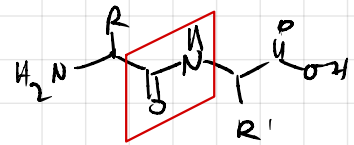
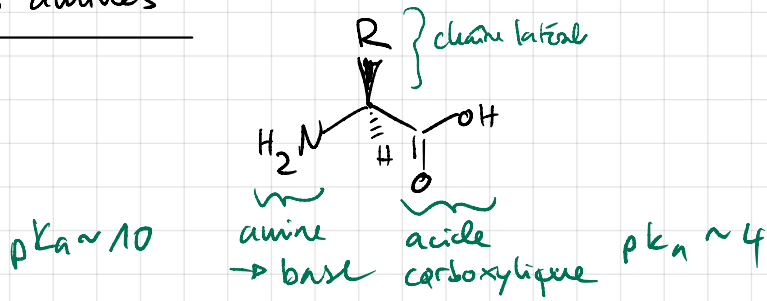


Acides aminés

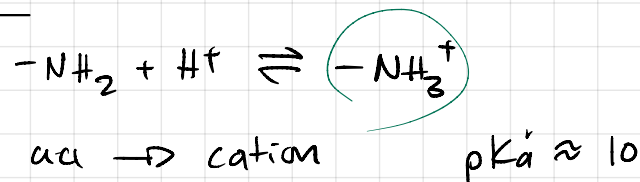
20 aa. → protéines, liaison peptidique



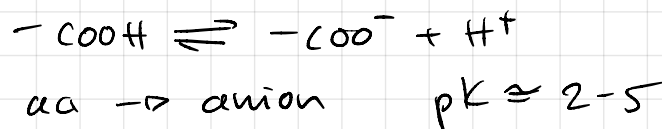
- p. ex
- $\boxed{\text{R}} = -\text{CH}_3$ alanine
 - $-\text{CH}_2-\text{OH}$ serine
 - $-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{COOH}$ glutamate
 - $-(\text{CH}_2)_4-\text{NH}_2$ lysine

ionisation des a.a.

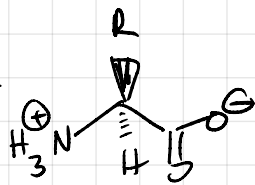
- milieu acide :



- milieu basique

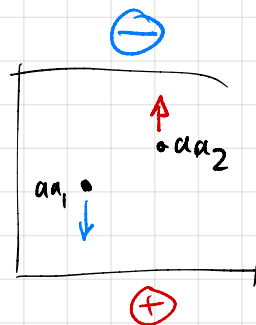


- point isoélectrique



globalement neutre
zwitterion.

$$pH = \frac{1}{2}(pK_a + pK_a')$$



Acides et bases de Lewis

phase gazeuse ou solvant inerte $\Rightarrow$ H^+ peut être absent $\Rightarrow$ molécule de Lewis

