

§ 2-2 分布系数、副反应系数及条件平衡常数

分析化学所面临的是控制怎样的介质条件使被测物按着即定的反应定量完成，同时尽可能使共存组分不参与反应。所面对的体系中有多种平衡同时存在，提出了处理平衡问题的新方法。

一、分析浓度与平衡浓度

分析浓度:某物质在溶液中存在各种型体平衡浓度之和。用 c 表示。

在分析体系中常有各种电解质，加入试剂或被测物时，不是以单一型体存在。

如 HAc 在水中有 HAc , Ac⁻

$$\text{总浓度 } c_{\text{HAc}} = [\text{HAc}] + [\text{Ac}^-]$$

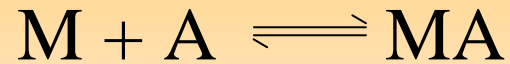
H₃A 在水中

$$c_{\text{A}} = c_{\text{H}_3\text{A}} = [\text{H}_3\text{A}] + [\text{H}_2\text{A}] + [\text{HA}] + [\text{A}^-]$$

将 M 加入到含有配体 X 的体系内

$$c_{\text{M}} = [\text{M}] + [\text{MX}] + [\text{MX}_2] + [\text{MX}_3] + [\text{MX}_4]$$

如果M与A进行滴定反应，称主反应



将H₃A和M同时引入含X的体系，则

$$c_A = [H_3A] + [H_2A] + [HA] + [A] + [MA]$$

$$c_M = [M] + [MX] + [MX_2] + [MX_3] + [MX_4] + [MA]$$

将除产物MA以外的平衡浓度的总和记为[A']和[M']

$$[A'] = [H_3A] + [H_2A] + [HA] + [A]$$

$$c_A = [A'] + [MA]$$

$$[M'] = [M] + [MX] + [MX_2] + [MX_3] + [MX_4]$$

$$c_M = [M'] + [MA]$$

[A'], [M']被称为总平衡浓度

二、分布系数

浓度为 c 的 HA 水溶液，各型体的分布情况

$$\begin{aligned}c_{\text{HA}} &= [\text{HA}] + [\text{A}^-] = [\text{HA}] + \frac{K_a [\text{HA}]}{[\text{H}^+]} \\ &= [\text{HA}] \cdot \left(1 + \frac{K_a}{[\text{H}^+]}\right) = [\text{HA}] \cdot \frac{[\text{H}^+] + K_a}{[\text{H}^+]}\end{aligned}$$

定义 $\frac{[\text{H}_i\text{A}]}{c_{\text{A}}} = \delta_i$ 为分布系数，即某型体的平衡浓度在分析浓度中占的分数

$$\begin{aligned}\delta_1 &= \frac{[\text{HA}]}{c_{\text{HA}}} = \frac{[\text{H}]}{[\text{H}] + K_a} \\ \delta_0 &= \frac{[\text{A}^-]}{c_{\text{HA}}} = \frac{K_a}{[\text{H}] + K_a}\end{aligned}$$

结论： δ_i 只是 $[\text{H}^+]$ 的函数，知道 pH 即可求 δ ， $[\text{H}_i\text{A}] = \delta_i c$
求平衡浓度的一种途径

例 计算 pH = 4.0, pH = 8.0 时 0.1 mol/L HAc 溶液的[HAc], [Ac⁻].

解：pH = 4.0

$$\delta_1 = \frac{10^{-4}}{10^{-4} + 10^{-4.74}} = \frac{10^{-4}}{10^{-3.93}} = 10^{-0.07} = 0.85$$

$$\delta_0 = 0.15$$

$$[\text{HAc}] = 0.085 \text{ (mol/L)}, \quad [\text{Ac}^-] = 0.015 \text{ (mol/L)}$$

