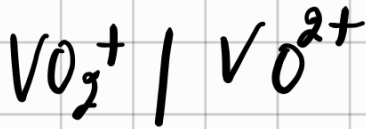
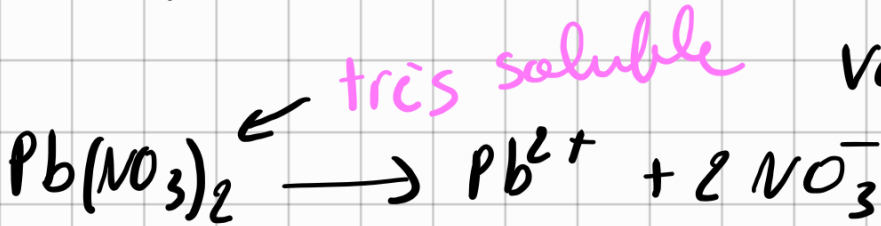


$$\text{VO}_2^+ : n \cdot 0(V) + 2(-2) = +1$$

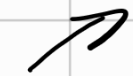


$$\Rightarrow n \cdot 0(V) = +5$$



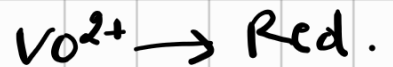
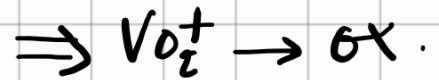
$$\text{VO}^{2+} : n \cdot 0(V) - 2 = +2$$

$$n \cdot 0(V) = 4$$



$$C = 0.2 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

$$V = 100 \text{ cm}^3$$



milieu
acide
car
 $\text{pH} < 7$

$$[\text{VO}_2^+] = 10^{-2} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

$$V = 100 \text{ cm}^3$$

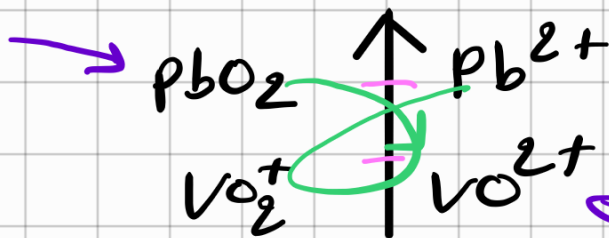
$$[\text{VO}^{2+}] = 0,13 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

$$\text{pH} = 0$$

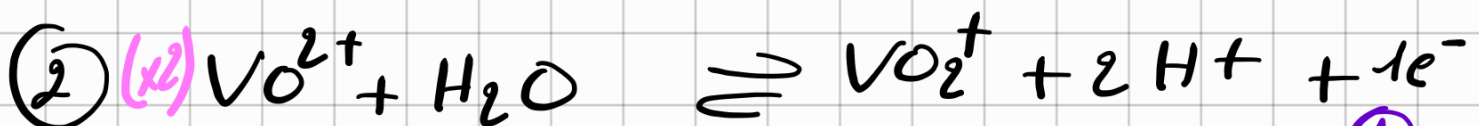
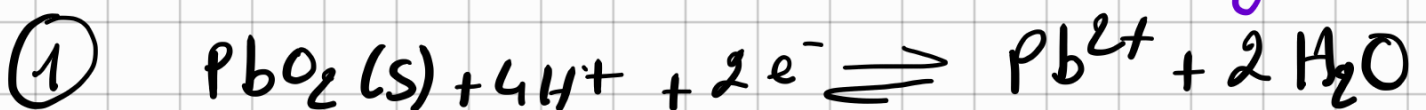
$$1) E_1^0 (\text{PbO}_2(\text{s}) / \text{Pb}^{2+}) = 1,45 \text{ V}$$

