LECTURE SCHEDULE

Mon (Ke3) 12.15 – 14.00
Wed (Ke2) 10.15 – 12.00
Fri (Ke5) 10.15 – 12.00

		Date	Topic
1.	Wed	06.09.	Course Introduction & Short Review on Elements & Periodic Table
2.	Fri	08.09.	Short Survey of Main Group Elements
3.	Mon	11.09.	Zn + Ti, Zr, Hf & Atomic Layer Deposition (ALD)
4.	Wed	13.09.	Transition Metals: General Aspects & Pigments
5.	Fri	15.09.	Redox Chemistry (Ke4)
6.	Mon	18.09.	Crystal Field Theory (Linda Sederholm)
7.	Wed	20.09.	V, Nb, Ta & Perovskites & Metal Complexes & MOFs & MLD
8.	Mon	25.09.	Cr, Mo, W & 2D materials & Mxenes & Layer-Engineering
9.	Wed	27.09.	Mn, Fe, Co, Ni, Cu
10.	Fri	29.09.	Cu & Magnetism & Superconductivity
11.	Mon	02.10.	Ag, Au, Pt, Pd & Catalysis (Antti Karttunen)
12.	Wed	04.10.	Lanthanoids + Actinoids & Luminescence
13.	Fri	06.10.	Resources of Elements & Rare/Critical Elements & Element Substitutions
14.	Fri	13.10.	Inorganic Materials Chemistry Research

EXAM: Tuesday Oct. 17, 9:00-12:00 in Ke2

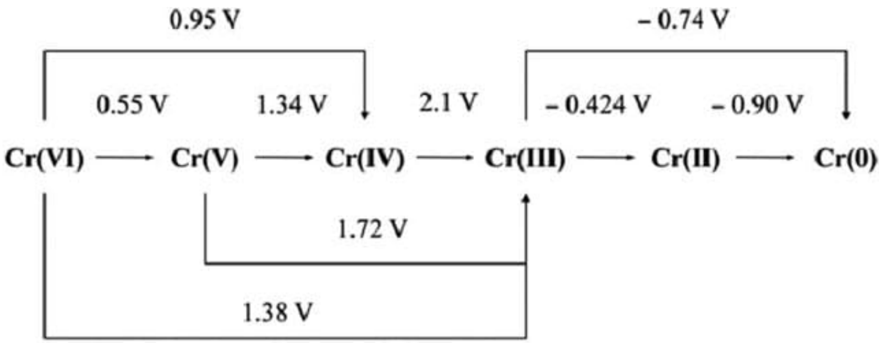
PRESENTATION TOPICS/SCHEDULE

Mon	25.09.	Mo:	Maryam Jafarishiad & Saara Siekkinen
Wed	27.09.	Mn:	Naomi Lyle & Sanni Ilmaranta
		Ru:	Miklos Nemeszeghy & Timo de Jonge
Fri	29.09.	Cu:	Koshila Hiruni & Kaushalya Poonanoo
Wed	04.10.	Eu:	Binglu Wang & Mari
		Nd:	Patrich Wiesenfeldt & Tomoki Nakayama
		U:	Miikka Viirto & Ashish Singh
Fri	06.10.	Co:	Gabrielle Laurent & Yan Zheng
		In:	Sonja Alasaukko-oja & Katri Haapalinna
		Te:	Sofia Rantala & Roger Peltonen

QUESTIONS: Lecture 5

1. Among the following elements, select two, for which disproportionation reaction is not possible: K, Mn, Fe, Cu, Br, Cl, F, O. Explain why!

2. Below is the Latimer diagram for chromium in acidic conditions:



Draw the corresponding Frost diagram (with some explanations), and answer to the following questions:

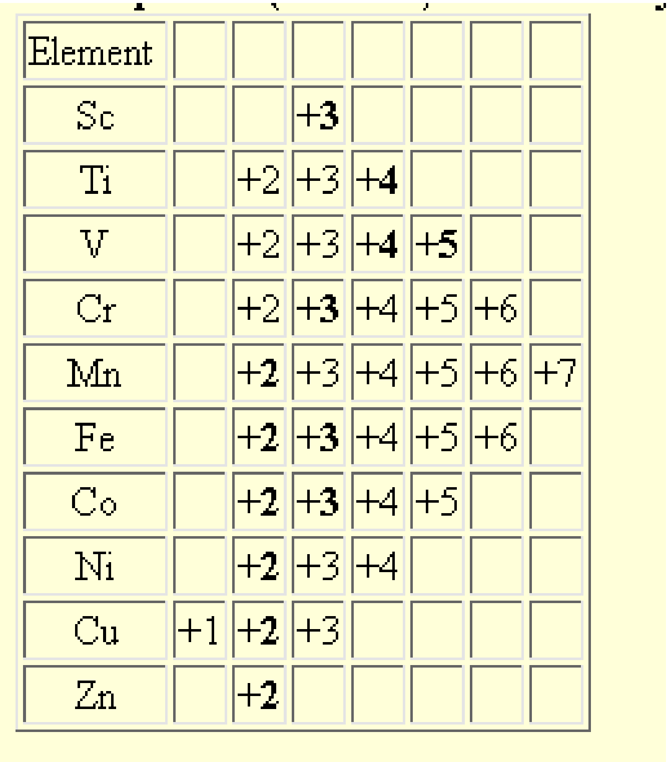
- What is the most stable oxidation state?
- For which oxidation states disproportionation tends to occur?

REDOX (reduction-oxidation) CHEMISTRY

- Electron configuration
- Situations in SOLID and in SOLUTION
- Oxidation states / valence states & ion charge
- Disproportionation
- Mixed valency
- Valence separation
- Standard redox potentials
- Latimer diagram
- Frost diagram
- Ellingham diagram (metal/oxide)
- Oxygen (non)stoichiometry

Electron configurations of 3d metals: $1s^22s^22p^63s^23p^64s^23d^x$

			3d				4s
Scandium (Sc)	↑						↑↓
Titanium (Ti)	↑	↑					↑↓
Vanadium (V)	↑	↑	↑				↑↓
Chromium (Cr)	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑		↑
Manganese (Mn)	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑		↑↓
Iron (Fe)	↑↓	↑	↑	↑	↑		↑↓
Koboltti (Co)	↑↓	↑↓	↑	↑	↑		↑↓
Nikkeli (Ni)	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓	↑	↑		↑↓
Kupari (Cu)	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓		↑
[Sinkki (Zn)]	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓		↑↓



Element							
Sc			**+3**				
Ti		+2	+3	**+4**			
V		+2	+3	**+4**	**+5**		
Cr		+2	**+3**	+4	+5	+6	
Mn		**+2**	+3	+4	+5	+6	+7
Fe		**+2**	**+3**	+4	+5	+6	
Co		**+2**	**+3**	+4	+5		
Ni		**+2**	+3	+4			
Cu	+1	**+2**	+3				
Zn		**+2**					

OXIDATION STATES

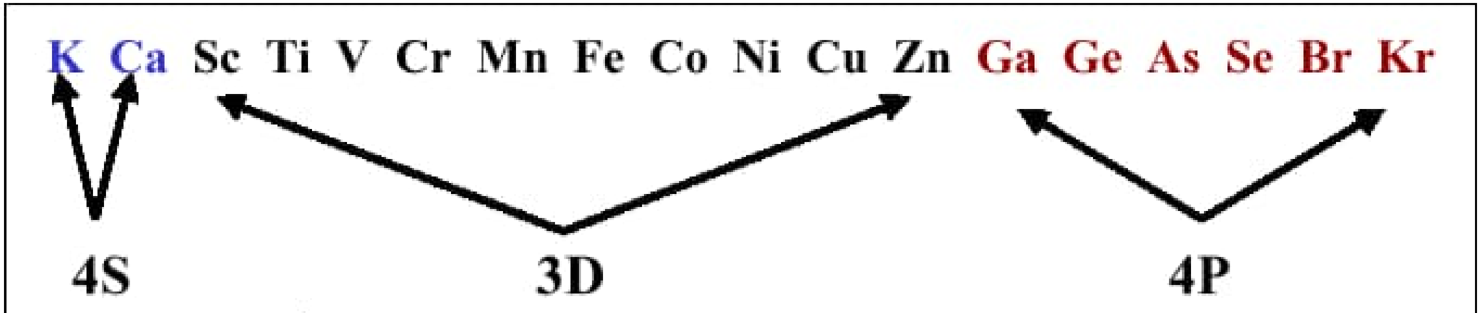
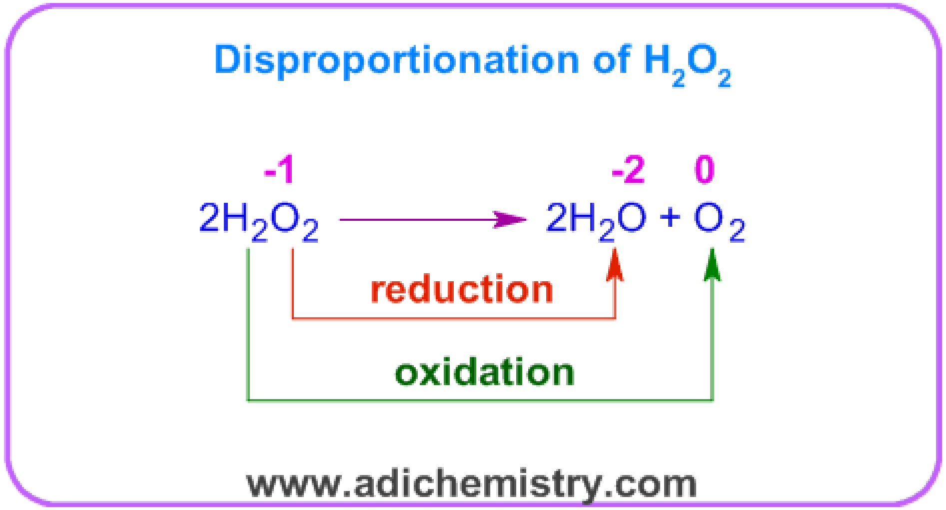
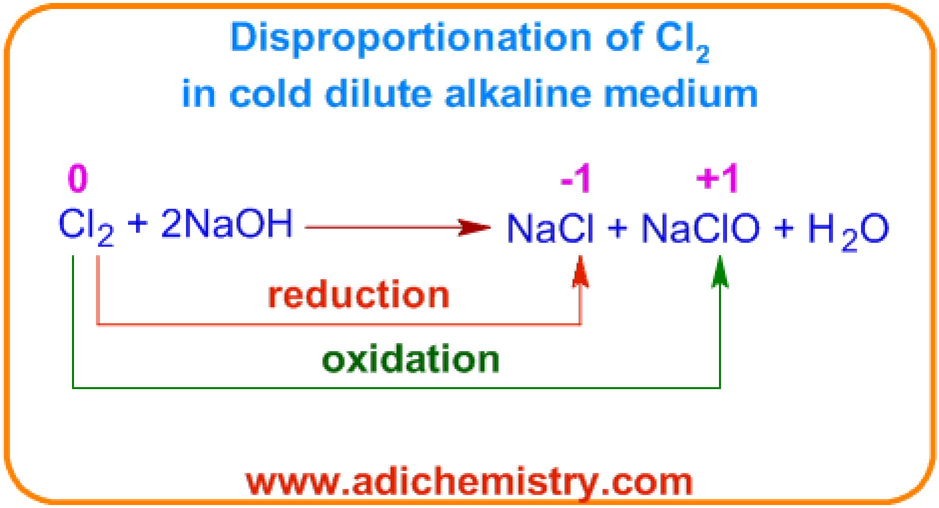


Figure 1. The 4th row of the periodic table. The transition metals are the elements that range from Sc (Scandium) to Zn (Zinc).

DISPROPORTIONATION

Redox reaction in which atoms of an element at one single oxidation state are simultaneously oxidized and reduced.

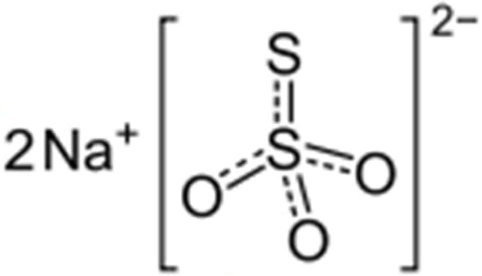




MIXED-VALENCY (fractional valence → electrical conductivity)

CLASSIFICATION OF MIXED-VALENCE COMPOUNDS

M.B. Robin & P. Day, Adv. Inorg. Chem. Radiochem. 10, 247 (1967).



