



OSNOVE FIZIKALNE KEMIJE

Elektrokemija

14. svibnja 2026.

Gibanje iona kroz otopinu

Vodljivost elektrolitnih otopina

Zakon o neovisnom putovanju iona

Električna vodljivost

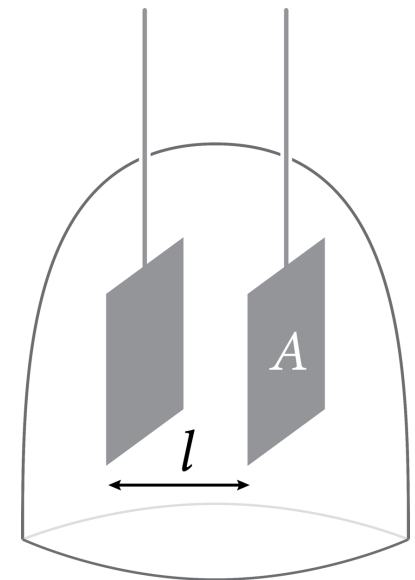
VODIČA: $R = \rho \frac{l}{A}$ Otpor, otpornost

ELEKTROLITNIH OTOPINA

VODLJIVOST $G = \frac{1}{R} = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{A}{l}$

PROVODNOST $\kappa = \frac{1}{\rho} \Rightarrow R = \frac{1}{\kappa} \frac{l}{A}$

KONSTANTA
KONDUKTOMETRIJSKE ĆELIJE $K_{\text{cell}} = \frac{l}{A} \Rightarrow R = \frac{K_{\text{cell}}}{\kappa}$

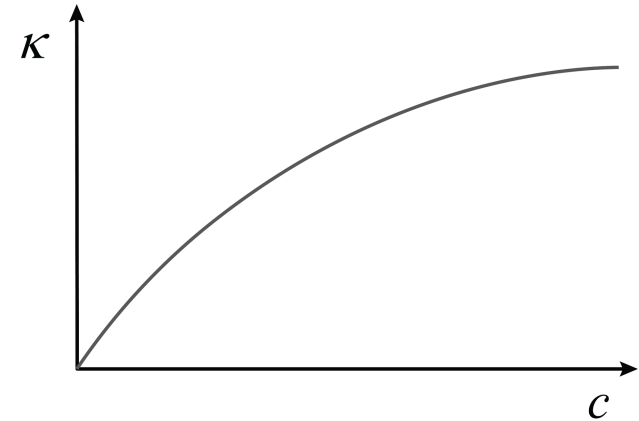


Ovisnost provodnosti o koncentraciji elektrolita

PROVODNOST

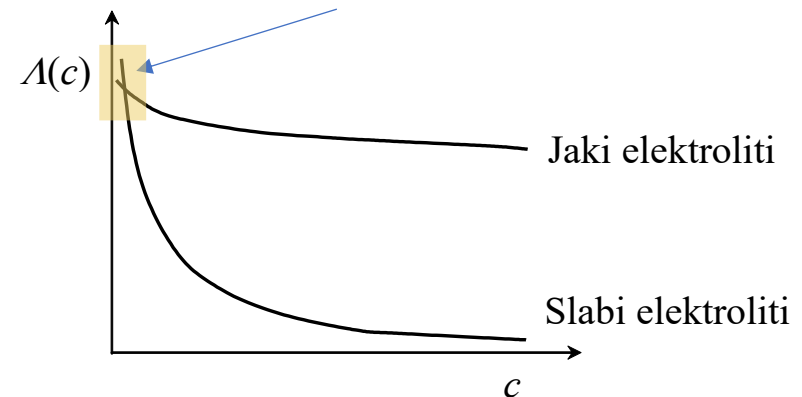
$$\kappa = \frac{1}{\rho} \Rightarrow R = \frac{1}{\kappa} \frac{l}{A}$$

$$K_{\text{cell}} = \frac{l}{A} \Rightarrow R = \frac{K_{\text{cell}}}{\kappa}$$



MOLARNA PROVODNOST

$$\Lambda = \frac{\kappa}{c}$$



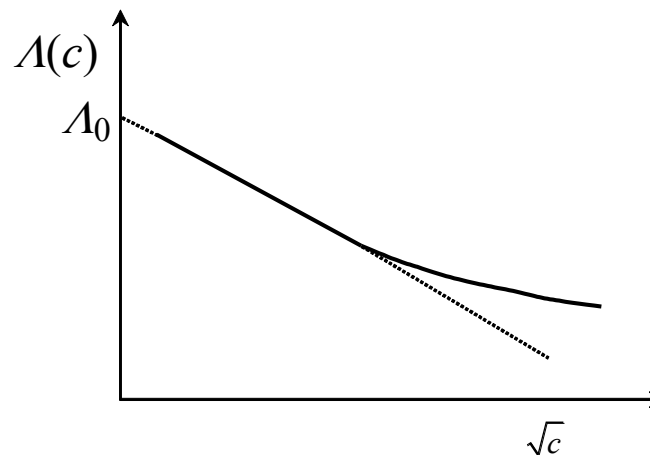
OVISNOST PROVODNOSTI O KONCENTRACIJI ELEKTROLITA

PRAKTIKUM: KONDUKTOMETRIJA II

JAKI ELEKTROLITI

KOHLRAUSCHOV ZAKON

$$\Lambda = \Lambda_0 - b\sqrt{c}$$



TRANSPORTNI BROJ – određivanje molarne provodnosti pojedinog iona

$$t(\text{K}^+) = \frac{i(\text{K}^+)}{i(\text{K}^+) + i(\text{Cl}^-)}$$

$$t(\text{K}^+) = \frac{\lambda_0(\text{K}^+)}{\lambda_0(\text{K}^+) + \lambda_0(\text{Cl}^-)} = \frac{\lambda_0(\text{K}^+)}{\Lambda_0(\text{KCl})}$$

$$\sum_i t_i = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad 1 = t(\text{K}^+) + t(\text{Cl}^-)$$

$$t(\text{M}^{z_m}) = \frac{i(\text{M}^{z_m})}{i(\text{M}^{z_m}) + i(\text{A}^{z_a})}$$

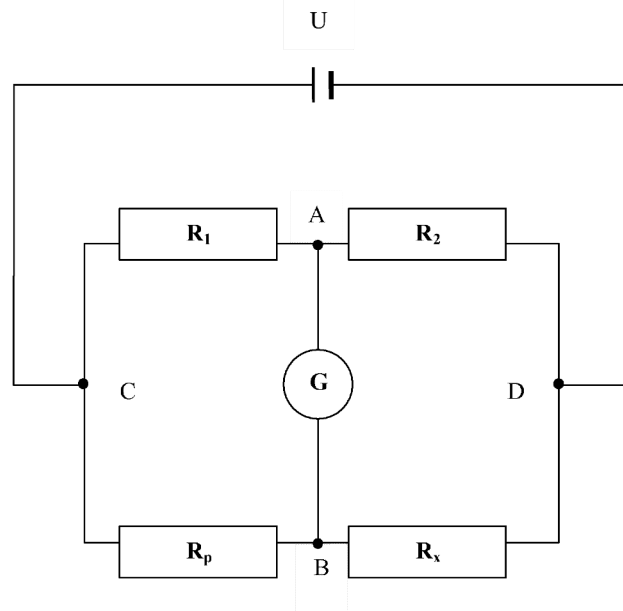
$$t(\text{M}^{z_m}) = \frac{m\lambda_0(\text{M}^{z_m})}{m\lambda_0(\text{M}^{z_m}) + a\lambda_0(\text{A}^{z_a})} = \frac{m\lambda_0(\text{M}^{z_m})}{\Lambda_0(\text{M}_m\text{A}_a)}$$