$$E_2^0 (\text{VO}_2^+ / \text{VO}^{2+}) = 1 \text{ V.}$$

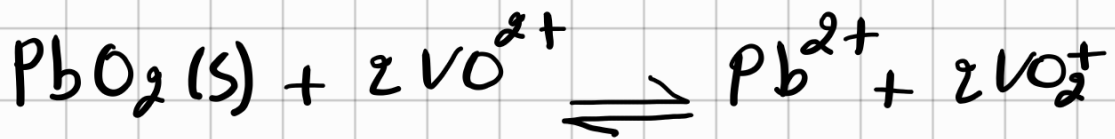
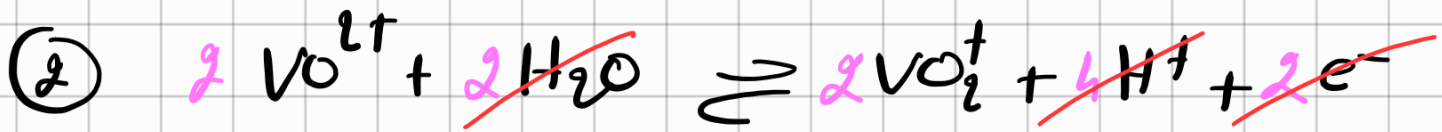
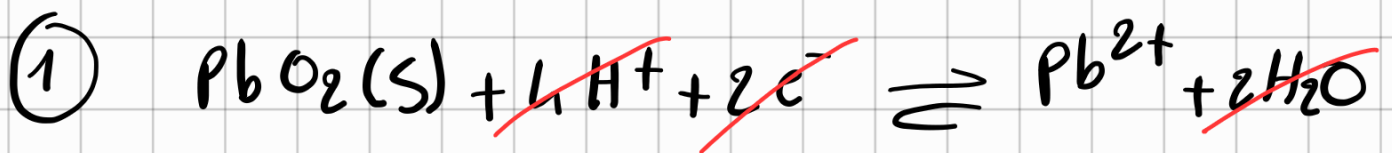
oxydant
le plus
fort



réducteur le +
fort.



①



$$\textcircled{1} \quad E_1 = E_1^\circ + \frac{0,059}{2} \text{Log} \left(\frac{[\text{H}^+]^4}{[\text{Pb}^{2+}]} \right)$$

$$= 1,45 - 0,0295 \text{Log} \left(\frac{1}{0,2} \right)$$

$$\text{pH} = 0 \Rightarrow [\text{H}^+] = 10^{-\text{pH}} = 10^0 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow E_1 = 1,45 + 0,03 (0,699)$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{E_1 = 1,471\text{V}}$$

$$E_2 = E_2^\circ + \frac{0,06}{1} \text{Log} \left(\frac{[\text{VO}_2^+][\text{H}^+]^2}{[\text{VO}^{2+}]} \right)$$

$$= 1 + 0,06 \text{Log} \left(\frac{10^{-2} \times 1}{0,13} \right)$$

$\textcircled{2}$

$$\Rightarrow E_2 = 1 + 0,06 \times (-1,14)$$

$$\Rightarrow E_2 = \underline{0,933V}$$

→ ou E_1) E_2°

Fonctionnement de la pile:

Réduction $E_1 > E_2$ oxydation
 (+) (-)

