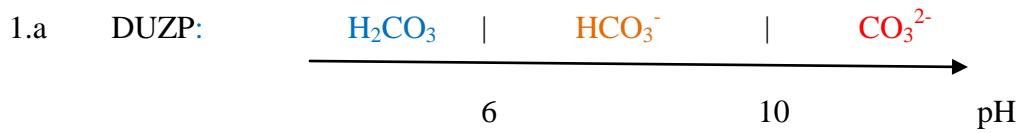


QUÍMICA ANALÍTICA I

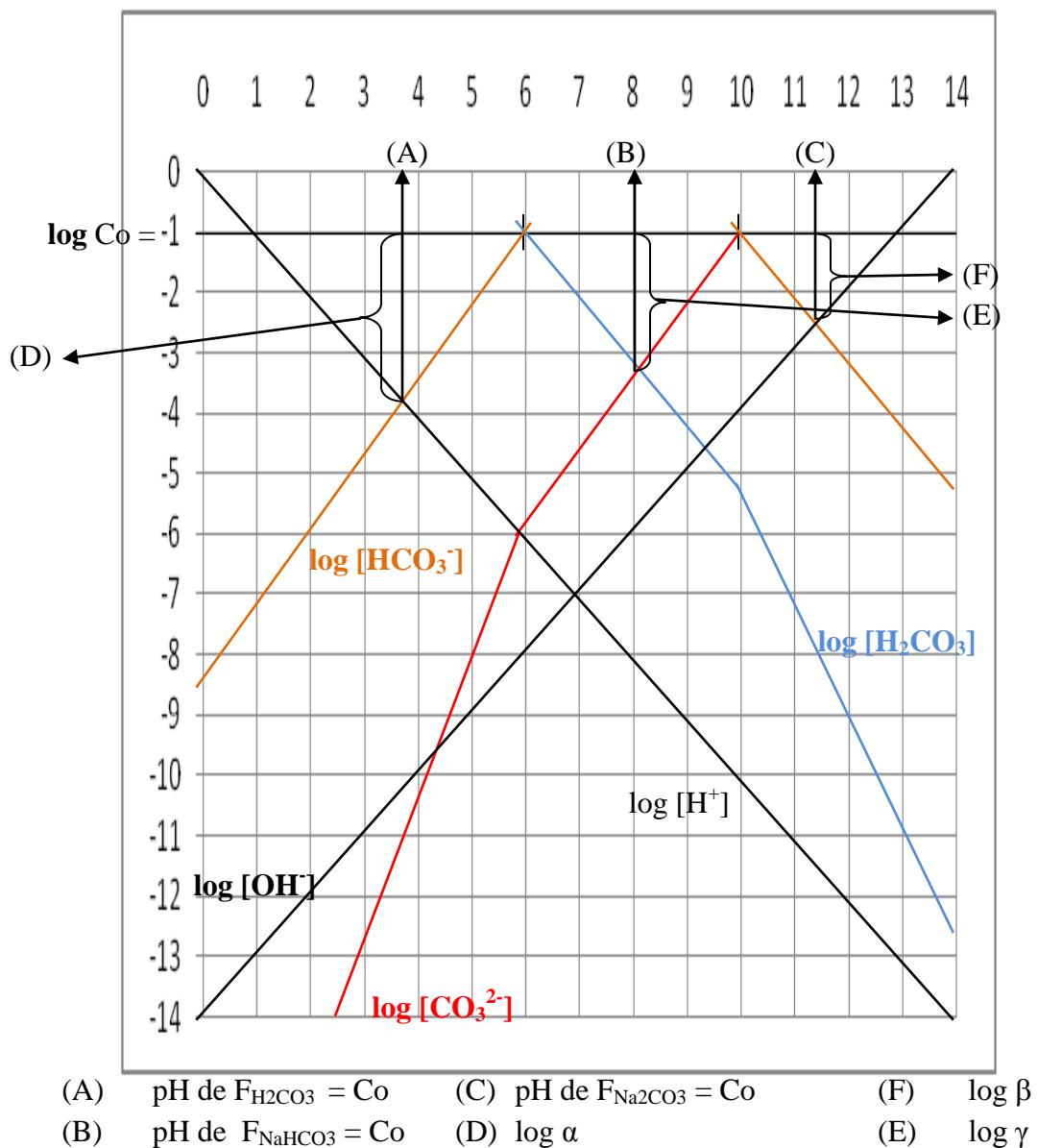
Documento de Apoyo. Reactividad Química (7): Diagramas logarítmicos de bidentadores ácido-base, redox, complejos. Anfolitos estables.

