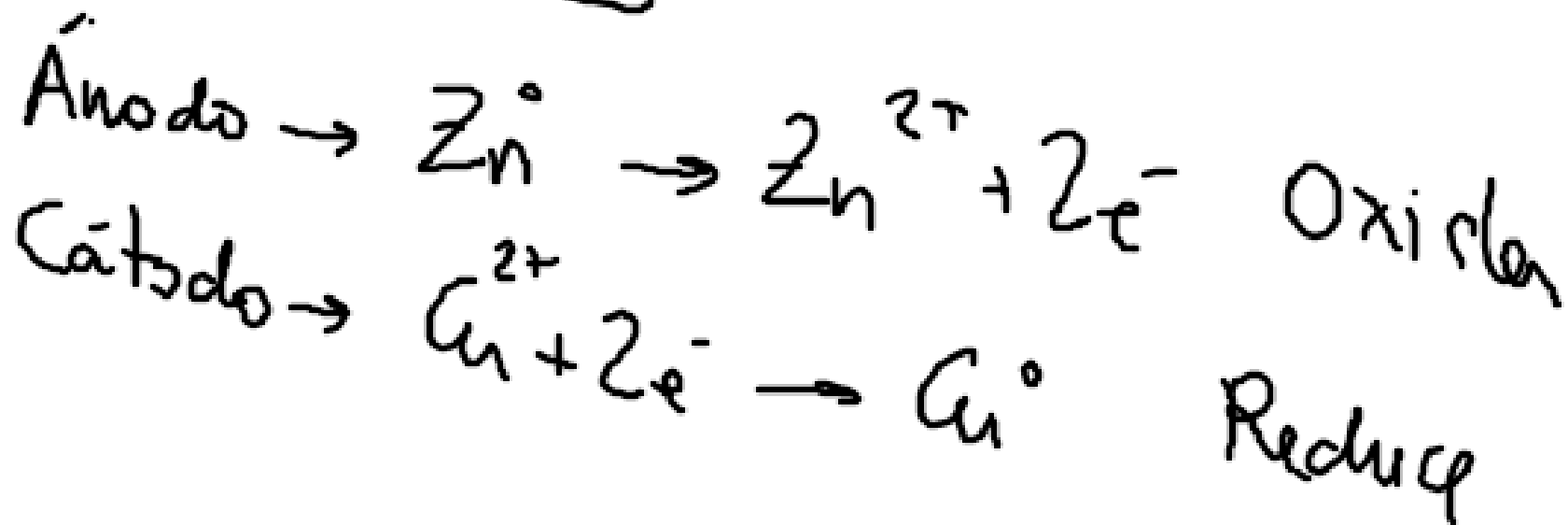
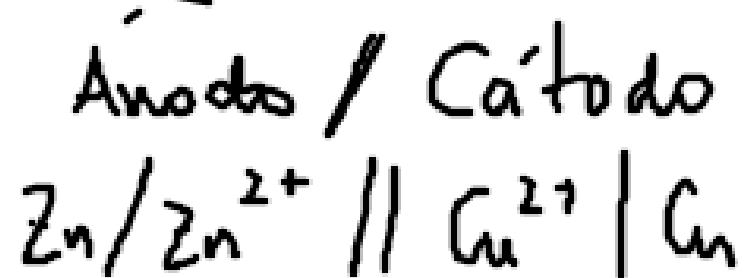
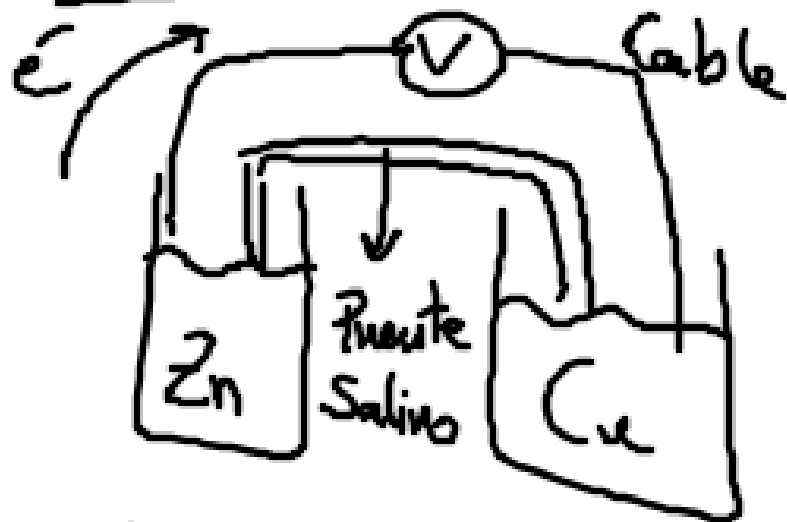