Acide de Lewis : accepteur de paire d' e^-

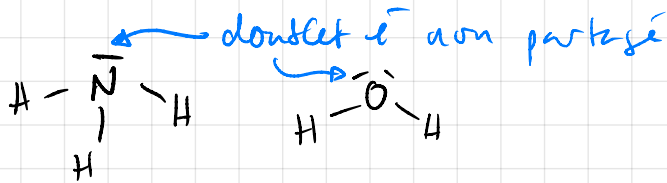
p.ex. BF_3

cation H^+ , Li^+ , Al^{3+}

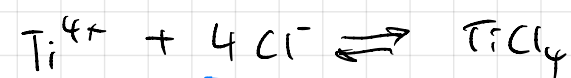
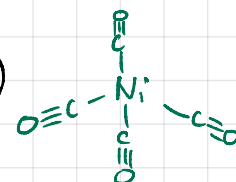
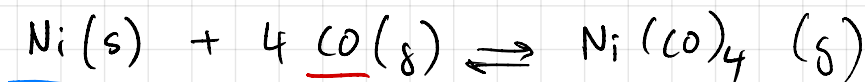
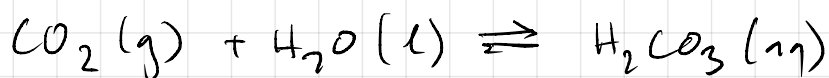
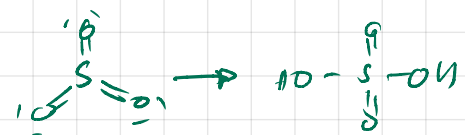
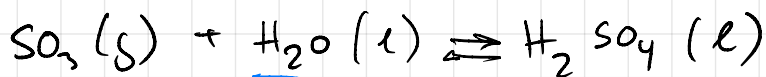
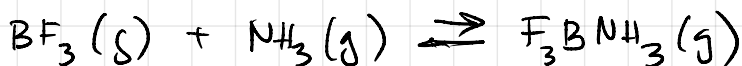
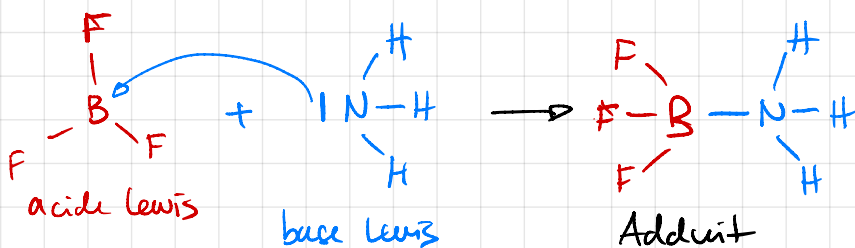
Base de Lewis : donneur de paire d' e^-

p.ex. H_2O , NH_3 , F^- , Cl^-

Exemple : ammoniac $\rightarrow$ base Lewis

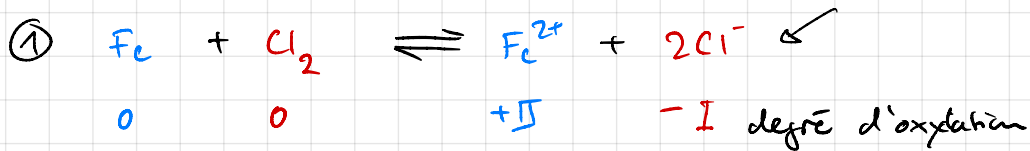


Adduit acide-base de Lewis



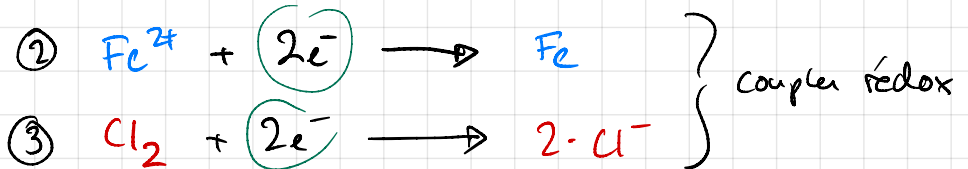
Chapitre 8

réactions redox - demi réactions

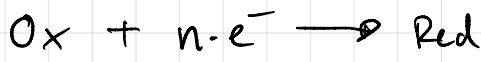


fer $\rightarrow$ fournit e^- au chlore réducteur
chlore $\rightarrow$ prélève e^- au fer oxydant

2 demi-réactions

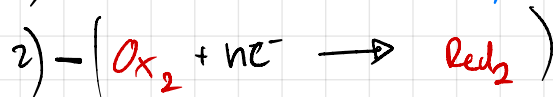
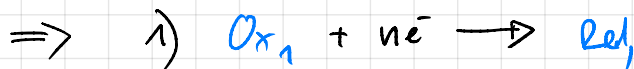
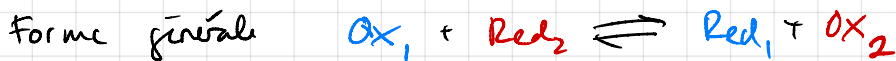


