

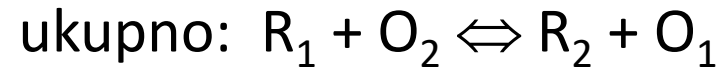
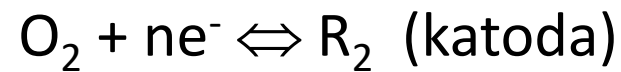
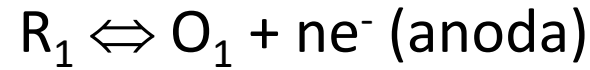
Koncept elektrodnog potencijala, referentne elektrode

Predavanje 12, 01.04.2020.

Udžbenik: S. Mentus, Elektrohemija, 2008, strane 132-144

Koncept elektrodnog potencijala

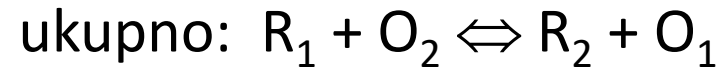
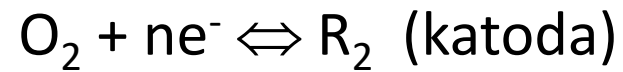
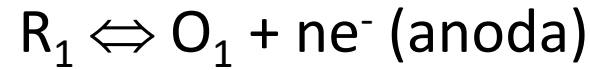
$$\varepsilon = \frac{RT}{nF} \ln K - \frac{RT}{nF} \ln \prod (a^{v_i})$$




$$\varepsilon = \frac{RT}{nF} \ln K - \frac{RT}{nF} \ln \left[\frac{a_{R_2} \cdot a_{O_1}}{a_{R_1} \cdot a_{O_2}} \right] = \frac{RT}{nF} \ln \left[\frac{a_{O_1} \cdot a_{R_2}}{a_{O_2} \cdot a_{R_1}} \right] - \frac{RT}{nF} \ln \left[\frac{a_{O_1} \cdot a_{R_2}}{a_{R_1} \cdot a_{O_2}} \right]$$

$$\varepsilon = \left[-\frac{RT}{nF} \ln \left(\frac{a_{O_2}}{a_{R_2}} \right)_r + \frac{RT}{nF} \ln \frac{a_{O_2}}{a_{R_2}} \right] - \left[-\frac{RT}{nF} \ln \left(\frac{a_{O_1}}{a_{R_1}} \right)_r + \frac{RT}{nF} \ln \left(\frac{a_{O_1}}{a_{R_1}} \right) \right]$$

Koncept elektrodnog potencijala

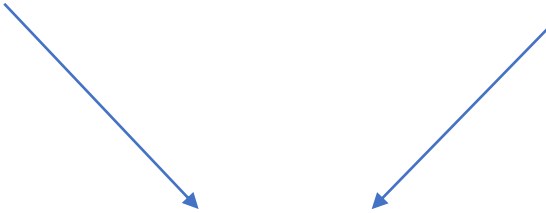


$$\varepsilon = \left[-\frac{RT}{nF} \ln \left(\frac{a_{O_2}}{a_{R_2}} \right)_r + \frac{RT}{nF} \ln \frac{a_{O_2}}{a_{R_2}} \right] - \left[-\frac{RT}{nF} \ln \left(\frac{a_{O_1}}{a_{R_1}} \right)_r + \frac{RT}{nF} \ln \left(\frac{a_{O_1}}{a_{R_1}} \right) \right]$$


$$\varepsilon = \left[E_{O_2/R_2}^0 + \frac{RT}{nF} \ln \frac{a_{O_2}}{a_{R_2}} \right] - \left[E_{O_1/R_1}^0 + \frac{RT}{nF} \ln \frac{a_{O_1}}{a_{R_1}} \right]$$

Koncept elektrodnog potencijala

$$\varepsilon = \left[E_{O_2/R_2}^0 + \frac{RT}{nF} \ln \frac{a_{O_2}}{a_{R_2}} \right] - \left[E_{O_1/R_1}^0 + \frac{RT}{nF} \ln \frac{a_{O_1}}{a_{R_1}} \right]$$


$$e = E_c - E_a$$

$$E = E_{O/R}^0 + \frac{RT}{nF} \ln \frac{a_O}{a_R}$$

**Nernstova jednačina
ravnotežnog elektrodnog
potencijala**

Koncept elektrodnog potencijala

Primer pisanja izraza za elektrodni potencijal:

Neka se elektrodna reakcija galvanskog elementa izra`ava jedna~inom:

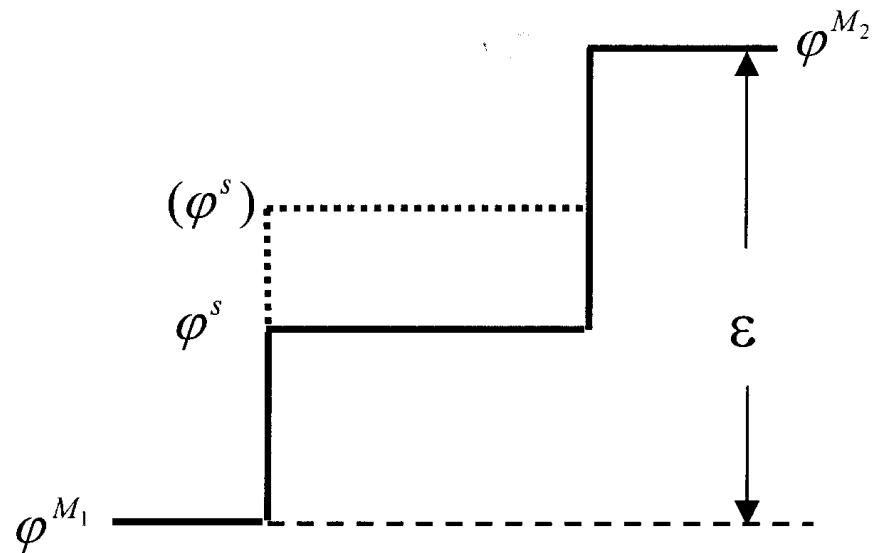


Oksidovane vrste nalaze se s leve strane jedna~ine. To se vidi po tome {to primaju elektrone, tj. podle`u redukciji. Prema jedna~ini (III.28), izraz za potencijal elektrode glasi:

$$E = E^0 + \frac{RT}{5F} \ln \frac{a_{\text{MnO}_4^-} \cdot a_{\text{H}^+}^8}{a_{\text{Mn}^{2+}} \cdot a_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}}$$

Po{to je re~ o katodnoj reakciji, ova elektroda je pozitivni pol galvanskog elementa.

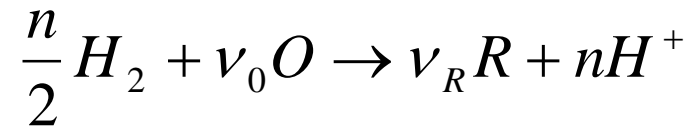
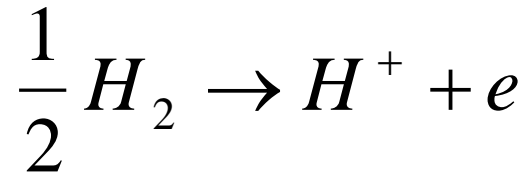
Problem merenja



nemogućnosti
poznavanja stvarnih
vrednosti
termodinamičkih
funkcija stanja

$$E = E_{O_2 / R_2}^0 + \frac{RT}{nF} \ln \frac{a_O}{a_R} - \varphi^s$$

Vodonična skala elektrodnih potencijala



Hipotetički galvanski element

$$\varepsilon = \varepsilon^0 - \frac{RT}{F} \ln \frac{a_R^{\nu_R} \cdot a_{H^+}^n}{a_0^{\nu_0} \cdot p_{H_2}^{n/2}} \quad \rightarrow \quad \varepsilon = \left[E_{O/R}^0 + \frac{RT}{nF} \ln \frac{a_0^{\nu_0}}{a_R^{\nu_R}} \right] - \left[E_{H^+/H_2}^0 + \frac{RT}{F} \ln \left(\frac{a_{H^+}}{p_{H_2}^{1/2}} \right) \right]$$

$a_i = 1$

DEFINICIJA $E_{H^+/H_2}^0 = 0$

$$\varepsilon = E_{O/R}^0$$

Da li znate da izmerite $E_{O/R}^0$

Vodonična skala elektrodnih potencijala

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the IUPAC Gold Book website. The address bar shows the URL <https://goldbook.iupac.org/terms/view/S05912>. The page title is "standard electrode potential, E° ". The main content area contains the following text:

<https://doi.org/10.1351/goldbook.S05912>

The value of the standard emf of a cell in which molecular hydrogen under standard pressure is oxidized to solvated protons at the left-hand electrode.

Source:
Green Book, 2nd ed., p. 59 [Terms] [Book]

Cite as: IUPAC. *Compendium of Chemical Terminology, 2nd ed. (the "Gold Book").* Compiled by A. D. McNaught and A. Wilkinson. Blackwell Scientific Publications, Oxford (1997). Online version (2019-) created by S. J. Chalk. ISBN 0-9678550-9-8. <https://doi.org/10.1351/goldbook>.

At the bottom of the main content area, there are buttons for "Div. I", "PDF", "Text", "JSON", "History", and "Feedback". To the right, it says "Last revised: February 24, 2014 (v. 2.3.3)".

