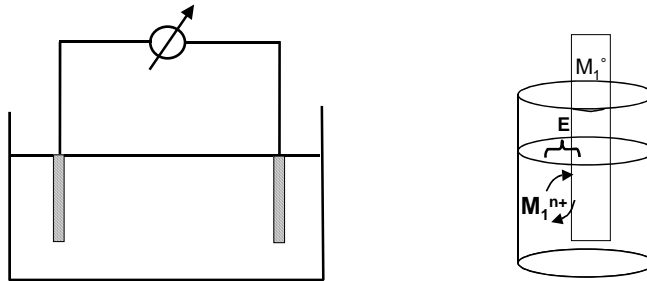


# Potenciometría

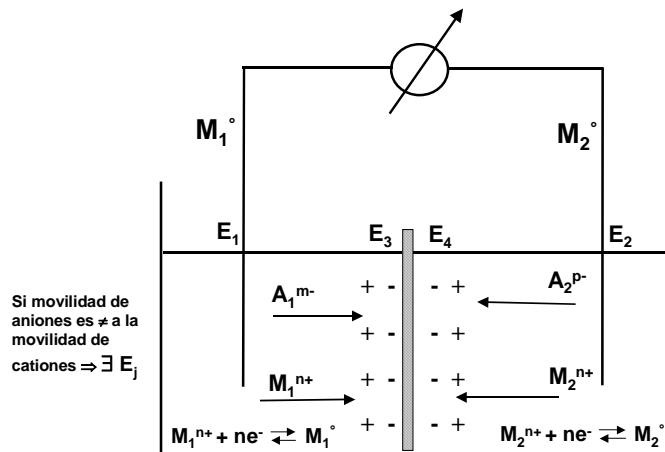
E

Sin paso de corriente



No circula  $i \Rightarrow$  se establece equilibrio

## CELDA ELECTROQUÍMICA



$$E = \sum ddp$$

Equilibrio en cátodo:



$$K = a_{M_{1red}} / a_{M_{1ox}}$$

$$\Delta G = \Delta G^\circ + RT \ln Q \quad (1)$$

$$\Delta G^\circ = - RT \ln K \quad (\text{en equilibrio})$$

$$\Delta G = - W_{max} = - n F \Delta E_1 \quad (2)$$

Iguando (1) y (2):  $\Delta G = -n F \Delta E_1 = \Delta G^\circ + RT \ln Q = - RT \ln K + RT \ln Q$

siendo  $\Delta E_1 = E_1 - E_{ENH} = E_1 - 0 = E_1$

reemplazando  $\Delta E_1$ :  $-n F E_1 = - RT \ln K + RT \ln Q \quad (3)$

despejando  $E_1$  de (3) resulta  $E_1 = \frac{RT}{nF} \ln K - \frac{RT}{nF} \ln Q$

$$E_1 = E_1^\circ - (2,3 RT / nF) \cdot \log a_{M_{1red}} / a_{M_{1ox}}$$

Ecuación de Nernst

$$E_1 = E_1^\circ + \frac{0,059}{n} \log a_{M_{1ox}} / a_{M_{1red}}$$

**Equilibrio en ánodo:**



$$E_2 = E_2^\circ + (0,059 / n) \cdot \log a_{M_2ox} / a_{M_2red}$$

Por convención:  $\Delta E_{celda} = E_{cátodo} - E_{ánodo} = E_1 - E_2$

$$\Delta E_{celda} = E_1^\circ + \frac{0,059}{n} \log \frac{a_{M_1ox}}{a_{M_1red}} - \left( E_2^\circ + \frac{0,059}{n} \log \frac{a_{M_2ox}}{a_{M_2red}} \right)$$

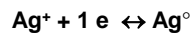
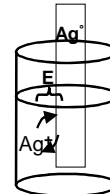
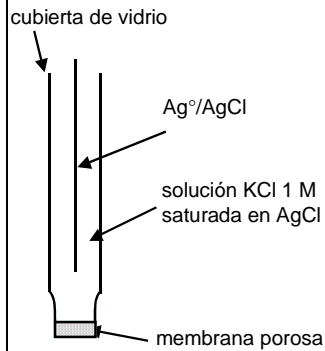
$$\Delta E_{celda} = E_1^\circ + \frac{0,059}{n} \log \frac{a_{M_1ox}}{a_{M_1red}} - cte$$

