

#### Advanced Soil Chemistry/Master کیمیاء تربة متقدم /ماجستیر



#### Soil solution-Solid Phase Equilibria

التوازن بين محلول التربة الطور الصلب المحاضرة الخامسة Lecture 5

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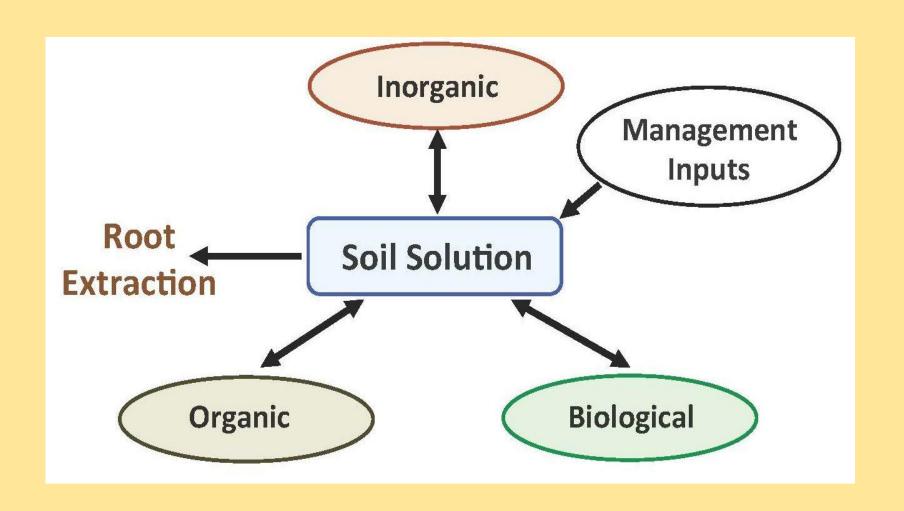
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## Definition of Soil Solution تعریف محلول التربة

soil solution is the water content of soil, which is a solution containing various gases, organic matter, and minerals. It contains oxygen, nitrogen, carbon dioxide, ammonia, numerous mineral substances such as salts of calcium, sodium, potassium, and magnesium, and dissolved organic matter that may contain sugars, humic acids, and amino acids.

### Soil Solution Definition

- The soil solution consists of all the liquid water in the soil and materials dissolved in it, other than that in the immediate proximity of solid surfaces.
   Just what ((immediate proximity)is difficult to define, but corresponding to the water containing the electric double layer and colloid surface.
- يتألف محلول التربة من ماء التربة والمواد الذائبة فيه ضمن الفراغات البينية للتربة والماء الموجود في الطبقة الكهربائية المزدوجة المحيطة بسطوح الغرويات. وان سمك محلول التربة قد يكون بعدد قليل من جزيئات الماء في حالة التجمع او قد يكون بسمك عشرين جزيئة ماء او اكثر في حالة الانتشار.
- وبين الماء المحيط Bulk solutionوتنتشر الايونات الموجبة في محلول التربة بين المحلول الخارجي
  - وان اي تغيير في محلول التربة عن طريق اضافة Surface Phase بغرويات التربة الصلبة
- الاسمدة سوف يعمل على حركة الايونات الى سطح غرويات التربة. لذا فأن محلول التربة يؤدي دور مهم في كثير من تفاعلات التربة (الامتزاز الترسيب الاكسدة والاختزال وغيرها).



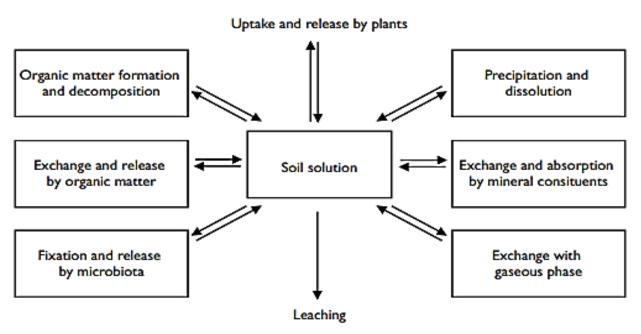


Fig. 1. Schematic diagram of the key interactive processes in the soil system (modified from Kabata-Pendias 2001).

# Soil Solution Composition تركيب محلول التربة

يحتوي محلول التربة على العديد من الايونات lons وطبيعة هذه الايونات تحددها طبيعة واصل نشوء هذه الايونات والعوامل البيئية الاخرى. فتنتشر ايونات الكلوريدات والكبريتات عادة في ترب المناطق الجافة وشبه الجافة والتي لا تعاني من عملية الامتزاز السالب مما تكون عرضة للغسل في محلول الترب كما تسود في ترب المناطق الكلسية مثل الترب العراقية ايونات +Ca+2,Na+,K

لا بد من الاشارة الى ان هذه الايونات توجد لها صور ايونية اخرى يحددها طبيعة وخصائص التربة وادارتها . وهذه الصور الايونية الاخرى يطلق عليها بالازدواجات الايونية lon Pairs او المعقداتComplexes

### الازدواجات الايونية او المعقدات Ion- Pairs Or Complexes

ان المعقدات الكيميائية في الطبيعة توجد بثلاث مجاميع رئيسية هي-

- الازدواجات الايونية للمكونات الرئيسية للماء 1.
- ٢. معقدات معدنية (غير عضوية) للعناصر النادرة . 2
  - ٣. المعقدات العضوية . 3
- وتشكل المجموعة الاولى أهمية كبيرة في كيمياء المياه والمحاليل ذات القوة الايونية العالية.

