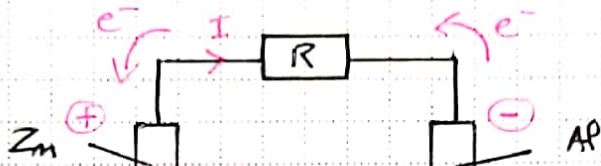


TST1 - Les piles - exercices - corrigé

* Uniquement s'il s'agit d'un examen.

Exercice 1

1.

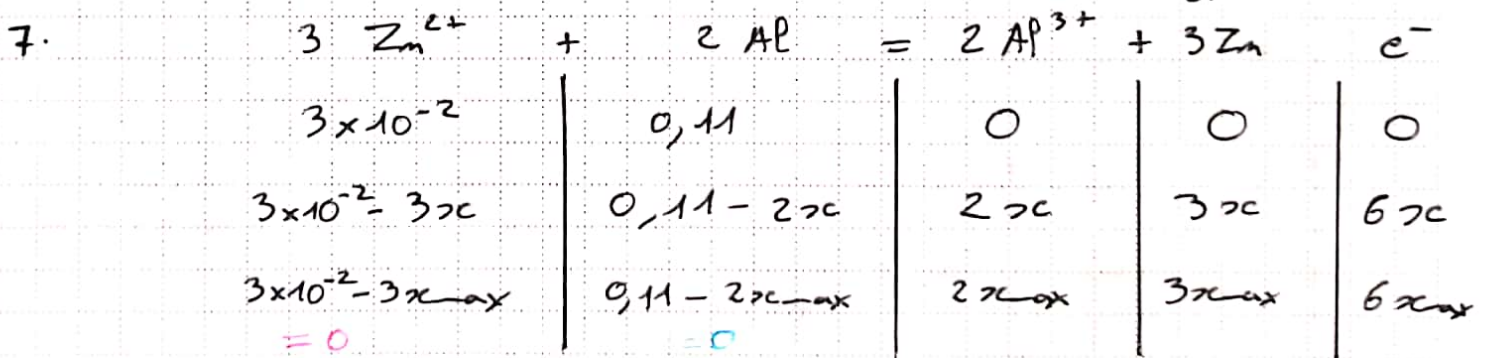


2.

3. Couple 1 : Zn^{2+}/Zn d'après l'équation globale $\text{Zn}^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Zn}$ Couple 2 Al^{3+}/Al " " " $\text{Al} \rightleftharpoons \text{Al}^{3+} + 3e^-$ 4. Al libère des e^- donc les e^- sortent de l'aluminium

5. en rose.

6. $n_{\text{Zn}^{2+}} = C \times V = 3 \times 10^{-1} \times 0,1 = 3 \times 10^{-2} \text{ mol}$ $M_{\text{Al}} = \frac{m}{M} = \frac{3,0}{27} = 0,11 \text{ mol}$



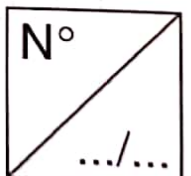
$$3 \times 10^{-2} - 3x_{\text{max}} = 0 \Rightarrow x_{\text{max}} = 10^{-2} \text{ mol}$$

$$0,11 - 2x_{\text{max}} = 0 \Rightarrow x_{\text{max}} = 0,055 \text{ mol}$$

} Zn^{2+} est le réactif limitant.

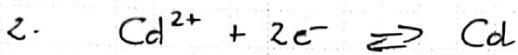
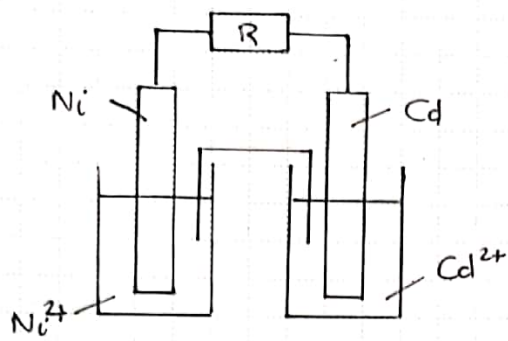
8. $Q = n_e \times F = 6x_{\text{max}} \times F$

$$= 6 \times 10^{-2} \times 95500 = 5790 \text{ C}$$

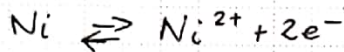


Exercice 2

1.