Pilas electrolíticas



$$\Delta E = E_{\text{cátodo}} - E_{\text{ánodo}}$$

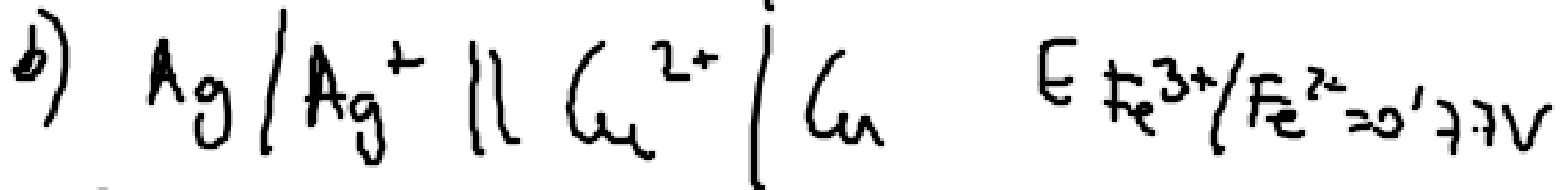
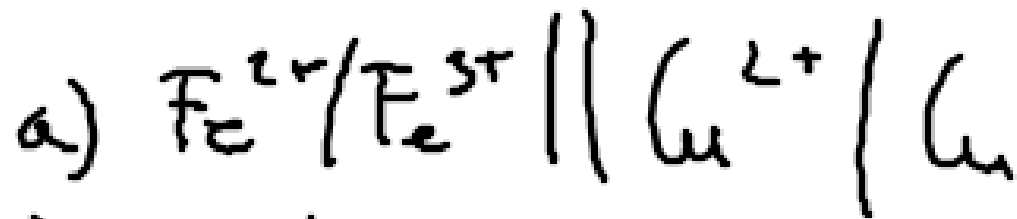
↑

Energía pila

$$\Delta E_{\text{pila}}: 0'34 - (-0'76) = 1'1 \text{ V}$$

$$E_{\text{Cu}^{2+}/\text{Cu}} = 0'34 \text{ V}$$

$$E_{\text{Zn}^{2+}/\text{Zn}} = -0'76 \text{ V}$$



$$E_{\text{Ag}^+/\text{Ag}}^{\circ} = 0.8 \text{V}$$

$$E_{\text{Cu}^{2+}/\text{Cu}} = 0.34$$

Sol

$$a) \Delta E = 0.34 - 0.77 = -0.43 \text{V}$$

$$b) \Delta E = 0.34 - 0.8 = -0.46 \text{V}$$

Espontaneidad de las pilas

Cuando una reacción redox es espontánea, o no

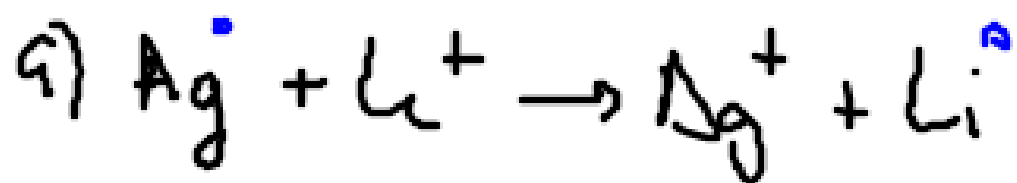
- $\Delta E > 0 \rightarrow$ espontánea ($\Delta E = +$)
- $\Delta E < 0 \rightarrow$ no espontánea ($\Delta E = -$)

¿Cómo saber cuál es la especie reductora
o oxidada? Es decir, el ánodo o el cátodo.

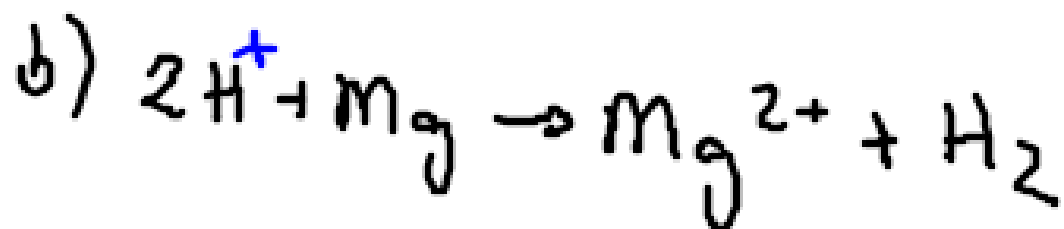
$$\Delta E_{pila} = E_{cátodo} - E_{ánodo}$$

El que tiene mayor potencial es el
cátodo.

