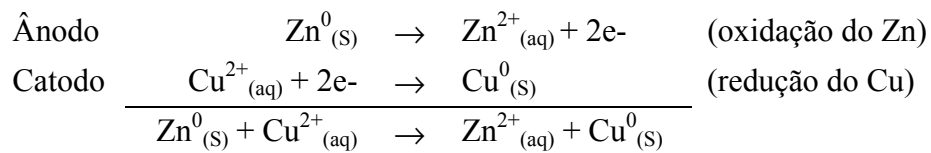
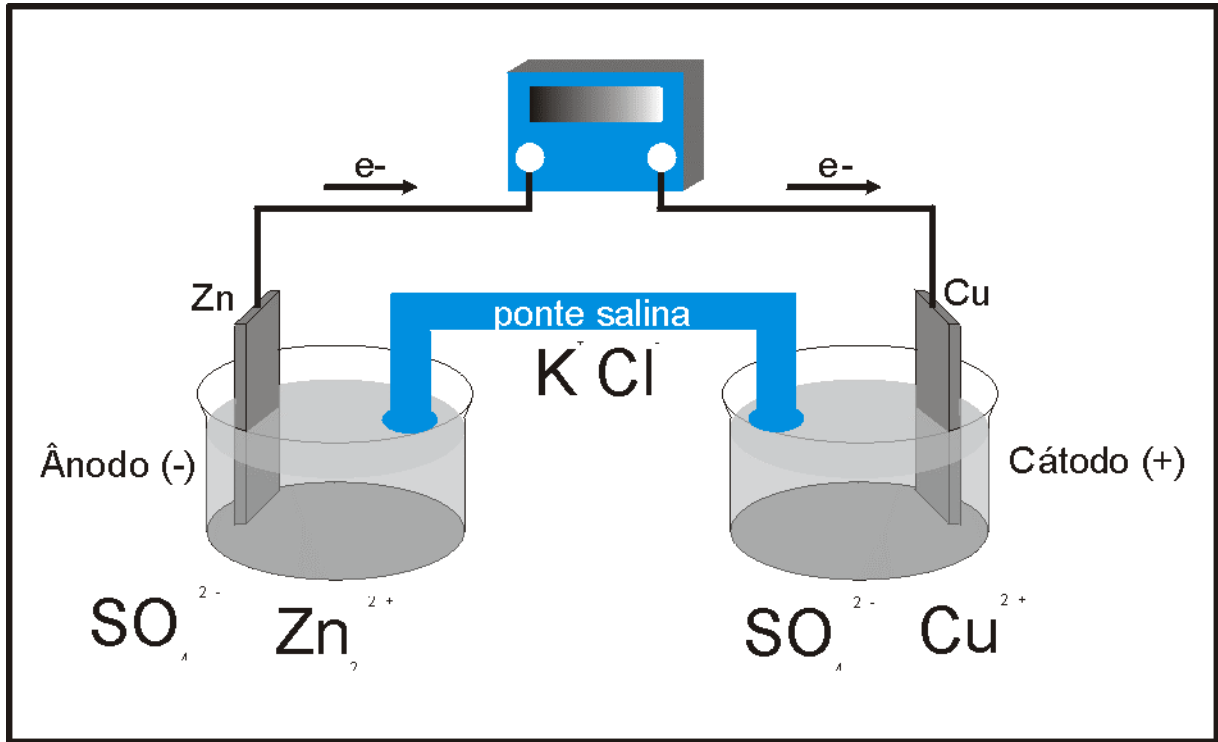