The left sidebar contains an "Alphabetical Index" with letters A through Z, and "Additional Indexes" including Physical Constants, Units of Measure, Physical Quantities, SI Prefixes, Ring Index, General Formulae, Exact Formulae, Source Documents, and Terms by IUPAC Div. At the bottom of the sidebar, it says "Version 3.0 - 6465 Terms".

The footer of the page contains the copyright notice: "© 2005–2019 International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry".

Odnos vodonične i vakuumske skale elektrodnih potencijala

$$E_{(\text{abs})}^M = E_{(\text{SHE})}^M + (4.44 \pm 0.02) \text{ V}$$

$$E^M(\text{abs}) = \phi^M + \Delta_S^M \psi$$

Tik iznad metala

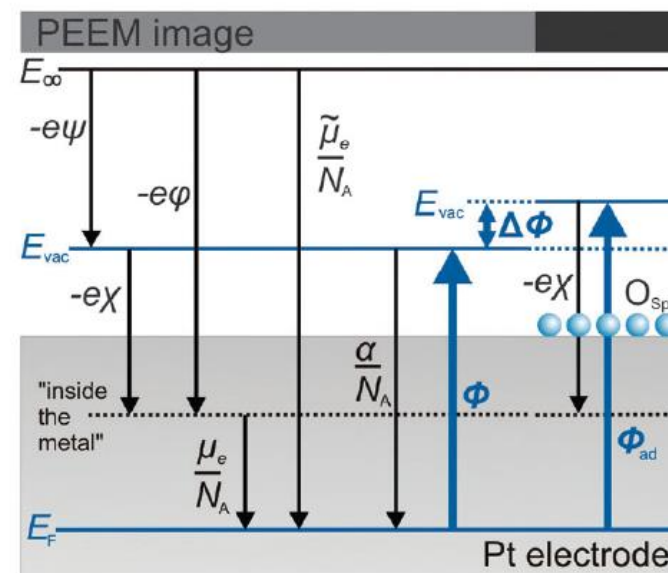
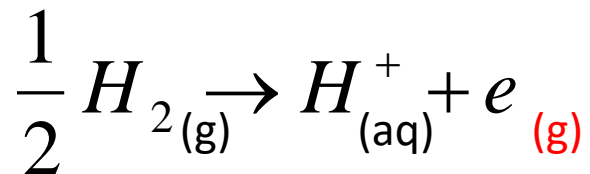


Fig. 6 Potentials (ψ = outer electric (Volta) potential, ϕ = inner electric (Galvani) potential, χ = surface potential, α = real potential, μ_e = chemical potential of an electron, $\tilde{\mu}_e$ = electrochemical potential of an electron), variation of the work function $\Delta\Phi$ ($= \Phi_{\text{ad}} - \Phi$) due to adsorption of oxygen (Φ_{ad} , O_{Spill}) and the corresponding grey level value of the PEEM image.

