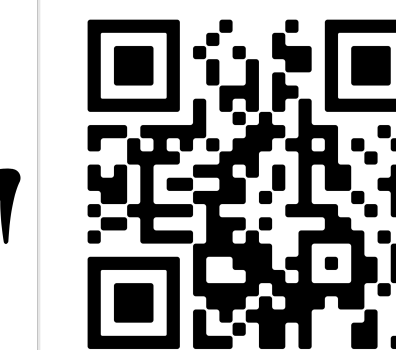


Potenciais de Oxirredução



acesse o canal

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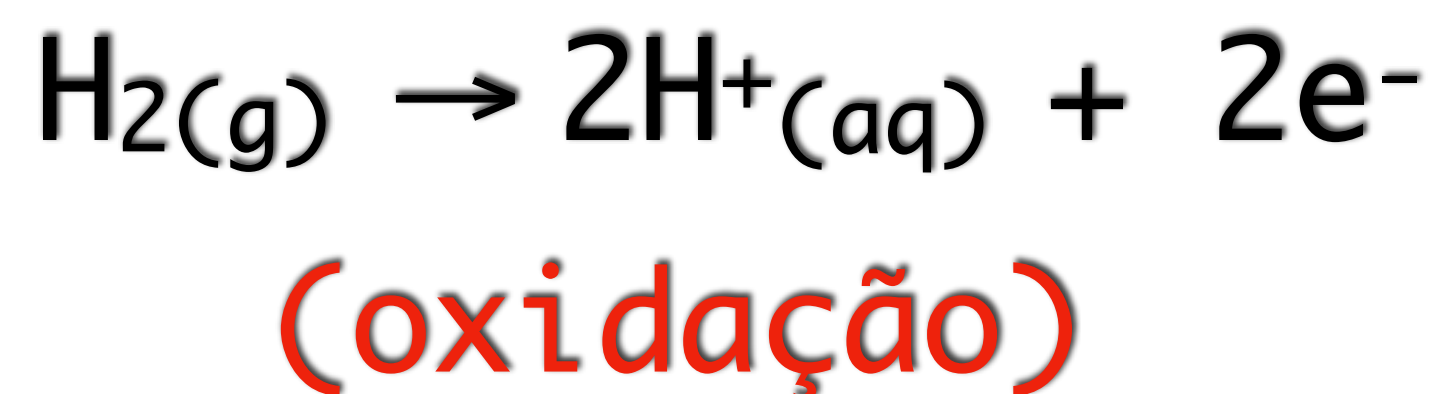
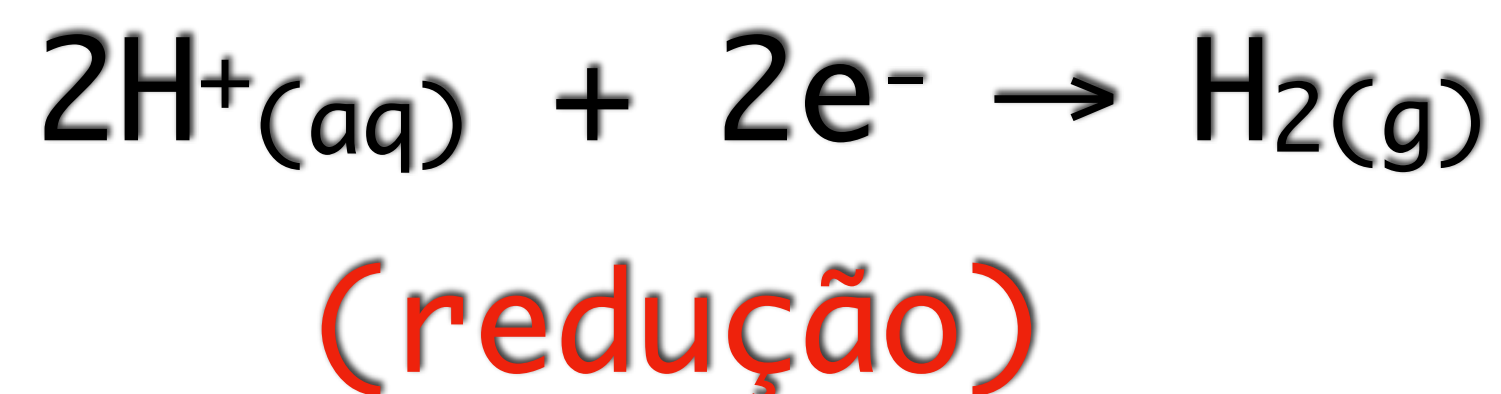
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(EPH)

