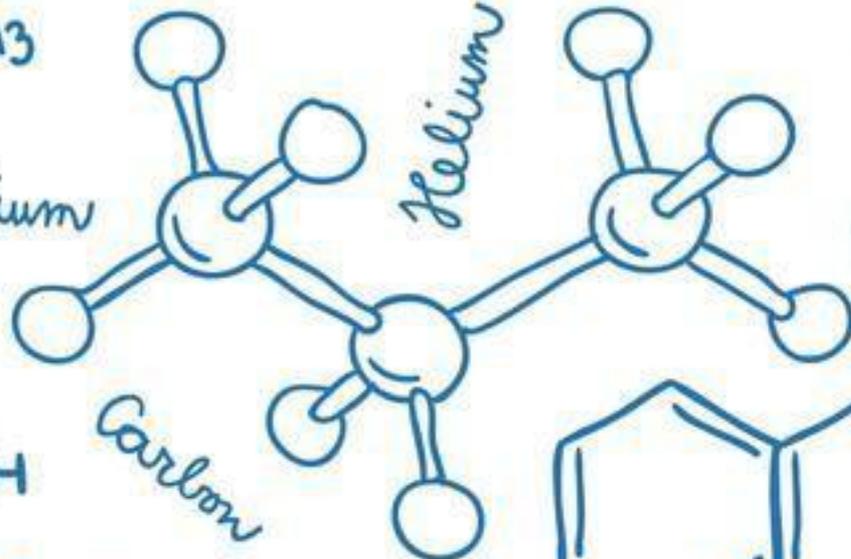
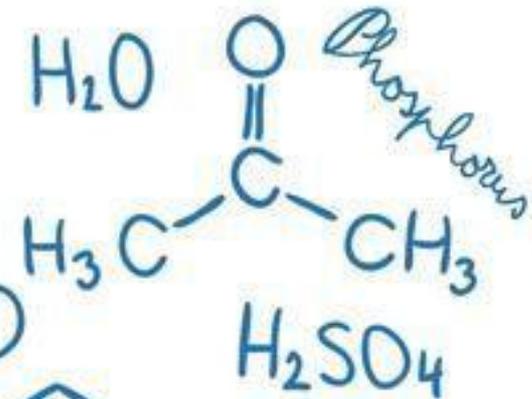


Titanium

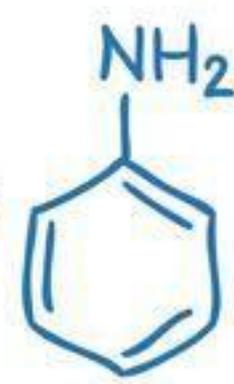


Helium

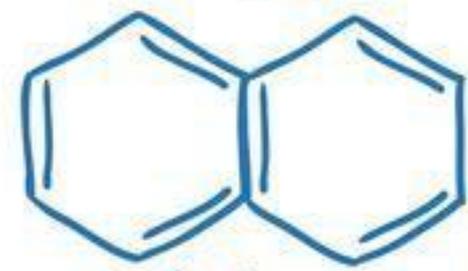
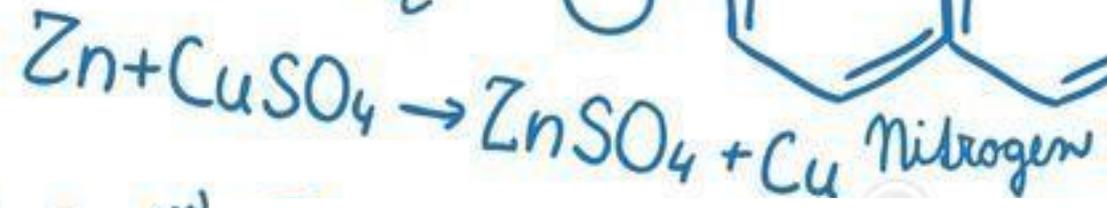
Carbon



