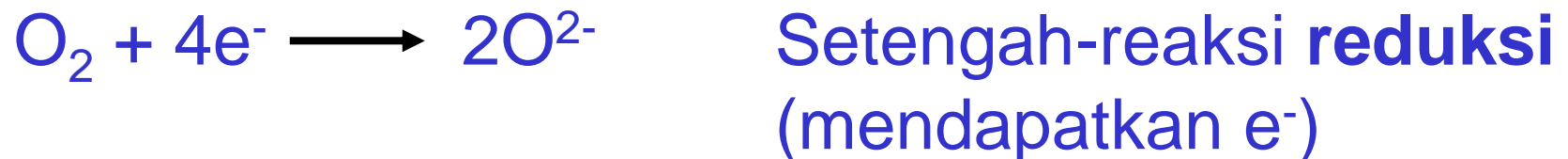
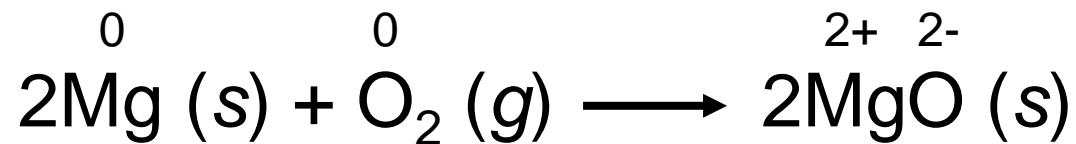


Elektrokimia

Bab 19

Proses **elektrokimia** adalah reaksi oksidasi-reduksi di mana:

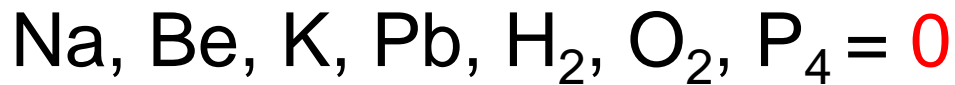
- energi yang dilepaskan oleh reaksi spontan diubah menjadi listrik atau
- energi listrik digunakan untuk menyebabkan terjadinya reaksi nonspontan



Bilangan oksidasi (Biloks)

Muatan yang dimiliki atom dalam suatu molekul (atau suatu senyawa ionik) jika elektron-elektronnya ditransfer seluruhnya.

1. Unsur-unsur bebas (keadaan tidak bergabung) mempunyai bilangan oksidasi nol.

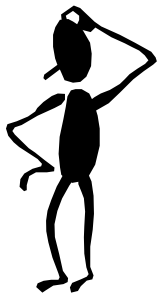


2. Pada ion-ion monoatomik, bilangan oksidasi sama dengan muatan ion.



3. Bilangan oksidasi **oksigen** biasanya -2 . Dalam H_2O_2 dan O_2^{2-} adalah -1 .

4. Bilangan oksidasi hidrogen adalah **+1 kecuali** jika terikat pada logam dalam senyawa biner. Dalam kasus ini, bilangan oksidasinya adalah **-1**.
5. Logam golongan 1 (IA) adalah **+1**, logam golongan 2 (IIA) adalah **+2** dan fluor selalu **-1**.
6. Jumlah bilangan oksidasi seluruh atom dalam suatu molekul atau ion sama dengan muatan pada molekul atau ion tersebut.



Berapakah bilangan oksidasi seluruh atom dalam HCO_3^- ?



$$\text{O} = -2 \quad \text{H} = +1$$

$$3x(-2) + 1 + ? = -1$$

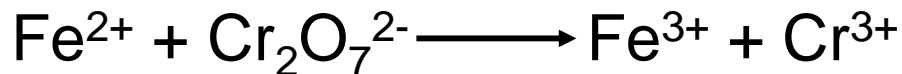
$$\text{C} = +4$$

Menyeimbangkan Persamaan Redoks

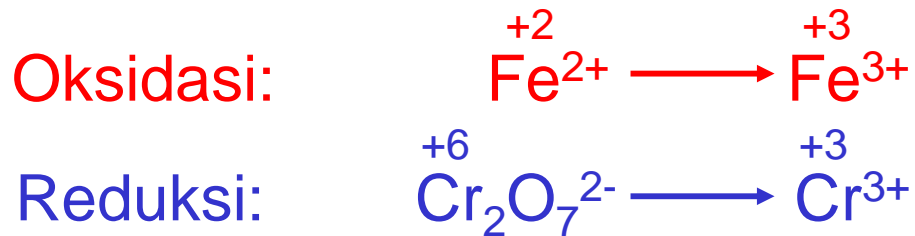
Contoh:

Oksidasi Fe^{2+} menjadi Fe^{3+} oleh $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}$ dalam larutan asam?

1. Tuliskan persamaan reaksi tidak-seimbangnya dalam bentuk ionik.



2. Pisahkan persamaan reaksi menjadi dua setengah-reaksi.



3. Setarakan atom selain O dan H pada setiap setengah-reaksi.

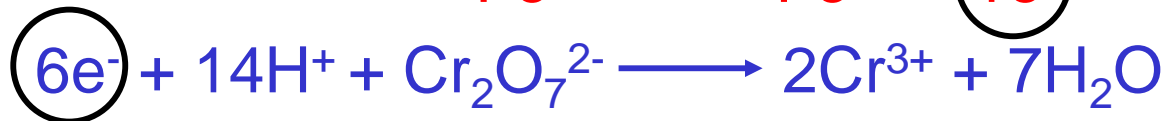


Menyeimbangkan Persamaan Redoks

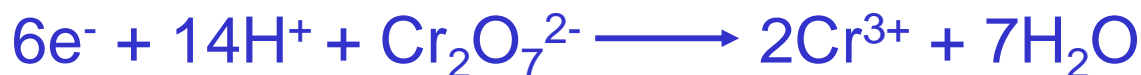
4. Untuk reaksi dalam asam, tambahkan H_2O untuk menyetarakan atom O dan tambahkan H^+ untuk menyetarakan atom H.



5. Tambahkan elektron pada salah satu sisi setiap setengah-reaksi untuk menyetarakan muatan pada setengah reaksi.



6. Jika perlu, samakan jumlah elektron pada dua setengah-reaksi dengan mengalikan setengah-reaksi dengan koefisien yang sesuai.



Menyeimbangkan Persamaan Redoks

7. Tambahkan kedua setengah-reaksi dan setarakan persamaan akhir dengan inspeksi. **Jumlah elektron pada kedua sisi harus dihilangkan.**



8. Pastikan jumlah atom dan muatannya seimbang.

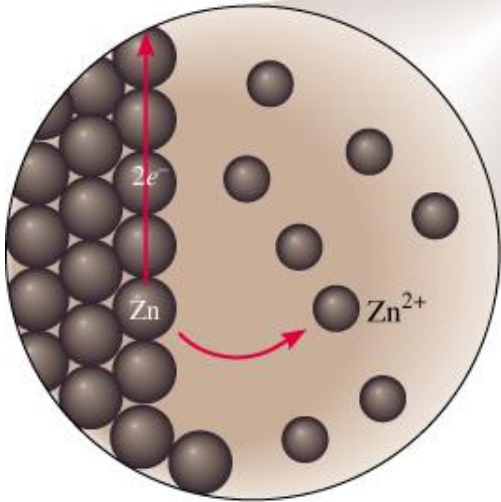
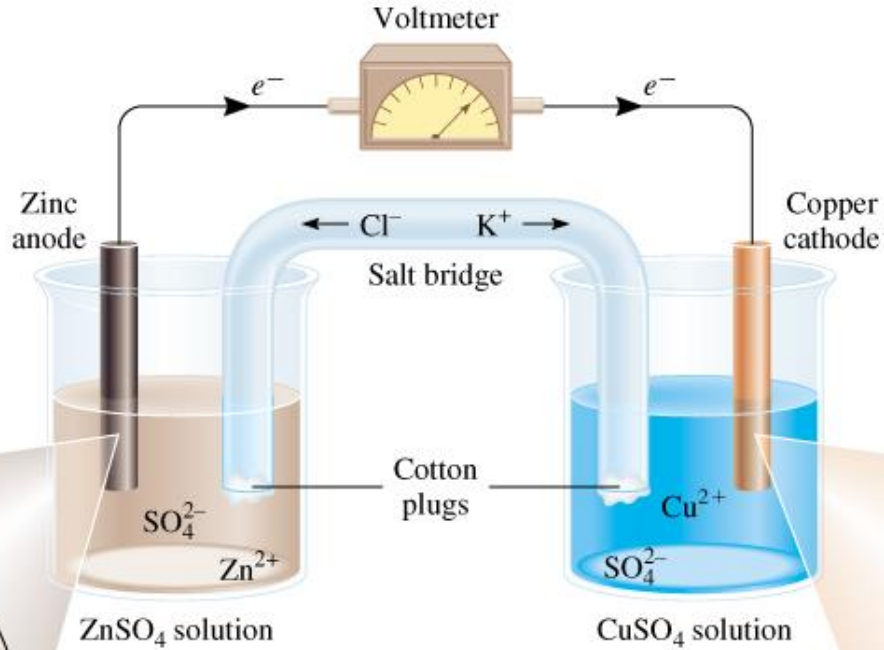
$$14 \times 1 - 2 + 6 \times 2 = 24 = 6 \times 3 + 2 \times 3$$

9. Untuk reaksi dalam larutan basa, tambahkan OH^- pada **kedua sisi** persamaan reaksi untuk setiap H^+ yang muncul pada persamaan akhir.

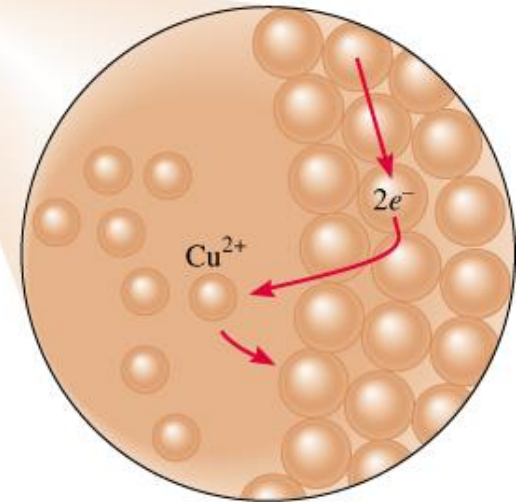
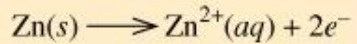
Sel Galvani

anode
oksidasi

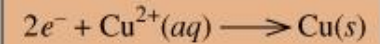
katode
reduksi



Zn is oxidized to Zn^{2+} at anode.



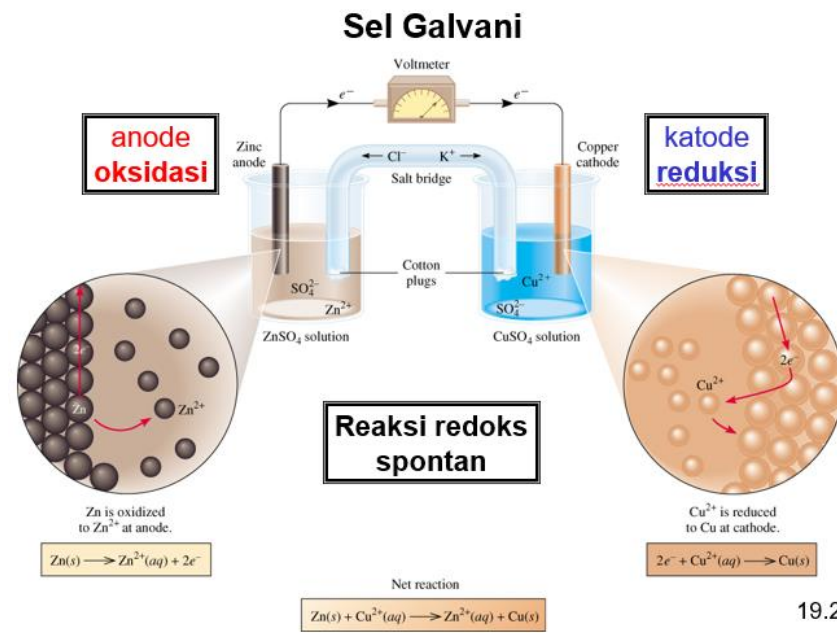
Cu^{2+} is reduced to Cu at cathode.



Reaksi redoks spontan

Net reaction





Sebuah sel Galvani (Gambar 19.1).

Jembatan garam (tabung U terbalik) yang berisi larutan KCl menyediakan media penghantar listrik antara dua larutan. Ujung tabung U yang terbuka disumbat secara longgar dengan bola kapas untuk mencegah larutan KCl mengalir ke dalam wadah sehingga anion dan kation dapat bergerak melintasinya. Bola lampu menyala ketika elektron mengalir secara eksternal dari elektrode Zn (anode) ke elektrode Cu (katode).

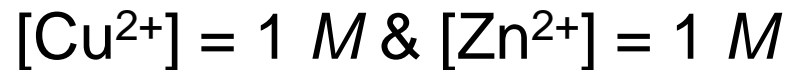
Sel Galvani

Perbedaan potensial listrik antara anode dan katode disebut:

- **Tegangan/voltase sel** atau *cell voltage*
- **gaya gerak listrik (ggl)** atau *electromotive force (emf)*
- **potensi sel** atau *cell potential*



Diagram Sel



anode

katode

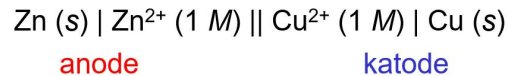
Sel Galvani

Perbedaan potensial listrik antara anode dan katode disebut:

- **Tegangan/voltase sel** atau **cell voltage**
- **gaya gerak listrik (ggl)** atau **electromotive force (emf)**
- **potensi sel** atau **cell potential**



Diagram Sel



Eksperimen dari sel Galvani (Gambar 19.2) dijelaskan pada Gambar 19.1.

Perhatikan tabung U (jembatan garam) yang menghubungkan kedua gelas kimia. Ketika konsentrasi ZnSO_4 dan CuSO_4 adalah 1 molar (1 M) pada 25°C , voltase/tegangan sel adalah 1,10 V. Tidak ada arus yang mengalir di antara elektrode selama pengukuran voltase.

Notasi konvensional untuk mewakili sel Galvani adalah diagram sel. Untuk sel Daniell ditunjukkan pada Gambar 19.1, jika kita mengasumsikan bahwa konsentrasi ion-ion Zn^{2+} dan Cu^{2+} adalah 1 M, diagram sel adalah seperti di atas.

Sel Galvani

Perbedaan potensial listrik antara anode dan katode disebut:

- **Tegangan/voltase sel** atau **cell voltage**
- **gaya gerak listrik (ggl)** atau **electromotive force (emf)**
- **potensi sel** atau **cell potential**



Diagram Sel



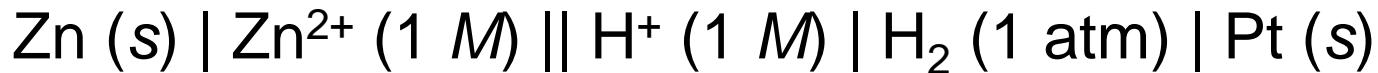
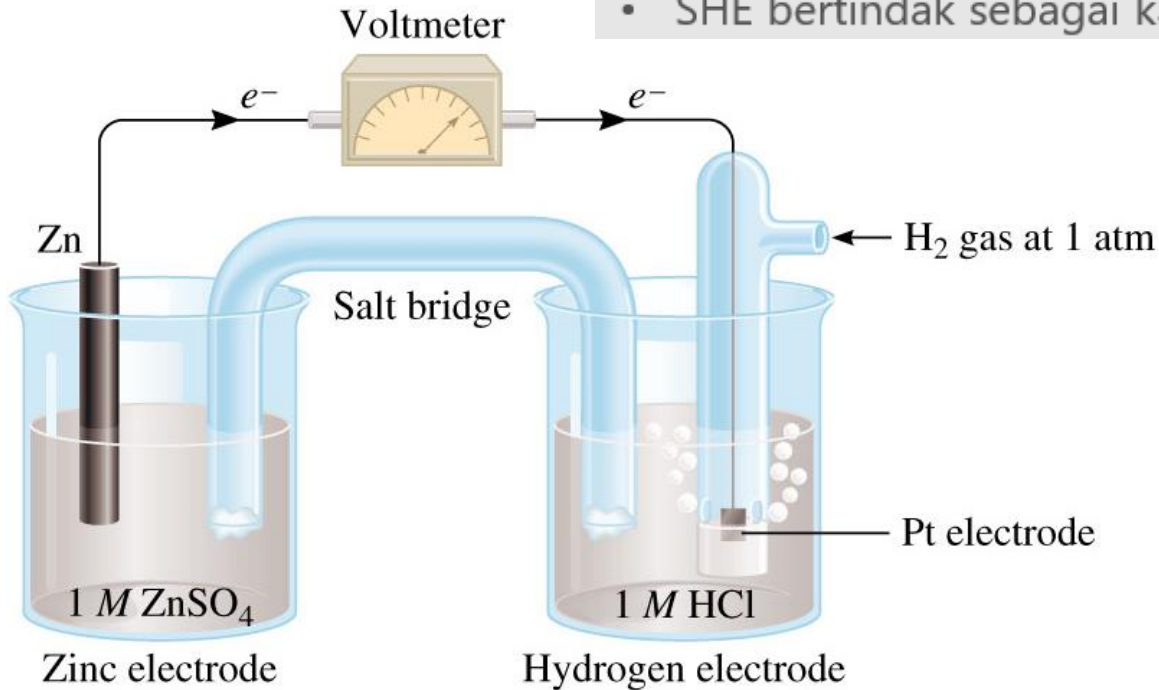
anode

katode

Garis vertikal tunggal mewakili batas fase. Misalnya, elektrode seng adalah padatan dan ion Zn^{2+} (dari ZnSO_4) berada dalam larutan. Jadi, kita menarik garis antara Zn dan Zn^{2+} menunjukkan batas fase. Garis vertikal ganda menunjukkan jembatan garam. Dengan konvensi, anode ditulis terlebih dahulu, di sebelah kiri garis ganda dan komponen lainnya muncul dalam urutan yang akan kita temui saat bergerak dari anode ke katode.

