



Eclética Química

ISSN: 0100-4670

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Eclética Química, vol. 35, núm. 2, 2010, pp. 79-87  
Universidade Estadual Paulista Júlio de Mesquita Filho  
Araraquara, Brasil

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## DETERMINATION OF ALKALINITY AND DISSOCIATION CONSTANTS OF HIGH SALINITY WATERS: USE OF F5BC TITRATION FUNCTION.

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**Abstract:** Measurements of parameters expressed in terms of carbonic species such as Alkalinity and Acidity of saline waters do not analyze the influence of external parameters to the titration such as Total free and associated Carbonic Species Concentration, activity coefficient, ion pairing formation and Residual Liquid Junction Potential in pH measurements. This paper shows the development of F5BC titration function based on the titrations developed by Gran (1952) for the carbonate system of natural waters. For practical use, samples of saline waters from Pocinhos reservoir in Paraíba were submitted to titration and linear regression analysis. Results showed that F5BC involves F1x and F2x Gran functions determination, respectively, for Alkalinity and Acidity calculations without knowing “a priori” the endpoint of the titration. F5BC also allows the determination of the First and Second Apparent Dissociation Constant of the carbonate system of saline and high ionic strength waters.

**Keywords:** Saline waters; Alkalinity; Dissociation constants.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Surface waters and groundwaters in the Northeast semi – arid region of Brazil are classified as high ionic strength waters. These waters exhibit excess of salt concentration, high hardness and are supersaturated with calcium carbonate,  $\text{CaCO}_3$ .

Total carbonic species concentration, CT in saline waters is represented by the sum of the carbonate species such as carbonic gas,  $\text{CO}_2$ , total bicarbonate (where T refers to total concentrations; i.e., free species and ion pairing or associated species),  $\text{HCO}_3^-$  and total carbonate (free and associated species),  $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$ . The system  $\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3^* + \text{HCO}_3^- + \text{CO}_3^{2-}$  (where  $\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3^*$  refers to the sum of carbonic acid and carbonic gas) is determined from pH electrometric measurement and from any

parameter defined in terms of the carbonic species [9]. In practice, it is difficult to measure CT and, hence, it is defined Total Alkalinity in order to determine all carbonic species.

Equations for Alkalinity and Acidity are as follows (in calcium carbonate scale, mg/L  $\text{CaCO}_3$ ):

$$\text{Alc} = -\text{H}^+ + \text{HCO}_3^- + \text{CO}_3^{2-} + \text{OH}^- \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Ac} = \text{H}_2\text{CO}_3^* + \text{HCO}_3^- + \text{H}^+ - \text{OH}^- \quad (2)$$

Interrelationship between Alkalinity and Acidity mass parameters and pH is depicted by means of graphical representations such as CT versus pH diagram, mass diagram, Bjerrum diagram and Modified Caldwell – Lawrence diagram. In high salinity waters addition of  $\text{CO}_2$  is considered for Alkalinity determination. In this case pH

depends on CT and ionic matrix of the solution (ion pairing) and the first dissociation constant must be known. The endpoint of titration known as the  $\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3^*$  equivalence point,  $\text{pHe}_1$  varies with CT and  $\text{pk}''_1$  (where p refers to the negative decimal logarithm). This point is given by (in molar scale):

$$[\text{H}^+] = + [\text{HCO}_3^-]_T + \text{CO}_3^{2-} + \text{OH}^-_T \quad (3)$$

From the above proton balance equation Alkalinity is defined by equation (1) in molar scale as follows:

$$[\text{Alk}] = - [\text{H}^+] + [\text{HCO}_3^-]_T + \text{CO}_3^{2-} + \text{OH}^-_T \quad (4)$$

In fact, it is only necessary to know one mass parameter and pH to determine species concentrations. The inverse is true: if two mass parameters values are known, it is possible to determine pH provided dissociation constants are known.

In low ionic strength waters it can be assumed that molarity = molality = mole fraction. However, in high salinity waters these equalities cannot be made. In these waters, the determination of single ion activity coefficients is a problem because thermodynamically it is not possible to measure single ion activity coefficients. A further factor affecting activities of ions in saline waters is the formation of ion pairs between oppositely charged ions in solution. These ion pairs may have zero or positive or negative charge. It also affects the ionic strength of solution and solubility products. In general, most weak acid species (like the carbonate system) ion pair with the principal cations in high salinity waters; for instance,  $\text{Mg}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Na}^+$  and  $\text{K}^+$ . However, invariably weak acid concentrations are very much less than cation concentrations. Consequently, cation – weak acid ion pairing has negligible effect on cation concentration but has a profound effect on weak acid concentrations.

