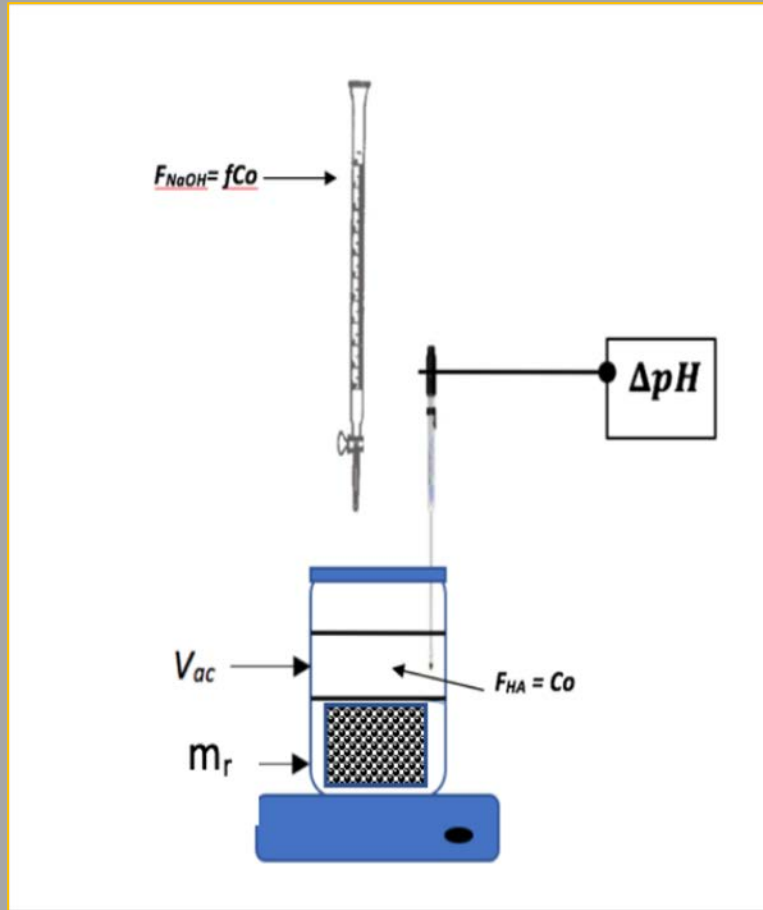
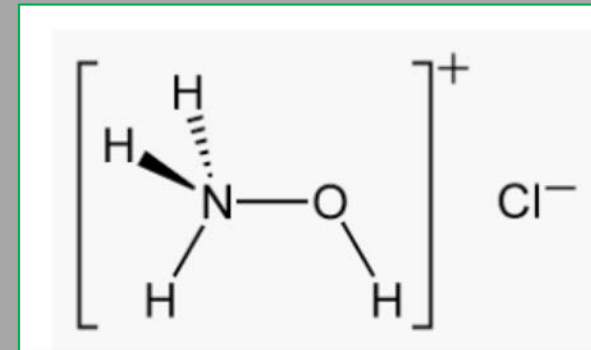
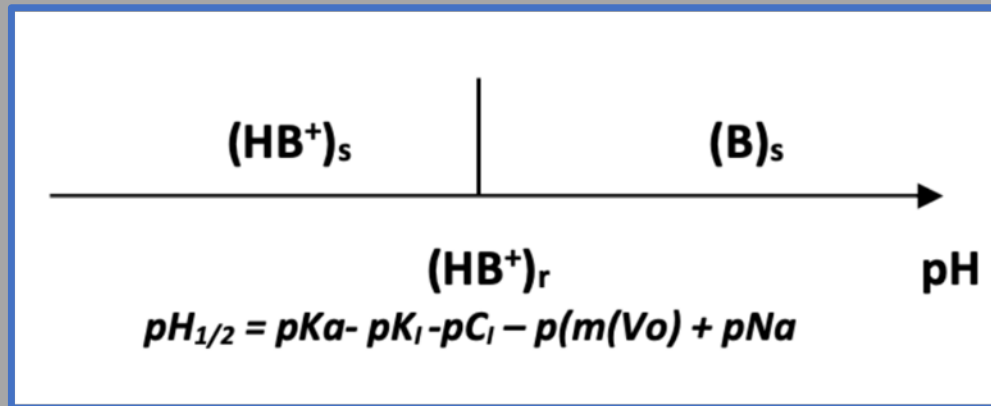


