

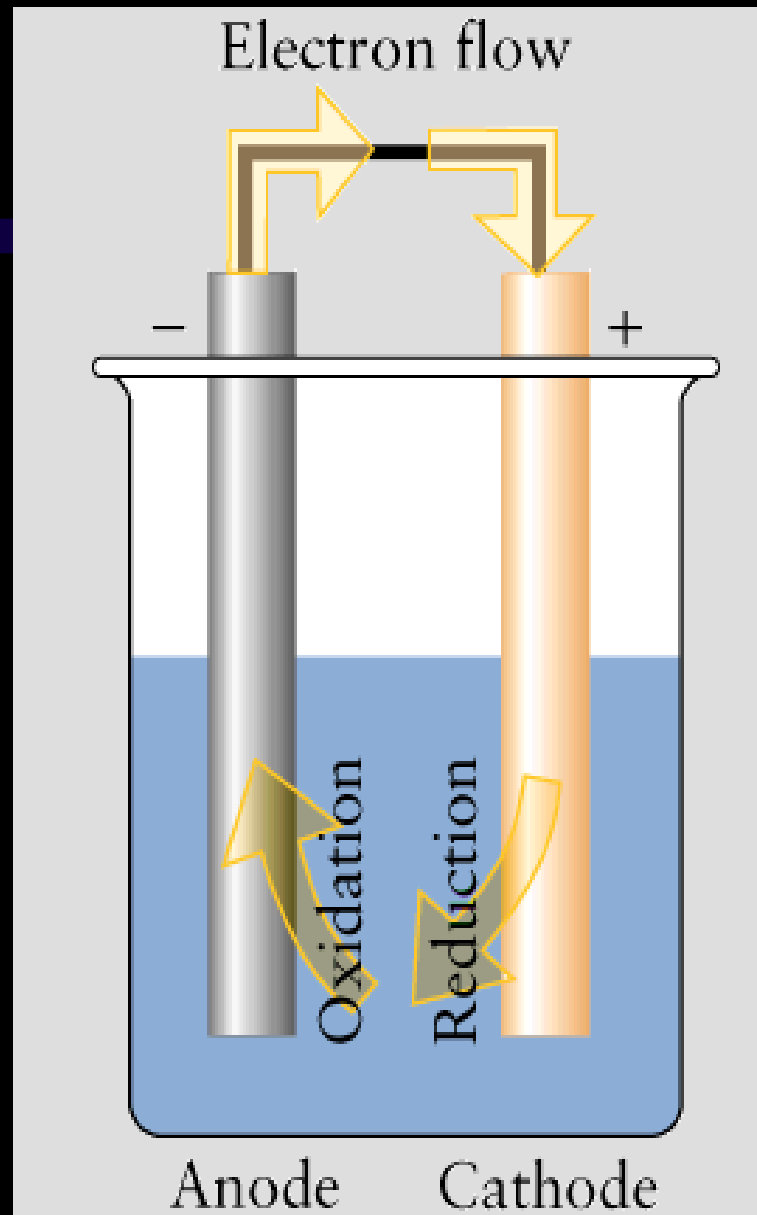
**Eletroquímica estuda reações químicas
que envolvem transferência de elétrons**

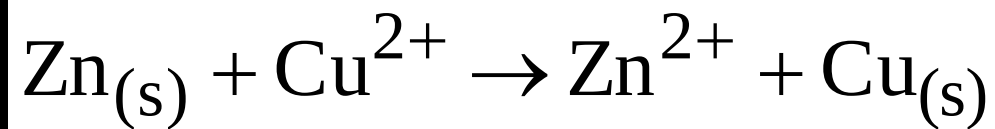
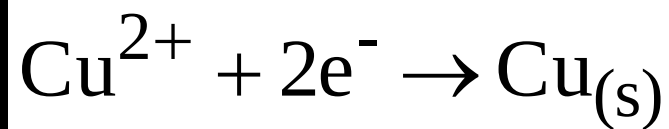
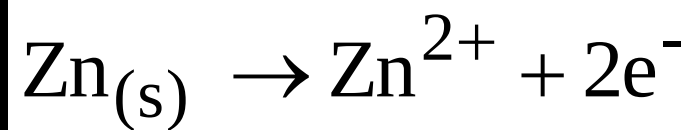
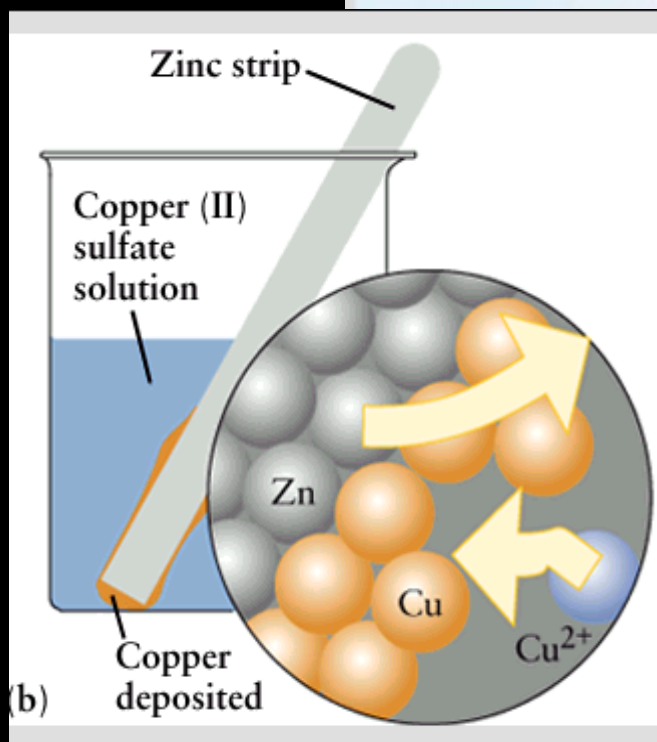
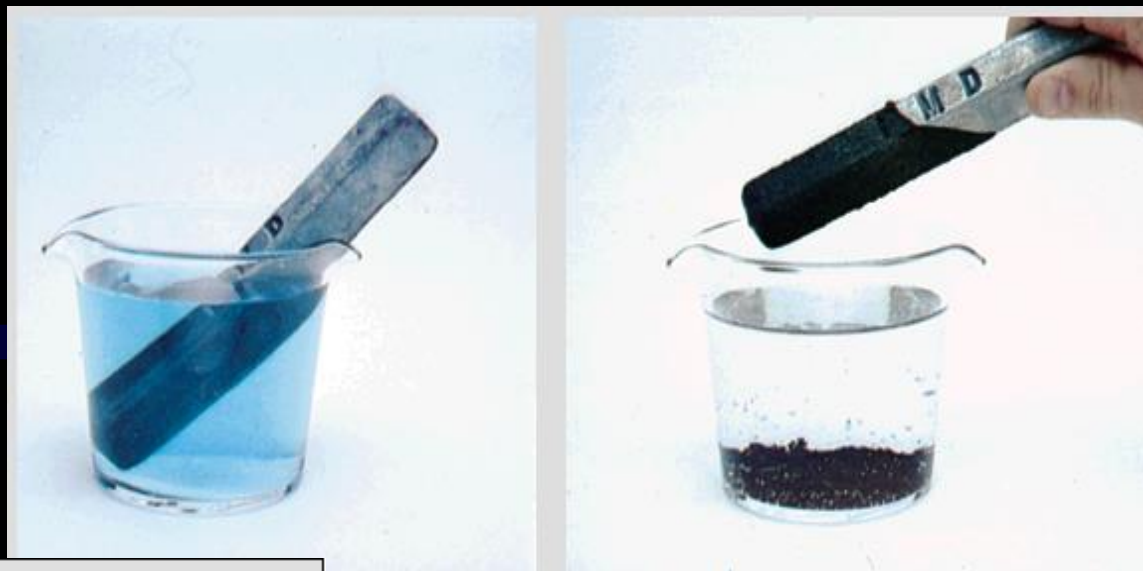


**Célula eletroquímica ou galvânica:
permite interconversão de
energia química e elétrica**

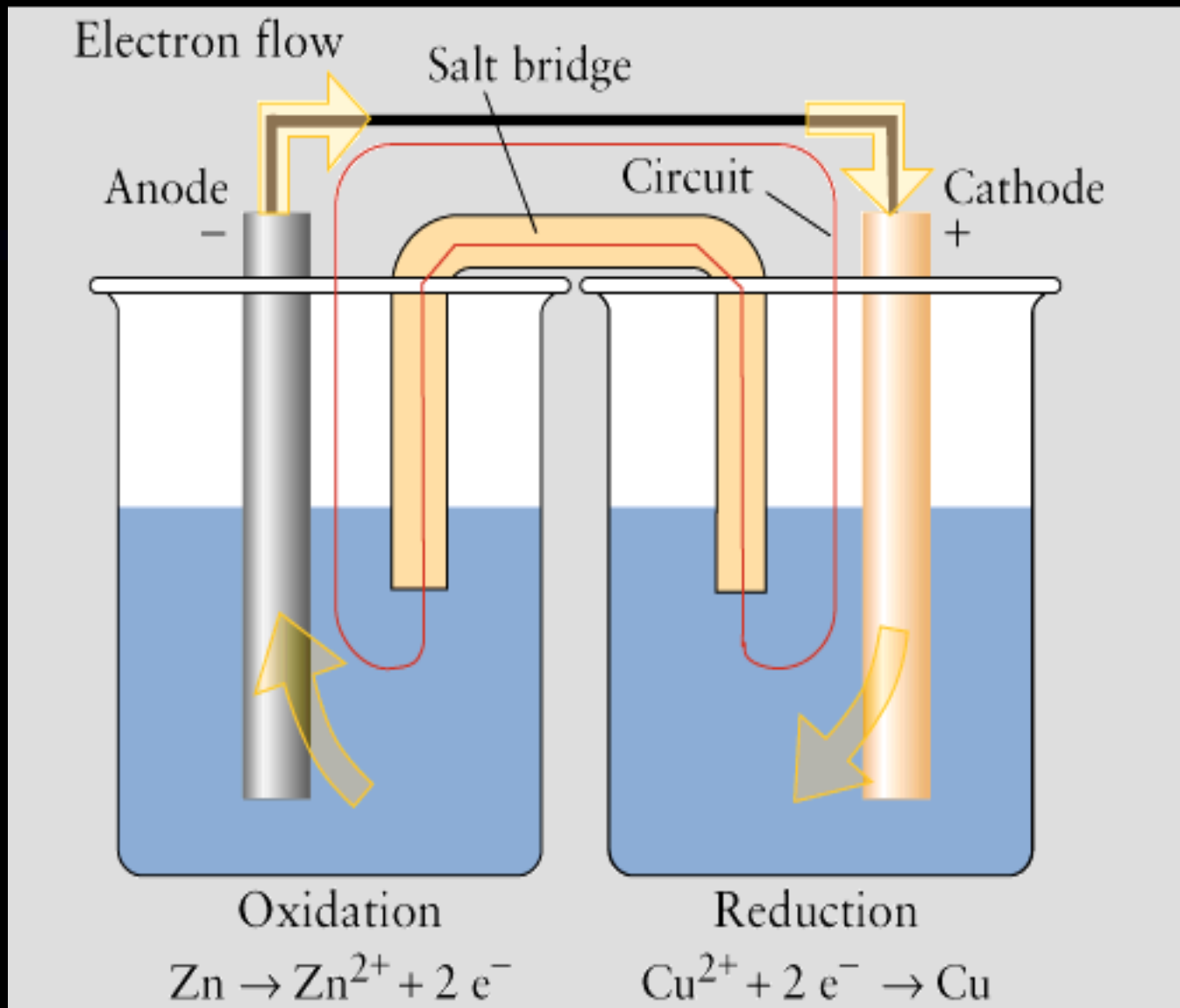
Pilha: química $\rightarrow$ elétrica

Célula eletrolítica: elétrica $\rightarrow$ química





Pilha de Daniell



Eletrodo de zinco
Reação anódica

Eletrodo de cobre
Reação catódica



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8Qxu__Pq8Ms

Qual o papel da ponte salina (KCl)?

