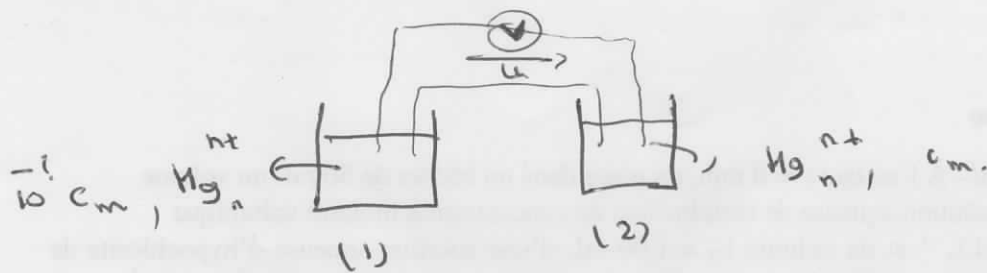
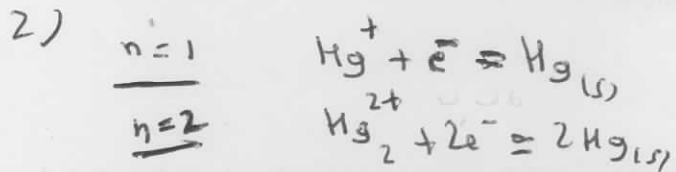


Exo 1: potentiel redox.



1)  $M_{\text{HgNO}_3} = 262,6 \text{ g/mol}$   $c = \frac{c_m}{M} = 7,62 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ mol/L}$   
 $M_{\text{Hg}_2(\text{NO}_3)_2} = 525,2 \text{ g/mol}$   $c = \frac{c_m}{M} = 3,81 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ mol/L}$



3)  $U = E_2 - E_1$

$$U = E^\circ + \frac{0,06}{n} \log c_2 - E^\circ - \frac{0,06}{n} \log c_1$$

$$U = \frac{0,06}{n} \log \frac{c_2}{c_1} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} n=1 \quad U = 0,06 \log \frac{c_2}{c_1} \\ n=2 \quad U = 0,03 \log \frac{c_2}{c_1} \end{array} \right.$$

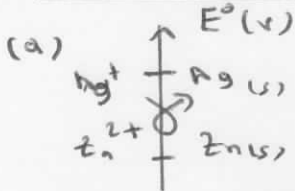
4)  $\frac{c_1}{c_2} = 1, 10^1, 10^2, 10^3, 10^4$

$\log \frac{c_1}{c_2} = 0, -1, -2, -3, -4$

Donner le graphique  $\underline{n=2}$

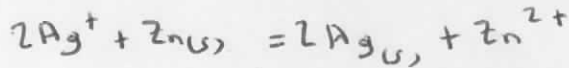
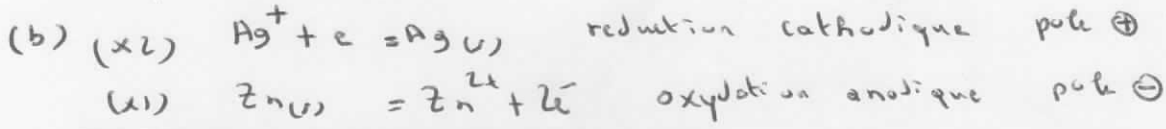
# Etude d'une pile.

## 1) Sens d'évolution.



$$e = E(Ag^+/Ag) - E(Zn^{2+}/Zn) = E^{\circ}(Ag^+/Ag) - E^{\circ}(Zn^{2+}/Zn) + \frac{0,06}{2} \log \frac{[Ag^+]^2}{[Zn^{2+}]}$$

$$e = 0,8 + 0,76 + 0,03 \log \frac{0,2^2}{0,1} = 1,55V$$

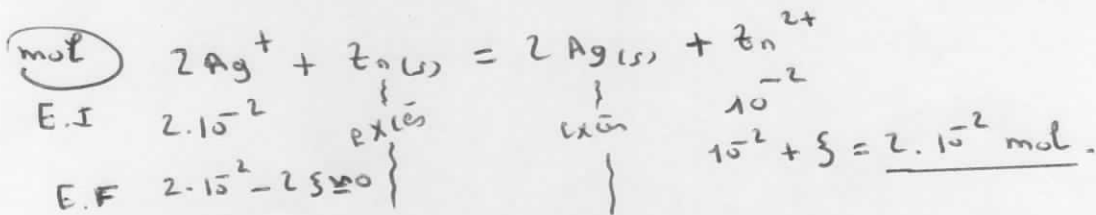


(c) l'équilibre électrique ( $e=0$ ) équivaut à l'équilibre chimique.

