

## ELEKTROKEMIJA

### OSNOVE

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### ***Oksidacija- redukcija; Osnovni pojmi***

Oksidacijsko redukcijske reakcije:  
Reakcije, pri katerih pride med reaktanti do  
prenosa ( izmenjave) elektronov.

Reakcije navadno potekajo v raztopini  
Hkrati potekata oksidacija in redukcija.

---

---

---

---

---

---

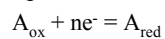
---

---

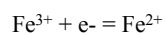
### ***Oksidanti***

Zvrsti, ki sprejemajo elektrone. (Povzročajo  
oksidacijo, sami se pri reakciji reducirajo)

Splošna reakcija:



Primer:



---

---

---

---

---

---

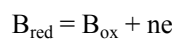
---

---

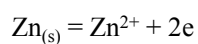
### ***Reducenti***

Zvrsti, ki oddajajo elektrone (Povzročajo redukcijo, pri tem se oksidirajo)

Splošna reakcija :



Primer:



---

---

---

---

---

---

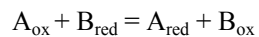
---

---

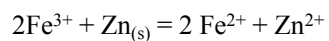
### ***Oksidacijsko-redukcijska reakcija***

Oksidanti sprejemajo elektrone od reducentov

Splošna reakcija:



Primer:



---

---

---

---

---

---

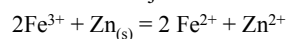
---

---

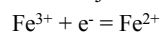
### ***Oksidacijsko-redukcijska reakcija***

Pri oksidacijsko redukcijski reakciji lahko ločimo oksidacijo in redukcijo:

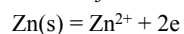
Celotna reakcija:



Redukcija:



Oksidacija:



---

---

---

---

---

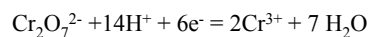
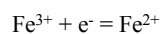
---

---

---

***Urejanje oksidacijsko-redukcijskih reakcij:***

Primer: Uredite kemijsko enačbo za reakcijo  $\text{Fe}^{2+}$  s  $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}$  v kisli raztopini!



---

---

---

---

---

---

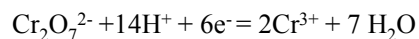
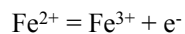
---

---

***Urejanje oksidacijsko-redukcijskih reakcij:***

Ena od gornjih reakcij mora potekati v nasprotno smer, kot je zapisana.

Na osnovi podatkov iz tabel (standardni elektrodni potenciali) sklepamo, da se bo oksidiral železo



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

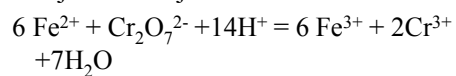
---

***Urejanje oksidacijsko-redukcijskih reakcij:***

Poskrbeti moramo, da bo število elektronov, ki sodelujejo pri obeh reakcijah enako!

Prvo reakcijo moramo torej pomnožiti s 6!

Urejena reakcija:



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

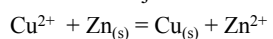
## ***Oksidacija/redukcija***

Oksidacijsko redukcijsko reakcijo lahko izvedemo na dva načina:

1. Z mešanjem oksidacijskih in redukcijskih reagentov

Npr. Košček cinka damo v raztopino bakrovih ionov

Poteče reakcija:



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## ***Oksidacija/redukcija***

2. Elektrokemijski členi

Obe reakciji potekata ločeno v »pol členih«, ki sta med seboj povezana z elektrolitskim ključem

---

---

---

---

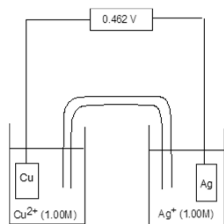
---

---

---

---

## ***Shema elektrokemijskega člena***



---

---

---

---

---

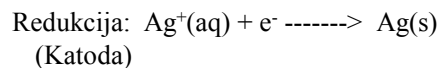
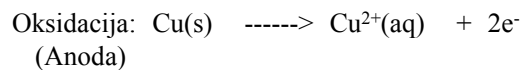
---

---

---

### ***Elektrokemijski členi***

Primer elektrokemijskega člena:



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### ***Elektrolitski ključ:***

Omogoča gibanje, prenos ionov, vendar  
prepreči mešanje raztopin v obeh polčlenih

Nasičena raztopina KCl  
(gibljivost  $\text{K}^+$  in  $\text{Cl}^-$  podobna!)

