

今天不交作业！

下次交两次的作业（写在同一个作业本上）！

作业

第3章： 27, 28, 29, 30, 33

做好课本的例题、思考题与习题！

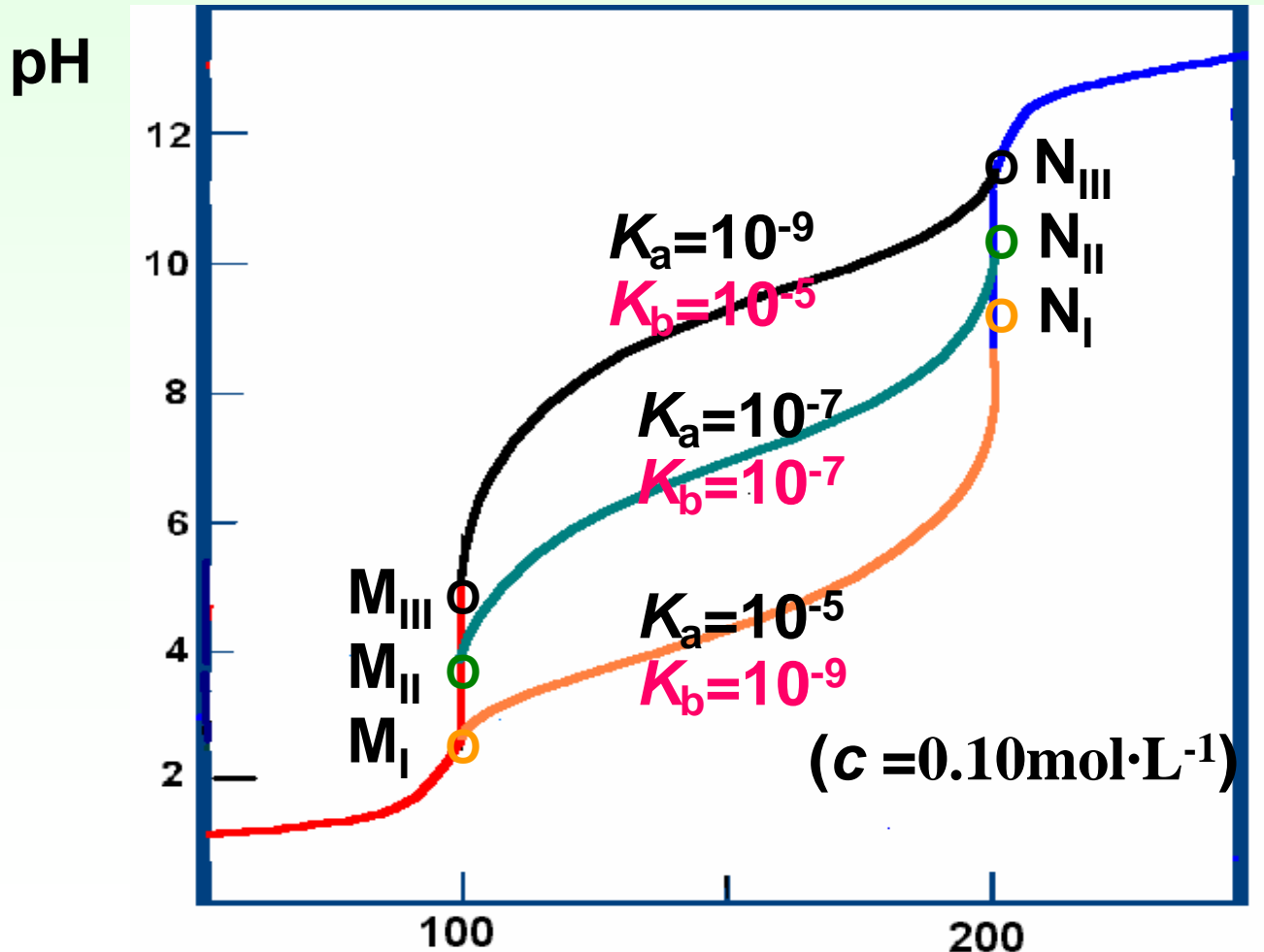
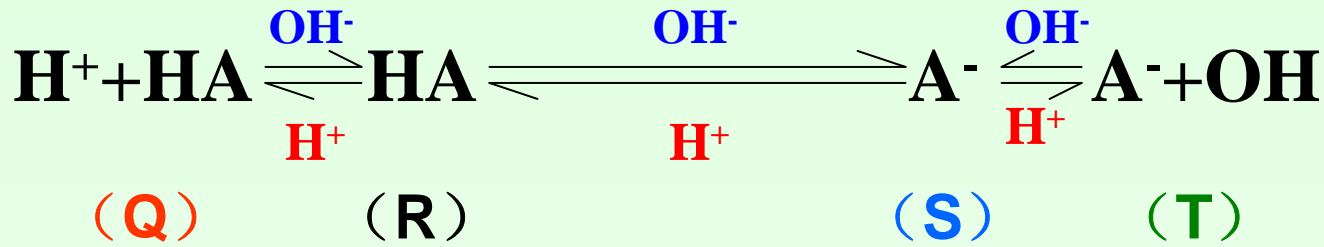
预习

第4章 至篇263

酸碱滴定法

1. 哪些物质可以用酸碱滴定法测定？
2. 如何选择指示剂指示终点？
3. 终点误差有多大？

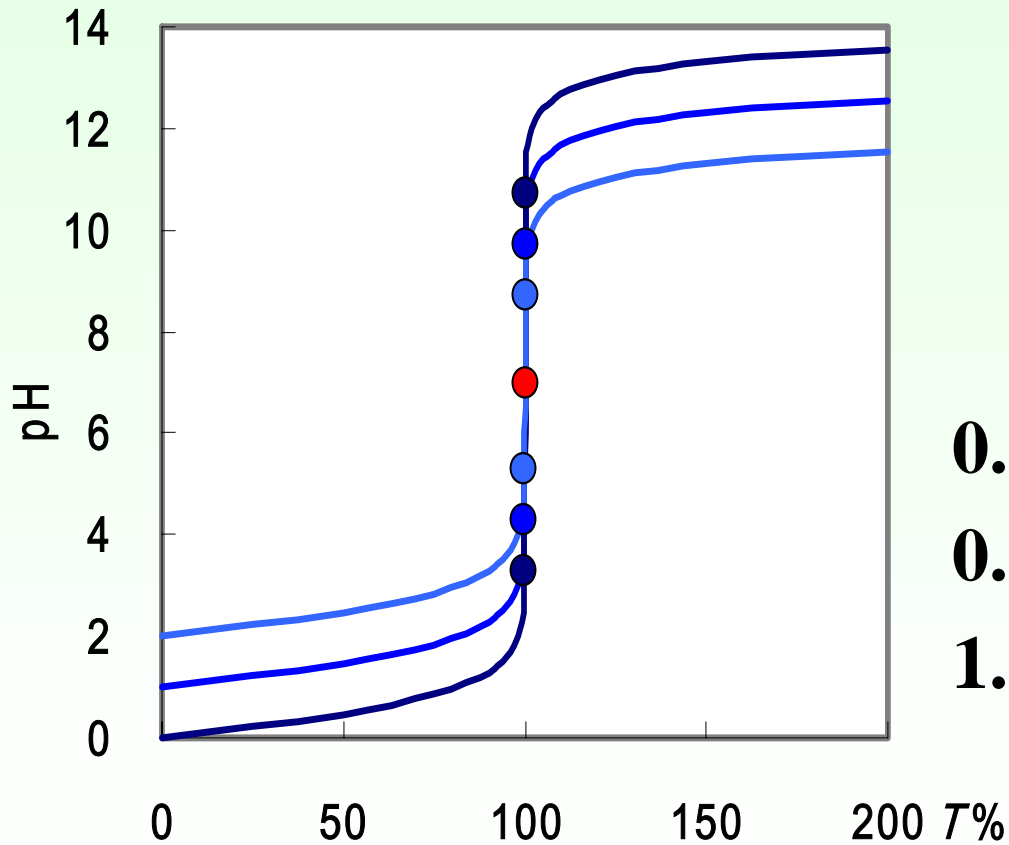
一元弱酸(碱)及其与强酸(碱)混合物的滴定曲线总结



$K_a = 10^{-7}$ 为界

$K_a(K_b) < 10^{-7}$
时返滴定可以
吗?