**Electrodo referencia**      **E = cte**

**Electrodo indicador**      **E = f(a<sub>Mox</sub> / a<sub>Mred</sub>)**

**ELECTRODOS DE REFERENCIA**

**Ag<sup>o</sup>/AgCl**



$$E = E^\circ_{Ag(l)/Ag^\circ} + 0.059 \log a_{Ag^+}$$



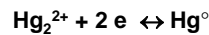
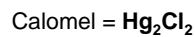
$$E = E^\circ_{Ag(l)/Ag^\circ} + 0.059 \log K_{sp} / a_{Cl^-}$$

$$E = E^\circ_{Ag(l)/Ag^\circ} + 0.059 \log K_{sp} + 0.059 \log 1 / a_{Cl^-}$$

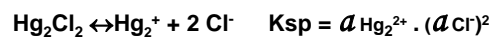
$$E = E^\circ_{AgCl/Ag^\circ} - 0.059 \log a_{Cl^-}$$

$$Si a_{Cl^-} = cte \Rightarrow E_{AgCl/Ag^\circ} = cte$$

**ELECTRODOS DE REFERENCIA**



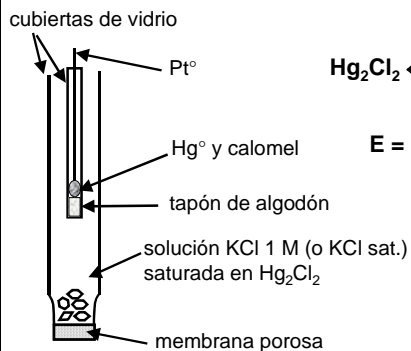
$$E = E^\circ_{Hg(l)/Hg^\circ} + (0.059 / 2) \log a_{Hg_2^{2+}}$$



$$E = E^\circ_{Hg(l)/Hg^\circ} + (0.059 / 2) \log K_{sp} / (a_{Cl^-})^2$$

$$E = E^\circ_{Hg_2Cl_2/Hg^\circ} - 0.059 \log a_{Cl^-}$$

$$Si a_{Cl^-} = cte \Rightarrow E_{calomel} = cte$$



## ELECTRODOS INDICADORES

### a) Metales

a1- 1ra. especie. (p/C<sup>+</sup>) Ej. Cu<sup>o</sup>, Ag<sup>o</sup>, Hg<sup>o</sup>, etc

$$E = E^{\circ} + \frac{0,059}{n} \log a_{M_{ox}}$$

a2- 2da. especie (p/A<sup>-</sup>) Ej. Cl<sup>-</sup>, S<sup>2-</sup>, etc

$$E = E^{\circ}_{Me(m+)/Me^{\circ}} + (0.059/m) \log K + (0.059/n) \log 1/(a_{A^{n-}})$$

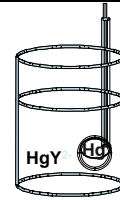
$$K \begin{cases} K_{sp} \\ \beta \end{cases}$$

$$E = cte - \frac{0,059}{n} \log a_{A^{n-}}$$

## ELECTRODOS INDICADORES

a3- 3era. especie (p/C<sup>+</sup>) Ca<sup>2+</sup>, Mg<sup>2+</sup>, etc

Copita de Hg<sup>o</sup>



$$E = E^{\circ}_{Hg(II)/Hg^{\circ}} + (0.059 / 2) \log a_{Hg^{2+}} \quad \beta_{HgY} = a_{HgY^{2-}} / a_{Hg^{2+}} a_{Y^{4-}}$$

$$E = E^{\circ}_{Hg(II)/Hg^{\circ}} + (0.059 / 2) \log (a_{HgY^{2-}} / \beta_{HgY} a_{Y^{4-}})$$

