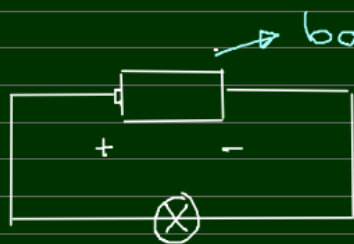


Hoofdstuk 11

Inleiding uit de natuurkunde



→ batterij → levert stroom

$$(\dots A = \dots C s^{-1})$$

↓
eenheid van lading.

Lading → geladen deeltjes (door een metalen draad)



Elektronen (e^-): waar komen deze e^- vandaan?

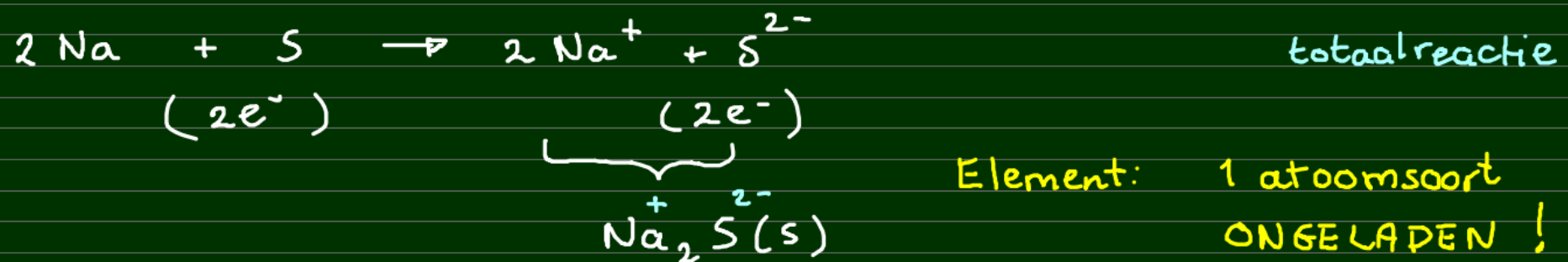
Uit de batterij als gevolg van een chemische reactie

waarbij e^- worden overgedragen. (elektronenoverdracht)

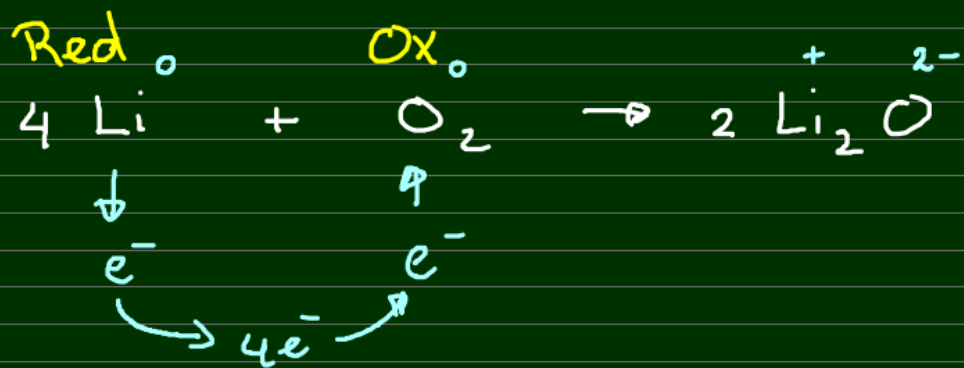
Deeltje dat e^- afstaat : reductor red

" " " opneemt : oxidator ox opnemen

reactie: redox reactie



ION $\neq$ element



ALLE metalen zijn RED
 „ niet-metalen zijn OX (witz. H_2)



lading links en rechts gelijk !

ijzer + jood $\rightarrow$ ijzer (II) jodide of ijzer (III) jodide

elementen zout, opgebouwd uit ionen

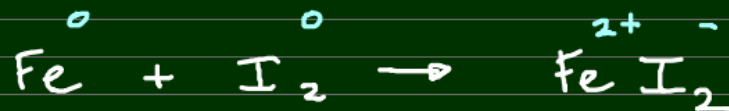
ijzer = Fe

jood = I_2 (tab 40A)

ijzer (II) = Fe^{2+}

jodide = I^-

ijzer (III) = Fe^{3+}

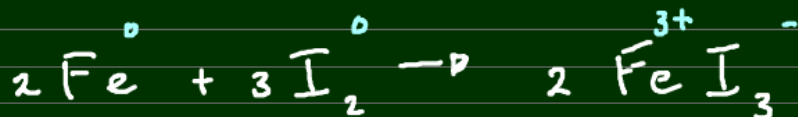


$\rightarrow$ hoeft niet genoteerd te worden,
maar kan wel handig zijn



2x !