Eletrquímica

Potenciais de Oxirredução

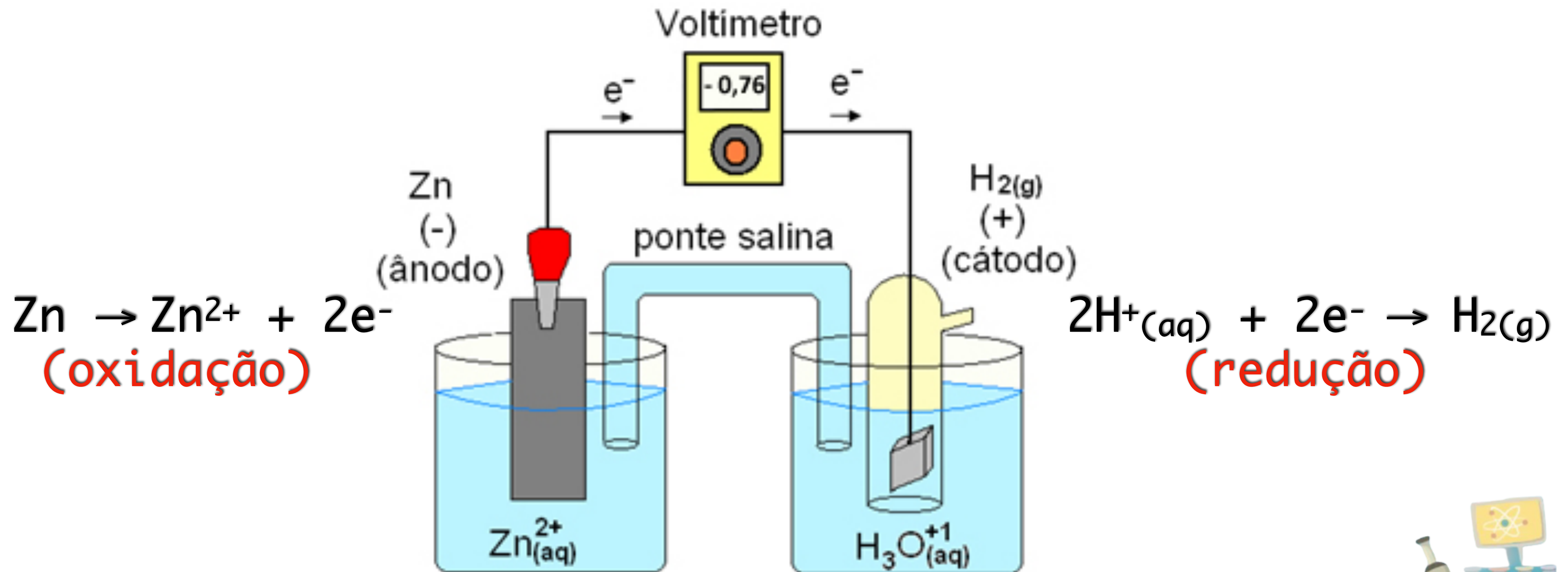
Foi escolhido $H_2(g)$ como padrão e as medições são realizadas a $25^\circ C$, 1 atm de pressão e o eletrodo inerte de platina (Pt) imerso numa solução ácida de 1 mol/L. Ao eletrodo padrão é atribuído potencial de oxidação e redução nulo. $E^\circ = 0 V$.



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Potenciais de Oxirredução

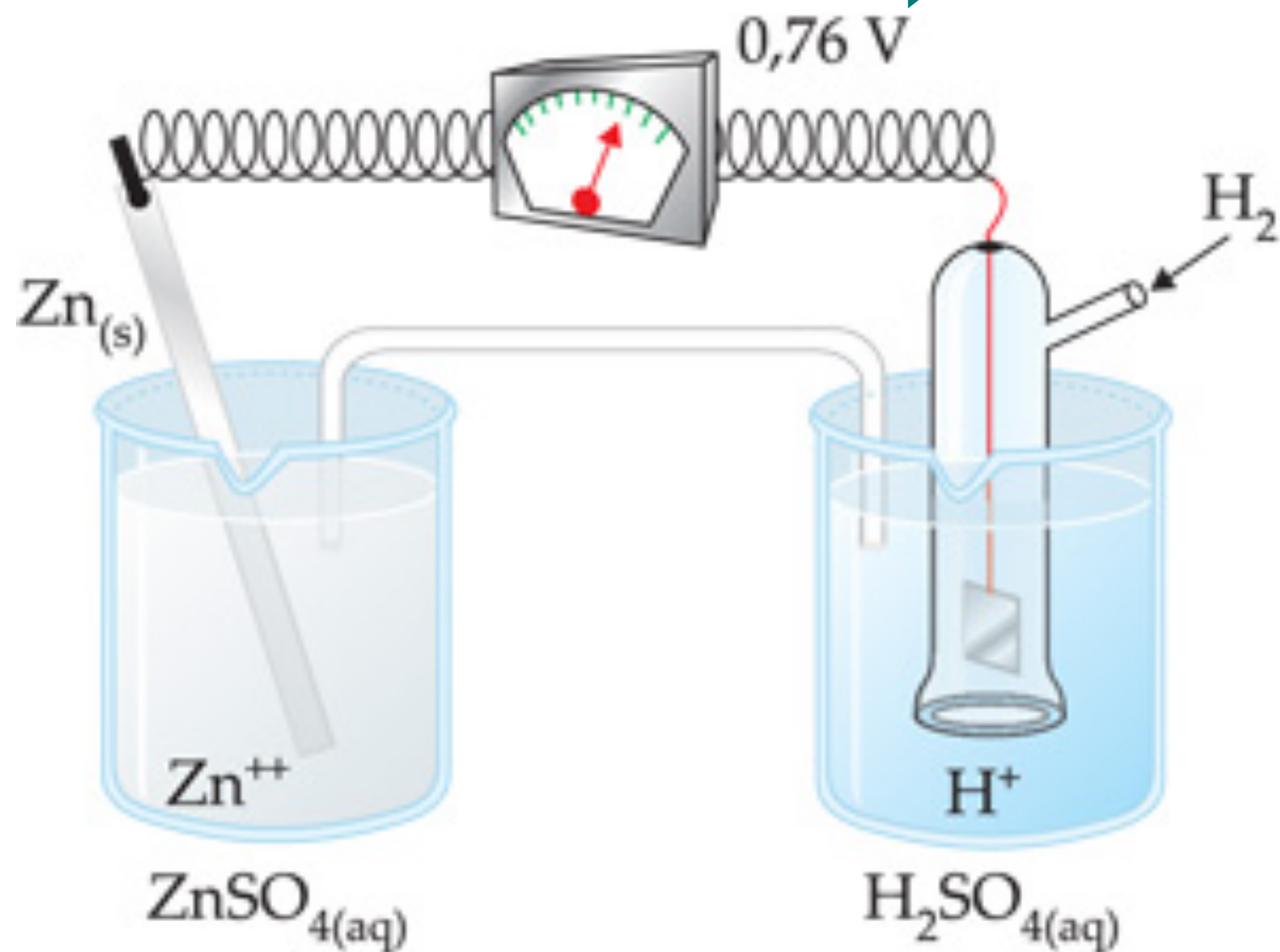


Resultado:

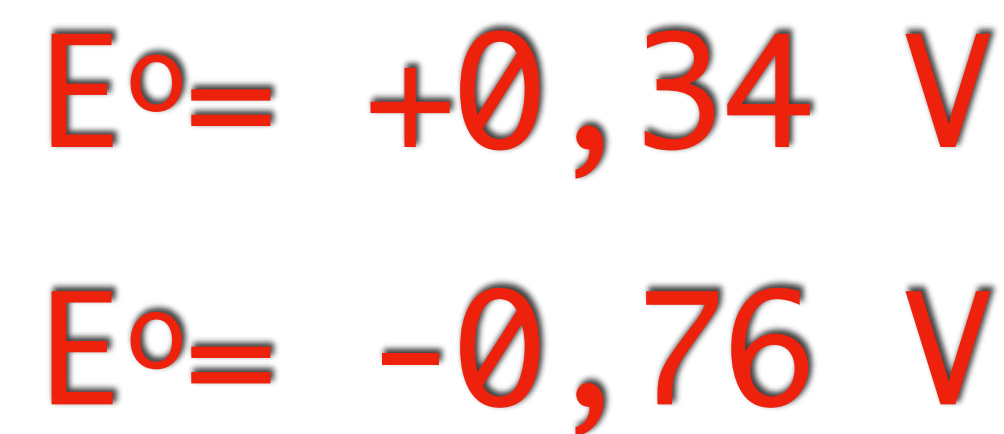
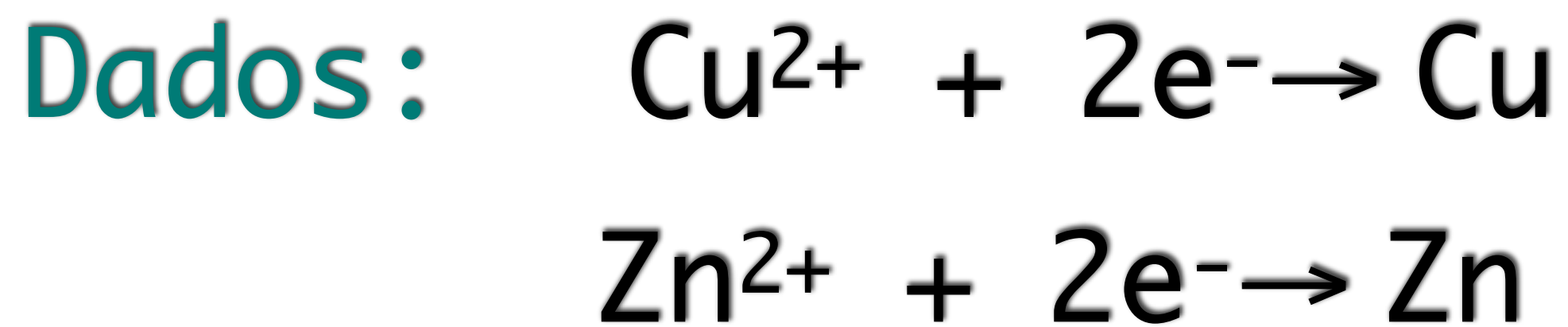
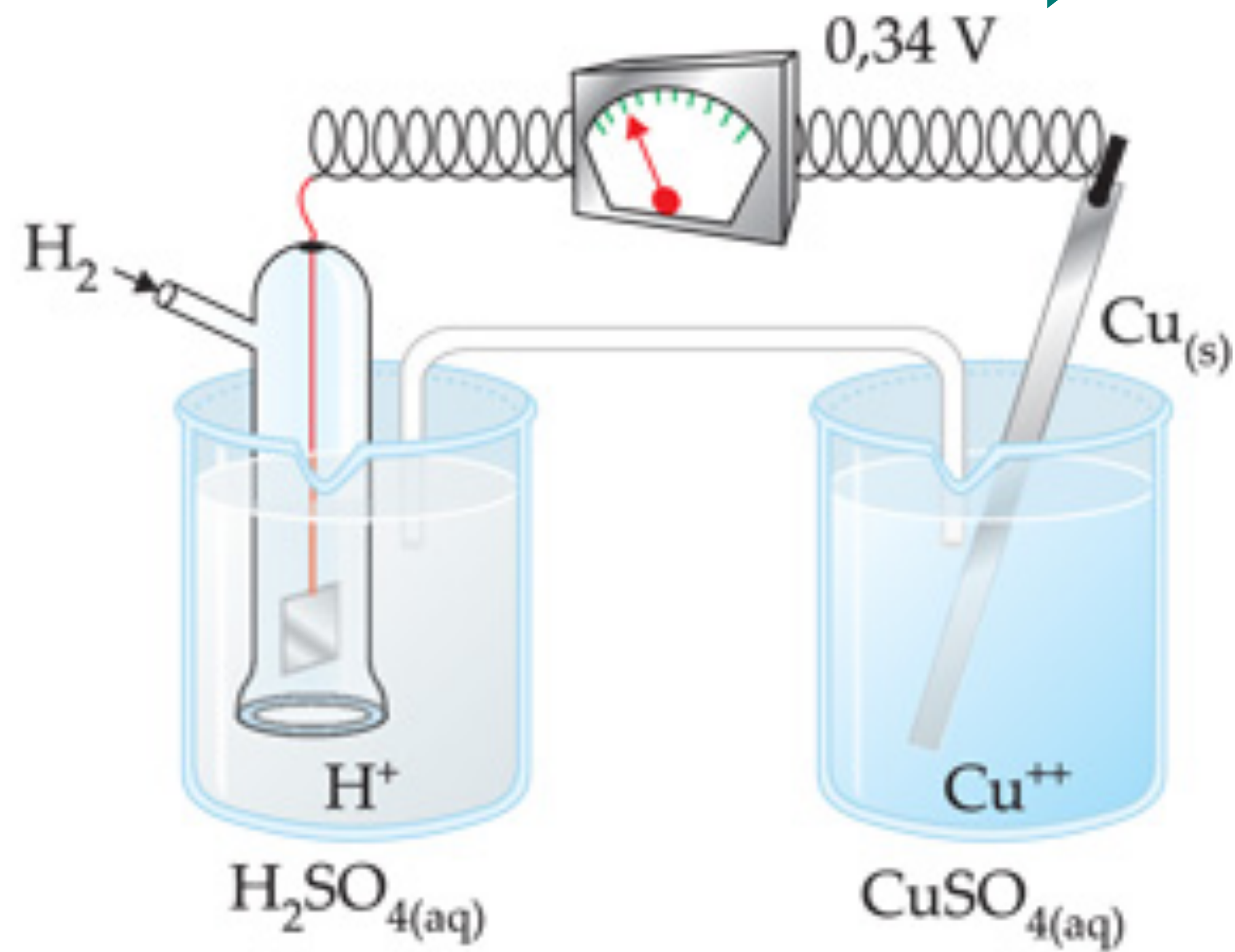


