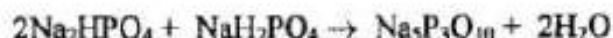


Planteamiento del sistema en estudio:

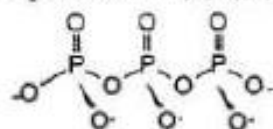
Introducción

Análisis de detergentes

Los detergentes están elaborados con el tensoactivo dodecil-bencensulfonato de sodio como principio activo. Las sales de calcio y de magnesio de este tensoactivo son mucho más *solubles* que sus correspondientes sales de ácidos grasos que conforman el principio activo de los jabones comunes, por lo que la dureza del agua no presenta problema para los detergentes. Sin embargo, los iones calcio y magnesio en solución interfieren con las llamadas repulsiones de la doble capa eléctrica que ayudan a los tensoactivos a desprender la suciedad de los sustratos. Dichos iones también afectan la potencia para suspender la suciedad. Consecuentemente los iones Mg(II) y Ca(II) deben eliminarse para lograr una limpieza efectiva. Un *ablandador* usual es el EDTA pero es poco eficiente y caro. El *ablandador* de elección para uso comercial es el tripolifosfato de sodio que cristaliza en condiciones apropiadas de una mezcla de fosfato disódico y fosfato monosódico:



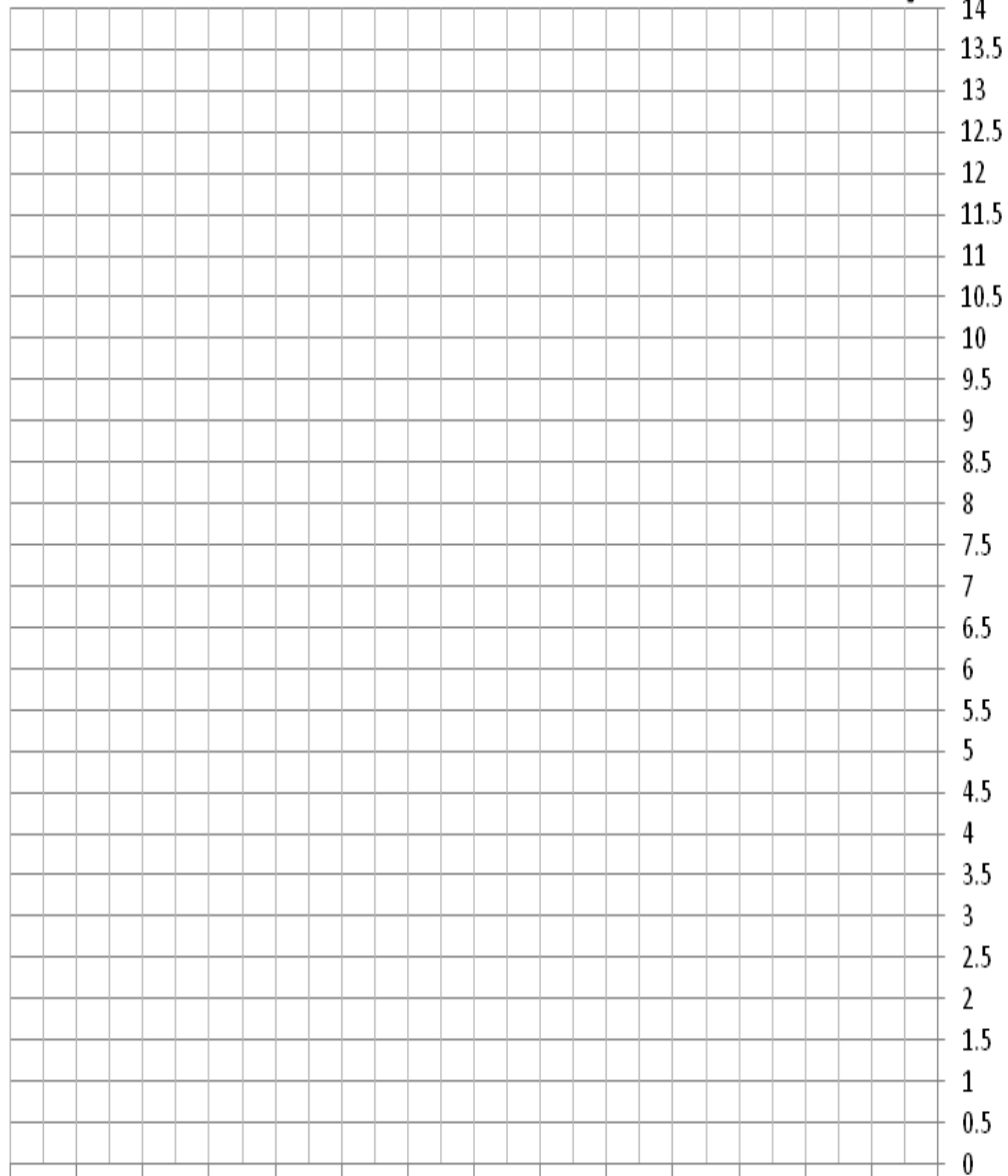
tripolifosfato = $(\text{P}_3\text{O}_{10}^{5-})$:



Además de secuestrar a los iones metálicos polivalentes, el tripolifosfato de sodio evita la *redeposición* de suciedad sobre la superficie por un mecanismo de distribución de cargas por regulación del pH entre 9 y 10. Es además bactericida. El pirofosfato de sodio, $\text{Na}_4\text{P}_2\text{O}_7$ es también usado como quelante. Estos compuestos se conocen como *fortificadores de los detergentes*⁽¹⁾.

La determinación por métodos químicos de análisis puede ser; a) gravimétrica por precipitación de $\text{Mg}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_7$ y posterior pesada; b) titulométrica con monitoreo potenciométrico del punto de equivalencia experimental, $\text{pH} = f(v)$, con una reacción de precipitación de fosfato de Ca(II) y nivelación del $\text{Na}_2\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4$ después de hidrolizar el tripolifosfato^(2,3).

pH



|

2



|

7

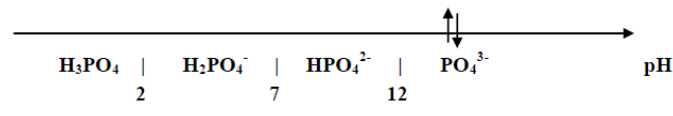


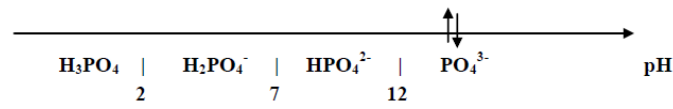
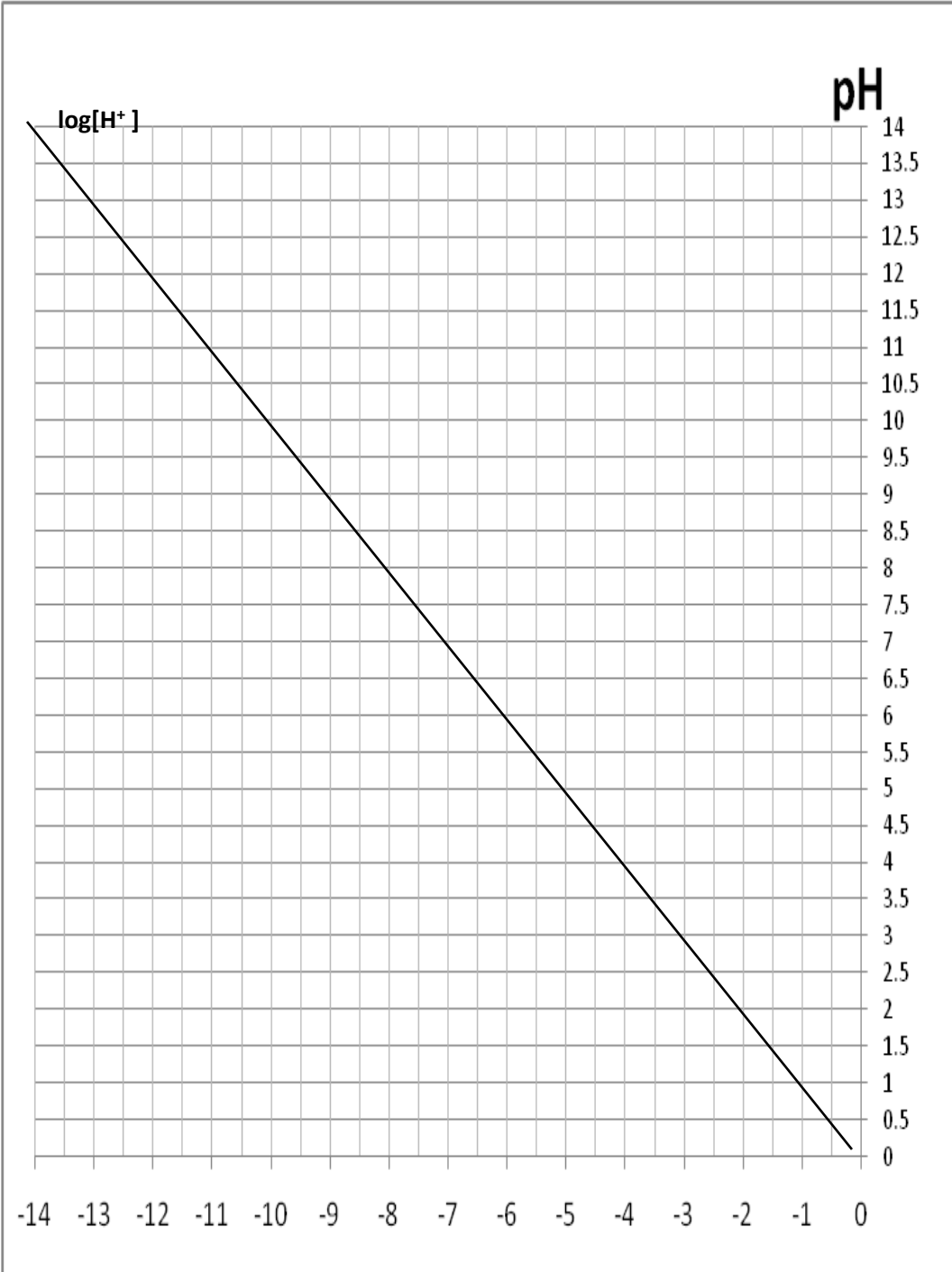
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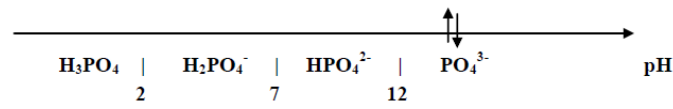
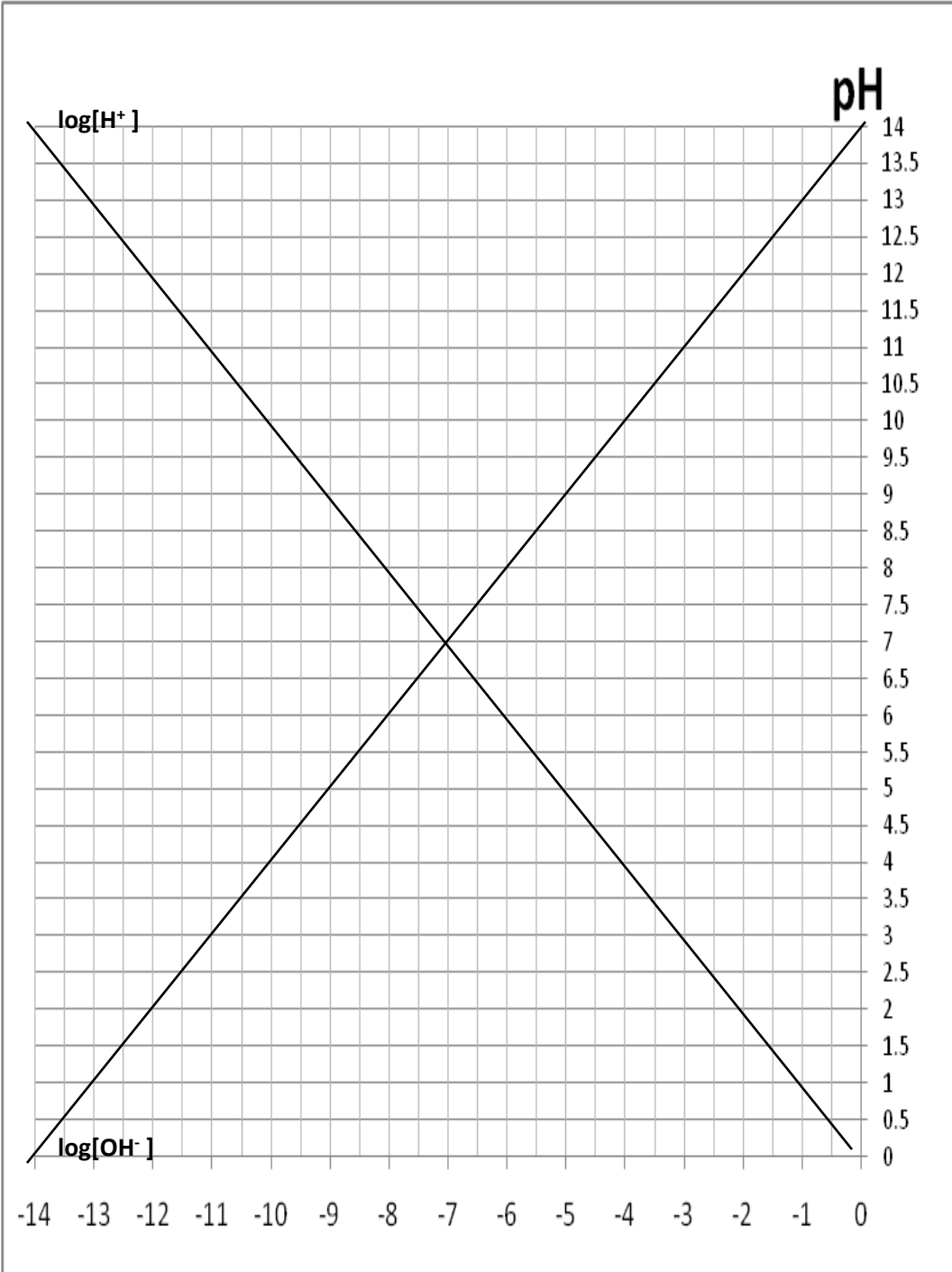
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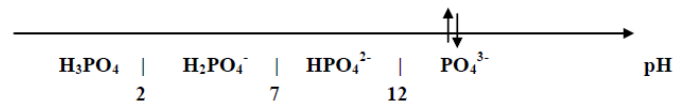
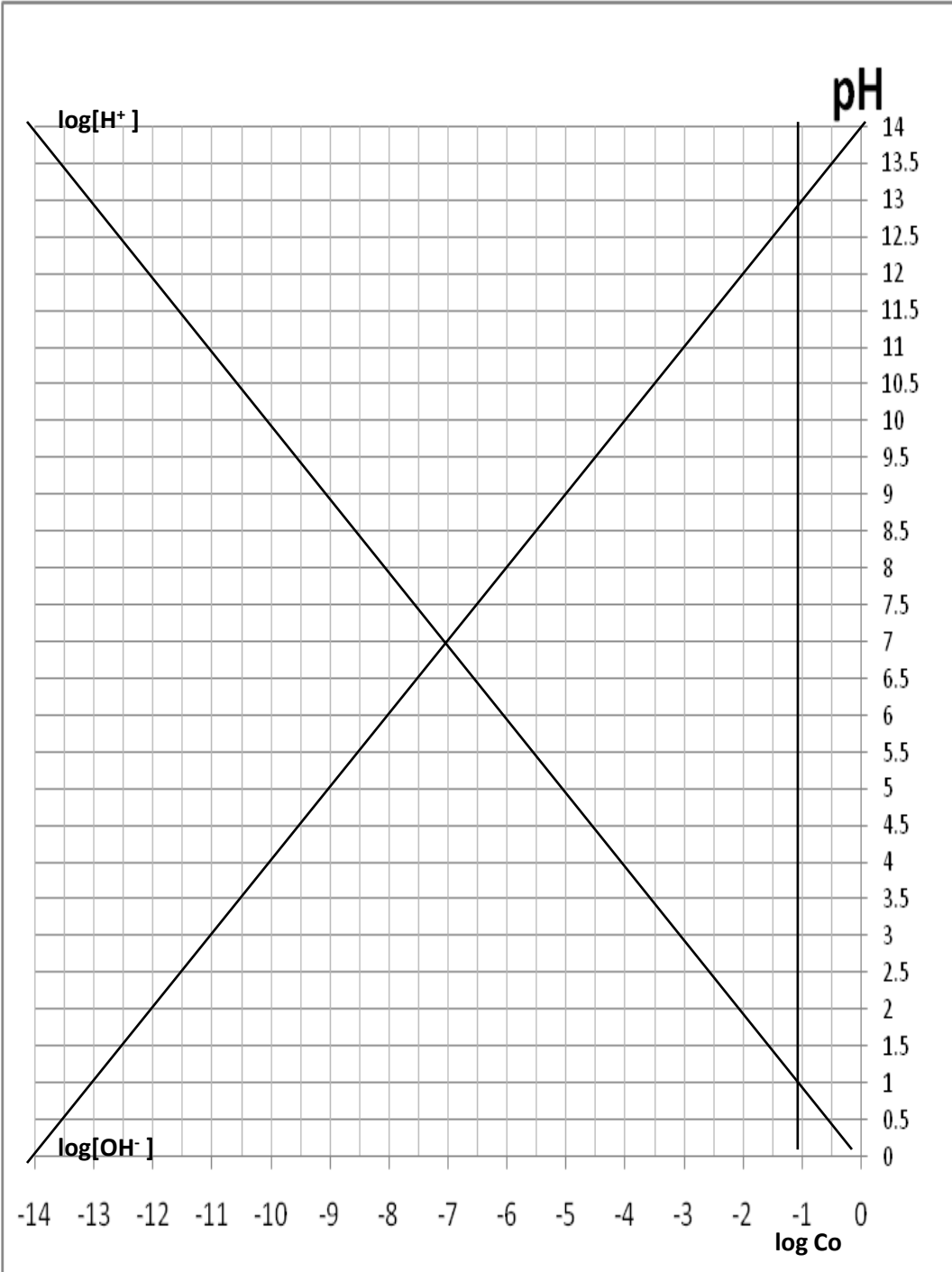


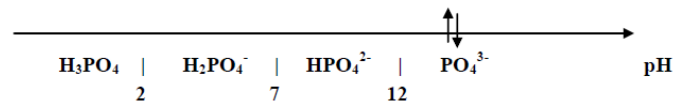
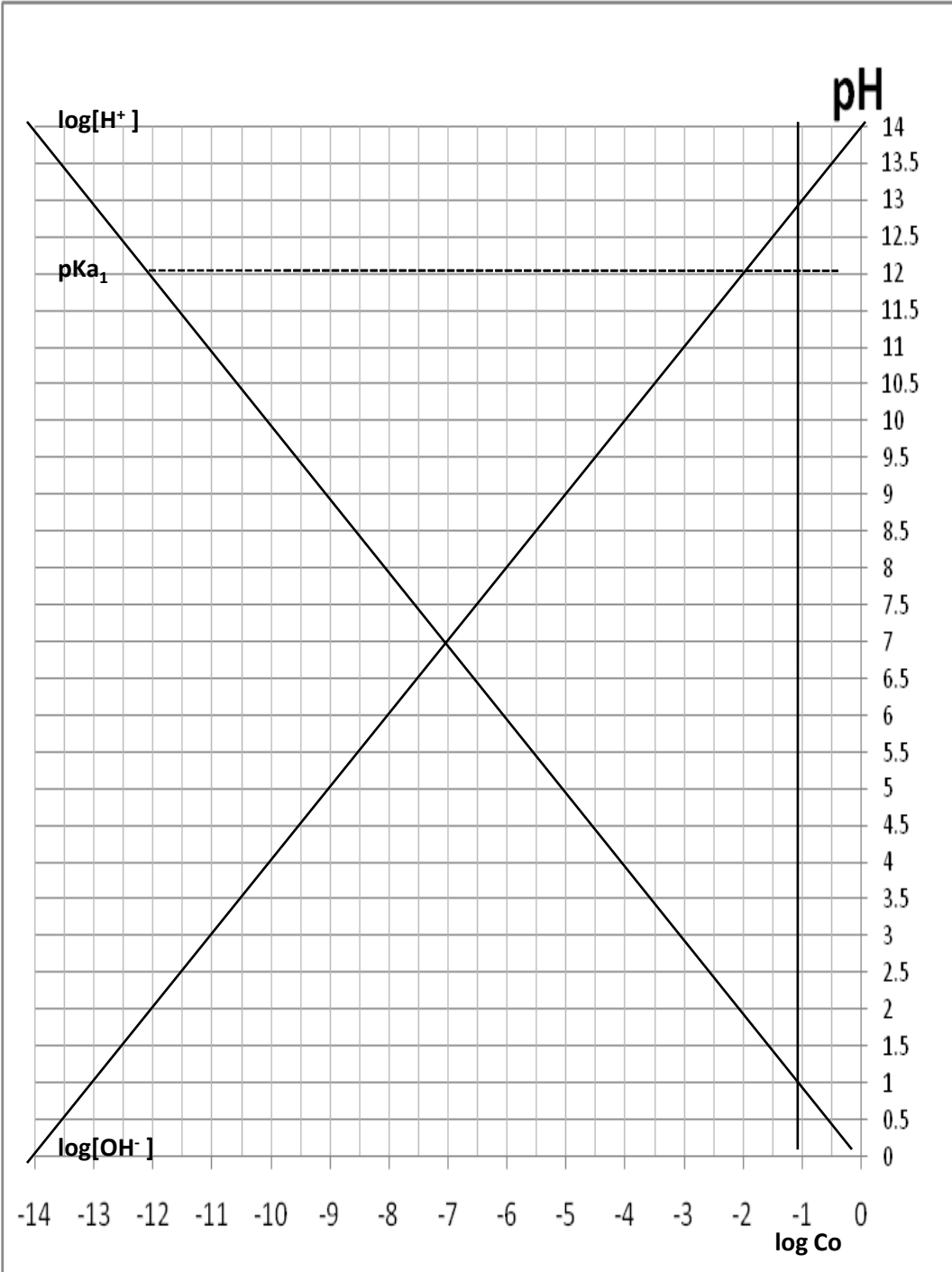
pH

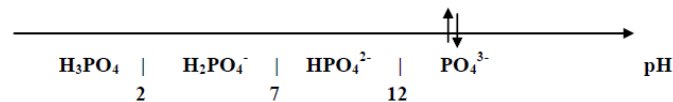
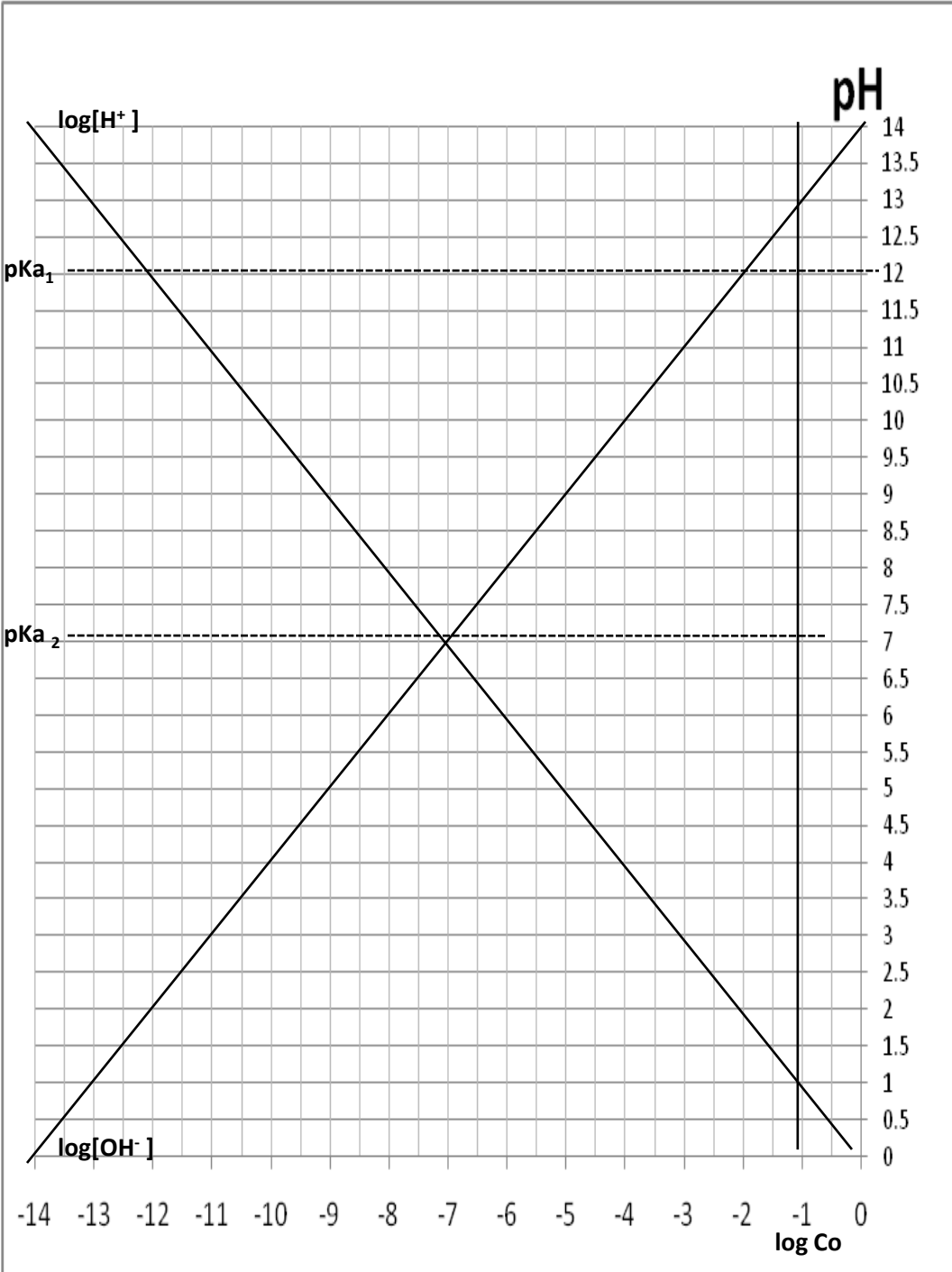


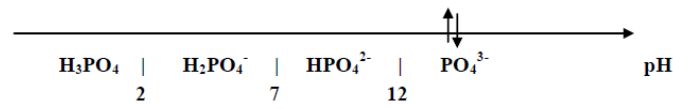
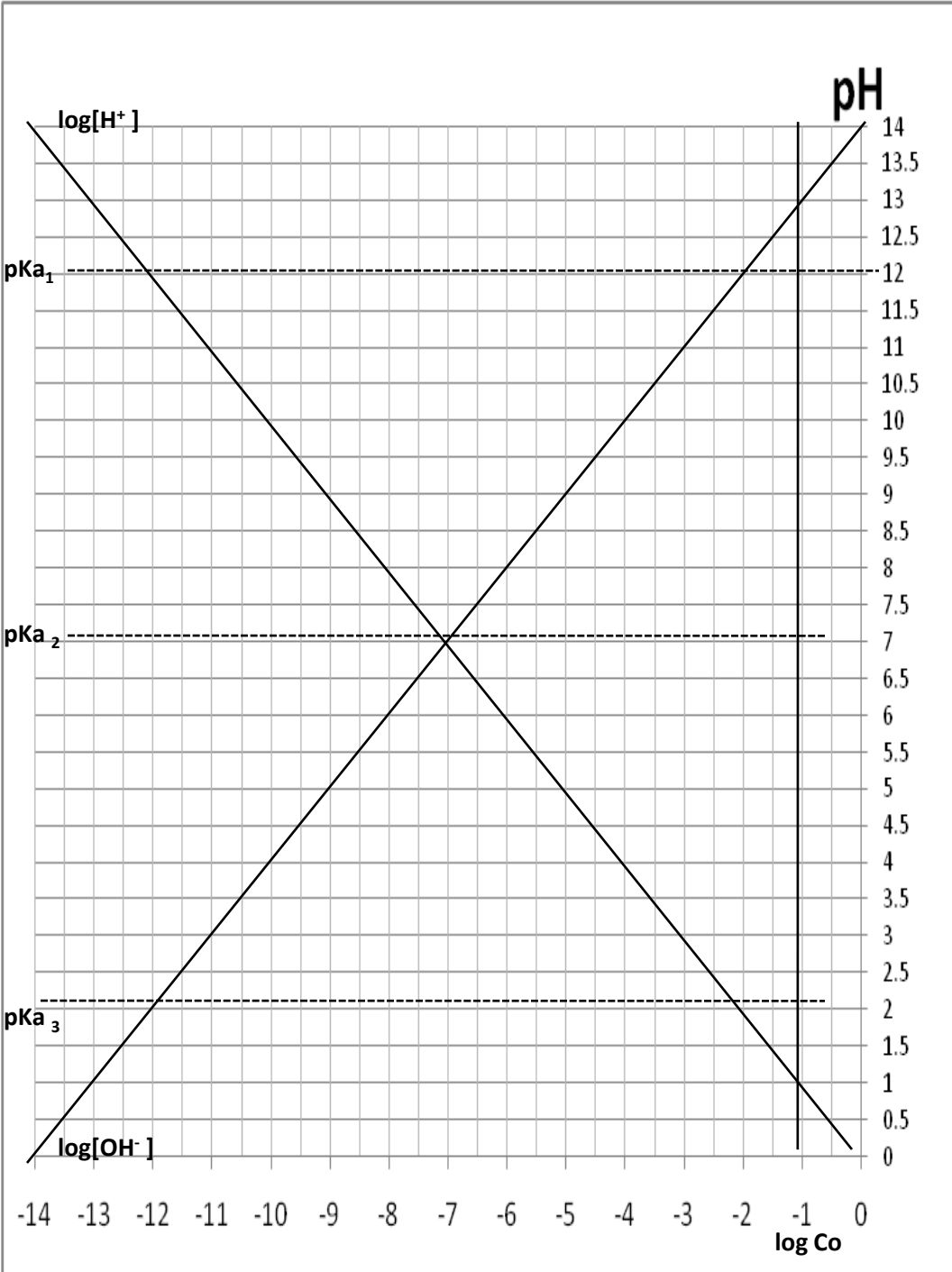


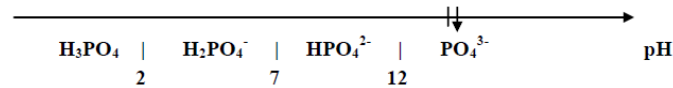
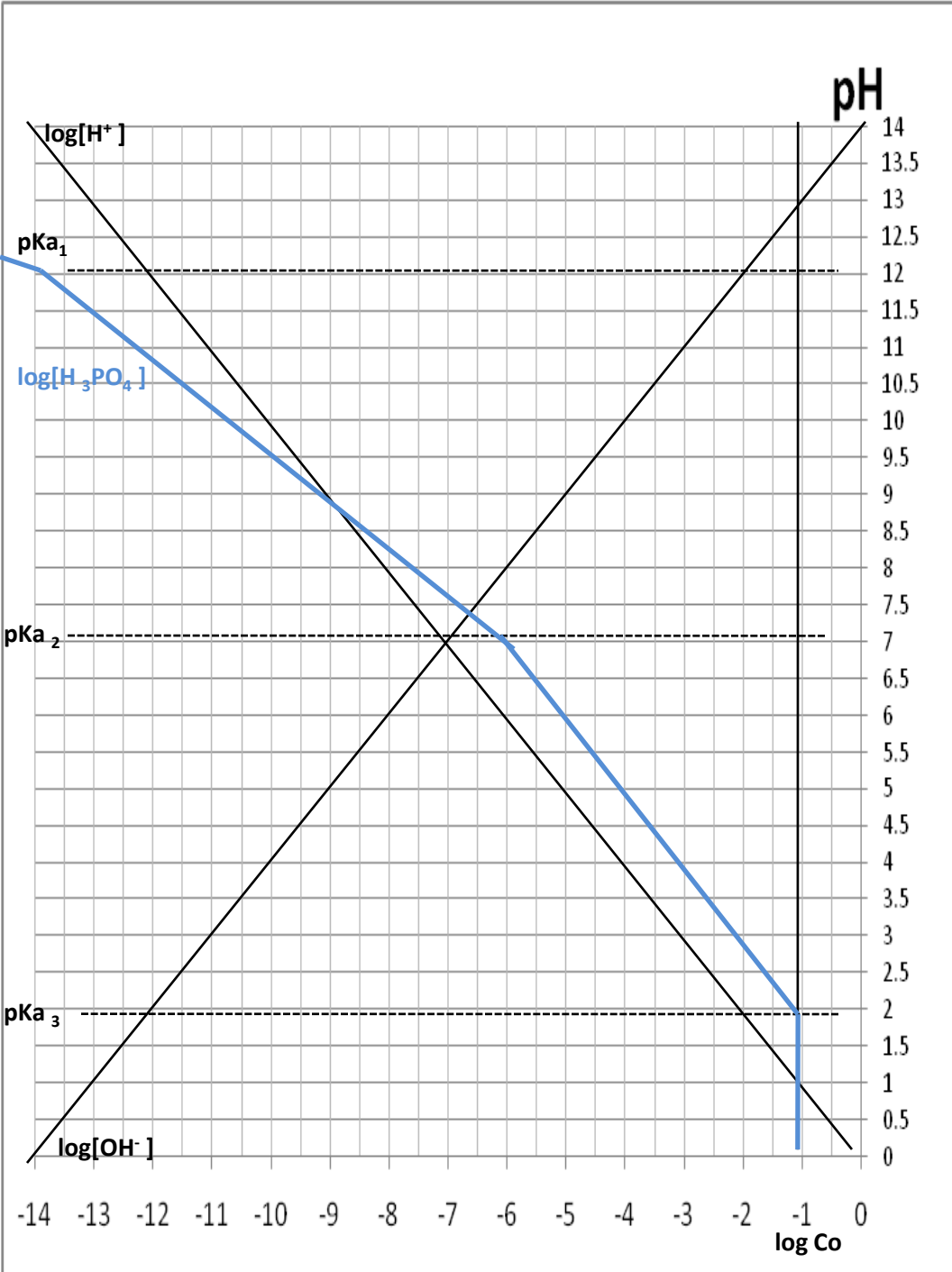