ZAKON O NEOVISNOM PUTOVANJU IONA

$$\Lambda_0(M_m A_a) = m\lambda_0(M^{z_m}) + a\lambda_0(A^{z_a})$$

$$\kappa = \sum_i \kappa_i$$

$$\kappa = K_{\text{cell}} G$$



$$U_{AB} = 0$$

$$i_{AB} = 0$$

$$\frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{R_p}{R_x}$$

PRIJENOSNI BROJ (Hittorfova metoda) – određivanje molarne provodnosti iona

$$t(K^+) = \frac{i(K^+)}{i(K^+) + i(Cl^-)}$$

$$t(K^+) = \frac{\lambda_0(K^+)}{\lambda_0(K^+) + \lambda_0(Cl^-)} = \frac{\lambda_0(K^+)}{\Lambda_0(KCl)}$$

$$\sum_i t_i = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad 1 = t(K^+) + t(Cl^-)$$

$$\lambda(K^+) = t(K^+) \cdot \Lambda(KCl)$$

$$t(M^{z_m}) = \frac{i(M^{z_m})}{i(M^{z_m}) + i(A^{z_a})}$$

$$t(M^{z_m}) = \frac{m\lambda_0(M^{z_m})}{m\lambda_0(M^{z_m}) + a\lambda_0(A^{z_a})} = \frac{m\lambda_0(M^{z_m})}{\Lambda_0(M_m A_a)}$$

Molarne provodnosti iona u vodi pri beskonačnom razrjeđenju pri 25 °C

Zašto je molarna provodnost H^+ i OH^- iona znatno veća od drugih iona sličnog hidrodinamičkog radijusa?

kation	$\lambda_0/S \text{ cm}^2 \text{ mol}^{-1}$	anion	$\lambda_0/S \text{ cm}^2 \text{ mol}^{-1}$
H^+	349,6	OH^-	199,1
Li^+	38,7	F^-	55,4
Na^+	50,1	Cl^-	76,4
K^+	73,5	Br^-	78,1
Rb^+	73,8	I^-	76,8
Cs^+	77,2	CO_3^{2-}	138,6
Mg^{2+}	106,0	NO_3^-	71,5
Ca^{2+}	119,0	SO_4^{2-}	160,0
Sr^{2+}	118,9	CH_3COO^-	40,9
NH_4^+	73,5	HCO_2^-	54,6

Moramo proučiti o čemu sve ovisi molarna provodnost pojedinog iona!

OVISNOST PROVODNOSTI O KONCENTRACIJI ELEKTROLITA

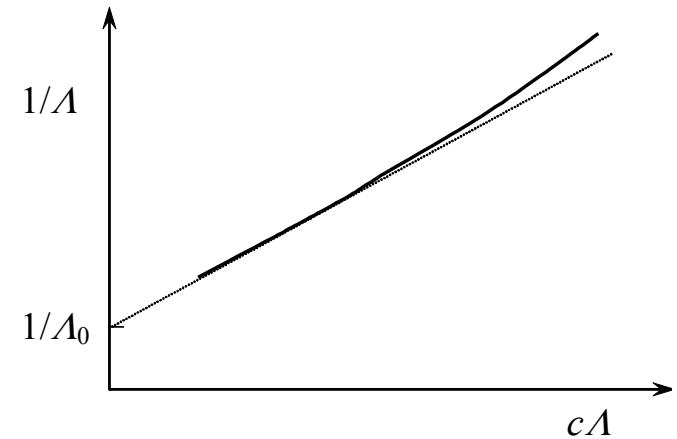
PRAKTIKUM: KONDUKTOMETRIJA II

SLABI ELEKTROLITI

$$\Lambda = \alpha \Lambda_0$$

$$c(\text{H}^+) = c(\text{A}^-) = \alpha c_{\text{tot}}(\text{HA})$$

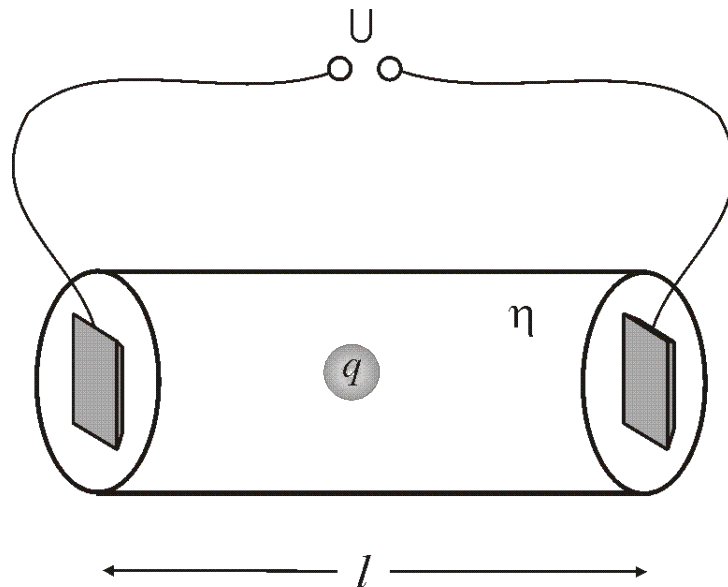
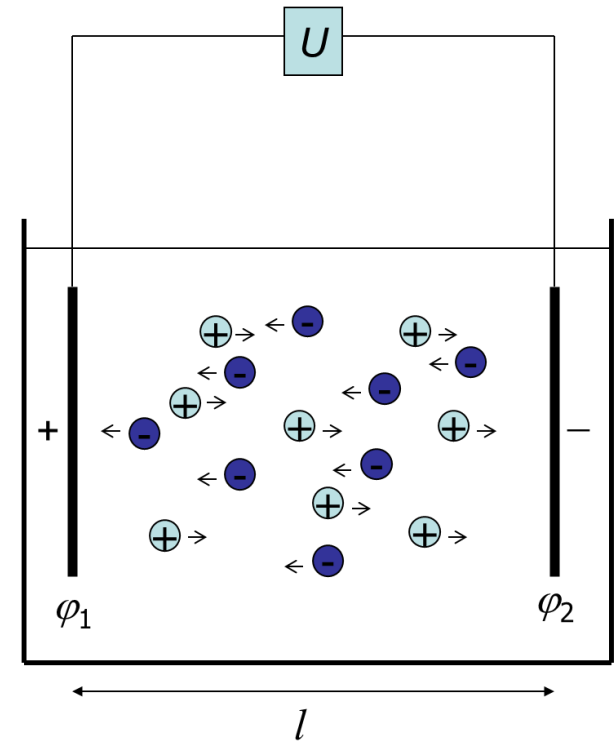
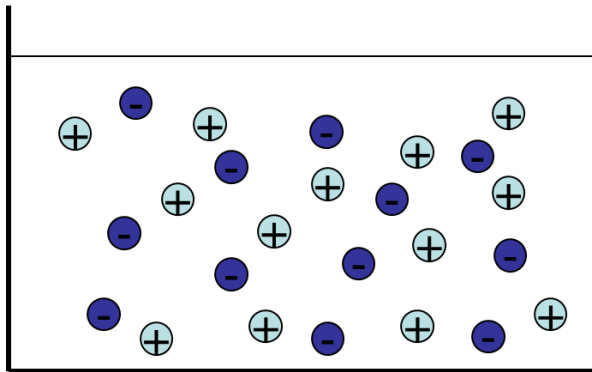
$$K_c = \frac{\alpha^2 c_{\text{tot}}}{1 - \alpha}$$



OSTWALDOV ZAKON

$$\frac{1}{\Lambda} = \frac{1}{\Lambda_0} + \frac{\Lambda c_{\text{tot}}}{K_c \Lambda_0^2}$$

Gibanje iona kroz otopinu: O ČEMU OVISI MOLARNA PROVODNOST IONA?



