

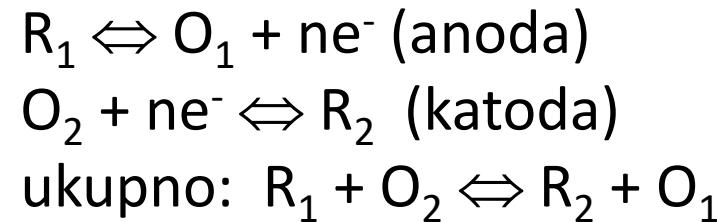
Koncept elektrodnog potencijala, referentne elektrode

Predavanje 12, 14.04.2021.

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

Koncept elektrodnog potencijala

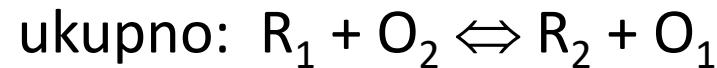
$$\varepsilon = \frac{RT}{nF} \ln K - \frac{RT}{nF} \ln \prod (a^{\nu_i})$$



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

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

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 elektrodnji potencijal:

Neka se elektrodna reakcija galvanskog elementa izražava jednačinom:

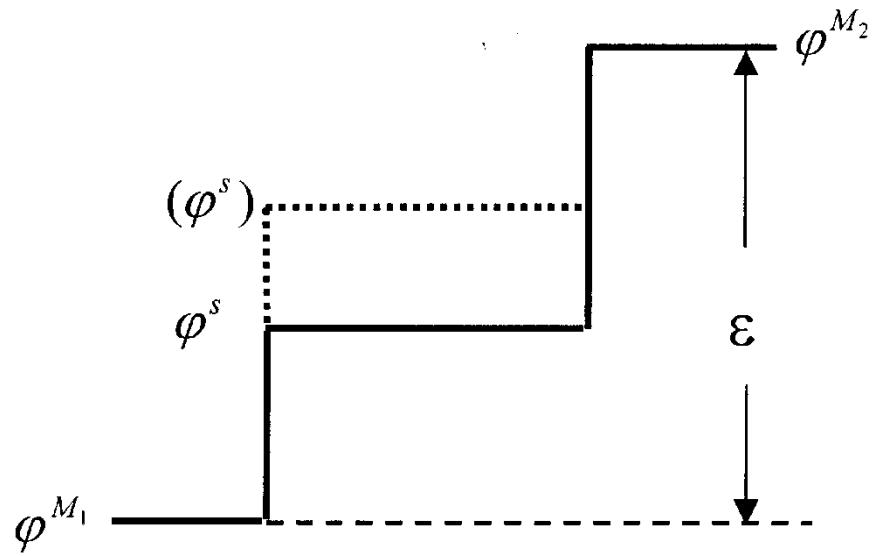


Oksidovane vrste nalaze se s leve strane jednačine. To se vidi po tome što primaju elektrone, tj. podležu redukciji. Prema jednačini (III.28), izraz za potencijal elektrode glasi:

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

Pošto je reč o katodnoj reakciji, ova elektroda je pozitivni pol galvanskog elementa.

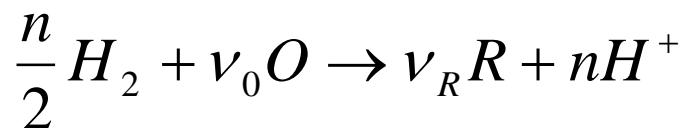
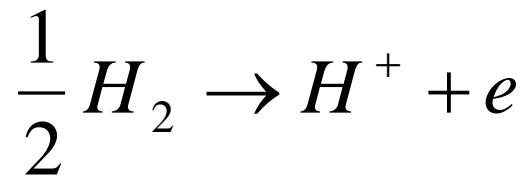
Problem merenja



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

$$\varepsilon = \varepsilon^0 - \frac{RT}{F} \ln \frac{a_R^{\nu_R} \cdot a_{H^+}^n}{a_0^{\nu_0} \cdot p_{H_2}^{n/2}}$$



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



$$a_i = 1$$

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 displaying the IUPAC Gold Book website at <https://goldbook.iupac.org/terms/view/S05912>. The page title is "standard electrode potential, E° ". The left sidebar contains an alphabetical index from A to XYZ and various additional indexes like Physical Constants, Units of Measure, and General Formulae. The main content area defines the term as "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." It cites the Green Book, 2nd ed., p. 59. The bottom right of the content area indicates it was last revised on February 24, 2014. The footer includes a link to activate Windows and copyright information for the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC) from 2005 to 2019.

AXIGEN Webm 11.4: Depende 11.5: Batteries 11.2: Standard Пријава < Фак International Outlook Web / methyl viologe IUPAC - sta + - ×

https://goldbook.iupac.org/terms/view/S05912 : standard reduction potential → Search terms... Resources ▾

I U P A C Gold Book

Alphabetical Index

A	B	C	D	E	F
G	H	I	J	K	L
M	N	O	P	Q	R
S	T	U	V	W	XYZ

Additional Indexes

- Physical Constants
- Units of Measure
- Physical Quantities
- SI Prefixes
- Ring Index
- General Formulae
- Exact Formulae
- Source Documents
- Terms by IUPAC Div.

Version 3.0 - 6465 Terms

standard electrode potential, E°

<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>.

Div. I PDF Text JSON History Feedback Last revised: February 24, 2014 (v. 2.3.3)

Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

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Address 11:53 PM SRP 3/29/2020 7

