

# ELETROQUÍMICA

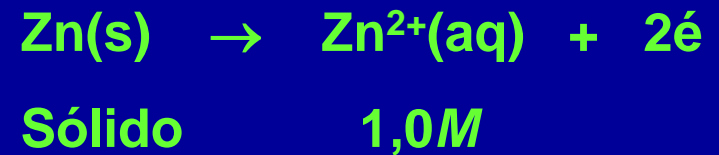
## Potenciais Padrão de Redução

Semi-reação de redução	$E^0 / V$
$Li^+ + e^- \rightleftharpoons Li^0$	-3.04
$Mg^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons Mg^0$	-2,37
$2H_2O + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons H_2 + 2OH^-$	-0,83
$Zn^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons Zn^0$	-0.76
$Fe^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons Fe^0$	-0,41
$2H^+(aq) + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons H_2(g)$	0
$Cu^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons Cu^0$	0,34
$Ag^+ + e^- \rightleftharpoons Ag^0$	0,80
$O_2 + 2H_2O + 4e^- \rightleftharpoons 4OH^-$	1,23
$Au^{3+} + 3e^- \rightleftharpoons Au^0$	1,42

## Condição padrão ( $E^0$ ):

❑ **Concentração: 1,0 M**

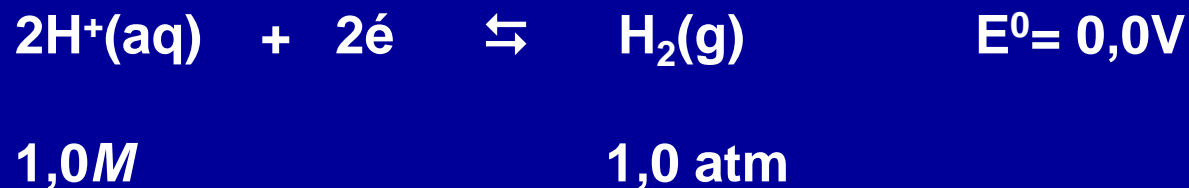
❑ **Pressão: 1,0 atm**



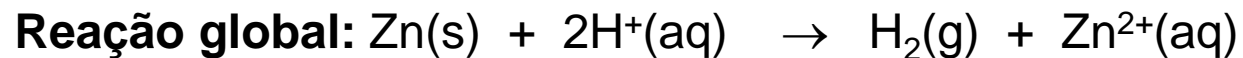
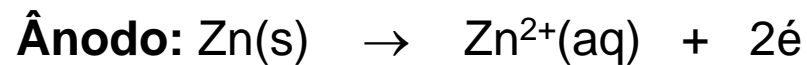
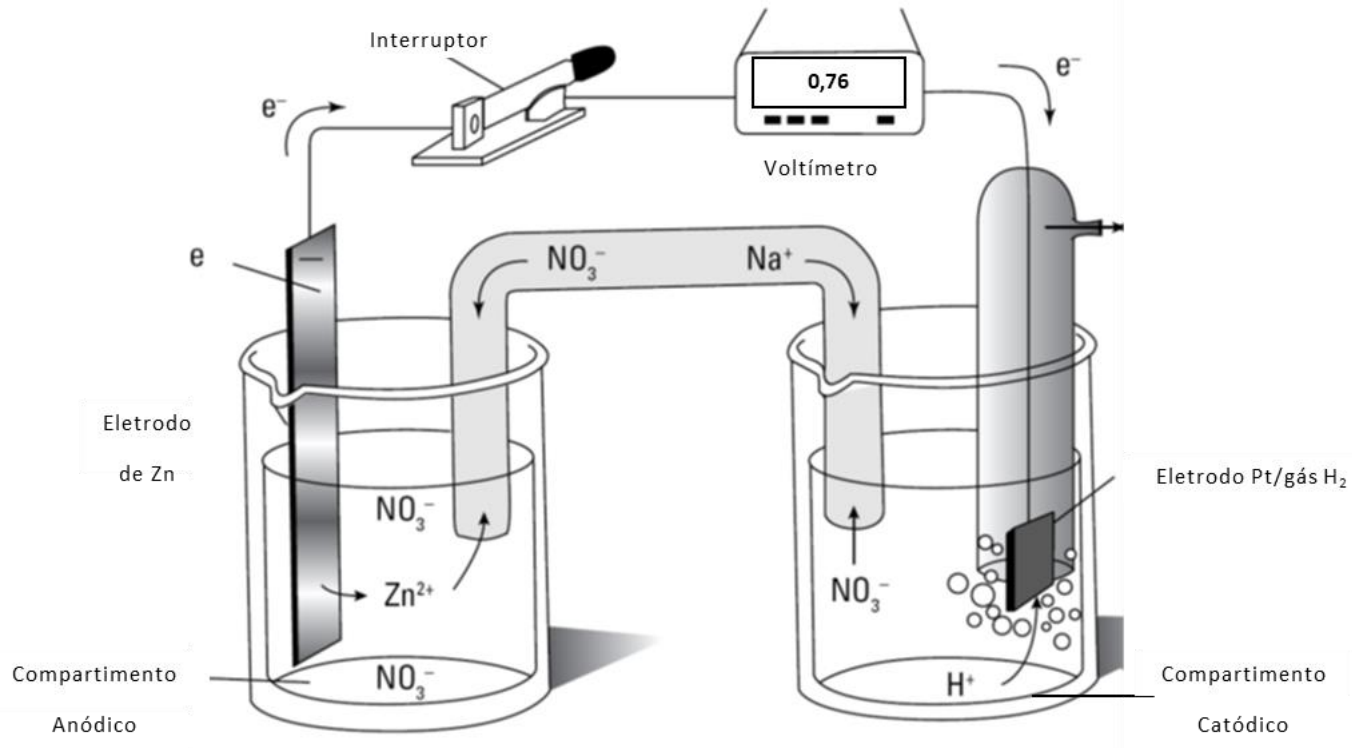
❑ **Sólidos/Líquidos puros**