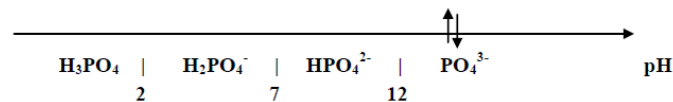
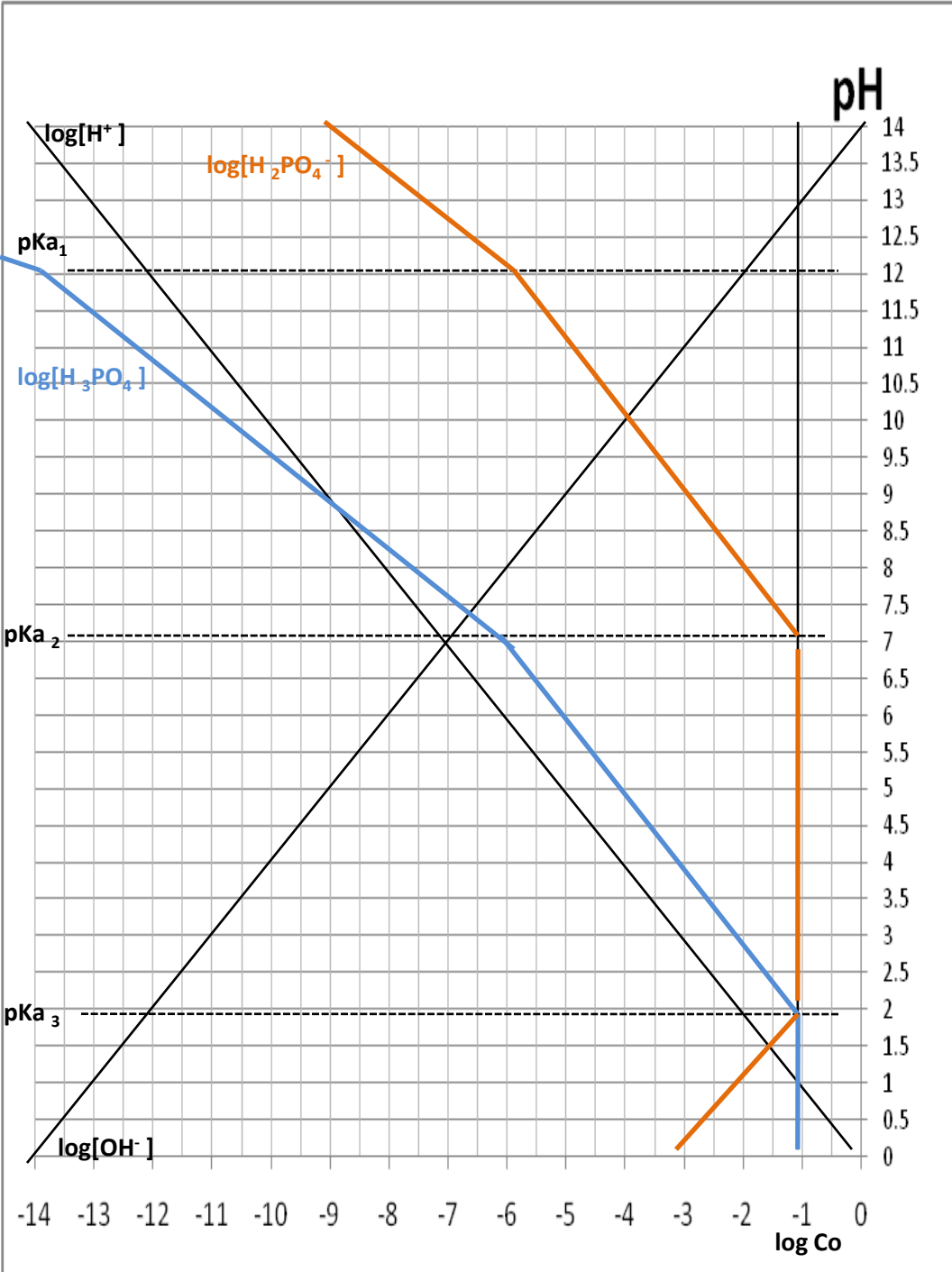


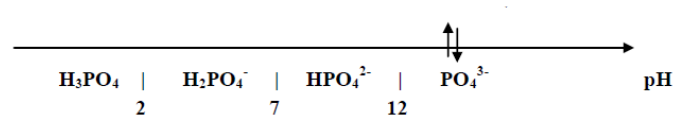
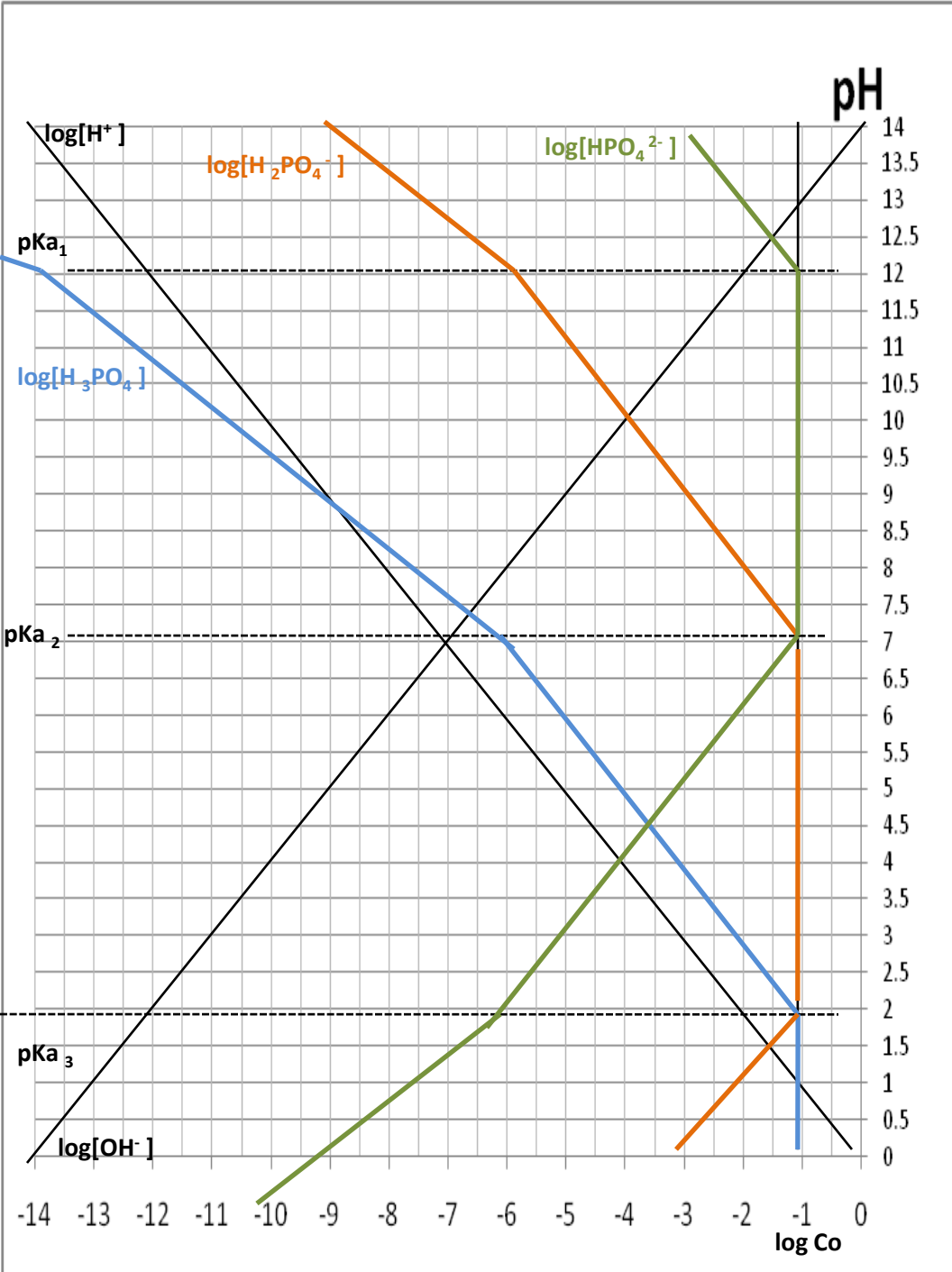


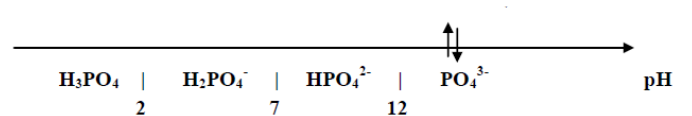
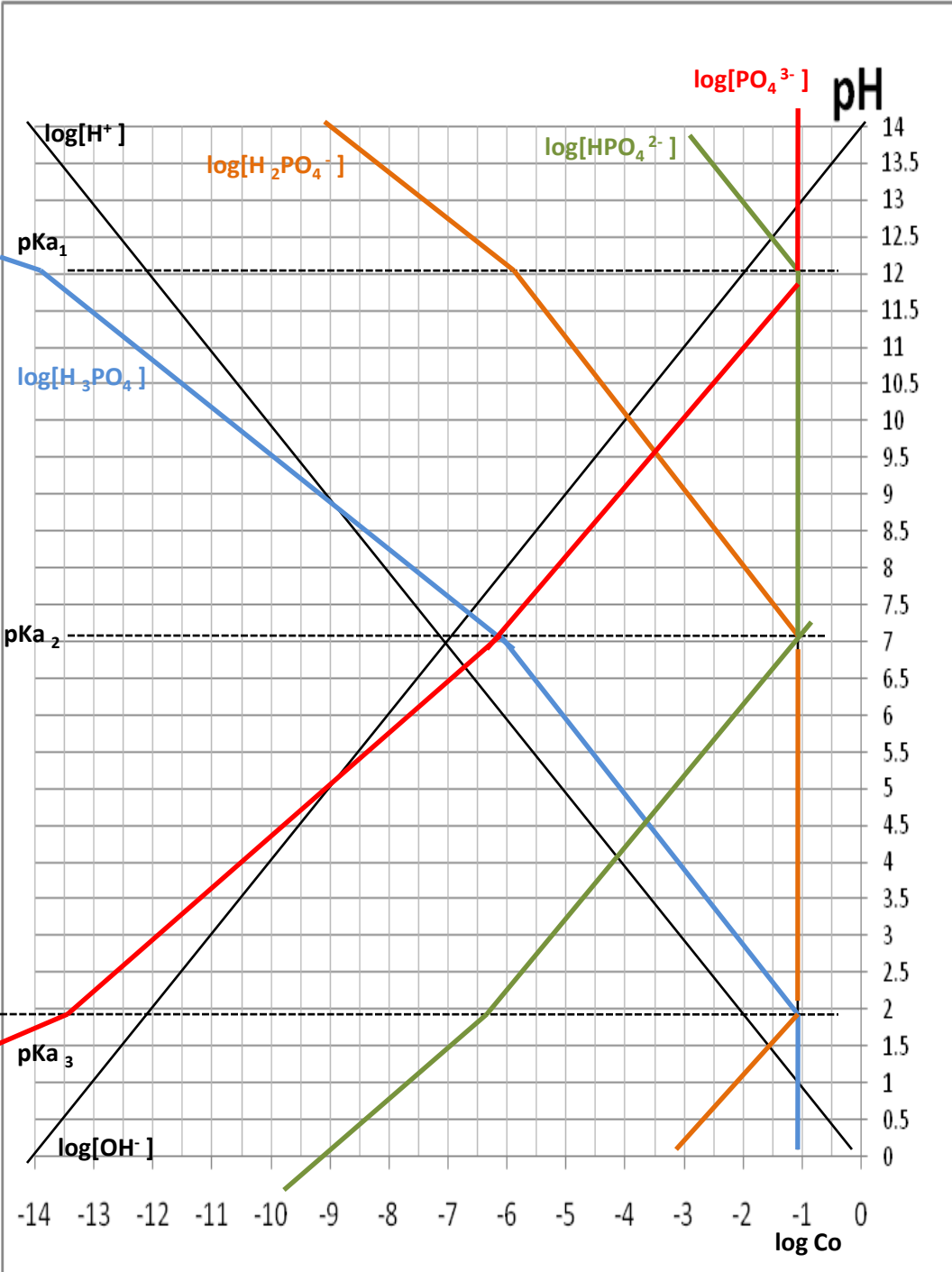


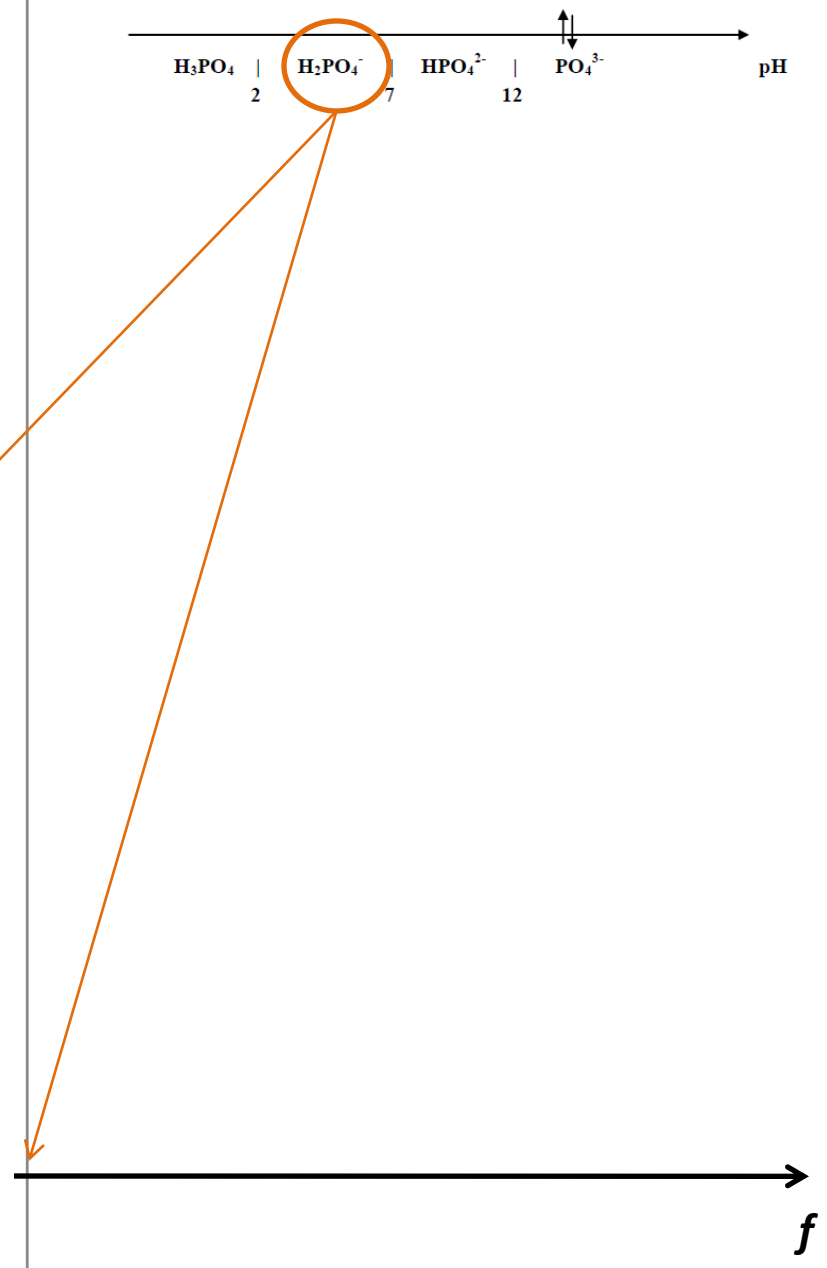
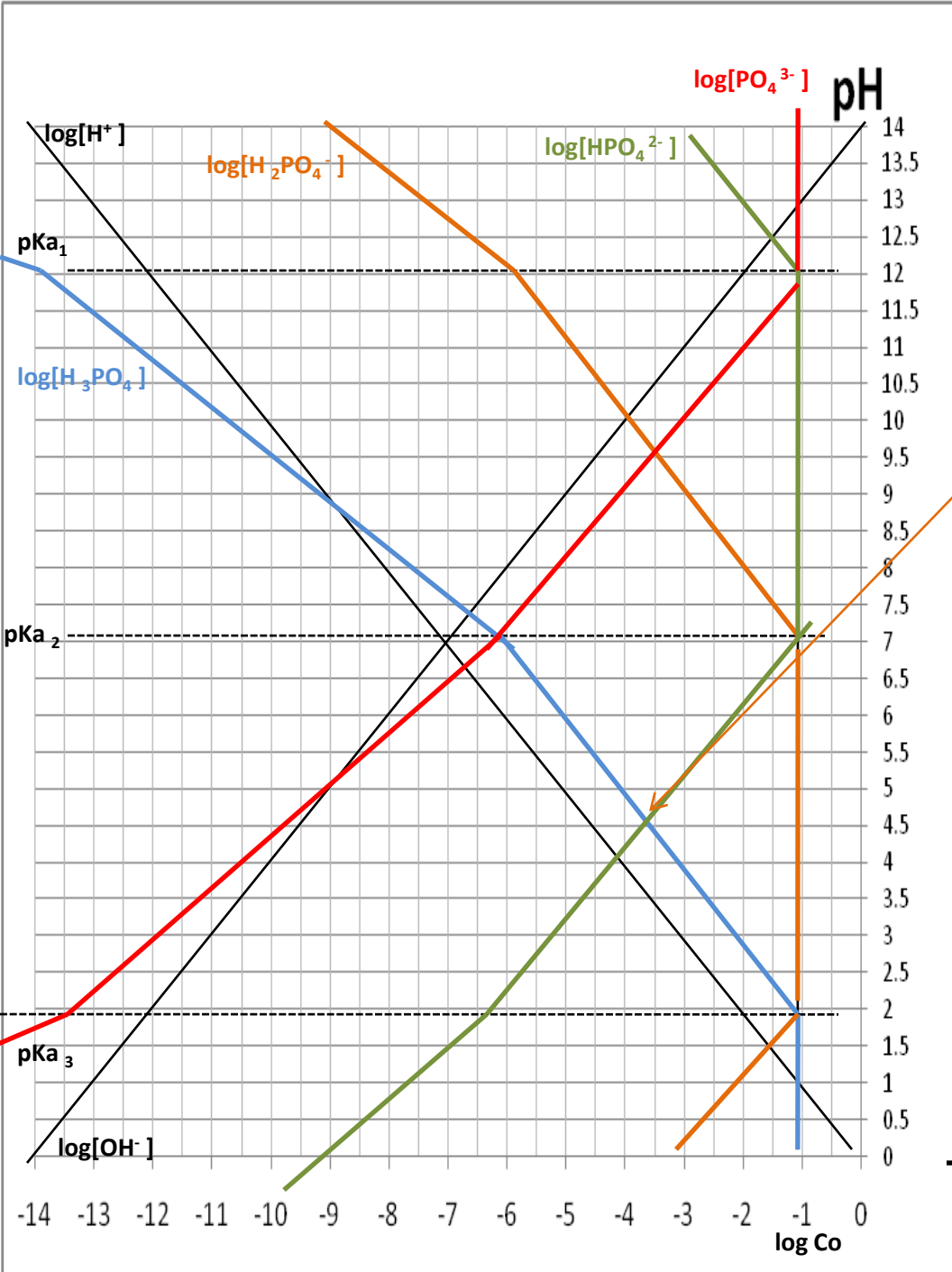


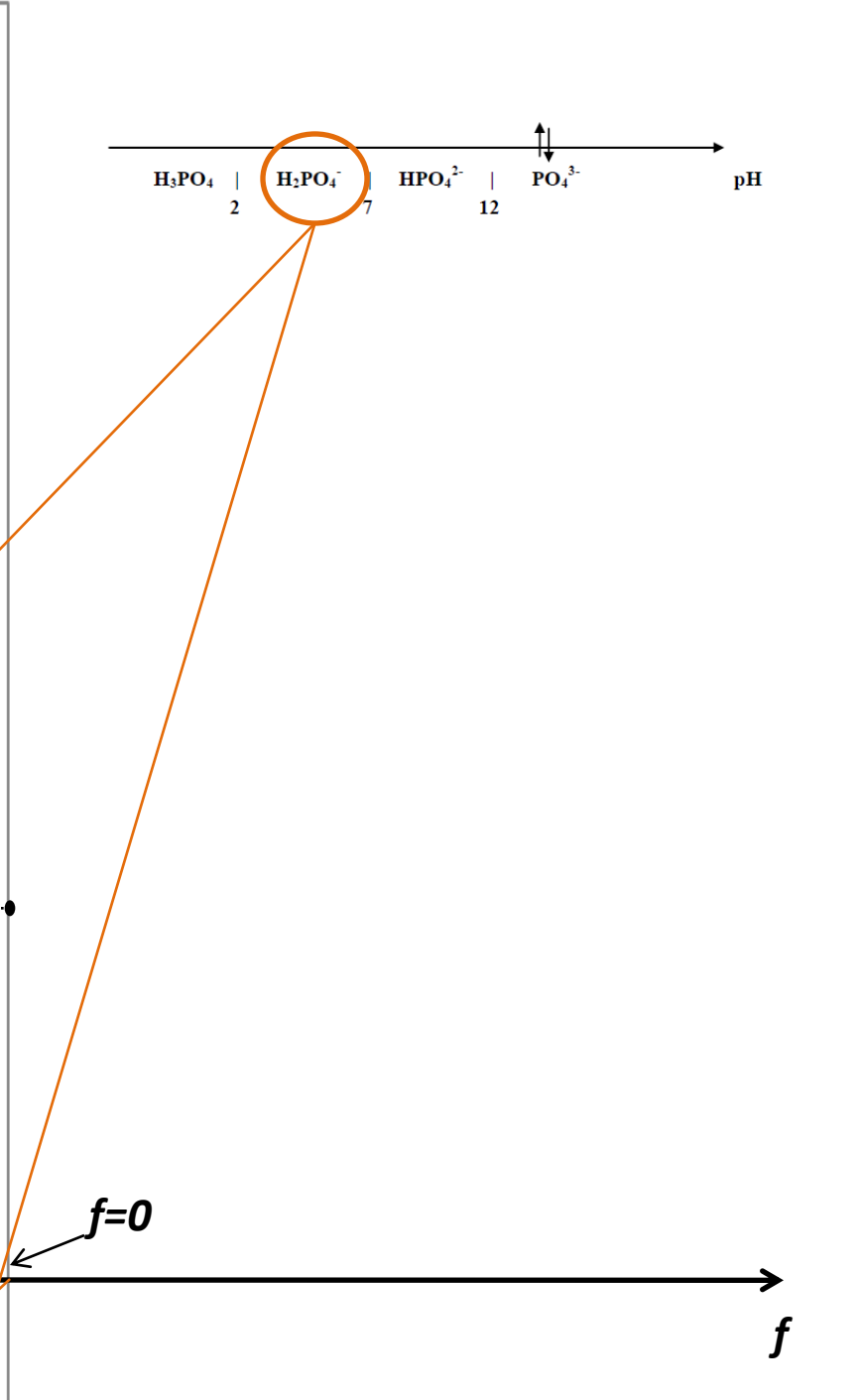
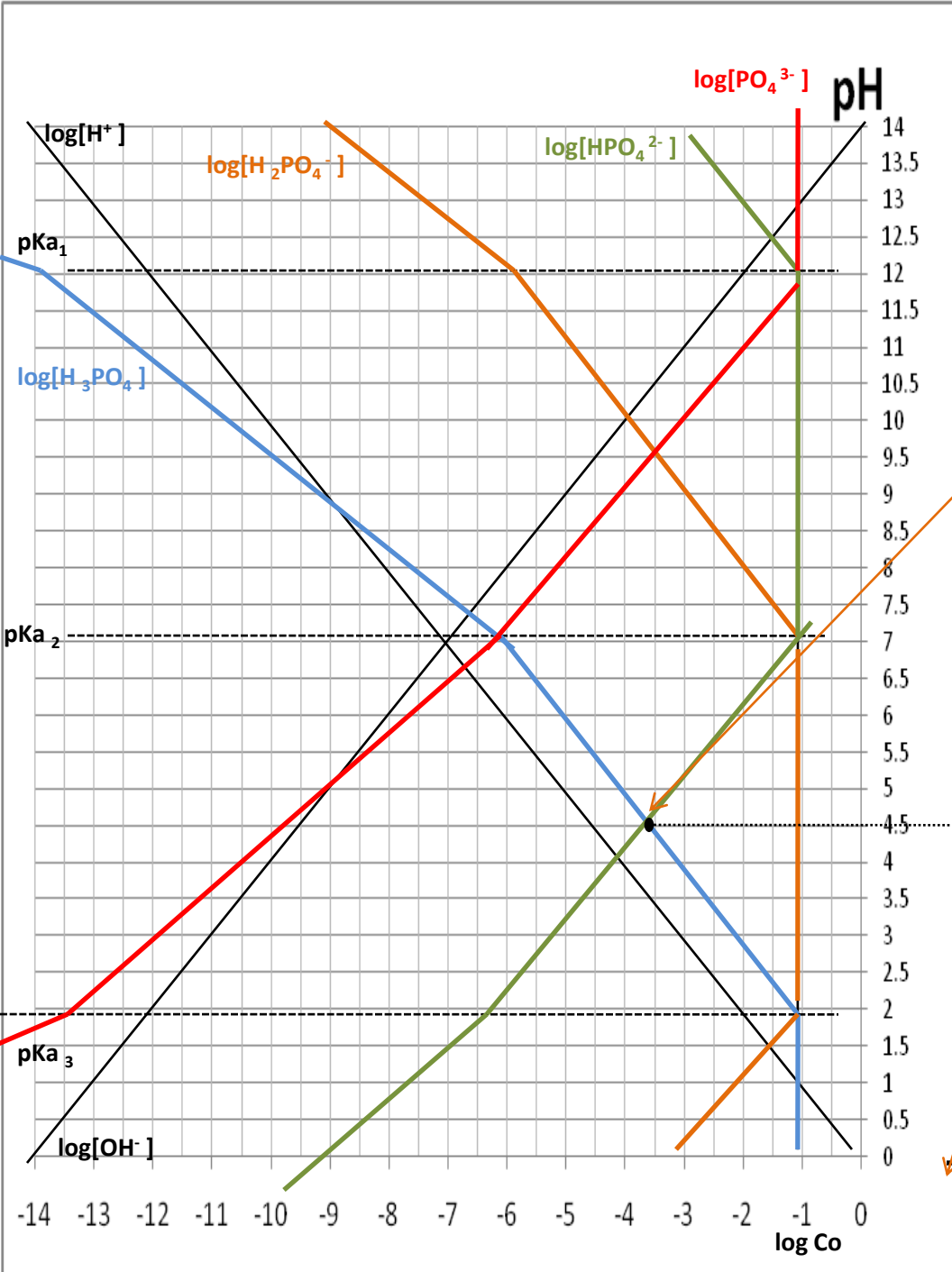


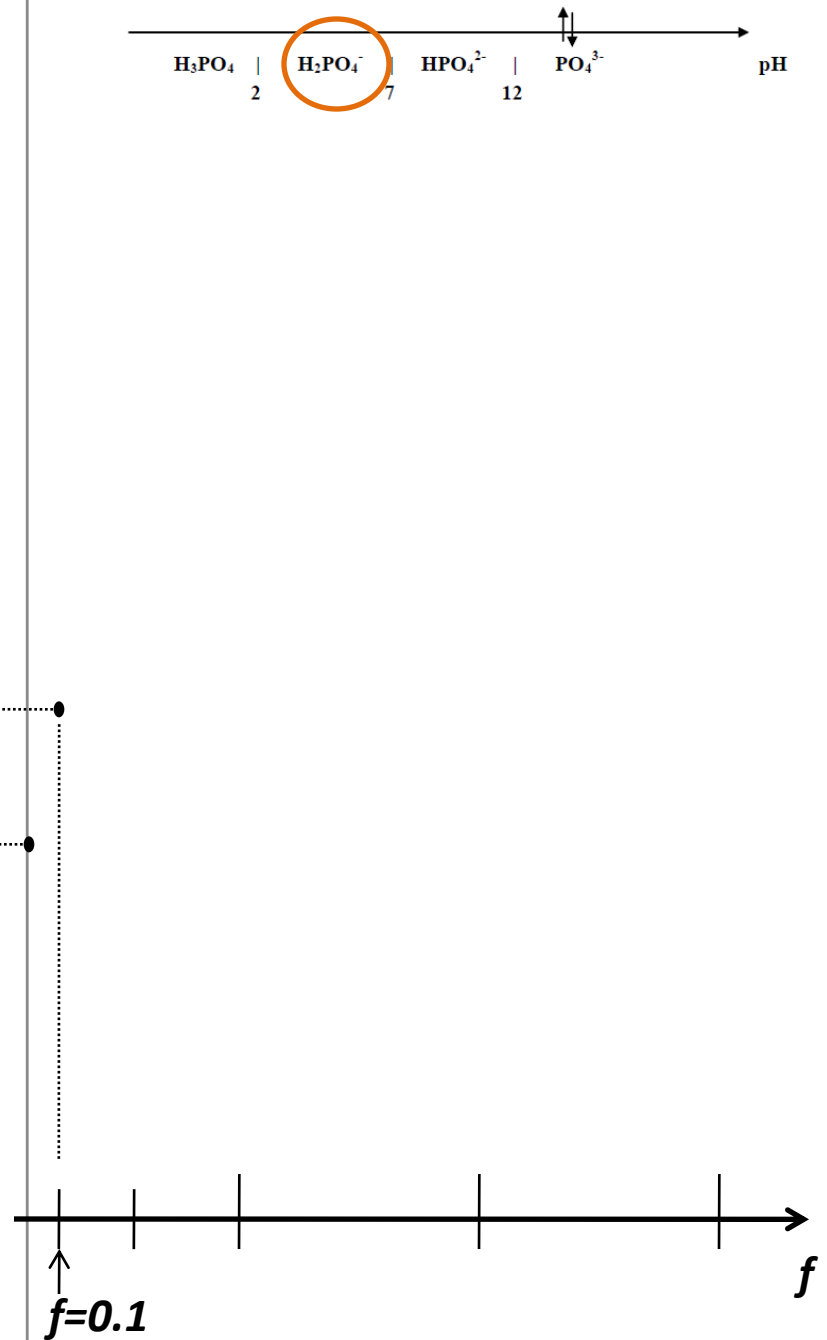
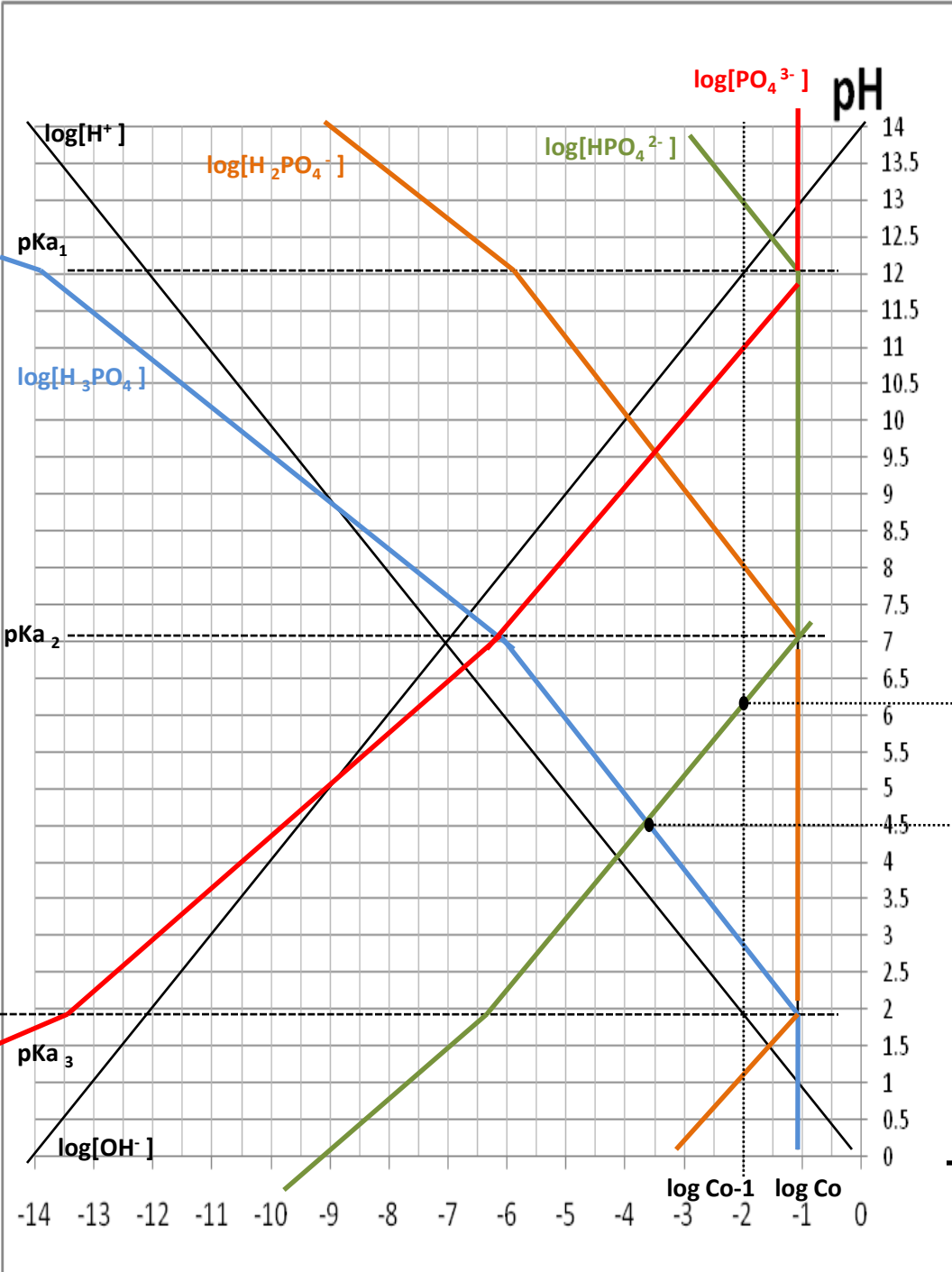


