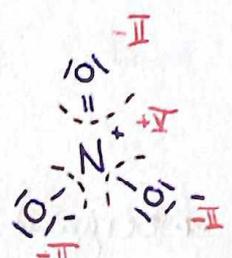


a) Bestimmung der Oxidationszahlen

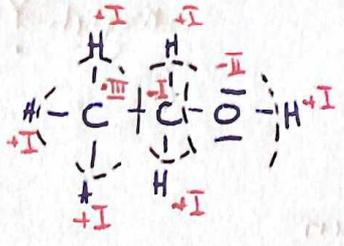
by Lorena

• NO_3^-
(Nitrat)



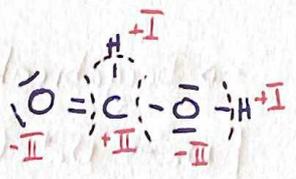
O: -II
N: +V

• $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$
(Ethanol)



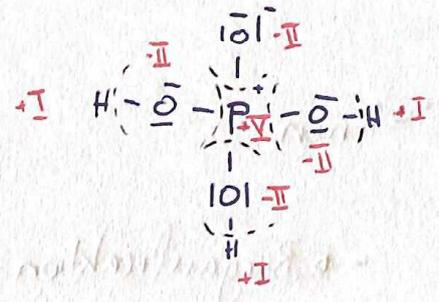
O: -II
H: +I
C: -I / -III

• HCOOH
(Ameisensäure)



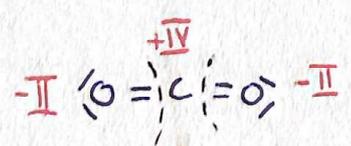
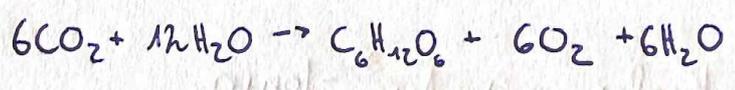
O: -II
H: +I
C: +II

• H_3PO_4
(Phosphorsäure)

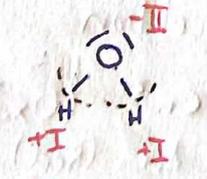


O: -II
H: +I
P: +V

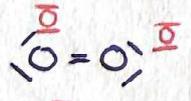
• Fotosynthese



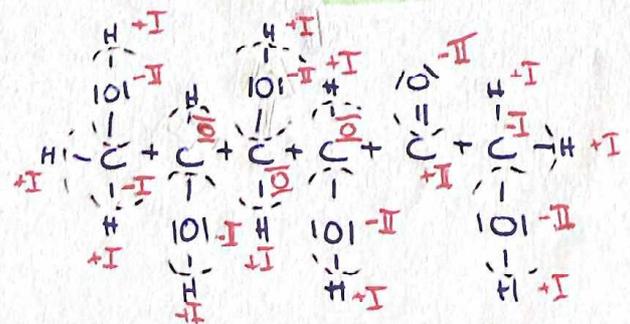
O: -II
C: +IV



O: -II
H: +I



O: 0



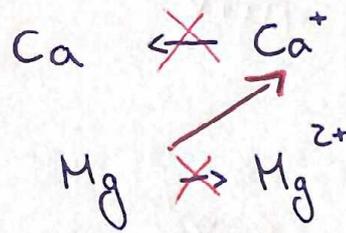
O: -II
H: +I
C: -I / 0 / +II

b) Redox - Gleichgewicht

by Lorena

• Reaktion von Magnesium mit Ca^+ -Ionen

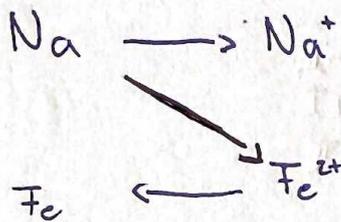
=> **Nein**



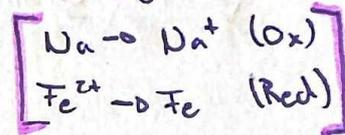
-> Bergauf Reaktion nicht möglich!

