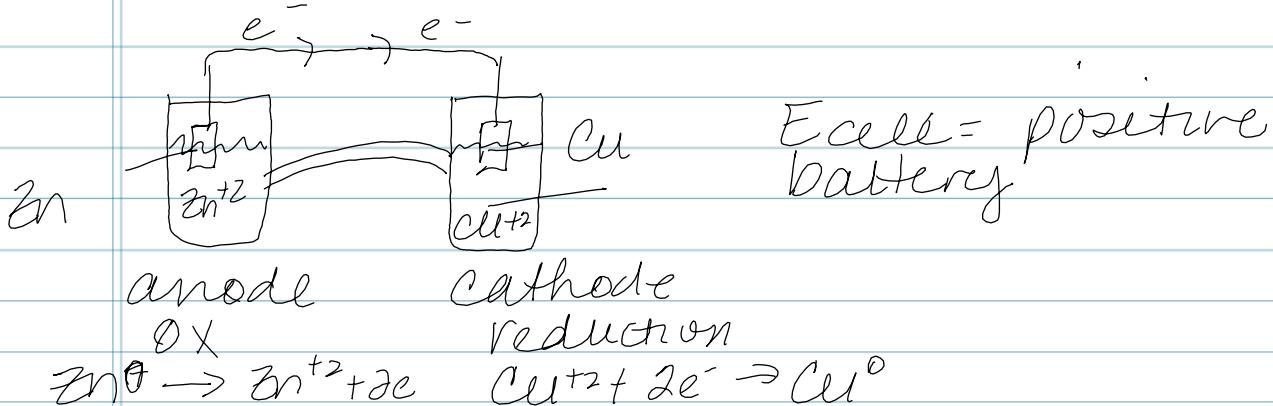
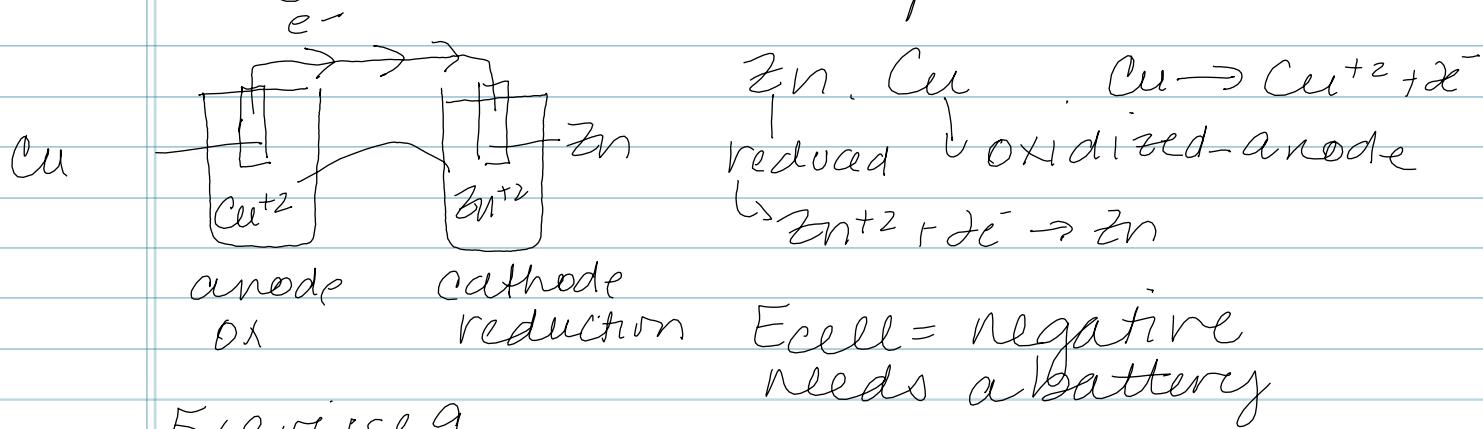


Electrolysis Notes

Galvanic - spontaneous flow of electrons



Electrolytic cell - not spontaneous.
 The electrons flow only because an electrical source pushes them.



