

## POTENCIOMETRIJA

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### *Elektrode*

Referenčne elektrode  
Indikatorske elektrode

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### *Referenčne elektrode*

Standardna vodikova elektroda

Shema:

Pt/H<sub>2</sub>(1 atm), 1M (aktivnost) H<sup>+</sup>//

E° = 0,00000 V

Vsi standardni elektrodni potenciali so podani  
glede na standardno vodikovo elektrodo  
(SHE)- osnovna

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### *Referenčne elektrode*

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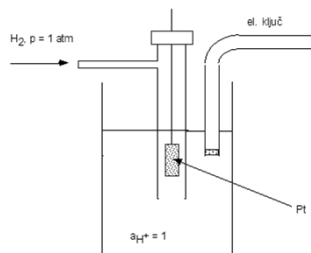
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### *Standardna vodikova elektroda*




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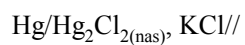
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### *Kalomelova elektroda*

Kalomelova elektroda



KCl vzdržuje stalno ionsko moč

Reakcija:




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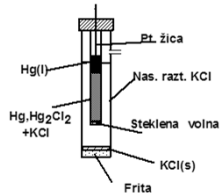
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### *Shema kalomelove elektrode*




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### *Kalomelova elektroda*

Kalomelova elektroda: Lahko uporabimo različno koncentracijo KCl!

0,1M: najmanj občutljiva na spremembe temperature

Nasičena kalomelova elektroda (SCE): enostavna za izdelavo in vzdrževanje

Potencial SCE:

$$E = 0,244 \text{ V}$$

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### *Potencial vs SCE*

Če podajamo potencial proti nasičeni kalomelovi elektrodi, moramo upoštevati njen potencial (0,244 V).

Primeri:

	$E^0_{\text{SHE}}$	$E^0_{\text{SCE}}$
$\text{Ag}^+ + e^- = \text{Ag}$	0,800	0,556
$\text{Zn}^{2+} + 2e^- = \text{Zn}$	-0,763	-1,007

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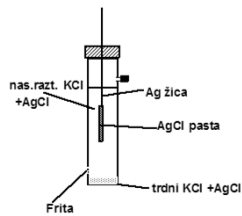
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### *Ag/AgCl referenčna elektroda*




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### *Indikatorske elektrode*

Kovinske indikatorske elektrode  
 Membranske indikatorske elektrode  
 Inertne elektrode

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### *Elektroda 1. reda*

je kovinska elektroda (Ag, Cu, Hg, Cd, Pb), ki je v stiku z elektrolitom, katerega sestavni del so ioni te kovine

Primer: Ag/Ag<sup>+</sup>



$$E = E^{\circ}_{\text{Ag}^+/\text{Ag}} - 0,059 \log \left[ \frac{1}{[\text{Ag}^+]} \right]$$

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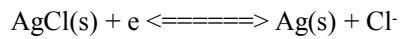
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**Elektroda 2. reda**

kovinska elektroda, ki je v stiku z anionom, ki tvori s kationom kovine težko topno sol.

Potencial elektrode je odvisen od aktivnosti aniona.




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**Elektroda 2. reda**

$$E = E_{\text{Ag}^+/\text{Ag}}^\circ + 0,059(\log K_{sp} - \log[\text{Cl}^-]) = 0,222V - 0,0059 \log[\text{Cl}^-]$$

$$[\text{Ag}^+] = \frac{K_{sp}}{[\text{Cl}^-]}$$

$$E = E_{\text{Ag}^+/\text{Ag}}^\circ - 0,059 \log \frac{[\text{Cl}^-]}{K_{sp}}$$

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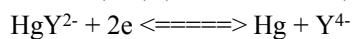
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**Elektroda 3. reda**

Hg elektrodo lahko uporabimo za določevanje EDTA ( $\text{Y}^{4-}$ ) (elektroda 2. reda)



$$E = E_{\text{HgY}^{2-}/\text{Hg}}^\circ - \frac{0,059}{2} \log \frac{[\text{Y}^{4-}]}{[\text{HgY}^{2-}]}$$

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**Elektroda 3. reda**

HgY<sup>2-</sup> je zelo stabilen, zato je njegova koncentracija praktično konstantna, potencial zavisi le od [Y<sup>4-</sup>].