23/03/2000

ELETROQUÍMICA  
PILHAS GALVÂNICAS

a) Eletrodos ativos



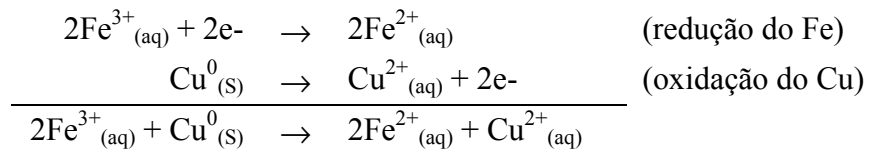
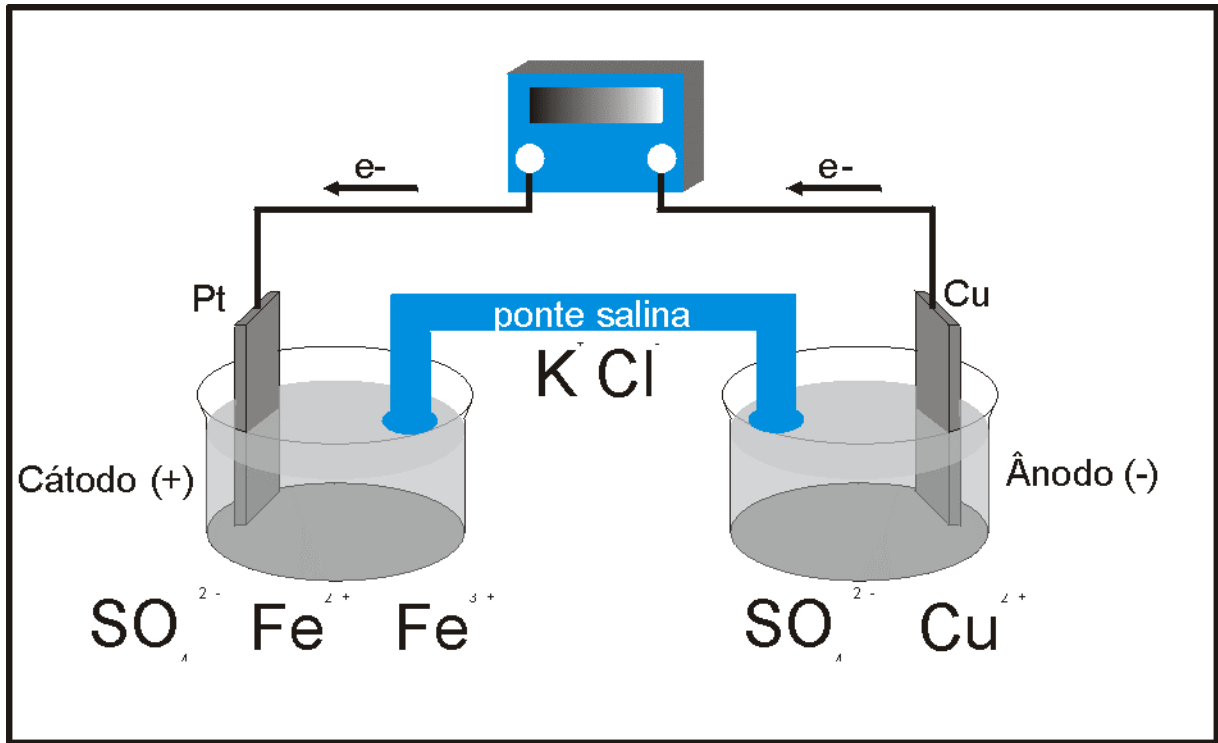
$$\Delta \varepsilon^0 = 1,10 \text{ volts}$$

$$\Delta \varepsilon = \text{ddp}$$

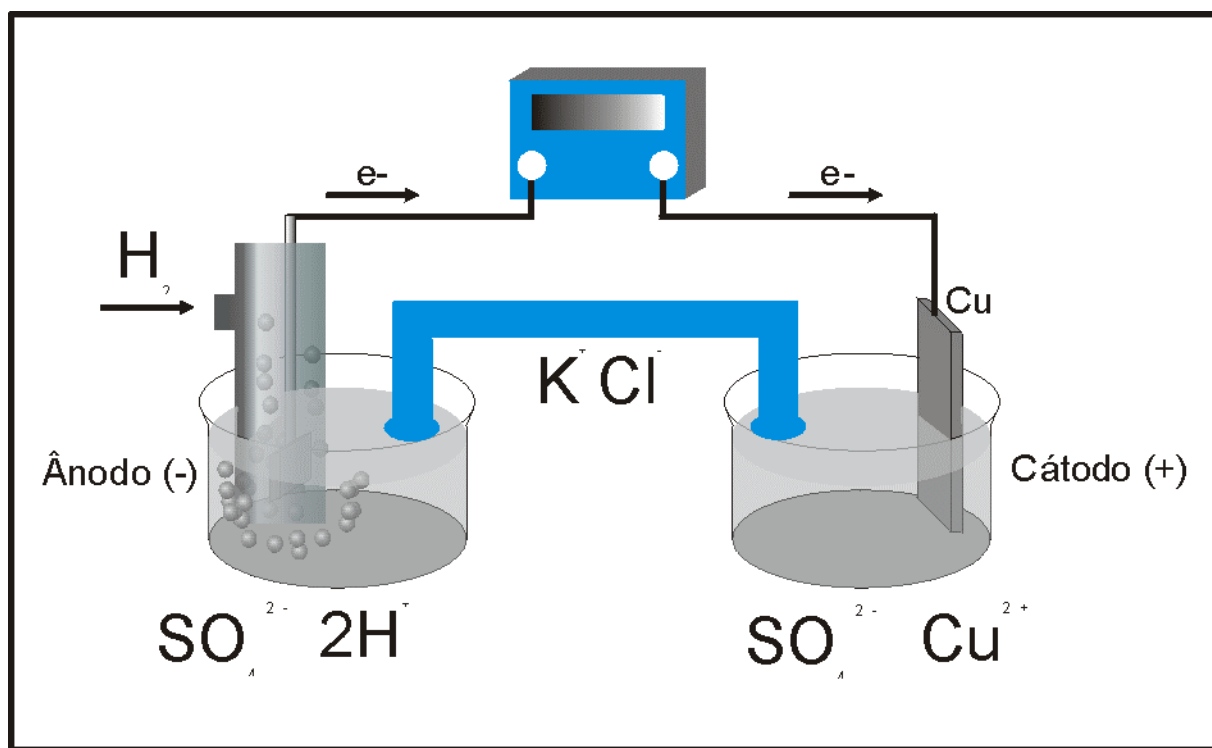
$$\Delta \varepsilon^0 = \text{ddp padrão}$$