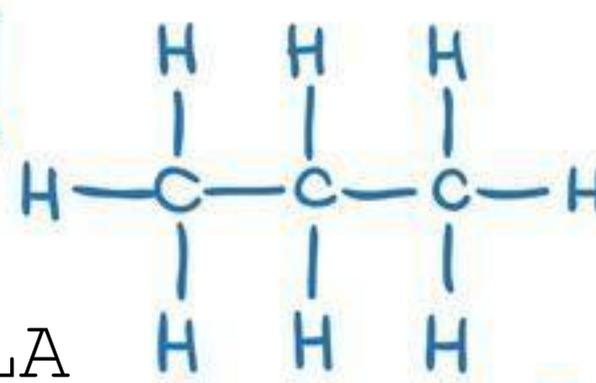
Phosphorus



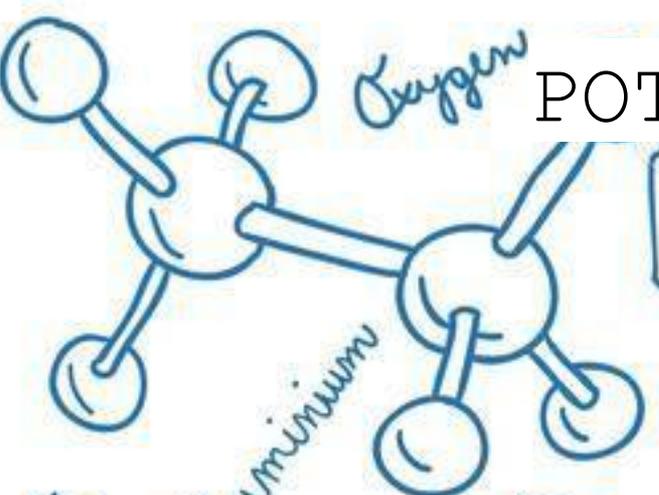
$H_2SO_4$



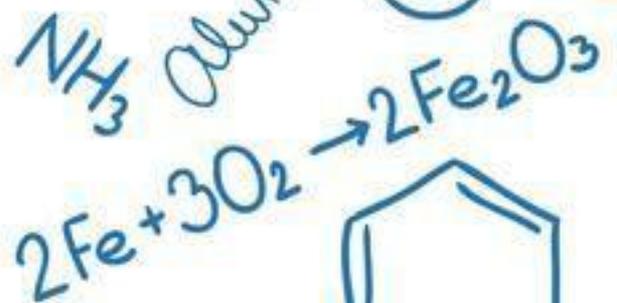
Nitrogen



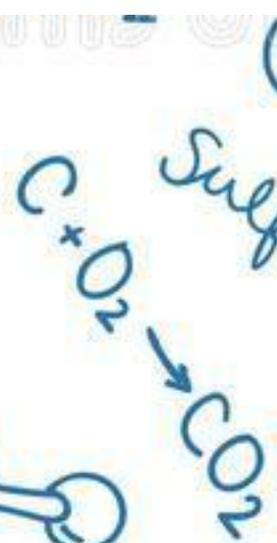
POTENZIALI SEMICELLA



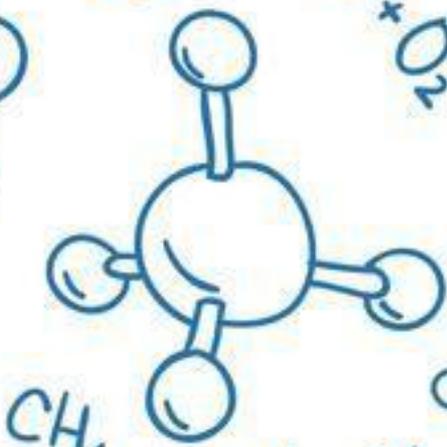
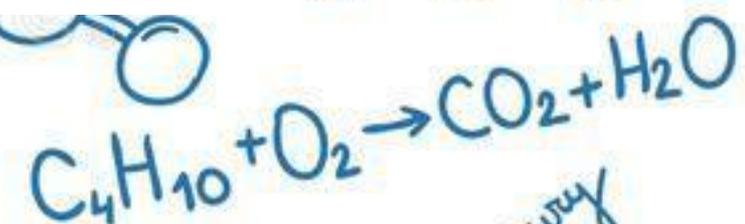
Oxygen