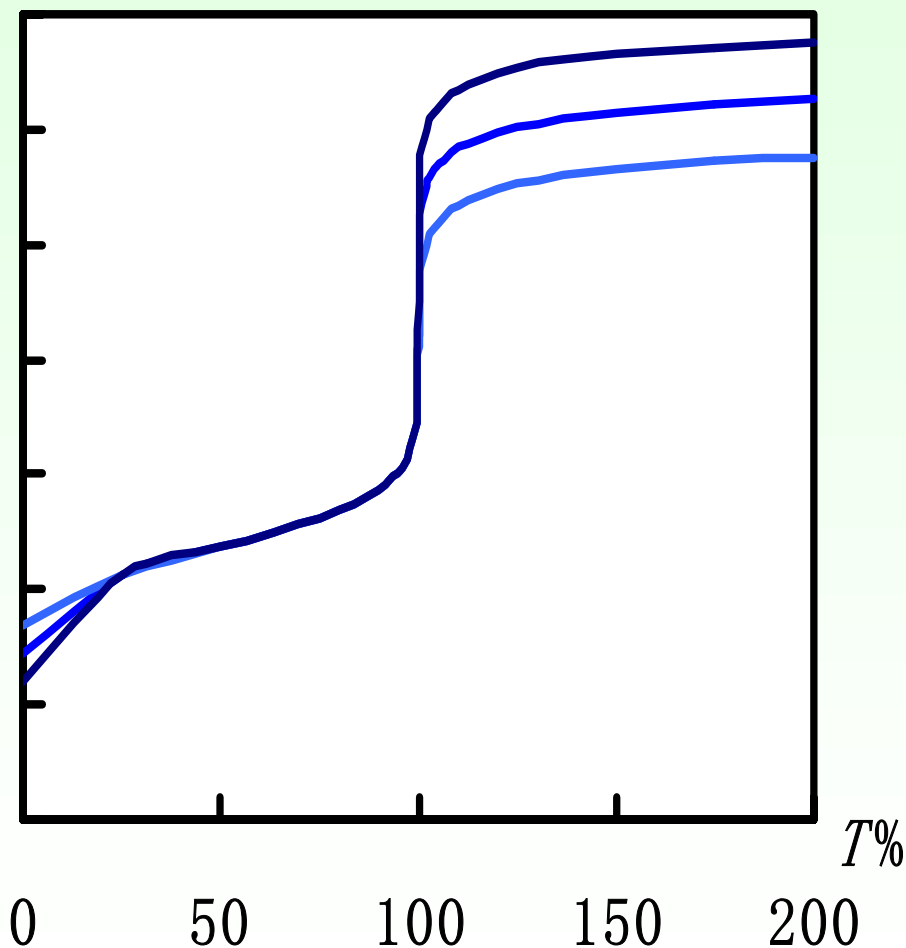
强碱滴定强酸



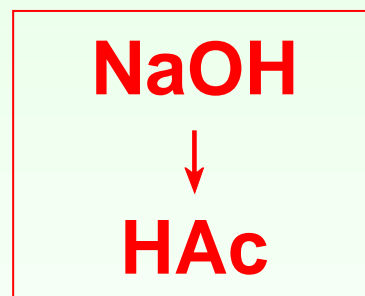
当 c 改变10倍，
突跃范围改变2pH。

0.010 mol·L ⁻¹	5.3-7.0-8.7
0.10 mol·L ⁻¹	4.3-7.0-9.7
1.0 mol·L ⁻¹	3.3-7.0-10.7

强碱滴定弱酸(HA)

