

## Effet de température

relation  $\Delta G_r^\circ$  et  $E^\circ$ :

$$\Delta G_r^\circ = -nFE^\circ$$

temp. dependence of  $\Delta G_r^\circ$  ?

$$\Delta G_r^\circ = \Delta H_r^\circ - T\Delta S_r^\circ$$

temperatures  $T_1, T_2$  (faible intervalle  $T_1 - T_2$ ,  $\Delta H_r^\circ, \Delta S_r^\circ$  const.)

$$\Delta G_r^\circ(T_2) - \Delta G_r^\circ(T_1) = \cancel{\Delta H_r^\circ} - T_2 \Delta S_r^\circ - \cancel{\Delta H_r^\circ} + T_1 \Delta S_r^\circ = \Delta S_r^\circ (T_1 - T_2)$$

$$\Delta G_r^\circ = -nFE^\circ \rightarrow \Delta G_r^\circ(T_2) - \Delta G_r^\circ(T_1) = -nF[E^\circ(T_2) - E^\circ(T_1)]$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta S_r^\circ (T_1 - T_2) = -nF[E^\circ(T_2) - E^\circ(T_1)]$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta S_r^\circ = nF \cdot \frac{E^\circ(T_2) - E^\circ(T_1)}{T_2 - T_1}$$

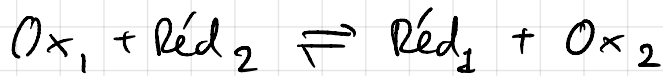
$\Rightarrow$  déterminer entropie avec un voltamètre !

$$\Delta H_r^\circ = \Delta G_r^\circ + T\Delta S_r^\circ$$

Si on départ des cond. standard :

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \Delta G_r^\circ &= -RT \ln K \\ \Delta G_r^\circ &= -nF \Delta E^\circ \end{aligned} \right\} -nF \Delta E^\circ = -RT \ln K$$

pour une réaction :



$$\Delta E^\circ = E^\circ(\text{cat}) - E^\circ(\text{an})$$

$$\ln K = \frac{nF \Delta E^\circ}{RT} \quad \frac{RT}{F} = 2.57 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ J/C } @ 25^\circ\text{C} = 25.7 \text{ mV}$$

$$\ln K = \frac{n \Delta E^\circ}{25.7 \text{ mV}} \quad @ 25^\circ\text{C}$$

Equation de Nernst

Variation de f.é.m avec concentration / pression  $\Rightarrow \Delta G_r$

$$\Delta G_r = \Delta G_r^\circ + \underbrace{RT \cdot \ln Q}_{\text{quotient réactionnel}} \quad \text{Chapitre 5: } Q = \frac{\prod_i a_i^{n_i} \text{ Prod}_i}{\prod_i a_i^{n_i} \text{ Réact}_i}$$

avec :

$$\Delta G_r^\circ = -nF \Delta E^\circ$$

Equation de Nernst  
 $\rightarrow$  image sur slide

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{-nF \Delta E}_{\text{non-standard}} = \underbrace{-nF \Delta E^\circ}_{\text{standard}} + RT \ln Q$$

$$\Delta E = \Delta E^\circ - \frac{RT}{nF} \ln Q$$

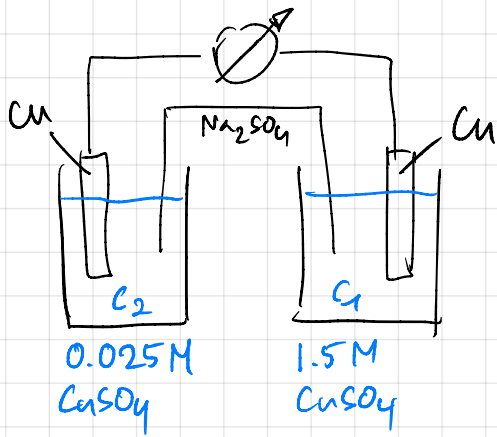
pour demi-réaction:  $Ox + n \cdot e^- \rightarrow Red$   $E = E^\circ - \frac{RT}{nF} \ln \frac{a(Red)}{a(Ox)}$

note:  $a(e^-) = 1$

pendant la réaction,  $Q: 0 \xrightarrow{\text{start}} K$

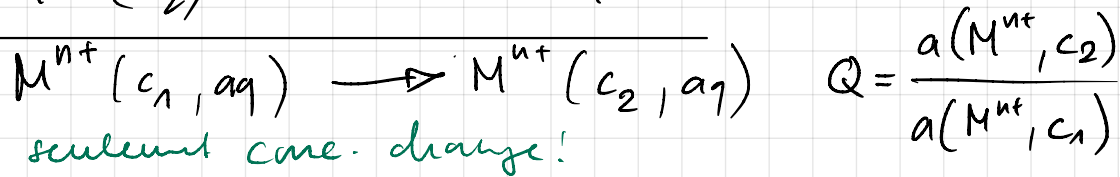
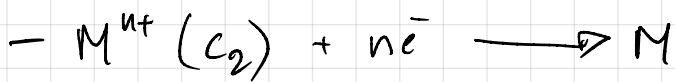
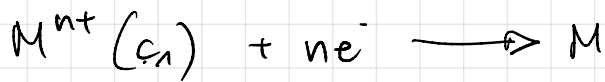
$E = \infty$   $\xrightarrow{\text{fin, équilibre}} E = E^\circ - \underbrace{\frac{RT}{nF} \ln K}_{E_0} = 0$

