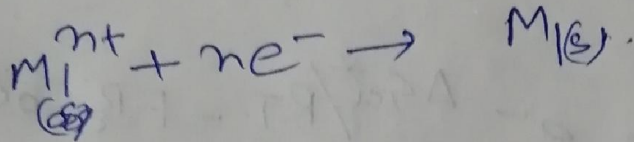
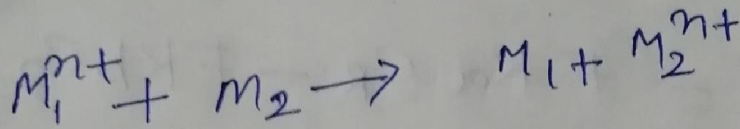


Butler Volmer Equation.

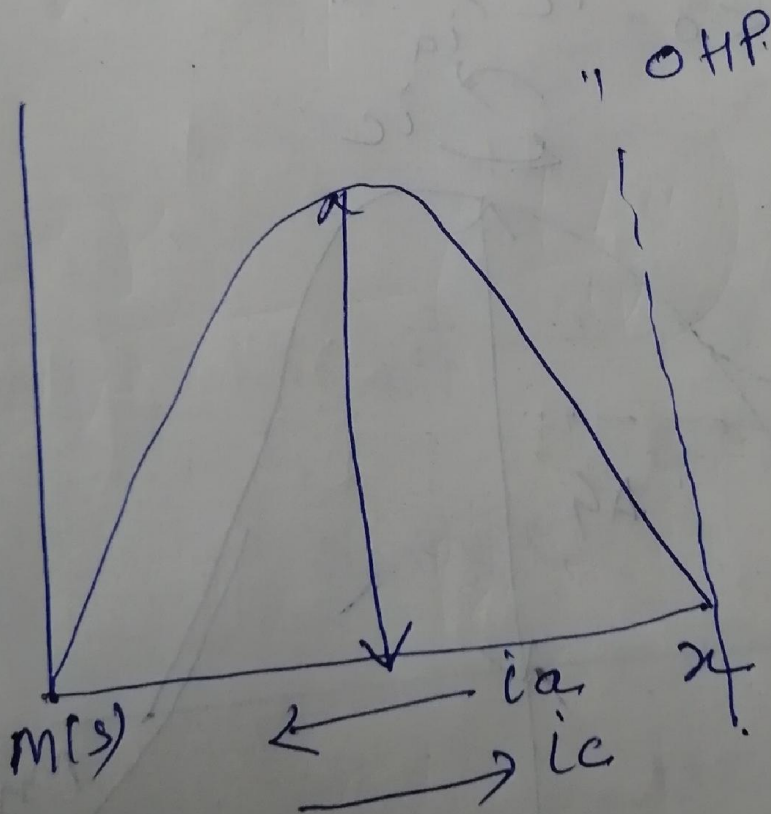
①



ACT theory

$$\left(\frac{A_s^*}{RT} \right)$$

$$k = B e$$



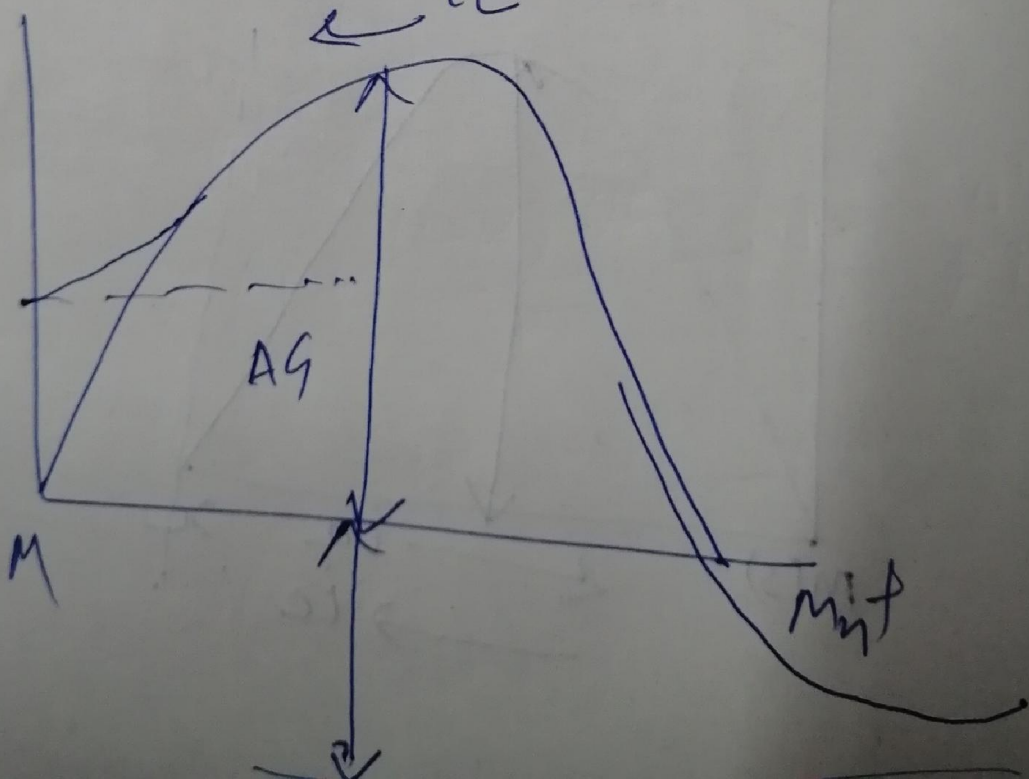
$$i = i_a - i_c \quad (2)$$

$$i = Fk_a c_R - Fk_b c_O$$

$$i = FB_a c_R e^{-Aa^*/RT} - FB_c c_O e^{-Ac^*/RT}$$

For $i > 0$ $i_a > i_c$

For $i < 0$ $i_c > i_a$



$$\Delta G_c^* = \Delta G^* + \alpha F \Delta \phi \quad (3)$$

$$\Delta G_a^* = \Delta G_a^* - (1-\alpha) F \Delta \phi$$

$$0 < \alpha < 1$$

$$i = F B_a C_R e^{(-\Delta G^*/RT)} e^{(1-\alpha) F \Delta \phi / RT} - F B_c C_O e^{-\Delta G^*/RT} e^{-\alpha F \Delta \phi / RT}$$

$$\eta = \Delta \phi - \Delta \phi_{eq}$$

$$i_a = F B_a C_R e^{\alpha \Delta G^*/RT} e^{(1-\alpha) F \Delta \phi_{eq} / RT} e^{(1-\alpha) F \eta / RT}$$