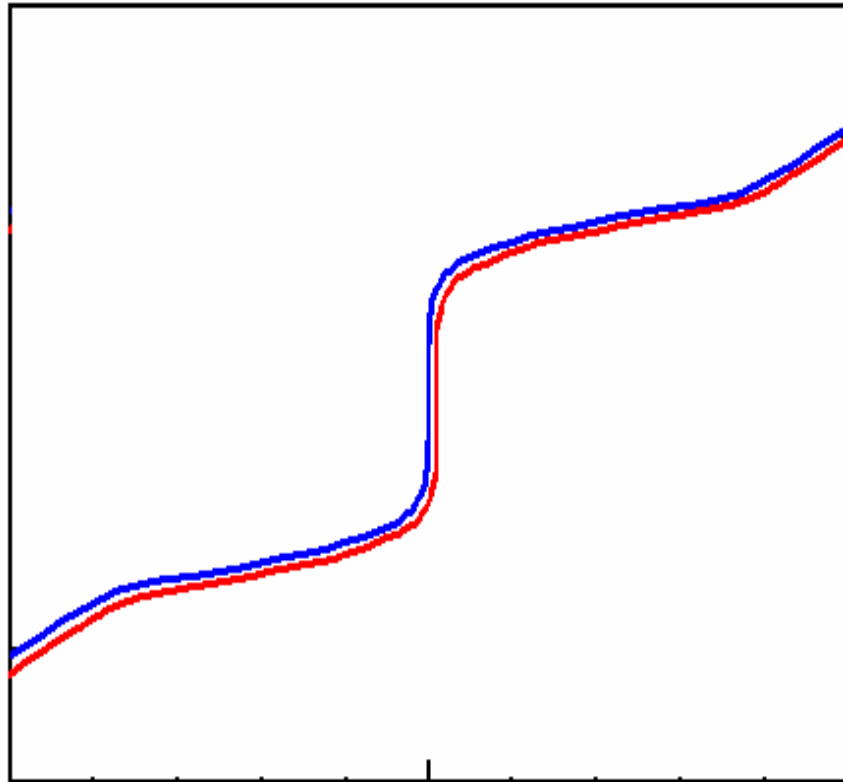


当 c 改变 10 倍，
突跃范围改变 1 pH。



0.010	7.7-8.2-8.7
0.10	7.7-8.7-9.7
1.0	7.7-9.2-10.7

强碱滴定 H_2A 至 HA^-

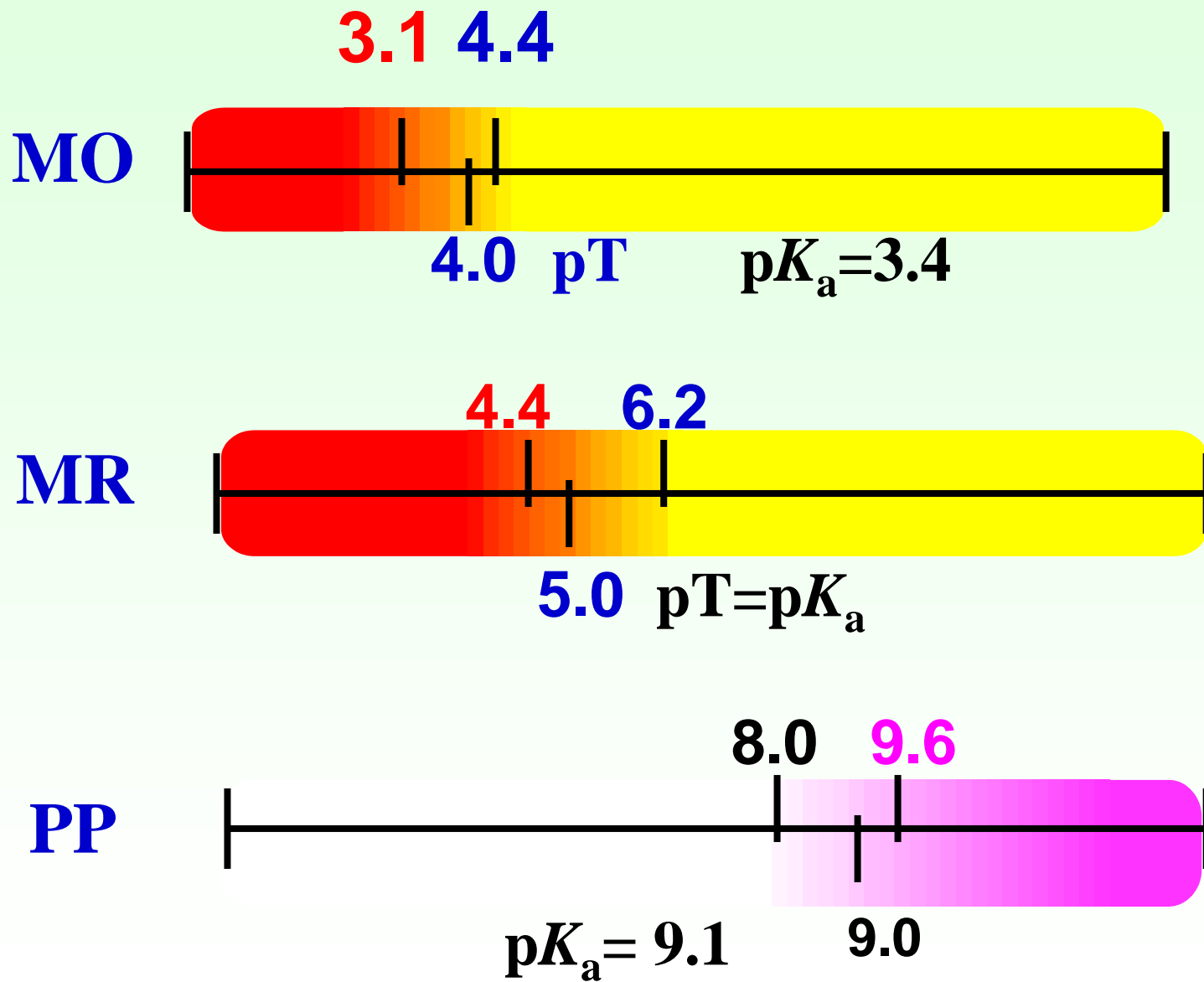


c 改变，突跃范围不变。

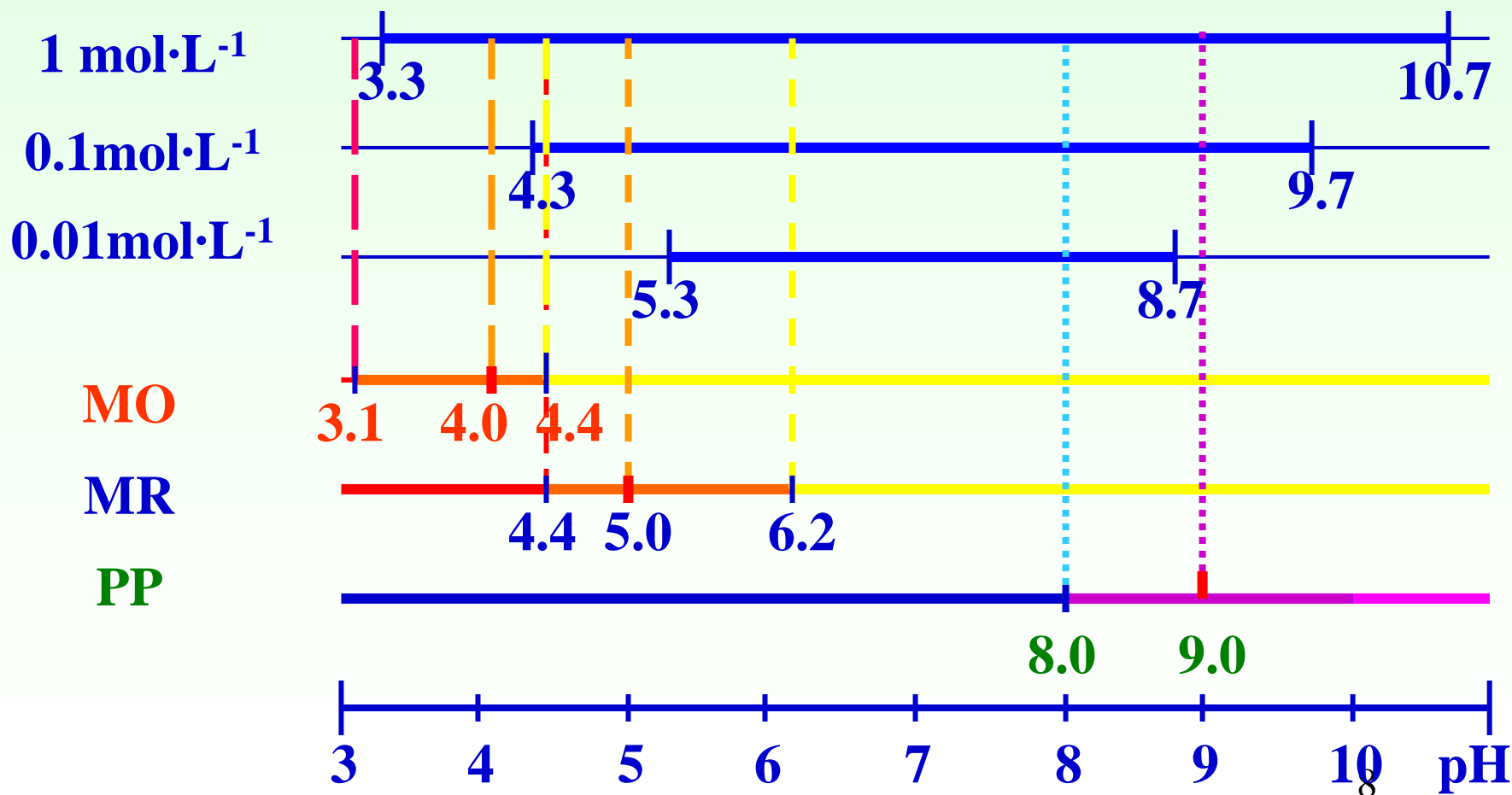
sp前：体系为 $\text{H}_2\text{A}-\text{HA}^-$
缓冲溶液体系

sp后：体系为 $\text{HA}^- - \text{A}^{2-}$
缓冲溶液体系

$\Delta \lg K_a$ 越大，
突跃范围越大



不同浓度的强碱强酸滴定的突跃范围与指示剂的选择(NaOH滴定HCl 或 HCl滴定NaOH)



1. 代数法计算终点误差

(1) 强碱滴定强酸的滴定误差 E_t

$$E_t = \frac{c_{ep}(\text{NaOH}) \cdot V_{ep}(\text{NaOH}) - c_{ep}(\text{HCl}) \cdot V_{ep}(\text{HCl})}{c_{sp}(\text{HCl}) \cdot V_{sp}(\text{HCl})}$$

在sp附近:

$$\therefore V_{ep}(\text{NaOH}) = V_{ep}(\text{HCl}) \approx V_{sp}(\text{HCl})$$

$$\therefore E_t = \frac{c_{ep}(\text{NaOH}) - c_{ep}(\text{HCl})}{c_{sp}(\text{HCl})}$$

Zero Level: NaOH, HCl, H₂O

PCE: $c(\text{NaOH}) + [\text{H}^+] = c(\text{HCl}) + [\text{OH}^-]$

即: $c(\text{NaOH}) - c(\text{HCl}) = [\text{OH}^-] - [\text{H}^+]$

$$\therefore E_t = \frac{c_{\text{ep}}(\text{NaOH}) - c_{\text{ep}}(\text{HCl})}{c_{\text{sp}}(\text{HCl})} = \frac{[\text{OH}^-]_{\text{ep}} - [\text{H}^+]_{\text{ep}}}{c_{\text{sp}}(\text{HCl})}$$

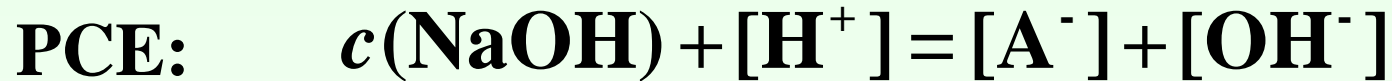
强酸滴定强碱:

$$E_t = \frac{[\text{H}^+]_{\text{ep}} - [\text{OH}^-]_{\text{ep}}}{c_{\text{sp}}(\text{NaOH})}$$

(2) 强碱滴定一元弱酸(HA)的滴定误差 E_t

$$E_t = \frac{c_{ep}(\text{NaOH}) - c_{ep}(\text{HA})}{c_{sp}(\text{HA})}$$

Zero Level: **HA, NaOH, H₂O**



$$c(\text{NaOH}) - c(\text{HA}) = [\text{OH}^-] - [\text{H}^+] - [\text{HA}]$$

$$E_t = \frac{[\text{OH}^-]_{ep} - [\text{H}^+]_{ep}}{c_{sp}(\text{HA})} - x_{ep}(\text{HA})$$

HCl滴定A⁻ 如何计算?

2. 终点误差公式及其应用

1. 强碱滴定一元弱酸(HA)的 E_t

$$E_t = \frac{c_{ep}(\text{NaOH}) - c_{ep}(\text{HA})}{c_{sp}(\text{HA})} = \frac{[\text{OH}^-]_{ep} - \cancel{[\text{H}^+]_{ep}} - [\text{HA}]_{ep}}{c_{sp}(\text{HA})}$$
$$= \left(\frac{K_w}{[\text{H}^+]_{ep}} - \frac{[\text{H}^+]_{ep} [\text{A}^-]_{ep}}{K_a} \right) / c_{sp}$$

$$\text{令 } \Delta\text{pH} = \text{pH}_{\text{ep}} - \text{pH}_{\text{sp}} \quad !!!$$

$$\text{则 } [\text{H}^+]_{\text{ep}} = [\text{H}^+]_{\text{sp}} \cdot 10^{-\Delta\text{pH}}$$

$$\therefore [\text{H}^+]_{\text{sp}} = \sqrt{\frac{K_{\text{a}} \cdot K_{\text{w}}}{c_{\text{sp}}}} \quad ([\text{A}^-]_{\text{ep}} \approx c_{\text{sp}})$$

$$\therefore E_{\text{t}} = \sqrt{\frac{c_{\text{sp}} \cdot K_{\text{w}}}{K_{\text{a}}}} \cdot \left(10^{\Delta\text{pH}} - 10^{-\Delta\text{pH}} \right) / c_{\text{sp}}$$

$$\therefore E_{\text{t}} = \frac{10^{\Delta\text{pH}} - 10^{-\Delta\text{pH}}}{\left(c_{\text{sp}} K_{\text{t}} \right)^{1/2}}$$

$$\text{其中 } K_{\text{t}} = \frac{K_{\text{a}}}{K_{\text{w}}}$$

强酸滴定一元弱碱(A⁻)的 E_{t} ??