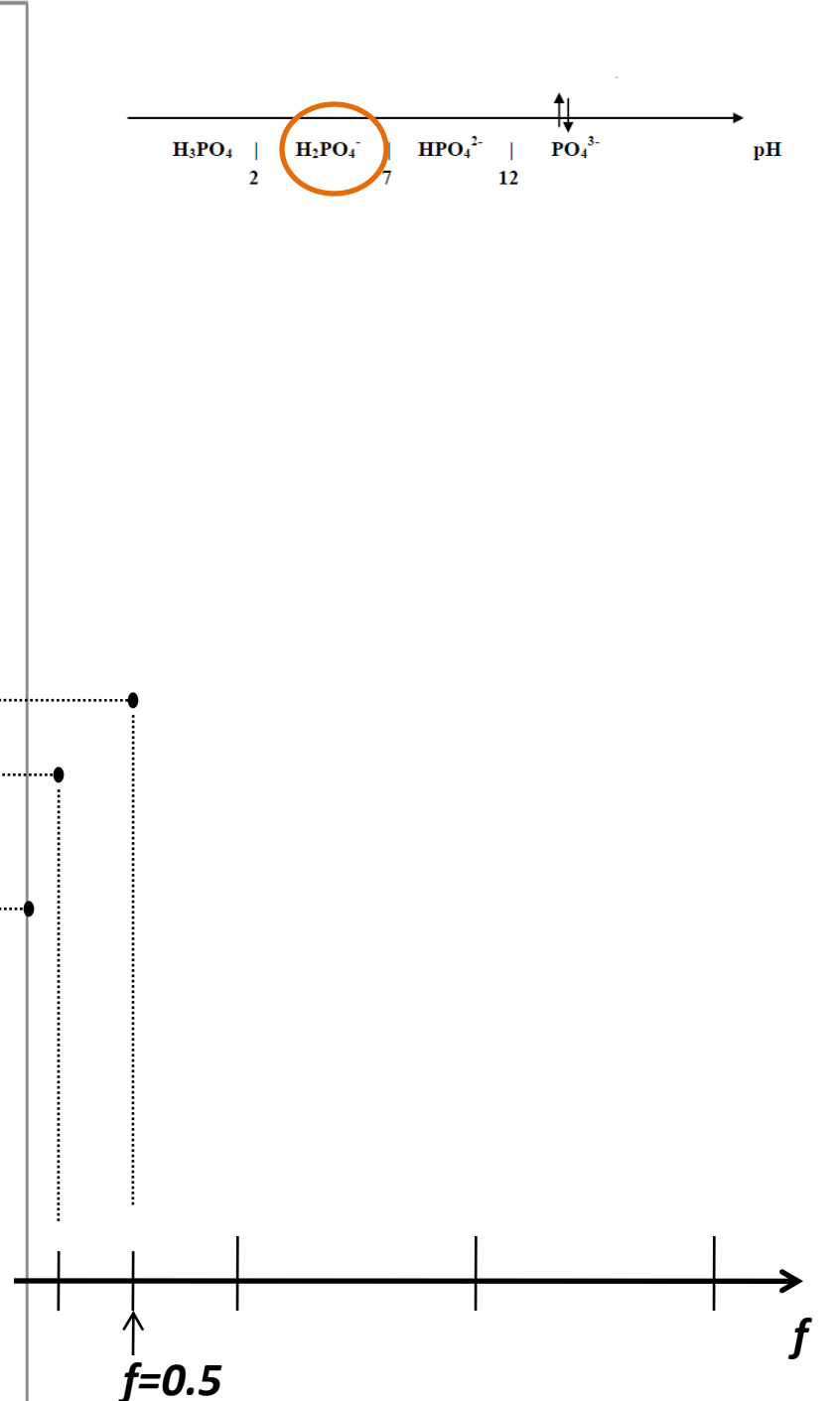
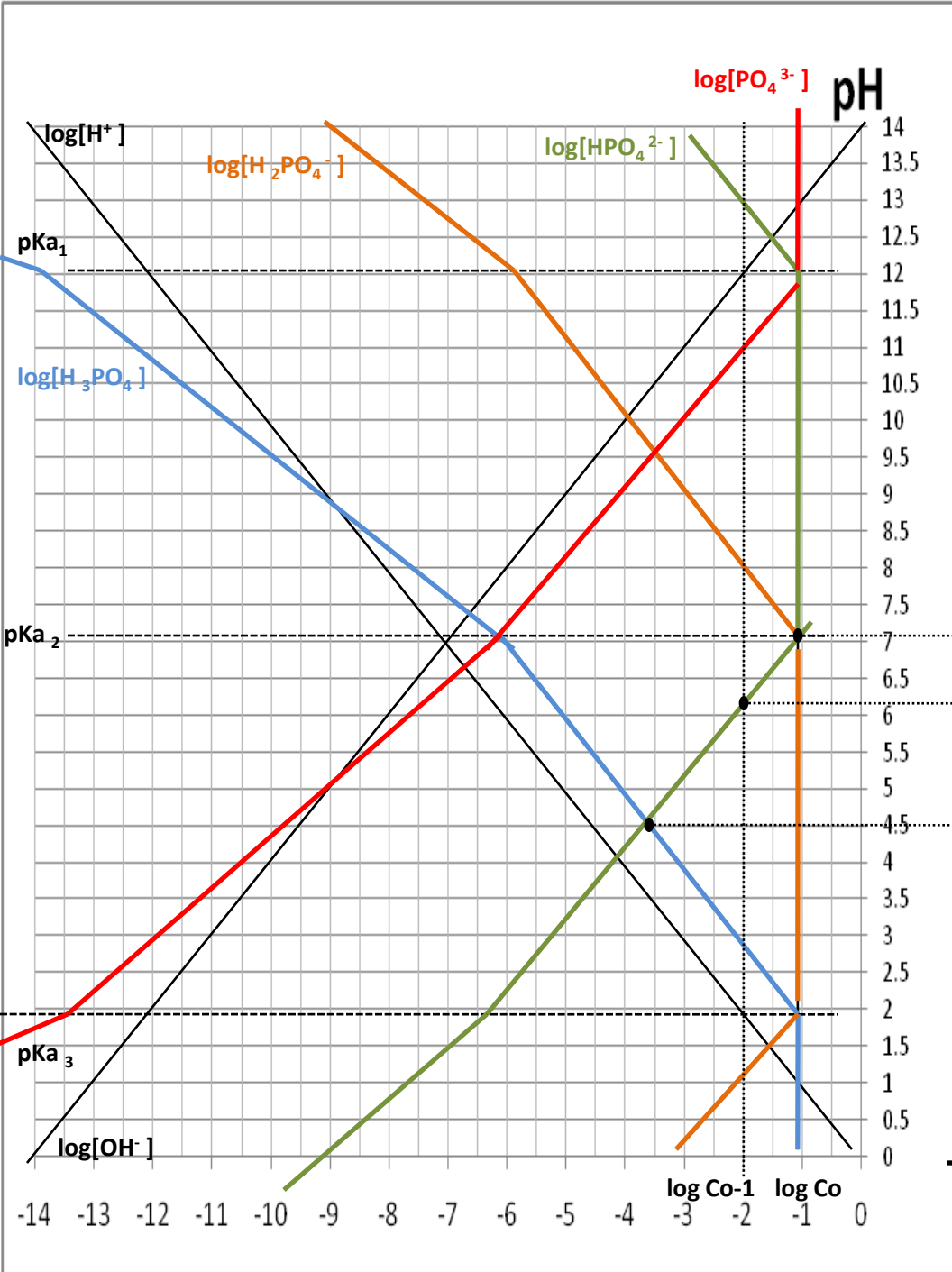


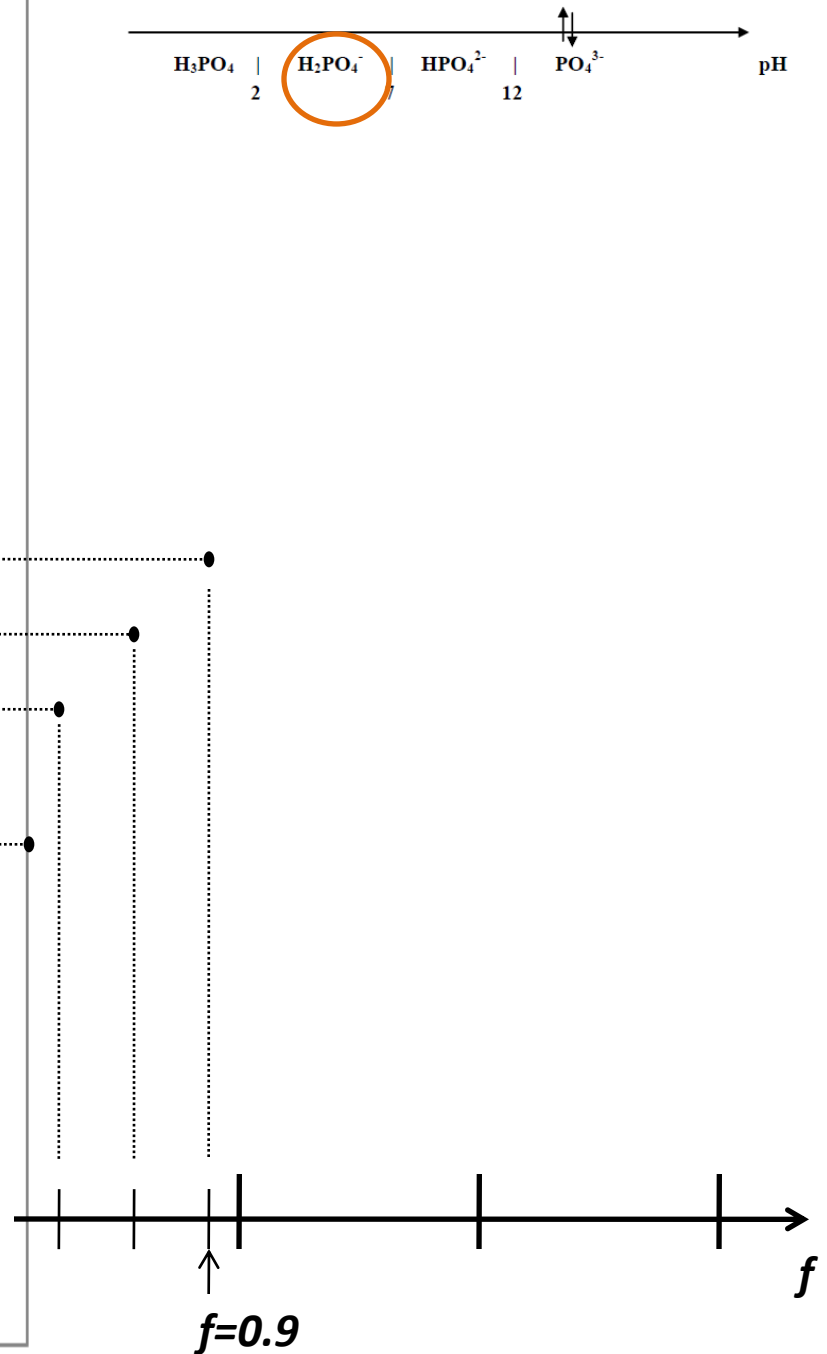
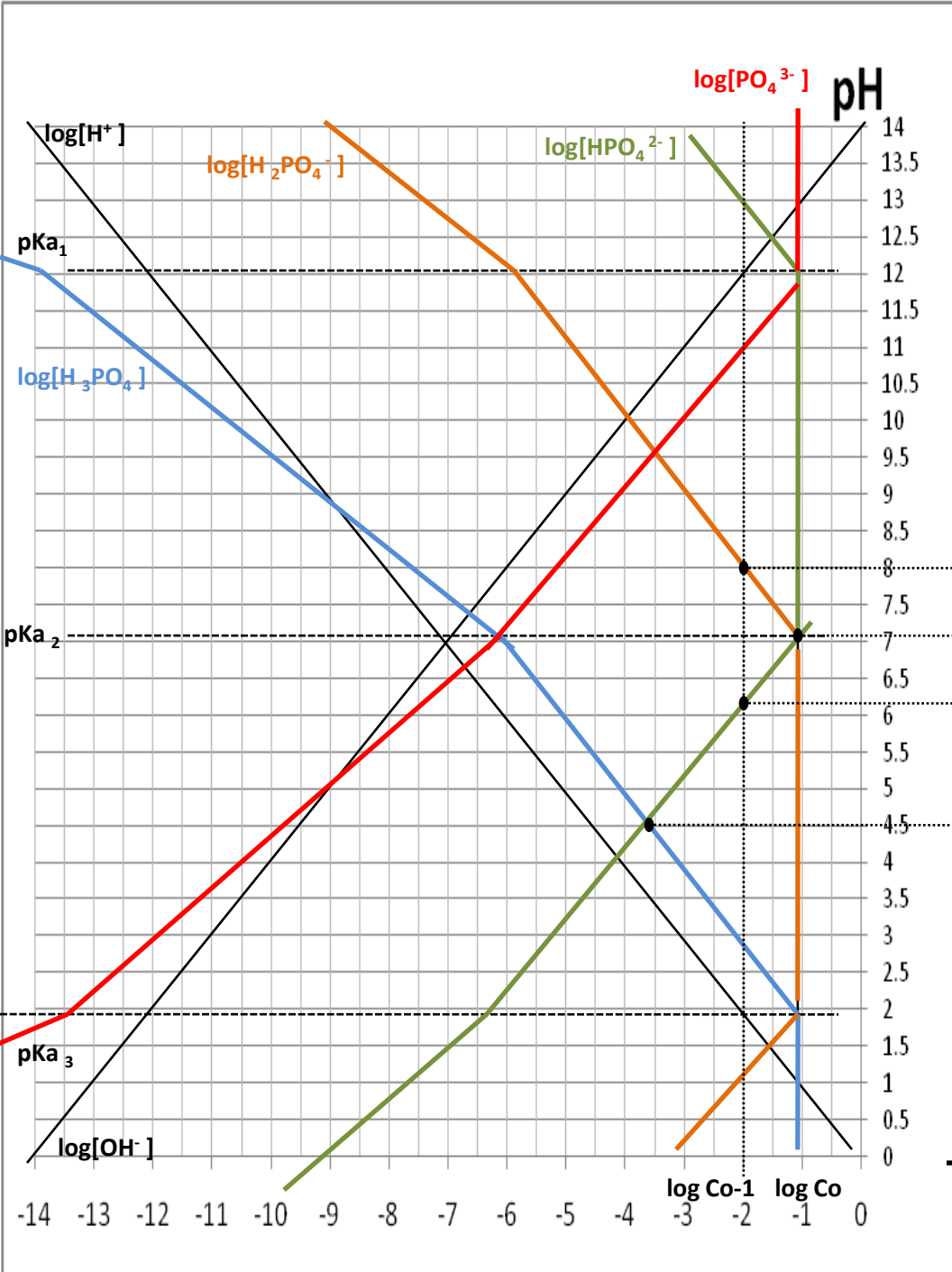


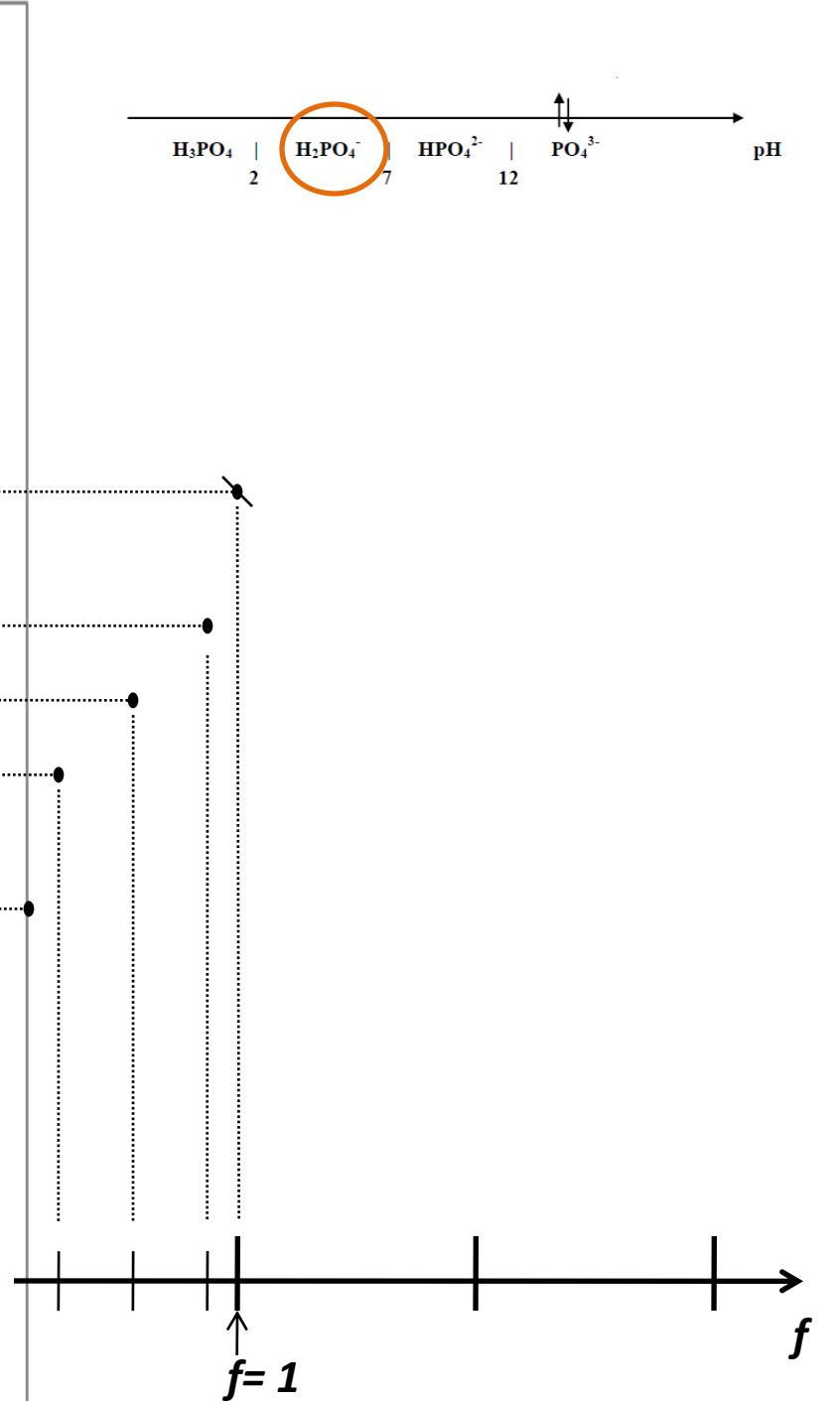
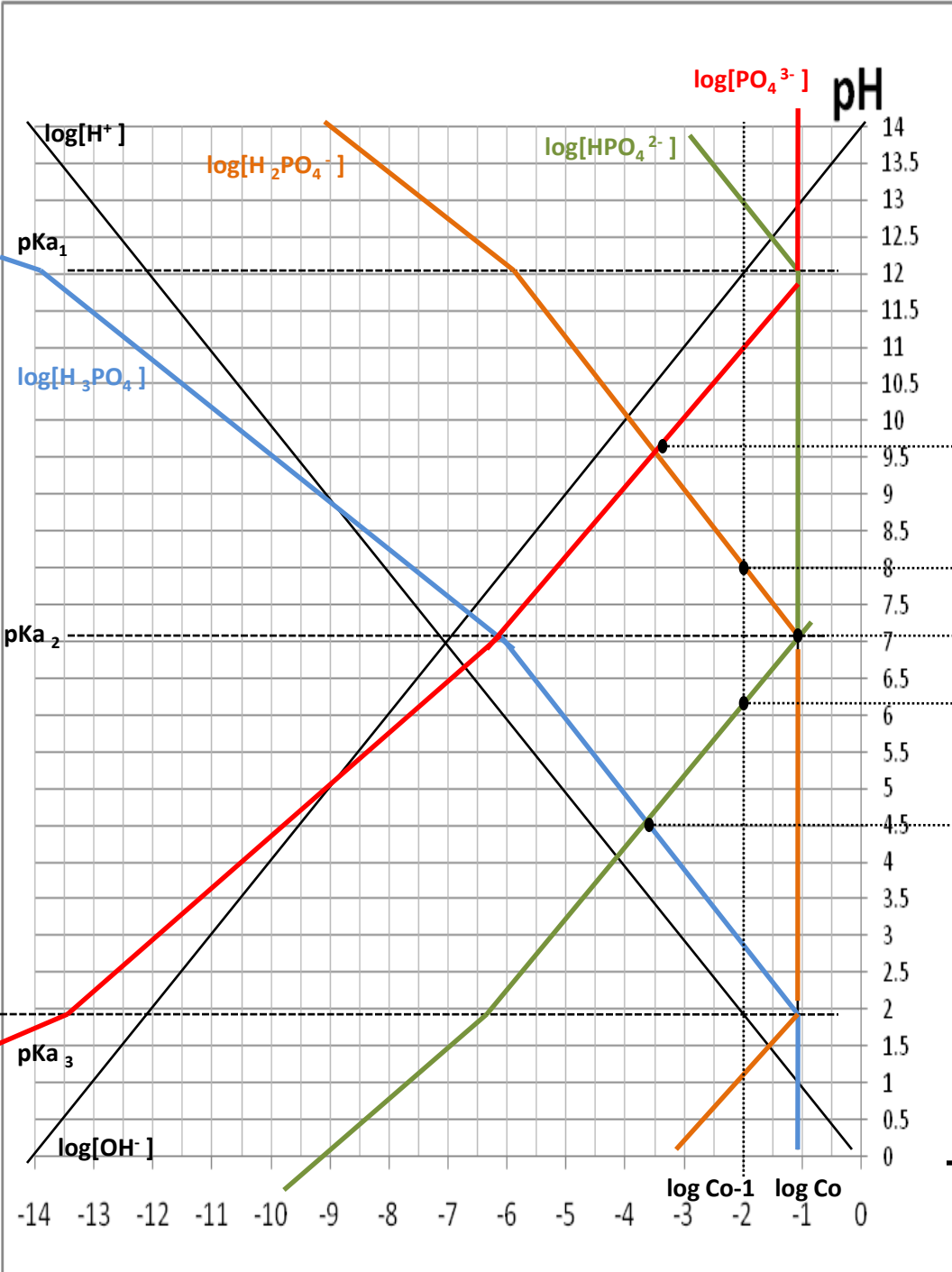