Dr. Alejandro Baeza. 2010-II.

Ejemplo 1) ácido carbónico/bicarbonato/carbonato $pK_{a1} = 10$, $pK_{a2} = 6$, $C_o = 0.1 \text{ mol/L}$.



2.a Diagrama (trazo aproximado):



Ejemplo 2) $\text{Ti}^{\text{IV}}/\text{Ti}^{\text{III}}/\text{Ti}^{\text{I}}$; $E^{\circ}_{\text{Ti}(\text{IV})/\text{Ti}(\text{III})} = 0.1\text{V}$; $E^{\circ}_{\text{Ti}(\text{III})/\text{Ti}(\text{I})} = -0.4\text{V}$; $\text{Co} = 0.1 \text{ mol/L}$

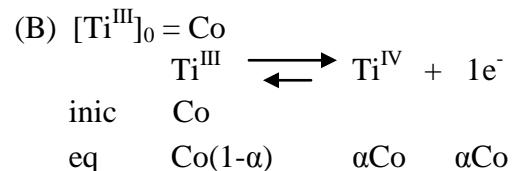
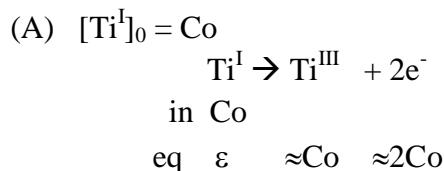
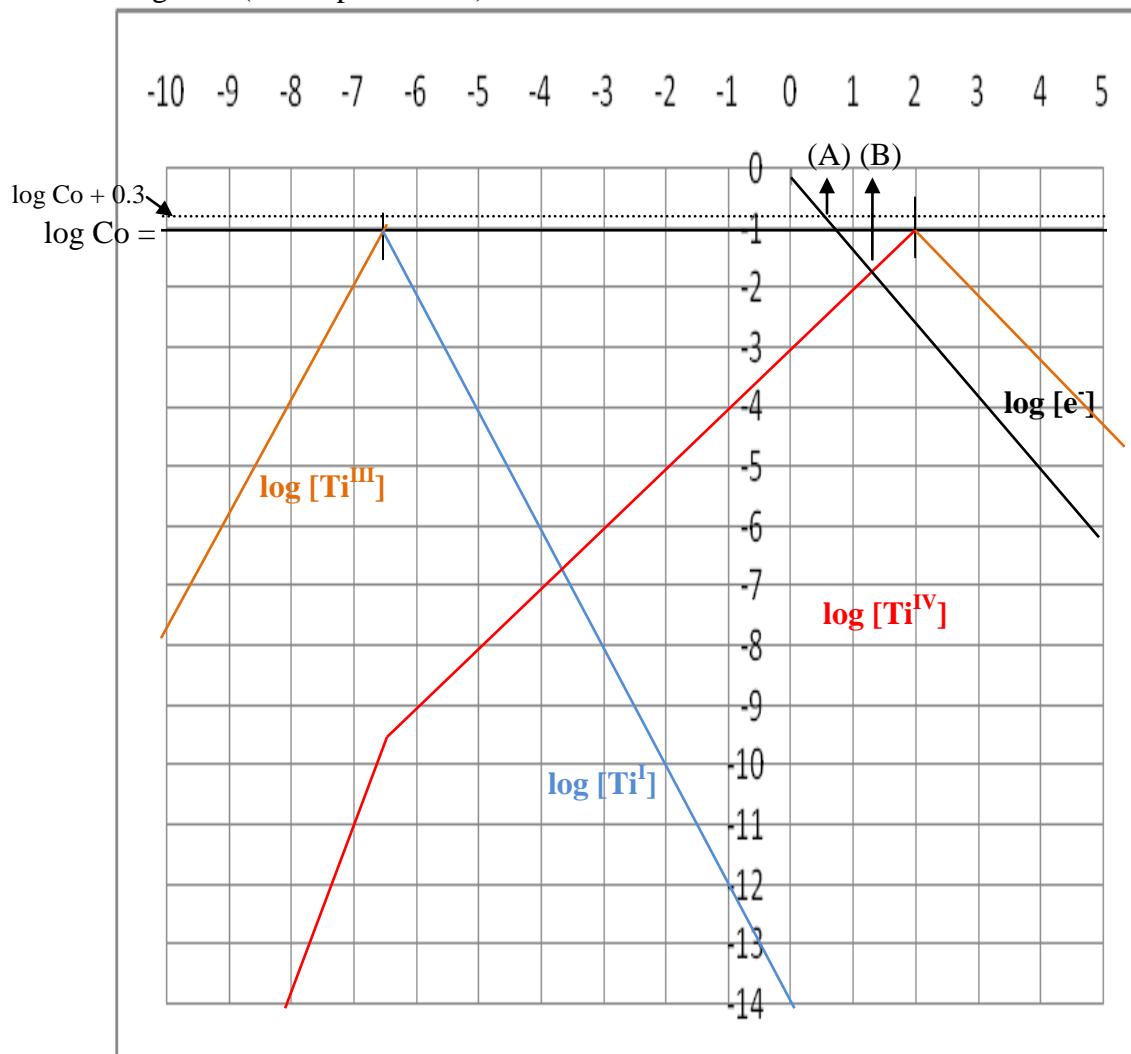
$$\text{pKd}_{\text{Ti}(\text{III})/\text{Ti}(\text{IV})} = (1)(0.1\text{V})/(0.06\text{V}) = 1.7 \approx 2$$

