

CORSO CHIMICA ANALITICA I CON LABORATORIO
A.A. 2025-26

**Lezione di teoria per
il laboratorio – parte
3**

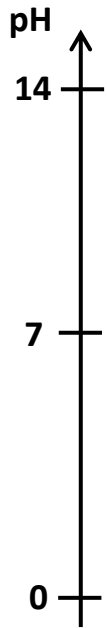
Docenti:

Prof. Gianpiero Adami (gadami@units.it)

Prof. Sabina Licen (slicen@units.it)

Diagrammi a scala

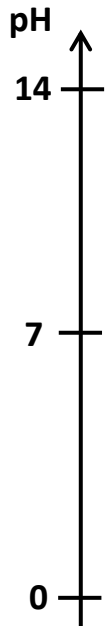
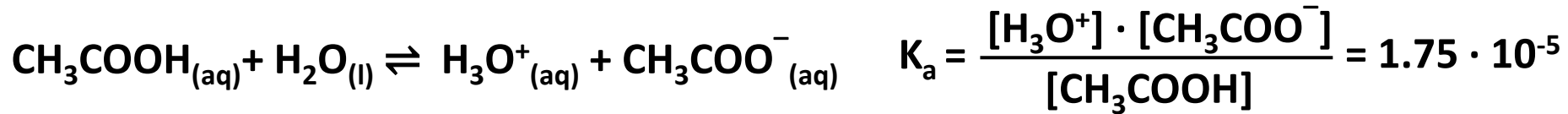
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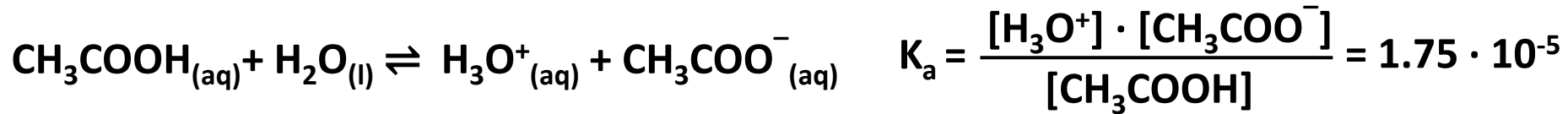
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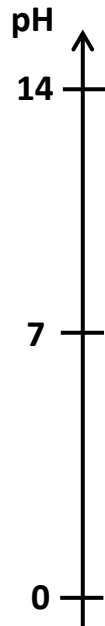
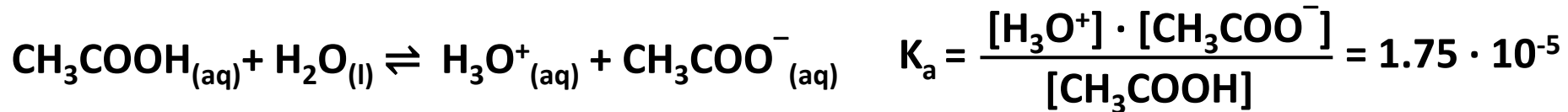


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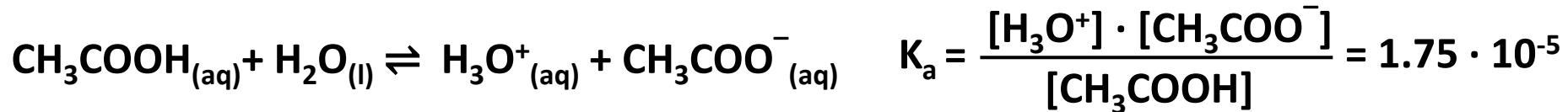
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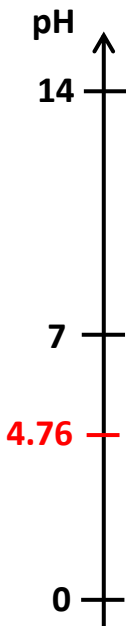
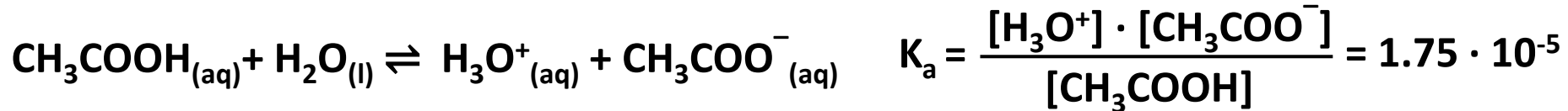
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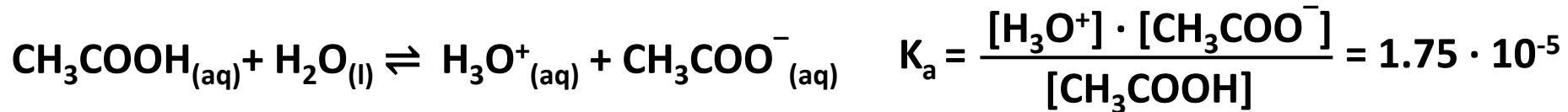
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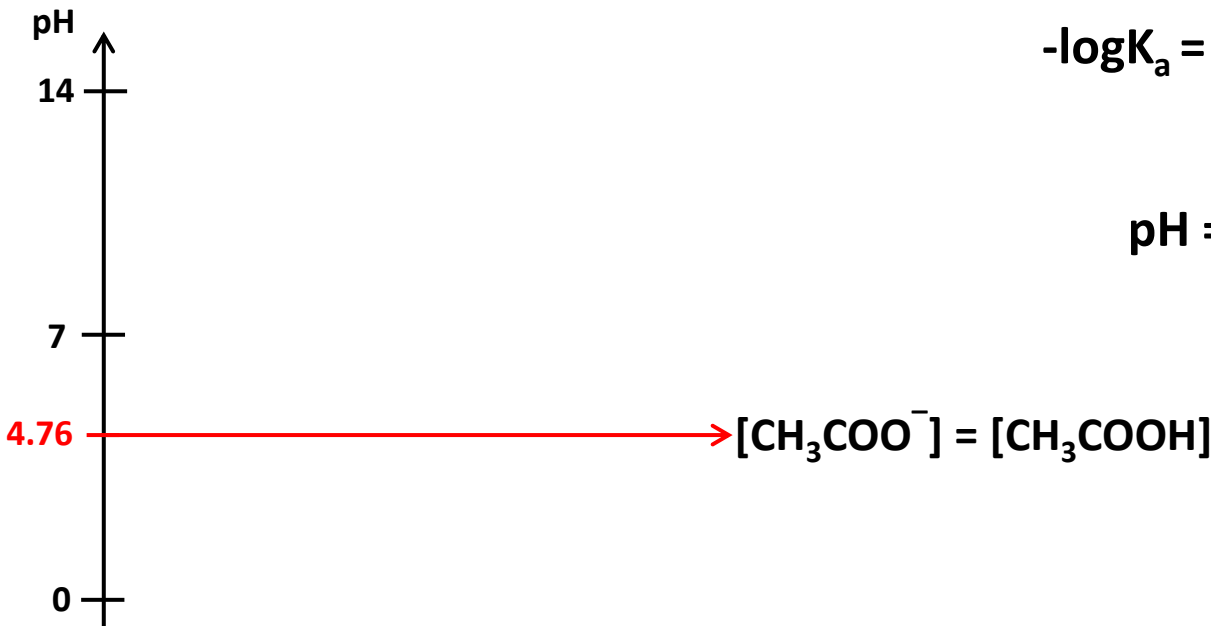
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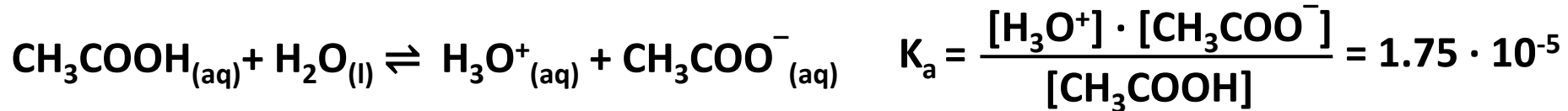
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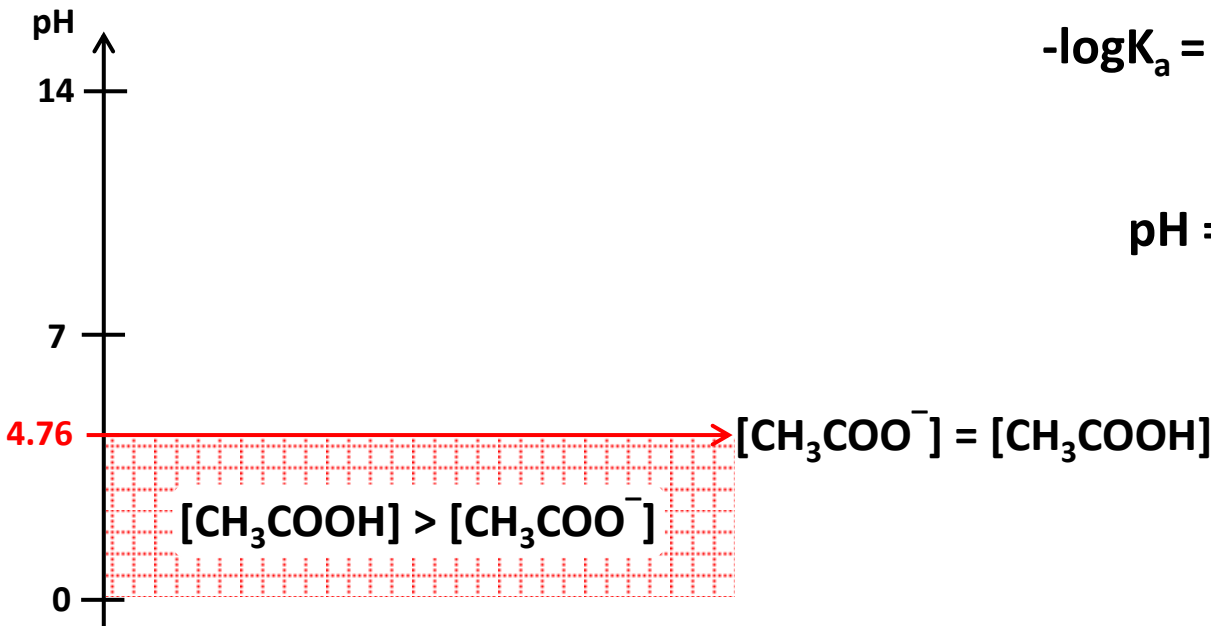


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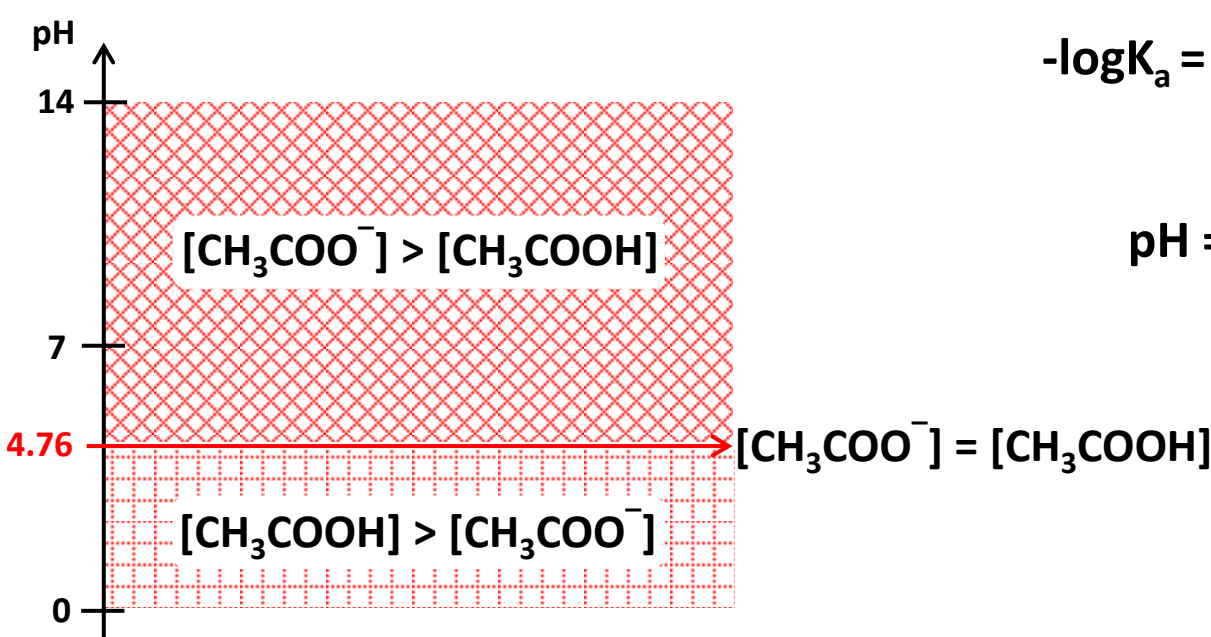
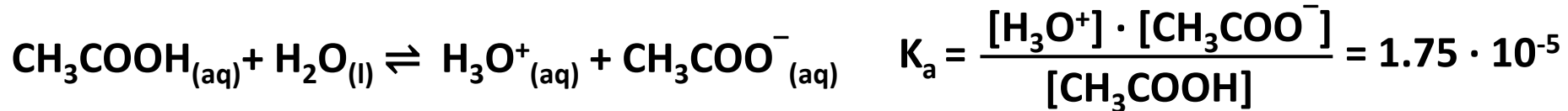
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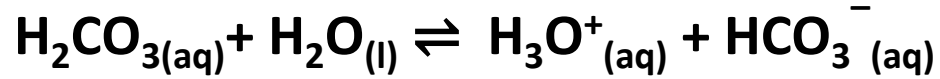
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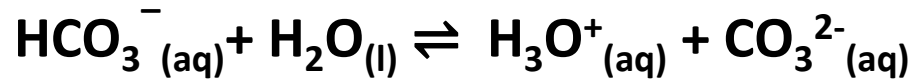
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Diagramma a scala di ACIDI POLIPROTICI

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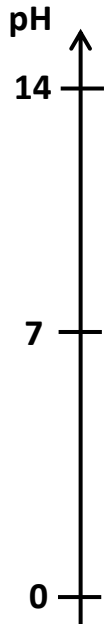
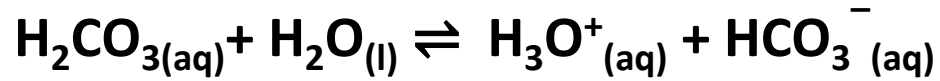
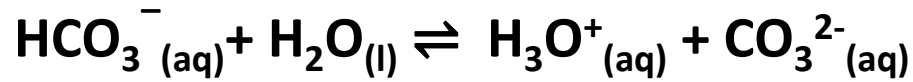


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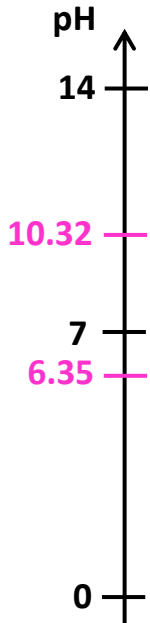
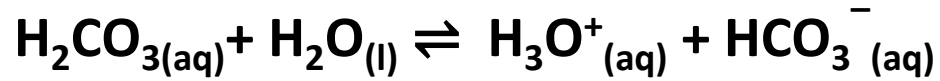
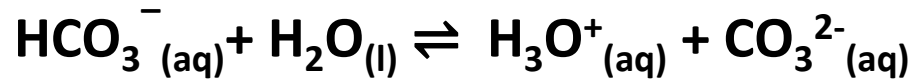


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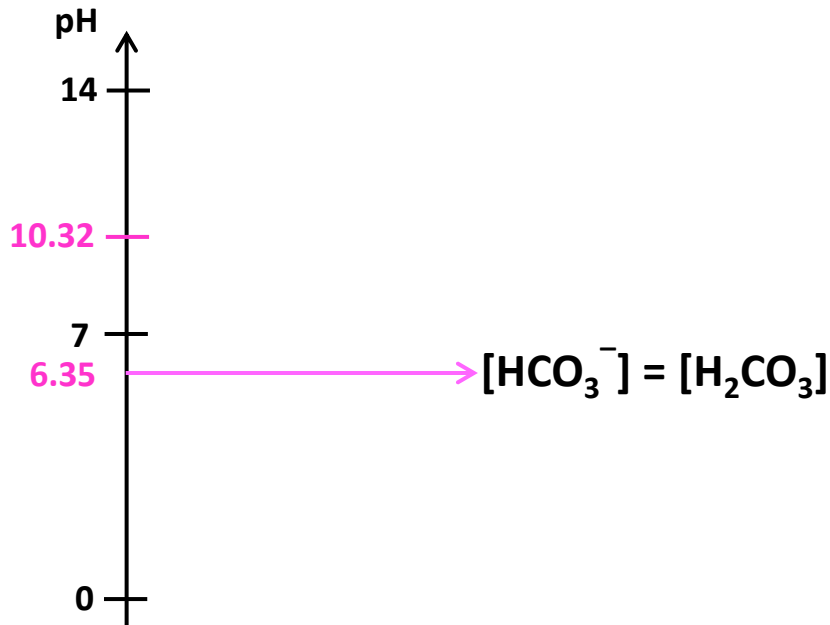
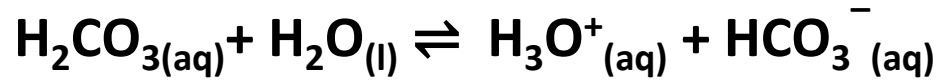
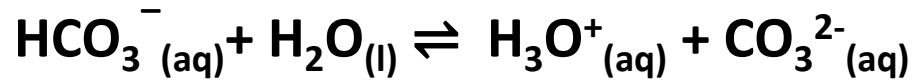


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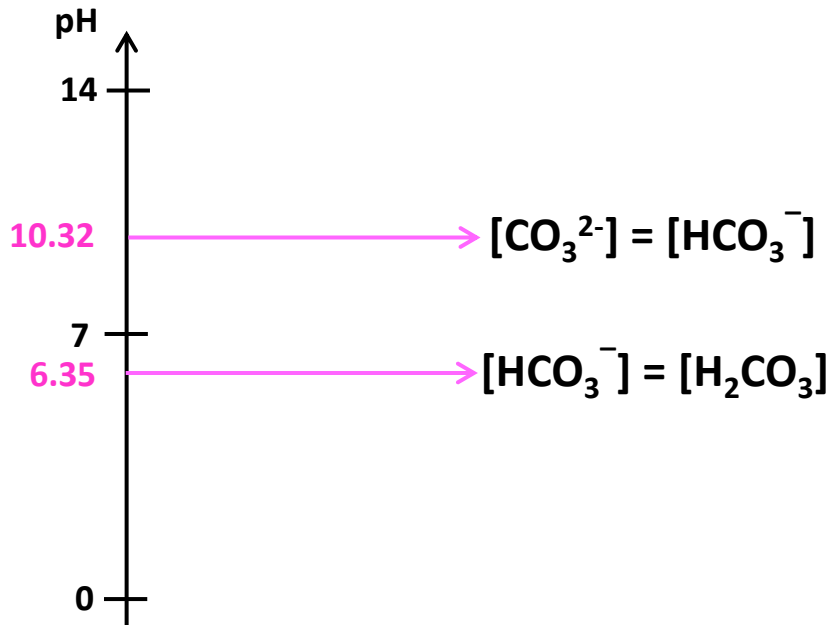
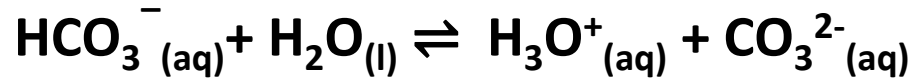
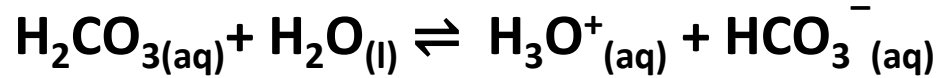


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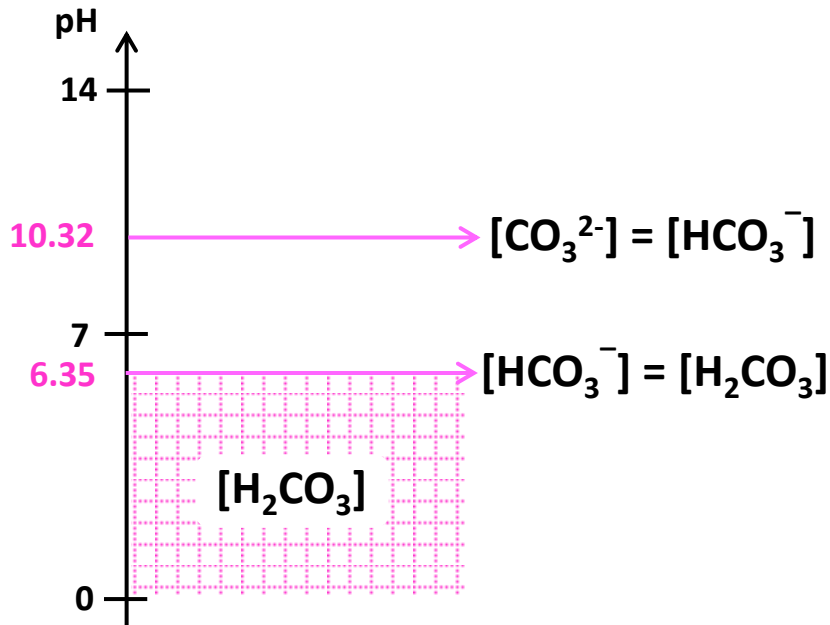


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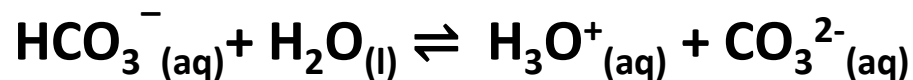
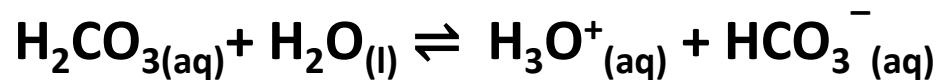
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Si indica solo la specie
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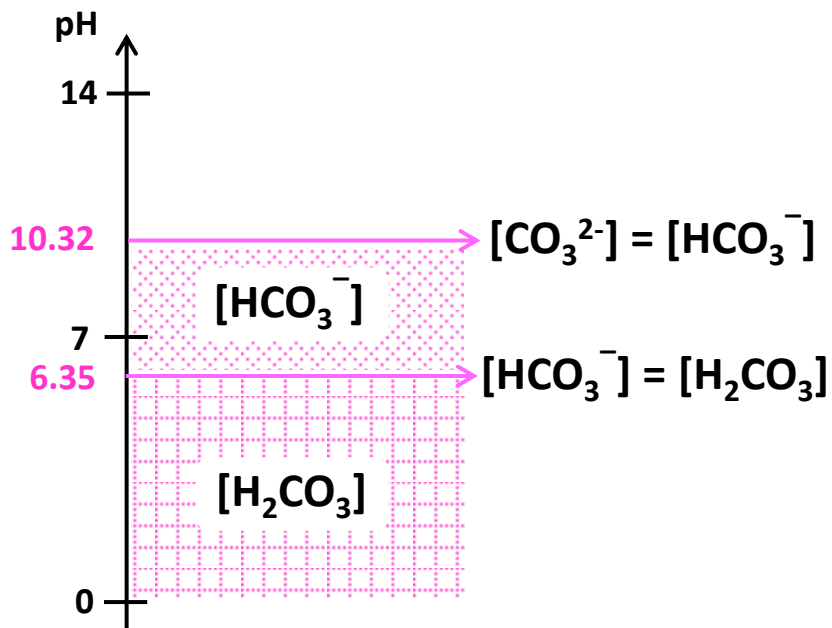