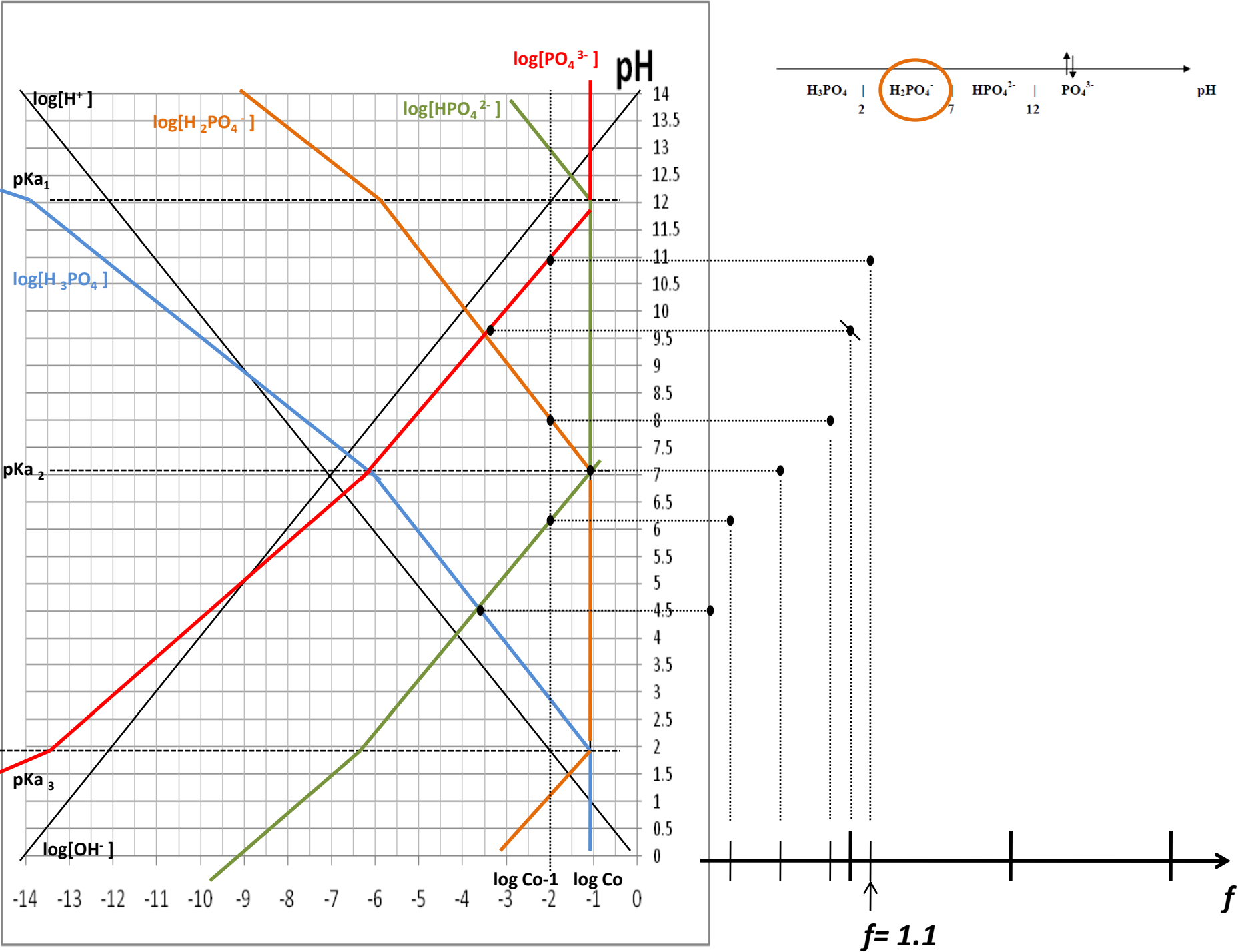


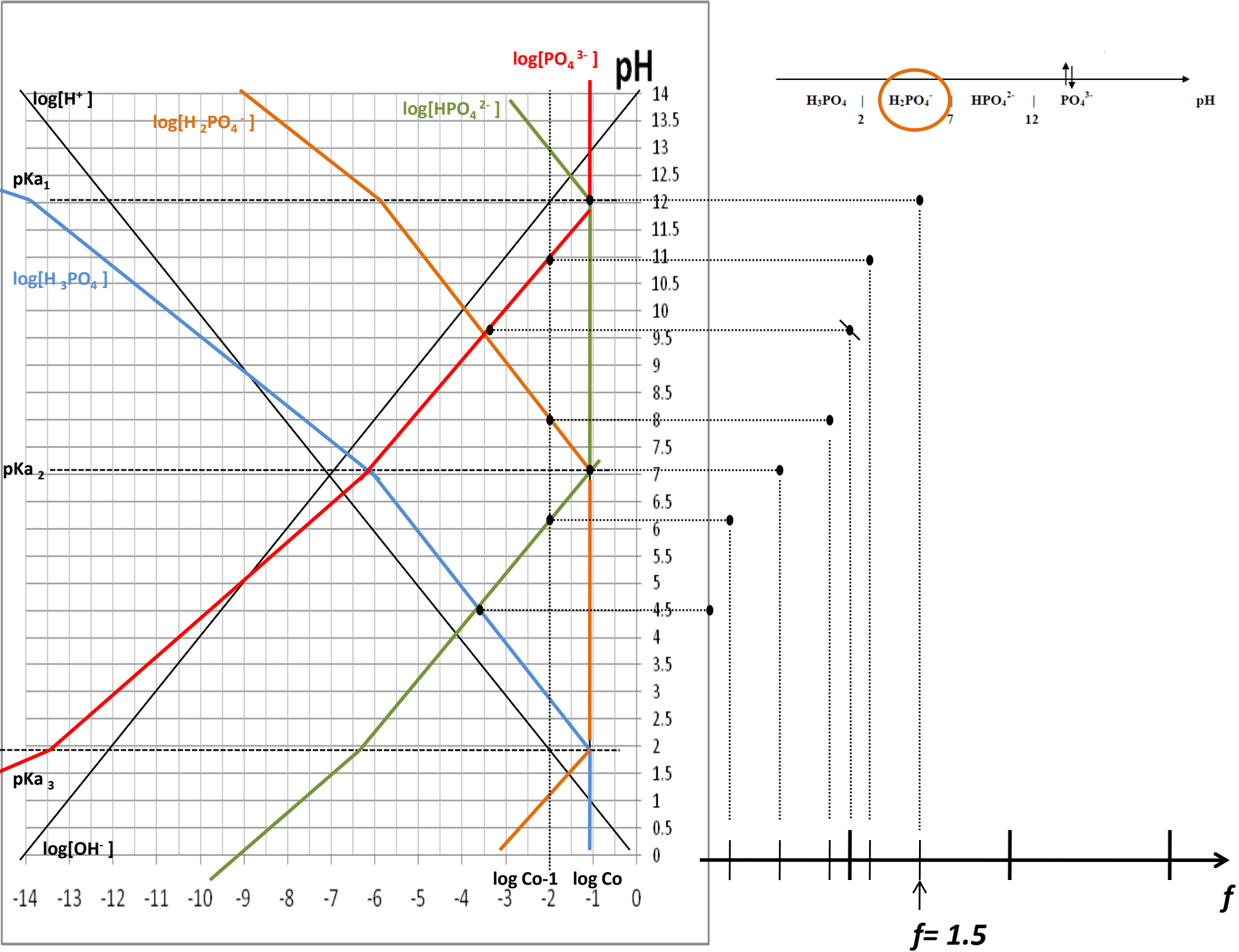


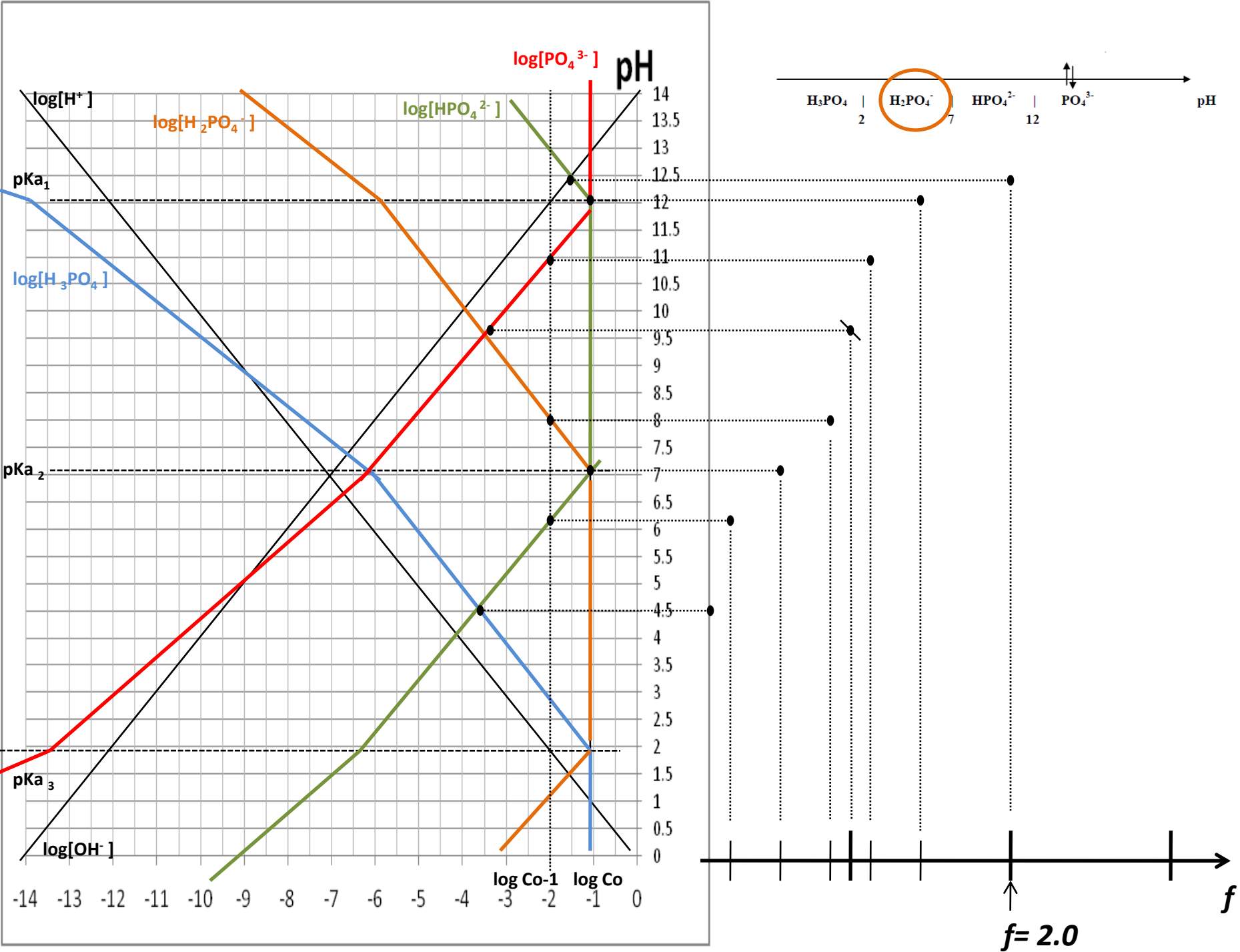


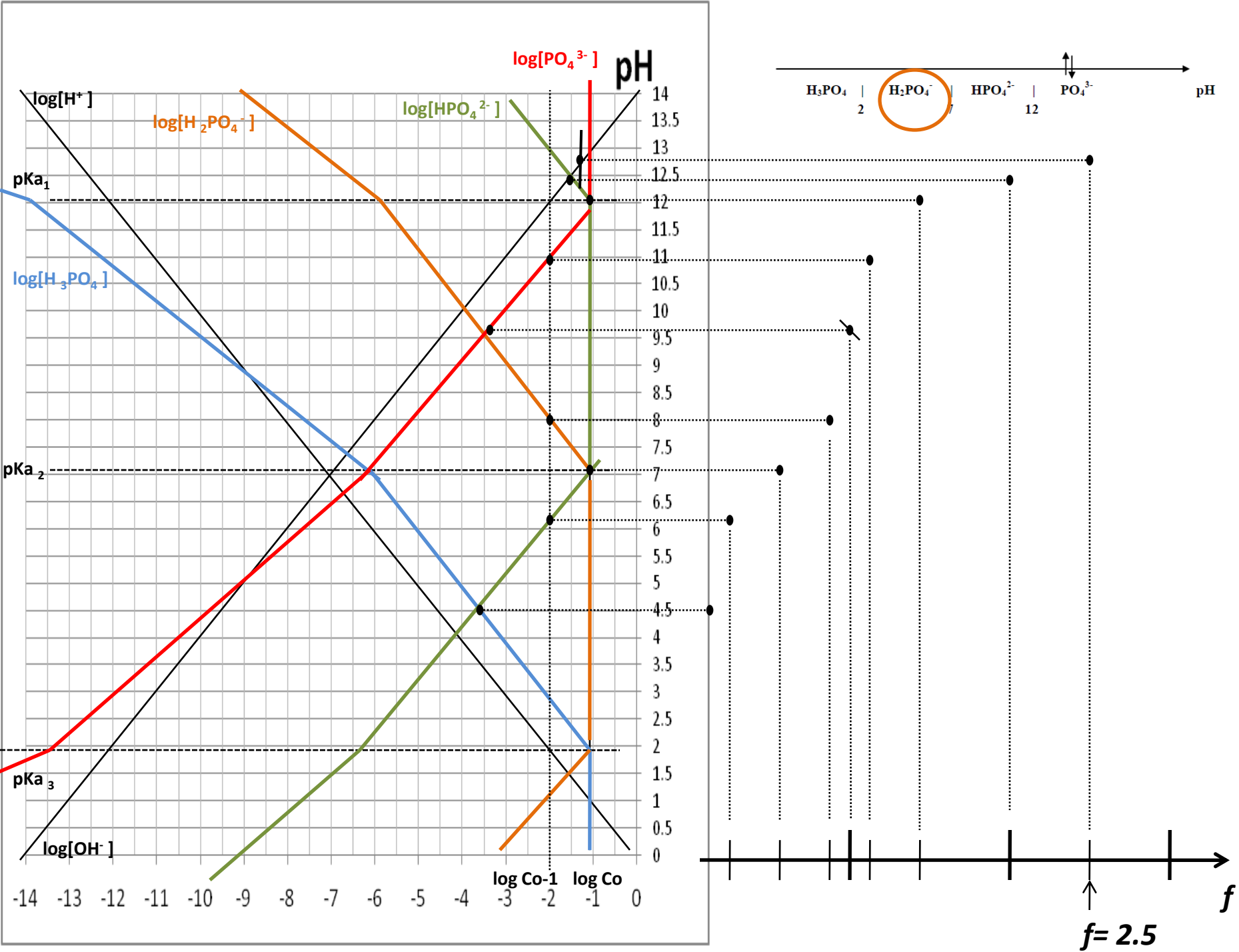


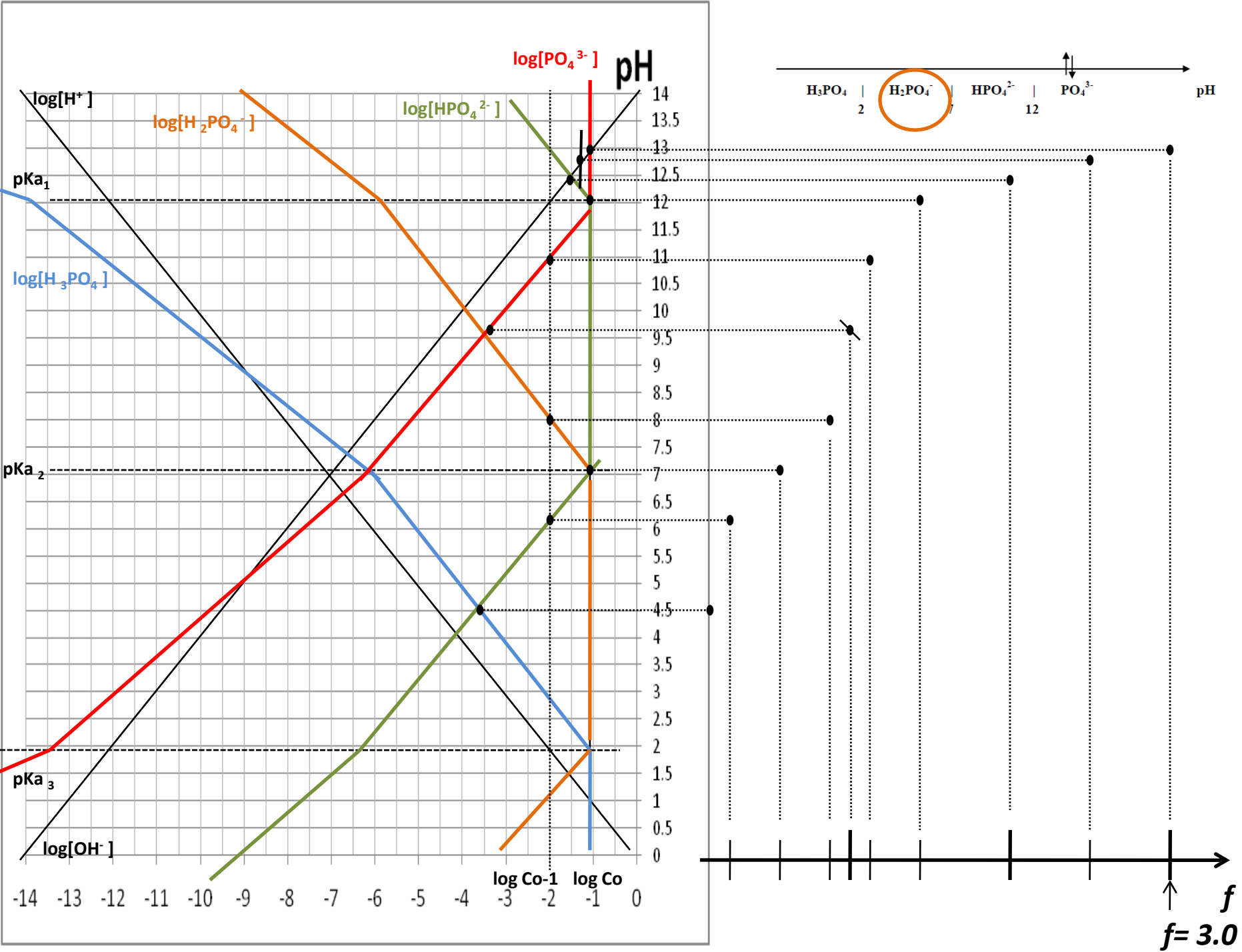


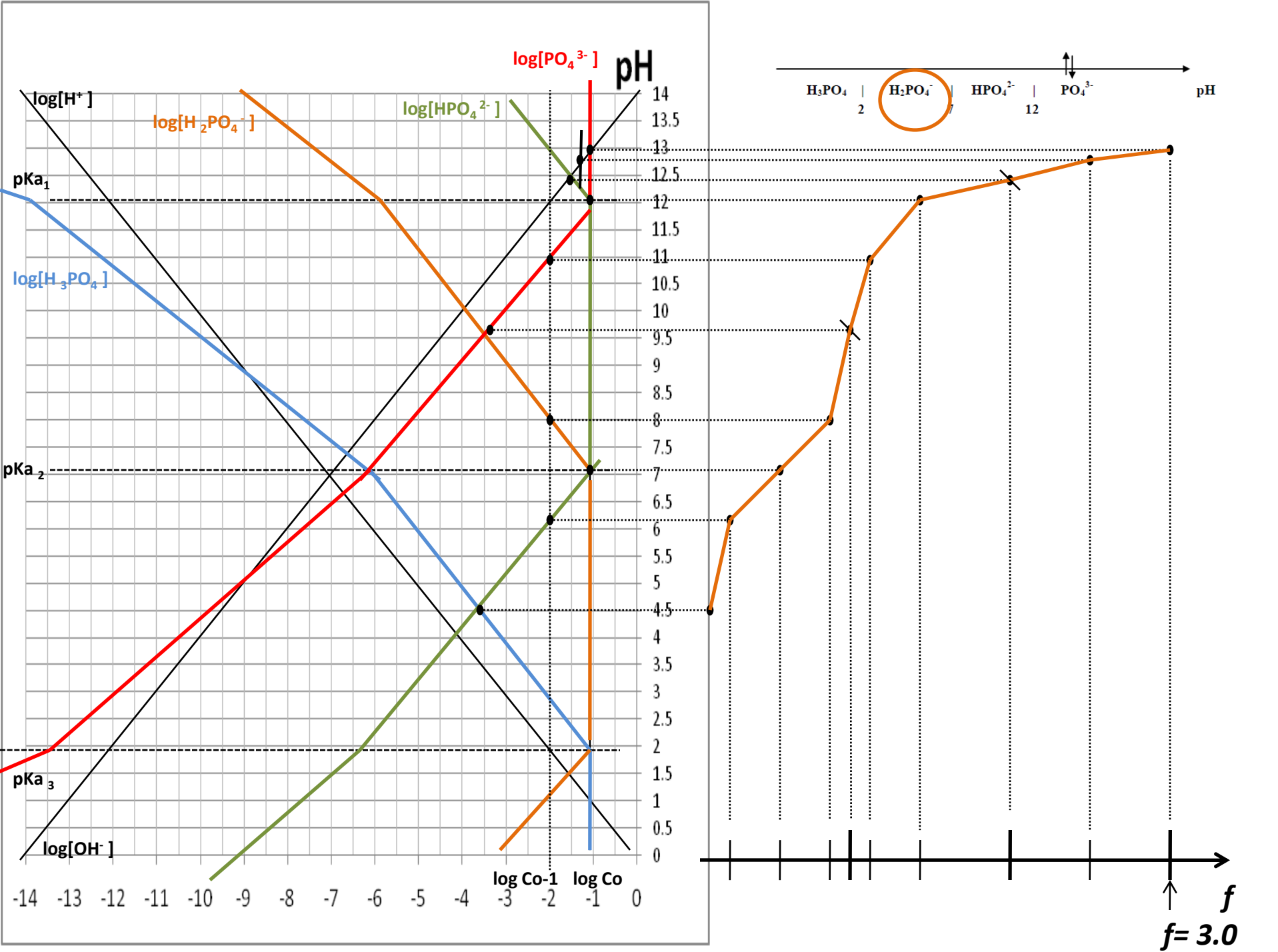


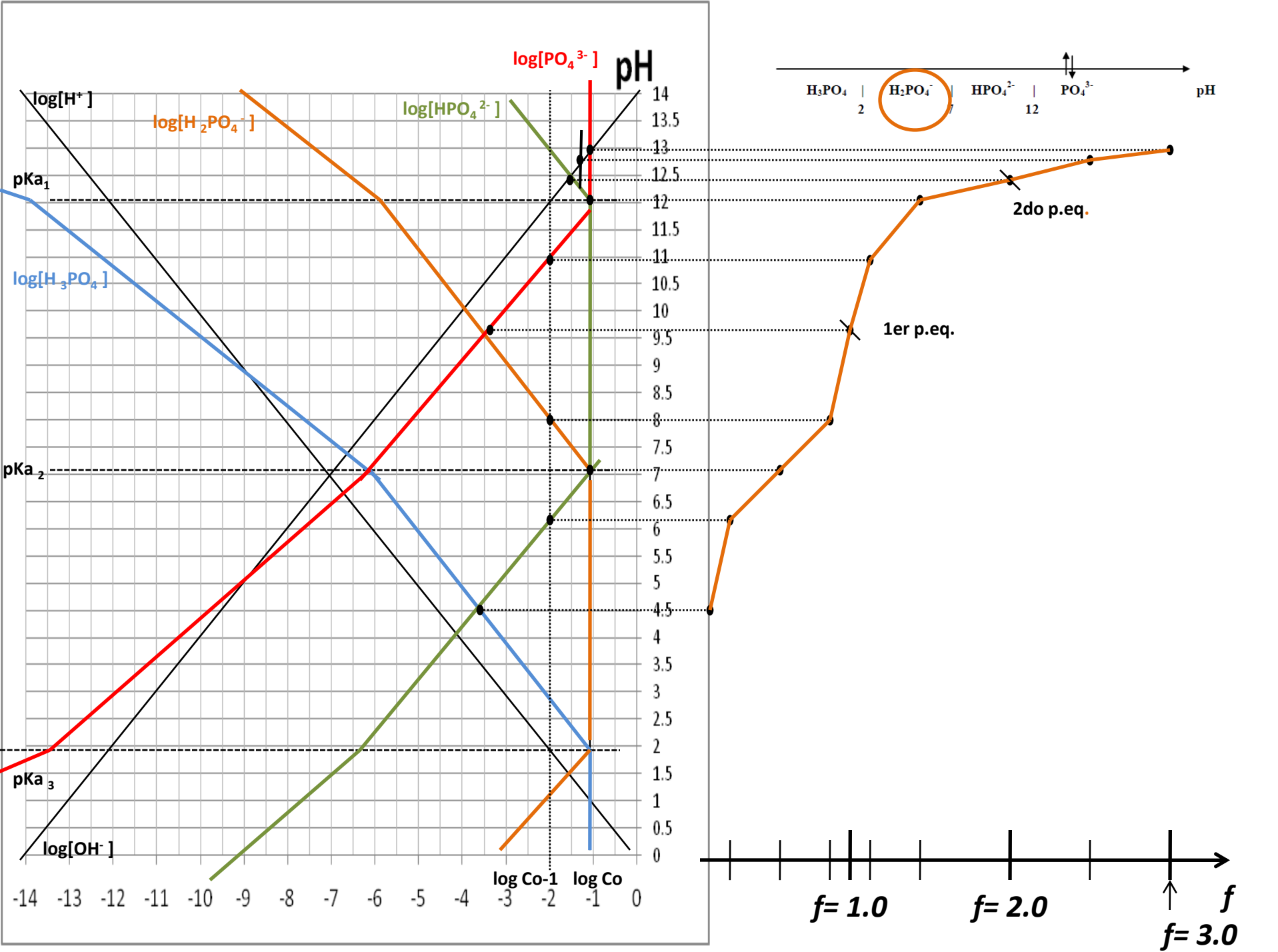


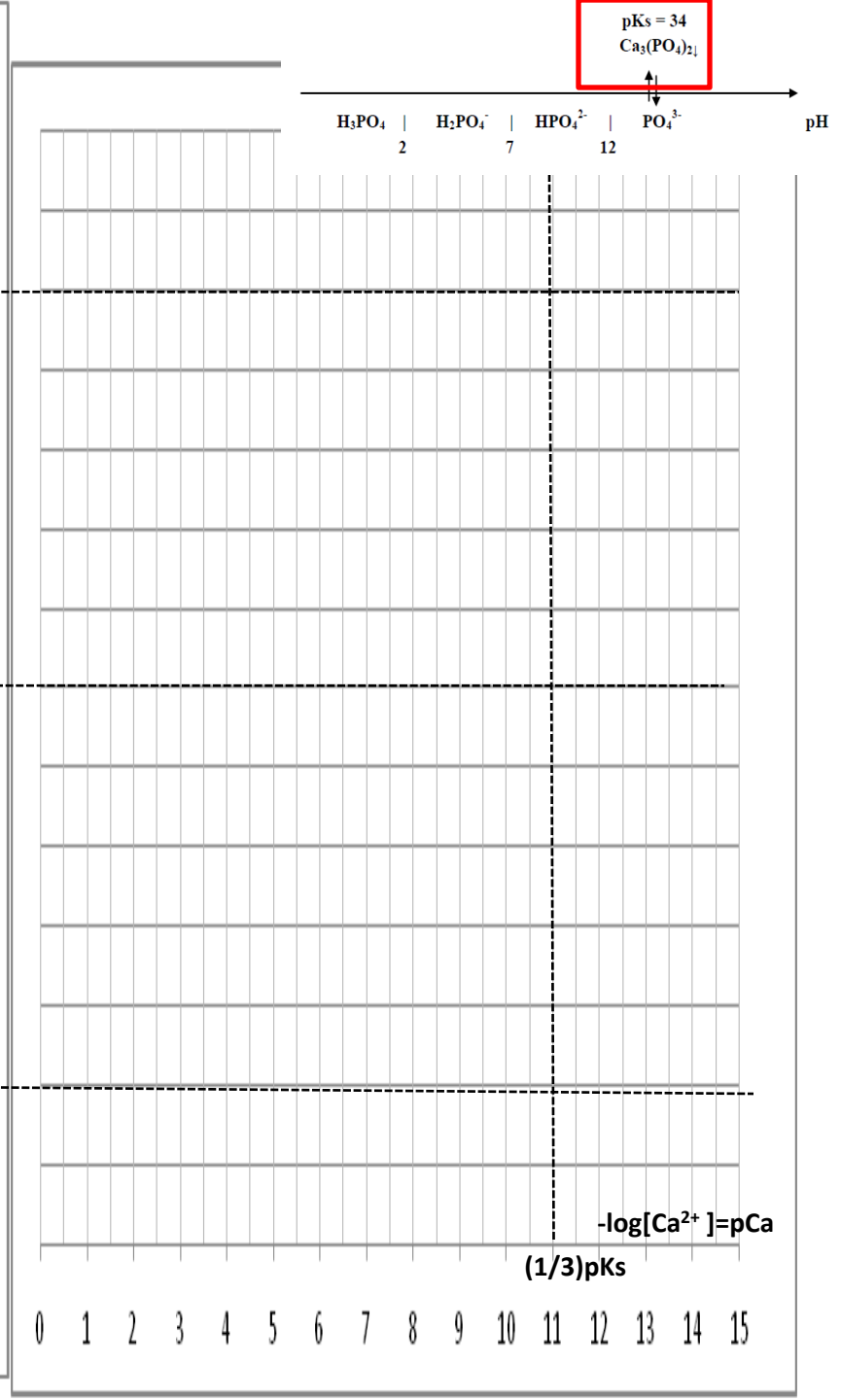
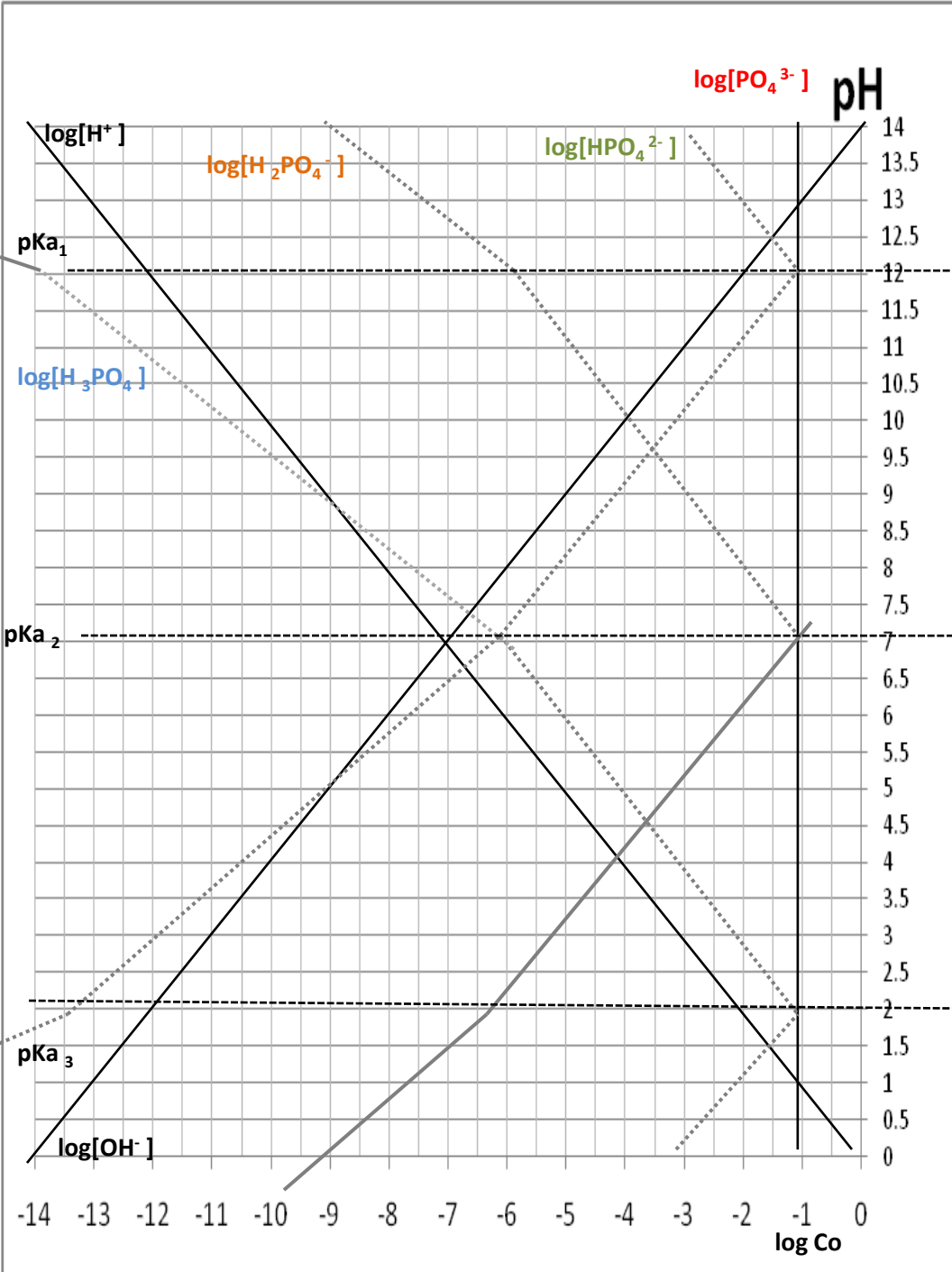


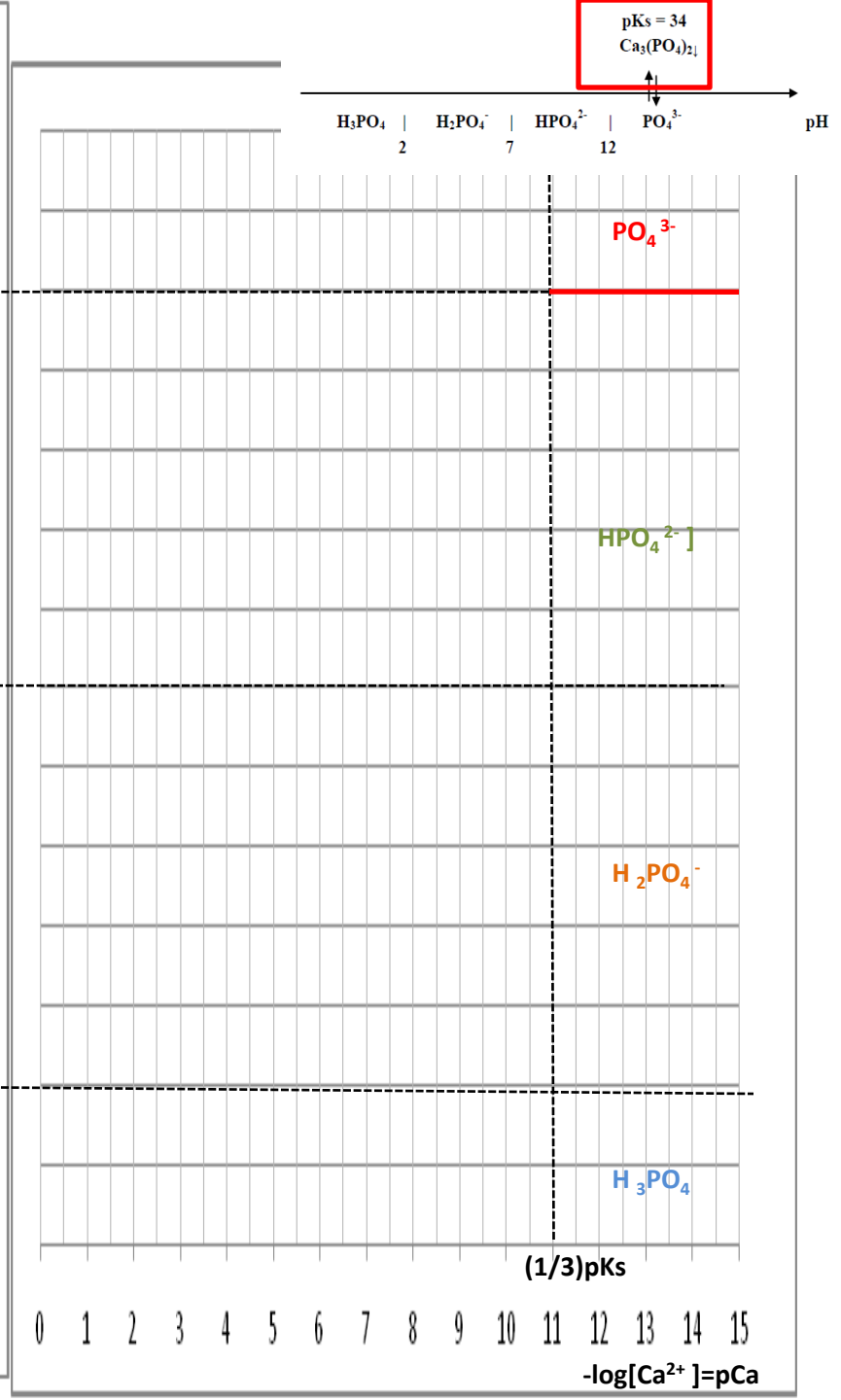
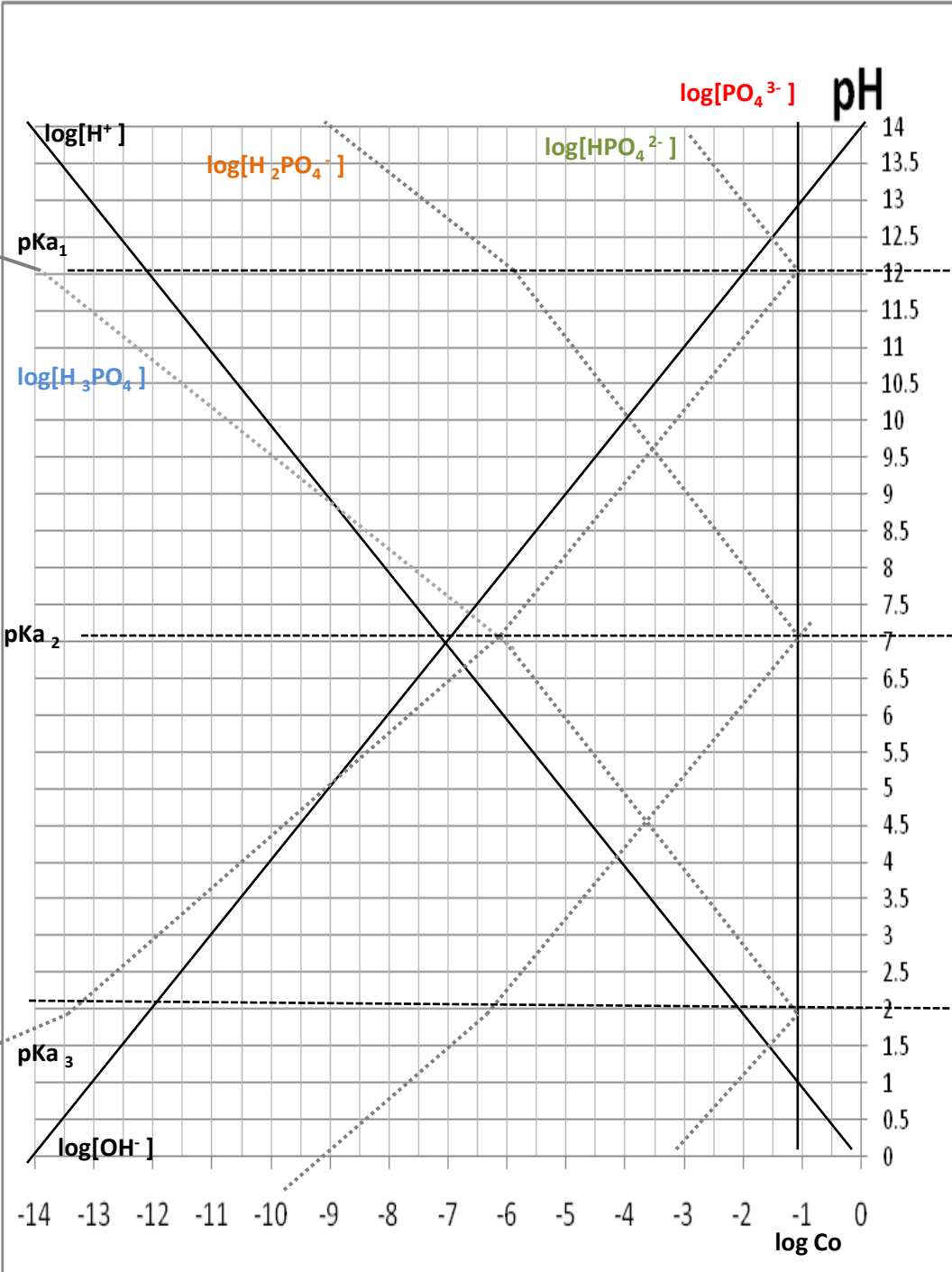


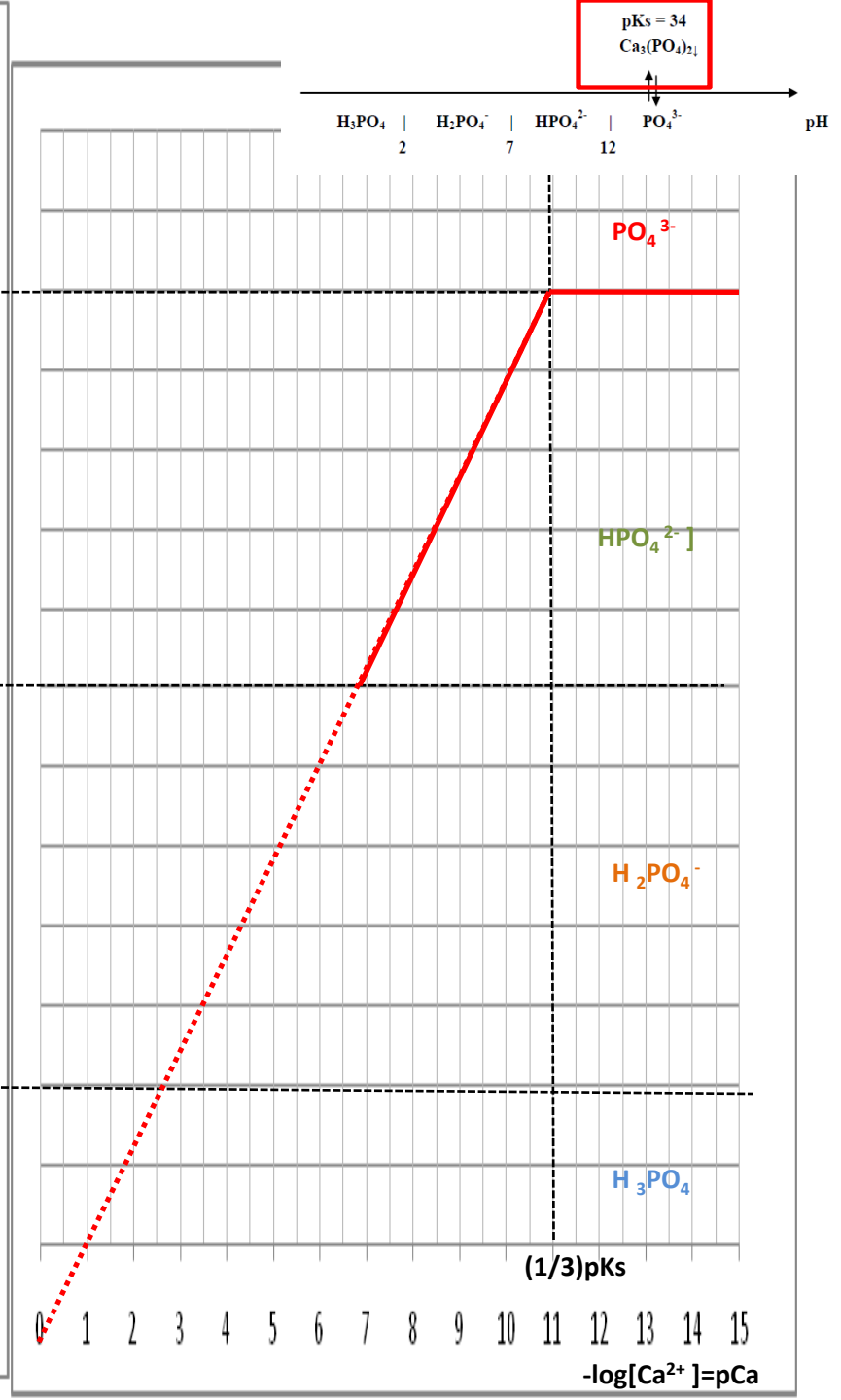
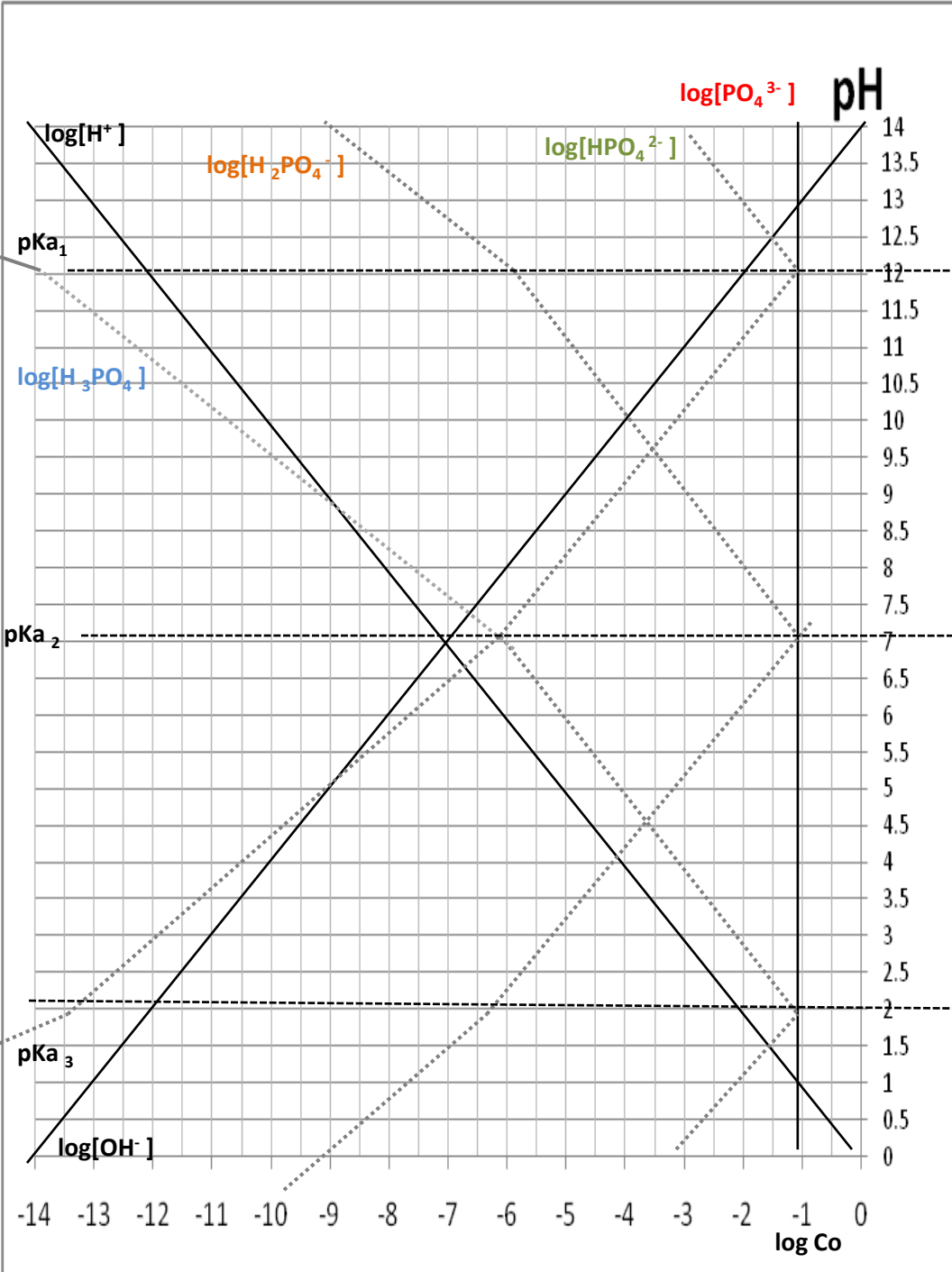