Condições padrão: [1M]; p = 1 atm; T = 25 °C

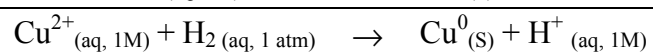
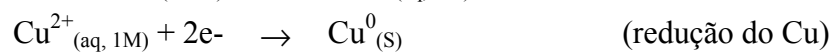
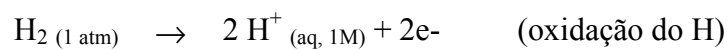
b) Eletrodos inertes



Eletrodo inerte gasoso



$$\mathcal{E}^0 = 0,0 \text{ V (padr\~ao)}$$



$$\Delta \mathcal{E}^0 = x \text{ V}$$

$$\mathcal{E}^0_{\text{Cu}} = x \text{ V}$$

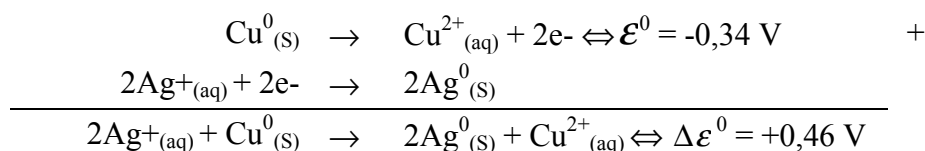
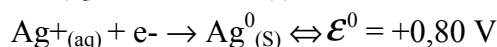
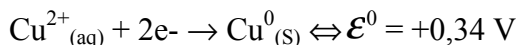
**POTENCIAIS DE ELETRODO PADRÃO A 25 °C  
(POTENCIAL PADRÃO DE MEIA CÉLULA)**

Semi-reação	$\mathcal{E}^0$ (V)
$\text{Li}^+_{(aq)} + e^- \rightarrow \text{Li}^0_{(s)}$ (sempre é redutor)	-3,045
$\text{Zn}^{2+}_{(aq)} + 2e^- \rightarrow \text{Zn}^0_{(s)}$	-0,763
$2\text{H}^+_{(aq)} + 2e^- \rightarrow \text{H}_{2(g)}$	0
$\text{Cu}^{2+}_{(aq)} + 2e^- \rightarrow \text{Cu}^0_{(s)}$	+0,34
$\text{F}_{2(g)} + 2e^- \rightarrow 2\text{F}^-_{(aq)}$ (sempre é oxidante)	+2,65

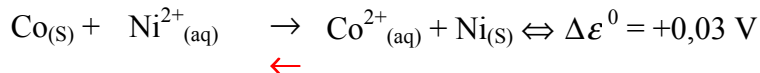
O lítio é o maior agente redutor existente (ninguém reduz o lítio, e o lítio reduz todo mundo).

**Exemplo:**

inverte e equilibra



**Equação de Nerst**



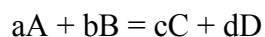
[1M]

[0.01M]

$$\Delta\mathcal{E} = \Delta\mathcal{E}^0 - \frac{0.059}{n} \cdot \log \frac{[\text{Co}^{2+}]}{[\text{Ni}^{2+}]}$$

onde n  $\Rightarrow$  número de eletrons envolvidos na reação de oxirredução

$$\Delta\mathcal{E} = 0,03 \text{ V} - \frac{0.059}{2} \cdot \log \frac{1}{10^{-2}} \Rightarrow \Delta\mathcal{E} \cong -0,03 \text{ V} \text{ (como o } \Delta\mathcal{E} < 0, \text{ o sentido da reação é para a esquerda)}$$

**Genericamente**

$$\Delta \varepsilon = \Delta \varepsilon^0 - \frac{0,059}{n} \cdot \log \frac{[C]^c [D]^d}{[A]^a [B]^b}$$

$$\Delta \varepsilon = 0 \Rightarrow \text{condição de equilíbrio} \Rightarrow \frac{[P]}{[R]} = k, \text{ onde:}$$

[P]  $\Rightarrow$  concentração dos produtos

[R]  $\Rightarrow$  concentração dos reagentes

$$\text{Portanto, } \Delta \varepsilon^0 = \frac{0,059}{n} \cdot \log k \Rightarrow k = 10^{\frac{n\Delta \varepsilon^0}{0,059}}$$

**Observações:**

$$\Delta \varepsilon^0 \uparrow \Rightarrow k \uparrow$$

$$\Delta \varepsilon^0 \downarrow \Rightarrow k \downarrow$$

$$\Delta \varepsilon^0 > 0 \Rightarrow k > 1$$

$$\Delta \varepsilon^0 < 0 \Rightarrow 0 < k < 1$$

$$\Delta \varepsilon^0 = 0 \Rightarrow k = 1$$