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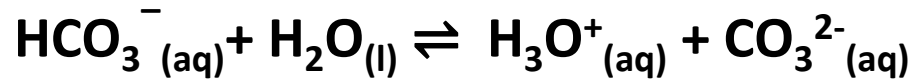
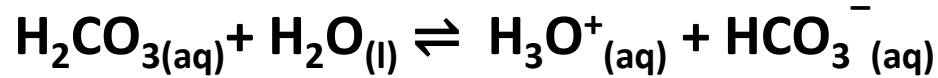
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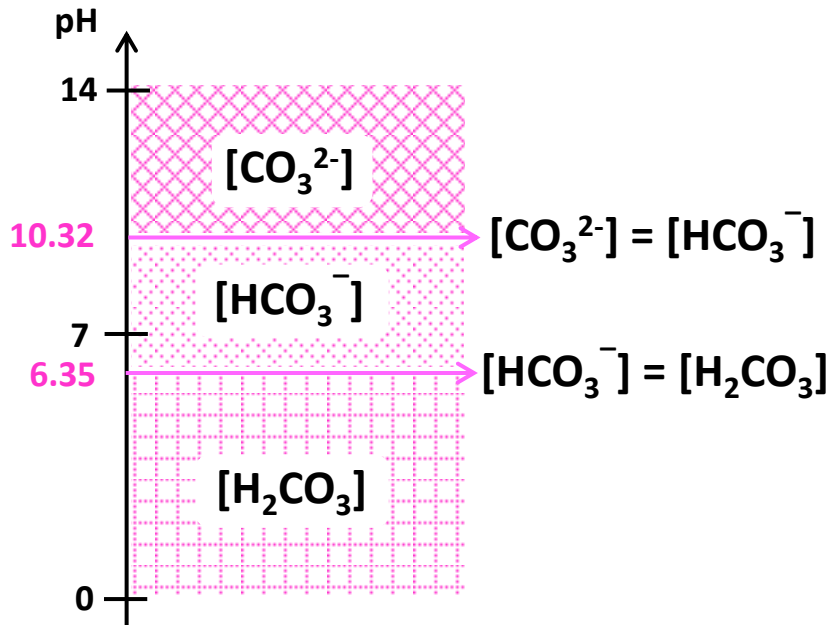


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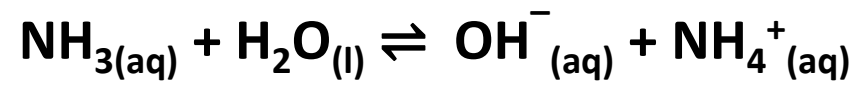
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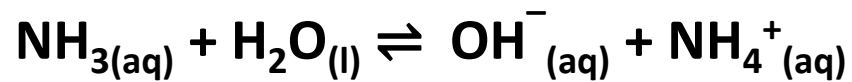
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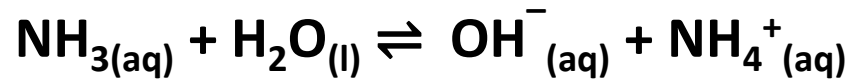


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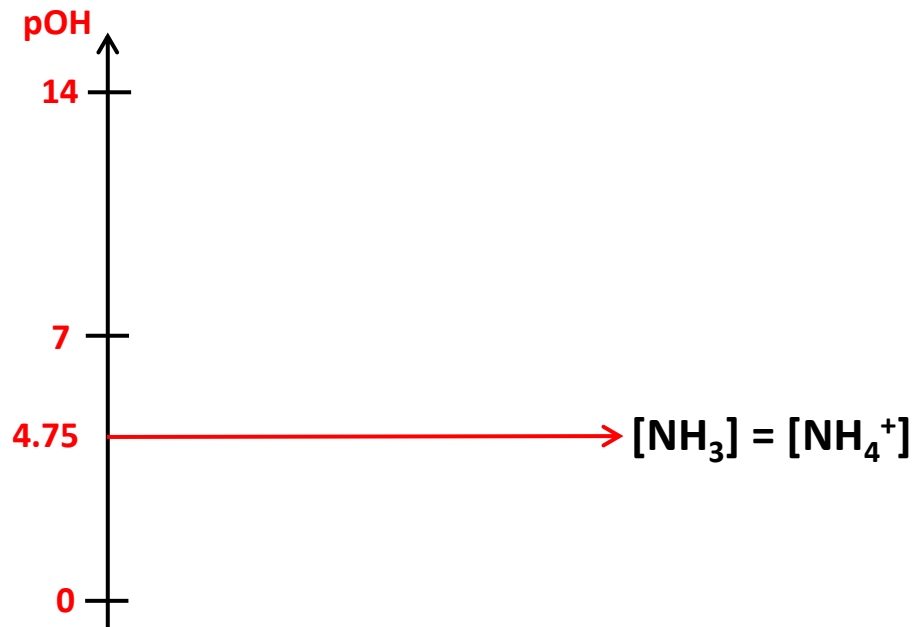


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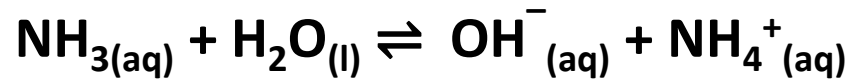


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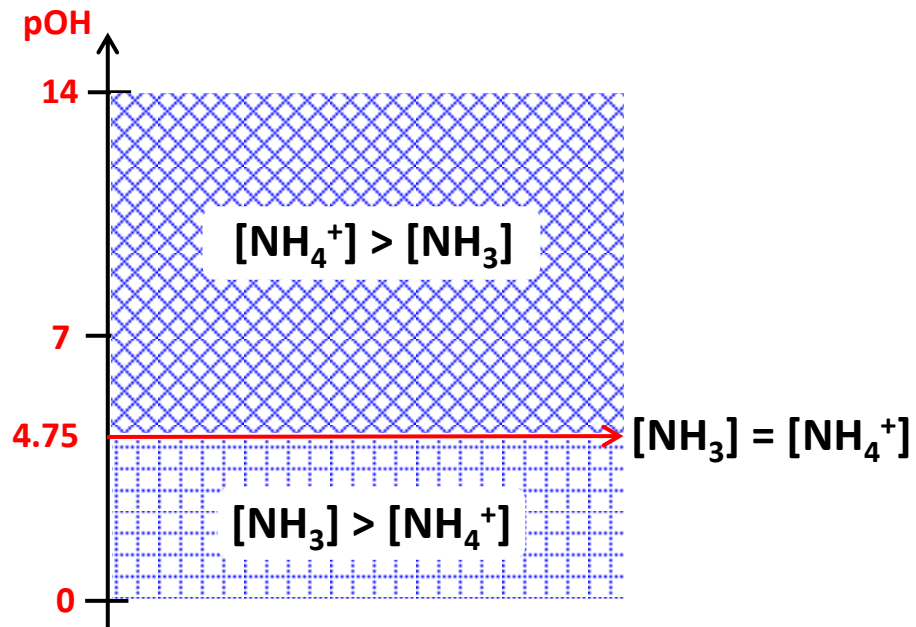


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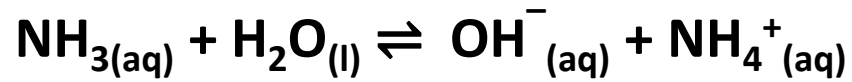


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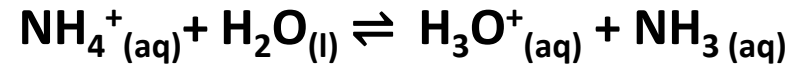


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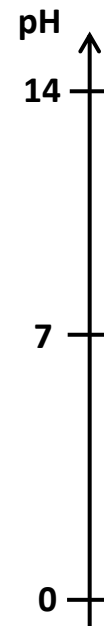
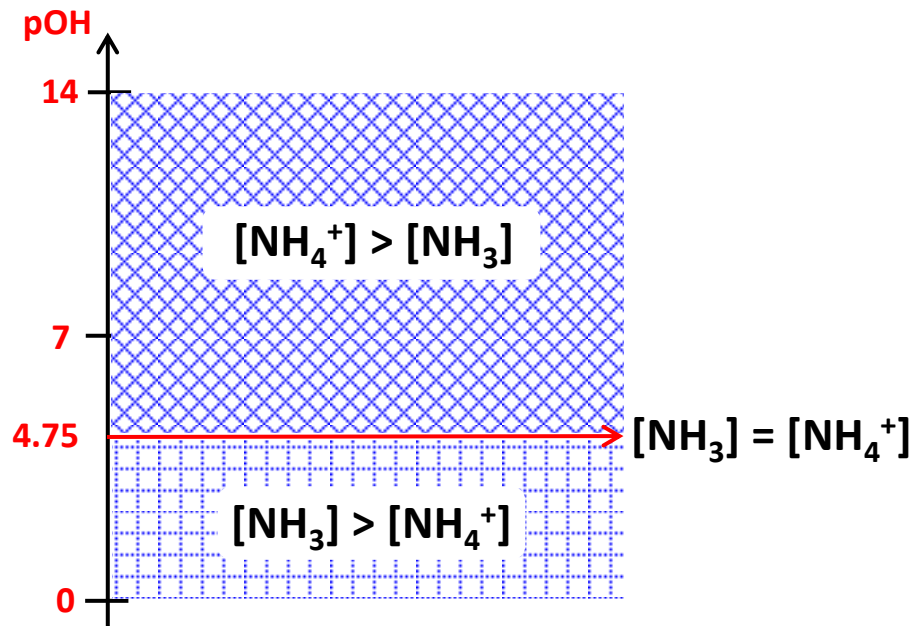
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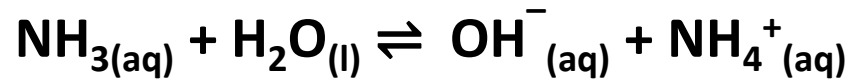


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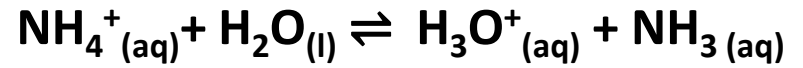


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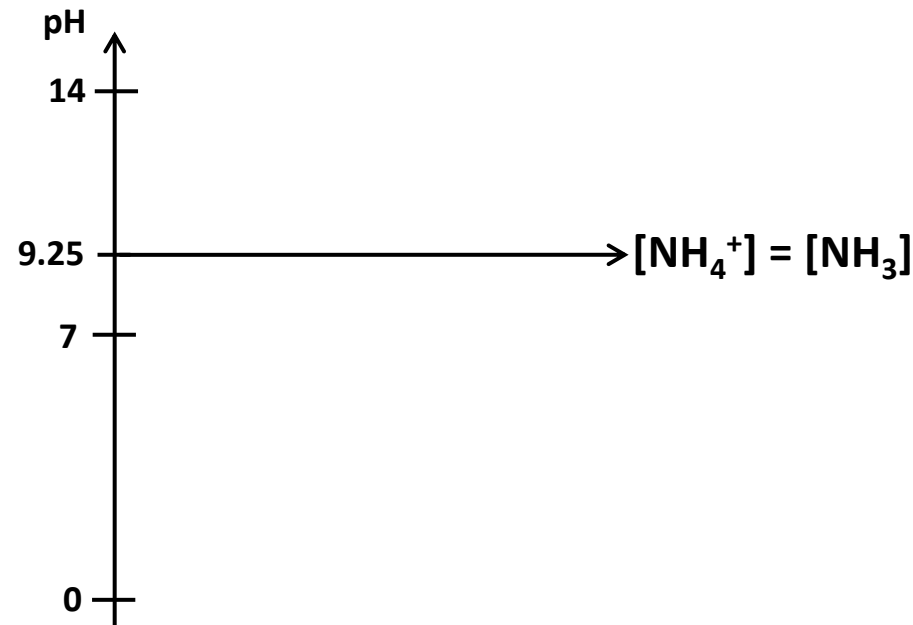
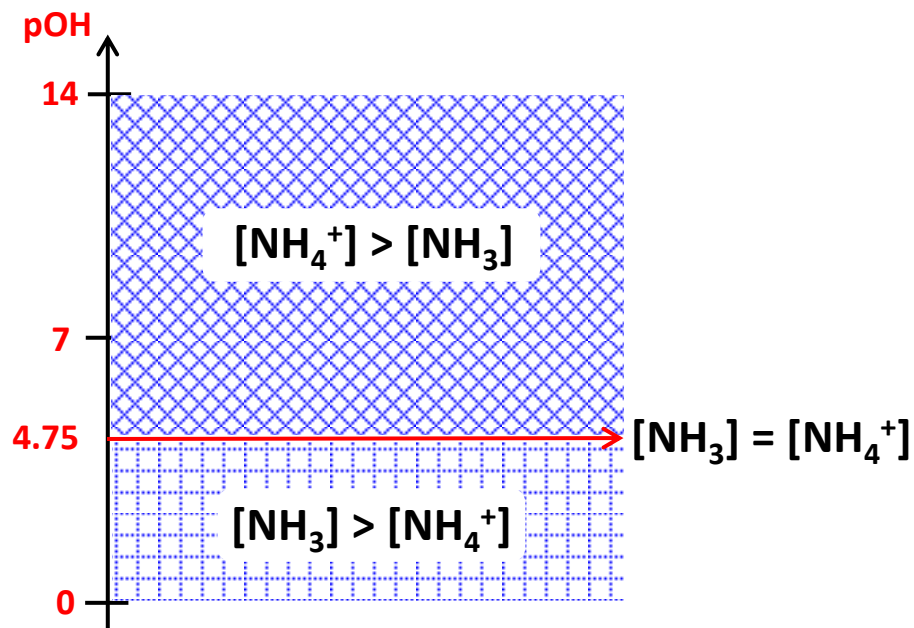
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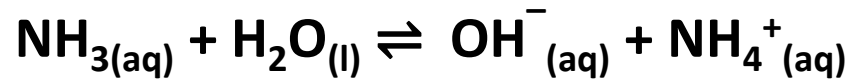


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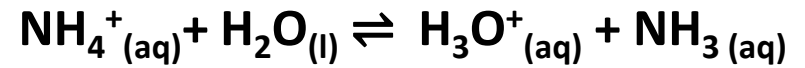


Diagrammi a scala di BASI MONOPROTICHE



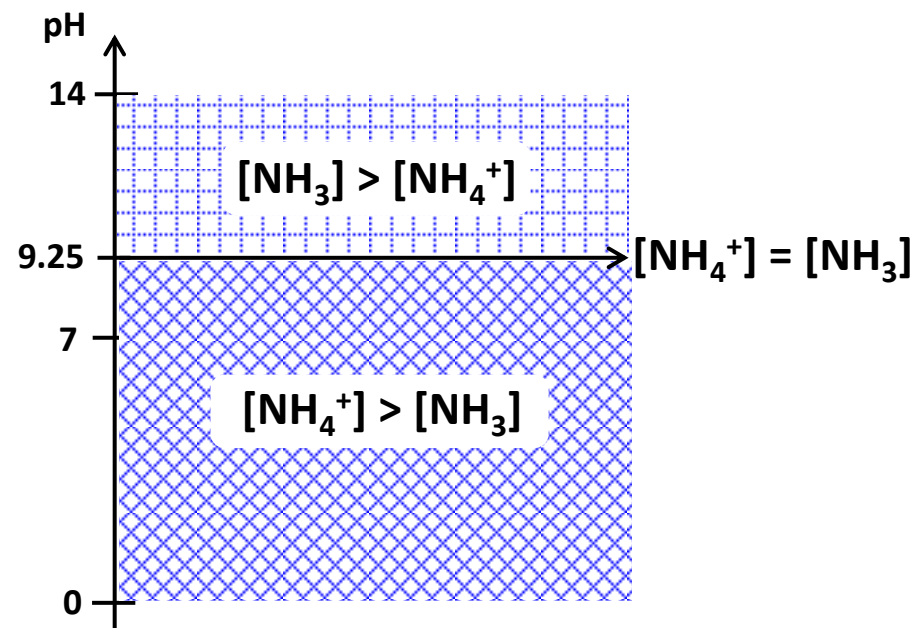
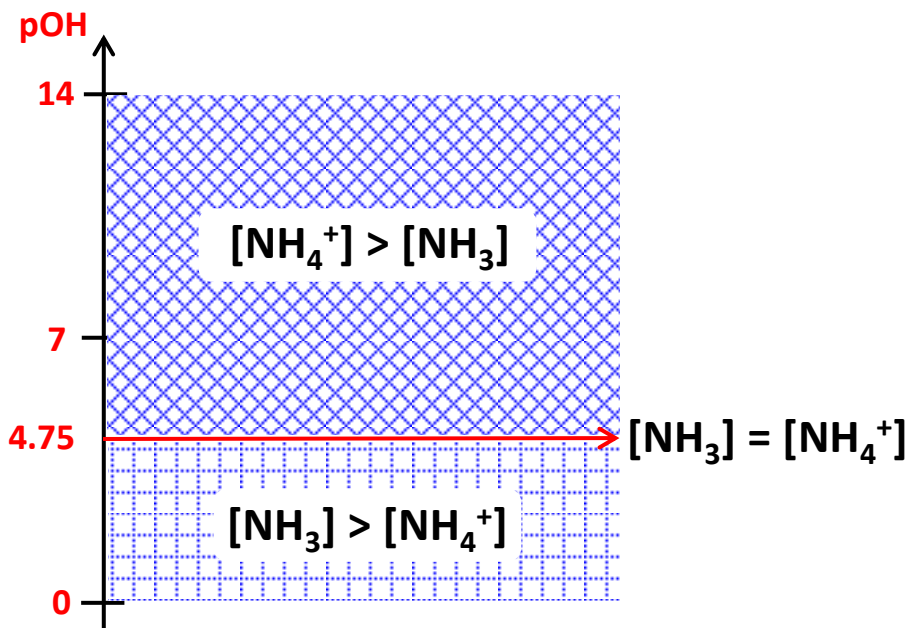
$$K_b = \frac{[\text{OH}^-] \cdot [\text{NH}_4^+]}{[\text{NH}_3]}$$

$$\text{p}K_b = 4.75$$

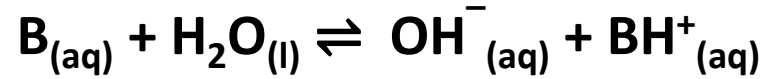


$$K_a = \frac{[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] \cdot [\text{NH}_3]}{[\text{NH}_4^+]}$$

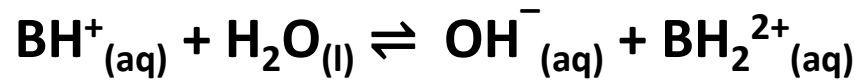
$$\text{p}K_a = 9.25$$



Diagrammi a scala di BASI POLIPROTICHE

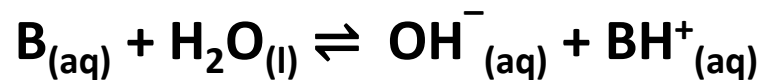


$$K_{\text{b1}} = \frac{[\text{OH}^{-}] \cdot [\text{BH}^{+}]}{[\text{B}]}$$

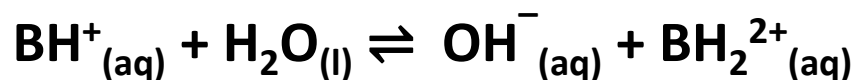


$$K_{\text{b2}} = \frac{[\text{OH}^{-}] \cdot [\text{BH}_2^{2+}]}{[\text{BH}^{+}]}$$

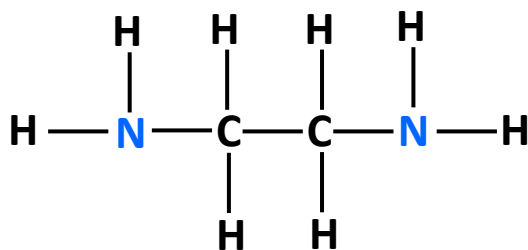
Diagrammi a scala di BASI POLIPROTICHE



$$K_{b1} = \frac{[OH^-] \cdot [BH^+]}{[B]}$$

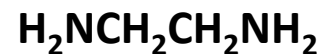


$$K_{b2} = \frac{[OH^-] \cdot [BH_2^{2+}]}{[BH^+]}$$

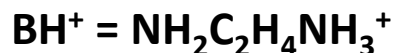
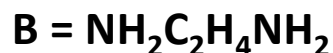


etilendiammina

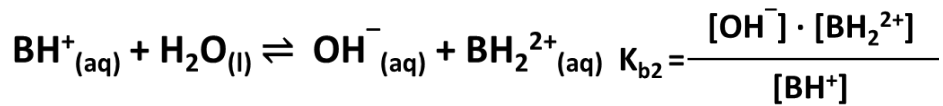
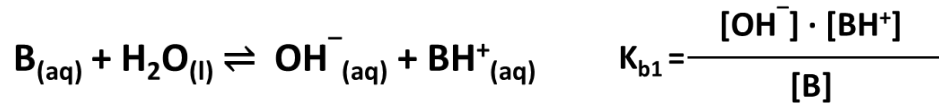
in forma più compatta si può scrivere:



oppure

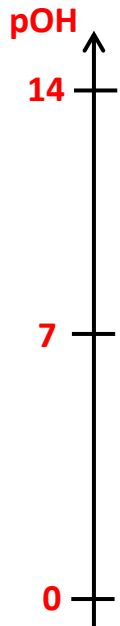


Diagrammi a scala di BASI POLIPROTICHE

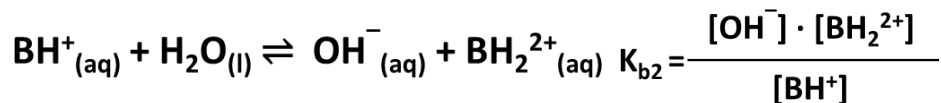
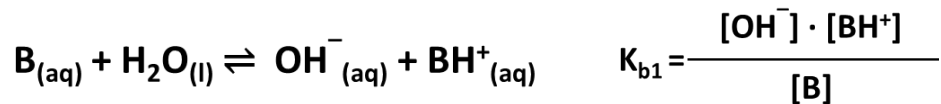


$$\text{p}K_{\text{b1}} = 4.1$$

$$\text{p}K_{\text{b2}} = 7.2$$

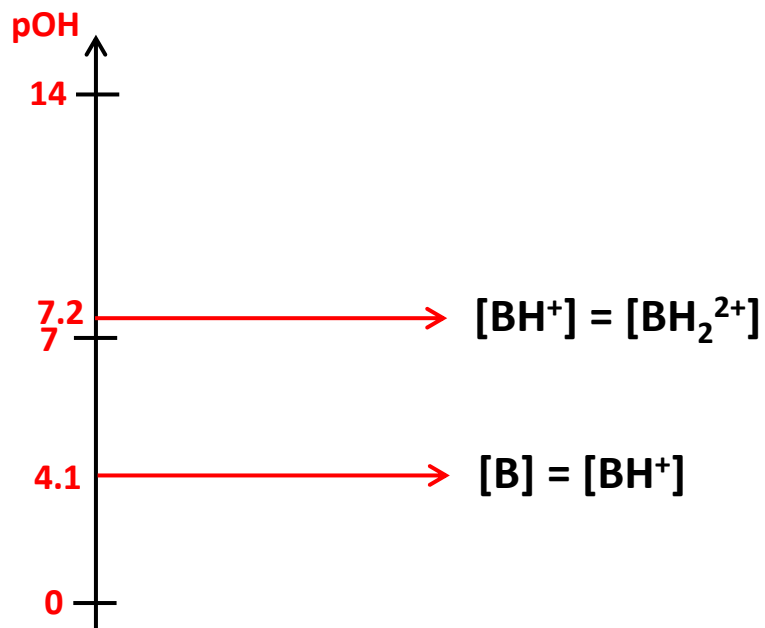


Diagrammi a scala di BASI POLIPROTICHE

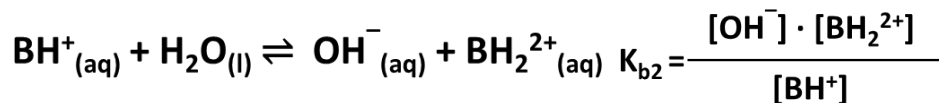
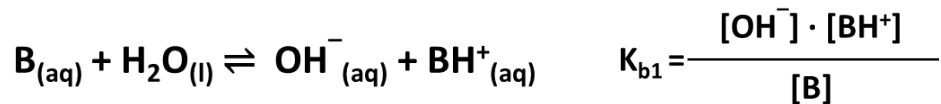


