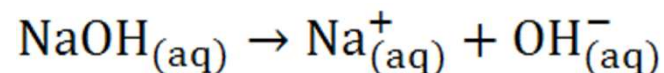
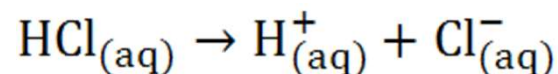
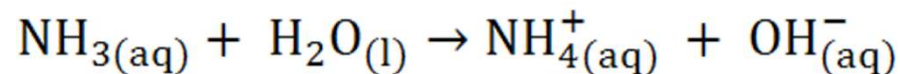
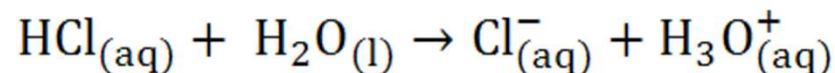


acidi e basi: definizioni

Arrhenius (1887) un **acido** è una sostanza che contiene H ed in acqua si dissocia producendo ioni H^+ ed anioni;
una **base** è una sostanza che contiene ioni OH^- ed in acqua si dissocia producendo ioni OH^- e cationi;

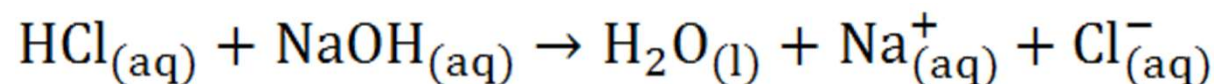
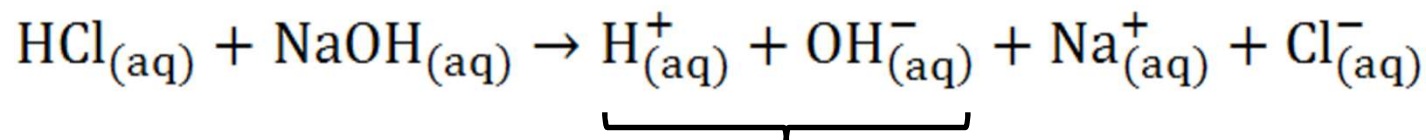


Brønsted-Lowry (1923) un **acido** è una sostanza capace di donare ioni H^+ ad un altro ione/molecola;
una **base** è una sostanza capace di accettare ioni H^+ ad un altro ione/molecola;



acidi e basi: definizioni

per Arrhenius reazione acido-base = “neutralizzazione”
con formazione di **un sale** e acqua

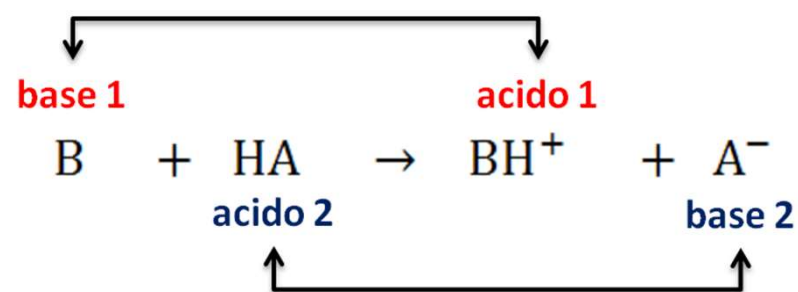
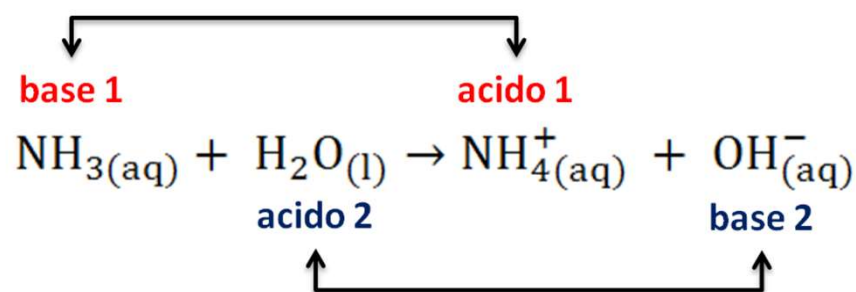
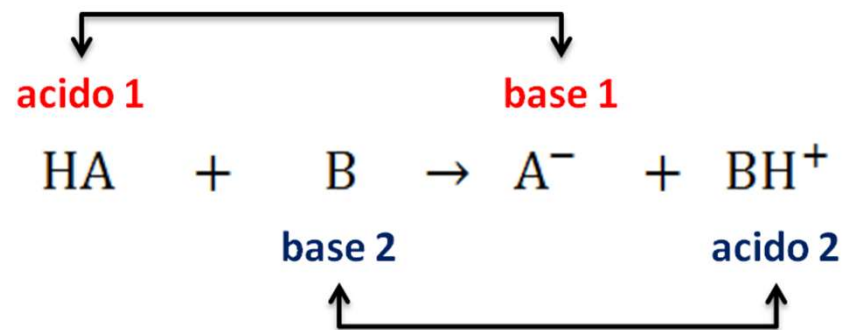
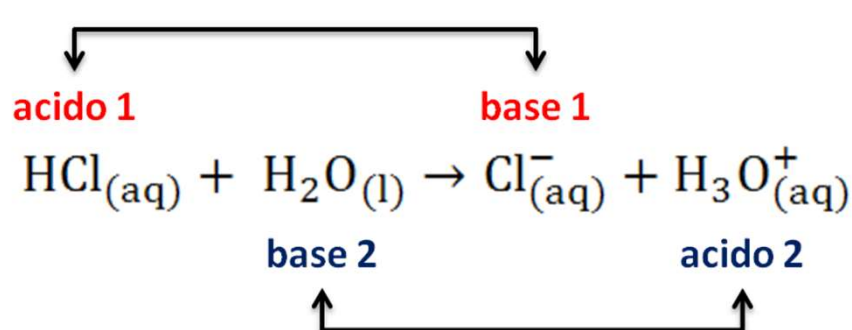


problemi con la definizione di Arrhenius:

- *definizione non si applica a basi come NH_3*
- *si applica soltanto a sistemi acquosi (i.e. in cui il solvente è l'acqua)*

acidi e basi: definizioni

per Brønsted-Lowry reazione acido-base = trasferimento H^+



concetto **coppia coniugata acido-base**

vantaggio: H^+ può essere scambiato anche in ambiente non acquosi

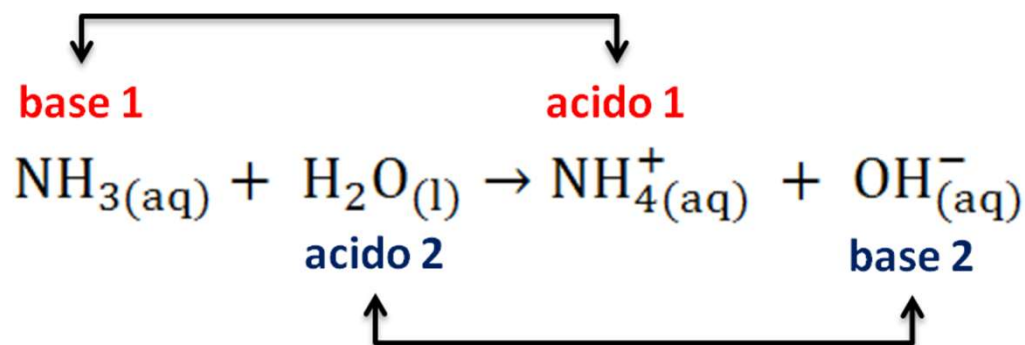
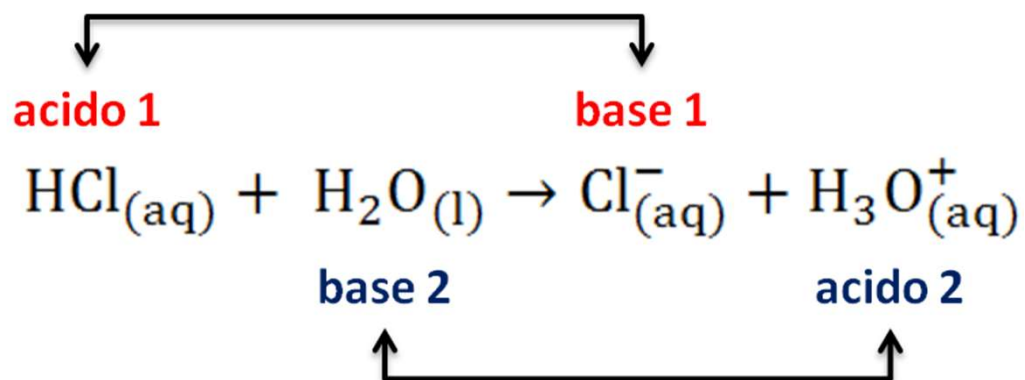
acidi e basi: definizioni

TABELLA 17.2 Reazioni acido-base e coppie acido-base coniugate *

Nome	Acido 1		Base 2		Base 1		Acido 2
Acido cloridrico	HCl	+	H ₂ O		Cl ⁻	+	H ₃ O ⁺
Acido nitrico	HNO ₃	+	H ₂ O		NO ₃ ⁻	+	H ₃ O ⁺
Acido carbonico	H ₂ CO ₃	+	H ₂ O		HCO ₃ ⁻	+	H ₃ O ⁺
Acido acetico	CH ₃ CO ₂ H	+	H ₂ O		CH ₃ CO ₂ ⁻	+	H ₃ O ⁺
Acido cianidrico	HCN	+	H ₂ O		CN ⁻	+	H ₃ O ⁺
Acido solfidrico	H ₂ S	+	H ₂ O		HS ⁻	+	H ₃ O ⁺
Ammoniaca	H ₂ O	+	NH ₃		OH ⁻	+	NH ₄ ⁺
Ione carbonato	H ₂ O	+	CO ₃ ²⁻		OH ⁻	+	HCO ₃ ⁻
Acqua	H ₂ O	+	H ₂ O		OH ⁻	+	H ₃ O ⁺

*Acido 1 e base 1 sono coppie coniugate, così come acido 2 e base 2.

