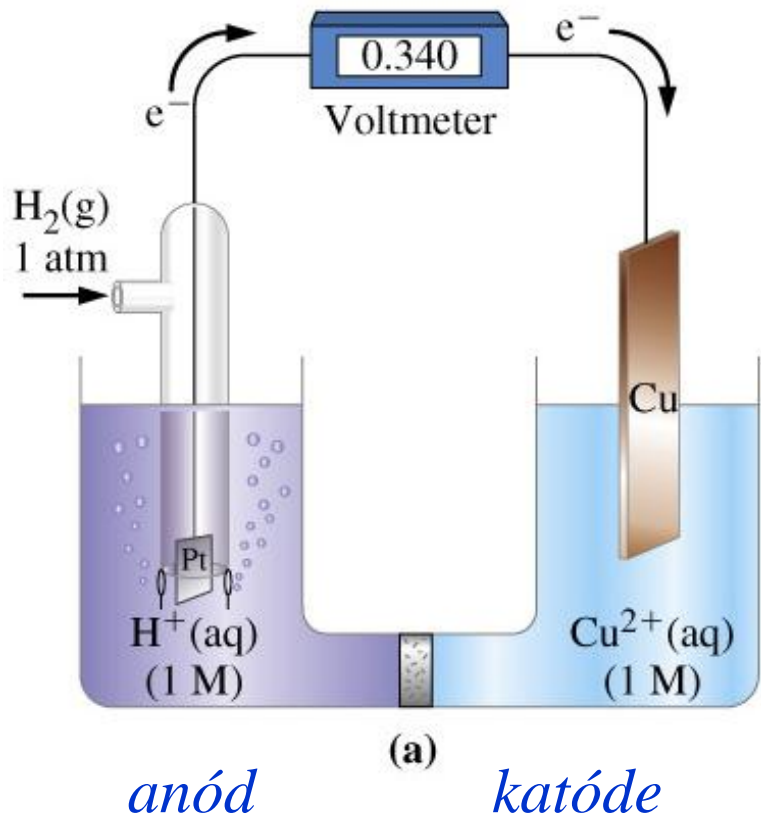


TABLE 21.1 Some Selected Standard Electrode (Reduction) Potentials at 25 °C

Reduction Half-Reaction	E°, V
Acidic solution	
$\text{F}_2(\text{g}) + 2 \text{e}^- \longrightarrow 2 \text{F}^-(\text{aq})$	+2.866
$\text{O}_3(\text{g}) + 2 \text{H}^+(\text{aq}) + 2 \text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{O}_2(\text{g}) + \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$	+2.075
$\text{S}_2\text{O}_8^{2-}(\text{aq}) + 2 \text{e}^- \longrightarrow 2 \text{SO}_4^{2-}(\text{aq})$	+2.01
$\text{H}_2\text{O}_2(\text{aq}) + 2 \text{H}^+(\text{aq}) + 2 \text{e}^- \longrightarrow 2 \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$	+1.763
$\text{MnO}_4^-(\text{aq}) + 8 \text{H}^+(\text{aq}) + 5 \text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{Mn}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + 4 \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$	+1.51
$\text{PbO}_2(\text{s}) + 4 \text{H}^+(\text{aq}) + 2 \text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{Pb}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + 2 \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$	+1.455
$\text{Cl}_2(\text{g}) + 2 \text{e}^- \longrightarrow 2 \text{Cl}^-(\text{aq})$	+1.358
$\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}(\text{aq}) + 14 \text{H}^+(\text{aq}) + 6 \text{e}^- \longrightarrow 2 \text{Cr}^{3+}(\text{aq}) + 7 \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$	+1.33
$\text{MnO}_2(\text{s}) + 4 \text{H}^+(\text{aq}) + 2 \text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{Mn}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + 2 \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$	+1.23
$\text{O}_2(\text{g}) + 4 \text{H}^+(\text{aq}) + 4 \text{e}^- \longrightarrow 2 \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$	+1.229
$2 \text{IO}_3^-(\text{aq}) + 12 \text{H}^+(\text{aq}) + 10 \text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{I}_2(\text{s}) + 6 \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$	+1.20
$\text{Br}_2(\text{l}) + 2 \text{e}^- \longrightarrow 2 \text{Br}^-(\text{aq})$	+1.065
$\text{NO}_3^-(\text{aq}) + 4 \text{H}^+(\text{aq}) + 3 \text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{NO}(\text{g}) + 2 \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$	+0.956
$\text{Ag}^+(\text{aq}) + \text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{Ag}(\text{s})$	+0.800
$\text{Fe}^{3+}(\text{aq}) + \text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{Fe}^{2+}(\text{aq})$	+0.771
$\text{O}_2(\text{g}) + 2 \text{H}^+(\text{aq}) + 2 \text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O}_2(\text{aq})$	+0.695
$\text{I}_2(\text{s}) + 2 \text{e}^- \longrightarrow 2 \text{I}^-(\text{aq})$	+0.535
$\text{Cu}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + 2 \text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{Cu}(\text{s})$	+0.340
$\text{SO}_4^{2-}(\text{aq}) + 4 \text{H}^+(\text{aq}) + 2 \text{e}^- \longrightarrow 2 \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l}) + \text{SO}_2(\text{g})$	+0.17
$\text{Sn}^{4+}(\text{aq}) + 2 \text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{Sn}^{2+}(\text{aq})$	+0.154
$\text{S}(\text{s}) + 2 \text{H}^+(\text{aq}) + 2 \text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{H}_2\text{S}(\text{g})$	+0.14
$2 \text{H}^+(\text{aq}) + 2 \text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{H}_2(\text{g})$	0
$\text{Pb}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + 2 \text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{Pb}(\text{s})$	-0.125
$\text{Sn}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + 2 \text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{Sn}(\text{s})$	-0.137
$\text{Fe}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + 2 \text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{Fe}(\text{s})$	-0.440
$\text{Zn}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + 2 \text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{Zn}(\text{s})$	-0.763
$\text{Al}^{3+}(\text{aq}) + 3 \text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{Al}(\text{s})$	-1.676
$\text{Mg}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + 2 \text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{Mg}(\text{s})$	-2.356
$\text{Na}^+(\text{aq}) + \text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{Na}(\text{s})$	-2.713
$\text{Ca}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + 2 \text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{Ca}(\text{s})$	-2.84
$\text{K}^+(\text{aq}) + \text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{K}(\text{s})$	-2.924
$\text{Li}^+(\text{aq}) + \text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{Li}(\text{s})$	-3.040

Basic solution

13-3 E_{cell} , ΔG , és K_{eq}

- A cellák elektromos munkát végeznek.
 - Elektromos töltés mozog: $w_{\text{maxhasznos}} = w_{\text{elec}} = -nFE$
- Faraday konstas, $F = 96,485 \text{ C mol}^{-1}$

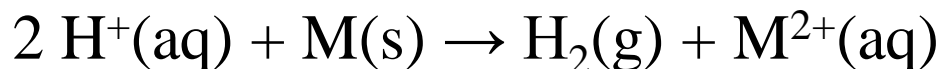
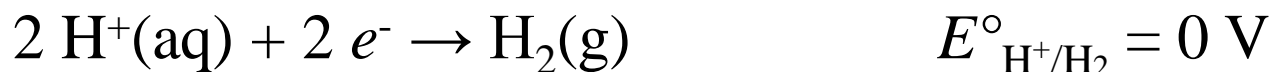
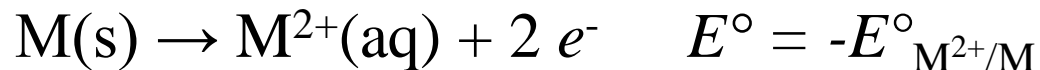
$$\Delta G = -nFE$$

$$\Delta G^\circ = -nFE^\circ$$

Spontán változás

- $\Delta G < 0$ spontán változás.
- Ezért $E^\circ_{\text{cell}} > 0$ mert $\Delta G^\circ_{\text{cell}} = -nFE^\circ_{\text{cell}}$
- $E^\circ_{\text{cell}} > 0$
 - A reakció a felírásnak megfelelő irányú.
- $E^\circ_{\text{cell}} = 0$
 - A reakció egyensúlyban van.
- $E^\circ_{\text{cell}} < 0$
 - A reakció a felírással ellenkező irányú .

Fémek oldódása savakban



$$E^\circ_{\text{cell}} = E^\circ_{\text{H}^+/\text{H}_2} - E^\circ_{\text{M}^{2+}/\text{M}} = -E^\circ_{\text{M}^{2+}/\text{M}}$$

Ha $E^\circ_{\text{M}^{2+}/\text{M}} < 0$, $E^\circ_{\text{cell}} > 0$. Ezért $\Delta G^\circ < 0$.

A negatív standard elektród potenciálú fémek hidrogén fejlődés közben oldódnak.