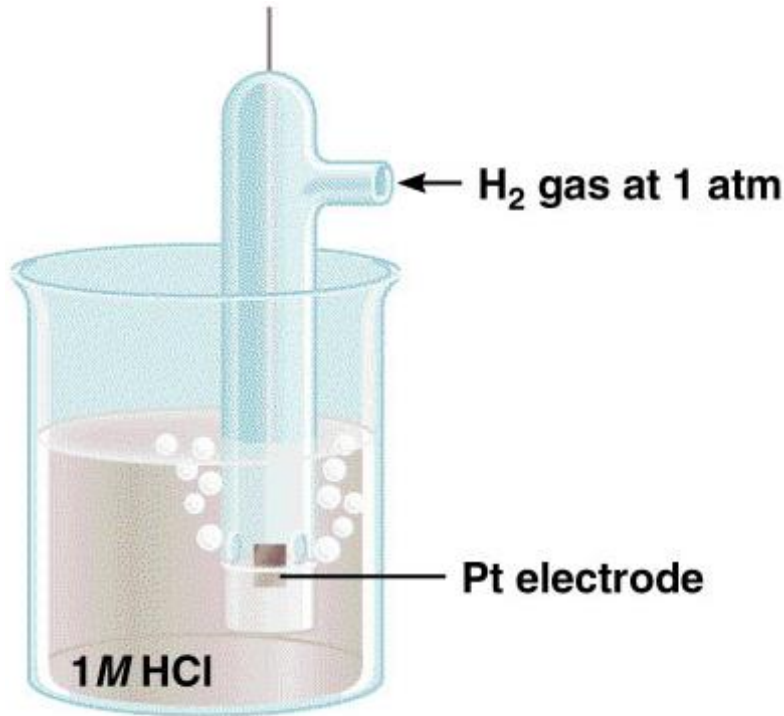
Potensial Reduksi Standar

- Sel yang terdiri dari elektrode seng dan elektrode hidrogen.
- Sel beroperasi di bawah kondisi standar.
- SHE bertindak sebagai katode.



Potensial Reduksi Standar

Potensial reduksi standar (E^0) adalah tegangan yang terkait dengan **reaksi reduksi** pada elektrode ketika semua zat terlarut adalah $1\ M$ dan semua gas pada tekanan $1\ atm$.



Reaksi Reduksi



$$E^0 = 0\ V$$

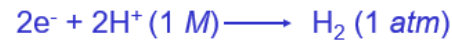
Elektrode hidrogen standar / *standard hydrogen electrode* (SHE)

Potensial Reduksi Standar

Potensial reduksi standar (E^0) adalah tegangan yang terkait dengan **reaksi reduksi** pada elektrode ketika semua zat terlarut adalah 1 M dan semua gas pada tekanan 1 atm.



Reaksi Reduksi



$$E^0 = 0 V$$

Elektrode hidrogen standar / *standard hydrogen electrode* (SHE)

Elektrode hidrogen yang beroperasi di bawah keadaan standar.

Gas hidrogen pada 1 atm dialirkan melalui larutan HCl 1 M.

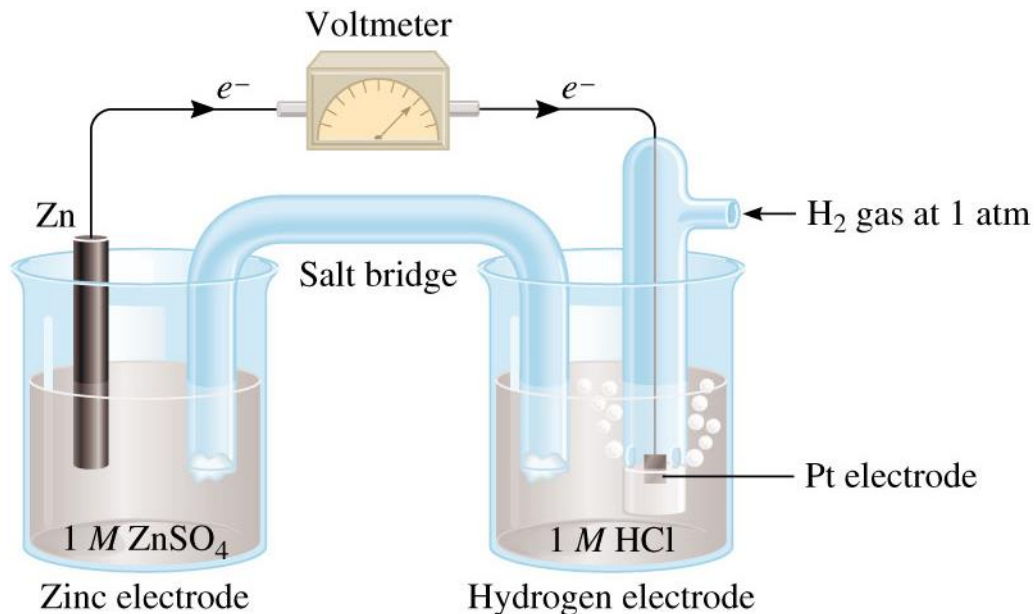
Elektrode platinum adalah bagian dari elektrode hidrogen.

Potensial reduksi standar atau tegangan yang terkait dengan reaksi reduksi pada elektrode ketika semua zat terlarut adalah 1 M dan semua gas berada pada 1 atm.

Jadi, **potensial reduksi standar elektroda hidrogen** didefinisikan sebagai **nol**.

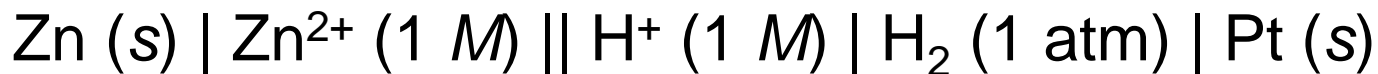
Potensial Reduksi Standar

$$E_{sel}^0 = 0,76 \text{ V}$$



Standard emf (E_{cell}^0)

$$E_{sel}^0 = E_{katode}^0 - E_{anode}^0$$



$$E_{sel}^0 = E_{\text{H}^+/\text{H}_2}^0 - E_{\text{Zn}^{2+}/\text{Zn}}^0$$

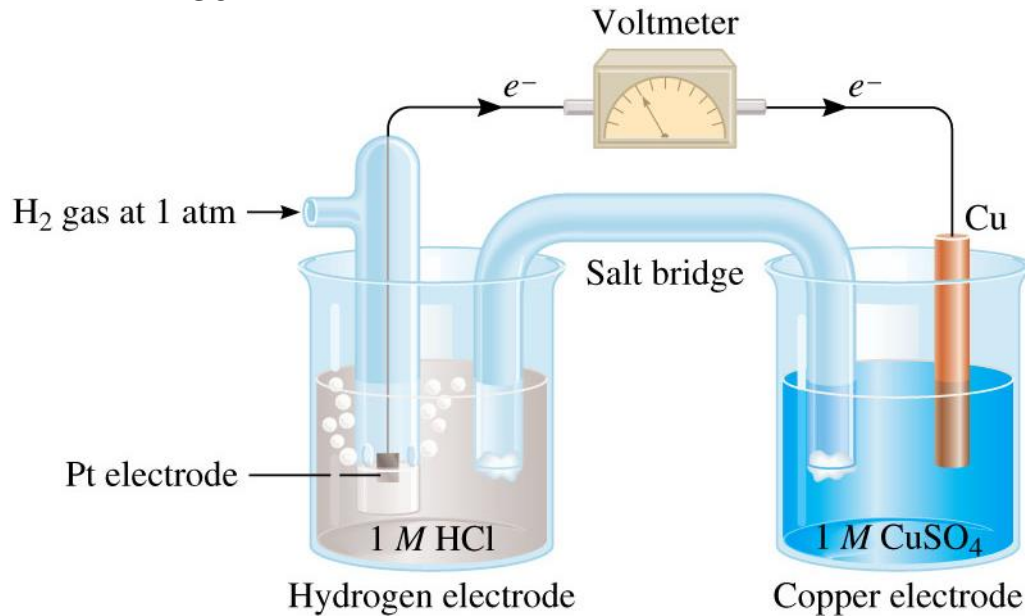
$$0,76 \text{ V} = 0 - E_{\text{Zn}^{2+}/\text{Zn}}^0$$

$$E_{\text{Zn}^{2+}/\text{Zn}}^0 = -0,76 \text{ V}$$



Potensial Reduksi Standar

$$E_{sel}^0 = 0,34 \text{ V}$$

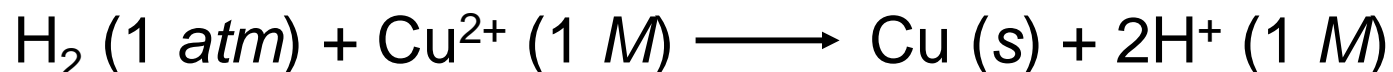
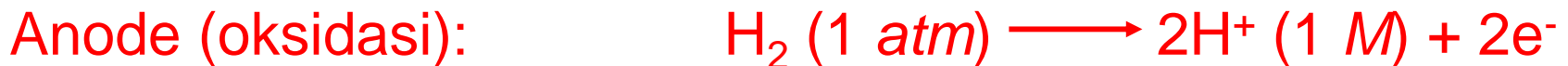
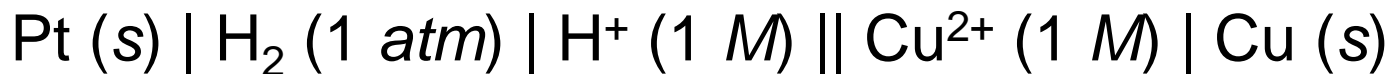


$$E_{sel}^0 = E_{katode}^0 - E_{anode}^0$$

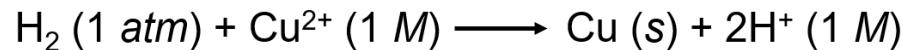
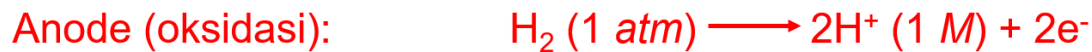
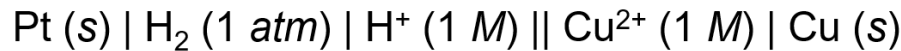
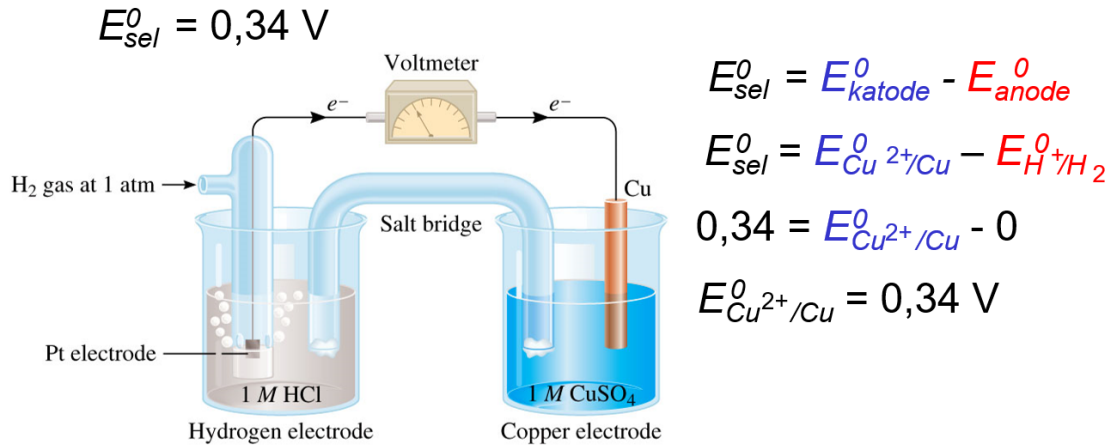
$$E_{sel}^0 = E_{Cu^{2+}/Cu}^0 - E_{H^+/H_2}^0$$

$$0,34 = E_{Cu^{2+}/Cu}^0 - 0$$

$$E_{Cu^{2+}/Cu}^0 = 0,34 \text{ V}$$



Potensial Reduksi Standar



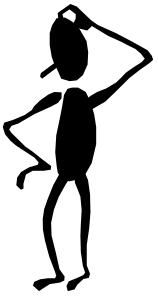
Sel yang terdiri dari elektrode tembaga dan elektroda hidrogen.

- Sel beroperasi di bawah kondisi standar.
- Perhatikan bahwa pada SHE bertindak sebagai anode.
- Tidak ada arus yang mengalir di antara elektrode selama pengukuran tegangan.

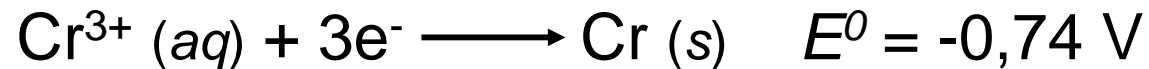
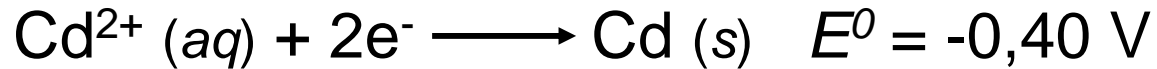
TABLE 19.1 Standard Reduction Potentials at 25°C*

Half-Reaction	E° (V)
$F_2(g) + 2e^- \longrightarrow 2F^-(aq)$	+2.87
$O_3(g) + 2H^+(aq) + 2e^- \longrightarrow O_2(g) + H_2O$	+2.07
$Co^{3+}(aq) + e^- \longrightarrow Co^{2+}(aq)$	+1.82
$H_2O_2(aq) + 2H^+(aq) + 2e^- \longrightarrow 2H_2O$	+1.77
$PbO_2(s) + 4H^+(aq) + SO_4^{2-}(aq) + 2e^- \longrightarrow PbSO_4(s) + 2H_2O$	+1.70
$Ce^{4+}(aq) + e^- \longrightarrow Ce^{3+}(aq)$	+1.61
$MnO_4^-(aq) + 8H^+(aq) + 5e^- \longrightarrow Mn^{2+}(aq) + 4H_2O$	+1.51
$Au^{3+}(aq) + 3e^- \longrightarrow Au(s)$	+1.50
$Cl_2(g) + 2e^- \longrightarrow 2Cl^-(aq)$	+1.36
$Cr_2O_7^{2-}(aq) + 14H^+(aq) + 6e^- \longrightarrow 2Cr^{3+}(aq) + 7H_2O$	+1.33
$MnO_2(s) + 4H^+(aq) + 2e^- \longrightarrow Mn^{2+}(aq) + 2H_2O$	+1.23
$O_2(g) + 4H^+(aq) + 4e^- \longrightarrow 2H_2O$	+1.23
$Br_2(l) + 2e^- \longrightarrow 2Br^-(aq)$	+1.07
$NO_3^-(aq) + 4H^+(aq) + 3e^- \longrightarrow NO(g) + 2H_2O$	+0.96
$2Hg_2^{2+}(aq) + 2e^- \longrightarrow Hg_2^{2+}(aq)$	+0.92
$Hg_2^{2+}(aq) + 2e^- \longrightarrow 2Hg(l)$	+0.85
$Ag^+(aq) + e^- \longrightarrow Ag(s)$	+0.80
$Fe^{3+}(aq) + e^- \longrightarrow Fe^{2+}(aq)$	+0.77
$O_2(g) + 2H^+(aq) + 2e^- \longrightarrow H_2O_2(aq)$	+0.68
$MnO_4^-(aq) + 2H_2O + 3e^- \longrightarrow MnO_2(s) + 4OH^-(aq)$	+0.59
$I_2(s) + 2e^- \longrightarrow 2I^-(aq)$	+0.53
$O_2(g) + 2H_2O + 4e^- \longrightarrow 4OH^-(aq)$	+0.40
$Cu^{2+}(aq) + 2e^- \longrightarrow Cu(s)$	+0.34
$AgCl(s) + e^- \longrightarrow Ag(s) + Cl^-(aq)$	+0.22
$SO_4^{2-}(aq) + 4H^+(aq) + 2e^- \longrightarrow SO_2(g) + 2H_2O$	+0.20
$Cu^{2+}(aq) + e^- \longrightarrow Cu^+(aq)$	+0.15
$Sn^{4+}(aq) + 2e^- \longrightarrow Sn^{2+}(aq)$	+0.13
$2H^+(aq) + 2e^- \longrightarrow H_2(g)$	0.00
$Pb^{2+}(aq) + 2e^- \longrightarrow Pb(s)$	-0.13
$Sn^{2+}(aq) + 2e^- \longrightarrow Sn(s)$	-0.14
$Ni^{2+}(aq) + 2e^- \longrightarrow Ni(s)$	-0.25
$Co^{2+}(aq) + 2e^- \longrightarrow Co(s)$	-0.28
$PbSO_4(s) + 2e^- \longrightarrow Pb(s) + SO_4^{2-}(aq)$	-0.31
$Cd^{2+}(aq) + 2e^- \longrightarrow Cd(s)$	-0.40
$Fe^{2+}(aq) + 2e^- \longrightarrow Fe(s)$	-0.44
$Cr^{3+}(aq) + 3e^- \longrightarrow Cr(s)$	-0.74
$Zn^{2+}(aq) + 2e^- \longrightarrow Zn(s)$	-0.76
$2H_2O + 2e^- \longrightarrow H_2(g) + 2OH^-(aq)$	-0.83
$Mn^{2+}(aq) + 2e^- \longrightarrow Mn(s)$	-1.18
$Al^{3+}(aq) + 3e^- \longrightarrow Al(s)$	-1.66
$Be^{2+}(aq) + 2e^- \longrightarrow Be(s)$	-1.85
$Mg^{2+}(aq) + 2e^- \longrightarrow Mg(s)$	-2.37
$Na^+(aq) + e^- \longrightarrow Na(s)$	-2.71
$Ca^{2+}(aq) + 2e^- \longrightarrow Ca(s)$	-2.87
$Sr^{2+}(aq) + 2e^- \longrightarrow Sr(s)$	-2.89
$Ba^{2+}(aq) + 2e^- \longrightarrow Ba(s)$	-2.90
$K^+(aq) + e^- \longrightarrow K(s)$	-2.93
$Li^+(aq) + e^- \longrightarrow Li(s)$	-3.05

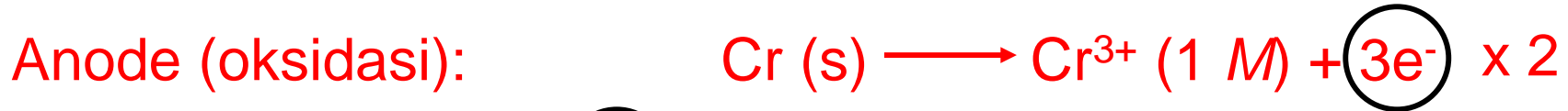
- E° untuk reaksi seperti yang tertulis
- Semakin positif E° maka semakin besar kecenderungan zat tersebut untuk tereduksi
- Reaksi setengah-sel bersifat reversibel
- Tanda E° berubah ketika reaksinya kebalikannya
- Mengubah koefisien stoikiometri reaksi setengah-sel **tidak** mengubah nilai E°



Berapa ggl standar suatu sel elektrokimia yang terbuat dari elektrode Cd dalam larutan $\text{Cd}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ 1,0 M dan elektrode Cr dalam larutan $\text{Cr}(\text{NO}_3)_3$ 1,0 M?



