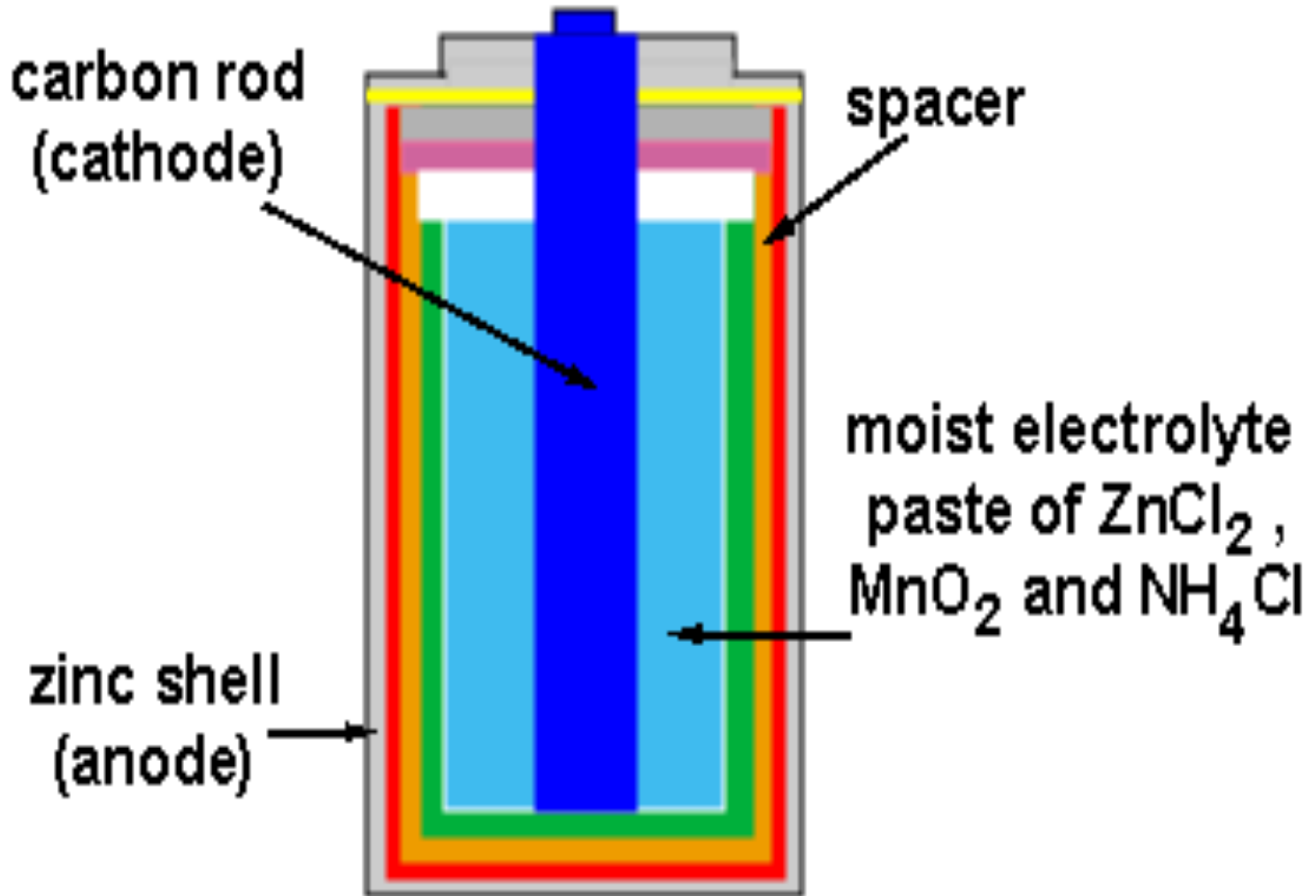