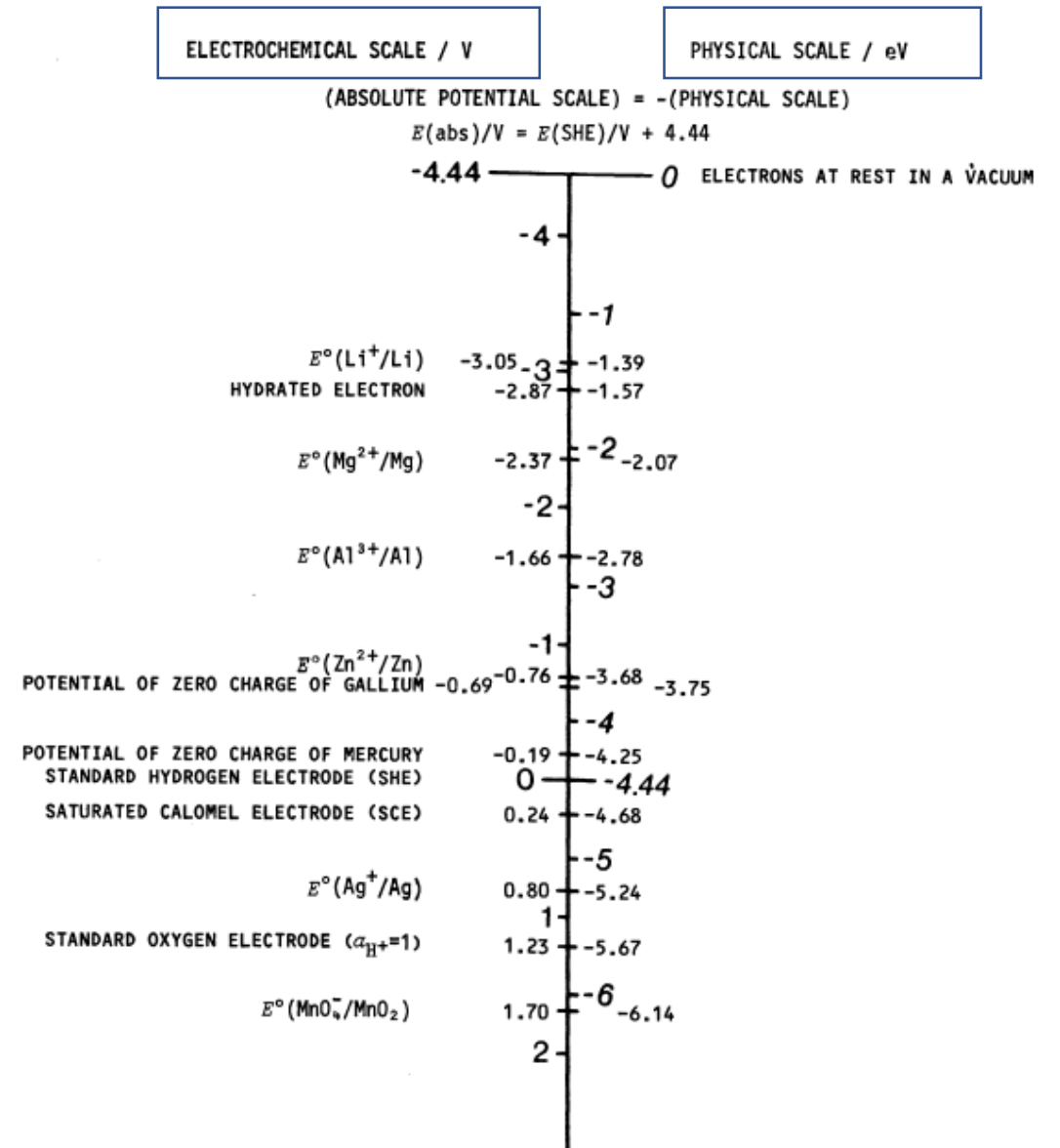
Odnos vodonične i vakuumске skale elektrodnih potencijala

$$E_{(\text{abs})}^M = E_{(\text{SHE})}^M + (4.44 \pm 0.02) \text{ V}$$

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Absolutna polureakcija



Formalni potencijal

$$E = E^0 + \frac{RT}{nF} \ln \frac{a_O}{a_R}$$

$$E = E^0 + \frac{RT}{nF} \ln \frac{\gamma_O [O]}{\gamma_R [R]} = \boxed{E^0 + \frac{RT}{nF} \ln \frac{\gamma_O}{\gamma_R}} + \frac{RT}{nF} \ln \frac{[O]}{[R]}$$

$$E = \boxed{E^{0'}}$$
$$+ \boxed{\frac{RT}{nF} \ln \frac{[O]}{[R]}}$$

Radimo sa koncentracijama, lakše u praksi

Tablica standardnih elektrodnih potencijala

elektroda

Li⁺/Li

Na⁺/Na

Mg²⁺/Mg

Zn²⁺/Zn

H⁺/H₂; Pt

OH⁻/O₂, Pt

J⁻/J₂, Pt

Hg²⁺/Hg

Br/Br₂ Pt

Au³⁺/Au

F⁻/F₂, Pt

elektrodna reakcija

Li⁺ + e⁻ → Li

Na⁺ + e⁻ → Na

Mg²⁺ + 2e⁻ → Mg

Zn²⁺ + 2e⁻ → Zn

H⁺ + e⁻ → 1/2 H₂

1/2 O₂ + H₂O + 2e⁻ → 2OH⁻

J₂ + e⁻ → 2J⁻

Hg²⁺ + 2e⁻ → Hg

Br₂ + 2e⁻ → 2Br⁻

Au³⁺ + 3e⁻ → Au

F₂ + 2e⁻ → 2F⁻

Redukovana forma redukuje H⁺

E^o (V)

-3,04

-2,71

-2,38

-0,763

0,000

0,401

0,536

0,584

1,066

1,50

2,87

Oko 6 V

Oksidovana forma oksiduje H₂

Primene tablice standardnih elektrodnih potencijala

- **Smer spontanog toka hemijske reakcije u standardnim uslovima**
- Elektroda koja ima manji standardni elektrodni potencijal će se ponašati kao anoda, elektroda koja ima veći standardni elektrodni potencijal je katoda (jer EMS mora biti pozitivno)

