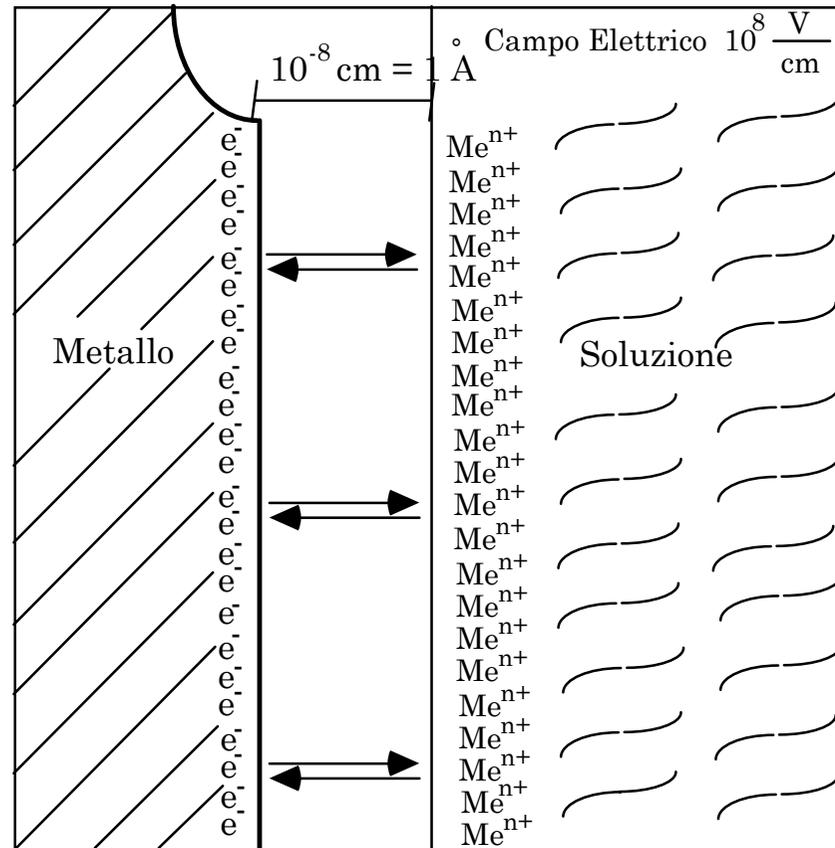


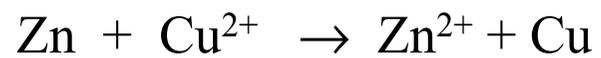
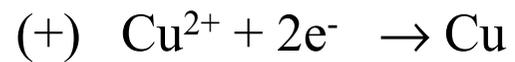
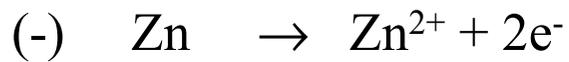
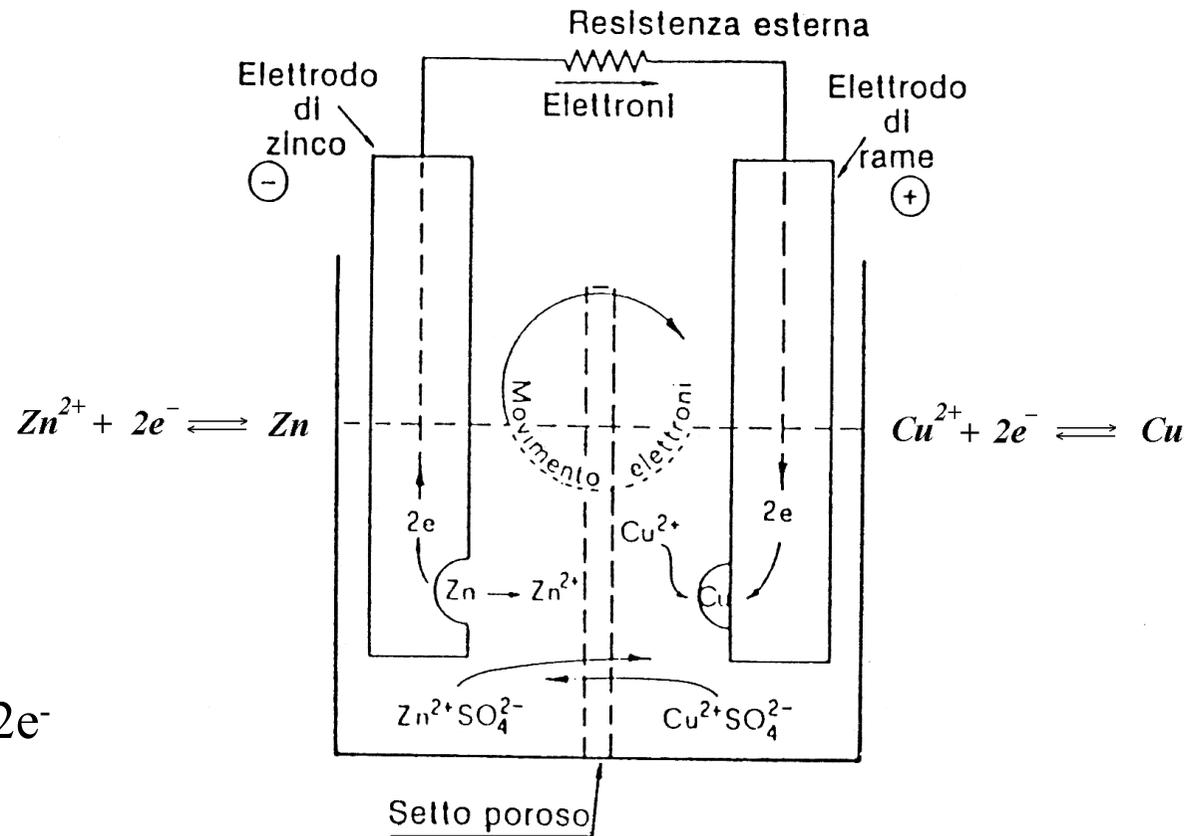
Gli atomi di zinco passano in soluzione come ioni Zn^{2+} idrati: $Zn \rightarrow Zn^{2+}_{aq} + 2e^-$; gli elettroni restano nel metallo e si crea un doppio strato elettrico fra l'elettrodo (carico negativamente per l'eccesso di elettroni) e la soluzione (carica positivamente per la presenza degli ioni Zn^{2+}).

Schematizzazione del doppio strato



Campo Elettrico 10^8 V/cm

- Capacità del doppio strato $C \approx 1 \mu\text{Fcm}^{-2}$ per
 - d.d.p. di $\approx 1 \text{ Volt}$ (questo è l'ordine di grandezza)
 - La carica Q del condensatore $Q = C V$ (coulomb cm^{-2}) $\approx 10^{-6} \text{ Q cm}^{-2}$
 - 1 mole di elettroni = 96485 Coulomb
- ($10^{-6} \text{ Coulomb} \approx 10^{-11}$ equivalenti \approx un milionesimo di mg)

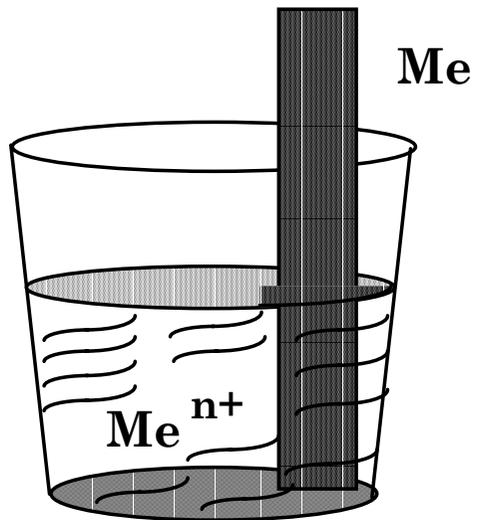


$$\Delta G < 0$$

Quando $\Delta G = 0$ la pila è scarica

Figura - Schema di funzionamento di una pila elettrica a rame/zinco (J.F. Daniell; ~ 1820).

