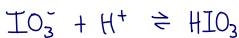
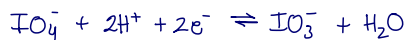
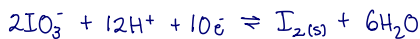


Polisistema $\text{IO}_4^- / \text{IO}_3^- / \text{I}_3^- / \text{I}^-$



$$E^\circ(\text{I}_{2(s)} / \text{I}^-) = 0.535 \text{ V vs. ENH}$$

$$E^\circ(\text{I}_3^- / \text{I}^-) = 0.545 \text{ V vs. ENH}$$

$$E^\circ(\text{IO}_3^- / \text{I}_{2(s)}) = 1.21 \text{ V vs. ENH}$$

$$E^\circ(\text{I}_2 / \text{I}^-) = 0.62 \text{ V vs. ENH}$$

$$E^\circ(\text{IO}_4^- / \text{IO}_3^-) = 1.589 \text{ V vs. ENH}$$

$$\log \beta_1^{\text{IO}_3^- / \text{H}^+} = 0.76 = \text{p}K_{a1}$$



De acuerdo con la definición termodinámica de $\text{p}K_{r,n}$:

Donde:

$E^\circ(\text{ox/red})$: potencial estándar del par ox/red.

n : número de electrones intercambiados

ΔE : diferencia de potencial en la celda

$\text{p}K_{r,n}$: $-\log K_{r,n}$ similar a un $\text{p}K_{a,n}$.

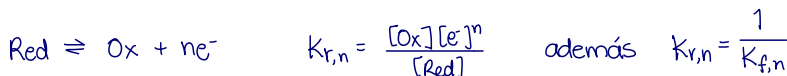
$$\text{pe} = -\log [e^-]$$

$$0.06 \text{ V} = \frac{RT \ln(10)}{F} \Big|_{T=25^\circ\text{C}}$$

$$\text{p}K_{r,n} = \frac{E^\circ(\text{ox/red}) n}{0.06 \text{ V}}$$

$$\text{pe} = \frac{\Delta E}{0.06 \text{ V}}$$

La $K_{r,n}$ esta referida a un equilibrio de disociación:



Realizando la conversión de potencial a $\text{p}K_{r,n}$.

Equilibrio redox asociado al par	E° (V) vs ENH	$\text{p}K_{r,n}$
$\text{I}_{2(s)} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons 2\text{I}^-$	0.535	17.83
$\text{I}_3^- + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons 3\text{I}^-$	0.545	18.17
$2\text{IO}_3^- + 12\text{H}^+ + 10e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{I}_{2(s)} + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$	1.210	201.67
$\text{I}_2 + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons 2\text{I}^-$	0.620	20.67
$\text{IO}_4^- + 2\text{H}^+ + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{IO}_3^- + \text{H}_2\text{O}$	1.589	52.97

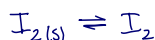
Además, para el equilibrio de solubilidad intrínseca del I_2 esta dado por:



$$\log K_{f,2}^{\text{I}_{2(s)} / e^-} = 17.83$$



$$\log K_{r,2}^{\text{I}_{2(s)} / e^-} = -20.67$$



$$\log K_{\text{reac}} = \log S_0 = -2.84$$

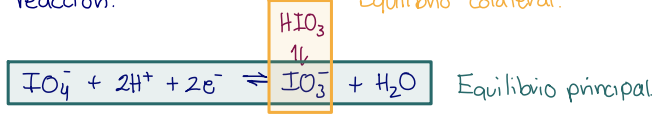
$$[\text{I}_2] = 10^{-2.84} = S_0$$

Sistema $\text{IO}_4^- / \text{IO}_3^-$.

①. Plantear esquema de reacción.

Equilibrio colateral.

$pK_{a,2} = 52.97$



②. Equilibrio generalizado.



③. Definir especies generalizadas.

$$[\text{IO}_3^{\cdot-}] = [\text{IO}_3^-] \alpha_{\text{IO}_3^{\cdot-}(\text{H})}$$

$$[i^{\cdot-}] = [i] \alpha_{i(\text{H})}$$

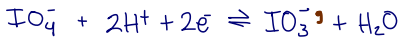
④. Definir coeficientes de especiación.

$$\alpha_{\text{IO}_3^{\cdot-}(\text{H})} = 1 + 10^{0.76 - \text{pH}}$$

$$\alpha_{i(\text{H})} = \alpha_0^{-1}$$

⑤. Construir el polinomio.