Primene tablice standardnih elektrodnih potencijala

- **Smer spontanog toka hemijske reakcije u standardnim uslovima**
 - Elektroda koja ima manji standardni elektrodni potencijal će se ponašati kao anoda, elektroda koja ima veći standardni elektrodni potencijal je katoda (jer EMS mora biti pozitivno) **KADA SE RAČUNA EMS POTENCIJALI SE NE MNOŽE BROJEM ELEKTRONA KOJI SE RAZMENJUJU**
- **Standardna elektromotorna sila i termodinamičke veličine koje iz nje proizilaze**
 - Na osnovu veze EMS i ΔG , isto pod standardnim uslovima

Primene tablice standardnih elektrodnih potencijala

- **Određivanje ravnotežnog elektrodnog potencijala u uslovima koji ne odgovaraju standardnim**

$$E_{OH^-/O_2} = 0,401 + \frac{0,0591}{2} \log \frac{a_{H_2O} \cdot p_{O_2}^{1/2}}{a_{OH^-}^2} = 0,401 + 0,0591 \cdot \log(10^7) = 0,815 \text{ V}$$

pH = 7

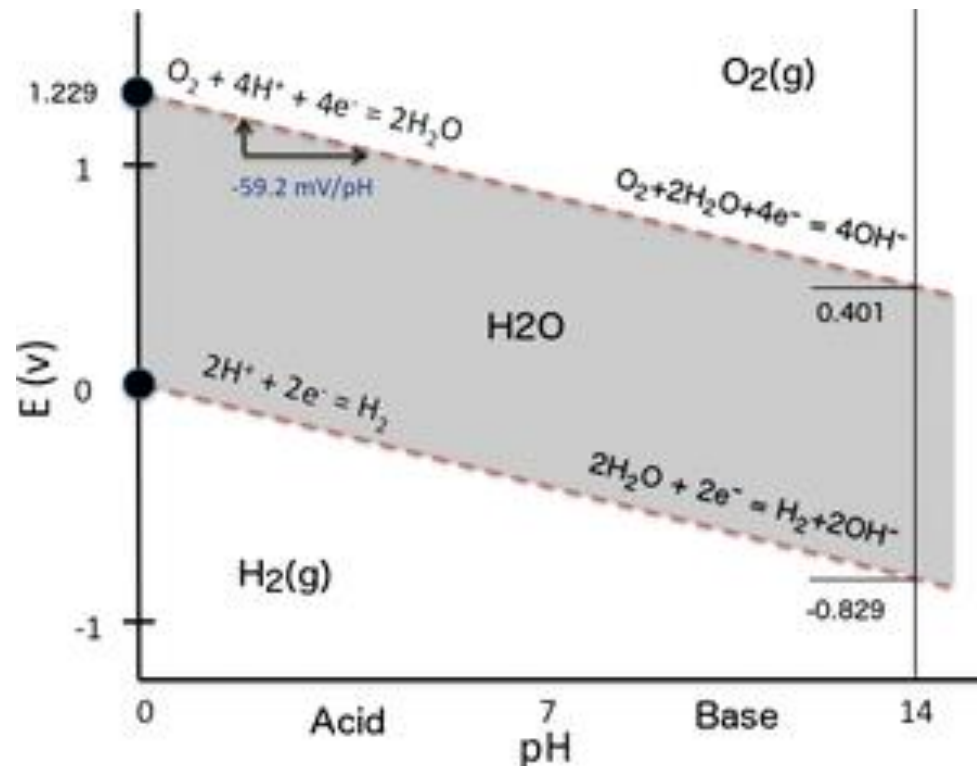
$$E_{H_2/H^+} = 0,000 + 0,0591 \cdot \log \frac{a_{H^+}}{p_{H_2}^{1/2}} = 0,0591 \cdot \log(10^{-7}) = -0,414 \text{ V}$$

Primene tablice standardnih elektrodnih potencijala

- **Predviđanje redosleda elektrolitičkog razlaganja komponenti elektrolitičkog rastvora**
 - Najmanji napon koji je neophodan za početak elektrolize jednak je razlici ravnotežnih potencijala elektroda koje nastaju tokom elektrolize i zove se **napon razlaganja**
 - Ako krenemo od 0 V i povećavamo napon, reakcije kreću onim redosledom koji se ispunjava uslov za napon razlaganja