Gibanje iona kroz otopinu: O ČEMU OVISI MOLARNA PROVODNOST IONA?

El. sila

$$F_{el} = Q \frac{U}{l} = zeE$$

$$E = \frac{U}{l}$$

$$v = \frac{zeE}{f}$$

$$u = \frac{v}{E} = \frac{ze}{f}$$

Trenje

$$F_f = f v$$

$$f = 6\pi\eta r$$

Jakost struje:

$$I_i = \frac{dQ_i}{dt} = z_i e L c_i A v_i$$

Vodljivost:

$$G_i = \frac{I_i}{El} = \frac{z_i^2 e^2 L c_i}{f} \frac{A}{l}$$

$$\lambda_i = \frac{\kappa_i}{c_i} = \frac{z_i^2 e^2 L}{f}$$

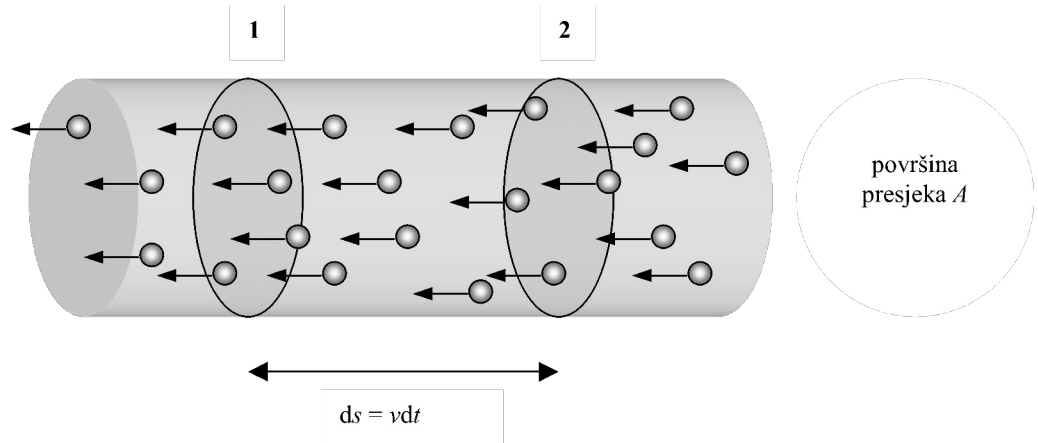
$$\lambda = \frac{z^2 e^2 L}{6\pi\eta r}$$

Provodnost:

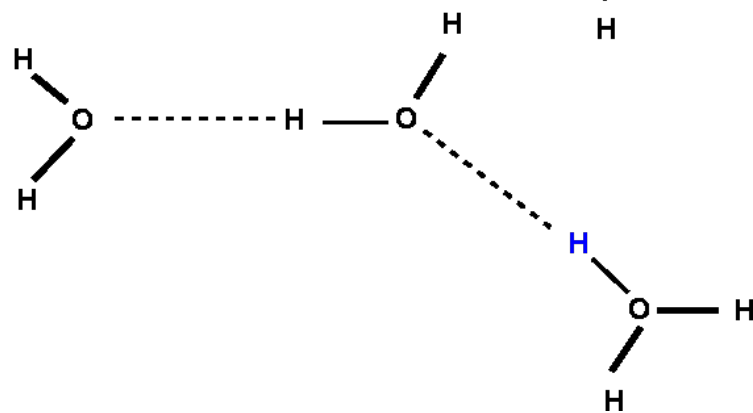
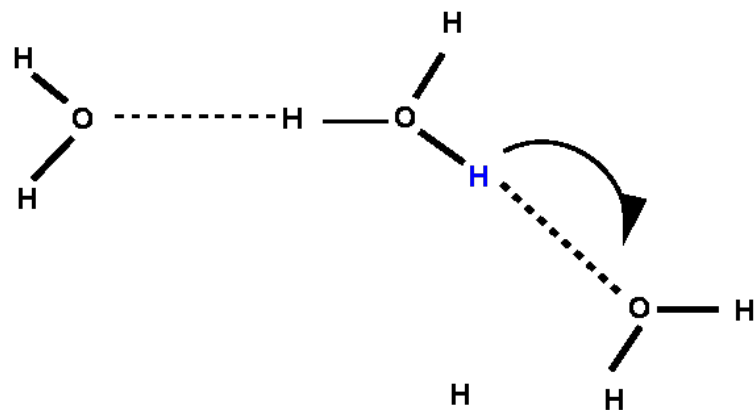
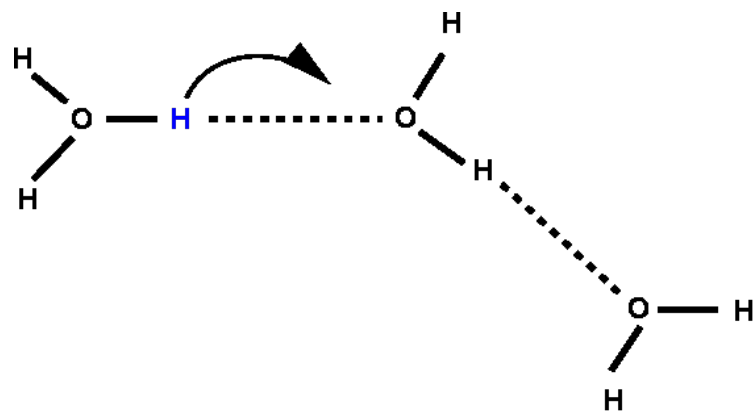
$$\kappa_i = G_i \frac{l}{A} = \frac{z_i^2 e^2 L c_i}{f}$$

$$\lambda_i = z_i e u_i L = z_i u_i F$$

naboj, radijus, viskoznost
+ temperatura



GROTTHUSSOV MECHANIZAM



Ravnoteže u otopinama elektrolita

Disocijacija slabih elektrolita

Procjena koeficijenta aktiviteta ionskih vrsta u otopini:
Debye-Hückelova teorija

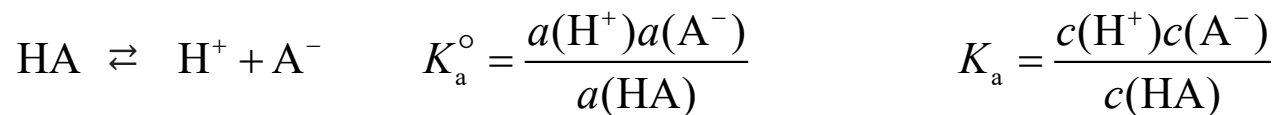
RAVNOTEŽE U OTOPINAMA ELEKTROLITA

SLABI ELEKTROLITI

K_a – uobičajena oznaka za
konstantu ravnoteže disocijacije kiseline
(a od engl. *acid*)