$$E = E^{\circ}_{Hg(II)/Hg^{\circ}} + (0.059 / 2) \log(a_{HgY^{2-}} / \beta_{HgY}) - (0.059 / 2) \log a_{Y^{4-}}$$

si  $a_{HgY^{2-}} = cte$

$$E = K - (0.059 / 2) \log a_{Y^{4-}} \quad \text{cuando hay } Me^{2+} \Rightarrow MeY^{2-}$$

$$\beta_{MeY} = a_{MeY^{2-}} / a_{Me^{2+}} a_{Y^{4-}} \Rightarrow a_{Y^{4-}} = a_{MeY^{2-}} / a_{Me^{2+}} \beta_{MeY}$$

$$E = K - (0.059 / 2) \log a_{MeY^{2-}} / a_{Me^{2+}} \beta_{MeY}$$

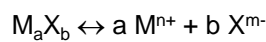
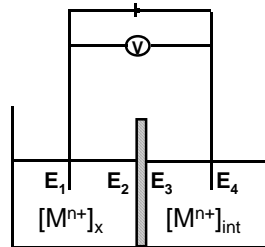
$$E = K' + (0.059 / 2) \log a_{Me^{2+}} / a_{MeY^{2-}}$$

Si  $MeY^{2-} = cte \Rightarrow$

$$E = K' + (0.059 / 2) \log a_{Me^{2+}}$$

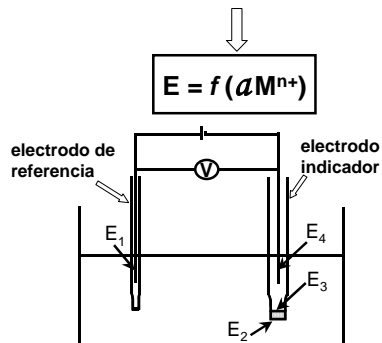
a4- Metálicos para titulaciones redox (Pt<sup>o</sup>, Au<sup>o</sup>)

### b) Membranas



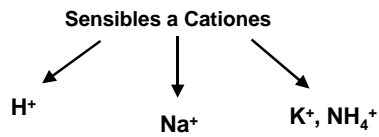
$$\Delta E = \sum E_i$$

$E_1$  y  $E_4$  son constantes (por ej. son electrodos de referencia),  $E_3$  es también constante (por ej. cuando  $[M^{n+}]_{int}$  no se modifica). En estas condiciones  $\Delta E$  dependerá de  $E_2$ , el cual cambia con la  $[M^{n+}]_x$

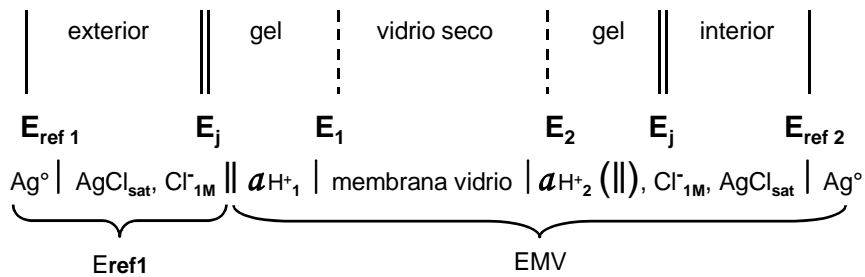
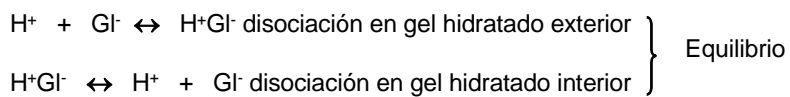
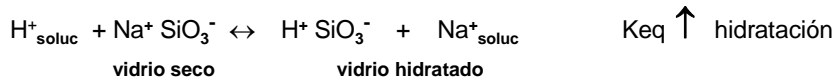
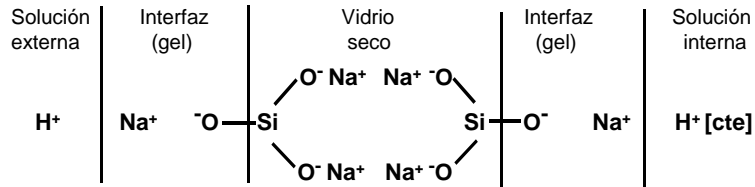