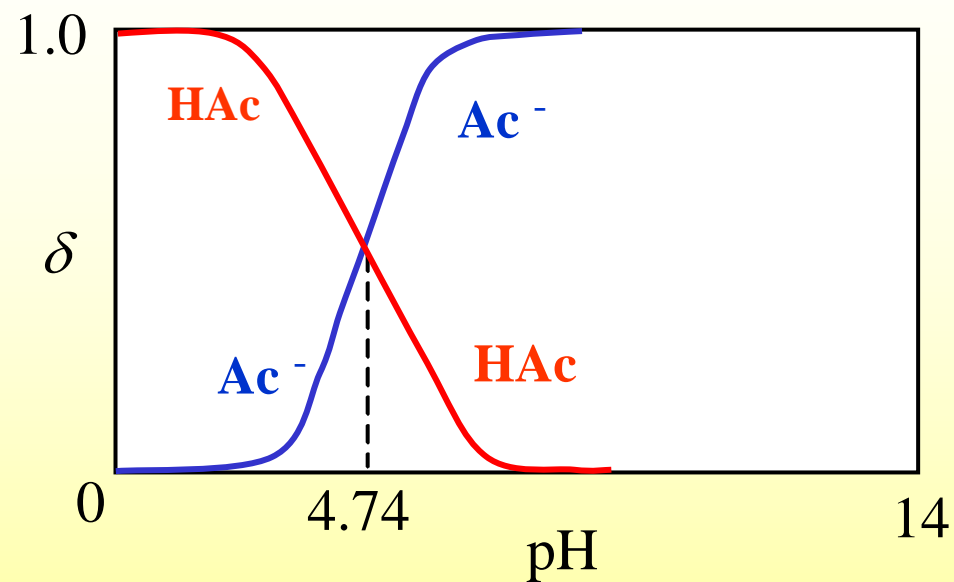
pH = 8.0

$$\delta_1 = \frac{10^{-8}}{10^{-8} + 10^{-4.74}} = 10^{-3.26}$$

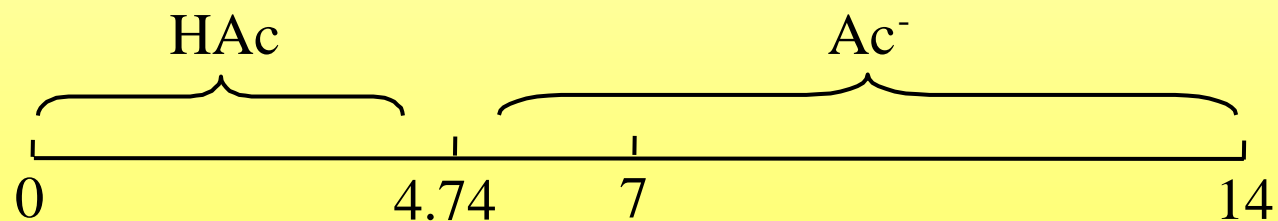
$$\delta_0 = 1$$

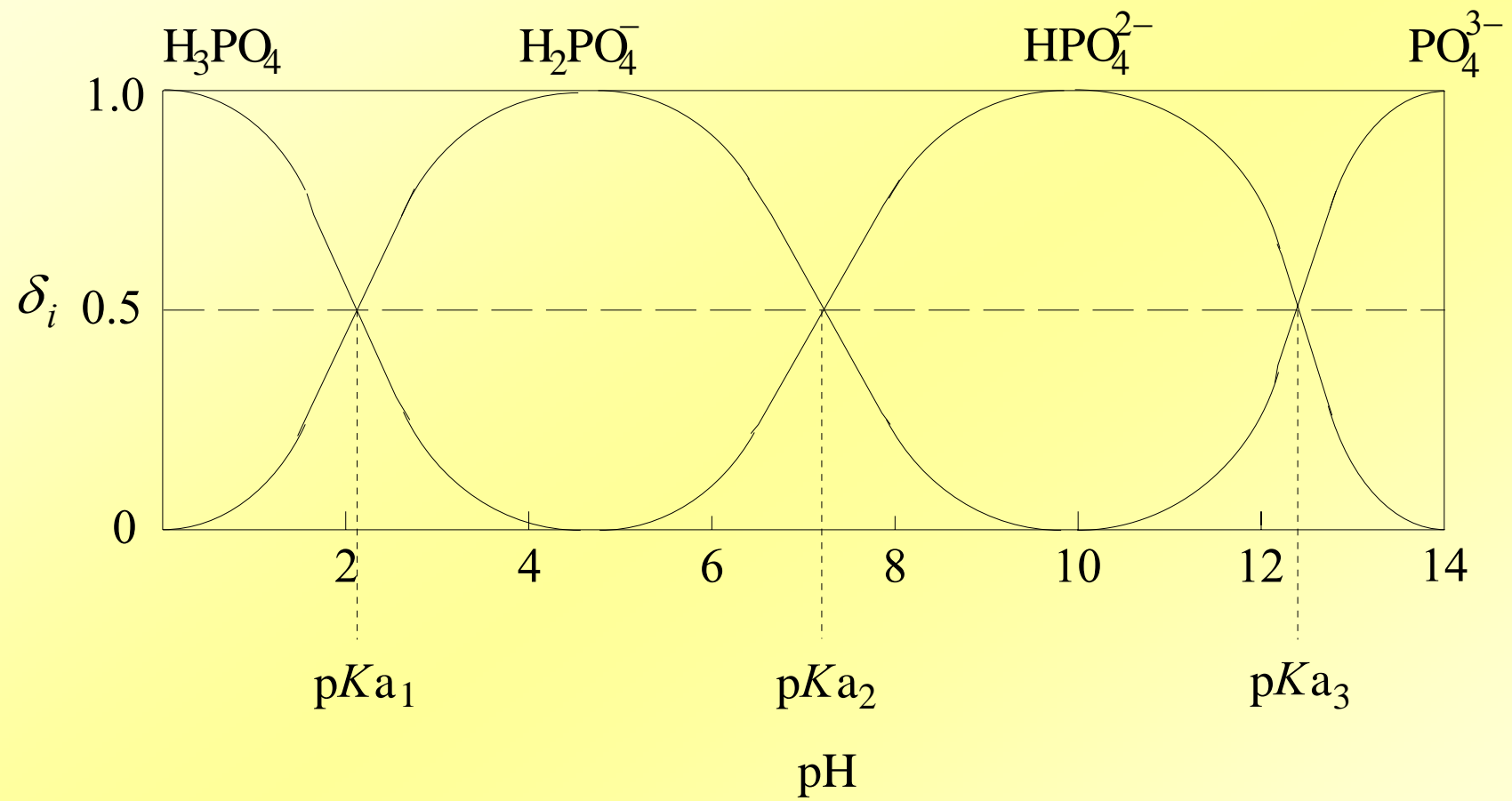
$$[\text{HAc}] = 10^{-4.26} \text{ (mol/L)}, \quad [\text{Ac}^-] = 0.1 \text{ (mol/L)}$$