Chlorine

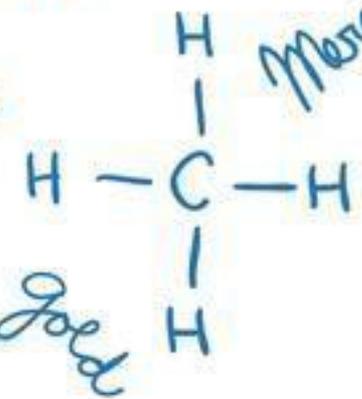
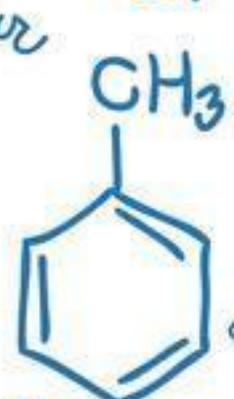
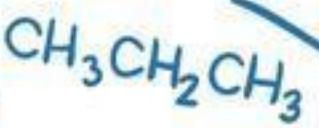


Sulfur



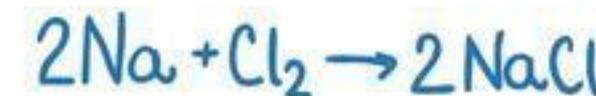
$CH_4$

NaCl



Gold

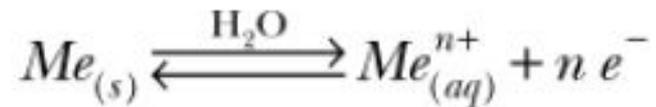
Mercury



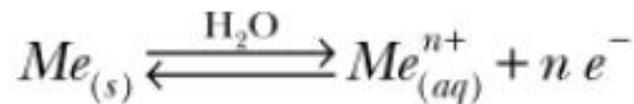
# Potenzial assoluto di un semielemento

Si consideri ad esempio una lamina di un metallo  $Me(s)$  (ad es.  $Zn(s)$  oppure  $Cu(s)$ ) immerso in una soluzione acquosa dei suoi ioni  $Me(aq)^{n+}$  (quindi  $Zn(aq)^{2+}$  oppure  $Cu(aq)^{2+}$ ). Possono verificarsi due casi limite a seconda del tipo di metallo:

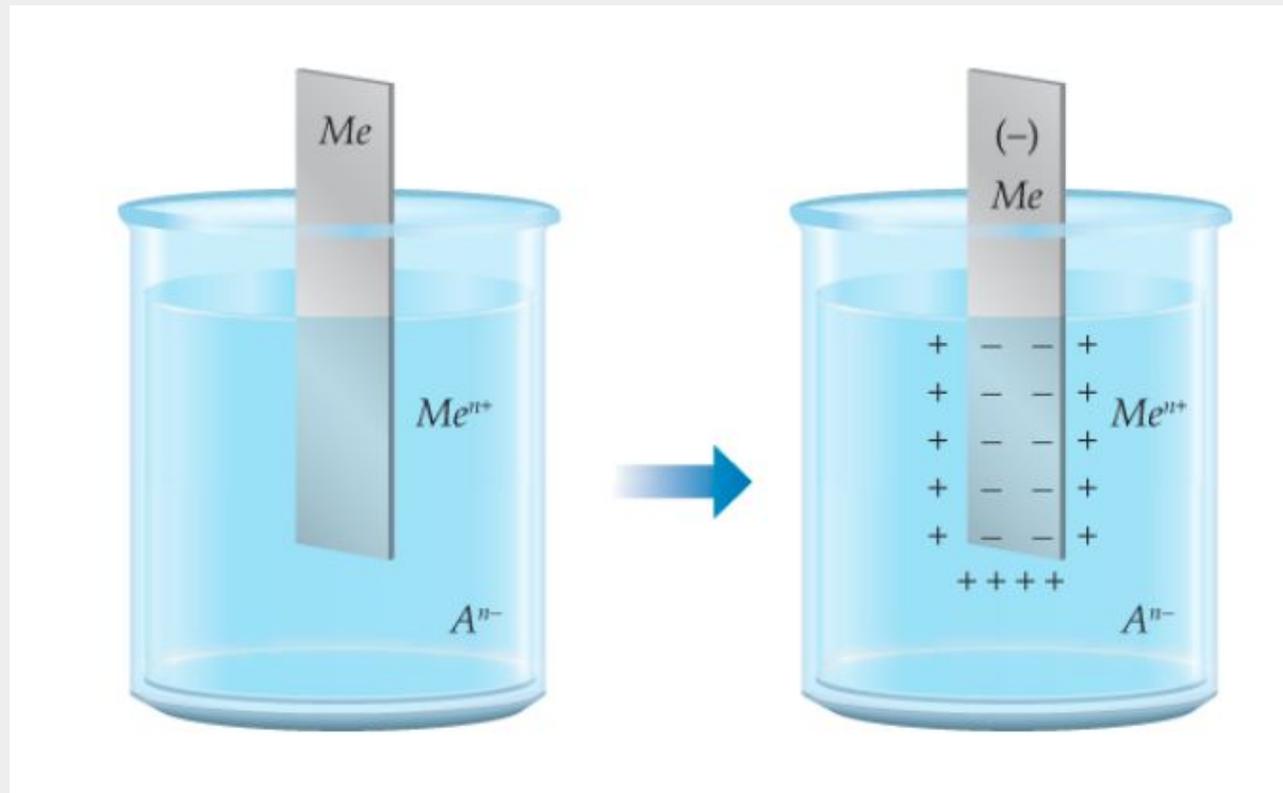
- il passaggio in soluzione di alcuni atomi del metallo allo stato di cationi, quindi atomi metallici nella superficie passano in soluzione



