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## Equilibrium constants for hydrolysis and associated equilibria in critical compilations

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### Titanium(III)

Equilibrium reactions	lgK at infinite dilution and $T = 298\text{ K}$		
	Perrin, 1969	Baes and Mesmer, 1976	Brown and Ekberg, 2016
$\text{Ti}^{3+} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightleftharpoons \text{TiOH}^{2+} + \text{H}^+$	−1.29	−2.2	−1.65 ± 0.11
$2\text{Ti}^{3+} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightleftharpoons \text{Ti}_2(\text{OH})_2^{4+} + 2\text{H}^+$		−3.6	−2.64 ± 0.10

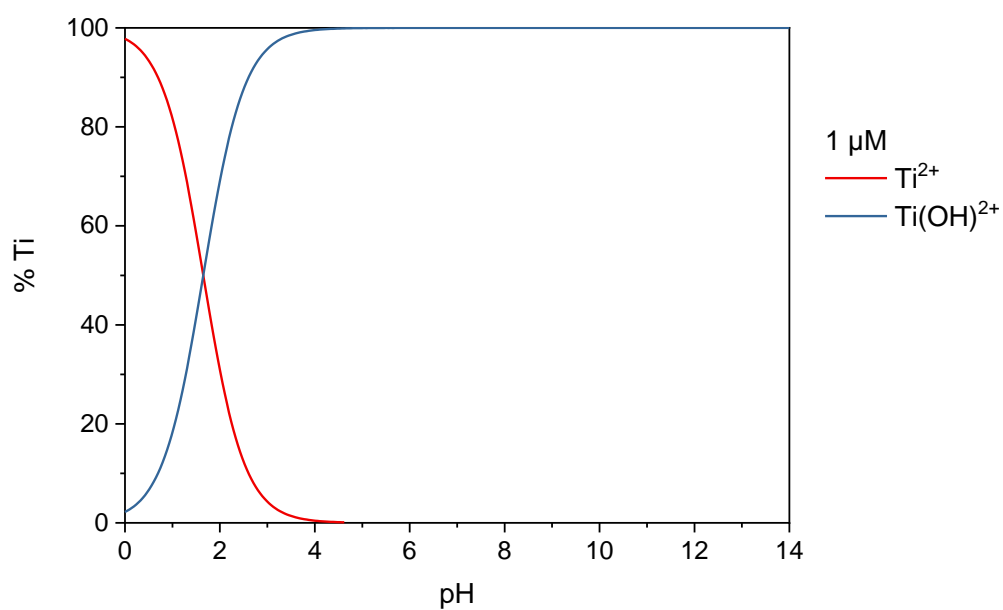
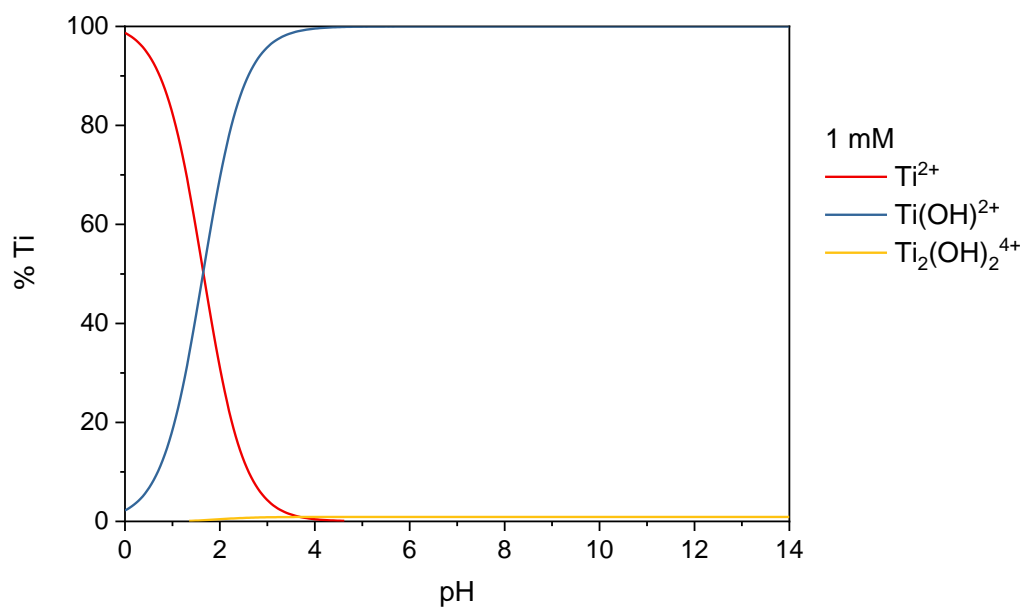
C.F. Baes and R.E. Mesmer, *The Hydrolysis of Cations*. Wiley, New York, 1976, p. 151.

