

# Physical Chemistry of Estuarine Waters

I. Physical Properties

II. Carbonate System

III. Speciation of Metals



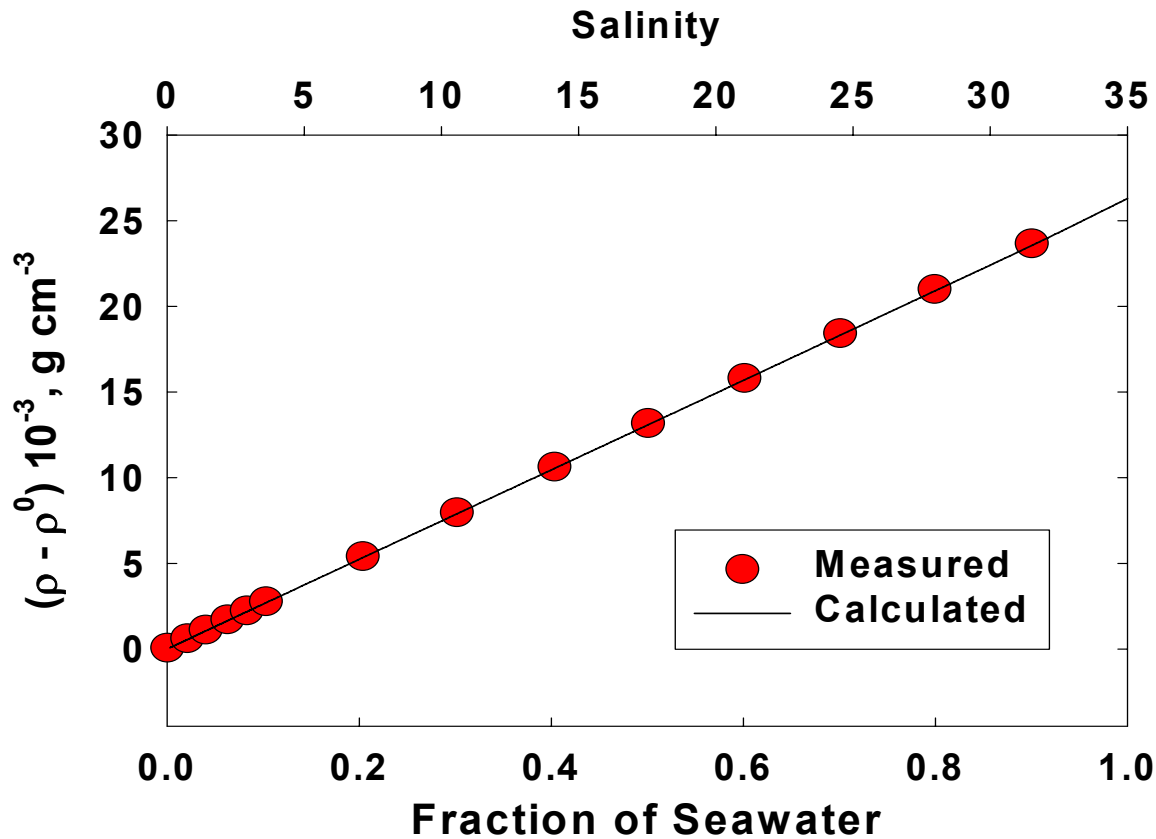
# I. Physical Chemical Properties

All the physical chemical properties of Rivers and Estuarine Waters have the same Physical Chemical Properties of seawater at the same absolute salinity

$S(\text{g/kg}) = S_R + \sum n_i M_i$  where  $n_i$  and  $M_i$  are the moles and MW of species  $i$ .

$S_R = 35.164 \text{ g/kg}$  for seawater when the Practical Salinity is 35.000.

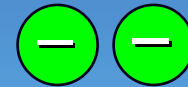
# Density of Estuarine Waters



# Pitzer Equations

$$P = P^0 + \sum \text{Ion-Water} + \sum \text{Ion-Ion}$$

$$\sum \text{Ion-Ion} = \sum \text{M-X} + \sum \text{M-N} + \sum \text{X-Y}$$

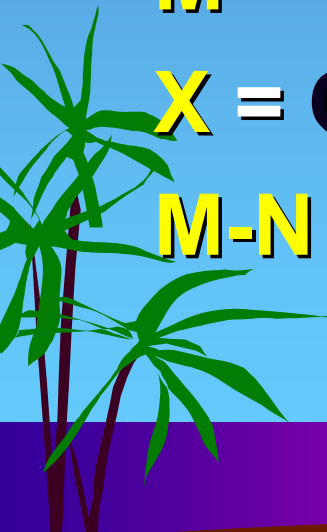


**M** = Na, Mg, Ca, K, Sr

**X** = Cl, SO<sub>4</sub>, HCO<sub>3</sub>, Br, CO<sub>3</sub>, B(OH)<sub>4</sub>, F

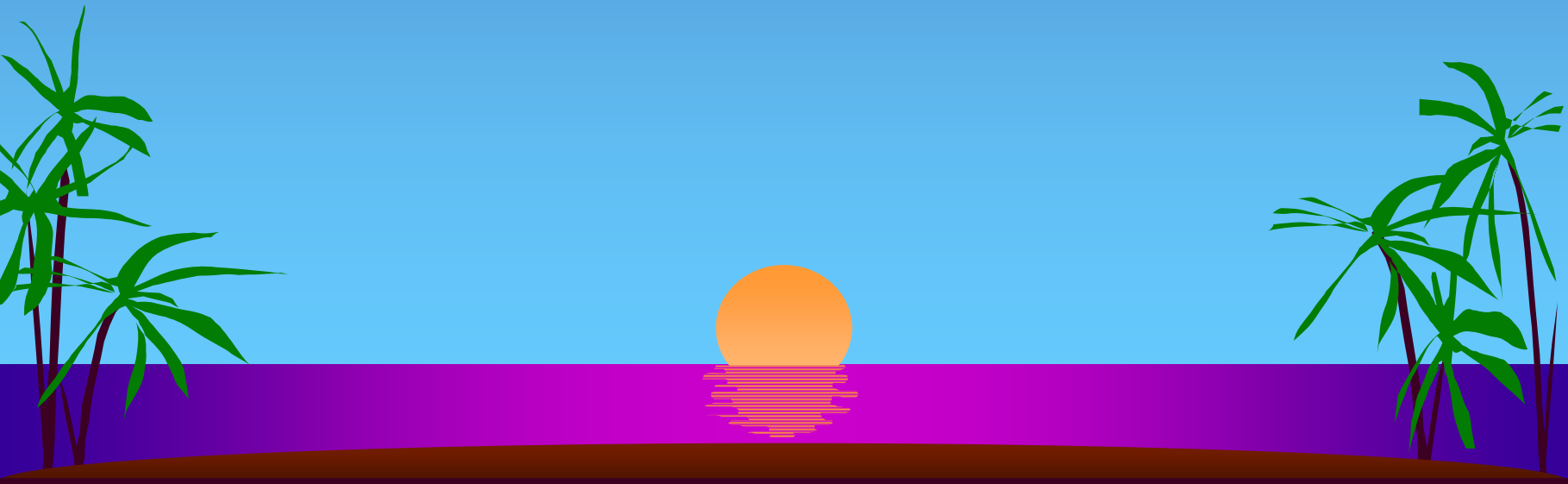
**M-N** (Na-Mg)

**X-Y** (Cl-SO<sub>4</sub>)

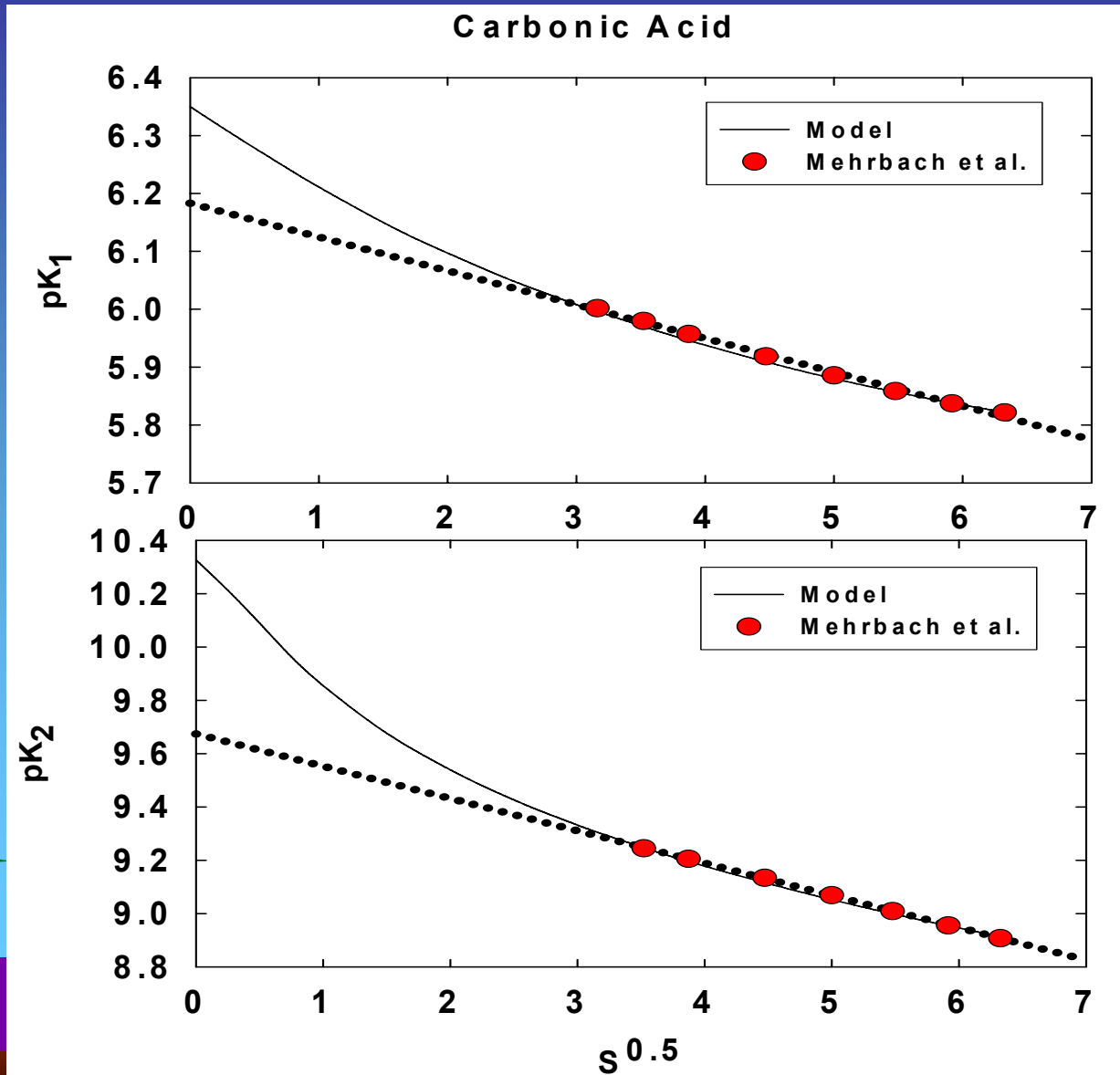


## II. Carbonate System

Measurements are presently available for the  $pK_1$  and  $pK_2$  for Carbonic Acid from  $S = 0$  to 50 and  $t = 0$  to  $50^\circ\text{C}$

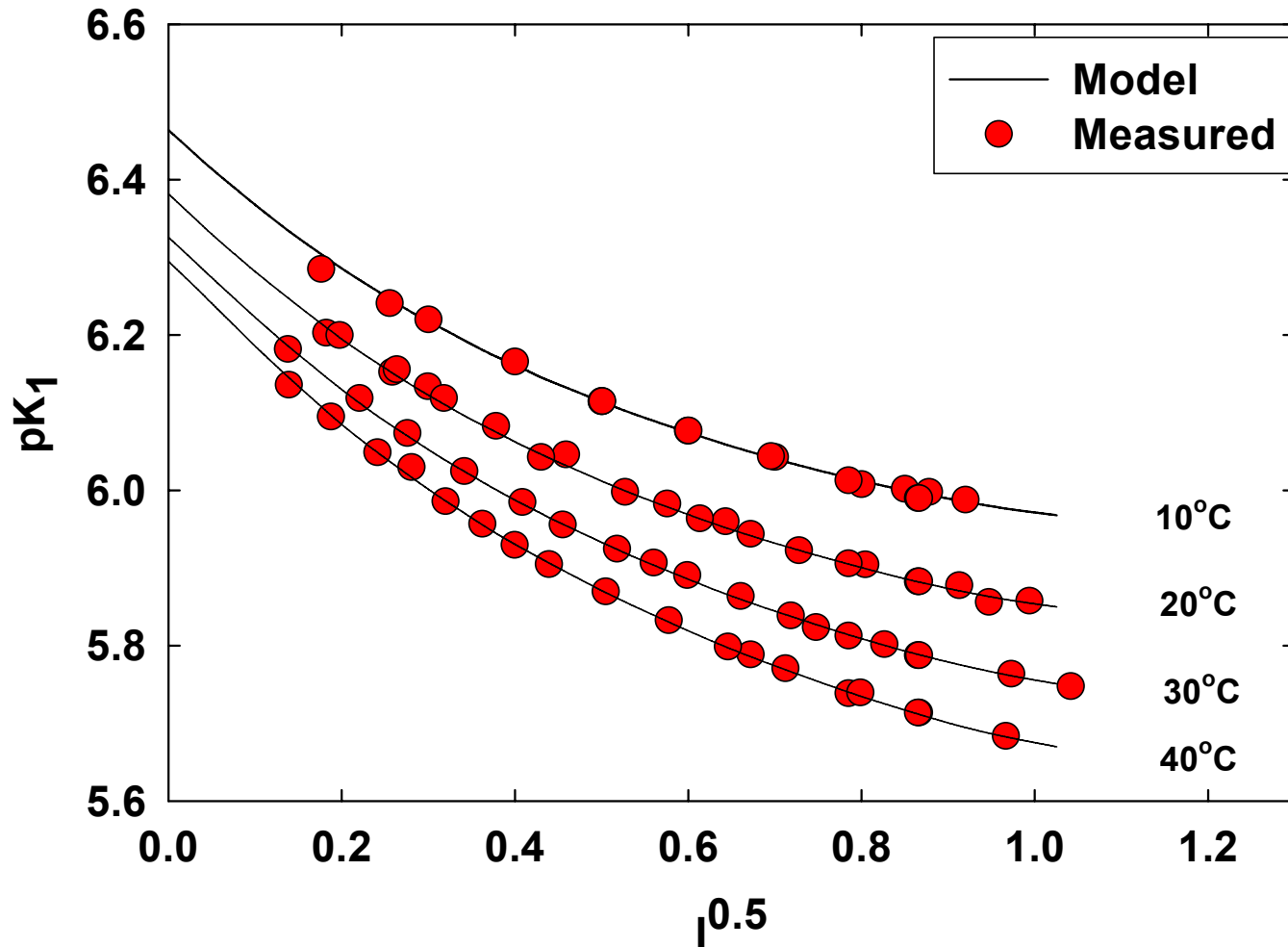


# Modeling The CO<sub>2</sub> System

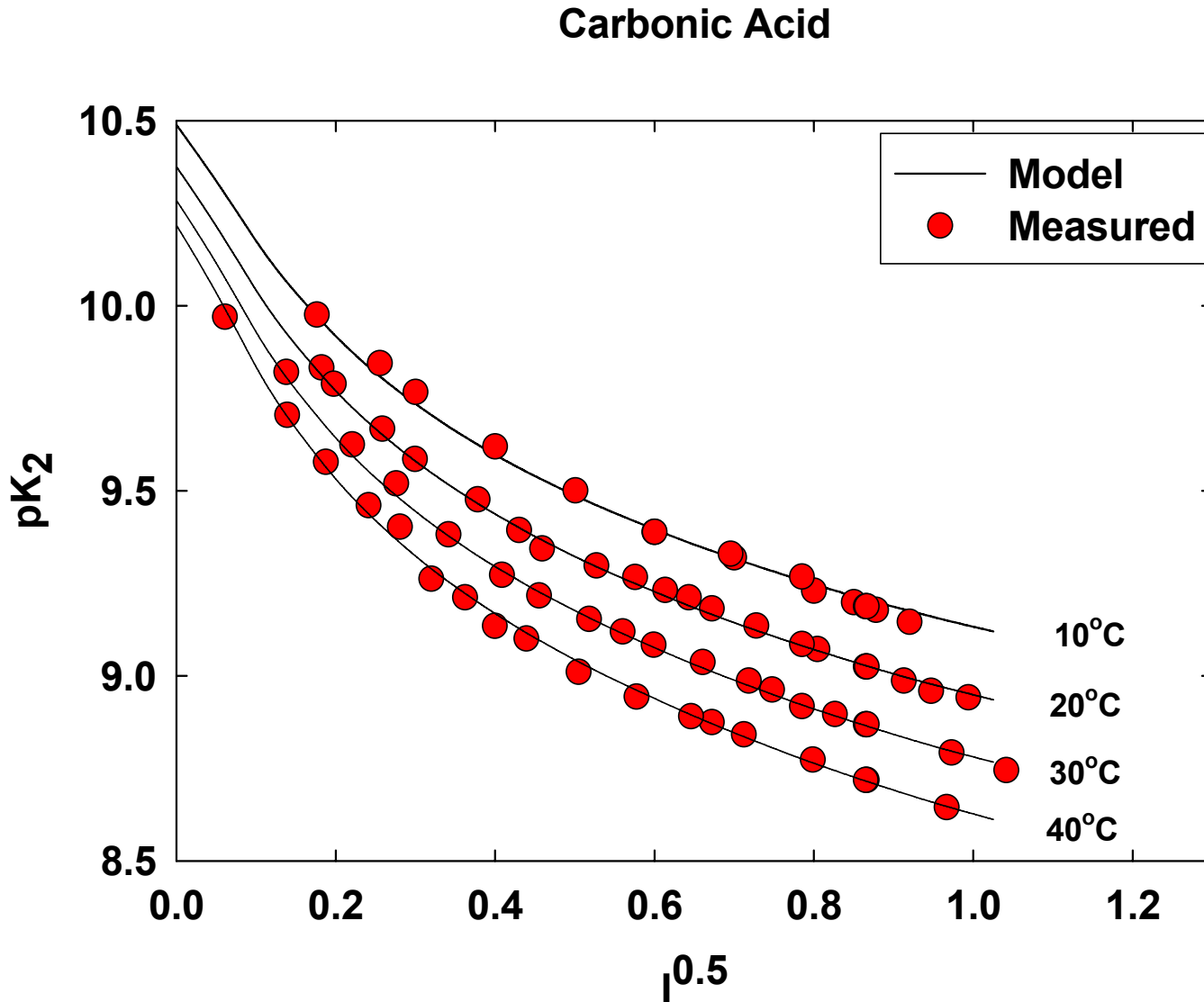


# New Measurements

## Carbonic Acid



# New Measurements





# The New CO<sub>2</sub>sys Program has these New Constants as Option

[http://cdiac.ornl.gov/ftp/co2sys/  
co2sys\\_xls\\_program/](http://cdiac.ornl.gov/ftp/co2sys/co2sys_xls_program/)