### الازدواجات الايونية او المعقدات Ion- Pairs Or Complexes

- ان التفاعلات الكيميائية والفيزيائية التي تحدث في التربة تعتمد على الفعالية الايونية وليس على التفاعلات الكيميائية واليس على التركيز الكلي ولما كانت الفعالية الايونية تتأثر بالازدواج الايوني من ناحية وبالقوة الايونية من ناحية اخرى لذا أهتمت دراسات عديدة بفكرة الازدواج الايوني لصالح حساب للفعالية الايونية .
- (Adams(1971)الازدواجات الايونية Ion Pairs بأنه عند ذوبان الاملاح في الماء غالبا •
- ما يؤدي الى حالة عدم التحلل الكامل حيث ان جزء من الايونات الموجبة والسالبة تنجذب الى بعضها لبعض في المحلول الالكتروليتات القوية وبالتالي يكون سلوكها كما لو كان ايون واحد.
- بينما أوضح (1985),.Bohn et al ظاهرة تكوين الازدواج الايوني حيث اشاروا الى تقارب
  - الايونات الموجبة والسالبة الذائبة في الماء او المحلول الى مسافة قد تصل الى ٥ انكستروم تقريبا او أقل حيث يؤدي هذا التقارب الى زيادة قوة التجاذب بينهما والارتباط بواسطة قوى كولومب مع احتفاظ كل منهما بطبقته المائية .

### lon Pair Formation تكوين الازدواج الايوني

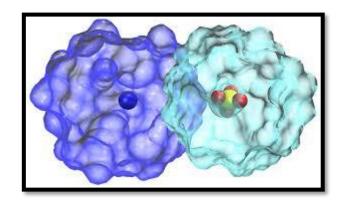
- تعتمد شحنة المزدوج الايوني على تكافؤ الايونين الموجب والسالب المشاركين في تكوين هذا المزدوج ففي حالة ان 1. الايونين يحملان نفس التكافؤ فأن المزدوج الايوني الناتج يحمل شحنة متعادلة
  - اما اذا كانا مختلفيين فان المزدوج الايوني يحمل شحنة الاعلى كما في المزدوجات الايونية التالية:-
- CaCl+, KHPO<sub>4</sub>-, CaNO<sub>3</sub>+, FeH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>+ 9 CaPO<sub>4</sub>-
  - وتعتمد ثباتية المزدوج الايوني على صفات الايونات المشاركة في تكوينه فكلما زاد ثابت الاتزان
  - Kb للمزدوج الايوني طال بقاءه في الماء او المحلول وعلى العكس من ذلك فأنه يختفي بسرعة
    - عند أنخفاض قيمة ثابت الاتزان

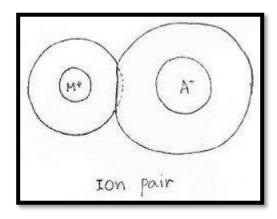
- Log Kb CaSO<sub>4</sub> $^{\circ}$  = 2.27
- Log Kb NaSO<sub>4</sub> = 0.72
- Log Kb KHCO<sub>3</sub> = 0.25
- هذا يدل على ان المزدوج الايوني °CaSO<sub>a</sub> هو اكثر ثباتا من المزدوجين الاخرين •

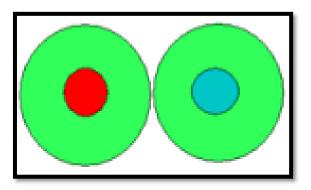
### الازدواجات الايونية او المعقدات Ion- Pairs Or Complexes

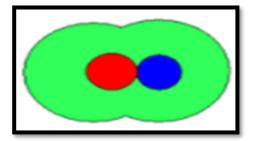
- وقد قسم Morel(1983 الازدواجات الايونية الى ثلاثة انواع اعتمادا على ارتباطها مع
  - جزيئات الماء وهي:- •
- النوع الاول: المزدوج الايوني المباشر الذي يتكون من تماس الايونات الموجبة والسالبة بعد تخلص كل منهما من غلافه المائي.
- النوع الثاني: المزدوج الايوني الذي يتكون من تماس الايونات من خلال طبقة مائية مشتركة
  - النوع الثالث: المزدوج الذي يتكون من التماس المباشر من خلال تداخل الطبقتين المائيتين للأيونات الموجبة والسالبة .

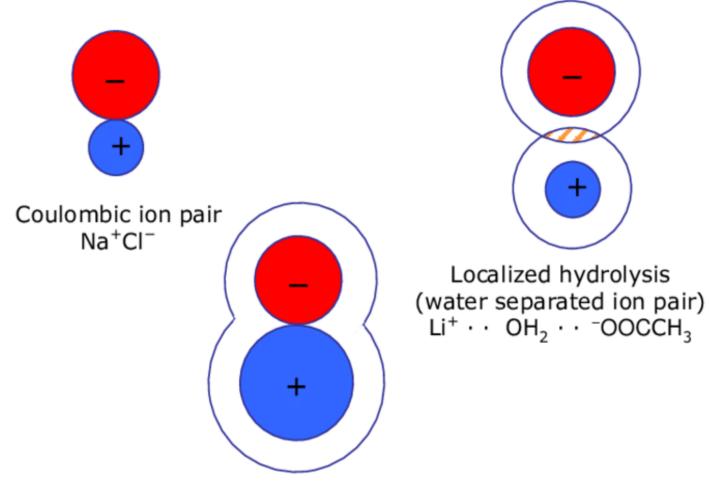
### **Ion Pair Formation**



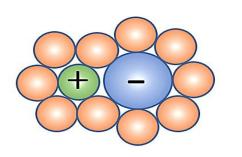




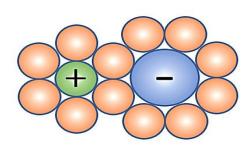




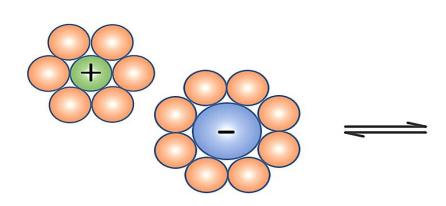
Water structure-enforced ion pair  $(C_4H_9)_4N^+I^-$ 