$$e = 0 = E^{\circ}(Ag^+/Ag) - E^{\circ}(Zn^{2+}/Zn) + \frac{0,06}{2} \log \frac{1}{K^{\circ}(T)}$$

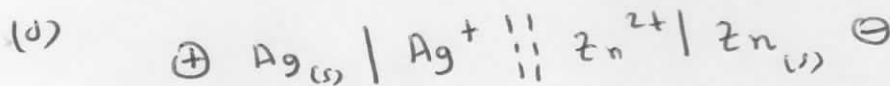
$$K^{\circ}(T) = 10^{\frac{2}{0,06} (E^{\circ}(Ag^+/Ag) - E^{\circ}(Zn^{2+}/Zn))} = 10^{52} \gg 1$$

réaction totale.

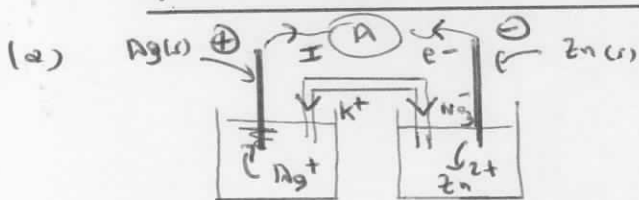


rem 1  $K^{\circ}(T) = \frac{[Zn^{2+}]}{[Ag^+]^2}$        $[Ag^+] = \sqrt{\frac{0,2}{10^{52}}} = 4,5 \cdot 10^{-27} \text{ mol/l}$

rem 2:  $Zn(s)$ !  $\rho = \frac{m}{V}$      $n = \frac{m}{M}$      $n = \frac{\rho V}{M} = 1 \text{ mol. (ex. an).}$



## 2) pile en fonctionnement.



(b)

$$R = \frac{e}{I} = 103 \Omega$$

## 3) Quantité d'électricité

(a) 25 mol d' $Ag^+$  consommées permettent de faire circuler 25 mol d' $e^-$

$$Q = 25 N_A e$$

(b)  $I = \frac{Q}{\Delta t}$        $Q = I \Delta t = 180 \text{ C}$

(c)  $\xi = \frac{I \Delta t}{2 N_A e} = 9,3 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ mol.}$

$$[Ag^+] = \frac{2 \cdot 10^{-2} - 2s}{0,1} = \underline{0,18 \text{ mol/L}}$$

$$[Zn^{2+}] = \frac{10^{-2} + s}{0,1} = \underline{0,11 \text{ mol/L}}$$

(d) c'est la quantité d' $Ag^+$  qui limite la capacité de la pile.

$$2 \cdot 10^{-2} - 2s = 0$$

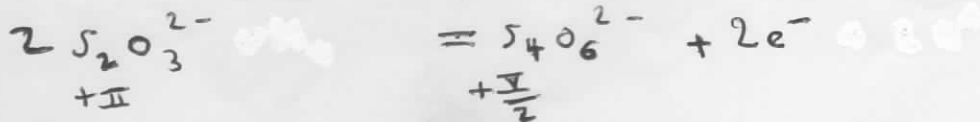
$$2s = 2 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ mol.}$$

$$Q = 2s \cdot n \cdot F = 1930 \text{ C.}$$

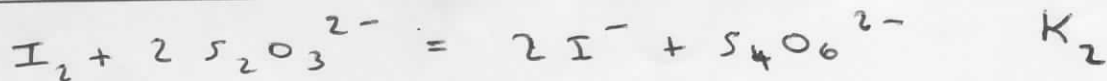
$$\text{ce qui représente } \frac{1930}{180} \times 5 = \underline{54 \text{ h de fonctionnement.}}$$

Exo 3

1-a



1-b:



Pc diode a une couleur brune qui disparaît à l'équivalence.

