

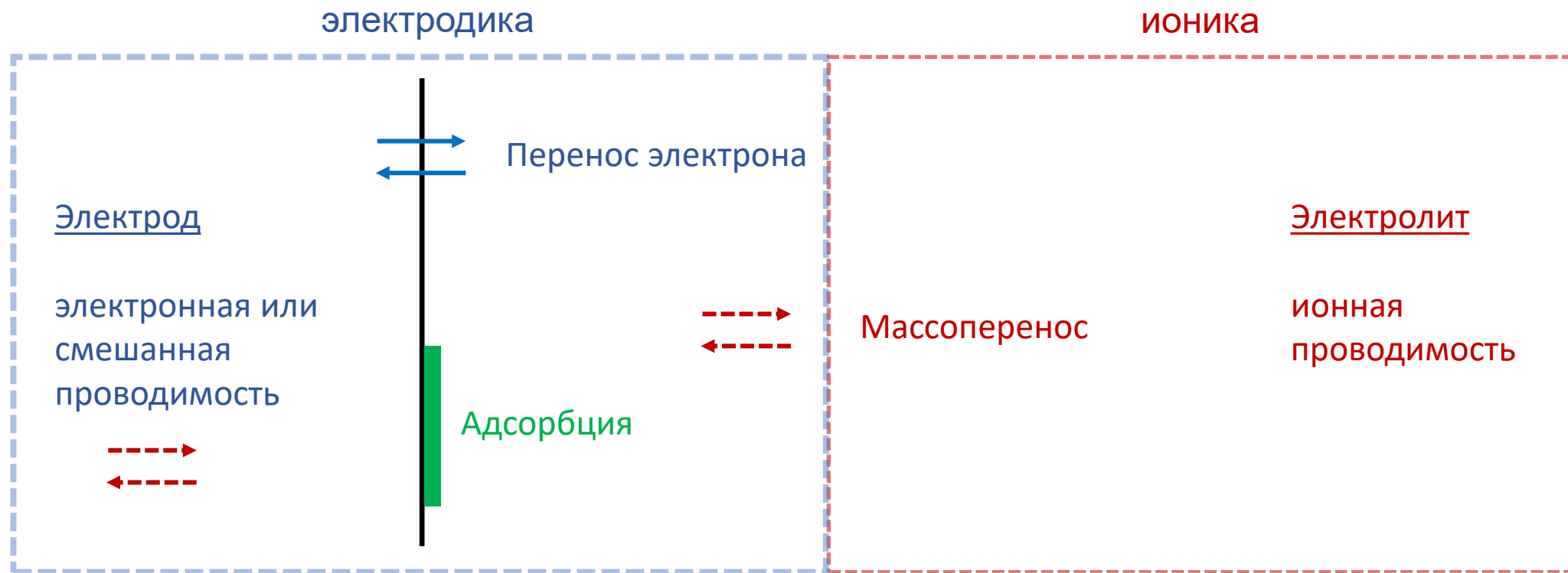
Электрохимия: основные понятия и приложения

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Электрoхимия

- **Электрoхимия** - это раздел химической науки, в котором изучаются физико-химические свойства конденсированных ионных систем, а также процессы и явления на границах раздела фаз с участием заряженных частиц (электронов или ионов)



Структура курса

Электрохимия и химия высоких энергий

411 группа, осенний семестр 2023 г.

(пятница, 12:40, ауд. 411)

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Расписание лекций

- » **01.09** Электрохимия: основные понятия и приложения
- » **8.09** Растворы электролитов
- » **15.09** Неравновесные явления в растворах электролитов
- » **22.09** Электрохимическая термодинамика
- » **6.10** Разбор задач
- » **13.10** Межфазные границы
- » **20.10** Электродные процессы: диффузия
- » **27.10** Электродные процессы: кинетика переноса электрона
- » **03.11** Разбор задач
- » **10.11** Электродные процессы: кинетика элементарного акта
- » **17.11** Разбор задач
- » **24.11** Контрольная работа
- » **1.12** Введение в химию высоких энергий
- » **08.12** Сольватированный электрон в химии
- » **15.12** Реакции сольватированных электронов и ион-радикалов
- » **22.12** Решение задач/переписывание контрольной/подготовка к экзамену

<http://www.elch.chem.msu.ru/rus/wp/index.php/dopglavi/>

8 лекций по электрохимии

- Решения задач (в группах)
 - Контрольная работа (для допуска к экзамену)
-

3 лекции по химии высоких энергий
Решение индивидуальной задачи по ХВЭ
(зачет/не зачет)

Экзамен

Вариант 1) «автомат» по итогам работы в семестре

Вариант 2) контрольная работа для допуска к устному экзамену по билетам

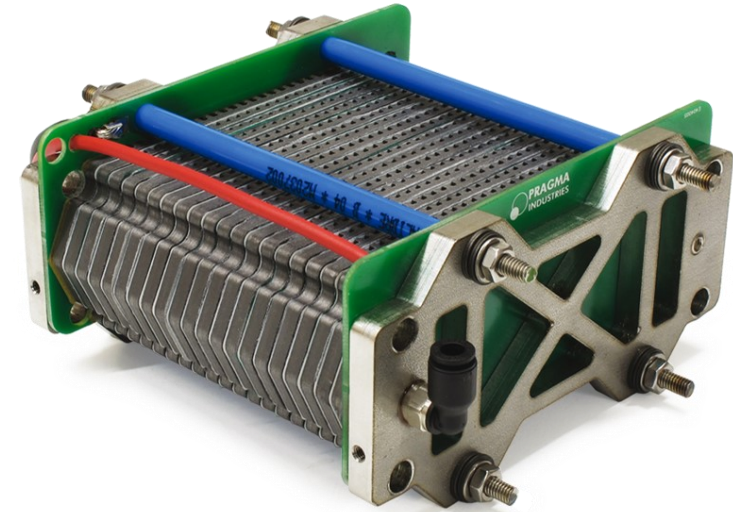
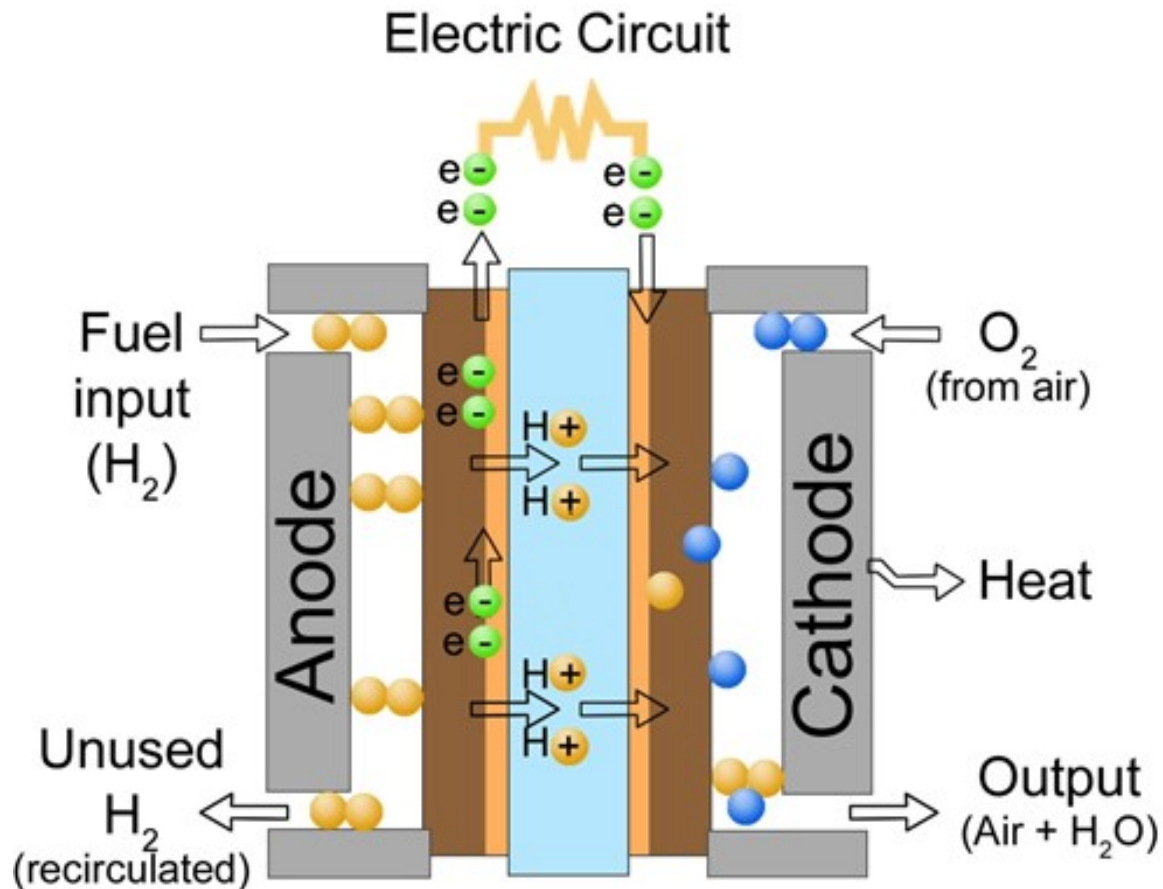
The way, by which the most important technological problems of all, the provision of cheap energy, can be solved, this way has to be found by electrochemistry. If we have a galvanic element, which generates electrical energy directly from coal and from the oxygen of the air, and with an efficiency close to the theoretical value, then we stand before a technological revolution, which will dwarf the one that was caused by the invention of the steam engine.

Just imagine how the incomparably comfortable and elastic distribution, which electrical energy permits, will change the appearance of our industrial cities! No more smoke, no soot, no boilers, no steam engines.

—F. W. Ostwald, 1894

Топливные элементы с полимерной мембраной

- ❑ Топливный элемент - это электрохимическое устройство, химический источник тока, преобразующий химическую энергию топлива в электрическую энергию прямым методом



Hydrogen fuel cell, 2W fuel cell, 5W fuel cell, 10W fuel cell.

3 orders

15 435,00 py6.

Color: 5W



Quantity:

1 Optional 5% Discount (from 2 piece)
123 piece in stock

Delivery to Moskva g

Delivery 20-40 days Free

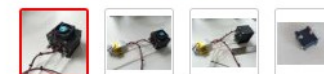
Self-pickup May 21 Free

Buy Now

Add to cart

21

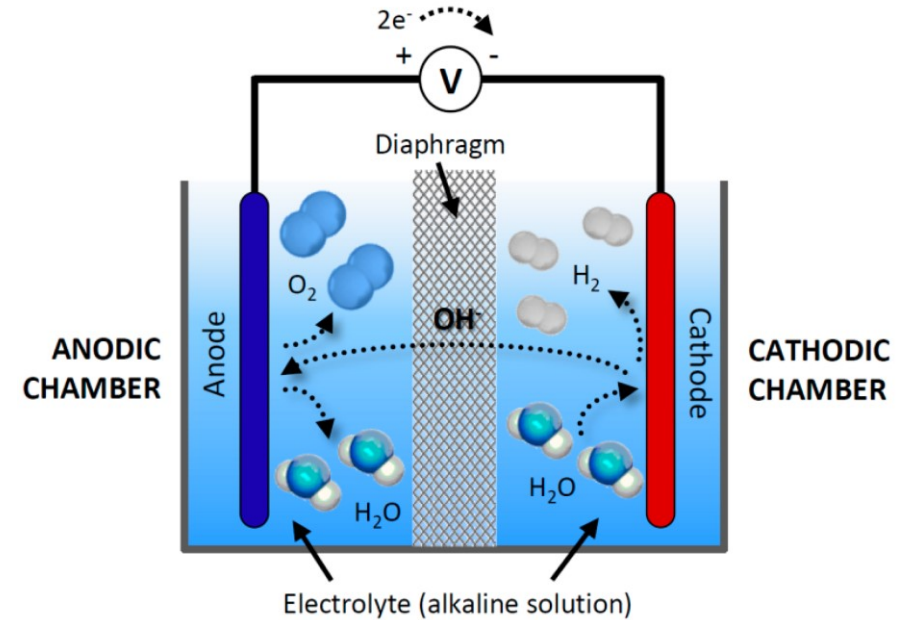
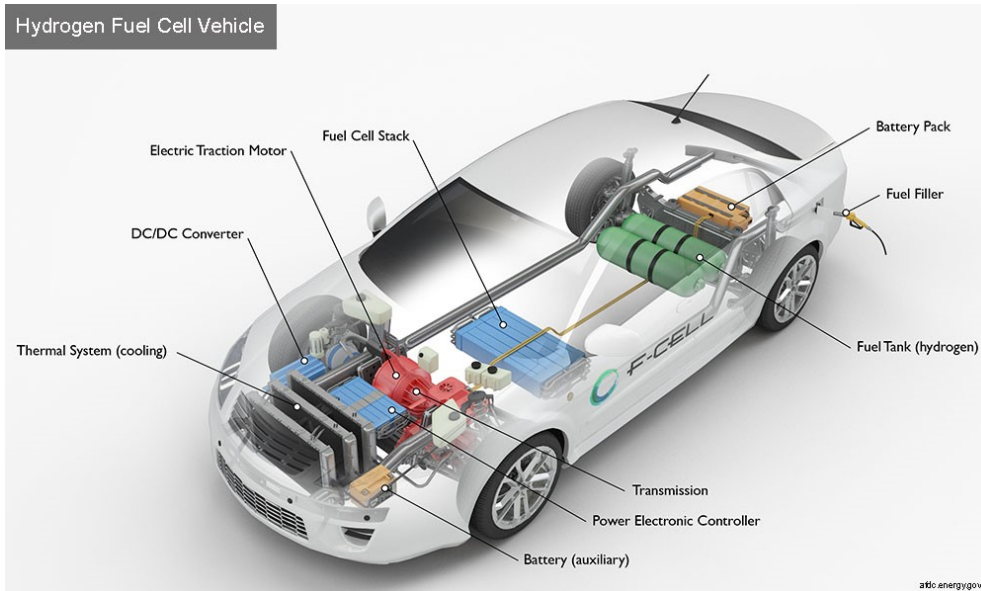
90-Day Buyer Protection
Money back guarantee