2. 多元弱酸分步滴定误差公式

NaOH



H₂A → HA⁻

Zero Level: NaOH, H₂A, H₂O

PCE: $c(\text{NaOH}) + [\text{H}^+] = [\text{HA}^-] + 2[\text{A}^{2-}] + [\text{OH}^-]$

MBE: -) $c(\text{H}_2\text{A}) = [\text{H}_2\text{A}] + [\text{HA}^-] + [\text{A}^{2-}]$

$$c(\text{NaOH}) - c(\text{H}_2\text{A}) = [\text{A}^{2-}] - [\text{H}_2\text{A}] + \cancel{[\text{OH}^-]} - \cancel{[\text{H}^+]}$$

$$E_t = \frac{c_{\text{ep}}(\text{NaOH}) - c_{\text{ep}}(\text{H}_2\text{A})}{c_{\text{sp}}(\text{H}_2\text{A})} = \frac{[\text{A}^{2-}]_{\text{ep}} - [\text{H}_2\text{A}]_{\text{ep}}}{c_{\text{sp}}(\text{H}_2\text{A})}$$

$$E_t = \frac{c(\text{NaOH})_{\text{ep}} - c(\text{H}_2\text{A})_{\text{ep}}}{c(\text{H}_2\text{A})_{\text{sp}}} = \frac{[\text{A}^{2-}]_{\text{ep}} - [\text{H}_2\text{A}]_{\text{ep}}}{c(\text{H}_2\text{A})_{\text{sp}}}$$

$$= \left(\frac{K_{a_2} [\text{HA}^-]_{\text{ep}}}{[\text{H}^+]_{\text{ep}}} - \frac{[\text{H}^+]_{\text{ep}} [\text{HA}^-]_{\text{ep}}}{K_{a_1}} \right) / c(\text{H}_2\text{A})_{\text{sp}}$$

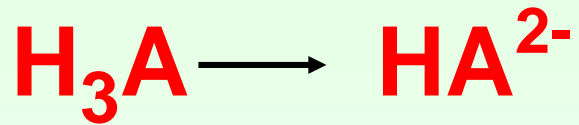
$$[\text{H}^+]_{\text{ep}} = [\text{H}^+]_{\text{sp}} \cdot 10^{-\Delta\text{pH}} = \sqrt{K_{a_1} \cdot K_{a_2}} \cdot 10^{-\Delta\text{pH}}$$

代入整理得:

$$E_t = \frac{10^{\Delta\text{pH}} - 10^{-\Delta\text{pH}}}{(K_{a_1}/K_{a_2})^{1/2}}$$

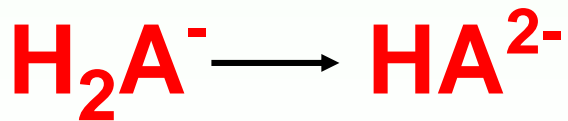
混合酸如何计算?

NaOH



$$E_t = \frac{10^{\Delta\text{pH}} - 10^{-\Delta\text{pH}}}{2(K_{a_2}/K_{a_3})^{1/2}}$$

NaOH



$$E_t = \frac{10^{\Delta\text{pH}} - 10^{-\Delta\text{pH}}}{(K_{a_2}/K_{a_3})^{1/2}}$$

多元酸能分步滴定的条件:

1. 被滴定的酸足够强, $c \cdot K_{a_1} \geq 10^{-8}$

2. $\Delta \lg K_a$ 足够大,

若 $\Delta \text{pH} = \pm 0.3$, 允许 $E_t = \pm 0.5\%$,

则需 $\Delta \lg K_a \geq 5$

若 $\Delta \lg K_a \geq 4$, $E_t \leq 1\%$; $\Delta \lg K_a \geq 6$, $E_t \leq 0.1\%$

多元弱酸一步滴完的条件: $c \cdot K_{a_n} \geq 10^{-8}$

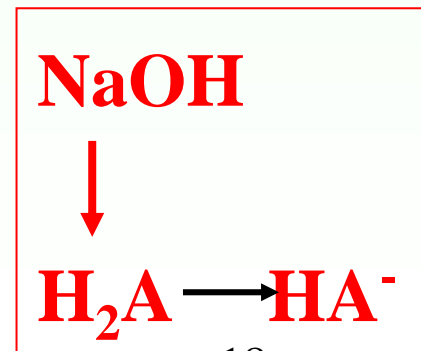
混合弱酸分步滴定及全部滴定的条件?

1. 强碱滴定一元弱酸(HA)的误差公式

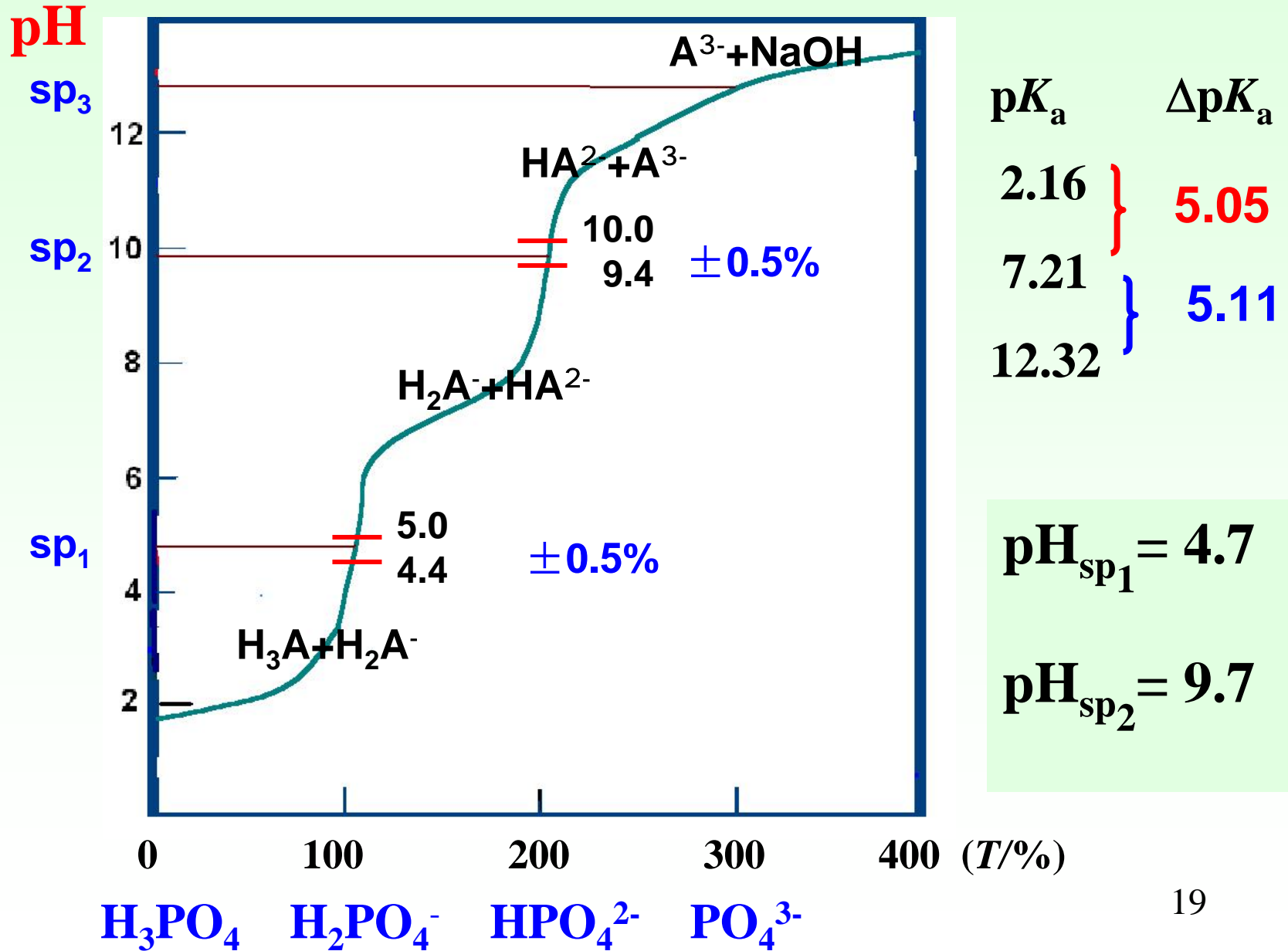
$$E_t = \frac{10^{\Delta\text{pH}} - 10^{-\Delta\text{pH}}}{(c_{\text{sp}} K_t)^{1/2}}$$