• Reaktion von Natrium mit Fe^{2+} -Ionen

=> **Ja**

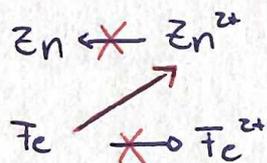


-> Bergabreaktion



• Reaktion von Eisen mit Zn^{2+} -Ionen

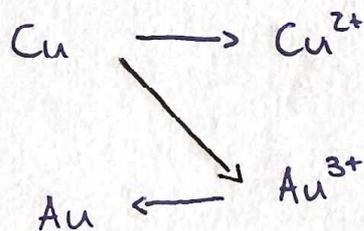
=> **Nein**



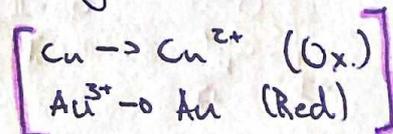
-> Bergaufreaktion

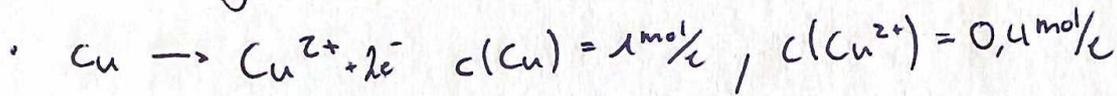
• Reaktion von Kupfer mit Au^{3+} -Ionen

=> **Ja**



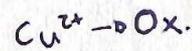
-> Bergabreaktion



c) Anwendungen des Nernst'schen Gleichgewichts

$$E = E^{\circ} + \frac{0,059}{n} \cdot \log \frac{[\text{Ox.}]}{[\text{Red.}]}$$

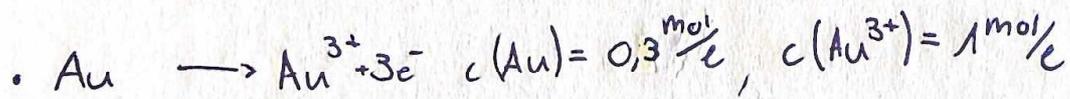
$$n = 2$$



$$E_0 = 0,35$$

$$E = 0,35 + \frac{0,059}{2} \cdot \log(0,4)$$

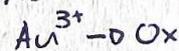
$$= \underline{\underline{0,338\text{V}}}$$



$$E = E^{\circ} + \frac{0,059}{n} \cdot \log \frac{[\text{Ox.}]}{[\text{Red.}]}$$

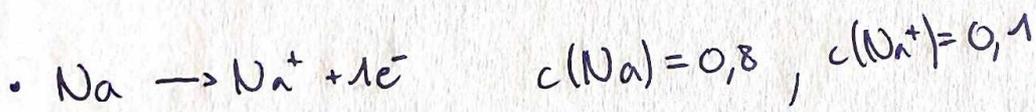
$$n = 3$$

$$E_0 = 1,42$$



$$E = 1,42 + \frac{0,059}{3} \cdot \log\left(\frac{1}{0,3}\right)$$

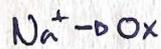
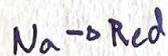
$$= \underline{\underline{1,43\text{V}}}$$



$$E = E_0 + \frac{0,059}{n} \cdot \log \frac{[\text{Ox.}]}{[\text{Red.}]}$$

$$E_0 = -2,71$$

$$n = 1$$



$$E = -2,71 + 0,059 \cdot \log\left(\frac{0,1}{0,8}\right)$$

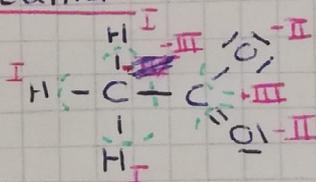
$$= \underline{\underline{-2,76\text{V}}}$$

Chemie Auftrag 23 März Redox

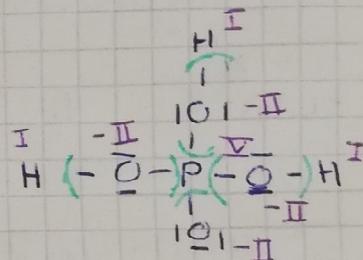
by Julia

1. Bestimmung der Oxidationszahlen

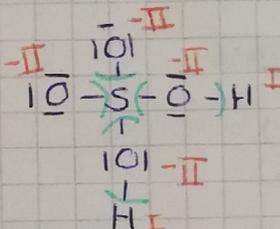
L> von Acetat CH_3COO^-
 $\text{H}: +\text{I}$ $\text{O}: -\text{II}$ $\text{C}: -\text{III} / +\text{III}$



L> Phosphorsäure H_3PO_4
 $\text{H}: +\text{I}$ $\text{O}: -\text{II}$ $\text{P}: +\text{V}$

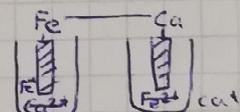


L> Schwefelsäure H_2SO_4
 $\text{H}: +\text{I}$ $\text{O}: -\text{II}$ $\text{S}: +\text{VI}$



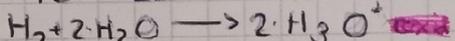
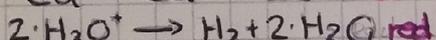
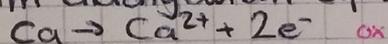
2. Redox-Gleichgewicht (Reduktion Ja/Nein?)