$$\text{p}K_{\text{b1}} = 4.1$$

$$\text{p}K_{\text{b2}} = 7.2$$

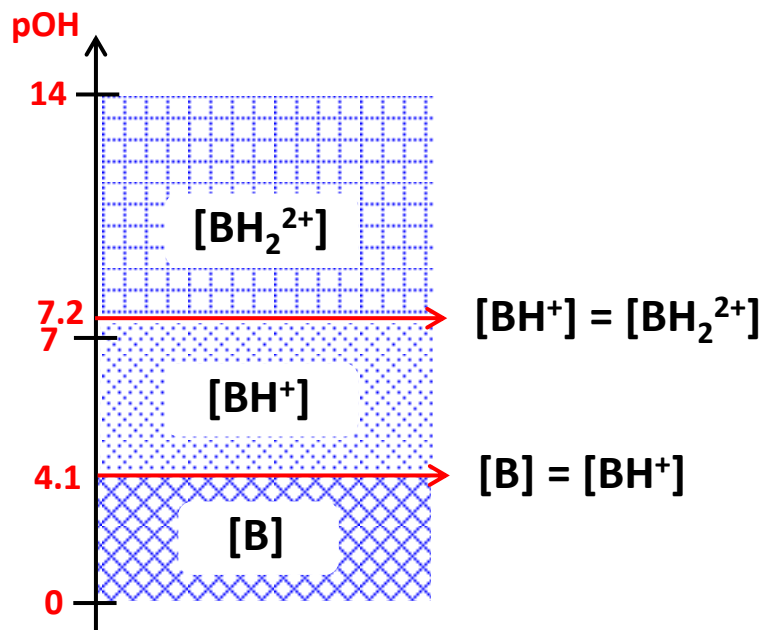


Diagrammi a scala di BASI POLIPROTICHE

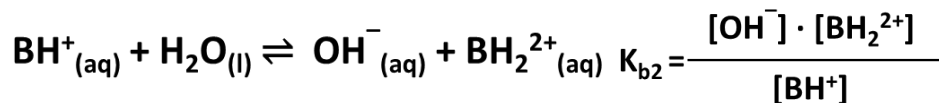
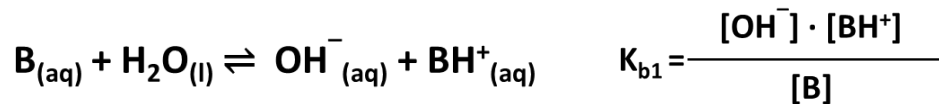


$$\text{p}K_{\text{b1}} = 4.1$$

$$\text{p}K_{\text{b2}} = 7.2$$

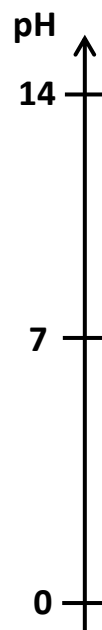
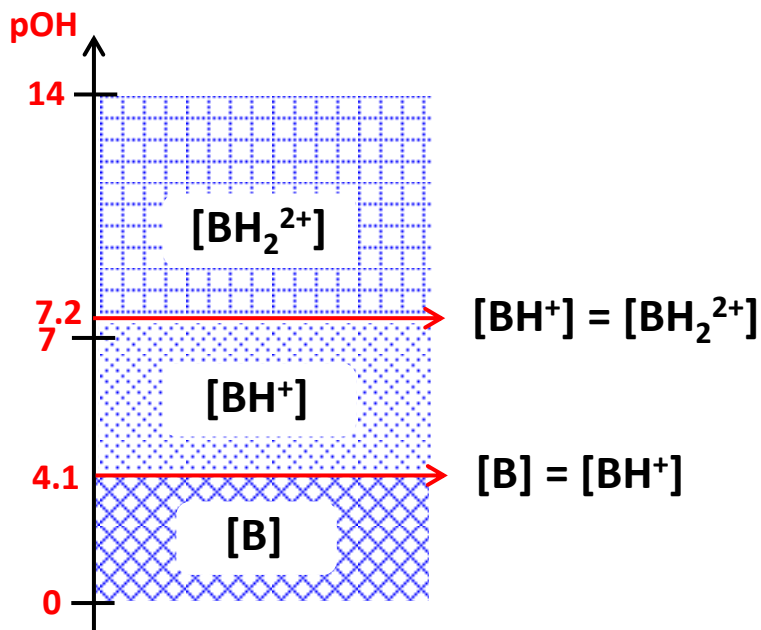
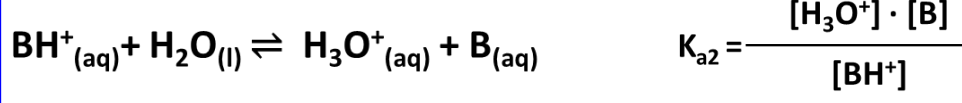
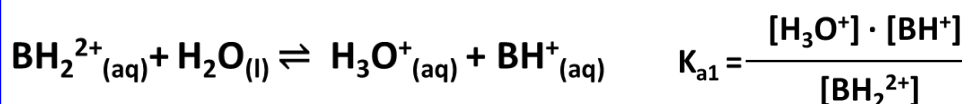


Diagrammi a scala di BASI POLIPROTICHE

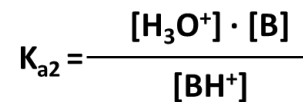
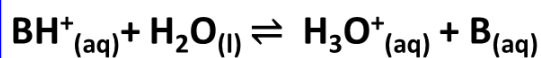
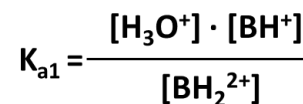
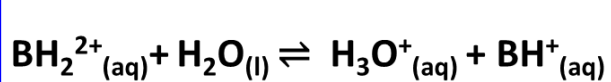
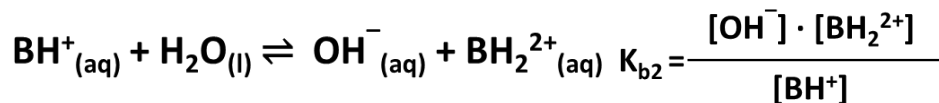
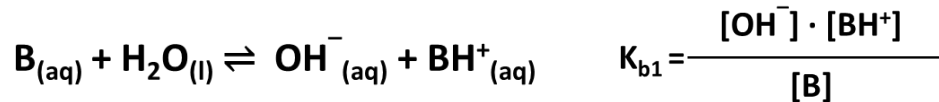


$$pK_{b1} = 4.1$$

$$pK_{b2} = 7.2$$



Diagrammi a scala di BASI POLIPROTICHE

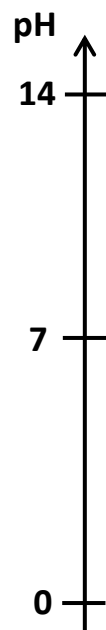
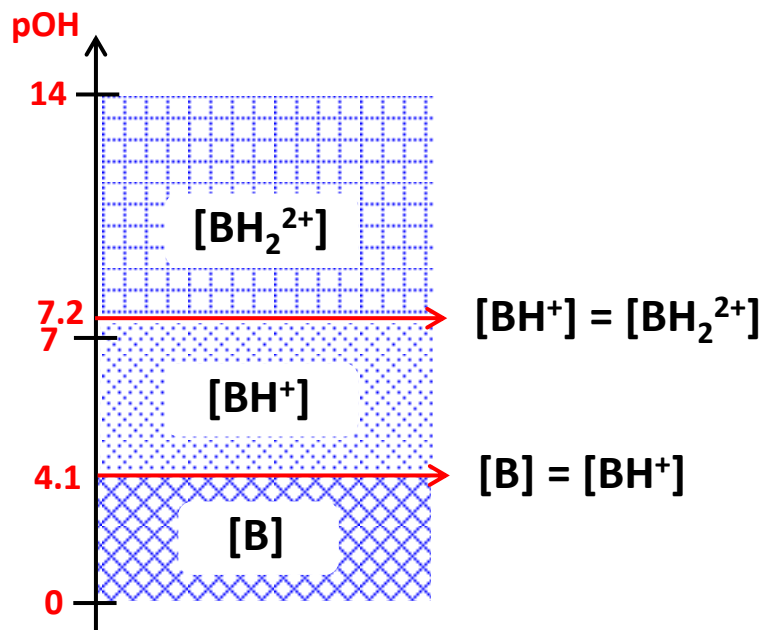


$$pK_{b1} = 4.1$$

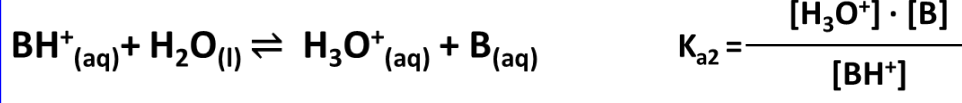
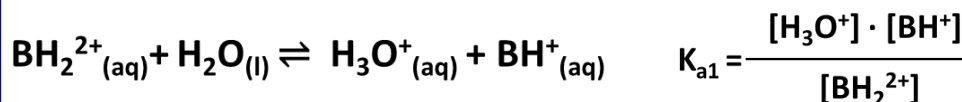
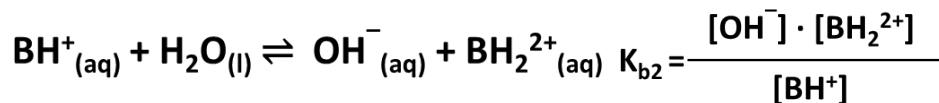
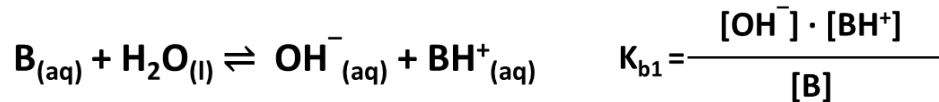
$$pK_{a1} = 6.8$$

$$pK_{b2} = 7.2$$

$$pK_{a2} = 9.9$$



Diagrammi a scala di BASI POLIPROTICHE

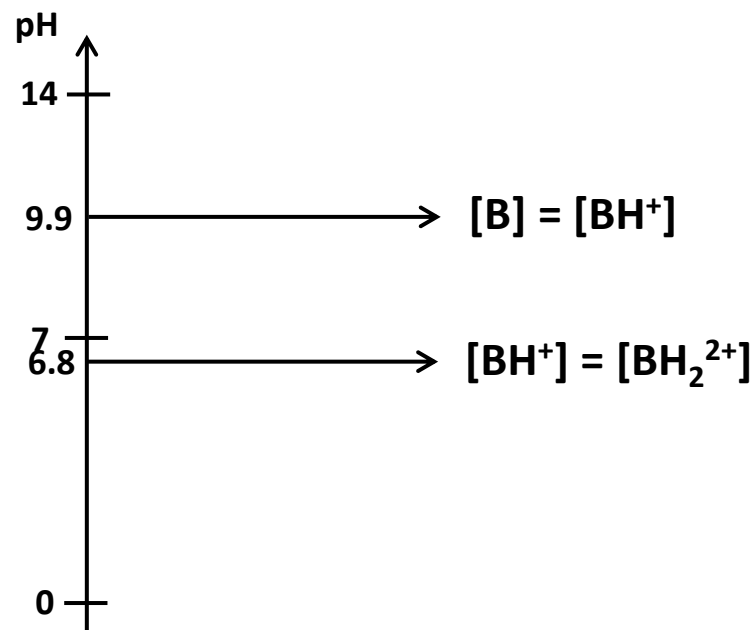
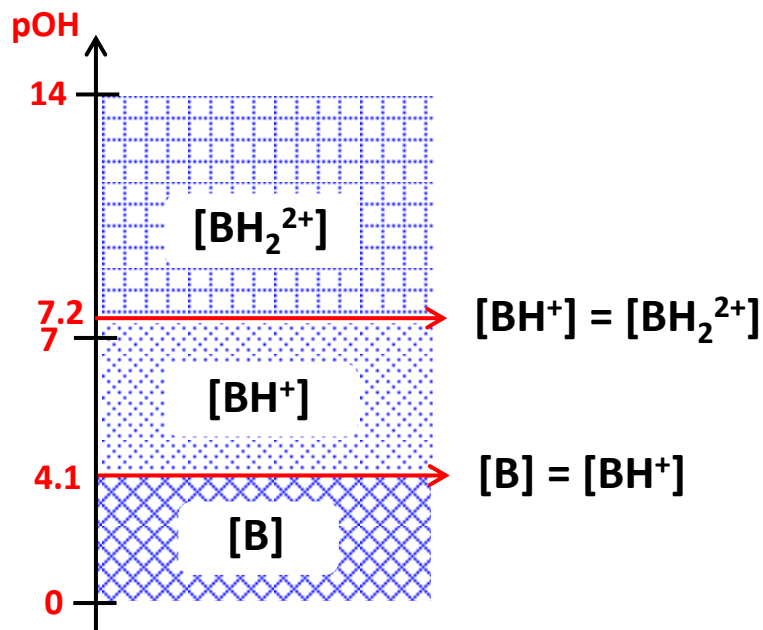


$$pK_{b1} = 4.1$$

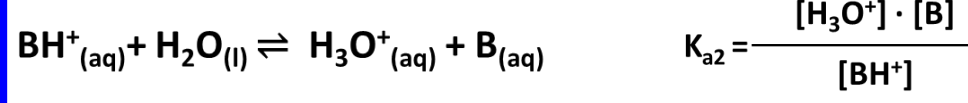
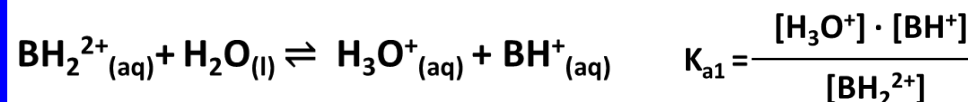
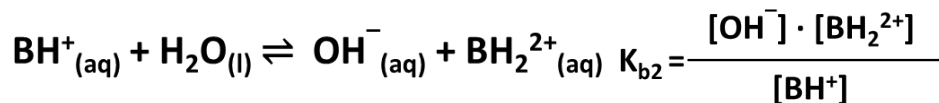
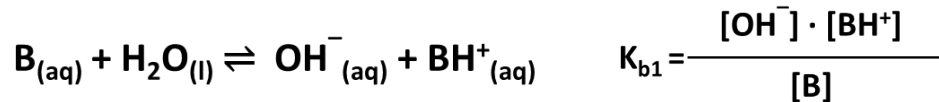
$$pK_{b2} = 7.2$$

$$pK_{a1} = 6.8$$

$$pK_{a2} = 9.9$$



Diagrammi a scala di BASI POLIPROTICHE

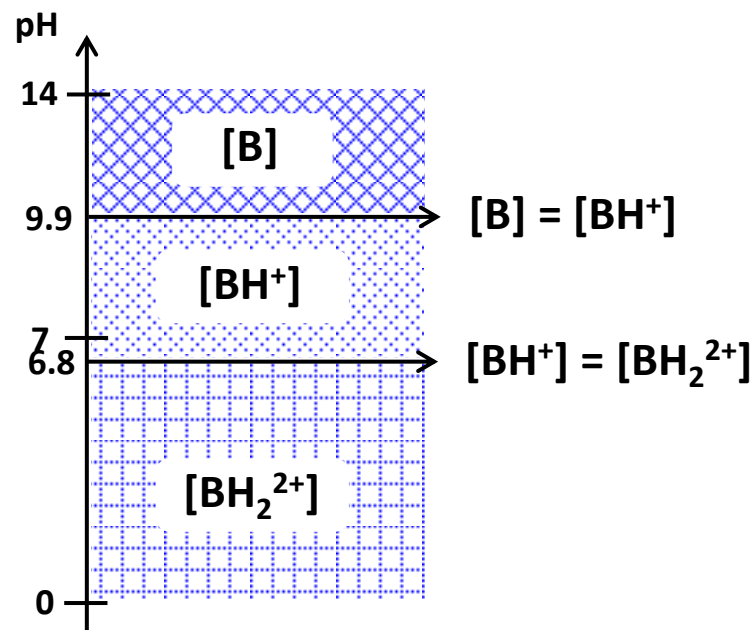
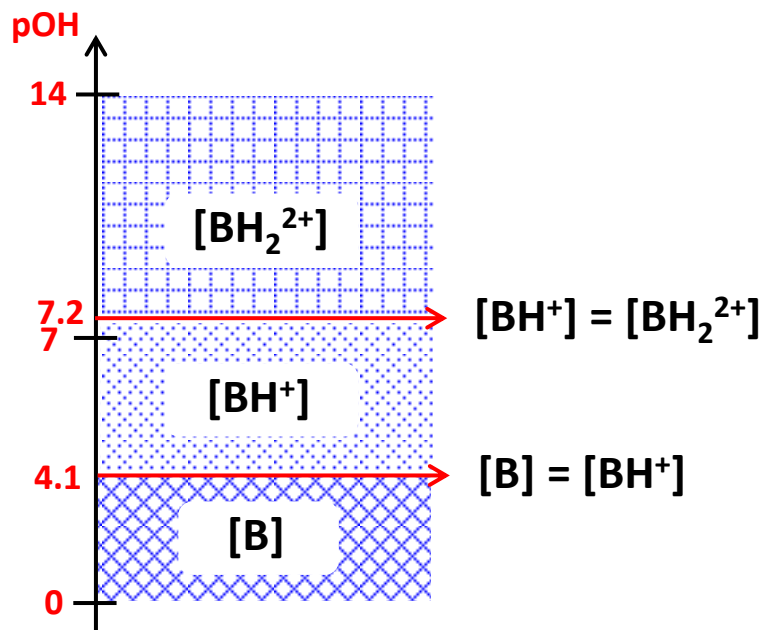


$$pK_{b1} = 4.1$$

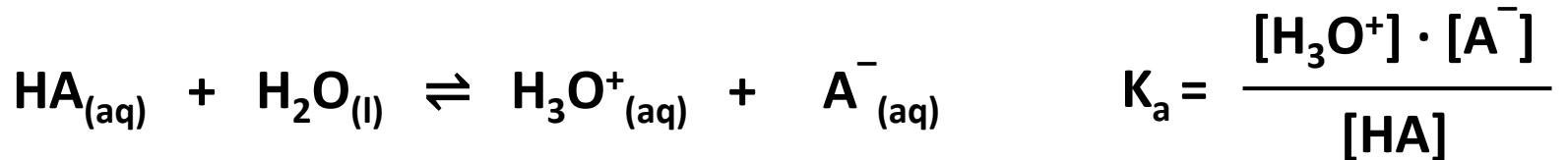
$$pK_{b2} = 7.2$$

$$pK_{a1} = 6.8$$

$$pK_{a2} = 9.9$$



SOLUZIONI TAMPONE (intervalli di pH)

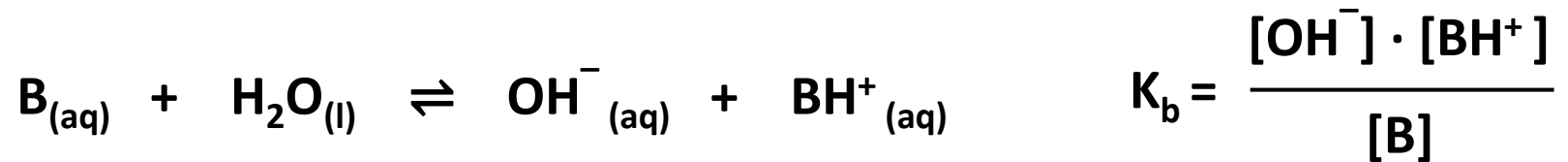


$$\text{pH} = \text{p}K_a + \log \frac{[\text{A}^-]}{[\text{HA}]}$$

$$0.1 \leq \frac{[\text{HA}]}{[\text{A}^-]} \leq 10$$

$$\text{p}K_a - 1 \leq \text{pH} \leq \text{p}K_a + 1$$

SOLUZIONI TAMPONE (intervalli di pH)



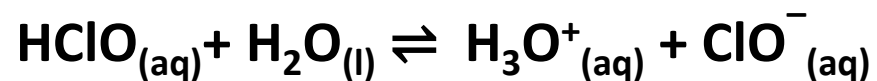
$$\text{pOH} = \text{p}K_b + \log \frac{[\text{BH}^{+}]}{[\text{B}]}$$

$$0.1 \leq \frac{[\text{B}]}{[\text{BH}^{+}]} \leq 10$$

$$\text{p}K_a - 1 \leq \text{pH} \leq \text{p}K_a + 1$$

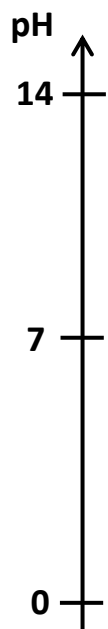
Diagrammi a scala per soluzioni tampone

Esempio: $\text{HClO} + \text{ClO}^-$



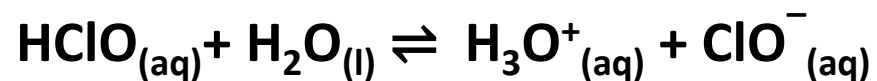
$$K_a = \frac{[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] \cdot [\text{ClO}^-]}{[\text{HClO}]} = 2.9 \cdot 10^{-5}$$

$$\text{p}K_a = 4.54$$



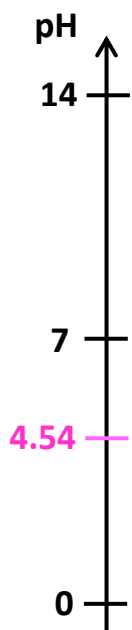
Diagrammi a scala per soluzioni tampone

Esempio: $\text{HClO} + \text{ClO}^-$



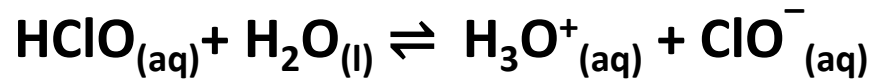
$$K_a = \frac{[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] \cdot [\text{ClO}^-]}{[\text{HClO}]} = 2.9 \cdot 10^{-5}$$

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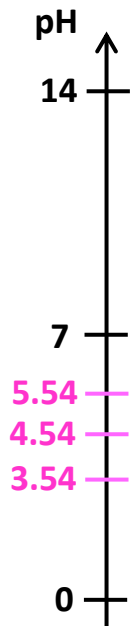
Diagrammi a scala per soluzioni tampone

Esempio: $\text{HClO} + \text{ClO}^-$



$$K_a = \frac{[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] \cdot [\text{ClO}^-]}{[\text{HClO}]} = 2.9 \cdot 10^{-5}$$