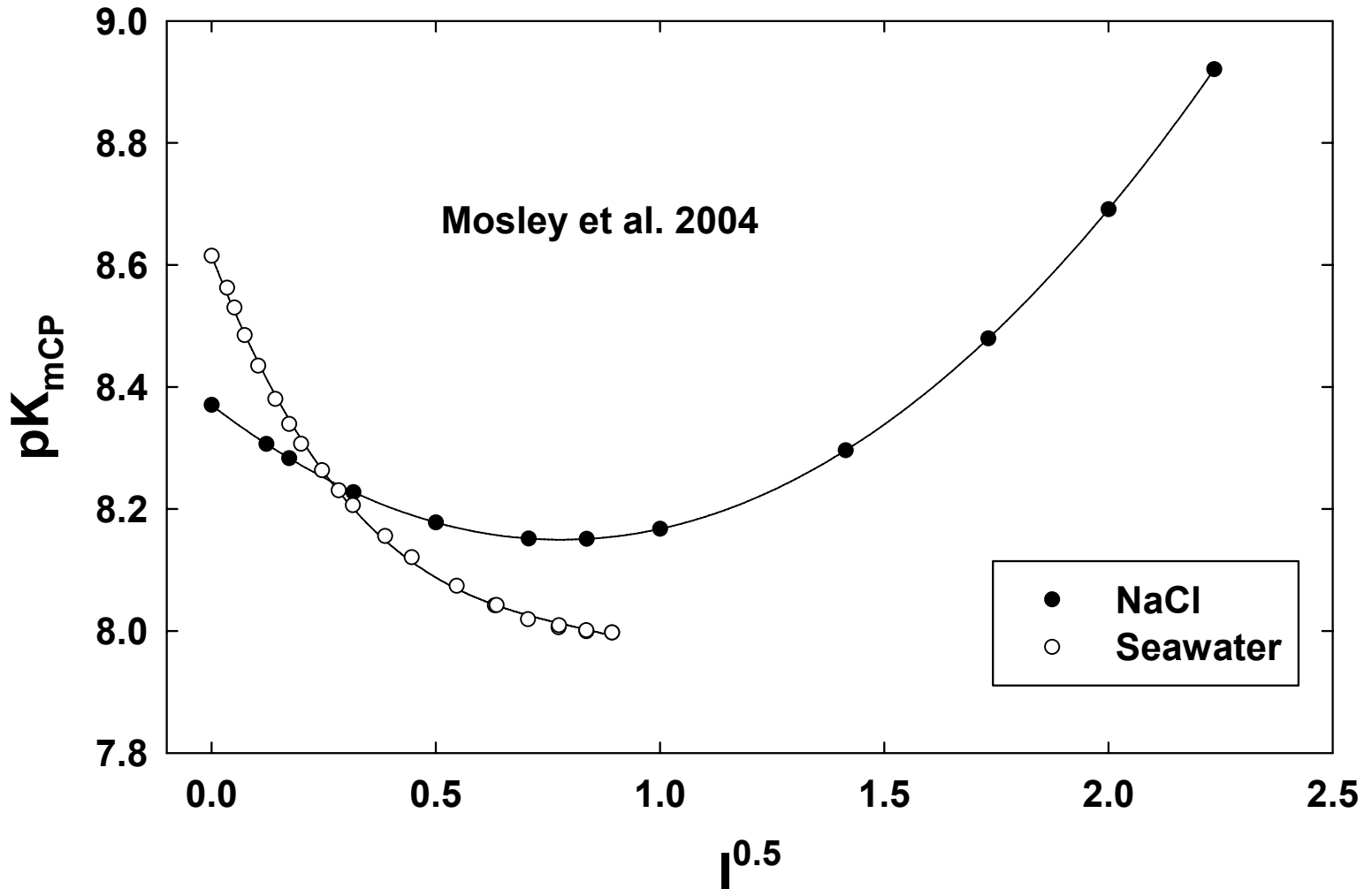
# Measurements of CO<sub>2</sub> Parameters

pCO<sub>2</sub>, TA and TCO<sub>2</sub> same methods  
Used for Seawater

Spectroscopic pH Measurements  
have some problems

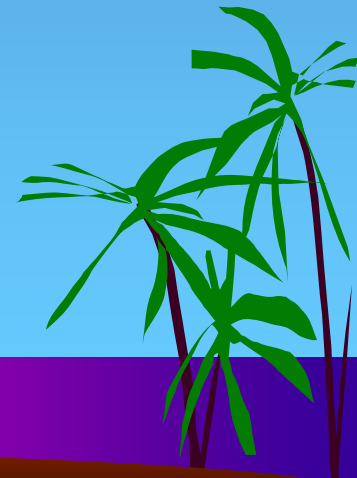


# NaCl compared to diluted seawater



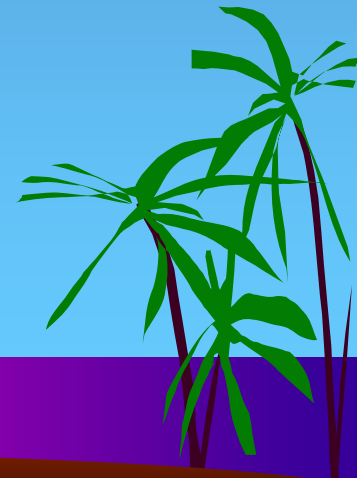
# $pK_{mCp}$ in Various Media

Author	Media	Value
Clayton & Byrne (1993)	SW	8.112
Mosley et al. (2004)	SW	8.000



# $pK_{Tb}$ in Various Media

Author	Media	Value
Zhang & Byrne (1996)	SW	8.529
Mosley et al. (2004)	SW	8.534



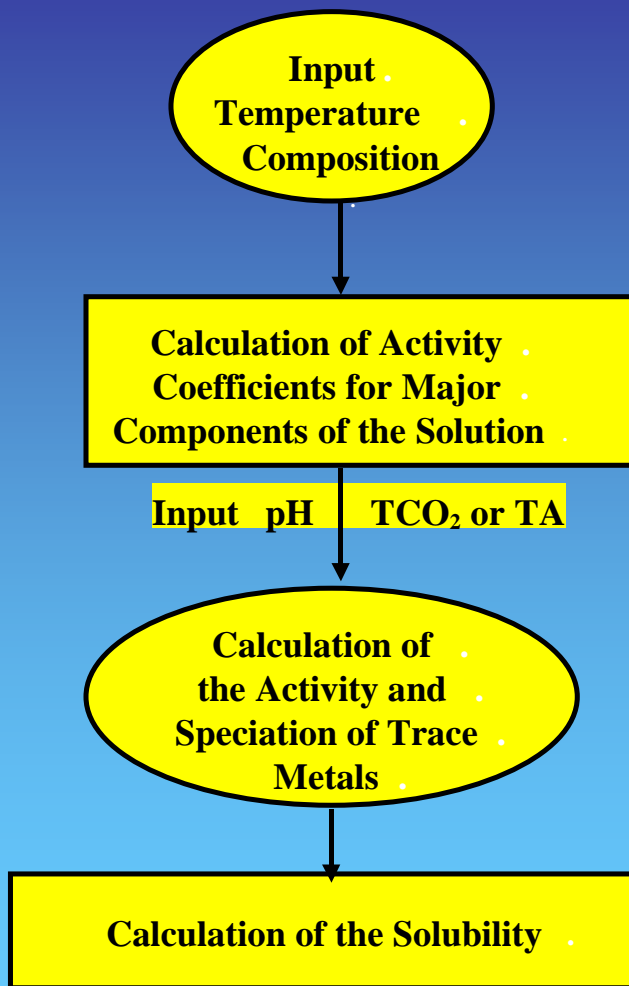
# II. Speciation of Metals

Modeling Ionic Interactions

Some Results for Cu(II), Hg(II)  
and Al(III) with Cl<sup>-</sup> and OH<sup>-</sup>



# Ionic Interaction Model



Instructions

1 - Enter the Temperature

----->

Temperature(oC)

50.00

2 - Enter Salinity

----->

Salinity

50.000

OR Molalities  
(Delete Salinity Value)

----->

Molalities

Sr 1.37E-04

Na 0.70544428

K 0.01535131

Mg 0.07944672

Ca 0.01546713

Cl 0.82107401

SO<sub>4</sub> 0.04247406

CO<sub>3</sub> 0.00028955

HCO<sub>3</sub> 0.00279545

Br 0.00126348

F 1.00E-04

B(OH)<sub>4</sub> 1.26E-04

3 - Select  $\gamma$  Level  
(1, 2, or 3)  
(See Comment)

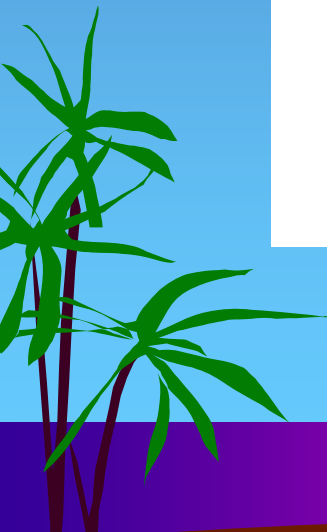
$\gamma$  level 3



Cations	Molality	Gamma noT	Gamma HOT	Gamma UST
<u>Sr</u>	0.00014	0.17883	0.19607	0.16297
<u>Na</u>	0.70544	0.62616	0.63333	0.62013
<u>K</u>	0.01535	0.57807	0.57282	0.56088
<u>Mg</u>	0.07945	0.19016	0.20853	0.17333
<u>Ca</u>	0.01547	0.18767	0.20153	0.16751
H		0.35341	0.36986	0.36216
Li		0.70255	0.70255	0.70750
Rb		0.56155	0.56155	0.56551
Cs		0.52981	0.50482	0.50838
NH4		0.59090	0.59090	0.59507
Ba		0.14778	0.16132	0.13409
Mn		0.16055	0.17844	0.14900
Fe		0.16423	0.16423	0.16891
Co		0.16580	0.16580	0.17052
Ni		0.17053	0.17053	0.17539
Cu		0.13782	0.13782	0.14174
Zn		0.14713	0.14713	0.15132
UO2		0.20008	0.20008	0.20578
Be		0.04587	0.04587	0.04718
Cd		0.05618	0.05618	0.05778
Pb		0.01498	0.01498	0.01541

Anions	Molality	Gamma noT	Gamma HOT	Gamma UST	Free Fraction (%)
<u>Cl</u>	0.82107	0.68436	0.68787	0.68402	100.00%
<u>SO4</u>	0.04247	0.09606	0.10705	0.08628	100.00%
<u>CO3</u>	0.00029	0.03558	0.03297	0.02657	38.95%
<u>HCO3</u>	0.00280	0.54586	0.57073	0.56754	100.00%
<u>Br</u>	0.00126	0.72121	0.72120	0.71716	
<u>F</u>	0.00010	0.23416	0.23836	0.23702	45.15%
<u>B(OH)4</u>	0.00013	0.36620	0.32764	0.32580	
HSO4		0.61656	0.60837	0.60497	
HS		0.67795	0.67795	0.67416	
OH		0.20945	0.19271	0.19163	35.73%
I		0.77235	0.77235	0.76803	
ClO3		0.63646	0.63646	0.63290	
ClO4		0.71162	0.71162	0.70764	
BrO3		0.58107	0.58107	0.57782	
CNS		0.74794	0.74794	0.74376	
NO2		0.60669	0.60669	0.60330	
NO3		0.60225	0.61609	0.61264	
H2PO4		0.42066	0.48776	0.48503	
HPO4		0.05031	0.04227	0.03407	
PO4		0.00016	0.00007	0.00002	

Neutral	Molality	Gamma	Acid	pK*1	pK*2	pK*3
<u>NH3</u>		1.02120	CO2	1.77	5.53	8.40
<u>B(OH)3</u>		1.01125	H2S	6.02	N/A	N/A
<u>H3PO4</u>		1.12253	H3PO4	1.47	5.59	8.21
<u>H2S</u>		1.16661	NH4	8.33	N/A	N/A
<u>SO2</u>		1.05489	H2SO4	1.33	N/A	N/A
<u>CO2</u>		1.16621	H2O	12.10	N/A	N/A
<u>HF</u>		1.01564	HF	2.57	N/A	N/A
			H2SO3	1.53	5.81	N/A
			B(OH)3	8.15	N/A	N/A
			HAc	4.04	N/A	N/A
			Calcite	6.28	N/A	N/A
			Aragonite	6.11	N/A	N/A
			H3AsO4	1.62	5.31	8.11



# Speciation of Mono and Divalent Metals

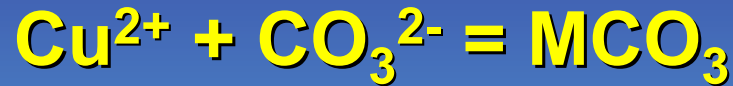
Cu(II)

Ion Pair	log K	Gamma	log K*	Fraction(tr)
<u>Cu</u>				5.00%
<u>CuOH</u>	5.94	0.62942	4.57	6.65%
<u>Cu(OH)2</u>	11.21	1.99638	8.63	2.68%
<u>CuHCO3</u>	1.82	1.21399	0.64	0.04%
<u>CuCO3</u>	7.12	1.32601	4.58	75.09%
<u>Cu(CO3)2</u>	10.41	0.23602	7.04	8.70%
<u>CuHS</u>	8.70	0.57726	7.92	0.00%
<u>Cu(HS)2</u>	14.90	0.78309	13.82	0.00%
<u>CuSO4</u>	2.61	0.57726	0.93	1.82%

# Speciation of Trivalent Metals

	Ion Pair	log K	Gamma	log K*	Fraction(tr)
<i>Al</i>	<i>Al</i>				4.05%
	<i>AlOH</i>	7.61	0.04219	5.20	22.78%
	<i>Al(OH)2</i>	13.93	0.45322	9.77	30.33%
	<i>Al(OH)3</i>	18.79	1.00000	13.57	6.81%
	<i>Al(OH)4</i>	21.29	0.45322	15.70	0.03%
	<i>AlCO3</i>	8.43	0.45322	4.13	21.99%
	<i>AlF</i>	7.01	0.04219	4.69	9.05%
	<i>Al(F)2</i>	12.73	0.45322	8.76	4.73%
	<i>Al(F)3</i>	16.71	1.00000	11.77	0.22%
	<i>Al(F)4</i>	19.67	0.45322	14.45	0.00%
	<i>Al(F)5</i>	20.73	0.04219	15.91	0.00%
	<i>Al(F)6</i>	20.46	0.00081	16.74	0.00%

# Calculation of Speciation



$$K^*_{\text{CuCO}_3} = K_{\text{CuCO}_3} \{ \gamma_{\text{Cu}} \gamma_{\text{CO}_3} / \gamma_{\text{MCO}_3} \}$$

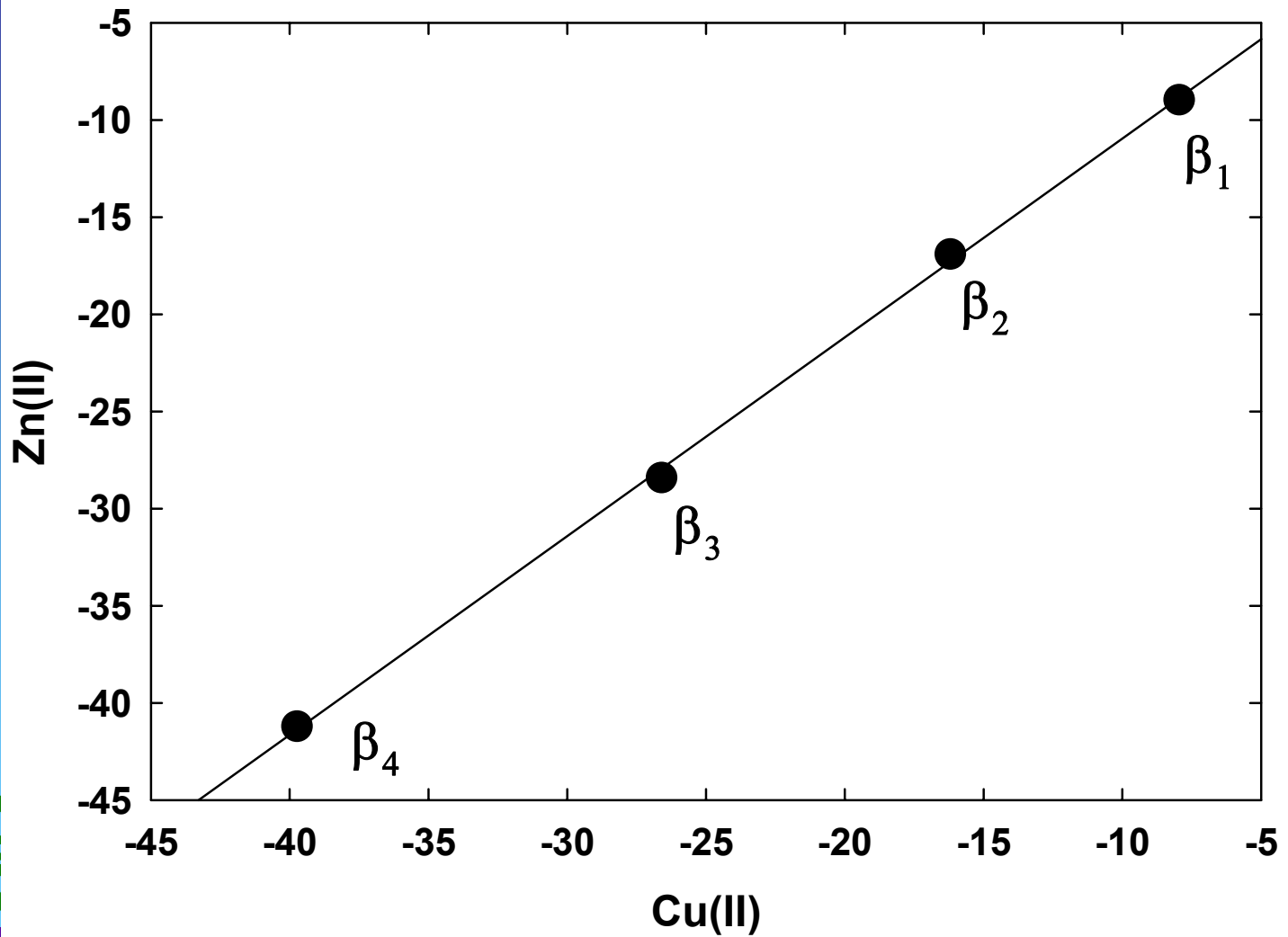
$\gamma_{\text{M}}$  = activity coefficient of  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$