$$E_1 = E_1^0 + 0,03 \log \frac{[I_2]}{[I^-]^2}$$

$$E_2 = E_2^0 + 0,03 \log \frac{[S_4O_6^{2-}]}{[S_2O_3^{2-}]^2}$$

à l'équilibre  $E_1 = E_2 \Rightarrow$

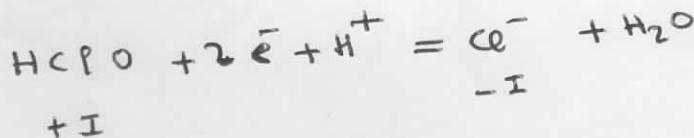
$$E_1^0 - E_2^0 = 0,03 \log K_2$$

voir cours

$$K_2 = 10^{\frac{E_1^0 - E_2^0}{0,03}}$$

$$K_2 = 4,6 \cdot 10^{17} \gg 1$$

2-a



2-b:



$E_1 = E_3 \Rightarrow$  avec

$$E_3 = E_3^0 + 0,03 \log \frac{[HClO][H^+]}{[Cl^-]}$$

$$E_3^0 - E_1^0 = 0,03 \log K_3$$

$$K_3 = 10^{\frac{E_3^0 - E_1^0}{0,03}}$$

$$K_3 = 2,2 \cdot 10^{32} \gg 1$$

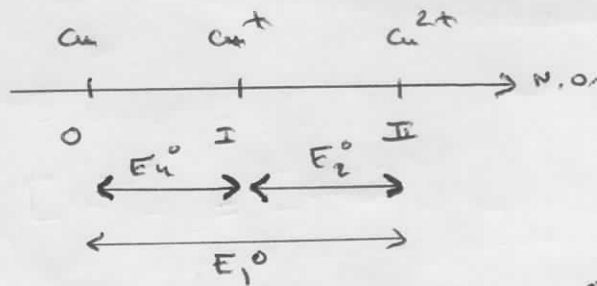
2-c:

ClO<sup>-</sup> devient HClO en milieu acide  
 HClO réagit avec I<sup>-</sup> pour donner I<sub>2</sub> qui  
 lui même réagit avec S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub><sup>2-</sup>

$\Rightarrow$  titrage indirect  
 par disparition de la couleur  
 brune.

**Exo 4**

1-a:



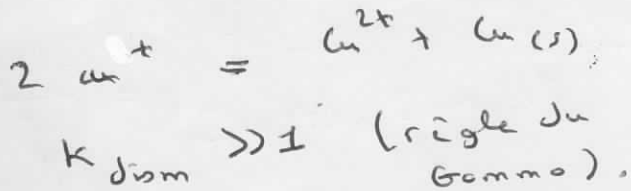
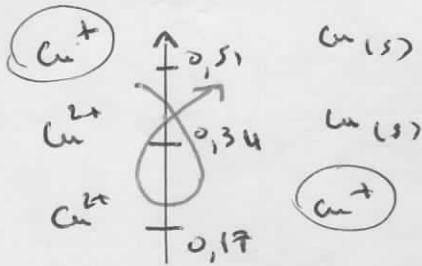
d'après Pottier

$$2E_1^{\circ} = E_2^{\circ} + E_4^{\circ}$$

$$\Rightarrow E_4^{\circ} = 2E_1^{\circ} - E_2^{\circ} = 2 \times 0,34 - 0,17$$

$$E_4^{\circ} = 0,51 \text{ V}$$

1-b:



$\text{Cu}^{2+}$  se dissout. (pas stable).

A l'équilibre, il y a égalité des potentiels.

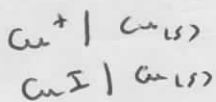
$$E_2^{\circ} + 0,06 \log \frac{[\text{Cu}^{2+}]}{[\text{Cu}^{+}]} = E_4^{\circ} + 0,06 \log [\text{Cu}^{+}]$$

$$E_4^{\circ} - E_2^{\circ} = 0,06 \log K_{\text{diss}}$$

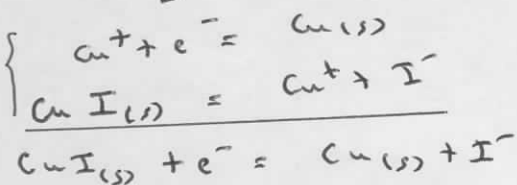
$$K_{\text{diss}} = 10^{\frac{E_4^{\circ} - E_2^{\circ}}{0,06}} \quad K_{\text{diss}} = 4,6 \cdot 10^5 \gg 1$$

2-a:

pour  $\text{Cu}_I | \text{Cu}_0$  il y a deux possibilités.