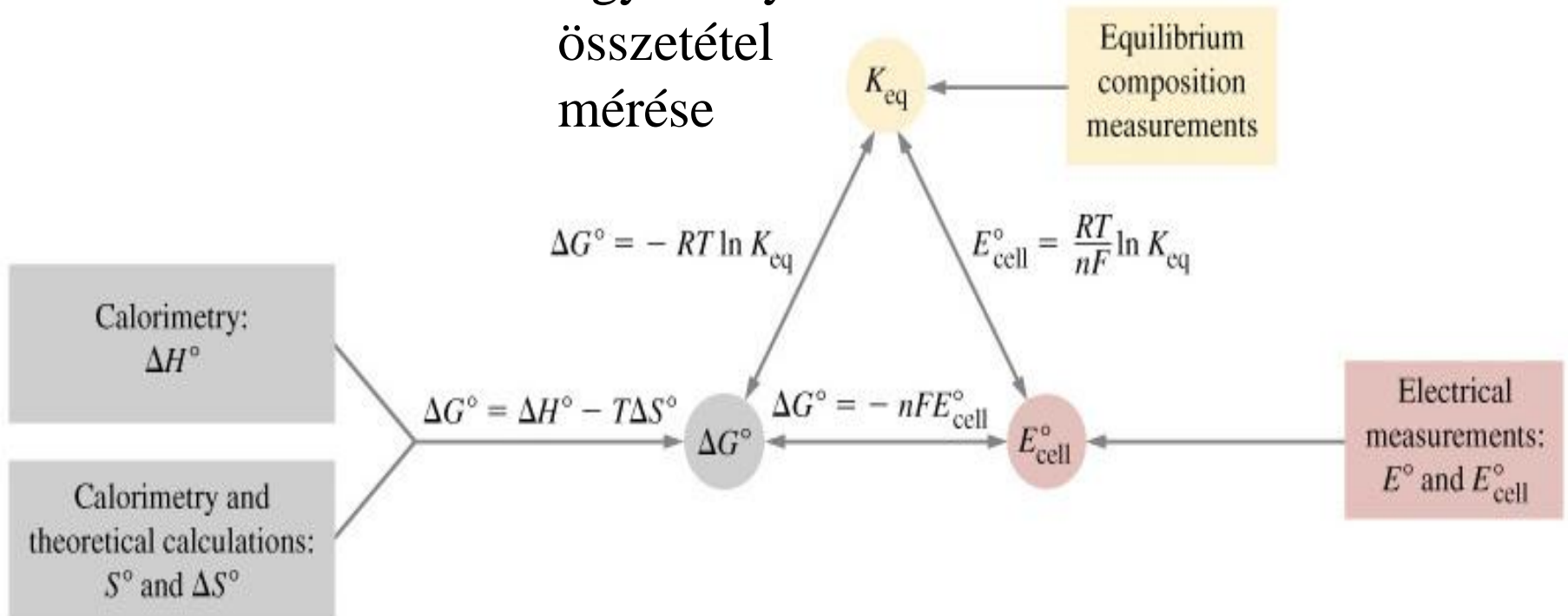
Az E°_{cell} és K_{eq} viszonya

$$\Delta G^\circ = -RT \ln K_{\text{eq}} = -nFE^\circ_{\text{cell}}$$

$$E^\circ_{\text{cell}} = \frac{RT}{nF} \ln K_{\text{eq}}$$

Összefoglalás

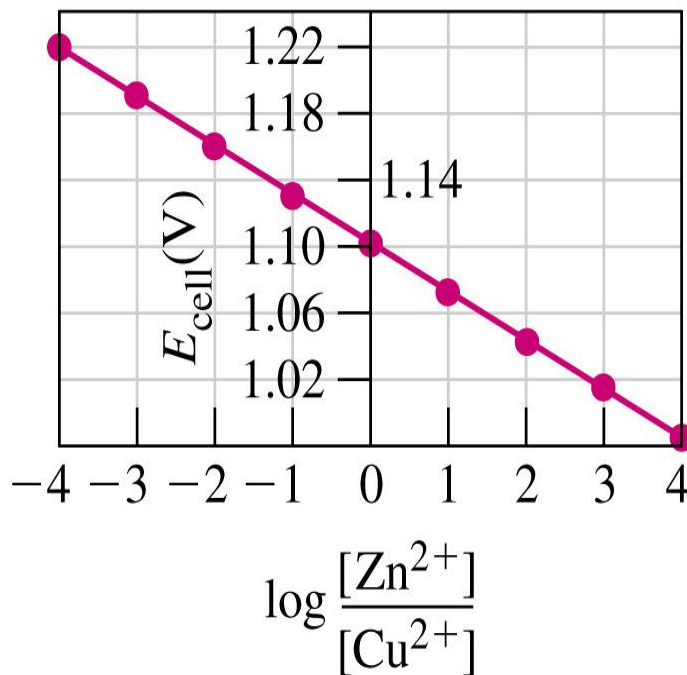
Egyensúlyi
összetétel
mérése



13-4 E_{cell} mint az aktivitás függvénye



log Q	E
-4	1.221
-3	1.192
-2	1.162
-1	1.133
0	1.103
1	1.073
2	1.044
3	1.014
4	0.985



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

$$-nFE_{\text{cell}} = -nFE_{\text{cell}}^\circ + RT \ln Q$$

$$E_{\text{cell}} = E_{\text{cell}}^\circ - \frac{RT}{nF} \ln Q$$

Váltsuk át \log_{10} -re és számítsuk ki az állandókat:

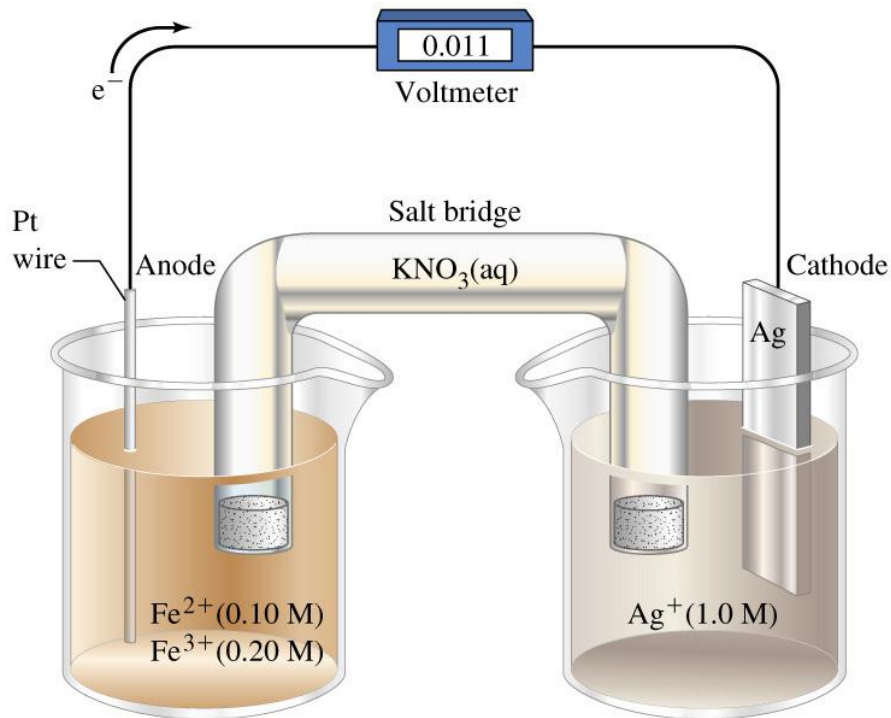
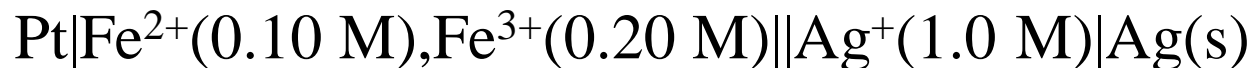
$$Q = \frac{a_{\text{Zn}^{2+}}}{a_{\text{Cu}^{2+}}} \approx \left[\frac{\text{Zn}^{2+}}{\text{Cu}^{2+}} \right]$$

A Nernst egyenlet:

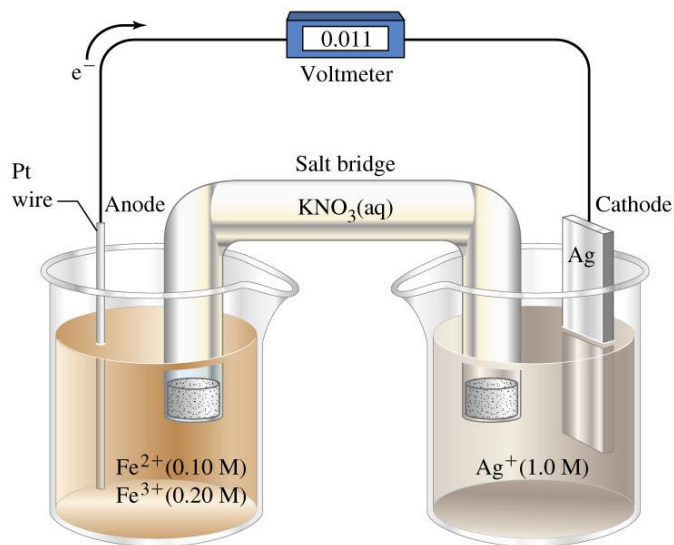
$$E_{\text{cell}} = E_{\text{cell}}^\circ - \frac{0.0592 \text{ V}}{n} \log Q$$

