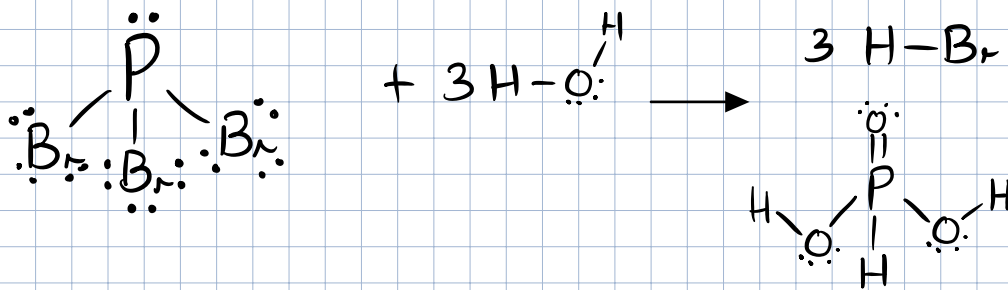
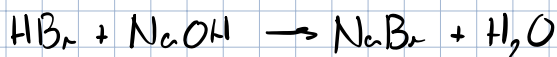


Determinazione del PBr_3

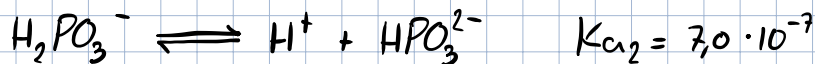
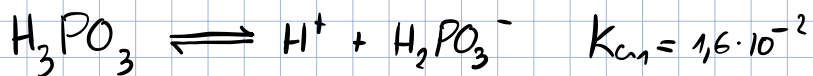
1) Idrolisi del PBr_3



2) Titolazione HBr con $NaOH$ 0,1M



3) Titolazione H_3PO_3 con $NaOH$ 0,1M



10
P.E. $\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{pH al 1° p.e. (concentrazione } A^- \approx 0,1 M) \end{array} \right.$

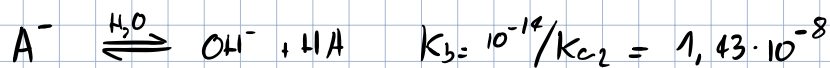
$$[H_3O^+] = \sqrt{K_{a1} \cdot K_{a2}} = 1,06 \cdot 10^{-4} M$$

$$pH = 3,98 \longrightarrow \text{Indicatori utilizzabili:}$$

- Metilarancio (3,0 - 4,4)
- Blu di bromofenolo (3,0 - 4,6)
- Rosso congo (3,0 - 5,0)
- Verde di bromocresolo (3,8 - 5,4)

20
P.E.

pH al 2° p.e. (Concentrazione $A^- \approx 0,1 M$)



$$0,1-x \quad \quad x \quad \quad x$$

$$\frac{x^2}{0,1-x} = K_b, \quad x^2 + K_b x - 0,1 K_b = 0, \quad x = 3,78 \cdot 10^{-5} M$$

$$pH = 14 + \log_{10}(3,78 \cdot 10^{-5}) = 9,58 \longrightarrow \text{Indicatori utilizzabili:}$$

- Fenolftaleina

- Timolftaleina

$$10 \text{ mL} \cdot 0,1$$

$$1 \text{ mL} \cdot 2,5 M$$

$$0,4 \text{ mL}$$

$$NaOH \ 0,4 M \ \sim 5 \text{ mL}$$

$$0,4 \text{ mL } PbCl_2 \ \sim 2-2,5 M$$