3x .




$$\text{Pb} + \text{Zn}^{2+} \not\rightarrow \text{Pb}^{2+} + \text{Zn}$$

De ox Pb^{2+} is sterker ⁴⁴ dan de ox Zn^{2+}

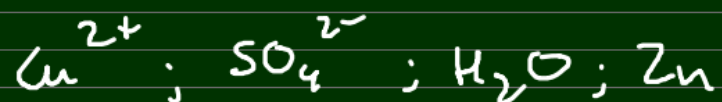
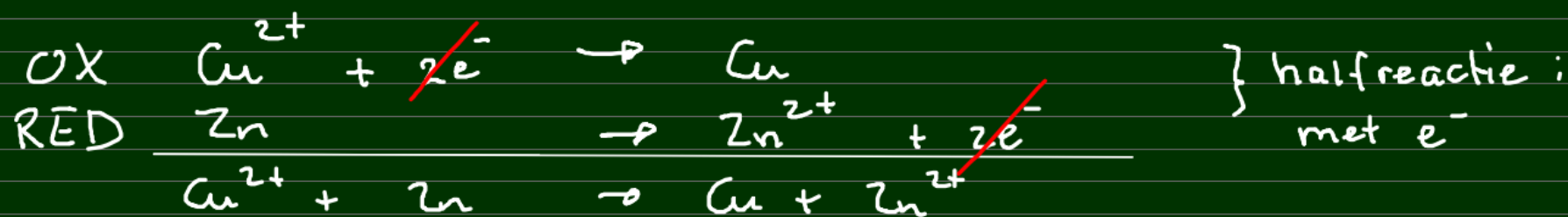
- * staat gemakkelijke e^- of (RED)
- ** neemt " e^- op (OX)

Edele metalen zijn zwakke reductoren.

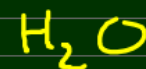


Gebruik van BINAS.

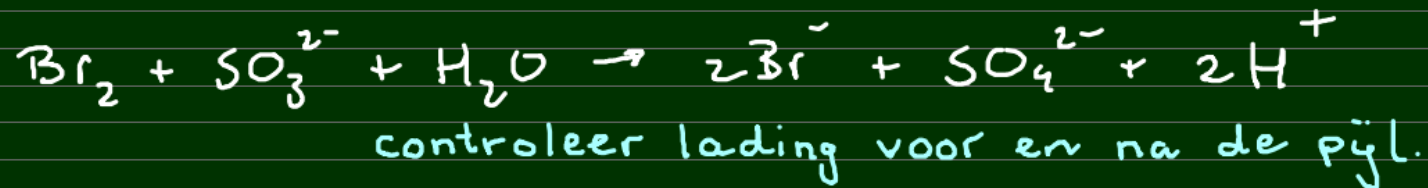
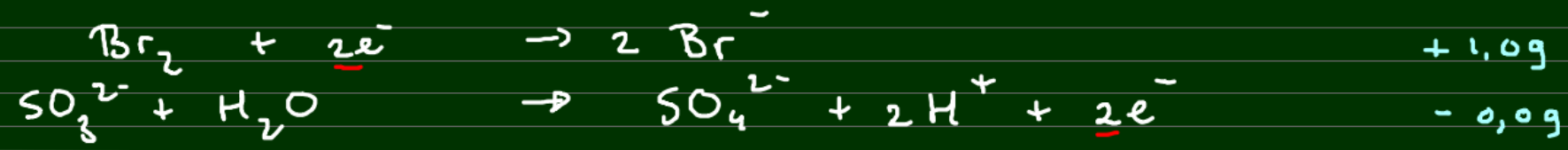
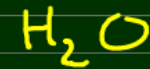
Een oplossing van kopersulfaat met daarin een stukje zink.
Waarneming: roodbruine aanslag op zink.
 koper.



opl. van natriumsulfiet + bromwater.



opl. van natriumsulfiet + broomwater.