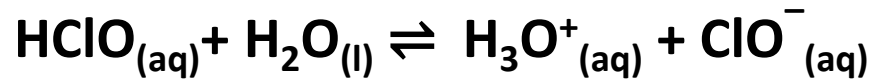
$$\text{p}K_a = 4.54$$



$$\text{p}K_a - 1 \leq \text{pH} \leq \text{p}K_a + 1$$

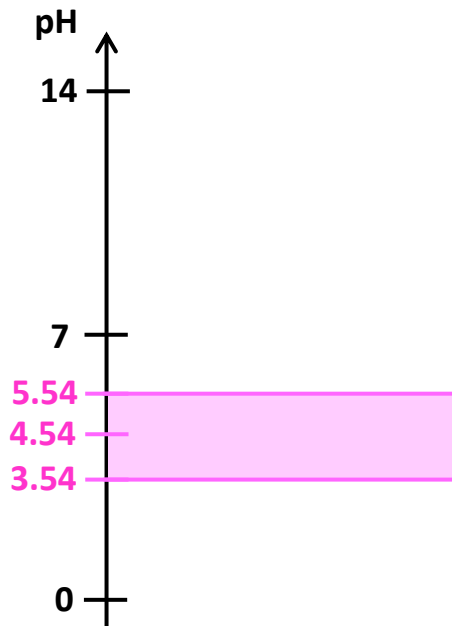
Diagrammi a scala per soluzioni tampone

Esempio: $\text{HClO} + \text{ClO}^-$



$$K_a = \frac{[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] \cdot [\text{ClO}^-]}{[\text{HClO}]} = 2.9 \cdot 10^{-5}$$

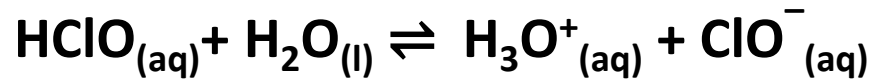
$$\text{p}K_a = 4.54$$



$$\text{p}K_a - 1 \leq \text{pH} \leq \text{p}K_a + 1$$

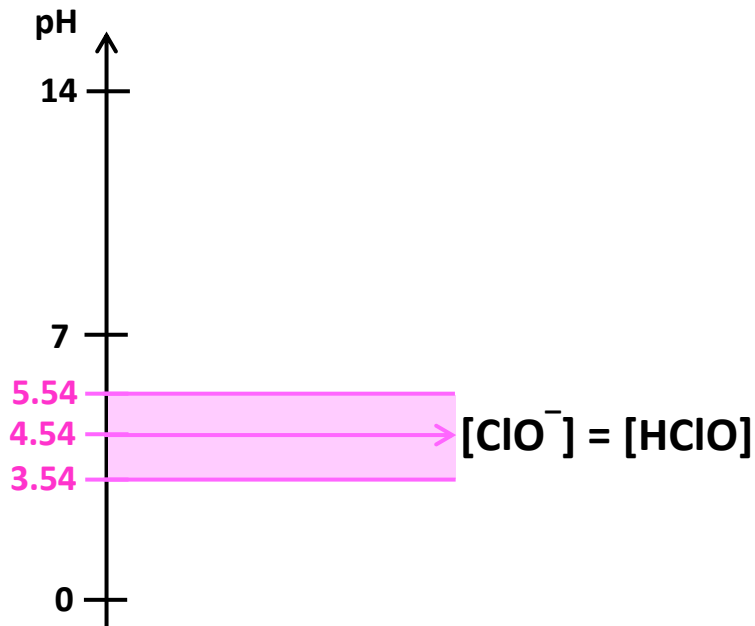
Diagrammi a scala per soluzioni tampone

Esempio: $\text{HClO} + \text{ClO}^-$



$$K_a = \frac{[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] \cdot [\text{ClO}^-]}{[\text{HClO}]} = 2.9 \cdot 10^{-5}$$

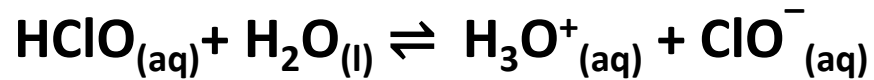
$$\text{p}K_a = 4.54$$



$$\text{p}K_a - 1 \leq \text{pH} \leq \text{p}K_a + 1$$

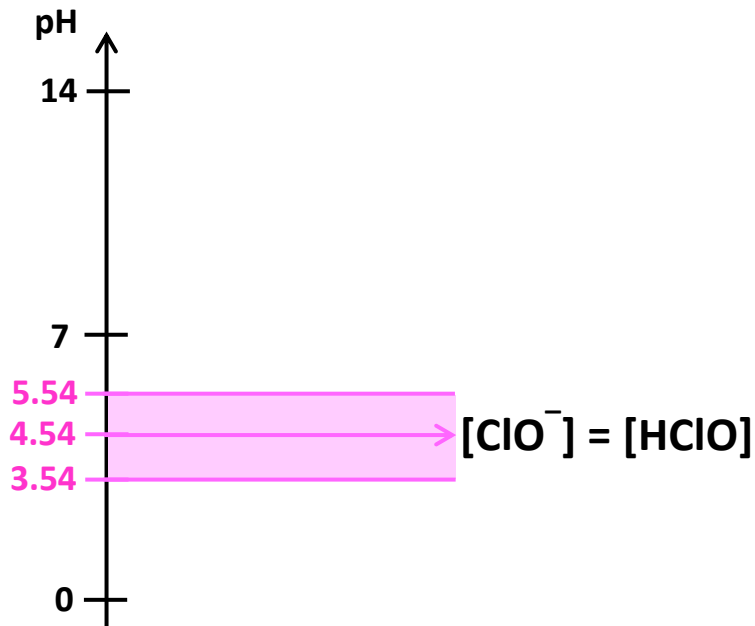
Diagrammi a scala per soluzioni tampone

Esempio: $\text{HClO} + \text{ClO}^-$



$$K_a = \frac{[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] \cdot [\text{ClO}^-]}{[\text{HClO}]} = 2.9 \cdot 10^{-5}$$

$$\text{p}K_a = 4.54$$

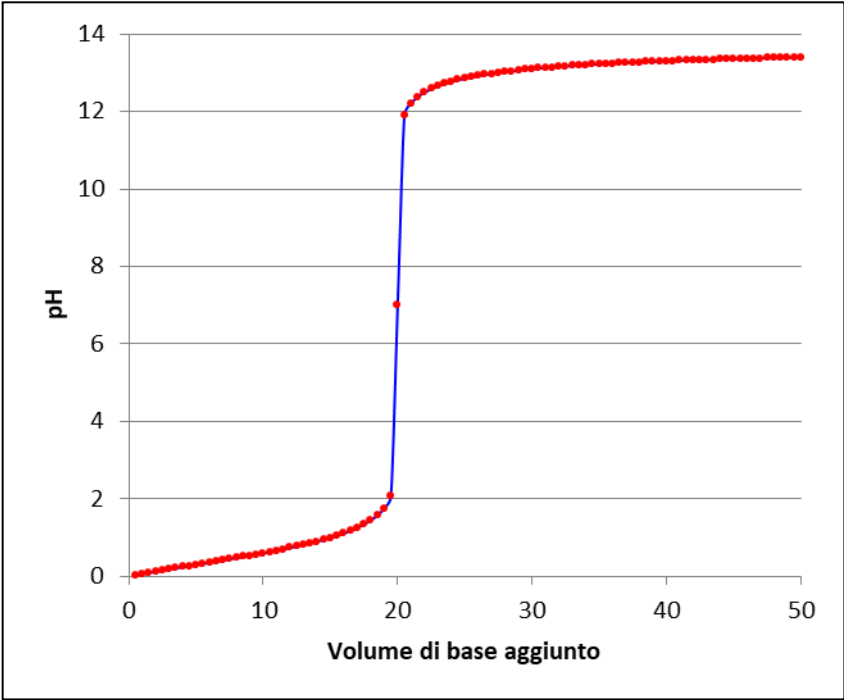


$$\text{p}K_a - 1 \leq \text{pH} \leq \text{p}K_a + 1$$

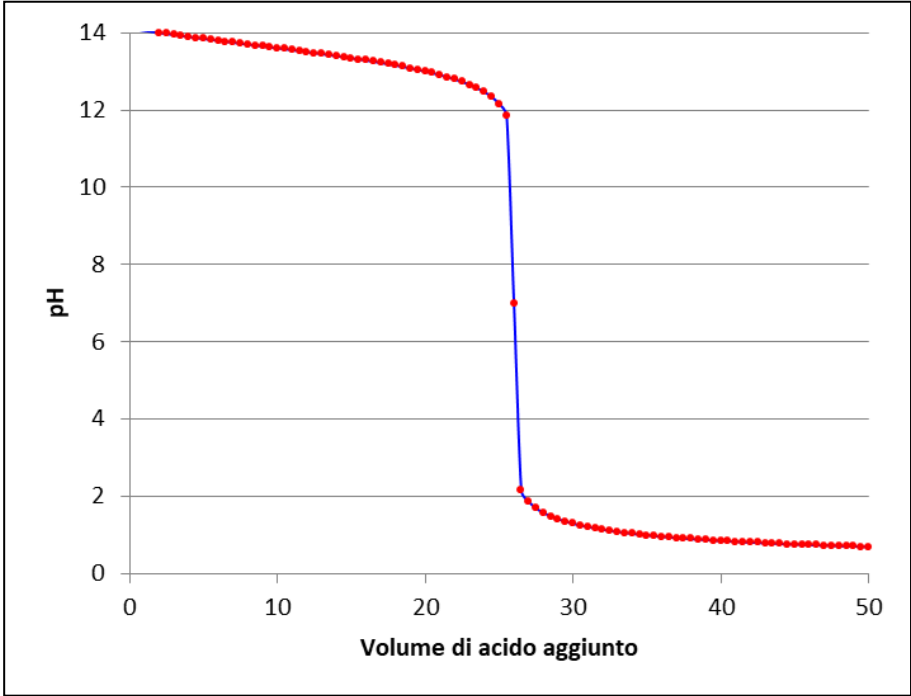
Zona tampone

ZONE DELLA CURVA DI TITOLAZIONE (analita=acido o base forte)

Analita=ACIDO

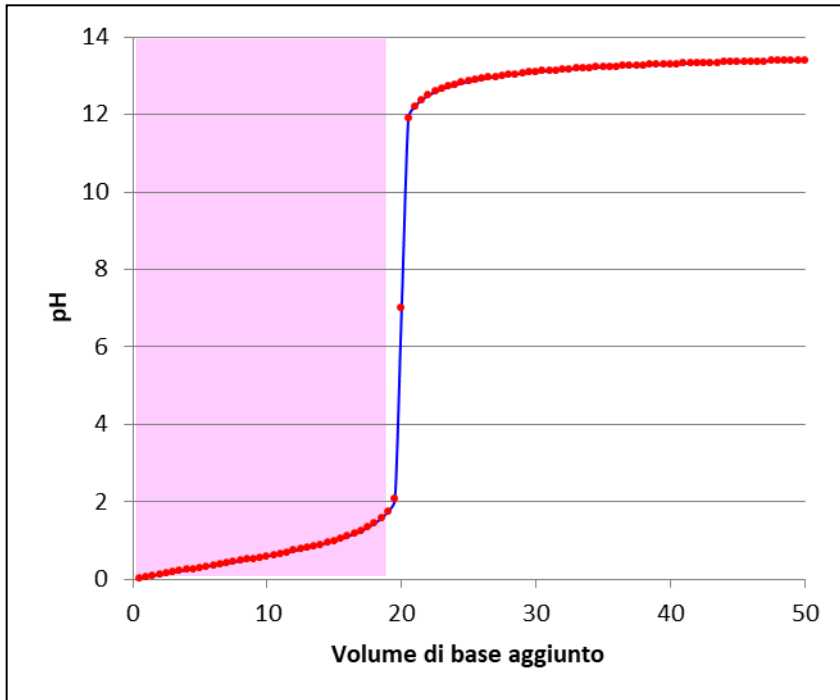


Analita=BASE

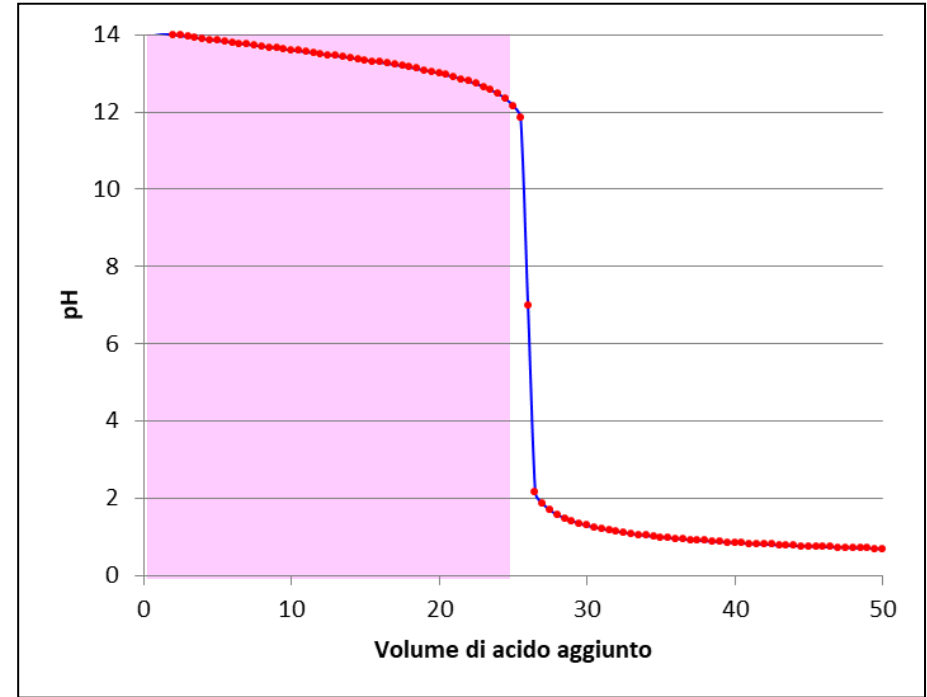


ZONE DELLA CURVA DI TITOLAZIONE (analita=acido o base forte)

Analita=ACIDO



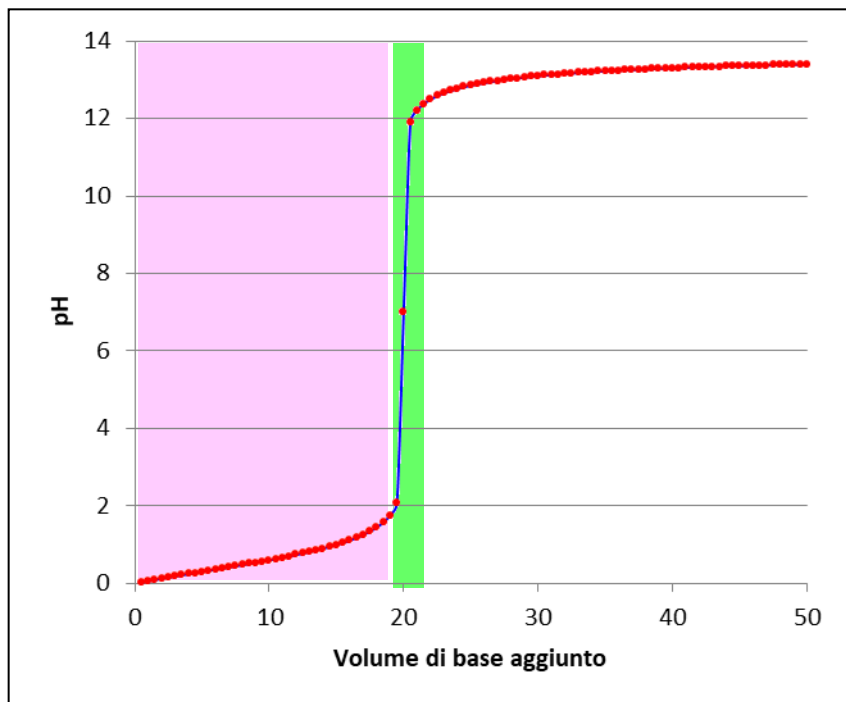
Analita=BASE



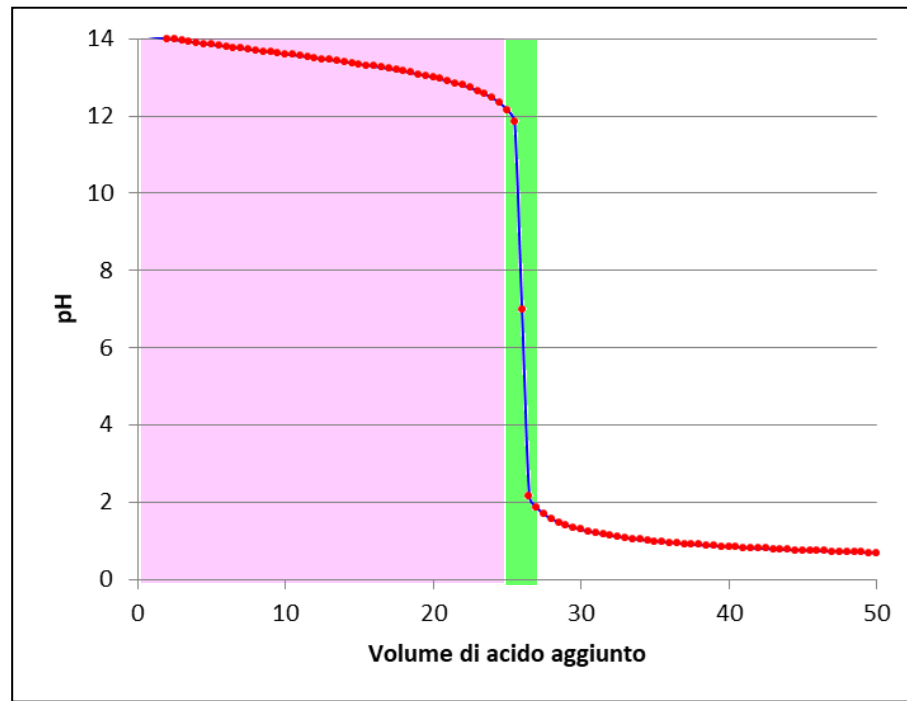
- **ZONA DI PRE-EQUIVALENZA:** in cui piccole aggiunte di titolante non determinano una drastica variazione di pH (che dipende dalla presenza di analita);

ZONE DELLA CURVA DI TITOLAZIONE (analita=acido o base forte)

Analita=ACIDO



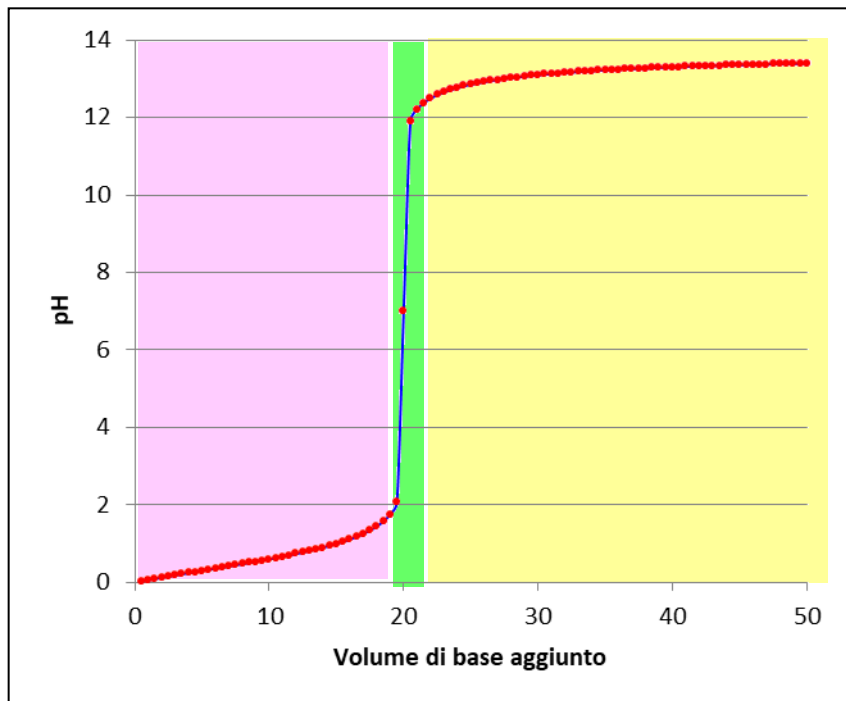
Analita=BASE



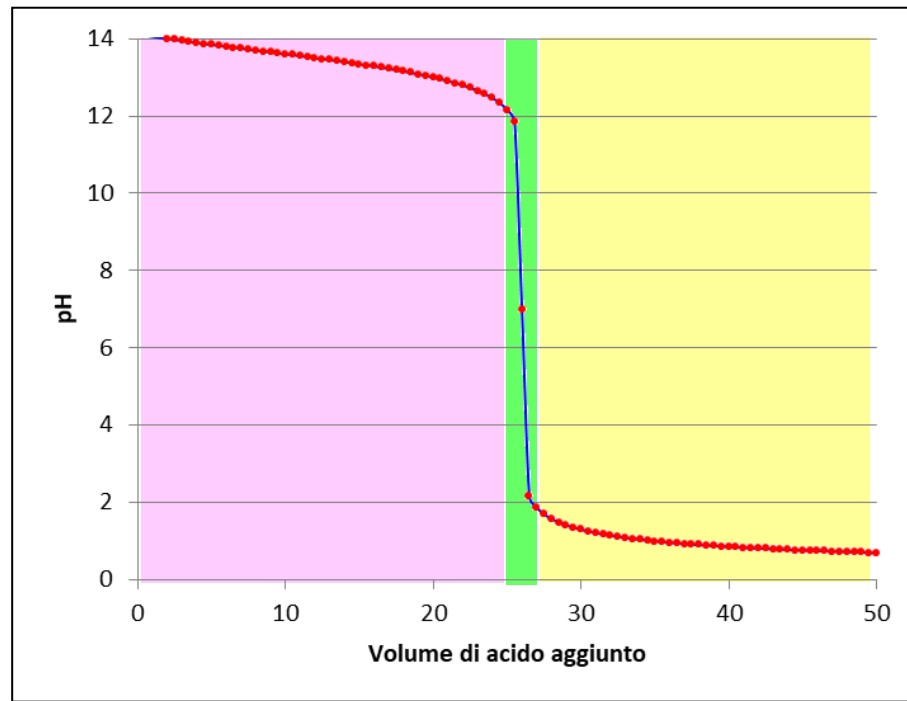
- **ZONA DI PRE-EQUIVALENZA:** in cui piccole aggiunte di titolante non determinano una drastica variazione di pH (che dipende dalla presenza di analita);
- **ZONA DI EQUIVALENZA:** in cui una piccola aggiunta di titolante provoca una GRANDE variazione di pH;

ZONE DELLA CURVA DI TITOLAZIONE (analita=acido o base forte)

Analita=ACIDO



Analita=BASE



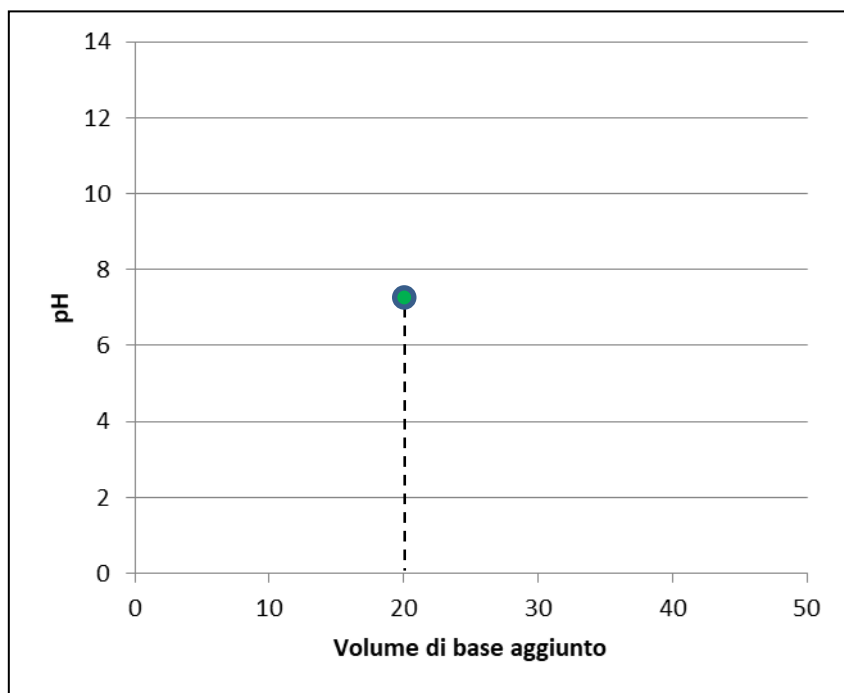
- **ZONA DI PRE-EQUIVALENZA:** in cui piccole aggiunte di titolante non determinano una drastica variazione di pH (che dipende dalla presenza di analita);
- **ZONA DI EQUIVALENZA:** in cui una piccola aggiunta di titolante provoca una GRANDE variazione di pH;
- **ZONA DI POST-EQUIVALENZA:** in cui il pH è dato dall'eccesso di titolante rimanente dopo che tutto l'analita è stato consumato.