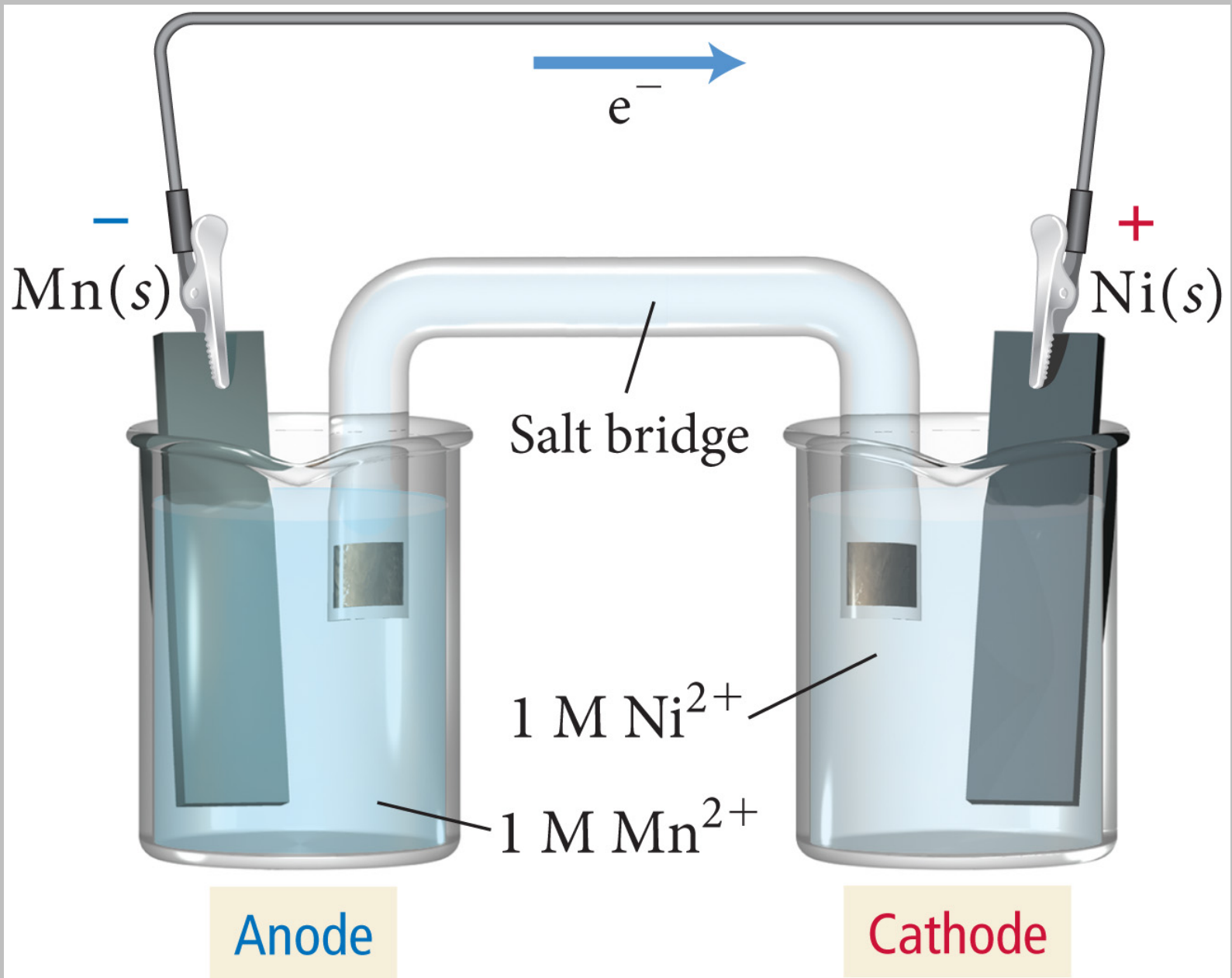