Class-I

- e.g. $Na_2S_2O_3$ (S^{-II} & S^{VI})
- clearly different environments for the two different atoms
- large energy required for electron transfer between these atoms → no interaction → no special properties

Class-II

- e.g. Ag_2O_2 (Ag^{I} & Ag^{III})
- different but sufficiently similar environments → only a small energy required for electron transfer between the different atoms → semiconducting

Class-III (FRACTIONAL VALENCE VALUES)

- e.g. Ag_2F ($Ag^{0.5}$) & $YBa_2Cu_3O_{7-\delta}$
- all mixed-valence atoms have identical environments → electrons delocalized → metallic conductivity

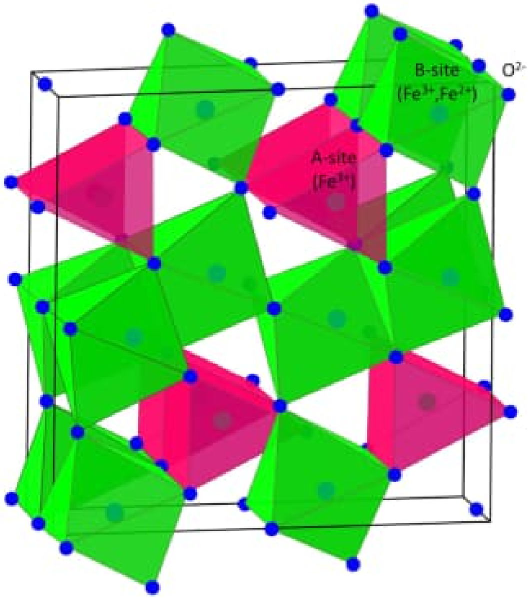
VALENCE SEPARATION (Verwey-type)

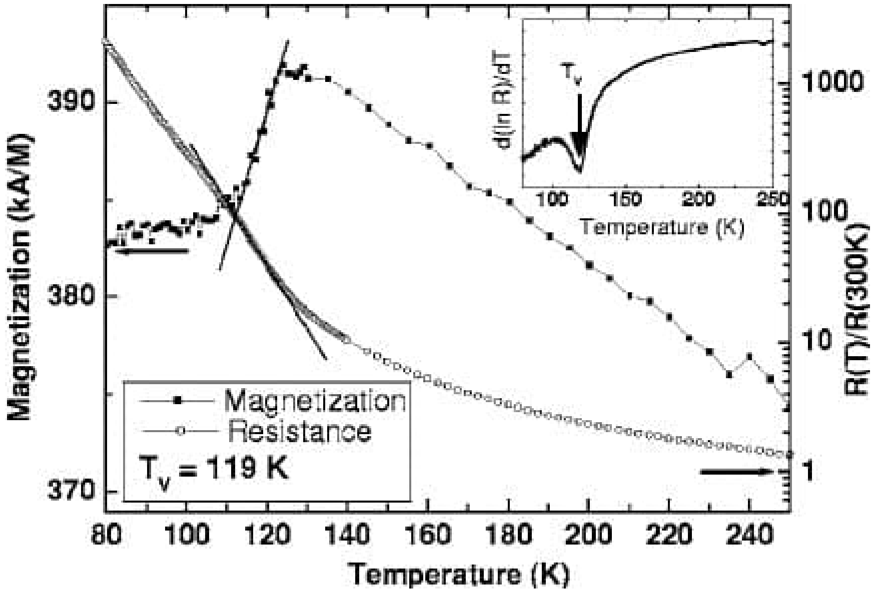
$$2\,M^{m+0.5} \rightarrow M^{m} + M^{m+1}$$

(mixed valence state) → (valence-separated state)

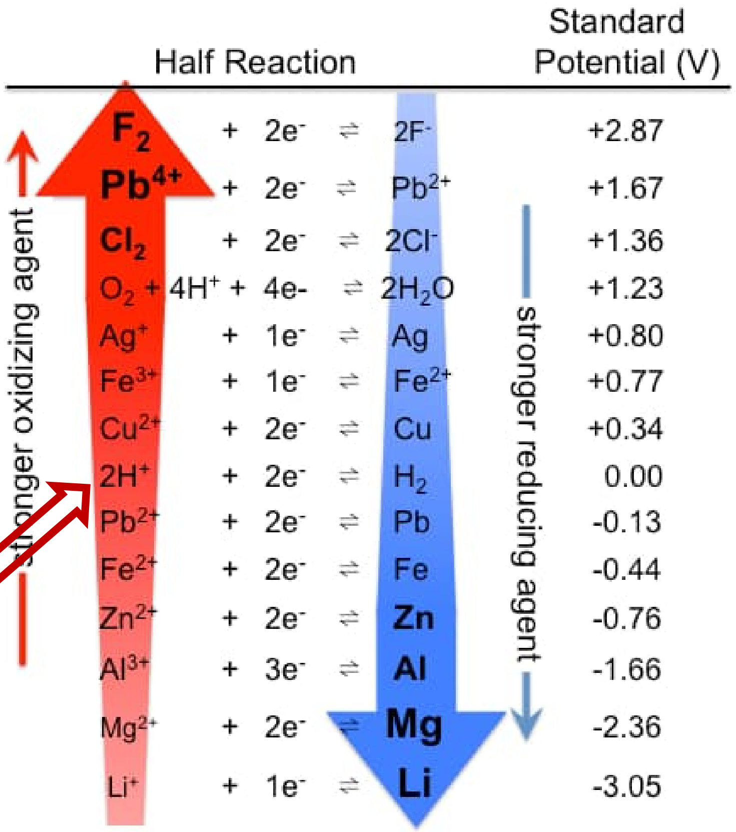
Example: Magnetite Fe_3O_4

- **Inverse spinel structure:** $^{tet}[Fe^{III}]\,^{oct}[Fe^{2.5}]_2\,O_4$
- **Verwey transition** (below 125 K): $2\,Fe^{2.5} \rightarrow Fe^{II} + Fe^{III}$





Standard reduction potentials (E^0_{red})



Half Reaction					Standard Potential (V)
F_2	+	$2e^-$	⇌	$2F^-$	+2.87
Pb^{4+}	+	$2e^-$	⇌	Pb^{2+}	+1.67
Cl_2	+	$2e^-$	⇌	$2Cl^-$	+1.36
$O_2 + 4H^+$	+	4e-	⇌	$2H_2O$	+1.23
Ag^+	+	$1e^-$	⇌	Ag	+0.80
Fe^{3+}	+	$1e^-$	⇌	Fe^{2+}	+0.77
Cu^{2+}	+	$2e^-$	⇌	Cu	+0.34
$2H^+$	+	$2e^-$	⇌	H_2	0.00
Pb^{2+}	+	$2e^-$	⇌	Pb	-0.13
Fe^{2+}	+	$2e^-$	⇌	Fe	-0.44
Zn^{2+}	+	$2e^-$	⇌	Zn	-0.76
Al^{3+}	+	$3e^-$	⇌	Al	-1.66
Mg^{2+}	+	$2e^-$	⇌	Mg	-2.36
Li^+	+	$1e^-$	⇌	Li	-3.05

REDOX REACTIONS

- **Separated into two half-reactions**
- **E^0: standard electrode potential**
  $[2H^+(aq) + 2e^- \rightarrow H_2(g);\ E^0 = 0.00\ V]$
- **Nernst: $E = E^0 - RT/nF \times \ln [prod]/[react]$**
- **Gibbs free energy: $\Delta G^0 = -nFE^0$**
- **NOTE: E^0_{red} values are not directly additive, but ΔG^0 values are !!!**

  $Fe^{3+}(aq) + e^- \rightarrow Fe^{2+}(aq)$ $\qquad E^0_{red} = +0.77\ V$

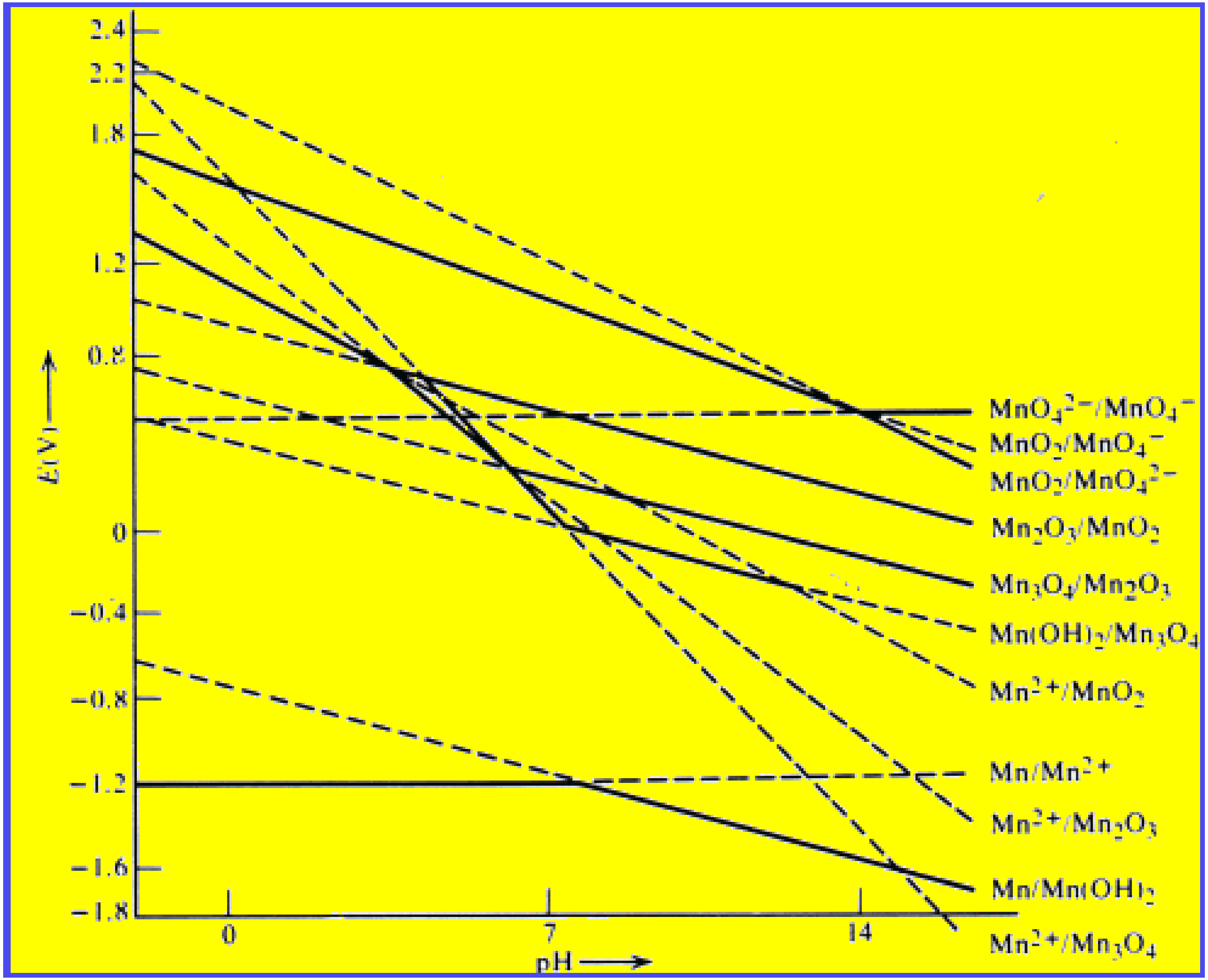
  $Fe^{2+}(aq) + 2e^- \rightarrow Fe(s)$ $\qquad E^0_{red} = -0.44\ V$

  $Fe^{3+}(aq) + 3e^- \rightarrow Fe(s)$ $\qquad E^0_{red} = 1/3(1 \times 0.77 - 2 \times 0.44)\ V = -0.04\ V$

R: Gas constant = 8.314 J·mol^{-1}·K^{-1}

F: Faraday constant (magnitude of electric charge per mole of electrons) = 96 485 C mol^{-1}

Redox potentials may depend on pH STRONGLY !!!