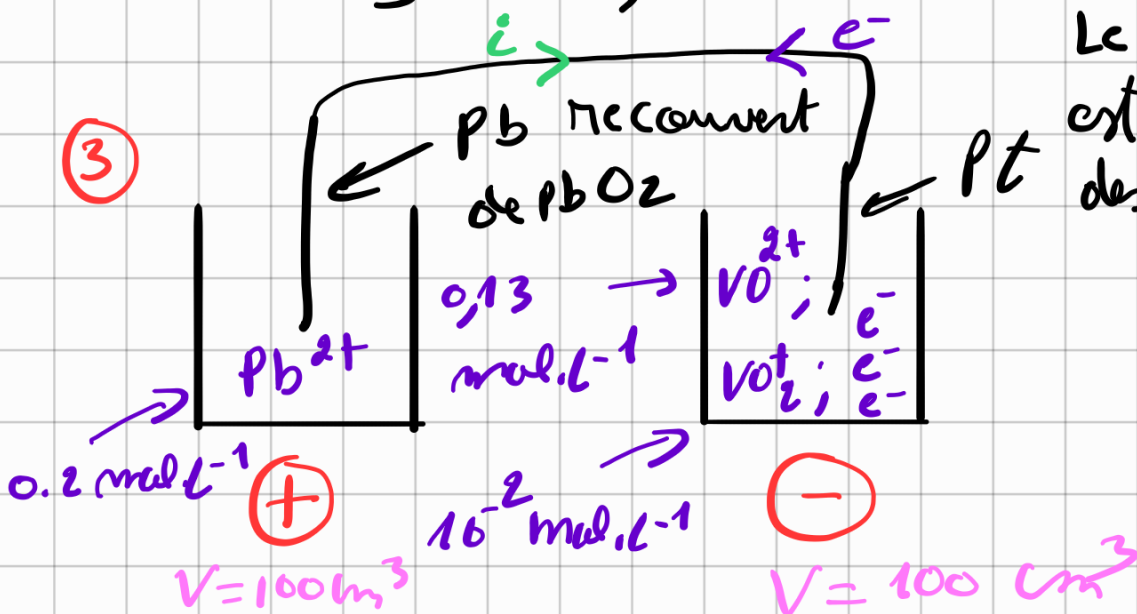
La cathode est en Pb

l'anode est en Pt.

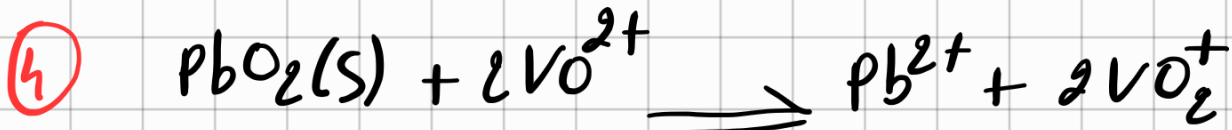
f.e.m

$$\begin{aligned} E &= E_{\text{cathode}} - E_{\text{anode}} \\ &= E_1 - E_2 \\ &= 1,471 - 0,933 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow E = 0,538V$$



Le sens du courant est opposé à celui des électrons.



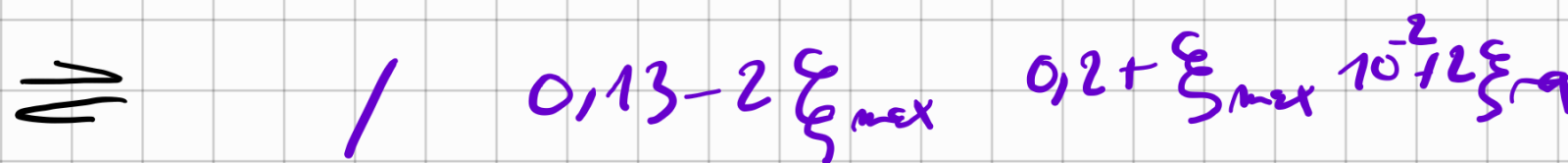
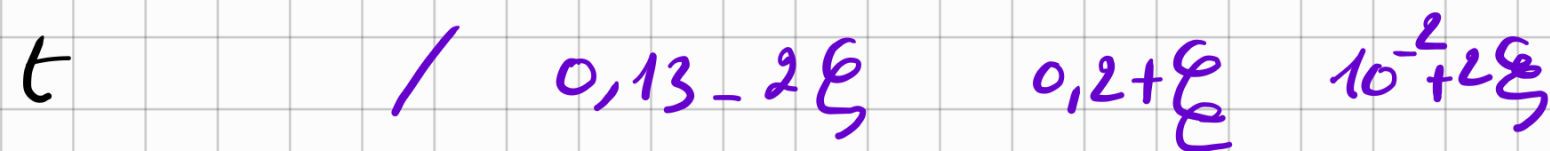
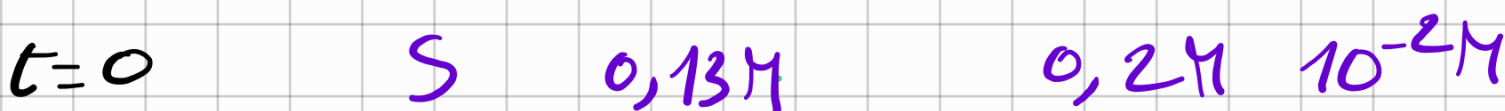
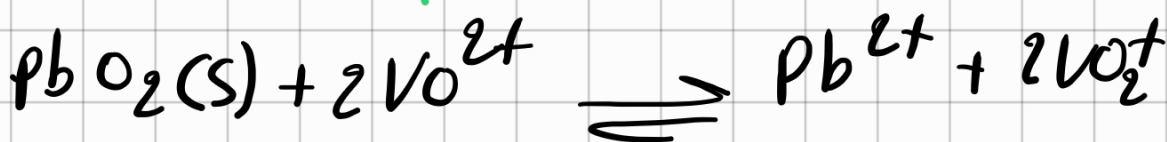
$$K = 10^{\frac{2(E_1^\circ - E_2^\circ)}{0,059}}$$

