



**Universidad Nacional  
Autónoma de México**

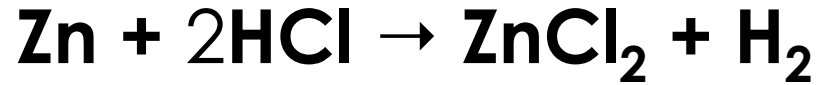
**Facultad de Química**

Víctor Fabián Ruiz Ruiz.

# Química Inorgánica I

## 6. Óxido-reducción

Reacción de oxidación y  
reducción:



Reducción



Oxidación x "-1"



$$\Delta G^\circ_{\text{Re}}$$

$$\Delta G^\circ_{\text{Re}} = -n_{\text{eRe}} F E^\circ_{\text{Re}}$$



$$-\Delta G^\circ_{\text{Ox}}$$

$$\Delta G^\circ_{\text{Ox}} = -n_{\text{eOx}} F E^\circ_{\text{Ox}}$$

$$\Delta G^\circ_{\text{r}} = \Delta G^\circ_{\text{Re}} - \Delta G^\circ_{\text{Ox}} \quad \Delta G = -n_e F E_{\text{cel}}$$

$$\Delta G^\circ_{\text{r}} = -n_e F E^\circ_{\text{cel}} = -n_{\text{eRe}} F E^\circ_{\text{Re}} - (-n_{\text{eOx}} F E^\circ_{\text{Ox}})$$

$$E^\circ_{\text{cel}} = E^\circ_{\text{Re}} - (E^\circ_{\text{Ox}})$$

$$E^\circ_{\text{cel}} = E^\circ_{\text{H}^+/\text{H}_2} - (E^\circ_{\text{Zn}^{2+}/\text{Zn}}) = 0.76 \text{ V}$$

$$\Delta G^\circ_{\text{r}} < 0; E^\circ_{\text{cel}} > 0; E^\circ_{\text{H}^+/\text{H}_2} > E^\circ_{\text{Zn}^{2+}/\text{Zn}}$$