Para el equilibrio:

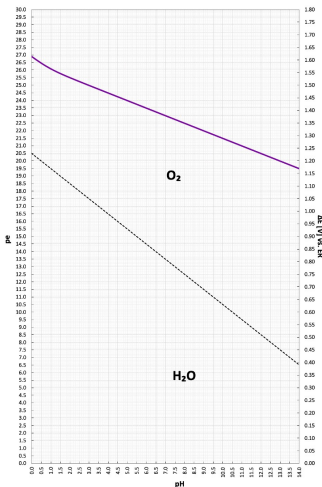


$$\Delta E = E^\circ_{\text{ox/red}} + \frac{0.06V}{n} \log \frac{[\text{ox}^{\cdot-}]}{[\text{red}^{\cdot-}]} + \frac{0.06V}{n} \log \frac{\alpha_{\text{red}(\text{H})}}{\alpha_{\text{ox}(\text{H})}}$$

$$pe = \frac{52.97}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{[\text{IO}_4^-][\text{H}^+]^2}{[\text{IO}_3^{\cdot-}]} + \frac{1}{2} \log \alpha_{\text{IO}_3^{\cdot-}(\text{H})}$$

$$pe = \frac{1}{n} pK_{a,n} + \frac{1}{n} \log \frac{[\text{ox}^{\cdot-}]}{[\text{red}^{\cdot-}]} + \frac{1}{n} \log \frac{\alpha_{\text{red}(\text{H})}}{\alpha_{\text{ox}(\text{H})}}$$

Graficando la ecuación tenemos:



Sistema $\text{IO}_3^- / \text{I}_3^-$

La formación de I_3^- puede ocurrir a partir de I_2 y $\text{I}_{2(s)}$ en presencia de I^- .



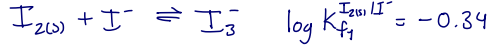
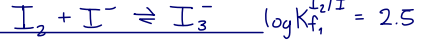
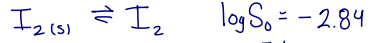
$$\log K_{f_2}^{\text{I}_2/e^-} = 20.67$$



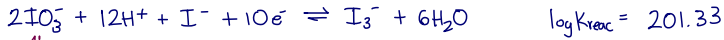
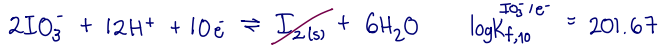
$$-\log K_{f_1}^{\text{I}_3^-/e^-} = -18.17$$



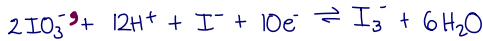
$$\log K_{f_1}^{\text{I}_2/\text{I}^-} = 2.5$$



① Esquema de reacción



② Equilibrio generalizado



③ Definir especies generalizadas.

$$[\text{IO}_3^{\cdot 3}] = [\text{IO}_3^-] \alpha_{\text{IO}_3^{\cdot 3}(\text{H})}$$

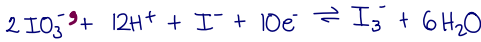
$$[i^{\cdot}] = [i] \alpha_{i(\text{L})}$$

④ Definir coeficientes de especiación.

$$\alpha_{\text{IO}_3^{\cdot 3}(\text{H})} = 1 + 10^{0.76 - \text{pH}}$$

$$\alpha_{i(\text{L})} = \phi_0^{-1}$$

⑤ Construcción del polinomio



$$\text{pe} = \frac{201.33}{10} + \frac{1}{10} \log \frac{[\text{IO}_3^-]^2 [\text{H}^+]^{12} [\text{I}^-]}{[\text{I}_3^-]}$$

I_3^- se forma en un exceso de I^-

$$\text{pe} = \frac{1}{n} \text{p}K_{y,n} + \frac{1}{n} \log \frac{[\text{ox}^{\cdot}]}{[\text{red}^{\cdot}]} + \frac{1}{n} \log \frac{\alpha_{\text{red}(\text{L})}}{\alpha_{\text{ox}(\text{L})}}$$

Grificando la función tenemos:

$$\text{pe} = \frac{201.33}{10} + \frac{1}{10} \log C_0 + \frac{1}{10} \log [\text{H}^+]^{12} [\text{I}^-] - \frac{1}{10} \log \alpha_{\text{IO}_3^{\cdot 3}(\text{H})}$$

$$\text{pe} = \frac{201.33}{10} + \frac{1}{10} \log C_0 - \frac{12}{10} \text{pH} - \frac{1}{10} \text{pI} - \frac{1}{10} \log \alpha_{\text{IO}_3^{\cdot 3}(\text{H})}$$

La expresión dependerá de la concentración inicial de yodo y de la concentración de KI añadida.

Sistema $\text{I}_3^- / \text{I}^-$



$$\log K_{f_2}^{\text{I}_3^-/e^-} = 18.17$$

Debido a que no hay equilibrios colaterales, procedemos a construir la función directamente.

