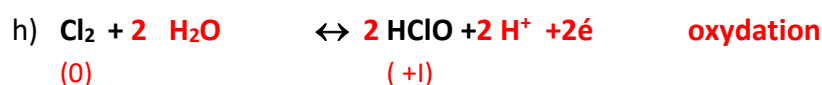
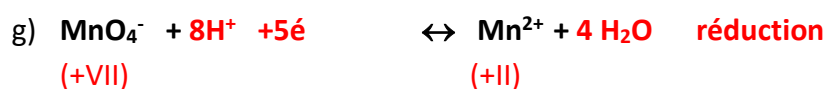
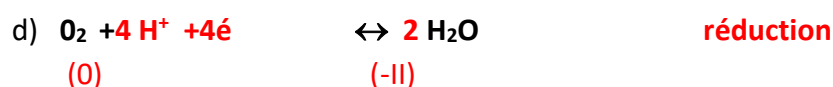
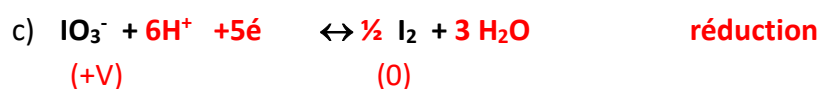
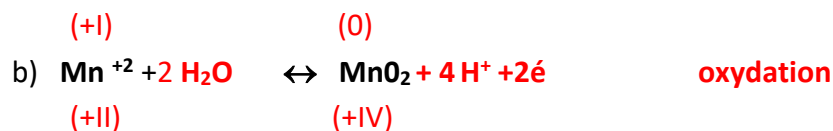


Corrigé TD Oxydoréduction

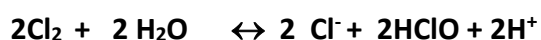
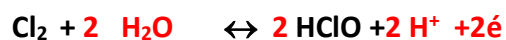
Exercice 01

1-



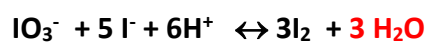
2-

En combinant les demi-réactions f) et h)



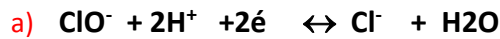
Réaction de **dismutation** : le chlore joue le rôle d'oxydant et de réducteur

En combinant les demi réactions et c) et e)



Reaction d'amphotérisation =commutation=retrodismitation

Exercice 02:

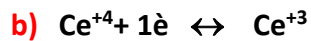


-Valeur de l'équivalent pour ClO^-

Un ion ClO^- met en jeu 2e : $\text{eq} = \text{PM}/2 = 74.5/2 = 37.25 \text{ g}$

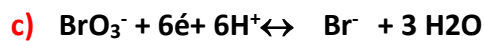
-Concentration en g/L

$$C \text{ g/L} = N \cdot \text{eq} = 0.015 \cdot 37.25 = 0.559 \text{ g/L}$$



$$\text{Eq} = \text{PM} = 332 \text{ g}$$

$$C = 16.6 \text{ g/L}$$

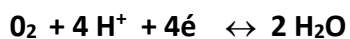


$$\text{Eq} = \text{PM}/6 = 27.83 \text{ g}$$

$$C = 6.96 \text{ g/L}$$

Exercice 03 :

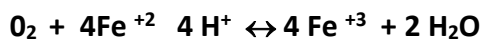
$$E^\circ_1 (\text{O}_2 / \text{H}_2\text{O}) > E^\circ_2 (\text{Fe}^{+3} / \text{Fe}^{+2})$$



réduction $E_1 = E^\circ_1 + 0,059/4 \log [\text{H}^+]^4 P_{\text{O}_2} / [\text{H}_2\text{O}]^2$



oxydation $E_2 = E^\circ_2 + 0,059 \log [\text{Fe}^{+3}] / [\text{Fe}^{+2}]$



A cette réaction correspond la constante d'équilibre K

$$K = \frac{[\text{Fe}^{+3}]^4}{[\text{Fe}^{+2}]^4 \cdot [\text{H}^+]^4}$$

À l'équilibre $E_1 = E_2$:

$$E^\circ_1 - E^\circ_2 = 0,059/4 \log [\text{Fe}^{+3}]^4 / [\text{Fe}^{+2}]^4 - 0,059/4 \log [\text{H}^+]^4 P_{\text{O}_2} / [\text{H}_2\text{O}]^2$$

$$= 0,059/4 \log \left[\frac{[\text{Fe}^{+3}]^4}{[\text{Fe}^{+2}]^4 [\text{H}^+]^4} \right] \quad \left. \vphantom{\frac{[\text{Fe}^{+3}]^4}{[\text{Fe}^{+2}]^4 [\text{H}^+]^4}} \right\} K$$

$$\log K = (1.23 - 0.77)4 / 0.059 = 35.93$$

$K = 10^{35.93}$ réaction totalement déplacée vers la droite

En se réduisant l'oxygène provoque l'oxydation des Fe^{+2} en Fe^{+3}

Autrement dit les solutions de Fe^{+2} ne sont pas stables dans l'air

Exercice 04 :

$$1- E_1 = E_1^\circ + 0.059 / 2 \log [H^+]^2 [Q] / [QH_2]$$

$$E_1 = E_1^\circ - 0.059 \text{pH} + 0.03 \log [Q] / [QH_2]$$

$$[Q] = [QH_2] = 1M$$

$$E_1 = E_1^\circ - 0.059 \text{pH} = E_1^{\circ'}$$

$$2- E_1^{\circ'} = +0.435 \text{ V à pH} = 5$$

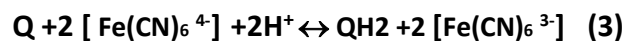
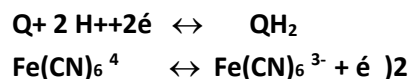
$$E_1^\circ = E_1^{\circ'} + 0.059 \text{pH} = 0.73 \text{ V}$$

$$\text{À pH} = 3 \quad E_1^{\circ'} = E_1^\circ - 0.059 \text{pH} = 0.73 - 0.059 \cdot 3 = 0.553 \text{ V}$$

3- Les ions H^+ n'interviennent pas dans la demi réaction 2, le potentiel du couple ferrocyanure ferricyanure est donc indépendant du pH

$$E_2 = E_2^\circ + 0.059 \log [\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6^{3-}] / [\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6^{4-}]$$

4-



Si le pH diminue ($[H^+]$ augmente) la réaction 3 se déplacera dans le sens 1 selon le chatelier

$$5- \text{À pH} = 5 \quad E_1^{\circ'} = 0.435 \text{ V}$$

$$E_2^\circ = +0.490 \text{ V}$$

$E_2^\circ > E_1^{\circ'}$ le couple $\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6^{3-} / [\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6^{4-}]$ est plus oxydant que Q / QH_2 $\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6^{3-} / [\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6^{4-}]$: la réaction 3 est déplacée vers le sens 2 (vers la gauche)

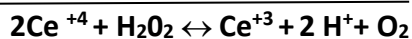
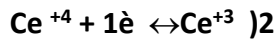
$$6- \text{À pH} = 3 \quad E_1^{\circ'} = 0.553 \text{ V}$$

$$E_2^\circ = +0.490 \text{ V}$$

$E_1^{\circ'} > E_2^{\circ}$ le couple Q/QH₂ est plus oxydant que $\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6^{3-} / [\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]^{4-}$: la réaction 3 est déplacée vers le sens 1 (vers la droite)

Exercice 05 :

A-



$$- \quad n \text{ eq Ce}^{+4} = n \text{ eq H}_2\text{O}_2$$

$$M_{\text{Ce}} \cdot Z_1 \cdot V_{\text{Ce}} = M_{\text{H}_2\text{O}_2} Z_2 V_{\text{H}_2\text{O}_2}$$

$$V_{\text{Ce}} = 20 \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{-3} / 0.1 = 0.4 \text{ ml}$$