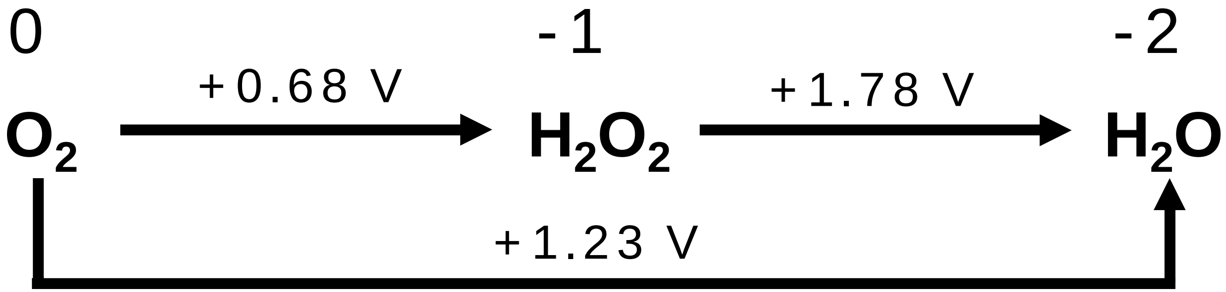
LATIMER DIAGRAM

- **Simple visual representation of the standard reduction potentials (E^0_{red}) between different oxidation states of an element**
- **MAY INVOLVE: metal, cations, oxo-ions, hydroxides & oxides**
- **OFTEN: Highest oxidation state is on the left, lowest on the right**
- **More positive E^0_{red} → more readily the species on the left is reduced to the species on the right**

$$\begin{tikzcd} +6 & +3 & +2 & 0 \\ \mathbf{FeO_4^{2-}} \arrow[r, "+2.20\ V"] & \mathbf{Fe^{3+}} \arrow[r, "+0.77\ V"] \arrow[rr, bend right, "-0.04\ V"'] & \mathbf{Fe^{2+}} \arrow[r, "-0.44\ V"] & \mathbf{Fe} \end{tikzcd}$$

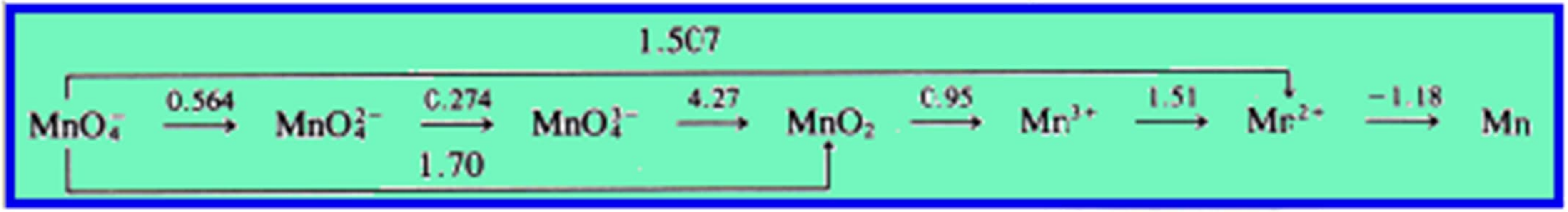
Disproportionation: EXAMPLE: oxygen

- H_2O_2 is readily reduced to H_2O
- H_2O_2 is NOT readily oxidized to O_2
- However: +1.78 V > +0.68 V
- H_2O_2 disproportionates into oxygen and water:
  - in practice the reaction is slow without a catalyst



DISPROPORTIONATION:
chemical redox reaction where the same species (atom/ion/molecule) is simultaneously oxidized and reduced

Which manganese species tend to disportionate ?



$$\begin{tikzcd}
MnO_4^- \arrow[r, "0.564"] \arrow[rrrrr, bend left, "1.507"] \arrow[rrr, bend right, "1.70"'] & MnO_4^{2-} \arrow[r, "0.274"] & MnO_4^{3-} \arrow[r, "4.27"] & MnO_2 \arrow[r, "0.95"] & Mn^{3+} \arrow[r, "1.51"] & Mn^{2+} \arrow[r, "-1.18"] & Mn
\end{tikzcd}$$

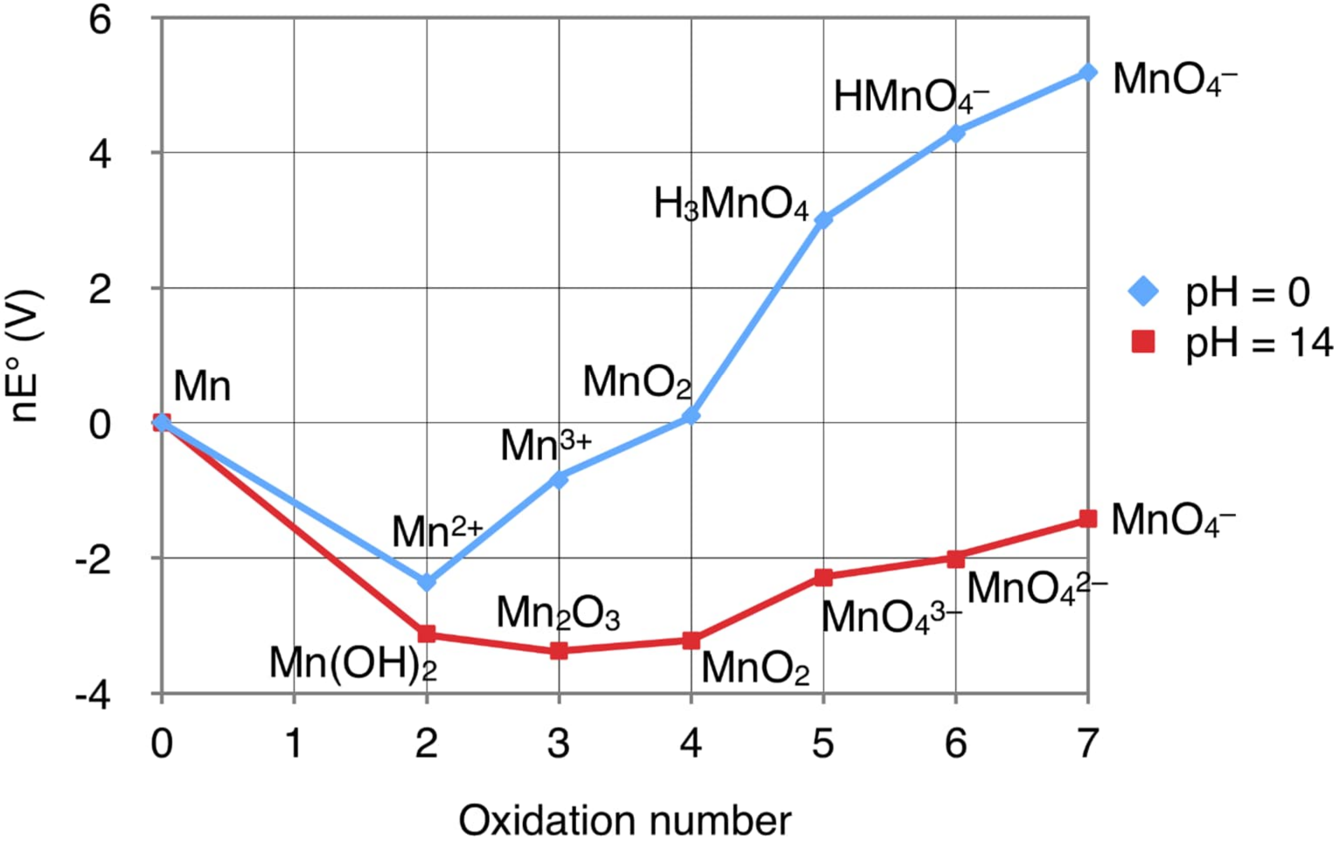
FROST DIAGRAM

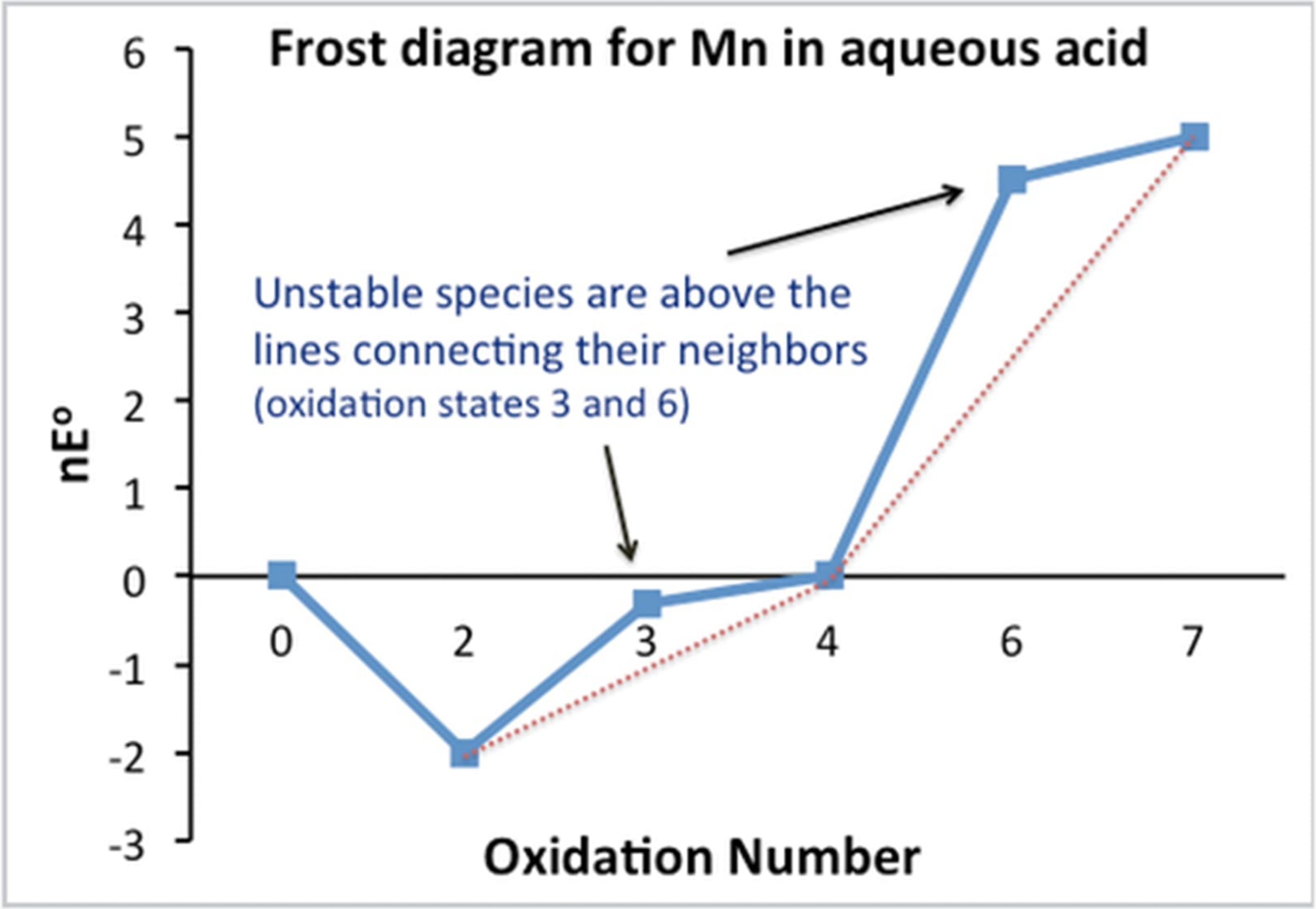
- **2D version of the Latimer diagram**
- **The number of moving electrons is taken into account ($-n \times E^0_{red}$)**
- **x-axis: oxidation state**
- **y-axis: ΔG (in F)**
- **For pure metal: y = 0 V**
- **From the diagram we can see:**
  relative stabilities of the species with different oxidation states

Gibbs free energy: $\Delta G^0 = -nFE^0$

Latimer diagram (acidic conditions)