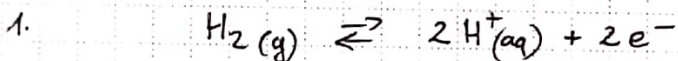
réduction ; récupère $e^- \rightarrow \oplus$



oxydation ; libère $e^- \rightarrow \ominus$

3. JP permet de garder les solutions neutres

Exercice 3



2. H_2 libère des e^- donc les e^- vont de l'électrode 1 à l'électrode 2 donc le courant va dans le sens inverse

3. H_2 est dans une bouteille, O_2 vient de l'air ambiant
 $\Rightarrow \text{O}_2$ est illimité donc c'est H_2 le limitant.

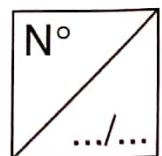
4. $m_i(\text{H}_2) = \frac{m_e}{2}$

5. $Q = I \times \Delta t = m_e \times F \Rightarrow m_e = \frac{I \times \Delta t}{F} = \frac{I \times \Delta t}{N_A \times e}$
 $\Rightarrow m_i(\text{H}_2) = \frac{I \times \Delta t}{2 N_A e}$

7. $m_i(\text{H}_2) = \frac{200 \times 200 \times 3600}{2 \times 6,02 \times 10^{23} \times 1,6 \times 10^{-19}} = 747,5 \text{ mol}$

$V(\text{H}_2) = m_i(\text{H}_2) \times V_m = 747,5 \times 24 = 17940 \text{ L}$

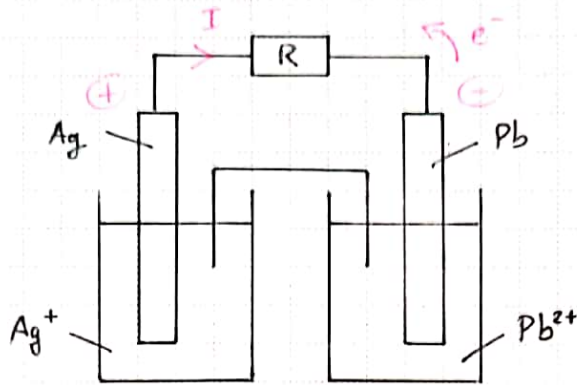
8. Le volume de stockage est trop important.



Exercice 4

1.

2.



3. $Q = I \times \Delta t = 0,065 \times 3600 = 234 \text{ C}$

4. $Q = n_e \times F \Rightarrow n_e = \frac{Q}{F} = \frac{234}{96500} = 0,0024 \text{ mol}$

5. $n(\text{Pb}^{2+}) = \frac{n_e}{2} = 0,0012 \text{ mol}$

6. $C = \frac{m_{\text{Pb}^{2+}}}{V_0} = \frac{C_0 \times V_0 + m}{V_0} = \frac{0,1 \times 0,1 + 0,0012}{0,1} = 0,112 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$

Exercice 5

1. D'après le branchement du voltmètre, COM est relié au pôle \ominus

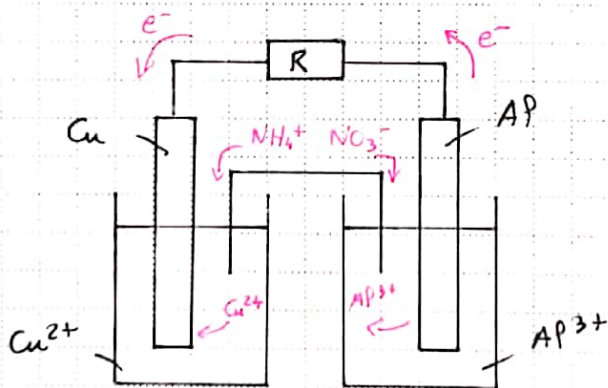
$\Rightarrow \oplus = \text{Cu} \quad \ominus = \text{AP}$

2. JP sert à garder la neutralité des solutions

3.

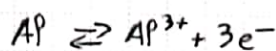
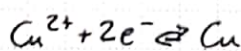
4.

5.

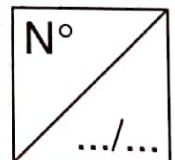
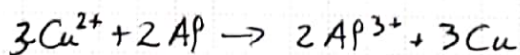


réduction

oxydation



$\times 3$ $\times 2$



$$6. Q = I \times \Delta t = 0,040 \times 1,5 \times 3600 = 216 C$$

$$7. m_e = \frac{Q}{F} = \frac{216}{96500} = 0,0022 \text{ mol}$$

$$8. m_{Al} = \frac{m_e}{3} = 0,00075 \text{ mol}$$

$$9. m = n \times M = 0,00075 \times 27 = 0,020 g = 20 \text{ mg.}$$

ne rien
écrire
dans

la
partie
barrée