Применение



Hydrogen Fuel Cell Vehicle



Топливный элемент

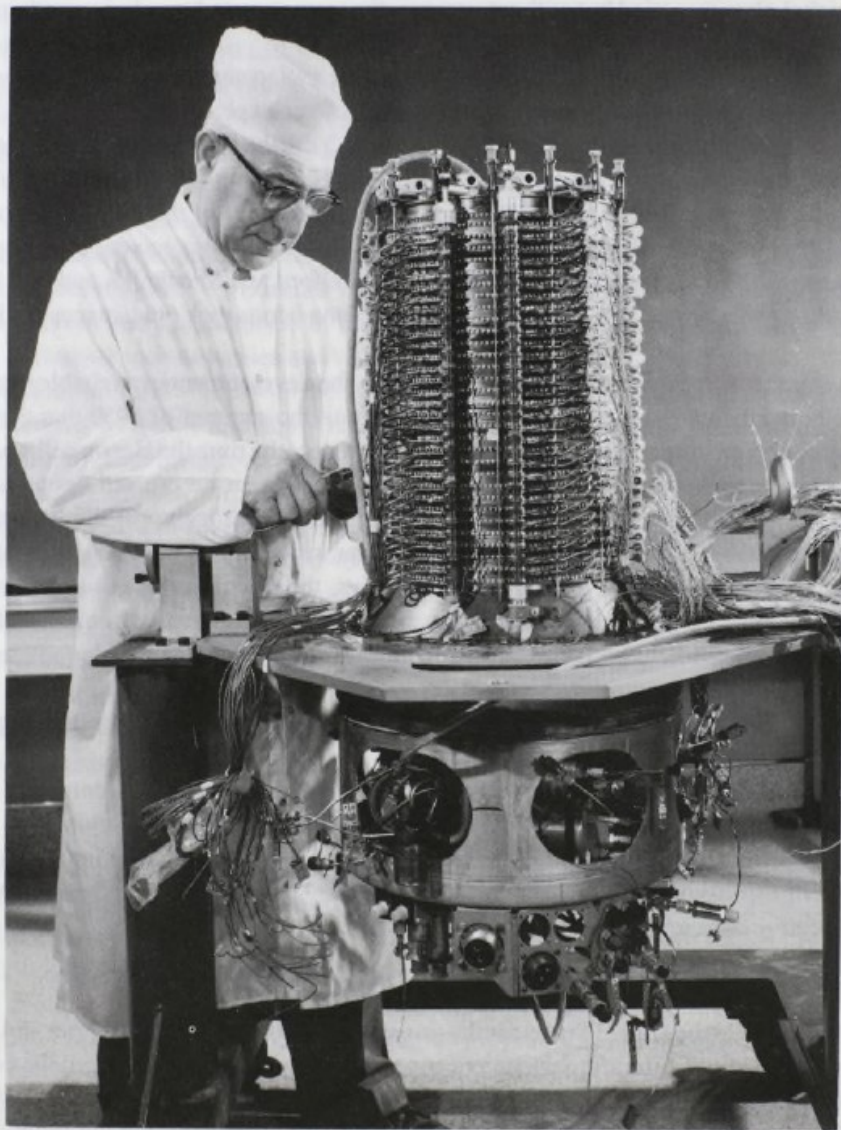


FIGURE 1. Assembling a Bacon Cell for Apollo.



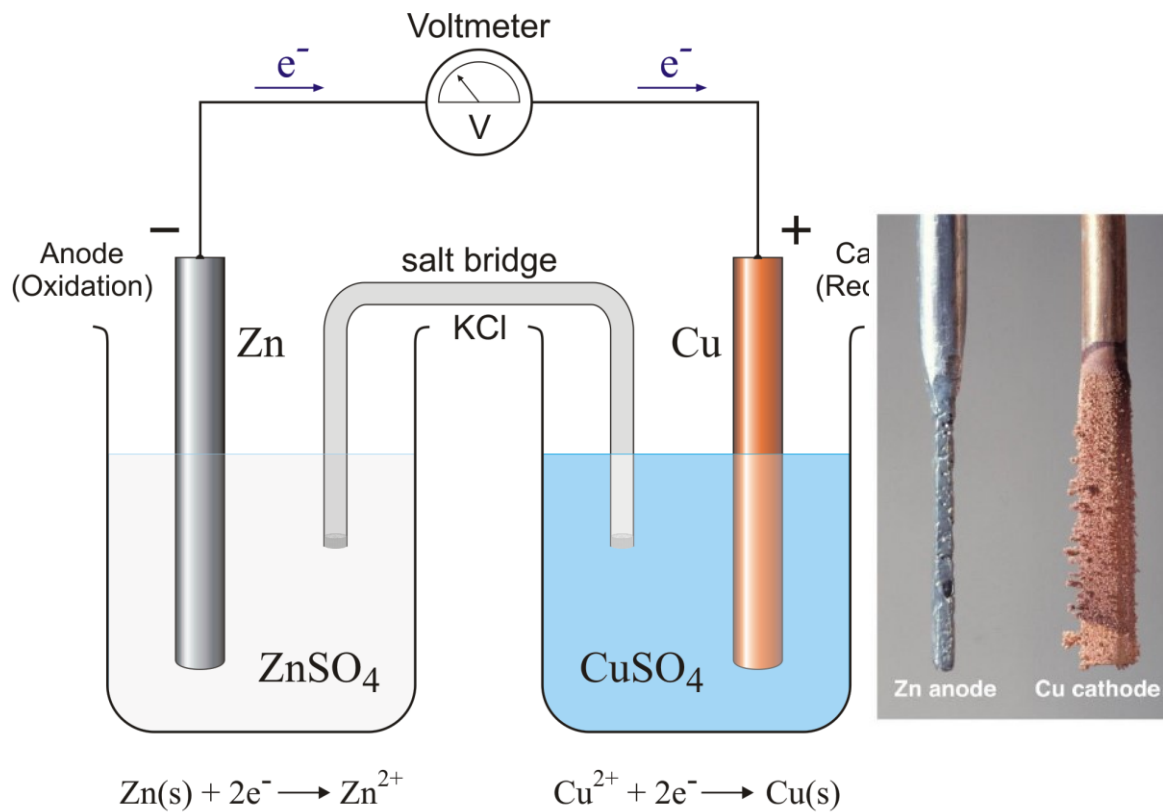
*To Mr. Francis Bacon
with best wishes from
the Apollo 11 Crew*

12
M. Collins
T. Buzz Aldrin

Гальванический элемент

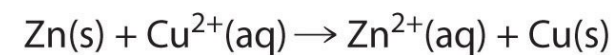
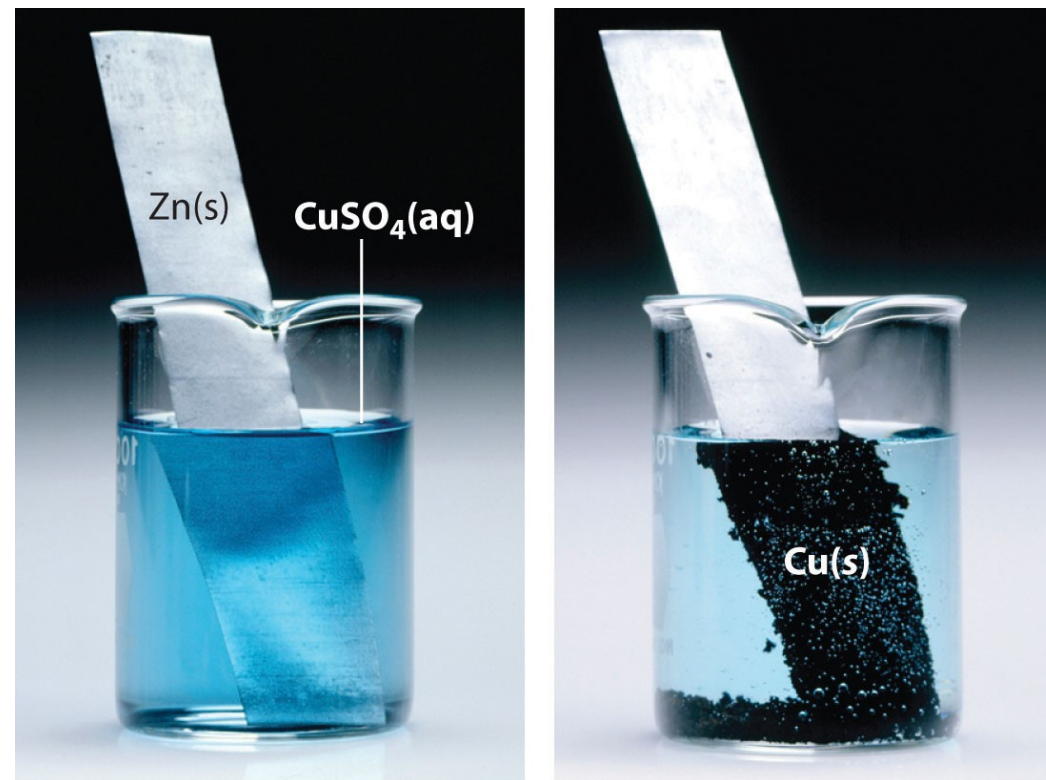
Гальванический элемент

