

Vorlesung Allgemeine Chemie für DBHS WS 2022/23

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- Webseite zur Vorlesung (Folien, Übungsblätter):
- <http://www.chemie.uni-siegen.de/pc/lehre/dbhs/>

Zugangsdaten:

User: Ludwig
 Passwort: Boltzmann

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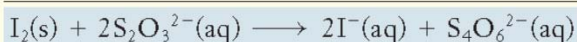
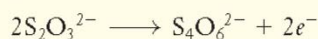
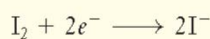
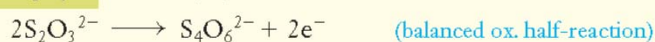
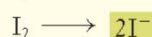
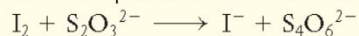
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Table 4.3 Rules for Assigning an Oxidation Number (O.N.)	
General Rules	
1. For an atom in its elemental form (Na, O ₂ , Cl ₂ , etc.): O.N. = 0 2. For a monatomic ion: O.N. = ion charge 3. The sum of O.N. values for the atoms in a molecule or formula unit of a compound equals zero. The sum of O.N. values for the atoms in a polyatomic ion equals the ion's charge.	
Rules for Specific Atoms or Periodic Table Groups	
1. For Group 1A(1): O.N. = +1 in all compounds 2. For Group 2A(2): O.N. = +2 in all compounds 3. For hydrogen: O.N. = +1 in combination with nonmetals O.N. = -1 in combination with metals and boron 4. For fluorine: O.N. = -1 in all compounds 5. For oxygen: O.N. = -1 in peroxides O.N. = -2 in all other compounds (except with F) 6. For Group 7A(17): O.N. = -1 in combination with metals, nonmetals (except O), and other halogens lower in the group	
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Example 11-10 Balancing Redox Equations

A useful analytical procedure involves the oxidation of iodide ions to free iodine. The free iodine is then titrated with a standard solution of sodium thiosulfate, $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$. Iodine oxidizes $\text{S}_2\text{O}_3^{2-}$ ions to tetrathionate ions, $\text{S}_4\text{O}_6^{2-}$, and is reduced to I^- ions. Write the balanced net ionic equation for this reaction.



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Wasserstoff und Sauerstoff ausgleichen

In acidic solution: We add only H^+ or H_3O^+ (*not* OH^- in acidic solution).

In basic solution: We add only OH^- or H_2O (*not* H^+ in basic solution).

The following chart shows how to balance hydrogen and oxygen.

In acidic or neutral solution:

To balance O

For *each* O needed, add *one* H_2O

and ↓ then

To balance H

For *each* H needed, add *one* H^+

In basic solution:

To balance O

For *each* O needed, add *one* H_2O

and ↓ then

To balance H

For *each* H needed, add *one* H_2O to side needing H *and* add *one* OH^- to *other* side (This adds H without changing O)

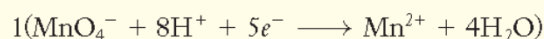
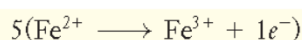
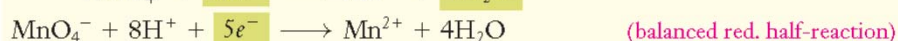
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Example 11-11 Balancing Net Ionic Equations (Acidic Solution)

Permanganate ions oxidize iron(II) to iron(III) in sulfuric acid solution. Permanganate ions are reduced to manganese(II) ions. Write the balanced net ionic equation for this reaction.



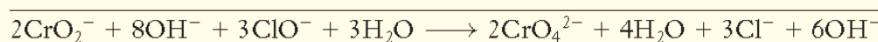
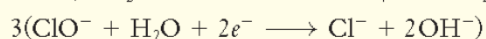
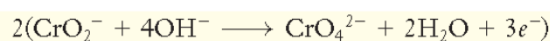
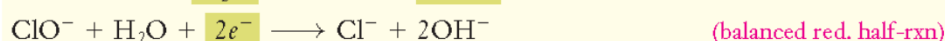
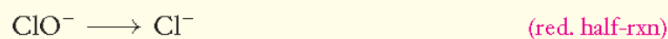
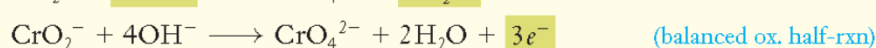
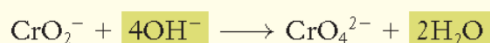
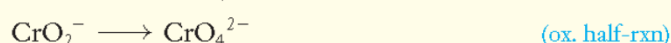
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Example 11-13 Balancing Redox Equations (Basic Solution)

In basic solution, hypochlorite ions, ClO^- , oxidize chromite ions, CrO_2^- , to chromate ions, CrO_4^{2-} , and are reduced to chloride ions. Write the balanced net ionic equation for this reaction.