Frost diagram for manganese



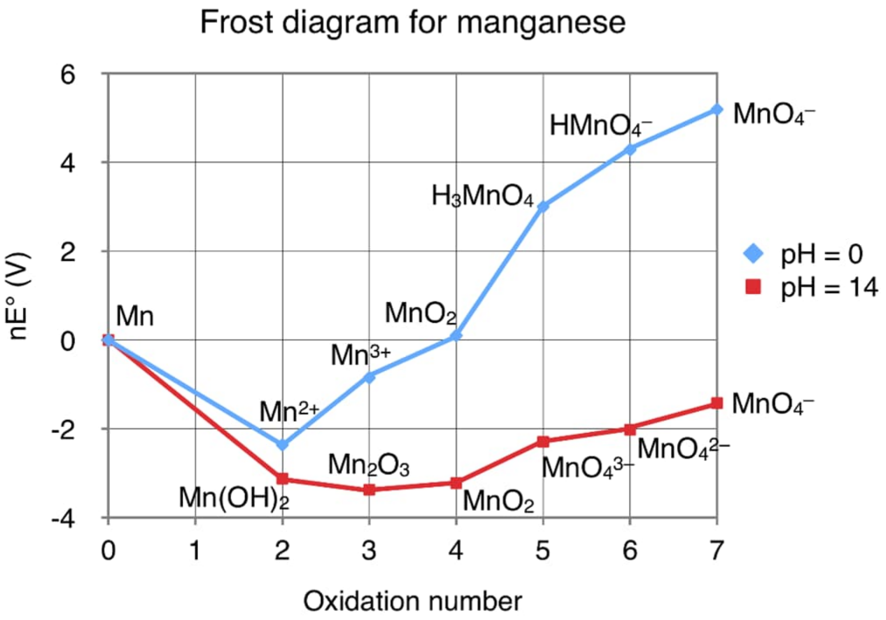


Frost diagram for Mn in aqueous acid

Unstable species are above the lines connecting their neighbors (oxidation states 3 and 6)

What can we see from the Frost diagram

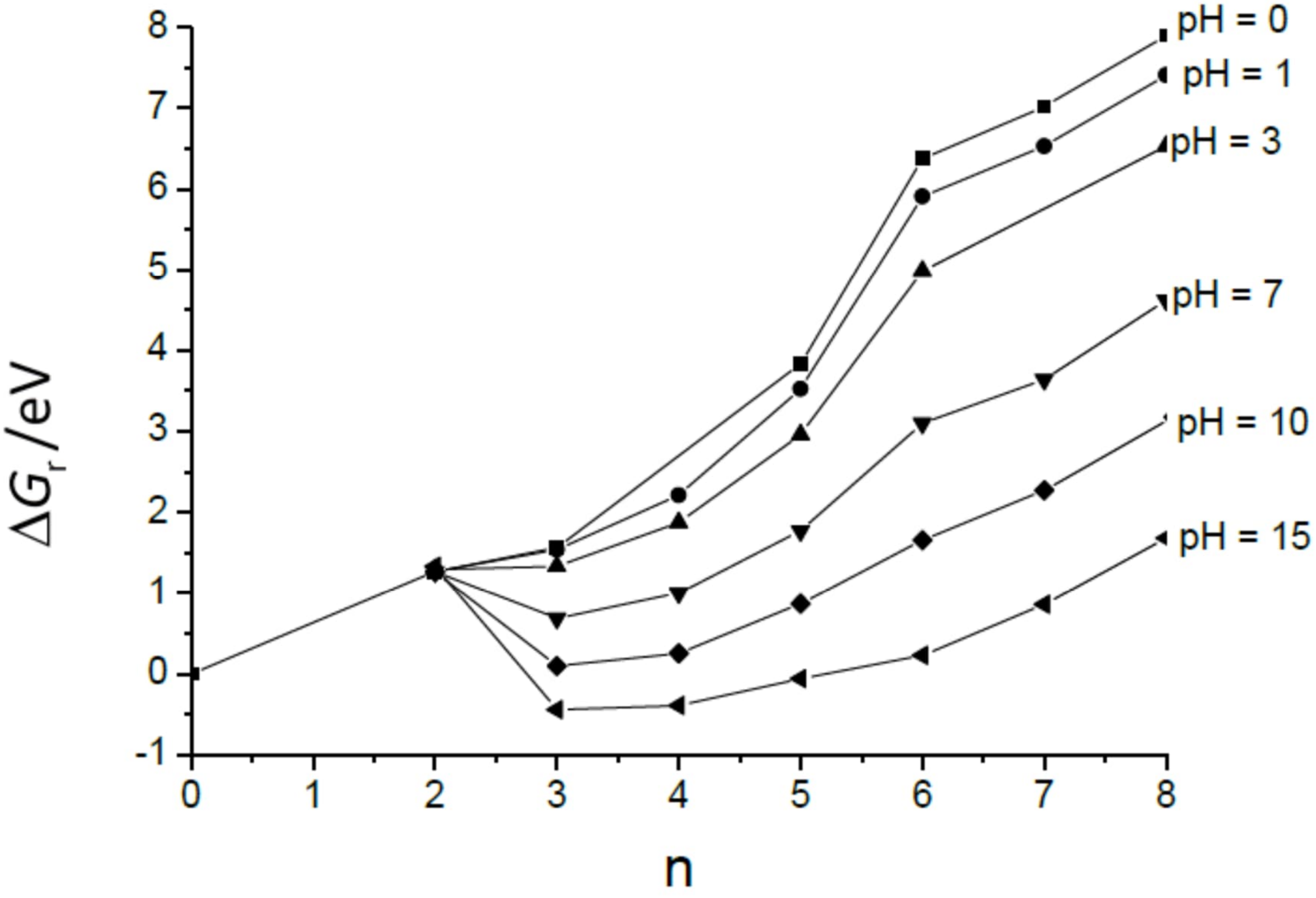
- **The lower the position of the species in the diagram is, the more stable (in terms of redox behavior) the species is**
- **A species that is on a convex (*kupera*) curve (compared to its neighbors) tends to disproportionate**
- **A species that is on a concave (*kovera*) curve (compared to its neighbors) does not disproportionate**

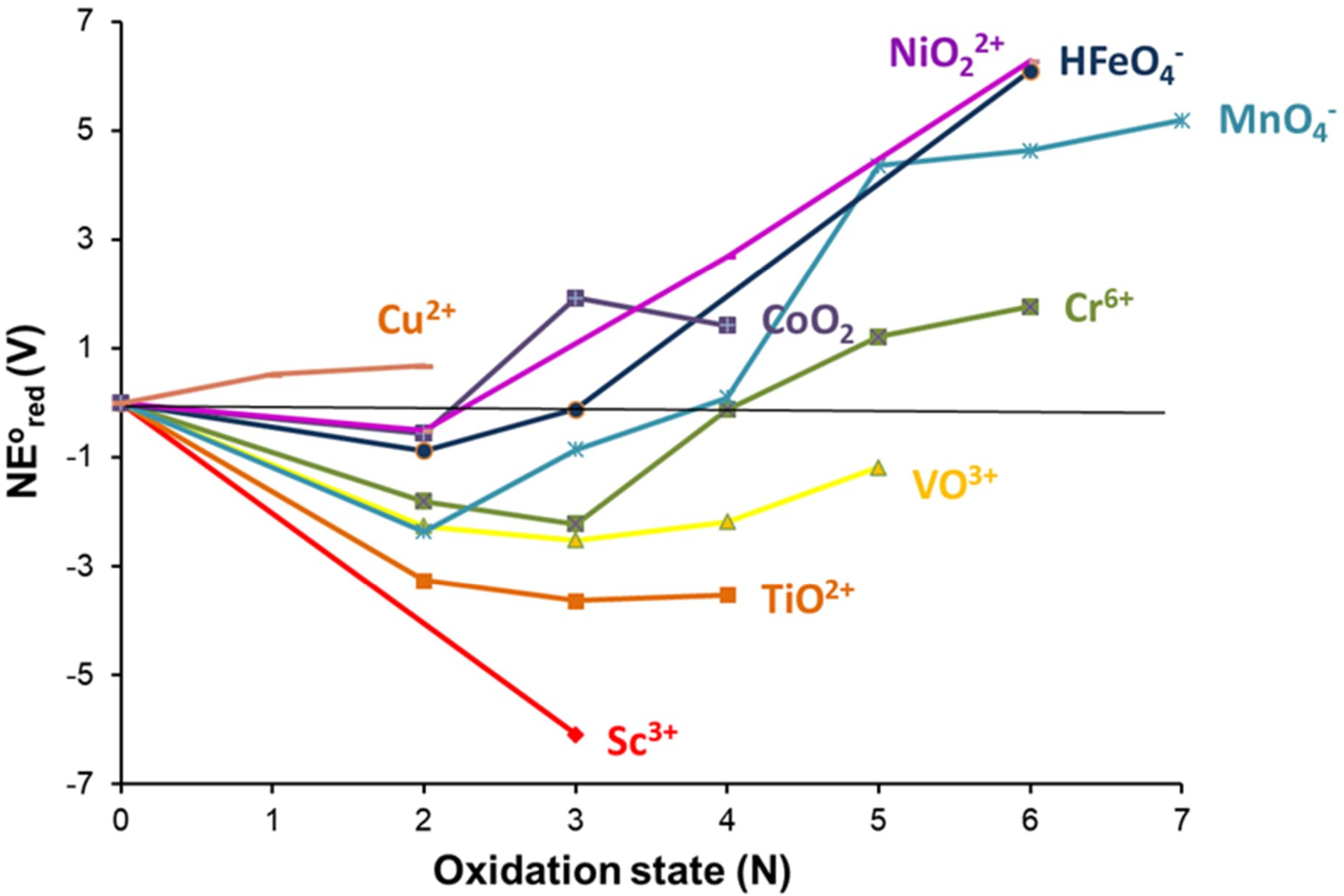


Manganese (acidic cond)

- Mn^{2+}: most stable
- MnO_4^-: strong oxidizer
- Mn^{3+} and MnO_4^{3-} tend to disproportionate
- MnO_2: does not disproportionate
- NOTE: According to thermodynamics MnO_4^- should be reduced to Mn^{2+}; this reaction is however slow without catalyst, explaining why MnO_4^- solutions can be stored in laboratory