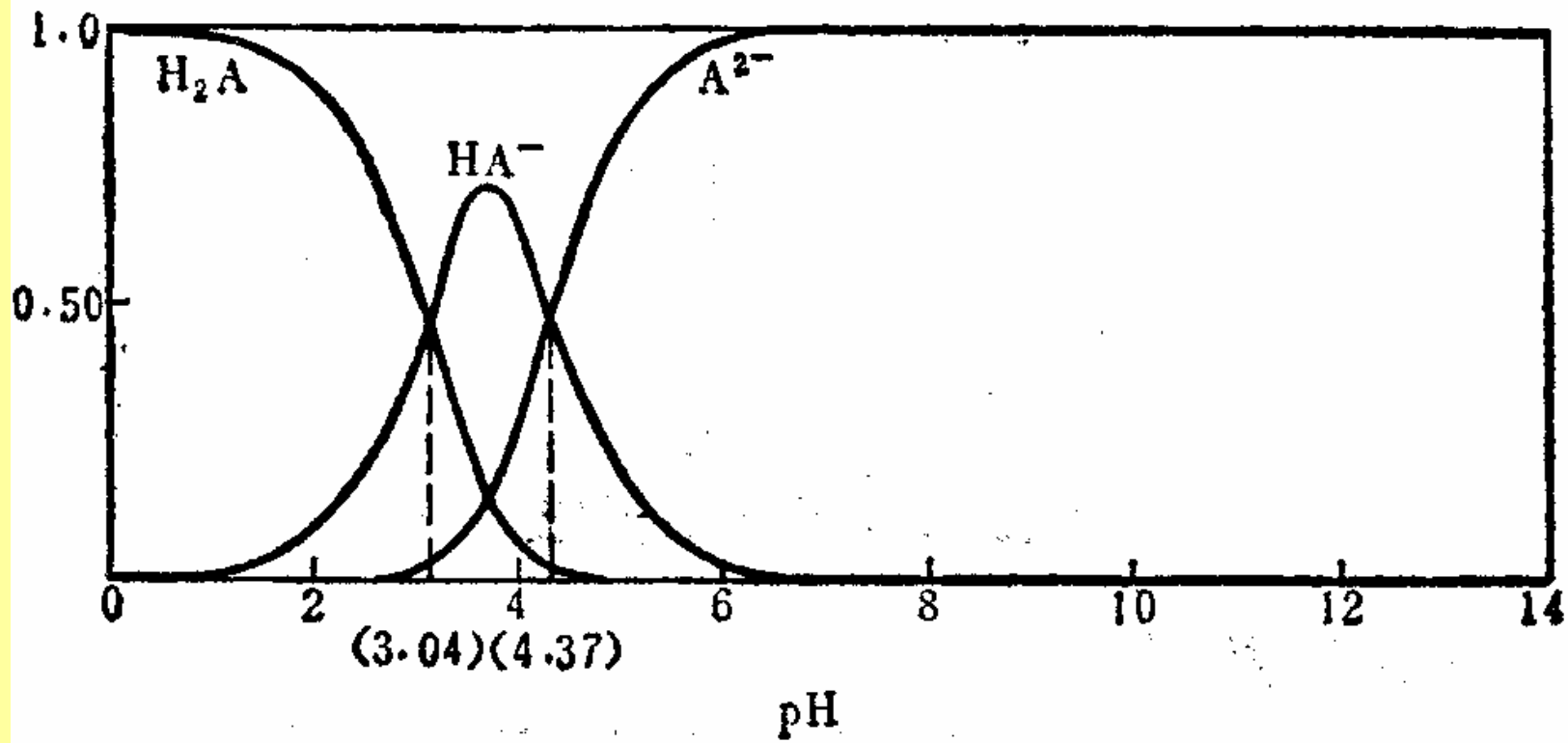
将 δ 对pH作图可得分布系数曲线



简化后可得优势区域图







酒石酸

对于H₃A

$$\beta_1^H = \frac{1}{K_{a_3}}, \quad \beta_2^H = \frac{1}{K_{a_3} K_{a_2}}, \quad \beta_3^H = \frac{1}{K_{a_3} K_{a_2} K_{a_1}}$$