COSTRUZIONE DELLA CURVA DI TITOLAZIONE

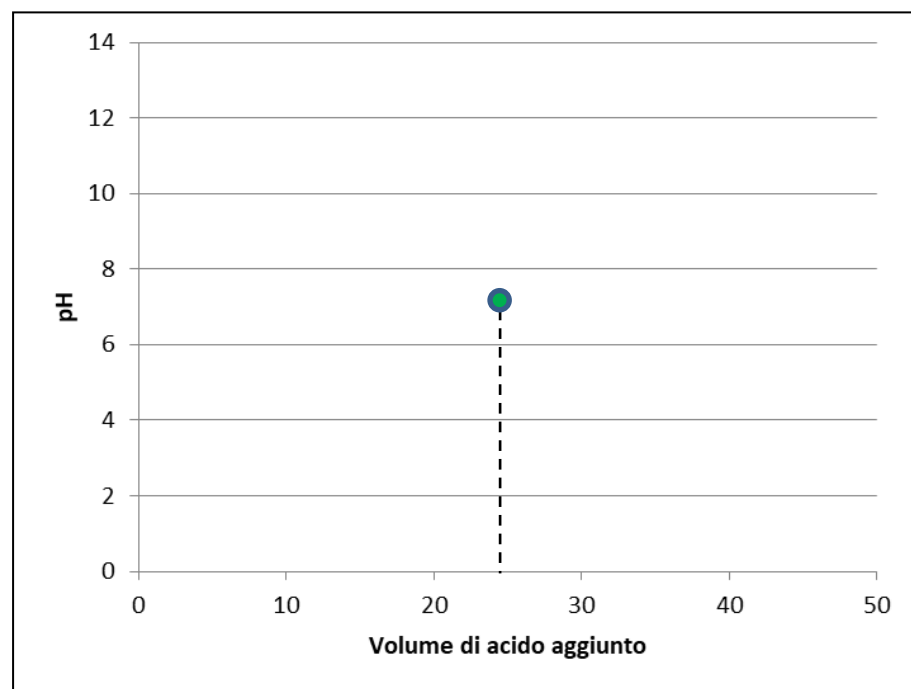
Usualmente si considerano tre valori di pH corrispondenti a 3 valori di volume di titolante significativi:

- V_{eq} : il volume di titolante al punto di equivalenza;

Analita=ACIDO



Analita=BASE

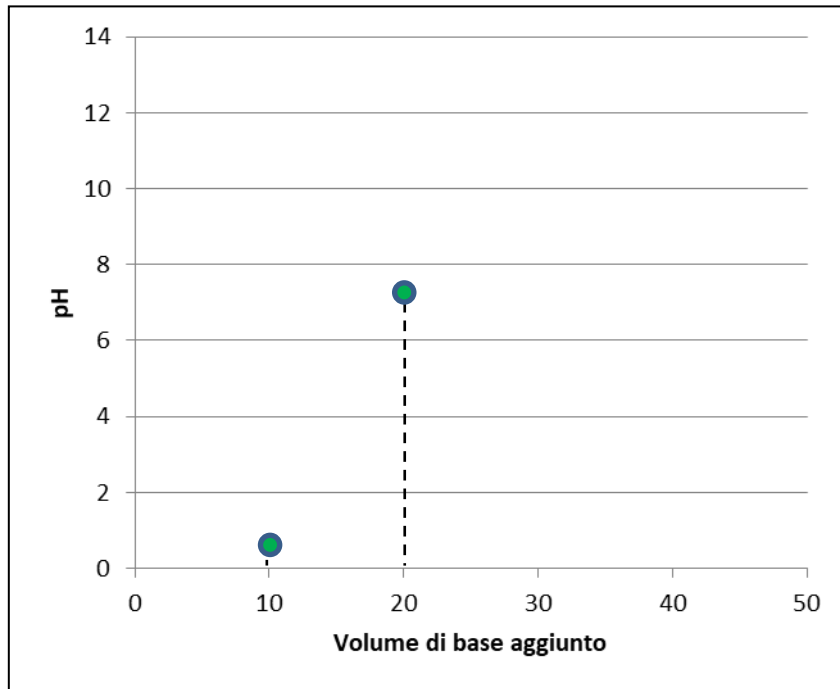


COSTRUZIONE DELLA CURVA DI TITOLAZIONE

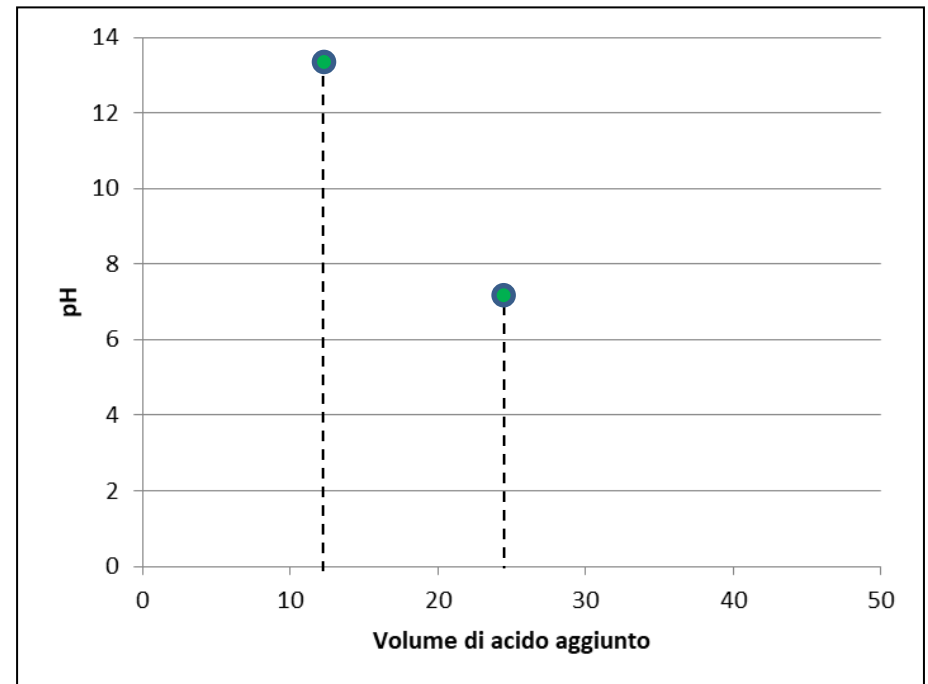
Usualmente si considerano tre valori di pH corrispondenti a 3 valori di volume di titolante significativi:

- V_{eq} : il volume di titolante al punto di equivalenza;
- $V_{eq}/2$: il volume di titolante al punto di semi-equivalenza;

Analita=ACIDO



Analita=BASE

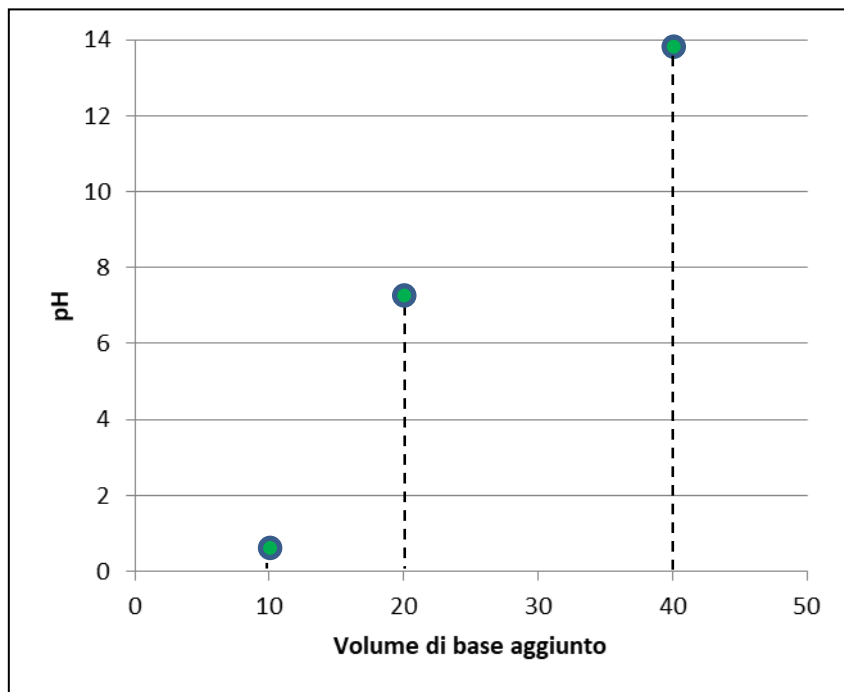


COSTRUZIONE DELLA CURVA DI TITOLAZIONE

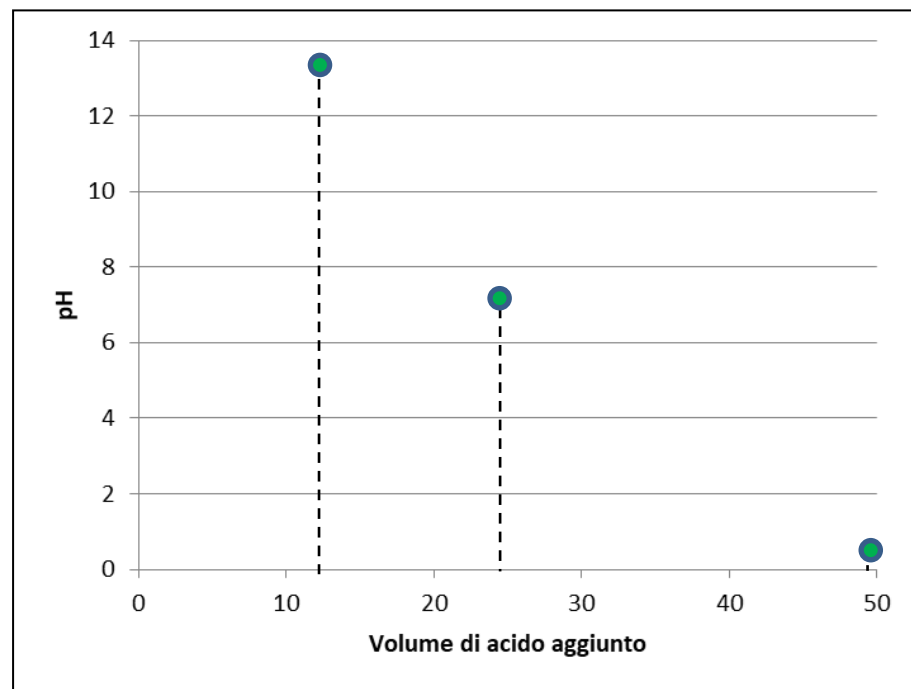
Usualmente si considerano tre valori di pH corrispondenti a 3 valori di volume di titolante significativi:

- V_{eq} : il volume di titolante al punto di equivalenza;
- $V_{eq}/2$: il volume di titolante al punto di semi-equivalenza;
- $2 \cdot V_{eq}$: il volume di titolante al doppio del punto di equivalenza.

Analita=ACIDO



Analita=BASE

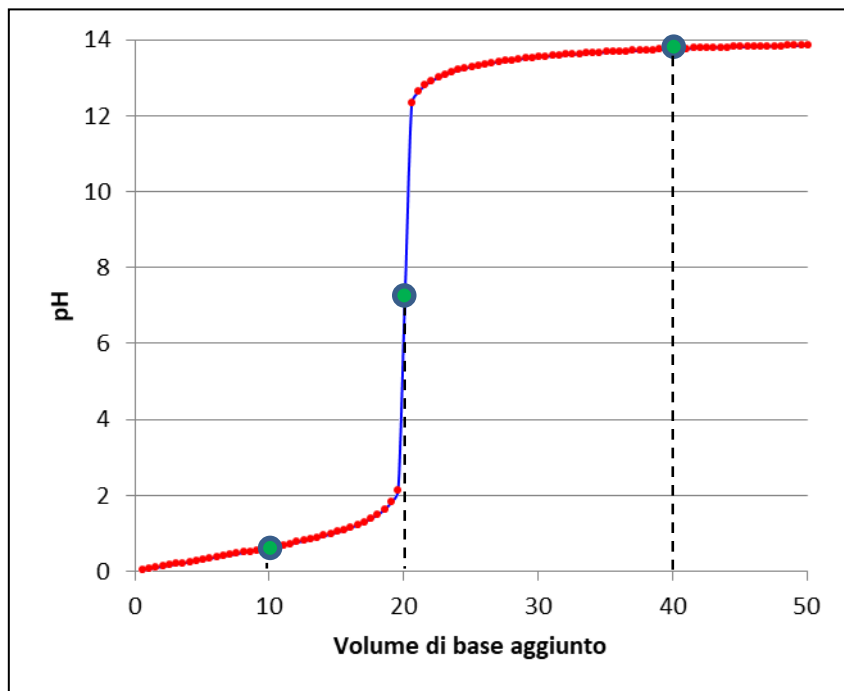


COSTRUZIONE DELLA CURVA DI TITOLAZIONE

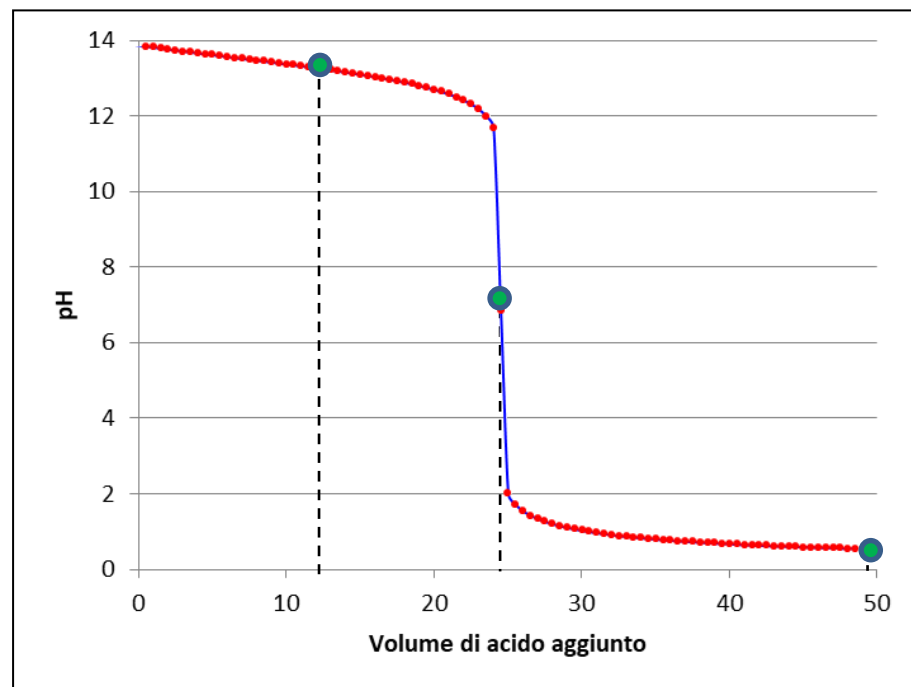
Usualmente si considerano tre valori di pH corrispondenti a 3 valori di volume di titolante significativi:

- V_{eq} : il volume di titolante al punto di equivalenza;
- $V_{eq}/2$: il volume di titolante al punto di semi-equivalenza;
- $2 \cdot V_{eq}$: il volume di titolante al doppio del punto di equivalenza.

Analita=ACIDO

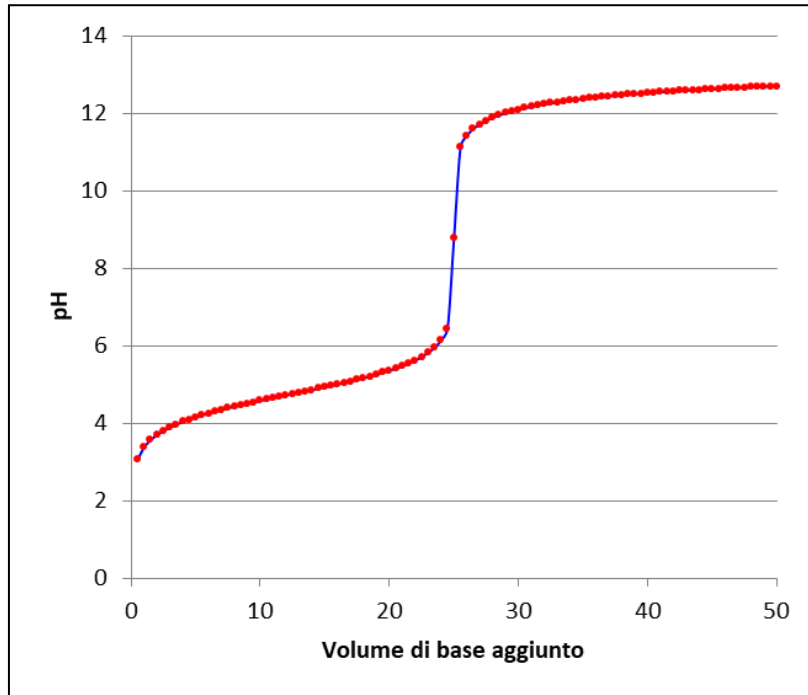


Analita=BASE

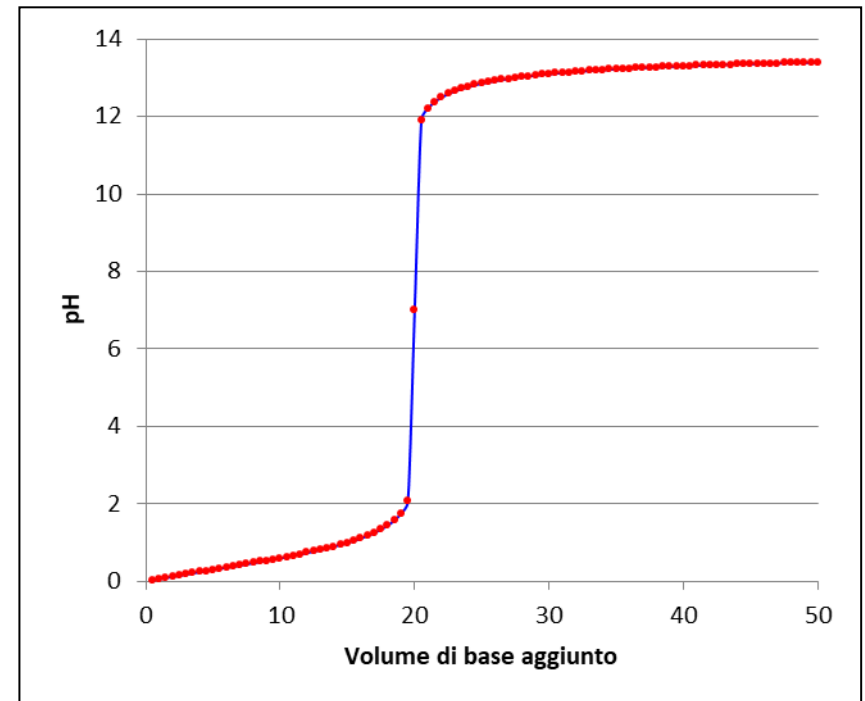


CURVA DI TITOLAZIONE DI UN ACIDO DEBOLE

Analita=ACIDO DEBOLE



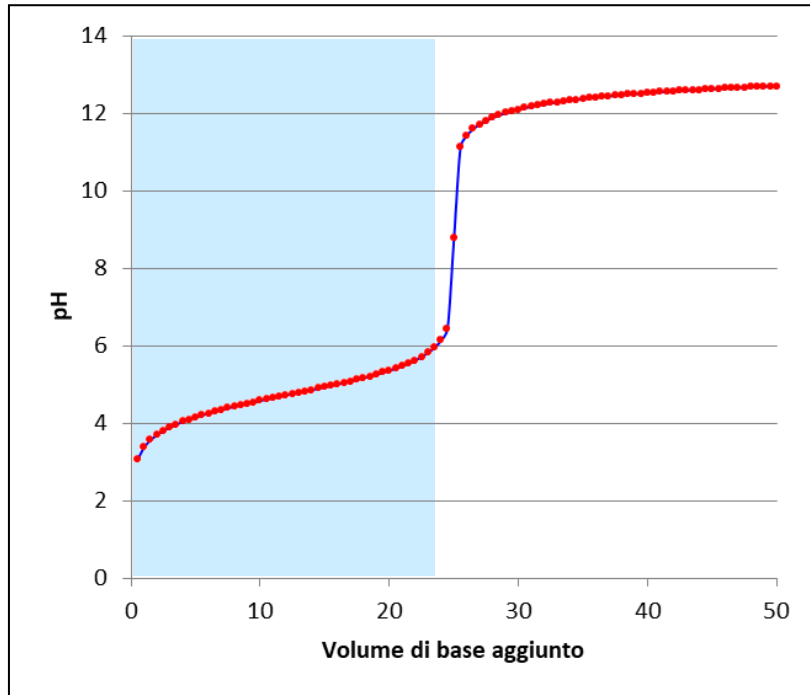
Analita=ACIDO FORTE



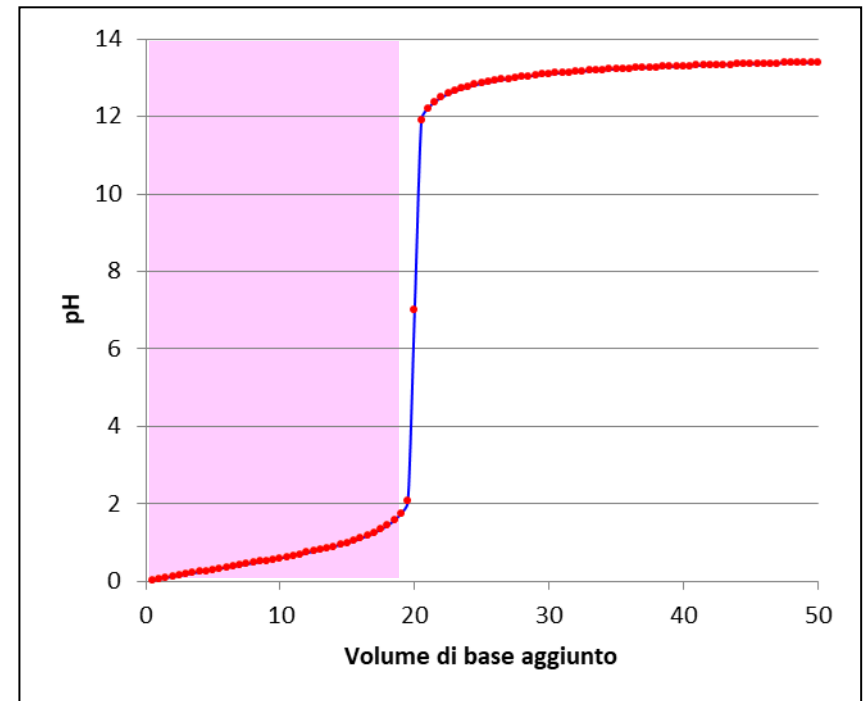
A partire da una stessa quantità di analita e utilizzando la medesima concentrazione di titolante, ci sono 2 principali differenze tra la curva di titolazione di un acido debole e di un acido forte:

CURVA DI TITOLAZIONE DI UN ACIDO DEBOLE

Analita=ACIDO DEBOLE



Analita=ACIDO FORTE

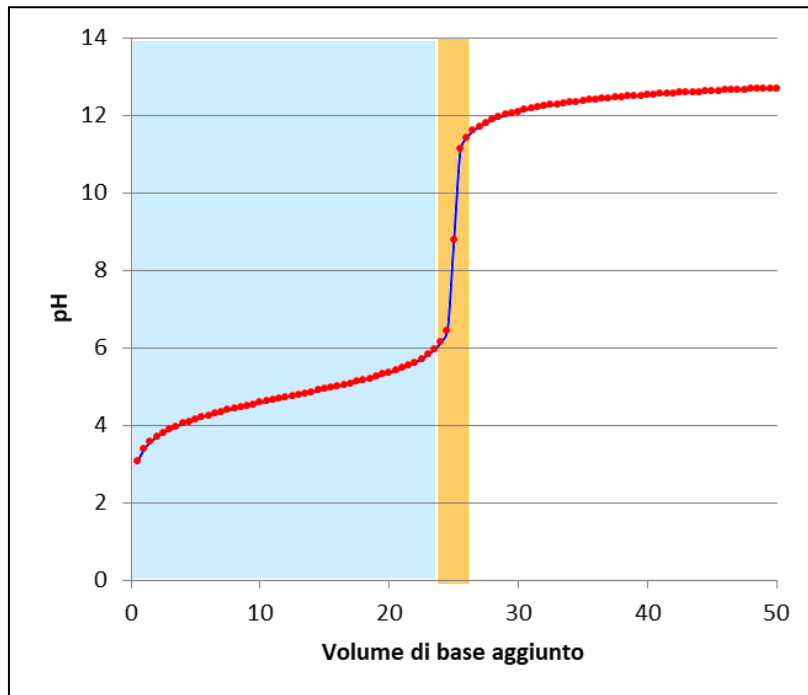


A partire da una stessa quantità di analita e utilizzando la medesima concentrazione di titolante, ci sono 2 principali differenze tra la curva di titolazione di un acido debole e di un acido forte:

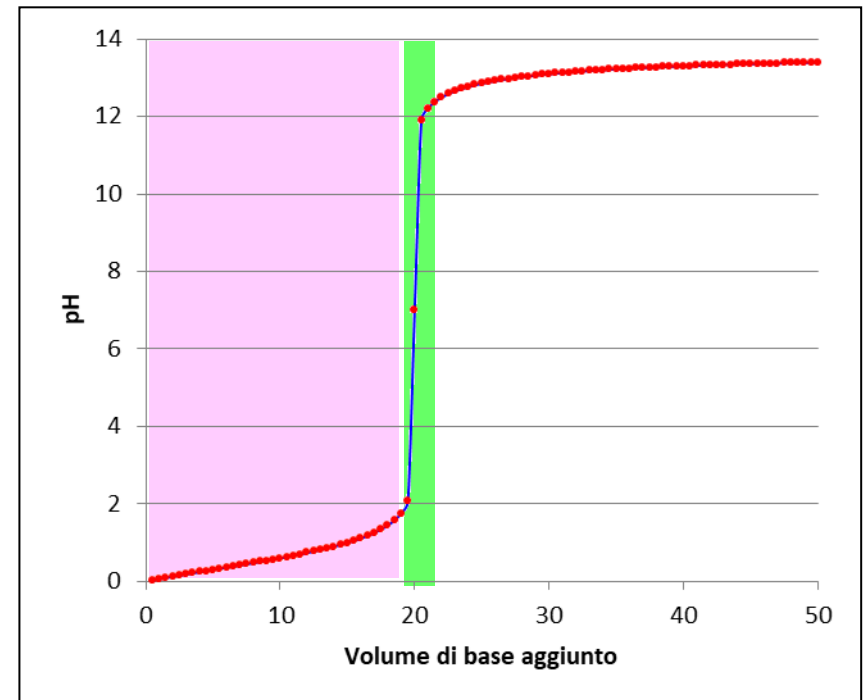
- LA ZONA DI PRE-EQUIVALENZA:** per l'acido debole si instaura l'effetto tampone, quindi il pH varia poco all'aggiunta di titolante;

CURVA DI TITOLAZIONE DI UN ACIDO DEBOLE

Analita=ACIDO DEBOLE



Analita=ACIDO FORTE

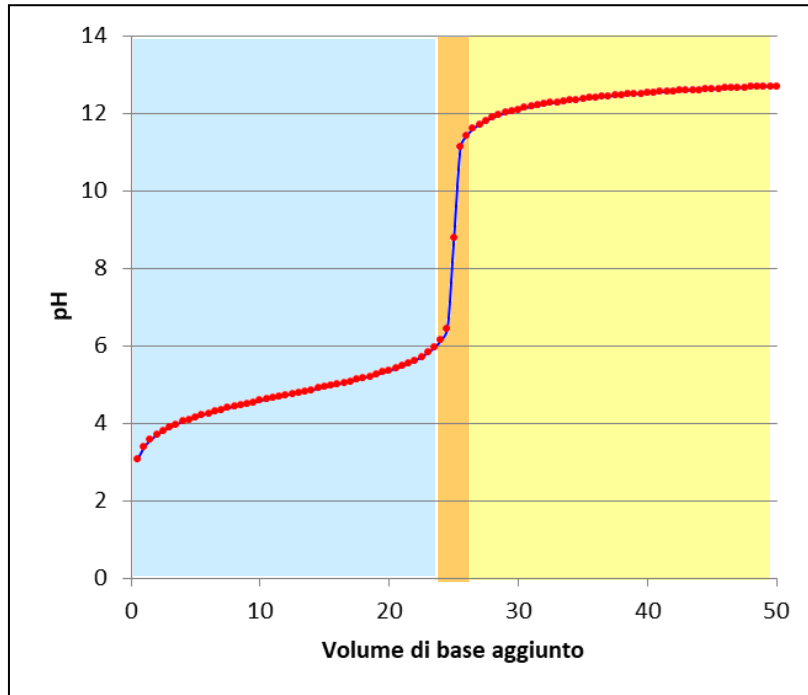


A partire da una stessa quantità di analita e utilizzando la medesima concentrazione di titolante, ci sono 2 principali differenze tra la curva di titolazione di un acido debole e di un acido forte:

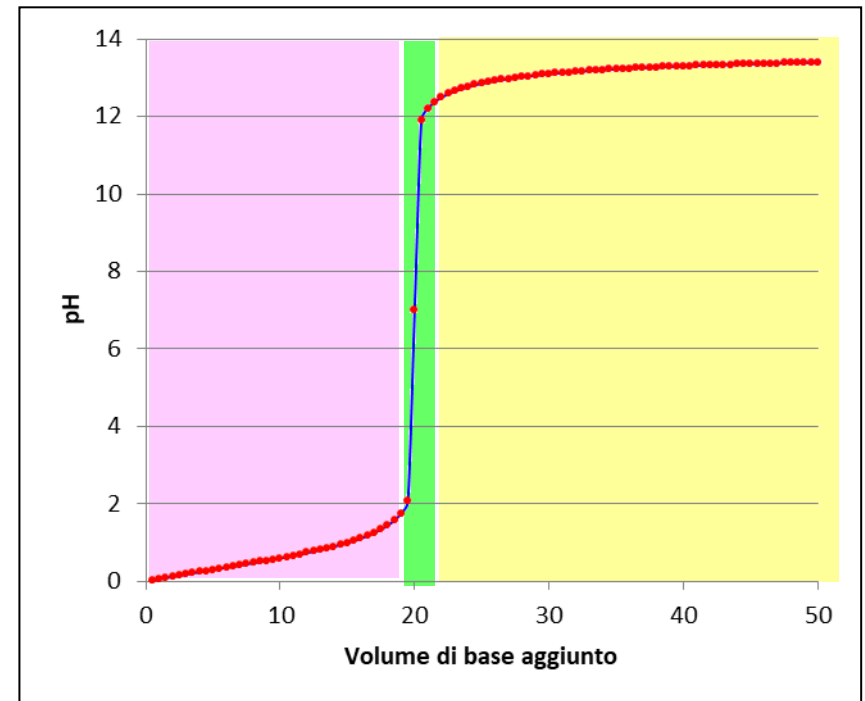
- LA ZONA DI PRE-EQUIVALENZA:** per l'acido debole si instaura l'effetto tampone, quindi il pH varia poco all'aggiunta di titolante;
- LA ZONA DI EQUIVALENZA:** il salto di pH per l'acido debole è molto meno pronunciato.

CURVA DI TITOLAZIONE DI UN ACIDO DEBOLE

Analita=ACIDO DEBOLE



Analita=ACIDO FORTE



A partire da una stessa quantità di analita e utilizzando la medesima concentrazione di titolante, ci sono 2 principali differenze tra la curva di titolazione di un acido debole e di un acido forte:

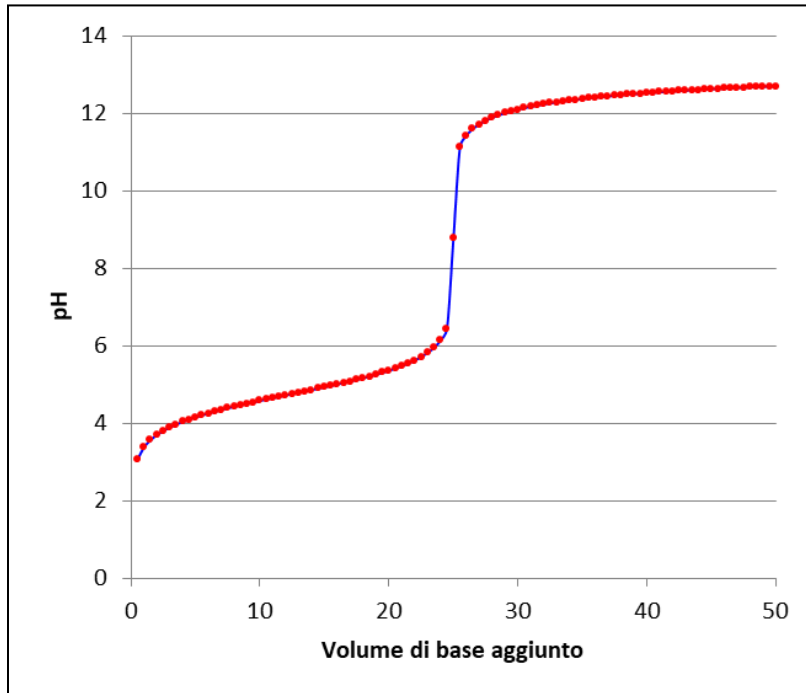
- LA ZONA DI PRE-EQUIVALENZA:** per l'acido debole si instaura l'effetto tampone, quindi il pH varia poco all'aggiunta di titolante;
- LA ZONA DI EQUIVALENZA:** il salto di pH per l'acido debole è molto meno pronunciato.

COSTRUZIONE DELLA CURVA DI TITOLAZIONE DI UN ACIDO DEBOLE

Si calcolano i valori di pH corrispondenti a 3 valori di volume di titolante significativi:

- V_{eq} : il volume di titolante al punto di equivalenza;
- $V_{eq}/2$: il volume di titolante al punto di semi-equivalenza;
- $2 \cdot V_{eq}$: il volume di titolante al doppio del punto di equivalenza.

Analita=ACIDO DEBOLE

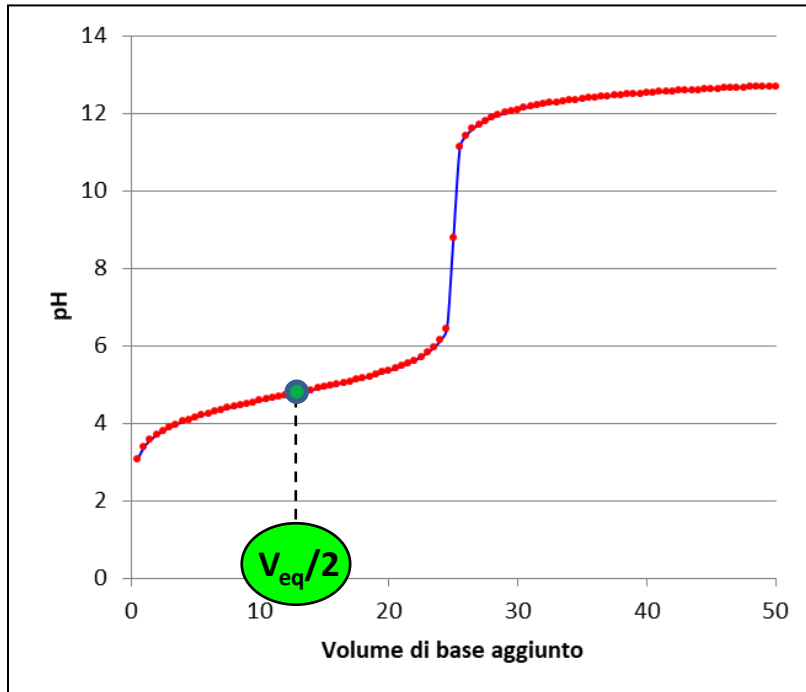


COSTRUZIONE DELLA CURVA DI TITOLAZIONE DI UN ACIDO DEBOLE

Si calcolano i valori di pH corrispondenti a 3 valori di volume di titolante significativi:

- V_{eq} : il volume di titolante al punto di equivalenza;
- $V_{eq}/2$: il volume di titolante al punto di semi-equivalenza;
- $2 \cdot V_{eq}$: il volume di titolante al doppio del punto di equivalenza.

Analita=ACIDO DEBOLE



$V_{eq}/2$

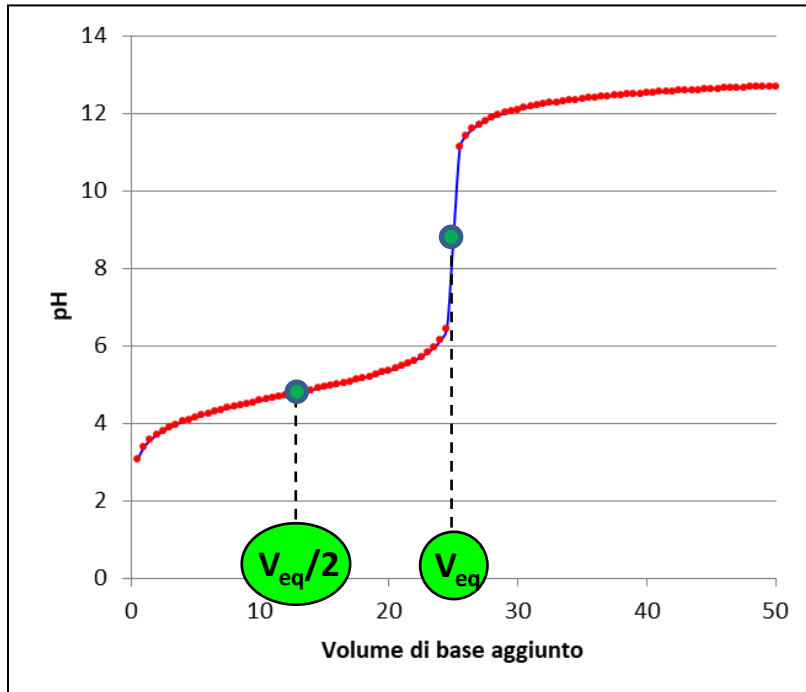
Specie presenti: HA e A^-

COSTRUZIONE DELLA CURVA DI TITOLAZIONE DI UN ACIDO DEBOLE

Si calcolano i valori di pH corrispondenti a 3 valori di volume di titolante significativi:

- V_{eq} : il volume di titolante al punto di equivalenza;
- $V_{eq}/2$: il volume di titolante al punto di semi-equivalenza;
- $2 \cdot V_{eq}$: il volume di titolante al doppio del punto di equivalenza.

Analita=ACIDO DEBOLE



$V_{eq}/2$

Specie presenti: HA e A^-

V_{eq}

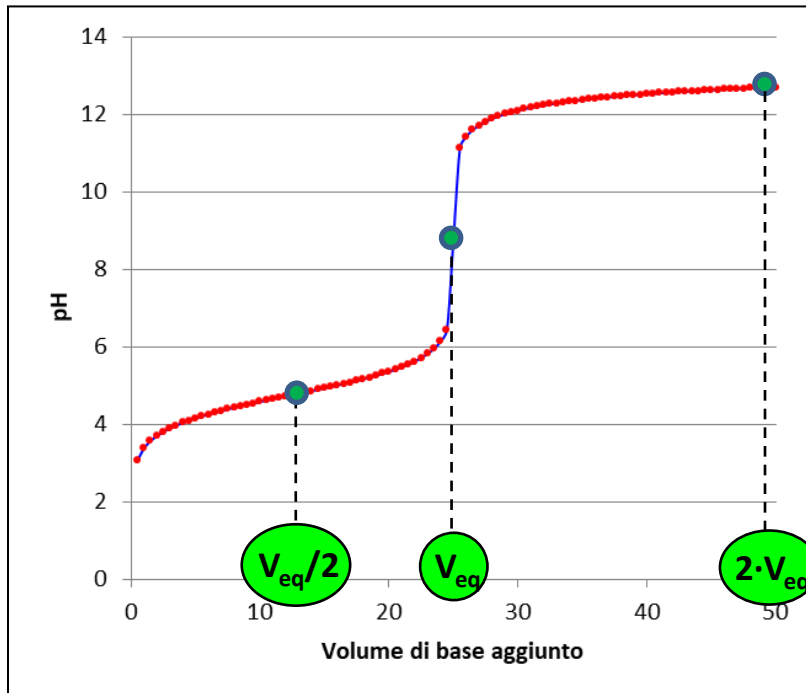
Specie presente: A^-

COSTRUZIONE DELLA CURVA DI TITOLAZIONE DI UN ACIDO DEBOLE

Si calcolano i valori di pH corrispondenti a 3 valori di volume di titolante significativi:

- V_{eq} : il volume di titolante al punto di equivalenza;
- $V_{eq}/2$: il volume di titolante al punto di semi-equivalenza;
- $2 \cdot V_{eq}$: il volume di titolante al doppio del punto di equivalenza.

Analita=ACIDO DEBOLE



$V_{eq}/2$

Specie presenti: HA e A^-

V_{eq}

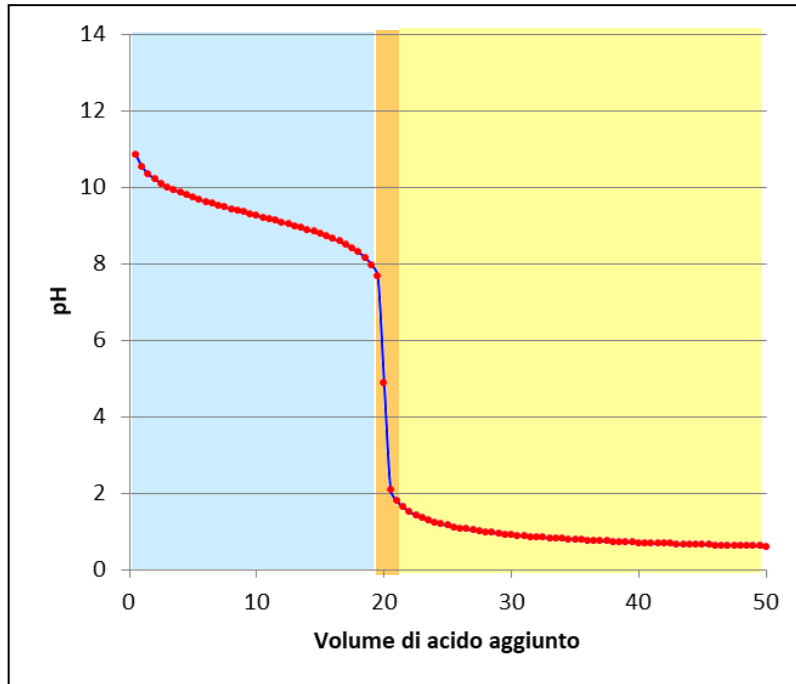
Specie presente: A^-

$2 \cdot V_{eq}$

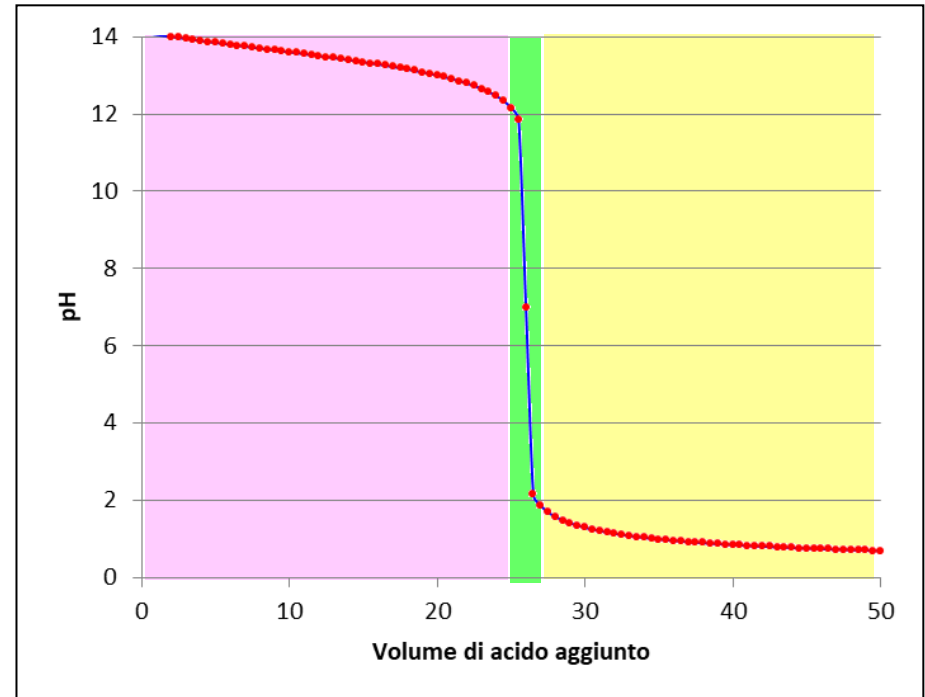
Specie presenti: A^- e OH^- (dalla base titolante in eccesso)

CURVA DI TITOLAZIONE DI UNA BASE DEBOLE

Analita=BASE DEBOLE



Analita=BASE FORTE



A partire da una stessa quantità di analita e utilizzando la medesima concentrazione di titolante, ci sono 2 principali differenze tra la curva di titolazione di una base debole e di una base forte:

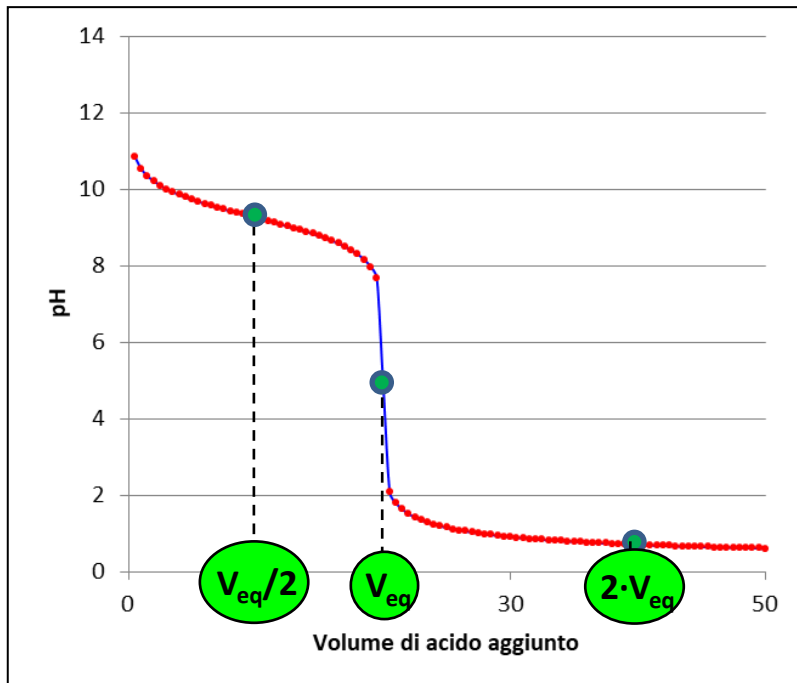
- LA ZONA DI PRE-EQUIVALENZA:** per la base debole si instaura l'effetto tampone, quindi il pH varia poco all'aggiunta di titolante;
- LA ZONA DI EQUIVALENZA:** il salto di pH per la base debole è molto meno pronunciato.