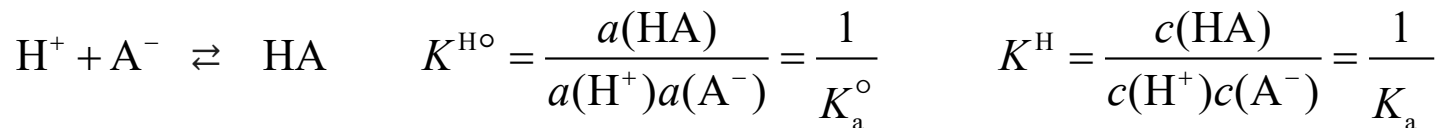
$$pK = -\log K_a$$

DISOCIJACIJA



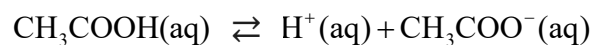
Ovdje su s a i c označeni ravnotežni aktiviteti odnosno koncentracije!

PROTONACIJA

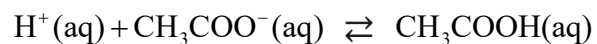


$$a_i = \gamma_i \frac{c_i}{c^o}$$

primjer: octena kiselina

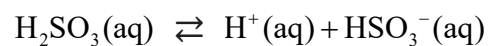


$$K_a^\circ = \frac{a(\text{H}^+(\text{aq}))a(\text{CH}_3\text{COO}^-(\text{aq}))}{a(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}(\text{aq}))} = 1,75 \cdot 10^{-5} \quad \text{p}K = 4,76$$

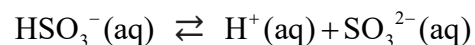


$$K^{\text{H}^\circ} = \frac{a(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}(\text{aq}))}{a(\text{H}^+(\text{aq}))a(\text{CH}_3\text{COO}^-(\text{aq}))} = 5,71 \cdot 10^4$$

primjer: sumporasta kiselina



$$K_{a1}^\circ = \frac{a(\text{H}^+(\text{aq}))a(\text{HSO}_3^-(\text{aq}))}{a(\text{H}_2\text{SO}_3(\text{aq}))} = 1,58 \cdot 10^{-2} \quad \text{p}K_1 = 1,80$$



$$K_{a2}^\circ = \frac{a(\text{H}^+(\text{aq}))a(\text{SO}_3^{2-}(\text{aq}))}{a(\text{HSO}_3^-(\text{aq}))} = 6,31 \cdot 10^{-8} \quad \text{p}K_2 = 7,20$$

IONSKE INTERAKCIJE

$$E = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon} \frac{Q_1 Q_2}{r}$$

$$\epsilon = \epsilon_r \epsilon_0$$

Otapalo	ϵ_r
voda	78,4
etanol	24,3
metanol	32,6
aceton	20,7
benzen	2,3
cikloheksan	2,0
kloroform	4,8

$$\mu_{i,r} = \mu_{i,id} + \Delta\mu_i \quad \mu_{i,id} = \mu_i^\circ + RT \ln \frac{c_i}{c^\circ}$$

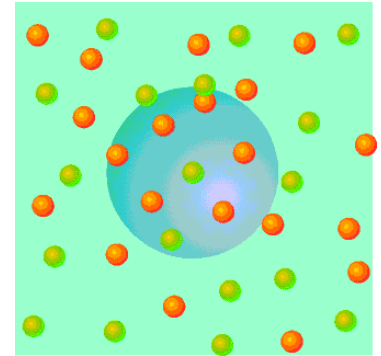
$$\mu_{i,r} = \mu_i^\circ + RT \ln \frac{c_i}{c^\circ} + RT \ln \gamma_i \quad \Rightarrow \quad \Delta\mu_i = RT \ln \gamma_i$$

$$a_i = \gamma_i \frac{c_i}{c^\circ} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \mu_{i,r} = \mu_i^\circ + RT \ln a_i$$

DEBYE-HÜCKELOVA TEORIJA

MODEL

1. Ioni su nabijene tvrde kugle koje se kreću u otapalu konstantne permitivnosti.
2. Sve interakcije između iona osim elektrostatskih su zanemarive; $\Delta\mu_i = \Delta\mu_i^{\text{el}}$
3. Svaki ion u otopini (centralni ion) okružen je ionskom atmosferom (statistički raspoređeni anioni i kationi).
4. Ionska atmosfera ima ukupni naboj koji je jednak po iznosu (a obrnutog predznaka) naboju centralnog iona.



REZULTAT:

$$\log \gamma_i = - \frac{Az_i^2 \sqrt{I_c / \text{mol dm}^{-3}}}{1 + aB \sqrt{I_c / \text{mol dm}^{-3}}}$$

$$A = \frac{eF^2 (\text{mol dm}^{-3})^{1/2}}{2\pi \ln 10 (2\epsilon RT)^{3/2}} \approx 0,51$$

$$B = \sqrt{\frac{2F^2}{\epsilon RT}} = \frac{\kappa}{\sqrt{I_c}}$$

IONSKA JAKOST OTOPINE

$$I_c = \frac{1}{2} \sum_i c_i z_i^2 \qquad I_b = \frac{1}{2} \sum_i b_i z_i^2$$

IZRAČUN IONSKE JAKOSTI

$$\begin{aligned} I_c(\text{NaCl}, c = 1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}) &= \frac{1}{2} (c_{\text{Na}^+} z_{\text{Na}^+}^2 + c_{\text{Cl}^-} z_{\text{Cl}^-}^2) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (c_{\text{NaCl}} z_{\text{Na}^+}^2 + c_{\text{NaCl}} z_{\text{Cl}^-}^2) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (2c_{\text{NaCl}}) \\ &= c_{\text{NaCl}} \end{aligned}$$

$$I_c(\text{NaCl}, c = 1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}) = 1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_c(\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4, c = 1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}) &= \frac{1}{2} (c_{\text{Na}^+} z_{\text{Na}^+}^2 + c_{\text{SO}_4^{2-}} z_{\text{SO}_4^{2-}}^2) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (2c_{\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4} z_{\text{Na}^+}^2 + c_{\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4} z_{\text{SO}_4^{2-}}^2) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (2c_{\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4} + 4c_{\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4}) \\ &= 3c_{\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4} \end{aligned}$$

$$I_c(\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4, c = 1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}) = 3 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_c(\text{MgSO}_4, c = 1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}) &= \frac{1}{2} (c_{\text{Mg}^{2+}} z_{\text{Mg}^{2+}}^2 + c_{\text{SO}_4^{2-}} z_{\text{SO}_4^{2-}}^2) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (c_{\text{MgSO}_4} z_{\text{Mg}^{2+}}^2 + c_{\text{MgSO}_4} z_{\text{SO}_4^{2-}}^2) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (4c_{\text{MgSO}_4} + 4c_{\text{MgSO}_4}) \\ &= 4c_{\text{MgSO}_4} \end{aligned}$$

$$I_c(\text{MgSO}_4, c = 1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}) = 4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$$

