

# 9.9 Cell Potential and Free Energy

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Total: 12 marks

## Objective

Build the skills to answer exam questions on **cell potential and free energy**.

**You must be able to:**

- calculate  $E_{\text{cell}}^{\circ} = E_{\text{cathode}}^{\circ} - E_{\text{anode}}^{\circ}$
- use  $\Delta G^{\circ} = -nFE_{\text{cell}}^{\circ}$
- link a positive  $E_{\text{cell}}^{\circ}$  to a favorable cell

## 1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a question type used later —follow the steps and you can do the Practice and Exam-style questions yourself.

### ■ Standard cell potential

$$E_{\text{cell}}^{\circ} = E_{\text{cathode}}^{\circ} - E_{\text{anode}}^{\circ},$$

using standard reduction potentials. A **positive**  $E_{\text{cell}}^{\circ}$  means a favorable (galvanic) cell.

### ■ A worked cell potential

$\text{Cu}^{2+}$  ( $E^{\circ} = +0.34$ ) as cathode,  $\text{Zn}^{2+}$  ( $E^{\circ} = -0.76$ ) as anode:

$$E_{\text{cell}}^{\circ} = 0.34 - (-0.76) = +1.10 \text{ V.}$$

### ■ Linking to free energy

$$\Delta G^{\circ} = -nFE_{\text{cell}}^{\circ},$$

where  $n$  is moles of electrons transferred and  $F = 96\,500 \text{ C/mol}$ . A **positive**  $E^{\circ}$  gives a **negative**  $\Delta G^{\circ}$  —favorable.

### ■ A worked $\Delta G$

For  $n = 2$ ,  $E^{\circ} = 1.10 \text{ V}$ :  $\Delta G^{\circ} = -(2)(96\,500)(1.10) = -2.12 \times 10^5 \text{ J} = -212 \text{ kJ}$ .

## 2 Practice

Now apply the methods above.

2.1 Write  $E_{\text{cell}}^{\circ}$  in terms of the electrode potentials. [1]

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2.2 For cathode  $+0.80$  V and anode  $-0.44$  V, find  $E_{\text{cell}}^{\circ}$ . [2]

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2.3 A cell has a positive  $E_{\text{cell}}^{\circ}$ . Is it galvanic or electrolytic? [1]

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### 3 Exam-style questions

3.1 A galvanic (favorable) cell has an  $E_{\text{cell}}^{\circ}$  that is [1]

- A positive
- B negative
- C zero
- D undefined

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3.2 A cell has  $E_{\text{cathode}}^{\circ} = +0.34$  V and  $E_{\text{anode}}^{\circ} = -0.76$  V, with  $n = 2$ .

(a) Find  $E_{\text{cell}}^{\circ}$ . [2]

(b) Find  $\Delta G^{\circ}$  (use  $F = 96\,500$  C/mol). [3]

3.3 Explain why a positive  $E_{\text{cell}}^{\circ}$  corresponds to a negative  $\Delta G^{\circ}$ . [2]

### 4 Go further

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You are now ready for the real exam questions on this subtopic:

- work through the **9.9 Cell Potential and Free Energy** lesson on the **Learn** page;
- read the **Cell Potential and Free Energy** section of the AP Chemistry handout on the **Know** page.

## Solutions

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**2.1**  $E_{\text{cell}}^{\circ} = E_{\text{cathode}}^{\circ} - E_{\text{anode}}^{\circ}$ .

**2.2**  $0.80 - (-0.44) = +1.24 \text{ V}$ .

**2.3** Galvanic.

**3.1 A** —positive.

**3.2** (a)  $E_{\text{cell}}^{\circ} = 0.34 - (-0.76) = +1.10 \text{ V}$ . (b)  $\Delta G^{\circ} = -(2)(96\,500)(1.10) = -2.12 \times 10^5 \text{ J} = -212 \text{ kJ}$ .

**3.3**  $\Delta G^{\circ} = -nFE^{\circ}$ ; with  $n$  and  $F$  positive, a positive  $E^{\circ}$  makes  $\Delta G^{\circ}$  negative —a favorable reaction.