

作业

第4章： 19, 20 (要有计算过程)

第5章： 13-17

预习

第5章 至篇426

第5章 氧化还原滴定法

- 5.1 氧化还原反应的条件电位及其影响因素
- 5.2 氧化还原反应的速率
- 5.3 氧化还原滴定基本原理
- 5.4 常用的氧化还原滴定方法

5.1 氧化还原反应的条件电位及其影响因素

5.1.1 条件电位

氧化还原反应—电子的转移



- ❖ 接受电子倾向越大的物质是强的氧化剂;
- ❖ 给出电子倾向越大的物质是强的还原剂;
- ❖ 接受（给出）电子倾向的大小—**电极电位**.

Nernst 方程式

$$\varphi(\text{Ox} / \text{Red}) = \varphi^{\ominus}(\text{Ox} / \text{Red}) + \frac{RT}{nF} \ln \frac{a(\text{Ox})}{a(\text{Red})}$$

φ^{\ominus} (标准电位) . 与温度 t 有关.

25°C 时:

$$\varphi(\text{Ox} / \text{Red}) = \varphi^{\ominus}(\text{Ox} / \text{Red}) + \frac{0.059}{n} \lg \frac{a(\text{Ox})}{a(\text{Red})}$$

φ^{\ominus} 标志氧化（还原）剂的强弱

— φ^{\ominus} 越大，氧化态是越强的氧化剂

— φ^{\ominus} 越小，还原态是越强的还原剂

$$a(\text{Ox}) = [\text{Ox}] \cdot \gamma(\text{Ox}), \quad a(\text{Red}) = [\text{Red}] \cdot \gamma(\text{Red})$$

$$\varphi = \varphi^{\ominus} + \frac{0.059}{n} \lg \frac{a(\text{Ox})}{a(\text{Red})}$$

φ^{\ominus} (标准电位)

$a(\text{Ox}) = a(\text{Red}) = 1$ 时, $\varphi = \varphi^{\ominus}$

$$\varphi = \varphi^{\ominus} + \frac{0.059}{n} \lg \frac{\gamma(\text{Ox})}{\gamma(\text{Red})} + \frac{0.059}{n} \lg \frac{[\text{Ox}]}{[\text{Red}]}$$

φ^c (浓度电位)

一般可知氧化剂和还原剂的分析浓度 c

若有副反应发生:

$$\varphi = \varphi^{\ominus} + \frac{0.059}{n} \lg \frac{\gamma(\text{Ox})}{\gamma(\text{Red})} + \frac{0.059}{n} \lg \frac{[\text{Ox}]}{[\text{Red}]}$$

φ^{\ominus} (标准电位)

φ^c (浓度电位)

$$\varphi = \varphi^c + \frac{0.059}{n} \lg \frac{\alpha_{\text{Red}}}{\alpha_{\text{Ox}}} + \frac{0.059}{n} \lg \frac{c(\text{Ox})}{c(\text{Red})}$$

$\varphi^{\ominus'}$ (条件电位)

有副反应发生时电对的电位为

$$\varphi = \varphi^{\ominus'} + \frac{0.059}{n} \lg \frac{c(\text{Ox})}{c(\text{Red})}$$

$\varphi^{\ominus'}$ 称条件电位,

表示 $c(\text{Ox})=c(\text{Red})$ 时电对的电位, 与温度 t 有关, 也与介质条件 (I, α) 有关.

部分数值可查表.

5.1.2 条件电位的影响因素

1. 离子强度

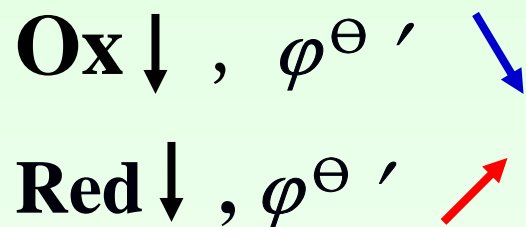
$$\varphi^{\ominus}(\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6^{3-}/\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6^{4-}) = 0.355 \text{ V}$$

I	0.00064	0.00128	0.112	1.6
$\varphi^{\ominus'}$	0.3619	0.3814	0.4094	0.4584

实际计算中，忽略离子强度的影响 ($\varphi^c \approx \varphi^{\ominus}$)

$$\text{即: } \varphi = \varphi^{\ominus} + \frac{0.059}{n} \lg \frac{[\text{Ox}]}{[\text{Red}]}$$