DEBYE-HÜCKELOV ZAKON – prošireni i granični (DHLL)

$$\log \gamma_i = - \frac{Az_i^2 \sqrt{I_c / \text{mol dm}^{-3}}}{1 + aB \sqrt{I_c / \text{mol dm}^{-3}}}$$

Razrijeđene otopine:

$$I_c \leq 5 \times 10^{-2} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$$

$$I_c < 1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$$

$$aB \approx 1$$

$$aB \sqrt{I_c / \text{mol dm}^{-3}} \ll 1$$

$$\log \gamma_i = - \frac{Az_i^2 \sqrt{I_c / \text{mol dm}^{-3}}}{1 + \sqrt{I_c / \text{mol dm}^{-3}}}$$

$$\log \gamma_i = -Az_i^2 \sqrt{I_c / \text{mol dm}^{-3}}$$

PROŠIRENI

GRANIČNI (DHLL)

Analogni izrazi vrijede na molalnosnoj skali (I_b umjesto I_c)

DEBYE-HÜCKELOV ZAKON (prosječni aktivitet i koeficijent aktiviteta)

ELEKTROLIT MX

$$\overline{a}_{\pm} = \sqrt{a_{\text{M}^+} a_{\text{X}^-}} = \sqrt{a_{\text{MX}}} \qquad \overline{\gamma}_{\pm} = \sqrt{\gamma_{\text{M}^+} \gamma_{\text{X}^-}}$$

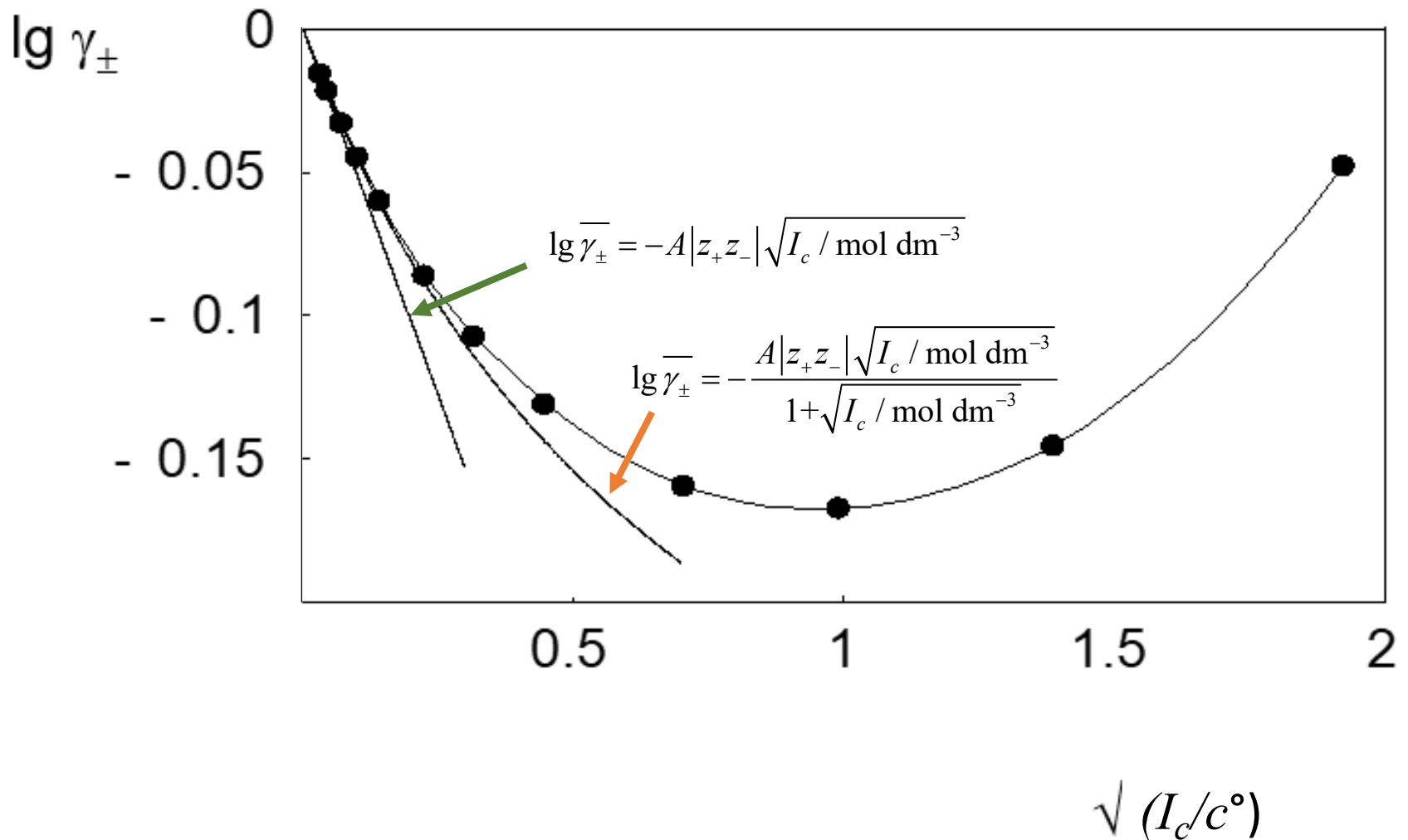
ELEKTROLIT M_mX_x

$$\overline{a}_{\pm} = \left(a_{\text{M}^{z_{\text{M}}}}^m a_{\text{X}^{z_{\text{X}}}}^x \right)^{\frac{1}{m+x}} \qquad \overline{\gamma}_{\pm} = \left(\gamma_{\text{M}^{z_{\text{M}}}}^m \gamma_{\text{X}^{z_{\text{X}}}}^x \right)^{\frac{1}{m+x}}$$

$$\log \overline{\gamma}_{\pm} = - \frac{A |z_+ z_-| \sqrt{I_c / \text{mol dm}^{-3}}}{1 + \sqrt{I_c / \text{mol dm}^{-3}}}$$

$$\log \overline{\gamma}_{\pm} = -A |z_+ z_-| \sqrt{I_c / \text{mol dm}^{-3}}$$

OVISNOST KOEFICIJENTA AKTIVITETA O IONSKOJ JAKOSTI



IZRAČUN KOEFICIJENTA AKTIVITETA

$$c(\text{NaCl}) = 1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$$

$$I_c(\text{NaCl}, c = 1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}) = 1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$$

IONSKI:

$$\begin{aligned}\log \gamma_i = \log \gamma_{\text{Cl}^-} &= -A z_i^2 \sqrt{I_c / \text{mol dm}^{-3}} \\ &= -0,509 \sqrt{1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol dm}^{-3} / \text{mol dm}^{-3}} \\ &= -0,0161\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma_{\text{Na}^+} = \gamma_{\text{Cl}^-} &= 10^{-0,0161} \\ &= 0,964\end{aligned}$$

PROSJEČNI:

$$\begin{aligned}\log \overline{\gamma}_{\pm} &= -A |z_+ z_-| \sqrt{I_c / \text{mol dm}^{-3}} \\ &= -0,509 \sqrt{1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol dm}^{-3} / \text{mol dm}^{-3}} \\ &= -0,0161\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\overline{\gamma}_{\pm} &= 10^{-0,0161} \\ &= 0,964\end{aligned}$$