Cd oksidator yang lebih kuat
Cd akan mengoksidasi Cr



$$E_{\text{sel}}^0 = E_{\text{katode}}^0 - E_{\text{anode}}^0$$

$$E_{\text{sel}}^0 = -0,40 - (-0,74)$$

$$E_{\text{sel}}^0 = 0,34 \text{ V}$$

Kespontanan Reaksi Redoks

$$\Delta G = -nFE_{\text{sel}} \quad n = \text{jumlah mol elektron dalam reaksi}$$

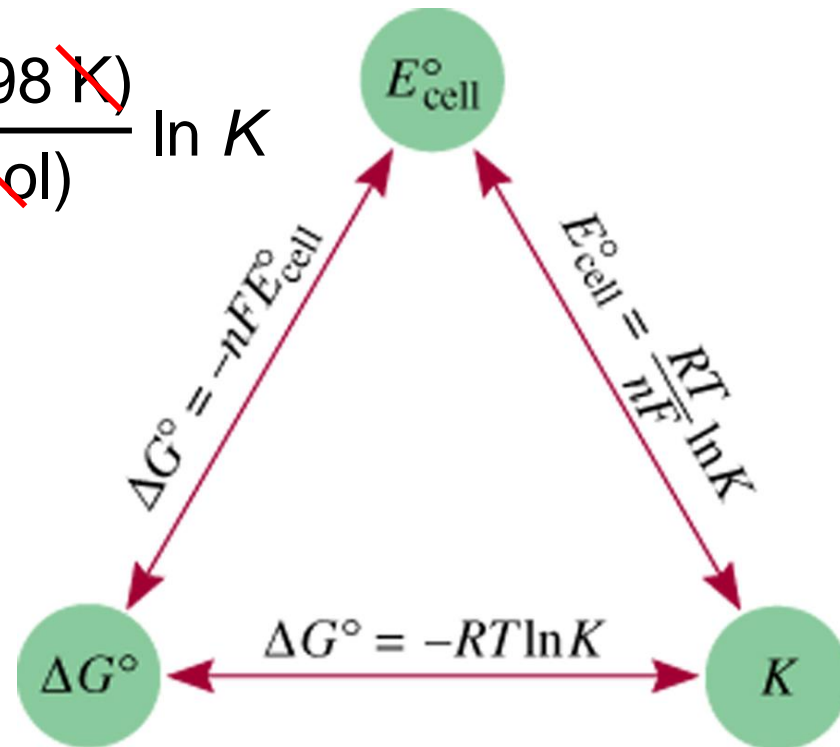
$$\Delta G^0 = -nFE_{\text{sel}}^0 \quad F = 96.500 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{V} \cdot \text{mol}} = 96.500 \text{ C/mol}$$

$$\Delta G^0 = -RT \ln K = -nFE_{\text{sel}}^0$$

$$E_{\text{sel}}^0 = \frac{RT}{nF} \ln K = \frac{(8,314 \text{ J/K} \cdot \text{mol})(298 \text{ K})}{n (96.500 \text{ J/V} \cdot \text{mol})} \ln K$$

$$E_{\text{sel}}^0 = \frac{0,0257 \text{ V}}{n} \ln K$$

$$E_{\text{sel}}^0 = \frac{0,0592 \text{ V}}{n} \log K$$



Kespontanan Reaksi Redoks

TABLE 19.2

Relationships Among ΔG° , K , and E°_{cell}

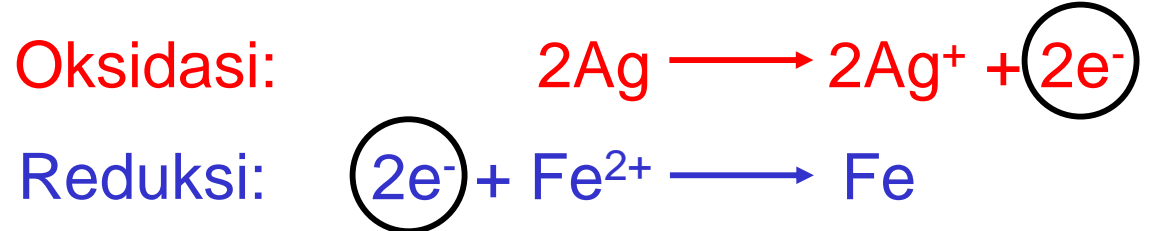
ΔG°	K	E°_{cell}	Reaction Under Standard-State Conditions
Negative	>1	Positive	Favors formation of products.
0	$=1$	0	Reactants and products are equally favored.
Positive	<1	Negative	Favors formation of reactants.

$$\Delta G^\circ = -RT \ln K = -nFE^\circ_{\text{cell}}$$



Berapakah tetapan kesetimbangan reaksi berikut ini pada 25°C? $\text{Fe}^{2+} (\text{aq}) + 2\text{Ag} (\text{s}) \rightleftharpoons \text{Fe} (\text{s}) + 2\text{Ag}^+ (\text{aq})$

$$E_{\text{sel}}^0 = \frac{0,0257 \text{ V}}{n} \ln K$$



$$n = 2$$

$$E^0 = E_{\text{Fe}^{2+}/\text{Fe}}^0 - E_{\text{Ag}^+/\text{Ag}}^0$$

$$E^0 = -0,44 - (0,80)$$

$$E^0 = -1,24 \text{ V}$$

$$K = \exp \left[\frac{E_{\text{sel}}^0 \times n}{0,0257 \text{ V}} \right] = \exp \left[\frac{-1,24 \text{ V} \times 2}{0,0257 \text{ V}} \right]$$

$$K = 1,23 \times 10^{-42}$$

Pengaruh Konsentrasi terhadap ggl Sel

$$\Delta G = \Delta G^0 + RT \ln Q \quad \Delta G = -nFE \quad \Delta G^0 = -nFE^0$$

$$-nFE = -nFE^0 + RT \ln Q$$

Persamaan Nernst

$$E = E^0 - \frac{RT}{nF} \ln Q$$

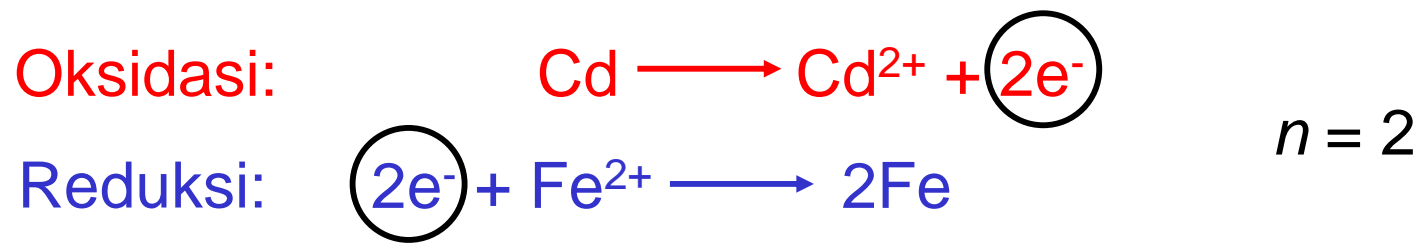
pada 298 K

$$E = E^0 - \frac{0,0257 \text{ V}}{n} \ln Q$$

$$E = E^0 - \frac{0,0592 \text{ V}}{n} \log Q$$



Akankah reaksi berikut terjadi secara spontan pada 25°C jika [Fe²⁺] = 0,60 M dan [Cd²⁺] = 0,010 M?



$$E^0 = E_{\text{Fe}^{2+}/\text{Fe}}^0 - E_{\text{Cd}^{2+}/\text{Cd}}^0$$

$$E^0 = -0,44 - (-0,40)$$

$$E^0 = -0,04 \text{ V}$$

$$E = E^0 - \frac{0,0257 \text{ V}}{n} \ln Q$$

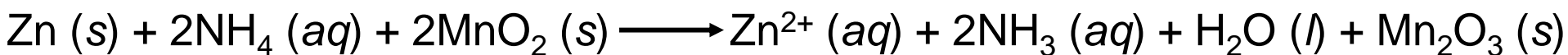
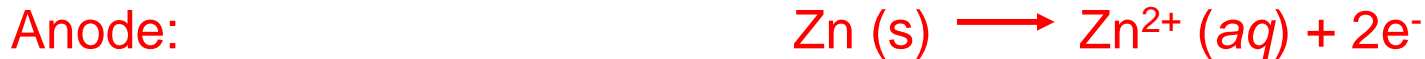
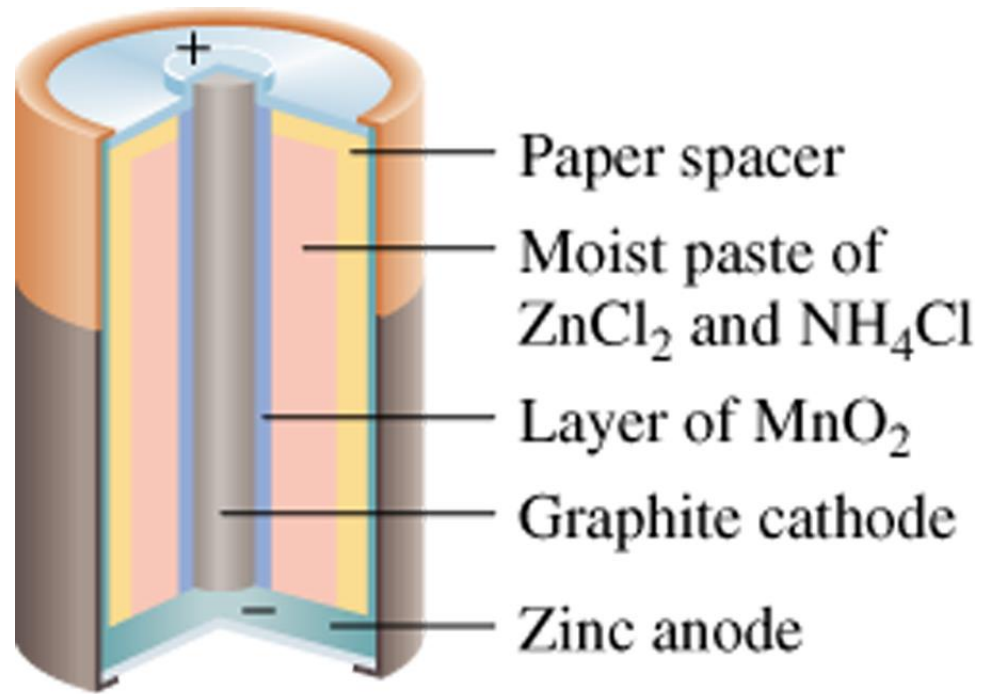
$$E = -0,04 \text{ V} - \frac{0,0257 \text{ V}}{2} \ln \frac{0,010}{0,60}$$

$$E = 0,013$$

$E > 0$ Spontan

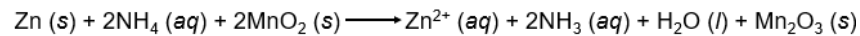
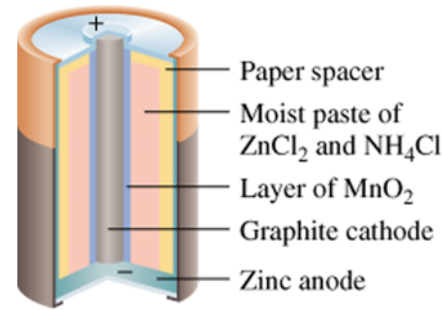
Baterai

Sel kering
Leclanché cell



Baterai

Sel kering
Leclanché cell

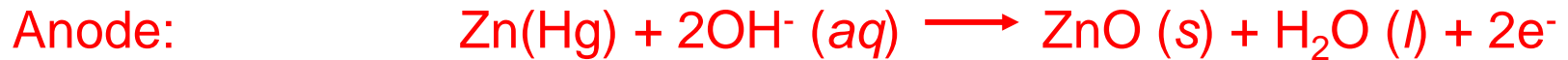
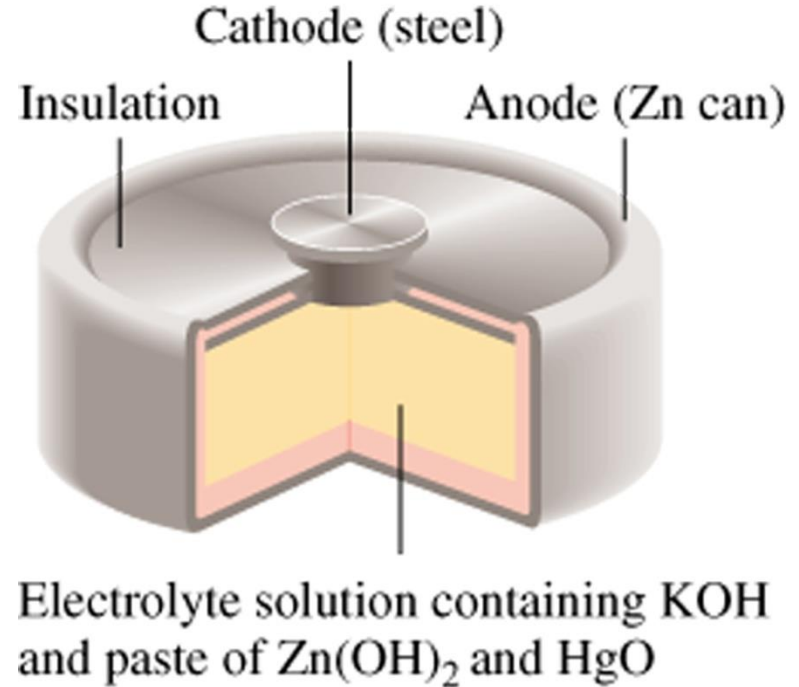


Sel Baterai Kering

Sel kering yang paling umum, yaitu sel tanpa komponen cairan, adalah **Sel Leclanché**, digunakan dalam senter dan radio transistor. Sel anode terdiri dari kaleng atau wadah seng yang bersentuhan dengan mangan dioksida (MnO₂) dan elektrolit. Elektrolit terdiri dari amonium klorida dan seng klorida dalam air, yang ditambahkan pati untuk mengentalkan larutan menjadi konsistensi seperti pasta sehingga kecil kemungkinannya untuk bocor (Gambar 19.7). Batang karbon berfungsi sebagai katode yang direndam dalam elektrolit di tengah sel.