Электрохимическая реакция



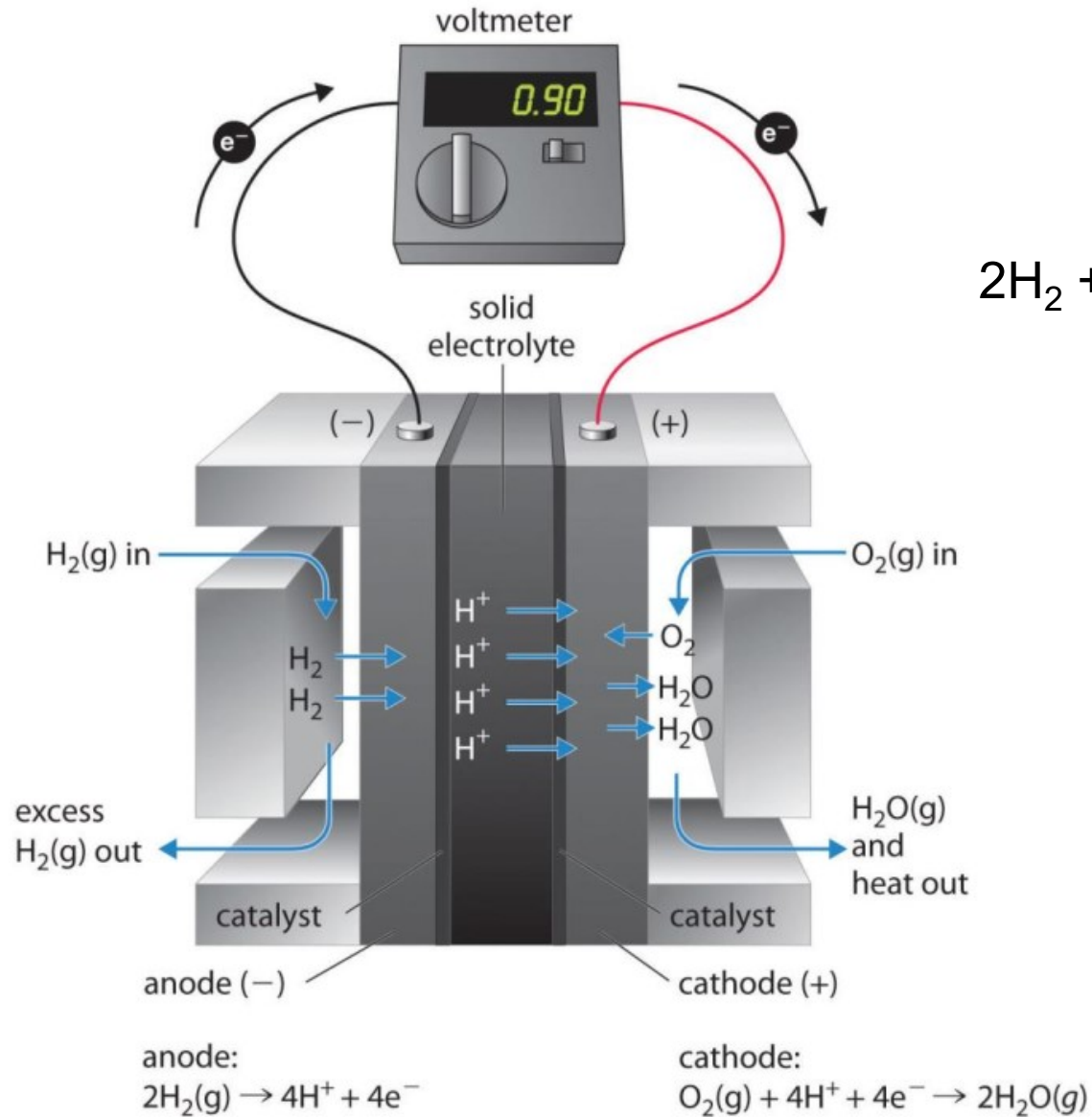
$\Delta_r G$

Химическая реакция

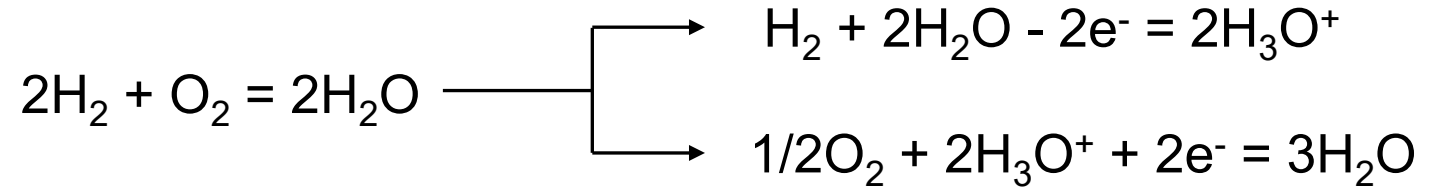


$\Delta_r G$

Преобразование энергии



Топливный элемент



$$\Delta_r G = - n \cdot F \cdot \text{ЭДС}$$

Число электронов Число Фарадея

$$\text{ЭДС} = E(+)-E(-)$$

Равновесные потенциалы электродов

Электродные потенциалы

Electrochemical series

Reaction	E^0/V	Reaction	E^0/V
$\text{Ac}^{3+} + 3 e \rightleftharpoons \text{Ac}$	-2.20	$\text{Al(OH)}_4^- + 3 e \rightleftharpoons \text{Al} + 4 \text{OH}^-$	-2.328
$\text{Ag}^+ + e \rightleftharpoons \text{Ag}$	0.7996	$\text{H}_2\text{AlO}_3^- + \text{H}_2\text{O} + 3 e \rightleftharpoons \text{Al} + 4 \text{OH}^-$	-2.33
$\text{Ag}^{2+} + e \rightleftharpoons \text{Ag}^+$	1.980	$\text{AlF}_6^{3-} + 3 e \rightleftharpoons \text{Al} + 6 \text{F}^-$	-2.069
$\text{Ag(ac)} + e \rightleftharpoons \text{Ag} + (\text{ac})^-$	0.643	$\text{Am}^{4+} + e \rightleftharpoons \text{Am}^{3+}$	2.60
$\text{AgBr} + e \rightleftharpoons \text{Ag} + \text{Br}^-$	0.07133	$\text{Am}^{2+} + 2 e \rightleftharpoons \text{Am}$	-1.9
$\text{AgBrO}_3 + e \rightleftharpoons \text{Ag} + \text{BrO}_3^-$	0.546	$\text{Am}^{3+} + 3 e \rightleftharpoons \text{Am}$	-2.048
$\text{Ag}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4 + 2 e \rightleftharpoons 2 \text{Ag} + \text{C}_2\text{O}_4^{2-}$	0.4647	$\text{Am}^{3+} + e \rightleftharpoons \text{Am}^{2+}$	-2.3
$\text{AgCl} + e \rightleftharpoons \text{Ag} + \text{Cl}^-$	0.22233	$\text{As} + 3 \text{H}^+ + 3 e \rightleftharpoons \text{AsH}_3$	-0.608
$\text{AgCN} + e \rightleftharpoons \text{Ag} + \text{CN}^-$	-0.017	$\text{As}_2\text{O}_3 + 6 \text{H}^+ + 6 e \rightleftharpoons 2 \text{As} + 3 \text{H}_2\text{O}$	0.234
$\text{Ag}_2\text{CO}_3 + 2 e \rightleftharpoons 2 \text{Ag} + \text{CO}_3^{2-}$	0.47	$\text{HAsO}_2 + 3 \text{H}^+ + 3 e \rightleftharpoons \text{As} + 2 \text{H}_2\text{O}$	0.248
$\text{Ag}_2\text{CrO}_4 + 2 e \rightleftharpoons 2 \text{Ag} + \text{CrO}_4^{2-}$	0.4470	$\text{AsO}_2^- + 2 \text{H}_2\text{O} + 3 e \rightleftharpoons \text{As} + 4 \text{OH}^-$	-0.68
$\text{AgF} + e \rightleftharpoons \text{Ag} + \text{F}^-$	0.779	$\text{H}_3\text{AsO}_4 + 2 \text{H}^+ + 2 e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{HAsO}_2 + 2 \text{H}_2\text{O}$	0.560
$\text{Ag}_4[\text{Fe(CN)}_6] + 4 e \rightleftharpoons 4 \text{Ag} + [\text{Fe(CN)}_6]^{4-}$	0.1478	$\text{AsO}_4^{3-} + 2 \text{H}_2\text{O} + 2 e \rightleftharpoons \text{AsO}_2^- + 4 \text{OH}^-$	-0.71
$\text{AgI} + e \rightleftharpoons \text{Ag} + \text{I}^-$	-0.15224	$\text{At}_2 + 2 e \rightleftharpoons 2 \text{At}^-$	0.3
$\text{AgIO}_3 + e \rightleftharpoons \text{Ag} + \text{IO}_3^-$	0.354	$\text{Au}^+ + e \rightleftharpoons \text{Au}$	1.692
$\text{Ag}_2\text{MoO}_4 + 2 e \rightleftharpoons 2 \text{Ag} + \text{MoO}_4^{2-}$	0.4573	$\text{Au}^{3+} + 2 e \rightleftharpoons \text{Au}^+$	1.401
$\text{AgNO}_2 + e \rightleftharpoons \text{Ag} + 2 \text{NO}_2^-$	0.564	$\text{Au}^{3+} + 3 e \rightleftharpoons \text{Au}$	1.498
$\text{Ag}_2\text{O} + \text{H}_2\text{O} + 2 e \rightleftharpoons 2 \text{Ag} + 2 \text{OH}^-$	0.342	$\text{Au}^{2+} + e \rightleftharpoons \text{Au}^+$	1.8
$\text{Ag}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O} + 2 e \rightleftharpoons 2 \text{AgO} + 2 \text{OH}^-$	0.739	$\text{AuOH}^{2+} + \text{H}^+ + 2 e \rightleftharpoons \text{Au}^+ + \text{H}_2\text{O}$	1.32
$\text{Ag}^{3+} + 2 e \rightleftharpoons \text{Ag}^+$	1.9	$\text{AuBr}_2^- + e \rightleftharpoons \text{Au} + 2 \text{Br}^-$	0.959
$\text{Ag}^{3+} + e \rightleftharpoons \text{Ag}^{2+}$	1.8	$\text{AuBr}_4^- + 3 e \rightleftharpoons \text{Au} + 4 \text{Br}^-$	0.854
$\text{Ag}_2\text{O}_2 + 4 \text{H}^+ + e \rightleftharpoons 2 \text{Ag} + 2 \text{H}_2\text{O}$	1.802	$\text{AuCl}_4^- + 3 e \rightleftharpoons \text{Au} + 4 \text{Cl}^-$	1.002
$2 \text{AgO} + \text{H}_2\text{O} + 2 e \rightleftharpoons \text{Ag}_2\text{O} + 2 \text{OH}^-$	0.607	$\text{Au(OH)}_3 + 3 \text{H}^+ + 3 e \rightleftharpoons \text{Au} + 3 \text{H}_2\text{O}$	1.45
$\text{AgOCN} + e \rightleftharpoons \text{Ag} + \text{OCN}^-$	0.41	$\text{H}_2\text{BO}_3^- + 5 \text{H}_2\text{O} + 8 e \rightleftharpoons \text{BH}_4^- + 8 \text{OH}^-$	-1.24
$\text{Ag}_2\text{S} + 2 e \rightleftharpoons 2 \text{Ag} + \text{S}^{2-}$	-0.691	$\text{H}_2\text{BO}_3^- + \text{H}_2\text{O} + 3 e \rightleftharpoons \text{B} + 4 \text{OH}^-$	-1.79
$\text{Ag}_2\text{S} + 2 \text{H}^+ + 2 e \rightleftharpoons 2 \text{Ag} + \text{H}_2\text{S}$	-0.0366	$\text{H}_3\text{BO}_3 + 3 \text{H}^+ + 3 e \rightleftharpoons \text{B} + 3 \text{H}_2\text{O}$	-0.8698
$\text{AgSCN} + e \rightleftharpoons \text{Ag} + \text{SCN}^-$	0.08951	$\text{B(OH)}_3 + 7 \text{H}^+ + 8 e \rightleftharpoons \text{BH}_4^- + 3 \text{H}_2\text{O}$	-0.481
$\text{Ag}_2\text{SeO}_3 + 2 e \rightleftharpoons 2 \text{Ag} + \text{SeO}_4^{2-}$	0.3629	$\text{Ba}^{2+} + 2 e \rightleftharpoons \text{Ba}$	-2.912
$\text{Ag}_2\text{SO}_4 + 2 e \rightleftharpoons 2 \text{Ag} + \text{SO}_4^{2-}$	0.654	$\text{Ba}^{2+} + 2 e \rightleftharpoons \text{Ba(Hg)}$	-1.570
$\text{Ag}_2\text{WO}_4 + 2 e \rightleftharpoons 2 \text{Ag} + \text{WO}_4^{2-}$	0.4660	$\text{Ba(OH)}_2 + 2 e \rightleftharpoons \text{Ba} + 2 \text{OH}^-$	-2.99
$\text{Al}^{3+} + 3 e \rightleftharpoons \text{Al}$	-1.662	$\text{Be}^{2+} + 2 e \rightleftharpoons \text{Be}$	-1.847
$\text{Al(OH)}_3 + 3 e \rightleftharpoons \text{Al} + 3 \text{OH}^-$	-2.31	$\text{Be}_2\text{O}_3^{2-} + 3 \text{H}_2\text{O} + 4 e \rightleftharpoons 2 \text{Be} + 6 \text{OH}^-$	-2.63

Активности окисленной и восстановленной форм

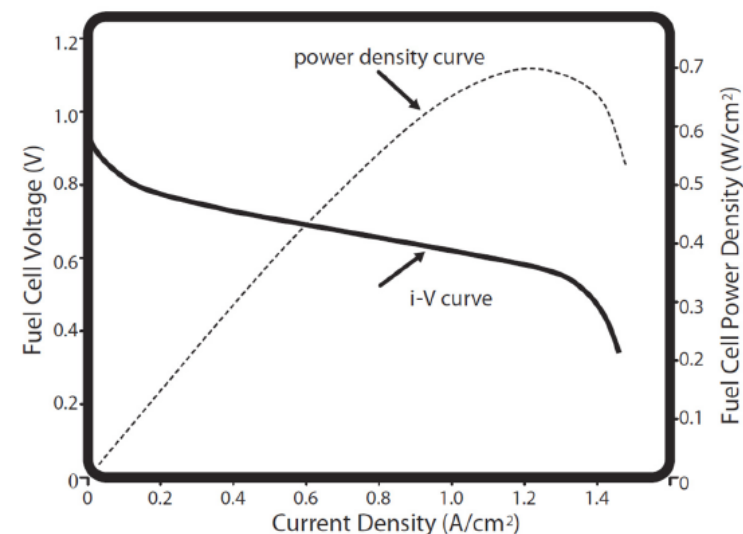
Коэффициенты активности

Равновесный потенциал

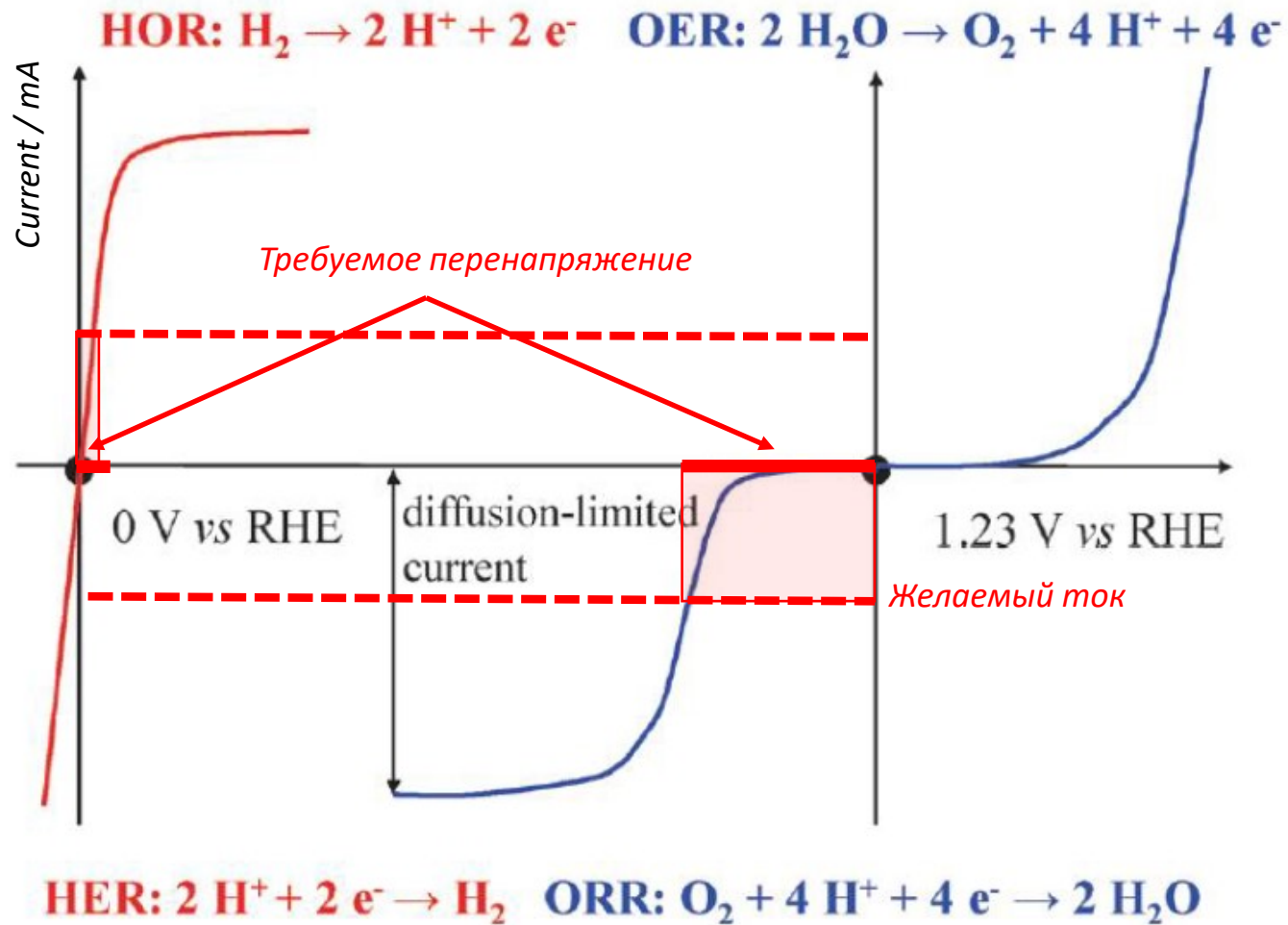
$$E = E^0 + \frac{RT}{nF} \ln \frac{a_{\text{Ox}}}{a_{\text{Red}}} = E^0 + \frac{0.059}{n} \log \frac{\gamma_{\text{Ox}} C_{\text{Ox}}}{\gamma_{\text{Red}} C_{\text{Red}}}$$