L> Ein Eisen ~~stab~~ und Calcium Stab in der Lösung des jeweils anderen



$\text{Ca} \rightarrow \text{Ca}^{2+}$: Oxidation $\rightarrow E_1 = -2.87$ Anode
 $\text{Fe}^{2+} \rightarrow \text{Fe}$: Reduktion $\rightarrow E_2 = -0.44$ Kathode

• Im Gleichgewicht $E_1 = E_2$ $\Delta G = 0$, Definiere E_1 und E_2 zu Referenz



$\text{EMK}(\text{Ca}) = 0.0 - (-2.87) = 2.87$

$\text{EMK}(\text{Fe}) = -0.44 - 0.0 = -0.44$

$\Delta E^0 = -0.44 - 2.87 = -3.31\text{V}$

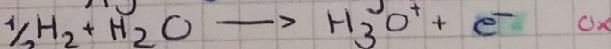
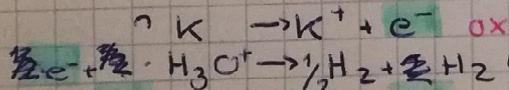
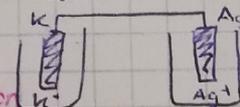
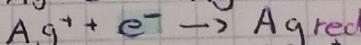
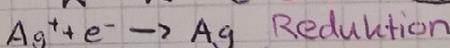
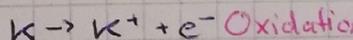
$\ln(K) = \frac{z \cdot F \cdot \Delta E^0}{R \cdot T} = \frac{2 \cdot 96485 \text{ C/mol} \cdot (-3.31\text{V})}{831446 \cdot 293.15\text{K}} = -0.026$

F = Ladung von 1 mol e^-
 T = Zimmertemp $\approx 20 \approx 293.15$
 z = Anzahl ausget. e^-
 R = 831446

$K = e^{-2243} = 3087 \cdot 10^{-925} = 0.994227$

$K < 1 \rightarrow$ Es hat mehr Edukt = Es hat mehr Fe und Ca^{2+} als Fe^+ und Ca

L> Ein Kalium und Silber stab



$\text{EMK}(\text{K}) = 0.0 - (-2.93) = 2.93$

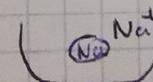
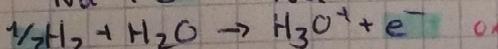
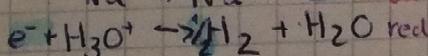
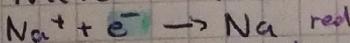
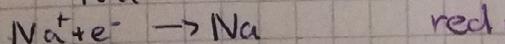
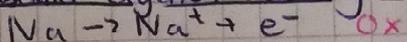
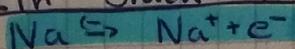
$\text{EMK}(\text{Ag}) = 0.8 - 0 = 0.8$

$\Delta E^0 = 0.8 - 2.93 = -2.13$

$\ln(K) = \frac{1 \cdot 96485 \cdot (-2.13)}{831446 \cdot 293.15} = -0.0084$

$e^{-0.0084} = 0.991$ $K < 1$
 leicht mehr Edukt als Produkt

L> Ein Stück Natrium in seiner eigenen Lösung



$\text{EMK}(\text{Na}) = 0.0 - (-2.71) = 2.71$

$\text{EMK}(\text{Na}^+) = -2.71 - 0.0 = -2.71$

$\Delta E^0 = -2.71 - 2.71 = -5.42$

$\ln(K) = \frac{1 \cdot 96485 \cdot (-5.42)}{831446 \cdot 293.15} = -0.0044$

$e^{-0.0044} = 1$ oder $0.9956 \approx 1$
 Es hat entweder mehr Edukt oder ist genau im Ag

3. Nernstsche Gleichung

$$E(M/M^{n+}) = E^0(M/M^{n+}) + \frac{0.059}{n} \cdot \log \frac{c^a(Ox)}{c^k(red)}$$

by Julia

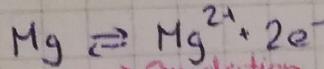
↳ Zwei Magnesiumzellen mit Konzentration