$\gamma_{\text{CO}_3}$  = activity coefficient of  $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$

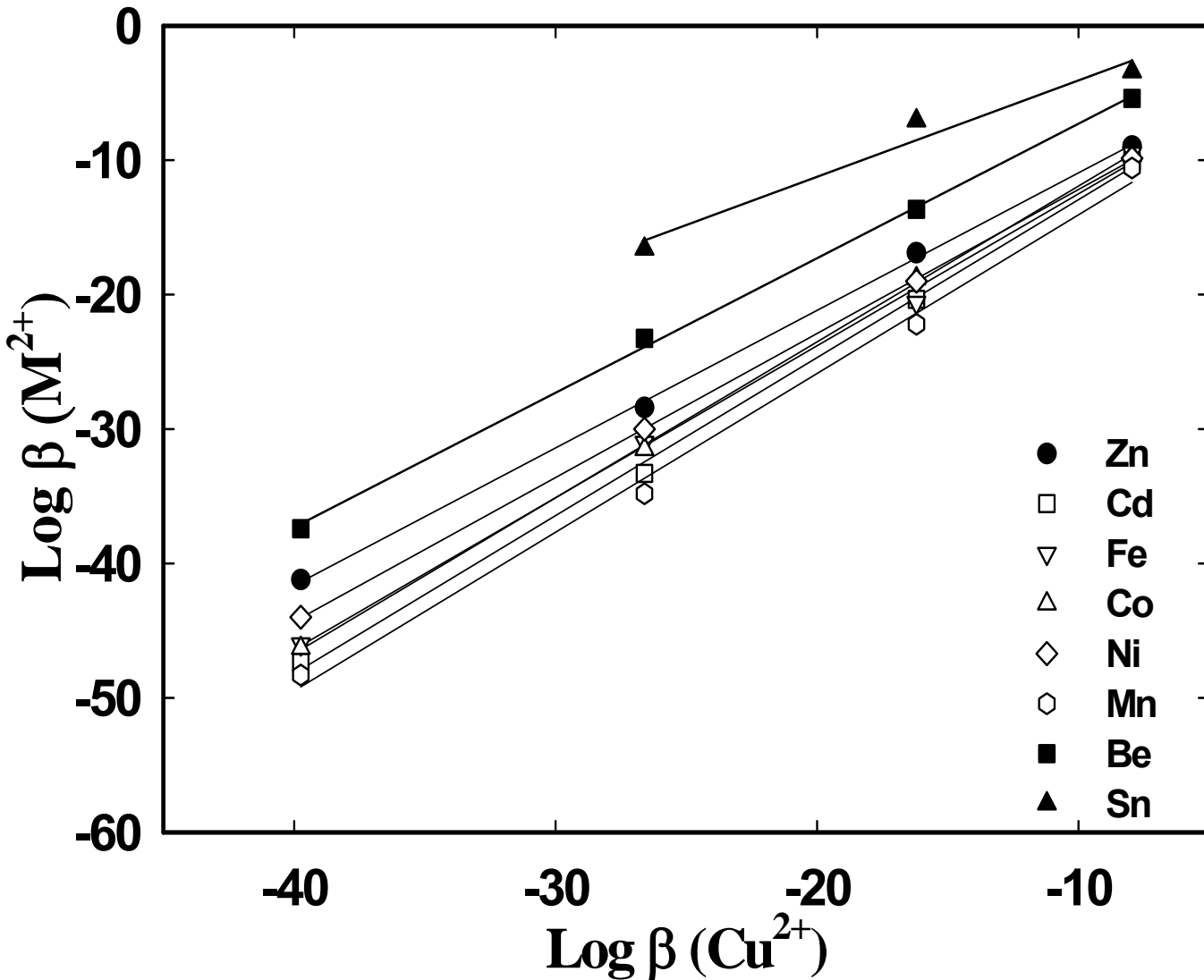
$\gamma_{\text{MCO}_3}$  = **activity coefficient of  $\text{CuCO}_3$**