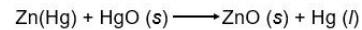
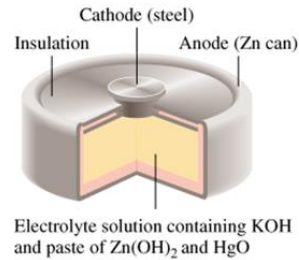
Baterai

Baterai Merkuri



Baterai

Baterai Merkuri

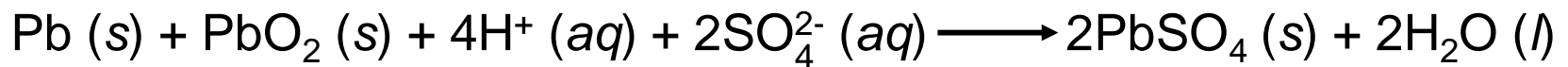
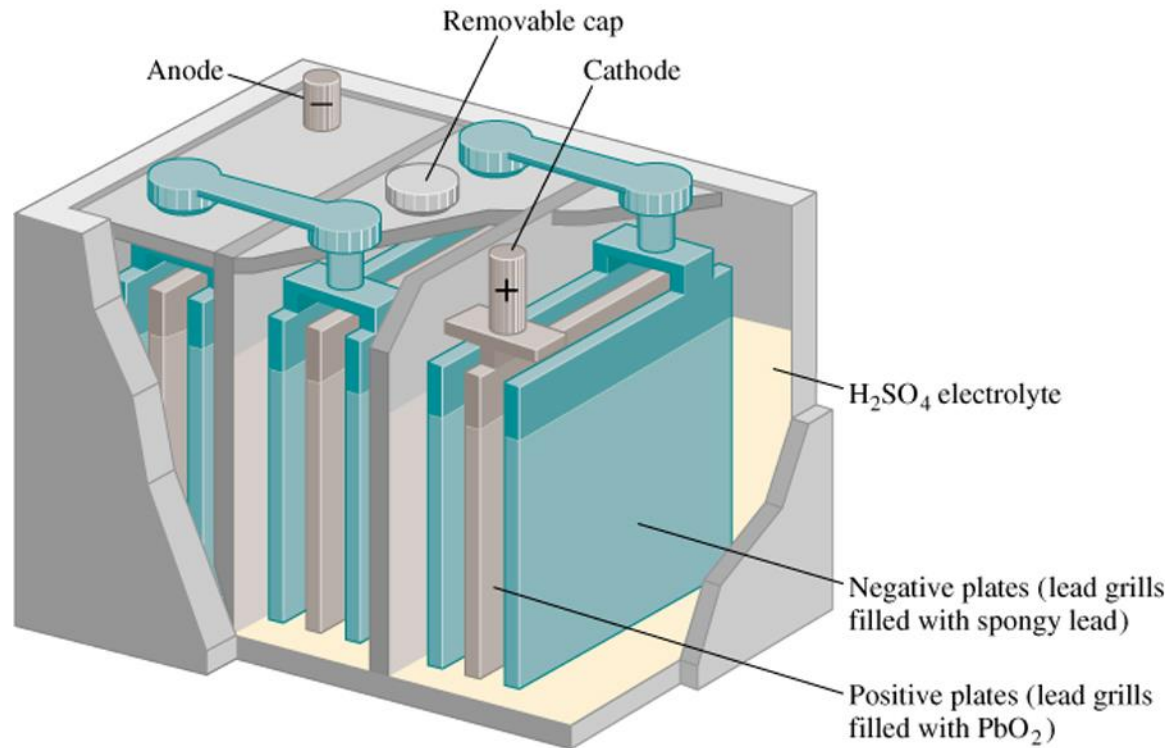


Baterai merkuri digunakan secara luas dalam industri kedokteran dan elektronik dan lebih mahal daripada sel kering biasa. Berisi silinder baja tahan karat, baterai merkuri terdiri dari anode seng (digabungkan dengan merkuri) yang bersentuhan dengan elektrolit basa kuat yang mengandung seng oksida dan merkuri(II) oksida.

Karena tidak ada perubahan komposisi elektrolit selama pengoperasian—keseluruhan reaksi sel hanya melibatkan zat padat—baterai merkuri memberikan voltase yang lebih konstan (1,35 V) daripada sel Leclanché. Ini juga memiliki kapasitas yang jauh lebih tinggi dan umur yang lebih panjang. Kualitas ini membuat baterai merkuri ideal untuk digunakan pada alat pacu jantung, alat bantu dengar, jam tangan listrik, dan pengukur cahaya.

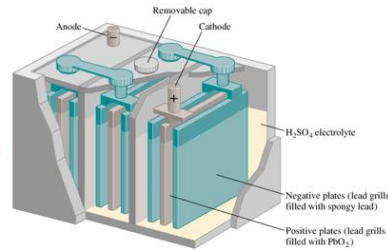
Baterai

Baterai penyimpanan timbal (aki)



Baterai

Baterai penyimpanan timbal (aki)

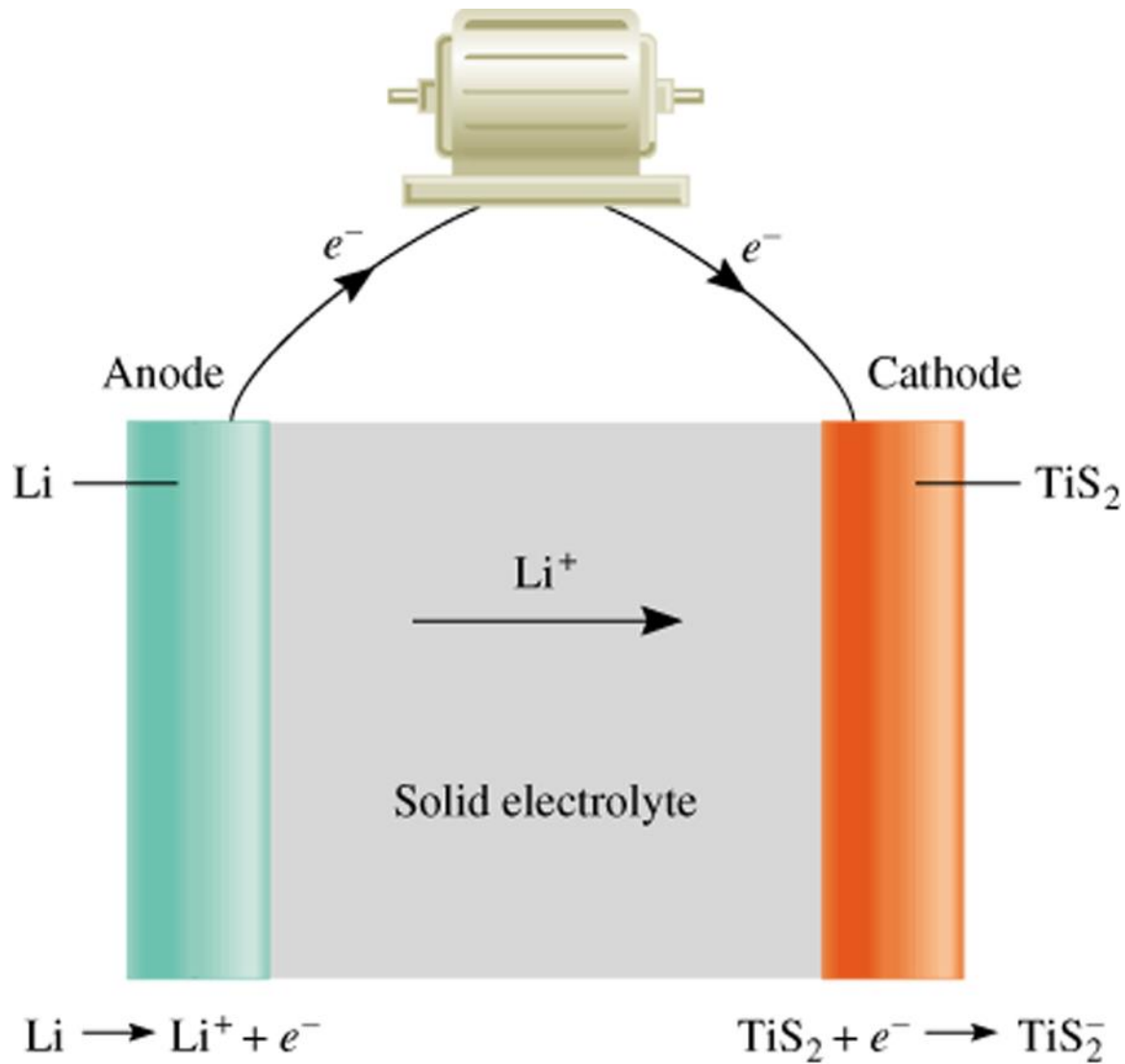


Baterai penyimpanan timbal yang biasa digunakan dalam mobil terdiri dari enam sel identik yang digabungkan secara seri. Setiap sel memiliki anode timbal dan katode yang terbuat dari timbal dioksida (PbO₂) dikemas pada pelat logam (Gambar 19.9). Baik katode dan anode direndam dalam larutan asam sulfat encer, yang bertindak sebagai elektrolit.

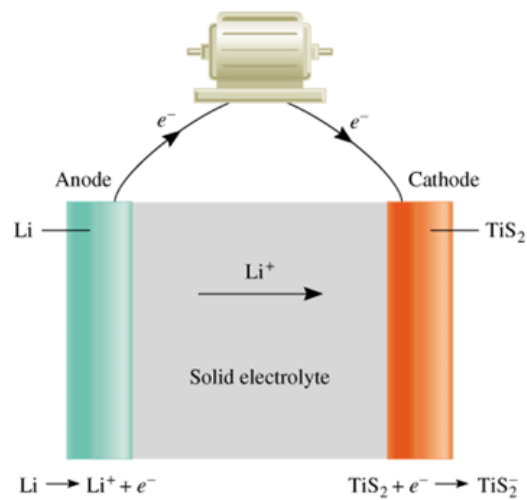
Berbeda dengan sel Leclanché dan baterai merkuri, baterai penyimpanan timbal dapat diisi ulang. Mengisi ulang baterai berarti membalik reaksi elektrokimia normal dengan menerapkan tegangan eksternal pada katoda dan anoda. (Proses semacam ini disebut **elektrolisis**, lihat hal. 866.)

Reaksi keseluruhan adalah kebalikan dari reaksi sel normal.
Aplikasi pada aki mobil.

Baterai



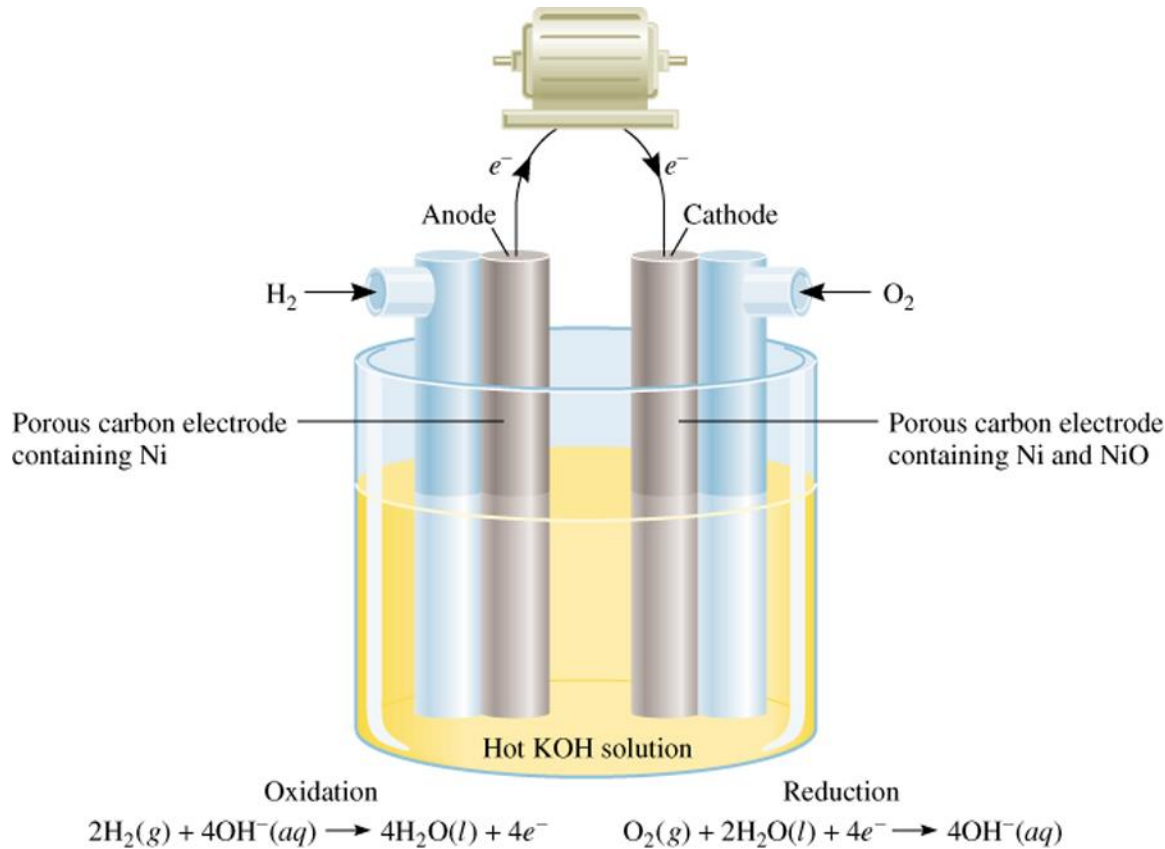
Baterai Litium Padatan (*Solid State*)



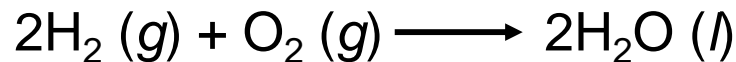
Sebuah baterai ion-litium. Atom litium tertanam dalam grafit, yang berfungsi sebagai anode, dan CoO_2 adalah katode. Selama operasi, ion Li^+ bermigrasi melalui elektrolit tak-berair dari anode ke katode sementara elektron mengalir secara eksternal dari anode ke katode untuk menyelesaikan rangkaian.

Keuntungan baterai adalah litium memiliki potensial reduksi standar paling negatif (lihat Tabel 19.1) dan karenanya memiliki kekuatan reduksi terbesar. Selain itu, litium adalah logam paling ringan sehingga hanya diperlukan 6,941 g Li (massa molarnya) untuk menghasilkan 1 mol elektron. Baterai ion-lithium dapat diisi ulang ratusan kali tanpa kerusakan. Karakteristik yang diinginkan ini membuatnya cocok untuk digunakan di telepon seluler, kamera digital, dan komputer maupun laptop.

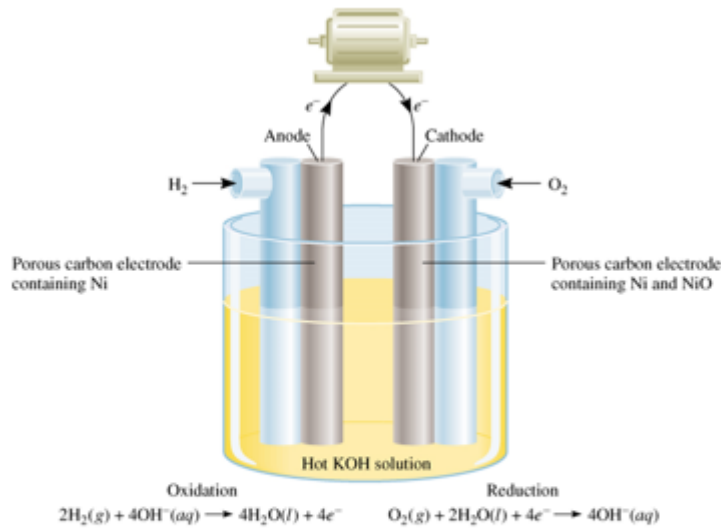
Baterai



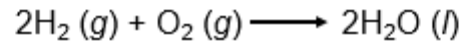
Sel bahan bakar / *fuel cell* adalah sel elektrokimia yang memerlukan pasokan reaktan yang terus menerus (*continuous*) agar tetap berfungsi.



Baterai



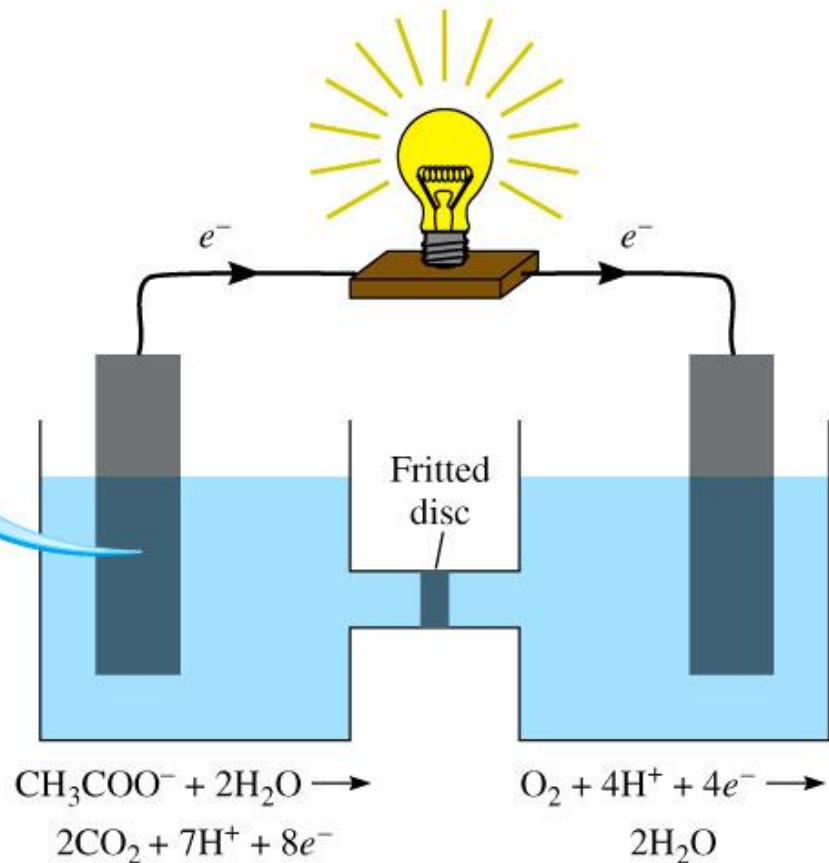
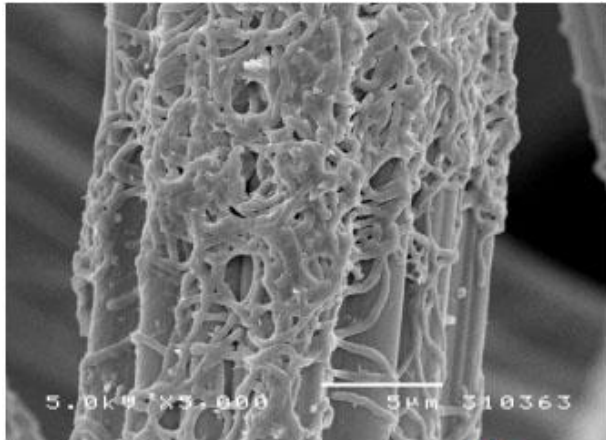
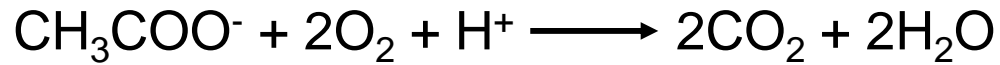
Sel bahan bakar / fuel cell adalah sel elektrokimia yang memerlukan pasokan reaktan yang terus menerus (*continuous*) agar tetap berfungsi.