0,2 und 0,02M

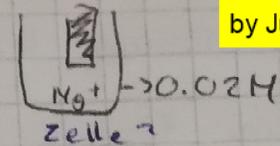
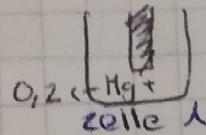
$$E^0 = -2.37$$

$$n = 2$$

$$c(Mg) = 1$$



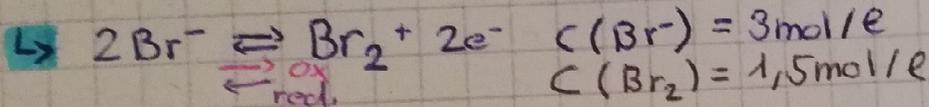
↔ Oxidation
↔ Reduktion



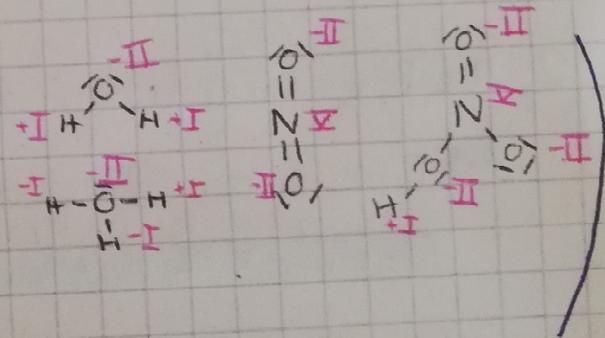
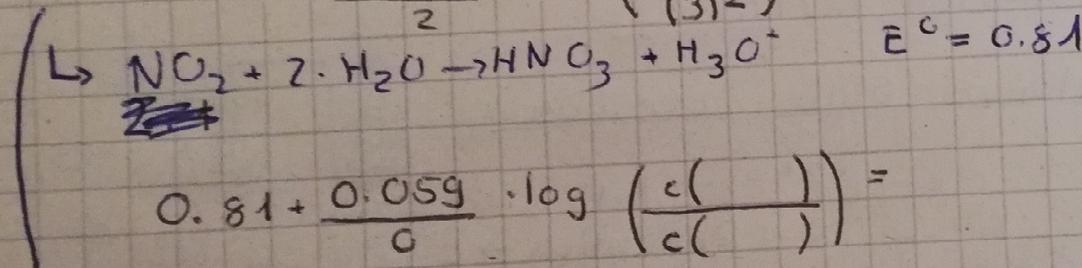
$$1. -2.37 + \frac{0.059}{2} \cdot \log \left(\frac{0,2}{1} \right) = -2.39V \rightarrow E_1$$

$$2. -2.37 + \frac{0.059}{2} \cdot \log \left(\frac{0,02}{1} \right) = -2.42V \rightarrow E_2$$

$$\Delta E^0 = |E(Kath) - E(Ano)| = 0.0295V$$



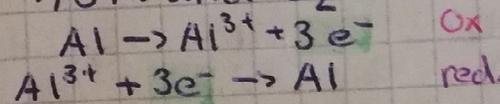
$$1. 1.07 + \frac{0.059}{2} \cdot \log \left(\frac{1,5}{(3)^2} \right) = 1.047V$$



↳ Zwei Aluminiumzellen mit $c_1 = 1,5M$ und $c_2 = 0,25M$

$$E^0 = -1.66 \text{ V}$$

$$c(Al) = 1$$



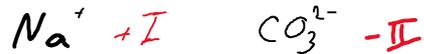
$$1. -1.66 + \frac{0.059}{3} \cdot \log \left(\frac{1,5}{1} \right) = -1.6565V$$

$$2. -1.66 + \frac{0.059}{3} \cdot \log \left(\frac{0,25}{1} \right) = -1.6718V$$

$$\Delta E^0 = |E(Kathode) - E(Anode)| = 0.015V$$

Bestimmung der Oxidationszahlen:

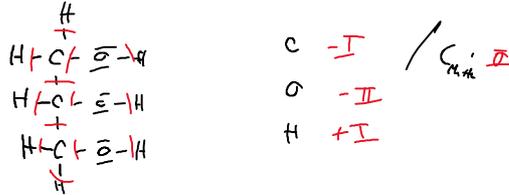
1. Bestimme die Oxidationszahlen von
- Na_2CO_3



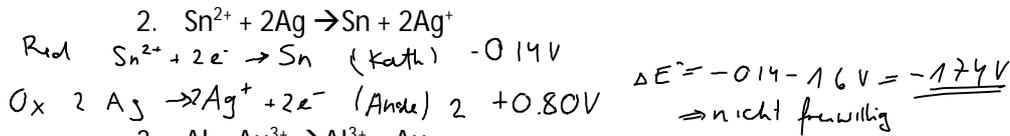
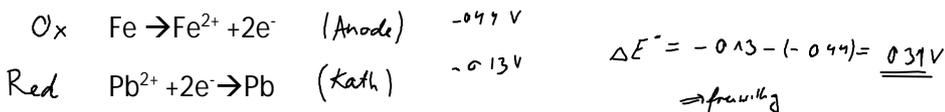
2. Bestimme die Oxidationszahlen von
- F_2O



