

## 第 16 章 电解质溶液

## 基本概念

1.  $(b_+/b^\ominus)\gamma_{b,+}$ ;  $(b_-/b^\ominus)\gamma_{b,-}$ ;  $b^\ominus = 1\text{mol}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$  的理想稀溶液。
2. 在电解质溶液中, 正负离子总是同时存在, 难以用实验方法测定单种离子的活度;  $(a_{b,+}^{v+}a_{b,-}^{v-})^{1/v}$ ;  

$$a_{b,\text{Bu}} = \frac{a_{b,+}^{v+}a_{b,-}^{v-}}{K_a}; a_{\pm}^v/K_a。$$
3.  $4^{1/3}(b/b^\ominus)\gamma_{\pm}$ ;  $4^{1/3}b$ ;  $4(b/b^\ominus)^3\gamma_{\pm}^3。$
4.  $\frac{1}{2}\sum_i b_i z_i^2$ ;  $0.7\text{mol}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}。$
5.  $\ln \gamma_{\pm} = Az_+z_- \sqrt{I}$ ; 强电解质稀溶液。
6.  $\gamma_{\pm,\text{NaCl}} > \gamma_{\pm,\text{MgCl}_2} > \gamma_{\pm,\text{MgSO}_4}。$
7. 离子迁移与电极反应。
8.  $\xi = \frac{n_B - n_{B0}}{\nu_B} = \frac{Q}{zF}$ ;  $96485\text{C}。$
9.  $n_{\text{电解后}} - n_{\text{电解前}} - \Delta n_{\text{电极反应}}。$
10.  $\kappa \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} 1/\rho$ ;  $\Lambda_m \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \kappa/c。$
11.  $\text{S}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}$ ;  $\text{S}\cdot\text{m}^2\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}。$
12. 50。
13.  $\Lambda_m^\infty = \nu_+ \lambda_+^\infty + \nu_- \lambda_-^\infty$ ;  $\lambda_{\text{H}^+}^\infty + \lambda_{\text{HCO}_3^-}^\infty。$
14.  $\Lambda_m/\Lambda_m^\infty$ ;  $c\Lambda_m^2/\Lambda_m^\infty(\Lambda_m^\infty - \Lambda_m)。$

## 计算题

1. 解:  $\Lambda_m^\infty(\text{KCl}) = \lambda_+^\infty(\text{K}^+) + \lambda_-^\infty(\text{Cl}^-)$   

$$= 73.5 \times 10^{-4} + 76.4 \times 10^{-4} \text{S}\cdot\text{m}^2\cdot\text{mol}^{-1} = 149.9 \times 10^{-4} \text{S}\cdot\text{m}^2\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$
  

$$\kappa(\text{KCl}) = c_{\text{KCl}}\Lambda_m(\text{KCl}) \approx c_{\text{KCl}}\Lambda_m^\infty(\text{KCl}) = 1 \times 149.9 \times 10^{-4} \text{S}\cdot\text{m}^{-1} = 149.9 \times 10^{-4} \text{S}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}$$
  

$$\Lambda_m^\infty(\text{CaCl}_2) = 2 \left[ \lambda_+^\infty \left( \frac{1}{2} \text{Ca}^{2+} \right) + \lambda_-^\infty(\text{Cl}^-) \right]$$
  

$$= 2(59.5 \times 10^{-4} + 76.4 \times 10^{-4}) \text{S}\cdot\text{m}^2\cdot\text{mol}^{-1} = 271.8 \times 10^{-4} \text{S}\cdot\text{m}^2\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$
  

$$\kappa(\text{CaCl}_2) = c_{\text{CaCl}_2}\Lambda_m \approx c_{\text{CaCl}_2}\Lambda_m^\infty = 2 \times 271.8 \times 10^{-4} \text{S}\cdot\text{m}^{-1} = 543.6 \times 10^{-4} \text{S}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}$$
2. 解:  $K_{\text{sp}}^\ominus = a_{\text{Ba}^{2+}}a_{\text{SO}_4^{2-}} = (b_{\text{Ba}^{2+}}/b^\ominus)\gamma_{b,\text{Ba}^{2+}} \cdot (b_{\text{SO}_4^{2-}}/b^\ominus)\gamma_{b,\text{SO}_4^{2-}}$   

$$= (b_{\text{Ba}^{2+}} \cdot b_{\text{SO}_4^{2-}})(\gamma_{b,\text{Ba}^{2+}} \cdot \gamma_{b,\text{SO}_4^{2-}})/(b^\ominus)^2$$
  

$$= b_{\text{Ba}^{2+}} \cdot b_{\text{SO}_4^{2-}} \cdot \gamma_{\pm}^2/(b^\ominus)^2$$
  

$$b_{\text{Ba}^{2+}} = K_{\text{sp}}^\ominus(b^\ominus)^2/(b_{\text{SO}_4^{2-}} \cdot \gamma_{\pm}^2)$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \sum_i b_i z_i^2 = \frac{1}{2} (0.001 \times 2 \times 1^2 + 0.001 \times 2^2) \text{ mol} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} = 0.003 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$$

(因为  $\text{Ba}^{2+}$  浓度很低, 所以在  $I$  的计算中可略去)

$$\ln \gamma_{\pm} = A z_+ z_- \sqrt{I} = 1.171 \times 2 \times (-2) \times \sqrt{0.003} = -0.2566$$

$$\gamma_{\pm} = 0.7737$$

$$b_{\text{Ba}^{2+}} = [0.9160 \times 10^{-10} \times 1^2 / (0.001 \times 0.7737^2)] \text{ mol} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} = 1.5302 \times 10^{-7} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$$