Sel bahan bakar: sel Galvani yang membutuhkan pasokan reaktan terus menerus untuk tetap berfungsi.

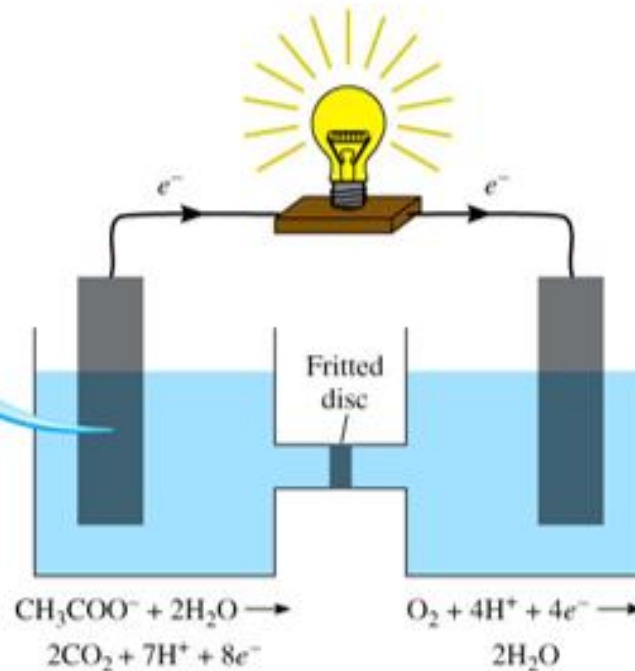
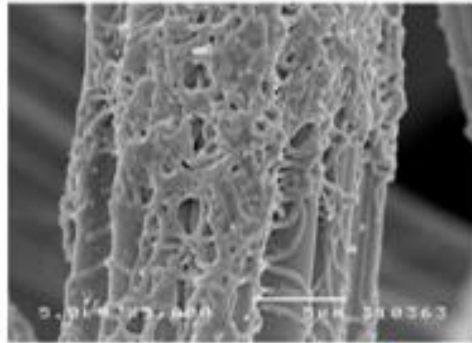
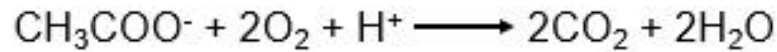
Dalam bentuknya yang paling sederhana, sel bahan bakar hidrogen-oksigen terdiri dari larutan elektrolit, seperti larutan kalium hidroksida, dan dua elektrode *inert*. Gas hidrogen dan oksigen dialirkan melalui kompartemen anode dan katode (Gambar 19.11).

Kimia “*in Action*”: Kekuatan Bakteri



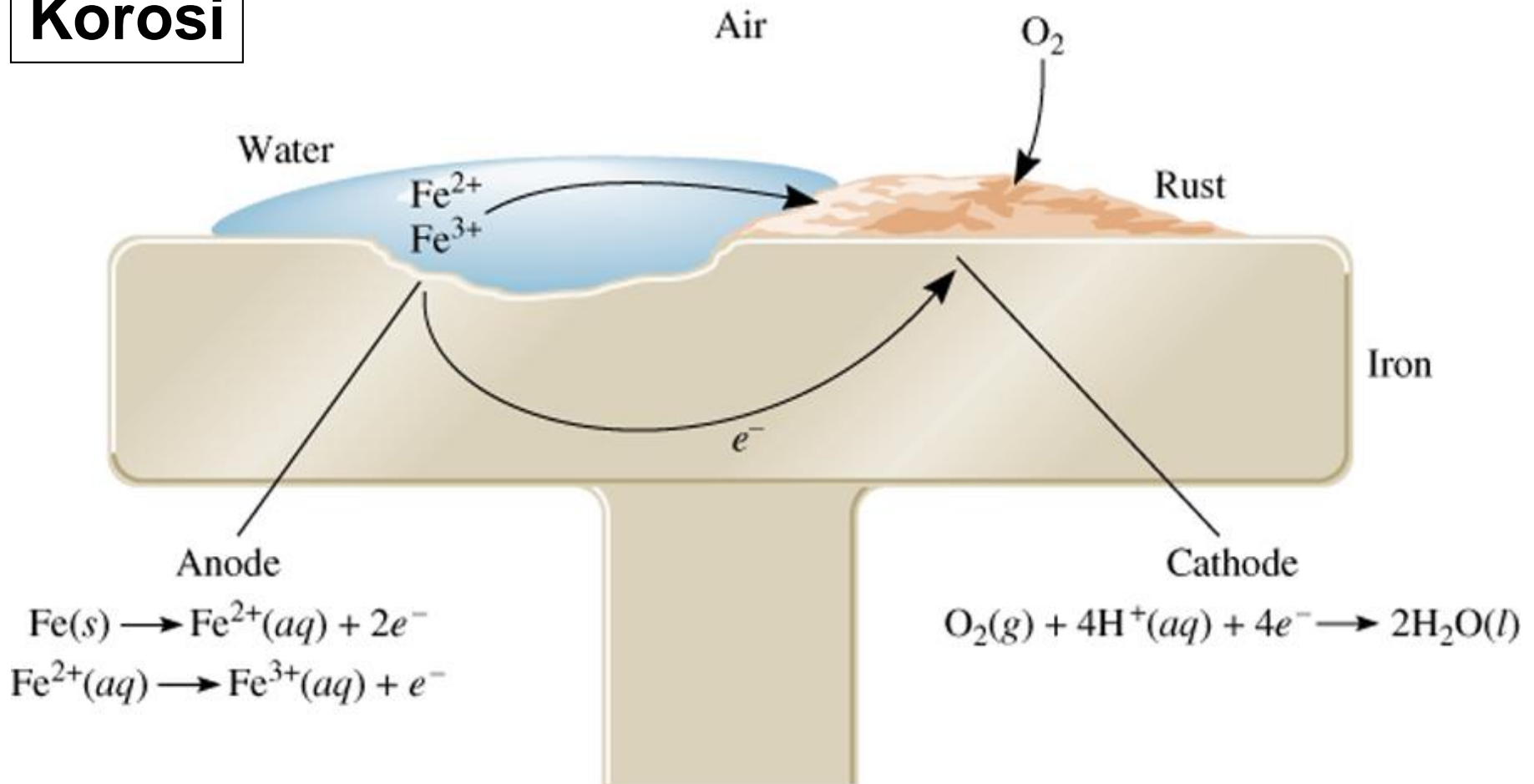
Fritted Disc, Teflon (PRG-584...

Kimia “*in Action*”: Kekuatan Bakteri



Sel bahan bakar bakteri. Foto yang diperbesar (sebelah kiri) menunjukkan mikrograf pemindaian elektron / *scanning electron micrograph* (SEM) dari bakteri yang tumbuh pada anode grafit. *Disk fritted* memungkinkan ion untuk lewat di antara kompartemen.

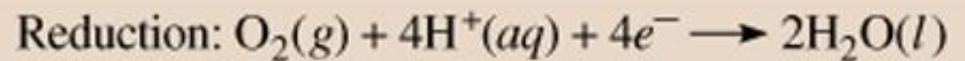
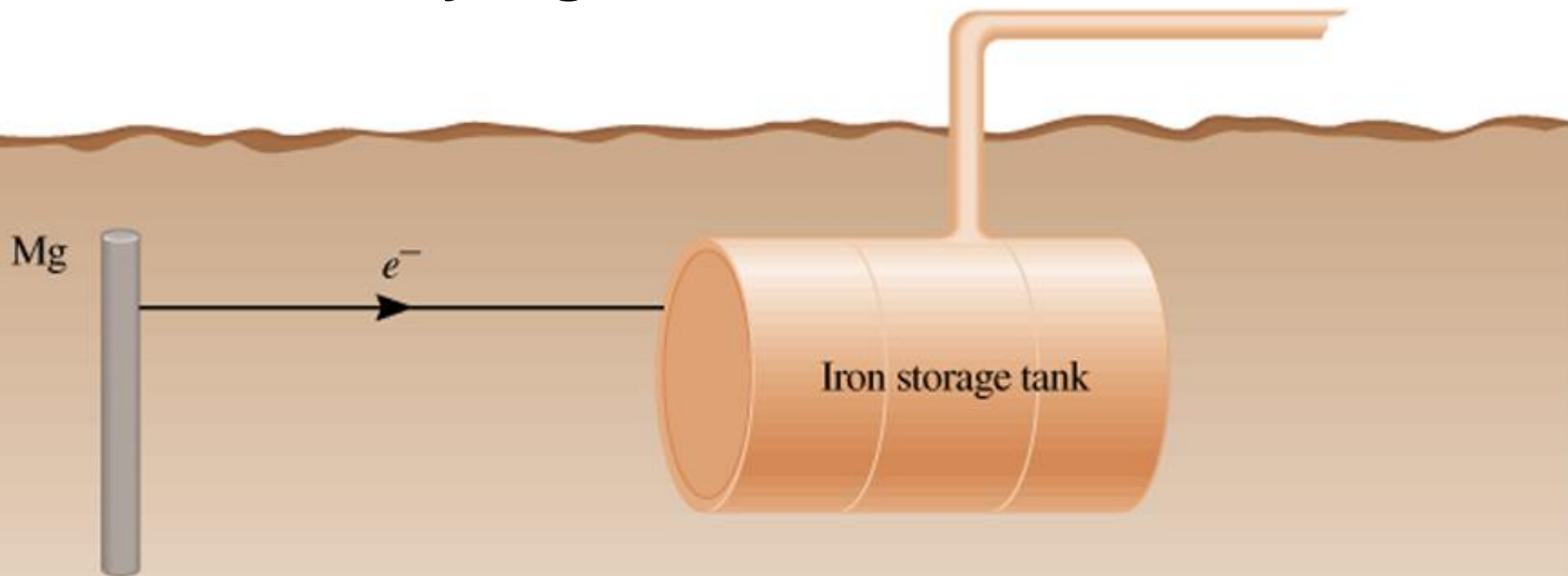
Korosi



Korosi adalah istilah yang biasanya digunakan untuk kerusakan logam melalui proses elektrokimia.

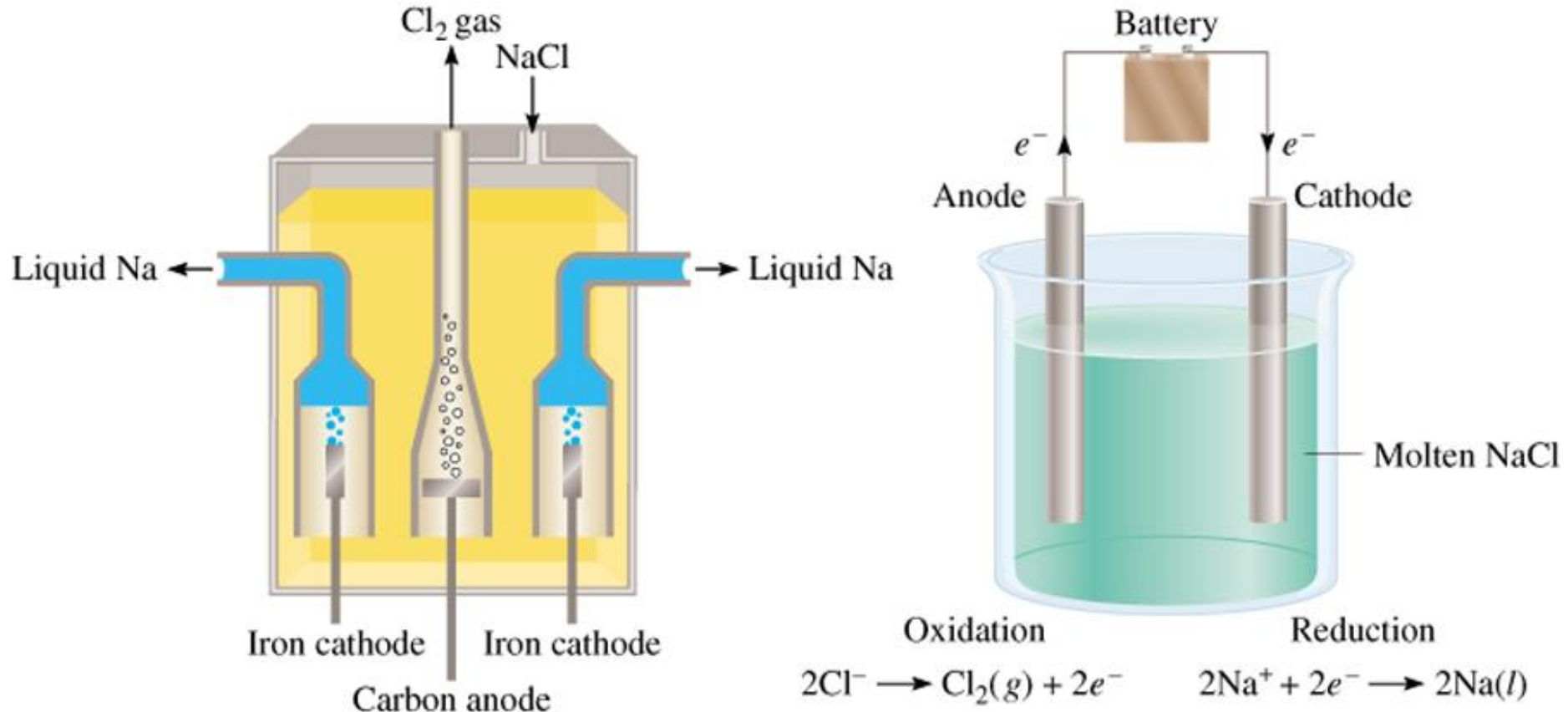
Proses elektrokimia yang terlibat dalam pembentukan karat: ion H^+ disuplai oleh H_2CO_3 , yang terbentuk ketika CO_2 larut dalam air.

Perlindungan Katodik pada Tangki Penyimpanan yang terbuat dari Besi

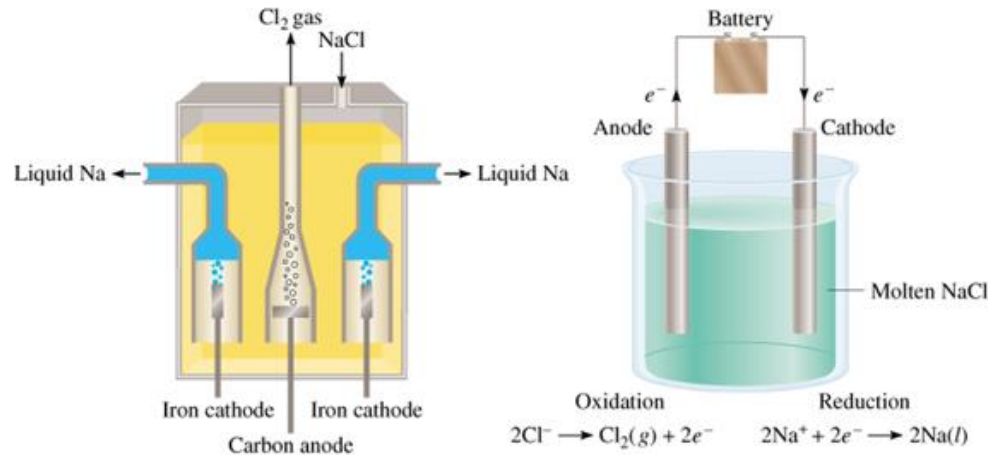


Perlindungan katodik pada tangki penyimpanan yang terbuat dari besi (katode) oleh magnesium, logam yang lebih elektropositif (anode). Karena hanya magnesium yang digunakan dalam elektrokimia, kadang-kadang disebut anode korban (*sacrificial anode*).

Elektrolisis adalah proses di mana energi listrik digunakan untuk menyebabkan terjadinya reaksi kimia nonsontan.



Elektrolisis adalah proses di mana energi listrik digunakan untuk menyebabkan terjadinya reaksi kimia nonsontan.

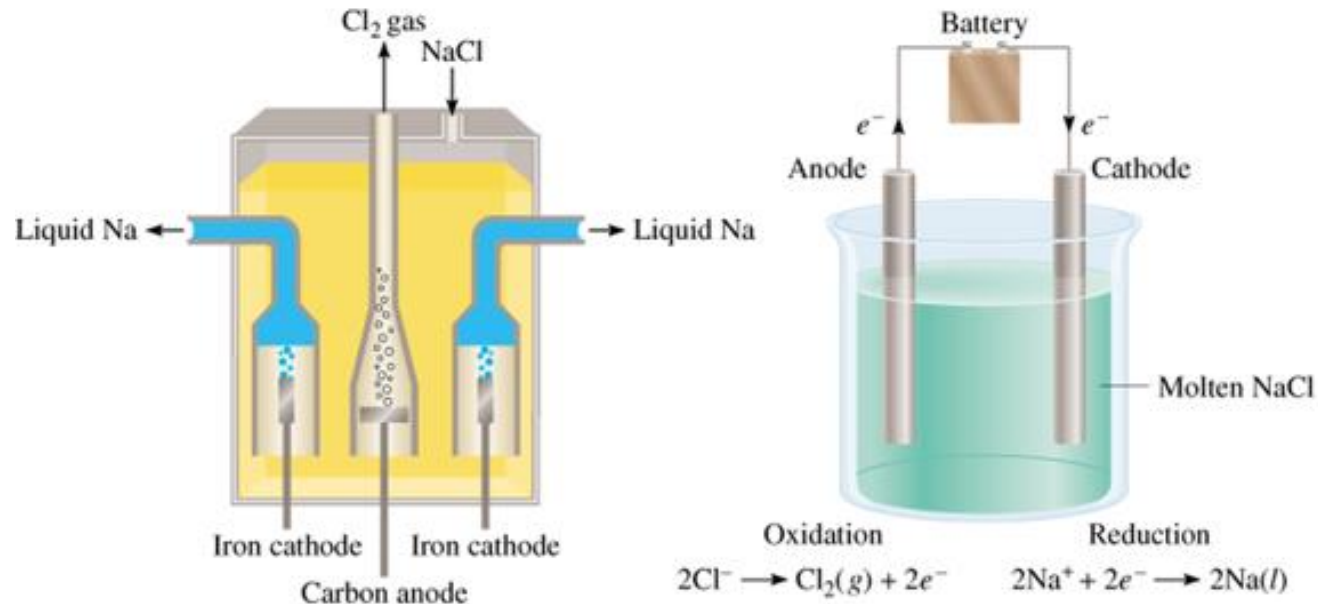


Berbeda dengan reaksi redoks spontan, yang menghasilkan konversi energi kimia menjadi energi listrik, **elektrolisis** adalah proses di mana *energi listrik digunakan untuk menyebabkan reaksi kimia nonsontan terjadi*. Sebuah **sel elektrolisis** adalah *alat untuk melakukan elektrolisis*. Prinsip yang sama mendasari elektrolisis dan proses yang terjadi dalam sel Galvani.