$$\text{pKd}_{\text{Ti}(\text{I})/\text{Ti}(\text{III})} = (2)(-0.4\text{V})/(0.06\text{V}) = -13.3 \approx -13$$

1.a DUZP:



2.a Diagrama (trazo aproximado):



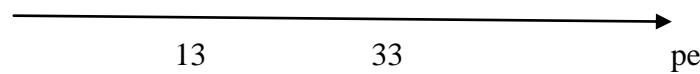
NOTA: el pe de equilibrio lo impone el $\text{Ti}(\text{III})$ como reductor de fuerza media ya que como oxidante del $\text{Ti}(\text{I})$ es muy débil. El Ti^{I} es un reductor muy fuerte.

Ejemplo 3) $\text{Ag}^{\text{II}}/\text{Ag}^{\text{I}}/\text{Ag}^0$; $E^\circ_{\text{Ag(II)/Ag(I)}} = 2.0\text{V}$; $E^\circ_{\text{Ag(I)/Ag(0)}} = 0.8\text{V}$; $\text{Co} = 0.1 \text{ mol/L}$

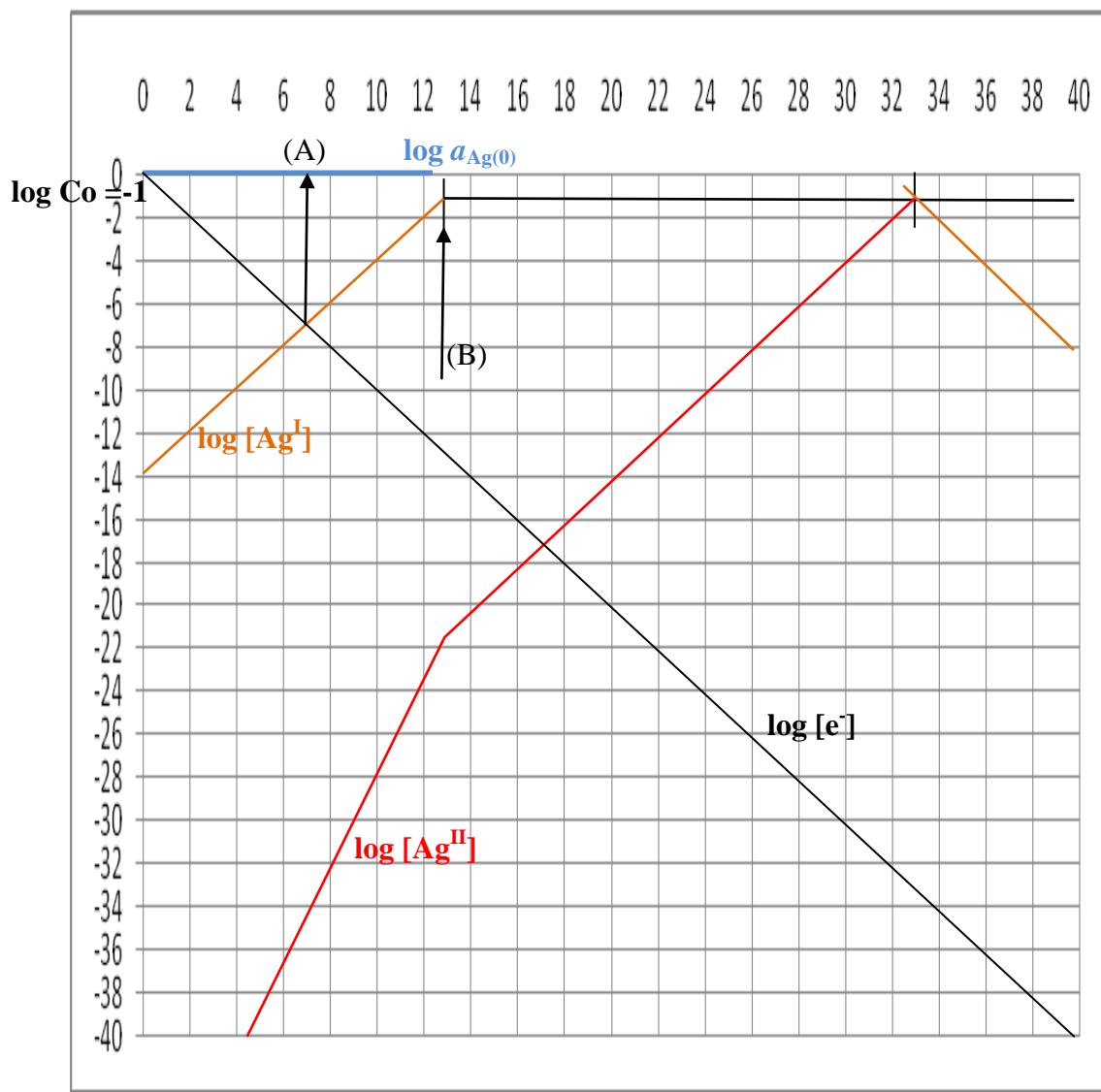
$$\text{pKd}_{\text{Ag(I)/Ag(II)}} = (1)(2.0\text{V})/(0.06\text{V}) = 33.3 \approx 33$$

$$\text{pKd}_{\text{Ag(0)/Ag(I)}} = (1)(0.8\text{V})/(0.06\text{V}) = 13.3 \approx 13$$

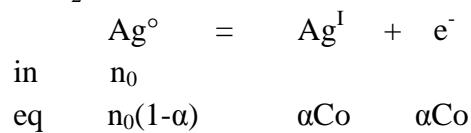
1.a DUZP:



2.a Diagrama (trazo aproximado):



(A) pe de un alambre de Ag^0 sumergido en H_2O :



(B) pe de $\text{F}_{\text{AgNO}_3} = \text{Co}$ en presencia de un alambre de Ag^0 .

Ejemplo 4) $\text{Ni}(\text{En})_2^{2+}/\text{NiEn}^{2+}/\text{Ni}^{2+}$; $\log \beta_1 = 8$; $\log \beta_2 = 14$; $\text{En} = \text{H}_2\text{NCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2$