acidi e basi: definizioni



l' H_2O può
comportarsi sia da
acido che da base
(**“anfotero”**)

struttura di H^+ in H_2O

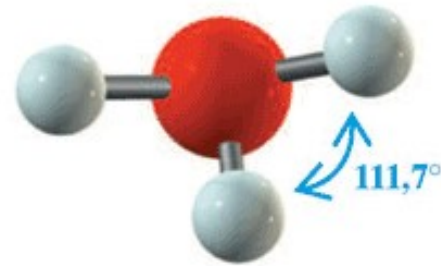
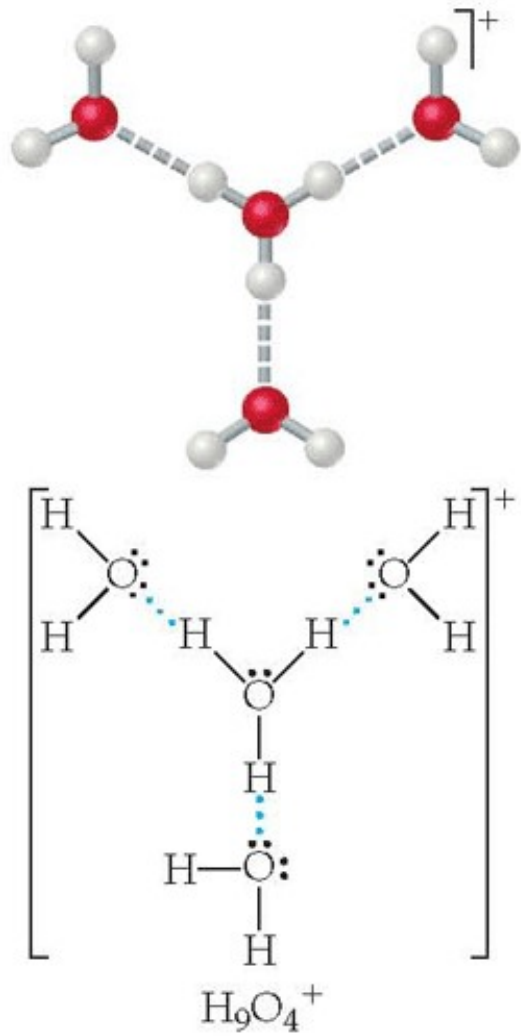
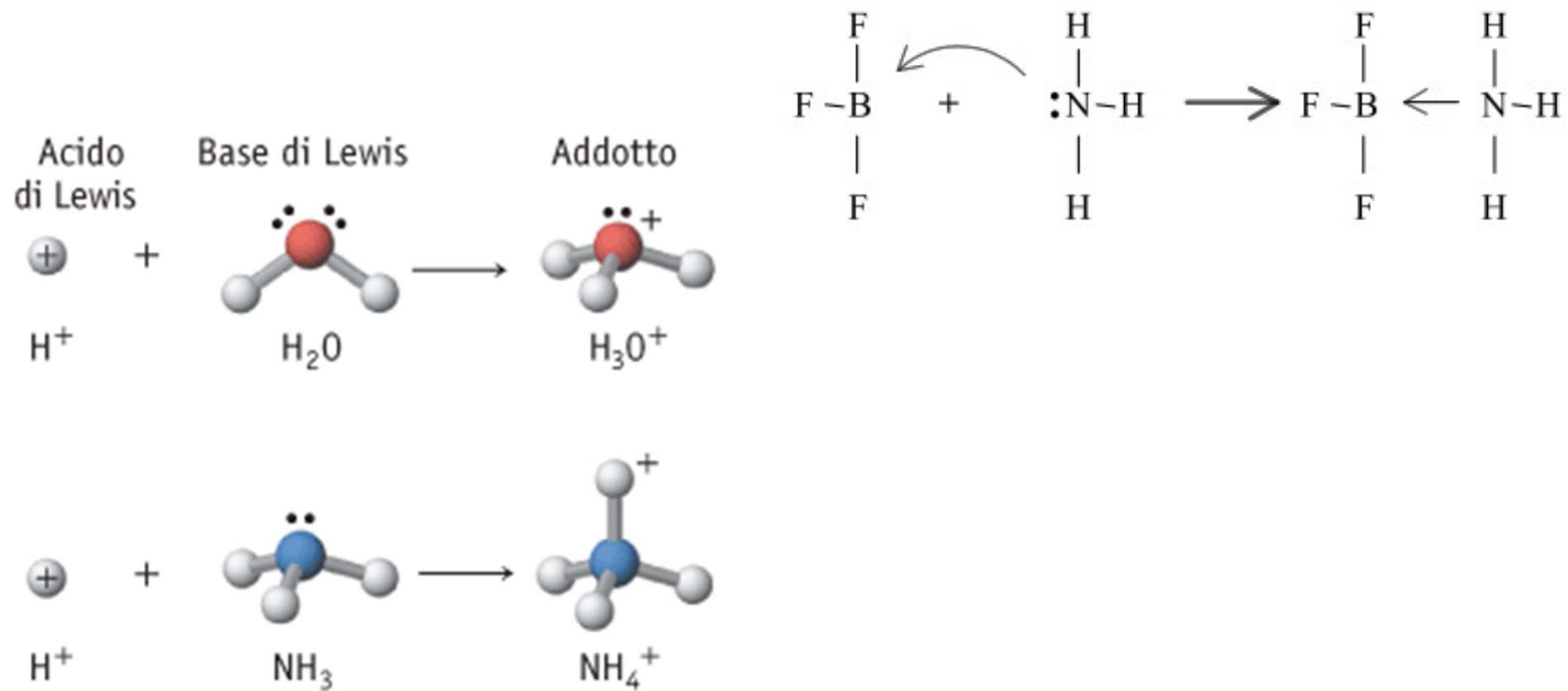


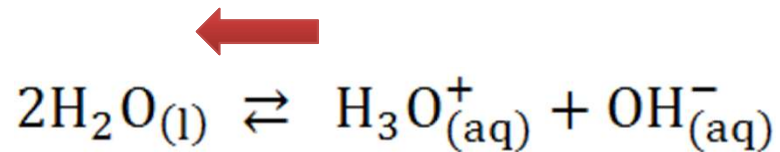
FIGURA 15.1 La struttura dello ione idronio (H_3O^+).

acidi e basi secondo Lewis

Lewis (1923) una **base** è una sostanza capace di donare una coppia solitaria di elettroni;
un **acido** è una sostanza capace di accettare una coppia solitaria di elettroni;



auto-protolisi (o auto-ionizzazione) dell'H₂O



$$K_w = [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] \cdot [\text{OH}^-] = 1 \cdot 10^{-14} \quad (\text{a } 25^\circ\text{C})$$



“prodotto ionico”
dell’acqua



valore della costante di
equilibrio molto basso

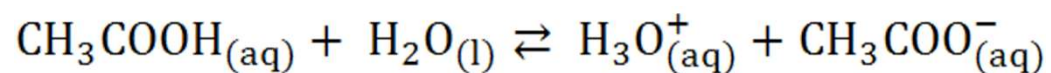
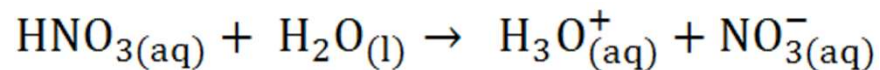
esempio: se $[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = 10^{-3} \rightarrow [\text{OH}^-] = \frac{K_w}{[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]} = 10^{-11}$

$[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] > [\text{OH}^-]$ soluzione **acida** (*per aggiunta acido*)

$[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] < [\text{OH}^-]$ soluzione **basica** (*per aggiunta base*)

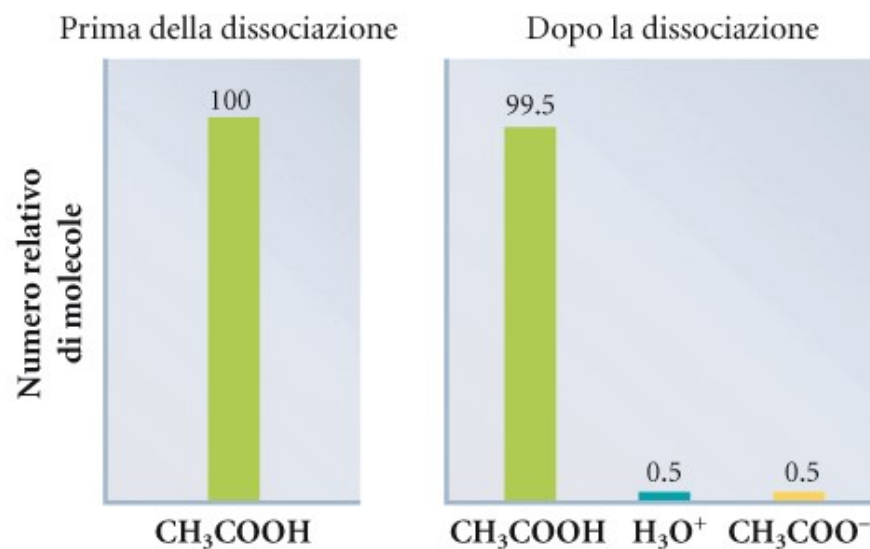
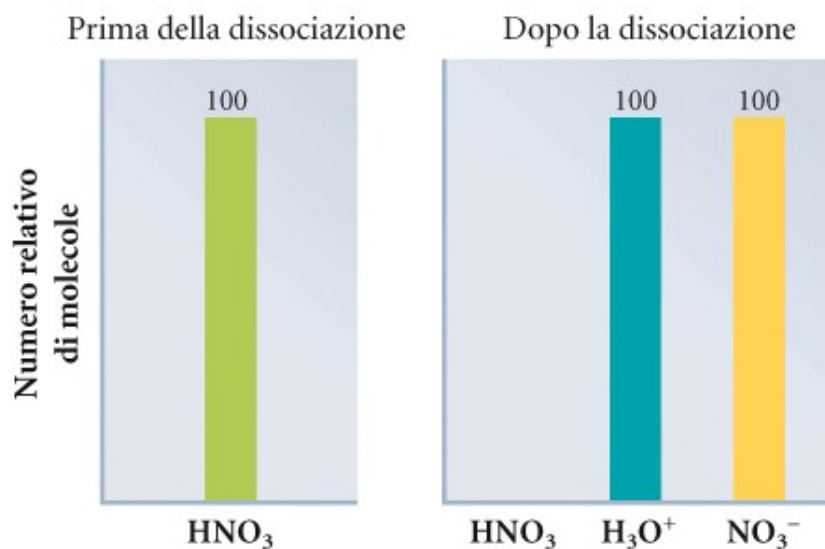
$[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = [\text{OH}^-]$ soluzione **neutra**

acidi e basi forti e deboli

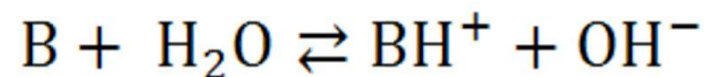
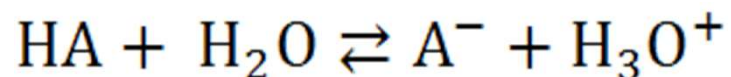


1.0 M
Acido forte

1.0 M
Acido debole



costanti acide (K_a) e basiche (K_b)



$$K_a = \frac{[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] \cdot [\text{A}^-]}{[\text{HA}]}$$

$$K_b = \frac{[\text{BH}^+] \cdot [\text{OH}^-]}{[\text{B}]}$$

“costante acida”

costante di ionizzazione (o idrolisi) acida

“costante basica”

costante di ionizzazione (o idrolisi) basica

sono costanti di equilibrio:

danno una misura della “forza” di un acido o base
rispetto alla reazione con H_2O (concetto relativo)

costanti acide (K_a) e basiche (K_b)

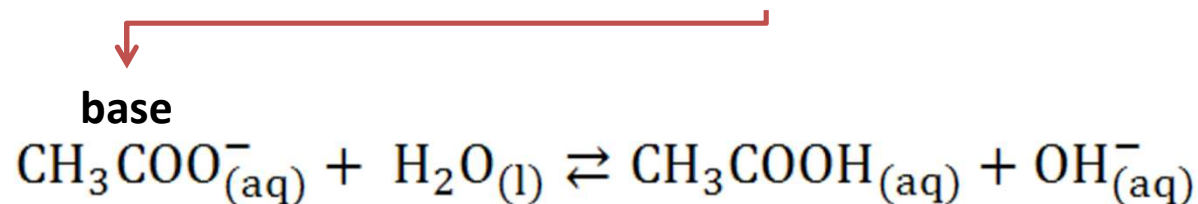
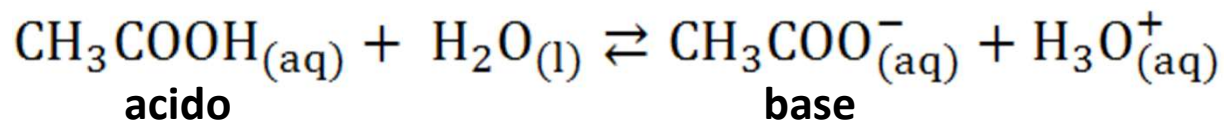
TABELLA 17.4 K_a di acidi deboli scelti		
Formula	Nome	K_a
HSO_4^-	Ione idrogeno solfato	1.2×10^{-2}
HClO_2	Acido cloroso	1.2×10^{-2}
HF	Acido fluoridrico	7.2×10^{-4}
HNO_2	Acido nitroso	7.0×10^{-4}
$\text{HC}_3\text{H}_5\text{O}_3$	Acido lattico	1.3×10^{-4}
$\text{HC}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2$ (CH_3COOH)	Acido acetico	1.8×10^{-5}
$[\text{Al}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{3+}$	Ione alluminio idrato	1.4×10^{-5}
HOCl	Acido ipocloroso	3.5×10^{-8}
HCN	Acido cianidrico	6.2×10^{-10}
NH_4^+	Ione ammonico	5.6×10^{-10}
HOC_6H_5	Fenolo	1.6×10^{-10}