- il deposito sul metallo, allo stato di atomi neutri, di alcuni cationi contenuti nella soluzione. Gli ioni in soluzione sono attratti nel metallo

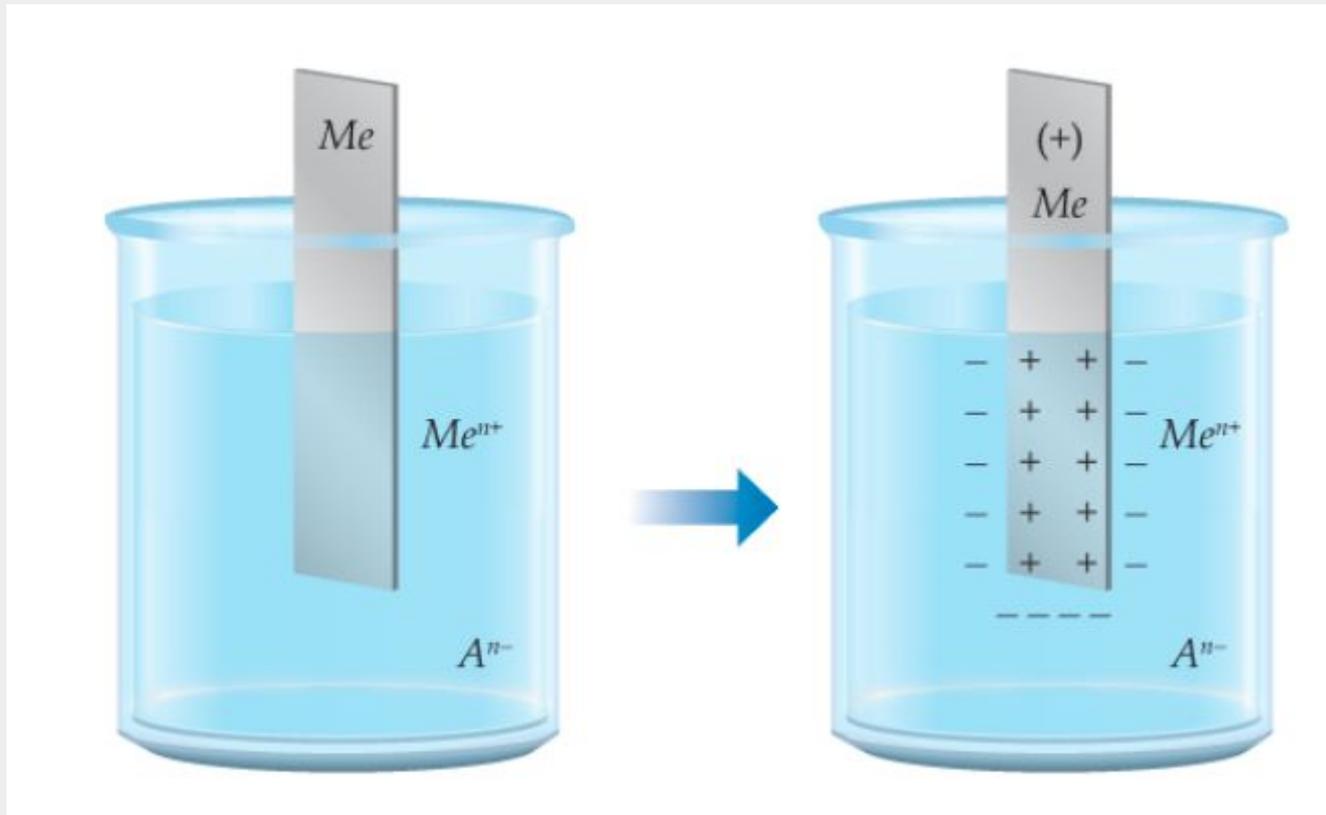


# Potenzial assoluto di un semielemento

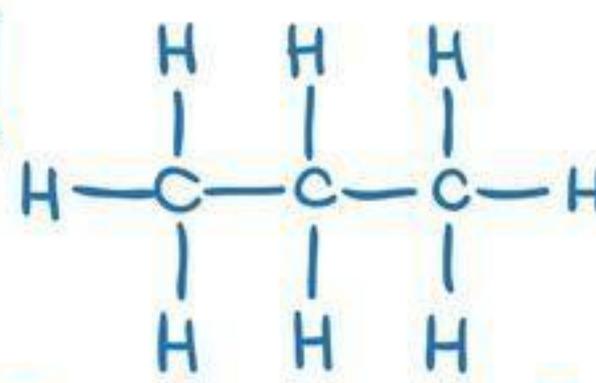