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

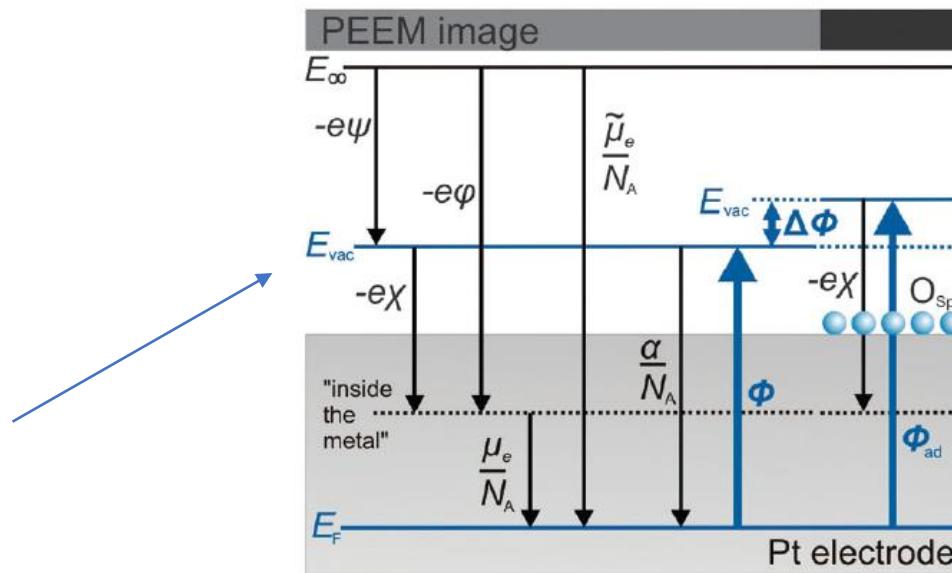
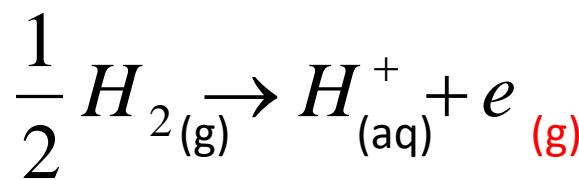


Fig. 6 Potentials (ψ = outer electric (Volta) potential, φ = inner electric (Galvani) potential, χ = surface potential, α = real potential, μ_e = chemical potential of an electron, $\tilde{\mu}_e$ = electrochemical potential of an electron), variation of the work function $\Delta\Phi$ ($= \Phi_{\text{ad}}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

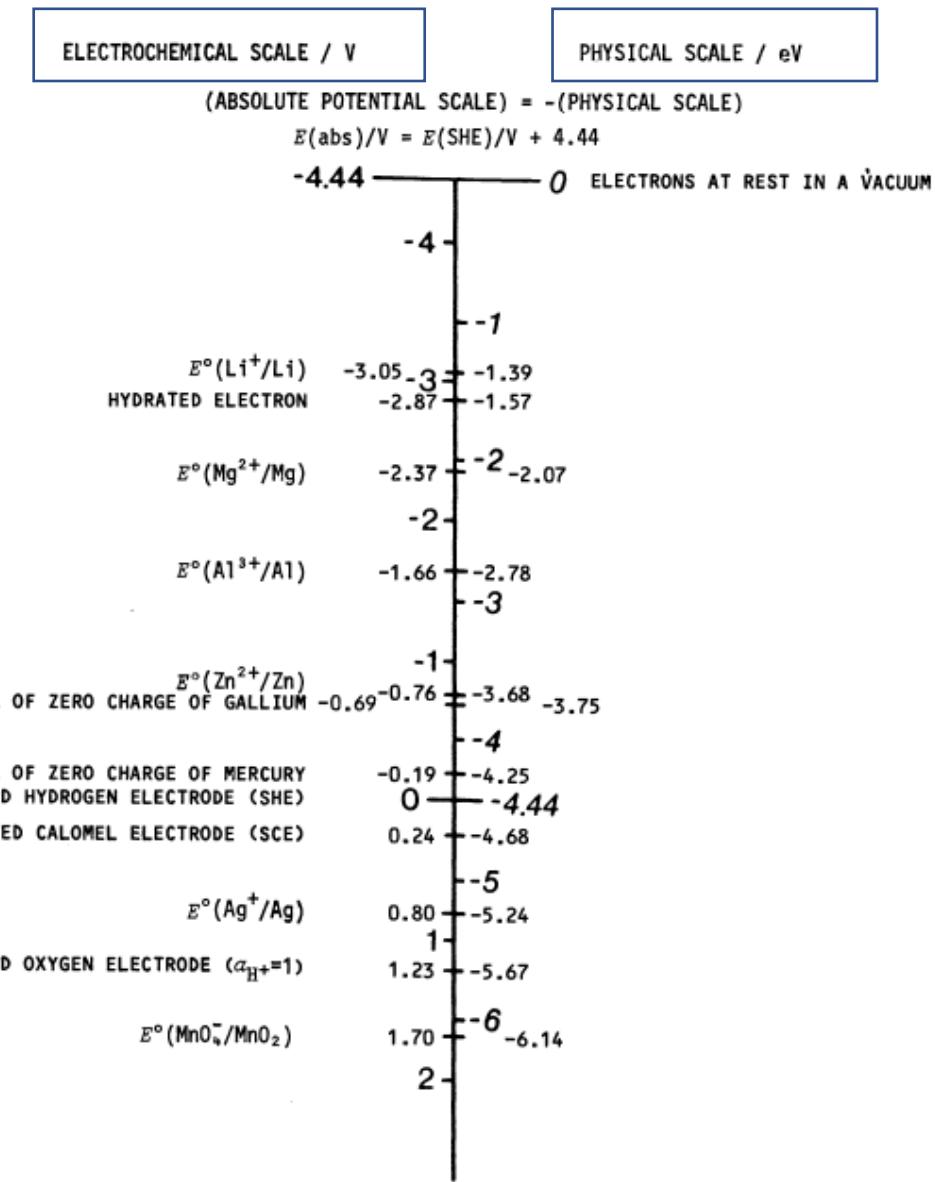
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Absolutna polureakcija



Formalni potencijal

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

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

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

Radimo sa koncentracijama, lakše u praksi

Tablica standarnih elektrodnih potencijala

elektroda

Li^+/Li

Na^+/Na

Mg^{2+}/Mg

Zn^{2+}/Zn

$\text{H}^+/\text{H}_2; \text{Pt}$

$\text{OH}^-/\text{O}_2, \text{Pt}$

$\text{J}^-/\text{J}_2, \text{Pt}$

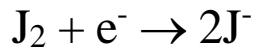
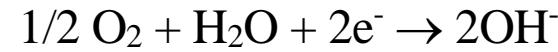
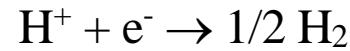
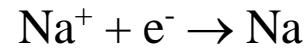
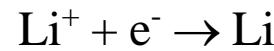
Hg^{2+}/Hg

$\text{Br}/\text{Br}_2 \text{ Pt}$

Au^{3+}/Au

$\text{F}^-/\text{F}_2, \text{Pt}$

elektrodna reakcija



Redukovana forma redukuje H^+

$E^\circ (\text{V})$

-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 H_2

Primene tablice standardnih elektrodnih potencijala

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

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- **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