$$\delta_0 = \frac{1}{1 + \beta_1^H [H] + \beta_2^H [H]^2 + \beta_3^H [H]^3}$$

$$\delta_1 = \frac{\beta_1^H [H]}{1 + \beta_1^H [H] + \beta_2^H [H]^2 + \beta_3^H [H]^3}$$

$$\delta_2 = \frac{\beta_2^H [H]^2}{1 + \beta_1^H [H] + \beta_2^H [H]^2 + \beta_3^H [H]^3}$$

$$\delta_3 = \frac{\beta_3^H [H]^3}{1 + \beta_1^H [H] + \beta_2^H [H]^2 + \beta_3^H [H]^3}$$

$$\delta_i = \frac{\beta_i^H [H]^i}{\sum \beta_i^H [H]^i} \quad (\beta_0^H = 1)$$

M与X络合

$$\delta_i = \frac{[MX_i]}{c_M} = \frac{\beta_i [X]^i}{\sum \beta_i [X]^i}$$

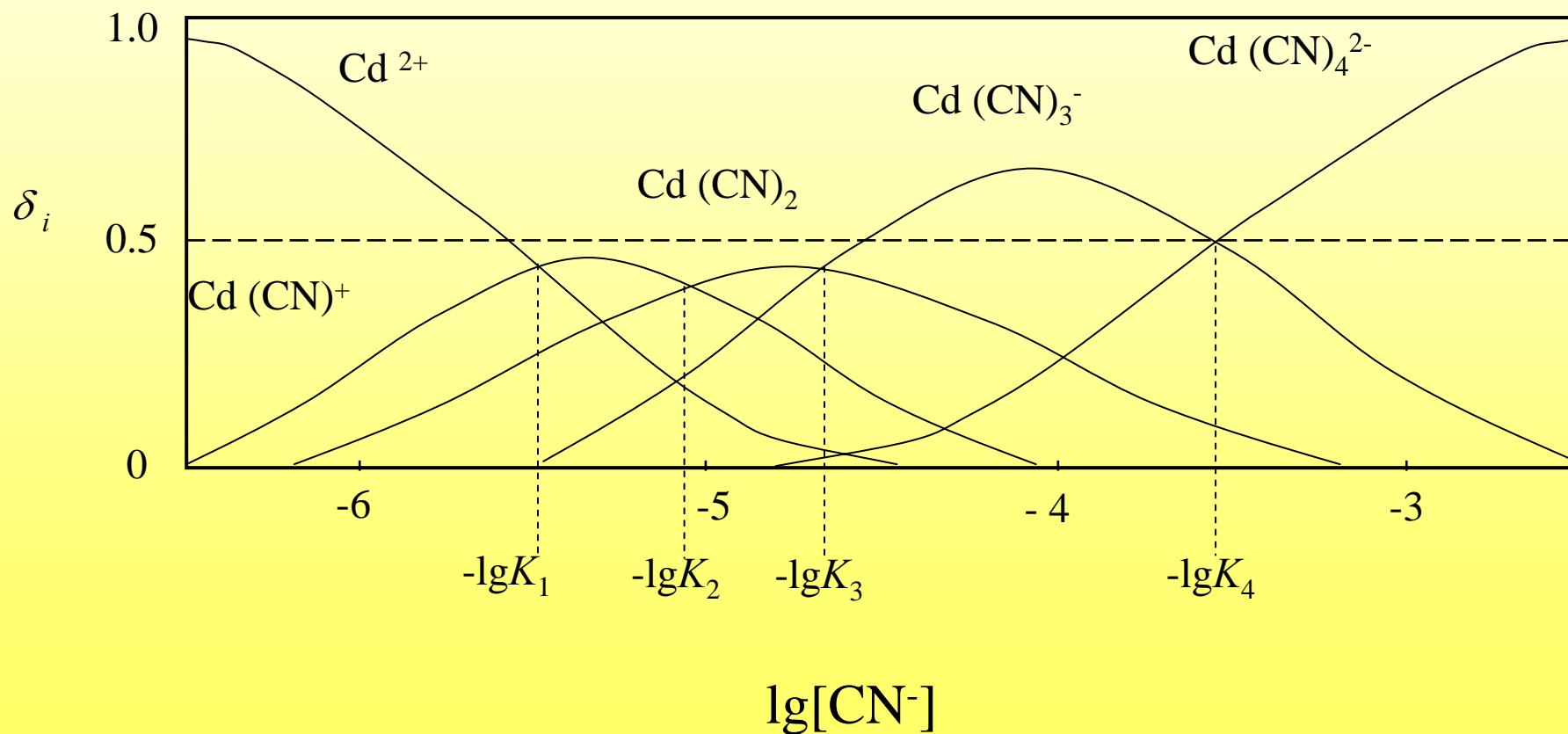
例 Cd与CN⁻的配合物，lgβ₁ - lgβ₄ = 5.48, 10.60, 15.23, 18.78，当[CN⁻] = 10⁻⁴ mol/L时，求各型体分布系数。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \delta_0 &= \frac{1}{1 + \beta_1[\text{CN}^-] + \beta_2[\text{CN}^-]^2 + \beta_3[\text{CN}^-]^3 + \beta_4[\text{CN}^-]^4} \\ &= \frac{1}{1 + 10^{5.48-4} + 10^{10.6-8} + 10^{15.23-12} + 10^{18.78-16}} \\ &= \frac{1}{1 + 10^{1.48} + 10^{2.6} + 10^{3.23} + 10^{2.78}} = \frac{1}{10^{3.44}} = 10^{-3.44} \end{aligned}$$

