



5.3.6 元素电势图的应用

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计算电对的标准电极电势

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{A} & \frac{E_1^\ominus z_1}{\Delta_r G_m^\ominus(1)} & \text{B} \quad \frac{E_2^\ominus z_2}{\Delta_r G_m^\ominus(2)} \quad \text{C} \\ \hline & E_3^\ominus z_3 & \\ \hline & \Delta_r G_m^\ominus(3) & \end{array}$$

z_1, z_2, z_3 电极反应转移的电子数

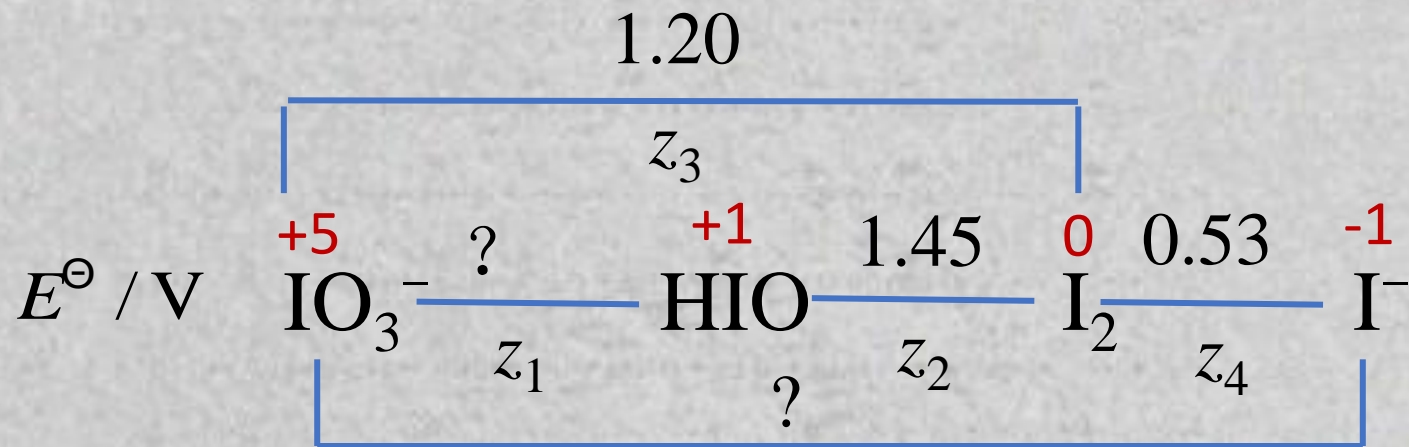
$$\Delta_r G_m^\ominus(3) = \Delta_r G_m^\ominus(1) + \Delta_r G_m^\ominus(2) \quad \Delta_r G_m^\ominus = -zFE^\ominus$$

$$z_3 E_3^\ominus = z_1 E_1^\ominus + z_2 E_2^\ominus$$

$$E_3^\ominus = \frac{z_1 E_1^\ominus + z_2 E_2^\ominus}{z_3} = \frac{z_1 E_1^\ominus + z_2 E_2^\ominus}{z_1 + z_2}$$