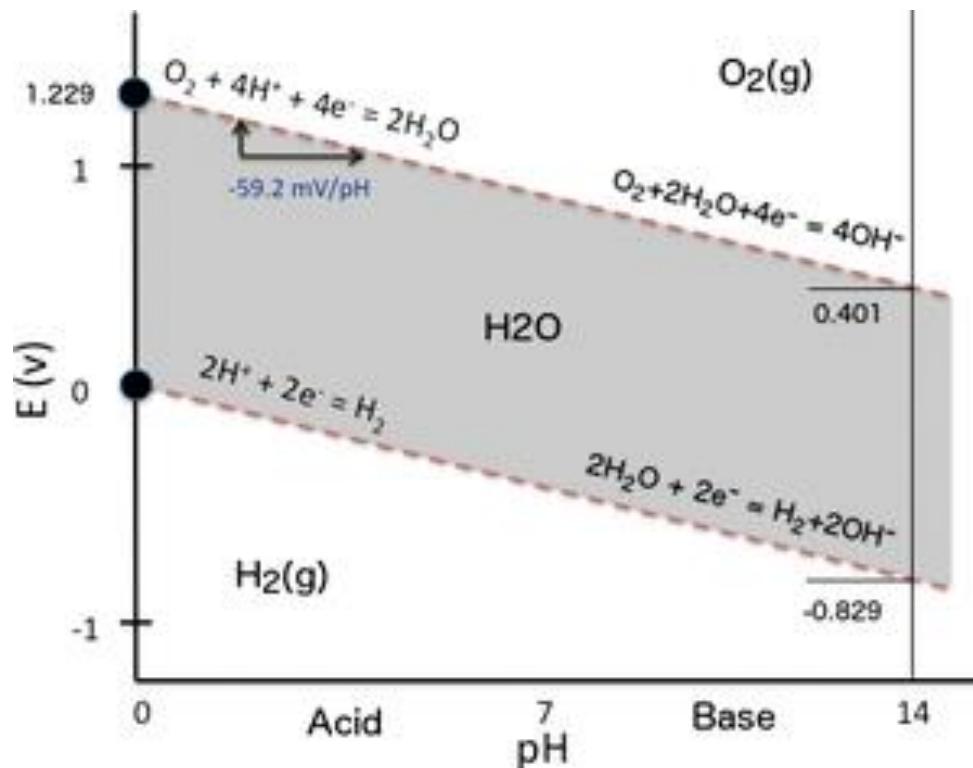
$$E_{H_2/H^+} = 0,000 + 0,0591 \cdot \log \frac{a_{H^+}}{p_{H_2}^{1/2}} = 0,0591 \cdot \log(10^{-7}) = -0,414 \text{ V}$$

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

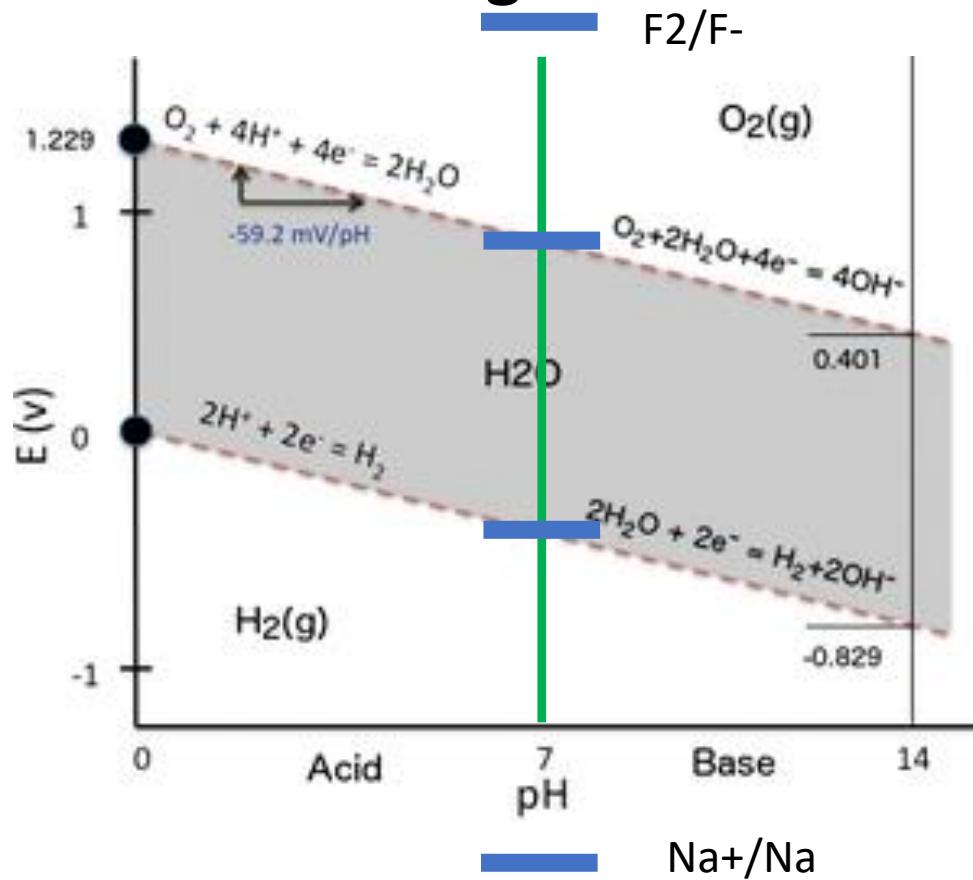
- Predviđanje redosleda elektrolitičkog razlaganja komponenti elektrolitičkog rastvora