Példa 13-8

Határozzuk meg az alábbi galvánelella feszültségét E_{cell} :



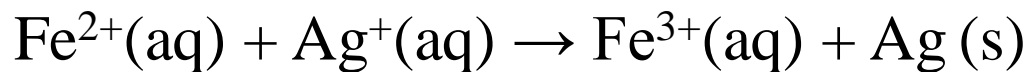
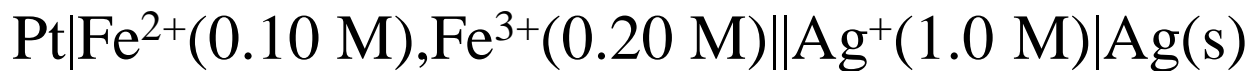
Példa 13-8



$$E_{\text{cell}} = E_{\text{cell}}^{\circ} - \frac{0.0592 \text{ V}}{n} \log Q$$

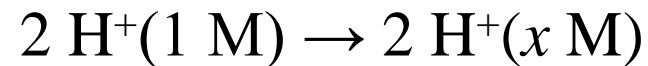
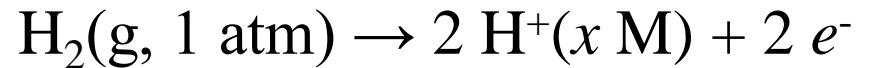
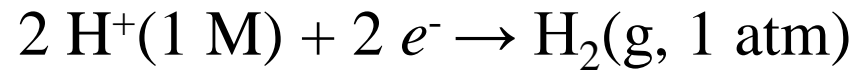
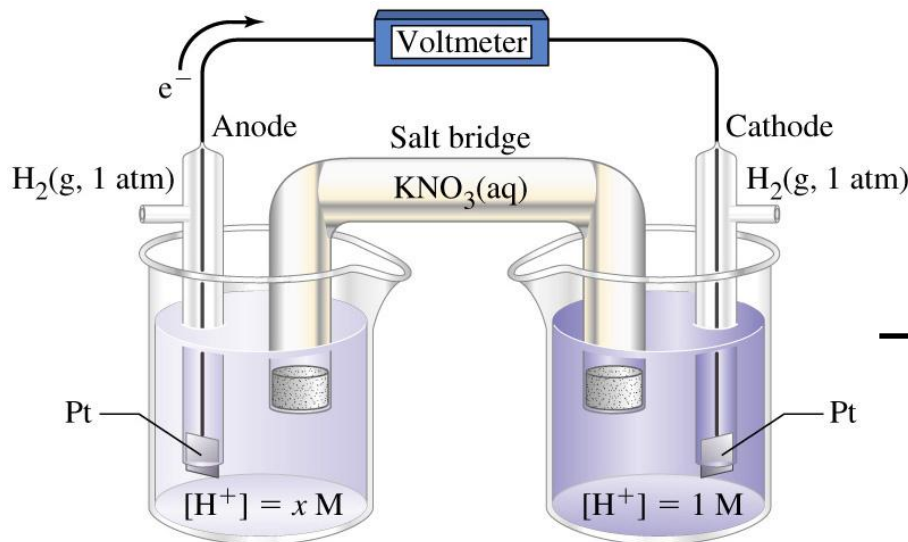
$$E_{\text{cell}} = E_{\text{cell}}^{\circ} - \frac{0.0592 \text{ V}}{n} \log \frac{[\text{Fe}^{3+}]}{[\text{Fe}^{2+}] [\text{Ag}^{+}]}$$

$$E_{\text{cell}} = 0.029 \text{ V} - 0.018 \text{ V} = 0.011 \text{ V}$$



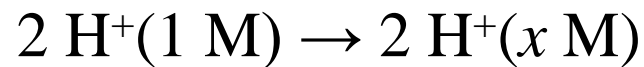
Koncentrációs elemek

Két fél-cella azonos elektródokból,
de különböző koncentrációkkal.



Koncentrációs elemek

$$E_{\text{cell}} = E_{\text{cell}}^{\circ} - \frac{0.0592 \text{ V}}{n} \log Q$$

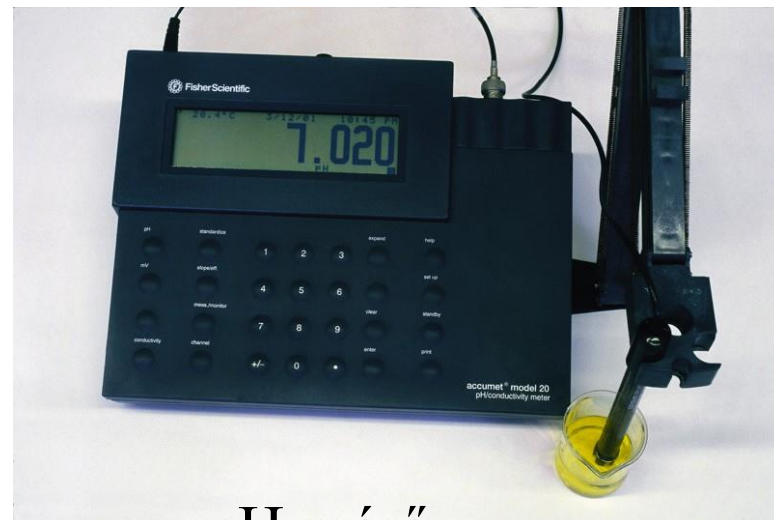


$$E_{\text{cell}} = E_{\text{cell}}^{\circ} - \frac{0.0592 \text{ V}}{n} \log \frac{x^2}{1^2}$$

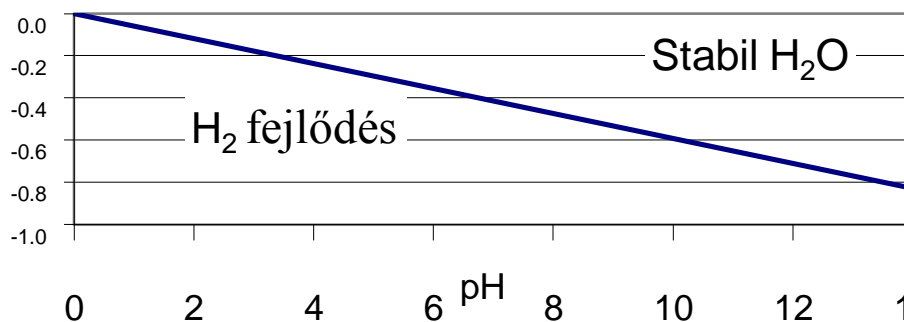
$$E_{\text{cell}} = 0 - \frac{0.0592 \text{ V}}{2} \log \frac{x^2}{1}$$

$$E_{\text{cell}} = -0.0592 \text{ V} \log x$$

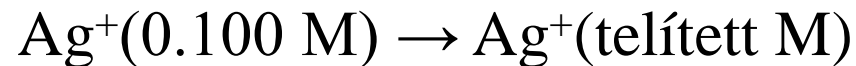
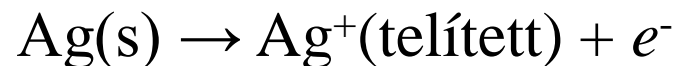
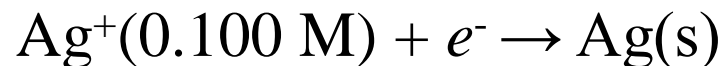
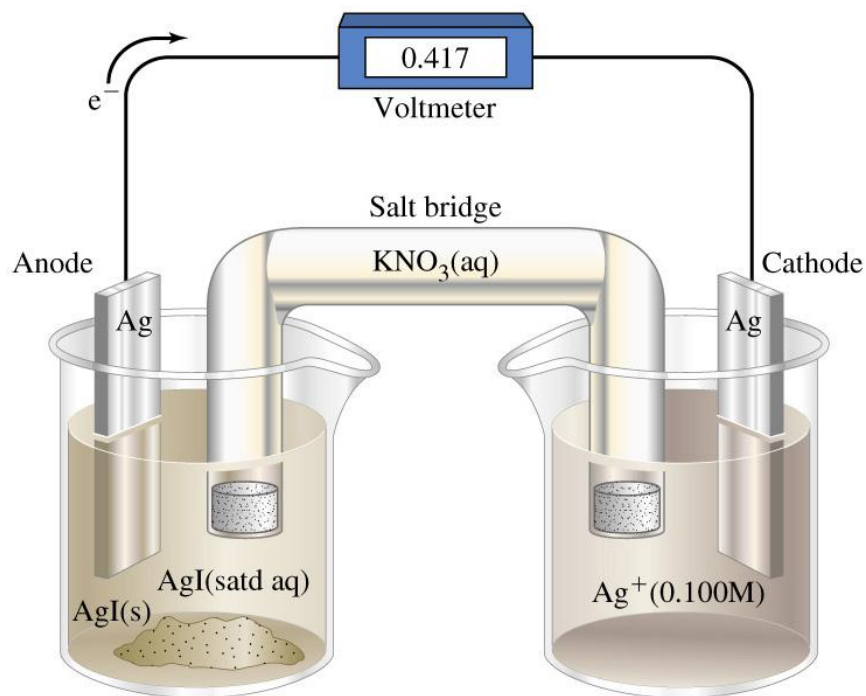
$$E_{\text{cell}} = 0.0592 \cdot \text{pH} [\text{V}]$$



