

磷酸及其酸式钠盐水溶液的电导预测

倪 良1 张文莉1 韩世钧2

(1 江苏大学化学化工学院, 江苏 镇江 212003; 2 浙江大学化学系, 浙江 杭州 310027)

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CONDUCTIVITY PREDICTION OF PHOSPHORIC ACID AND ITS ACIDIC SODIUM SALTS IN AQUEOUS SOLUTION

NI Liang¹, ZHANG Wenli¹ and HAN Shijun²

(¹School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Jiangsu University, Zhenjiang 212003, Jiangsu, China; ²Department of Chemistry, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou 310027, Zhejiang, China)

Abstract Phosphoric acid and its acidic sodium salts are unsymmetrical electrolytes. There exist dissociation and association equilibria among the species of these electrolytes in aqueous solutions. The molar conductivity of solution is equal to the sum of the ionic contributions. The molar conductivities of the solution and relevant ions were calculated respectively by using a new prediction equation of ionic conductivity proposed in a previous paper of the authors. The results calculated from the new equation were in good agreement with those from literature and the four-parameter Quint-Viallard's conductance equation.

Keywords phosphoric acid, acidic salt, conductance equation, molar conductivity, prediction

引言

电导是衡量电解质溶液和固体电解质导电性质的重要指标,因此构成电解质的离子的导电性,不论是处在溶液或固体中都是十分重要的研究课题^[1,2]. 磷酸及其酸式钠盐水溶液行为相当复杂,各种离子物种的存在对溶液的电导都有较为显著的影响. Tsurko等^[3]测定了 7 个温度下磷酸及其部分酸式盐水溶液的摩尔电导率,并采用 Quint-Viallard ^[4]混合电解质电导理论对这些电解质水溶液的电导进行了计算. 近来作者提出了电解质水溶液中电解质整体和离子物种电导新方程^[5,6],该方

程是仅含一个参数的指数方程,其形式简单、计算方便,原则上适用于各种电解质溶液,通过对某些不对称电解质,如酒石酸氢钠和酒石酸氢钾^[5]水溶液的电导研究表明,此方程预测的精度略高于三参数 Quint-Viallard 方程. 本文旨在在此基础上进一步对三元中强酸磷酸及其酸式钠盐水溶液的电导进行预测,从而拓宽新方程的应用范围.

1 基本原理

1.1 磷酸水溶液中的离解和缔合平衡

磷酸是一种典型的三元中强酸,水溶液中物种 之间存在着一定的离解和缔合平衡,相应的平衡常

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联系人及第一作者: 倪良, 男, 42 岁, 教授.

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Corresponding auther: Prof. NI Liang.

$$K_{1} = \frac{[H^{+}][H_{2}PO_{4}^{-}]}{[H_{3}PO_{4}]}F_{1}, K_{2} = \frac{[H^{+}][HPO_{4}^{2-}]}{[H_{2}PO_{4}^{-}]}F_{2},$$

$$K_{3} = \frac{[H^{+}][PO_{4}^{3-}]}{[HPO_{4}^{2-}]}F_{3}$$
(1)

式中

$$F_{1} = \frac{f_{H^{+}} f_{H_{2}PO_{4}^{-}}}{f_{H_{3}PO_{4}^{-}}}, F_{2} = \frac{f_{H^{+}} f_{HPO_{4}^{2-}}}{f_{H_{2}PO_{4}^{-}}},$$

$$F_{3} = \frac{f_{H^{+}} f_{PO_{4}^{3-}}}{f_{HPO_{4}^{2-}}}$$
(2)

 f_j 为 j 组分的活度因子,其值与溶液的总离子强度 I 有关。由于磷酸及其酸式钠盐水溶液的浓度较低,为此在计算各组分的活度因子时,作者采用了Guntelberg 的活度因子公式[7]。计算中所需磷酸的三级电离平衡常数直接引自文献[3]。

1.2 电导方程

作者在文献[5]中得到了如下离子物种的电 导新方程

$$\lambda_{j} = \lambda_{j}^{\infty} \exp\left[-A_{j} \sqrt{I}/(1 + \sqrt{I})\right]$$
 (3)

式中 A_i 为新方程的参数,可由各离子物种的 Onsager 斜率 S_i 除以其极限摩尔电导率 λ_i^{∞} 直接求得,即 $A_i = S_i/\lambda_i^{\infty}$. 计算中所需的离子物种的极限摩尔电导率、Onsager 斜率和电导新方程的参数等一并列于表 1 中.

