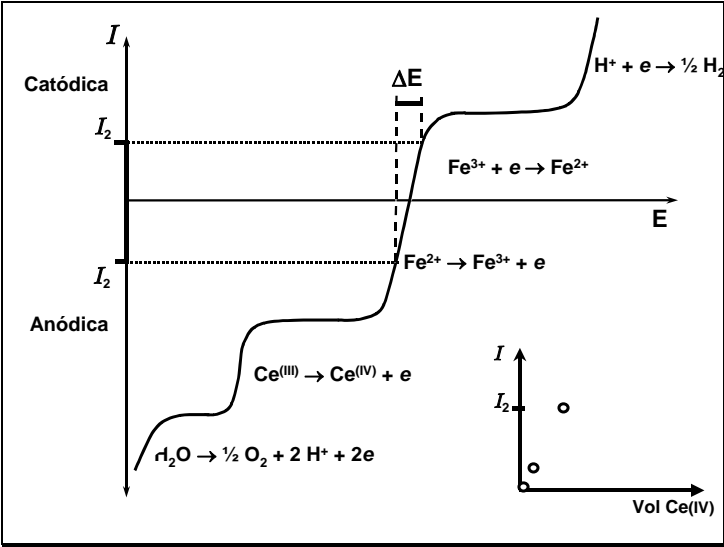
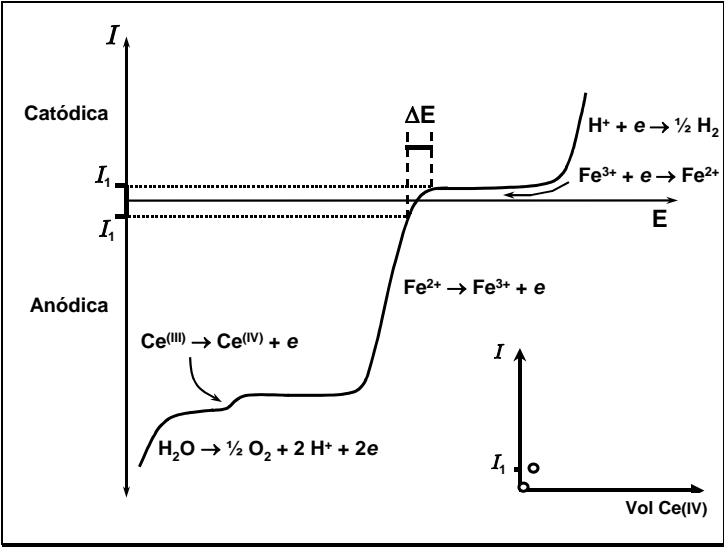
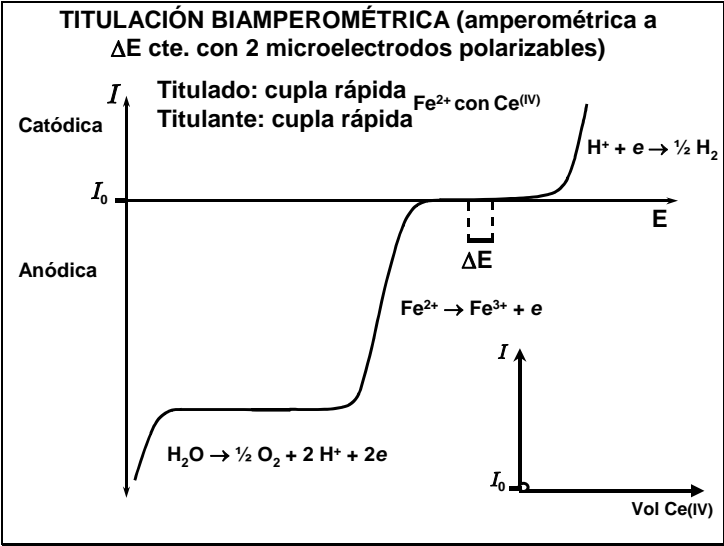
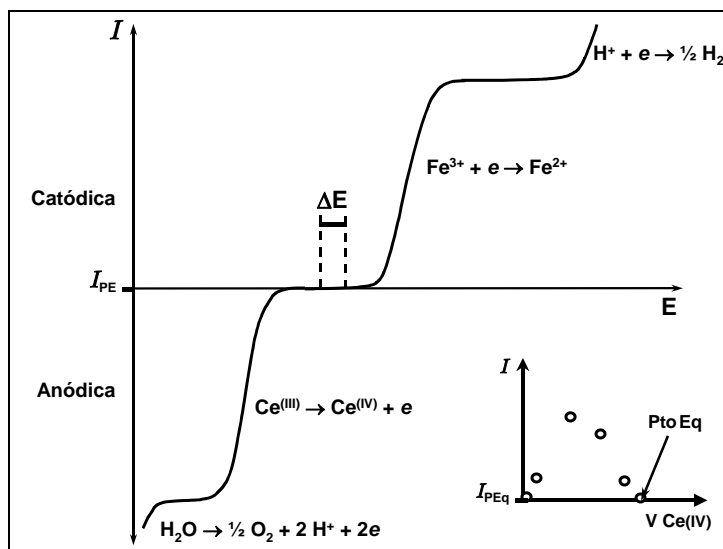
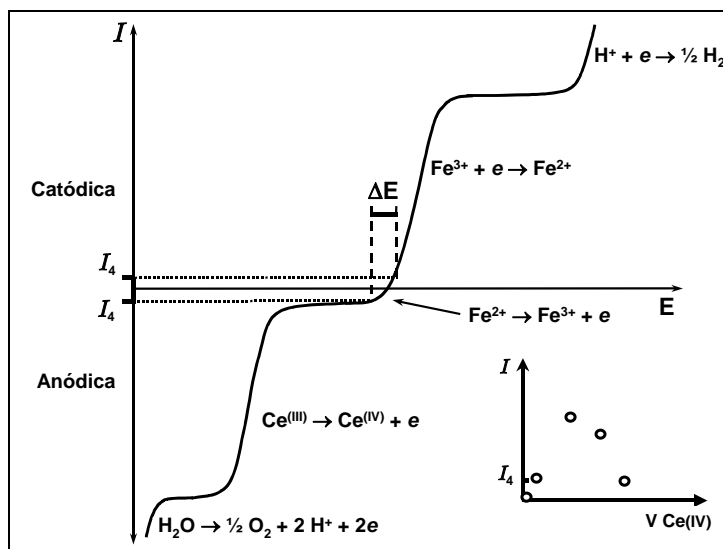
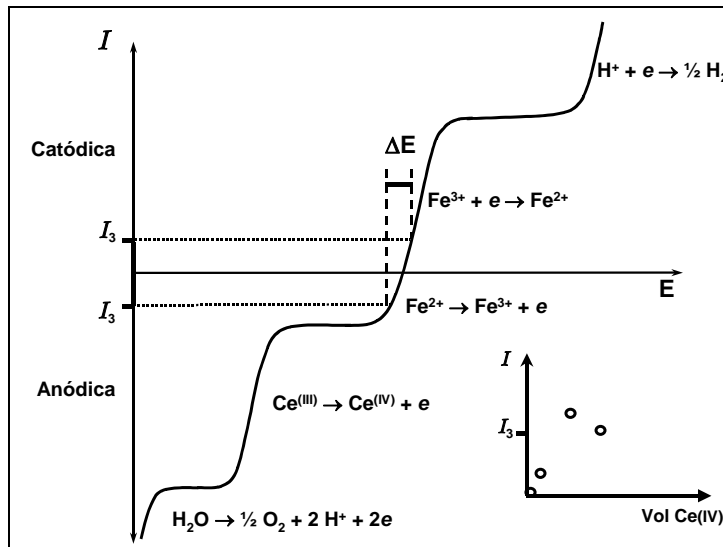