$$= 10^{\frac{2(1,45 - 1)}{0,059}}$$

$$\Delta E^\circ = \frac{0,059}{n} \text{Log} K$$

$$K = 10^{15} \gg 10^4$$

\Rightarrow réaction totale



$$0,13 - 2\xi = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \xi = 0,065 \text{ mol.l}^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow [Pb^{2+}] = 0,2 + 0,065$$

$$= 0,265 \text{ mol.L}^{-1}$$

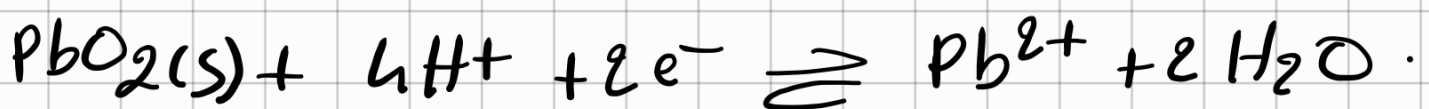
$$[VO_2^+] = 0,14 \text{ mol.L}^{-1}$$

⑤ $[Pb^{2+}] = 0,1 \text{ mol.L}^{-1}$

$\frac{[VO_2^+]}{[V^{2+}]}$ à l'équilibre = ?

à l'équilibre, la f.e.m de la pile est nulle ($E_{pile} = 0$) \Rightarrow

$$E_{PbO_2/Pb^{2+}} = E_{VO_2^+/V^{2+}}$$

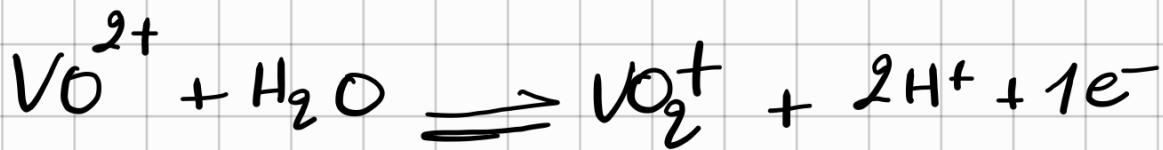


$$E_{PbO_2/Pb^{2+}} = E_{PbO_2/Pb^{2+}}^0 + \frac{0,059}{2} \log \frac{[H^+]^4}{[Pb^{2+}]}$$

or $E_{\text{PbO}_2/\text{Pb}^{2+}} = 1,471$

à l'équilibre $E_{\text{VO}_2^+/ \text{VO}^{2+}} = 1,471\text{V}$.