$$\delta_1 = \frac{10^{1.48}}{10^{3.44}} = 10^{-1.96} \qquad \delta_3 = \frac{10^{3.23}}{10^{3.44}} = 10^{-0.21} = 0.62$$

$$\delta_2 = \frac{10^{2.6}}{10^{3.44}} = 10^{-0.84} = 0.16 \qquad \delta_4 = \frac{10^{2.78}}{10^{3.44}} = 10^{-0.66} = 0.22$$

δ 只与 $[\text{CN}^-]$ 有关，可作 $\delta \sim [\text{CN}^-]$ 图。由于 K 值较接近，因此总是几种型体共存。



三、副反应系数和条件平衡常数

1. 条件平衡常数与副反应系数的关系

当试剂和被测物在分析体系中不止有一种型体时，在主反应达平衡时，试剂、被测物、产物的各型体均达到平衡，实际的平衡状态不能用 K 表示，需要有一种用总平衡浓度表达的平衡常数，即条件平衡常数 K' ，或称表观平衡常数。

$$K'_{MA} = \frac{[MA']}{[M'][A']}$$

为了找到 K' 与 K 之间的关系，定义副反应系数酸效应系数

$$\alpha_{A(H)} = \frac{[A']}{[A]} = \frac{[A] + [HA] + [H_2A] + \dots}{[A]} = \sum_i {}^H_i [H]^i$$

$$\left({}^H_0 = 1 \right)$$

络合效应系数

$$\alpha_{M(X)} = \frac{[M']}{[M]} = \sum \beta_i [X]^i \quad (\beta_0 = 1)$$

对于 $\alpha_{MA(H)} = \frac{[MA']}{[MA]} = \sum \beta_i [H]^i$, 通常不考虑此副反应

$$\alpha_{MA(H)} = 1$$

$$[M'] = \alpha_{M(X)} [M]$$

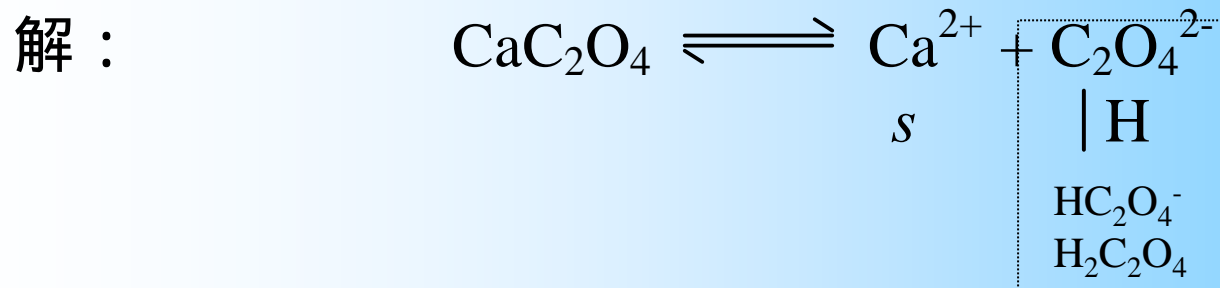
$$[A'] = \alpha_{A(H)} [A]$$

$$[MA'] = \alpha_{MA(H)} [MA]$$

$$K'_{MA} = \frac{[MA] \alpha_{MA(H)}}{[M][A] \alpha_{M(X)} \alpha_{A(H)}} = K_{MA} \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha_{M(X)} \alpha_{A(H)}}$$