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(e⁻létrons)

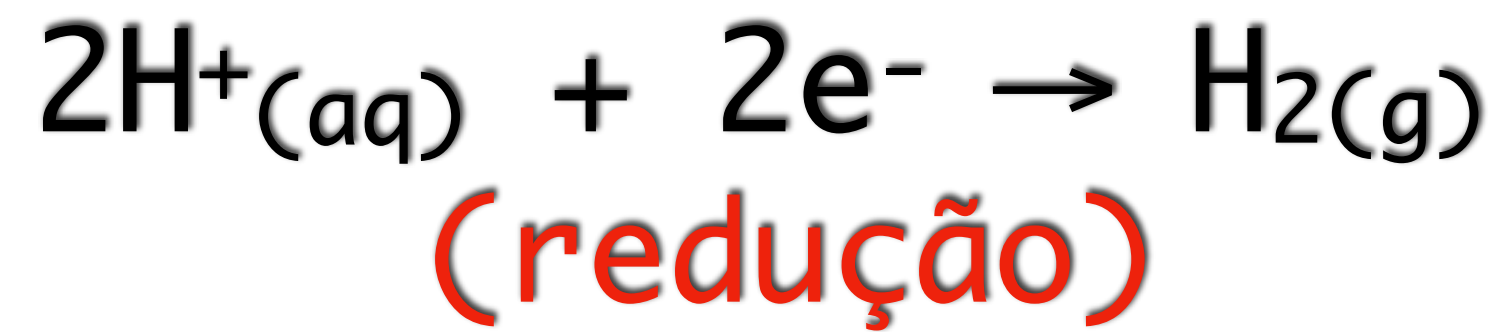


(e⁻létrons)