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

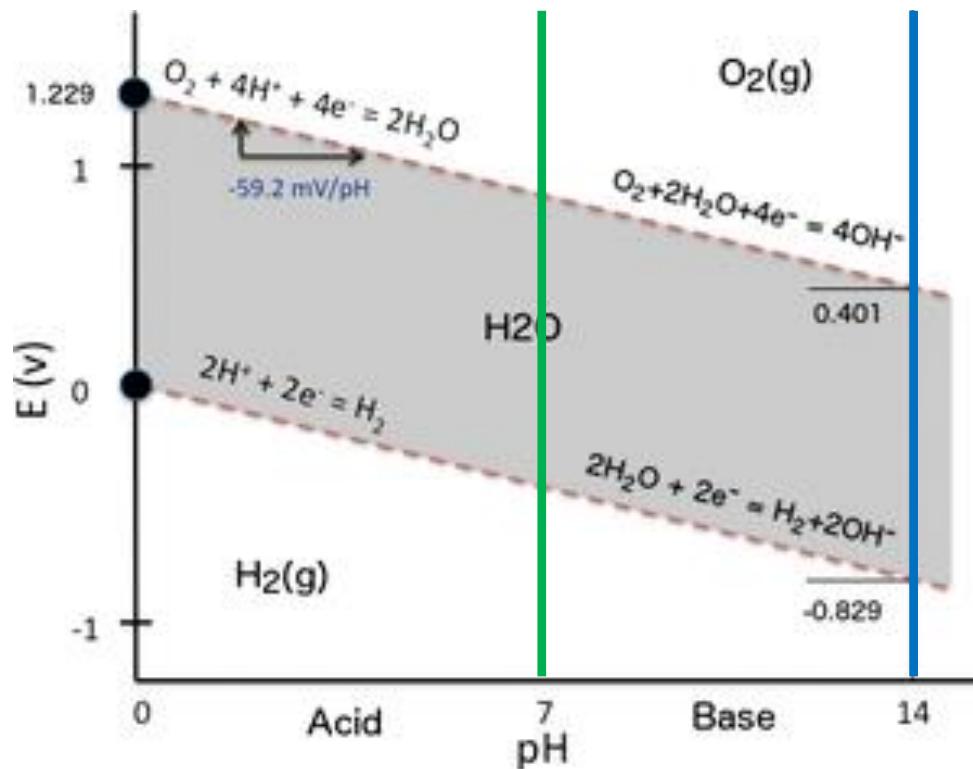
Može da se oksiduje F⁻ i H₂O

Može da se redukuje Na⁺ i H₂O

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

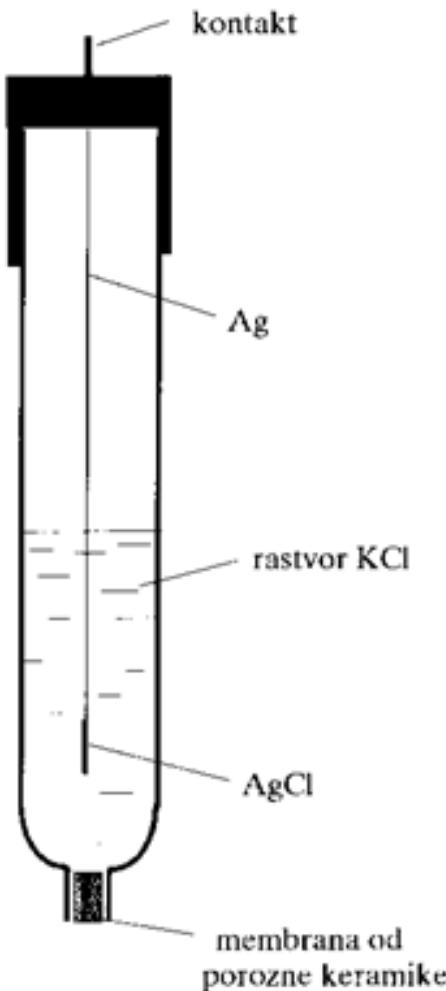
pH = 7?

pH = 14?

Referentne elektrode

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

Ag/AgCl elektroda



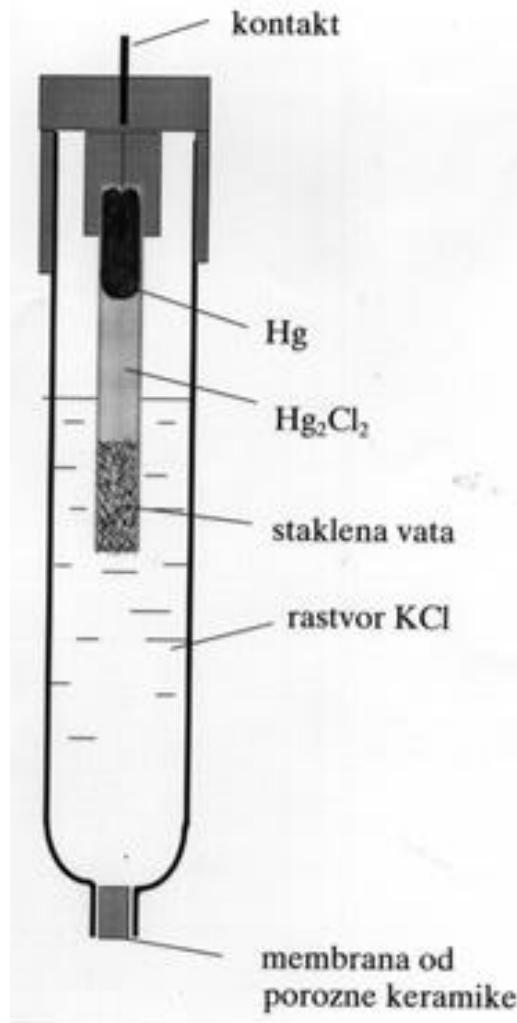
$$E_{Ag^+ / Ag} = E^0 + \frac{RT}{F} \ln \frac{a_{Ag^+}}{a_{Ag}}$$

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

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

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

Kalomelska i sulfatna elektroda



$$E_{Hg^{2+} / Hg} = \underbrace{E^0 + \frac{RT}{2F} \ln L_{Hg_2Cl_2}}_{E_{Hg / Hg_2Cl_2}^0} - \frac{RT}{2F} \ln a_{Cl^-}^2 = E_{Hg / Hg_2Cl_2}$$

$$E_{Hg / Hg_2Cl_2} = E_{Hg / Hg_2Cl_2}^0 - \frac{RT}{F} \ln a_{Cl^-}$$

ZKE = 0,244 V prema SVE

$$E_{Hg / Hg_2SO_4, K_2SO_4 \text{ (zas.)}} = 0,640V$$

Referentne elektrode

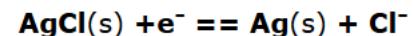
- Calomel:



	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](#).

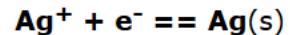
- Silver / silver chloride:



	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_Chemistry_\(Zumdahl_and_Decoste\)/11%3A_Electrochemistry/11.2%3A_Standard_Reduction_Potential](https://chem.libretexts.org/Bookshelves/General_Chemistry/Map%3A_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.consultrs.net/resources/ref/refpotls.htm>

Potenciometrijska merenja

Predavanje 13, 14.04.2021.