## Pile de concentration



même couple redox  $M^{n+}/M$   
 $c_1 \neq c_2$  : pile de concentration

si  $c_1 > c_2$  : réaction globale spontanée



$$\text{fém. } \Delta E^0 = E^0(M^{n+}/M) - E^0(M^{n+}/M) = 0 !$$

Loi de Nernst : 
$$\Delta E = \Delta E^0 - \frac{RT}{nF} \ln Q = 0 - \frac{RT}{nF} \ln \frac{a(M^{n+}, c_2)}{a(M^{n+}, c_1)}$$

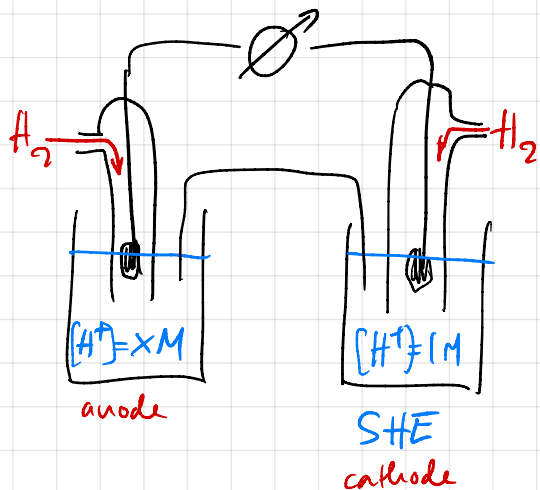
$$c_2 = 0.025 \text{ M} \rightarrow a_2 = 0.025 \quad n=2$$

$$c_1 = 1.5 \text{ M} \rightarrow a_1 \sim 0.08$$

$$\Delta E = - \frac{25.7 \text{ mV}}{2} \ln \frac{0.025}{0.08} = \underline{14.9 \text{ mV}}$$

Applications pour petits potentiels: mesure du pH

Situation idéale: couple  $H^+/H_2$   $a(H^+) = x$



$$\Delta E = \Delta E^0 - \frac{RT}{nF} \ln Q = \Delta E^0 - \frac{RT}{nF} \ln a_x$$

$$E^0(H^+/H_2) - E^0(H^+/H_2) \quad \ln x = 2.303 \cdot \log x$$
$$= 0$$

$$\Delta E = + \frac{2.303}{F} (-\log a_x)$$

pH

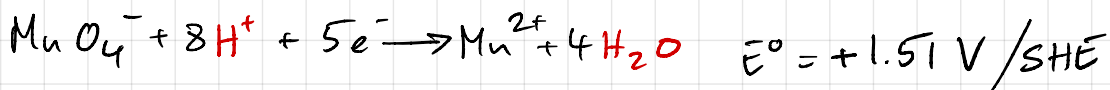
$$\Delta E = + 59.2 \text{ mV} \cdot \text{pH}$$

si connecté à une autre électrode (non SHE)  
de référence

$$\Delta E = \Delta E_{ref}^0 + 59.2 \text{ mV} \cdot \text{pH}$$

Variation du potentiel avec pH

Exemple I:



Potentiel dépend du pH:

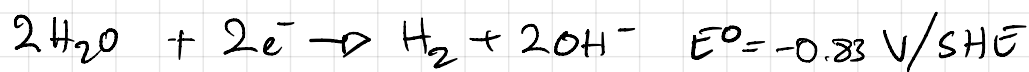
$$E = E^0 - \frac{RT}{5F} \ln Q \quad Q = \frac{1}{(a_{H^+})^8} \quad E = E^0 - \frac{8RT \ln 10}{5F} \text{ pH}$$