on résout pour le rapport $\frac{[\text{VO}_2^+]}{[\text{VO}^{2+}]}$



$$E_{\text{VO}_2^+/\text{VO}^{2+}} = E_{\text{VO}_2^+/\text{VO}^{2+}}^{\circ} + \frac{0,059}{1} \text{Log} \left(\frac{[\text{VO}_2^+][\text{H}^+]^2}{[\text{VO}^{2+}]} \right)$$
$$= 1,471\text{V}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1,471 = 1 + 0,059 \text{Log} \left(\frac{[\text{VO}_2^+]}{[\text{VO}^{2+}]} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Log} \left(\frac{[\text{VO}_2^+]}{[\text{VO}^{2+}]} \right) = \frac{0,471}{0,059} \approx 8$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{[\text{VO}_2^+]}{[\text{VO}^{2+}]} = 10^8$$

Edela
pile

$$E = E^{\circ} + \frac{0,059}{n} \text{Log} \left(\frac{[\text{ox}]^n}{[\text{red}]^m} \right)$$

\uparrow
 $E^{\circ}_{\text{ox}} - E^{\circ}_{\text{red}}$

$$\Delta E^{\circ} = \frac{0,059}{n} \text{Log} K$$

$n \leftarrow$ nb d' e^- échangés.

$K > 10^4 \Rightarrow$ Réaction totale et spontanée dans le sens direct.

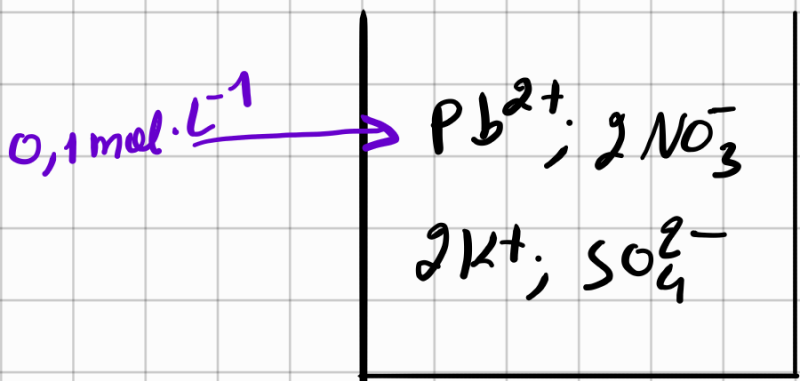
$$\text{Log} x = a \Leftrightarrow x = 10^a$$

$$\frac{[VO_2^+]}{[VO^{2+}]} \sim 10^8 \Leftrightarrow [VO_2^+] = 10^8 [VO^{2+}]$$

$\Rightarrow VO^{2+}$ est presque entièrement oxydé en VO_2^+ à l'équilibre

6

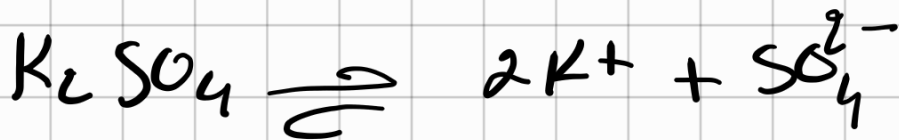
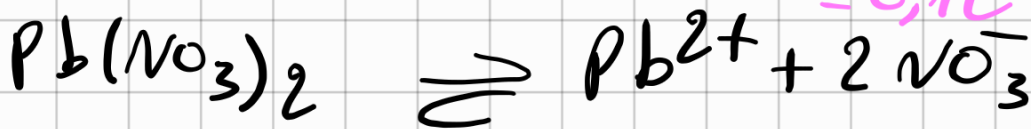
$$PK_s(PbSO_4) = 7,7.$$



$$K_2SO_4 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} m = 2,6 \text{ g} \\ M(K) = 39 \text{ g} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \\ M(S) = 32 \text{ g} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \\ M(O) = 16 \text{ g} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \end{array} \right.$$