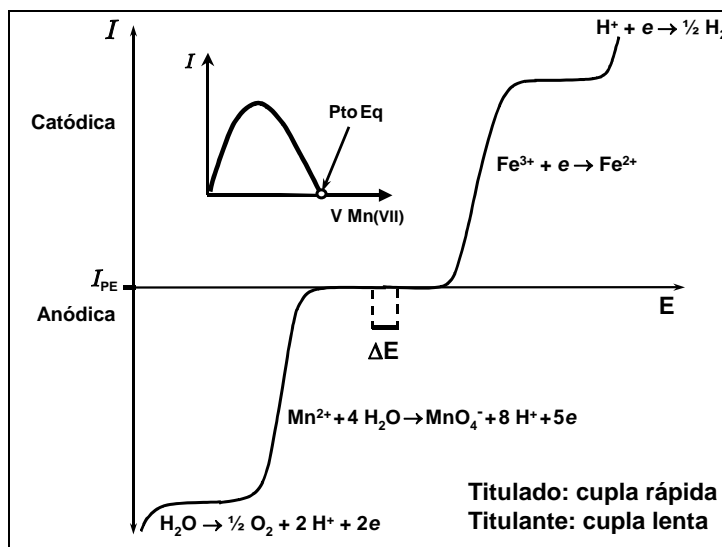
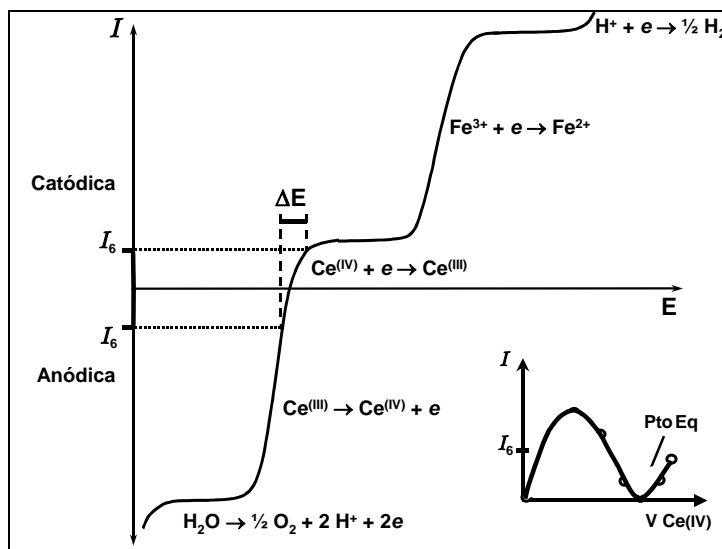
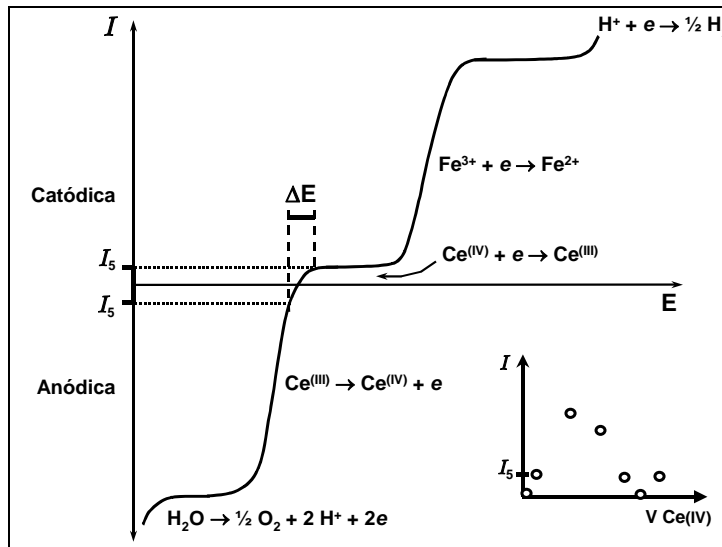


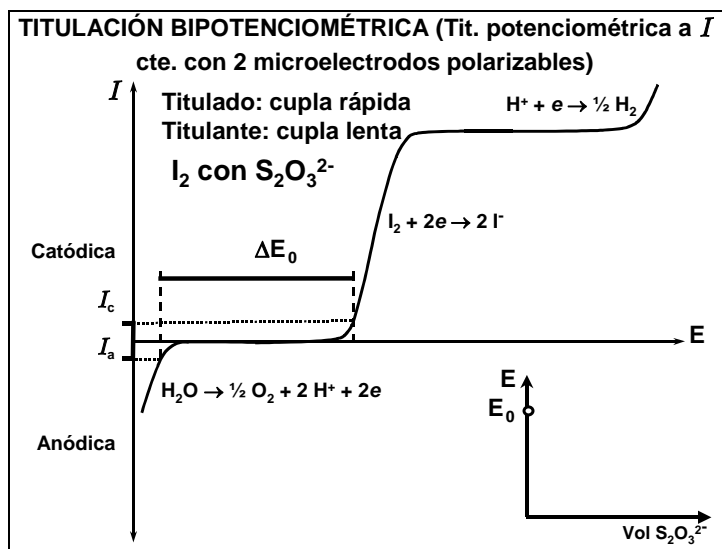
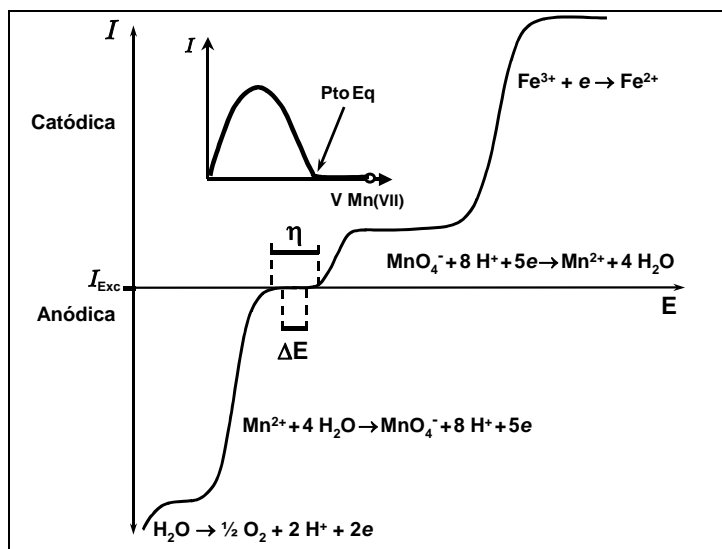
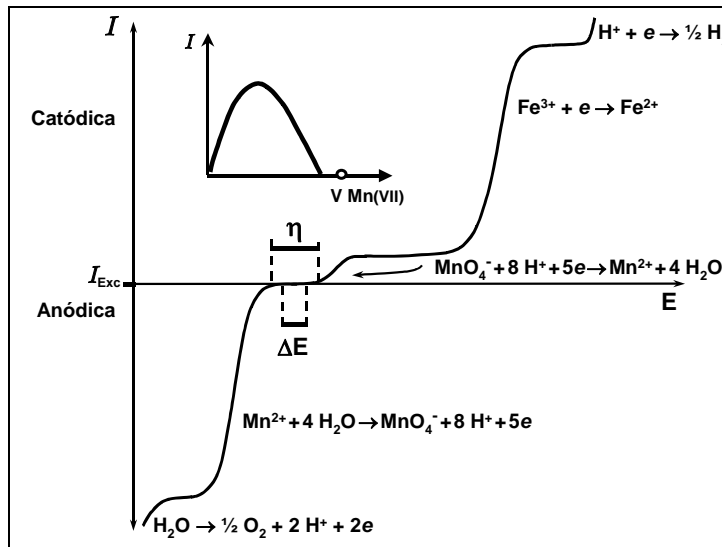