2. 沉淀的生成



例: $\varphi^{\ominus}(\text{Ag}^+/\text{Ag}) = 0.80 \text{ V}$,

$1 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}\text{HCl}$ 中, $\text{AgCl} \downarrow$, $\varphi^{\ominus \prime} = 0.23 \text{ V}$

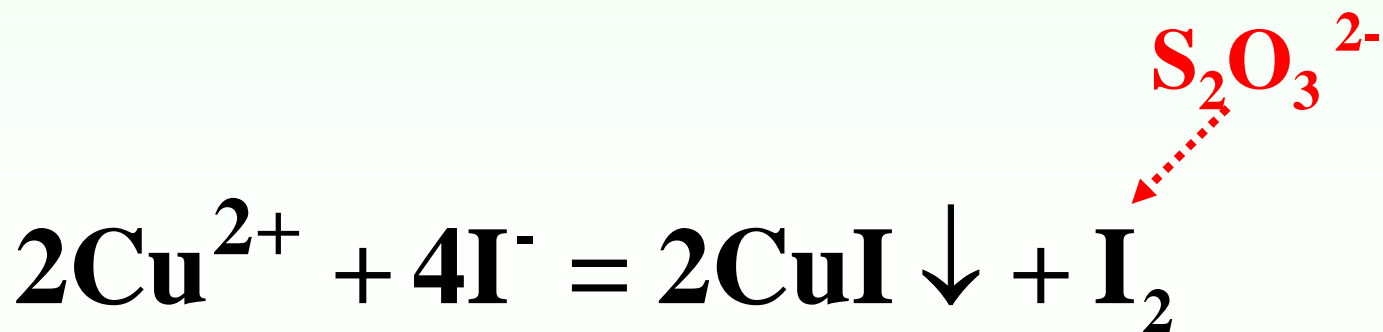
Ag为强还原剂 (银还原器)

例 5.1

计算25°C, KI 浓度为1 mol·L⁻¹时, Cu²⁺/Cu⁺电对的条件电位. (忽略离子强度的影响)

解: 已知

$$\varphi^{\ominus}(\text{Cu}^{2+}/\text{Cu}^{+}) = 0.17 \text{ V}, \quad \varphi^{\ominus}(\text{I}_2/\text{I}^{-}) = 0.54 \text{ V}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
\varphi &= \varphi^{\ominus}(\text{Cu}^{2+}/\text{Cu}^{+}) + 0.059 \lg \frac{[\text{Cu}^{2+}]}{[\text{Cu}^{+}]} \\
&= \varphi^{\ominus}(\text{Cu}^{2+}/\text{Cu}^{+}) + 0.059 \lg \frac{[\text{Cu}^{2+}][\text{I}^{-}]}{K_{\text{sp}}(\text{CuI})} \\
&= \underbrace{\varphi^{\ominus}(\text{Cu}^{2+}/\text{Cu}^{+}) + 0.059 \lg \frac{[\text{I}^{-}]}{K_{\text{sp}}(\text{CuI})}}_{\varphi^{\ominus}'(\text{Cu}^{2+}/\text{Cu}^{+})} + 0.059 \lg [\text{Cu}^{2+}] \\
&\qquad\qquad\qquad \parallel \alpha_{\text{Cu}^{2+}} = 1 \\
&\qquad\qquad\qquad c(\text{Cu}^{2+})
\end{aligned}$$

$$K_{\text{sp}}(\text{CuI}) = 2.0 \times 10^{-12} (*I = 0.1), [\text{I}^{-}] = 1.0 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

$$\varphi^{\ominus}' = 0.17 + 0.69 = 0.86 \text{ V} > \varphi^{\ominus}(\text{I}_2/\text{I}^{-})$$

3. 络合物的形成

Fe³⁺/Fe²⁺的条件电位

$$\varphi^{\ominus}(\text{Fe}^{3+}/\text{Fe}^{2+}) = 0.77 \text{ V}$$

介质(1 mol·L ⁻¹)	HClO ₄	HCl	H ₂ SO ₄	H ₃ PO ₄	HF
$\varphi^{\ominus}'(\text{Fe}^{3+}/\text{Fe}^{2+})/\text{V}$	0.75	0.70	0.68	0.44	0.32