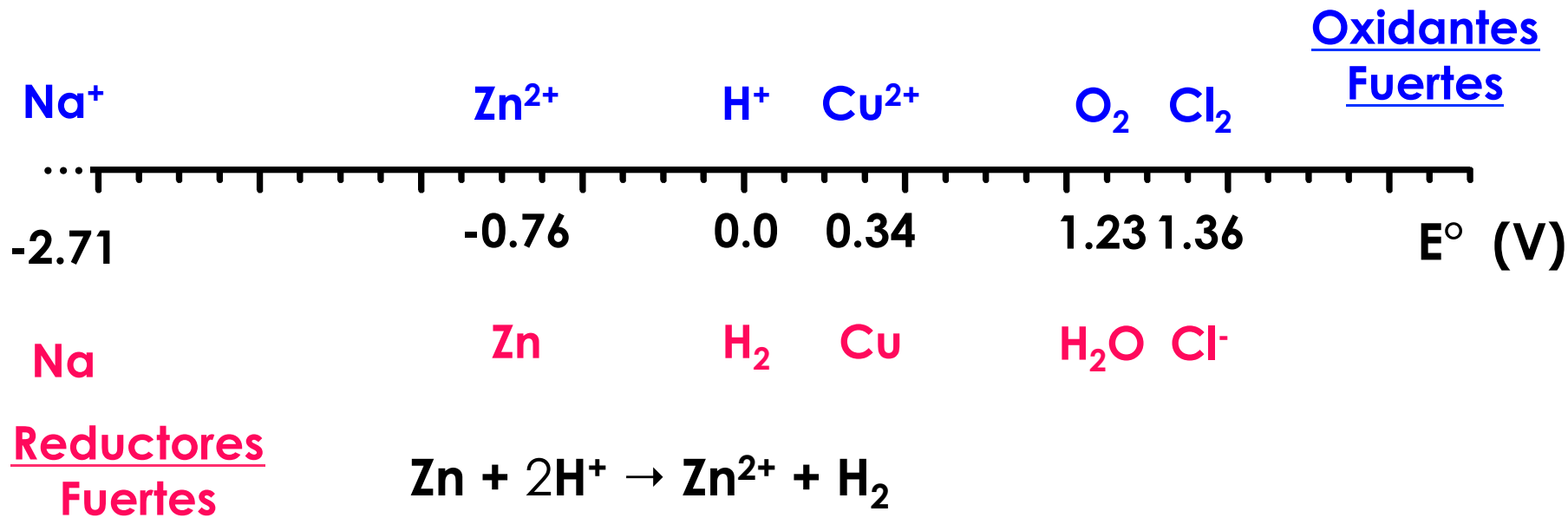
Si

$$E^\circ_{\text{H}^+/\text{H}_2} = 0 \text{ V}$$

Especie o "versión" oxidada,  
oxidante

$$E^\circ_{\text{cel}} = - (E^\circ_{\text{Zn}^{2+}/\text{Zn}})$$

Especie o "versión" reducida,  
reductor



$\text{ClO}_4^- + 2 \text{H}^+ + 2 \text{e} \rightleftharpoons \text{ClO}_3^- + \text{H}_2\text{O}$	1.189
$\text{ClO}_3^- + 3 \text{H}^+ + 2 \text{e} \rightleftharpoons \text{HClO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$	1.214
$\text{Cl}_2(\text{g}) + 2 \text{e} \rightleftharpoons 2 \text{Cl}^-$	1.35827
$\text{HClO} + \text{H}^+ + \text{e} \rightleftharpoons 1/2 \text{Cl}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$	1.611
$\text{HClO}_2 + 2 \text{H}^+ + 2 \text{e} \rightleftharpoons \text{HClO} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$	1.645