TITULACIONES VOLTAMPEROMÉTRICAS CON 2 MICROELECTRODOS POLARIZABLES

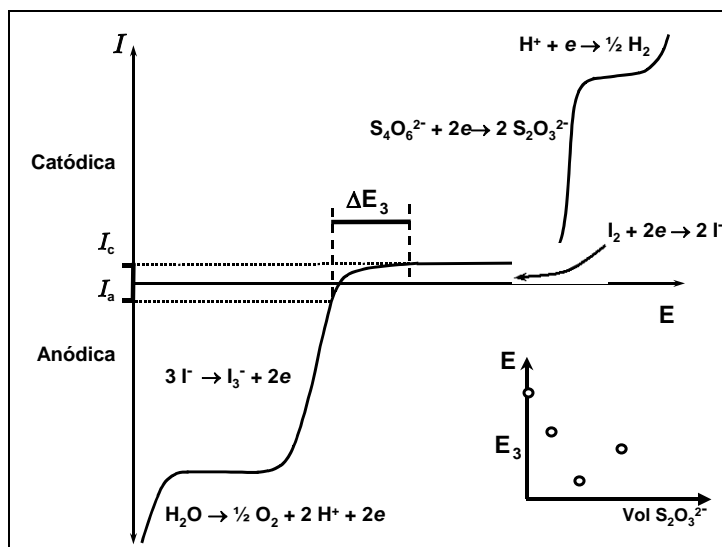
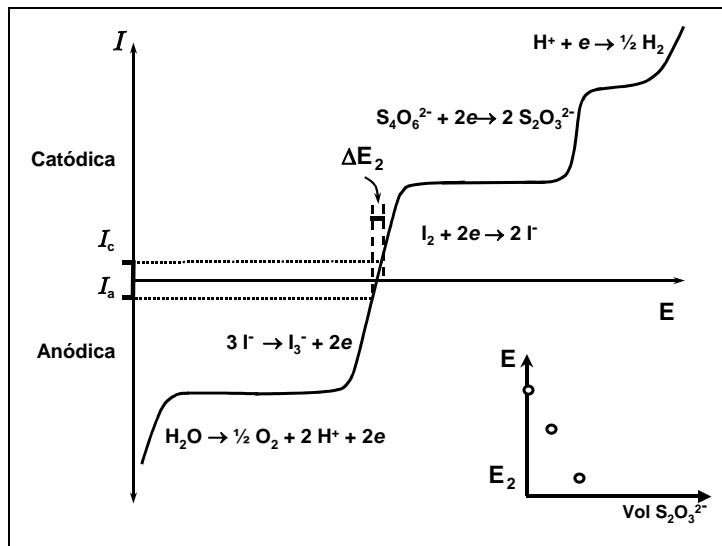
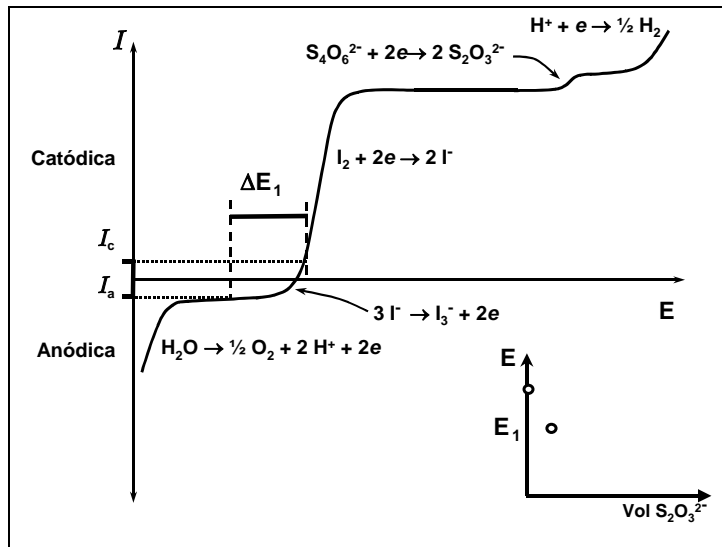
<p style="text-align: center;">Biamperométricas (amperométricas a ΔE cte. con 2 microelectrodos)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Bipotenciométricas (potenciométricas a I cte. con 2 microelectrodos)</p>
$C_{muestra} = \frac{C_{titulante} \cdot V_{PtoEq}}{V_{muestra}}$	

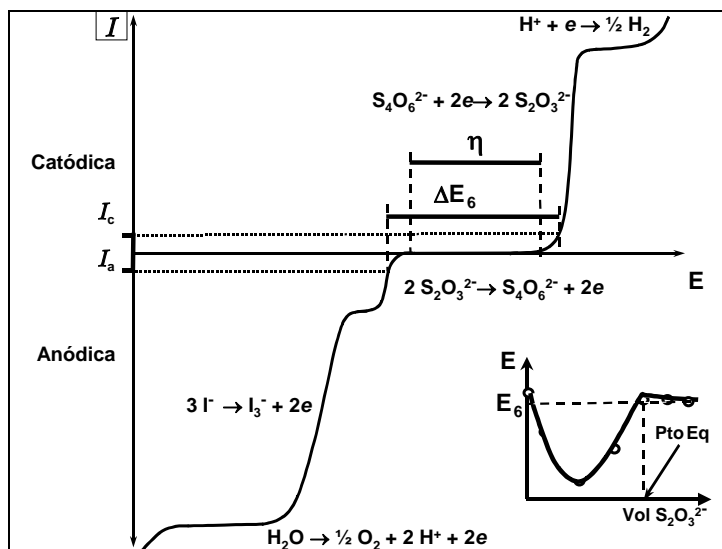
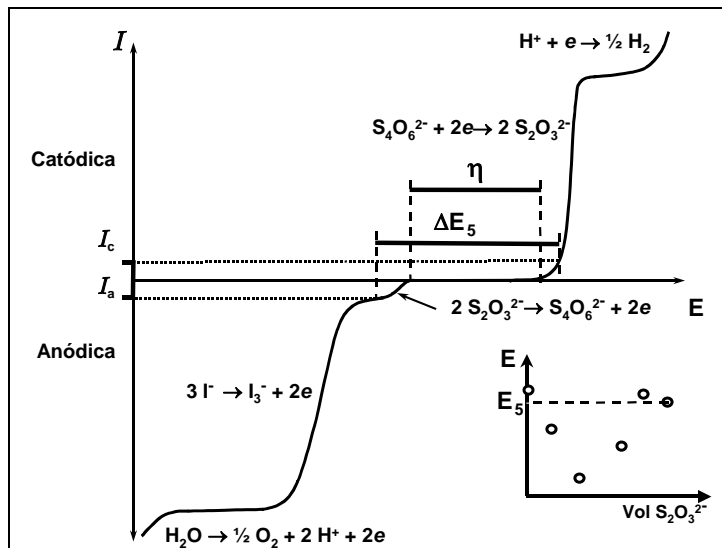
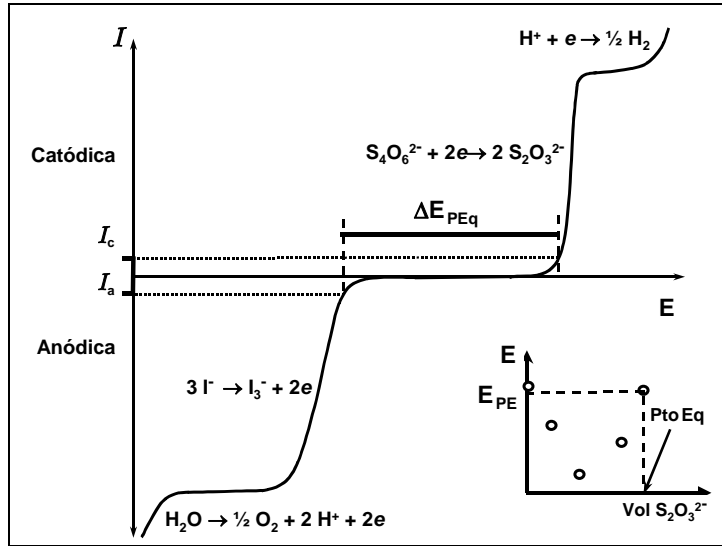


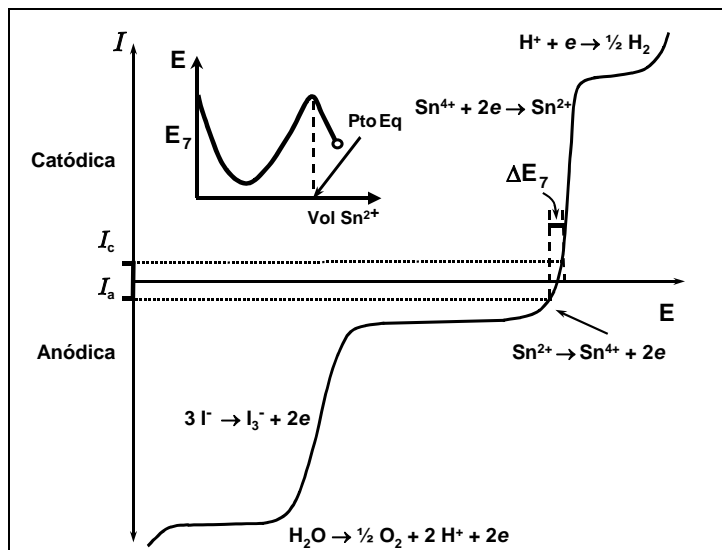
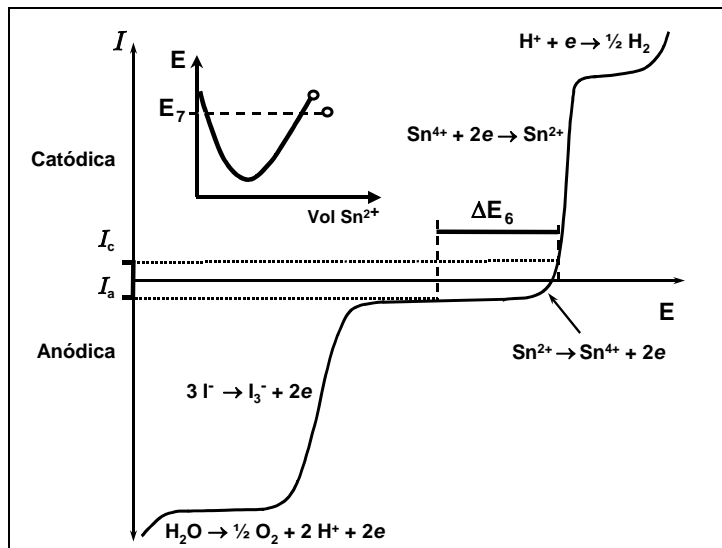
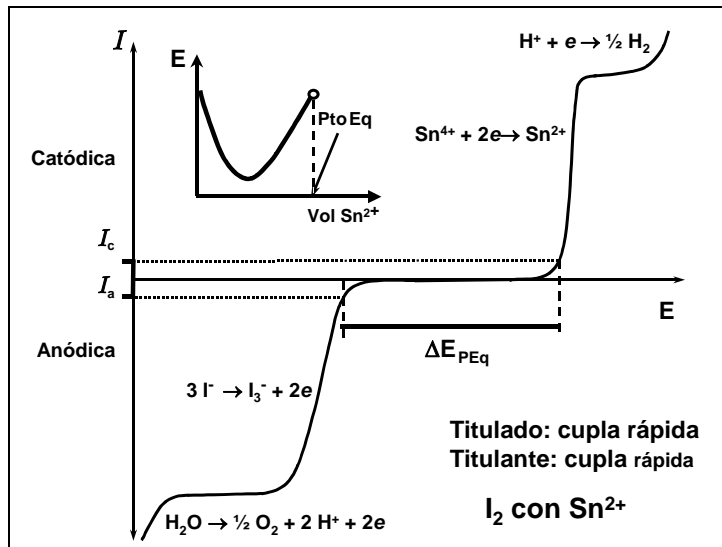