- Separar fisicamente os compartimentos eletródicos
- Mantem o fluxo de ânions e cátions, fechando o circuito elétrico
- Diminuir o potencial de junção líquida, decorrente dos diferentes coeficientes de difusão dos íons

Diagrama de células

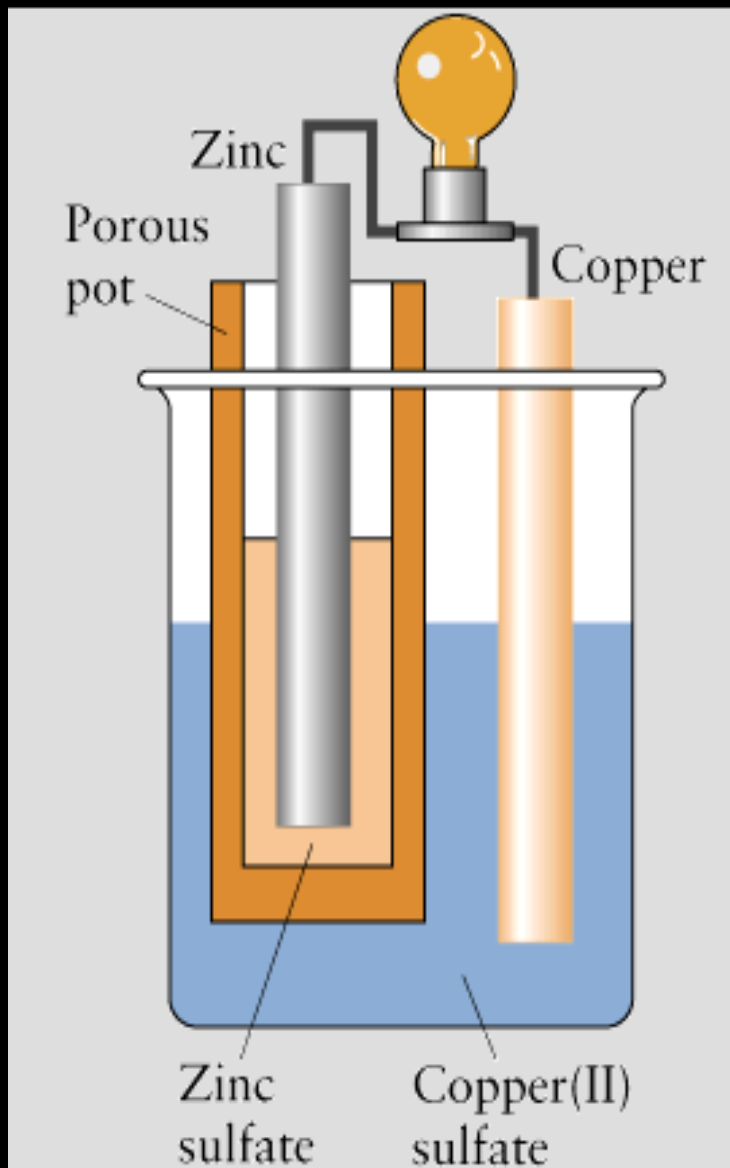


ânodo



cátodo

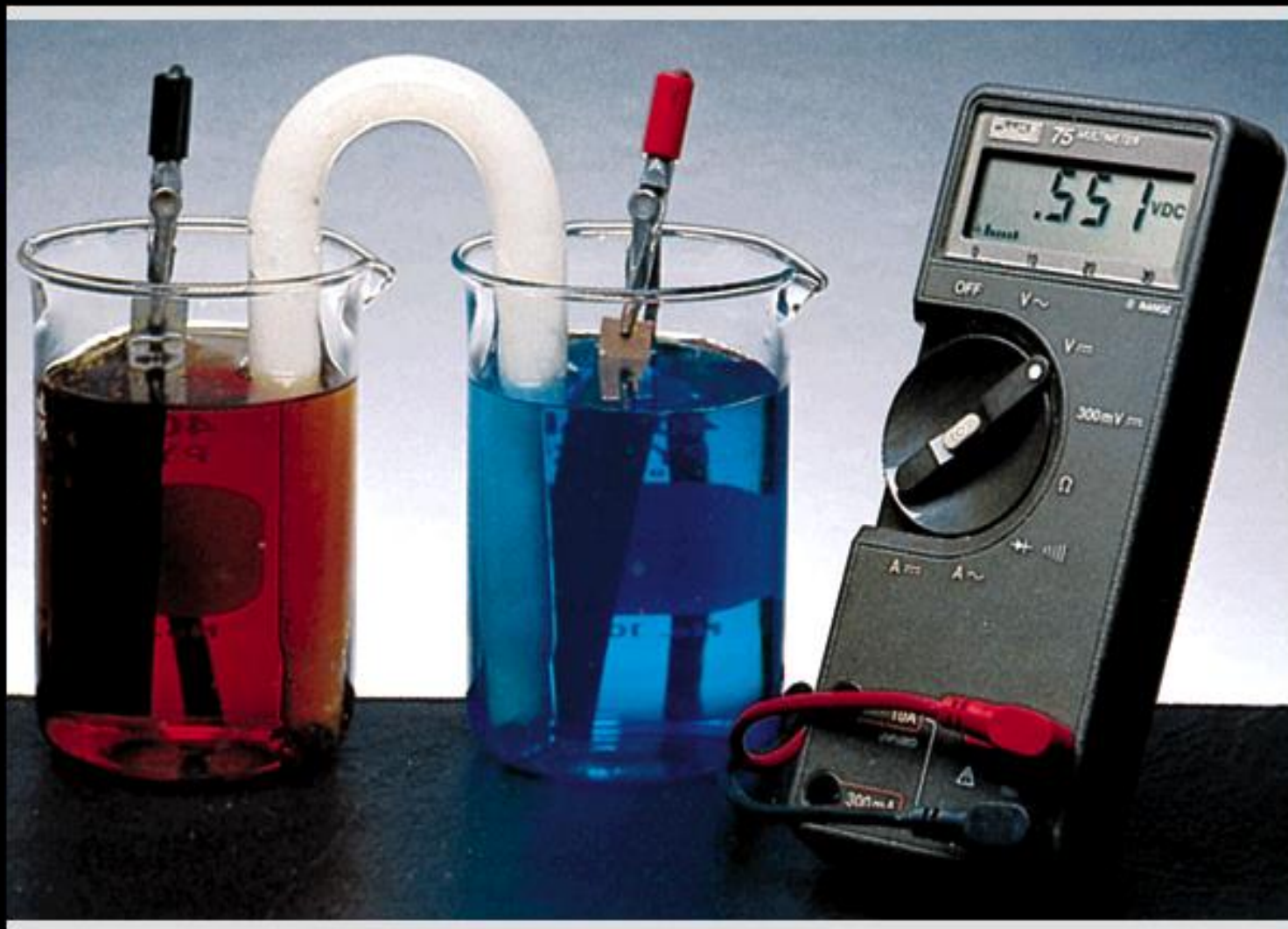
ponte salina



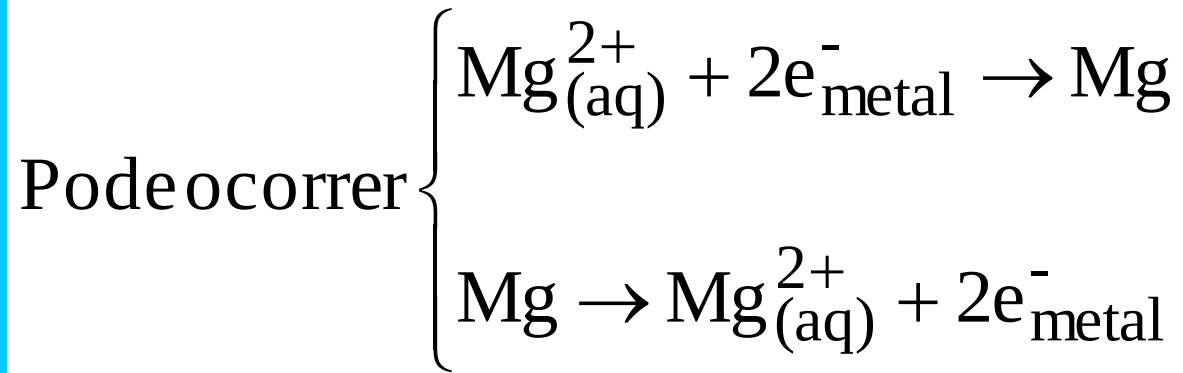
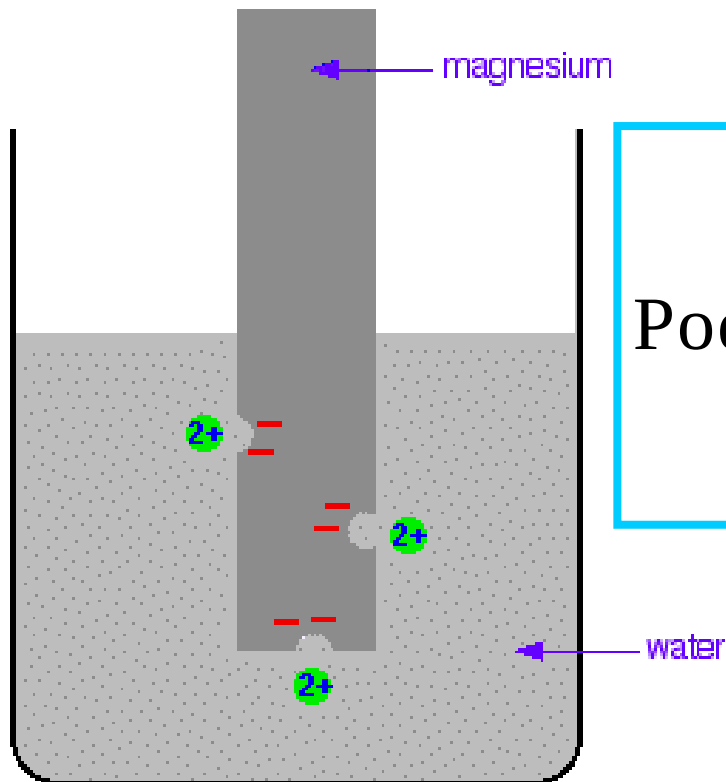
Pilha de Daniell

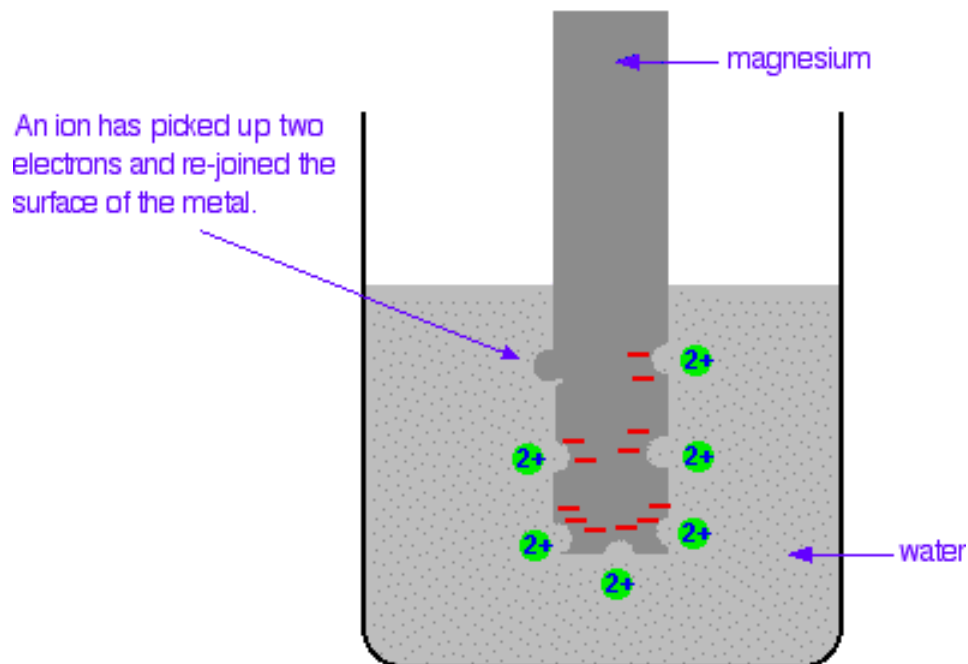
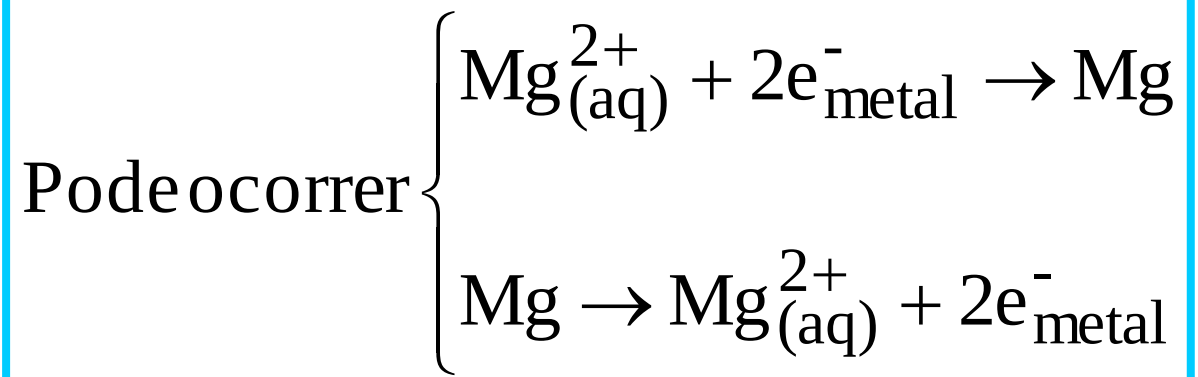
A decorative graphic consisting of a horizontal line with a gradient from dark purple to bright orange, ending in a large, glowing, comet-like tail that tapers to a point on the right side.

