

<p>COMPONENTS:</p> <p>(1) Dipotassium hydrogenphosphate; <math>K_2HPO_4</math>; [7758-11-4]</p> <p>(2) Water; <math>H_2O</math>; [7732-18-5]</p>	<p>EVALUATOR:</p> <p>J. Eysseľtová Charles University Prague, Czechoslovakia</p> <p>May, 1985</p>
<p>CRITICAL EVALUATION:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">THE BINARY SYSTEM</p> <p>The only study of this system has been made by Ravich (1). A few other solubility values have been reported as part of a study of a multicomponent system (6,7). In both these studies the values reported are about 1% lower than those reported by Ravich (1). Ravich reports the eutectic of this system to be 36.78 mass% (3.33 mol/kg) <math>K_2HPO_4</math> at 259.8 K; the transition of the hexahydrate to the trihydrate occurs at 287.5 K (solution composition is not given); and the transition of the trihydrate to the anhydrous salt takes place at 319 to 324 K and 71.26 to 72.64 mass% <math>K_2HPO_4</math>. He also observed metastable solutions saturated with the hexahydrate and the trihydrate. The regions in which the various phases exist are rather narrow. Because of the lack of solubility data from other sources, the treatment of data described in chapter 3 could not be used. The system has a pronounced tendency to form supersaturated solutions (2-5).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MULTICOMPONENT SYSTEMS</p> <p>Solubility measurements have been reported for several multicomponent systems.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <u>The <math>K_2HPO_4</math>-<math>KBO_2</math>-<math>H_2O</math> system.</u> Data have been reported for 298 and 323 K (8). The data cannot be evaluated but it should be noted that the values reported for the <math>K_2HPO_4</math>-<math>H_2O</math> system differ from the values of Ravich (1) by about +30%.</li> <li>2. <u>The <math>K_2HPO_4</math>-<math>CO(NH_2)_2</math>-<math>H_2O</math> system.</u> Two unspecified ternary compounds have been reported for this system (9). A later study of this system (10) gave a more detailed description and mentioned <math>K_2HPO_4</math> and the <math>\alpha</math>-, <math>\beta</math>-, <math>\gamma</math>-, and <math>\delta</math>- modifications of urea as solid phases.</li> <li>3. <u>The <math>K_2HPO_4</math>-<math>K_2CO_3</math>-<math>H_2O</math> system.</u> Solubility measurements have been made over the temperature interval of 253 to 353 K (11). Later these same investigators published the solubility polytherm of the quaternary system <math>K_2HPO_4</math>-<math>K_2CO_3</math>-<math>CO(NH_2)_2</math>-<math>H_2O</math> (12).</li> <li>4. <u>The <math>K_2HPO_4</math>-<math>KNO_3</math>-<math>H_2O</math> system.</u> Only the components and their hydrates were found as solid phases in this system (13).</li> <li>5. <u>The <math>K_2HPO_4</math>-<math>KCl</math>-<math>H_2O</math> system.</u> Solubility values have been determined at 298, 323 and 348 K (6). The authors reported <math>2KCl \cdot K_2HPO_4 \cdot 5H_2O</math> as a solid phase at 298 K. They also emphasized the tendency of all solutions existing in contact with a phosphate-containing solid to form supersaturated solutions.</li> <li>6. <u>The <math>K_2HPO_4</math>-<math>(NH_4)_2HPO_4</math>-<math>H_2O</math> system.</u> No ternary compounds were observed in this system (7,9,14). In contrast to this, the compound <math>NaNH_4HPO_4</math> is present in the <math>Na_2HPO_4</math>-<math>(NH_4)_2HPO_4</math>-<math>H_2O</math> system (15). An analogous compound exists in the <math>Na_2HPO_4</math>-<math>K_2HPO_4</math>-<math>H_2O</math> system (16). This system is discussed in chapter 5.</li> </ol> <p>Data have also been published for the <math>K_2HPO_4</math>-<math>NH_4H_2PO_4</math>-<math>(NH_4)_2HPO_4</math>-<math>H_2O</math> system (17), but the paper contains many uncertainties which make it impossible to discuss and evaluate the data.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">References</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ravich, M.I. <i>Izv. AN SSSR, Ser. Khim.</i> <u>1938</u>, 141.</li> <li>2. Ravich, M.I. <i>Kaliy</i> <u>1936</u>, 10, 33.</li> <li>3. Ravich, M.I. <i>Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR</i> <u>1938</u>, 167.</li> <li>4. Berg, A.G. <i>Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR</i> <u>1933</u>, 167.</li> <li>5. Berg, A.G. <i>Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR</i> <u>1938</u>, 147.</li> <li>6. Mráz, R.; Srb. V.; Tichý, S.; Vosolsobě, J. <i>Chem. Prům.</i> <u>1976</u>, 26, 511.</li> <li>7. Sokolov, S.J. <i>Kaliy</i> <u>1937</u>, 2, 28.</li> <li>8. Beremzhanov, B.A.; Voronina, L.V.; Savich, R.F. <i>Khim. Khim. Tekhnol. (Alma Ata)</i> <u>1978</u>, 29.</li> <li>9. Bergman, A.G.; Dzuev, A.D. <i>Uch. Zap. Kabardino-Balkan. Univ., Ser. Sel.'-Khoz. Khim.-Biol.</i> <u>1966</u>, 29, 40.</li> <li>10. Bergman, A.G.; Velikanova, L.V. <i>Zh. Neorg. Khim.</i> <u>1968</u>, 13, 1158.</li> <li>11. Bergman, A.G.; Velikanova, L.V. <i>Zh. Neorg. Khim.</i> <u>1968</u>, 13, 557.</li> <li>12. Velikanova, L.V.; Bergman, A.G. <i>Izv. Vysch. Ucheb. Zaved. Khim. Khim. Tekhnol.</i> <u>1974</u>, 17, 7, 1513.</li> <li>13. Endovitskaya, M.R.; Vereshchagina, V.I. <i>Zh. Neorg. Khim.</i> <u>1972</u>, 17, 877.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: right;">(continued next page)</p>	

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<p>CRITICAL EVALUATION: (cont'd)</p> <p>14. Bergman, A.G.; Dzuev, A.D.; Oprel'nikova, L.V.; <i>Zh. Prikl. Khim.</i> <u>1967</u>, <i>40</i>, 1838. 15. Platford, R.F. <i>J. Chem. Eng. Data</i> <u>1974</u>, <i>19</i>, 166. 16. Ravich, M.I.; Popova, Z.V. <i>Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR, Ser. Khim.</i> <u>1942</u>, 268. 17. Torochestnikov, N.S.; Rodionova, T.M.; Kirsanova, L.D. <i>VINITI</i> <u>1979</u>, 2909.</p>	