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Equilibrium constants for hydrolysis and associated equilibria in critical compilations

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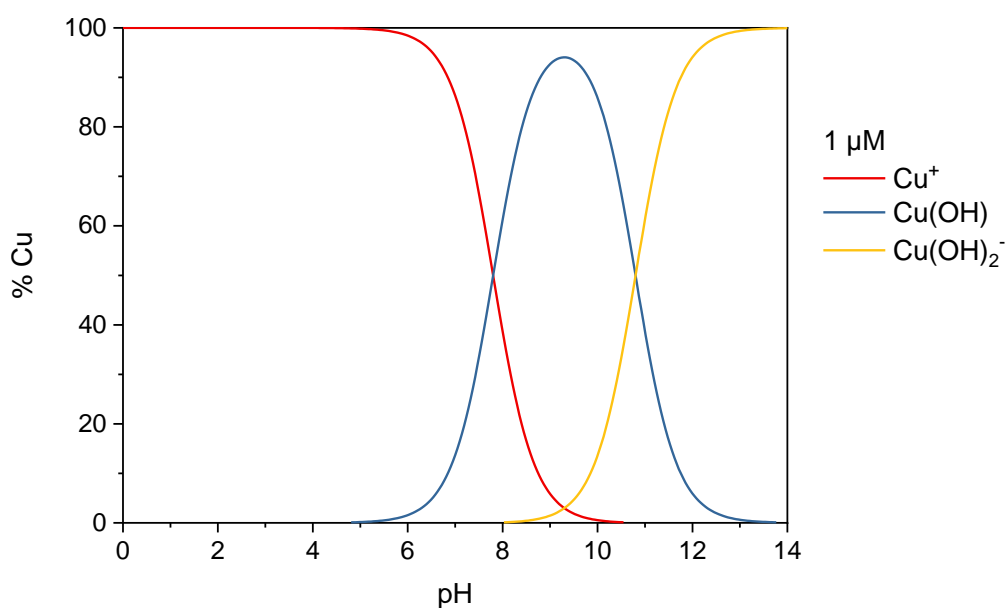
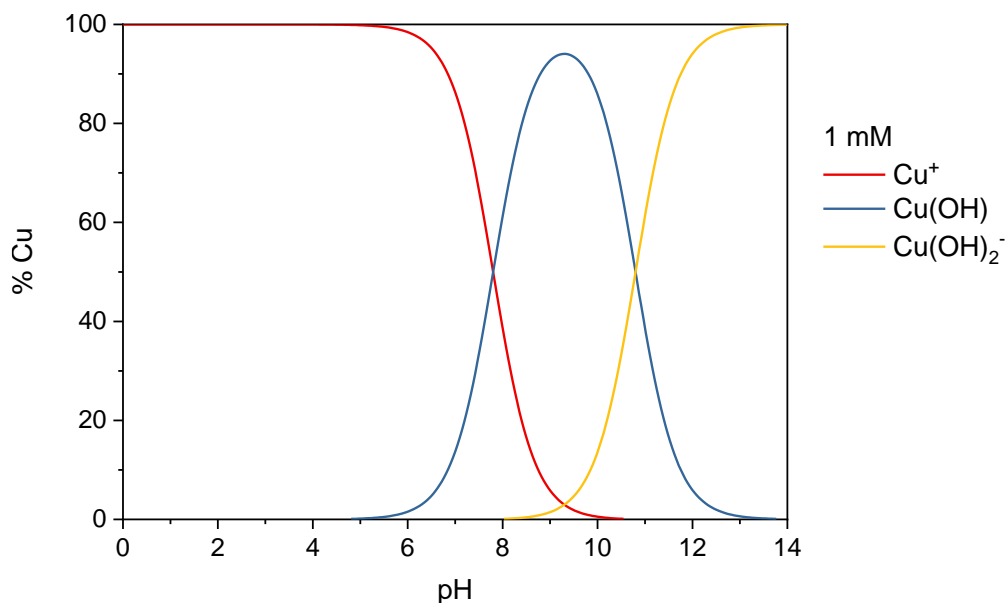
## Copper(I)

Equilibrium reactions	lgK at infinite dilution and $T = 298 \text{ K}$
	Brown and Ekberg, 2016
$\text{Cu}^+ + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightleftharpoons \text{CuOH} + \text{H}^+$	$-7.8 \pm 0.4$
$\text{Cu}^+ + 2 \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightleftharpoons \text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2^- + 2 \text{H}^+$	$-18.6 \pm 0.6$

P.L. Brown and C. Ekberg, Hydrolysis of Metal Ions. Wiley, 2016, pp. 650–702.