TABELLA 4.4	Acidi e basi forti comuni
<i>Acidi forti</i> HCl , HBr , HI , HNO_3 , HClO_4 , H_2SO_4	
<i>Basi forti</i> Idrossidi dei metalli del gruppo IA, come LiOH , NaOH , KOH	



acidi e basi forti
a memoria !!!

relazione tra K_a e K_b per coppie coniugate



$$K_a = \frac{[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] \cdot [\text{CH}_3\text{COO}^-]}{[\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}]}$$

$$K_b = \frac{[\text{OH}^-] \cdot [\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}]}{[\text{CH}_3\text{COO}^-]}$$

$$K_a \cdot K_b = \frac{[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] \cdot [\text{CH}_3\text{COO}^-]}{[\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}]} \cdot \frac{[\text{OH}^-] \cdot [\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}]}{[\text{CH}_3\text{COO}^-]}$$

$$K_a \cdot K_b = [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] \cdot [\text{OH}^-] = K_w$$

(validità generale)

- tanto più forte l'acido,
tanto più debole la base
- tanto più forte la base,
tanto più debole l'acido

relazione tra K_a e K_b per coppie coniugate

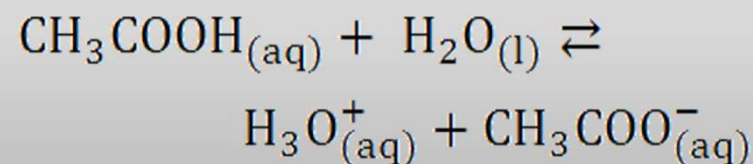
	ACIDO	BASE	
100% ionizzato in H_2O	Forte	HCl H_2SO_4 HNO_3	Cl^- HSO_4^- NO_3^-
		$H_3O^+(aq)$	H_2O
		HSO_4^-	SO_4^{2-}
Forza acida crescente ↑	Debole	H_3PO_4	$H_2PO_4^-$
		HF	F^-
		CH_3COOH	CH_3COO^-
		H_2CO_3	HCO_3^-
		H_2S	HS^-
		$H_2PO_4^-$	HPO_4^{2-}
		NH_4^+	NH_3
		HCO_3^-	CO_3^{2-}
		HPO_4^{2-}	PO_4^{3-}
		H_2O	OH^-
	Trascurabile	OH^- H_2 CH_4	O^{2-} H^- CH_3^-
			Forte
			100% protonato in H_2O
			Forza basica crescente ↓

$$K_a \cdot K_b = K_w$$

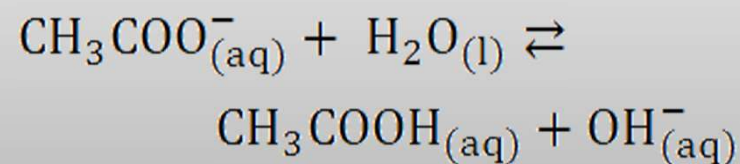
per la coppia



$$K_a = 1.75 \cdot 10^{-5}$$

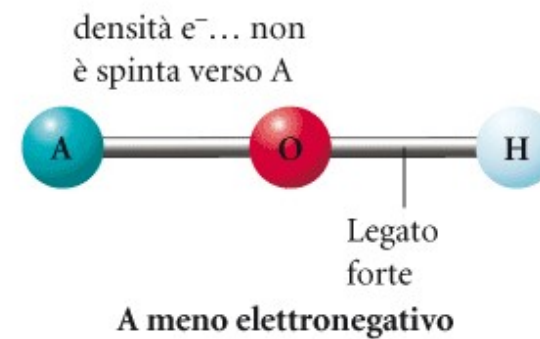
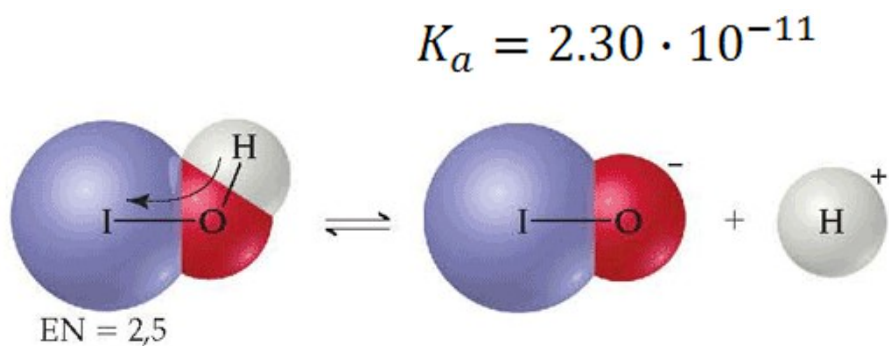
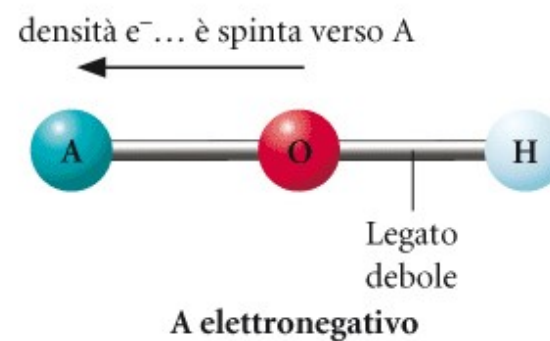
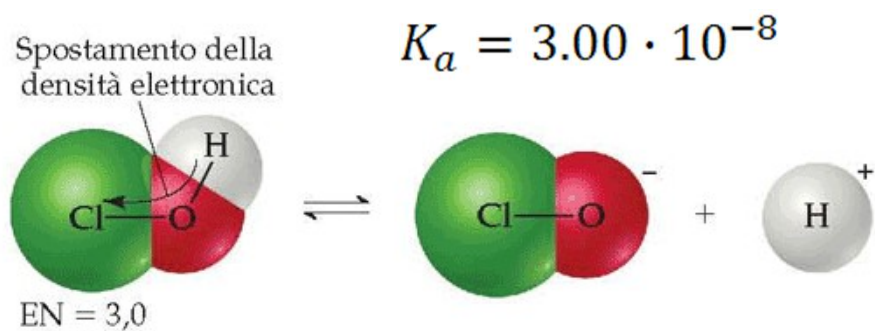


$$K_b = \frac{K_w}{K_a} = 5.71 \cdot 10^{-10}$$



struttura e K_a

ossiacidi: effetto elettronegatività sulla K_a



pH o pOH

pH

il logaritmo in base 10, cambiato di segno, del numero che esprime la concentrazione molare degli ioni H_3O^+

$$\text{pH} = -\log [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]$$

$$\text{pOH} = -\log [\text{OH}^-]$$

$$\text{p}K_a = -\log K_a$$

$$[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] \cdot [\text{OH}^-] = 10^{-14}$$

$$-\log \{[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] \cdot [\text{OH}^-]\} = -\log 10^{-14}$$

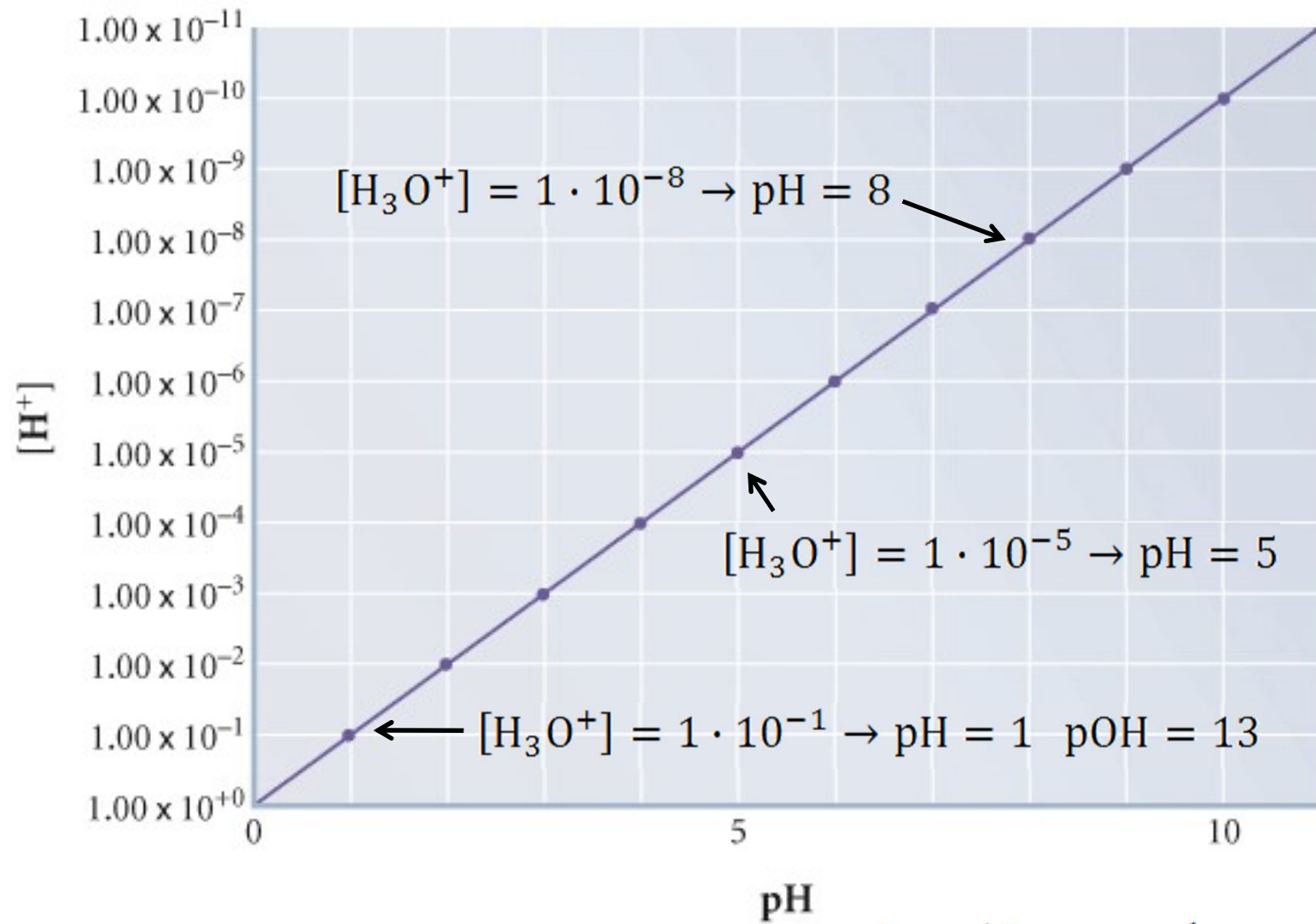
proprietà
dei
logaritmi



$$(-\log [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]) + (-\log [\text{OH}^-]) = 14$$