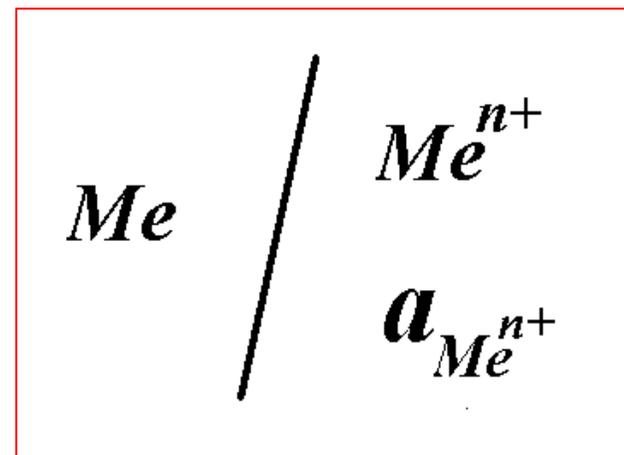
Semielementi di I° Specie



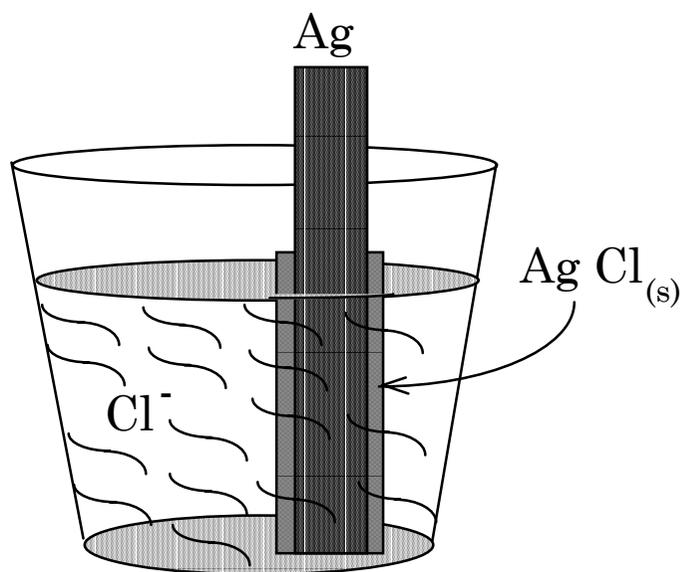
Esempi:



Schematizzazione dell'elettrodo



Semielementi di II° Specie



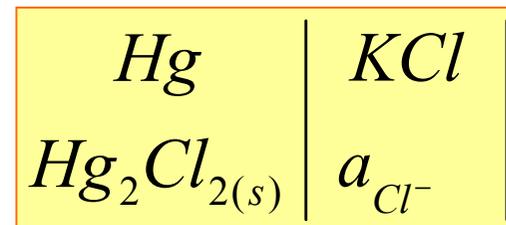
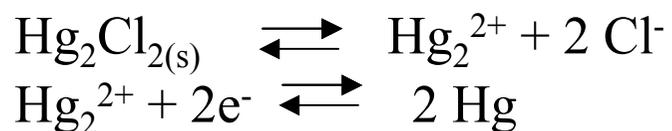
Schematizzazione dell'elettrodo

**Me
+
Sale poco
solubile del Me**

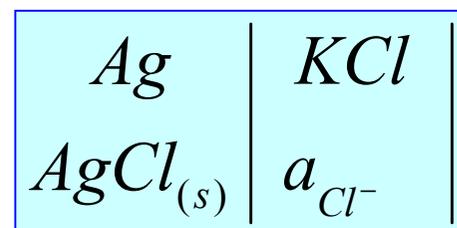
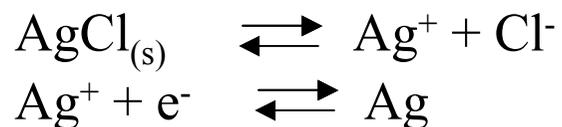
**Soluzione di
elettrolita con
ione a comune
del sale poco
solubile del Me**

Esempi:

**Elettrodo a
calomelano**

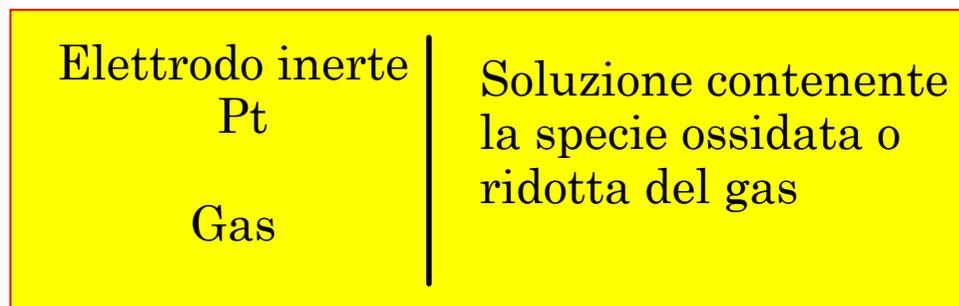


**Elettrodo di Arento-
Cloruro di argento**

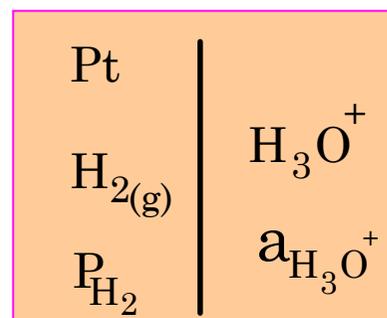
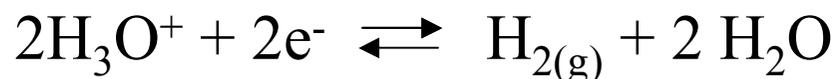


