

## 19.8: Electrolysis

### Learning Objectives

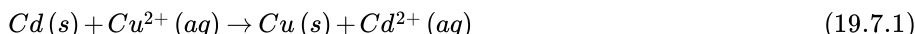
- To understand electrolysis and describe it quantitatively.

In this chapter, we have described various galvanic cells in which a spontaneous chemical reaction is used to generate electrical energy. In an electrolytic cell, however, the opposite process, called electrolysis, occurs: an external voltage is applied to drive a nonspontaneous reaction (Figure 19.1.1). In this section, we look at how electrolytic cells are constructed and explore some of their many commercial applications.

### Note the Pattern

In an electrolytic cell, an external voltage is applied to drive a nonspontaneous reaction.

If we construct an electrochemical cell in which one electrode is copper metal immersed in a 1 M  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$  solution and the other electrode is cadmium metal immersed in a 1 M  $\text{Cd}^{2+}$  solution and then close the circuit, the potential difference between the two compartments will be 0.74 V. The cadmium electrode will begin to dissolve (Cd is oxidized to  $\text{Cd}^{2+}$ ) and is the anode, while metallic copper will be deposited on the copper electrode ( $\text{Cu}^{2+}$  is reduced to Cu), which is the cathode (part (a) in Figure 19.7.19). The overall reaction is as follows:



This reaction is thermodynamically spontaneous as written (

$$\Delta G^\circ = nFE^\circ_{\text{cell}} = (2 \text{ mol } e^-) \left[ 96,486 \text{ J} / \left( \text{V} \cdot \text{mol} \right) \right] (0.74 \text{ V}) = -140 \text{ kJ/mol} \quad (19.7.2)$$

In this direction, the system is acting as a galvanic cell.

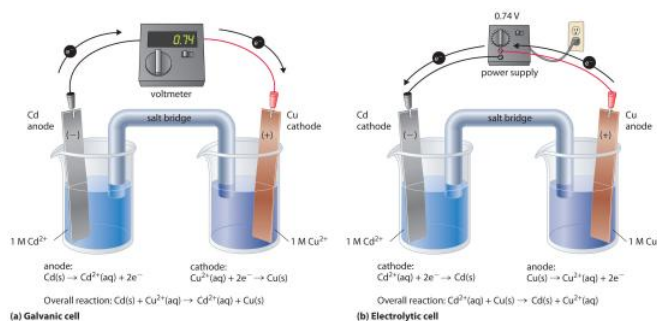
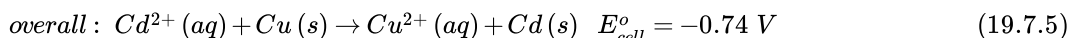
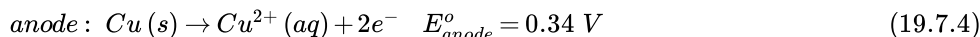
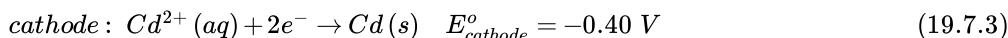


Figure 19.7.1 An Applied Voltage Can Reverse the Flow of Electrons in a Galvanic Cd/Cu Cell (a) When compartments that contain a Cd electrode immersed in 1 M  $\text{Cd}^{2+}(aq)$  and a Cu electrode immersed in 1 M  $\text{Cu}^{2+}(aq)$  are connected to create a galvanic cell, Cd(s) is spontaneously oxidized to  $\text{Cd}^{2+}(aq)$  at the anode, and  $\text{Cu}^{2+}(aq)$  is spontaneously reduced to Cu(s) at the cathode. The potential of the galvanic cell is 0.74 V. (b) Applying an external potential greater than 0.74 V in the reverse direction forces electrons to flow from the Cu electrode [which is now the anode, at which metallic Cu(s) is oxidized to  $\text{Cu}^{2+}(aq)$ ] and into the Cd electrode [which is now the cathode, at which  $\text{Cd}^{2+}(aq)$  is reduced to Cd(s)]. The anode in an electrolytic cell is *positive* because electrons are flowing from it, whereas the cathode is *negative* because electrons are flowing into it.