计算电对的标准电极电势



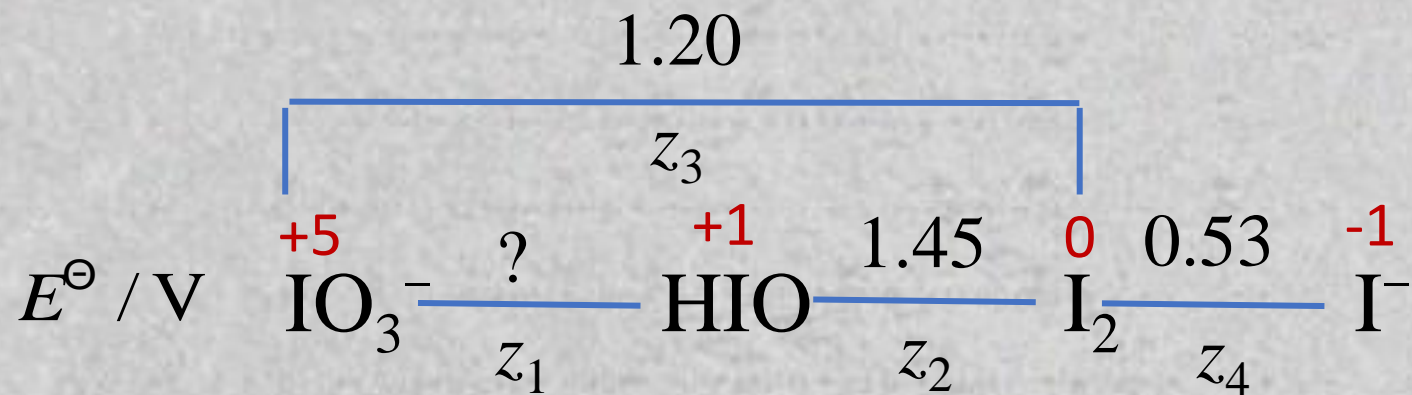
$$E^\ominus (\text{IO}_3^- / \text{I}^-) = ? \quad E^\ominus (\text{IO}_3^- / \text{HIO}) = ?$$

$$E^\ominus (\text{IO}_3^- / \text{I}^-) = \frac{z_3 \times E^\ominus (\text{IO}_3^- / \text{I}_2) + z_4 \times E^\ominus (\text{I}_2 / \text{I}^-)}{z}$$

$$= \frac{5 \times 1.20 + 1 \times 0.53}{5 + 1} = 1.09 \text{V}$$



计算电对的标准电极电势



$$E^\ominus (\text{IO}_3^- / \text{HIO}) = ?$$

$$E^\ominus (\text{IO}_3^- / \text{I}_2) = \frac{z_1 \times E^\ominus (\text{IO}_3^- / \text{HIO}) + z_2 \times E^\ominus (\text{HIO} / \text{I}_2)}{z_3}$$

$$E^\ominus (\text{IO}_3^- / \text{HIO}) = \frac{z_3 \times E^\ominus (\text{IO}_3^- / \text{I}_2) - z_2 \times E^\ominus (\text{HIO} / \text{I}_2)}{z_1}$$

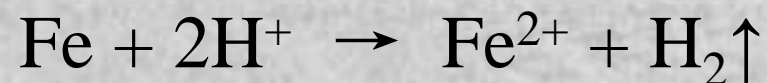
$$= \frac{5 \times 1.20 - 1 \times 1.45}{4} = 1.14 \text{ V}$$



解释元素的氧化还原特性



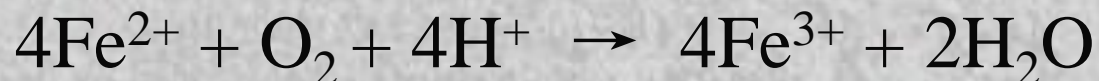
- ◆ 在非氧化性稀酸中,金属铁只能被氧化为 Fe^{2+} ?



$$E^\ominus(\text{H}^+/\text{H}_2) = 0 > E^\ominus(\text{Fe}^{2+}/\text{Fe})$$

- ◆ 在酸性介质中, Fe^{2+} 不稳定,易被氧化为 Fe^{3+} ?

$$E^\ominus(\text{O}_2/\text{H}_2\text{O}) = 1.229\text{V} > E^\ominus(\text{Fe}^{3+}/\text{Fe}^{2+})$$



- ◆ 在酸性介质中如何使 Fe^{2+} 稳定存在?

$$E^\ominus(\text{Fe}^{3+}/\text{Fe}^{2+}) > E^\ominus(\text{Fe}^{2+}/\text{Fe})$$