# Electrochemistry - CELLS

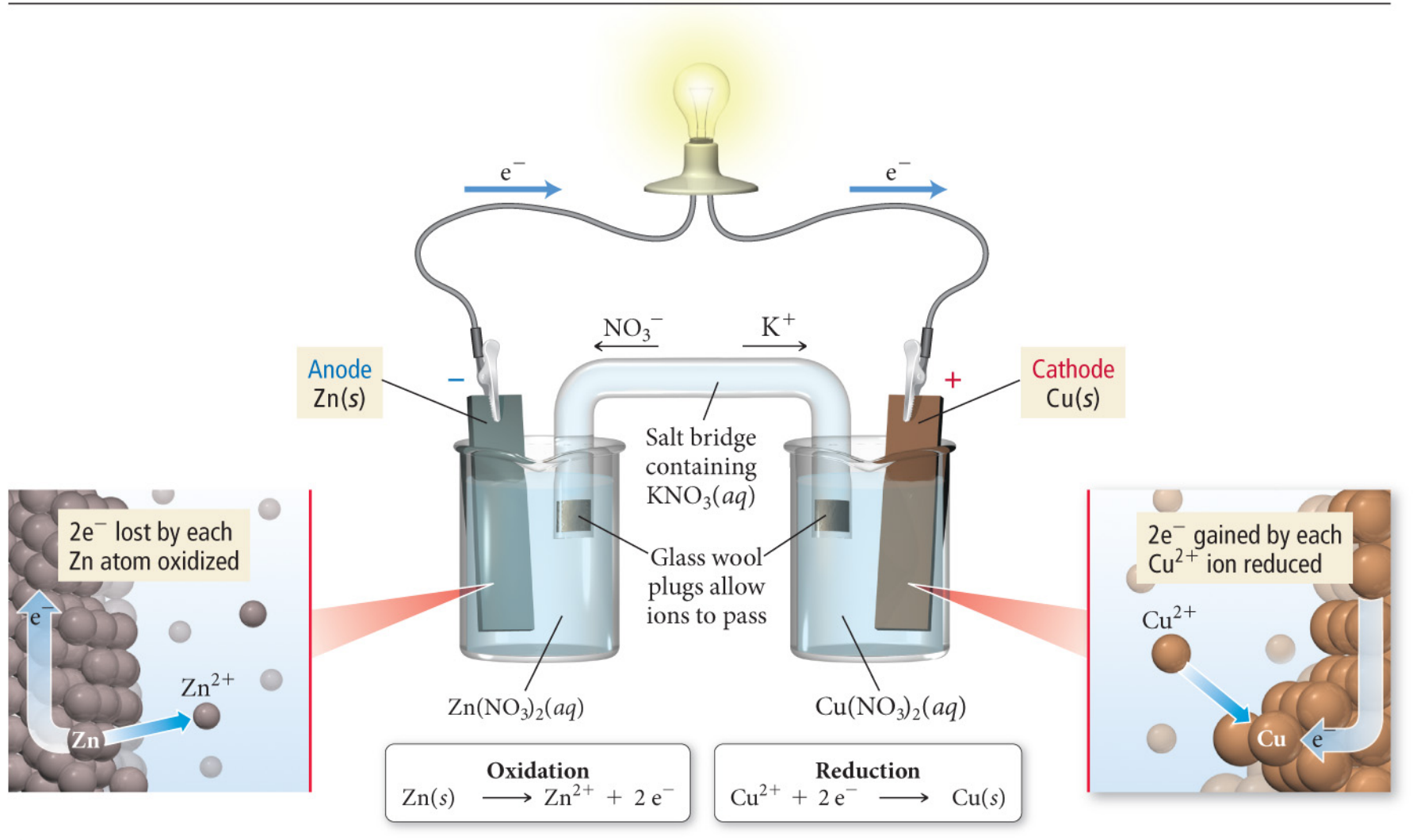


# Electric Current Flowing Directly between Atoms



# Electric Current Flowing Indirectly between Atoms

## A Voltaic Cell



# Electrodes

- **Anode**

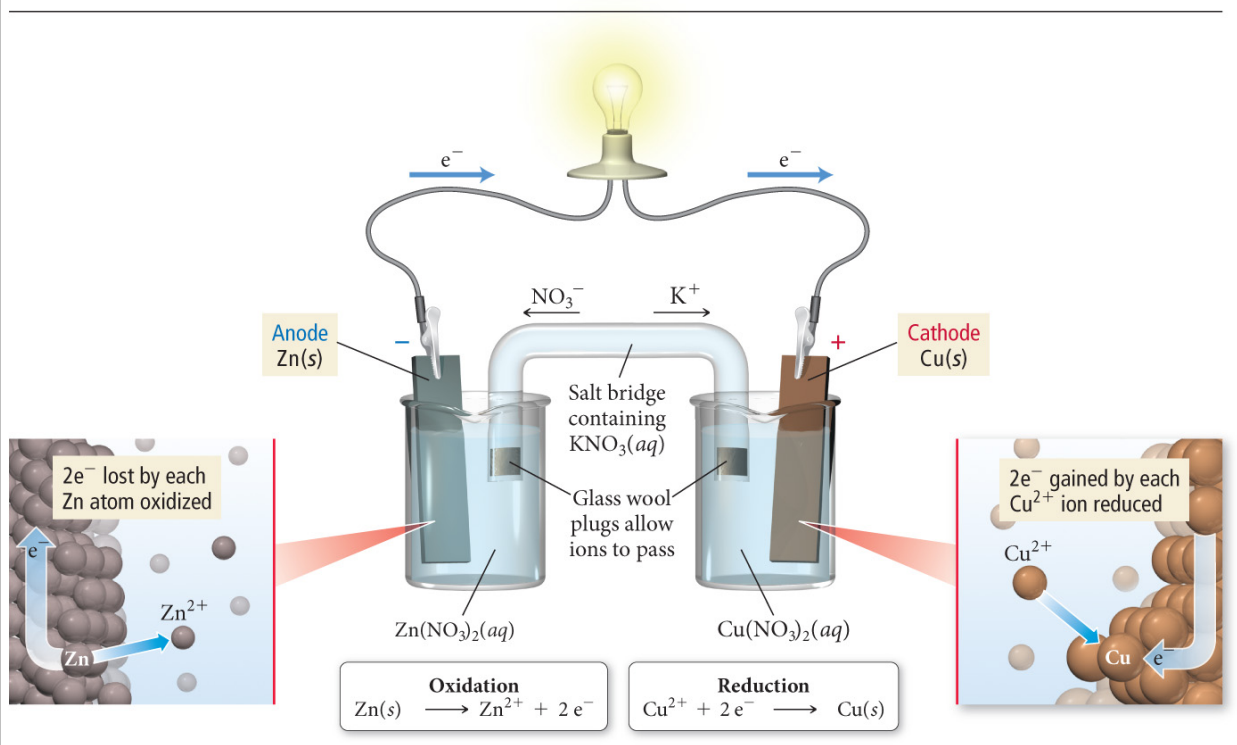
- Electrode where oxidation occurs
- Anions attracted to it