Udžbenik: S. Mentus, Elektrohemija, 2008, strane 144-158

Koncept elektrodnog potencijala

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

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**Nernstova jednačina
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potencijala**

Formalni potencijal

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

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

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

Radimo sa koncentracijama, lakše u praksi

Možemo da pratimo ili merimo koncentraciju

Tablica standarnih elektrodnih potencijala

elektroda

Li^+/Li

Na^+/Na

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Zn^{2+}/Zn

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$\text{OH}^-/\text{O}_2, \text{Pt}$

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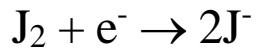
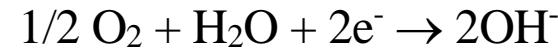
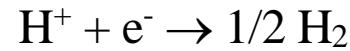
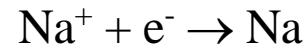
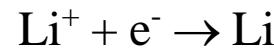
Hg^{2+}/Hg

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elektrodna reakcija



Redukovana forma redukuje H^+

$E^\circ (\text{V})$

-3,04

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1,50

2,87

Oko 6 V

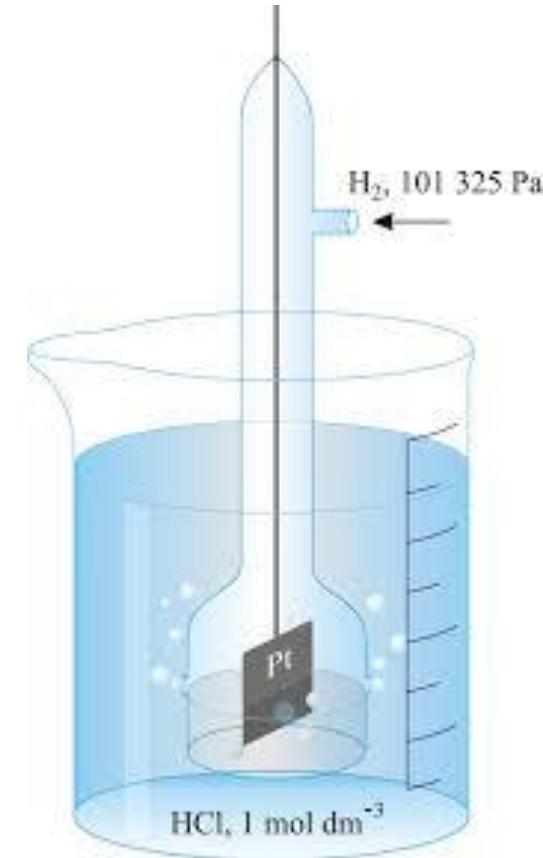
Oksidovana forma oksiduje H_2

Merenje pH

- Vodonična elektroda

$$\varepsilon = E_{ref} - E_{H^+/H_2}$$

$$E_{H^+/H_2} = E_{H^+/H_2}^0 + \frac{RT}{F} \ln \frac{a_{H^+}}{p_{H_2}^{1/2}}$$



$$E_{H^+/H_2} = 0,0591 \log a_{H^+} = -0,059 \text{ pH}$$

$$\varepsilon = E_{ref} + 0,059 \text{ pH}$$

Merenje pH

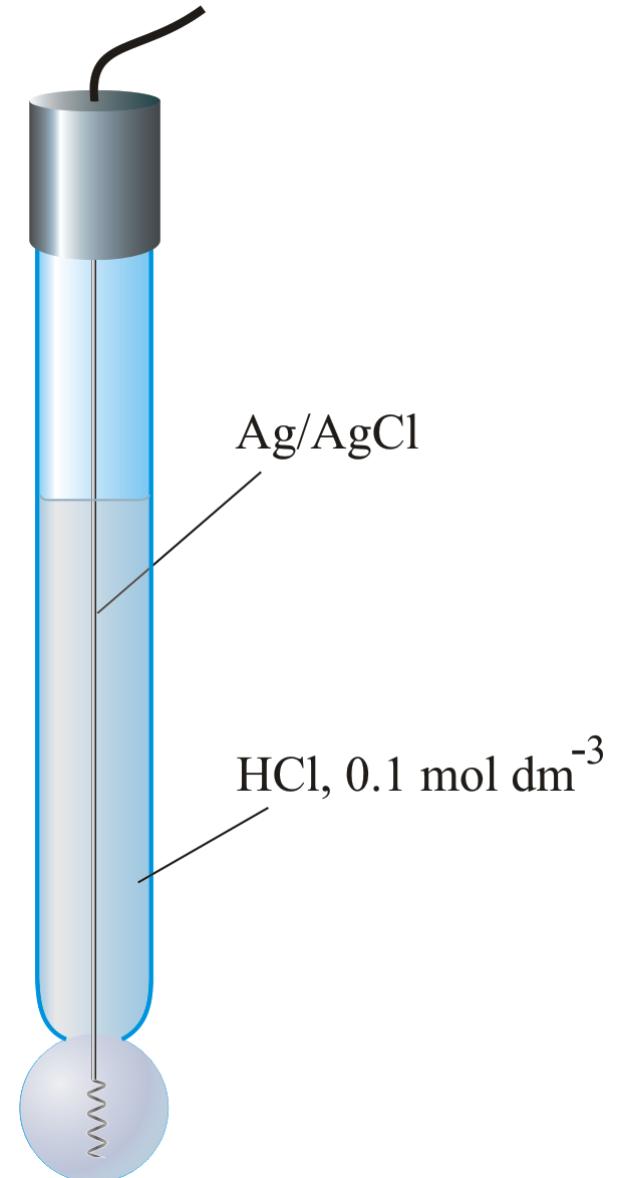
- Staklena elektroda



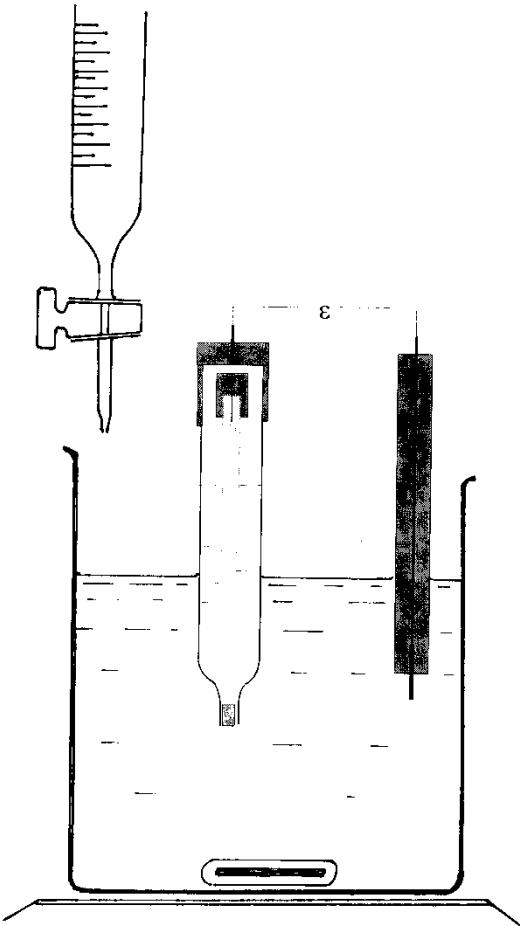
$$E = E_{as} + \frac{RT}{F} \ln \frac{a_{\text{H}^+}}{a_{\text{H}^+, \text{ref}}}$$

