

## Lithium Phosphate

COMPONENTS: (1) Lithium phosphate; $\text{Li}_3\text{PO}_4$ ; [10377-52-3] (2) Ammonia; $\text{NH}_3$ ; [7664-41-7] (3) Water; $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ; [7732-18-5]		ORIGINAL MEASUREMENTS: Mayer, W.  <i>*Ann. Chem. u. Pharm.</i> <u>1856</u> , 98, 192-212; <i>Ann. Chim.</i> <u>1856</u> , 288-.				
VARIABLES: Room temperature: 15 - 18°C		PREPARED BY: J. Eysseltova and M. Salomon				
EXPERIMENTAL VALUES: Composition of saturated solutions:						
solvent composition	sln mass/g	$\text{Li}_3\text{PO}_4$ mass/g	$\text{g Li}_3\text{PO}_4/100 \text{ g H}_2\text{O}$	$b \text{ m(Li}_3\text{PO}_4)/\text{mol kg}^{-1}$		
pure $\text{H}_2\text{O}$	45 45 75	0.0176 0.0178 0.0296	0.0391 0.0396 0.0395	0.00338 0.00342 0.00341		
2 vol $\text{H}_2\text{O} + a$ 1 vol $\text{NH}_4\text{OH}$	74.12 74.12 44.47 44.47	0.0174 0.0190 0.0124 0.0117	0.023 0.026 0.028 0.026	0.0014 0.0015 0.0016 0.0015		
<sup>a</sup> For this $\text{NH}_3$ sln, the specific gravity = 0.965 (author), but temp not specified. Assuming temp = 20°C, the $\text{NH}_3$ concn in the final sln is about 1.6 mol kg <sup>-1</sup> (compilers).						
<sup>b</sup> Compilers' calculations. Average values and their standard deviations are given below.						
<u>In pure water.</u> solubility = 0.0394 g/100 g $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ( $\sigma = 0.002$ )						
<u>In ~ 1.6 mol kg<sup>-1</sup> <math>\text{NH}_3</math> sln.</u> solubility = 0.025 g/100 g $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ( $\sigma = 0.002$ )						
Note: in converting to mol kg <sup>-1</sup> in 1.6 mol kg <sup>-1</sup> $\text{NH}_3$ slns, the compilers calculated the mass of water from $\text{g}(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = \text{g}(\text{sln}) - \text{g}(\text{NH}_3) - \text{g}(\text{Li}_3\text{PO}_4)$						
AUXILIARY INFORMATION						
METHOD/APPARATUS/PROCEDURE:			SOURCE AND PURITY OF MATERIALS:			
Each determination consisted of equilibrating solid + liquid for 10-14 days at 15-18°C with frequent shaking. Analysis not described, but probably was either evaporation of a satd sln followed by weighing, or by pptn of $\text{Ba}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$ by addn of $\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2$ followed by weighing as described elsewhere in the paper for the stoichiometric analysis of the ppt. Although not stated, it is possible that the approach to equilibrium was from supersaturation (see discussion in the critical evaluation).			Li <sub>3</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> pptd from a mixture of Na <sub>2</sub> HPO <sub>4</sub> , Li <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> , and NH <sub>4</sub> OH. The ppt was washed with boiled water until the wash water was free of SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup> (tested with BaCl <sub>2</sub> sln).			
			ESTIMATED ERROR:			
			Nothing specified. The reproducibility appears satisfactory, but the overall accuracy of the solubility is probably no better than 15%.			
			REFERENCES:			