- Connected to positive end of battery in an electrolytic cell
- Loses weight in electrolytic cell

- **Cathode**

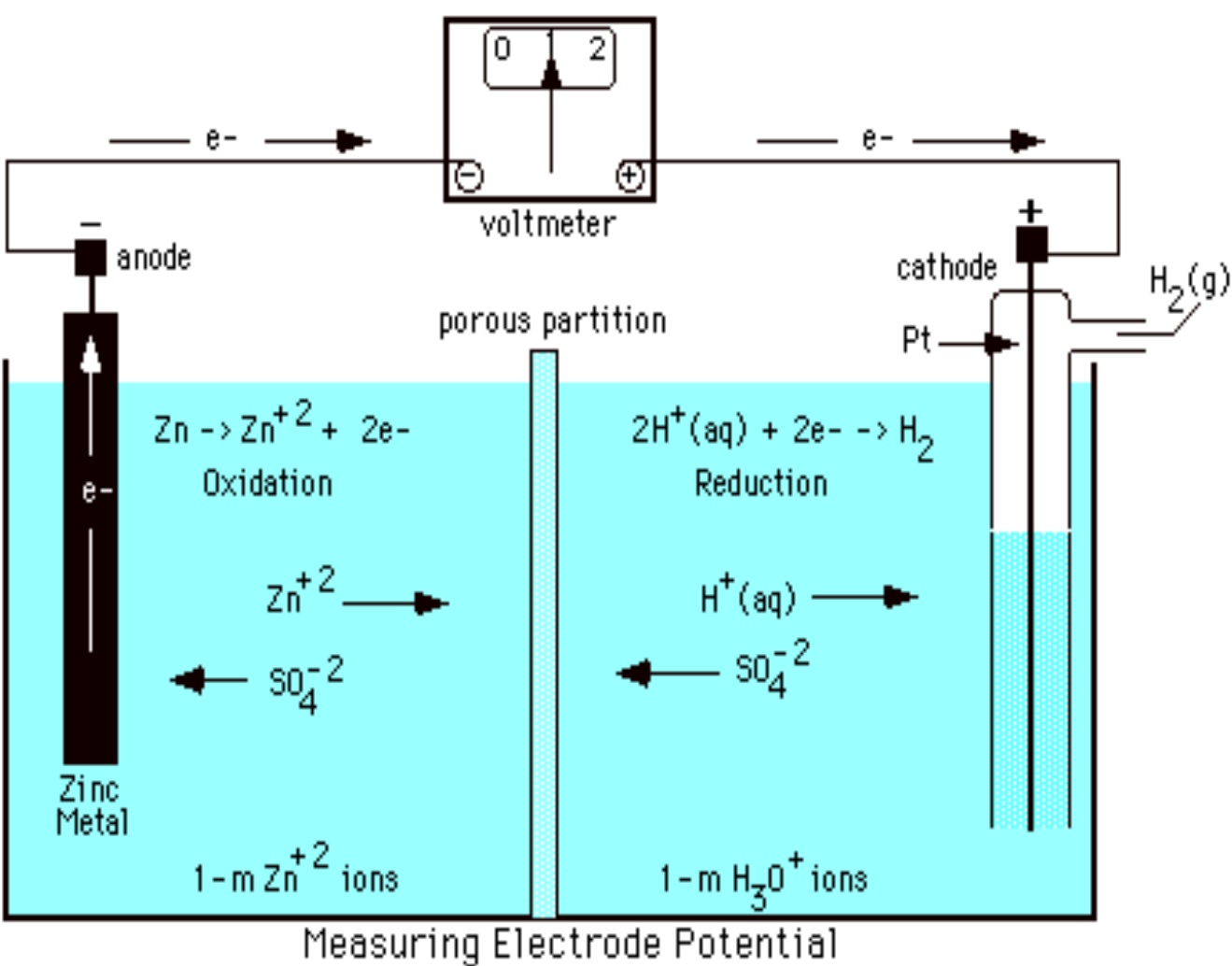
- Electrode where reduction occurs
- Cations attracted to it
- Connected to negative end of battery in an electrolytic cell
- Gains weight in electrolytic cell
  - Electrode where plating takes place in electroplating