IZRAČUN KOEFICIJENTA AKTIVITETA

$$c(\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4) = 1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$$

$$I_c(\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4, c = 1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}) = 3 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$$

IONSKI: $\log \gamma_{\text{Na}^+} = -Az_i^2 \sqrt{I_c / \text{mol dm}^{-3}}$

$$= -0,509 \sqrt{3 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol dm}^{-3} / \text{mol dm}^{-3}}$$
$$= -0,0279$$

$$\gamma_{\text{Na}^+} = 10^{-0,0279}$$
$$= 0,938$$

$$\log \gamma_{\text{SO}_4^{2-}} = -Az_i^2 \sqrt{I_c / \text{mol dm}^{-3}}$$
$$= -0,509 \times 4 \sqrt{3 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol dm}^{-3} / \text{mol dm}^{-3}}$$
$$= -0,112$$

$$\gamma_{\text{SO}_4^{2-}} = 10^{-0,112}$$
$$= 0,773$$

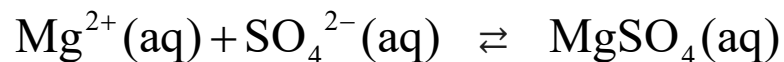
PROSJEČNI:

$$\log \overline{\gamma_{\pm}} = -A|z_+ z_-| \sqrt{I_c / \text{mol dm}^{-3}}$$
$$= -0,509 \times 2 \sqrt{3 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol dm}^{-3} / \text{mol dm}^{-3}}$$
$$= -0,0558$$

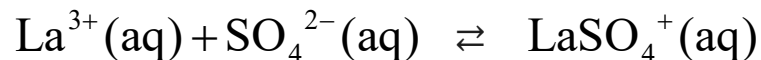
$$\overline{\gamma_{\pm}} = 10^{-0,0558}$$
$$= 0,879$$

IONSKO SPARIVANJE

- Doseg procesa ionske asocijacije pri određenoj temperaturi ovisi o koncentraciji elektrolitne otopine, naboju iona i permitivnosti otapala.



$$K_a^{\circ} = \frac{a(\text{MgSO}_4(\text{aq}))}{a(\text{Mg}^{2+}(\text{aq}))a(\text{SO}_4^{2-}(\text{aq}))} = 174$$



$$K_a^{\circ} = \frac{a(\text{LaSO}_4^{+}(\text{aq}))}{a(\text{La}^{3+}(\text{aq}))a(\text{SO}_4^{2-}(\text{aq}))} = 4,5 \times 10^3$$

Pitanja za ponavljanje

1. Objasnite što je vodljivost, provodnost i molarna provodnost.
2. Kako vodljivost ovisi o koncentraciji elektrolita.
3. Što je to molarna provodnost pri beskonačnom razrijeđenju?
4. Kohlraushov zakon za jake elektrolite.
5. Ostwaldov zakon za slabe elektrolite.
6. Kako se mjeri provodnost otopine?
7. Kada vrijedi zakon o neovisnom putovanju iona kroz otopinu?
8. Što je električna pokretljivost iona?
9. Kako molarna provodnost ovisi o veličini iona?
10. Kako možete objasniti temperaturnu ovisnost električne vodljivosti iona?

Pitanja za ponavljanje

11. Kako se objašnjava visoka molarna provodnost vodikovog iona?
12. Što je prijenosni broj iona?
13. Kako se određuje provodnost pojedinog iona?
14. Kako se računa ionska jakost otopine?
15. Što je prosječna relativna aktivnost iona u otopini?
16. Što je prosječni aktivnosni koeficient iona u otopini?
17. Navedite osnovne pretpostavke Debye-a i Hückela u njihovom modelu ionskih interakcija.
18. Kako se može izračunati aktivnosni koeficijent iona u otopini?

ELEKTROKEMIJSKI ČLANCI

Elektrolizni i galvanski članci

Nernstova jednačba

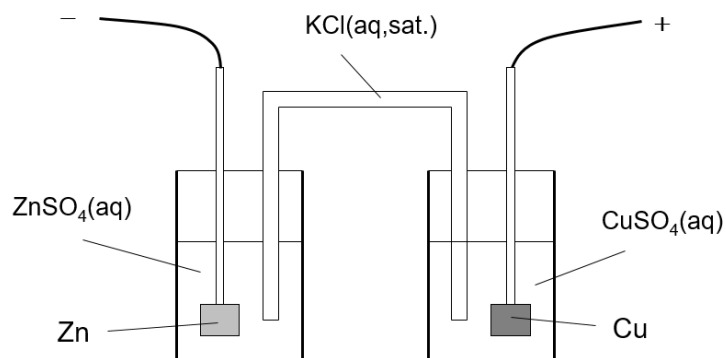
Mjerenje pH

ELEKTROKEMIJSKI ČLANCI

- ELEKTROLIZNI ČLANCI
- GALVANSKI ČLANCI

DANIELLOV ČLANAK: Zn anoda uronjena u otopinu Zn^{2+} iona, Cu katoda uronjena u otopinu Cu^{2+} iona, pri čemu anodni i katodni prostor mogu biti odvojeni ...

a) SOLNIM MOSTOM



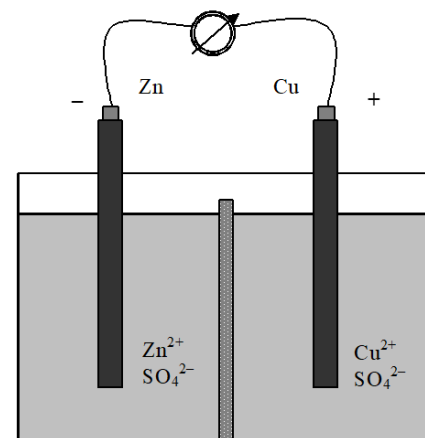
SOLNI MOST

L, anoda (oksidacija): $\text{Zn(s)} \rightarrow \text{Zn}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + 2\text{e}^{-}$

D, katoda (redukcija): $\text{Cu}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + 2\text{e}^{-} \rightarrow \text{Cu(s)}$

Ukupno: $\text{Zn(s)} + \text{Cu}^{2+}(\text{aq}) \rightarrow \text{Zn}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + \text{Cu(s)}$

b) POLUPROPUSNOM MEMBRANOM



POLUPROPUSNA
MEMBRANA

ELEKTROMOTIVNOST ČLANKA

$$E = U + ir$$

Člankom teče zanemariva struja:

$$E = \Delta\varphi = \varphi_D - \varphi_L$$

NERNSTOVA JEDNADŽBA

$$dw_e = \Delta\varphi dQ = E dQ$$

Promjena Gibbsove energije jednaka je maksimalnom nevolumnom radu – u ovom slučaju električki rad!
(podsjetnik – predavanje vezano uz Gibbsovu energiju!)

$$dG = dw_e$$

$$dG = -E i dt$$

$$= -E dQ \quad (dQ = e dN_e = F z dn_e = F z d\xi)$$

$$= -F z d\xi E \quad \bigg/ \frac{d}{d\xi} \quad \left(\Delta_r G \equiv \frac{dG}{d\xi} \right)$$

$$\Delta_r G = -z F E$$

$\Rightarrow$

$$E = -\frac{\Delta_r G}{z F}$$

NERNSTOVA JEDNADŽBA

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta_r G &= \sum_i \nu_i \mu_i \\ &= \sum_i (\nu_i \mu_i^\circ + \nu_i R T \ln a_i) \\ &= \sum_i (\nu_i \mu_i^\circ) + R T \sum_i (\nu_i \ln a_i)\end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta_r G = \Delta_r G^\circ + R T \ln \prod_i a_i^{\nu_i} \Bigg/ \left(-\frac{1}{z F} \right)$$

$$E = -\frac{\Delta_r G^\circ}{z F} - \frac{R T}{z F} \ln \prod_i a_i^{\nu_i} \qquad E^\circ = -\frac{\Delta_r G^\circ}{z F}$$

$$E = E^\circ - \frac{R T}{z F} \ln \prod_i a_i^{\nu_i}$$

$E^\circ = E^\circ(\text{katoda}) - E^\circ(\text{anoda}) = \text{stand. pot. članka}$

Čemu odgovaraju E° katode i anode?