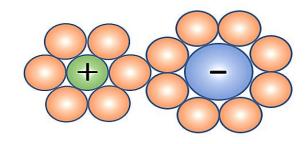
Contact Ion Pair, R<sup>⊕</sup>,Me<sup>⊕</sup>



Solvent-bridged Ion Pair, R<sup>⊕</sup>/Me<sup>⊕</sup>

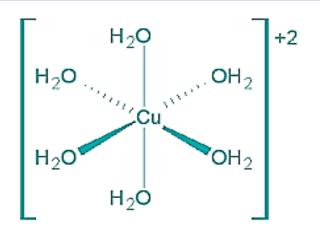


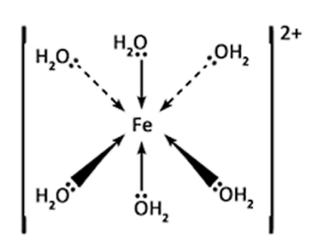
Free Ions, R<sup>⊕</sup> + Me<sup>⊕</sup>

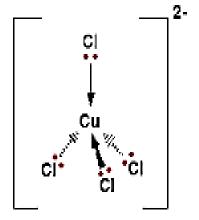


Solvent-separated Ion Pair, R<sup>⊖</sup>//Me<sup>⊕</sup>

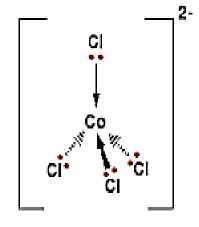
### **Ion Pair Formation**











I CoCl<sub>4</sub> 12-

### مبادئ (1971) Adams للازدواج الايوني

- ١ ـ ليس هنالك ازدواج ايونى بين الايونات الموجبة والكلور
  - ٢ \_ الازدواج الايوني مع النترات قليلة جدا ويمكن إهماله •
- ٣ الازدواج الايوني مع الكبريتات شائع جدا ويكون أعلى في حالة الايونات الموجبة
   الثنائية الشحنة قياسا مع الايونات الاحادية الشحنة
- الازدواج الايوني بين الايونات الموجبة الاحادية والبيكربونات يحدث بكميات قليلة الا
   انها عالية مع الايونات الموجبة الثنائية الشحنة
  - . . الازدواج الايوني للأيونات الموجبة الاحادية الشحنة مع = H<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, HPO<sub>4</sub>
    - قليل جدا يمكن إهماله
  - اما الازدواج الايوني المتكون من -H2PO<sub>4</sub> والايونات الموجبة الثنائية الشحنة فيكون
    - معنويا ولكن لا يحدث بدرجة كبيرة •

Many chemical reactions are more complex than the example given above, yet their equilibrium constants are defined in the same manner. Consider the reaction

$$aA + bB \iff cC + dD \tag{2.6}$$

The equilibrium constant is expressed as

$$K = \frac{C^c \cdot D^d}{A^a \cdot B^b} \tag{2.7}$$

where the reactants and products are repeated as many times as they appear in the reaction. This is done by raising each term in the equilibrium expression to the power of its coefficient in the reaction.

#### 2.2 CONCENTRATION VERSUS ACTIVITY CONSTANTS

So far equilibrium constants have been defined only in general terms. Actually there are different kinds of equilibrium constants depending upon the units in which reactants and products are expressed. If they are expressed as activities, they define activity constants. If they are expressed as concentrations, they define concentration constants. Each has advantages and disadvantages.

Equilibrium constants expressed in terms of activities have a special significance because they can be calculated from thermodynamic data as will be shown shortly. They are true constants that hold for solutions of all ionic strengths. These constants, however, have the disadvantage that many reactants and products consist of specific ionic or molecular species whose activities are difficult or impossible to measure. For this reason, concentration constants are often used. Concentration constants have the disadvantage that they change with ionic strength and must either be used in systems of the same ionic strength in which they were determined, or ionic strength corrections must be applied.

In this book activities are designated by round brackets ( ) and concentrations by square brackets [ ] whenever it is necessary to distinguish between the two parameters.

#### 2.3 IONIC STRENGTH

Ionic strength is defined as

$$\mu = \frac{1}{2} \sum c_i Z_i^2 \tag{2.8}$$

where  $\mu$  is the ionic strength,  $c_i$  is the concentration in moles liter<sup>-1</sup> of ion i,  $Z_i$  is the valency of that ion, and  $\Sigma$  indicates that the product of each ion and its valency squared is summed for all ions in solution.

#### EXAMPLE CALCULATIONS

What is the ionic strength of a 0.01 M NaCl solution? From Eq. 2.8

$$\mu = \frac{1}{2}[0.01 \times 1^2 + 0.01 \times (-1)^2]$$
  
 $\mu = 0.01$ 

What is the ionic strength of a 0.01 M CaCl<sub>2</sub> solution?

$$\mu = \frac{1}{2}[0.01 \times 2^2 + 0.02 \times (-1)^2]$$
  
 $\mu = 0.03$ 

#### 2.4 ACTIVITY COEFFICIENTS

Only in infinitely dilute solutions are activities and concentrations equal. The ratio of the activity of an ion,  $a_i$ , to its concentration,  $c_i$ , is called the activity coefficient,  $\gamma_i$ :

$$\gamma_i = \frac{a_i}{c_i} \tag{2.9}$$

Knowing  $\gamma_i$ , we are able to convert from concentrations to activities, and vice versa. At infinitely dilute solution  $a_i = c_i$ , and  $\gamma_i = 1$ . Generally as ionic strength increases, ions of opposite charge interact in such a way that their "effective" concentration or activity decreases.