$$\lg K'_{MA} = \lg K_{MA} - \lg \alpha_{M(X)} - \lg \alpha_{A(H)}$$

例 求 CaC_2O_4 在 $\text{pH} = 4$ 缓冲溶液中的溶解度。



在水中 $K_{\text{sp}} = [\text{Ca}^{2+}][\text{C}_2\text{O}_4^{2-}]$

溶解度 $s = \sqrt{K_{\text{sp}}} = 4.5 \times 10^{-5}$

有副反应时，用条件溶度积

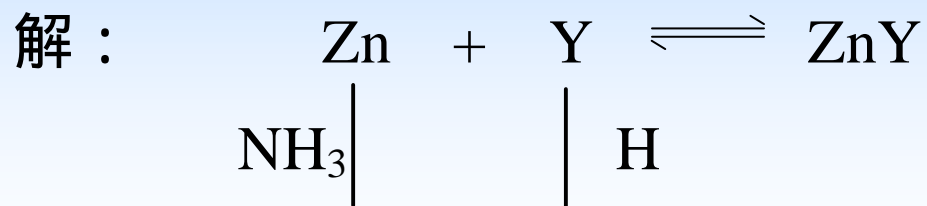
$$s^2 = K'_{\text{sp}} = [\text{Ca}^{2+}][\text{C}_2\text{O}_4^{2-}] = K_{\text{sp}} \cdot \alpha_{\text{C}_2\text{O}_4^{2-}(\text{H})}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_{\text{C}_2\text{O}_4^{2-}(\text{H})} &= 1 + \beta_1^{\text{H}}[\text{H}] + \beta_2^{\text{H}}[\text{H}]^2 \\ &= 1 + 10^{4.19} \times 10^{-4} + 10^{5.41} \times 10^{-8} = 2.55 \end{aligned}$$

$$K'_{\text{sp}} = K_{\text{sp}} \cdot \alpha_{\text{C}_2\text{O}_4^{2-}(\text{H})} = 2.0 \times 10^{-9} \times 2.55 = 5.1 \times 10^{-9}$$

$$s = \sqrt{K'_{\text{sp}}} = 7.1 \times 10^{-5} (\text{mol/L})$$

例 计算 $\text{pH} = 8.0$, $[\text{NH}_3] = 10^{-2.28} \text{ mol/L}$ 溶液中 ZnY 的条件稳定常数。



$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_{\text{Zn}(\text{NH}_3)} &= 1 + \beta_1[\text{NH}_3] + \beta_2[\text{NH}_3]^2 + \beta_3[\text{NH}_3]^3 + \beta_4[\text{NH}_3]^4 \\ &= 1 + 10^{2.37-2.28} + 10^{4.81-4.56} + 10^{7.31-6.84} + 10^{9.46-9.13} \\ &= 1 + 10^{0.09} + 10^{0.25} + 10^{0.47} + 10^{0.33} = 9.1 = 10^{0.96} \end{aligned}$$

查表 $\lg \alpha_{\text{Y}(\text{H})} = 2.27$

$$\begin{aligned} \lg K'_{\text{ZnY}} &= \lg K_{\text{ZnY}} - \lg \alpha_{\text{Y}(\text{H})} - \lg \alpha_{\text{Zn}(\text{NH}_3)} \\ &= 16.50 - 2.27 - 0.96 = 13.27 \end{aligned}$$

例 求在 1 mol/L HCl 介质中 $\text{Fe}^{3+} + e \rightleftharpoons \text{Fe}^{2+}$ 的条件电位。

解： $\alpha_{\text{Fe}^{2+}(\text{Cl})} = 1 + \beta_1[\text{Cl}] = 1 + 10^{0.4} = 3.5$

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha_{\text{Fe}^{3+}(\text{Cl})} &= 1 + \beta_1[\text{Cl}] + \beta_2[\text{Cl}]^2 + \beta_3[\text{Cl}]^3 \\ &= 1 + 10^{0.6} + 10^{0.7} + 10^{-0.7} = 10.2\end{aligned}$$

$$E_{\text{Fe}^{3+}/\text{Fe}^{2+}} = E^\theta + \frac{0.059}{n} \lg \frac{[\text{Fe}^{3+}]}{[\text{Fe}^{2+}]} = E^\theta + \frac{0.059}{1} \lg \frac{c_{\text{Fe}^{3+}} \alpha_{\text{Fe}^{2+}(\text{Cl})}}{c_{\text{Fe}^{2+}} \alpha_{\text{Fe}^{3+}(\text{Cl})}}$$