2 电导预测结果

2.1 磷酸水溶液的电导预测

设磷酸水溶液的浓度为 c,第一级和第二级电离度分别为 α_1 和 α_2 ,则当磷酸水溶液达到平衡时,溶液的总离子强度为 $I=c\alpha_1$ $(1+2\alpha_2)$,按平衡常数的表达式可得到 α_1 和 α_2 为

$$\alpha_{1} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{-K_{1} + \sqrt{K_{1}^{2} + 4cF_{1}(1 - \alpha_{2}^{2})}}{cF_{1}(1 - \alpha_{2}^{2})} \right]$$
(4)
$$\alpha_{2} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{-(c\alpha_{1}F_{2} + K_{2}) + \sqrt{(c\alpha_{1}F_{2} + K_{2})^{2} + 4K_{2}c\alpha_{1}F_{2}}}{c\alpha_{1}F_{2}} \right]$$
(5)

磷酸溶液的总摩尔电导率为

$$\Lambda = \alpha_1 \lambda_{H}^{+(1)} + \alpha_1 \alpha_2 \lambda_{H}^{+(2)} + \alpha_1 (1 - \alpha_2) \lambda_{H_2 PO_4}^{-} + 2\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \lambda_{1/2 HPO_4}^{2-}
= \Lambda_{H}^{+(1)} + \Lambda_{H}^{+(2)} + \Lambda_{H_2 PO_4}^{-} + \Lambda_{HPO_4}^{2-}$$
(6)

式中 $\Lambda_{H^{+(1)}}$ 、 $\Lambda_{H^{+(2)}}$ 分别为磷酸的第一、二级电离过程中的氢离子对溶液总摩尔电导率的贡献^[1]. 表 2 列出了不同浓度下磷酸溶液电导的预测结果. 表 3 列出了磷酸溶液的摩尔电导率预测结果与文献实验值的平均偏差.

Table 1 Limited molar conductivities and other parameters for calculating conductivities for phosphoric acid and its acidic sodium salts at 298. 15 K

Ions	λ_j^∞ [3]	S_{j}	A_{j}					
Ions	$/S \cdot cm^2 \cdot mol^{-1}$	$/S \cdot cm^2 \cdot mol^{-1}$						
$\mathrm{H_{3}PO_{4}}$								
$H^{+(1)}$	349.85	110.69	0.3164					
$H^{+(2)}$	349.85	153.39	0.4385					
$H_2PO_4^-$	32.00	37.66	1.1769					
$1/2 {\rm HPO_4^{2-}}$	57.20	80.74	1.4115					
NaH_2PO_4								
Na ⁺	50.15	41.83	0.8341					
H^{+}	349.85	153.39	0.4385					
$H_2PO_4^-$	32.00	37.66	1.1769					
$1/2 {\rm HPO_4^{2-}}$	57.20	80.74	1.4115					
	Na ₂ l	HPO_4						
Na ⁺	50.15	41.83	0.8341					
OH^-	198.30	75.87	0.3826					
$H_2PO_4^-$	32.00	37.66	1.1769					
$1/2 \text{HPO}_4^{2-}$	57.20	84.97	1.4855					

Table 2 Prediction results of molar conductivity for ionic species and electrolyte of phosphoric acid

$c \times 10^3$	α1	α2 ⁻	$\Lambda/\mathrm{S} \cdot \mathrm{cm}^2 \cdot \mathrm{mol}^{-1}$						
/mol • dm^{-3}			$\Lambda_{ m H}{}^{+_{(1)}}$	$\Lambda_{ m H}{}^{+}{}^{(2)}$	$\Lambda_{\mathrm{H_2PO_4^-}}$	$\Lambda_{ ext{HPO}_4^{2-}}$	$\Lambda_{ m cal,1}$	$\Lambda_{ m cal,2}$	$\Lambda_{ m lit}^{\lceil 3 ceil}$
0.48221	0.9426	0.00015	327.60	0.05	29.43	0.02	357.10	357.11	351.55
1.10910	0.8860	0.00007	306.99	0.02	27.35	0.01	334.38	334.40	332.98
1.62116	0.8489	0.00005	293.65	0.02	26.04	0.01	319.72	319.74	319.67
2.10423	0.8192	0.00004	282.99	0.01	25.01	0.00	308.02	308.07	308.65
2.51535	0.7969	0.00004	275.03	0.01	24.24	0.00	299.29	299.29	300.01
3.01024	0.7730	0.00003	266.51	0.01	23.43	0.00	289.95	289.94	291.16
3.43808	0.7543	0.00003	259.91	0.01	22.80	0.00	282.73	282.70	284.28
3.86516	0.7375	0.00003	253.91	0.01	22. 23	0.00	276.16	276.12	277.93
4.26944	0.7228	0.00003	248.69	0.01	21.74	0.00	270.44	270.38	272.39

Note: $\Lambda_{cal,1}$ —this work; $\Lambda_{cal,2}$ —results calculated by Tsurko *et al*^[3] from Quint-Viallard equation^[4].