Стандартный потенциал

Концентрации окисленной и восстановленной формы



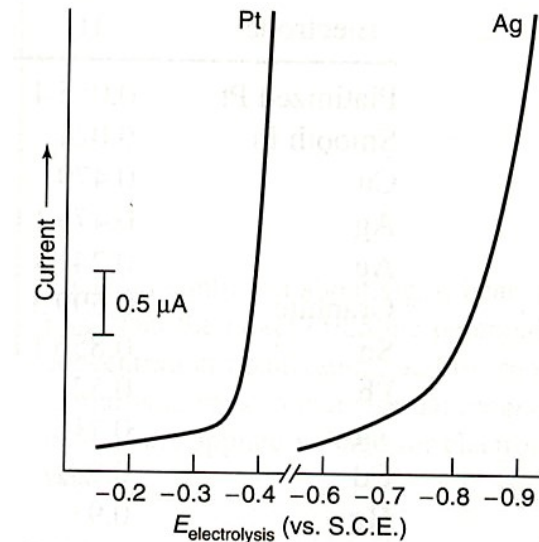
ЭДС и напряжение



$$\text{Напряжение} = \text{ЭДС} - \eta_{\text{HOR}} - \eta_{\text{ORR}} - \eta_{\text{other}}$$

$$\text{Перенапряжение } \eta = |E - E_{\text{равн}}|$$

- Цель – высокие токи при небольших отклонениях от равновесия
- Для HER, HOR, OER, ORR: перенапряжение зависит от природы электрода

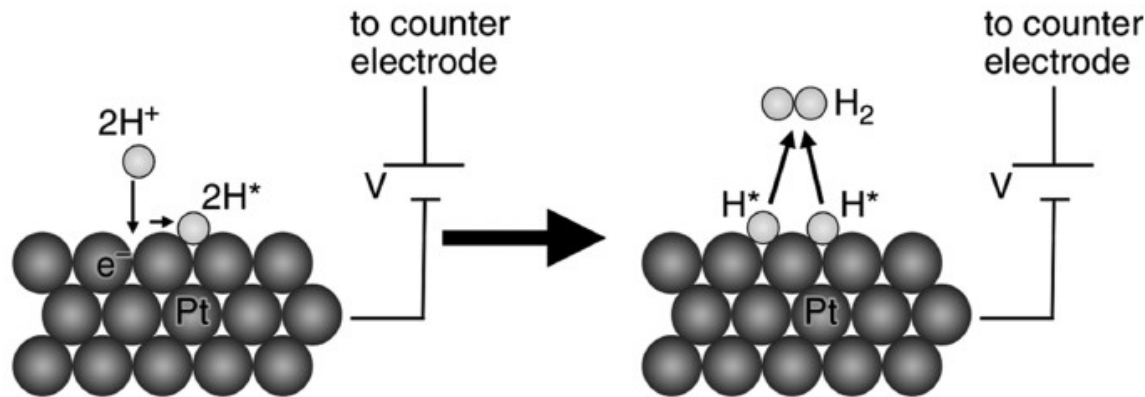


Electrocatalysis vs. Heterogeneous Catalysis

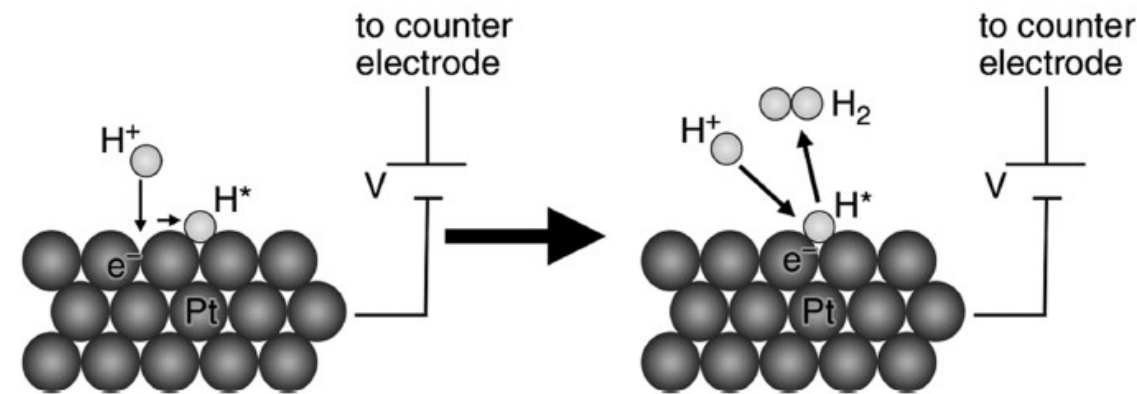
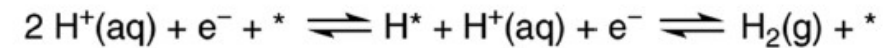
Similarities

- ❑ Substrate (electrode) activity depends on its electronic structure
- ❑ Substrate–adsorbate interactions due to either reactants or products are relevant
- ❑ Rate processes are sensitive to both the aspect ratio of catalyst particles and the mean coordination number of surface atoms
- ❑ Electrocatalyst lifetime depends on poisoning effects due to the accumulation of byproducts as well as particle surface sintering and ripening phenomena at the electrode

Mechanism: Volmer–Tafel

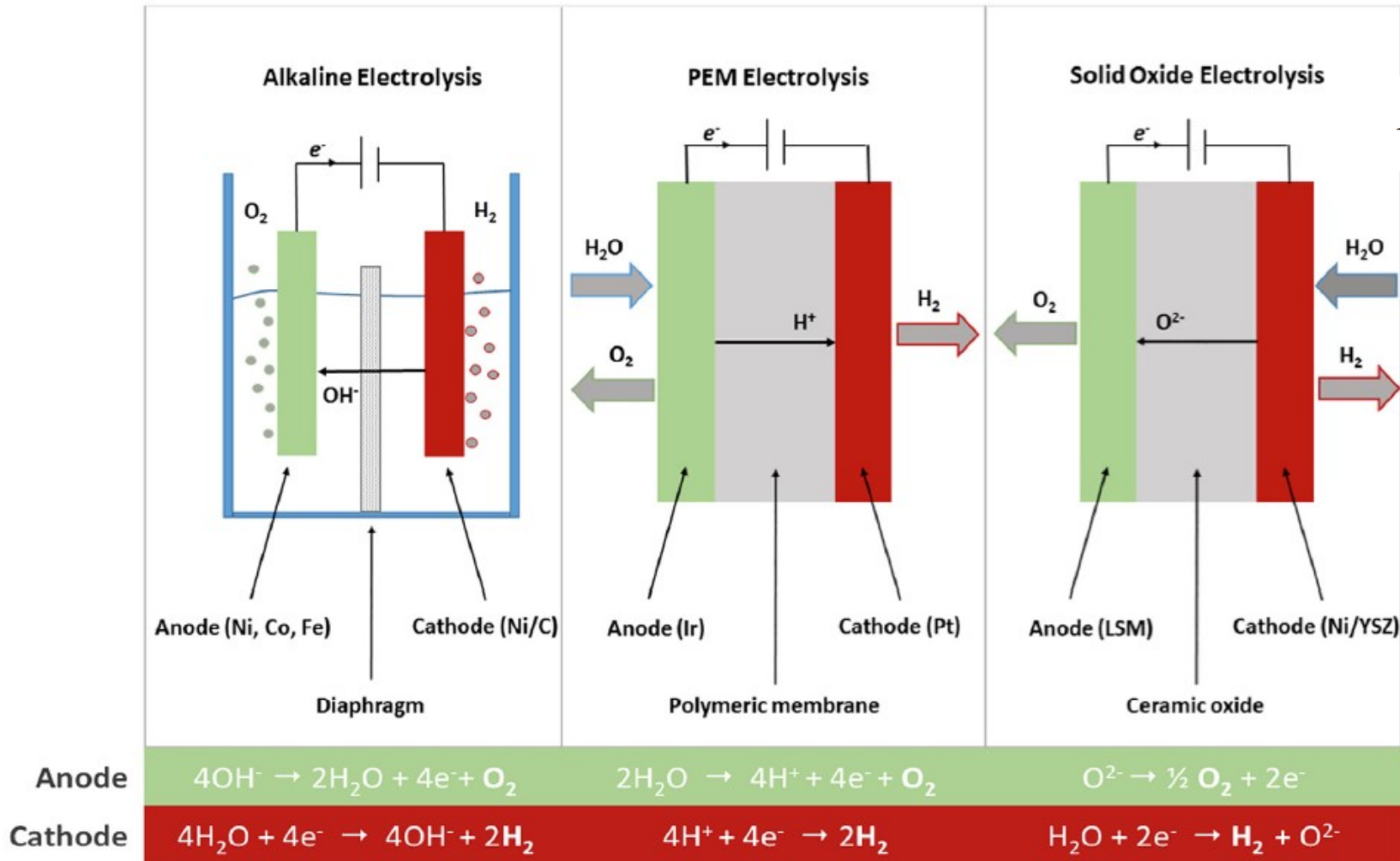


Mechanism: Volmer–Heyrovsky



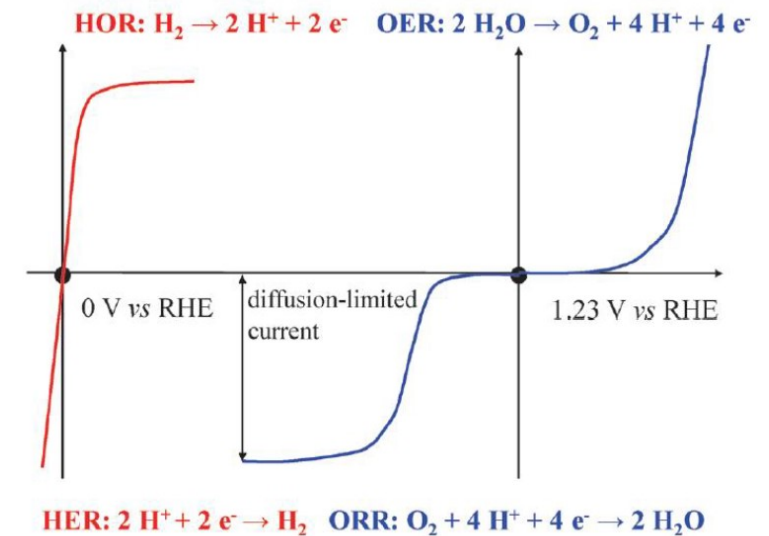
Key intermediate – hydrogen bound to the surface of electrocatalyst

Электролиз



$$E_{\text{ap}} = 1.23 \text{ V} + \eta_{\text{HER}} + \eta_{\text{OER}} + \eta_{\text{other}}$$

Как минимизировать перенапряжение?