QA III  
 Acidez-intercambio iónico  
 DLTEII  
 hidroxilamonio /  $(\text{Na}^+)_r$

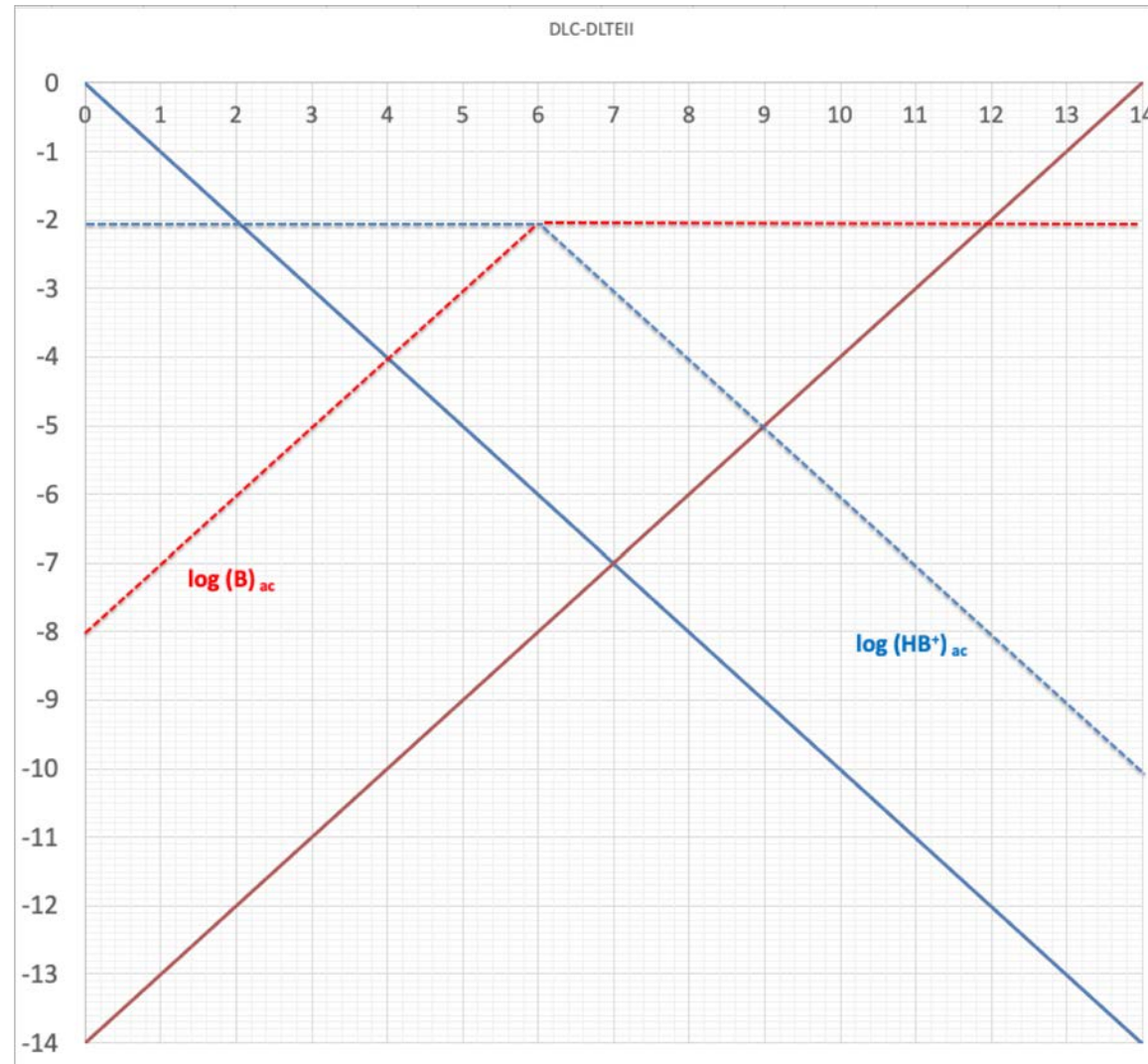


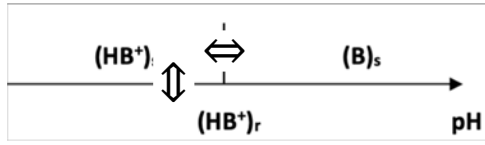
Dr. Alejandro Baeza



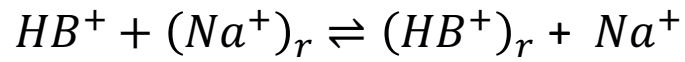
DLC