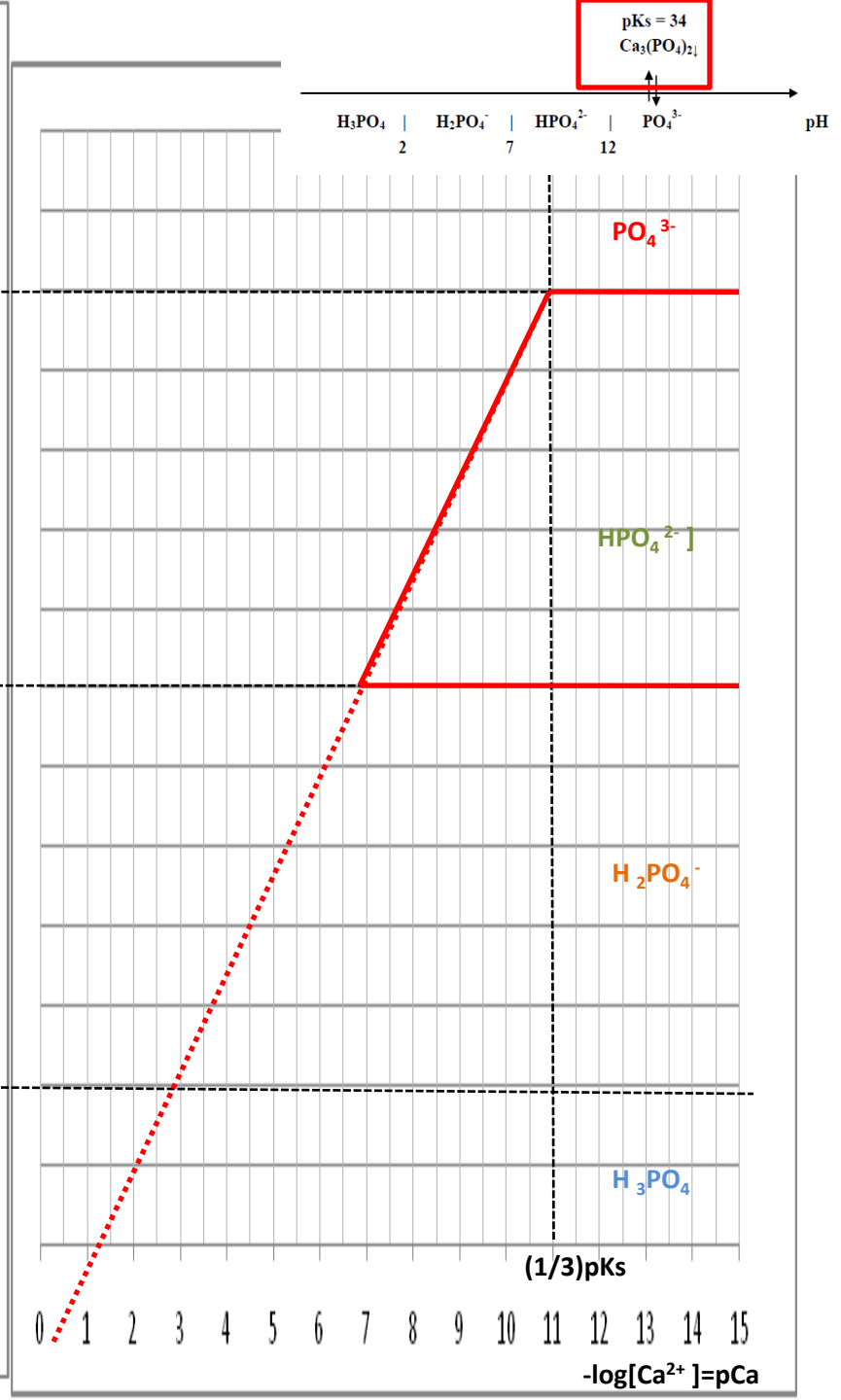
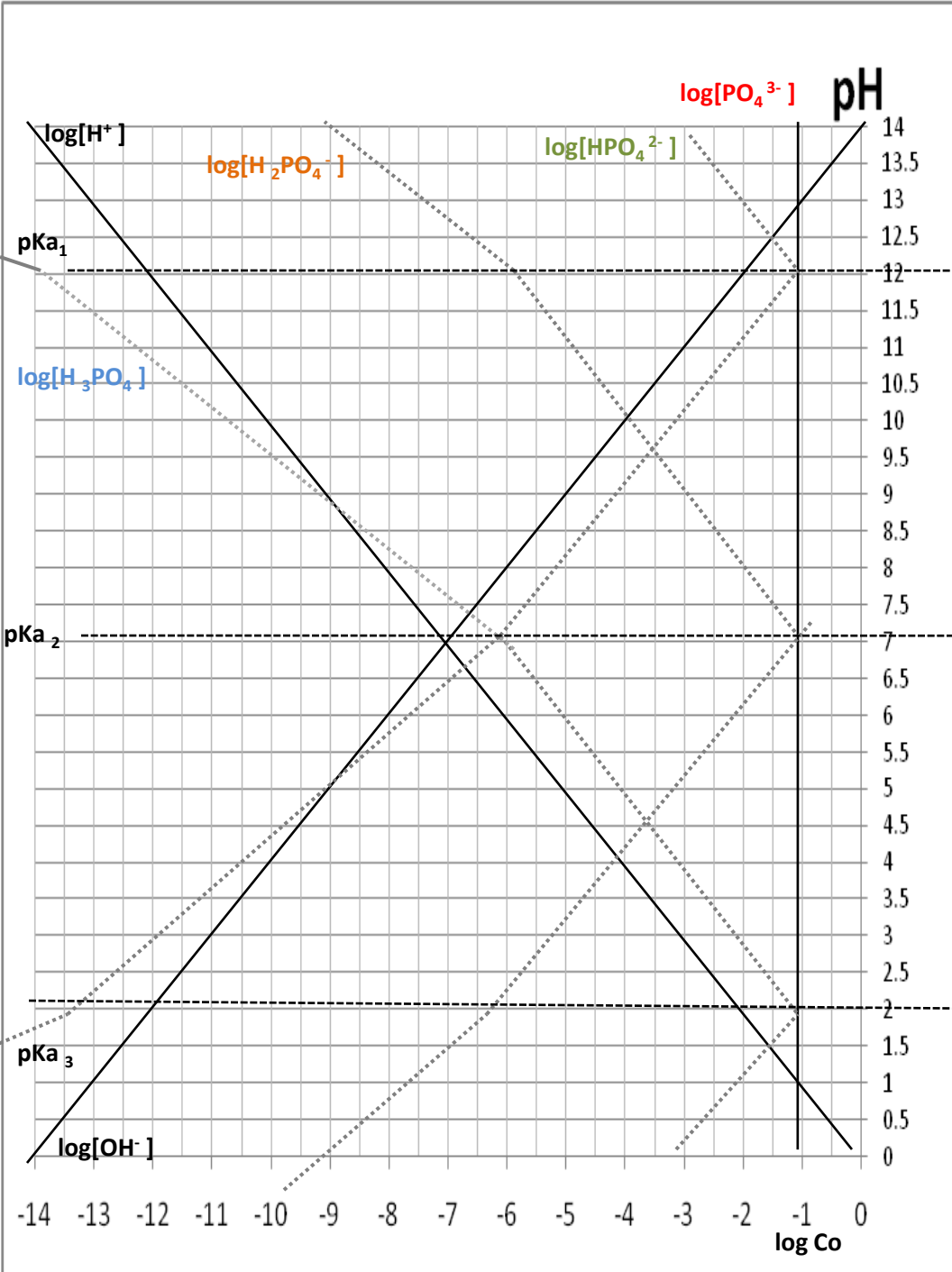


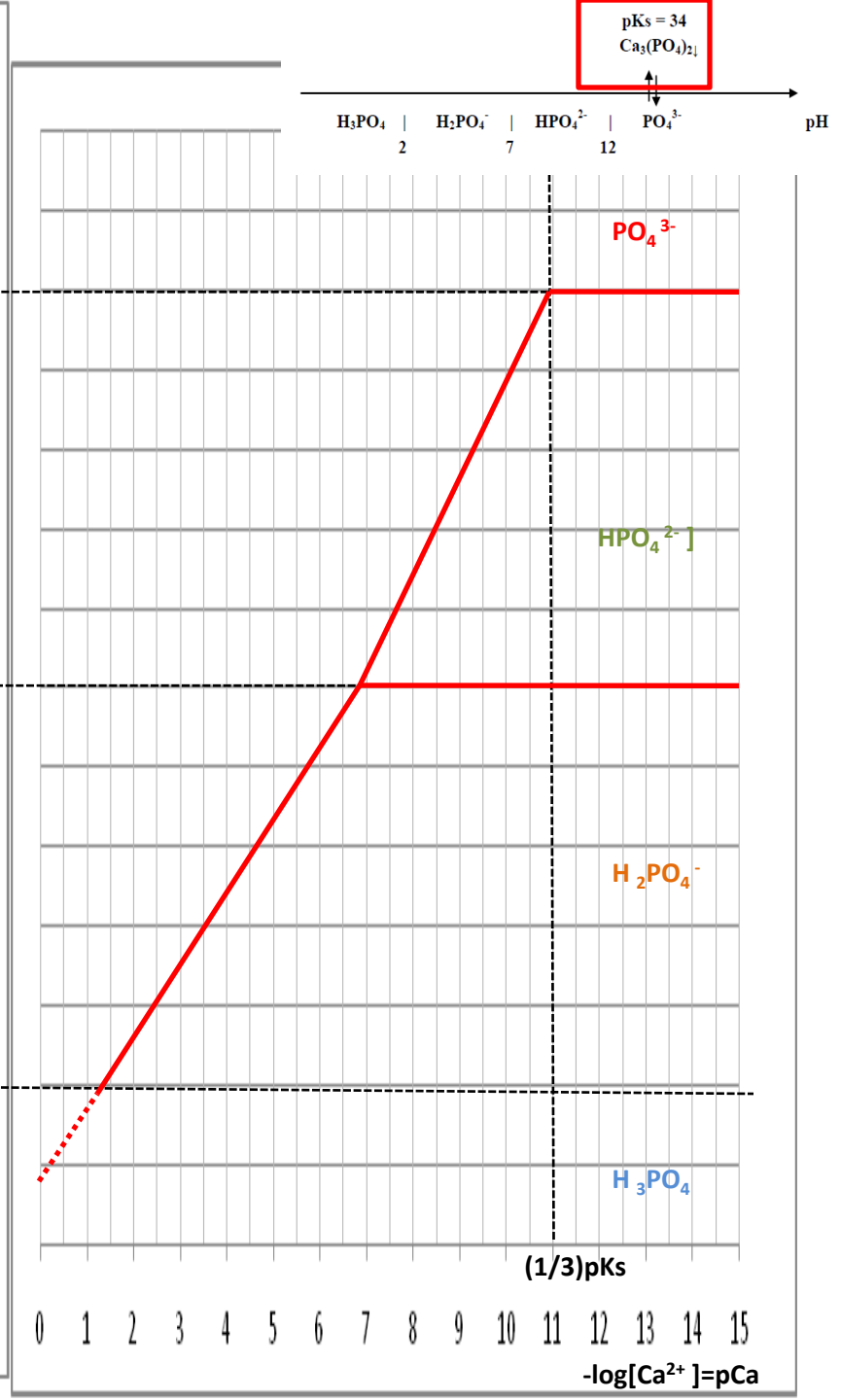
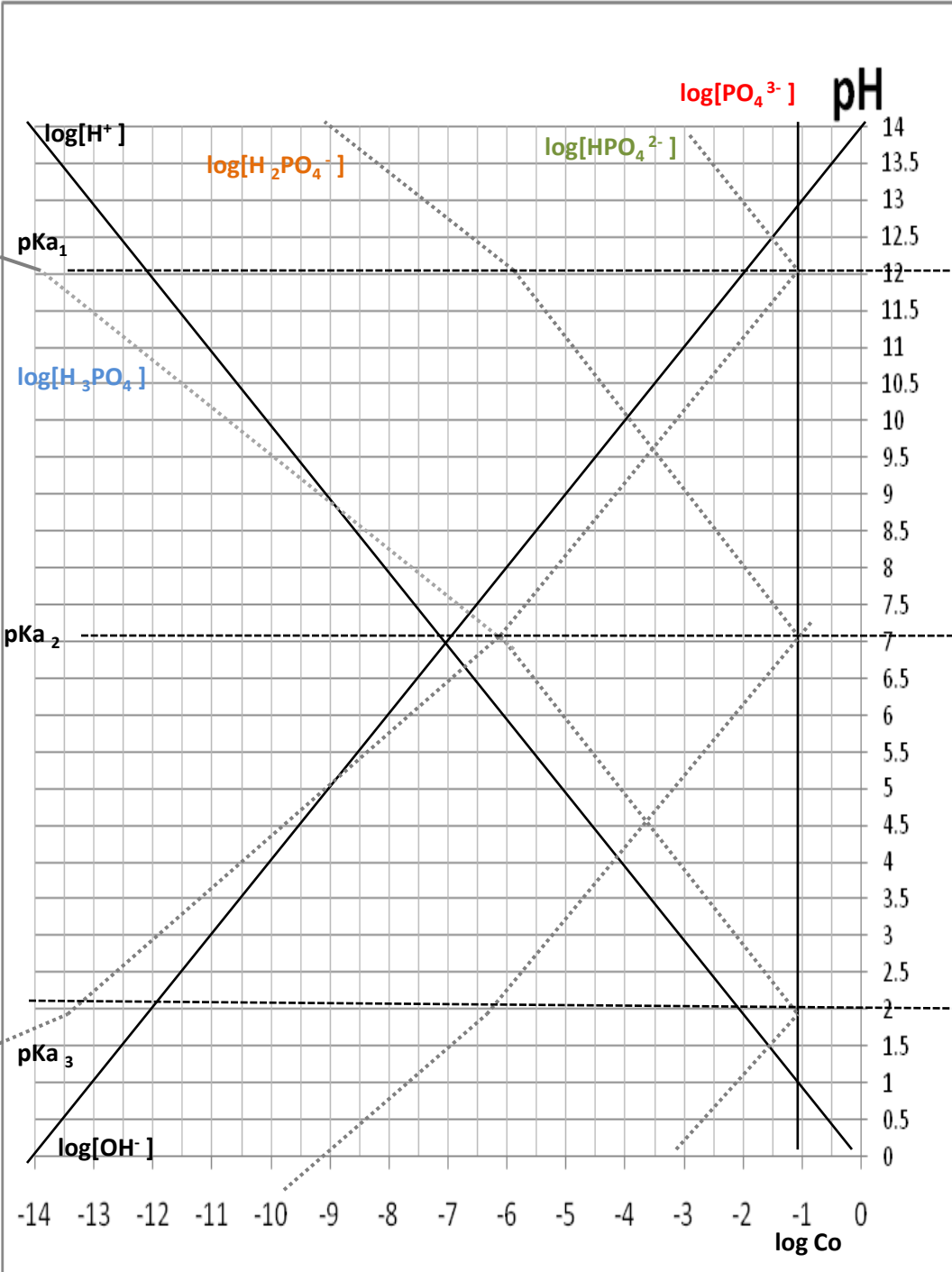


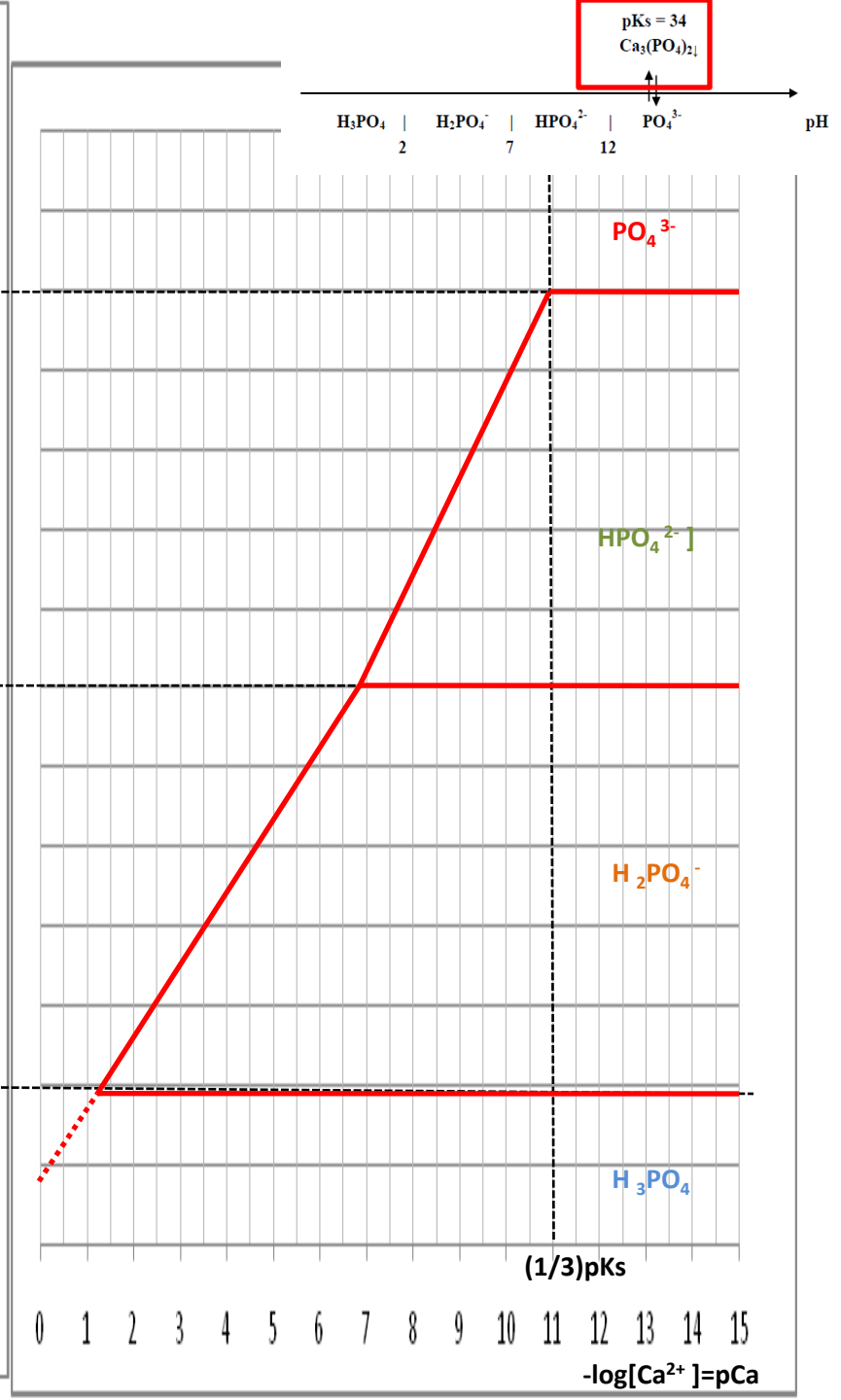
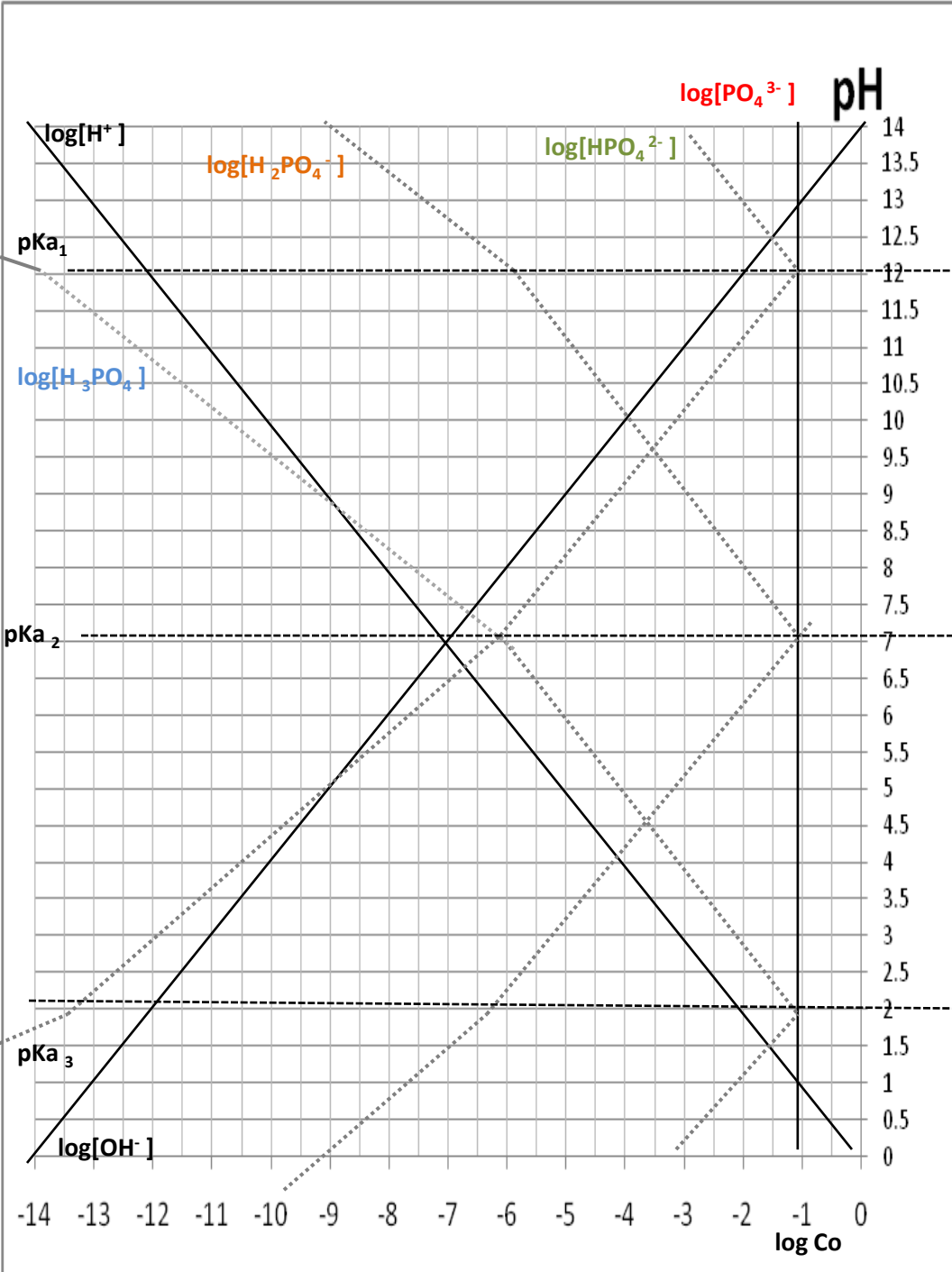


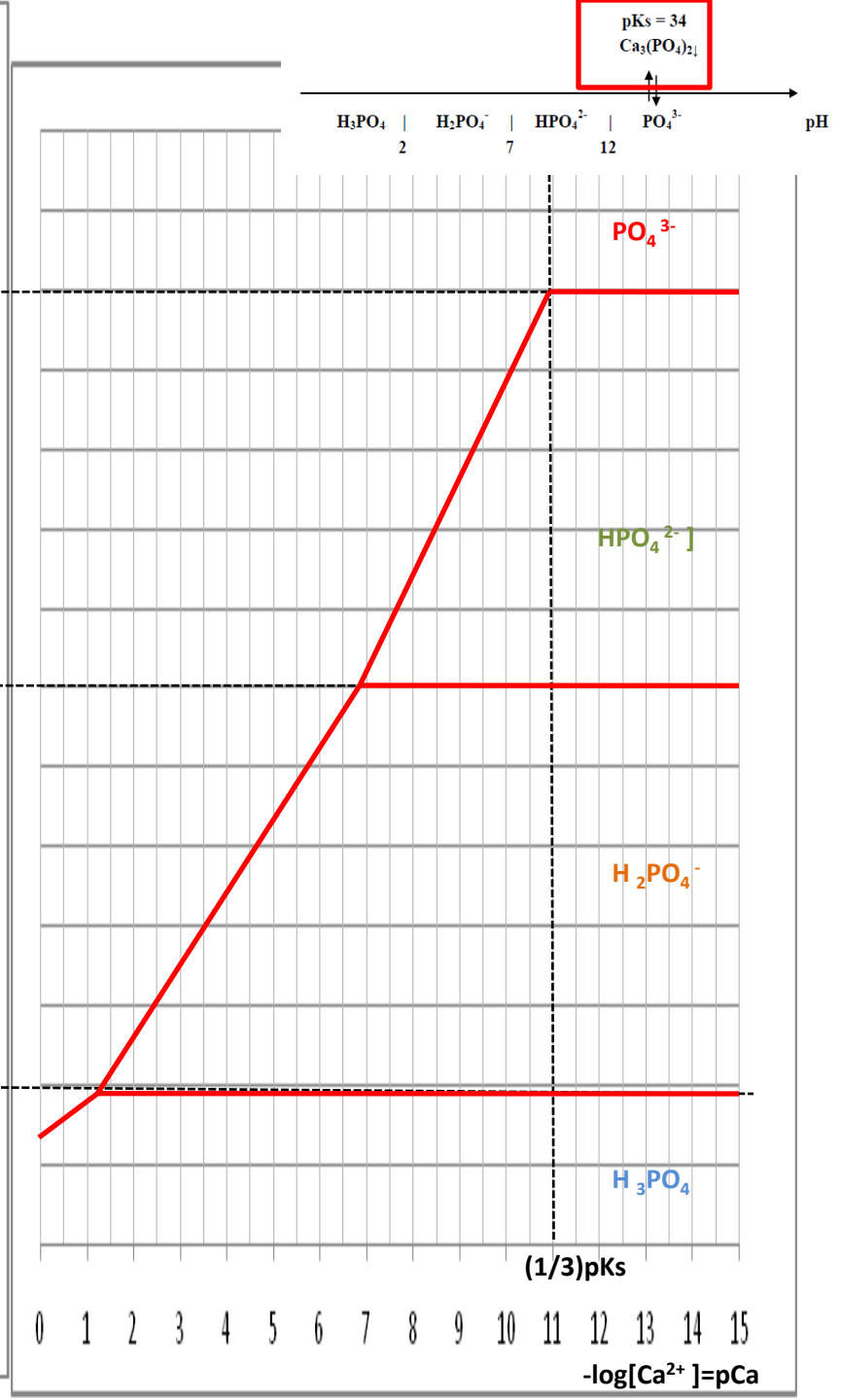
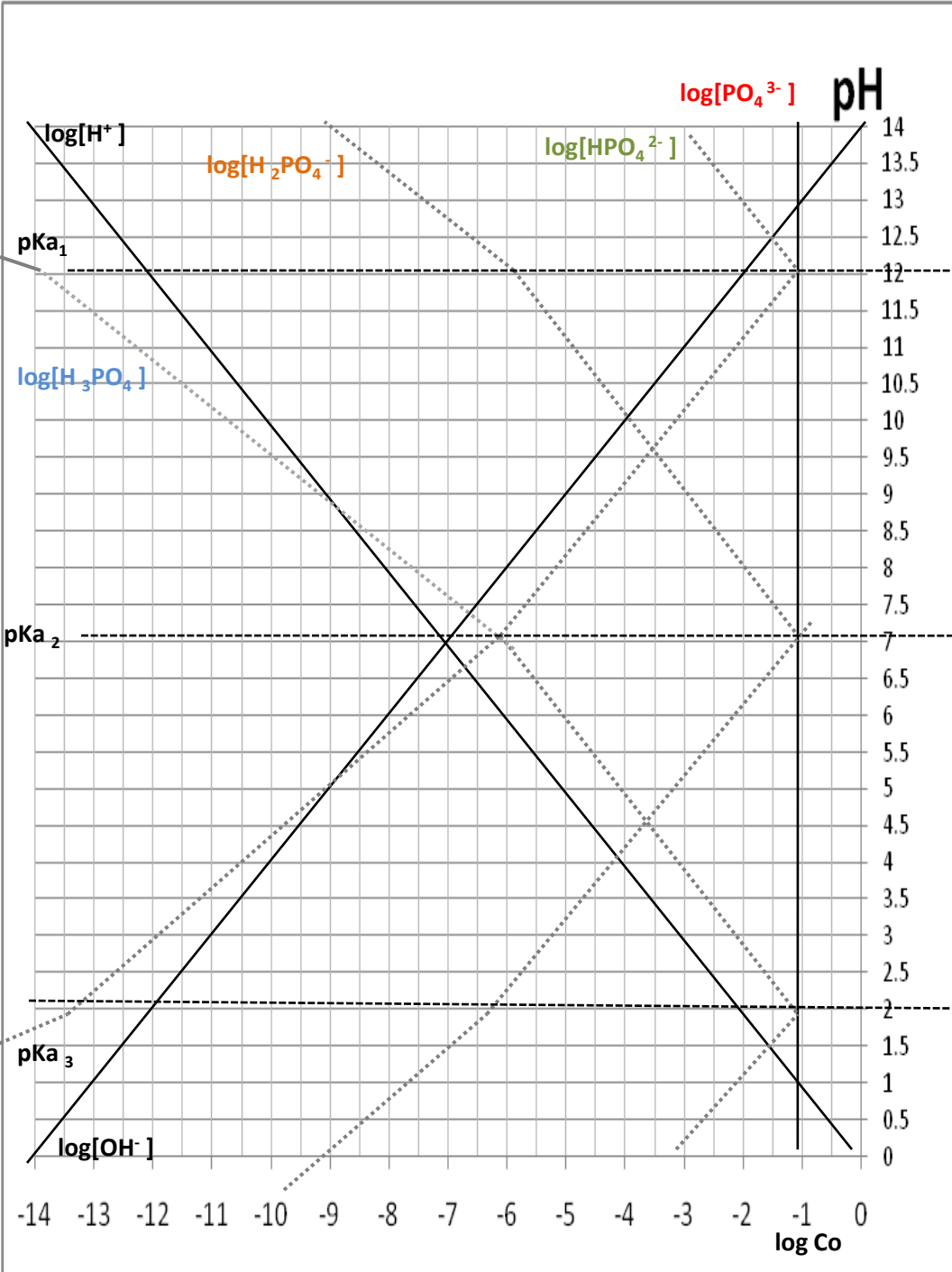