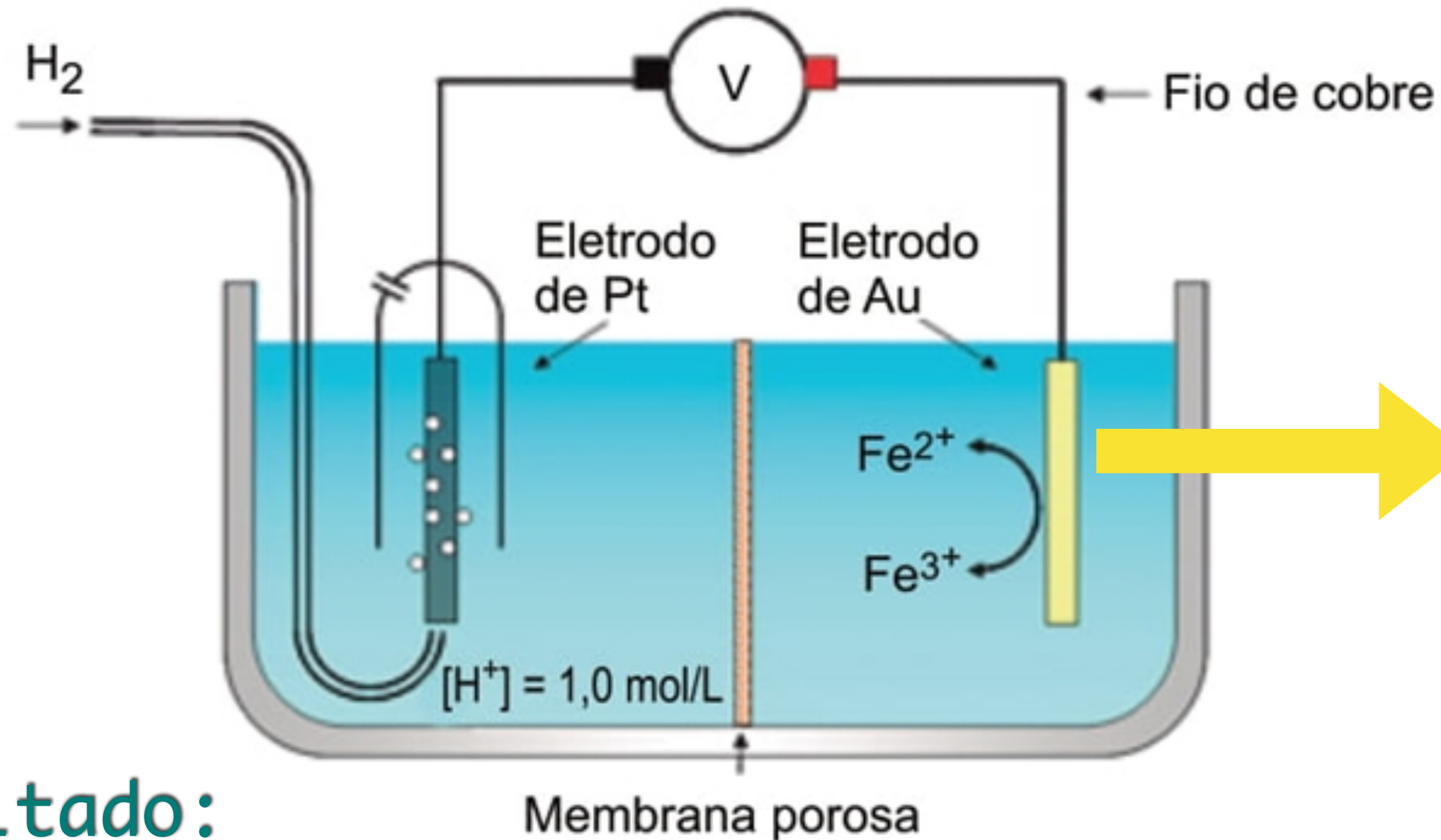
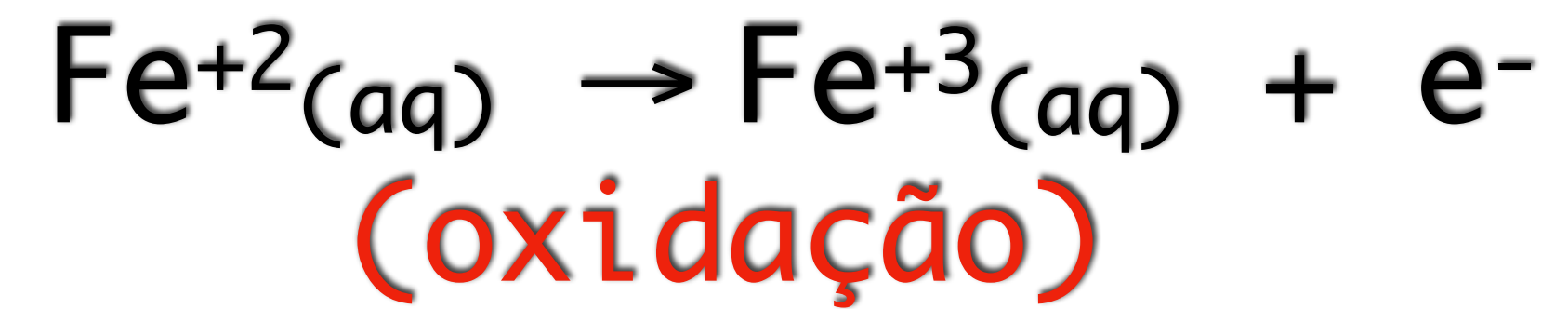


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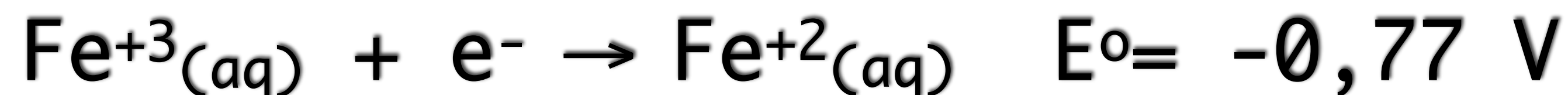
Potenciais de Oxirredução



0,77 V



Resultado:



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ORDEM CRESCENTE DE AÇÃO OXIDANTE

Potencial de redução (E_{red}^0)	Estado reduzido	Estado oxidado	Potencial de oxidação (E_{oxid}^0)
-3,04	Li	$Li^+ + e^-$	+3,04
-2,92	K	$K^+ + e^-$	+2,92
-2,90	Ba	$Ba^{2+} + 2e^-$	+2,90
-2,89	Sr	$Sr^{2+} + 2e^-$	+2,89
-2,87	Ca	$Ca^{2+} + 2e^-$	+2,87
-2,71	Na	$Na^+ + e^-$	+2,71
-2,37	Mg	$Mg^{2+} + 2e^-$	+2,37
-1,66	Al	$Al^{3+} + 3e^-$	+1,66
-1,18	Mn	$Mn^{2+} + 2e^-$	+1,18
-0,83	$H_2 + 2(OH)^-$	$2 H_2O + 2e^-$	+0,83
-0,76	Zn	$Zn^{2+} + 2e^-$	+0,76
-0,74	Cr	$Cr^{3+} + 3e^-$	+0,74
-0,48	S^{2-}	$S + 2e^-$	+0,48
-0,44	Fe	$Fe^{2+} + 2e^-$	+0,44
-0,28	Co	$Co^{2+} + 2e^-$	+0,28
-0,23	Ni	$Ni^{2+} + 2e^-$	+0,23
-0,13	Pb	$Pb^{2+} + 2e^-$	+0,13
0,00	H_2	$2H^+ + 2e^-$	0,00
+0,15	Cu^+	$Cu^{2+} + e^-$	-0,15
+0,34	Cu	$Cu^{2+} + 2e^-$	-0,34
+0,40	$2(OH)^-$	$H_2O + 1/2 O_2 + 2e^-$	-0,40
+0,52	Cu	$Cu^+ + e^-$	-0,52
+0,54	$2I^-$	$I_2 + 2e^-$	-0,54
+0,77	Fe^{2+}	$Fe^{3+} + e^-$	-0,77
+0,80	Ag	$Ag^+ + e^-$	-0,80
+0,85	Hg	$Hg^{2+} + 2e^-$	-0,85
+1,09	$2 Br^-$	$Br_2 + 2e^-$	-1,09
+1,23	H_2O	$2H^+ + 1/2 O_2 + 2e^-$	-1,23
+1,36	$2 Cl^-$	$Cl_2 + 2e^-$	-1,36
+2,87	$2 F^-$	$F_2 + 2e^-$	-2,87