The reverse reaction, the reduction of  $\text{Cd}^{2+}$  by Cu, is thermodynamically nonspontaneous and will occur only with an *input* of 140 kJ. We can force the reaction to proceed in the reverse direction by applying an electrical potential greater than 0.74 V from an external power supply. The applied voltage forces electrons through the circuit in the reverse direction, converting a galvanic cell to an electrolytic cell. Thus the copper electrode is now the anode (Cu is oxidized), and the cadmium electrode is now the cathode ( $\text{Cd}^{2+}$  is reduced) (part (b) in Figure 19.21). The signs of the cathode and the anode have switched to reflect the flow of electrons in the circuit. The half-reactions that occur at the cathode and the anode are as follows:



Because  $E^\circ_{\text{cell}} < 0$ , the overall reaction—the reduction of  $\text{Cd}^{2+}$  by Cu—clearly cannot occur spontaneously and proceeds only when sufficient electrical energy is applied. The differences between galvanic and electrolytic cells are summarized in Table 19.7.1.

**Table 19.7.1 Comparison of Galvanic and Electrolytic Cells**

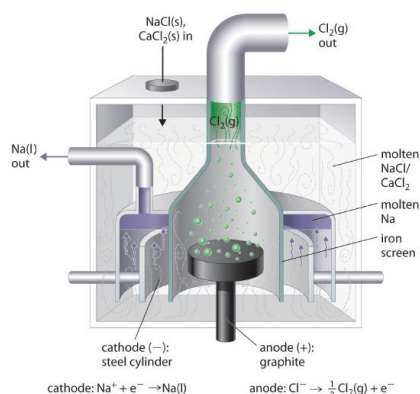
Property	Galvanic Cell	Electrolytic Cell
$\Delta G$	$< 0$	$> 0$
$E_{\text{cell}}$	$> 0$	$< 0$
<b>Electrode Process</b>		
anode	oxidation	oxidation
cathode	reduction	reduction
<b>Sign of Electrode</b>		
anode	–	+
cathode	+	–

## Electrolytic Reactions

At sufficiently high temperatures, ionic solids melt to form liquids that conduct electricity extremely well due to the high concentrations of ions. If two inert electrodes are inserted into molten NaCl, for example, and an electrical potential is applied,  $\text{Cl}^-$  is oxidized at the anode, and  $\text{Na}^+$  is reduced at the cathode. The overall reaction is as follows:

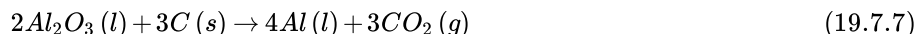


This is the reverse of the formation of NaCl from its elements. The product of the reduction reaction is *liquid* sodium because the melting point of sodium metal is  $97.8^\circ\text{C}$ , well below that of NaCl ( $801^\circ\text{C}$ ). Approximately 20,000 tons of sodium metal are produced commercially in the United States each year by the electrolysis of molten NaCl in a *Downs cell* (Figure 19.7.2). In this specialized cell,  $\text{CaCl}_2$  (melting point =  $772^\circ\text{C}$ ) is first added to the NaCl to lower the melting point of the mixture to about  $600^\circ\text{C}$ , thereby lowering operating costs.



**Figure 19.7.2 A Downs Cell for the Electrolysis of Molten NaCl** The electrolysis of a molten mixture of NaCl and  $\text{CaCl}_2$  results in the formation of elemental sodium and chlorine gas. Because sodium is a liquid under these conditions and liquid sodium is less dense than molten sodium chloride, the sodium floats to the top of the melt and is collected in concentric capped iron cylinders surrounding the cathode. Gaseous chlorine collects in the inverted cone over the anode. An iron screen separating the cathode and anode compartments ensures that the molten sodium and gaseous chlorine do not come into contact.