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Fingerübungen

- $\text{Na} + \text{Cl}_2 \longrightarrow$
- $\text{Mg} + \text{O}_2 \longrightarrow$
- $\text{Ca} + \text{HCl} \longrightarrow$

- $\text{K} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \longrightarrow$
- $\text{Cl}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \longrightarrow \text{HOCl} + \text{HCl}$
- $\text{Fe} + \text{O}_2 \longrightarrow \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$

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Elektrochemie

- elektrisch leitfähige Nichtmetalle: Elektrolyte
 - wässrige Lösungen mit gelösten Ionen
 - Salzschnelzen
 - seltener auch Festkörper mit beweglichen Ionen

- zwei grundsätzlich verschiedene Situationen
 - äußerer Zwang führt zur Reaktion ($\Delta G > 0$), zB Darstellung von Metallen, Gasen, Verbindungen
 - Reaktion läuft freiwillig ab ($\Delta G < 0$), dann kann elektrische Energie abgegriffen werden, zB Akku, Batterie, Brennstoffzelle

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Einige Maßeinheiten und Beziehungen der Elektrizitätslehre bzw. Elektrochemie

- Potential(-differenz) (Spannung) U : Volt, V
 - Ladung q : Coulomb, C
 - Ladungstransport (Stromstärke) I : Ampère, A
 - Widerstand R : Ohm, Ω
 - Leitfähigkeit κ : Siemens, S
- Beziehungen zwischen den Größen
- $1 \text{ C} = 1 \text{ A s}$
 - $1 \Omega = 1 \text{ V} / \text{A}$
 - $1 \text{ S} = 1 \Omega^{-1} = 1 \text{ A} / \text{V}$
 - $1 \text{ J} = 1 \text{ W s} = 1 \text{ V A s} = 1 \text{ V C} (= 1 \text{ N m} = 1 \text{ kg m}^2/\text{s}^2)$
- Ohmsches Gesetz $\frac{U}{I} = R$

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Namensgebung bei den Elektroden

The **cathode** is defined as the electrode at which *reduction* occurs as electrons are gained by some species. The **anode** is the electrode at which *oxidation* occurs as electrons are lost by some species.

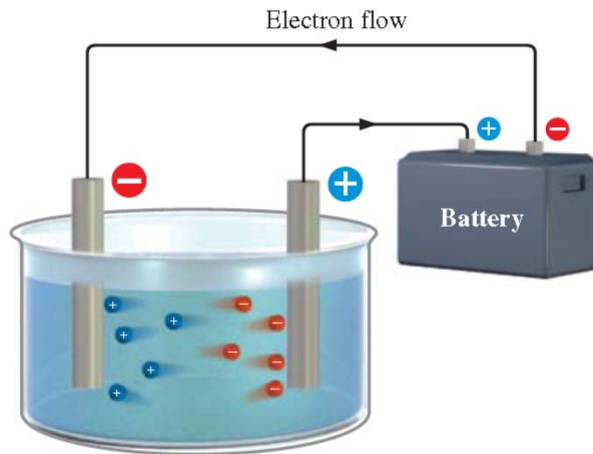


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Elektrolyse



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Was passiert beim eintauchen
eines Metalls (einer Elektrode)
in Wasser?

Was passiert beim eintauchen
eines Metalls (einer Elektrode)
in eine Lösung eines seiner Salze?

Auflösungstendenz: Art des Metalls

Abscheidungstendenz: Konzentration
der Metallionen in Lösung

Vergleiche nur bei identischen
Bedingungen möglich/sinnvoll:
Standardbedingungen definieren:

$c = 1 \text{ mol/l}$

$p = 1 \text{ atm}$ (bei Gasen wichtig)