❑ **Temperatura: 25 °C**

## Eletrodo Padrão de Hidrogênio (EPH)

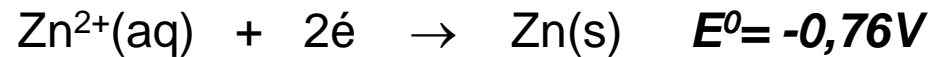
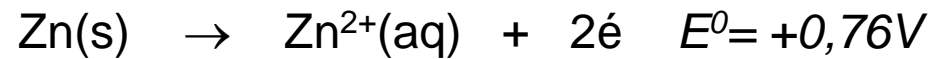


## Exemplo: Determinação potencial sistema Zn/Zn<sup>2+</sup>



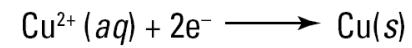
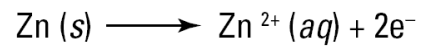
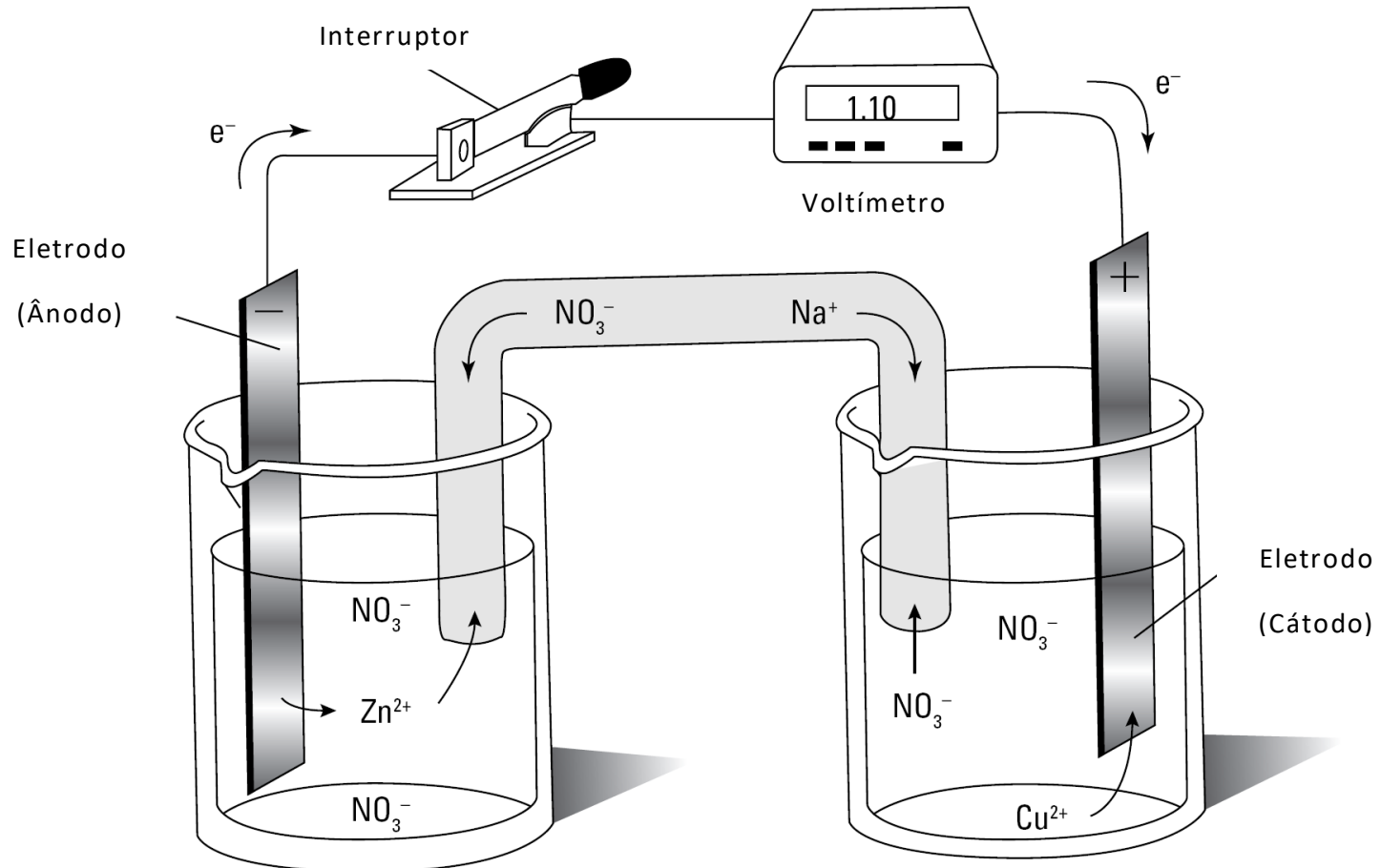
$$E^0_{\text{célula}} = E^0_{\text{ox}} + E^0_{\text{red}} = 0,76\text{V}$$