# Voltaic Cell

A Voltaic Cell



The salt bridge is required to complete the circuit and maintain charge balance.



# Measuring Standard Electrode Potential

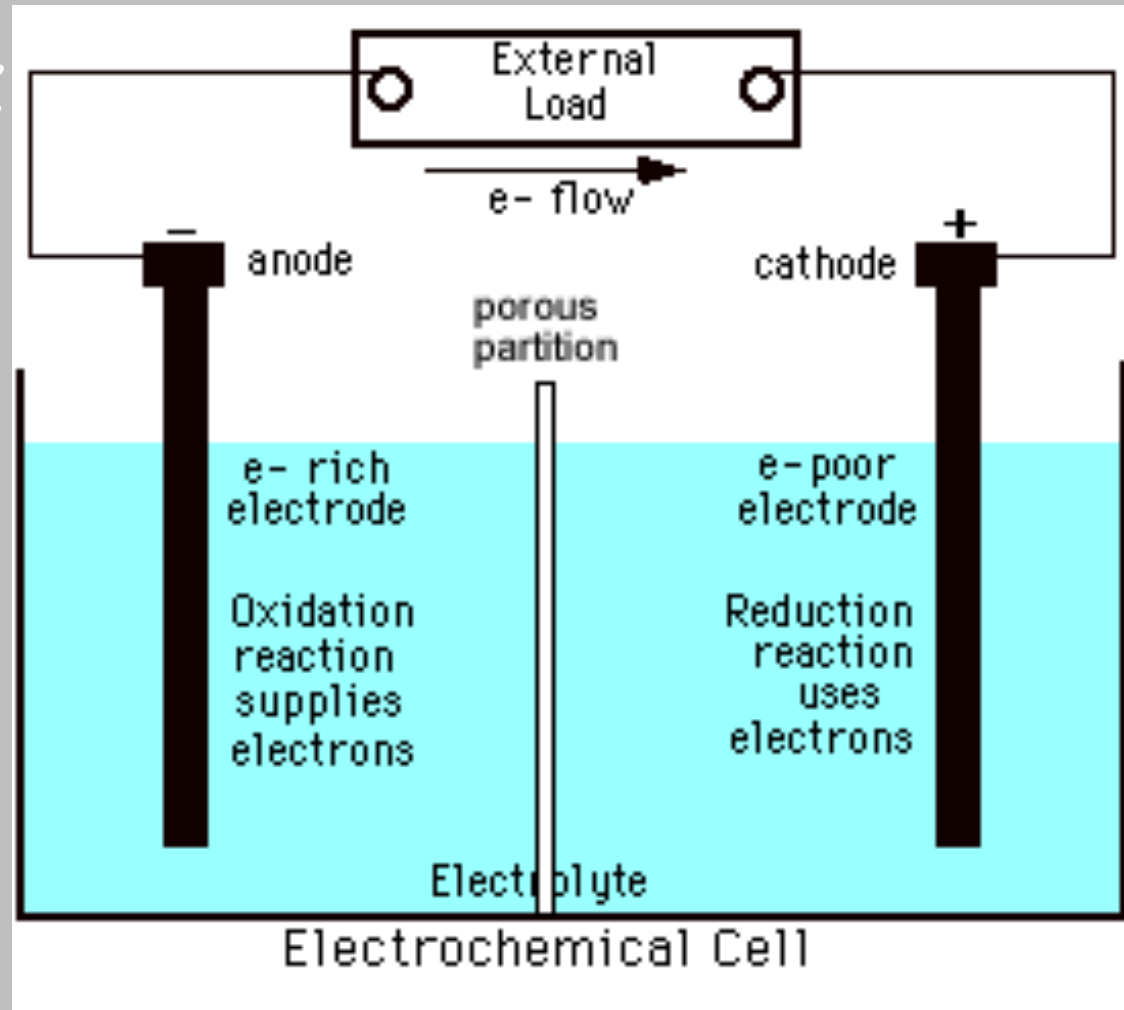
Potentials are measured against a hydrogen ion reduction reaction, which is arbitrarily assigned a potential of **zero volts**.