$\text{ClO}_4^-$   $\text{ClO}_3^-$

$\text{Cl}_2$

$\text{HClO}$   $\text{HClO}_2$

1.19

1.21

1.36

1.61

1.65

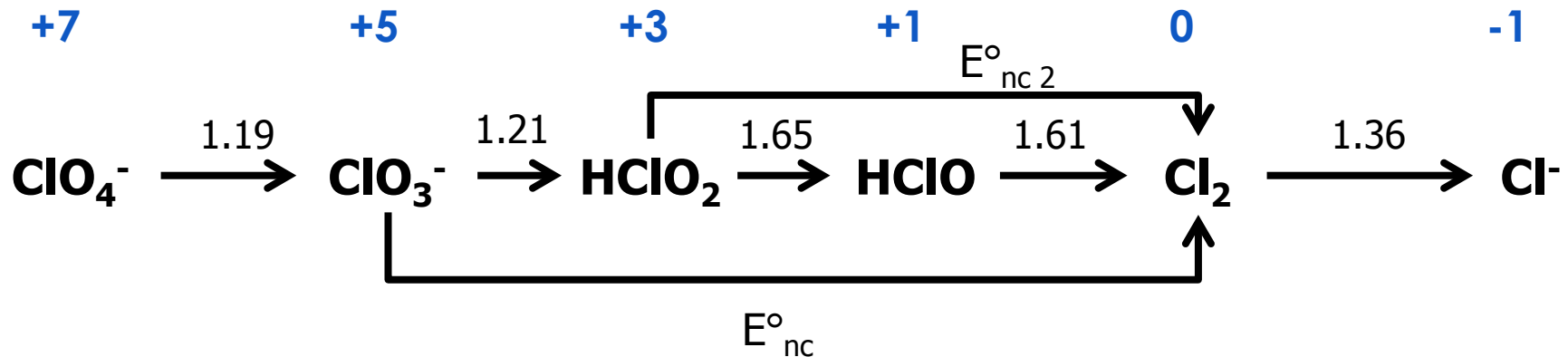
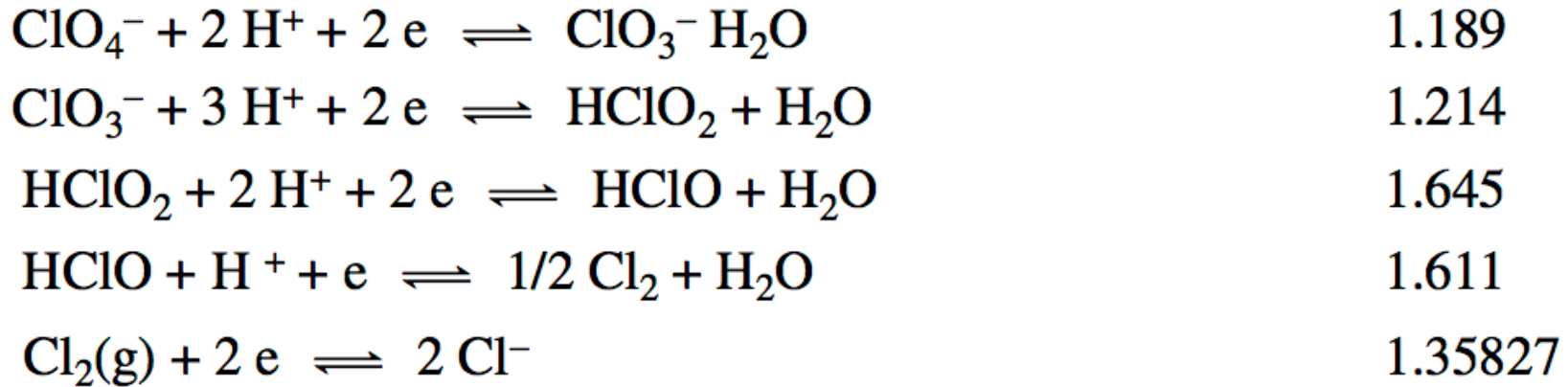
$\text{ClO}_3^-$   $\text{HClO}_2$

$\text{Cl}^-$

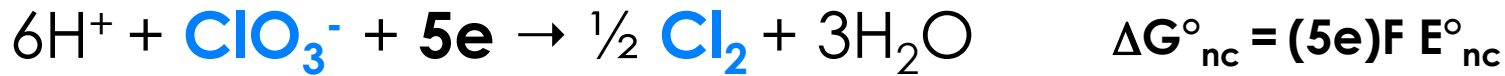
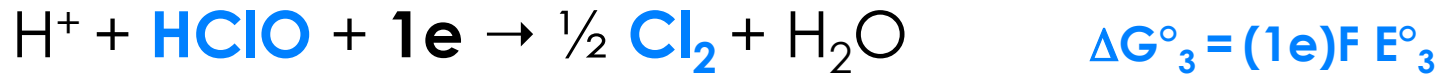
$\text{Cl}_2$   $\text{HClO}$

$E^\circ$  (V)