Primene tablice standardnih elektrodnih potencijala

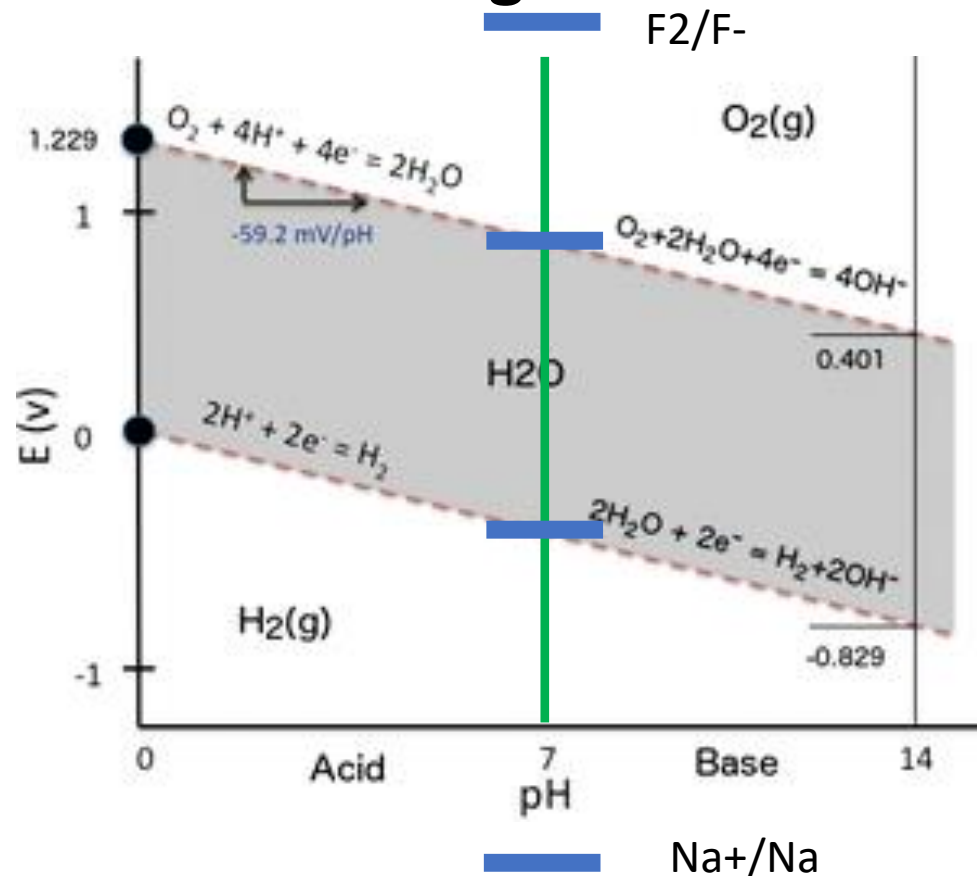
- **Predviđanje redosleda elektrolitičkog razlaganja komponenti elektrolitičkog rastvora**



Voda je uvek elektroaktivna

Primene tablice standardnih elektrodnih potencijala

- **Predviđanje redosleda elektrolitičkog razlaganja komponenti elektrolitičkog rastvora**



Rastvor NaF gde su sve aktivnosti jedinične

pH = 7

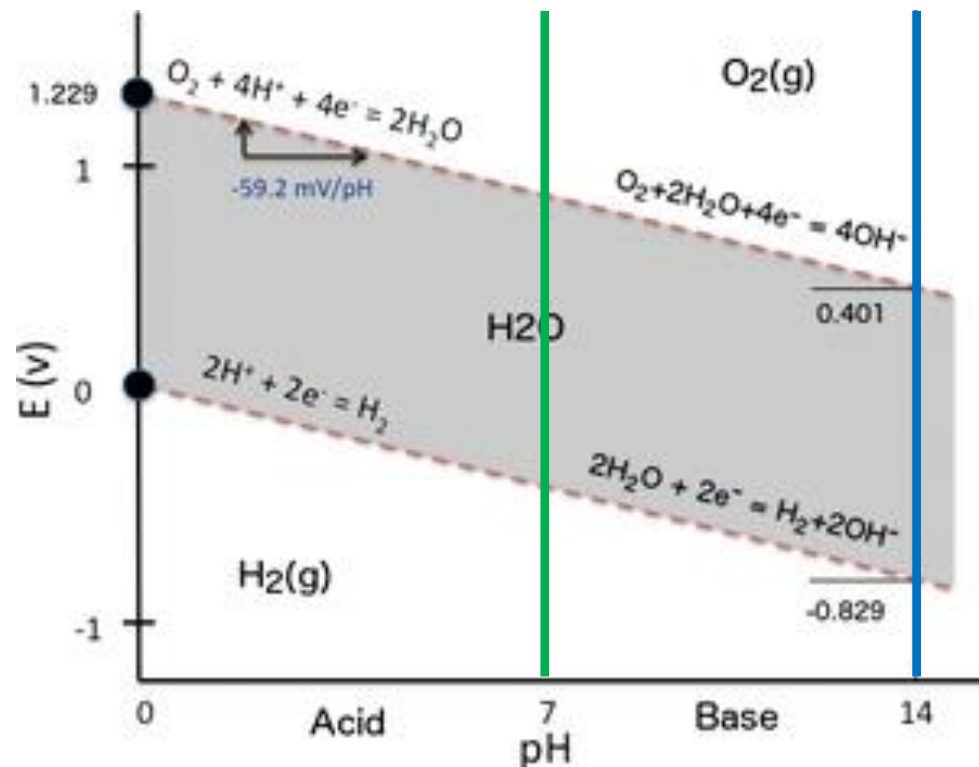
Može da se oksiduje F^- i H_2O

Može da se redukuje Na^+ i H_2O

Izračunavamo ravnotežne elektrodne potencijale za sve moguće reakcije, složimo ih na vertikalnu liniju za dati pH, identifikujemo redosled razlaganja