#### 2.5 DEBYE-HÜCKEL EQUATIONS

The Debye-Hückel theory of estimating activity coefficients is based on laws of electrostatics and thermodynamics. In essence, it assumes that ions behave like point charges in a continuous medium with a dielectric constant equal to that of the solvent. The resulting equation for calculating activity coefficients of simple ions in aqueous solutions is

$$\log \gamma_i = -A Z_i^2 \mu^{1/2}$$
 (2.10)

where A=0.509 for water at 25°C. Comparisons of calculated activity coefficients using Eq. 2.10 with experimentally measured values show a

close correspondence up to ionic strengths of about 0.001 M. At higher concentrations the calculated activity coefficients are generally smaller than those measured experimentally.

By extending the Debye-Hückel theory to account for the effective size of hydrated ions, a more precise equation is obtained, that is,

$$\log \gamma_i = -AZ_i^2 \frac{\mu^{1/2}}{1 + Bd_i \mu^{1/2}}$$
 (2.11)

where  $B=0.328\times 10^8$  for water at 25°C and  $d_i$  is the effective distance of closest approach measured in centimeters and corresponds roughly to the effective size of the hydrated ion. Values of  $d_i$  for several selected ions as calculated by Kielland (1937) are reported in Table 2.1. The values of activity coefficients at various ionic strengths calculated from Eq. 2.11 are tabulated in Table 2.2. The constants A and B in this equation are temperature dependent, but the  $d_i$  values do not change appreciably with temperature.

In general the extended Debye-Hückel equation holds fairly well in solutions of ionic strength up to 0.2 M. At higher concentrations ionic interactions are difficult to predict and many activity coefficients become larger than unity due to the repulsion of ions. Butler (1964) has summarized the findings of several workers on the use of various empirical modifications of the Debye-Hückel equation to give the best-fit method of calculating activity coefficients. For estimating unknown activity coefficients, Guntelberg suggested a value of  $3 \times 10^{-8}$  be used for  $d_i$  so that  $Bd_i$  in Eq. 2.11 is unity, giving

$$\log \gamma_i = -AZ_i^2 \frac{\mu^{1/2}}{1 + \mu^{1/2}} \tag{2.12}$$

This equation gives values of  $\gamma_i$  that are too small for many electrolytes. Guggenheim suggested that a linear term  $b\mu$  be included in Eq. 2.12 and that the b factor be determined by best fit of the data. After examining the values of b for a number of 1:1 and 1:2 electrolytes, Davies (1962) proposed the following equation:

$$\log \gamma_i = -AZ_i^2 \left( \frac{\mu^{1/2}}{1 + \mu^{1/2}} - 0.3\mu \right) \tag{2.13}$$

The latter equation is often used in preference to the extended Debye-Hückel equation because the single variable is more adapted to simplify calculations. In Table 2.3 are summarized the  $\gamma_i$  and  $\log \gamma_i$  values for several ions of different valence using Eq. 2.13.