Daniellov članak:

$$\begin{aligned}E &= E^\circ - \frac{R T}{2 F} \ln \frac{a(\text{Cu}) a(\text{Zn}^{2+})}{a(\text{Zn}) a(\text{Cu}^{2+})} = \\ &= E^\circ - \frac{R T}{2 F} \ln \frac{\gamma_{\text{Zn}^{2+}} c(\text{Zn}^{2+})}{\gamma_{\text{Cu}^{2+}} c(\text{Cu}^{2+})}\end{aligned}$$

ELEKTRODNI POTENCIJAL

= elektromotivnost članka u kojem je elektroda čiji se elektrodni potencijal definira spojena kao katoda, a anoda je standardna vodikova elektroda.

Vodikova elektroda: $\text{H}^+(\text{aq}) \mid \text{H}_2(\text{g}) \mid \text{Pt}$ $\text{H}^+(\text{aq}) + \text{e}^- \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \text{H}_2(\text{g})$

Standardna vodikova elektroda: $p(\text{H}_2(\text{g})) = p^\circ = 10^5 \text{ Pa}$; $a(\text{H}^+(\text{aq})) = 1$

$E = E^\circ = 0$; dogovorno, pri svim temperaturama

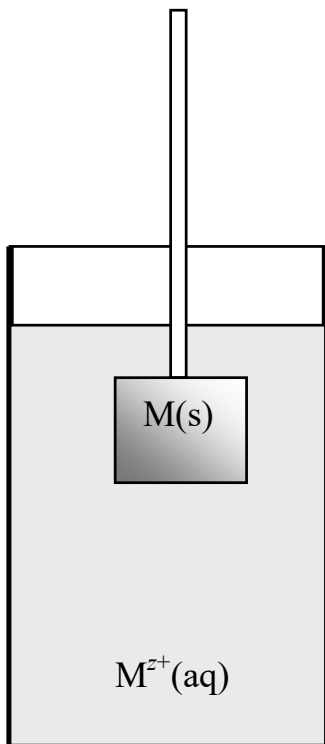
Elektromotivnost članka:

$$E = E_K - E_A$$

Standardna elektromotivnost članka:

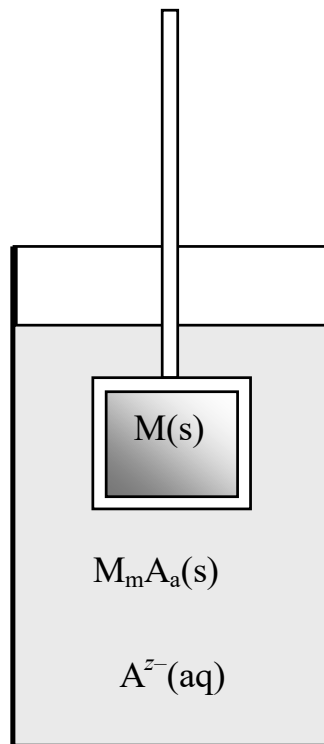
$$E^\circ = E_K^\circ - E_A^\circ$$

VRSTE ELEKTRODA



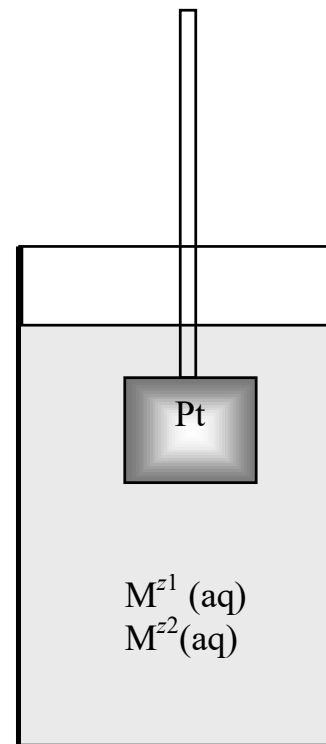
ELEKTRODA PRVE VRSTE

metal M uronjen u
otopinu soli iona M^{z+}



ELEKTRODA DRUGE VRSTE

metal M obložen slojem
slabo topljive soli
metala $M_m A_a$ uronjen u
otopinu soli iona A^{z-}



REDOKS ELEKTRODA

inertan metal
(npr. Pt) u otopini iona
različitih oks. stanja

ELEKTRODA 1. VRSTE:

Bakar uronjen u otopinu Cu^{2+} iona: $\text{Cu}^{2+}(\text{aq}) \mid \text{Cu}(\text{s})$

Elektrodna reakcija: $\text{Cu}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + 2\text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{Cu}(\text{s})$

Potencijal polučlanka na kojem se odvija redukcija:

$$E(\text{Cu}^{2+}(\text{aq})/\text{Cu}(\text{s})) = E^\circ(\text{Cu}^{2+}(\text{aq})/\text{Cu}(\text{s})) - \frac{RT}{2F} \ln[a(\text{Cu}(\text{s}))/a(\text{Cu}^{2+}(\text{aq}))]$$

$$E(\text{Cu}^{2+}(\text{aq})/\text{Cu}(\text{s})) = E^\circ(\text{Cu}^{2+}(\text{aq})/\text{Cu}(\text{s})) + \frac{RT}{2F} \ln a(\text{Cu}^{2+}(\text{aq})) \quad \text{Potencijal-odredbeni ion: } \text{Cu}^{2+}$$

ELEKTRODA 2. VRSTE:

Srebro prekriveno srebrovim kloridom i uronjeno u otopinu Cl^- iona:



Elektrodna reakcija: $\text{AgCl}(\text{s}) + \text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{Ag}(\text{s}) + \text{Cl}^-(\text{aq})$

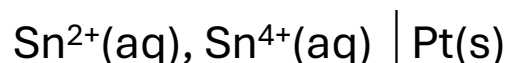
Potencijal polučlanka na kojem se odvija redukcija:

$$E = E^\circ(\text{AgCl}(\text{s})/\text{Ag}(\text{s})/\text{Cl}^-(\text{aq})) - \frac{RT}{F} \ln \frac{a(\text{Cl}^-(\text{aq}))a(\text{Ag}(\text{s}))}{a(\text{AgCl}(\text{s}))}$$

$$E = E^\circ(\text{AgCl}(\text{s})/\text{Ag}(\text{s})/\text{Cl}^-(\text{aq})) - \frac{RT}{F} \ln a(\text{Cl}^-(\text{aq})) \quad \text{Potencijal-odredbeni ion: } \text{Cl}^-$$