pH mérő



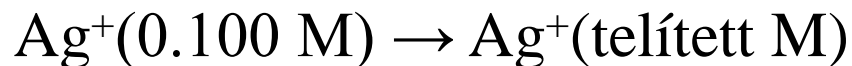
Oldhatósági szorzat meghatározása



Példa 13-10

Oldhatósági szorzat meghatározása Galván elem (Voltaic Cell) segítségével.

AgI: használjuk az előző dia adatait (az aktivitásokat közelítjük a koncentrációkkal).



$$E_{\text{cell}} = E_{\text{cell}}^{\circ} - \frac{0.0592 \text{ V}}{n} \log Q = E_{\text{cell}}^{\circ} - \frac{0.0592 \text{ V}}{n} \log \frac{[\text{Ag}^+]_{\text{telített AgI}}}{[\text{Ag}^+]_{0.10 \text{ M AgI}}}$$

Példa 13-10

$$E_{\text{cell}} = E_{\text{cell}}^{\circ} - \frac{0.0592 \text{ V}}{n} \log \frac{[\text{Ag}^+]_{\text{telített AgI}}}{[\text{Ag}^+]_{0.10 \text{ M AgI}}}$$

Legyen $[\text{Ag}^+]_{\text{telített AgI}} = x$:

$$E_{\text{cell}} = E_{\text{cell}}^{\circ} - \frac{0.0592 \text{ V}}{n} \log \frac{x}{0.100}$$

$$0.417 = 0 - \frac{0.0592 \text{ V}}{1} (\log x - \log 0.100)$$

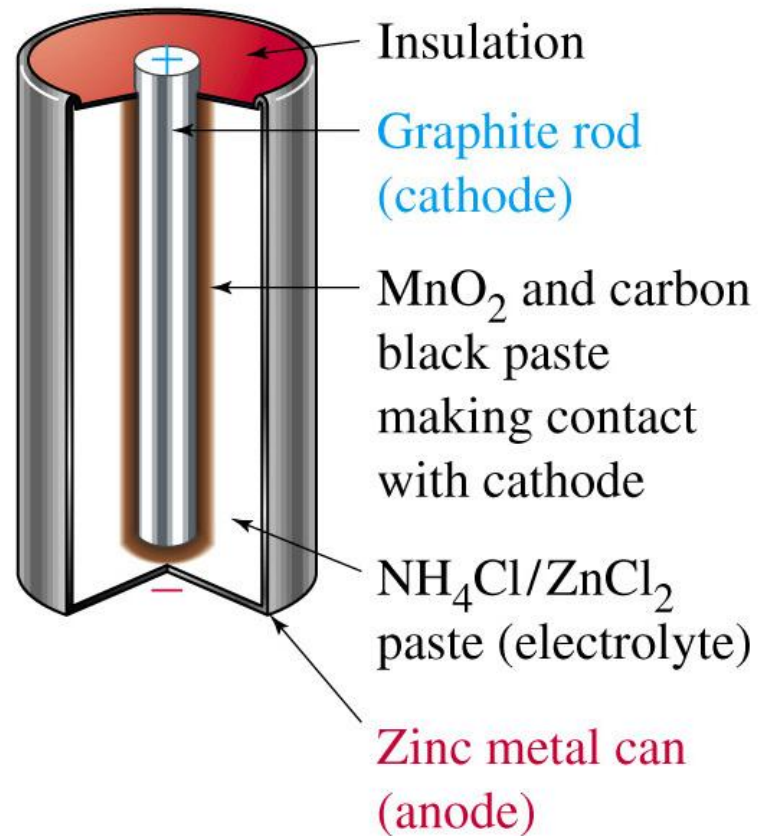
$$\log x = \log 0.100 - \frac{0.417}{0.0592} = -1 - 7.044 = -8.044$$

$$x = 10^{-8.044} = 9.039 \cdot 10^{-9} \quad K_{\text{sp}} = x^2 = 8.169 \cdot 10^{-17}$$

13-5 Elemek: áramtermelés kémiai reakciókkal

- Elsődleges cella (elemek).
 - A reakció megfordíthatatlan.
- Másodlagos cella (akkumulátor).
 - A reakció megfordítható (töltés).
- Tüzelőanyag cellák.
 - Az áthaladó anyag kémiai energiáját alakítja feszültséggé.

A Leclanché (Szárász) Elem



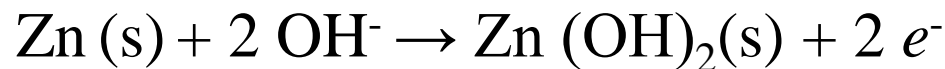
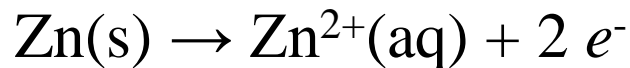
Száraz elem



Alkáli szárazelem

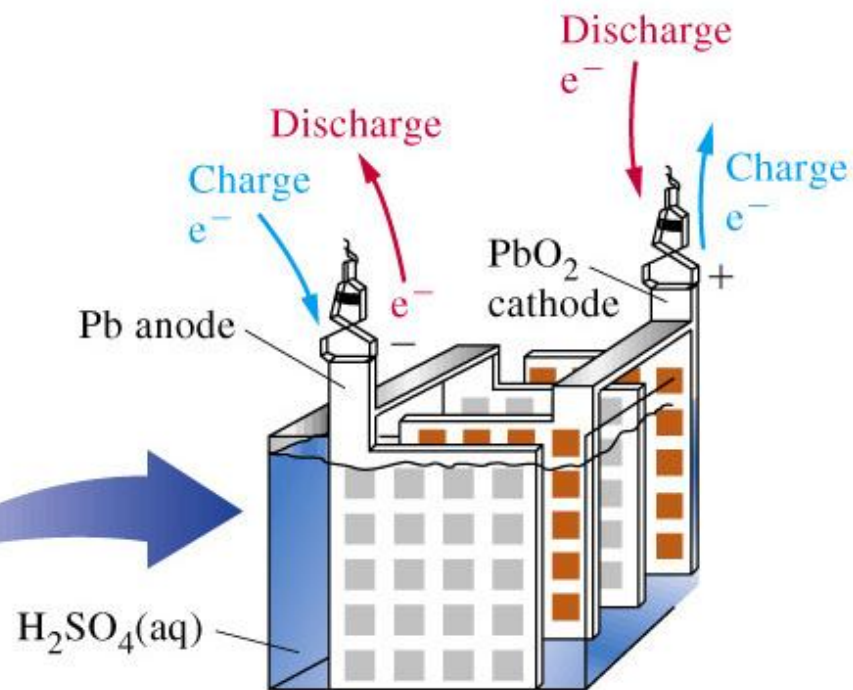


Oxidáció (2 lépés):



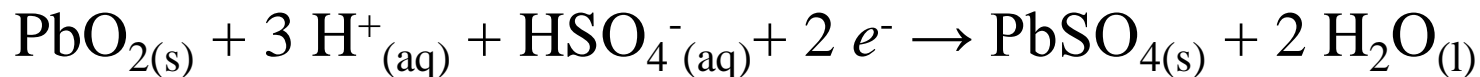
Ólom akkumulátor

- A leggyakoribb másodlagos elem



Ólom akkumulátor

Redukció:

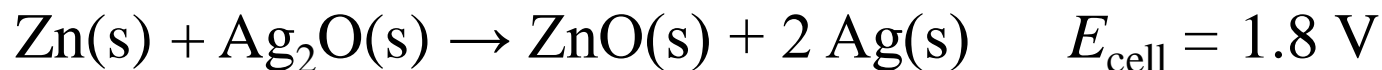
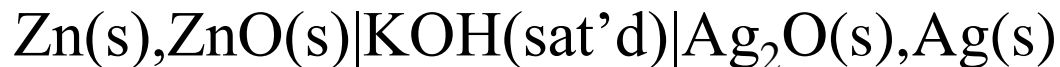
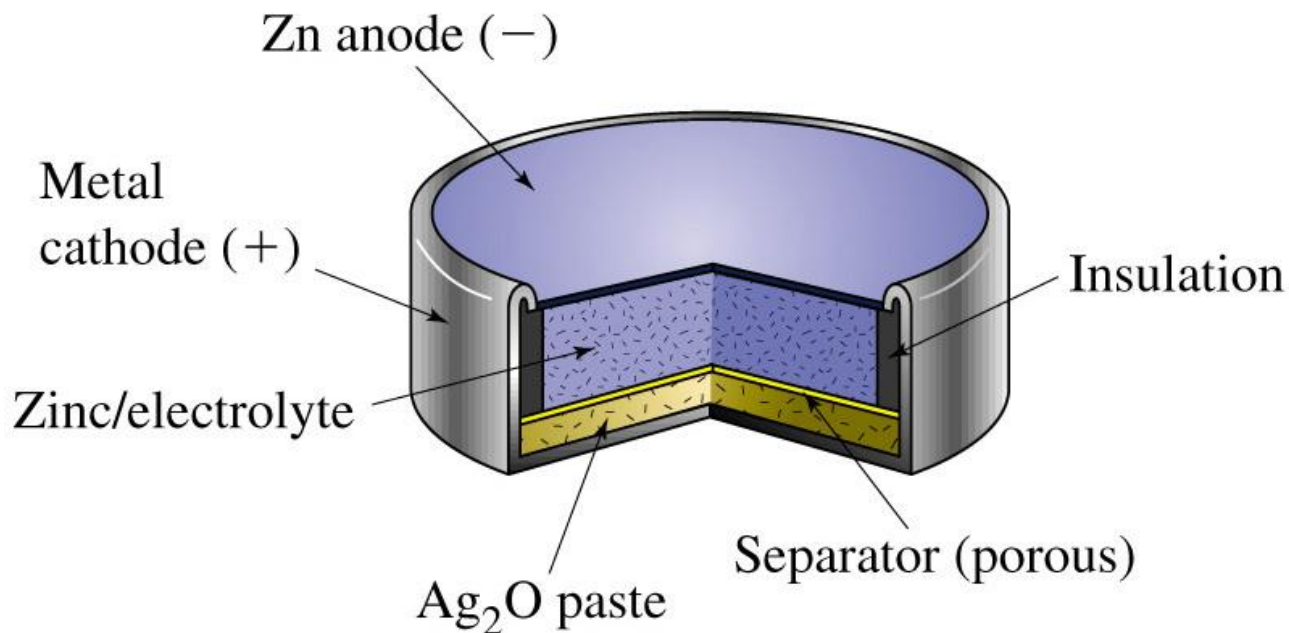


Oxidáció:

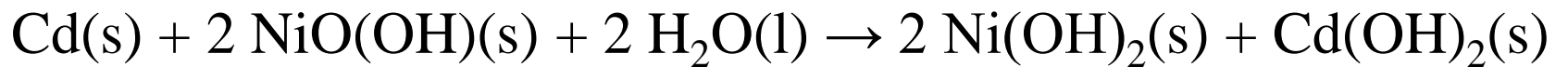
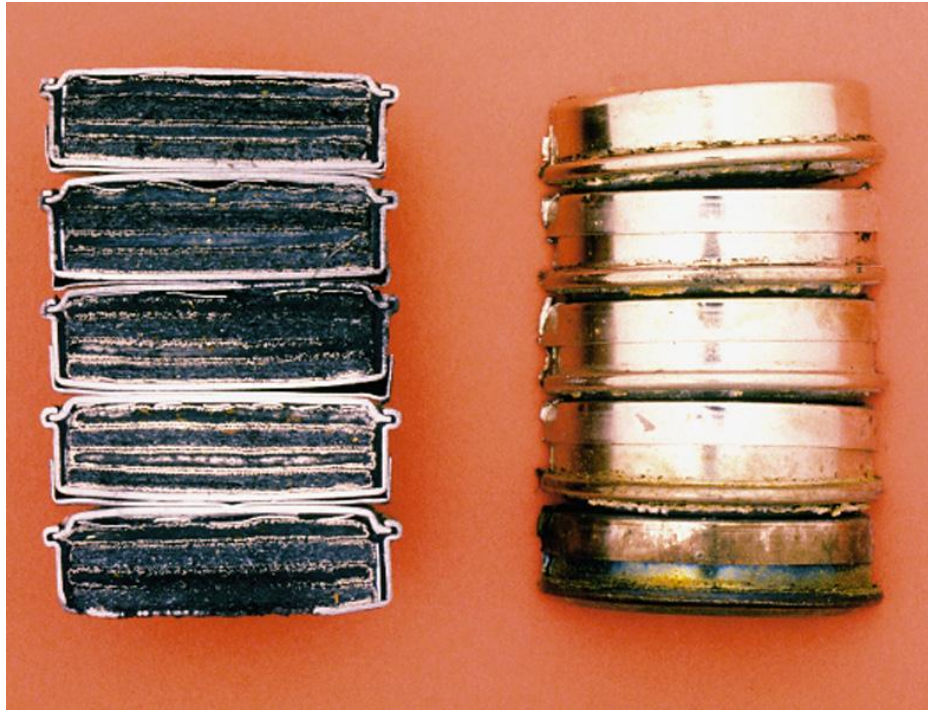


$$E^\circ_{\text{cell}} = E^\circ_{\text{PbO}_2/\text{PbSO}_4} - E^\circ_{\text{PbSO}_4/\text{Pb}} = 1.74 \text{ V} - (-0.28 \text{ V}) = 2.02 \text{ V}$$

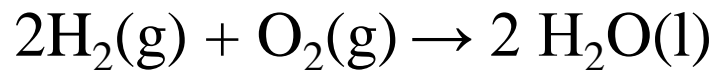
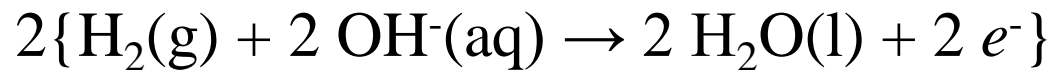
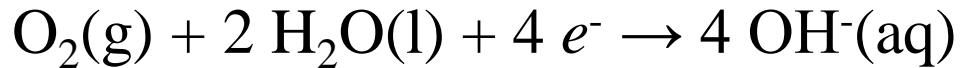
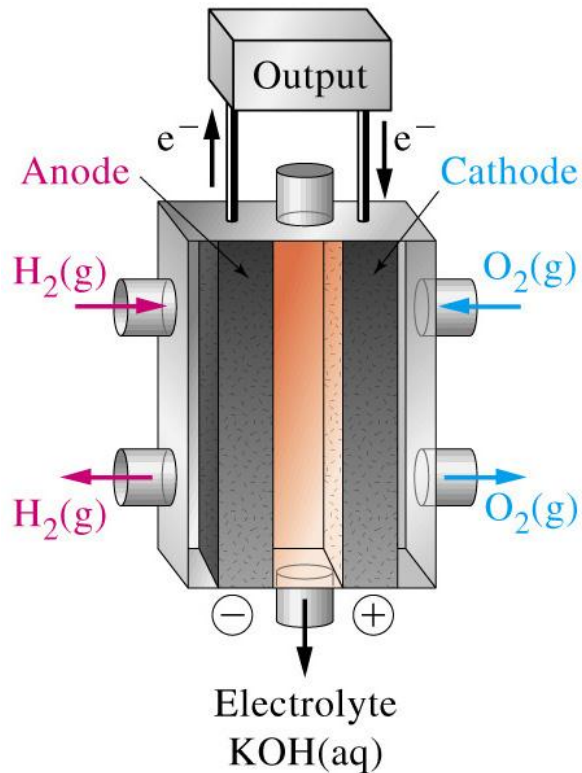
Ezüst cink elem: gombelem