$E_{\text{célula}} =$	$E_{\text{ox}}(\text{Zn} \rightarrow \text{Zn}^{2+})$	+	$E_{\text{red}}(2\text{H}^+ \rightarrow \text{H}_2)$
↓	↓		↓
<b>0,76 V</b>	?		0,0V

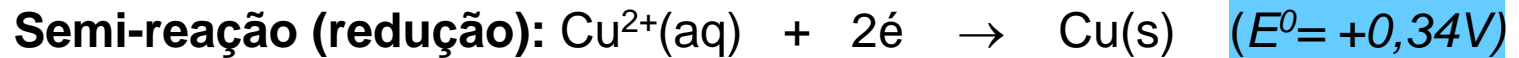
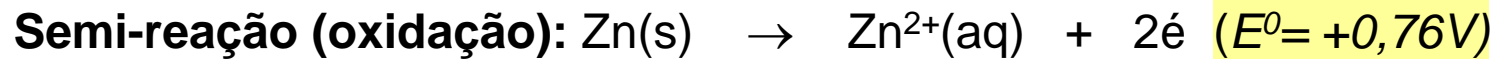
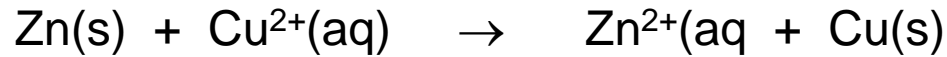


## Potenciais Padrão de uma Reação Redox

# PILHA DE DANIELL



# Potenciais Padrão de Reação



$$E^0_{\text{Rea}} = E^0_{\text{Oxi}} + E^0_{\text{Red}}$$

$0,76\text{V}$        $0,34\text{V}$

$$E^0_{\text{Rea}} = 1,10\text{V}$$



**Potenciais Redox**



**Espontaneidade  
da Reação**

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

n= número de elétrons

F= Constante de Faraday = 96.500 Cxmol<sup>-1</sup>

E<sup>0</sup>= Potencial da Reação (V)

Para uma **reação espontânea** temos:

$$\Delta G^0 < 0 \text{ e } E^0_{\text{celula}} > 0$$

Calcule a Energia Livre Padrão ( $\Delta G^0$ ) para a reação  $\text{Cu}^{2+} + \text{Zn}^0 \rightarrow \text{Cu}^0 + \text{Zn}^{2+}$ :

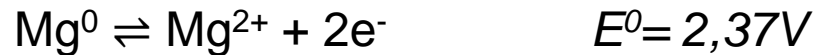
$$\Delta G^0 = - (2 \text{ mol e}^-)(96500 \text{ C/mol e}^-)(1,10 \text{ V}) = -2,12 \times 10^5 \text{ J} = -212 \text{ kJ}$$



Qual a reação que ocorre espontaneamente?