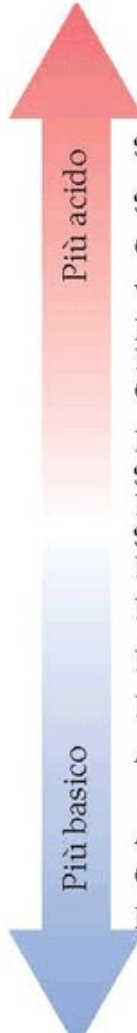
$$\text{pH} + \text{pOH} = 14$$

pH o pOH

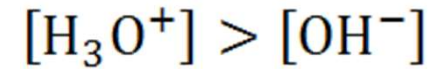


$$[H_3O^+] = 1 \cdot 10^1 \rightarrow pH = -1$$

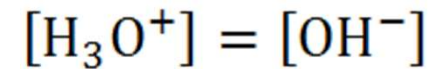
pH o pOH



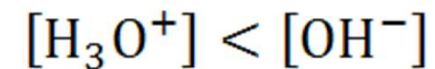
	$[H^+]$ (M)	pH	pOH	$[OH^-]$ (M)
	$1 (1 \times 10^{-0})$	0,0	14,0	1×10^{-14}
Succo gastrico	1×10^{-1}	1,0	13,0	1×10^{-13}
Succo di limone	1×10^{-2}	2,0	12,0	1×10^{-12}
Cola, aceto	1×10^{-3}	3,0	11,0	1×10^{-11}
Vino	1×10^{-4}	4,0	10,0	1×10^{-10}
Pomodori	1×10^{-5}	5,0	9,0	1×10^{-9}
Banana	1×10^{-6}	6,0	8,0	1×10^{-8}
Caffè nero	1×10^{-7}	7,0	7,0	1×10^{-7}
Pioggia	1×10^{-8}	8,0	6,0	1×10^{-6}
Saliva	1×10^{-9}	9,0	5,0	1×10^{-5}
Latte	1×10^{-10}	10,0	4,0	1×10^{-4}
Sangue umano, lacrime	1×10^{-11}	11,0	3,0	1×10^{-3}
Bianco d'uovo, acqua di mare	1×10^{-12}	12,0	2,0	1×10^{-2}
Bicarbonato di sodio	1×10^{-13}	13,0	1,0	1×10^{-1}
Borace	1×10^{-14}	14,0	0,0	$1 (1 \times 10^{-0})$
Latte di magnesia				
Acqua di calce				
Ammoniaca uso domestico				
Candeggianti uso domestico				
NaOH, 0,1 M				



soluzione **acida**



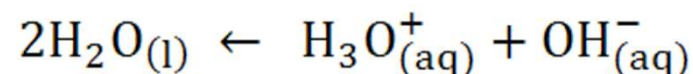
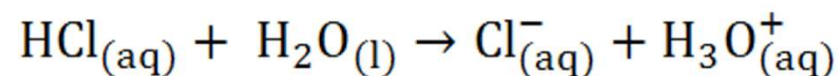
soluzione **neutra**



soluzione **basica**

calcolo del pH per acidi e basi forti

$$[\text{HCl}] = 10^{-5} \text{ M}; \quad \text{pH} = ?$$



	$\text{HCl}_{(\text{aq})}$	+	$\text{H}_2\text{O}_{(\text{l})}$	$\rightarrow$	$\text{Cl}^{-}_{(\text{aq})}$	+	$\text{H}_3\text{O}^{+}_{(\text{aq})}$
inizialmente	10^{-5}				—		10^{-7}
all' equilibrio	—				10^{-5}		$(10^{-7} - x) + 10^{-5}$

$$[\text{H}_3\text{O}^{+}] = (10^{-7} - x) + 10^{-5}$$

$$[\text{OH}^{-}] = (10^{-7} - x)$$

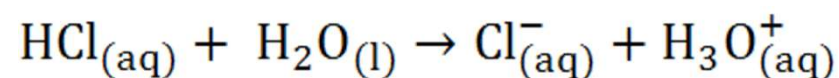
$$K_w = [\text{H}_3\text{O}^{+}] \cdot [\text{OH}^{-}] = 1 \cdot 10^{-14}$$

$$[(10^{-7} - x) + 10^{-5}] \cdot [10^{-7} - x] = 10^{-14}$$

$$x^2 + (-2 \cdot 10^{-7} - 10^{-5})x + (10^{-14} + 10^{-12}) = 0$$

calcolo del pH per acidi e basi forti

$$[\text{HCl}] = 10^{-5} \text{ M}; \quad \text{pH} = ?$$



$$x^2 + \underbrace{(-2 \cdot 10^{-7} - 10^{-5})}_{b} x + \underbrace{(10^{-14} + 10^{-12})}_{c} = 0$$

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0 \qquad x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

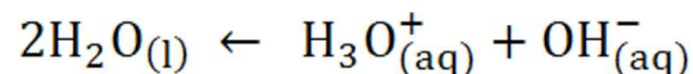
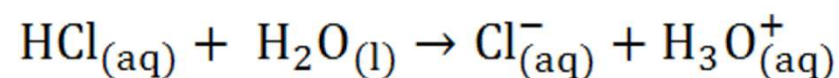
$$x = \cancel{1.01} \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ oppure } 9.9 \cdot 10^{-8}$$

$$[\text{H}_3\text{O}^{+}] = (10^{-7} - 9.9 \cdot 10^{-8}) + 10^{-5} = 0,000010001$$

$$\text{pH} = -\log[\text{H}_3\text{O}^{+}] = -\log[0,000010001] = 4.99995$$

calcolo del pH per acidi e basi forti

$$[\text{HCl}] = 10^{-5} \text{ M}; \quad \text{pH} = ?$$



	$\text{HCl}_{(\text{aq})}$	+	$\text{H}_2\text{O}_{(\text{l})}$	$\rightarrow$	$\text{Cl}^{-}_{(\text{aq})}$	+	$\text{H}_3\text{O}^{+}_{(\text{aq})}$
inizialmente	10^{-5}				—		10^{-7}
all' equilibrio	—				10^{-5}		$(10^{-7} - x) + 10^{-5}$

approssimazione $\rightarrow [\text{H}_3\text{O}^{+}] = (10^{-7} - x) + 10^{-5} \cong 10^{-5} \text{ M} = C_a$

si trascura la
autoprotolisi
dell' H_2O

$$\text{pH} = -\log[\text{H}_3\text{O}^{+}] \cong \log C_a = -\log[10^{-5}] = 5$$

(senza approssimazione era 4.99995)

approssimazione lecita per $C_a > 10^{-7}$

calcolo del pH per acidi e basi deboli

$$[\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}] = 1 \text{ M}; \quad K_a = 1.76 \cdot 10^{-5} \quad \text{pH} = ?$$

	$\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}_{(\text{aq})} + \text{H}_2\text{O}_{(\text{l})} \rightleftharpoons \text{CH}_3\text{COO}^-_{(\text{aq})} + \text{H}_3\text{O}^+_{(\text{aq})}$		
inizialmente	1 ($= C_0$)	0	$10^{-7} \approx 0$
all' equilibrio	$1 - x$ ($= C_0 - x$)	x	x

$$K_a = \frac{[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] \cdot [\text{CH}_3\text{COO}^-]}{[\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}]} = \frac{x \cdot x}{(C_0 - x)} \quad \begin{aligned} (C_0 - x) \cdot K_a &= x^2 \\ x^2 - K_a x - C_0 K_a &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$x = 4.20 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = x = 4.20 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$\text{pH} = -\log[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = -\log 4.20 \cdot 10^{-3} = 2.376$$

calcolo del pH per acidi e basi deboli

$$[\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}] = 1 \text{ M}; \quad K_a = 1.76 \cdot 10^{-5} \quad \text{pH} = ?$$

	$\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}_{(\text{aq})}$	$+$	$\text{H}_2\text{O}_{(\text{l})}$	$\rightleftharpoons$	$\text{CH}_3\text{COO}^-_{(\text{aq})}$	$+$	$\text{H}_3\text{O}^+_{(\text{aq})}$
inizialmente	1 ($= C_0$)				0		$10^{-7} \approx 0$
all' equilibrio	$1 - x$ ($= C_0 - x$)				x		x

$$K_a = \frac{[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] \cdot [\text{CH}_3\text{COO}^-]}{[\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}]} = \frac{x \cdot x}{(C_0 - x)} \cong \frac{x^2}{C_0}$$

$$(C_0 - x) \approx C_0$$

approssimazione

$$x^2 = C_0 K_a \quad x = \sqrt[2]{C_0 K_a} = 4.19 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

si trascura la
dissociazione dell'acido

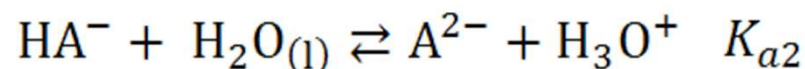
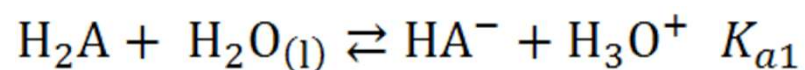
$$[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = x = 4.19 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$\text{pH} = -\log[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = -\log 4.19 \cdot 10^{-3} = 2.377 \quad (\text{senza approx. era } 2.376)$$

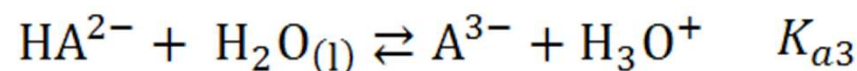
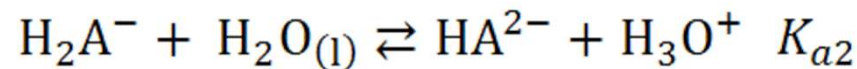
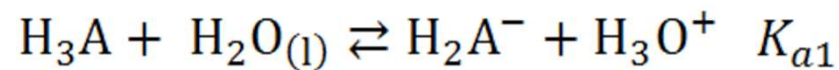
Acidi poliprotici

TABELLA 17.9 Valori di K_a di una selezione di alcuni acidi poliprotici				
Formula	Nome	K_{a1}	K_{a2}	K_{a3}
H_3PO_4	Acido fosforico	7.4×10^{-3}	6.2×10^{-8}	4.8×10^{-13}
H_3AsO_4	Acido arsenico	5.0×10^{-3}	8.0×10^{-8}	6.0×10^{-10}
H_2CO_3	Acido carbonico	4.3×10^{-7}	5.6×10^{-11}	
H_2SO_4	Acido solforico	>1	1.2×10^{-2}	
H_2SO_3	Acido solforoso	1.5×10^{-2}	1.0×10^{-7}	
H_2S	Acido solfidrico	1.0×10^{-7}	1.0×10^{-15}	
$H_2C_2O_4$	Acido ossalico	6.5×10^{-2}	6.1×10^{-5}	