$$\varepsilon = E_{as} + \frac{RT}{F} \ln a_{\text{H}^+}$$

$$\varepsilon = E_{as} - 0,059 \text{ pH}$$



Potenciometrijske titracije



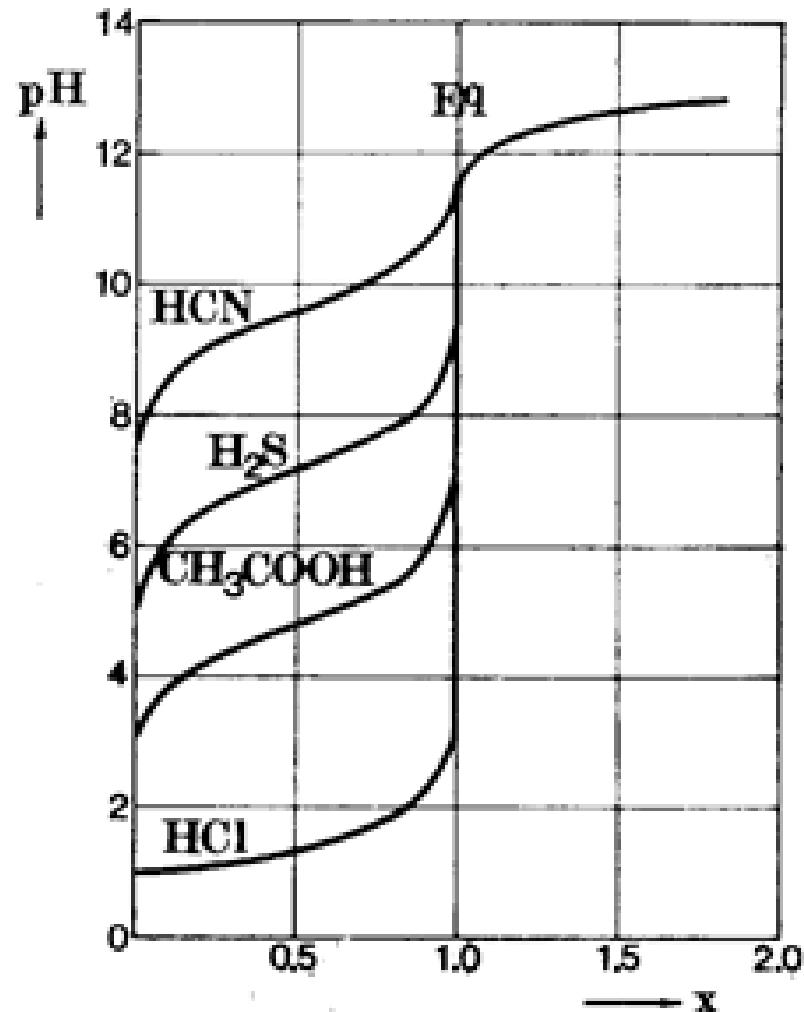
pH-metrijske

Oksidorekcione

Taložne

Kompleksirajuće

pH-metrijske titracije



Jaka kiselina jakom bazom

Slaba kiselina jakom bazom

Do ZTT

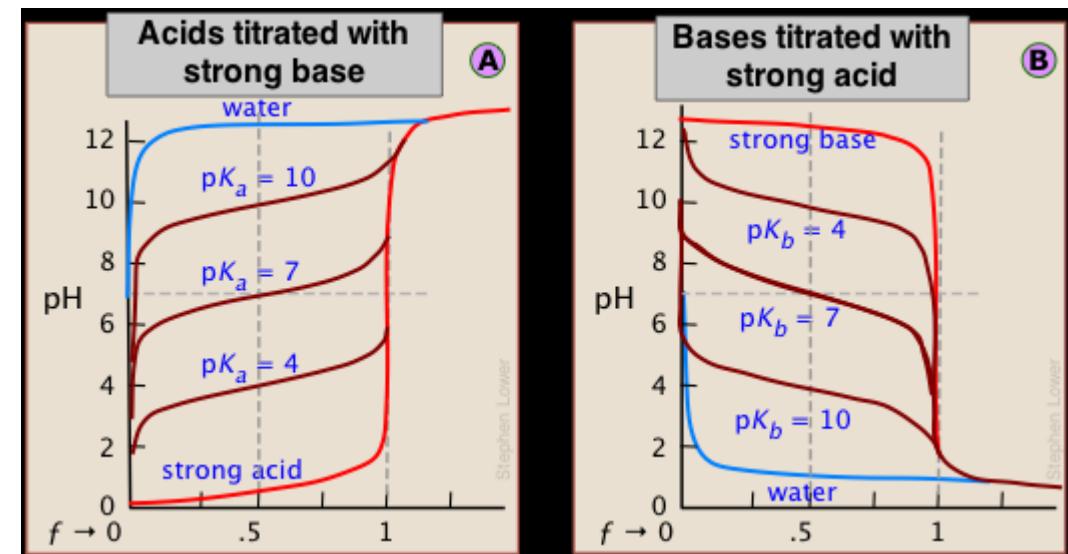
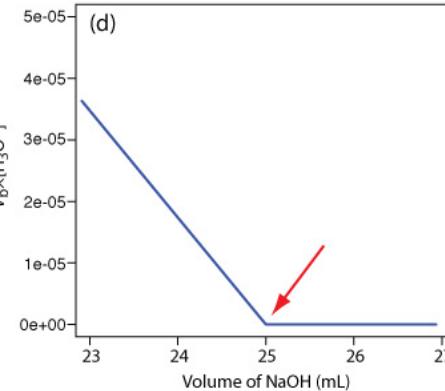
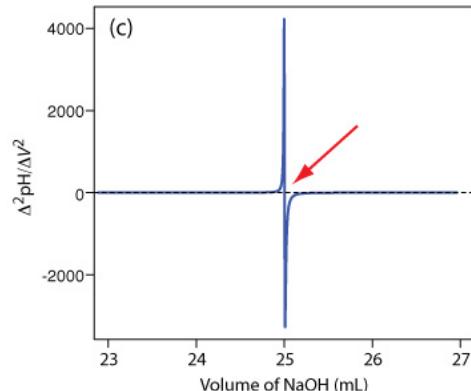
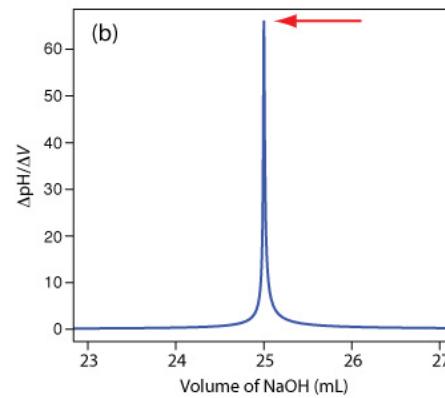
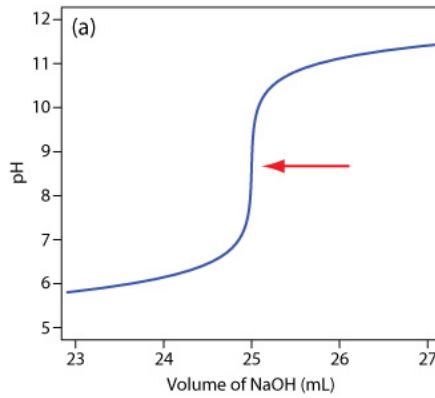
$$pH = -\log K_a + \log \frac{C_{sol}}{C_{kis}}$$