Measured or observed pH in high salinity waters is also termed operational pH and is defined as [3]:

$$\text{pH} = - \log (\text{H}^+)_{\text{op}} = -\log f\text{H}^+_{\text{op}} - \log [\text{H}^+] \quad (5)$$

$$\text{and } f\text{H}^+_{\text{op}} = \kappa f\text{H}^+ \quad (6)$$

where  $\kappa$  = **Residual Liquid Junction Potential effect** which has a constant value for a particu-

lar solution. This parameter is different from one and pH observed is no longer simply related to the molar concentration of hydrogen ion. Hence, pHop is different from true pH (pHt) of solution. The operational pH is linked to the true pH as follows:

$$\text{pH}_{\text{op}} = - \log \kappa f\text{H}^+ [\text{H}^+] = \text{pH}_{\text{op}} - \text{p}\kappa \quad (7)$$

Estimation of RLJP effects; i.e., determination of  $\kappa$  requires the estimation of  $f\text{H}^+$  [3]. However,  $\kappa''$  (RLJP) can be determined theoretically and experimentally by applying the modified Gran titration procedure [10]. Functions developed by Gran in 1952 for the carbonate system of low ionic strength natural waters (ionic strength less than 0,1) allow to obtain with great accuracy the volume of strong acid added to the particular equivalence point although it is not possible to know pH value of this point. For each of the three equivalence points two linear functions can be formulated. When the linear fraction of each plot is extrapolated to a function value equal to zero, the corresponding value of the strong base added is equal to the necessary volume to titrate back to the equivalence point under research. This is the way to determine Alkalinity and Acidity or one of its forms.

Function F5BC can be applied to saline waters in order to obtain the apparent dissociation constants which incorporate the effects of Residual Liquid Junction Potential. Application of these constants for calculating saturation indexes of saline waters can determine quantitatively the amount of calcium carbonate precipitated (supersaturation) or dissolved (undersaturation). This determination allows the establishment of water treatment techniques to improve the water quality. Function F5BC also allows the determination of Acidity and Alkalinity of saline waters and incorporates activities effects and ion pairing formation.

## 2. THEORY

The development of F5BC function requires the development of First and Second Gran functions, F1x e F2x, respectively. This function

is applied initially in the pH region  $9.0 \leq \text{pH}_{\text{op}} \leq 9.5$  (where op refers to operational or measured pH value) and its development is given by:

## NOTATION

(i) Alkalinity and Acidity forms:

- Total Alkalinity or Alkalinity: Alk
- Bicarbonate or Phenolphthalein Alkalinity:  $\text{AlcHCO}_3$
- Total Acidity or Acidity: Ac
- Bicarbonate Acidity or  $\text{CO}_2$  Acidity:  $\text{AcHCO}_3$

(ii) Volumes:

- Volume of strong acid required to the bicarbonate equivalence point or  $\text{pH}_{\text{e}_2}$  (unknown volume):  $v_2$ , ml
- Volume of strong acid required to the  $\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3^*$  equivalence point or  $\text{pH}_{\text{e}_1}$  (unknown value):  $v_1$ , ml
- Volume of strong base added to the carbonate equivalence point or  $\text{pH}_{\text{e}_3}$ :  $v_3$ , ml
- Initial volume of the solution under investigation:  $v_0$ , ml
- Incremental volume of strong acid added:  $v_x$ , ml

(iii) Titrants:

- Molar concentration of the strong acid added, HCl to  $\text{pH}_{\text{e}_1}$  and  $\text{pH}_{\text{e}_2}$ :  $c_a$ , mol.  $\text{l}^{-1}$
- Molar concentration of strong base added to  $\text{pH}_{\text{e}_3}$ :  $c_b$ , mol.  $\text{l}^{-1}$