Similarly, in the *Hall–Heroult process* used to produce aluminum commercially, a molten mixture of about 5% aluminum oxide ( $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ ; melting point =  $2054^\circ\text{C}$ ) and 95% cryolite ( $\text{Na}_3\text{AlF}_6$ ; melting point =  $1012^\circ\text{C}$ ) is electrolyzed at about  $1000^\circ\text{C}$ , producing molten aluminum at the cathode and  $\text{CO}_2$  gas at the carbon anode. The overall reaction is as follows:



Oxide ions react with oxidized carbon at the anode, producing  $\text{CO}_2(g)$ .

There are two important points to make about these two commercial processes and about the electrolysis of molten salts in general.

1. The electrode potentials for molten salts are likely to be very different from the standard cell potentials listed in [Table 19.3.1](#) and [Table P1](#), which are compiled for the reduction of the hydrated ions in aqueous solutions under standard conditions.
2. Using a mixed salt system means there is a possibility of competition between different electrolytic reactions. When a mixture of NaCl and CaCl<sub>2</sub> is electrolyzed, Cl<sup>-</sup> is oxidized because it is the only anion present, but either Na<sup>+</sup> or Ca<sup>2+</sup> can be reduced. Conversely, in the Hall–Heroult process, only one cation is present that can be reduced (Al<sup>3+</sup>), but there are three species that can be oxidized: C, O<sup>2-</sup>, and F<sup>-</sup>.

In the Hall–Heroult process, C is oxidized instead of O<sup>2-</sup> or F<sup>-</sup> because oxygen and fluorine are more electronegative than carbon, which means that C is a weaker oxidant than either O<sub>2</sub> or F<sub>2</sub>. Similarly, in the Downs cell, we might expect electrolysis of a NaCl/CaCl<sub>2</sub> mixture to produce calcium rather than sodium because Na is slightly less electronegative than Ca ( $\chi = 0.93$  versus 1.00, respectively), making Na easier to oxidize and, conversely, Na<sup>+</sup> more difficult to reduce. In fact, the reduction of Na<sup>+</sup> to Na is the observed reaction. In cases where the electronegativities of two species are similar, other factors, such as the formation of complex ions, become important and may determine the outcome.

### Example 19.7.1

If a molten mixture of MgCl<sub>2</sub> and KBr is electrolyzed, what products will form at the cathode and the anode, respectively?

**Given:** identity of salts

**Asked for:** electrolysis products

**Strategy:**

**A** List all the possible reduction and oxidation products. Based on the electronegativity values shown in [Figure 3.3.9](#), determine which species will be reduced and which species will be oxidized.

**B** Identify the products that will form at each electrode.

**Solution:**

**A** The possible reduction products are Mg and K, and the possible oxidation products are Cl<sub>2</sub> and Br<sub>2</sub>. Because Mg is more electronegative than K ( $\chi = 1.31$  versus 0.82), it is likely that Mg will be reduced rather than K. Because Cl is more electronegative than Br (3.16 versus 2.96), Cl<sub>2</sub> is a stronger oxidant than Br<sub>2</sub>.

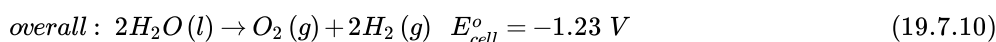
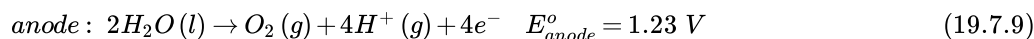
**B** Electrolysis will therefore produce Br<sub>2</sub> at the anode and Mg at the cathode.

Exercise

Predict the products if a molten mixture of AlBr<sub>3</sub> and LiF is electrolyzed.