## Diagramas de Latimer:



## Diagramas de Latimer:



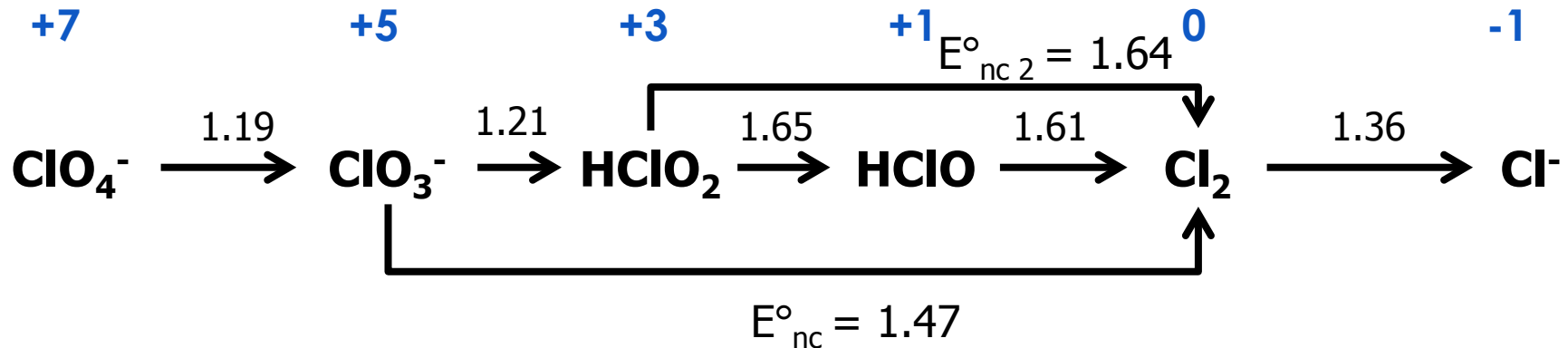
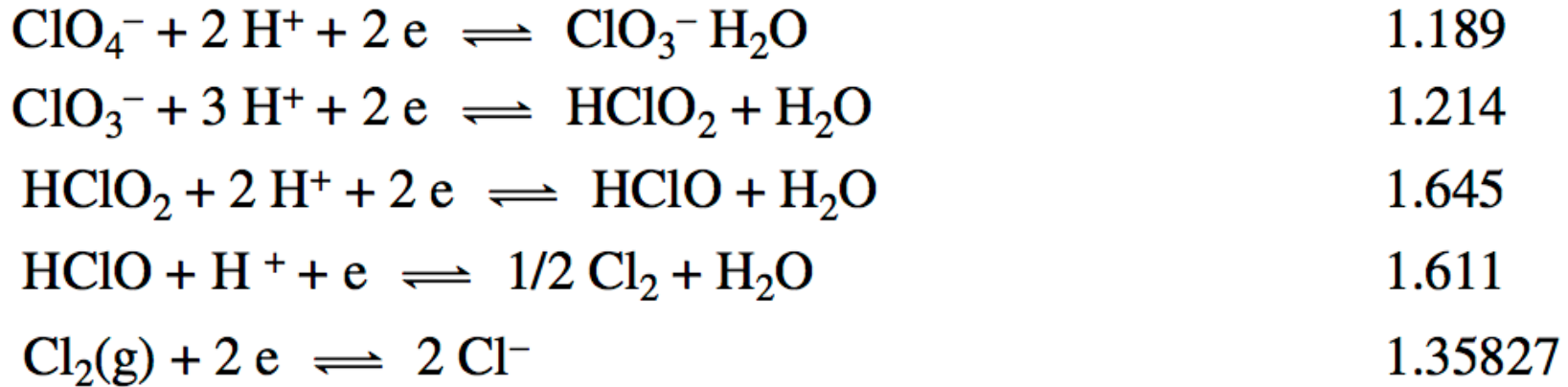
$$\Delta G^\circ_{\text{nc}} = \Delta G^\circ_1 + \Delta G^\circ_2 + \Delta G^\circ_3$$

$$(5\text{e})F E^\circ_{\text{nc}} = (2\text{e})F E^\circ_1 + (2\text{e})F E^\circ_2 + (1\text{e})F E^\circ_3$$

$$E^\circ_{\text{nc}} = ( (2\text{e}) E^\circ_1 + (2\text{e}) E^\circ_2 + (1\text{e}) E^\circ_3 ) / (5\text{e})$$

$$E^\circ_{\text{nc}} = 1.47 \text{ V}$$

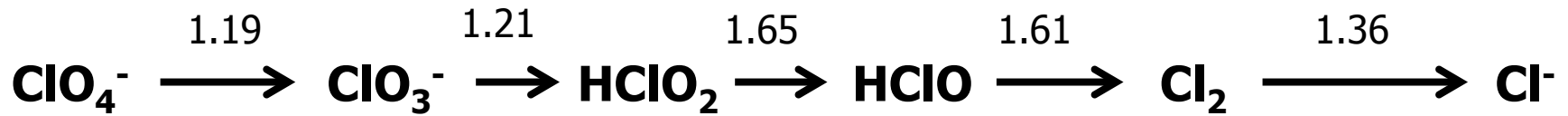
## Diagramas de Latimer:





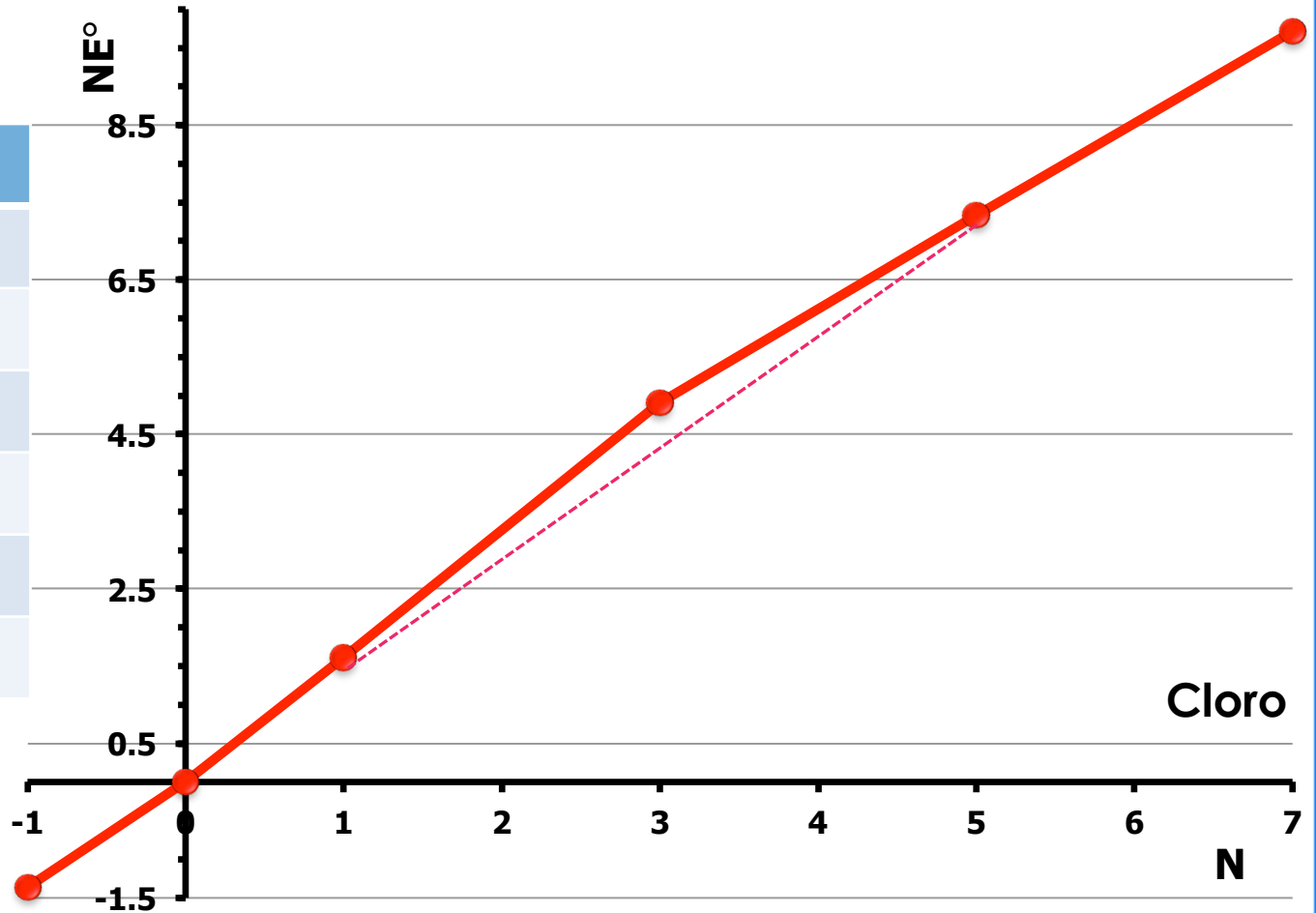
## Diagramas de Frost:

N	NE°
-1	
0	0
1	
3	
5	
7	



# Diagramas de Frost:

N	NE°
-1	
0	0
1	
3	
5	
7	





1.19

1.21

1.36

1.47

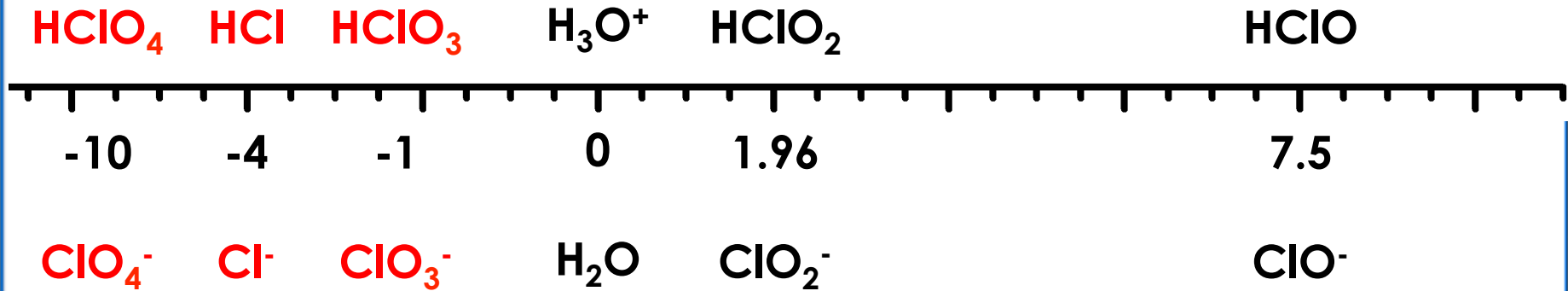
1.61

1.65

1.64

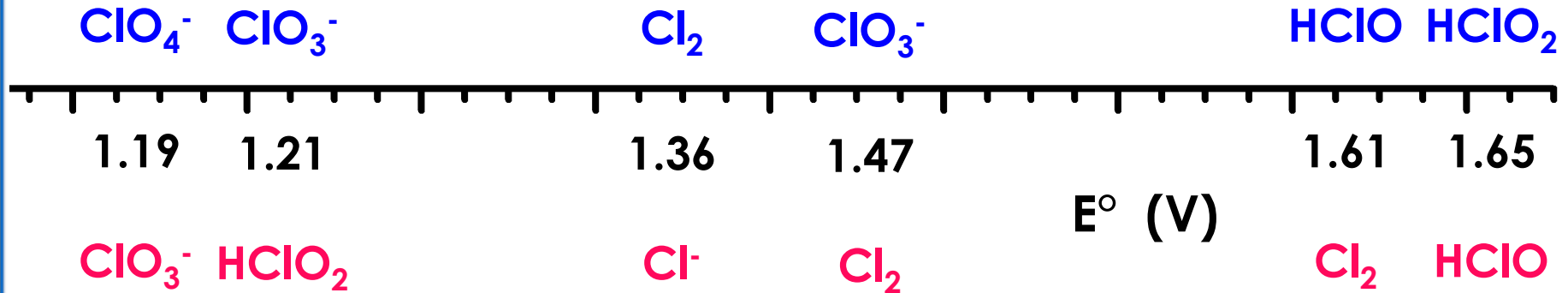
 $E^\circ$  (V)