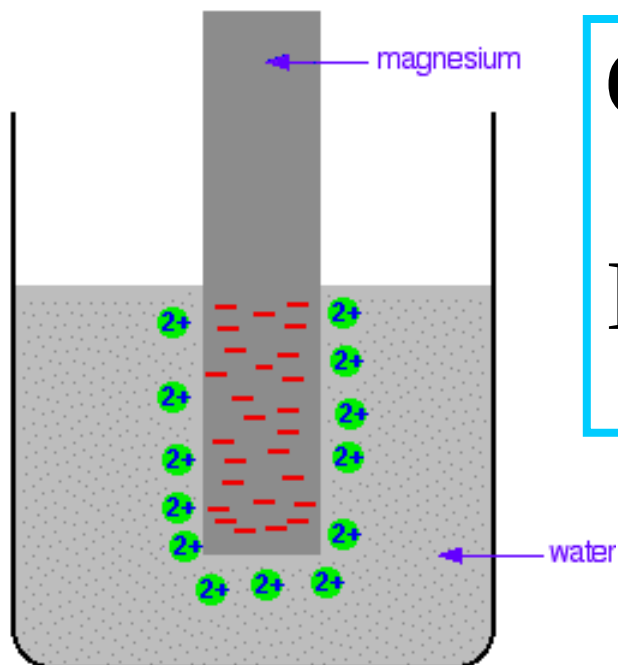
**Pilhas: as reações químicas
são espontâneas com elétrons
migrando do anodo para o catodo**



Origem dos potenciais de eletrodo





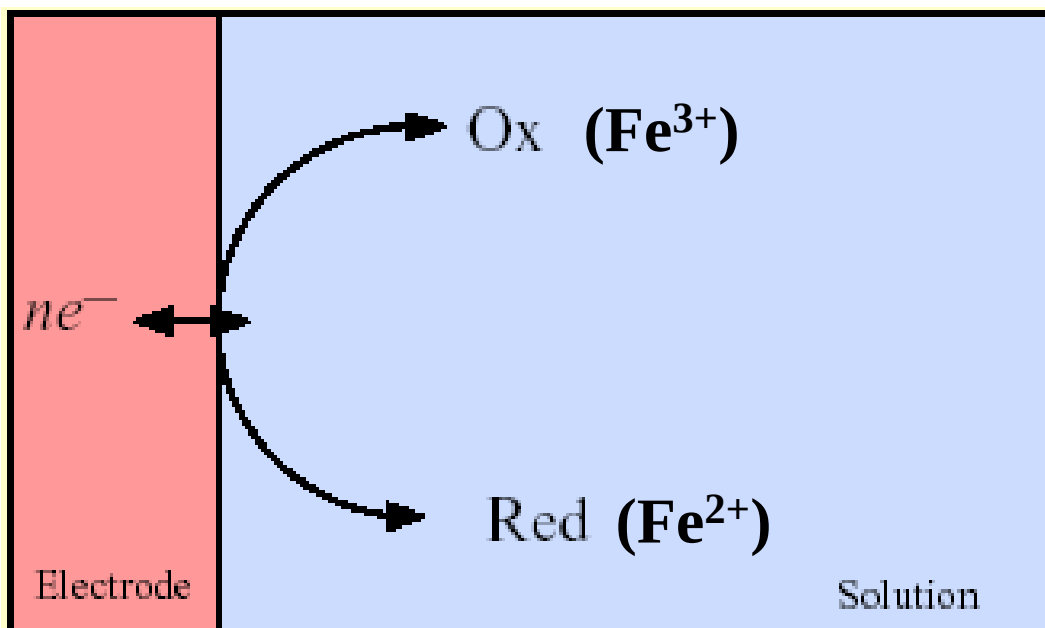


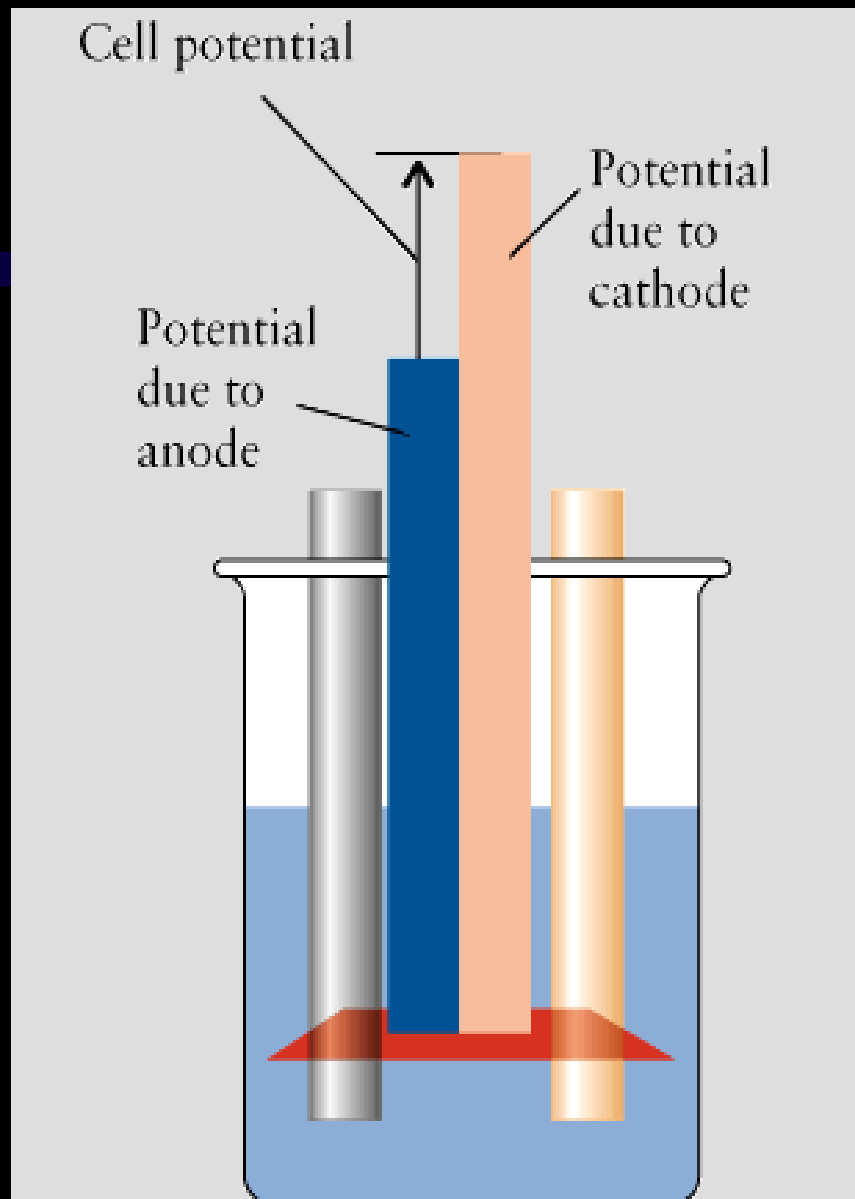
Condição de equilíbrio



Potencial de eletrodo ← diferença de potencial ← separação de cargas

Como é a transferência de cargas na interface eletrodo/solução





Potenciais de redução padrão, 25 °C



H 0							He
Li -3.05	Be -1.85	B	C	N	O +1.23	F +2.87	Ne
Na -2.71	Mg -2.36	Al -1.66	Si	P	S -0.48	Cl +1.36	Ar
K -2.93	Ca -2.87	Ga -0.49	Ge	As	Se -0.67	Br +1.09	Kr
Rb -2.93	Sr -2.89	In -0.34	Sn -0.14	Sb	Te -0.84	I +0.54	Xe
Cs -2.92	Ba -2.91	Tl -0.34	Pb -0.13	Bi +0.20	Po	At	Rn
Fr	Ra -2.92						

Potenciais de redução padrão, 25 °C



metal / metal ion	E° (volts)
$\text{Mg}^{2+} / \text{Mg}$	-2.37
$\text{Zn}^{2+} / \text{Zn}$	-0.76
$\text{Cu}^{2+} / \text{Cu}$	+0.34
Ag^+ / Ag	+0.80

Potenciais de eletrodo:

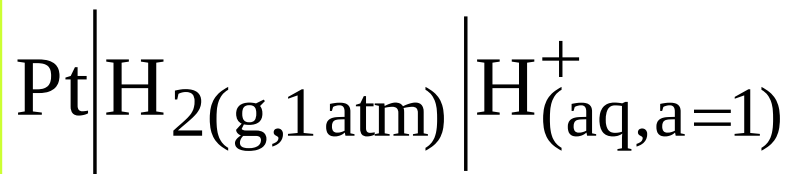
Estado padrão:

Espécies em solução: $a = 1$

gases : $p = 1 \text{ atm}$

sólidos puros

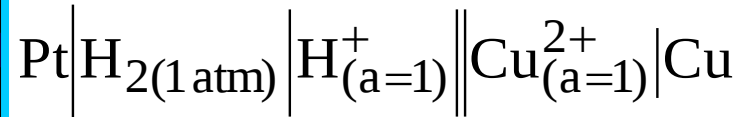
Os potenciais são referidos ao eletrodo padrão de hidrogênio (EPH):



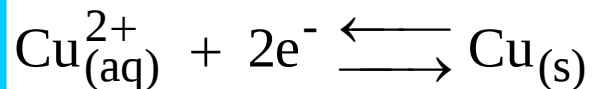
$$E^0_{\text{H}^+ \mid \text{H}_2} = 0\text{V a } 298 \text{ K}$$

Convenção: o potencial da célula é dado pela diferença entre o potencial do eletrodo da direita e o da esquerda

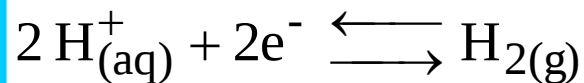
$$E_{\text{cel}} = \Delta E = E_{\text{d}} - E_{\text{e}}$$