At ionic strengths much above 0.1 M, a more accurate representation of

TABLE 2.1 VALUES FOR THE PARAMETER  $d_i$  USED IN THE EXTENDED DEBYE-HÜCKEL EQUATION

$10^8 d_i$	
	Inorganic Ions: Charge 1
9	$\mathbf{H}^{+}$
6	Li+
4-4.5	$Na^{+}$ , $CdCl^{+}$ , $ClO_{2}^{-}$ , $IO_{3}^{-}$ , $HCO_{3}^{-}$ , $H_{2}PO_{4}^{-}$ , $HSO_{3}^{-}$ , $H_{2}AsO_{4}^{-}$
3.5	$OH^-$ , F7, NCO $^-$ , HS $^-$ , ClO $^-$ , ClO $^-$ , BrO $^-$ , IO $^-$ , MnO $^-$ , NCS $^-$
3 -	$K^{-},Cl^{-},Br^{-},I^{-},CN^{-},NO_{2}^{-},NO_{3}^{-}$
2.5	$Rb^{+}, Cs^{+}, NH_{4}^{+}, Tl^{+}, Ag^{+}$
	Inorganic Ions: Charge 2
8	$Mg^{2+}, Be^{2+}$
6	$Ca^{2+}$ , $Cu^{2+}$ , $Zn^{2+}$ , $Sn^{2+}$ , $Mn^{2+}$ , $Fe^{2+}$ , $Ni^{2+}$ , $Co^{2+}$
5	$Sr^{2+}$ , $Ba^{2+}$ , $Ra^{2+}$ , $Cd^{2+}$ , $Hg^{2+}$ , $S^{2-}$ , $S_1O^{2-}$ , $WO^{2-}$
4.5	$Pb^{2+}$ , $CO_{3}^{2-}$ , $SO_{3}^{2-}$ , $MoO_{4}^{2-}$ , $Co(NH_{3})Cl_{2}^{2+}$ . $Fe(CN)_{2}NO_{3}^{2-}$
<b>4</b>	$Pb^{2+}$ , $CO_3^{2-}$ , $SO_3^{2-}$ , $MoO_4^{2-}$ , $Co(NH_3)Cl_5^{2+}$ , $Fe(CN)_5NO^{2-}$ $Hg_2^{2+}$ , $SO_4^{2-}$ , $S_2O_3^{2-}$ , $S_2O_8^{2-}$ , $SeO_4^{2-}$ , $CrO_4^{2-}$ , $S_2O_6^{2-}$ , $HPO_4^{2-}$
	Inorganic Ions: Charge 3
9	Al <sup>3+</sup> , Fe <sup>3+</sup> , Cr <sup>3+</sup> , Se <sup>3+</sup> , Y <sup>3+</sup> , La <sup>3+</sup> , In <sup>3+</sup> , Ce <sup>3+</sup> , Pr <sup>3+</sup> , Nd <sup>3+</sup> , Sm <sup>3+</sup>
4	$PO_4^{3-}$ , $Fe(CN)_6^{3-}$ , $Cr(NH_3)_6^{3+}$ , $Co(NH_3)_6^{3+}$ , $Co(NH_3)_5 \cdot H_2O^{3+}$
	Inorganic Ions: Charge 4
11 .	$Th^{4+}$ , $Zr^{4+}$ , $Ce^{4+}$ , $Sn^{4+}$
6	$Co(S_2O_3)(CN)_5^{4-}$
<b>5</b> .	$Fe(CN)_6^{4-}$
	Inorganic Ions: Charge 5
9	$Co(SO_3)_2(CN)_4^{5-}$
	Organic Ions: Charge 1
8	$(C_6H_5)_2CHCOO^-, (C_3H_7)_4N^+$
, 7	$[OC_6H_2(NO_2)_3]^-$ , $(C_3H_7)_3NH^+$ , $CH_3OC_6H_4COO^-$
6	$C_6H_5COO^-$ , $C_6H_4OHCOO^-$ , $C_6H_4CICOO^-$ , $C_6H_5CH_2COO^-$ .
-	$CH_2 = CHCH_2COO^-, (CH_3)_2CHCH_2COO^-, (C_2H_5)_4N^+, (C_3H_7)_2NH_7^+$
5 4.5	$CHCl_2COO^-, CCl_3COO^-, (C_2H_5)_3NH^+, (C_3H_7)NH_3^+$
4.5	CH <sub>3</sub> COO <sup>-</sup> , CH <sub>2</sub> ClCOO <sup>-</sup> , (CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>4</sub> N <sup>+</sup> , (C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> ) <sub>4</sub> NH <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup> , NH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> COO <sup>-</sup>
3.5	$NH_3^+CH_2COOH$ , $(CH_3)_3NH^+$ , $C_2H_5NH_3^+$ $HCOO^-$ , $H_2$ -citrate $^-$ , $CH_3NH_3^+$ , $(CH_3)_2NH_2^+$
2.2	···
	(Continued)

(Continued)

I ABLE 2.1	(Continued)
$10^{8}d_{i}$	
	Organic Ions: Charge 2
7 6 5 4.5	OOC(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>5</sub> COO <sup>2</sup> <sup>-</sup> , OOC(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>6</sub> COO <sup>2</sup> <sup>-</sup> , Congo red anion <sup>2</sup> <sup>-</sup> $C_6H_4(COO)_2^2$ <sup>-</sup> , $H_2C(CH_2COO)_2^2$ <sup>-</sup> , $(CH_2CH_2COO)_2^2$ <sup>-</sup> $H_2C(COO)_2^2$ <sup>-</sup> , $(CH_2COO)_2^2$ <sup>-</sup> , $(CHOHCOO)_2^2$ <sup>-</sup> $(COO_2)^2$ <sup>-</sup> , $(COO_2)^2$ -, $(COO_2)^2$ -
	Organic Ions: Charge 3
5	Citrate <sup>3-</sup>
Source: K	ielland (1937).

experimental data can be obtained if an equation with several adjustable parameters is used:

$$\log \gamma_i = -AZ_i^2 \frac{\mu^{1/2}}{1 + \mu^{1/2}} + b\mu + c\mu^2 + d\mu^3 + \cdots$$
 (2.14)

The coefficients,  $b, c, d, \ldots$ , must be determined experimentally to provide the best fit approximation of activity coefficients for the system in which they are used.

#### 2.6 ACTIVITY COEFFICIENTS FROM ELECTRICAL CONDUCTIVITIES

A convenient and direct method of estimating the ionic strength of a solution is to measure its electrical conductivity. Griffin and Jurinak (1973) examined 27 soil extracts and 124 river waters and obtained the following relationship:

$$\mu = 0.013 \; EC \qquad r = 0.996 \tag{2.15}$$

where  $\mu$  is the ionic strength based on concentrations expressed in mole liter<sup>-1</sup> and EC is electrical conductivity expressed in millimhos cm<sup>-1</sup> at 25°C. An r of 0.996 indicates a very high correlation coefficient between

TABLE 2.2 SINGLE ION ACTIVITY COEFFICIENTS CALCULATED FROM THE EXTENDED DEBYE-HÜCKEL EQ., 2.11 FOR 25°C

Ionic Strength $(\mu)$								
$d_i^*$	0.001	0.0025	0.005	0.01	0.025	0.03	0.05	0.1
				Ionic C	harge 1			
9	0.967	0.950	0.934	0.914	0.881	0.874	0.854	0.826
8	0.966	0.950	0.933	0.911	0.877	0.870	0.848	0.817
7	0.966	0.949	0.931	0.909	0.873	0.865	0.841	0.807
6	0.966	0.948	0.930	0.907	0.868	0.860	0.834	0.796
5	0.965	0.947	0.928	0.904	0.863	0.854	0.826	0.783
4	0.965	0.946	0.927	0.902	0.858	0.848	0.817	0.770
3	0.965	0.946	0.925	0.899	0.852	0.841	0.807	0.754
				Ionic C	harge 2		•	
8	0.872	0.813	0.756	0.690	0.592	0.572	0.517	0.445
7	0.871	0.810	0.752	0.683	0.581	0.559	0.500	0.424
6	0.870	0.808	0.748	0.676	0.568	0.546	0.483	0.401
5	0.869	0.805	0.743	0.668	0.555	0.531	0.464	0.377
4	0.867	0.803	0.738	0.661	0.541	0.516	0.445	0.351
				Ionic C	Charge 3			
9	0.737	0.632	0.540	0.443	0.321	0.299	0.242	0.178
6	0.731	0.619	0.520	0.414	0.280	0.256	0.194	0.128
5	0.728	0.614	0.513	0.404	0.266	0.241	0.178	0.111
4	0.726	0.610	0.505	0.394	0.251	0.226	0.161	0.095
				Ionic C	harge 4		1	
11	0.587	0.452	0.348	0.252	0.151	0.135	0.098	0.063
6	0.572	0.426	0.312	0.209	0.104	0.089	0.054	0.026
5	0.569	0.420	0.305	- 0.200	0.095	0.080	0.047	0.020