Semielementi a Gas

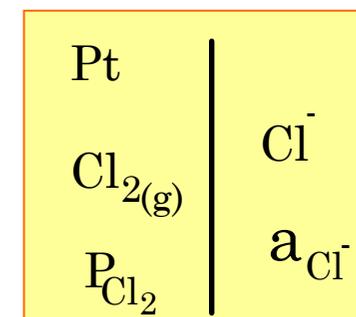
Schematizzazione dell'elettrodo



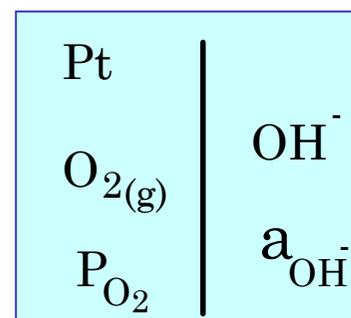
Esempio: elettrodo di Idrogeno



Esempio: elettrodo di Cloro

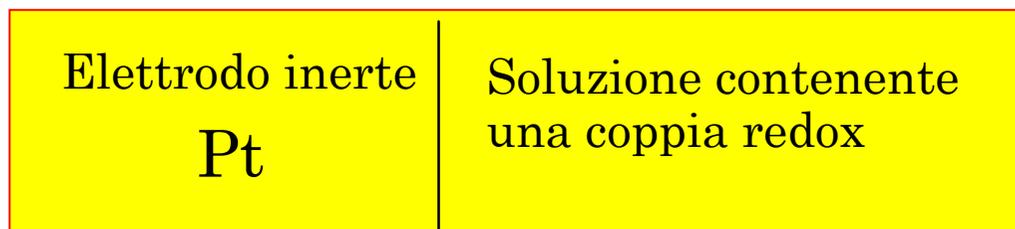


Esempio: elettrodo di Ossigeno

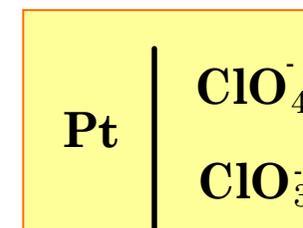
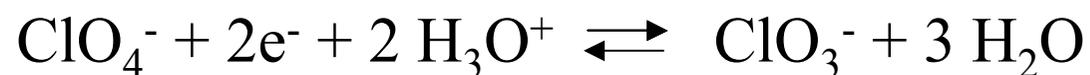


Semielementi di ossidoriduzione o REDOX

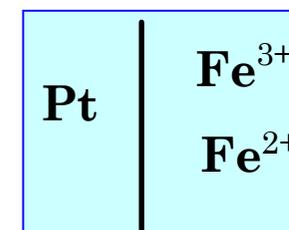
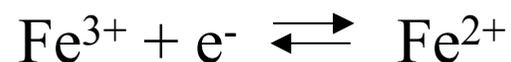
Schematizzazione dell'elettrodo



Esempio:

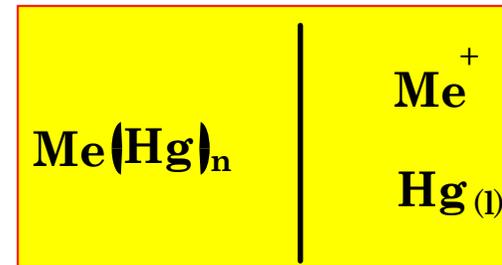


Esempio:



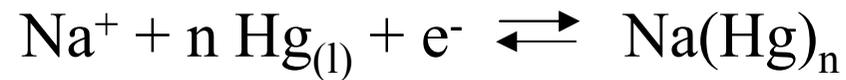
Semielemento ad amalgama

Schematizzazione dell'elettrodo



Elettrodo simile al semielemento di I° specie, la differenza consiste nell'attività del metallo che nell'amalgama non è unitaria.

Esempio:



Termodinamica del processo elettrochimico

La quantità massima di lavoro ottenibile da un sistema che evolve spontaneamente dallo stato iniziale allo stato finale è ricavabile, quando la trasformazione viene condotta attraverso un'infinita successione di stati d'equilibrio (trasformazione reversibile) come segue:

Dal I° principio della termodinamica per una trasformazione reversibile si ha:

$$\Delta U = Q_{\text{rev}} - L_{\text{rev}}$$

Poiché $\Delta H = \Delta U + P \Delta V$ si ha:

$$\Delta H - P \Delta V = Q_{\text{rev}} - L_{\text{rev}}$$

Dal II° principio della termodinamica $Q_{\text{rev}} = T \Delta S$

$$\Delta H - T \Delta S = -L_{\text{rev}} + P \Delta V$$

$$-\Delta G = L_{\text{utile massimo}}$$

Il lavoro elettrico è un lavoro utile

$$-\Delta G = L_{\text{elettrico}}$$

Il lavoro elettrico è definito come il prodotto di una quantità di carica per una differenza di potenziale (d.d.p.)

1 mol di elettroni = 96485 coulomb = 1 Faraday

$$-\Delta G = nF \Delta E$$

Equazione di Nernst

T = Costante

Per una generica reazione $\alpha\mathbf{A} + \beta\mathbf{B} \rightleftharpoons \gamma\mathbf{C} + \delta\mathbf{D}$

$$\Delta G_{\text{reazione}} = \sum v_{\text{P}} \cdot \overline{G}_{f(\text{Prodotti})}^o - \sum v_{\text{R}} \cdot \overline{G}_{f(\text{Reagenti})}^o$$

$$\overline{G}_i = \overline{G}_i^o + RT \ln a_i$$

$$\Delta G_{\text{reazione}} = \left(\gamma \overline{G}_{\text{C}}^o + RT \ln a_{\text{C}}^{\gamma} + \delta \overline{G}_{\text{D}}^o + RT \ln a_{\text{D}}^{\delta} \right) - \left(\alpha \overline{G}_{\text{A}}^o + RT \ln a_{\text{A}}^{\alpha} + \beta \overline{G}_{\text{B}}^o + RT \ln a_{\text{B}}^{\beta} \right)$$

$$\Delta G_{\text{reazione}} = \left[\left(\gamma \overline{G}_{\text{C}}^o + \delta \overline{G}_{\text{D}}^o \right) - \left(\alpha \overline{G}_{\text{A}}^o + \beta \overline{G}_{\text{B}}^o \right) \right] + RT \ln \frac{a_{\text{C}}^{\gamma} \cdot a_{\text{D}}^{\delta}}{a_{\text{A}}^{\alpha} \cdot a_{\text{B}}^{\beta}}$$

$$\Delta G_{\text{reazione}} = \Delta G_{\text{reazione}}^o + RT \ln \frac{a_{\text{C}}^{\gamma} \cdot a_{\text{D}}^{\delta}}{a_{\text{A}}^{\alpha} \cdot a_{\text{B}}^{\beta}}$$

Per una reazione di ossidoriduzione, in cui vi è un passaggio di elettroni dalla specie che si ossida a quella che si riduce, la variazione di energia libera può essere messa in relazione con il lavoro elettrico $\Delta G = - nF \Delta E$

$$\Delta G_{\text{reazione}} = \Delta G_{\text{reazione}}^{\circ} + RT \ln \frac{a_{\text{C}}^{\gamma} \cdot a_{\text{D}}^{\delta}}{a_{\text{A}}^{\alpha} \cdot a_{\text{B}}^{\beta}}$$

$$\Delta G = - nF \Delta E$$

$$\Delta E = - \frac{\Delta G^{\circ}}{nF} - \frac{RT}{nF} \ln \frac{a_{\text{C}}^{\gamma} \cdot a_{\text{D}}^{\delta}}{a_{\text{A}}^{\alpha} \cdot a_{\text{B}}^{\beta}}$$

Per una ben precisa reazione di ossidoriduzione, a T=cost, il n° di elettroni, che vengono scambiati sono determinati.

$$- \frac{\Delta G^{\circ}}{nF} = \Delta E^{\circ} \quad \text{Potenziale Standard}$$

$$\Delta E = \Delta E^{\circ} + \frac{RT}{nF} \ln \frac{a_{\text{A}}^{\alpha} \cdot a_{\text{B}}^{\beta}}{a_{\text{C}}^{\gamma} \cdot a_{\text{D}}^{\delta}}$$

Il ΔE in questa equazione è detta forza elettromotrice (f.e.m.) cioè la differenza di potenziale a circuito aperto (OCV)

$R=8.314 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$; $T = 298.15 \text{ K}$; $F = 96485 \text{ Coulomb}$; $\ln = 2.3026 \log$

$$\Delta E = \Delta E^{\circ} + \frac{0.0591}{n} \log \frac{a_{\text{A}}^{\alpha} \cdot a_{\text{B}}^{\beta}}{a_{\text{C}}^{\gamma} \cdot a_{\text{D}}^{\delta}}$$