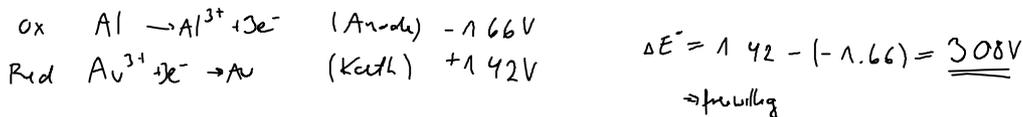
3. Bestimme die Oxidationszahlen von Glycerin (
- $\text{C}_3\text{H}_8\text{O}_3$
-)

Redox-Gleichgewichte (finden Reaktionen statt ja - nein)

1. Reaktion von Eisen (III) mit Blei-Ionen



- 3.
- $\text{Al} + \text{Au}^{3+} \rightarrow \text{Al}^{3+} + \text{Au}$

Anwendung des Nernst'schen Gleichgewichtes:

- 1.
- $\text{Pt} \rightarrow \text{Pt}^{2+} + 2\text{e}^-$
- ,
- $c(\text{Pt}) = 1 \text{ mol/l}$
- ,
- $c(\text{Pt}^{2+}) = 0.5$

$$E = E^\circ + \frac{0.059}{n} \log \frac{c(\text{Pt}^{2+})}{c(\text{Pt})} \quad E^\circ = +1.20 \text{ V}$$

$$= 1.19 \text{ V}$$

- 2.
- $2 \text{Br}^- (\text{aq.}) \rightarrow \text{Br}_2 (\text{g}) + 2\text{e}^-$
- $E^\circ = 1.07 \text{ V}$
- $c(\text{Br}^-) = 15 \text{ mol/l}$

$$E = E^\circ + \frac{0.059}{n} \log \left(\frac{c(\text{Br}_2)}{c(\text{Br}^-)^2} \right) \quad E^\circ = 1.07 \text{ V}$$

$$= 1.14 \text{ V}$$

- 3.
- $\text{Pb} + \text{HSO}_4^- + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{Cu}^{2+} \rightarrow \text{PbSO}_4 + \text{H}_3\text{O}^+ + \text{Cu}$
- $E^\circ(\text{Pb}+\dots) = -0.36 \text{ V}$
- $c(\text{Cu}^{2+}) = 5 \text{ mol/l}$

$$\Delta E^\circ = 0.35 \text{ V} - (-0.36 \text{ V}) = 0.71 \text{ V}$$

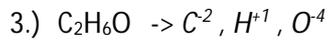
$$E(\text{Cu}/\text{Cu}^{2+}) = E^\circ + \frac{0.059}{n} \log \left(\frac{c(\text{Cu})}{c(\text{Cu}^{2+})} \right) \quad E^\circ(\text{Cu}) = 0.35 \text{ V}$$

$$= 0.33 \text{ V}$$

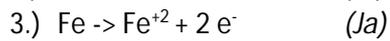
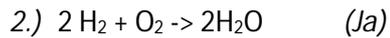
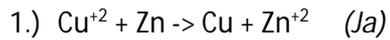
$$\Delta E = 0.33 \text{ V} - (-0.36 \text{ V}) = \underline{0.69 \text{ V}}$$

Aufgaben Chemie: -Redox Simon

a.) Bestimme die Oxidationszahlen:



b.) Finden Reaktionen statt?



c.) Wende das Nernst'sche Gleichgewicht bei folgender Gleichung an:



Welches ist die dazugehörige Oxidation (Zn)?



2.) Welche verläuft freiwillig?

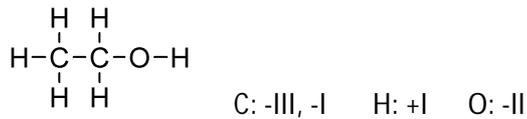
Reduktion

3.) Wie gross ist das Potenzial, wenn ein Kupferstab in 0.001 molare Cu^{+2} -Lösung und ein Zinkstab in 0.1 molare Zn^{+2} -Lösung getaucht wird? (Cu: 0.34V / Zn: -0.76V)

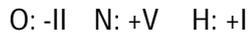
→ 1.10 V

Chemie Wochenaufgabe 23.03-27.03

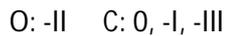
- a) Oxidationszahl von Alkohol bestimmen.



Oxidationszahl von Salpetersäure.



Oxidationszahl von Lactose.



- b) Reaktion von Zink mit
- Na^+
- Ionen möglich?

→ Nein. Keine Bergab-Reaktion.

Reaktion von Wasser mit Au^{3+} - Ionen möglich?