B-

$$\text{Log } K = (E^{\circ}1 - E^{\circ}2)pq / 0,059$$

$$K = 10^{25.08}$$

Réaction quantitative

C- La réaction est quantitative

1 mole H₂O₂ libère 1mole O₂

$10^{-3} \text{ M H}_2\text{O}_2$ libère $10^{-3} \text{ M O}_2 >$ Solubilité de l'oxygène $0.25 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ M}$:

Dégagement de l'oxygène sous forme gazeuse (on observe des bulles au sein de la solution)

D-



$$K_s = [\text{Ce}^{+4}] [\text{OH}^-]^4 = 10^{-54.8}$$

$$[\text{OH}^-] = \sqrt[4]{K_s / [\text{Ce}^{+4}]} = 1.12 \cdot 10^{-13} \text{ M}$$

$$\text{pH} = 14 + \log [\text{OH}^-] = 1.05$$



$$[\text{OH}^-] = 3.687 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ M} \quad \text{et} \quad \text{pH} = 7.57$$

E- $0 < \text{pH} < 1.05$

F -

À $\text{pH} = 7$ formation de $\text{Ce}(\text{OH})_4$

$$K_s = [\text{Ce}^{+4}] [\text{OH}^-]^4 = 10^{-54.8}$$

$$[\text{Ce}^{+4}] = K_s / [\text{OH}^-]^4 = K_s / (K_e / \text{H}^+)^4$$

$$[\text{Ce}^{+4}] = 15.85 [\text{H}^+]^4$$

$$E_1 = E_1^\circ + 0.059 \log 15.85 [\text{H}^+]^4 / [\text{Ce}^{+3}]$$

$$E_1'' = 1.512 - 0.24 \text{pH} = -0.168 \text{ V}$$



$$E_2 = E_2^\circ + 0.059 / 2 \log [\text{H}^+]^2 [\text{O}_2] / [\text{H}_2\text{O}_2]$$

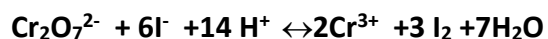
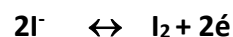
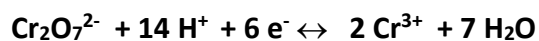
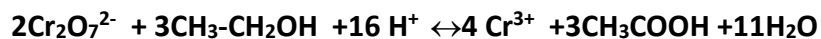
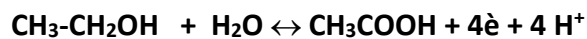
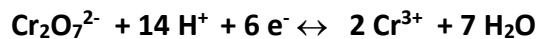
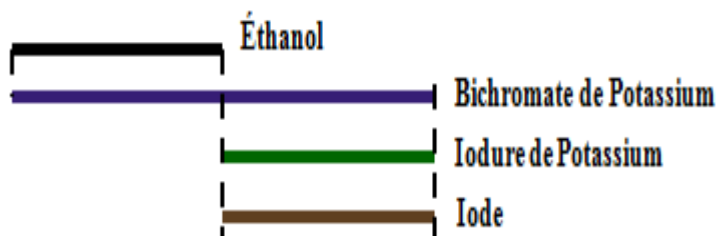
$$E_2'' = E_2^\circ - 0.059 \text{pH} = 0.67 - 0.059 \cdot 7 = 0.257 \text{ V}$$

$$- E_2'' > E_1''$$

$$\log k = -14.40$$

$$K = 3.98 \cdot 10^{-15} \text{ reaction non quantitative}$$

Exercice 06:



$$C_{\text{ethanol}} = \frac{n_{\text{eq Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-} \text{ total}} - n_{\text{eq Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-} \text{ excès}}}{Z \cdot V \text{ échantillon}} = 0.01 \text{ M}$$

$$C_{\text{g/l}} = 0.01 \cdot 46 = 0.046 \text{ g/l}$$