

RDCH 702  
Quiz 2  
Assigned 23-Sep-15  
Due 30-Sep-15

Last Name: \_\_\_\_\_

First Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Quiz Topics: Speciation, Kinetics, Thermodynamics

Use the lecture notes, chart of the nuclides, table of the isotopes, and web links to answer the following questions.

**1. (20 Points) Using CHESS, provide speciation data for the following conditions. Provide dominant species for the specified condition. You should show the graphs of % species against the condition on a separate page.**

**1.1.  $1\text{E-}9$  M/L  $\text{Pu}^{4+}$  from pH 5 to pH 10, dominate specie at pH 6.5**

\_\_\_\_\_

**1.2.  $1\text{E-}3$  M/L  $\text{UO}_2^{2+}$  from pH 2 to pH 10, dominate specie at pH 6**

\_\_\_\_\_

**1.3.  $1\text{E-}6$  M/L  $\text{UO}_2^{2+}$  from pH 2 to pH 12 at 200 mV Eh, dominate specie at pH 8**

\_\_\_\_\_

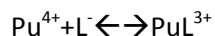
**1.4. 1 mmol/L  $\text{Pu}^{4+}$  from 100 mV to 1250 mV Eh at pH 4, dominate specie at 500 mV**

\_\_\_\_\_

**1.5.  $50\text{E-}6$  M/L Am(III) with 0.1 fugacity carbon dioxide from pH 2 to pH 12**

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2. (40 Points) Consider the complexation of  $\text{Pu}^{4+}$  with a monoprotic ligand (LH). The reaction is:



The only Pu species in solution are  $\text{Pu}^{4+}$  and  $\text{PuL}^{3+}$ . The total Pu concentration in the solution is  $1\text{E-}5$  M. You determine the free ligand and free Pu concentration as a function of temperature. The ligand species are free ligand and the Pu-L complex. The total ligand concentration is  $[\text{L}]_t$ . The data are below.

Concentration of species as a function of temperature (K)

T K	$[\text{L}]_t$ M	$[\text{L}]_f$ M	$[\text{Pu}]_f$ M
298	2.50E-05	1.50E-05	1.19E-08
298	2.00E-05	1.00E-05	1.78E-08
298	1.00E-05	4.14E-07	4.14E-07
283	1.00E-05	2.66E-07	2.66E-07
325	1.00E-05	8.18E-07	8.18E-07
335	1.00E-05	1.02E-06	1.02E-06
345	1.00E-05	1.25E-06	1.25E-06
355	1.00E-05	1.52E-06	1.52E-06
365	1.00E-05	1.81E-06	1.81E-06

Please provide the following. Ignore activities for this question. Energy should be in J. Provide units for  $\Delta G$ ,  $\Delta H$ , and  $\Delta S$ . The subscript on  $\Delta G$  is the temperature in K.

2.1.  $\Delta G_{298}$  \_\_\_\_\_

2.2. The equilibrium constant at 298 K \_\_\_\_\_

2.3. The equilibrium constant at 355 K \_\_\_\_\_

2.4.  $\Delta G_{325}$  \_\_\_\_\_

2.5.  $\Delta H$  over the experimental range \_\_\_\_\_

2.6.  $\Delta S$  over the experimental range \_\_\_\_\_

2.7. Using the complexation constant calculate the speciation of Pu at 330 K for 10 mM ligand and

5 mM Pu.

Free Pu \_\_\_\_\_ mM

$\text{PuL}^{3+}$  \_\_\_\_\_ mM

3. (10 Points) Select the equation below to describe the speciation of uranyl, uranyl monohydroxide, uranyl dihydroxide, uranyl trihydroxide and diuranyl monohydroxide to find the total uranium concentration. This equation should show the total uranyl concentration as a function of free uranyl, hydroxide, and the complexation constants. The complexation constant nomenclature is  $\beta_{xy}$ , where x is the number of  $UO_2^{2+}$  and y is the number of hydroxides, i.e.,  $\beta_{12}$  is the complexation constant for uranyl dihydroxide.

3.1.  $[U]_{tot} = [UO_2^{2+}](1 + \beta_{11}[OH^-] + \beta_{12}[OH^-]^2 + \beta_{13}[OH^-]^3 + 2\beta_{21}[UO_2^{2+}][OH^-]^2)$

3.2.  $[U]_{tot} = [UO_2^{2+}](1 + \beta_{11}[OH^-] + \beta_{12}[OH^-]^2 + \beta_{13}[OH^-]^3 + 2\beta_{21}[UO_2^{2+}][OH^-])$

3.3.  $[U]_{tot} = (1 + \beta_{11}[OH^-] + \beta_{12}[OH^-]^2 + \beta_{13}[OH^-]^3 + 2\beta_{21}[UO_2^{2+}][OH^-])$

3.4.  $[U]_{tot} = [UO_2^{2+}](\beta_{11}[OH^-] + \beta_{12}[OH^-]^2 + \beta_{13}[OH^-]^3 + 2\beta_{21}[UO_2^{2+}][OH^-])$

3.5.  $[U]_{tot} = [UO_2^{2+}](1 + \beta_{11}[OH^-] + \beta_{12}[OH^-]^2 + \beta_{13}[OH^-]^3 + 2\beta_{21}[UO_2^{2+}]^2[OH^-])$

3.6.  $[U]_{tot} = [UO_2^{2+}](1 + \beta_{11}[OH^-] + \beta_{12}[OH^-]^2 + \beta_{13}[OH^-]^3 + \beta_{21}[UO_2^{2+}]^2[OH^-])$

Correct equation: \_\_\_\_\_

4. (10 Points) Provide the speciation of acetic acid at pH 3.5, 4.5, and 5.5. The speciation should give the percentage protonated and the percentage free. The pKa is 4.75.

4.1. pH 3.5: % free acetic acid \_\_\_\_\_; % protonated acetic acid \_\_\_\_\_

4.2. pH 4.5: % free acetic acid \_\_\_\_\_; % protonated acetic acid \_\_\_\_\_

4.3. pH 5.5: % free acetic acid \_\_\_\_\_; % protonated acetic acid \_\_\_\_\_

5. (10 Points) The log  $K_{sp}$  of  $\text{Am}(\text{OH})_3$  is -25.1 (ref. [Pure Appl. Chem., 74\(10\), 1895, 2002](#)). If you have an excess of  $\text{Am}(\text{OH})_3$  in solution, what is the concentration of free  $\text{Am}^{3+}$  at the following pHs

5.1. pH 2.5 \_\_\_\_\_ mol/L

5.2. pH 4.5 \_\_\_\_\_ mol/L

5.3. pH 7.0 \_\_\_\_\_ mol/L

5.4. pH 8.5 \_\_\_\_\_ mol/L

5.5. pH 10.0 \_\_\_\_\_ mol/L

6. (10 Points) Provide the solubility constants, as log  $K_{sp}$ , for the following:

6.1. Pentavalent Np hydroxide: \_\_\_\_\_

6.2. Crystalline uranium dioxide: \_\_\_\_\_

6.3. Amorphous trivalent plutonium hydroxide: \_\_\_\_\_

6.4. Hexavalent uranyl hydroxide: \_\_\_\_\_

6.5. Hexavalent plutonyl hydroxide: \_\_\_\_\_