## ELECTRODOS INDICADORES

b1) Membranas de vidrio



Electrodo de membrana de vidrio (pH)



$$\Delta E = \sum E_i$$

$$E_1 = k_1 + 0.059 \log \left[ \frac{a_{H^+_{1(\text{gel exterior})}}}{a_{H^+_{1(\text{soluc. exterior})}} \right]$$

$$E_2 = k_2 + 0.059 \log \left[ \frac{a_{H^+_{2(\text{gel interior})}}}{a_{H^+_{2(\text{soluc. interior})}} \right]$$

Si la membrana está igualmente hidratada a ambos lados

$a_{H^+_{1(\text{gel exterior})}} = a_{H^+_{2(\text{gel interior})}}$  y el potencial de frontera  $E_b = E_2 - E_1$  será

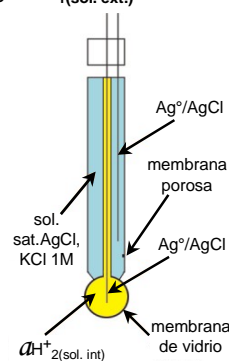
$$E_b = E_2 - E_1 = k_2 - k_1 + 0.059 \log \frac{a_{H^+_{1(\text{sol. ext.})}}}{a_{H^+_{2(\text{sol. int.})}}$$

Si  $a_{H^+_{2(\text{sol. int.})}} = \text{cte}$        $E_b = E_2 - E_1 = \text{cte} + 0.059 \log a_{H^+_{1(\text{sol. ext.})}}$

$$E_{\text{ind}} = E_b + E_{\text{ref. int.}} + E_{\text{asim}}$$

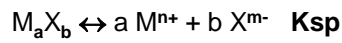
$$E_{\text{ind.}} = L + 0.059 \log a_{H^+_1}$$

$$E_{\text{celda}} = E_{\text{ind}} - E_{\text{ref}} = \text{cte} + 0.059 \log a_{H^+_1}$$



### ELECTRODOS INDICADORES

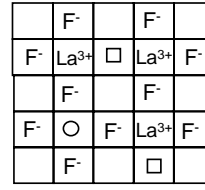
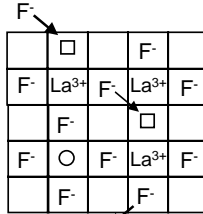
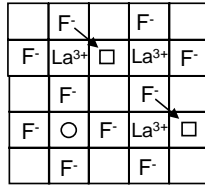
b2) Membranas sólidas (cristalinas)



