Homework 4 (Corrosion)

Instruction: Use your handwriting to write answers.

1. An electrochemical cell consists of a copper standard half-cell and a zinc standard half-cell. Using the standard half-cell reactions given below, answer the following questions.

$$Ni_{(s)} \longrightarrow Ni^{2+}_{(aq)} + 2e^{-}$$
 $E^{0} = -0.250 \text{ V}$

$$Al_{(s)} \longrightarrow Al^{3+}_{(aq)} + 3e^{-}$$
 $E^{0} = -1.662 \text{ V}$

1.1. Oxidation reaction occurs at which electrode? Explain the reason for your answer.

Al เพสาะพี่ค่า E° พื่อยกล่า N°

1.2. Reduction reaction occurs at which electrode? Explain the reason for your answer.

Ni เพศาะพี่ค่า E มากกล่า Al

1.3. Which electrode is gaining its mass and why?

Ni เพราชเกิด Reduction

1.4. Which electrode is losing mass and why?

Al เพสาะเกิด oxidation สัยถูกกัสกร่อง

1.5. Which electrode is the cathode and which electrode is the anode and why?

Nº คือ Cathode เพราะเกือ Reduction

Al คือ Anode งพราชเกิด oxidation

1.6. What is the potential of this electrochemical cell?

-0.250 - (-1.662) = 1.412 EV

- 2. What are the 4 components that must be present in any corrosion cell?
 - 1. Anodic (oxidation) reaction
 - 2. Cathodic (reduction) reaction
 - 3. Conducting electrolyte
 - 4. Electron transfer
- 3. Using the Galvanic series given below, identify the corroding metal when two metals are touching each other in a corrosive environment.
 - 3.1. Zinc and iron

Iron

3.2. Copper and Steel

(opper

3.3. Steel and magnesium

Uteel

3.4. Aluminum alloys and Tin

Tin

3.5. Lead and 316 stainless steel

More cathodic

Platinum

Gold

Graphite

Titanium

Silver

316 Stainless Steel (passive)

Nickel (passive)

Copper

Nickel (active)

Tin

Lead

316 Stainless Steel (active)

Iron/Steel

Aluminum Alloys

Cadmium

Zinc

Magnesium