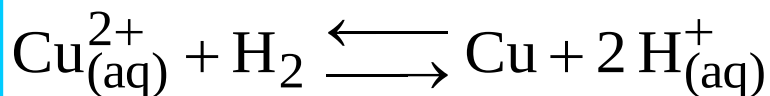
$$\Delta E^{\circ}_{\text{medido}} = E^{\circ}_{\text{cel}} = E^{\circ}_{\text{Cu}^{2+}|\text{Cu}} - E^{\circ}_{\text{H}^{+}|\text{H}_2} = 0,34\text{V}$$



$$E_{\text{d}} = E^{\circ}_{\text{Cu}^{2+}|\text{Cu}}$$

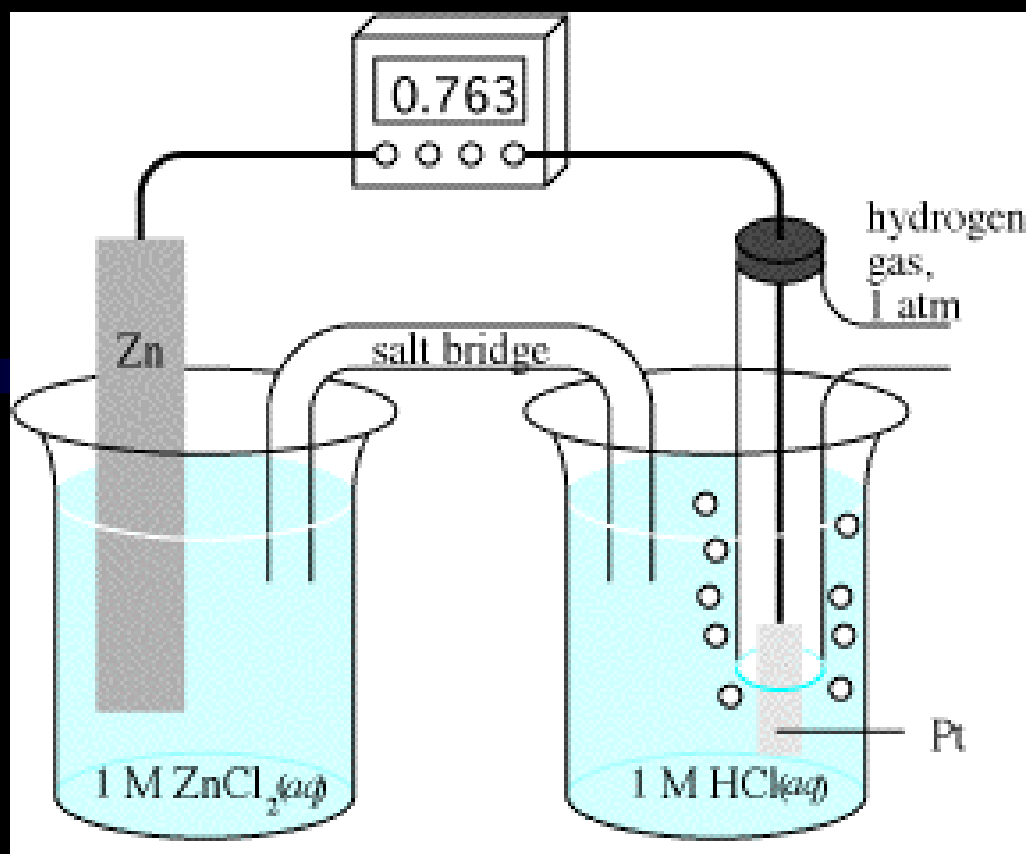


$$E_{\text{e}} = E^{\circ}_{\text{H}^{+}|\text{H}_2} = 0\text{V}$$

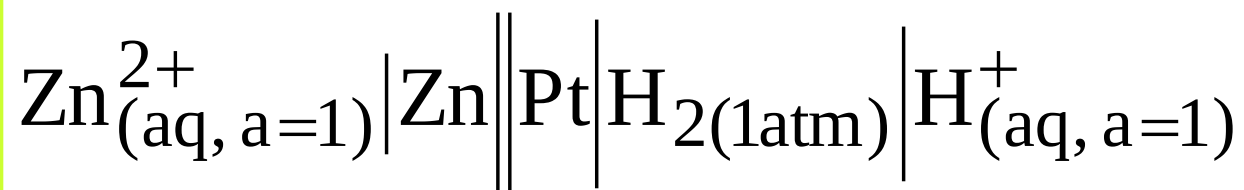


$$E_{\text{cel}} = E_{\text{d}} - E_{\text{e}} = E^{\circ}_{\text{Cu}^{2+}|\text{Cu}} = 0,34\text{V}$$

$$E_{\text{cel}} = \left(E^{\circ}_{\text{Cu}^{2+}|\text{Cu}} - \cancel{E_{\text{EPH}}} \right) - \frac{RT}{2F} \ln \frac{a_{\text{H}^{+}}^2}{a_{\text{Cu}^{2+}} f_{\text{H}_2}}$$



Deter min ação do $E^{\circ}_{\text{Zn}^{2+}|\text{Zn}}$



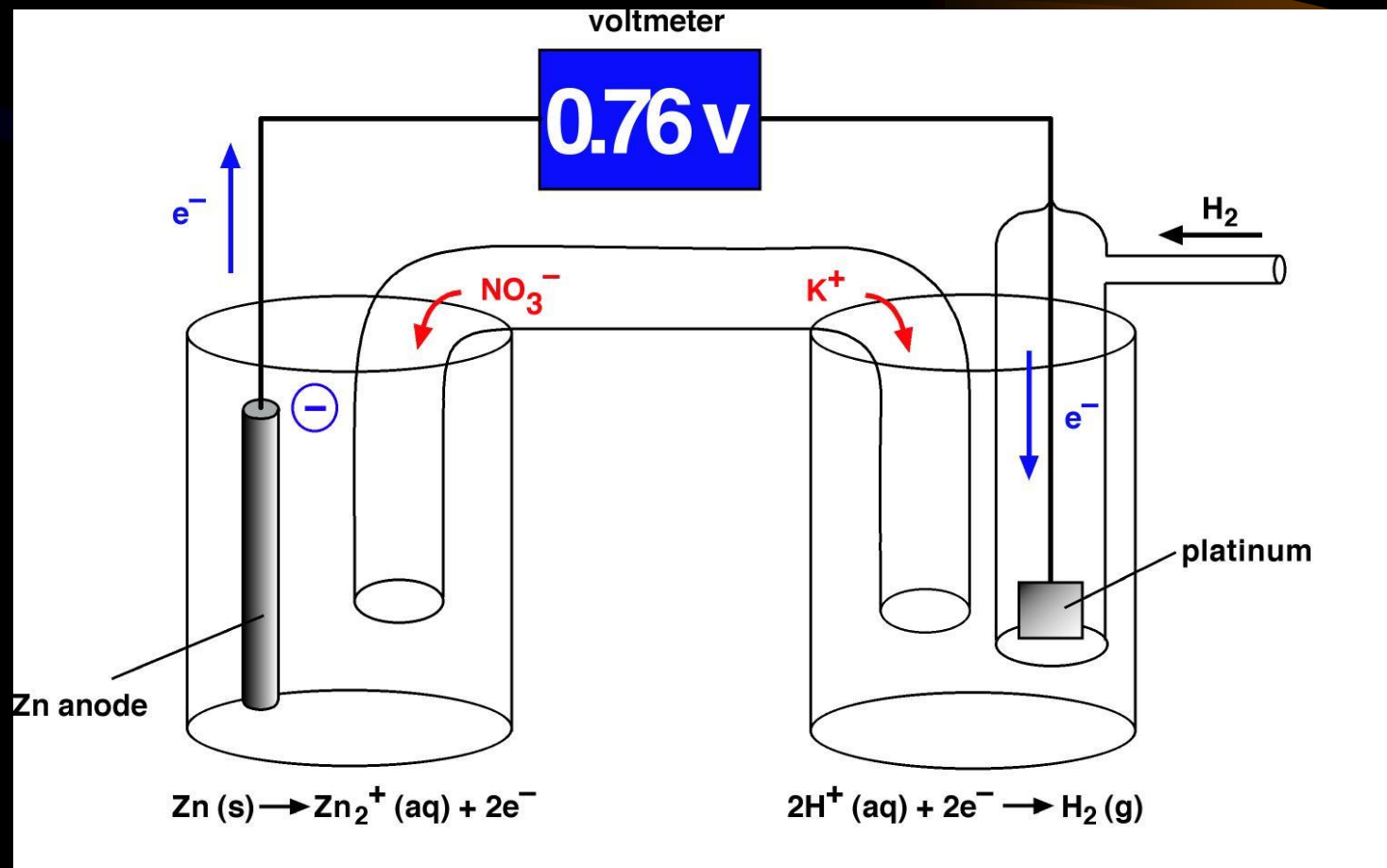


Table 17.1 Standard potentials at 25° C*, (pg.1)

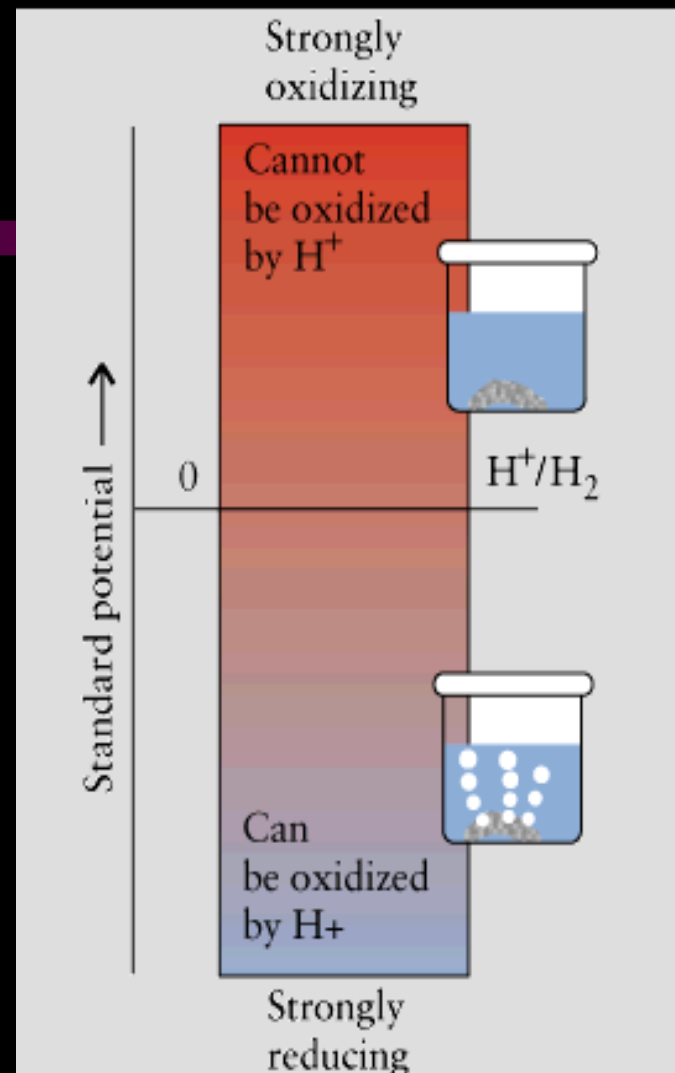
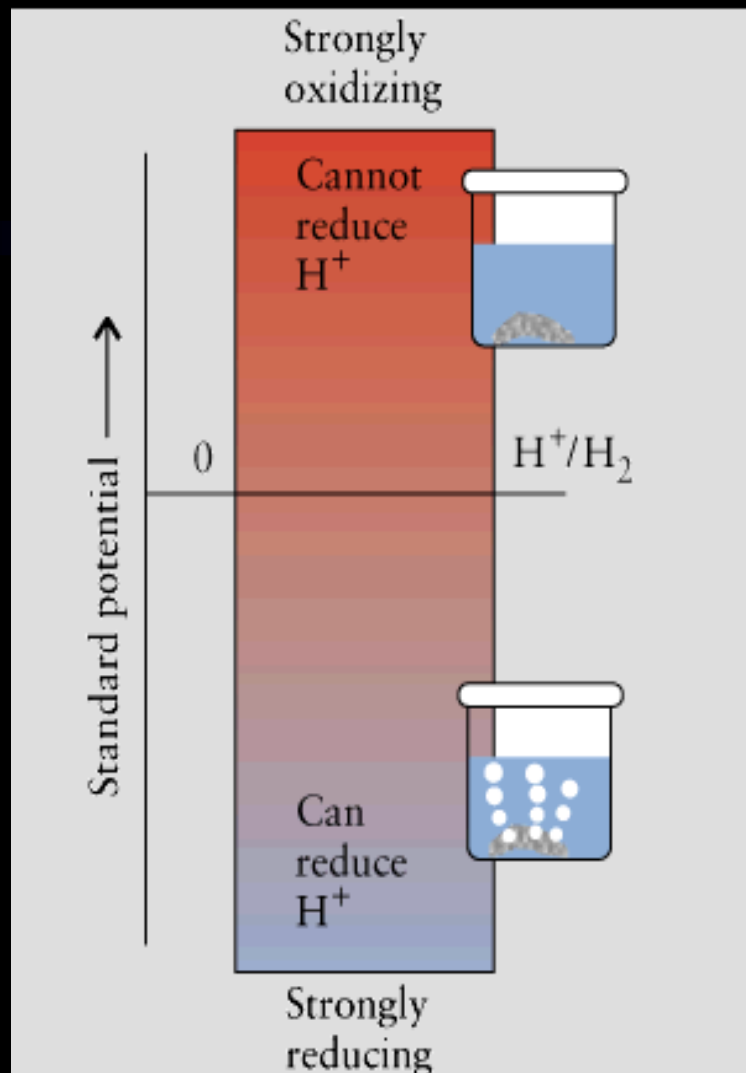
Species [†]	Reduction half-reaction	E°, V
OXIDIZED FORM IS STRONGLY OXIDIZING		
F ₂ / F ⁻	F ₂ (g) + 2 e ⁻ → 2 F ⁻ (aq)	+2.87
Au ⁺ / Au	Au ⁺ (aq) + e ⁻ → Au (s)	+1.69
Ce ⁴⁺ / Ce ³⁺	Ce ⁴⁺ (aq) + e ⁻ → Ce ³⁺ (aq)	+1.61
MnO ₄ ⁻ , H ⁺ / Mn ²⁺	MnO ₄ ⁻ (aq) + 8 H ⁺ (aq) + 5 e ⁻ → Mn ²⁺ (aq) + 4 H ₂ O (l)	+1.51
Cl ₂ / Cl ⁻	Cl ₂ (g) + 2 e ⁻ → 2 Cl ⁻ (aq)	+1.36
Cr ₂ O ₇ ²⁻ , H ⁺ / Cr ³⁺	Cr ₂ O ₇ ²⁻ + 14 H ⁺ (aq) + 6 e ⁻ → 2 Cr ³⁺ (aq) + 7 H ₂ O (l)	+1.33
O ₂ , H ⁺ / H ₂ O	O ₂ (g) + 4 H ⁺ (aq) + 4 e ⁻ → 2 H ₂ O (l)	+1.23 +0.81 at pH = 7
Br ₂ / Br ⁻	Br ₂ (l) + 2 e ⁻ → 2 Br ⁻ (aq)	+1.09
NO ₃ ⁻ , H ⁺ / NO	NO ₃ ⁻ (aq) + 4 H ⁺ (aq) + 3 e ⁻ → NO (g) + 2 H ₂ O (l)	+0.96
Ag ⁺ / Ag	Ag ⁺ (aq) + e ⁻ → Ag (s)	+0.80
Fe ³⁺ / Fe ²⁺	Fe ³⁺ (aq) + e ⁻ → Fe ²⁺ (aq)	+0.77
I ₂ / I ⁻	I ₂ (s) + 2 e ⁻ → 2 I ⁻ (aq)	+0.54
O ₂ / OH ⁻	O ₂ (aq) + 2 H ₂ O + 4 e ⁻ → 4 OH ⁻ (aq)	+0.40 +0.81 at pH = 7
Cu ²⁺ / Cu	Cu ²⁺ (aq) + 2 e ⁻ → Cu (s)	+0.34
AgCl / Ag, Cl ⁻	AgCl (s) + e ⁻ → Ag (s) + Cl ⁻ (aq)	+0.22
H ⁺ / H ₂	2 H ⁺ (aq) + 2 e ⁻ → H ₂ (g)	0, by definition
Fe ³⁺ / Fe	Fe ³⁺ (aq) + 3 e ⁻ → Fe (s)	-0.04
O ₂ / HO ₂ ⁻ , OH ⁻	O ₂ (g) + H ₂ O (l) + 2 e ⁻ → HO ₂ ⁻ (aq) + OH ⁻ (aq)	-0.08
Pb ²⁺ / Pb	Pb ²⁺ (aq) + 2 e ⁻ → Pb (s)	-0.13
Sn ²⁺ / Sn	Sn ²⁺ (aq) + 2 e ⁻ → Sn (s)	-0.14
Fe ²⁺ / Fe	Fe ²⁺ (aq) + 2 e ⁻ → Fe (s)	-0.44