Гальваника

Индустриальное электроосаждение



Декоративные покрытия



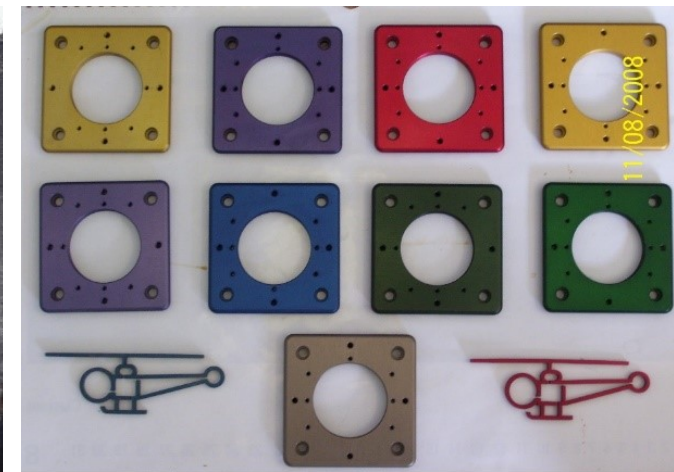
Металлизация пластика



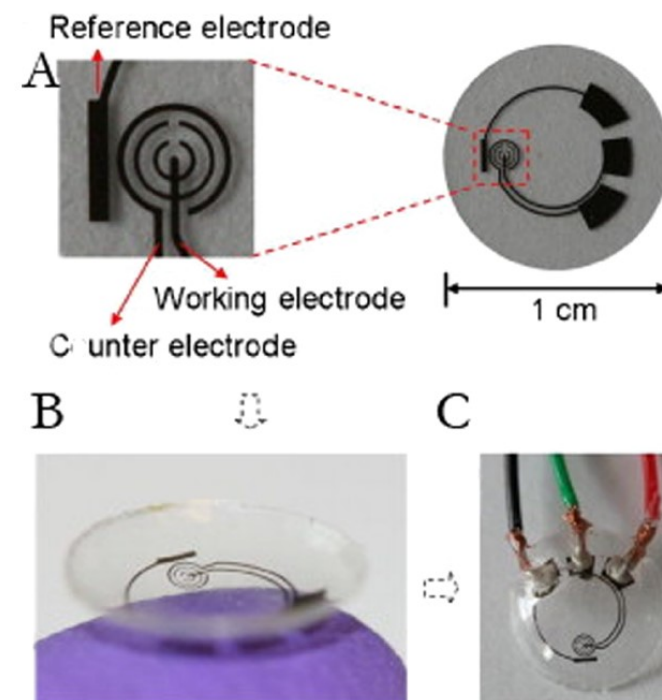
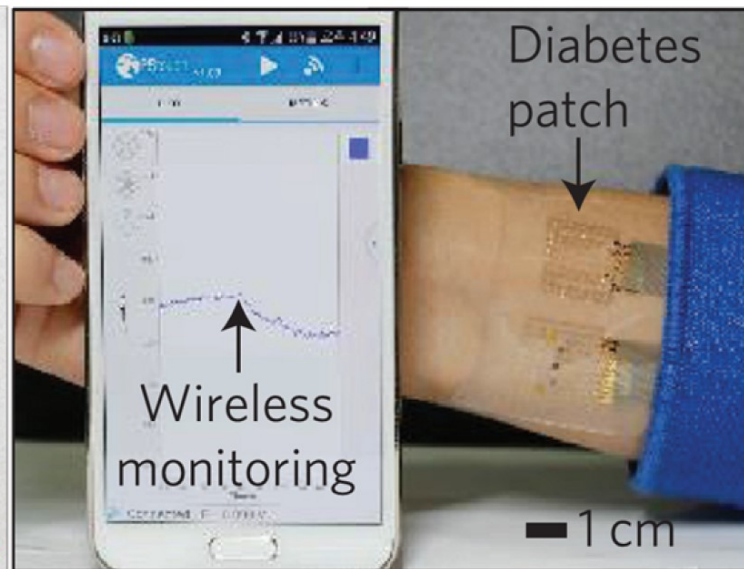
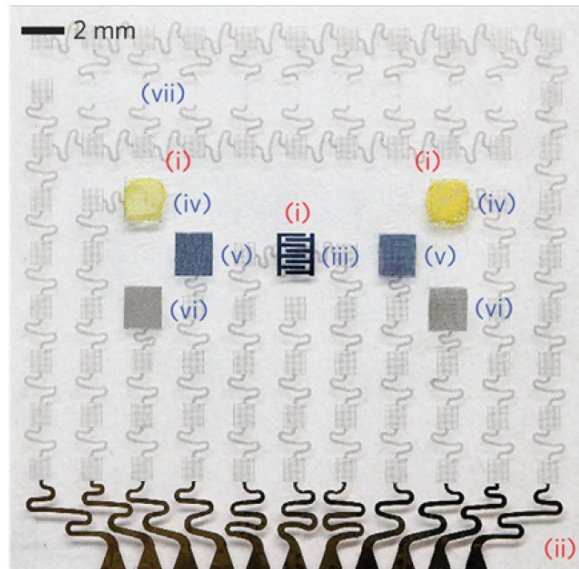
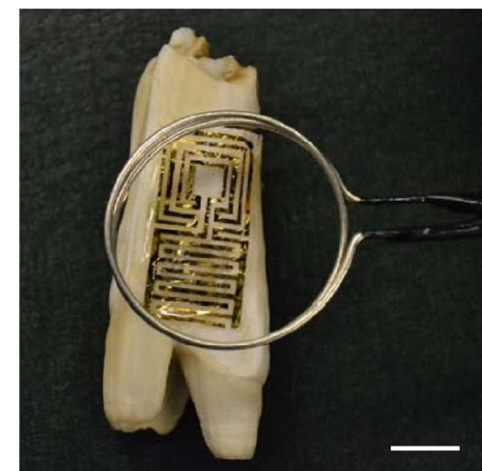
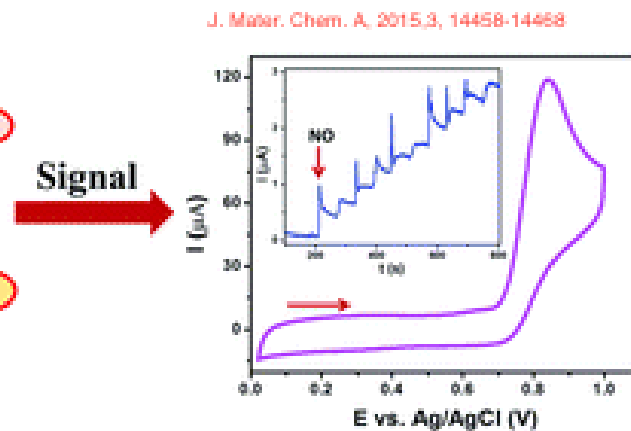
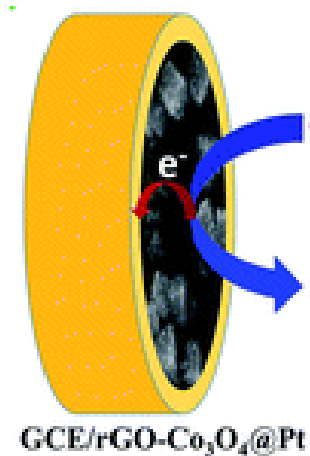
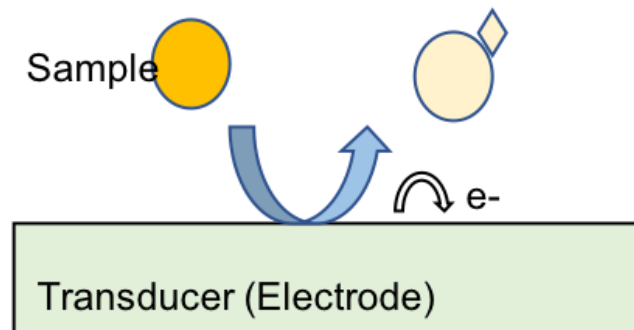
Защитные покрытия



Анодирование



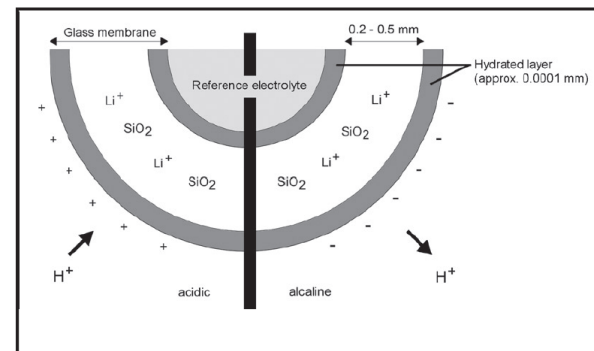
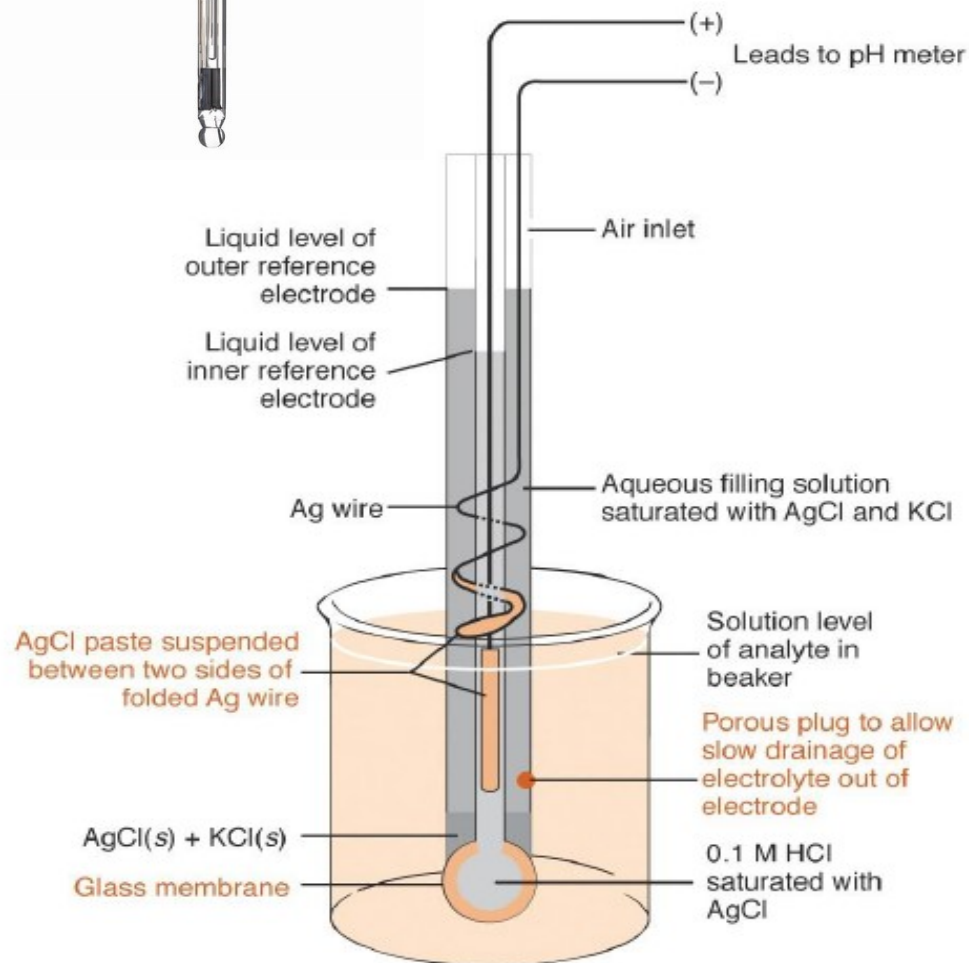
Сенсоры



Ион-селективные электроды

Стеклянный электрод

$$E_{\text{ст}} = E_{\text{acc}} + \frac{RT}{F} \ln \frac{a_2}{a_1}$$



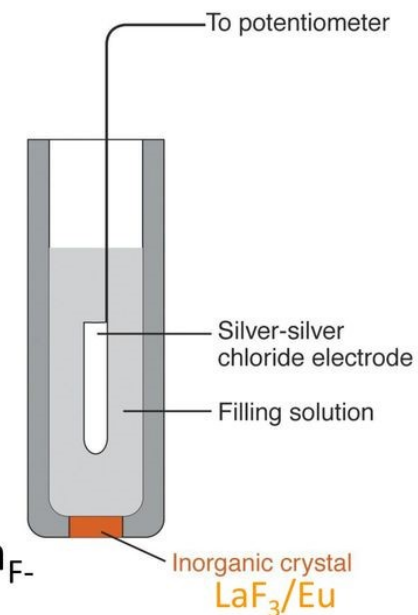
- Между стеклянной стенкой и водным раствором возникает разность потенциалов

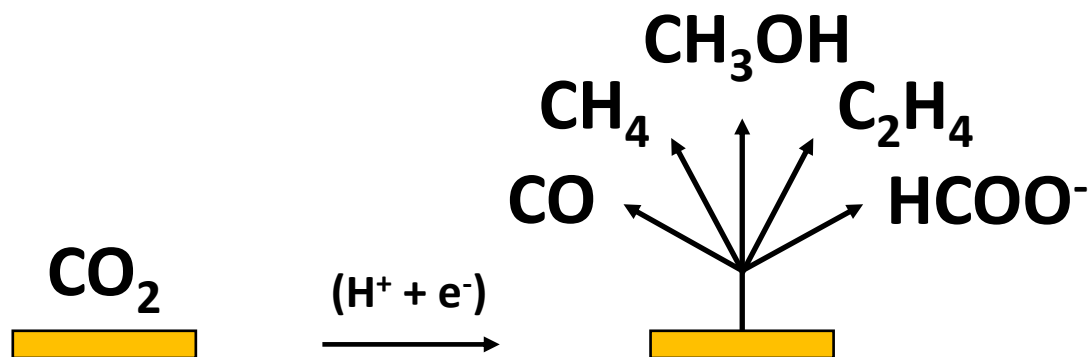
Solid State Electrodes Fluoride Ion-Selective Electrode

- The F⁻ ISE
 - The original solid state electrode
 - Works due to defects in a LaF₃ crystal.
 - Other Solid state electrodes work based on the presence of primary absorbed ion.



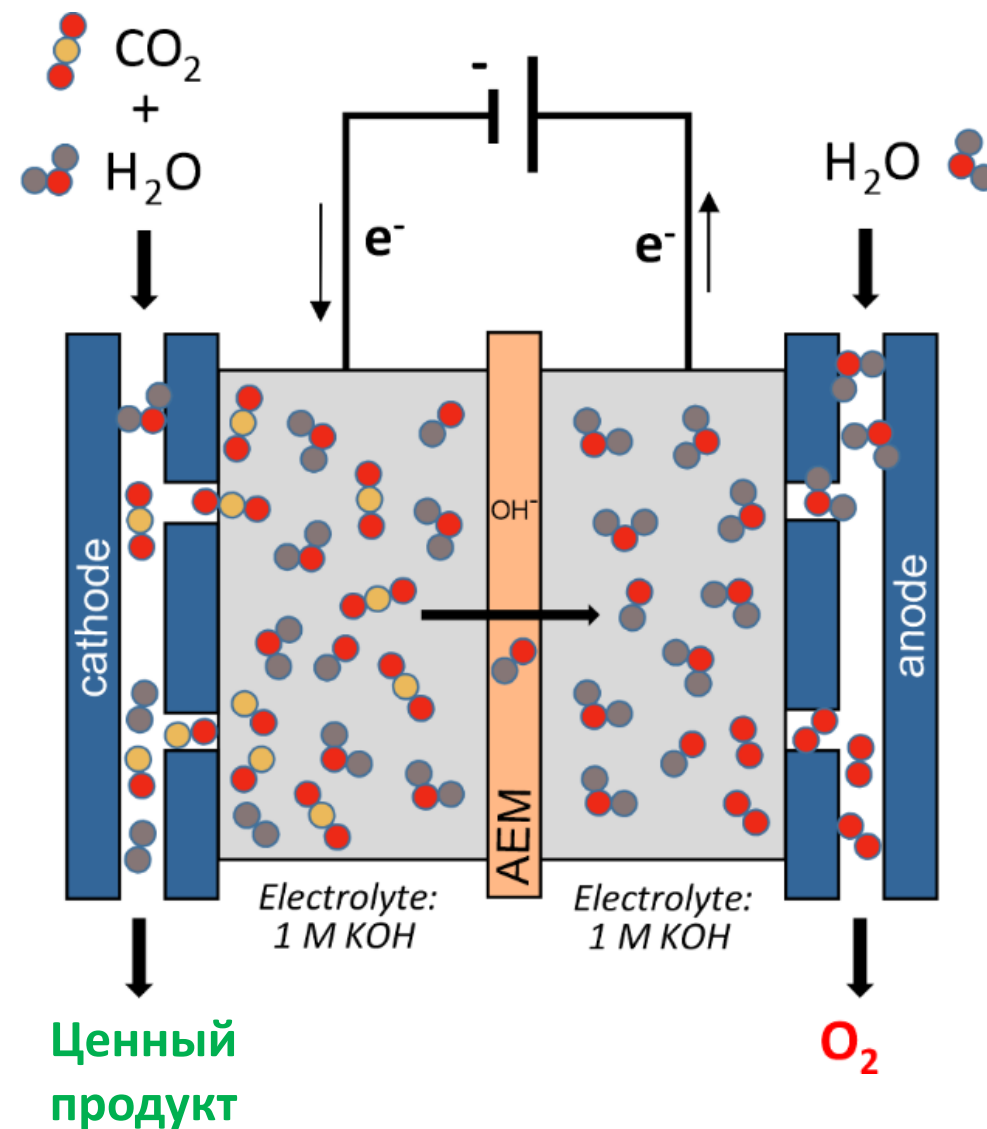
$$E_{\text{cell}} = K - 0.05916 \log a_{\text{F}^-}$$