→ Ja. Bergab-Reaktion.

Welche Reaktion findet leichter statt? Pb mit Cu^{2+} , oder Pb mit Fe^{3+} ?→ Pb mit Fe^{3+} , da es eine steilere Reaktion ist.

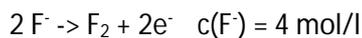
- c)
- $\text{Fe} \rightarrow \text{Fe}^{2+} + 2\text{e}^-$
- $c(\text{Fe}) = 2 \text{ mol/l}; c(\text{Fe}^{2+}) = 0.2 \text{ mol/l}$

Reduktion: Fe, Oxidation: Fe^{2+} , $z=2$

$$E = E^0 + (0.059/z) \times \log(0.2/2)$$

$$E = -0.44 + (0.059/2) \times \log(0.2/2)$$

$$E = -0.4695$$

Reduktion: 2F , Oxidation: F_2 , $z = 2$

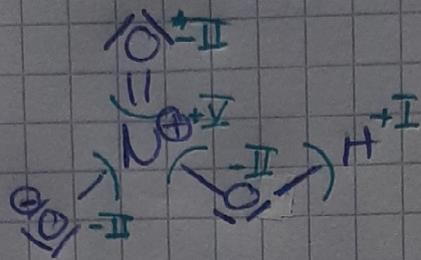
$$E = 2.87 + (0.059/2) \times \log(1/4^2)$$

$$E = 2.83448$$

Oxzahlen: $\text{NO}_2 = \text{O: -II, N: +IV}$ $\text{HNO}_3 = \text{H: +I, O: -II, N: +V}$ $\text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{H: +I, O: -II}$ $\text{H}_3\text{O}^+ = \text{H: +I, O: -II}$ Reduktion: NO_2 , Oxidation: HNO_3 , $z = 1$

$$E = 0.81 + (0.059/1) \times \log(1/2) \quad (\text{Konzentration nimmt ab, da } \text{H}_2\text{O} \text{ hinzukommt})$$

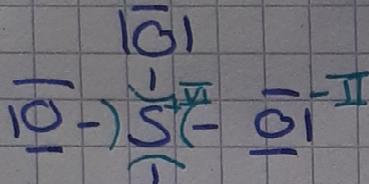
$$E = 0.792239$$



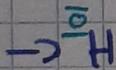
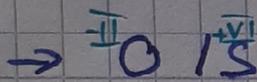
$$EN(\text{O}) = 3,4$$

$$EN(\text{H}) = 2,2$$

$$EN(\text{N}) = 3$$



$$EN(\text{S}) = 2,6$$



b.) • Verläuft ~~die~~ freiwillige Reaktion bei



ab?

Nein, Bergaufreaktion

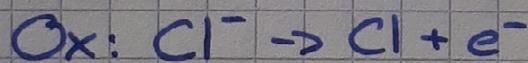
• Und bei?



Ja, Bergabreaktion.

• Verläuft die Reaktion $\text{NaCl} \rightleftharpoons \text{Na} + \text{Cl}$

freiwillig ab?



Ja, Bergabreaktion.

$$z=1$$

$$\overline{E} = \overline{E}^{\circ} + \frac{0.059}{1} \cdot \log(c(\text{Na}^+))$$

Zelle 1:

$$[\text{Na}^+] = 0.5 \text{ mol/l}$$

$$\overline{E}_1 = 0.5 + \frac{0.059}{1} \cdot \log(0.5) = 0.48$$

Zelle 2:

$$[\text{Na}^+] = 0.7 \text{ mol/l}$$

$$\overline{E}_2 = 0.5 + \frac{0.059}{1} \cdot \log(0.7) = 0.49$$

$$\rightarrow \Delta \overline{E} = \underline{\underline{-0.01}}$$



$$z=2$$

Zelle 1

$$[\text{Ca}^{2+}] = 0.007 \text{ mol/l}$$

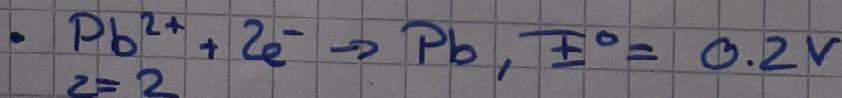
$$\overline{E}_1 = 0.74$$

Zelle 2

$$[\text{Ca}^{2+}] = 0.9 \text{ mol/l}$$

$$\overline{E}_2 = 0.8$$

$$\rightarrow \Delta \overline{E} = \underline{\underline{-0.09}}$$



$$z=2$$

Zelle 1:

$$[\text{Pb}^{2+}] = 0.49 \text{ mol/l}$$

$$\overline{E}_1 = 0.19$$

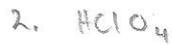
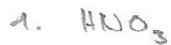
Zelle 2:

$$[\text{Pb}^{2+}] = 0.001 \text{ mol/l}$$

$$\overline{E}_2 = 0.11$$

Aufgaben

a) Bestimme die Oxidationszahlen:



b) Findet die Reaktion statt?



c) Wende die Nernst'sche Gleichung auf die folgende Reaktion an.