$T = 298, 15\text{K}$

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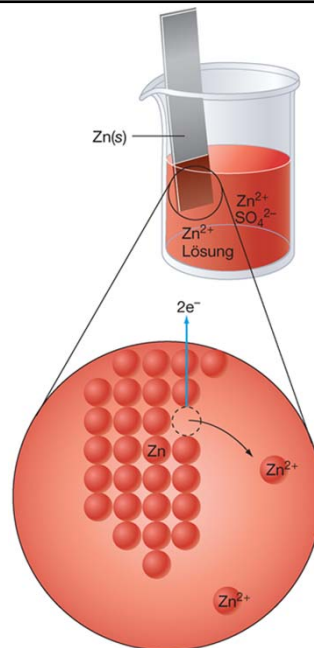
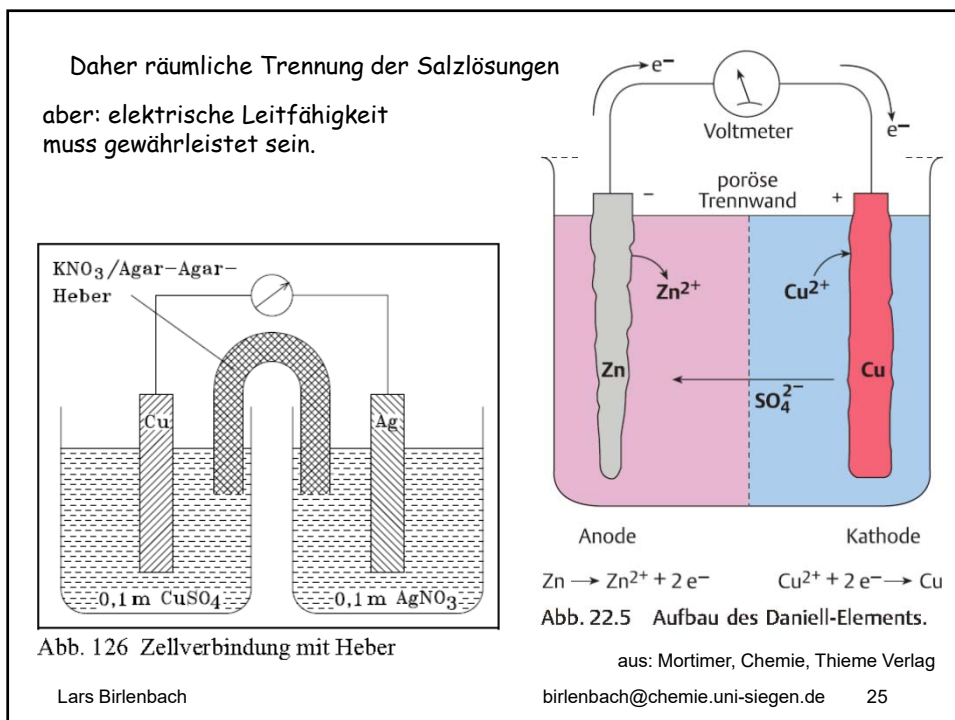
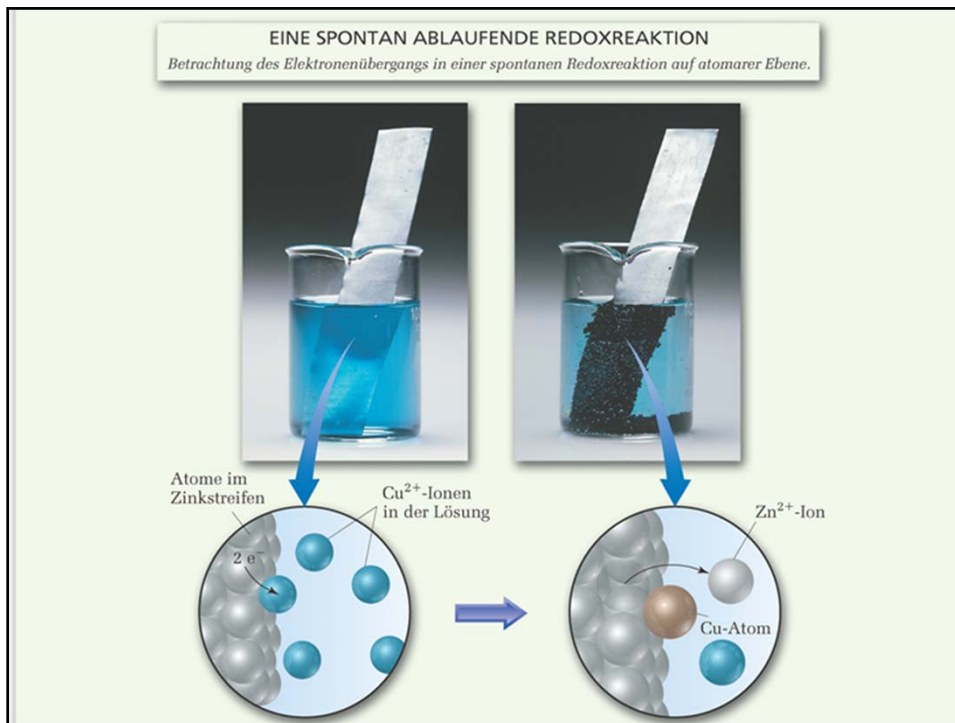
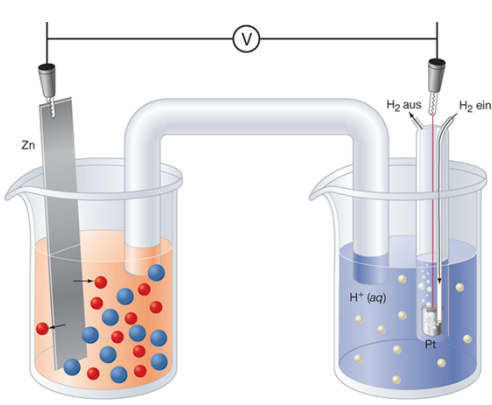