**Answer:** Br<sub>2</sub> and Al

Electrolysis can also be used to drive the thermodynamically nonspontaneous decomposition of water into its constituent elements: H<sub>2</sub> and O<sub>2</sub>. However, because pure water is a very poor electrical conductor, a small amount of an ionic solute (such as H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> or Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>) must first be added to increase its electrical conductivity. Inserting inert electrodes into the solution and applying a voltage between them will result in the rapid evolution of bubbles of H<sub>2</sub> and O<sub>2</sub> ([Figure 19.7.3](#)). The reactions that occur are as follows:



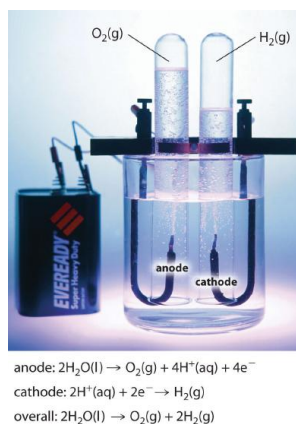


Figure 19.7.3 The Electrolysis of Water Applying an external potential of about 1.7–1.9 V to two inert electrodes immersed in an aqueous solution of an electrolyte such as  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  or  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  drives the thermodynamically nonspontaneous decomposition of water into  $\text{H}_2$  at the cathode and  $\text{O}_2$  at the anode.

For a system that contains an electrolyte such as  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ , which has a negligible effect on the ionization equilibrium of liquid water, the pH of the solution will be 7.00 and  $[\text{H}^+] = [\text{OH}^-] = 1.0 \times 10^{-7}$ . Assuming that  $P(\text{O}_2) = P(\text{H}_2) = 1 \text{ atm}$ , we can use the standard potentials and Equation 19.4.17 to calculate  $E$  for the overall reaction:

$$E_{\text{cell}} = E_{\text{cell}}^{\circ} - \left( \frac{0.0591 \text{ V}}{n} \right) \log (P_{\text{O}_2} P_{\text{H}_2}^2) \quad (19.7.11)$$

$$E_{\text{cell}} = -1.23 \text{ V} - \left( \frac{0.0591 \text{ V}}{4} \right) \log (1) = -1.23 \text{ V}$$

Thus  $E_{\text{cell}}$  is  $-1.23 \text{ V}$ , which is the value of  $E_{\text{cell}}^{\circ}$  if the reaction is carried out in the presence of  $1 \text{ M H}^+$  rather than at pH 7.0.

In practice, a voltage about 0.4–0.6 V greater than the calculated value is needed to electrolyze water. This added voltage, called an overvoltage, represents the additional driving force required to overcome barriers such as the large activation energy for the formation of a gas at a metal surface. Overvoltages are needed in all electrolytic processes, which explain why, for example, approximately 14 V must be applied to recharge the 12 V battery in your car.

In general, any metal that does *not* react readily with water to produce hydrogen can be produced by the electrolytic reduction of an aqueous solution that contains the metal cation. The *p*-block metals and most of the transition metals are in this category, but metals in high oxidation states, which form oxoanions, cannot be reduced to the metal by simple electrolysis. Active metals, such as aluminum and those of groups 1 and 2, react so readily with water that they can be prepared only by the electrolysis of molten salts. Similarly, any nonmetallic element that does not readily oxidize water to  $\text{O}_2$  can be prepared by the electrolytic oxidation of an aqueous solution that contains an appropriate anion. In practice, among the nonmetals, only  $\text{F}_2$  cannot be prepared using this method. Oxoanions of nonmetals in their highest oxidation states, such as  $\text{NO}_3^-$ ,  $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$ ,  $\text{PO}_4^{3-}$ , are usually difficult to reduce electrochemically and usually behave like spectator ions that remain in solution during electrolysis.

#### Note the Pattern

In general, any metal that does not react readily with water to produce hydrogen can be produced by the electrolytic reduction of an aqueous solution that contains the metal cation.