Stencil met overzicht oxidatoren en reductoren

→ niet toegestaan bij toets, dus LEREN.

Lieve koning Racana maar zijn iijze

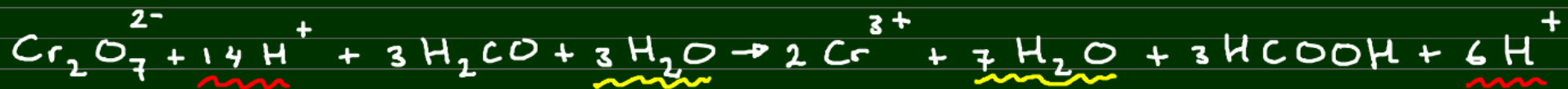
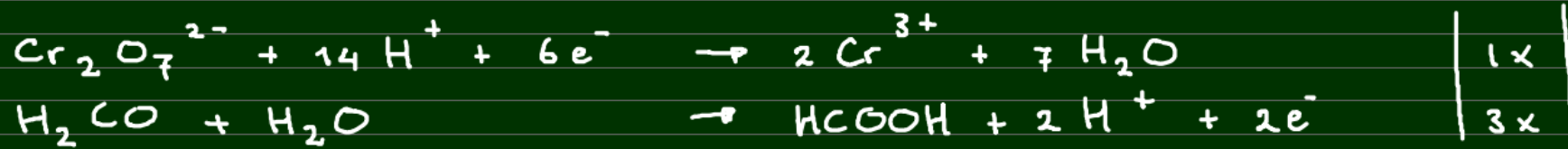
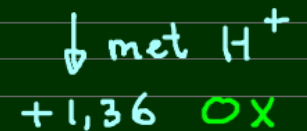
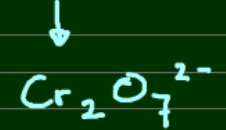
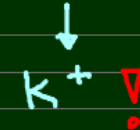
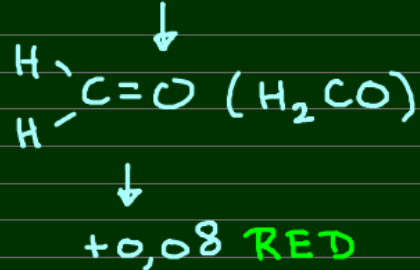
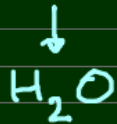
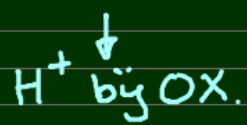
Lieve koning Racana maar zijn iijze net in de kon

volgorde van metalen als reductor van sterk naar zwak(ke)

Geef halfreacties + totaalreactie.

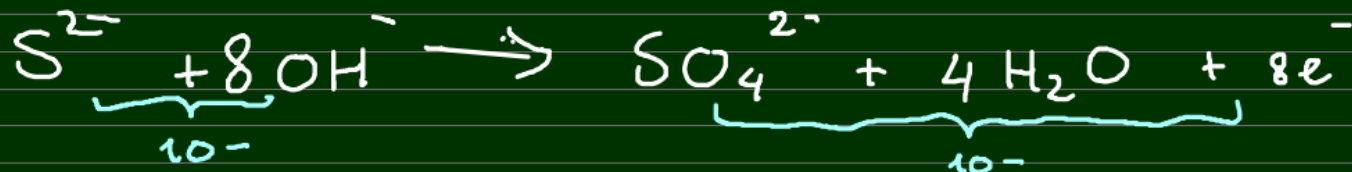
Aangezuurde opl. van methanal

+ opl. van kaliumdichromaat



opg. 4/m 11.2
+ stencil

blz. 133



Hulpdeeltjes

oxidatiegetal = (denkbeeldige) lading.