□ = sitio vacante A<sup>-</sup>

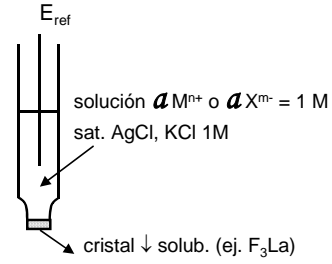
○ = sitio vacante C<sup>+</sup>

[F<sup>-</sup>] alta



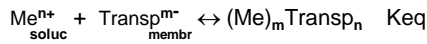
[F<sup>-</sup>] baja

$$E = L - 0,059 \cdot \log a_{F^-}$$

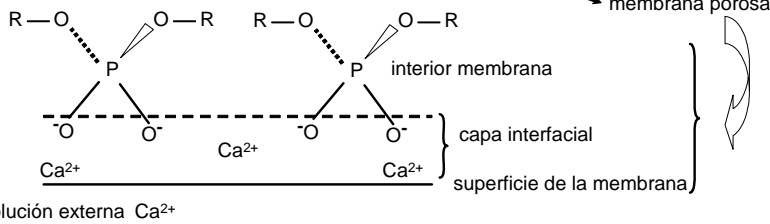


### ELECTRODOS INDICADORES

b3) Membranas líquidas

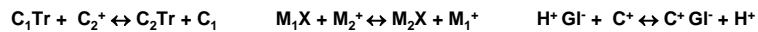


Ej. electrodo sensible a Ca<sup>2+</sup>



$$E = L + 0,059 / n \cdot \log a_{Me^{n+}}$$

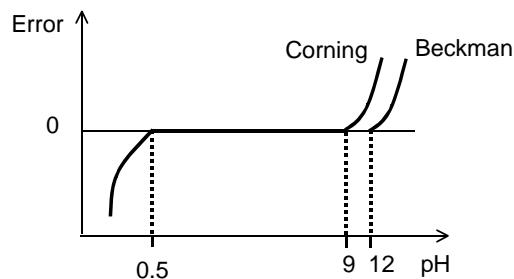
### ERRORES EN ELECTRODOS DE MEMBRANA

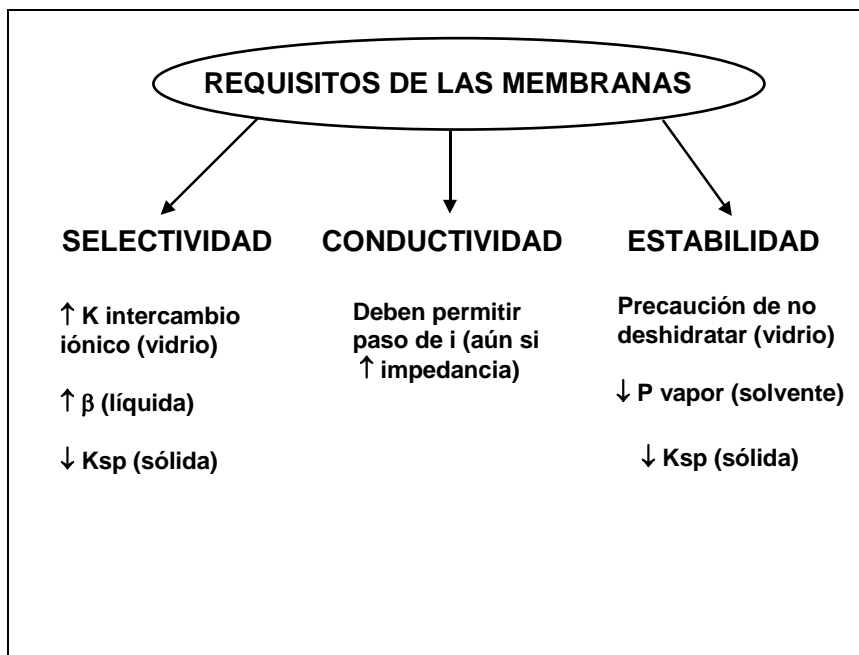


Nikolsky

$$E_{ind} = L + 0.059 \log (a_{H^+} + k_{H,B} a_{C^+})$$

Errores en electrodos de pH





### CLASIFICACIÓN ELECTRODOS INDICADORES

- |                     |  |                |              |
|---------------------|--|----------------|--------------|
| <b>a) Metales</b>   | <p>a1- 1ra. especie (u orden). Ej. Cu<sup>0</sup>, Ag<sup>0</sup>, Hg<sup>0</sup>, Cd<sup>0</sup>, Zn<sup>0</sup>, Pb<sup>0</sup></p> <p>a2- 2da. especie (p/ Cl<sup>-</sup>, S<sup>2-</sup>, etc)</p> <p>a3- 3er. orden (p/Ca<sup>2+</sup>, Mg<sup>2+</sup>, etc)</p> <p>a4- Para titulaciones redox (Pt<sup>0</sup>, Au<sup>0</sup>, Pd<sup>0</sup>)</p> |                |              |
| <b>b) Membranas</b> | <p>b1- Cristalinas</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">b1.1. Un único cristal (LaF<sub>3</sub>)</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">b1.2. Policristalina (Ag<sub>2</sub>S)</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">b2- No cristalinas</p> <table border="0" style="margin-left: 40px;"> <tr> <td>b2.1. Líquidas</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b2.2. Vidrio</td> </tr> </table> | b2.1. Líquidas | b2.2. Vidrio |
| b2.1. Líquidas      |  |                |              |
| b2.2. Vidrio        |  |                |              |