# Hydrolysis Constants

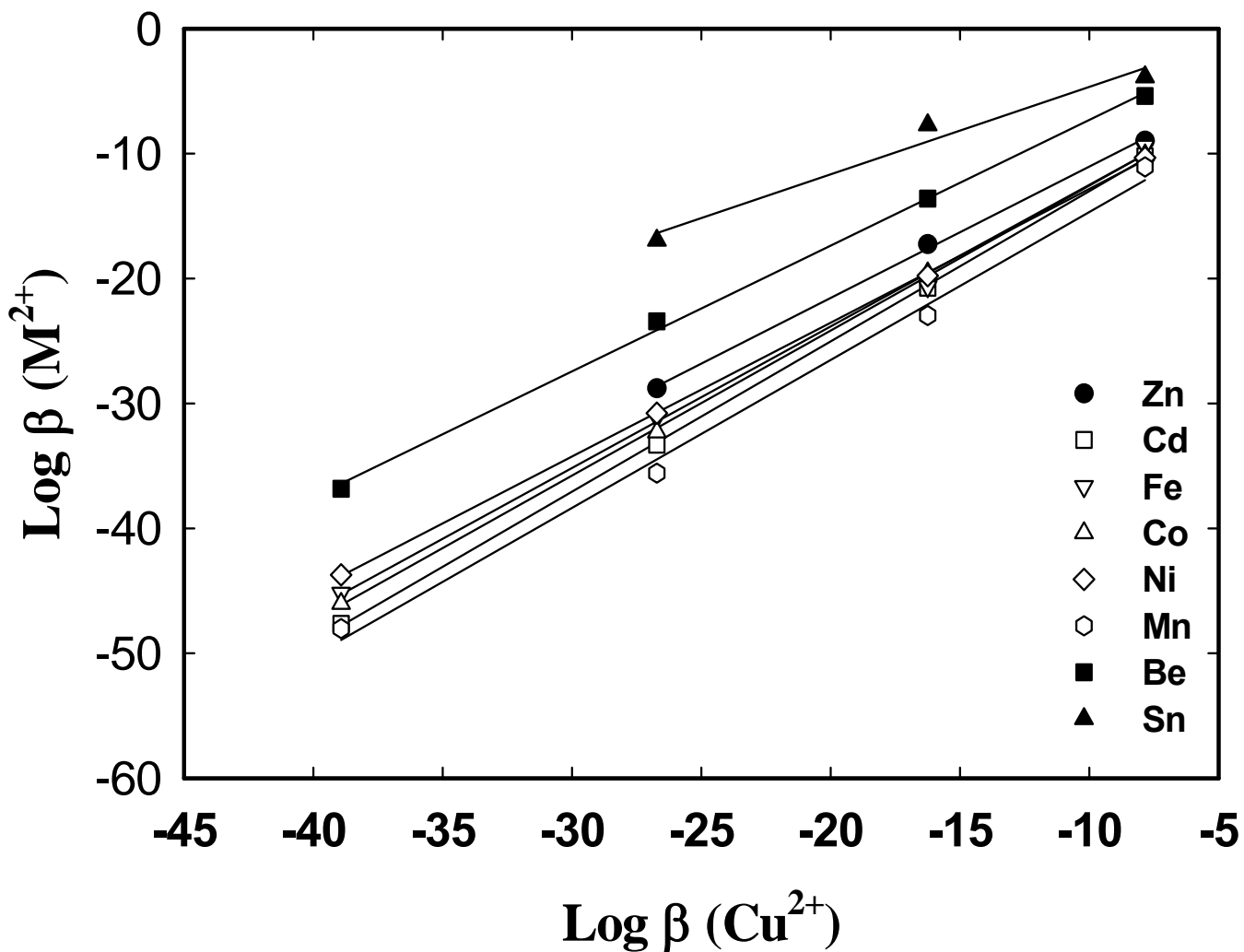


# Hydrolysis Constants I = 0 m

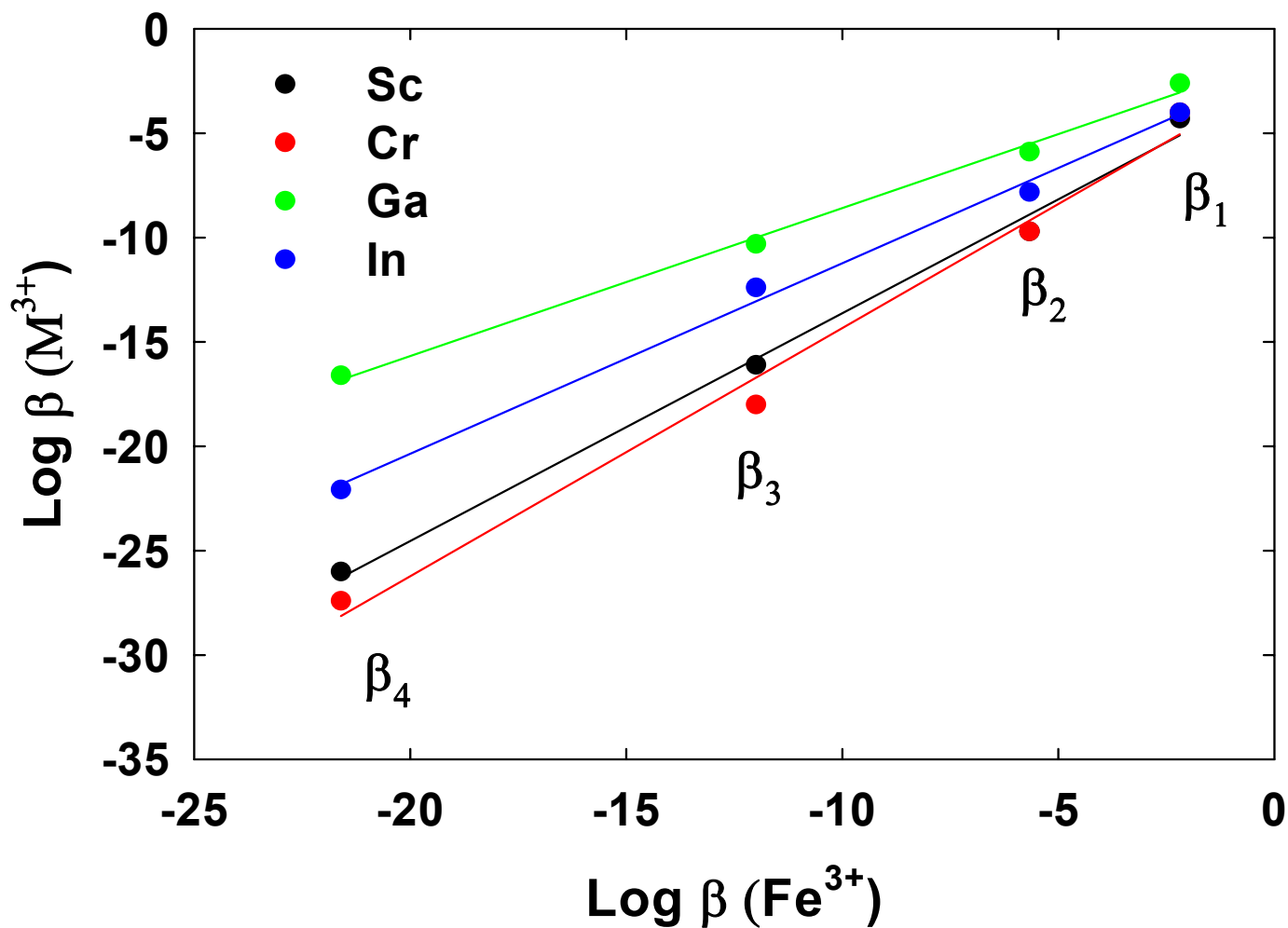




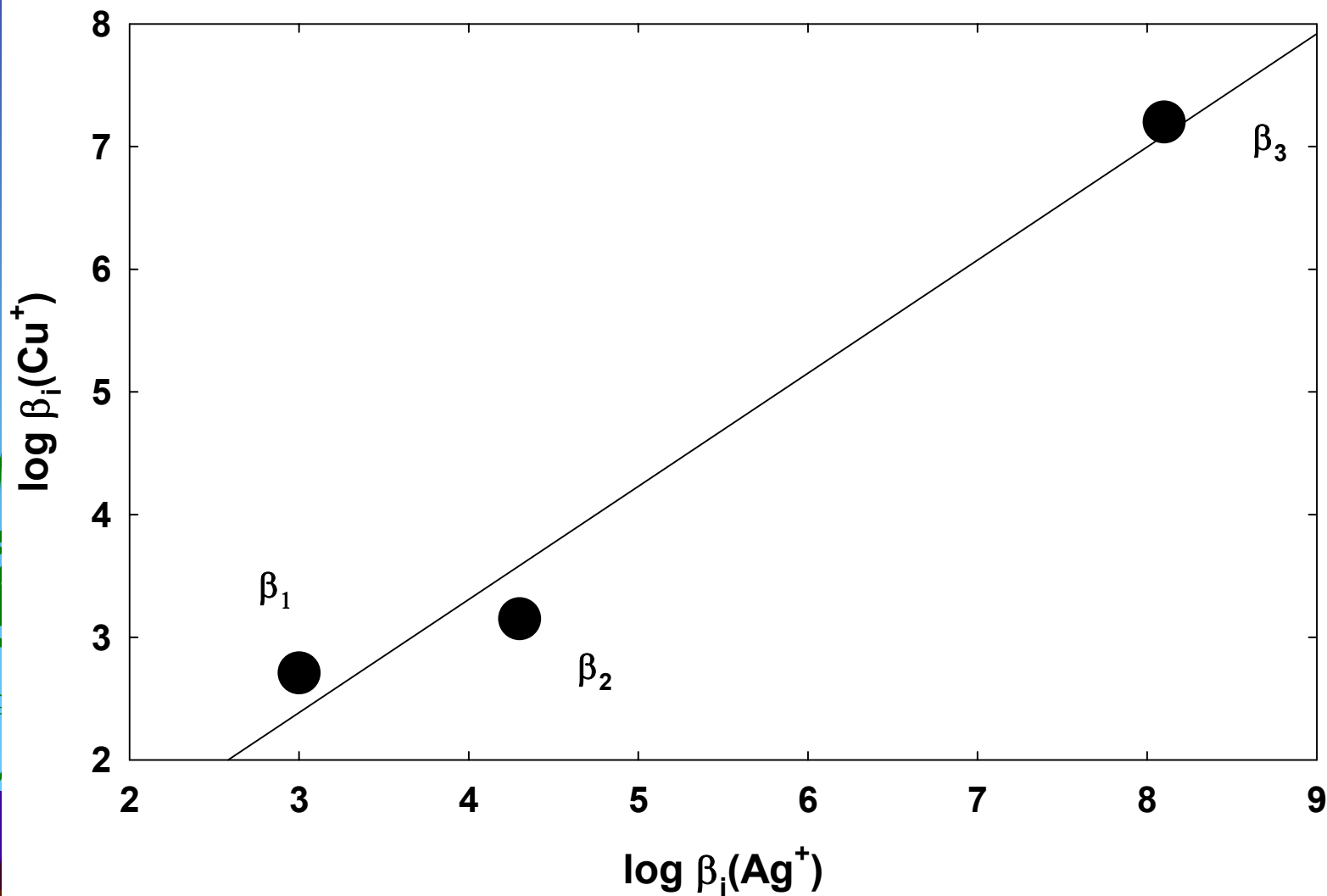
# Hydrolysis Constants I = 3 m



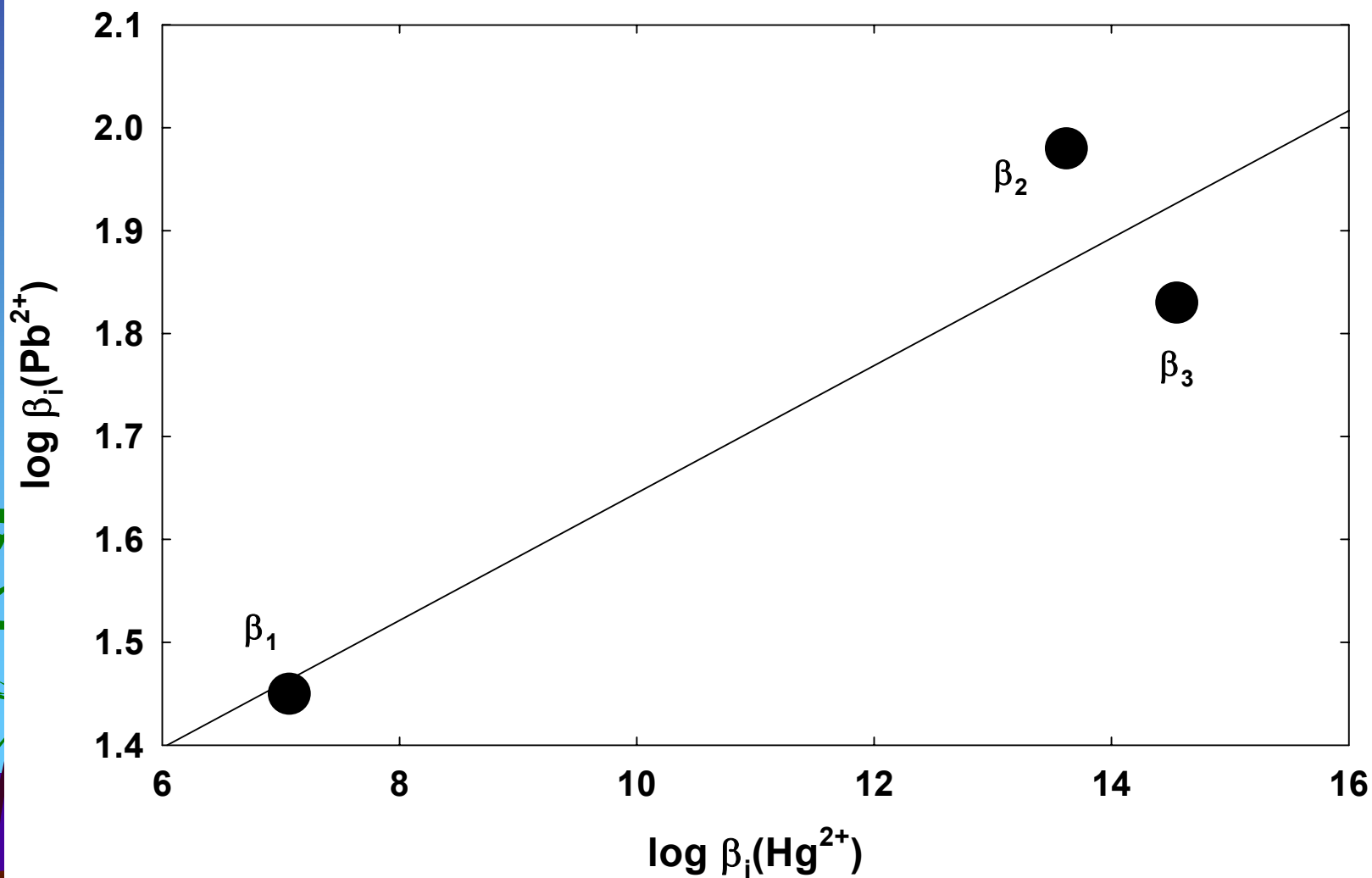
# Hydrolysis Constants $I = 0$ m



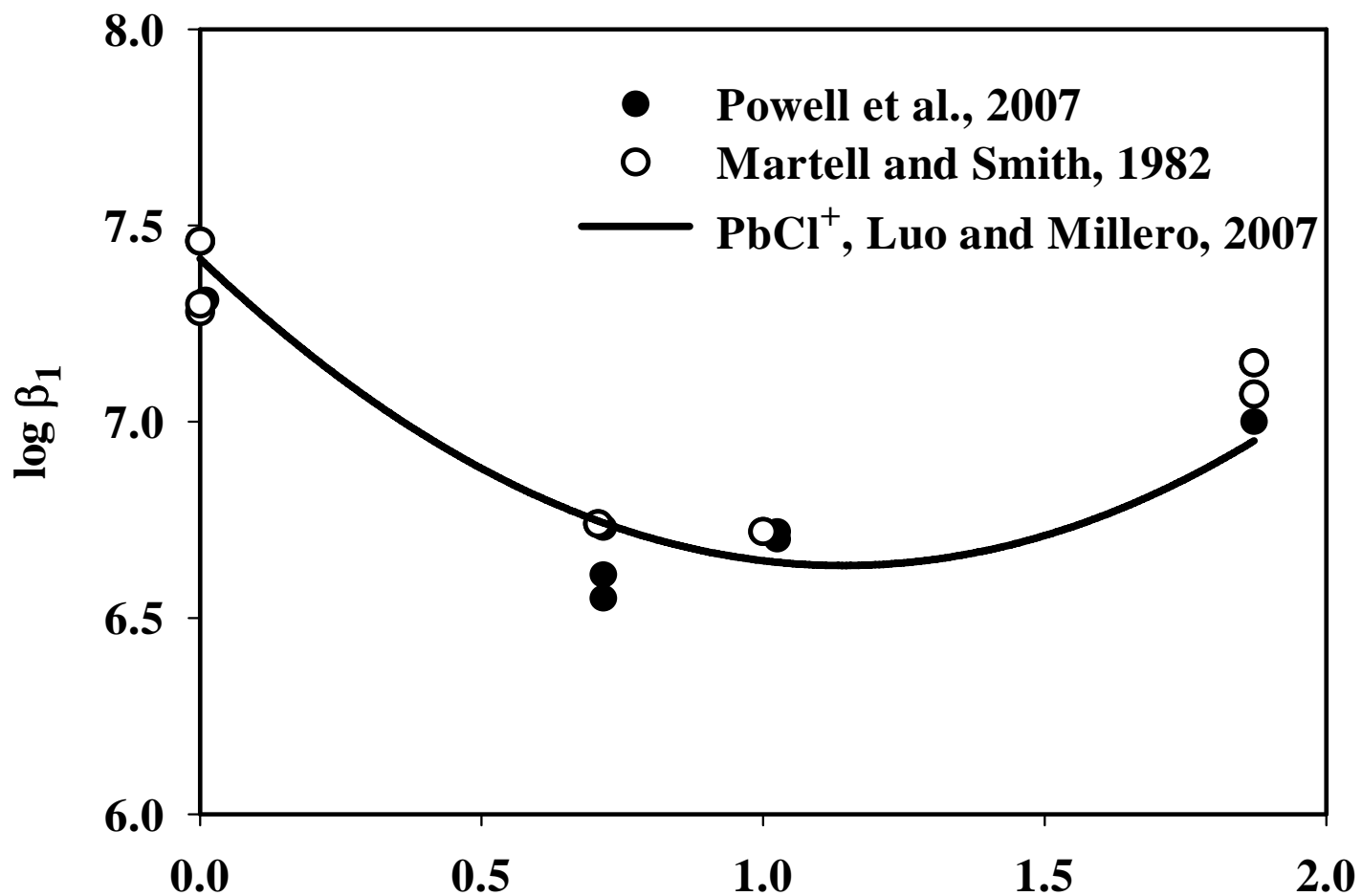
# Chloride Constants for Ag(I) and Cu(I)



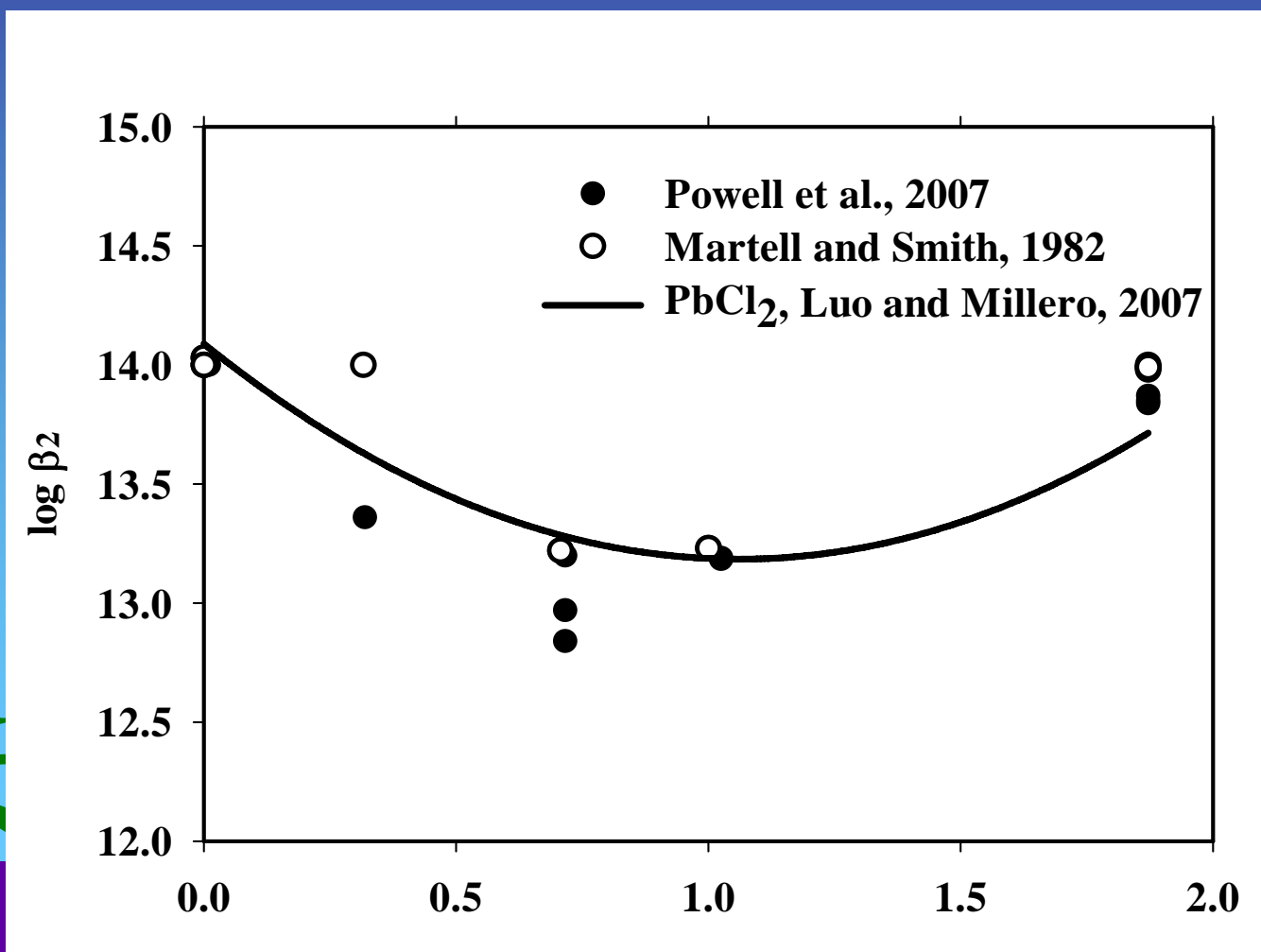
# Chloride Constants for Hg(II) and Pb(II)



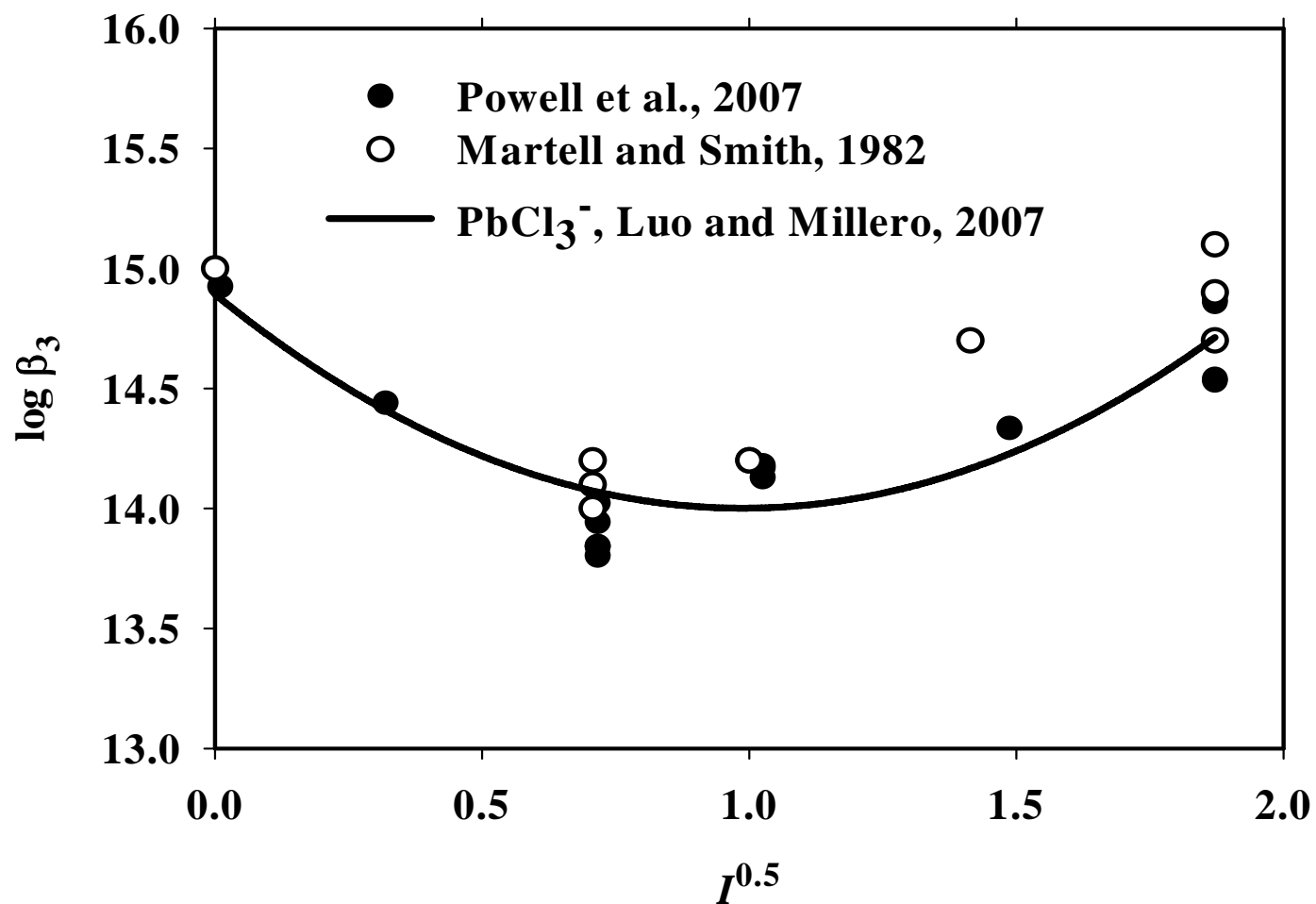
# Chloride Constants for Hg(II) and Pb(II)



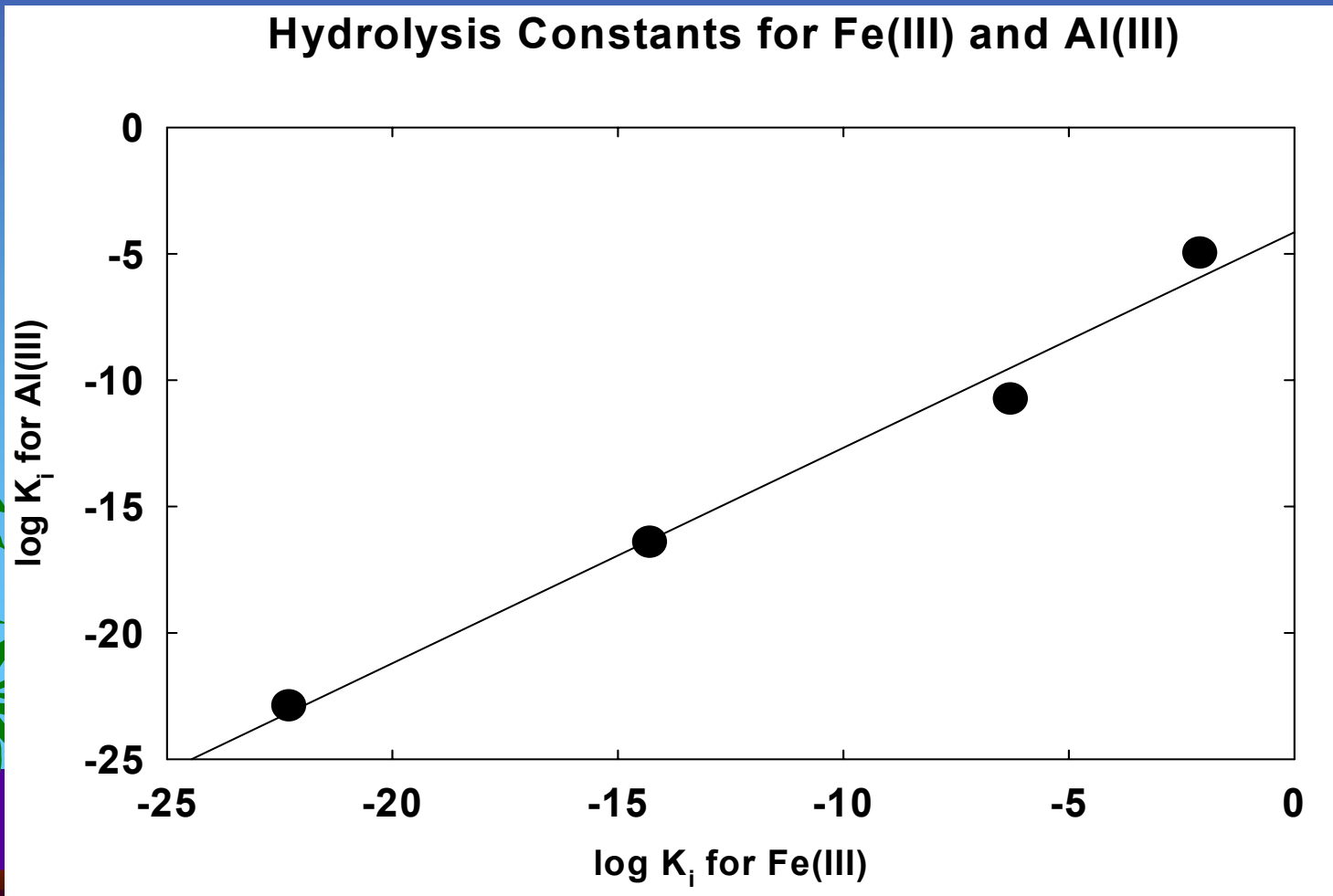
# Chloride Constants for Hg(II) and Pb(II)