OX / RED

REGEL : H = 1+

O = 2-

element = 0

H⁺ / H₂O



• H₂O / OH⁻

2-

S + 8OH⁻

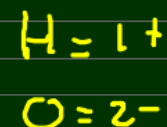
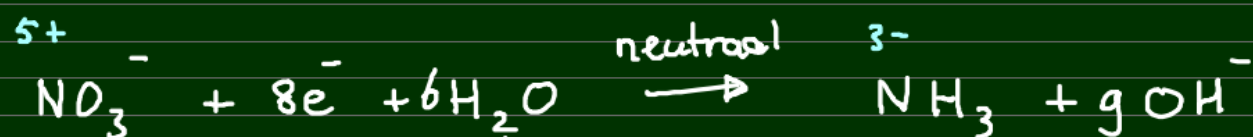
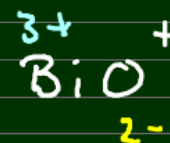
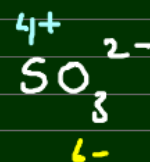
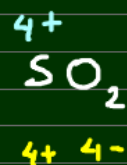
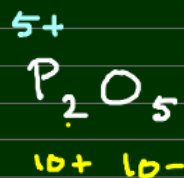
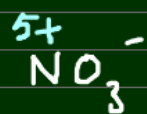
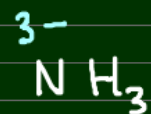
→

6+ 2-

SO₄ + 8e⁻ + 4H₂O

4 x 2-

6+ 8- = 2-



tabel

4g



OX / RED

$\text{H}^+ / \text{H}_2\text{O}$

$\rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O} / \text{OH}^-$

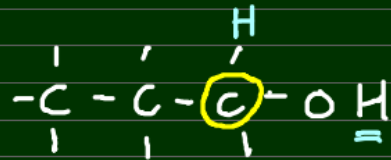
opdrachten stencil



Naam: _____ Cijfer: _____
 Vak: _____
 Datum: _____ Klas: _____

1.	Zwavel dioxide = SO_2 Broomwater = $Br_2(aq)$	
a	$Br_2 + 2e^- \rightarrow 2 Br^-$ +1,09	
	$SO_2 + 2 H_2O \rightarrow SO_4^{2-} + 4 H^+ + 2e^-$ +0,17	
	$Br_2 + SO_2 + 2 H_2O \rightarrow 2 Br^- + SO_4^{2-} + 4 H^+$	
b	$Br_2(aq)$ = geel/oranje (tab. 65B)	
	Br^- kleurloos $\rightarrow$ dus bromwater ontkleurt	
2.	$Na_2S_2O_3 \cdot Na^+$ en SO_3^{2-} Jood = I_2	
	$I_2 + 2e^- \rightarrow 2 I^-$ +0,54	
	$2 S_2O_3^{2-} \rightarrow S_4O_6^{2-} + 2e^-$ +0,10	
	$I_2 + 2 S_2O_3^{2-} \rightarrow 2 I^- + S_4O_6^{2-}$	
3.	Ijzer: Fe Azijnzuur is een zuur en voor ieder zuur, behalve salpierzuur, wordt bij redox H^+ gebruikt.	
	$2 H^+ + 2e^- \rightarrow H_2$ +0,00	
	$Fe \rightarrow Fe^{2+} + 2e^-$ -0,45	
	$2 H^+ + Fe \rightarrow H_2 + Fe^{2+}$	
4.	Lood(II)oxide: $Pb^{2+} O^{2-}(s)$ Methaan = $CH_4(g)$	
	gegeven: er ontstaat lood (=Pb), dus wordt de O in PbO gebruikt om CH_4 te verbranden. Hierbij ontstaat CO of CO_2 en H_2O	
	$CH_4(g) + 3 PbO(s) \rightarrow 3 Pb(s) + CO(g) + 2 H_2O(l)$	
	$\begin{matrix} 8e^- & 6e^- \end{matrix}$	
	of $CH_4(g) + 4 PbO(s) \rightarrow 4 Pb(s) + CO_2(g) + 2 H_2O(l)$	
	$\begin{matrix} 8e^- & 8e^- \end{matrix}$	
5.	$KMnO_4$ -opl = K^+ en MnO_4^- Aangezuurd: H^+ erbij	
	Oxaalzuur = $H_2C_2O_4 \rightarrow$ een reductor, dus nu niet als H noteren	
	$MnO_4^- + 8 H^+ + 5e^- \rightarrow Mn^{2+} + 4 H_2O$ 2V +1,51	
	$H_2C_2O_4 \rightarrow 2 CO_2 + 2 H^+ + 2e^-$ 5V -0,49	
	$2 MnO_4^- + 16 H^+ + 5 H_2C_2O_4 \rightarrow 2 Mn^{2+} + 8 H_2O + 10 CO_2 + 10 H^+$	
	$2 MnO_4^- + 6 H^+ + 5 H_2C_2O_4 \rightarrow 2 Mn^{2+} + 8 H_2O + 10 CO_2$	