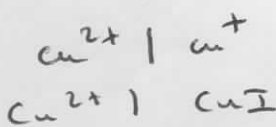
$$\begin{cases} E = E_4^{\circ} + 0,06 \log [\text{Cu}^{+}] \\ E = E_6^{\circ} + 0,06 \log \frac{1}{[\text{I}^{-}]} \end{cases}$$



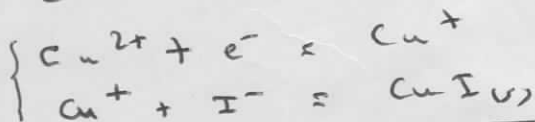
d'où

$$\begin{cases} E_6^{\circ} = E_4^{\circ} + 0,06 \log [\text{Cu}^{+}][\text{I}^{-}] \\ E_6^{\circ} = E_4^{\circ} - 0,06 \text{ pKs} = -0,21 \text{ V} \end{cases}$$

pour  $\text{Cu}_{II} | \text{Cu}_I$  il y a deux possibilités.

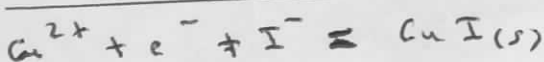


$$\begin{cases} E = E_2^{\circ} + 0,06 \log \frac{[\text{Cu}^{2+}]}{[\text{Cu}^{+}]} \\ E = E_5^{\circ} + 0,06 \log [\text{Cu}^{2+}][\text{I}^{-}] \end{cases}$$



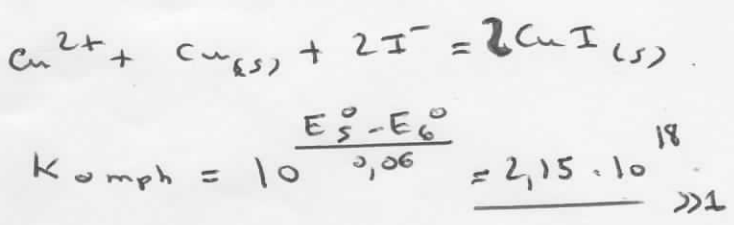
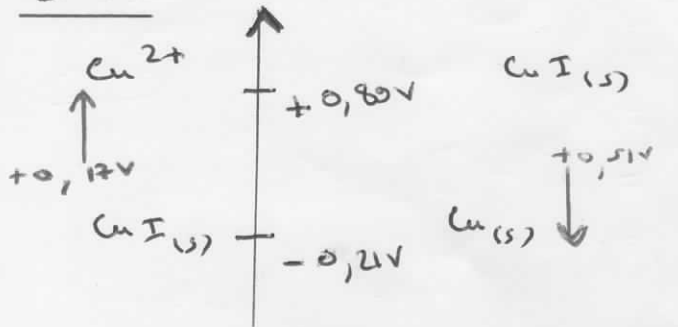
d'où

$$E_5^{\circ} = E_2^{\circ} + 0,06 \log \frac{1}{[\text{Cu}^{+}][\text{I}^{-}]}$$



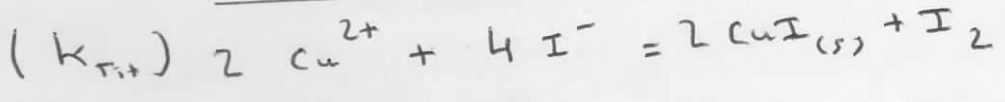
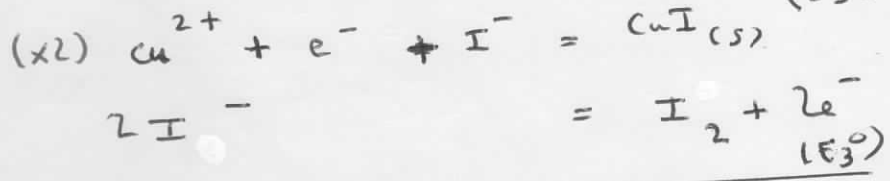
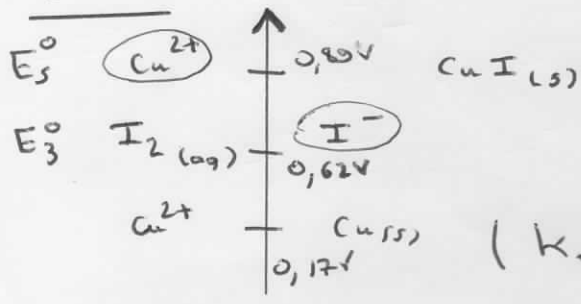
$$E_5^{\circ} = E_2^{\circ} + 0,06 \text{ pKs} = 0,89 \text{ V}$$

2-b



$CuI_{(s)}$  est stable en milieu iodure.