\* Effective ionic parameter of ion (i).

the  $\mu$  calculated by Eq. 2.15 and that based on Eq. 2.8. This empirical relationship is particularly useful when the complete composition of a soil solution is unknown or where ion pair formation and other factors preclude measuring the many different ionic species in solution. Equation 2.15 compares favorably with that of Ponnamperuma et al. (1966) ( $\mu = 0.016$  EC) even though ion pair formation was not included by the latter workers.

#### Activity coefficients for aqueous solutions at 25°C

	Ion size	Ionic strength (μ, M)				
Ion	size (α, pm)	0.001	0.005	0.01	0.05	0.1
$Charge = \pm 1$		Activity coefficient (7)				
H <sup>+</sup>	900	0.967	0.933	0.914	0.86	0.83
$(C_6H_5)_2CHCO_2^-, (C_3H_7)_4N^+$	800	0.966	0.931	0.912	0.85	0.82
(O <sub>2</sub> N) <sub>3</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>2</sub> O <sup>-</sup> , (C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> NH <sup>+</sup> , CH <sub>3</sub> OC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> CO <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup>	700	0.965	0.930	0.909	0.845	0.81
$Li^+$ , $C_6H_5CO_2^-$ , $HOC_6H_4CO_2^-$ , $CIC_6H_4CO_2^-$ , $C_6H_5CH_2CO_2^-$ ,						
$CH_2 = CHCH_2CO_2^-, (CH_3)_2CHCH_2CO_2^-, (CH_3CH_2)_4N^+, (C_3H_7)_2NH_2^+$	600	0.965	0.929	0.907	0.835	0.80
Cl <sub>2</sub> CHCO <sub>2</sub> , Cl <sub>3</sub> CCO <sub>2</sub> , (CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> NH <sup>+</sup> , (C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub> )NH <sub>3</sub> <sup>+</sup>	500	0.964	0.928	0.904	0.83	0.79
$N_4^+$ , $CdCl^+$ , $ClO_2^-$ , $IO_3^-$ , $HCO_3^-$ , $H_2PO_4^-$ , $HSO_3^-$ , $H_2AsO_4^-$ , $Co(NH_3)_4(NO_2)_2^+$ , $CH_3CO_2^-$ , $CICH_2CO_2^-$ , $(CH_3)_4N^+$ ,						
$(CH_3CH_2)_2NH_2^+$ , $H_2NCH_2CO_2^-$	450	0.964	0.928	0.902	0.82	0.775
*H <sub>3</sub> NCH <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>2</sub> H, (CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> NH*, CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> NH <sub>3</sub> *	400	0.964	0.927	0.901	0.815	0.77
OH-, F-, SCN-, OCN-, HS-, ClO <sub>3</sub> , ClO <sub>4</sub> , BrO <sub>3</sub> , IO <sub>4</sub> , MnO <sub>4</sub> ,						
$HCO_{2}^{-}, H_{2}citrate^{-}, CH_{3}NH_{3}^{+}, (CH_{3})_{2}NH_{2}^{+}$	350	0.964	0.926	0.900	0.81	0.76
K+, C1-, Br-, 1-, CN-, NO <sub>2</sub> -, NO <sub>3</sub>	300	0.964	0.925	0.899	0.805	0.755
Rb+, Cs+, NH+, T1+, Ag+	250	0.964	0.924	0.898	0.80	0.75
$Charge = \pm 2$			Activity	y coefficie	nt (γ)	
Mg <sup>2+</sup> , Be <sup>2+</sup>	800	0.872	0.755	0.69	0.52	0.45
CH <sub>2</sub> (CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup> ) <sub>2</sub> , (CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup> ) <sub>2</sub>	700	0.872	0.755	0.685	0.50	0.425
$Ca^{2+}$ , $Cu^{2+}$ , $Zn^{2+}$ , $Sn^{2+}$ , $Mn^{2+}$ , $Fe^{2+}$ , $Ni^{2+}$ , $Co^{2+}$ , $C_6H_4(CO_2^-)_2$ ,						
H <sub>2</sub> C(CH <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup> ) <sub>2</sub> , (CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup> ) <sub>2</sub>	600	0.870	0.749	0.675	0.485	0.405
Sr <sup>2+</sup> , Ba <sup>2+</sup> , Cd <sup>2+</sup> , Hg <sup>2+</sup> , S <sup>2-</sup> , S <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup> , WO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup> , H <sub>2</sub> C(CO <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup> ) <sub>2</sub> , (CH <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup> ) <sub>2</sub> ,						
(CHOHCO <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	500	0.868	0.744	0.67	0.465	0.38
Pb <sup>2+</sup> , CO <sub>3</sub> <sup>2-</sup> , SO <sub>3</sub> <sup>2-</sup> , MoO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup> , Co(NH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>5</sub> Cl <sup>2+</sup> , Fe(CN) <sub>5</sub> NO <sup>2-</sup> , C <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup> ,						
Hcitrate <sup>2-</sup>	450	0.867	0.742	0.665	0.455	0.37
$Hg_2^{2+}$ , $SO_4^{2-}$ , $S_2O_5^{2-}$ , $S_2O_6^{2-}$ , $S_2O_8^{2-}$ , $SeO_4^{2-}$ , $CrO_4^{2-}$ , $HPO_4^{2-}$	400	0.867	0.740	0.660	0.445	0.355
Charge = $\pm 3$ Activity coefficient ( $\gamma$ )						
A13+, Fe3+, Cr3+, Sc3+, Y3+, In3+, lanthanides*	900	0.738	0.54	0.445	0.245	0.18
citrate <sup>3—</sup>	500	0.728	0.51	0.405	0.18	0.115
PO <sub>4</sub> <sup>3-</sup> , Fe(CN) <sub>6</sub> <sup>3-</sup> , Cr(NH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>6</sub> <sup>3+</sup> , Co(NH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>6</sub> <sup>3+</sup> , Co(NH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>5</sub> H <sub>2</sub> O <sup>3+</sup>	400	0.725	0.505	0.395	0.16	0.095
$Charge = \pm 4$		Activity coefficient (γ)				
Th <sup>++</sup> , Zr <sup>++</sup> , Ce <sup>++</sup> , Sn <sup>++</sup>	1 100	0.588	0.35	0.255	0.10	0.065
Fe(CN) <sub>6</sub> <sup>4-</sup>	500	0.57	0.31	0.20	0.048	0.021