Indicar si son espontáneos:

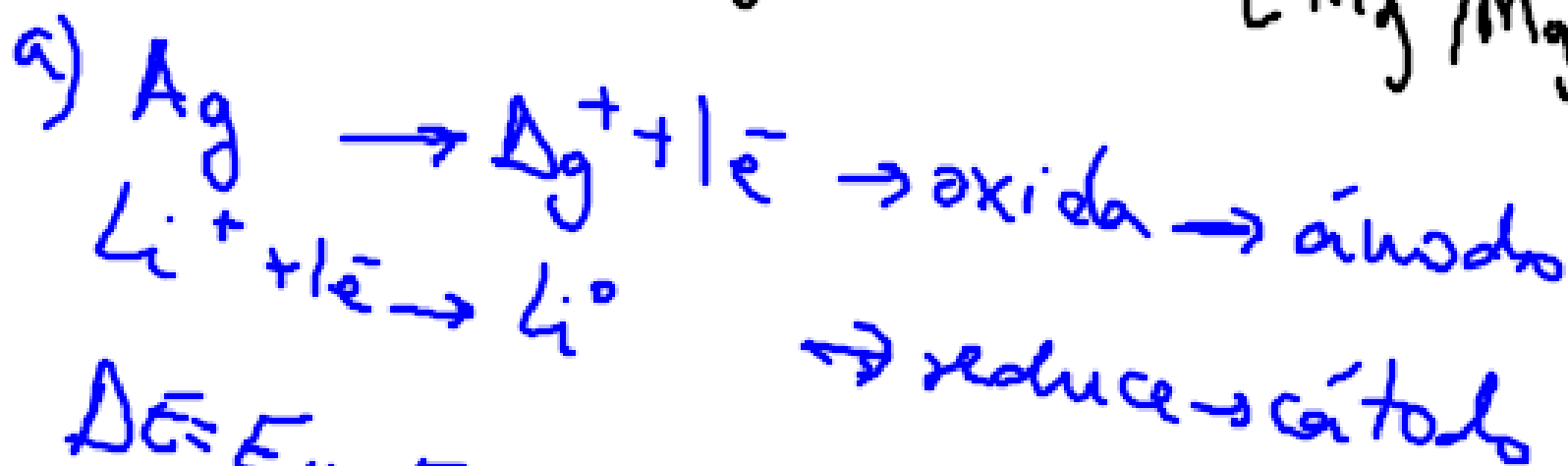


$$E_{Ag^+/Ag}^{\circ} = 0.8V$$



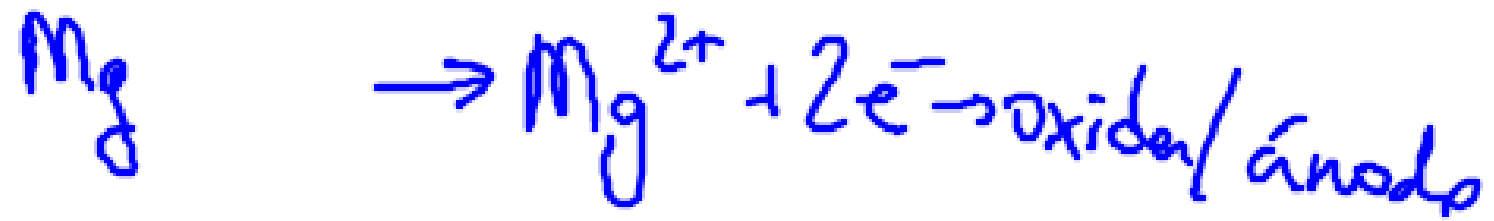
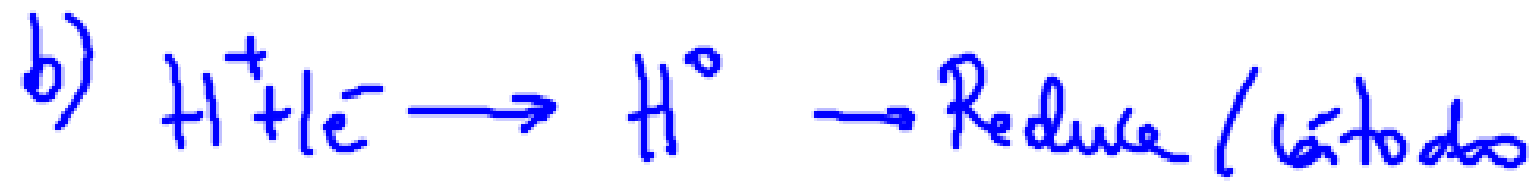
$$E_{Li^+/Li} = -3.04$$