—————→ 与Fe³⁺的络合作用增强

氧化态形成的络合物更稳定，结果是电位降低。

特例：邻二氮菲(phen)

$$\lg\beta(\text{Fe}(\text{phen})_3^{3+}) = 14.1, \quad \lg\beta(\text{Fe}(\text{phen})_3^{2+}) = 21.3$$

$$\varphi^{\ominus}'(\text{Fe}^{3+}/\text{Fe}^{2+}) = 1.06 \text{ V (1 mol·L}^{-1} \text{ H}_2\text{SO}_4)$$

例5.2：碘量法测 Cu^{2+} ，样品中含 Fe^{3+} 。

计算 $\text{pH} = 3.0$, $[\text{I}'] = 0.1 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 时的
 $\varphi^{\ominus'}(\text{Fe}^{3+}/\text{Fe}^{2+})$ ，能否消除 Fe^{3+} 的干扰？

已知：

$$\varphi^{\ominus}(\text{Fe}^{3+}/\text{Fe}^{2+}) = 0.77 \text{ V}, \quad \varphi^{\ominus}(\text{I}_2/\text{I}^-) = 0.54 \text{ V}$$

FeF_3 的 $\lg\beta_1 \sim \lg\beta_3$ 为 5.2、9.2、11.9

$$\lg K^{\text{H}}(\text{HF}) = 3.1 \quad * (I = 0.1)$$

解: $\alpha_{\text{F(H)}} = 1 + [\text{H}^+]K^{\text{H}}(\text{HF}) = 10^{0.4}$

$$[\text{F}^-] = [\text{F}'] / \alpha_{\text{F(H)}} = 10^{-1.4} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

$$\alpha_{\text{Fe}^{3+}(\text{F})} = 1 + [\text{F}^-]\beta_1 + [\text{F}^-]^2\beta_2 + [\text{F}^-]^3\beta_3 = 10^{7.7}$$

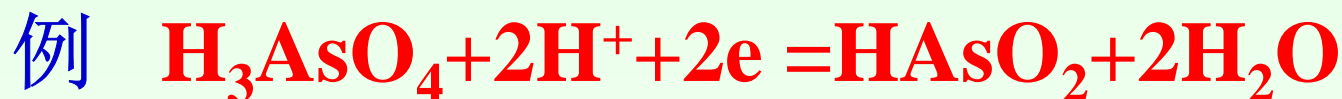
$$\alpha_{\text{Fe}^{2+}(\text{F})} = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi^{\ominus'}(\text{Fe}^{3+}/\text{Fe}^{2+}) &= \varphi^{\ominus}(\text{Fe}^{3+}/\text{Fe}^{2+}) + 0.059 \lg \frac{\alpha_{\text{Fe}^{2+}}}{\alpha_{\text{Fe}^{3+}}} \\ &= 0.77 - 0.059 \times 7.7 = 0.32\text{V} < 0.54\text{V} = \varphi^{\ominus}(\text{I}_2/\text{I}^-) \end{aligned}$$

Fe³⁺不再氧化I⁻, Fe³⁺的干扰被消除.

4. 溶液酸度

(1) $[\text{H}^+]$ 或 $[\text{OH}^-]$ 参加电极反应, 包括在Nernst方程中, 直接影响电位值.

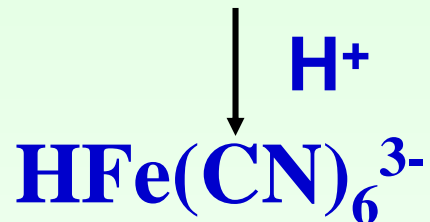


$$\varphi = \varphi^\ominus (\text{As(V)/As(III)}) + \frac{0.059}{2} \lg \frac{[\text{H}^+]^2 [\text{H}_3\text{AsO}_4]}{[\text{HAsO}_2]}$$

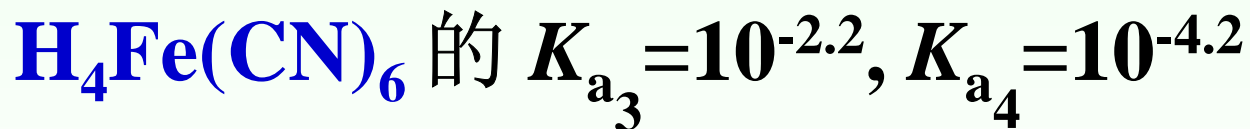


φ 与 $[\text{H}^+]^{14}$ 有关.