2. 强碱分步滴定多元弱酸的误差公式

$$E_t = \frac{10^{\Delta\text{pH}} - 10^{-\Delta\text{pH}}}{(K_{a1} / K_{a2})^{1/2}}$$



NaOH滴定0.1mol·L⁻¹H₃PO₄



NaOH滴定H₃PO₄时指示剂的选择

$pK_{a_1}(2.16)$ $pK_{a_2}(7.21)$ $pK_{a_3}(12.32)$



$$\text{pH}_{\text{sp}_1} = 4.7$$

$$\text{pH}_{\text{sp}_2} = 9.7$$

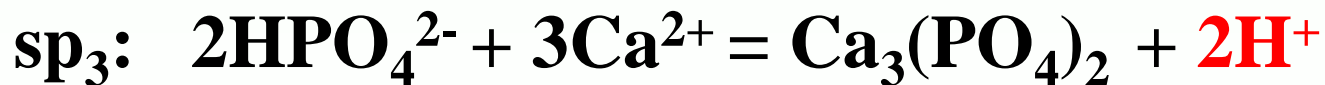
MO至黄 (4.4)

(同浓度NaH₂PO₄参比)

百里酚酞至浅蓝

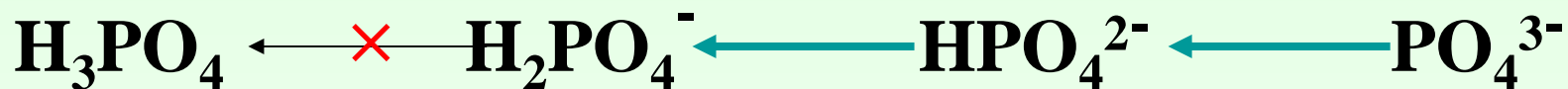
(pT=10.0)

NaOH



HCl滴定Na₃PO₄时指示剂的选择

$pK_{a_1}(2.16)$ $pK_{a_2}(7.21)$ $pK_{a_3}(12.32)$



$pK_{b_3}(11.84)$ $pK_{b_2}(6.79)$ $pK_{b_1}(1.68)$

$pH_{sp_1} = 4.7$

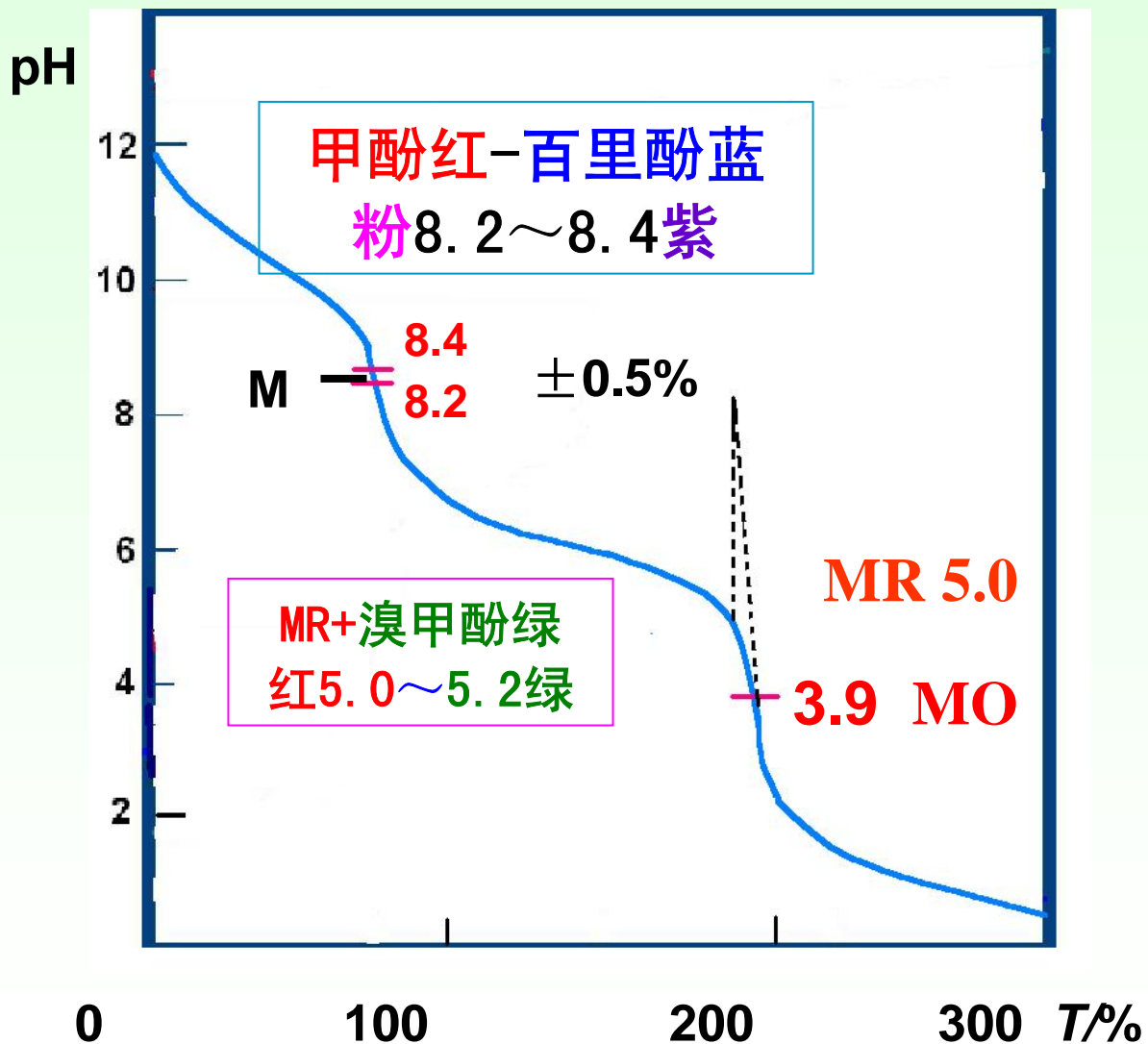
$pH_{sp_2} = 9.7$

MR至橙(5.0)

百里酚酞至无色(9.4)

(同浓度NaH₂PO₄参比)

HCl 滴定 $0.10 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1} \text{ Na}_2\text{CO}_3$