Abbildung aus: Brown-LeMay, Chemie
siehe www.pearson-studium.de



Bestimmung des Standard-
elektrodenpotentials:
Messung der elektrischen
Spannung bei Standardbedingungen
gegen eine Wasserstoffelektrode

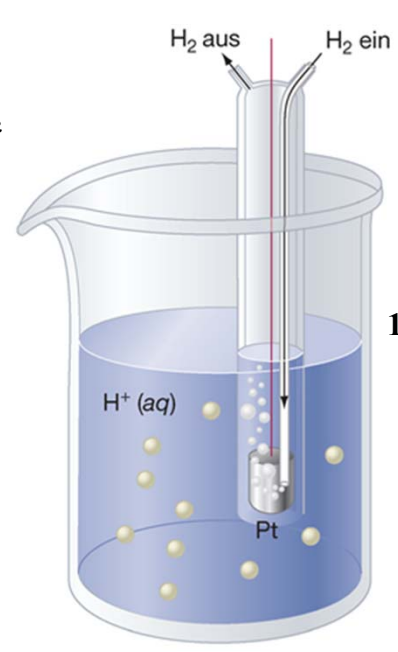


$E^0 = -0.76 \text{ V}$ $E^0 = 0 \text{ V}$
EMK: $\Delta E = 0.76 \text{ V}$

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Wasserstoffelektrode
oder
Wasserstoffhalbzelle
angegeben sind die
Standardbedingungen



H_2
1 atm
1 molare H^+
Lösung
25 °C
 $E^0 = 0 \text{ V}$

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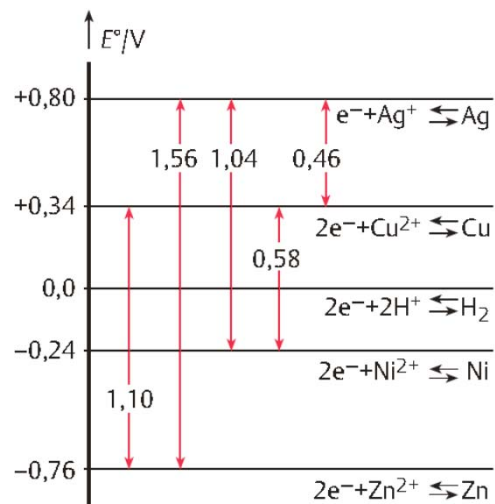
Einige Halbzellenspannungen (Standardpotentiale)
gegenüber einer Standardwasserstoffelektrode

Halbzelle	E°/V		Halbzelle	E°/V
Li ⁺ /Li	-3,045		Mn ²⁺ /Mn	-1,18
Rb ⁺ /Rb	-2,925		Zn ²⁺ /Zn	-0,7628
K ⁺ /K	-2,924		Fe ²⁺ /Fe	-0,44
Cs ⁺	-2,923		Sn ²⁺ /Sn	-0,1364
Ba ²⁺ /Ba	-2,90		Pb ²⁺ /Pb	-0,1263
Sr ²⁺ /Sr	-2,89		Fe ³⁺ /Fe	-0,036
Ca ²⁺ /Ca	-2,87		H ⁺ /H ₂	0,0000
Na ⁺ /Na	-2,7109		Cu ²⁺ /Cu	0,3402
Mg ²⁺ /Mg	-2,375		Ag ⁺ /Ag	0,7996
Al ³⁺ /Al in 0,1 m NaOH	-1,66		Au ³⁺ /Au	1,42

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Stöchiometrie in der Elektrochemie

Beziehung zwischen Ladungsmenge und Stoffmenge?