Primene tablice standardnih elektrodnih potencijala

- Predviđanje redosleda elektrolitičkog razlaganja komponenti elektrolitičkog rastvora



Rastvor **NaI** gde su sve aktivnosti jedinične

Šta se idvaja na anodi i katodi ako je

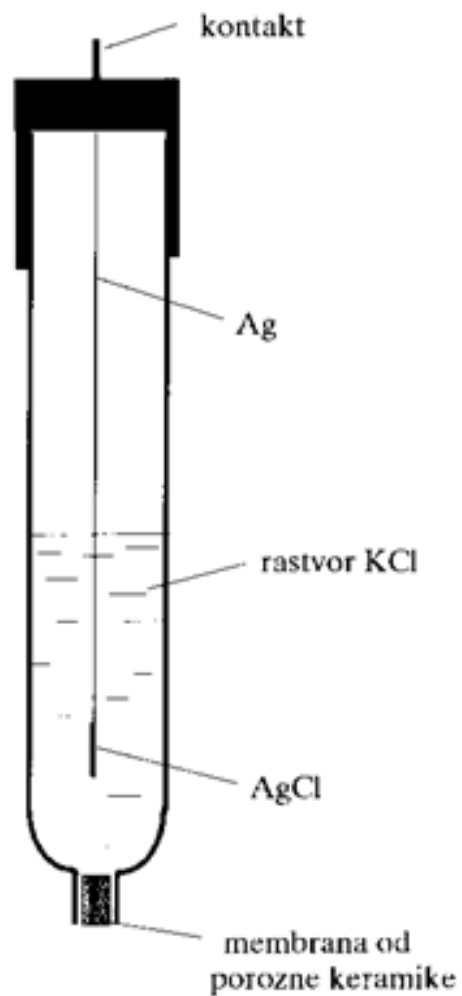
pH = 7?

pH = 14?

Referentne elektrode

- **Za „svakodnevno“ merenje elektrodnog potencijala**
- Ag/AgCl
- Kalomelska elektroda
- Sulfatna elektrode

Ag/AgCl elektroda



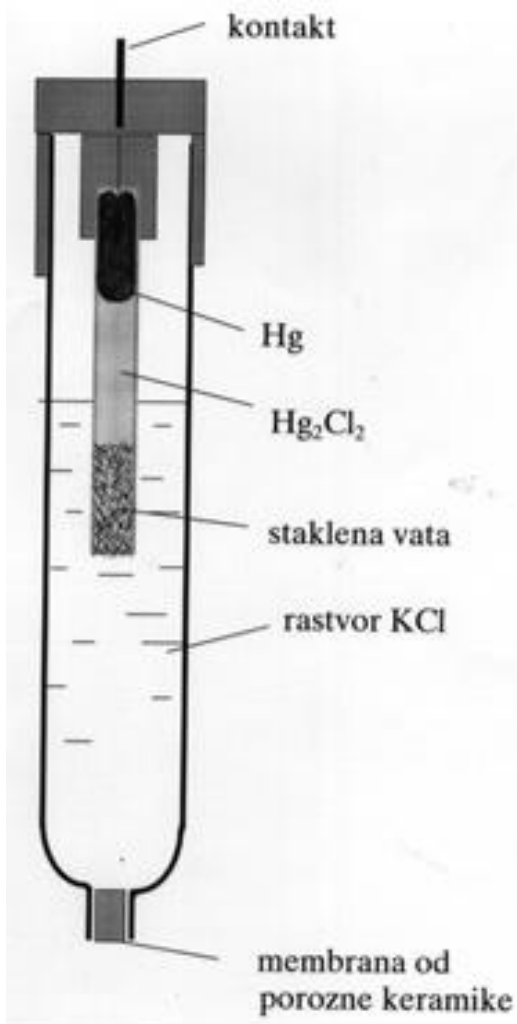
$$E_{\text{Ag}^+/\text{Ag}} = E^0 + \frac{RT}{F} \ln \frac{a_{\text{Ag}^+}}{a_{\text{Ag}}}$$

$$E_{\text{Ag}^+/\text{Ag}} = E_{\text{Ag}^+/\text{Ag}}^0 + \frac{RT}{F} \ln a_{\text{Ag}^+}$$

$$E_{\text{Ag}^+/\text{Ag}} = E_{\text{Ag}/\text{AgCl}} = \underbrace{E_{\text{Ag}^+/\text{Ag}}^0 + \frac{RT}{F} \ln L_{\text{AgCl}}}_{E_{\text{Ag}/\text{AgCl}}^0} - \frac{RT}{F} \ln a_{\text{Cl}^-}$$

$$E_{\text{Ag}/\text{AgCl}} = E_{\text{Ag}/\text{AgCl}}^0 - \frac{RT}{F} \ln a_{\text{Cl}^-}$$