(2) 影响Ox 或Red 的存在形式



⋮



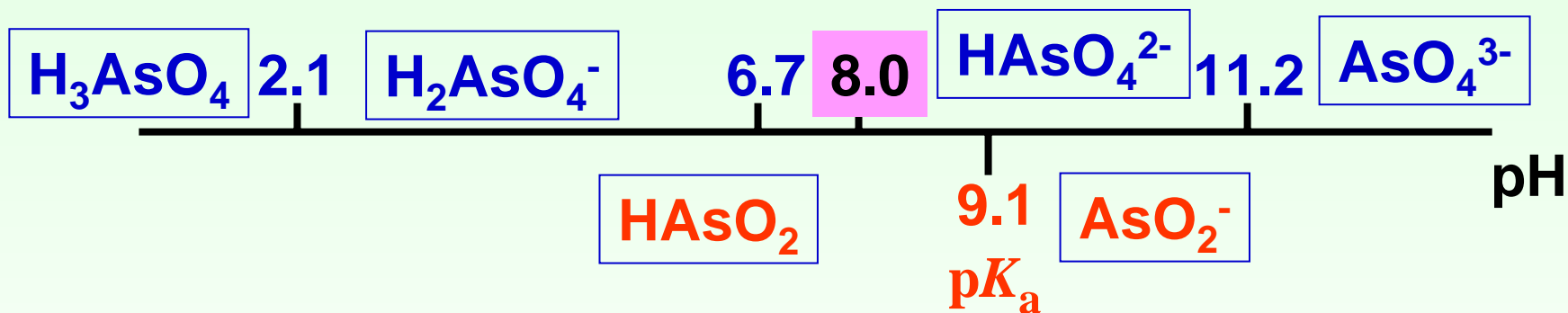
pH < 4时, $\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6^{4-}$ 的质子化使 $\varphi^{\ominus'}$ 增大.

↑

还原型

例5.3

计算pH=8.0时, $\varphi^{\ominus'}(\text{As(V)}/\text{As(III)}) = ?$



电极反应:



$$\varphi^{\ominus} = 0.56 \text{ V}$$

解：方法一

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi &= \varphi^{\ominus}(\text{As(V)/As(III)}) + \frac{0.059}{2} \lg \frac{[\text{H}^+]^2 [\text{H}_3\text{AsO}_4]}{[\text{HAsO}_2]} \\ &= \underbrace{\varphi^{\ominus}(\text{As(V)/As(III)}) + \frac{0.059}{2} \lg \frac{[\text{H}^+]^2 x(\text{H}_3\text{AsO}_4)}{x(\text{HAsO}_2)}}_{\varphi^{\ominus'}(\text{As(V)/As(III)})} + \frac{0.059}{2} \lg \frac{c(\text{As(V)})}{c(\text{As(III)})}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{pH} = 8.0 \text{ 时, } x(\text{HAsO}_2) \approx 1.0, \quad x(\text{H}_3\text{AsO}_4) = 10^{-7.2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi^{\ominus'}(\text{As(V)/As(III)}) &= 0.56 + \frac{0.059}{2} \lg \frac{10^{-8.0 \times 2} \times 10^{-7.2}}{1.0} \\ &= -0.12 \text{ V}\end{aligned}$$

方法二:

pH=8.0 时, HAsO_4^{2-} 、 HAsO_2 为主要形态。

$$[\text{H}_3\text{AsO}_4] = \frac{[\text{HAsO}_4^{2-}][\text{H}^+]^2}{K_{a_1}K_{a_2}}$$
$$\varphi = \underbrace{\varphi^\ominus(\text{As(V)/As(III)}) + \frac{0.059}{2} \lg \frac{[\text{H}^+]^4}{K_{a_1}K_{a_2}}}_{\varphi^{\ominus'}(\text{As(V)/As(III)})} + \frac{0.059}{2} \lg \frac{[\text{HAsO}_4^{2-}]}{[\text{HAsO}_2]}$$