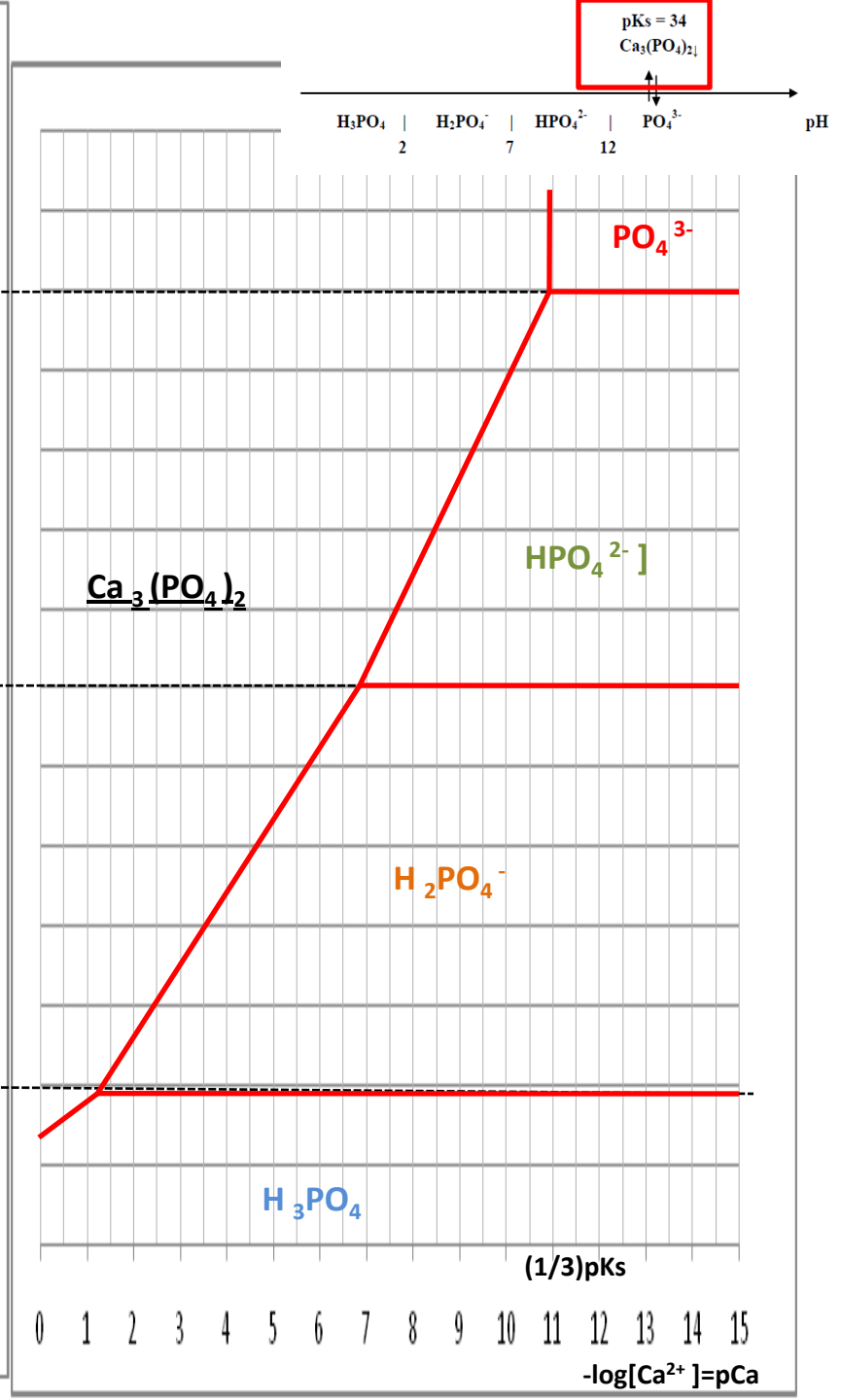
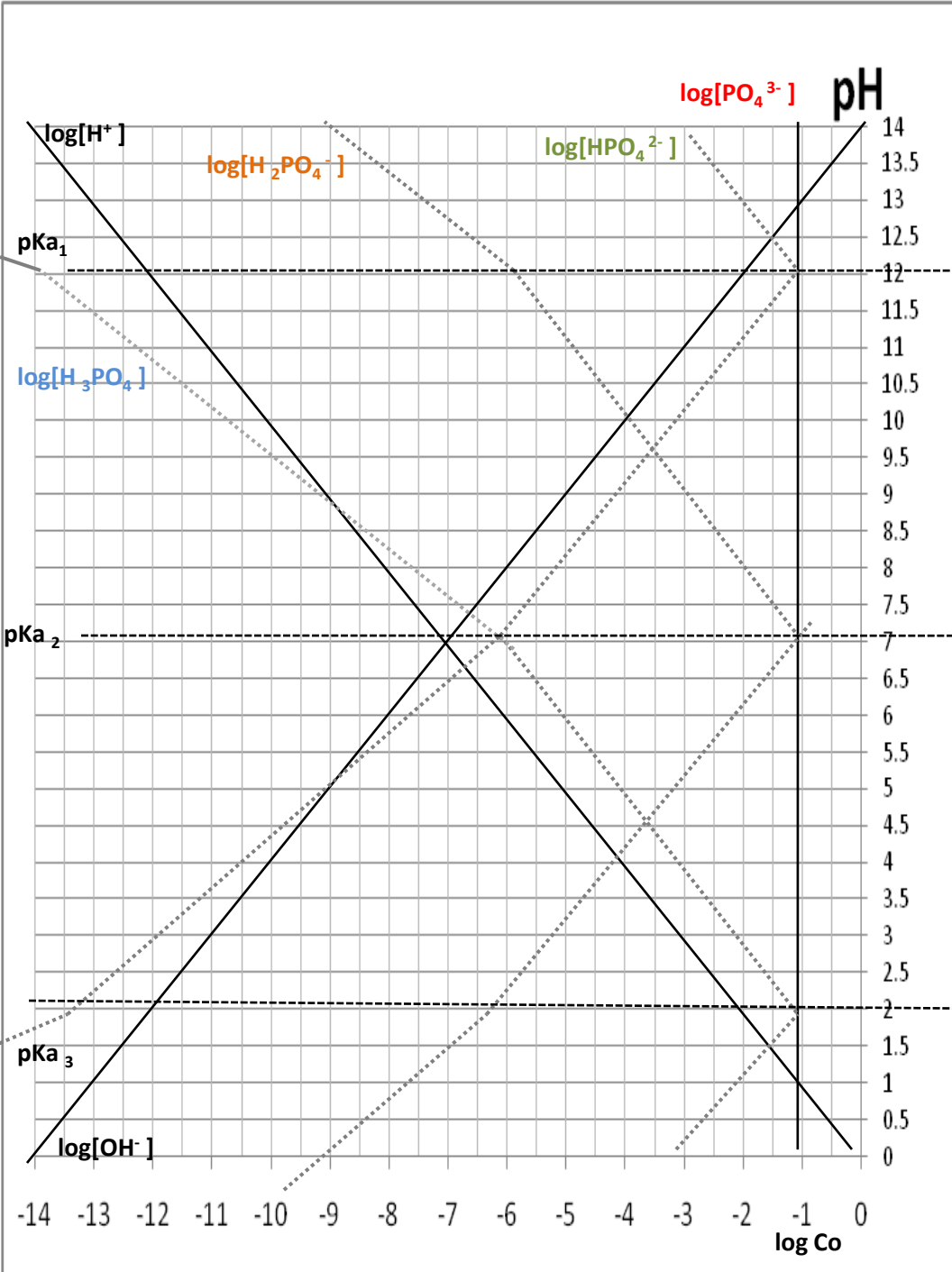


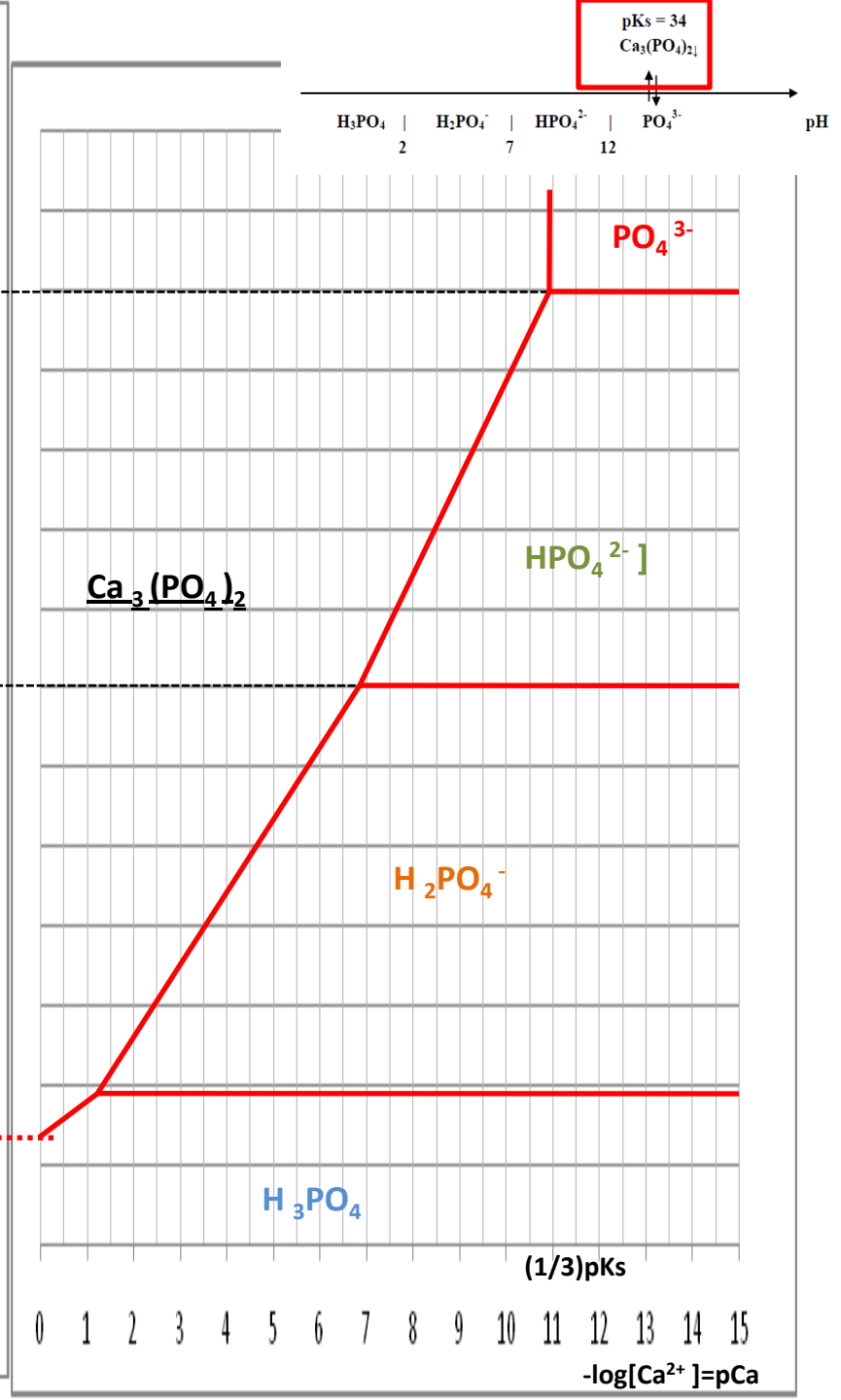
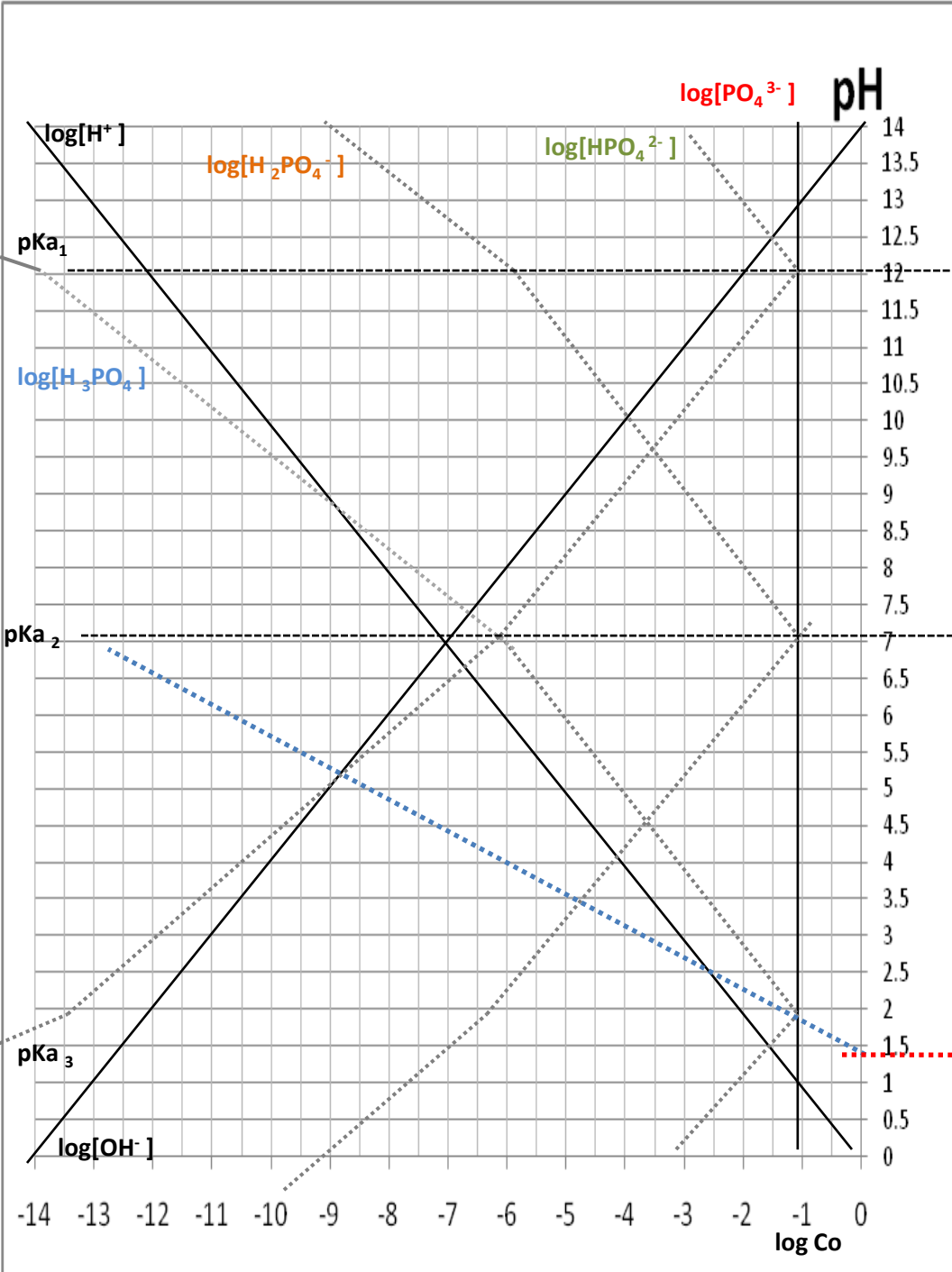


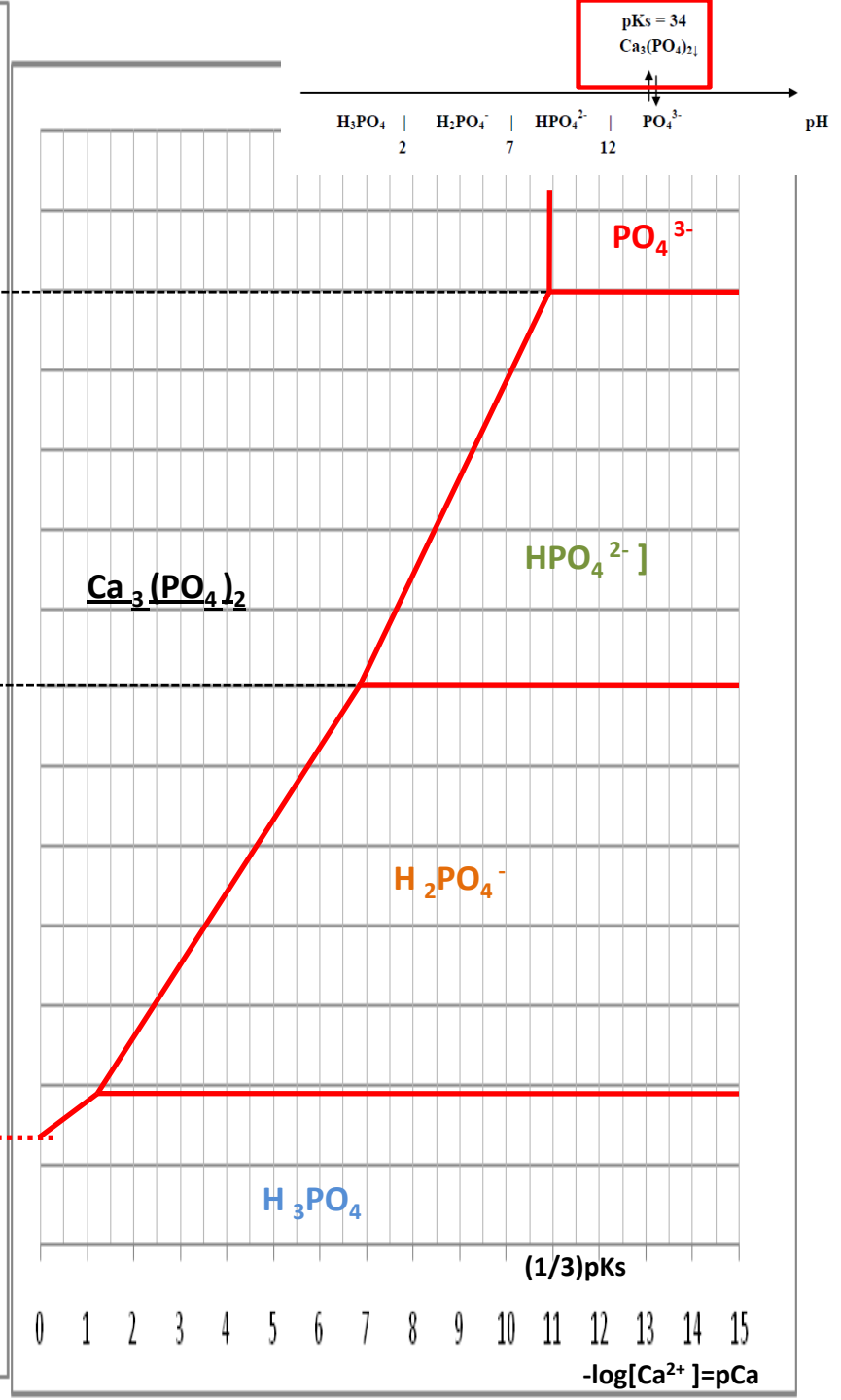
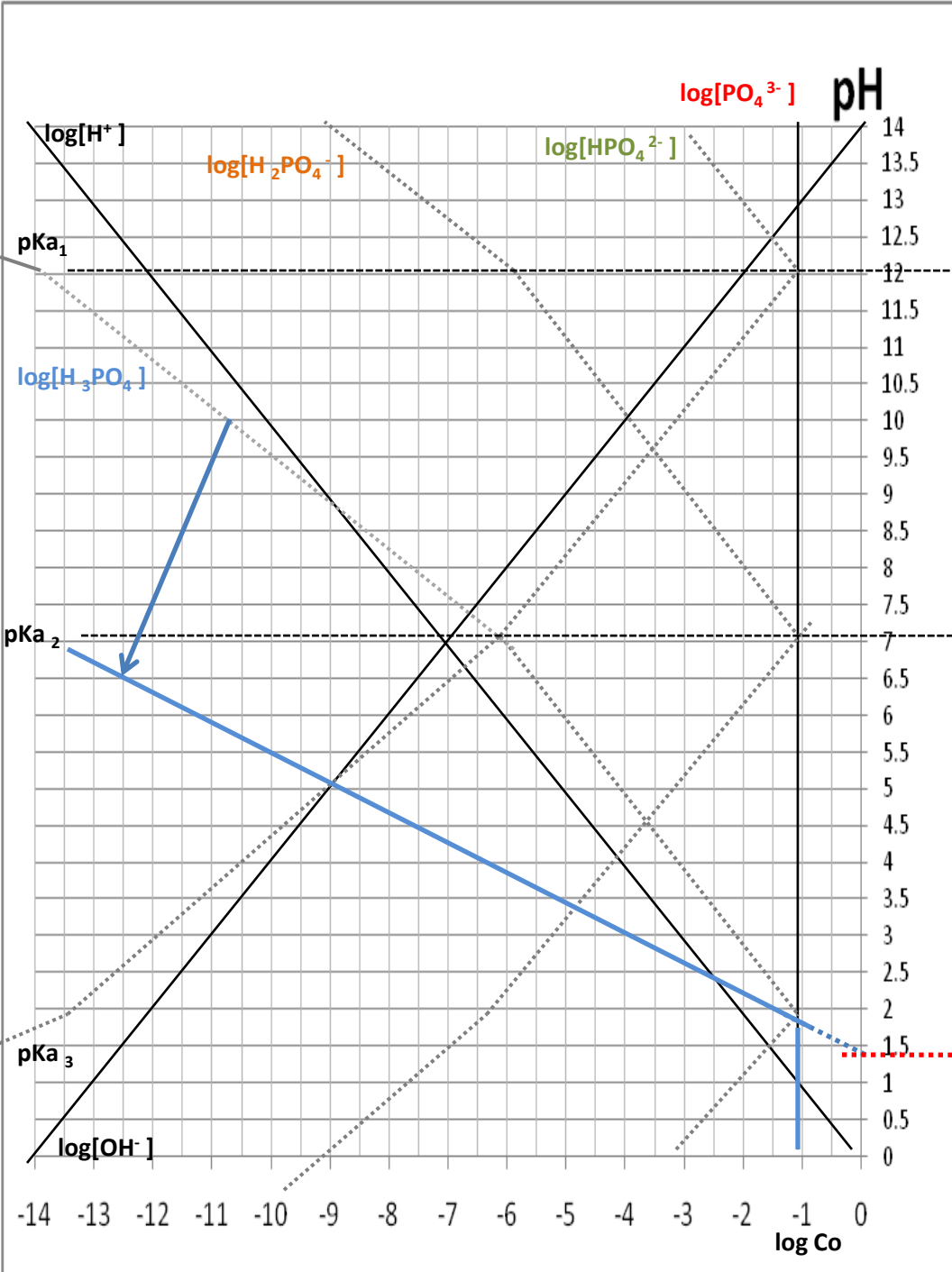


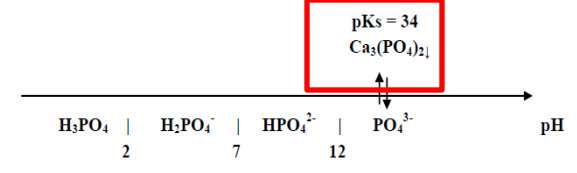
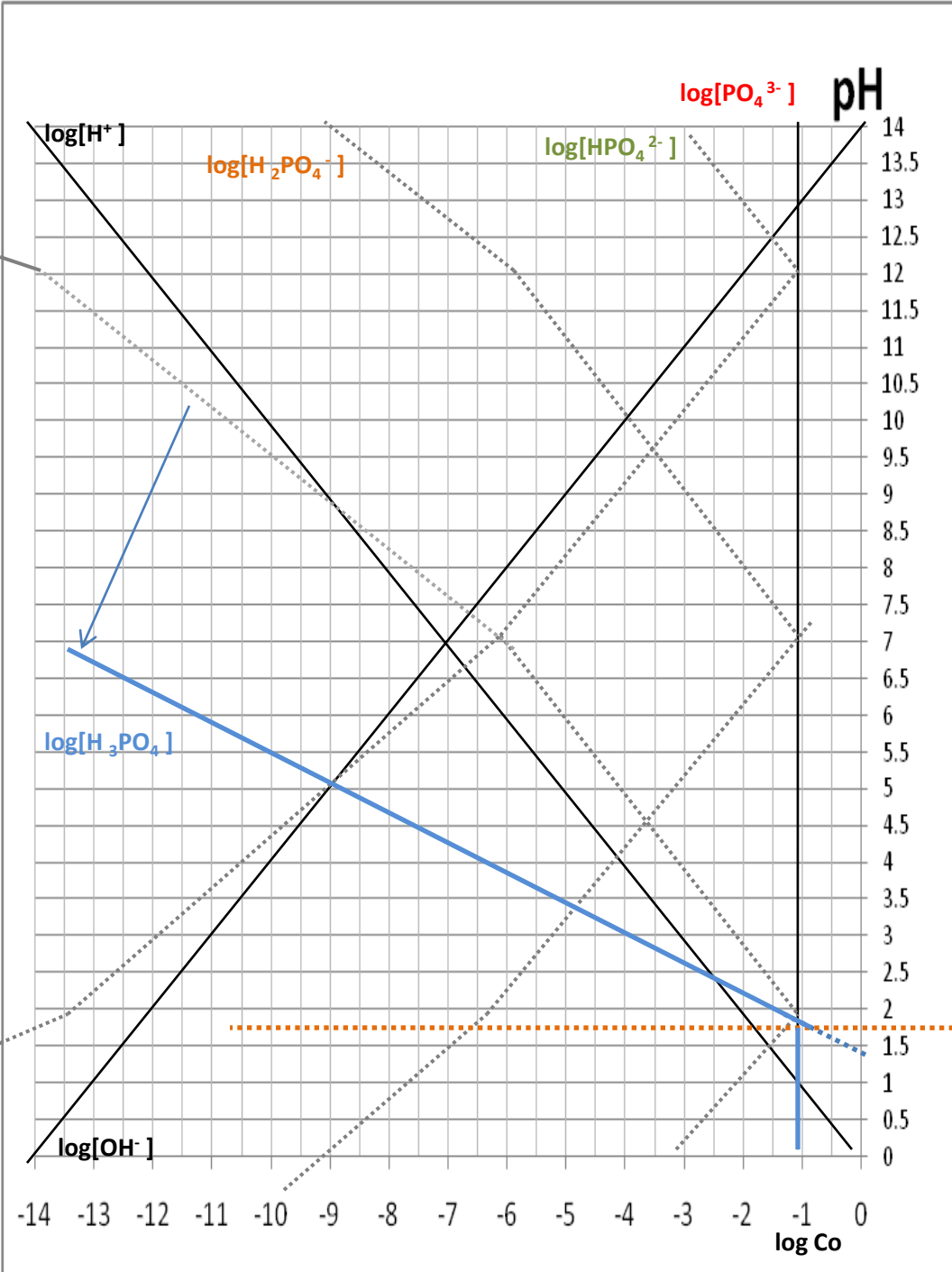


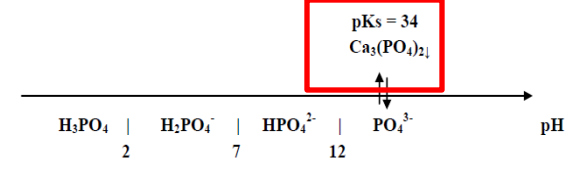
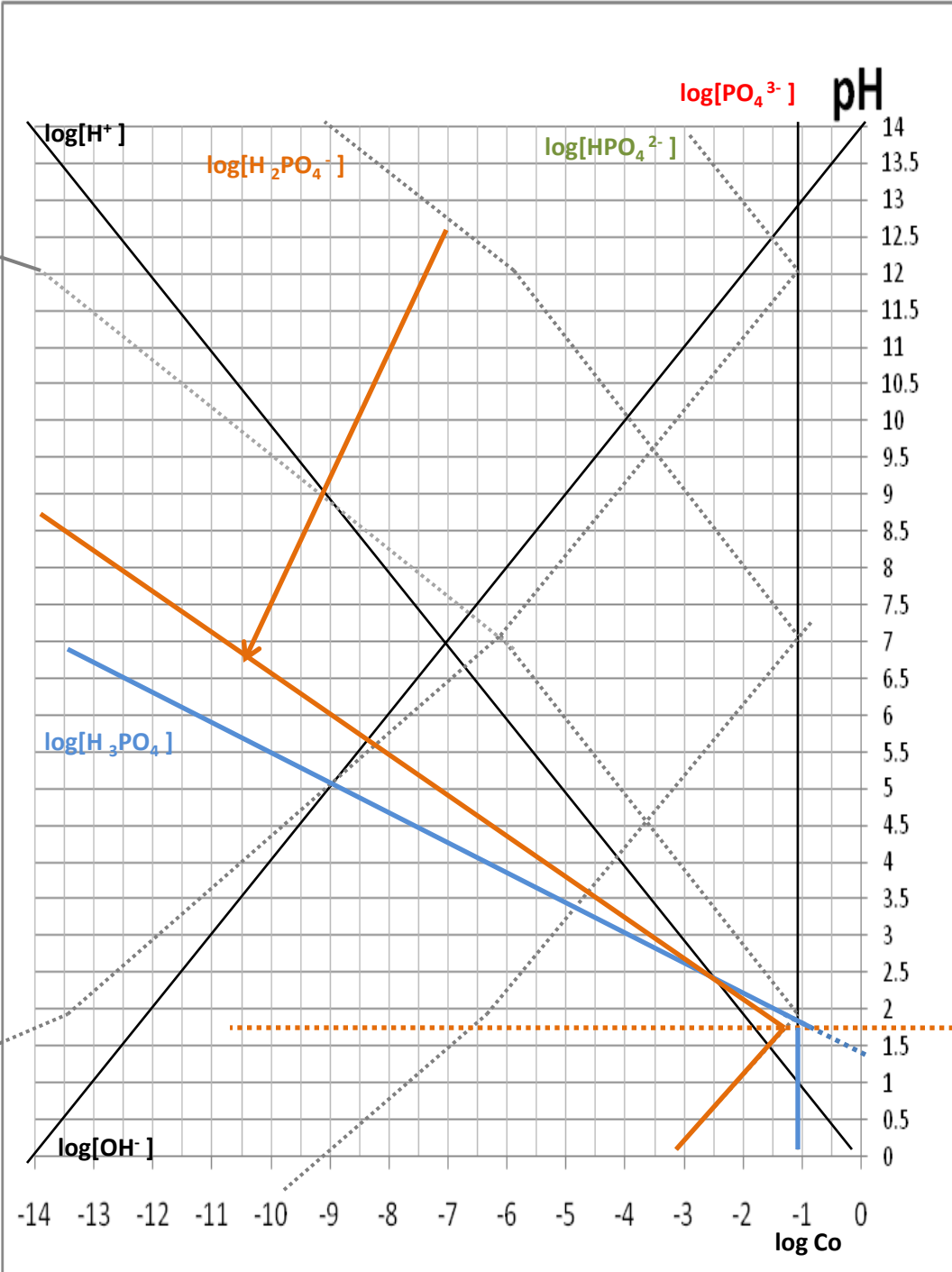


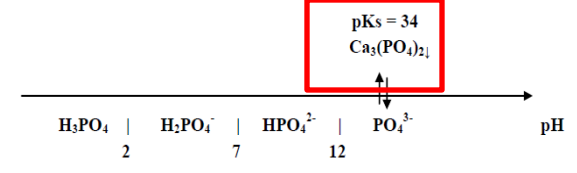
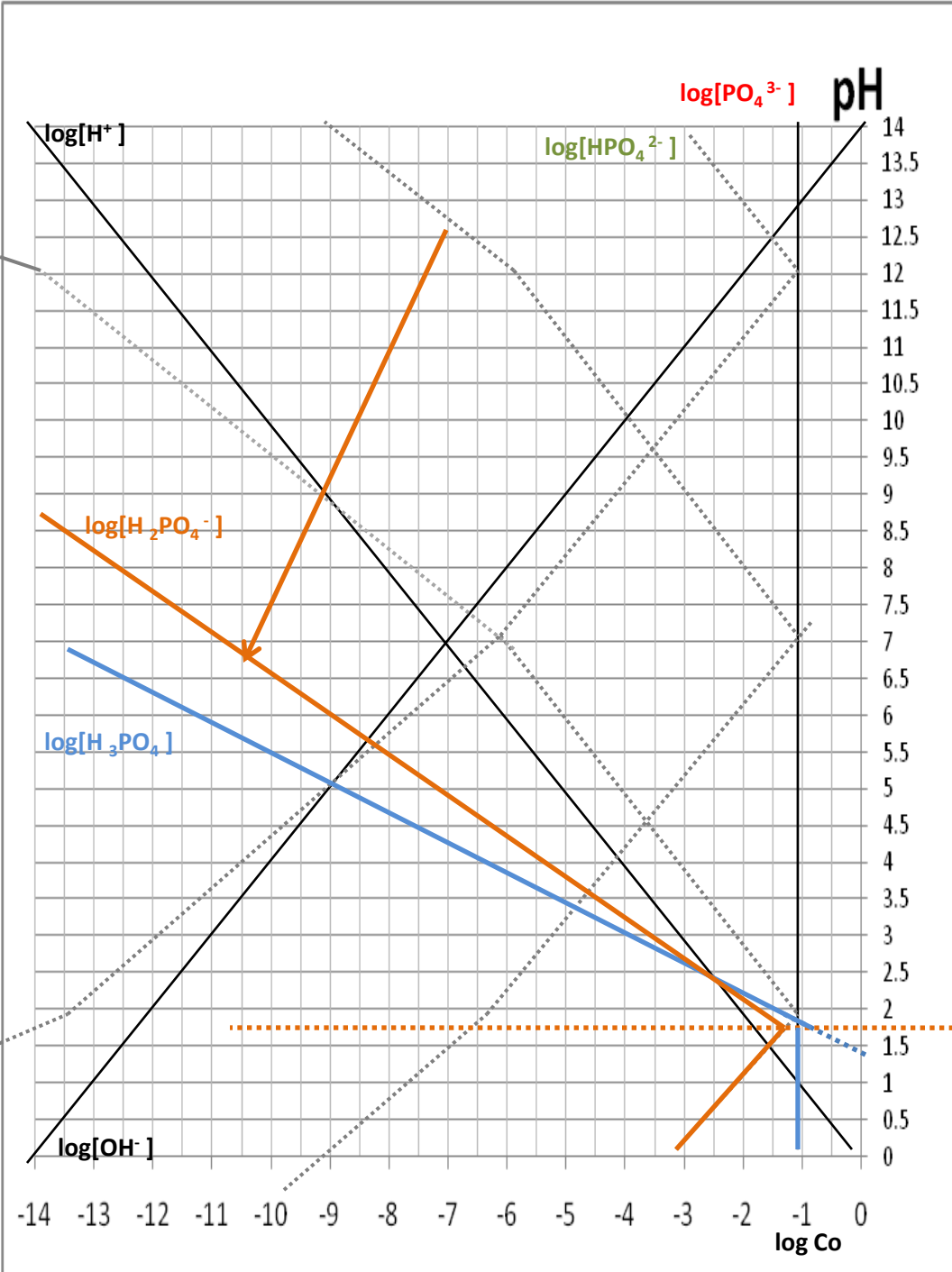