Elektrodo pa lahko uporabimo tudi za določevanje koncentracije kationov, ki tvorijo z EDTA manj stabilne komplekse kot Hg.

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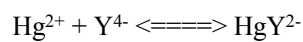
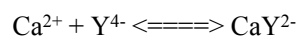
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**Elektroda 3. reda**

$$K_{\text{CaY}^{2-}} = \frac{[\text{CaY}^{2-}]}{[\text{Ca}^{2+}][\text{Y}^{4-}]}$$

$$[\text{Y}^{4-}] = \frac{[\text{CaY}^{2-}]}{[\text{Ca}^{2+}]K_{\text{CaY}^{2-}}}$$

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**Elektroda 3. reda**

$$E = E_{\text{Hg}^{2+}/\text{Hg}}^{\circ} - \frac{0,059}{2} \log \frac{[\text{CaY}^{2-}]}{[\text{HgY}^{2-}][\text{Ca}^{2+}]K_{\text{CaY}^{2-}}}$$

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### ***Elektroda 3. reda***

$$E = E_{\text{Hg}^{2+}/\text{Hg}}^{\circ} - \frac{0,059}{2} \log \frac{[\text{CaY}^{2-}]}{[\text{HgY}^{2-}][\text{Ca}^{2+}]K_{\text{CaY}^{2-}}}$$

Če je  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  v presežku, sta  $[\text{CaY}^{2-}]$  in  $[\text{HgY}^{2-}]$  praktično konstantni, potencial zavisi le od  $[\text{Ca}^{2+}]$  (elektroda 3.reda).

$$E_{\text{Hg}} = K' - \frac{0,059}{2} \log \frac{1}{[\text{Ca}^{2+}]}$$

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### ***Inertne elektrode***

Če sta oksidirana in reducirana oblika določane zvrsti topni, uporabljamo za oksidacijsko redukcijske reakcije kot indikatorsko elektrodo kvinsko žico iz inertne kovine (zlato, platina). Potencial, ki ga kaže elektroda, je odvisen od razmerja med reducirano in oksidirano obliko.

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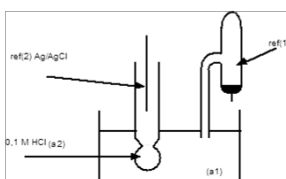
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### ***Membranske elektrode***

Tekočinske membranske elektrode  
Steklena elektroda za merjenje pH




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### Steklena elektroda

Steklena membrana:  
 22% Na<sub>2</sub>O, 6% CaO, 72% SiO<sub>2</sub>

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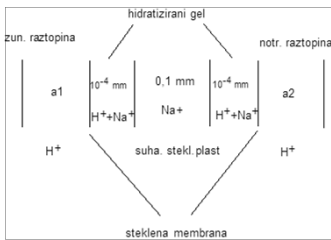
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### Steklena elektroda-shema




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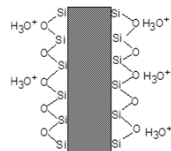
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### Steklena elektroda




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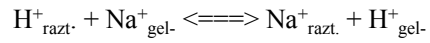
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$$E = E_1 - E_2 = 0,059 \log a_1/a_2$$

$$a_2 = \text{konst}$$

Enačba steklene elektrode:

$$E = K + 0.059 \log a_1 = K - 0.059 \text{ pH}$$

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### Steklena elektroda - napake

- Alkalna napaka:
- Elektroda ne reagira samo na  $\text{H}_3\text{O}^+$  ione, temveč tudi na  $\text{K}^+$  in  $\text{Na}^+$ , kar je kritično, ko je:  $[\text{K}^+] > [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]$  (značilno za zelo alkalne raztopine!)
- Kislinska napaka: V zelo kisljih raztopinah elektroda ne daje pravilnega odnosa med pH in potencialom! Vzrok ni preučen (slika!)