RUTHENIUM Ru





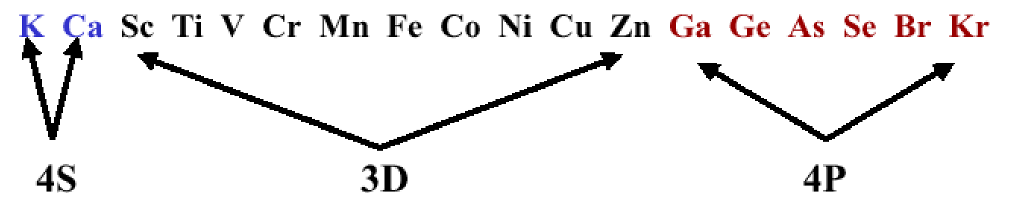
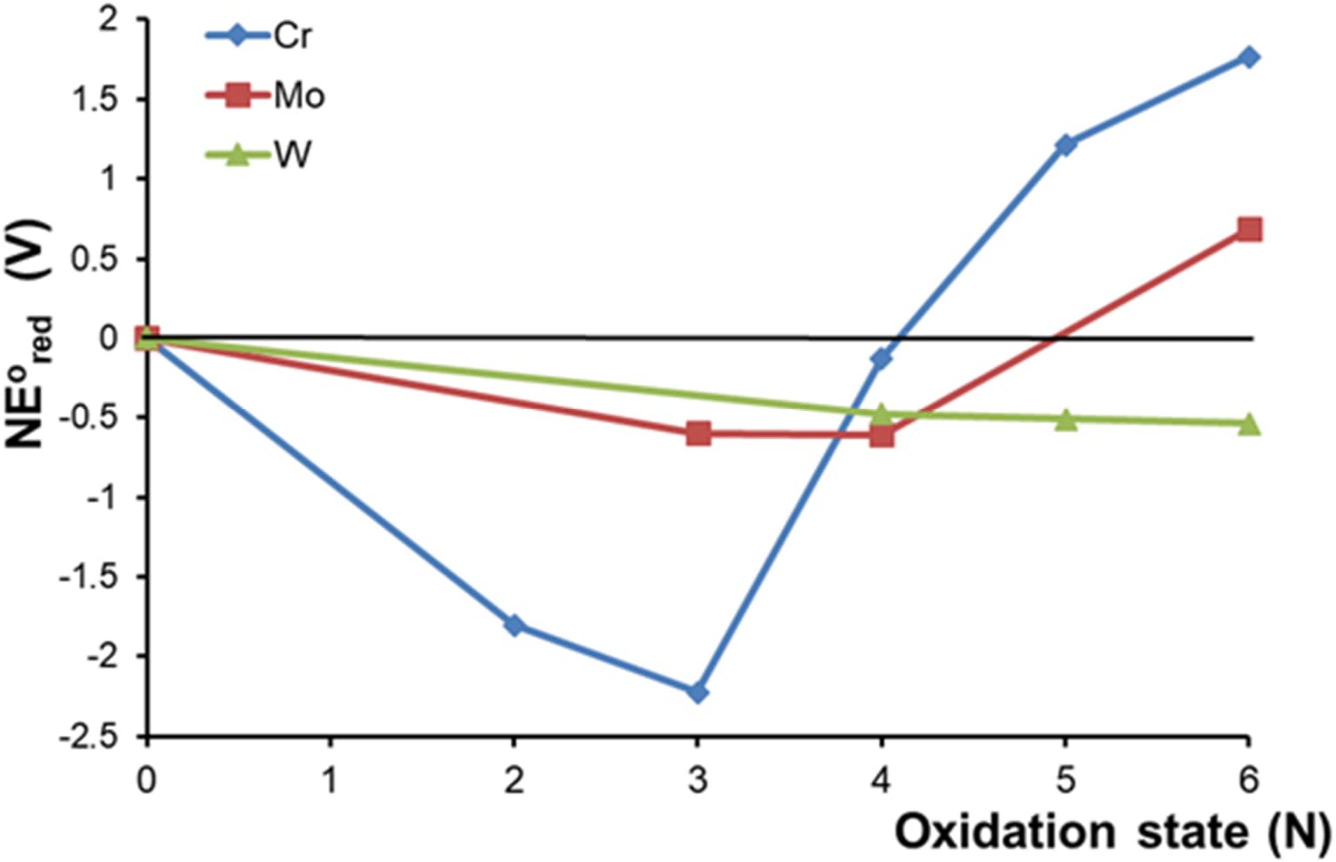
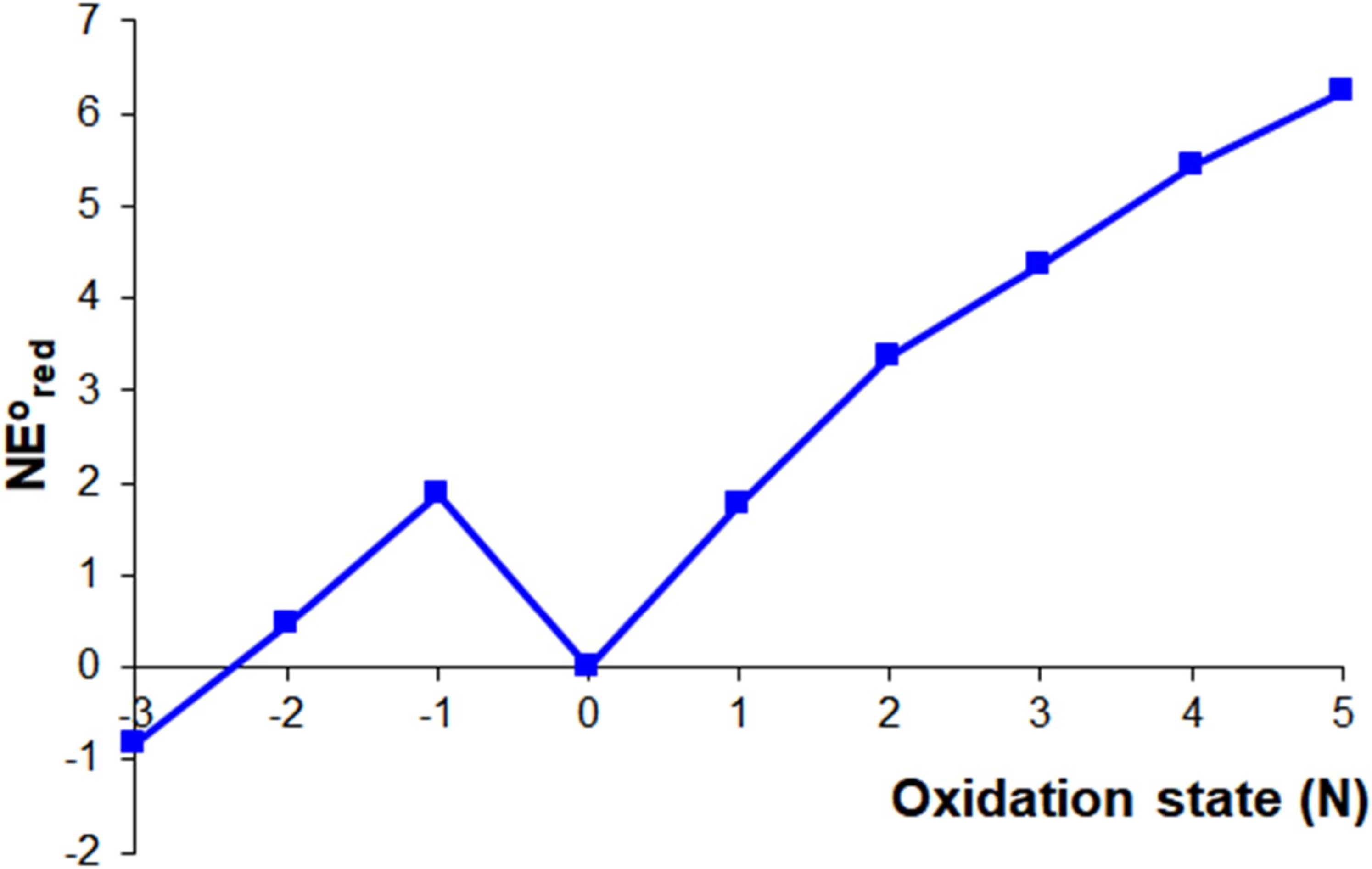


Figure 1. The 4th row of the periodic table. The transition metals are the elements that range from Sc (Scandium) to Zn (Zinc).

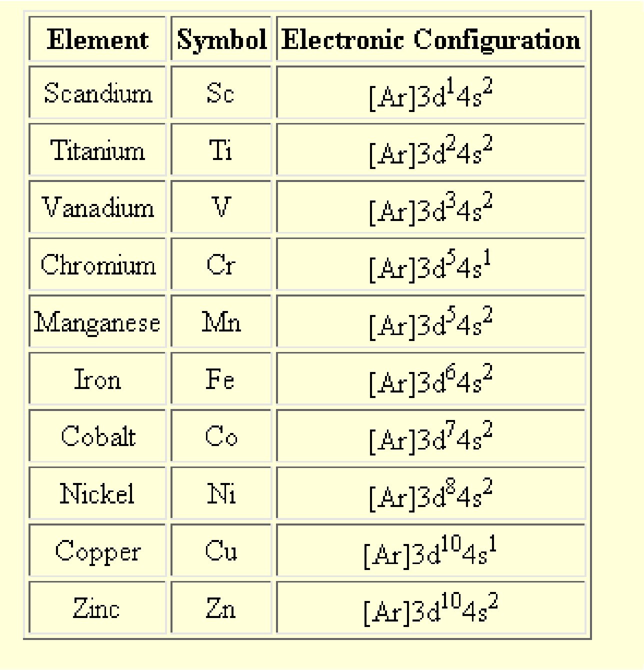

Cr
Mo
W
NE°$_{red}$ (V)
2
1.5
1
0.5
0
-0.5
-1
-1.5
-2
-2.5
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
Oxidation state (N)

+5 +4 +3 +2 +1 0 -1 -2 -3

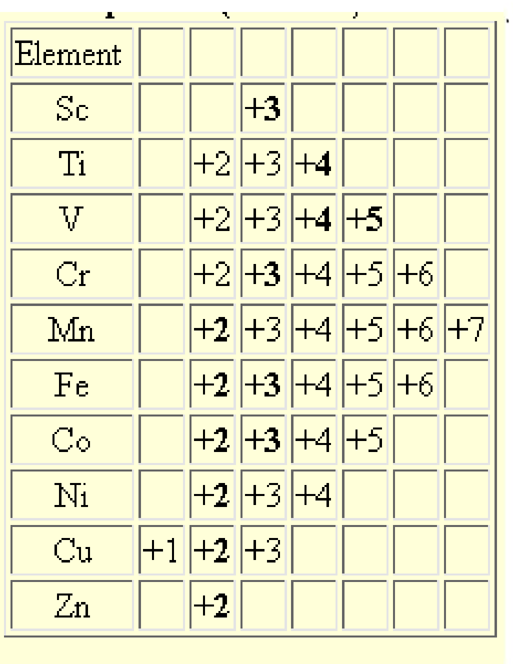
$$NO_3^- \xrightarrow{0.803\ V} N_2O_4 \xrightarrow{1.07\ V} HNO_2 \xrightarrow{0.996\ V} NO \xrightarrow{1.59\ V} N_2O \xrightarrow{1.77\ V} N_2 \xrightarrow{-1.87\ V} NH_3OH^+ \xrightarrow{1.41\ V} N_2H_5^+ \xrightarrow{1.275\ V} NH_4^+$$



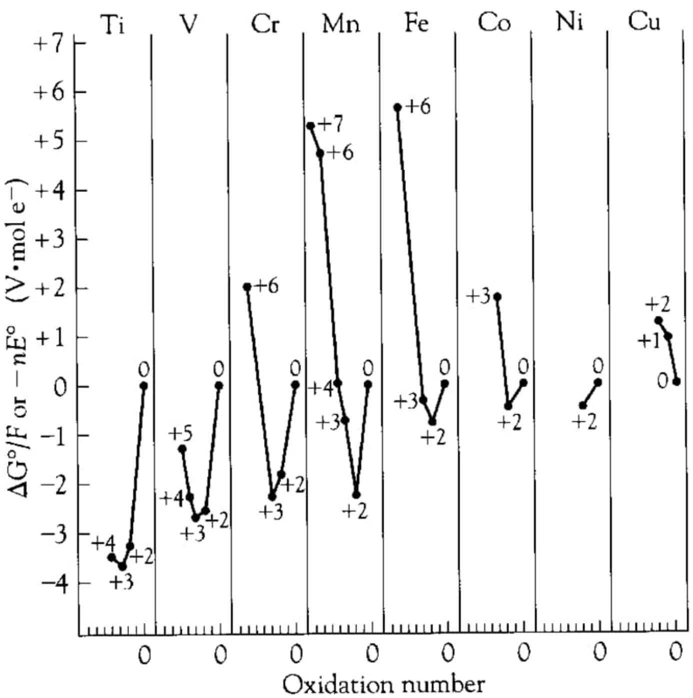
FROST DIAGRAMS



Element	Symbol	Electronic Configuration
Scandium	Sc	$[Ar]3d^1 4s^2$
Titanium	Ti	$[Ar]3d^2 4s^2$
Vanadium	V	$[Ar]3d^3 4s^2$
Chromium	Cr	$[Ar]3d^5 4s^1$
Manganese	Mn	$[Ar]3d^5 4s^2$
Iron	Fe	$[Ar]3d^6 4s^2$
Cobalt	Co	$[Ar]3d^7 4s^2$
Nickel	Ni	$[Ar]3d^8 4s^2$
Copper	Cu	$[Ar]3d^{10} 4s^1$
Zinc	Zn	$[Ar]3d^{10} 4s^2$



Element							
Sc			**+3**				
Ti		+2	+3	**+4**			
V		+2	+3	**+4**	**+5**		
Cr		+2	**+3**	+4	+5	+6	
Mn		**+2**	+3	+4	+5	+6	+7
Fe		**+2**	**+3**	+4	+5	+6	
Co		**+2**	**+3**	+4	+5		
Ni		**+2**	+3	+4			
Cu	+1	**+2**	+3				
Zn		**+2**					



OXIDATION STATES (slightly depending on conditions !)