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### ***Elektrokemijski členi***

Elektrokemijske člene sestavljata dva  
polčlena.

galvanski členi  
elektrolizni členi

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### ***Elektrokemijski členi***

Vrste elektrokemijskih členov:

Galvanski členi: Spontana reakcija,

Pri reakciji se sprošča električna energija

Elektrolizni členi: Nespontana reakcija

Za potek le-te je potrebna električna energija

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### ***Elektrokemijski členi***

Reverzibilni člen:

Reakcija lahko lahko teče v obe smeri!

Akumulatorske baterije

---

---

---

---

---

---

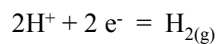
---

---

### ***Elektrokemijski členi***

Primeri nereverzibilnih reakcij:

Izločanje plina:



Nereverzibilne so tudi reakcije, katerih produkti so nestabilni.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### ***Elektrodni potencial***

Merilo za lastnost zvrsti za sprejemanje ali oddajanje elektronov

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### ***Elektrokemijski členi***

Shematski prikaz člena:

$\text{Cu}/\text{Cu}^{2+}(1\text{ M})//\text{Ag}^{+}(1\text{ M})/\text{Ag}$

Anoda            Katoda

Anodo vedno pišemo na levi

/ oznaka za fazno mejo

// elektrolitski ključ

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

$\text{Pt}, \text{H}_2(1\text{ atm})/\text{HCl}(0,01\text{ M})//\text{Ag}^{+}(\text{nas})/\text{Ag}$

V tem primeru temelji koncentracija srebrovih ionov na topnostnem produktu AgCl

( $1,8 \times 10^{-10}\text{ M}$ ), in je odvisna od koncentracije  $\text{Cl}^{-}$

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### ***Nernstova enačba***

Odvisnost potenciala od koncentracije podaja

Nernstova enačba:

Za reakcijo  $A + ne^- = B$

$$E = E^\circ - \frac{RT}{nF} \ln \frac{a_B}{a_A}$$

$$\text{Pri } 25^\circ\text{C: } E = E^\circ - \frac{0,059}{n} \log \frac{[B]^b}{[A]^a}$$

$E^\circ$  standardni elektrodni potencial

R plinska konstanta  $8,314 \text{ J}^\circ\text{mol}^{-1}$

T absolutna temperatura

F Faradayeva konstanta  $96500 \text{ As}$

N število elektronov, ki v reakciji sodelujejo

a aktivnost

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### ***Standardni elektrodni potencial***

Standardni elektrodni potencial:

Napetost člena, ki ga sestavlja izbrana elektroda (katoda) in standardna vodikova elektroda.

Potrebni so standardni pogoji!

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### ***Standardni elektrodni potencial***

POGOJI:

- Koncentracija raztopljenih zvrsti  $1,0 \text{ M}$
- Slabo topne zvrsti so pri pogoju nasičenja
- Plini, ki v reakcijah sodelujejo, so pri tlaku  $1 \text{ atm}$
- Kovine so v električnem stiku
- Vse trdne snovi morajo biti v stiku s prevodno elektrodo

---

---

---

---

---

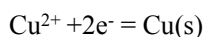
---

---

---



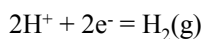
Standardni elektrodni potencial



$$E^\circ = 0,334 \text{ V}$$

Bakrova ploščica pomočena v 1M  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$ .

Izmerjeni potencial je 0,334 V



$$1\text{M} \quad 1 \text{ atm}$$

---

---

---

---

---

---

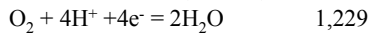
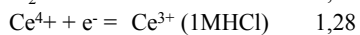
---

---

### ***Standardni potenciali***

Standardni redukcijski potenciali

Reakcija  $E^\circ$ , V



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### ***Smer kemijske reakcije***

Če želimo predvideti smer reakcije, moramo določiti napetost člana. Standardni elektrodni potenciali se po dogovoru nanašajo na redukcije.