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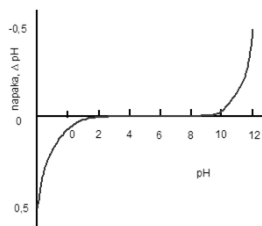
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### Steklena elektroda - napake




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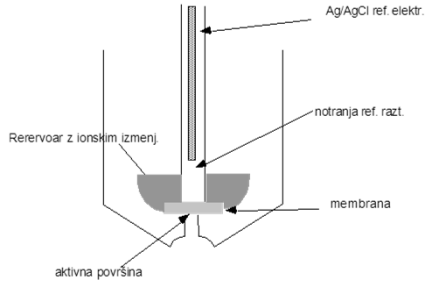
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**Tekočinska ionoselektivna elektroda**




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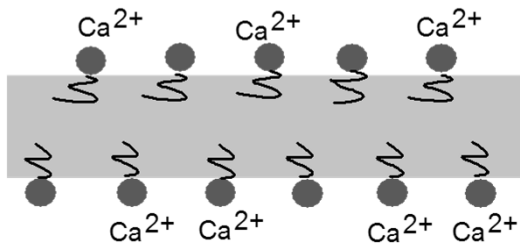
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**Tekočinska membrana**




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**Encimske elektrode**

Primer: stekleno elektrodo prevlečemo z gelom, ki je impregniran z encimom ureazo

Delovanje:

Urea prodira v gel, kjer jo ureaza spremeni v amonijev ion, ki vpliva na pH

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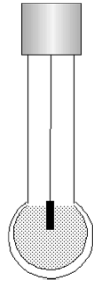
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### Encimska elektroda




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### *Ionoselektivne elektrode*

Komercialne ionoselektivne elektrode za  $\text{Cd}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{CN}^-$ ,  $\text{F}^-$ ,  $\text{Pb}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Ag}^+$ ,  $\text{S}^{2-}$ ,  $\text{Na}^+$ ,  $\text{SCN}^-$ .

Elektrode:  $\text{NH}_3$ ,  $\text{NH}_4^+$ ,  $\text{SO}_2$ ,  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_3$ ,  $\text{SO}_3^{2-}$ ,  $\text{NO}_2^-$ ,  $\text{NO}_2$ ,  $\text{S}^{2-}$ ,  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$ ,  $\text{CN}^-$ ,  $\text{HCN}$ ,  $\text{F}^-$ ,  $\text{HF}$  itd.

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### *Trdne ionoselektivne elektrode*

#### Fluoridna ionoselektivna elektroda

Membrana je iz monokristala  $\text{LaF}_3$ , ki je zaradi večje prevodnosti dopiran z  $\text{Eu(II)}$  ali drugimi elementi iz skupine redkih zemelj.

Elektroda ima 1000 krat večjo občutljivost za  $\text{F}^-$  kot za ostale anione.

$$E = K - 0,059 \cdot \log a_{\text{F}^-}$$

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## Trdne ionoselektivne elektrode

- Ostale trdne ionoselektivne elektrode temeljijo na adsorpciji primarnih ionov
- Npr.  $\text{Cl}^-$  elektroda

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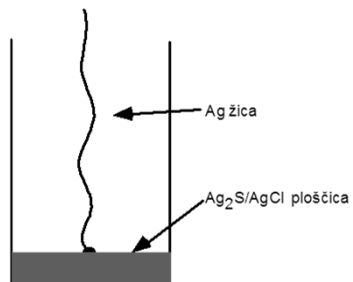
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## *Trdne membrane*




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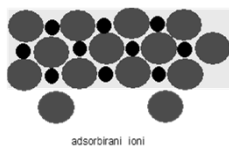
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## *Primarna adsorpcija*




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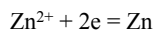
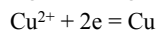
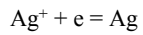
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### Potenciometrija

Ovisnost potenciala od koncentracije zvrsti lahko uporabimo za določevanje koncentracij  
Potenciometrične metode.

