

Chapitre I - Étude des solutions électrolytiques

Def u est la vitesse linéaire dans un champ égal à l'unité.

$$u = \frac{V}{E} = \frac{Z \cdot e}{K} \quad (cm^2 \cdot V^{-1} \cdot s^{-1})$$

$$F_{\text{tot}} = F_{\text{g}} - u \cdot \tau$$

$$Z \cdot e \cdot E = K \cdot V = m \cdot \tau^2 \quad \text{avec } K = 6 \cdot 9 \cdot 10^9$$

Abbréviature: $\lambda = F \cdot u$

• E fort

$$\lambda = F(u_+ + u_-)$$

• E faible

$$\lambda = \alpha F(u_+ + u_-)$$

Def solution électrolyte est une solution qui contient des ions libres qu'on applique un courant électrique.

$$R = \chi \left(\frac{l}{S} \right)$$

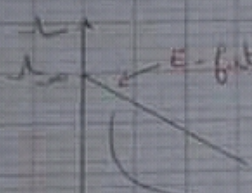
$$I = \frac{U}{R}$$

$$\chi = \frac{K}{R} \rightarrow \frac{l}{S}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{1000 \cdot K}{C} = \frac{1000 \cdot \chi}{S}$$

$$\frac{1}{C} = \frac{1}{\text{conductivité (G, S)}}$$

$$C_{\text{eq}} = 2 C_{\text{NaCl}}$$



$$y = ax + b$$

$$\lambda = k \sqrt{C} + \lambda_0$$

Donc:

$$\lambda_{\infty} = \frac{\lambda_1 \sqrt{C_2} - \lambda_2 \sqrt{C_1}}{\sqrt{C_2} - \sqrt{C_1}}$$

A fort
 $\lambda_{\infty} > 310$

B fort
 $\lambda > 200$

Def E -fort = des concentrations totales et dissociées et pour lesquelles la conductivité équivaut à celle que l'on dilution au point de Debye et Hückel.

Def E -faible sont des concentrations qui ont des λ beaucoup plus faibles que les fortes. $C, u/K_{\infty}$ (A. fort, B. faible)

Loi d'OSWALD

$$C' = \alpha C$$

$$\lambda = \alpha \lambda_{\infty} \sqrt{\alpha} \cdot K \cdot C_0$$

Ans p. 4

$$N \times N \quad R^T R^T$$

one class

$$C_1 = \begin{pmatrix} c_1 & c_1 & c_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial C_0}{\partial C_1}$$

$$R_0 = \frac{(n-1)R_0}{C_0 R_0} = \frac{(C_1)^2}{C_0 R_0} = \frac{2 \times C_1^2}{C_0 R_0}$$

$$R_0 = \frac{R}{R_0}$$

or

$$R_0 = \left(\frac{R^2}{C_1^2 - R_0^2} \right) C_0$$

3. 20. 1

$$\begin{pmatrix} [n+1] \\ [n+1] \end{pmatrix}$$

dim D. notation

R. base

Conf. distance

$$- \log_2 x = N (2.2) = 1.7$$

$$\mu = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$$

with

$$y_i = \frac{y_i}{x_i} = R_0 B_0$$

$$Q_i = (a_i^2 \cdot a_i^2)^{1/2}$$

$$x_i = (a_i^2 \cdot a_i^2)^{1/2}$$

decomposition

$$k_i = \frac{1}{R_0}$$

Chapter 11: Diagrams and Equations eg. 11.1 & 11.2

Example 11.1
p. 11.1



10V DC source
10k resistor
20k resistor
10k resistor

Dependent current source
20k * v_x

10V

10k

20k

10k

10V

10k

10V

10k

10V

10k

10V

10k

10V

10k

10V

10k

10V

10k

10V

10k

10V

10k

10V

10k

10V

10k

10V

Logarithmic scale $\log(10) = 1$

Type 2 solution

3rd option 2)



1st option

2nd option

3rd option

Handwritten notes in the top left corner, possibly describing a problem or solution.