$$E^0_{\text{Rea}} > 0$$



$$E^0_{\text{Rea}} = (2,37 - 0,74)\text{V} = 1,63\text{V}$$

# **Células Voltaicas**

# REAÇÕES REDOX ESPONTÂNEAS

SEMI-REAÇÕES EM CONTATO DIRETO  $\Rightarrow$  TROCA CALOR

SEMI-REAÇÕES EM COMPARTIMENTOS SEPARADOS



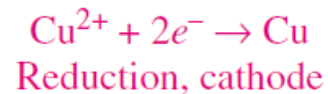
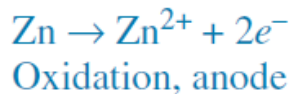
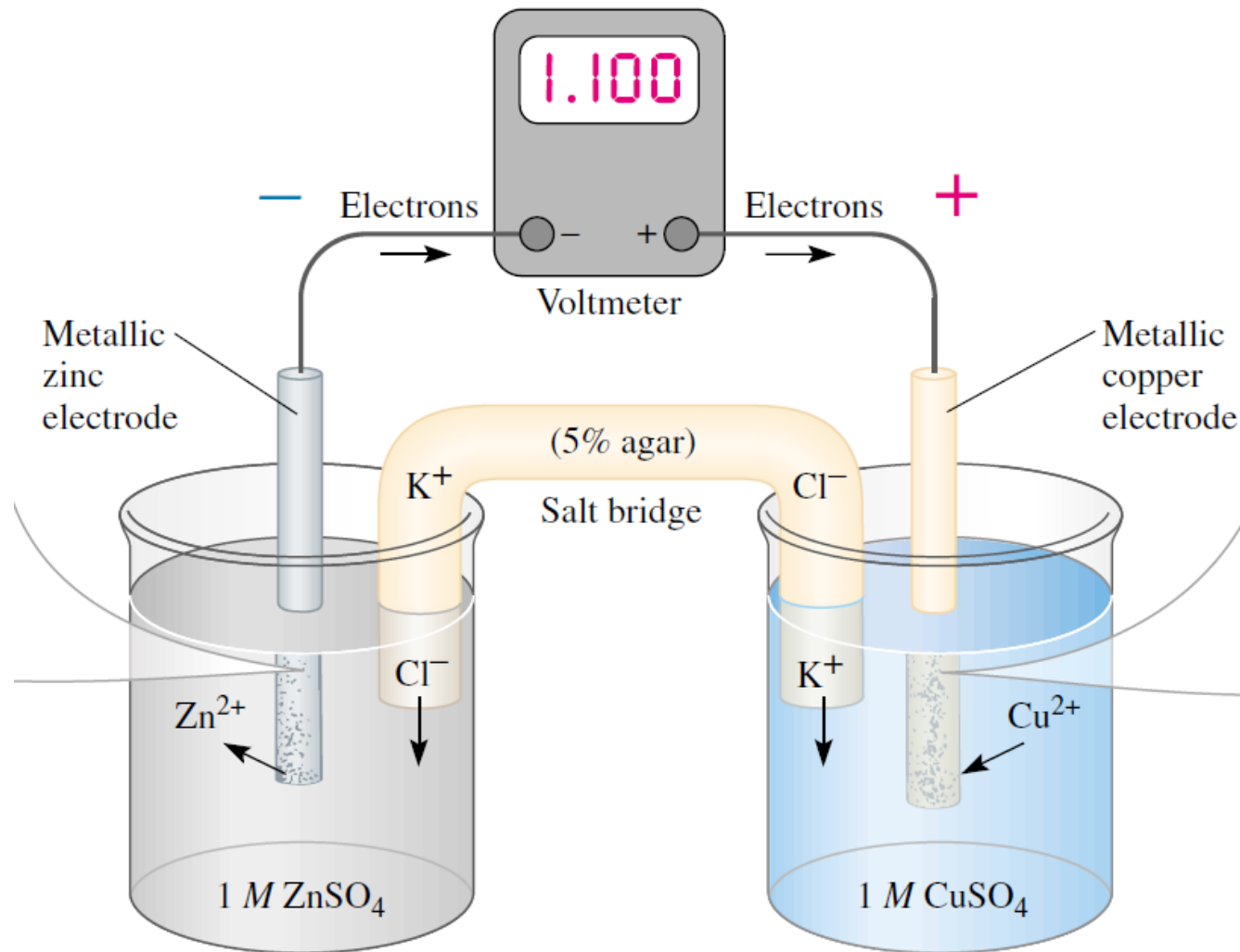
ENERGIA QUÍMICA  $\Leftrightarrow$  ENERGIA ELÉTRICA

