

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	<i>half-equations for electrode reactions</i>	cell EMF	E^{\ominus}	$\text{Zn} \text{Zn}^{2+} \text{Cu}^{2+} \text{Cu}$	rechargeable cell	298 K, 100 kPa and 1.00 mol dm^{-3} solution of ions
2	<i>fuel cell</i>	electrode potentials	alkaline hydrogen-oxygen fuel cell	<i>how can electrode reactions be used to generate an electrical current?</i>	Positive electrode: $\text{Li}^+ + \text{CoO}_2 + \text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{Li}^+[\text{CoO}_2]^-$ Negative electrode: $\text{Li} \rightarrow \text{Li}^+ + \text{e}^-$	
3	<i>predicting the direction of simple redox reactions</i>	<i>e.g. mobile phones, laptops or tablets</i>	reference cell	standard electrode potential	<i>definition of reducing agent</i>	<i>benefits and risks to society associated with using different types of cells</i>
4	<i>strongest oxidising agent</i>	electrochemical series	feasibility of a reaction	the equilibrium with the more negative E^{\ominus} value will move to the left	electrochemical cells as a commercial source of electrical energy	
5	<i>Pt electrodes</i>	non-rechargeable cell		salt bridge	weakest reducing agent	
6	<i>importance of the conditions when measuring the electrode potential, E</i>	lithium cell	$\text{Zn(s)} \rightarrow \text{Zn}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + 2\text{e}^-$ Anode oxidation $\text{Cu}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + 2\text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{Cu(s)}$ Cathode reduction	$\text{Li} \text{Li}^+ \text{Li}^+, \text{CO}_2 \text{LiCoO}_2 \text{Pt}$	standard hydrogen electrode (she)	most positive standard electrode potential

Electrode Potentials