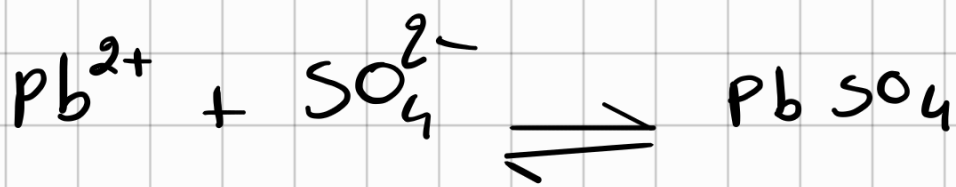
$$V = 100 \text{ cm}^3 = 100 \text{ mL}$$

$$= 0,1 \text{ L}$$



$$f.g.e. m = E_{pile} = E_{ox} - E_{red}$$

$$= E_{PbO_2/Pb^{2+}} - E_{VO_2^+/VO^{2+}}$$

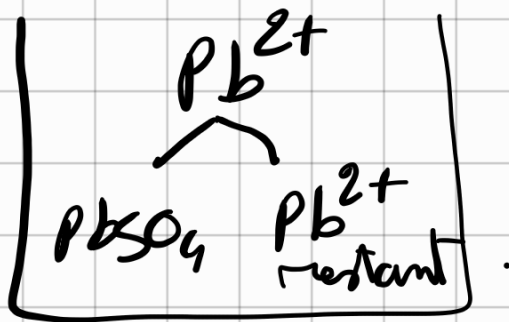


$$K_{PS} = [\text{Pb}^{2+}][\text{SO}_4^{2-}]$$

$$\Rightarrow K_{PS} = 10^{-p_{KS}} = 10^{-7,7}$$

Pas tous le Pb^{2+} initialement introduit ($0,1 \text{ mol.l}^{-1}$) qui va réagir.

Il ya une partie de Pb^{2+} qui va former le précipité PbSO_4



Calculons $[\text{Pb}^{2+}]$ restante puis
trouvons la nouvelle valeur de
f.e.m.

$$K_{ps} = 10^{-7,7} = [Pb^{2+}][SO_4^{2-}]$$

$$\Rightarrow [Pb^{2+}] = \frac{K_{ps}}{[SO_4^{2-}]}$$

→
qtte restante à l'équilibre
qui va réagir avec VO_2^+

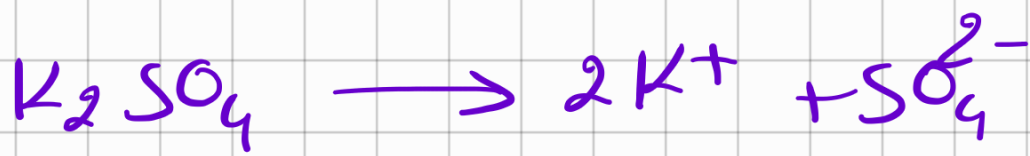
$[SO_4^{2-}]$?

$$n(K_2SO_4) = \frac{m(K_2SO_4)}{M(K_2SO_4)}$$

$$m(K_2SO_4) = \underline{2,6 \text{ g}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M(K_2SO_4) &= 2 \times M(K) + M(S) + 4 \times M(O) \\ &= (2 \times 39) + 32 + (4 \times 16) \\ &= \underline{174 \text{ g} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow n(K_2SO_4) = \frac{2,6}{174} = \underline{0,0149 \text{ mol}}$$