**CÉLULA GALVÂNICA OU VOLTAICA**

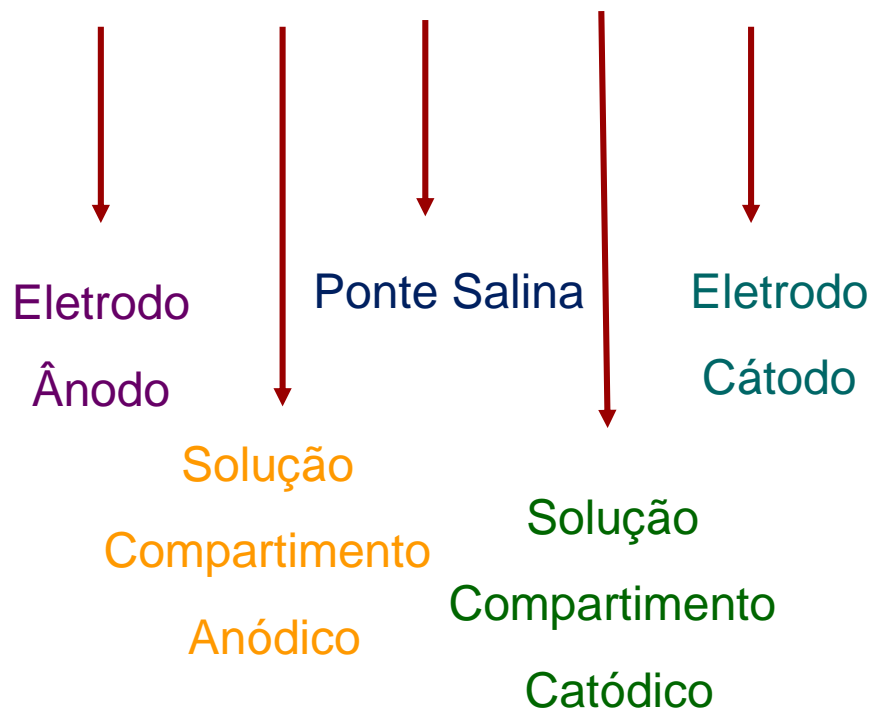


**PILHA**

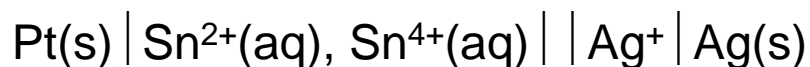
# Célula Voltaica



## Notação para as Células Galvânicas (Voltaicas)



Exemplo 1 Faça a representação da reação que ocorre na célula correspondente à notação simplificada abaixo:



Pt= eletrodo inerte (ânodo)

Ag= eletrodo (cátodo)





# **Equação de Nernst**

**Medidas dos Potenciais em  
Condições  $\neq$  Condição Padrão**



**Equação formulada em 1889**

2019  $\Rightarrow$  130 anos da Eq. Nernst

**Walther Nernst**

$$E = E^0 - \frac{2,303 RT}{nF} \log Q$$

$E$  = Potencial da célula (V)

$E^0$  = Potencial padrão da reação (V)

$R$  = Constante dos gases (8,314 J/mol.K)

$T$  = Temperatura absoluta (K)

$n$  = Número de elétrons envolvidos na reação redox

$F$  = Constante de Faraday (96.485 J/V.mol é)

$Q$  = Quociente de reação (assumindo expressão de um processo de equilíbrio)

$$E = E^0 - \frac{2,303 RT}{nF} \log Q$$

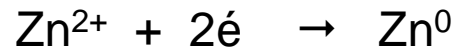
A 25°C temos que:

$$\frac{2,303 RT}{F} = 0,0592$$

$$E = E^0 - \frac{0,0592}{n} \log Q$$

Outras temperaturas:

Recalcular  $\Rightarrow$   $\frac{2,303 RT}{F}$



Calcule o potencial da semi-reação quando a  $[\text{Zn}^{2+}] = 0,10 \text{ M}$

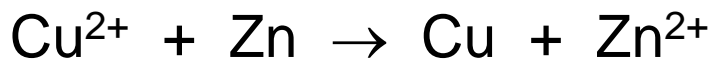


$$K = \frac{[\text{Red}]^y}{[\text{Ox}]^x} = \frac{[\text{Zn}^0]}{[\text{Zn}^{2+}]} = \frac{1}{[\text{Zn}^{2+}]}$$

$$E = E^0 - \frac{0,0592}{n} \log \frac{1}{[\text{Zn}^{2+}]}$$

$$E = -0,76 - \frac{0,0592}{2} \log \frac{1}{0,10} = -0,79$$

## Determinação de $E^0$



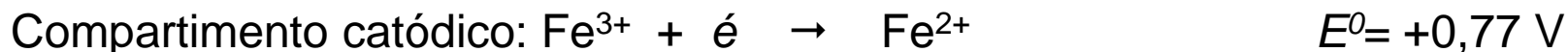
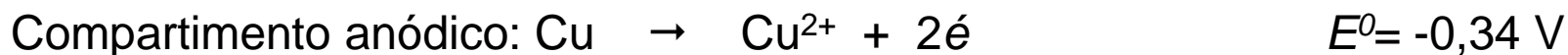
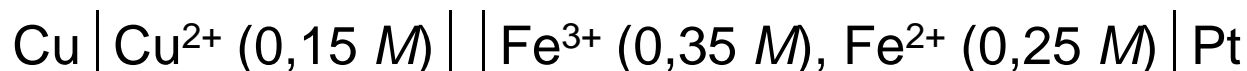
$$E = E^0 - \frac{0,059}{2} \log \frac{[\text{Zn}^{2+}]}{[\text{Cu}^{2+}]}$$