3-a



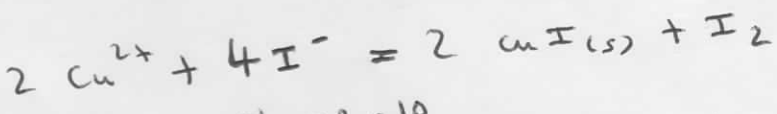
Il y a égalité des potentiels.

$E_3^0 + \frac{0,06}{2} \log \frac{[I_2]}{[I^-]^2} = E_5^0 + \frac{0,06}{2} \log [Cu^{2+}][I^-]^2$

$\frac{0,06}{2} \log K_{Tit} = E_5^0 - E_3^0$   
 $\frac{2}{0,06} (E_5^0 - E_3^0) = 1,0 \cdot 10^9 \gg 1$   
 $K_{Tit} = 10$

3-b

dosage indirect par disparition de la couleur brune de  $I_2$



$I^-$  en excès à vérifier

md.

$E.I \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 20 \times C \\ - \end{array} \right.$   $50 \times 0,2 = 10$   $(10 - 40 C)$   $(10 C)$

mol

$E.I \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 10 C \\ - \end{array} \right.$   $0,1 Ve$   
 $I_2 + 2S_{2O_3}^{2-} = 2I^- + S_4O_6^{2-}$   
 $10 - 40 C$   
 $10 - 40 C + 20 C$   
 $10 - 20 C$

$C = 0,09 \text{ mol/L}$

$2n_{I_2} = n_{S_2O_3^{2-}}$   
 $C = \frac{0,1 Ve}{2 \times 10} = \frac{1,0}{2 \times 10}$

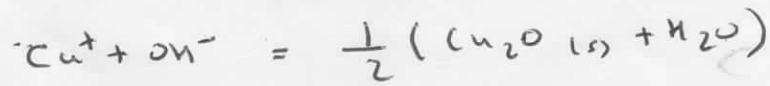
$n_{I_2} = \frac{n_{Cu^{2+}}}{2}$  et  $n_{I_2} = \frac{n_{S_2O_3^{2-}}}{2} \Rightarrow n_{Cu^{2+}} = n_{S_2O_3^{2-}}$

4-a



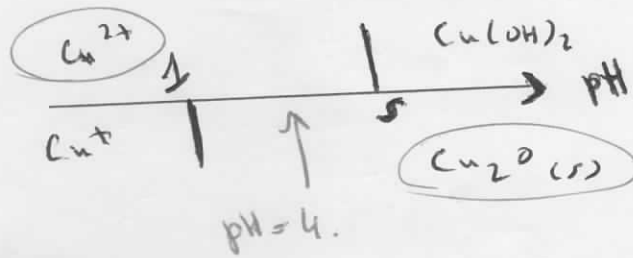
$$\text{sat } Q = [\text{Cu}^{2+}][\text{OH}^-]^2 = 0,1 \times (10^{-10})^2 = 10^{-21} < 10^{-19}$$

$\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2(\text{s})$  ne précipite pas.