Handwritten notes in the middle left section, continuing the discussion.

$$E = \frac{1}{2} \rho \frac{d^2}{dt^2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \log \left(\frac{1}{10} \right) \right)$$

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Abstract 2.22

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$$E = \frac{1}{2} \rho \frac{d^2}{dt^2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \log \left(\frac{1}{10} \right) \right)$$

Conf. T. d. d. e.

at $y = 0$, $z = 0$, $dx = 0$
 $dy = (2 \log y) \frac{dy}{y}$

$dy = 2 \log y \cdot dy$

$dy = 2 \log y \cdot dy$

$\frac{dy}{y} = 2 \log y \cdot \frac{dy}{y}$

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at $y = 0$, $z = 0$, $dx = 0$

$dy = 2 \log y \cdot \frac{dy}{y}$

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Residuals

A. B. C. D.

P_1

P_2

P_3

P_4

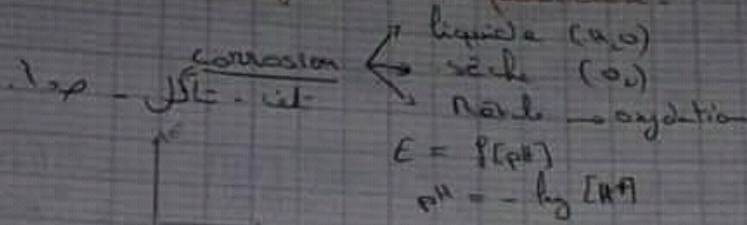
when the value increases

$P_1 = \frac{E_1}{E_2}$

$P_2 = \frac{E_2}{E_3}$

Chapitre III : Diagramme de pourcentage & Diagramme de Frost

Diagramme de pourcentage



Def: pH est l'échelle entre 0 et 14 à 25°C

$$0 \text{ } [\text{OH}^-] \ll [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] \text{ } 7 \text{ } [\text{OH}^-] \gg [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] \text{ } 14$$

$$[\text{OH}^-] = [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = 10^{-7} \text{ } 7$$

1^{er} étape :

Déterminer des domaines de prédominance des espèces

2^{de} étape :

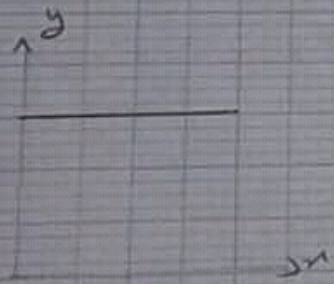
écrire les 2 réactions redox

équations des électrodes

calculer E à chaque pH $\Rightarrow E = f(\text{pH})$

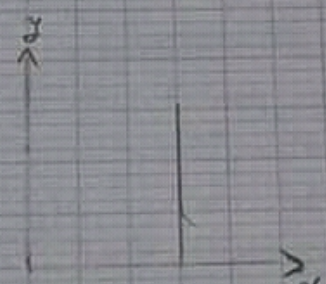
3^{de} étape :