2.2 磷酸二氢钠水溶液的电导预测

设磷酸二氢钠水溶液的浓度为 c,磷酸二氢根离子的电离度为 α ,未电离的磷酸的分数为 β ,由此可求得溶液的总离子强度为 $I=c(1+2\alpha-\beta)$. 按平衡常数的表达式,可得到

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{2} \left[-\left(\frac{K_2}{cF_2} - \beta\right) + \sqrt{\left(\frac{K_2}{cF_2} - \beta\right)^2 + \frac{4K_2(1 - \beta)}{cF_2}} \right]$$
(7)

$$\beta = \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(1 + \frac{K_1}{cF_1} \right) - \sqrt{\left(1 + \frac{K_1}{cF_1} \right)^2 - 4\alpha(1 - \alpha)} \right]$$
 (8)

磷酸二氢钠溶液的总摩尔电导率为

$$\Lambda = \lambda_{\text{Na}} + + (\alpha - \beta)\lambda_{\text{H}} + + (1 - \alpha - \beta)\lambda_{\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4} + 2\alpha\lambda_{1/2\text{HPO}_4^{2-}}$$
(9)

表 3 列出了磷酸二氢钠溶液的摩尔电导率预测结果与文献实验值的平均偏差.

Table 3 Prediction results from new Eq. (3) and comparison with Quint-Viallard equation^[4]

Electrolytes	Range of concentration	MD		
	$\times 10^3/\mathrm{mol} \cdot \mathrm{dm}^{-3}$	a	b	
H_3PO_4	0. 48221—4. 26944	1.65	1.66	
NaH_2PO_4	0.66921—6.03827	0.17	0.12	
Na_2HPO_4	0.38171-3.30338	1.09	0.94	

Note: MD—mean deviation; a—this work; b—results calculated by Tsurko $et~al^{\lceil 3 \rceil}$.

2.3 磷酸氢二钠水溶液的电导预测

磷酸氢二钠溶于水后,其阴离子易发生水解反应,第一步可以认为是完全电离,第二步和第三步则达到水解平衡. 设磷酸氢二钠的浓度为 c,第二步、第三步的水解度分别为 α_1 和 α_2 ,由此可求得溶液的总离子强度为 $I=c(3-\alpha_1)$. 根据水解平衡的原理,可得到两步的水解度分别为

$$\alpha_{1} = \frac{1}{2} \left[-\frac{K_{W}}{cF_{5}K_{2}(1-\alpha_{2}^{2})} + \frac{\sqrt{(K_{W}/K_{2})^{2} + 4cF_{5}(1-\alpha_{2}^{2})K_{W}/K_{2}}}{cF_{5}(1-\alpha_{2}^{2})} \right]$$
(10)

$$\alpha_{2} = \frac{1}{2} \left[-\left(1 + \frac{K_{W}}{cF_{4}K_{1}\alpha_{1}}\right) + \sqrt{\left(1 + \frac{K_{W}}{cF_{4}K_{1}\alpha_{1}}\right)^{2} + \frac{4K_{W}}{cF_{4}K_{1}\alpha_{1}}} \right]$$
(11)

式中

$$F_4 = \frac{f_{\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4} f_{\text{OH}^-}}{f_{\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4^-}}, F_5 = \frac{f_{\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4^-} f_{\text{OH}^-}}{f_{\text{HPO}_4^{2--}}}$$
(12)

溶液的总摩尔电导率为

$$\Lambda = 2\lambda_{\text{Na}^{+}} + \alpha_{1} (1 + \alpha_{2})\lambda_{\text{OH}^{-}} + \alpha_{1} (1 - \alpha_{2})\lambda_{\text{H}_{2}\text{PO}_{4}^{-}} + 2(1 - \alpha_{1})\lambda_{1/2\text{HPO}_{4}^{2}^{-}}$$
(13)

表 3 列出了磷酸氢二钠溶液的摩尔电导率预测 结果与文献实验值的平均偏差.

3 结 论

考虑磷酸溶液中二级电离平衡、磷酸二氢钠溶液中磷酸二氢根离子的电离和与氢离子的缔合平衡、磷酸氢二钠溶液中磷酸氢根和磷酸二氢根离子的水解平衡,用近来提出的电导新方程分别计算了它们在不同浓度下的摩尔电导率,其结果不仅与文献数据基本吻合,而且与 Tsurko 等人用四参数Quint-Viallard 方程所得的计算结果具有较好的一致性.

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