Table 17.1 Standard potentials at 25° C*, (pg. 3)

Species [†]	Reduction half-reaction	E°, V
Zn ²⁺ / Zn	$\text{Zn}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + 2\text{e}^{-} \longrightarrow \text{Zn}(\text{s})$	-0.76
H ₂ O / H ₂ , OH ⁻	$2\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l}) + 2\text{e}^{-} \longrightarrow \text{H}_2(\text{g}) + 2\text{OH}^{-}(\text{aq})$	-0.83 -0.42 at pH = 7
Al ³⁺ / Al	$\text{Al}^{3+}(\text{aq}) + 3\text{e}^{-} \longrightarrow \text{Al}(\text{s})$	-1.66
Mg ²⁺ / Mg	$\text{Mg}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + 2\text{e}^{-} \longrightarrow \text{Mg}(\text{s})$	-2.36
Na ⁺ / Na	$\text{Na}^{+}(\text{aq}) + \text{e}^{-} \longrightarrow \text{Na}(\text{s})$	-2.71
K ⁺ / K	$\text{K}^{+}(\text{aq}) + \text{e}^{-} \longrightarrow \text{K}(\text{s})$	-2.93
Li ⁺ / Li	$\text{Li}^{+}(\text{aq}) + \text{e}^{-} \longrightarrow \text{Li}(\text{s})$	-3.05
REDUCED FORM IS STRONGLY REDUCING		

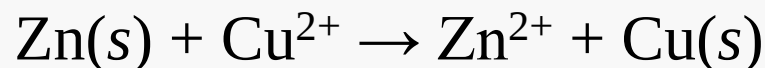
* For a more extensive table, see Appendix 2B.

[†] In the notation X / Y, X is the oxidized species (the reactant, the oxidizing agent) and Y is the reduced species (the product, the reducing agent) in the half-reaction.



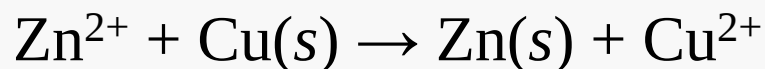
Pilha: Energia química $\rightarrow$ energia elétrica

Célula galvânica: Energia elétrica $\rightarrow$ energia química



$$\Delta E^0 = E^0_{\text{cátodo}} - E^0_{\text{ânodo}} = + 0,34 \text{ V} - (-0,76\text{V}) = + 1,10\text{V}$$

$\Delta E^0 = \text{positivo} \rightarrow \text{reação espontânea}$



$\Delta E^0 = -1,10 \text{ V} \rightarrow \text{metal cobre não é oxidado por íons zinco}$

$\Delta E^0 = \text{negativo} \rightarrow \text{reação não-espontânea}$

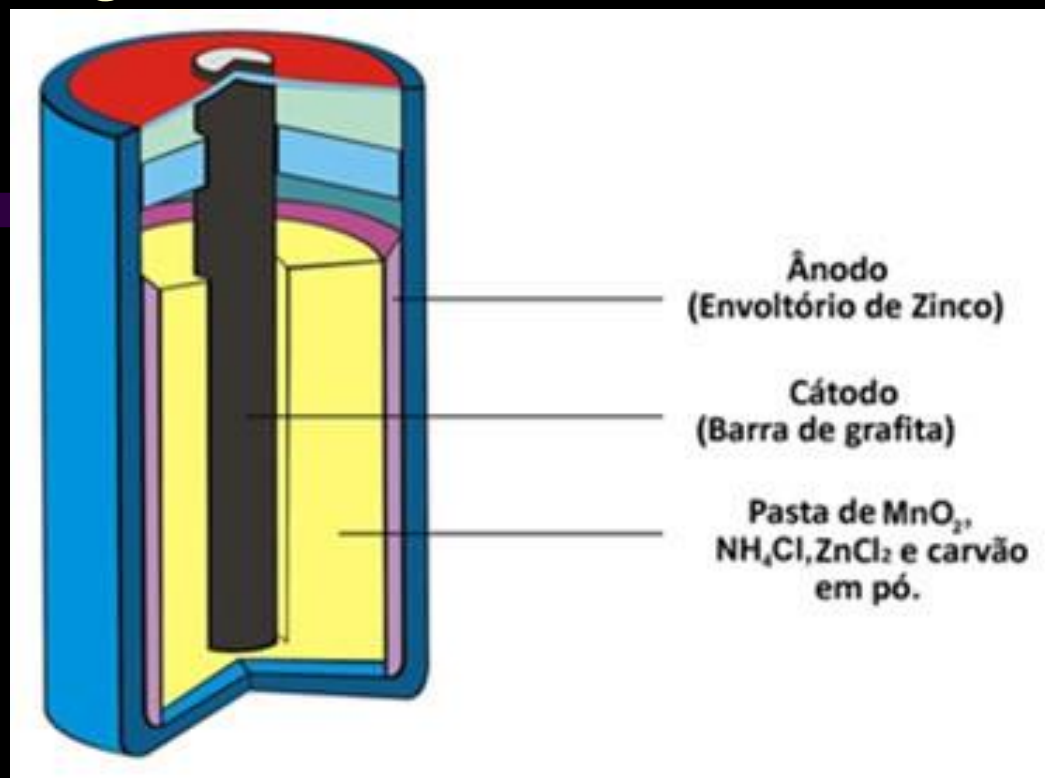
precisa de uma fonte externa

Table 17.2 Reactions in commercial galvanic cells , (pg. 1)

dry cell	$\text{Zn (s)} \mid \text{ZnCl}_2 \text{ (aq), NH}_4\text{Cl (aq)} \mid \text{MnO(OH) (s)} \mid \text{MnO}_2 \text{ (s)} \mid \text{graphite, 1.5 V}$ Anode: $\text{Zn (s)} \longrightarrow \text{Zn}^{2+} \text{ (aq)} + 2 \text{ e}^-$ followed by $\text{Zn}^{2+} \text{ (aq)} + 4 \text{ NH}_3 \text{ (g)} \longrightarrow [\text{Zn(NH}_3)_4]^{2+} \text{ (aq)}$ Cathode: $\text{MnO}_2 \text{ (s)} + \text{H}_2\text{O (l)} + \text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{MnO(OH) (s)} + \text{OH}^- \text{ (aq)}$ followed by $\text{NH}_4^+ \text{ (aq)} + \text{OH}^- \text{ (aq)} \longrightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O (l)} + \text{NH}_3 \text{ (g)}$
lead-acid battery	$\text{Pb (s)} \mid \text{PbSO}_4 \text{ (s)} \mid \text{H}^+ \text{ (aq), HSO}_4^- \text{ (aq)} \mid \text{PbO}_2 \text{ (s)} \mid \text{PbSO}_4 \text{ (s)} \mid \text{Pb (s), 2 V}$ Anode: $\text{Pb (s)} + \text{HSO}_4^- \text{ (aq)} \longrightarrow \text{PbSO}_4 \text{ (s)} + \text{H}^+ \text{ (aq)} + 2 \text{ e}^-$ Cathode: $\text{PbO}_2 \text{ (s)} + 3 \text{ H}^+ \text{ (aq)} + \text{HSO}_4^- \text{ (aq)} + 2 \text{ e}^- \longrightarrow \text{PbSO}_4 \text{ (s)} + 2 \text{ H}_2\text{O (l)}$
nicad cell	$\text{Cd (s)} \mid \text{Cd(OH)}_2 \text{ (s)} \mid \text{KOH (aq)} \mid \text{Ni(OH)}_3 \text{ (s)} \mid \text{Ni(OH)}_2 \text{ (s)} \mid \text{Ni (s) 1.2 V}$ Anode: $\text{Cd (s)} + 2 \text{ OH}^- \text{ (aq)} \longrightarrow \text{Cd(OH)}_2 \text{ (s)} + 2 \text{ e}^- \text{ (aq)}$ Cathode: $2 \text{ Ni(OH)}_3 \text{ (s)} + 2 \text{ e}^- \longrightarrow 2 \text{ Ni(OH)}_2 \text{ (s)} + 2 \text{ OH}^- \text{ (aq)}$

Pilha de zinco/dióxido de manganês ((Leclanché) (1,5 V)