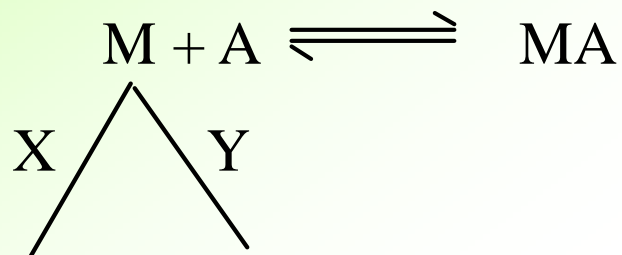
$$= E^\theta + 0.059 \lg \frac{\alpha_{\text{Fe}^{2+}(\text{Cl})}}{\alpha_{\text{Fe}^{3+}(\text{Cl})}} + 0.059 \lg \frac{c_{\text{Fe}^{3+}}}{c_{\text{Fe}^{2+}}}$$

$$\therefore E^{\theta'} = E^\theta + 0.059 \lg \frac{\alpha_{\text{Fe}^{2+}(\text{Cl})}}{\alpha_{\text{Fe}^{3+}(\text{Cl})}}$$

$$= 0.771 + 0.059 \lg \frac{3.5}{10.2} = 0.744 \quad (\text{V})$$

2. 复杂情况下的副反应系数

(1) M 有两个副反应同时存在



$$[\text{M}'] = [\text{M}] + [\text{MX}] + [\text{MX}_2] + \dots + [\text{MX}_n] \\ + [\text{MY}] + [\text{MY}_2] + \dots + [\text{MY}_m]$$

$$\alpha_{\text{M}} = \frac{[\text{M}']}{[\text{M}]} = \sum_{i=1}^n \beta_i [\text{X}]^i + \sum_{j=1}^m \beta_j [\text{Y}]^j - 1 = \alpha_{\text{M}(\text{X})} + \alpha_{\text{M}(\text{Y})} - 1$$

若配体有 l 种

$$\alpha_{\text{M}} = \alpha_{\text{M}(1)} + \alpha_{\text{M}(2)} + \dots + \alpha_{\text{M}(l)} - (l-1)$$

这就是副反应系数的加和性。

例 Zn^{2+} 溶液 $\text{pH} = 10.0$, 游离氨 0.1 mol/L , 求 α_{Zn} 。
已知 $\lg \alpha_{\text{Zn(OH)}} = 2.4$ 。

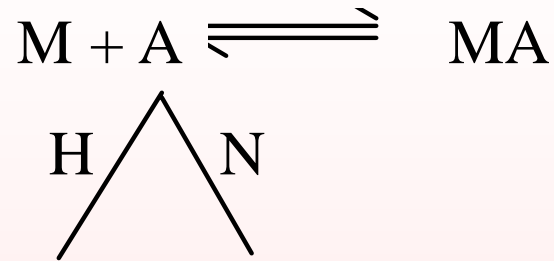
Zn-NH_3 络合物 $\lg \beta_1 \sim \lg \beta_4 : 2.27, 4.61, 7.01, 9.06$

解：

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha_{\text{Zn(NH}_3)} &= 1 + \beta_1[\text{NH}_3] + \beta_2[\text{NH}_3]^2 + \beta_3[\text{NH}_3]^3 + \beta_4[\text{NH}_3]^4 \\ &= 1 + 10^{2.27-1} + 10^{4.61-2} + 10^{7.01-3} + 10^{9.06-4} \\ &= 10^{4.01} + 10^{5.06} = 10^{5.10}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha_{\text{Zn}} &= \alpha_{\text{Zn(NH}_3)} + \alpha_{\text{Zn(OH)}} - 1 \\ &= 10^{5.10} + 10^{2.4} - 1 = 10^{5.10}\end{aligned}$$

(2) 一种试剂与两种物质反应

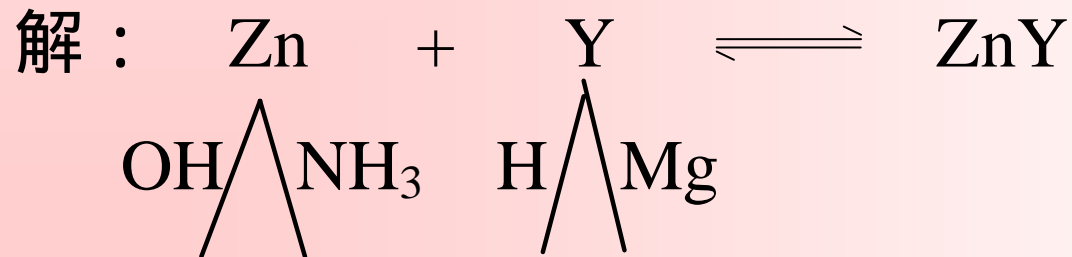


将 A 与 N 的反应视为副反应

$$\alpha_{A(N)} = 1 + \beta_1 [N] = 1 + K_{NA} [N]$$

$$\alpha_A = \alpha_{A(H)} + \alpha_{A(N)} - 1$$

例 0.02 mol/L EDTA 滴 Zn^{2+} 、 Mg^{2+} 中 Zn^{2+} ，pH = 10，
终点时 $[NH_3] = 0.1 \text{ mol/L}$ ，求 K'_{ZnY} 。已知 $\lg \alpha_{Y(H)} = 0.45$ 。



$$\alpha_{Y(\text{Mg})} = 1 + \beta_1[\text{Mg}] = 1 + K_{\text{MgY}}[\text{Mg}] = 1 + 10^{8.7} \times 0.01 = 10^{6.7}$$