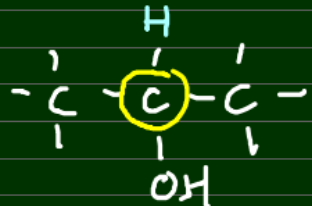
6.	Kaliumjodide opl = $K^+ + I^-$ Waterstofperoxide = H_2O_2	
	Naarzuur geldt voor ALLE aanwezige deeltjes, maar heeft alleen effect bij de oxidator. In dit geval: H_2O_2	
	$H_2O_2 + 2 H^+ + 2e^- \rightarrow 2 H_2O$ +1,78	
	$2 I^- \rightarrow I_2 + 2e^-$ +0,54	
	$H_2O_2 + 2 H^+ + 2 I^- \rightarrow 2 H_2O + I_2$	
7a.	$4 CeO_2 \rightarrow 2 Ce_2O_3 + O_2$	
b.	In CeO_2 geldt: $Ce^{4+} O_2^{2-}$. Er ontstaat O_2 uit O^{2-} , dus O^{2-} heeft e^- afgestaan en heeft gereageerd als reductor.	
	In Ce_2O_3 geldt: $Ce^{3+} O_3^{2-}$. Dus Ce^{4+} is omgezet in Ce^{3+} door e^- op te nemen. Ce^{4+} is de oxidator.	
8.	$CH_3COO^- + H_2O \rightarrow HCO_3^- + H^+$ $\rightarrow$ C kloppend maken:	
	$3 CH_3COO^- + H_2O \rightarrow 2 HCO_3^- + H^+$ $\rightarrow$ O kloppend maken:	
	$3 CH_3COO^- + 4 H_2O \rightarrow 2 HCO_3^- + H^+$ $\rightarrow$ H kloppend maken:	
	$1 CH_3COO^- + 4 H_2O \rightarrow 2 HCO_3^- + 9 H^+$ $\rightarrow e^-$ toevoegen:	
	$1 CH_3COO^- + 4 H_2O \rightarrow 2 HCO_3^- + 9 H^+ + 8 e^-$	
	Tip: maak geen gebruik van oxidatietoestanden bij koolstofverbindingen.	