Kalomelska i sulfatna elektroda



$$E_{\text{Hg}^{2+} / \text{Hg}} = E^0 + \underbrace{\frac{RT}{2F} \ln L_{\text{Hg}_2\text{Cl}_2}}_{E_{\text{Hg} / \text{Hg}_2\text{Cl}_2}^0} - \frac{RT}{2F} \ln a_{\text{Cl}^-}^2 = E_{\text{Hg} / \text{Hg}_2\text{Cl}_2}$$

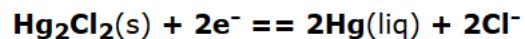
$$E_{\text{Hg} / \text{Hg}_2\text{Cl}_2} = E_{\text{Hg} / \text{Hg}_2\text{Cl}_2}^0 - \frac{RT}{F} \ln a_{\text{Cl}^-}$$

ZKE = 0,244 V prema SVE

$$E_{\text{Hg} / \text{Hg}_2\text{SO}_4, \text{K}_2\text{SO}_4 (\text{zas.})} = 0,640\text{V}$$

Referentne elektrode

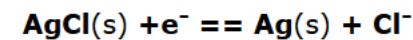
- Calomel:



	Potential @ 25°		Liq Jct ?	LIT REF
	vs. NHE	vs. SCE		
Hg/Hg ₂ Cl ₂ , KCl (0.1M)	0.3337	0.0925		1,3
	0.336	0.092	LJ	2
Hg/Hg ₂ Cl ₂ , KCl (1M) NCE (Normal Calomel)	0.2801	0.0389		1,3
	0.283	0.039	LJ	2
Hg/Hg ₂ Cl ₂ , KCl (3.5M)	0.250	0.006	LJ	2
Hg/Hg ₂ Cl ₂ , KCl (sat'd) SCE (Sat'd Calomel)	0.2412	0		1,3
	0.244	0	LJ	2
Hg/Hg ₂ Cl ₂ , NaCl (sat'd) Bard calls this SSCE	0.2360	-0.0052		1

Potentials at other temperatures are also [available online](#).

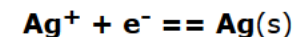
- Silver / silver chloride:



	Potential @ 25°		Liq Jct ?	LIT REF
	vs. NHE	vs. SCE		
Ag/AgCl, KCl (0.1M)	0.2881	0.047		3
Ag/AgCl, KCl (3M)	0.210	-0.032		10
Ag/AgCl, KCl (3.5M)	0.205	-0.039	LJ	2
Ag/AgCl, KCl (sat'd)	0.197	-0.045		1
	0.199	-0.045	LJ	2
	0.1988	-0.042		2
Ag/AgCl, NaCl (3M)	0.209	-0.035	LJ	8
Ag/AgCl, NaCl (sat'd)	0.197	-0.047	LJ	3
Ag/AgCl, Seawater	0.25	0.01		9

[More information](#) about the Ag/AgCl Ref. Electrode.

- Non-Aqueous:



	Potential @ 25°		Liq Jct ?	LIT REF
	vs. NHE	vs. SCE		
Ag/AgNO ₃ (0.01M) in MeCN	-na-	0.3 vs aq SCE	LJ	3
Ag/AgNO ₃ (0.1M) in MeCN	-na-	0.36 vs aq SCE	LJ	4

MeCN = acetonitrile

Korisni linkovi

- Standardni elektrodni potencijal
[https://chem.libretexts.org/Bookshelves/General_Chemistry/Map%3A A Chemistry \(Zumdahl and Decoste\)/11%3A Electrochemistry/11.2%3A Standard Reduction Potential](https://chem.libretexts.org/Bookshelves/General_Chemistry/Map%3A_A_Chemistry_(Zumdahl_and_Decoste)/11%3A_Electrochemistry/11.2%3A_Standard_Reduction_Potential) (napomena: više se ne koristi termin, eng, **standard reduction potential** nego **standard electrode potential**, IUPAC, reakcije se po konvenciji pišu u smeru redukcije, ako se promeni smer ne menja se znak E)
- Referentne elektrode:
<http://www.consultrsr.net/resources/ref/refpotls.htm>