Equazione di Nernst

$$\Delta E = \Delta E^{\circ} + \frac{0.0591}{n} \log \frac{a_{\text{A}}^{\alpha} \cdot a_{\text{B}}^{\beta}}{a_{\text{C}}^{\gamma} \cdot a_{\text{D}}^{\delta}}$$

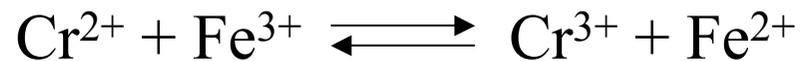
Quando $\Delta E = 0$ la reazione è all'equilibrio, in queste condizioni, si ha:

$$-\frac{n \Delta E^{\circ}}{0.0591} = \log \frac{a_{\text{A}}^{\alpha} \cdot a_{\text{B}}^{\beta}}{a_{\text{C}}^{\gamma} \cdot a_{\text{D}}^{\delta}} \quad \text{ovvero} \quad \frac{n \Delta E^{\circ}}{0.0591} = \log \frac{a_{\text{C}}^{\gamma} \cdot a_{\text{D}}^{\delta}}{a_{\text{A}}^{\alpha} \cdot a_{\text{B}}^{\beta}}$$

$$\frac{n \Delta E^{\circ}}{0.0591} = \log K$$

$$K = 10^{\frac{n \Delta E^{\circ}}{0.0591}}$$

Vediamo una reazione reale

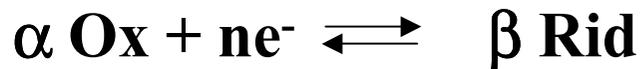


$$\Delta E = \Delta E^{\circ} + \frac{0.0591}{n} \log \frac{a_{\text{Cr}^{2+}} \cdot a_{\text{Fe}^{3+}}}{a_{\text{Cr}^{3+}} \cdot a_{\text{Fe}^{2+}}}$$

$$\frac{\Delta E^{\circ}}{0.0591} = \log \frac{a_{\text{Cr}^{3+}} \cdot a_{\text{Fe}^{2+}}}{a_{\text{Cr}^{2+}} \cdot a_{\text{Fe}^{3+}}}$$

Potenziale di un semielemento

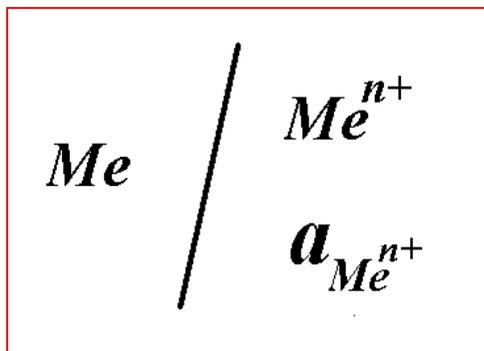
Ad ogni equilibrio chimico, in cui sono coinvolti elettroni, può essere applicata l'equazione di Nernst, quindi anche per l'equilibrio presente nel doppio strato elettrodico:



In cui Ox = forma ossidata, Rid = forma ridotta si ha:

$$E = E_{\text{Ox}/\text{Rid}}^{\circ} + \frac{0.0591}{n} \log \frac{a_{\text{Ox}}^{\alpha}}{a_{\text{Rid}}^{\beta}}$$

Esempio: elettrodi di I° specie



$$E = E_{\text{Zn}^{2+}/\text{Zn}}^{\circ} + \frac{0.0591}{2} \log \frac{a_{\text{Zn}^{2+}}}{a_{\text{Zn}}}$$

L'attività dei solidi e liquidi puri è unitaria $a_{\text{Zn}} = 1$

Esempio: elettrodi di II° specie

Me
+
Sale poco
solubile del Me

Soluzione di
elettrolita con
ione a comune
del sale poco
solubile del Me



$$E = E_{\text{AgCl}_{(s)}/\text{Ag}}^{\circ} + \frac{0.0591}{1} \log \frac{a_{\text{AgCl}_{(s)}}}{a_{\text{Ag}} \cdot a_{\text{Cl}^-}}$$

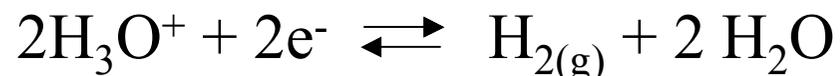
L'attività dei solidi e liquidi puri è unitaria $a_{\text{AgCl}} = 1$; $a_{\text{Ag}} = 1$

Esempio: elettrodi a gas

Elettrodo inerte
Pt

Gas

Soluzione contenente
la specie ossidata o
ridotta del gas

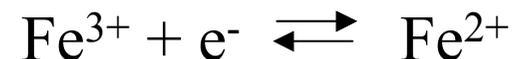


$$E = E_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+/\text{H}_2}^{\circ} + \frac{0.0591}{2} \log \frac{a_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+}^2}{a_{\text{H}_2} \cdot a_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}^2}$$

L'attività di un gas
(considerandolo ideale) = P

Esempio: elettrodi redox

Elettrodo inerte Pt	Soluzione contenente una coppia redox
------------------------	--



$$E = E_{\text{Fe}^{3+}/\text{Fe}^{2+}}^{\circ} + \frac{0.0591}{1} \log \frac{a_{\text{Fe}^{3+}}}{a_{\text{Fe}^{2+}}}$$

Altro esempio:

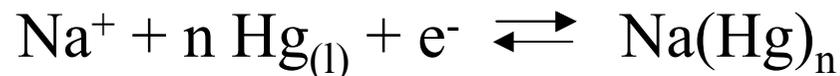


$$E = E_{\text{ClO}_4^-, \text{H}_3\text{O}^+ / \text{ClO}_3^-}^{\circ} + \frac{0.0591}{2} \log \frac{a_{\text{ClO}_4^-} a_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+}^2}{a_{\text{ClO}_3^-} \cdot a_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}^3}$$

L'attività dei liquidi puri
è unitaria $a_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 1$

Esempio: elettro ad amalgama di sodio

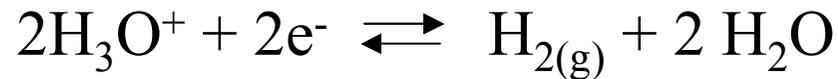
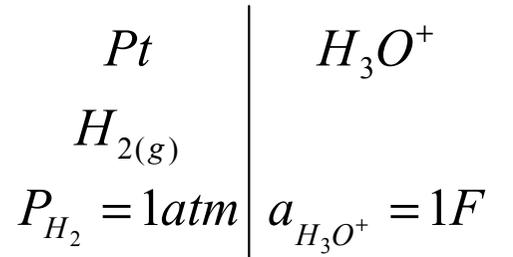
Me(Hg)_n	Me^+ $\text{Hg}_{(l)}$
-------------------	------------------------------------



$$E = E_{\text{Na}^+/\text{Na}}^{\circ} + \frac{0.0591}{1} \log \frac{a_{\text{Na}^+} \cdot a_{\text{Hg}}^n}{a_{\text{Na(Hg)}_n}}$$