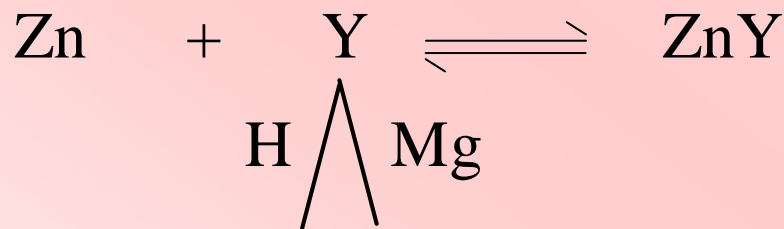
$$\alpha_Y = \alpha_{Y(\text{H})} + \alpha_{Y(\text{Mg})} - 1 = \alpha_{Y(\text{Mg})} = 10^{6.7}$$

由上例知 $\alpha_{\text{Zn}} = 10^{5.1}$

$$\lg K'_{\text{ZnY}} = 16.5 - 5.1 - 6.7 = 4.7$$

不能滴

若 pH = 5.0



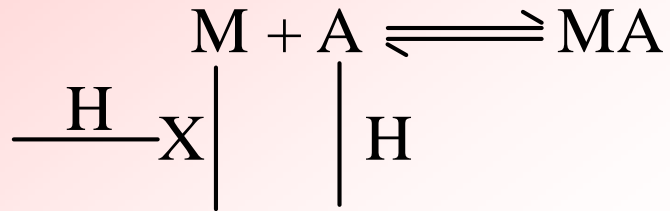
$$\lg \alpha_{Y(\text{H})} = 6.45$$

$$\alpha_{Y(\text{Mg})} = 1 + K[\text{Mg}] = 1 + 10^{8.7} \times 0.01 = 10^{6.7}$$

$$\alpha_Y = 10^{6.45} + 10^{6.70} = 10^{6.9}$$

$$\lg K'_{\text{ZnY}} = 16.5 - 6.9 = 9.6$$

(3) X 可质子化 (副反应的副反应)



求 $\alpha_{\text{M}(\text{X})}$ 时必须知道 $[\text{X}]$: $\alpha_{\text{M}(\text{X})} = \sum \beta_i [\text{X}]^i$

X 无质子化时, 一般 $c_{\text{X}} \gg c_{\text{M}}$, $[\text{X}] \approx c_{\text{X}}$

X 有质子化时, $[\text{X}'] = c_{\text{X}}$

$$[\text{X}] = \frac{[\text{X}']}{\alpha_{\text{X}(\text{H})}} = \frac{c_{\text{X}}}{\alpha_{\text{X}(\text{H})}}$$

或 $[\text{X}] = c_{\text{X}} \delta_{\text{X}}$

例 0.02 mol/L EDTA 滴定 pH = 10, $c_{\text{NH}_3} = 0.2 \text{ mol/L}$ 的 0.02 mol/L Zn^{2+} , 求 K'_{ZnY} 。

解： $\text{Zn} + \text{Y} \rightleftharpoons \text{ZnY}$



pH = 10, $\lg \alpha_{\text{Y(H)}} = 0.45$, $\lg \alpha_{\text{Zn(OH)}} = 2.4$

$$[\text{NH}_3] = \frac{[\text{NH}_3']}{\alpha_{\text{NH}_3}} = \frac{c_{\text{NH}_3}}{1 + [\text{H}]\beta_1^{\text{H}}} = \frac{0.1}{1 + 10^{-10} \cdot 10^{9.4}} = 10^{-1.1}$$

$$\text{或： } [\text{NH}_3] = c\delta_0 = c \frac{K_a}{K_a + [\text{H}]} = 0.1 \times \frac{10^{-9.4}}{10^{-10} + 10^{-9.4}} = 10^{-1.1}$$

$$\alpha_{\text{Zn(NH}_3)} = 1 + 10^{7.01-3.3} + 10^{9.06-4.4} = 10^{4.71} = \alpha_{\text{Zn}}$$

$$\lg K'_{\text{ZnY}} = \lg K_{\text{ZnY}} - \lg \alpha_{\text{Zn}} - \lg \alpha_{\text{Y(H)}} = 16.5 - 4.71 - 0.45 = 11.34$$