Nickel-Cadmium elem



Tüzelőanyag cella

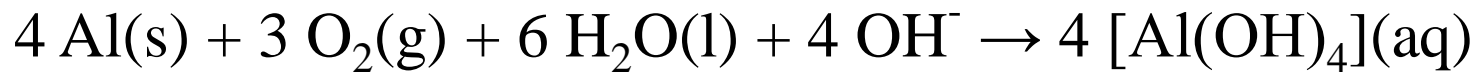
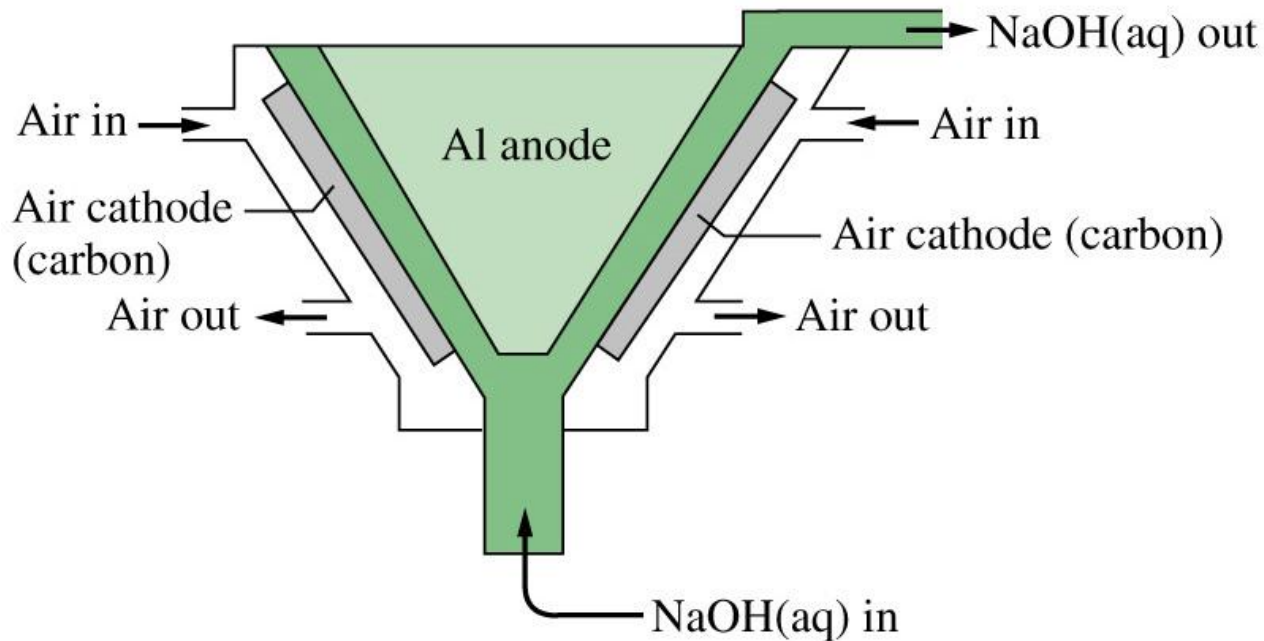


$$E^\circ_{\text{cell}} = E^\circ_{\text{O}_2/\text{OH}^-} - E^\circ_{\text{H}_2\text{O}/\text{H}_2}$$

$$= 0.401 \text{ V} - (-0.828 \text{ V}) = 1.229 \text{ V}$$

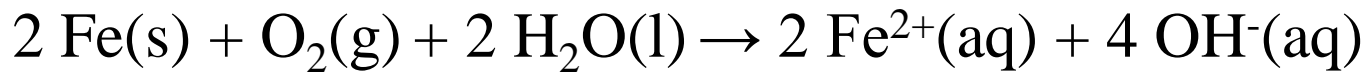
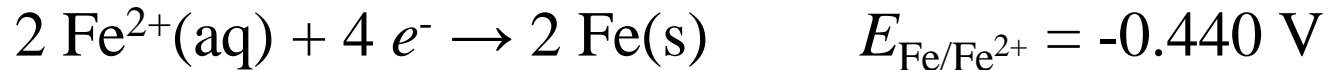
$$\varepsilon = \Delta G^\circ / \Delta H^\circ = 0.83$$

Levegő elemek



13-6 Korrózió: káros spontán folyamat

pH=14 (egységnyi aktivitású OH⁻):

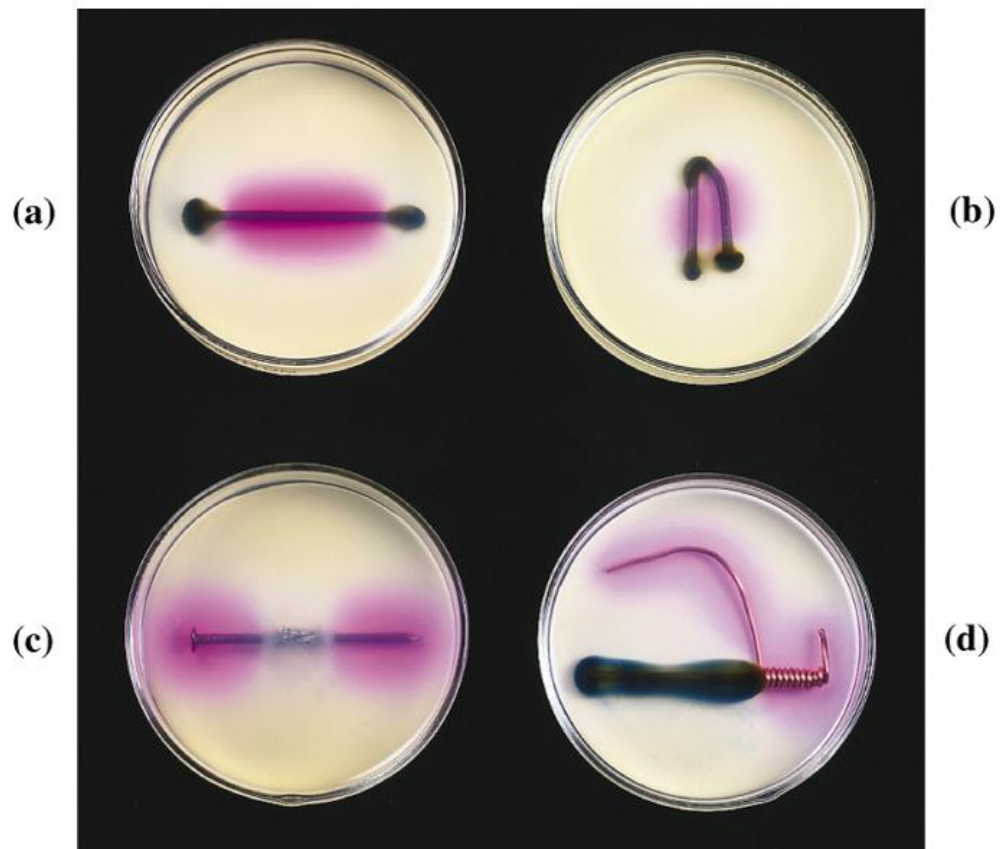


$$E_{\text{cell}} = 0.841 \text{ V}$$

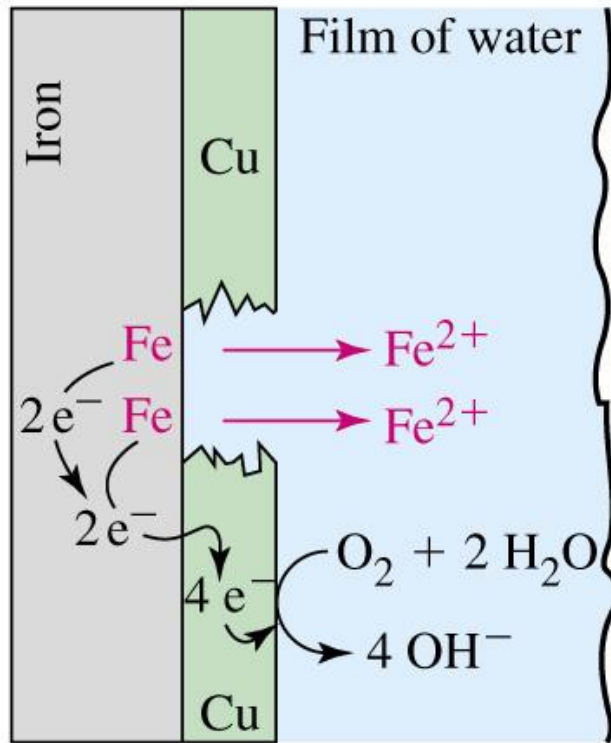
pH (erősen savas közegben):