$$\text{p}K_{a_1} = 6.4$$

$$\text{p}K_{a_2} = 10.3$$

$$\Delta\text{p}K_a = 3.9$$

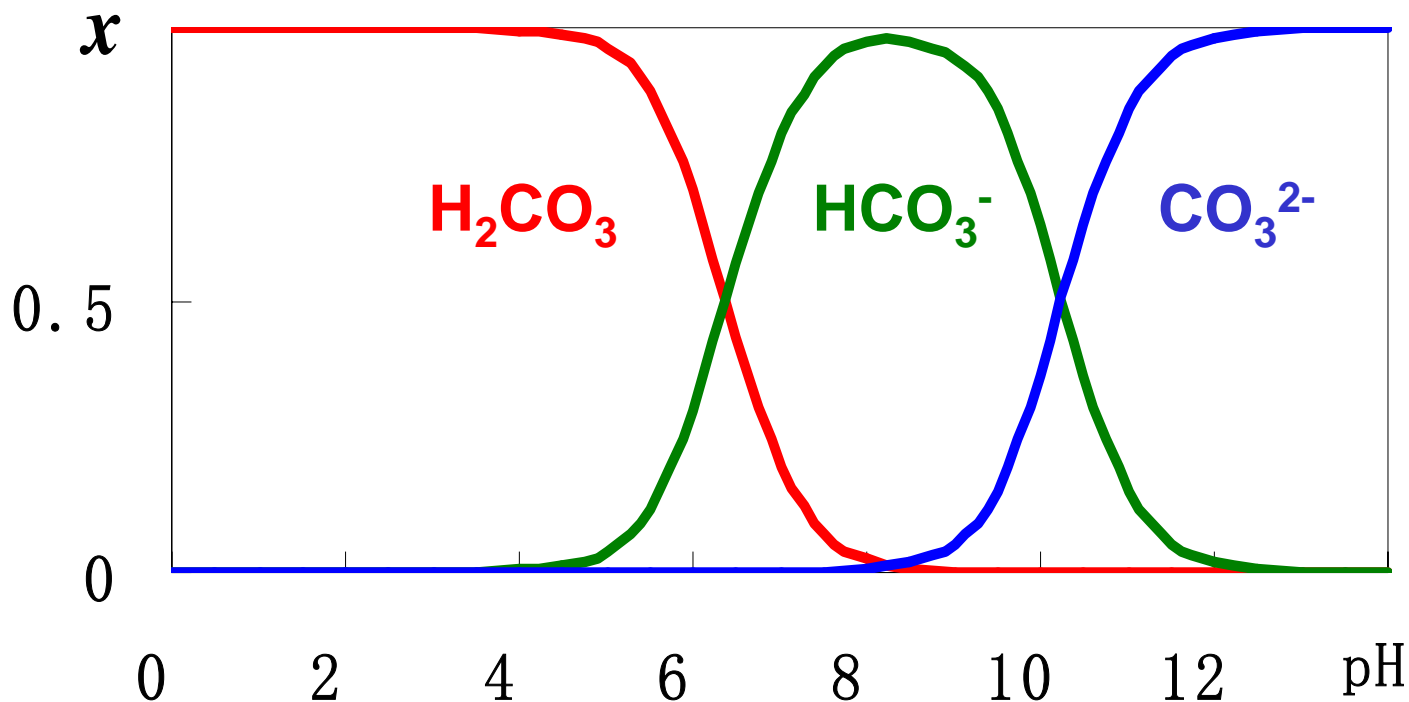


$$\text{p}K_{b_1} = 3.7$$

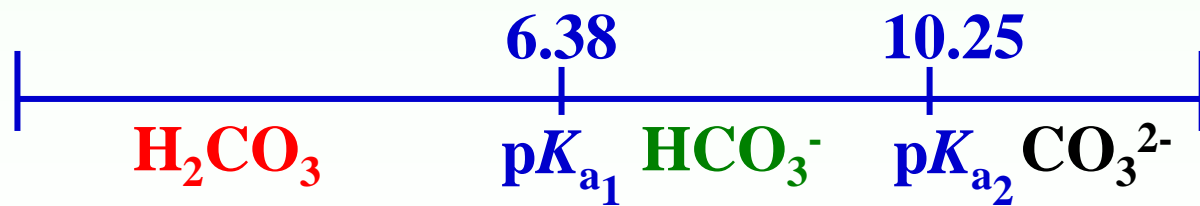
$$\text{p}K_{b_2} = 7.6$$

$$\Delta\text{p}K_b = 3.9$$

H_2CO_3 的 x -pH图

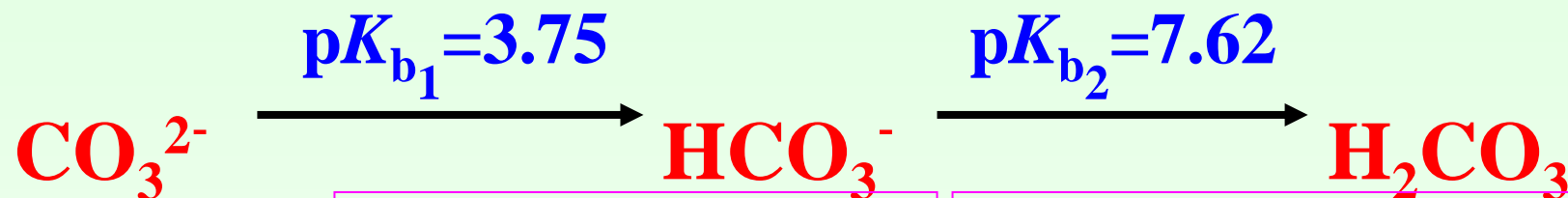


H_2CO_3 的
优势区域图



$$\Delta\text{p}K_a = 3.87$$

指示剂的选择



$\Delta\text{pH}=0.3$

$\Delta\text{p}K_b \approx 4$

$E_t \approx 1\%$

sp_1 : $\text{pH}=8.32$

甲酚红+百里酚蓝

粉8.2—8.4紫

HCO_3^- 参比, $E_t < 0.5\%$

$0.04 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$, $\text{pH}=3.9$

MO 参比: $\text{NaCl} + \text{CO}_2$ 饱和

MR, **MR+溴甲酚绿**, Δ

红(5.0)—灰(5.1)—绿(5.2)

* c 增大不改变 $\Delta\lg K_a$, 但可增大第二个突跃;

***MR+溴甲酚绿**, 至红(5.0), $x(\text{HCO}_3^-) \approx 4\%$; Δ 除 CO_2 , 剩下 NaHCO_3 ($\text{pH} \approx 8$), 变绿. 冷却后再加 HCl , 至5.0, $x_1 \approx 0.16\%$; 再 Δ ,

3.8 酸碱滴定法的应用

3.8.1 酸碱标准溶液的配制与标定

$c \approx 0.1 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 稀则突跃小, 浓则浪费!

例: 食醋中 $c(\text{HAc}) \approx 0.6 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$

取少量(4 mL),

体积误差

取25 mL,

需滴定剂约
150 mL

粗测,

定量稀释至约
 $0.1 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$

酸标准溶液: HCl (HNO_3 , H_2SO_4)

配制: 用市售 HCl ($12 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$), HNO_3 ($16 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$),
 H_2SO_4 ($18 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)稀释.

标定:

1. Na_2CO_3 , $270\sim 300^\circ\text{C}$ 烘1h,

MO 或 MR +溴甲酚绿(Δ);

2. 硼砂($\text{Na}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7\cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O} \longrightarrow 2\text{NaH}_2\text{BO}_3+2\text{H}_3\text{BO}_3$),

60%相对湿度保存, 防失水. $\text{pH}_{\text{ep}}=5.1$, MR .

碱标准溶液: NaOH

配制: 以饱和的NaOH(约 $19 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$), 用除去 CO_2 的去离子水稀释.

标定:

1. 邻苯二甲酸氢钾($\text{KHC}_8\text{H}_4\text{O}_4$), $M_r=204.2$

$\text{p}K_{\text{a}_2}=5.4$, **PP**, 称小样, 平行3份.

2. 草酸($\text{H}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4\cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$), $M_r=126.07$

$\text{p}K_{\text{a}_1}=1.25$, $\text{p}K_{\text{a}_2}=4.29$, **PP**, 称大样.

CO₂对酸碱滴定的影响

1. NaOH试剂中或水中含CO₂

有机酸标定:(PP) $\text{CO}_3^{2-} \longrightarrow \text{HCO}_3^-$

测定有机酸:(PP) $\text{CO}_3^{2-} \longrightarrow \text{HCO}_3^-$

对结果无影响!

测定HCl + NH₄⁺中的HCl:

MO, MR $\text{CO}_3^{2-} \longrightarrow \text{H}_2\text{CO}_3$

测得的 $c(\text{HCl})$ 偏低 ↘

$$c(\text{HCl}) \cdot V(\text{HCl}) = c(\text{NaOH}) \cdot V(\text{NaOH})$$

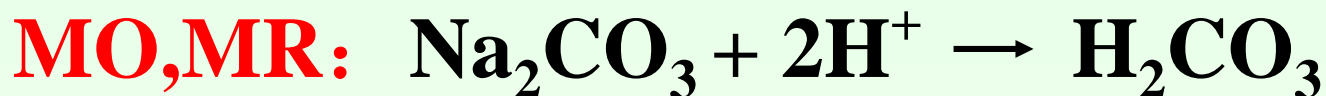
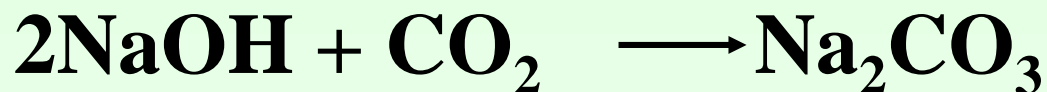


不变

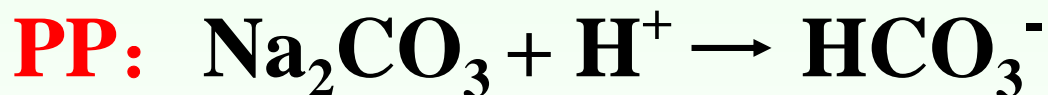
不变



2. NaOH标准溶液在保存过程中吸收CO₂



对结果无影响!