Condição inicial:  $[\text{Zn}^{2+}] = [\text{Cu}^{2+}] = 0,1 \text{ M}$

$$E = E^0 - \frac{0,059}{2} \log \frac{[0,1]}{[0,1]}$$

$$E = E^0 - \frac{0,059}{2} \log 1 \quad \longrightarrow \quad E = E^0$$

Calcule o potencial desenvolvido pela célula representada abaixo:



Portanto  $E^0$  da reação é:  $0,77 - 0,34 = 0,43\text{V}$

$$Q = \frac{[\text{Fe}^{2+}]^2 [\text{Cu}^{2+}]}{[\text{Fe}^{3+}]^2} = \frac{(0,25)^2 \cdot (0,15)}{(0,35)^2} = \mathbf{0,0115}$$

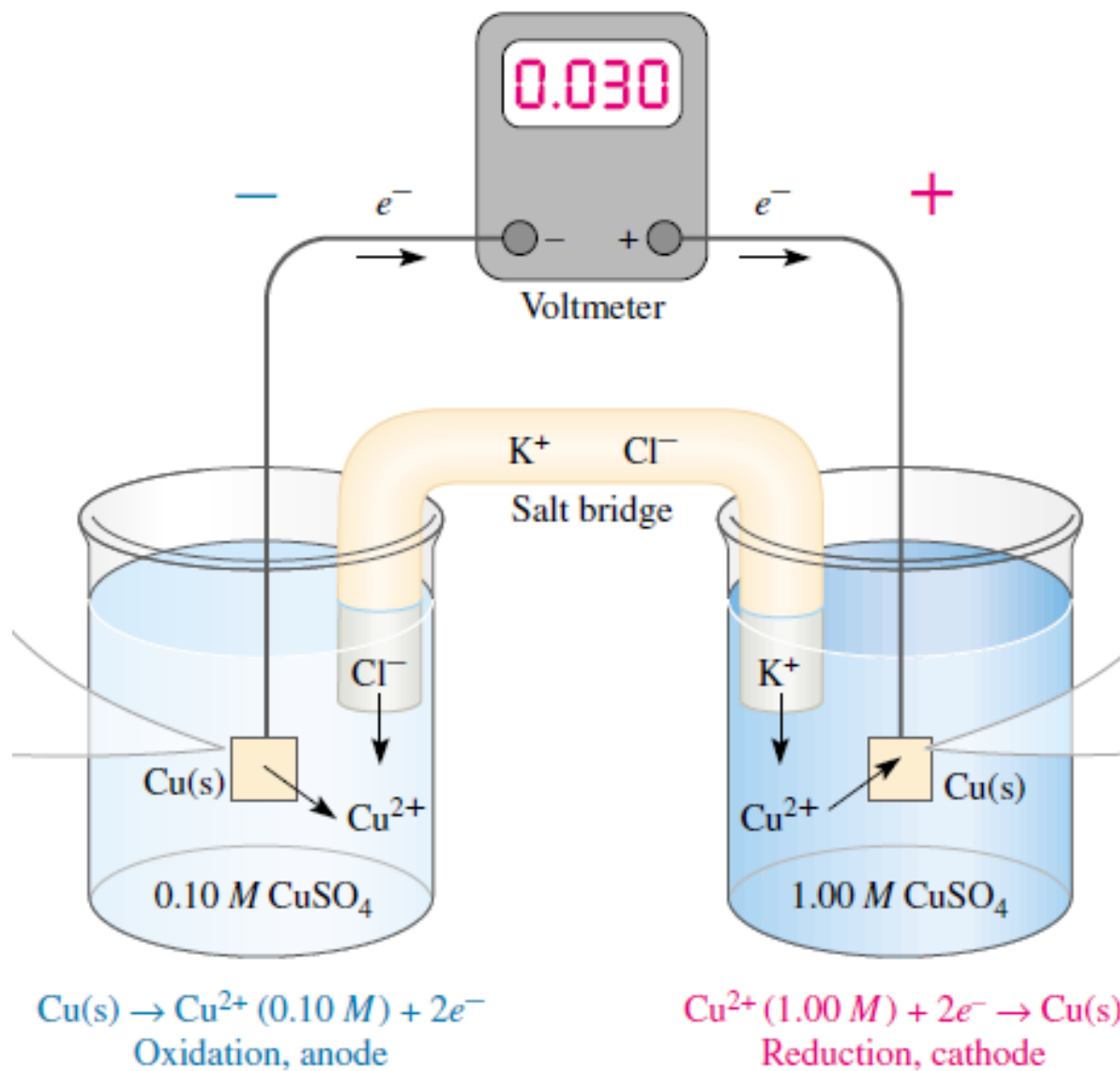
$$E = E^0 - \frac{0,0592}{n} \log Q$$

$$E = 0,43 - \frac{0,0592}{2} \log 0,0115 = 0,43 + [(-0,02960) \times (-1,94)] = 0,49V$$