Najpreprostejši primer:

Kovinsko žico pomočimo v raztopino njenih ionov




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### Primer:

Srebrovo žico pomočimo v raztopino srebrovih ionov. Izmerjeni potencial je 0,692 V. Izračunajte koncentracijo  $\text{Ag}^+$  v raztopini!



$$E = E^\circ - 0,0592/1 \log 1/[\text{Ag}^+]$$

$$0,692 = 0,8000 + 0,0592 \log [\text{Ag}^+]$$

$$\log [\text{Ag}^+] = -1,08/0,0592$$

$$[\text{Ag}^+] = 1 \times 10^{-2} \text{ M}$$

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### Direktna potenciometrija

$$E = E_{\text{ref}} - E_{\text{ind}} + E_j$$

$$E_{\text{ind}} = K + \frac{0,059}{n} \log a_i$$

$$pM = -\log a_i = \frac{(E - (E_{\text{ref}} + E_j - K))}{0,059} = \frac{E - K'}{0,059}$$

K' moramo določiti eksperimentalno s standardnimi raztopinami.

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## Potenciometrične titracije

### Potenciometrične titracije

Merimo potencial po vsakem dodatku titrne raztopine. V začetku titracije so dodatki lahko veliki, v bližini ekvivalentne točke manjši. I enaki, titriramo preko ekvivalentne točke.

Končno točko titracije določimo grafično, računsko (prvi odvod, drugi odvod) ali s titracijo do določenega potenciala (avtomatski titratorji).

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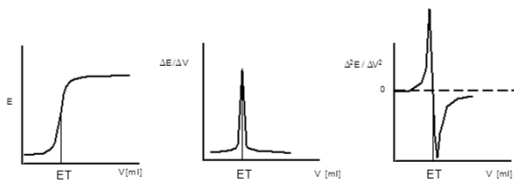
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## Potenciometrične titracije




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## Oksidacijsko redukcijske titracije

- Primer (I):
- $\text{Fe}^{2+}$  titriramo z raztopino  $\text{Ce}^{4+}$  (oksidant, titrinski reagent)
- Reakcija:
- $\text{Fe}^{2+} + \text{Ce}^{4+} \rightleftharpoons \text{Fe}^{3+} + \text{Ce}^{3+}$
- Titracijska krivulja:
- $E^\circ_{\text{Fe}} = 0,771 \text{ V}$     $E^\circ_{\text{Ce}} = 1,44 \text{ V}$

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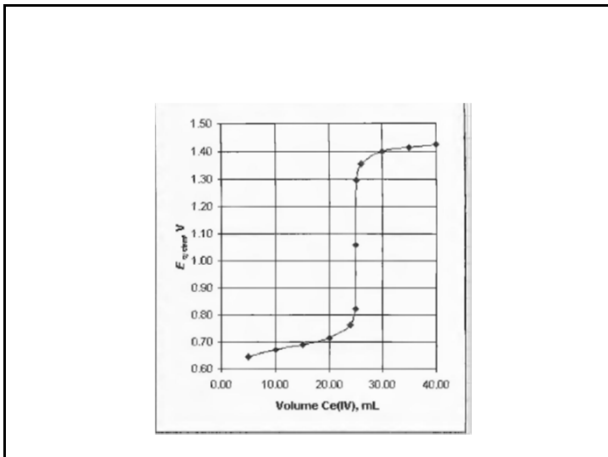
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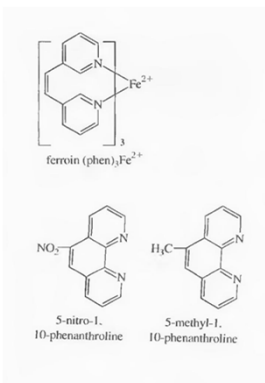
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### Redoks indikatorji




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### Oksidacijsko redukcijske titracije **PRIMERI**

- Uporaba reducentov:
  - $\text{Fe(II)}$
  - Na tiosulfat
  - $2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3^{2-} \rightarrow \text{S}_4\text{O}_6^{2-} + 2\text{e}^-$   
(v povezavi z jodom!)
- $$\text{OCl}^- + 2\text{I}^- \rightarrow \text{Cl}^- + \text{I}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$$
- $$\text{I}_2 + \text{S}_2\text{O}_3^{2-} \rightarrow 2\text{I}^- + \text{S}_4\text{O}_6^{2-}$$

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***Oksidacijsko redukcijske titracije***  
***PRIMERI***