The development of F5BC function considers that initially in the pH range of titration, Acidity is given by:

$$[\text{Ac}] = v_3 c_b / \{v_0 + v_x\} = v_3 c_b / v_T \quad (8)$$

At some point "x" in the pH range of titration, Acidity and Bicarbonate Acidity are given by:

$$[\text{Ac}]_x = \{v_3 - v_x\} c_b / v_T \quad (9)$$

$$[\text{AcHCO}_3]_x = \{v_2 - v_x\} c_b / v_T \quad (10)$$

In this pH range, equations defining Acidity and Bicarbonate Acidity are approximated to:

$$[\text{Ac}]_x \approx [\text{HCO}_3^-] \quad (11)$$

$$[\text{AcHCO}_3]_x = -[\text{CO}_3^{2-}] \quad (12)$$

Substituting the above equations into equations (9 and 10), respectively:

$$[\text{CO}_3^{2-}] = \{v_x - v_2\} c_b / v_T \quad (13)$$

$$[\text{HCO}_3^-] = \{v_3 - v_x\} c_b / v_T \quad (14)$$

From the definition of the second dissociation constant of the carbonate system:

$$[\text{HCO}_3^-] / [\text{CO}_3^{2-}] = k'_2 / (\text{H}^+) = \{v_3 - v_x\} / \{v_x - v_2\} \quad (15)$$

For natural waters with low ionic strength ( $I \leq 0.10$ ), the measured or observed pH is the real or true pH of the solution and F5BC function is given by:

$$10^{\text{pH}} \{v_x - v_2\} = 1 / fH k'_2 \{v_3 - v_x\} = \text{F5BC} \quad (16a)$$

For high salinity waters, the effects of RLJP are taken into account and the observed pH is the pH read off from the pH – meter. In this case, function F5BC is defined as:

$$10^{\text{pH}_{\text{op}}} \{v_x - v_2\} = 1 / fH_{\text{op}} k'_2 \{v_3 - v_x\} = 1 / k'_{2\text{op}} \{v_3 - v_x\} = \text{F5BC} \quad (16b)$$

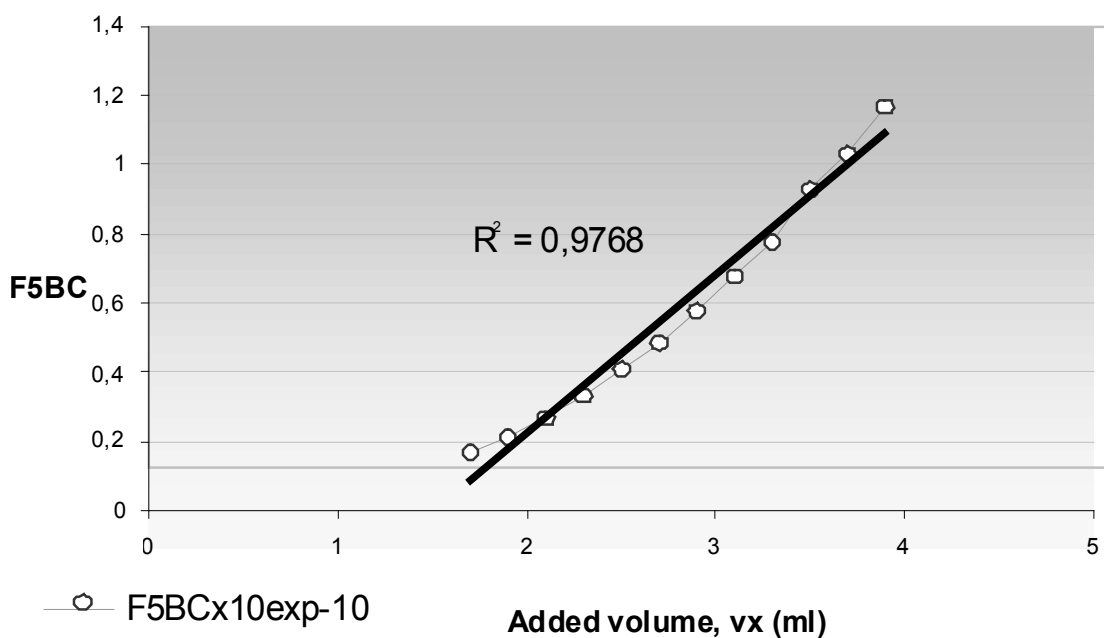
The plot of F5BC versus volume  $v_x$  added shows a linear relationship with slope given by:

$$D_5 = 1/k'_2; D'_5 = 1 / fH k'_2; D''_5 = 1/k'_{2a} \quad (17a)$$

where,  $k'_{2\text{ap}}$  = second apparent dissociation constant for saline waters.