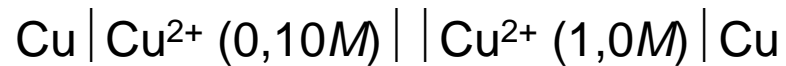


# Pilhas de Concentração

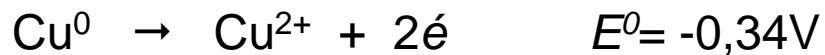
# Pilha de Concentração



Calcule o potencial desenvolvido pela célula de concentração representada abaixo:



i) determinação  $E^0$  reação:



Temos então  $E^0 = 0,0V$

ii) estabelecimento do quociente de reação:

$$Q = \frac{[\textit{diluída}]}{[\textit{concentrada}]} = \frac{0,10}{1,0} = 0,10$$

$$E = 0,0 - \frac{0,0592}{2} \log 0,10 = 0,03V$$

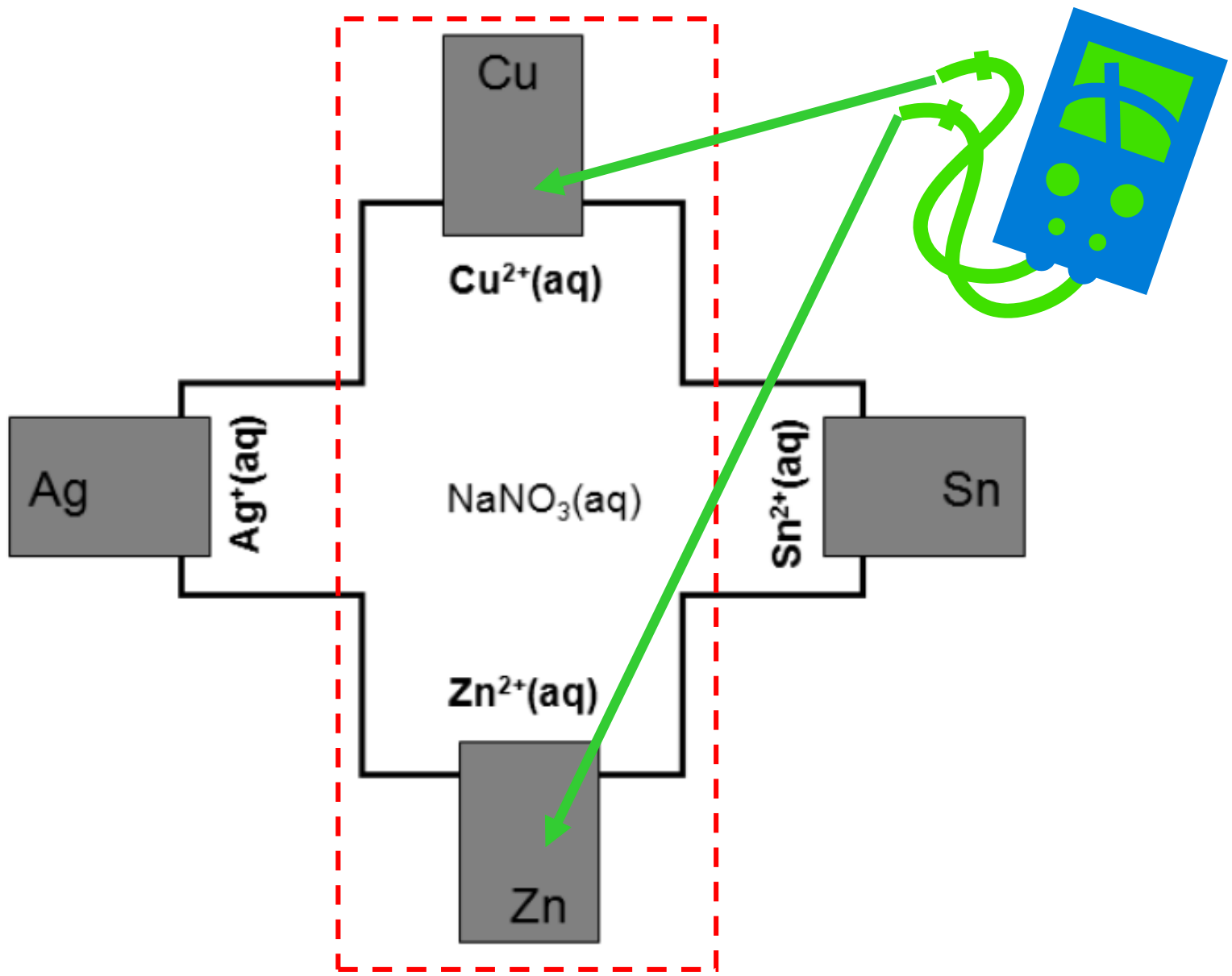
Obs: Se considerássemos o quociente de reação como:

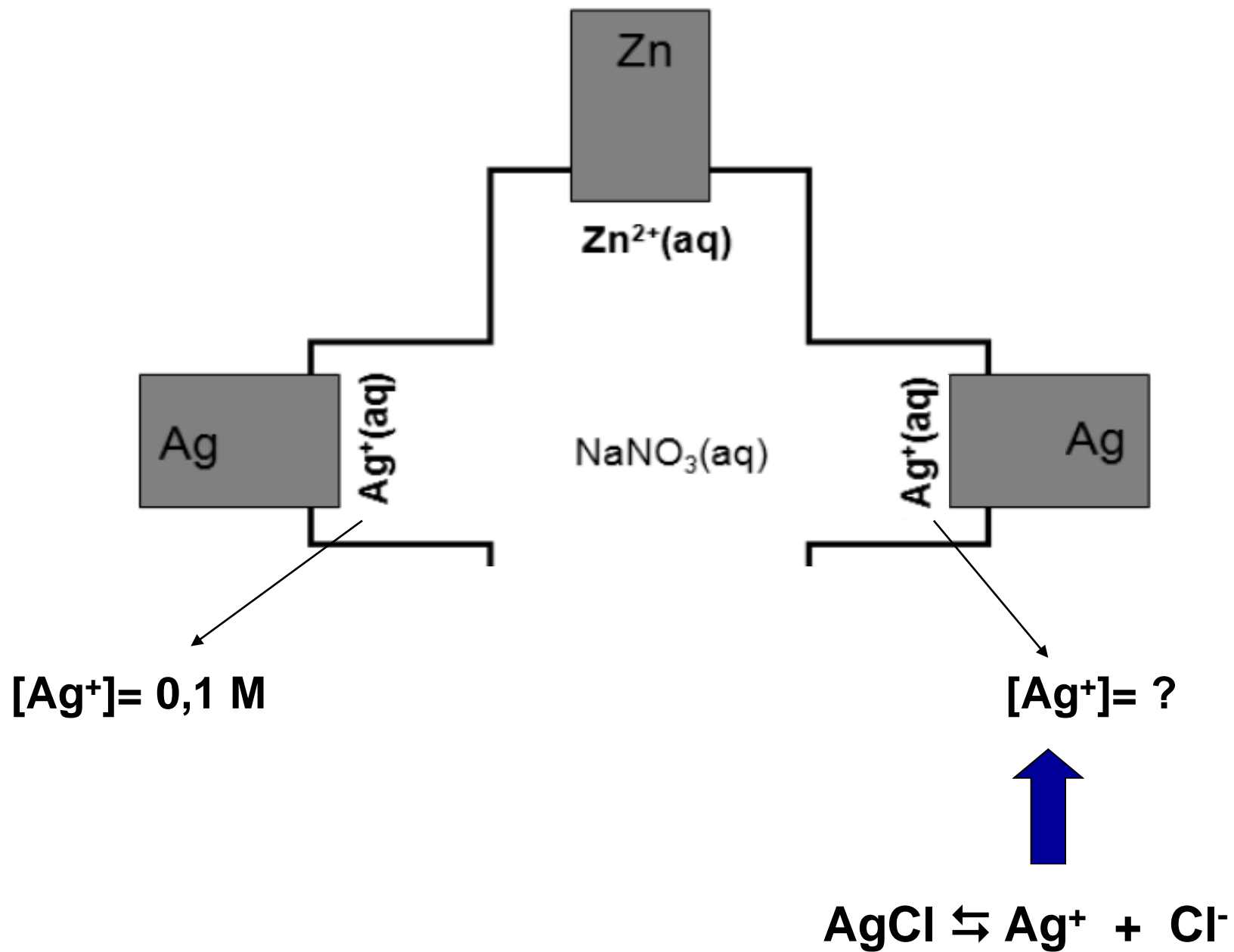
$$Q = \frac{[\textit{concentrada}]}{[\textit{diluída}]} = \frac{1,0}{0,10} = 10$$

Teríamos:

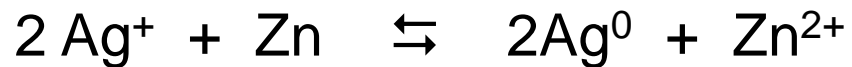
$$E = 0,0 - \frac{0,0592}{2} \log 10 = -0,03V$$

∴ PROCESSO NÃO-ESPONTÂNEO





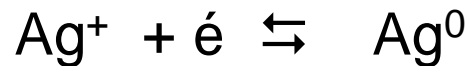
# Determinação Concentração



$$E = E^0 - \frac{0,059}{2} \log \frac{[\text{Zn}^{2+}]}{[\text{Ag}^+]^2}$$



## Pilha de Concentração



$$E = -\frac{0,059}{1} \log \frac{[\text{Ag}^+ \textit{Diluída}]}{[\text{Ag}^+ \textit{Concentrada}]}$$