测得的 $c(\text{HCl})$ 偏高 ↗



不变

不变



3. CO₂对反应速度的影响



99.7% **0.3%**

转化慢, 变色不敏锐,

PP为指示剂, 粉红色半分钟不褪为终点;

H₂CO₃分解慢,

用**MO**为指示剂时需剧烈摇动.

4. NaOH标准溶液的配制与保存

配制: 浓NaOH(饱和, 含量约50%, 约 $19 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)中 Na_2CO_3 沉淀除去, 再用煮沸除去 CO_2 的去离子水稀释至所需浓度.

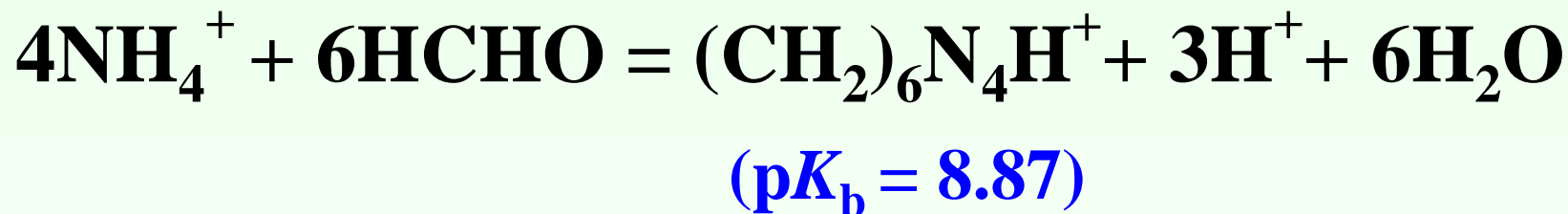
保存: 浓溶液装在带碱石灰 $[\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2]$ 的瓶中, 从虹吸管中取; 稀溶液注意用橡皮塞塞紧.

3.8.2 酸碱滴定法应用示例

1. 铵盐中氮的测定

甲醛法

NaOH

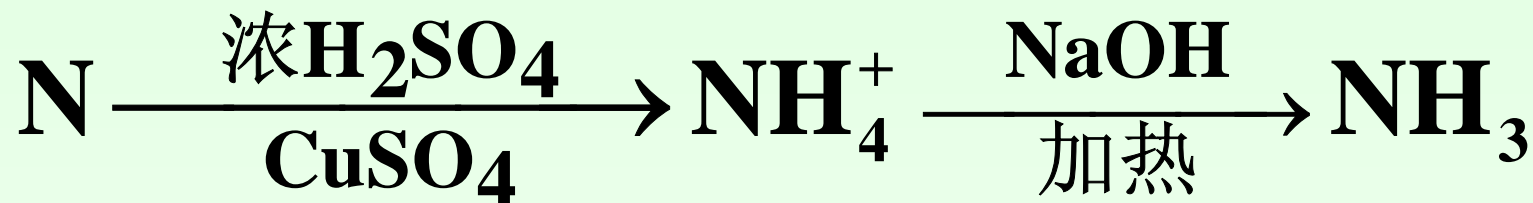


预中和铵盐中的游离 H^+ ，指示剂？ **MR**

预中和 HCHO 中的 HCOOH ，指示剂？ **PP**

颜色变化？

2. 有机含氮化合物中氮的测定(蒸馏法)



NaOH (标液)

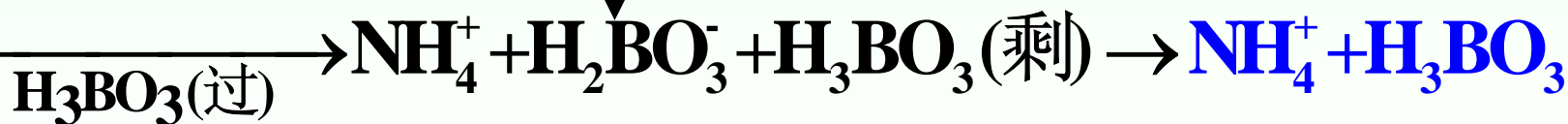


HCl(标液)



指示剂 **MR**
MO

HCl (标液)



指示剂 **MR**

(凯氏定氮法)

《大学化学》 10(5):60(1995)

1831年Dumas (法)