$\rightarrow$ direction: sens d'une réduction

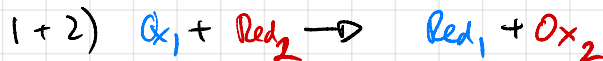


Red/Ox couples redox
 Fe^{2+}/Fe Cl_2/Cl^-

Equilibrage des réactions redox



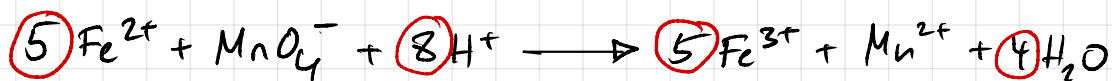
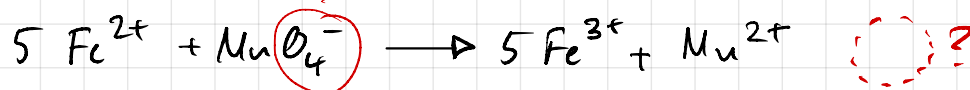
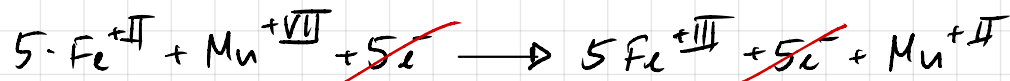
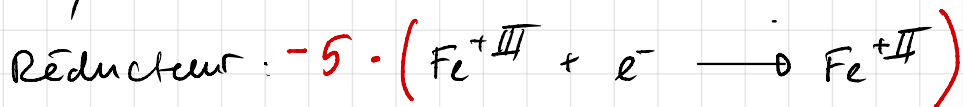
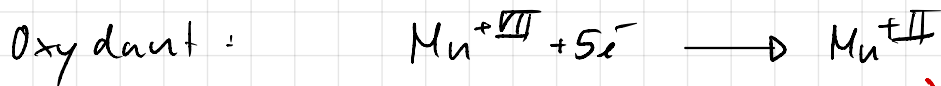
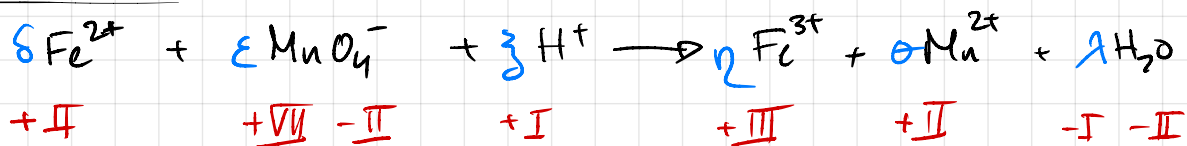
e^- disparaissent dans la somme!



Méthode:

- 1) ID réactifs dont n° d'ox change
- 2) déterminer variation n° d'ox pour Red / Ox
- 3) Demi-réaction: égaliser $n^\circ e^-$
- 4) $\rightarrow$ bilan des masses.

Exemple



bilan des charges

$$10 - 1 + 8 = 15 + 2 = 17 \quad \checkmark$$

Anode / Cathode $\rightarrow$ sur slide

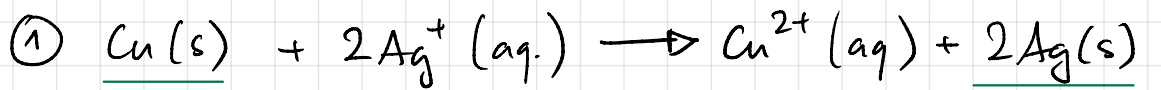
anode : oxidation

(anode : charge négativement)

cathode : réduction

(cathode : charge positivement)

Demi-piles

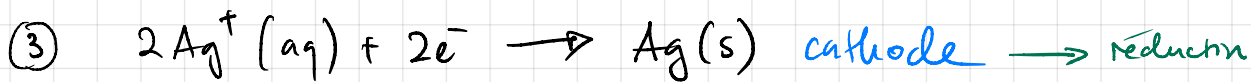
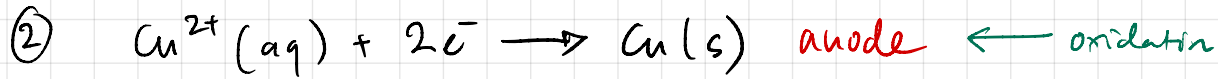


électrode en
cuivre

électrode en
argent

demi-réactions

décomposer



seul échange d'électrons $\rightarrow$ circuit électrique

(pas d'autres réactions
chimiques!)