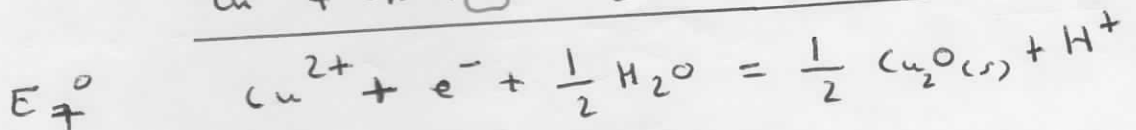
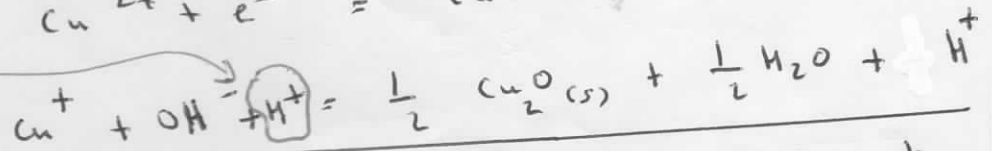
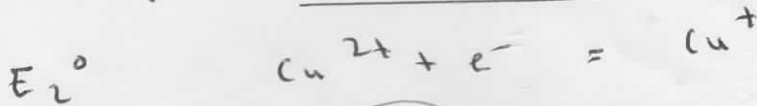
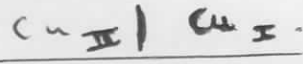
$$\text{sat } Q = [\text{Cu}^+][\text{OH}^-] = 10^{-1} \cdot 10^{-10} = 10^{-11} > 10^{-14}$$

$\text{Cu}_2\text{O}(\text{s})$  précipite.



4-b:

le couple



éq. libric  
en milieu  
 $\text{H}^+$

$$E = E_7^0 + 0,06 \log \frac{[\text{Cu}^{2+}]}{h} = E_2^0 + 0,06 \log \frac{[\text{Cu}^{2+}]}{[\text{Cu}^+]}$$

$$E_7^0 = E_2^0 + 0,06 \log \frac{1}{[\text{Cu}^+]} + 0,06 \log h$$

$$\text{or } K_S'' = [\text{Cu}^+][\text{OH}^-] = [\text{Cu}^+] \frac{K_e}{h}$$

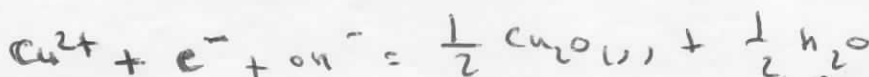
$$E_7^0 = E_2^0 + 0,06 \log \frac{K_e}{K_S''}$$

à pH=0

$$E = E_7^0 - 0,06 \log h + 0,06 \log [\text{Cu}^{2+}]$$

$$\boxed{E_7^0 = E_7^0 + 0,06 \text{ pH}} = \underline{0,41 \text{ V}} \quad \text{à } \underline{\text{pH} = 4}$$

sinon:



$$E = E^0 + 0,06 \log [\text{Cu}^{2+}][\text{OH}^-]$$

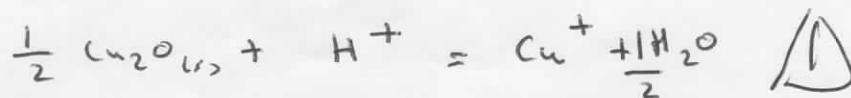
$E^0$  potential standard  
à pH=14!!!!

Xai maybe unsi.

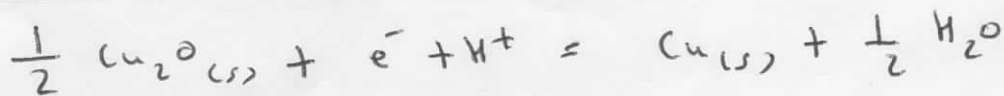
le couple  $\text{Cu}^{2+} / \text{Cu}_2\text{O}$

(7)

$E_4^\circ$



$E_8^\circ$

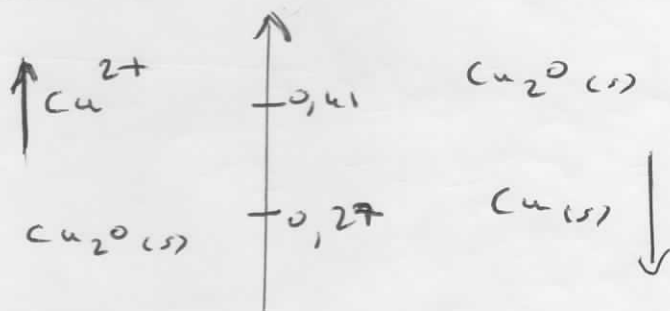


$$E = E_8^\circ + 0,06 \log [\text{H}^+] = E_4^\circ + 0,06 \log [\text{Cu}^+]$$

$$E_8^\circ = E_4^\circ + 0,06 \log \frac{[\text{Cu}^+]}{K} \quad \text{et} \quad \frac{[\text{Cu}^+]}{K} = \frac{K_s''}{K_e}$$

$$E_8^\circ = E_4^\circ + 0,06 (\text{p}K_e - \text{p}K_s'')$$

$$\text{et} \quad E = \boxed{E_8^{\circ'} = E_8^\circ - 0,06 \text{pH}} = \underline{0,27 \text{ V}}$$



$\Rightarrow \text{Cu}_2\text{O(s)}$  est stable à  $\text{pH} = 4$ .