The extrapolation of the F5BC function to the zero abscises axis gives  $v_x = v_3$  (see Figure 1 below). Acidity is determined as follows:

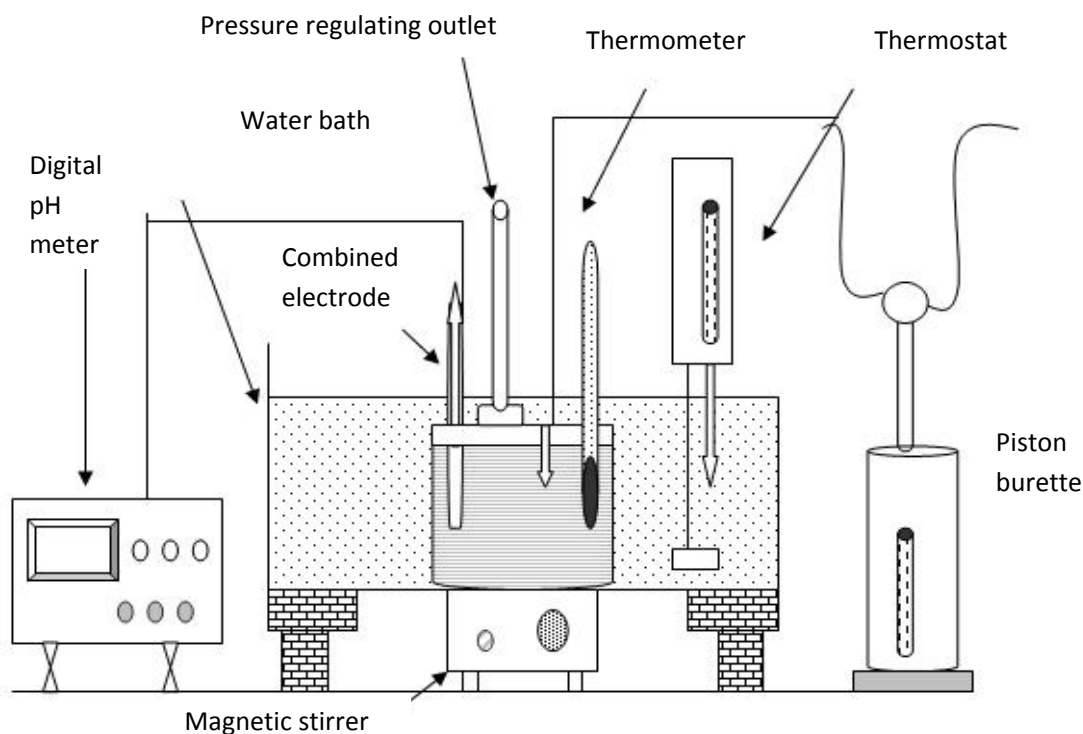
$$A_c = v_3 - v_x c_b / v_T \times 50 \times 10^3 (\text{mg/L CaCO}_3) \quad (18)$$



**Figure 1.** F5BC function versus volume of added titrant, ml.

The apparatus used in the F5BC titration of test solution is shown in Figure 2 and are described as follows: A reactor consisting of a perspex cylinder of known volume. The cover of this reactor is slightly concave to aid the removal of air bubbles prior to the commencement of the experiment. At the center of the cover is a long Perspex pressure regulating outlet tube with a diameter of 3 mm that has three functions: (i) it provides a means of removing air bubbles from the reactor prior to commencing a titration; (ii) it maintains a constant pressure within the reactor during a titration, and (iii) it minimizes the possibility of  $\text{CO}_2$  exchange between the test solution and the atmosphere. The cover of the reactor is fitted also with three rubber sealed ringed apertures to locate (i) a dropping pipette feed from the piston burette, (ii) a pH electrode and (iii) a thermometer. The head of the dropping pipette has a very fine aperture which is curved slightly to prevent acid diffusion during an experiment. The electrometric measurements are carried out with a digital high precision pH meter with an input impedance greater than  $10^{12}$  ohm in combination with the solid state, drift free amplifier. The pH meter displays