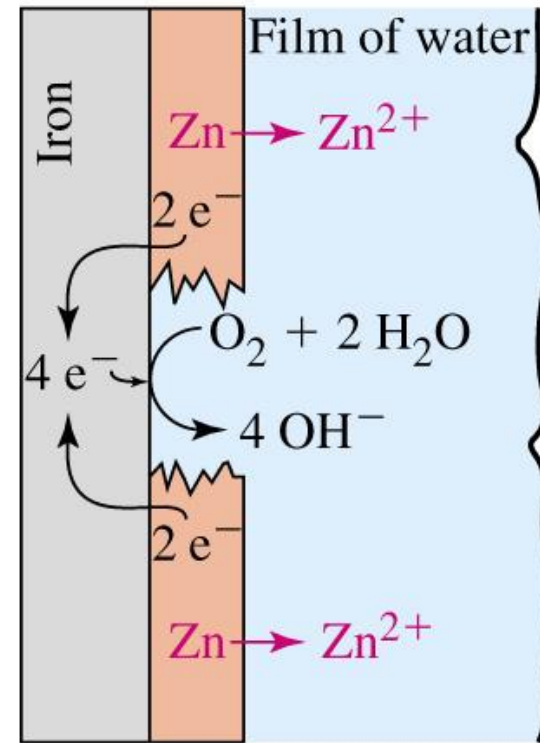
Korrózió



Korrózió védelem

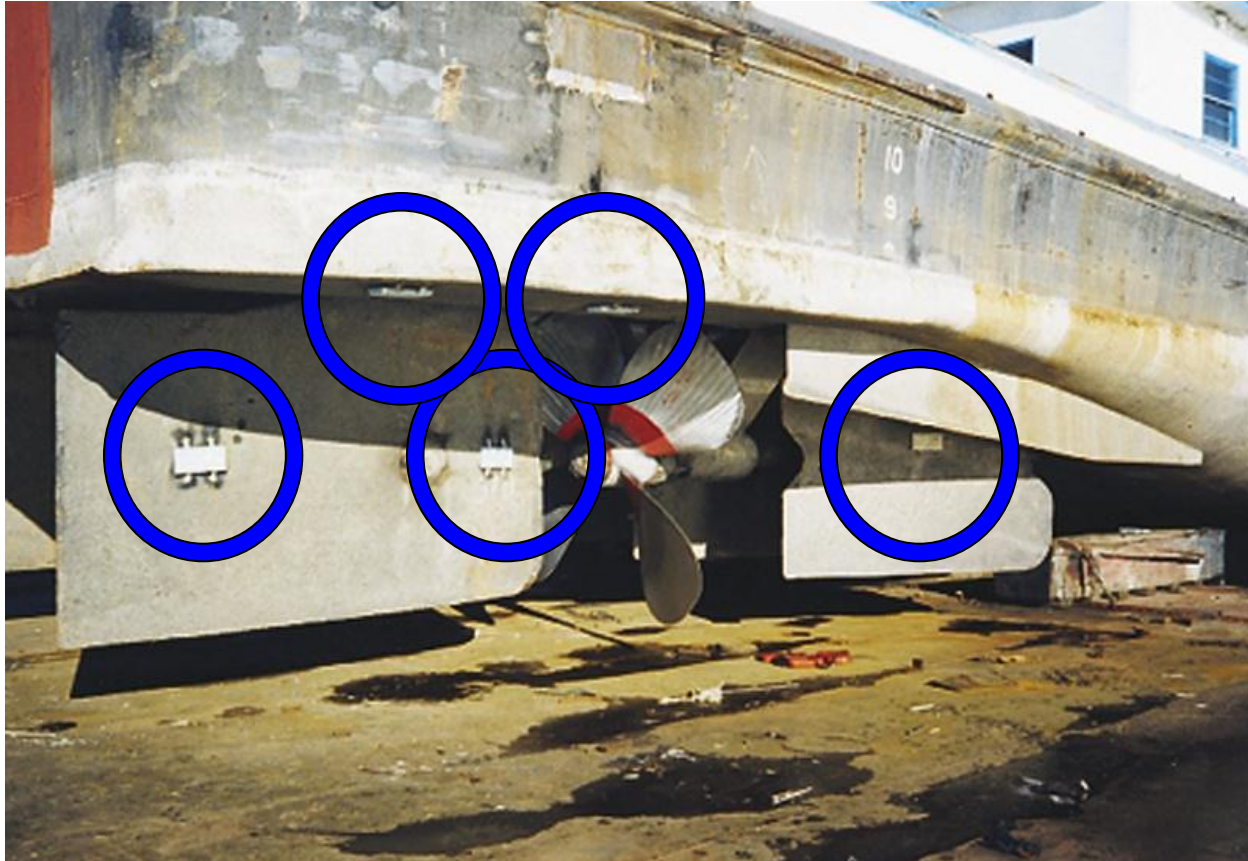


(a) Copper-plated iron



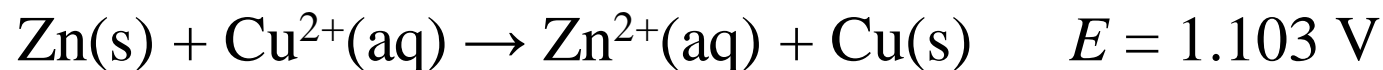
(b) Galvanized iron

Korrózió védelem

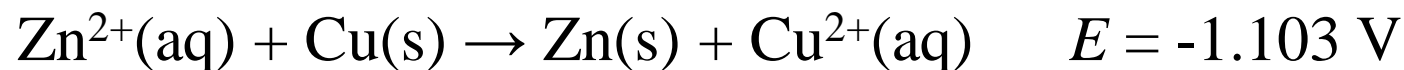


13-7 Elektrolízis: nem spontán reakciók előidézése

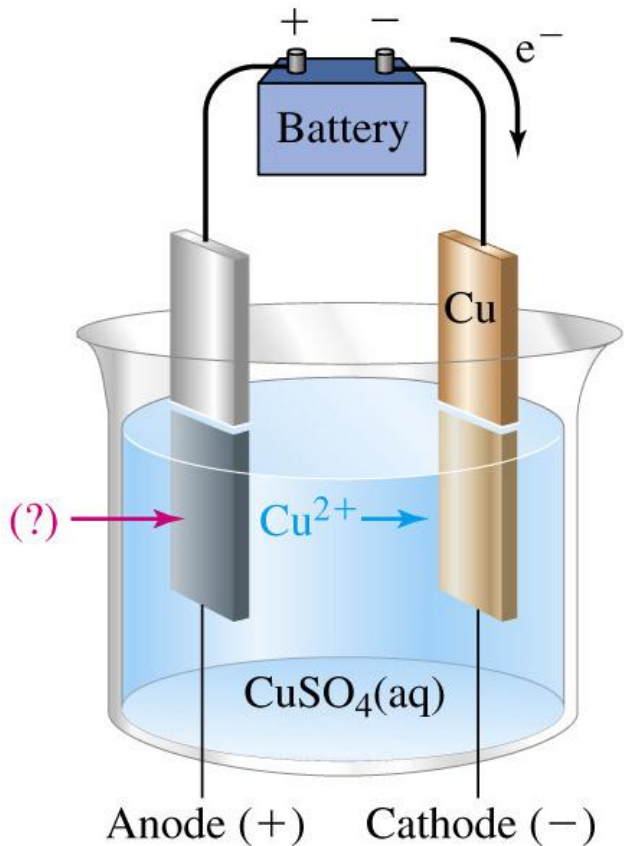
Galván Cella:



Elektrolizáló Cella:



Komplikációk



- Túlfeszültség.
- Versengő reakciók.
- Nem standard állapotok.
- Az elektródok természetete.