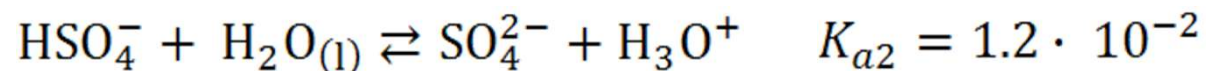
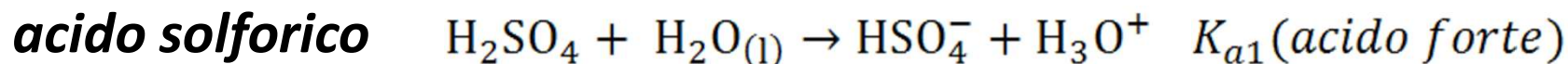
acidi diprotici



acidi triprotici



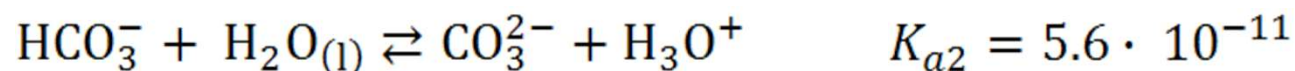
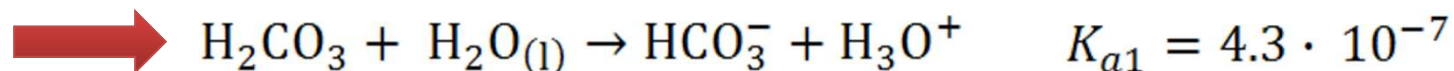
Acidi poliprotici



la maggior parte degli ioni H_3O^+ deriva dalla prima dissociazione

anche quando la prima dissociazione è debole,
il pH si calcola tenendo conto solo della prima dissociazione
(le K_a successive sono sempre più piccole)

acido carbonico



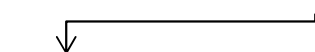
idrolisi salina: pH di soluzioni saline

le soluzioni acquose di sali possono avere pH basici, neutri o acidi
la dissoluzione di un sale può influenzare il pH della soluzione!!!

esempio **idrolisi acida**

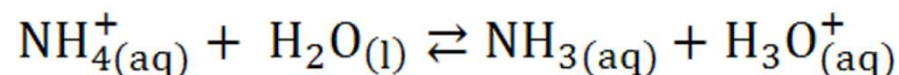
*il catione è un acido coniugato
di una base debole*

$$K_a = 5.59 \cdot 10^{-10}$$



acido

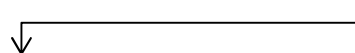
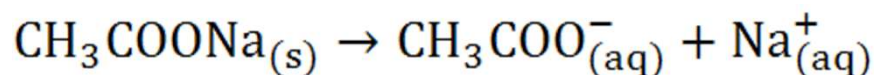
base



esempio **idrolisi basica**

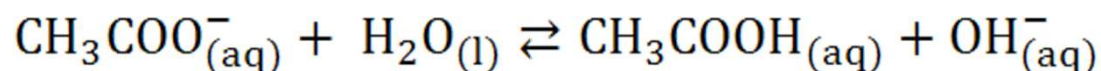
*l'anione è una base coniugata
di un acido debole*

$$K_b = 5.71 \cdot 10^{-10}$$



base

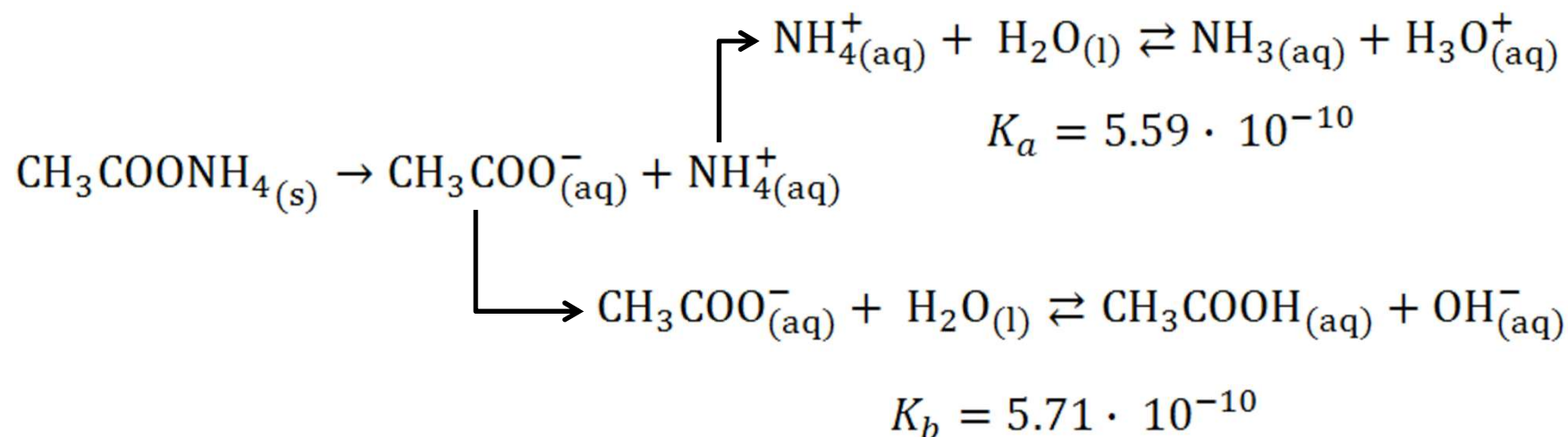
acido



idrolisi salina: pH di soluzioni saline

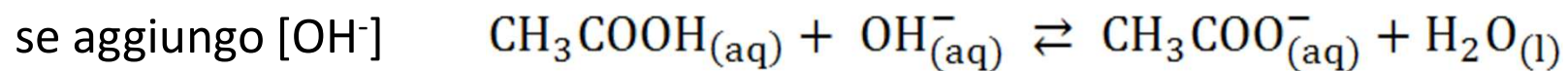
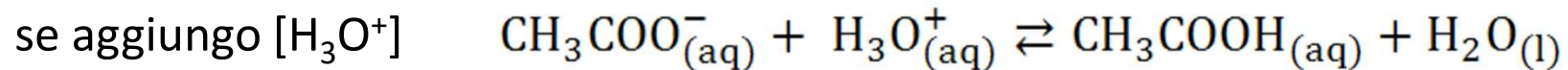
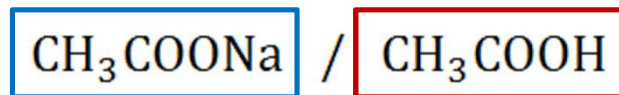
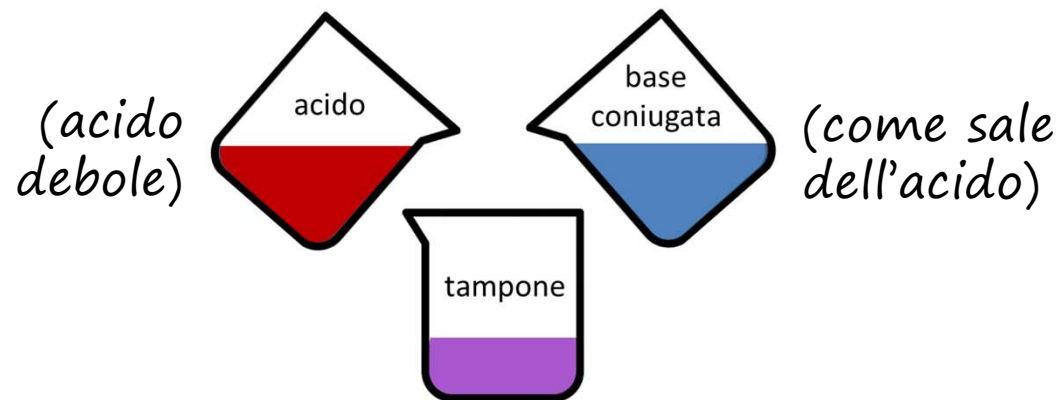
TABELLA 17.10 Effetto del catione e dell'anione sull'acidità di un sale

Catione	Anione	Soluzione Acquosa	Esempio
Acido	Neutro	Acida	NH_4NO_3
Neutro	Basico	Basica	Na_2CO_3
Neutro	Neutro	Neutra	NaCl
Acido	Basico	Dipende dalla forza relativa di ognuno	

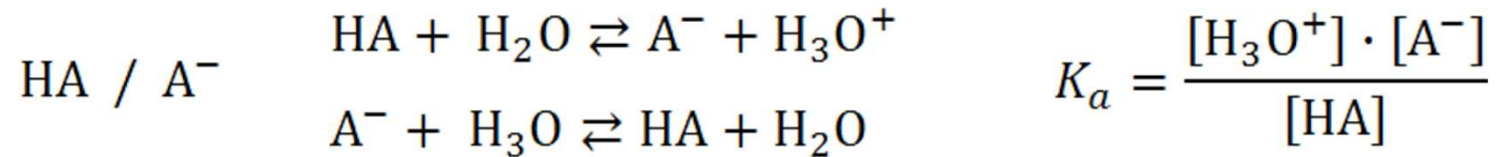


soluzioni tampone

- miscela di **acido debole** + **base coniugata**
(oppure base debole + acido coniugato)
- hanno la caratteristica di mantenere il ***pH praticamente costante***
per piccole aggiunte di acidi o basi forti



soluzioni tampone



$$[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = K_a \cdot \frac{[\text{HA}]}{[\text{A}^-]} \approx K_a \cdot \frac{[\text{HA}]_0}{[\text{A}^-]_0} \quad \text{approssimazione!}$$

$$-\log[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = -\log\left(K_a \cdot \frac{[\text{HA}]_0}{[\text{A}^-]_0}\right) = -\log K_a + \log \frac{[\text{A}^-]_0}{[\text{HA}]_0}$$

equazione di
Henderson-Hasselbach
(calcolo pH di un tampone)

$$\text{pH} = \text{p}K_a + \log \frac{[\text{A}^-]_0}{[\text{HA}]_0}$$

soluzioni tampone

1 mol CH₃COOH (pK_a = 4.76) + **2 mol** CH₃COONa in **800ml** soluzione. pH?

$$[\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}]_0 = \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{0.8 \text{ l}} = 1.25 \text{ M}$$

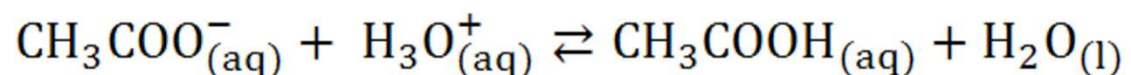
$$[\text{CH}_3\text{COO}^-]_0 = \frac{2 \text{ mol}}{0.8 \text{ l}} = 2.5 \text{ M}$$

$$\text{pH} = \text{pK}_a + \log \frac{[\text{CH}_3\text{COO}^-]_0}{[\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}]_0} = 4.76 + \log \frac{2.5}{1.25} = 5.06$$

(Henderson-Hasselbach)

soluzioni tampone

quanto aumenta il pH (che è di 5.06) per aggiunta di **0.4 mol** di HCl?



