

Competition Corner: Driven Electron Transfer

g10_u06_w23

Use only supplied data/model cards. Keep anode/cathode reactions distinct from electrode signs, track electron stoichiometry, and do not treat this as a build procedure.

1. A simplified electrolytic model reduces $\text{Ag}^+ + \text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{Ag}$ at its cathode. If 0.0150 mol e^- passes, find the model moles of Ag deposited and identify cathode sign.
2. A model oxidizes $\text{Al} \rightarrow \text{Al}^{3+} + 3\text{e}^-$ at its anode. If 0.0600 mol e^- is withdrawn, find moles of Al lost.
3. Compare the statement “anode is oxidation” with “anode is positive.” Explain which holds across electrochemical cell types and which depends on cell type.
4. A student multiplies a cell potential by 3 because a half-reaction was tripled. Critique the claim, distinguishing electron amount from an intensive potential value.
5. Name two practical/safety or solution-condition facts that would be required before translating a supplied electrolysis card into an actual apparatus activity.