Gambar di atas adalah:

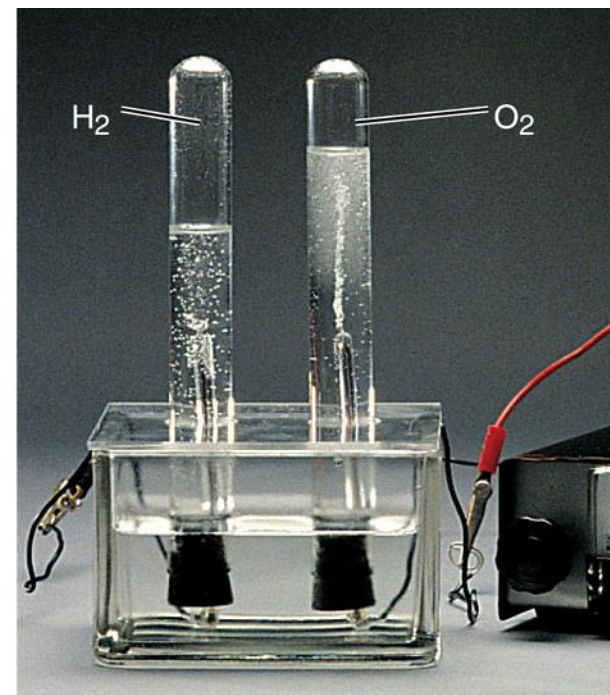
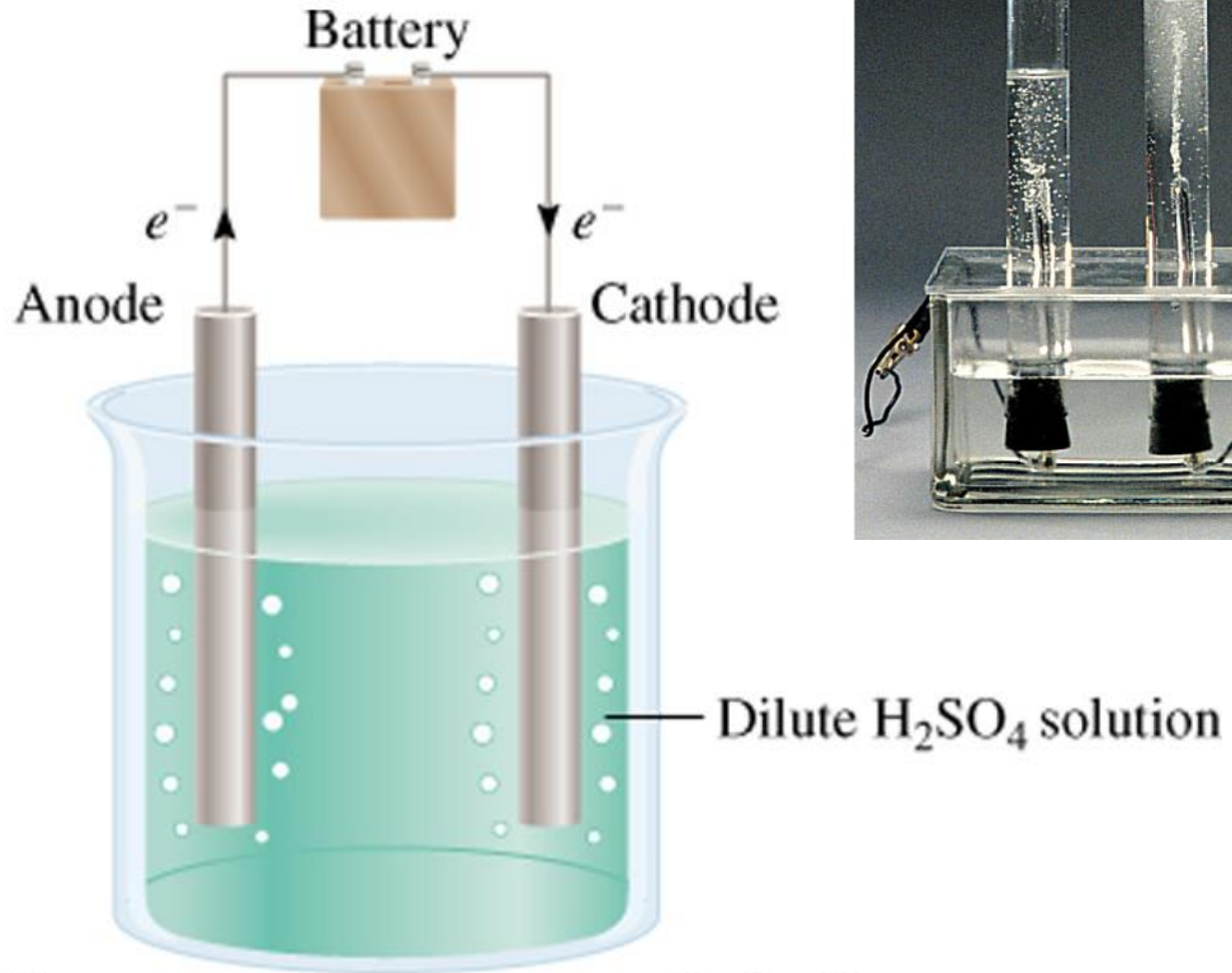
Diagram sederhana yang menunjukkan reaksi elektrode selama elektrolisis lelehan NaCl. Baterai diperlukan untuk menggerakkan reaksi nonsontan.

Elektrolisis adalah proses di mana energi listrik digunakan untuk menyebabkan terjadinya reaksi kimia nonsontan.

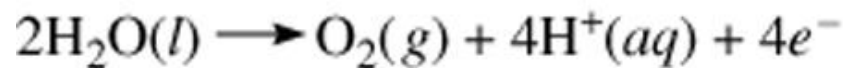


Susunan alat di atas disebut **sel Downs** untuk elektrolisis lelehan NaCl (titik leleh 5801°C). Logam natrium yang terbentuk di katode berada dalam keadaan cair. Karena logam natrium cair lebih ringan dari NaCl cair, natrium mengapung ke permukaan, seperti yang ditunjukkan pada gambar, dan terkumpul di atas. Gas klorin terbentuk di anode dan terkumpul di bagian atas juga.

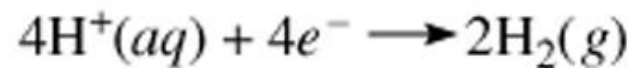
Elektrolisis Air

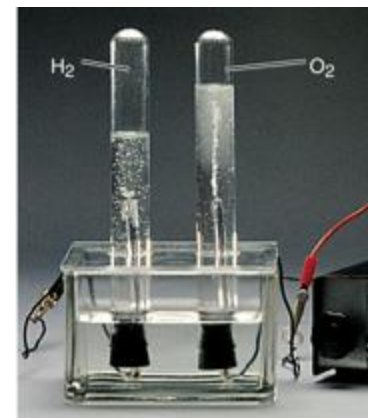
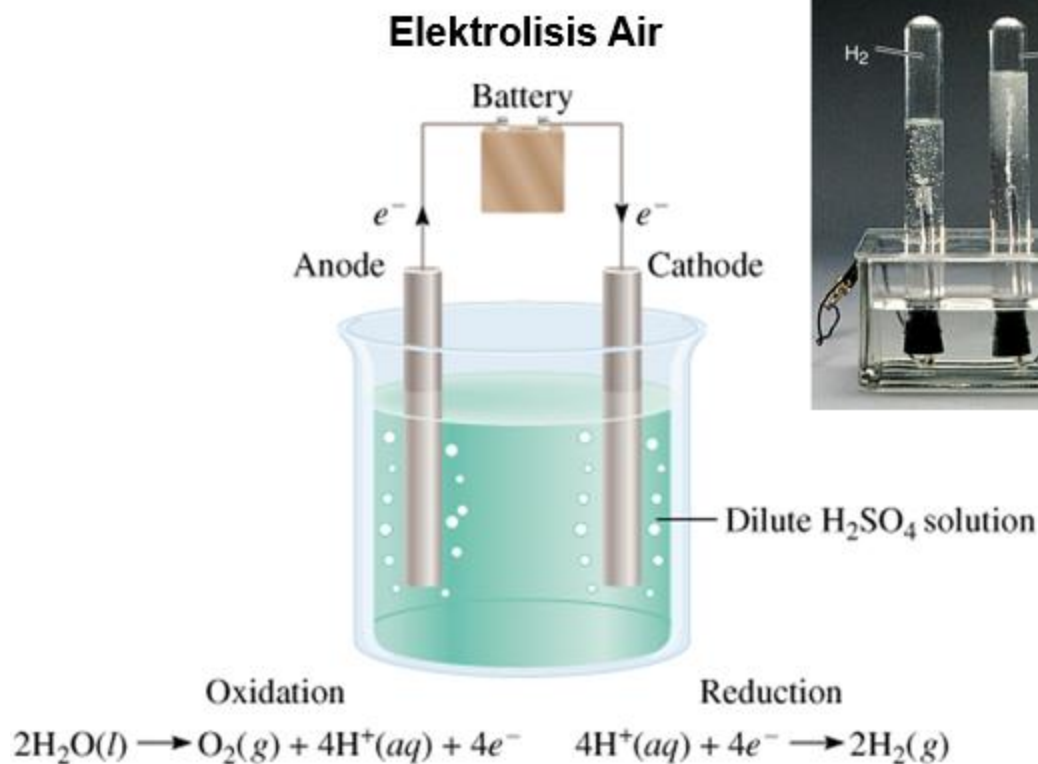


Oxidation



Reduction





Gambar di atas adalah:

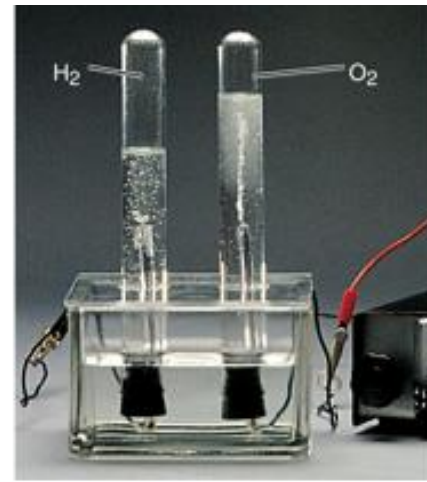
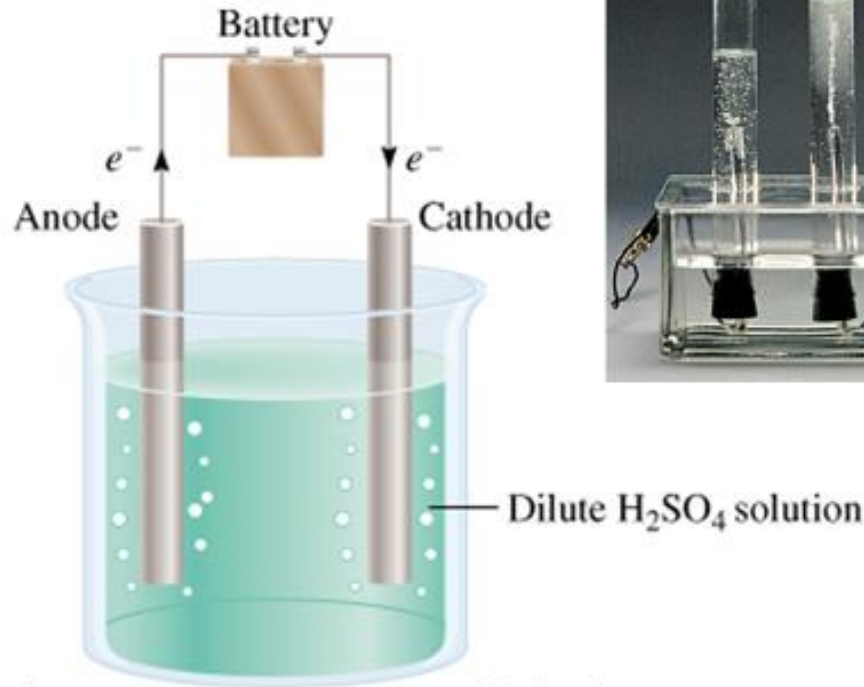
Diagram yang menunjukkan **reaksi elektrode selama elektrolisis air**.

Perhatikan bahwa tanda-tanda elektrode berlawanan dengan sel Galvani.

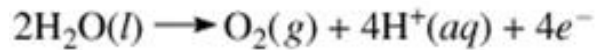
Dalam sel Galvani, anode negatif karena memasok elektron ke sirkuit eksternal.

Dalam sel elektrolisis, anode positif karena elektron ditarik darinya oleh baterai.

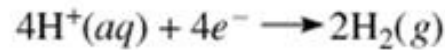
Elektrolisis Air



Oxidation



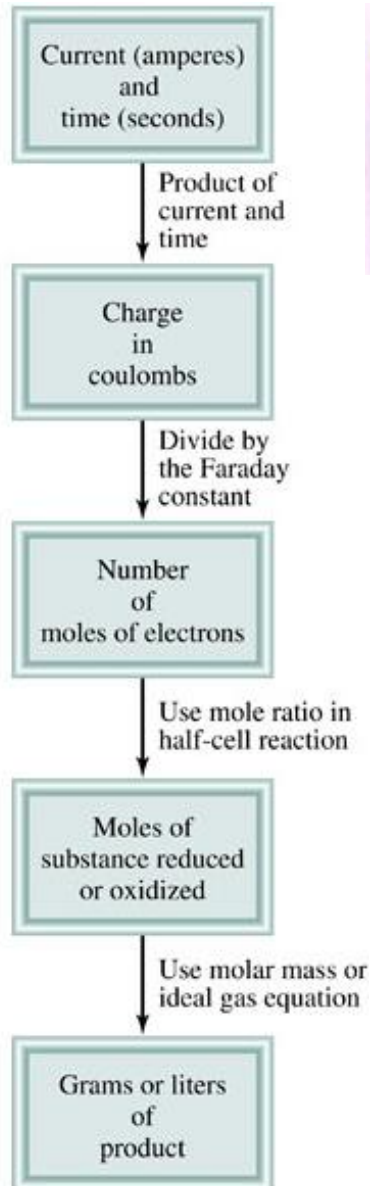
Reduction



Gambar kanan atas adalah:

Peralatan untuk elektrolisis air skala kecil. Volume gas hidrogen yang dihasilkan di katode adalah dua kali volume gas oksigen yang dihasilkan di anode.

Tahap-tahap dalam perhitungan banyaknya zat yang tereduksi atau teroksidasi dalam elektrolisis



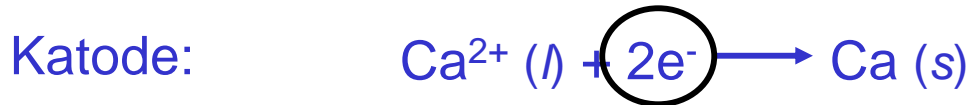
Elektrolisis dan Perubahan Massa

$$\text{muatan (C)} = \text{arus (A)} \times \text{waktu (detik)}$$

$$1 \text{ mol } e^- = 96.500 \text{ C}$$



Berapa banyak Ca yang akan dihasilkan dalam suatu sel elektrolisis dari lelehan CaCl_2 jika arus sebesar 0,452 A dialirkan melalui sel selama 1,5 jam?