$$E_{Mg^{2+}/Mg} = -2.37V$$



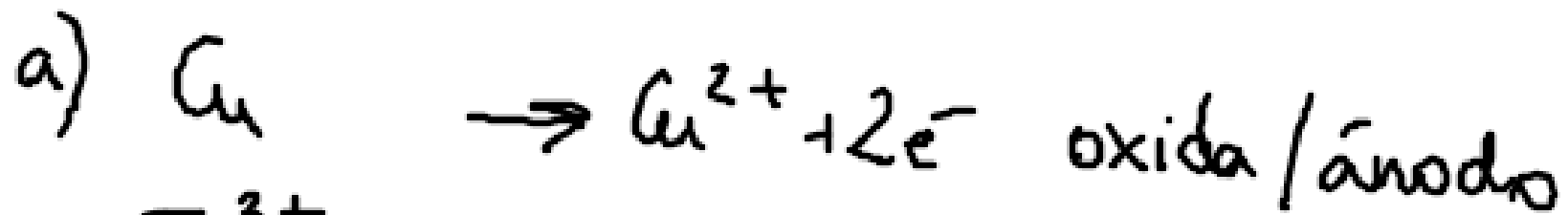
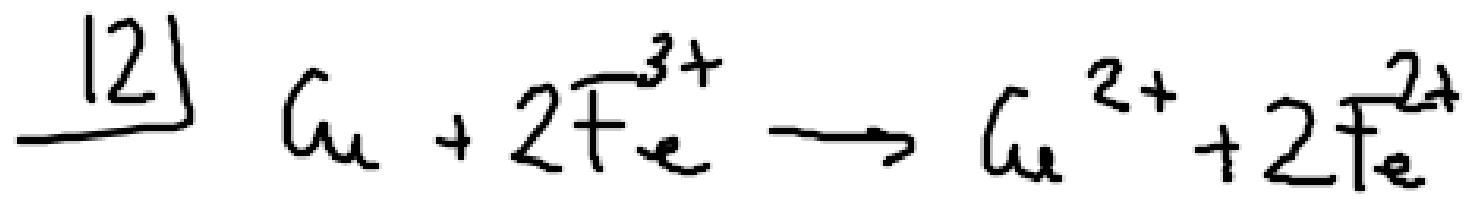
\rightarrow reduce \rightarrow cátodo

$$\Delta E = E_{Li} - E_{Ag} = -3.04 - 0.8 = -3.84V \quad \text{NO ES ESPONTÁNEA}$$



$$\Delta E = E_{\#} - E_{Mg} = 0 - (-2.37) = 2.37V$$

Sí es espontánea



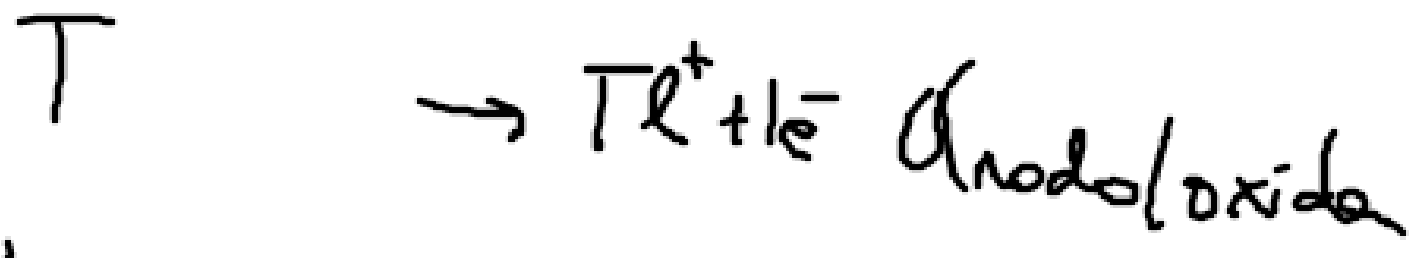
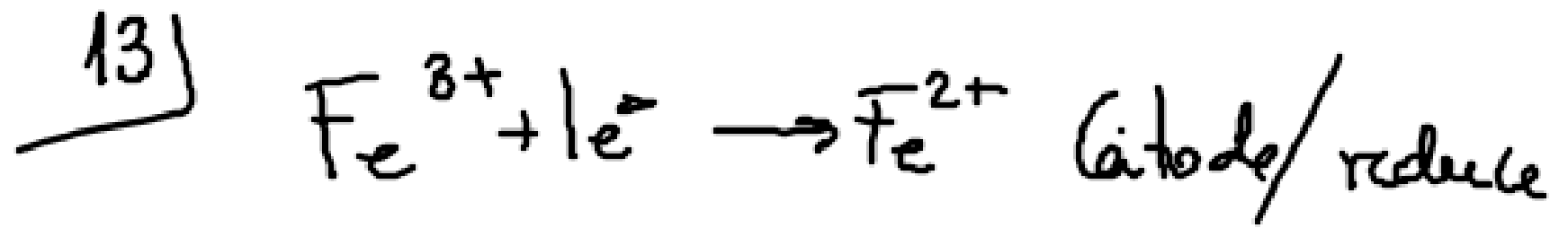
reduce / cátodo