### Electroplating

In a process called electroplating, a layer of a second metal is deposited on the metal electrode that acts as the cathode during electrolysis. Electroplating is used to enhance the appearance of metal objects and protect them from corrosion. Examples of electroplating include the chromium layer found on many bathroom fixtures or (in earlier days) on the bumpers and hubcaps of cars, as well as the thin layer of precious metal that coats silver-plated dinnerware or jewelry. In all cases, the basic concept is the same. A schematic view of an apparatus for electroplating silverware and a photograph of a commercial electroplating cell are shown in Figure 19.7.4.

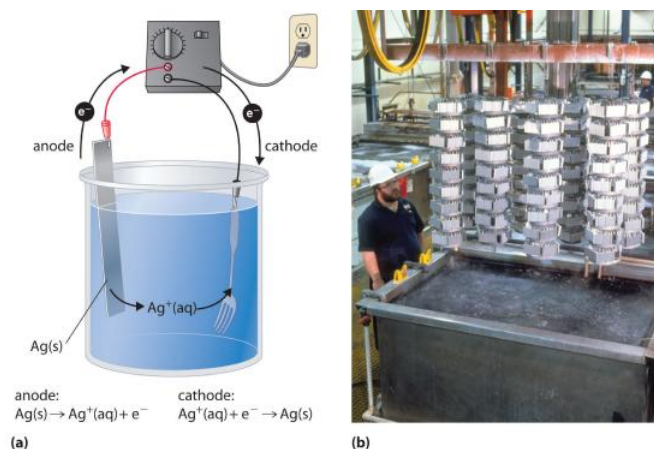
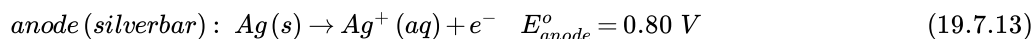
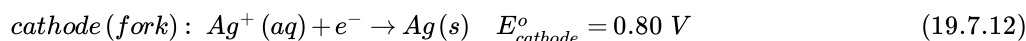


Figure 19.7.4 Electroplating (a) Electroplating uses an electrolytic cell in which the object to be plated, such as a fork, is immersed in a solution of the metal to be deposited. The object being plated acts as the cathode, on which the desired metal is deposited in a thin layer, while the anode usually consists of the metal that is being deposited (in this case, silver) that maintains the solution concentration as it dissolves. (b) In this commercial electroplating apparatus, a large number of objects can be plated simultaneously by lowering the rack into the  $\text{Ag}^+$  solution and applying the correct potential.

The half-reactions in electroplating a fork, for example, with silver are as follows:



The overall reaction is the transfer of silver metal from one electrode (a silver bar acting as the anode) to another (a fork acting as the cathode). Because  $E_{\text{cell}}^{\circ} = 0 \text{ V}$ , it takes only a small applied voltage to drive the electroplating process. In practice, various other substances may be added to the plating solution to control its electrical conductivity and regulate the concentration of free metal ions, thus ensuring a smooth, even coating.

## Quantitative Considerations

If we know the stoichiometry of an electrolysis reaction, the amount of current passed, and the length of time, we can calculate the amount of material consumed or produced in a reaction. Conversely, we can use stoichiometry to determine the combination of current and time needed to produce a given amount of material.

The quantity of material that is oxidized or reduced at an electrode during an electrochemical reaction is determined by the stoichiometry of the reaction and the amount of charge that is transferred. For example, in the reaction  $\text{Ag}^+(\text{aq}) + \text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{Ag}(\text{s})$ , 1 mol of electrons reduces 1 mol of  $\text{Ag}^+$  to Ag metal. In contrast, in the reaction  $\text{Cu}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + 2\text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{Cu}(\text{s})$ , 1 mol of electrons reduces only 0.5 mol of  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$  to Cu metal. Recall that the charge on 1 mol of electrons is 1 faraday (1  $F$ ), which is equal to 96,486 C. We can therefore calculate the number of moles of electrons transferred when a known current is passed through a cell for a given period of time. The total charge (C) transferred is the product of the current ( $A$ ) and the time ( $t$ , in seconds):

$$C = A \times t \quad (19.7.14)$$

The stoichiometry of the reaction and the total charge transferred enable us to calculate the amount of product formed during an electrolysis reaction or the amount of metal deposited in an electroplating process.