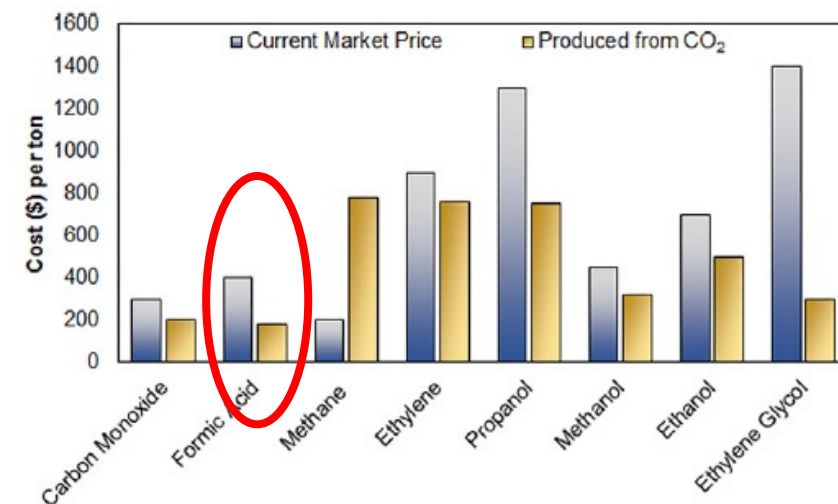
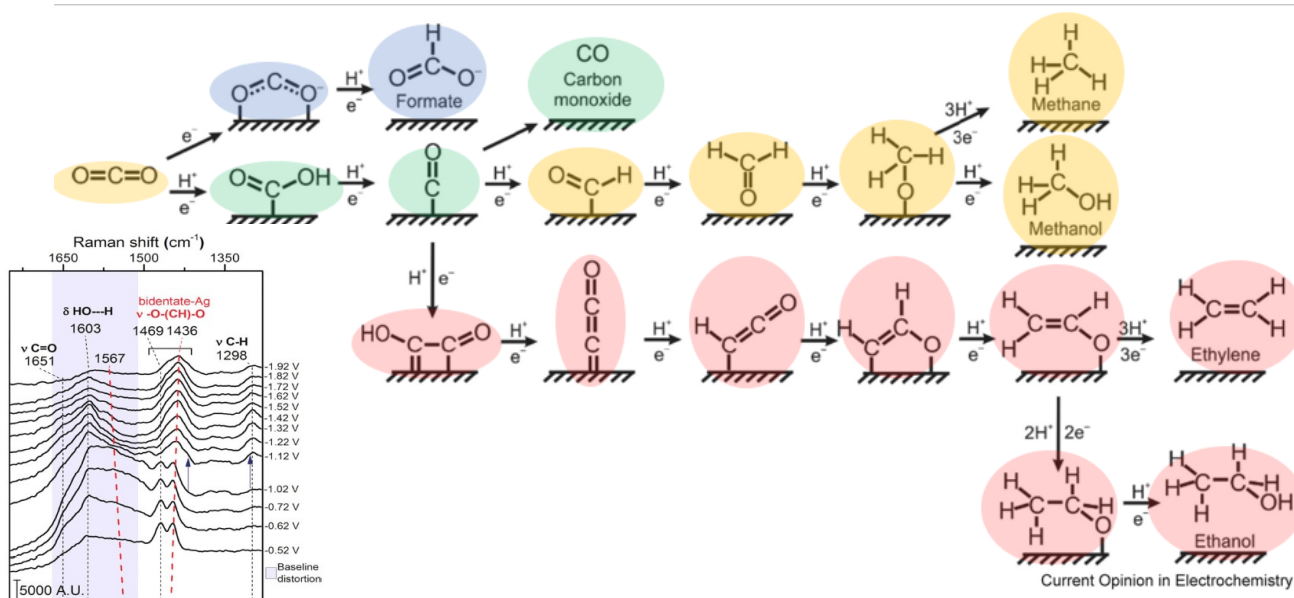
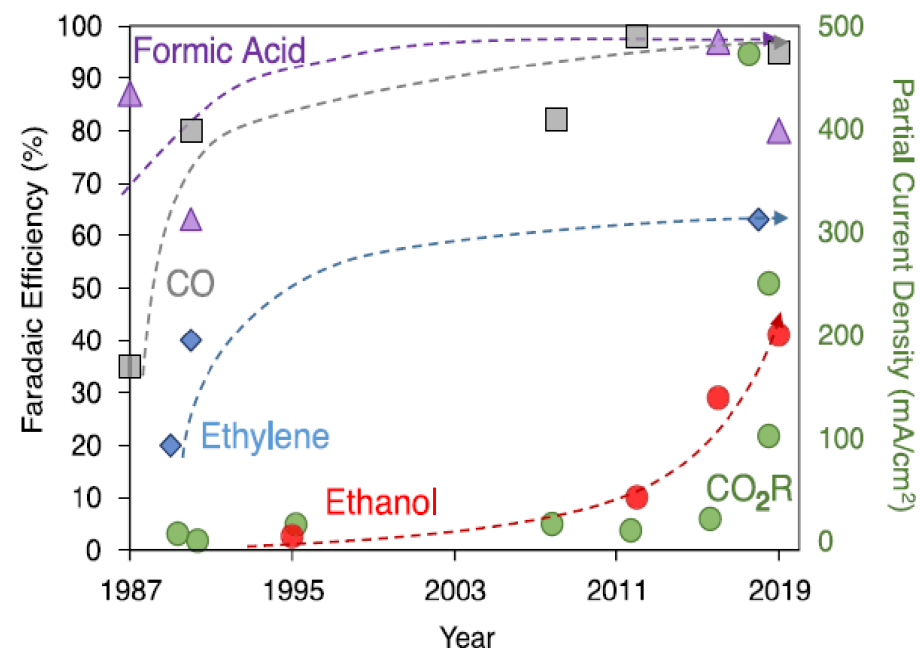
Advantages of the electrochemical CO_2 reduction

- ☐ Reaction at ambient temperature and pressure (except high temperature CO_2RR)
- ☐ A variety of products can be obtained depending on the electrolysis conditions (catalyst, potential, electrolyte)
- ☐ Direct use of renewable electricity
- ☐ Scalability and facile construction of electrolyzers

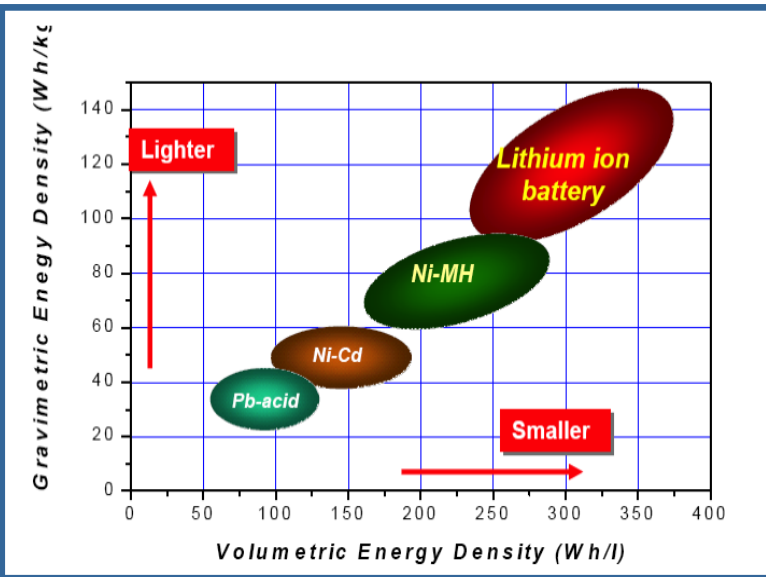


Восстановление углекислого газа

1 1A 1A	2 2A 2A	H₂ HCOO⁻ CO Hydrocarbons																18 VIII 8A
1 H Hydrogen 1.008	2 He Helium 4.003																	18 VIII 8A
3 Li Lithium 6.941	4 Be Beryllium 9.012																	18 VIII 8A
11 Na Sodium 22.990	12 Mg Magnesium 24.305	13 B Boron 10.811	14 C Carbon 12.011	15 N Nitrogen 14.007	16 O Oxygen 15.999	17 F Fluorine 18.998	18 Ne Neon 20.180											18 VIII 8A
19 K Potassium 39.098	20 Ca Calcium 40.078	21 Sc Scandium 44.956	22 Ti Titanium 47.867	23 V Vanadium 50.942	24 Cr Chromium 51.996	25 Mn Manganese 54.938	26 Fe Iron 55.845	27 Co Cobalt 58.933	28 Ni Nickel 58.693	29 Cu Copper 63.546	30 Zn Zinc 65.38	31 Ga Gallium 69.723	32 Ge Germanium 72.631	33 As Arsenic 74.922	34 Se Selenium 78.971	35 Br Bromine 79.904	36 Kr Krypton 83.798	18 VIII 8A
37 Rb Rubidium 85.468	38 Sr Strontium 87.62	39 Y Yttrium 88.906	40 Zr Zirconium 90.224	41 Nb Niobium 92.906	42 Mo Molybdenum 95.94	43 Tc Technetium 98.907	44 Ru Ruthenium 101.07	45 Rh Rhodium 102.906	46 Pd Palladium 106.42	47 Ag Silver 107.868	48 Cd Cadmium 112.414	49 In Indium 114.818	50 Sn Tin 118.710	51 Sb Antimony 121.760	52 Te Tellurium 127.6	53 I Iodine 126.905	54 Xe Xenon 131.29	18 VIII 8A
55 Cs Cesium 132.905	56 Ba Barium 137.328	57-71 Lanthanides	72 Hf Hafnium 178.49	73 Ta Tantalum 180.948	74 W Tungsten 183.84	75 Re Rhenium 186.207	76 Os Osmium 190.23	77 Ir Iridium 192.225	78 Pt Platinum 195.084	79 Au Gold 196.967	80 Hg Mercury 200.59	81 Tl Thallium 204.383	82 Pb Lead 207.2	83 Bi Bismuth 208.980	84 Po Polonium [209]	85 At Astatine [210]	86 Rn Radon [222]	18 VIII 8A
87 Fr Francium [223]	88 Ra Radium [226]	89-103 Actinides	104 Rf Rutherfordium [261]	105 Db Dubnium [262]	106 Sg Seaborgium [266]	107 Bh Bohrium [264]	108 Hs Hassium [269]	109 Mt Meitnerium [278]	110 Ds Darmstadtium [281]	111 Rg Roentgenium [280]	112 Cn Copernicium [285]	113 Nh Nihonium [286]	114 Fl Flerovium [289]	115 Mc Moscovium [289]	116 Lv Livermorium [293]	117 Ts Tennesse [294]	118 Og Oganesson [294]	18 VIII 8A



Накопители энергии



Портативная электроника



Электромобили



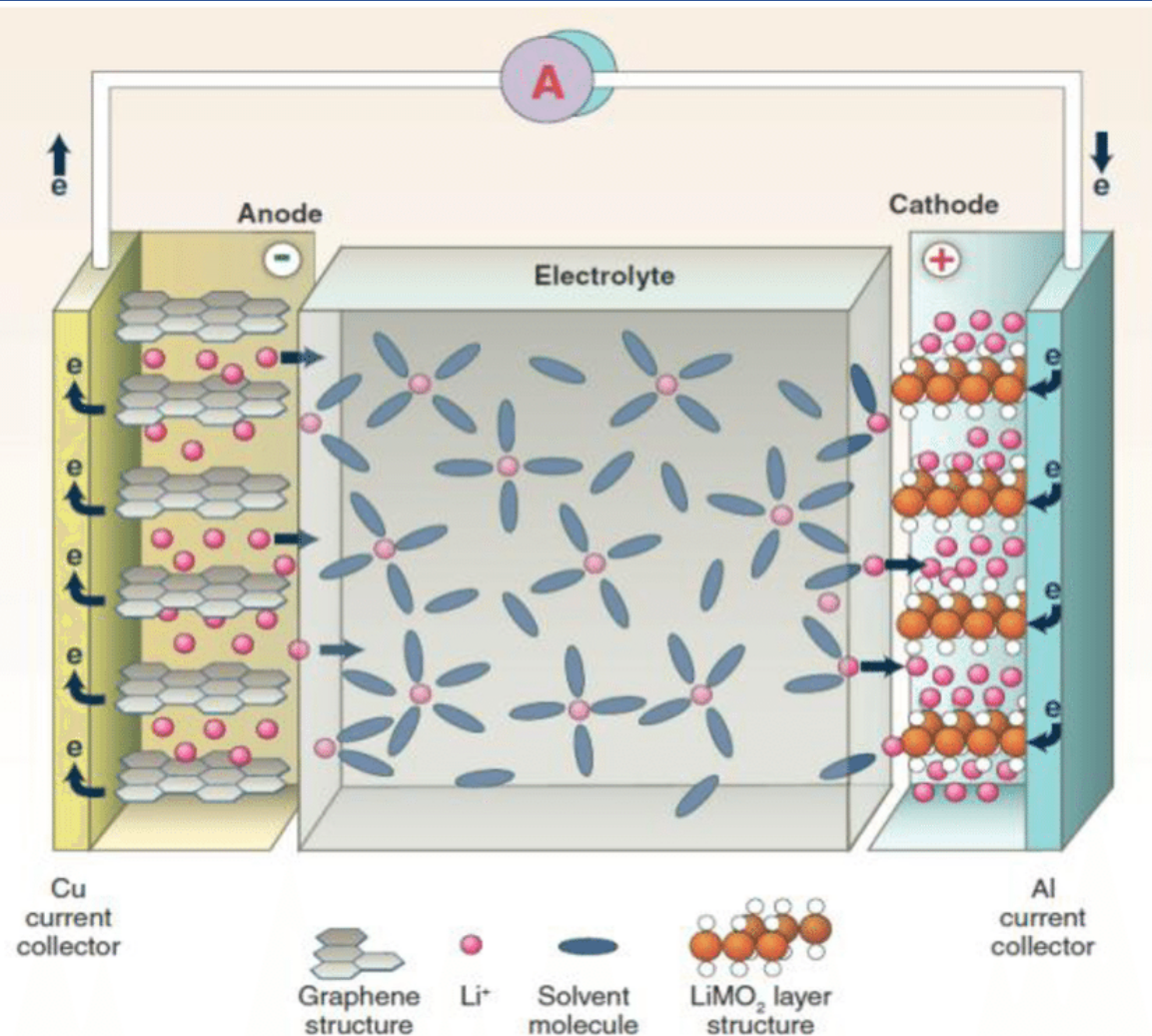
Литий-ионные аккумуляторы

Запасание избытка энергии – свинцово-кислотные аккумуляторы, литий-ионные аккумуляторы