# Galvanic (Electrochemical) Cells

Spontaneous redox processes have:

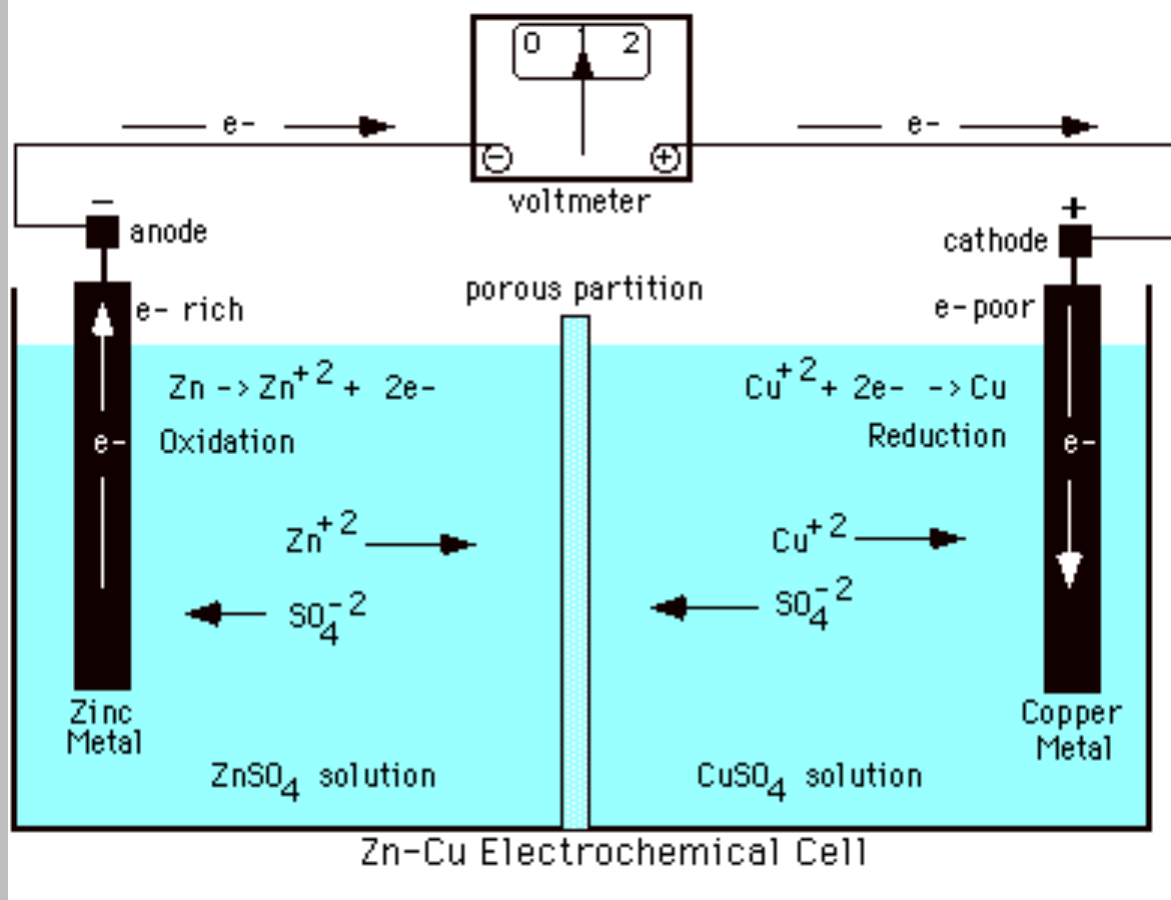
A positive cell potential,  $E^0$

A negative free energy change,  $(-\Delta G)$



# Zn - Cu Galvanic Cell

From a table of reduction potentials:



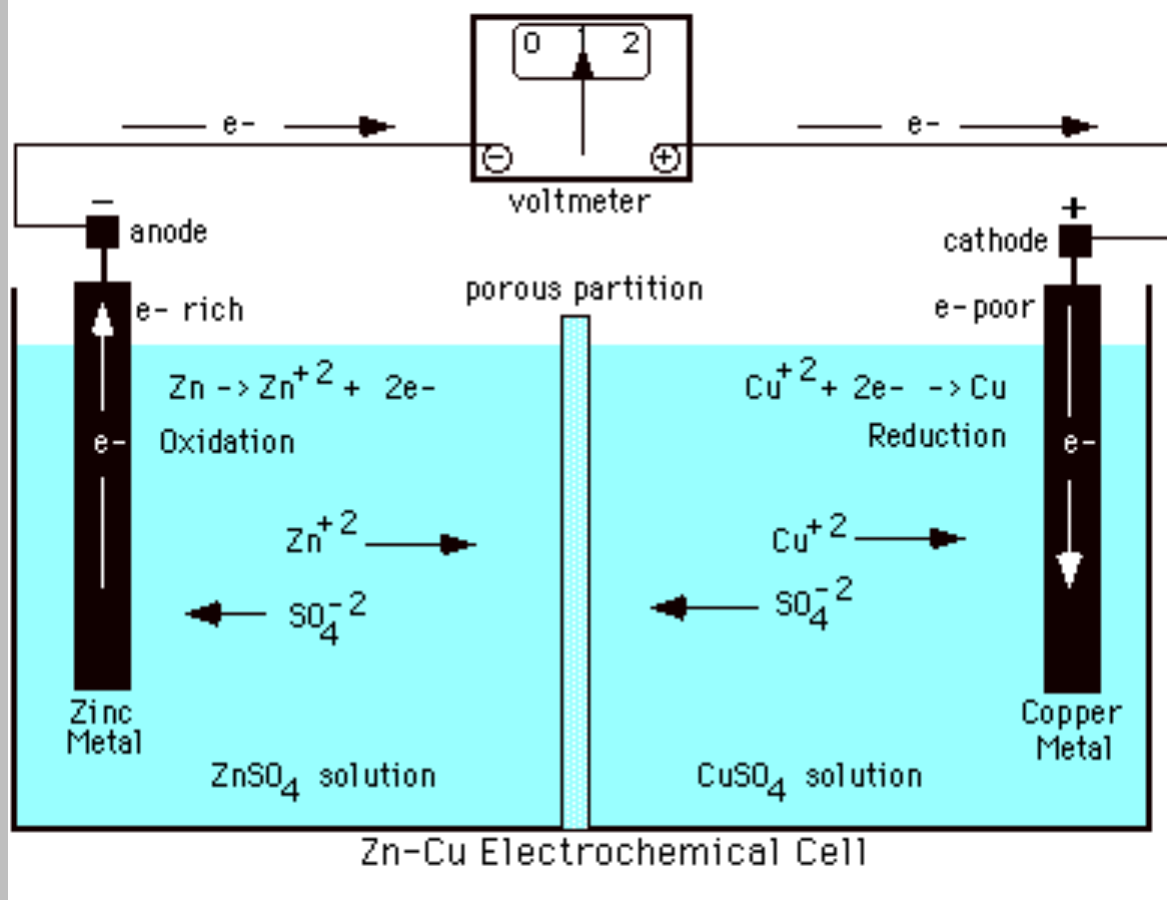
$$E = -0.76\text{V}$$

$$E = +0.34\text{V}$$



# Zn - Cu Galvanic Cell

The less positive, or more negative reduction potential becomes the oxidation...