- Uporaba oksidantov:
- $\text{KMnO}_4$
- $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$
- Jod (določevanje močnih reductentov – As, Sb,  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$ , askorbinska kislina,  $\text{SO}_2$ ...)
- $\text{KBrO}_3$

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- Primer (II)
- Titracija  $\text{Fe}^{2+}$  s  $\text{MnO}_4^-$
- Reakcija:
- $5\text{Fe}^{2+} + 8\text{H}^+ + \text{MnO}_4^- \leftrightarrow 5\text{Fe}^{3+} + \text{Mn}^{2+} + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$
- Titracijska krivulja
- $E^{\circ}_{\text{Mn}} = 1,51 \text{ V}$     $E^{\circ}_{\text{Fe}} = 0,771 \text{ V}$

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***Oksidacijsko redukcijske titracije***

- Pomožni reducteni: Zn(Hg) – Jones
- Pomožni oksidani:  $\text{NaBiO}_3$  (netopen)-
- Amonijev peroksidisulfat ( $\text{S}_2\text{O}_8^{2-}$ )  
presežek odstranimo s segrevanjem  
 $2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8^{2-} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 4\text{SO}_4^{2-} + \text{O}_2 + 4\text{H}^+$
- Vodikov peroksid ( $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ )

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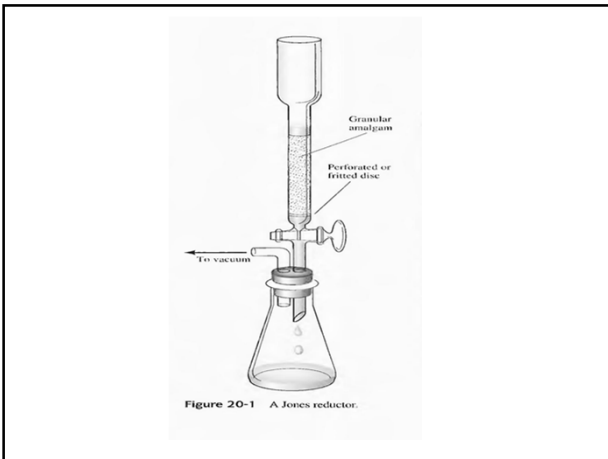
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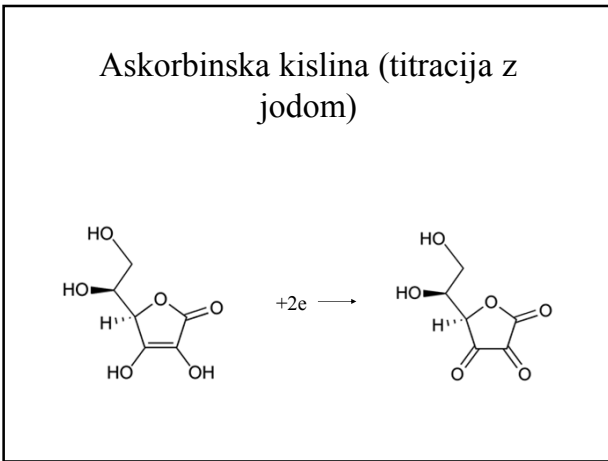
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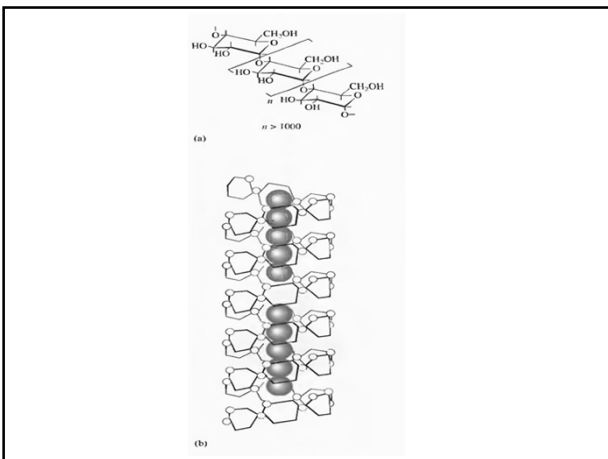
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