COSTRUZIONE DELLA CURVA DI TITOLAZIONE DI UNA BASE DEBOLE

Si calcolano i valori di pH corrispondenti a 3 valori di volume di titolante significativi:

- V_{eq} : il volume di titolante al punto di equivalenza;
- $V_{eq}/2$: il volume di titolante al punto di semi-equivalenza;
- $2 \cdot V_{eq}$: il volume di titolante al doppio del punto di equivalenza.

Analita=BASE DEBOLE



$V_{eq}/2$

Specie presenti: B e BH^+

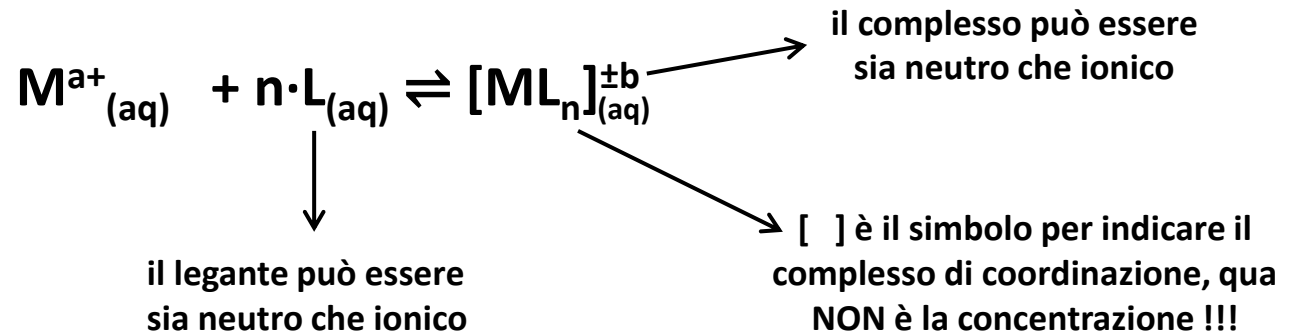
V_{eq}

Specie presente: BH^+

$2 \cdot V_{eq}$

Specie presenti: BH^+ e H^+ (dal titolante acido in eccesso)

EQUILIBRI DI COMPLESSAZIONE



Il complesso di coordinazione si forma per STADI SUCCESSIVI, cioè reagisce UN LEGANTE ALLA VOLTA:



...



LEGANTI PER TITOLAZIONI DI COMPLESSAZIONE

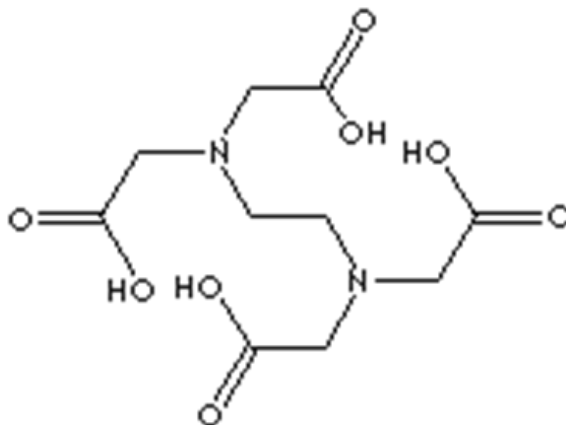
I **LEGANTI** sono basi di Lewis in grado di donare una o più coppie di elettroni per formare i legami del complesso di coordinazione.

Per le titolazioni si prediligono molecole organiche in grado di donare più di una coppia di elettroni, che sono dette sostanze **CHELANTI**.

Il chelante indicato dalla Farmacopea Europea per questo tipo di titolazioni è l'acido etilendiamminotetracetico (EDTA).



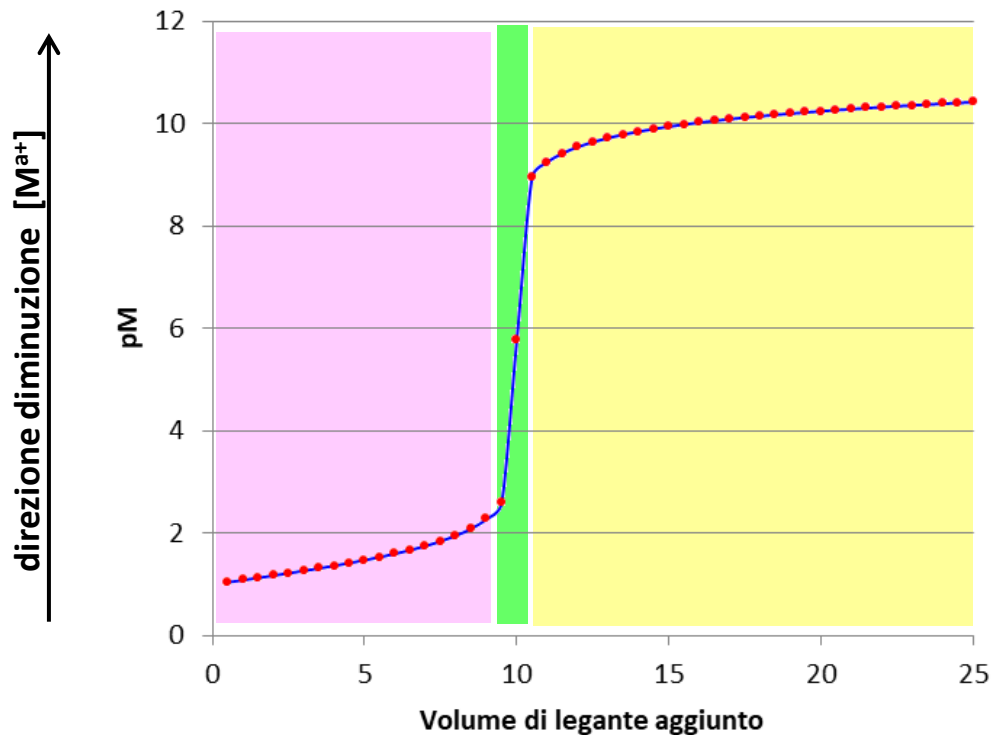
2.5.11. COMPLEXOMETRIC TITRATIONS



EDTA



ZONE DELLA CURVA DI TITOLAZIONE

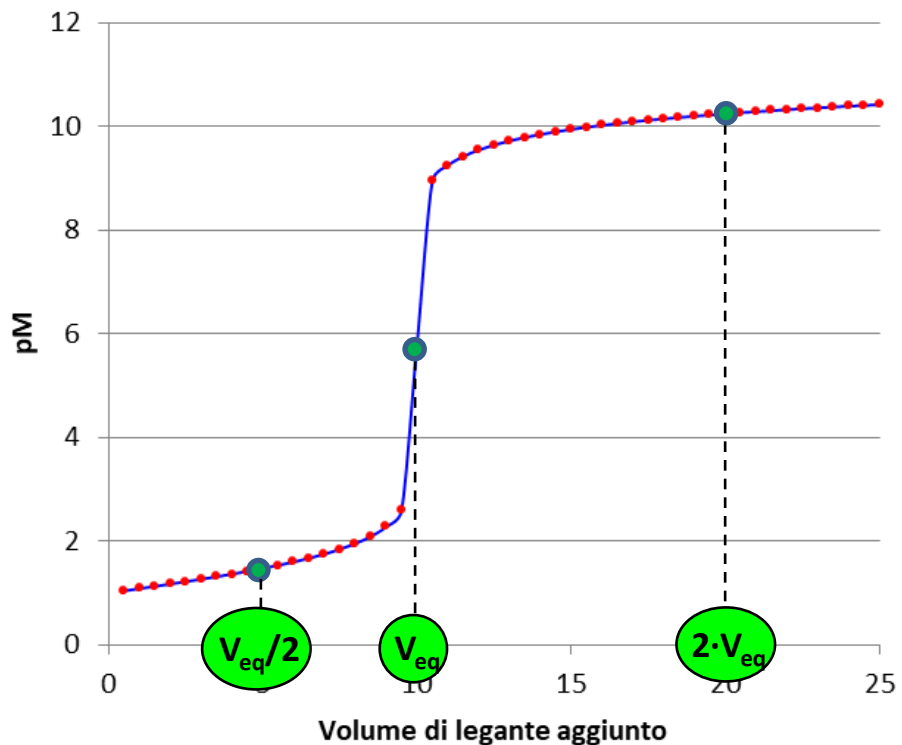


- **ZONA DI PRE-EQUIVALENZA:** in cui le aggiunte di titolante provocano la formazione del complesso di coordinazione;
- **ZONA DI EQUIVALENZA:** in cui l'analita può essere considerato completamente complessato;
- **ZONA DI POST-EQUIVALENZA:** in cui pM è dato dalla (bassa) concentrazione di analita dovuta alla costante di instabilità del complesso di coordinazione .

COSTRUZIONE DELLA CURVA DI TITOLAZIONE COMPLESSOMETRICA

Si calcolano i valori di pM corrispondenti a 3 valori di volume di titolante significativi:

- V_{eq} : il volume di titolante al punto di equivalenza;
- $V_{eq}/2$: il volume di titolante al punto di semi-equivalenza;
- $2 \cdot V_{eq}$: il volume di titolante al doppio del punto di equivalenza.



$V_{eq}/2$

Specie presenti in soluzione:
 M^{a+} e $[ML_n]^{\pm b}$

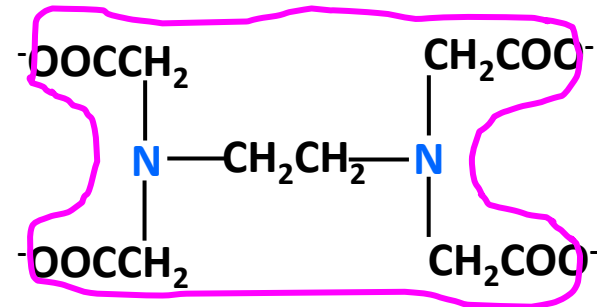
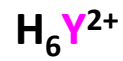
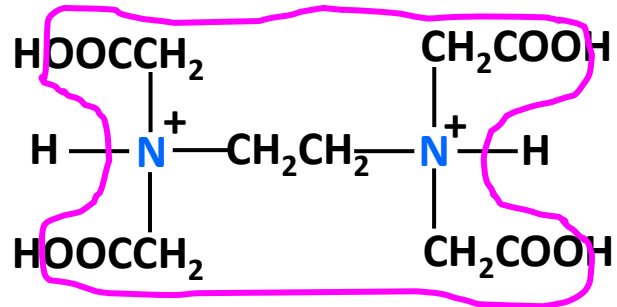
V_{eq}

Specie presente in soluzione: $[ML_n]^{\pm b}$

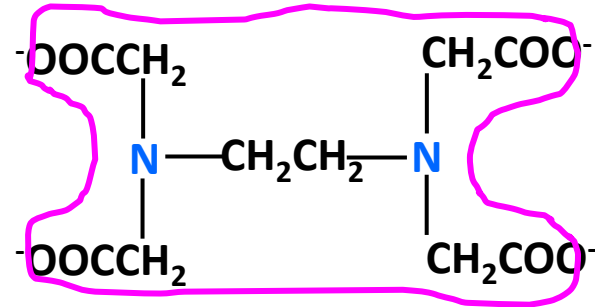
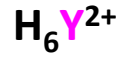
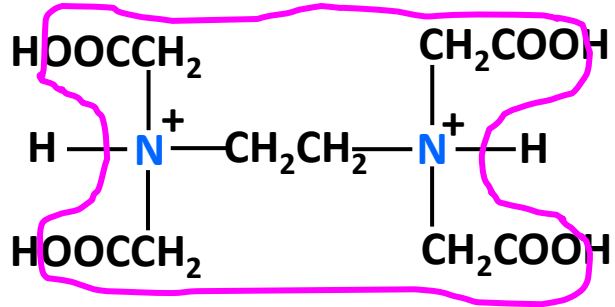
$2 \cdot V_{eq}$

Specie presenti in soluzione: $[ML_n]^{\pm b}$
ed eccesso di legante L

EDTA = acido poliprotico



EDTA = acido poliprotico



1↓

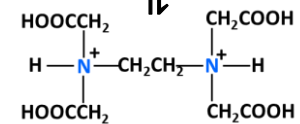
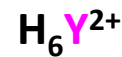
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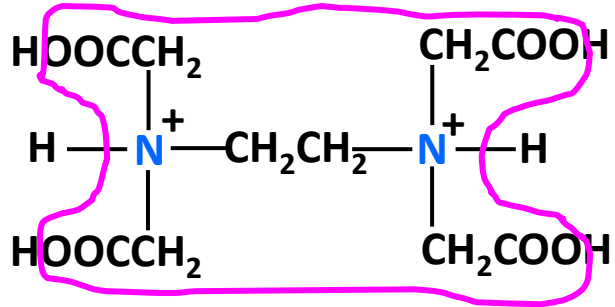
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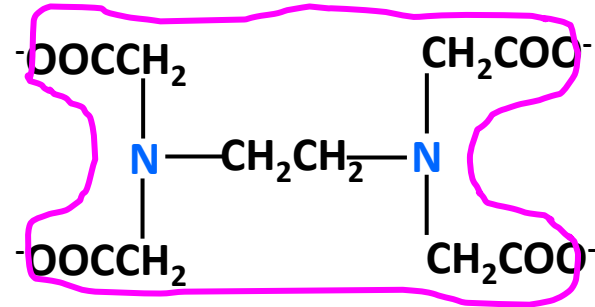
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EDTA = acido poliprotico



H_6Y^{2+}



Y^{4-}

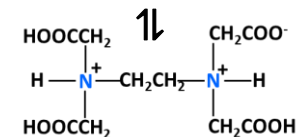
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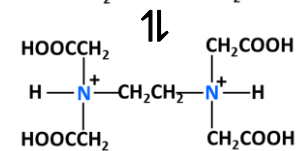
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H_5Y^+

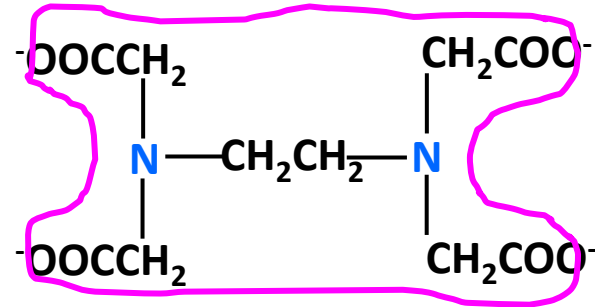
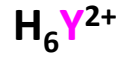
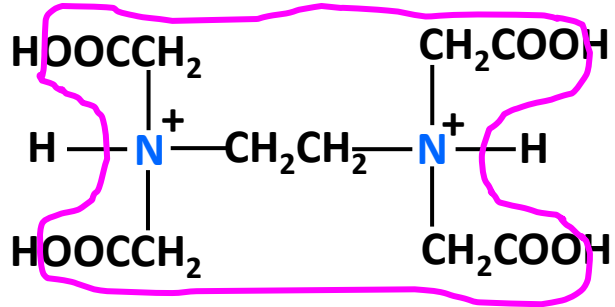


H_6Y^{2+}



$\text{pK}_{a1} = 0$

EDTA = acido poliprotico

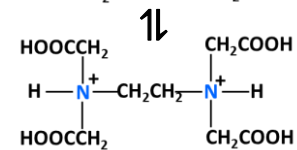
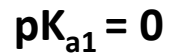
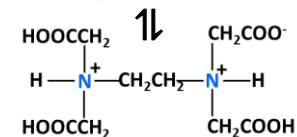
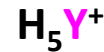
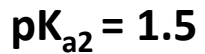
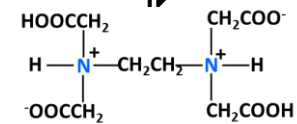


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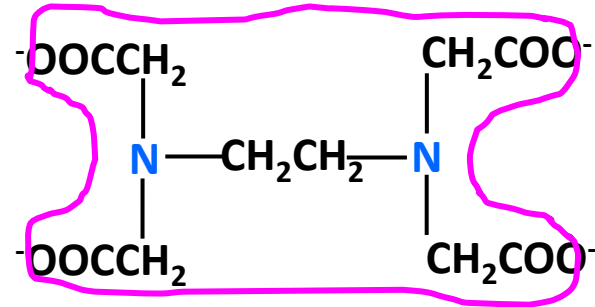
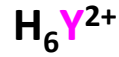
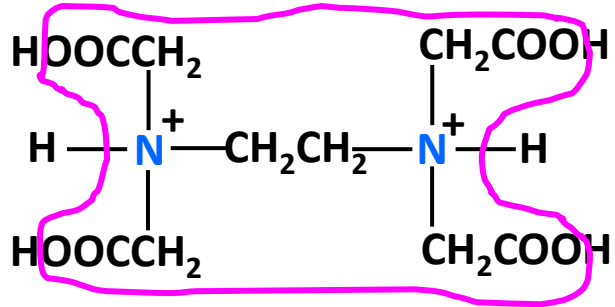
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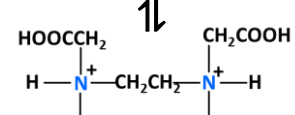
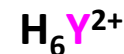
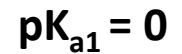
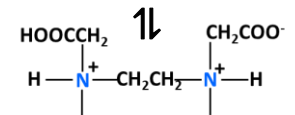
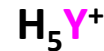
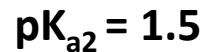
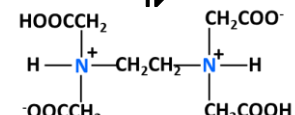
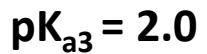
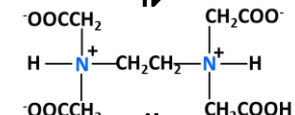
EDTA = acido poliprotico



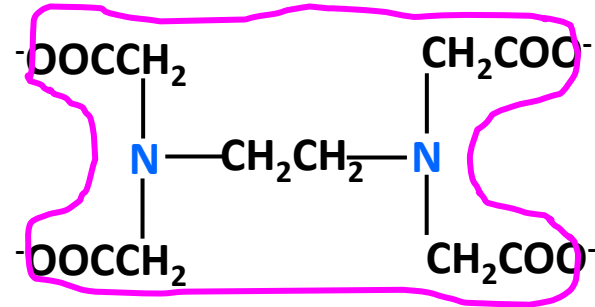
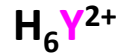
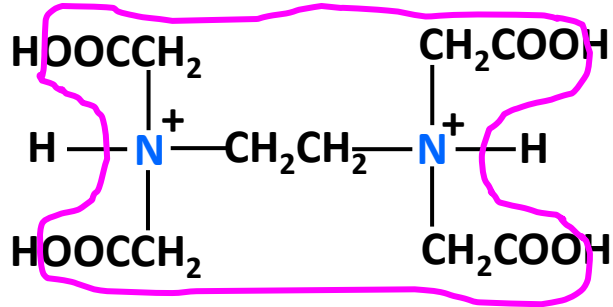
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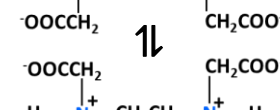
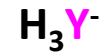
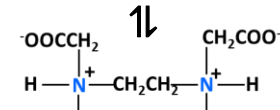
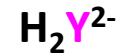
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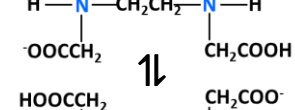
EDTA = acido poliprotico



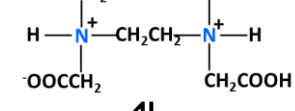
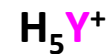
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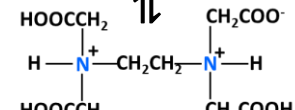
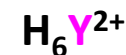
$\text{pK}_{a4} = 2.7$



$\text{pK}_{a3} = 2.0$

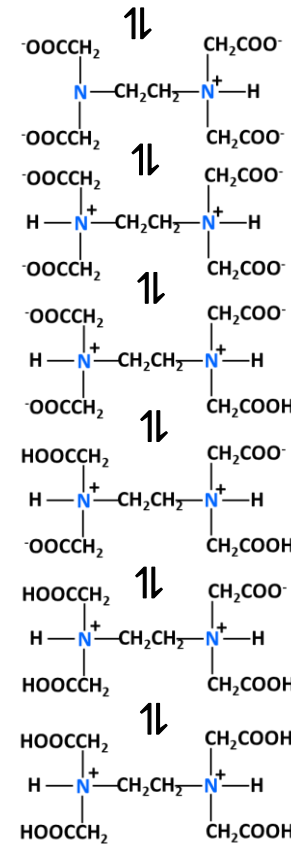
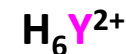
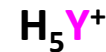
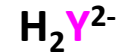
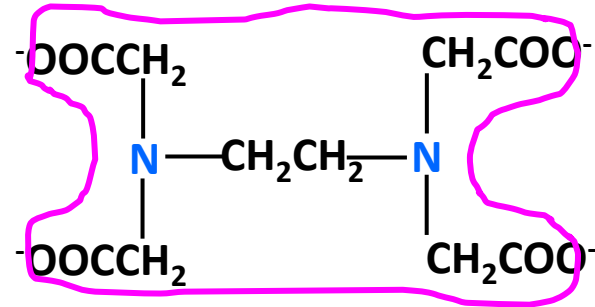
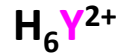
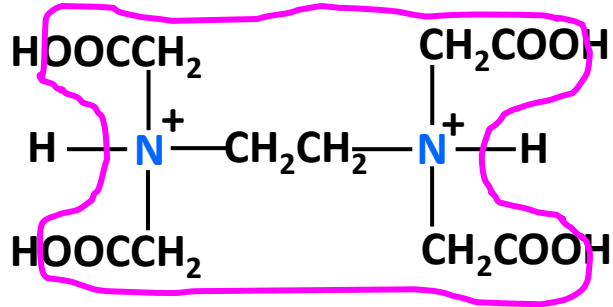


