

<p>COMPONENTS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Copper(I) sulfite; <math>\text{Cu}_2\text{SO}_3</math>; [35788-00-2]</li><li>2. Water; <math>\text{H}_2\text{O}</math>; [7732-18-5]</li></ol>	<p>EVALUATOR:</p> <p>H.D. Lutz, Dept. of Chemistry, University of Siegen, FR Germany.</p> <p>May 1983.</p>
<p>CRITICAL EVALUATION:</p> <p>Copper(I) sulfite crystallizes from aqueous solution in the form of the hemihydrate <math>\text{Cu}_2\text{SO}_3 \cdot 1/2\text{H}_2\text{O}</math> [35788-00-2] (Etard's salt) (1,2). The monohydrate, <math>\text{Cu}_2\text{SO}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}</math> [10294-49-2] (Rogojski's salt) (3) has not been confirmed (2). <math>\text{Cu}_2\text{SO}_3 \cdot 1/2\text{H}_2\text{O}</math> is claimed to be insoluble in water, alcohol and ether (1). Numerical data on the solubility of copper(I)sulfite were given by Margulis <i>et al.</i> (4), who reported the existence of the hydrate <math>\text{Cu}_2\text{SO}_3 \cdot 9/2\text{H}_2\text{O}</math> [35788-00-2]. The solubility of this hydrate increases from 2.2 mg Cu/dm<sup>3</sup> (<math>c(\text{Cu}_2\text{SO}_3) = 1.73 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}</math>) at 293 K to 26 mg Cu/dm<sup>3</sup> (<math>2.04 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}</math>) at 363 K.</p> <p>REFERENCES</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Etard, A. <i>C.R. Hebd. Seances Acad. Sci.</i> <u>1882</u>, 95, 36 and 137.</li><li>2. Dasent, W.E.; Morrison, D. J. <i>Inorg. Nucl. Chem.</i> <u>1964</u>, 26, 1122.</li><li>3. Rogojski, J.-B. <i>J. Prakt. Chem.</i> <u>1851</u>, 53, 409; <i>C.R. Trav. Chim.</i> <u>1851</u>, 7, 156; <i>Justus Liebigs Ann. Chem.</i> <u>1851</u>, 79, 255.</li><li>4. Margulis, E.V.; Rodin, I.V. <i>Zh. Neorg. Khim.</i> <u>1982</u>, 27, 374; <i>Russ. J. Inorg. Chem.</i> <u>1982</u>, 27, 211.</li></ol>	

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<b>VARIABLES:</b> Six temperatures: 293 - 363 K	<b>PREPARED BY:</b> H.D. Lutz																																			
<b>EXPERIMENTAL VALUES:</b> The authors report the solubility of $\text{Cu}_2\text{SO}_3 \cdot 9/2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ [35788-00-2] in water at various temperatures, and the solubility product of this compound defined as $K_{\text{SO}}(\text{Cu}_2\text{SO}_3 \cdot 9/2\text{H}_2\text{O}) = [\text{Cu}^+]^2 [\text{SO}_3^{2-}]$ .  <div style="text-align: center;">Composition of the saturated solutions</div> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">t/°C</th> <th style="text-align: left;">mg Cu/dm<sup>3</sup></th> <th style="text-align: left;"><math>10^5 c(\text{Cu})</math> mol dm<sup>-3</sup></th> <th style="text-align: left;"><math>K_{\text{SO}}(\text{Cu}_2\text{SO}_3)</math> mol<sup>3</sup> dm<sup>-9</sup></th> <th style="text-align: left;"><math>10^5 c(\text{Cu}_2\text{SO}_3)^{\text{a}}</math> mol dm<sup>-3</sup></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>20</td> <td>2.2</td> <td>3.47</td> <td><math>4.18 \times 10^{-14}</math></td> <td>1.73</td> </tr> <tr> <td>30</td> <td>3.2</td> <td>5.04</td> <td><math>1.28 \times 10^{-13}</math></td> <td>2.52</td> </tr> <tr> <td>40</td> <td>9.0</td> <td>14.2</td> <td><math>2.86 \times 10^{-12}</math></td> <td>7.08</td> </tr> <tr> <td>50</td> <td>12.4</td> <td>19.5</td> <td><math>7.42 \times 10^{-12}</math></td> <td>9.76</td> </tr> <tr> <td>70</td> <td>18.5</td> <td>29.1</td> <td><math>2.46 \times 10^{-11}</math></td> <td>14.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>90</td> <td>25.9</td> <td>40.8</td> <td><math>6.79 \times 10^{-11}</math></td> <td>20.4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><sup>a</sup> Calculated by the compiler from mg Cu/dm<sup>3</sup>.</p>		t/°C	mg Cu/dm <sup>3</sup>	$10^5 c(\text{Cu})$ mol dm <sup>-3</sup>	$K_{\text{SO}}(\text{Cu}_2\text{SO}_3)$ mol <sup>3</sup> dm <sup>-9</sup>	$10^5 c(\text{Cu}_2\text{SO}_3)^{\text{a}}$ mol dm <sup>-3</sup>	20	2.2	3.47	$4.18 \times 10^{-14}$	1.73	30	3.2	5.04	$1.28 \times 10^{-13}$	2.52	40	9.0	14.2	$2.86 \times 10^{-12}$	7.08	50	12.4	19.5	$7.42 \times 10^{-12}$	9.76	70	18.5	29.1	$2.46 \times 10^{-11}$	14.6	90	25.9	40.8	$6.79 \times 10^{-11}$	20.4
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<b>METHOD APPARATUS/PROCEDURE:</b> The solubility of copper(I)sulfite was studied by the isothermal method. The experiments were carried out in a water thermostat with mechanical stirring in closed flasks. The time required for saturation was 2.5 hr. The solutions were analysed for sulfite (method not given).	<b>SOURCE AND PURITY OF MATERIALS:</b> Copper(I)sulfite was precipitated from $\text{CuSO}_4$ solutions with $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3$ (molar ratio $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3/\text{CuSO}_4 = 1:1$ ) at 20°C. After stirring for 2 hr, the precipitate was filtered off, washed with water and acetone, and dried in air at room temperature.  <b>ESTIMATED ERROR:</b> Temperature: $\pm 0.5$ K (authors).  <b>REFERENCES:</b>																																			