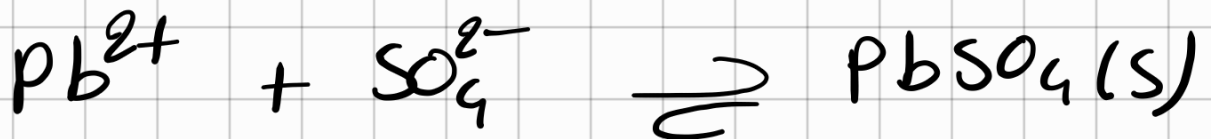


$$[SO_4^{2-}] = \frac{n(SO_4^{2-})}{V_{\text{solution}}}$$

$$= \frac{0,0149 \text{ mol}}{0,1 \text{ L}}$$

$$\Rightarrow [SO_4^{2-}]_0 = \underline{0,149 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}}$$

on cherche $[SO_4^{2-}]_t$ restant
après la précipitation



$$t=0 \quad 0,1 \quad 0,149$$

$$t \quad 0,1 - \xi \quad 0,149 - \xi$$

$$\rightleftharpoons \quad 0,1 - \xi_{\text{max}} \quad 0,149 - \xi_{\text{max}}$$

$$Pb^{2+} : \frac{0,1}{1} = 0,1$$

$$SO_4^{2-} : \frac{0,149}{1} = 0,149$$

$$0,1 < 0,149 \Rightarrow Pb^{2+} \text{ est}$$

le réactif limitant

$$\Rightarrow 0,1 - \xi_{\max} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\xi_{\max} = 0,1 \text{ mol. L}^{-1}}$$

$$\Rightarrow [SO_4^{2-}]_t = 0,149 - 0,1 = \underline{0,049 \text{ M}}$$

$$\Rightarrow [Pb^{2+}]_{\text{éq}} = \frac{K_{PS}}{[SO_4^{2-}]} = \frac{10^{-7,7}}{0,049}$$

$$\Rightarrow [Pb^{2+}] = 4,072 \times 10^{-7} \text{ mol. L}^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow E_1 = E_{PbO_2/Pb^{2+}} = E_{PbO_2/Pb^{2+}} + \frac{0,059}{2} \lg \left(\frac{[H^+]^4}{[Pb^{2+}]} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow E_1' = 1,45 + \frac{0,059}{2} \log \left(\frac{1}{4,072 \times 10^{-7}} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{E_1' = 1,638 V}$$

