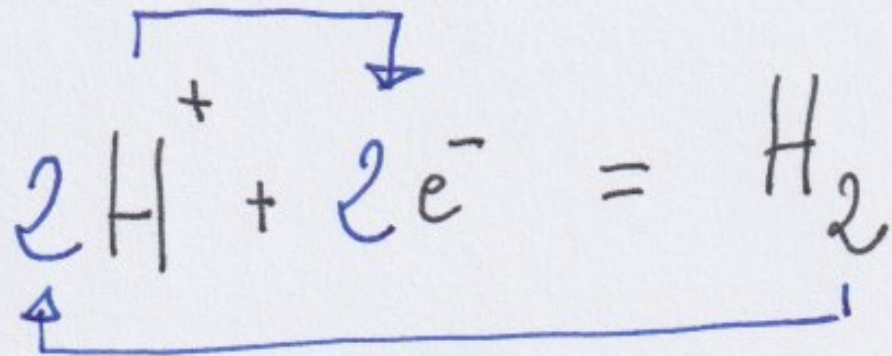
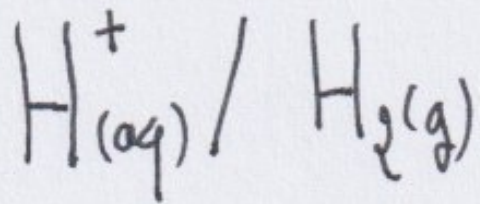
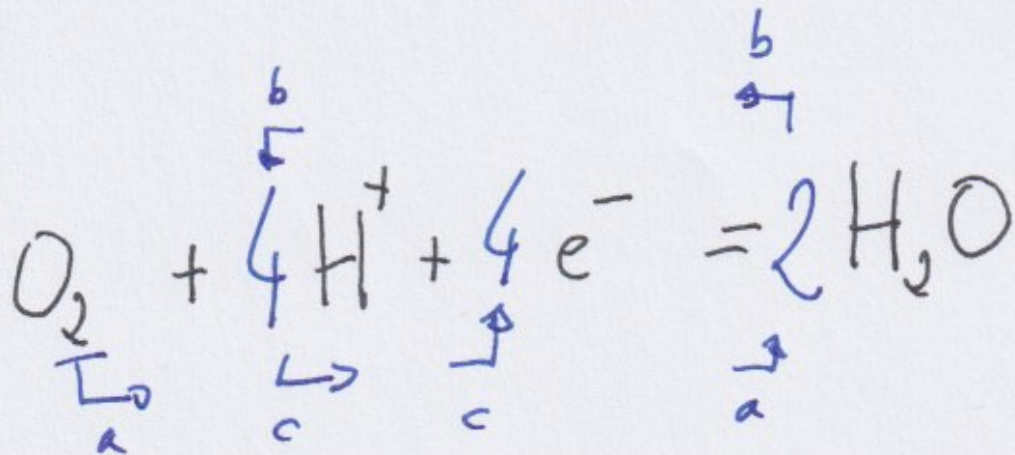
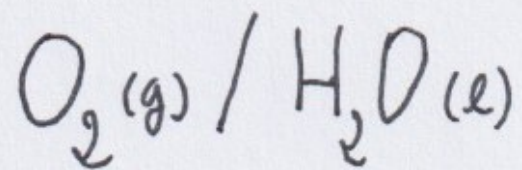


