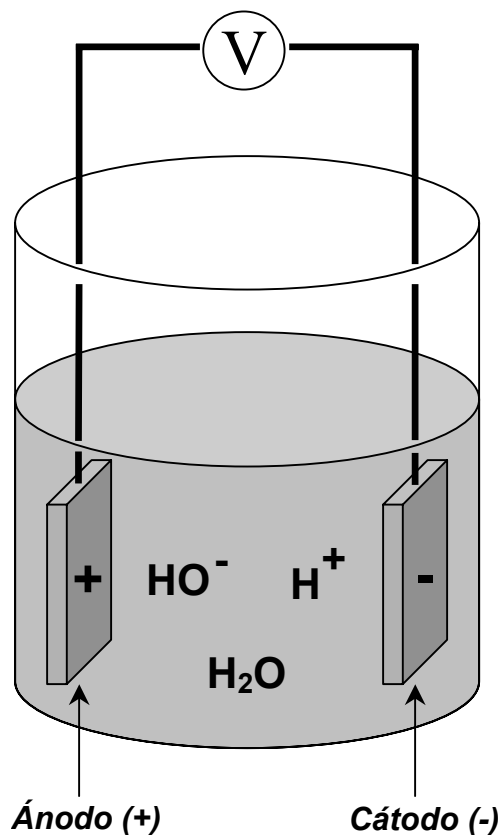
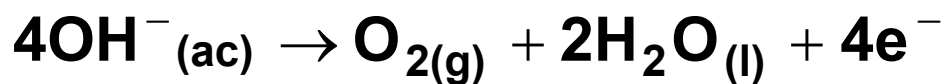


# ELECTROQUÍMICA

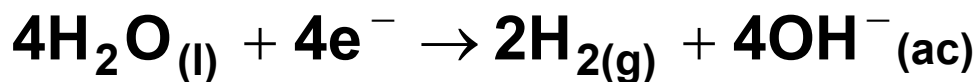
## *Electrólisis del Agua en Medio Básico*



Reacción en el ánodo (+):