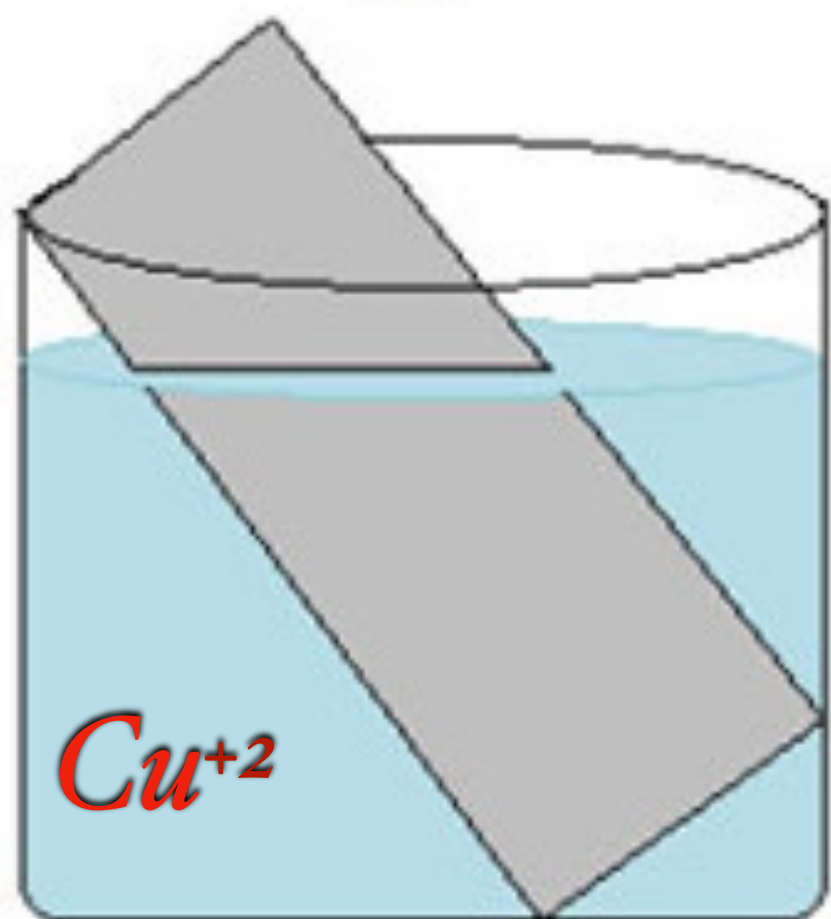
ORDEM CRESCENTE DE AÇÃO REDUTORA



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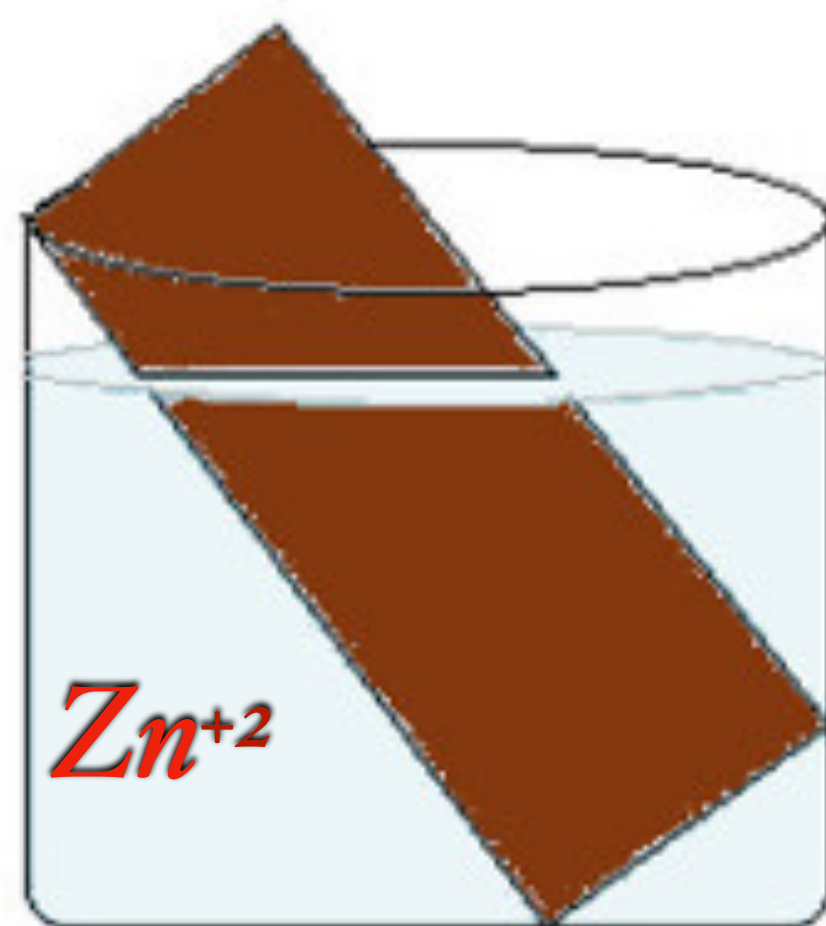
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lâmina de $Zn_{(s)}$ em
solução de
 $CuSO_{4(aq)}$