the pH to three decimal places. The titration procedure is the following: To initiate an experiment, first the reactor is filled with the test solution and air bubbles are removed by depressing the plunger shown in Figure 2 below. The reactor is then submerged into a constant temperature water bath which is maintained at  $(25 \pm 0, 1)^\circ\text{C}$ . Calibration of the electrode is carried out just prior to an experiment using buffer solution of 7,10 and 9,25 at  $25^\circ\text{C}$ , respectively, and pH  $7,10 \pm 0,1$ . At this temperature, constant increments (0, 5 ml) of strong base (NaOH) with a precisely known molarity are added until the pH= 9, 0. Then more increments of NaOH (0, 2 ml) are added until pH reaches pH = 9, 5. After each increment of titrant added, the solution is stirred for 2 minutes with a magnetic stirrer. The pH reading is noted once the digital display of the pH meter reaches a constant value. After each addition of titrant, the plunger in the reactor is withdrawn slightly to maintain a constant liquid level in the outlet tube. In this way the system can accommodate volume changes and still remain essentially isolated from the atmosphere.



**Figure 2.** Apparatus used for the development of F5BC function.

### 3. F5BC APPLICATIONS

#### 3.1 – Selection of Samples

In order to test F5BC function it was used as sample the water of a small reservoir (see Figure 3) in Pocinhos, Paraíba state which is also referred as sample AsP. In all experiments the parameters ionic strength and temperature were maintained constants. Sample “AsP” has Total Dissolved Solids; TDS of 3000mg/L and chloride concentration of 1100mg/L.





**Figure 3.** Pocinhos reservoir located in the semi – arid region of Paraíba state in Brazil.

### 3.2 – Experimental Results

In the development of F5BC function are obtained some data of F1x and F2x modified Gran functions that allows the determination of Alkalinity and first dissociation constant of the carbonate system. Alkalinity is determined as follows:

For  $F1x = 0$  then  $v1 = 14,292\text{ ml}$ , the significance level is  $R^2 = 0,99954$  for standard deviation of  $0,00425$ ; the operational activity coefficient for hydrogen is  $fHop = 0,9630$  and Alkalinity is  $Alk = 14,292 \times 0,095/450$ . Therefore, Alkalinity is given by:  $Alk(AsP) = 3,02 \times 10^{-3}\text{ mol. l}^{-1}$  or  $Alk = 151\text{mg/L CaCO}_3$ .

For this water, theoretical Alkalinity is  $2,324 \times 10^{-3}\text{ moles. L}^{-1}$  or  $116.20\text{ mg/L CaCO}_3$ . Similarly the Acidity of sample AsP is calculated from equation (18) by using the volume of strong base added to the carbonate equivalence point; i.e., volume  $v3$  (ml).

The second apparent dissociation constant for saline waters,  $k''_{2ap}$  is obtained by applying F5BC function and mixed titration in the pH range

$3,00 \leq pHop \leq 9,5$ . Results were submitted to linear regression technique and are shown in Tables 1 and 2, respectively.

**Table 1.** pH values obtained by titration with F5BC function in pH range  $3.00 \leq \text{pHop} \leq 6.35$  for saline water asP1.

Initial data: vo = 450.00 ml; ca = 0,10M HCl; T = 25°C			
Vx (ml)	pHop	Vx (ml)	pHop
-	-	14,6	4,06
-	-	14,8	3,94
-	-	15,0	3,82
6,4	6,35	15,2	3,72
6,6	6,32	15,4	3,64
6,8	6,30	15,6	3,57
7,0	6,27	15,8	3,51
7,2	6,25	16,0	3,46
7,4	6,22	16,2	3,41
7,6	6,20	16,4	3,37
7,8	6,17	16,6	3,33
8,0	6,14	16,8	3,29
8,2	6,12	17,0	3,26
8,4	6,09	17,2	3,23
8,6	6,04	17,4	3,20
8,8	6,02	17,6	3,17
9,0	5,99	17,8	3,14
9,2	5,97	18,0	3,12
9,4	5,94	18,2	3,10



**Table 2.** Parameters results used for determining Alkalinity and apparent dissociation constants of saline water from Pocinhos reservoir or asP sample.