$C_0 = 0.01 \text{ mol/L}$ ,  $pK_a = 6$ ,  $K_1 = 10$ ;  $p(m/V_0) = 0$  y  $C_i = 5 \text{ mmol/g}$  de  $R\text{-Na}$ ;  $F_{NaCl} = 0.1 \text{ mol/L}$ .





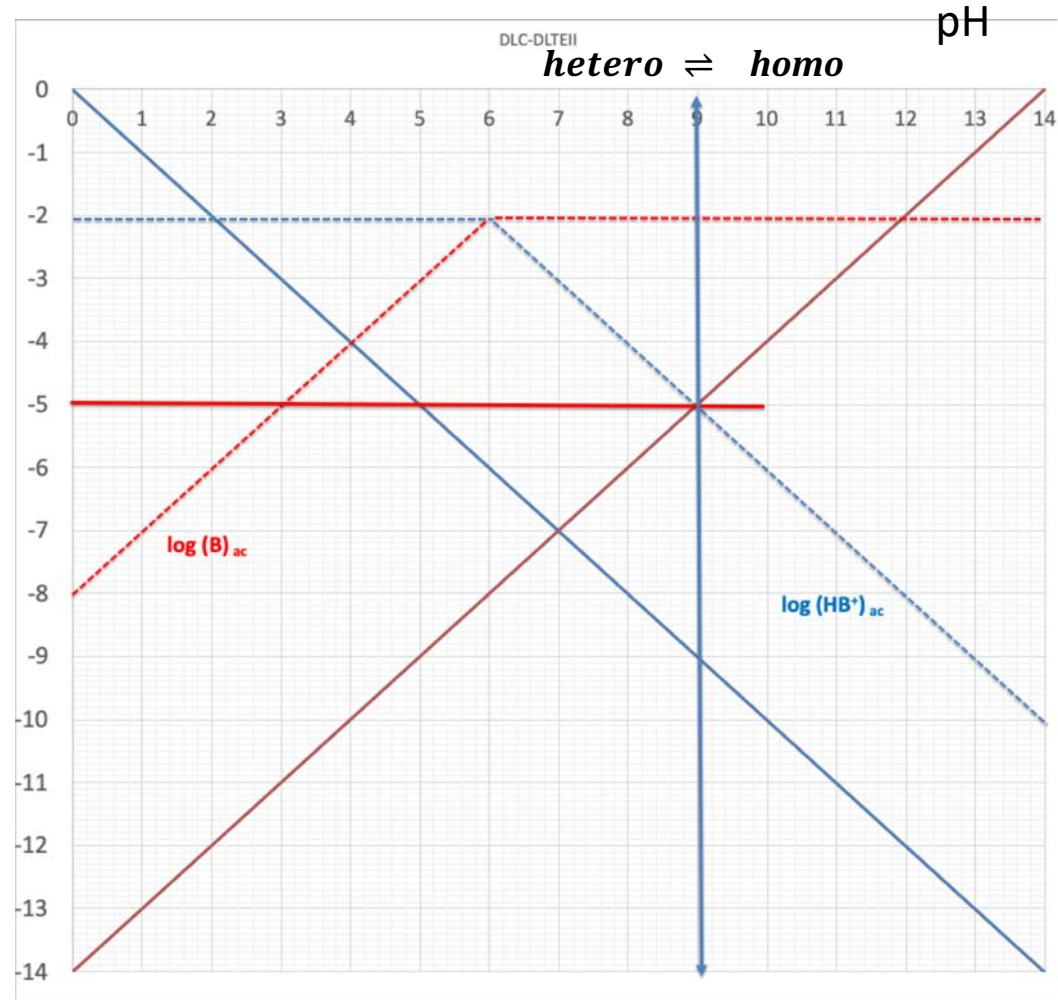
$$C_o \approx [HB^+]_r \left( \frac{m}{V_o} \right)$$