attribuer Calculer E des chaque domaine de pH pour tenir le diagramme



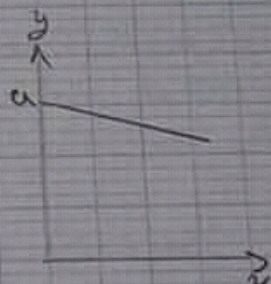
$$y = ax + b$$

$$y = ct = b \text{ (} x=0 \text{)}$$



$$y = ax + b$$

$$y = 0 = ax + b \text{ (} x \text{ et } t \text{)}$$



$$y = -ax + b$$

$$y = -ax \text{ (} b=0 \text{)}$$

I / Diagramme des H^+/H_2 et O_2/H_2O

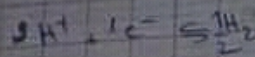
des électrodes = $E^0_{H^+/H_2} = 0V$

$E^0_{O_2/H_2O} = 1,23V$

$P = 1 \text{ atm}$ $C = 1M$

$(H_2) = 100 \text{ kPa}$
 $(O_2) = 100 \text{ kPa}$

$\rightarrow H^+/H_2$

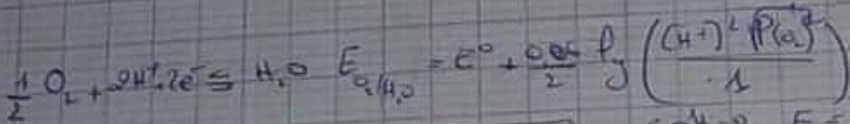


$E = E^0 + 0,06 \lg \frac{(H^+)^2}{(H_2)} = 0,06 \lg (H^+)$

$E = -0,06 \text{ pH}$

$\begin{cases} \text{pH} = 0 & E = 0 \\ \text{pH} = 10 & E = -0,6 \end{cases}$

$\rightarrow O_2/H_2O$



$E_{O_2/H_2O} = 1,23 - 0,06 \text{ pH}$

$\begin{cases} \text{pH} = 0 & E = 1,23 \\ \text{pH} = 10 & E = 0,63 \end{cases}$

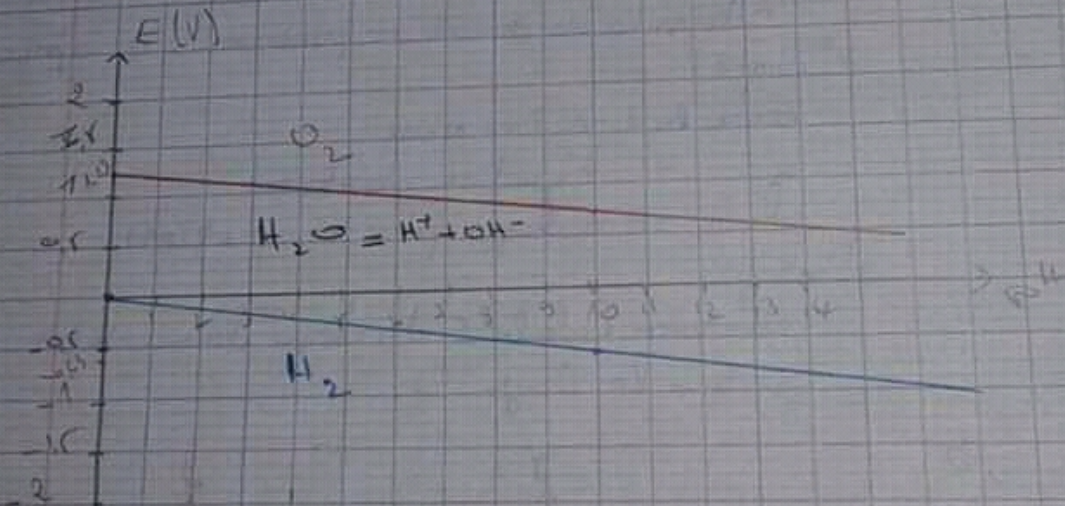


Diagramme von Cobalt(II)-Ionen

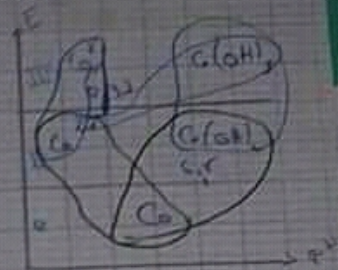
Darstellung: Co^{2+} , Co^{3+} , $\text{Co}(\text{OH})_2$, $\text{Co}(\text{OH})_3$, Co^{2+}

$E^\circ_{\text{Co}^{3+}/\text{Co}^{2+}} = 1.24\text{V}$ $E^\circ_{\text{Co}^{3+}/\text{Co}(\text{OH})_3} = 0.26\text{V}$

$\text{pK}_s(\text{Co}(\text{OH})_2) = 10.9$ $\text{pK}_s(\text{Co}(\text{OH})_3) = 19$