# Chloride Constants for Hg(II) and Pb(II)

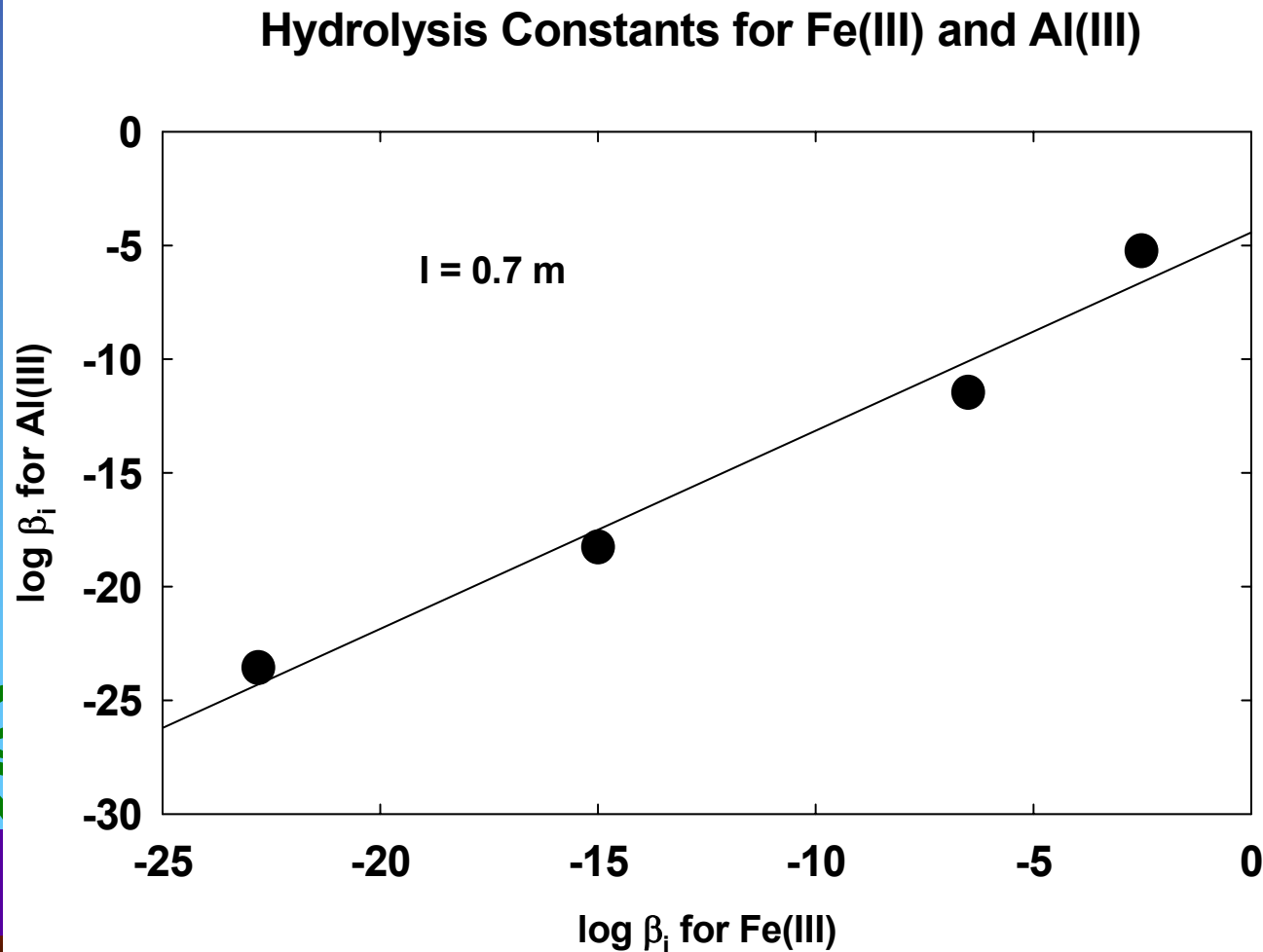


# Hydrolysis of Al(III) and Fe(III)

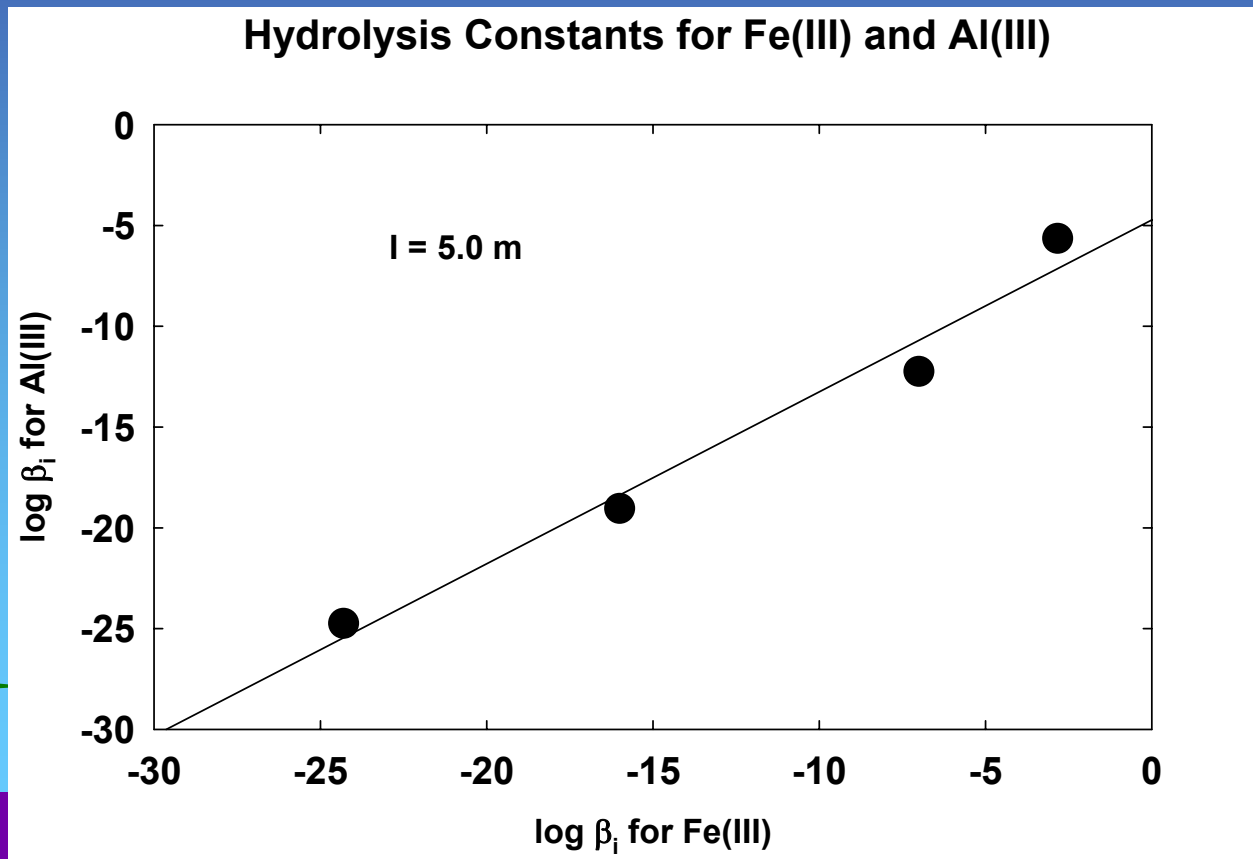




# Hydrolysis of Al(III) and Fe(III)

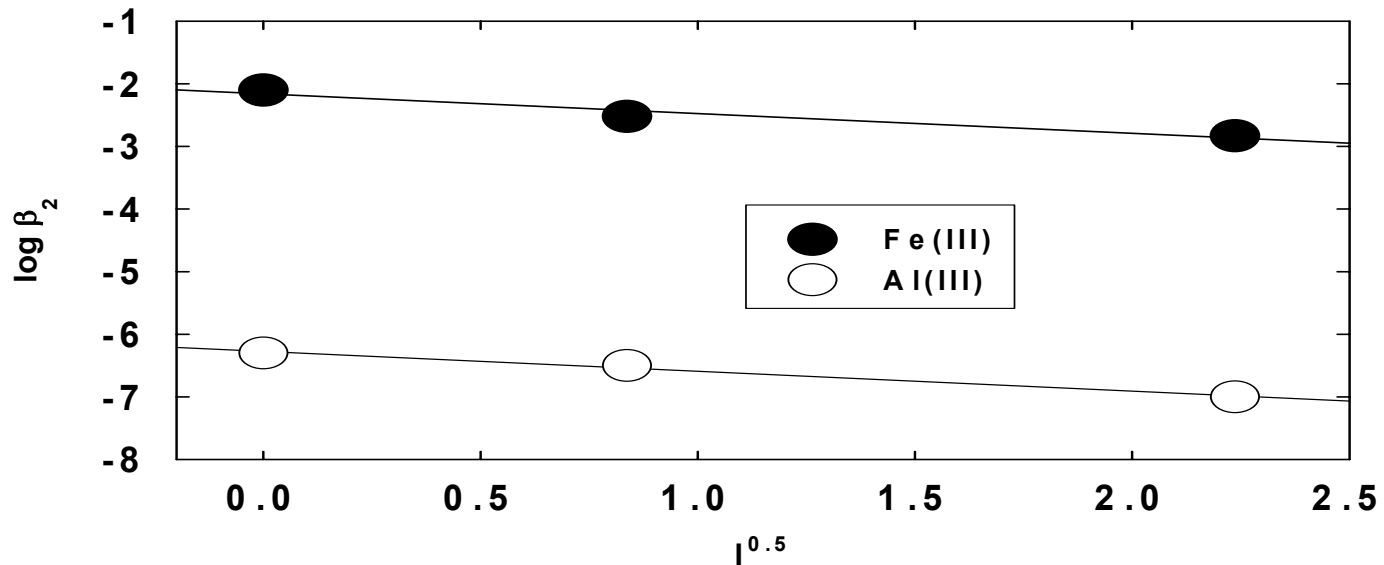
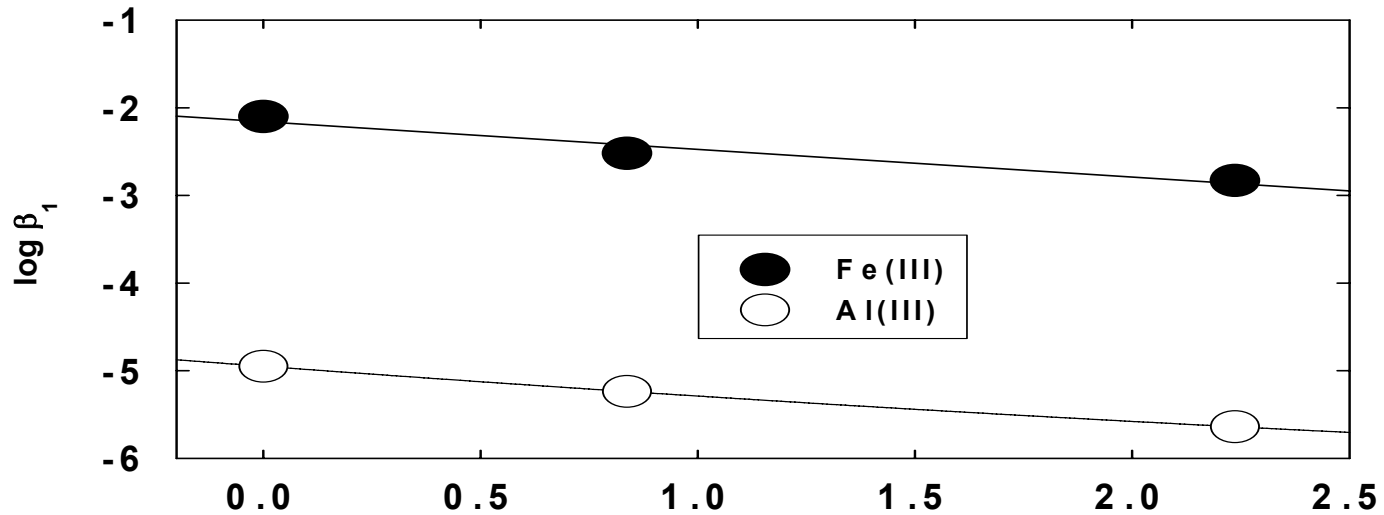


# Hydrolysis of Al(III) and Fe(III)

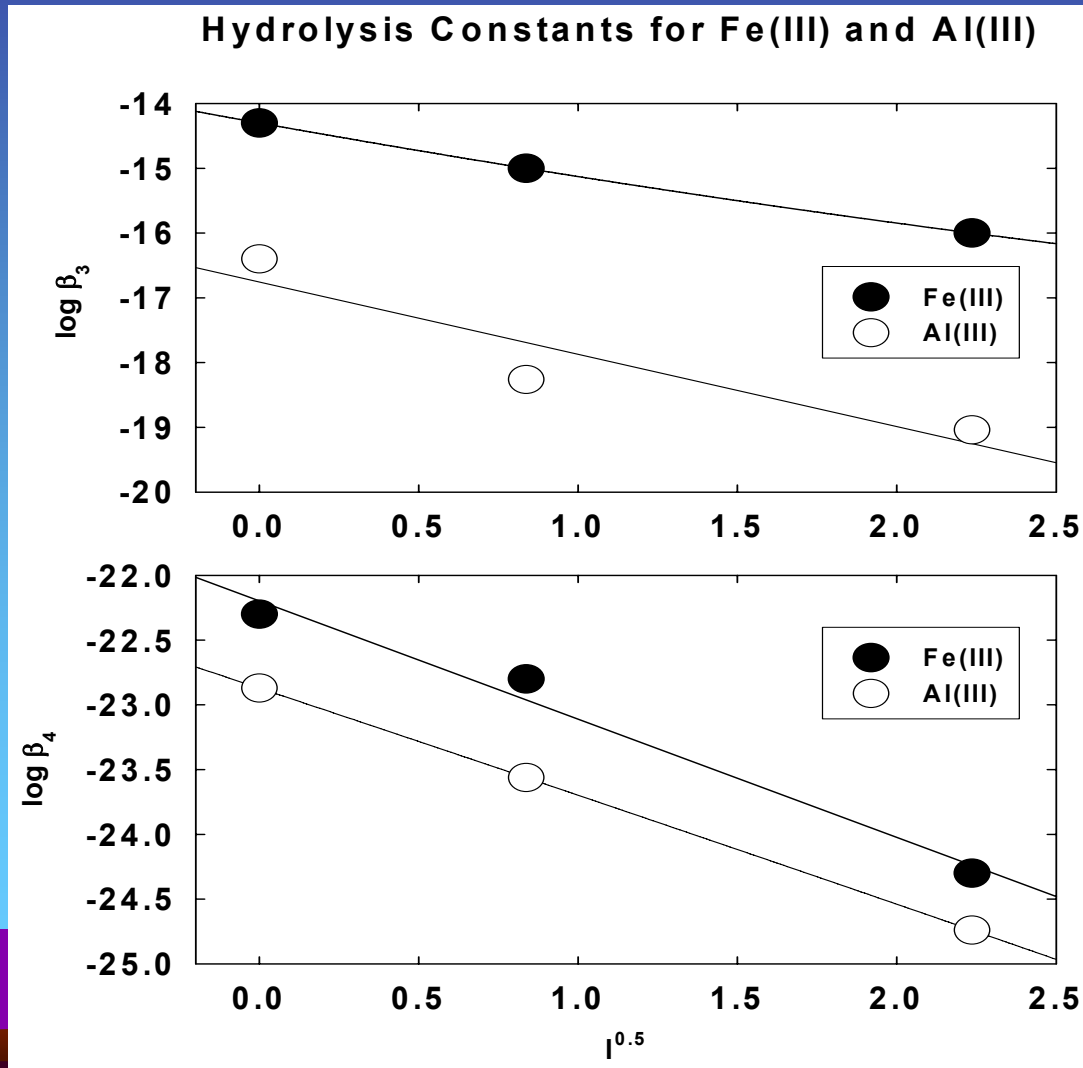


# Hydrolysis of Al(III) and Fe(III)

Hydrolysis Constants for Fe(III) and Al(III)

