

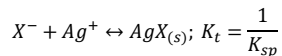
## Analizna kemija I

### 6. Obarjalne titracije

#### Obarjalne titracije

- Za obarjalne titracije lahko uporabimo večino reakcij, ki so uporabne v gravimetriji.

➤ **Argentometrične** titracije: titracije s standardno raztopino  $\text{AgNO}_3$ :



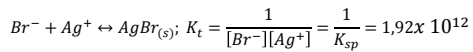
- Titracijsko krivuljo  $pX = f(V_{\text{AgNO}_3})$  izračunamo iz enačbe za **električno nevtralnost**:

$$[\text{Ag}^+] + [\text{Na}^+] = [\text{X}^-] + [\text{NO}_3^-]$$

$$[\text{Na}^+] = C_{\text{NaX}}^0 = \frac{C_{\text{NaX}}^0 V_{\text{NaX}}}{V_{\text{NaX}} + V_{\text{AgNO}_3}}, [\text{NO}_3^-] = C_{\text{AgNO}_3}^0 = \frac{C_{\text{AgNO}_3}^0 V_{\text{AgNO}_3}}{V_{\text{NaX}} + V_{\text{AgNO}_3}}$$

$$[\text{Ag}^+] + C_{\text{NaX}} = C_{\text{AgNO}_3} + [\text{X}^-] \rightarrow [\text{X}^-] \approx C_{\text{NaX}} - C_{\text{AgNO}_3}$$

Primer: titracija 50 mL 0,0050 M NaBr z 0,010 M  $\text{AgNO}_3$  ( $K_{sp} = 5,2 \times 10^{-13}$ )



Ekvivalentna točka bo dosežena pri volumnu  $V_e$ , ko je  $n(\text{Br}^-) = n(\text{Ag}^+)$

$$V_{\text{Ag}^+}^e = \frac{V_{\text{Br}^-} \times C_{\text{Br}^-}}{C_{\text{Ag}^+}} = \frac{50 \times 0,005}{0,01} = 25 \text{ mL}$$

$$V = 0 \rightarrow [\text{Br}^-]_0 = 0,005 \text{ M}; p\text{Br} = -\log 0,005 = 2,30$$

$$0 < V < 24,9 \text{ mL} \rightarrow [\text{Br}^-] = C_{\text{NaBr}} - C_{\text{AgNO}_3} + [\text{Ag}^+] \approx C_{\text{NaBr}} - C_{\text{AgNO}_3} = \frac{\Delta n_{\text{Br}^-}}{\Sigma V}$$

$$24,95 \text{ mL} < V < 25,05 \text{ mL} \rightarrow [\text{Br}^-] = \frac{\Delta n_{\text{Br}^-}}{\Sigma V} + \frac{K_{sp}}{[\text{Br}^-]}$$

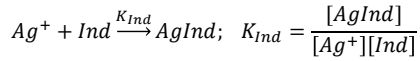
$$V = V_e \rightarrow [\text{Br}^-] = [\text{Ag}^+] = (K_{sp})^{1/2} = 7,21 \times 10^{-7}, p\text{Br} = p\text{Ag} = 6,14$$

$$V > V_e \rightarrow [\text{Ag}^+] = C_{\text{AgNO}_3} - C_{\text{NaBr}} + [\text{Br}^-] \approx C_{\text{AgNO}_3} - C_{\text{NaBr}} = \frac{\Delta n_{\text{Ag}^+}}{\Sigma V}$$



Kako določimo končno točko?

- **Turbidimetrija** – raztopina se v ekvivalentni točki zbistri,
- Kemijski indikatorji,
- Instrumentalna indikacija.



$$\text{Blizu E.T.} \quad \frac{[AgInd]}{[Ind]} = K_{Ind}[Ag^+] > 100$$

Mohrova metoda

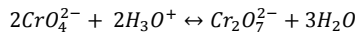
- Indikator  $K_2CrO_4(aq)$  tvori z  $Ag^+$  ioni  $Ag_2CrO_4(s)$
- Primarna reakcija  
 $Ag^+ + Cl^- \leftrightarrow AgCl; \quad K_{sp} = [Ag^+][Cl^-] = 1,8 \times 10^{-10}$
- Indikatorska reakcija  
 $2Ag^+ + CrO_4^{2-} \leftrightarrow Ag_2CrO_4; \quad K_{sp} = [Ag^+]^2[CrO_4^{2-}]$
- Ekvivalentna točka:

$$[Ag^+]_e = [Cl^-]_e = \sqrt{K_{sp(AgCl)}} = \sqrt{\frac{K_{sp(Ag_2CrO_4)}}{[CrO_4^{2-}]}}$$

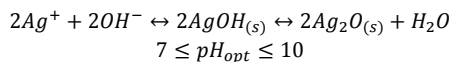
$$[CrO_4^{2-}]_{min} \geq \frac{K_{sp(Ag_2CrO_4)}}{K_{sp(AgCl)}}$$