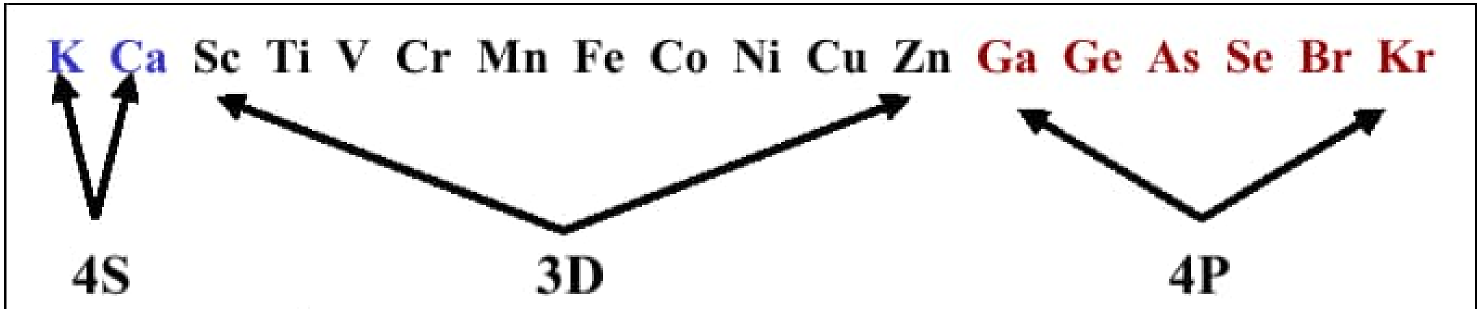
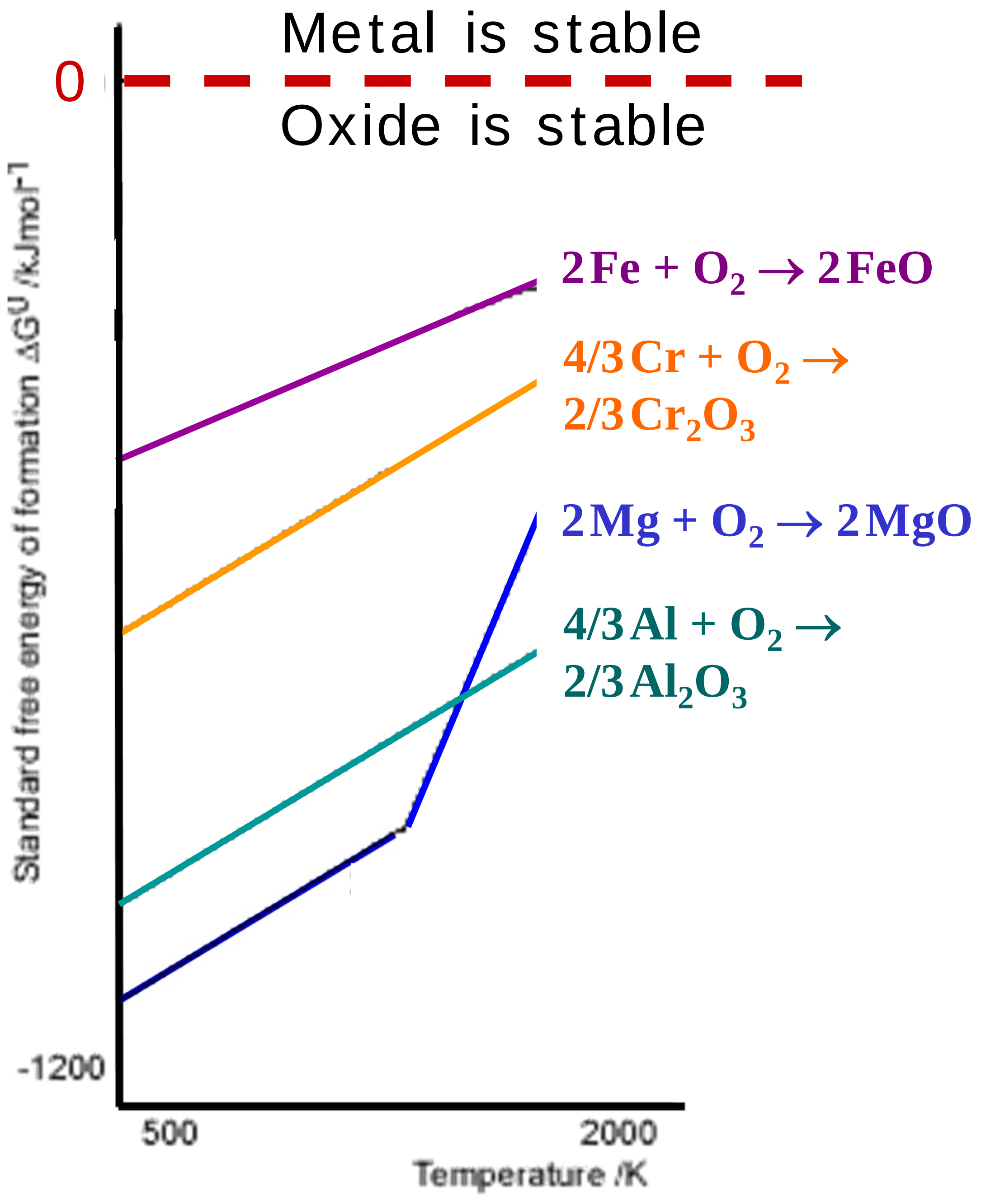
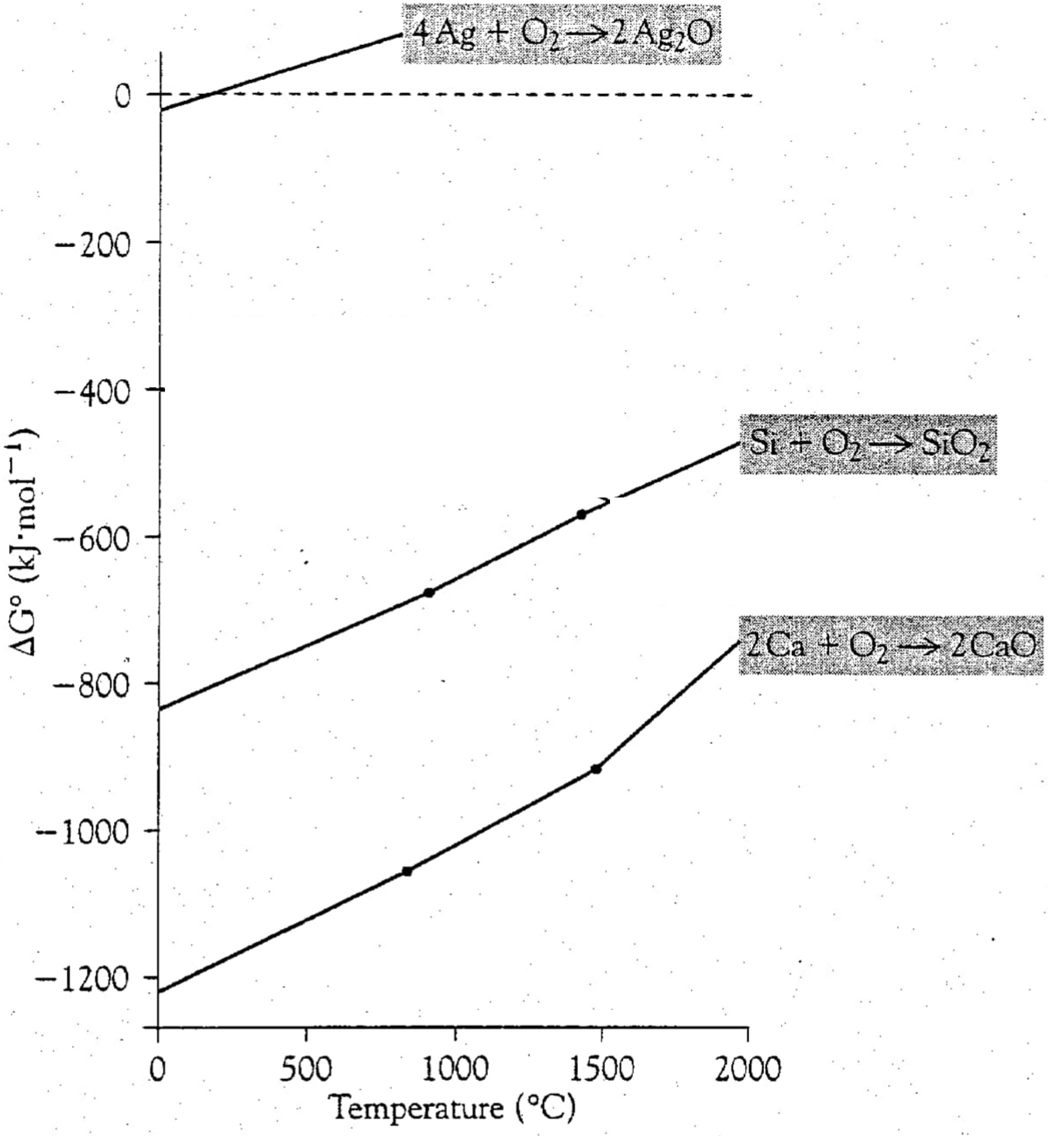


Figure 1. The 4th row of the periodic table. The transition metals are the elements that range from Sc (Scandium) to Zn (Zinc).

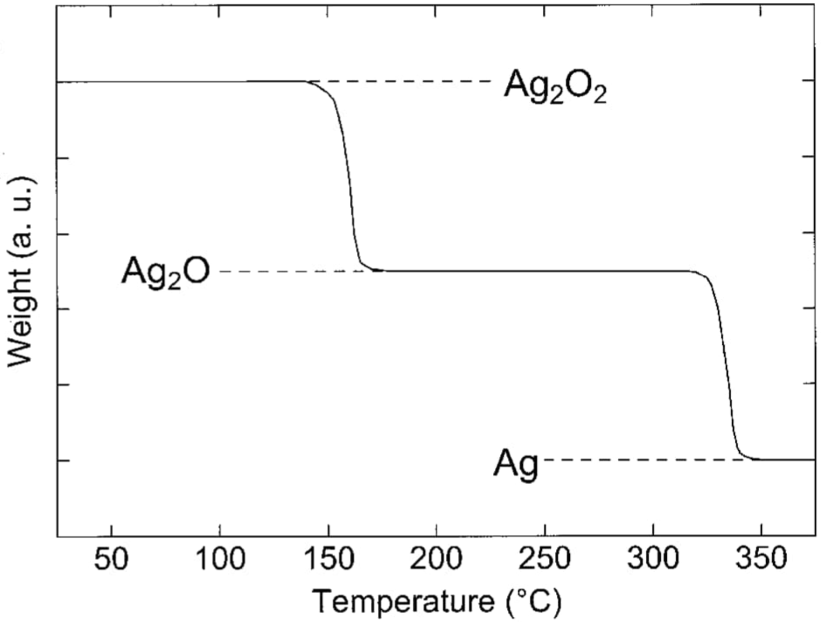
Ellingham diagram

- Gibb’s free energy of formation versus temperature for metal oxides
- Temperature at which a metal oxide is spontaneously (ΔG^0 becomes positive) reduced to a metal