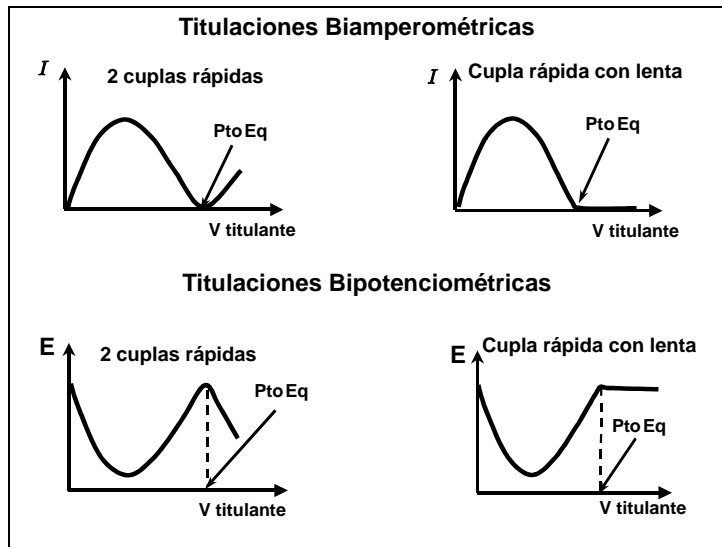












TITULACIONES VOLTAMPEROMÉTRICAS CON 2 MICROELECTRODOS POLARIZABLES

Requerimientos

- *Reactivo titulante específico de cc. conocida*
- *Estequiometría conocida*
- *Reacción rápida y completa*
- *Agitación para homogeneizar*
- *No pueden ser ambas cuplas (titulante y titulado) lentas*

Ventajas

- *Se obtienen curvas de punto final neto*
- *Con sólo pocos puntos antes y después del Pto Eq puede obtenerse el V Pto Eq*

