

Announcements

- Turn on the Clicker (the red LED comes on).
- Push “Join” button followed by “20” followed by the “Send” button (switches to flashing green LED if successful).
- Will begin Materials section next week.
- Reading will be e-mailed to you.
- Make sure you got the lab handout for next week.
- Wear clothes you do not care about to lab next week, making paint is at least as messy as painting.

Review

- Standard half-cell reduction potentials

$$- E_{\text{cell}}^{\circ} = E_{\text{red}}^{\circ} + E_{\text{oxid}}^{\circ}$$

$$- E_{\text{cell}}^{\circ} = E_{\text{cath}}^{\circ} - E_{\text{anode}}^{\circ}$$

$$- E_{\text{cell}}^{\circ} = |E_{1}^{\circ} - E_{2}^{\circ}|$$

- Concentration dependence of cell potential (Nernst equation)

$$E_{\text{cell}} = E_{\text{cell}}^{\circ} - \frac{RT}{nF} \ln Q$$

- to calculate E_{cell} at 25°C $E_{\text{cell}} = E_{\text{cell}}^{\circ} - \frac{0.0592}{n} \log Q$

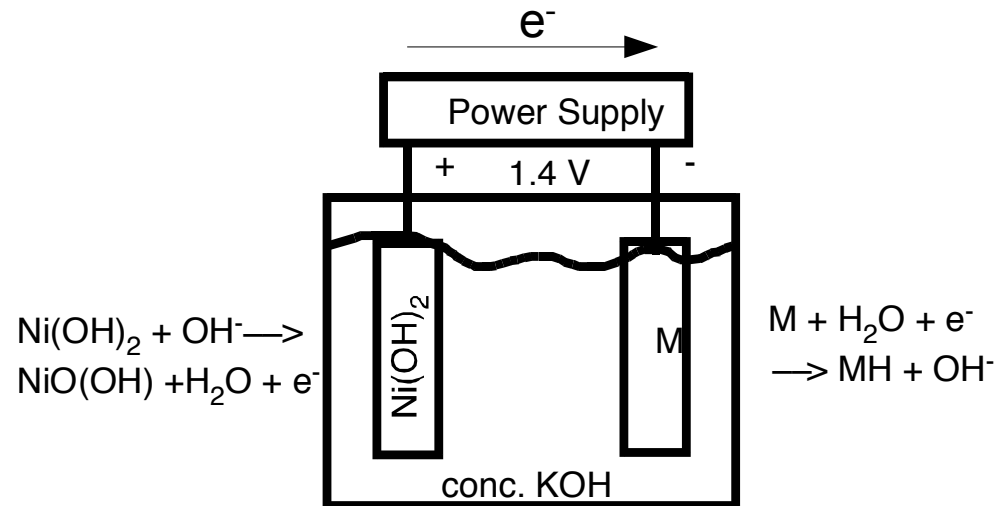
- K_{eq} can be calculated given E_{cell}° because $Q = K_{\text{eq}}$ when $E_{\text{cell}} = 0$.

- Total energy capacity of batteries in terms of moles (or grams) of reagent available also calculating coulombs charge passed.

Reduction Potentials for NiMH

	E° (V)		E° (V)
$\text{NiO(OH)} + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{Ni(OH)}_2 + \text{OH}^-$	1.32	$2\text{H}^+ + 2\text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{H}_2$	0.000
$\text{M(s)} + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{MH} + \text{OH}^-$	0.0	$2\text{H}_2\text{O} + 2\text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{H}_2 + 2\text{OH}^-$	-0.83
		$\text{K}^+ + \text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{K}$	-2.95

Electrolysis

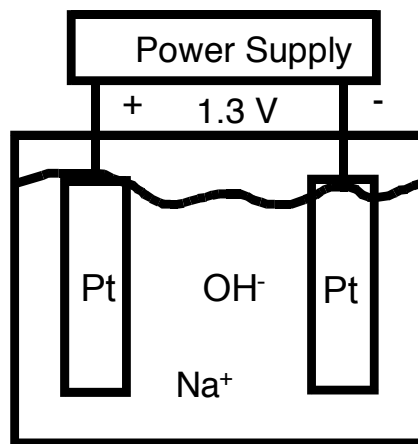


Electrolysis Summary

- Any pair of reactions where $|E_1 - E_2|$ less than V_{applied} can go.
- RXN with highest E°_{red} in a pair will go in reverse as an oxidation.
- Pair with the smallest potential difference is the most likely.
- RXNs that use species(reactants) in low concentration are not very likely.
- Reduction of alkali metal ions (K^+ , Na^+ , etc) to metal is unlikely since the metals reoxidize with water to form $M^+ + OH^- + H_2(g)$
- RXNs that produce gases have an **overpotential**, so go very slowly without a significantly larger potential difference than the one expected from reduction potentials.