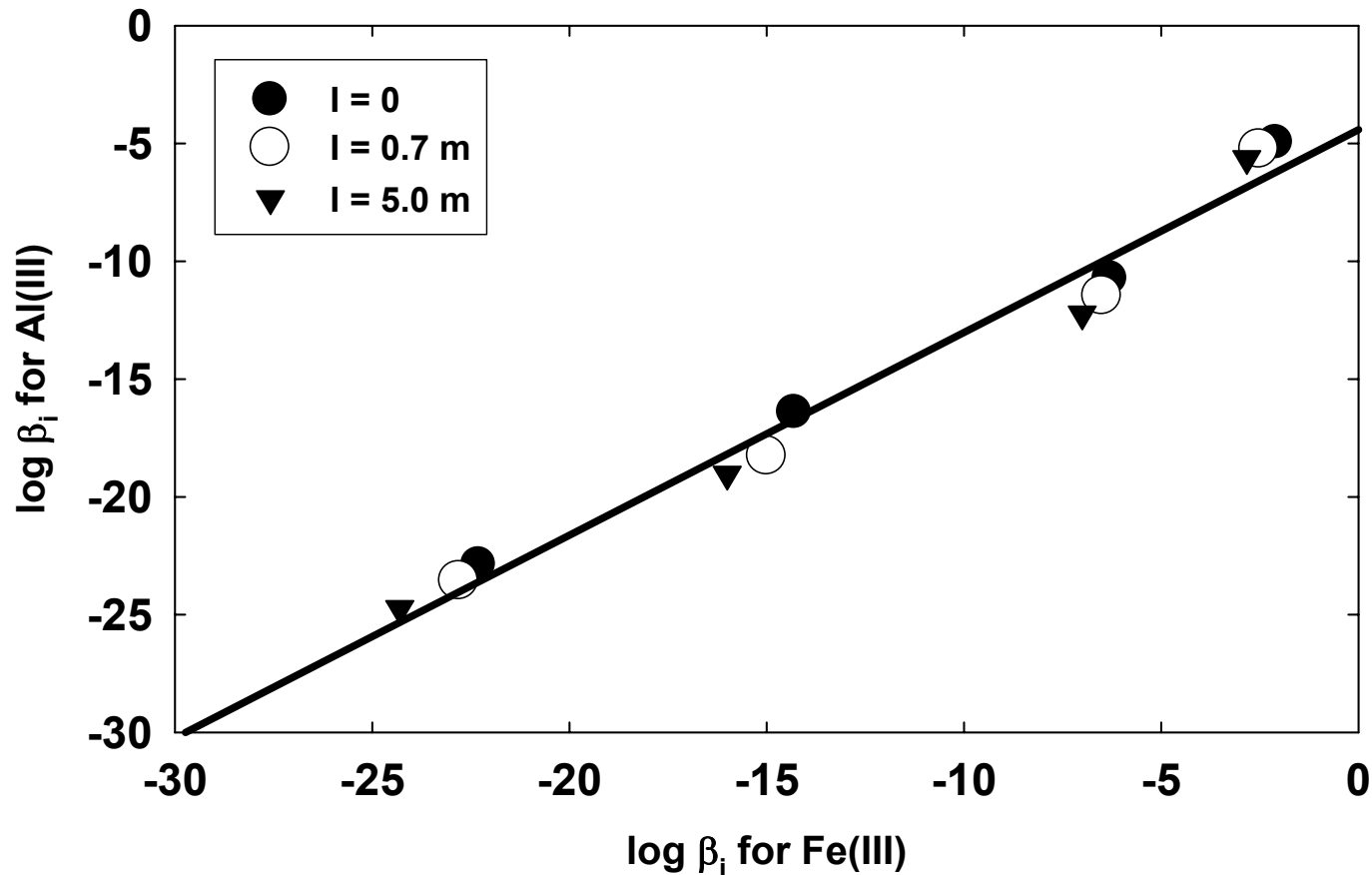


# Hydrolysis of Al(III) and Fe(III)

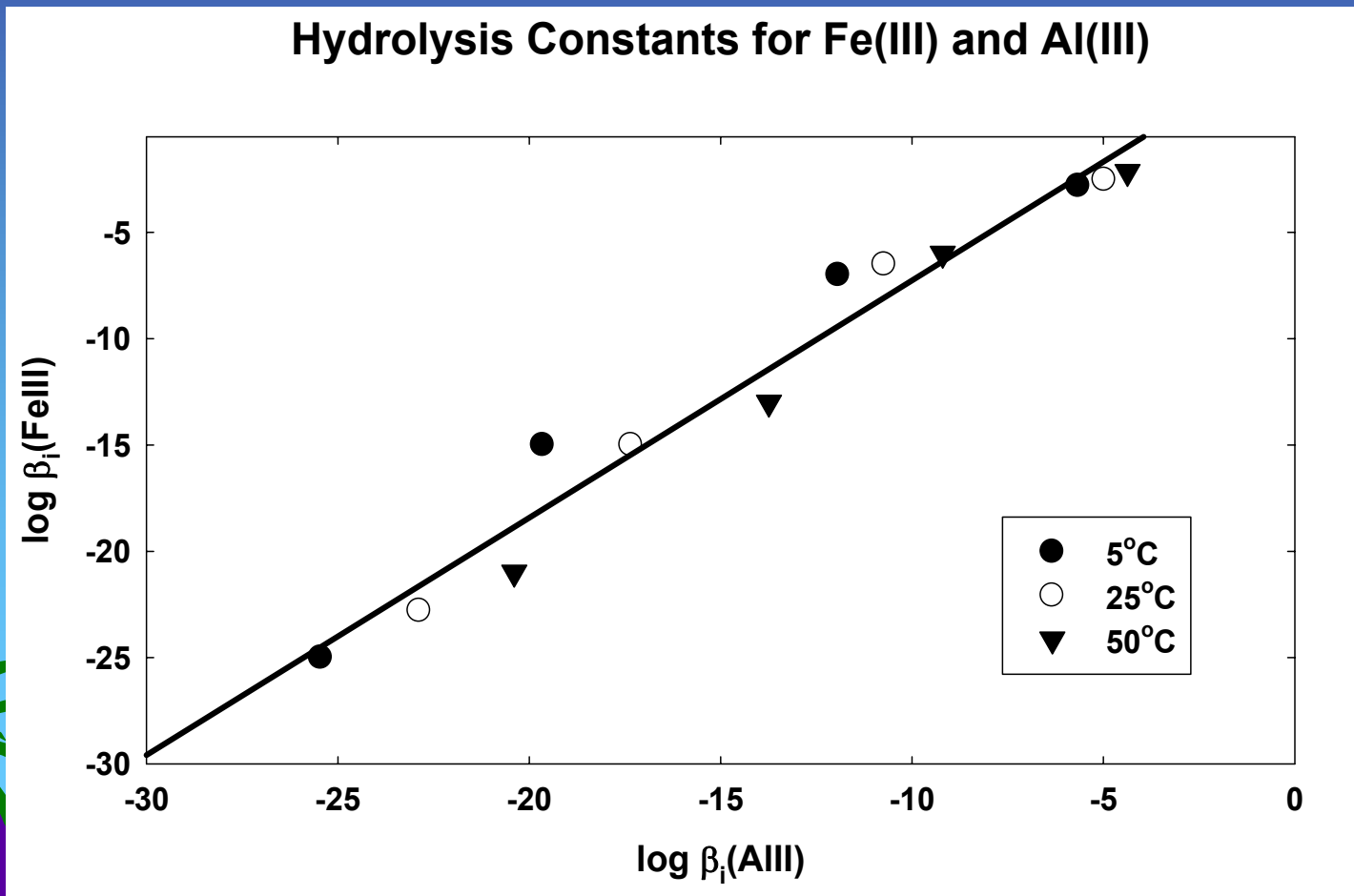


# Hydrolysis of Al(III) and Fe(III)

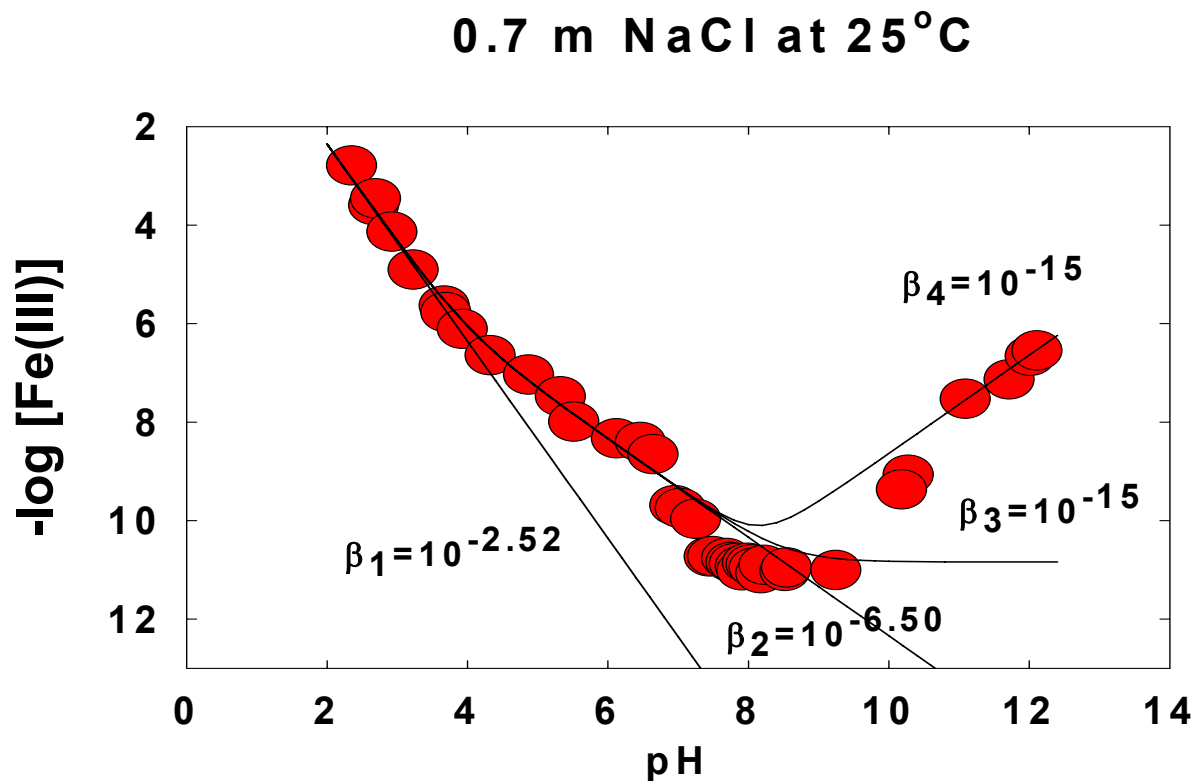
Hydrolysis Constants for Fe(III) and Al(III)



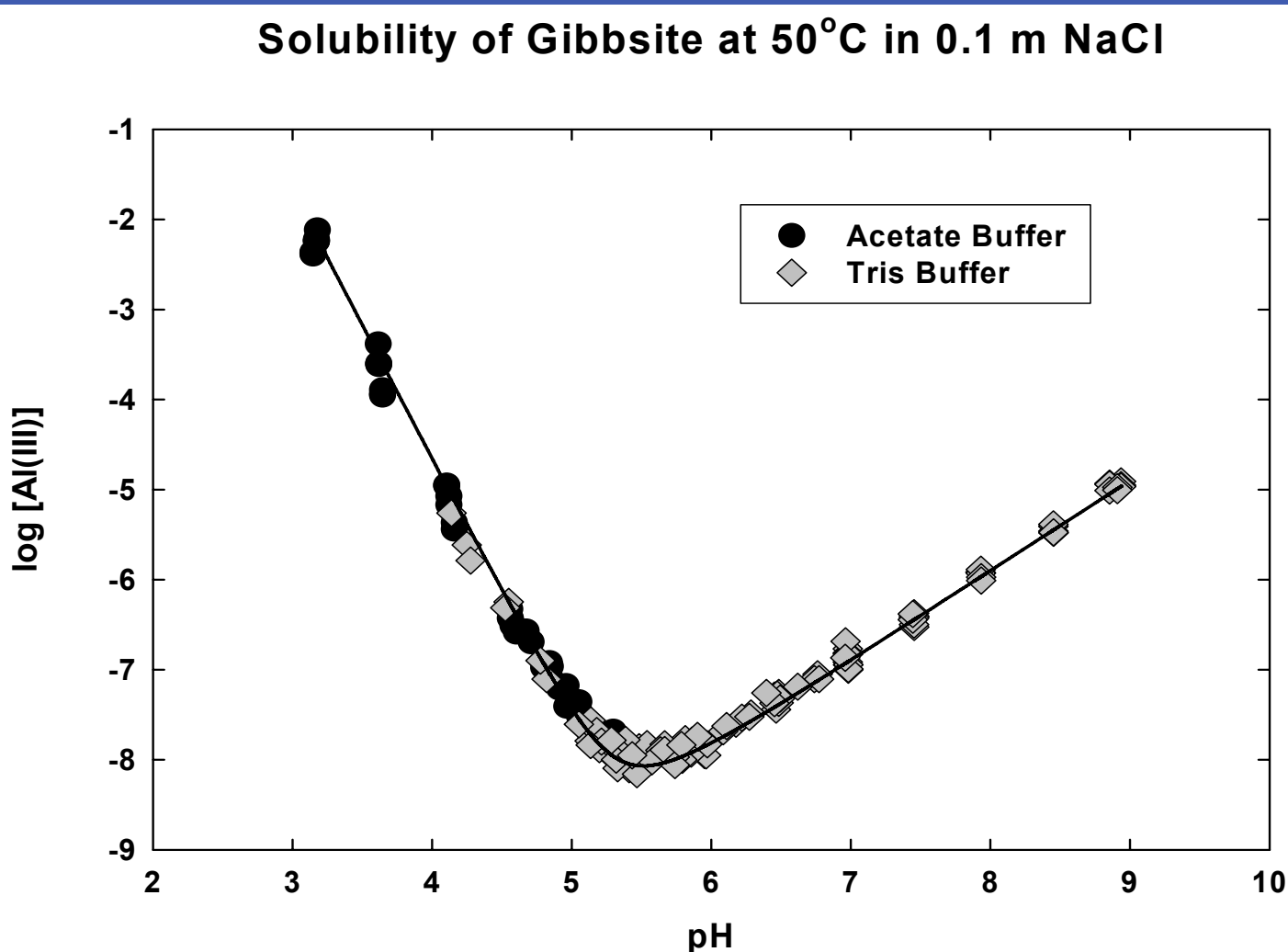
# Hydrolysis of Al(III) and Fe(III)



# Solubility of Fe(III) in NaCl

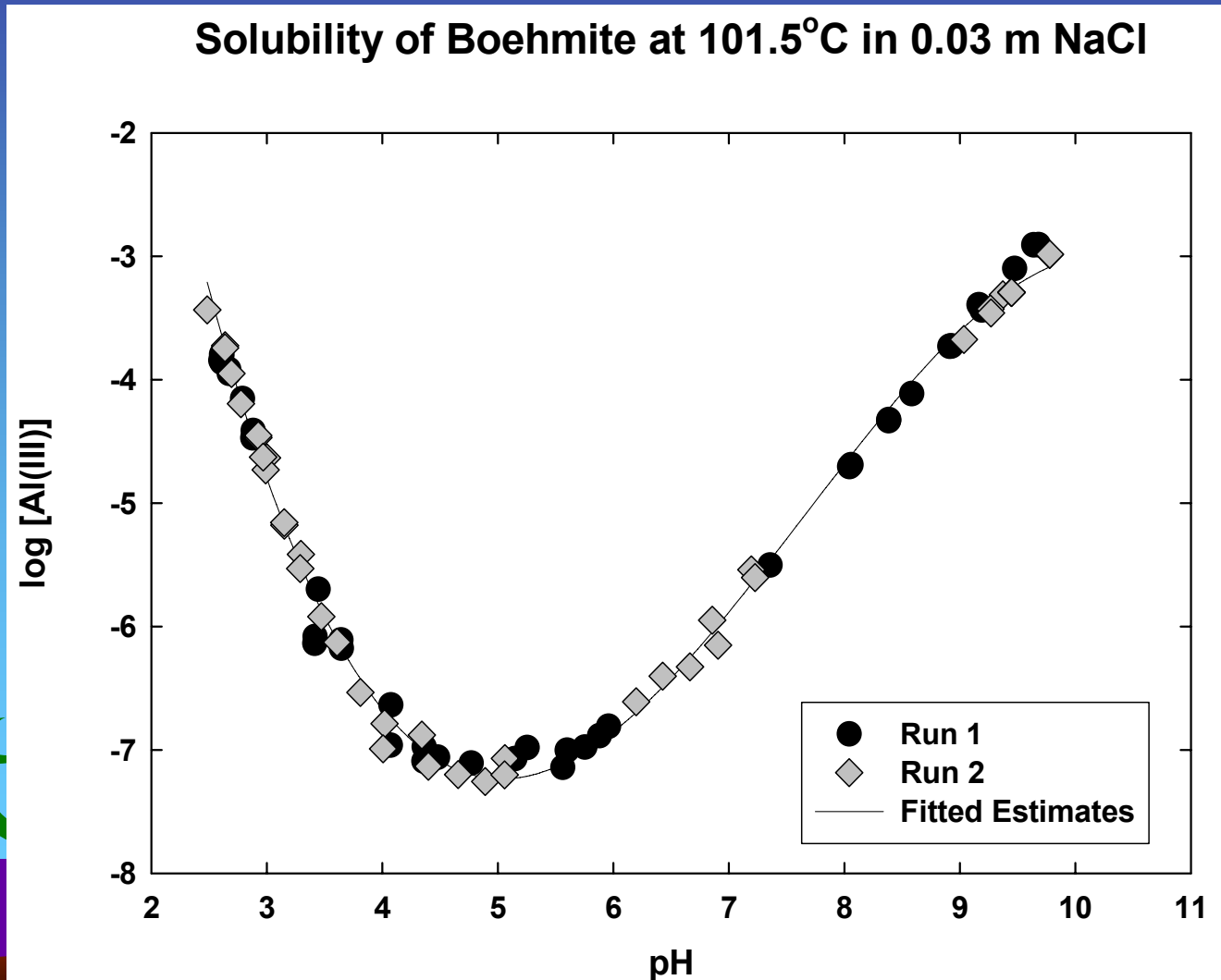


# The Effect of pH on the Solubility of Aluminum Oxides

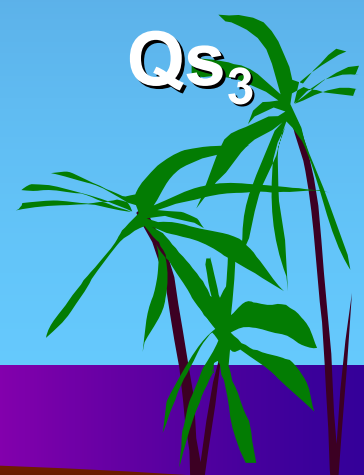
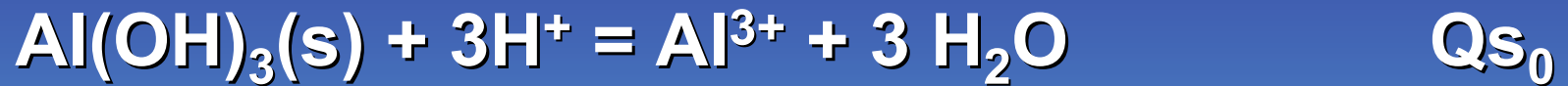