# Distribution diagrams

These diagrams have been computed at two Cu(I) 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. Calculations assume  $T = 298 \text{ K}$  for the limiting case of zero ionic strength (*i.e.*, even neglecting plotted ions).



## Equilibrium constants for hydrolysis and associated equilibria in critical compilations

# Copper(II)

Equilibrium reactions	lgK at infinite dilution and $T = 298$ K				
	Baes and Mesmer, 1976	NIST46	Plyasunova et al., 1997	Powell et al., 2007	Brown and Ekberg, 2016
$\text{Cu}^{2+} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightleftharpoons \text{CuOH}^+ + \text{H}^+$	< -8	-7.7	$-7.97 \pm 0.09$	$-7.95 \pm 0.16$	$-7.64 \pm 0.17$
$\text{Cu}^{2+} + 2 \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightleftharpoons \text{Cu(OH)}_2 + 2 \text{H}^+$	(< -17.3)	-17.3	$-16.23 \pm 0.15$	$-16.2 \pm 0.2$	$-16.24 \pm 0.03$
$\text{Cu}^{2+} + 3 \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightleftharpoons \text{Cu(OH)}_3^- + 3 \text{H}^+$	(< -27.8)	-27.8	$-26.63 \pm 0.40$	$-26.60 \pm 0.09$	$-26.65 \pm 0.13$
$\text{Cu}^{2+} + 4 \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightleftharpoons \text{Cu(OH)}_4^{2-} + 4 \text{H}^+$	-39.6	-39.6	$-39.73 \pm 0.17$	$-39.74 \pm 0.18$	$-39.70 \pm 0.19$
$2 \text{Cu}^{2+} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightleftharpoons \text{Cu}_2(\text{OH})^{3+} + \text{H}^+$			$-6.71 \pm 0.30$	$-6.40 \pm 0.12$	$-6.41 \pm 0.17$
$2 \text{Cu}^{2+} + 2 \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightleftharpoons \text{Cu}_2(\text{OH})_2^{2+} + 2 \text{H}^+$	-10.36	-10.3	$-10.55 \pm 0.17$	$-10.43 \pm 0.07$	$-10.55 \pm 0.02$

$3 \text{ Cu}^{2+} + 4 \text{ H}_2\text{O} \rightleftharpoons \text{Cu}_3(\text{OH})_4^{2+} + 4 \text{ H}^+$			$-20.95 \pm 0.30$	$-21.1 \pm 0.2$	$-21.2 \pm 0.4$
$\text{CuO}(\text{s}) + 2 \text{ H}^+ \rightleftharpoons \text{Cu}^{2+} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$	7.62		$7.64 \pm 0.06$	$7.64 \pm 0.06$	$7.63 \pm 0.05$
$\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2(\text{s}) + 2 \text{ H}^+ \rightleftharpoons \text{Cu}^{2+} + 2 \text{ H}_2\text{O}$				$8.67 \pm 0.05$	$8.68 \pm 0.10$

C.F. Baes and R.E. Mesmer, *The Hydrolysis of Cations*. Wiley, New York, 1976, p. 274.

P.L. Brown and C. Ekberg, *Hydrolysis of Metal Ions*. Wiley, 2016, pp. 650–702.

NIST46, NIST Critically Selected Stability Constants of Metal Complexes: Version 8.0. Available at: [www.nist.gov/srd/nist46](http://www.nist.gov/srd/nist46)

K.J. Powell, P.L. Brown, R.H. Byrne, T. Gajda, G. Hefter, S. Sjöberg and H. Wanner, Chemical speciation of environmentally significant metals with inorganic ligands. Part 2: The  $\text{Cu}^{2+} + \text{OH}^-$ ,  $\text{Cl}^-$ ,  $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$ ,  $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$ , and  $\text{PO}_4^{3-}$  systems. *Pure Appl. Chem.* 79, 895–950 (2007).

N.V. Plyasunova, M. Wang, Y. Zhang and M. Muhammed, Critical evaluation of thermodynamics of complex formation of metal ions in aqueous solutions II. Hydrolysis and hydroxo-complexes of  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$  at 298.15 K. *Hydrometallurgy* 45, 37–51 (1997).

# Distribution diagrams

These diagrams have been computed at two Cu(II) 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).