Mohrova metoda – stranske reakcije

- Dimerizacija kromata v kislem

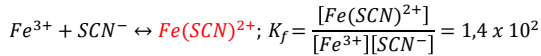


- Obarvanje srebrovih ionov v alkalnem

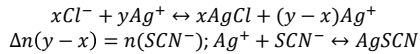


### Volhardova metoda indikacije

- Titrant je standardna raztopina KSCN ( $\text{NH}_4\text{SCN}$ )
- **Primarna reakcija**  
 $\text{Ag}^+ + \text{SCN}^- \leftrightarrow \text{AgSCN}$ ;  $K_{sp} = [\text{Ag}^+][\text{SCN}^-] = 1,1 \times 10^{-12}$
- **Indikatorska reakcija: kislá raztopina  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$  ionov (0,001 – 0,1 M)**



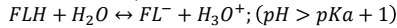
- Uporaba : določanje  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$  ali indirektné titracije s presežkom  $\text{Ag}^+$



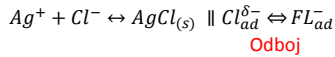
- Motnje: izmenjalna reakcija –  $s(\text{AgX}) > s(\text{AgSCN})$ :  
 $\text{AgCl}_{(s)} + \text{SCN}^- \leftrightarrow \text{AgSCN}_{(s)} + \text{Cl}^-$
- Rešitev: separacija oborine (filtracija), hidrofobna zaščita  $\text{AgCl}_{(s)}$  (nitrobenzen)

### Adsorpcijski indikatorji: metoda po Fajansu

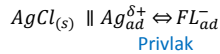
- Princip: **adsorpcija/desorpcija** indikatorja na oborino v končni točki
- Indikator: ionizirano organsko barvilo (fluorescein (FL), eozin, dibromofluorescein,...)



- Pred E.T. :



- V ekvivalentni točki se presežni naboj  $\text{AgCl}_{(s)}$  spremeni (iz – v +):



### Uporaba obarjalnih titracij

- Argentometrija: titrant  $\text{AgNO}_3$ , standardiziramo ga gravimetrično, elektrogravimetrično, titrimetrično z NaCl (sušen na 550 °C)
- KSCN: primarni standard

Analit	Titrant	Indikacija
$\text{Cl}^-$ , $\text{Cl}^-$ , $\text{I}^-$ , $\text{SCN}^-$ , $\text{CNO}^-$ , $\text{SeO}_3^{2-}$ , $\text{CrO}_4^{2-}$ , $\text{AsO}_4^{3-}$ , $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$ , $\text{PO}_4^{3-}$ , $\text{C}_2\text{O}_4^{2-}$ , $\text{S}^{2-}$	$\text{AgNO}_3$	Mohr, Volhard, Fajans, potenciometrična ( $\text{Ag}/\text{Ag}^+$ ), ISE
$\text{Fe}(\text{SCN})_6^{3+}$	$\text{AgNO}_3$ , $\text{Zn}(\text{NO}_3)_2$	potenciometrična ( $\text{Ag}/\text{Ag}^+$ ), ISE
$\text{F}^-$	$\text{La}(\text{NO}_3)_3$ , $\text{Th}(\text{NO}_3)_4$	F-ISE
$\text{SO}_4^{2-}$	$\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2$ , $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2$	Potenciometrična, amperometrična

Uporaba obarjalnih titracij

Analit	Titrant	Indikacija
$PO_4^{3-}, C_2O_4^{2-}$	$Ba(OH)_2$ $Pb(CH_3COO)_2$	Fajans, amperometrična
$Zn^{2+}$	$K_4Fe(SCN)_6$	Potenciometrična
$Hg_2^{2+}$	NaCl	Fajans (bromfenol modro)

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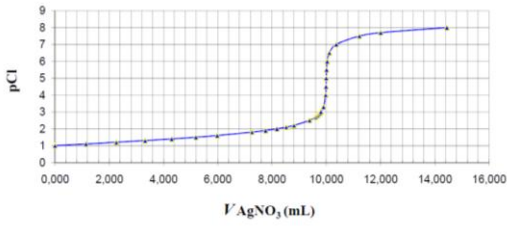
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Titracija klorida

Titracija 10 mL 0,10 M NaCl z 0,100 M  $AgNO_3$




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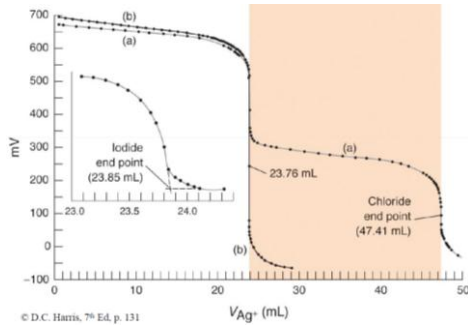
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Titracija jodida in klorida



© D.C. Harris, 7<sup>th</sup> Ed, p. 131

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