électrode baignant dans solutions des ions

$\rightarrow$ demi pile

Cellule galvanique

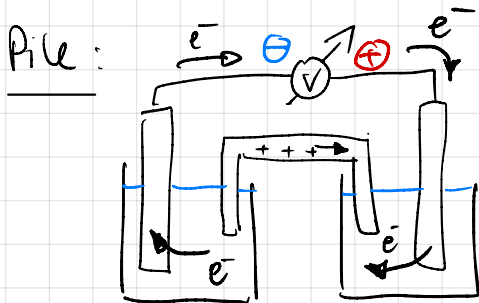
$\rightarrow$ cellule

Force électromotrice d'une pile

force électromotrice (f.é.m.): (voltage, tension) ΔE [volts]

$\rightarrow$ grandeur int.: travail électrique

(grandeur ext.: charge parcourant le circuit)



f.é.m. $\rightarrow \Delta E \neq 0$ mesure du déséquilibre

$\Delta E = 0 \rightarrow$ équilibre

Enthalpie libre:

F : const. de Faraday

$\rightarrow$ charge d'une mole e^-

1st standard!

$$\Delta G_r = -n \cdot F \cdot \Delta E$$

$$F = 9.6485 \cdot 10^4 \text{ C mol}^{-1}$$

J mol^{-1} C/mol $[\text{V}] = \text{J/C}$ n : nombre e^- échangé

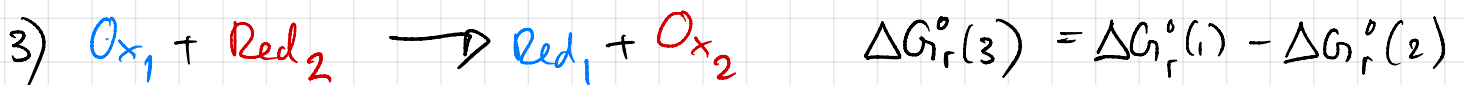
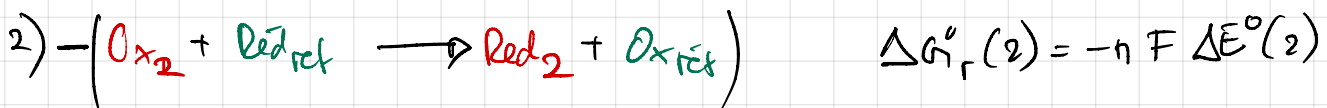
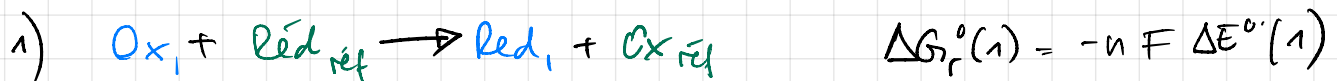
Potentiel standard

$$\Delta G_r^\circ = -n F \cdot \Delta E^\circ$$

pour $P = P^\circ = 1 \text{ bar}$ (gaz)
 $a = 1$ (ions)

ΔG_r° pour une pile : Loi de Hess $\Rightarrow$ additivité
fonctions d'état

$\Rightarrow$ définir couple de référence $\text{Red}_{\text{ref}} / \text{Ox}_{\text{ref}}$



$$\Delta E^\circ(3) = \Delta G_r^\circ(3) / n F$$
$$= \Delta E^\circ(1) - \Delta E^\circ(2)$$

pot. standard

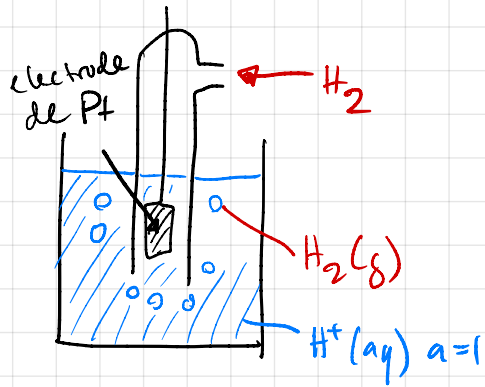
f.é.m., ΔE° pour couple rédox

$\Rightarrow$ pot. standard est toujours par rapport à référence



$$\Delta G_r^\circ(1) = -n F \Delta E^\circ$$

Electrode standard à hydrogène (SHE, standard hydrogen electrode)



electrode inerte $\rightarrow$ Pt

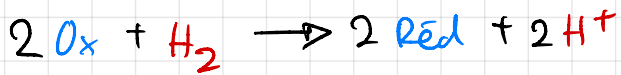
H^+ avec activité de $a=1$ (p.ex. $\sim 2M$ HCl) } difficile

H_2 avec $p(H_2) \sim 1$ bar } électrode virtuelle

potentiel standard :

vs. couple $H^+/H_2 \rightarrow E^0$

E^0 (Ox/Red) vs. SHE :



$$\Delta E^0 = - \frac{\Delta G_r^0}{2F}$$

virtuel mais pour référence.

$\rightarrow$ discussion facile