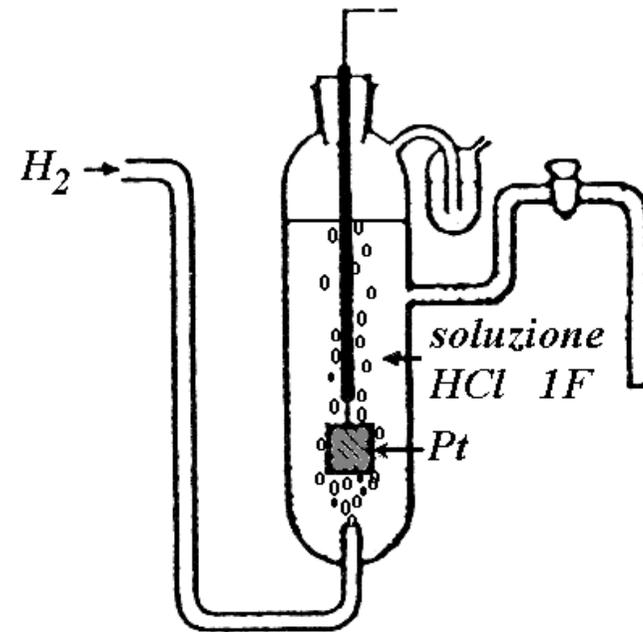
Il potenziale standard E°

Elettrodo di idrogeno standard



$$E = E^\circ_{H_3O^+/H_2} + \frac{0.0591}{2} \log \frac{a_{H_3O^+}^2}{a_{H_2} \cdot a_{H_2O}^2}$$

$$E = E^\circ_{H_3O^+/H_2}$$



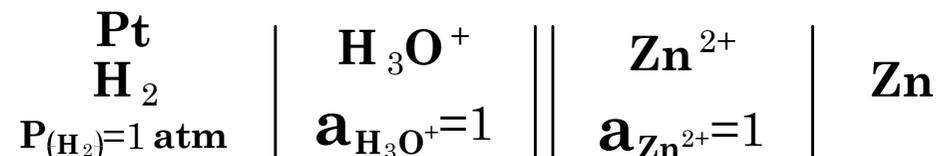
Essendo l'argomento del logaritmo = 1

Per convenzione viene attribuito al potenziale di questo elettrodo il valore 0.000 V

In generale si definisce un elettrodo standard quando tutte le specie elettrochimicamente attive si trovano in condizione standard.

Determinazione dei potenziali standard

Si preparano delle pile con due elettrodi standard in cui uno di questi è l'elettrodo di idrogeno standard, per esempio:



si misura sperimentalmente per questa pila una f.e.m. 0.763 V

Se applico agli equilibri elettrolici l'equazione di Nernst si ottiene:

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} 2 \text{H}_3\text{O}^+ + 2 \text{e}^- \Leftrightarrow \text{H}_{2(\text{g})} + 2 \text{H}_2\text{O} \\ E = E_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+/\text{H}_2}^0 + \frac{0.059}{2} \log \frac{a_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+}^2}{a_{\text{H}_2}} \\ E_s = 0 \end{array} \right| \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Zn}^{2+} + 2 \text{e}^- \Leftrightarrow \text{Zn} \\ E = E_{\text{Zn}^{2+}/\text{Zn}}^0 + \frac{0.059}{2} \log \frac{a_{\text{Zn}^{2+}}}{a_{\text{Zn}}} \\ E_d = E_{\text{Zn}^{2+}/\text{Zn}}^0 \end{array} \right|$$

La f.e.m. della pila deve essere sempre un valore positivo perché sia negativo il ΔG e quindi la reazione spontanea: $\text{f.e.m.} = E_{(+)} - E_{(-)}$

Determinazione della polarità della pila:

- Si controlla se c'è sviluppo di gas**
- se c'è consumo o aumento della massa di un elettrodo**
- si controlla il verso della corrente**
- quando sono noti gli E° si applica l'equazione di Nernst e si calcolano direttamente i potenziali.**

Nel nostro caso se si immerge dello zinco in acido si osserva uno sviluppo spontaneo di gas e la massa dello zinco diminuisce questo significa che lo Zn si ossida e l' H_3O^+ si riduce.

$$\mathbf{f.e.m. = E_{(+)} - E_{(-)} = E_{(s)} - E_{(d)}}$$

$$\mathbf{0.000 - E_{(d)} = 0.763}$$

$$\mathbf{E_d = E_{\text{Zn}^{2+}/\text{Zn}}^\circ = - 0.763 \text{ V}}$$

Potenziale di un semielemento

TABELLA

Potenziali standard di riduzione, in soluzioni acquose, a 25 °C (volt) (*).