$$i_a = i_{a,eq} e^{(1-\alpha) F \eta / RT}$$

$$i_c = i_{c0} \cdot e^{-\alpha nF/RT} \quad (9)$$

$$i = i_a - i_c$$

$$i_{a0} = i_{c0} = i_0$$

$$= i_0 \left[e^{(1-\alpha)nF/RT} - e^{-\alpha nF/RT} \right]$$

$$e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots$$

$$\text{If } \frac{nF}{RT} \ll 1$$

when n is small.

$$i = i_0 \left[\left(1 + \frac{(1-\alpha)nF}{RT} - \left(1 - \frac{\alpha nF}{RT} \right) \right) \right]$$

$$i = i_0 \left[1 + \frac{nF}{RT} - \frac{\alpha nF}{RT} - 1 + \frac{\alpha nF}{RT} \right]$$

$$i = i_0 \frac{nF}{RT}$$

When n is very large & positive

$$i = i_0 e^{(1-\alpha)nF/RT}$$

$$\ln i = \ln i_0 + (1-\alpha) \frac{nF}{RT} \quad \text{Take}$$

n is large & negative

$$i = -i_0 e^{-\alpha nF/RT}$$

$$-i = i_0 e^{-\alpha nF/RT}$$

$$\ln(-i) = \ln i_0 - \frac{\alpha nF}{RT} \quad \text{Take}$$