Electrolysis of NaOH(aq)

	E° (V)		E° (V)
$O_2 + 4H^+ + 4e^- \longrightarrow 2H_2O$	1.229	$2H^+ + 2e^- \longrightarrow H_2$	0.000
$O_2 + 2H_2O + 4e^- \longrightarrow 4OH^-$	0.401	$2H_2O + 2e^- \longrightarrow H_2 + 2OH^-$	-0.83
		$Na^+ + e^- \longrightarrow Na$	-2.71



Ballard Fuel Cell

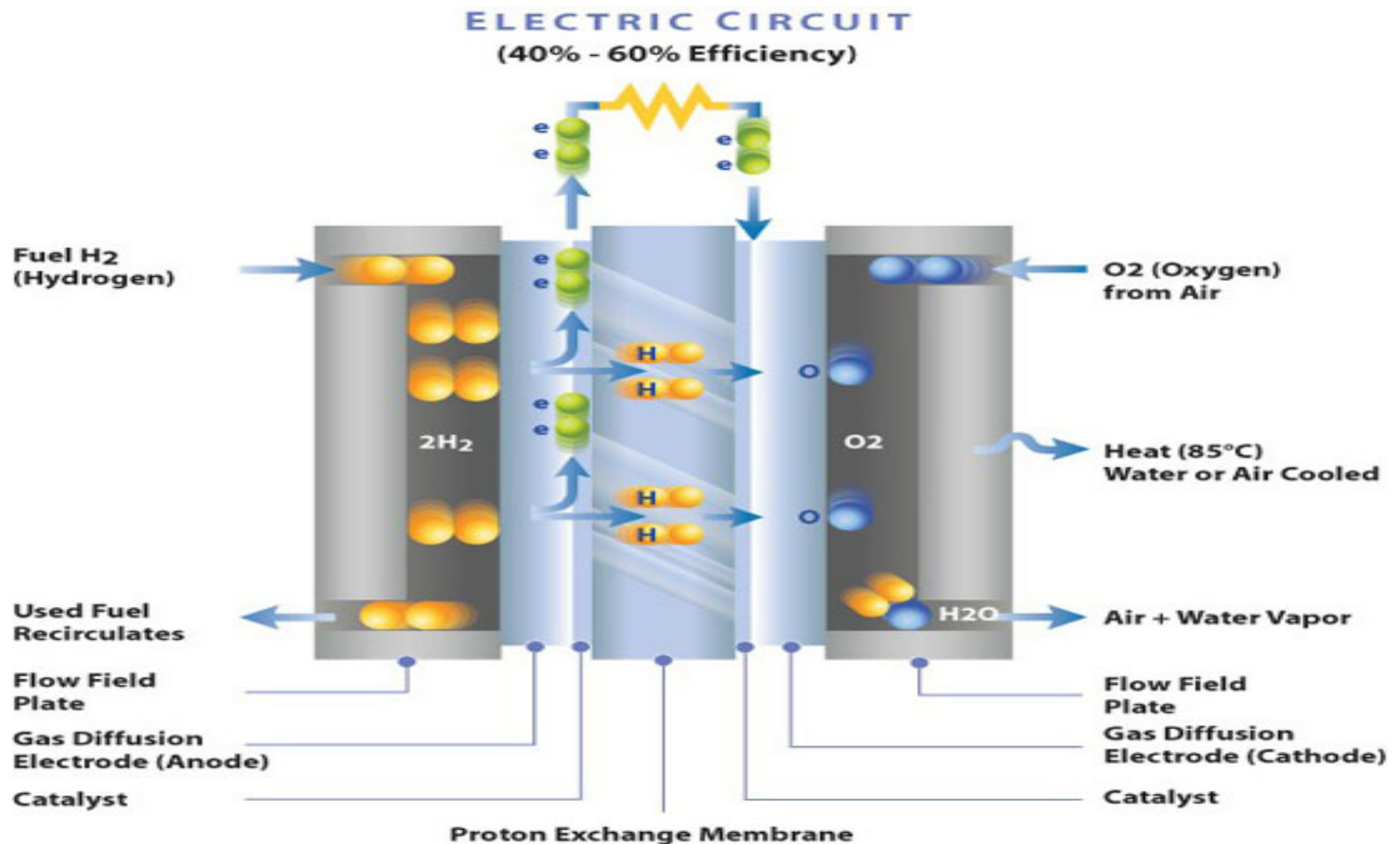


Image courtesy of Ballard Power Systems Inc. Found 11/28/07 at http://www.ballard.com/About_Ballard/Resources/How_Fuel_Cells_Work.htm
Honda Fuel Cell car: <http://automobiles.honda.com/fcx-clarity/>