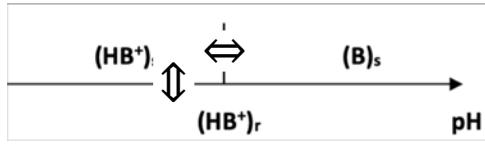


$$K_I = \frac{C_o C_{Na}}{\left( \frac{m}{V_o} \right) [HB^+] C_I}$$

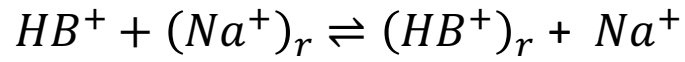
$$\log[HB^+] = \log C_o + pK_I + p\left( \frac{m}{V_o} \right) + pC_I - pNa$$

$$\log[HB^+] = -2 - 1 + 0 - 0.7 - 1 = -4.7 \approx -5$$





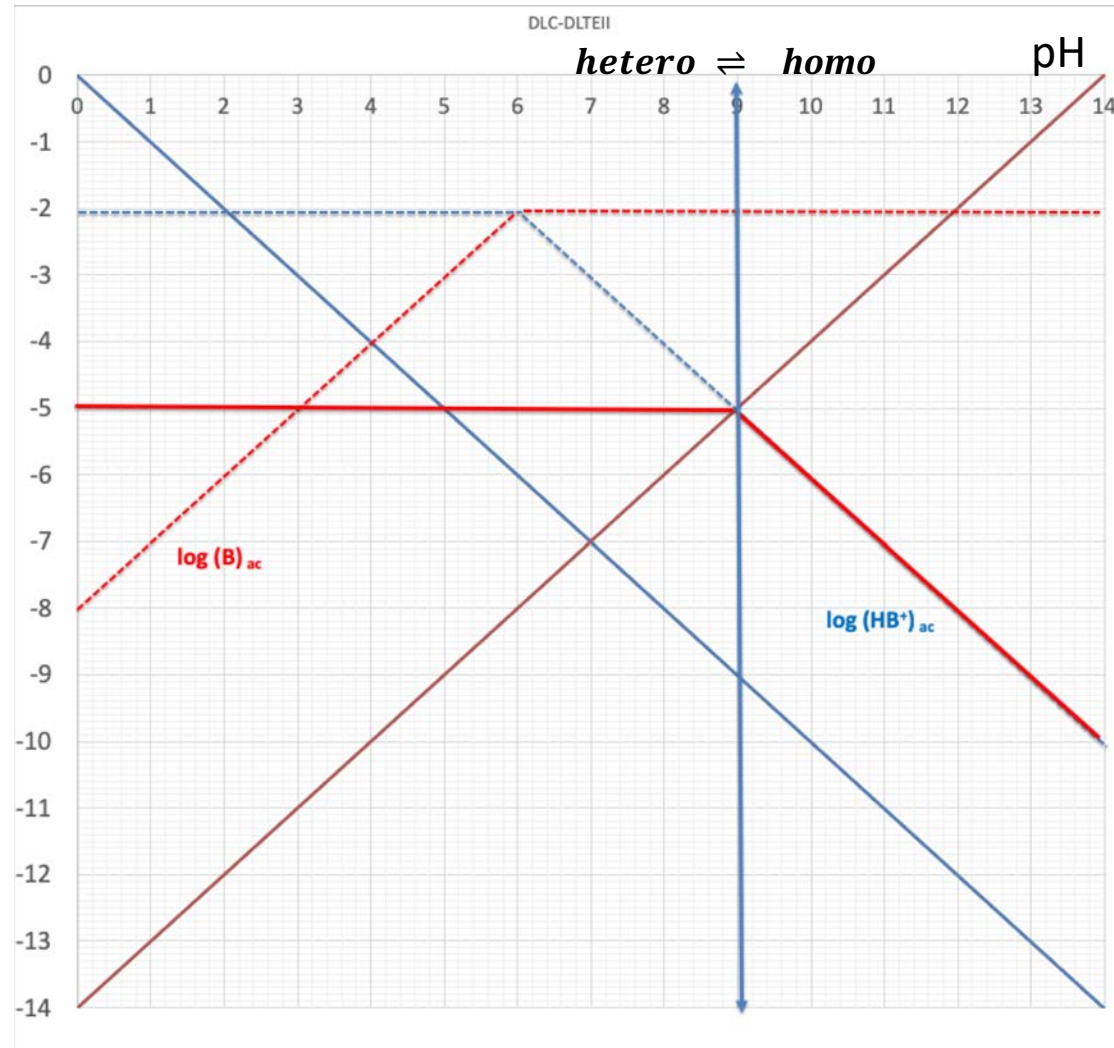
$$C_o \approx [\text{HB}^+]_r \left( \frac{m}{V_o} \right)$$



