

What are Oxidation-Reduction Potentials?

Worksheet

Standard reduction potential (E) in volts shows the tendency of a species to gain electrons. $E_{\text{cell}} = E_{\text{cathode}} - E_{\text{anode}}$; a positive E_{cell} indicates a spontaneous reaction.

$$E_{\text{cell}} = E_{\text{cathode}} - E_{\text{anode}}$$

Questions

1. For a cell with Cathode $E = +1.50 \text{ V}$ and Anode $E = +0.62 \text{ V}$, what is E_{cell} ?

- A) $+0.88 \text{ V}$
- B) $+2.12 \text{ V}$
- C) $+1.50 \text{ V}$
- D) $+0.62 \text{ V}$

2. Which species is the strongest oxidising agent (most likely to be reduced)?

- A) Li / Li: 3.04 V
- B) Cl / Cl: $+1.36 \text{ V}$
- C) Zn / Zn: 0.76 V
- D) H / H: 0.00 V

3. If $E_{\text{cell}} = 0.25 \text{ V}$, is the reaction spontaneous?

- A) Yes, it's always spontaneous
- B) No, energy must be applied
- C) Yes, negative means reduction
- D) Needs more information

4. What does the cathode reduction potential represent?

- A) The tendency to be oxidised
- B) The tendency to be reduced
- C) The rate of reaction
- D) The energy released

5. Calculate E_{cell} for a cell with Cu/Cu cathode ($E = +0.34 \text{ V}$) and Zn/Zn anode ($E = 0.76 \text{ V}$).

6. Is the reaction $\text{Ag} + \text{Fe} \rightarrow \text{Ag} + \text{Fe}$ spontaneous? (Ag/Ag: $E = +0.80 \text{ V}$; Fe/Fe: $E = 0.44 \text{ V}$).

7. A cell has $E_{\text{cathode}} = +1.36 \text{ V}$ and $E_{\text{anode}} = +0.80 \text{ V}$. Calculate E_{cell} .

8. Define: What does standard reduction potential (E) measure?

9. Define: Formula for cell potential using E?

10. Define: When is a redox reaction spontaneous?

Answer Key

1. A) $+0.88 \text{ V} - E_{\text{cell}} = 1.50 - 0.62 = +0.88 \text{ V}$
2. B) Cl / Cl^- : $+1.36 \text{ V}$ - Highest E = strongest oxidising agent. Cl has the highest value shown.
3. B) No, energy must be applied - Negative E_{cell} means non-spontaneous under standard conditions.
4. B) The tendency to be reduced - E_{cathode} is the tendency of that half-reaction to be reduced.
5. $E_{\text{cell}} = E_{\text{cathode}} - E_{\text{anode}}$ $E_{\text{cell}} = (+0.34) - (0.76) = -0.42 \text{ V}$ (non-spontaneous)
6. Cathode: $\text{Ag}^+ + e^- \rightarrow \text{Ag}$ ($E = +0.80 \text{ V}$) Anode: $\text{Fe} \rightarrow \text{Fe}^{2+} + 2e^-$ ($E = 0.44 \text{ V}$) $E_{\text{cell}} = 0.80 - (0.44) = +0.36 \text{ V}$ (positive, spontaneous)
7. $E_{\text{cell}} = E_{\text{cathode}} - E_{\text{anode}}$ $E_{\text{cell}} = 1.36 - 0.80 = +0.56 \text{ V}$ (spontaneous)
8. The tendency of a species to be reduced (gain electrons), measured in volts (V).
9. $E_{\text{cell}} = E_{\text{cathode}} - E_{\text{anode}}$
10. When $E_{\text{cell}} > 0$ (positive cell potential).

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