

TABLE 3 — DETERMINATION OF Cd(II) IN THE PRESENCE OF Hg(II)

Hg(II) added (mg)	Cd(II)		Error (%)
	Taken (mg)	Found (mg)	
10.030	2.754	2.751	-0.072
10.030	4.406	4.406	0.000
30.088	5.508	5.508	0.000
50.148	5.508	5.498	-0.183
50.148	8.262	8.262	0.000

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Potentiometric Study of Complex Formation between Thiovanol & Th(IV), Zr(IV) & UO<sub>2</sub>(VI)

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Complex formation between thiovanol (1-thioglycerol) and Zr(IV), Th(IV) and UO<sub>2</sub>(VI) has been studied potentiometrically. Formation of 1:2 (metal-ligand) complex has been observed in each case. The log K<sub>1</sub><sup>H</sup> for thiovanol comes out to be 8.75. Stability constants of the metal complexes follow the order Th<sup>4+</sup> > Zr<sup>4+</sup> > UO<sub>2</sub><sup>2+</sup>.

WE have recently reported<sup>1-6</sup> preparation and characterization of some transition metal complexes of thiovanol. The present note describes the results of pH-metric studies on complex formation of UO<sub>2</sub>(VI), Zr(IV) and Th(IV) with thiovanol in solution.

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TABLE 1 — METAL-LIGAND STABILITY CONSTANTS OF THE COMPLEXES

Metal ion	log K <sub>1</sub>	log K <sub>2</sub>	β <sub>2</sub>	ΔF° (kcal/mole)
Zr <sup>4+</sup>	6.60	2.25	8.85	-12.10
Th <sup>4+</sup>	6.25	2.85	9.10	-12.49
UO <sub>2</sub> <sup>2+</sup>	5.95	2.20	8.15	-7.12

Thiovanol (Evans Chemetics, New York) was used as such. Its fresh solutions were prepared in doubly distilled water and estimated iodometrically. Stock solutions of metal ions were prepared from analytical grade reagents and standardized by usual methods (Th was precipitated as [Th(C<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>] and weighed as ThO<sub>2</sub>; Zr, as [ZrH<sub>2</sub>(PO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>] and weighed as ZrP<sub>2</sub>O and UO<sub>2</sub> as [UO<sub>2</sub>(C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>6</sub>ON)<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>7</sub>ON] and weighed as U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>)?. A Leeds Northrup pH-meter fitted with a general purpose glass electrode was used for pH-measurements. All measurements were carried out at 25° in a nitrogen atmosphere. The following solutions were titrated against 0.1M NaOH solution: (i) 5 ml of 0.01M HClO<sub>4</sub>+2.5 ml of 0.04M NaClO<sub>4</sub>+42.5 ml water, (ii) 5 ml of 0.01M HClO<sub>4</sub>+2.5 ml of 0.04M NaClO<sub>4</sub>+2.5 ml of 0.009M thiovanol+17.5 ml water, (iii) 5 ml of 0.01M HClO<sub>4</sub>+2.5 ml of 0.04M NaClO<sub>4</sub>+25 ml of 0.009M thiovanol+2.5 ml of 0.01M metal ion (UO<sub>2</sub><sup>2+</sup>, Th<sup>4+</sup> or Zr<sup>4+</sup>)+15 ml water.

The plots of pH versus the volume of alkali added gave S-shaped curves. Values of  $\bar{n}_H$ ,  $\bar{n}$  and  $\rho L$  at different pH values were calculated using standard relationships<sup>8-10</sup>. All calculations were made below pH 5.0. Absence of hydrolytic side reactions was also confirmed. A  $\bar{n}_H$  versus pH curve was obtained, which yielded the  $\rho K_{1H}$  value for thiovanol as 8.75. The values of log K<sub>1</sub> were directly read from the  $\bar{n}$ - $\rho L$  formation curves and those of log K<sub>2</sub> were calculated using the method of Bjerrum<sup>11</sup> as modified by Irving and Rossotti<sup>12</sup> and Rossotti and Rossotti<sup>10</sup>. The results are presented in Table 1. The stabilities of thorium(IV) and zirconium(IV) complexes obey the Mellor and Maley order<sup>11</sup> (Th<sup>4+</sup>>Zr<sup>4+</sup>).

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