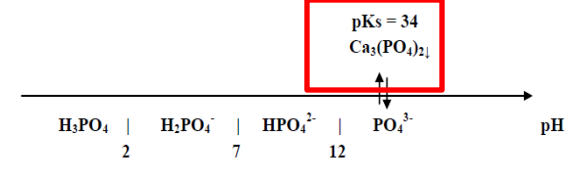
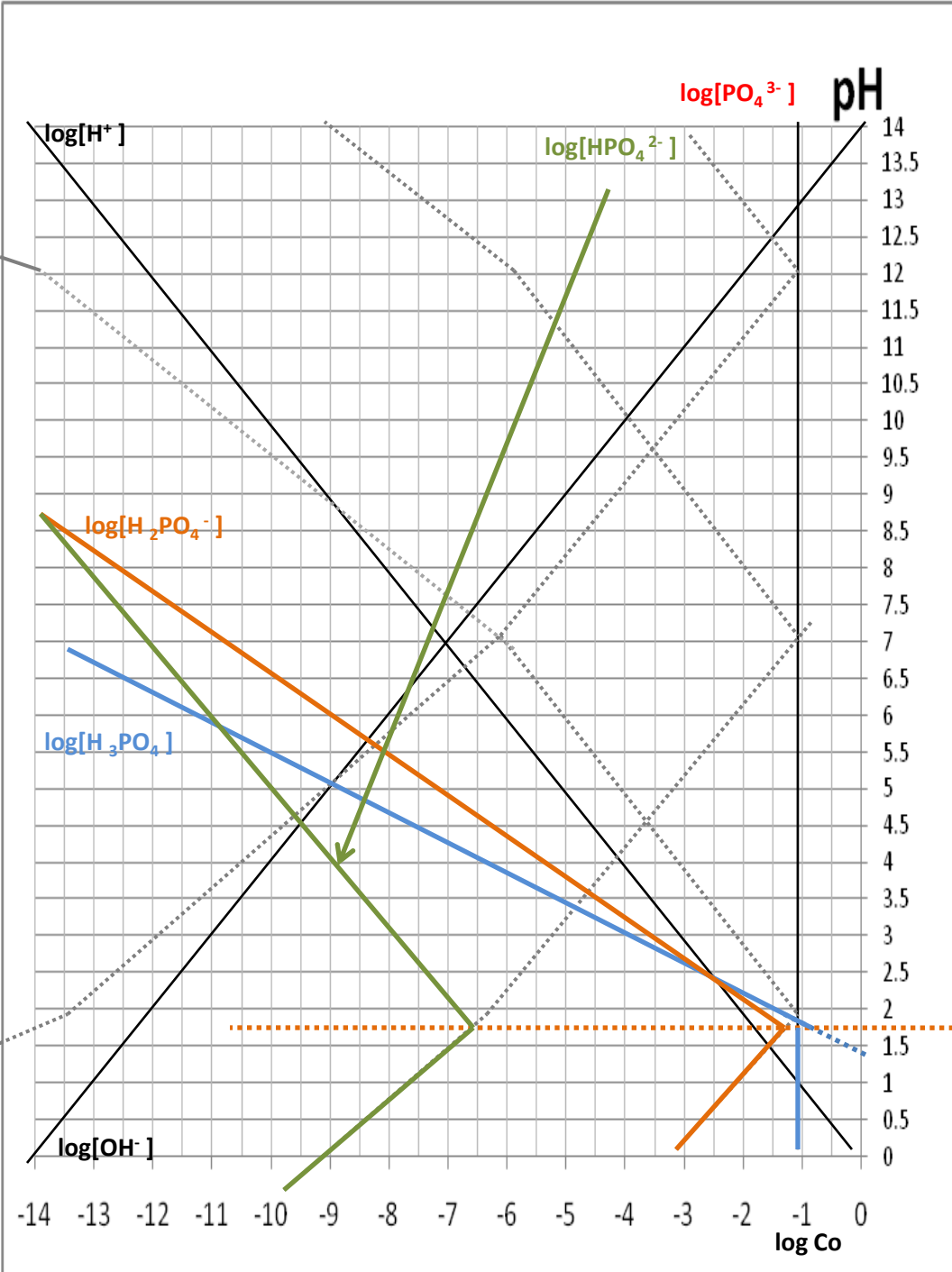


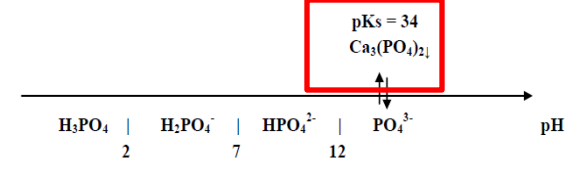
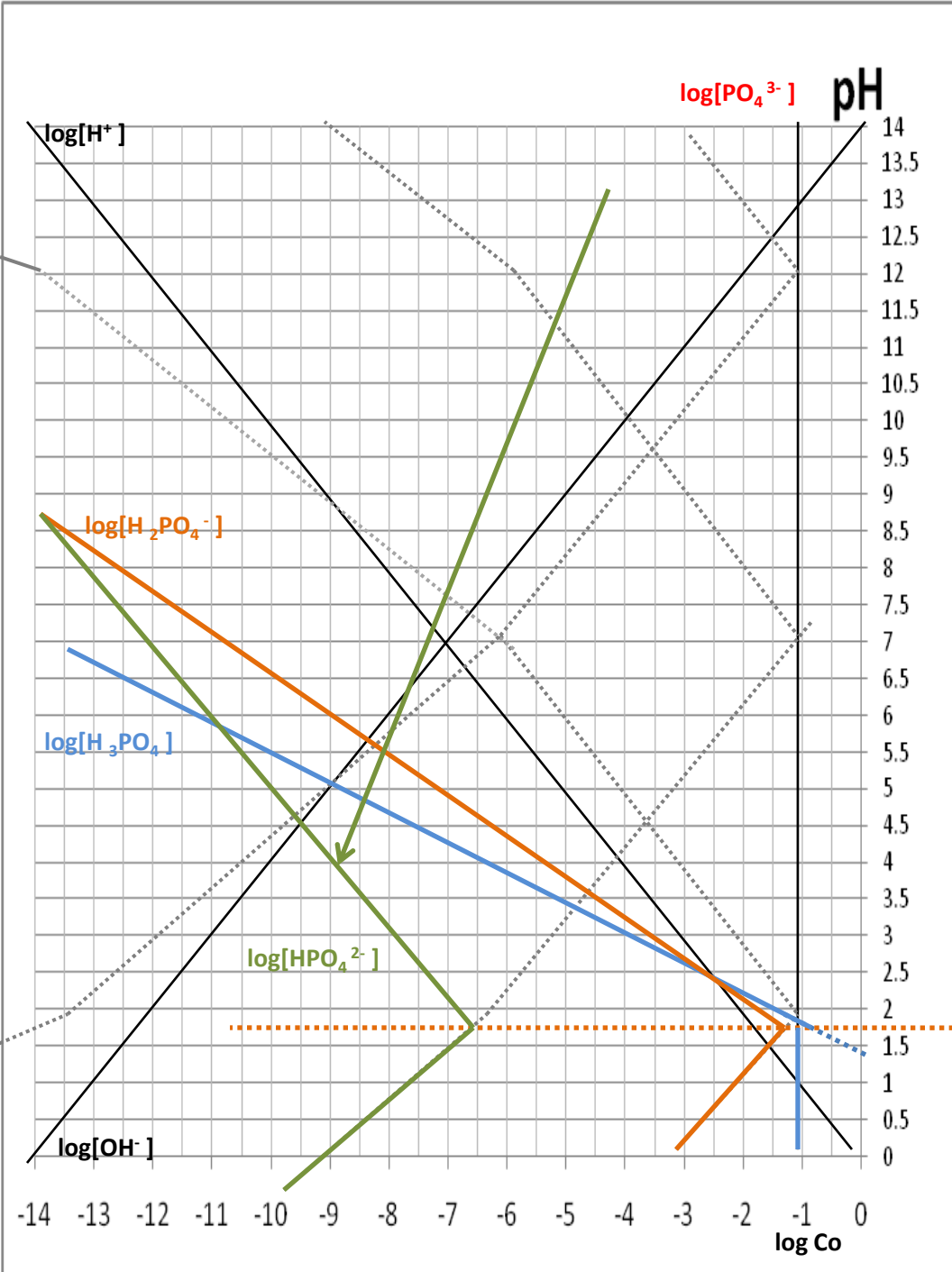


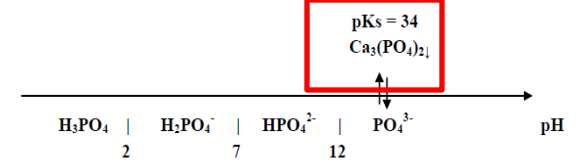
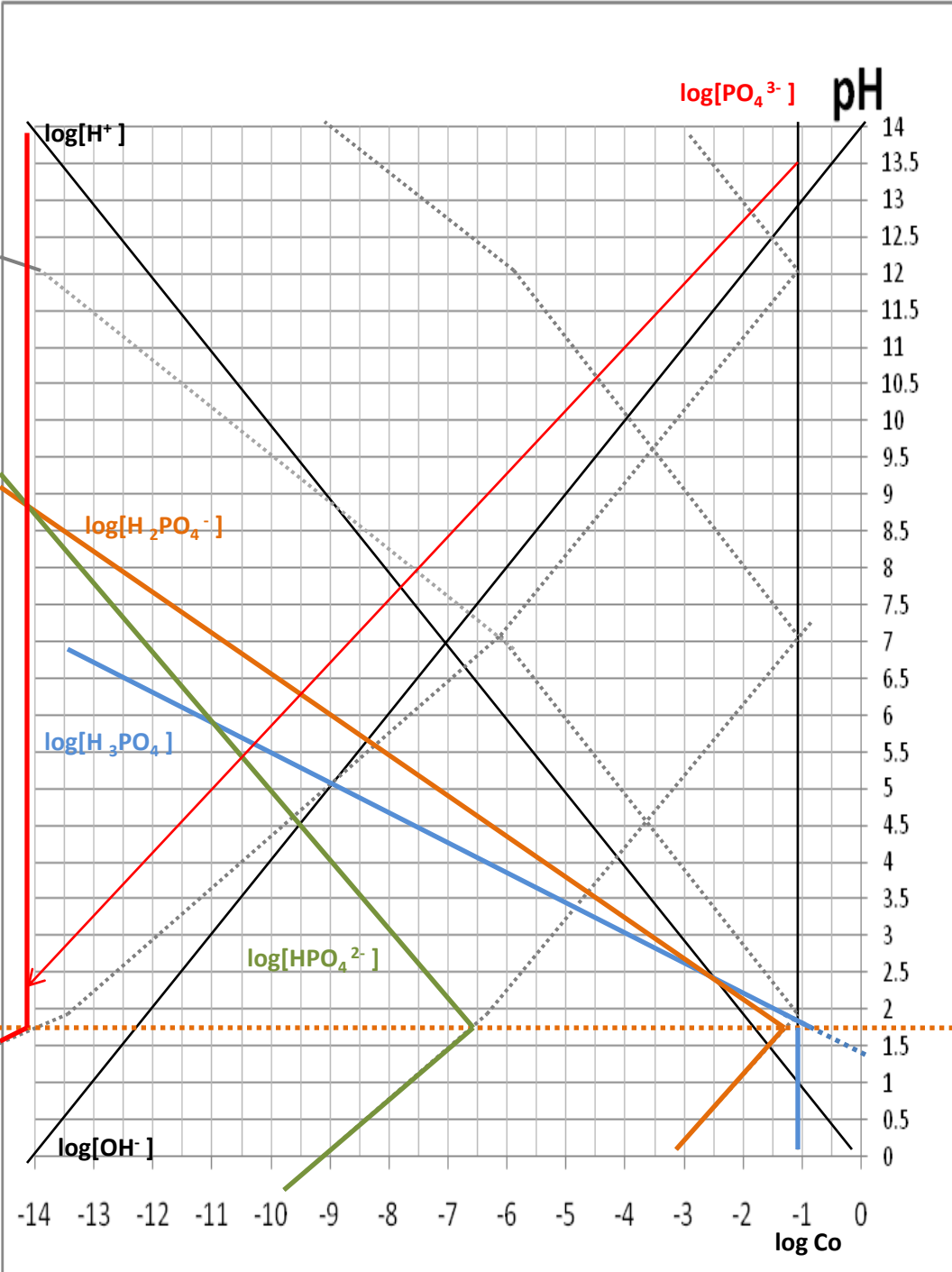


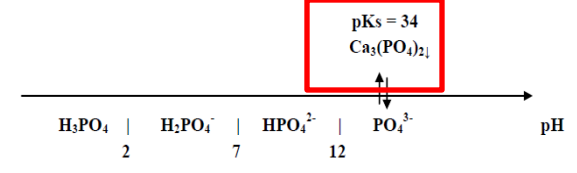
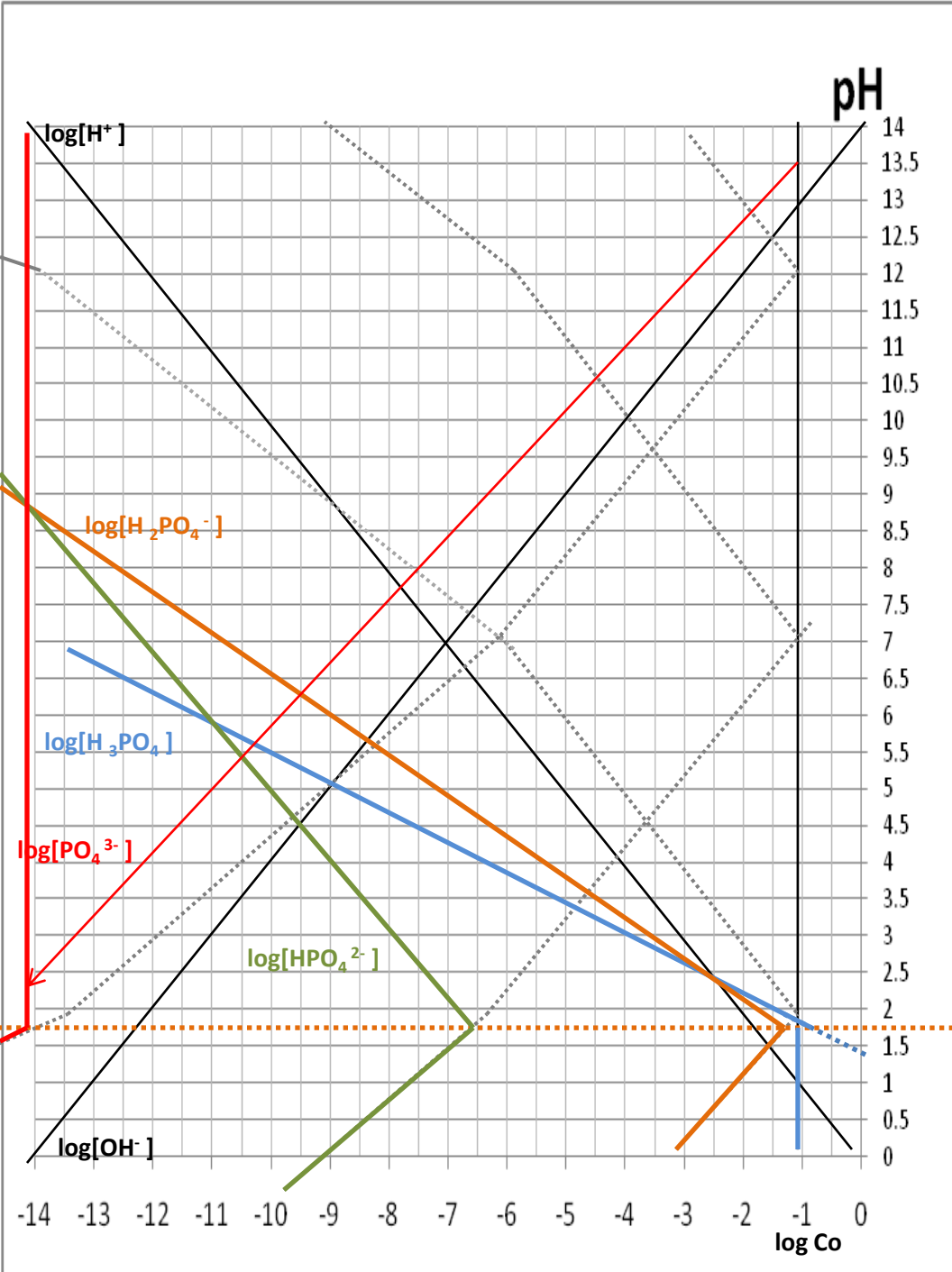


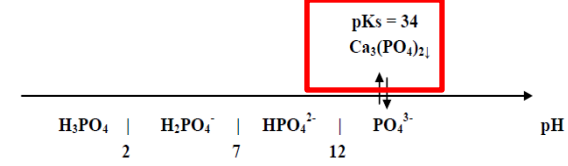
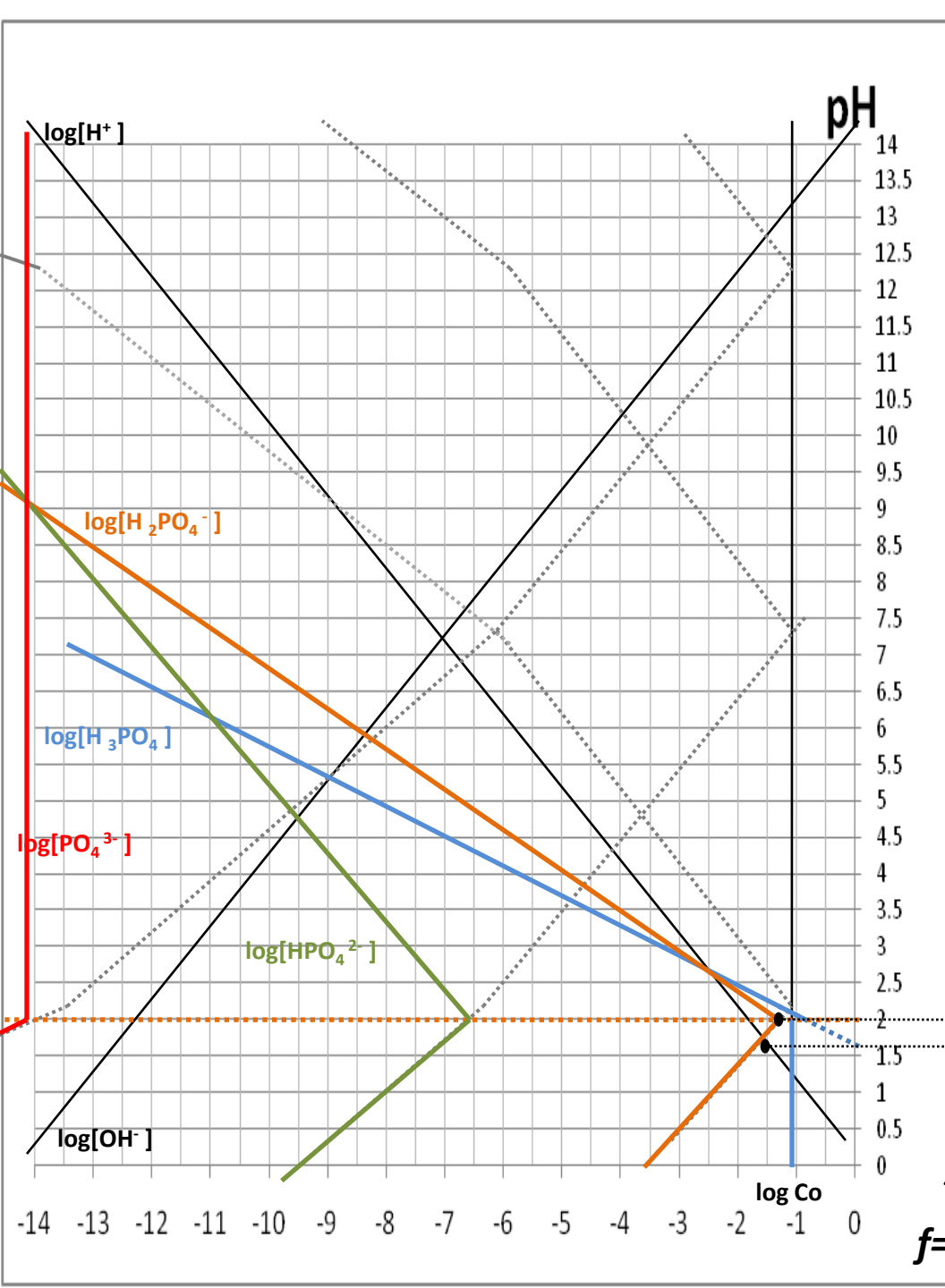












$2H_3PO_4 + 3Ca^{2+} + 6OH^- \rightleftharpoons Ca_3(PO_4)_2 + 6H_2O \quad K = 10^{76}$

$pK_s = 76$

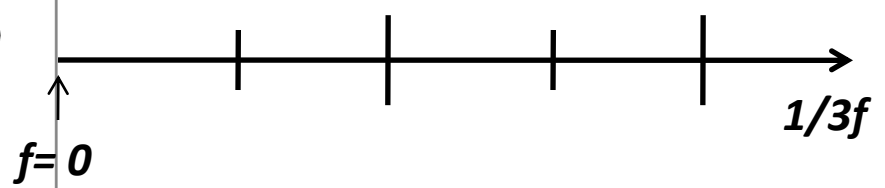
$$K_s = 10^{-76} = \left[\frac{C_o V_o}{V_o + v_{ip}} \right]^2 \left[\frac{v_{ip} C_{OH}}{V_o + v_{ip}} \right]^6$$

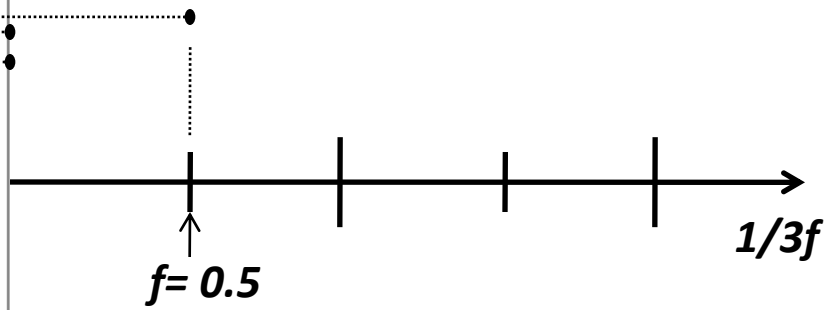
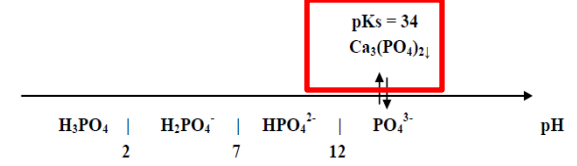
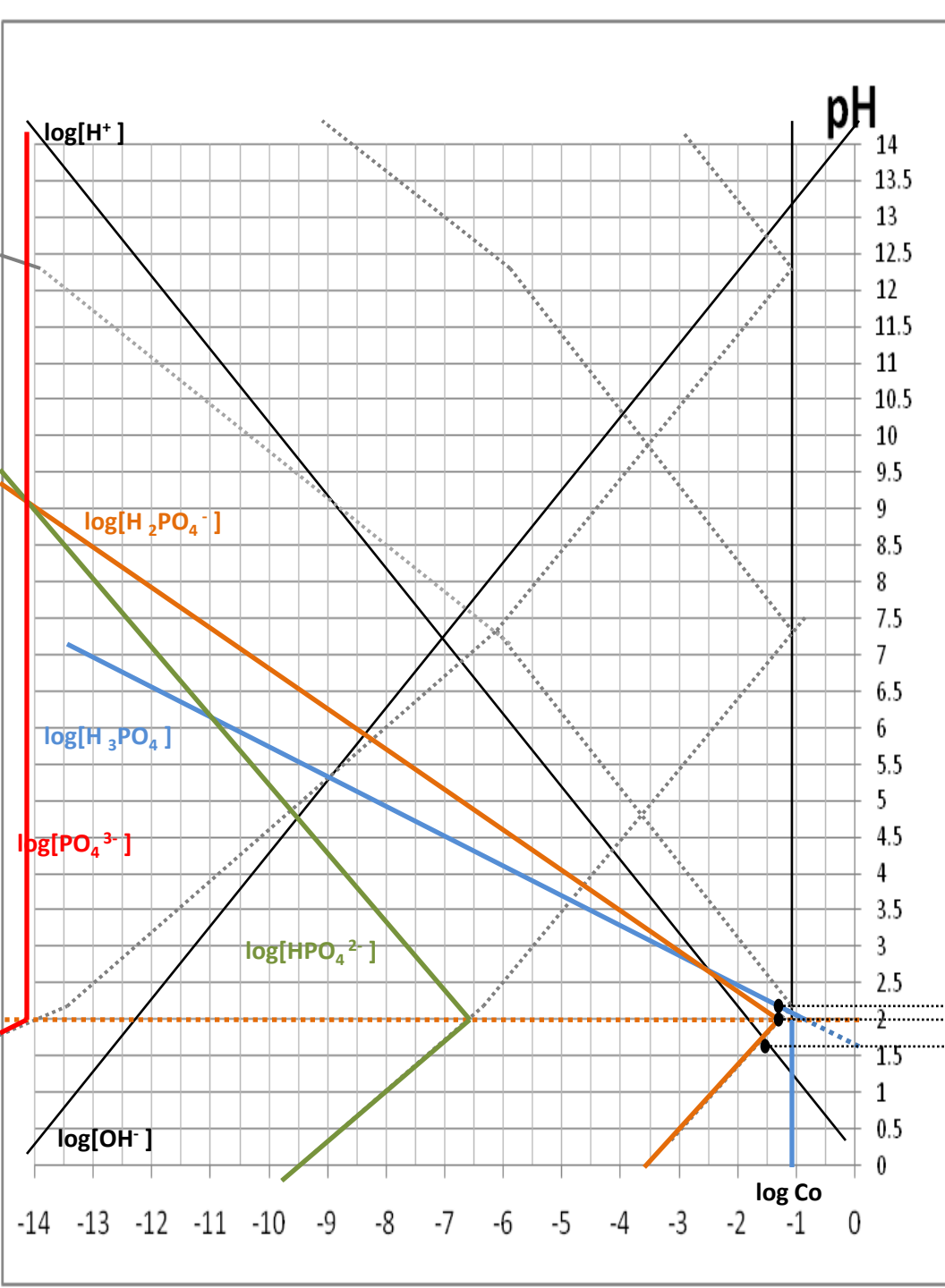
$C_o = C_{OH}$

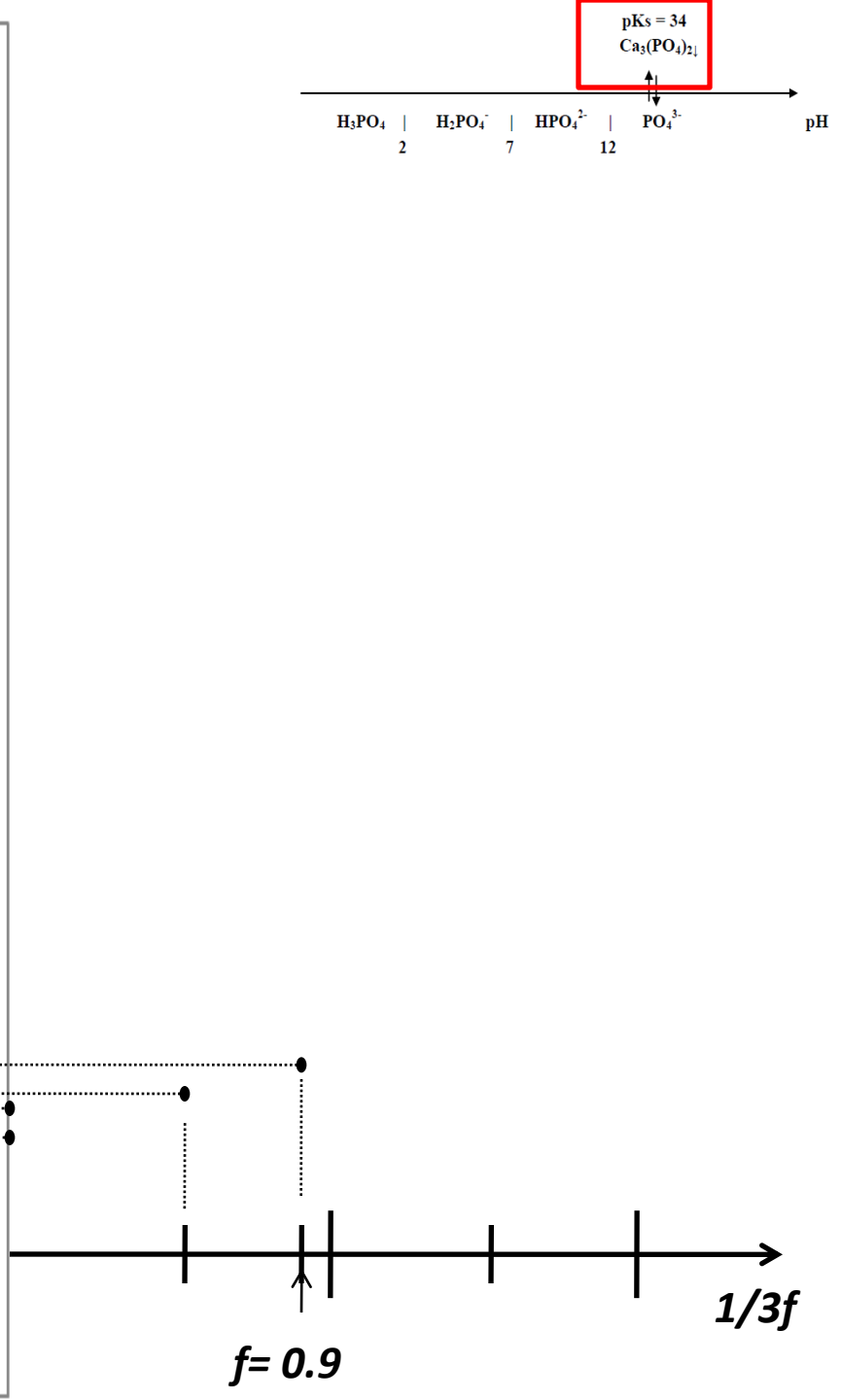
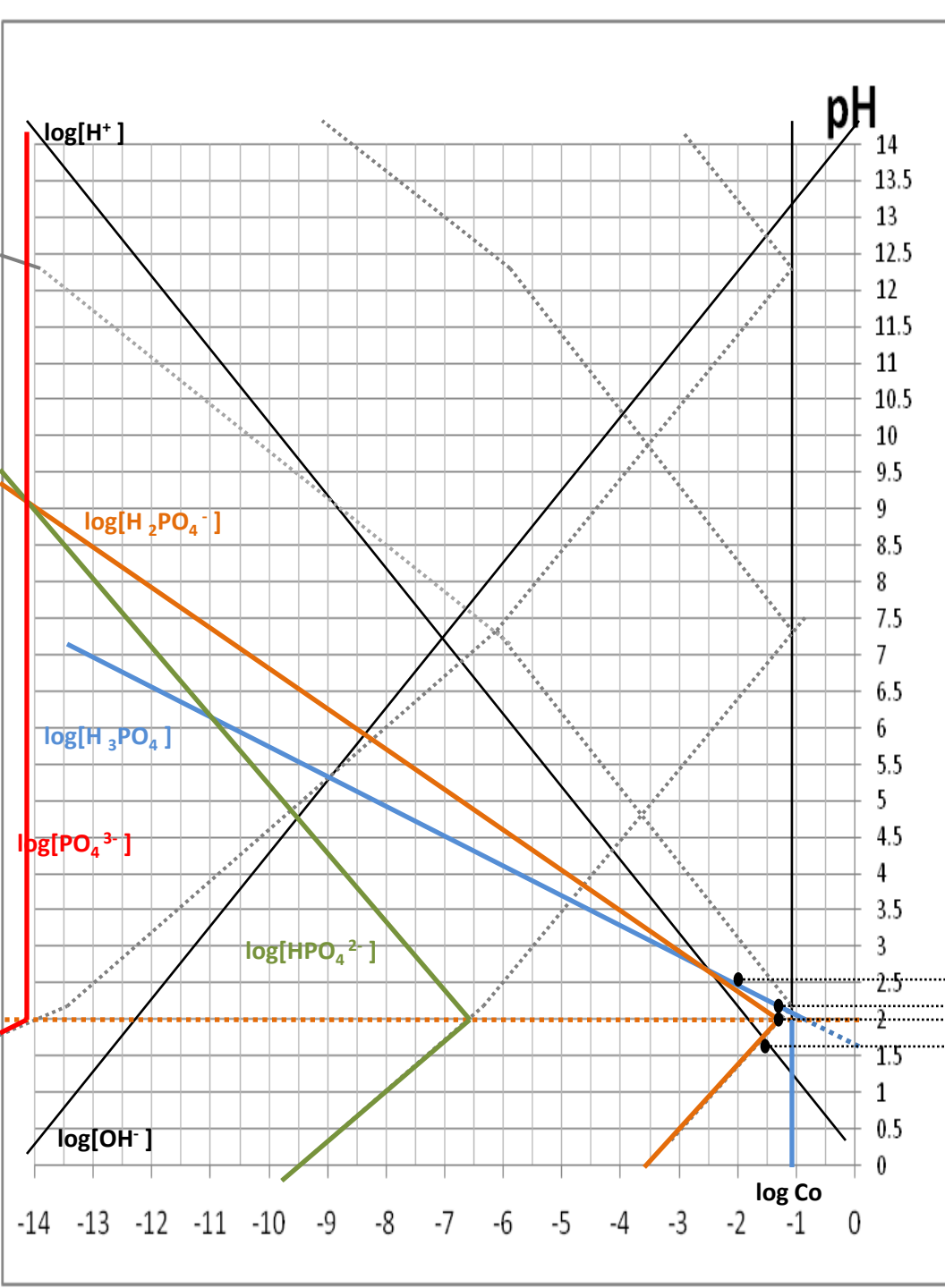
$V_o + v_{ip} \approx V_o$