2 mol e^- = 1 mol Ca

$$\text{mol Ca} = 0,452 \frac{\cancel{\text{C}}}{\cancel{\text{detik}}} \times 1,5 \cancel{\text{jam}} \times 3600 \frac{\cancel{\text{detik}}}{\cancel{\text{jam}}} \times \frac{1 \cancel{\text{mol } e^-}}{96.500 \cancel{\text{C}}} \times \frac{1 \cancel{\text{mol Ca}}}{2 \cancel{\text{mol } e^-}}$$

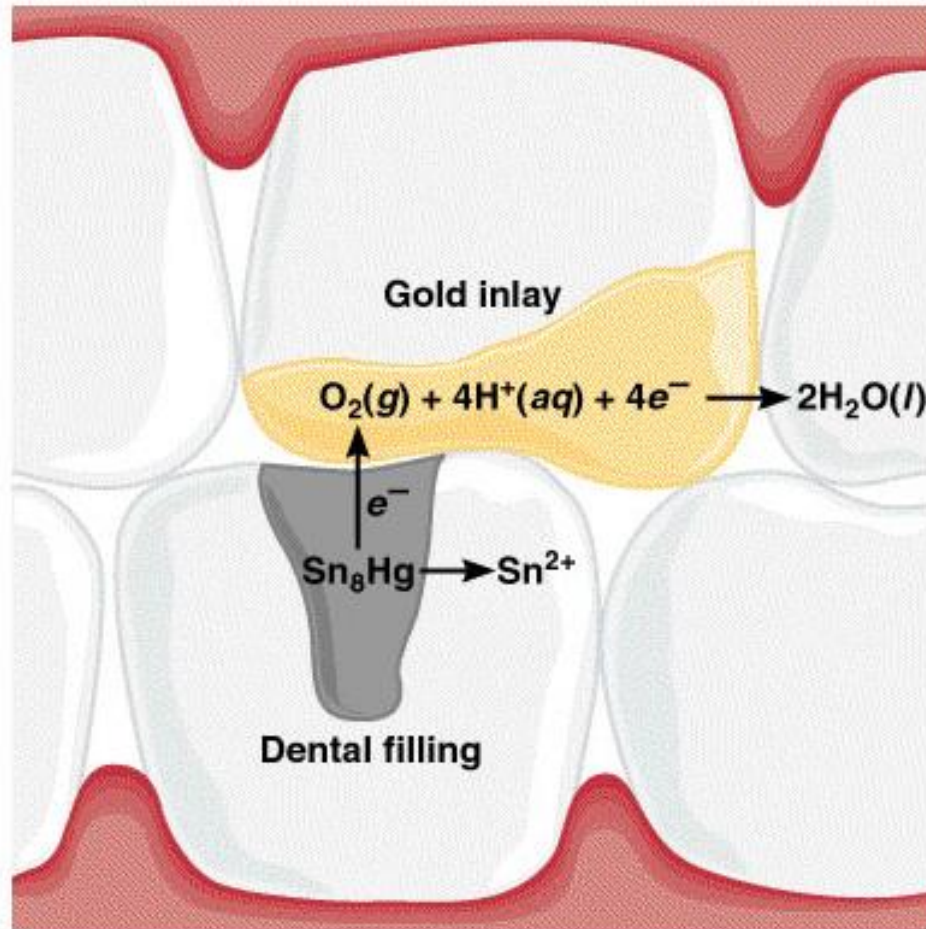
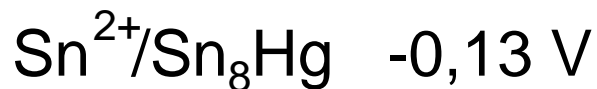
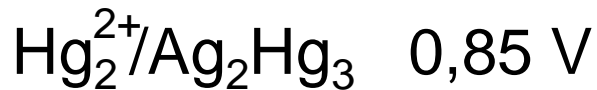
$$= 0,0126 \text{ mol Ca}$$

$$= 0,50 \text{ g Ca}$$

Kimia “*in Action*”: Ketidaknyamanan Tambalan Gigi

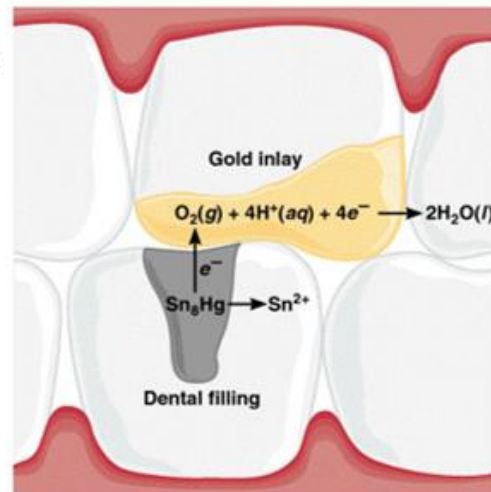
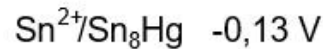
Corrosion of a Dental Filling

Potensial reduksi standar:



Corrosion of a Dental Filling

Potensial reduksi standar:



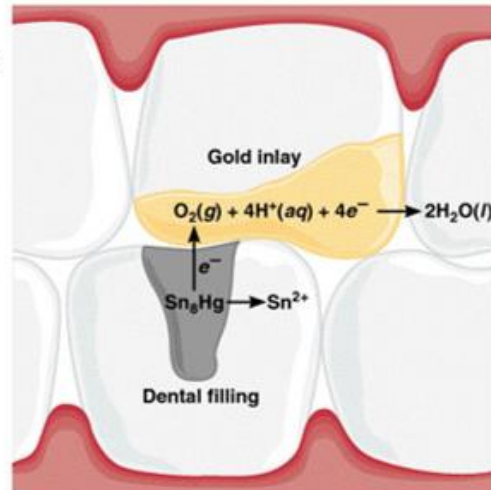
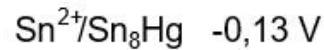
Korosi tambalan gigi akibat kontak dengan tatakan emas.

Dalam kedokteran gigi modern, bahan yang paling umum digunakan untuk mengisi gigi yang membusuk dikenal sebagai **amalgam gigi** (amalgam adalah suatu zat yang dibuat dengan menggabungkan merkuri dengan logam lain atau logam). Amalgam gigi terdiri dari tiga fase padat memiliki stoikiometri yang kira-kira sesuai dengan Ag_2Hg_3 , Ag_3Sn , dan Sn_8Hg . Potensial reduksi standar untuk masing-masing ketiga fase padat ini adalah: $\text{Hg}_2^{2+}/\text{Ag}_2\text{Hg}_3$: 0,85 V; $\text{Sn}^{2+}/\text{Ag}_3\text{Sn}$: -0,05 V; dan $\text{Sn}^{2+}/\text{Sn}_8\text{Hg}$: -0,13 V.

Kimia “in Action”: Ketidaknyamanan Tambalan Gigi

Corrosion of a Dental Filling

Potensial reduksi standar:

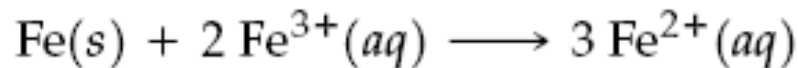


Ketidaknyamanan terjadi ketika logam yang kurang elektropositif menyentuh tambalan gigi. Misalnya, jika tambalan bersentuhan dengan tatanan emas di gigi terdekat, korosi pada tambalan akan terjadi. Dalam hal ini, tambalan gigi berfungsi sebagai anode dan tatanan emas sebagai katode. Mengacu pada nilai E° untuk tiga fase padatan, kita melihat bahwa fase Sn_8Hg yang kemungkinan besar akan menimbulkan korosi. Ketika itu terjadi, pelepasan ion $\text{Sn}(\text{II})$ masuk mulut menghasilkan rasa logam yang tidak enak. Korosi yang berkepanjangan pada akhirnya akan mengharuskan berkunjung lagi ke dokter gigi untuk mengganti tambalan.

Tambahan

Contoh-contoh Soal Perhitungan

Design a galvanic cell that uses the redox reaction



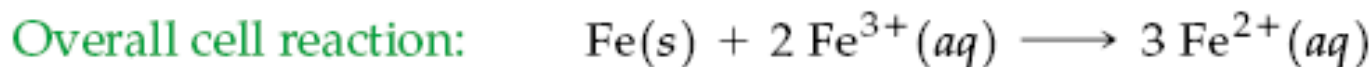
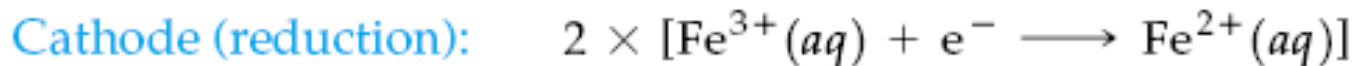
Identify the anode and cathode half-reactions, and sketch the experimental setup. Label the anode and cathode, indicate the direction of electron and ion flow, and identify the sign of each electrode.

STRATEGY

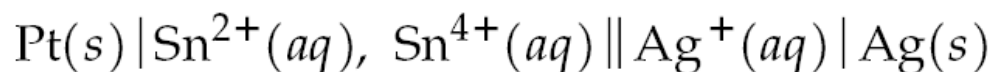
First, separate the overall cell reaction into anode (oxidation) and cathode (reduction) half-reactions. Then, set up two half-cells that use these half-reactions, and connect the half-cells with a conducting wire and a salt bridge.

SOLUTION

In the overall cell reaction, iron metal is oxidized to iron(II) ions, and iron(III) ions are reduced to iron(II) ions. Therefore, the cell half-reactions are



Given the following shorthand notation



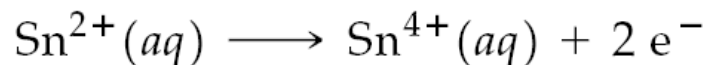
write a balanced equation for the cell reaction, and give a brief description of the cell.

STRATEGY

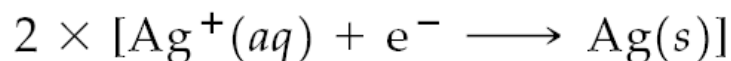
We can obtain the cell half-reactions simply by reading the shorthand notation. To find the balanced equation for the cell reaction, add the two half-reactions after multiplying each by an appropriate factor so that the electrons will cancel. The shorthand notation specifies the anode (on the extreme left), the cathode (on the extreme right), and the reactants in the half-cell compartments.

SOLUTION

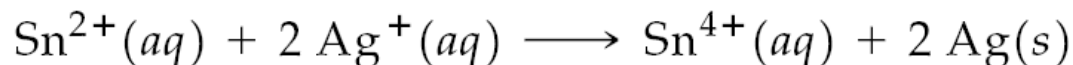
Because the anode always appears at the left in the shorthand notation, the anode (oxidation) half-reaction is



The cathode (reduction) half-reaction is



We multiply the cathode half-reaction by a factor of 2 so that the electrons will cancel when we sum the two half-reactions to give the cell reaction:



Calculate the standard free-energy change at 25°C for the following reaction. The standard cell potential is 1.10 V at 25°C.



STRATEGY

To calculate ΔG° , we use the equation $\Delta G^\circ = -nFE^\circ$, where E° is given and n can be inferred from the balanced chemical equation.

SOLUTION

Two moles of electrons are transferred from Zn to Cu^{2+} in this reaction, and the standard free-energy change is therefore

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta G^\circ &= -nFE^\circ = -(2 \text{ mol } e^-) \left(\frac{96,500 \text{ C}}{\text{mol } e^-} \right) (1.10 \text{ V}) \left(\frac{1 \text{ J}}{1 \text{ C} \cdot \text{V}} \right) \\ &= -212,000 \text{ J} = -212 \text{ kJ}\end{aligned}$$

✓ **BALLPARK CHECK** F is about $10^5 \text{ C/mol } e^-$ and E° is about 1 V, so $\Delta G^\circ = -nFE^\circ$ is approximately $-(2 \text{ mol } e^-)(10^5 \text{ C/mol } e^-)(1 \text{ V}) = -2 \times 10^5 \text{ J}$, or -200 kJ . The ballpark check and the solution agree.

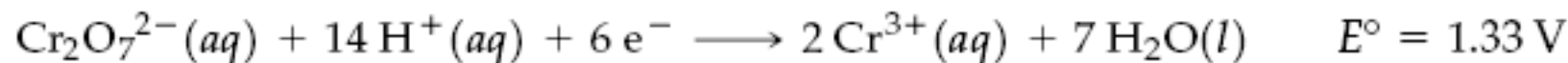
- (a) Arrange the following oxidizing agents in order of increasing strength under standard-state conditions: $\text{Br}_2(l)$, $\text{Fe}^{3+}(aq)$, $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}(aq)$.
- (b) Arrange the following reducing agents in order of increasing strength under standard-state conditions: $\text{Al}(s)$, $\text{Na}(s)$, $\text{Zn}(s)$.

STRATEGY

Pick out the half-reactions in Table 18.1 that involve the given oxidizing or reducing agents, and list them, along with their E° values, in the order in which they occur in the table. The strength of an oxidizing agent increases as the E° value increases, and the strength of a reducing agent increases as the E° value decreases.

SOLUTION

- (a) List the half-reactions that involve Br_2 , Fe^{3+} , and $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}$ in the order in which they occur in Table 18.1:



We can see that $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}$ has the greatest tendency to be reduced (largest E°), and Fe^{3+} has the least tendency to be reduced (smallest E°). The species that has the greatest tendency to be reduced is the strongest oxidizing agent, so oxidizing strength increases in the order $\text{Fe}^{3+} < \text{Br}_2 < \text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}$. As a shortcut, simply note that the strength of the oxidizing agents, listed on the left side of Table 18.1, increases on moving up in the table.

(b) List the half-reactions that involve $\text{Al}(s)$, $\text{Na}(s)$, and $\text{Zn}(s)$ in the order in which they occur in Table 18.1:



The last half-reaction has the least tendency to occur in the forward direction (most negative E°) and the greatest tendency to occur in the reverse direction. Therefore, Na is the strongest reducing agent, and reducing strength increases in the order $\text{Zn} < \text{Al} < \text{Na}$. As a shortcut, note that the strength of the reducing agents, listed on the right side of Table 18.1, increases on moving down the table.

Predict from Table 18.1 whether $\text{Pb}^{2+}(\text{aq})$ can oxidize $\text{Al}(\text{s})$ or $\text{Cu}(\text{s})$ under standard-state conditions. Calculate E° for each reaction at 25°C .

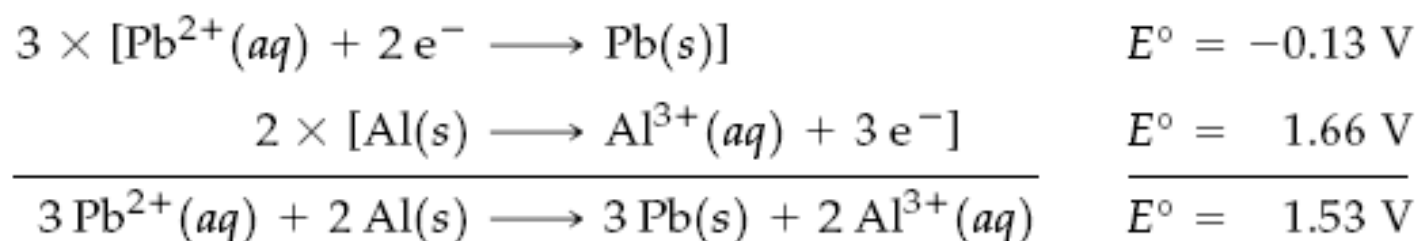
STRATEGY

To predict whether a redox reaction is spontaneous, remember that an oxidizing agent can oxidize any reducing agent that lies below it in the table but can't oxidize one that lies above it. To calculate E° for a redox reaction, sum the E° values for the reduction and oxidation half-reactions.

SOLUTION

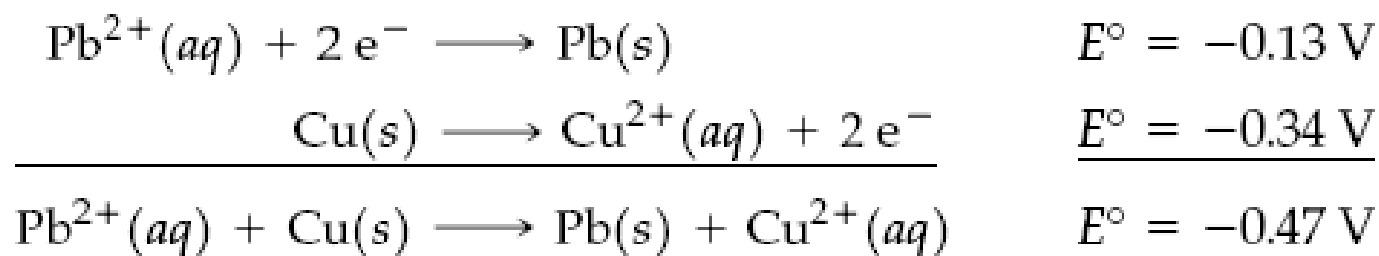
$\text{Pb}^{2+}(\text{aq})$ is above $\text{Al}(\text{s})$ in the table but below $\text{Cu}(\text{s})$. Therefore, $\text{Pb}^{2+}(\text{aq})$ can oxidize $\text{Al}(\text{s})$ but can't oxidize $\text{Cu}(\text{s})$. To confirm these predictions, calculate E° values for the overall reactions.

For the oxidation of Al by Pb^{2+} , E° is positive (1.53 V) and the reaction is therefore spontaneous:



Note that we have multiplied the Pb^{2+}/Pb half-reaction by a factor of 3 and the Al/Al^{3+} half-reaction by a factor of 2 so that the electrons will cancel, but we do not multiply the E° values by these factors because electrical potential is an intensive property.

For the oxidation of Cu by Pb^{2+} , E° is negative (-0.47 V), and the reaction is therefore nonspontaneous:



Consider a galvanic cell that uses the reaction



Calculate the cell potential at 25°C when $[\text{H}^+] = 1.0 \text{ M}$, $[\text{Zn}^{2+}] = 0.0010 \text{ M}$, and $P_{\text{H}_2} = 0.10 \text{ atm}$.

STRATEGY

We can calculate the standard cell potential E° from the standard reduction potentials in Table 18.1. Then we use the Nernst equation to find the cell potential E under the cited conditions.