Électrolyse de l'eau, produits de réaction et quantités de matière

7.3 Q1

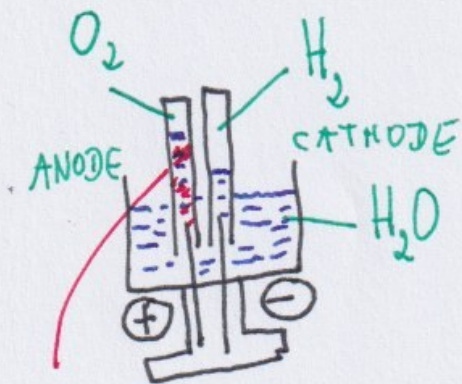


7.3 Q2

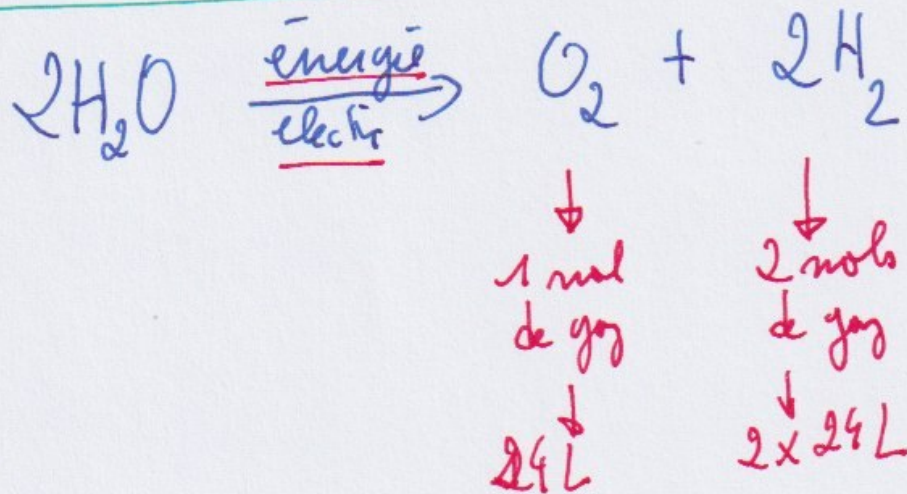
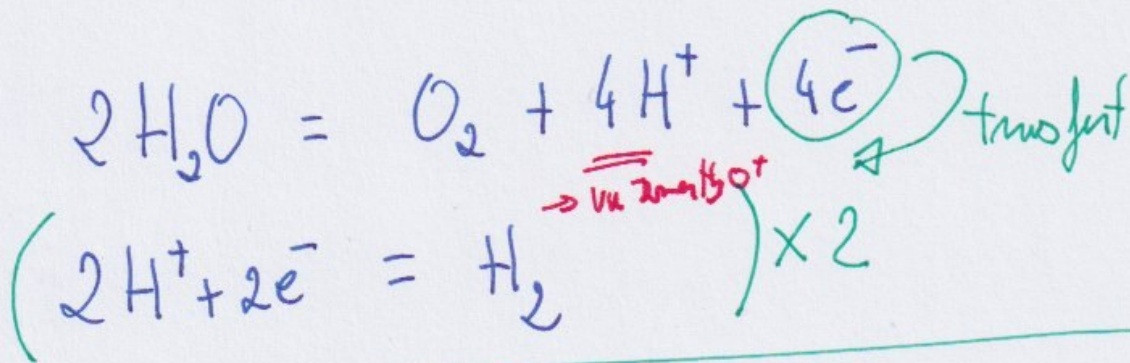


7.4 Q3

Observations

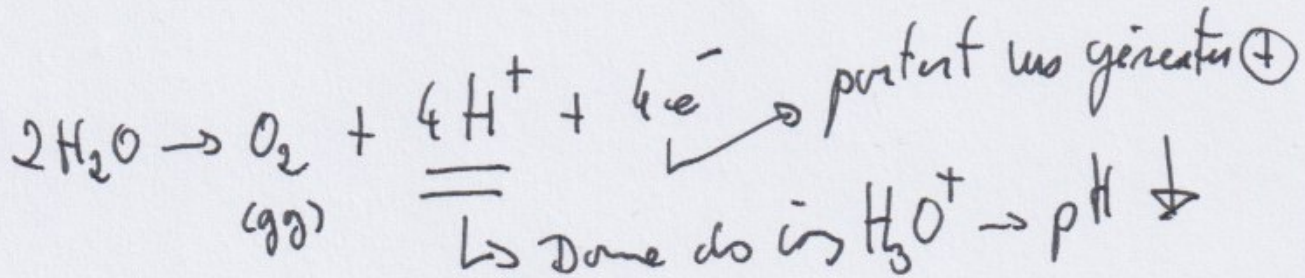


Acidité
→ H₃O⁺



7.4 Q4

ANODE (borne \oplus)
tube (A)



CATHODE (borne \ominus)
tube (B)

des protons d'ions H^+ → pH ↑, les e^- sont attirés
par le générateur (borne \ominus)

7.4 Q5

quantité de matière d'un gaz $n = \frac{V}{V_m}$ — L/mol (volume molaire)

⚠ à 25°C et pression ambiante

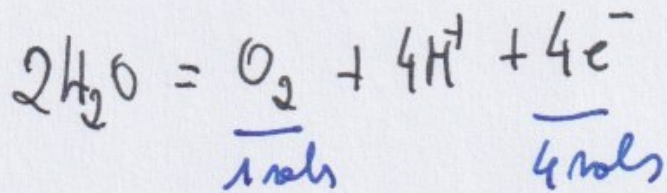
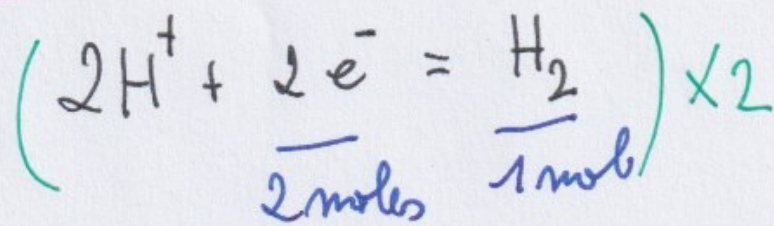
- V à convertir en litre $x \text{ mL} = x \times 10^{-3} \text{ L}$
- $V_m = 24 \text{ L/mol}$ à 25°C et pression atmosphérique.

$$n(\text{H}_2) = \frac{V(\text{H}_2)}{V_m} = \dots$$

$$n(\text{H}_2) = 2 \times n(\text{O}_2)$$

$$n(\text{O}_2) = \frac{V(\text{O}_2)}{V_m} =$$

7.4 Q6



pour 1 mole de O_2 on
transfert 4 moles d'électrons
donc pour $n(\text{O}_2)$ on transfère
 $n(\text{e}^-) = 4 n(\text{O}_2)$

7.4 Q7

$$Q = n(e^-) \times N_A \times |e|$$

C
(Coulombs)

$$e = 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$$

$$N_A = 6.022 \times 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}$$

7.4. 08

$$Q = \Delta t \times I$$

C Δ A