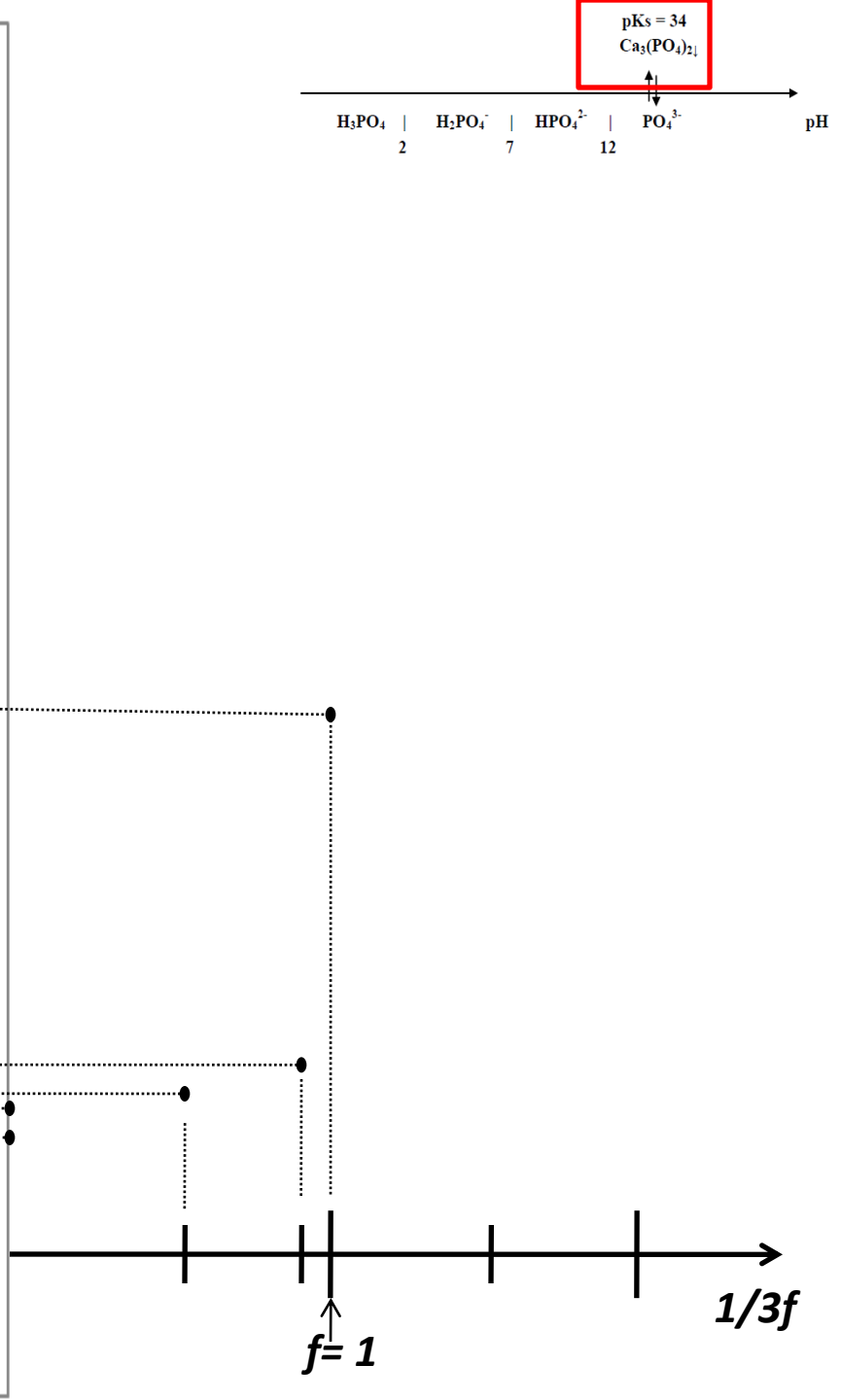
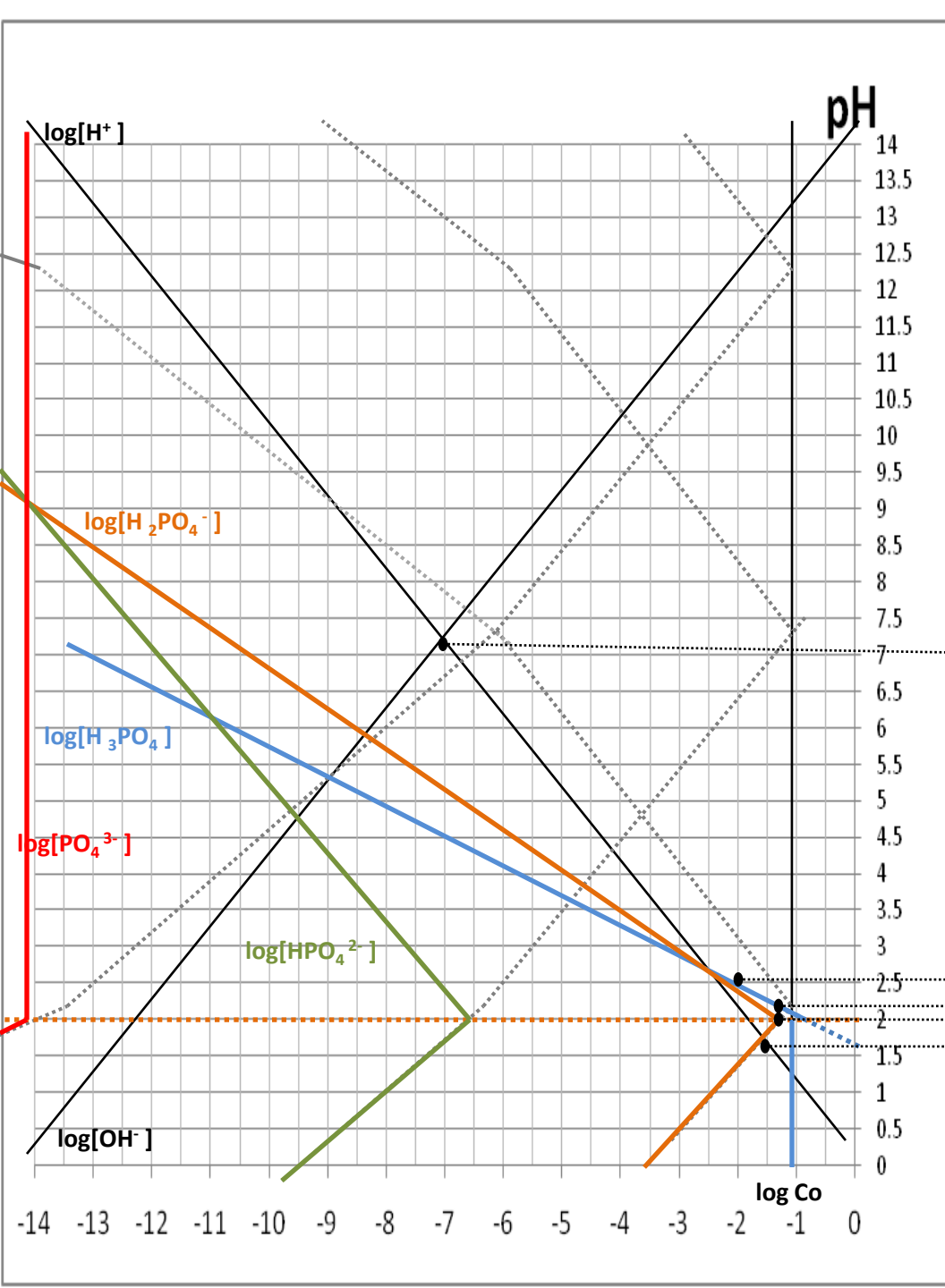
$$K_s = 10^{-76} = \left[\frac{C_o}{1} \right]^2 \left[\frac{v_{ip} C_o}{V_o} \right]^6$$

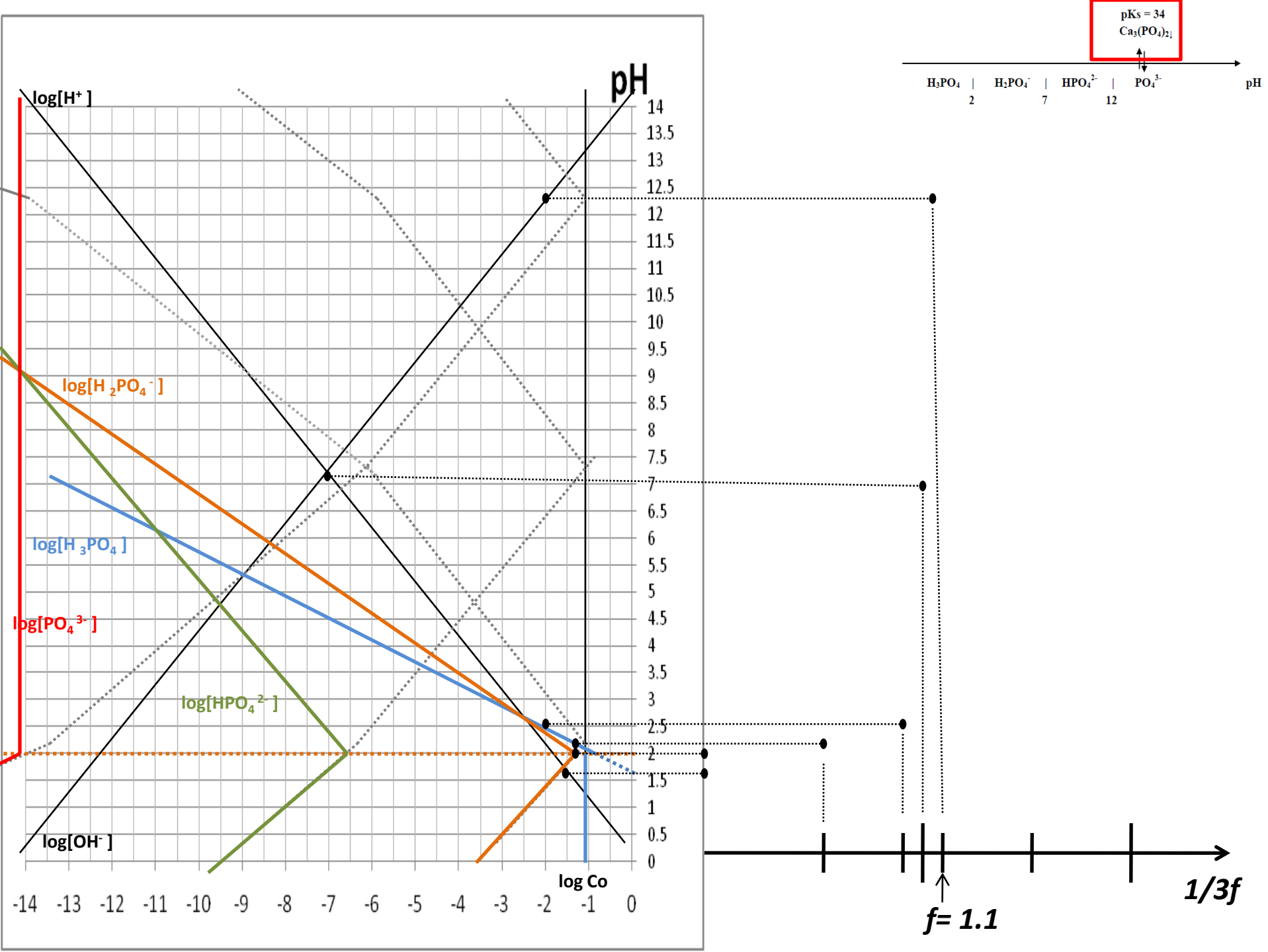
$$\left[\frac{v_{ip}}{V_o} \right] = f = 10^{-11.3} \approx 0$$

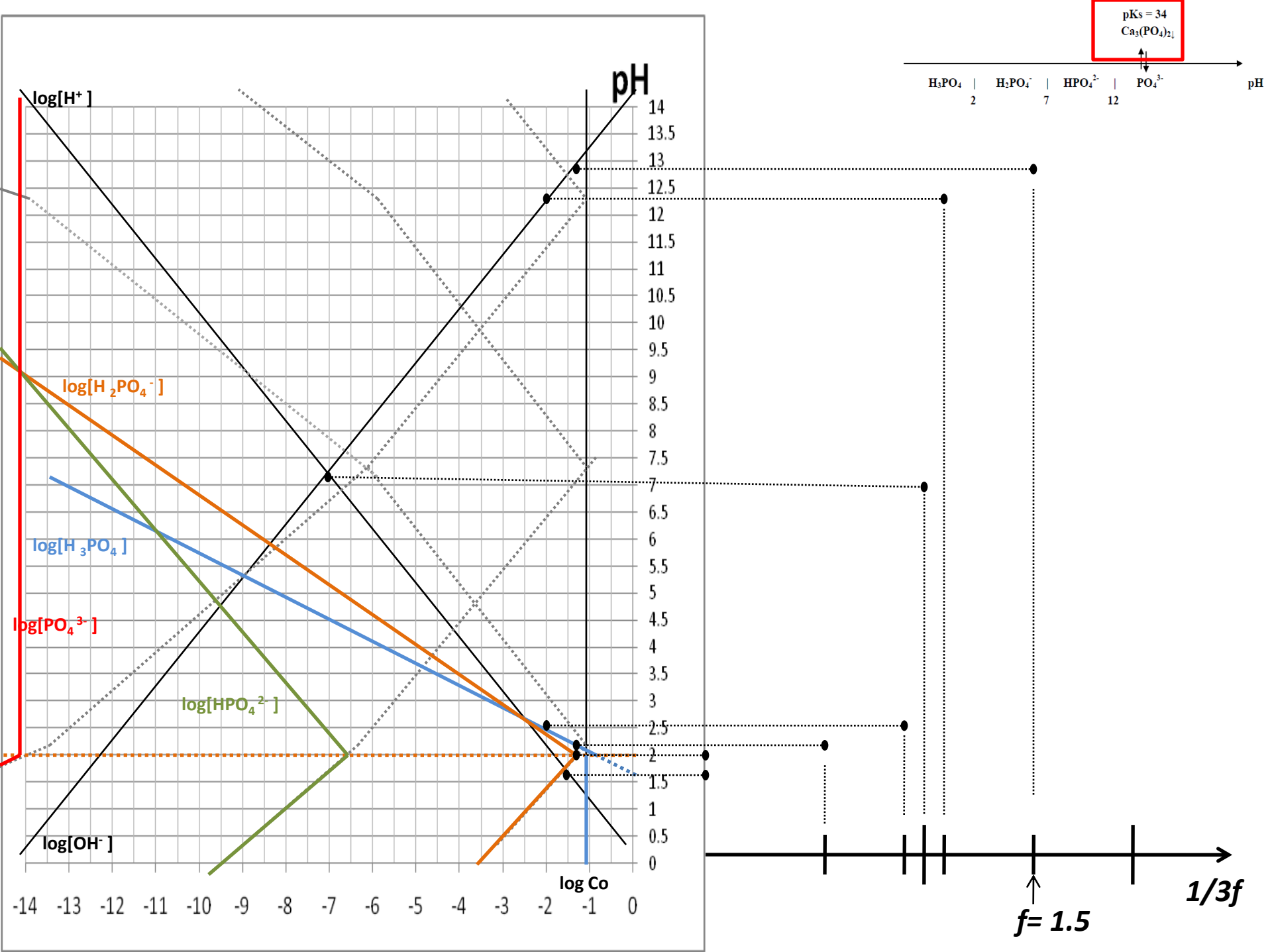


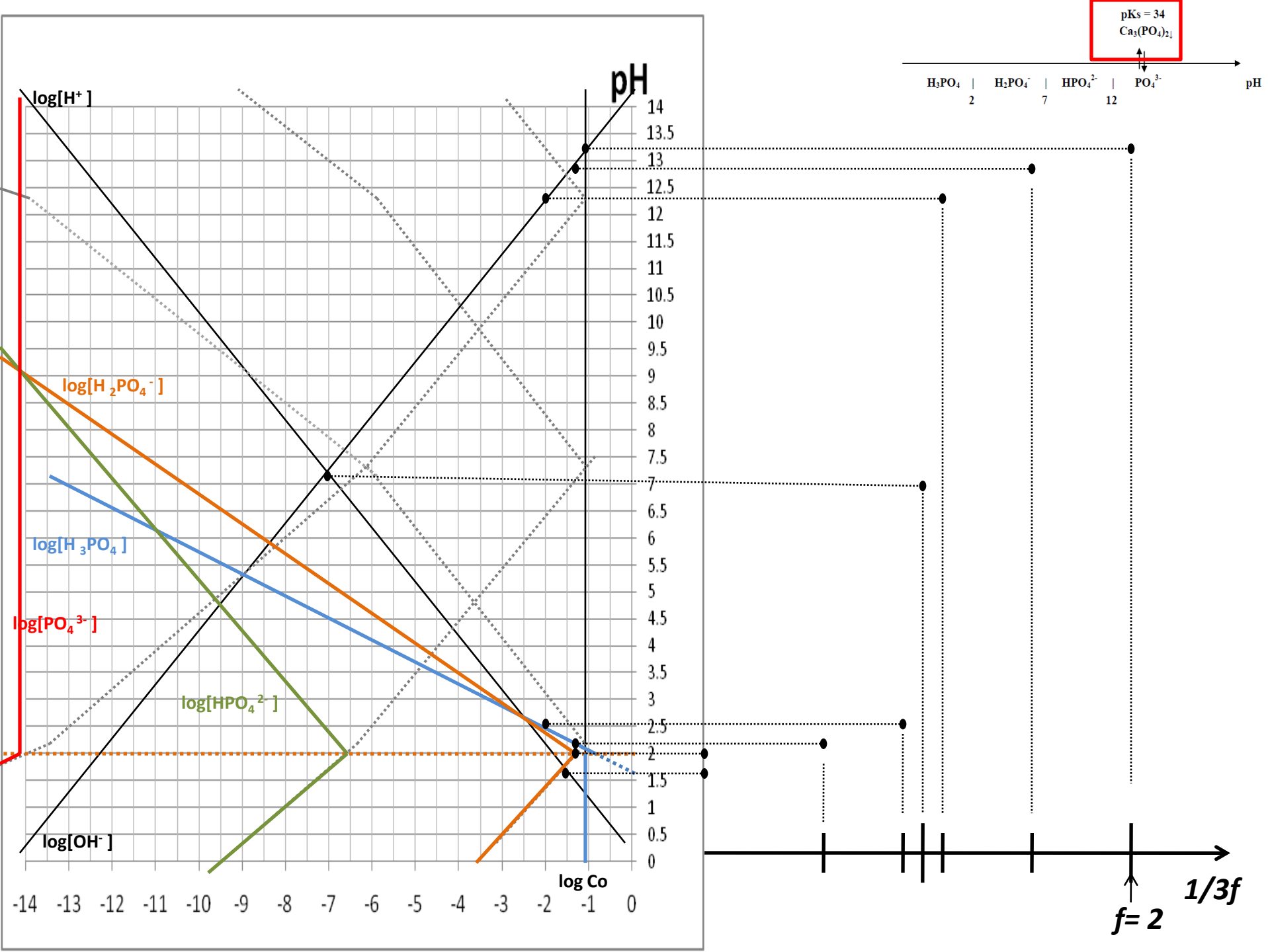


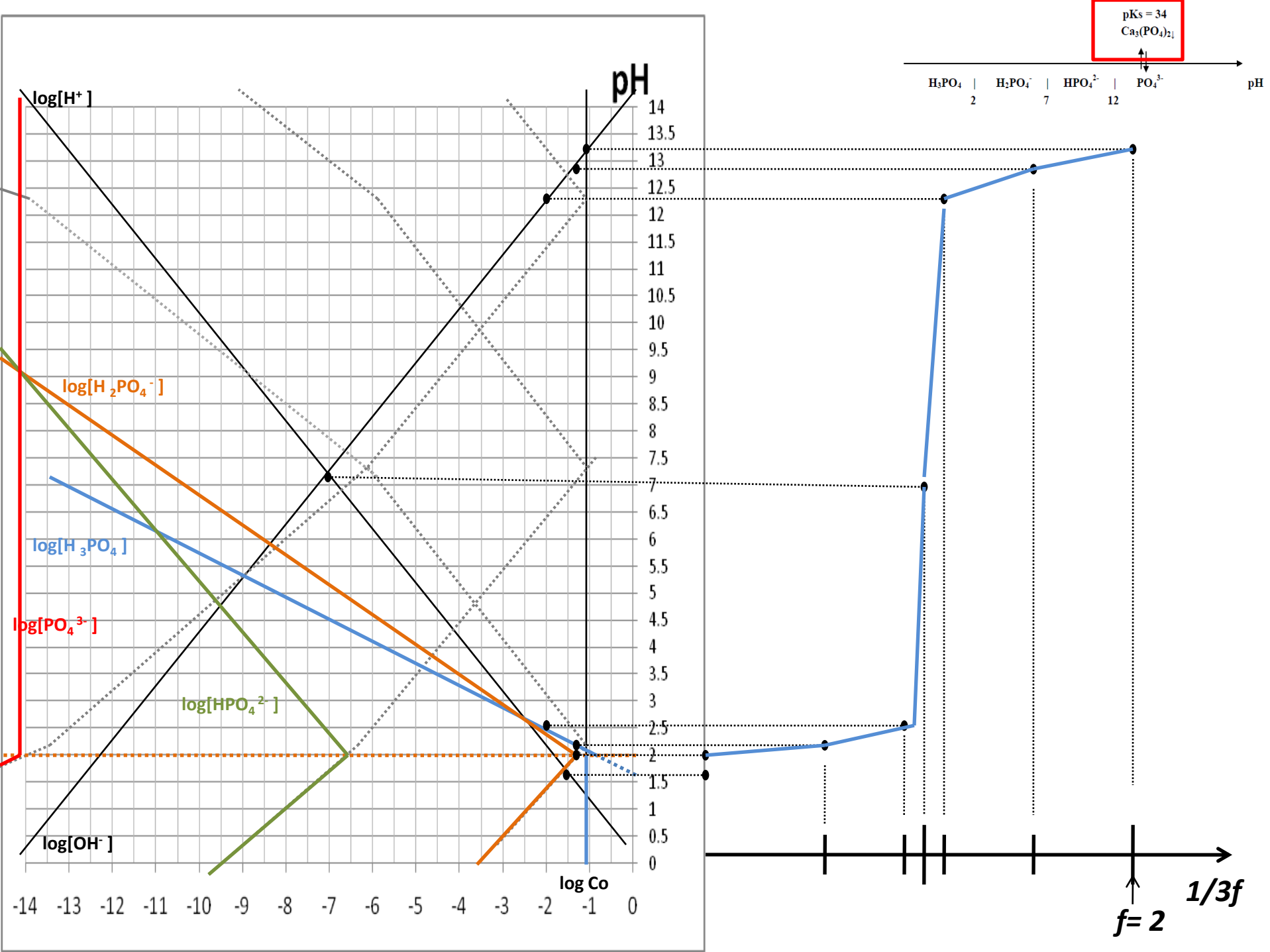


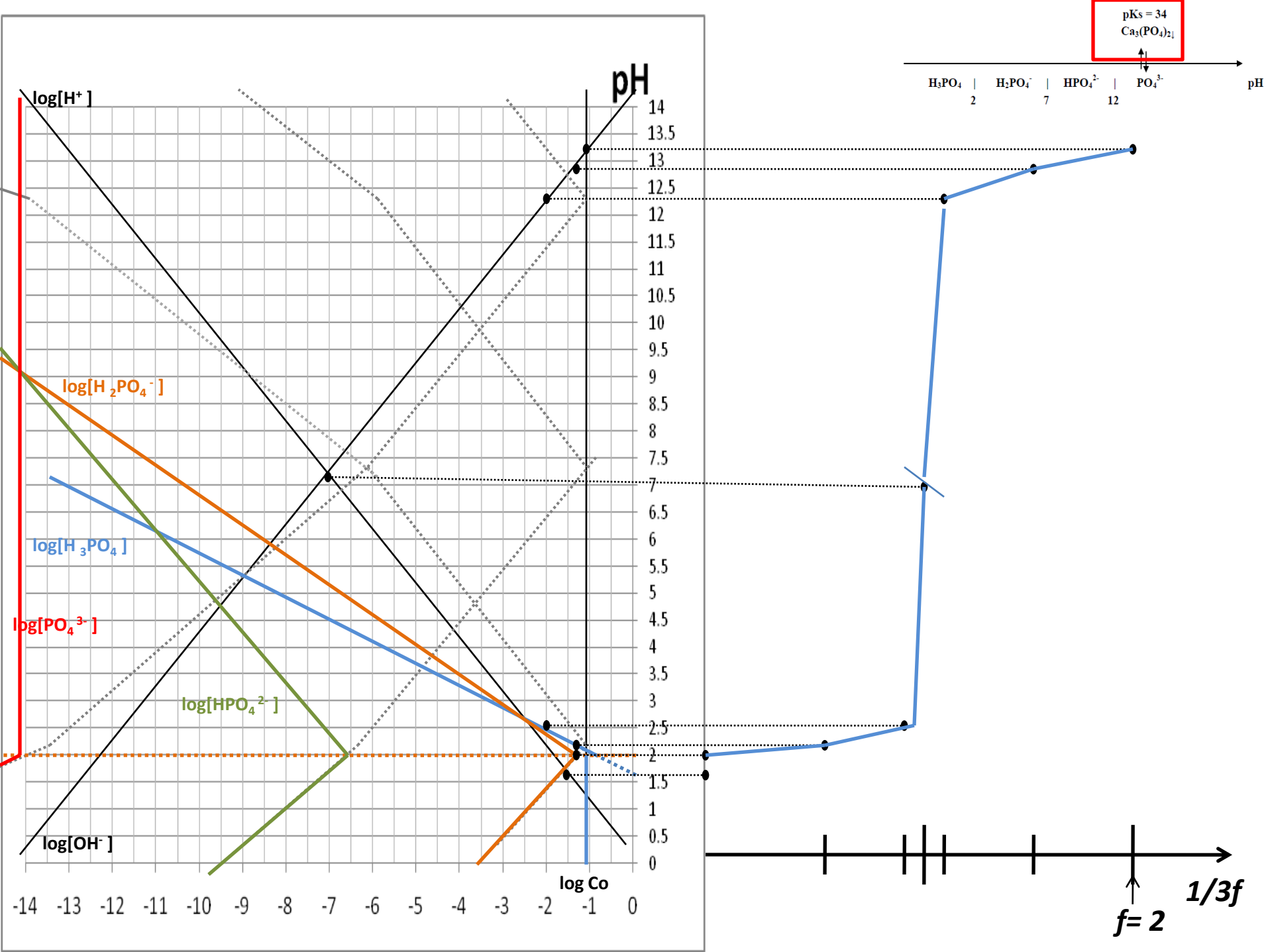


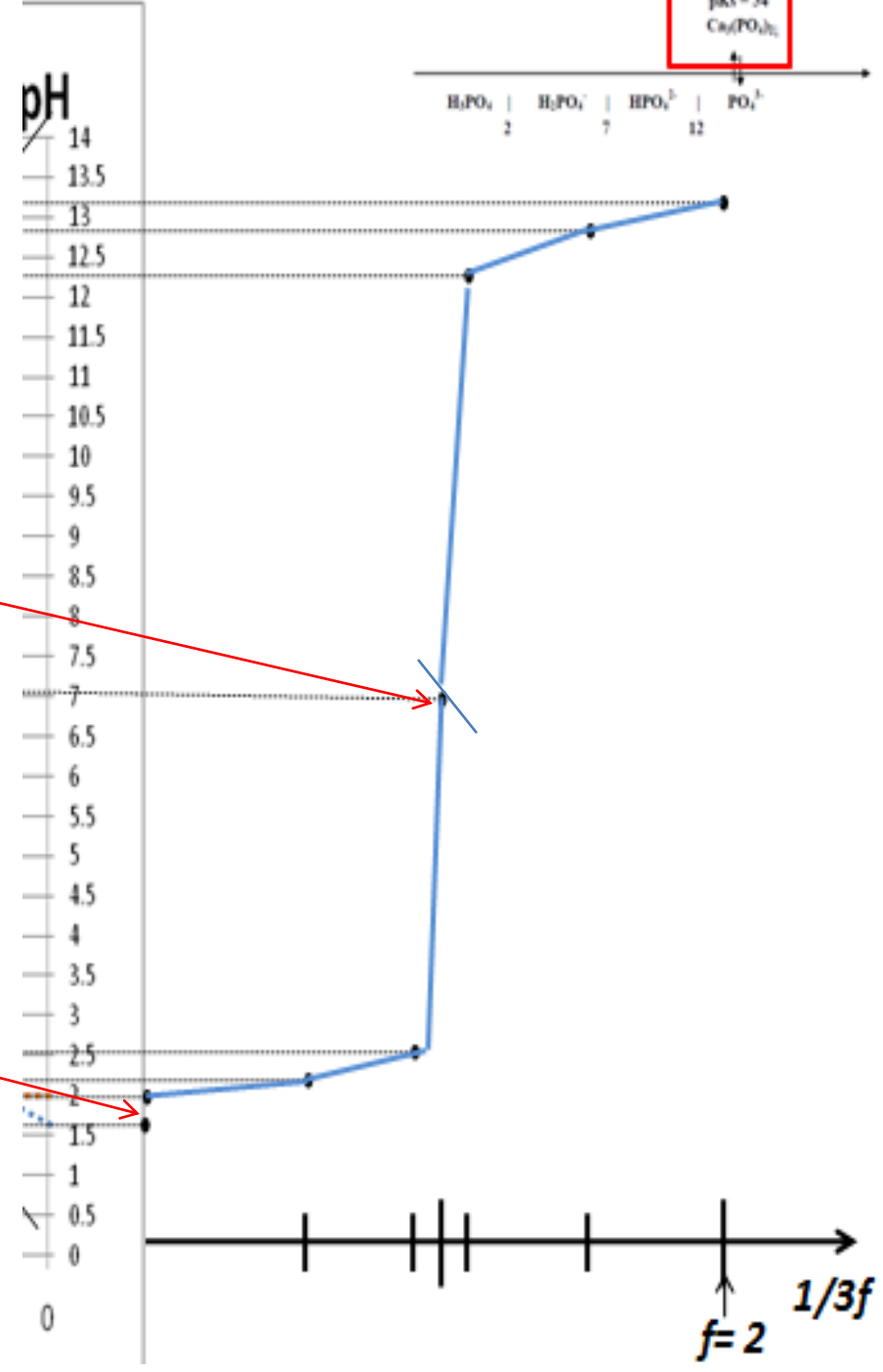
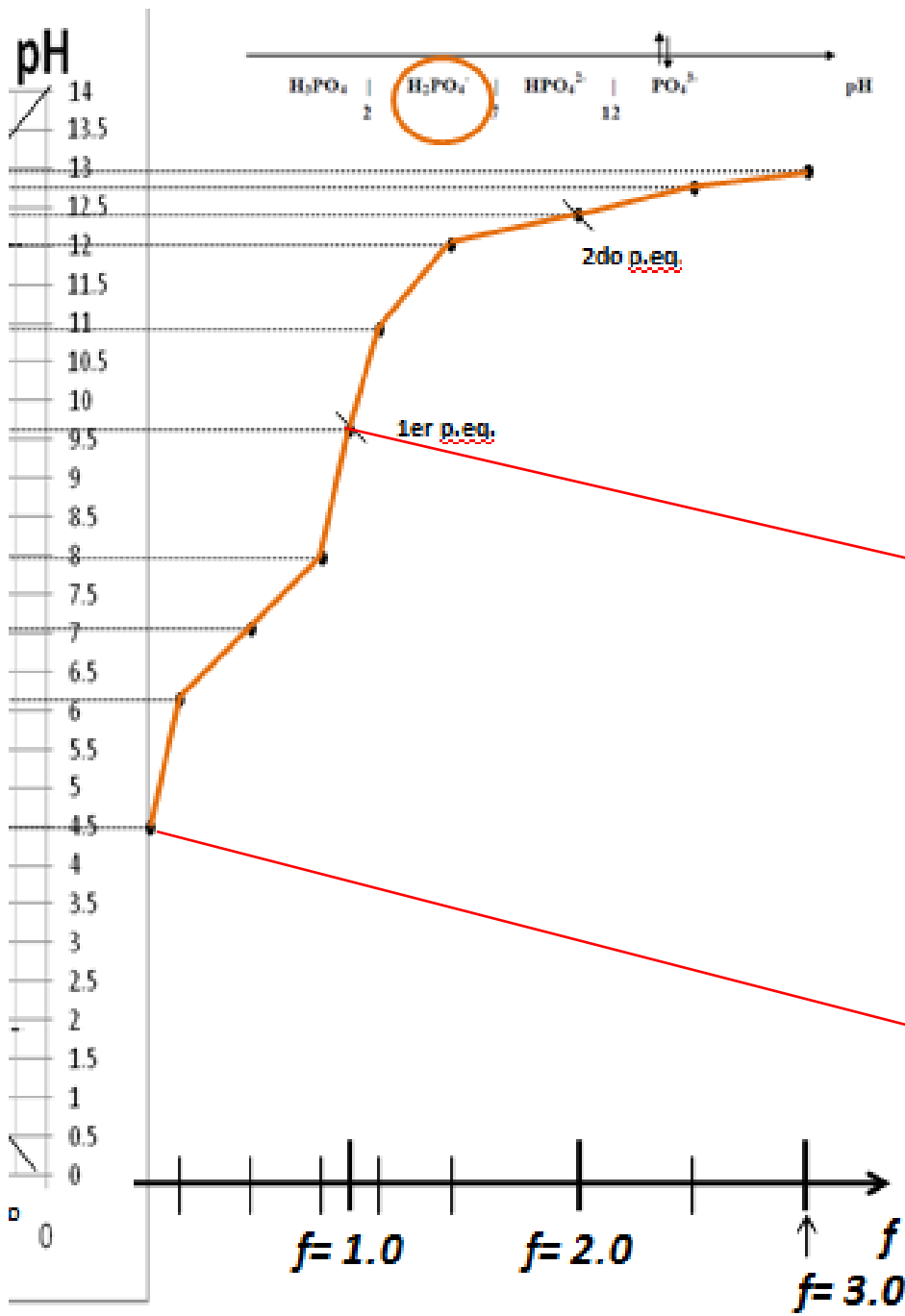












QUÍMICA ANALÍTICA

EXPRESIÓN GRÁFICA DE LAS REACCIONES QUÍMICAS

Reacciones en Disolución y en las Interfases
en Condiciones de Amortiguamiento Simple



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QA I