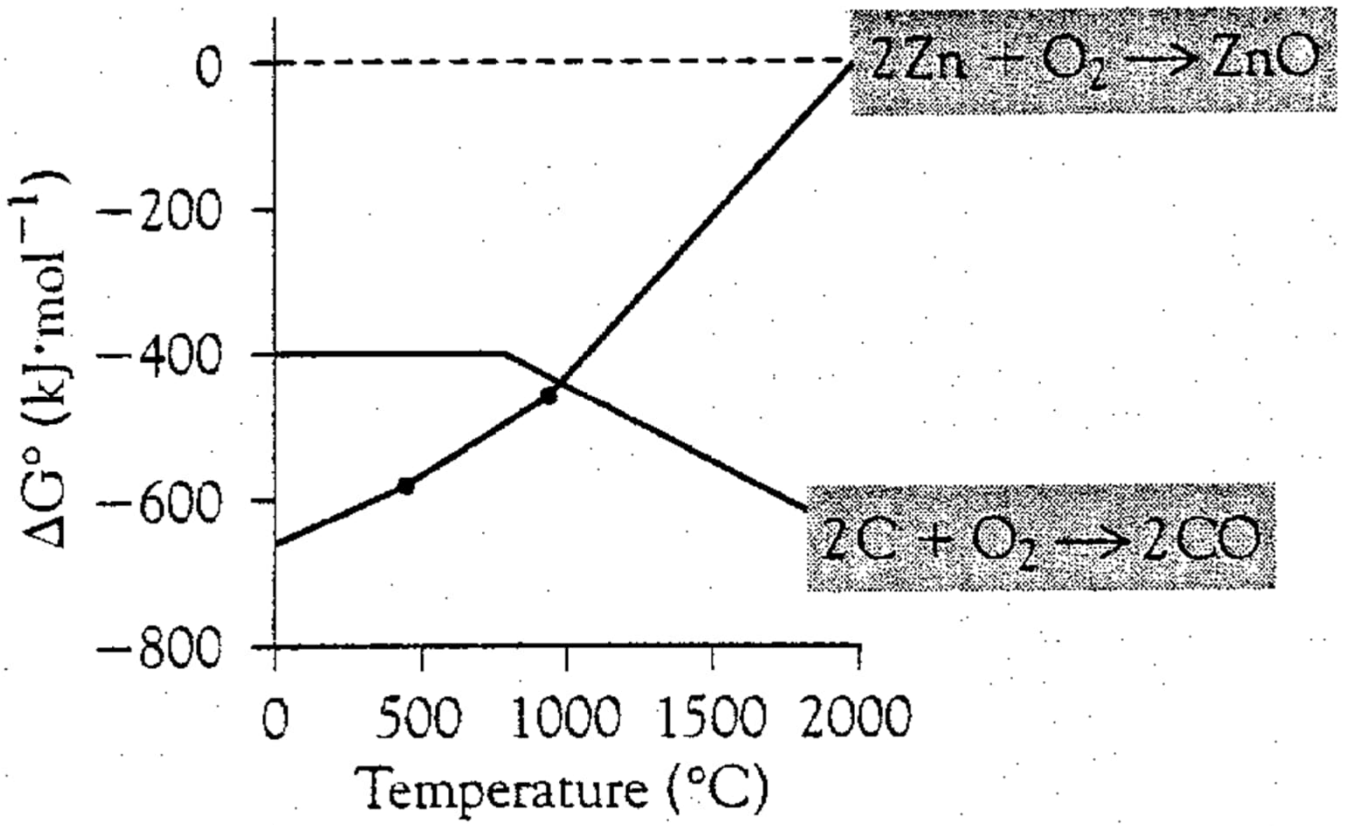




$4Ag + O_2 \rightarrow 2Ag_2O$
$Si + O_2 \rightarrow SiO_2$
$2Ca + O_2 \rightarrow 2CaO$
ΔG° (kJ·mol⁻¹)
0
−200
−400
−600
−800
−1000
−1200
0
500
1000
1500
2000
Temperature (°C)

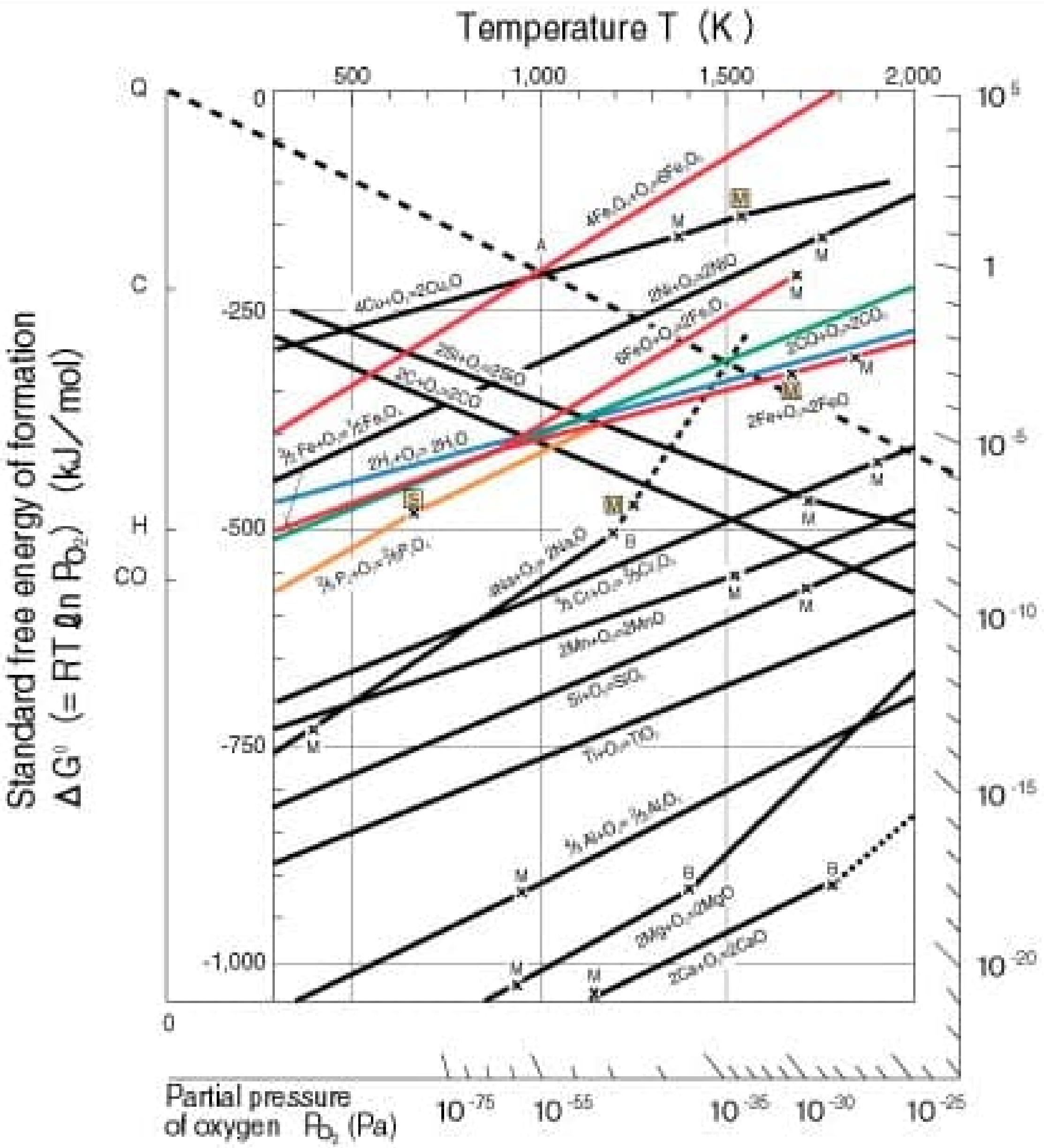


Ag_2O_2
Ag_2O
Ag
Weight (a. u.)
50
100
150
200
250
300
350
Temperature (°C)



Above 900 ^{o}C ZnO can be reduced to Zn by carbon

2B(1) Standard Free Energy of Formation of Oxides



	Element	Oxide
Melting point	M	M
Boiling point	B	
Sublimation point	S	S

$Me + O_2 = MeO_2$ (1)

$\Delta G^0 = RT \ln P_{O_2}$ (2)

Ref.: F.D.Richardson, JISI (1948)

Oxygen Release

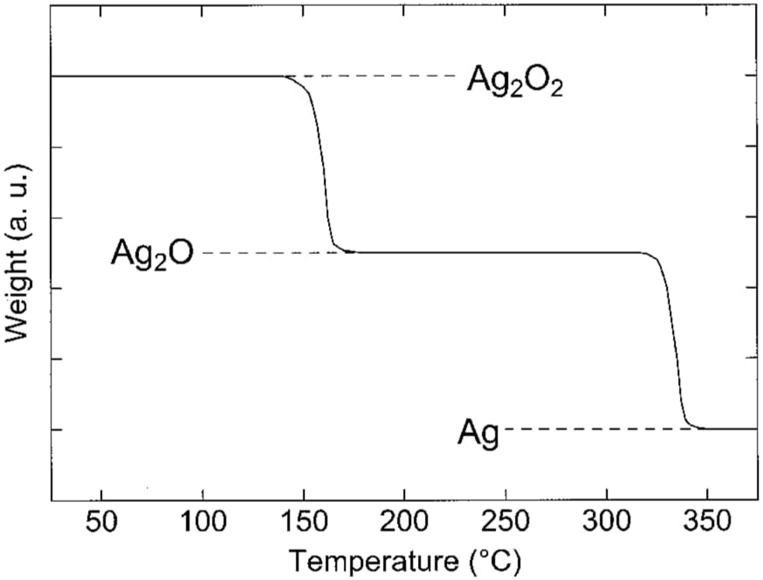
Oxygen Engineering !

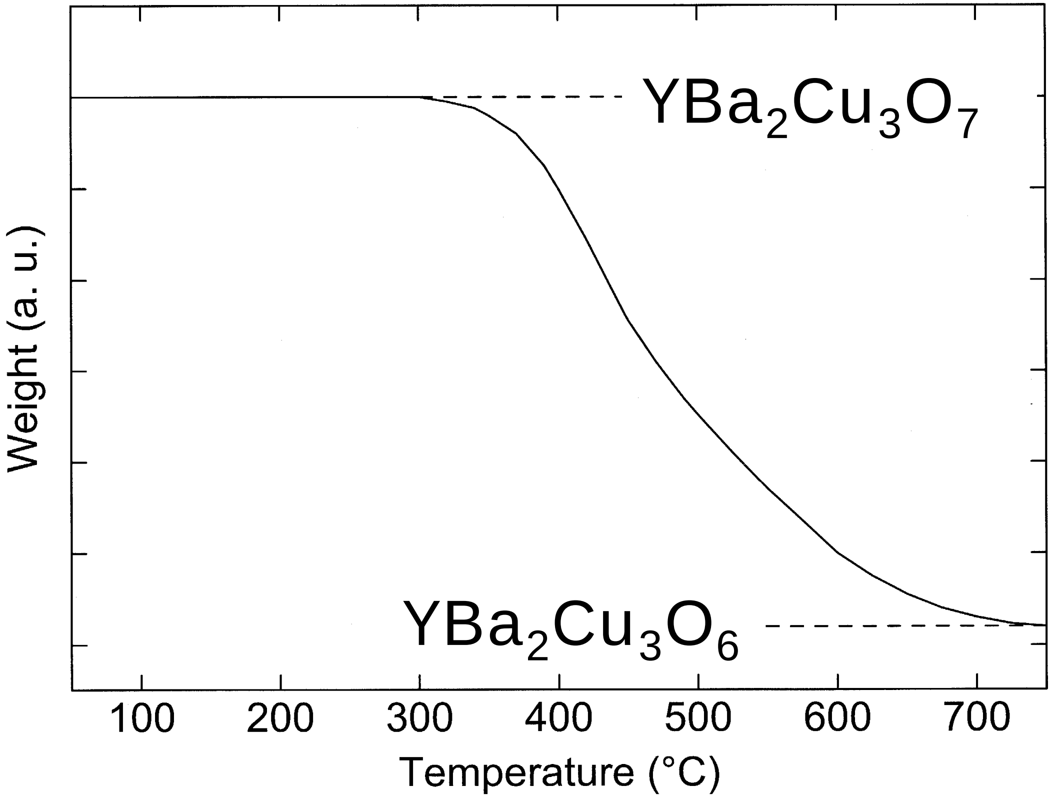
Ag_2O_2 :

in two discrete steps

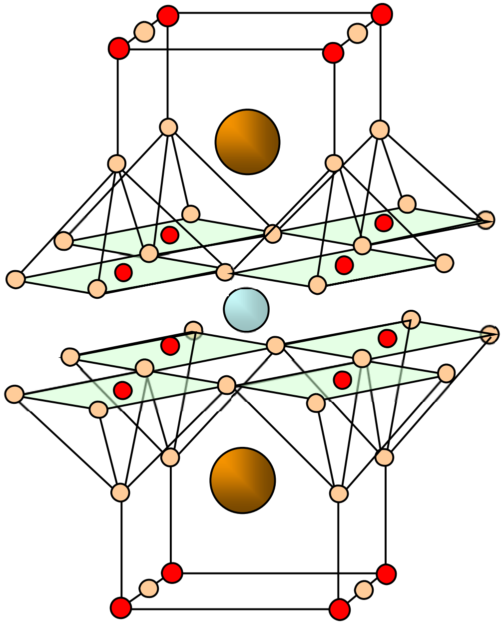
$YBa_2Cu_3O_{7-\delta}$:

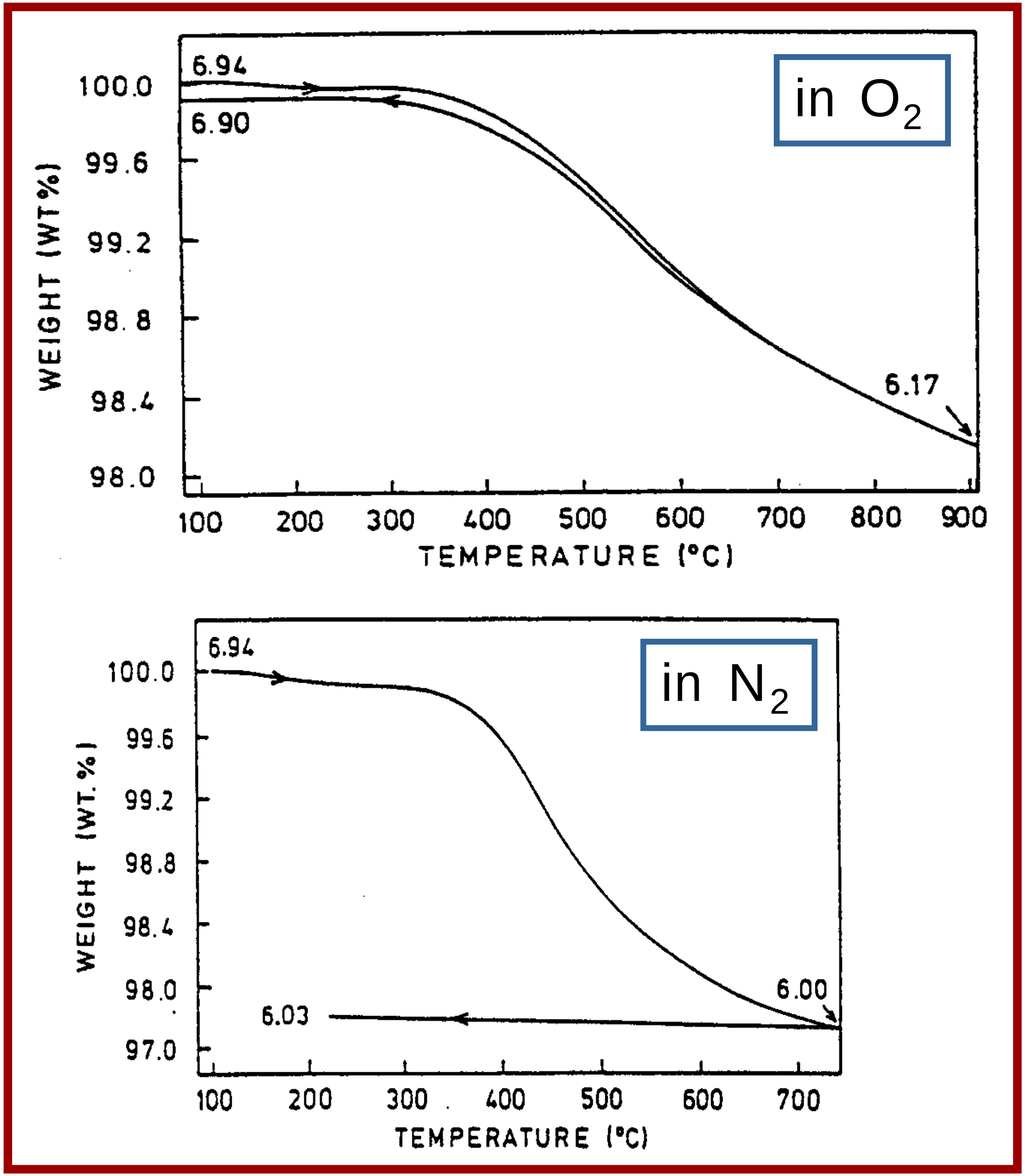
Gradually → mixed-valent Cu



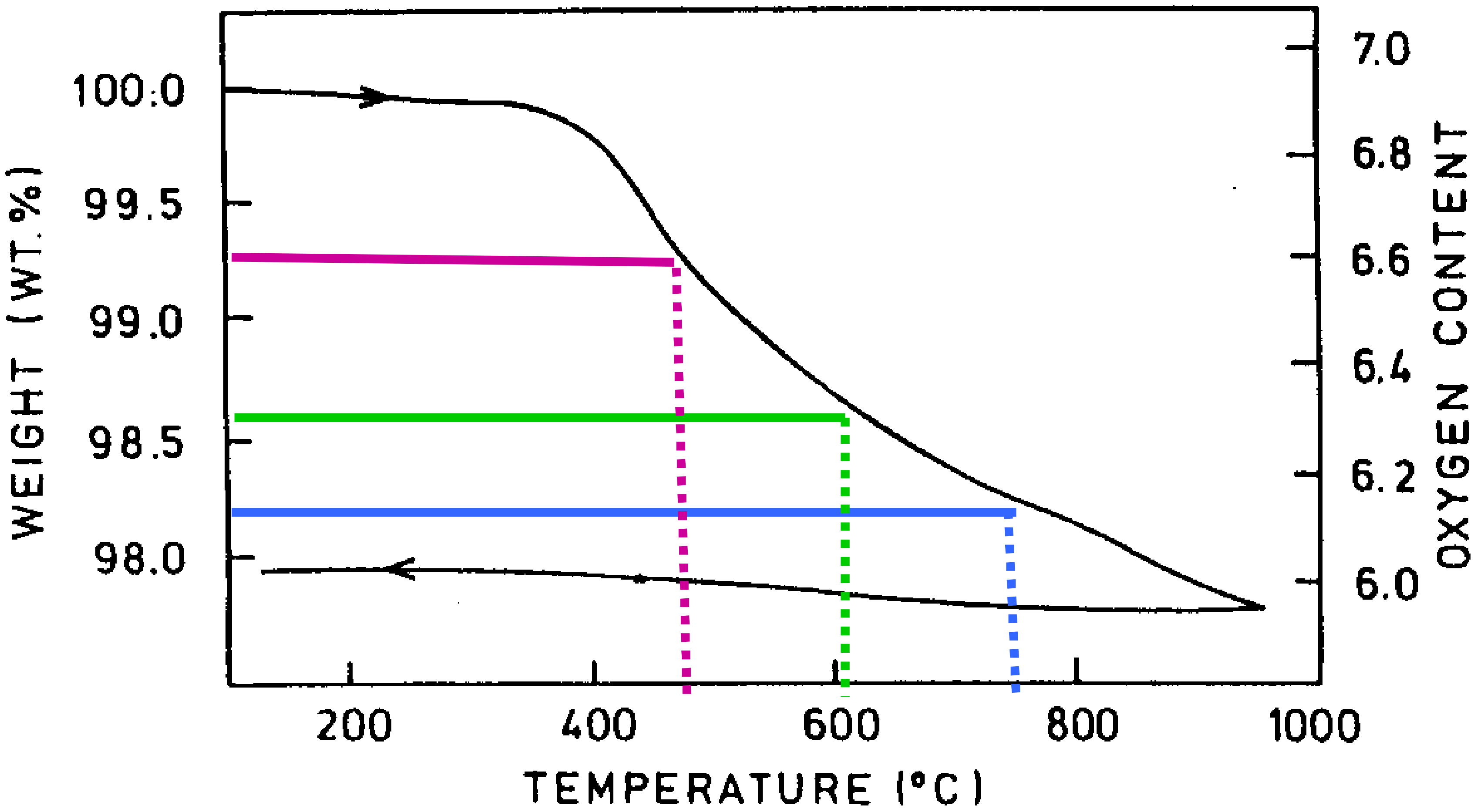


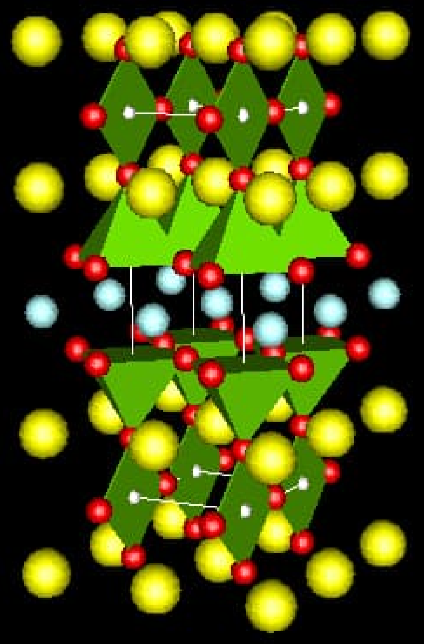
$YBa_2Cu_3O_{7-\delta}$





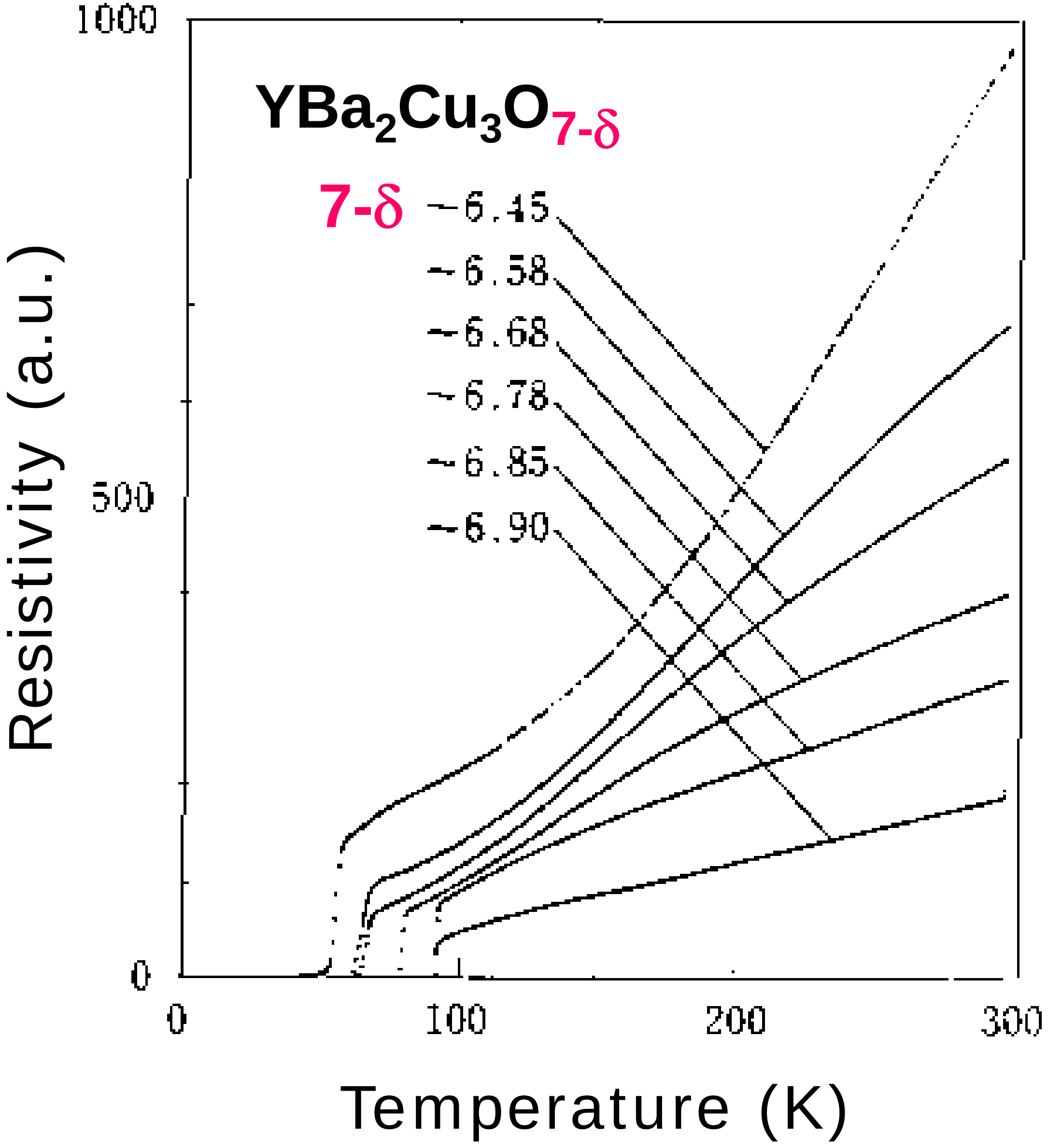
OXYGEN-DEFICIENT SAMPLES





$YBa_2Cu_3O_{7-\delta}$

High-T_c Superconductor



OXYGEN NONSTOICHIOMETRY

(1) Oxygen vacancies

- $YBa_2Cu_3O_{7-\delta}$

(2) Interstitial oxygen atoms

- $La_2CuO_{4+\delta}$

(3) Cation vacancies

- $La_{1-x}Mn_{1-x}O_3$

(4) Interstitial cations

- $Zn_{1+x}O$