For example, if a current of 0.60 A passes through an aqueous solution of  $\text{CuSO}_4$  for 6.0 min, the total number of coulombs of charge that passes through the cell is as follows:

$$\text{charge} = (0.60 \text{ A}) (6.0 \text{ min}) \left( 60 \text{ s/min} \right) = 220 \text{ A} \cdot \text{s} \quad (19.7.15)$$

The number of moles of electrons transferred to  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$  is therefore

$$\text{moles } \text{e}^- = \frac{220 \cancel{\text{C}}}{96,486 \cancel{\text{C/mol}}} = 2.3 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol } \text{e}^- \quad (19.7.16)$$

Because two electrons are required to reduce a single  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$  ion, the total number of moles of Cu produced is half the number of moles of electrons transferred, or  $1.2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$ . This corresponds to 76 mg of Cu. In commercial electrorefining processes, much

higher currents (greater than or equal to 50,000 A) are used, corresponding to approximately 0.5 F/s, and reaction times are on the order of 3–4 weeks.

### Example 19.7.2

A silver-plated spoon typically contains about 2.00 g of Ag. If 12.0 h are required to achieve the desired thickness of the Ag coating, what is the average current per spoon that must flow during the electroplating process, assuming an efficiency of 100%?

**Given:** mass of metal, time, and efficiency

**Asked for:** current required

**Strategy:**

**A** Calculate the number of moles of metal corresponding to the given mass transferred.

**B** Write the reaction and determine the number of moles of electrons required for the electroplating process.

**C** Use the definition of the faraday to calculate the number of coulombs required. Then convert coulombs to current in amperes.

**Solution:**

**A** We must first determine the number of moles of Ag corresponding to 2.00 g of Ag:

$$\text{moles Ag} = \frac{2.0 \cancel{\text{ g}}}{107.868 \cancel{\text{ g/mol}}} = 1.85 \times 10^{-2} \text{ mol Ag}$$

**B** The reduction reaction is  $\text{Ag}^+(\text{aq}) + \text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{Ag}(\text{s})$ , so 1 mol of electrons produces 1 mol of silver.

**C** Using the definition of the faraday,

$$\text{Coulombs} = (1.85 \times 10^{-2} \cancel{\text{ mol}}) (96,486 \text{ C} / \cancel{\text{ mol}}) = 1.78 \times 10^3 \text{ C}$$

The current in amperes needed to deliver this amount of charge in 12.0 h is therefore

$$\begin{aligned} \text{amperes} &= \frac{1.78 \times 10^3 \text{ C}}{(12.0 \cancel{\text{ h}}) (60 \cancel{\text{ min}} / \cancel{\text{ h}}) (60 \text{ s} / \cancel{\text{ min}})} \\ &= 4.12 \times 10^{-2} \text{ C/s} = 4.12 \times 10^{-2} \text{ A} \end{aligned}$$

Because the electroplating process is usually much less than 100% efficient (typical values are closer to 30%), the actual current necessary is greater than 0.1 A.

Exercise

A typical aluminum soft-drink can weighs about 29 g. How much time is needed to produce this amount of Al(s) in the Hall–Heroult process, using a current of 15 A to reduce a molten  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3/\text{Na}_3\text{AlF}_6$  mixture?