$c(\text{As(V)})$
↑
 $c(\text{As(III)})$

$$\varphi^{\ominus'}(\text{As(V)/As(III)}) = 0.56 + \frac{0.059}{2} (2.1 + 6.7) - 0.059 \times 2\text{pH}$$
$$= 0.82 - 0.118\text{pH} \quad (6.7 < \text{pH} < 9.1 \text{适用})$$

pH = 8.0 时, $\varphi^{\ominus'} = -0.12 \text{ V}$

同样可以推导出不同pH 范围时

As(V)/As(III)电对的条件电位 $\varphi^{\ominus'}$

$$\text{pH} < 2.1 \quad \varphi^{\ominus'} = 0.56 - 0.06\text{pH}$$

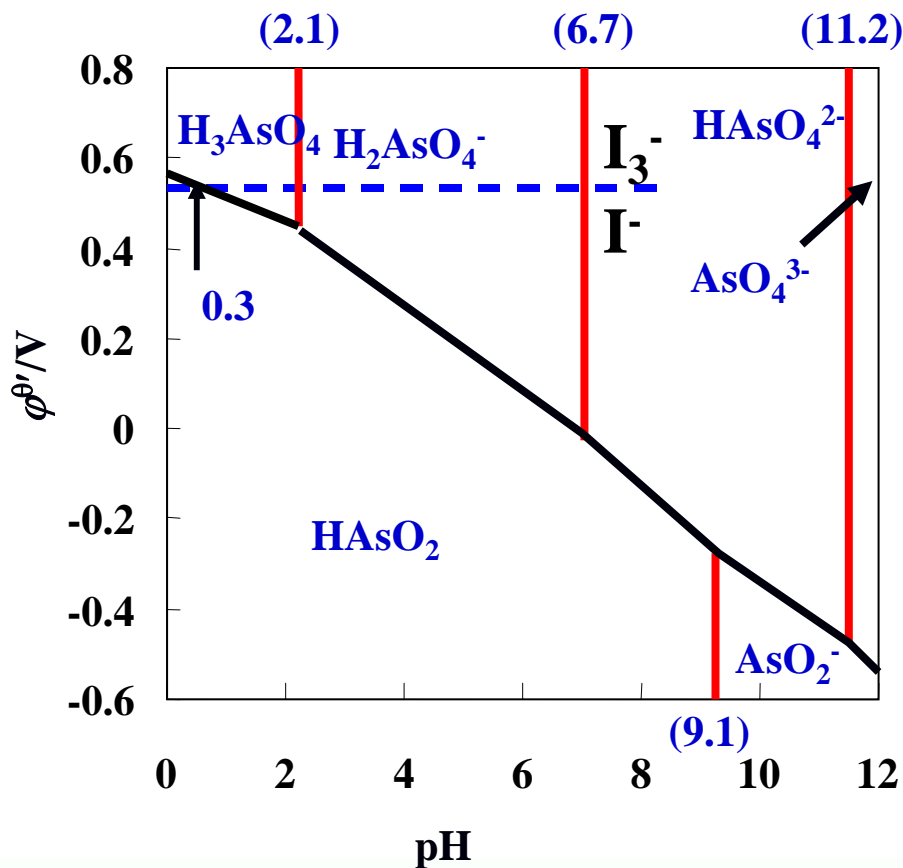
$$2.1 < \text{pH} < 6.7 \quad \varphi^{\ominus'} = 0.62 - 0.09\text{pH}$$

$$6.7 < \text{pH} < 9.1 \quad \varphi^{\ominus'} = 0.82 - 0.12\text{pH}$$

$$9.1 < \text{pH} < 11.2 \quad \varphi^{\ominus'} = 0.55 - 0.09\text{pH}$$

$$11.2 < \text{pH} \quad \varphi^{\ominus'} = 0.89 - 0.12\text{pH}$$

$\varphi^{\ominus'}$ (As(V)/As(III)) 与pH的关系



酸度影响反应方向

pH 8~9时,

I_3^- 可定量氧化As(III)

4 mol·L⁻¹ HCl介质中,

As(V)可定量氧化 $I^- \rightarrow I_3^-$