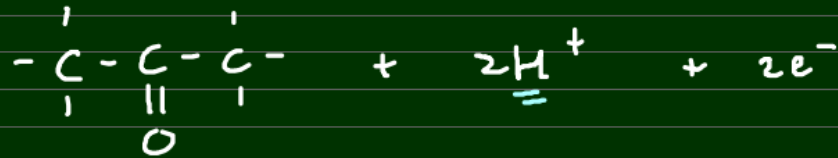
RED
primair



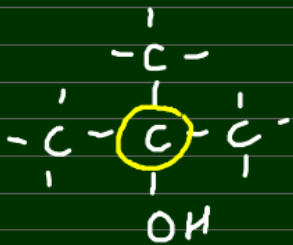
propanal



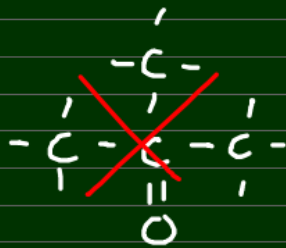
RED
secundair

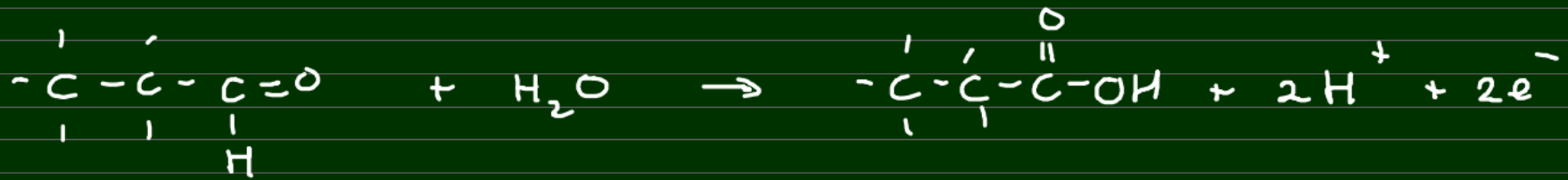


propanon

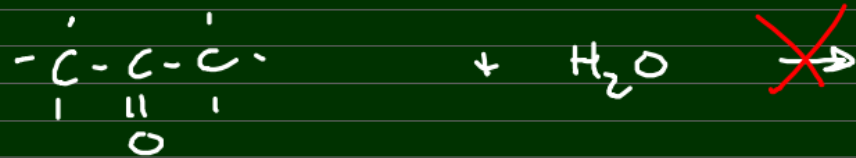


RED
tertiar



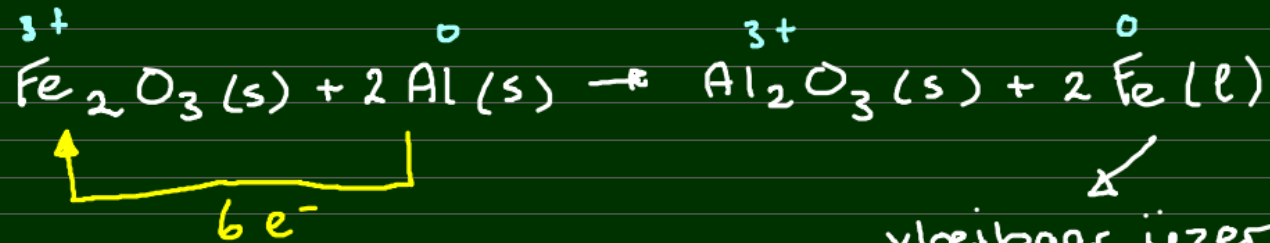


RED.



Demo thermiet

↳ een mengsel van Fe_2O_3 en Al



✓
vloeibaar ijzer door de
vrijgekomen warmte.

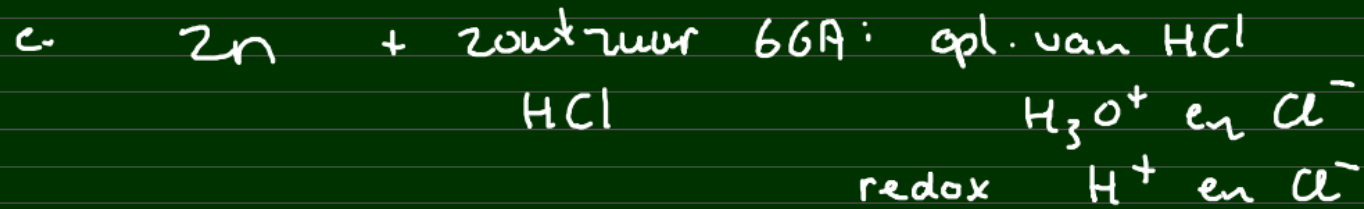
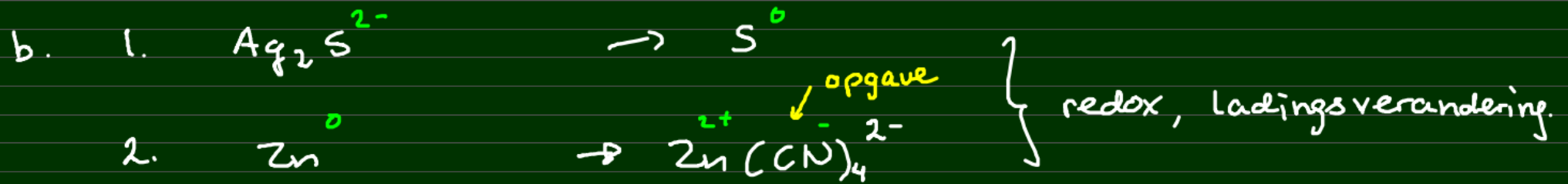
Afsluiting H11 blz 144