1. Zelle 1:

$$[\text{Fe}^{2+}] = 0,1 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{l}}$$

$$E_1 = ?$$

2. Zelle 2:

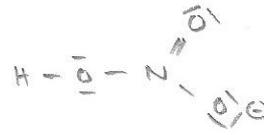
$$[\text{Fe}^{2+}] = 0,01 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{l}}$$

$$E_2 = ?$$

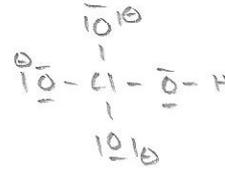
3. Welche Spannung misst man, wenn man die beiden Zellen miteinander verbindet?

Lösungen

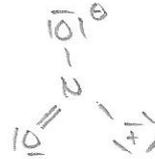
- a) 1. H : +I
 N : +V
 O : -II



2. H : +I
 Cl : +VII
 O : -II



3. N : +V
 O : -II
 F : -I



- b) 1. findet statt
 2. findet statt
 3. findet statt

c) 1. $E_1 = -0,44 \cdot \frac{0,059}{2} \cdot \log(0,1)$
 $= 0,01298 \text{ V}$

2. $E_2 = -0,44 \cdot \frac{0,059}{2} \cdot \log(0,01)$
 $= 0,02596 \text{ V}$

3. $|E_1 - E_2| = 0,01298 \text{ V}$

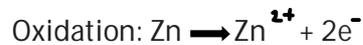
Aufgaben Chemie vom 23.3-27.3.2020

a. Bestimmung der Oxidationszahlen

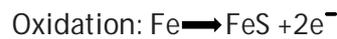
1. NaCl Na: $+I$ Cl: $-I$
2. $MgCl_2$ Mg: $+II$ Cl: $-I$
3. SO_4^{2-} S: $+VI$ O: $-II$
4. $KMnO_4$ K: $+I$ Mn: $+VII$ O: $-II$

b. Redox-Gleichgewichte (finden Reaktionen statt ja - nein)

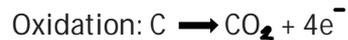
1. Reaktion findet statt:



2. Reaktion findet nicht statt da bergauf:



3. Reaktion findet statt:



c) Anwendung des Nernst'schen Gleichgewichtes Berechne E

$$1. \quad Fe \longrightarrow Fe^{2+} \quad E^\circ = -0.44V \quad c = 0.1 \text{ mol/l}$$

$$E = 0.44V + \frac{0.059}{2} \log(0.1) = -0.47V$$

$$2. \quad Ca \longrightarrow Ca^{2+} \quad E^\circ = -2.87V \quad c = 0.01 \text{ mol/l}$$

$$E = -2.87V + \frac{0.059}{2} \log(0.01) = -2.93V$$

$$3. \quad Au \longrightarrow Au^{3+} \quad E^\circ = +1.42V \quad c = 0.02 \text{ mol/l}$$

$$E = +1.42V + \frac{0.059}{3} \cdot \log(0.02) = 1.39V$$

Chemie Aufgaben

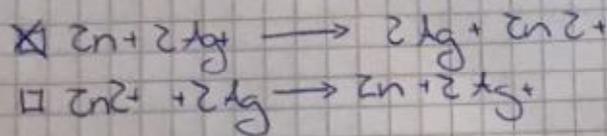
by Rebecca

a) Bestimme die Oxidationszahlen

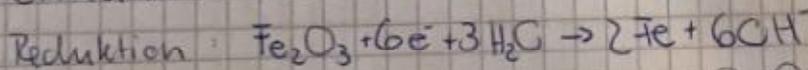
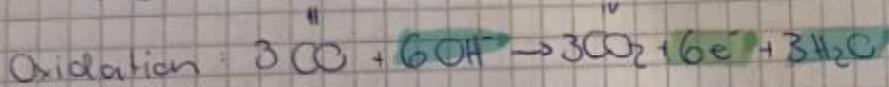
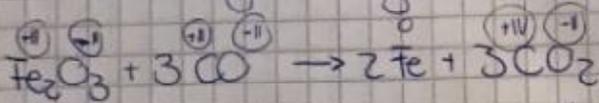
- $\text{HNO}_3 \rightarrow \text{O}^{2-}$ also O^{-II} , H^{+I} und N^{+V}
- $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \rightarrow \text{O}^{-II}$, S^{+VI} , H^{+I}
- $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{H}^{+I}$, O^{-I}