$$K_I = \frac{C_o C_{Na}}{\left( \frac{m}{V_o} \right) [\text{HB}^+] C_I};$$

$$\log[\text{HB}^+] = \log C_o + pK_I + p \left( \frac{m}{V_o} \right) + pC_I - pNa$$

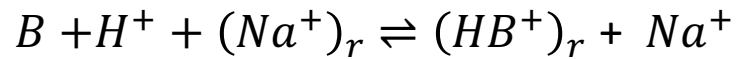
$$\log[\text{HB}^+] = -2 - 1 + 0 - 0.7 - 1 = -4.7 \approx -5$$



DLC → DLTEII  $C_o = 0.01 \text{ mol/L}$ ,  $pK_a = 6$ ,  $K_I = 10$ ;  $p(m/V_o) = 0$  y  $C_i = 5 \text{ mmol/g}$  de R-Na;  $F_{NaCl} = 0.1 \text{ mol/L}$ .



$$C_o \approx [\text{HB}^+]_r \left( \frac{m}{V_o} \right)$$



$$\frac{K_I}{K_a} = \frac{C_o C_{Na}}{\left( \frac{m}{V_o} \right) [\text{B}] [\text{H}^+] C_I};$$

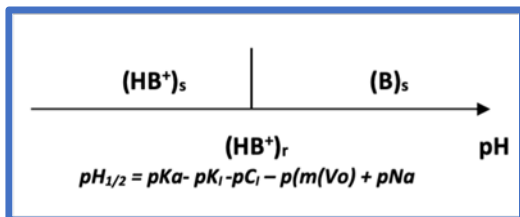
$$\log[\text{B}] = \log C_o + pK_I - pK_a + p \left( \frac{m}{V_o} \right) + pC_I - pNa + pH$$

$$\log[\text{B}] = -2 - 1 - 6 + 0 - 0.7 - 1 + pH = -10.7 \approx -11 + pH$$

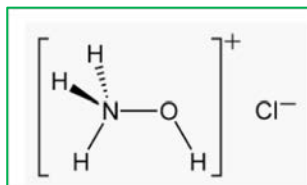




**DLTEII: Diagrama logarítmico de transición de estado de intercambio iónico:**



HBCl:



$\log [i]_{ac}$