## Influencia del pH:



pKa

## Influencia del pH:



$$Q = \frac{[\text{Cl}_2][\text{H}_2\text{O}]^2}{[\text{HClO}]^2[\text{H}^+]^2}$$

$$\Delta G = -RT \ln Q$$

$$\Delta G = -RT \ln K - (-RT \ln Q)$$

$$\Delta G^\circ = -RT \ln K = -nFE^\circ$$

$$-nFE = -nFE^\circ + (RT) \ln Q$$

$$E = E^\circ - (RT/nF) \ln 10 \log Q$$

## Influencia del pH:



$$E = E^\circ - (RT/nF) \ln 10 \log Q$$

$$E = E^\circ - (RT/2F) \ln 10 \log ([\text{Cl}_2][\text{H}_2\text{O}]^2 / [\text{HClO}]^2[\text{H}^+]^2)$$

$$E = E^\circ - (0.059/2) (\log ([\text{Cl}_2][\text{H}_2\text{O}]^2 / [\text{HClO}]^2) - 2 \log[\text{H}^+])$$

$$E = E^\circ - (0.059/2) (\log ([\text{Cl}_2][\text{H}_2\text{O}]^2 / [\text{HClO}]^2) - 2(0.059/2)\text{pH})$$

$$E(\text{pH}) = E^{\circ'} - 2(0.059/2)(\text{pH}) \quad E(14) = 1.61 - 0.826 = 0.784 \text{ V}$$