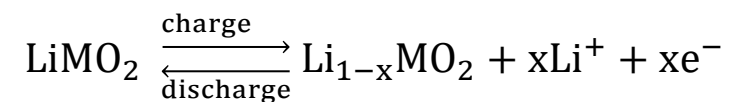
«Зеленая» энергетика



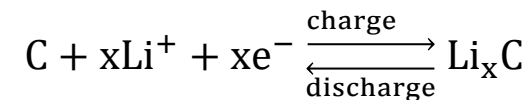
Литий-ионные аккумуляторы



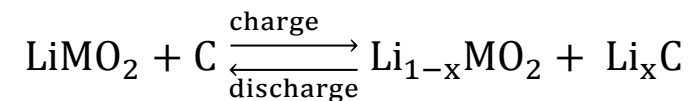
Положительный электрод:



Отрицательный электрод:



Суммарно:



$$E = E_+ - E_-$$

ЭДС

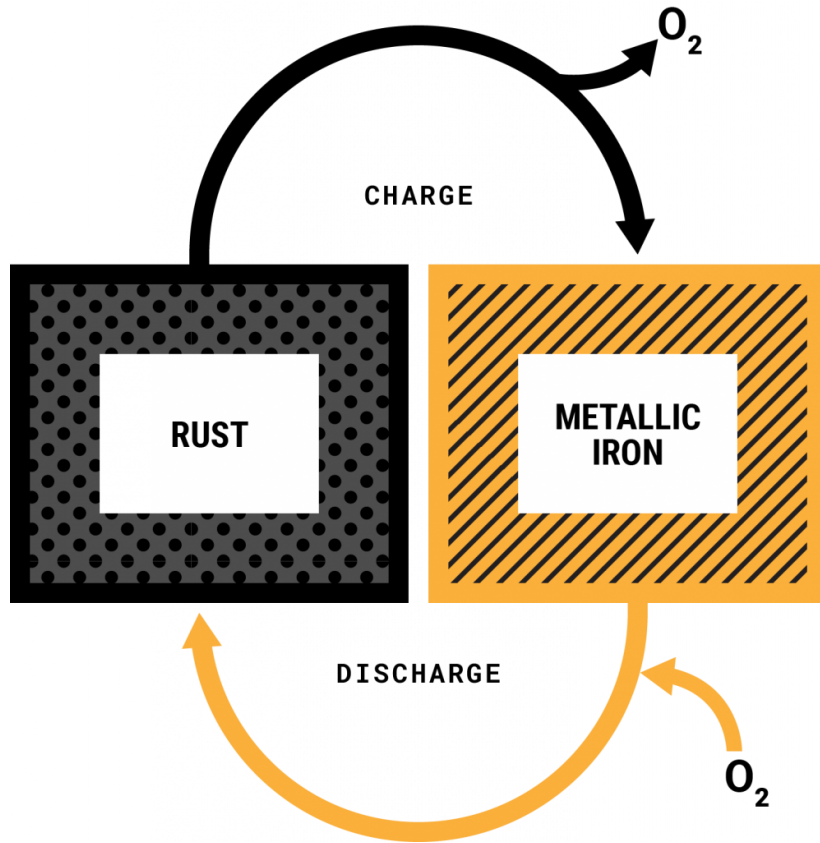


$$\Delta G_r = -nFE$$

энергия Гиббса реакции

n – число электронов
 F – число Фарадея
 (96 485 Кл/моль)

Железо-воздушные аккумуляторы



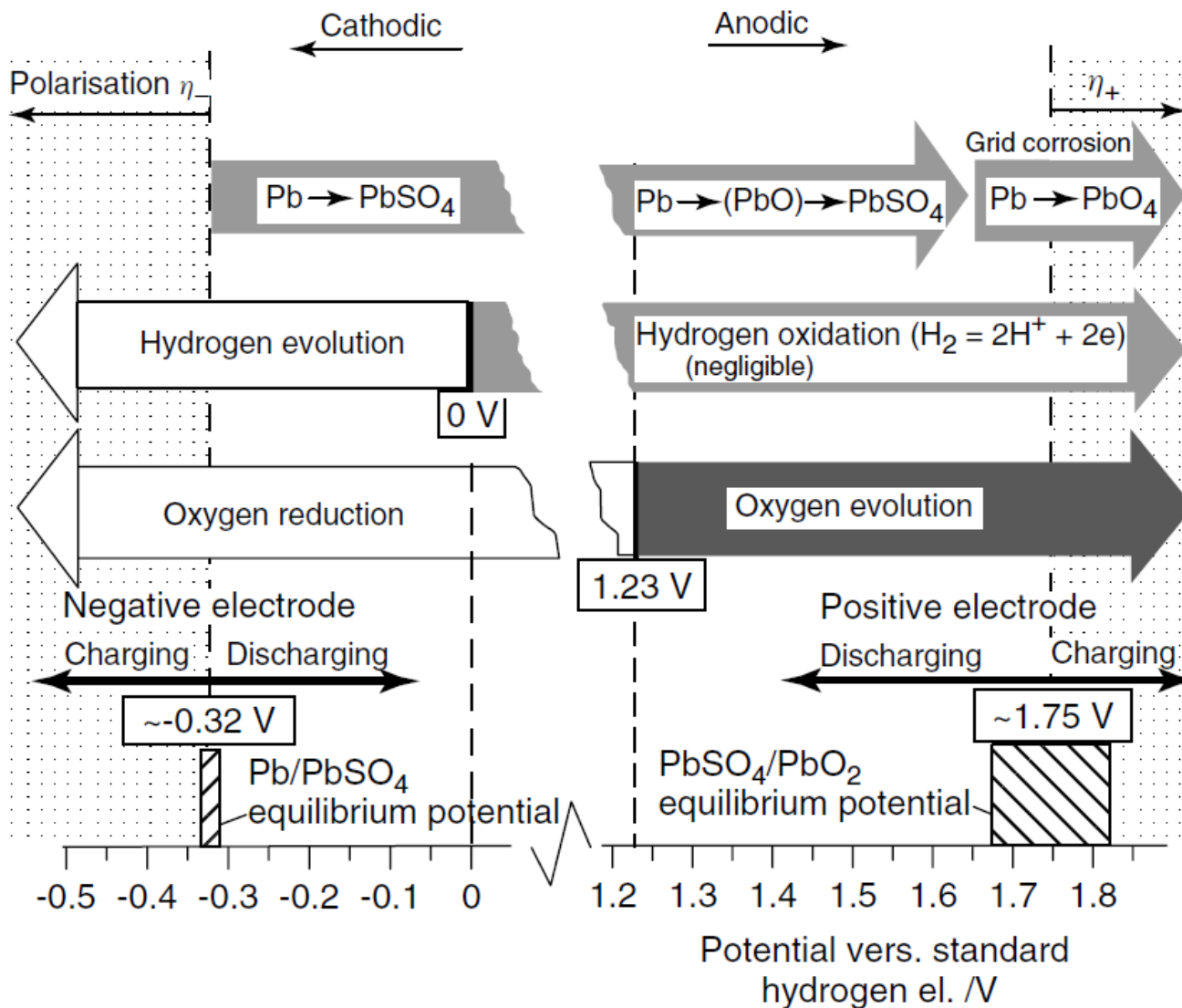
THE BATTERY CYCLE

- The basic principle of operation is reversible rusting
- While discharging, the battery breathes in oxygen from the air and converts iron metal to rust
- While charging, the application of an electrical current converts the rust back to iron and the battery breathes out oxygen



Form Energy is no seat-of-the-pants outfit. Its [founders](#) include [Mateo Jaramillo](#), former head of battery development for Tesla, and MIT professor [Yet-Ming Chiang](#), among the world's foremost battery scientists. Investors include Microsoft co-founder Bill Gates, Amazon founder and Post owner Jeff Bezos, the iron and steel colossus [ArcelorMittal](#), and MIT's [The Engine](#), a strategic fund aimed at long-term solutions to big problems.

СВИНЦОВО-КИСЛОТНЫЕ АККУМУЛЯТОРЫ



- The charge time is 12–16 hours and up to 36–48 hours for large stationary batteries
- Lead acid is sluggish and cannot be charged quickly

- **During fast charging** it is possible to pump electrical energy into the battery faster than the chemical process can react to it, with damaging results

- **Sulfation**

during prolonged charge deprivation the amorphous lead sulfate converts to a stable crystalline and deposits on the negative plates

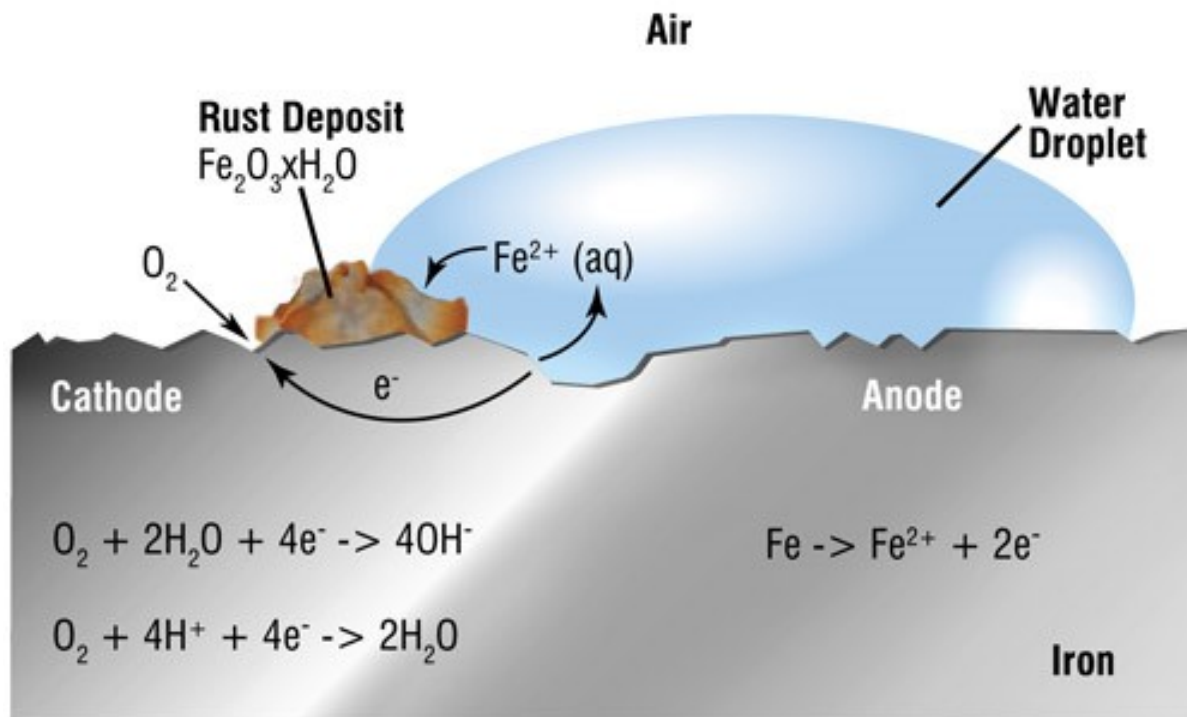
- **Lead corrosion**

grid corrosion on the positive plate → leads to gassing and water-loss

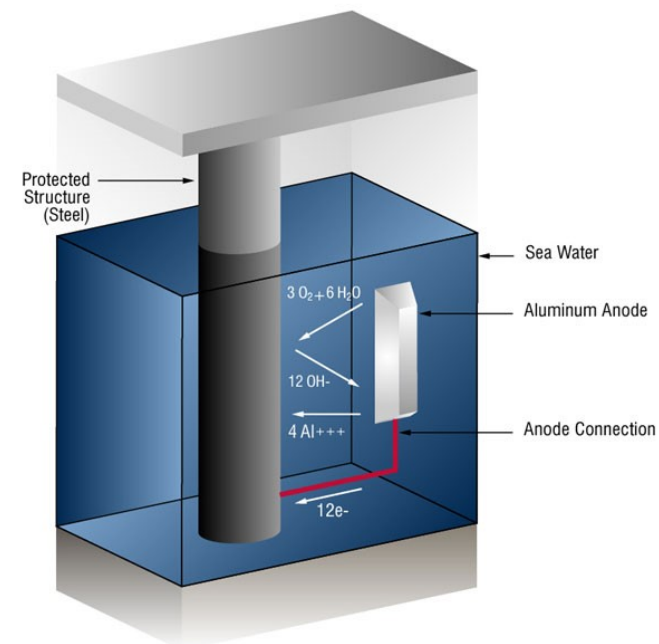
- **Gassing**

- **Overheating**

Коррозия и защита от нее



Катодная защита



Эффективность преобразования энергии

- Максимальный КПД электролизера – это отношение теплоты сгорания произведенного водорода к изменению энергии Гиббса в процессе электролиза (электрической энергии, необходимой для электролиза):

$$\eta_T = \frac{\Delta H}{\Delta G} = \frac{E_{Th}}{E}$$

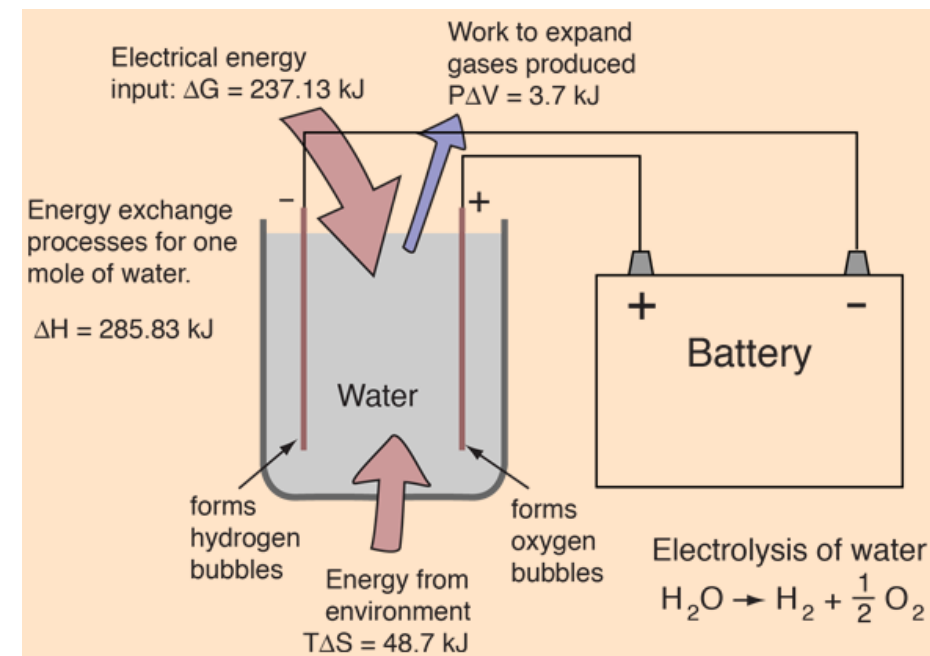
← термонеutralное напряжение
 ← ЭДС

- Термонеutralное напряжение - напряжение, необходимое для электрохимического разложения воды при постоянной температуре без теплообмена с внешней средой