Na osnovi tega definiramo napetost kot:

$$E_{\text{člena}} = E_{\text{katode}} - E_{\text{anode}}$$

$$E^\circ_{\text{člena}} = E^\circ_{\text{katode}} - E^\circ_{\text{anode}}$$

---

---

---

---

---

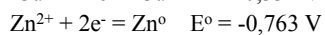
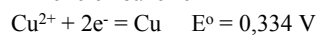
---

---

---

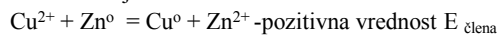
## *Smer kemijske reakcije*

Primer člen baker-cink



$$E_{\text{člena}} = 1,097 \text{ V}$$

Smer reakcije :




---

---

---

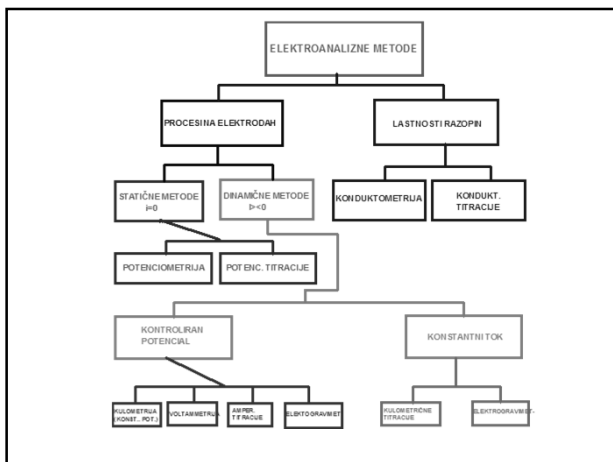
---

---

---

---

---




---

---

---

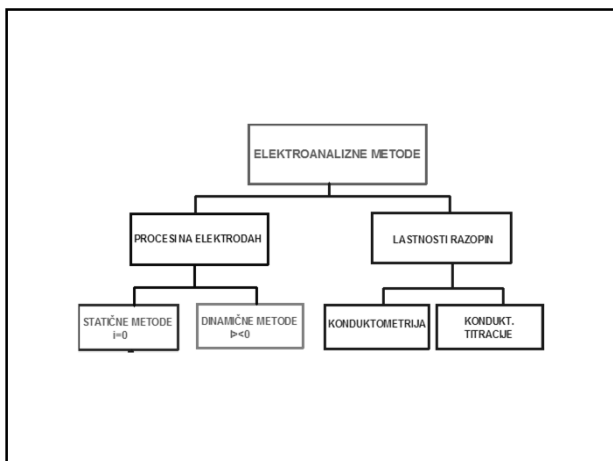
---

---

---

---

---




---

---

---

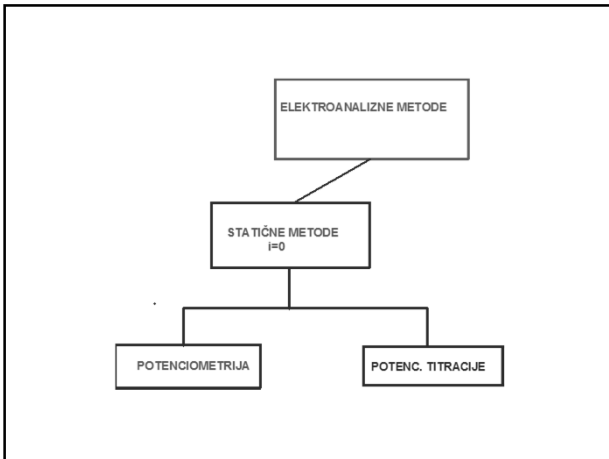
---

---

---

---

---




---

---

---

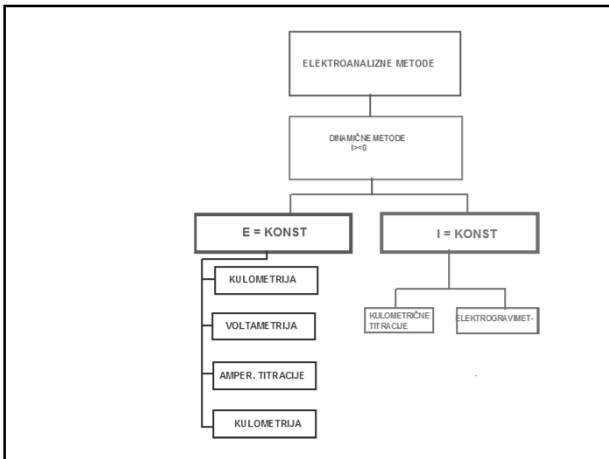
---

---

---

---

---




---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

POTENCIOMETRIJA

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## ***Elektrode***

Referenčne elektrode  
Indikatorske elektrode

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## ***Referenčne elektrode***