Bateria primária = não recarregável



dry cell

$\text{Zn (s)} \mid \text{ZnCl}_2 \text{ (aq)}, \text{NH}_4\text{Cl (aq)} \mid \text{MnO(OH) (s)} \mid \text{MnO}_2 \text{ (s)} \mid \text{graphite}, 1.5 \text{ V}$

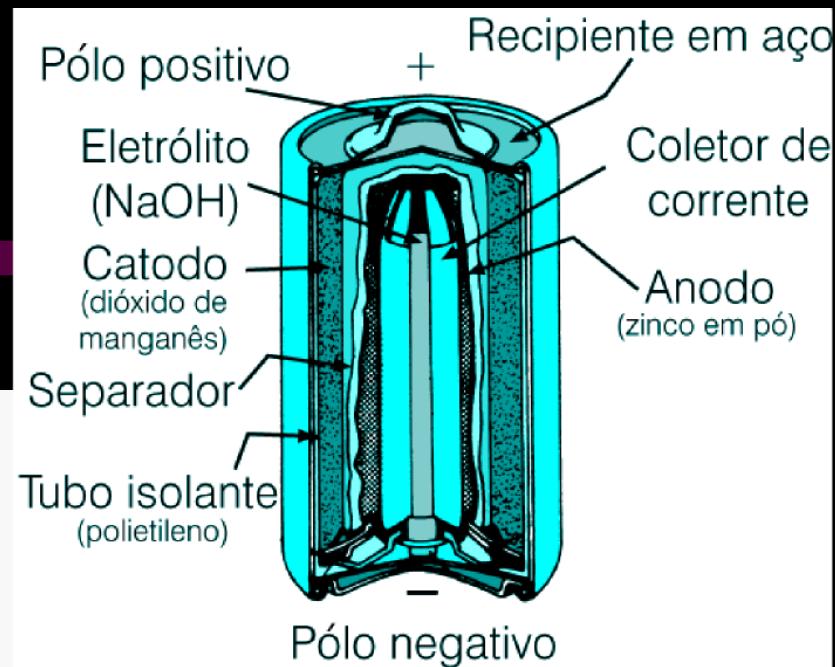
Anode: $\text{Zn (s)} \longrightarrow \text{Zn}^{2+} \text{ (aq)} + 2 \text{ e}^-$

followed by $\text{Zn}^{2+} \text{ (aq)} + 4 \text{ NH}_3 \text{ (g)} \longrightarrow [\text{Zn}(\text{NH}_3)_4]^{2+} \text{ (aq)}$

Cathode: $\text{MnO}_2 \text{ (s)} + \text{H}_2\text{O (l)} + \text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{MnO(OH) (s)} + \text{OH}^- \text{ (aq)}$

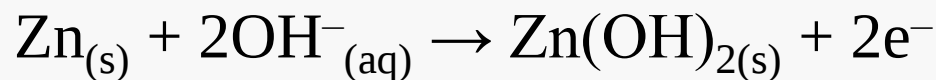
followed by $\text{NH}_4^+ \text{ (aq)} + \text{OH}^- \text{ (aq)} \longrightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O (l)} + \text{NH}_3 \text{ (g)}$

Pilha de zinco/dióxido de manganês (alcalina) (1,5 V)

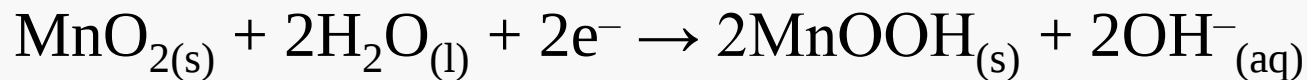


Eletrólito = NaOH (30 % m/m)

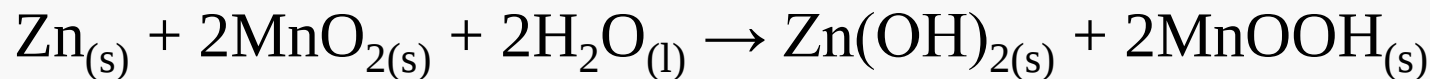
Ânodo:



Cátodo:



Global:

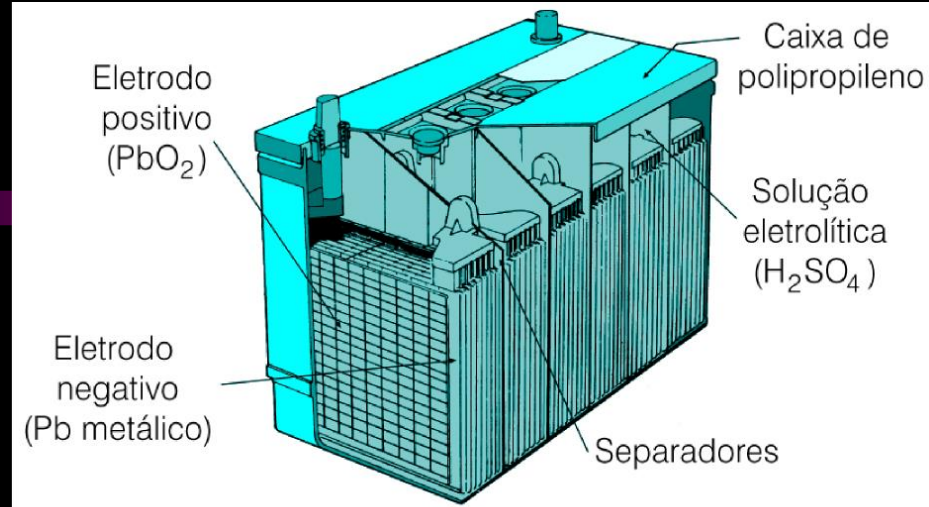
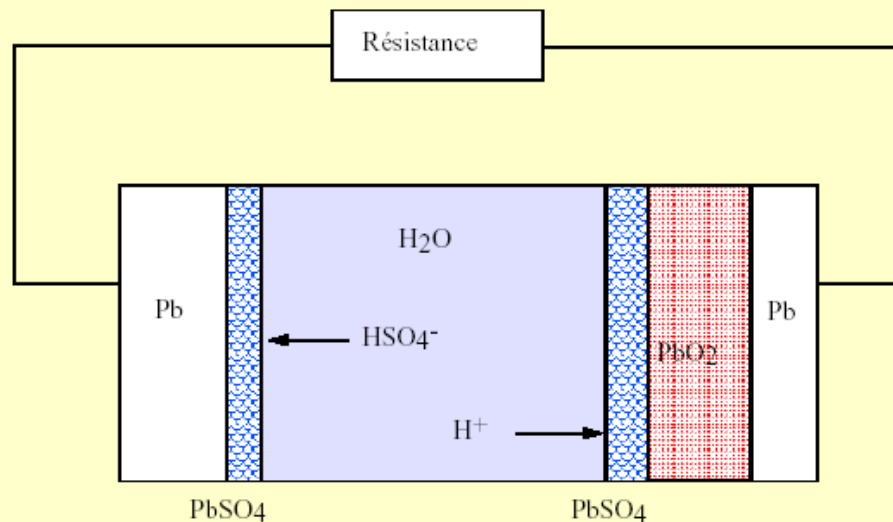


Reação reversível → pode ser recarregável (bateria secundária)

SBQ

<http://qnint.s bq.org.br>

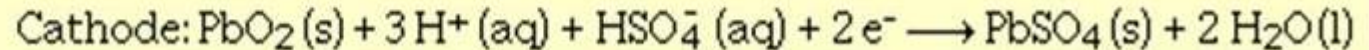
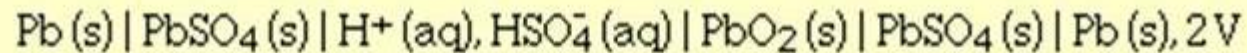
Bateria de chumbo ácido



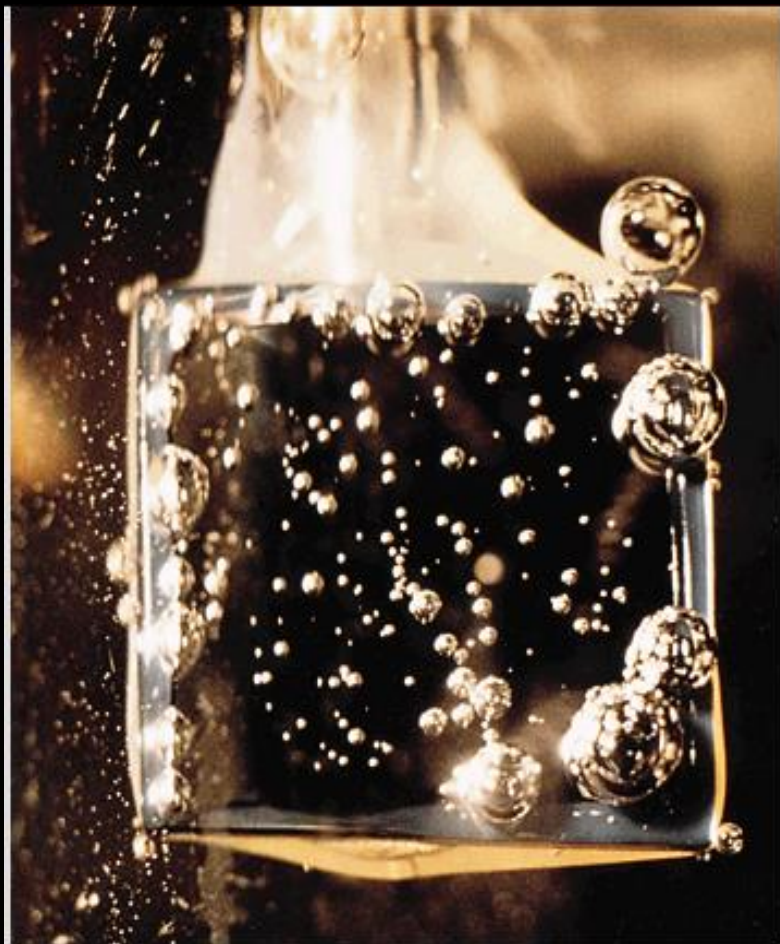
SBQ

<http://qnint.s bq.org.br>

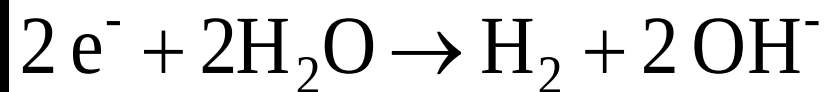
lead-acid
battery



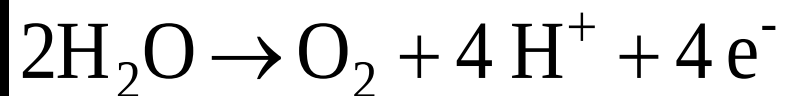
Eletrólise da água



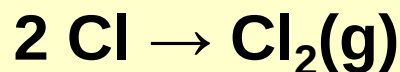
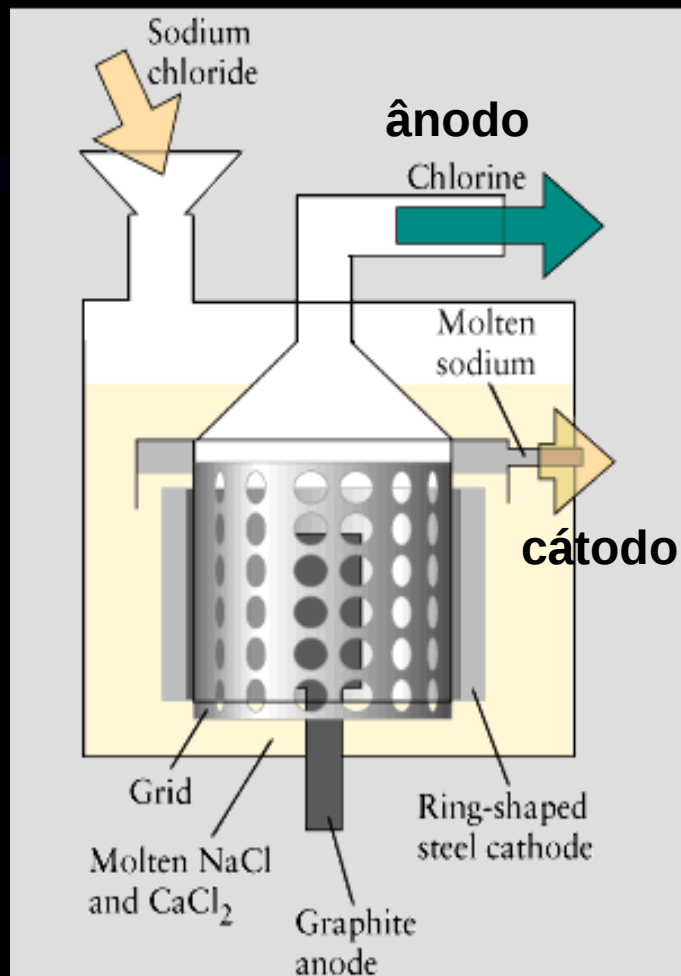
Redução