 Lanthonides are elements 57–71 in the periodic table. source: J. Kielland, J. Am. Chem. Soc. 1937, 59, 1675.

#### CH. 2 METHODS OF HANDLING CHEMICAL EQUILIBRIA

TABLE 2.3 THE ACTIVITY COEFFICIENTS  $(\gamma_i)$  FOR IONS OF DIFFERENT VALENCY AND IONIC STRENGTH CALCULATED FROM THE DAVIES' EQ. 2.13

Ionic			Valency, $Z_i$		
Strength (µ)	1	2	3	4	5
			$\gamma_i$		
0.001	0.965	0.867	0.726	0.566	0.411
0.002	0.952	0.820	0.641	0.453	0.290
0.005	0.927	0.739	0.506	0.298	0.151
0.010	0.902	0.662	0.396	0.192	0.076
0.025	0.860	0.546	0.256	0.089	0.023
0.030	0.850	0.522	0.232	0.074	0.017
0.050	0.822	0.455	0.170	0.043	0.007
0.100	0.782	0.373	0.109	0.019	0.002
		log	$3 \gamma_i$		
0.001	-0.015	-0.062	- 0.139	-0.247	-0.386
0.002	-0.021	-0.086	-0.193	-0.344	-0.537
0.005	-0.033	-0.131	-0.296	-0.526	-0.821
0.010	-0.045	-0.179	-0.403	-0.716	-1.119
0.025	-0.066	-0.263	-0.591	-1.051	-1.642
0.030	-0.071	-0.282	-0.635	-1.129	-1.764
0.050	-0.085	-0.342	-0.768	-1.366	-2.135
0.100	-0.107	-0.428	-0.963	-1.712	-2.675

#### Example 8.1

Problem

Calculate the ionic strength of a 0.060 M solution of KCI.

Solution

First, determine what ions are present in solution: K<sup>+</sup>, Cl<sup>-</sup>, H<sub>3</sub>O<sup>+</sup>, OH<sup>-</sup>

Only those ions present in the higher concentrations ([K<sup>+</sup>] = [Cl<sup>-</sup>] = 0.060 M vs.  $[H_3O^+] \sim [OH^-] \sim 10^{-7} M$ ) need to be considered when calculating the ionic strength

$$\mu = \frac{1}{2} [(0.060 \, M)(+1)^2 + (0.060 \, M)(-1)^2] = 0.060 \, M$$

Notice that the ionic strength is the same as the molarity of the (KCI) electrolyte. This is a general rule; whenever the electrolyte involves only ions with +1 and -1 charges the ionic strength is the same as the electrolyte concentration. This will not be the case when the electrolyte ions have larger charges.

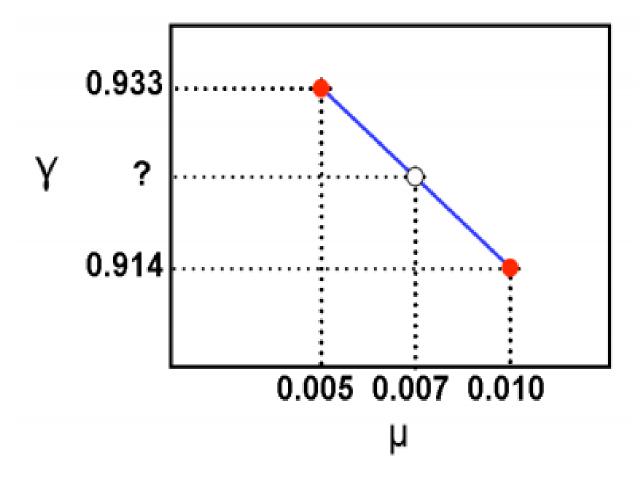
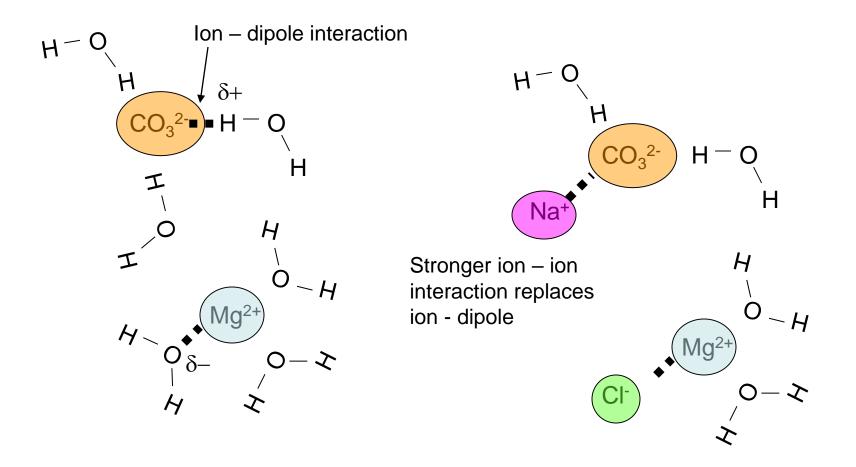