$$E = E^0 - \frac{8}{5} \cdot 59.2 \text{ mV} \cdot \text{pH}$$

$$\text{à pH } 7: E = +1.51 \text{ V} - 0.663 \text{ V} = +0.847 \text{ V/SHE}$$



Exemple 2: réduction de l'eau en  $H_2$



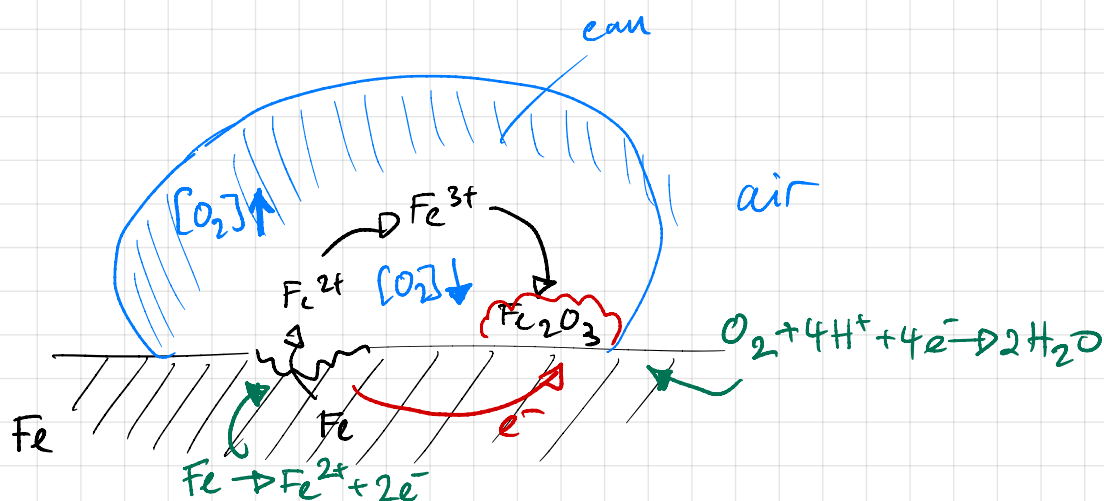
$$E = E_0 - \frac{RT}{2F} \ln Q \quad Q = (a_{OH^-})^2 \quad E = E_0 + \frac{RT \ln 10}{F} pH$$

$$a) \text{ pH} = 7 \rightarrow E = E^0 + 59.2 \text{ mV} \cdot (14 - \text{pH}) \\ = -0.83 \text{ V} + 0.059 \text{ V} \cdot 7 = -0.42 \text{ V/SHE}$$

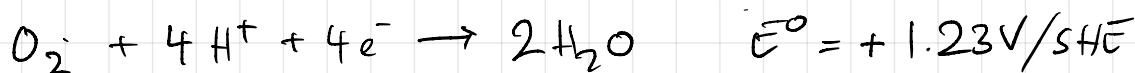
$$\text{pH} = 0 \rightarrow E = -0.83 \text{ V} + 0.059 \text{ V} \cdot 14 = 0.0 \text{ V/SHE}$$

↑ standard electrode!  $E^0(H^+/H_2)$

Corrosion de fer

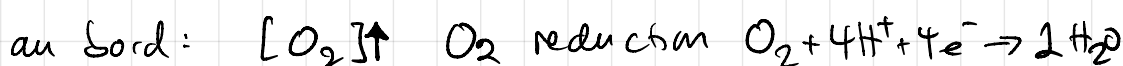
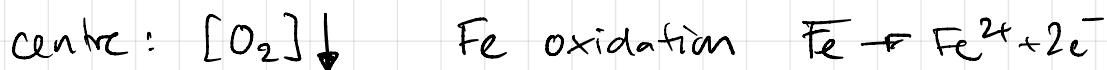


$$\text{à pH } 7: \text{ eau } E = -0.42 \text{ V/SHE} \\ E^0(Fe^{2+}/Fe) = -0.44 \text{ V/SHE} \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{matrix} E = -0.42 \text{ V/SHE} \\ E^0(Fe^{2+}/Fe) = -0.44 \text{ V/SHE} \end{matrix}} \right\} \text{no reaction}$$



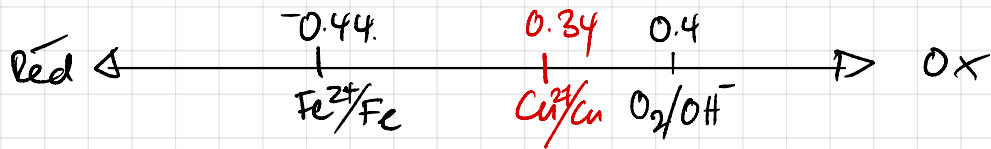
$$\text{à pH } 7 \quad E = +0.81 \text{ V/SHE}$$

Pile de concentration

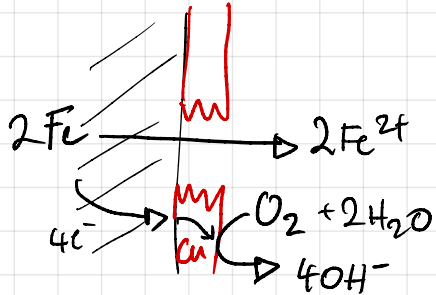


# Protection contre corrosion

$$E^{\circ}(\text{Fe}^{2+}/\text{Fe}) = -0.44 \text{ V}$$

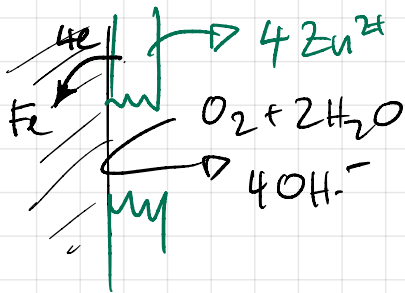


1) couche avec métal plus oxydant



accélération  
de la corrosion!

2) couche avec métal plus réducteur



Fe protégé  
Zn oxydé