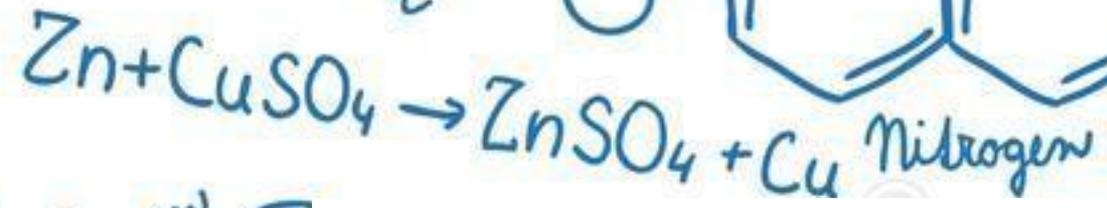
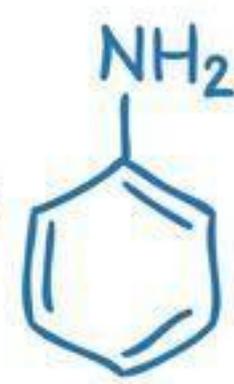
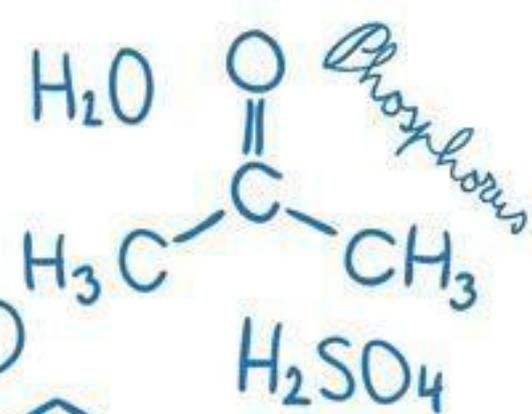
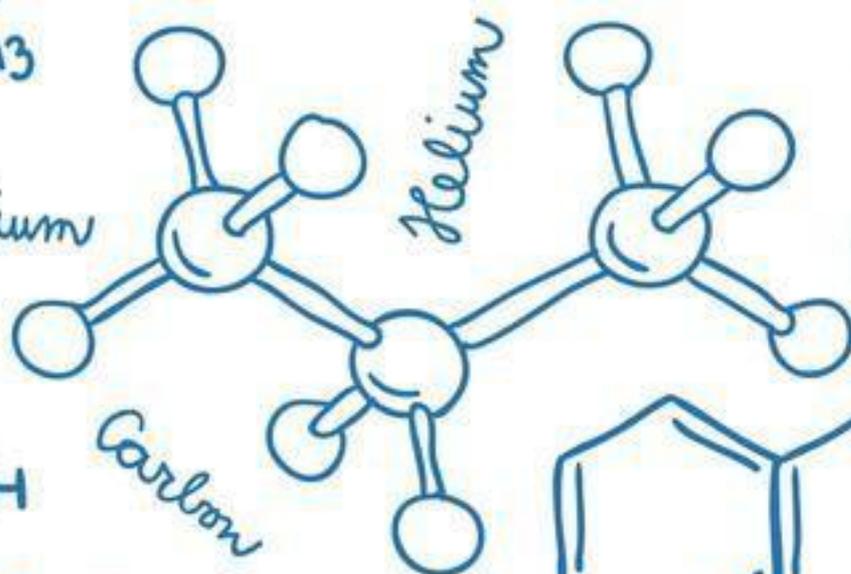
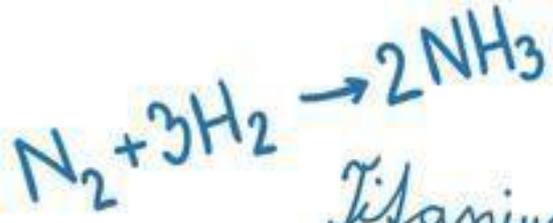