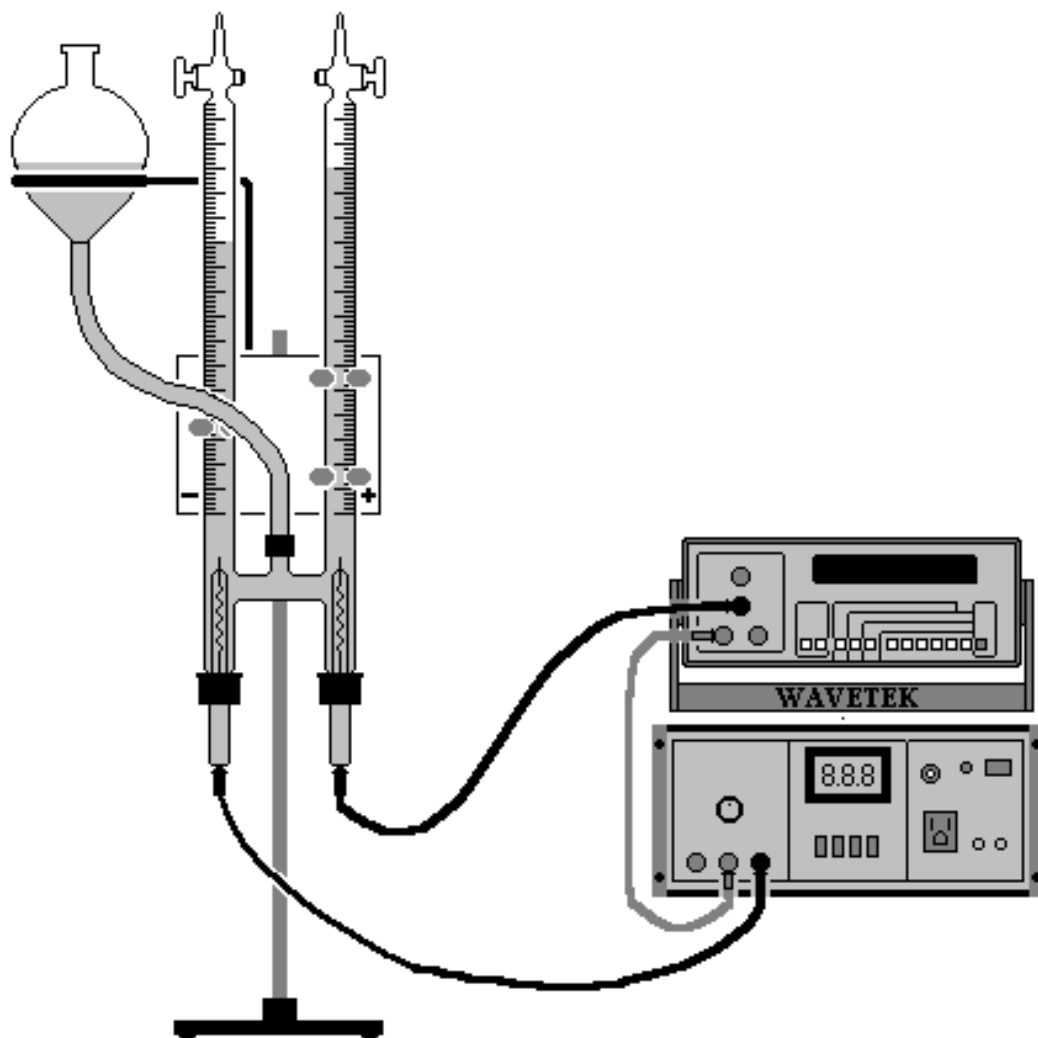


Reacción en el cátodo (-):



Reacción Global:





Rendimientos teóricos:

$$X [\text{mol}] \text{H}_2 = (I [\text{A}]) \cdot (t [\text{s}]) \cdot \left( \frac{1 [\text{F}]}{96500 [\text{A} \cdot \text{s}]} \right) \cdot \left( \frac{2 [\text{mol}] \text{H}_2}{4 [\text{F}]} \right)$$

$$Y [\text{mol}] \text{O}_2 = (I [\text{A}]) \cdot (t [\text{s}]) \cdot \left( \frac{1 [\text{F}]}{96500 [\text{A} \cdot \text{s}]} \right) \cdot \left( \frac{1 [\text{mol}] \text{O}_2}{4 [\text{F}]} \right)$$

Rendimientos Experimentales:

$$x [\text{mol}] \text{H}_2 = \frac{P_{\text{DF}} \cdot V_{\text{H}_2}}{R \cdot T_{\text{amb}}}; \quad y [\text{mol}] \text{O}_2 = \frac{P_{\text{DF}} \cdot V_{\text{O}_2}}{R \cdot T_{\text{amb}}}$$

**Cálculo del Número de Avogadro empleando los moles de H<sub>2</sub> obtenidos:**

$$W [\text{mol}] e^- = (x [\text{mol}] \text{H}_2) \cdot \left( \frac{4 [\text{mol}] e^-}{2 [\text{mol}] \text{H}_2} \right)$$

$$\text{No. de } e^- = \frac{(I [\text{A}]) \cdot (t [\text{s}])}{(1.6022 \times 10^{-19} [\text{C}])}$$

$$\text{Número de Avogadro} \Rightarrow N = \frac{\text{No. de } e^-}{W [\text{mol}] e^-}$$

---

**Cálculo del Número de Avogadro empleando los moles de O<sub>2</sub> obtenidos:**

$$w [\text{mol}] e^- = (x [\text{mol}] \text{O}_2) \cdot \left( \frac{4 [\text{mol}] e^-}{1 [\text{mol}] \text{O}_2} \right)$$

$$\text{No. de } e^- = \frac{(I [\text{A}]) \cdot (t [\text{s}])}{(1.6022 \times 10^{-19} [\text{C}])}$$

$$\text{Número de Avogadro} \Rightarrow N = \frac{\text{No. de } e^-}{w [\text{mol}] e^-}$$