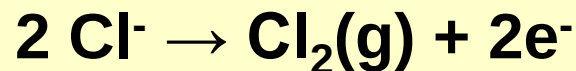
Oxidação



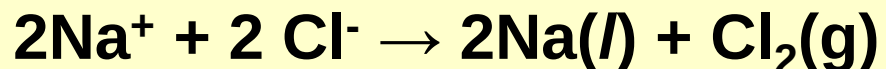
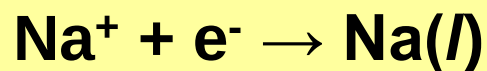
Eletrólise do NaCl fundido ($T > 800\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$)



Reação anódica completa:

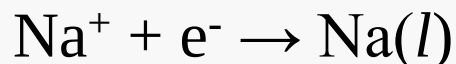


Reação catódica



As Leis de Faraday

1ª Lei: a quantidade de substância produzida pela eletrólise é proporcional à quantidade de eletricidade utilizada



1 $\text{e}^- \rightarrow$ 1 átomo de sódio

1 mol de $\text{e}^- \rightarrow$ 1 mol de átomos de sódio

1 mol de $\text{e}^- = 1 F = 96485 \text{ C/mol}$ ($e \times N_A$)

1 A = 1 C/s

2ª Lei: para uma dada quantidade de eletricidade a quantidade de substância produzida é proporcional ao seu peso equivalente



2 $\text{e}^- \rightarrow$ 1 molécula de Cl_2

2 moles de $\text{e}^- \rightarrow$ 1 mol de Cl_2

1 F de eletricidade vai gerar 0,5 mol de Cl_2

Exemplo:

Uma solução aquosa de CuSO_4 sofre eletrólise por 1,5 h com corrente de 5 A. Quantas gramas de Cu(s) e O_2 serão formados?



Calcular a carga: $5 \text{ C/s} \rightarrow 1,5 \text{ h} (= 5400 \text{ s}) \rightarrow 27000 \text{ C}$

Se 1 mol de $\text{e}^- = 1 \text{ F} = 96485 \text{ C/mol}$, $27000 \text{ C} = 0,28 \text{ F}$

2 F para produzir 1 mol de Cu(s) , então 0,28 F produzem 0,14 moles de Cu(s) . Massa = $0,14 \times 63,5 = 8,9 \text{ g}$

4 F para produzir 1 mol de $\text{O}_2(\text{g})$, então 0,28 F produzem 0,07 moles de $\text{O}_2(\text{g})$. Massa = $0,07 \times 32 = 2,24 \text{ g}$

O potencial do eletrodo

O trabalho elétrico máximo que pode ser produzido por uma pilha é a tensão produzida multiplicada pela quantidade de eletricidade, que no circuito externo passa pelo motor

Em condições de equilíbrio:

$$w_e = n e_o E$$
$$\Delta G_{p,T} = - w$$

$$\Delta G_{p,T} = - n e_o N_A E$$

F

$$\Delta G = - n F E$$

$n = n^o$. de e transferidos

Para a célula:

No equilíbrio: $\Delta E = 0$

Sentido espontâneo: $\Delta E > 0$

Equação de Nernst e constante de equilíbrio

$$\Delta G = \Delta G^0 + RT \ln Q$$

$$\Delta G = -n F E$$

$$\Delta G^0 = -n F E^0$$

$$-n F E = -n F E^0 + RT \ln Q$$

$$- E = - E^0 + (RT \ln Q) / nF$$

$$E = E^0 - (RT \ln Q) / nF$$

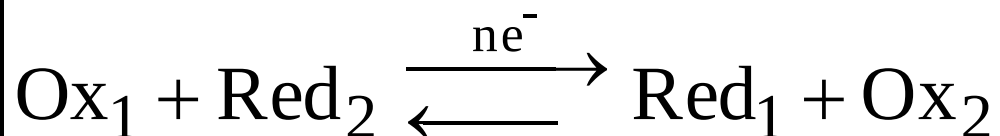
$$R = 8,314 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}; T = 298,2 \text{ K}; F = 96485 \text{ C/mol}, \ln = 2,303 \log$$

$$E = E^0 - (0,0592/n) \log Q$$

$$\text{No equilíbrio } Q = K$$

$$E^0 = (0,0592/n) \log K$$

Equação de Nernst e constante de equilíbrio



$$E_{\text{cel}} = E_{\text{cel}}^{\circ} - \frac{RT}{nF} \ln \frac{a_{\text{red}_1} a_{\text{ox}_2}}{a_{\text{red}_2} a_{\text{ox}_1}} = E_{\text{cel}}^{\circ} - \frac{RT}{nF} \ln Q$$

No equilíbrio $E_{\text{cel}} = 0$

$$0 = E_{\text{cel}} = E_{\text{cel}}^{\circ} - \frac{RT}{nF} \ln \frac{a_{\text{red}_1}(e) a_{\text{ox}_2}(e)}{a_{\text{red}_2}(e) a_{\text{ox}_1}(e)} = E_{\text{cel}}^{\circ} - \frac{RT}{nF} \ln K$$

$$E_{\text{cel}}^{\circ} = \frac{RT}{nF} \ln K$$

- | Cell potential | Free Energy | Spontaneity |
|------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| — <i>Positive</i> E_{cell} | $\Delta_r G < 0$ | Spontaneous |
| — <i>Negative</i> E_{cell} | $\Delta_r G > 0$ | Not |
| — Zero E_{cell} | $\Delta_r G = 0$ | Equilibrium |

- $\Delta_r G$: free energy of change
- amount of available (*electrical*) work

Connection to work: ΔG^0 , E^0 , and K

From thermodynamics:

$$\Delta_r G^0 = -RT \ln K$$

From electrochemistry:

$$\Delta_r G^0 = -nFE^0$$

So:

$$-RT \ln K = -nFE^0$$

So:

$$E^0 = \frac{RT \ln K}{nF}$$

At equilibrium:

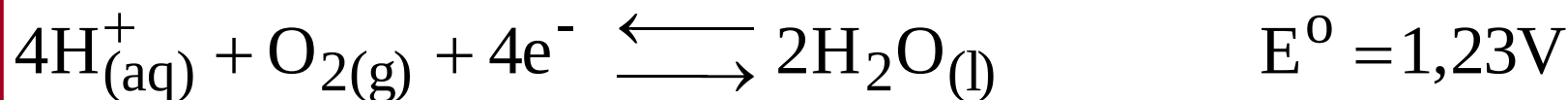
$$\Delta_r G^0 = 0 \text{ and } K_{\text{eq}} = Q$$

$$E_{\text{cell}}^0 = \frac{0.0591\text{V}}{n} \log \frac{[\text{products}]}{[\text{reactants}]} = \frac{0.0591\text{V}}{n} \log \frac{[M_{\text{ox}}^{x+}]}{[M_{\text{red}}^{y+}]}$$

$n = \text{\#moles of } e^- \text{ transferred}$

Equação de Nernst e constante de equilíbrio

Corrosão

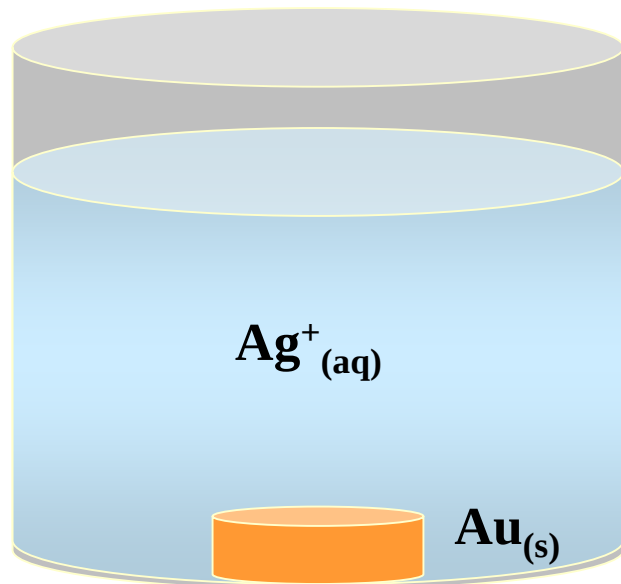


$$E_{\text{cel}}^{\circ} = \frac{RT}{nF} \ln K \quad K = e^{\frac{E_{\text{cel}}^{\circ} n F}{R T}} = e^{\frac{1,67 \text{ V} \times 4 \times 96487 \text{ C mol}^{-1}}{8,314 \text{ V C mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1} \times 298 \text{ K}}}$$

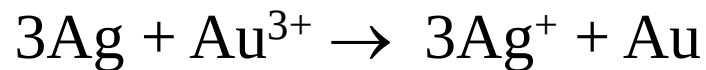
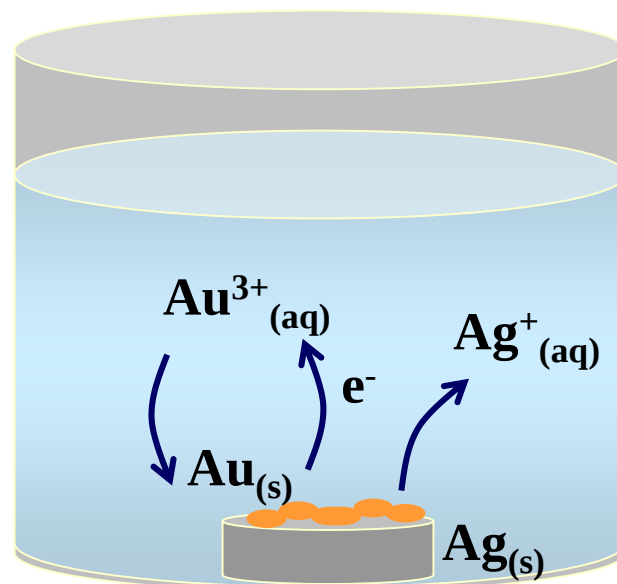
$$K = e^{260}$$

Example

- Gold will plate onto silver (not *vice versa*) – why?