Reaktion des Cobalt(II)-Ions mit $\text{Co}^{2+}/\text{Co}^{3+}$

$\text{Co}(\text{OH})_2/\text{Co}^{2+}$
 Co^{2+}/Co
 $\text{Co}(\text{OH})_2/\text{Co}$
 $\text{Co}(\text{OH})_3/\text{Co}(\text{OH})_2$



unter $\text{Co}(\text{OH})_2/\text{Co}^{2+}$

$\text{Co}(\text{OH})_2 + 2\text{H}^+ \rightleftharpoons \text{Co}^{2+} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$

$K_s = [\text{Co}^{2+}][\text{OH}^-]^2$

$[\text{OH}^-] = K_s^{1/2}$

$\text{pH} = \frac{14 - \text{pK}_s}{2} = \frac{14 - 10.9}{2} = 1.55$

$\text{pH} = 1.55$

unter $\text{Co}(\text{OH})_3/\text{Co}^{2+}$

$\text{Co}(\text{OH})_3 + 2\text{H}^+ \rightleftharpoons \text{Co}^{2+} + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$

$\text{pH} = \frac{14 - \text{pK}_s}{3} = \frac{14 - 19}{3} = -1.67$

unter $\text{Co}(\text{OH})_2/\text{Co}^{2+}$

$\text{Co}^{2+} + 2\text{OH}^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Co}(\text{OH})_2$

$K_s = [\text{Co}^{2+}][\text{OH}^-]^2$

$\text{pH} = \frac{14 - \text{pK}_s}{2} = \frac{14 - 10.9}{2} = 1.55$

unter $\text{Co}(\text{OH})_3/\text{Co}(\text{OH})_2$

$\text{Co}(\text{OH})_3 + \text{H}^+ \rightleftharpoons \text{Co}(\text{OH})_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$

$K_s = [\text{Co}(\text{OH})_3]/[\text{Co}(\text{OH})_2]$

$\text{pH} = \frac{14 - \text{pK}_s}{1} = 14 - 19 = -5$

unter $\text{Co}(\text{OH})_2/\text{Co}(\text{OH})_3$

$\text{Co}(\text{OH})_2 + \text{OH}^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Co}(\text{OH})_3$

$K_s = [\text{Co}(\text{OH})_3]/[\text{Co}(\text{OH})_2][\text{OH}^-]$

$\text{pH} = \frac{14 - \text{pK}_s}{1} = 14 - 19 = -5$

$E^\circ = 0.48 \text{ (pH 7.0)} = 1.24$

$E^\circ = 1.24 + 0.18 \times 0.37 = 0.18.14$

$E^\circ = -1.21$

$E = -1.21 - 0.18 \text{ pH} + 0.58$

$E_2 = 1.33 - 0.18 \text{ pH}$

$\text{pH} = 0.37$

$E = 0.14$

$E_1 = E^\circ + 0.06 \text{ pH} = E^\circ - 0.06 \text{ pH}$

$\text{pH} = 14$

$E_2 = E_1$

$1.33 - 0.18 \times 14 = E^\circ - 0.06 \times 14$

$E^\circ = 0.14 + 0.32 = 0.53$

$E_3 = 0.53 - 0.06 \text{ pH}$

$\text{pH} = 14$

$E = 0.14$

$E = -0.31$

$$\text{Co}^{2+}/\text{Co} \quad 0,5 < \text{pH} < 6,7$$

$$\text{Co}^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Co}$$

$$E = E^\circ + \frac{0,059}{2} \lg [\text{Co}^{2+}]$$

$$E^\circ = -0,96 \text{ V}$$

$$\text{Co(OH)}_2/\text{Co} \quad \text{pH} > 6,7$$

$$2\text{Co} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{Co(OH)}_2 \rightleftharpoons \text{Co} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$$

$$E = E^\circ + \frac{0,059}{2} \lg [\text{H}^+]^2$$

$$E = E^\circ - 0,06 \text{ pH}$$

$$\text{at pH} = 6,7$$

$$E^\circ - 0,06 \times 6,7 = -0,26$$

$$E^\circ = 0,13$$

$$E = 0,13 - 0,06 \text{ pH}$$

$$\begin{cases} \text{pH} = 6,7 & E = -0,26 \\ \text{pH} = 14 & E = -0,71 \end{cases}$$