Kvantitatív vonatkozások

$$1 \text{ mol } e^- = 96485 \text{ C}$$

$$\text{Töltés (C)} = \text{áramerősség (C/s)} \cdot \text{idő (s)}$$

$$n_{e^-} = \frac{I \cdot t}{F}$$

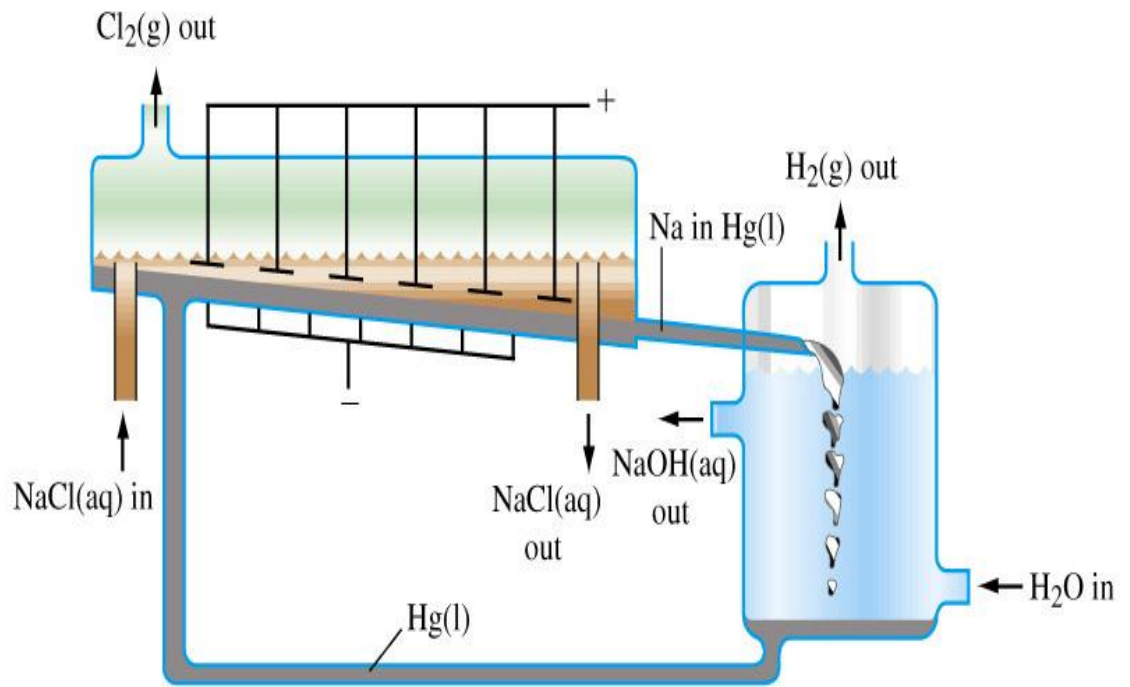
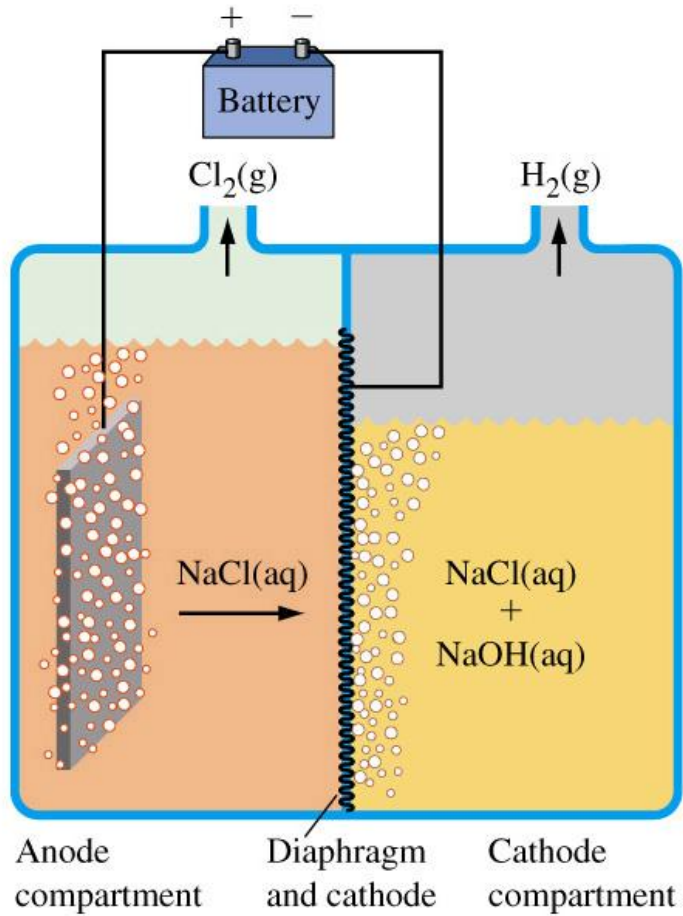
13-8 Ipari elektrolízis



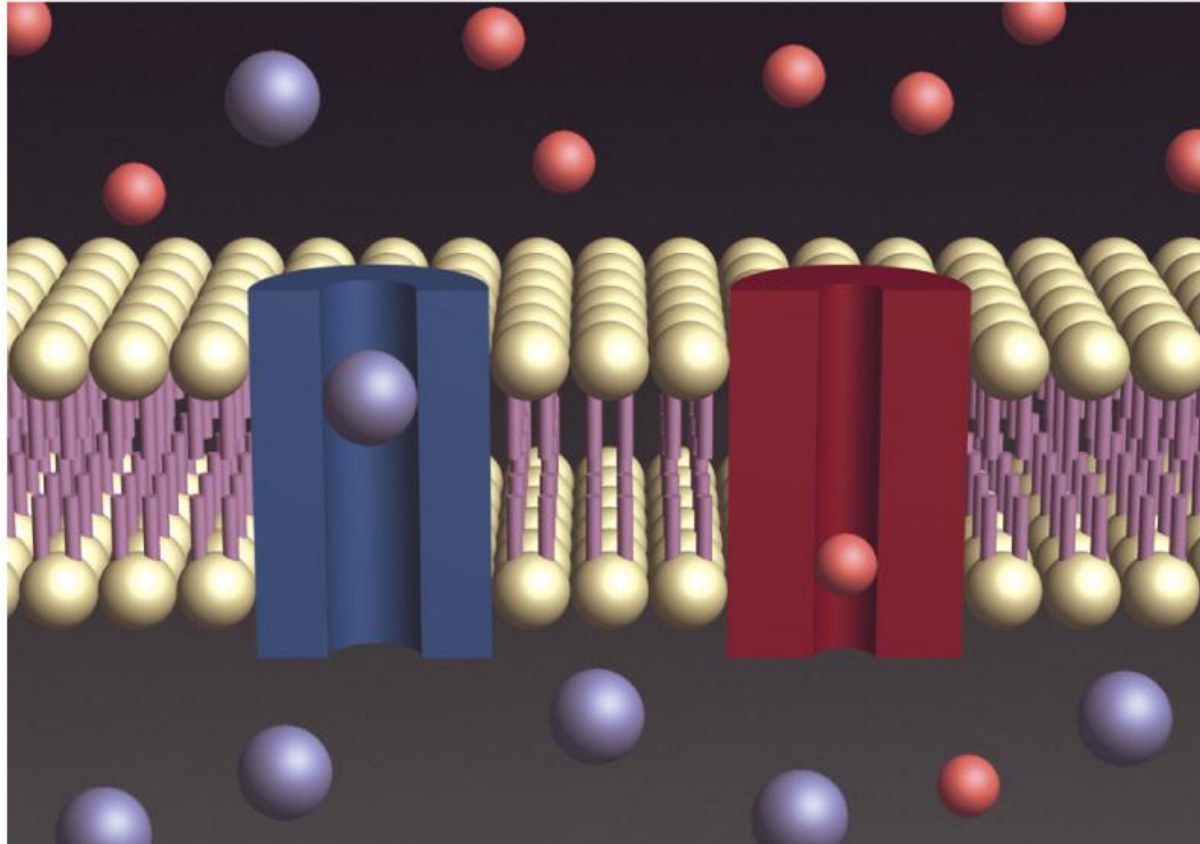
Electroplating



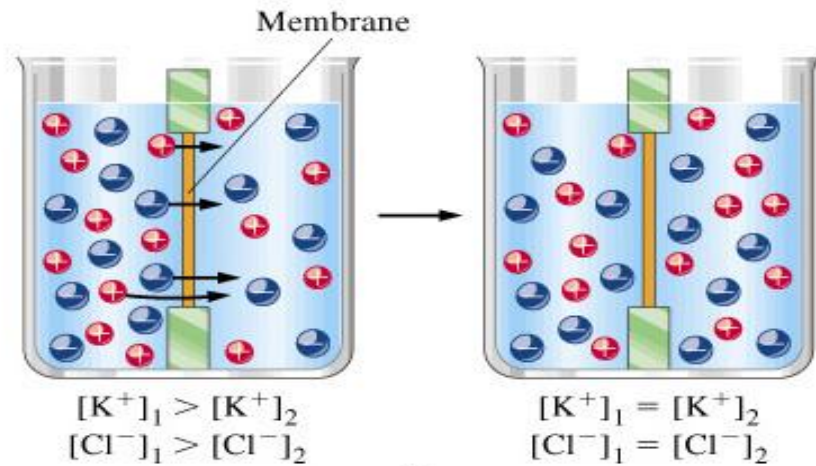
Klór alkáli eljárás



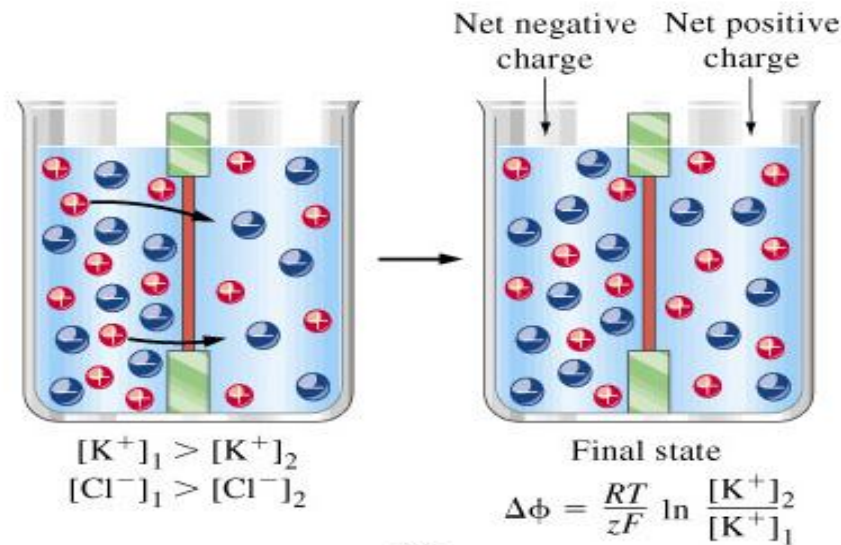
Fokusz: Membrán potenciálok



Nernst Potenciál, $\Delta\Phi$



(a)



(b)