5. Chloorgas in warme kaliloog $\rightarrow$ chloride + chloraat.

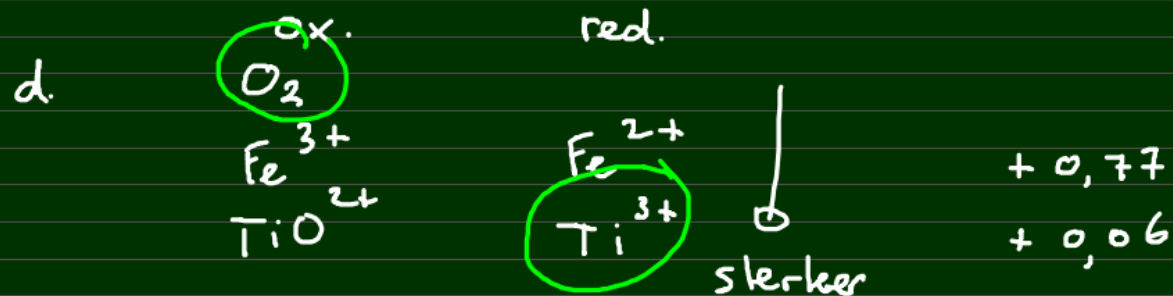
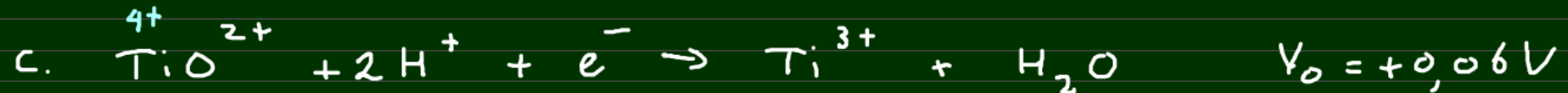
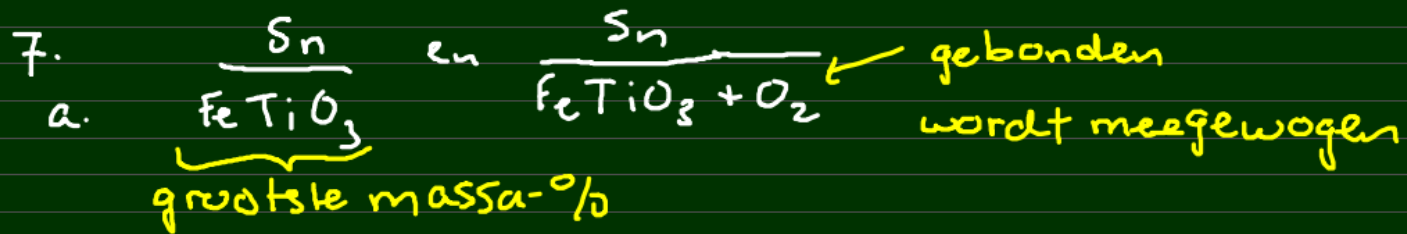


6. a. $[\text{OH}^-]$ groot $\rightarrow$ evenw. links $\rightarrow$ $[\text{HCN}]$ neemt af.

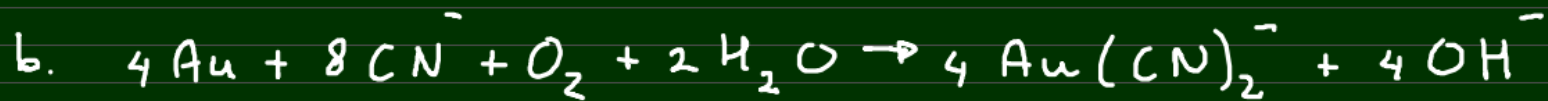
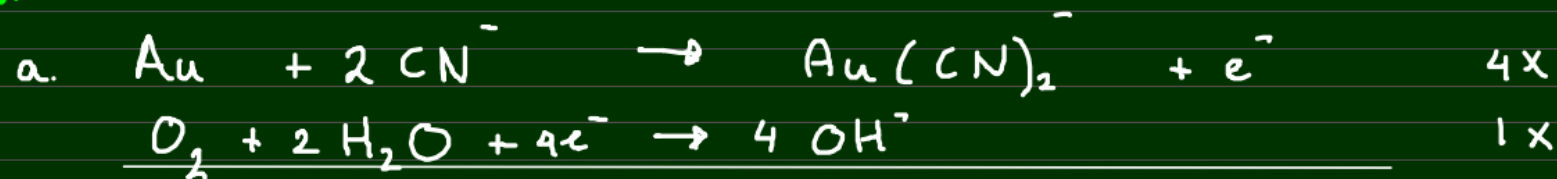
$\downarrow$
bij $\text{pH} = 12$



opg 7 zelfstandig. blz 145



8.