$$E_{Th} = \frac{\Delta H}{nF}$$

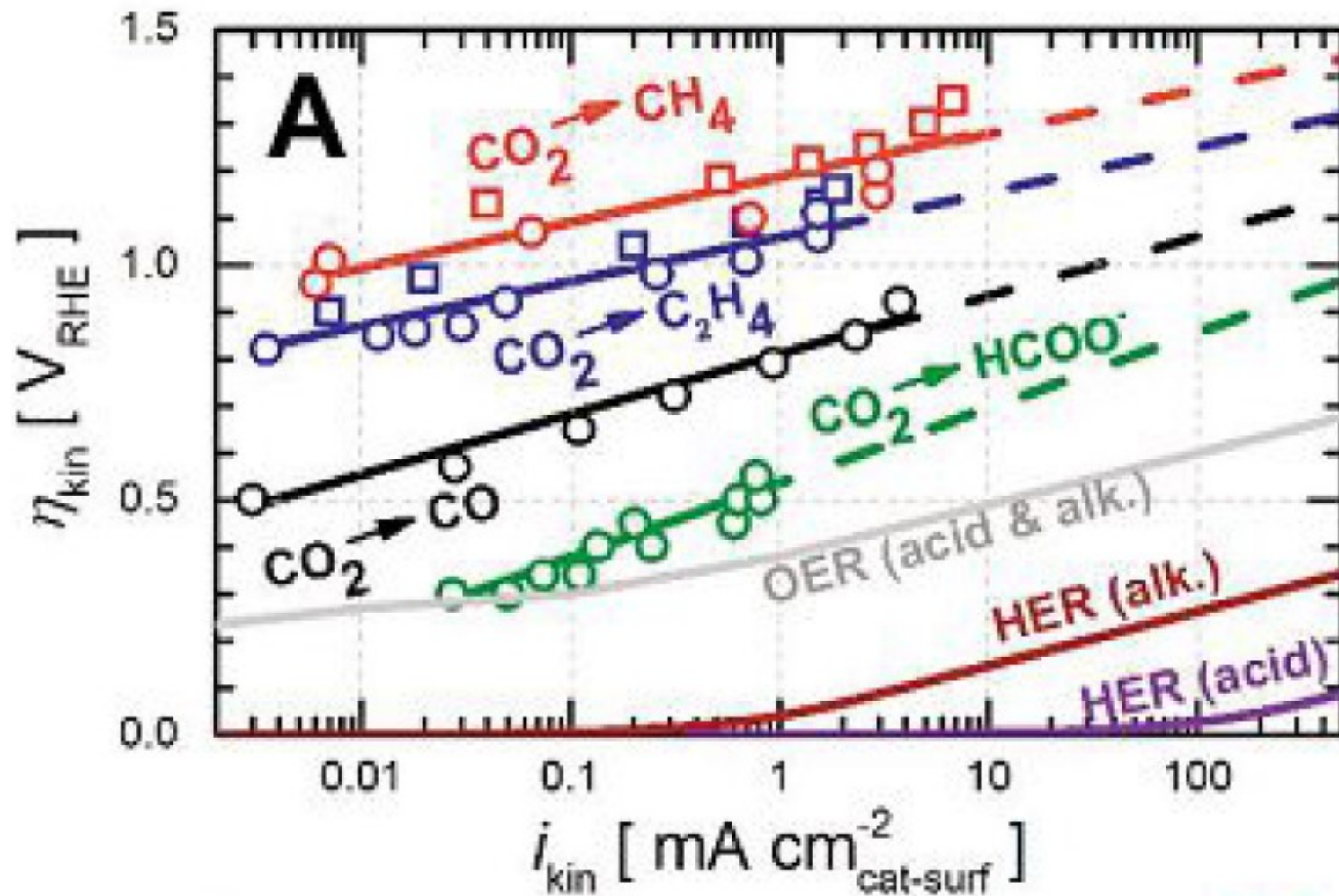
- Реальный КПД электролиза:

$$\xi = \frac{\Delta H}{\Delta G} \frac{E}{U}$$



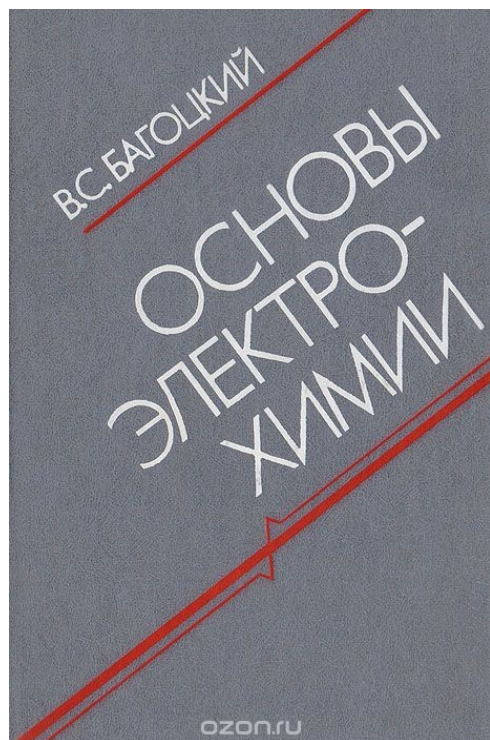
Overall (co-)electrolyzer reaction	$-\Delta H^0$ [kJ mol ⁻¹]	$-\Delta G^0$ [kJ mol ⁻¹]
$\text{H}_2\text{O} (\text{l}) \rightleftharpoons \text{H}_2 + \frac{1}{2}\text{O}_2$	286.0	237.3
$\text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} (\text{l}) \rightleftharpoons \text{HCOOH} + \frac{1}{2}\text{O}_2$	270.3	285.5
$\text{CO}_2 \rightleftharpoons \text{CO} + \frac{1}{2}\text{O}_2$	283.1	257.2
$\text{CO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} (\text{l}) \rightleftharpoons \text{CH}_4 + 2\text{O}_2$	890.8	818.4
$2\text{CO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} (\text{l}) \rightleftharpoons \text{C}_2\text{H}_4 + 3\text{O}_2$	1411.2	1331.2

Эффективность преобразования энергии



Рекомендованная литература

1. Б.Б.Дамаскин, О.А.Петрий, Г.А.Цирлина, «Электрохимия», изд. «Химия», М., 2001 г.; второе издание «Колосс-Химия», М., 2006 г.



2. В.С. Багоцкий, «Основы электрохимии», изд. «Химия», М., 1988 г.

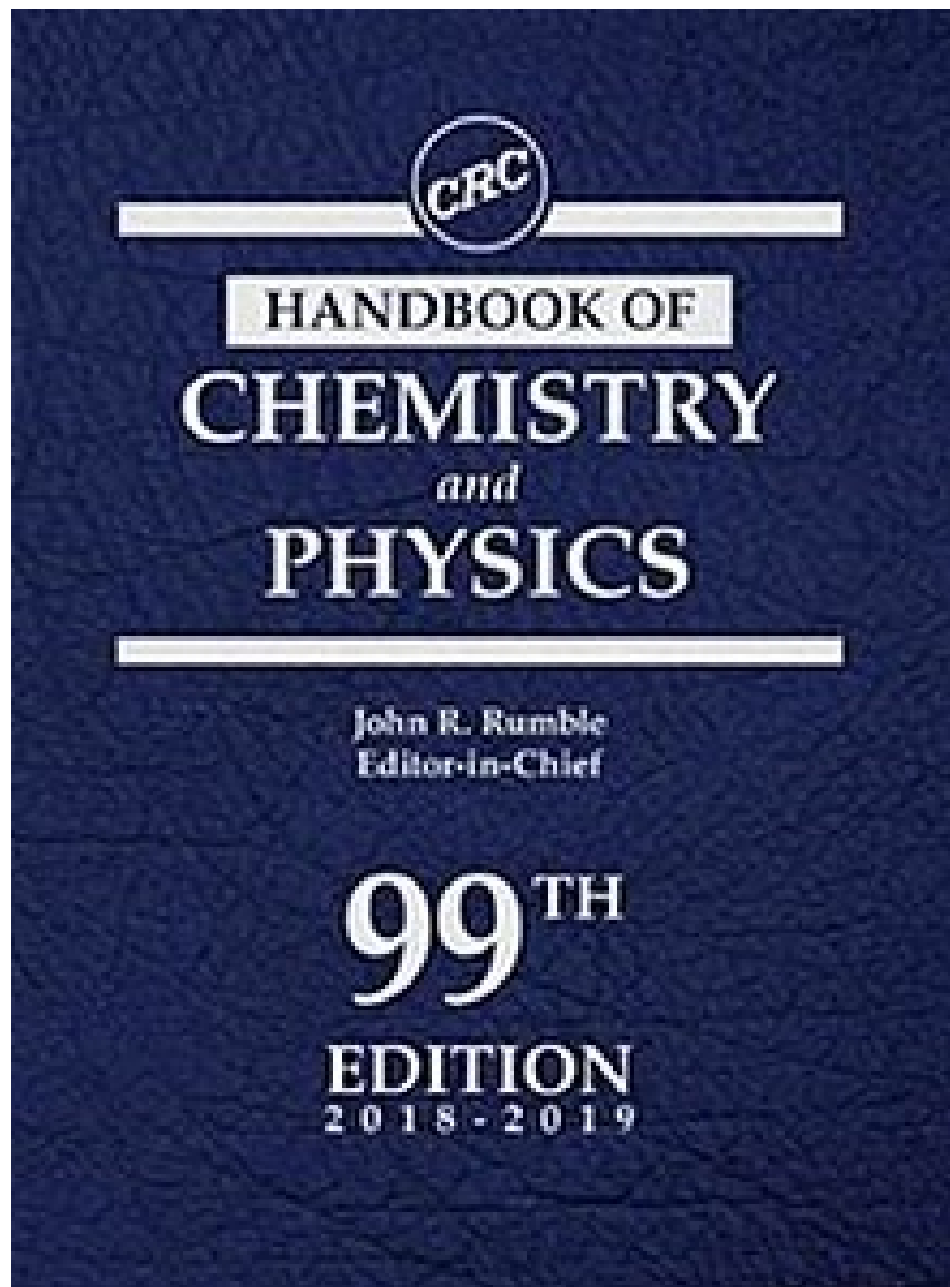
3. Миомандр Ф., Садки С., Одебер П., Меалле-Рено Р. «Электрохимия», изд. «Техносфера», 2008 г.



Электронные версии можно взять тут:

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1AGYshi0i57WqH9bAfIgyFGIT2Fi-PAw?usp=sharing>

Справочные материалы



MEAN ACTIVITY COEFFICIENTS OF ELECTROLYTES AS A FUNCTION OF CONCENTRATION

The mean activity coefficient γ of an electrolyte X_aY_b is defined as

$$\gamma = (\gamma_+^a \gamma_-^b)^{1/(a+b)}$$

where γ_+ and γ_- are activity coefficients of the individual ions (which cannot be directly measured). This table gives the mean activity coefficients of about 100 electrolytes in aqueous solution as a function of concentration, expressed in molality terms. All values refer to a temperature of 25°C. Substances are arranged in alphabetical order by formula.

REFERENCES

1. Hamer, W. J., and Wu, Y. C., *J. Phys. Chem. Ref. Data*, 1, 1047, 1972.
2. Staples, B. R., *J. Phys. Chem. Ref. Data*, 6, 385, 1977; 10, 767, 1981; 10, 779, 1981.
3. Goldberg, R. N. et al., *J. Phys. Chem. Ref. Data*, 7, 263, 1978; 8, 923, 1979; 8, 1005, 1979; 10, 1, 1981; 10, 671, 1981.

Mean Activity Coefficient at 25°C

m/mol kg ⁻¹	AgNO ₃	BaBr ₂	BaCl ₂	BaI ₂	CaBr ₂	CaCl ₂	CaI ₂
0.001	0.964	0.881	0.887	0.890	0.890	0.888	0.890
0.002	0.950	0.850	0.849	0.853	0.853	0.851	0.853
0.005	0.924	0.785	0.782	0.792	0.791	0.787	0.791
0.010	0.896	0.727	0.721	0.737	0.735	0.727	0.736
0.020	0.859	0.661	0.653	0.678	0.674	0.664	0.677
0.050	0.794	0.573	0.559	0.600	0.594	0.577	0.600
0.100	0.732	0.517	0.492	0.551	0.540	0.517	0.552
0.200	0.656	0.463	0.436	0.520	0.502	0.469	0.524
0.500	0.536	0.435	0.391	0.536	0.500	0.444	0.554
1.000	0.430	0.470	0.393	0.664	0.604	0.495	0.729
2.000	0.316	0.654		1.242	1.125	0.784	
5.000	0.181				18.7	5.907	
10.000	0.108					43.1	
15.000	0.085						

m/mol kg ⁻¹	Cd(NO ₂) ₂	Cd(NO ₃) ₂	CoBr ₂	CoCl ₂	CoI ₂	Co(NO ₃) ₂	CsBr
0.001	0.881	0.888	0.890	0.889	0.887	0.888	0.965
0.002	0.837	0.851	0.854	0.852	0.849	0.850	0.951
0.005	0.759	0.787	0.794	0.789	0.783	0.786	0.925
0.010	0.681	0.728	0.740	0.732	0.724	0.728	0.898
0.020	0.589	0.664	0.681	0.670	0.661	0.663	0.864
0.050	0.451	0.576	0.605	0.586	0.582	0.576	0.806
0.100	0.344	0.515	0.556	0.528	0.540	0.516	0.752
0.200	0.247	0.465	0.523	0.483	0.527	0.469	0.691
0.500	0.148	0.428	0.538	0.465	0.596	0.446	0.605
1.000	0.098	0.437	0.685	0.532	0.845	0.492	0.540
2.000	0.069	0.517	1.421	0.864	2.287	0.722	0.485
5.000	0.054		13.9		55.3	3.338	0.454
10.000					196		