$$E = +0.76\text{V}$$



$$E = +0.34\text{V}$$



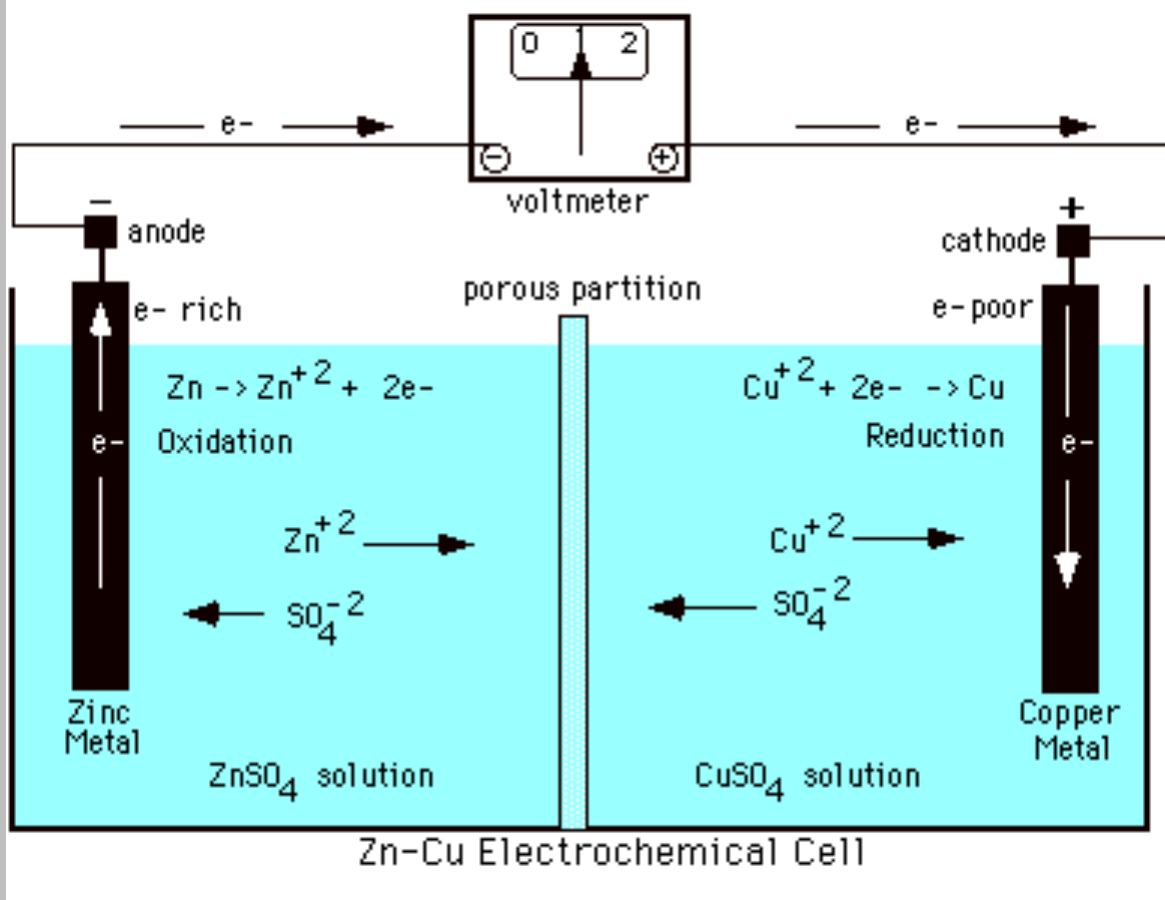
$$E^{\circ} = +1.10\text{V}$$

# Cell (Line) Notation

- Shorthand description of a voltaic cell
- Electrode | electrolyte || electrolyte | electrode
- Oxidation half-cell on the left; reduction half-cell on the right
- Single | = phase barrier
  - If multiple electrolytes in same phase, a comma is used rather than |
  - Often use an **inert electrode**
- Double line || = salt bridge

# Line Notation

An abbreviated representation of an electrochemical cell



Anode material | Anode solution || Cathode solution | Cathode material