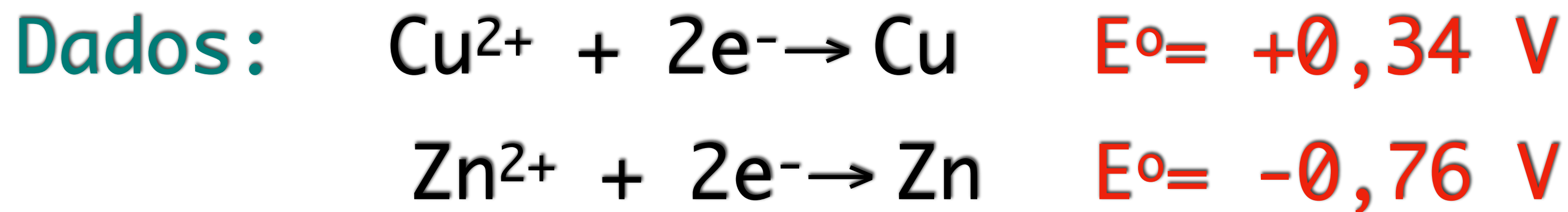


I

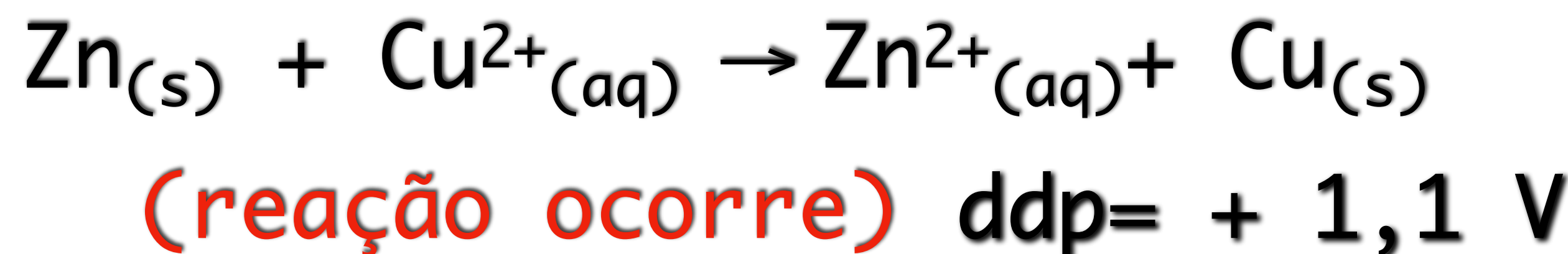
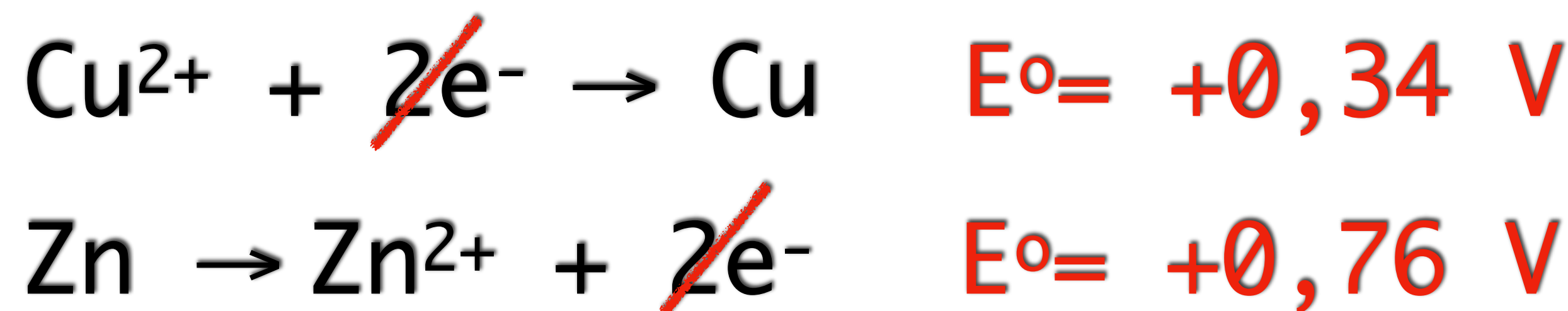
lâmina de $Cu_{(s)}$ em
solução de
 $ZnSO_{4(aq)}$