Standardna vodikova elektroda

Shema:

Pt/H<sub>2</sub>(1 atm), 1M H<sup>+</sup>// E° = 0,00000 V

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

---

---

---

---

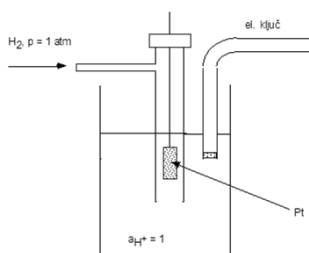
---

---

---

---

## ***Standardna vodikova elektroda***



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## ***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:

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

---

---

---

---

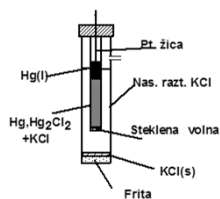
---

---

---

---

## ***Shema kalomelove elektrode***



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## ***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

---

---

---

---

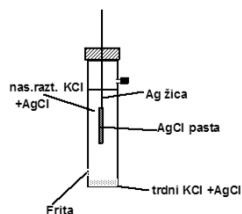
---

---

---

---

## *Ag/AgCl referenčna elektroda*



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## *Indikatorske elektrode*

Kovinske indikatorske elektrode  
Inertne elektrode

Membranske indikatorske elektrode

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## *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>



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

---

---

---

---

---

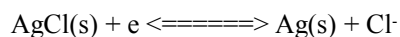
---

---

---

### ***Elektroda 2. reda***

kovinska elektroda, ki je v stiku z elektrolitom, nasičenim s težko topno soljo te kovine. Potencial elektrode je odvisen od aktivnosti aniona, ki tvori težko topno sol.



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### ***Elektroda 2. reda***

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

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

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

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### ***Inertne elektrode***

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

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## *Inertne elektrode*

Primer:

$$E = E_{Fe^{3+}/Fe^{2+}}^{\circ} - 0,059 \log \frac{[Fe^{2+}]}{[Fe^{3+}]}$$

---

---

---

---

---

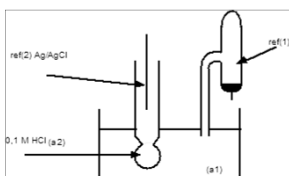
---

---

---

## *Membranske elektrode*

a) tekočinske membranske elektrode  
Steklena elektroda za merjenje pH




---

---

---

---

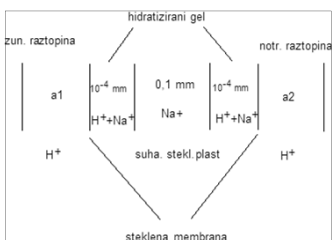
---

---

---

---

## *Steklena elektroda-shema*




---

---

---

---

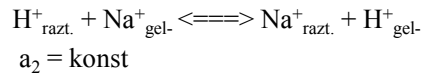
---

---

---

---





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

$$E = K' + \frac{RT}{F} \ln \left[ a_1 + k \left( \frac{\mu_B}{\mu_H} \right) b_1 \right]$$

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### 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 kislih raztopinah, kaže elektroda prenizke vrednosti

---

---

---

---

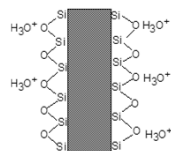
---

---

---

---

### Steklena elektroda




---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## 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

---

---

---

---

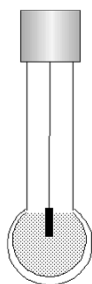
---

---

---

---

## Encimska elektroda



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## ***Ionoselektivne elektrode***

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

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.