Exercise 9

$$1 \text{ amp} = \frac{\text{coulomb}}{1 \text{ sec}}$$

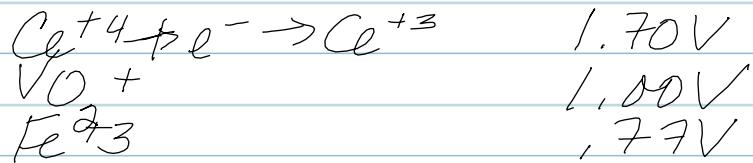
$$5 \text{ amp} = \frac{5 \text{ coulombs}}{1 \text{ sec}}$$

$$F = 96,485 \frac{\text{coulombs}}{1 e^-}$$

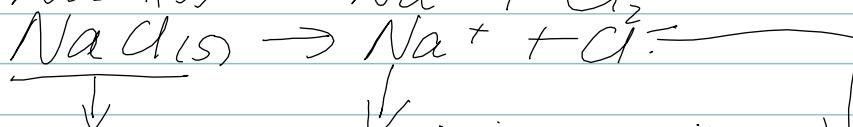
$$\begin{aligned} \text{#min} &= 10.5 \text{ g Ag} \times \frac{1 \text{ mole Ag}}{108 \text{ g}} \times \frac{1 \text{ mole } e^-}{1 \text{ mole Ag}} \times \frac{96,485 \text{ colys}}{1 e^-} \times \frac{1 \text{ sec}}{5 \text{ coly}} \times \frac{1 \text{ min}}{60 \text{ sec}} \\ &[31.26 \text{ min}] \end{aligned}$$

Exercise 10

Reduced - oxidizing agent
Species with high standard elec. potential
potential



6. Predicting the products of electrolysis



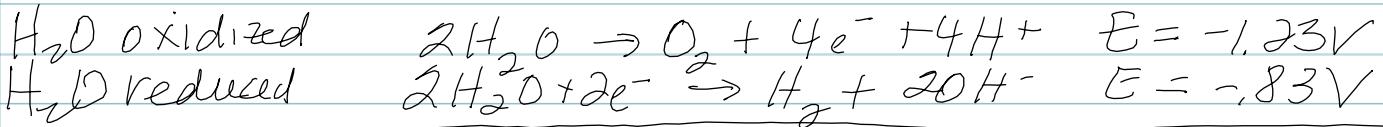
Cation is positive
loses an electron
oxidation

Anion
gains an electron
reduction

electrolyses
(backwards)

cation
reduced
cathode

anion
oxidized
anode



Cathode - species being reduced will have HIGHEST
Reduct. Potential
Na⁺ + e⁻ → Na - 2.71V

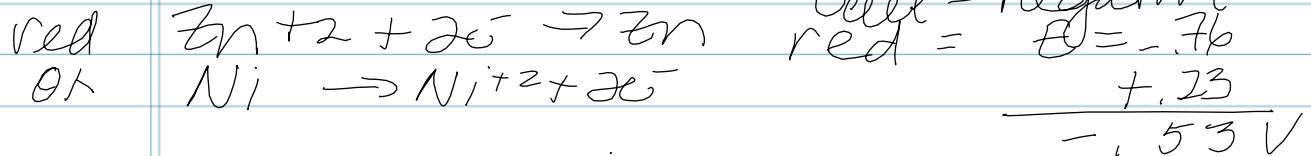
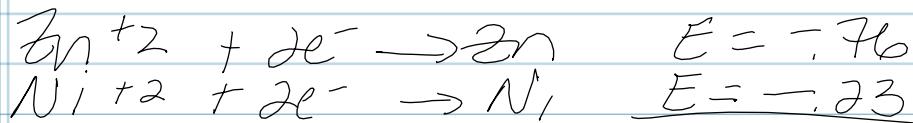
$$\boxed{\text{H}_2\text{O} = -0.83\text{V}}$$

is cathode

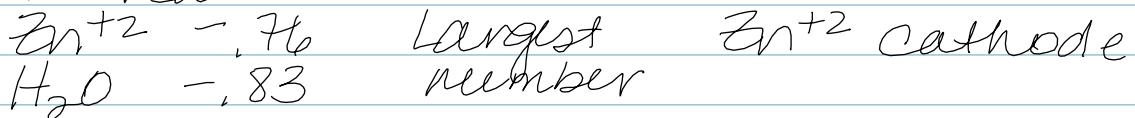
Look it up

Electrolysis

0.5M ZnSO₄
0.5M Ni SO₄



Cathode - reduction



Anode - oxidation