$\text{Li}^+ + e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Li}$	-3,045	$2\text{H}_2\text{SO}_3 + 2\text{H}_3\text{O}^+ + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons$	
$\text{K}^+ + e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{K}$	-2,925	$\rightleftharpoons \text{S}_2\text{O}_3^{2-} + 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$	+0,40
$\text{Rb}^+ + e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Rb}$	-2,925	$1/2\text{O}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons 2\text{OH}^-$	+0,401
$\text{Cs}^+ + e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Cs}$	-2,923	$4\text{H}_2\text{SO}_3 + 4\text{H}_3\text{O}^+ + 6e^- \rightleftharpoons$	
$\text{Ba}^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Ba}$	-2,90	$\rightleftharpoons \text{S}_4\text{O}_6^{2-} + 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$	+0,51
$\text{Sr}^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Sr}$	-2,89	● $\text{Cu}^+ + e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Cu}$	+0,521
$\text{Ca}^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Ca}$	-2,87	$\text{I}_2 + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons 2\text{I}^-$	+0,5355
$\text{Na}^+ + e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Na}$	-2,714	$\text{Cu}^{2+} + \text{Cl}^- + e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{CuCl}$	+0,538
$\text{Mg}^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Mg}$	-2,37	$\text{H}_3\text{AsO}_4 + 2\text{H}_3\text{O}^+ + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons$	
$\text{Lu}^{3+} + 3e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Lu}$	-2,25	$\rightleftharpoons \text{HAsO}_2 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$	+0,559
$1/2\text{H}_2 + e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{H}^-$	-2,25	$\text{MnO}_4^- + e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{MnO}_4^{2-}$	+0,564
$\text{Sc}^{3+} + 3e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Sc}$	-2,08	$\text{Cu}^{2+} + \text{Br}^- + e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{CuBr}$	+0,64
$\text{Be}^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Be}$	-1,85	$\text{O}_2 + 2\text{H}_3\text{O}^+ + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons$	
$\text{Al}^{3+} + 3e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Al}$	-1,66	$\rightleftharpoons \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	+0,682
$\text{Ti}^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Ti}$	-1,63	◇ $\text{Fe}^{3+} + e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Fe}^{2+}$	+0,771
$\text{Mn}^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Mn}$	-1,18	$\text{Hg}_2^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons 2\text{Hg}$	+0,789
$\text{V}^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{V}$	≈ -1,18	$\text{Ag}^+ + e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Ag}$	+0,7991
$\text{Zn}^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Zn}$	-0,763	$\text{Cu}^{2+} + \text{I}^- + e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{CuI}$	+0,86
$\text{Cr}^{3+} + 3e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Cr}$	-0,74	$2\text{Hg}^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Hg}_2^{2+}$	+0,920
$\text{Ga}^{3+} + 3e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Ga}$	-0,53	$\text{NO}_3^- + 3\text{H}_3\text{O}^+ + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons$	
$\text{H}_2\text{PO}_3 + 2\text{H}_3\text{O}^+ + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons$		$\rightleftharpoons \text{HNO}_2 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$	+0,94
$\rightleftharpoons \text{H}_2\text{PO}_3 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$	-0,50	$\text{NO}_3^- + 4\text{H}_3\text{O}^+ + 3e^- \rightleftharpoons$	
◇ $\text{Fe}^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Fe}$	-0,440	$\rightleftharpoons \text{NO} + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$	+0,96
$\text{Cr}^{3+} + e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Cr}^{2+}$	-0,41	$\text{Br}_2(l) + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons 2\text{Br}^-$	+1,0652
$\text{Cd}^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Cd}$	-0,403	$\text{SeO}_4^{2-} + 4\text{H}_3\text{O}^+ + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons$	
$\text{Ti}^{3+} + e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Ti}^{2+}$	≈ -0,37	$\rightleftharpoons \text{H}_2\text{SeO}_3 + 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$	+1,15
$\text{In}^{3+} + 3e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{In}$	-0,342	$\text{IO}_3^- + 6\text{H}_3\text{O}^+ + 5e^- \rightleftharpoons$	
$\text{Tl}^+ + e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Tl}$	-0,3363	$\rightleftharpoons 1/2\text{I}_2 + 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$	+1,195
$\text{Co}^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Co}$	-0,277	$\text{O}_2 + 4\text{H}_3\text{O}^+ + 4e^- \rightleftharpoons 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$	+1,229
$\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4 + 2\text{H}_3\text{O}^+ + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons$		$\text{Ti}^{3+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Ti}^+$	+1,25
$\rightleftharpoons \text{H}_2\text{PO}_3 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$	-0,276	$\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-} + 14\text{H}_3\text{O}^+ + 6e^- \rightleftharpoons$	
$\text{V}^{3+} + e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{V}^{2+}$	-0,255	$\rightleftharpoons 2\text{Cr}^{3+} + 21\text{H}_2\text{O}$	+1,33
$\text{Ni}^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Ni}$	-0,250	$\text{Cl}_2 + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons 2\text{Cl}^-$	+1,3595
$\text{CuI} + e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Cu} + \text{I}^-$	-0,185	$\text{Au}^{3+} + 3e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Au}$	+1,50
$\text{AgI} + e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Ag} + \text{I}^-$	-0,151	$\text{Mn}^{3+} + e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Mn}^{2+}$	+1,51
$\text{Sn}^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Sn}$	-0,136	$\text{MnO}_4^- + 8\text{H}_3\text{O}^+ + 5e^- \rightleftharpoons$	
$\text{Pb}^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Pb}$	-0,126	$\rightleftharpoons \text{Mn}^{2+} + 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$	+1,51
$2\text{H}^+ + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{H}_2$	0,00	$\text{BrO}_3^- + 6\text{H}_3\text{O}^+ + 5e^- \rightleftharpoons$	
$\text{CuBr} + e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Cu} + \text{Br}^-$	+0,033	$\rightleftharpoons 1/2\text{Br}_2 + 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$	+1,52
$\text{S}_4\text{O}_6^{2-} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons 2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3^{2-}$	+0,08	$\text{Ce}^{4+} + e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Ce}^{3+}$	+1,61
$\text{CuCl} + e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Cu} + \text{Cl}^-$	+0,137	$\text{Au}^+ + e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Au}$	≈ +1,68
$\text{Sn}^{4+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Sn}^{2+}$	+0,15	$\text{MnO}_4^- + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + 3e^- \rightleftharpoons$	
● $\text{Cu}^{2+} + e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Cu}^+$	+0,153	$\rightleftharpoons \text{MnO}_2 + 4\text{OH}^-$	+1,695
$\text{SO}_4^{2-} + 4\text{H}_3\text{O}^+ + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons$		$\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 + 2\text{H}_3\text{O}^+ + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$	+1,77
$\rightleftharpoons \text{H}_2\text{SO}_3 + 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$	+0,17	$\text{Co}^{3+} + e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Co}^{2+}$	+1,82
$\text{AgCl} + e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Ag} + \text{Cl}^-$	+0,222 *	$\text{Ag}^{2+} + e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Ag}^+$	+1,98
$\text{Hg}_2\text{Cl}_2 + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons 2\text{Hg} + 2\text{Cl}^-$	+0,2681 *	$\text{S}_2\text{O}_8^{2-} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons 2\text{SO}_4^{2-}$	+2,01
$\text{Cu}^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Cu}$	+0,337	$\text{F}_2 + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons 2\text{F}^-$	+2,87
$[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]^{3-} + e^- \rightleftharpoons$			
$\rightleftharpoons [\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]^{4-}$	+0,36		

