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含钾水盐体系介稳相关关系研究 [点此下载全文](#)

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摘要:

针对西藏扎布耶盐湖卤水组成, 采用等温蒸发法分别研究了含钾四元体系 $\text{Na}^+ + \text{K}^+ // \text{Cl}^- + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ 和五元体系 $\text{K}^+ // \text{Cl}^- + \text{CO}_3^{2-} + \text{SO}_4^{2-} + \text{B}_4\text{O}_7^{2-} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ 在308.15 K、273.15 K下的介稳相关关系。分别测定了上述体系308.15 K、273.15 K时介稳平衡液相组成及密度、pH值。根据脱水图。结果表明, 本文研究的两个体系均为简单共饱型, 无复盐和固溶体生成。其中, 四元体系介稳相图由2个晶区组成。平衡固相分别为 $\text{Na}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 和 $\text{K}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 。308.15 K和273.15 K下的介稳相图发现, 平衡固相盐的种类及结晶形式均没有发生变化, 但结晶区大小产生变化。 $\text{Na}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 结晶区变小,  $\text{K}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 结晶区变大。五元体系投影线和3个结晶相区。结晶相区分别为 $\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot 3/2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 、 $\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4$ 和 $\text{KCl}$ 。 $\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3$ 面积最小,  $\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4$ 结晶区面积最大。 $\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3$ 对 $\text{KCl}$ 有较强的盐析作用。

关键词: [介稳相平衡](#) [钾](#) [硼酸盐](#) [溶解度](#)

An Experimental Study on Metastable Phase Equilibrium of the Potassium Solid liquid Fulltext

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Abstract:

In accordance with the composition of the Zabuye salt lake brine, Tibet, the metastable phase diagram of the quaternary system  $\text{Na}^+ + \text{K}^+ // \text{Cl}^- + \text{H}_2\text{O}$  and the quinary system  $\text{K}^+ // \text{Cl}^- + \text{CO}_3^{2-} + \text{SO}_4^{2-} + \text{B}_4\text{O}_7^{2-} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$  at 308.15 K and 273.15 K and physicochemical properties such as density and pH value of equilibrium solutions were determined. On the basis of the experimental data, the metastable equilibrium phase diagram and the water diagram of the quaternary system were constructed. The results show that both the quaternary and quinary systems are of a simple eutectic type, neither solid solution is formed at research temperatures. In the quaternary system, the phase diagram consists of five univariant curves, and four crystallization regions. The four crystallization regions correspond to  $\text{Na}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{K}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{NaCl}$  and  $\text{KCl}$ , respectively. Comparison of the phase diagrams of the quaternary system at 273.15 K and 308.15 K, it shows that the crystallization field of salts have no change, whereas the area of the crystallization field has changed. At 308.15 K, the crystallization field of salt  $\text{Na}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$  becomes smaller, whereas that of salt  $\text{K}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$  becomes larger. In the quinary system, the projection diagram (saturated with  $\text{K}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ) consists of one invariant point, three univariant curves, and three crystallization fields corresponding to  $\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot 3/2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4$  and  $\text{KCl}$  (and saturation of  $\text{K}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ). The crystallization field of salt  $\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot 3/2\text{H}_2\text{O}$  is the smallest, whereas that of salt  $\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4$  is the largest.  $\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3$  has a strong salting out effect to salt  $\text{KCl}$ .

Keywords: [Metastable phase equilibrium](#) [Potassium](#) [Borate](#) [Solubility](#)