FunCTION/ParAMETERS	SALINE WATER “asP1”	SALINE WATER “ASP2”
F1x	N=24, R <sup>2</sup> =99,95%	N=22, R <sup>2</sup> = 98,56%
Slope D'1	0,0963	0,1011
Activity coefficient fHop	0,963	1,010
Standard deviation,dp	0,00425	
Volume v1 (ml)	14,29	15,75
Alk (mg/LCaCO <sub>3</sub> )	151	166,25
F2x	N=16; R <sup>2</sup> = 99,78%	N=16; R <sup>2</sup> = 99,79%
Volume v2(ml)	0,39	1,21
K <sup>”1</sup> <sub>ap</sub> x 10 <sup>-7</sup>	6,13	6,21
pk <sup>”1</sup> <sub>ap</sub>	5,81	6,23
Medium value: pk <sup>”1</sup> <sub>ap</sub> = 6,02		
F5BC	N=29; R <sup>2</sup> = 98,17%	N=22; R <sup>2</sup> = 98,56%
a5x10 <sup>10</sup>		
dpa x 10 <sup>10</sup>	1,5932	-1,6817
b5x10 <sup>10</sup>	0,0112	0,0109
dpx10 <sup>10</sup>	0,4405	0,4452
Volume v3(ml)	0,0165	0,0171
K <sup>”2ap</sup> x 10 <sup>-10</sup>	3,62	3,78
pk <sup>”2ap</sup>	2,3574	2,2239
Medium value: pk <sup>”</sup> <sub>ap</sub> = 9,64	9,63	9,65

N = number of data; R<sup>2</sup>= significance level; dp = standard deviation, k<sup>”1ap</sup> e k<sup>”2ap</sup> = first and second apparent dissociation constant for saline waters, respectively.

#### 4. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

The errors in the estimation of Alkalinity and Acidity or one of its forms are generally attributed to the following factors: i) The pH reading in the pH meter do not show when the inflexion point is achieved; (ii) Depending on the buffer capacity of the titration endpoint, some small errors in the estimation of the equivalence point under investigation will give rise to severe errors in the measurements of parameters in aqueous phase.

Some external effects in the determination of equivalence points of the carbonate system were analyzed by Loewenthal and Marais (1986) as follows: (a) Increase in ionic strength and temperature of the aqueous solution modify the bicarbonate equivalence point and the carbonate equivalence point. However do not affect the CO<sub>2</sub> equivalence point; (b) Any change in some

carbonic species of the aqueous solution modifies also the Total Carbonate Species Concentration. This variation is negligible for pHe2. However, the pHe1 and pHe3 equivalence points are affected. Consequently, when determining Alkalinity (pHe1 equivalence point) it is convenient to use a closed reactor to avoid changes in CT due to a possible increase in CO<sub>2</sub> and (c) The exchange between CO<sub>2</sub> and environmental air and ionic species in solution affects pHe1 causing a pH depression due to loss of CO<sub>2</sub>. For pHe3 there will be absorption of CO<sub>2</sub> and, hence, pH of the endpoint titration will be depressed. No effect is observed in pHe2.

With regard to this investigation, the precipitation/ dissolution rate of calcium carbonate affects not only pHe1 (if calcium carbonate is in water there will be dissolution and, hence, the pH of the titration endpoint is depressed as well as pHe3) but also the final pHe which is diminished.

Therefore for saline waters and hard waters the pHe1 endpoint will be strongly affected.

The use of F5BC function avoids this inconvenience. As to the estimation of dissociation constants, F5BC function has the advantage to include the influence of several factors such as Residual Liquid Junction Potential in pH electrometric

measurements and electrometric measurement in terms of activity coefficients determination. This function also gives an accurate determination of the volume of strong base added to the equivalence point under investigation although this point is not known.

**Resumo:** Medições de parâmetros expressos em termos de espécies carbônicas tais como Alcalinidade e Acidez de águas Salinas não analisam a influencia de parâmetros externos tais como Concentração de Espécies Carbônicas livre e associada, formação de pares iônicos e Potencial de Residual de Junção Líquida em medições de pH. Este artigo mostra o desenvolvimento da função titulométrica F5BC com base nas titulações desenvolvidas por Gran (1952) para o sistema carbonatado de águas naturais. Para uso prático, amostras de água salina do açude de Pocinhos, PB foram submetidas à titulação e análise de regressão linear. Os resultados mostraram que a função F5BC compreende a determinação das funções tipo Gran F1x e F2x, respectivamente, para a obtenção de Alcalinidade e de Acidez sem conhecer “a priori” o ponto final da titulação. A função F5BC permite também a determinação da Primeira e da Segunda Constante Aparente de Dissociação do sistema carbonatado de águas salinas e de alta força iônica.

**Palavras – chave:** Águas Salinas; Alcalinidade; Constantes de Dissociação.

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