b) Redoxgleichgewicht

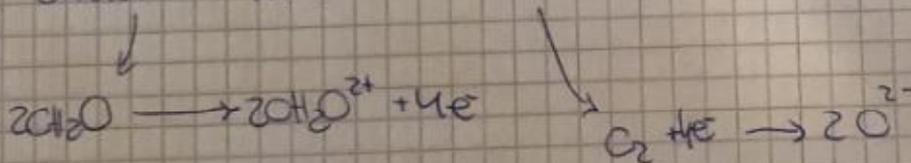
1. welche Reaktion findet statt?



2. Stelle die Teilgleichungen für Oxidation und Reduktion auf

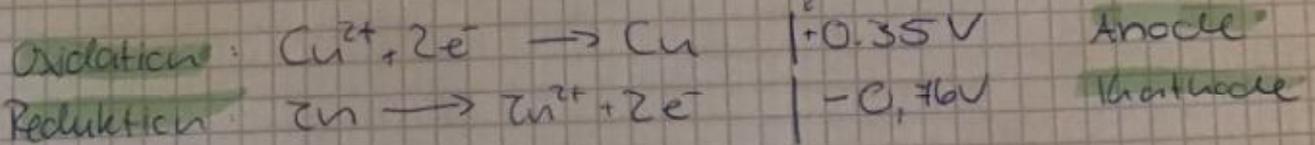


3. Oxidation und Reduktion bei $2\overset{+II}{\text{C}}\overset{-II}{\text{H}}_2\overset{-II}{\text{O}} + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\overset{+IV}{\text{C}}\overset{-II}{\text{H}}_2\overset{-II}{\text{O}}_2$



c) Nernst'sche Gleichung $E = E^0 + \frac{0.059\text{V}}{z} \times \log \frac{c(\text{ox})}{c(\text{red})}$

1. Daniel-Element mit $c(\text{Zn}^{2+}) = 0.1 \text{ mol/l}$ und $c(\text{Cu}^{2+}) = 1 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol/l}$



$$EMK = E_{(\text{kathode})} - E_{(\text{anode})} = 0.35 - (-0.76) = \underline{1.11\text{V}}$$

~~2. Spannung einer Knallgasreaktion~~
 ~~$\text{CH}_4 + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$~~
~~Oxidation: $2\text{H}_2 \rightarrow 4\text{H}^+ + 2\text{e}^-$~~
~~Reduktion: $\text{O}_2 + 4\text{e}^- + 4\text{H}^+ \rightarrow 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$~~

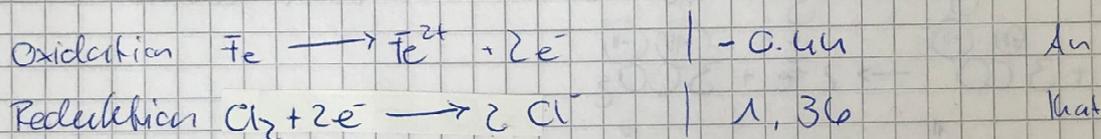
2. Elektrodenpotentiale für Cu/Cu^{2+} und Ag/Ag^+ Halbzellen

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } E &= E^0 + \frac{0.059\text{V}}{z} \cdot \log \frac{c(\text{ox})}{c(\text{red})} \\ &= 0.35 + \frac{0.059\text{V}}{2} \cdot \log \frac{1}{1} = 0.35\text{V} \quad \text{Ox} \rightarrow \text{An} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{b) } E = 0.8 + \frac{0.059\text{V}}{1} \cdot \log \frac{1}{1} = 0.8\text{V} \quad \text{Red} \rightarrow \text{Kat}$$

$$\text{EMK} = E(\text{Kat}) - E(\text{An}) \rightarrow 0.8\text{V} - 0.35\text{V} = 0.45\text{V}$$

3. EMK der galvanischen Zelle mit $(\text{Fe}/\text{Fe}^{2+}, 0.01\text{mol/l})$ und $(\text{Cl}^-/\text{Cl}_2, 0.2\text{mol/l})$



$$E_{\text{Anode}} = -0.44 + \frac{0.059\text{V}}{2} \cdot \log \frac{0.01}{0.2} = -0.478$$

$$E_{\text{Kathode}} = 1.36 + \frac{0.059\text{V}}{2} \cdot \log \frac{0.01}{0.2} = 1.322$$

$$\text{EMK} = E_{\text{Kat}} - E_{\text{An}} = 1.322 - (-0.478) = 1.8\text{V}$$