REDOKS ELEKTRODA:

Platina uronjena u otopinu u kojoj se nalaze Sn^{2+} i Sn^{4+} ioni:



Redukcijska reakcija: $\text{Sn}^{4+}(\text{aq}) + 2\text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{Sn}^{2+}(\text{aq})$

Potencijal polučlanka na kojem se odvija redukcija:

$$E(\text{Sn}^{4+}, \text{Sn}^{2+}/\text{Pt}(\text{s})) = E^\circ(\text{Sn}^{4+}, \text{Sn}^{2+}/\text{Pt}(\text{s})) - \frac{RT}{2F} \ln \frac{a(\text{Sn}^{2+}(\text{aq}))}{a(\text{Sn}^{4+}(\text{aq}))}$$

Potencijal-odredbeni ioni:
 Sn^{2+} i Sn^{4+}

Indikatorske elektrode

- potencijal im je određen koncentracijom pojedinih vrsta prisutnih u analiziranom sustavu koju želimo odrediti
- u članku s referentnom elektrodom

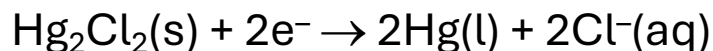
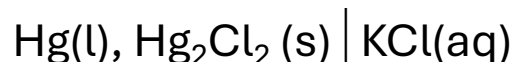
REFERENTNE ELEKTRODE

Elektroda srebro/srebrov klorid:

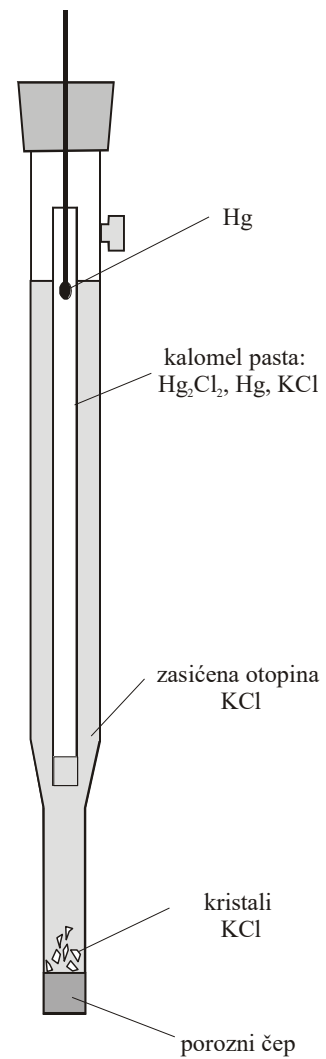
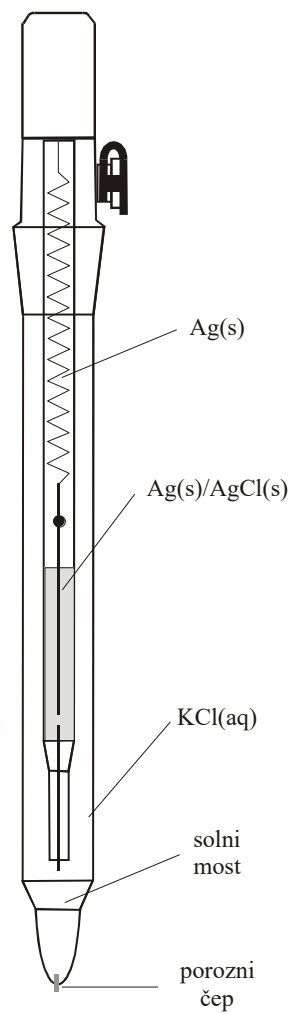


$$E = E^\circ(\text{AgCl}(\text{s})/\text{Ag}(\text{s})/\text{Cl}^-(\text{aq})) - \frac{RT}{F} \ln a(\text{Cl}^-(\text{aq}))$$

Kalomelova elektroda: (kalomel = živin(l) klorid, Hg_2Cl_2)



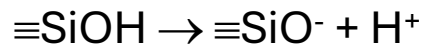
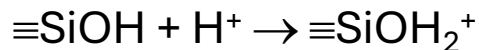
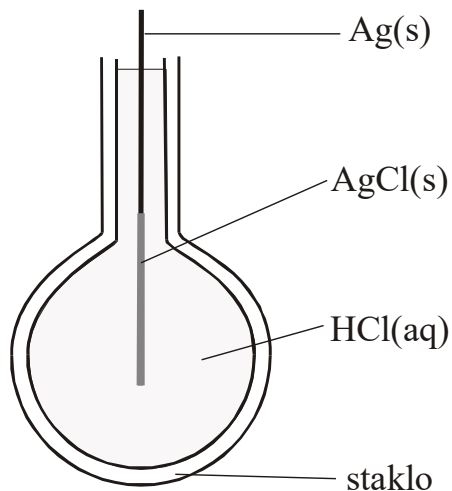
$$E = E^\circ(\text{Hg}_2\text{Cl}_2(\text{s})/\text{Hg}(\text{l})/\text{Cl}^-(\text{aq})) - \frac{RT}{F} \ln a(\text{Cl}^-(\text{aq}))$$

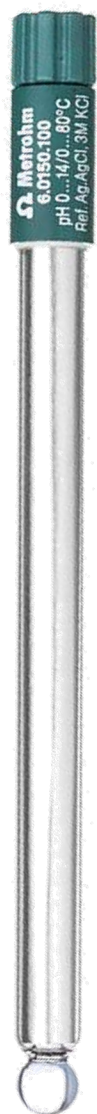


Ion-selektivne elektrode

- Membranske elektrode; na membrani se uspostavlja ravnoteža reakcije izmjene iona između otopine i čvrste faze u membrani
- Osjetljive su na ione sadržane u membrani (npr. ione vodika, natrija, kalija, bakra, željeza, cinka, kalcija, olova, kloridne, fluoridne, cianidne ione, ...), koji su prisutni i u analiziranoj otopini (**potencijal-odredbeni ioni**)

Staklena elektroda osjetljiva na vodikove ione





- određivanje vrijednosti pH

$$\text{pH} = -\lg a(\text{H}^+)$$

- elektromotivnost članka sastavljenog od staklene i referentne elektrode:

$$E = E_0 - \alpha \frac{RT \ln 10}{F} \text{pH}$$

$$E = E_0 - s \text{pH}$$

Padajući pravac!

Baždarenje ili **kalibracija** (određivanje parametara E_0 i s) članka staklena elektroda-referentna elektroda provodi se **mjenjenjem E za dva ili više standardnih pufera** (otopina poznatih vrijednosti pH)



Pitanja za ponavljanje

1. Što je galvanski članak?
2. Shematski prikaz galvanskog članka?
3. Što je elektromotivnost, a što elektrodni potencijal?
4. Što je standardna elektromotivnost, a što standardni elektrodni potencijal?
5. Čemu je jednaka Gibbsova energija reakcije članka?
6. Nernstova jednažba.
7. Kako temperatura utječe na elektromotivnost članka?
8. Što je standardna vodikova elektroda?
9. Opišite plinske elektrode.
10. Opišite elektrode prve vrste.
11. Opišite elektrode druge vrste.
12. Opišite redoks elektrode.
13. Čemu služe referentne elektrode?
14. Staklena elektroda.
15. Što je pH i kako se mjeri?