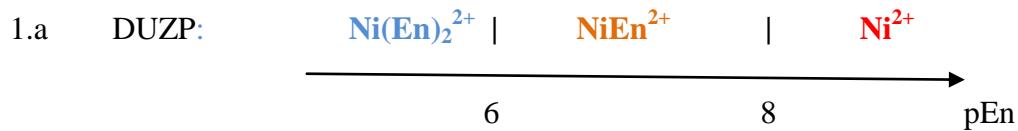
$\text{Co} = 0.1 \text{ mol/L}$

$$\log \beta_1 = 8 = pKd_1;$$

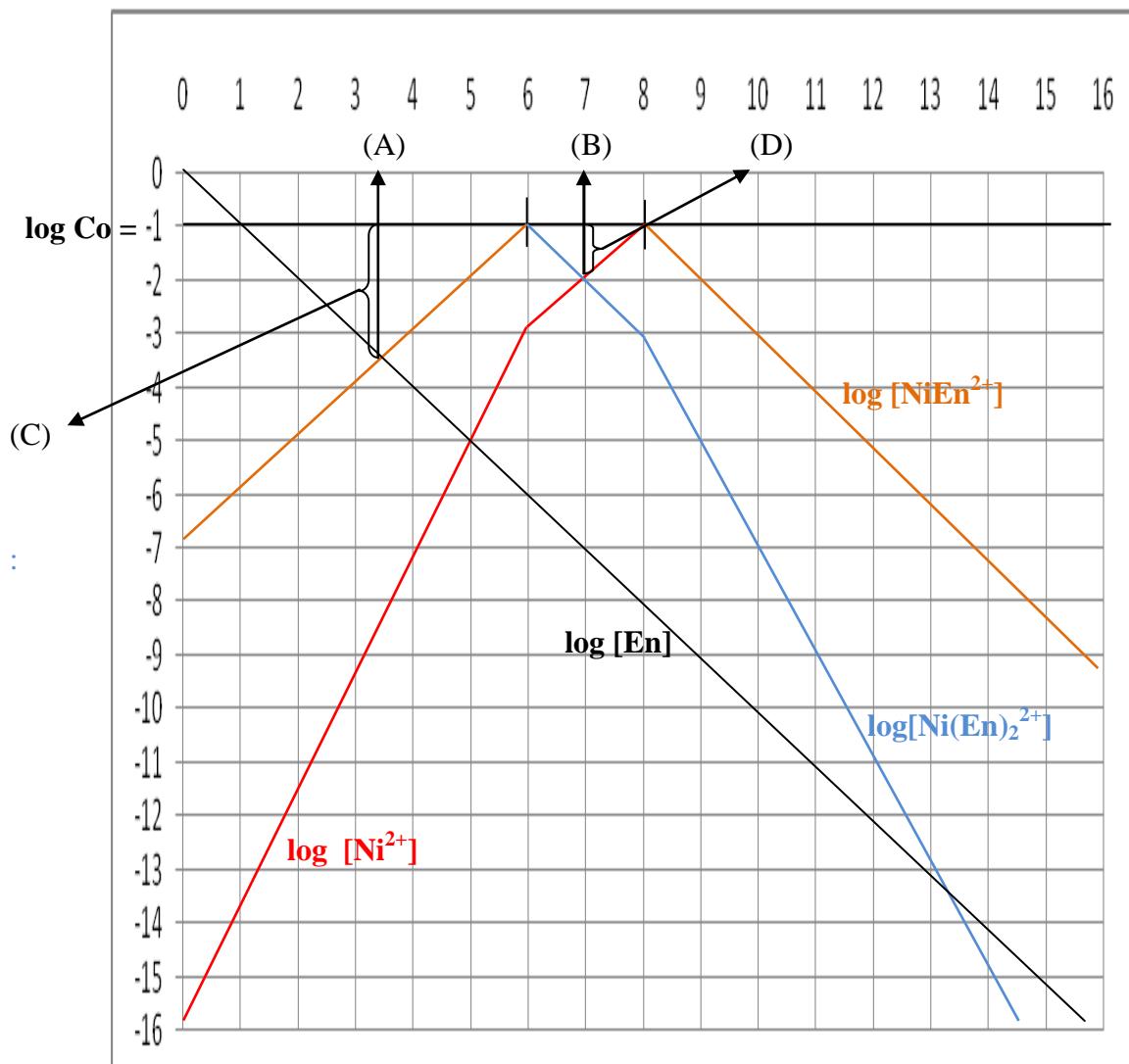
$$\log \beta_2 = 14 = pKd_1 + pKd_2$$

$$\log \beta_2 = 8 + pKd_2 = \log \beta_2 - \log \beta_1 \quad \therefore (pKd_{(j-i)} = \log \beta_j - \log \beta_i)$$

$$pKd_2 = \log \beta_2 - \log \beta_1 = 14 - 8 = 6$$



2.a Diagrama (trazo aproximado):



(A) pEn de $[\text{Ni}(\text{En})_2^{2+}]_0 = \text{Co}$; (B) pEn del anfolito; (C) $\log \alpha$; (D) $\log \gamma$.