

Chromium(II)

The divalent state is unstable in water, producing hydrogen whilst being oxidised to a higher valency state (Baes and Mesmer, 1976). The reliability of the data is in doubt.

| Equilibrium reactions | lgK at infinite dilution and $T = 298 \text{ K}$ | |
|--|--|--------------------------|
| | NIST46 | Ball and Nordstrom, 1988 |
| $\text{Cr}^{2+} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightleftharpoons \text{CrOH}^+ + \text{H}^+$ | -5.5 | |
| $\text{Cr}(\text{OH})_2(\text{s}) \rightleftharpoons \text{Cr}^{2+} + 2 \text{OH}^-$ | | -17 ± 0.02 |

J.W. Ball and D.K. Nordstrom, Critical evaluation and selection of standard state thermodynamic properties for chromium metal and its aqueous ions, hydrolysis species, oxides and hydroxides. J. Chem. Eng. Data, 43, 895–918 (1998).

NIST46, NIST Critically Selected Stability Constants of Metal Complexes: Version 8.0. Available at:

www.nist.gov/srd/nist46

Chromium(III)

| Equilibrium reactions | lgK at infinite dilution and $T = 298$ K | | | |
|---|--|-------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| | Baes and Mesmer, 1976 | Rai et al., 1987 | Ball and Nordstrom, 1988 | Brown and Ekberg, 2016 |
| $\text{Cr}^{3+} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightleftharpoons \text{CrOH}^{2+} + \text{H}^+$ | -4.0 | -3.57 ± 0.08 | | -3.60 ± 0.07 |
| $\text{Cr}^{3+} + 2 \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightleftharpoons \text{Cr(OH)}_2^+ + 2 \text{H}^+$ | -9.7 | -9.84 | | -9.65 ± 0.20 |
| $\text{Cr}^{3+} + 3 \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightleftharpoons \text{Cr(OH)}_3 + 3 \text{H}^+$ | -18 | -16.19 | | -16.25 ± 0.19 |
| $\text{Cr}^{3+} + 4 \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightleftharpoons \text{Cr(OH)}_4^- + 4 \text{H}^+$ | -27.4 | -27.65 ± 0.12 | | -27.56 ± 0.21 |
| $2 \text{Cr}^{3+} + 2 \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightleftharpoons \text{Cr}_2(\text{OH})_2^{4+} + 2 \text{H}^+$ | -5.06 | -5.0 | | -5.29 ± 0.16 |
| $3 \text{Cr}^{3+} + 4 \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightleftharpoons \text{Cr}_3(\text{OH})_4^{5+} + 4 \text{H}^+$ | -8.15 | -10.75 ± 0.15 | | -9.10 ± 0.14 |
| $\text{Cr(OH)}_3(\text{s}) + 3 \text{H}^+ \rightleftharpoons \text{Cr}^{3+} + 3 \text{H}_2\text{O}$ | 12 | | 9.35 | 9.41 ± 0.17 |
| $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3(\text{s}) + 6 \text{H}^+ \rightleftharpoons 2 \text{Cr}^{3+} + 3 \text{H}_2\text{O}$ | | | 8.52 | |
| $\text{CrO}_{1.5}(\text{s}) + 3 \text{H}^+ \rightleftharpoons \text{Cr}^{3+} + 1.5 \text{H}_2\text{O}$ | | | | 7.83 ± 0.10 |

C.F. Baes and R.E. Mesmer, *The Hydrolysis of Cations*. Wiley, New York, 1976, p. 220.