---

---

---

---

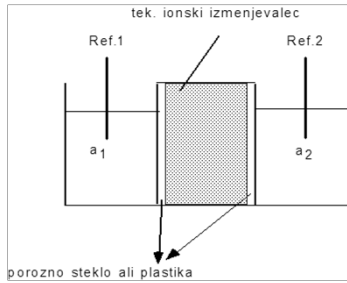
---

---

---

---

### ***Tekočinska ionoselektivna elektroda***




---

---

---

---

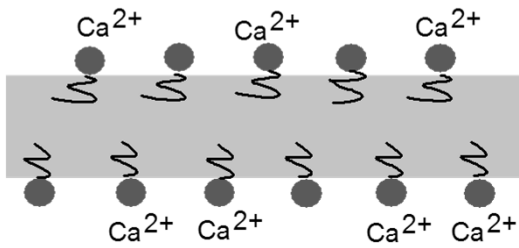
---

---

---

---

### ***Tekočinska membrana***




---

---

---

---

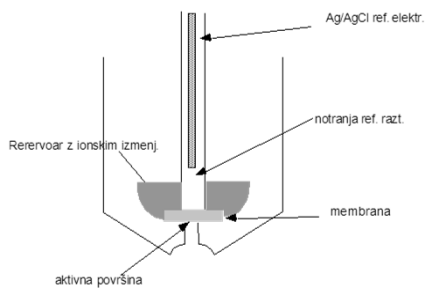
---

---

---

---

### ***Tekočinska ionoselektivna elektroda***




---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### ***Trdne ionoselektivne elektrode***

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

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

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

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### **Trdne ionoselektivne elektrode**

- $\text{F}^-$  elektroda:
- Membrana iz  $\text{LaF}_3$
  
- Ostale temeljijo na adsorpciji primarnih ionov
- Npr.  $\text{Cl}^-$  elektroda

---

---

---

---

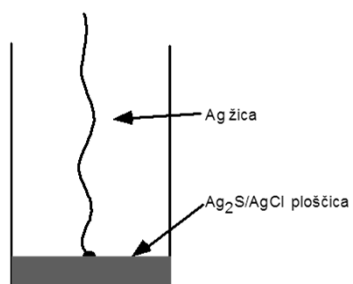
---

---

---

---

### ***Trdne membrane***



---

---

---

---

---

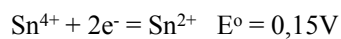
---

---

---

### ***Izračun potenciala: primer (1):***

Izračunajte potencial Pt elektrode, ki jo pomočimo v 0,1M raztopino  $\text{Sn}^{4+}$  in 0,01M  $\text{Sn}^{2+}$ !



$$E = 0,15\text{V} - 0,0592/2 \log 0,01/0,1 = 0,18\text{V}$$

---

---

---

---

---

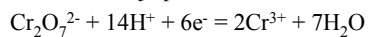
---

---

---

### ***Izračun potenciala: primer (2):***

Izračunajte potencial Pt elektrode, ki jo pomočimo v 0,05M raztopino  $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}$  in 1,5M  $\text{Cr}^{3+}$ , če je  $\text{pH} = 0,0$ !



$$E^0 = 1,33\text{V}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E &= E^0 - 0,0592/6 \log [\text{Cr}^{3+}]^2 / [\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}][\text{H}^+]^{14} \\ &= 1,33\text{V} - 0,0592/6 \log (1,5)^2 / (0,05)(1)^{14} \\ &= 1,00\text{V} \end{aligned}$$

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

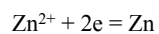
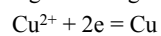
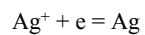
---

### ***Potenciometrija***

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

Najpreprostejši primer:

Kovinsko žico pomočimo v raztopino njenih ionov



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### **Primer:**

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



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

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

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

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

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### **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.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### **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).

---

---

---

---

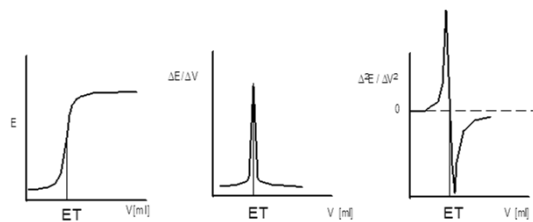
---

---

---

---

## Potenciometrične titracije



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---