Na ZTT

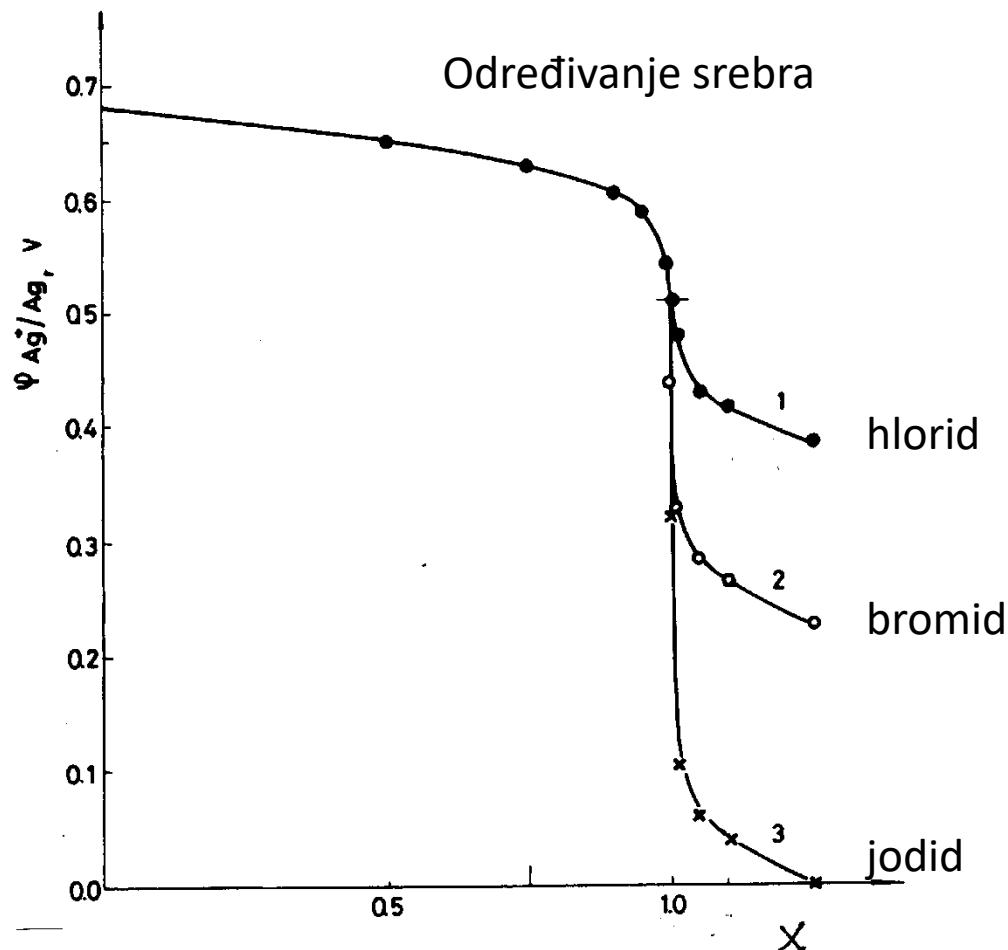
$$pH = -\frac{1}{2} \log \frac{K_w \cdot K_a}{C_{sol}}$$