No reaction



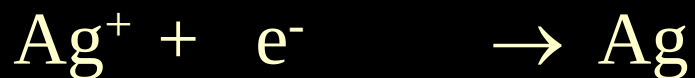
Example – Au plating on Ag

Spontaneous reaction:



$$E_{\text{cell}} = E^0 - \frac{0.0591}{n} \log \frac{[\text{Ag}^+]^3}{[\text{Au}^{3+}]}$$

Given (tables):



$$E^0 = +0.80 \text{ V}$$



$$E^0 = +1.50 \text{ V}$$

$$E^0 = +1.50\text{V} + (-0.80\text{V})$$

$$E^0 = +0.70\text{V}$$

Aplicações de medidas de potenciais de eletrodo

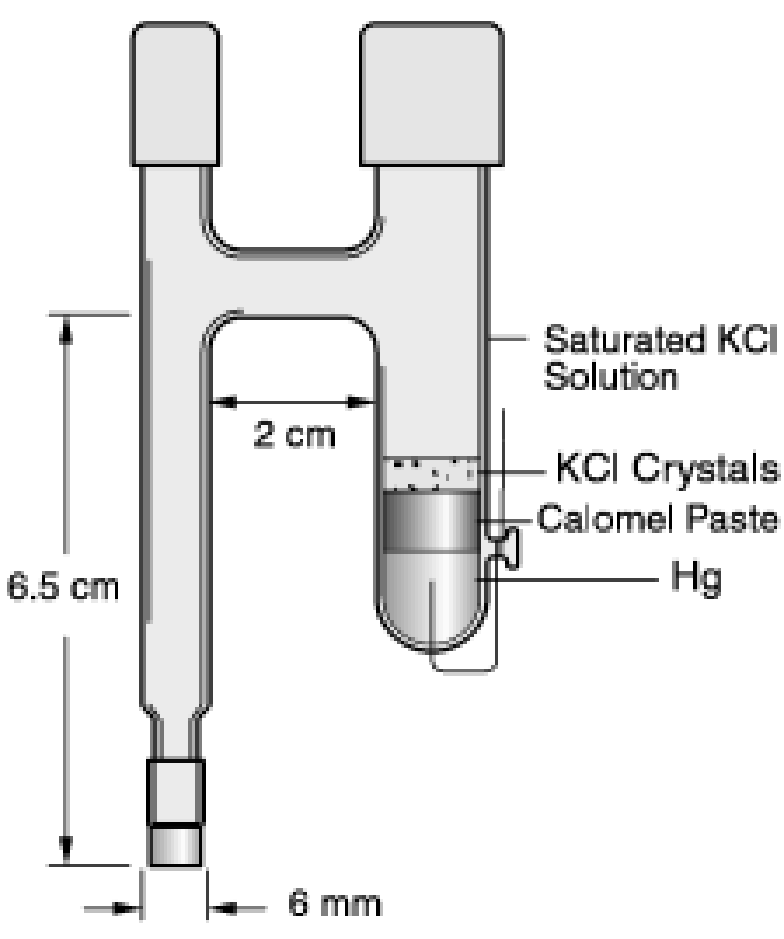
- Determinação de potenciais padrão
- Determinação de coeficientes de atividade
- Determinação de constantes de equilíbrio
- Titulações potenciométricas
- Equilíbrio em membranas
- Determinação de propriedades termodinâmicas

Eletrodo de referência/eletrolito/eletrodo de estudo

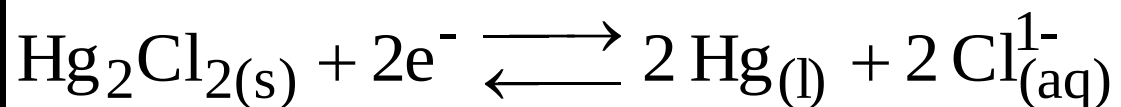
$$\Delta E = E - E_R = \varphi - \varphi_R$$

Tem que ser constante

Composição constante



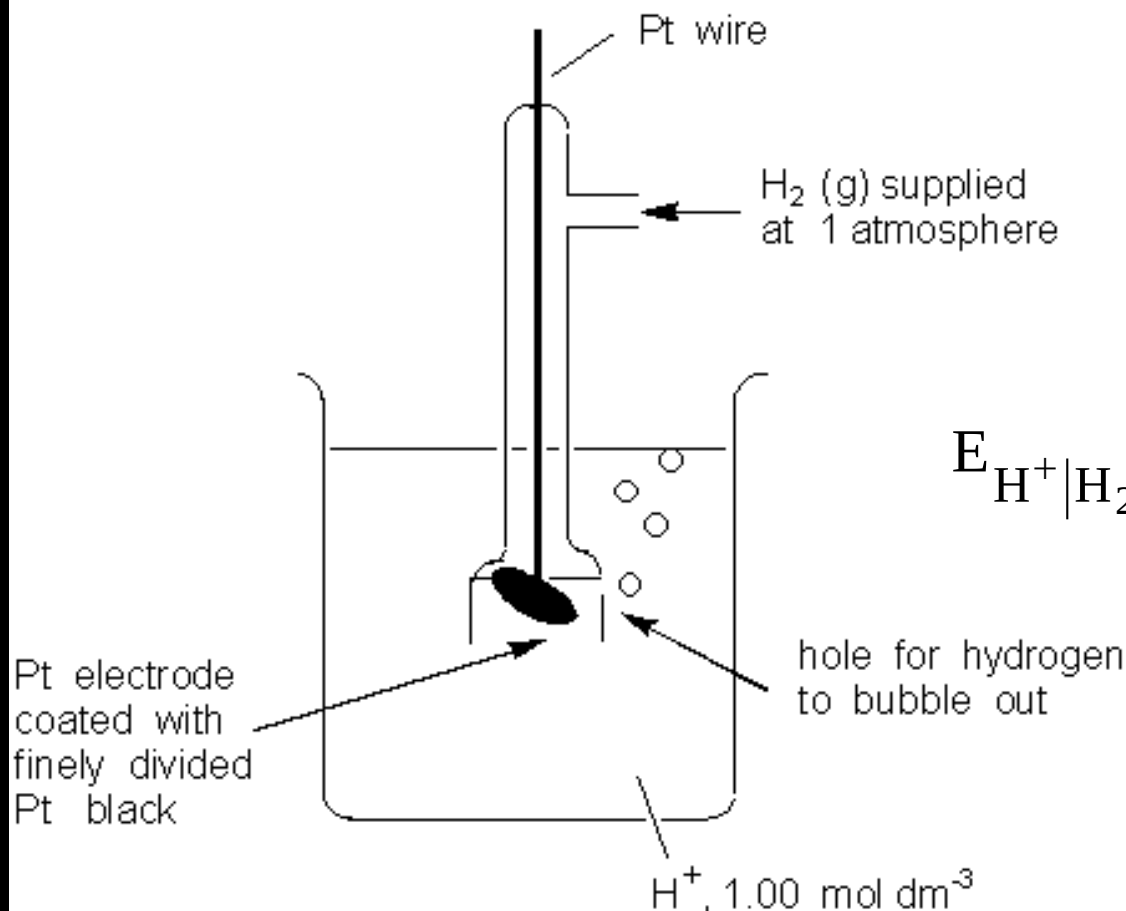
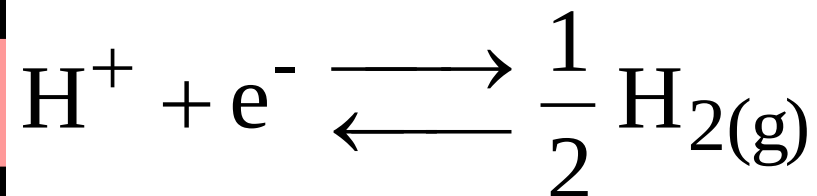
Pasta de calomelano: $\text{Hg}/\text{Hg}_2\text{Cl}_2$



Eletrodo de calomelano saturado

$$E_{\text{Hg}_2\text{Cl}_2|\text{Cl}^{1-}} = E^0_{\text{Hg}_2\text{Cl}_2|\text{Cl}^{1-}} - \frac{RT}{2F} \ln a_{\text{Cl}^{1-}}^2$$

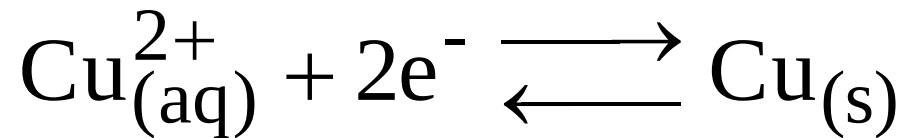
Eletrodo padrão de hidrogênio



$$E_{\text{H}^+|\text{H}_2} = E_{\text{H}^+|\text{H}_2}^0 - \frac{RT}{F} \ln \left(\frac{\sqrt{f_{\text{H}_2}}}{a_{\text{H}^+}} \right)$$

Distintos tipos de eletrodos

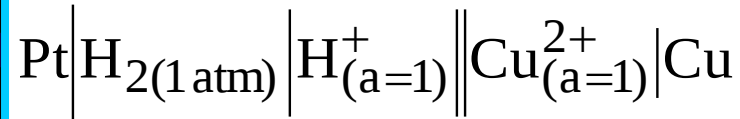
1- metal | íons do metal : $M^{Z+} | M$



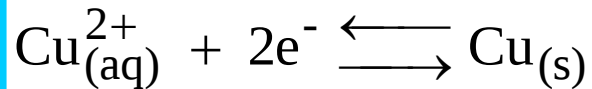
$$E_{\text{Cu}^{2+}|\text{Cu}} = E_{\text{Cu}^{2+}|\text{Cu}}^0 - \frac{RT}{2F} \ln \frac{1}{a_{\text{Cu}^{2+}}}$$

Convenção: o potencial da célula é dado pela diferença entre o potencial do eletrodo da direita e o da esquerda

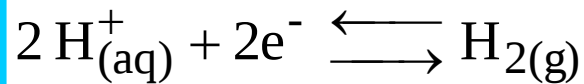
$$E_{\text{cel}} = \Delta E = E_{\text{d}} - E_{\text{e}}$$



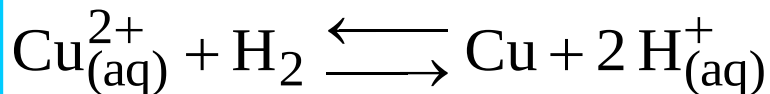
$$\Delta E^{\circ}_{\text{medido}} = E^{\circ}_{\text{cel}} = E^{\circ}_{\text{Cu}^{2+}|\text{Cu}} - E^{\circ}_{\text{H}^{+}|\text{H}_2} = 0,34\text{V}$$



$$E_{\text{d}} = E^{\circ}_{\text{Cu}^{2+}|\text{Cu}}$$



$$E_{\text{e}} = E^{\circ}_{\text{H}^{+}|\text{H}_2} = 0\text{V}$$

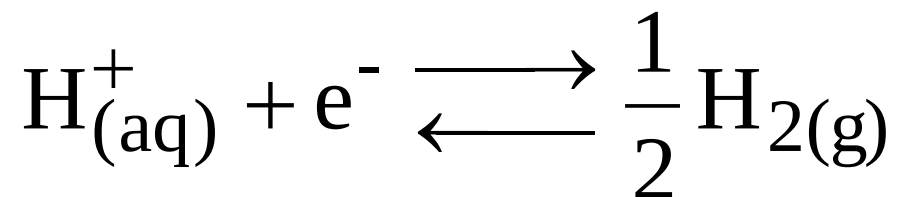


$$E_{\text{cel}} = E_{\text{d}} - E_{\text{e}} = E^{\circ}_{\text{Cu}^{2+}|\text{Cu}} = 0,34\text{V}$$

$$E_{\text{cel}} = \left(E^{\circ}_{\text{Cu}^{2+}|\text{Cu}} - \cancel{E_{\text{EPH}}} \right) - \frac{RT}{2F} \ln \frac{a_{\text{H}^{+}}^2}{a_{\text{Cu}^{2+}} f_{\text{H}_2}}$$

Distintos tipos de eletrodos

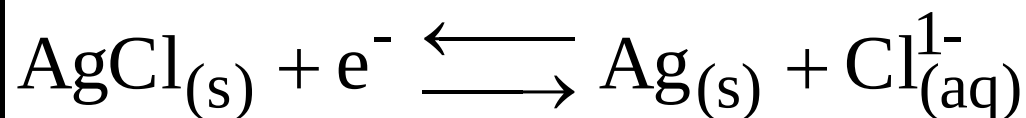
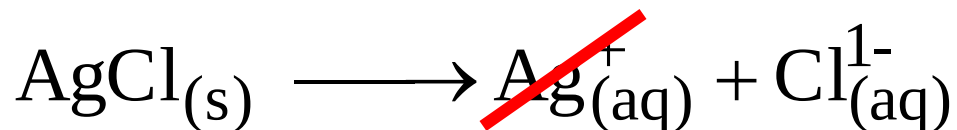
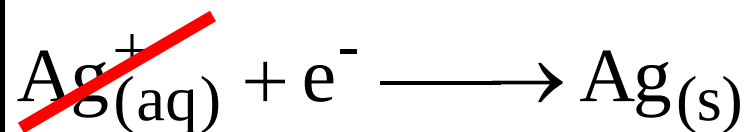
2 - gás : $\text{Pt} | \text{H}^+ | \text{H}_2$



$$E_{\text{H}^+ | \text{H}_2} = E_{\text{H}^+ | \text{H}_2}^0 - \frac{RT}{F} \ln \frac{\sqrt{f_{\text{H}_2}}}{a_{\text{H}^+}}$$

Distintos tipos de eletrodos

3 - metal | sal insolúvel | ânion comum : $\text{Ag} | \text{AgCl} | \text{Cl}^{1-}$



$$E_{\text{AgCl}|\text{Ag}} = E^{\circ}_{\text{AgCl}|\text{Ag}} - \frac{RT}{F} \ln a_{\text{Cl}^{1-}}$$

Ag/AgCl