Los e^- van del Cu al Fe

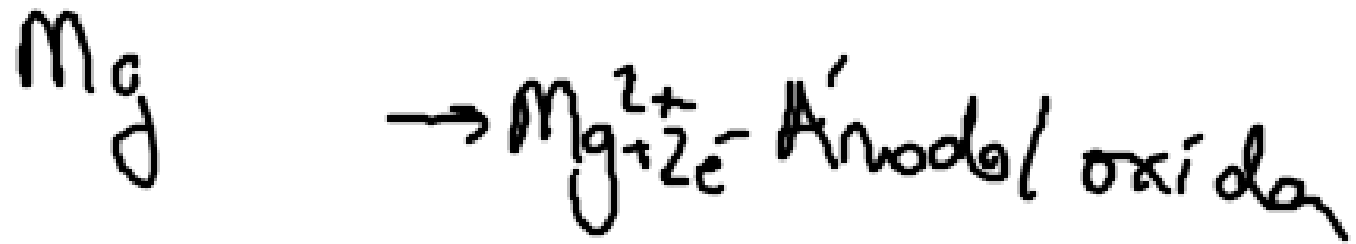
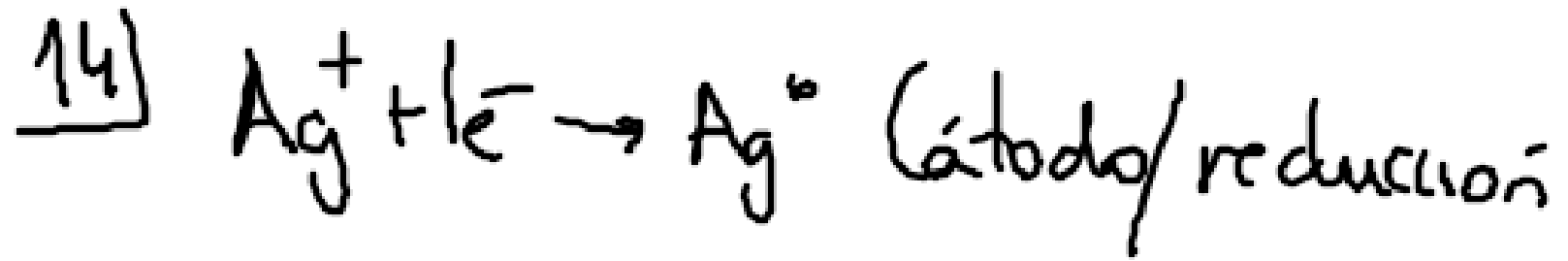
$$\text{b)} \quad E_{\text{pila}} = E_{\text{cátodo}} - E_{\text{ánodo}} = 0,77 - 0,34 = 0,43 \text{ V}$$

$$14) E_{\text{Ag}^+/\text{Ag}} = 0.80\text{V}$$

$$E_{\text{Mg}^{2+}/\text{Mg}} = -2.37\text{V}$$



b) $\Delta E_{\text{pila}} = E_{\text{catodo}} - E_{\text{anodo}} = 0,77 - 0,34 = \underline{\underline{1V}}$



$$\Delta E_{\text{pila}} = E_{\text{Ag}^+/\text{Ag}} - E_{\text{Mg}/\text{Mg}^{2+}} = 0,80 - (-2,37) = 3,17 \text{ V}$$