Fra la lamina del metallo e la soluzione si crea quindi una ddp, denominata potenziale assoluto del semielemento.

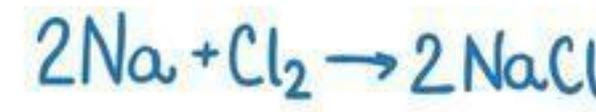
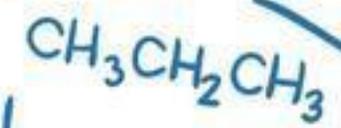
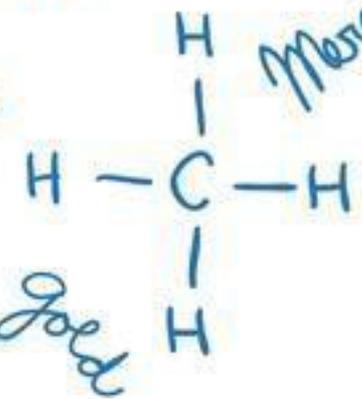
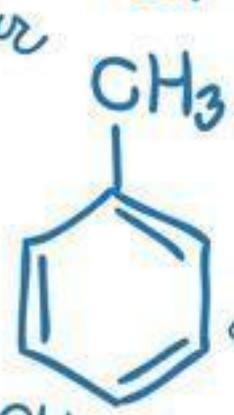
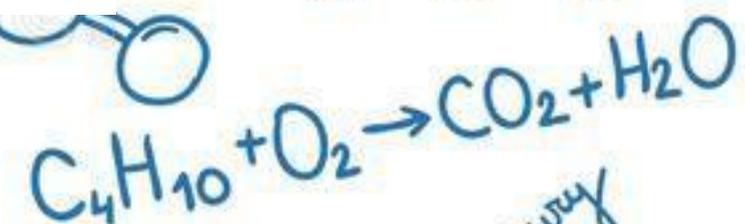
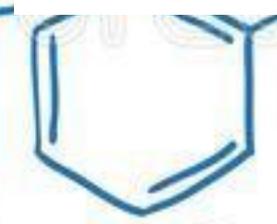
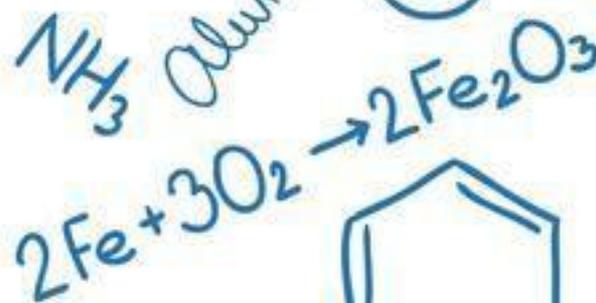
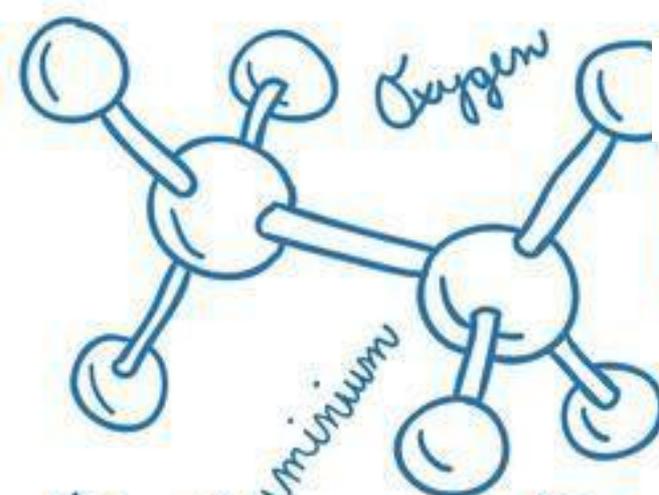
# Potenzial assoluto di un semielemento