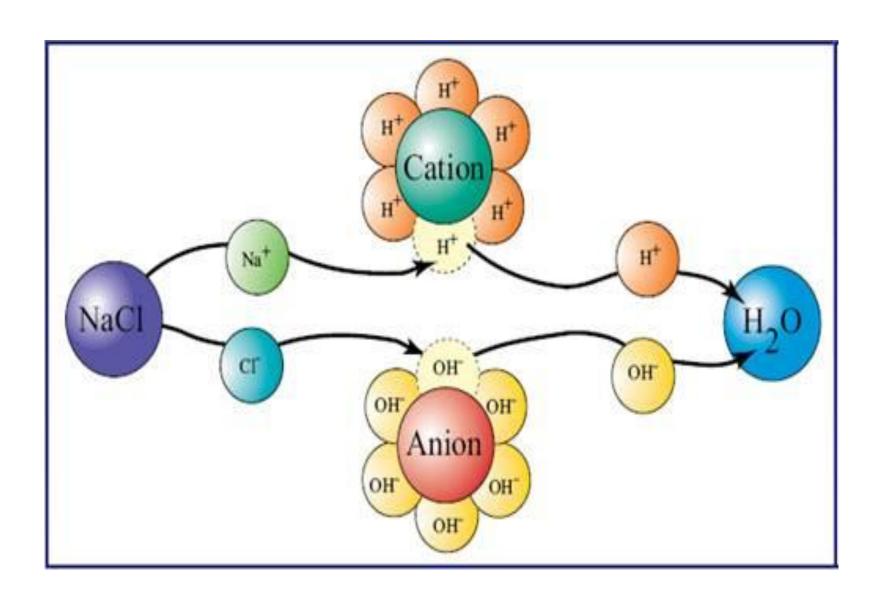
Figure 8.3 Linear interpolation to obtain activity coefficients

# Ionic Strength Effects Spheres Surrounding Ions

Low Ionic Strength

High Ionic Strength





### **Activity and Activity Coefficients**

- Activity of an ion,  $a_i = C_i f_i$
- $C_i$  = concentration of the ion
- $f_i = \text{activity coefficient}$  (@  $C_i < 10^{-4}\text{M}$ ) = 1
- Ionic Strength,  $\mu = \frac{1}{2}\Sigma C_i Z_i^2$
- $Z_i$  = charge on each individual ion.

### **Activity and Activity Coefficients**

- Calculation of Activity Coefficients
- Debye-Huckel Equation:
- $-\log f_i = 0.51Z_i^2(\mu)^{1/2} / (1+0.33\alpha_i(\mu)^{1/2})$
- $\square \alpha_i$  = ion size parameter in angstrom (Å)
- $1 \text{ Å} = 100 \text{ picometers (pm, } 10^{-10} \text{ meters)}$
- Limitations: singly charged ions = 3 Å

$$-\log f_i = 0.51 Z_i^2(\mu)^{1/2} / (1 + (\mu)^{1/2})$$

### **Activity and Activity Coefficients**

- Calculation of Activity Coefficients
- Debye-Huckel Equation:
- $-\log f_i = 0.51Z_i^2(\mu)^{1/2} / (1+0.33\alpha_i(\mu)^{1/2})$
- $\square \alpha_i$  = ion size parameter in angstrom (Å)
- $1 \text{ Å} = 100 \text{ picometers (pm, } 10^{-10} \text{ meters)}$
- Limitations: singly charged ions = 3 Å

$$-\log f_i = 0.51 Z_i^2(\mu)^{1/2} / (1 + (\mu)^{1/2})$$

### Chemical Equilibria Electrolyte Effects

- Diverse ion (Inert) electrolyte effect
  - For  $\mu$  < 0.1 M, electrolyte effect depends on  $\mu$  only, NOT on the type of electrolyte

### • Solute activities:

- $a_x = activity of solute X$
- $\mathbf{a}_{x} = [\mathbf{X}]f_{x}$
- $f_{\rm X}$  = activity coefficient for X
- As  $\mu \rightarrow 0, f_x \rightarrow 1, a_x \rightarrow [X]$

### Chemical Equilibria Electrolyte Effects

### Calculation of Activity Coefficients

- Debye-Huckel Equation:
- $-\log f_x = 0.51Z_i^2(\mu)^{1/2} / (1+0.33\alpha_i(\mu)^{1/2})$
- Where  $\alpha_x$  = effective diameter of hydrated ion, X (in angstrom units, 10<sup>-8</sup>cm), Å

•	Ion	$H_3O^+$	Li <sup>+</sup>	F-	Ca <sup>2+</sup>	A1 <sup>3+</sup>	Sn <sup>4+</sup>
	$\alpha_{x,}$ , Å	9	6	3.5	6	9	11
	f <sub>x</sub> @ 0.05 M	.86	.84	.81	.48	.24	.1

# Any question

I am ready