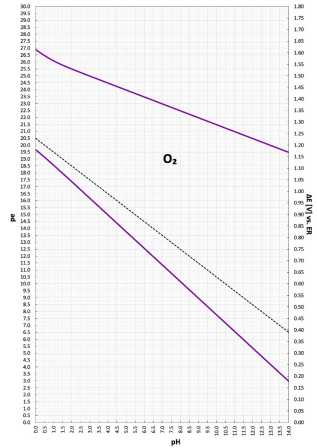
$$pe = \frac{18.17}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{[\text{I}_3^-]}{[\text{I}^-]^3}$$

\rightarrow Asociado al G_0
 \rightarrow Asociado al exceso de KI

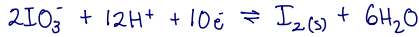
$$pe = \frac{1}{n} pK_{f,n} + \frac{1}{n} \log \frac{[\text{ox}^n]}{[\text{red}^n]} + \frac{1}{n} \log \frac{\alpha_{\text{red}(L)}}{\alpha_{\text{ox}(L)}}$$

$$pe = \frac{18.17}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \log G_0 + \frac{3}{2} pI$$

Graficando la función tenemos:



Par global $\text{IO}_3^- / \text{I}^-$

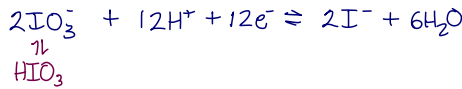


$$\log K_{f_{10}}^{\text{IO}_3^-/e^-} = 201.67$$

① Esquema de reacción



$$\log K_{f_2}^{\text{I}_{2(s)}/\text{I}^-} = 17.83$$



$$\log K_{\text{rea}} = 219.50$$

② Reacción generalizada.



③ Definición de especies generalizadas.

$$[\text{IO}_3^{\cdot-}] = [\text{IO}_3^-] \alpha_{\text{IO}_3(\text{H})}$$

④ Definir coeficientes de especiación.

$$\alpha_{\text{IO}_3(\text{H})} = 1 + 10^{0.76 - \text{pH}}$$

③. Construcción del polinomio

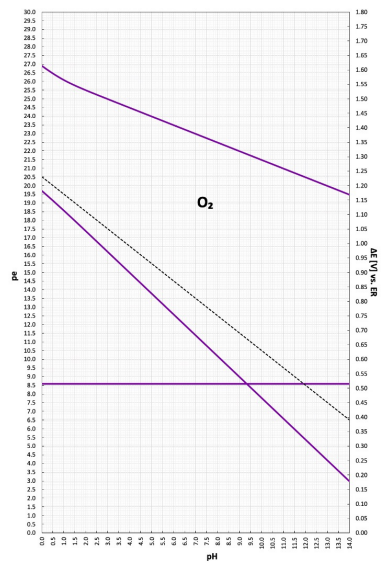


$$pe = \frac{219.50}{12} + \frac{1}{12} \log \frac{[\text{IO}_3^-]^2 [\text{H}^+]^{12}}{[\text{I}^-]^2} + \log \alpha_{\text{IO}_3^-(\text{H})}$$

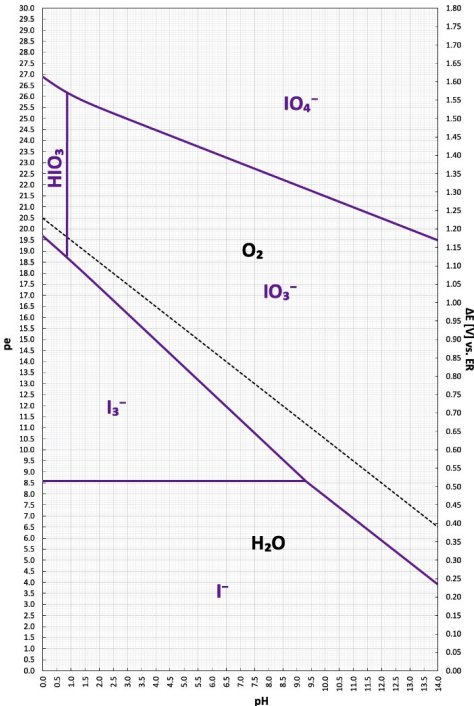
$$pe = \frac{219.50}{12} + \frac{2}{12} \log C_0 - \text{pH} + \frac{2}{12} \text{pI} + \log \alpha_{\text{IO}_3^-(\text{H})}$$

Graficando la función tenemos:

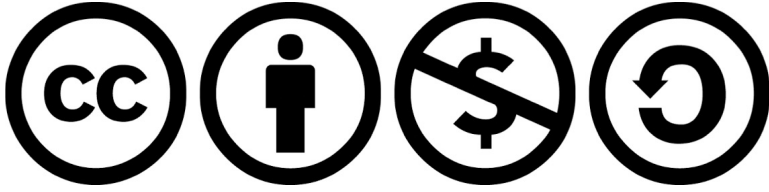
$$pe = \frac{1}{n} \text{p}K_{\text{m}} + \frac{1}{n} \log \frac{[\text{ox}^n]}{[\text{red}^n]} + \frac{1}{n} \log \frac{\alpha_{\text{red}(\text{H})}}{\alpha_{\text{ox}(\text{H})}}$$



El diagrama de Pourbaix final es:



Trabajo realizado con el apoyo del Programa UNAM-DGAPA-PAPIME-PE203522



Atribución - No Comercial - Compartir Igual CC By - NC - SA

Preparado por M en C Jorge Rivalcaba Juárez.