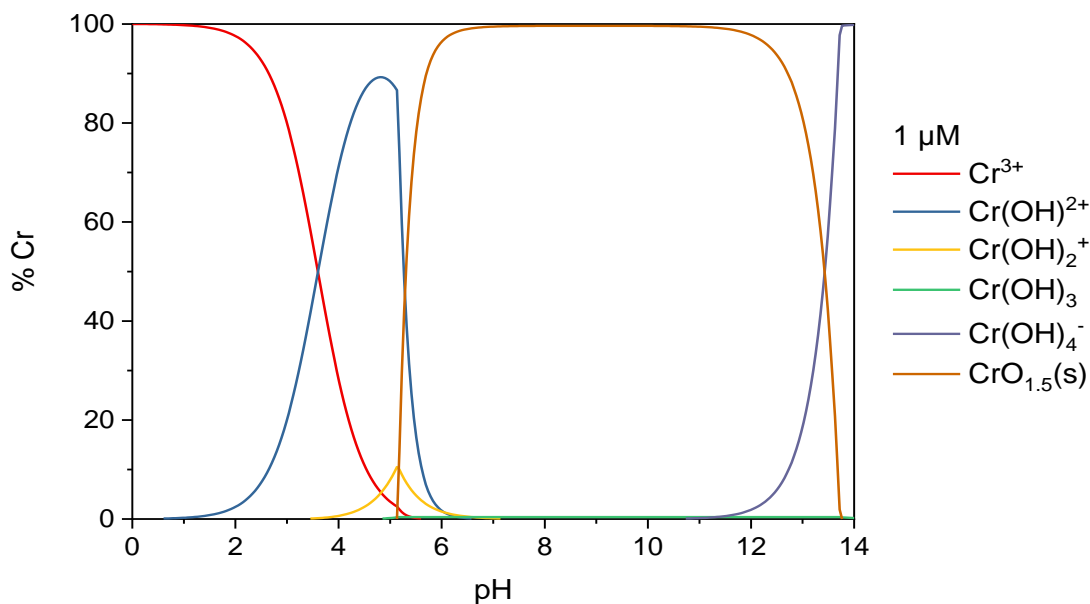
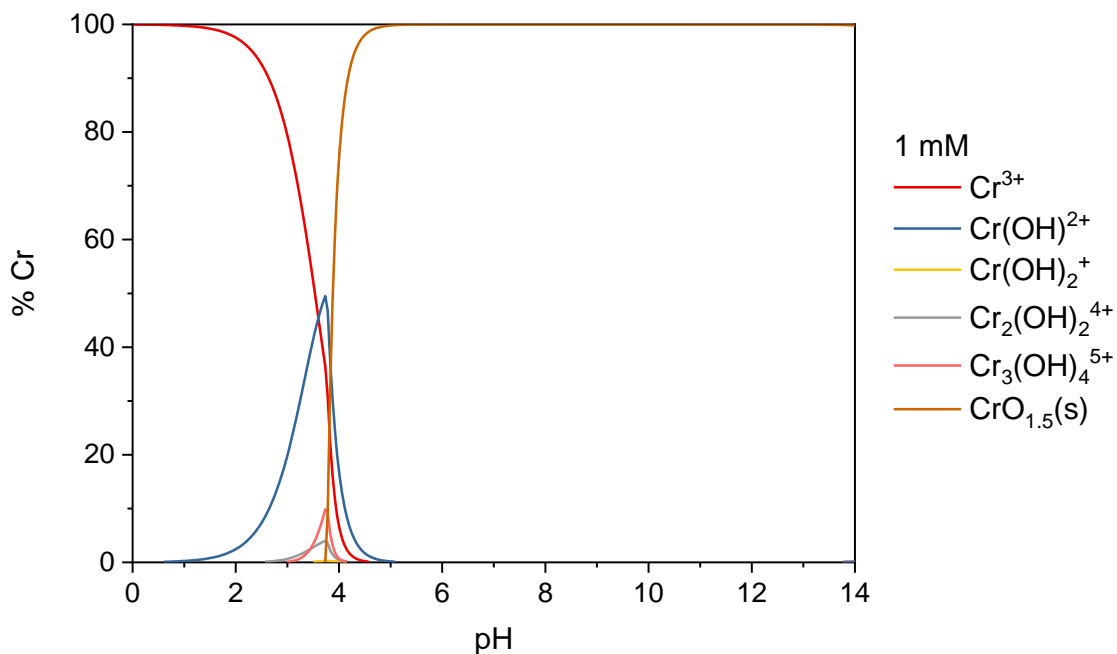
J.W. Ball and D.K. Nordstrom, Critical evaluation and selection of standard state thermodynamic properties for chromium metal and its aqueous ions, hydrolysis species, oxides and hydroxides. *J. Chem. Eng. Data*, 43, 895–918 (1998).

P.L. Brown and C. Ekberg, *Hydrolysis of Metal Ions*. Wiley, 2016, pp. 541–555.

D.Rai, B.M. Sass and D.A Moore, Chromium(III) hydrolysis constants and solubility of chromium(III) hydroxide. *Inorg. Chem.* 26, 345-349 (1987); accepted in the critical compilation by J.W. Ball and D.K. Nordstrom, Critical evaluation and selection of standard state thermodynamic properties for chromium metal and its aqueous ions, hydrolysis species, oxides and hydroxides. *J. Chem. Eng. Data*, 43, 895–918 (1998).

Distribution diagrams

These diagrams have been computed at two Cr(III) concentrations ($1 \text{ mM} = 1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol L}^{-1}$ and $1 \text{ }\mu\text{M} = 1 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mol L}^{-1}$) with the 'best' equilibrium constants above (in green). Calculations assume $T = 298 \text{ K}$ for the limiting case of zero ionic strength (*i.e.*, even neglecting plotted ions).



Chromium(VI)

| Equilibrium reactions | lgK at infinite dilution and $T = 298 \text{ K}$ | |
|---|--|--------------------------|
| | Baes and Mesmer, 1976 | Ball and Nordstrom, 1998 |
| $\text{CrO}_4^{2-} + \text{H}^+ \rightleftharpoons \text{HCrO}_4^-$ | 6.51 | 6.55 ± 0.04 |
| $\text{HCrO}_4^- + \text{H}^+ \rightleftharpoons \text{H}_2\text{CrO}_4$ | -0.20 | |
| $\text{CrO}_4^{2-} + 2 \text{H}^+ \rightleftharpoons \text{H}_2\text{CrO}_4$ | | 6.31 |
| $2 \text{HCrO}_4^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ | 1.523 | |
| $2 \text{CrO}_4^{2-} + 2 \text{H}^+ \rightleftharpoons \text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ | | 14.7 ± 0.1 |

C.F. Baes and R.E. Mesmer, *The Hydrolysis of Cations*. Wiley, New York, 1976.

J.W. Ball and D.K. Nordstrom, Critical evaluation and selection of standard state thermodynamic properties for chromium metal and its aqueous ions, hydrolysis species, oxides and hydroxides. *J. Chem. Eng. Data*, 43, 895–918 (1998).

Distribution diagrams

These diagrams have been computed at two Cr(VI) concentrations ($1 \text{ mM} = 1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol L}^{-1}$ and $1 \text{ }\mu\text{M} = 1 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mol L}^{-1}$) with the 'best' equilibrium constants above (in green). Calculations assume $T = 298 \text{ K}$ for the limiting case of zero ionic strength (*i.e.*, even neglecting plotted ions).