Određivanje ZTT

- Diferenciranje titracione krive



Taložne i kompleksirajuće



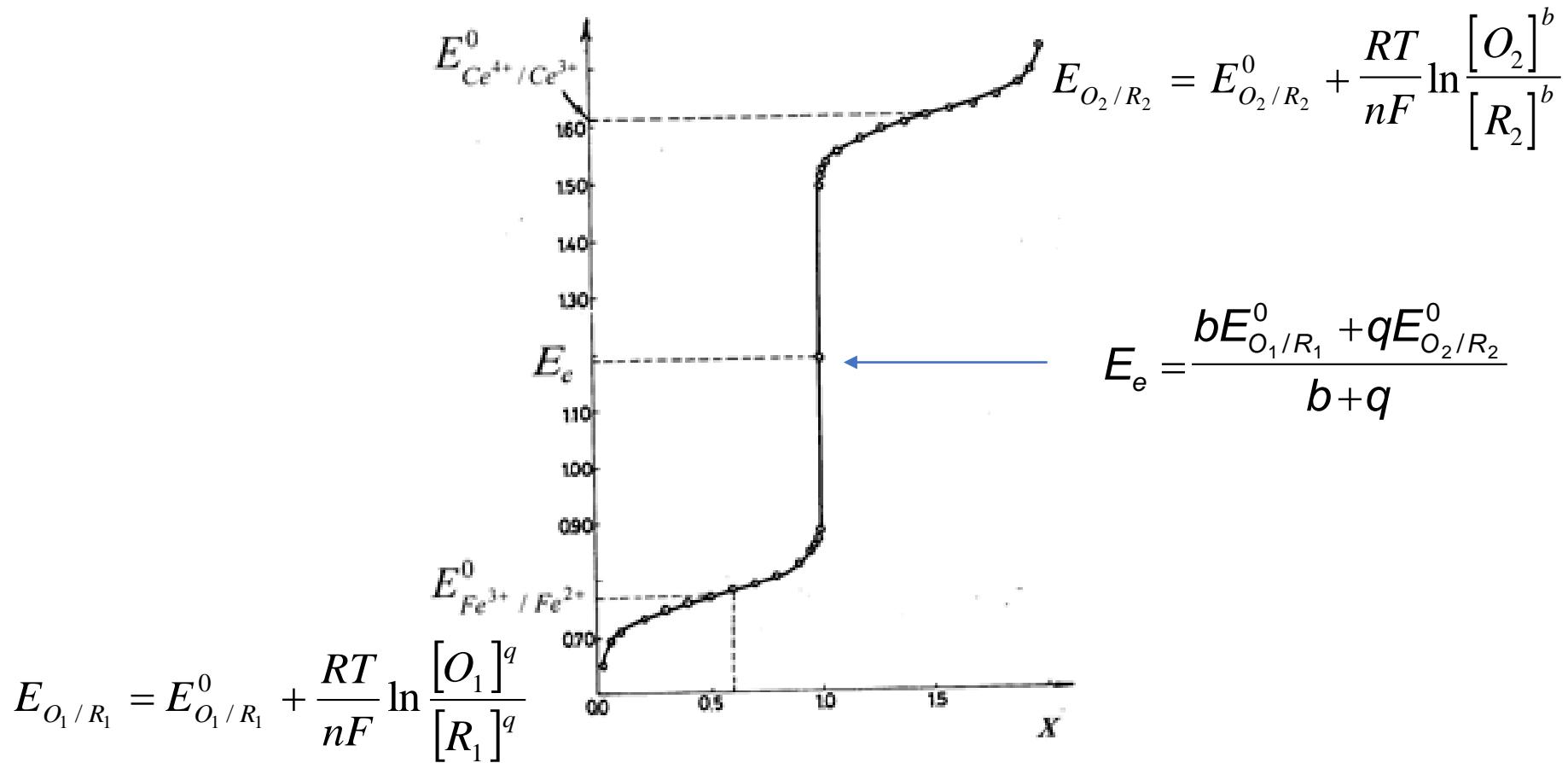
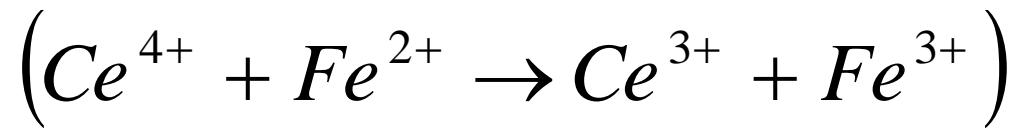
$$E_{Ag^+/Ag} = E_{Ag^+/Ag}^0 + \frac{RT}{2F} \ln L_{AgCl}$$

Titracija cijanidom

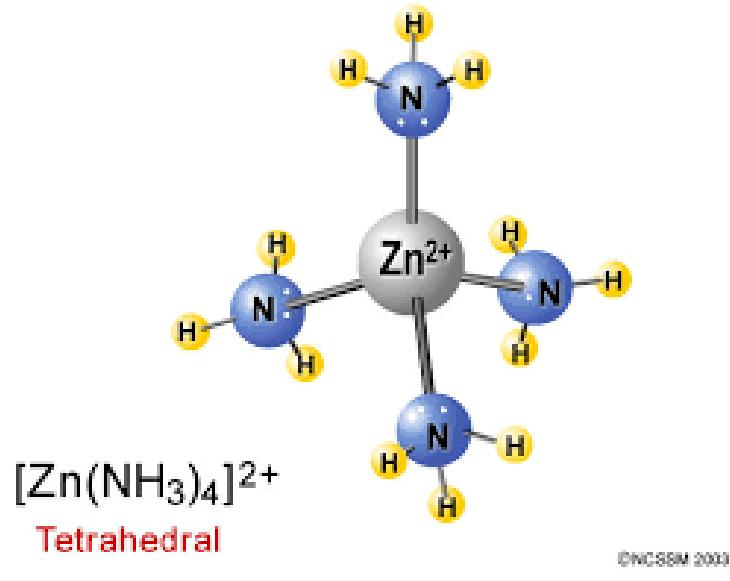
ZTT1 $E_{Ag^+/Ag} = E_{Ag^+/Ag}^0 + \frac{RT}{F} \ln L_{AgCN}^{1/2}$

ZTT2 $E_{Ag^+/Ag} = E_{Ag^+/Ag}^0 + \frac{RT}{3F} \ln \frac{K}{4} + \frac{RT}{3F} \ln a_{Ag(CN)_2^-}$

Oksidoredukciona potenciometrijska titracija



Potenciometrijsko određivanje formule kompleksnog jona



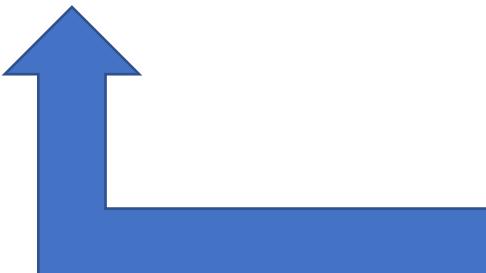
©NCSU 2003



$$K = \frac{[MX_p]^{z+}}{[M^{z+}] \cdot [X]^p}$$

$$E_{M^{z+}/M} = E_{M^{z+}/M}^{0,\circ} + \frac{RT}{nF} \ln [M^{z+}]$$

$$E_{M^{z+}/M} = E_{M^{z+}/M}^{0,\circ} - \frac{RT}{nF} \ln K + \frac{RT}{nF} \ln [(MX_p)^{z+}] - \frac{RT}{nF} \ln [X]^p$$



u funkciji **ln[X]**

Korisni linkovi

- SJAJAN TEKST

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