# The Effect of pH on the Solubility of Aluminum Oxides



# Solubility of Aluminum Oxides



# Hydrolysis Constants for Al(III)

$$\beta_1 = Qs_1 / Qs_0$$

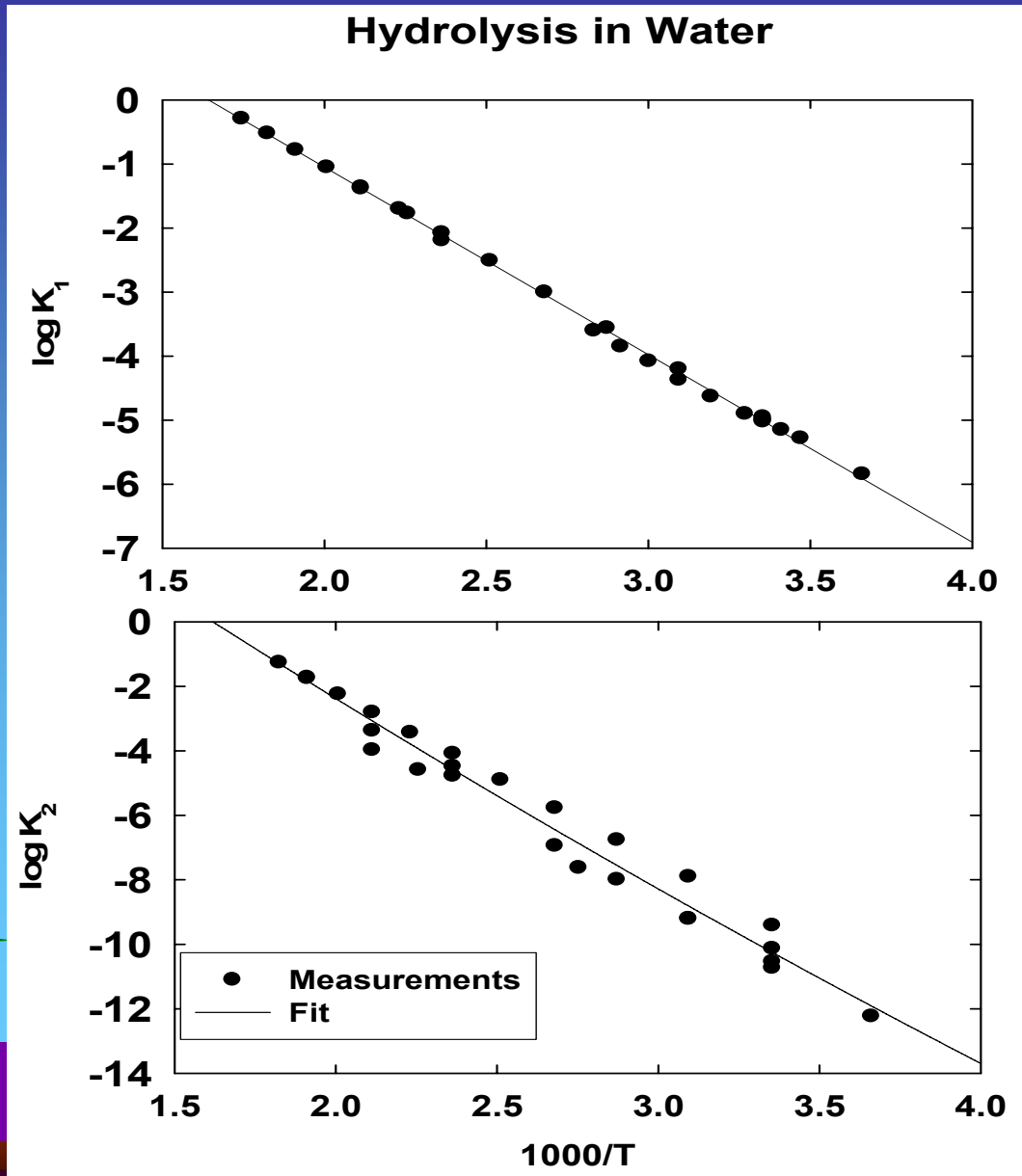
$$\beta_2 = Qs_2 / Qs_0$$

$$\beta_3 = Qs_3 / Qs_0$$

$$\beta_4 = Qs_4 / Qs_0$$

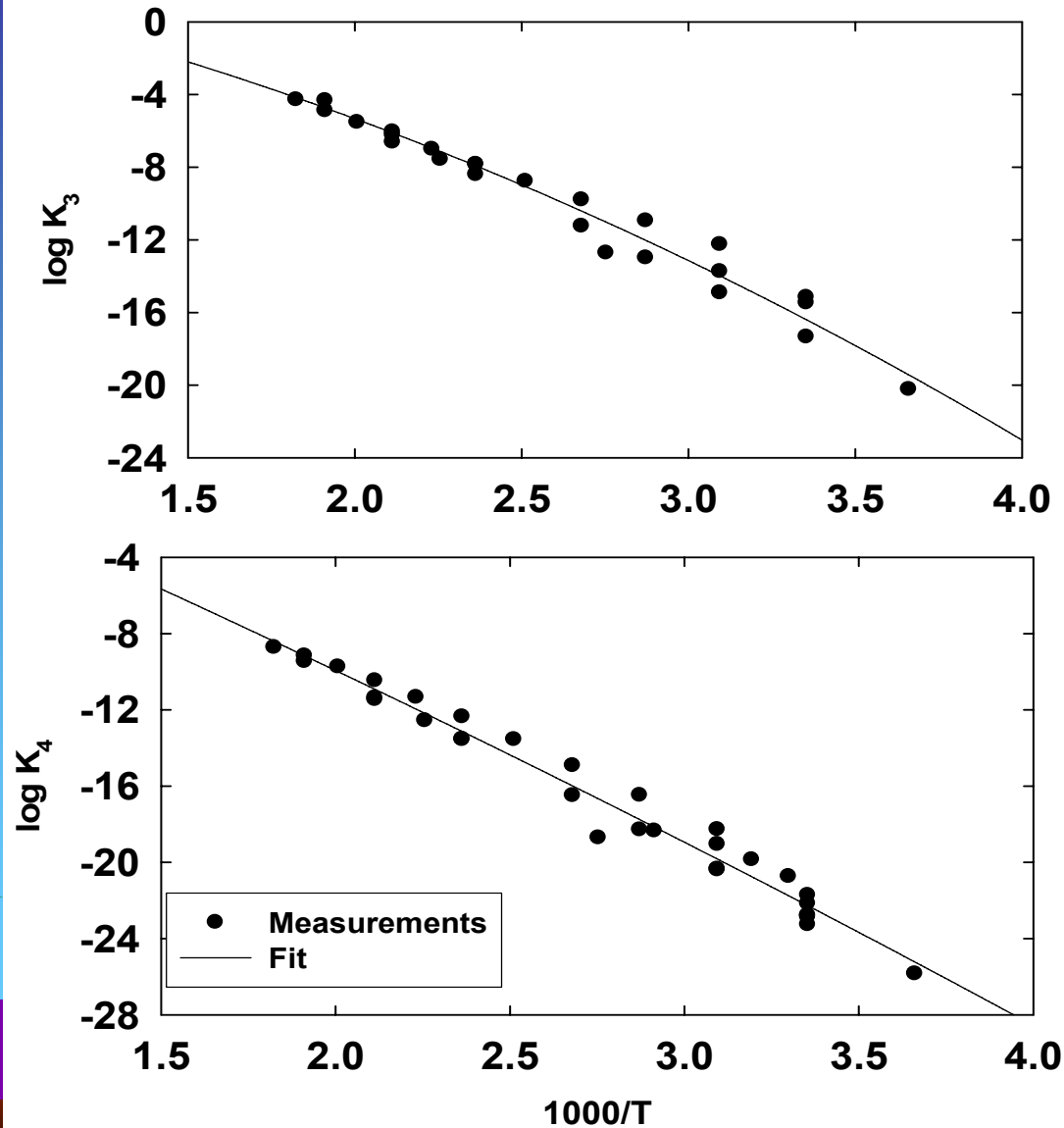


# Hydrolysis Constants from 0 to 300°C



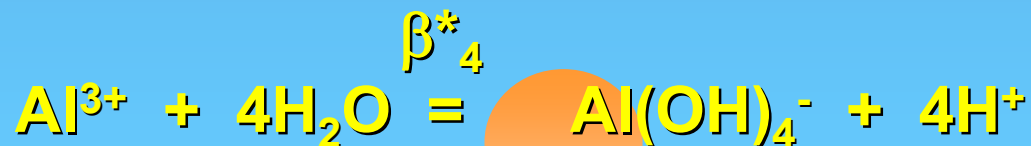
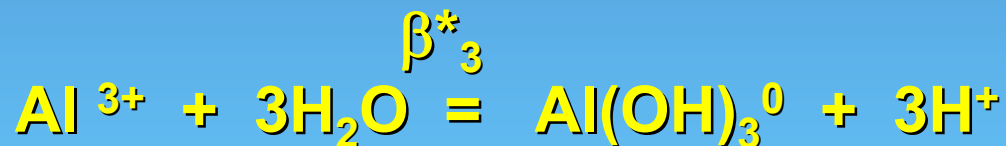
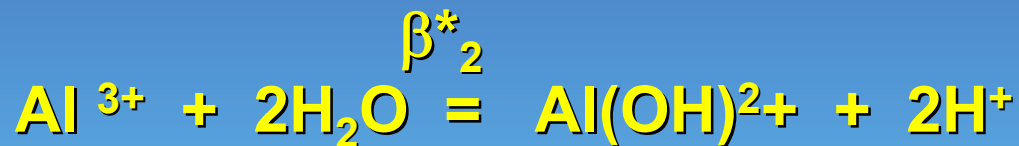
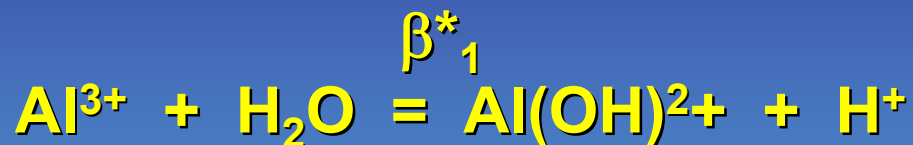
# Hydrolysis Constants from 0 to 300°C

## Aluminum Hydrolysis



# Hydrolysis of Al(III)

$$\alpha_{\text{Al}} = [\text{Al}^{3+}]/[\text{Al(III)}] = 1/(1 + \sum \beta^*_j [\text{H}^+]^{-n})$$

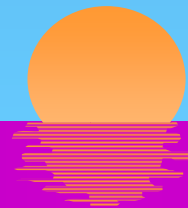
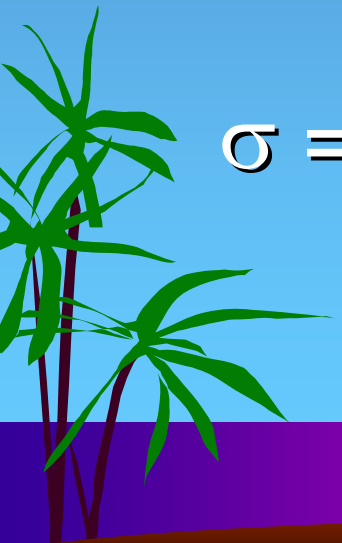


# Fits of $\beta_i$ for Hydrolysis of Al(III)

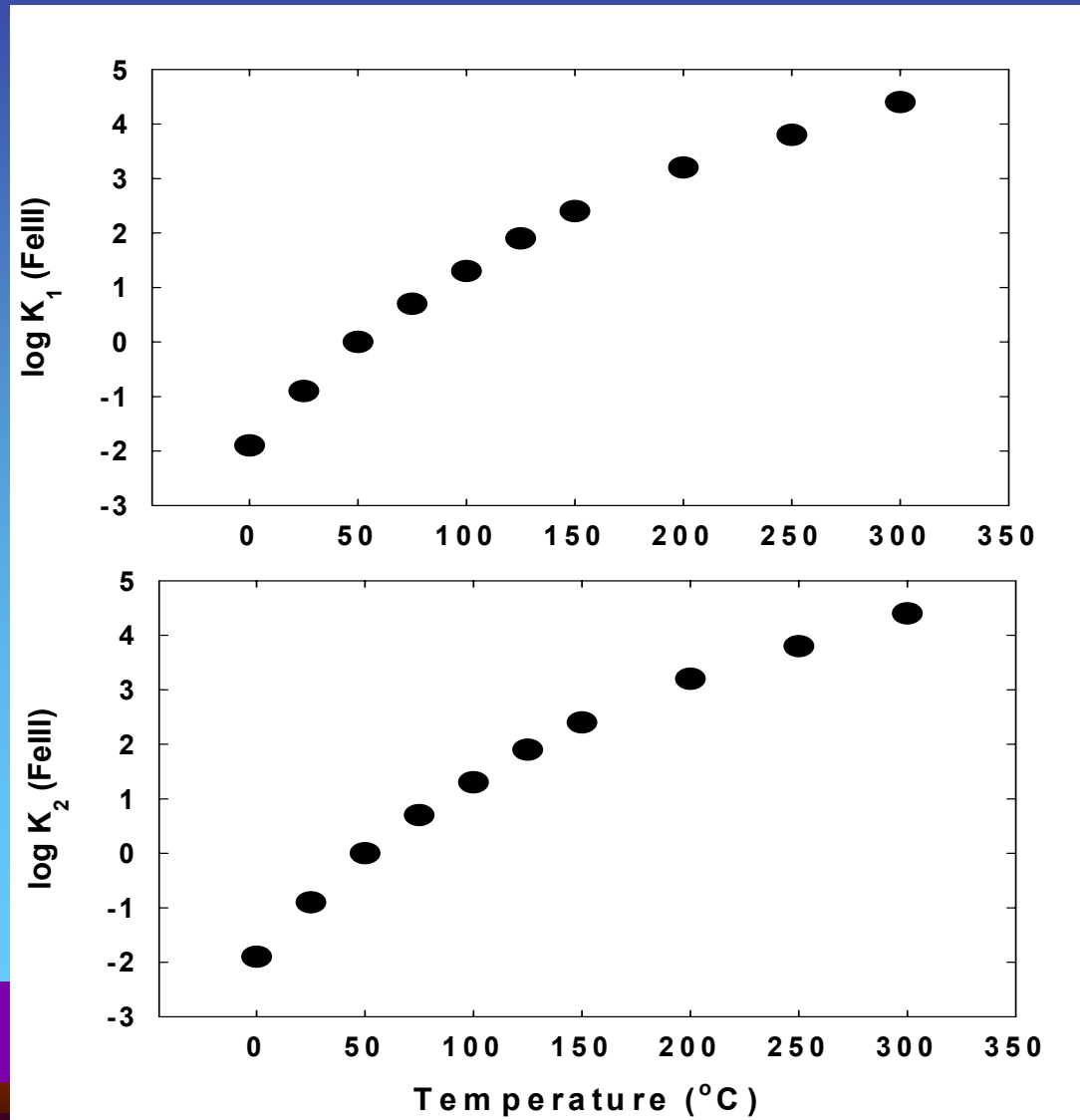
$$\log K_i = A + B/T + C \log T + D T$$

$$\log \beta_i - \log K_i = a_0 I^{0.5} + a_1 I^{0.5}/T \\ + a_2 I + a_3 I/T + a_4 I^2$$