approssimando,
la reazione avviene
quantitativamente

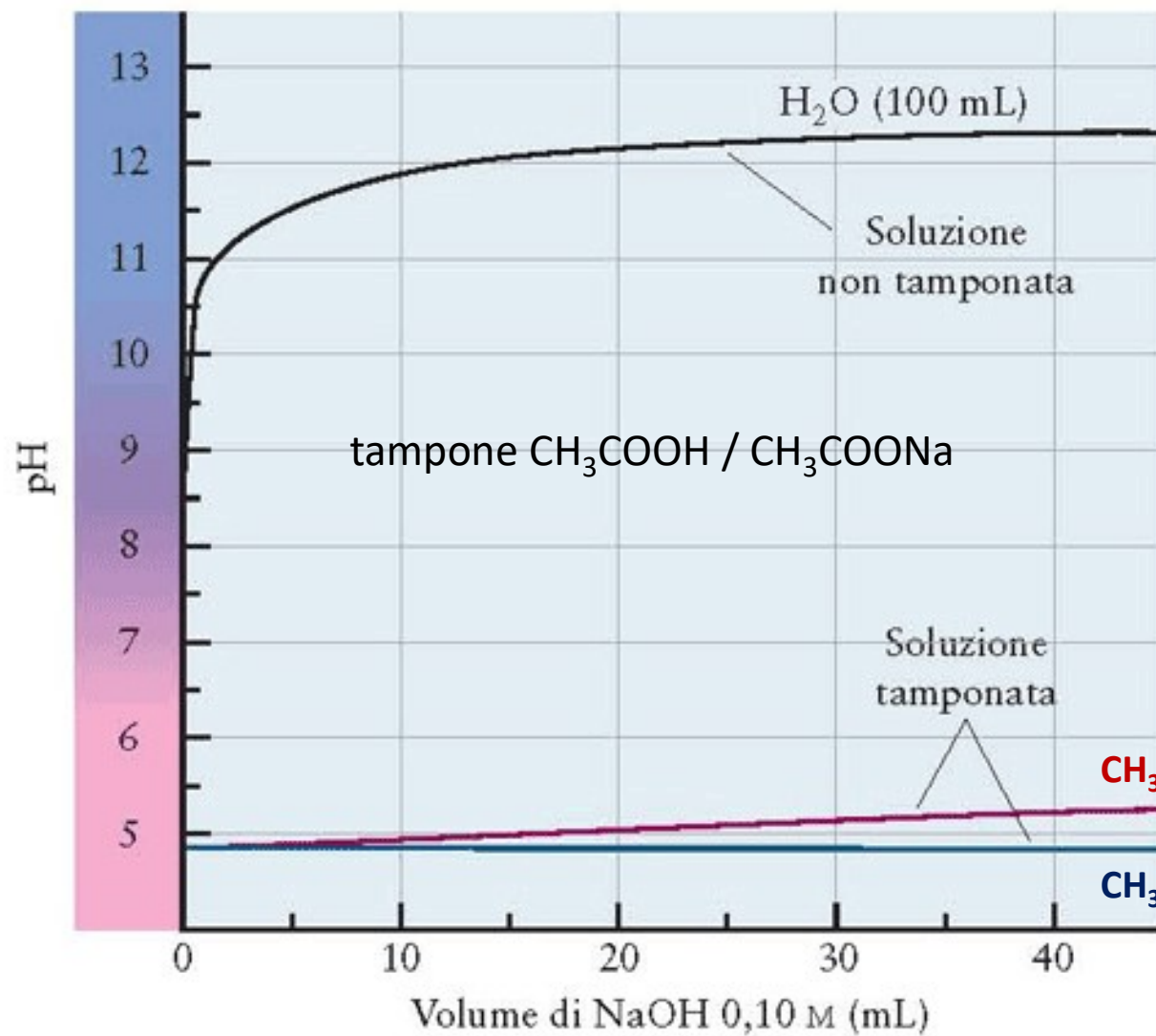
$$[\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}]_0 = \frac{1 \text{ mol} + 0.4 \text{ mol}}{0.8 \text{ l}} = 1.75 \text{ M}$$

$$[\text{CH}_3\text{COO}^-]_0 = \frac{2 \text{ mol} - 0.4 \text{ mol}}{0.8 \text{ l}} = 2.00 \text{ M}$$

$$\text{pH} = \text{pK}_a + \log \frac{[\text{CH}_3\text{COO}^-]_0}{[\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}]_0} = 4.76 + \log \frac{2.00}{1.75} = 4.82$$

0.4 mol di HCl in 800ml di acqua pura porterebbero il pH a 0.30!!!

potere tamponante

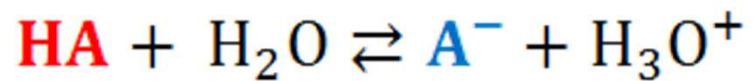


- **concentrazione** tampone
- **rapporto** acido/base = 1
- $\text{pH} = \text{pK}_a \pm 1$

CH₃COOH 0.1M / CH₃COONa 0.1M

CH₃COOH 1M / CH₃COONa 1M

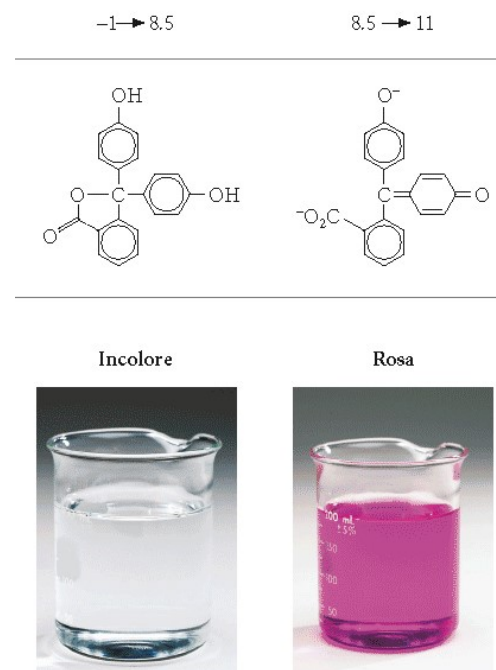
indicatori di pH



acidi o basi deboli le cui
coppia coniugate hanno
colori diversi

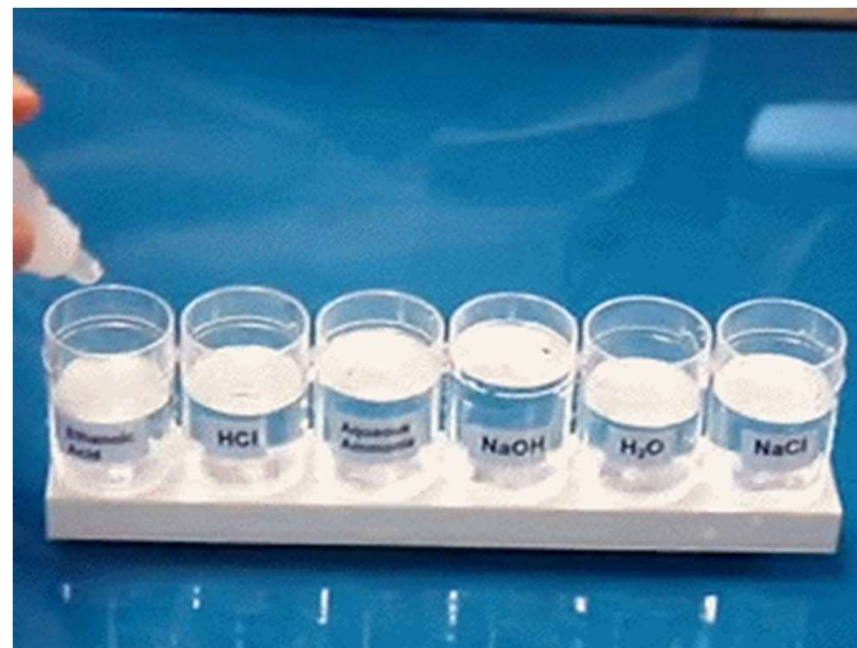
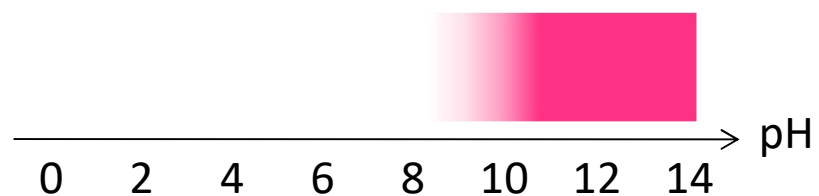


	Intervallo di pH per i cambiamenti di colore													
	0	2	4	6	8	10	12	14						
Violetto di metile	Giallo		Viola											
Blu di timolo		Rosso		Giallo		Giallo		Blu						
Metilarancio			Rosso		Giallo									
Rosso di metile				Rosso		Giallo								
Blu di bromotimolo					Giallo		Blu							
Fenolftaleina						Incolore		Rosa						
Giallo di alizarina R							Giallo		Rosso					