定氮的装置

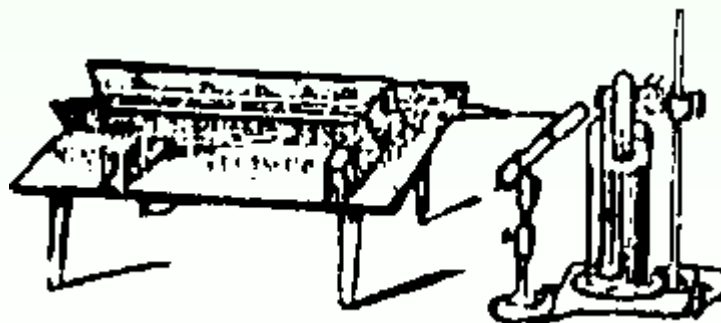


1837年Liebig (德) 相对法

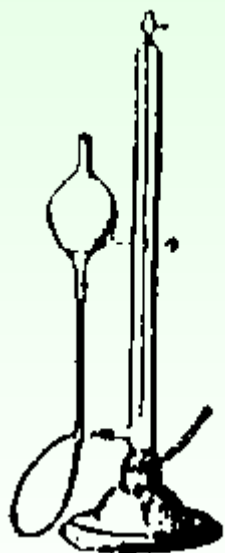
定氮的装置



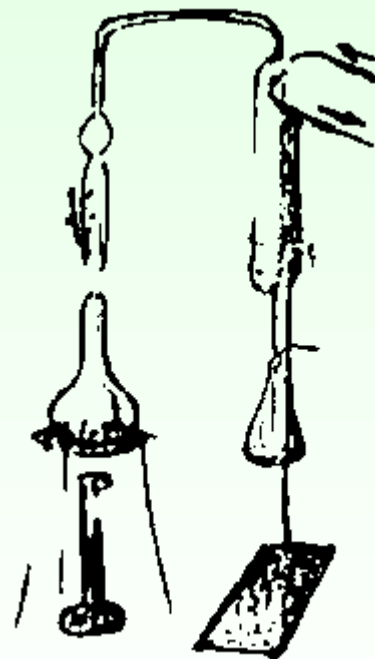
1841年Varrentrapp和 Will (德) 的燃烧装置



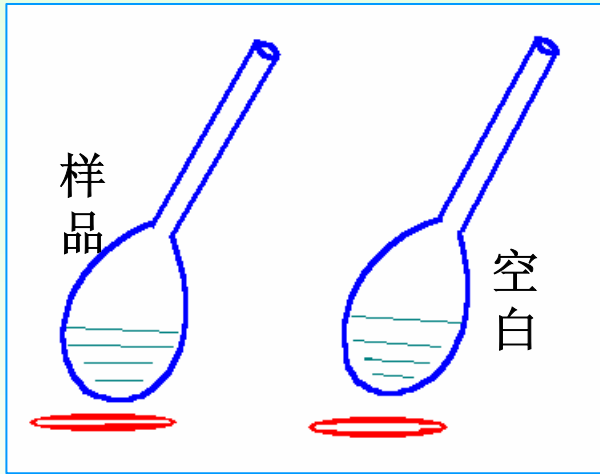
1868年Schiff设计的
氮素仪



1883年Kjeldahl (丹麦)
定氮的装置



凯氏定氮装置

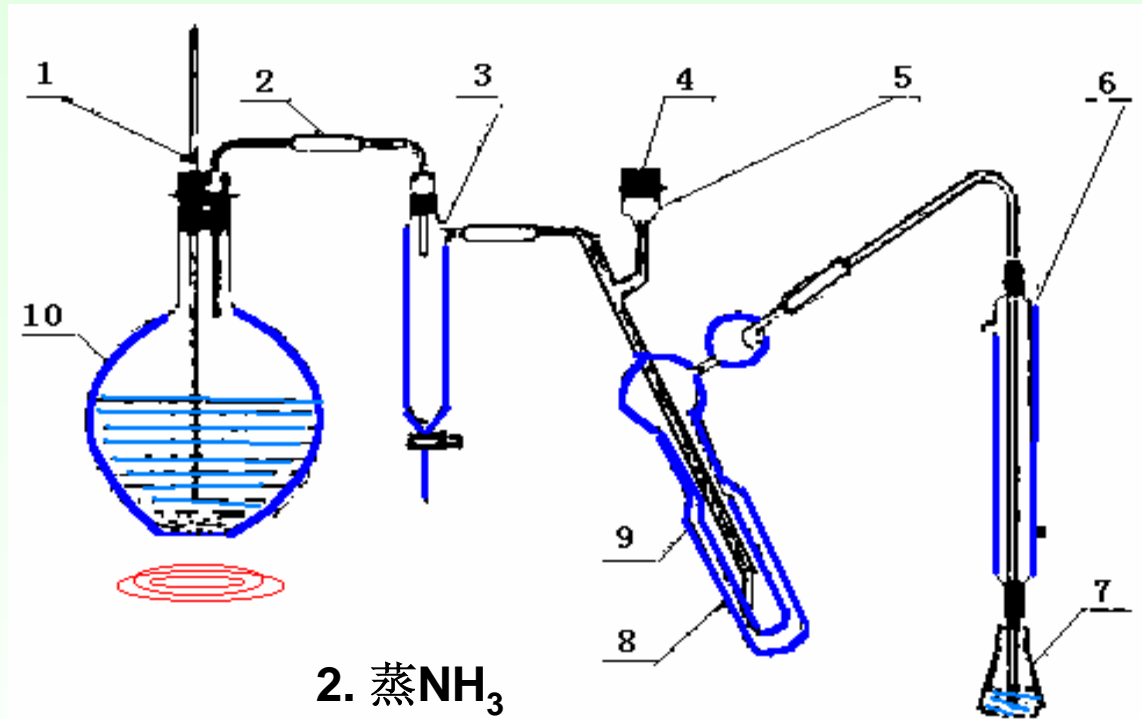


1. 消化样品

浓 H_2SO_4

$\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$

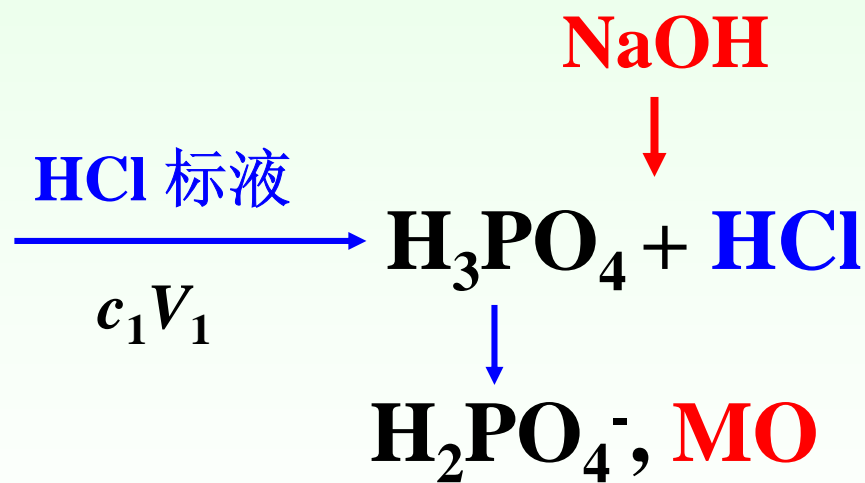
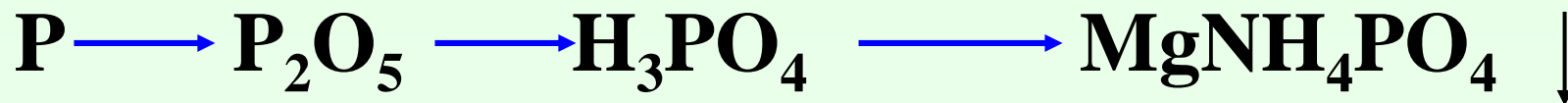
K_2SO_4



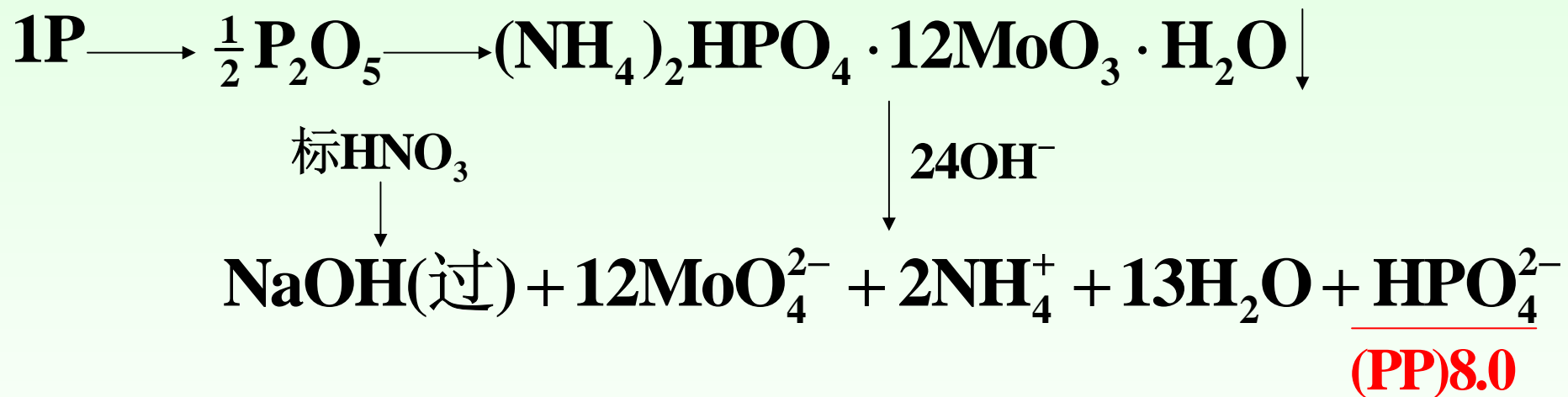
2. 蒸 NH_3

- 1.安全管 2.导管 3.汽水分离器 4.塞子
5.进样口 6.冷凝管 7.吸收瓶 8.隔热液套
9.反应管 10.蒸汽发生器

3. 磷的测定



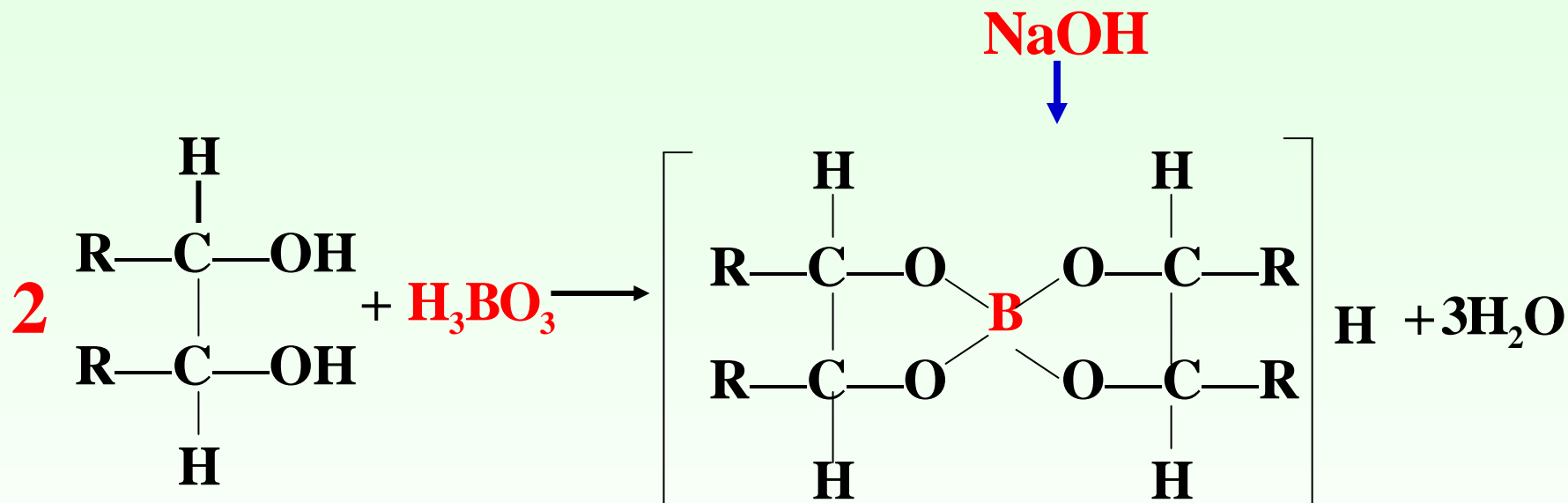
微量磷的测定



用过量NaOH溶解沉淀，再以标准HNO₃溶液返滴。



4. 硼酸 H_3BO_3 的测定 ($\text{p}K_a = 9.24$)



络合酸 $\text{p}K_a = 4.26$

指示剂 PP