$$\sigma = 0.05 \text{ from } 0 \text{ to } 100^\circ\text{C}$$

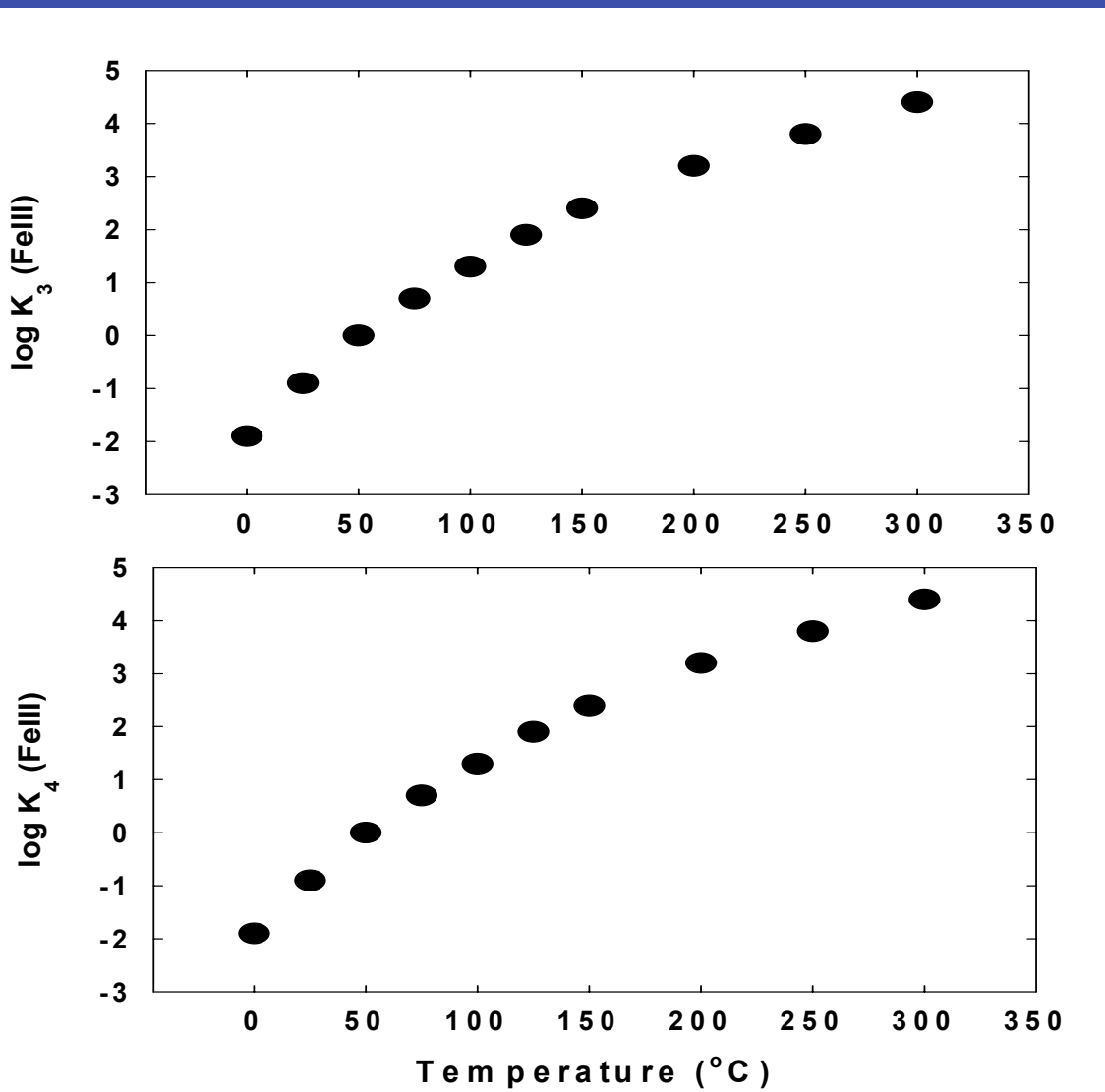


# $K_i$ for Hydrolysis of Fe(III)



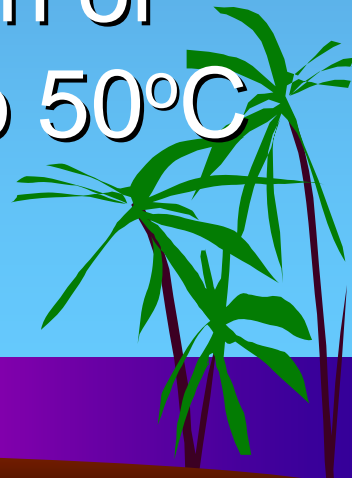


# $K_i$ for Hydrolysis of Fe(III)

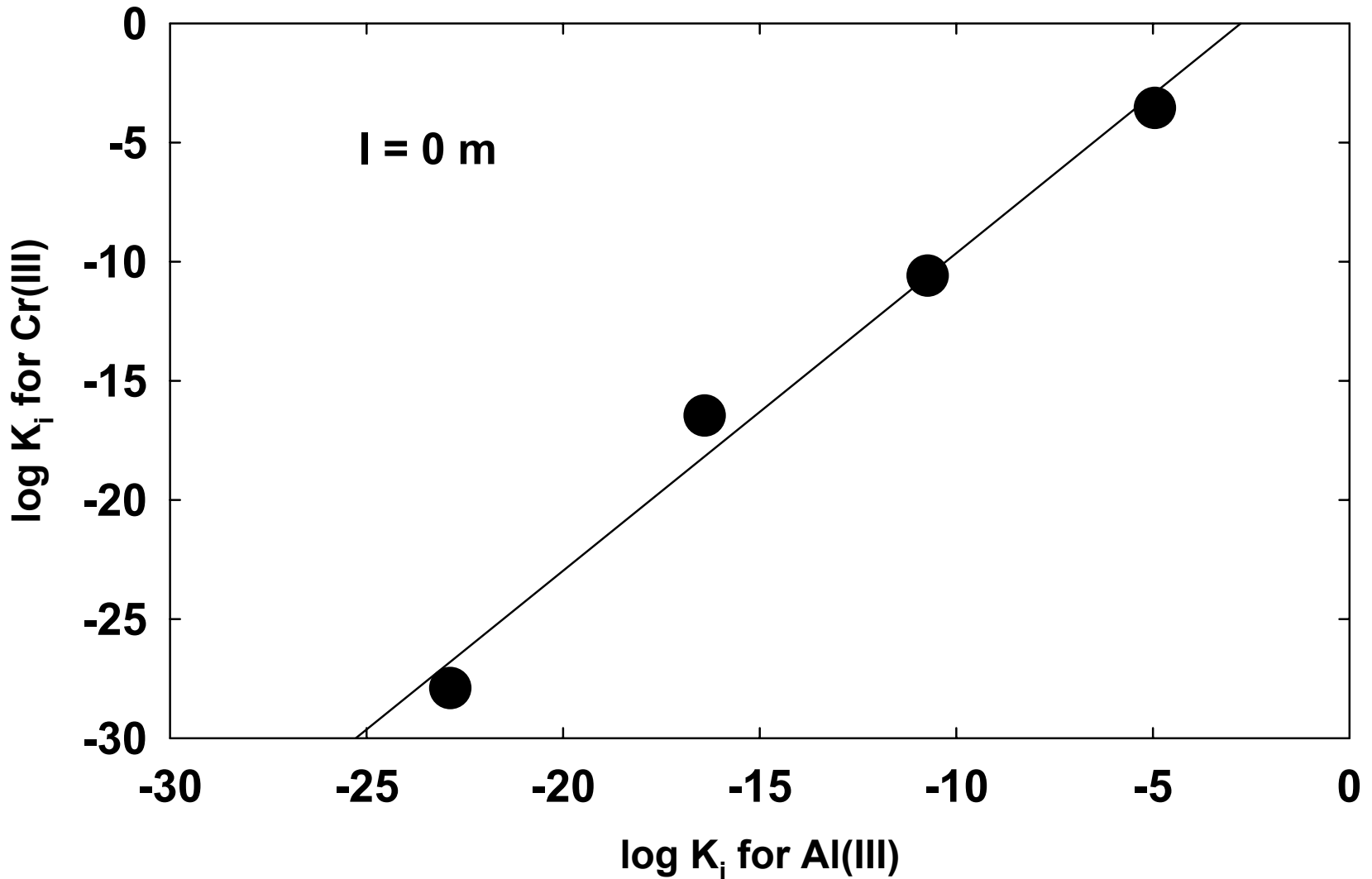


# Summary

1. The physical chemical properties of estuarine waters can be estimate from diluted seawater to the same  $S_A$
2. Models are available to determine the activity coefficient and speciation of metals from  $l = 0$  to 6m and 0 to 50°C

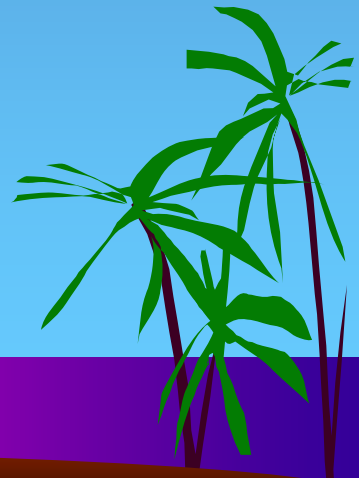


# Hydrolysis of Al(III) and Cr(III)

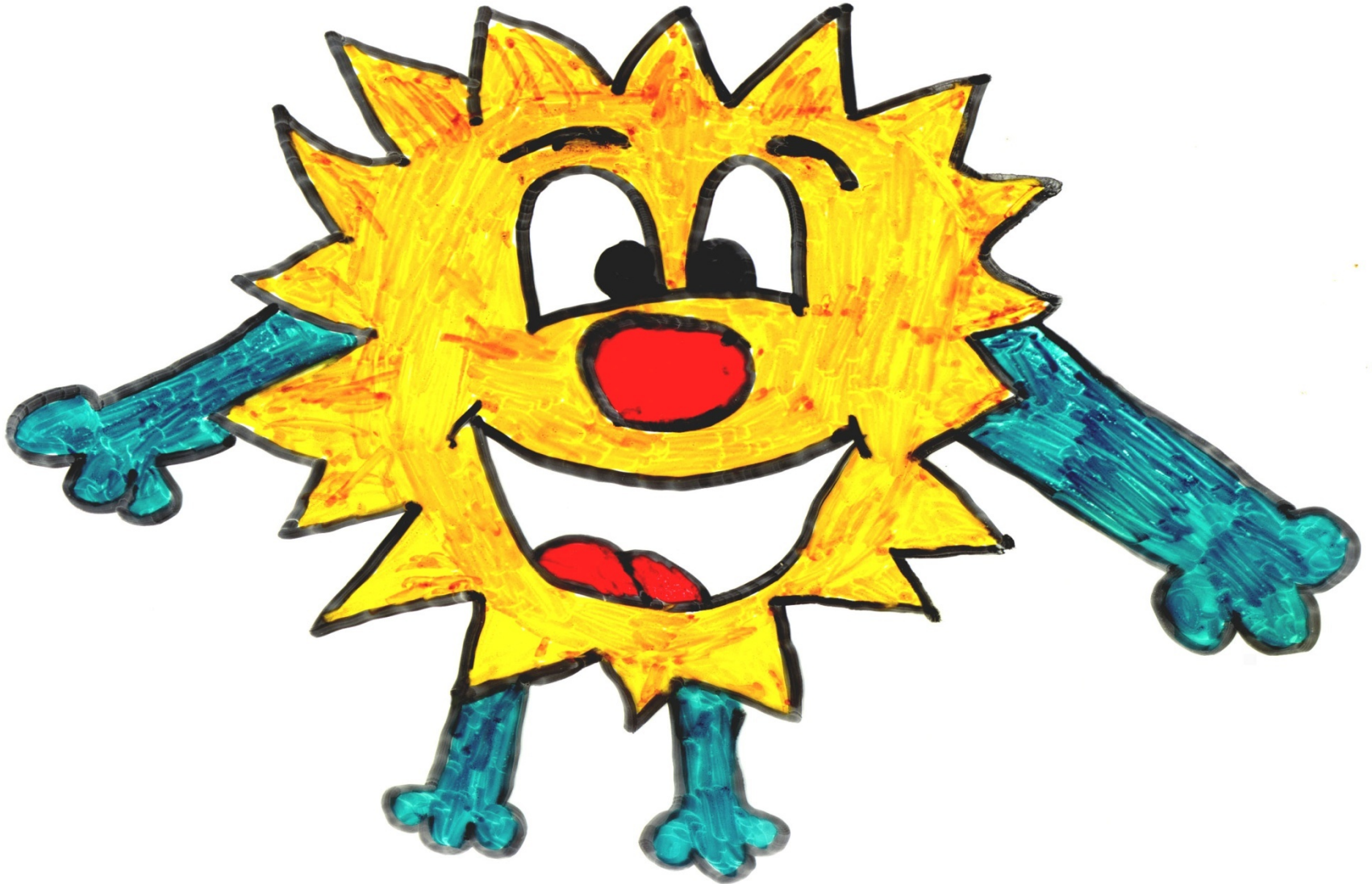


# Summary

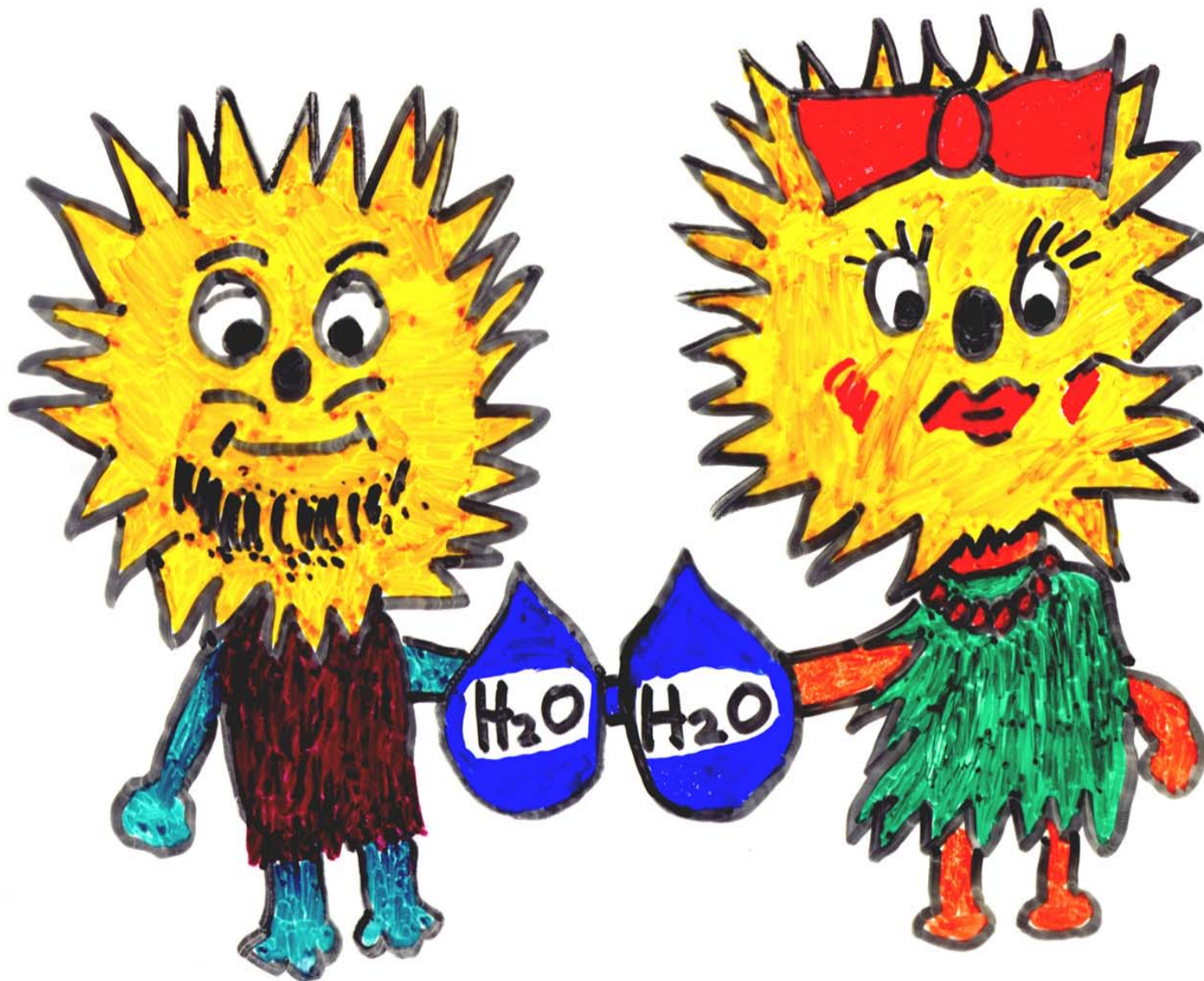
3. One can use correlations of the hydrolysis constants of Al(III) and Fe(III) to estimate the Fe(III) values over a wide range of temperature and ionic strength in NaCl brines



# Free Ion



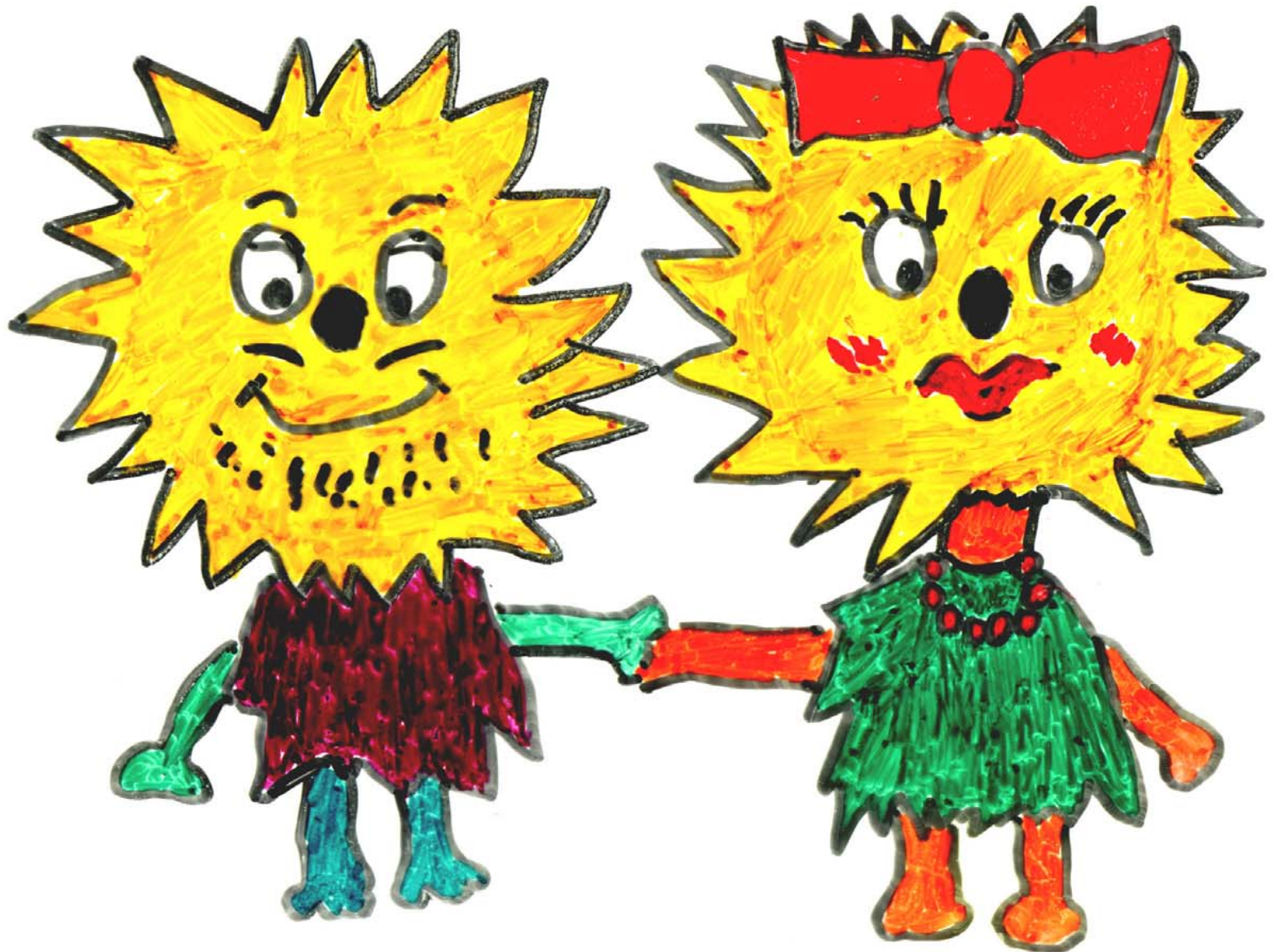
# Solvent Separated Ion Pair



# Solvent Shared Ion Pair



# Contact Ion Pair





# Covalent Ion Pair



# Questions