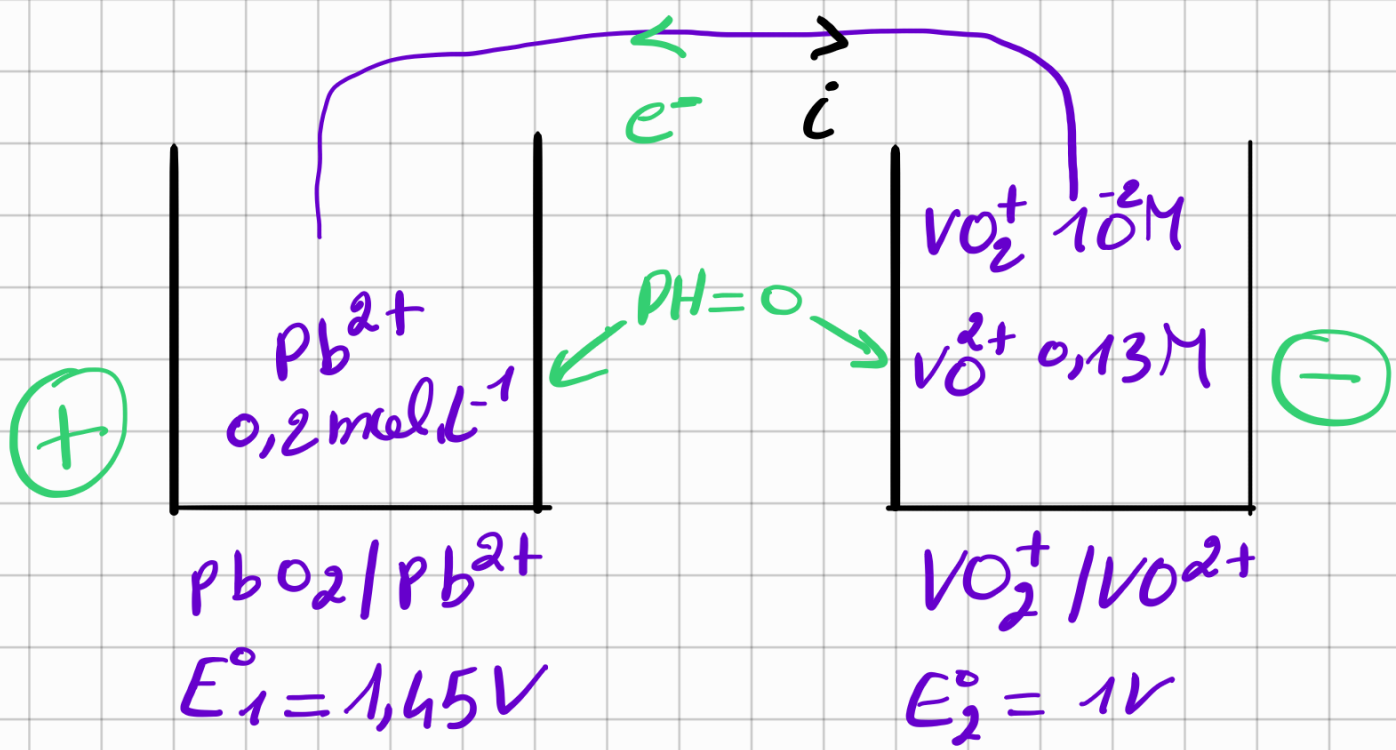
$$E_2 = 0,933 V = E_{VO_2/VO^{2+}} \text{ neste inchange.}$$

$$f.e.m = E_{ox} - E_{red}$$

$$= E_1' - E_2$$

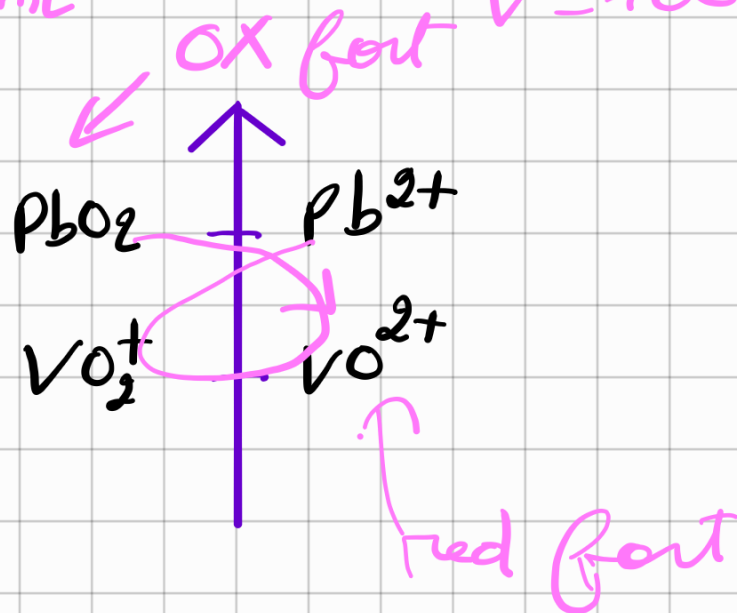
$$= 1,638 - 0,933$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{f.c.m = 0,705 V}$$



$V = 100 \text{ mL}$

$V = 100 \text{ mL}$



$$E = E^\circ + \frac{0,059}{n} \log \left(\frac{[\text{ox}]^n}{[\text{red}]^m} \right)$$

$$\Delta E^\circ = \frac{0,059}{n} \log K. \quad n = \text{nb d'és échangés}$$