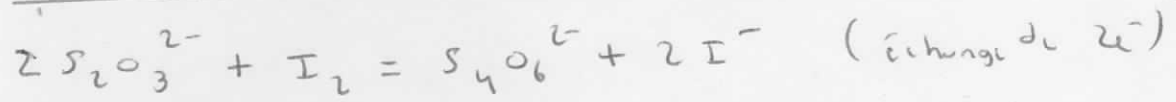
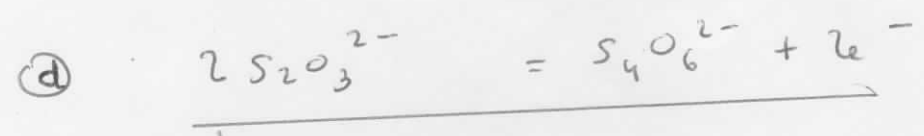
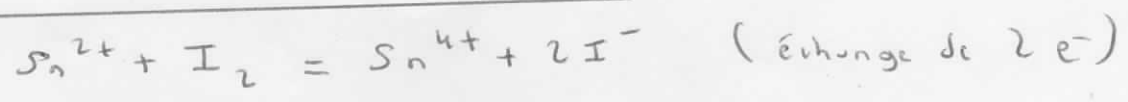
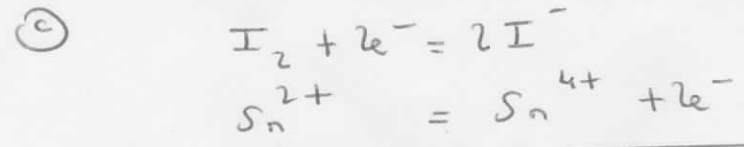
Il faut équilibrer en milieu  $\text{H}^+$



**Exo 5**

1) a) pipette jaugée.

b) solutions titrées et titrantes en qte stoechiométrique



e)  $k \gg 1$

8) équilibre électrique  $\Leftrightarrow$  équilibre chimique.

$$k = 10^{\frac{2}{0,06} (E^\circ_{(\text{I}_2/\text{I}^-)} - E^\circ_{(\text{Sn}^{4+}/\text{Sn}^{2+})})}$$

$$k = 10^{16} \gg 1$$

2)

$$\begin{cases} \frac{n_{\text{S}_2\text{O}_3^{2-}}}{2} = n_{\text{I}_2 \text{ en excès}} \\ n_{\text{I}_2} = n_{\text{I}_2 \text{ en excès}} + n_{\text{Sn}^{2+}} \end{cases}$$

$$n_{\text{S}_2\text{O}_3^{2-}} = 2(n_{\text{I}_2} - n_{\text{Sn}^{2+}})$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_1 &= 10 \text{ mL} \\ V_2 &= 5 \text{ mL} \end{aligned}$$

$$c_0' V_{\text{eq}} = 2(c_0 V_2 - c V_1)$$

$$c = \frac{c_0' V_{\text{eq}} + c_0 V_2}{2V_1} = \underline{\underline{4,77 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ mol/L}}}$$

rem:

$$\text{Sn}^{2+} + \text{I}_2 = \text{Sn}^{4+} + 2\text{I}^-$$

mat.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} cV_1 \quad c_0 V_2 \quad - \quad - \\ - \quad (c_0 V_2 - cV_1) \quad cV_1 \quad (2cV_1) \end{array} \right.$$

$$2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3^{2-} + \text{I}_2 = \text{S}_4\text{O}_6^{2-} + 2\text{I}^-$$

mat.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} c_0' V_4 \quad c_0 V_2 - cV_1 \quad - \quad - \\ - \quad - \quad \frac{c_0' V_{\text{eq}}}{2} \quad c_0' V_{\text{eq}} + 2cV_1 \end{array} \right.$$

et  $c_0' V_{\text{eq}} = 2(c_0 V_2 - cV_1)$