P.L. Brown and C. Ekberg, *Hydrolysis of Metal Ions*. Wiley, 2016, pp. 433–442.

D.D. Perrin, *Dissociation Constants of Inorganic Acids and Bases in Aqueous Solutions*. International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry. Commission on Electroanalytical Chemistry. Butterworths, 1969, pp. 208.

# Distribution diagrams

These diagrams have been computed at two Ti(III) concentrations ( $1 \text{ mM} = 1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol L}^{-1}$  and  $1 \text{ }\mu\text{M} = 1 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mol L}^{-1}$ ) with the 'best' equilibrium constants above (in green). Calculations assume  $T = 298 \text{ K}$  for the limiting case of zero ionic strength (*i.e.*, even neglecting plotted ions).



Equilibrium constants for hydrolysis and associated equilibria in critical compilations

Titanium(IV)

Equilibrium reactions	lgK at infinite dilution and T = 298 K	
	Baes and Mesmer, 1976	Brown and Ekberg, 2016
$\text{Ti(OH)}_2^{2+} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightleftharpoons \text{Ti(OH)}_3^+ + \text{H}^+$	$\leq -2.3$	
$\text{Ti(OH)}_2^{2+} + 2 \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightleftharpoons \text{Ti(OH)}_4 + 2 \text{H}^+$	-4.8	
$\text{TiO}^{2+} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightleftharpoons \text{TiOOH}^+ + \text{H}^+$		$-2.48 \pm 0.10$
$\text{TiO}^{2+} + 2 \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightleftharpoons \text{TiO(OH)}_2 + 2 \text{H}^+$		$-5.49 \pm 0.14$
$\text{TiO}^{2+} + 3 \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightleftharpoons \text{TiO(OH)}_3^- + 3 \text{H}^+$		$-17.4 \pm 0.5$
$\text{TiO(OH)}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightleftharpoons \text{TiO(OH)}_3^- + \text{H}^+$		$-11.9 \pm 0.5$
$\text{TiO}_2(\text{c}) + 2 \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightleftharpoons \text{Ti(OH)}_4$	$\sim -4.8$	
$\text{TiO}_2(\text{s}) + \text{H}^+ \rightleftharpoons \text{TiOOH}^+$		$-6.06 \pm 0.30$
$\text{TiO}_2(\text{s}) + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightleftharpoons \text{TiO(OH)}_2$		$-9.02 \pm 0.02$
$\text{TiO}_2(\text{s}) + 4 \text{H}^+ \rightleftharpoons \text{Ti}^{4+} + 2 \text{H}_2\text{O}$		$-3.56 \pm 0.10$

C.F. Baes and R.E. Mesmer, The Hydrolysis of Cations. Wiley, New York, 1976, p. 151.  
P.L. Brown and C. Ekberg, Hydrolysis of Metal Ions. Wiley, 2016, pp. 433–442.

# Distribution diagrams

These diagrams have been computed at two Ti(IV) concentrations ( $1 \text{ mM} = 1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol L}^{-1}$  and  $1 \text{ }\mu\text{M} = 1 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mol L}^{-1}$ ) with the 'best' equilibrium constants above (in green). Calculations assume  $T = 298 \text{ K}$  for the limiting case of zero ionic strength (*i.e.*, even neglecting plotted ions).