**Answer:** 5.8 h

### Summary

In **electrolysis**, an external voltage is applied to drive a nonspontaneous reaction. A Downs cell is used to produce sodium metal from a mixture of salts, and the Hall–Heroult process is used to produce aluminum commercially. Electrolysis can also be used to produce  $\text{H}_2$  and  $\text{O}_2$  from water. In practice, an additional voltage, called an **overvoltage**, must be applied to overcome factors such as a large activation energy and a junction potential. **Electroplating** is the process by which a second metal is deposited on a metal surface, thereby enhancing an object's appearance or providing protection from corrosion. The amount of material consumed or produced in a reaction can be calculated from the stoichiometry of an electrolysis reaction, the amount of current passed, and the duration of the electrolytic reaction.

### Key Takeaways

- In electrolysis, an external voltage is applied to drive a nonspontaneous reaction.
- The quantity of material oxidized or reduced can be calculated from the stoichiometry of the reaction and the amount of charge transferred.

## Key Equation

### Relationship of charge, current and time

Equation 19.116:  $Q = A \times t$

## Conceptual Problems

1. Why might an electrochemical reaction that is thermodynamically favored require an overvoltage to occur?
2. How could you use an electrolytic cell to make quantitative comparisons of the strengths of various oxidants and reductants?
3. Why are mixtures of molten salts, rather than a pure salt, generally used during electrolysis?
4. Two solutions, one containing  $\text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$  and the other containing the same molar concentration of  $\text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , were electrolyzed under identical conditions. Which solution produced the most metal? Justify your answer.

## Numerical Problems

1. The electrolysis of molten salts is frequently used in industry to obtain pure metals. How many grams of metal are deposited from these salts for each mole of electrons?
  1.  $\text{AlCl}_3$
  2.  $\text{MgCl}_2$
  3.  $\text{FeCl}_3$
2. Electrolysis is the most direct way of recovering a metal from its ores. However, the  $\text{Na}^+(\text{aq})/\text{Na}(\text{s})$ ,  $\text{Mg}^{2+}(\text{aq})/\text{Mg}(\text{s})$ , and  $\text{Al}^{3+}(\text{aq})/\text{Al}(\text{s})$  couples all have standard electrode potentials ( $E^\circ$ ) more negative than the reduction potential of water at pH 7.0 ( $-0.42 \text{ V}$ ), indicating that these metals can never be obtained by electrolysis of aqueous solutions of their salts. Why? What reaction would occur instead?
3. What volume of chlorine gas at standard temperature and pressure is evolved when a solution of  $\text{MgCl}_2$  is electrolyzed using a current of 12.4 A for 1.0 h?
4. What mass of copper metal is deposited if a 5.12 A current is passed through a  $\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2$  solution for 1.5 h.
5. What mass of  $\text{PbO}_2$  is reduced when a current of 5.0 A is withdrawn over a period of 2.0 h from a lead storage battery?
6. Electrolysis of  $\text{Cr}^{3+}(\text{aq})$  produces  $\text{Cr}^{2+}(\text{aq})$ . If you had 500 mL of a 0.15 M solution of  $\text{Cr}^{3+}(\text{aq})$ , how long would it take to reduce the  $\text{Cr}^{3+}$  to  $\text{Cr}^{2+}$  using a 0.158 A current?
7. Predict the products obtained at each electrode when aqueous solutions of the following are electrolyzed.
  1.  $\text{AgNO}_3$
  2.  $\text{RbI}$
8. Predict the products obtained at each electrode when aqueous solutions of the following are electrolyzed.
  1.  $\text{MgBr}_2$
  2.  $\text{Hg}(\text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2)_2$
  3.  $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$

## Answers

- 1.
- 2.
3. 5.2 L
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
7.
  1. cathode:  $\text{Ag}(\text{s})$ ; anode:  $\text{O}_2(\text{g})$ ;
  2. cathode:  $\text{H}_2(\text{g})$ ; anode:  $\text{I}_2(\text{s})$
- 8.

### Contributors

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Modified by Joshua B. Halpern

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