$$\begin{array}{lcl}
 \text{c.} & 99,6\% \text{ Au} & \text{rest: Ag} \\
 & 12,50 \text{ kg} & 99,6\% \text{ van } 12,50 = 12,45 \text{ kg Au} + 0,05 \text{ kg Ag}
 \end{array}$$

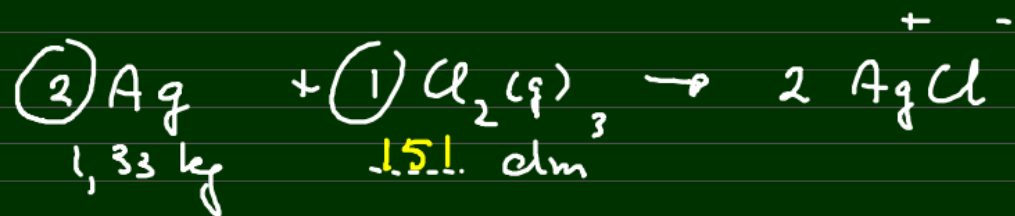
is aanwezig is staaf met 90% Au (en 10% Ag)

$$12,45 \text{ kg Au} \stackrel{\wedge}{=} 90\%$$

$$1,38 \text{ kg Ag} \stackrel{\wedge}{=} 10\%$$

$$\underline{0,05 \text{ kg Ag}}$$

1,33 kg Ag verwijderen met Cl_2 .



$\downarrow \frac{10}{10} \text{ M}$

$0,012 \text{ kmol}$

$\downarrow \times 10^3$

$12 \text{ mol} \xrightarrow{2:1} 6,2 \text{ mol}$

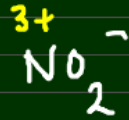
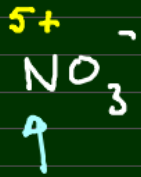
$\times \uparrow$

$V_m \text{ bij } T = 298 \text{ K}$

$\hookrightarrow \text{tab 7: } 24,5 \text{ dm}^3 \text{ mol}^{-1}$

blz 148.

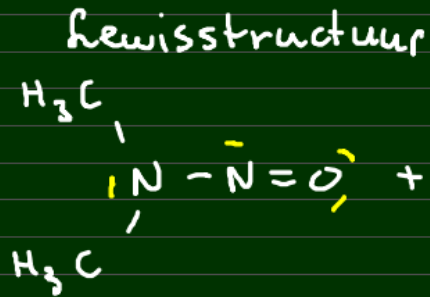
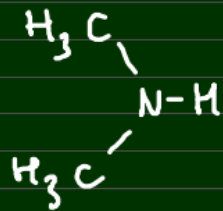
10.



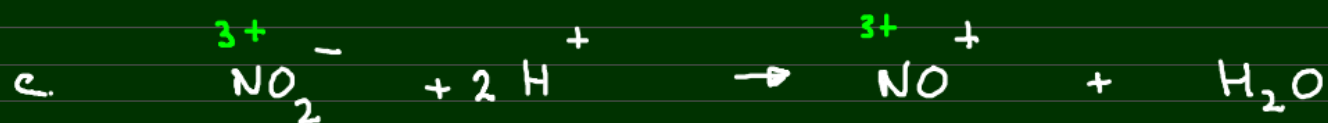
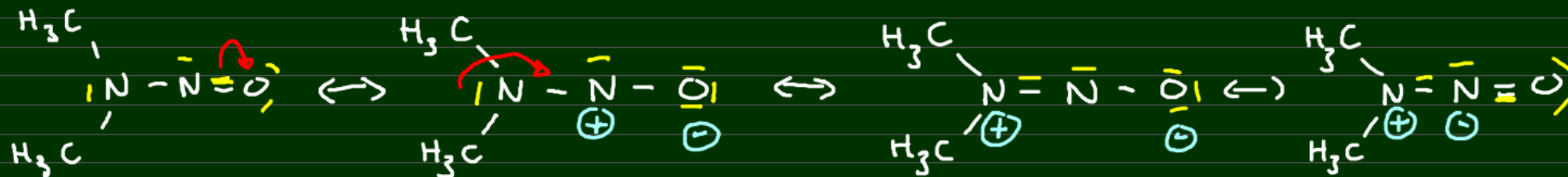
e^- aufnehmen, das reductor nötig



b. dimethylamine



Lewisstructuur



GEEN REDOX