# Influencia del pH:

pH = 0

$\text{Cl}_2$

$\text{HClO}$

1.36

1.61

$\text{Cl}^-$

$\text{Cl}_2$

pH = 14

$\text{ClO}^-$

$\text{Cl}_2$

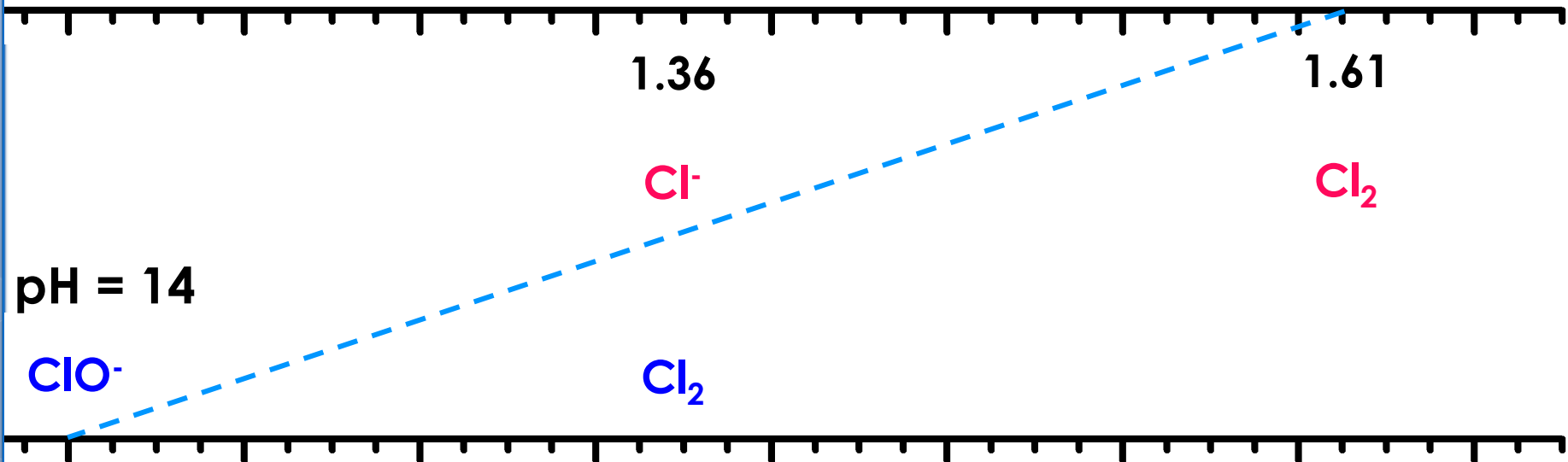
0.39

1.36

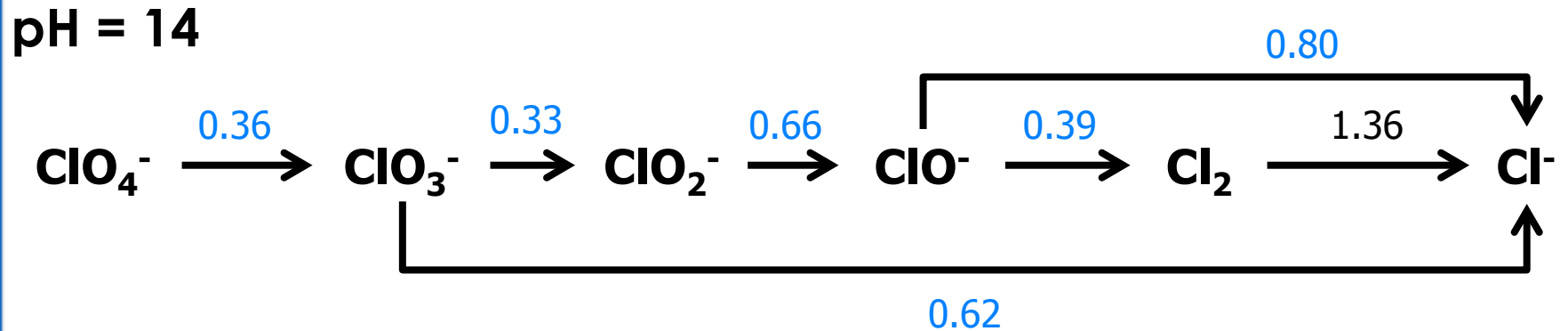
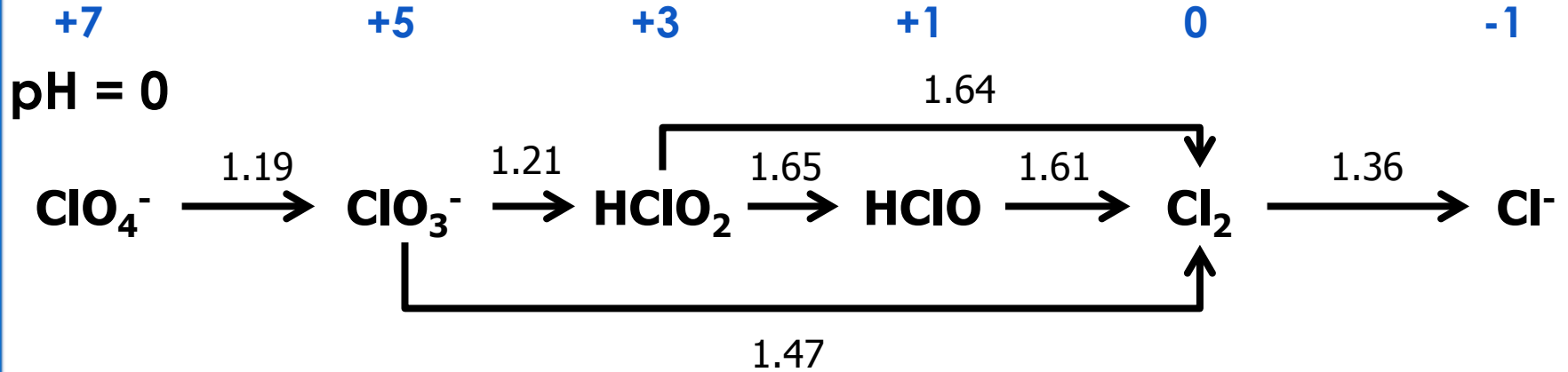
$\text{Cl}_2$

$\text{Cl}^-$

$E^\circ$  (V)



# Diagramas de Latimer





# Diagramas de Frost:

N	NE°
-1	
0	0
1	
3	
5	
7	