$\text{pK}_{a2} = 1.5$



$\text{pK}_{a1} = 0$

EDTA = acido poliprotico



$\text{pK}_{a5} = 6.1$

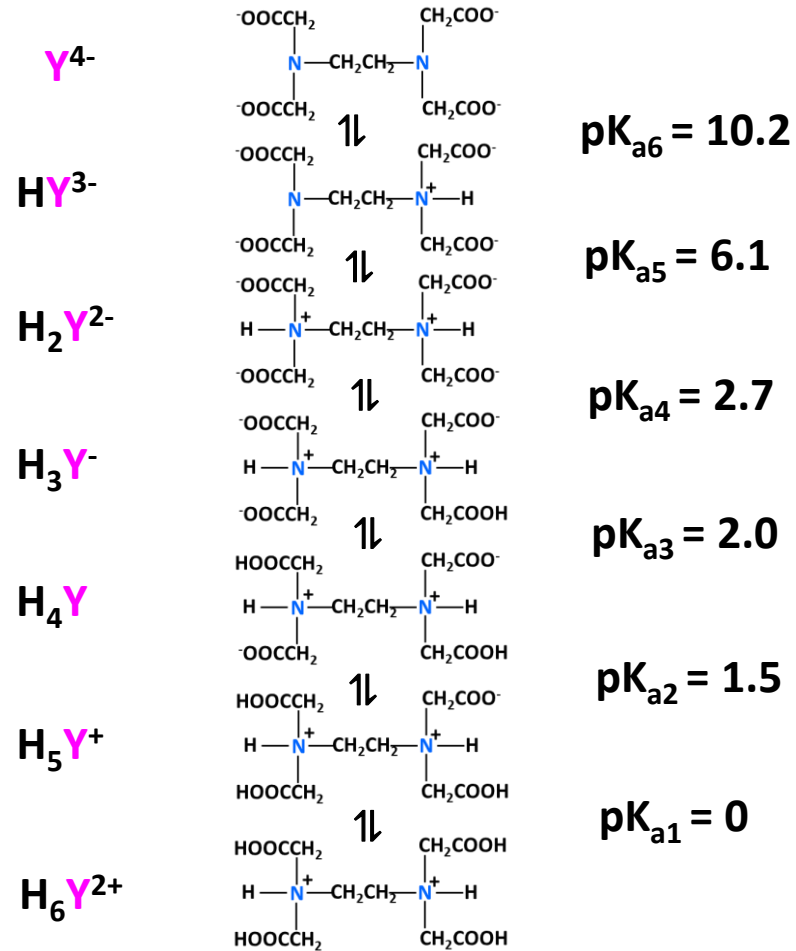
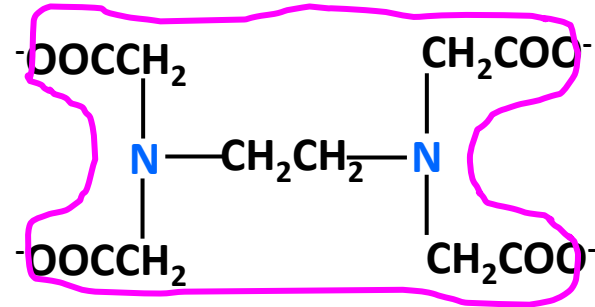
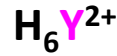
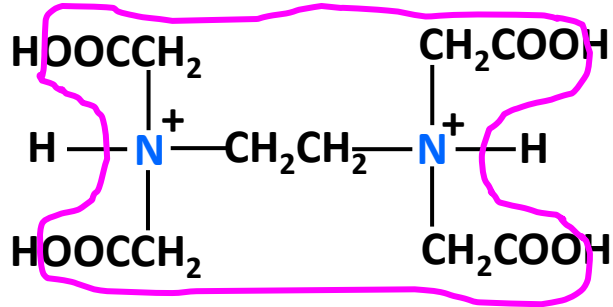
$\text{pK}_{a4} = 2.7$

$\text{pK}_{a3} = 2.0$

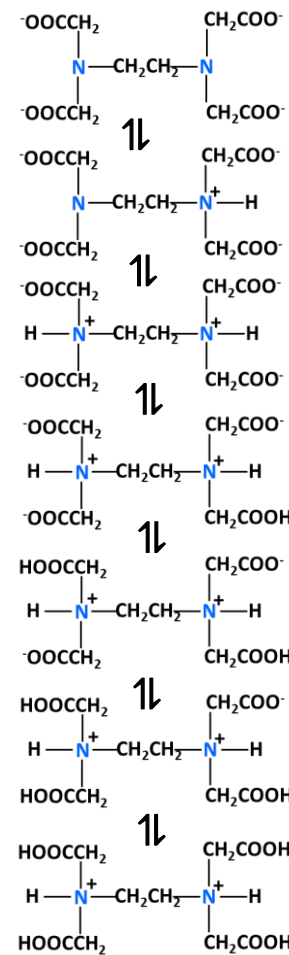
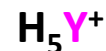
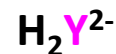
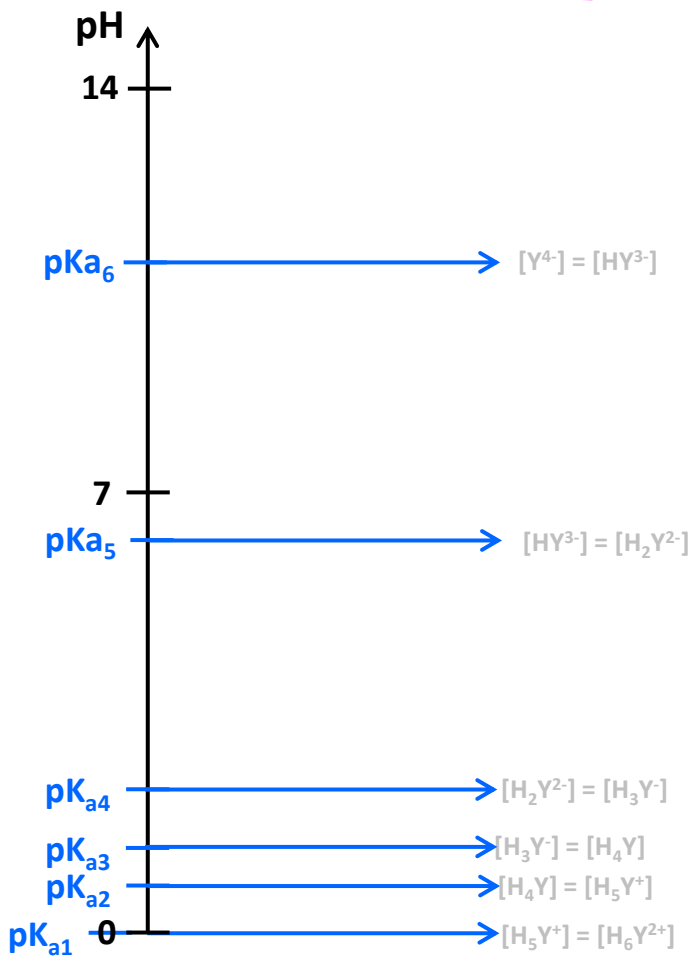
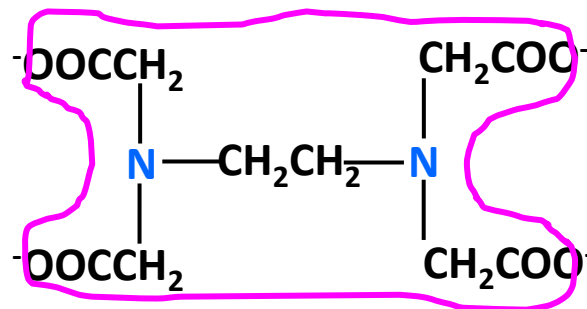
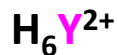
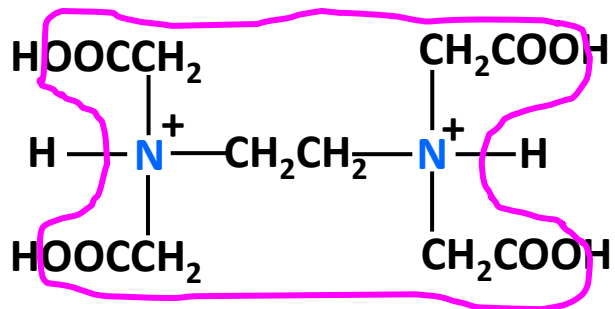
$\text{pK}_{a2} = 1.5$

$\text{pK}_{a1} = 0$

EDTA = acido poliprotico



EDTA = acido poliprotico



$\text{pK}_{a6} = 10.2$

$\text{pK}_{a5} = 6.1$

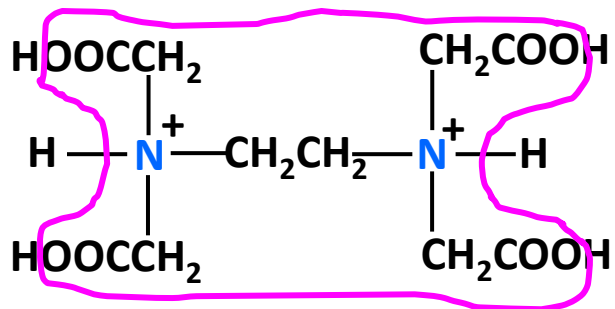
$\text{pK}_{a4} = 2.7$

$\text{pK}_{a3} = 2.0$

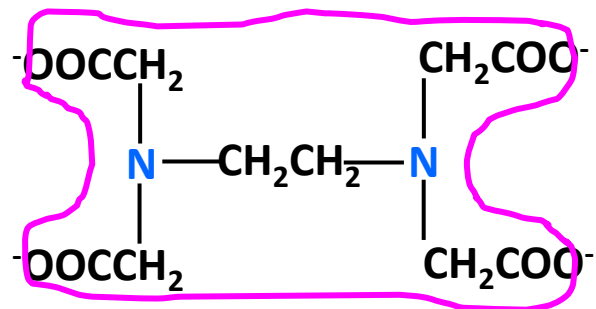
$\text{pK}_{a2} = 1.5$

$\text{pK}_{a1} = 0$

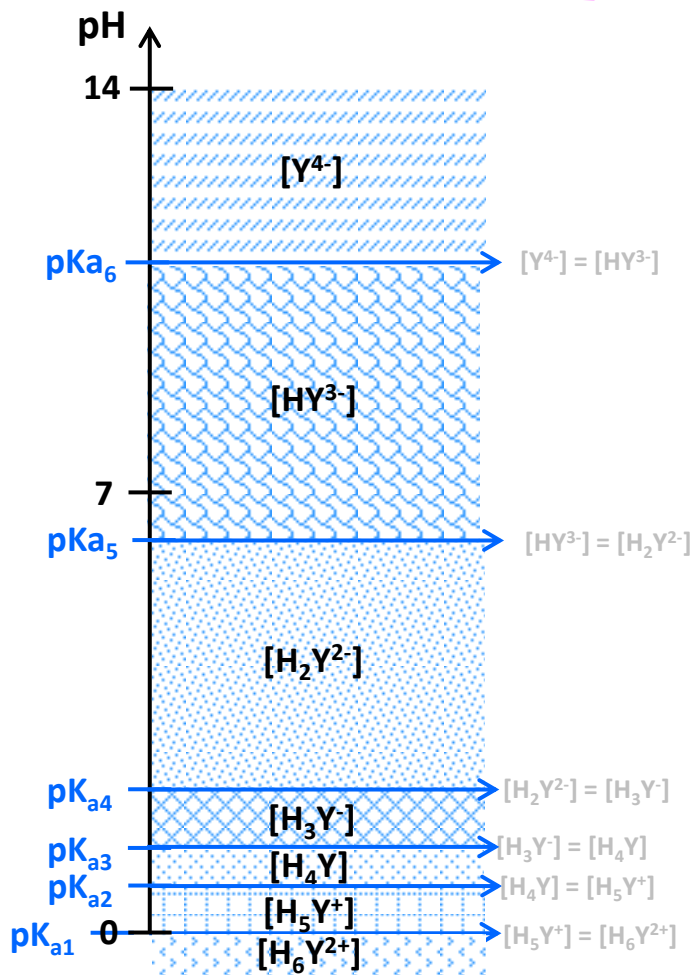
EDTA = acido poliprotico



H_6Y^{2+}



Y^{4-}



Y^{4-}

HY^{3-}

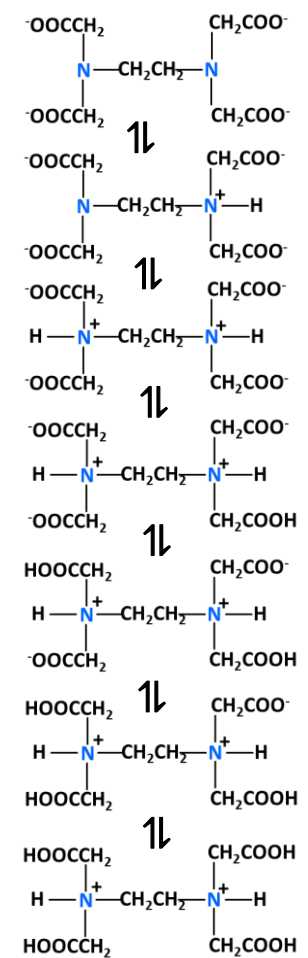
H_2Y^{2-}

H_3Y^-

H_4Y

H_5Y^+

H_6Y^{2+}



$\text{pK}_{a6} = 10.2$

$\text{pK}_{a5} = 6.1$

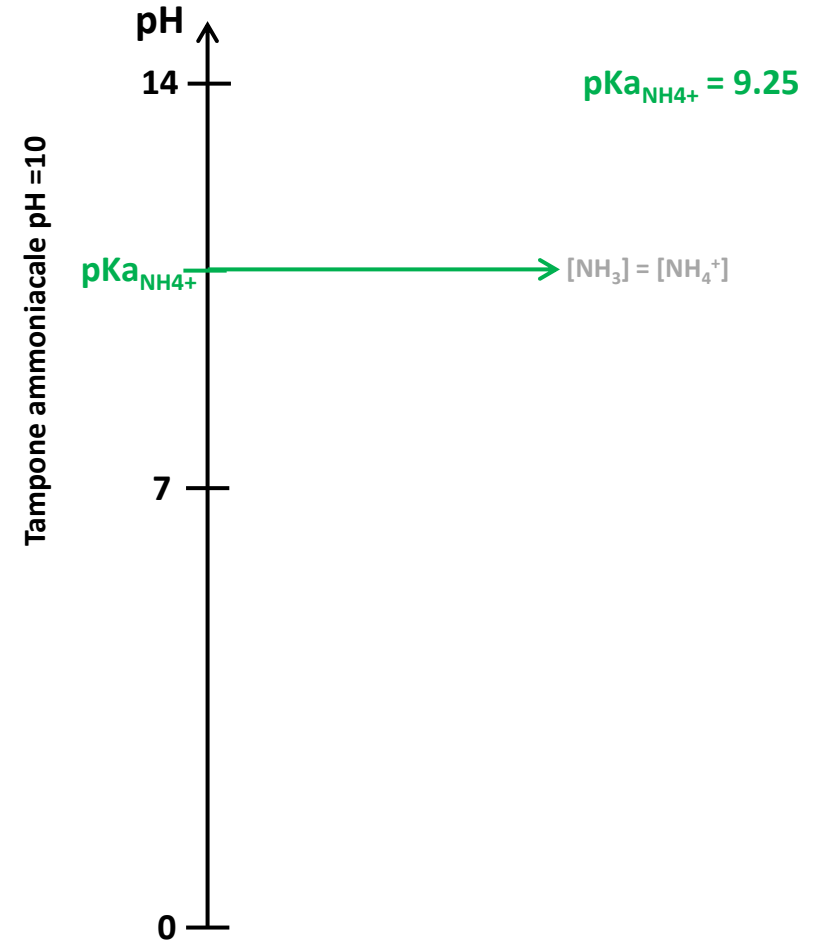
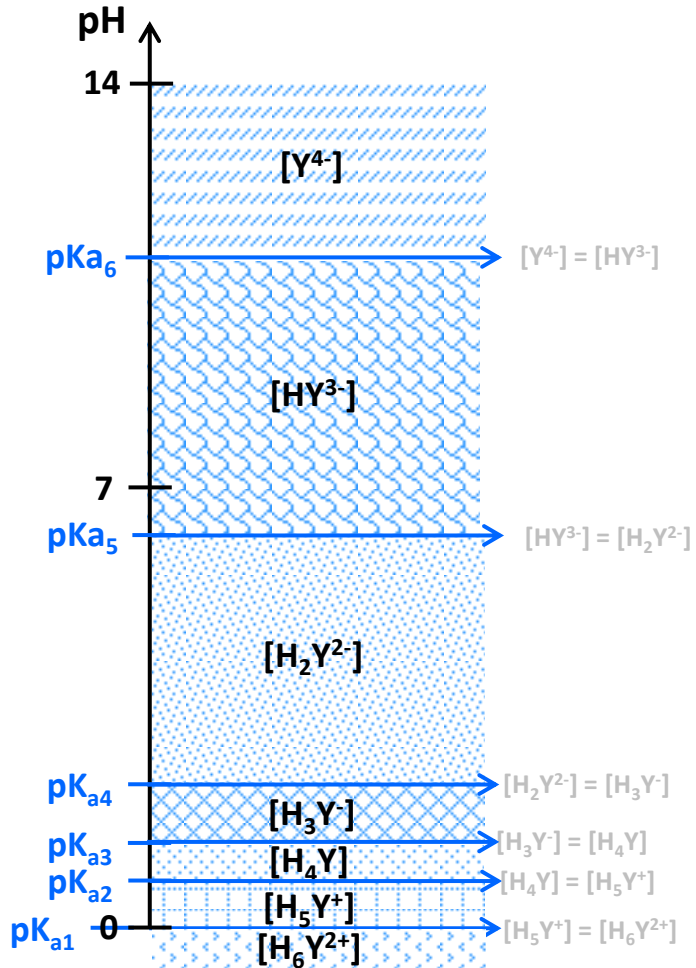
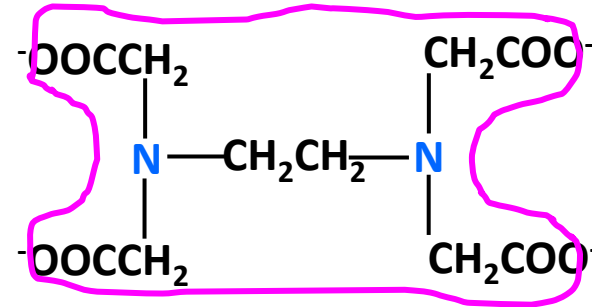
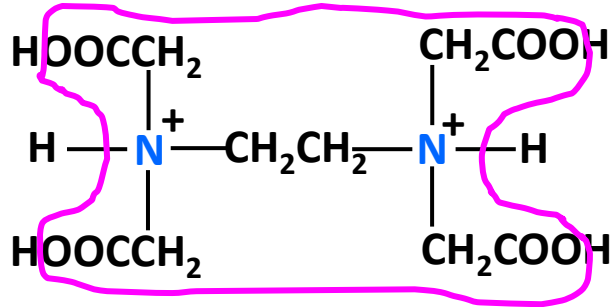
$\text{pK}_{a4} = 2.7$

$\text{pK}_{a3} = 2.0$

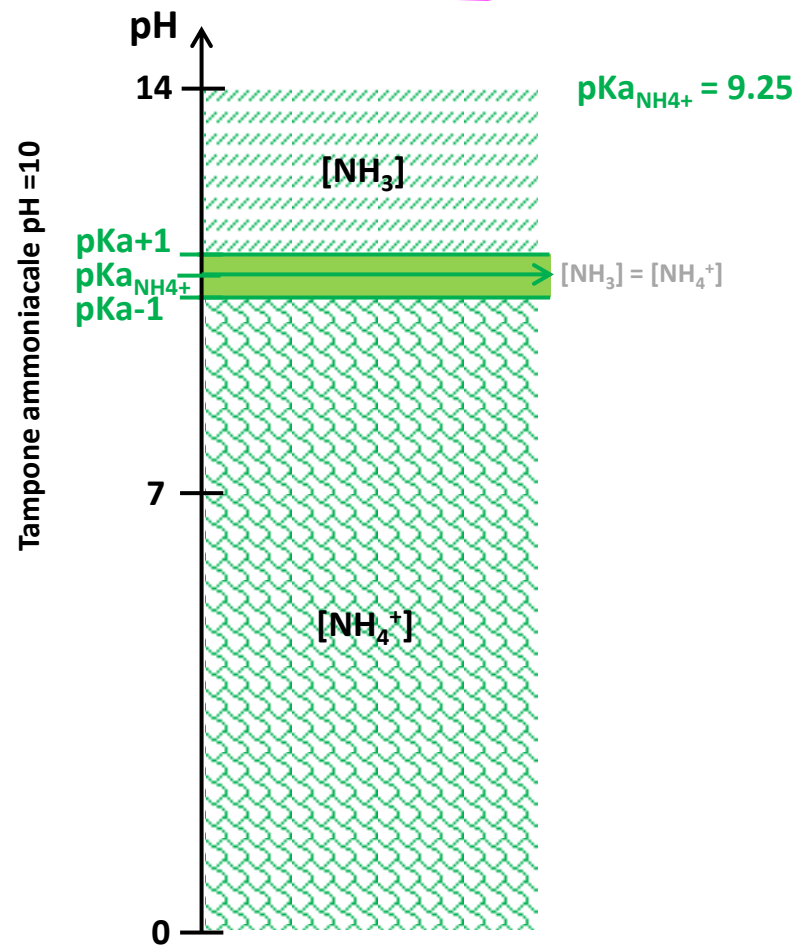
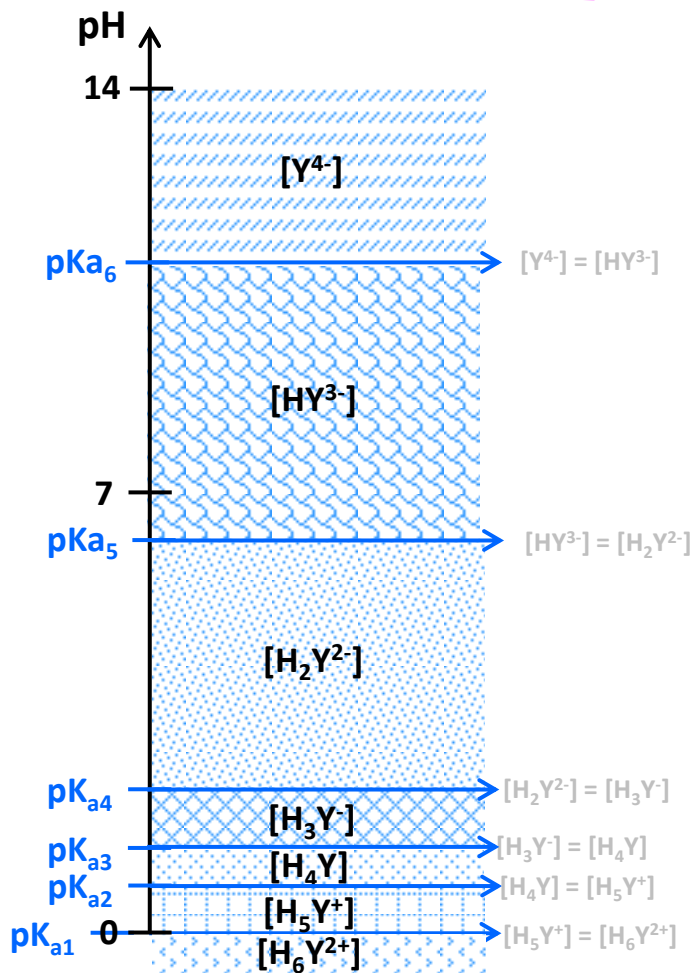
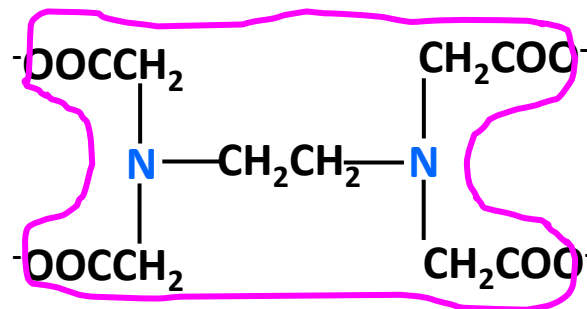
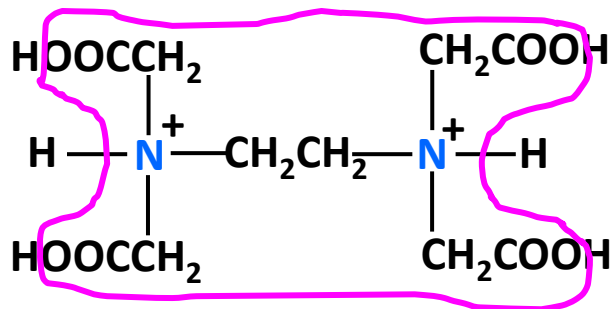
$\text{pK}_{a2} = 1.5$

$\text{pK}_{a1} = 0$

EDTA = acido poliprotico



EDTA = acido poliprotico



EDTA = acido poliprotico