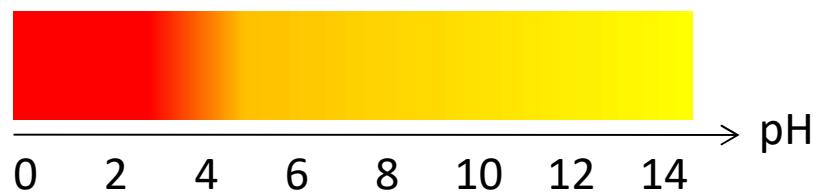


indicatori di pH

fenolftaleina

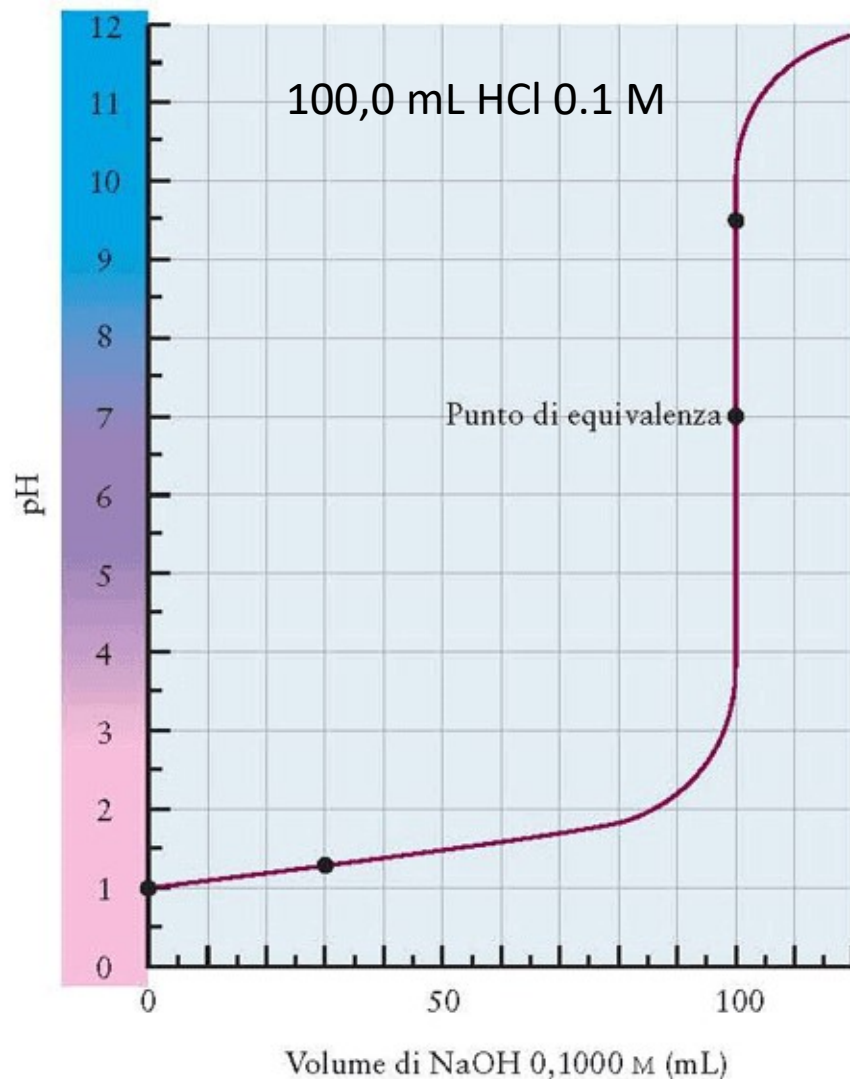


metil arancio

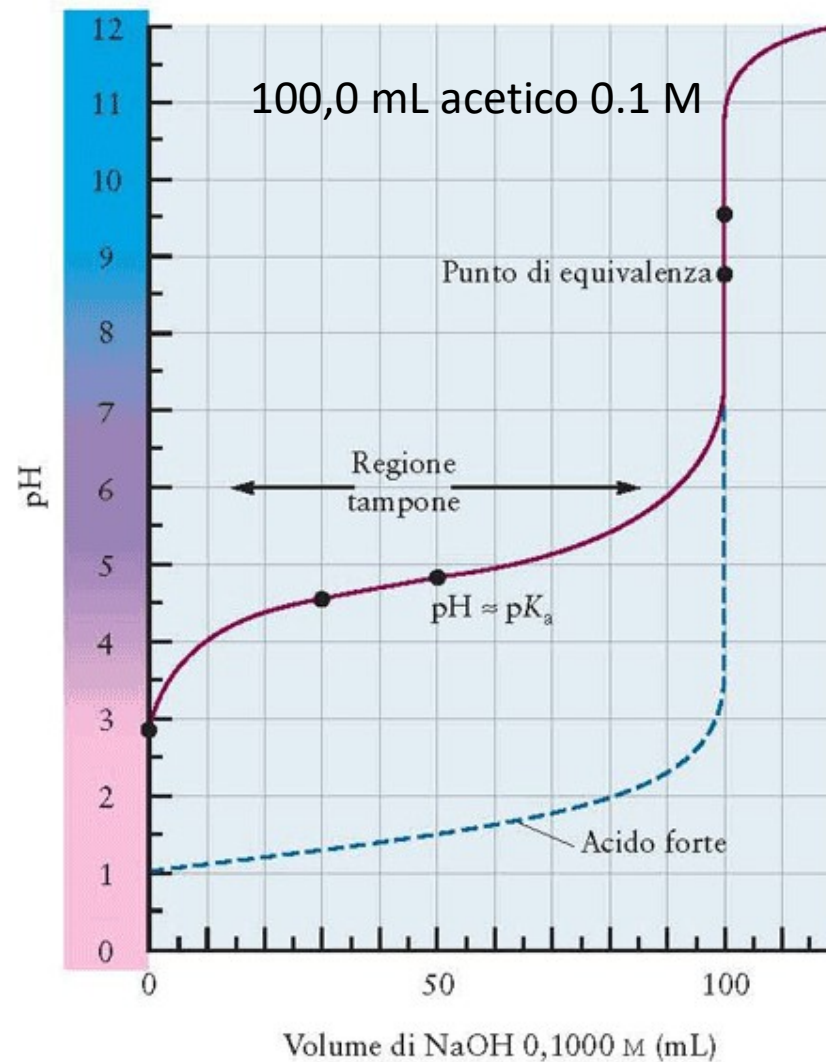


pH e reazioni acido-base: titolazioni

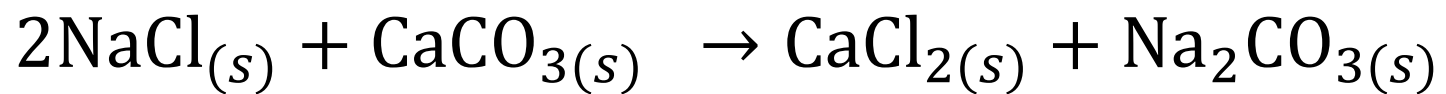
reazione di acido forte con base forte



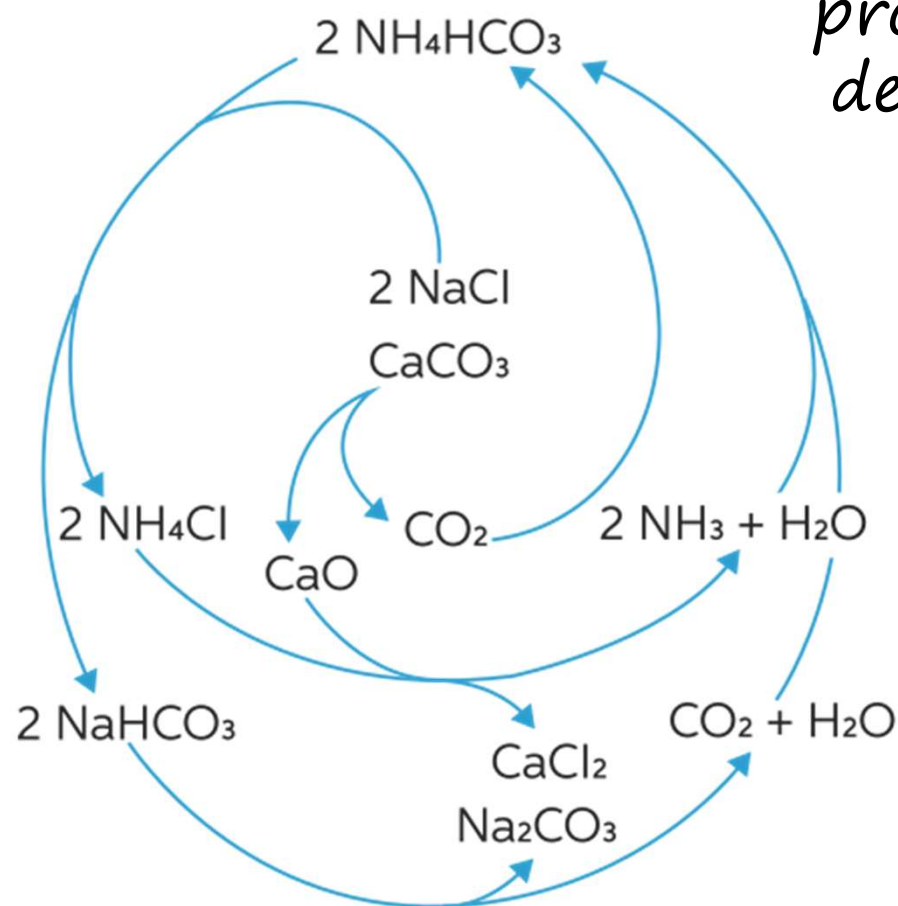
reazione di acido debole con base forte



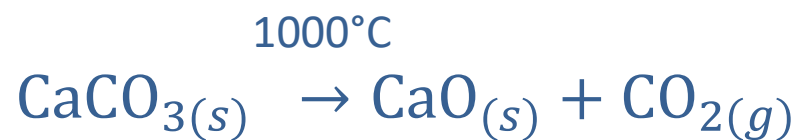
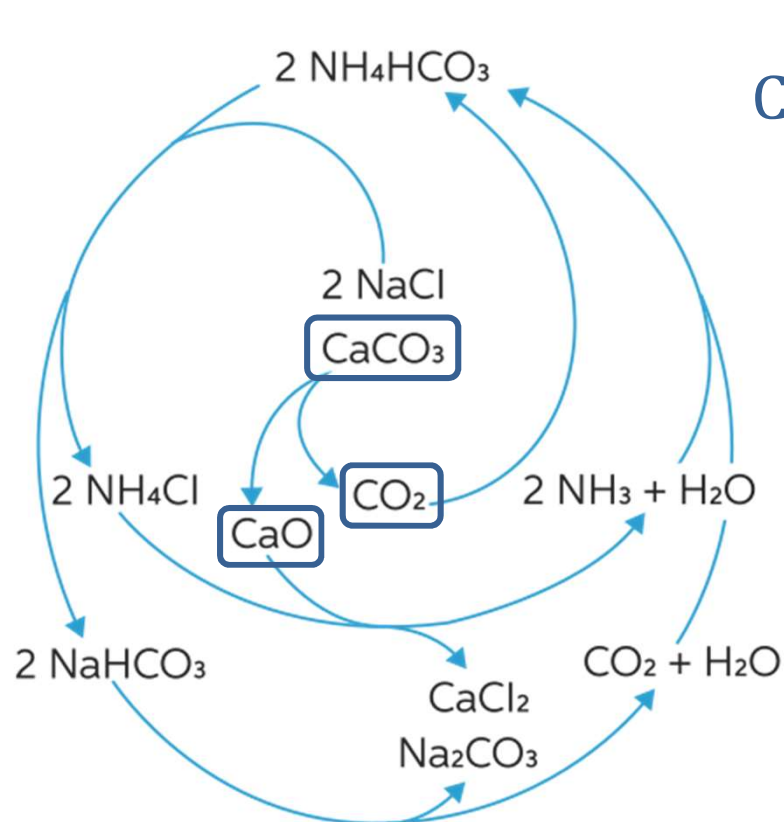
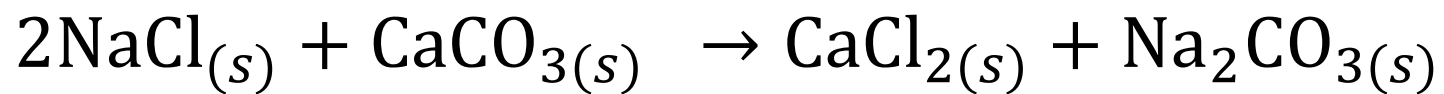
processo Solvay



*produzione
della soda*

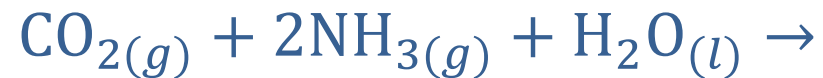
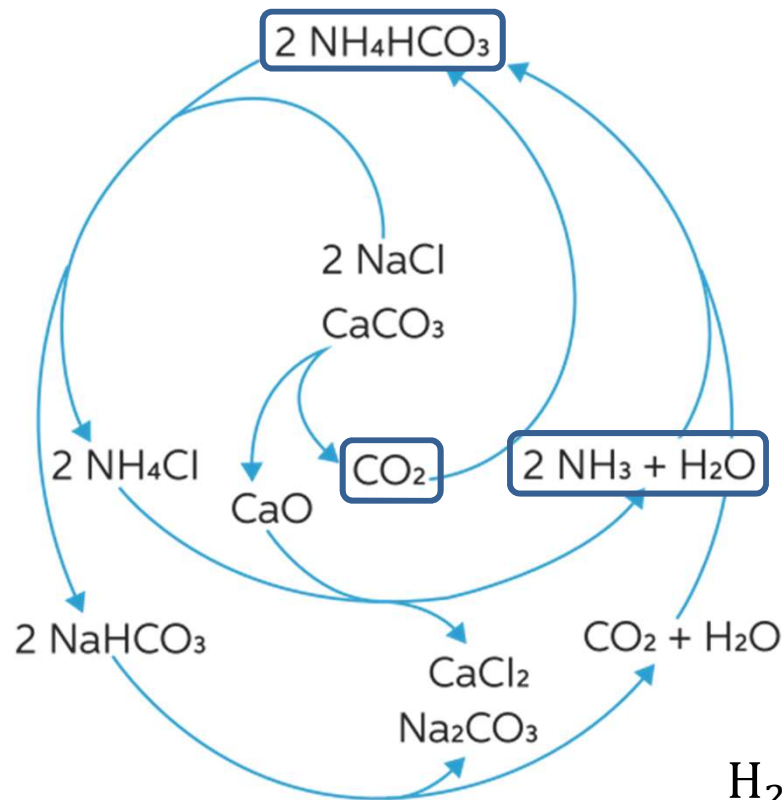
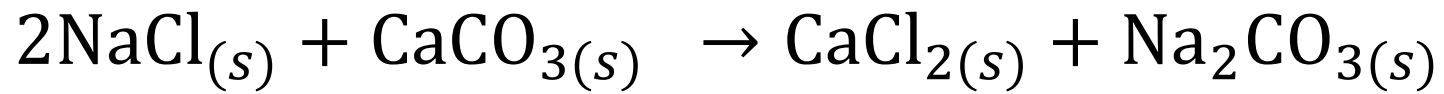


processo Solvay

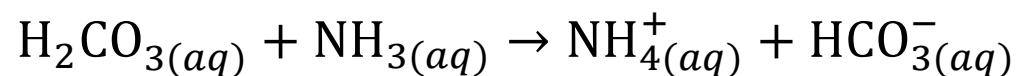
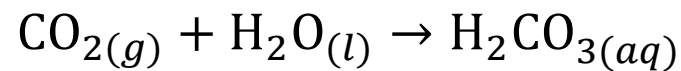