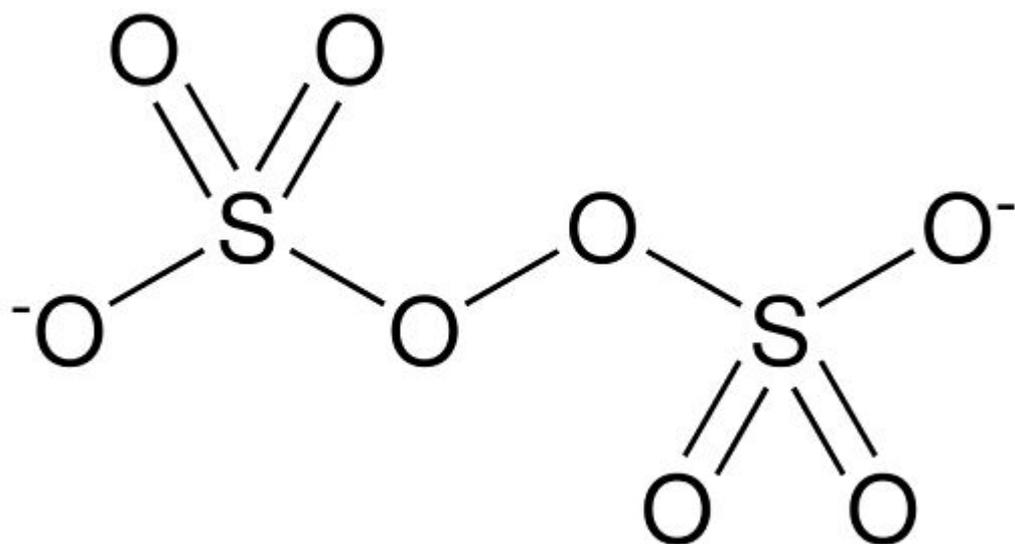
Fra la lamina del metallo e la soluzione si crea quindi una ddp, denominata potenziale assoluto del semielemento.



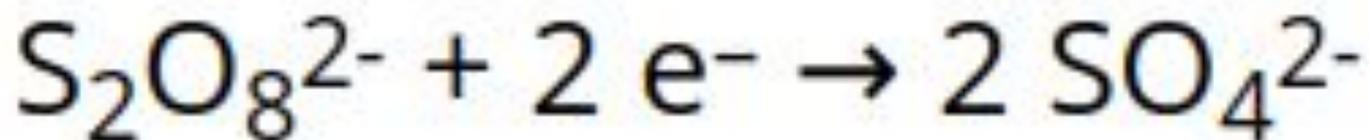
PEROSSIDISOLFATO



# Perossidisolfato



Legame preossidico a ponte fra i due atomi di S (numero ossidazione zolfo +6), due atomi O con n.ox. a -1



Sono i due atomi di O del legame perossidico passano da numero di ossidazione -1 a -2.