Faraday-Konstante $F = 96\,485\text{ C/mol}$ (Ladung von einem Mol Elektronen)

$$n = \frac{q}{F}$$

$$m = nM = \frac{q}{zF} M \quad \text{Faraday-Gesetz}$$

m : Masse
 q : el. Ladungsmenge
 z : Ladungszahl des Ions
 F : Faraday-Konstante

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Beispiel 22.1

Wie viel Kupfer scheidet sich ab, wenn ein Strom von 0,750 A 10 Minuten lang durch eine wässrige CuSO_4 -Lösung geleitet wird?



aus: Mortimer, Chemie, Thieme Verlag

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Abschluss Elektrochemie

- Korrosion
- Korrosionsschutz

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Korrosion von Eisen („rosten“)

$$\text{Fe} \rightarrow \text{Fe}^{2+} + 2\text{e}^-$$

$$\text{O}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + 4\text{e}^- \rightarrow 4\text{OH}^-$$

$$2\text{Fe}(\text{s}) + \frac{3}{2}\text{O}_2(\text{aq}) + x\text{H}_2\text{O}(\ell) \longrightarrow \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot x\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{s})$$

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Korrosionsschutz durch Metallüberzüge



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Galvanized objects are made of steel that is coated with zinc to protect against corrosion.



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Steel is plated with chromium for appearance as well as protection against corrosion.



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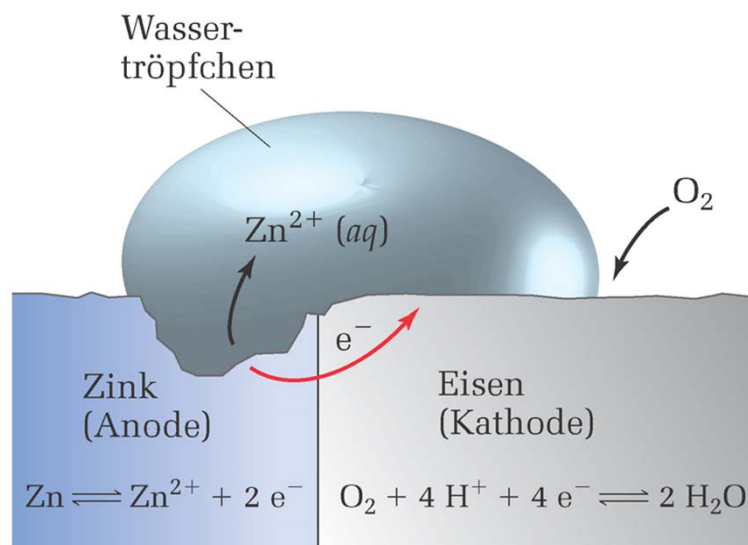
Corrosion is an undesirable electrochemical reaction with very serious economic consequences.

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Korrosionsschutz durch Verzinkung

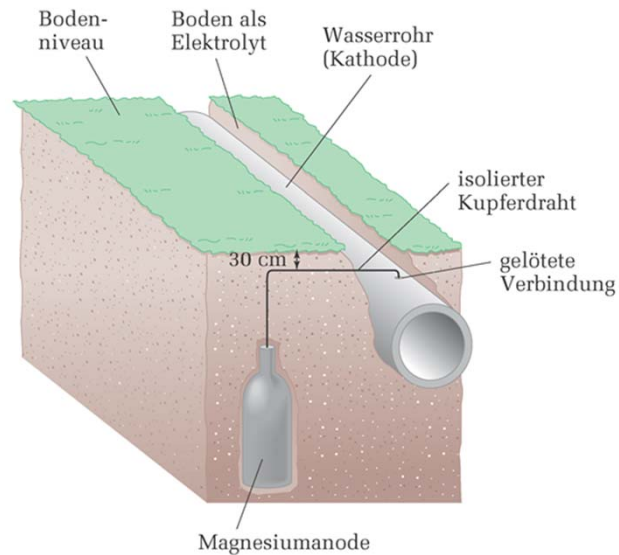


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Korrosionsschutz durch Opferanoden



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Opferanoden bei Schiffen: Zinkbarren an Ruder und Schiffsrumpf



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