SOLUTION

The standard cell potential is

$$E^{\circ} = E^{\circ}_{\text{Zn} \rightarrow \text{Zn}^{2+}} + E^{\circ}_{\text{H}^{+} \rightarrow \text{H}_2} = -(-0.76 \text{ V}) + 0 \text{ V} = 0.76 \text{ V}$$

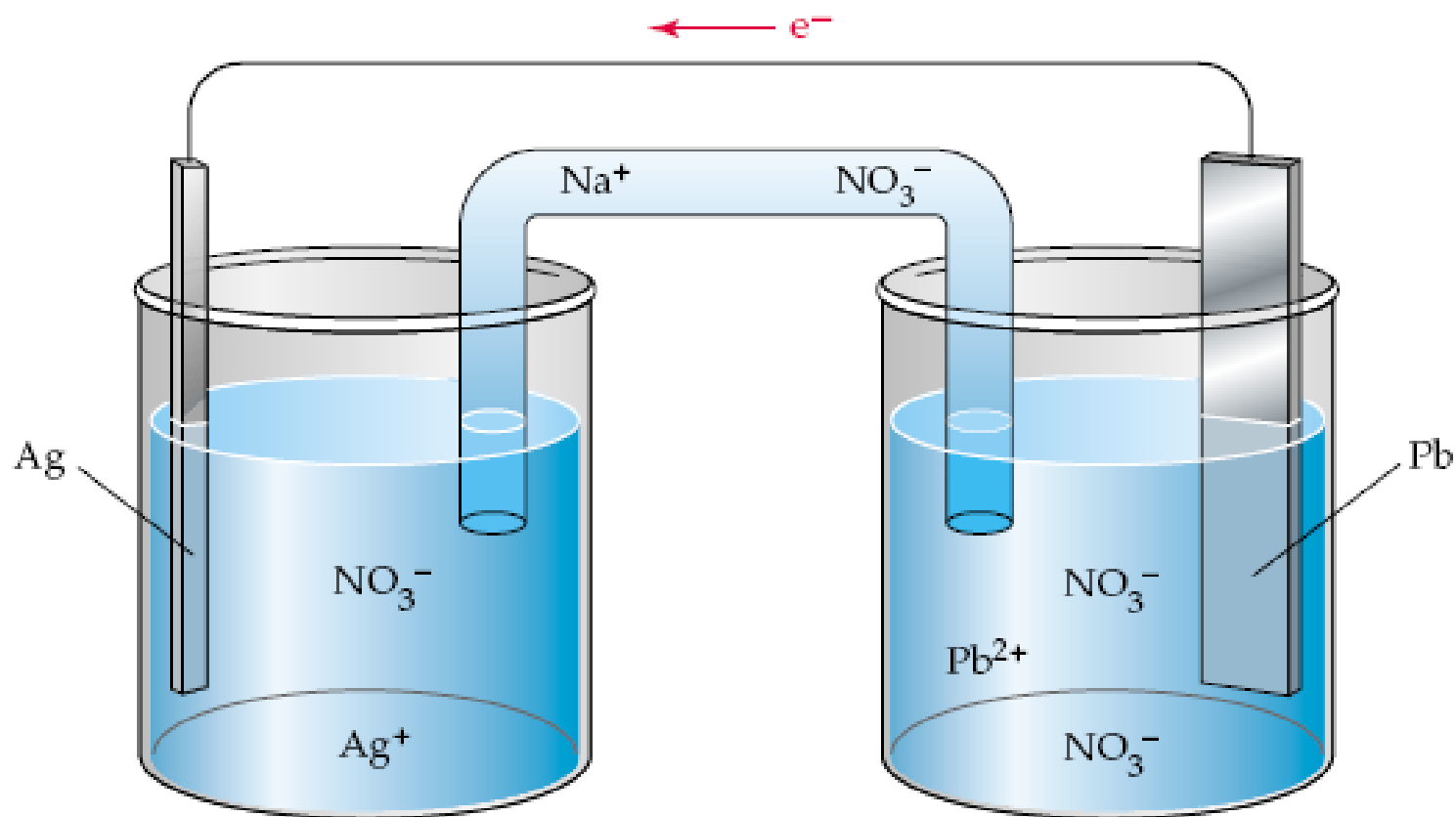
The cell potential at 25°C under nonstandard-state conditions is given by the Nernst equation:

$$\begin{aligned} E &= E^{\circ} - \frac{0.0592 \text{ V}}{n} \log Q \\ &= E^{\circ} - \left(\frac{0.0592 \text{ V}}{n} \right) \left(\log \frac{[\text{Zn}^{2+}](P_{\text{H}_2})}{[\text{H}^{+}]^2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

where the reaction quotient contains both molar concentrations of solutes and the partial pressure of a gas (in atm). As usual, zinc has been omitted from the reaction quotient because it's a pure solid. For this reaction, 2 mol of electrons are transferred, so $n = 2$. Substituting into the Nernst equation the appropriate values of E° , n , $[\text{H}^{+}]$, $[\text{Zn}^{2+}]$, and P_{H_2} gives

$$\begin{aligned} E &= (0.76 \text{ V}) - \left(\frac{0.0592 \text{ V}}{2} \right) \left(\log \frac{(0.0010)(0.10)}{(1.0)^2} \right) = (0.76 \text{ V}) - \left(\frac{0.0592 \text{ V}}{2} \right) (-4.0) \\ &= 0.76 \text{ V} + 0.12 \text{ V} \\ &= 0.88 \text{ V} \quad \text{at } 25^{\circ}\text{C} \end{aligned}$$

Consider the following galvanic cell:



- (a) What is the quantitative change in the cell voltage on increasing the ion concentrations in the anode compartment by a factor of 10?
- (b) What is the quantitative change in the cell voltage on increasing the ion concentrations in the cathode compartment by a factor of 10?

STRATEGY

The direction of electron flow in the picture tells us that lead is the anode and silver is the cathode. Therefore, the cell reaction is $\text{Pb}(s) + 2 \text{Ag}^+(aq) \rightarrow \text{Pb}^{2+}(aq) + 2 \text{Ag}(s)$. The cell potential at 25°C is given by the Nernst equation, where $n = 2$ and $Q = [\text{Pb}^{2+}]/[\text{Ag}^+]^2$:

$$\begin{aligned} E &= E^\circ - \frac{0.0592 \text{ V}}{n} \log Q \\ &= E^\circ - \left(\frac{0.0592 \text{ V}}{2} \right) \left(\log \frac{[\text{Pb}^{2+}]}{[\text{Ag}^+]^2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

The change in E on changing the ion concentrations will be determined by the change in the log term in the Nernst equation.

SOLUTION

(a) Pb^{2+} is in the anode compartment, and Ag^+ is in the cathode compartment. Suppose that the original concentrations of Pb^{2+} and Ag^+ are 1 M, so that $E = E^\circ$. Increasing $[\text{Pb}^{2+}]$ to 10 M gives

$$E = E^\circ - \left(\frac{0.0592 \text{ V}}{2}\right)\left(\log \frac{(10)}{(1)^2}\right)$$

Because $\log 10 = 1.0$, $E = E^\circ - 0.03 \text{ V}$. Thus, increasing the Pb^{2+} concentration by a factor of 10 decreases the cell voltage by 0.03 V.

(b) Increasing $[\text{Ag}^+]$ to 10 M gives

$$E = E^\circ - \left(\frac{0.0592 \text{ V}}{2}\right)\left(\log \frac{(1)}{(10)^2}\right)$$

Because $\log (10)^{-2} = -2.0$, $E = E^\circ + 0.06 \text{ V}$. Thus, increasing the Ag^+ concentration by a factor of 10 increases the cell voltage by 0.06 V.

The following cell has a potential of 0.55 V at 25°C:



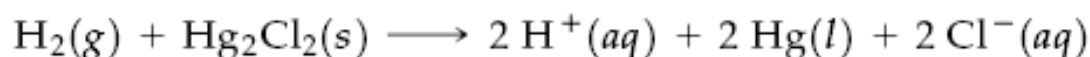
What is the pH of the solution in the anode compartment?

STRATEGY

First, read the shorthand notation to obtain the cell reaction. Then, calculate the half-cell potential for the hydrogen electrode from the observed cell potential and the half-cell potential for the calomel reference electrode. Finally, apply the Nernst equation to find the pH.

SOLUTION

The cell reaction is



and the cell potential is

$$E_{\text{cell}} = E_{\text{H}_2 \rightarrow \text{H}^+} + E_{\text{Hg}_2\text{Cl}_2 \rightarrow \text{Hg}} = 0.55 \text{ V}$$

Because the reference electrode is the standard calomel electrode, which has $E = E^\circ = 0.28 \text{ V}$ (Appendix D), the half-cell potential for the hydrogen electrode is 0.27 V:

$$E_{\text{H}_2 \rightarrow \text{H}^+} = E_{\text{cell}} - E_{\text{Hg}_2\text{Cl}_2 \rightarrow \text{Hg}} = 0.55 \text{ V} - 0.28 \text{ V} = 0.27 \text{ V}$$

We can then apply the Nernst equation to the half-reaction $\text{H}_2(g) \rightarrow 2 \text{H}^+(aq) + 2 e^-$:

$$E_{\text{H}_2 \rightarrow \text{H}^+} = (E^\circ_{\text{H}_2 \rightarrow \text{H}^+}) - \left(\frac{0.0592 \text{ V}}{n} \right) \left(\log \frac{[\text{H}^+]^2}{P_{\text{H}_2}} \right)$$

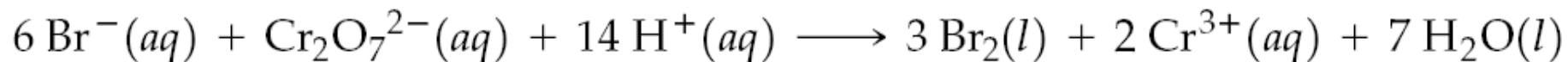
Substituting in the values of E , E° , n , and P_{H_2} gives

$$0.27 \text{ V} = (0 \text{ V}) - \left(\frac{0.0592 \text{ V}}{2} \right) \left(\log \frac{[\text{H}^+]^2}{1} \right) = (0.0592 \text{ V})(\text{pH})$$

Therefore, the pH is

$$\text{pH} = \frac{0.27 \text{ V}}{0.0592 \text{ V}} = 4.6$$

Use the standard reduction potentials in Table 18.1 to calculate the equilibrium constant at 25°C for the reaction

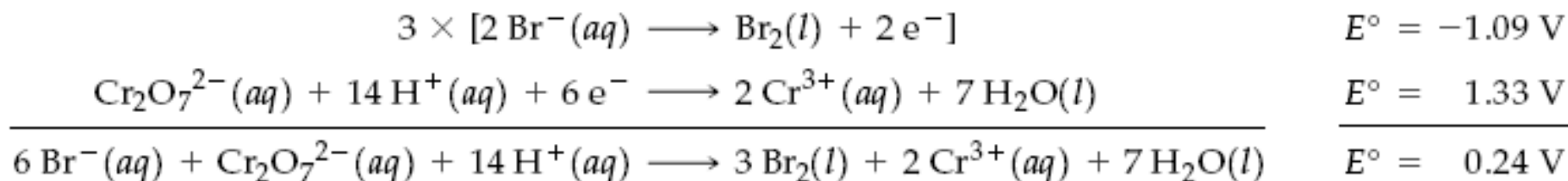


STRATEGY

Calculate E° for the reaction from standard reduction potentials, as in Worked Example 18.5. Then use the equation $\log K = nE^\circ/0.0592 \text{ V}$ to determine the equilibrium constant.

SOLUTION

Find the relevant half-reactions in Table 18.1, and write them in the proper direction for oxidation of Br^- and reduction of $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}$. Before adding the half-reactions to get the overall reaction, multiply the Br^-/Br_2 half-reaction by a factor of 3 so that the electrons will cancel:



Note that E° for the Br^-/Br_2 oxidation is the negative of the tabulated standard reduction potential (1.09 V), and remember that we don't multiply this E° value by a factor of 3 because electrical potential is an intensive property. The E° value for the overall reaction is the sum of the E° values for the half-reactions: $-1.09 \text{ V} + 1.33 \text{ V} = 0.24 \text{ V}$. To calculate the equilibrium constant, use the relation between $\log K$ and nE° , with $n = 6$:

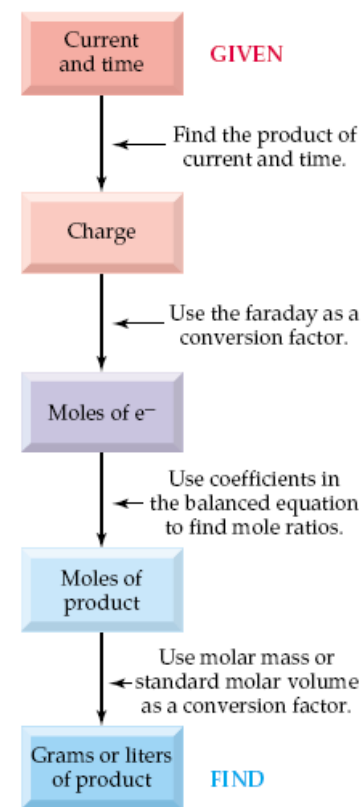
$$\log K = \frac{nE^\circ}{0.0592 \text{ V}} = \frac{(6)(0.24 \text{ V})}{0.0592 \text{ V}} = 24 \quad K = 1 \times 10^{24} \quad \text{at } 25^\circ\text{C}$$

✓ **BALLPARK CHECK** E° is positive, so K should be greater than 1, in agreement with the solution.

A constant current of 30.0 A is passed through an aqueous solution of NaCl for a time of 1.00 h. How many grams of NaOH and how many liters of Cl₂ gas at STP are produced?

STRATEGY

To convert the current and time to grams or liters of product, carry out the sequence of conversions in Figure 18.20.



▲ **FIGURE 18.20** Sequence of conversions used to calculate the amount of product produced by passing a current through an electrolytic cell for a fixed period of time.

SOLUTION

Because electrons can be thought of as a reactant in the electrolysis process, the first step is to calculate the charge and the number of moles of electrons passed through the cell:

$$\text{Charge} = \left(30.0 \frac{\text{C}}{\text{s}}\right)(1.00 \text{ h})\left(\frac{60 \text{ min}}{\text{h}}\right)\left(\frac{60 \text{ s}}{\text{min}}\right) = 1.08 \times 10^5 \text{ C}$$

$$\text{Moles of } e^- = (1.08 \times 10^5 \text{ C})\left(\frac{1 \text{ mol } e^-}{96,500 \text{ C}}\right) = 1.12 \text{ mol } e^-$$

The cathode reaction yields 2 mol of OH^- per 2 mol of electrons (Section 18.11), so 1.12 mol of NaOH will be obtained:

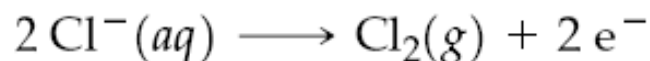


$$\text{Moles of NaOH} = (1.12 \text{ mol } e^-)\left(\frac{2 \text{ mol NaOH}}{2 \text{ mol } e^-}\right) = 1.12 \text{ mol NaOH}$$

Converting the number of moles of NaOH to grams of NaOH gives

$$\text{Grams of NaOH} = (1.12 \text{ mol NaOH})\left(\frac{40.0 \text{ g NaOH}}{\text{mol NaOH}}\right) = 44.8 \text{ g NaOH}$$

The anode reaction gives 1 mol of Cl_2 per 2 mol of electrons, so 0.560 mol of Cl_2 will be obtained:



$$\text{Moles of Cl}_2 = (1.12 \text{ mol } e^-) \left(\frac{1 \text{ mol Cl}_2}{2 \text{ mol } e^-} \right) = 0.560 \text{ mol Cl}_2$$

Since 1 mol of an ideal gas occupies 22.4 L at STP, the volume of Cl_2 obtained is

$$\text{Liters of Cl}_2 = (0.560 \text{ mol Cl}_2) \left(\frac{22.4 \text{ L Cl}_2}{\text{mol Cl}_2} \right) = 12.5 \text{ L Cl}_2$$

As a shortcut, the entire sequence of conversions can be carried out in one step. For example, the volume of Cl_2 produced at the anode is

$$\left(30.0 \frac{\text{C}}{\text{s}} \right) (1.00 \text{ h}) \left(\frac{3600 \text{ s}}{\text{h}} \right) \left(\frac{1 \text{ mol } e^-}{96,500 \text{ C}} \right) \left(\frac{1 \text{ mol Cl}_2}{2 \text{ mol } e^-} \right) \left(\frac{22.4 \text{ L Cl}_2}{\text{mol Cl}_2} \right) = 12.5 \text{ L Cl}_2$$

✓ **BALLPARK CHECK** Since approximately 1 mol of electrons is passed through the cell and the electrode reactions yield 1 mol of NaOH and 0.5 mol of Cl_2 per mol of electrons, 1 mol of NaOH (~40 g) and 0.5 mol of Cl_2 (~11 L at STP) will be formed. The ballpark check and the solution agree.

How many amperes must be passed through a Downs cell to produce sodium metal at a rate of 30.0 kg/h?

STRATEGY

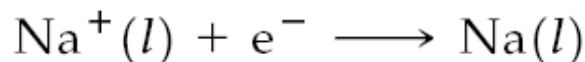
Proceed through a sequence of conversions similar to that in Worked Example 18.10, but in reverse order.

SOLUTION

Because the molar mass of sodium is 23.0 g/mol, the number of moles of sodium produced per hour is

$$\text{Moles of Na} = (30.0 \text{ kg Na}) \left(\frac{1000 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ kg}} \right) \left(\frac{1 \text{ mol Na}}{23.0 \text{ g Na}} \right) = 1.30 \times 10^3 \text{ mol Na}$$

To produce each mole of sodium, 1 mol of electrons must be passed through the cell:



Therefore, the charge passed per hour is

$$\text{Charge} = (1.30 \times 10^3 \text{ mol Na}) \left(\frac{1 \text{ mol } e^-}{1 \text{ mol Na}} \right) \left(\frac{96,500 \text{ C}}{\text{mol } e^-} \right) = 1.25 \times 10^8 \text{ C}$$

Since there are 3600 s in 1 h, the current required is

$$\text{Current} = \frac{1.25 \times 10^8 \text{ C}}{3600 \text{ s}} = 3.47 \times 10^4 \text{ C/s} = 34,700 \text{ A}$$