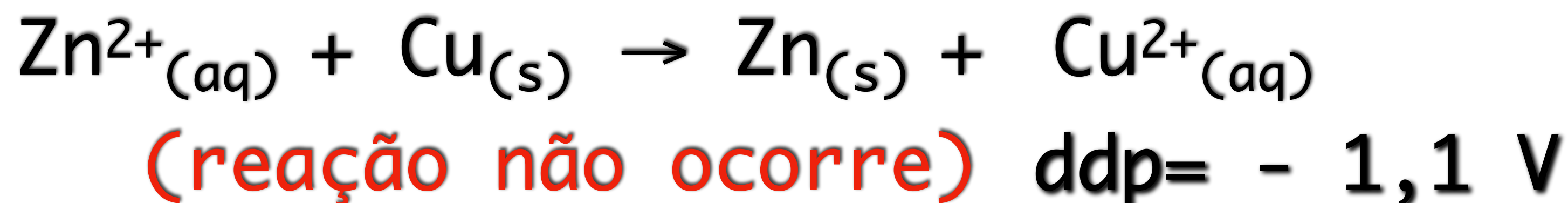
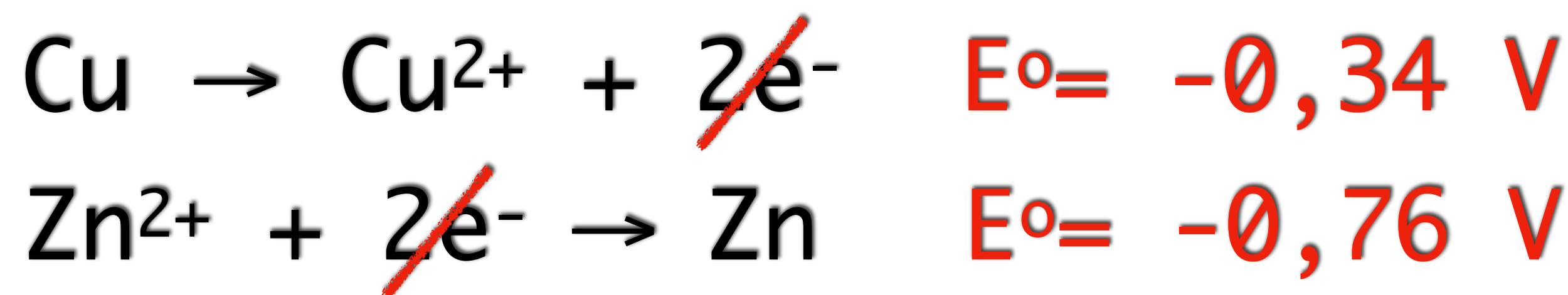
II



I)



II)



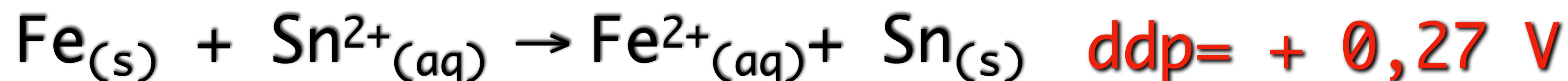
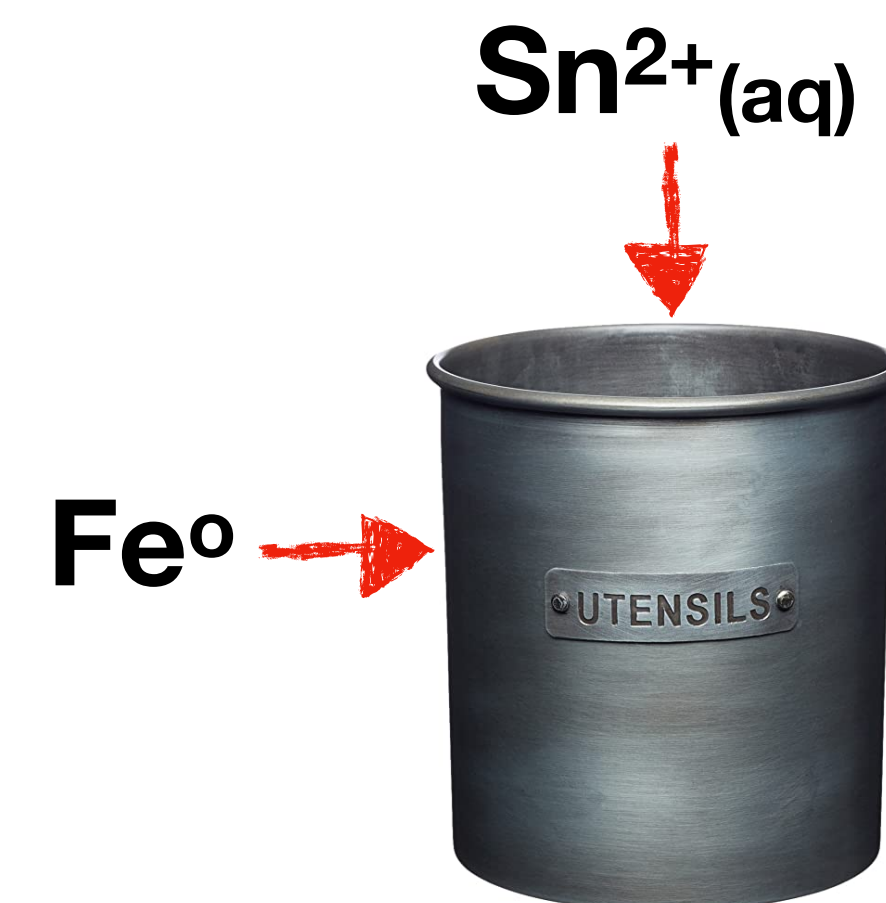
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Exercício:

Demonstre, com equações, se seria ou não adequado, armazenar nitrato de estanho II [$\text{Sn}(\text{NO}_3)_2$] em um recipiente feito de aço.



Semirreação	E°_{red} (V)
$\text{Zn}^{2+}_{(\text{aq})} + 2\text{e}^{-} \rightarrow \text{Zn}_{(\text{s})}$	- 0,76
<u>$\text{Sn}^{2+}_{(\text{aq})} + 2\text{e}^{-} \rightarrow \text{Sn}_{(\text{s})}$</u>	<u>- 0,14</u>
<u>$\text{Fe}^{2+}_{(\text{aq})} + 2\text{e}^{-} \rightarrow \text{Fe}_{(\text{s})}$</u>	<u>- 0,41</u>
$\text{Cu}^{2+}_{(\text{aq})} + 2\text{e}^{-} \rightarrow \text{Zn}_{(\text{s})}$	+ 0,34
$\text{Ag}^{+}_{(\text{aq})} + \text{e}^{-} \rightarrow \text{Ag}_{(\text{s})}$	+ 0,80



(reação ocorre)

O armazenamento não será adequado.



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