Tabella dei potenziali standard di semielementi (25°C) rispetto al SHE

$\text{Li}^+ + e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Li}$	-3,045	$\text{CuBr} + e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Cu} + \text{Br}^-$	+0,033	$\text{SeO}_4^{2-} + 4\text{H}_3\text{O}^+ + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons$	
$\text{K}^+ + e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{K}$	-2,925	$\text{S}_4\text{O}_6^{2-} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons 2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3^{2-}$	+0,08	$\rightleftharpoons \text{H}_2\text{SeO}_3 + 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$	+1,15
$\text{Rb}^+ + e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Rb}$	-2,925	$\text{CuCl} + e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Cu} + \text{Cl}^-$	+0,137	$\text{IO}_3^- + 6\text{H}_3\text{O}^+ + 5e^- \rightleftharpoons$	
$\text{Cs}^+ + e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Cs}$	-2,923	$\text{Sn}^{4+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Sn}^{2+}$	+0,15	$\rightleftharpoons 1/2\text{I}_2 + 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$	+1,195
$\text{Ba}^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Ba}$	-2,90	$\text{Cu}^{2+} + e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Cu}^+$	+0,153	$\text{O}_2 + 4\text{H}_3\text{O}^+ + 4e^- \rightleftharpoons 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$	+1,229
$\text{Sr}^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Sr}$	-2,89	$\text{SO}_4^{2-} + 4\text{H}_3\text{O}^+ + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons$		$\text{TI}^{3+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{TI}^+$	+1,25
$\text{Ca}^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Ca}$	-2,87	$\rightleftharpoons \text{H}_2\text{SO}_3 + 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$	+0,17	$\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-} + 14\text{H}_3\text{O}^+ + 6e^- \rightleftharpoons$	
$\text{Na}^+ + e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Na}$	-2,714	$\text{AgCl} + e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Ag} + \text{Cl}^-$	+0,222 *	$\rightleftharpoons 2\text{Cr}^{3+} + 21\text{H}_2\text{O}$	+1,33
$\text{Mg}^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Mg}$	-2,37	$\text{Hg}_2\text{Cl}_2 + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons 2\text{Hg} + 2\text{Cl}^-$	+0,2681 *	$\text{Cl}_2 + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons 2\text{Cl}^-$	+1,3595
$\text{Lu}^{3+} + 3e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Lu}$	-2,25	$\text{Cu}^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Cu}$	+0,337	$\text{Au}^{3+} + 3e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Au}$	+1,50
$1/2\text{H}_2 + e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{H}^-$	-2,25	$[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]^{3-} + e^- \rightleftharpoons$		$\text{Mn}^{3+} + e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Mn}^{2+}$	+1,51
$\text{Sc}^{3+} + 3e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Sc}$	-2,08	$\rightleftharpoons [\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]^{4-}$	+0,36	$\text{MnO}_4^- + 8\text{H}_3\text{O}^+ + 5e^- \rightleftharpoons$	
$\text{Be}^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Be}$	-1,85	$2\text{H}_2\text{SO}_3 + 2\text{H}_3\text{O}^+ + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons$		$\rightleftharpoons \text{Mn}^{2+} + 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$	+1,51
$\text{Al}^{3+} + 3e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Al}$	-1,66	$\rightleftharpoons \text{S}_2\text{O}_3^{2-} + 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$	+0,40	$\text{BrO}_3^- + 6\text{H}_3\text{O}^+ + 5e^- \rightleftharpoons$	
$\text{Ti}^{3+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Ti}$	-1,63	$1/2\text{O}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons 2\text{OH}^-$	+0,401	$\rightleftharpoons 1/2\text{Br}_2 + 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$	+1,52
$\text{Mn}^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Mn}$	-1,18	$4\text{H}_2\text{SO}_3 + 4\text{H}_3\text{O}^+ + 6e^- \rightleftharpoons$		$\text{Ce}^{4+} + e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Ce}^{3+}$	+1,61
$\text{V}^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{V}$	$\approx -1,18$	$\rightleftharpoons \text{S}_4\text{O}_6^{2-} + 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$	+0,51	$\text{Au}^+ + e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Au}$	$\approx +1,68$
$\text{Zn}^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Zn}$	-0,763	$\text{Cu}^+ + e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Cu}$	+0,521	$\text{MnO}_4^- + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + 3e^- \rightleftharpoons$	
$\text{Cr}^{3+} + 3e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Cr}$	-0,74	$\text{I}_2 + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons 2\text{I}^-$	+0,5355	$\rightleftharpoons \text{MnO}_2 + 4\text{OH}^-$	+1,695
$\text{Ga}^{3+} + 3e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Ga}$	-0,53	$\text{Cu}^{2+} + \text{Cl}^- + e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{CuCl}$	+0,538	$\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 + 2\text{H}_3\text{O}^+ + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$	+1,77
$\text{H}_3\text{PO}_3 + 2\text{H}_3\text{O}^+ + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons$		$\text{H}_3\text{AsO}_4 + 2\text{H}_3\text{O}^+ + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons$		$\text{Co}^{3+} + e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Co}^{2+}$	+1,82
$\rightleftharpoons \text{H}_3\text{PO}_3 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$	-0,50	$\rightleftharpoons \text{HASO}_2 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$	+0,559	$\text{Ag}^{2+} + e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Ag}^+$	+1,98
$\text{Fe}^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Fe}$	-0,440	$\text{MnO}_4^- + e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{MnO}_4^{2-}$	+0,564	$\text{S}_2\text{O}_8^{2-} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons 2\text{SO}_4^{2-}$	+2,01
$\text{Cr}^{3+} + e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Cr}^{2+}$	-0,41	$\text{Cu}^{2+} + \text{Br}^- + e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{CuBr}$	+0,64	$\text{F}_2 + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons 2\text{F}^-$	+2,87
$\text{Cd}^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Cd}$	-0,403	$\text{O}_2 + 2\text{H}_3\text{O}^+ + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons$			
$\text{Ti}^{3+} + e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Ti}^{2+}$	$\approx -0,37$	$\rightleftharpoons \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	+0,682		
$\text{In}^{3+} + 3e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{In}$	-0,342	$\text{Fe}^{3+} + e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Fe}^{2+}$	+0,771		
$\text{TI}^+ + e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{TI}$	-0,3363	$\text{Hg}_2^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons 2\text{Hg}$	+0,789		
$\text{Co}^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Co}$	-0,277	$\text{Ag}^+ + e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Ag}$	+0,7991		
$\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4 + 2\text{H}_3\text{O}^+ + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons$		$\text{Cu}^{2+} + \text{I}^- + e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{CuI}$	+0,86		
$\rightleftharpoons \text{H}_3\text{PO}_3 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$	-0,276	$2\text{Hg}^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Hg}_2^{2+}$	+0,920		
$\text{V}^{3+} + e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{V}^{2+}$	-0,255	$\text{NO}_3^- + 3\text{H}_3\text{O}^+ + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons$			
$\text{Ni}^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Ni}$	-0,250	$\rightleftharpoons \text{HNO}_2 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$	+0,94		
$\text{CuI} + e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Cu} + \text{I}^-$	-0,185	$\text{NO}_3^- + 4\text{H}_3\text{O}^+ + 3e^- \rightleftharpoons$			
$\text{AgI} + e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Ag} + \text{I}^-$	-0,151	$\rightleftharpoons \text{NO} + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$	+0,96		
$\text{Sn}^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Sn}$	-0,136	$\text{Br}_2(l) + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons 2\text{Br}^-$	+1,0652		
$\text{Pb}^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Pb}$	-0,126				
$2\text{H}^+ + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{H}_2$	0,00				

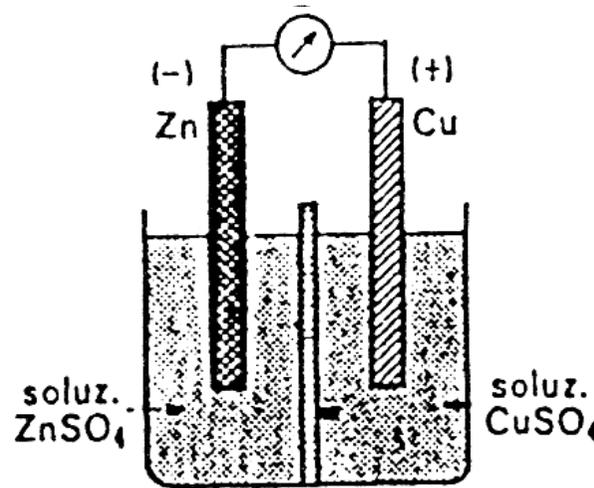
Esempio 1

Equilibrio elettrodico

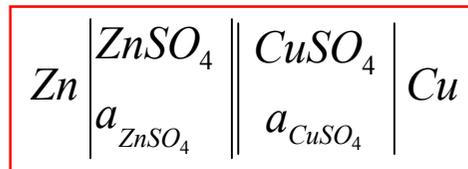


Potenziale elettrodico

$$E_{(-)} = E_{\text{Zn}^{2+}/\text{Zn}}^{\circ} + \frac{0.0591}{2} \log \frac{a_{\text{Zn}^{2+}}}{a_{\text{Zn}}}$$



Schematizzazione della cella



Equilibrio elettrodico



Potenziale elettrodico

$$E_{(+)} = E_{\text{Cu}^{2+}/\text{Cu}}^{\circ} + \frac{0.0591}{2} \log \frac{a_{\text{Cu}^{2+}}}{a_{\text{Cu}}}$$

$$\text{f.e.m.} = E_{(+)} - E_{(-)}$$

$$\text{f.e.m.} = \left(E_{\text{Cu}^{2+}/\text{Cu}}^{\circ} + \frac{0.0591}{2} \log a_{\text{Cu}^{2+}} \right) - \left(E_{\text{Zn}^{2+}/\text{Zn}}^{\circ} + \frac{0.0591}{2} \log a_{\text{Zn}^{2+}} \right)$$

$$\text{f.e.m.} = \left(E_{\text{Cu}^{2+}/\text{Cu}}^{\circ} - E_{\text{Zn}^{2+}/\text{Zn}}^{\circ} \right) + \frac{0.0591}{2} \log \frac{a_{\text{Cu}^{2+}}}{a_{\text{Zn}^{2+}}}$$