*dissociazione termica del
carbonato di calcio*

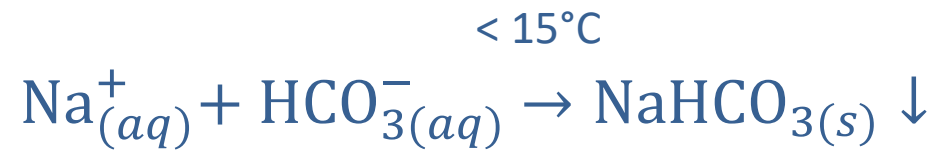
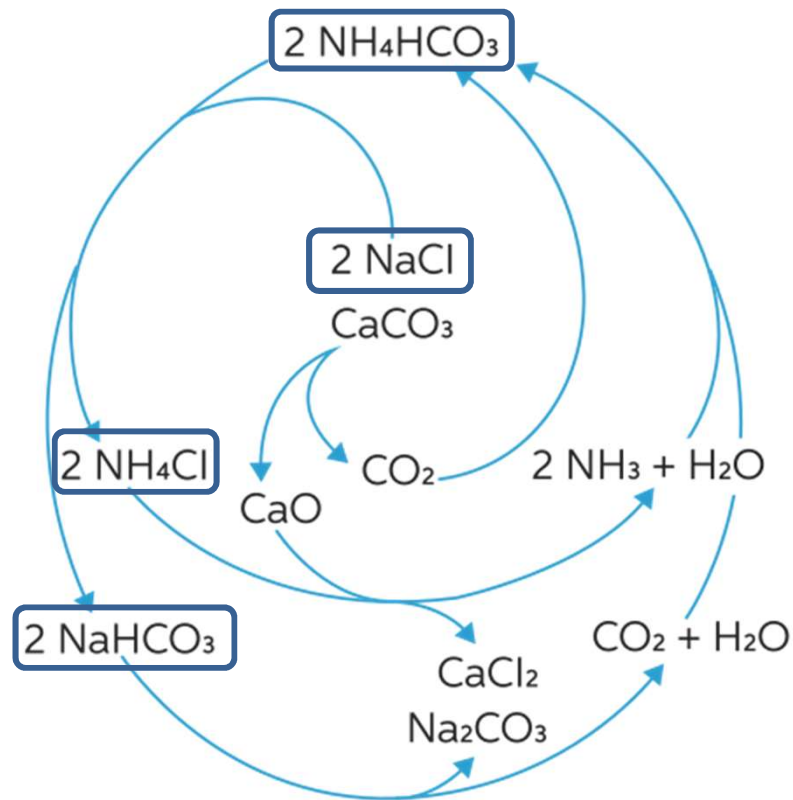
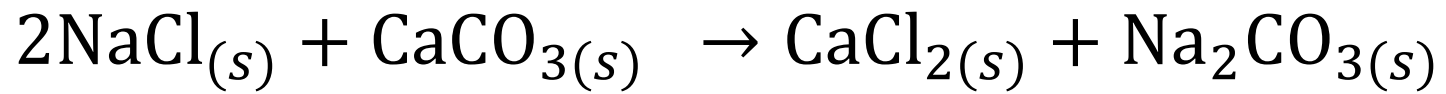
processo Solvay



sintesi bicarbonato di ammonio (solubile)

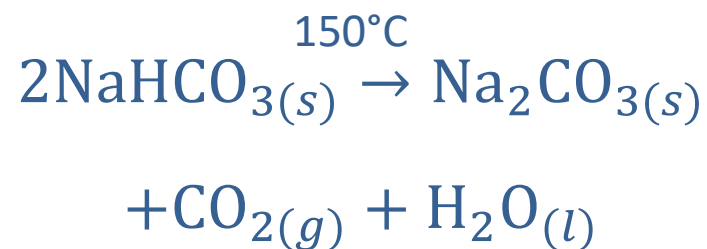
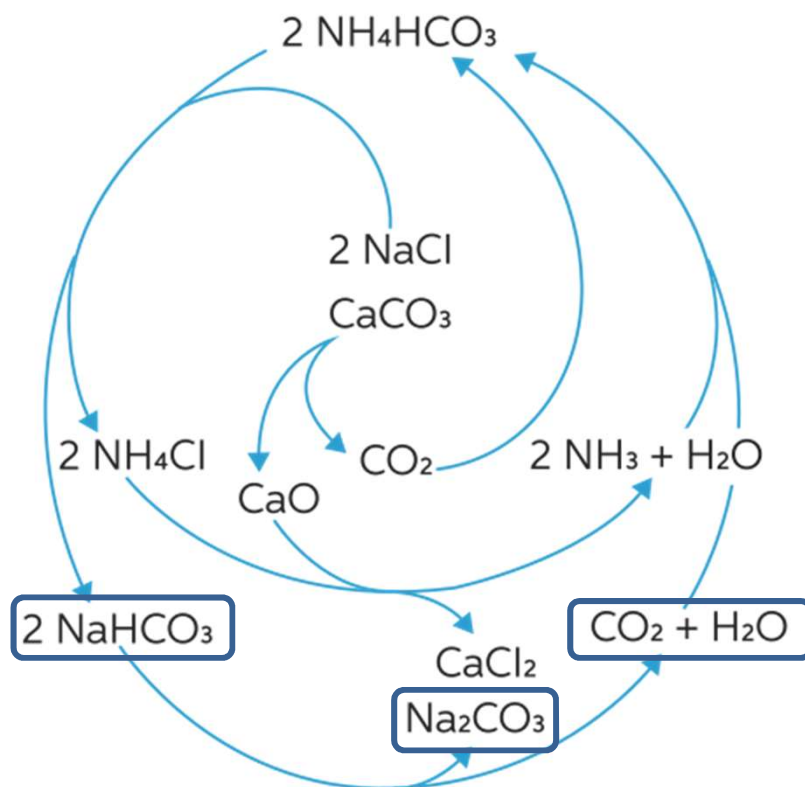
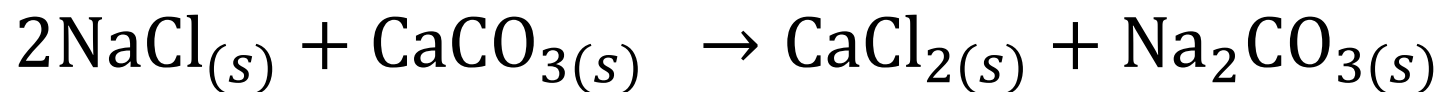


processo Solvay



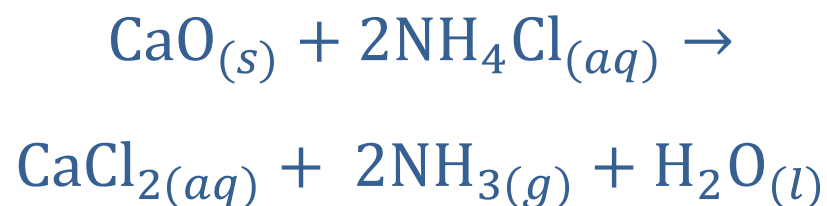
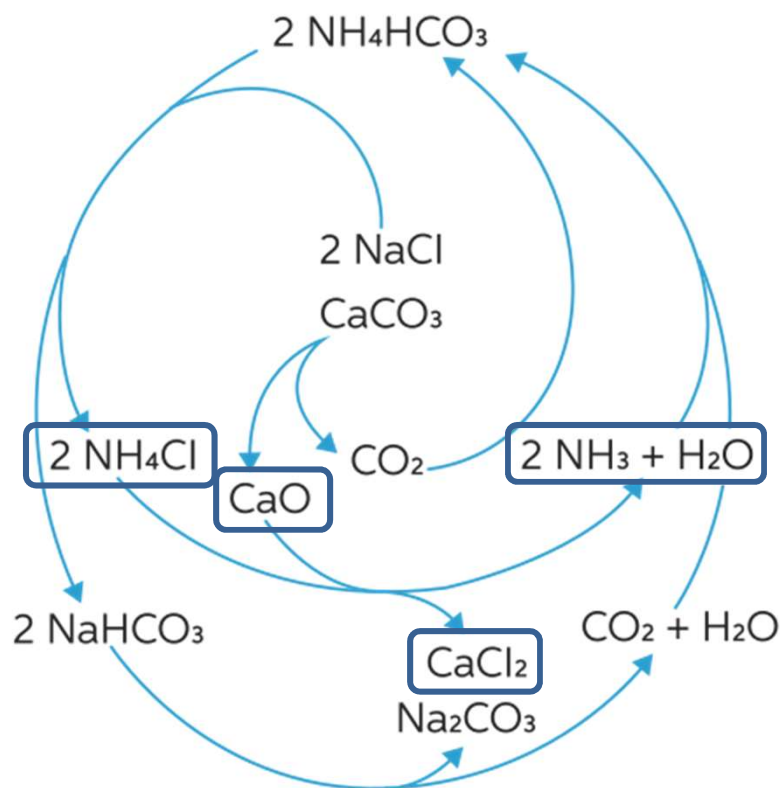
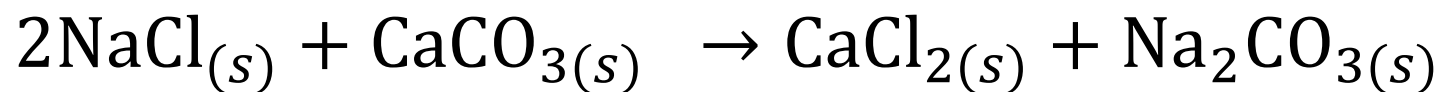
*precipitazione del
bicarbonato di sodio*

processo Solvay

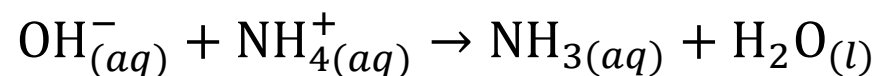
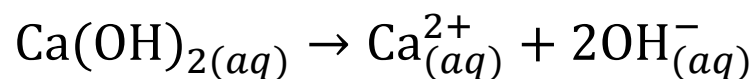
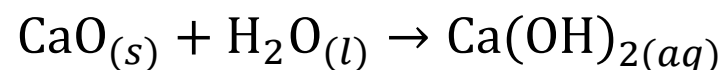


dissociazione termica del bicarbonato di sodio

processo Solvay



*rigenerazione
dell'ammoniaca*



processo Solvay