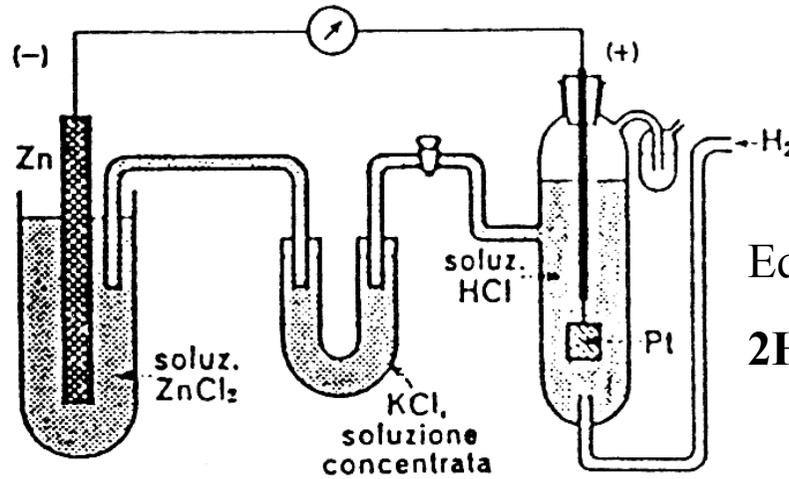
Esempio 2

Equilibrio elettrodico



Potenziale elettrodico

$$E_{(-)} = E_{\text{Zn}^{2+}/\text{Zn}}^o + \frac{0.0591}{2} \log \frac{a_{\text{Zn}^{2+}}}{a_{\text{Zn}}}$$

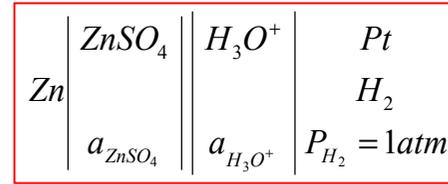


Equilibrio elettrodico



Potenziale elettrodico

$$E_{(+)} = E_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+/\text{H}_2}^o + \frac{0.0591}{2} \log \frac{a_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+}^2}{a_{\text{H}_2} \cdot a_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}^2}$$



Schematizzazione della cella

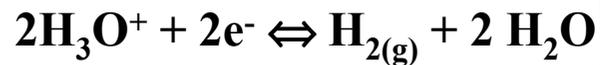
$$\text{f.e.m.} = E_{(+)} - E_{(-)}$$

$$\text{f.e.m.} = \left(E_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+/\text{H}_2}^o + \frac{0.0591}{2} \log \frac{a_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+}^2}{a_{\text{H}_2} a_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}^2} \right) - \left(E_{\text{Zn}^{2+}/\text{Zn}}^o + \frac{0.0591}{2} \log a_{\text{Zn}^{2+}} \right)$$

$$\text{f.e.m.} = \left(E_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+/\text{H}_2}^o - E_{\text{Zn}^{2+}/\text{Zn}}^o \right) + \left(\frac{0.0591}{2} \log \frac{a_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+}^2}{a_{\text{Zn}^{2+}}} \right)$$

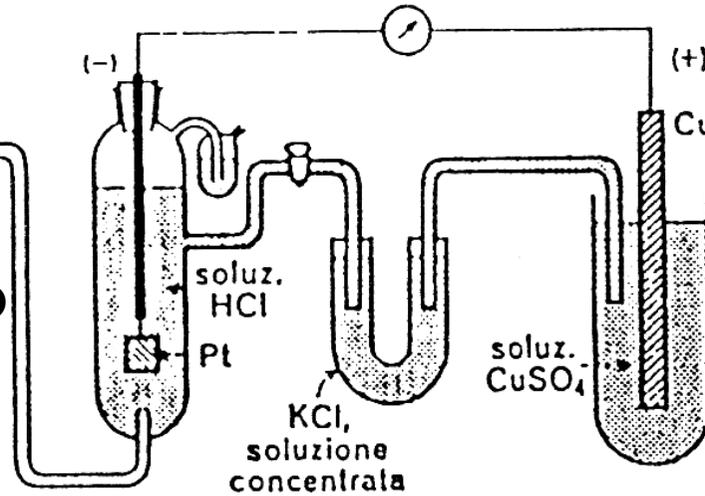
Esempio 3

Equilibrio elettrodoico



Potenziale elettrodoico

$$E_{(-)} = E_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+/\text{H}_2}^o + \frac{0.0591}{2} \log \frac{a_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+}^2}{a_{\text{H}_2} \cdot a_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}^2}$$



Equilibrio elettrodoico



Potenziale elettrodoico

$$E_{(+)} = E_{\text{Cu}^{2+}/\text{Cu}}^o + \frac{0.0591}{2} \log \frac{a_{\text{Cu}^{2+}}}{a_{\text{Cu}}}$$

Pt		H ₃ O ⁺		CuSO ₄		Cu
H ₂		a _{H₃O⁺}		a _{ZnSO₄}		
P _{H₂} = 1atm						

Schematizzazione della cella

$$\text{f.e.m.} = E_{(+)} - E_{(-)}$$

$$\text{f.e.m.} = \left(E_{\text{Cu}^{2+}/\text{Cu}}^o + \frac{0.0591}{2} \log a_{\text{Cu}^{2+}} \right) - \left(E_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+/\text{H}_2}^o + \frac{0.0591}{2} \log \frac{a_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+}^2}{a_{\text{H}_2} a_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}^2} \right)$$

$$\text{f.e.m.} = \left(E_{\text{Cu}^{2+}/\text{Cu}}^o - E_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+/\text{H}_2}^o \right) + \left(\frac{0.0591}{2} \log \frac{a_{\text{Cu}^{2+}}}{a_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+}^2} \right)$$

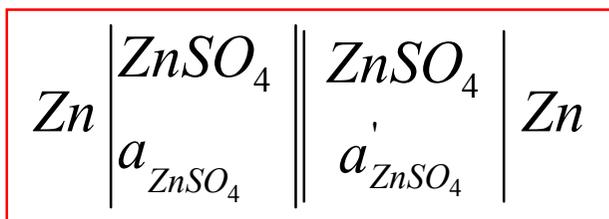
Pile a concentrazione

La f.e.m. di una pila è data dalla differenza di potenziale tra due elettrodi;

si dicono **pile chimiche** quando i due elettrodi sono diversi cioè su di essi avvengono due diverse reazioni elettrodiche;

si dicono **pile a concentrazione** quando i due elettrodi sono uguali cioè sui due elettrodi avviene la stessa reazione elettrodica.

Esempio 1



In cui $a \neq a'$; supponiamo che $a' > a$

Equilibrio elettrodico



Potenziale elettrodico

$$E = E_{\text{Zn}^{2+}/\text{Zn}}^{\circ} + \frac{0.0591}{2} \log \frac{a_{\text{Zn}^{2+}}}{a_{\text{Zn}}}$$

$$\text{f.e.m.} = E_{(+)} - E_{(-)}$$

$$\text{f.e.m.} = \left(E_{\text{Zn}^{2+}/\text{Zn}}^{\circ} + \frac{0.0591}{2} \log a'_{\text{Zn}^{2+}} \right) - \left(E_{\text{Zn}^{2+}/\text{Zn}}^{\circ} + \frac{0.0591}{2} \log a_{\text{Zn}^{2+}} \right)$$

$$\text{f.e.m.} = \frac{0.0591}{2} \log \frac{a'_{\text{Zn}^{2+}}}{a_{\text{Zn}^{2+}}}$$